



Migrants 45 to 64 years of age

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Highlights

- **Among those 45 to 64 years of age, most non-metro census divisions (23 of 27) were able to attract more in-migrants than they lost due to out-migration over the period 2011 to 2016.**

Why look at the population 45 to 64 years of age?

Individuals who are 45 to 64 years of age are in the older half of the core-age workforce. Migration of these individuals would represent, in most cases, workers with considerable workforce experience. Some are “empty nesters” or pre-retirement individuals who would have different spending patterns than younger age groups.

As previous Fact Sheets have found, this is the age group that generally contributes the most to population growth from migration in rural Ontario, so an understanding of this demographic group and what they can contribute to the local community would be of interest.

This Fact Sheet¹ will document the migration patterns of this group.

Findings

For individuals 45 to 64 years of age, 23 of 27 non-metro² census divisions (CDs) gained population via migration from/to other census divisions in Canada (Table 1). In other words, in these CDs, there were more in-migrants than out-migrants.

In fact, there were 11 non-metro CDs where net migration increased the population by 1% or more per year over the 2011 to 2016 period. The largest net flows were:

- 3.8% per year in the Haliburton CD;
- 2.0% per year in the Manitoulin CD;
- 1.9% per year in the Northumberland CD;
- 1.9% per year in the Kawartha Lakes CD; and
- 1.9% per year in the Parry Sound CD.

As noted earlier, part of this migration may be early retirees.

The turnover (i.e., in-migrants plus out-migrants) is smaller in percentage terms than in the younger age groups. Nevertheless, the turnover rates are relatively large, compared to the net change in population due to migration. The largest turnover rates were:

- 7.7% per year in the Parry Sound CD, with a net migration rate of 1.9% composed of a 4.8% in-migration rate and a -2.9% out-migration rate;
- 7.6% per year in the Sudbury CD, with a 0.2% net migration rate composed of a 3.9% in-migration rate and a -3.7% out-migration rate;
- 7.4% per year in the Prince Edward CD with a net migration rate 1.8% composed of an in-migration rate of 4.6% and an out-migration rate of -2.8%.

The point of reviewing the size of these gross flows is that a small change in the size of any gross in-flow or any gross out-flow can have a sizeable impact on the net flow of population in this age group

Summary

The vast majority of non-metro census divisions (23 of 27) were able to attract more in-migrants, 45 to 64 years of age, from other census divisions in Canada, compared to the number of out-migrants.

¹ Earlier results have been shown in the Fact Sheet: “Non-metro migration: 45 to 64 years of age” (Vol. 2, No. 13, 2014).

² Defined in “Rural Ontario’s Demography: Census Update 2016.” **Focus on Rural Ontario** Guelph: Rural Ontario Institute, (March) (<http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/focus-on-rural-ontario.aspx>).

Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges the work of Ray Bollman in preparing this edition of [Focus on Rural Ontario](#). Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRagetlie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

Table 1

Migrants¹, 45 to 64 years of age, by census division², 5-year annual average³ for 2010/11 to 2015/16
(census divisions are ranked by percent NET migrants)

