

# CAT SCAN

## Shoal Lake Community Assessment Team (CAT) Rural Lifestyle Report

Spring, 2004

This Report was Developed by the Shoal Lake Community Assessment Team (CAT) and the Rural Development Institute, Brandon University, with support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), the Town of Shoal Lake and the Rural Municipality of Shoal Lake.

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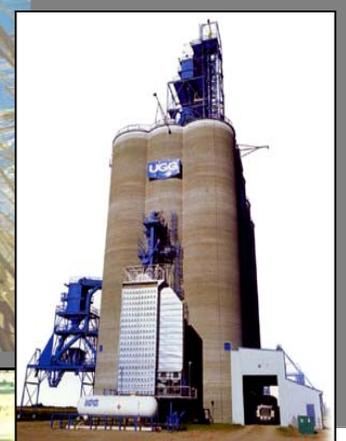
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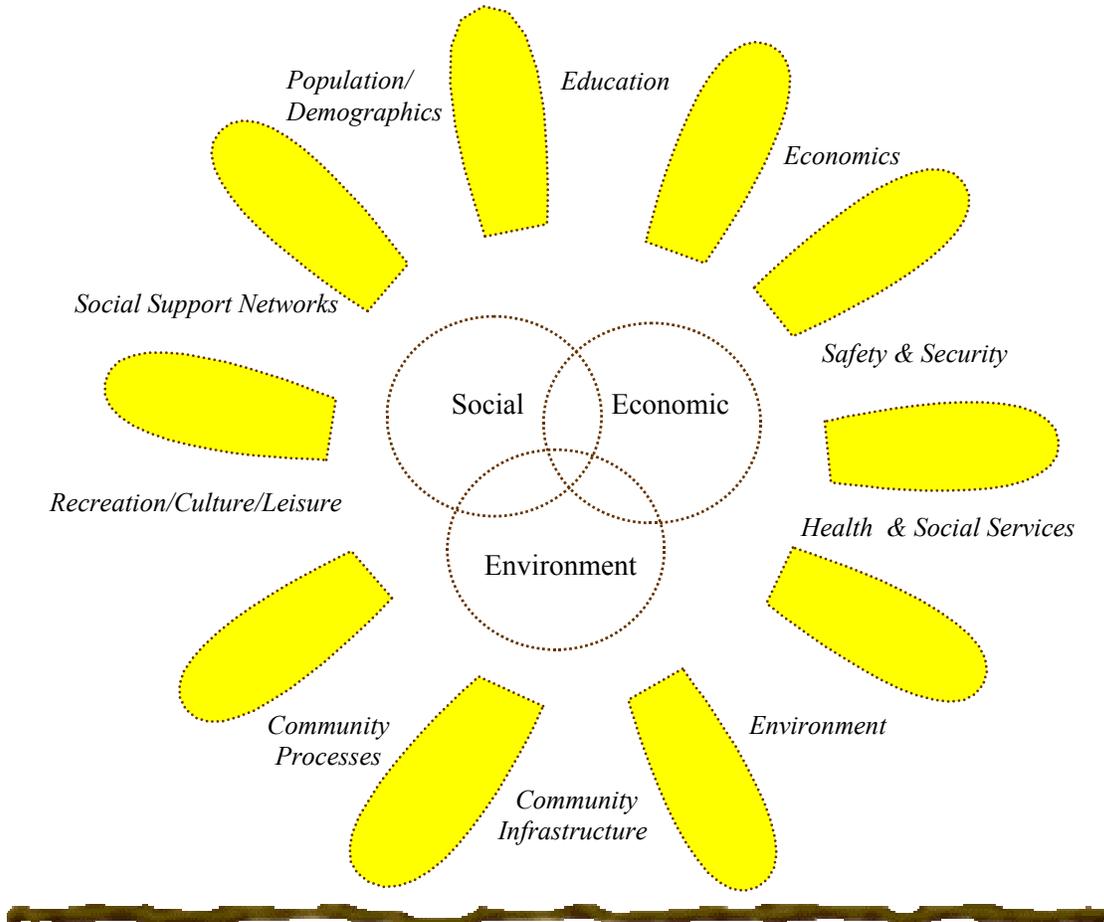


Funded by Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

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## Shoal Lake Community Assessment Team (CAT)

### Rural Lifestyle Assessment



*Being*

*Belonging*

*Becoming.*

Source: Annis, R., Racher, F., Beattie, M. (Eds.) (2002). *A rural community guide for assessing well-being and quality of life*. Brandon MB: Rural Development Institute, Brandon University.



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# Table of Contents

<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>4</b>
Town of Shoal Lake.....	4
Rural Municipality of Shoal Lake.....	4
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) .....	4
Rural Development Institute (RDI), Brandon University.....	5
A Rural Community Guide for Assessing Well-Being and Quality of Life.....	5
<b>Contributors .....</b>	<b>6</b>
Community Assessment Team .....	6
Researchers .....	6
Research Affiliate .....	7
Research Assistants.....	7
Student Interns .....	7
<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>8</b>
Community Highlights.....	9
<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Process and Methodology.....</b>	<b>23</b>
Data Sources .....	24
Surveys.....	25
Data Analysis and Reporting .....	30
Next Steps.....	30
<b>Community Well-Being Framework.....</b>	<b>31</b>
Population/Demographics.....	31
Education .....	44
Economics.....	52
Safety and Security .....	70
Health and Social Services.....	78
Environment.....	86
Community Infrastructure.....	94
Community Processes.....	104
Social Support Networks .....	121
<b>References.....</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Appendix A: Shoal Lake Community Survey.....</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>Appendix B: Shoal Lake Business Survey .....</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Appendix C: Executive Summary, Search Institute.....</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Appendix D: List of Tables and Figures.....</b>	<b>151</b>

## **Acknowledgements**

The project and this report could not have been completed without the dedication of numerous individuals from the Town of Shoal Lake and Rural Municipality of Shoal Lake who devoted many hours participating on the Community Assessment Team, as well as researchers, research affiliates, research assistants and student interns from the Rural Development Institute, Brandon University. Financial contributions from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, Town of Shoal Lake and Rural Municipality of Shoal Lake and the contribution of meeting space by Shoal Lake School made this project possible. Cover pictures are courtesy of the Shoal Lake community and John Everitt.

### ***Town of Shoal Lake***

The Town of Shoal Lake (Town) is situated in southwestern Manitoba, 280 kilometres northwest of Winnipeg and 110 kilometres northwest of Brandon at the junction of three major highways: Highway No. 16, No. 42, and No. 21. With a population of 801, the Town of Shoal Lake is governed by the Mayor and four councillors who are elected at large and serve four-year terms. The Town employs several individuals, including a Chief Administrative Officer, Assistant Administrator and a Foreman. Its ideal location and dynamic, progressive nature offers many amenities not usually available in a town this size. More information, can be found at the Town's website, [www.shoallake.ca](http://www.shoallake.ca).

### ***Rural Municipality of Shoal Lake***

The Rural Municipality of Shoal Lake (R.M.) is the rural municipality surrounding the Town and includes the Village of Oakburn. With a population of 578, the R.M. is governed by the Reeve and six councillors who are elected on a Ward system and serve four-year terms. The Rural Municipality employs several individuals, including a Chief Administrative Officer, Assistant Administrator and a Foreman. Its strong agricultural roots have produced a friendly and safe rural atmosphere for residents and visitors to enjoy. More information, can be found at the R.M.'s website, [www.shoallake.ca](http://www.shoallake.ca).

### ***Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)***

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) is a federal agency of the government of Canada that supports university-based research and training in the social sciences and humanities. Since 1977, SSHRC has been funding research throughout Canada on issues such as the economy, education, health care, the environment, immigration, globalization, language, ethics, peace, security, human rights, law, poverty, mass communication, politics, literature, addiction, pop culture, sexuality, religion and aboriginal rights. More information about SSHRC, can be found at [www.sshrc.ca](http://www.sshrc.ca).

## ***Rural Development Institute (RDI), Brandon University***

For more than 100 years Brandon University has been a cornerstone of the City of Brandon and southwestern Manitoba. Throughout this time, Brandon University has maintained its foundation as a rurally based university with strong national and international links.

The University established the Rural Development Institute in 1989 as an academic research centre 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 or electronic form or by means of public lectures, seminars, workshops and conferences. More information can be found at RDI's website, [www.brandonu.ca/rdi](http://www.brandonu.ca/rdi).

## ***A Rural Community Guide for Assessing Well-Being and Quality of Life***

The *Rural Community Guide for Assessing Well-Being and Quality of Life* (hereafter referred to as the Guide), which was used by the Community Assessment Team, was a result of many people's input and effort. Western Manitoba rural community members, community and government partners, university researchers, community development professionals and graduate and undergraduate students all contributed to the development of the framework, depicted as a flower and the content of the Guide. Dr. Robert Annis, Dr. Fran Racher, and Ms Marian Beattie served as editors with members of the research team editing each of the chapters.

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## Executive Summary

In 1999, the Rural Development Institute of Brandon University was awarded the *Determinants of Health of Rural Populations and Communities* Project as an innovative, interdisciplinary research project funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). The goals of the project were to examine the determinants of health and health indicators and analyze the health of rural populations using existing data at national, provincial and regional levels; to generate and adapt health indicators for application to rural populations and communities; to develop a framework, process and tools with selected rural communities to assist them with assessing their health and sustainability; and to apply and evaluate the resulting framework, process and tools with selected communities.

Rural residents, together with researchers and project partners, developed a framework and indicators to examine the health and well-being of rural communities. Focus groups were conducted with residents of fifteen rural communities from across southwestern Manitoba. They were asked for their views of the concepts of 'rural', 'health' and 'community'; to describe ways to determine if a community was healthy; and to suggest criteria to assess rural community health and well-being. Following the focus groups, representatives of each focus group participated in a workshop to develop a meaningful framework for rural community assessment. Ten framework categories were identified: Population/Demographics; Education; Economics; Safety and Security; Health and Social Services; Environment; Community Infrastructure; Community Processes; Recreation/Culture/Leisure; and Social Support Networks. The framework is visually represented as a flower. During the focus groups and workshop, framework indicators emerged. During the same period of time, health care managers throughout western Manitoba were interviewed to ascertain their perceptions of quality of life in rural communities and to obtain their suggestions for indicators of rural health and well-being. The resulting information was used to develop processes and tools, including a workbook *A Rural Community Guide for Assessing Well-Being and Quality of Life* (hereafter referred to as the Guide), for residents of rural communities to use to assess the health and quality of life of their communities.

Pilot communities were required to test the processes and tools. The criteria for the pilot communities included a commitment and desire to undertake a project to look at the health and well-being of the community; a contact person/coordinator to work with the research partners and act as a liaison with a committee in the community; and a group of volunteers to act as a steering group for the project. Based on these criteria, the community of Shoal Lake and R.M. was nominated by the community partners in the project. The community eagerly joined the project in late 2002, forming a steering committee of interested residents. At this time the first draft of the Guide was provided to the steering committee. The second draft was completed in February 2003 and a third draft incorporating feedback from the committee was issued in July 2003. The steering committee adopted the name Shoal Lake Community Assessment Team (CAT) and organized sub-committees around the framework categories (petals). Each sub-committee reviewed the indicators within their petal deciding which indicator data could be collected through existing sources and which needed to be collected through alternate means. To assist the CAT, a local project coordinator was engaged to

collect the data at the request of the chairpersons of the sub-committees. Student research assistants from RDI assisted with the data collection and analysis.

The CAT wanted information and opinions that were not available through government, regional or local data sources. They developed a community survey and distributed it to community residents via the mail. A local business survey was also developed and distributed at the same time. The surveys were mailed directly to RDI, where student research assistants, enhancing their learning experience, assisted the CAT with the data analysis. In addition, and in conjunction with Park West School Division, Shoal Lake School and the Rural Development Institute, the CAT distributed a survey to school-aged children that was designed and analyzed by the Search Institute of Minneapolis Minnesota addressing asset-building strategies.

All the information gathered in the community assessment processes was reviewed by the CAT and compiled into this report for the community. This information will contribute to the community's understanding of itself and will aid in its development by surfacing public values, opinions and priorities; dispelling myths; confirming knowledge; setting priorities; developing short and long range plans; defining and solving problems; stimulating action; building support to address issues; and providing evidence to influence others.

## **Community Highlights**



### **Population/Demographics**

#### ***Population***

- Between 1996 and 2001, the growth rate of the R.M. was -6.9% while the Town remained constant and the Province increased by 0.5%.
- When compared to the Province, the Town and R.M. had lower percentages of youth and adults (44 and under) and higher percentages of seniors (65+) in 2001.
- Comparing the Town to the R.M., the R.M. had higher percentages of youth and adults (44 and under) and the Town had higher percentages of seniors (65+) in 2001. This simply reflects the fact that as people age, they tend to move into town.
- The Town, R.M. and Province all had similar distributions among the genders in 2001. Higher percentages of males were seen in the younger categories, while higher percentages of females were seen in the senior age category.
- In 2001, residents of the Town had a mobility status comparable to that of the Province, while those in the R.M. were much less mobile at both the 1 and 5-year levels, respectively.

### ***Socio-Demographic***

- In 2001, the Town (36%) and R.M. (42%) had a greater percentage of households with people living alone than the Province as a whole (28%).
- In 2001, only 1% of the population of the Town and 0% of the R.M. were First Nations or Métis, while for the Province as a whole that number was 13%.
- Only 4% of the population of the Town and 3% of the R.M. were immigrants, while for the Province as a whole that number was 10% (in 2001).
- In 2001, only 5% of the families in the Town and 0% for the R.M. had single parents, while for the Province that number was 16%.
- In 2001, the labour force replacement ratio<sup>1</sup> for the Town and R.M. was 71.4% and 77.8% respectively – lower than the Province as a whole (91.3%).



### **Education**

#### ***Basic Education***

- In 2000, 190 students were enrolled in the Shoal Lake School. The population of the school is mixed and it draws its enrollment from the population of the Town and R.M., including the Village of Oakburn
- In the population with less than grade 9, the Town and R.M. had a greater proportion (25% for the Town and 24% for the R.M.) compared to Manitoba as a whole (11%) in 2001. This could be a reflection of the relative proportion of seniors in the community compared to the Province.
- Between 1991 and 2001, the percentage of people holding a high school diploma increased.
- In 2003, there were no students enrolled in on-site or electronically delivered interactive courses offered within the high school. The Park West School Division is looking at expanding the courses that are available.

#### ***Post-secondary Education***

- In the population with a college or trades certificate or diploma, the Town showed a higher percentage (31%) than the R.M. and the Province (both with 26%) in 2001. In the population with an undergraduate or post graduate degree, the Town and R.M. had a slightly smaller proportion (5% for the Town and 8% for the R.M.) compared to Manitoba as a whole (14%) in 2001.
- Between 1991 and 2001, there was a significant increase in number of people holding a college or trades certificate or diploma (up to 285 from 205 in 1996 and 185 in 1991). The number of people with a undergraduate or post graduate degree has more than doubled between 1996 and 2001 (65 compared to 30).

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<sup>1</sup> The potential number of new entries into the labour force (those currently 0 – 14 years of age) compared to the potential number of people exiting the labour force (those currently 45 – 64 years of age)

### ***Upgrading, Lifelong Learning, Continuing Education***

- Only one academic upgrading/continuing education course was offered on-site in the community in 2003.

### ***Early Childhood Development Screening***

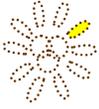
- In 2002, the Public Health Nurse reported screening 18 children (aged 3 years) in Shoal Lake (this included Shoal Lake and Strathclair children). In 1999, 19 children were born in Shoal Lake and Strathclair, therefore, the majority (approximately 95%) of local children were assessed using either the DIAL assessment or the Hawaii assessment. Of the 18 children being assessed, fewer than 5 were referred to the Speech and Language Pathologist with the Assiniboine Regional Health Authority.

### ***Community Survey***

- In the *Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey* (Community Survey), 9% (16) of respondents indicated that they had taken education or training not sponsored by their workplace in 2002. Courses taken at the Community College level was the most cited response (6).
- Nearly one-quarter (52) of the Community Survey respondents indicated that they would take education and training courses in the next 12 months.

### ***School Survey***

- Some 72% of respondents indicated that their family life provides high levels of love and support.
- In school children, grades 6 to 12, 72% spent three or more hours per week in lessons or practice in music, theatre or other arts.
- Over three quarters of respondents noted that they are optimistic about their personal future.



## Economics

### *Socio-economic*

- In 1996, the Town had a similar percentage of people living below the low income cut-off level (16.8%) as the Province as a whole (16.3%). The R.M. had a slightly lower percentage of people living below the low-income cut-off level (13.2%).
- In 1996, government transfer income<sup>2</sup> as a percentage of the community's total income was significantly higher for the Town (32.7%) and R.M. (27%) as compared to the Province of Manitoba (15.1%). Employment income on the other hand, was significantly lower for the Town (50.6%) and R.M. (58.2%) as compared to the Province (73.6).
- From 1999 to 2003, a basket of commodities has increased in price for Southwest Manitoba residents. Vehicle costs (gas, oil, maintenance, tires) have increased the most with a 25% increase in the cost per kilometer. Recreation has increased 19.6% and food has increased 8%. The cost of day care has increased 2.9% for infants, 2.8% for preschool and 3.1% for school age children. Clothing has increased the least (0.3%).

### *Employment*

- In 2001, the Town reported an unemployment rate of 3.3%, a decrease of 5% from 1996. For the same time period, the R.M. reported an unemployment rate of 3%, an increase from 0%, while the Province of Manitoba as a whole experienced a decrease of 1.8% (from 6.1%).
- In 2003, the major employers within the Town and R.M. were the Health Services and Agricultural sectors, each employing over 100 people.
- In 2003, the Town and R.M. reported over 120 businesses operating within a variety of areas. Some areas of low service include grain dealers/feed companies (none), road construction (none), propane gas (1, R.M.), electrical contractor (1, R.M.), plumbing repair/contractor (1, R.M.).

### *Community Survey*

- One-third of respondents reported traveling outside of the community in the past 12 months for groceries (58, 33%), automobile sales or service (58, 33%), and furniture and appliances (61, 35%). The proportion of respondents was higher for apparel and accessories (81, 46%). Brandon was the most common destination for all of these goods and services.
- Some 21% (47 household members) were employed outside of the community, with the most commonly identified community of employment being Brandon.

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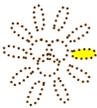
<sup>2</sup> Refers to total income from all transfer payments received from the federal, provincial or municipal governments (ie: Old Age Security pension, Canada Pension Plan, Canada Child Tax Benefits)

### ***Community Survey – Farm***

- Of the respondents who indicated that they own or operate a farm (36 of 176), 47% of the respondents (17 of 36) indicated that their farm included both livestock and field crops.
- Some 28% of respondents (10 of 36) indicated that they employed people on their farm, 11% of respondents (4) indicated that they had had difficulty hiring farm workers in the past year.
- About half of the respondents (53%, 19 of 36) indicated that members of their household had off-farm employment.

### ***Business Survey***

- Of the 39 respondents to the business survey, the average year for the start of the business was 1976.
- Some 74% (29 of the 39) of respondents indicated that their business was locally owned.
- Some 67% (26 of the 39) had fewer than 5 employees.
- The average number of people commuting per business was two.
- Local businesses reported that almost half of their clients were from the community.



## **Safety and Security**

### ***Emergency Services***

- Over 50% of the responses made by the Ambulance Service in 2002 were planned transport calls.
- The airport can accommodate the provincial air ambulance.
- Over 90% of the responses made by the Fire Service in 2002 were ‘emergent’<sup>3</sup>.
- The crime rate in Shoal Lake is low.

### ***Human Resources***

- The number of volunteer firefighters for the community has remained the same from 2000 to 2002.
- In 2002, there were 2 full-time and 14 part-time professional ambulance attendants.
- The number of police officers in the community has dropped from 7 in 2000-2001 to 6 in 2002.

### ***Emergency / Disaster Preparedness***

- There is a joint disaster plan for the Town and R.M.

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<sup>3</sup> Conditions that are potentially threatening to life, limb or function.

### ***Community Programs***

- The Rural Crime Watch program exists within the community.
- The Neighbourhood Watch, Block Parent and Juvenile Justice programs are not available within the community.

### ***Community Survey***

- Some 93% of community survey respondents felt safe residing within the community.
- The top safety concern indicated by community survey respondents were traffic concerns.
- Some 83 to 91% of community survey respondents felt that emergency services within the community were 'satisfactory' or 'excellent'.



## **Health and Social Services**

### ***Health Status***

- 80.7% of children born in 1988 were fully immunized.

### ***Social Support Services***

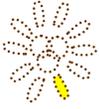
- A number of self-help groups and crisis intervention support systems are available to the community.
- There were 12 children in the care of Child and Family Services in 2002, representing 4% of the population of children ages 0 to 18 in the Town and R.M.
- There is subsidized housing available in Oakburn.

### ***Health Service Utilization***

- The occupancy rate at the Shoal Lake-Strathclair Health Centre for 2002 was 69.4%.

### ***Community Survey***

- Some 20% of respondents (36 of 176) indicated that there was someone in their household with a chronic illness or disability that limits their ability. 44% of these respondents (16 of 36) felt that there were not enough support services in the community.
- Some 47% (82 of 176) of respondents indicated that they have smoked. 48% (30 of 63) indicated that they had already quit smoking and thirty-eight percent (24 of 63) indicated that they would like to quit smoking.
- Some 86% of respondents (151) indicated that they access health services outside of the community. The most frequently reported locations for accessing health services were Brandon (66), Winnipeg (34) and Hamiota (33).
- Dental care (63%, 111) and eye care (60%, 106) were the health services most frequently accessed outside of the community in 2002.
- Some 48% of respondents (84 of 176) indicated that members of their household were covered by health insurance other than Manitoba medical (e.g., Blue Cross).



## **Environment**

### ***Water***

- The Town is currently investigating water upgrades for the community.
- In 2003, all municipal wells within the Town and R.M. were tested and the results were within acceptable parameters.

### ***Waste Management***

- Currently, the Town area is covered 100% by a sewage treatment system. The R.M. has a sewage treatment system in the Village of Oakburn.
- There is currently a cost-recovery recycling program available to the R.M. and Town. Based on the kilograms recycled per person, the Shoal Lake recycling program received an A+ from the Manitoba Product Stewardship Corporation for their recycling efforts. Since 1999 the amount of recycled material has increased by 6%.

### ***Farming Practices***

- In 2002, approximately 95% of all annually cropped acres in the R.M. received some type of pesticide application. There is currently a pesticide container-recycling site located in the R.M. and it is estimated that 90% of pesticide containers were returned for disposal.
- There are currently no certified organic farms within the community.

### ***Community Appearance***

- There are currently informal plans in the R.M. and Town for community green spaces, tree-planting and beautification.

### ***Community Survey***

- There are currently informal plans in the R.M. and Town for community green spaces, tree-planting and beautification.
- Community survey respondents are equally concerned about economic growth as they are with the environment – 108 respondents (61%) indicated their concern for both the economy and the environment.



## **Community Infrastructure**

### ***Transportation***

- There is Handi-Transit service in the community, but no taxi service.
- Most buildings and curbs within the Town are wheelchair accessible.
- Within the community sidewalks and walking/bicycle paths are present and continue to be developed.

### ***Communication***

- A variety of communication sources are available within the community and include those from local, regional and national sources.
- The Town has high-speed Internet access and the R.M. is looking into installing wireless broadband (high-speed Internet).
- The Town has 4 public Internet access sites, while the R.M. has none.

### ***Housing***

- Housing is very affordable in Shoal Lake relative to the rest of Manitoba, with the average value of homes within the Town being \$57,321 and \$55,728 in the R.M., compared to \$97,670 in the Province (2001).
- In 2001, the percentage of owner-occupied households in the Town and R.M. (85.5% and 88.5% respectively) was higher than in Manitoba (67.8%).
- There are currently four specialized senior's accommodation options available within the community. However, all are currently full – with a waiting list.
- Subsidized housing is currently available in the Village of Oakburn, but has a waiting list of more than a year.

### ***Public, Business & Industrial Infrastructure***

- A number of public meeting spaces are available in both the Town and R.M. that can accommodate a variety of groups sizes.
- In 2002, the community public library had 300 local memberships and access to 130,811 materials.
- Most of the dedicated land within the R.M. is currently zoned agricultural, although a new zoning by-law is being developed.
- Industrial infrastructure is present within the community for attracting new or expanding industries.
- Natural gas service is planned for 2004 for the Town, R.M., industrial park, residents within the urban service boundary and property along the transmission line.

### ***Community Survey***

- Some 85.7% of respondents indicated that the Handi-Transit service was either satisfactory or excellent. Almost two-thirds of respondents reported that Greyhound Canada service needs improvement.
- Other transportation that responders cited as needing improvement included taxi service, train service and airport service.



## **Community Processes**

### ***Leadership***

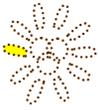
- Gender Diversity - 50% (2 of 4) of the Chamber of Commerce executive positions and 40% (2 of 5) of the Town Council positions are held by females. There are currently no females holding leadership positions with the R.M. Council.
- In 2001, 20% (1 of 5) of the Town Council positions were filled by acclamation in the last election and 57% (4 of 7) of the R.M. Council positions were filled by acclamation.

### ***Volunteerism***

- Currently there are 5 churches within the Town and 2 churches within the R.M. (both are located in the Village of Oakburn).
- As of 2003, there were 17 registered charities within the community.

### ***Community Survey***

- Some 41% of respondents serve as executive members on organizations. The most commonly mentioned organizations that respondents held executive positions on included sports facilities/activities and church groups. Some 42% of female respondents reported that they serve on the executive for an organization.
- Some 77% of respondents indicated that they volunteer with at least one organization. The most commonly mentioned organizations that respondents volunteered with included church, the rink, the agricultural society, the Legion & Legion Auxiliary, Donor's Choice and school activities.
- Some 57% of respondents reported that residents of their community get along well with the people living in the surrounding rural area and vice versa.
- Some 52% of respondents stated that the communities, townships and municipalities of this area should join together in one area-wide regional planning agency.
- Some 69% of respondents reported that the statement 'younger residents of this community tend to stay here after completing high school' did not describe their community.
- Some 65% of respondents indicated that the statement 'the community is good enough as it is without starting any new community improvement programs' does not describe their community.



## Recreation/Culture/Leisure

### *Recreation*

- A fitness centre is operating in the community.
- The communiplex and natural amenities of Shoal Lake provide high quality recreational facilities and services.
- There are a variety of recreation activities offered within the community.
- There are a variety of recreation activities targeted at youth and senior populations while there are few targeted programs for adults.
- The community has 15 partnerships with other communities to sponsor recreation, culture and heritage activities.
- The town site of Wasagaming (Riding Mountain National Park) is located within 80 kilometres of the community.

### *Culture*

- There are cultural activities targeted and participated in by youth and adolescences and attended by all populations, such as Christmas music concerts and school festival.

### *Heritage*

- The community has the Police & Pioneer museum.
- The Prairie Mountain Regional Museum, housing the renowned Clegg collection, is in the development process.
- There are 10 Century Farms in the R.M.

### *Community Survey*

- Survey respondents indicated that the most frequently participated in activities by children/youth are curling, school sports and church group activities.
- Some survey respondents indicated that Scouts, Moms and Tots and Minor Baseball were not available for children/youth within the community. It should be noted however, that Moms and Tots is offered in the Village of Oakburn.
- Cost was occasionally a reason for youth not participating in community activities.
- Brandon was the most common destination for recreation outside of the community with respondents indicating traveling there for swimming, movies, golf and bowling.
- Survey respondents felt that there is a lack of both community facilities and activities directed towards some groups (ie: adults) in the population. A variety of suggestions were given to alleviate this situation.
- When asked to rate the importance of a recreation director, 14% of respondents (24) ranked it as 'low', 24% (43) ranked it as 'medium' and 32% (56) ranked it as 'high'.



## Social Support Networks

### *Opportunities for Peer Contact & Social Support*

- Currently available within the community:
  - A number of children's organizations;
  - Services to Seniors Coordinator and two Seniors Centres;
  - Mother Goose Program;
  - Moms & Tots Program (Oakburn);
  - Nursery School; and
  - Family Day care.
- There are currently no youth centre or adult day programs present within the community.

### *Community Programs*

- Currently available within the community:
  - Christmas Cheer;
  - Meals on Wheels; and
  - Food Bank.

### *Community Survey*

- At least half of the respondents were aware of and provide support to the:
  - Donor's Choice program<sup>4</sup>;
  - Shoal Lake Community Food Bank; and
  - Christmas Cheer program.
- Child day care centre and a youth centre were ranked the highest by respondents with respect to their importance to the well-being of their town, village or municipality.
- Some 72% of responding households with children ages 0 to 4 and half of the households with children ages 5 to 15 indicated that they currently use child care.

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<sup>4</sup> Donor's Choice is a collective group of organizations, mostly health related, that canvasses the community for donations once during a year. Each donor has the opportunity to specify which of the organizations their money is to go towards.

