

Rural Manitoba Profile:



A Ten-year Census Analysis (1991 - 2001)

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Foreword

Rural Manitoba Profile is one of a series of fourteen profiles – one for each territory and province plus one national document. These profiles represent one response by the Government of Canada's Rural Secretariat to address a need for better information concerning rural areas. Distance from urban centres and population density are correlated to a number of factors that affect the well-being of Canadians. It is hoped that this document will draw attention to areas that require in-depth research. Most importantly, for government policy and programmes to meet the particular needs of rural Canadians living in zones of varying degrees of metropolitan influence, government needs to understand the differences between these zones.

The Rural Secretariat owes a debt of gratitude to members of the Profiles Steering Committee. Special thanks to Ray Bollman with Statistics Canada.

The Rural Secretariat values readers' feedback. Any suggestions or comments may be directed to:

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Government of Canada's Rural Secretariat initiated this report to advance its goal in improving government and citizen understanding of rural conditions in the province of Manitoba. This report benchmarks major socio-economic structures and trends regarding rural areas. The overall objective is to help improve policy with respect to the economic and social conditions found in rural Manitoba.

Research Methods

Two major classification systems form the core analysis in this report. First, the Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) system, developed by McNiven et al. (2000), is utilized to make distinctions within rural and small town Manitoba. The four MIZ categories are *Strong*, *Moderate*, *Weak*, and *No MIZ*, with each progressively resembling greater rurality. Second, a basic difference between urban centres and rural/small town zones is also presented to capture overall variance between the two sectors of the province. In total, 20 indicators from Statistics Canada's 2001, 1996 and 1991 Censuses of Population have been calculated and analyzed for each of the four degrees of rurality, for rural and small town Manitoba as a whole, and for its urban centres.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Population Indicators

One-third of Manitobans reside in rural zones of the province. Rural population growth between 1991 and 1996 exceeded urban growth (4.4% compared to 0.8%), but matched urban growth in the most recent inter-census period (at 0.5%). However, growth in three of the four MIZ zones exceeded urban population growth between 1996 and 2001. *Strong* and *Moderate MIZ* zones grew by 3.1 and 1.8%, respectively, and the least populated rural zone, *No MIZ*, increased by 1.4%. The most heavily populated *Weak MIZ* zones experienced a population contraction of 1.3%.

Manitoba's rural population comprises a much larger share of the total population than is the case Canada-wide (33.4% compared to 20.6%). While the share of Canada's rural population contracted between 1996 and 2001 (by 0.4%), Manitoba's rural population grew by 0.5%.

Compared to urban Manitoba, rural and small town zones have a more polarized age structure, with slightly higher proportions falling within the lowest (children) and highest (seniors) age categories. In 2001, Aboriginal-intensive *No MIZ* zones had the highest proportional child population in the province (30.7%) and *Moderate MIZ* zones the highest proportional seniors population (15.5%). Between 1991 and 2001, all but one

Manitoba zone aged, with *Strong MIZ* population aging, as a group, the most rapidly. Populations in *No MIZ* actually became more 'youthful', no doubt as a function of the higher birth rates among the predominately Aboriginal population residing in these zones.

The share of the population that is Aboriginal increases as the level of urban integration declines. Aboriginal representation increased in every geographic zone between 1996 and 2001, but most dramatically in *No MIZ* zones, where well over half (55.6%) of the 40,744 residents self-identified as Aboriginal.

Economic, Education, Social and Health Care Indicators

Most of the results illustrate a great deal of variation in the economic, education, social, and health care situations within rural and small town Manitoba. While differences between the urban and rural populations are apparent, there is often greater variation among the four *MIZ* categories. *Strong MIZ* zones typically stand out as being the most advantaged, and for some indicators, actually exceed urban regions. *No MIZ* zones consistently rank among the least advantaged zones in rural Manitoba.

The use of three consecutive census years permits a review of changes over the decade of the 1990s in rural Manitoba. Most apparent in this over-time analysis is the continuation of the relative disadvantage of rural zones, when compared to urban Manitoba, and the continuing advantage of *Strong MIZ* zones compared to *No MIZ* zones. At the same time, the inter-census analyses provide some indication of improvement in the rural and small town zones since 1996.

Examples of this pattern include the following:

Economic Indicators

- High labour force participation and low unemployment rates were found across time in *Strong MIZ* zones, while low labour force participation and high unemployment rates were consistently found in *No MIZ* zones.
- In 2001, *Strong MIZ* zones had the highest personal median incomes in the province, while *No MIZ* zones had the lowest.
- Within rural and small town Manitoba, *No MIZ* populations were the most likely and *Strong MIZ* populations the least likely to be considered low income.
- In 2001, social transfer income comprised a larger share of income for *No MIZ* populations than for Manitobans in other geographic zones (28.4% compared to the provincial average of 13.4%).

Education Indicators

- The lowest level of educational attainment is observed in the Aboriginal-intensive *No MIZ* zones where six in ten people of at least 20 years of age had not completed high school as recently as 2001. *Strong MIZ* populations were the most likely of all rural and small town Manitobans to have a university degree (9.9%), although they were still much less likely than urban Manitobans to have this level of education (17.4%).

Social Indicators

- *No MIZ* zones had the highest proportion of, and experienced the greatest over time growth, in lone-parent families (from 10.4% in 1991 to 20.9% in 2001), while the lowest rates were observed in *Strong MIZ* zones (8.4%).
- Average dwelling values in *No MIZ* zones in 2001 were nearly half that of *Strong MIZ* zones, yet *No MIZ* zones were only slightly less likely to have owner households spending greater than 30% of their income on shelter.

Health Care Indicators

- In 2001, in rural and small town Manitoba resided lower numbers of health care providers per 1,000 population than in urban centres. Within rural Manitoba, in *No MIZ* zones resided by far the fewest and in *Strong MIZ* zones the greatest number of health care providers per 1,000 population (14.2 compared to 32.3 per 1,000 population).

Rural and small town Manitobans are clearly not equivalent to their urban counterparts with respect to economic prosperity, social well-being, educational attainment and access to health care. The differences that exist within rural and small town Manitoba are, however, equally apparent. Despite slight improvements in the most disadvantaged *No MIZ* zones, populations of these zones continue as recently as 2001 to experience conditions of disadvantage relative to the rest of Manitoba. The MIZ classification system consistently demonstrates that resources and support are increasingly needed as social and economic integration with urban centres decreases. *No MIZ* zones are in a relative position of greater need in terms of supporting policy and programs than are their more integrated *Strong MIZ* counterparts.

Introduction

The Government of Canada's Rural Secretariat initiated this report to advance its goal of improving government and citizen understanding of rural conditions in the province of Manitoba. This report benchmarks the major socio-economic structures and trends in rural Manitoba. The overall objective is to help improve policy with respect to the economic and social conditions found in rural Manitoba. Similar documents have been prepared profiling the rural conditions in each of Canada's nine other provinces and three territories, plus one profile for the whole country.

Rural Manitobans comprise one-third of the provincial population. But, this population exhibits considerable variation, ranging from the most remote, sparsely populated, and typically most disadvantaged regions to the more affluent metro-adjacent regions that have established economic and social connections with urban sites. To capture the conditions of rural Manitoba appropriately, it is important to recognize the diversity and varying degrees of 'rurality' within different rural sectors of the province. Accordingly, a major goal of this report is to examine how regions within rural Manitoba exhibit variable population, economic, education, social, and health care characteristics.

The analysis presented here divides rural Manitoba into four categories, each representing a specific degree of 'rurality.' These four categories are based on the Census **M**etropolitan Area and Census **A**gglomeration **I**nfluenced **Z**ones (MIZ) classification system (McNiven et al., 2000). In addition, the comparison of the CMA/CA population (as defined in the "Research Methods" section below) and the non-CMA/CA population (also called the "rural and small town population") is used to draw distinctions between rural and urban regions of the province.

The Rural and Small Town and MIZ definitions have proven useful for developing the profiles because they have allowed us to describe rurality using broad-brush strokes, highlighting differences between types of rural based on labour market integration as a proxy for rurality. However, it is important to recognize that there are limitations to the MIZ concept. While allowing an analysis and comparison between different types of rural, MIZ glosses over some important differences within each zone. For example in No MIZ, where Aboriginal people comprise a significant proportion of the population, we cannot describe rural non-Aboriginal separately from rural Aboriginal. MIZ also tends to obscure important place-related aspects. The provincial north disappears as a distinct region. Thus, we are describing averages and averages conceal intra-zone variation.

Accuracy and comprehensiveness were important considerations in selecting the indicators used to examine the characteristics of rural Manitoba. To understand the social and economic conditions among Manitobans, the indicators must be accurate measures of population, economic, education, social, and health care characteristics. Accuracy of the indicators was substantiated by previous research (see, for example, McNiven et al., 2000). Every attempt was also made to select indicators that represent

the breadth of the Manitoban experience. Still, they are perhaps not as comprehensive as they could be and adding to them will enrich similar profiles in the future.

Statistics Canada Census data are used for the years 1991, 1996, and 2001 to establish evidence of trends within rural and small town Manitoba. It is important to understand, however, that since these data are compiled from census subdivisions, which may themselves contain a high level of variability, it is inappropriate to apply any of the findings to specific communities.

The report presents a number of findings that, together, paint a picture of diversity, both between urban and rural Manitoba as well as within rural and small town Manitoba. In addition to interpreting the findings individually, attempts are made to make sense of the data on an interrelated basis. In many of these instances, causes for differences in findings are extrapolated from the aggregation of data. These conjectures are, however, tentative since a more definitive causal analysis is beyond the scope of this report.

The following section of the report describes the research methods used in this analysis while subsequent sections (Sections A through E) present the population, economic, education, social, and health care profiles of rural Manitoba. Section F summarizes the findings and the Appendix contains a series of tables containing the raw numbers to complement the percentages and ratios depicted in the tables and figures within the main body of the text.

Research Methods

Defining “Rural”

Two classification systems are used in this report; one to delineate between the rural and urban population and the other to distinguish differences among the rural population of the province.

The Rural and Small Town (RST) definition is used to demarcate between urban and rural populations.¹ Residents of rural Manitoba are defined as individuals residing in RST zones that have a population of less than 10,000 and where less than 50% of employed individuals commute to a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Statistics Canada, 1999a). Residents of urban Manitoba are those residing in a CMA or CA. CMAs have an urban core population of at least 100,000 and include all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the labour force commutes into the urban core. CAs have an urban core population between 10,000 and 99,999 and abide by the same commuting rules as CMAs (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

To capture varying degrees of rurality among the rural or non-metropolitan population of the province, we use a system developed by McNiven et al. (2000) whereby rural communities are classified into four groups using the Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ). The MIZ classification system (or typology) permits distinctions among rural communities that are masked by the commonly-used CMA/CA and non-CMA/CA dichotomy. MIZ is designed to measure the degree to which all CMAs/CAs influence the rural community, as measured by commuting flows. Rural communities are classified into four MIZ categories based on the proportion of the population commuting to CMAs and CAs as follows:

MIZ Zones for Rural and Small Town (RST):

1. **Strong MIZ:** Between 30% and 49% of the employed workforce commutes to the urban core of any large urban centre, suggesting that this population is strongly integrated with the urban economy².
2. **Moderate MIZ:** At least 5% but less than 30% of the employed workforce commutes to the urban core of any large urban centre, suggesting that this population is moderately integrated with the urban economy.

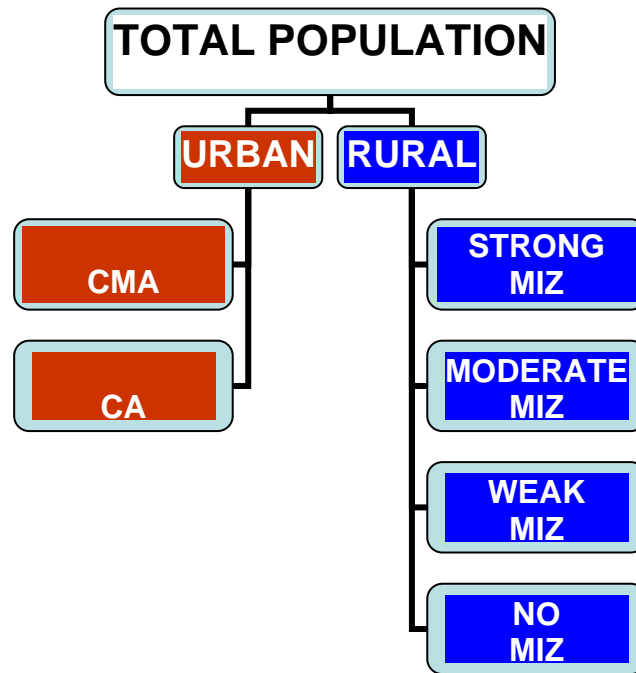
¹ RST is also known as Statistical Area Classification (SAC).

² The upper commuting limit of 49% holds for the vast majority of CSD designations. In instances where more than 49% of the employed workforce commutes to more than one CMA or CA, however, the CSD is designated as *Strong MIZ*.

3. **Weak MIZ:** More than 0% but less than 5% of the employed workforce commutes to the urban core of any large urban centre, suggesting that this population is weakly integrated with the urban economy.
4. **No MIZ:** 0% of the employed workforce commutes to the urban core of any large urban centre (plus any CSD that has less than 40 people in its employed labour force), suggesting that this population is not at all integrated with the urban economy.

The geographic zones presented for each indicator are depicted in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Geographic Zone Model



The MIZ typology is a good proxy for rurality because of its use of commuter flows. These flows are more than just a measure of home to work journeys and access to labour markets since people tend to use services provided in the same regions where they work. Hence, the MIZ classification system is a measure of rural residents' interrelation with urban centres and reflects both the economic and social connection from rural to urban regions.

Indicators

Using 2001, 1996, and 1991 Census data, several measures of rural life were examined both between rural and urban Manitobans as well as among the rural population of the province. The 20 indicators used to measure the population, economic, education, social, and health care conditions of Manitobans by geographic zone are:

Population Indicators:

- Population size
- Age distribution
- Global dependency ratio
- Gender distribution
- Aboriginal identity population
- Home language

Economic Indicators:

- Labour force participation rates
- Unemployment rates
- Industry employment distribution
- Incidence of self-employment
- Median personal income
- Incidence of low income
- Social transfer income as a proportion of total income

Education Indicators:

- Educational attainment
- Number of education providers per 1,000 residents

Social Indicators:

- Incidence of lone-parent families
- Recent housing construction
- Average dwelling value
- Dwelling (housing) affordability

Health Care Indicators:

- Number of health care providers per 1,000 residents

Data Limitations

Since the analyses in this project involve comparisons between 1991, 1996, and 2001 Census data and Statistics Canada changes definitions or compilations for some indicators between census years, only inter-census comparisons of indicators with the same definitions are made. For indicators where changes are significant, results are presented separately. For example, level of education was modified from using the population 15 years of age and older in 1991 and 1996 to using the population 20 years of age and older in the 2001 census. As such, level of education is presented for 2001 separately from 1996 and 1991. In instances where a significant change occurred between the 1991 and 1996 census (e.g., Aboriginal identity), data for the earlier year are not presented.

Second, the census data used in this report have been compiled at the Census Subdivision (CSD) level, which is generally equivalent to municipalities. However, the use of CSDs means that this analysis may be affected by area suppression. Designed to protect the confidentiality of individual respondents, area suppression refers to the practice of deleting all characteristic data for regions with total populations of less than 40 (Statistics Canada, 1999a). This process may result in minor discrepancies between these numbers and those published by Statistics Canada.³

Third, the reclassification of some CSDs to different geographic zones between census years changes the population living in each geographic zone across time. In short, since the CSDs within each geographic zone are not exactly the same between census years some of the over-time changes observed may be a function of this reclassification. Though the total provincial figures are not susceptible to this issue, care should be taken when comparing between census years within each geographic zone. For the population change data presented in Sections A.1 and A.2, however, CSD reclassification is over-ridden since results for 1996 are standardized to 2001 census boundaries for calculating the 1996 to 2001 rate of population growth and the 1991 results are standardized to the 1996 boundaries for calculating the 1991 to 1996 rate of population growth.

Fourth, the MIZ system is, as mentioned, an appropriate measure of rurality since it incorporates the economic and social connections between smaller communities and larger urban centres. Relying exclusively on size and commuting proportions, however, can result in an over-estimation of the rural designation. For example, in instances where a community has a population of less than 10,000 and is within commuting distance to a CMA or CA, but the local job market is strong and independent such that less than 50% of the population commutes to the nearby urban centre, this community would be designated as rural. Hence, even though the community may have access to the amenities and services of the nearby urban centre, it is designated as rural because of its size and non-commuting patterns.

³ The use of the smaller CSDs, as opposed to CDs, as the building blocks of the urban / rural configuration increases the likelihood of area suppression. This limitation is somewhat offset by the ability of CSDs to provide greater precision in population size and commuting flows (McNiven et al., 2000).

Fifth, Census data in No MIZ zones and Aboriginal data everywhere have limited reliability. The proportion of Aboriginal people in No MIZ varies between just over 1% and over 67%. Some First Nations, however, do not participate in the census and are therefore not captured. Furthermore, our indicator captures people who self-identify as Aboriginal. Changes over time in that number may be due to changes in birth/death rates but also to a varying number of individuals self-identifying. Then, some of our indicators are derived from Statistics Canada's 20% sample which, in zones with small populations, becomes slightly less reliable.

Lastly, it should be understood that the least integrated MIZ zones are not necessarily the most geographically remote. Since commuting patterns may be for longer periods than just daily commutes (it can be weekly or even less often), individuals in a CSD may commute over greater distances than what is typically observed among daily commuters. Thus, a CSD that is geographically remote from an urban centre may be classified as weakly, moderately, or even strongly integrated with a CMA/CA because of its commuting patterns.

Please note, to see a map of the Statistical Area Classification for Canada in 2001, go to the Statistics Canada website (2Hwww.statcan.ca) and click on "Census", then click on "Reference Maps" and then click on "Statistical Area Classification". The exact URL, for English, is 3Hhttp://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss/Maps/ReferenceMaps/n_sac_e.cfm and for French is 4Hhttp://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss/Maps/ReferenceMaps/n_sac_f.cfm

For the population count for 1996 and 2001 for the Statistical Area Classification, go to the Statistics Canada website (5Hwww.statcan.ca) and click on "Census", then click on "Data" on the left-hand panel, then click on "Population and Dwelling Counts" and then click on "Statistical Area Classification". The exact URL, for English, is 6H<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/popdwell/Table-SAC.cfm> and for French is 7H<http://www12.statcan.ca/francais/census01/products/standard/popdwell/Table-SAC.cfm>

For selected socio-economic characteristics for larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs) and for rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA areas), go to the Statistics Canada website (8Hwww.statcan.ca) and click on "Census", then click on "Data" on the left-hand panel, then click on "Highlight Tables" and then scroll down and click on "Statistical Area Classification" The exact URL, for English, is 9H<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/highlight/SAC/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo=PR&Code=01&Table=1a&StartRec=1&Sort=2&B1=Age&B2=Counts> and for French is 10H<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/highlight/SAC/Page.cfm?Lang=F&Geo=PR&Code=01&Table=1a&StartRec=1&Sort=2&B1=Age&B2=Counts>

A detailed set of socio-economic characteristics by the Statistical Area Classification for the 2001 Census of Population is available for \$60 by going to the Statistics Canada website (11Hwww.statcan.ca) and click on "Census", then click on "Data" on the left-hand panel, then scroll down and click on "Profiles" and then scroll down and click on "Statistical Area Classification". The exact URL in English is 12H<http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=95F0495XCB2001012> and for French is 13H<http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/francais/bsolc?catno=95F0495XCB2001012>

FINDINGS

A. Population Indicators

KEY FINDINGS

A.1 Population Distribution and Change

- In 2001, rural and small town Manitobans comprised one-third of the total population of Manitoba. *Weak MIZ* zones were the most populated of the rural zones (comprising 14.9% of the total population), followed by *Moderate* (10.4%), *Strong* (4.4%), and finally, *No MIZ* (3.6%) zones.
- Following population growth in all geographic zones between 1991 and 1996, between 1996 and 2001, both urban and rural populations of Manitoba remained relatively stable. Within rural Manitoba, the populations of *Strong*, *Moderate* and *No MIZ* zones increased, respectively, by 3.1, 1.8 and 1.4 %, while *Weak MIZ* experienced a population contraction of 1.3%.

A.2 Manitoba - Canada Population Comparison

- Rural Manitoba comprises a much larger share of the total population compared to the national rural share (33.4% compared to 20.6%). Most of this difference can be attributed to the much larger proportion of *Weak MIZ* residents in Manitoba than in Canada.
- The Manitoba rural population increased by 0.5 % between 1996 and 2001 compared to a contraction of 0.4 % for rural Canada as a whole.

A.3 Population Age Structure and Dependency Ratio

- Compared to the urban population, the rural population has a more polarized age structure with higher proportions falling within the lowest (children) and highest (seniors) age categories. Due to the very large proportional child population in *No MIZ* zones (30.7%), these zones had the highest dependency ratio (the proportion of children/seniors to the adult working population).
- The average age of the population in the province increased between 1991 and 2001 with the age of the *Strong MIZ* population increasing the most rapidly.

A.4 Population Gender Structure

- Rural Manitoba has a higher proportion of men than urban Manitoba (6.5 more men per 100 women). In 2001, the male-to-female ratio was the highest in *No MIZ* zones with 103.2 men per 100 women.

A.5 Aboriginal Identity Population

- Aboriginal representation increases in the more rural zones with *No MIZ* zones having by far the largest proportion (55.6% compared to 22.3% for the rural and small town total). Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of Aboriginal people increased in all of Manitoba's geographic zones, but most significantly in *No MIZ* zones (by 4.8%).

A.6 Home Language

- Rural Manitobans are slightly more likely than urban dwellers to speak a non-official Canadian language (i.e., not English and not French), and *No MIZ* residents are much more likely to do so (27.8%).

Summary

Manitoba's urban and rural populations remained relatively stable between 1996 and 2001. Greater variation is observed within rural and small town zones, with *Strong MIZ* zones exhibiting the greatest population growth and *Weak MIZ* zones exhibiting population contraction. Reasons for different rates of population change within rural Manitoba in the latter inter-census period include strong economic conditions in *Strong MIZ* zones and weaker economic conditions in *No MIZ* zones of the province. Population contraction in *Weak MIZ* zones likely reflects the migration of individuals from these most heavily populated rural zones to the province's urban centres and to Canada's other provinces in search of a more favorable economic climate.

