
Non-metro migration: Under 18 years of age

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Highlights

- **Two-thirds of Ontario's non-metro census divisions (CDs) gained population of those under 18 years of age due to positive net migration between 2011 and 2012.**
- **In non-metro and partially non-metro CDs, the impact of migrants on the total population in this age group ranges from an increase of 2.7% in Lennox and Addington to a decrease of 1.4% in Rainy River**

Why census division migration?

Migration into and out of a region is the largest component of population change for most non-metro census divisions (CDs).

Analysis of migration by age group helps build understanding of whether regions are retirement community destinations, are attracting more youthful households or are losing people in particular segments of their demographic profile. This fact sheet focuses on the CDs losing or gaining school-age children due to the migration decisions of their parents.

Findings

Migration¹ into and out of CDs has a significant impact on the population change for most non-metro CDs².

The main pattern of the migration of school-age children reflects the migration pattern of the total population.

Four of the top non-metro CDs for positive net migration of individuals under 18 are also in the top six CDs in terms of the net migration of all ages² – the CDs of Haliburton, Kawartha Lakes, Manitoulin and Muskoka.

Also, three of the four non-metro CDs with the highest net rates of departures are the same for the

under 18 population and for the total population – the CDs of Rainy River, Huron and Cochrane.

Only nine of 27 non-metro CDs lost individuals under 18 years of age – the remaining non-metro CDs gained population under 18 years of age due to the migration of their parents.

Five non-metro CDs gained more than one percent of their under 18 population in one year due to migration – the CDs of Haliburton, Oxford, Kawartha Lakes, Bruce and Manitoulin.

For each CD, Table 1 shows the CD contributing the largest in-migration and the CD receiving the largest out-migration for the given CD. Typically, the largest exchange is with a neighbouring CD. However, in most non-metro cases, the identified neighbouring CD is implicated in less than one-third of the gross flow (in-migrants or out-migrants). The other two-thirds of non-metro migrants move to a wide range of other CDs. Most migrants moved to or from another CD within Ontario (see [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) “Components of census division population change”).

Summary

Two-thirds of non-metro census divisions (CDs) gained school-age children due to net migration from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.

Five non-metro CDs increased their school-age population by more than one percent during the 12-month period of this study.

¹ “Migration” is defined by Statistics Canada as a change in the address of a resident within Canada. The address for each year is derived from the address on income tax forms, typically filed in April of each year. The address of dependents is assigned on the basis of the address of the income tax filer. See “Migration Estimates From Tax Records For Census Divisions” at http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/document/4101_D3_T1_V10-eng.htm#a3. The arrival from and the departure to international locations is shown in [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) “Components of census division population change”.

² See [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) “Components of census division population change”.

Table 1

Migration of POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE into & out of each census division, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

