

FOCUS ON RURAL ONTARIO

2014
FACT SHEET SERIES



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INSTITUTE



The Rural Ontario Institute (ROI) is a non-profit organization committed to developing leaders, initiating dialogue, supporting collaboration and promoting action on issues and opportunities facing rural Ontario.

ROI is pleased to present the 2014 *Focus on Rural Ontario* fact sheet series.

Each enclosed fact sheet highlights important themes that should be discussed and better understood so that economic development policies as well as government and private sector responses can help rural economies adapt to change. Many large public organizations have statistical analysts who can access Statistics Canada data directly but for the many groups who do not have that capacity, ROI commissioned this resource to build understanding of key trends affecting rural Ontario.

All 2013 and 2014 *Focus on Rural Ontario* fact sheets are available for download at: www.RuralOntarioInstitute.ca/focus-on-rural-ontario.aspx.

Dear Reader,

Thank you for taking the time to learn more about rural Ontario. We have been very encouraged by the positive responses received from many organizations and individuals about the value of the information included in the *Focus on Rural Ontario* fact sheets.

Your feedback is important to us. Do you have comments or questions? Did you find a new way to use this data? Please share with us. We look forward to hearing from you.

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Thank you from ROI Staff and Board of Directors



on Rural Ontario

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Set and Topic

Fact Sheet Title and Highlights

1 Income

Average income per taxfiler

- Income per non-metro taxfiler averaged \$38,574 in 2011.
- Non-metro income has grown in each year since 1997, except for a slight decline in 2009.
- The average incomes in non-metro and partially-non-metro areas are lower than in metro areas.
- In both non-metro and partially-non-metro areas of Ontario, there are significant differences in the level and rate of change in average income levels.

Non-metro income gap

- Average income among non-metro tax filers was \$5,048 less than the Ontario average in 2011. This gap has been consistent for over 20 years but has been closing since 2000.
- The spread in average incomes across metro census divisions is large and has changed considerably over the years.
- Comparatively the spread of average income across the non-metro census divisions is smaller and has been relatively constant over recent decades.

Male and female income gaps

- The gap between incomes of male non-metro residents and their metro counterparts is considerably larger (\$9,589) than the gap for female taxfilers (\$5,867).
- The gap widens when metro income is booming. The gap has been closing since 2007.

2 Employment

Patterns of job growth and decline to June 2014

- Employment in non-metro Ontario has been declining since mid-2012.
- The sector with the largest employment decline since the peak in 2008 is manufacturing.
- The long-run pattern shows total employment in non-metro Ontario has been generally flat since 2004.

Non-metro trends in employment rates to June 2014

- Employment rates in non-metro Ontario are essentially the same as in metro areas. In other provinces, non-metro employment rates are typically lower than metro employment rates.
- For non-metro and metro males 25 to 54 years of age, employment rates are 4% lower than in the early 2000's.
- For non-metro and metro females 25 to 54 years of age, employment rates have generally increased since the recent economic downturn.
- Employment rates vary considerably across Ontario's economic regions.

2 Employment (continued)

Change in EI recipients to May 2014

- The month-to-month change in the number of Employment Insurance (EI) recipients generally indicates the month-to-month change in employment in non-metro Ontario.
- There is a wide range in change in EI across census divisions in non-metro Ontario.
- In non-metro census divisions from May 2013 to May 2014, EI recipients declined the most in the Prince Edward census division and increased the most in the Timiskaming census division.

3 Demographics

Components of population change

- 13 non-metro census divisions gained population while 14 non-metro census divisions lost population in the 12 month period between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.
- Only one census division in the metro and partially non-metro categories saw a population decline.
- 17 of 27 non-metro census divisions had more deaths than births.
- For most non-metro census divisions, the largest impact on population change was migration among census divisions.

Immigrant arrivals in 2013

- Few immigrants settle in non-metro census divisions compared to metro census divisions in Ontario – the 2013 data confirms that this situation persists.
- Only 1,601 of 105,818 immigrants to Ontario chose a non-metro census division in 2013.
- The highest number of immigrant arrivals for a non-metro census division of 0.2 per 100 residents was only one-quarter the 0.8 per 100 rate for Ontario as a whole.

Non-metro census division migration: All ages

- 14 of Ontario's 27 non-metro census divisions lost population due to more individuals migrating out of the census division compared to the number that moved in during the 12 months from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.
- Within these 12 months, net migration (in-migrants minus out-migrants) increased the population of the Haliburton census division by 2.5% and decreased the Huron census division population by 1.6%.
- A small change in the flow of in-migrants or out-migrants can have a significant impact on the contribution of net migration to population change in non-metro census divisions.

4 **Migration by age** **group**

Non-metro migration: Under 18 years of age

- Two-thirds of Ontario's non-metro census divisions gained population under 18 years of age due to positive net migration between 2011 and 2012.
- In non-metro and partially non-metro census divisions, 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.

Non-metro migration: 18 to 24 years of age

- Only 10 of the 49 Ontario census divisions gained young adults (18 to 24 years of age) between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.
- Census divisions with major universities were most likely to report more in-migrants than out-migrants of young adults.
- All non-metro census divisions, except Haliburton, lost young adults due to net migration in these 12 months.
- Three census divisions lost more than 5% of their young adults (Sudbury, Rainy River and Huron).

Non-metro migration: 25 to 44 years of age

- Six of 27 non-metro census divisions attracted more young adults (individuals 25 to 44 years of age) due to in-migration from another census division in Canada than they lost due to outmigration from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.
- Seven non-metro census divisions lost more than 1% of their young adults in this 12-month period.

Non-metro migration: 45 to 64 years of age

- A large majority of non-metro census divisions gained older working age adults 45 to 64 years of age due to net migration from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.
- Many of the census divisions with the highest rate of in-migration in this age group also saw net in-migration of the 65 years of age and older group.

Non-metro migration: 65 years of age and older

- 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.
- On a net basis, however, non-metro census divisions gained only 372 'retirees' from metro and partially non-metro census divisions during this period.

5 **Living arrangements** **of seniors**

Living arrangements of seniors: An overview

- Within Ontario's non-metro census divisions, 10% of the population is 65 to 74 years of age, 6% is 75 to 84 years of age and 2% is 85 years of age and older.
- Within the 85+ population, about 20% of males and 33% of females reside in collective dwellings (mostly nursing homes) and thus the majority of the 85+ population reside in private dwellings.

5
Living arrangements
of seniors
(continued)

Living arrangements of seniors: Collective dwellings

- 36% of non-metro Ontario females and 22% of males aged 85 years of age and older were living in residences for seniors or in nursing homes in 2011.
- Of those, about 8% of females 85 years of age and older females and 6% of males 85 years of age and older were living in residences for seniors. About 26% of these females and 15% of these males were living in nursing homes or long-term chronic care facilities.

Living arrangements of seniors: Private dwellings

- Among seniors 85 years of age and older in non-metro census divisions, 78% of males and 64% of females resided in private dwellings in 2011.
- Non-metro males 85 years of age and older were more likely to be living with a spouse or common-law partner (47%) compared to females 85 years of age and older (11%).
- More non-metro females in this age category lived alone (40%) compared to males in this age category (24%).

6
Youth employment

Youth employment by occupation

- Young adults 20 to 24 years of age are over-represented in non-metro Ontario in the following occupational groups: food and beverage service, construction labourers, manufacturing labourers and construction trades (including plumbers and carpenters).
- Young adults are under-represented in non-metro professional health occupations, teaching occupations and truck and bus driver occupations.

Youth employment by industry

- Young adults 20 to 24 years of age are over-represented in the following industry sectors: accommodation and food services, business support services, information, culture and recreation services, retail trade services and construction.
- The share of young adults in the construction sector was higher between 2008 and 2013 compared to time periods prior to 2008.

Ontario youth employment rates

- For non-students 20 to 24 year of age in non-metro Ontario, the employment rate gap has increased from about 3% before 2007 to about 6% since 2007 (compared to the work force aged 25 to 54).
- The employment rate for non-students 25 to 29 years of age in non-metro Ontario tracks very closely to the rate of employment in the core work force.

6
Building permits

Level of building permits to October 2014

- The value of building permits issued in non-metro Ontario (\$258 million per month) remains nearly as low as in the depth of the 2009 downturn (\$252 million per month).
- Both residential and non-residential building permits in non-metro census divisions are close to the low levels reported in mid-2009.



Average income per taxfiler

Vol. 2, No. 1, August 2014

Highlights

- Income per non-metro taxfiler averaged \$38,574 in 2011.
- Non-metro income has grown in each year since 1997, except for a slight decline in 2009.
- The average incomes in non-metro and partially-non-metro areas are lower than metro areas.
- In both non-metro and partially-non-metro areas of Ontario, there are significant differences in the level and rate of change in average income levels.

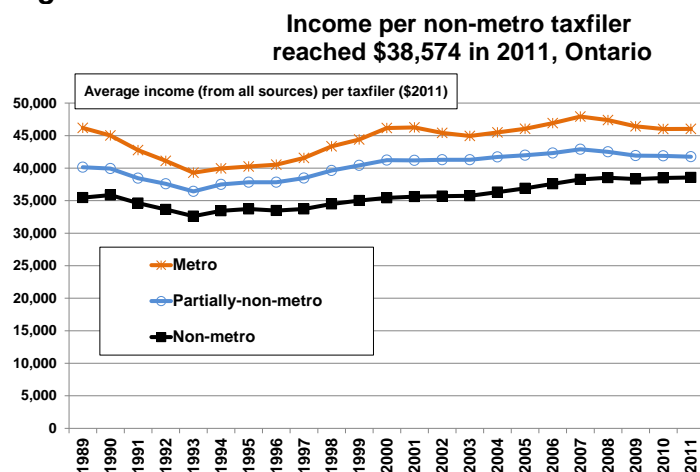
Why look at average income?

Income flows in Ontario indicate the level and change in general economic well-being. Differences between regions and/or between urban and rural areas may reflect sectoral specialization within different geographies and the wages paid in those sectors. Average income data is important to understand but, as with any 'average' calculation, masks trends within categories such as among low or high wage earners.

Findings

Income per taxfiler¹ in non-metro Ontario reached \$38,574 in 2011, up from a low of \$32,618 in 1993² (Figure 1).

Figure 1



Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

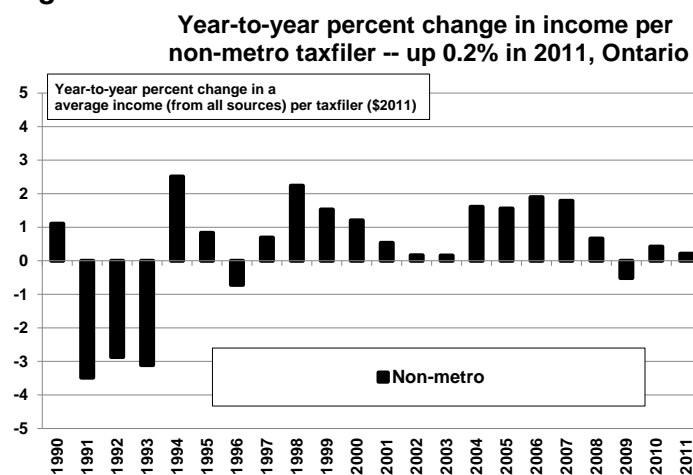
¹ Data are tabulated for each taxfiler with income. Capital gains are not included in the data tabulated here, consistent with the Statistics Canada concept of "income." Details on p. 34 of Statistics Canada. (2013) **Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals: Individual Data - User's Guide** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Catalogue No. 13C0015).

² All data are adjusted for inflation and are reported in \$2011.

Income in all types of census divisions (CDs) declined in 1991-1992-1993. Metro incomes declined in 2002 and 2003 and income in metro and partially-non-metro areas declined in 2008-2009-2010 during those recessionary times.

Non-metro income grew each year since 1997 – except for slight declines in 1996 and 2009 (Figure 2).

Figure 2



Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

There is a wide range in average income across non-metro CDs - illustrated by the highest income in 2011 (\$44,601) in Bruce and the lowest (\$32,155) in Manitoulin³ (Table 1). See Figure 3 for the trend for these CDs.

Of the 26 non-metro CDs, 10 are above the non-metro average income of \$38,574 and 16 are below. There is no discernible north/south or east/west

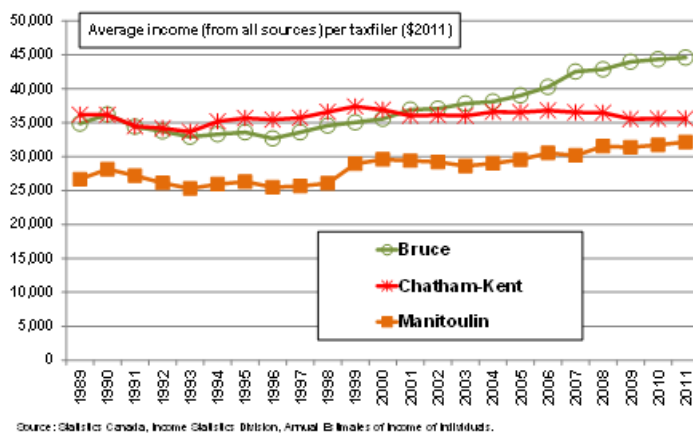
³ Part of the change in average income per taxfiler in Manitoulin in 1999 is because "Starting with the 1999 data, the total of wages, salaries and commissions includes tax-exempt employment income earned on an Indian reserve"

pattern among those above or below the line. There is also a wide range in the annual average rates of growth⁴ of average income. The highest rate of growth was 1.9% in Bruce and the lowest was 0.14% in Chatham-Kent (Table 1). See the pattern for these CDs in Figure 3. These results may be due, in part, to significant investment in the nuclear facilities in Bruce and the loss of relatively well-paying manufacturing jobs in Chatham-Kent.

Note that the calculated annual average rate of growth depends upon the time period under consideration. The last column of Table 1 shows the rate of growth averaged over the period from 1993 to 2011. Chatham-Kent is essentially flat – with a calculated growth of 0.14% per year. Figure 3 shows that the income in Chatham-Kent has declined marginally for the period from 1999 to 2011.

Figure 3

Income per taxfiler in the Bruce Census Division reached \$44,601 in 2011



Summary

Income per non-metro taxfiler has grown quite consistently since 1997.

There are considerable differences in both the level and the rates of growth of income across the non-metro census divisions in Ontario.

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 NRagettie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

Table 1

Level and Rate of Growth of Average Income					
Census Division ID	Census division	Average income (from all sources) per taxfiler, 2011	Census Division ID	Census division	Average annual rate of growth of average income (\$2011) per taxfiler
Metro census divisions (sorted by average income in 2011)			Metro census divisions (sorted by rate of growth of average income, 1993 to 2011)		
3524	Halton	58,645	3553	Greater Sudbury	1.33
3506	Ottawa	52,277	3520	Toronto	1.28
3519	York	46,567	3506	Ottawa	1.26
3520	Toronto	46,225	3524	Halton	1.24
3553	Greater Sudbury	44,622	3529	Brant	0.92
3525	Hamilton	40,417	3525	Hamilton	0.78
3521	Peel	39,314	3519	York	0.52
3529	Brant	38,357	3521	Peel	-0.01
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by average income in 2011)			Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by rate of growth of average income, 1993 to 2011)		
3518	Durham	45,373	3502	Prescott & Russell	1.44
3523	Wellington	44,423	3511	Lennox & Addington	1.21
3530	Waterloo	43,881	3510	Frontenac	1.15
3510	Frontenac	43,477	3543	Simcoe	1.07
3522	Dufferin	43,428	3523	Wellington	1.04
3502	Prescott & Russell	41,959	3515	Peterborough	1.03
3539	Middlesex	41,833	3530	Waterloo	1.00
3558	Thunder Bay	41,650	3522	Dufferin	0.81
3543	Simcoe	40,657	3534	Elgin	0.77
3515	Peterborough	38,798	3539	Middlesex	0.75
3511	Lennox & Addington	38,753	3518	Durham	0.73
3537	Essex	38,606	3526	Niagara	0.62
3526	Niagara	38,474	3558	Thunder Bay	0.50
3534	Elgin	37,148	3537	Essex	-0.02
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by average income in 2011)			Non-metro census divisions (sorted by rate of growth of average income, 1993 to 2011)		
3541	Bruce	44,601	3541	Bruce	1.90
3538	Lambton	43,808	3549	Parry Sound	1.43
3556	Cochrane	41,366	3551	Manitoulin	1.36
3509	Lanark	40,573	3544	Muskoka	1.33
3531	Perth	39,927	3546	Haliburton	1.28
3507	Leeds & Grenville	39,818	3540	Huron	1.27
3514	Northumberland	39,785	3554	Timiskaming	1.24
3532	Oxford	39,540	3547	Renfrew	1.24
3559	Rainy River	39,029	3542	Grey	1.18
3548	Nipissing	38,736	3514	Northumberland	1.08
3547	Renfrew	38,684	3548	Nipissing	1.08
3540	Huron	38,263	3509	Lanark	1.05
3554	Timiskaming	38,140	3538	Lambton	1.01
3560	Kenora	37,965	3560	Kenora	1.01
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	37,947	3516	Kawartha Lakes	0.99
3544	Muskoka	37,726	3559	Rainy River	0.97
3557	Algoma	37,608	3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	0.93
3542	Grey	37,289	3513	Prince Edward	0.92
3516	Kawartha Lakes	37,088	3507	Leeds & Grenville	0.91
3552	Sudbury	36,995	3531	Perth	0.91
3513	Prince Edward	36,438	3552	Sudbury	0.90
3512	Hastings	36,297	3556	Cochrane	0.89
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	35,988	3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	0.84
3536	Chatham-Kent	35,608	3532	Oxford	0.81
3549	Parry Sound	35,164	3512	Hastings	0.81
3546	Haliburton	33,618	3557	Algoma	0.80
3551	Manitoulin	32,155	3536	Chatham-Kent	0.14

Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

⁴ The average annual rate of growth is calculated as the slope of a semi-log graph from the low point in 1993 to 2011.



Non-metro income gap

Vol. 2, No. 2, August 2014

Highlights

- Average income among non-metro tax filers was \$5,048 less than the Ontario average in 2011.
- This gap has been consistent for over 20 years but has been closing since 2000.
- The spread in average incomes across metro census divisions (CDs) is large and has changed considerably over the years.
- Comparatively, the spread of average income across the non-metro census divisions is smaller and has been relatively constant over recent decades.

Why look at the income gap?

Income levels affect purchasing power for goods and services and the potential savings of households. Differences in average incomes across geographies can reflect differences in the occupational wages between sectors, which may be more or less concentrated in different areas and/or the competitive labour market for skills in different regions.

Findings

The gap in income¹ between non-metro taxfilers and the average Ontario taxfiler was \$5,048 in 2011 (Figure 1). The gap was as small as \$4,585² in 1994 and as large as \$7,407 in 2000. The gap has been closing almost continuously since 2000. It closes if non-metro incomes are growing faster than metro incomes or if non-metro incomes are declining more slowly than metro incomes. Between 1989 and 1993, the gap shrunk because, although both metro and non-metro average incomes declined, the non-metro average income declined more slowly. This was also the case during the 2007-09 recession³. The average metro CD and the average non-metro CD have been converging (coming closer together) to the Ontario average since 2000 (Figure 1).

Within metro, partially-metro and non-metro CDs, average incomes are also converging. Using standard deviation, the variability (or spread) across

CDs in a given year⁴ is measured. Within the group of non-metro CDs, the variability of average incomes is relatively low and has changed very little over the 1989 to 2011 period (Figure 2). The low level of variability among non-metro CDs means that the average income in each CD is more similar compared to the variation within the group of metro CDs.

From 1989 to 1993, within the metro CDs, there was convergence of average incomes. Figure 2 shows the variability across metro CDs declined in this period. There was divergence up to 2000 and then a general trend of convergence up to 2011. Note that there is a relatively wider level of variability (larger spread) of average CD incomes with the group of metro CDs. The standard deviation for metro CDs is relatively higher than for non-metro CDs (Figure 2).

When metro incomes were rising from 1993 to 2000³:

- The gap between metro and the Ontario average income was increasing (Figure 1);
- The variability across the metro CDs increased (Figure 2) due to strong growth in only selected metro CDs;
- The gap between non-metro and the Ontario average increased (Figure 1);
- The variability across non-metro CDs did not change, meaning that most non-metro CDs grew at about the same rate (Figure 2).

¹ Data are tabulated for each taxfiler with income. Capital gains are not included in the data tabulated here, consistent with the Statistics Canada concept of "income." For details, see p. 34 of Statistics Canada. (2013) **Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals: Individual Data - User's Guide** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Catalogue No. 13C0015) (http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/document/4105_D11_T1_V1-eng.pdf).

² All data are adjusted for inflation and are reported in \$2011.

³ See Figure 1 in Focus on Rural Ontario "Average income per taxfiler."

⁴ For an analysis at the Canada level, see Alasia, Alessandro. (2003) **Sub-provincial Income Disparity in Canada: Evidence from 1992 to 1999**. (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 63, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=21-601-MIE).

Figure 1

The income gap between non-metro and the average Ontario taxfiler closed to \$5,048 in 2011

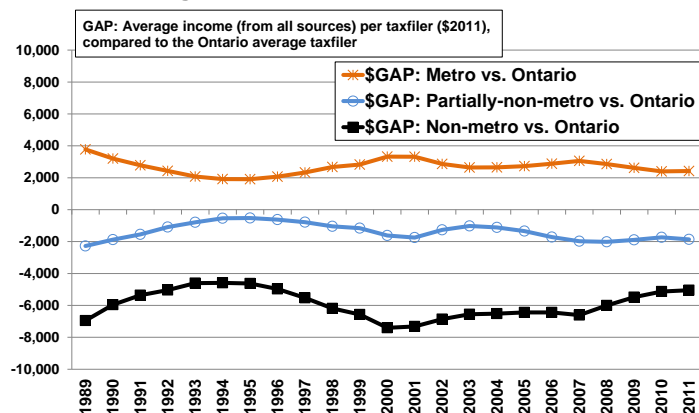
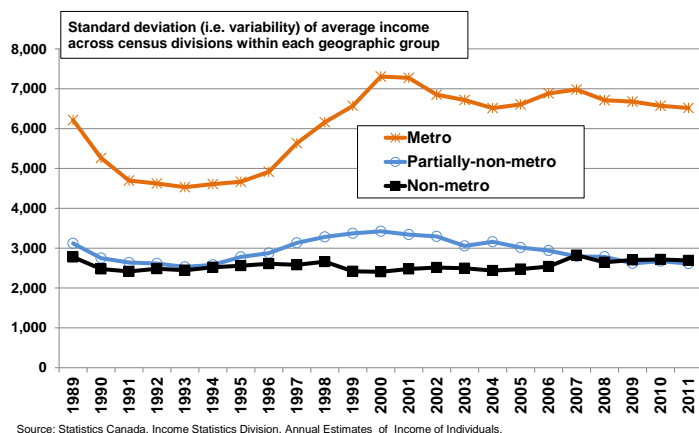


Figure 2

Across non-metro census divisions, the variability of average income has remained low and unchanged from 1989 to 2011



In the period since 2000:

- The metro average income changed³ very little;
- The non-metro gap, relative to the Ontario average taxfiler income, has closed (Figure 1); and
- The variability of average incomes across non-metro CDs has remained essentially constant (Figure 2)

Summary

The metro/non-metro income gap widens when metro incomes are booming and the gap tends to close when metro incomes are not booming.

There have been large swings in average incomes in some metro census divisions and therefore, more variability of average incomes across metro census divisions. In contrast, non-metro census divisions show less variability.