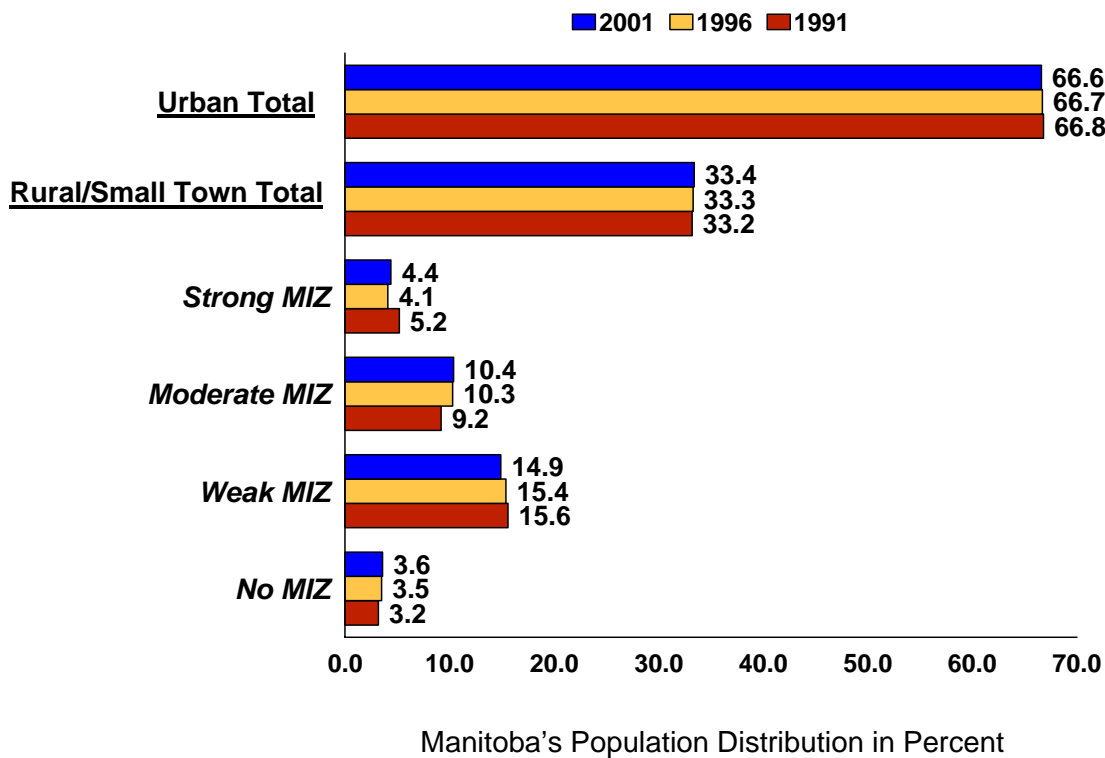
A.1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGE

Between 1996 and 2001, population growth in *Strong, Moderate* and *No MIZ* zones exceeded urban growth, while the population of *Weak MIZ* zones contracted.

We begin our examination of population by first looking at the proportion of Manitoba's population distributed between urban and rural zones and between each of the four MIZ geographic zones in 2001, 1996, and 1991. Figure 2 demonstrates that rural Manitoba accounted for one-third of the total population in 2001 (373,399 of the 1,119,583 inhabitants of Manitoba resided in a rural region or a small town – see Appendix Table 1). In 2001, *Weak MIZ* zones were the most populated of the rural zones (14.9%), followed by *Moderate* (10.4%), *Strong* (4.4%), and finally, *No MIZ* (3.6%) zones.

Figure 2: Rural Manitobans Comprise One-Third of the Total Population

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

Rural Manitoba's share of the total population remained stable in each inter-census period. Within rural and small town Manitoba, *Weak MIZ* and *Strong MIZ* zones were home to a slightly smaller share of the provincial population in 2001 than in 1991, while the proportion of the population residing in *Moderate MIZ* zones was slightly larger in 2001. The share of the provincial population residing in *No MIZ* zones remained stable during this period.

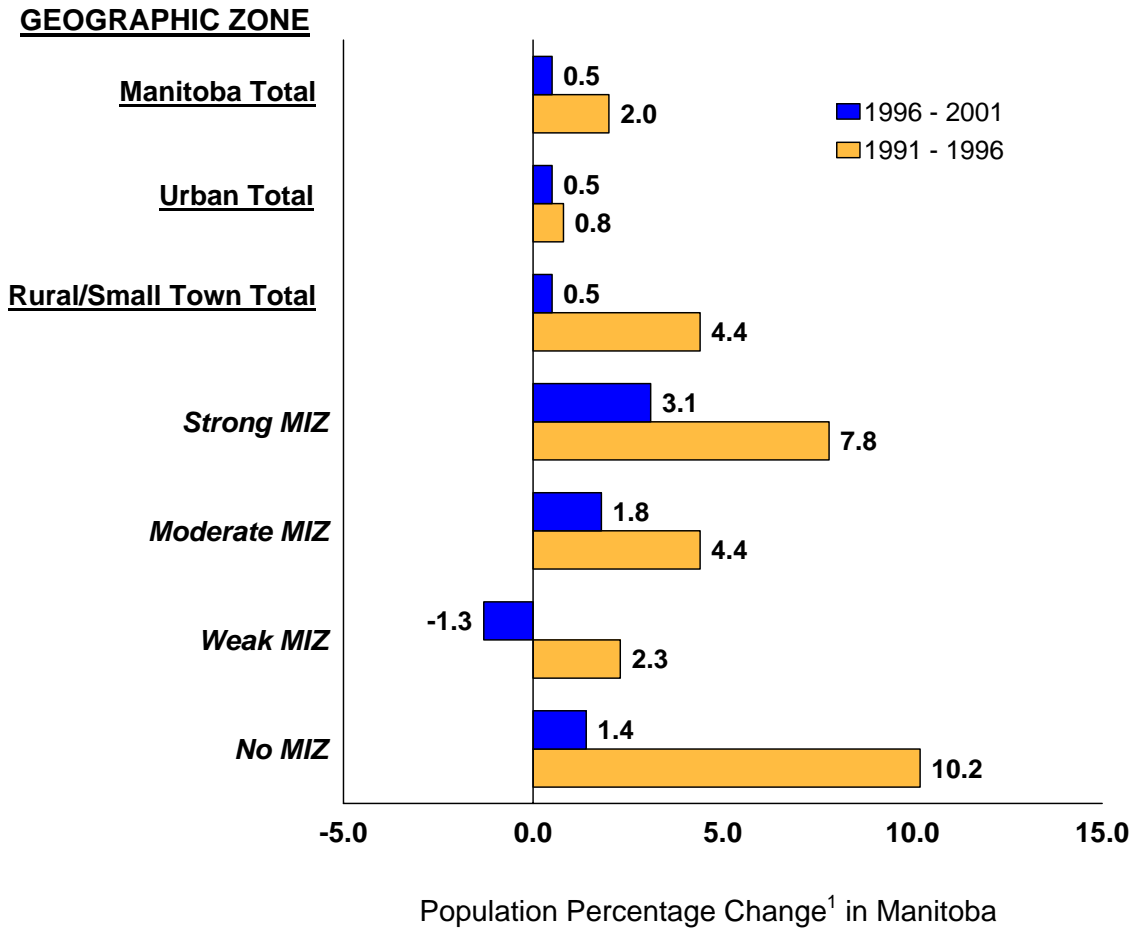
In Figure 3, the inter-census population percentage changes from 1991 to 1996 and from 1996 to 2001 are presented for each geographic zone of the province using constant boundaries.⁴

Between 1991 and 1996, the provincial population grew by 2.0 percent. In the five years that followed, provincial growth slowed to just 0.5 percent. Population growth slowed in both urban and rural Manitoba, though the slowing of the rural population growth, from 4.4 percent in the first half of the decade to just 0.5 percent after 1996, is perhaps most noteworthy. This post-1996 slowing of population growth is observed in *Strong*, *Moderate* and *No MIZ* zones, while *Weak MIZ* zones exhibited population contraction of 1.3 percent after 1996. Because *Weak MIZ* zones are the most heavily populated of the rural zones (containing 167,188 of the 373,399 rural residents in 2001), they have the strongest influence on the total rural population change. Conversely, population growth in the less densely populated *Strong*, *Moderate* and *No MIZ* zones adds less weight to the total rural population change. In other words, were it not for the influence of *Weak MIZ* zones, the total rural population would have grown somewhat more substantially than it did between 1996 and 2001.

The slowing of the population growth in *Strong*, *Moderate* and *No MIZ* zones and the population contraction in *Weak MIZ* zones may be due to the slowing of the Manitoban economy throughout the 1990s. While most economic indicators suggest a degree of improvement in the second half of the decade, economic conditions generally had not, by 2001, returned to the levels observed in 1991. At the same time, continued population growth in *No MIZ* zones no doubt reflects the increasing Aboriginal population who are noted for their relatively high birth rates (Figures 8 and 9). An explanation for the population decrease in *Weak MIZ* zones, however, is not as readily apparent. Since there is no evidence to suggest that residents of these zones are any more or less likely than other Manitobans to have experienced changes in their natural population determinants (e.g., decreased births or increased deaths), we can only conclude that most of the difference is due to a lower net migration. The question remains, nevertheless, as to whether net migration is primarily a function of *Weak MIZ* residents leaving these zones or because fewer individuals move into these relatively weakly integrated communities.

⁴ As mentioned in the Methods Section, constant boundaries are used to override the effects of CSD reclassifications between census years. Population change between 1991 and 2001 is not presented because 1991 data are not available in constant (2001) boundaries.

Figure 3: Rural Population Growth Slowed after 1996 and in *Weak MIZ* Zones, the Population Contracted



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ 1991 data are adjusted to 1996 boundaries for the calculation of 1991 to 1996 change and 1996 data are adjusted to 2001 boundaries for the calculation of 1996 to 2001 change.

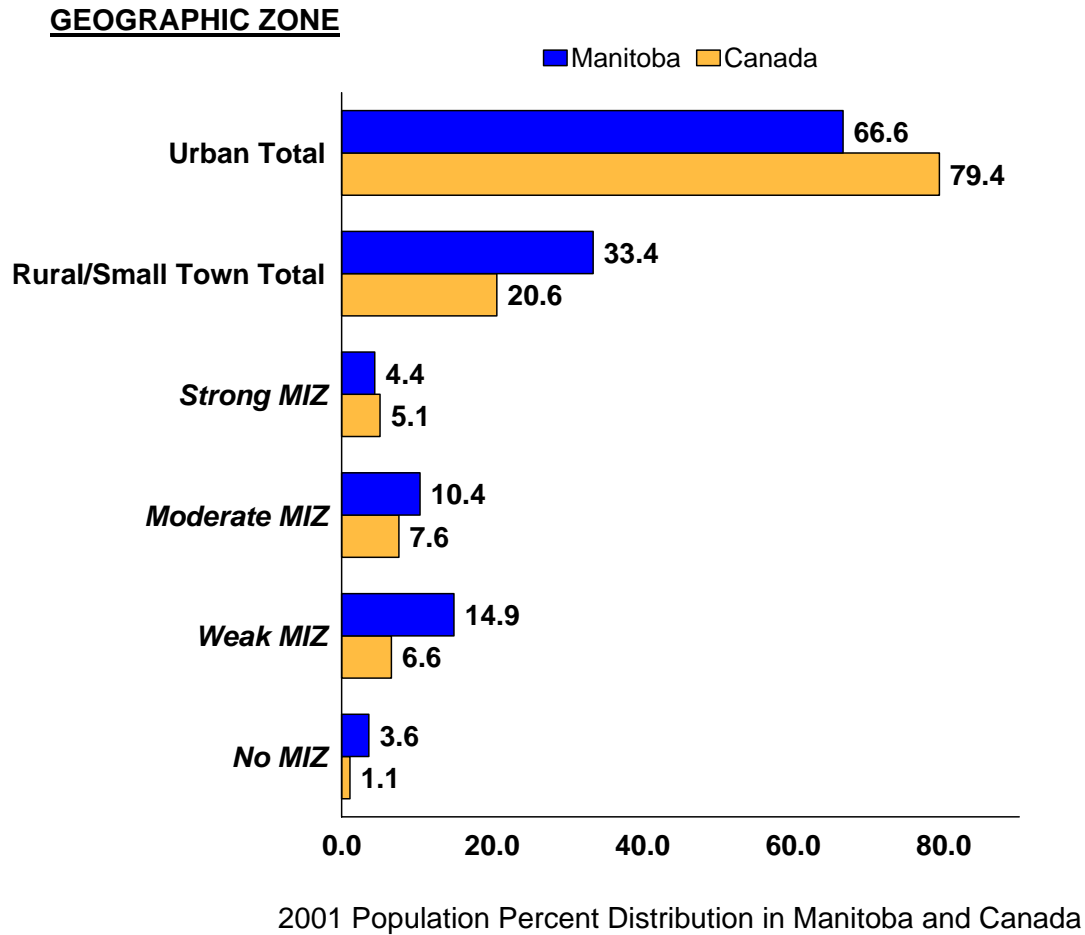
A.2 MANITOBA – CANADA POPULATION COMPARISON

Compared to Canada, Manitoba has a much larger share of its population residing in rural and small town zones and its rural population grew at a slightly greater rate.

Having examined Manitoba's population, it is fruitful to situate these provincial data within the larger Canadian context. Figure 4 presents the population percent distribution across geographic zones for Canada and Manitoba (see Appendix Table 2 for the distributions for each of the 13 provinces and territories). Compared to Canada as a whole, Manitoba has a much larger rural population (33.4% compared to 20.6%). Put another way, while urban Manitoba comprises 3.1% of the total Canadian urban population, it contributes 6.0% to the Canadian rural population (see Appendix Table 3). When comparing Manitoba with Canada for the four MIZ geographic zones, it is clear that the urban/rural difference is principally because of the much larger share of the *Weak MIZ* population in Manitoba (14.9% in Manitoba compared to 6.6% in Canada). Manitoba has a smaller proportion of its population residing in rural and small town zones, however, than the Atlantic provinces, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories, and Nunavut (Appendix Table 2).

With few exceptions the distribution of the population within rural and small town zones across Canada follows a pattern whereby the smallest proportion of the population is located in *No MIZ* and *Strong MIZ* zones. Manitoba follows this trend as well, with only 3.6% of the provincial population residing in *No MIZ* and 4.4% residing in *Strong MIZ* zones in 2001.

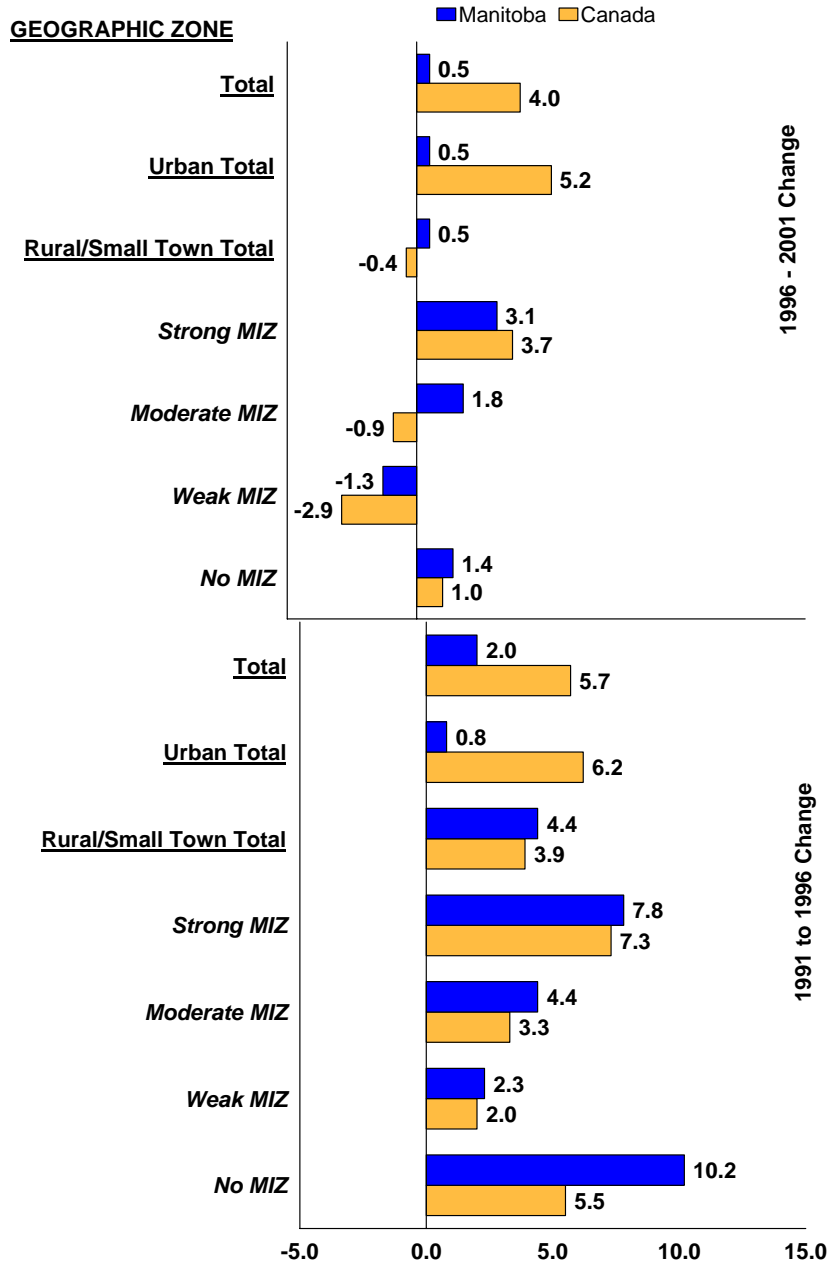
Figure 4: Manitoba's Rural Population Comprises a Larger Share of the Total Population than it does in Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

Using standardized boundaries, Figure 5 highlights the Manitoba – Canada comparison of population percentage change in each geographic zone between 1991 and 1996 and 1996 and 2001 (see Appendix Table 3 for the population change within each province and territory). The figure demonstrates that compared to the nation, Manitoba exhibited slightly stronger rural growth in the early 1990s (of 4.4% compared to 3.9% for Canada), but substantially less urban population growth (of 0.8% compared to 6.2% for Canada). The latter trend continued after 1996, with Canada's urban population growing by 5.2 percent, compared to growth of just 0.5% in urban Manitoba. Manitoba's rural population growth slowed to just 0.5 percent after 1996, and contracted for the nation as a whole (-0.4%).

Figure 5: Populations in Rural Areas Increased Slightly After 1996 While Canada's Rural Population Declined



Population Percentage Change¹ in Manitoba and Canada

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ 1991 data are adjusted to 1996 boundaries for the calculation of 1991 to 1996 change and 1996 data are adjusted to 2001 boundaries for the calculation of 1996 to 2001 change.

A.3 POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE AND GLOBAL DEPENDENCY RATIO

The rural Manitoba population has a more polarized age structure than the urban population since greater proportions are children and seniors.

The changing age structure of a population helps to forecast future demand for services such as education and health care. It can also inform future changes in the labour market structure and contribute to an understanding of how these changes may affect the economy.

Five age groups were used to analyze the age structure of the population. These are: 0-14 years, 15-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years and 65 years of age and over. These categories were chosen because they represent five defined demographic groups; namely, children, youth, young adults, adults, and seniors.

Table 1 presents the percentage distribution of the population in 2001 across each of the five age categories, and for each of the geographic zones. Compared to urban Manitoba, rural zones tend to have a more polarized age structure with slightly higher proportions of the population falling within the lowest and the highest age categories. While 24.4% of rural residents were children in 2001, only 19.6% of the urban population was within the same age category. And, while 13.9% of rural Manitobans were seniors, 12.9% of urban residents were in the same age category (see also Appendix Tables 4 & 5). This polarised age structure is not equally distributed throughout all rural communities. Rather, greater proportions of children are primarily in Aboriginal communities whereas non-Aboriginal communities have greater proportions of seniors.

All four MIZ zones had larger proportional child populations than did urban Manitoba in 2001, with *The Aboriginal-intensive No MIZ* zones having by far the largest (30.7%). Intra-rural variation is also observed within the two oldest age categories. For instance, *Moderate* and *Weak MIZ* zones had a higher proportion of seniors in 2001 than did the urban population (of 15.5% and 14.1%, respectively), while the proportional senior population in *No MIZ* zones was similar to that of urban centres (12.8%), and *Strong MIZ* zones had the lowest proportion in the province (at 10.3%). On the whole, the population in *No MIZ* zones was the youngest in the province, while the *Moderate MIZ* population was the most likely to be represented in the older age categories.

Table 1: Manitobans in Rural Areas are More Likely to be Children and Seniors than are Urban Manitobans

Population Age Percent Distribution; 2001

Geographic Zone	Total	Children (0-14 years)	Youth (15-24 years)	Young Adults (25-44 years)	Adults (45-64 years)	Seniors (65 years +)
Manitoba Total	100.0	21.2	13.8	28.8	23.0	13.2
Urban Total	100.0	19.6	13.9	30.2	23.4	12.9
Rural/Small Town Total	100.0	24.4	13.4	26.1	22.1	13.9
Strong MIZ	100.0	23.0	13.2	28.7	24.8	10.3
Moderate MIZ	100.0	22.6	12.7	25.7	23.4	15.5
Weak MIZ	100.0	24.6	13.7	26.0	21.6	14.1
No MIZ	100.0	30.7	14.4	24.6	17.4	12.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

Table 2 presents the 1991 to 2001 age distribution percentage change for each age category and each geographic zone of the province. The table demonstrates that the Manitoban population as a whole is aging. Between 1991 and 2001, the proportion of adults in the province increased by 4.6 percentage points, while the combined proportion of children, youth, and young adults declined by 4.5 percentage points.

Although an aging trend is also observed for both the urban and rural populations, the rate of aging is slightly lower within rural Manitoba. Between 1991 and 2001, the adult population in rural and small town zones increased by 3.8 percentage points, compared to an increase in the urban adult population of 5.0 percentage points. Compared to urban centres, rural zones also had smaller declines in the share of the population comprised of children, youth and young adults (-3.1 compared to -5.0 percentage points).