Census Division identifier	Census division (CD) name	Population, under 18 years of age, July 1, 2011	Net migration with other CDs: July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012	Net migration as percent of population under 18	Migrants INTO & OUT OF the census division (CD)					
					Total number of IN-migrants	IN-migrants from CD from which the most IN-migrants have come		Total number of OUT-migrants	OUT-migrants to CD to which the most OUT-migrants have moved	
						Number	Name of SOURCE CD		Number	Name of DESTINATION CD
Metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3524	Halton	121,105	2,252	1.86	6,317	3,074	Peel	4,065	887	Hamilton
3519	York	241,438	3,055	1.27	10,442	7,133	Toronto	7,387	3,197	Toronto
3525	Hamilton	107,939	572	0.53	3,612	887	Halton	3,040	507	Halton
3553	Greater Sudbury	31,508	74	0.23	953	147	Sudbury	879	126	Sudbury
3529	Brant	30,753	56	0.18	1,159	209	Waterloo	1,103	214	Hamilton
3506	Ottawa	184,538	77	0.04	4,580	543	Gatineau, Quebec	4,503	499	Prescott & Russell
3521	Peel	318,186	-2,061	-0.65	10,155	5,662	Toronto	12,216	3,074	Halton
3520	Toronto	495,149	-11,775	-2.38	11,271	3,197	York	23,046	7,133	York
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3511	Lennox & Addington	8,144	219	2.69	653	318	Frontenac	434	202	Frontenac
3502	Prescott & Russell	18,353	270	1.47	939	499	Ottawa	669	304	Ottawa
3518	Durham	143,049	2,020	1.41	6,093	3,390	Toronto	4,073	1,349	Toronto
3543	Simcoe	96,451	1,336	1.39	4,335	950	York	2,999	380	York
3522	Dufferin	13,811	112	0.81	700	286	Peel	588	119	Simcoe
3534	Elgin	20,713	115	0.56	982	334	Middlesex	867	317	Middlesex
3526	Niagara	84,515	326	0.39	1,907	372	Hamilton	1,581	299	Hamilton
3523	Wellington	47,091	162	0.34	1,809	332	Waterloo	1,647	396	Waterloo
3558	Thunder Bay	28,050	88	0.31	770	205	Kenora	682	154	Kenora
3537	Essex	85,667	113	0.13	1,492	220	Chatham-Kent	1,379	122	Chatham-Kent
3530	Waterloo	114,914	122	0.11	3,202	396	Wellington	3,080	332	Wellington
3515	Peterborough	24,516	25	0.10	857	139	Durham	832	119	Kawartha Lakes
3539	Middlesex	91,476	8	0.01	2,611	317	Elgin	2,603	334	Elgin
3510	Frontenac	27,982	-111	-0.40	1,258	202	Lennox & Addington	1,369	318	Lennox & Addington
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3546	Haliburton	2,324	34	1.46	193	65	Kawartha Lakes	159	36	Kawartha Lakes
3532	Oxford	23,996	285	1.19	1,190	214	Waterloo	905	155	Middlesex
3516	Kawartha Lakes	13,140	149	1.13	770	310	Durham	621	161	Durham
3541	Bruce	12,587	134	1.06	624	194	Grey	490	178	Grey
3551	Manitoulin	2,771	29	1.05	135	40	Greater Sudbury	106	43	Greater Sudbury
3544	Muskoka	10,373	102	0.98	477	108	Simcoe	375	112	Simcoe
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	22,654	203	0.90	778	165	Ottawa	575	145	Ottawa
3549	Parry Sound	7,068	59	0.83	464	164	Nipissing	405	129	Nipissing
3509	Lanark	12,863	94	0.73	648	263	Ottawa	554	164	Ottawa
3514	Northumberland	14,835	107	0.72	608	161	Durham	501	116	Hastings
3531	Perth	17,125	103	0.60	687	192	Waterloo	584	115	Huron
3554	Timiskaming	6,353	30	0.47	265	36	Cochrane	235	29	Nipissing
3507	Leeds & Grenville	18,953	68	0.36	825	216	Ottawa	757	160	Ottawa
3542	Grey	17,677	55	0.31	913	178	Bruce	858	194	Bruce
3548	Nipissing	16,196	44	0.27	754	129	Parry Sound	710	164	Parry Sound
3512	Hastings	26,787	27	0.10	1,368	198	Prince Edward	1,341	154	Prince Edward
3557	Algoma	20,986	7	0.03	494	59	Greater Sudbury	487	89	Greater Sudbury
3538	Lambton	25,527	4	0.02	703	153	Middlesex	699	127	Chatham-Kent
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	22,510	-8	-0.04	1,066	247	Hamilton	1,074	169	Hamilton
3536	Chatham-Kent	22,192	-31	-0.14	690	127	Lambton	721	220	Essex
3547	Renfrew	19,932	-31	-0.16	915	210	Ottawa	946	174	Ottawa
3552	Sudbury	3,831	-6	-0.16	281	126	Greater Sudbury	287	147	Greater Sudbury
3560	Kenora	18,962	-41	-0.22	477	154	Thunder Bay	518	205	Thunder Bay
3513	Prince Edward	4,046	-19	-0.47	290	154	Hastings	309	198	Hastings
3556	Cochrane	17,295	-86	-0.50	493	61	Greater Sudbury	579	78	Greater Sudbury
3540	Huron	12,734	-100	-0.79	479	120	Middlesex	579	137	Middlesex
3559	Rainy River	4,673	-63	-1.35	118	36	Thunder Bay	181	72	Thunder Bay

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0062 & special tabulation from the Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

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