Table 1

Income Gap, relative to the average income within each geographic group					
Census Division ID	Census division	GAP in average income (from all sources) per taxfiler, 2011	Census Division ID	Census division	Average change per year in income GAP (\$2011)
Metro census divisions (sorted by size of 2011 income GAP = CD average income minus average income for metro CDs)			Metro census divisions (sorted by average change per year in the income gap from 1989 to 2011 (\$2011))		
3524	Halton	12,602	3524	Halton	333
3506	Ottawa	6,234	3506	Ottawa	190
3519	York	524	3520	Toronto	72
3520	Toronto	182	3553	Greater Sudbury	48
3553	Greater Sudbury	-1,421	3529	Brant	-22
3525	Hamilton	-5,626	3525	Hamilton	-67
3521	Peel	-6,729	3519	York	-235
3529	Brant	-7,686	3521	Peel	-367
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by size of 2011 income GAP = CD average income minus average income for partially-non-metro CDs)			Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by average change per year in the income gap from 1989 to 2011 (\$2011))		
3518	Durham	3,614	3502	Prescott & Russell	175
3523	Wellington	2,664	3523	Wellington	127
3530	Waterloo	2,122	3530	Waterloo	91
3510	Frontenac	1,717	3510	Frontenac	82
3522	Dufferin	1,669	3511	Lennox & Addington	60
3502	Prescott & Russell	200	3543	Simcoe	54
3539	Middlesex	74	3522	Dufferin	22
3558	Thunder Bay	-109	3515	Peterborough	7
3543	Simcoe	-1,102	3534	Elgin	-8
3515	Peterborough	-2,961	3518	Durham	-20
3511	Lennox & Addington	-3,006	3539	Middlesex	-40
3537	Essex	-3,153	3526	Niagara	-91
3526	Niagara	-3,286	3558	Thunder Bay	-139
3534	Elgin	-4,611	3537	Essex	-146
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by size of 2011 income GAP = CD average income minus average income for non-metro CDs)			Non-metro census divisions (sorted by average change per year in the income gap from 1989 to 2011 (\$2011))		
3541	Bruce	6,027	3541	Bruce	288
3538	Lambton	5,234	3540	Huron	95
3556	Cochrane	2,792	3544	Muskoka	89
3509	Lanark	1,998	3549	Parry Sound	74
3531	Perth	1,353	3547	Renfrew	66
3507	Leeds & Grenville	1,244	3551	Manitoulin	51
3514	Northumberland	1,211	3542	Grey	48
3532	Oxford	965	3514	Northumberland	46
3559	Rainy River	455	3509	Lanark	46
3548	Nipissing	161	3531	Perth	39
3547	Renfrew	109	3559	Rainy River	35
3540	Huron	-312	3554	Timiskaming	34
3554	Timiskaming	-434	3560	Kenora	17
3560	Kenora	-609	3513	Prince Edward	12
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	-628	3546	Haliburton	9
3544	Muskoka	-848	3532	Oxford	8
3557	Algoma	-967	3548	Nipissing	4
3542	Grey	-1,285	3507	Leeds & Grenville	4
3516	Kawartha Lakes	-1,486	3538	Lambton	-4
3552	Sudbury	-1,579	3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	-6
3513	Prince Edward	-2,136	3516	Kawartha Lakes	-7
3512	Hastings	-2,277	3556	Cochrane	-19
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	-2,586	3552	Sudbury	-25
3536	Chatham-Kent	-2,966	3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	-58
3549	Parry Sound	-3,410	3512	Hastings	-86
3546	Haliburton	-4,956	3557	Algoma	-95
3551	Manitoulin	-6,419	3536	Chatham-Kent	-178

Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges the work of Ray Bollman in preparing this edition of [Focus on Rural Ontario](#).

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Male and female income gaps

Vol. 2, No. 3, August 2014

Highlights

- The gap between incomes of male non-metro residents and their metro counterparts is considerably larger (\$9,589) than the gap for female taxfilers (\$5,867).
- The gap widens when metro income is booming. The gap has been closing since 2007.

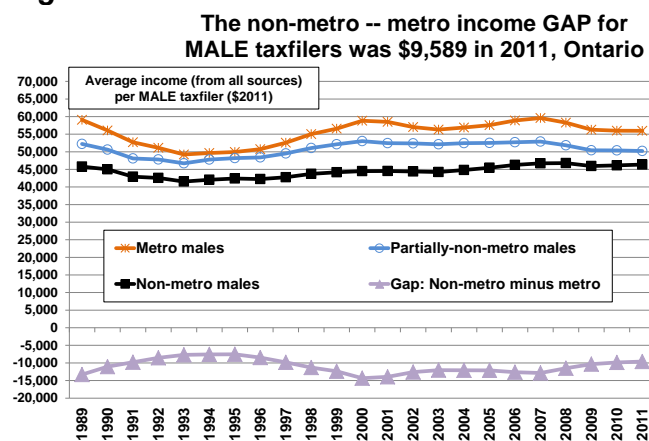
Why look at the income gap by sex?

Average income in non-metro areas is lower than in metropolitan areas¹. This fact sheet looks at the gap in incomes between males and females residing in metro versus non-metro areas.

Findings

For non-metro males, the gap in income² compared to the males in metro areas was \$9,589 in 2011 (Figure 1). Since 1989, this gap has ranged between \$7,712³ in 1993 to \$14,334 in 2000.

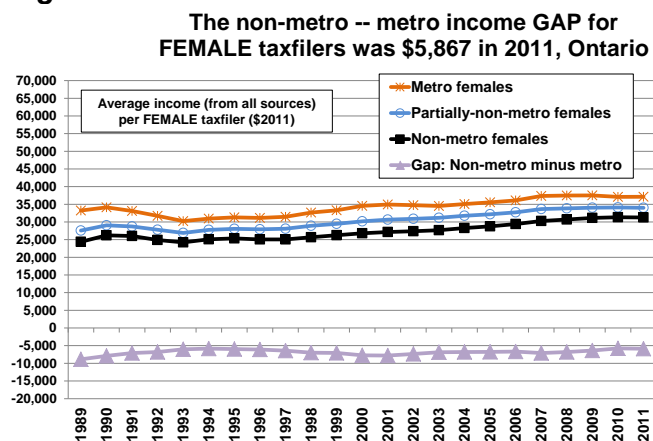
Figure 1



Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

Figure 2 shows that the gap for females in 2011 was considerably smaller (\$5,867). Also, the range in the gap over time has been smaller –between \$8,875 in 1989 to \$5,768 in 2010.

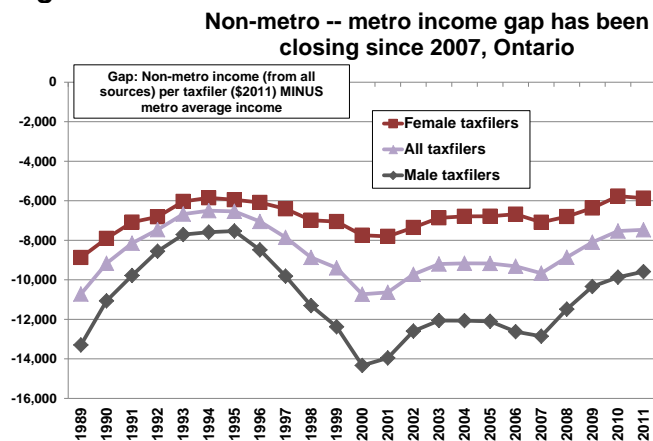
Figure 2



Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

The size of the income gap is highlighted in Figure 3. When metro male incomes grew faster from 1993 to 2000 (Figure 1), the gap for non-metro males widened from \$7,530 in 1995 to \$14,333 in 2000 (Figure 3). When metro males experienced flat income (Figure 1), the gap for non-metro males closed (up to 2003), widened (up to 2007) and has been closing since (Figure 3). The income of non-metro males has been growing faster than the income of metro males since 2007.

Figure 3



Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

¹ See Figure 1 in Focus on Rural Ontario "Average income per taxfiler."

² Data are tabulated for each taxfiler with income. Capital gains are not included in the data tabulated here, consistent with the Statistics Canada concept of "income." For details, see p. 34 of Statistics Canada. (2013) **Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals: Individual Data - User's Guide** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Catalogue No. 13C0015) (http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/document/4105_D11_T1_V1-eng.pdf).

³ All data are adjusted for inflation and are reported in \$2011.

The gap for non-metro females, relative to metro females, has been smaller and less variable throughout the 1989 to 2011 period. However, part of the smaller gap is due to the fact that both metro and non-metro females report smaller annual incomes (compare Figure 2 and Figure 1).

The gap is very different among different non-metro CDs. In 2011, there were two non-metro CDs (Bruce and Lambton) with male incomes higher than the metro average (Table 1). However, the gap for males in Manitoulin was \$19,626 in 2011.

There are seven non-metro CDs with a positive trend in the change in the income gap (Table 1). There are four non-metro CDs where the trend in the income gap is widening by more than \$200 per year (Hastings, Kenora, Algoma and Chatham-Kent).

Table 1

Non-metro -- metro income gap for MALES, 2011					
Census Division ID	Non-metro census division	Male income gap: compared to metro average	Census Division ID	Non-metro census division	Average change per year in income gap ¹
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by size of MALE 2011 income gap, relative to metro males)			Non-metro census divisions (sorted by size of average annual change, 1989 to 2011 in MALE income gap, relative to metro males)		
3541	Bruce	1,617	3541	Bruce	404
3538	Lambton	548	3540	Huron	80
3556	Cochrane	-4,435	3514	Northumberland	24
3514	Northumberland	-7,402	3544	Muskoka	23
3509	Lanark	-8,191	3549	Parry Sound	15
3532	Oxford	-8,461	3547	Renfrew	15
3531	Perth	-8,722	3531	Perth	8
3552	Sudbury	-9,091	3542	Grey	-2
3559	Rainy River	-9,232	3509	Lanark	-15
3547	Renfrew	-9,258	3546	Haliburton	-48
3554	Timiskaming	-9,317	3554	Timiskaming	-50
3507	Leeds & Grenville	-9,427	3532	Oxford	-52
3548	Nipissing	-9,972	3513	Prince Edward	-54
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	-9,989	3538	Lambton	-69
3540	Huron	-10,196	3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	-70
3557	Algoma	-10,268	3516	Kawartha Lakes	-85
3560	Kenora	-11,349	3507	Leeds & Grenville	-97
3544	Muskoka	-11,824	3548	Nipissing	-98
3516	Kawartha Lakes	-11,884	3551	Manitoulin	-119
3542	Grey	-12,340	3552	Sudbury	-131
3512	Hastings	-13,078	3556	Cochrane	-136
3513	Prince Edward	-13,588	3559	Rainy River	-138
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	-14,104	3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	-185
3536	Chatham-Kent	-14,559	3512	Hastings	-208
3549	Parry Sound	-14,910	3560	Kenora	-211
3546	Haliburton	-16,961	3557	Algoma	-235
3551	Manitoulin	-19,626	3536	Chatham-Kent	-365

1. We calculate the gap as non-metro minus metro. Thus, the gap is negative when non-metro is less than metro. If the trend in the gap is positive, then the gap is closing.

Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

Average female incomes are lower than the metro average in every non-metro CD – ranging from a gap of \$3,124 in Lanark to \$10,266 in Sudbury (Table 2). Non-metro female incomes are converging in all but two CDs (Hastings and Chatham-Kent) (Table 2).

Table 2

Non-metro -- metro income gap for FEMALES, 2011					
Census Division ID	Non-metro census division	Female income gap: compared to metro average	Census Division ID	Non-metro census division	Average change per year in income gap ¹
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by size of FEMALE 2011 income gap, relative to metro females)			Non-metro census divisions (sorted by size of average annual change, 1989 to 2011 in FEMALE income gap, relative to metro females)		
3509	Lanark	-3,124	3560	Kenora	181
3507	Leeds & Grenville	-3,491	3559	Rainy River	155
3531	Perth	-4,047	3551	Manitoulin	140
3548	Nipissing	-5,075	3541	Bruce	133
3538	Lambton	-5,078	3544	Muskoka	94
3532	Oxford	-5,101	3549	Parry Sound	77
3541	Bruce	-5,172	3556	Cochrane	73
3544	Muskoka	-5,335	3547	Renfrew	73
3514	Northumberland	-5,376	3554	Timiskaming	62
3559	Rainy River	-5,444	3548	Nipissing	54
3560	Kenora	-5,447	3540	Huron	54
3556	Cochrane	-5,635	3552	Sudbury	51
3542	Grey	-5,712	3507	Leeds & Grenville	48
3540	Huron	-6,015	3538	Lambton	45
3513	Prince Edward	-6,066	3509	Lanark	40
3547	Renfrew	-6,187	3542	Grey	33
3516	Kawartha Lakes	-6,553	3514	Northumberland	30
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	-6,572	3513	Prince Edward	26
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	-6,828	3557	Algoma	18
3536	Chatham-Kent	-6,884	3516	Kawartha Lakes	17
3512	Hastings	-6,914	3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	12
3557	Algoma	-7,048	3531	Perth	12
3554	Timiskaming	-7,197	3532	Oxford	9
3549	Parry Sound	-7,688	3546	Haliburton	6
3546	Haliburton	-8,720	3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	1
3551	Manitoulin	-8,896	3512	Hastings	-22
3552	Sudbury	-10,266	3536	Chatham-Kent	-58

1. We calculate the gap as non-metro minus metro. Thus, the gap is negative when non-metro is less than metro. If the trend in the gap is positive, then the gap is closing.

Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

Summary

The metro/non-metro income gap is higher among males. Male incomes are higher than females in both metro and non-metro areas. The gap for both females and males grows when metro incomes are booming. The gap between non-metro females and metro females has been diminishing more consistently.

Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRagetlie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.



Patterns of job growth and decline to June 2014

Vol. 2 No. 4, August 2014

Highlights

- Employment in non-metro Ontario has been declining since mid-2012.
- The sector with the largest employment decline since the peak in 2008 was manufacturing.
- The long-run pattern shows total employment in non-metro Ontario has been generally flat since 2004.

Why look at employment patterns?

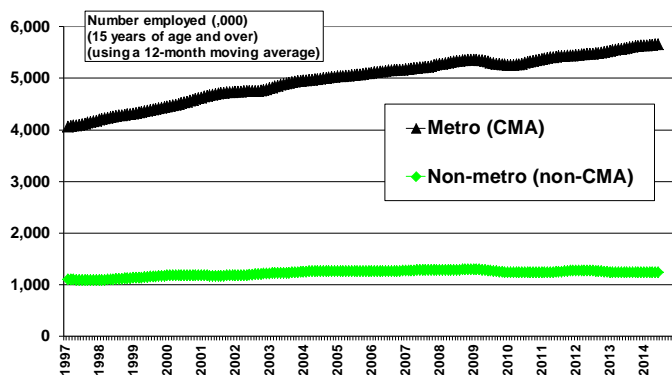
Levels of employment and patterns of employment reflect economic conditions in an area.

Findings

Employment in non-metro Ontario grew by 170,000 from 1997 to 2004 (from 1.1 million to 1.27 million workers) (Figure 1). Non-metro employment has fluctuated within a range of about 60,000 workers since that time (between 1.302 million in 2008 and 1.245 million in June 2014¹).

Figure 1

**Employment in non-metro Ontario
was 1.24 million in June, 2014**



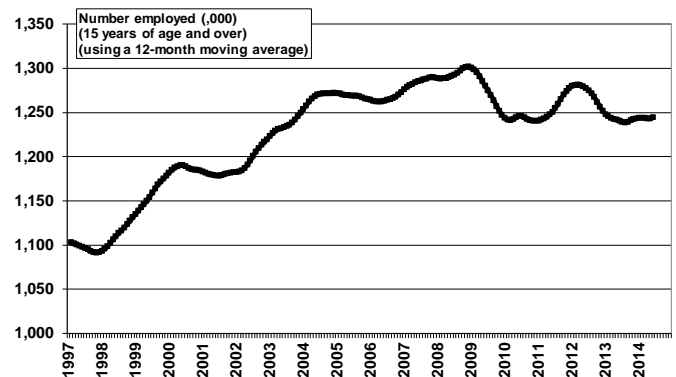
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables 282-0011 and 282-0111.

At the same time, metro employment has grown steadily, except for during the economic downturn of 2009-2010.

The scale in Figure 2 is adjusted to show that non-metro employment generally grew from 1997 to 2008 but the declines since have put non-metro employment back to the level of employment in November 2003.

Figure 2

Ontario's non-metro employment was 1.24 million in June, 2014 -- the same level as November, 2003

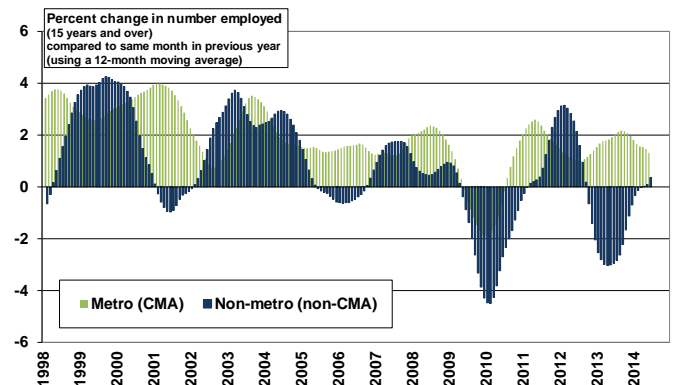


Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables 282-0001 and 282-0111.

The declines are also illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3

**Year-over-year percent change in employment in non-metro Ontario:
Continuous decline: October, 2012 to April, 2014**



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables 282-0011 and 282-0111.

Non-metro employment declined in each month from May 2009 to October 2010 (the blue bars in Figure 3 are below zero) and non-metro employment declined in each month from October 2012 to April 2014¹.

¹ The data reported for each month is an average of the previous 12 months up to and including the given month.

Performance by sector since 2008

The peak in non-metro employment (1.302 million) was in December 2008. With the decline in 2010, an increase in 2011-2012 and decline in 2013, June 2014 employment (1.245 million) represented a net decline of 57,000 workers from the 2008 peak (Table 1).

The manufacturing sector had a major decline from December 2008 – a decline of 28,000 jobs in non-metro Ontario (Table 1). Non-metro manufacturing jobs had been declining since 2004 (Figure 4). This decline was not enough to dampen the overall growth in employment up to 2008.

From December 2008 to June 2014, the accommodation and food services sector lost 9,000 jobs and the information, culture and recreation service sector lost 8,000 jobs. The non-metro population has not grown since 2006² so there is no growth in demand for services. There has been either no growth or a decline for every services sector (except education and professional services) since 2008 (Table 1).

Table 1 also shows job growth in two goods-producing sectors – agriculture and construction³.

Table 1

Change in employment from the "peak" in December, 2008 to June, 2014, by sector for non-metro Ontario				
Industry sector	Number employed (,000) (average for 12 previous months)			
	December, 2008	March, 2014	Change	Percent change
Goods-producing sectors (subtotal)	392	363	-29	-7
Agriculture	57	61	4	7
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil & gas	23	23	-1	-3
Utilities	34	28	-5	-16
Construction	106	111	4	4
Manufacturing	187	158	-28	-15
Services-producing sectors (subtotal)	909	882	-28	-3
Wholesale & retail trade	195	191	-3	-2
Transportation & warehousing	66	61	-5	-8
Finance, insurance, real estate & leasing	48	47	-2	-3
Professional, scientific & technical services	47	49	2	4
Business, building & other support services	56	54	-1	-3
Educational services	78	83	5	7
Health and social assistance	165	162	-3	-2
Information, culture & recreation services	47	39	-8	-17
Accommodation & food services	84	76	-9	-10
Other (personal) services	58	57	-1	-1
Public administration	64	62	-2	-4
All sectors	1,302	1,245	-57	-4

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables 282-0011 and 282-0111.

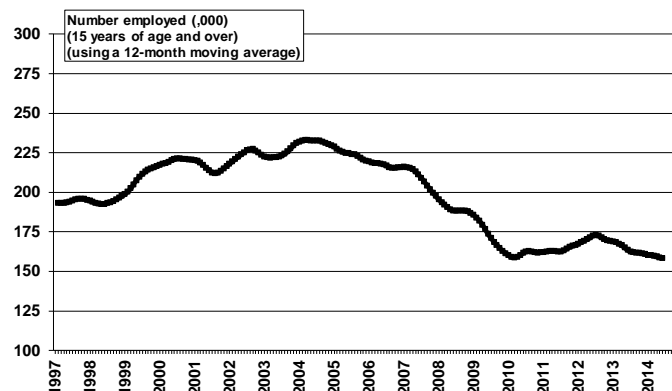
Employment in wholesale and retail trade was around 200,000 workers from 2003 to 2012 before

experiencing a decline to 191,000 in June 2014 (Figure 5).

Employment in accommodation and food services reached 80,000 in 1998 and has fluctuated between 71,000 and 86,000 since that time and declined to 76,000 in June 2014 (data not shown).

Figure 4

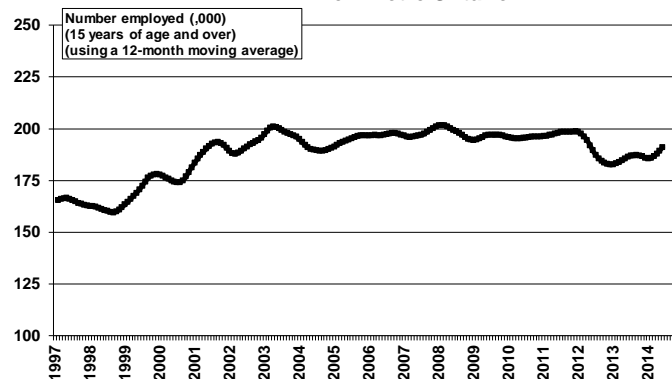
Manufacturing employment was 158 thousand in June, 2014, down 32% from the peak in March, 2004, non-metro Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables 282-0011 and 282-0111.

Figure 5

Employment in wholesale & retail trade was 191 thousand in June, 2014, down 5% from the peak in February, 2008, non-metro Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables 282-0011 and 282-0111.

Summary

In non-metro Ontario, employment has been essentially flat since 2004.

In June, 2014, non-metro employment was down 4% compared to the peak in 2008. The biggest employment decline has been in manufacturing.

Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges financial support of OMAFRA and the County of Wellington. Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRagetlie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

² See Focus on Ontario fact sheet: Rate of growth of the non-metro population (<http://ruralontarioinstitute.ca/file.aspx?id=18162300-1243-4e91-a991-459291e3d45f>)

³ Since December 2000, non-metro employment in agriculture has fluctuated between 70,000 and 52,000. Also, non-metro employment in construction was 70,000 in 1997 and grew generally consistently to 116,000 in May 2012. This employment increase of 46,000 helped to counteract the declines in other sectors in this period.



Non-metro trends in employment rates to June 2014

Vol. 2, No. 5, August 2014

Highlights

- Employment rates in non-metro Ontario are essentially the same as in metro areas. In other provinces, non-metro employment rates are typically lower than metro employment rates.
- For non-metro and metro males (25 to 54 years of age), employment rates are 4 percentage points lower than in the early 2000's.
- For non-metro and metro females (25 to 54 years of age), employment rates have generally increased since the recent economic downturn.
- Employment rates vary considerably across Ontario's economic regions.

Why employment rates?

Employment rates are one indicator of the performance of the labour market. They measure the percent of a population group that is employed. A higher rate indicates a more vibrant economy.

Findings

In Ontario, non-metro employment rates tend to match¹ metro employment rates² (Figure 1).

Male employment rates peaked in the early 2000s (88% non-metro in June 2000 and 89% metro in June 2001). For non-metro males, the employment rate declined to 81% in September 2010. Since late 2011, the non-metro male employment rate has been about 84%.

Female employment rates generally increased from below 72% in 1997 to a high of 80% in November 2007 before falling during the economic downturn. The employment rates for females in both metro and non-metro areas have been increasing. Non-metro females have experienced an increase from 77% in 2011 to 79% in June 2014.