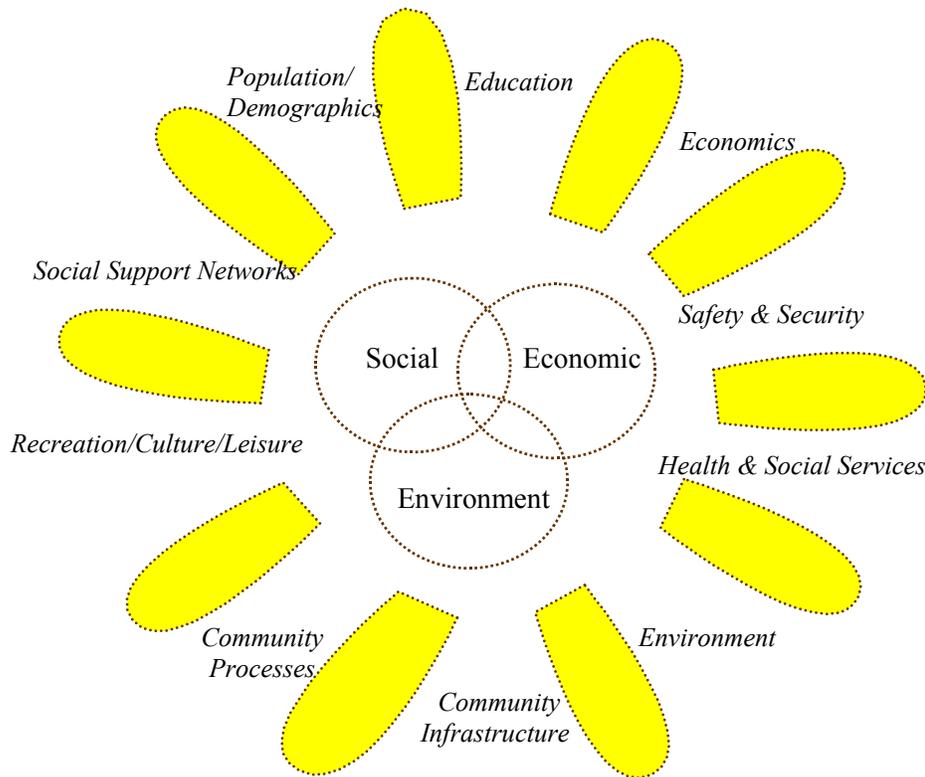
## Introduction

Rural and northern Canadians are vitally concerned about how they can participate in decision-making and planning processes to ensure quality of life for the people and communities in which they live. Access to education, employment, health care services, social support networks and safe environments are pivotal factors in the lives of rural and northern people.

In 1999, the Rural Development Institute of Brandon University was awarded the *Determinants of Health of Rural Populations and Communities Research* Project as an innovative, interdisciplinary research project funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). The goals of the project were to examine the determinants of health and health indicators (measurements of the determinants of health) and analyze the health of rural populations using existing data at national, provincial and regional levels, to generate and adapt health indicators for application to rural populations and communities, to develop a framework, process and tools with selected rural communities to assist them with assessing their health and sustainability and to apply and evaluate the resulting framework, process and tools with selected communities.

The Rural Development Institute, Brandon University, initiated this research project. The project involved community and government partners including community development agencies, regional health authorities and government agencies with rural and health policy interests. Researchers from Brandon University's departments of Rural Development, Geography, Psychology, as well as the School of Health Studies collaborated on this project. Additional perspectives were brought to the project by partnering with other universities, adding expertise in rural gerontology from the University of Manitoba and rural sociology from Concordia University. Community partners included rural regional health authorities and community development organizations in southwestern Manitoba as well as organizations such as Community Futures Partners of Manitoba and Wheat Belt Communities Futures Corporation. Government partners included Health Canada, Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Rural Secretariat).

Rural residents, together with researchers and project partners, developed a framework and indicators to examine the health and well-being of rural communities. Focus groups were conducted with residents of fifteen rural communities from across southwestern Manitoba. They were asked for their views of the concepts of 'rural', 'health' and 'community', to describe ways to determine if a community was healthy and to suggest criteria to assess rural community health and well-being. Following the focus groups, representatives of each focus group participated in a workshop to develop a meaningful framework for rural community assessment. Ten framework categories were identified: Population/Demographics; Education; Economics; Safety and Security; Health and Social Services; Environment; Community Infrastructure; Community Processes; Recreation/Culture/Leisure; and Social Support Networks. During the focus groups and workshop, framework indicators emerged. During the same period of time, health care managers throughout western Manitoba were interviewed to ascertain their perceptions of quality of life in rural communities and to obtain their suggestions for indicators of rural health and well-being.



*Being*

*Belonging*

*Becoming*

Source: Annis, R., Racher, F., Beattie, M. (Eds.) (2002). *A rural community guide for assessing well-being and quality of life*. Brandon MB: Rural Development Institute, Brandon University.

The framework is visually represented as a flower. As residents of rural communities assess their communities' health, well-being and quality of life, they discover who and what their community is, "*Being*", how their community fits with its environment, "*Belonging*" and what activities are required to achieve their goals, hopes and aspirations, "*Becoming*" (Raphael, et. al.1999).

The information resulting from these processes was used to develop processes and tools including a workbook, *A Rural Community Guide for Assessing Well-Being and Quality of Life*, for residents of rural communities to assess the health and quality of life of their communities. The Guide is a tool to stimulate community development processes used by a community as well as to provide valuable information for community planning.

Within each "petal" of the framework, are a number of indicators that assist communities in gathering information. The Guide provides information on how to gather information from many sources including government sources such as Statistics Canada and Manitoba Community Profiles, regional sources such as regional health authorities and school divisions, local sources such as municipal and town records and communicating directly with local residents through interviews, focus groups and surveys.

Two pilot communities were required to test the processes and tools. The criteria for the pilot communities included a commitment and desire to undertake a project to look at the health

and well-being of the community; a contact person/coordinator to work with the research partners and act as a liaison with a committee in the community; and a group of volunteers to act as a steering group for the project.

Based on these criteria, the communities of Shoal Lake and Virden and surrounding municipalities were nominated by the community partners in project. Both communities eagerly joined the project in late 2002. Each community formed a steering committee of interested residents and utilized the process and tools to assess the health and well-being of their community. Sub-committees were organized around the framework categories (petals). Each sub-committee reviewed the indicators within their petal deciding which indicator data could be collected through existing sources and which needed to be collected through alternate means. To assist the steering committees, local project coordinators were engaged to collect the data. Student research assistants from RDI assisted with the data collection and analysis.

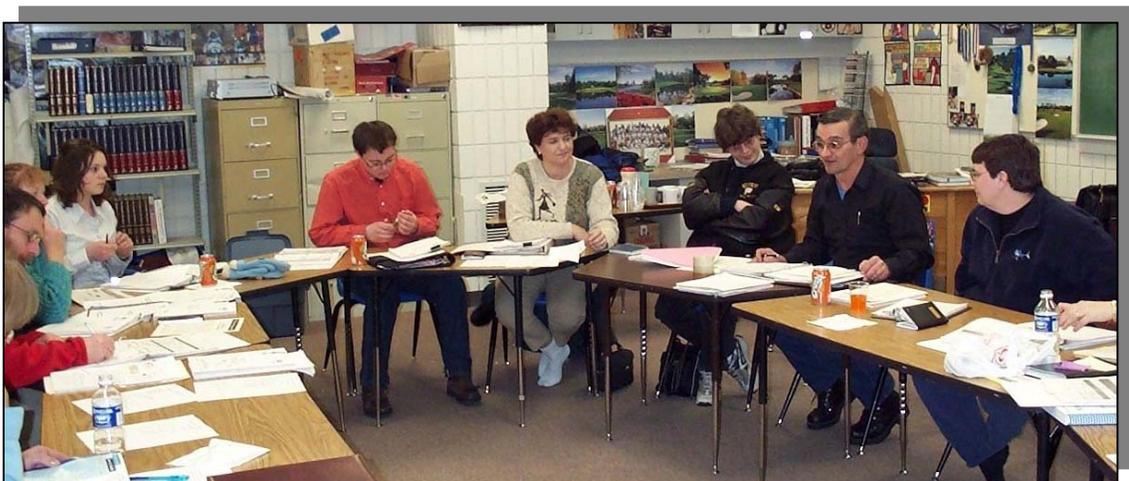
The steering committees wanted information and opinions that were not available through government, regional or local data sources. They developed community and business surveys that were distributed to community residents via the mail. The surveys were mailed directly to RDI, where student research assistants, enhancing their learning experiences, assisted with the data entry and analysis. In Shoal Lake, in conjunction with Park West School Division, Shoal Lake School and the Rural Development Institute, a survey was distributed to school-aged children addressing asset-building strategies.

All the data and information gathered in these community assessment processes were reviewed by the steering committees and compiled into reports for distribution within their respective communities. This information will contribute to each community's understanding of itself and will aid in its development by surfacing public values; opinions and priorities; dispelling myths; confirming knowledge; setting priorities; developing short and long range plans; defining and solving problems; stimulating action; building support to address issues; and providing evidence to influence others.

## Process and Methodology

The process of utilizing the Guide began in late 2002. The R.M. organized the initial meeting (held at the local hospital). After a review of the *Determinants of Health* project with the members of the community who attended the initial meeting, it was decided that a follow-up meeting would be beneficial. For this follow-up meeting each member present at the initial meeting was to contact people and groups who might be interested in the project. This second meeting attracted approximately 15 area residents. The community members in attendance represented many aspects of the community, including local service clubs, businesses, seniors, students and health care professionals. The group was active in identifying segments of the community that they felt were not being represented, such as individuals with disabilities, residents of the Village of Oakburn and parents of young children. To address these issues, the group made an attempt to include these segments by extending personal invitations to attend a meeting to learn more about the process.

From December 2002 to June 2003, the committee averaged an attendance of nine people at each of its meetings. Evening meetings were held at the Shoal Lake School. Early in January the group decided to name itself the **Shoal Lake Community Assessment Team (CAT)**. Sub-committees were organized around the determinants. Each sub-committee reviewed the contents of their determinant within the Guide. Each sub-committee examined the indicators of the determinant and assessed which indicators could be collected through existing sources and which needed to be collected through alternate means. To assist the CAT, a project coordinator was contracted with in early March. The project coordinator was responsible for collecting data for indicators at the request of the chairpersons of the sub-committees, preparing agendas and other duties as directed by the project committee. The project was funded by the SSHRC grant held by RDI, the financial contributions of the Town and the R.M. and in-kind contributions of Shoal Lake School, which provided space for meetings.



## **Data Sources**

A number of sources were used to gather the information included in this report. These sources include federal and provincial government, regional, community-based sources.

### **Federal & Provincial Government Sources**

Statistics Canada and Manitoba Community Profiles were the two main government sources of information. Statistics Canada is the national data-gathering body that produces statistics to help Canadians better understand the country, its population, resources, economy, society and culture. Statistics Canada provides objective statistical information about the population and demographics of the community. At the time this report was written, some information from the 2001 Census was available and when possible has been included.

Manitoba Community Profiles is a website available at [www.communityprofiles.mb.ca](http://www.communityprofiles.mb.ca). This site provides the most comprehensive listing of information on communities and regions of Manitoba. Each community profile offers information covering everything from location (maps) to quality of life indicators (demographics, population, labour force, education, history, recreational facilities) to economic indicators (utilities, transportation, taxation, land, buildings & development). The Manitoba Community Profiles website was established by Manitoba Intergovernmental Affairs in 2000.

### **Regional Sources**

Although information was not available for the specific Shoal Lake area, there was some available for a larger region. The Assiniboine Regional Health Authority and the Park West School Division provided regional information to the project.

### **Local Sources**

Community-based data are information collected locally that is not available through other data sources. The gathering of community-based data was directed by knowledgeable community residents who knew what information was available and could provide contact information to the project coordinator.

### **Data Limitations**

The CAT and RDI have made every attempt to ensure the data in this report is the most current, accurate, complete and comprehensive data at time of publication. Much of the statistical data presented in this report was obtained from Statistics Canada, a highly credible and widely used source of information. It should be noted that data generated by Statistics Canada are rounded off to the nearest zero or five. In small samples, data results are suppressed by Statistics Canada to maintain confidentiality. Certain columns and rows of numbers presented in the report may not add exactly as a result of this procedure. Where appropriate, further commentary has been provided in this report to explain data variations.

## **Surveys**

### **Survey Limitations**

The survey information and data presented in this report provide indications of key concerns and issues in the community. However, given they represent information and opinions of the respondents only, the information and opinions may not always be representative of the entire community.

### **School Survey**

In conjunction with Park West School Division, Shoal Lake School and the Rural Development Institute, the CAT sub-committee reviewing the education determinant distributed a survey to school-aged children. Students in grades 6 through 12, who received parental approval, participated in a survey that was designed and analyzed by the Search Institute of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Questions on this survey addressed asset-building strategies and creating positive new visions for youth. The staff at the Search Institute conducted all data entry and data analysis.

### **Community and Business Surveys**

The CAT sought information and opinions that was not available through government, regional or local data sources. Therefore, they decided to develop surveys to be distributed to community residents. Two surveys were developed: one for the general community (Appendix A) and one for local businesses (Appendix B). The community survey was distributed to and included “anyone residing in the Town, the R.M., including the Village of Oakburn; anyone working, going to school, utilizing local recreational facilities, or accessing health services on a regular basis in these locations”. All surveys were distributed through the postal outlets in the community in mid May 2003 with a return deadline of June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2003. Each survey contained a preaddressed, prepaid envelope for the completed surveys. A reminder letter was distributed to all mailboxes to encourage return of the surveys.

Prior to distribution, both surveys were submitted to the Brandon University Research Ethics Committee (BUREC). Consent was assumed upon completion and return of the survey as explained in the cover letter that accompanied the survey. All participants were assured that their participation was entirely voluntary; that information collected would be aggregated; and that their identities would not be revealed.

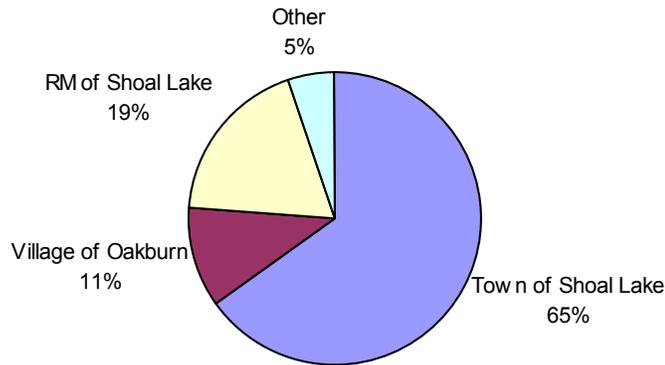
By the beginning of July 2003, 176 of 651 distributed community surveys were returned. This represents a return rate of 27%. For the business surveys, 39 of the 96 were returned representing a return rate of 40%. To facilitate data entry and to encourage student learning, the surveys were returned directly to RDI for data entry and preliminary analysis. Graduate and undergraduate students were involved in data entry and the preliminary data analysis.

Throughout this report, the variable ‘n’ is used to represent to the total number of surveys that were completed or the number of people the question pertained to. Each question will consist of a different ‘n’ value since not all of the surveys returned had every question answered.

*Community Survey Household Responses*

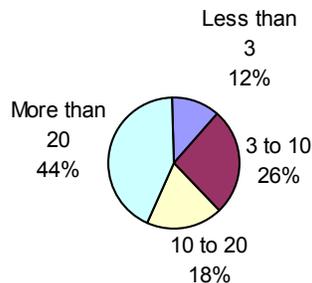
A total of 176 households responded to the *Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey*. Most respondents were currently living in the Town (65%), Village of Oakburn (19%) or the R.M. (not including Oakburn) (11%). ‘Other’ respondents were from the R.M. of Park, Town of Strathclair, R.M. of Strathclair, Town of Birtle and R.M. of Rosburn.

**Figure CS-1: Location of Households (n=175)**



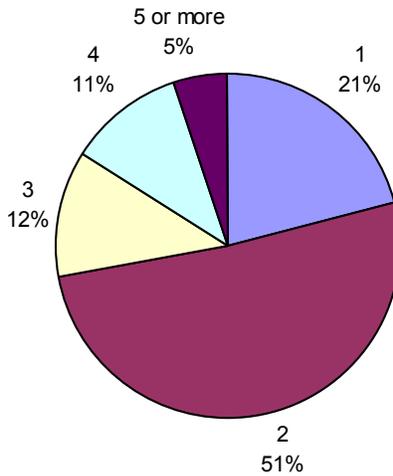
Respondents ranged from those new to the community (12% had lived there less than 3 years) to those who had lived in the area most of their life (44% had lived in the community for more than 20 years).

**Figure CS-2: Number of Years Respondent has Lived in the Community (n=171)**



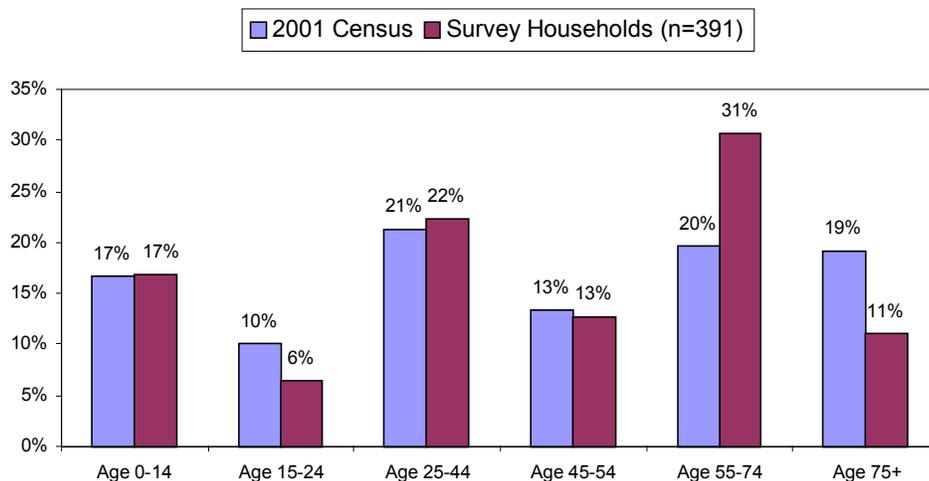
Responding households varied in size from one individual to seven people, with an average size of 2.3. Twenty-one percent of respondents lived by themselves, 51% lived in a two-member household, 12% lived in a three-member household, 11% in a four-member household, and 5% had households of five or more people.

**Figure CS-3: Number of Members in Household (n=164)**



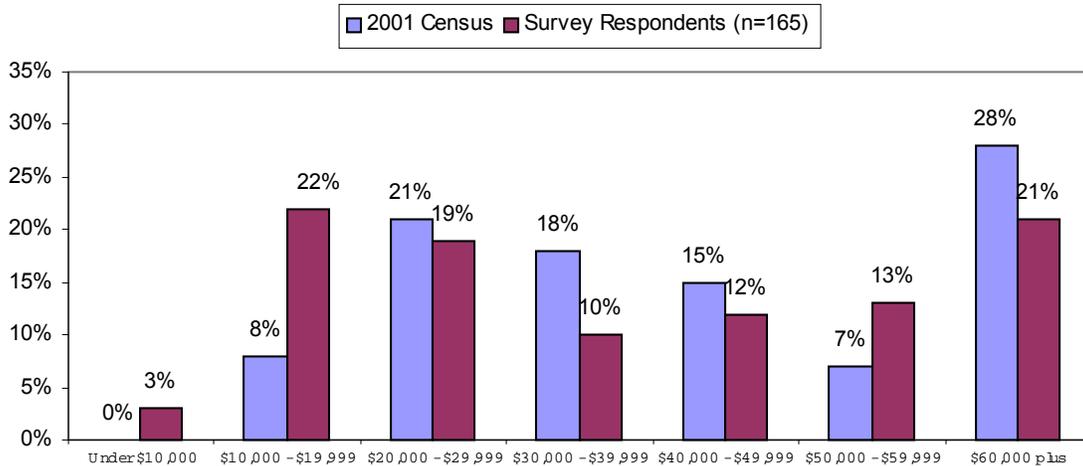
In total the 176 households represented 391 people. Census data from 2001 allows us to compare the age distributions of responding household members to that of the overall population of the area. Overall, the sample of households was fairly represented across Census age categories. The age categories '15 to 24' and '75 and over' were under represented in the sample while the age category '55 to 74' was over represented.

**Figure CS-4: Age Distribution of Household Members Compared to Overall Population**



The distribution of family income of respondents was different from the 2001 Census. The percent of respondents reporting incomes of under \$10,000, \$10-19,999 and \$50-59,999 was higher than the percentages from the 2001 Census. This should be taken into account when utilizing the data collected from the two community surveys.

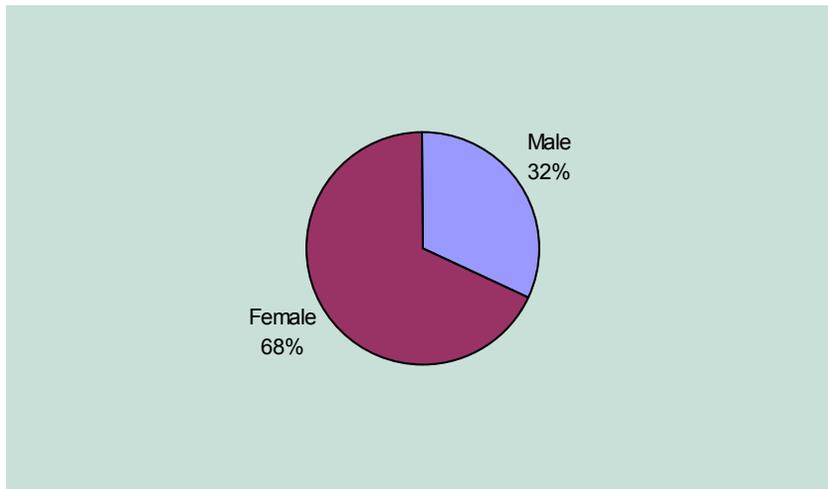
**Figure CS-5: Gross Family Income of Respondents Compared to Overall Population**



*Community Survey Individual Responses*

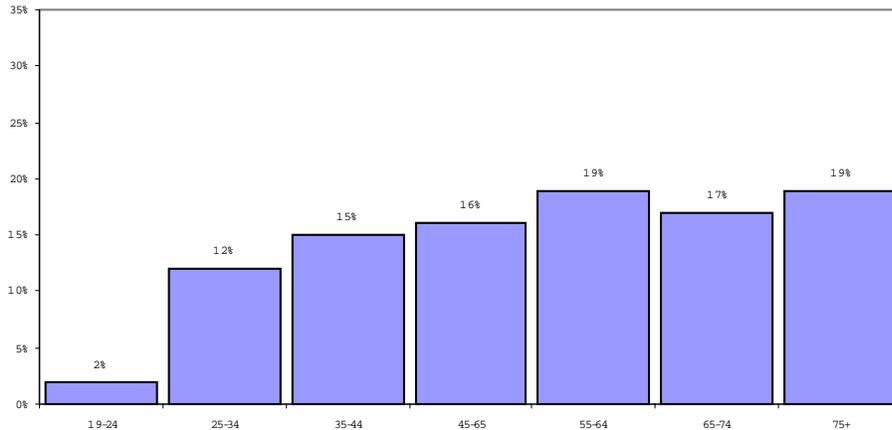
The first section of the survey (questions 1 through 18) asked questions relating to the household. The remainder of the survey asked for personal opinions and information relating to the member of the household filling out the survey. Approximately two thirds of the respondents (68%) were female and one third (32%) were male.

**Figure CS-6: Gender of Respondents (n=164)**



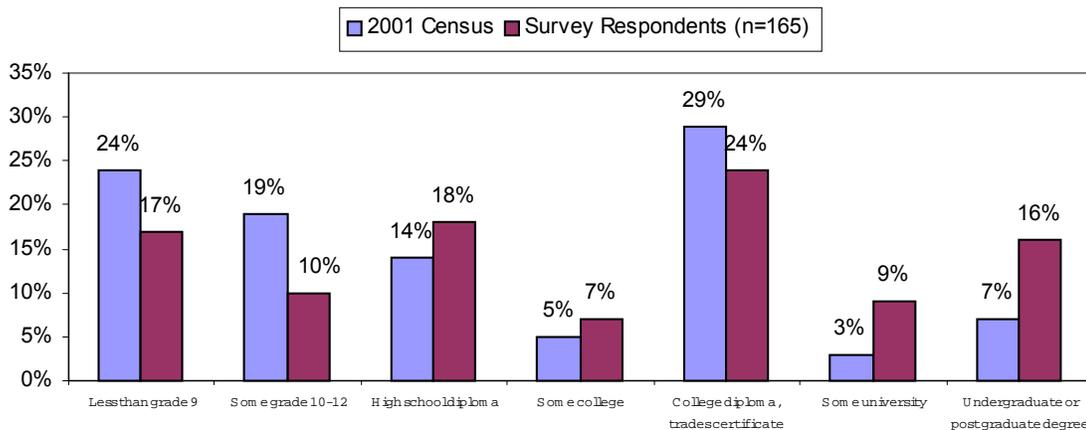
The average age of respondents was 57 years. Only three respondents (2%) were under the age of 25. Twelve percent of respondents were 25 to 34 years of age, 15% were 35 to 44, 16% were 45 to 54, 19% were 55 to 64, 17% were 65 to 74 and 19% were above 75 years of age.

**Figure CS-7: Age of Respondents (n=151)**



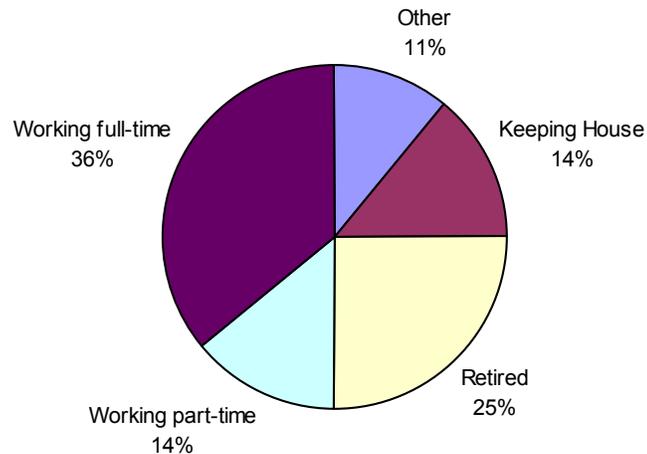
Survey respondents had higher education levels than the overall population according to the 2001 Census. Only 27% of survey respondents indicated an education level less than grade 12 compared to 43% of the overall population. Some of this variation can be explained by the fact that Census includes all ages above 15 in this statistic, while only individuals over the age of 18 were surveyed, and very few respondents were under the age of 25.

**Figure CS-8: Education of Respondents Compared to Overall Population**



Working either full-time (36%) or part-time (14%) was the main activity of half of the respondents. One-quarter of respondents were retired (25%) and the main activity of 14% of respondents was 'keeping house'.

**Figure CS-9: Main Activity of Respondents (n=168)**



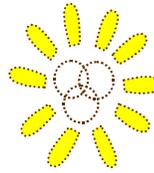
### **Data Analysis and Reporting**

Over the summer and fall months of 2003, the project coordinator continued to gather data. Information collected from federal, provincial, regional and local sources was combined with the findings of the community and business surveys into a report. The Shoal Lake CAT reviewed the report for accuracy and omissions and highlighted key findings. The result of this process is this report entitled, *CAT Scan: Shoal Lake Community Assessment Team (CAT) Rural Lifestyle Assessment*.

### **Next Steps**

The members of the CAT are pleased to put this report forward for discussion and planning by the community. This report is seen as a first step in enabling residents to know more about their community. The information within this report can be used to set priorities and move to actions to achieve goals. The CAT recognizes that residents will identify other information and topics to be considered and encourages the community to do so. Community residents will decide what information should be added in the future and how this information will be used.

# Community Well-Being Framework



## **Population/Demographics**

The number and demographic<sup>5</sup> characteristics of individuals in a given community affect the health and well-being of that community. For example, young people staying in or returning to their communities, aging populations who are living longer, and increases or declines in the population of the community are some issues in this regard. The culture, heritage and ethnic diversity of the population is also important when examining the make-up or composition of a population in a rural community.

The indicators relating to the Population/Demographics determinants collected include:

- Population – *age and gender groups, population growth rate and movers and non-movers*
- Socio-Demographic – *number of people living alone, ethnic make-up of the community, number of First Nations/Métis and immigrant residents, number of single parent families, labour force replacement ratio<sup>6</sup> and population density*

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<sup>5</sup> The statistical study of human populations especially with reference to size and density, distribution, and vital statistics (Merriam-Webster Online, 2004)

<sup>6</sup> Labour force replacement ratio is an indicator used to predict the future available labour force. It is calculated by dividing the number of children aged 0-14 by the number of people aged 45-65.

## Highlights

Indicator	Highlights
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Between 1996 and 2001, the growth rate of the R.M. was -6.9% while the Town remained constant and the Province increased by 0.5%. (see Table PD-5)</li> <li>√ When compared to the Province, the Town and R.M. had lower percentages of youth and adults (44 and under) and higher percentages of seniors (65+) in 2001. (see Table PD-1)</li> <li>√ Comparing the Town to the R.M., the R.M. had higher percentages of youth and adults (44 and under) and the Town had higher percentages of seniors (65+) in 2001. This simply reflects the fact that as people age, they tend to move into town. (see Table PD-1a)</li> <li>√ The Town, R.M. and Province all had similar distributions among the genders in 2001. Higher percentages of males were seen in the younger categories, while higher percentages of females were seen in the senior age category. (see Tables PD-3 to PD-3c)</li> <li>√ In 2001, residents of the Town had a mobility status comparable to that of the Province, while those in the R.M. were much less mobile at both the 1 and 5-year levels, respectively. (see Tables PD-6 and PD-7)</li> </ul>
Socio-Demographic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ In 2001, the Town (36%) and R.M. (42%) had a greater percentage of households with people living alone than the Province as a whole (28%). (see Table PD-8)</li> <li>√ In 2001, only 1% of the population of the Town and 0% of the R.M. were First Nations or Métis, while for the Province as a whole that number was 13%. (see Table PD-10) Only 4% of the population of the Town and 3% of the R.M. were immigrants, while for the Province as a whole that number was 10% (in 2001). (see Table PD-11)</li> <li>√ In 2001, only 5% of the families in the Town and 0% for the R.M. had single parents, while for the Province that number was 16%. (see Table PD-12)</li> <li>√ In 2001, the labour force replacement ratio for the Town and R.M. was 71.4% and 77.8% respectively – lower than the Province as a whole (91.3%). (see Table PD-13)</li> </ul>

## Population Data

### *Age and Gender Groups*

Data on age structures and gender are useful in determining need for and allocation of resources for education, day care, health care, recreational programs and social services. Several population tables are presented within the following section including the population of the Town, the R.M. and the Province and the population of the Town and R.M. by age group and gender for several Statistic Canada Census years.

Note that there was a slightly different age category breakdown in the 1991 and 1996 Statistics Canada Censuses. Where applicable, these two age categories, 45-54 and 85+, have an asterisk in them to indicate that they are combined into the previous age category. To ensure the confidentiality of respondents, Statistics Canada does not release any information that could identify an individual. In situations where there is a low number of responses and the potential that an individual could be identified, Statistics Canada will 'round up' the number to prohibit the identification of individuals. As a result when columns of Statistics Canada data are added, they may not equal the total number stated.

