

Manitoba Rural Demography in the Canadian Context: An Update

Webinar prepared for the
Rural Development Institute, Brandon University
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1. Rural Manitoba (and Rural Canada) is growing

- ❑ not everywhere
- ❑ For Manitoba (and Canada) as a whole, the rural population is growing
- ❖ The rural share of total population is declining because
 - ✓ Urban is growing faster;
and due to
 - ✓ Successful rural development
 - At each census, some rural areas have grown and are re-classified as urban.
 - Sometimes the re-classification is greater than the growth and thus we sometimes see fewer rural people at the end of the period, compared to the number at the beginning of the period.

2. Rural Manitoba (and Rural Canada) is:

- growing near cities (Winnipeg)
- growing less or declining away from cities
- some remote areas are growing due to higher Aboriginal birth rates and / or resource (i.e. mining) development.

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What is rural?

The “census rural” population

an aside on the landscape vs. the people-scape

The “rural and small town” population

Population change in a Canadian context

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Aboriginal demography

Take home message

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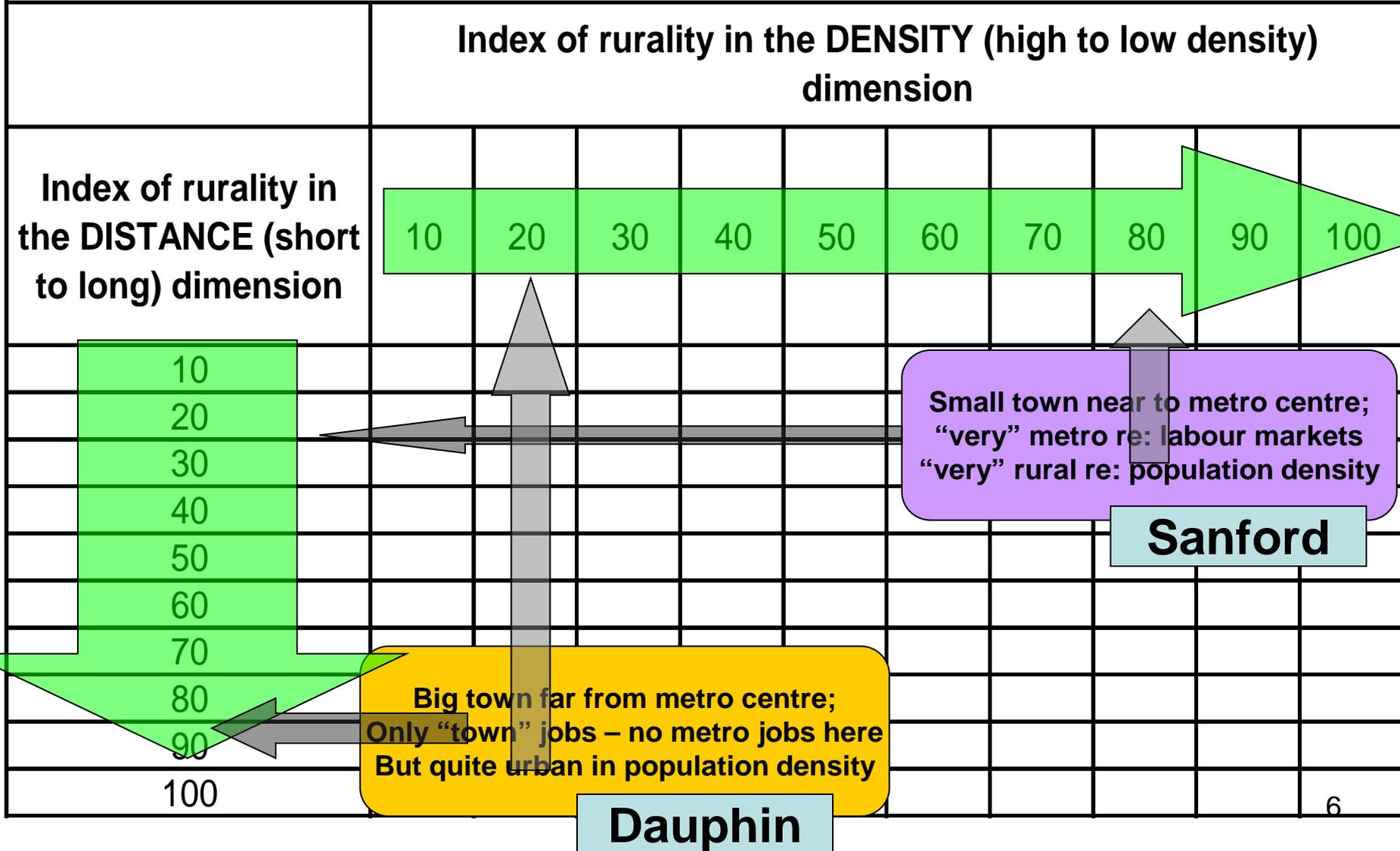
Aboriginal demography

Take home message

What is rural?

- **Density and distance to density**
 - **Not much of the former and a lot of the latter**
 - World Bank. (2009) **Reshaping Economic Geography** (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, World Development Report).
 - Reimer, Bill and Ray D. Bollman. (2010) "Understanding Rural Canada: Implications for Rural Development Policy and Rural Planning Policy." Chapter 1 in David J.A. Douglas (ed.) **Rural Planning and Development in Canada**. (Toronto: Nelson Education Ltd.).

The two dimensions of rurality: Distance and density



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Census rural areas and population centres

Census rural areas have with fewer than 1,000 inhabitants and a population density below 400 people per square kilometre. The terminology for all other areas has changed starting with the 2011 census.

Statistics Canada has defined census urban areas using the same methodology based on population size and density since the 1971 Census. An census urban area was defined as having a population of at least 1,000 and a density of 400 or more people per square kilometre.

Starting with the 2011 Census, the **term 'population centre' replaces the term 'census urban area.'**

Population centres are classified into one of three population size groups:

- small population centres, with a population of between 1,000 and 29,999
- medium population centres, with a population of between 30,000 and 99,999
- large urban population centres, consisting of a population of 100,000 and over.

A **population centre** is defined as an area with a population of at least 1,000 and a density of 400 or more people per square kilometre. All areas outside population centres continue to be defined as census rural areas. Taken together, population centres and census rural areas cover all of Canada.

Users of the former census urban area concept will be able to continue with their longitudinal analysis using population centres.

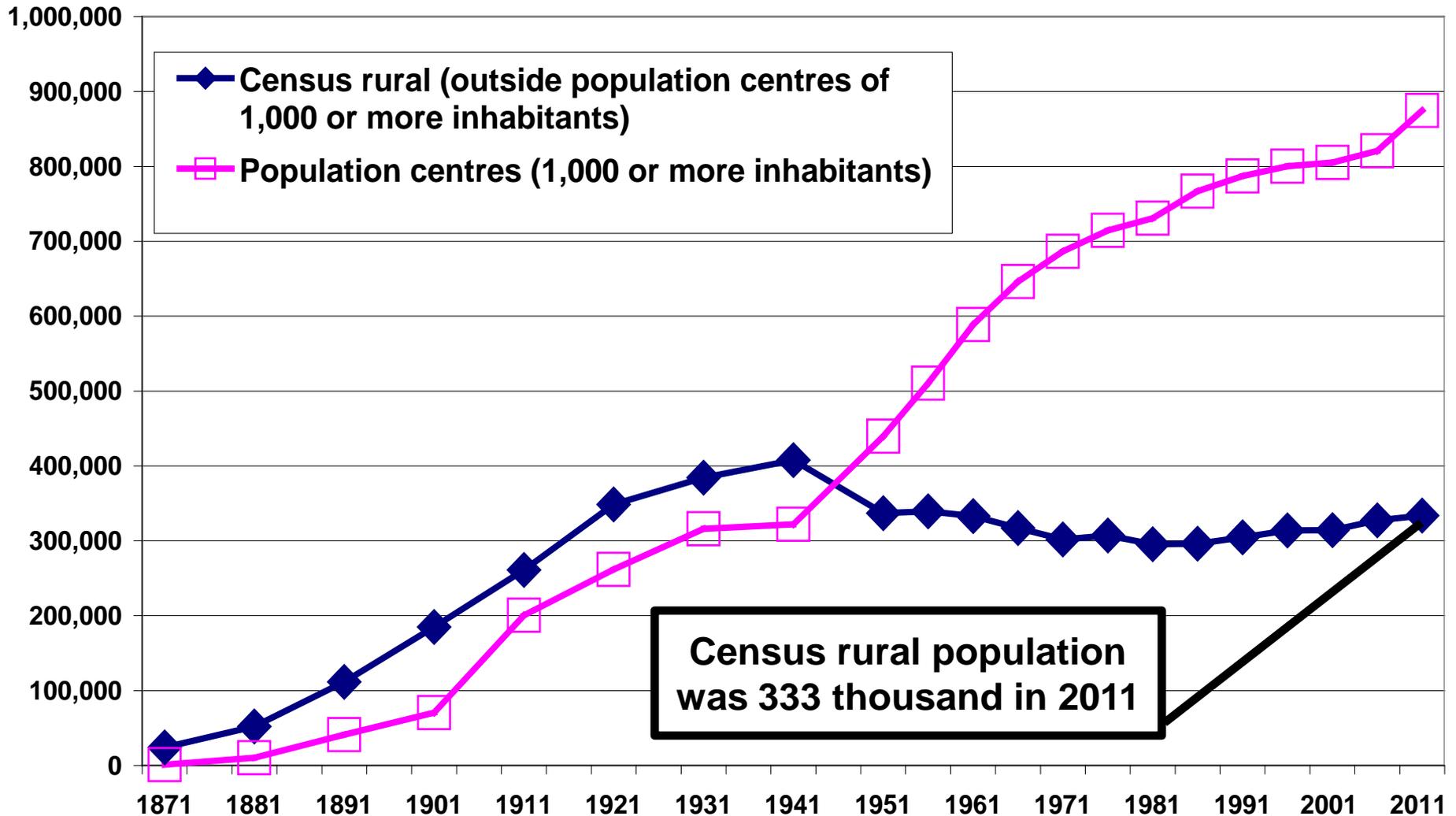
For more information, please see the note titled [From urban areas to population centres](#), available on the Statistics Canada website, which explains the new terminology and classification of population centres.

Within census rural areas, population densities and living conditions can vary greatly. Included in census rural areas are:

- . . . small towns, villages and other populated places with less than 1,000 population according to the current census;
- . . . rural fringes of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations that may contain estate lots, as well as agricultural, undeveloped and non-developable lands ;
- . . . agricultural lands;
- . . . remote and wilderness areas.

Note that both population centres and census rural areas may exist within each of the “higher” geographical groups. Thus, population centres and census rural areas may be used as variables to cross-classify census data within any standard geographic areas such as census subdivisions, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations or census **M**etropolitan area and census agglomeration **I**nfluenced **Z**ones (MIZ).

Population trends: Rural minority in Manitoba in 1951



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2011.

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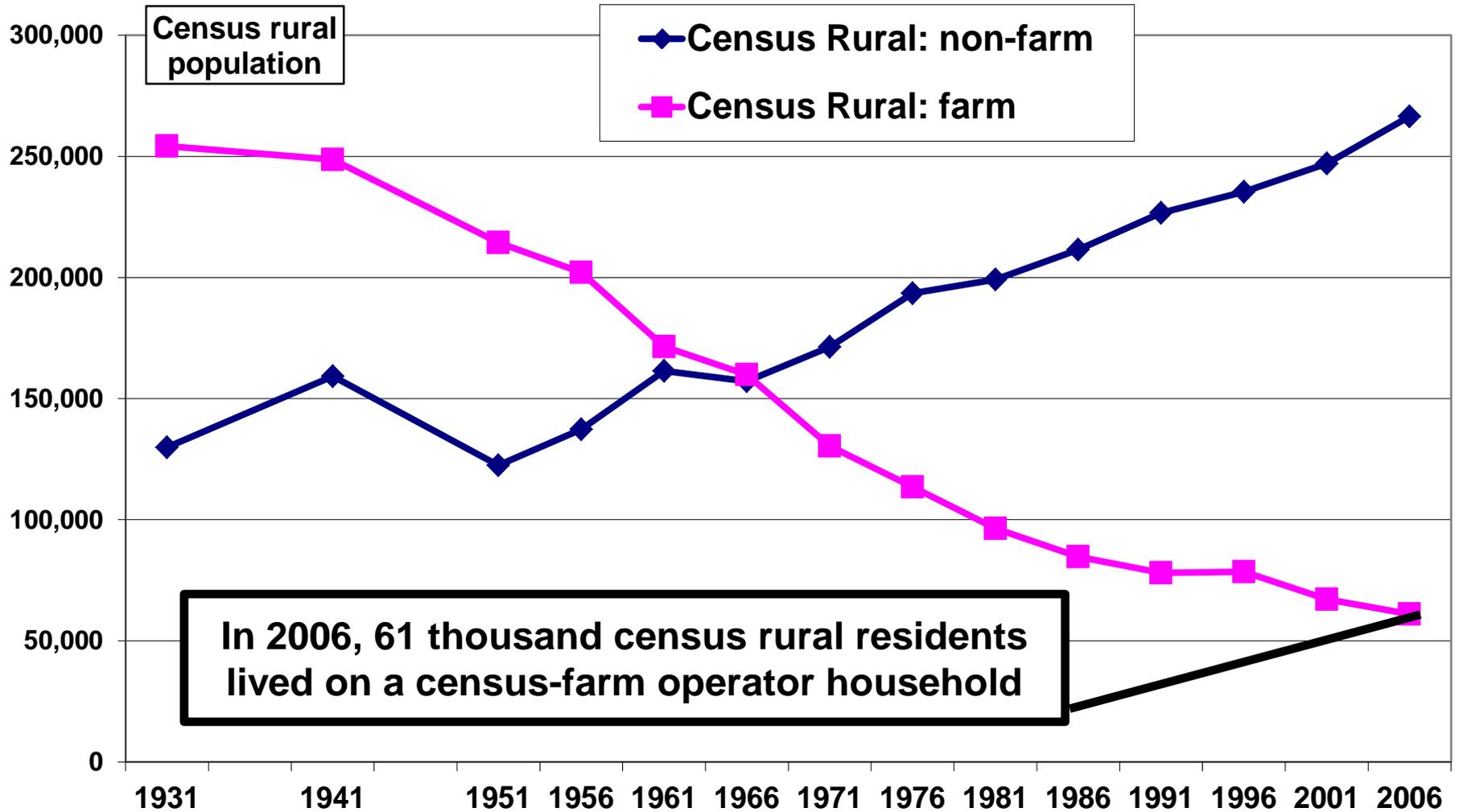
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Take home message

- **An aside on the people-scape versus the landscape of rural Manitoba.**
- **How important is agriculture within rural Manitoba?**
- **Among the 333 thousand people in rural Manitoba, how many live on a census farm?**

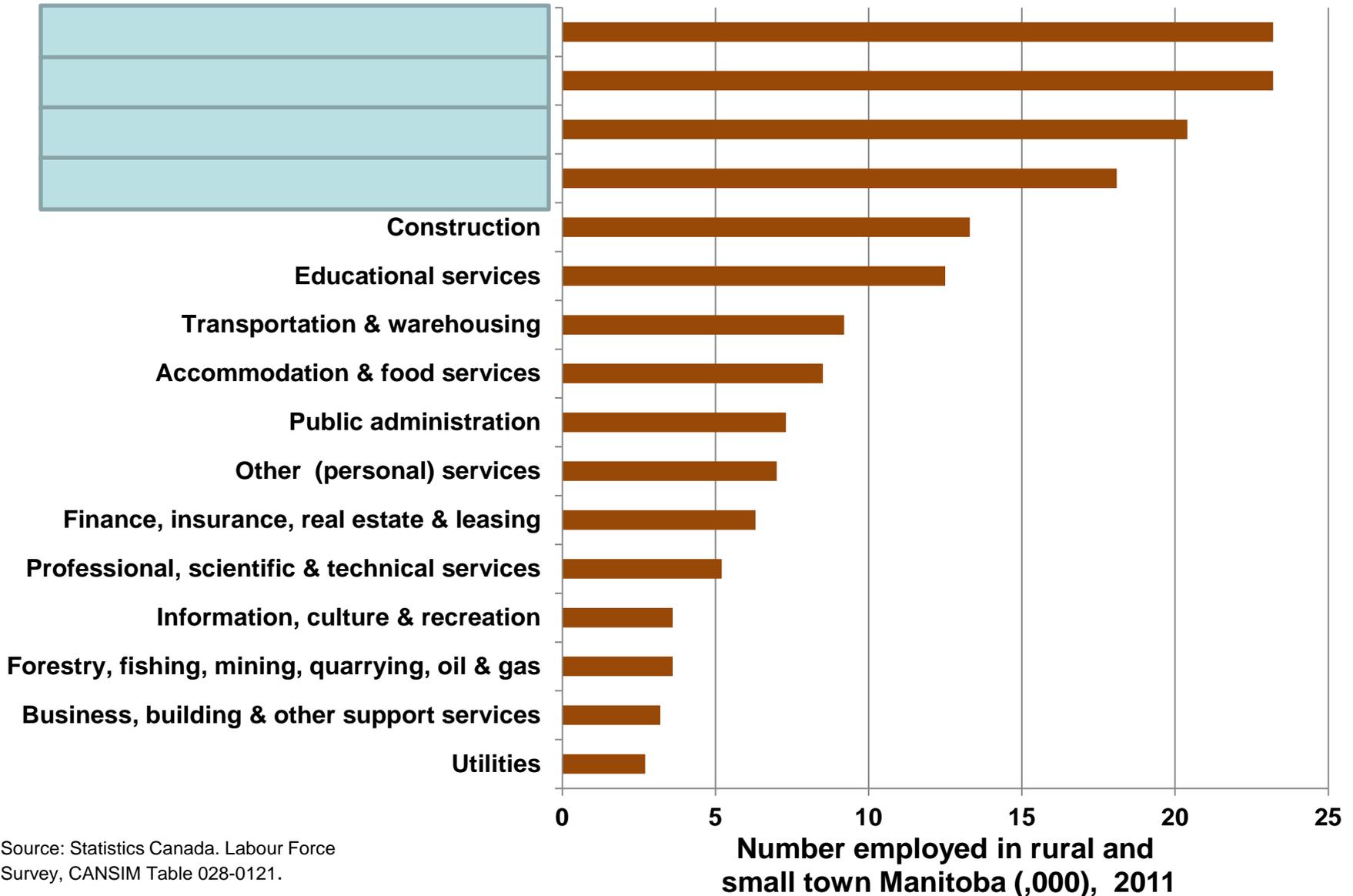
Census rural population: Farmer minority in rural Manitoba since 1971



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2006.

- **An aside on the people-scape versus the landscape of rural Manitoba.**
- **How important is agriculture within rural Manitoba?**
- **Among the 333 thousand people in rural Manitoba, how many live on a census farm?**
- **The landscape may be agricultural.**
- **The people-scape is not agricultural.**
- **What jobs do rural Manitoban's have?**

**the largest sector
in rural and small town Manitoba, 2011**



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Table 028-0121.

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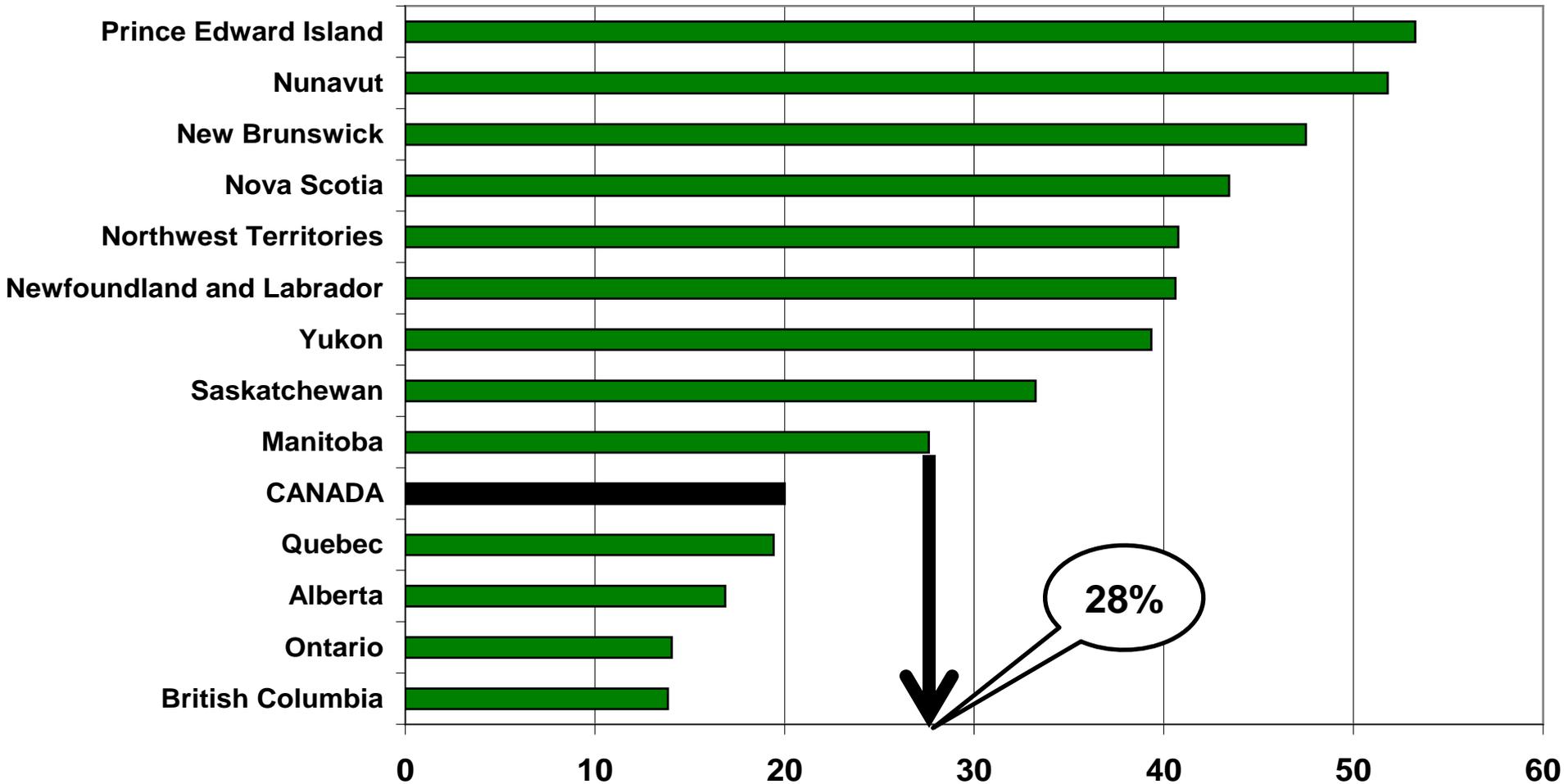
Take home message

Manitoba's Rural Demography

	1951 to 1956	1956 to 1961	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971	1971 to 1976	1976 to 1981	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	2006 to 2011
5-year percent change in population in census rural areas												
Newfoundland and Labrador	11	-2	0	-2	3	2	-0	13	-10	-9	-2	-2
Prince Edward Island	-7	3	-3	0	8	5	0	-1	-4	-1	0	-0
Nova Scotia	-1	14	-6	8	7	4	6	4	-2	-3	1	-2
New Brunswick	-0	7	-5	-10	18	6	5	5	-0	-4	-1	-0
Quebec	2	-3	-7	-7	12	11	-0	7	-0	-8	5	3
Ontario	-3	8	-3	-1	14	1	3	12	-2	-3	4	-0
Manitoba	1	-2	-5	-5	2	-4	0	3	3	0	4	2
Saskatchewan	-4	-6	-8	-11	-6	-1	-4	-6	-1	-4	-3	1
Alberta	-1	0	-7	-5	6	11	-4	5	8	3	4	4
British Columbia	0	20	4	14	7	6	-1	7	4	-10	1	1
Yukon	48	-0	-21	-5	19	-2	-0	38	7	-4	4	9
Northwest Territories & Nunavut	11	-5	22	5	19	11	18	30	1	-9	1	-1
Canada	-0	3	-5	-2	9	5	1	7	-0	-4	3	1

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 to 2011

Nunavut and Prince Edward Island have more than 50% of their population living in census rural areas



Percent of total population living in census rural areas, 2011
(outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants)

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2011.

Manitoba's Rural Demography

Distribution of census rural population by province, 2006

	Year when census rural population became a minority	Total population in 2011	Population in census rural areas in 2011	Percent of population residing in census rural areas in 2011	Provincial census rural population as a percent of Canada's census rural population in 2011
Newfoundland and Labrador	1961	514,536	208,970	41	3.3
Prince Edward Island	still a majority	140,204	74,661	53	1.2
Nova Scotia	1951	921,727	400,389	43	6.3
New Brunswick	1966 to 1981 & 2006	751,171	356,692	47	5.6
Quebec	1911	7,903,001	1,534,731	19	24.2
Ontario	1911	12,851,821	1,806,036	14	28.5
Manitoba	1951	1,208,268	333,554	28	5.3
Saskatchewan	1971	1,033,381	343,398	33	5.4
Alberta	1956	3,645,257	614,855	17	9.7
British Columbia	1931	4,400,057	609,363	14	9.6
Yukon	1971	33,897	13,335	39	0.2
Northwest Territories	2006	41,462	16,901	41	0.3
Nunavut	still a majority	31,906	16,529	52	0.3
Canada	1931	33,476,688	6,329,414	19	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2011.

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Larger urban centres (LUCs) are Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs):

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a built-up core population of 50,000 or more with a total population of 100,000 or more (prior to 2006, the built-up core threshold was 100,000).

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a built-up core population of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

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

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

... **Strong MIZ** includes CSDs where at least 30% of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA;

... **Moderate MIZ** includes CSDs where 5% to less than 30% of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA;

... **Weak MIZ** includes CSDs where more than zero but less than 5% of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA;

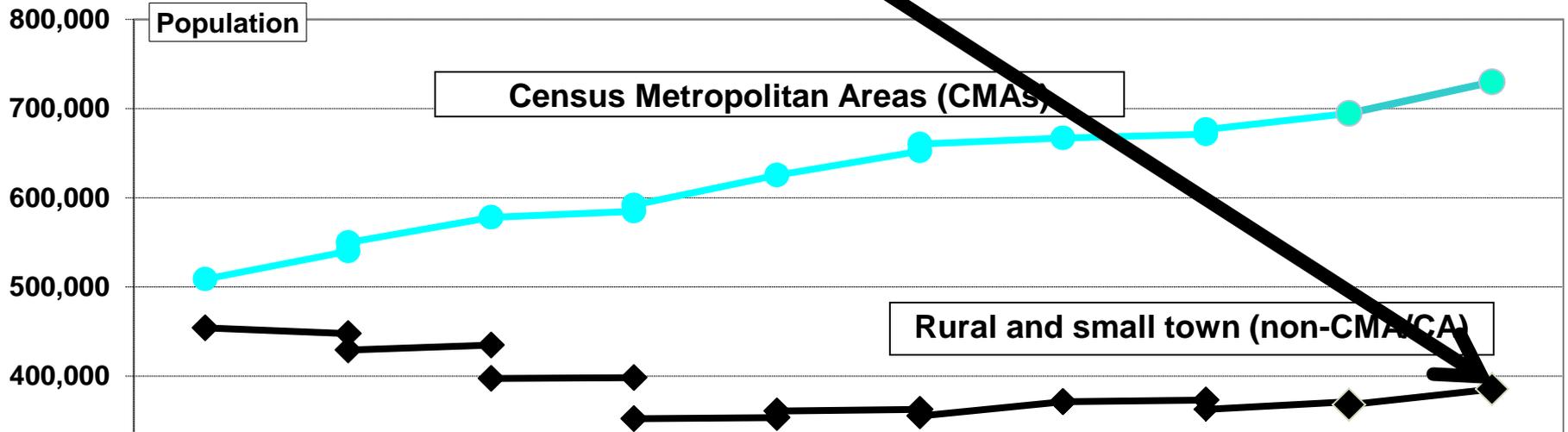
... **No MIZ** includes CSDs where none of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA (or the number of employed residents is less than 40); and

... **RST Territories** refers to the non-CMA/CA parts of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (i.e. the areas outside the CAs of Whitehorse and Yellowknife).

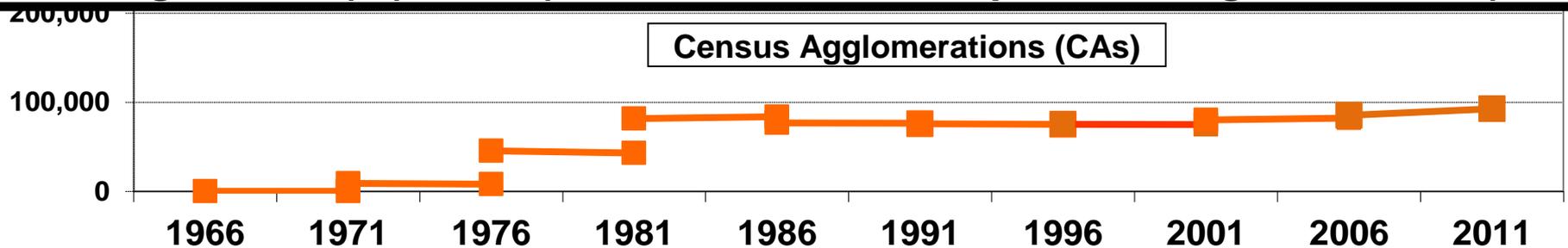
{See du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) "Definitions of Rural." **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-006-XIE). (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng>)}

Manitoba's Rural Demography

In 2011, 386,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Manitoba

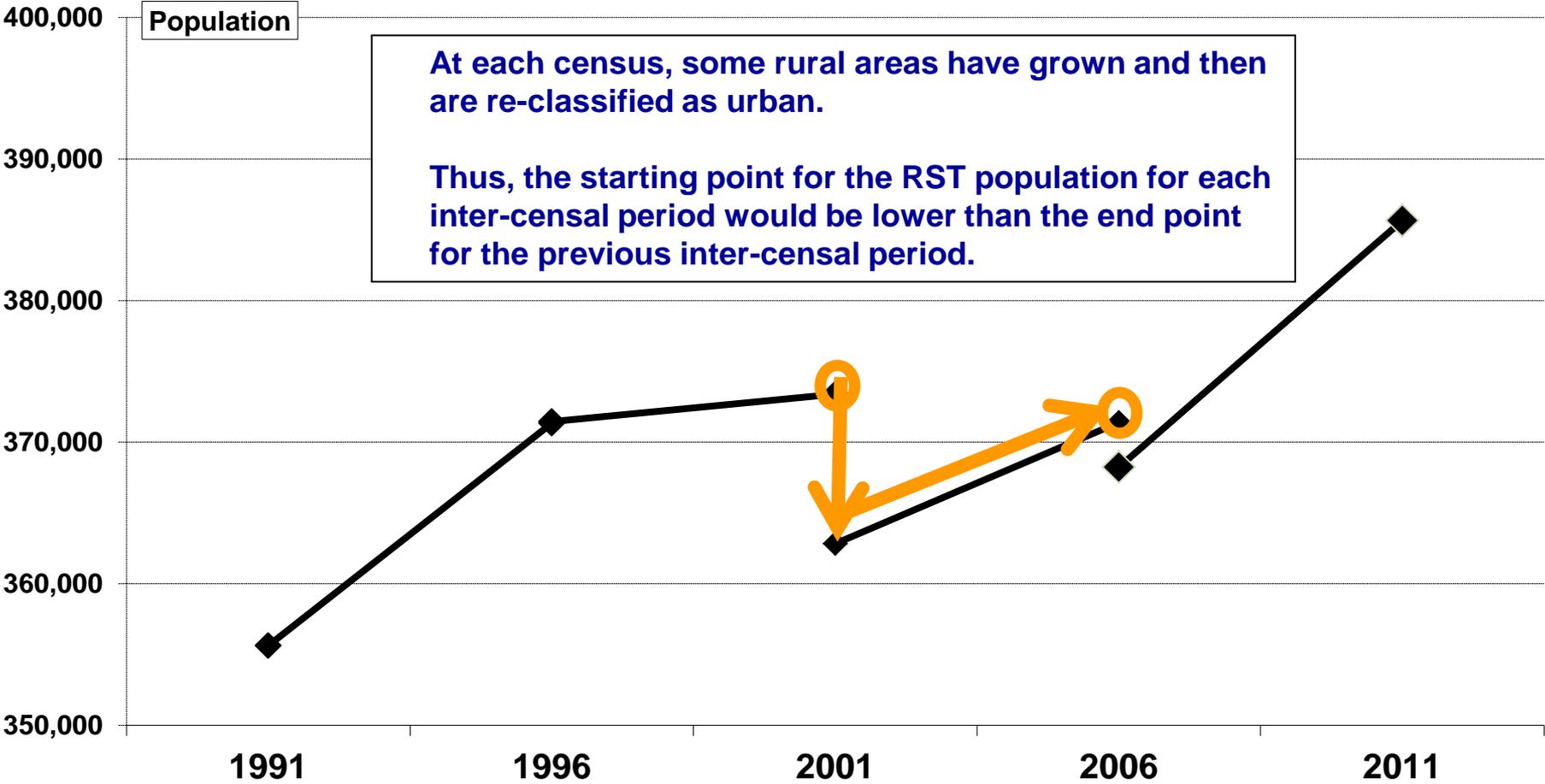


Manitoba's rural and small town population is much larger than the population living in small(er) cities (CAs = Brandon, Thompson, Portage, Steinbach)



Note: In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the built-up core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core. Both CMAs and CAs include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1966 to 2011.

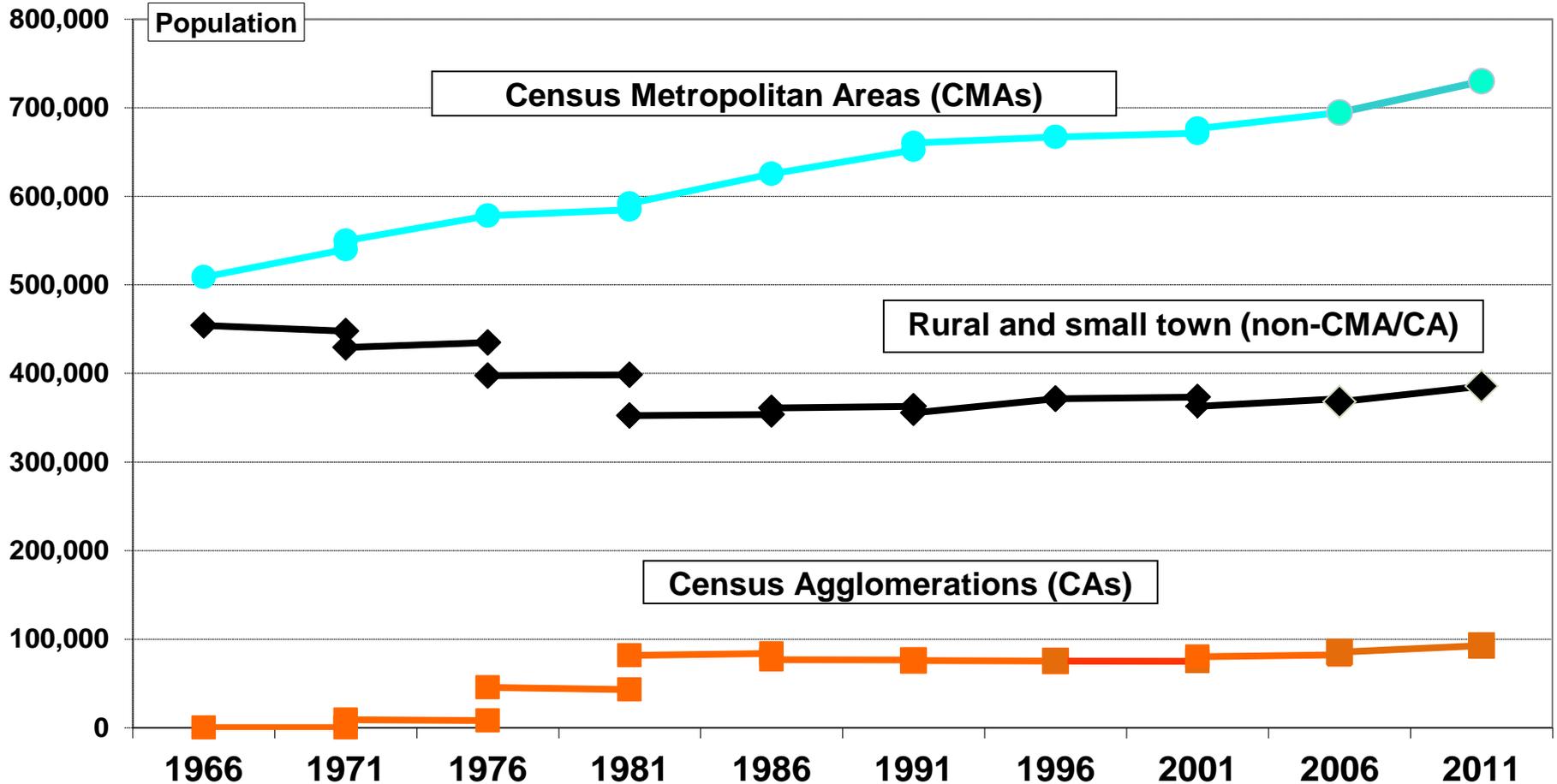
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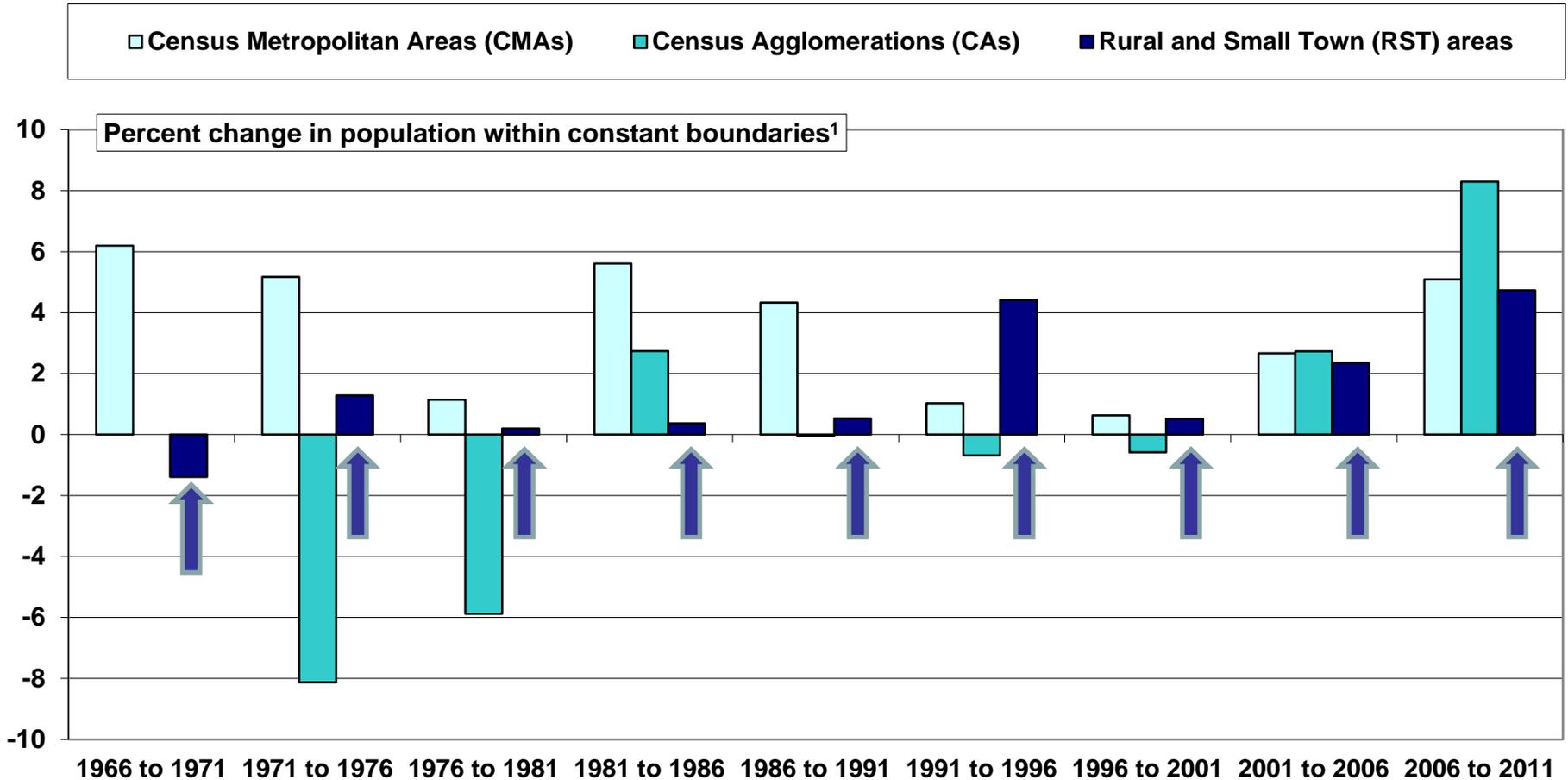
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1966 to 2011.

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Growth in each type of area since 2001, Manitoba

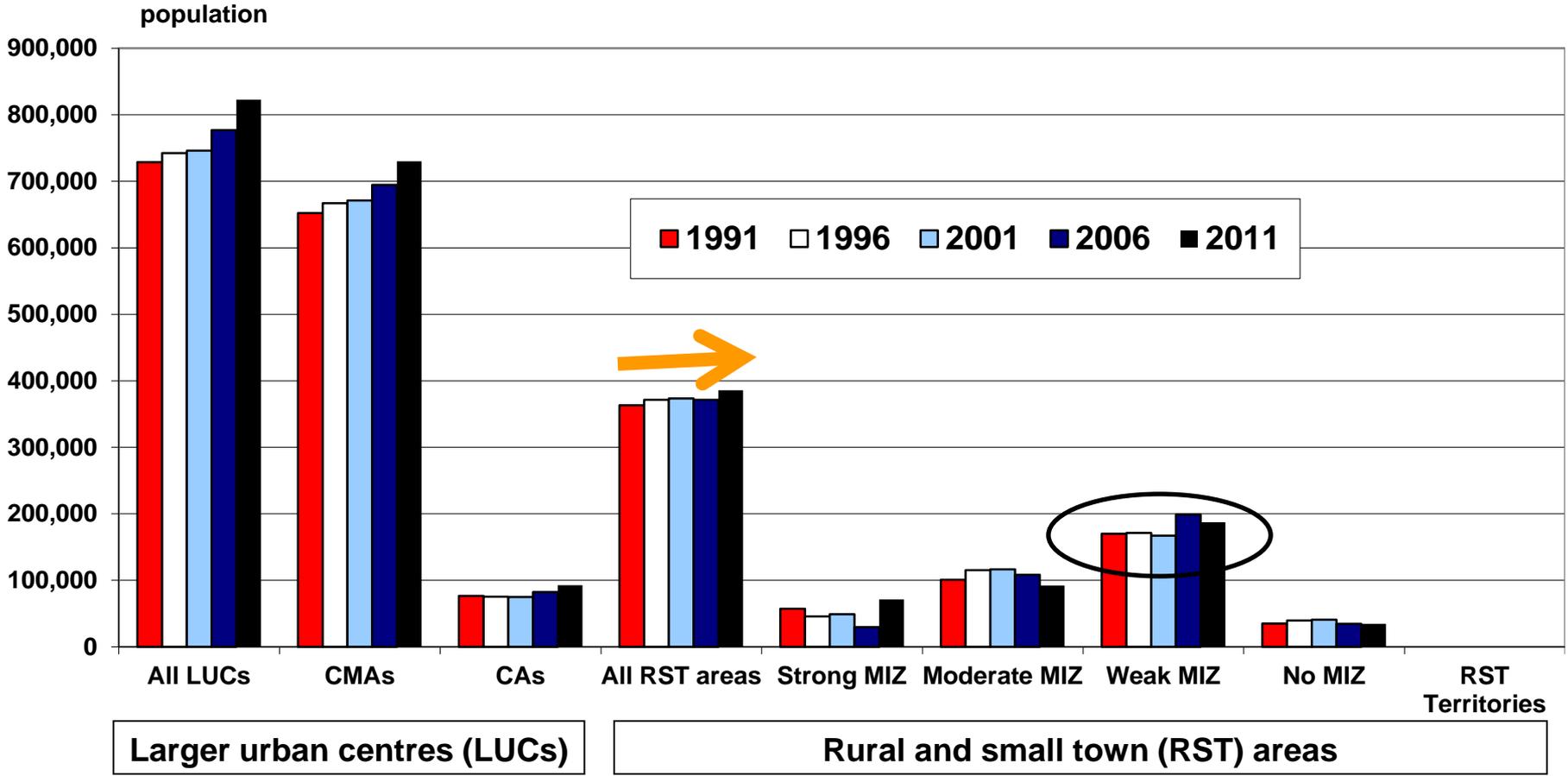


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: In 2006 and 2011, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1971 to 2011.

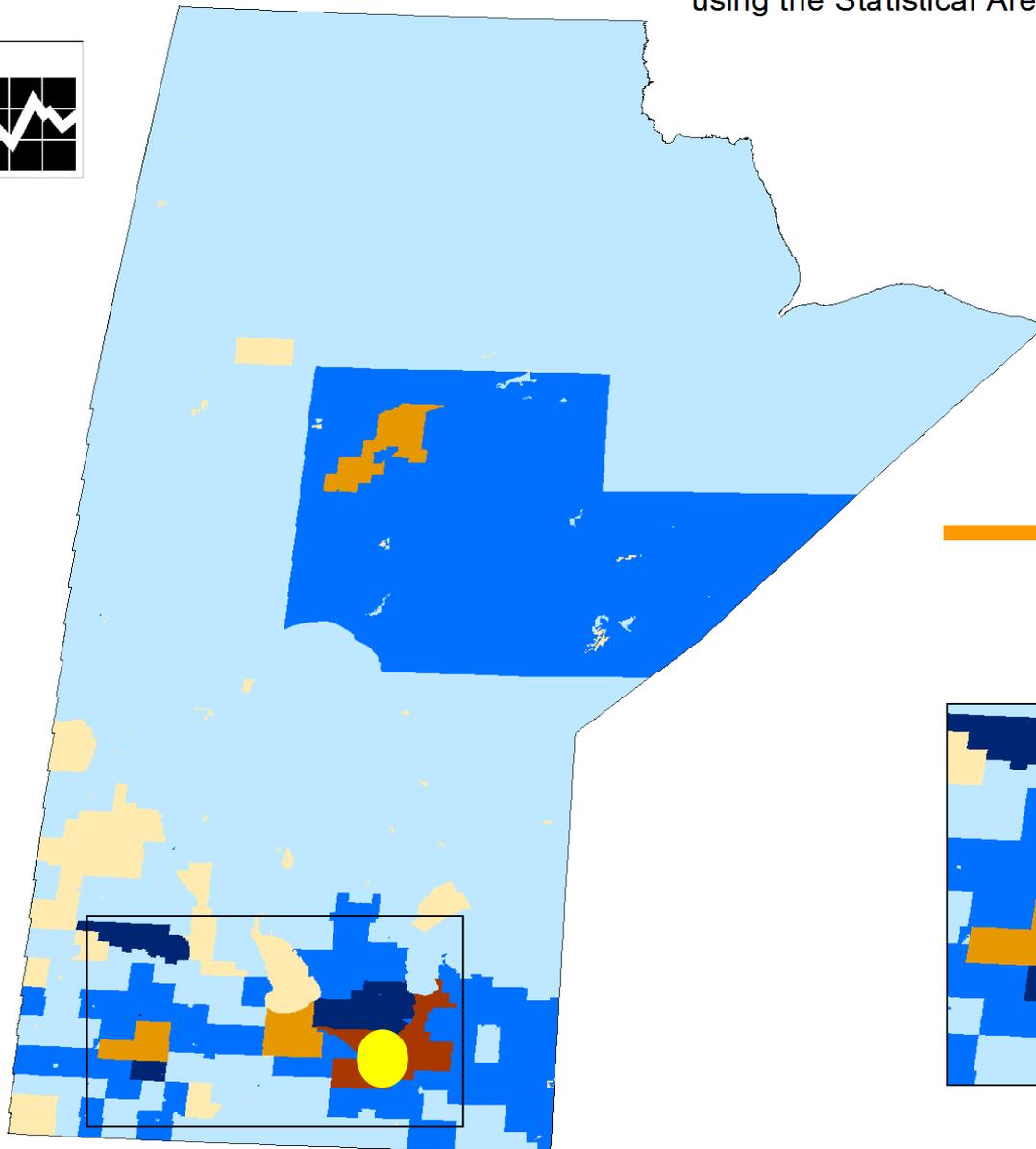
In 2011, Manitoba's rural and small town population was 386 thousand