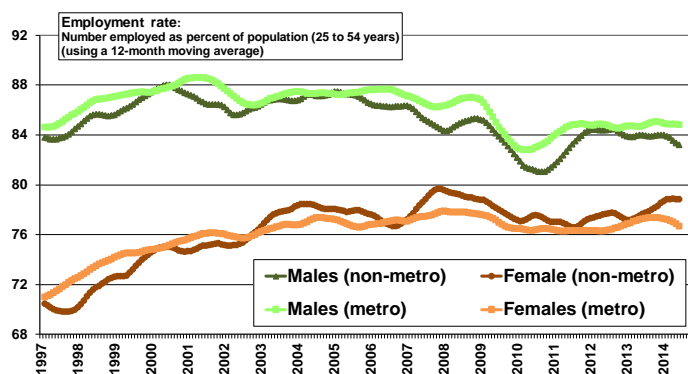
For non-metro males, the within-year fluctuation of employment rates varies by 3 to 7 percentage points (depending upon the year). In the 12 months up to June 2014, 6% of non-metro males were employed for part of the year but not for the full year – in part, due to the seasonal nature of jobs and summer employment of students.

¹ This finding differs from the pattern for Canada as a whole: the Canadian pattern shows non-metro employment rates always below metro rates, although the non-metro employment rate in mid-summer often will match the metro rate.

² This fact sheet focuses on the core age workforce (25-54 years of age). A focus on this core age workforce targets the ability of the labour market to create jobs for available workers by not including individuals 15-24 years and individuals 55+ years who would be expected to have lesser involvement in the labour market.

Figure 1

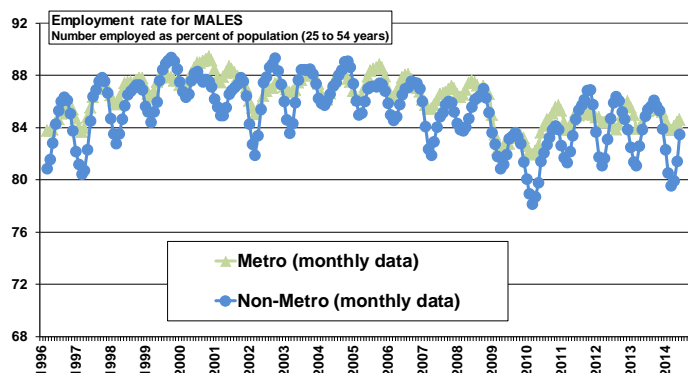
Ontario employment rates:
Non-metro males (slightly) below metro male since April, 2005
Non-metro females (slightly) above metro females since Dec., 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables 282-0001 and 282-0109.

Figure 2

Ontario MALE employment rates:
Non-metro is "often" higher than metro in the peak months and
(always) lower than metro in the winter months

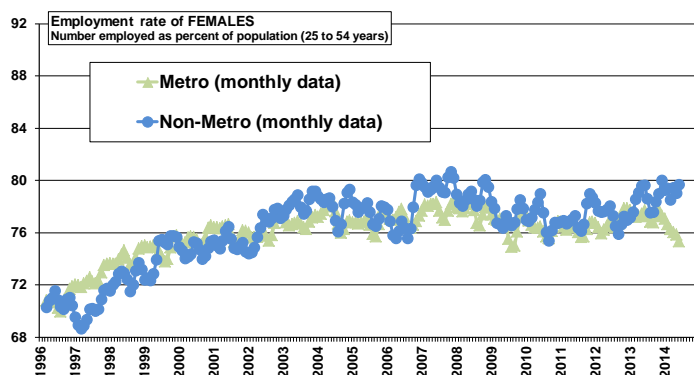


Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables 026-0001 and 282-0109.

For females in non-metro areas, the within-year variability in employment rates is less than for males – ranging between 2 and 4 percentage points in any given year since 2008 (Figure 3).

Figure 3

Ontario FEMALE employment rates:
Non-metro is higher than metro in the peak months and
the same as metro in the winter months



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables 282-0001 and 282-0109.

A look across Ontario's economic regions

Data across Economic Regions (ERs) refer to all individuals 15+ years and are not directly comparable to the results shown above.³

Averaged over the 12 months up to June 2014, the employment rate varied between a high of 66% in the Kitchener-Waterloo ER to a low of 54% in the Muskoka-Kawarths ER (Table 1). The lower rate for the latter ER would be due, in part, to the higher share of the population who are retired but are included in the calculation of the employment rate.

In the non-metro ER of Stratford-Bruce Peninsula, the June 2014 employment rate was 61% - equivalent to the Ontario average and slightly above the 60% level in this ER during the economic downturn in 2009 (Figure 4).

The second lowest employment rate (55%), after the Muskoka-Kawarths ER, was in the Northeast ER - a slight increase from the 54% level during the economic downturn (Figure 5).

Summary

Non-metro and metro male and female employment rates tend to follow a similar pattern.

During the last few years, the male employment rate has not increased whereas the female employment rate has been increasing slightly.

Non-metro employment rates remain below pre-recession levels.

Employment rates vary considerable across Ontario's economic regions.

Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges financial support from OMAFRA and the County of Wellington. Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRagettie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

³ As noted in Footnote #2, the levels and trends for all individuals 15 years and over would differ from the core age workforce, especially due to the increase in the share of the population that is 55 years and over.

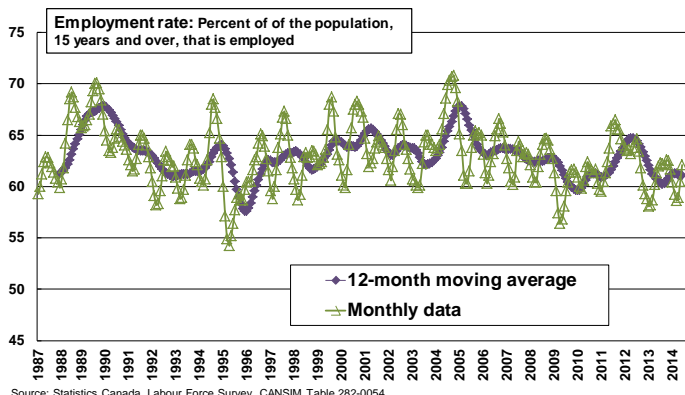
Table 1

Employment Rate by Economic Region	
Economic Region (ER), sorted by employment rate	Employment Rate for population 15+ years (average for 12 months up to June, 2014)
Metro (95+%) Economic Region	
Toronto (and area) ER	62
Non-metro (5-32%) Economic Region	
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie ER	66
Ottawa (and area) ER	64
London (and area) ER	59
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula ER	59
Non-metro (33-95%) Economic Region	
Northwest ER	58
Windsor-Sarnia ER	57
Kingston-Pembroke ER	56
Northeast ER	55
Muskoka-Kawarths ER	54
Non-metro (>95%) Economic Region	
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula ER	61
Ontario	61

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Table 282-0054.

Figure 4

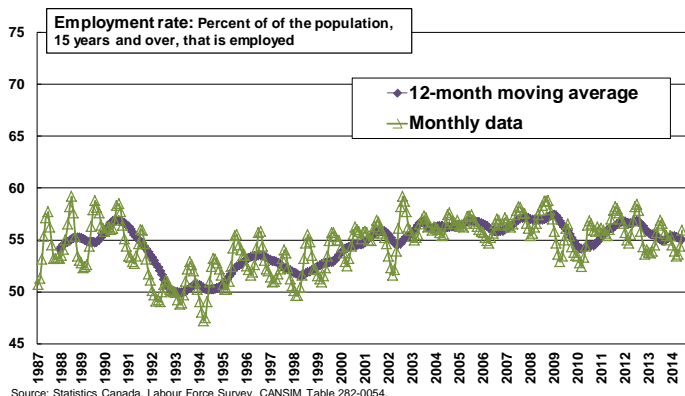
Employment rate:
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula Economic Region



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Table 282-0054.

Figure 5

Employment rate:
Northeast Ontario Economic Region



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Table 282-0054.



Change in EI Recipients to May 2014

Vol. 2, No. 6, August 2014

Highlights

- The month-to-month change in the number of Employment Insurance (EI) recipients generally indicates the month-to-month change in employment in non-metro Ontario.
- There is a wide range in change in EI across census divisions (CDs) in non-metro Ontario.
- In non-metro CDs from May 2013 to May 2014, EI recipients declined the most in the Prince Edward CD and increased the most in the Timiskaming CD.

Why look at Employment Insurance recipients?

The change in the number of regular beneficiaries¹ of EI is one indicator of the decline or growth of the economy. However, a decline in the number of EI recipients may not always indicate a decline in unemployment (or an increase in employment), as some may have exhausted their EI benefits, given up looking for work or not met eligibility requirements.

Findings

The number of EI recipients in non-metro Ontario has been declining steadily since the economic downturn of 2009-2010 (Figure 1).

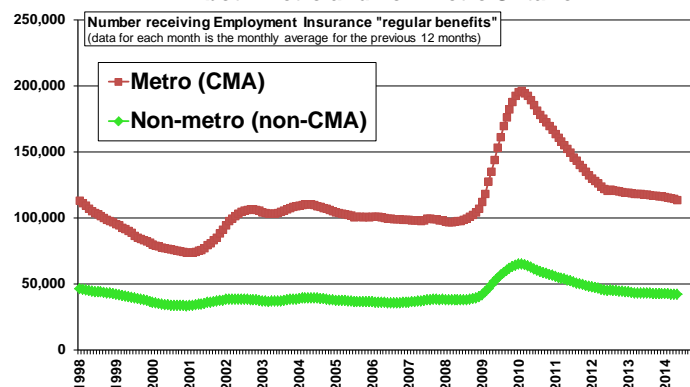
Metro and non-metro show the same pattern of ups and the downs in the same period. Metro fluctuations are greater than non-metro - in February 2010 compared to two years early, metro was up 102% and non-metro was 72%. By May 2014, metro was down 42% and non-metro was down 35%.

The level of employment in non-metro Ontario employment has not expanded since 2004². At the provincial level, the monthly change in the number of EI recipients is approximately equal to the change of the number employed (Appendix A). At the sub-provincial level, the change in the number of EI

recipients is an indicator of the change in the number employed in these sub-provincial areas. See caveats in Footnote #1.

Figure 1

Decline since February, 2010 in the number of EI recipients in both metro and non-metro Ontario.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0030.

Across non-metro census divisions (CDs) in Ontario, there is a wide range in labour market performance, as indicated by EI recipients.

In May³ 2014, the number of EI recipients in the Prince Edward CD was down 18% from May 2013 (Table 1). Since the economic downturn of 2009-2010, the number of EI recipients has been trending down. There is significant month to month variation from 200 in September 2013 to 500 in February 2014 (Figure 2).

The Ontario CD with the largest increase in EI recipients (May 2013 to May 2014) was the Timiskaming CD (Table 1). The number of EI recipients is in the same range before the 2009 downturn – and there is a within-year variation of about 400 recipients (510 in June 2013 to 900 in January 2014) (Figure 3).

¹ Employment Insurance (EI) regular benefits are available to eligible individuals who lose their jobs and who are available for and able to work, but can't find a job. The change in the number of regular beneficiaries varies, including people becoming beneficiaries, going back to work, opting out of the labour market and exhausting their regular benefits. A certain proportion of unemployed people do not qualify for benefits – those who have not contributed to the program (including those who have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured), those who have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria because they left their job voluntarily or did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits. Recently, the definition of regular beneficiaries was expanded to include those receiving regular benefits while participating in employment benefit programs, such as training.

² See the Focus on Rural Ontario Fact Sheet: Patterns of job growth and decline to June 2014.

³ Table 1 shows the change from the 3-month average for Mar/Apr/May, 2013 to Mar/Apr/May, 2014. Figures 2 and 3 show the monthly data.

Table 1

Change in number of Employment Insurance "regular beneficiaries", May, 2013 to May, 2014

Census Division number	Census Division	Percent change in number of Employment Insurance "regular beneficiaries", comparing the average for the 3-months ending May, 2014 with the same calculation for May, 2013)
Metro census divisions, ranked by rate of change in the number of Employment Insurance "regular beneficiaries"		
3520	Toronto	-8.9
3519	York	-8.1
3529	Brant	-6.5
3521	Peel	-4.8
3506	Ottawa	-3.4
3524	Halton	-3.1
3525	Hamilton	-2.5
3553	Greater Sudbury	-1.9
Partially non-metro census divisions, ranked by rate of change in the number of Employment Insurance "regular beneficiaries"		
3522	Dufferin	-40.8
3518	Durham	-10.2
3502	Prescott & Russell	-9.7
3526	Niagara	-8.1
3537	Essex	-6.0
3543	Simcoe	-4.8
3515	Peterborough	0.7
3539	Middlesex	0.9
3523	Wellington	1.4
3530	Waterloo	1.5
3534	Elgin	2.1
3510	Frontenac	3.2
3558	Thunder Bay	11.2
3511	Lennox & Addington	14.8
Non-metro census divisions, ranked by rate of change in the number of Employment Insurance "regular beneficiaries"		
3513	Prince Edward	-18.1
3557	Algoma	-16.9
3560	Kenora	-15.2
3559	Rainy River	-14.2
3541	Bruce	-13.7
3546	Haliburton	-13.6
3531	Perth	-11.4
3548	Nipissing	-8.7
3532	Oxford	-7.7
3516	Kawartha Lakes	-7.6
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	-6.7
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	-6.0
3552	Sudbury	-5.3
3514	Northumberland	-4.3
3544	Muskoka	-3.9
3542	Grey	-3.5
3549	Parry Sound	-1.9
3547	Renfrew	-1.7
3540	Huron	-1.2
3551	Manitoulin	-0.6
3509	Lanark	-0.6
3536	Chatham-Kent	2.3
3507	Leeds & Grenville	3.7
3512	Hastings	3.9
3538	Lambton	10.1
3556	Cochrane	13.8
3554	Timiskaming	17.3

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM Table 027-0032.

Summary

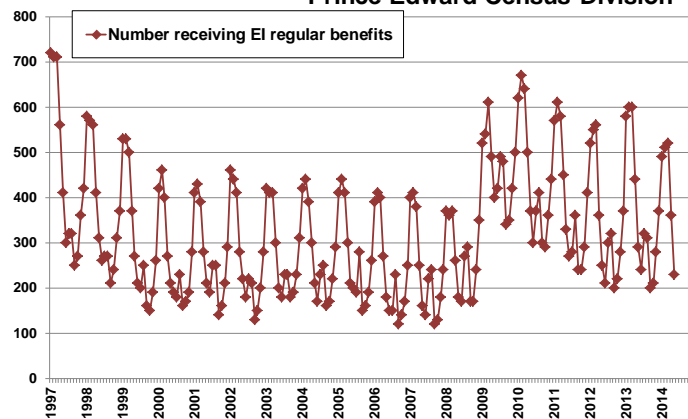
Month-to-month changes in the number of Employment Insurance (EI) recipients is an indicator of local change in the number of jobs.

Across the census divisions in non-metro Ontario, the change in the number of EI recipients from May 2013 to May 2014 varied from a decline of -18% in the Prince Edward CD to +17% in the Timiskaming CD.

Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges financial assistance from OMAFRA and County of Wellington. Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRagettie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

Figure 2

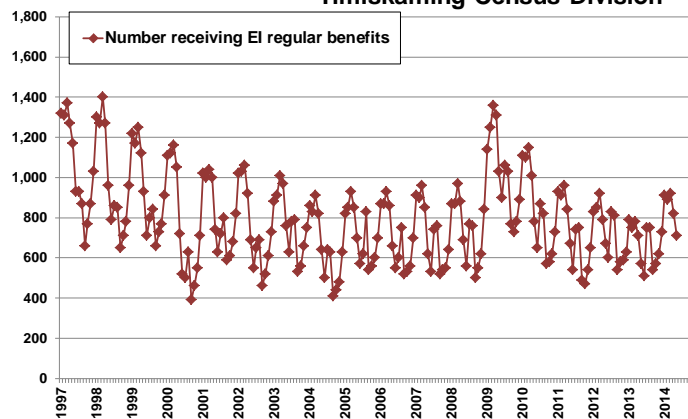
Number of EI regular beneficiaries, Prince Edward Census Division



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM Table 276-0032.

Figure 3

Number of EI regular beneficiaries, Timiskaming Census Division



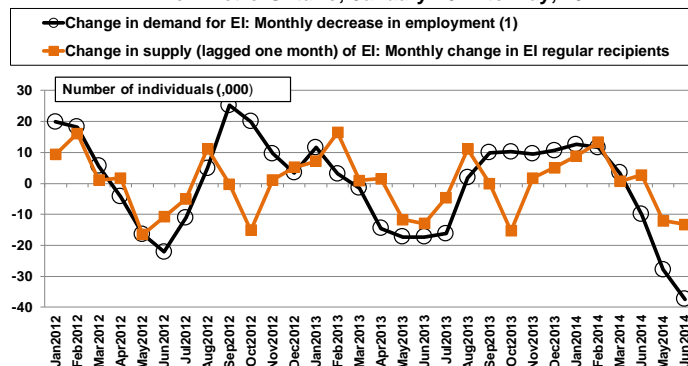
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM Table 276-0032.

Appendix A

In general, but certainly not always, when employment declines in a given month (i.e. there is an increase in the demand for EI – shown as a positive figure in Figure A1), then there is an increase in the supply of EI in the following month. Thus, we argue that subprovincial monthly changes in EI indicate the monthly changes in employment in a subprovincial jurisdiction.

Figure A1

Comparison of monthly change in demand and supply of EI (monthly change in employment and monthly change in EI recipients), non-metro Ontario, January 2012 to May, 2014



(1) The decrease in employment (i.e. the demand for EI) is shown as a positive number. Thus, the demand for EI in January, 2010 (i.e. the decrease in employment) was 20 thousand.

Sources: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. CANSIM Tables 026-001 and 282-0109. Statistics Canada. Employment Insurance Recipients, CANSIM Table 276-0030.



Components of population change

Vol. 2, No.7, September 2014

Highlights

- 13 non-metro census divisions (CDs) gained population while 14 non-metro CDs lost population in the 12 month period between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.
- Only one CD in the metro and partially non-metro categories saw a population decline.
- 17 of 27 non-metro census divisions had more deaths than births.
- For most non-metro CDs, the largest impact on population change was migration among CDs.

Why look at components of population change?

Population change fundamentally affects a range of community dynamics including demand for goods and services, housing or education. Understanding the sources of population change helps support the development of appropriate strategies.

Findings

The components of population change are:

- Natural balance (births minus deaths);
- Net international migration (immigrants minus emigrants¹);
- Net intra-provincial migration (in-migrants to a CD minus out-migrants within Ontario);
- Net inter-provincial migration (migrants from minus migrants to other provinces); and
- Net change in non-permanent residents.

This fact sheet focuses on the population change for non-metro CDs² from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012. This is the most recent year that data on migration³ among CDs are 'final'.

During this time, the impact of natural balance on population change in non-metro CDs varied from a -0.45% impact in the Haliburton CD to a 0.73% impact in the Kenora CD (Table 1). A negative figure indicates more deaths than births and a positive

figure indicates more births than deaths. Overall, 10 of the 27 non-metro CDs had a positive natural balance and 17 had more deaths than births.

Among non-metro CDs, net international migration had its largest positive impact in the Perth CD (0.21% in one year) and its largest negative impact in the Rainy River CD (-0.41%). By comparison, the impact of international migration in the metro CDs of Toronto and Peel was over 1% in the period.

For most non-metro CDs, the impact of migration within Ontario has the largest impact on population change⁴. Among non-metro CDs, the Haliburton CD experienced a 2.5% increase in population due to more individuals moving into the CD compared to the number moving out. Three CDs lost more than 1% of their population due to more individuals moving out than moving in (the CDs of Sudbury, Rainy River and Huron).

Summary

Across non-metro CDs, there is a wide range in the contribution from each component of population change. Typically, the migration of individuals from one CD to another CD in Canada has the largest impact on the population change of a CD.

¹ Net emigrants is calculated as the number of emigrants minus returning emigrants plus net temporary emigrants.

² A non-metro CD has no towns or municipalities that are part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). See [Focus on Rural Ontario: Overview of Ontario's rural geography](#).

³ "Migration" is defined by Statistics Canada as a change in the address of a resident of 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.

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.

⁴ The role of migration among CDs is detailed in subsequent issues of [Focus on Rural Ontario](#).

Table 1

Components of population change for Ontario census divisions from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