**Table PD-1: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 1996 & 2001**

Age	Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake				Manitoba			
	1996	%	2001	%	1996	%	2001	%
Total	1420	100	1381	100	1,113,898	100	1,119,580	100
0-4	65	4.6	65	4.7	80,720	7.2	70,670	6.3
5-14	175	12.3	165	12	163,895	14.7	163,045	14.6
15-19	85	6	80	5.8	77,675	7	80,425	7.2
20-24	45	3.2	60	4.3	76,115	6.8	72,850	6.5
25-44	475	33.4	295	21.4	472,550	42.4	320,305	28.6
45-54	*	*	185	13.4	*	*	155,710	13.9
55-64	140	9.8	125	9	90,780	8.1	100,155	8.9
65-74	205	14.4	145	10.5	81,875	7.3	78,560	7
75-84	235	16.5	180	13	70,290	6.3	56,875	5.1
85+	*	*	85	6.1	*	*	20,975	1.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 & 2001

**Table PD-1a: Age breakdown of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 1996 & 2001**

Age	Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake				Manitoba			
	1996	%	2001	%	1996	%	2001	%
Total	1420	100	1381	100	1,113,898	100	1,119,580	100
Children (1-14)	240	17	230	16.7	244,615	22	233,715	20.9
Youth (15-24)	130	9.2	140	10.1	153,790	13.8	153,275	13.7
Adults (25-64)	615	43.3	605	43.8	563,330	50.6	576,170	51.5
Seniors (65+)	440	31	410	29.6	152,165	13.7	156,410	14

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 & 2001

**Table PD-1b: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 1996 & 2001**

Age	Town of Shoal Lake				R.M. of Shoal Lake			
	1996	%	2001	%	1996	%	2001	%
Total	800	100	801	100	620	100	578	100
0-4	40	5	35	4.4	30	4.8	30	5.2
5-14	80	10	90	11.2	90	14.5	75	13
15-19	45	5.6	35	4.4	40	6.4	45	7.8
20-24	35	4.4	30	3.7	10	1.6	30	5.2
25-44	255	31.9	150	18.7	220	35.5	145	25.1
45-54	*	*	110	13.7	*	*	75	13
55-64	60	7.5	65	8.1	80	13	60	10.4
65-74	120	15	90	11.2	85	13.7	55	9.5
75-84	165	20.6	125	15.6	70	11.3	55	9.5
85+	*	*	65	8.1	*	*	20	3.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 & 2001

**Table PD-1c: Age breakdowns of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 1996 & 2001**

Age	Town of Shoal Lake				R.M. of Shoal Lake			
	1996	%	2001	%	1996	%	2001	%
Total	800	100	801	100	625	100	578	100
Children (1-14)	120	15	125	15.6	120	19.4	105	18.2
Youth (15-24)	80	10	65	8.1	50	8.1	75	13
Adults (25-64)	315	39.4	325	40.6	300	48.4	280	48.4
Seniors (65+)	285	35.6	280	35	155	25	130	22.5

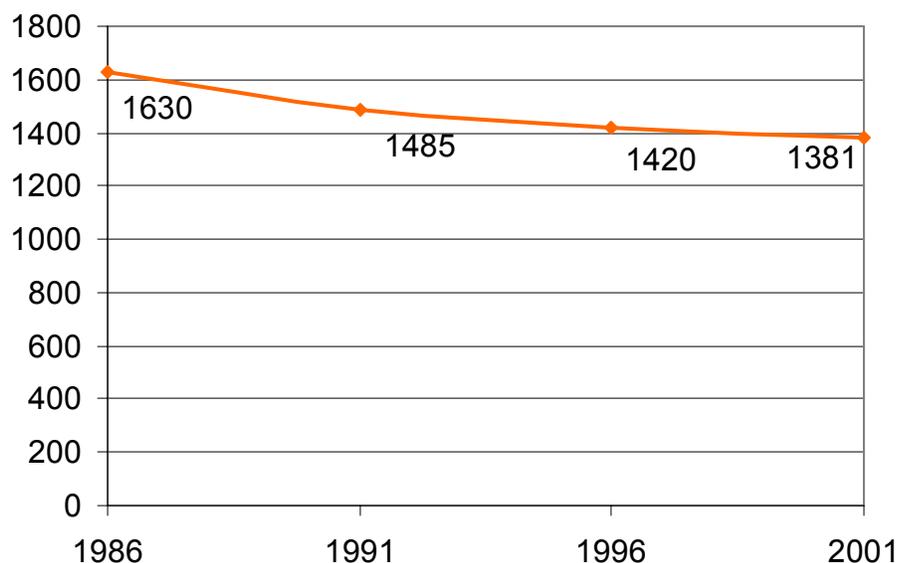
Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 & 2001

**Table PD-2: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 1986, 1991, 1996 & 2001**

Age	Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake							
	1986	%	1991	%	1996	%	2001	%
Total	1630	100	1485	100	1420	100	1381	100
0-4	95	5.8	70	4.7	65	4.6	65	4.7
5-14	185	11.3	205	13.8	175	12.3	165	12
15-19	95	5.8	75	5.1	85	6	80	5.8
20-24	95	5.8	45	3.0	45	3.2	60	4.3
25-44	335	20.6	345	23.2	475	33.4	295	21.4
45-54	150	9.2	125	8.4	*	*	185	13.4
55-64	230	14.1	150	10.1	140	9.8	125	9
65-74	260	15.9	245	16.5	205	14.4	145	10.5
75-84	215	13.2	220	14.8	235	16.5	180	13
85+	*	*	*	*	*	*	85	6.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 1986, 1991, 1996 & 2001

**Figure PD-1: Population of the Town and R.M., 1986, 1991, 1996 & 2001**



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986, 1991, 1996 & 2001

**Table PD-3: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, by Age Group and Gender, 2001**

Age	Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake				Manitoba			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	690	100	685	100	549,600	100	569,980	100
0-4	40	5.8	30	4.4	36,385	6.6	34,285	6.0
5-14	85	12.3	75	10.9	83,320	15.2	79,720	14.0
15-19	45	6.5	30	4.4	41,220	7.5	39,210	6.9
20-24	30	4.3	30	4.4	36,445	6.6	36,415	6.4
25-44	165	23.9	130	19	159,560	29.0	160,750	28.2
45-54	95	13.8	85	12.4	77,260	14.1	78,455	13.8
55-64	65	9.4	65	9.5	49,410	9.0	50,745	8.9
65-74	70	10.1	80	11.7	36,815	6.7	41,750	7.3
75-84	70	10.1	100	14.6	22,715	4.1	34,155	6.0
85+	30	4.3	50	7.3	6,475	1.2	14,506	2.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

**Table PD-3a: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, by Age Group and Gender, 2001**

Age	Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake				Manitoba			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	690	100	685	100	549,600	100	569,985	100
Children (1-14)	125	18.1	105	15.3	119,710	21.8	114,000	20
Youth (15-24)	75	10.9	60	8.8	77,655	14.1	75,620	13.3
Adults (25-64)	325	47.1	280	40.9	286,230	52.1	289,955	50.9
Seniors (65+)	170	24.6	230	33.6	66,000	12	90,405	15.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

**Table PD-3b: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, by Age Group and Gender, 2001**

Age	Town of Shoal Lake				R.M. of Shoal Lake			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	390	100	410	100	300	100	275	100
0-4	25	6.4	15	3.6	15	5	15	5.4
5-14	45	11.5	45	11	40	13.3	30	10.9
15-19	20	5.1	10	2.4	25	8.3	20	7.3
20-24	15	3.8	15	3.6	15	5	15	5.4
25-44	85	21.8	70	17.1	80	26.7	60	21.8
45-54	55	14.1	50	12.2	40	13.3	35	12.7
55-64	35	9	35	8.5	30	10	30	10.9
65-74	40	10.2	50	12.2	30	10	30	10.9
75-84	50	12.8	70	17.1	20	6.7	30	10.9
85+	25	6.4	40	9.7	5	1.7	10	3.6

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

**Table PD-3c: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, by Age Group and Gender, 2001**

Age	Town of Shoal Lake				R.M. of Shoal Lake			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	390	100	410	100	300	100	275	100
Children (1-14)	70	17.9	60	14.6	55	18.3	45	16.4
Youth (15-24)	35	9	25	6.1	40	13.3	35	12.7
Adults (25-64)	175	44.9	155	37.8	150	50	125	45.4
Seniors (65+)	115	29.5	160	39	55	18.3	70	25.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

**Table PD-4: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, by Age Group and Gender, 1991, 1996 & 2001**

Age	Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake											
	1991				1996				2001			
	M	%	F	%	M	%	F	%	M	%	F	%
Total	715	100	775	100	700	100	720	100	690	100	685	100
0-4	30	4.2	40	5.2	35	5	35	4.9	40	5.8	30	4.4
5-14	100	14	105	13.5	95	13.6	75	10.4	85	12.3	75	10.9
15-19	35	4.9	40	5.2	35	5	40	5.5	45	6.5	30	4.4
20-24	25	3.5	20	2.6	25	3.6	25	3.5	30	4.3	30	4.4
25-44	185	25.9	170	21.9	250	35.7	220	30.5	165	23.9	130	19
45-54	60	8.4	65	8.4	*	*	*	*	95	13.8	85	12.4
55-64	70	9.8	80	10.3	70	10	70	9.7	65	9.4	65	9.5
65-74	115	16.1	130	16.8	95	13.6	115	16	70	10.1	80	11.7
75-84	90	12.6	130	16.8	100	14.3	140	19.4	70	10.1	100	14.6
85+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30	4.3	50	7.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 1996 & 2001

### *Population Growth Rate*

The growth rate is an indicator of demographic change in a population.

**Table PD-5: Population Growth Rate for Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 1996 to 2001**

	Population 1996	Population 2001	Difference	Population Growth Rate
Town of Shoal Lake	801	801	0	0.0%
R.M. of Shoal Lake	620	578	-42	- 6.8%
Manitoba	1,113,898	1,119,580	+5,682	+0.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 & 2001

### *Movers and Non-Movers*

This indicator can be a sign of economic or social loss or gain in a community that could be investigated to understand causes and identify strategies for action.

**Table PD-6: Mobility status of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba Residents 2001, Compared to 1 Year Ago**

Mobility	Town of Shoal Lake	%	R.M. of Shoal Lake	%	Manitoba	%
Total Population (1 year and older)	730	100	570	100	1,090,115	100
Non-movers (lived at same address 1 year ago)	655	90	560	98	942,240	86
Movers <sup>7</sup>	75	10	10	2	147,880	14
From within Manitoba	25	3	10	2	127,040	12
From outside of Manitoba	50	7	0	0	20,840	2

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

<sup>7</sup> Persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided one year earlier (Statistics Canada, 2001).

**Table PD-7: Mobility status of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba Residents 2001, Compared to 5 Years Ago**

Mobility	Town of Shoal Lake	%	R.M. of Shoal Lake	%	Manitoba	%
Total Population (5 years and over)	710	100	545	100	1,032,500	100
Non-movers (lived at same address 5 years ago)	420	59	430	79	631,515	61
Movers	290	41	115	21	400,980	39
From within Manitoba	230	32	105	19	338,045	33
From outside of Manitoba	60	8	10	2	62,935	6

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

## Socio-Demographic Data

### *People Living Alone*

This indicator can be used as an indirect measure of social isolation. Isolation implies deprivation of social relations, which may result in limited access to the information, emotional support and material assistance individuals need to overcome various health problems or certain types of social stress.

**Table PD-8: People Living Alone in the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001**

	Town of Shoal Lake	R.M. of Shoal Lake	Manitoba
Number of People Living Alone	125	110	121,755
Total Number of Households	345	260	432,555
Percent of Households with People Living Alone	36%	42%	28%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

In 2003, the R.M. indicated that they had 23 rural yard sites occupied by a single senior. The R.M. also had 12 yard sites with two or more residential dwellings on them. Of the 260 households in the R.M., 66 (25%) were not active farmers. (Source: R.M. Councillors, 2003)

*Ethnicity*

**Table PD-9: Ethnic Origin<sup>8</sup> for Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001**

<b>Ethnicity*</b>	<b>Town of Shoal Lake</b>	<b>R.M. of Shoal Lake</b>	<b>Manitoba</b>
English	305	150	243,835
Canadian	55	65	252,330
German	135	45	200,370
Scottish	225	165	195,570
Ukrainian	325	345	157,655
French	60	10	139,145
Irish	190	20	143,950
Aboriginal Origins	20	10	166,590
Polish	60	90	73,885
Filipino	10	0	31,645

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

*\* Respondents were able to record multiple responses. Therefore each column will not correlate with the community's population.*

***First Nations/Métis People and Immigrants***

The proportion of First Nations/Métis peoples and immigrants is an indicator of community diversity.

**Table PD-10: Percentage of First Nations/Métis Peoples for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001**

	<b>Town of Shoal Lake</b>	<b>R.M. of Shoal Lake</b>	<b>Manitoba</b>
Number of First Nations/Métis People	10	0	150,045
Total Population*	745	578	1,119,583
Percent of Population that are First Nations/Métis People	1%	0%	13%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

*\* The total population represented above is the total number of responses in the 2001 Census.*

<sup>8</sup> Refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent's ancestors belong.

**Table PD-11: Percentage of Population Who are Immigrants for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001**

	Town of Shoal Lake	R.M. of Shoal Lake	Manitoba
Immigrant Population	30	15	113,660
Total Population*	740	578	1,119, 583
Percent of Population who are immigrants	4%	3%	10%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

*\* The total population represented above is the total number of responses in the 2001 census, not the total population.*

### ***Single Parent Families***

This indicator measures social and economic vulnerability, since children of these families are often the financial responsibility of only one parent, usually women, whose income may be low.

**Table PD-12: Percentage of Single Parent Families with Children for Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001**

	Town of Shoal Lake	R.M. of Shoal Lake	Manitoba
Number of single parent families with at least one child	10	0	49,160
Total number of families with at least one child	185	130	302,855
Percentage of single parent Families with children	5%	0%	16%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

### ***Labour Force Replacement Ratio***

This indicator is useful in predicting the future available labour force.

**Table PD-13: Labour Force Replacement for Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001**

	<b>Town of Shoal Lake</b>	<b>R.M. of Shoal Lake</b>	<b>Manitoba</b>
Number of Children aged 0-14	125	105	233,715
Number of People aged 45-64	175	135	255,865
Labour Force Replacement Ratio	71.4	77.8	91.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

### ***Population Density<sup>9</sup>***

This indicator can be used to determine population growth or decline within the area over time.

**Table PD-14: Population Density for Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001**

	<b>Town of Shoal Lake</b>	<b>R.M. of Shoal Lake</b>	<b>Manitoba</b>
Population	801	578	1,119,583
km <sup>2</sup> of Municipality/Town/Province	2.51 km	568.17 km	551,937.84 km
Population Density	318.72	1.0	2.02

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

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<sup>9</sup> Refers to the total number of people in a given area, such as that of a municipality or town.



## Education

Effective education for children and lifelong learning for adults are key contributors to health and prosperity for individuals and for their communities. Education equips people with knowledge and skills for problem solving and helps provide a sense of control and mastery over life circumstances. It increases opportunities for job and income security and job satisfaction. Early childhood education, basic and post-secondary education, literacy, continuing and lifelong learning are all contributors to health and well-being.

The indicators relating to the Education determinant include:

- Basic Education – *total enrollment, highest level of schooling, number of multi-grade classes, distance traveled in school bus, on-site or electronically delivered interactive courses and extra-curricular activities*
- Post-secondary Education – *percentage of residents with post-secondary certificate or diploma, undergraduate degree or higher*
- Upgrading, Lifelong Learning, Continuing Education – *academic upgrading and continuing education courses offered on-site in the community*
- Early Childhood Development Screening – *children assessed by the Public Health Nurse*

### Highlights

Indicator	Highlights
Basic Education	<p>√ In 2000, 190 students were enrolled in the Shoal Lake School. The population of the school is mixed and it draws its enrollment from the population of the Town and R.M., including the Village of Oakburn (see page 45)</p> <p>√ In the population with less than grade 9, the Town and R.M. had a greater proportion (25% for the Town and 24% for the R.M.) compared to Manitoba as a whole (11%) in 2001. This could reflection of the relative proportion of seniors in the community compared to the Province. (see Table Ed-1)</p> <p>√ Between 1991 and 2001, the percentage of people holding a high school diploma increased. (see Table Ed-2)</p> <p>√ In 2003, there were no students enrolled in on-site or electronically delivered interactive courses offered within the high school. The Park West School Division is looking at expanding the courses that are available. (see page 47)</p>

Indicator	Highlights
Post-secondary Education	<p>√ In the population with a college or trades certificate or diploma, the Town showed a higher percentage (31%) than the R.M. and Manitoba (both with 26%) in 2001. In the population with an undergraduate or post graduate degree, the Town and R.M. had a slightly smaller proportion (5% for the Town and 8% for the R.M.) compared to Manitoba as a whole (14%) in 2001. (see Table Ed-1)</p> <p>√ Between 1991 and 2001, there was a significant increase in number of people holding a college or trades certificate or diploma (up to 285 from 205 in 1996 and 185 in 1991). The number of people with a undergraduate or post graduate degree has more than doubled between 1996 and 2001 (65 compared to 30). (see Table Ed-2)</p>
Upgrading, Lifelong Learning, Continuing Education	<p>√ Only one academic upgrading/continuing education course was offered on-site in the community in 2003. (see page 48)</p>
Early Childhood Development Screening	<p>√ In 2002, the Public Health Nurse reported screening 18 children (aged 3 years) in Shoal Lake (this included Shoal Lake and Strathclair children). In 1999, 19 children were born in Shoal Lake and Strathclair, therefore, the majority (approximately 95%) of local children were assessed using either the DIAL assessment or the Hawaii assessment. Of the 18 children being assessed, fewer than 5 were referred to the Speech and Language Pathologist with the Assiniboine Regional Health Authority. (see page 48)</p>
Community Survey	<p>√ In the <i>Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey</i>, 9% (16) of respondents indicated that they had taken education or training not sponsored by their workplace in 2002. Courses taken at the Community College level was the most cited response (6). (see Table Ed-3)</p> <p>√ Nearly one-quarter (52) of the 176 <i>Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey</i> respondents indicated that they would take education and training courses in the next 12 months. (see Table Ed-4)</p>

Indicator	Highlights
School Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Some 72% of respondents indicated that their family life provides high levels of love and support. (see Appendix C)</li> <li>√ In school children, grades 6 to 12, 72% spent three or more hours per week in lessons or practice in music, theatre or other arts. (see Appendix C)</li> <li>√ Over three quarters of respondents noted that they are optimistic about their personal future. (see Appendix C)</li> <li>√ It was indicated that organizations can have three roles (highlight/develop/expand programs designed to built assets, provide meaningful opportunities for young people to contribute, and develop employee policies that encourage asset building) to assist in the development of youth. (see Appendix C)</li> </ul>

## Basic Education Data

### *Total Enrollment in Primary/Secondary Education*

Total enrollment can suggest future resources needed for educating the community's children. Total enrollment in primary/secondary education for the Shoal Lake School was 199 in 1996 and 190 in 2000. This school draws its enrollment from the population of the Town and R.M, including the Village of Oakburn (Source: Statistics Canada, 1996; Manitoba Community Profiles, 2000).

### *Highest Level of Schooling*

This indicator can be used to compare graduation rates and educational attainment levels over time. In the population with less than grade 9, the Town and R.M. have a greater proportion (25% for the Town and 24% for the R.M.) compared to Manitoba as a whole (11%). This could be a reflection of the relative higher proportion of seniors in the community compared to the Province.

**Table Ed-1: Population by Educational Attainment Level for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001**

	Town of Shoal Lake		R.M. of Shoal Lake		Manitoba	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Population 20+	565	100	420	100	789,615	100
Less than Grade 9	140	25	100	24	86,805	11
Some grade 10-12	120	21	70	17	185,090	23
High school diploma	80	14	60	14	89,725	11
Some college	15	3	30	7	44,715	6
College or trades certificate or diploma	175	31	110	26	205,415	26
Some university (no degree)	10	2	15	4	64,710	8
Undergraduate or post graduate degree	30	5	35	8	113,150	14

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

The R.M. and Town have shown a trend towards a higher level of education between 1991 and 2001, as increases are seen in residents holding high school diplomas, college and trade certificates and university degrees.

**Table Ed-2: Population by Educational Attainment Level for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 1991, 1996 and 2001**

	Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake					
	1991		1996		2001 <i>Numbers are based on the total population 20+</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Population 15 +	1185	100	1115	100	985 *	100
Less than Grade 9	335	28	340	30	240	24
Some grade 10-12	360	30	335	30	190	19
High school diploma	85	7	60	5	140	14
Some college	50	4	35	3	45	5
College or trades certificate or diploma	185	16	205	18	285	29
Some university (no degree)	115	10	100	9	25	3
Undergraduate or post graduate degree	45	4	30	3	65	7

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 1996 & 2001

*\* 1991 & 1996 numbers are based on the total population 15 years and older, while 2001 data is based on population 20 years and older.*

### ***Percentage of Multi-grade Classes***

Percentage of multi-grade classes can be used to indicate resources available for education. Currently, the percentage of multi-grade classes within Shoal Lake School is 9%.

### ***School Bus Travel***

Currently, there are 26 students who travel 30 minutes or more one way on a school bus within the R.M.. None travel 60 minutes or more one way.

### ***On-Site or Electronically Delivered Interactive Courses***

The number of on-site or electronically delivered interactive courses within the high school may show the diversity of education available for high school students. In 2003, there are no students enrolled in on-site or electronically delivered interactive courses within the Shoal Lake high school. The Park West School Division is looking at expanding the courses that are available.

### ***Extra-curricular Activities***

The number of extra-curricular activities shows diversity of opportunities for high school students to participate in learning experiences outside the classroom. Currently, there are 10 extra-curricular activities available to high school students and the participation rate is 60%. This indicator can show the accessibility, demand and other factors of learning experiences outside of the classroom (Source: Park West School Division, 2003).

## **Post-Secondary Education Data**

In the population with a college or trades certificate or diploma, the Town shows a higher percentage (31%) than does the R.M. and Manitoba (both with 26%) (see Table Ed-1). In the population with an undergraduate or post graduate degree, the Town and R.M. have a slightly smaller proportion (5% for the Town and 8% for the R.M.) compared to Manitoba as a whole (14%) (see Table Ed-1).

Between 1991 and 2001, there was a significant increase in numbers for those with a college or trades certificate or diploma (up to 285 from 205 in 1996 and 185 in 1991). The number of people with an undergraduate or post graduate degree has more than doubled between 1996 and 2001 (65 compared to 30) (see Table Ed-2).

These numbers show the increasing importance of post-secondary education, especially college and trades certificates, to rural communities.

## **Upgrading, Lifelong Learning, Continuing Education Data**

### ***Academic Upgrading and Continuing Education Courses Offered On-site in the Community***

In 2003, one academic upgrading and continuing education course was offered on-site in the community. The Community Access Program offered a “Power Up” course in Shoal Lake (Source: Community Access Program Coordinator, 2003).

## **Early Childhood Development Data**

### ***Developmental Problem Screening in Children***

In 2002, the Public Health Nurse reported screening 18 children in Shoal Lake (this included Shoal Lake and Strathclair children). These children ranged in age from 18 months to 4 years old. Six males and 12 females were screened. The children were screened using either the DIAL assessment (for children ages 3 to 7) or the Hawaii assessment (for children 3 and under). Fewer than 5 children were referred for psychiatric/psychological treatment and less than 5 were referred to the Speech and Language Pathologist with the Assiniboine Regional Health Authority.

## **School Survey**

### ***Search Institute – Developmental Assets: A Profile of Your Youth (Rossburn, Strathclair Community and Shoal Lake Schools)***

The Search Institute was founded in 1958 and is a non-profit research and evaluation organization that promotes the well-being and positive development of children and youth. The *Attitudes and Behaviours* survey provides schools and communities with a portrait of the attitudes, behaviours and needs of its youth. The survey has been administered by over 2,000 public and private schools, and contains 156 questions on such topics as school climate, parent and school boundaries and expectations, and structures time use, as well as various risk behaviours such as chemical use and antisocial behaviour.

The *Search Institute Profiles of Student Life: Attitudes and Behaviours* survey was conducted with young people in grades 6 to Senior 4 in the Shoal Lake School. The survey was also conducted in the schools in Rossburn and Strathclair, grades 6 to Senior 4. For a review of the findings of the Search Institute’s study, please to Appendix C.

## Community Survey

The Shoal Lake CAT community survey asked respondents about the education and training they had taken in the last 12 months, as well as the education and training they would like to take over the next 12 months.

Nine percent of respondents (16) had taken education or training not sponsored by their workplace in 2002. Community college (6), university (3), technical (3) and general interest (2) were indicated as types of courses taken. Both in-class (11) and correspondence (5) methods of delivery were utilized. In-class courses taken outside of the community included university courses in Winnipeg, community college courses in Brandon and Russell, and technical courses in Winnipeg and Brandon.

**Table Ed-3: Education and Training Taken in 2002 (n=176)**

	Total	Method of Delivery			Affordable	
		In-class locally	In class outside of community	Correspondence / Internet	Yes	No
University	3	--	1	2	1	2
Community College	6	2	3	1	5	1
Technical	3	--	2	1	2	1
General interest, (i.e. computer, painting, etc.)	2	1	--	1	2	0
Total	16	5	6	5	11	4

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Nearly one-quarter of respondents indicated that they would take education or training courses in the next 12 months. Computer courses (13) and general interest courses (13) were the most commonly sought after types of training. More respondents preferred to receive training in-class (30) than by Internet or correspondence (13).

**Table Ed-4: Education and Training Desired Over Next 12 Months (n=176)**

	Total	Preferred Method of Delivery		
		In-class	Via the Internet / Correspondence	Any method
Grade 12 or equivalent	2	1	1	--
University	4	2	2	--
Community College	5	1	3	1
Technical	6	4	1	1
Computer <sup>1</sup>	13	7	2	4
General interest, (i.e., painting, crafts, etc.)	13	10	1	2
Other <sup>2</sup>	9	5	3	1
Total <sup>3</sup>	52	30	13	9

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

1. The computer category was not listed on the survey. Responses indicating a desire for computer training in the technical, general interest and other categories have been combined to form this category.
2. Specified responses for 'other' included accounting (2), EMS, boat safety, Coaching level 2, ministry and grad studies outside of the community
3. The total responses does not add up to the total number of respondents as some respondents indicated more than one area of interest.



## Economics

The number, types and diversity of businesses within communities, the skill of the labour force, the employment and training opportunities and the cost of living are all indicators of health and well-being of communities. In addition, reliance on the agricultural economy impacts on the health of rural communities influencing diversification, degree of stress and need for crisis management.

The indicators relating to the Economics category collected include:

- Socio-Economic—*people living below low income cutoff level, social assistance recipients, government transfer income and community affordability*
- Employment – *unemployment rates, net unemployment growth, major employers, and job postings*
- Business & Industry – *number of businesses in the community and number of business start-ups*

### Highlights

Indicator	Highlights
Socio-economic	<p>√ In 1996, the Town had a similar percentage of people living below the low income cut-off level (16.8%) as the Province as a whole (16.3%). The R.M. had a slightly lower percentage of people living below the low income cut-off level (13.2%). (see Table Ec-1)</p> <p>√ In 1996, government transfer income<sup>10</sup> as a percentage of the community's total income was significantly higher for the Town (32.7%) and R.M. (27%) as compared to the Province of Manitoba (15.1%). Employment income on the other hand, was significantly lower for the Town (50.6%) and R.M. (58.2%) as compared to the Province (73.6). (see Table Ec-2)</p> <p>√ From 1999 to 2003, a basket of commodities has increased in price for Southwest Manitoba residents. Vehicle costs (gas, oil, maintenance, tires) have increased the most with a 25% increase in the cost per kilometer. Recreation has increased 19.6% and food has increased 8%. The cost of day care has increased 2.9% for infants, 2.8% for preschool and 3.1% for school age children. Clothing has increased the least (0.3%). (see Table Ec-3)</p>

<sup>10</sup> Refers to total income from all transfer payments received from the federal, provincial or municipal governments (ie: Old Age Security pension, Canada Pension Plan, Canada Child Tax Benefits)

Indicator	Highlights
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ In 2001, the Town reported an unemployment rate of 3.3%, a decrease of 5% from 1996. For the same time period, the R.M. reported an unemployment rate of 3%, an increase from 0%, while the Province of Manitoba as a whole experienced a decrease of 1.8% (from 6.1%). (see Table Ec-4)</li> <li>√ In 2003, the major employers within the Town and R.M. were the Health Services and Agricultural sectors, each employing over 100 people. (see Table Ec-5)</li> <li>√ In 2003, the Town and R.M. reported over 120 businesses operating within a variety of areas. Some areas of low service include grain dealers/feed companies (none), road construction (none), propane gas (1, R.M.), electrical contractor (1, R.M.), plumbing repair/contractor (1, R.M.). (see Table Ec-7)</li> </ul>
Community Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ One-third of respondents reported traveling outside of the community in the past 12 months for groceries (58, 33%), automobile sales or service (58, 33%), and furniture and appliances (61, 35%). The proportion of respondents was higher for apparel and accessories (81, 46%). Brandon was the most common destination for all of these goods and services. (see Table Ec-8)</li> <li>√ Some 21% (47 household members) were employed outside of the community, with the most commonly identified community of employment being Brandon. (see page 61)</li> </ul>
Community Survey - Farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Of the respondents who indicated that they own or operate a farm (36 of 176), 47% of the respondents (17 of 36) indicated that their farm included both livestock and field crops. (see page 62)</li> <li>√ Some 28% of respondents (10 of 36) indicated that they employed people on their farm, 11% of respondents (4) indicated that they had had difficulty hiring farm workers in the past year. (see page 63)</li> <li>√ About half of the respondents (53%, 19 of 36) indicated that members of their household had off-farm employment. (see page 63)</li> </ul>

Indicator	Highlights
Business Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Of the 39 respondents to the business survey, the average year for the start of the business was 1976. (see page 66)</li> <li>√ Some 74% (29 of the 39) of respondents indicated that their business was locally owned. (see page 66)</li> <li>√ Some 67% (26 of the 39) had fewer than 5 employees. (see Table Ec-11)</li> <li>√ The average number of people commuting per business was two. (see page 66)</li> <li>√ Local businesses reported that almost half of their clients were from the community. (see Table Ec-12)</li> </ul>

### Socio-Economic Data

#### *People Living Below Low Income Cut-off Level and Welfare Recipients*

This indicator measures the percentage of people living below the poverty line. The number of social assistance recipients indicates the extent to which residents may be living in unfavorable conditions.