Table 2: While the Manitoban Population as a Whole is Aging, No MIZ Zones Are Becoming More Youthful

Percentage Point Change in Share of Individuals in Each Age Class; 1991-2001, 1996-2001, and 1991-1996

Geographic Zone	Children (0–14 years)			Youth (15-24 years)			Young Adults (25-44 years)			Adults (45-64 years)			Seniors (65+ years)		
	1991 - 2001	1996 - 2001	1991 - 1996	1991 - 2001	1996 - 2001	1991 - 1996	1991 - 2001	1996 - 2001	1991 - 1996	1991 - 2001	1996 - 2001	1991 - 1996	1991 - 2001	1996 - 2001	1991 - 1996
Manitoba Total	-0.8	-1.0	0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-2.9	-1.9	-1.0	4.6	2.8	1.8	-0.2	0.3	-0.5
Urban Total	-0.8	-1.1	0.3	-0.9	0.0	-0.9	-3.3	-2.1	-1.2	5.0	2.9	2.1	0.0	0.4	-0.4
Rural/ Small Town Total	-0.7	-0.8	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	-1.8	-1.4	-0.4	3.8	2.5	1.3	-0.7	0.2	-0.9
Strong MIZ	-1.6	-1.7	0.1	-0.7	0.1	-0.8	-4.3	-2.3	-2.0	5.5	3.4	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
Moderate MIZ	-1.0	-0.7	-0.3	-0.9	-0.7	-0.2	-2.4	-1.6	-0.8	4.4	2.4	2.0	-0.2	0.5	-0.7
Weak MIZ	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	-1.4	-1.2	-0.2	3.6	2.4	1.2	-0.9	0.0	-0.9
No MIZ	2.0	0.2	1.8	-0.7	-1.0	0.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.5	0.8	1.5	-0.7	-2.2	-0.4	-1.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

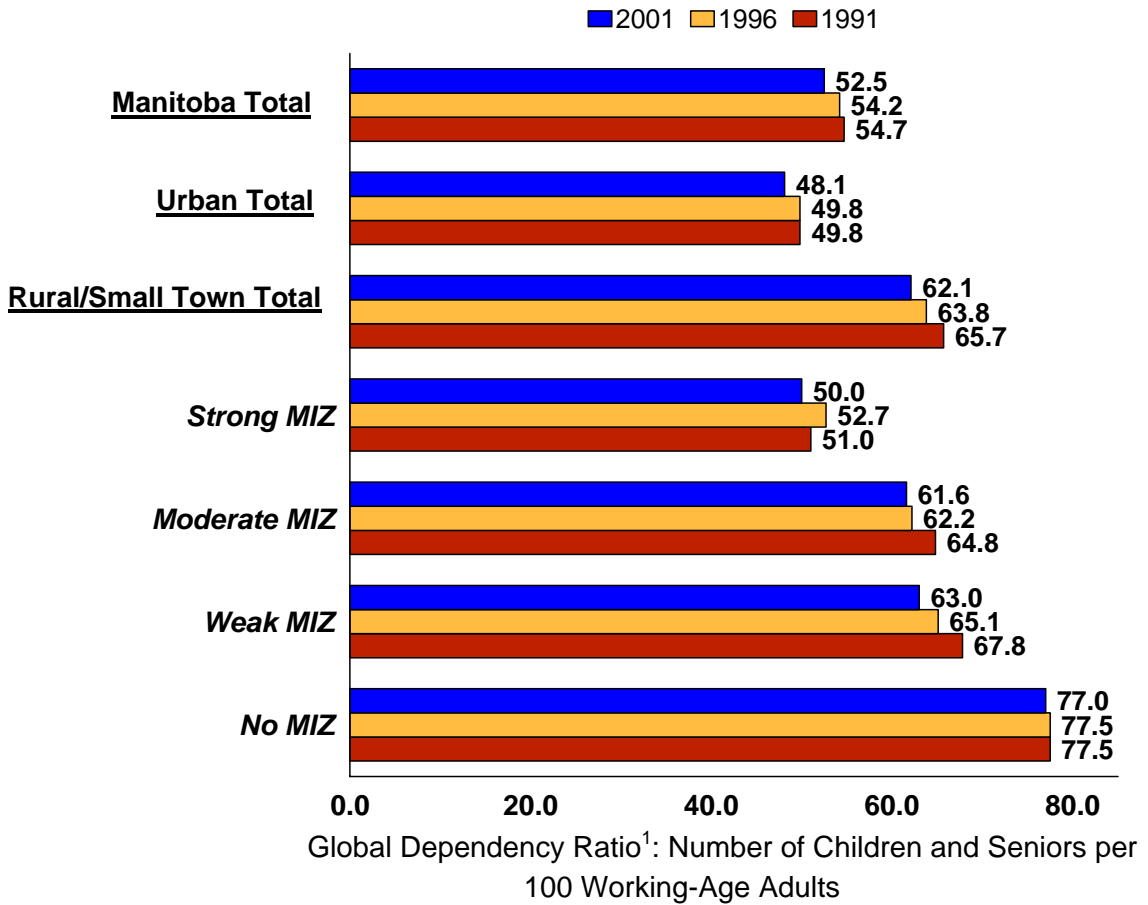
The greatest aging trend in the province is observed in *Strong MIZ* zones, where the child/youth/young adult populations decreased by 6.6 percentage points, respectively, and the combined adult/senior population increased by 6.6 percentage points. *The Aboriginal-intensive No MIZ* zones, in contrast, became more youthful over time, with higher proportions of children (+2.0%) and lower proportions of seniors (-2.2%) in 2001 than in 1991.

Since rural Manitobans are more likely than urban residents to be children and seniors they are less likely to be participating in the paid labour force. This age structure means that rural Manitobans have a higher global dependency ratio (Figure 6). This ratio measures the proportion of children (aged 0 to 14 years) and seniors (aged 65 years and over) to the working population (aged 15 to 64). In 2001, there were 48.1 children and seniors per 100 working-age urban adults, compared to 62.1 for every 100 rural and small town adults. Figure 6 demonstrates that the dependency ratio increases as urban influence decreases. With the largest proportional child population (Table 1), *No MIZ* zones had by far the largest dependency ratio (77.0 dependents per 100 adults). Conversely, since *Strong MIZ* zones had the smallest proportion of seniors (and second smallest proportion of children), these zones had the smallest rural dependency ratio in 2001 (63.0 children/seniors per 100 adults).

Figure 6 also depicts changes in the dependency ratio between 1991 and 2001 and while we observe some fluctuations, the general trend is one of declining ratios over time. Still, with more dependents to care for, rural adults have a greater relative need for services targeted to seniors, children, and families.

Figure 6: Rural Manitobans Have a Higher Dependency Ratio than Urban Manitobans

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Global Dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of children (0-14 years of age) and senior (65 years of age and over) populations to the total working age population (15-64 years of age).

The age distribution findings in Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 6 have important government policy implications with respect to services targeted toward children, teens, adults and seniors. First, the slightly greater proportion of seniors in rural and small town Manitoba suggests that seniors-related services are in greater relative demand in these zones of the province. Initiatives such as community-based health services and long-term care facilities will have to maintain sufficient capacity to address the demand. This demand is especially applicable to *Moderate MIZ* zones, which have the largest proportion of seniors.

Second, although the proportion of rural Manitobans who are children decreased between 1991 and 2001, the younger age structure and higher dependency ratio suggests a greater overall need for children-related services in rural than in urban Manitoba. This need has, in fact, intensified in *No MIZ* zones, which not only had the highest share of children in 2001, but were the only geographic zone to exhibit an over-time proportional increase in the child population. Since these residents are also the least likely to be adults (Table 1) and have the lowest labour force participation rate in the province (Figure 10), they are the least likely to contribute to tax revenues. The provision of services in *No MIZ* zones is, therefore, limited by a comparatively small per capita tax base. These findings might suggest that governments in *No MIZ* zones are in greater need of transfer payments.

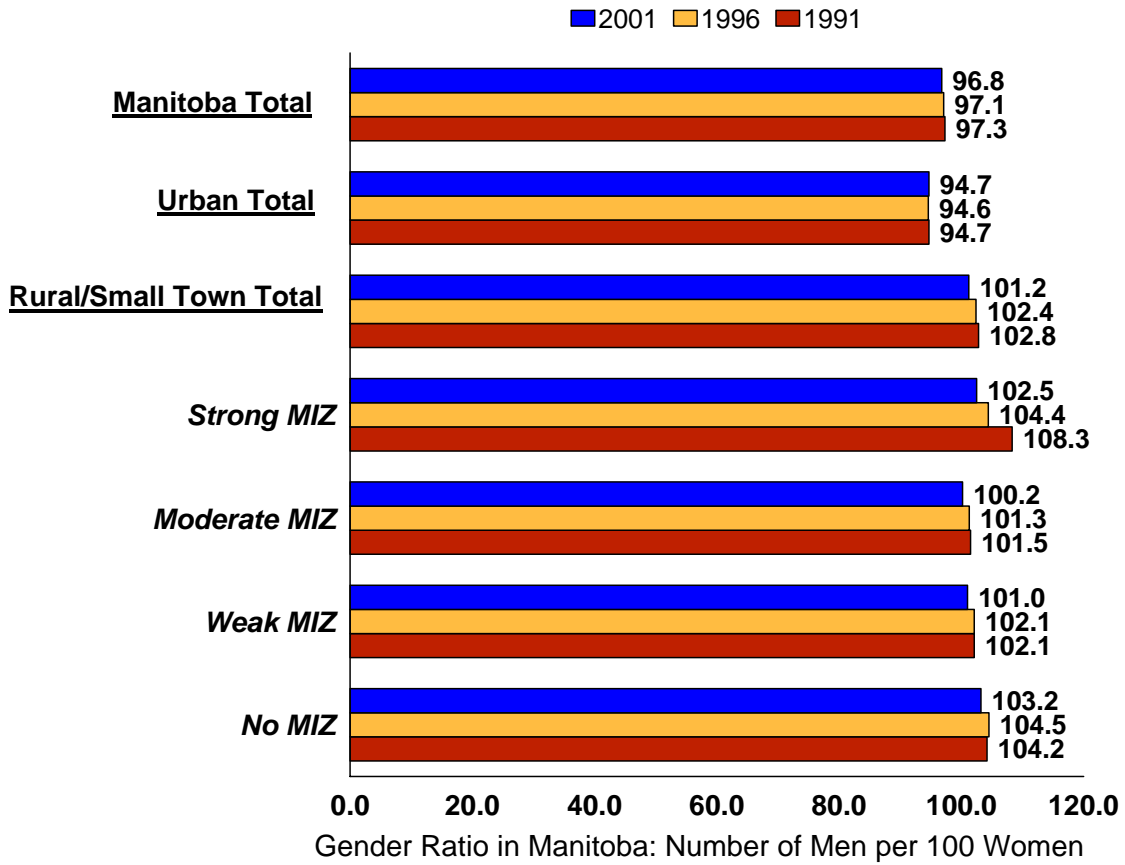
A.4 POPULATION GENDER STRUCTURE

Rural Manitoba has a slightly larger male than female population while the reverse is true in urban centres.

Figure 7 illustrates that, irrespective of census year, the province of Manitoba had a fairly equal distribution of men and women. At 101.2 men per 100 women, a slightly higher ratio is found in rural zones compared to urban centres. Although a greater male-to-female ratio is observed in all rural zones, the largest ratio is found in *No MIZ* zones of the province (103.2 men per 100 women). The figure also demonstrates that male representation in all rural zones declined between 1991 and 2001.

Figure 7: Compared to Urban Centres, Rural Zones Have Higher Proportions of Males

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

A.5 ABORIGINAL IDENTITY POPULATION⁵

Within rural Manitoba, Aboriginal representation increases as integration with urban centres decreases, with *No MIZ* having by far the largest and most rapidly expanding proportion of Aboriginal citizens.

The Aboriginal population in Canada has experienced significantly greater growth than the general population. In fact, the Registered Indian population is growing at a rate of almost twice that of the Canadian population (Corporate Information Management Directorate, 2000). Further, the Registered Indian (RI) population of Manitoba is projected to grow by 47 percent over the next 20 years (Indian and Northern Affairs, 2000). Aboriginal people have specific needs with respect to government services and the demand for these services will likely intensify as the population grows (Aboriginal Justice Implementation Commission, 1999).

Though urban centres contain nearly as many Aboriginal people as rural zones (67,985 compared to 82,060 – see Appendix Table 6), the proportion of the population that is Aboriginal is much higher in rural than in urban Manitoba (22.3% compared to 9.2%; Figure 8). Aboriginal representation varies considerably among the four MIZ geographic zones. Independent of census year, it is apparent that the less integrated the zone is with urban centres, the more likely it is to have Aboriginal individuals residing in the community. Though *Weak MIZ* zones had the largest absolute number of Aboriginal individuals in 2001 (41,515), *No MIZ* zones had by far the largest proportion of their population being Aboriginal, with well over half (55.6%) of the 40,744 residents of these zones self-identifying as Aboriginal.

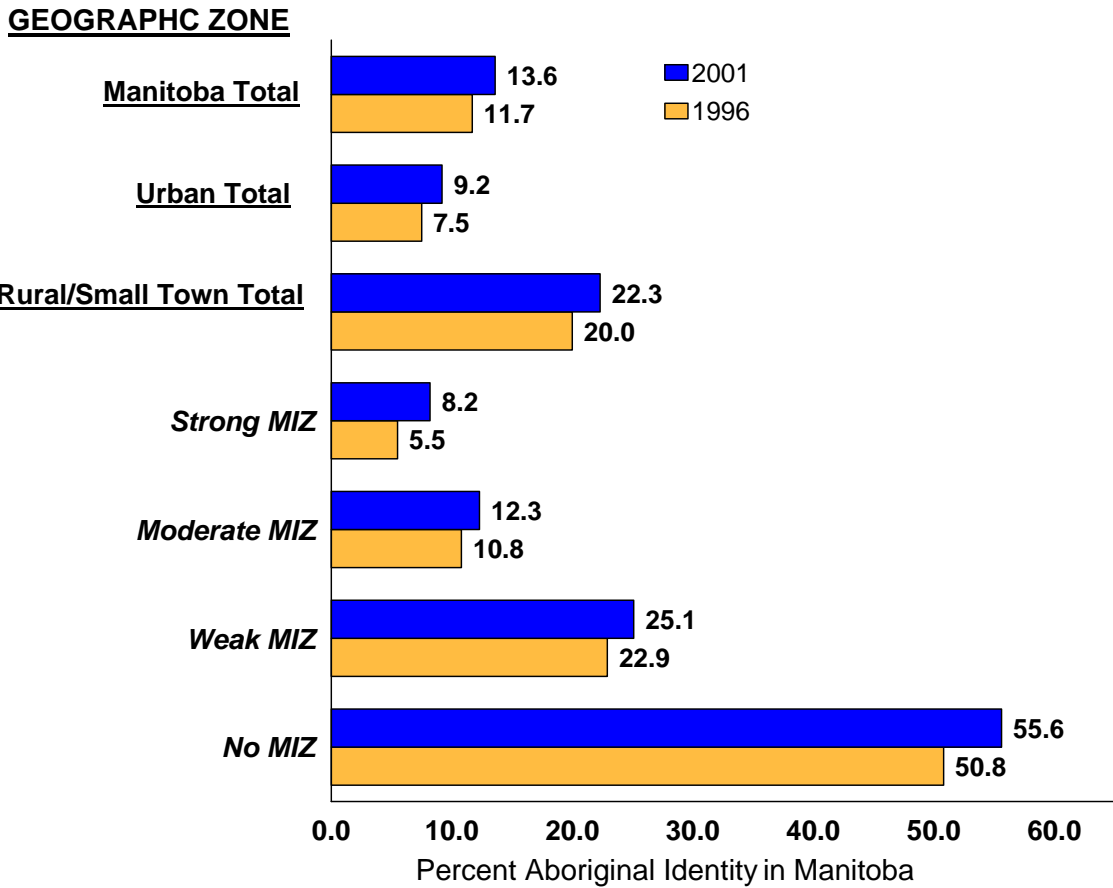
Figure 9 indicates that, between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of Aboriginal individuals in the province increased by 1.9 percentage points (from 11.7% to 13.6%), with increases occurring in all geographic zones.⁶ The percentage of Aboriginal individuals in rural zones was not only more than twice as high as in urban centres in 2001, but it also increased at a greater rate between 1996 and 2001 (of 2.3 compared to 1.7 percentage points).⁷ Again, however, these proportions mask the fact that a nearly equal number of Aboriginal Manitobans reside in urban and rural regions.

⁵ Refers to persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo) and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

⁶ Aboriginal identity is not presented for 1991 because of significant differences in the definition in this year.

⁷ Some of the increase in the Aboriginal population may be a result of an increasing tendency for individuals to self-report as Aboriginal.

Figure 8: The Share of the Population that is Aboriginal is by Far the Highest in *No MIZ* Zones

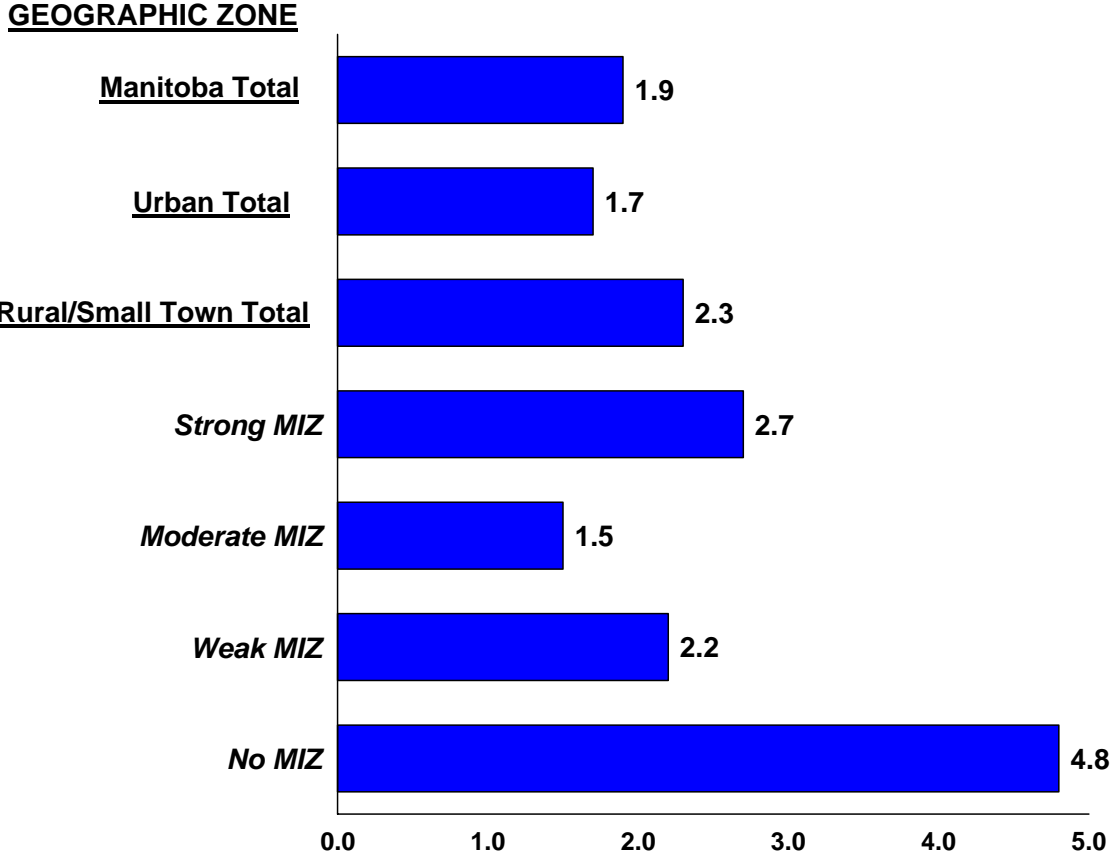


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 1996

Figure 9 also shows that of all zones, *No MIZ* underwent the largest proportional increase in Aboriginal representation between 1996 and 2001 of 4.8 percentage points. Though *Weak MIZ* zones experienced a proportional increase in their Aboriginal population below that of their *No MIZ* counterparts (of 2.2 compared to 4.8 percentage points), the numerical increase of Aboriginal people in *Weak MIZ* zones was greater than in *No MIZ* zones (3,115 compared to 2,160 – see Appendix Table 6).

By comparison, Aboriginal representation in *Strong* and *Moderate MIZ* zones is much smaller and increased to a lesser extent than in *No MIZ* zones (by 2.7 and 1.5 percentage points, respectively). Hence, it appears that Aboriginal representation is not only higher in *No MIZ* zones of the province, but that this is progressively the case over time.

Figure 9: The Share of the Population that is Aboriginal Increased Most Dramatically Within *No MIZ* Zones



1996 to 2001 Percentage Point Change in the Share of the Population that is Aboriginal Within Each Geographic Zone in Manitoba

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 1996

A.6 HOME LANGUAGE

By examining the language spoken most often at home, we can garner an indication of the language diversity in rural versus urban Manitoba. Home language can also be used as a proxy for ethnicity. Table 3 presents the proportion of Manitobans speaking one of Canada’s official languages⁸ (English or French), those speaking a non-official language (not English and not French), and those speaking more than one language (multiple languages) most often at home (see also Appendix Table 7).

⁸ Unfortunately, we are unable to address Aboriginal languages adequately in this document. It is hoped that aboriginal issues will be examined in more detail in later research.

Two notable observations can be made from the data presented in Table 3. First, a relatively high percentage of the Manitoban population spoke a non-official Canadian language most often at home in 2001 (8.2%). Compared to urbanites, however, a greater proportion of rural Manitobans spoke a non-official Canadian language in 2001 (10.0% compared to 7.3%). This is likely due to the higher proportion of Aboriginal individuals in rural Manitoba that could be included in the “non-official language” category. For example, the population in *No MIZ* zones, which have the largest proportion of Aboriginal individuals, is the most likely to speak a non-official language (27.8%).

Second, French is quite an uncommon home language for residents throughout the province of Manitoba with less than five percent of the population in all geographic zones and in all census years speaking this language most often at home.

Table 3: Nearly One in Three *No MIZ* Manitobans Speak a Non-Official Language Most Often at Home

Home Language¹ Percent Distribution, 2001, 1996, and 1991

Geographic Zone	English			French			Non-official language ²			Multiple Response		
	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991
Manitoba Total	88.2	87.3	86.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	8.2	8.6	8.9	1.8	2.1	2.2
Urban Total	89.2	88.7	88.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	7.3	7.3	7.6	1.8	2.1	2.3
Rural/Small Town Total	86.3	84.4	83.7	2.0	2.3	2.7	10.0	11.2	11.6	1.7	2.1	2.0
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	90.4	90.6	88.9	3.6	3.5	4.1	5.4	5.3	6.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	89.5	88.0	87.5	3.2	3.8	3.6	6.3	6.8	7.3	1.0	1.3	1.5
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	86.9	85.3	84.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	9.7	11.1	11.8	2.2	2.2	2.4
<i>No MIZ</i>	69.2	62.8	63.3	0.3	0.4	4.3	27.8	31.3	29.1	2.7	5.5	3.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ Home language is based on the language “most often spoken at home” for all three censuses. For the 2001 Census, the home language question asked for the language spoken “most often at home” AND the languages spoken “on a regular basis at home.” The 2001 data includes only the language “most often spoken at home” which is the equivalent of “home language” in the 1991 and 1996 censuses.

² “Non-official languages” include all languages excluding English and French.

For the most part, the data reveal over-time stability in the proportion speaking each of the language categories most often at home, although we do observe a slight increase in the proportion speaking English in all geographic zones.

SUMMARY

The above discussion highlights some of the implications for each of the population indicators. We can also, however, explore possible inferences by linking these results together. While population growth slowed throughout the province after 1996, the populations of *Strong*, *Moderate* and *No MIZ* zones continued to increase, and the most heavily-populated, *Weak MIZ* zones, experienced population contraction. Our focus in this summary, therefore, is on explaining why the population increased in three of the four MIZ zones during the most recent inter-census period, while it contracted in *Weak MIZ* zones of the province.

For instance, the slight 1996 to 2001 population growth in *No MIZ* zones is likely attributable to the simultaneous increase in the Aboriginal population in these zones. Since we do not observe decreases in the Aboriginal population within any other geographic zones of the province, we can assume that much of the increase is a function of the relatively high birth rates typically found among Aboriginal people. This high birth rate also means that a greater proportion of the Aboriginal population than non-Aboriginal population are children, thus explaining the higher preponderance of children in *No MIZ* zones. Though the number of Aboriginal people residing in urban centres approximates the number in rural Manitoba, proportionately speaking, these population trends intensify the demands on children's services in remote regions of Manitoba, particularly on Indian reserves. Programs such as Aboriginal Head Start and First Nations and Inuit Child Care are in high need especially within *No MIZ* zones, but they are also increasing in demand within *Weak MIZ* zones of the province (Figure 8). Other programs such as the Canada Pre-Natal Nutrition Program and the Community Action Program for Children may also feel added pressure in the near future. In addition, as the *No* and *Weak MIZ* populations mature and enter the labour force, there may be increased demand for employment and associated services. Indeed, projections over the next 20 years indicate that the registered Indian population is moving into a different phase of the demographic cycle as the proportion of the working age population (20-64 years of age) increases (Indian and Northern Affairs, 2000). While still far below the average age of non-Aboriginal people, future demand will increase for services related to employment, housing, and other services required for Aboriginal people to enter the workforce (Indian and Northern Affairs, 2000).