Census division identifier	Census division (CD) name	Total population				Components of population change (July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012)																			
		July 1, 2011	July 1, 2012	Change	Percent change	Natural balance (July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012)				International migration (July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012)				Change in number of non-permanent residents		Internal migration (i.e. migration within Canada) (July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012)									
						Births	Deaths	Natural balance (births minus deaths)	As percent of total population	Immigrant arrivals	Emmigrant ¹ departures	Net international migration	As percent of total population	Change	as percent of total population	Intra-provincial migration			Inter-provincial migration			Total internal (within Canada) migration			
																Migration FROM another CD within province	Migration TO another CD within province	Net intra- provincial migration	Migration FROM a CD in another province	Migration TO a CD in another province	Net inter- provincial migration	Total migration into CD	Total migration out of CD	Net migration with other CDs	As percent of total population
Metro census divisions (sorted by internal migration (within Canada) as a percent of total population, as shown in the last column)																									
3524	Halton	517,159	528,610	11,451	2.21	5,851	3,049	2,802	0.54	3,220	897	2,323	0.45	650	0.13	25,240	19,430	5,810	2,115	2,254	-139	27,355	21,684	5,671	1.10
3519	York	1,065,504	1,086,335	20,831	1.96	11,215	4,585	6,630	0.62	10,203	1,040	9,163	0.86	1,551	0.15	44,586	40,522	4,064	2,438	3,012	-574	47,024	43,534	3,490	0.33
3529	Brant	139,939	140,906	967	0.69	1,542	1,284	258	0.18	231	83	148	0.11	126	0.09	4,807	4,212	595	345	505	-160	5,152	4,717	435	0.31
3525	Hamilton	535,602	541,013	5,411	1.01	5,419	4,070	1,349	0.25	2,583	603	1,980	0.37	761	0.14	15,982	14,075	1,907	1,550	2,136	-586	17,532	16,211	1,321	0.25
3506	Ottawa	912,248	924,404	12,156	1.33	9,919	5,431	4,488	0.49	5,840	1,464	4,376	0.48	1,879	0.21	15,509	14,968	541	11,154	10,286	868	26,663	25,254	1,409	0.15
3553	Greater Sudbury	164,853	165,086	233	0.14	1,465	1,489	-24	-0.01	156	123	33	0.02	104	0.06	4,221	3,847	374	514	768	-254	4,735	4,615	120	0.07
3521	Peel	1,340,528	1,365,030	24,502	1.83	15,968	5,294	10,674	0.80	22,774	514	22,260	1.66	2,177	0.16	40,108	48,184	-8,076	4,138	6,681	-2,543	44,246	54,865	-10,619	-0.79
3520	Toronto	2,704,622	2,741,775	37,153	1.37	30,996	16,687	14,309	0.53	41,997	4,121	37,876	1.40	10,716	0.40	68,050	94,371	-26,321	14,094	13,522	572	82,144	107,893	-25,749	-0.95
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by internal migration (within Canada) as a percent of total population, as shown in the last column)																									
3511	Lennox & Addington	42,872	43,624	752	1.75	372	421	-49	-0.11	55	20	35	0.08	6	0.01	2,624	1,893	731	188	159	29	2,812	2,052	760	1.77
3543	Simcoe	458,930	465,880	6,950	1.51	4,399	3,536	863	0.19	579	224	355	0.08	162	0.04	18,791	12,511	6,280	2,209	2,911	-702	21,000	15,422	5,578	1.22
3518	Durham	626,765	636,208	9,443	1.51	6,532	3,582	2,950	0.47	1,730	567	1,163	0.19	343	0.05	24,179	18,341	5,838	1,351	2,204	-853	25,530	20,545	4,985	0.80
3502	Prescott & Russell	87,780	88,608	828	0.94	868	630	238	0.27	48	-17	65	0.07	18	0.02	2,916	2,553	363	1,084	940	144	4,000	3,493	507	0.58
3523	Wellington	214,694	217,267	2,573	1.20	2,441	1,541	900	0.42	826	103	723	0.34	156	0.07	8,408	7,395	1,013	728	947	-219	9,136	8,342	794	0.37
3510	Frontenac	154,322	154,989	667	0.43	1,474	1,335	139	0.09	323	319	4	0.00	199	0.13	5,787	5,464	323	1,536	1,534	2	7,323	6,998	325	0.21
3515	Peterborough	138,494	138,841	347	0.25	1,216	1,338	-122	-0.09	172	65	107	0.08	82	0.06	4,734	4,211	523	395	638	-243	5,129	4,849	280	0.20
3526	Niagara	442,803	444,399	1,596	0.36	3,937	4,272	-335	-0.08	957	319	638	0.14	409	0.09	9,232	7,868	1,364	1,387	1,867	-480	10,619	9,735	884	0.20
3539	Middlesex	452,845	457,734	4,889	1.08	4,807	3,282	1,525	0.34	2,319	458	1,861	0.41	792	0.17	12,168	10,908	1,260	2,001	2,545	-544	14,169	13,453	716	0.16
3530	Waterloo	523,753	529,646	5,893	1.13	6,131	3,157	2,974	0.57	2,991	1,032	1,959	0.37	659	0.13	14,217	13,206	1,011	1,866	2,571	-705	16,083	15,777	306	0.06
3522	Dufferin	58,528	58,764	236	0.40	584	399	185	0.32	42	34	8	0.01	34	0.06	2,925	2,762	163	127	281	-154	3,052	3,043	9	0.02
3558	Thunder Bay	150,016	149,938	-78	-0.05	1,402	1,532	-130	-0.09	119	127	-8	-0.01	46	0.03	2,389	2,095	294	919	1,199	-280	3,308	3,294	14	0.01
3534	Elgin	89,843	90,173	330	0.37	1,083	742	341	0.38	202	59	143	0.16	32	0.04	3,376	3,358	18	244	448	-204	3,620	3,806	-186	-0.21
3537	Essex	399,665	401,264	1,599	0.40	3,935	3,086	849	0.21	2,391	1,126	1,265	0.32	614	0.15	5,055	5,272	-217	1,464	2,376	-912	6,519	7,648	-1,129	-0.28
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by internal migration (within Canada) as a percent of total population, as shown in the last column)																									
3546	Haliburton	17,385	17,735	350	2.01	108	187	-79	-0.45	-	2	-2	-0.01	2	0.01	1,125	686	439	38	48	-10	1,163	734	429	2.47
3551	Manitoulin	13,336	13,443	107	0.80	130	158	-28	-0.21	2	6	-4	-0.03	7	0.05	548	419	129	36	33	3	584	452	132	0.99
3514	Northumberland	84,060	84,615	555	0.66	606	868	-262	-0.31	40	50	-10	-0.01	18	0.02	3,351	2,436	915	196	302	-106	3,547	2,738	809	0.96
3516	Kawartha Lakes	74,942	75,472	530	0.71	604	782	-178	-0.24	33	36	-3	0.00	7	0.01	3,665	2,804	861	152	309	-157	3,817	3,113	704	0.94
3544	Muskoka	61,095	61,529	434	0.71	469	574	-105	-0.17	58	28	30	0.05	44	0.07	2,540	1,931	609	166	310	-144	2,706	2,241	465	0.76
3532	Oxford	108,674	109,747	1,073	0.99	1,211	953	258	0.24	58	74	-16	-0.01	36	0.03	4,563	3,688	875	257	337	-80	4,820	4,025	795	0.73
3507	Leeds & Grenville	101,752	101,867	115	0.11	809	1,035	-226	-0.22	67	125	-58	-0.06	21	0.02	3,575	3,168	407	487	516	-29	4,062	3,684	378	0.37
3549	Parry Sound	43,154	43,149	-5	-0.01	296	464	-168	-0.39	12	8	4	0.01	22	0.05	2,217	1,983	234	120	217	-97	2,337	2,200	137	0.32
3542	Grey	94,769	94,923	154	0.16	869	987	-118	-0.12	72	29	43	0.05	14	0.01	3,987	3,648	339	246	370	-124	4,233	4,018	215	0.23
3509	Lanark	67,274	67,363	89	0.13	600	626	-26	-0.04	46	93	-47	-0.07	15	0.02	2,727	2,458	269	322	444	-122	3,049	2,902	147	0.22
3531	Perth	77,127	77,559	432	0.56	855	699	156	0.20	161	2	159	0.21	30	0.04	2,551	2,372	179	165	257	-92	2,716	2,629	87	0.11
3548	Nipissing	87,551	87,518	-33	-0.04	787	842	-55	-0.06	60	142	-82	-0.09	37	0.04	3,016	2,852	164	456	553	-97	3,472	3,405	67	0.08
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengary	115,557	115,543	-14	-0.01	1,074	1,176	-102	-0.09	103	114	-11	-0.01	26	0.02	2,254	2,353	-99	935	761	174	3,189	3,114	75	0.06
3541	Bruce	67,764	67,834	70	0.10	687	645	42	0.06	39	37	2	0.00	32	0.05	2,553	2,512	41	156	203	-47	2,709	2,715	-6	-0.01
3547	Renfrew	104,078	104,147	69	0.07	1,014	954	60	0.06	42	31	11	0.01	30	0.03	3,092	3,053	39	1,127	1,198	-71	4,219	4,251	-32	-0.03
3512	Hastings	138,351	138,319	-32	-0.02	1,311	1,287	24	0.02	145	47	98	0.07	45	0.03	4,957	4,952	5	987	1,191	-204	5,944	6,143	-199	-0.14
3513	Prince Edward	25,804	25,593	-211	-0.82	190	304	-114	-0.44	18	64	-46	-0.18	14	0.05	1,211	1,288	-77	116	104	12	1,327	1,392	-65	-0.25
3538	Lambton	131,356	130,942	-414	-0.32	1,229	1,335	-106	-0.08	143	82	61	0.05	81	0.06	2,825	2,889	-64	342	728	-386	3,167	3,617	-450	-0.34
3554	Timiskaming	33,929	33,740	-189	-0.56	313	395	-82	-0.24	27	17	10	0.03	3	0.01	909	982	-73	145	192	-47	1,054	1,174	-120	-0.35
3560	Kenora	69,639	69,903	264	0.38	1,047	541	506	0.73	16	27	-11	-0.02	31	0.04	1,083	1,145	-62	622	823	-201	1,705	1,968	-263	-0.38
3557	Algoma	119,344	118,553	-791	-0.66	1,064	1,334	-270	-0.23	59	39	20	0.02	60	0.05	1,999	2,421	-422	341	520	-179	2,340	2,941	-601	-0.50
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	111,848	111,451	-397	-0.35	1,094	1,017	77</																	

Immigrant arrivals in 2013

Vol. 2, No. 8, September 2014

Highlights

- Few immigrants settle in non-metro census divisions (CDs) compared to metro CDs in Ontario – the 2013 data confirms that this situation persists.
- Only 1,601 of 105,818 immigrants to Ontario chose a non-metro CD in 2013.
- The highest number of immigrant arrivals for a non-metro CD of 0.2 per 100 residents was only one-quarter the 0.8 per 100 rate for Ontario as a whole.

Why look at immigrant arrivals?

By 2030, deaths will be greater than births at the Canada level. For Canada's population to grow, it appears it will be due to the arrival of immigrants¹. Many communities now have a focus on attracting immigrants to their community - either from another community in Canada or from another country.

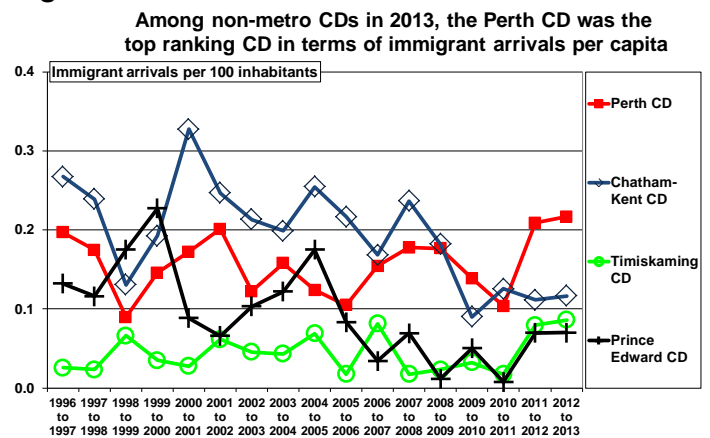
Findings

Very few immigrants to Ontario choose to live in a non-metro census division (CD). In 2013, 1,601 immigrants selected a non-metro CD – just 1.5% of the 105,818 immigrants who came to Ontario during the year.

In 2013, among non-metro CDs in Ontario, the CD with the highest rate of immigrant arrivals per 100 residents was the Perth CD (Figure 1 and Table 1). The 168 immigrants who arrived in 2013 represented 0.2 persons per 100 residents² or 2 persons per 1,000 residents. The Perth CD ranked #74 among all 293 CDs in Canada in terms of immigrant arrivals per 100 residents. Immigrant arrivals in the Perth CD have ranged between 0.1 and 0.2 arrivals per 100 residents since 1997 (Figure 1).

The second ranking non-metro CD in Ontario was Chatham-Kent CD with 0.1 immigrant arrivals per 100 residents. Among all 293 CDs in Canada, Chatham-Kent ranked 128th. The range in the rate of immigrant arrivals has ranged between 0.1 and 0.3 since 1997.

Figure 1



In the 5-year period up to 2013, the two non-metro CDs with the largest **rate of growth** in immigrant arrivals were the Prince Edward CD and the Timiskaming CD (Figure 1 and Table 1). The former ranked 20th in Canada in terms of growth and the latter ranked 29th in Canada in terms of growth. However, in absolute numbers, just a few additional immigrants lead to a high rate of growth because these places had few immigrant arrivals at the start of the five year period.

Summary

Few immigrants are choosing to settle in non-metro Ontario.

The Perth census division was Ontario's non-metro census division with the highest rate of immigrant arrivals per 100 residents in 2013.

¹ See Figure 1.7 in Reimer, Bill and Ray D. Bollman. (2010) "Understanding Rural Canada: Implications for Rural Development Policy and Rural Planning Policy." Chapter 1 in David J.A. Douglas (ed.) **Rural Planning and Development in Canada**. (Toronto: Nelson Education Ltd.).

² In 2013, the rate of immigrant arrivals across all of Ontario was 0.8 immigrant arrivals per 100 residents. Thus, the top ranking non-metro CD attracted one-quarter of the rate of Ontario as a whole.

Table 1

Ranking of census divisions by 2013 immigrant arrivals per capita

Name of census division (CD)	Number of immigrant arrivals in given year (July 1 st to June 30 th)			Number of immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants (July 1 st to June 30 th)			RANK ^a : immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants (July 1 st to June 30 th)			Annual percent rate of change in number of immigrant arrivals:				Rank ^a : annual percent change:		Minimum number of immigrant arrivals in previous:		Maximum number of immigrant arrivals in previous:	
	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012 (revised ^b)	2012 / 2013 (preliminary ^b)	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	in 5 years: 2006-2011	in 5 years: 2007-2012	in 5 years: 2008-2013	in 12 years: 2001-2013	in 5 years: 2008-2013	in 12 years: 2001-2013	12 years	5 years	12 years	5 years
Metro census divisions																			
Peel	25,746	22,774	23,794	2.0	1.7	1.7	4	4	2	-0.6	-2.4	-2.8	-1.2	174	159	22,520	22,774	31,816	27,988
Toronto	44,042	41,997	43,862	1.6	1.6	1.6	5	7	3	-4.3	-4.1	-2.1	-5.0	171	186	41,997	41,997	81,384	48,214
York	10,118	10,203	10,668	1.0	1.0	1.0	11	12	11	2.1	-0.6	0.3	1.7	160	124	7,970	9,862	11,596	11,596
Ottawa	5,708	5,840	6,104	0.6	0.6	0.7	22	23	19	3.7	1.9	1.7	0.0	156	142	5,105	5,333	7,139	6,445
Halton	2,774	3,220	3,361	0.5	0.6	0.6	29	26	21	6.2	4.5	4.2	4.7	138	91	1,757	2,774	3,361	3,361
Hamilton	2,892	2,583	2,696	0.5	0.5	0.5	30	38	35	3.8	-1.6	-3.0	-1.0	177	154	2,583	2,583	3,525	3,348
Brant	201	231	241	0.1	0.2	0.2	97	102	97	-7.9	-4.7	9.3	-1.5	96	164	158	158	329	241
Greater Sudbury	104	156	163	0.1	0.1	0.1	161	155	147	0.7	1.6	4.3	0.7	137	135	102	104	176	163
Partially non-metro census divisions																			
Essex	2,022	2,391	2,496	0.5	0.6	0.6	34	28	22	-0.8	0.1	3.2	-3.9	146	183	2,022	2,022	4,143	2,551
Waterloo	2,959	2,991	3,127	0.6	0.6	0.6	27	31	26	-4.6	-4.3	0.1	-0.5	161	150	2,568	2,959	3,657	3,127
Middlesex	2,321	2,319	2,423	0.5	0.5	0.5	32	37	32	1.6	-2.5	-1.7	0.0	169	141	1,835	2,319	2,907	2,907
Wellington	757	826	862	0.4	0.4	0.4	39	51	45	-3.5	-1.1	3.1	-3.2	148	176	757	757	1,219	862
Durham	1,658	1,730	1,808	0.3	0.3	0.3	59	65	63	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.1	159	131	1,458	1,627	1,862	1,862
Elgin	121	202	212	0.1	0.2	0.2	101	73	70	-19.6	-5.6	6.9	-2.8	119	174	121	121	278	212
Niagara	903	957	999	0.2	0.2	0.2	70	77	72	-3.9	-6.9	-2.6	-1.9	173	168	903	903	1,209	1,127
Frontenac	272	323	339	0.2	0.2	0.2	77	79	73	-2.0	-2.9	-3.1	-3.0	181	175	272	272	490	475
Lennox and Addington	26	55	58	0.1	0.1	0.1	164	120	114	6.5	15.4	30.5	3.5	35	106	12	12	58	58
Simcoe	620	579	604	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	123	116	1.2	-3.0	-0.7	-1.3	164	161	569	579	844	659
Peterborough	148	172	180	0.1	0.1	0.1	121	124	117	6.7	3.4	1.6	-1.0	158	155	124	148	214	193
Thunder Bay	126	119	124	0.1	0.1	0.1	138	171	165	-9.1	-9.5	-4.5	-1.6	191	165	100	119	206	143
Dufferin	78	42	45	0.1	0.1	0.1	102	180	173	7.9	2.0	-5.4	-2.5	199	171	42	42	99	78
Prescott and Russell	41	48	51	0.0	0.1	0.1	187	213	209	3.8	-2.7	5.5	-0.1	130	143	14	41	143	51
Non-metro census divisions																			
Perth	80	161	168	0.1	0.2	0.2	126	80	74	-10.4	-2.1	8.3	1.8	105	123	80	80	168	168
Chatham-Kent	135	119	124	0.1	0.1	0.1	104	135	128	-16.6	-19.8	-7.6	-8.4	207	199	98	98	284	200
Lambton	143	143	149	0.1	0.1	0.1	119	138	130	-11.5	-10.0	-3.1	-6.1	180	190	140	140	300	176
Hastings	109	145	152	0.1	0.1	0.1	142	143	134	-8.8	-4.1	1.7	-1.7	157	166	109	109	232	162
Haldimand-Norfolk	65	117	122	0.1	0.1	0.1	171	144	135	-10.3	-1.6	13.0	-7.3	74	193	65	65	230	122
Muskoka	33	58	61	0.1	0.1	0.1	175	154	146	1.3	-1.7	-4.1	-2.3	189	170	33	33	87	70
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	65	103	108	0.1	0.1	0.1	173	160	154	-13.4	-0.7	9.0	-5.7	99	188	65	65	187	108
Timiskaming	6	27	29	0.0	0.1	0.1	247	170	161	-24.7	27.2	34.7	-1.1	29	158	6	6	29	29
Grey	71	72	75	0.1	0.1	0.1	146	175	170	-1.7	-4.2	-3.0	-1.3	179	162	70	71	119	88
Huron	46	40	43	0.1	0.1	0.1	145	194	180	-11.6	-10.4	-4.1	-3.8	190	180	33	33	84	58
Lanark	48	46	48	0.1	0.1	0.1	153	189	182	-0.5	-5.7	-3.0	-1.4	176	163	33	46	96	57
Nipissing	63	60	62	0.1	0.1	0.1	151	187	184	-3.8	-1.8	-3.3	-2.7	182	172	60	60	85	74
Prince Edward	2	18	18	0.0	0.1	0.1	267	185	186	-33.3	-4.1	39.1	-11.9	20	205	2	2	46	18
Leeds and Grenville	83	67	70	0.1	0.1	0.1	139	195	189	-3.7	-5.1	-3.8	-4.1	187	185	67	67	130	93
Rainy River	7	13	13	0.0	0.1	0.1	216	200	198	-22.0	0.7	4.1	-3.8	141	181	7	7	36	13
Bruce	24	39	42	0.0	0.1	0.1	212	208	202	-25.1	-10.0	3.2	-10.6	147	203	24	24	110	43
Oxford	109	58	61	0.1	0.1	0.1	129	217	215	-2.1	-20.8	-23.6	-7.8	236	197	58	58	186	146
Algoma	44	59	62	0.0	0.0	0.1	210	224	222	-8.6	0.1	-3.7	-5.9	186	189	44	44	142	83
Northumberland	64	40	43	0.1	0.0	0.1	144	231	224	3.8	-17.2	-15.1	-6.2	227	191	40	40	103	74
Kawartha Lakes	28	33	36	0.0	0.0	0.0	208	235	230	-20.3	8.0	6.2	-10.2	125	201	16	16	100	38
Renfrew	52	42	45	0.1	0.0	0.0	181	239	235	-7.7	-2.4	-1.2	-6.3	166	192	36	36	97	74
Cochrane	38	33	34	0.0	0.0	0.0	190	240	236	-4.5	5.2	11.5	-1.2	82	160	17	17	55	42
Sudbury	-	6	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	286	256	256	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	268	(c)	-	-	26	6
Parry Sound	16	12	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	209	255	257	-1.0	-25.3	-20.4	-7.7	234	195	12	12	44	41
Kenora	36	16	16	0.1	0.0	0.0	177	264	263	8.5	-13.4	-28.2	-3.9	242	182	15	16	50	45
Manitowlin	3	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	234	273	273	-19.0	-48.5	-43.4	(c)	249	(c)	-	2	17	17
Haliburton	8	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	189	292	286	-18.7	(c)	(c)	(c)	286	(c)	-	-	26	17

a. "Rank" refers to the relative position of the census division among all 293 census divisions in Canada.

b. The most recent data are 'preliminary' and the data for the previous year have been 'revised'.

c. The rate of growth is not calculated for census divisions with no immigrants in one of the years including in the calculation.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2014. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Tables 051-0062, 051-0063 and 051-0064.

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.

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Non-metro census division migration: All ages

Vol. 2, No. 9, September 2014

Highlights

- 14 of Ontario's 27 non-metro census divisions (CDs) lost population due to more individuals migrating out of the CD compared to the number that moved in during the 12 months from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.
- Within these 12 months, net migration (in-migrants minus out-migrants) increased the population of the Haliburton CD by 2.5% and decreased the Huron CD population by 1.6%.
- A small change in the flow of in-migrants or out-migrants can have a significant impact on the contribution of net migration to population change in non-metro CDs.

Why look at census division migration?

Migration into and out of a region is the largest component of population change for most non-metro census divisions (CDs). This issue of **Focus on Rural Ontario** reviews the numbers of migrants for all age groups into and out of Ontario CDs. Subsequent issues look at the size of the migration for specific age groups.

Findings

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

In the period from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012³, the population of the Haliburton CD grew by 2.5% due to migration and the Huron CD declined by 1.6% due to migration (Table 1).

In the case of the Haliburton CD, the net migration from another CD in Canada was 429 individuals – but this was the result of 1,163 individuals moving into the CD and 734 individuals moving out. Thus, a small increase in the in-flow or a small decrease in the out-flow would have a significant impact on the net migration flow.

Table 1 shows for each CD, the CD contributing the largest in-migration and the CD receiving the largest out-migration. For example, the Kawartha Lakes CD contributed the largest in-flow into the Haliburton CD with 259 individuals moving from Kawartha Lakes CD to Haliburton CD. The CD receiving the most migrants leaving Haliburton CD was Kawartha Lakes CD – a flow of 134 individuals.

In the 27 non-metro CDs, 23 of them received the largest out-flow and in-flow to and from a specific CD. These are typically adjacent CDs with a back-and-forth flow of migrants.

However in most cases, the adjacent CD is accounting for less than one-third of the total migrant flows (in-migrants or out-migrants). A significantly larger share of the migration flow is with a variety of other CDs, and mostly other Ontario CDs².

In the 12 months from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012, just over one-half or 14 of the non-metro CDs lost population (4,492 in total) due to net migration and the remaining 13 CDs gained population due to net migration (4,440 in total). Thus, non-metro CDs overall experienced a net loss of 532 individuals due to net migration in this period.

Typically, the gross in-flow and in-flow was 2,000 or more individuals. A small difference determined whether there was a net gain or a net loss.

Summary

Net migration is a major determinant of population change for most non-metro CDs. One-half of non-metro CDs lost more population than they gained due to migration between CDs in the study period.

¹ "Migration" 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

³ The period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 is the most recent period for which 'final' annual migration data are available.