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 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) in Rural and Small Town Manitoba, 2006

using the Statistical Area Classification



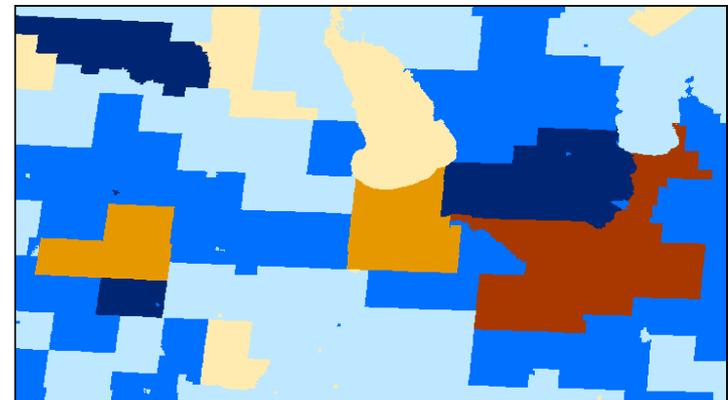
Rural and Small Town areas

(showing Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ))

- Strong MIZ
- Moderate MIZ
- Weak MIZ
- No MIZ
- Territories

Larger Urban Centres

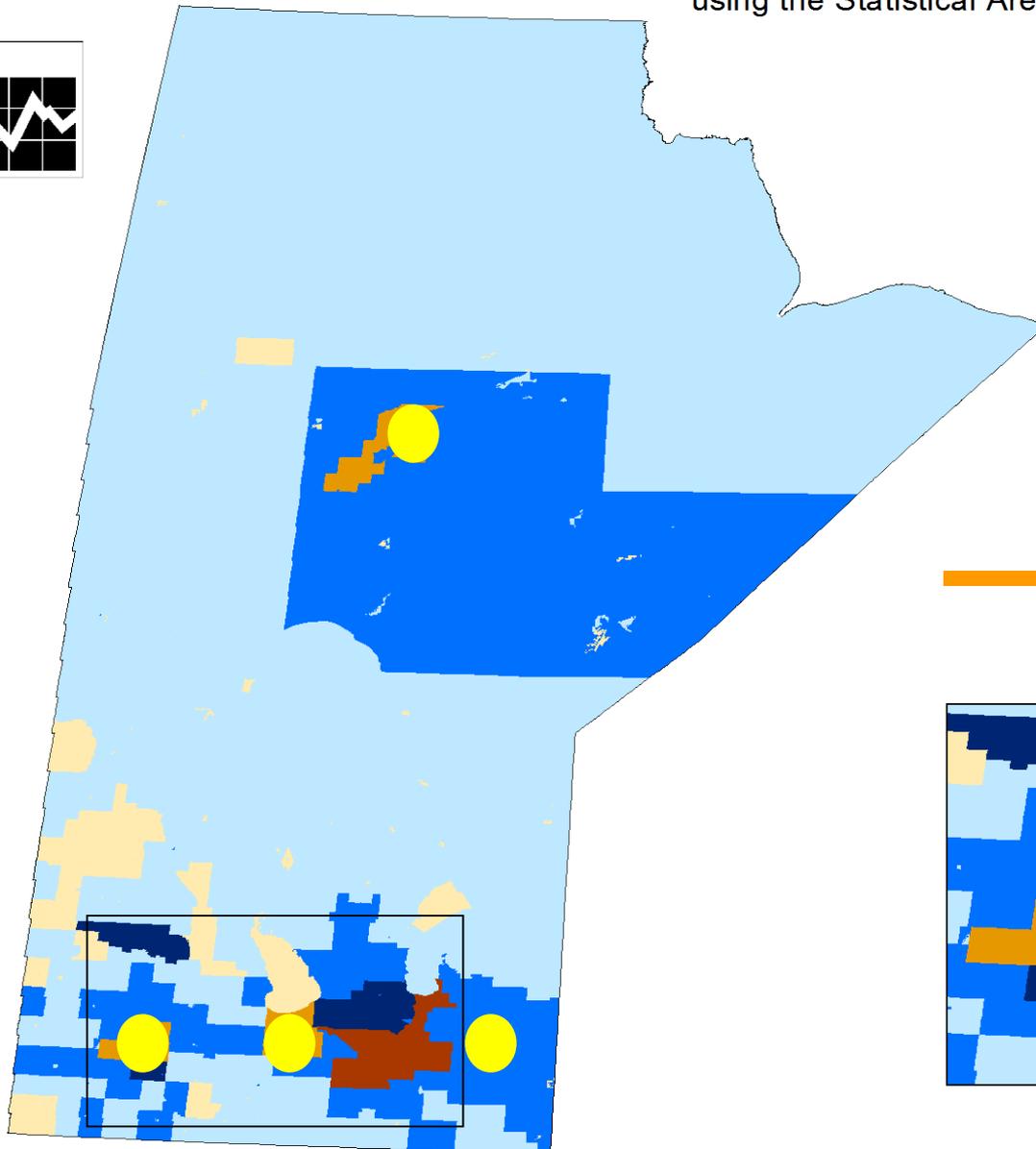
- Census Metropolitan Areas (urban core of 50,000 or more with a total population of 100,000 or more)
- Census Agglomerations (urban core of 10,000 to 49,999)



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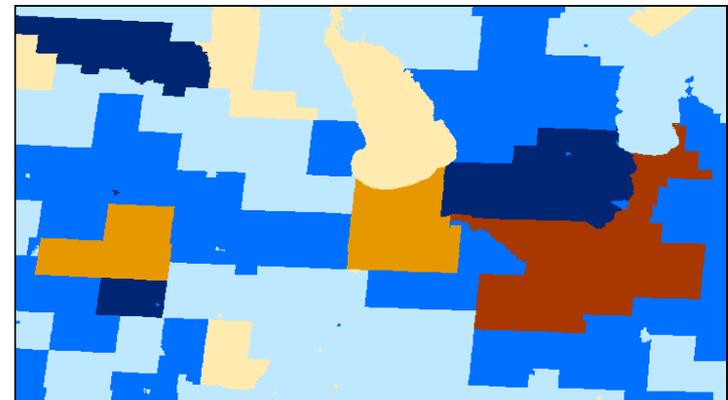
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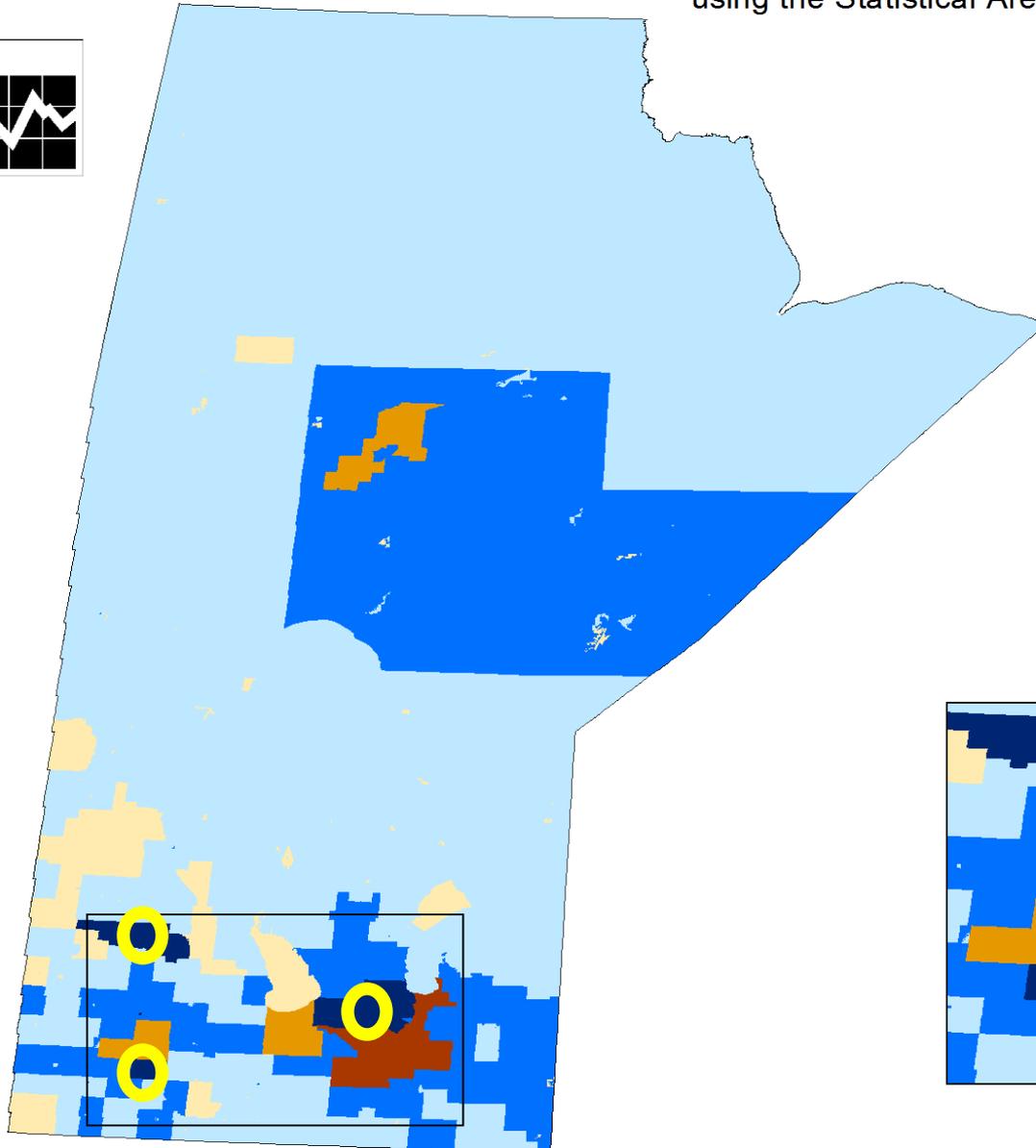
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- ➔



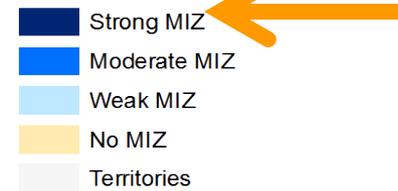
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Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) in Rural and Small Town Manitoba, 2006 using the Statistical Area Classification

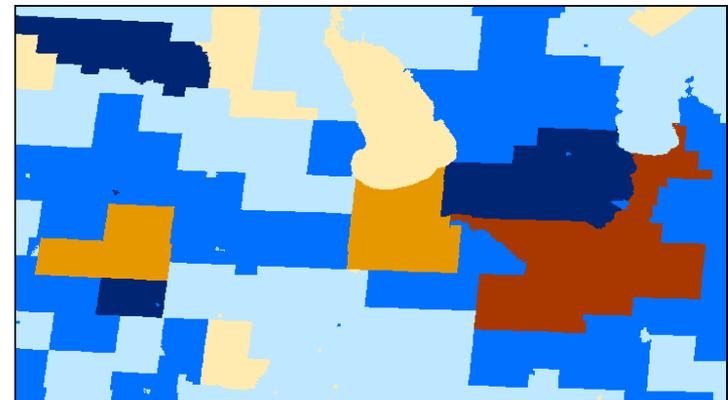
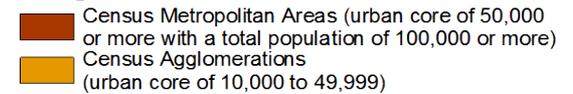


Rural and Small Town areas

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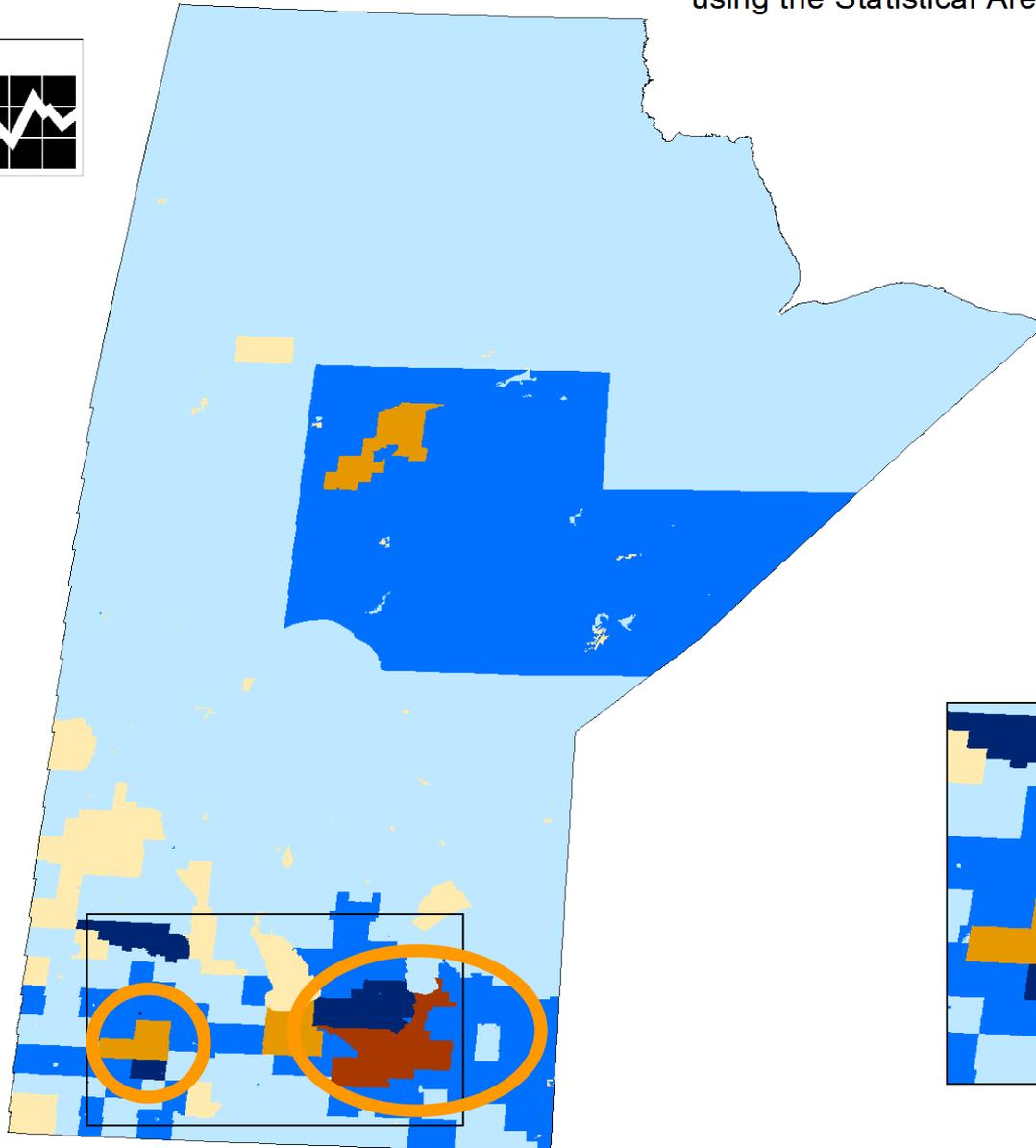
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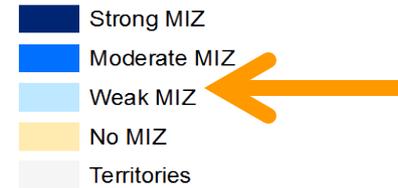
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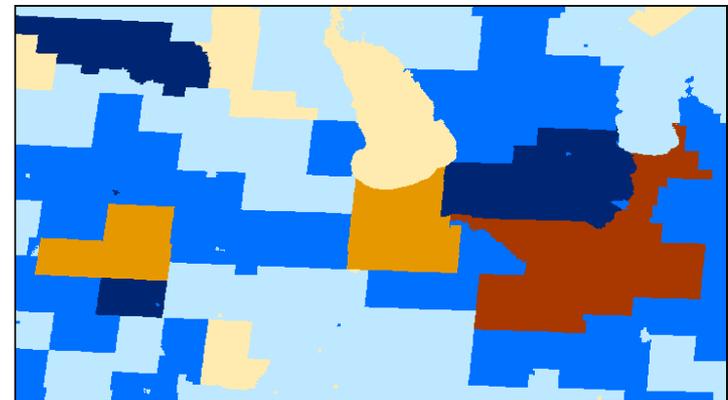
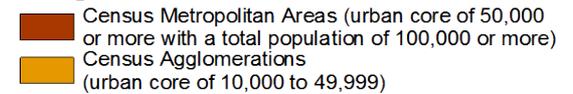


Rural and Small Town areas

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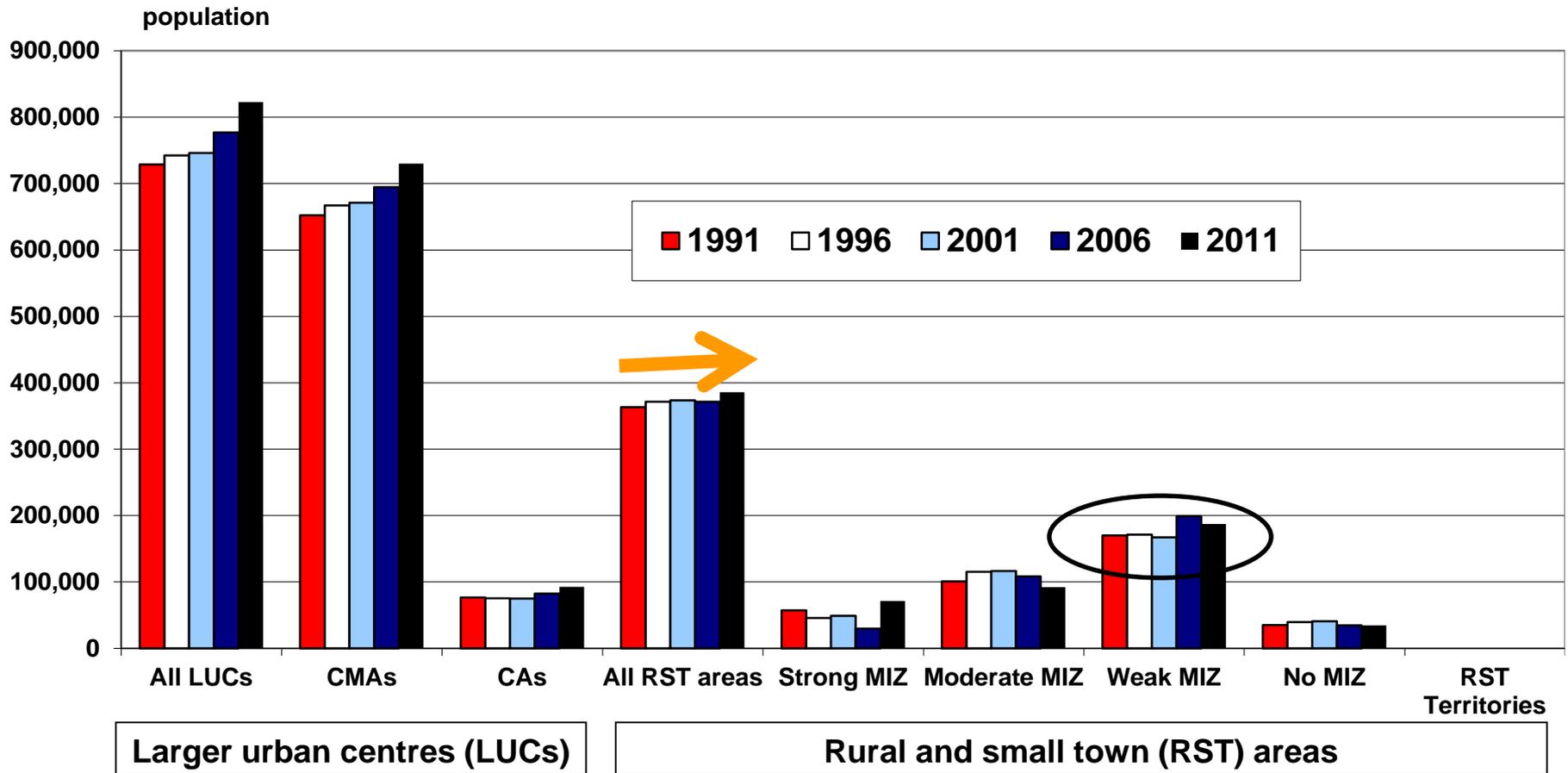


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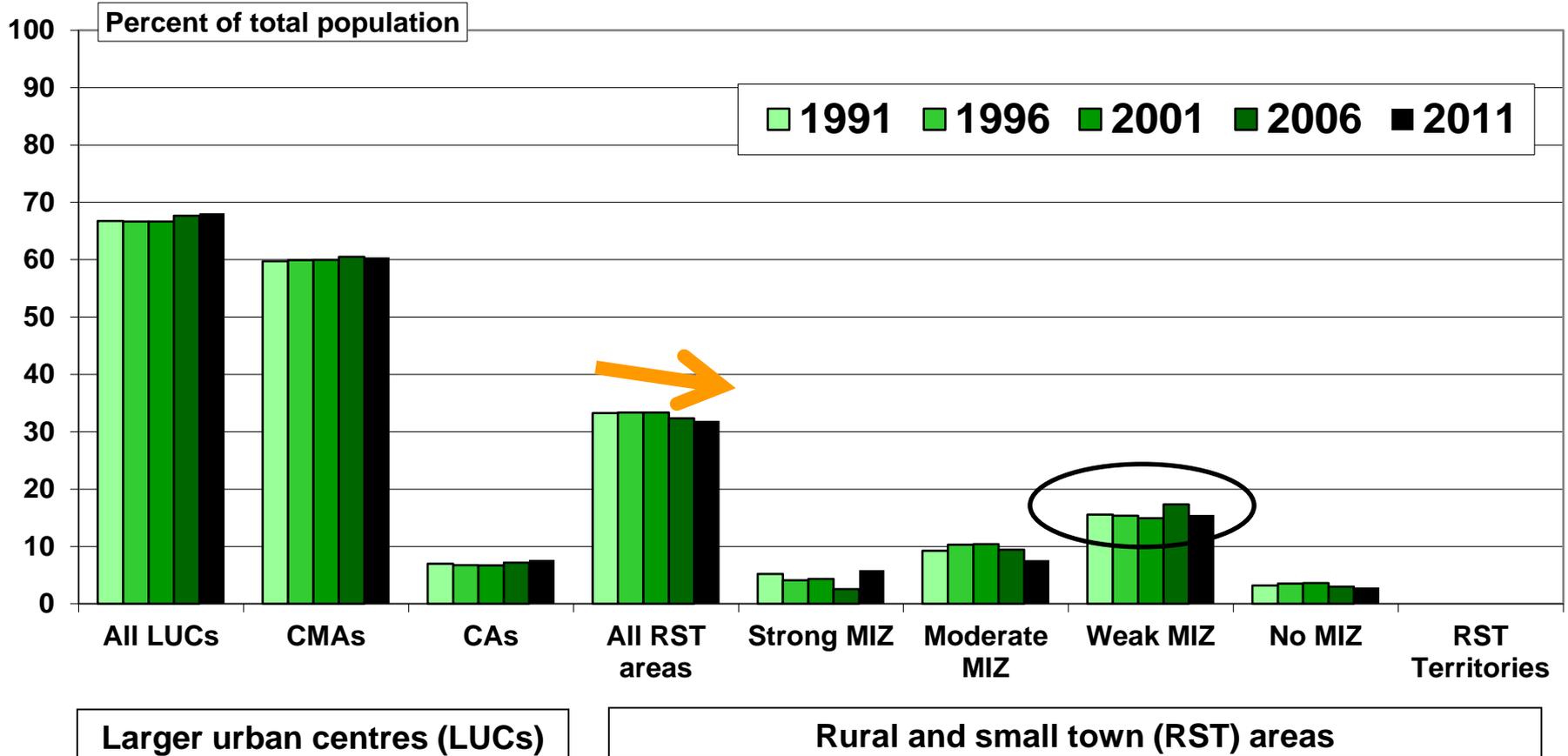