Unlike *No MIZ* zones, increased birth rates do not explain the population growth in *Strong MIZ* zones since we observe a reduction in the proportion of children (Table 2). The above-average population growth in *Strong MIZ* zones between 1996 and 2001 is

therefore likely a result of net in-migration. But what, exactly, drew individuals to *Strong MIZ* zones of the province? One possibility is the 'pull' of a relatively healthy economy (as depicted in Section B). The in-migration to these zones may also reflect a lifestyle choice to move into semi-rural settings that offer convenient access to urban amenities.

The *Weak MIZ* population contraction is also of interest, and is likely due to a net out-flow of individuals from these zones. Research shows that most of the population losses from rural zones are among individuals between the ages of 15 and 24 (Dupuy et al., 2000). Given the declining primary industry employment in *Weak MIZ* zones (Section B), we might speculate that many young *Weak MIZ* residents relocated to one of the province's city centres or *Strong MIZ* zones, perhaps to fill the growing number of jobs in the service industry.

These different explanations for population changes in rural and small town Manitoba highlight the importance of examining the rural sector as a heterogeneous entity. Clearly, the overall population increase that is apparent in rural Manitoba masks a great deal of variation in population change that is apparent among the four MIZ zones, and the underlying causes for these over-time shifts.

B. Economic Indicators

KEY FINDINGS

B.1 Labour Market Indicators

- While labour force participation rates are, on average, slightly lower in rural than in urban Manitoba, *Strong MIZ* zones had the highest labour force participation rates in the province in each census year.
- *No MIZ* zones had the highest unemployment rates in the province in each census year, and had a higher rate in 2001 than in 1991.
- Both the SIC industry classification system for the 1991 and 1996 censuses and the NAICS classification system for the 2001 census reveal that rural and small town Manitobans dominate employment in primary industries while urbanites are more strongly represented in service industries.
- In 2001 20.7% of the rural Manitoban workforce was self-employed, compared to just 8.9% of the urban workforce.

B.2 Income

- Median personal incomes decreased in the more rural zones with *No MIZ* residents having just 57% of the incomes of *Strong MIZ* residents.
- The proportion of low income individuals decreased in all geographic zones of the province zones between 1996 and 2001. *No MIZ* residents, however, were the least likely to experience a reduction in the incidence of low income since 1996 (-0.3%).
- In all three census years, rural and small town Manitobans garnered a larger proportion of their income from social transfer payments than did urban citizens. Among the former group, *Strong MIZ* residents were the least likely and *No MIZ* residents the most likely to rely on social transfer income in 1991, 1996, and 2001.

Summary

These indicators reveal the slightly more robust economic conditions of the late 1990s compared to the first portion of this decade. However, not all zones reaped the same benefits from this positive economic cycle. Specifically, *The Aboriginal-intensive No MIZ* zones had a lower labour force participation rate in 2001 than in 1996, exhibited one of the least significant drops in the incidence of low income after 1996, and had as high a rate of dependence on social transfer income in 2001 as five years prior. Hence, the disadvantaged position of these zones appears to be increasing, thus further polarizing the economic distance between *Strong* and *No MIZ* individuals. The dominant story of the economic indicators, therefore, is that the disparities among rural zones are as important (if not more important) as the overall differences between urban and rural Manitoba.

B.1 LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

B.1.1 Labour Force Participation and Unemployment Rates⁹

***Strong MIZ* zones have the highest labour force participation and lowest unemployment rates in the province and *No MIZ* zones the lowest labour force participation and highest unemployment rates.**

In 2001, the Manitoba labour force had 585,425 members (Appendix Table 8) for a labour force participation (LFP) rate of 67.3% (Figure 10). While the urban LFP rate was higher than the rural rate (68.8% compared to 64.3%), in all three census years *Strong MIZ* zones exhibited the highest LFP rates in the province. Conversely, *No MIZ* zones exhibited the lowest LFP rates in each census year, ranging from a high of 56.7% in 1991 to just 53.4% in 2001.

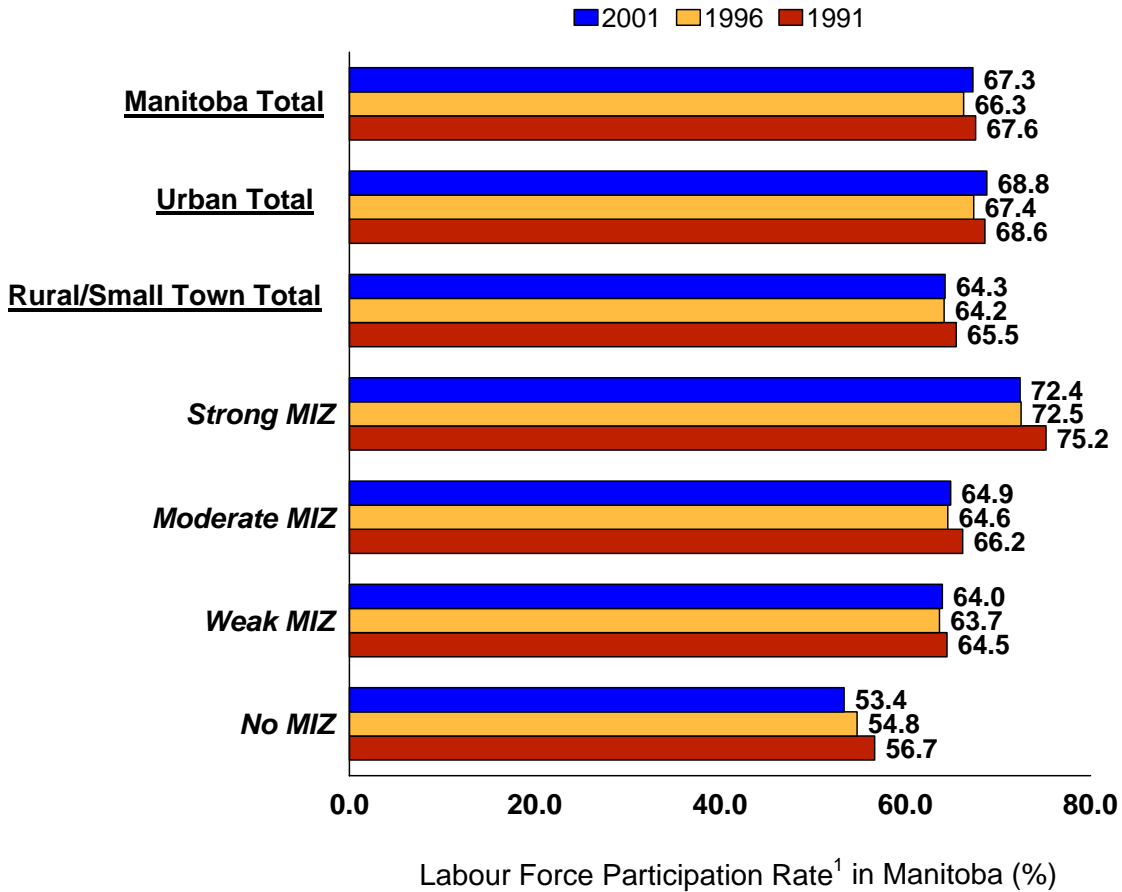
With one notable exception, LFP rates remained relatively stable throughout the province between 1991 and 2001. Unlike their urban and rural counterparts, *The Aboriginal-intensive No MIZ* zones experienced a drop in LFP rates in each inter-census period, for a ten-year decline of 3.3 percent. Thus, *No MIZ* zones not only have the lowest LFP rate in the province, but this is increasingly the case over time.

Turning to unemployment rates, Figure 11 demonstrates a similar ranking to the LFP labour market indicator between geographic zones of the province (see also Appendix Table 9). Independent of census year, *Strong MIZ* zones had the lowest unemployment rates in the province, while the highest rates were found in *No MIZ* zones. *No MIZ* zones also experienced the largest increase in unemployment rates in the province, of 2.4 percentage points between 1991 and 2001. In short, Figures 10 and 11 reveal that urban and *Strong MIZ* zones consistently exhibit the most positive labour market characteristics in Manitoba, while *No MIZ* zones are clearly the most disadvantaged with respect to their labour force participation and unemployment rates.

⁹ Please note that the data for unemployment and labour force participation refer to one week of each Census year. Potential seasonal fluctuations or random events that affect the data are not considered. However, at this time, no better data source is available.

Figure 10: No MIZ Zones Have the Lowest Labour Force Participation Rates in Manitoba

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE

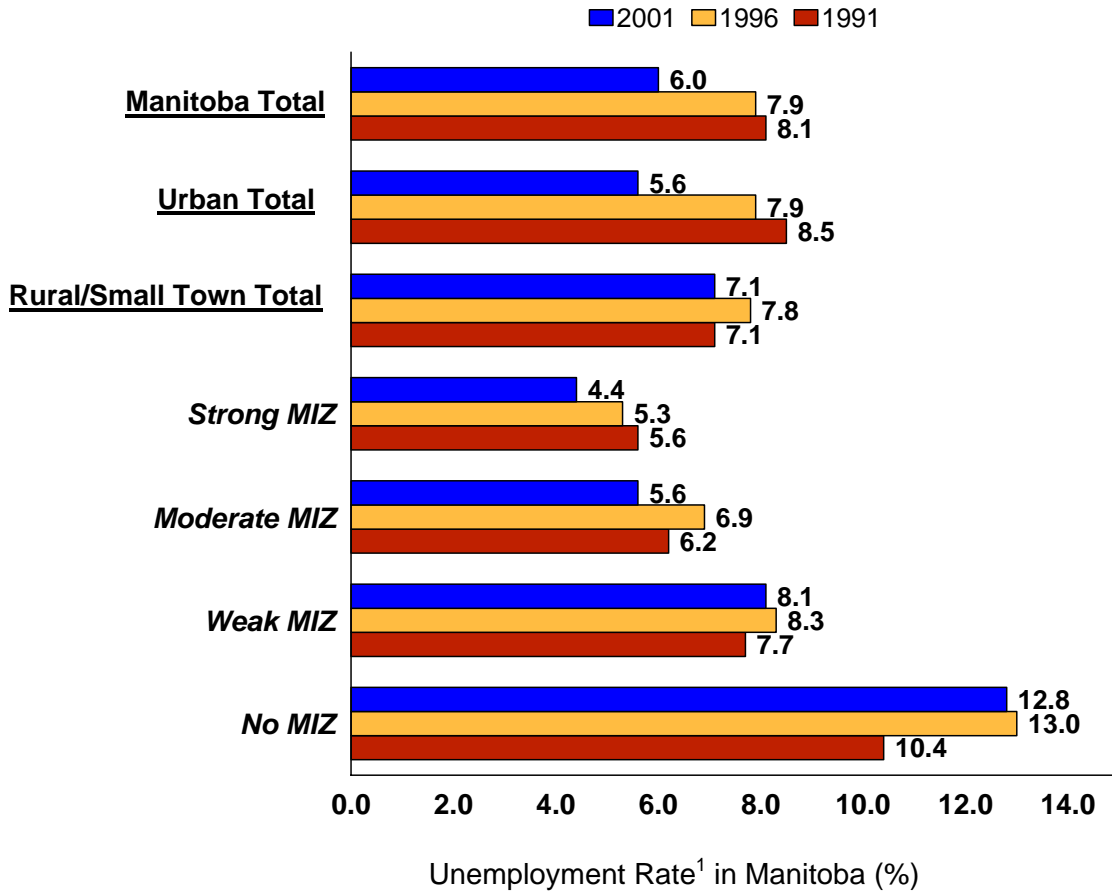


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ The Labour Force Participation Rate is the ratio of individuals who are currently employed or who out of work (but looking for work) to the total number of individuals in the population who are over the age of 15.

Figure 11: No MIZ Zones Have the Highest Unemployment Rates in Manitoba

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ The Unemployment Rate is based on the ratio of individuals who are currently unemployed to those who are in the labour force.

B.1.2 Industry Employment Distribution

Compared to urbanites, rural individuals in all four MIZ zones are significantly more likely to be working in primary employment industries and less likely to be employed in production services.

The Manitoba labour force can be classified based on the industry in which people are employed. This is determined by assessing the general nature of the business carried out by the individual's employer. In measuring industry employment, the 1991 and 1996 censuses used the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, while the 2001 census adopted the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Comparisons between the two systems are inappropriate and the differences warrant presenting industry employment separately for 2001 and for 1996 and 1991. Beginning with the NAICS system, Table 4 presents seven broad industry categories for each geographic zone of the province for 2001 only (see also Appendix Table 10).

Primary industry employment (including agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining and oil and gas extraction) accounted for 7.2% of employment in all Manitoba industries in 2001. Rural and small town zones, however, eclipse urban centres in employment in primary industries (19.8% compared to 1.7%). For the most part, employment in primary industries increases as urban integration decreases.

We observe much less variation between geographic zones in employment in secondary industries (manufacturing and construction), than for primary industries. But the table reveals that service jobs are more prevalent in urban centres, accounting for more than 80% of urban jobs compared to 65% of jobs in rural and small town Manitoba. Employment in production services (e.g., communications, wholesale trade, finance and insurance) is especially lower in rural than in urban centres (18.0% compared to 28.9%). The urban/rural difference in employment in consumer services (e.g., retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage) is smaller and the difference in government-provided services (e.g., educational, health and social assistance, and government service) is even smaller yet. The single exception is found within *The Aboriginal-intensive No MIZ* zones where employment in government services is the highest in the province at 37.3%.

The overall industry patterns across geographic zones observed in Table 4 are very similar to those of 1991 and 1996, as shown in Table 5 (Appendix Table 11). For example, rural and small town Manitobans were more likely than their urban counterparts to be employed in the two primary industries. The dominance of *No MIZ* employment in government services in both years (34.0% in 1996 and 29.5% in 1991) is also observed.

Table 4: Rural Manitobans are Much More Likely than Urban Manitobans to be Working in Primary Industries

Percent Employed in Each Industry Sector (NAICS) , 2001

Geographic Zone	Total	Primary Industries		Secondary Industries		Service Industries		
		Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Production Services ²	Consumer Services ³	Government-Provided Services ⁴
Manitoba Total	100.0	6.5	0.7	5.0	11.8	25.5	23.7	26.8
Urban Total	100.0	1.3	0.4	4.4	12.9	28.9	25.0	27.1
Rural/Small Town Total	100.0	18.4	1.4	6.1	9.3	18.0	20.9	25.9
Strong MIZ	100.0	12.5	0.4	6.8	10.6	24.5	15.0	25.6
Moderate MIZ	100.0	18.9	0.9	6.7	10.0	18.2	21.7	23.6
Weak MIZ	100.0	19.4	2.2	5.5	9.3	16.0	21.4	26.2
No MIZ	100.0	21.4	0.9	6.6	3.8	15.7	18.0	33.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ Based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

² Production Services includes utilities, wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, information and cultural industries, finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, professional, scientific and technical services, management of companies and enterprises, administrative and support, waste management and remediation services.

³ Consumer Services includes retail trade, arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodation and food services.

⁴ Government-Provided Services includes educational services, health care and social assistance, public administration, and other services.

Table 5: Between 1991 and 1996, Employment in Primary Industries Decreased in Rural Manitoba

Percent Employed in Each Industry Sector (SIC)¹, 1996 and 1991

Geographic Zone	Primary Industries				Secondary Industries				Service Industries					
	Agric., Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting		Mining & Oil & Gas Extraction		Construction		Manufacturing		Production Services ²		Consumer Services ³		Government-Provided Services ⁴	
	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991
Manitoba Total	7.7	8.5	0.8	1.1	4.9	5.3	11.3	11.0	23.3	22.5	25.4	24.5	26.6	27.1
Urban Total	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.7	4.6	5.2	12.5	12.7	26.4	25.7	27.2	26.3	27.1	27.8
Rural/Small Town Total	21.1	24.1	1.4	2.0	5.6	5.5	8.6	7.4	16.4	15.2	21.3	20.4	25.5	25.4
Strong MIZ	15.6	19.8	0.3	0.4	6.3	6.7	9.6	8.0	22.0	21.0	20.5	18.8	25.6	25.3
Moderate MIZ	21.4	22.8	0.8	0.9	6.2	6.4	9.9	9.6	16.8	15.7	22.1	21.0	22.7	23.6
Weak MIZ	22.0	24.7	2.2	3.6	5.0	4.5	8.5	6.4	15.0	14.1	21.4	20.9	25.9	25.9
No MIZ	24.8	32.4	0.9	0.6	5.8	5.5	2.8	3.6	13.1	10.2	18.5	18.2	34.0	29.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 and 1991

¹ Based on the 1980 Standard Industry Classification (SIC) system.

² Production Services includes communication and other utilities, wholesale trade, transportation and storage, finance and insurance, real estate operator and insurance agent, and business services.

³ Consumer Services includes retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage, and other services.

⁴ Government-Provided Services includes educational services, health and social assistance, and government service.

Table 5 also shows that between 1991 and 1996 employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting declined in all rural zones, while employment in production and, to a lesser extent, consumer services increased. The most notable shift in employment occurred in *No MIZ* zones, where employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting decreased by 7.6 percentage points, and employment in production and government-provided services increased by 2.9 and 4.5 percentage points, respectively.

The increase in employment in manufacturing industries in *Strong, Moderate, and Weak MIZ* zones between 1991 and 1996 is also noteworthy, as these increases imply that these zones are becoming increasingly competitive in important value-added industries (Beshiri, 2001).

B.1.3 Self-Employment

Compared to urbanites, rural individuals are much more likely to be self-employed.

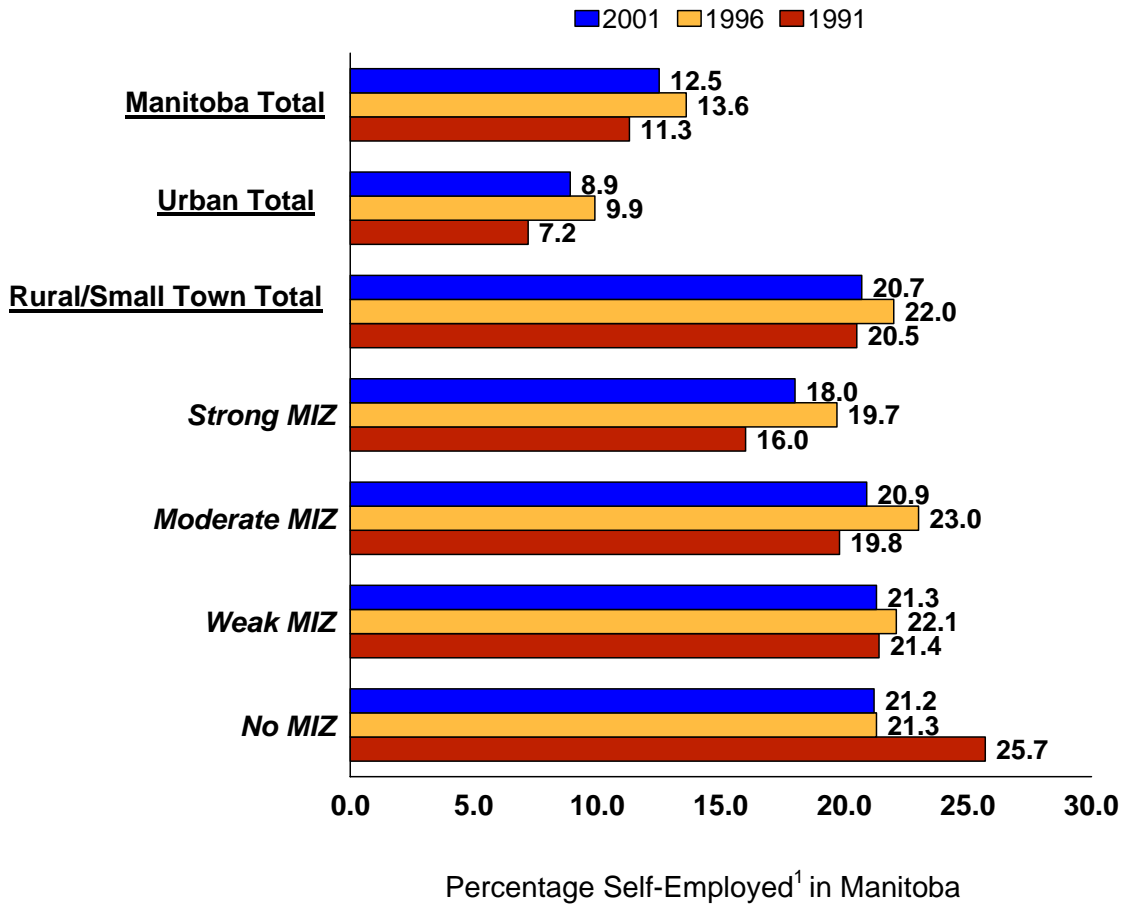
The Manitoban labour force can also be analyzed by examining the proportion of self-employed individuals versus those who are considered employees. Self-employment includes operating a business or professional practice, doing freelance or contract work, and farming, fishing and trapping. It also includes operating a direct distributorship selling and distributing goods such as cosmetics (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

In 2001, 12.5% of the Manitoba labour force was self-employed as opposed to working as an employee (Figure 12, and Appendix table 12). Compared to urban citizens, rural and small town Manitobans were much more likely to be self-employed (20.7% compared to 8.9%). This finding corresponds with the higher predominance of farming in rural and small town zones (Table 4), in which self-employment is the norm (du Plessis, 2004). Among rural and small town zones, *Strong MIZ* individuals were the least likely to be working on a self-employed basis (18.0%) and were the least likely to be working in the agriculture industry (12.5%).

Figure 12 also demonstrates that, with one exception, every geographic zone in the province experienced an increase in self-employment between 1991 and 1996, and a decline in this form of employment in the five-year period that followed. In contrast to this trend, a sharp decline in self-employment (of 4.5%) occurred in *No MIZ* zones in the early 1990s, which coincided with the most substantial decrease in employment in agriculture in the province. The rate of self-employment in *No MIZ* zones then stabilized at just over 21%.

Figure 12: Self-Employment is More Prevalent in Rural than in Urban Manitoba

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ Self-employment is expressed a ratio to the total labour force 15 years of age and over. Self-employment includes operating a business or professional practice, doing freelance or contract work, and farming, fishing and trapping. It also includes operating a direct distributorship selling and distributing goods such as cosmetics (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

B.2 INCOME

With the exception of *Strong MIZ*, the incomes of rural Manitobans are below those of urban residents. And though social transfer income comprises a larger share of rural incomes, rural zones have a smaller proportion of low-income citizens.