Table 1

Migration into & out of each census division, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012										
Census Division identifier	Census division (CD) name	Total population, July 1, 2011	Net migration with other CDs: July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012	Net migration as percent of total population	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	517,159	5,671	1.10	27,355	11,705	Peel	21,684	4,456	Hamilton
3519	York	1,065,504	3,490	0.33	47,024	32,571	Toronto	43,534	22,422	Toronto
3529	Brant	139,939	435	0.31	5,152	921	Hamilton	4,717	785	Hamilton
3525	Hamilton	535,602	1,321	0.25	17,532	4,456	Halton	16,211	2,915	Halton
3506	Ottawa	912,248	1,409	0.15	26,663	2,505	Gatineau, Quebec	25,254	2,663	Toronto
3553	Greater Sudbury	164,853	120	0.07	4,735	663	Sudbury	4,615	520	Sudbury
3521	Peel	1,340,528	-10,619	-0.79	44,246	23,299	Toronto	54,865	15,969	Toronto
3520	Toronto	2,704,622	-25,749	-0.95	82,144	22,422	York	107,893	32,571	York
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3511	Lennox & Addington	42,872	760	1.77	2,812	1,372	Frontenac	2,052	968	Frontenac
3543	Simcoe	458,930	5,578	1.22	21,000	4,668	York	15,422	2,186	Toronto
3518	Durham	626,765	4,985	0.80	25,530	13,503	Toronto	20,545	7,130	Toronto
3502	Prescott & Russell	87,780	507	0.58	4,000	2,082	Ottawa	3,493	1,744	Ottawa
3523	Wellington	214,694	794	0.37	9,136	1,697	Waterloo	8,342	1,904	Waterloo
3510	Frontenac	154,322	325	0.21	7,323	968	Lennox & Addington	6,998	1,372	Lennox & Addington
3515	Peterborough	138,494	280	0.20	5,129	900	Durham	4,849	545	Durham
3526	Niagara	442,803	884	0.20	10,619	1,848	Hamilton	9,735	1,597	Hamilton
3539	Middlesex	452,845	716	0.16	14,169	1,576	Elgin	13,453	1,616	Toronto
3530	Waterloo	523,753	306	0.06	16,083	1,904	Wellington	15,777	1,979	Toronto
3522	Dufferin	58,528	9	0.02	3,052	1,195	Peel	3,043	542	Simcoe
3558	Thunder Bay	150,016	14	0.01	3,308	588	Kenora	3,294	460	Kenora
3534	Elgin	89,843	-186	-0.21	3,620	1,513	Middlesex	3,806	1,576	Middlesex
3537	Essex	399,665	-1,129	-0.28	6,519	926	Chatham-Kent	7,648	877	Toronto
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3546	Haliburton	17,385	429	2.47	1,163	259	Kawartha Lakes	734	134	Kawartha Lakes
3551	Manitoulin	13,336	132	0.99	584	165	Greater Sudbury	452	155	Greater Sudbury
3514	Northumberland	84,060	809	0.96	3,547	888	Durham	2,738	488	Hastings
3516	Kawartha Lakes	74,942	704	0.94	3,817	1,330	Durham	3,113	733	Durham
3544	Muskoka	61,095	465	0.76	2,706	551	Simcoe	2,241	537	Simcoe
3532	Oxford	108,674	795	0.73	4,820	830	Waterloo	4,025	813	Middlesex
3507	Leeds & Grenville	101,752	378	0.37	4,062	1,225	Ottawa	3,684	903	Ottawa
3549	Parry Sound	43,154	137	0.32	2,337	610	Nipissing	2,200	570	Nipissing
3542	Grey	94,769	215	0.23	4,233	814	Bruce	4,018	728	Bruce
3509	Lanark	67,274	147	0.22	3,049	1,349	Ottawa	2,902	1,051	Ottawa
3531	Perth	77,127	87	0.11	2,716	674	Waterloo	2,629	510	Waterloo
3548	Nipissing	87,551	67	0.08	3,472	570	Parry Sound	3,405	610	Parry Sound
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	115,557	75	0.06	3,189	816	Ottawa	3,114	940	Ottawa
3541	Bruce	67,764	-6	-0.01	2,709	728	Grey	2,715	814	Grey
3547	Renfrew	104,078	-32	-0.03	4,219	1,125	Ottawa	4,251	1,037	Ottawa
3512	Hastings	138,351	-199	-0.14	5,944	691	Prince Edward	6,143	554	Prince Edward
3513	Prince Edward	25,804	-65	-0.25	1,327	554	Hastings	1,392	691	Hastings
3538	Lambton	131,356	-450	-0.34	3,167	700	Middlesex	3,617	787	Middlesex
3554	Timiskaming	33,929	-120	-0.35	1,054	148	Cochrane	1,174	161	Nipissing
3560	Kenora	69,639	-263	-0.38	1,705	460	Thunder Bay	1,968	588	Thunder Bay
3557	Algoma	119,344	-601	-0.50	2,340	264	Greater Sudbury	2,941	424	Greater Sudbury
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	111,848	-577	-0.52	4,194	1,020	Hamilton	4,771	950	Hamilton
3536	Chatham-Kent	106,682	-585	-0.55	2,769	535	Essex	3,354	926	Essex
3556	Cochrane	83,276	-627	-0.75	1,933	238	Timiskaming	2,560	363	Greater Sudbury
3552	Sudbury	21,633	-232	-1.07	1,147	520	Greater Sudbury	1,379	663	Greater Sudbury
3559	Rainy River	20,877	-260	-1.25	441	123	Thunder Bay	701	220	Thunder Bay
3540	Huron	60,522	-955	-1.58	1,926	445	Middlesex	2,881	771	Middlesex

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

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Non-metro migration: Under 18 years of age

Vol. 2, No. 10, October 2014

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 popula- tion 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.

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 NRageltie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca



Non-metro migration: 18 to 24 years of age

Vol. 2, No. 11, October 2014

Highlights

- Only 10 of the 49 Ontario census divisions (CDs) gained young adults (18 to 24 years of age) between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.
- CDs with major universities were most likely to report more in-migrants than out-migrants of young adults.
- All non-metro CDs, except Haliburton, lost young adults due to net migration in these 12 months.
- Three CDs lost more than 5% of their young adults (Sudbury, Rainy River and Huron).

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 explores which CDs lost young adults (18 to 24 years of age) and which CDs gained young adults due to migration. This is the age category most likely to be pursuing post-secondary education.

Findings

All non-metro CDs (except Haliburton) lost more young adults than they gained due to migration to other CDs in Canada from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012² (Table 1). Three CDs lost more than 5% of their young adults in this 12-month period. These are the same CDs which experienced the largest declines in total population due to migration³ in this period – the CDs of Sudbury, Rainy River and Huron.

Loss of young adults did not occur in only non-metro CDs. Eight of the 14 partially-non-metro CDs experienced a loss of young adults due to migration in this 12-month period. Also, one-half of the metro CDs lost young adults in this period.

Each CD that has one of the 10 largest universities in Ontario⁴ attracted more young adults than they lost in this 12-month period. CDs without a major post-secondary institution fared relatively poorly with respect to net migration of this age group.

See Table 1 for additional information⁵.

Summary

All non-metro census divisions (CD), except Haliburton, lost young adults due to net migration from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012. Three CDs lost more than 5% of their young adults during this 12-month period (Sudbury, Rainy River and Huron). Among eight metro CDs, four lost young adults via net migration and among partially-non-metro CDs, eight of 14 lost young adults due to net migration.

CDs with major universities were most likely to report more in-migrants than out-migrants of young adults.

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 period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 is the most recent period for which final annual migration data are available.

³ See [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) “Non-metro census division migration: All ages”.

⁴ The list of largest 10 universities in Ontario:

<http://www.schoolsinCanada.com/Largest-Universities-in-Ontario.cfm>. York University is located in Toronto CD, but close to York CD.

⁵ 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 18 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE into & out of each census division, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012										
Census Division identifier	Census division (CD) name	Population, 18 to 24 years of age, July 1, 2011	Net migration with other CDs: July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012	Net migration as percent of popula- tion 18 to 24 years	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)										
3506	Ottawa	97,091	1,194	1.23	4,818	332	Prescott & Russell	3,624	563	Toronto
3520	Toronto	263,166	3,231	1.23	13,106	2,717	York	9,875	2,675	York
3553	Greater Sudbury	15,876	89	0.56	954	141	Sudbury	865	89	Ottawa
3525	Hamilton	55,248	108	0.20	2,375	473	Halton	2,267	357	Halton
3524	Halton	45,115	-246	-0.55	2,302	880	Peel	2,548	520	Toronto
3521	Peel	137,260	-1,458	-1.06	4,453	2,040	Toronto	5,911	2,082	Toronto
3519	York	104,702	-1,170	-1.12	4,087	2,675	Toronto	5,257	2,717	Toronto
3529	Brant	13,028	-184	-1.41	625	129	Hamilton	809	120	Hamilton
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3511	Lennox & Addington	3,352	49	1.46	353	190	Frontenac	304	134	Frontenac
3539	Middlesex	49,007	623	1.27	2,808	291	Elgin	2,185	359	Toronto
3510	Frontenac	17,570	123	0.70	1,328	134	Lennox & Addington	1,205	190	Lennox & Addington
3530	Waterloo	54,914	353	0.64	2,720	305	Wellington	2,367	464	Toronto
3523	Wellington	21,765	114	0.52	1,357	244	Waterloo	1,243	305	Waterloo
3558	Thunder Bay	14,222	0	0.00	581	113	Kenora	581	74	Kenora
3515	Peterborough	13,994	-13	-0.09	837	134	Durham	850	101	Toronto
3543	Simcoe	42,710	-74	-0.17	2,405	502	York	2,479	416	Toronto
3518	Durham	62,717	-411	-0.66	2,557	1,172	Toronto	2,968	1,051	Toronto
3526	Niagara	41,568	-467	-1.12	1,384	218	Hamilton	1,851	306	Toronto
3537	Essex	38,419	-454	-1.18	917	178	Chatham-Kent	1,371	236	Toronto
3522	Dufferin	5,660	-141	-2.49	319	108	Peel	460	81	Simcoe
3502	Prescott & Russell	7,740	-194	-2.51	424	230	Ottawa	618	332	Ottawa
3534	Elgin	7,922	-264	-3.33	409	165	Middlesex	673	291	Middlesex
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3546	Haliburton	1,178	17	1.44	134	27	Kawartha Lakes	117	19	Kawartha Lakes
3544	Muskoka	4,832	-16	-0.33	325	77	Simcoe	341	72	Simcoe
3547	Renfrew	9,321	-37	-0.40	668	143	Ottawa	705	229	Ottawa
3548	Nipissing	8,470	-35	-0.41	602	86	Parry Sound	637	92	Greater Sudbury
3532	Oxford	9,643	-111	-1.15	577	119	Middlesex	688	138	Middlesex
3560	Kenora	7,100	-89	-1.25	264	74	Thunder Bay	353	113	Thunder Bay
3542	Grey	8,073	-121	-1.50	513	126	Bruce	634	93	Simcoe
3516	Kawartha Lakes	6,030	-96	-1.59	430	129	Durham	526	106	Peterborough
3531	Perth	7,282	-127	-1.74	367	91	Waterloo	494	112	Waterloo
3514	Northumberland	6,773	-150	-2.21	337	94	Durham	487	90	Peterborough
3557	Algoma	10,304	-236	-2.29	318	54	Greater Sudbury	554	95	Greater Sudbury
3512	Hastings	12,036	-306	-2.54	751	92	Prince Edward	1,057	112	Frontenac
3507	Leeds & Grenville	8,142	-213	-2.62	420	123	Ottawa	633	167	Ottawa
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	10,096	-280	-2.77	351	103	Ottawa	631	246	Ottawa
3556	Cochrane	7,434	-210	-2.82	300	43	Greater Sudbury	510	93	Greater Sudbury
3554	Timiskaming	2,722	-84	-3.09	141	19	Cochrane	225	36	Nipissing
3538	Lambton	12,355	-403	-3.26	364	80	Middlesex	767	202	Middlesex
3551	Manitoulin	1,031	-35	-3.39	62	22	Greater Sudbury	97	38	Greater Sudbury
3536	Chatham-Kent	9,371	-325	-3.47	329	85	Essex	654	178	Essex
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	10,135	-366	-3.61	477	109	Hamilton	843	167	Hamilton
3541	Bruce	5,867	-213	-3.63	293	82	Grey	506	126	Grey
3513	Prince Edward	1,890	-72	-3.81	149	86	Hastings	221	92	Hastings
3549	Parry Sound	3,046	-126	-4.14	232	63	Nipissing	358	86	Nipissing
3509	Lanark	5,516	-252	-4.57	282	110	Ottawa	534	231	Ottawa
3540	Huron	5,291	-306	-5.78	218	48	Middlesex	524	127	Middlesex
3559	Rainy River	1,809	-113	-6.25	58	19	Thunder Bay	171	52	Thunder Bay
3552	Sudbury	1,559	-115	-7.38	139	52	Greater Sudbury	254	141	Greater Sudbury

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0062 & 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 NRageltie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca



Non-metro migration: 25 to 44 years of age

Vol. 2, No. 12, October 2014

Highlights

- Six of 27 non-metro census divisions (CDs) attracted more young adults (individuals 25 to 44 years of age) due to in-migration from another CD in Canada than they lost due to out-migration from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.
- Seven non-metro CDs lost more than 1% of their young adults in this 12-month 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 focusses on the population 25 to 44 years of age - the younger workforce. This is also the age range of people having children and raising families. Household formation rates are highest among the young adult age cohorts which affects housing and consumer goods demand².

Findings

In the period from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012³, only 6 of the 27 non-metro CDs gained more young adults (from 25 to 44 years of age) due to in-migration from another CD in Canada than they lost from out-migration (Table 1). 21 of 27 non-metro CDs lost young adults to another CD, on a net basis. Among the six non-metro CDs with the greatest decline in total population due to net out-migration⁴ from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012, four were the same CDs that ranked with the highest rate of loss of

young adults due to out-migration – the CDs of Huron, Sudbury, Haldimand-Norfolk and Chatham-Kent.

The five non-metro CDs with the highest rate of net in-migration for the total population (Haliburton, Oxford, Kawartha Lakes, Manitoulin and Muskoka) were also among the top seven in terms of the rate of net in-migration of individuals 25 to 44. See Table 1 for additional information⁵.

15 non-metro CDs lost 0.2% or more of their young adults in this 12-month period due to net migration between other CDs. For each of these CDs, the CD receiving the most out-migrants was the same CD sending the most in-migrants with one exception. This exchange was always with a neighbouring CD.

Summary

A majority of non-metro census divisions (21 of 27) lost young adults 25 to 44 years of age) due to net migration from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.

Seven non-metro CDs lost more than 1% of their young adults due to net migration in this 12-month period.

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 reference <http://www.cmhc.ca/odpub/pdf/67512.pdf>

³ This is the most recent period for which annual migration data are available.

⁴ See **Focus on Rural Ontario** “Non-metro census division migration: All ages”.

⁵ 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 25 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE into & out of each census division, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012										
Census Division identifier	Census division (CD) name	Population, 25 to 44 years of age, July 1, 2011	Net migration with other CDs: July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012	Net migration as percent of popula- tion 25 to 44 years	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	143,815	2,901	2.02	11,869	5,079	Peel	8,968	1,921	Hamilton
3529	Brant	35,387	176	0.50	1,881	342	Hamilton	1,705	303	Hamilton
3525	Hamilton	139,064	667	0.48	7,136	1,921	Halton	6,469	1,148	Halton
3506	Ottawa	258,811	1,106	0.43	11,598	1,148	Toronto	10,492	1,423	Toronto
3553	Greater Sudbury	42,143	131	0.31	1,811	196	Sudbury	1,680	159	Sudbury
3519	York	292,619	839	0.29	19,797	14,009	Toronto	18,958	10,722	Toronto
3520	Toronto	852,787	-7,466	-0.88	40,146	10,722	York	47,612	14,009	York
3521	Peel	389,051	-4,044	-1.04	19,224	10,246	Toronto	23,268	7,496	Toronto
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3543	Simcoe	114,016	1,914	1.68	7,440	1,721	York	5,526	982	Toronto
3511	Lennox & Addington	9,995	158	1.58	856	473	Frontenac	698	345	Frontenac
3518	Durham	165,178	2,381	1.44	9,995	5,547	Toronto	7,614	3,143	Toronto
3522	Dufferin	14,739	140	0.95	1,120	452	Peel	980	162	Peel
3502	Prescott & Russell	21,554	177	0.82	1,410	789	Ottawa	1,233	647	Ottawa
3523	Wellington	56,327	364	0.65	3,651	733	Waterloo	3,287	823	Waterloo
3510	Frontenac	39,617	84	0.21	2,953	345	Lennox & Addington	2,869	473	Lennox & Addington
3530	Waterloo	151,150	102	0.07	6,691	903	Toronto	6,589	1,063	Toronto
3539	Middlesex	120,784	-26	-0.02	5,468	629	Toronto	5,494	884	Toronto
3526	Niagara	103,966	-251	-0.24	3,511	681	Hamilton	3,762	641	Toronto
3558	Thunder Bay	36,262	-98	-0.27	1,234	188	Kenora	1,332	156	Kenora
3515	Peterborough	30,648	-104	-0.34	1,549	252	Durham	1,653	240	Toronto
3534	Elgin	21,818	-114	-0.52	1,210	563	Middlesex	1,324	587	Middlesex
3537	Essex	102,699	-985	-0.96	2,344	310	Toronto	3,329	427	Toronto
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3546	Haliburton	2,760	38	1.38	251	60	Kawartha Lakes	213	36	Kawartha Lakes
3532	Oxford	26,758	190	0.71	1,644	350	Waterloo	1,454	326	Middlesex
3516	Kawartha Lakes	14,842	96	0.65	999	366	Durham	903	229	Durham
3551	Manitoulin	2,655	13	0.49	147	30	Greater Sudbury	134	44	Greater Sudbury
3554	Timiskaming	7,359	13	0.18	351	42	Cochrane	338	44	Nipissing
3514	Northumberland	16,572	27	0.16	888	233	Durham	861	142	Hastings
3544	Muskoka	12,949	-2	-0.02	724	134	Simcoe	726	161	Simcoe
3542	Grey	19,193	-8	-0.04	1,246	227	Bruce	1,254	217	Bruce
3507	Leeds & Grenville	21,842	-32	-0.15	1,233	347	Ottawa	1,265	353	Ottawa
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	25,049	-37	-0.15	984	286	Ottawa	1,021	333	Ottawa
3531	Perth	18,304	-28	-0.15	892	251	Waterloo	920	198	Waterloo
3541	Bruce	14,174	-27	-0.19	817	217	Grey	844	227	Grey
3512	Hastings	31,640	-71	-0.22	1,942	195	Prince Edward	2,013	180	Frontenac
3548	Nipissing	20,687	-47	-0.23	1,149	182	Parry Sound	1,196	196	Parry Sound
3560	Kenora	16,963	-44	-0.26	609	156	Thunder Bay	653	188	Thunder Bay
3549	Parry Sound	8,453	-24	-0.28	626	196	Nipissing	650	182	Nipissing
3509	Lanark	14,494	-48	-0.33	936	410	Ottawa	984	387	Ottawa
3556	Cochrane	20,285	-107	-0.53	737	97	Greater Sudbury	844	137	Greater Sudbury
3547	Renfrew	24,975	-136	-0.54	1,607	369	Ottawa	1,743	393	Ottawa
3538	Lambton	29,315	-246	-0.84	1,010	209	Middlesex	1,256	252	Middlesex
3559	Rainy River	4,578	-52	-1.14	152	50	Thunder Bay	204	59	Thunder Bay
3536	Chatham-Kent	24,100	-278	-1.15	865	158	Essex	1,143	289	Essex
3557	Algoma	25,659	-298	-1.16	749	80	Greater Sudbury	1,047	148	Greater Sudbury
3513	Prince Edward	4,537	-56	-1.23	339	145	Hastings	395	195	Hastings
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	24,285	-337	-1.39	1,271	330	Hamilton	1,608	315	Hamilton
3552	Sudbury	4,414	-77	-1.74	336	159	Greater Sudbury	413	196	Greater Sudbury
3540	Huron	12,614	-328	-2.60	556	130	Middlesex	884	238	Middlesex

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

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Non-metro migration: 45 to 64 years of age

Vol. 2, No. 13, September 2014

Highlights

- A large majority of non-metro census divisions (CDs) gained older working age adults 45 to 64 years of age due to net migration from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.
- Many of the CDs with the highest rate of in-migration in this age group also saw net in-migration of the 65 + age group.

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.

The [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) on “Non-metro census division migration: All ages” reviewed the size of migration for all age groups into and out of Ontario’s census divisions (CDs). The current analysis focusses on the population 45 to 64 years of age, which might be termed in various ways: e.g. pre-retirement high earning years, ‘empty nesters’ or established workers. We discuss which non-metro CDs are gaining these older working age adults and which non-metro CDs are losing them due to migration.

Findings

In the period from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012², 21 of the 27 non-metro CDs gained more older working-age adults (45 to 64 years of age) from in-migration than they lost due to out-migration (Table 1). During these 12 months, nine non-metro CDs gained 1.3% or more of their older working age adults due to net in-migration.

Only five non-metro CDs lost older working-age adults, on a net basis, due to CD-to-CD migration. The CDs losing older age adults were CDs in the north and the CD of Huron.

In 24 of 27 non-metro CDs, the CD receiving the most out-migrants was also the same CD that was supplying the most in-migrants. There is a back-and-forth exchange and always with a nearby CD³. See Table 1 for additional information⁴.

Comparing the 45-64 year old migrants with the table of 65+ migrants, of the top ten gaining CDs in this age group, eight also had a net gain of “retirees” (65 years of age and over)⁵. The total number of people moving between CDs in the 45 to 64 age group is substantially higher than the number in the 65+ age group.

Summary

A majority of non-metro CDs (21 out of 27) gained older working age adults (45 to 64 years of age) due to net migration among CDs from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012. Nine non-metro CDs gained 1.3% or more of their older working age adults in this 12-month period. A high proportion of the top ten highest gaining CDs also had a net gain of migrants in the 65+ age group.

³ For the metro CD of Ottawa, the nearby CD with the single largest source of in-migrants was a cross-provincial border flow from Gatineau, Quebec. This migration decision by established workers has resulted in Gatineau, Quebec being the single largest source of in-migration of school age children to Ottawa and being the single largest source of in-migration of the population of all ages (See [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) “Non-metro migration: Under 18 years of age” and [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) “Non-metro 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”).

⁵ See [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) “Non-metro migration: 65 years and over”.

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 of annual migration data available.

Table 1

Migration of POPULATION 45 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE into & out of each census division, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012										
Census Division identifier	Census division (CD) name	Population, 45 to 64 years of age, July 1, 2011	Net migration with other CDs: July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012	Net migration as percent of popula- tion 45 to 64 years	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 OUTmigrants 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	40,045	208	0.52	997	183	Waterloo	789	154	Haldimand-Norfolk
3524	Halton	140,115	268	0.19	4,704	2,018	Peel	4,436	871	Hamilton
3525	Hamilton	151,557	89	0.06	3,141	871	Halton	3,052	582	Halton
3519	York	304,858	115	0.04	8,997	6,277	Toronto	8,882	4,375	Toronto
3553	Greater Sudbury	49,481	-102	-0.21	740	112	Sudbury	842	140	Sudbury
3506	Ottawa	254,688	-1,007	-0.40	3,973	402	Gatineau, Quebec	4,980	446	Lanark
3521	Peel	359,231	-2,677	-0.75	7,436	3,872	Toronto	10,113	2,740	Toronto
3520	Toronto	715,360	-6,406	-0.90	13,095	4,375	York	19,501	6,277	York
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3511	Lennox & Addington	13,779	299	2.17	683	291	Frontenac	384	167	Frontenac
3543	Simcoe	135,529	1,675	1.24	4,680	1,095	York	3,005	405	York
3515	Peterborough	42,203	374	0.89	1,291	267	Peel	917	129	Northumberland
3502	Prescott & Russell	27,942	240	0.86	895	440	Ottawa	655	302	Ottawa
3526	Niagara	131,438	911	0.69	2,570	392	Hamilton	1,659	294	Hamilton
3534	Elgin	25,685	79	0.31	735	343	Middlesex	656	283	Middlesex
3518	Durham	181,731	421	0.23	4,743	2,394	Toronto	4,322	1,219	Toronto
3510	Frontenac	44,141	101	0.23	1,235	167	Lennox & Addington	1,134	291	Lennox & Addington
3537	Essex	113,525	156	0.14	1,282	173	Chatham-Kent	1,126	111	Chatham-Kent
3558	Thunder Bay	47,052	63	0.13	578	67	Kenora	515	59	Kenora
3523	Wellington	59,987	32	0.05	1,580	302	Waterloo	1,548	285	Waterloo
3539	Middlesex	126,169	-81	-0.06	2,189	283	Elgin	2,270	343	Elgin
3530	Waterloo	138,966	-303	-0.22	2,430	285	Wellington	2,733	302	Wellington
3522	Dufferin	17,168	-106	-0.62	590	243	Peel	696	125	Simcoe
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by net migration as a percent of population)										
3546	Haliburton	6,356	284	4.47	438	75	Kawartha Lakes	154	31	Kawartha Lakes
3551	Manitoulin	4,202	121	2.88	176	61	Greater Sudbury	55	14	Greater Sudbury
3549	Parry Sound	15,010	285	1.90	745	148	Nipissing	460	111	Nipissing
3514	Northumberland	27,909	492	1.76	1,085	277	Durham	593	120	Durham
3516	Kawartha Lakes	24,855	399	1.61	1,105	389	Durham	706	156	Durham
3544	Muskoka	19,922	319	1.60	794	174	Simcoe	475	115	Simcoe
3509	Lanark	22,174	347	1.56	864	446	Ottawa	517	170	Ottawa
3513	Prince Edward	8,926	117	1.31	382	124	Hastings	265	122	Hastings
3507	Leeds & Grenville	33,245	435	1.31	1,106	406	Ottawa	671	139	Ottawa
3532	Oxford	30,692	261	0.85	916	156	Middlesex	655	136	Middlesex
3542	Grey	30,259	248	0.82	1,029	162	Bruce	781	146	Bruce
3541	Bruce	21,838	159	0.73	678	146	Grey	519	162	Grey
3547	Renfrew	31,373	186	0.59	795	310	Ottawa	609	166	Ottawa
3552	Sudbury	8,039	44	0.55	304	140	Greater Sudbury	260	112	Greater Sudbury
3512	Hastings	42,874	198	0.46	1,339	122	Prince Edward	1,141	124	Prince Edward
3531	Perth	21,991	101	0.46	516	107	Waterloo	415	60	Huron
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	35,484	146	0.41	981	235	Hamilton	835	187	Hamilton
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	36,726	148	0.40	757	179	Ottawa	609	159	Ottawa
3538	Lambton	40,297	155	0.38	732	170	Middlesex	577	115	Middlesex
3548	Nipissing	27,131	98	0.36	702	111	Parry Sound	604	148	Parry Sound
3557	Algoma	38,270	46	0.12	530	52	Greater Sudbury	484	67	Greater Sudbury
3536	Chatham-Kent	32,334	-1	0.00	612	111	Essex	613	173	Essex
3554	Timiskaming	11,108	-13	-0.12	236	41	Cochrane	249	36	Nipissing
3559	Rainy River	6,297	-14	-0.22	86	23	Kenora	100	22	Thunder Bay
3560	Kenora	18,450	-44	-0.24	291	59	Thunder Bay	335	67	Thunder Bay
3540	Huron	18,135	-94	-0.52	424	97	Middlesex	518	146	Middlesex
3556	Cochrane	25,929	-150	-0.58	326	32	Greater Sudbury	476	43	Greater Sudbury

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0062 & 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 NRagettie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.