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

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

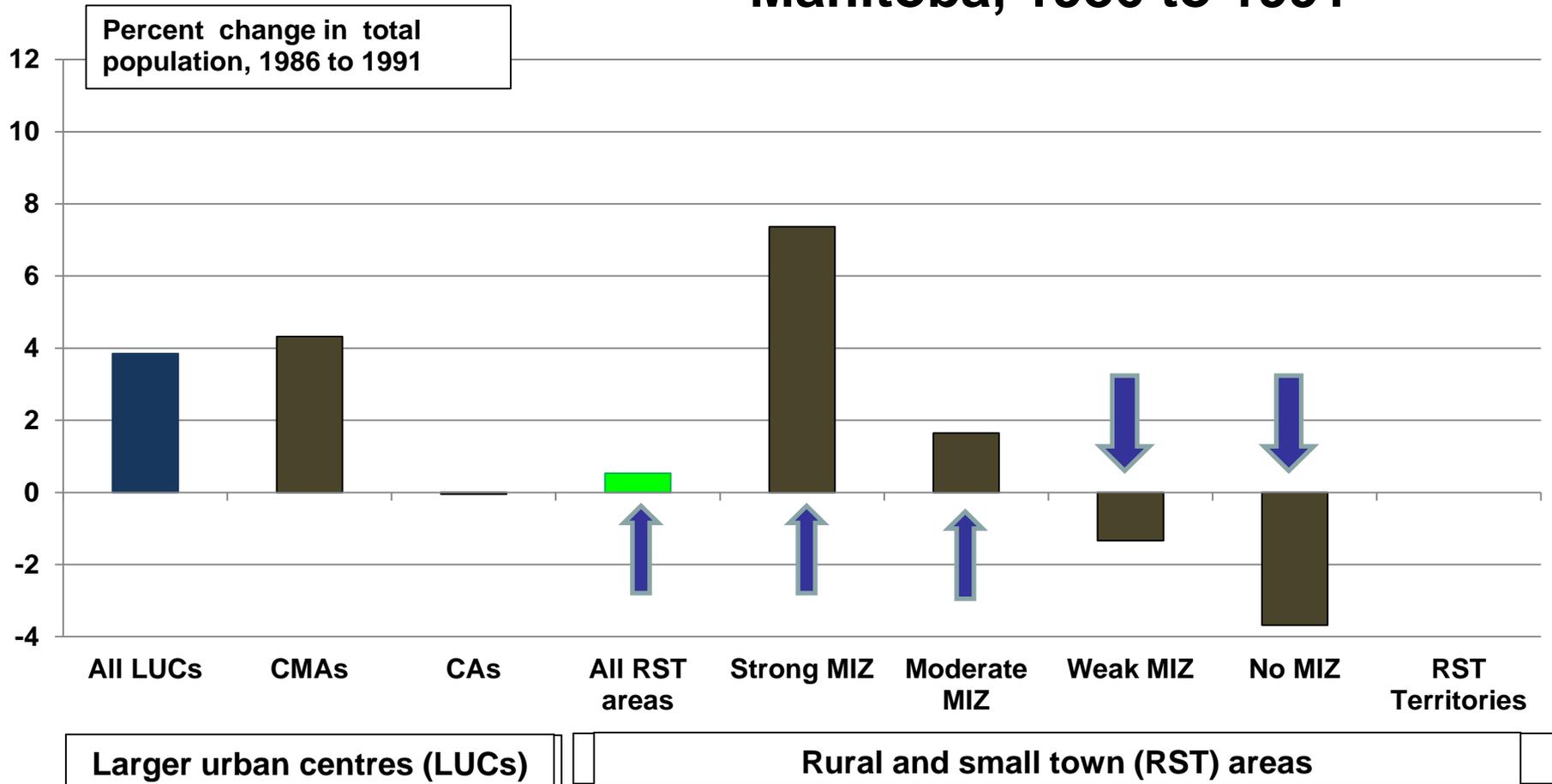


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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

The Winnipeg CMA grew while the CAs declined -- rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 1986 to 1991



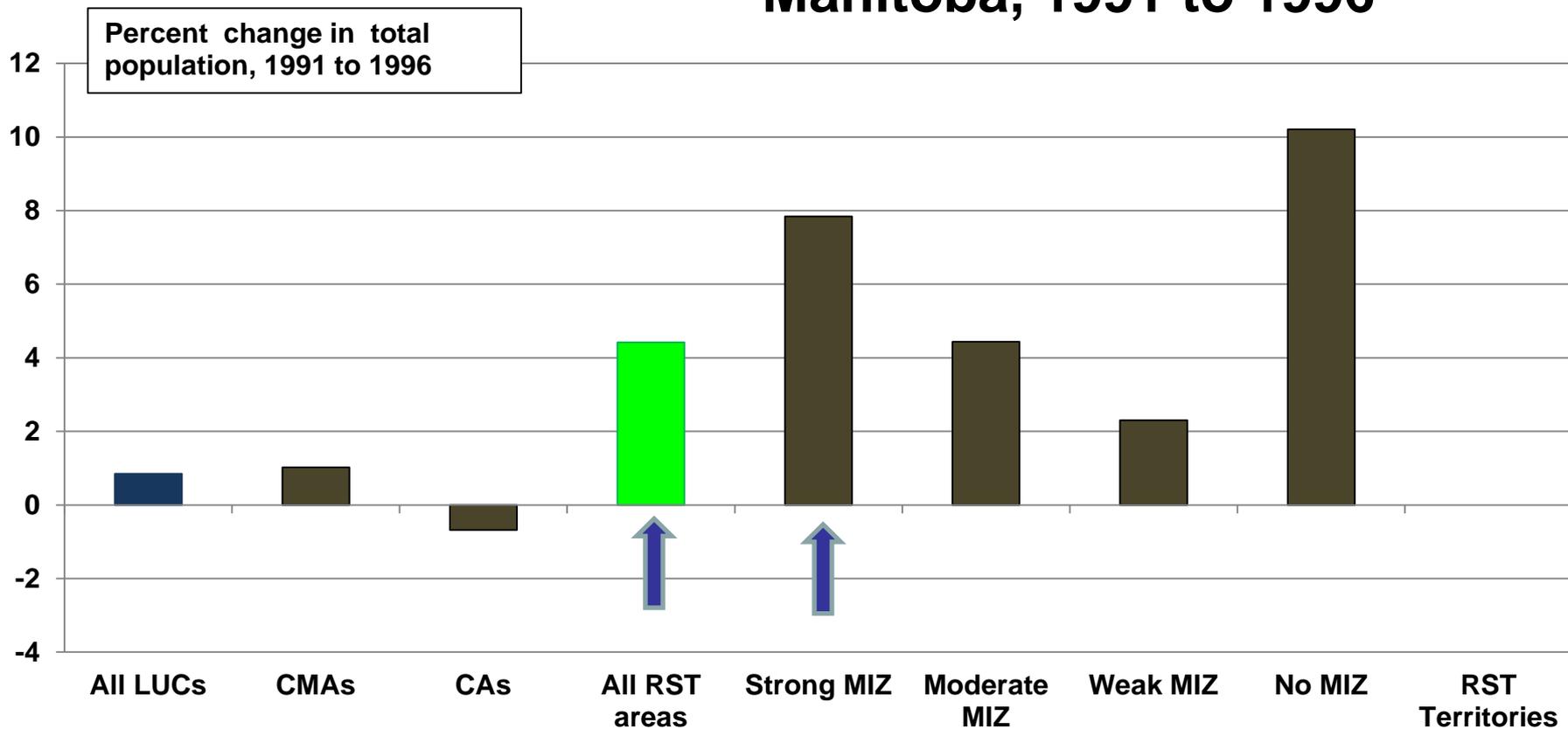
Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 1991.

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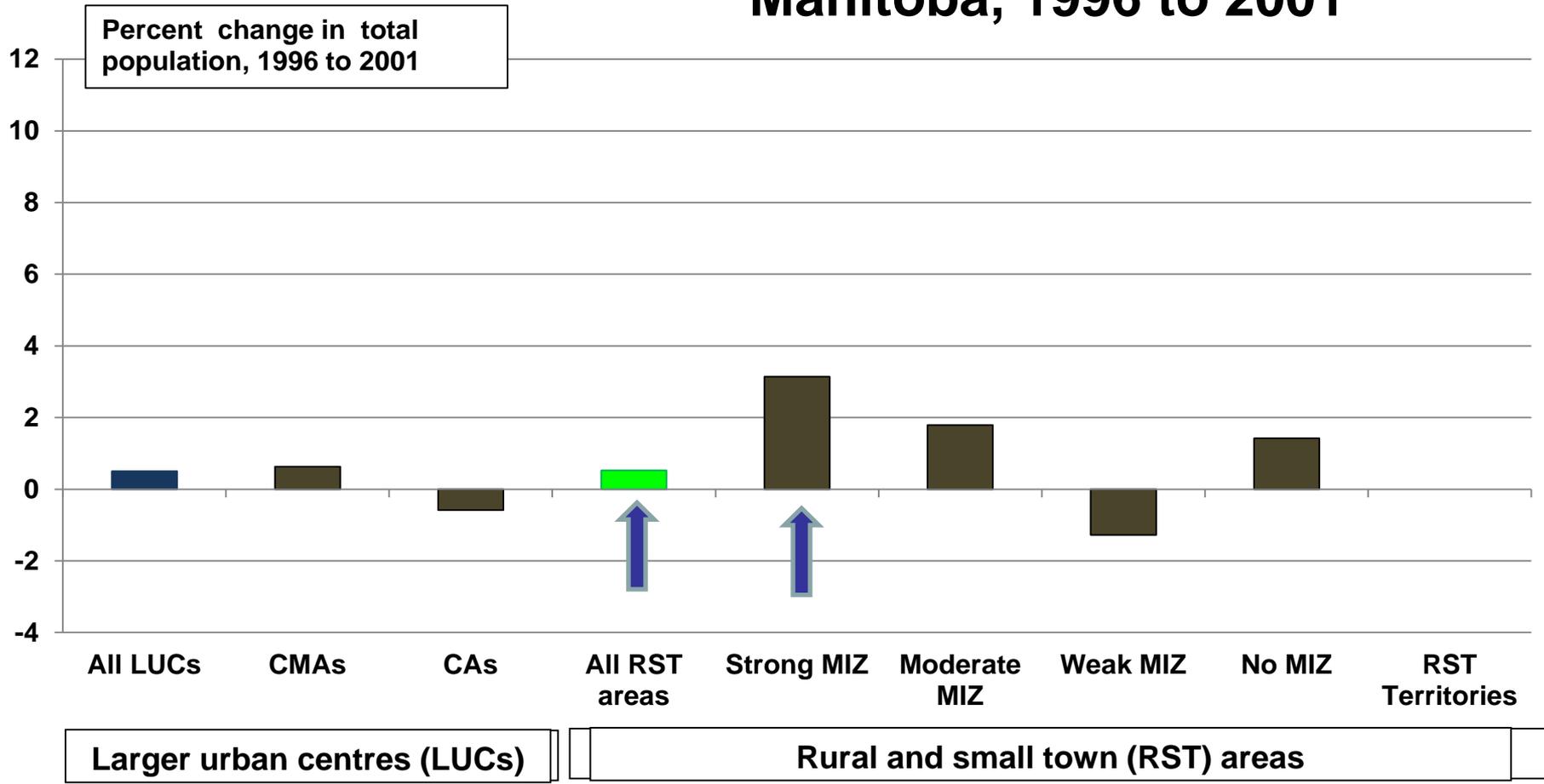
The Winnipeg CMA grew while the CAs declined -- rural areas with Strong MIZ and No MIZ grew more Manitoba, 1991 to 1996



Larger urban centres (LUCs) | **Rural and small town (RST) areas**

Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.
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 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 1996.

The Winnipeg CMA grew while the CAs declined -- rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 1996 to 2001



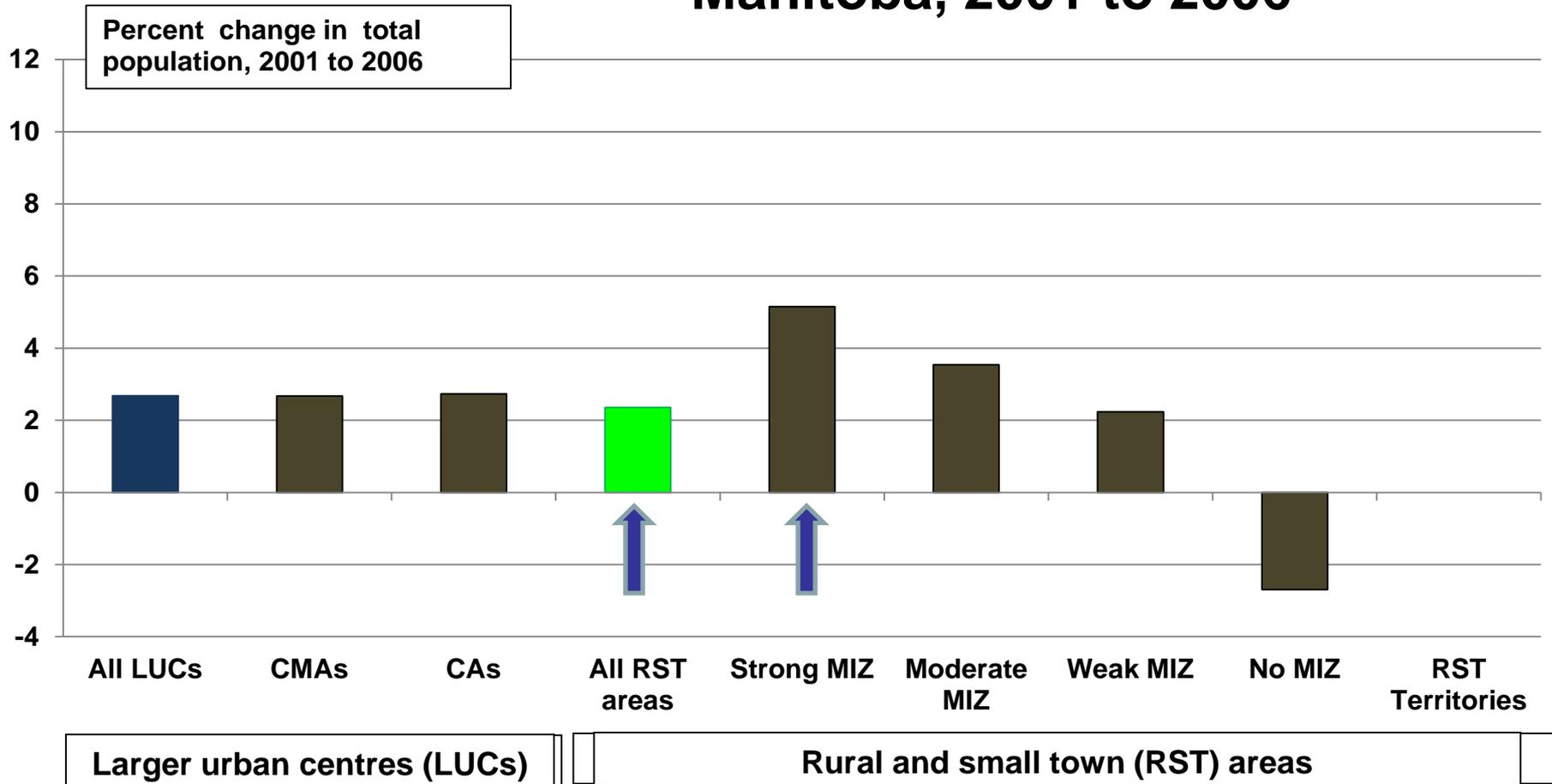
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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 to 2001.

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The Winnipeg CMA and the CAs grew at the same rate -- rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 2001 to 2006



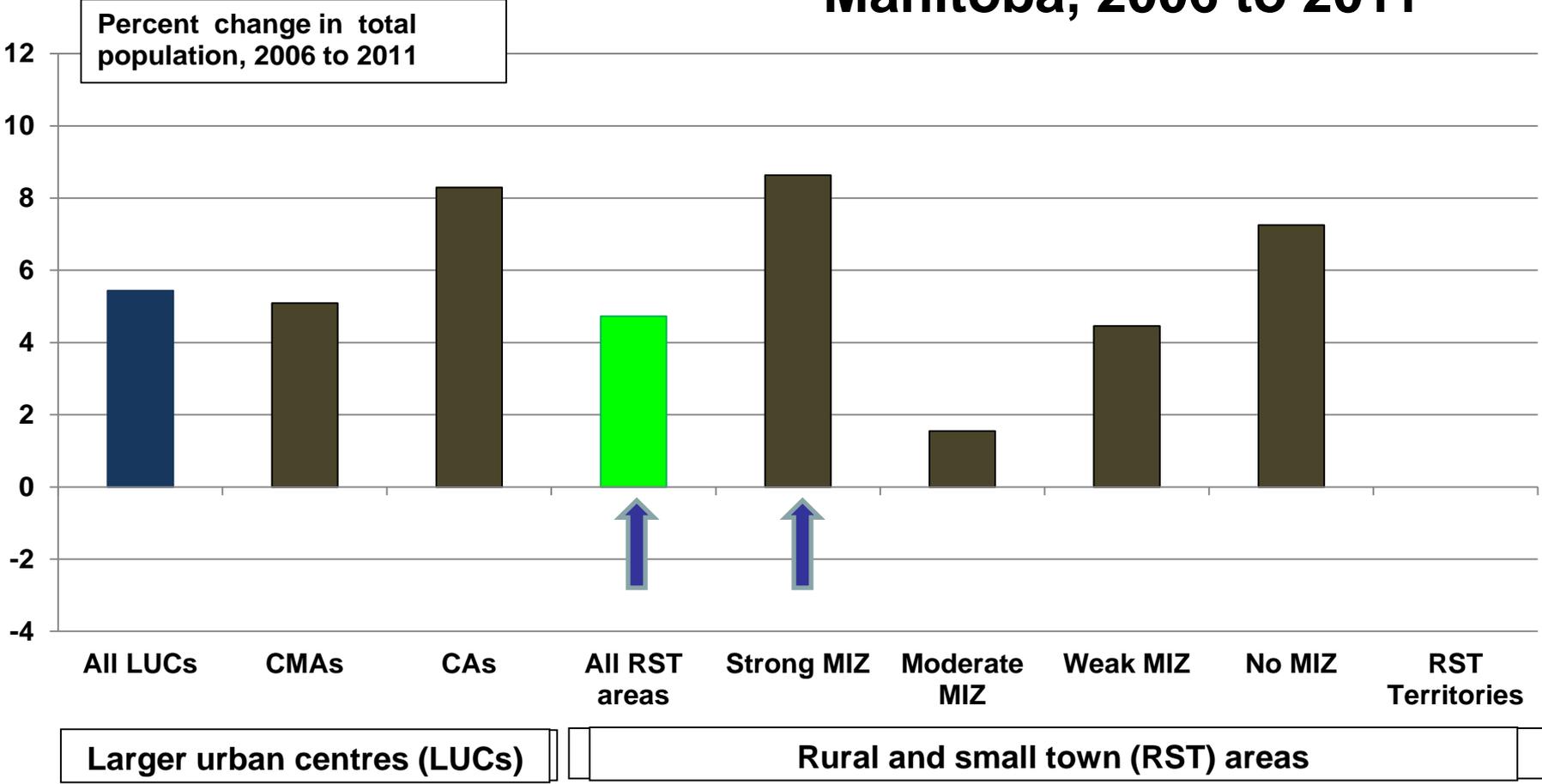
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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 to 2006.

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CAs grew more than the Winnipeg CMA -- rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 2006 to 2011



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

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Manitoba Rural Demography in the Canadian Context: An Update

What is rural?

The “census rural” population

an aside on the landscape vs. the people-scape

The “rural and small town” population

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Canada

Population change, 2006 to 2011
by 2011 census division (CD)

Percentage change

(Number of CDs)

National
average
5.9%

≥ 11.8% (18)

5.0% to < 11.8% (65)

0.0% to < 5.0% (129)

< 0.0% (81)

Sparsely populated (outside population ecumene)

Sources: 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Canada. Produced by the Geography Division, Statistics Canada, 2012.



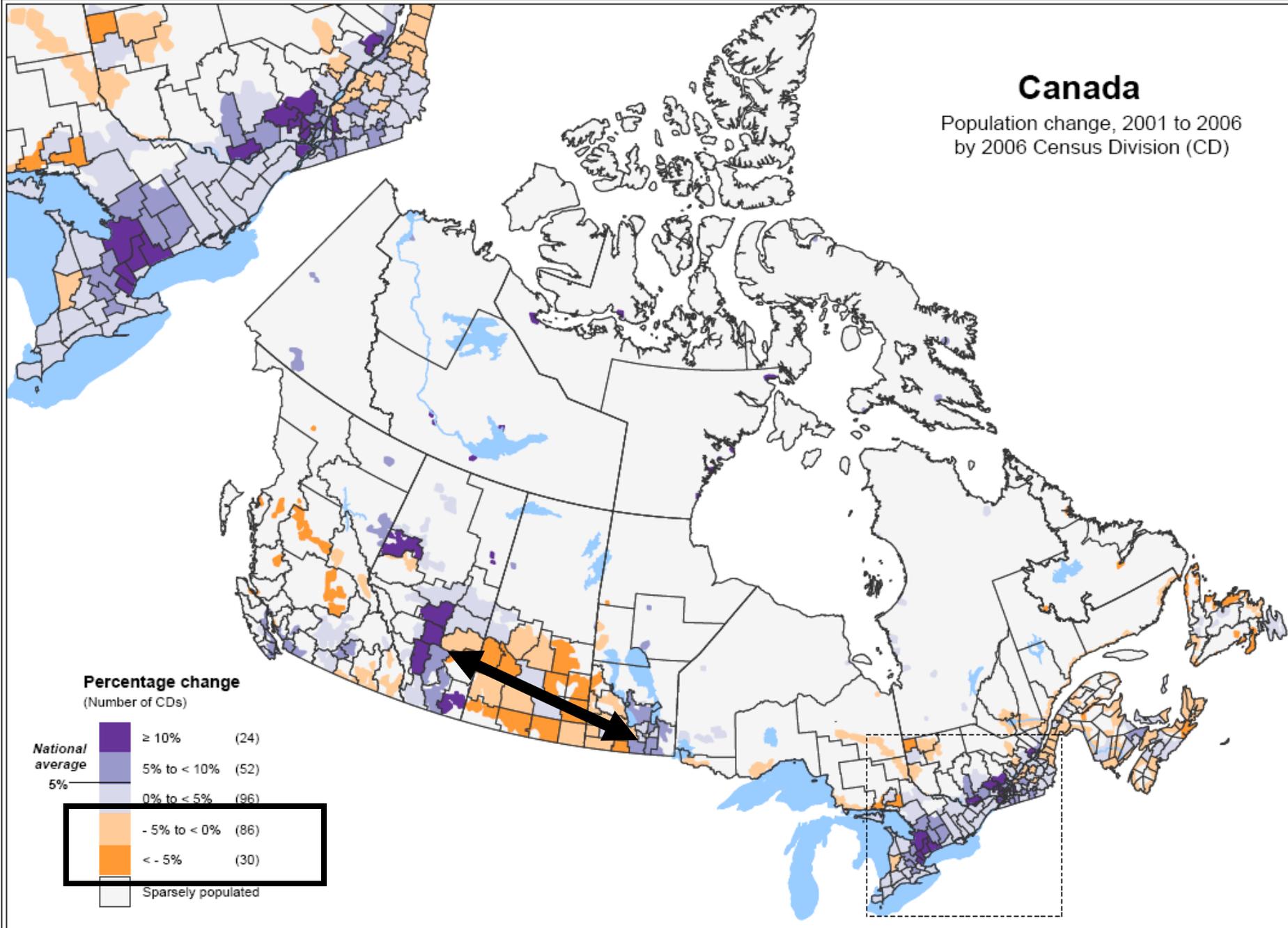
Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