**Table Ec-1: People Living Below the Low Income Cut-Off Point and Welfare Recipients for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba**

	Town of Shoal Lake	R.M. of Shoal Lake	Manitoba
Percentage of people living below the low income cut-off point *	16.8	13.2	16.3
Welfare Recipients **	0	5	60,100

\* Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 \*\* Town and R.M. municipal offices, 2003; National Council of Welfare as of March 31, 2002

It should be noted that the number of welfare recipients does not include individuals who receive welfare from the Province, such as single parents and disabled persons.

### *Government Transfer Income*

**Table Ec-2: Sources of Income as a Percentage of the Community's Total Income**

	Town of Shoal Lake	R.M. of Shoal Lake	Manitoba
Government transfer income (as a percentage of the community's total income)	32.7	27.0	15.1
Employment Income (as a percentage of the community's total income)	50.6	58.2	73.6
Other	16.8	14.8	11.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996

### *Community Affordability*

This indicator measures the cost of a “basket of goods and services” locally and can show, over time, whether goods are costing more or less.

**Table Ec-3: Community Affordability of a Basket of Commodities**

Commodity *	Cost in 1999	Cost in 2001	Cost in 2003
Food	\$7110	\$7000	\$7680
Recreation	\$4683	\$5258	\$5602
Clothing	\$4105	\$4046	\$4118
Day Care: infant	\$4550	\$4684	\$4684
Day Care: preschool	\$4375	\$4500	\$4500
Day Care: school age	\$3013	\$3105	\$3105
Vehicle (gas, oil, maint., tires)	\$0.096/km	\$0.11/km	\$0.12/km

Source: Manitoba Agriculture & Food publication *Family Finance: Family Living Costs*, 1999, 2001 & 2003

\* Based on Southwest Manitoba rural data for 2 adults and 2 children.

### **Employment Data**

#### *Unemployment Rates and Net Unemployment Growth*

The unemployment rate can indicate the proportion of people who do not have employment and who are likely to have unfavourable living conditions, decrease in household income and reduction in social activities. The net unemployment growth can indicate whether there are fewer or more economic impacts of employment from year to year within a community.

**Table Ec-4: Unemployment Rate and Net Unemployment Growth, 1996 – 2001**

	Unemployment Rate		Net Unemployment Growth
	1996	2001	1996 to 2001
Town of Shoal Lake	8.3%	3.3%	- 5%
R.M. of Shoal Lake	0%	3.0%	+ 3%
Manitoba	7.9%	6.1%	- 1.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 & 2001

### *Major Employers*

This indicator shows the distribution of the labour force and diversity of business/industry.

**Table Ec-5: Number Employees (full- and part-time) by Major Businesses (10+ employees) in the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake**

Name	Sector	Number of Employees
Shoal Lake/Strathclair Health Centre	Health Services	102
Shoal Lake School	Education	26
Miller Farm Equipment	Agriculture	24
Shepherd Implements	Agriculture	22
S.H. Dayton	Agriculture	20
Assiniboine Regional Health Authority	Health Services	18
Manitoba Hydro	Hydro	14
Murray's Farm Supplies	Agriculture	13 (plus 2 seasonal)
Agricore United	Agriculture	12 (plus 4 seasonal)

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

### ***Job Postings***

The following table contains a listing of jobs that the Employment Resource Centre (Russell) received and posted for the years 1996 to 2003. It does not reflect how many of these jobs remained unfilled after the jobs were posted, however it does give an idea of the types of jobs Shoal Lake and area employers are looking to fill on a regular basis.

**Table Ec-6: Job Postings for Shoal Lake and Area, 1996 to 2003**

<b>Position</b>	<b>Number of Postings</b>	<b>Year(s) of Postings</b>
Cook / Chef / Short Order Cook / Window Service	9	1996; 1998; 2000; 2002; 2003
Tire Repairman / Tire Technician	5	1999; 2000; 2001
Gas / Service Station Attendant	5	1999; 2000; 2001; 2002
Cleaning Staff / Janitor / Housekeeper	5	2001; 2002; 2003
Waitress / Food and Beverage Server / Bar Worker / Bartender	4	2000; 2002; 2003
Retail / Sales Clerk / Grocery Store Clerk	3	2000; 2001; 2003
Partsperson / Parts Salesperson / Parts Counterperson	3	2002
Truck Driver	2	1999; 2000
CAP Coordinator	2	1998; 1999
Bookkeeper / Receptionist	2	2002; 2003
Bakery Assistant	1	2000
Mechanics Helper	1	1997
Construction Labourer	1	1999
Road Building Equipment Operator	1	1999
Machinery Delivery Person	1	2002
Silage Driver	1	2000
Farm Equipment Operator	1	2003
NH <sub>3</sub> Truck Driver	1	2003
Movers (one-day)	1	2000
Yard Worker	1	2003
Customer Service Representative	1	1999
Automotive Detailer	1	1999
Front Counter Attendant	1	2002
Set-up Tech/Shop Assistant	1	2003
Sales Person	1	2003
Site Secretary	1	1999

Position	Number of Postings	Year(s) of Postings
Welder/Welder Assistant	1	2001
Early Childhood Educator	1	2002
Manager – Feed Supplement	1	2003
Research Coordinator	1	2003
Community Memories Coordinator	1	2003
Meat Cutter	1	2003
Repairman	1	1996

Source: Employment Resource Centre (Russell), 1996-2003

## Business & Industry Data

### *Number of Businesses in the Community*

The number of businesses within the Town and R.M. can help measure the number of employment opportunities within the community, as well as the business taxation base. There are 51 businesses within the Town and 24 within the Rural Municipality. The Shoal Lake CAT counted the number of businesses within the Town Shoal Lake by utilizing the 2003 phone book. The R.M. office provided the R.M. numbers.

There are a number of different businesses operating within the Town and R.M.. The following table provides a breakdown of the diversity of the business/industrial base within the Town and R.M.

**Table Ec-7: Business, Trades and Professional Services within the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake**

Service	R.M. of Shoal Lake #	Town of Shoal Lake #
<b>Accommodations</b>		
Campgrounds	1	1
Hotels/Motel	1	2
<b>Agricultural Services / Supplies</b>		
Bulk fertilizer dealer	3	0
Bulk oil dealer	2	0
Farm equipment, supplies/service	3	0
Farm implement dealers	3	2
Grain dealers / feed companies	0	0
Grain elevators	1	0

<b>Service</b>	<b>R.M. of Shoal Lake #</b>	<b>Town of Shoal Lake #</b>
Seed plants / cleaners	1	0
Veterinarian, livestock	3	0
<b>Automotive</b>		
Auto body repair	0	2
Auto dealership	0	1
Auto fuel sales (no mechanic-gas bar)	0	1
Auto/truck parts / accessories (new)	0	1
Car washes	0	2
Diesel sales	3	1
Propane gas	1	0
Service stations with mechanic(s)	2	2
Specialty auto parts / service (tires, muffler shop, oil / lube shop, etc)	2	2
<b>Construction / Hardware</b>		
Building /general contractors (full-time)	2	2
Concrete / Cement suppliers	0	1
Electrical contractors (full-time)	1	0
Gravel, sand suppliers	0	2
Heating / air conditioning sales / service	0	1
Landscapers, lawn service	1	1
Lumber / Hardware stores	0	2
Nurseries / Gardening supplies	2	2
Painters (full-time)	2	0
Plumbing repair / contractors (full-time)	1	0
Road construction	0	0
<b>Financial</b>		
Banks	0	1
Credit unions / caisse populaire	1	1
<b>Food And Beverage</b>		
Bakeries	0	1
Beverage rooms, lounges, etc.	1	1
Coffee / Tea Rooms, Donut shops	0	1

Service	R.M. of Shoal Lake #	Town of Shoal Lake #
Convenience stores	0	2
Grocery stores	1	1
Liquor stores	2	1
Restaurants, drive-in	0	1
Restaurants, licensed	0	2
Restaurants, sit-down, not licensed	2	1
<b>Furniture, Appliance / Home</b>		
Audio, video, electronics stores	0	1
Computer stores	0	1
Furniture / appliance stores	0	2
Video rental / sales stores	0	2
<b>General Merchandise</b>		
Department stores	0	1
Florists / indoor plants	0	1
Gift shops	0	1
Hobby / craft shops	0	1
Hunting, fishing, bait stores	0	1
Office supplies, stationery	1	1
Pet supplies	0	1
Pharmacies / drug stores	0	1
<b>Other Services</b>		
Barber shops / hair salons	3	2
Funeral services	0	1
Insurance agents	1	1
Laundromats	0	1
Printers	0	1
Publishers	0	1
Realtors	0	2
Travel agents	0	1
<b>Professional Services</b>		
Accountants	1	1
Financial planners, consultants	0	1

Service	R.M. of Shoal Lake #	Town of Shoal Lake #
Lawyers	1	2
Veterinarians, pets	4	0
<b>Repair Services</b>		
Appliance repair	0	2
Machine shops / welding	0	1
Small engine repair	0	1
Video, TV, Computer repair	0	2

Source: Manitoba Community Profiles, 2000

### ***Number of Business Start-ups***

This indicator is a measure of growth and entrepreneurs. According to the Town and R.M. municipal offices in 2003, there were:

- 3.75 business start-ups per 1000 population in the Town; and
- 5.2 business start-ups per 1000 population in the R.M.

### **Community Survey**

The community survey asked several questions relating to economics, as well as a number of questions that were specifically directed towards respondents who owned or operated a farm.

Within the past 12 months, respondents were asked to identify where they traveled for services they receive outside the community. The question identified four areas that relate to economics; groceries, apparel and accessories, automobile sales and service, and furniture and appliances. If respondents answered Shoal Lake or Oakburn, then their response was not included in the totals.

One-third of respondents (ranging from 58 to 61 respondents, depending on the question) had traveled outside of the community in the past 12 months for groceries, automobile sales or service, and furniture and appliances. This proportion was higher for apparel and accessories; 46% of respondents (81) indicated they traveled outside of the community for this service. Brandon was the most common location to access services for all of the categories. Brandon (45), Hamiota (17), and Birtle (6) were the most common destinations for groceries. Automobile sales and service were most commonly accessed in Brandon (34), Birtle (12) and Neepawa (4), while Brandon (49), St. Lazare (7) and Winnipeg (5) were the most common destinations for furniture and appliances. Brandon (75) and Winnipeg (13) were the most common locations for buying apparel and accessories.

**Table Ec-8: Needs Served Outside the Community (n=176)**

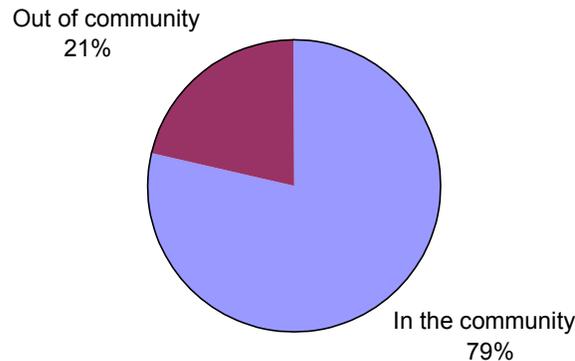
	Number of respondents		Most common communities traveled to for service* (*respondents may have indicated multiple responses)		
	#	%	First	Second	Third
Groceries	58	33%	Brandon (45)	Hamiota (17)	Birtle (6)
Apparel and accessories	81	46%	Brandon (75)	Winnipeg (13)	--
Automobile sales and service	58	33%	Brandon (34)	Birtle (12)	Neepawa (4)
Furniture and appliances	61	35%	Brandon (49)	St. Lazare (7)	Winnipeg (5)

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Note: The survey did not distinguish between shopping occasionally and shopping regularly (there is a difference between shopping for groceries twice a year in Brandon and once a week). The Shoal Lake CAT was unable to make that distinction from the survey results.

When respondents were asked to identify whether members of their household were employed either in the community or outside the community, 79% (173 household members) indicated that their place of employment was located in the community. Twenty-one percent (47 household members) were employed outside the community. Those household members employed outside the community most commonly identified the communities of Brandon (10) and Hamiota (4) as their place of employment.

**Figure Ec-I: Employment Patterns Among Household Members (n=220)**



Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

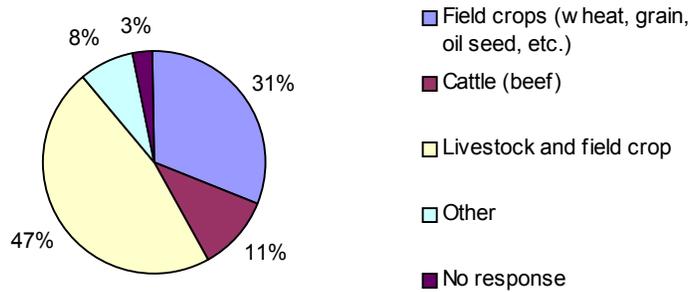
Questions regarding respondents' views on relationship between the economy and the environment are presented in the Environment section.

### **Community Survey – Farm**

The Shoal Lake CAT community survey included nine questions specifically for survey respondents who owned or operated a farm. Twenty percent of respondents (36) responded to these questions.

Forty-seven percent of these respondents (17 of 36) indicated that their farm included both livestock and field crops. Livestock included beef cattle (11), dairy (2), hogs (2), poultry (2) and sheep (1). Five respondents did not report the type of livestock but rather indicated 'livestock combination'. Thirty-one percent of respondents (11) indicated that their farm was primarily crop-based including wheat, grain and oilseed and other field crops. Eleven percent of respondents (4) categorized their farm as a cattle (beef) farm. 'Other' types of farms indicated were bee farm (apiary), a cattle and PMU combination, and a hay and hobby farm.

**Figure Ec-II: Type of Farm (n=36)**



Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

**Table Ec-9: Year of Farm Business Start-up (n=36)**

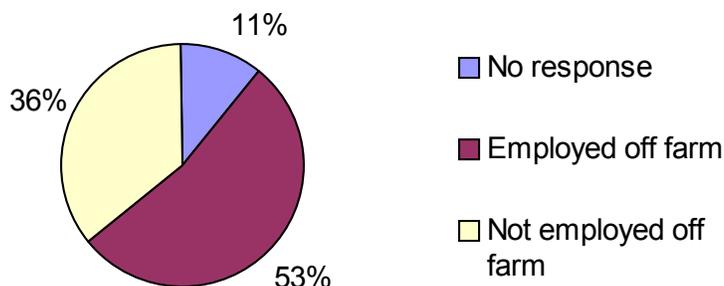
Year	#	%
Before 1940	1	3%
1940-1959	7	19%
1960-1979	16	44%
1980-1999	4	11%
2000-2003	2	5%
Date not indicated	6	17%

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Twenty-eight percent of respondents (10 of 36) indicated that they employed people on their farm, compared to 67% (24) who did not. Five percent of respondents (2) did not answer this question. Of the 10 respondents who indicated that they employed people on their farm, three employed one person, five employed two people, one employed three people and one employed four people. Eleven percent of respondents (4) indicated that they've had difficulty hiring farm workers in the past year. Two of these respondents had indicated that they had employees, whereas the other two respondents indicated that they did not have employees.

About half of the respondents (53%, 19 of 36) indicated that members of their household had off-farm employment, compared to 36% (13 of 36) who did not. Eleven percent of respondents (4) did not answer this question. Of the 19 respondents who indicated off-farm employment, 13 were working full-time (5 or 6 days per week), 5 were working part-time (2 or 3 days per week) and one did not indicate the number of days worked. One of the 13 households that had no members working off of the farm indicated that they were looking for off-farm employment.

**Figure Ec-III: Households with Off-farm Employment (n=36)**



Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

A quarter of respondents (9 of 36) reported that their future plans for the farm were to stay the same, 19% (7) planned to expand their farm, 14% (5) planned to transfer the farm to a family member, 14% (5) planned to sell the farm and 6% (2) planned to rent out the farm. Sixteen percent of respondents (6) indicated that their future plans included more than one possibility. The future plans of respondents are present in Table Ec-10.

Respondents were asked to indicate what factors had led them to their future plans. Responses for planning to stay the same were 'old age', 'I am retired and renting the land' and 'we have just expanded'. Responses from those planning to expand were 'desire to remain and raise family in the area', 'rural life', 'money and investment for retirement' and 'eat or be eaten'. 'Age' and 'not being able to afford the machinery to operate the land' were reasons given for renting out the land. 'Age' (3) and 'success, pure and simple' were reasons given for planning to transfer the farm to a family member. Plans to sell the farm were influenced by having 'no family to pass it on to' (2), 'retirement' and 'difficulty making a decent living'. A decision to either rent or sell the farm was influenced by 'age and viability'. A decision to expand and then transfer the farm was influenced by having 'children who were interested in eventually taking over the farm'. One respondent indicated that the decision to stay the same, expand or transfer the farm to a family member would be influenced by 'health and help'.

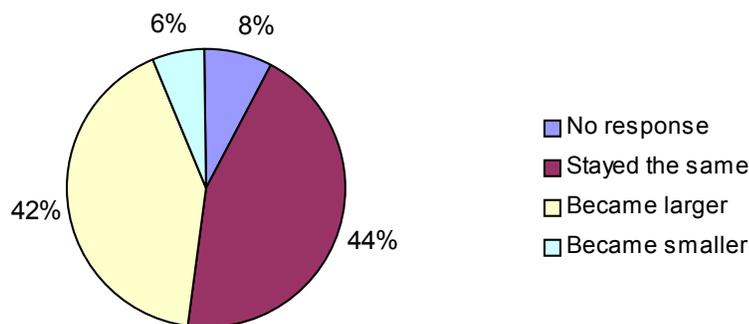
**Table Ec-10: Future Plans for the Farm (n=36)**

Future Plans	#	%
Stay the same	9	25
Expand	7	19
Transfer farm to family member	5	14
Sell the farm	5	14
Rent out the farm	2	6
Other	7	19
Rent out the farm or sell the farm	2	--
Rent out the farm or transfer it to a family member	2	--
Expand the farm and/or transfer it to a family member	1	--
Stay the same or expand and/or transfer to a family member	1	--
Retire	1	--
No response	1	3

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Forty-four percent of respondents (16 of 36) indicated that the size of their farm operation had stayed the same over the past 10 years, 42% (15) reported that their operation had become larger and 5% (2) reported that their operation had become smaller. Eight percent of respondents (3) did not answer this question.

**Figure Ec-IV: Change in Size of Farm Operation in Past 10 Years (n=36)**



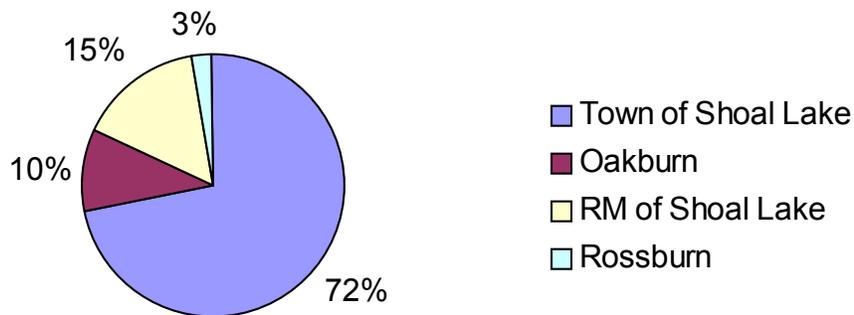
Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

## Business Survey

The Shoal Lake business survey was distributed to all business mailboxes within the Town and R.M.. Of the 96 surveys distributed 39 were completed and returned, representing a response rate of 40%. The business survey was comprised of 13 questions.

Business survey respondents were predominantly located in the Town (72% or 28 respondents). Other businesses were located in the Village of Oakburn (10%), R.M. (15%) and one business from the community of Rossburn (3%). The year that the businesses were started varied from 1869 to 2002, with the average being 1976. Of the 39 businesses that responded, 74% (29) are owned locally and 18% (7) have ownership that is located outside of the community. As for how businesses categorized themselves, 21% (8) of businesses indicated they were government services, 18% (7) agricultural and related services and 15% (6) retail trade.

**Figure Ec-V: Location of Business Respondents (n=39)**



Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Business Survey, May 2003

With regards to the number of employees per business, respondents reported that 67% (26) had fewer than five employees, 15% (6) had 6 to 10 employees and 15% (6) reported 11 or more employees. The number of employees ranged from 1 to 21. Of the 39 businesses responding, 59% (23) indicated that one or more of their employees commuted from outside the community. The average number of commuters per business was reported as two, with the number of commuting employees ranging from 0 to 14. Seven businesses (13%) reported having unfilled jobs. These jobs included mechanic positions, transport positions and parts and service positions.

**Table Ec-11: Employment & Commuting in the Community (n=39)**

	Total Employees		Commuting Employees	
	#	%	#	%
0-5 employees	26	67%	19	49%
6-10 employees	6	15%	2	5%
11-15 employees	3	8%	2	5%
15 or more employees	3	8%	0	0%

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Business Survey, May 2003

On average, local residents consisted of 48% of local businesses customer base. Business generated from rural Manitobans, excluding those in the community and those in adjacent communities, made up 37% of the customer base and business from adjacent communities made up 36% of the customer base. Table Ec-12 provides further details about the customer base of the local responding businesses.

**Table Ec-12: Customer Base of Local Businesses (n=39)**

	#	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Local residents	31	48%	2%	100%
Adjacent communities	28	36%	1%	85%
Other businesses in the area	16	16%	0%	100%
Rural Manitobans	24	37%	0%	100%
Out of Province (e.g., tourists)	12	4%	0%	10%
Other <sup>1</sup>	4	4%	0%	10%

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Business Survey, May 2003

<sup>1</sup> Respondents mentioned government services or agencies

Charitable donations, as a percent of the business' gross revenue, ranged from 0% to 100%. Of the 26 businesses responding to this question, the average charitable donation was 5.8% of the business' gross revenues. In addition to charitable donations, community businesses made various other donations to the well-being of the community. Contributions that were commonly mentioned included donating prizes or equipment to local events, such as sporting tournaments (7), bringing in customers to the area (3) and having their employees volunteer in the community (3).

When asked about the future plans for the business, 41% (16) reported that their business would ‘stay the same’. Thirty-one percent (12) reported that they plan to ‘expand’ their business and 13% (5) indicated that they would ‘get out of the business’. Factors that led to these future plans included a ‘downturn in the local economy’ (5), business owners’ ‘age’ (2), the ‘future of farming’ (2), as well as ‘positive economic growth’ (2).



## Safety and Security

Personal safety, farm safety, crime and vandalism rates, available and reliable emergency services, kinds and types of community support programs can be measured to determine the health and well-being of people within rural communities and the quality of life of the community.

The indicators relating to the Safety and Security category collected include:

- Emergency Services – *accident victim rate, emergency services response rates and types and crime rates*
- Resources – *volunteer and financial resources*
- Emergency/Disaster Preparedness – *presence of disaster plans*
- Community Programs – *community safety and security programs*

### Highlights

Indicator	Highlights
Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Over 50% of the responses made by the Ambulance Service in 2002 were planned transport calls. (see Table SS-3)</li> <li>√ The airport can accommodate the provincial air ambulance.</li> <li>√ Over 90% of the responses made by the Fire Service in 2002 were ‘emergent’<sup>11</sup>. (see Table SS-4)</li> <li>√ The crime rate in Shoal Lake is low. (see Table SS-5)</li> </ul>
Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ The number of volunteer firefighters for the community has remained the same from 2000 to 2002. (see Table SS-6)</li> <li>√ In 2002, there were 2 full-time and 14 part-time professional ambulance attendants. (see Table SS-6)</li> <li>√ The number of police officers in the community has dropped from 7 in 2000-2001 to 6 in 2002. (see Table SS-6)</li> </ul>
Emergency / Disaster Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ There is a joint disaster plan for the Town and R.M.. (see Table SS-8)</li> </ul>
Community Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ The Rural Crime Watch program exists within the community. (see Table SS-9)</li> <li>√ The Neighbourhood Watch, Block Parent and Juvenile Justice programs are not available within the community. (see Table SS-9)</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> Conditions that are potentially threatening to life, limb or function.

Community Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Some 93% of community survey respondents felt safe residing within the community. (see page 75)</li> <li>√ The top safety concerns indicated by community survey respondents were traffic concerns. (see Table SS-10)</li> <li>√ Some 83 to 91% of community survey respondents felt that emergency services within the community were 'satisfactory' or 'excellent'. (see Table SS-11)</li> </ul>
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## Emergency Services Data

### *Accident Victim Rate*

Accident victim rates can indicate the level of farm and industrial safety practices. The motor vehicle accident rate is an indicator of the level of mortality and morbidity related to traffic accidents.

**Table SS-1: Farm, Industrial and Motor Vehicle Accidents for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 2002**

Accident Type	Number
Farm	2
Industrial	2
Motor Vehicle	7*

Source: Shoal Lake R.C.M.P. (Yellowhead Detachment)

*\* These were injury accidents – there were no fatal accidents in 2002. Other motor vehicle accidents – hit and runs, deer collisions, minor fender benders – are not included in this number.*

### *Emergency Services*

Emergency service average response rates can be affected by various factors. This indicator can measure whether response times are increasing or decreasing for each emergency service over time.

**Table SS-2: Average Response Time (from receipt of call to arrival on the scene) for high priority call for Police, Fire and Ambulance**

Emergency Service	Response Time
Police	9 to 35 minutes (depending where police are at the time of the call)
Fire	1-5 minutes in Town and an additional 1 min/mile in the R.M.
Ambulance	8 minutes

Source: Shoal Lake Ambulance, Fire Department and R.C.M.P. (Yellowhead Detachment), 2002

Measuring the type of emergency service responses may show if there are trends developing. The number and type of calls may have an impact on emergency services planning.

**Table SS-3: Percentage of Responses to Emergent, Urgent, Non-Urgent, and Planned Transport Calls, Ambulance Services**

Type of Response	Total Number of Responses By Category	Total Number of Responses	Percentage of Responses per Year
Emergent <sup>12</sup>	36	141	25.5%
Urgent <sup>13</sup>	8		5.7%
Non-Urgent	15		10.6%
Planned Transport Calls	82		58.1%

Source: Shoal Lake Ambulance, 2002

**Table SS-4: Percentage of Responses to Emergent, Urgent, Non-Urgent, and Planned Transport Calls, Fire Services**

Type of Response	Total Number of Responses By Category	Total Number of Responses			Percentage of Responses per Year		
		2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Emergent	18	19	19	25	89.4%	100%	90.2%
Urgent	2				5.3%	0%	4.9%
Non-Urgent	2				5.3%	0%	4.9%

Source: Shoal Lake Fire Department, 2000, 2001 & 2002

Note: The Shoal Lake R.C.M.P. (Yellowhead Detachment) does not measure their responses to calls. They respond to false alarms, false 911 calls, urgent calls that end up being non-urgent, sudden deaths, fatal accidents, motor vehicle accidents, calls of animals on the roadway, mental health act calls, assaults and other criminal code investigations in Shoal Lake and other areas.

<sup>12</sup> Conditions that are potentially threatening to life, limb or function.

<sup>13</sup> Conditions that could progress to emergent status.

### ***Crime Rates***

The rate of crimes against persons is a measure of violent behaviour in the community. The rate of crimes against property is a measure of security in the community. These crime rates have an impact on the behaviour of the victims and sense of security of the residents of the community.

The rate of domestic violence is an indicator to be considered in identifying issues related to family health and well-being.

**Table SS-5: Crime rate/complaints for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 2002**

<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b># of complaints</b>
Against Property	15
Against Persons	8
Domestic Violence	6

Source: Shoal Lake R.C.M.P. (Yellowhead Detachment), 2002

### ***Juvenile Convictions***

The proportion of juveniles convicted of crimes compared to the general population can indicate the extent of youth issues. In 2002, 70% to 75% of property crimes within the Town and R.M. were perpetrated by youth, under the age of 16. (Source: Shoal Lake R.C.M.P. – Yellowhead Detachment)

## Resources Data

### *Volunteer Human Resources*

This indicator can show the level of community involvement with emergency services.

**Table SS-6: Number of Emergency Services Personnel**

Year	2000		2001		2002	
	Volunteer	Professional	Volunteer	Professional	Volunteer	Professional
Fire <i>Shoal Lake Fire Department</i>	19	-	19	-	19	-
Fire* <i>Oakburn Fire Department</i>	10	-	10	-	10	-
Ambulance	17	1	-	18**	-	16**
Police	-	7	-	7	-	6

Source: Shoal Lake Ambulance, Fire Department, R.C.M.P. (Yellowhead Detachment)

\* *Volunteer firefighters receive compensation when responding to a call.*

\*\* *Two of these are full-time positions.*

### *Financial Resources*

This indicator shows the level of community financial commitment to emergency services. Ambulance Services for the Town and R.M. are funded 100% by the Assiniboine Regional Health Authority, with users paying a fee for the service. Community financial contributions for Fire and Police services from the Town and R.M. are shown in the following table.

**Table SS-7: Community Financial Contributions Towards Fire and Police Services**

Financial Contributor	Fire			Police		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
R.M. of Shoal Lake	\$16,974	\$18,141	\$19,927	\$0	\$0	\$0
Town of Shoal Lake	\$16,974	\$18,141	\$19,927	\$94,111	\$95,458	\$99,384

Source: Town & R.M. Municipal Offices, 2000, 2001 & 2002

## Emergency/Disaster Preparedness Data

### *Disaster Plan*

This indicator shows the degree to which the community is prepared for disasters that may occur.

**Table SS-8: Disaster Plan Information for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake**

Disaster Plan	Response
Is there a town/municipal disaster plan?	Yes, it is a joint plan for the Town and R.M.
What is the frequency of the testing?	Occasionally.
Are emergency services personnel trained to respond and act within the plan?	Yes, emergency services personnel are trained and ready to respond.

