
Non-metro migration: 65 years of age and over

Vol. 2, No. 14, October 2014

Highlights

- **Half the non-metro census divisions (14 out of 27) gained more ‘retirees’ (65 years of age and over) than they lost due to migration from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.**
- **However, on a net basis, non-metro CDs gained only 372 ‘retirees’ from metro and partially-non-metro CDs during this period.**

Why census division migration?

The **Focus on Rural Ontario** “Components of census division population change” indicated that migration¹ into and out of a region was the largest component of population change for most non-metro census division (CDs).

The **Focus on Rural Ontario** “Census division migration: All ages” reviewed the size of migration for all age groups into and out of Ontario CDs. This fact sheet examines the movement of ‘retirees’ – the population 65 years of age and older.

Findings

In the period from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012², one-half of non-metro census divisions (CDs) gained retirees from migration (Table 1). Two CDs increased their retirees by more than 1% during these 12 months – Northumberland and Haliburton.

All CDs with more in-migrating retirees than out-migrating retirees could be deemed ‘retirement destination’ CDs - many are in ‘cottage country’ and none are in the north.

Many metro and partially-non-metro CDs also attracted retirees. In fact, one-half of metro CDs and 11 of 14 partially-non-metro CDs gained retirees during the same 12 month period.

The net gain, overall, for all non-metro CDs was 372 retirees during this 12-month period. Partially non-metro CDs, overall, gained 2,191 retirees.

Metro CDs, overall, lost 2,534 retirees (due to more out-migrants than in-migrants).

The top four non-metro CDs that are attracting retirees via net migration (the CDs of Northumberland, Haliburton, Kawartha Lakes and Oxford) are also ranked among the top six CDs gaining population (in all age groups) due to net migration³.

At the other end of the scale, three non-metro CDs lost more than 1% of their retirees in one year – Sudbury, Huron, and Timiskaming. See Table 1 for additional information⁴.

Summary

One-half of non-metro census divisions (14 out of 27) gained more ‘retirees’ (65 years of age and over) than they lost due to migration from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.

However, the net gain by non-metro CDs from metro and partially-non-metro CDs in this 12-month period was just 372 individuals.

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 The most recent period annual migration data are available.

³ See **Focus on Rural Ontario** “Census division migration: All ages.”

⁴ For each CD, Table 1 shows the name of the CD contributing the largest in-migration and the name of 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 named 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”).

Table 1

Migration of POPULATION 65 YEARS & OVER into & out of each census division, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012										
Census Division identifier	Census division (CD) name	Population, 65 years & over, July 1, 2011	Net migration with other CDs: July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012	Net migration as percent of population 65 years and over	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)										
3529	Brant	20,726	179	0.86	490	76	Hamilton	311	49	Oxford
3524	Halton	67,009	496	0.74	2,163	654	Peel	1,667	304	Hamilton
3519	York	121,887	651	0.53	3,701	2,477	Toronto	3,050	1,411	Toronto
3506	Ottawa	117,120	39	0.03	1,694	159	Prescott & Russell	1,655	133	Leeds & Grenville
3525	Hamilton	81,794	-115	-0.14	1,268	304	Halton	1,383	321	Halton
3521	Peel	136,800	-379	-0.28	2,978	1,479	Toronto	3,357	875	Toronto
3553	Greater Sudbury	25,845	-72	-0.28	277	67	Sudbury	349	43	Sudbury
3520	Toronto	378,160	-3,333	-0.88	4,526	1,411	York	7,859	2,477	York
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3543	Simcoe	70,224	727	1.04	2,140	415	Toronto	1,413	198	Toronto
3518	Durham	74,090	574	0.77	2,142	1,000	Toronto	1,568	368	Toronto
3510	Frontenac	25,012	128	0.51	549	120	Lennox & Addington	421	100	Lennox & Addington
3511	Lennox & Addington	7,602	35	0.46	267	100	Frontenac	232	120	Frontenac
3526	Niagara	81,316	365	0.45	1,247	185	Hamilton	882	107	Hamilton
3523	Wellington	29,524	122	0.41	739	86	Waterloo	617	95	Waterloo
3539	Middlesex	65,409	192	0.29	1,093	123	Huron	901	108	Elgin
3502	Prescott & Russell	12,191	14	0.11	332	83	Ottawa	318	159	Ottawa
3537	Essex	59,355	41	0.07	484	66	Chatham-Kent	443	59	Chatham-Kent
3522	Dufferin	7,150	4	0.06	323	106	Peel	319	63	Simcoe
3530	Waterloo	63,809	32	0.05	1,040	115	Toronto	1,008	86	Wellington
3515	Peterborough	27,133	-2	-0.01	595	108	Durham	597	88	Durham
3534	Elgin	13,705	-2	-0.01	284	108	Middlesex	286	98	Middlesex
3558	Thunder Bay	24,430	-39	-0.16	145	15	Rainy River	184	17	Kenora
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3514	Northumberland	17,971	333	1.85	629	123	Durham	296	55	Durham
3546	Haliburton	4,767	56	1.17	147	32	Kawartha Lakes	91	16	Peterborough
3516	Kawartha Lakes	16,075	156	0.97	513	136	Durham	357	83	Durham
3532	Oxford	17,585	170	0.97	493	67	Waterloo	323	58	Middlesex
3507	Leeds & Grenville	19,570	120	0.61	478	133	Ottawa	358	84	Ottawa
3544	Muskoka	13,019	62	0.48	386	58	Simcoe	324	77	Simcoe
3531	Perth	12,425	38	0.31	254	46	Huron	216	46	Waterloo
3536	Chatham-Kent	18,685	50	0.27	273	59	Essex	223	66	Essex
3542	Grey	19,567	41	0.21	532	121	Bruce	491	89	Bruce
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	21,032	41	0.19	319	83	Ottawa	278	57	Ottawa
3538	Lambton	23,862	40	0.17	358	88	Middlesex	318	93	Middlesex
3551	Manitoulin	2,677	4	0.15	64	12	Greater Sudbury	60	16	Greater Sudbury
3509	Lanark	12,227	6	0.05	319	120	Ottawa	313	99	Ottawa
3548	Nipissing	15,067	7	0.05	265	62	Parry Sound	258	39	Parry Sound
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	19,434	-12	-0.06	399	99	Hamilton	411	112	Hamilton
3547	Renfrew	18,477	-14	-0.08	234	93	Ottawa	248	75	Ottawa
3512	Hastings	25,014	-47	-0.19	544	89	Prince Edward	591	84	Northumberland
3541	Bruce	13,298	-59	-0.44	297	89	Grey	356	121	Grey
3557	Algoma	24,125	-120	-0.50	249	21	Toronto	369	31	Toronto
3559	Rainy River	3,520	-18	-0.51	27	6	Kenora	45	15	Thunder Bay
3513	Prince Edward	6,405	-35	-0.55	167	45	Hastings	202	84	Hastings
3560	Kenora	8,164	-45	-0.55	64	24	Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	109	24	Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)
3549	Parry Sound	9,577	-57	-0.60	270	39	Nipissing	327	62	Nipissing
3556	Cochrane	12,333	-74	-0.60	77	6	Ottawa	151	14	Toronto
3554	Timiskaming	6,387	-66	-1.03	61	10	Cochrane	127	16	Nipissing
3540	Huron	11,748	-127	-1.08	249	50	Middlesex	376	123	Middlesex
3552	Sudbury	3,790	-78	-2.06	87	43	Greater Sudbury	165	67	Greater Sudbury

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

Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges financial support of [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) from the County of Wellington and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRagetlie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca