

CIP Conference July 2008

Planning by Design in Community: Making Great
Places: Healthy, Caring, Inclusive, Green

Manitoba Capital Region: Regional Collaboration – Learning to Think and Act Like a Region

Presentation by

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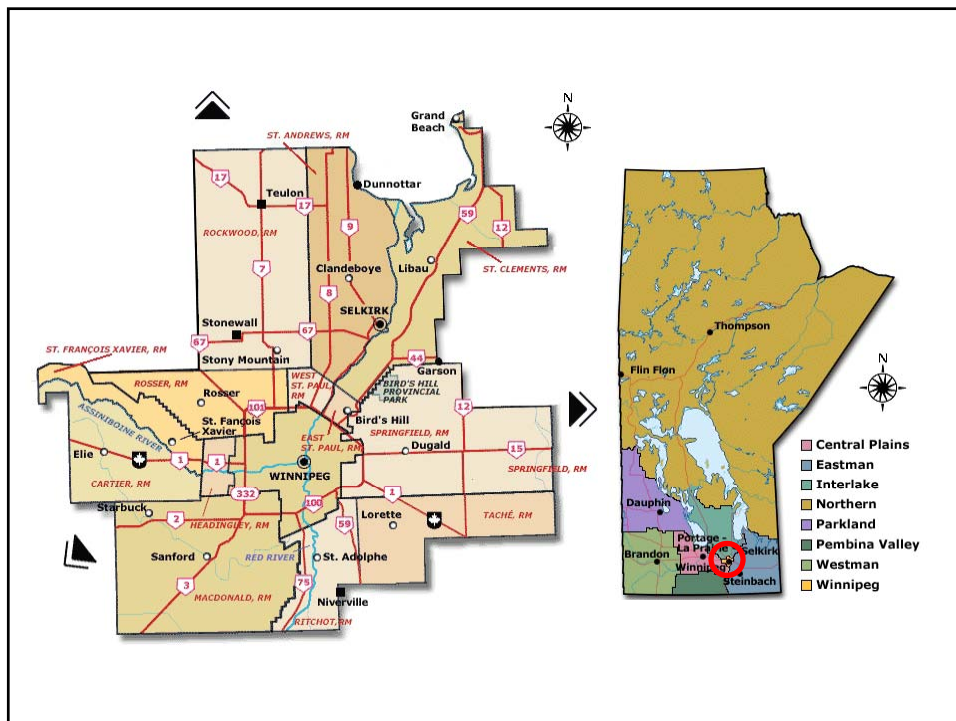
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Presentation Objectives

- Characterizing the Capital Region
- Tracking collaboration efforts
- Current efforts to “create” a regional approach to governance

What is the Capital Region?

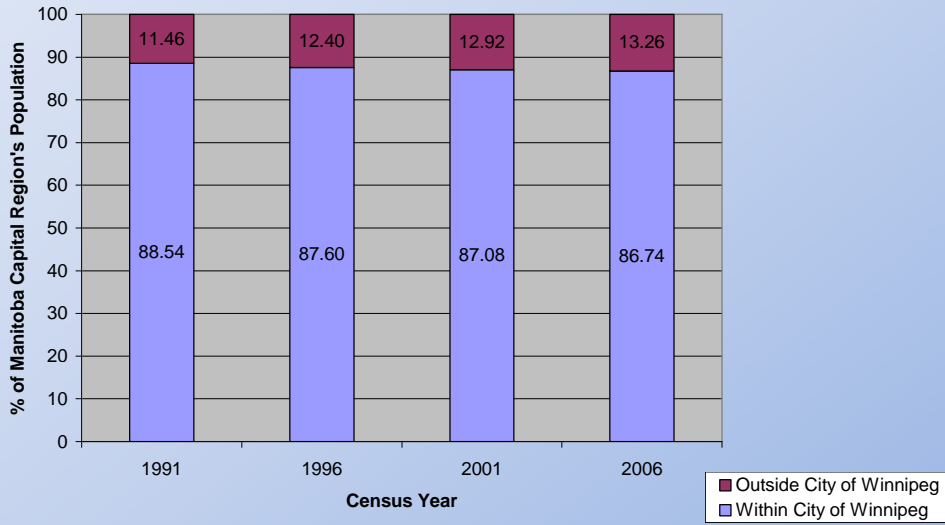
- City of Winnipeg and 15 Municipalities
- 730,000 people, 64% of Provincial population
- 87% reside in Winnipeg
- Municipalities range in size from 1,000 to 13,000
- 1991-2006: 50% growth occurred outside Winnipeg
- 2001-2006: 74% growth was in Winnipeg
- Contains 65% of the provincial labour force
- Produces 65% of GDP
- The Economic Engine of Manitoba



Population Growth and Change in the Capital Region

	2001		2006		'01-'06 Change
	#	%	#	%	%
Total Population	711,452	100	730,305	100	2.6
Winnipeg	619,544	87.1	633,451	86.7	2.2
Outside Winnipeg	91,908	12.9	96,854	13.2	5.4

Change in Population Distribution of the Manitoba Capital Region



Population of Municipal Jurisdictions in the Manitoba Capital Region

Municipality	2006		
	2006 Population	% of total Population Outside Winnipeg	% of total Population in the Region
Cartier (R)	3,162	3.3	0.4
East St Paul (R)	8,733	9.0	1.2
Headingley (R)	2,726	2.8	0.4
Macdonald (R)	5,653	5.8	0.8
Ritchot (R)	5,051	5.2	0.7
Rockwood (R)	7,692	7.9	1.1
Rosser (R)	1,364	1.4	0.2
Selkirk (C)	9,515	9.8	1.3
Springfield (R)	12,990	13.4	1.8
St Andrews (R)	11,359	11.7	1.6
St Clements (R)	9,706	10.0	1.3
St Francois Xavier (R)	1,087	1.1	0.1
Stonewall (T)	4,376	4.5	0.6
Tache (R)	9,083	9.4	1.2
West St Paul (R)	4,357	4.5	0.6
Total Population Outside Winnipeg	96,854	100.0	13.3
Winnipeg (C)	633,451	–	86.7
Total Population In Region	730,305	–	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada: Population Counts by Census Subdivision 2002a & 2006 Census of Population
Note: C = City; T = Town; R = Rural

Why is There Growth in the Surrounding Municipalities?

- Tax differentials
- Competition for new investment
- Options for a more “rural life style”





The Capital Region: A History of Collaboration?

1947-1972: Experimenting with Two Tier Government

- 1960 Metropolitan Corporation of Winnipeg
- 1961 Metropolitan Winnipeg Act

The Capital Region: A History of Collaboration?

Two Tier Government

- Seven cities, five municipalities, one town
- Individual municipalities managed services deemed local
 - *Library* - *Fire* - *Police*
- Metropolitan Corporation managed services deemed regional
 - *Sewer and water* - *Transit*
 - *Arterial streets* - *Land use control*
 - *Bridges* - *Assessment*
 - *Flood Control* - *Regional parks*
- 1968 Metropolitan Development Plan
 - set long term direction
 - proactive as opposed to descriptive
- Level of cooperation insufficient to influence pattern and nature of growth and development

The Capital Region: A History of Collaboration?

1972-1986: Experimenting with One Tier Government

- 1972 Unicity (City of Winnipeg Act)
 - Erased existing municipal boundaries
 - Moved governance and planning from individual municipal to broader regional jurisdiction
 - Twelve municipalities to one
 - Additional zone to prevent further outward growth
- Why Unicity?
 - Overcome jurisdictional fragmentation/competition
 - Promote efficiencies
 - Planning on a broader regional basis: transportation, water supply, tax equalization, economic development
- Was it successful?

The Capital Region: A History of Collaboration?

1986-2008: The Same Problem All Over Again

- Once again growth has moved beyond current boundaries
- Spill-over almost always guarantees inter-municipal competition for growth and resources
- Central problem of metropolitan and regional governance (urban regions) is that existing legal boundaries do not necessarily define the most efficient areas for carrying out municipal functions (*Sancton*)
- Large scale infrastructure projects, some services, are ideal candidates for regional planning
- Small individual municipalities do not have the most suitable framework for dealing with today's demographic, economic and social realities, particularly efforts to achieve urban sustainability (*Bourne*)

The Capital Region Today: How to Think and Act As a Region

- What are the problems?
 - Boundaries that are no longer applicable
 - Legal units that are no longer functional
- What are the solutions?
 - Encourage cooperation
 - Legislate cooperation
 - Do away with boundaries (bigger amalgamation)

The Capital Region: Moving Forward in Baby Steps

- Recent provincial approach – nudge the 16 constituent municipalities toward a partnership where they voluntarily plan on a regional basis
- This is treated with a fair degree of scepticism
- Changes on paper, some in progress, that can make a difference
 - More proactive position by the Province
 - Provincial lead in developing planning policies that better address growth management issues
 - Dedicated professional planning staff to deal with planning issues
 - Diligently apply provincial land use policies

The Capital Region: Moving Forward in Baby Steps (cont'd)

- Changes on paper, some in progress, that can make a difference (cont'd)
 - Work to develop tax sharing models (they exist in other parts of the Province)
 - Develop better data bases
 - Municipal/planning district plans that conform to a Capital Region Plan
 - Provincial legislation to force a capital region organization and governance structure

The Capital Region: Conclusion

Things work better if municipalities come to their own conclusion about amalgamation.