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.

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Living arrangements of seniors: An overview

Vol. 2, No. 15, December 2014

Highlights

- Within Ontario's non-metro census divisions (CDs), 10% of the population is 65 - 74 years of age, 6% is 75 - 84 years of age and 2% is 85 years and older.
- Within the 85+ population, about 20% of males and 33% of females reside in collective dwellings (mostly nursing homes) and thus the majority of the 85+ population reside in private dwellings.

Why look at living arrangements of seniors?

More and more Canadians are living longer and the proportion of elderly in the population is rising. Significant efforts are being directed at redesigning health and community services to accommodate these changes and support seniors living independently at home. This [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) fact sheet shows the share of seniors living in collective dwellings¹ such as nursing homes versus those living in private dwellings.

Findings

In 2011, 10% of Ontario's non-metro population was 65 - 74 years of age (versus 8% in all Ontario), 6% was 75 - 84 (versus 5% in all Ontario) and 2% was 85+, which is the same as in all Ontario - see Table 1, Col. C, E and G. This means the non-metro age structure is somewhat older.

By 2025, Ontario's 85+ population is projected to be 52% to 62% higher than the 2011 number, depending upon the projection scenario².

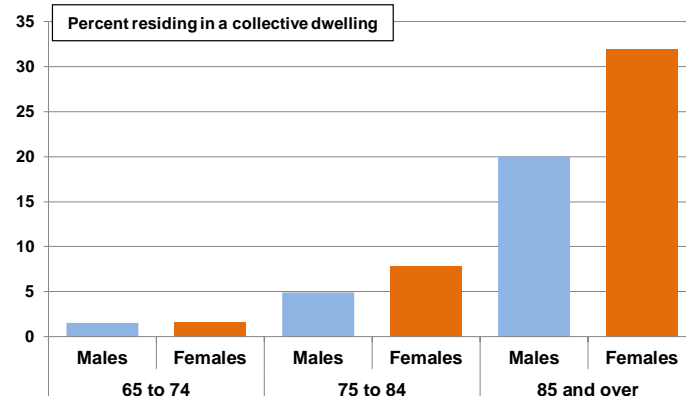
The share of the population residing in a collective dwelling was sharply higher for 85+ seniors – where 32% of females and 20% of males resided in a collective dwelling in 2011 in Ontario (Figure 1). This means that a majority of 85+ individuals still resided in private dwellings (females: 68%; males: 80%).

For 85+ individuals in non-metro census divisions (CDs), 22% of males and 36% of females were living in collective dwellings -- slightly higher than the

Ontario level shown in Figure 1 (Table 1, Col. X and Y). Note the wide range³ in these shares for 85+ females across non-metro CDs – as high as 47% and as low as 21%

Figure 1

More than 30% of Ontario 85+ female residents were living in a collective dwelling in 2011, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2011.

Summary

In non-metro CDs in 2011, a majority of the 85+ population resided in a private dwelling (males: 78% and females 64%). 22% of 85+ males and 36% of females resided in collective dwellings.

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¹ Private dwellings include houses and apartments. Collective dwellings are dwellings of a commercial, institutional or communal nature (including hotels, penal institutions, hospitals, residences for seniors and nursing homes). For details on the definition of private and collective dwellings, see Statistics Canada. (2012) **2011 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301). (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>)

² See Statistics Canada. (2010). **Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009 to 2036** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada. Catalogue number 91-520).

³ Table 1 is sorted by the share of 85+ females residing in a collective dwelling for 3 groups of CDs (metro, partially-non-metro and non-metro).

Table 1

Number of seniors and percent in collective¹ dwellings, Ontario, 2011

Census Division (CD) name	Total population, 2011	Senior population, 2011						Senior population by gender, 2011						Senior population in collective ¹ dwellings, 2011						Percent of senior population in collective ¹ dwellings, 2011					
		Aged 65 to 74 years		Aged 75 to 84 years		Aged 85 years & over		Aged 65 to 74 years		Aged 75 to 84 years		Aged 85 years & over		Aged 65 to 74 years		Aged 75 to 84 years		Aged 85 years & over		Aged 65 to 74 years		Aged 75 to 84 years		Aged 85 years & over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Col. A	Col. B	Col. C	Col. D	Col. E	Col. F	Col. G	Col. H	Col. I	Col. J	Col. K	Col. L	Col. M	Col. N	Col. O	Col. P	Col. Q	Col. R	Col. S	Col. T	Col. U	Col. V	Col. W	Col. X	Col. Y
Metro census divisions (sorted by percent of females, 85+ years, residing in collective dwellings)																									
Ottawa	883,390	62,670	7.1	37,585	4.3	16,335	1.8	29,295	33,375	16,145	21,440	5,185	11,150	525	675	1,030	2,405	1,455	4,660	1.8	2.0	6.4	11.2	28.1	41.8
Greater Sudbury	160,380	13,940	8.7	8,870	5.5	2,980	1.9	6,560	7,380	3,780	5,090	975	2,005	110	140	260	480	215	700	1.7	1.9	6.9	9.4	22.1	34.9
Halton	501,670	35,890	7.2	22,285	4.4	8,490	1.7	16,915	18,975	9,755	12,530	2,805	5,685	160	255	390	945	585	1,810	0.9	1.3	4.0	7.5	20.9	31.8
Brant	136,035	10,830	8.0	6,930	5.1	2,910	2.1	5,130	5,700	2,905	4,025	970	1,940	75	105	140	320	210	610	1.5	1.8	4.8	8.0	21.6	31.4
York	1,032,525	68,530	6.6	38,885	3.8	13,515	1.3	33,195	35,335	17,575	21,310	4,630	8,885	270	385	580	1,320	770	2,705	0.8	1.1	3.3	6.2	16.6	30.4
Hamilton	519,950	41,385	8.0	28,310	5.4	11,880	2.3	19,640	21,745	12,000	16,310	3,925	7,955	400	390	660	1,230	735	2,400	2.0	1.8	5.5	7.5	18.7	30.2
Peel	1,296,815	80,695	6.2	41,350	3.2	13,810	1.1	38,940	41,755	18,460	22,890	4,595	9,215	260	350	585	1,255	820	2,460	0.7	0.8	3.2	5.5	17.8	26.7
Toronto	2,615,060	188,635	7.2	133,840	5.1	54,965	2.1	85,330	103,305	56,970	76,870	18,755	36,210	1,460	1,570	2,530	4,800	2,960	9,490	1.7	1.5	4.4	6.2	15.8	26.2
Metro CDs (subtotal)	7,145,825	502,575	7.0	318,055	4.5	124,885	1.7	235,005	267,570	137,590	180,465	41,840	83,045	3,260	3,870	6,175	12,755	7,750	24,835	1.4	1.4	4.5	7.1	18.5	29.9
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by percent of females, 85+ years, residing in collective dwellings)																									
Prescott & Russell	85,385	7,070	8.3	3,615	4.2	1,455	1.7	3,520	3,550	1,625	1,990	455	1,000	85	125	150	350	175	535	2.4	3.5	9.2	17.6	38.5	53.5
Lennox & Addington	41,825	4,435	10.6	2,230	5.3	920	2.2	2,265	2,170	1,040	1,190	295	625	80	45	70	135	90	280	3.5	2.1	6.7	11.3	30.5	44.8
Dufferin	56,880	3,980	7.0	2,265	4.0	860	1.5	1,945	2,035	1,035	1,230	265	595	40	25	60	120	70	255	2.1	1.2	5.8	9.8	26.4	42.9
Waterloo	507,095	34,110	6.7	21,010	4.1	8,450	1.7	16,195	17,915	9,020	11,990	2,730	5,720	230	295	545	1,180	720	2,105	1.4	1.6	6.0	9.8	26.4	36.8
Peterborough	134,935	13,890	10.3	9,195	6.8	3,975	2.9	6,700	7,190	4,065	5,130	1,290	2,685	95	120	170	495	290	980	1.4	1.7	4.2	9.6	22.5	36.5
Simcoe	446,065	38,450	8.6	22,985	5.2	8,430	1.9	18,395	20,055	10,380	12,605	2,745	5,685	250	330	565	1,135	580	2,040	1.4	1.6	5.4	9.0	21.1	35.9
Elgin	87,460	7,710	8.8	4,220	4.8	1,735	2.0	3,805	3,905	1,850	2,370	535	1,200	95	75	105	205	105	415	2.5	1.9	5.7	8.6	19.6	34.6
Niagara	431,345	41,725	9.7	27,860	6.5	11,470	2.7	19,930	21,795	12,100	15,760	3,710	7,760	315	355	550	1,195	735	2,500	1.6	1.6	4.5	7.6	19.8	32.2
Durham	608,125	40,265	6.6	24,330	4.0	9,015	1.5	19,135	21,130	10,425	13,905	2,900	6,115	225	300	545	1,170	615	1,920	1.2	1.4	5.2	8.4	21.2	31.4
Middlesex	439,150	33,995	7.7	21,720	4.9	9,475	2.2	15,935	18,060	9,225	12,495	3,070	6,405	290	290	460	1,095	680	1,975	1.8	1.6	5.0	8.8	22.1	30.8
Essex	388,785	31,455	8.1	19,660	5.1	8,020	2.1	15,045	16,410	8,630	11,030	2,575	5,445	215	250	405	760	500	1,605	1.4	1.5	4.7	6.9	19.4	29.5
Thunder Bay	146,060	12,750	8.7	8,150	5.6	3,460	2.4	6,235	6,515	3,640	4,510	1,110	2,350	100	120	200	305	205	680	1.6	1.8	5.5	6.8	18.5	28.9
Wellington	208,360	15,580	7.5	10,075	4.8	3,745	1.8	7,370	8,210	4,530	5,545	1,230	2,515	105	110	200	390	210	680	1.4	1.3	4.4	7.0	17.1	27.0
Frontenac	149,740	13,180	8.8	8,460	5.6	3,285	2.2	6,260	6,920	3,695	4,765	1,070	2,215	140	100	150	300	165	580	2.2	1.4	4.1	6.3	15.4	26.2
Partially-non-metro CDs (subtotal)	3,731,210	298,595	8.0	185,775	5.0	74,295	2.0	142,735	155,860	81,260	104,515	23,980	50,315	2,265	2,540	4,175	8,835	5,140	16,550	1.6	1.6	5.1	8.5	21.4	32.9
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by percent of females, 85+ years, residing in collective dwellings)																									
Manitoulin	13,050	1,605	12.3	795	6.1	265	2.0	805	800	405	390	75	190	20	20	25	30	15	90	2.5	2.5	6.2	7.7	20.0	47.4
Lanark	65,670	6,660	10.1	3,840	5.8	1,650	2.5	3,275	3,385	1,715	2,125	515	1,135	50	50	110	225	165	485	1.5	1.5	6.4	10.6	32.0	42.7
Grey	92,570	10,430	11.3	6,585	7.1	2,495	2.7	5,150	5,280	3,055	3,530	810	1,685	110	115	200	410	200	720	2.1	2.2	6.5	11.6	24.7	42.7
Perth	75,115	6,150	8.2	4,295	5.7	1,970	2.6	2,890	3,260	1,820	2,475	635	1,335	60	65	125	240	185	570	2.1	2.0	6.9	9.7	29.1	42.7
Renfrew	101,325	9,710	9.6	6,155	6.1	2,565	2.5	4,775	4,935	2,635	3,520	815	1,750	95	100	230	425	215	735	2.0	2.0	8.7	12.1	26.4	42.0
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	111,165	11,290	10.2	6,735	6.1	2,790	2.5	5,525	5,765	2,980	3,755	895	1,895	105	95	200	355	225	765	1.9	1.6	6.7	9.5	25.1	40.4
Bruce	66,105	7,555	11.4	4,210	6.4	1,490	2.3	3,830	3,725	1,920	2,290	480	1,010	65	60	90	180	115	405	1.7	1.6	4.7	7.9	24.0	40.1
Chatham-Kent	104,075	9,855	9.5	6,145	5.9	2,635	2.5	4,720	5,135	2,650	3,495	760	1,875	60	100	165	350	170	720	1.3	1.9	6.2	10.0	22.4	38.4
Northumberland	82,125	9,795	11.9	5,870	7.1	2,215	2.7	4,795	5,000	2,770	3,100	750	1,465	135	130	155	315	195	540	2.8	2.6	5.6	10.2	26.0	36.9
Muskoka	58,050	6,860	11.8	4,210	7.3	1,555	2.7	3,390	3,470	1,980	2,230	475	1,080	100	55	95	195	100	395	2.9	1.6	4.8	8.7	21.1	36.6
Hastings	134,935	13,445	10.0	8,190	6.1	3,285	2.4	6,490	6,955	3,680	4,510	995	2,290	85	100	170	345	250	825	1.3	1.4	4.6	7.6	25.1	36.0
Huron	59,100	6,295	10.7	3,845	6.5	1,580	2.7	3,080	3,215	1,745	2,100	515	1,065	70	55	70	160	115	370	2.3	1.7	4.0	7.6	22.3	34.7
Timiskaming	32,630	3,440	10.5	2,075	6.4	765	2.3	1,670	1,770	960	1,115	225	540	30	40	65	80	45	185	1.8	2.3	6.8	7.2	20.0	34.3
Haldimand-Norfolk	109,120	10,620	9.7	6,330	5.8	2,400	2.2	5,235	5,385	2,845	3,485	775	1,625	85	75	155	250	150	550	1.6	1.4	5.4	7.2	19.4	33.8
Algoma	115,870	13,015	11.2	8,355	7.2	2,675	2.3	6,250	6,765	3,865	4,490	915	1,760	105	105	205	355	185	595	1.7	1.6	5.3	7.9	20.2	33.8
Prince Edward	25,260	3,570	14.1	2,100	8.3	700	2.8	1,760	1,810	1,005	1,095	240	460	55	45	50	95	50	155	3.1	2.5	5.0	8.7	20.8	33.7
Lambton	126,195	12,490	9.9	8,085	6.4	3,070	2.4	6,035	6,455	3,575	4,510	955	2,115	95	130	195	355	210	700	1.6	2.0	5.5	7.9	22.0	33.1
Oxford	105,720	9,125	8.6	6,020	5.7	2,385	2.3	4,340	4,785	2,625	3,395	780	1,605	60	110	145	260	150	525	1.4	2.3	5.5	7.7	19.2	32.7
Nipissing	84,735	8,240	9.7	5,010	5.9	1,715	2.0	3,910	4,330	2,245	2,765	515	1,200	70	85	115	265	90	390	1.8	2.0	5.1	9.6	17.5	32.5
Leeds & Grenville	99,305	10,730	10.8	6,265	6.3	2,485	2.5	5,350	5,380	2,760	3,505	770	1,715	75	65	115	300	125	545	1.4	1.2	4.2	8.6	16.2	31.8
Coch																									



Living arrangements of seniors: collective dwellings Vol. 2, No. 16, December 2014

Highlights

- **36% of non-metro Ontario females and 22% of males aged 85+ were living in residences for seniors or in nursing homes in 2011.**
- **Of those, about 8% of 85+ females and 6% of 85+ males were living in residences for seniors. About 26% of 85+ females and 15% of 85+ males were living in nursing homes or long-term chronic care facilities.**

Why look at living arrangements of seniors?

The **Focus on Rural Ontario** fact sheet entitled “Living arrangements of seniors: An overview”, noted that Ontario’s 85+ population is growing and a relatively higher share of this population group reside in collective dwellings compared to other age groups. This fact sheet shows the share of seniors living in each type of collective dwelling¹.

Findings

In non-metro census divisions (CDs) in 2011, the share of the 85+ population residing in a collective dwelling was 36% of females and 22% of males – see Table 1, Col. M and G.

Across non-metro CDs, there was a wide range in the share of 85+ senior females residing in collective dwellings – from a high of 47% in Manitoulin to a low of 21% in the Sudbury and the Haliburton CDs as shown in Table 1, Col. M.

Similarly, there was a wide range for 85+ senior males residing in collective dwellings – from a high of 32% in Lanark to a low of 5% in the Sudbury CD. See Table 1, Col. G.

Table 1 shows the actual number of 85+ seniors that resided in collective dwellings. In some CDs, the numbers are relatively small and thus the calculated “percent” can differ across CDs due to small differences in the actual number of seniors. Also, some seniors may move to another CD with facilities

for seniors as the data in Table 1 suggests that some CDs seem to have fewer such facilities. This may be one reason for the lower number of 85+ seniors in the Sudbury² CD and the lower share in this CD of 85+ residents living in collective dwellings.

Across non-metro CDs, a smaller share resided in residences for seniors - just 8% of females and 6% of males (see Table 1, Col. O and I).

A larger share resided in nursing homes and in chronic care and long-term hospitals - 26% of females and 15% of males as shown in Table 1, Col. N and H.

Within the population 85 years of age and over:

- fewer men were living collective dwellings and therefore more men were living in private dwellings (and are less likely to be living alone³);
- more women were living in collective dwellings overall and more were likely to be living in a nursing home, rather than a residence for seniors.

Summary

In non-metro census divisions in 2011, 36% of 85+ females and 22% of 85+ males were living in residences for seniors or nursing homes.

Among these seniors, a larger share was residing in nursing homes (26% of females and 15% of males).

¹ Collective dwellings are dwellings of a commercial, institutional or communal nature (which includes hotels, penal institutions, hospitals, residences for seniors and nursing homes). For details on the definition of private and collective dwellings, see Statistics Canada. (2012) **2011 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301). (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>). Statistics Canada cautions that during census enumeration, it can be difficult to differentiate between types of collective dwellings which focus primarily on seniors, such as nursing homes, residences for senior citizens or chronic and long-term care hospitals. Also, collective dwellings are classified by the types and levels of services offered, rather than by their names or official status from a business perspective.

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.

² Note that the non-metro CD of Sudbury surrounds the metro CD of Greater Sudbury.

³ See the **Focus on Rural Ontario** “Living arrangements of seniors in private dwellings.”

Table 1

Population 85 years of age and over residing in COLLECTIVE (1) dwellings, Ontario, 2011																
2011 Census Division ID	Census Division (CD) name	2011 Total population	Population, 85 years of age & over		Number of MALES, 85+ years, living in collective(1) dwellings			MALES, 85+ years, living in collective(1) dwellings, as a PERCENT OF ALL MALES, 85+ years of age			Number of FEMALES, 85+ years, living in collective(1) dwellings			FEMALES, 85+ years, living in collective dwellings(1), AS A PERCENT OF ALL FEMALES, 85+ years of age		
			Males	Females	All males, 85+ years, living in collective dwellings(2)	Nursing homes, chronic care & long-term care hospitals	Residences for senior citizens	All males, 85+ years, living in collective dwellings(2)	Nursing homes, chronic care & long-term care hospitals	Residences for senior citizens	All females, 85+ years, living in collective dwellings(2)	Nursing homes, chronic care & long-term care hospitals	Residences for senior citizens	All females, 85+ years, living in collective dwellings(2)	Nursing homes, chronic care & long-term care hospitals	Residences for senior citizens
		Col. A	Col. B	Col. C	Col. D	Col. E	Col. F	Col. G	Col. H	Col. I	Col. J	Col. K	Col. L	Col. M	Col. N	Col. O
Metro census divisions (sorted by percent of females, 85+ years of age, residing in nursing homes)																
3506	Ottawa	883,390	5,185	11,150	1,455	1,015	405	28	20	8	4,660	3,285	1,195	42	29	11
3529	Brant	136,035	970	1,940	210	150	65	22	15	7	610	490	115	31	25	6
3525	Hamilton	519,950	3,925	7,955	735	600	130	19	15	3	2,400	1,955	420	30	25	5
3519	York	1,032,525	4,630	8,885	770	505	255	17	11	6	2,705	2,005	695	30	23	8
3524	Halton	501,670	2,805	5,685	585	290	280	21	10	10	1,810	1,110	655	32	20	12
3521	Peel	1,296,815	4,595	9,215	820	565	225	18	12	5	2,460	1,765	585	27	19	6
3520	Toronto	2,615,060	18,755	36,210	2,960	2,085	790	16	11	4	9,490	6,450	2,745	26	18	8
3553	Greater Sudbury	160,380	975	2,005	215	90	80	22	9	8	700	315	245	35	16	12
	Metro CDs (subtotal)	7,145,825	41,840	83,045	7,750	5,300	2,230	19	13	5	24,835	17,375	6,655	30	21	8
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by percent of females, 85+ years of age, residing in nursing homes)																
3511	Lennox & Addington	41,825	295	625	90	85	5	31	29	2	280	260	15	45	42	2
3530	Waterloo	507,095	2,730	5,720	720	515	200	26	19	7	2,105	1,585	510	37	28	9
3534	Elgin	87,460	535	1,200	105	75	15	20	14	3	415	325	85	35	27	7
3543	Simcoe	446,065	2,745	5,685	580	395	170	21	14	6	2,040	1,505	485	36	26	9
3522	Dufferin	56,880	265	595	70	40	30	26	15	11	255	155	100	43	26	17
3526	Niagara	431,345	3,710	7,760	735	565	155	20	15	4	2,500	2,005	475	32	26	6
3510	Frontenac	149,740	1,070	2,215	165	150	15	15	14	1	580	500	45	26	23	2
3539	Middlesex	439,150	3,070	6,405	680	535	145	22	17	5	1,975	1,430	495	31	22	8
3537	Essex	388,785	2,575	5,445	500	330	155	19	13	6	1,605	1,145	435	29	21	8
3502	Prescott & Russell	85,385	455	1,000	175	65	90	38	14	20	535	205	240	54	21	24
3558	Thunder Bay	146,060	1,110	2,350	205	125	55	18	11	5	680	470	180	29	20	8
3523	Wellington	208,360	1,230	2,515	210	165	45	17	13	4	680	485	195	27	19	8
3518	Durham	608,125	2,900	6,115	615	330	240	21	11	8	1,920	1,135	695	31	19	11
3515	Peterborough	134,935	1,290	2,685	290	150	135	22	12	10	980	465	475	36	17	18
	Partially-non-metro CDs (subtotal)	3,731,210	23,980	50,315	5,140	3,525	1,455	21	15	6	16,550	11,670	4,430	33	23	9
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by percent of females, 85+ years of age, residing in nursing homes)																
3551	Manitoulin	13,050	75	190	15	10	-	20	13	-	90	90	-	47	47	-
3542	Grey	92,570	810	1,685	200	170	25	25	21	3	720	620	100	43	37	6
3554	Timiskaming	32,630	225	540	45	40	-	20	18	-	185	180	-	34	33	-
3541	Bruce	66,105	480	1,010	115	105	15	24	22	3	405	335	60	40	33	6
3547	Renfrew	101,325	815	1,750	215	170	40	26	21	5	735	580	115	42	33	7
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	109,120	775	1,625	150	135	15	19	17	2	550	515	35	34	32	2
3544	Muskoka	58,050	475	1,080	100	80	20	21	17	4	395	335	60	37	31	6
3514	Northumberland	82,125	750	1,465	195	165	25	26	22	3	540	450	80	37	31	5
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	111,165	895	1,895	225	175	50	25	20	6	765	565	190	40	30	10
3509	Lanark	65,670	515	1,135	165	100	65	32	19	13	485	330	140	43	29	12
3557	Algoma	115,870	915	1,760	185	155	30	20	17	3	595	470	120	34	27	7
3507	Leeds & Grenville	99,305	770	1,715	125	90	35	16	12	5	545	435	100	32	25	6
3531	Perth	75,115	635	1,335	185	100	85	29	16	13	570	335	230	43	25	17
3556	Cochrane	81,125	425	930	95	70	15	22	16	4	295	225	55	32	24	6
3512	Hastings	134,935	995	2,290	250	145	105	25	15	11	825	550	270	36	24	12
3513	Prince Edward	25,260	240	460	50	35	10	21	15	4	155	110	30	34	24	7
3540	Huron	59,100	515	1,065	115	70	45	22	14	9	370	240	135	35	23	13
3536	Chatham-Kent	104,075	760	1,875	170	85	70	22	11	9	720	415	230	38	22	12
3538	Lambton	126,195	955	2,115	210	120	80	22	13	8	700	465	230	33	22	11
3559	Rainy River	20,370	190	345	25	20	-	13	11	-	85	75	-	25	22	-
3516	Kawartha Lakes	73,215	675	1,365	105	65	20	16	10	3	400	290	70	29	21	5
3552	Sudbury	21,195	95	195	5	5	-	5	5	-	40	40	-	21	21	-
3548	Nipissing	84,735	515	1,200	90	60	10	17	12	2	390	245	30	33	20	3
3560	Kenora	57,605	310	595	45	40	5	15	13	2	140	120	10	24	20	2
3532	Oxford	105,720	780	1,605	150	85	65	19	11	8	525	320	190	33	20	12
3549	Parry Sound	42,160	345	645	40	35	5	12	10	1	140	115	20	22	18	3
3546	Haliburton	17,025	170	260	15	5	-	9	3	-	55	30	-	21	12	-
	Non-metro CDs (subtotal)	1,974,815	15,105	32,130	3,285	2,335	835	22	15	6	11,420	8,480	2,500	36	26	8
	Ontario (total)	12,851,820	80,925	165,475	16,175	11,155	4,520	20	14	6	52,810	37,535	13,610	32	23	8

1. Collective dwellings are dwellings of a commercial nature (e.g. hotels), institutional nature (e.g. penal institutions, hospitals, etc.) or a communal nature (e.g. residences for seniors, nursing homes, etc.).