B.2.1 Median Yearly Income

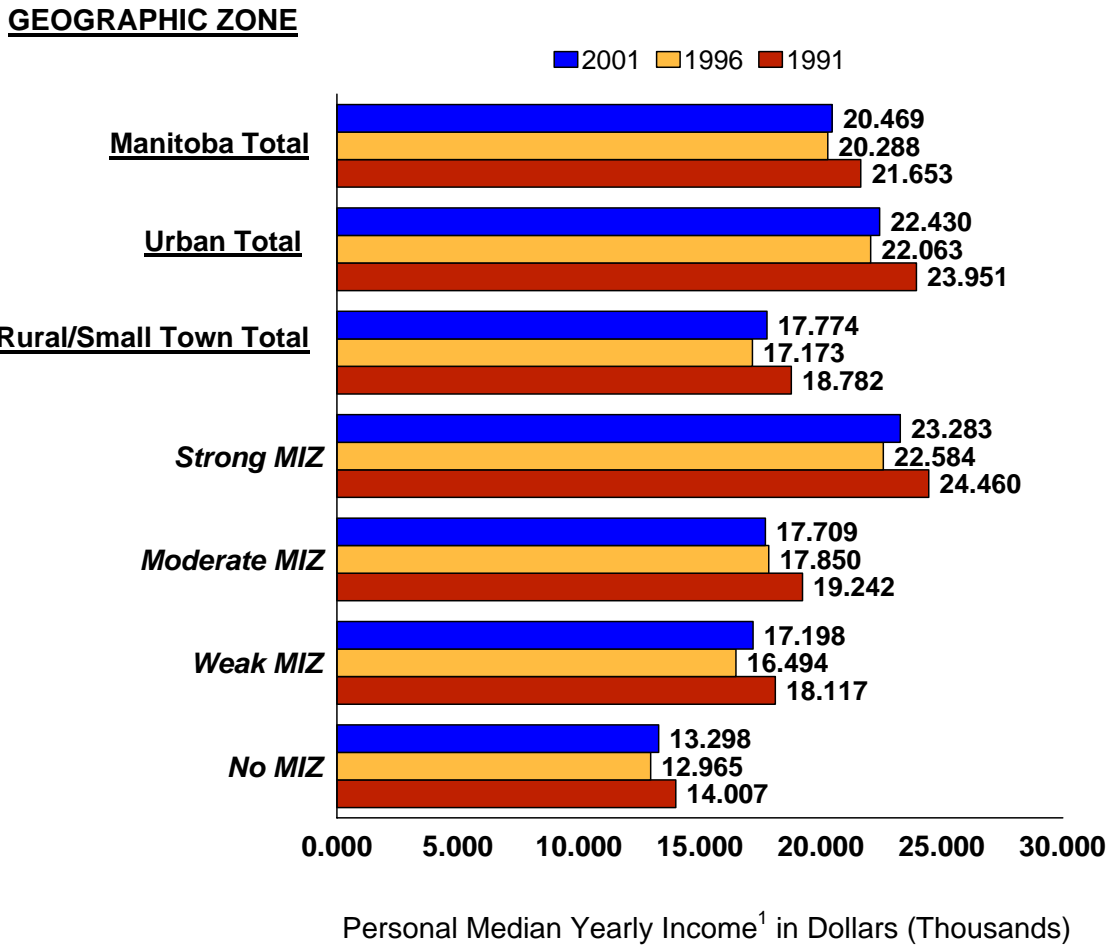
Mean income values are commonly used as an estimate of the economic well-being of the inhabitants of a given region. Median personal income is used in this report since it is a more appropriate measure when making comparisons across time.¹⁰ Unlike mean income values, median measures are not as unduly influenced by extreme values, whether high or low. The 1991 and 1996 annual income figures presented in Figure 13 are adjusted to 2000 real dollars.

In 2001, the provincial median income was just over \$20,000, up slightly from the 1996 amount of \$20,288, but still lower than the 1991 figure of \$21,653. Once again, this over-time pattern depicts the declining economy in the first half of the 1990s and the slight economic recovery characterizing the latter years.

Median incomes range considerably across geographic zones of the province, with *Strong MIZ* zones averaging the highest income values in the province (\$23,283), followed closely by urban centres (\$22,430). *The Aboriginal-intensive No MIZ* zones had the lowest median income values in the province in each census year, and with a value of \$13,298 in 2001, the *No MIZ* median income value was just 57% of the *Strong MIZ* median income. This income discrepancy, moreover, is observed for each of the three census years.

¹⁰ Mean is also commonly known as the average. Median is equivalent to the 50th percentile.

Figure 13: Strong MIZ Zones Have the Highest Median Income Values in the Province in Each Census Year



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991
¹ Median income is yearly income for the population aged 15 years and over and is reported in 2000 real dollars.

B.2.2 Incidence of Low Income

Another measure used to illustrate the relative economic well-being of residents within each geographic zone of the province is the share of the population with low incomes (as measured by the percent of the population living in households with income below the low-income cut-offs (LICOs)). This indicator refers to the proportion of individuals with incomes below the cost of basic necessities including food, shelter, and clothing. Along with family size, level of urbanization is factored into the estimated costs of necessities for each census individual, thereby determining the low-income cut-off

value. The indicator assumes, quite rightly, that a higher cost of living amount coincides with a higher level of integration with urban centres.¹¹

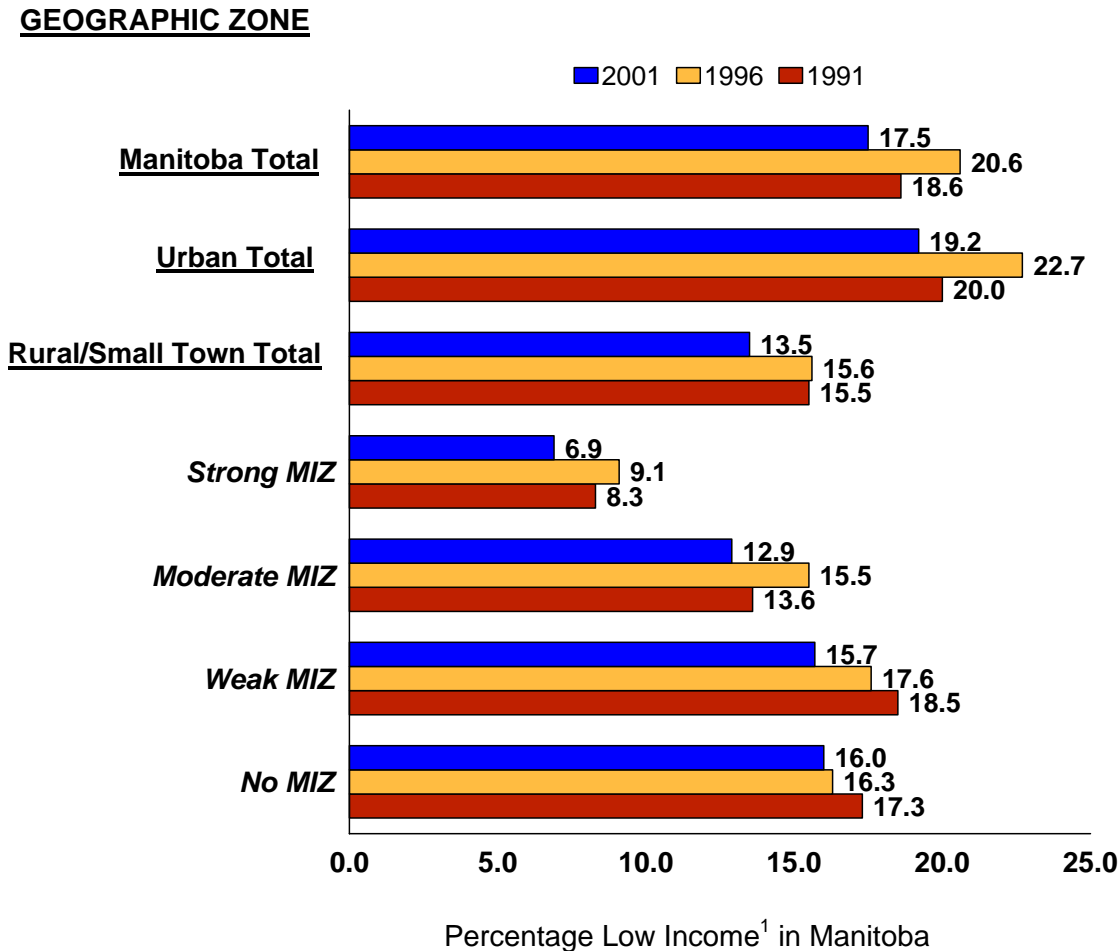
Of the economic indicators presented in this report, incidence of low income is the only indicator on which rural Manitobans, as a whole, fared better than their urban counterparts in each census year.¹² Figure 14 reveals that in 2001 nearly one in five urban Manitobans had incomes below the cost of basic necessities, despite having the second highest median income in the province. This finding even holds for the most disadvantaged *No MIZ* zones, which, although having the highest proportion of the rural population with incomes below the cost of basic necessities, is still below that of urban Manitoba (16.0% compared to 19.2%). These data suggest that though incomes are lower in most rural zones of the province, the higher cost of living in urban centres may offset this disadvantage. For example, housing values are much higher, on average, in urban than in rural zones (see Figure 19). *Strong MIZ* stands out as the exception to this pattern, however, where we observe incomes and housing values slightly above those of urban centres, but much lower incidence of low income (6.9%).

Figure 14 also illustrates the strengthening of the Manitoba economy after 1996. After rising in most geographic zones in the early 1990s, the percentage of the population considered low income declined in every geographic zone in the second half of the decade. *No MIZ* residents were the least likely, however, to experience such a decline, again illustrating the relative economic disadvantage of *No MIZ* zones (see also Appendix table 13).

¹¹ A few methodological considerations should be noted with the use of LICO's. First, different levels of the LICO are calculated for each family size class and for each urbanization class. The urbanization classes used for the LICO calculation are different than the rural and urban categories used in this report. For our tabulations, a household is assigned to be below LICO based on the original urbanization coding and then we have retabulated the data according to our own rural – urban categories. In addition to these concerns, it should be noted that LICO's are, by Statistics Canada's admission, not a measure of poverty. There is also considerable debate about whether LICO's are a valid measure of low income (see, for example, Webber (1998)).

¹² The fact that households located on Indian reserves are excluded from the LICO designation but are included in the percentage calculations of low income individuals, may in part explain the lower than expected rates of low income in some rural zones.

Figure 14: Low-Income Individuals are More Prevalent in Urban Manitoba than in Rural Zones



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ The incidence of low income is calculated as the number of individuals living in a household with an income below the low-income cut-off (LICO) divided by the total number of individuals. The LICO is a level of income where households are judged to be in straitened circumstances, on the basis of the income required to provide food, clothing and shelter.

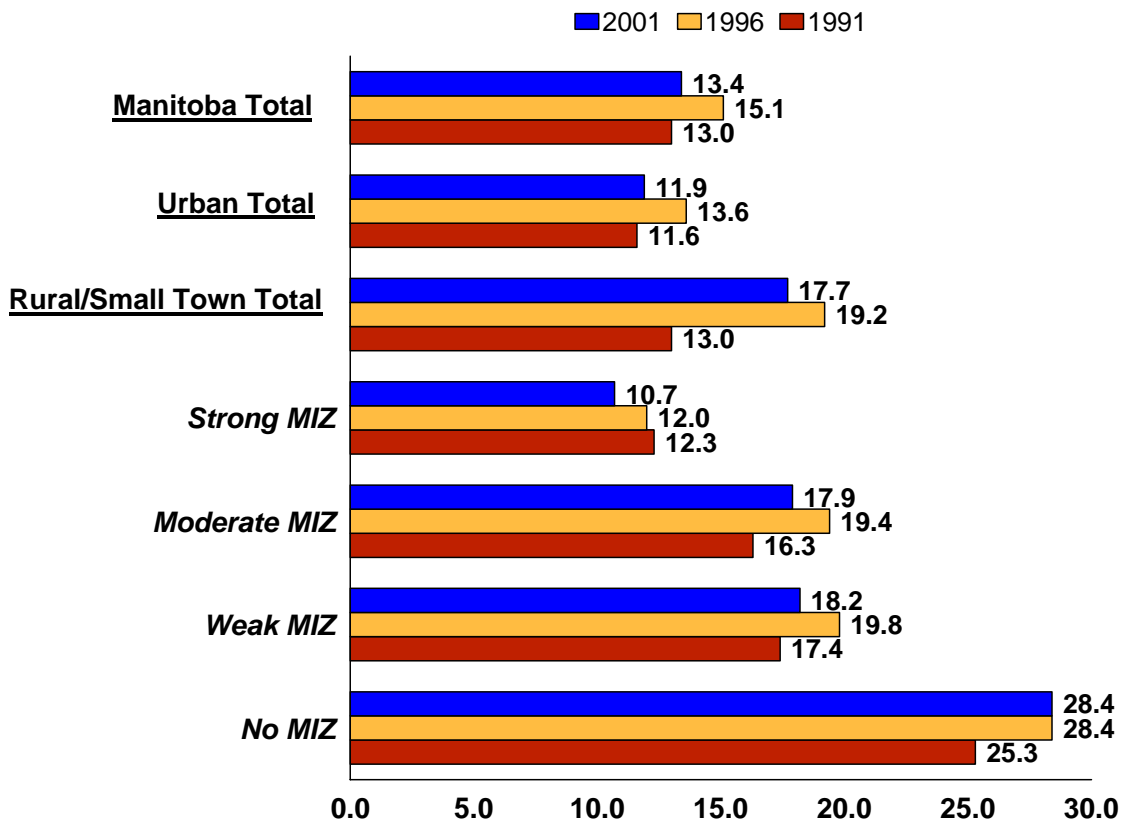
B.2.3 Share of Total Income From Social Transfer Income

We can also gain an indication of the relative economic conditions for each geographic zone of Manitoba by examining source of income. Larger proportions of income derived from social transfer payments, as opposed to employment income or personal investments, in a region, suggest greater economic dependency for that particular region.

Figure 15 presents the percentage of total income derived from social transfer payments for each geographic zone and for 2001, 1996, and 1991. Most evident is the fact that, with the exception of *Strong MIZ* residents, rural and small town Manitobans garnered a larger proportion of their income from government sources than did urban citizens in all three census years. *No MIZ* residents were by far the most likely in the province to rely on social transfer income in 2001 (28.4%), while *Strong MIZ* residents were the least likely (10.7%).

Figure 15: *No MIZ* Residents are Three Times More Likely than *Strong MIZ* Residents to Rely Upon Social Transfer Income

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Percentage of Total Income from Social Transfer Income¹ in Manitoba

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ Social transfer income refers to all government transfer payments to individuals including Old Age Security, Canadian/Quebec Pension Plans, Unemployment Insurance and Child Tax Credits and is expressed as a ratio of the amount of government transfer payments to the total average income among the population 15 years and older.

Figure 15 also reveals that, with one exception, dependence upon social transfer income decreased in every geographic zone of the province after 1996. The percentage of income among the *No MIZ* population of this form of income, in contrast, remained stable between 1996 and 2001. These over-time changes could be due to increasing or decreasing unemployment, old age security, Canadian Pension Plan payments, or child tax credits. The decrease in this form of income after 1996 in all but *No MIZ* zones is likely a reflection of decreasing reliance on unemployment insurance because of a reduction in unemployment rates (Figure 11) and decreasing reliance on child tax credits as a result of a decrease in the share of the child population (Table 2). Greater dependence in 1996 than in 1991 among *No MIZ* residents corresponds with an increasing unemployment rate and an increase during that period in the share of the population comprised of children. After 1996, the proportional share of children in the *No MIZ* population, unemployment rates, and reliance on social transfer income all stabilized.

SUMMARY

Several indicators demonstrate the more robust economic conditions of the late 1990s compared to the first portion of this decade. For example, labour force participation rates and median incomes declined between 1991 and 1996, but rose after 1996, and unemployment rates, incidence of low income, and reliance on social transfer income were lower in 2001 than in 1996. Throughout this economic indicator analysis, however, a number of distinctions between geographic zones have been highlighted.

The first notable pattern is the deterioration of economic conditions as metropolitan influence weakens. On every economic indicator presented, *Strong MIZ* zones were observed to be the most advantaged, followed by *Moderate*, *Weak*, and finally, *No MIZ* zones. Secondly, *Strong MIZ* zones exhibited not only a strengthening of economic conditions after 1996, but on all indicators in 2001, exhibited more favorable economic conditions than their urban counterparts. For example, *Strong MIZ* labour force participations rates and median incomes were the highest in the province in 2001, and their unemployment rates were the lowest. *Strong MIZ* residents were also the least likely in the province to be considered low-income and to depend upon social transfer income.

The data presented for *No MIZ* zones creates, in contrast, a much less favorable economic profile, suggesting that residents of these zones have not reaped the same benefits from this positive economic cycle as those residing in other parts of the province. Not only did these zones have the lowest labour force participation rates in each census year, *No MIZ* zones also exhibited the largest 10-year decline in LFP rates in the province. *No MIZ* zones, moreover, had the highest unemployment rates in the province, and were the only zones to exhibit a significantly higher unemployment rate

in 2001 than in 1991. *No MIZ* zones, finally, had the largest proportion of primary industry employment, the lowest median incomes, the highest dependence on social transfer income in the province and, though lower than urban centers, the highest rates of low income in rural and small town Manitoba.

Despite modest improvements over time, it remains the case that rural and small town Manitobans are, as a whole, less economically advantaged than their urban counterparts. The dominant story of the economic indicators, however, is that the disparities between rural zones of the province are as important as the overall differences between urban and rural zones of Manitoba.

C. Education Indicators

KEY FINDINGS

C.1 Educational Attainment

- Not only do rural and small town Manitobans have lower levels of education compared to individuals in urban centres, but the educational disparity between the two major regions is increasing.
- The lowest educational attainment is observed in *No MIZ* zones where six in ten residents of at least 20 years of age had not completed high school as recently as 2001.

C.2 Education Providers

- All rural zones have relatively fewer education providers than urban centres. *Moderate* and *No MIZ* zones had the fewest education providers in the province in 2001 (14.7 per 1,000 residents and 15.8, respectively).
- Education providers per capita stabilized in most zones after 1996, but declined considerably in *No MIZ* zones through to 2001.

Summary

The educational findings presented in this section suggest a growing urban/rural disparity in terms of educational attainment and perhaps also for access to education. First, the lower levels of high school completion among rural Manitobans implies they will have more difficult labour market experiences such as unemployment and lower incomes. Second, the lower per capita education providers in rural zones of the province may influence the education provided in these zones. Third, the trend of decreasing post-secondary educational attainment as MIZ weakens implies a geographical and economic deterrent of access to institutions of higher learning.

C.1 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Compared to urbanites, rural residents have lower rates of high school completion and are less likely to have attained a university degree.

It is generally accepted that higher educational attainment is associated with higher earnings and an increased level of well-being. As was the case for industry employment, a change to the census in 2001 precludes the ability to directly compare level of education between 2001 and the two earlier census periods.¹³ Table 6 presents the highest level of educational attainment achieved by all geographic zones of the province for 2001 and Table 7 presents the same indicator for 1996 and 1991 (see also Appendix Tables 14 and 15).

Beginning with Table 6, in 2001, 34.4% of the provincial adult population had less than a high school education. A much higher proportion of rural and small town Manitobans than urbanites had not attained a high school education (46.6% compared to 28.8%), with *The Aboriginal-intensive No MIZ* residents by far the most highly represented at this lowest level of education (59.5%). Nearly equal proportions of urban and rural and small town residents, however, had attained a high school diploma (11.6% and 10.9%, respectively), though *No MIZ* residents were the least likely to have reached this level of education in 2001 (8.1%).

Urban residents eclipse most rural and small town zones in all three post-secondary educational categories. The greatest disparity is found between urban and rural citizens for the highest educational category; as of 2001, 17.4% of urban Manitobans had a university degree compared to only 7.6% of those residing in rural zones. The urban/rural difference in those with a post-secondary certificate/diploma is, however, less notable.

Within rural Manitoba we see a familiar pattern whereby *Strong MIZ* citizens are the most likely to have attended a post-secondary institution and *No MIZ* residents are the least likely. In fact, those residing in *Strong MIZ* zones are the most likely of all Manitobans to have attained a certificate or diploma from a college or technical institute (29.3%). *No MIZ* residents, conversely, are the least likely in the province to have attained some post-secondary education (9.6%), a post-secondary certificate or diploma (17.9%), or a university degree (5.0%).

¹³ The data provided for 1991 and 1996 are for individuals aged 15 and over, while the 2001 census data are provided for those 20 years of age and over.

Table 6: Rural Manitobans Have Lower Levels of Educational Attainment than Urban Manitobans

Educational Attainment¹ Percent Distribution, 2001

Geographic Zone	Total	Less Than High School	High School Diploma	Some Post-Secondary	Post-Secondary Cert./Dip.	University Degree
Manitoba Total	100.0	34.4	11.4	13.9	26.0	14.3
Urban Total	100.0	28.8	11.6	15.3	26.9	17.4
Rural/Small Town Total	100.0	46.6	10.9	10.8	24.1	7.6
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	100.0	35.6	12.7	12.4	29.3	9.9
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	100.0	45.4	11.1	10.8	25.3	7.4
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	100.0	47.9	10.7	10.5	23.2	7.8
<i>No MIZ</i>	100.0	59.5	8.1	9.6	17.9	5.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ 2001 educational attainment data are provided for the population 20 years of age and over.

Table 7 presents 1996 and 1991 Census data on educational attainment and depicts the same geographic zone trends that were observed in 2001: rural Manitobans were less likely than urbanites to have attended a post-secondary institution and within rural Manitoba, those living in *Strong MIZ* zones had the highest levels of education while *No MIZ* residents had the lowest. And again, the urban/rural differences are most apparent for university degree holders and least apparent for recipients of post-secondary certificates or diplomas.

As for over-time changes, Table 7 illustrates province-wide increases in educational attainment. In all geographic zones, smaller proportions of individuals had less than high school in 1996 than in 1991, and greater proportions had attained a post-secondary certificate or diploma or a university degree. More notable increases in educational attainment, however, are observed among urban residents than for rural and small town Manitobans. For instance, the proportion of urbanites holding a university degree increased by 1.8 percent, compared to an increase of just 0.7 percent within the rural population. These findings suggest that despite improvements in educational attainment in rural Manitoba, the educational disparity between urban and rural regions continues. Again, moreover, this disparity is higher in the less integrated rural zones.

Table 7: Between 1991 and 1996, Educational Attainment Increased in all Geographic Zones, But Most Notably in Urban Centres

Percent

Geographic Zone	Less Than High School		High School Diploma		Some Post-Secondary		Post-Secondary Cert./Dip.		University Degree	
	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991
Manitoba Total	41.3	44.9	11.2	11.7	11.3	11.3	24.6	21.9	11.6	10.2
Urban Total	35.7	39.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	13.1	25.7	23.0	14.3	12.5
Rural/Small Town Total	53.2	57.3	10.3	10.2	8.2	7.6	22.2	19.6	6.0	5.3
Strong MIZ	43.3	46.0	11.9	13.0	9.6	10.0	27.6	24.7	7.6	6.3
Moderate MIZ	52.0	56.2	10.9	10.7	8.5	7.5	22.9	20.1	5.7	5.5
Weak MIZ	54.4	58.4	10.2	9.8	7.8	7.3	21.5	19.2	6.0	5.2
No MIZ	64.3	67.9	7.2	7.7	6.8	6.1	16.9	14.4	4.8	3.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 and 1991

¹ 1996 and 1991 educational attainment data are provided for the population 15 years of age and over.

C.2 EDUCATION PROVIDERS

Though decreasing in both urban and rural Manitoba, urban centres continue to have a higher number of education providers per capita compared to rural zones of the province.

There are many factors that might contribute to the quality of education. One practice that permits easily quantifiable comparisons is to examine the number of education providers in the region. This is calculated by determining the number of people who are employed as teachers or professors per 1,000 people.¹⁴ These data are presented in Figure 16 by geographic zone and for 2001, 1996, and 1991 (see also Appendix Table 16).

In 2001, urban Manitoba had the highest relative number of education providers in the province (21.2 per 1,000 population), though *Weak MIZ* zones closely approximated this figure with 19.1 educators per 1,000 population. Interestingly, *Moderate MIZ* zones, which have one of the highest levels of education among the rural population, had the lowest relative number of teachers and professors in the province in 2001 (14.7 per 1,000). The second lowest figure is found in *No MIZ* zones, where there were 15.8 education providers per one thousand and, notably, the lowest levels of educational attainment in the province (Table 6).