Source: Town & R.M. Municipal Offices, 2003

## Community Programs Data

### *Community Safety and Security Programs*

Involvement of participants in community safety and security programs indicates a sharing of safety and security responsibilities.

**Table SS-9: Community Safety and Security Programs**

Programs	Availability
Neighbourhood Watch	No
Rural Crime Watch	Yes
Block Parent	No
Citizens on Patrol	The Firefighters patrol the Town on Halloween night.
Juvenile Justice Committee	No
Community beautification	Yes, in Town of Shoal Lake

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

## Community Survey

The Shoal Lake CAT community survey asked several questions relating to safety and security. Respondents were asked if they felt safe in the community and what they felt was the greatest safety concern in the community. Community survey respondents were also asked for their opinions on several emergency services in the community.

Almost all community survey respondents (93%) indicated that they felt safe residing in their town, village or municipality. Only 3% of respondents did not feel safe and the other 3% of respondents did not answer this question.

The top responses for the question of what respondents felt was the greatest safety concern in their town, village or municipality are indicated in the following table. Safety concerns related to traffic were the most common (31 responses). Traffic concerns included speeding, careless drivers and elderly drivers, as well as traffic along Highway 16 and Station Road. Thefts were the next highest safety concern (8) followed by policing of the area (7). Transients in the community (5), safety of children (4), railway tracks (3), fires (3), illegal drugs (2) and contaminated water (2) were other top safety concerns. Single responses also listed the following as their greatest safety concern in the community: vandalism, chemical spray, dogs running at large, West Nile virus, poor sidewalks, tornadoes, gangs, lack of a hospital, sewage backup and work-related accidents with machinery on farms.

**Table SS-10: Greatest Safety Concern of Respondents**

Safety Concern	# of responses
Traffic Concerns	31
Thefts	8
Policing	7
Transients/outsideers	5
Safety of children	4
Railway	3
Fire	3
Drugs	2
Water	2

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

The community survey asked respondents to rate their satisfaction with four emergency services in the community (fire department, ambulance service, hospital emergency service and police service). The results are presented in the following table. Overall, emergency services in the community were felt to be satisfactory or excellent; 83 to 91% of respondents rated the individual services in this manner. For each of the fire department, ambulance and hospital emergency, less than 5% of respondents felt that the service needed improvement. Ten percent of respondents felt that police services needed improvement.

**Table SS-11: Respondent Satisfaction with Emergency Services (n=176)**

	Needs Improvement		Satisfactory		Excellent		Not applicable / No Response	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fire Department	3	2%	68	39%	91	52%	14	8%
Ambulance Service	6	3%	70	40%	80	46%	20	11%
Hospital Emergency Service	9	5%	79	45%	75	43%	13	7%
Police Service	17	10%	79	45%	67	38%	13	7%

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003



## Health and Social Services

Health and social services, particularly those designed to maintain and promote health, to prevent disease and to restore and/or manage health and function contribute to health and well-being. Residents of rural communities are concerned about access to and level of services, availability of services and gaps in these services, as well as health staff recruitment and retention. Rural residents recognize the importance of rural health resource allocation and the processes used to make these decisions.

The indicators relating to the Health and Social Services determinant collected include:

- Health Status – *immunization*
- Social Support Services – *self-help groups, number of children in the care of Child and Family Services, number of homeless people, availability of low cost housing, crisis intervention support systems*
- Health Service Utilization – *hospital occupancy rate*

### Highlights

Indicator	Highlights
Health Status	√ 80.7% of children born in 1988 were fully immunized. (see Table HSS-1)
Social Support Services	√ A number of self-help groups and crisis intervention support systems are available to the community. (see Table HSS-2) √ Twelve children were in the care of Child and Family Services in 2002, representing 4% of the population of children ages 0 to 18 in the Town and R.M.. (see page 79) √ There is subsidized housing available in Oakburn. (see page 80)
Health Service Utilization	√ The occupancy rate at the Shoal Lake-Strathclair Health Centre for 2002 was 69.4%. (see page 80)

Indicator	Highlights
Community Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Some 20% of respondents (36 of 176) indicated that there was someone in their household with a chronic illness or disability that limits their ability. 44% of these respondents (16 of 36) felt that there were not enough support services in the community. (see Table HSS-4)</li> <li>√ Some 47% (82 of 176) of respondents indicated that they have smoked. 48% (30 of 63) indicated that they had already quit smoking and thirty-eight percent (24 of 63) indicated that they would like to quit smoking. (see page 82)</li> <li>√ Some 86% of respondents (151) indicated that they access health services outside of the community. The most frequently reported locations for accessing health services were Brandon (66), Winnipeg (34) and Hamiota (33). (see Table HSS-6)</li> <li>√ Dental care (63%, 111) and eye care (60%, 106) were the health services most frequently accessed outside of the community in 2002. (see Table HSS-7)</li> <li>√ 48% of respondents (84 of 176) indicated that members of their household were covered by health insurance other than Manitoba medical (e.g., Blue Cross). (see page 84)</li> </ul>

## Health Status Data

### *Percentage of Children Immunized*

The percentage of children immunized provides information as to the support in the community for preventative health care services, as well as availability of such services in a community.

**Table HSS-1: Percentage of Children Immunized**

	Number of Children Born in 1988 *	Total Number Fully Immunized	Percentage Immunized
Sample of Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake children born in 1988	26	21	80.7%

Source: Local Public Health Nurse, 2003

*\* Children born in 1988 should have completed their routine immunizations (as per Manitoba Health schedule) by 2003.*

### ***Teen Pregnancy Rate***

According to the Assiniboine Regional Health Authority, in 2001-2002 (in District 2 which encompasses Strathclair, Shoal Lake, Hamiota, Rivers, Miniota, Kenton, Blanschard, Daly, Oak River and Woodworth) there were 43.9 teen pregnancies per 1000 people. This level is lower than the provincial teen pregnancy rate, 66 teen pregnancies per 1000 people. (Source: Statistics Canada, 1997)

### **Social Support Services Data**

#### ***Number and Types of Social & Support Groups***

The number and types of social and support groups can show the prevalence of mutual support available within the community.

**Table HSS-2: Number and Types of Self-help Groups for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake**

Type of Group	Number of Groups per Type
Recreation	21
Service Organizations	11
Youth Groups (other than recreation)	7
Health or Emergency	12
Church	10
Seniors	4
Museum/library	3
Municipal	9
Other	2

Source: Community Development Officer, Volunteer Recognition Group, 2003

#### ***Number of Children in the Care of Child and Family Services***

The number of children in the care of Child and Family Services can indicate stressors within a community, as well as a lack of preventative health and social services. In 2002, Child and Family Services were providing service to 12 children within the area. This represents 4% of the population aged 0 to 18 in the community.

#### ***Number of People/Families who are Homeless***

This can be an indicator of the economic, health and social services available in the community. In 2003, the Shoal Lake CAT reported that there are 0 to 1 people/families who are homeless in the area.

### ***Availability of Low Cost Housing***

Affordable housing can have an economic impact on the community. According to the Manitoba Housing Corporation, there are no subsidized housing units or suites within the Town (2003). The Housing Corporation reported that there are seven subsidized housing units available within the R.M. (in the Village of Oakburn).

### ***Crisis Intervention Support Systems Available***

The availability of crisis intervention support systems shows the prevalence of support available within the community. Currently within the community there are a number of these systems/groups available, including:

- Phone supports – Kids Help Line; Farm & Rural Stress Line; Teen Help Line; and Parent Help Line;
- Mobile Crisis Unit;
- Child & Family Services of Western Manitoba;
- Addictions Foundation of Manitoba;
- Crisis Pregnancy Centre of Western Manitoba;
- Assiniboine Regional Health Authority Public Health Nurse;
- Shoal Lake Medical Clinic; and
- Shoal Lake-Strathclair Hospital.

Source: Public Health Nurse, Kids Help Line, Assiniboine Regional Health Authority, 2003

## **Health Service Utilization Data**

### ***Hospital Occupancy***

The hospital occupancy rate indicates the level of usage of the local facility. In 2001, a new health facility was opened with fewer beds than the previous health facility. Due to this, changes in the hospital occupancy rate cannot be determined at this time. However, the occupancy rate in the new facility for 2002 was 69.4% (Assiniboine Regional Health Authority, 2003)

## **Community Survey**

The Shoal Lake CAT community survey asked several questions relating to health and social services. Respondents were asked if there was anyone in their household with a chronic illness or disability and were asked to rate community supports available to deal with this illness or disability. Respondent self-perception of body weight, smoking and drinking habits and ways of following a healthy diet were queried. Respondents also were asked to indicate which health services they accessed outside of the community and if their household was covered by health insurance other than Manitoba medical.

Twenty percent of respondents (36) indicated that there was someone in their household with a chronic illness or disability. Of these respondents that indicated a chronic illness or disability, 61% (22 of 36) indicated that it limits their ability to do things at home, 28% (10

of 36) indicated that it limits their activities both at work and at home and 11% (4 of 36) indicated that it limits their activities at work only.

Of the respondents who indicated a limiting chronic illness or disability in their household, 28% (10 of 36) felt that there were sufficient support services available in the community to help them or their family, while 44% (16 of 36) felt that there were not enough support services in the community. Table HSS-3 shows the perceptions of support services broken down by type of limitation in the household.

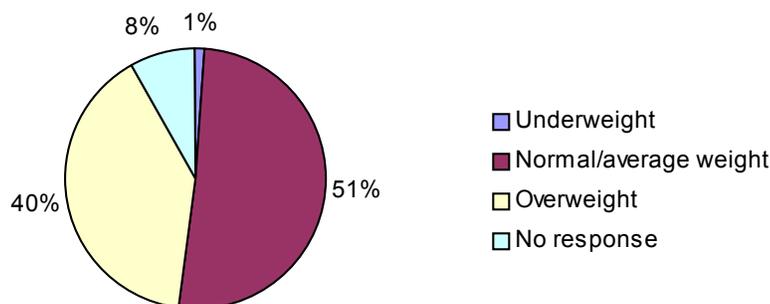
**Table HSS-3: Perception of Support in Community to Help Self or Family Deal with Chronic Illness or Disability (n=36)**

	Sufficient		Not Sufficient		No Response	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Limited activities at home only (n=22)	8	36%	8	36%	6	27%
Limited activities at work only (n=4)	1	25%	3	75%	0	0%
Limited activities at home and work (n=10)	1	10%	5	50%	4	40%
Total (n=36)	10	28%	16	44%	10	28%

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Forty percent of respondents (71) considered themselves to be overweight. This was only 11% lower than the number of respondents who considered their body weight to be normal or average (51%, 89).

**Figure HSS-I: Self Perception of Body Weight (n=176)**



Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Respondents were asked to indicate from a list of choices the top three most important things that they were doing to follow a healthy diet. The results of this question are presented in Table HSS-4. ‘Eating balanced meals / variety of foods’ was the most frequently cited method (64%, 113) followed by ‘eating more fruits and vegetables’ (51%, 89).

**Table HSS-4: Most Important Thing Done to Follow a Healthy Diet (n=176)**

Most important thing done to follow a healthy diet	# of responses	
	#	%
Eating balanced meals / variety of foods	113	64%
Eating more fruits and vegetables	89	51%
Eating lower fat foods	72	41%
Eating breakfast	70	40%
Eating at regular intervals	66	38%
Cutting back on sweet foods	64	36%
Eating more grain products	44	25%
Nothing	9	5%
Other	10	6%
<i>Exercise</i>	6	--
<i>Diabetic diet</i>	1	--
<i>Home grown vegetables and wild game</i>	1	--
<i>Not specified</i>	2	--

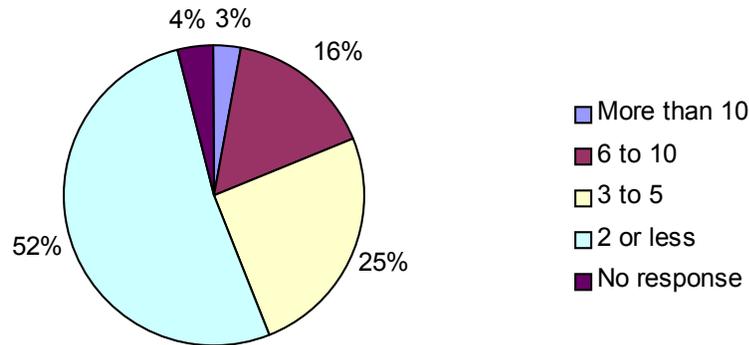
Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Forty-seven percent (82) of respondents indicated that they have smoked. Of these respondents, the average number of cigarettes smoked a day was 19. Sixty-three people responded to the question of whether they would like to quit smoking. Thirty-eight percent (24 of 63) indicated that they would like to quit smoking, 14% (9 of 63) indicated they did not wish to quit smoking and 48% (30 of 63) indicated that they had already quit smoking. In a separate question, one-quarter of survey respondents (42) rated stop-smoking programs as having ‘high’ importance to the well-being of the community. The table presenting this data can be found in the Social Support Networks section of this report.

Thirty-one percent of survey respondents (55) indicated that they did not consume alcoholic beverages while 63% of respondents (110) indicated that they consume alcoholic beverages. Of those who consume alcoholic beverages, the average number of drinks per week was 3.4. About half of the respondents who consumed alcohol (58 of 110) indicated that they had two or less drinks per week. In a question where respondents were asked to rank a number of community programs, one third of survey respondents (60) rated drug and alcohol abuse

programs as having 'high' importance to the well-being of the community. The table presenting this data can be found in the Social Support Networks section of this report.

**Figure HSS-II: Number of Drinks per Week of Respondents Who Consume Alcoholic Beverages (n=110)**



Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Eighty-six percent of respondents (151) indicated that they access health services outside of the community. The most frequently reported locations for accessing health services were Brandon (66), Winnipeg (34) and Hamiota (33). Other locations that respondents indicated they traveled to for health services were Minnedosa (6), Virden (2), Dauphin (2), Russell (2), Rosburn (2) and Yorkton (2).

Although respondents were asked for distances traveled to each specific health service(s) that were accessed outside of the community, this information is not presented due to inconsistent responses. Some respondents did not indicate whether the distance given was one-way or return, some entered a community rather than a distance while others left the column blank.

Table HSS-5 presents the number of households who accessed services outside of the community in 2002, and whether or not accessing the services required an overnight stay outside of the community. Dental care (63%, 111) and eye care (60%, 106) were the services most frequently accessed outside of the community. One-third of responding households had traveled outside of the community for chiropractor (59), general practitioner (59) and specialist (58) services. Of the listed services, traveling to a specialist was the most likely to require an overnight stay; this was indicated by 22 of the 58 households (38%).

**Table HSS-5: Health Services Accessed Outside of the Community in 2002 (n=176)**

	Households who Accessed the Health Service Outside the Community		Households with Overnight Stay to Access Service	
	#	%	#	%
Any Health Service	151	86%	--	--
Dental	111	63%	11 of 111	10%
Eye care	106	60%	11 of 106	10%
Chiropractor	59	34%	3 of 59	5%
General Practitioner / Family Physician	59	34%	10 of 59	17%
Specialist	58	33%	22 of 58	38%
Hearing	12	7%	1 of 12	8%
Physiotherapist	12	7%	0 of 12	0%
Occupational Therapist	7	4%	0 of 7	0%

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Table HSS-6 indicates the number of visits per household made to access health services outside of the community in 2002. Services that were most likely to require numerous visits (4 or more) were chiropractor, general practitioner and dental services.

**Table HSS-6: Number of Visits to Health Services Outside of the Community in 2002 (n=176)**

	1 to 3		4 to 9		10 or more		None / no response	
	#	%	#	%	%	%	#	%
Dental	78	44%	27	15%	6	3%	117	66%
Eye care	93	53%	12	7%	1	1%	70	40%
Chiropractor	21	12%	26	15%	12	7%	117	66%
Hearing	12	7%	0	0%	0	0%	164	93%
General Practitioner / Family Physician	25	14%	22	13%	12	7%	117	67%
Occupational Therapist	3	2%	3	2%	1	1%	169	96%
Physiotherapist	7	4%	3	2%	2	1%	164	93%
Specialist	44	25%	12	7%	2	1%	118	67%

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Almost half of respondents (48%, 84) indicated that members of their household were covered by health insurance other than Manitoba medical (e.g., Blue Cross).



## Environment

The state of the natural environment can be an important determinant of health. A healthy natural environment promotes health while at certain levels of exposure, contaminants in the air, water, food and soil can cause a variety of adverse health effects. In the built environment, factors relating to indoor air quality, noise and building design can significantly influence physical and psychological well-being.

The indicators relating to the Environment category collected include:

- Water – *water consumption, well testing, and bottled water sales*
- Waste Management – *sewage treatment, recycling and soil contamination and hazardous waste procedures/regulations/by-laws*
- Farming Practices – *intensive livestock operations, farm chemicals, stubble burning and organic farms*
- Nature/Natural Resources – *policies and procedures for the protection of natural areas, wildlife and wildlife habitats*
- Community Appearance – *green spaces, community beautification and community attractiveness*

### Highlights

Indicator	Highlights
Water	✓ The Town is currently investigating water upgrades for the community. (see page 86) ✓ In 2003, all municipal wells within the Town and R.M. were tested and the results were within acceptable parameters. (see Table En-1)
Waste Management	✓ Currently, the Town area is covered 100% by a sewage treatment system. The R.M. has a sewage treatment system in the Village of Oakburn. (see page 87) ✓ There is currently a cost-recovery recycling program available to the R.M. and Town. Based on the kilograms recycled per person, the Shoal Lake recycling program received an A+ from the Manitoba Product Stewardship Corporation for their recycling efforts. Since 1999 the amount of recycled material has increased by 6%. (see page 88)
Farming Practices	✓ In 2002, approximately 95% of all annually cropped acres in the R.M. received some type of pesticide application. There is currently a pesticide container-recycling site located in the R.M. and it is estimated that 90% of pesticide containers were returned for disposal. (see page 88 and Table En-4) ✓ There are currently no certified organic farms within the community. (see page 89)
Community Appearance	✓ There are currently informal plans in the R.M. and Town for community green spaces, tree-planting and beautification (see Table En-5)

Indicator	Highlights
Community Survey	√ Community survey respondents are equally concerned about economic growth as they are with the environment – 108 respondents (61%) indicated their concern for both the economy and the environment. (see Figure En-I)

## Water Data

### *Water Consumption*

Increasing usage of water has an impact on water sources and planning for the future. In the R.M. and Town water is a concern, in terms of both quality and quantity. Water consumption in the R.M. is through individual wells while the Town utilizes two wells and a reservoir.

The Town has plans to enlarge the reservoir and construct a pumphouse in the very near future. Due to low water tables in 2003, residents were asked not to water their lawns. The enlarged reservoir will hold another 80,000 gallons of water, which will be very beneficial. However, if the low water table remains, there will still be a problem with watering lawns.

### *Well Testing*

This indicator identifies the need to test well water. Poor test results may indicate a contamination of the water source.

**Table En-1: Percentage of Wells Being Tested and Results in the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake**

	Total Number of Wells	Number of Wells Tested	Results
Town of Shoal Lake	2	2	Below 10 in hydroplate count <sup>14</sup> Below 1 in coliforms
R.M. of Shoal Lake	3	3	0 for E-Coli < 1 for Coliforms

Source: Town Foreman and R.M. Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), 2003

Acceptable hydroplate count for water is less than 500 ppm. For e-coli and coliforms the acceptable level is below 1ppm. The water quality in both the R.M. and the Town is acceptable to hydroplates, e-coli and coliforms.

<sup>14</sup> Hydroplate count refers to the number of different types of bacteria per milliliter in the water. This excludes e-Coli and coliforms, as data is collected on each individually.

### ***Bottled Water Usage***

Consumption of bottled water may have an impact on planning for future water needs. There is also a potential health impact, as bottled water is not tested at the municipal level.

According to local establishments, in 2003 25 – 20 litre containers, 50 – 600 ml containers and 25 – 1-litre containers are sold weekly within the community.

### **Waste Management Data**

#### ***Sewage Treatment***

This indicator provides a measurement of the status of a sewage treatment system. According to the Shoal Lake Town Foreman, 100% of the has sewage treatment (2003). In the R.M., the Village of Oakburn has a sewage treatment system (Source: R.M. CAO).

#### ***Recycling***

The amount of material recycled per year and cost-recovery of the recycling program can show the degree to which people have taken responsibility for their environment. Decreasing municipal waste helps improve the quality of the environment.

In 2003, the community of Shoal Lake recycled over 184,000 kilograms or 134 kilograms per person. Based on the kilograms recycled per person, the Shoal Lake recycling program received an A+ from the Manitoba Product Stewardship Corporation for their recycling efforts.

**Table En-2: Recycling (in kilograms) Per Person in Manitoba, 2003**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Kilograms of recycling per person</b>	<b>Grade</b>
Shoal Lake	134.0	A+
Winnipeg	52.1	A
Brandon	39.0	B
South West Manitoba	38.5	B

Source: Manitoba Product Stewardship Corporation, 2003

**Table En-3: Material Recycled and Cost-Recovery of Recycling Program for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake**

	Amount of Material Recycled in 2003	Cost-Recovery of Recycling Program	Monetary Recovery for 2002
Town of Shoal Lake	134 kg per person	Yes	\$37,000 to \$41,000 recovered
R.M. of Shoal Lake	Unknown (Some is combined with Town. Oakburn has its own depot.)	Unknown	Unknown (R.M. combined with Town depot. Oakburn has its own depot.)

Source: Town Foreman & R.M. CAO, 2003

Since 1999 the amount of recycled material has increased by 6%, from 174,480 kg in 1999 to 184,801 kg in 2003. (Source: Manitoba Product Stewardship Corporation, 2003)

### ***Soil Contamination and Hazardous Waste***

The extent to which soil contamination is monitored and the manner in which hazardous waste is disposed of may show the degree to which people take responsibility for their environment. According to the Town and R.M. offices, soil contamination monitoring and hazardous waste, the Environment Act regulates by-laws/regulations/procedures that are currently in place. The Town and R.M. waste disposal grounds are required to follow the guidelines set out by the Department of Conservation. Hazardous waste must be taken to a hazardous waste site outside of the community.

### **Farming Practices Data**

#### ***Intensive Livestock Operations***<sup>15</sup>

This indicator shows the potential for air, soil and water environmental contamination. According to the Local Agricultural Representative from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, there were 2 to 3 intensive livestock operations in the R.M. (2002).

#### ***Farm Chemicals***

The types, application of and disposal of farm chemicals as well as the availability and use of disposal programs shows the extent to which farm chemicals are used and the potential to affect the environment. According to the Manitoba Department of Agriculture Representative, approximately 95% of all annually cropped acres in the R.M. receive some type of pesticide application. There is currently a pesticide container-recycling site located in the R.M.. Table En-4 shows the percentage of the different types of pesticides applied within the R.M., as well as the application methods used and the estimated disposal of pesticide containers.

<sup>15</sup> Intensive Livestock Operations (ILOs) is a term used in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to describe indoor, confined mode of production. In other areas of Canada they are referred to as Confined Feeding Operations.

**Table En-4: Types of, Application of and Container Disposal – Pesticides, R.M. of Shoal Lake**

Pesticide – Types of (approximation)			Pesticide – Application of (approximation)		Pesticide – Container Disposal (estimated)
Herbicide use	Fungicide use	Insecticide use	Ground application	Air application	Pesticide containers returned to the pesticide container recycling centre for disposal
75%	15%	10%	85%	15%	90%

Source: Local Agricultural Representative from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, 2002

### ***Stubble Burning***

This indicator shows the potential for respiratory problems of nearby residents. According to the Local Agricultural Representative from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, approximately 25% of the stubble in the R.M. is burned annually.

### ***Organic Farms***

The number of certified organic farms within the community measures the use of alternative farming practices. According to the Local Agricultural Representative from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, there are currently no organic farms in the Town and R.M.

## **Nature/Natural Resources Data**

### ***Policies and Procedures***

Some diseases in wildlife have a potential to have an impact on the health of humans. The Shoal Lake Department of Conservation reported to the Shoal Lake CAT that they do not keep track of disease in wildlife, including disease that has an impact on the health of humans.

The policies and procedures in place to protect natural areas, wildlife and wildlife habitat shows attitudes towards and the measures available for the protection of the natural environment. The Department of Conservation stated that the policy and procedures in place to protect the natural environment are included in the following acts (by which they are governed):

- Wildlife Act;
- Fisheries Act;
- Forestry Act;
- Clean Environment Act;
- Fire Protection Act
- Endangered Species Act; and the

- Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act.

## Community Appearance Data

### *Green Spaces and Community Beautification*

Setting aside green space within a community can indicate the community's commitment to the health and quality of life of its residents.

**Table En-5: Community Plan for Public Green Spaces, Community Beautification and Tree-Planting and the Number and Types of Playgrounds, Parks and Campgrounds Within the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake**

	Town of Shoal Lake	R.M. of Shoal Lake
Is There a Community Plan for Public Green Spaces?	Yes, the Town has an informal plan. The Garden Club is currently developing plans for the North Shore project and with the assistance of the Town & R.M. Councils and individuals would like to establish a 10-year living plan for this area.  Monetary contributions are given for green space upkeep and caretakers are hired to look after the public green spaces.	Yes, the R.M. has an informal plan. The Village of Oakburn Committee oversees what needs to be done in Oakburn.  Monetary contributions are given for green space upkeep and a caretaker is hired to look after the public green spaces, such as Marshall Chambers Park, Burlington & Jackson Beach
Is there a Plan for Community Beautification?	Formal plan under development. The Garden Club is currently looking after placing flower baskets on poles along Station Road and they maintain the flowerbeds at the Town office and the Northshore Project.	R.M. has an informal plan. The Village of Oakburn Committee oversees what needs to be done in Oakburn.
Is there a Community Plan for Tree-Planting?	The Garden Club has established an informal tree replacement program for the Town and they would like to be part of a long-term project for both beautification and tree planting.	No formal plan exists.
Playgrounds	2 – Shoal Lake School & Lakeview Park	2 – Oakburn & Marshall Chambers Park
Parks	2 – Lakeview Park & North Shore Project	2 – Oakburn & Marshall Chambers Park
Campgrounds	1 – Lakeview Park	1 – Marshall Chambers Park

Source: Town Foreman & R.M. CAO & Shoal Lake Garden Club, 2003

### ***Community Attractiveness***

Attractiveness of the community can indicate the community's commitment to the health and quality of life of its residents. Currently the community endeavours to appeal to the senses (sights, sounds, odours, presence of litter, upkeep of public buildings, etc.) within the Town:

- by responding to complaints received;
- by hiring a caretaker for the campground;
- by hiring a caretaker for Lakeview Park and the Northshore Project;
- by ensuring communication between Council and ratepayers;
- through the monitoring of community aesthetics, making of improvements and the conducting of an annual clean up by the Garden Club;
- through the initiation of the Lion's Club programs for improvement; and
- through the recycling program which assists with the reduction of odour/litter.

And within the R.M.:

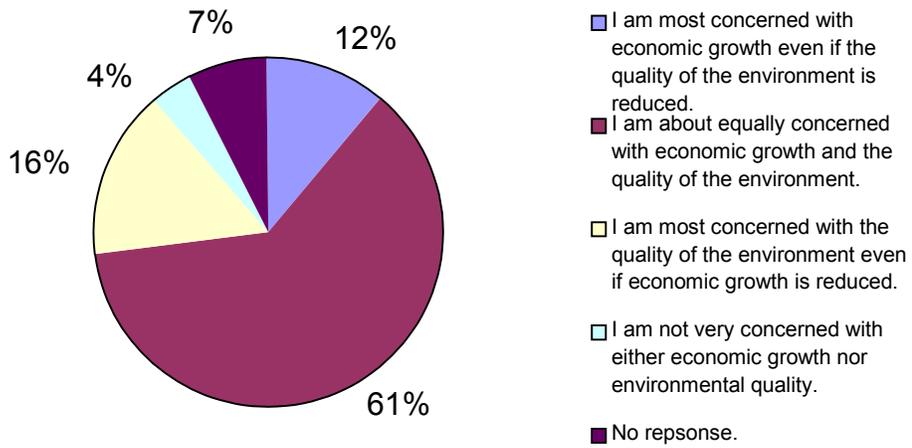
- by having someone onsite look after the public buildings;
- through the collection and recycling of garbage by the Town;
- by ensuring Burlington and Jackson Beaches and Marshall Chambers Park have a caretaker during the summer;
- through the monitoring and improvements made to the beach area by the Burlington Beach Cottage Owners Association and the Burlington Beach Swim Club;
- through the monitoring and improvements to the Village of Oakburn made by the Oakburn Village Committee; and
- by responding to complaints received.

### **Community Survey**

The Shoal Lake CAT community survey asked one question relating to the environment. Respondents were asked to share their views on the economy and the quality of the environment.

It was found that respondents are equally concerned about economic growth as they are concerned with the environment, as 108 respondents (61%) indicated their concern for both the economy and the environment. Twenty respondents (12%) reported that they were most concerned with economic growth even if the quality of the environment is reduced and 28 respondents (16%) reported that they are most concerned with the quality of the environment even if economic growth is reduced. Seven respondents (4%) indicated that they were not very concerned with either economic growth nor environmental quality.

**Figure En-I: Respondent Views on Economic Growth and the Environment (n=176)**



Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003



## Community Infrastructure

Accessible and affordable transportation to and from rural communities, formal and informal communication systems, housing, industrial infrastructure, availability and access to public services are all important to rural residents. Community infrastructure including roads, water and sewer services, and effective municipal services including waste management are increasingly important to rural communities.