2. Includes a few individuals in: penal institutions; group homes for the physically handicapped; group homes for those with psychiatric disorders; general or specialty hospitals; hotels or motels; and in religious establishments.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2011, special tabulation.



Living arrangements of seniors in private dwellings

Vol. 2, No. 17, December 2014

Highlights

- Among seniors 85 years of age and older in non-metro census divisions, 78% of males and 64% of females resided in private dwellings in 2011.
- Non-metro 85+ males were more likely to be living with a spouse or common-law partner (47%) compared to 85+ females (11%).
- More non-metro 85+ females lived alone (40%) compared to 85+ males (24%)

Why look at living arrangements of seniors?

This [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) fact sheet highlights that a majority of individuals aged 85+ reside in private dwellings. Significant growth in the number of seniors is expected over the coming decades and the health and community service needs of this poses fiscal challenges and a reorientation of approach from acute care to support for independent living – as outlined in the Ontario government’s “Aging at Home and Seniors Strategies”. Where seniors live influences the demand for and delivery of a variety of services i.e. transportation.

Findings

The share of seniors living in collective dwellings (e.g. residences for seniors and nursing homes) is much higher for seniors who are 85 years of age and over¹ compared to ‘younger’ seniors. However, a majority of 85+ seniors are living in private dwellings.

In 2011, 78% of males aged 85+ and 64% of 85+ females were living in private dwellings in non-metro census divisions (CDs) – see Table 1, Col. J and V).

For 85+ males, the range across non-metro CDs was from a high of 95% living in private dwellings in the Sudbury CD to a low of 71% in the Perth CD (Table 1, Col. J).

For non-metro 85+ females, the percent residing in private dwellings ranged from 79% in the Haliburton and Sudbury CDs to 50% in Manitoulin (Table 1, Col. V).

47% of 85+ males were living with a spouse or common-law partner (47%) compared to 11% of 85+ females (Table 1, Col K and W).

Of those living in a private dwelling, 40% of 85+ females were living alone compared to only 24% of 85+ males (Table 1, Col. AA and O).

The range across non-metro CDs of the share of 85+ males living alone in a private dwelling ranged from a high of 35% in the CD of Haliburton to a low of 18% in the CDs of Huron and Lanark (Table 1, Col. O).

For 85+ females, the range in the share living alone in private dwelling was from a high of 51% in the CDs of Kenora and Rainy River to a low of 29% in the Manitoulin CD (Table 1, Col. AA).

Within the population 85 years of age and over:

1. a higher share of men were living in private dwellings and are more likely to be living with a spouse or common-law partner;
2. women who were living in a private dwelling were more likely to be living alone;
3. fewer women than men were living in private dwellings because a higher share is living in collective dwellings (nursing homes and long-term chronic care facilities).

Summary

78% of males aged 85+ and 64% of 85+ females were residing in private dwellings in non-metro CDs in 2011.

85+ males were more likely to be living with a married spouse or common-law partner (47%) compared to 85+ females (11%).

More 85+ aged women lived alone in a private dwelling (40%) than men in the same age group (24%).

¹ See the [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) “Living arrangements of seniors: An overview.”

Table 1

Population 85 years of age and over residing in PRIVATE dwellings, Ontario, 2011																												
2011 Census Division ID	Census Division (CD) name	2011 Total population	Population, 85 years of age & over		Number of males, 85+ years, living in private dwellings						Males, 85+ years, living in private dwellings, as percent all males, 85+ years of age						Number of females, 85+ years, living in private dwellings						Females, 85+ years, living in private dwellings, as percent all females, 85+ years of age					
			Males	Females	All males, 85+ years, living in private dwellings	Living with a spouse or common- law partner	Living with a child	Living with relatives	Living with non- relatives	Living alone	All males, 85+ years, living in private dwellings	Living with a spouse or common- law partner	Living with a child	Living with relatives	Living with non- relatives	Living alone	All females, 85+ years, living in private dwellings	Living with a spouse or common- law partner	Living with a child	Living with relatives	Living with non- relatives	Living alone	All females, 85+ years, living in private dwellings	Living with a spouse or common- law partner	Living with a child	Living with relatives	Living with non- relatives	Living alone
Col. A	Col. B	Col. C	Col. D	Col. E	Col. F	Col. G	Col. H	Col. I	Col. J	Col. K	Col. L	Col. M	Col. N	Col. O	Col. P	Col. Q	Col. R	Col. S	Col. T	Col. U	Col. V	Col. W	Col. X	Col. Y	Col. Z	Col. AA		
Metro census divisions (sorted by percent of females, 85+ living alone)																												
3553	Greater Sudbury	160,380	975	2,005	755	435	45	25	15	245	77	45	5	3	2	25	1,295	185	190	115	20	795	65	9	9	6	1	40
3529	Brant	136,035	970	1,940	760	470	40	35	10	200	78	48	4	4	1	21	1,330	245	165	155	5	765	69	13	9	8	0	39
3525	Hamilton	519,950	3,925	7,955	3,190	1,925	165	170	35	890	81	49	4	4	1	23	5,550	945	740	700	80	3,085	70	12	9	9	1	39
3520	Toronto	2,615,060	18,755	36,210	15,790	9,645	1,060	905	295	3,890	84	51	6	5	2	21	26,715	4,315	4,345	4,025	650	13,385	74	12	12	11	2	37
3524	Halton	501,670	2,805	5,685	2,225	1,405	110	120	15	575	79	50	4	4	1	20	3,875	730	505	540	40	2,065	68	13	9	9	1	36
3506	Ottawa	883,390	5,185	11,150	3,730	2,285	195	190	60	995	72	44	4	4	1	19	6,490	1,160	880	865	100	3,485	58	10	8	8	1	31
3521	Peel	1,296,815	4,595	9,215	3,775	2,235	235	580	40	690	82	49	5	13	1	15	6,755	1,015	1,055	2,220	95	2,370	73	11	11	24	1	26
3519	York	1,032,525	4,630	8,885	3,865	2,405	270	515	45	625	83	52	6	11	1	13	6,180	940	840	2,175	105	2,120	70	11	9	24	1	24
Metro CDs (subtotal)		7,145,825	41,840	83,045	34,090	20,805	2,120	2,540	515	8,110	81	50	5	6	1	19	58,190	9,535	8,720	10,795	1,095	28,070	70	11	11	13	1	34
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by percent of females, 85+ living alone)																												
3558	Thunder Bay	146,060	1,110	2,350	905	500	55	20	10	315	82	45	5	2	1	28	1,675	250	220	110	15	1,080	71	11	9	5	1	46
3510	Frontenac	149,740	1,070	2,215	905	530	50	35	20	275	85	50	5	3	2	26	1,635	295	200	160	15	970	74	13	9	7	1	44
3534	Elgin	87,460	535	1,200	430	250	20	20	5	140	80	47	4	4	1	26	780	125	70	70	5	505	65	10	6	6	0	42
3539	Middlesex	439,150	3,070	6,405	2,385	1,490	90	90	25	700	78	49	3	3	1	23	4,430	800	505	405	75	2,650	69	12	8	6	1	41
3523	Wellington	208,360	1,230	2,515	1,015	660	40	50	15	255	83	54	3	4	1	21	1,830	350	210	215	15	1,040	73	14	8	9	1	41
3537	Essex	388,785	2,575	5,445	2,075	1,250	110	85	15	610	81	49	4	3	1	24	3,840	615	505	465	35	2,225	71	11	9	9	1	41
3526	Niagara	431,345	3,710	7,760	2,980	1,805	140	135	50	835	80	49	4	4	1	23	5,265	880	680	530	60	3,110	68	11	9	7	1	40
3515	Peterborough	134,935	1,290	2,685	1,005	620	45	45	15	285	78	48	3	3	1	22	1,700	320	200	130	15	1,030	63	12	7	5	1	38
3530	Waterloo	507,095	2,730	5,720	2,010	1,245	100	105	20	535	74	46	4	4	1	20	3,615	610	435	490	40	2,040	63	11	8	9	1	36
3543	Simcoe	446,065	2,745	5,685	2,165	1,320	100	115	45	575	79	48	4	4	2	21	3,645	670	470	550	55	1,900	64	12	8	10	1	33
3518	Durham	608,125	2,900	6,115	2,290	1,385	110	185	40	580	79	48	4	6	1	20	4,185	755	555	890	65	1,930	68	12	9	15	1	32
3511	Lennox & Addington	41,825	295	625	205	110	10	20	5	60	69	37	3	7	2	20	345	45	60	45	5	195	55	7	10	7	1	31
3522	Dufferin	56,880	265	595	195	110	10	20	-	55	74	42	4	8	-	21	345	55	35	70	5	180	58	9	6	12	1	30
3502	Prescott & Russell	85,385	455	1,000	280	170	20	15	5	75	62	37	4	3	1	16	465	70	75	65	5	250	47	7	8	7	1	25
Partially-non-metro CDs (subtotal)		3,731,210	23,980	50,315	18,845	11,445	900	940	270	5,295	79	48	4	4	1	22	33,755	5,840	4,220	4,195	410	19,105	67	12	8	8	1	38
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by percent of females, 85+ living alone)																												
3560	Kenora	57,605	310	595	285	130	15	15	-	105	85	42	5	5	-	34	455	65	50	30	-	305	76	11	8	5	-	51
3559	Rainy River	20,370	190	345	160	85	10	-	-	60	84	45	5	-	-	32	260	40	20	25	-	175	75	12	6	7	-	51
3540	Huron	59,100	515	1,065	400	280	15	10	-	95	78	54	3	2	-	18	695	115	55	40	10	480	65	11	5	4	1	45
3549	Parry Sound	42,160	345	645	300	175	10	10	5	100	87	51	3	3	1	29	505	85	60	60	15	290	78	13	9	9	2	45
3538	Lambton	126,195	955	2,115	740	445	20	25	5	245	77	47	2	3	1	26	1,415	215	145	80	20	950	67	10	7	4	1	45
3548	Nipissing	84,735	515	1,200	425	240	10	25	5	150	83	47	2	5	1	29	805	125	90	55	5	525	67	10	8	5	0	44
3556	Cochrane	81,125	425	930	335	195	15	20	5	100	79	46	4	5	1	24	635	90	90	50	10	395	68	10	10	5	1	42
3507	Leeds & Grenville	99,305	770	1,715	645	390	35	20	10	185	84	51	5	3	1	24	1,170	195	135	115	5	725	68	11	8	7	0	42
3532	Oxford	105,720	780	1,605	635	400	20	10	15	195	81	51	3	1	2	25	1,085	225	110	70	10	670	68	14	7	4	1	42
3554	Timiskaming	32,630	225	540	175	110	10	5	-	50	78	49	4	2	-	22	355	50	45	25	15	220	66	9	8	5	3	41
3546	Haliburton	17,025	170	260	160	80	5	10	-	60	94	47	3	6	-	35	205	45	30	25	5	105	79	17	12	10	2	40
3557	Algoma	115,870	915	1,760	730	425	30	20	20	235	80	46	3	2	2	26	1,170	210	155	95	10	705	66	12	9	5	1	40
3516	Kawartha Lakes	73,215	675	1,365	575	340	25	20	10	180	85	50	4	3	1	27	965	195	110	90	25	545	71	14	8	7	2	40
3536	Chatham-Kent	104,075	760	1,875	590	370	20	10	10	175	78	49	3	1	1	23	1,150	185	130	65	25	740	61	10	7	3	1	39
3552	Sudbury	21,195	95	195	90	55	5	10	5	25	95	58	5	11	5	26	155	30	20	25	5	75	79	15	10	13	3	38
3512	Hastings	134,935	995	2,290	745	450	30	35	5	225	75	45	3	4	1	23	1,465	250	170	140	15	880	64	11	7	6	1	38
3513	Prince Edward	25,260	240	460	195	120	10	15	-	45	81	50	4	6	-	19	300	65	25	35	-	175	65	14	5	8	-	38
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	109,120	775	1,625	625	380	25	30	10	180	81	49	3	4	1	23	1,075	185	155	110	5	615	66	11	10	7	0	38
3541	Bruce	66,105	480	1,010	365	220	10	15	10	115	76	46	2	3	2	24	605	105	65	40	10	380	60	10	6	4	1	38
3531	Perth	75,115	635	1,335	450	280	20	15	-	135	71	44	3	2	-	21	765	140	65	65	10	485	57	10	5	5	1	36
3547	Renfrew	101,325	815	1,750	595	345	35	25	15	190	73	42	4	3	2	23	1,010	155	130	95	5	635	58	9	7	5	0	36
3542	Grey	92,570	810	1,685	610	380	20	25	10	170	75	47	2	3	1	21	965	195	100	70	10	605	57	12	6	4	1	36
3501																												



Youth employment by occupation

Vol. 2, No. 18, January 2015

Highlights

- Young adults 20 to 24 years of age are over-represented in non-metro Ontario in the following occupational groups: food and beverage service, construction labourers, manufacturing labourers and construction trades (including plumbers and carpenters).
- Young adults are under-represented in non-metro professional health occupations, teaching occupations and truck and bus driver occupations.

Why look at youth employment by occupation?

Occupation data breaks down type of jobs¹ and this [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) fact sheet explores which types of jobs youth are successful in attaining. This data may indicate why employment rates among youth are more sensitive to recessionary conditions than other age groups. The data also shows employment by occupation (type of job) of non-metro² youth and indicates whether or not the types of entry-level jobs are changing over time.

Findings

In non-metro areas from 1996 to 2013, young adults 20 to 24 years of age contributed, on average, 8% of total non-metro employment³ (Table 1⁴).

There are several occupations where non-metro 20 to 24 year olds represented a larger proportion of employees. For example, this age group contributed 21% of employment in food and beverage service workers.

In two occupation groups - construction labourers and manufacturing labourers - non-metro workers in the young adult 20-24 age group represented 16%.

Among non-metro retail sales clerks, 15% were young adults between the ages of 20 to 24.

Young adults contributed 12% of non-metro workers in the construction trades⁵ and there has been an increase in this share in recent years.

Non-metro occupations where young adults represented 6% or less of the workforce are: managerial occupation; business and finance occupations; health occupations⁶; teachers; and truck and bus drivers.

There was a wide range across occupation groups in the share of employment by young adults⁷. The occupations which showed either under or over-representation by young adults has remained quite consistent over time⁸.

Summary

Employed non-metro young adults 20 to 24 are over-represented in some occupations and this pattern has remained consistent over time.

¹ The industry refers to the type of firm and the occupation refers to the type of job. A truck driver working for a manufacturing plant is classified to the manufacturing industry but is classified to the occupation of transport and equipment operators. See Statistics Canada. (2007) North American Industry Classification System: 2007 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-501) (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?lang=eng&catno=12-501-X>) and Statistics Canada. (2007) National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), 2006 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-583). (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?lang=eng&catno=12-583-X>).

² Non-metro areas refer to areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas. For definitions, see the [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) entitled "Overview of Ontario's rural geography."

³ For each year, the average level of employment was calculated over the 12 months. All employed individuals (students and non-students) are included.

⁴ The second to last column in Table 1 presents the average for the period from 1996 to 2013 and the last column shows the trend – where a trend of 0.0 indicates no change in the share of employment by individuals 20-24 years.

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.

⁵ Construction trades include plumbers, carpenters, masonry and plastering trades, roofers and painters.

⁶ Young adults represent 6% of all health occupations but the share among doctors and registered nurses is lower and the share among technical and assisting health occupations is 9% (above the average of 8% of young adults in all non-metro jobs).

⁷ The share of young adults in each industry group shows less variability across industry groups – see the [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) entitled "Youth employment by industry."

⁸ This consistency over time is also true for the share of young adults employed in each industry group.

Table 1
Number employed 20 to 24 years of age as percent of total employment (15 years of age and over), non-metro areas, Ontario, 1996 to 2013

Occupation group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average: 1996 to 2013	Trend: change in percent per year
All occupations	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	0.0
Management occupations	3	4	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	0	2	2	2	-0.1
Business, finance and administrative occupations	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	7	4	5	6	0.0
Professional occupations in business and finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	-	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	-	3	4	-0.1
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	8	6	7	8	8	8	10	10	10	9	9	9	7	8	7	9	6	8	8	0.0
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	8	9	5	9	6	8	9	8	5	7	9	10	8	6	7	8	7	8	8	0.0
Health occupations	5	6	7	6	5	5	6	6	7	6	7	6	8	8	9	8	7	6	6	0.1
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	7	9	10	8	7	6	10	8	10	8	10	9	11	10	13	10	10	8	9	0.2
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	6	4	6	6	7	6	7	7	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	4	5	6	-0.1
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	9	6	8	8	10	6	9	10	7	7	8	9	7	8	8	6	5	7	8	-0.1
Teachers and professors	-	-	4	4	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	6	-	-	5	0.1
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	11	9	10	13	10	11	11	8	8	13	9	9	6	10	10	9	8	10	10	-0.1
Sales and service occupations	13	13	12	12	11	12	12	11	13	12	11	11	11	11	13	13	12	11	12	-0.1
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	17	19	16	15	14	16	16	13	16	14	13	13	12	13	13	14	14	13	15	-0.3
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	26	20	21	21	23	17	20	20	19	18	22	23	20	19	24	19	20	20	21	-0.1
Occupation in protective services	10	-	-	-	-	9	-	7	-	12	9	11	0	7	-	-	-	-	8	-0.3
Childcare and home support workers	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	0.0
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	11	12	12	11	9	11	11	10	13	14	10	10	11	10	14	14	12	11	11	0.1
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	9	8	7	7	7	7	9	8	9	8	9	8	10	10	10	10	10	8	9	0.2
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction trades	8	6	-	10	12	7	12	10	14	10	15	13	15	14	17	17	14	8	12	0.4
Other trades occupations	9	7	7	7	7	8	12	9	9	9	10	9	11	11	9	11	12	10	9	0.2
Transport and equipment operators	7	6	6	4	3	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	5	5	6	4	6	5	5	0.0
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	19	18	18	13	14	16	13	18	14	16	12	14	18	18	20	22	15	15	16	0.1
Occupations unique to primary industry	9	8	7	9	6	7	7	8	9	9	7	8	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	0.1
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	9	10	10	11	10	9	10	9	11	10	11	9	8	7	8	8	10	9	10	-0.1
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	8	7	9	10	9	8	9	8	10	9	10	8	7	7	6	7	9	8	8	-0.1
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	13	19	15	14	16	15	19	16	19	18	15	16	16	-	16	15	12	18	16	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, special tabulation.

Youth employment by industry

Vol. 2, No. 19, January 2015

Highlights

- Young adults 20 to 24 years of age are over-represented in the following industry sectors: accommodation and food services, business support services, information, culture and recreation services, retail trade services and construction.
- The share of young adults in the construction sector was higher between 2008 and 2013 compared to time periods prior to 2008.

Why look at youth employment by industry?

This [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) fact sheet documents employment by industry of non-metro¹ young adults and presents data on the industry (or type of firm) of the main job. [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) No. 18 looks at young adult employment by occupation (or type of work)².

Findings

In non-metro Ontario between 1996 and 2013, young adults 20 to 24 years of age contributed, on average, 8% of total non-metro employment³ (Table 1⁴). This remained constant throughout this time period.

Young adults 20 to 24 years were over-represented in the accommodation and food services sector – providing 16% of employment in this non-metro sector.

The sector with the second largest representation of young adults was the “business, building and other support services⁵” sector. Young adults have contributed an average of 12% of the non-metro

workforce in this sector since 1996 and the trend line shows a slight increase in the share of young adults working in this sector.

Young adults contributed 11% of the workforce to the retail trade sector and to the sector providing information, culture and recreation services⁶. There was a slight downward trend in the share of young adults in each of these sectors.

Another non-metro sector with an above average participation of young adults was construction – representing 10% of all workers. The share of young adults working in construction trended upwards between 1996 and 2013.

Non-metro sectors where young adults represented 6% of the workforce (or less) are: wholesale trade, transportation, finance and insurance, professional services, educational services, health services and public administration⁷.

By contrast the proportion of 25 to 29 year olds in each industry tends to be much closer to their overall share of the workforce (Table 2).

Summary

Employed non-metro young adults 20 to 24 years were over-represented in some lower-skilled services sectors and are under-represented in other sectors. The share of young adults in each sector has been quite constant over time with minimal shift among industries.

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 NRagettie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

¹ Non-metro areas refer to areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas. For definitions, see the [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) entitled “Overview of Ontario's rural geography.”

² The industry refers to the type of firm and the occupation refers to the type of job. A truck driver working for a manufacturing plant is classified to the manufacturing industry but is classified to the occupation of transport and equipment operators. See Statistics Canada. (2007) North American Industry Classification System: 2007 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-501) (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?lang=eng&catno=12-501-X>) and Statistics Canada. (2007) National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), 2006 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-583). (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?lang=eng&catno=12-583-X>).

³ For each year, the average level of employment was calculated over the 12 months. All employed individuals (full-time and part-time, students and non-students) are included.

⁴ The second to last column in Table 1 presents the average for the period from 1996 to 2013 and the last column shows the trend – where a trend of 0.0 indicated no increase and no decrease in the share of employment by individuals 20-24 years.

⁵ This service sector includes janitorial, landscaping, garbage collection, security, call centre and office administration services.