The number of education providers per capita decreased sharply in all geographic zones of the province between 1991 and 1996, but generally stabilized in the subsequent five-year period. *Weak MIZ* zones were the only zones to experience an increase between 1996 and 2001. *No MIZ* zones, in contrast, continued to experience a reduction in per capita education providers after 1996, with a decrease of 3.9 teachers/professors per 1,000 population. The low and decreasing number of education providers per capita in *No MIZ* zones, in contrast to the much higher and more stable number in urban Manitoba, adds further evidence to the earlier conclusion that the educational disparity between urban and rural zones is increasing over time. *Weak MIZ* zones, however, are the exception to this pattern, at least in terms of education providers.

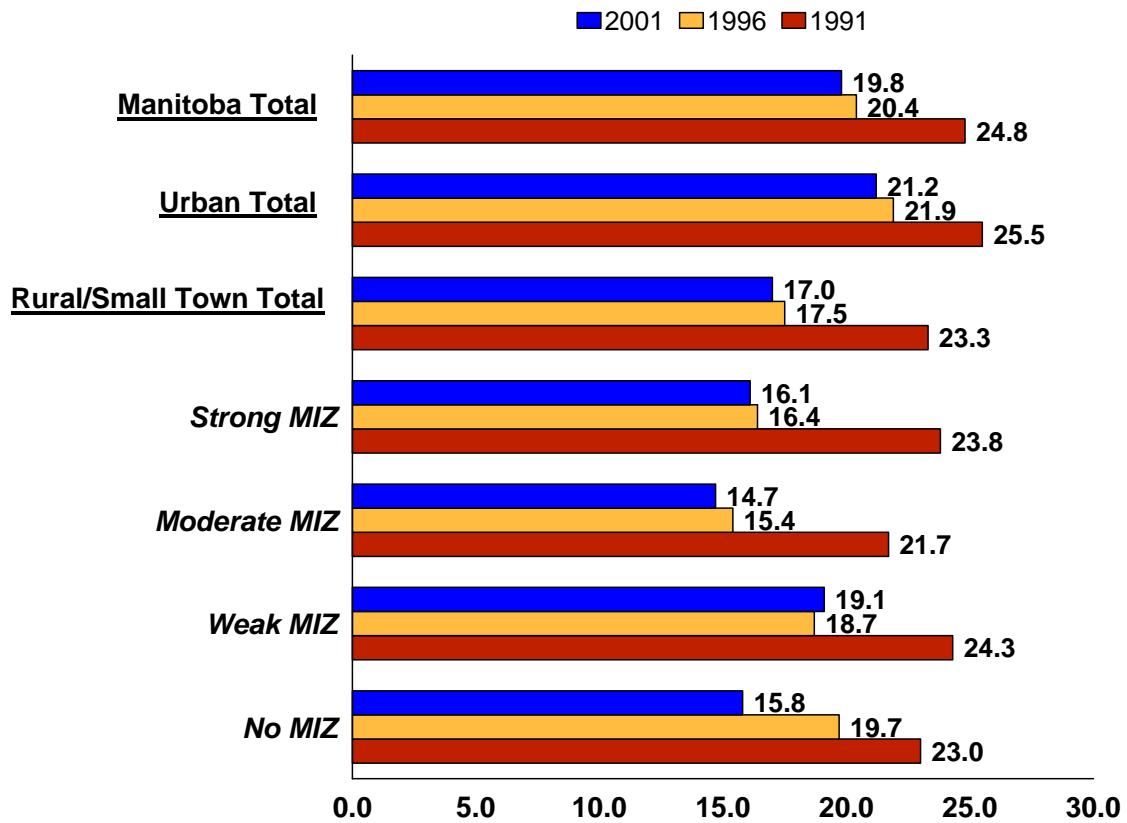
Part of the explanation for the urban/rural differences lies in the propensity for post-secondary institutions (and particularly large universities) to be located in cities rather than in rural zones of Manitoba. Insofar as the post-secondary system continues to expand in urban centres, so too will the disparity between the number of professors serving urban as opposed to rural citizens. But since educators are predominantly

¹⁴ It should be understood that education providers are designated to the geographic area where they reside and not where they teach. As such, the per capita education providers in each zone may not accurately represent the number of educators serving the population in the zones.

primary and secondary teachers, the urban/rural difference is not entirely explained by geography, but also must be a function of true educational disparity. While all but the *No MIZ* zones experienced a reduction in the proportion of children, the fact remains that rural zones have larger proportions of children than urban centres, suggesting that the teacher component of the education provider indicator should be higher than it is.

Figure 16: Rural Manitoba Has Fewer Per Capita Education Providers than Urban Manitoba

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Number of Education Providers¹ per 1,000 Population in Manitoba

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ The number of individuals working in Statistics Canada's occupational classification category of 'teachers or professors' per 1,000 people.

SUMMARY

The education indicators presented in this section signal a growing urban/rural disparity in terms of educational attainment and perhaps also for access to education. This disparity, moreover, explains some of the urban/rural differences found for the economic and labour market indicators presented in Section B. First, the lower levels of high school completion among rural Manitobans implies more difficult labour market experiences such as unemployment, long work hours and, of course, lower incomes. This relationship is borne out with these data, but especially for *No MIZ* residents who have the lowest levels of high school completion, the highest unemployment rates and the lowest incomes. The economic benefits of providing programs that encourage school attendance and completion such as mentoring, tutoring, peer support, and parental involvement might be further examined.

Second, the lower number of education providers per capita in rural Manitoba might be further explored, since the implications for educational quality are not clear. For example, these findings imply that classroom sizes may be, on average, larger in *No MIZ* zones, which contain the largest, and growing, proportion of children, but one of the lowest, and decreasing, per capita numbers of teachers and professors in the province.

Third, the trend of decreasing post-secondary educational attainment as metropolitan influence weakens implies a geographical and economic deterrent of access to institutions of higher learning. The educational attainment data presented in this report suggest that for rural residents, colleges and technical institutes are more easily accessible than are universities. Previous studies have found that individuals living further away from a university are more likely to attend a non-university post-secondary institution, if they choose to continue their education (Frenette, 2002). It is, therefore, possible that the distance from universities (most of which are housed in urban centres) is a deterrent to attending, whereas it may not have such an influence on attending other educational institutions. Other factors such as family income also influence post-secondary choices. The lower incomes in rural zones likely impose a barrier to attending university, perhaps compelling individuals to choose the typically less expensive route of enrolling in college or technical institutes. Further research that examines the implications of increasing access among rural residents to post-secondary institutions, and especially universities, is implied from these findings. Programs aimed at distance-learning or at encouraging further education, through scholarships, for example, may be of value to rural Manitobans.

D. Social Indicators

KEY FINDINGS

D.1 Family Structure (Lone-Parent Families)

- In 2001, lone-parent families were more prevalent in urban centres than in rural zones of the province (17.8% compared to 13.1%). The proportion of lone-parent families increased, however, as metropolitan influence weakened, with *Strong*, *Moderate*, *Weak* and *No MIZ* zones respectively having 8.4%, 11.5%, 13.9% and 20.9% lone parents in 2001.

D.2 Housing

- In 2001, *No MIZ* individuals were the most likely of all Manitobans to reside in new housing and *Weak MIZ* residents the least likely (21.9% compared to 11.7% of houses were constructed in these two zones since 1991, respectively).
- Despite the large proportion of newly-constructed housing, *No MIZ* zones had the lowest housing values in the province in 2001, and exhibited little change in value over time.
- Though housing values decreased in urban Manitoba between 1991 and 2001, they increased in rural Manitoba during the same time period.
- The percentage of Manitoba households spending significant portions of their income on shelter increased substantially between 1991 and 1996 (from 7.2% to 11.3%). Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion remained stable in urban centres, but continued to increase within rural Manitoba.

Summary

The social indicators presented in this section contribute to a recurring finding revealed in this report: although urban/rural differences are apparent, the considerable variation among rural zones should also be considered when creating social policy. The data also suggest that housing indicators are strongly influenced by economic indicators.

D.1 FAMILY STRUCTURE (LONE-PARENT FAMILIES)

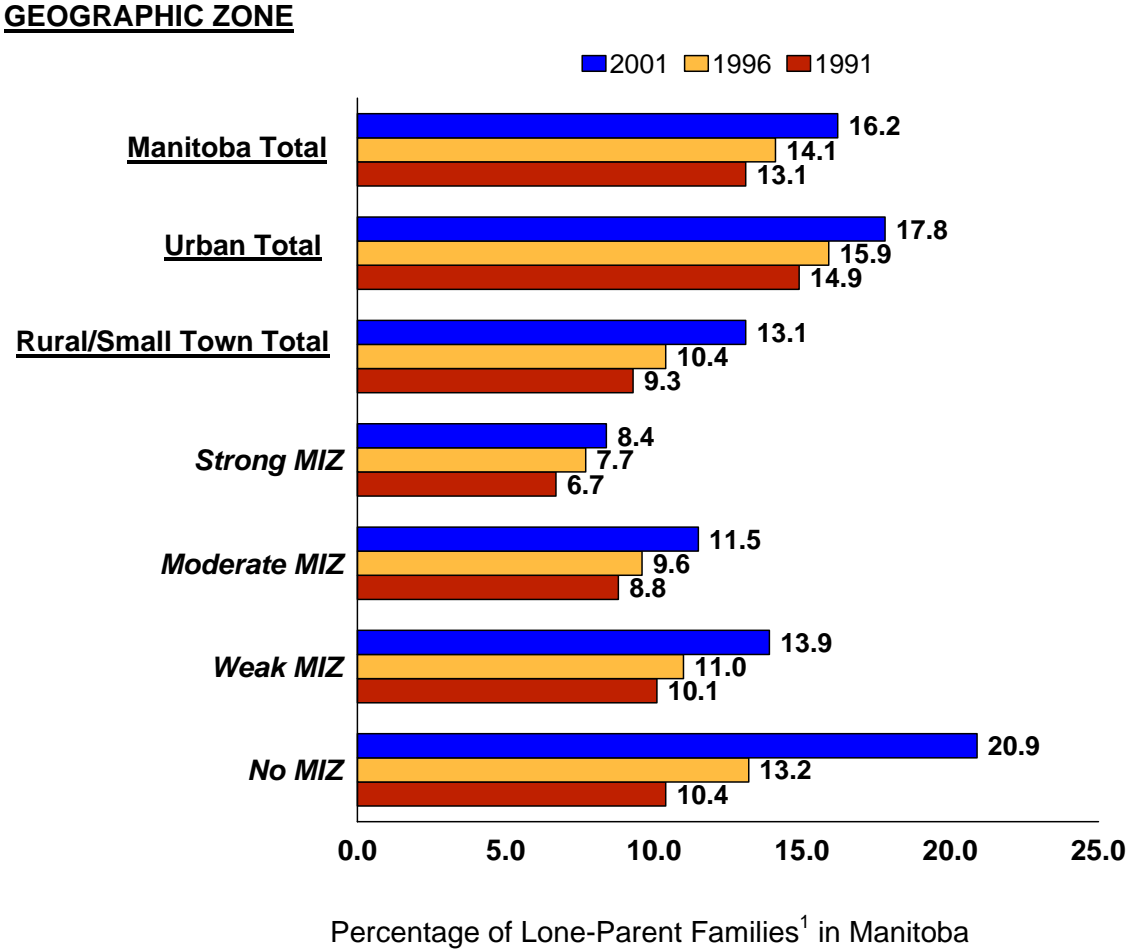
Compared to the urban population, a smaller proportion of lone-parent families are found in rural Manitoba. *No MIZ* zones, however, have the highest percentage of lone-parent families in the province.

In Canada, as in many countries, family structures have been changing. The frequency of divorce has risen and common-law relationships are increasingly popular (Statistics Canada, 2002). Studies have shown that the growth in lone-parent families has been one of Canada's most significant social trends (Ross et al., 1998). Manitoba is no exception to this rising trend, with a slightly higher percentage of lone-parent families than the national average in 2001 (16.2% compared to 15.7%, respectively).

Figure 17 (Appendix Table 17) reveals that, compared to the rural and small town population, lone-parent families are more prevalent in urban centres (17.8% compared to 13.1%). Within non-metropolitan zones, the proportion of lone-parents increases as metropolitan influence declines, with *Strong*, *Moderate*, *Weak* and *No MIZ* zones respectively having 8.4%, 11.5%, 13.9% and 20.9% lone parents.

Over-time increases in lone-parent families are apparent in all geographic zones. The increase within *No MIZ* zones, however, is the most noteworthy; with an increase of 7.7 percent between 1996 and 2001, the incidence of lone-parent families rose within *No MIZ* zones more than the combined increase of all of Manitoba's rural and small town zones. The higher incidence of lone-parent families in *No MIZ* zones may reflect the high rates of this family structure among Aboriginal people living in Canada (26.6%; Corporate Information Management Directorate, 2000). Further, the higher incidence combined with the larger proportion of children in *No MIZ* zones increases the likelihood that lone parents in these zones cope with running larger families than elsewhere in the province.

Figure 17: Lone-Parent Families are the Most Prevalent in Manitoba's No MIZ Zones



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991
¹ A change to the measurement of lone-parent families in 2001 marginally inflates the percentage in this year.

D.2 HOUSING

Housing in Manitoba's No MIZ zones are the newest, the least expensive, and the most affordable in the province.

D.2.1 Recent Housing Construction

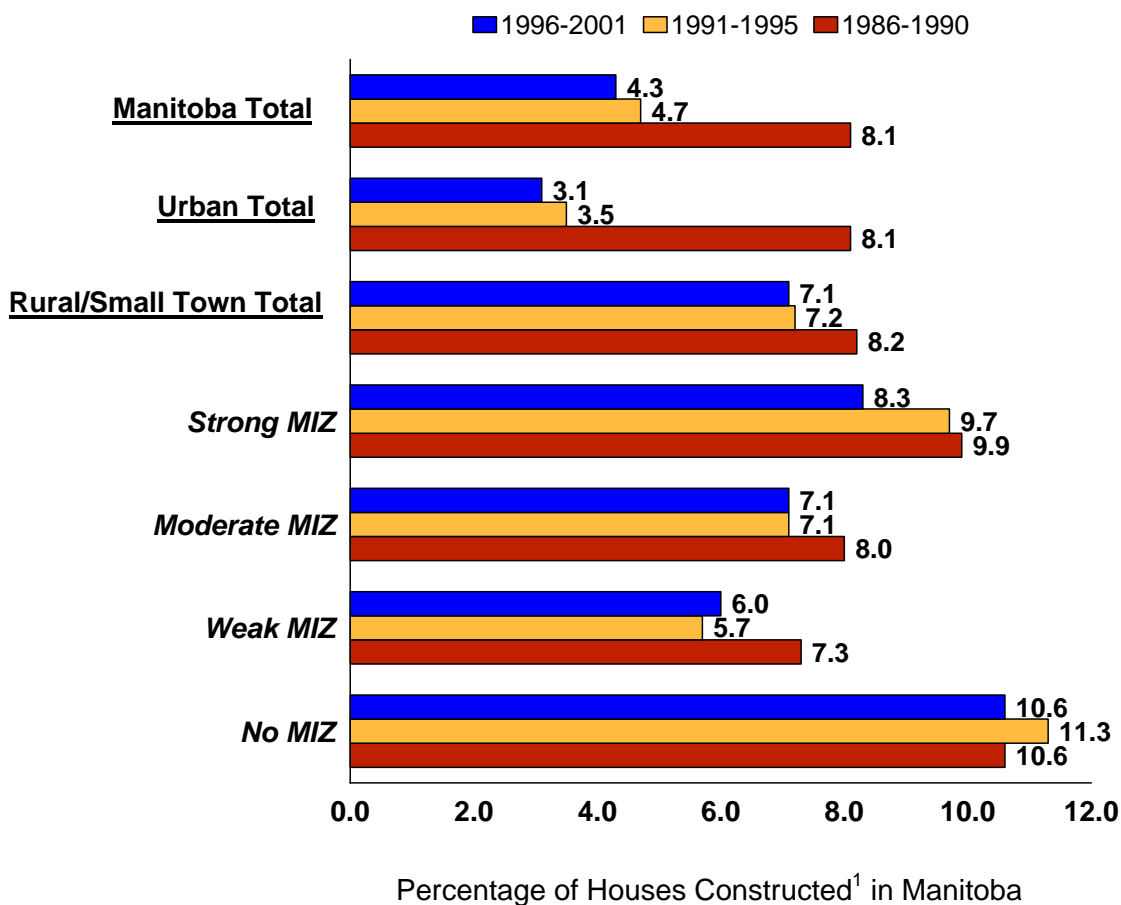
The period of housing construction provides an indication of economic and population growth in the various geographic zones of Manitoba. The greater the percentage of houses recently constructed in a region, the greater the likelihood that communities in that region have experienced economic and population growth. Figure 18 presents

the percentage of houses constructed between 1996 and 2001, 1991 and 1995, and 1986 and 1990 for each geographic zone (see also Appendix Table 18).

Provincially, 4.3% of dwellings were constructed between 1996 and 2001 (compared to the nation-wide figure of 7.1%). Rural and small town housing construction was more than double that of urban Manitoba during this period (7.1% compared to 3.1%). *Strong* and *No MIZ* homes are the newest in the province, with 18.0% and 21.9% of homes, respectively, having been constructed between 1991 and 2001. These figures correspond with the greater population growth occurring within these zones during this period (Figure 3).

Figure 18: No MIZ Zones Had the Largest Percentage of New Housing Construction in the Province Between 1991 and 2001

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ Expressed as a percentage of the total number of occupied private dwellings.

Slower population growth after 1996 is also reflected in the post-1996 decline in housing construction in urban centres and in *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones. Interestingly, the percentage of newly constructed housing in *Weak MIZ* zones increased after 1996, despite a population contraction of 1.3 percent in this zone (Figure 3). Even with this slight increase in construction, however, residents of *Weak MIZ* zones remained in 2001 the least likely in rural areas to reside in newly-constructed housing.

D.2.2 Average Dwelling (Housing) Values

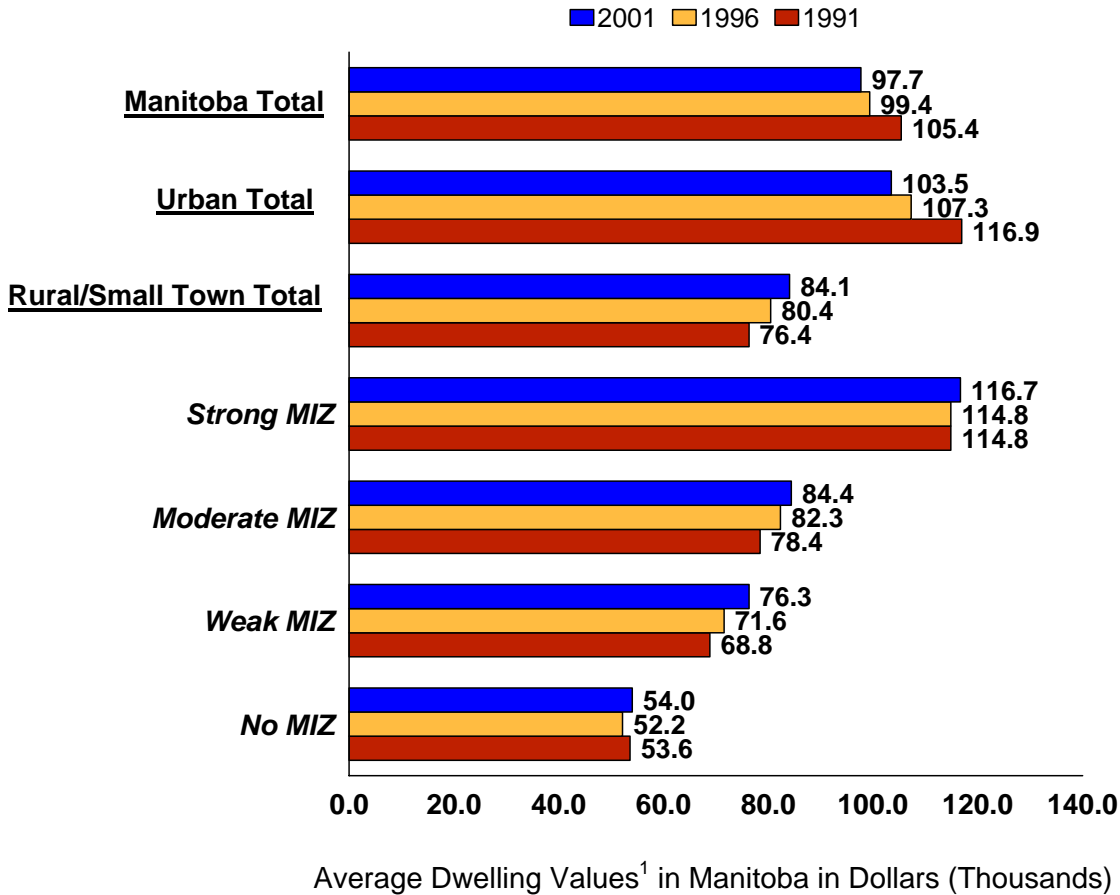
Dwelling cost is a relevant indicator of prosperity and may illustrate the ability of a family or individual to purchase 'big-ticket' items.

As indicated in Figure 19, the average dwelling value in Manitoba in 2001 was just under \$98,000, with urban housing values exceeding rural values by \$19,400. As has been the case with many of the indicators presented in this report, average housing values decline as metropolitan influence weakens. Averaging just \$54,000, *No MIZ* housing values in 2001, in fact, were just 46% of *Strong MIZ* housing values (which averaged \$116,700 in 2001).

Figure 19 also shows that urban housing values decreased between 1991 and 2001, but rural and small town values increased. This over-time change means that the gap between urban and rural housing values decreased in the 1990s. Whereas rural dwellings cost, on average, 65% of urban dwellings in 1991, by 2001, they cost 81% of urban dwellings.

Figure 19: Dwelling (Housing) Values are Highest in Urban Centres and *Strong MIZ* Zones

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ Average dwelling (housing) values are for owner-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings and are reported in 2001 real dollars.