The indicators relating to the Community Infrastructure category collected include:

- Transportation – *public transportation, private transportation, wheelchair accessibility, sidewalks, walking/bicycle paths*
- Communication – *local, regional, national, international news and entertainment media, Internet*
- Housing – *single family dwellings, home ownership, specialized accommodation, subsidized housing*
- Public, Business and Industrial Infrastructure – *public meeting spaces, public library, land dedication, industrial infrastructure (roads, hydro, water/sewage services)*

### Highlights

Indicator	Highlights
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ There is Handi-Transit service in the community, but no taxi service. (see Table CI-1)</li> <li>√ Most buildings and curbs within the Town are wheelchair accessible. Within the community sidewalks and walking/bicycle paths are present and continue to be developed. (see page 95-96)</li> </ul>
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ A variety of communication sources are available within the community and include those from local, regional and national sources. (see Table CI-5)</li> <li>√ The Town has high-speed Internet access and the R.M. is looking into installing wireless broadband (high-speed Internet). (see Table CI-6)</li> <li>√ The Town has 4 public Internet access sites, while the R.M. has none. (see Table CI-7)</li> </ul>

Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Housing is very affordable in Shoal Lake relative to the rest of Manitoba, with the average value of homes within the Town being \$57,321 and \$55,728 in the R.M., compared to \$97,670 in the Province (2001). (see Table CI-8)</li> <li>√ In 2001, the percentage of owner-occupied households in the Town and R.M. (85.5% and 88.5% respectively) was higher than in Manitoba (67.8%). (see Table CI-9)</li> <li>√ There are currently four specialized senior's accommodation options available within the community. However, all are currently full – with a waiting list. (see Table CI-10)</li> <li>√ Subsidized housing is currently available in the Village of Oakburn, but has a waiting list of more than a year. (see page 99)</li> </ul>
Public, Business & Industrial Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ A number of public meeting spaces are available in both the Town and R.M. that can accommodate a variety of groups sizes. (see Table CI-11)</li> <li>√ In 2002, the community public library had 300 local memberships and access to 130,811 materials. (see Table CI-12)</li> <li>√ Most of the dedicated land within the R.M. is currently zoned agricultural, although a new zoning by-law is being developed. (see Table CI-13)</li> <li>√ Industrial infrastructure is present within the community for attracting new or expanding industries. (see Table CI-14)</li> <li>√ Natural gas service is planned for 2004 for the Town, R.M., industrial park, residents within the urban service boundary and property along the transmission line. (see page 101)</li> </ul>
Community Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Some 85.7% of respondents indicated that the Handi-Transit service was either satisfactory or excellent. Almost two-thirds of respondents reported that Greyhound Canada service needs improvement. (see Table CI-15)</li> <li>√ Other transportation that respondents cited as needing improvement included taxi service, train service and airport service. (see page 102)</li> </ul>

## Transportation Data

### *Public Transportation*

The availability of public transportation within the community of Shoal Lake has an impact on residents' ability to access employment, education, health services and social/recreational opportunities. The community of Shoal Lake has Handi-Transit service present, but does not have taxi service. An airport, bus service (Greyhound), paved roads, all-weather roads and freight rail services are also available to the community.

**Table CI-1: Availability of Public Transportation within the Community**

Type of Transportation	Presence or Absence
Taxi	Absent
Handi-Transit	Present

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

**Table CI-2: Availability of Public Transportation from the Community to Other Communities**

Type of Transportation	Presence or Absence
Municipal Airport*	Present
Bus (Greyhound highway transit)	Present
Paved Roads	Present
All Weather Roads	Present
Rail (Canadian Pacific)	Freight present, no passenger service

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

\* A charter service operates out of the airport. The airport accommodates services such as air ambulance.

### ***Private Transportation***

Access to private transportation can provide an indication of accessibility to goods and services within and outside the community.

**Table CI-3: Percentage of the Population with Private Transportation**

Type of Transportation	Number of Vehicles	Total Population	Percentage of Population
Motor Vehicles	946	Town=801 R.M.=578	68.6%
Off Road Vehicles	58		4.2%
Trailers	274		19.9%

Source: Driver & Vehicle Licensing Division, Manitoba Public Insurance, 2002; Statistics Canada, 1996

### ***Wheelchair Accessible Sidewalks, Curbs and Access to Public Buildings***

Mobility-challenged accessibility can enhance resident's ability to independently access employment, education, health service and social/recreation opportunities. The Shoal Lake CAT examined the Town and R.M. in order to determine wheelchair accessibility. In the Town, all public buildings are at street level or have wheelchair accessible ramps except for

the R.M. Office, NAPA/liquor store and the former Hard Luck Café. Curbs in the community are wheelchair accessible. In the R.M. there are five public buildings that are wheelchair accessible.

### *Sidewalks and Walking/Bicycle Paths*

**Table CI-4: Presence of Sidewalks, Walking/Bicycle Paths**

	<b>Sidewalks</b>	<b>Walking/Bicycle Paths</b>
Town of Shoal Lake	Sidewalks on all of Station Road, and most of The Drive and 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue (7.4% of the Town's streets)	Walking/bicycle paths are available at the North Shore Project and at Lakeview Park
R.M. of Shoal Lake	Sidewalks on Main Street	17 km of TransCanada Trail runs through Oakburn and the northern portion of the R.M.

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

### **Communication Data**

#### *Local, Regional, National and International Channels of Communication*

The availability of news distribution systems indicates the level of communication systems available to residents.

**Table CI-5: Availability of Local, Regional, National, and International Channels of Communication, News and Entertainment Media**

<b>Type of News or Media</b>	<b>Presence or Absence</b>	<b>Source(s)</b>
Local: Newspaper	Present	Crossroads This Week (weekly publication)
Local: Radio	Absent	-
Local: Newsletters	Present	Occasion newsletters from individual organizations
Local: Bulletin Boards	Present	Bulletin boards in Town of Shoal Lake and several businesses
Regional: Newspapers	Present	Brandon Sun Winnipeg Free Press Winnipeg Sun National Post
Regional: Radio	Present	CKLQ (Brandon) CKX FM (Brandon) CJOB (Winnipeg) CBC (Winnipeg) CKDM (Dauphin) CJGX (Yorkton)
Regional: Television	Present	CKX (Brandon) CKY (Winnipeg) CKND (Winnipeg)

Type of News or Media	Presence or Absence	Source(s)
National: Newspapers	Present	National Post
National: Radio	Present	CBC (Winnipeg)
National/International: Television (Cable, Satellite)	Present	Cable in the Town of Shoal Lake only Satellite available to both the Town and R.M.
International: Newspapers, Magazines	Present	In regional and national newspapers, plus access to international magazines

Source: Manitoba Community Profiles, 2000; Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

### ***Internet***

High-speed Internet service can provide additional communication, business and education options to residents. Publicly accessible Internet sites provide access for those people without computers. Internet service in the Town and R.M. is provided by Manitoba Telecom Services.

**Table CI-6: Availability of Internet Service**

Internet Availability	Type of Internet Service
Town of Shoal Lake	High-speed and Dial-up available
R.M. of Shoal Lake	Dial-up service is available. No high-speed Internet service, however a proposal to install wireless broadband has been submitted to the federal government.

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

**Table CI-7: Availability and Use of Public Internet Access Sites**

Public Internet Access Sites	Number of Sites
Town of Shoal Lake	4 *
R.M. of Shoal Lake	None

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

\* *One of the Town sites is housed in the R.M. office (within the Town).*

## Housing Data

### *Single Family Dwellings and Home Ownership*

**Table CI-8: Average Value of Homes for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake and Manitoba, 2001**

	Town of Shoal Lake	R.M. of Shoal Lake	Manitoba
Average Value of Homes	\$57,321	\$55,728	\$97,670
Percentage of Homes Constructed 1991-2001	4.4% (15)	5.8% (15)	9%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

**Table CI-9: Home Ownership for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 2001**

	Town of Shoal Lake		R.M. of Shoal Lake		Manitoba	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Households	345	100	260	100	432,550	100
Rented Households	50	14.5	30	11.5	128,930	29.8
Owner-occupied Households	295	85.5	230	88.5	293,295	67.8

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001

### *Specialized Accommodation*

Access to specialized accommodation can have an impact on the quality of life for the elderly and residents with disabilities. Long waiting periods for specialized senior's accommodation may have an impact on the health and well-being of families.

**Table CI-10: Affordability and Availability of Specialized Accommodation**

Type	Total Occupancy	Availability Now	Average Cost
Lakeshore Lodge Elderly Person's Housing	9 suites – all one bedroom	Full – with a waiting list	\$446.00/month
Morley House Elderly Person's Housing	18 suites – 6 one bedroom suites and 12 bachelor suites	Full – with a waiting list	\$234.00/month for a bachelor suite and \$287.00/month for a one bedroom suite
Personal Care Home	40 rooms – 32 single rooms and 4 double rooms	Full – with a waiting list	Per diem rates based on income and can range from \$26.40/day to \$61.20/day
South Park Estates (Life Lease)	8 suites	Full – with a waiting list	\$675.00/month plus \$35,000 deposit (refundable upon moving or death with no interest)

Source: Assiniboine Regional Health Authority & South Park Estates Office, 2003

### *Subsidized Housing*

The availability of subsidized housing and the length of waiting periods for subsidized housing may have an impact on the health and well-being of families. Currently the Town has no subsidized housing available. The R.M. has subsidized housing available in the Village of Oakburn. The average waiting time for subsidized housing with the R.M. is over one year.

### **Public, Business & Industrial Infrastructure Data**

#### *Public Meeting Spaces*

Accessible and available public meeting places can facilitate community communication and social/recreational opportunities.

**Table CI-11: Availability of Public Meeting Spaces**

	<b>Town of Shoal Lake</b>	<b>R.M. of Shoal Lake</b>
Shoal Lake Community Hall	800 (including meeting area for 100)	
Shoal Lake Communiplex	1,417 skating ice surface, 274 skating waiting area, 73 conference room, 747 curling ice surface, 153 curling waiting area	
Buffalo Plains Inn (Shoal Lake)	200	
Ukrainian Hall (Shoal Lake)	200	
Drop-In Centre (Shoal Lake)	90	
Shoal Lake School	12 classrooms & gymnasium	
Oakburn Municipal Hall		305 (190 upstairs, 115 downstairs)
Ukrainian National Home (Oakburn)		240 (165 upstairs, 75 downstairs)
Oakburn School		300 (gymnasium)
Oakburn Memorial Rink		200

Source: The Far Side (Manitoba Liquor Control Commission); Shoal Lake School; Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

**Public Library**

Access to public libraries provides low-cost reading, research and recreation opportunities.

**Table CI-12: Availability and Use of a Public Library**

Number of materials held by library	130,811
Number of circulation transactions	6797/year
Number of reference requests	Available on site
Number of library memberships	Town 203; R.M. 97; Other 31
Number of memberships held by people outside the community	0
Number of interlibrary loans requested	20-30/month
Number of interlibrary loan requests filled	All
Number of programs/activities	7
Does the library have internet access?	Yes

Source: Parkland Regional Library, 2002

**Land Use**

The percentage of land area dedicated to residential, business, industrial and recreational use can indicate how the community has developed and where there may be inequitable land use. Existing industrial infrastructure can be an indicating factor in the community’s ability to attract new or expanding industries.

**Table CI-13: Percentage of Land Area Dedicated to Various Land Use Types for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake**

Land Use Type	Town of Shoal Lake	R.M. of Shoal Lake
Residential	33%	0.2%
Business/Commercial	12.5%	Negligible
Industrial	10%	Industrial Park zoned Agricultural*
Recreation	11.5%	1.3%
Agricultural *	33%	98.5%

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003 (measured from local maps)

*Note: Currently, the Town and R.M. have formed a Planning District and are in the process of developing zoning by-laws to designate land area as either residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, etc. This process should be completed within the next year.*

*\* Land within the Industrial Park that is currently zoned Agricultural could potentially be changed to an industrial dedication with the passing of the new zoning by-law.*

**Table CI-14: Industrial Infrastructure in the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake**

	Town of Shoal Lake	R.M. of Shoal Lake
Vacant Land	Yes	Yes
Service Roads	Yes	Yes
3-phase hydro	Yes	Yes
Water/sewer	Yes	**
Natural gas*	No	No

Source: Shoal Lake Community Development Corporation Community Profile

*\* Planned for 2004 (for Town, R.M. industrial park, residents within the urban service boundary, and property along the transmission line)*

*\*\* Within the Village of Oakburn there is municipal sewer system with individual water wells. In the R.M., landowners have individual water wells and septic tanks or fields.*

### **Community Survey**

The Shoal Lake CAT community survey asked respondents one question relating to community infrastructure, specifically access to public transportation. Respondents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction with access to Handi-Transit, bus lines and other transportation. Only 14.3% of respondents felt that access to the Handi-Transit ‘needs improvement’, while 62.2% felt that the access to bus lines (Greyhound) in the community ‘needs improvement’.

Survey respondents were also asked to rate ‘other transportation’ in the community. Fifty-four percent of respondents felt that other transportation ‘needs improvement’. Twelve respondents indicated specific modes of transportation they felt needed to be improved in the community. These included train service, taxi service, airport service, transportation to medical appointments outside of the community and a landing pad for emergency medical helicopter service.

**Table CI-15: Respondent Satisfaction with Access to Public Transportation**

	Handi-Transit		Bus Lines		Other Transportation*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Response (n=176)	20	11	15	9	77	44
Not Applicable (n=176)	44	25	18	10	44	25
Total Responses	112	100	143	100	55	100
Needs Improvement	16	14.3	89	62.2	30	54.5
Satisfactory	70	62.5	43	30.1	16	29
Excellent	26	23.2	11	7.7	9	16.4

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

*Note: Satisfactory ratings are given as a percentage of total responses, not total surveys.*

\* Other types of transportation noted by respondents included (number of respondents noted):

- Taxi service (6) (As noted previously, there is no taxi service in the community)
- Train service (4) (As noted previously, there is no passenger train service in the community)
- Air ambulance service (3)
- Airplane service (2)



## Community Processes

Leadership, volunteerism, opportunities for participation in decision-making and community spirit all can contribute to the health and well-being of rural communities. Who the leaders are, the roles they play and their ability to lead and mentor others in the community has a far-reaching impact.

The indicators relating to the Community Processes determinants collected include:

- Leadership – *elected leadership, civic and school board positions*
- Local Policies & By-laws – *violations*
- Volunteerism – *religious establishments and registered charities*

### Highlights

Indicator	Highlights
Leadership	✓ Gender Diversity - 50% (2 of 4) of the Chamber of Commerce executive positions and 40% (2 of 5) of the Town Council positions are held by females. There are currently no females holding leadership positions with the R.M. Council. (see Table CP-1)  ✓ In 2001, 20% (1 of 5) of the Town Council positions were filled by acclamation in the last election and 57% (4 of 7) of the R.M. Council positions were filled by acclamation. (see Table CP-2)
Volunteerism	✓ Currently there are 5 churches within the Town and 2 churches within the R.M. (both are located in the Village of Oakburn). (see page 105)  ✓ As of 2003, there were 17 registered charities within the community. (see page 105)

Indicator	Highlights
Community Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Some 41% of respondents serve as executive members on organizations. The most commonly mentioned organizations that respondents held executive positions on included sports facilities/activities and church groups. Some 42% of female respondents reported that they serve on the executive for an organization. (see page 106)</li> <li>√ Some 77% of respondents indicated that they volunteer with at least one organization. The most commonly mentioned organizations that respondents volunteered with included church, the rink, the agricultural society, the Legion &amp; Legion Auxiliary, Donor's Choice and school activities. (see page 88 and Table CP-3)</li> <li>√ Some 57% of respondents reported that residents of their community get along well with the people living in the surrounding rural area and vice versa. (see Table CP-4)</li> <li>√ Some 52% of respondents stated that the communities, townships and municipalities of this area should join together in one area-wide regional planning agency. (see Table CP-4)</li> <li>√ Some 69% of respondents reported that the statement 'younger residents of this community tend to stay here after completing high school' did not describe their community. (see Table CP-4)</li> <li>√ Some 65% of respondents indicated that the statement 'the community is good enough as it is without starting any new community improvement programs' does not describe their community. (see Table CP-4)</li> </ul>

## Leadership Data

### *Elected Leadership*

Elected leadership roles that are in place in the community show what formal leadership roles there are in the community. The percentage of elected leadership roles that are filled by females shows the diversity of leadership within the community.

**Table CP-1: Elected Leadership Roles that are in Place in the Community and Percentage of Elected Leadership Roles Filled by Females**

	Elected Leadership Roles	Percentage Filled by Females
Town of Shoal Lake Council	Mayor and 4 Councillors	40%
R.M. of Shoal Lake Council	Reeve and 6 Councillors	0%
Shoal Lake Chamber of Commerce	President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer	50%

Source: Town & R.M. Municipal offices; Chamber of Commerce, 2003

The percentage of civic and school board positions that were filled by acclamation shows the degree of participation of community residents in filling these leadership positions. The percentage of residents voting in civic and school board elections shows the degree of participation of community residents in selecting leadership representation. These indicators can show active involvement or apathy. Table CP-2 details these indicators for the Town and R.M.

**Table CP-2: Percentage of Civic and School Board Positions that were Filled by Acclamation and Percentage of Residents Voting in Civic and School Board Elections**

	Percentage Filled by Acclamation	Percentage of Residents Who Voted
Town of Shoal Lake Council	20% <i>Mayor by acclamation</i>	54.7%
R.M. of Shoal Lake Council	57% <i>Reeve and 3 out of 6 Councillors by acclamation</i>	43.6%
School Board	100%	No vote necessary

Source: Town & R.M. Municipal offices; Park West School Division Office, 2001

## Local Policies & By-laws Data

### *Violations*

As it is not the mandate of the RCMP to enforce the Town or the R.M. by-laws/policies, the number of violations in a given year is unknown. However in 2003 the local RCMP office reported 2 policy/by-law violations. These violations, both minor, came to their attention through the course of their other duties.

## Volunteerism Data

### *Religious Establishments*

The presence of religious establishments indicates the opportunity of local residents to become engaged in an organized religion/faith. Currently there are 5 churches within the Town and 2 churches within the R.M. (both of the latter are located in the Village of Oakburn).

### *Registered Charities*

As of 2003, there were 17 registered charities within the community. (Source: Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, 2003 - [www.ccra-adrc.gc.ca/tax/charities/menu-e.html](http://www.ccra-adrc.gc.ca/tax/charities/menu-e.html))

## Community Survey

The community survey asked questions in three areas relating to community processes. Respondents were asked questions regarding leadership, volunteerism and how respondents would describe their community.

In the community, 41% (72 of the 176) of respondents serve as executive members of organizations. The average number of executive positions held by respondents was 2, with answers ranging from 1 to 7 organizations. The most commonly mentioned organizations that respondents held executive positions on included sports facilities/activities (13) and church groups (11). Some 42% of female respondents (45 of the 108) reported that they serve on the executive for an organization.

Seventy-seven percent (135 of the 176) of respondents indicated that they volunteer with at least one organization. On average, respondents volunteered with 2 organizations. The most commonly mentioned organizations that respondents (who indicated more than one answer) volunteered with included church (35), the rink (21), the agricultural society (15), the Legion & Legion Auxiliary (14), Donor's Choice (13) and school activities (11). Of the organizations identified by the respondents, 41 were located outside the community. These 41 organizations reported by respondents were all different and included organizations such as the Strathclair Drama Club (1), regional minor hockey (1) and the Regional Employment Office (1).

**Table CP-3: 10 Most Frequently Identified Volunteer Organizations**

Organization	# of Responses
Church groups	35
Rink	21
Agricultural Society	15
Legion & Legion Auxiliary	14
Donor's Choice	13
School activities	11
Personal Care Home	10
Curling Rink	8
Museum	8
Rebehahs	7

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Some 76% (134 of the 176) of respondents indicated that they belonged to an organized religion/faith. The most common attendance at their place of worship was 'three to four times' a month, reported by 26% (46) of respondents. Some 20% reported attending their religion/faith for 'only special occasions', while 10% reported attending 'once a month' as well as 10% reported attending 'more than four times'.

In addition to organized volunteering, 54% (95) of respondents reported that they were involved in volunteer activities that were not associated with an organization. The largest activity identified was assisting their neighbours. Twenty-five respondents noted that they assisted their neighbours with such things as yard maintenance, snow removal or watching their house when on vacation. Other non-associated volunteer activities identified by respondents included driving people to medical appointments (5) and assisting seniors (4).

When respondents were asked how they would describe their community, there was a diversity of answers. Fifty-seven percent of respondents indicated that residents of the community have a good relationship with the surrounding rural area and fifty-two percent indicated that there should be one area-wide regional planning agency. High percentages of residents noted that they did not agree with the statements that the community retained youth after completing high school (69%) or that no new community improvement programs are needed (65%). For a full description of responses, see Table CP-4.

**Table CP-4: Respondents View of Community (n=176)**

Description	Describes	May or May Not Describe	Does Not Describe
	%	%	%
People won't work together to get things done for this community	33%	28%	26%
The future of this community looks bright	37%	19%	32%
This community is good enough as it is without starting any new community improvement programs	11%	10%	65%
I would feel "at home" no matter what community I lived in	32%	24%	32%
This community has good leaders	36%	35%	15%
Residents of this community continually look for new solutions to problems rather than being satisfied with things as they are	31%	25%	31%
Not much can be said in favour of this community	11%	21%	55%
Residents of other communities in this area hold good opinions of this community	38%	32%	17%
Residents of this community get along well with the people living in the surrounding rural area and vice versa	57%	18%	11%
Younger residents of this community tend to stay here after completing high school	5%	14%	69%
Community leaders are willing to take economic chances to attract new industry to this community	22%	26%	39%
The communities, townships, and municipalities of this area should join together in one area-wide regional planning agency	52%	23%	11%

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

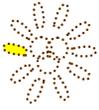
Views on the community, collected for both the actual community and the respondent's view of an ideal community, can assist the community in identifying gaps that exist. Respondents indicated large discrepancies existed in three areas: the power to make community decisions is shared by residents in the community (36% difference); the community is effective in dealing with its problems (33% difference); and residents participate in community affairs (20% difference). In each case, the view of the ideal community was ranked higher than that of the respondent's view of the actual community. It should be noted that the first description had a poor response rate in comparison to other descriptions. This can be attributed to the survey design and the lack of clarity in the presentation of the question. For a full description of responses, see Table CP-5.

**Table CP-5: Respondents View of an Ideal and their Actual Community (n=176)**

Description	Ideal			Actual		
	Describes	May or May Not Describe	Does Not Describe	Describes	May or May Not Describe	Does Not Describe
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Residents know each other *	31%	1%	1%	31%	6%	6%
Residents participate in community affairs	62%	1%	2%	42%	28%	16%
Conflict usually doesn't take place between people or groups in the community	49%	8%	5%	22%	39%	25%
The community is effective in dealing with its problems	59%	2%	2%	26%	35%	23%
Power to make community decisions is shared by residents in the community	55%	6%	2%	19%	32%	33%
The community has a variety of clubs and organizations to join	57%	2%	4%	57%	14%	17%
Residents depend on other communities for goods and services needed for day-to-day living	26%	10%	26%	30%	27%	27%
Residents have pride in the community	59%	1%	1%	53%	23%	9%
Anyone who wants to is welcome to live in the community	62%	2%	0%	59%	13%	7%

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

\* There was a low response rate to this question due to a typographic error.



## Recreation/Culture/Leisure

Recreation and leisure opportunities and options, access to the arts, libraries, museums, churches, activities for all ages and links to neighbouring communities all are important to rural residents. As physical activity is increasingly recognized as contributing to health, the importance of services and programs for sports and recreation grows.

The indicators relating to the Recreation, Culture and Leisure determinants collected include:

- Recreation – *provincial and national parks, recreation facilities and activities*
- Culture – *cultural events and activities*
- Heritage – *museums, heritage buildings and farms*

### Highlights

Indicator	Highlights
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ A fitness centre is operating in the community.</li> <li>√ The communiplex and natural amenities of Shoal Lake provide high quality recreational facilities and services.</li> <li>√ There are a variety of recreation activities offered within the community. (see Table RCL-2 and RCL-3)</li> <li>√ There are a variety of recreation activities targeted at youth and senior populations while there are few targeted programs for adults. (see Table RCL-3)</li> <li>√ The community has 15 partnerships with other communities to sponsor recreation, culture and heritage activities. (see Table RCL-4)</li> <li>√ The town site of Wasagaming (Riding Mountain National Park) is located within 80 kilometres of the community. (see page 111)</li> </ul>
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ There are cultural activities targeted and participated in by youth and adolescences and attended by all populations, such as Christmas music concerts and school festival. (see Table RCL-6)</li> </ul>
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ The community has the Police &amp; Pioneer museum.</li> <li>√ The Prairie Mountain Regional Museum, housing the renowned Clegg collection, is in the development process. (see page 113)</li> <li>√ There are 10 Century Farms in the R.M.. (see page 113)</li> </ul>

Indicator	Highlights
Community Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>√ Survey respondents indicated that the most frequently participated in activities by children/youth are curling, school sports and church group activities. (see Table RCL-7)</li> <li>√ Some survey respondents indicated that Scouts, Moms and Tots and Minor Baseball were not available for children/youth within the community. It should be noted however, that Moms and Tots is offered in the Village of Oakburn. (see Table RCL-7)</li> <li>√ Cost was occasionally a reason for youth not participating in community activities. (see Table RCL-7)</li> <li>√ Brandon was the most common destination for recreation outside of the community with respondents indicating traveling there for swimming, movies, golf and bowling. (see page 98 and Table RCL-8)</li> <li>√ Survey respondents felt that there is a lack of both community facilities and activities directed towards some groups (ie: adults) in the population. A variety of suggestions were given to alleviate this situation. (see Table RCL-9 and RCL-10)</li> <li>√ When asked to rate the importance of a recreation director, 14% of respondents (24) ranked it as 'low', 24% (43) ranked it as 'medium' and 32% (56) ranked it as 'high'. (see Table RCL-10)</li> </ul>

## Recreation Data

### *Provincial and National Parks*

Provincial and national parks within 100 kilometres would provide access to a variety of recreation activities. The community has a National Park and a Provincial Park within 80 kilometers. Riding Mountain National Park and Assissippi Provincial Park provide opportunities for swimming, boating, hiking, interpretive programs, camping and fishing.

### ***Recreation Facilities and Activities***

Opportunities for recreation activities can have an impact on the quality of life for residents of the community.

**Table RCL-1: Number of Recreational Facilities Available within the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake**

	<b>Number of Facilities</b>	<b>Type of Facility</b>
Town of Shoal Lake	4	School Gymnasium, Lakeview Park, Walking Trails, Drop-in-Centre
R.M. of Shoal Lake	5	Oakburn Rink, Shoal Lake Marshall Chambers Park, Communiplex, Golf Course, Snowmobile Trails, Drop-in-Centre

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

Participation rates within recreation activities can indicate the degree of community support.

**Table RCL-2: Number and Types of Organized Recreation Activities Available in the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, including Estimated Enrollment, 2003**

<b>Type of Activity</b>	<b>Number Enrolled in Activity</b>	<b>Source</b>
Middle years school sports	20	Teacher
High School sports	80 (combined with Middle years)	Teacher
Floor shuffle	20	Treasurer of Pioneer Club
Floor curling	10	Treasurer of Pioneer Club
Carpet curling	10	Treasurer of Pioneer Club
Carpet bowling	5	Treasurer of Pioneer Club
Pool	8	Treasurer of Pioneer Club

The number of recreation activities shows the extent to which recreation activities are available to certain populations.

**Table RCL-3: Number of Recreation Activities Targeted to Certain Populations**

	<b>Number of Targeted Activities</b>	<b>Types of Activities Targeted</b>
Youth/Adolescents	10+	Figure Skating, 4-H, Girl Guides, Scouts, Cadets, Dance Classes, Karate/Tai Kwan Do, Broomball, curling, golf, hockey, numerous school sports
Adults	4	Recreational hockey, curling, golf, broomball
Seniors	7	Floor shuffle, floor curling, carpet curling, carpet bowling, pool, curling, golf

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

**Table RCL-4: Number of Partnerships with Other Communities to Sponsor Recreation, Culture and Heritage activities**

Type of Activity Partnered with Other Communities	Number of Activities	Activities
Sports	7	Swimming; Hockey; Figure Skating; Baseball; Golf; Curling; Shoal Lake-Strathclair Youth Soccer
Music and Arts	4	Strathclair Drama Club; School Music Festival; School Band Association, Strathclair Dinner Theatre
Events	1	Thunder & Ice Festival
Heritage	1	Prairie Mountain Regional Museum
Other	2	Cadets; Senior Games

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

## Heritage Data

### *Museums, Heritage Buildings and Farms*

Preservation of heritage provides residents with the opportunity to learn about their community's past. The Town has one museum – the Police & Pioneer Museum. Currently, the R.M., the Town, the R.M. of Strathclair, the R.M. of Birtle and the Town of Birtle are in the process of establishing a museum called the Prairie Mountain Regional Museum, which will be located in the R.M.. Fundraising is continuing with the hope of constructing the main building in 2005. Several historical buildings have been moved onto the property and are being restored at the present time. Many museum items have been collected and Clegg's Horse-Drawn Carriage collection will be included in the museum once it is completed.

There are currently no buildings with heritage designation within the Town and R.M.. However, the Thomson Cemetery within the Town does have municipal heritage designation (Source: Town & R.M. Municipal Offices).

Farms that have been in families for long periods of time indicate a family's history and "roots" within the community. As of October 22, 2003, 10 Century Farms (100 years or more) were recognized within the R.M.. As of October 2003, there were 1,311 Century Farms recognized across Manitoba. (Source: Manitoba Historical Society, [www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/farm/index.shtml](http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/farm/index.shtml)).

## Culture Data

### *Cultural Events and Activities*

The presence of cultural events can indicate the degree of leisure opportunities within the community and the diversity of interests to the residents. Occasionally, Shoal Lake will host cultural groups such as the Westman Youth Choir.

**Table RCL-5: Number of Cultural Events within the Community per Year**

Events	Type of Event	Number of Times per Year
Band concerts	Concert	1 – 2
Christmas concerts	Concert	1
Dance recital	Theatrical	1 – 2
Library Art Displays	Art Show	1 – 2

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

The number of cultural activities targeted to certain populations can show the extent to which these activities are available to certain groups.

**Table RCL-6: Number of Cultural Activities Targeted to Certain Populations**

	Number of Targeted Activities	Types of Activities Targeted
Youth/Adolescents	4	School Band; Dance recital; Christmas concerts; School festival
Adults	0	-
Seniors	0	-

Source: Shoal Lake CAT, 2003

## Community Survey

Community survey respondents were asked a number of questions relating to recreation, culture and leisure. Respondents were asked about the activities that children in their household participated in, and for reasons for not participating in other activities. Survey respondents were asked to indicate communities traveled to for recreation. Respondents were also asked for their perceptions of gaps or deficiencies in facilities and activities in the community for children/youth, adults and seniors and were asked for their suggestions to improve these deficiencies.

Table RCL-7 presents a list of activities and the number of children and youth (under 18) in responding households who participated in the activity. If the child was not participating, the reason why they were not participating in the activity is also presented. Highest participation numbers were found in curling (23), school sports (20) and church group activities (20). Activities not listed on the survey that respondents indicated that their child participated in were soccer (3), golf (2), fishing (2) and piano (2).

Generally, respondents indicated that if their child was not participating in an activity it was because of a lack of interest. No respondent indicated that their child was not participating in youth or preschool groups due to it being too costly. However, several respondents indicated that being too costly was a reason their child did not participate in team or individual sports. Minor hockey (4), figure skating (4), curling (2) and minor baseball (2) were indicated by more than one respondent as being too costly although their children were interested in participating. Not being available was listed as a reason for not participating in a number of activities including the Scouting movement (4), Mother Goose (3), Moms and Tots (3), Minor baseball (2) and dance classes (2).

**Table RCL-7: Child/Youth Participation in Recreational Activities**

	Participate	Reason for Not Participating		
		Choose not to / not interested	Not available	Too costly
	#	#	#	#
<b>Team Sports</b>				
Curling	23	6	0	2
School Sports	20	4	1	1
Minor Hockey	12	8	0	4
Minor Baseball	8	7	2	2
<b>Individual Sports</b>				
Dance classes	9	11	2	0
Figure skating	6	7	0	4
Karate/TaeKwon Do	4	10	0	1
<b>Youth Groups</b>				
Church groups	20	9	1	0
4-H	9	8	0	0
Girl guide movement	3	5	1	0
Air Cadets	3	7	1	0
Scouting movement	2	6	4	0
<b>Preschool Groups</b>				
Nursery School	8	4	1	0
Mother Goose	5	7	3	0
Moms and Tots	3	3	3	0

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Twenty-eight percent of respondents (49) indicated that they had traveled outside of the community for recreation in the past 12 months. The communities that were traveled to for recreation are presented in Table RCL-8. Respondents were asked to specify the type of recreation they traveled outside of the community to access, however, only half of the respondents indicated a reason. Brandon was the most common destination for recreation outside of the community with respondents indicating traveling there for swimming (5), movies (4), golf (1) and bowling (1). Other types of recreation that survey respondents traveled for were hockey (3), baseball (2), curling (2), provincial sports, school sports, golf, bingo games, fishing, skiing and camping.

**Table RCL-8: Communities Traveled to for Recreation**

Community	# of responses	Community	# of responses
Brandon	15	Birtle	2
Winnipeg	5	British Columbia	2
Rosburn	4	Morden	1
Various	4	Rapid City	1
Clear Lake / Wasagaming	3	Strathclair	1
Hamiota	3	Binscarth	1
Alberta	3	Roblin	1
Ontario	3	St. Laurant	1
Moosomin	2	Oak River	1
Neepawa	2	Flin Flon	1

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Respondents were asked to indicate where they felt there were gaps or deficiencies in activities or facilities in their community. Overall, respondents indicated that there were more gaps in activities (averages of 17% to 27%) than facilities (averages of 12% to 22%). For both activities and facilities, adults were seen as the age group most lacking opportunities in the community. Breakdowns of type of activity and facility and the related perceived gap for age groups are presented in the table RCL-9.

**Table RCL-9: Perceived Gaps in Community Facilities and Activities (n=176)**

	Children / Youth		Adults		Seniors		Average	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sports activities/events	37	21%	35	20%	16	9%	29	17%
Sports facilities	26	15%	25	14%	13	7%	21	12%
Cultural activities/events (e.g., music, arts)	48	27%	55	31%	36	21%	46	26%
Cultural facilities	37	21%	44	25%	35	20%	39	22%
Recreational/leisure activities/events	38	22%	60	34%	43	24%	47	27%
Recreational/leisure facilities	39	22%	44	25%	29	17%	37	21%

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Respondents were asked to give suggestions on how to address the current gaps in recreational, leisure or cultural facilities and activities in the community. The results are listed in the following table. The most common response for improving facilities in the community was to add a swimming pool (12). Other suggestions for additional facilities included a bowling facility (4) and a fitness centre (4). Most commonly mentioned suggestions relating to improving activities in the community were to hire a recreation director (9), provide more arts and crafts activities (6) and to encourage more participation in local activities (6).

**Table RCL-10: Suggestions for Improvement of Gaps and Deficiencies for Facilities and Activities**

Facilities	# of responses
Additional Facilities	
Swimming pool (indoor)	12
Bowling	4
Fitness centre	4
Tennis courts	2
Youth centre	2
New hall tied into arena	1
Arcade centre/pool hall	1
More use of existing facilities	2
Improve lake for swimming and water sports	2
Clean up the park	1
Benches along local streets for resting while walking	1

Activities	# of responses
Hire a recreation director	9
Arts/craft activities (painting, pottery, quilting, etc)	6
Encourage more participation	6
More youth activities (teen programs, activities after school, on holidays and weekends)	3
Increase knowledge of existing programs (advertising)	2
Community dances	2
Tap/jazz lessons	1
Gymnastics	1
Ask for public input	1
More government money	1

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

When asked to rate the importance of a recreation director, 14% of respondents (24) ranked it as 'low', 24% (43) ranked it as 'medium' and 32% (56) ranked it as 'high'. The table that includes this question can be found in the Social Support Networks section of this report.



## Social Support Networks

Support from families, friends and communities is associated with better health. The caring and respect that occurs in social relationships, and the resulting sense of satisfaction and well-being acts as a buffer against stressors. Social stability, recognition of diversity, good working relationships and cohesive communities provide a supportive society that reduces or avoids many potential risks to good health. Investing in the social capital of the community will have a positive impact on the health and well-being of the community.

The indicators relating to the Social Support Networks determinants collected include:

- Opportunities for Peer Contact & Social Support – *children’s organizations, youth centre, services to seniors, adult day programs and pre-school groups*
- Community Programs – *Christmas Cheer, Meals on Wheels, food bank and teen pregnancy rate*

### Highlights

Indicator	Highlights
Opportunities for Peer Contact & Social Support	<p>√ Currently available within the community: (see Table SSN-3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of children’s organizations; (see Table SSN-1)</li> <li>• Services to Seniors Coordinator and two Seniors Centres; (see Table SSN-2)</li> <li>• Mother Goose Program;</li> <li>• Moms &amp; Tots Program (Oakburn);</li> <li>• Nursery School; and</li> <li>• Family Day care.</li> </ul> <p>√ There are currently no youth centre or adult day programs present within the community. (see page 123)</p>

Indicator	Highlights
Community Programs	✓ Currently available within the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christmas Cheer; (see Table SSN-4)</li> <li>• Meals on Wheels; and (see Table SSN-5)</li> <li>• Food Bank. (see page 124-125)</li> </ul>
Community Survey	✓ At least half of the respondents were aware of and provide support to the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donor’s Choice program<sup>16</sup>;</li> <li>• Shoal Lake Community Food Bank; and</li> <li>• Christmas Cheer program. (see Table SSN-6)</li> </ul> ✓ Child day care centre and a youth centre were ranked the highest by respondents with respect to their importance to the well-being of their town, village or municipality. (see Table SSN-7)
	✓ 72% of responding households with children ages 0 to 4 and half of the households with children ages 5 to 15 indicated that they currently use childcare. (see page 127 and Table SSN-8)

## Opportunities for Peer Contact & Social Support Data

### *Children’s Organizations*

This indicator shows the extent to which organized programs for children are available and if they are affordable. The types of children’s organizations available within the community are detailed in table SSN-1.

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<sup>16</sup> Donor’s Choice is a collective group of organizations, mostly health related, that canvasses the community for donations once during a year. Each donor has the opportunity to specify which of the organizations their money is to go towards.

**Table SSN-1: Types of Children's Organizations Available and Affordability for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 2003**

Type of Activity	Number Enrolled in Activity	Cost to Register	Average Cost Average Income of Participants *
Minor Hockey	56 (50% of these are from Shoal Lake)	\$100 - \$140	0.2% - 0.31%
Figure Skating	28	\$75 - \$350	0.17% - 0.8%
Curling	36 (youth) and 15 (middle years)	\$10 \$25	0.02% 0.05%
4-H	9	\$15+	0.03%
Girl Guide Movement	4	\$50	0.1%
Dance Classes	15	\$120 - \$160	0.27% - 0.36%
Karate/Tai Kwan Do	8	\$60 - \$80	0.13% - 0.18%
Church Groups	Varies	\$0	0%
Middle years school sports	20	\$10 +	0.02%
High School sports	80 (combined with Middle years)	\$25 - \$100.00 (Hockey)	0.05% - 0.2%
Soccer	40	\$15	0.03%
Swimming	28	\$14 - \$20	0.02% - 0.04%

Source: Shoal Lake Community Assessment Team, 2003

*\* As most parents with children involved in these organization would be between the ages of 25 to 45 years old, the average income for this age group (from the Community Survey) was used for the calculation. There were 39 respondents that were within this age category and the mean income for the group fell within the \$40-49,999. Therefore, the average used for the calculations was an income of \$45,000.*

### *Youth Centre, Services to Seniors and Adult Day Programs*

The availability and use of a youth centre, senior services and adult day programs show the extent to which these facilities and services, if available, are utilized. Currently, there is not a youth centre or adult day programs available within the Town and R.M.. Table SSN-2 details the usage of the Senior's Centre, as well as the services provided by the local Services to Seniors Coordinator.

**Table SSN-2: Services to Seniors in the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake**

Senior's Centre	Available <i>(1 in the Town of Shoal Lake, 1 in Oakburn)</i>
Senior's Centre Usage	85 members (Shoal Lake), no membership required in Oakburn <i>(aged 55 and over)</i>
Number of Senior's Handled by the Services to Seniors Coordinator	345 people (approximately) <i>(for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake combined)</i>
Lifeline Usage	17 people <i>(13 in the Town of Shoal Lake and 4 in the Village of Oakburn)</i>
Number of Seniors Who Received Emergency Response Information Kits (ERIK)	76 people <i>(53 in the Town of Shoal Lake and 23 in the Village of Oakburn)</i>
Services to Seniors Internet Access Site Usage	Negligible Internet service is available at the Seniors Centre <i>(Most seniors ask the Coordinator to look up information for them, and do not wish to learn how themselves)</i>
Services to Seniors Foot Clinic Participation	25 to 30 people per clinic <i>(in the Town of Shoal Lake)</i> 8 people per clinic <i>(in the Village of Oakburn)</i>
Cleaning Service Referrals	14 people (approximately) <i>(Coordinator handled finding cleaning services)</i>

Source: Services to Seniors Coordinator, 2003

### *Preschool Groups*

This indicator shows the extent to which preschool playgroups are available and if they are considered affordable.

**Table SSN-3: Availability and Affordability of Preschool Groups for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake**

	Average Cost To Participate	Average Cost Average Income of Participants *	Source
Mother Goose Program	Free	-	Preschool Coordinator
Moms & Tots Program	Free	-	Preschool Coordinator
Nursery School	\$7.50/session (\$900.00 per year – based on 3 visits per week for 40 weeks; 1 child)	2%	Preschool Coordinator
Family Day care	\$16.40/8 hours (\$7872 per year – based on full-time; 2 children)	17.5%	Day care Provider
Group Day care	-	-	Shoal Lake CAT

*\* As most parents with children involved in these groups/services would be between the ages of 25 to 45 years old, the average income for this age group (from the Community Survey) was used for the calculation. There were 39 respondents that were within this age category and the mean income for the group fell within the \$40-49,999. Therefore, the average used for the calculations was an income of \$45,000.*

### **Community Programs Data**

#### *Christmas Cheer*

The participation rate for donations to Christmas Cheer can infer the extent to which the program is needed and supported.

**Table SSN-4: Participation Rate for Donations to Christmas Cheer, 2002**

Total population 15 and over	Donation Amount Received	Donations Divided by Total Population 15 and over	Number of Recipients*
1,155	\$1,800	Approximately \$1.56 per person donated	30 baskets delivered

Source: Christmas Cheer Board Member, 2002

*\* This data includes residents of the R.M. of Strathclair.*

### *Meals on Wheels*

The availability and participation in meals on wheels shows the extent to which the program is utilized.

**Table SSN-5: Availability and Participation Rate in Meals on Wheels for the Town of Shoal Lake, 2003**

<b>Total number of adults eligible for the program</b>	<b>Program Recipients</b>	<b>Participation Rate</b>
345	13	3.8%

Source: Services to Seniors Coordinator

*Note: The Coordinator has tried to set up this service in Oakburn, but has not been successful in this endeavour.*

### *Food Bank*

The presence of a food bank can infer the extent to which a food bank is needed, although there may be people in the community in need who do not access a food bank. Currently there is a food bank present within the R.M. and Town. In 2002, the local food bank received \$2,280 in donations. According to a Food Bank Board Member, since it was established in 1999, more people are aware of the Food Bank.

### **Community Survey**

In the community survey, respondents were asked about their awareness and support of community donation and food programs and the importance of social programs to the well-being of the community. Residents were also asked about their household's usage of childcare. Information on the availability and affordability of recreational and leisure programs for those under 18 years of age can be found under the Recreation, Culture and Leisure determinant.

Three-quarters of respondents were both aware of the Donor's Choice<sup>17</sup> program (133 of the 176) and supported the Donor's Choice program (132). Seventy-one percent of respondents (125) were aware of the Shoal Lake Community Food Bank and 51% (90) supported the program. Similarly, 68% of respondents (120) were aware of the Christmas Cheer program, and 50% (88) supported the program.

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<sup>17</sup> Donor's Choice is a collective group of organizations, mostly health related, that canvasses the community for donations once during a year. Each donor has the opportunity to specify which of the organizations their money is to go towards.

**Table SSN-6: Awareness and Support of Community Donation and Food Programs (n=176)**

	Aware Of		Support	
	#	%	%	%
Donor's Choice	133	76%	132	75%
Shoal Lake Community Food Bank	125	71%	90	51%
Christmas Cheer Program	120	68%	88	50%

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

Respondents were asked to rate a listing of programs and services on their importance to the well-being of their town, village or municipality. The responses of this question are presented in Table SSN-7. Of the listed programs and services, a child day care centre and a youth centre were ranked the highest; 43% (76) and 37% (65) of respondents respectively ranked the importance of these services as 'high'. One-third of respondents each ranked the importance of drug and alcohol abuse programs (60), recreation director (56) and respite care (56) as 'high'. Stop smoking programs and adult day programs were the least highly ranked. Twenty-four percent of respondents (42) ranked stop-smoking programs as 'high' and 16% (29) ranked adult day program as 'high'.

**Table SSN-7: Importance of Programs and Services to the Well-Being of your Town, Village or Municipality (n=176)**

	Low		Medium		High		Don't know / No response	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Child Day Care Centre*	11	6%	29	16%	76	43%	60	34%
Youth Centre*	15	8%	42	24%	65	37%	54	31%
Drug and alcohol abuse programs	23	13%	37	21%	60	34%	56	32%
Recreation Director*	24	14%	43	24%	56	32%	53	30%
Respite Care	11	6%	48	27%	56	32%	61	35%
Stop-smoking programs*	36	20%	37	21%	42	24%	61	35%
Adult Day Program*	20	11%	56	32%	29	16%	71	40%

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

\* *Currently not available in the community.*

In response to an open-ended question asking respondents to list other important services or programs, several social support programs were listed including Multiple Sclerosis support group, home care, drug and alcohol prevention programs, mental health programs, programs for the disabled and programming for youth and young families. Respondents also considered recreational and leisure programs to be important and indicated that they desired more recreational programs in the community. Transportation in the community was seen as

important; a need for a bus, taxi or shuttle service was suggested. Other programs listed by respondents as important were distance education, high-speed Internet, natural gas, economic development officer/corporation, a town beautification program, environmental services, churches and healthy nutrition options.

Residents were asked to indicate their usage of childcare. Seventy-two percent of households with children aged 0 to 4 (13 of 18) and half of the households with children aged 5 to 15 (13 of 26) indicated that they currently use childcare. Respondents who stated a reason why they did not use childcare cited having grandparents or older siblings as babysitters (6), having children old enough to look after themselves (4), not needing the service (3), not having childcare available in the community (2) and being on maternity leave (1).

Of the 20 households that use childcare, 17 (85%) used family or friends, 9 (45%) used private day care and 4 (20%) used licensed day care. The number of children receiving care and the average days per week in care, by age group and type of childcare, are presented in Table SSN-8.

**Table SSN-8: Childcare Service Utilization by Age of Child(ren)**

	Family or Friend		Private Day Care		Licensed Day Care	
	# of children	Average days per week	# of children	Average days per week	# of children	Average days per week
Age 0 to 1	4	--*	2	2	1	1
Age 2 to 4	11	3	5	3	5	2.5
Age 5 to 12	15	3	5	1.5	2	1
Total	30	--	12	2	8	2

Source: Well-Being and Quality of Life Community Assessment Survey, May 2003

*\* Three of four respondents indicated occasionally or as needed. One respondent indicated 3 days per week.*

When asked if day care is available in their town, village or municipality, 50% of respondents with children aged zero to four in their household (9 of 18) agreed that it was available and 33% (6 of 18) reported it was not available. Of respondents with children aged five to fifteen, 62% (16 of 26) reported day care was available and 27% (7 of 26) stated day care was not available. The remainder of respondents did not answer the question.

Six percent of responding households (10) indicated that although they do not use childcare currently, they would if it was available. Other responses suggested that if more licensed or private child day care were available certain households might choose it as an option over reliance on family and friends.

When asked for thoughts or suggestions regarding child day care in the community, nearly all of those that responded indicated that child day care is valuable and necessary in the

community. Some respondents indicated that there is a need for more day care in the community: both private and licensed. One specific comment indicated that flexibility in child care is required for parents who need the service only on a casual basis. Another respondent indicated that extended hours are required as this respondent starts working early in the morning.

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\_\_\_ 15-19

\_\_\_ 45-54

\_\_\_ 75-84

5. Is there anyone in your household with a chronic illness or disability that limits their ability to do things:

At home  Yes  No      At work  Yes  No      *If No, proceed to*

*question number 7.*

6. Are there sufficient support services in the community to help you or your family deal with this chronic illness or disability?  Yes  No

7. Do members of your household access health services outside of the community?

Yes  No

*If No, proceed to question number 8.*

	How many visits were made in 2002?	Distance traveled in kilometers for each visit.	Did you stay overnight?
Dental			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Eye care			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Chiropractor			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Hearing			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
General Practitioner/ Family Physician			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Occupational Therapist			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Physiotherapist			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Specialist (specify)			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

8. Are members of your household covered by health insurance other than Manitoba medical? (ie: Blue Cross)

Yes  No

9. Do members of your household currently use child care?

Yes (*Proceed to questions 10 – 11*)

No Why don't you use child care?

*(Proceed to question 12)*

10. What type of child care does your household currently use? Select all that apply. Place a ' \* ' beside the service used most often.

Family or friend

Private Day Care

Licensed Day Care

11. How many children in each age range use child care? How many days per week?

	Family or Friend		Private Day Care		Licensed Day Care	
	How many?	How often?	How many?	How often?	How many?	How often?

0-1						
2-4						
5-12						

12. Is Day Care available in your town, village or municipality?  Yes  No Would members of your household use Day Care if it were available?  Yes  No

13. What are your thoughts or suggestions regarding Day Care in the community? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Are members of your household aware of or do they support the following? If any, please indicate which.

	Aware Of	Support
Shoal Lake Community Food Bank	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Christmas Cheer Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Donor's Choice	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

15. Indicate which of the following children/youth (under 18) activities members of your household participate in your town, village, or municipality. If not participating in, indicate reasons why.

	Participate	Not Applicable	Not Available	Choose not to /Not interested	Too Costly	Other Reason (Specify)
Mother Goose	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Moms and Tots	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Nursery School	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Minor Hockey	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Minor Baseball	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Figure Skating	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Curling	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
4-H	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Girl Guide Movement	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Scouting Movement	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					

Air Cadets	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Dance Classes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Karate/TaeKwonDo	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Church Groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
School Sports (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				

16. During the past 12 months, how far did members of your household travel to, and where did you go for:

	How far (km)?	Where – (community)?
Continuing or post-secondary Education		
Health Services		
Employment		
Recreation (specify)		
Groceries		
Apparel & accessories		
Automobile sales and services		
Furniture & appliances		
Other (specify)		

17. How many people in your household work within your town, village or municipality? \_\_\_\_\_

18. How many people in your household work outside your town, village or municipality? \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer the following questions, based on your personal opinions:**

19. Do you feel safe residing in your town, village or municipality?  Yes  No

20. What do you feel is the greatest safety concern in your town, village or municipality? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Rate your satisfaction with the following in your town, village or municipality:

	Needs Improvement	Satisfactory	Excellent	Not Applicable
Access to Handi Transit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to Bus Lines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to other transportation specify	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ambulance service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire Department	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hospital emergency service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

22. Indicate the importance of the following programs and services to the well being of your town, village or municipality:

	Low	Medium	High	Don't know
Child Day Care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adult Day Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth Centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreation Director	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stop-smoking programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drug & alcohol abuse programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Respite care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

23. Are there other programs or services that are important?  Yes  No

Specify \_\_\_\_\_

24. Indicate where there are gaps/deficiencies in your town, village or municipality for the following:

	Children/Youth	Adults	Seniors	Don't know
Sports activities/events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sports facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural activities/events (i.e. music, arts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreational/leisure activities/events (i.e. ceramics)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreational/leisure facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25. Suggestions for improvements for the above. \_\_\_\_\_

26. The following are statements related to certain aspects of communities. Indicate how well each of these statements describes your town, village or municipality, using the rating scale:

- 1 definitely describes
- 2 describes somewhat
- 3 may or may not describe
- 4 does not describe somewhat
- 5 definitely does not describe

	1	2	3	4	5
People won't work together to get things done for this community.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
The future of this community looks bright.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
This community is good enough as it is without starting any new community improvement programs.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
I would feel "at home" no matter what community I lived in.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
This community has good leaders.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Residents of this community continually look for new solutions to problems rather than being satisfied with things as they are.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Not much can be said in favour of this community.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Residents of other communities in this area hold good opinions of this community.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Residents of this community get along well with the people living in the surrounding rural area and vice versa.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Younger residents of this community tend to stay here after completing high school.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Community leaders are willing to take economic chances to attract new industry to this community.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
The communities, townships, and municipalities of this area should join together in one area-wide regional planning agency.	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Indicate how well each of these statements describes your town, village or municipality, as well as your view of an ideal healthy and viable community.

	Your community					Ideal community				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Residents know each other.	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Residents participate in community affairs.	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Conflict usually doesn't take place between people or groups in the community.	<input type="checkbox"/>									
The community is effective in dealing with its problems.	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Power to make community decisions is shared by residents in the community.	<input type="checkbox"/>									
The community has a variety of clubs and organizations to join.	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Residents depend on other communities for goods and services needed for day-to-day living.	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Residents have pride in the community.	<input type="checkbox"/>									

Anyone who wants to is welcome to live in the community.	<input type="checkbox"/>									
--	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

27. Some things are more important to a community than others. Please rate the following items in order of their importance to the continued success of your community, with 1 being the most important factor and 8 being the least.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A good town/municipal council             | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational facilities                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> An aggressive business center             | <input type="checkbox"/> Attractive community appearance                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Useful service clubs                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Potential for growth (i.e., residential and industrial land) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural facilities (i.e., library, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Tourist attraction and facilities                            |

28. If you were to leave the community, what would be your most important reason for moving away?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Do not intend to leave my community  | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment-related move                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> To be nearer to relatives or friends | <input type="checkbox"/> Shortage of facilities in the community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of opportunities (specify)      | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify                   |

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

29. If you were to leave the community, where would you prefer to move to?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A farm                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> A small town (under 10,000 people)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A small city (10,000 to 100,000 people) | <input type="checkbox"/> A larger city (100,000 or more people) |

30. Some people seem to be most concerned with economic growth; others are more concerned with environmental quality. Which of the following best describes your feelings on the economy and environment?

- I am most concerned with economic growth even if the quality of the environment is reduced.
- I am about equally concerned with economic growth and the quality of the environment.
- I am most concerned with the quality of the environment even if economic growth is reduced.
- I am not very concerned with either economic growth

*Answer the following questions as they relate to yourself:*

31. Have you ever smoked?  Yes how many cigarettes a day? \_\_\_\_\_  
 No *If No, proceed to question 33*

32. Would you like to quit?  Yes  No

33. Do you consume any alcoholic beverages?  Yes  No  
 If yes, how many drinks per week? \_\_\_\_\_

34. For your age and height, do you consider yourself to be:  
 Overweight  Underweight  Normal/Average weight

35. What are the most important things that you are doing to follow a healthy diet?

(Check up to 3)

- Eating balanced meals/variety of foods
- Eating at regular intervals
- Eating lower-fat foods
- Eating more fruits & vegetables
- Cutting back on sweet foods
- Eating breakfast
- Eating more grain products
- Nothing
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

36. Do you belong to an organized religion/faith?  Yes  No

If yes, how often do you attend a place of worship?

- Once a month
- Twice a month
- Three to four times a month
- More than four
- Special occasions only

37. Do you volunteer for any organizations?  Yes  No

If yes, how many? \_\_\_\_\_ Please specify which ones \_\_\_\_\_

38. Do you sit on the executive for any organizations?  Yes  No

If yes, how many? \_\_\_\_\_ Please specify which ones: \_\_\_\_\_

39. How many of the organizations you volunteer with are outside the community? \_\_\_\_\_ Please specify, writing out full name of the organizations \_\_\_\_\_

40. Do you volunteer to do other things not associated with an organization (i.e.: helping out a neighbour, clean walkways, etc.)?  Yes  No Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

41. Indicate the type of education/training course(s), not sponsored by your workplace, including the delivery method that you took in 2002. State whether you considered it affordable. *If you did not take any courses proceed to question 42*

	Location (specify)	In-class (specify)	Via the Internet (specify)	Correspondence (specify)	Affordable (yes or no)
Grade 12 or equivalent					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
University					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Community College					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Technical					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
General interest, i.e computer, painting, etc.)					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Other (specify)					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

42. Would you take education/training courses in the next 12 months?  Yes  No If so, indicate the type of education/training courses you would take if they were available within the community over the next 12 months.

	In-class (specify)	Via the Internet (specify)	Correspondence (specify)	Other (specify)
Grade 12 or equivalent				
University				
Community College				
Technical				
General interest (i.e. painting, etc.)				
Other (specify)				

43. Gender:  Male  Female

44. What year were you born? \_\_\_\_\_

45. What is your highest level of education?

- No schooling
- Some elementary school, grade 1-6
- Some junior high school, grade 7-9
- Some high school, grade 10-12
- Completed high school
- Some community college, trade school, business college
- Completed a diploma from a community college, trade school or business college
- Some university
- Completed a bachelor or undergraduate degree or teachers college
- Completed postgraduate degree

46. During the last 12 months what best describes your MAIN activity.

- Working at a job or business Part-time \_\_\_\_\_ Full-time \_\_\_\_\_
- Looking for work
- A student
- Keeping house
- Retired
- Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

47. What is your gross family income?

- Less than \$10,000
- \$40,000 - \$49,999
- \$10,000 - \$19,999
- \$50,000 - \$59,999
- \$20,000 - \$39,999
- \$60,000+
- \$30,000 - \$39,999

48. What advice would you give the Shoal Lake Community Assessment Team to assist them in assessing quality of life in the community?

*Thank you for participating in this important community project.*



5. Is the business locally owned?  Yes  No
6. In what year was the business started? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Type of business category (as classified by Statistics Canada): Choose only one.
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural & related services         | <input type="checkbox"/> retail trade                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fishing and trapping                    | <input type="checkbox"/> finance & insurance              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> logging and forestry                    | <input type="checkbox"/> real estate                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mining, quarrying & oil well industries | <input type="checkbox"/> business services                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> manufacturing                           | <input type="checkbox"/> government services              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> construction                            | <input type="checkbox"/> education services               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> transportation and storage              | <input type="checkbox"/> health & social services         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> communication services                  | <input type="checkbox"/> accommodation, food and beverage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> wholesale trade                         |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other specify _____                     |   |
8. What percentage of the following makes up your customer base?
- \_\_\_\_\_% local residents
- \_\_\_\_\_% adjacent communities
- \_\_\_\_\_% other businesses in area
- \_\_\_\_\_% rural Manitobans
- \_\_\_\_\_% out of Province (e.g. tourists)
- \_\_\_\_\_% other (please explain) \_\_\_\_\_
9. What percentage of your gross revenues are community charitable donations? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What other contributions does your business make to the well being of your community?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
11. What are your future plans?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> stay the same           | <input type="checkbox"/> transfer business to family member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> get out of the business | <input type="checkbox"/> move business from area            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> expand                  | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) _____              |
12. What factors lead you to these future plans? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What advice would you give the Shoal Lake Community Assessment Team to assist them in assessing the quality of life in the community?

*Thank you for participating in this important community project.*

# Appendix C: Executive Summary, Search Institute

## Developmental Assets: A Profile of Your Youth

### Executive Summary

Rosburn, Strathclair Community, and Shoal Lake Schools  
Rosburn, Strathclair, and Shoal Lake, MB

June 2003

*Prepared by:*



Developmental Assets: A Profile of Youth Executive Summary for Rosburn, Strathclair Community, and Shoal Lake Schools may be copied, adapted and distributed in print and electronic formats by Shoal Lake Community Assessment Team or its designee for informational and educational purposes only. All other rights reserved.

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Report Number 80513

Rosburn, Strathclair Community, and Shoal Lake Schools

*Rural Development Institute,  
Brandon University*

*CAT SCAN: Shoal Lake CAT  
Rural Lifestyle Assessment*

# Developmental Assets: A Profile of Your Youth

## Rosssburn, Strathclair Community, and Shoal Lake Schools

Search Institute's framework of developmental assets provides a tool for assessing the health and well-being of middle and high school age youth. The asset framework represents a common core of developmental building blocks crucial for all youth, regardless of community size, region of the country, gender, family economics, or race/ethnicity. This report summarizes the extent to which youth in your community experience these assets and how the assets relate to their behavior. These 40 developmental assets were assessed in April, 2003 using the survey *Search Institute Profiles of Student Life: Attitudes and Behaviors*.