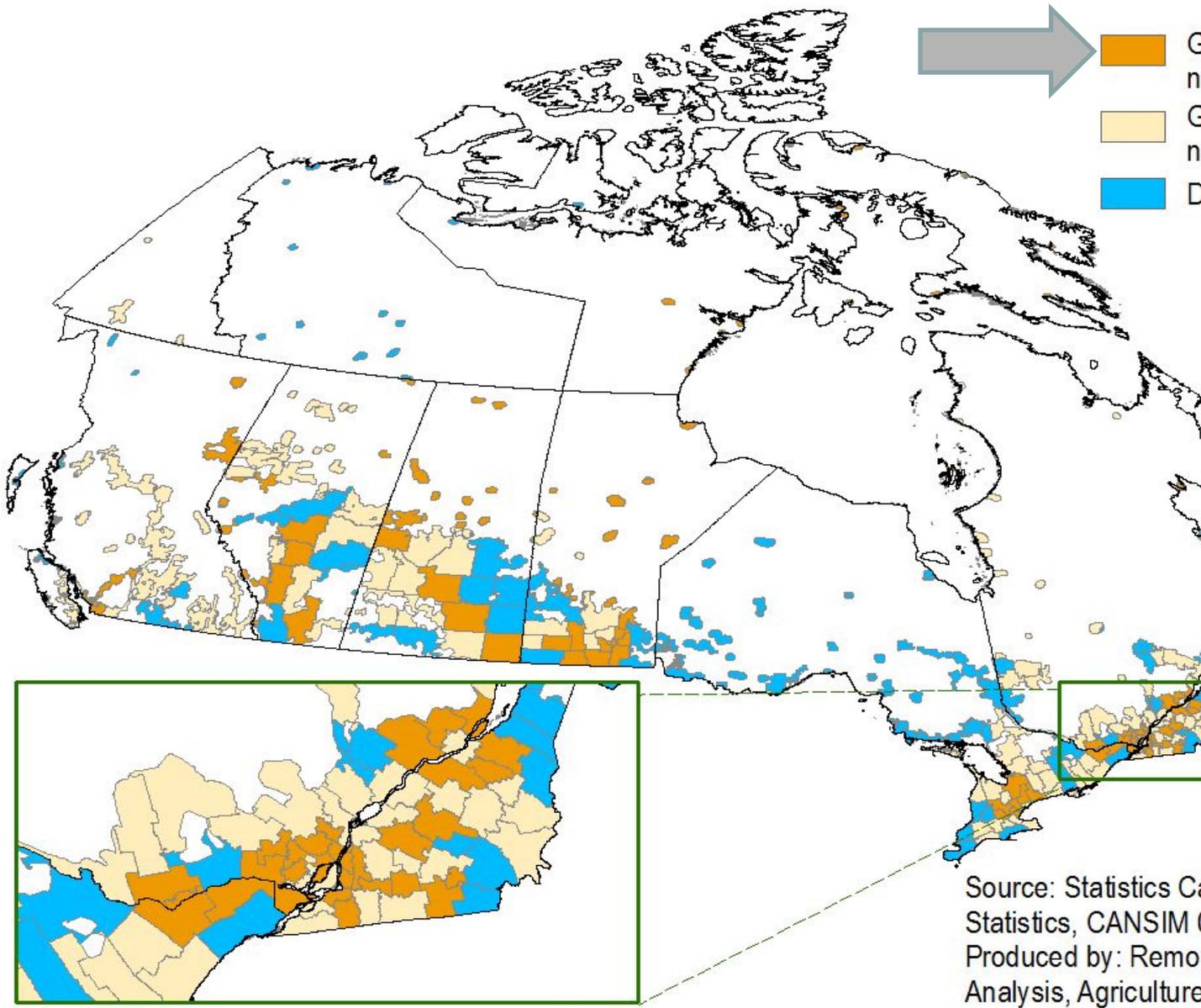
Canada

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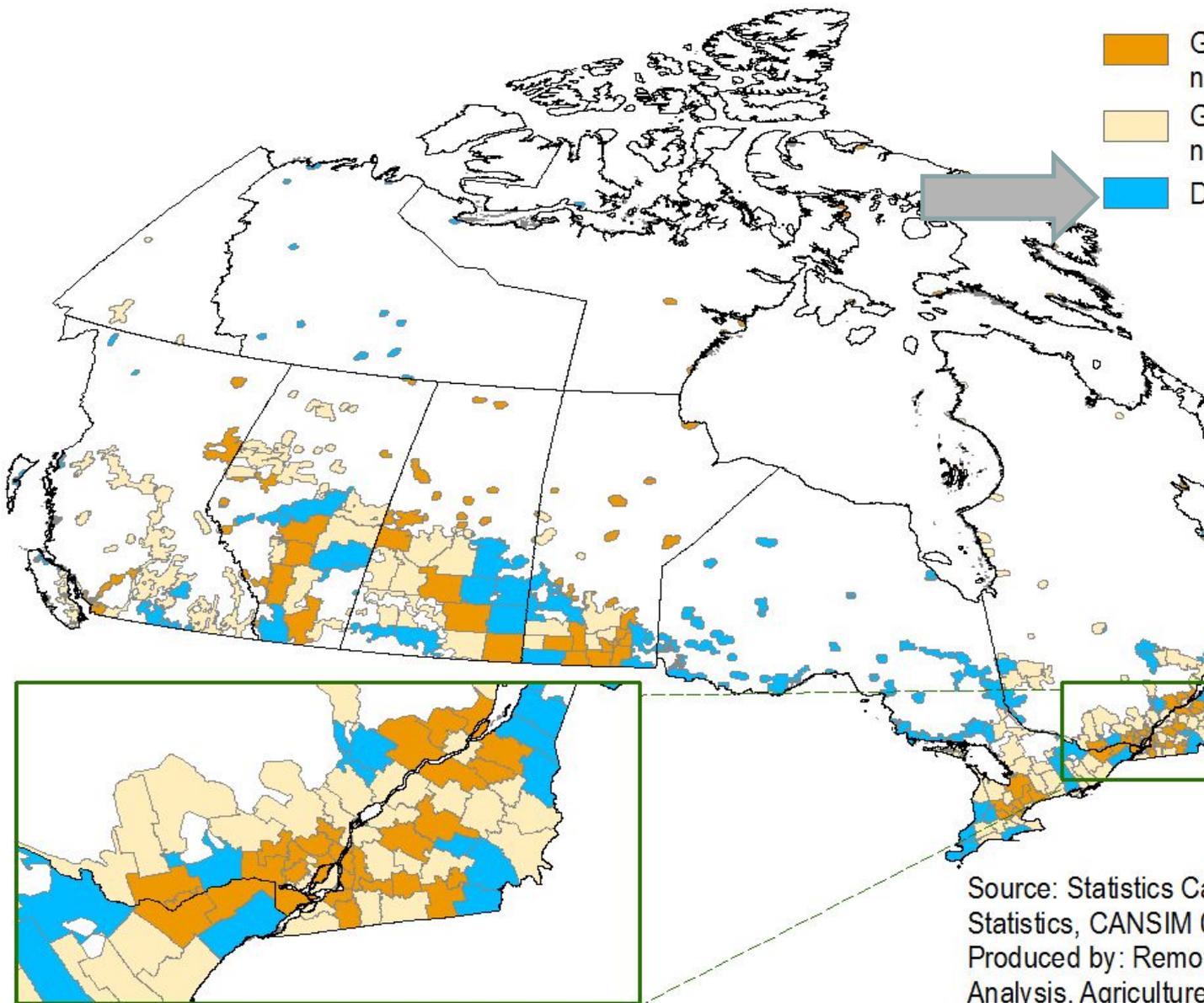
Population change, 2001 to 2006
by 2006 Census Division (CD)



Change in total population, 2010 to 2011



Change in total population, 2010 to 2011



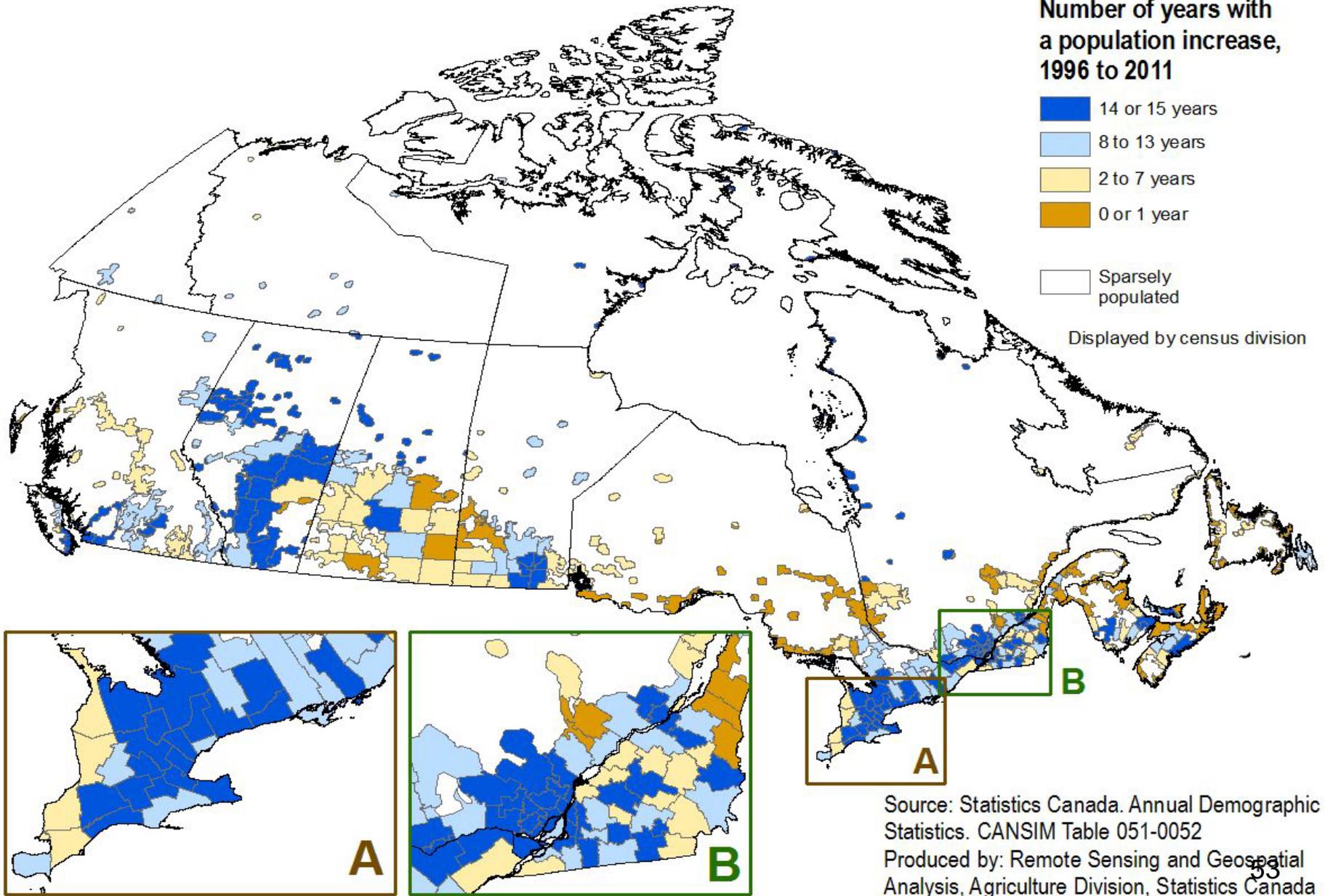
The next three maps cover 15 years of data and count:

- 1. Number of years with a population increase (1st map);**
- 2. Number of years with more births than deaths (2nd map);
and**
- 3. Number of years with positive net migration into the census division from any other census division in Canada (3rd map). This is “voting with your feet.”**

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Population change, 1996 to 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052
Produced by: Remote Sensing and Geospatial Analysis, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

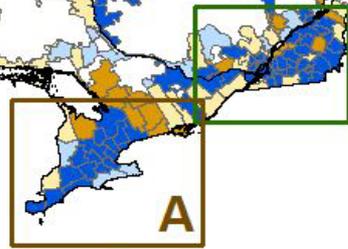
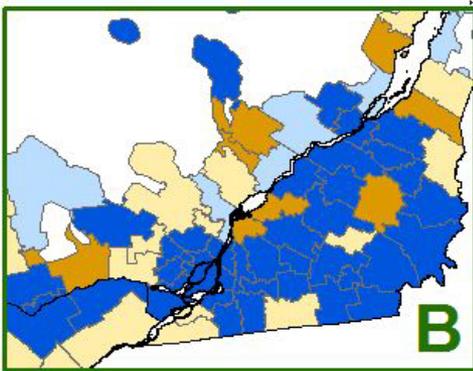
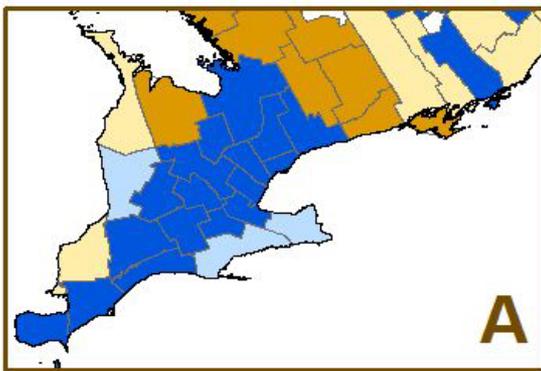
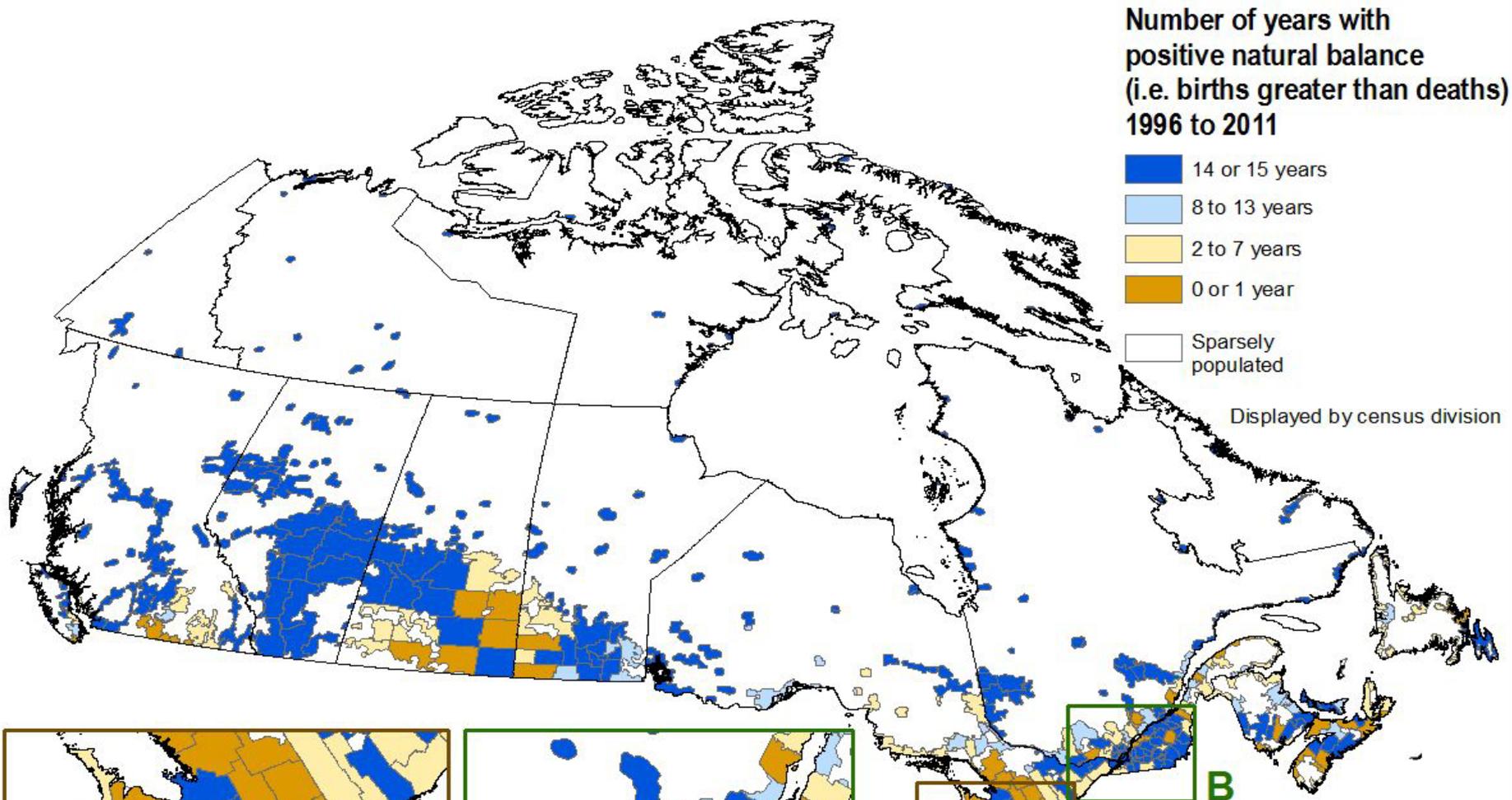
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Natural balance (births minus deaths), 1996 to 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052
Produced by: Remote Sensing and Geospatial Analysis, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

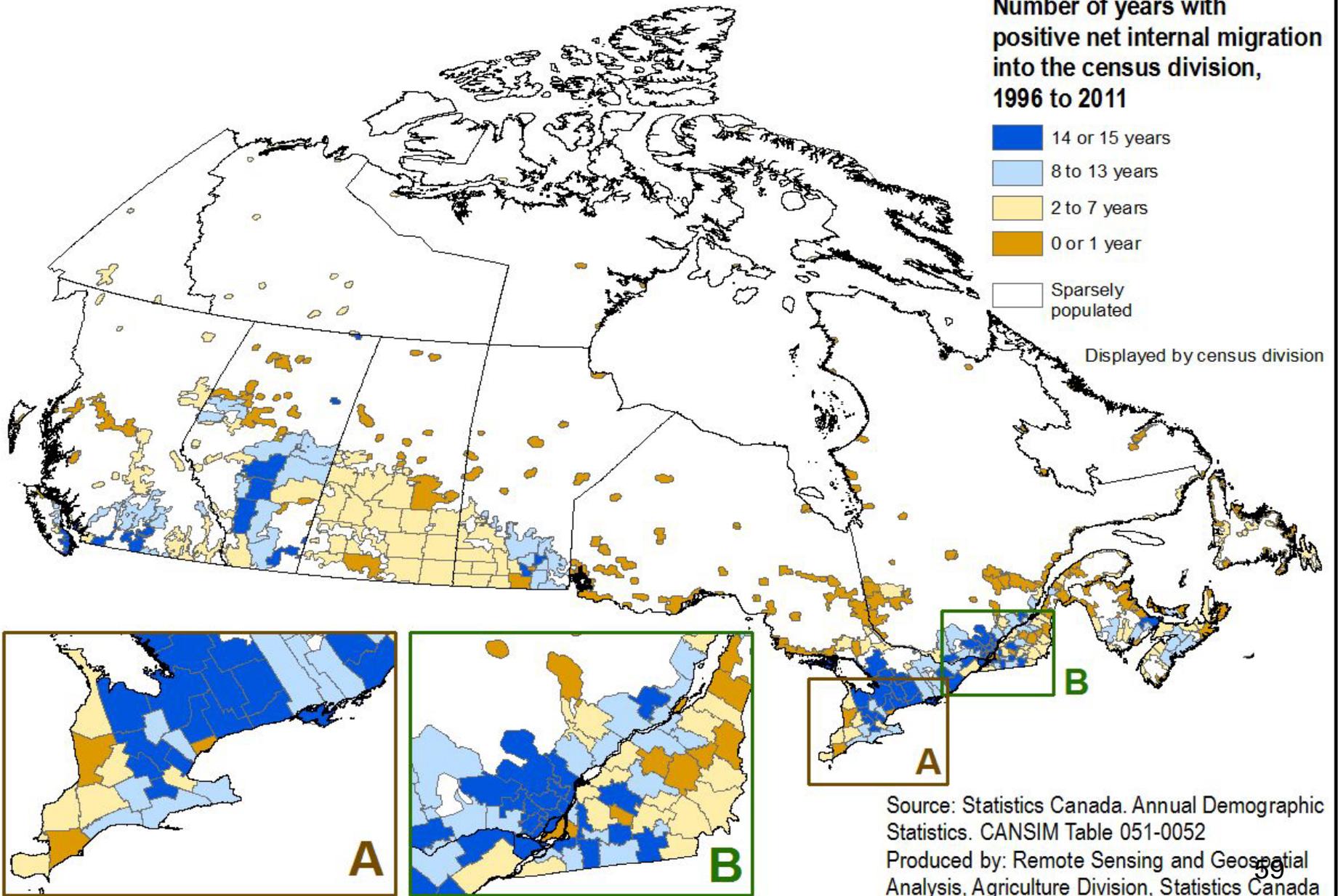
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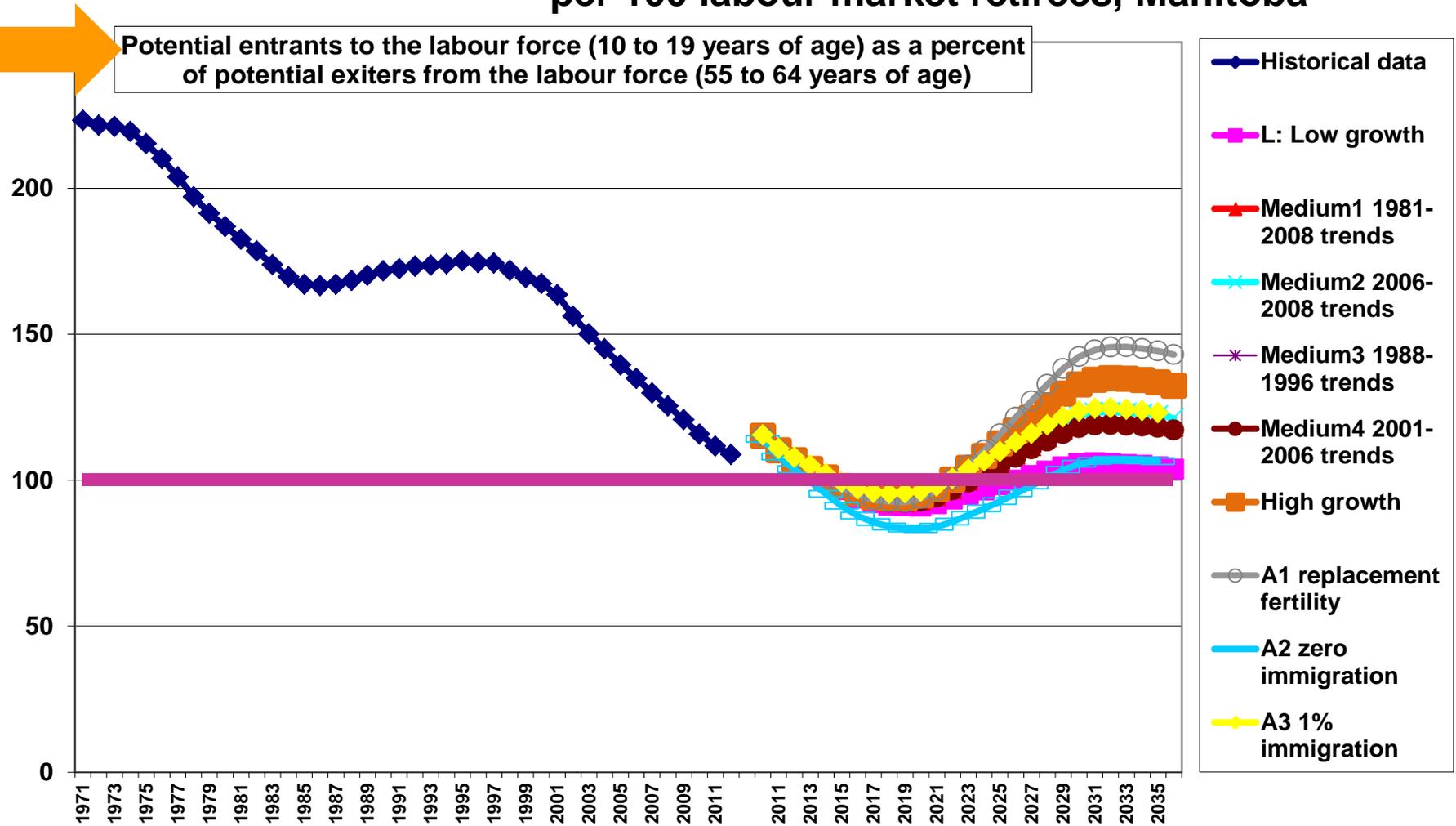
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Net domestic migration, 1996 to 2011

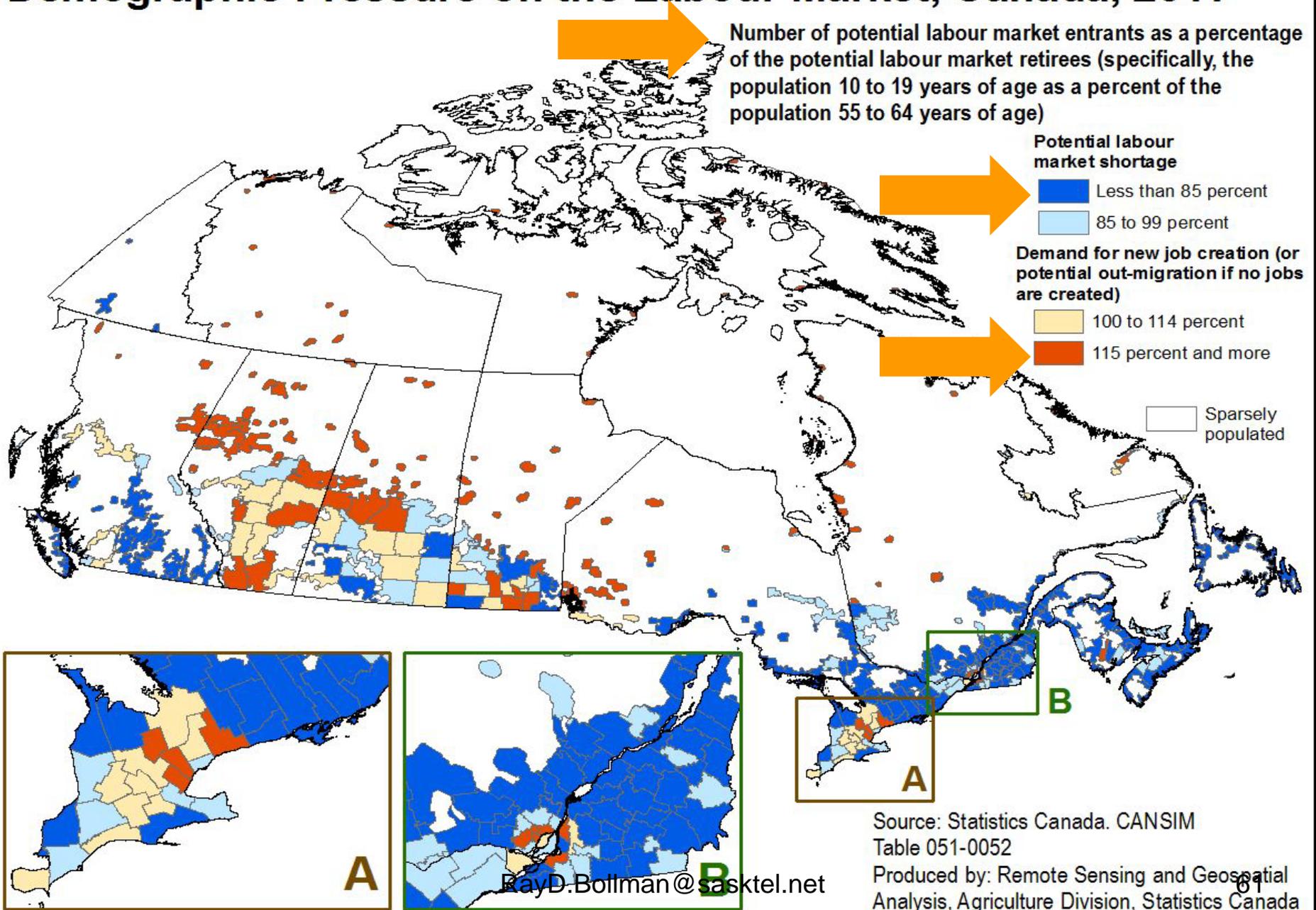


Potential labour market shortage from 2013/15 to 2021/27 due to less than 100 labour market entrants per 100 labour market retirees, Manitoba