D.2.3 Dwelling (Housing) Affordability

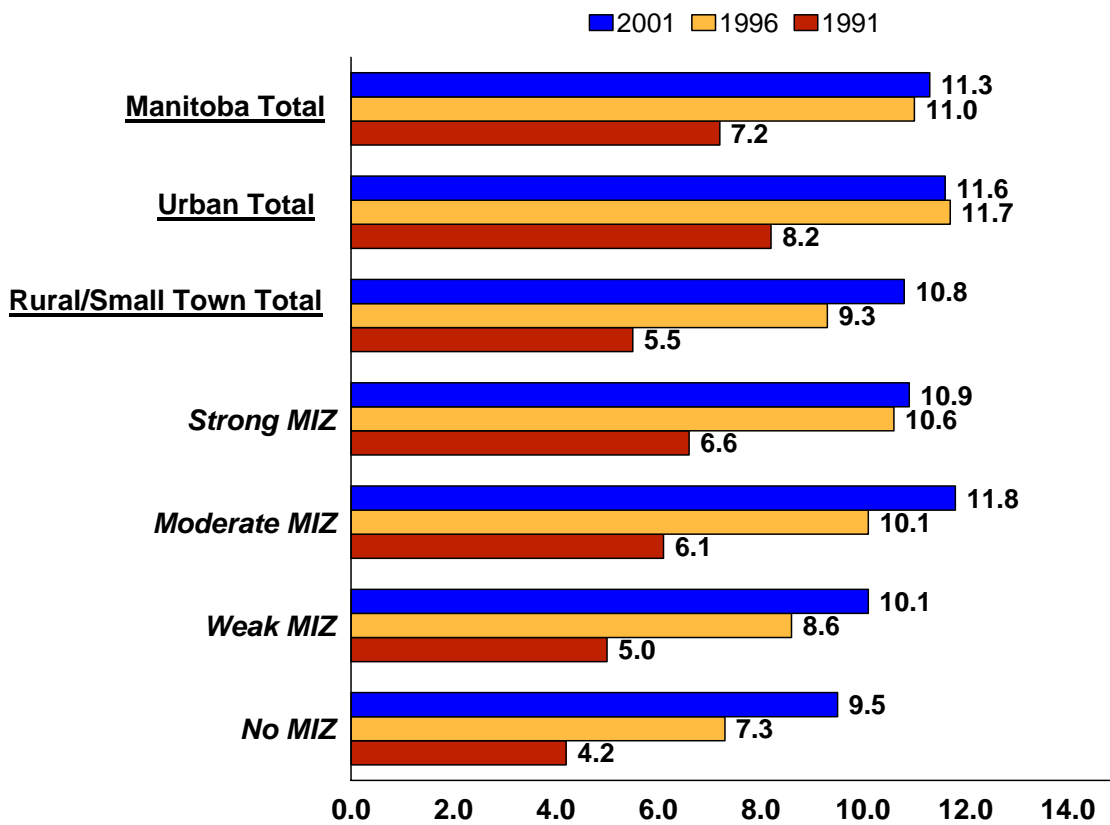
The proportion of household owners spending greater than 30% of their income before taxes on shelter costs is generally accepted to be an indicator of housing affordability. Figure 20 highlights the proportion of Manitoba household owners in each geographic zone spending more than 30% of their income on shelter costs (see also Appendix Table 19).

In 2001, 11.3% of household owners in the province exceeded this 30% spending cutoff. Despite having much higher average housing values, only a slightly greater proportion of urban than rural residents spent this amount on housing (11.6% compared to 10.8%).

Moderate MIZ residents were, in fact, the most likely in the province in 2001 to exceed the 30% spending cut-off (11.8%), despite having average housing values far below those of urban and *Strong MIZ* zones (Figure 19). A lack of correspondence between *No MIZ* housing affordability and housing values is also observed in Figure 20. While *No MIZ* housing values remained virtually unchanged between 1991 and 2001, the percentage of *No MIZ* residents unable to afford their shelter more than doubled during this time (increasing from 4.2% in 1991 to 9.5% in 2001).

Figure 20: In 2001, Rural Manitobans were Marginally Less Likely than Urbanites to Spend More Than 30% of their Income on Shelter

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Percentage of Owner Households Spending Greater than 30% of Income on Shelter¹ in Manitoba

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ Refers to total household income which is spent on shelter costs for owners only (not renters) and refers to payments for electricity, fuel, water, municipal services, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees.

The relationship between housing values and affordability is in fact weak, at best, throughout the province of Manitoba. Urban housing values declined steadily between 1991 and 2001, but by 2001, a smaller percentage of owners could afford their homes. Likewise, increases in rural housing values over the course of the decade were not sufficient to fully account for the sharp increase observed in Figure 20 in the percentage of rural residents unable to afford their housing. Overall, these findings suggest that other economic factors, such as labour market and income characteristics, greatly influence the affordability of housing in urban and rural Manitoba.

SUMMARY

The social indicators presented in this section contribute to a recurring story line revealed in this report: although urban/rural differences are apparent, considerable variation among rural zones should also be considered when creating social policy.

For instance, the percentage of lone-parent families is generally higher in urban centres than in rural settings; however, in zones with higher metropolitan influence, the incidence is relatively low. In contrast, the percentage of lone-parent families in zones that experience no metropolitan influence is much higher than that observed in cities (20.9% in *No MIZ* zones compared to 17.8% in urban Manitoba)

Research suggests that the growing trend of lone-parent families is of significance. For example, the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (Ross et al., 1998) found that when measuring behavioural outcomes such as emotional disorders and aggression, children in lone-parent family situations fared relatively poorly, compared to the general population of children. In addition, the parents in these situations may experience further barriers when raising children, including an increased likelihood of poverty. This economic factor may be just as instrumental in the development patterns of children as is their family situation (Ross et al., 1998). Therefore, programs designed to mediate these effects are advisable. Possible examples include childcare support or subsidies, and financial support for low-income single parents. It is also essential that early intervention is emphasized, as poor performance in social and academic arenas is not likely to resolve itself with age, and may, in fact, worsen (Ross et al., 1998). These recommendations are especially pertinent to *No MIZ* zones where we see increasing rates of lone-parent families combined with consistently low income values.

The housing situation in rural Manitoba is more complex but also demonstrates rural variability; in the more rural zones, the large decrease in housing affordability does not correspond with the much smaller increase in housing prices. For example, *No MIZ* residents have average housing values that are less than half the value for *Strong MIZ* residents, but only 1.4% fewer of *No MIZ* residents are above the shelter spending cutoff

limit. This, combined with the over-time increase in those exceeding the 30% cut off, suggests that incomes in rural zones have not sufficiently increased to offset increasing housing prices.

On the whole, it appears that housing indicators in rural Manitoba are strongly influenced by the pattern of greater labour market and economic advantage demonstrated by *Strong MIZ* zones and the disadvantages evident among residents of *No MIZ* zones. Still, with the greatest proportion of new houses and the least costly and the most affordable houses in Manitoba, *No MIZ* residents are in a good position, at least with respect to these housing measures.

E. Health Care Indicators

KEY FINDINGS

E.1 Health Care Providers

- In 2001, the number of health care providers per capita in urban Manitoba exceeded the per capita number in each of the four rural and small town zones. *No MIZ* zones had by far the lowest relative number of health care providers in the province in 2001 (14.2 per 1,000 population compared to 33.2 for the province) and were the only zones to exhibit a relative decrease in providers between 1996 and 2001 (of 4.1 providers per 1,000 population).
- The gap in the number of health care providers per 1,000 inhabitants between *Strong MIZ* and *No MIZ* zones increased from 8.8 in 1991 to 18.1 providers in 2001.
- Rural zones, and especially *No MIZ* zones, are also disadvantaged with respect to their access to professional health care providers (e.g., physicians) and must rely more upon the services offered by RN's and other health care individuals.

Summary

The results suggest a health care disadvantage for rural and small town citizens of Manitoba (and particularly for *No MIZ* zones). The ability of rural residents to access health care is further compromised by the greater distance needed to travel to services and specialists which are typically located in urban centres. Access to adequate health care among the growing Aboriginal population residing in *No MIZ* zones of the province is of particular concern.

E.1 HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Compared to urban centres, rural Manitoba has fewer health care providers per capita.

Access to health services is a concern to all Manitobans and especially to those residing outside urban centres. One measure of access to health care is the number of health care providers per capita in a given region. In this instance, the number of health care providers per 1,000 people is used to illustrate accessibility to health services.¹⁵

As demonstrated in Figure 21, in 2001, the number of health care providers in urban Manitoba was considerably higher than in rural and small town zones of the province (36.7 compared to 26.3; see also Appendix Table 20). Among rural zones, the highest relative number of health care providers is observed in *Strong MIZ* (32.3 per 1,000), followed by *Moderate* (28.3) and *Weak* (26.1) *MIZ* zones. *No MIZ* zones had, by far, the smallest number of per capita health care providers in the province in 2001 (14.2 per 1,000 population).

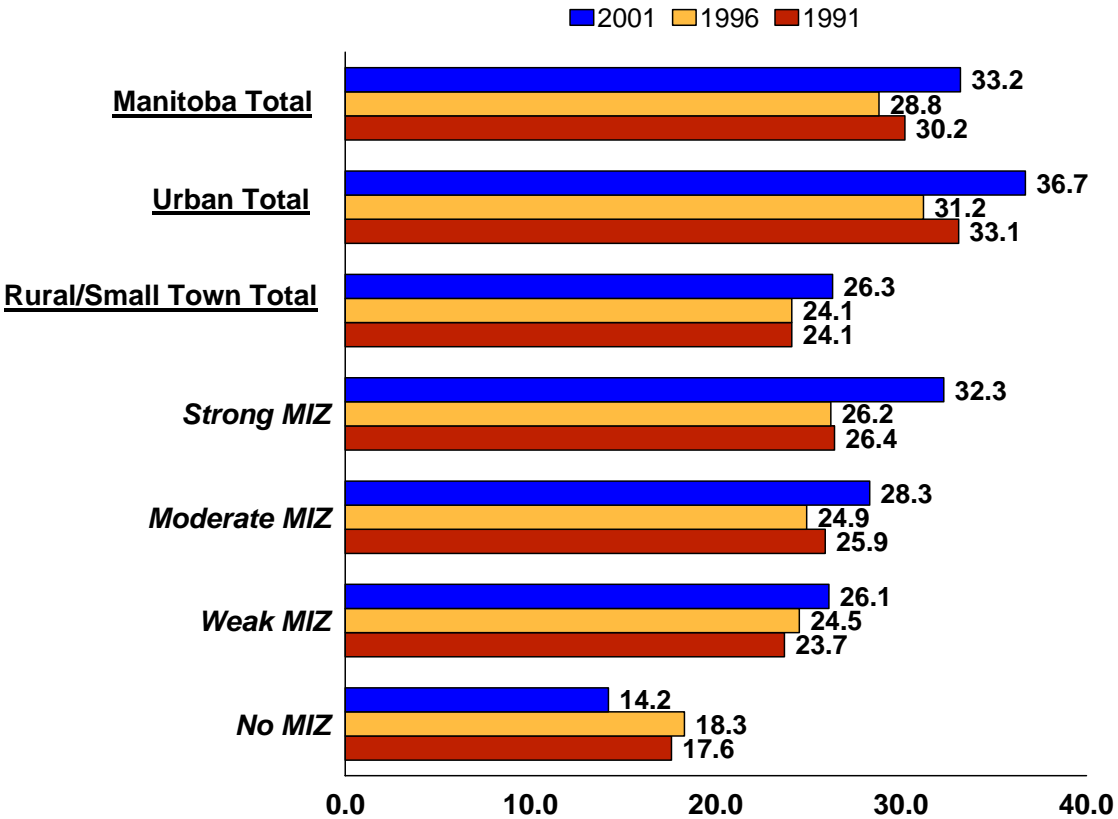
With the exception of *No MIZ*, all geographic zones of the province experienced an increase in health care providers between 1996 and 2001, thereby recouping some of the loss that occurred in some zones in the earlier 1991-1996 inter-census period. Urban and *Strong MIZ* zones, however, were the most likely in the province to have their relative number of health care providers increase during the late 1990s and into 2000, while the relative number of health care providers in *No MIZ* zones decreased during this time (by 4.1 per 1,000 population).

The urban/rural difference in health care providers to population ratio was slightly greater in 2001 than in 1991 (a difference of 10.4 providers per 1,000 in 2001 versus 9.0 in 1991), suggesting a disproportionate redeployment of health care providers between urban and rural zones of the province during this period. An unequal redistribution of health care providers is even more evident within Manitoba's rural zones. Once again, *Strong MIZ* zones were the most likely to benefit from the increase in health care providers and *No MIZ* zones were the least likely. In 2001, the *Strong MIZ/No MIZ* difference was 18.1 health care providers 1,000 population, compared to a difference of 8.8 providers in 1991. Hence, the disparity in health care access within non-urban Manitoba has increased as well.

¹⁵ It should be understood that health care providers are designated to the geographic area where they reside and not where they work. As such, the per capita health care providers in each zone may not accurately represent the number of providers serving the population of that zone.

Figure 21: Per Capita Health Care Providers is Lower in Rural than in Urban Manitoba

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Number Employed in Medicine or Health Occupations¹
per 1,000 Population in Manitoba

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ The number of individuals working in Statistics Canada’s occupational classification category of ‘health occupations’ per 1,000 people.

Table 8 presents a more detailed picture of the type of health care providers per 1,000 for each geographic zone and for the 2001 and 1996 censuses only (see also Appendix Table 21).¹⁶

Compared to urban centres, rural and small town zones of Manitoba had fewer health care providers working in professional occupations such as physicians in 2001 (7.4 versus 3.4). As we move across the table, the rural disadvantage is still apparent in the remaining occupational categories, though not as strikingly. The urban/rural difference

¹⁶ Detailed occupational information on health care providers is not available for 1991.

in per 1,000 RN supervisors/RNs and technical providers in 2001 was 2.5 and 1.7, respectively, and 2.2 for assisting occupations.

Table 8: Per Capita Professional Health Care Providers is Lower in Rural than Urban Manitoba

Number Employed in Health Occupational Categories per 1,000 People, 2001 and 1996

Geographic Zone	Professional Occupations		RN Supervisors & RNs		Technical & Related Occupations		Assisting Occupations in Support of Health	
	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Manitoba Total	6.0	4.8	9.5	10.2	5.9	5.7	11.8	8.1
Urban Total	7.4	6.0	10.3	10.8	6.5	6.3	12.5	8.1
Rural/Small Town Total	3.4	2.6	7.8	9.1	4.8	4.5	10.3	7.9
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	5.0	2.8	10.8	11.6	7.4	6.3	9.1	5.5
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	3.3	2.5	8.6	8.5	4.8	4.6	11.5	9.4
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	3.4	2.9	7.4	9.7	4.6	4.0	10.7	7.8
<i>No MIZ</i>	1.7	1.5	3.3	5.5	2.2	3.9	6.8	7.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 1996

As we move down Table 8, it is also clear that the disadvantage in access to health care increases as metropolitan influence weakens. For example, in virtually all occupational categories and in both census years, *Strong MIZ* zones had the highest workers per capita and *No MIZ* had by far the lowest. These findings suggest that rural residents, and especially those residing in *No MIZ* zones, must rely more frequently on lower occupational levels of providers to meet their health care needs.

As for over-time trends, professional occupations increased in all geographic zones between 1996 and 2001. Again, however, a greater increase is observed in *Strong MIZ* than in *No MIZ* zones (2.2 versus 0.2). RN Supervisors/RNs decreased in all but *Moderate MIZ* zones, where the per capita number remained stable. The number of technical occupations and assisting occupations increased in every geographic zone except *No*

MIZ zones, which in 2001 respectively had 1.7 and 0.3 fewer providers per 1,000 population than in 1996. Given that *No MIZ* residents must rely more frequently on these lower occupational levels of providers, the over-time decrease is especially noteworthy.

SUMMARY

The results from Figure 21 and Table 8 suggest a health care disadvantage for rural and small town citizens of Manitoba. Not only do rural zones have fewer health care providers per capita, they also have a greater distance to travel to access services and specialists located in urban centres. This further limits the ability of residents of rural Manitoba to access needed health care services. These concerns are especially problematic for *No MIZ* residents who have the lowest number of health care providers per capita and are frequently (but not always) required to travel the farthest distance to access health care services. Moreover, in 2001, *No MIZ* zones had 14.2 health care providers per 1000 people, only 1.7 of whom were health care professionals such as doctors. Such a low number of per capita doctors may put a strain on those who choose to practice in these geographic zones. This is especially the case when one considers that the majority (over 80%) of consultations with health care providers are with physicians (Statistics Canada, 1999b). There may also be an extra burden placed on other health care providers such as rural RNs who, no doubt, are relied upon to fulfill the health care needs of rural residents much more than urban RNs. Although the relatively low number of doctors per capita holds true for all *MIZ* zones, there is a slightly higher ratio in zones that experience greater metropolitan influence, perhaps reducing the burden on these physicians somewhat. Furthermore, rural residents living near urban centres may well be accessing the health service there. Still, the findings suggest further investigation would be required to understand more fully the urban/rural disparity in health care providers.

Other aspects of health care must also be considered. For instance, the larger proportion of seniors in the *MIZ* zones places greater demand on home care services such as personal care, housework, and meal preparation, all of which play into the wellness of the elderly. Use of these services, however, is influenced by other factors. Individuals with low incomes and education levels, for example, are more likely to use home care services (Statistics Canada, 1999b). Both of these characteristics are found most predominantly in *No MIZ* zones. Hence, supporting home care programs may be a viable way to promote health and decrease health care costs by delaying or avoiding institutionalization. However, care must be taken to not unduly burden informal caregivers who may lack support because of the isolation of their rural communities.

The wellness of the Aboriginal population should also not be overlooked. Though Aboriginal people are nearly as likely to reside in urban centres of the province, their

higher proportional representation in rural zones is an important consideration when assessing health care. This is especially the case in *No MIZ* zones, where, as shown in Figures 8 and 9, the Aboriginal population comprise a large and growing proportion of the total population.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the health of Aboriginal Canadians is well below that of other citizens. Aboriginal people have higher rates of chronic conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer, and are more likely to be exposed to infectious diseases such as hepatitis, meningitis, and HIV/AIDS, to name a few (Kinnon, 2002). The distance required to access health care may limit the ability of Aboriginal people in many rural communities to access needed health care services. Access to adequate health care among the Aboriginal population residing in rural zones of the province is therefore worthy of further investigation.

F. Conclusions

Though the rural and small town share of the total Manitoba population has changed little since 1991, rural population growth continues, with *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones exhibiting the greatest population increases in the province in the past decade. Positive economic conditions in *Strong MIZ* zones likely explain the attraction to these zones. A growing Aboriginal population in the least densely populated, *No MIZ* zones, no doubt, underlies the population increase in these communities of the province in addition to explaining the younger age of residents in these zones.

The report further demonstrates that the economic, educational, social and health care advantages typifying Manitoba's urban centres are not equally apparent in all rural zones. Many of these advantages, furthermore, have escalated between 1996 and 2001, but not equally so across all rural zones. *Strong MIZ* zones have reaped the same (and, by some measures, greater) benefits from a positive economic cycle as those residing in urban centres and *Moderate* and *Weak MIZ* zones display some positive signs of economic progress. The economic and educational disadvantages found in *No MIZ* zones, however, are not only apparent, but they are increasing relative to the rest of the province. In short, the economic, educational, social, and health care disparities between the most rural and the least rural parts of Manitoba are growing.

The conclusion that *No MIZ* zones are the most disadvantaged of geographic regions is an important one, but we have no indication of the source of this outcome. It is well documented that Aboriginal populations endure a high level of disadvantage no matter where they reside. In the case of *No MIZ* zones, lack of metropolitan influence is confounded with a high proportion of Aboriginal people. Further research into this issue, therefore, would help clarify our understanding of rural conditions in Manitoba.

An important objective of this document is to provide information that will inform policy with respect to the economic and social conditions found in rural Manitoba. Some of these implications have been noted throughout the report. Perhaps the single most important implication of this analysis, however, is that decision makers should recognize the range of conditions across the four *MIZ* zones of the province when drafting policy and implementing programs. The *MIZ* classification system consistently demonstrates that resources and support are increasingly needed as economic and social integration with urban communities decreases. Being the least integrated with urban centres, *No MIZ* zones are in a relative position of greater need in terms of supporting policy and programs than are their more integrated *Strong MIZ* counterparts.

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APPENDIX: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

This Appendix contains the numbers used to calculate the data presented in the charts and tables in the text. The numbers are reported within each geographic zone for each of the census years -- 1991, 1996 and 2001. In some cases, census subdivisions (CSDs) (incorporated towns and municipalities) were classified to a different MIZ zone in one census, compared to another census. Thus, in the text, we calculated the proportion of individuals within each MIZ zone with a particular characteristic, such as the unemployment rate. In the text, we did not calculate the change in the number of unemployed within a MIZ zone over time. Readers should be cautioned that such a calculation, using the data provided here, would need to include two components: (a) the actual change in the number of unemployed individuals; AND (b) the change in the number of unemployed individuals in a zone that was due to a CSD being reclassified into this zone or being reclassified out of this zone. The calculation of population change removes the impact from reclassification by using "constant boundaries" for the 1991 to 1996 calculation of population change and for the 1996 to 2001 calculation of population change.

Appendix Table 1: Population¹ and Population Percentage Change in Manitoba by Geographic Zone; 1996 to 2001 and 1991 to 1996

Geographic Zone	1996 Population (2001 Boundaries)	2001 Population (2001 Boundaries)	% Change (1996 - 2001)	1991 Population (1996 Boundaries)	1996 Population (1996 Boundaries)	% Change (1991 - 1996)
Manitoba Total	1,113,898	1,119,583	0.5	1,091,942	1,113,898	2.0
Urban Total	742,444	746,184	0.5	736,318	742,560	0.8
Rural/Small Town Total	371,454	373,399	0.5	355,624	371,338	4.4
Strong MIZ	47,324	48,808	3.1	62,279	45,593	7.8
Moderate MIZ	114,608	116,659	1.8	110,237	115,127	4.4
Weak MIZ	169,348	167,188	-1.3	167,254	171,105	2.3
No MIZ	40,174	40,744	1.4	35,854	39,513	10.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial total because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 2: Population Percent Distribution¹ in Canada
by Province / Territory and Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991**

	Percent		
	2001	1996	1991
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	79.4	77.8	77.2
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	20.6	22.2	22.8
.. Strong MIZ	5.1	5.4	5.8
.. Moderate MIZ	7.6	8.2	8.6
.. Weak MIZ	6.6	7.2	7.1
.. No MIZ	1.1	1.2	1.1
.. Territories ¹	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manitoba	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	66.6	66.7	66.8
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	33.4	33.3	33.2
.. Strong MIZ	4.4	4.1	5.2
.. Moderate MIZ	10.4	10.3	9.2
.. Weak MIZ	14.9	15.4	15.6
.. No MIZ	3.6	3.5	3.2
Newfoundland/Labrador	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	46.5	44.4	44.6
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	53.5	55.6	55.4
.. Strong MIZ	3.5	3.6	3.4
.. Moderate MIZ	24.4	25.5	24.3
.. Weak MIZ	20.9	21.6	22.2
.. No MIZ	4.7	5.0	5.5
Prince Edward Island	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	55.1	54.4	56.0
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	44.9	45.6	44.0
.. Strong MIZ	14.0	14.1	12.0
.. Moderate MIZ	21.7	22.1	22.0
.. Weak MIZ	8.6	8.9	9.4
.. No MIZ	0.5	0.5	0.6
Nova Scotia	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	63.3	61.3	60.4
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	36.7	38.7	39.6
.. Strong MIZ	2.4	3.3	3.2
.. Moderate MIZ	10.9	11.3	11.3
.. Weak MIZ	22.9	23.6	24.6
.. No MIZ	0.5	0.5	0.5

... Continued

Appendix Table 2 Continued
Percent

	2001	1996	1991
New Brunswick	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	52.3	51.5	52.0
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	47.7	48.5	48.0
.. Strong MIZ	6.9	7.0	7.9
.. Moderate MIZ	20.0	20.3	18.9
.. Weak MIZ	18.6	19.0	19.0
.. No MIZ	2.3	2.2	2.2
Quebec	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	78.5	77.6	77.3
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	21.5	22.4	22.7
.. Strong MIZ	6.1	6.0	6.1
.. Moderate MIZ	10.9	11.2	11.4
.. Weak MIZ	3.9	4.4	4.4
.. No MIZ	0.6	0.8	0.8
Ontario	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	87.0	85.2	84.2
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	13.0	14.8	15.8
.. Strong MIZ	6.1	7.0	7.5
.. Moderate MIZ	4.3	5.0	5.8
.. Weak MIZ	2.4	2.5	2.2
.. No MIZ	0.2	0.3	0.3
Saskatchewan	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	57.7	56.7	56.4
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	42.3	43.3	43.6
.. Strong MIZ	2.7	2.6	2.5
.. Moderate MIZ	10.3	10.4	11.3
.. Weak MIZ	19.8	20.5	19.9
.. No MIZ	9.5	9.8	9.9
Alberta	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	75.4	74.3	74.7
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	24.6	25.7	25.3
.. Strong MIZ	4.5	4.3	4.5
.. Moderate MIZ	6.8	6.3	6.4
.. Weak MIZ	12.1	14.0	13.4
.. No MIZ	1.2	1.2	1.0
British Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	86.2	84.5	84.6
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	13.8	15.5	15.4
.. Strong MIZ	1.8	2.1	2.5
.. Moderate MIZ	4.8	5.7	5.4
.. Weak MIZ	6.1	6.9	6.8
.. No MIZ	1.1	0.8	0.7

... Continued

Appendix Table 2 Continued
Percent

	2001	1996	1991
Yukon¹	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	74.6	70.9	64.5
Territories	25.4	29.1	35.5
Northwest Territories¹	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	44.3	43.6	41.8
Territories	55.7	56.4	58.2
Nunavut¹	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territories	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991, 1996, and 2001

¹ The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones. "Territories" is the equivalent of "Rural and Small Town Total."