⁶ This sector includes firms providing services such as telecommunication, movie and video production, software, book and newspaper publishing, golf, ski, marina and fitness services, casinos, museums, spectator sports, performing arts and independent performances.

⁷ Includes local, provincial and federal government employment.

Table 1

Number employed 20 to 24 years of age as percent of total employment (15 years of age and over), non-metro areas, Ontario, 1996 to 2013																				
Industry group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average: 1996 to 2013	Trend: change in percent per year
All industries	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	0.0
Goods-producing sector	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	0.1
Agriculture	8	7	6	8	5	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	8	6	8	7	7	0.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil & gas	7	10	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9	9	11
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-
Construction	9	6	7	10	10	7	9	10	10	10	10	10	11	12	13	11	11	11	10	0.3
Manufacturing	7	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	8	9	7	7	6	6	8	7	6	8	-0.1
Durables	8	8	9	9	8	8	9	7	9	9	8	7	6	6	6	8	8	7	8	-0.1
Non-durables	6	8	7	8	8	7	8	9	7	6	9	7	7	6	7	7	7	5	7	-0.1
Services-producing sector	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	0.0
Trade	13	12	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	11	10	9	10	11	11	10	10	-0.1
Wholesale trade	12	-	7	7	9	7	8	7	6	5	7	5	6	6	5	8	-	6	6	-0.2
Retail trade	13	13	12	11	10	11	12	11	11	10	10	12	10	10	11	11	12	11	11	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	5	6	6	3	3	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	-	5	5	2	4	-0.1
Finance, insurance, real estate & leasing	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	6	7	8	8	7	5	5	4	5	4	6	6	0.0
Professional, scientific & technical services	6	5	6	6	5	8	8	5	5	7	6	8	7	7	9	5	5	6	6	0.0
Business, building & other support services	11	10	10	11	10	9	13	12	13	14	13	16	11	11	11	14	11	11	12	0.1
Educational services	5	4	5	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	7	4	4	5	-0.1
Health care & social assistance	6	5	6	6	6	5	7	6	7	5	7	7	7	7	8	7	6	6	6	0.1
Information, culture & recreation	14	10	11	10	10	13	11	12	12	14	11	9	9	9	11	10	9	10	11	-0.1
Accommodation & food services	19	17	16	17	16	16	15	16	18	16	15	15	15	15	20	17	16	15	16	0.0
Other services	10	8	8	9	5	5	8	8	7	9	7	7	10	9	12	10	11	8	8	0.1
Public administration	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	6	4	5	3	4	3	3	2	3	4	-0.1

Table 2

Number employed 25 to 29 years of age as percent of total employment (15 years of age and over), non-metro areas, Ontario, 1996 to 2013																				
Industry group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average: 1996 to 2013	Trend: change in percent per year
All industries	9	10	9	10	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	10	9	9	9	0.0
Goods-producing sector	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	0.0
Agriculture	5	6	7	8	6	6	7	5	5	7	5	8	6	9	7	5	6	8	6	0.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil & gas	9	8	9	11	9	-	9	-	10	11	-	-	10	9	14	-	14	11
Utilities	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	7	6	11	13	11	15	10
Construction	12	12	10	11	10	11	8	8	9	10	10	9	10	10	11	14	11	12	10	0.1
Manufacturing	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	9	8	9	10	7	10	-0.2
Durables	12	11	12	12	11	11	10	9	10	11	10	10	11	9	8	9	11	7	10	-0.2
Non-durables	10	11	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	7	10	8	7	8	8	7	9	-0.1
Services-producing sector	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	10	9	9	9	0.0
Trade	9	11	9	9	10	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	6	8	6	8	8	9	8	-0.1
Wholesale trade	10	10	12	8	10	9	11	11	9	10	12	10	8	7	6	7	9	8	9	-0.2
Retail trade	8	11	9	9	10	7	8	6	8	8	7	6	6	9	6	9	8	9	8	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	7	8	7	9	8	9	8	6	6	8	7	4	5	7	7	6	7	7	7	-0.1
Finance, insurance, real estate & leasing	9	8	10	9	8	6	6	6	7	10	9	6	9	10	6	10	8	8	8	0.0
Professional, scientific & technical services	7	12	10	7	8	8	11	6	8	9	12	7	10	9	9	12	8	8	9	0.0
Business, building & other support services	10	9	10	8	7	11	8	8	9	14	15	8	10	8	11	9	10	10	10	0.1
Educational services	7	8	9	10	10	12	10	12	9	7	10	11	10	9	8	12	8	8	9	0.0
Health care & social assistance	11	10	10	11	10	10	8	10	10	8	9	9	11	10	10	11	12	10	10	0.1
Information, culture & recreation	10	10	10	12	11	11	10	9	10	9	9	8	11	11	10	6	7	7	10	-0.2
Accommodation & food services	10	9	11	10	9	8	8	6	8	8	7	9	8	8	7	8	8	9	8	-0.1
Other services	11	11	10	9	11	9	8	6	9	11	11	11	8	9	8	10	10	9	10	0.0
Public administration	8	5	6	6	8	8	8	10	8	6	9	8	7	10	7	8	8	8	8	0.1

Ontario youth employment rates

Vol. 2, No. 20, January 2015

Highlights

- For non-students 20 to 24 year of age in non-metro Ontario, the employment rate gap has increased from about 3% before 2007 to about 6% since 2007 (compared to the work force 25 to 54 years of age).
- The employment rate for non-students 25 to 29 years of age in non-metro Ontario tracks very closely to the rate of employment in the core work force.

Why look at youth employment rates?

Youth employment has drawn increased attention since the recession. Employment opportunities are often cited as a factor in rural youth out-migration. The objective of this [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) fact sheet is to document the employment rates¹ of non-metro² youth who are not students over a 17-year period. It shows the employment rates during the school year (an average of the months from September to April).

Findings

Among the non-metro population in 2014, the proportion of individuals that were not students was 17% for those 15 to 19 years, 68% for 20 to 24 years and 92% for 25 to 29 years³ (Table 1, Row 35, 44 and 53). The percentage of non-students in these age groups is substantially lower in metro Ontario (11%, 55% and 86% respectively).

The employment rate of non-students has fluctuated over time (Figure 1). In the 1997 to 2014 period, the fluctuation was 16 percentage points for 15 to 19 year old non-students and about 10 percentage points for each of 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 year old non-students. These fluctuations follow the performance of the economy: a recovery after the downturn of the mid-1990s; a downturn from 2000 to 2002; and another downturn from 2008 to 2010.

One indicator of the difficulty of finding employment is the gap in the employment rate of each age group compared to the employment rate of the core age work force (25 to 54 years of age).

For non-students 15 to 19 years, the gap varied between 13 and 23 percentage points with no clear

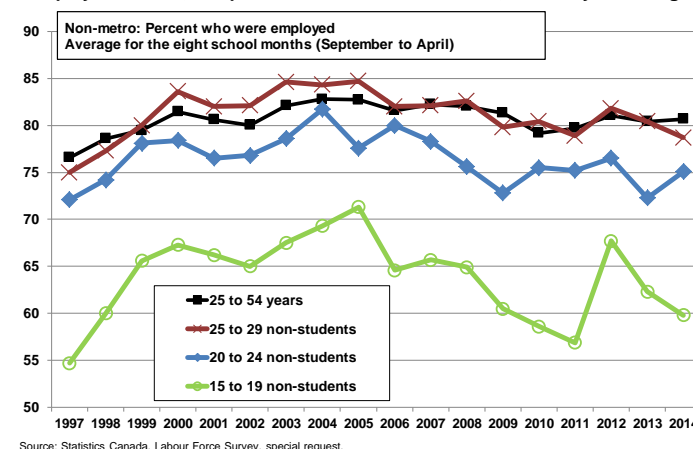
evidence of a trend⁴ (Table 1, Row 37).

For non-students 20 to 24 years old, the gap varied by 1 to 9 percentage points and has not been below 4 percentage points since 2006 (Table 1, Row 46).

For non-students 25 to 29 years, the employment rate has been similar to that for all individuals 25 to 54 years, with a gap that has varied between -2% and +2% over this period (Table 1, Row 55).

Figure 1

Non-metro non-students 20 to 24 years of age, were 6% less likely to be employed in 2014, compared to non-metro individuals, 25 to 54 years of age



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, special request.

Summary

Non-student individuals under 25 years are less likely to be employed than 25 to 54 year individuals.

Among 20 to 24 year non-students, the employment rate gap from 2007 to 2014 was slightly larger compared to the earlier period (about 6 percentage points versus about 3 percentage points).

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 NRagettie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

¹ Employment rate is the percent of individuals in an age group who are employed.

² Non-metro areas refer to areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas. For definitions, see the [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) entitled "Overview of Ontario's rural geography."

³ By contrast, metro youth are more likely to be students (Table 1, Row# 7, 16 and 25).

⁴ Non-students are a relatively small share of this group and some may be transitioning to post-secondary studies.

Table 1

Employment rate ¹ during the school year (September to April) for the population under 30 years of age, metro and non-metro Ontario, 1997 to 2014																						
Row #				1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
				Metropolitan areas																		
1	Population, 15 to 19 years of age	All individuals	Number (,000)	550	560	562	588	602	623	626	644	658	665	681	683	688	696	693	677	678	678	
2			Employment rate ¹	36	36	38	40	45	41	42	39	39	37	40	39	38	34	32	30	32	32	
3		Students	Number	487	491	483	510	517	542	534	550	570	579	589	598	600	615	616	601	607	600	
4			Percent of total	89	88	86	87	86	87	85	85	87	87	86	88	87	88	89	89	89	89	
5			Employment rate ¹	34	32	34	36	41	38	39	35	35	34	36	36	34	30	29	26	29	28	
6		Non-students	Number (,000)	63	69	79	78	86	81	92	94	88	86	93	85	89	81	77	76	71	78	
7			Percent of total	11	12	14	13	14	13	15	15	13	13	14	12	13	12	11	11	11	11	
8			Employment rate ¹	58	58	64	61	66	63	64	60	65	60	62	63	59	58	57	56	59	59	
9		Employment rate gap: 25- 54 years vs. 15 -19 year non-students			20	22	17	20	16	18	18	22	17	22	20	19	23	22	24	24	22	21
10	Population, 20 to 24 years of age	All individuals	Number (,000)	596	593	605	613	634	642	658	680	689	710	728	734	740	751	759	777	798	809	
11			Employment rate ¹	63	64	65	68	67	66	68	67	66	67	65	65	65	62	61	62	60	61	
12		Students	Number	268	270	265	260	272	284	284	301	328	328	337	351	325	361	364	374	402	380	
13			Percent of total	45	45	44	42	43	44	43	44	48	46	46	48	44	48	48	48	50	47	
14			Employment rate ¹	46	48	47	48	51	46	50	50	51	50	50	50	48	49	45	47	45	45	
15		Non-students	Number (,000)	328	323	339	353	362	358	374	379	361	381	391	382	415	390	396	403	397	429	
16			Percent of total	55	55	56	58	57	56	57	56	52	54	54	52	56	52	52	52	50	53	
17			Employment rate ¹	77	78	79	82	80	81	81	80	79	81	78	79	78	73	76	77	75	75	
18		Employment rate gap: 25- 54 years vs. 20-24 non-students			1	2	2	-1	2	0	1	2	3	2	4	3	3	6	4	4	6	5
19	Population, 25 to 29 years of age	All individuals	Number (,000)	677	658	662	661	651	667	675	671	672	670	691	716	723	753	760	775	801	807	
20			Employment rate ¹	76	80	80	81	83	79	81	81	79	81	79	81	79	78	78	78	78	77	
21		Students	Number	92	86	89	83	86	101	90	87	101	96	100	107	108	117	102	114	128	113	
22			Percent of total	14	13	14	13	13	15	13	13	15	14	14	15	15	16	13	15	16	14	
23			Employment rate ¹	50	57	52	53	59	56	55	57	58	62	53	56	57	53	54	49	52	48	
24		Non-students	Number (,000)	585	572	572	578	565	566	584	584	570	574	592	608	615	636	658	661	673	695	
25			Percent of total	86	87	86	87	87	85	87	87	85	86	86	85	85	84	87	85	84	86	
26			Employment rate ¹	80	83	85	85	86	83	85	84	83	84	84	85	83	83	82	83	83	82	
27		Employment rate gap: 25- 54 years vs. 25-29 non-students			-2	-3	-4	-4	-4	-2	-3	-2	-1	-2	-2	-3	-2	-3	-1	-2	-2	-1
28					Non-metropolitan areas																	
29	Population, 15 to 19 years of age	All individuals	Number (,000)	167	170	185	178	184	180	189	182	182	191	185	191	188	177	171	177	165	152	
30			Employment rate ¹	38	40	44	47	46	46	48	49	48	47	46	48	45	41	40	44	40	43	
31		Students	Number	141	142	152	148	153	148	153	148	149	157	149	154	152	142	138	143	140	127	
32			Percent of total	85	83	83	83	83	82	81	81	82	83	80	81	81	81	81	80	85	83	
33			Employment rate ¹	35	36	39	43	42	42	43	45	42	43	41	44	41	37	36	38	36	39	
34		Non-students	Number (,000)	26	29	32	29	31	32	36	34	33	33	36	37	36	34	33	35	25	26	
35			Percent of total	15	17	17	17	17	18	19	19	18	17	20	19	19	19	19	20	15	17	
36			Employment rate ¹	55	60	66	67	66	65	68	69	71	65	66	65	61	59	57	68	62	60	
37		Employment rate gap: 25- 54 years vs. 15 -19 year non-students			22	19	14	14	14	15	15	13	11	17	17	17	21	21	23	13	18	21
38	Population, 20 to 24 years of age	All individuals	Number (,000)	139	140	132	133	128	139	141	139	151	147	143	148	151	153	157	154	147	141	
39			Employment rate ¹	63	62	66	67	65	67	67	71	66	68	68	68	63	66	63	66	63	62	
40		Students	Number	40	47	41	44	42	38	44	40	46	45	46	39	45	41	52	47	46	45	
41			Percent of total	29	34	31	33	33	27	31	29	31	31	32	27	30	27	33	30	31	32	
42			Employment rate ¹	39	37	40	44	41	42	43	43	39	39	46	47	39	39	38	43	44	34	
43		Non-students	Number (,000)	99	93	90	89	86	101	97	99	104	102	97	109	106	112	105	107	101	96	
44			Percent of total	71	66	69	67	67	73	69	71	69	69	68	73	70	73	67	70	69	68	
45			Employment rate ¹	72	74	78	78	77	77	79	82	78	80	78	76	73	76	75	77	72	75	
46		Employment rate gap: 25- 54 years vs. 20-24 non-students			4	4	1	3	4	3	4	1	5	2	4	6	9	4	5	5	8	6
47	Population, 25 to 29 years of age	All individuals	Number (,000)	132	145	133	131	143	132	126	133	137	144	133	129	144	137	149	151	139	141	
48			Employment rate ¹	73	76	79	82	80	79	82	82	83	81	80	81	78	78	76	79	79	76	
49		Students	Number	9	9	10	9	10	11	11	9	10	8	9	9	11	10	12	12	10	11	
50			Percent of total	7	6	8	7	7	9	8	7	7	5	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	8	
51			Employment rate ¹	49	51	64	66	50	43	51	54	57	60	53	66	54	47	48	45	64	40	
52		Non-students	Number (,000)	123	136	123	122	133	120	116	124	127	136	125	119	133	126	136	139	129	129	
53			Percent of total	93	94	92	93	93	91	92	93	93	95	94	93	92	92	92	92	93	92	
54			Employment rate ¹	75	77	80	84	82	82	85	84	85	82	82	83	80	80	79	82	80	79	
55		Employment rate gap: 25- 54 years vs. 25-29 non-students			2	1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-1	2	-1	1	-1	0	2

1. Employment rate is the percent of individuals in the age group who are employed.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, special tabulation.



Level of building permits to October 2014

Vol. 2, No. 21, January 2015

Highlights

- The value of building permits issued in non-metro Ontario (\$258 million per month) remains nearly as low as in the depth of the 2009 downturn (\$252 million per month).
- Both residential and non-residential building permits in non-metro census divisions (CDs) are close to the low levels reported in mid-2009.

Why look at building permits?

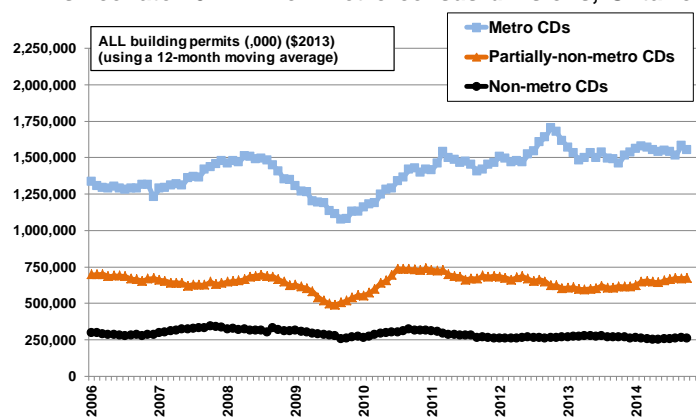
A building permit represents an intention to make an investment. It is one indicator of the economic trajectory of non-metro Ontario and has a direct influence on levels of material purchases and employment in the construction trades. Also, new households typically make purchases such as carpets and appliances so residential construction can also spark retail purchases.

Findings

In October 2014, the value of all building permits in Ontario's non-metro CDs was \$258 million per month¹, nearly as low as the trough of the economic downturn (\$252 million in September 2009) (Figure 1). The pattern for non-metro CDs is compared to other types of CDs in Figure 1 and the non-metro pattern for residential and non-residential building permits is presented in Figure 2.

Figure 1

The rate of investment in ALL BUILDINGS has been level since late 2011 in non-metro census divisions, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada, Building Permits, Cat. no. 64-001.

Since January 2011, the intentions to invest in buildings, as measured by building permits, has varied:

- Between \$1.4 and \$1.7 billion in metro CDs² (was \$1.6 billion in October 2014) (Figure 1).
- Between \$595 and \$728 million in partially-non-metro CDs (was \$670 million in October 2014).
- Between \$249 and \$310 million in non-metro CDs (was \$258 million in October 2014).

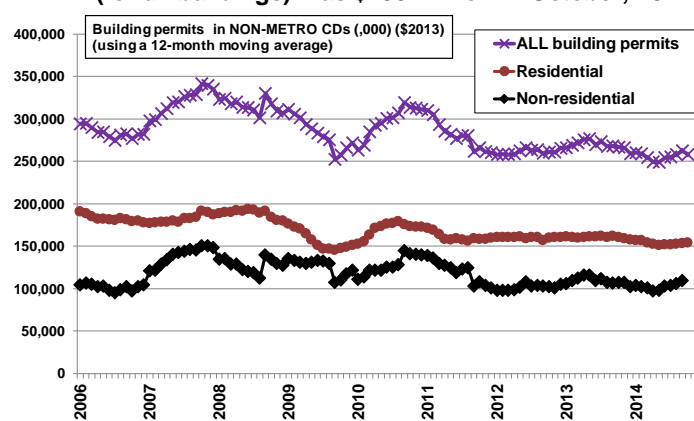
As of October 2014, building permits in metro CDs are above the level of 2011 but the building permits in partially-non-metro CDs and metro CDs are below the level of 2011.

Since 2012 in non-metro CDs, building permits for residential buildings have been just above \$150 million and permits for non-residential building have been about \$100 million (Figure 2).

In each case, this is similar to the level at the bottom of the 2009 downturn.

Figure 2

The value of non-metro building permits (for all buildings) was \$258 million in October, 2014



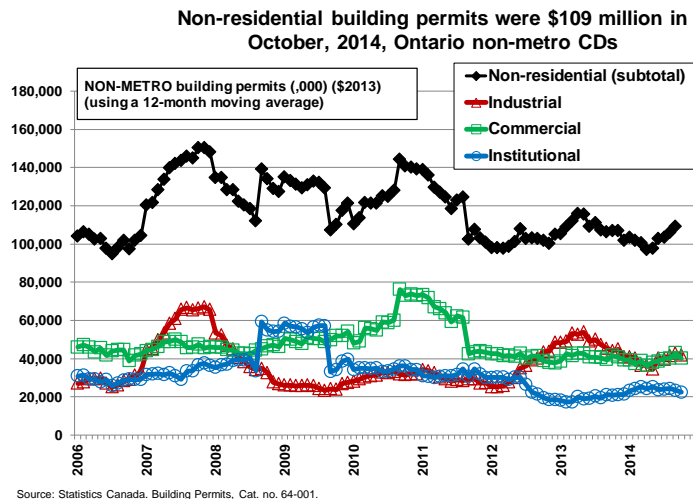
Source: Statistics Canada, Building Permits, Cat. no. 64-001.

¹ All monthly data are calculated as the average for the 12 months up to and including the given month.

² For a list of the census divisions (CDs) in each of metro, partially-non-metro and non-metro areas, see [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) "Overview of Ontario's rural geography."

The three components of non-residential buildings in non-metro areas have shown a varied pattern since 2006 (Figure 3).

Figure 3



In October 2014 in non-metro Ontario:

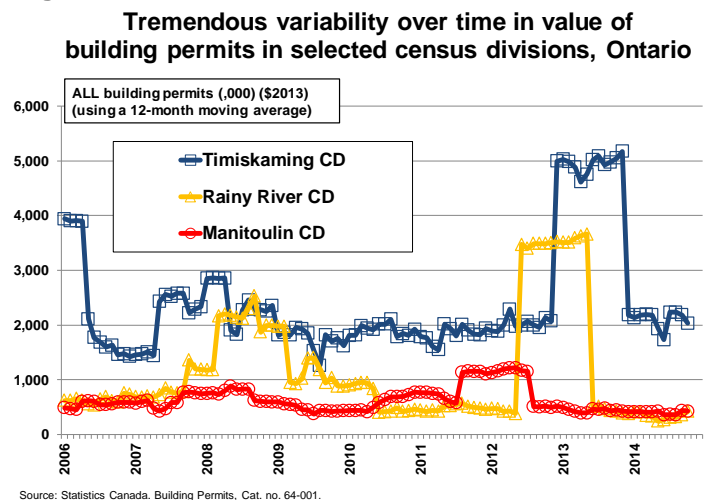
- Industrial³ building permits were valued at \$42 million (down from \$54 million in May 2013 but higher than the level in 2009 to 2011).
- Commercial⁴ building permits were valued at \$40 million (similar to recent years, but down from the peak of \$76 million in September 2010).
- Institutional⁵ building permits were valued at \$22 million (higher than the \$18 million level in January 2013, but lower than the \$59 million beginning of the infrastructure program in September 2008).

There is tremendous variability in the trajectory of building permits in each CD over time, even when the data is calculated using a 12-month moving average (Figure 4). Three examples are:

- Timiskaming CD had building permits (for all types of buildings) of about \$2 million in October 2014 which was a typical level throughout 2009 to 2012 but one large project entered the calculation for the 12-month moving average in December 2012 and the calculated monthly average jumped to \$5 million per month for the 12 months when this month was included in the average.

- Rainy River CD had building permits of \$416 thousand in October 2014, which was a typical level from mid-2010 to early 2012 but a significant project in June 2012 increased the 12-month moving average to \$3.5 million for the 12 months the project was included in the calculated 12-month moving average.
- Manitoulin CD had building permits valued at \$421 thousand in October 2014 but one project in August 2011 caused the 12-month moving average to double to \$1.1 million.

Figure 4



Summary

The intentions to invest in Ontario's non-metro census divisions have been essentially flat since late 2011.

The present levels of building permits, both for residential and non-residential buildings, are about at the levels reported at the trough of the 2009 economic downturn.

In some CDs, one big project can double or triple the value of building permits – even with the 12-month moving average intended to remove the impact of such fluctuations.

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³ "Industrial" includes buildings such as factories, transportation facilities and mining facilities.

⁴ "Commercial" includes buildings such as retail stores, wholesale warehouses, service stations, office buildings, recreation facilities, hotels and restaurants.

⁵ "Institutional" includes buildings such as schools, hospitals, government buildings and churches.

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