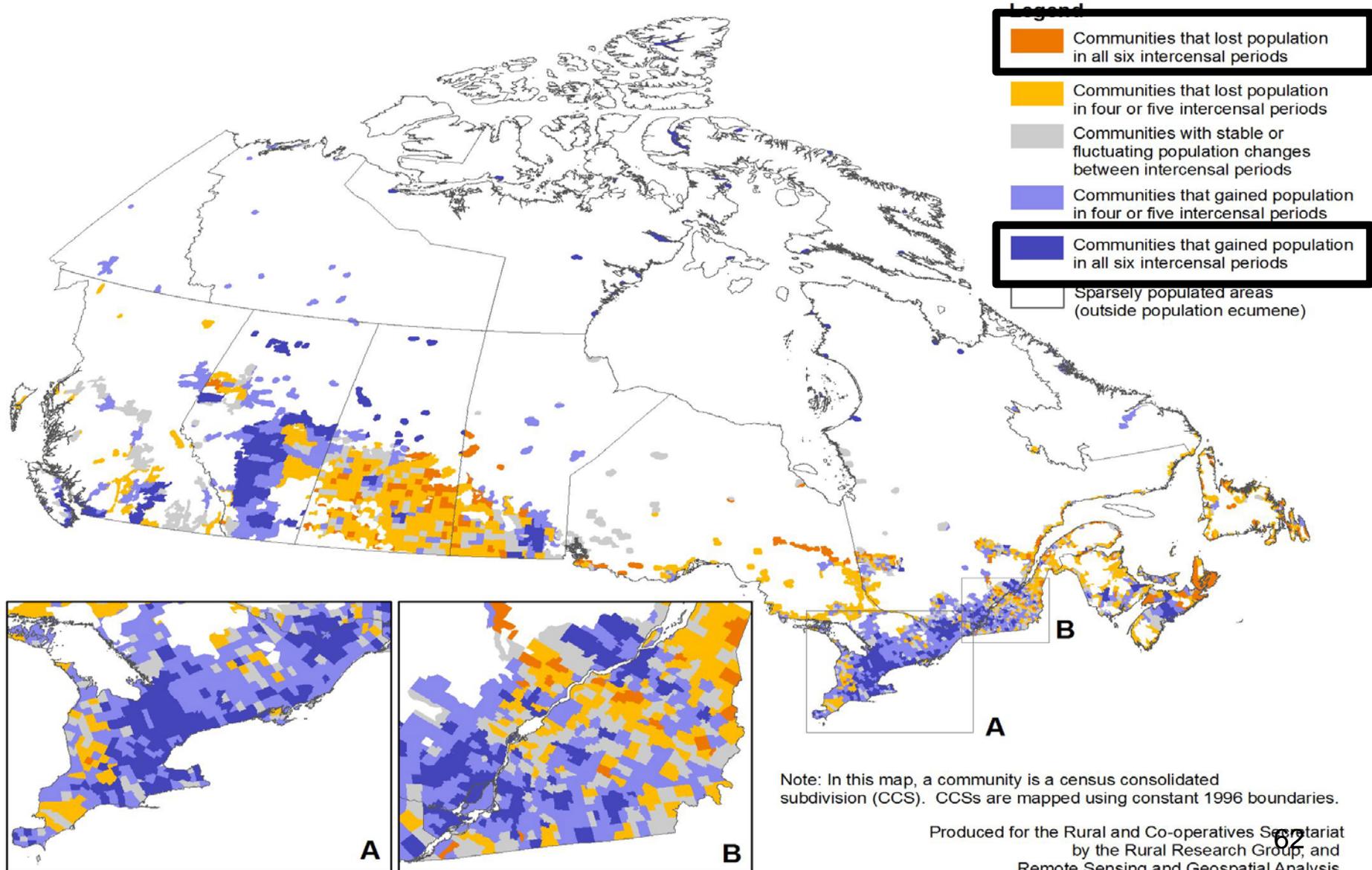
Source: Statistics Canada, Demographic Estimates and Projections, CANSIM Tables 051-0001 and 052-0005.

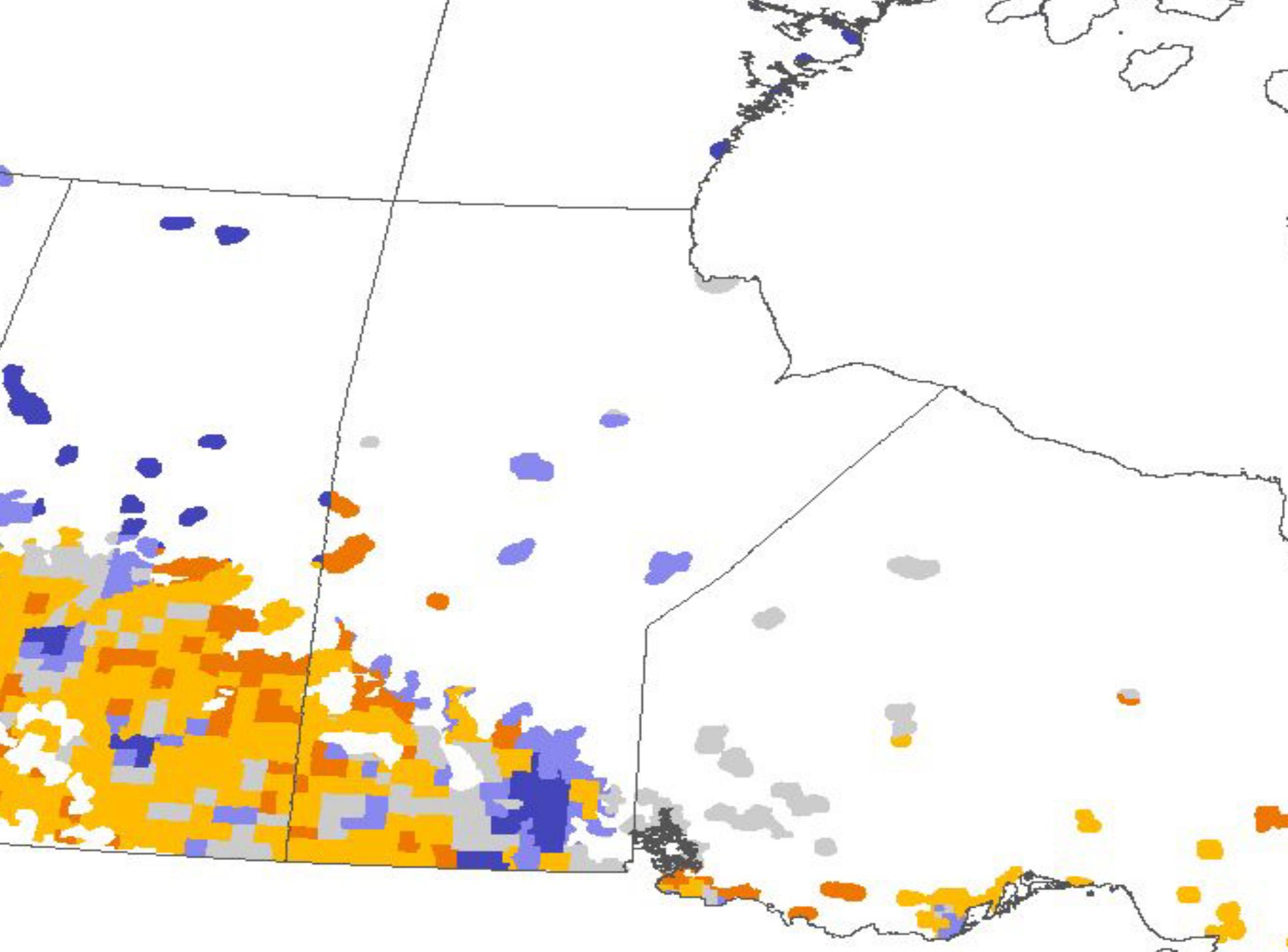
Demographic Pressure on the Labour Market, Canada, 2011



Manitoba's Rural Demography

Demographic trajectory of communities over the six intercensal periods from 1981 to 2011, Canada





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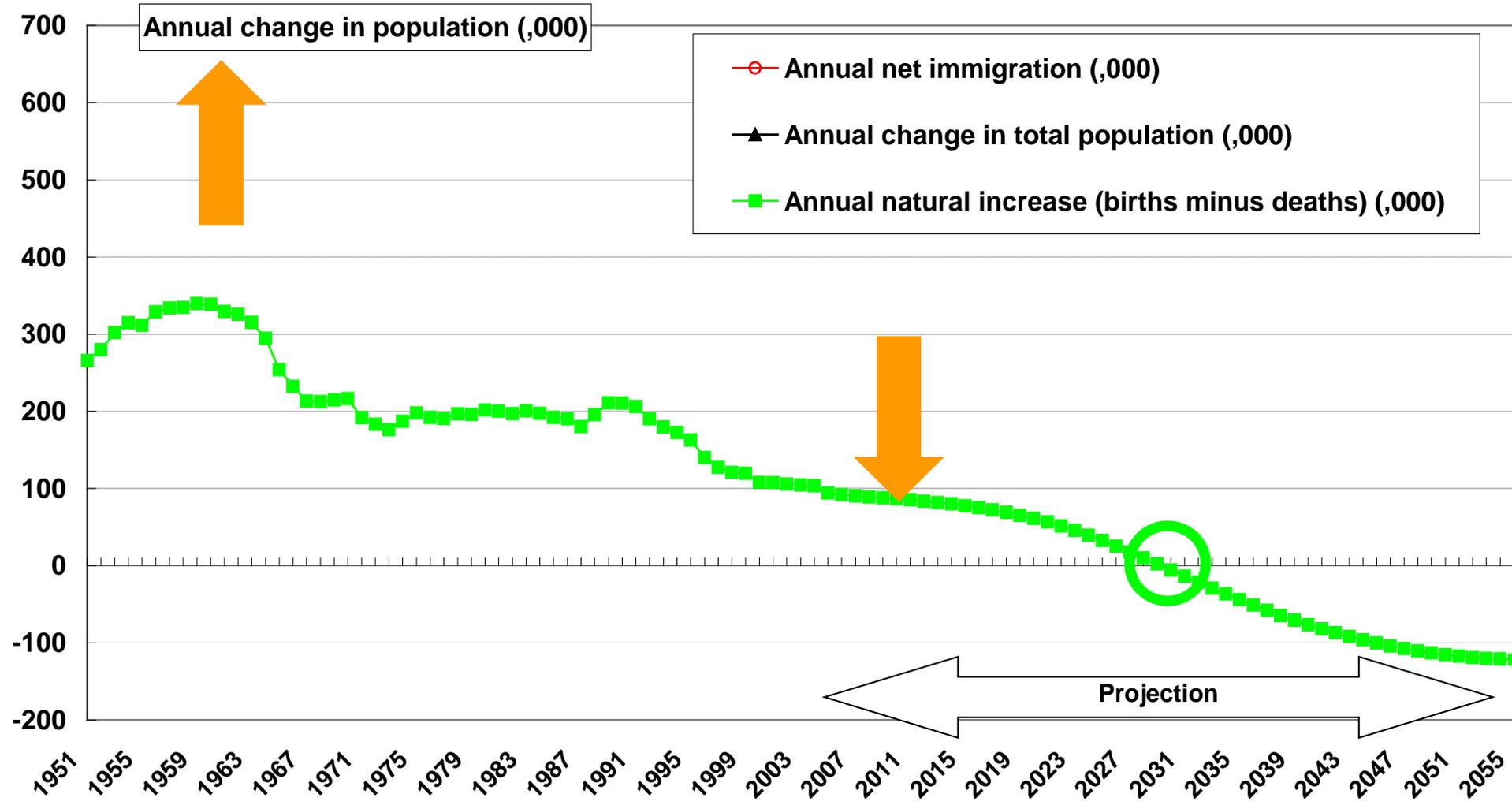
Take home message

The overview:

- **At the Canada level, deaths will exceed births in about 2030 and thus the only source of population growth will be from immigration.**

Manitoba's Rural Demography

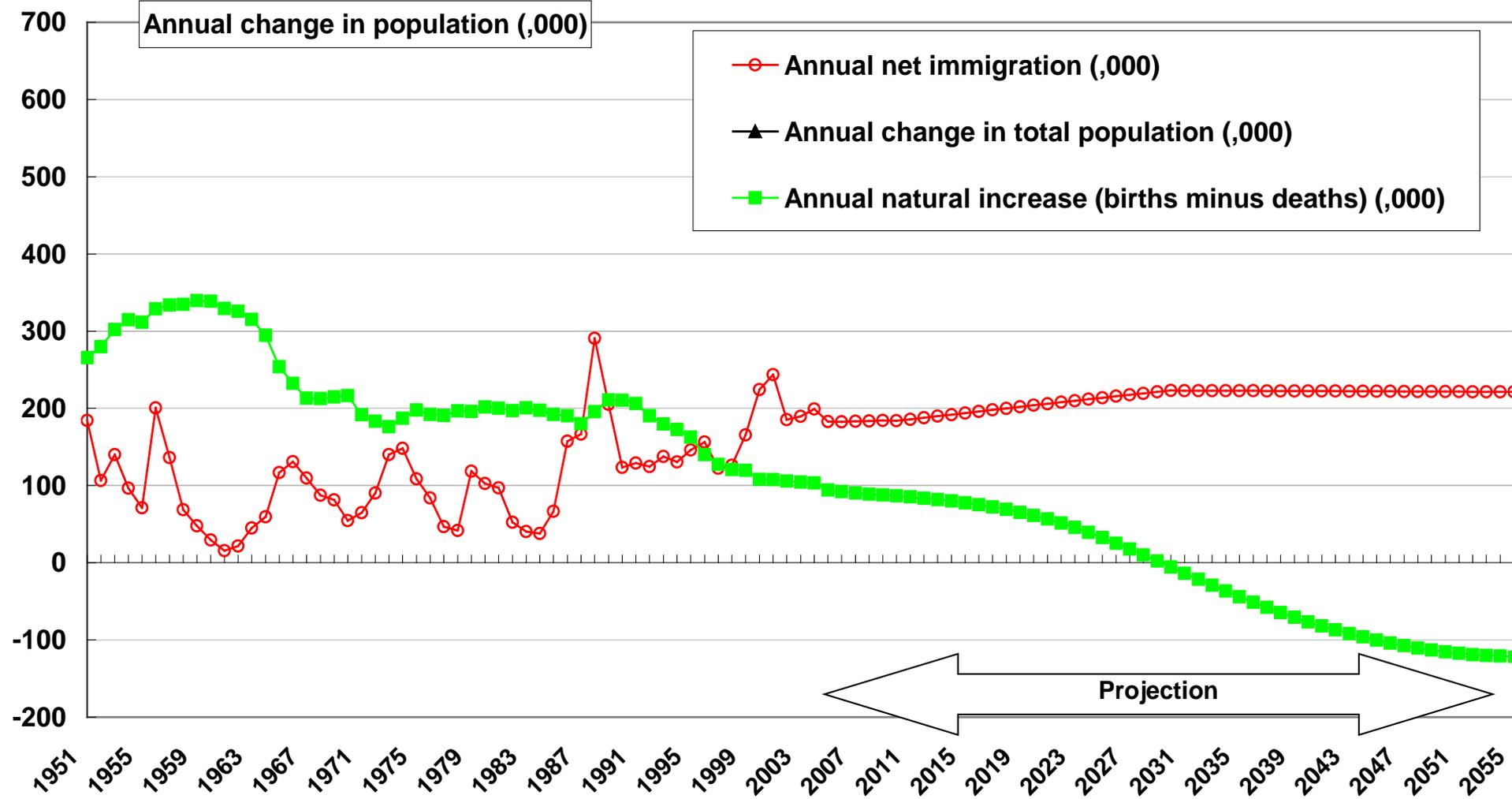
Natural balance (births minus deaths) is projected to be negative in about 2030: then, all of Canada's population growth would come from immigration



Source: Statistics Canada (2005) **Population projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-529-XIE). (www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=91-520-XIE#formatdisp)

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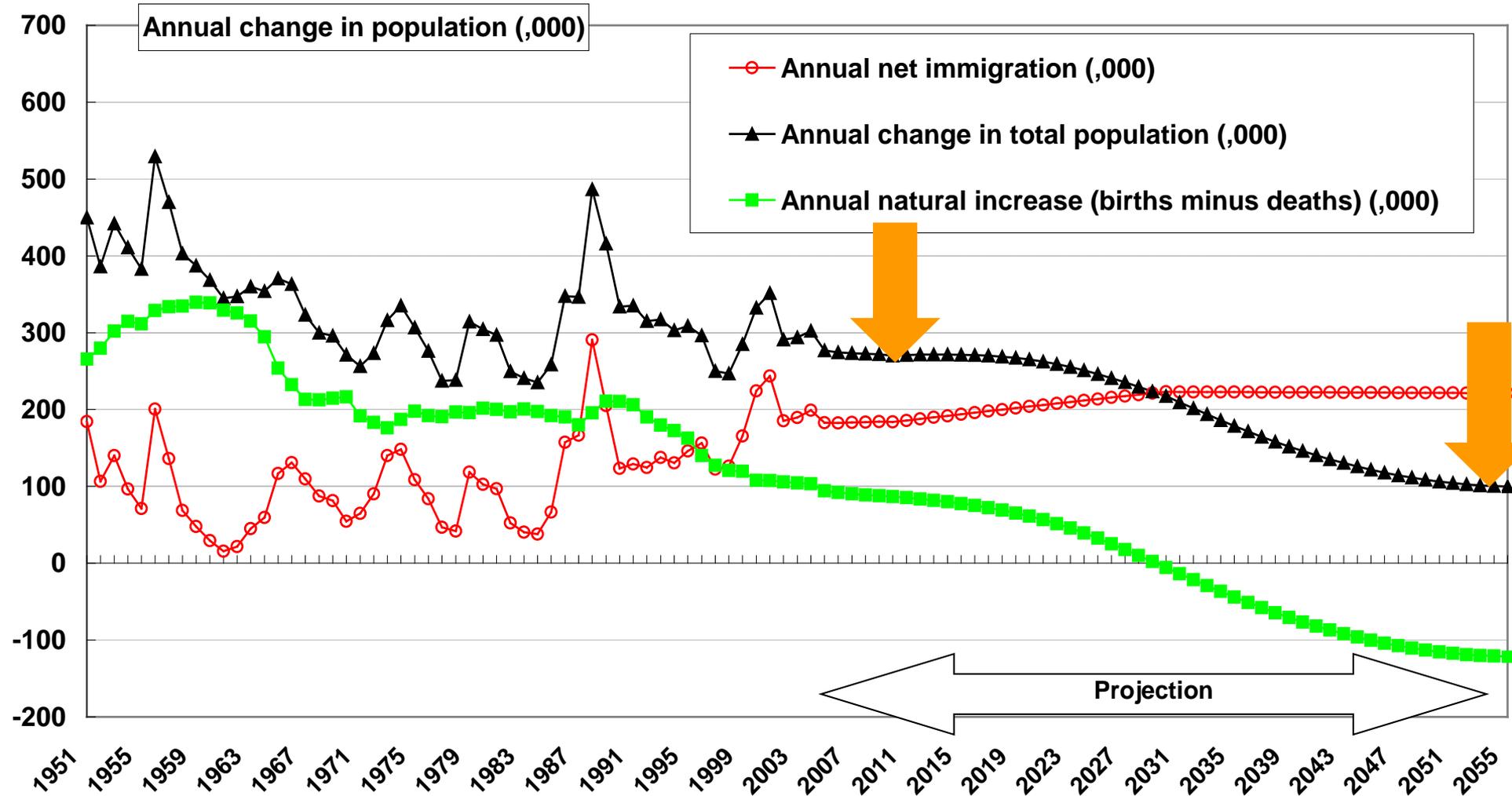
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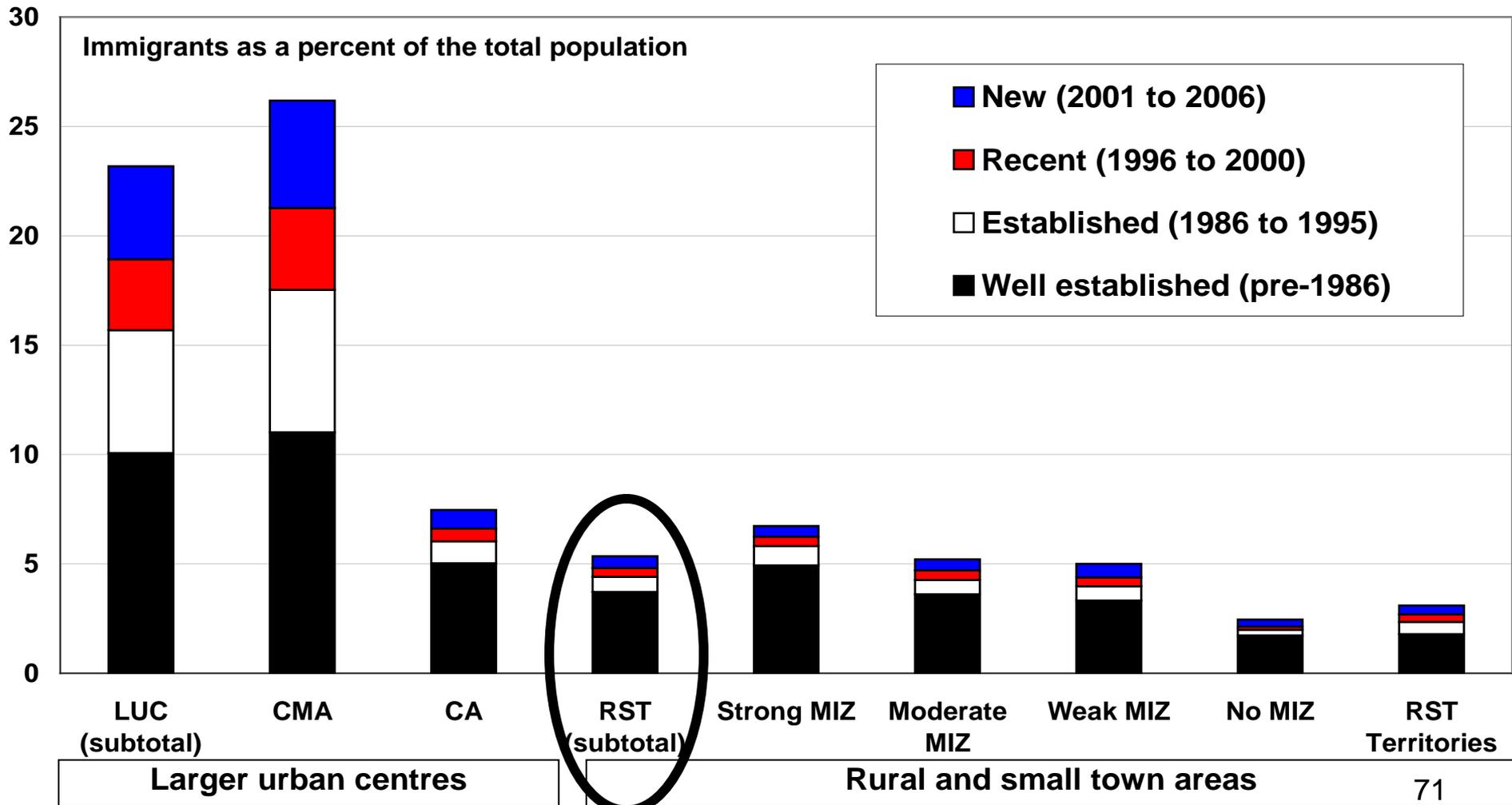