Appendix Table 3: Population Percentage Change¹ in Canada
By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone; 1996 to 2001 and 1991 to 1996

	1996 (2001 boundaries)	2001 (2001 boundaries)	1996-2001 % Change	1991 (1996 boundaries)	1996 (1996 boundaries)	1991-1996 % Change
Canada	28,846,761	30,007,094	4.0	27,318,076	28,871,473	5.7
Urban Total	22,654,692	23,839,086	5.2	21,140,156	22,449,855	6.2
RST Total	6,192,069	6,168,008	-0.4	6,177,920	6,421,618	3.9
.. Strong MIZ	1,470,493	1,524,579	3.7	1,458,941	1,564,837	7.3
.. Moderate MIZ	2,307,387	2,285,538	-0.9	2,290,094	2,365,371	3.3
.. Weak MIZ	2,027,488	1,969,211	-2.9	2,078,315	2,119,337	2.0
.. No MIZ	330,616	333,847	1.0	329,353	347,361	5.5
.. Territories ²	56,085	54,833	-2.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Manitoba	1,113,898	1,119,583	0.5	1,091,942	1,113,898	2.0
Urban Total	742,444	746,184	0.5	736,318	742,560	0.8
RST Total	371,454	373,399	0.5	355,624	371,338	4.4
.. Strong MIZ	47,324	48,808	3.1	62,279	45,593	7.8
.. Moderate MIZ	114,608	116,659	1.8	110,237	115,127	4.4
.. Weak MIZ	169,348	167,188	-1.3	167,254	171,105	2.3
.. No MIZ	40,174	40,744	1.4	35,854	39,513	10.2
Newfoundland/ Labrador	551,792	512,930	-7.0	568,474	551,792	-2.9
Urban Total	244,868	238,538	-2.6	244,889	244,868	0.0
RST Total	306,924	274,392	-10.6	323,585	306,924	-5.1
.. Strong MIZ	19,947	17,804	-10.7	20,770	19,947	-4.0
.. Moderate MIZ	140,596	125,213	-10.9	150,471	140,672	-6.5
.. Weak MIZ	118,960	107,024	-10.0	122,833	119,012	-3.1
.. No MIZ	27,421	24,351	-11.2	29,511	27,293	-7.5
Prince Edward Island	134,557	135,294	0.5	129,765	134,557	3.7
Urban Total	73,225	74,558	1.8	69,885	73,225	4.8
RST Total	61,332	60,736	-1.0	59,880	61,332	2.4
.. Strong MIZ	18,966	18,989	0.1	17,902	18,966	5.9
.. Moderate MIZ	29,713	29,371	-1.2	29,227	29,713	1.7
.. Weak MIZ	11,925	11,690	-2.0	11,940	11,925	-0.1
.. No MIZ	728	686	-5.8	811	728	-10.2
Nova Scotia	909,282	908,007	-0.1	899,942	909,282	1.0
Urban Total	568,062	574,696	1.2	546,052	557,614	2.1
RST Total	341,220	333,311	-2.3	353,890	351,668	-0.6
.. Strong MIZ	21,172	22,209	4.9	28,370	29,777	5.0
.. Moderate MIZ	100,647	98,571	-2.1	101,241	102,422	1.2
.. Weak MIZ	214,691	207,881	-3.2	219,618	214,691	-2.2
.. No MIZ	4,710	4,650	-1.3	4,661	4,778	2.5

... Continued

Appendix Table 3 Continued

	1996 (2001 boundaries)	2001 (2001 boundaries)	1996-2001 % Change	1991 (1996 boundaries)	1996 (1996 boundaries)	1991-1996 % Change
New Brunswick	738,133	729,498	-1.2	723,900	738,133	2.0
Urban Total	380,153	381,169	0.3	370,439	380,149	2.6
RST Total	357,980	348,329	-2.7	353,461	357,984	1.3
.. Strong MIZ	51,349	50,527	-1.6	50,342	51,353	2.0
.. Moderate MIZ	150,795	145,567	-3.5	148,540	150,380	1.2
.. Weak MIZ	139,698	135,618	-2.9	140,434	140,113	-0.2
.. No MIZ	16,138	16,617	3.0	14,145	16,138	14.1
Quebec	7,138,795	7,237,479	1.4	6,895,963	7,138,795	3.5
Urban Total	5,569,642	5,681,453	2.0	5,353,846	5,543,060	3.5
RST Total	1,569,153	1,556,026	-0.8	1,542,117	1,595,735	3.5
.. Strong MIZ	429,851	439,797	2.3	391,396	422,875	8.0
.. Moderate MIZ	800,113	789,980	-1.3	785,081	802,485	2.2
.. Weak MIZ	292,140	279,400	-4.4	313,032	315,625	0.8
.. No MIZ	47,049	46,849	-0.4	52,608	54,750	4.1
Ontario	10,753,573	11,410,046	6.1	10,084,885	10,753,573	6.6
Urban Total	9,291,331	9,925,949	6.8	8,559,726	9,157,435	7.0
RST Total	1,462,242	1,484,097	1.5	1,525,159	1,596,138	4.7
.. Strong MIZ	668,346	695,979	4.1	710,094	756,992	6.6
.. Moderate MIZ	489,985	489,378	-0.1	520,565	539,257	3.6
.. Weak MIZ	278,623	270,527	-2.9	266,562	269,132	1.0
.. No MIZ	25,288	28,213	11.6	27,938	30,757	10.1
Saskatchewan	990,237	978,933	-1.1	988,928	990,237	0.1
Urban Total	561,672	565,222	0.6	551,776	561,672	1.8
RST Total	428,565	413,711	-3.5	437,152	428,565	-2.0
.. Strong MIZ	25,788	25,990	0.8	26,511	26,013	-1.9
.. Moderate MIZ	103,051	100,376	-2.6	105,203	102,823	-2.3
.. Weak MIZ	203,012	193,996	-4.4	207,229	202,570	-2.2
.. No MIZ	96,714	93,349	-3.5	98,209	97,159	-1.1
Alberta	2,696,826	2,974,807	10.3	2,545,553	2,696,826	5.9
Urban Total	2,004,641	2,244,336	12.0	1,901,066	2,002,352	5.3
RST Total	692,185	730,471	5.5	644,487	694,474	7.8
.. Strong MIZ	118,425	133,432	12.7	103,035	115,974	12.6
.. Moderate MIZ	190,335	201,612	5.9	158,227	169,300	7.0
.. Weak MIZ	352,527	358,995	1.8	356,885	377,669	5.8
.. No MIZ	30,898	36,432	17.9	26,340	31,531	19.7

... Continued

Appendix Table 3 Continued

	1996 (2001 boundaries)	2001 (2001 boundaries)	1996-2001 % Change	1991 (1996 boundaries)	1996 (1996 boundaries)	1991-1996 % Change
Yukon²	30,766	28,674	-6.8	27,797	30,766	10.7
Urban Total	21,808	21,405	-1.8	20,075	21,808	8.6
Territories	8,958	7,269	-18.9	7,722	8,958	16.0
Northwest Territories²	39,672	37,360	-5.8	36,343	39,672	9.2
Urban Total	17,275	16,541	-4.2	15,179	17,275	3.8
Territories	22,397	20,819	-7.0	21,164	22,397	5.8
Nunavut²	24,730	26,745	8.1	21,217	24,712	16.5
Urban Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Territories	24,730	26,745	8.1	21,217	24,712	16.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991, 1996 and 2001

¹Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial / Canadian total because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Census Subdivision.

²The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones. "Territories" is the equivalent of "Rural and Small Town Total."

Appendix Table 4: Population Age Distribution in Manitoba by Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991

Geographic Zone	Percent														
	Children (0-14 years)			Youth (15-24 years)			Young Adults (25-44 years)			Adults (45-64 years)			Seniors (65 years +)		
	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991
Manitoba Total	21.2	22.2	22.0	13.8	13.9	14.6	28.8	30.7	31.7	23.0	20.2	18.4	13.2	12.9	13.4
Urban Total	19.6	20.7	20.4	13.9	13.9	14.8	30.2	32.3	33.5	23.4	20.5	18.4	12.9	12.5	12.9
Rural/Small Town Total	24.4	25.2	25.1	13.4	13.9	14.0	26.1	27.5	27.9	22.1	19.6	18.3	13.9	13.7	14.6
Strong MIZ	23.0	24.7	24.6	13.2	13.1	13.9	28.7	31.0	33.0	24.8	21.4	19.3	10.3	9.7	9.2
Moderate MIZ	22.6	23.3	23.6	12.7	13.4	13.6	25.7	27.3	28.1	23.4	21.0	19.0	15.5	15.0	15.7
Weak MIZ	24.6	25.4	25.4	13.7	14.2	14.2	26.0	27.2	27.4	21.6	19.2	18.0	14.1	14.1	15.0
No MIZ	30.7	30.5	28.7	14.4	15.4	15.1	24.6	25.1	24.7	17.4	15.9	16.6	12.8	13.2	15.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

Appendix Table 5: Population Age in Manitoba by Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991

Geographic Zone	Number														
	Children (0-14 years)			Youth (15-24 years)			Young Adults (25-44 years)			Adults (45-64 years)			Seniors (65+ years)		
	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991
Manitoba Total¹	234385	244410	239730	151980	153000	159145	318025	338045	345785	253615	222680	200680	145690	142135	146600
Urban Total	144275	151980	148495	102565	101910	108040	221705	237315	244355	172010	150690	134165	94500	91840	93865
Rural/Small Town Total	90115	92430	90535	49415	51105	50715	96340	100725	100890	81595	72000	66220	51190	50300	52645
Strong MIZ	11060	11495	9920	6330	6085	5605	13790	14400	13310	11900	9920	7780	4945	4525	3710
Moderate MIZ	26010	26275	26810	14620	15120	15430	29600	30700	31905	26905	23625	21625	17815	16920	17860
Weak MIZ	40635	42520	42910	22660	23760	23950	43025	45605	46305	35695	32115	30505	23265	23585	25365
No MIZ	12405	12150	10895	5815	6140	5730	9950	10020	9370	7050	6325	6310	5175	5285	5710

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 6: Aboriginal Identity Population¹ in Manitoba
by Geographic Zone; 2001 and 1996**

Geographic Zone	Number	
	2001	1996
Manitoba Total²	150,040	128,685
Urban Total	67,985	55,270
Rural/Small Town Total	82,060	73,410
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	3,955	2,565
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	14,155	12,160
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	41,515	38,400
<i>No MIZ</i>	22,440	20,280

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 1996

¹ Refers to persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo) and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 7: Home Language¹ Population in Manitoba
by Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996 and 1991**

Number

Geographic Zone	English			French			Non-official Language ³			Multiple Response		
	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991
Manitoba Total²	973,485	960,125	935,230	19,685	22,015	23,545	90,855	95,115	96,420	19,675	23,035	24,195
Urban Total	655,545	650,795	634,730	12,205	13,580	13,815	53,910	53,935	54,975	13,415	15,415	16,860
Rural/Small Town Total	317,485	309,325	298,595	7,485	8,435	9,640	36,980	41,175	41,260	6,210	7,630	7,215
Strong MIZ	43,420	42,075	35,490	1,715	1,640	1,620	2,570	2,450	2,445	325	285	335
Moderate MIZ	102,825	99,165	98,240	3,675	4,320	4,040	7,270	7,640	8,190	1,175	1,515	1,695
Weak MIZ	143,615	143,025	141,180	1,990	2,295	2,380	16,040	18,610	19,725	3,650	3,650	3,975
No MIZ	27,625	25,070	23,685	105	180	1,600	11,100	12,480	10,900	1,060	2,180	1,210

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Home language is based on the language "most often spoken at home" for all three censuses. For the 2001 Census, the home language question asked for the language spoken "most often at home" AND the languages spoken "on a regular basis at home." The 2001 data includes only the language "most often spoken at home."

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

³ "Non-official languages" include all languages excluding English and French.

**Appendix Table 8: Population Participating in Labour Force¹ in Manitoba
By Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996 and 1991**

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001	1996	1991
Manitoba Total²	585,425	567,825	567,665
Urban Total	406,190	391,855	392,705
Rural/Small Town Total	179,230	175,970	174,395
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	26,760	25,330	22,555
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	57,700	55,770	56,490
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	79,825	79,670	80,160
<i>No MIZ</i>	14,945	15,205	15,190

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ The Labour Force Participation Rate is the ratio of individuals who are currently employed or who are out of work (but looking for work) to the total number of individuals in the population who are over the age of 15.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 9: Population Unemployed¹ in Manitoba
by Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996 and 1991**

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001	1996	1991
Manitoba Total²	35,430	44,615	46,175
Urban Total	22,660	30,860	33,570
Rural/Small Town Total	12,770	13,750	12,440
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	1,170	1,335	1,255
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	3,230	3,850	3,475
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	6,440	6,590	6,135
<i>No MIZ</i>	1,920	1,975	1,575

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ The Unemployment Rate is based on the ratio of individuals who are currently unemployed to those who are in the labour force.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 10: 2001 Labour Force Population by Industry Sector (NAICS)¹ in Manitoba
by Geographic Zone**

Geographic Zone	Number						
	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Production Services ²	Consumer Services ³	Government- Provided Services ⁴
Manitoba Total⁵	37,405	4,215	28,675	67,990	147,445	137,135	154,480
Urban Total	5,065	1,715	17,850	51,650	115,835	100,295	108,940
Rural/Small Town Total	32,340	2,500	10,820	16,340	31,610	36,850	45,540
Strong MIZ	3,325	105	1,815	2,820	6,520	5,235	6,800
Moderate MIZ	10,805	525	3,815	5,720	10,385	12,360	13,485
Weak MIZ	15,145	1,745	4,255	7,265	12,455	16,670	20,420
No MIZ	3,065	130	945	540	2,250	2,585	4,840

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ Based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

² Production Services includes utilities, wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, information and cultural industries, finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, professional, scientific and technical services, management of companies and enterprises, administrative and support, waste management and remediation services.

³ Consumer Services includes retail trade, arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodation and food services.

⁴ Government-Provided Services includes educational services, health care and social assistance, public administration, and other services.

⁵ Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 11: 1996 and 1991 Labour Force Population by Industry Sector (SIC)¹ in Manitoba
by Geographic Zone**

Geographic Zone	Number													
	Agric., Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting		Mining & Oil & Gas Extraction		Construction		Manufacturing		Production Services ²		Consumer Services ³		Government- Provided Services ⁴	
	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991
Manitoba Total⁵	42,610	47,595	4,520	6,140	27,310	29,605	62,570	61,660	129,120	125,945	140,535	136,825	147,200	151,535
Urban Total	6,280	6,410	2,140	2,590	17,580	20,180	47,700	48,980	100,815	99,370	103,865	101,610	103,260	107,615
Rural/Small Town Total	36,330	41,125	2,375	3,480	9,725	9,365	14,870	12,610	28,310	25,895	36,675	34,870	43,955	43,325
Strong MIZ	3,920	4,425	80	90	1,590	1,490	2,415	1,780	5,525	4,690	5,150	4,195	6,420	5,650
Moderate MIZ	11,745	12,670	460	495	3,385	3,540	5,440	5,320	9,235	8,710	12,165	11,655	12,490	13,130
Weak MIZ	17,070	19,360	1,700	2,810	3,910	3,540	6,610	4,985	11,655	11,025	16,675	16,395	20,100	20,290
No MIZ	3,595	4,670	135	85	845	795	405	525	1,900	1,470	2,675	2,625	4,930	4,255

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 and 1991

¹ Based on the 1980 Standard Industry Classification (SIC) system.

² Production Services includes communication and other utilities, wholesale trade, transportation and storage, finance and insurance, real estate operator and insurance agent, and business services.

³ Consumer Services includes retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage, and other services.

⁴ Government-Provided Services includes educational services, health and social assistance, and government services.

⁵ Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 12: Self-Employed¹ Population in Manitoba
By Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996 and 1991**

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001	1996	1991
Manitoba Total²	72,015	77,360	63,315
Urban Total	35,655	38,720	27,825
Rural/Small Town Total	36,355	38,645	35,240
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	4,790	4,985	3,585
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	11,910	12,815	11,055
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	16,615	17,580	16,855
<i>No MIZ</i>	3,040	3,245	3,745

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ Self-employment includes operating a business or professional practice, doing freelance or contract work, and farming, fishing and trapping. It also includes operating a direct distributorship selling and distributing goods such as cosmetics (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 13: Low-Income Population¹ in Manitoba
By Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996 and 1991**

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001	1996	1991
Manitoba Total²	180,975	213,285	190,145
Urban Total	139,485	164,800	141,580
Rural/Small Town Total	41,360	48,490	48,450
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	3,140	4,005	3,135
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	13,860	16,295	14,420
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	21,295	24,950	27,005
<i>No MIZ</i>	3,065	3,240	3,890

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ Based on Low-Income Cut-off (LICO), which are individuals with incomes below the cost of basic necessities including food, shelter, and clothing.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 14: 2001 Population Educational Attainment¹ in Manitoba
By Geographic Zone**

Geographic Zone	Number				
	Less Than High School	High School Diploma	Some Post-Secondary	Post-Secondary Cert./Dip.	University Degree
Manitoba Total²	271,900	89,725	109,430	205,410	113,155
Urban Total	155,880	62,665	82,590	145,265	94,080
Rural/Small Town Total	116,020	27,055	26,835	60,140	19,070
Strong MIZ	11,785	4,215	4,115	9,685	3,285
Moderate MIZ	36,390	8,920	8,685	20,295	5,920
Weak MIZ	53,225	11,930	11,680	25,765	8,640
No MIZ	14,625	1,995	2,350	4,395	1,230

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ 2001 educational attainment data are provided for the population 20 years of age and over.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 15: 1996 and 1991 Population Educational Attainment¹ in Manitoba
by Geographic Zone**

Geographic Zone	Number									
	Less Than High School		High School Diploma		Some Post-Secondary		Post-Secondary Cert./Dip.		University Degree	
	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991
Manitoba Total²	353,915	376,770	95,730	98,045	96,485	95,195	210,365	184,230	99,385	85,645
Urban Total	207,930	223,500	67,385	70,595	74,085	74,830	149,380	131,700	82,960	71,525
Rural/Small Town Total	145,980	152,260	28,350	27,240	22,410	20,070	60,980	52,170	16,425	14,040
Strong MIZ	15,135	13,775	4,165	3,895	3,370	2,985	9,650	74,05	2,645	1,875
Moderate MIZ	44,910	47,820	9,445	9,090	7,345	6,400	19,755	17,090	4,905	4,645
Weak MIZ	68,075	72,490	12,725	12,195	9,815	9,065	26,900	23,815	7,550	6,480
No MIZ	17,855	18,175	2,010	2,060	1,875	1,620	4,690	3,860	1,325	1,040

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 and 1991

¹ 1996 and 1991 educational attainment data are provided for individuals 15 years of age and over.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 16: Number of Education Providers¹ in Manitoba
By Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996 and 1991**

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001	1996	1991
Manitoba Total²	21,855	22,500	26,810
Urban Total	15,590	16,080	18,370
Rural/Small Town Total	6,265	6,420	8,315
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	775	760	950
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	1,690	1,740	2,440
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	3,160	3,135	4,065
<i>No MIZ</i>	640	785	860

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ The number of individuals working in Statistics Canada's occupational classification category of teachers or professors.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 17: Number of Lone-Parent Families in Manitoba
By Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996 and 1991**

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001 ¹	1996	1991
Manitoba Total²	49,165	41,260	37,345
Urban Total	35,985	31,290	28,615
Rural/Small Town Total	13,175	9,970	8,635
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	1,130	965	720
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	3,695	2,940	2,635
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	6,200	4,820	4,350
<i>No MIZ</i>	2,155	1,240	930

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ A minor change in the measurement of lone-parent families in 2001 marginally inflates the percentage in this year.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

Appendix Table 18: Number of Houses Constructed Between 1996 and 2001, 1991 and 1995, and 1986 and 1990 in Manitoba by Geographic Zone

Geographic Zone	Number of Houses		
	1996 - 2001	1991 - 1995	1986 - 1990
Manitoba Total¹	18,765	20,175	34,990
Urban Total	9,270	10,570	24,120
Rural/Small Town Total	9,500	9,605	10,875
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	1,370	1,600	1,625
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	3,080	3,080	3,450
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	3,645	3,435	4,400
<i>No MIZ</i>	1,395	1,480	1,395

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 19: Number of Owner Households Spending Greater than 30% of Their Income on Shelter¹ in Manitoba
by Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996 and 1991**

Number of Households			
Geographic Zone	2001	1996	1991
Manitoba Total²	31,330	28,605	19,280
Urban Total	22,415	21,475	14,240
Rural/Small Town Total	8,870	7,135	5,035
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	1,395	1,215	715
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	3,450	2,685	1,905
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	3,520	2,855	2,080
<i>No MIZ</i>	505	385	335

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ Refers to total household income spent on shelter costs for owners only (not renters) and refers to payments for electricity, fuel, water and municipal services.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

Appendix Table 20: Number Employed in Medicine or Health Occupations¹ in Manitoba by Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996 and 1991

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001	1996	1991
Manitoba Total²	36,695	31,735	32,620
Urban Total	26,995	22,885	23,880
Rural/Small Town Total	9,700	8,845	8,595
<i>Strong MIZ</i>	1,550	1,215	1,055
<i>Moderate MIZ</i>	3,250	2,810	2,910
<i>Weak MIZ</i>	4,320	4,100	3,970
<i>No MIZ</i>	575	730	660

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

¹ The number of individuals working in Statistics Canada's occupational classification category of 'health occupations.'

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 21: Number Employed in Health Occupational
Categories in Manitoba
By Geographic Zone; 2001 and 1996**

Number

Geographic Zone	Professional Occupations		RN Supervisors & RNs		Technical & Related Occupations		Assisting Occupations in Support of Health	
	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Manitoba Total¹	6,670	5,320	10,490	11,240	6,550	6,300	12,980	8,865
Urban Total	5,410	4,375	7,610	7,900	4,800	4,650	9,175	5,965
Rural/Small Town Total	1,250	945	2,875	3,345	1,755	1,655	3,805	2,910
Strong MIZ	240	130	520	540	355	295	435	255
Moderate MIZ	375	285	990	960	555	515	1,325	1,055
Weak MIZ	565	485	1,225	1,625	755	675	1,770	1,310
No MIZ	70	60	135	220	90	155	275	285

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 1996

¹ Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.