The following table describes the youth in your community who participated in the study. Compare actual and adjusted numbers to determine how, due to small sample size, grade and/or gender data are reported. See full report for details.

### Who Was Surveyed

		Actual Number of Youth	Adjusted Number of Youth	Adjusted Percent of Total
Total Sample*		237		100
Gender**	Male	111		47
	Female	124		53
Grade**	6	40	40	17
	7	41	41	17
	8	40	40	17
	9	30	30	13
	10	36	36	15
	11	33	49	21
	12	16	0	0
Race / Ethnicity**	American Indian	6		3
	Asian / Pacific Islander	1		0
	Black / African American	0		0
	Hispanic	0		0
	White	224		95
	Multi-racial	4		2

\* Five criteria are used to determine whether individual responses are of good quality. In your study, 2 survey forms were discarded for not meeting one or more of these criteria. See full report for more information.

\*\* Numbers may not sum to "Total Sample" due to missing information.

The developmental assets are grouped into two major types (see Figures 1 and 2). **External assets** are the networks of support, opportunities and people that stimulate and nurture positive development in youth. **Internal assets** are the young person's own commitments, values, and competencies. Figures 1 and 2 provide the percentage of all youth in your study reporting each asset.

**Figure 1: External Assets**

**Percent of Your Youth Reporting Each of 20 External Assets**

Asset Type	Asset Name	Definition	Percent
<b>Support</b>	1. Family support	Family life provides high levels of love and support.	72
	2. Positive family communication	Young person and his or her parent(s) communicate positively, and young person is willing to seek parent(s)' advice and counsel.	36
	3. Other adult relationships	Young person receives support from three or more non-parent adults.	58
	4. Caring neighborhood	Young person experiences caring neighbors.	57
	5. Caring school climate	School provides a caring, encouraging environment.	24
	6. Parent involvement in schooling	Parent(s) are actively involved in helping young person succeed in school.	34
<b>Empowerment</b>	7. Community values youth	Young person perceives that adults in the community value youth.	27
	8. Youth as resources	Young people are given useful roles in the community.	35
	9. Service to others	Young person serves in the community one hour or more per week.	55
	10. Safety	Young person feels safe at home, school, and in the neighborhood.	53
<b>Boundaries and Expectations</b>	11. Family boundaries	Family has clear rules and consequences, and monitors the young person's whereabouts.	44
	12. School boundaries	School provides clear rules and consequences.	51
	13. Neighborhood boundaries	Neighbors take responsibility for monitoring young people's behavior.	54
	14. Adult role models	Parent(s) and other adults model positive, responsible behavior.	34
	15. Positive peer influence	Young person's best friends model responsible behavior.	62
	16. High expectations	Both parent(s) and teachers encourage the young person to do well.	42
<b>Constructive Use of Time</b>	17. Creative activities	Young person spends three or more hours per week in lessons or practice in music, theater, or other arts.	20
	18. Youth programs	Young person spends three or more hours per week in sports, clubs, or organizations at school and/or in community organizations.	72
	19. Religious community	Young person spends one or more hours per week in activities in a religious institution.	48
	20. Time at home	Young person is out with friends "with nothing special to do" two or fewer nights per week.	65

**Figure 2: Internal Assets**

**Percent of Your Youth Reporting Each of 20 Internal Assets**

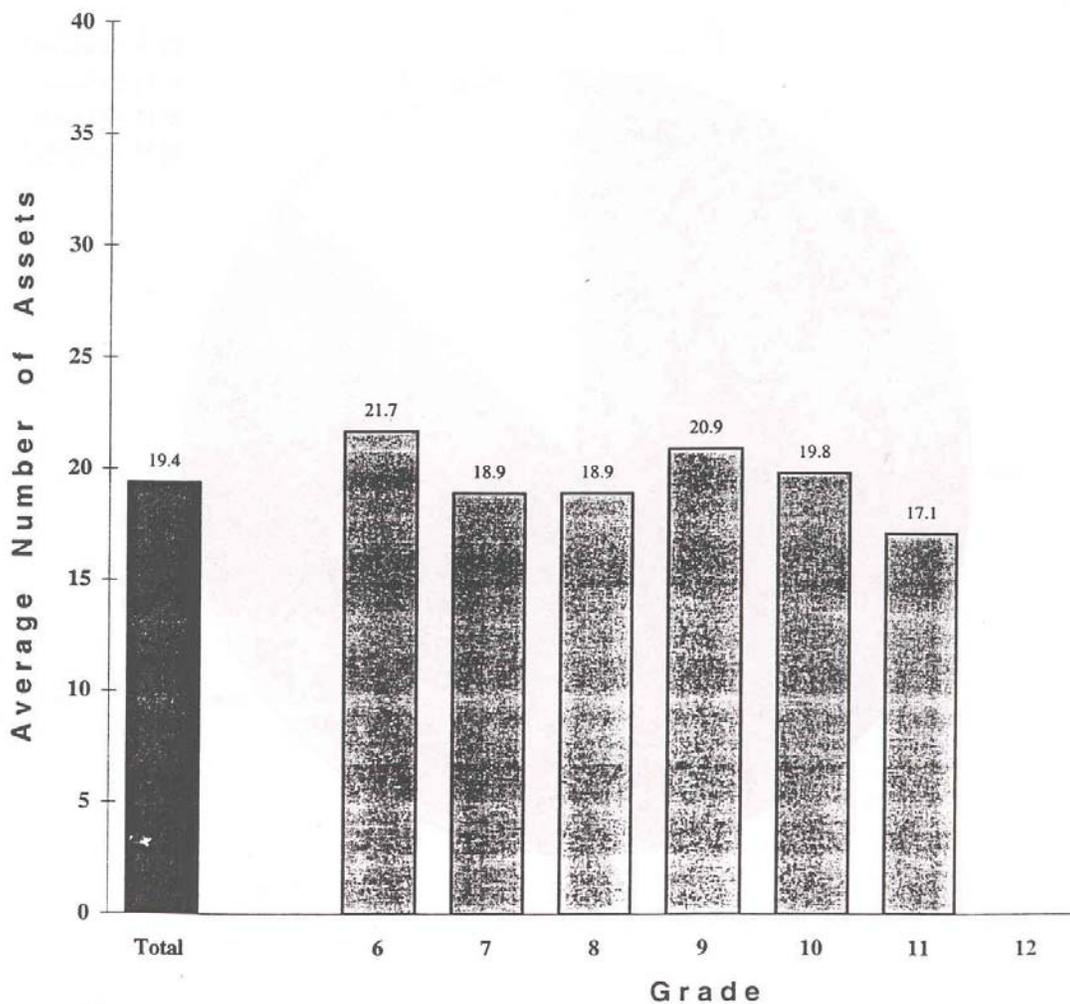
Asset Type	Asset Name	Definition	Percent
<b>Commitment to Learning</b>	21. Achievement motivation	Young person is motivated to do well in school.	66
	22. School engagement	Young person is actively engaged in learning.	67
	23. Homework	Young person reports doing at least one hour of homework every school day.	39
	24. Bonding to school	Young person cares about his or her school.	52
	25. Reading for pleasure	Young person reads for pleasure three or more hours per week.	39
<b>Positive Values</b>	26. Caring	Young person places high value on helping other people.	42
	27. Equality and social justice	Young person places high value on promoting equality and reducing hunger and poverty.	42
	28. Integrity	Young person acts on convictions and stands up for his or her beliefs.	68
	29. Honesty	Young person tells the truth even when it is not easy.	66
	30. Responsibility	Young person accepts and takes personal responsibility.	61
<b>Social Competencies</b>	31. Restraint	Young person believes it is important not to be sexually active or to use alcohol or other drugs.	36
	32. Planning and decision-making	Young person knows how to plan ahead and make choices.	28
	33. Interpersonal competence	Young person has empathy, sensitivity, and friendship skills.	43
	34. Cultural competence	Young person has knowledge of and comfort with people of different cultural/racial/ethnic backgrounds.	34
	35. Resistance skills	Young person can resist negative peer pressure and dangerous situations.	36
<b>Positive Identity</b>	36. Peaceful conflict resolution	Young person seeks to resolve conflict non-violently.	48
	37. Personal power	Young person feels he or she has control over "things that happen to me."	44
	38. Self-esteem	Young person reports having a high self-esteem.	47
	39. Sense of purpose	Young person reports that "my life has a purpose."	59
	40. Positive view of personal future	Young person is optimistic about his or her personal future.	76

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### Figure 3: Average Number of Assets Your Youth Report

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Most young people in the United States—regardless of age, gender, or region of the country—experience too few of the 40 assets. Search Institute's research on adolescents consistently has shown a small, but observable, decrease in assets among older adolescents (9th- through 12th-grade youth) as compared with young adolescents (6th- through 8th-grade youth). If the average number of assets in some of your grades is particularly low compared to other grades, it may suggest a need to more closely examine what is happening at that grade level. Here is the average number of assets reported by youth in your community at each grade level.

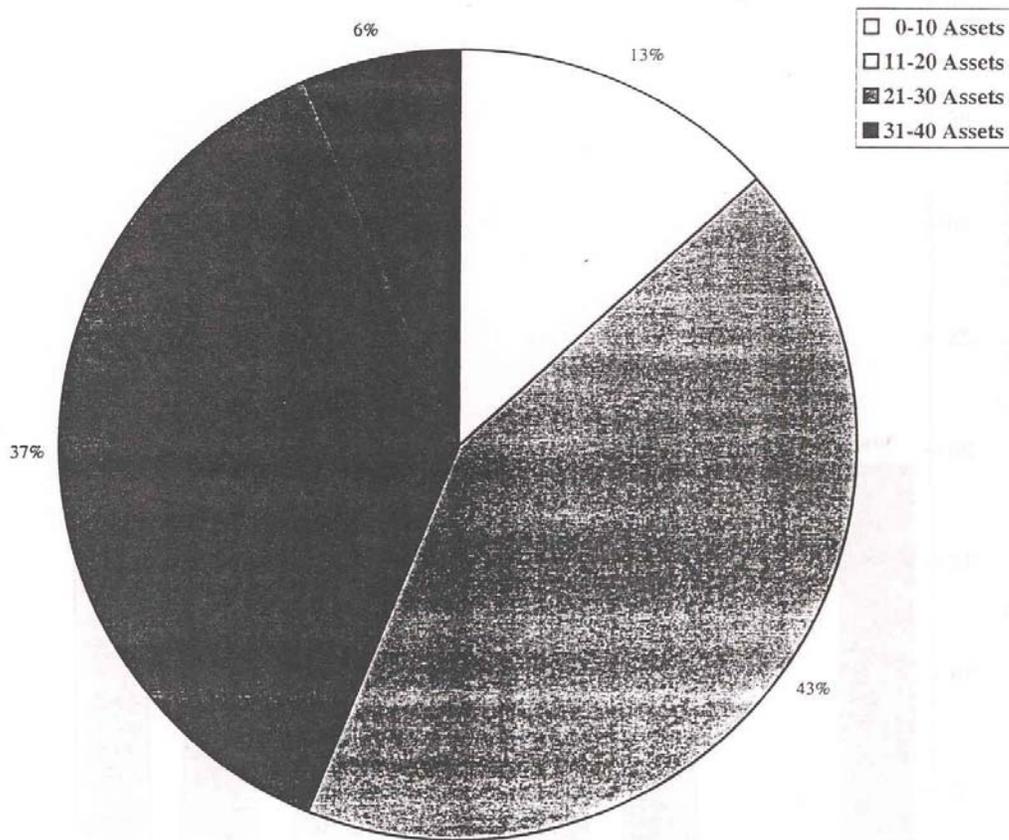


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## Figure 4: The Challenge Facing Your Community

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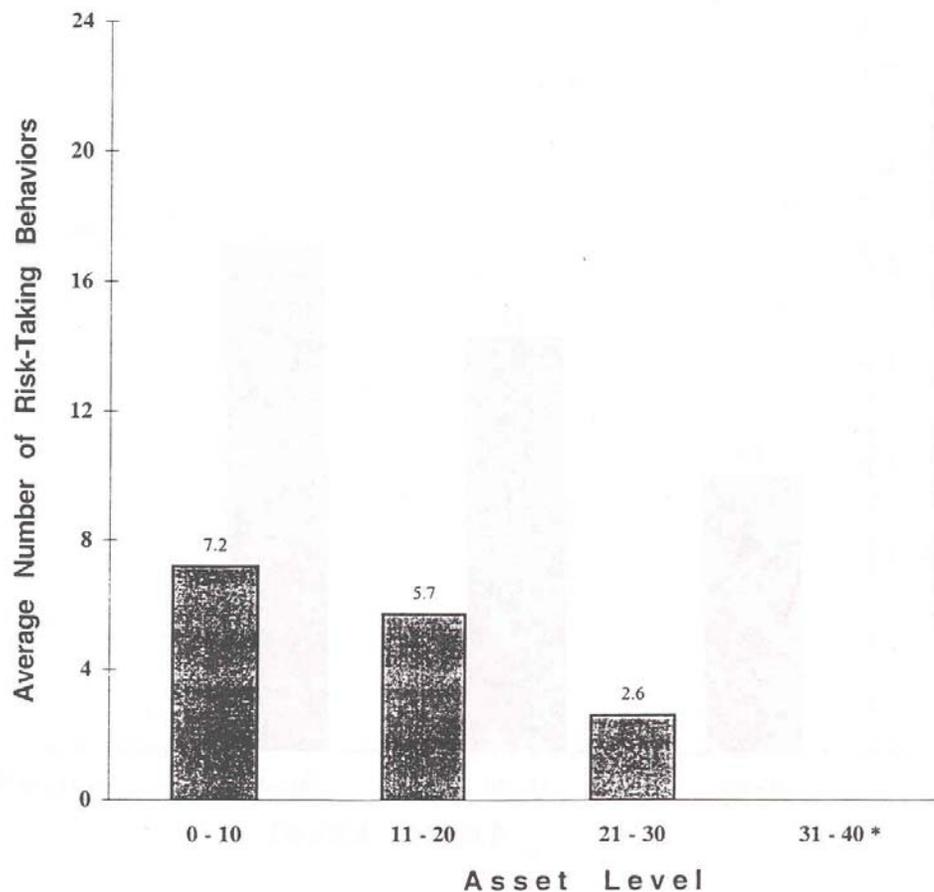
Ideally, of course, all youth would experience 31-40 of these assets. Each community needs to establish a goal for what percentage of youth it seeks to be at this level. This process can provide an important opportunity for creating a community vision for your youth. The figure below shows the percentage of your youth who experience each of four levels of assets: 0-10, 11-20, 21-30, and 31-40.



Note. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

## Figure 5: The Power of Assets to Protect Against Risk-Taking Behaviors

This figure shows the power of assets to protect youth from risk-taking behaviors. Search Institute's research consistently shows that youth with higher levels of assets are involved in fewer risk-taking behaviors. Each vertical bar shows the *average number* of 24 risk-taking behaviors among all youth, grouped by asset level (0-10, 11-20, 21-30, and 31-40). The 24 risk-taking behaviors are: alcohol use, binge drinking, smoking, smokeless tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, other illicit drugs, drinking and driving, riding with a driver who has been drinking, sexual intercourse, shoplifting, vandalism, trouble with police, hitting someone, hurting someone, use of a weapon, group fighting, carrying a weapon for protection, threatening physical harm, skipping school, gambling, eating disorders, depression, and attempted suicide.



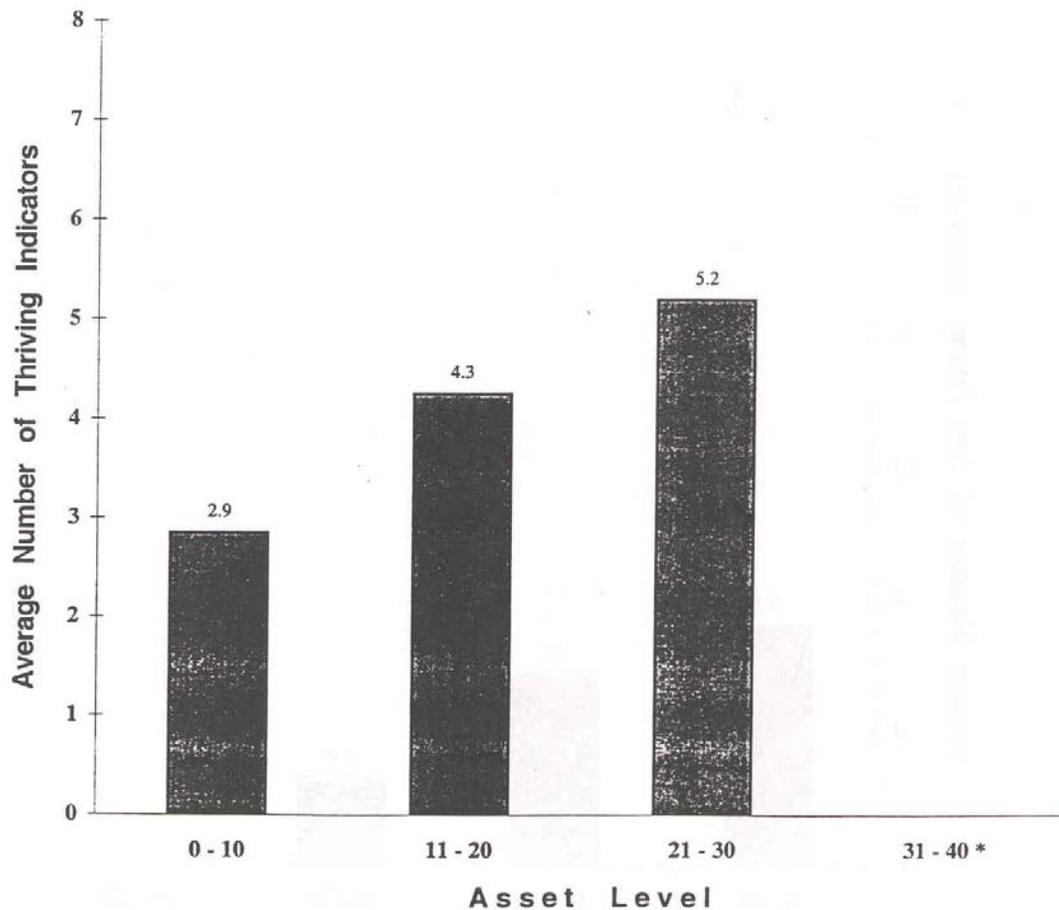
\* Data are not shown for one or more asset level because fewer than 20 youth represent this asset level, potentially compromising anonymity and yielding unstable results.

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## Figure 6: The Power of Assets to Promote Thriving Indicators

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This figure shows the power of assets to promote thriving indicators among your youth. Search Institute's research consistently shows that youth with higher levels of assets are more likely to report more thriving indicators. Each vertical bar shows the *average number* of eight thriving indicators among all youth, grouped by asset level (0-10, 11-20, 21-30, and 31-40). The eight thriving indicators are: school success, informal helping, valuing diversity, maintaining good health, exhibiting leadership, resisting danger, impulse control, and overcoming adversity.



\* Data are not shown for one or more asset level because fewer than 20 youth represent this asset level, potentially compromising anonymity and yielding unstable results.

## What Next? Moving from Awareness to Action

This report provides insights about the young people in your community and can be a powerful tool for community-wide discussion about how to improve the well-being of your youth. The good news is that everyone—parents, grandparents, educators, neighborhoods, children, teenagers, youth workers, employers, health care providers, coaches, and others—can build assets. Ideally, the whole community is involved to ensure that young people have the solid foundation they need to become tomorrow's competent, caring adults. Here are some suggestions for how to begin strengthening the assets among the youth in your community.

### *What adults can do . . .*

- Smile at every child or adolescent you see.
- Send a "thinking of you" or birthday card, letter, or e-mail message to a child or adolescent.
- Invite a young person you know to do something together, such as playing a game or going to a park.

### *What young people can do . . .*

- Take advantage of interesting and challenging opportunities through youth programs, cocurricular activities, and congregational youth programs.
- Get to know an adult you admire.
- Find opportunities to build relationships with younger children such as service projects, tutoring, or baby-sitting.

### *What families can do . . .*

- Model—and talk about—your own values and priorities.
- Regularly do things with your child, including projects around your house, recreational activities, and service projects.
- Talk to your children about assets. Ask them for suggestions of ways to strengthen theirs and yours.

### *What organizations can do . . .*

- Highlight, develop, expand, or support programs designed to build assets, such as mentoring, peer helping, service-learning, or parent education.
- Provide meaningful opportunities for young people to contribute to others in and through your organization.
- Develop employee policies that encourage asset building, including flexible work schedules for parents as well as other employees, so that they can volunteer in youth development programs.

For more information about what you can do to build assets or start an asset-building initiative in your community, call Search Institute at 1 - 800 - 888-7828.

If available, the name and phone number of a local contact person or initiative appears below.

## Appendix D: List of Tables and Figures

Figure CS-1: Location of Households (n=175) .....	26
Figure CS-2: Number of Years Respondent has Lived in the Community (n=171) .....	26
Figure CS-3: Number of Members in Household (n=164).....	27
Figure CS-4: Age Distribution of Household Members Compared to Overall Population ....	27
Figure CS-5: Gross Family Income of Respondents Compared to Overall Population .....	28
Figure CS-6: Gender of Respondents (n=164) .....	28
Figure CS-7: Age of Respondents (n=151) .....	29
Figure CS-8: Education of Respondents Compared to Overall Population.....	29
Figure CS-9: Main Activity of Respondents (n=168) .....	30
Table PD-1: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 1996 & 2001 ..	33
Table PD-1a: Age breakdown of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 1996 & 2001.....	34
Table PD-1b: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 1996 & 2001 .....	34
Table PD-1c: Age breakdowns of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 1996 & 2001 .....	35
Table PD-2: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 1986, 1991, 1996 & 2001 ..	35
Figure PD-1: Population of the Town and R.M., 1986, 1991, 1996 & 2001.....	36
Table PD-3a: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, by Age Group and Gender, 2001 .....	37
Table PD-3b: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, by Age Group and Gender, 2001.....	37
Table PD-3c: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, by Age Group and Gender, 2001.....	38
Table PD-4: Population of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, by Age Group and Gender, 1991, 1996 & 2001 .....	38
Table PD-5: Population Growth Rate for Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 1996 to 2001 .....	39
Table PD-6: Mobility status of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba Residents 2001, Compared to 1 Year Ago .....	39
Table PD-7: Mobility status of the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba Residents 2001, Compared to 5 Years Ago.....	40
Table PD-8: People Living Alone in the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001	40
Table PD-9: Ethnic Origin for Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001 .....	41
Table PD-10: Percentage of First Nations/Métis Peoples for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001 .....	41
Table PD-11: Percentage of Population Who are Immigrants for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001 .....	42
Table PD-12: Percentage of Single Parent Families with Children for Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001 .....	42
Table PD-13: Labour Force Replacement for Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001.....	43
Table PD-14: Population Density for Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001 ....	43
Table Ed-1: Population by Educational Attainment Level for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba, 2001 .....	47

Table Ed-2: Population by Educational Attainment Level for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 1991, 1996 and 2001 .....	47
Table Ed-3: Education and Training Taken in 2002 (n=176).....	50
Table Ed-4: Education and Training Desired Over Next 12 Months (n=176) .....	51
Table Ec-1: People Living Below the Low Income Cut-Off Point and Welfare Recipients for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake & Manitoba .....	54
Table Ec-2: Sources of Income as a Percentage of the Community's Total Income .....	55
Table Ec-3: Community Affordability of a Basket of Commodities.....	55
Table Ec-4: Unemployment Rate and Net Unemployment Growth, 1996 – 2001 .....	56
Table Ec-5: Number Employees (full- and part-time) by Major Businesses (10+ employees) in the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake.....	56
Table Ec-6: Job Postings for Shoal Lake and Area, 1996 to 2003 .....	57
Table Ec-7: Business, Trades and Professional Services within the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake.....	58
Table Ec-8: Needs Served Outside the Community (n=176) .....	62
Figure Ec-I: Employment Patterns Among Household Members (n=220) .....	63
Figure Ec-II: Type of Farm (n=36).....	64
Table Ec-9: Year of Farm Business Start-up (n=36) .....	64
Figure Ec-III: Households with Off-farm Employment (n=36) .....	65
Table Ec-10: Future Plans for the Farm (n=36).....	66
Figure Ec-IV: Change in Size of Farm Operation in Past 10 Years (n=36) .....	66
Figure Ec-V: Location of Business Respondents (n=39) .....	67
Table Ec-11: Employment & Commuting in the Community (n=39).....	68
Table Ec-12: Customer Base of Local Businesses (n=39).....	68
Table SS-1: Farm, Industrial and Motor Vehicle Accidents for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 2002.....	71
Table SS-2: Average Response Time (from receipt of call to arrival on the scene) for high priority call for Police, Fire and Ambulance .....	71
Table SS-3: Percentage of Responses to Emergent, Urgent, Non-Urgent, and Planned Transport Calls, Ambulance Services.....	72
Table SS-4: Percentage of Responses to Emergent, Urgent, Non-Urgent, and Planned Transport Calls, Fire Services.....	72
Table SS-5: Crime rate/complaints for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 2002.....	73
Table SS-6: Number of Emergency Services Personnel.....	74
Table SS-7: Community Financial Contributions Towards Fire and Police Services.....	74
Table SS-8: Disaster Plan Information for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake .....	75
Table SS-9: Community Safety and Security Programs.....	75
Table SS-10: Greatest Safety Concern of Respondents.....	76
Table SS-11: Respondent Satisfaction with Emergency Services (n=176).....	77
Table HSS-1: Percentage of Children Immunized.....	79
Table HSS-2: Number and Types of Self-help Groups for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake .....	80
Table HSS-3: Perception of Support in Community to Help Self or Family Deal with Chronic Illness or Disability (n=36) .....	82
Figure HSS-I: Self Perception of Body Weight (n=176).....	82
Table HSS-4: Most Important Thing Done to Follow a Healthy Diet (n=176).....	83

Figure HSS-II: Number of Drinks per Week of Respondents Who Consume Alcoholic Beverages (n=110).....	84
Table HSS-5: Health Services Accessed Outside of the Community in 2002 (n=176) .....	85
Table HSS-6: Number of Visits to Health Services Outside of the Community in 2002 (n=176).....	85
Table En-1: Percentage of Wells Being Tested and Results in the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake.....	87
Table En-2: Recycling (in kilograms) Per Person in Manitoba, 2003 .....	88
Table En-3: Material Recycled and Cost-Recovery of Recycling Program for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake .....	89
Table En-4: Types of, Application of and Container Disposal – Pesticides, R.M. of Shoal Lake.....	90
Table En-5: Community Plan for Public Green Spaces, Community Beautification and Tree-Planting and the Number and Types of Playgrounds, Parks and Campgrounds Within the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake .....	91
Figure En-I: Respondent Views on Economic Growth and the Environment (n=176).....	93
Table CI-1: Availability of Public Transportation within the Community.....	96
Table CI-2: Availability of Public Transportation from the Community to Other Communities .....	96
Table CI-3: Percentage of the Population with Private Transportation.....	96
Table CI-4: Presence of Sidewalks, Walking/Bicycle Paths .....	97
Table CI-5: Availability of Local, Regional, National, and International Channels of Communication, News and Entertainment Media .....	97
Table CI-6: Availability of Internet Service .....	98
Table CI-7: Availability and Use of Public Internet Access Sites.....	98
Table CI-8: Average Value of Homes for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake and Manitoba, 2001.....	99
Table CI-9: Home Ownership for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 2001 .....	99
Table CI-10: Affordability and Availability of Specialized Accommodation.....	99
Table CI-11: Availability of Public Meeting Spaces.....	100
Table CI-12: Availability and Use of a Public Library.....	101
Table CI-13: Percentage of Land Area Dedicated to Various Land Use Types for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake .....	101
Table CI-14: Industrial Infrastructure in the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake .....	102
Table CI-15: Respondent Satisfaction with Access to Public Transportation.....	103
Table CP-1: Elected Leadership Roles that are in Place in the Community and Percentage of Elected Leadership Roles Filled by Females.....	105
Table CP-2: Percentage of Civic and School Board Positions that were Filled by Acclamation and Percentage of Residents Voting in Civic and School Board Elections .....	106
Table CP-3: 10 Most Frequently Identified Volunteer Organizations.....	107
Table CP-4: Respondents View of Community (n=176).....	109
Table CP-5: Respondents View of an Ideal and their Actual Community (n=176) .....	110
Table RCL-1: Number of Recreational Facilities Available within the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake .....	113

Table RCL-2: Number and Types of Organized Recreation Activities Available in the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, including Estimated Enrollment, 2003 .....	113
Table RCL-3: Number of Recreation Activities Targeted to Certain Populations .....	113
Table RCL-4: Number of Partnerships with Other Communities to Sponsor Recreation, Culture and Heritage activities.....	114
Table RCL-5: Number of Cultural Events within the Community per Year.....	115
Table RCL-6: Number of Cultural Activities Targeted to Certain Populations .....	115
Table RCL-7: Child/Youth Participation in Recreational Activities.....	117
Table RCL-8: Communities Traveled to for Recreation .....	118
Table RCL-9: Perceived Gaps in Community Facilities and Activities (n=176) .....	118
Table RCL-10: Suggestions for Improvement of Gaps and Deficiencies for Facilities and Activities .....	119
Table SSN-1: Types of Children’s Organizations Available and Affordability for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake, 2003 .....	123
Table SSN-2: Services to Seniors in the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake .....	124
Table SSN-3: Availability and Affordability of Preschool Groups for the Town and R.M. of Shoal Lake .....	125
Table SSN-4: Participation Rate for Donations to Christmas Cheer, 2002.....	125
Table SSN-5: Availability and Participation Rate in Meals on Wheels for the Town of Shoal Lake, 2003.....	126
Table SSN-6: Awareness and Support of Community Donation and Food Programs (n=176) .....	127
Table SSN-7: Importance of Programs and Services to the Well-Being of your Town, Village or Municipality (n=176).....	127
Table SSN-8: Childcare Service Utilization by Age of Child(ren) .....	128