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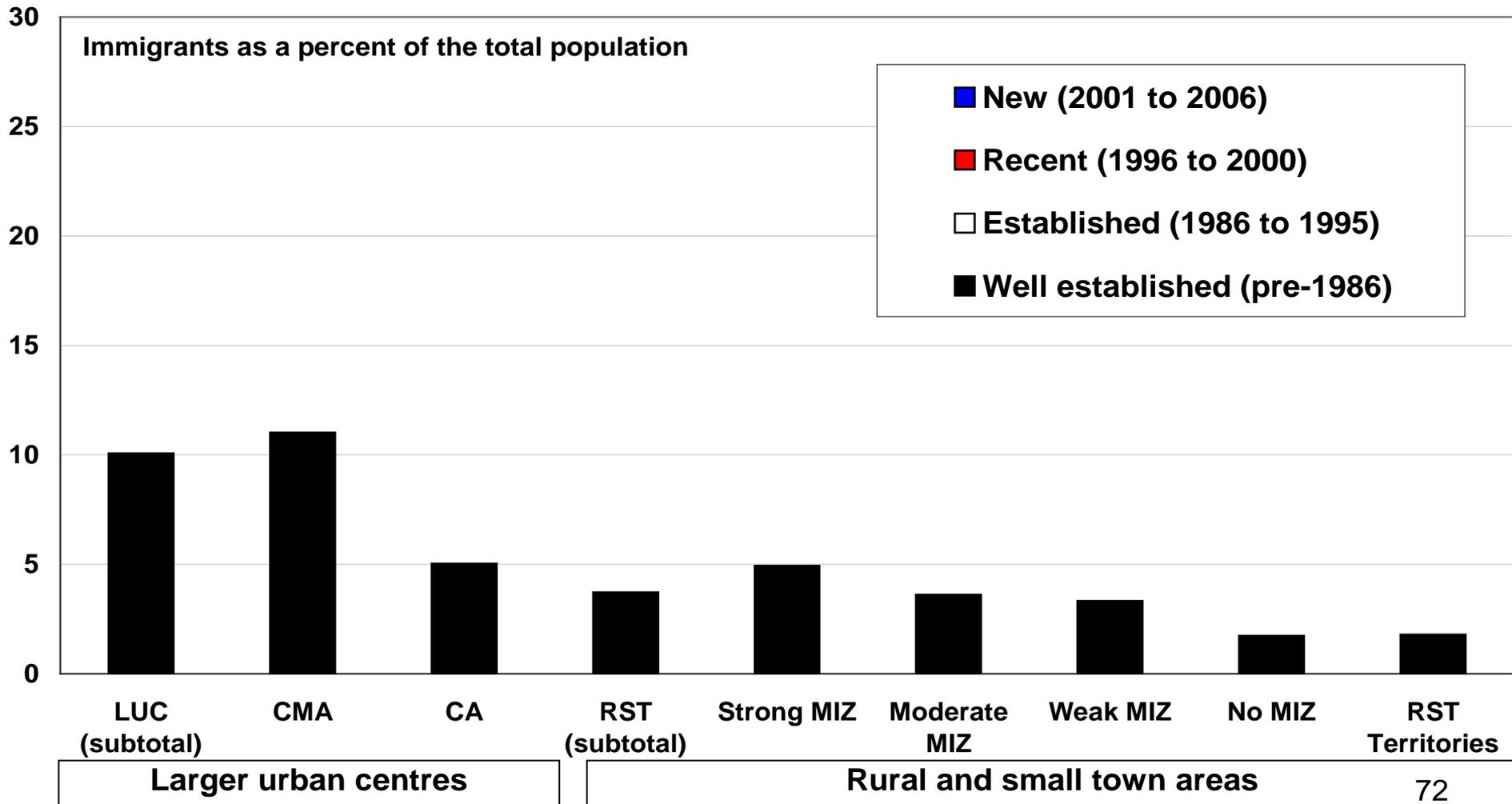
The overview:

- **At the Canada level, deaths will exceed births in about 2030 and thus the only source of population growth will be from immigration**
- **Within rural and small town Canada, 5.3% were immigrants in 2006**
 - **And most arrived in Canada more than 20 years ago**
- **Within larger urban centres, 23% were immigrants in 2006**
 - **And most arrived within the previous 20 years**

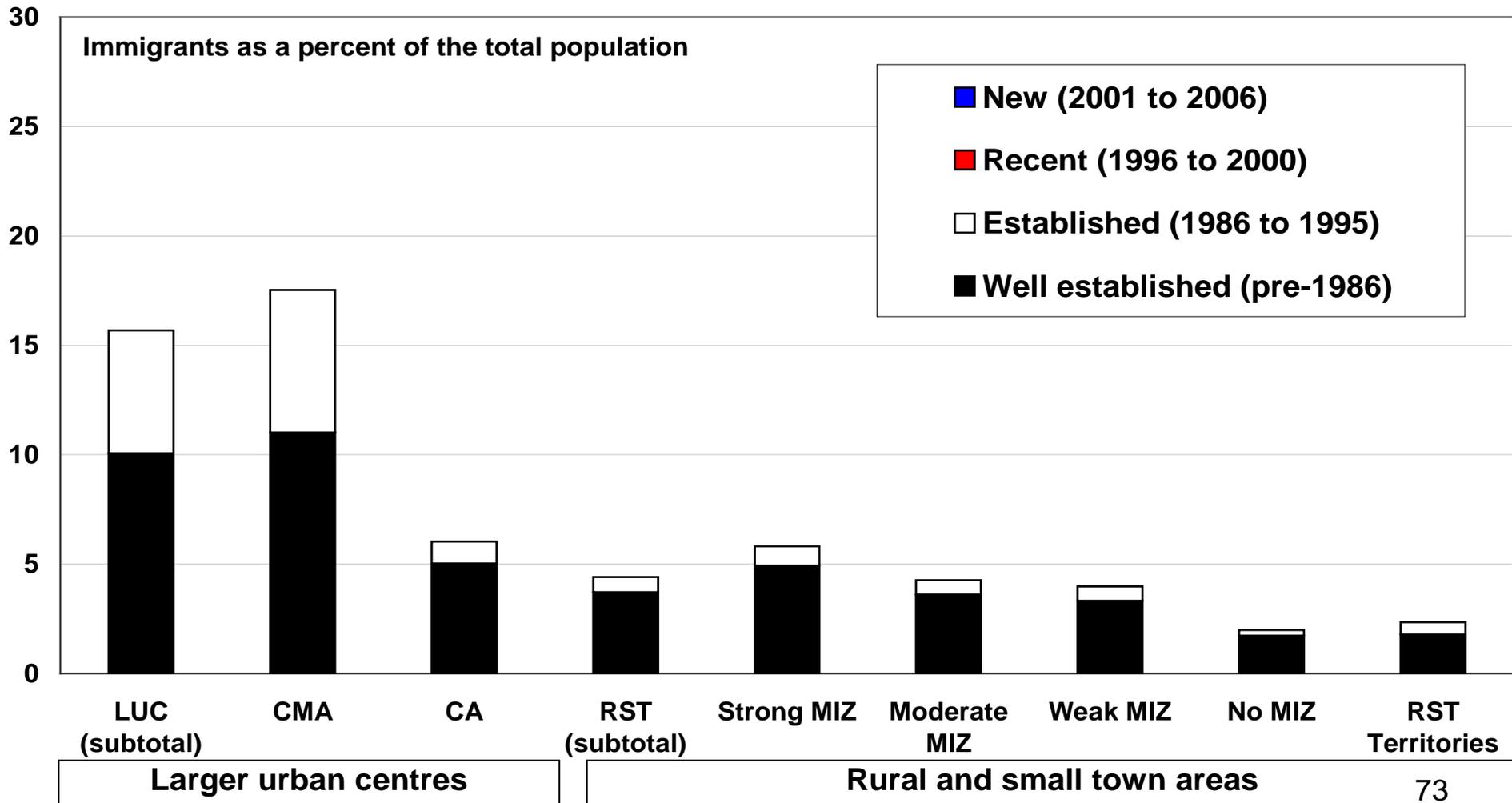
In 2006, immigrants represented 5.3% of the population in rural and small town Canada



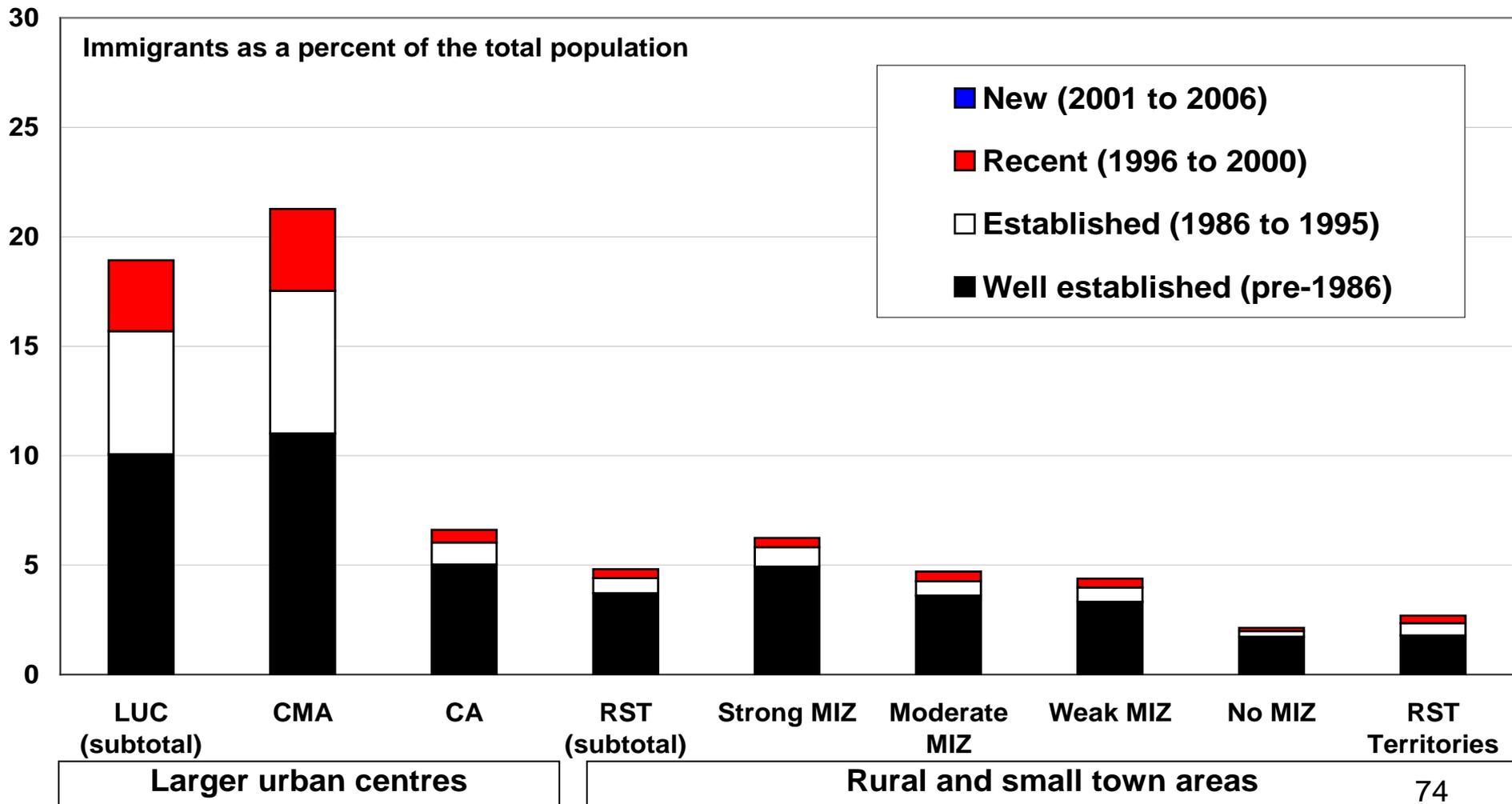
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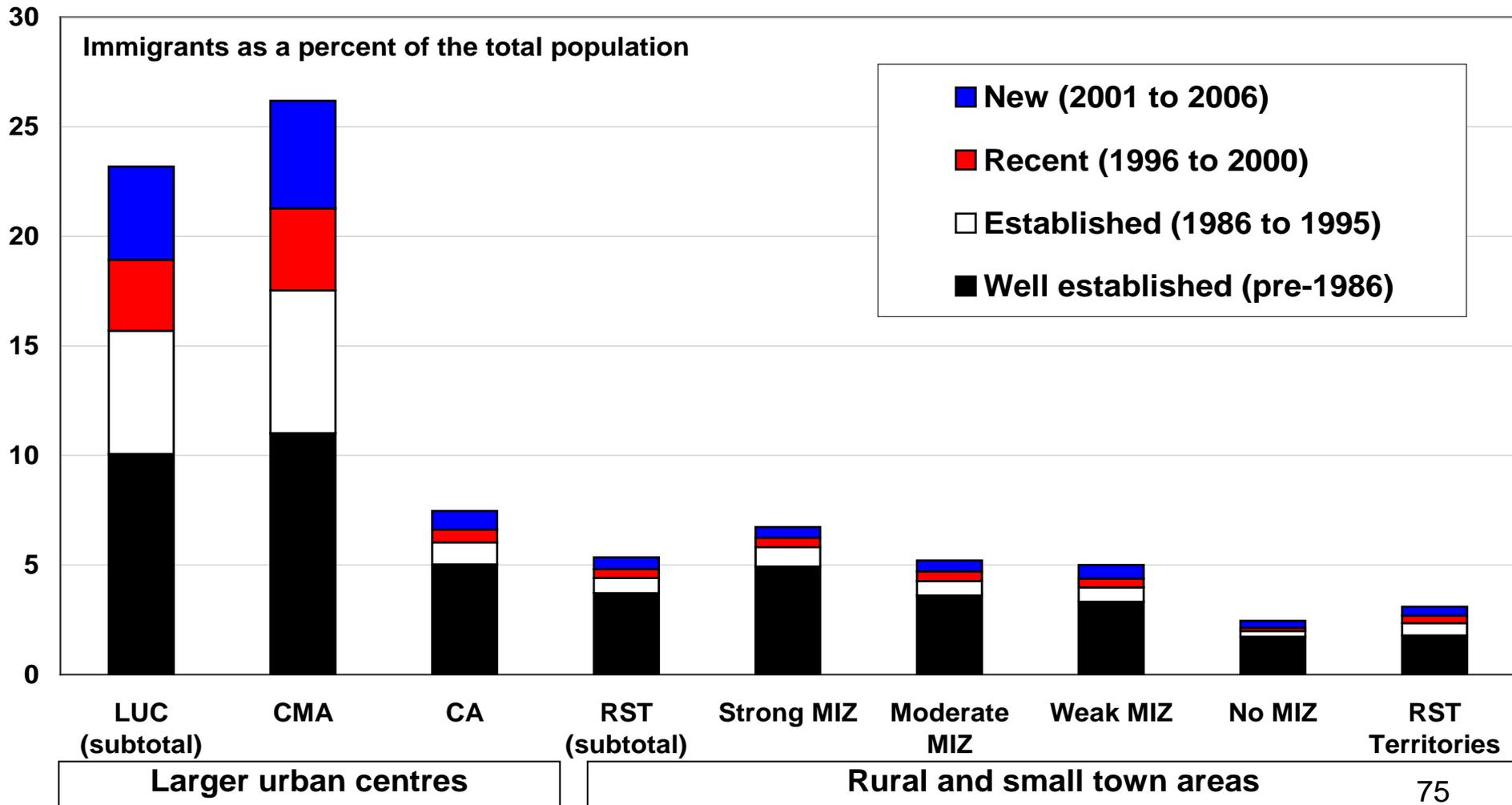
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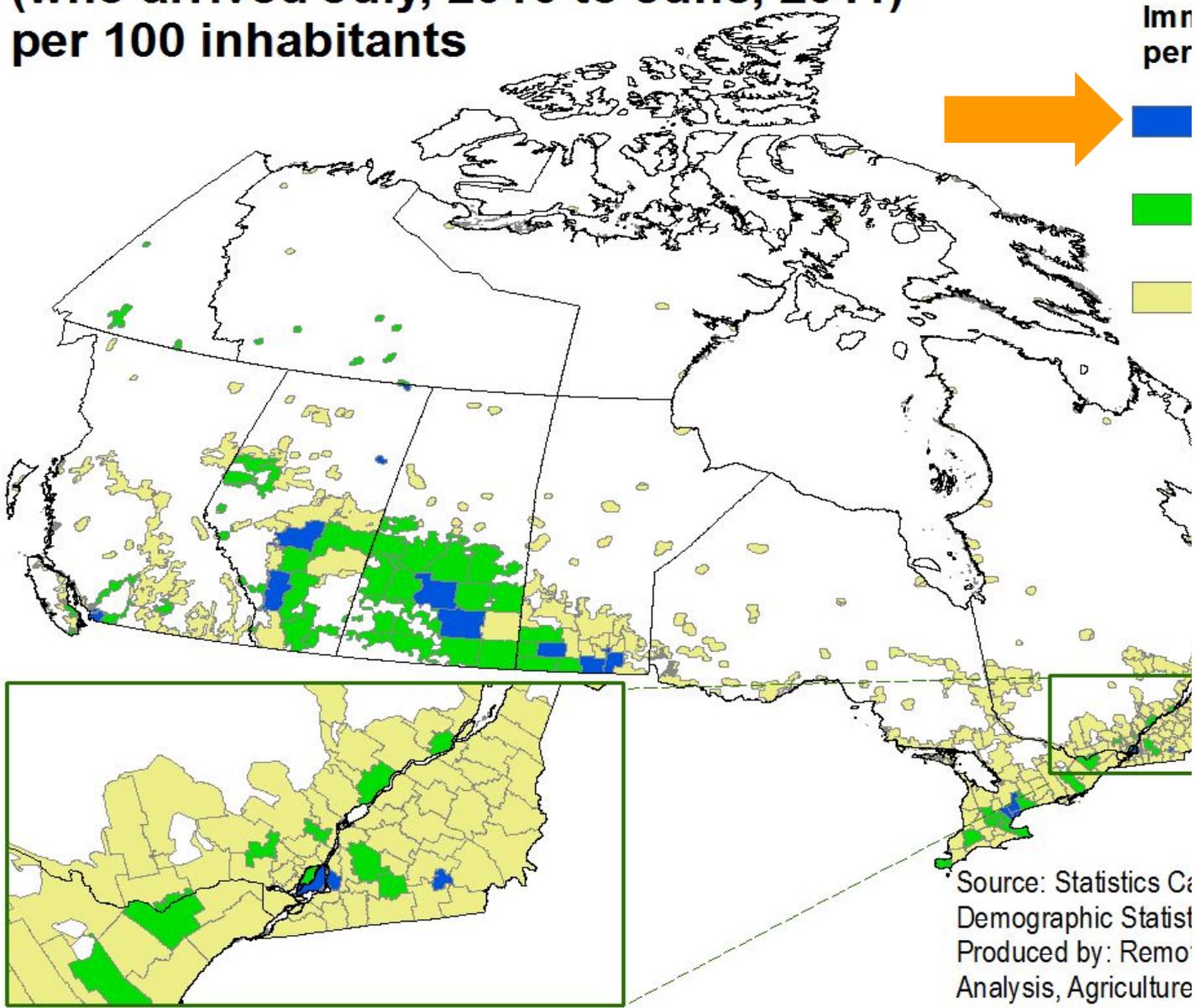


Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2006.

The overview:

- **At the Canada level, deaths will exceed births in about 2030 and thus the only source of population growth will be from immigration**
- **Within rural and small town Canada, 5.3% were immigrants in 2006**
 - **And most arrived in Canada at least 20 years earlier**
- **Within larger urban centres, 23% were immigrants in 2006**
 - **And most arrived within the previous 20 years**
- **Although**
 - **immigrants represent a small share of the rural population and**
 - **a small share of immigrants choose a rural destination to settle**
 - **some rural areas in Canada are attracting immigrants**

Number of immigrant arrivals (who arrived July, 2010 to June, 2011) per 100 inhabitants



Source: Statistics Canada
Demographic Statistics
Produced by: Remo
Analysis, Agriculture

Rank of Manitoba census divisions in terms of immigrant arrivals per capita

Immigrant arrivals (from July, 2009 to June, 2010) per 100 residents	RANK among 288 Canadian census divisions	Name of Manitoba census division
2.98	1	Division No. 3 (includes Winkler, Morden, Altona)
1.67	6	Division No. 2 (includes Steinbach)
1.54	8	Division No. 11 (Winnipeg)
1.25	11	Division No. 7 (includes Brandon)
0.20	68	Division No. 12 (includes Beausejour)
0.16	82	Division No. 18 (includes Gimli)
0.14	88	Division No. 22 (includes Thompson)
0.11	98	Division No. 16 (includes Roblin & Russell)
0.10	103	Division No. 9 (includes Portage la Prairie)
0.10	107	Division No. 21 (includes Flin Flon & The Pas)
0.09	111	Division No. 15 (includes Minnedosa & Neepawa)
0.09	114	Division No. 14 (includes Stonewall)
0.09	117	Division No. 20 (includes Swan River)
0.07	131	Division No. 8 (includes Gladstone & Treherne)
0.06	150	Division No. 13 (includes Selkirk)
0.04	168	Division No. 5 (includes Killarney)
0.03	179	Division No. 10 (includes St. Francois Xavier)
0.02	196	Division No. 6 (includes Virden)
0.02	200	Division No. 1 (includes Lac du Bonnet)
0.01	208	Division No. 23 (includes Churchill)

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	Number of immigrant arrivals, July to June														
	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	
Division No. 1 (includes Lac du Bonnet)	29	22	42	32	115	30	6	33	28	10	22	8	3	3	
Division No. 2 (includes Steinbach)	130	99	147	344	296	583	522	1,050	770	802	1,120	840	972	1,056	
Division No. 3 (includes Winkler, Morden, Altona)	205	158	227	523	874	438	430	571	623	929	1,088	813	1,392	1,513	
Division No. 4 (includes Pilot Mound and Somerset)	12	9	8	4	0	7	1	4	0	36	0	0	0	0	
Division No. 5 (includes Killarney)	31	24	23	5	0	5	6	2	7	2	5	1	5	5	
Division No. 6 (includes Virden)	9	7	46	6	0	11	38	11	14	39	36	19	3	2	
Division No. 7 (includes Brandon)	113	86	68	65	110	115	84	191	182	163	244	369	713	776	
Division No. 8 (includes Gladstone & Trenerne)	8	6	13	6	0	13	26	39	28	27	17	22	10	11	
Division No. 9 (includes Portage la Prairie)	35	28	2	21	0	41	20	16	32	30	14	19	22	24	
Division No. 10 (includes St. Francois Xavier)	0	0	9	10	0	8	1	10	2	4	5	1	3	3	
Division No. 11 (Winnipeg)	3,273	2,511	2,533	2,957	3,180	3,413	3,594	5,217	5,638	6,502	8,006	8,501	9,614	10,457	
Division No. 12 (includes Beausejour)	6	5	18	10	0	14	8	0	15	99	44	23	39	43	
Division No. 13 (includes Selkirk)	17	13	13	38	51	18	31	54	31	31	20	11	24	27	
Division No. 14 (includes Stonewall)	0	0	7	4	0	0	2	12	50	32	10	3	15	17	
Division No. 15 (includes Minnedosa & Neepawa)	68	52	35	46	110	29	21	54	58	14	11	8	18	20	
Division No. 16 (includes Roblin & Russell)	9	7	12	20	0	17	8	2	8	4	10	5	10	11	
Division No. 17 (includes Dauphin)	15	11	13	12	0	4	12	7	16	6	10	1	1	1	
Division No. 18 (includes Gimli)	16	12	48	71	68	43	44	63	122	77	66	81	33	37	
Division No. 19 (includes Berens River)	10	8	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Division No. 20 (includes Swan River)	2	2	3	6	0	0	12	35	10	15	7	5	8	9	
Division No. 21 (includes Flin Flon & The Pas)	11	8	7	6	0	14	14	6	9	4	11	4	21	22	
Division No. 22 (includes Thompson)	31	25	17	21	33	8	20	35	35	50	41	5	55	59	
Division No. 23 (includes Churchill)	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	8	4	2	0	1	1	
Manitoba total	4,030	3,093	3,293	4,207	4,837	4,825	4,902	7,417	7,686	8,880	10,789	10,739	12,963	14,098	

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0053.