Census Division identifier	Name of Census Division	Number of migrants ¹ , 45 to 64 years of age (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)				Migrants ¹ as a PERCENT of number of individuals 45 to 64 years of age (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)			
		IN-migrants (per year)	OUT-migrants (per year)	NET migrants (per year)	Total turnover (IN + OUT migrants) (per year)	IN-migrants (per year)	OUT-migrants (per year)	NET migrants (per year)	Total turnover (IN + OUT migrants) (per year)
Metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3520	Toronto	12,629	-18,932	-6,303	31,561	1.7	-2.6	-0.9	4.3
3521	Peel	7,449	-10,029	-2,580	17,479	1.9	-2.6	-0.7	4.6
3553	Greater Sudbury	666	-824	-158	1,490	1.4	-1.7	-0.3	3.1
3519	York	8,299	-9,303	-1,004	17,602	2.6	-2.9	-0.3	5.4
3506	Ottawa	3,905	-4,470	-566	8,375	1.5	-1.7	-0.2	3.2
3524	Halton	4,592	-4,728	-136	9,319	3.1	-3.2	-0.1	6.2
3525	Hamilton	3,167	-3,041	126	6,208	2.1	-2.0	0.1	4.0
3529	Brant	1,051	-844	207	1,895	2.6	-2.1	0.5	4.7
Partially-non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3530	Waterloo	2,439	-2,752	-314	5,191	1.7	-1.9	-0.2	3.6
3558	Thunder Bay	457	-526	-69	983	1.0	-1.1	-0.2	2.1
3539	Middlesex	2,157	-2,073	84	4,229	1.7	-1.6	0.1	3.3
3518	Durham	4,664	-4,507	157	9,172	2.5	-2.4	0.1	4.8
3537	Essex	1,371	-1,209	162	2,580	1.2	-1.0	0.1	2.2
3523	Wellington	1,590	-1,485	106	3,075	2.6	-2.4	0.2	5.0
3510	Frontenac	1,201	-1,038	163	2,239	2.7	-2.4	0.4	5.1
3502	Prescott and Russell	814	-700	114	1,514	2.8	-2.4	0.4	5.3
3534	Elgin	709	-591	118	1,300	2.8	-2.3	0.5	5.0
3522	Dufferin	786	-638	149	1,424	4.3	-3.5	0.8	7.9
3526	Niagara	2,904	-1,620	1,284	4,524	2.2	-1.2	1.0	3.4
3515	Peterborough	1,255	-819	436	2,073	3.0	-2.0	1.1	5.0
3543	Simcoe	4,828	-2,990	1,837	7,818	3.4	-2.1	1.3	5.5
3511	Lennox and Addington	604	-419	185	1,023	4.4	-3.0	1.3	7.4
Non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3556	Cochrane	303	-462	-159	765	1.2	-1.8	-0.6	3.0
3560	Kenora	268	-308	-41	576	1.5	-1.7	-0.2	3.1
3554	Timiskaming	196	-215	-20	411	1.9	-2.0	-0.2	3.9
3559	Rainy River	89	-100	-10	189	1.5	-1.6	-0.2	3.1
3548	Nipissing	636	-596	40	1,233	2.4	-2.3	0.1	4.7
3552	Sudbury	293	-280	13	573	3.9	-3.7	0.2	7.6
3557	Algoma	516	-447	68	963	1.4	-1.2	0.2	2.6
3536	Chatham-Kent	574	-497	77	1,070	1.8	-1.6	0.2	3.4
3531	Perth	491	-418	73	908	2.2	-1.9	0.3	4.1
3538	Lambton	695	-548	148	1,243	1.8	-1.4	0.4	3.2
3540	Huron	451	-382	69	833	2.6	-2.2	0.4	4.8
3547	Renfrew	721	-582	139	1,304	2.3	-1.9	0.5	4.2
3501	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	742	-551	191	1,293	2.1	-1.5	0.5	3.6
3532	Oxford	917	-735	183	1,652	3.0	-2.4	0.6	5.3
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	1,083	-808	275	1,892	3.1	-2.3	0.8	5.4
3512	Hastings	1,339	-999	339	2,338	3.2	-2.4	0.8	5.5
3541	Bruce	694	-480	214	1,174	3.3	-2.3	1.0	5.6
3507	Leeds and Grenville	1,006	-661	346	1,667	3.0	-2.0	1.0	5.0
3542	Grey	1,069	-722	346	1,791	3.6	-2.5	1.2	6.1
3509	Lanark	756	-490	266	1,246	3.4	-2.2	1.2	5.6
3544	Muskoka	823	-478	345	1,300	4.1	-2.4	1.7	6.5
3513	Prince Edward	394	-241	153	635	4.6	-2.8	1.8	7.4
3549	Parry Sound	706	-432	275	1,138	4.8	-2.9	1.9	7.7
3516	Kawartha Lakes	1,099	-634	465	1,734	4.5	-2.6	1.9	7.0
3514	Northumberland	1,227	-688	539	1,915	4.4	-2.5	1.9	6.9
3551	Manitoulin	155	-71	84	226	3.7	-1.7	2.0	5.4
3546	Haliburton	416	-171	245	587	6.5	-2.7	3.8	9.2

1. In this table, a "migrant" refers to internal-to-Canada migrants. Thus, immigrants and emigrants are not included. In this table, a migrant is an individual who resided in a different census division² at the end of the year, compared to their place of residence at the beginning of the year³.

2. A census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as a county, a municipalité régionale de comté or a regional district) or their equivalents. CDs are intermediate geographic areas between the province / territory and the municipality (census subdivision). Data for each CD includes all embedded (incorporated and unincorporated) localities in the CD.

3. Data for each 12-month period refers to the period July 1 of a given year to June 30 of the following year. This table shows the average for the 5 years from 2010/11 to 2015/16.

4. A metro CD has all of its component census subdivisions (CSDs) delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) (centre of 100,000 or more). A partially-non-metro CD has some component CSDs being within a CMA and some CSDs being outside a CMA. A non-metro CD has all of its components CSDs being outside a CMA.

Source: Statistics Canada. (2018) *Annual Demographic Statistics: Subprovincial areas, July 1, 2017*

(Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-214), special tabulation.