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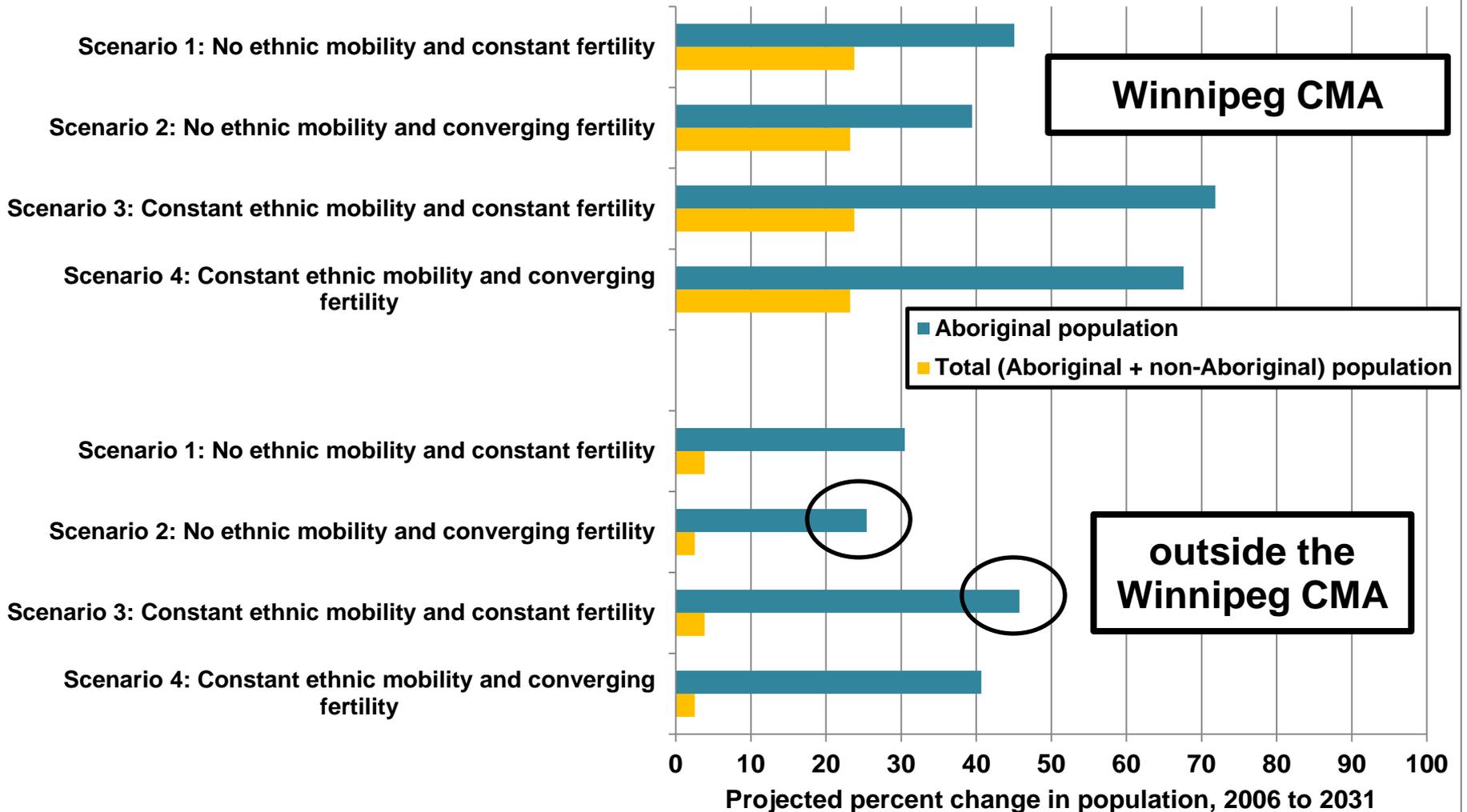
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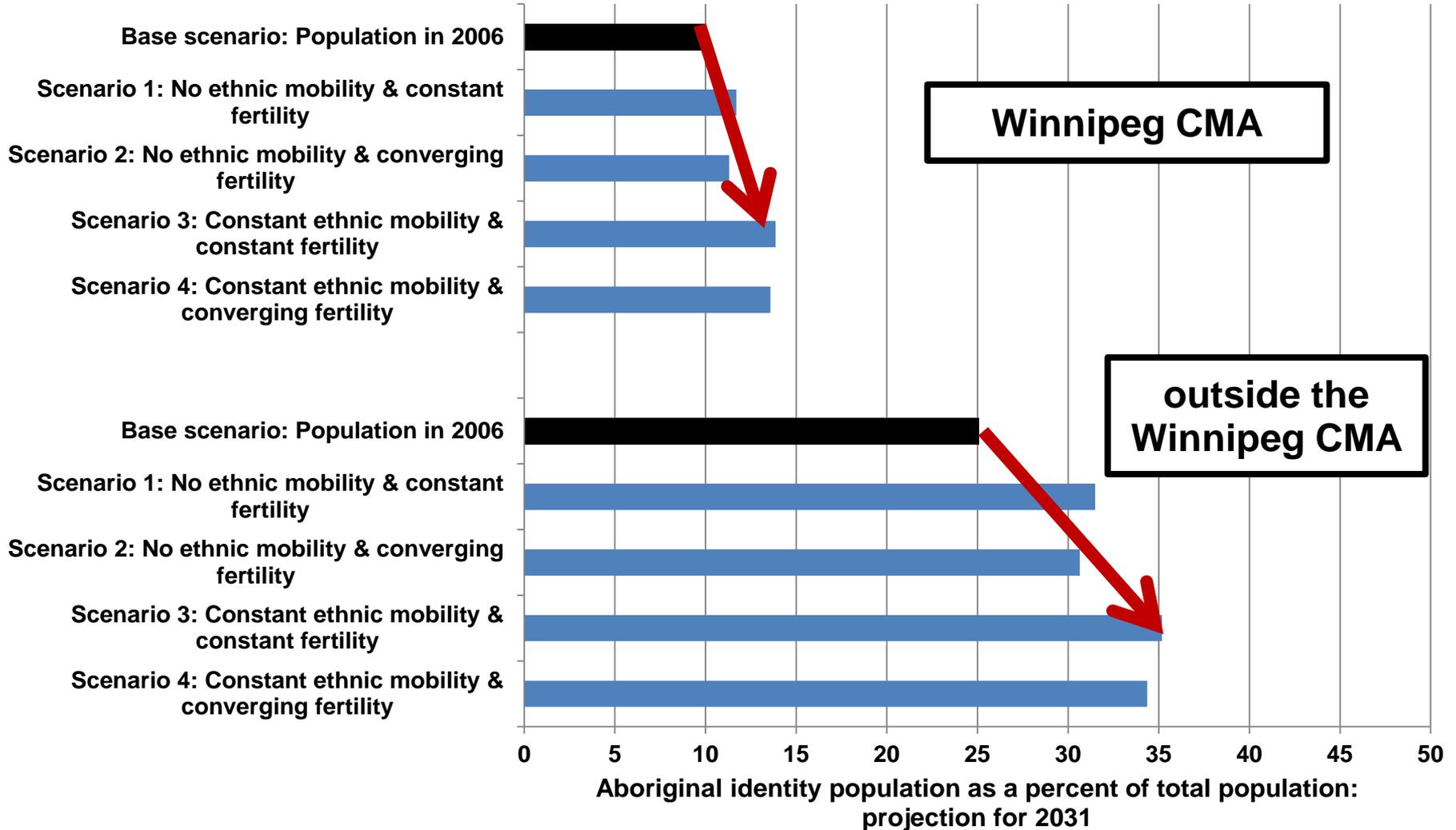
Take home message

Manitoba's Rural Demography

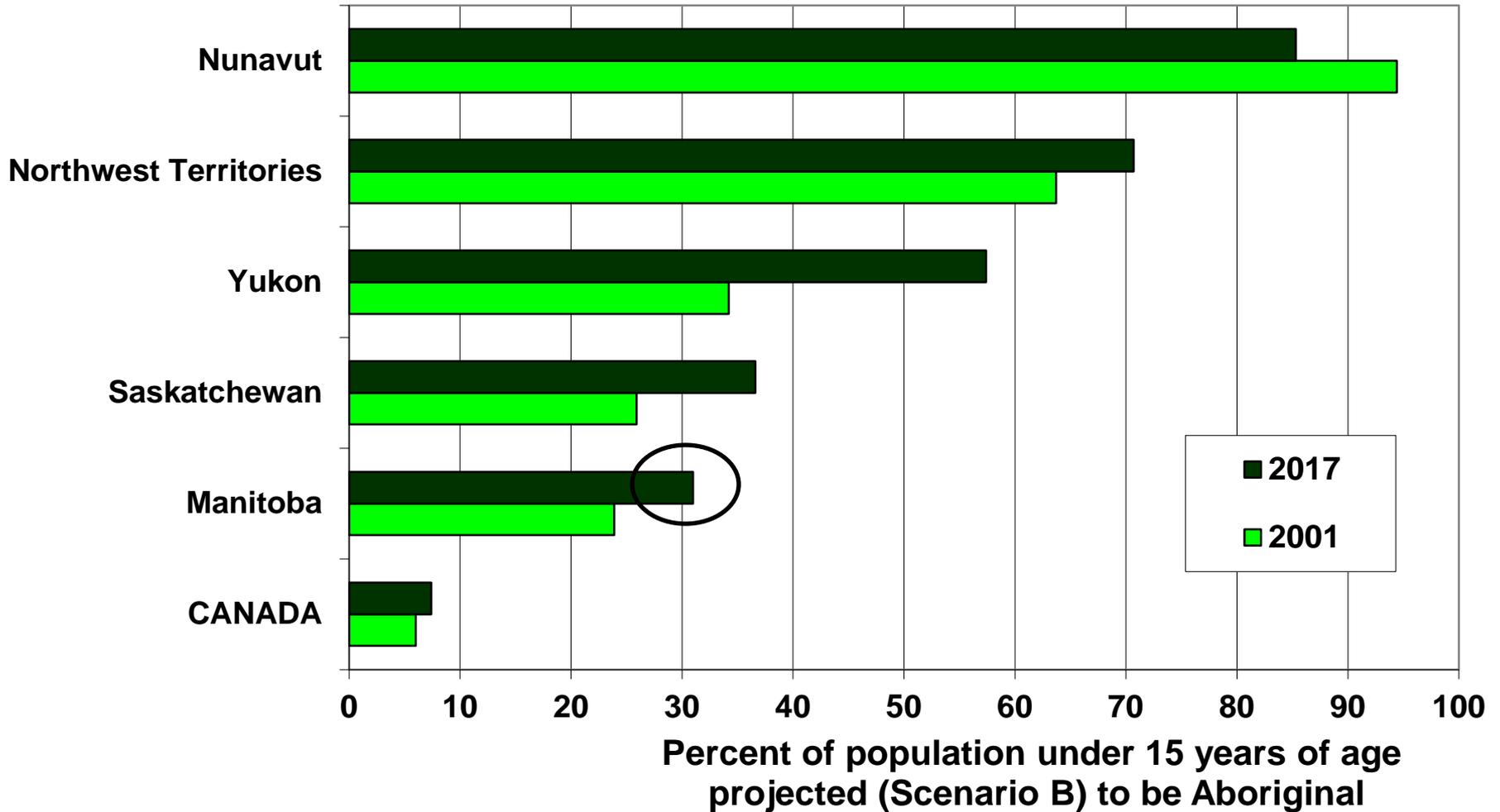
In the 25 years from 2006 to 2031, the Aboriginal identity population outside the Winnipeg CMA is projected to grow between 25% and 46%, Manitoba



Projection of share of Manitoba's population that will be Aboriginal identity in 2031

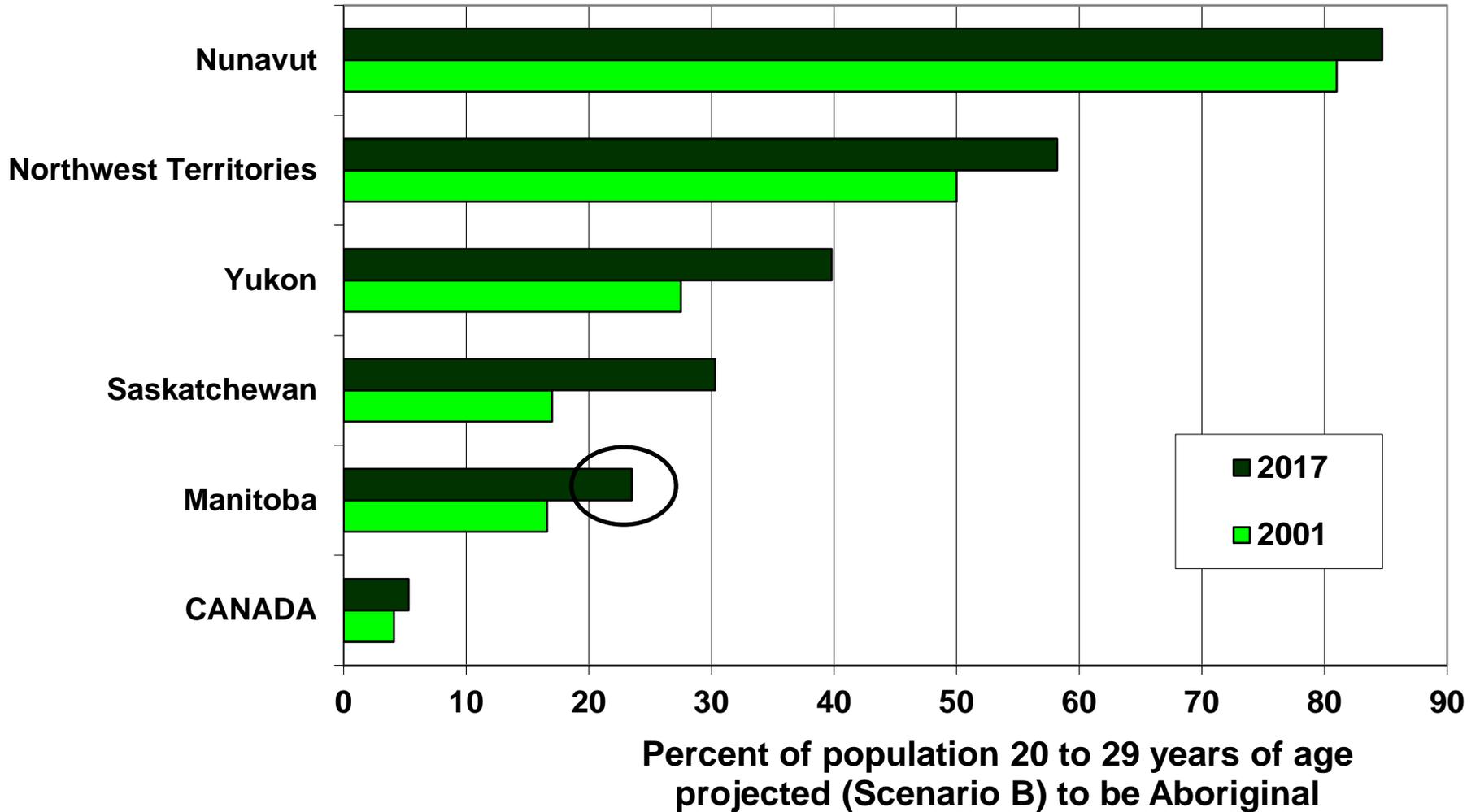


In 2017, Aboriginal's will represent 31% of the population under 15 years of age in Manitoba



Source: Statistics Canada (2005). Projections of the Aboriginal populations, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001 to 2017. (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 91-547)

In 2017, 23% of Manitoba's young adults (20 to 29 years of age) will be Aboriginal



Source: Statistics Canada (2005). Projections of the Aboriginal populations, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001 to 2017. (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 91-547)



Manitoba Rural Demography in the Canadian Context: An Update

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The “census rural” population

an aside on the landscape vs. the people-scape

The “rural and small town” population

Population change in a Canadian context

Immigration

Aboriginal demography

Take home message

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Take home message

Take home messages:

1. Rural Manitoba (and Rural Canada) is growing

- ❑ not everywhere
- ❑ For Manitoba (and Canada) as a whole, the rural population is growing
- ❖ The rural share of total population is declining because
 - ✓ Urban is growing faster;
and due to
 - ✓ Successful rural development
 - At each census, some rural areas have grown and are re-classified as urban.
 - Sometimes the re-classification is greater than the growth and thus we sometimes see fewer rural people at the end of the period, compared to the number at the beginning of the period.

2. Rural Manitoba (and Rural Canada) is:

- growing near cities (Winnipeg)
- growing less or declining away from cities
- some remote areas are growing due to higher Aboriginal birth rates and / or resource (i.e. mining) development.



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Questions / Discussion

Ageing (?) on the rural Prairies

What is aging?

- An increase in the number of seniors in your community?
- An increase in the share of the population in your community that is senior?

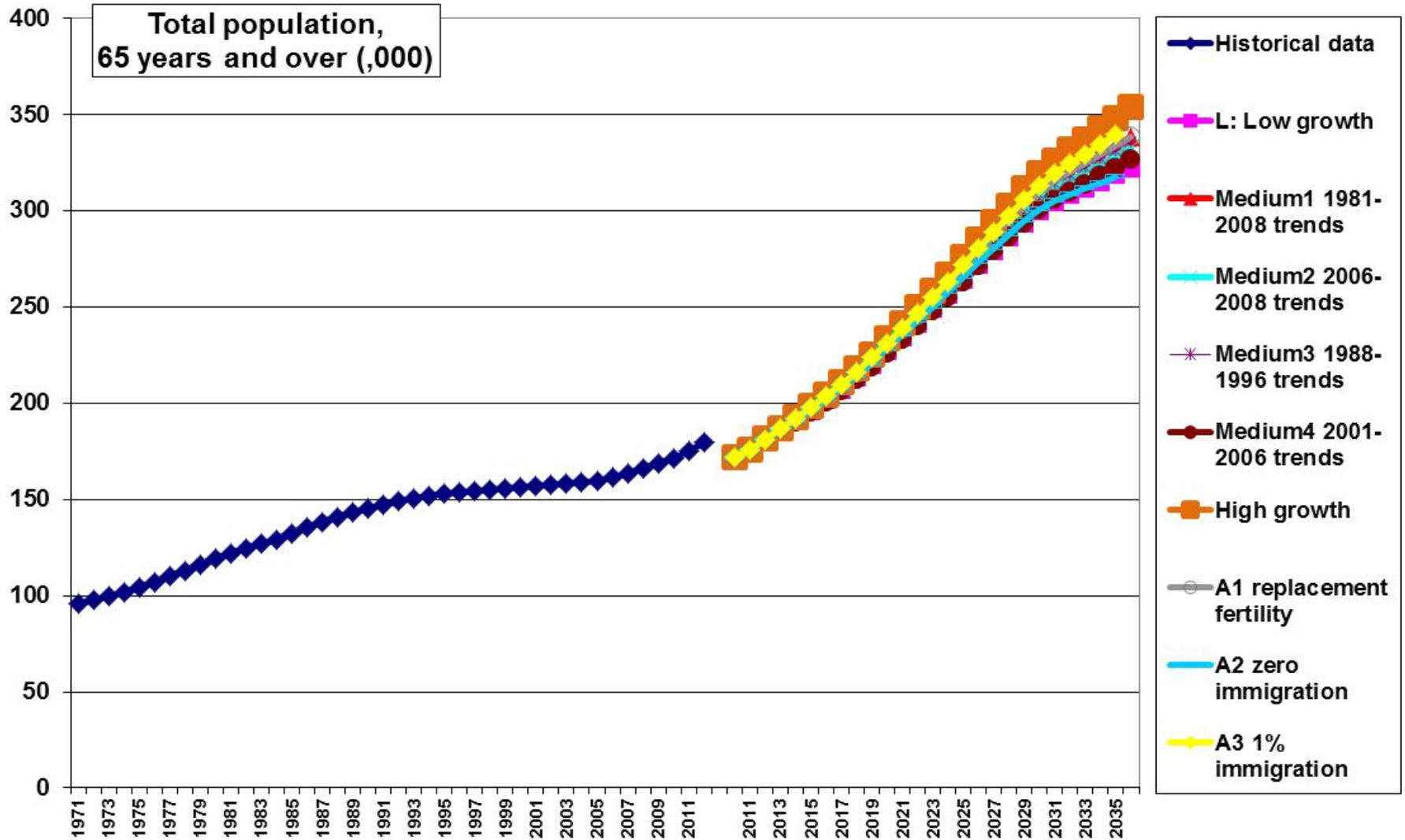
Canada's rural population is aging faster than their urban counterparts in terms of the change in the **share** of the population that is senior.

However, Canada's overall rural population is aging slower than the urban population in terms of the change in the **number** of senior residents.

Among communities that are aging in terms of an increase in the number of seniors, most of the increase is due to the aging of the resident population. These communities are "aging in place".

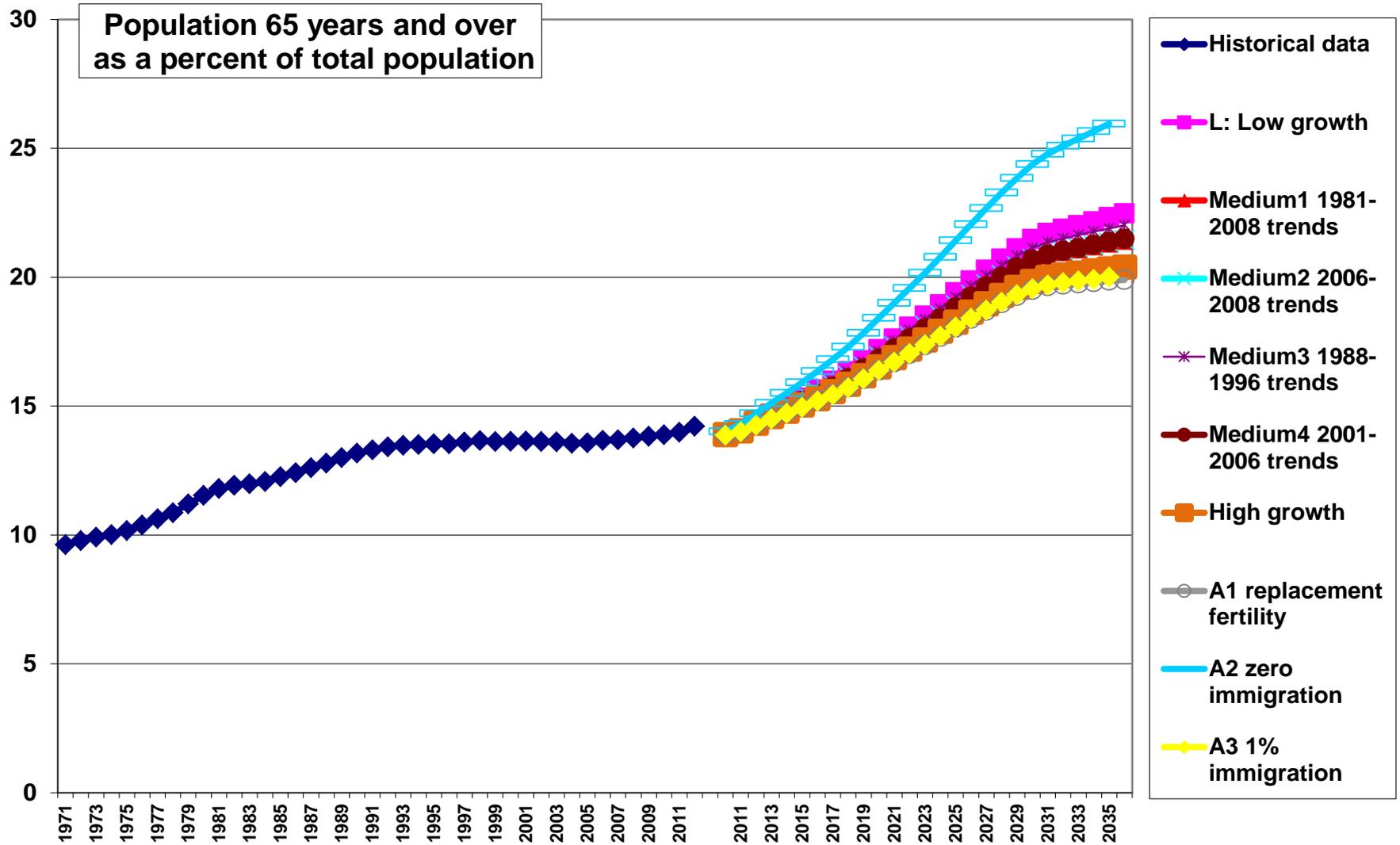
However, about 16% of communities across Canada are aging, in part, due to the in-migration of seniors.

Projected population 65+ for Manitoba to 2036



Source: Statistics Canada, Demographic Estimates and Projections, CANSIM Tables 051-0001 and 052-0005.

Projected share of population 65+ for Manitoba to 2036



Communities with aging populations, Canada, 1986-2006

