



## Migrants 65+ years of age

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### Highlights

- **Migration of individuals 65 years of age and over contributed to population loss in one half of the non-metro census divisions (14 of 27) and contributed to a population gain in the other one-half (13 of 27) census divisions.**
- **Seven non-metro census divisions had an in-migration rate of 2.5% or more per year (i.e., they were relatively successful in attracting seniors). However, two of these also experienced a higher out-migration rate and thus net migration was negative for their senior population.**

### Why look at the migration of the population 65 years of age and over?

Most individuals 65 years of age and over have pension income and they bring this spending power with them when they move.

Household expenditure patterns among seniors are different than in other age groups. Seniors who move into a census division (CD) will influence both the level and the mix of the local consumption pattern accordingly. The proportion of senior incomes derived from government transfers is higher than those of working age. Migration in this age group will impact the dependency ratio of the area.

This Fact Sheet<sup>1</sup> will indicate the net impact in each census division of the migration of the 65+ population from/to another census division in Canada.

### Findings

One half (13 of 27) of Ontario's non-metro<sup>2</sup> census divisions (CDs) gained population from the migration of 65+ individuals from/to other census divisions in Canada (Table 1). Correspondingly, one half (14 of 27) of non-metro CDs experienced more out-migration than in-migration of seniors 65 years and older during the 2011 to 2016 period.

Compared to the migration rates in other age groups, the migration rates of seniors are relatively smaller. Only one non-metro CD lost more than 1% per year of its senior population from 2011 to 2016 (-1.7% in the Sudbury CD). Similarly, only one non-metro CD increased its senior population by more than 1% per year via migration (1.1% in the Northumberland CD).

Only two non-metro CDs had a net change of more than 100 seniors per year due to migration (115 per year in the Oxford CD and 226 per year in the Northumberland CD). These two CDs experienced the largest absolute increase in the demand for services needed by seniors.

The turnover (i.e., the number of in-migrants plus out-migrants) is also lower than in other age groups. The CDs with the larger rates of turnover were:

- 6.0% turnover in the Sudbury CD, with a net migration of -1.7% composed of 2.1% in-migrants and -3.9% out-migrants; and a
- 5.5% turnover in the Kawartha Lakes CD, with a net migration of 0.5% composed of a 3.0% in-migration rate and a -2.5% out-migration rate.

Presumably a finer look at discrete age ranges among seniors may tell a richer story by showing the dynamics of the younger/old retiring to the lake or cottage while the older/old may be moving into town as they become less mobile or less able to perform maintenance chores which impacts their housing choices. However, some of this migration dynamic could occur entirely within a single CD and would not be captured as turnover by these statistics.

Seven non-metro CDs had an in-migration rate of 2.5% or more per year over the 2011 to 2016 period. In other words, 1 in 40 seniors had arrived in the previous year. However, in two of these CDs, the out-migration rate was higher than the in-migration rate in this period (in the Haliburton and Prince Edward CDs).

<sup>1</sup> Earlier results have been shown in the Fact Sheet: "Non-metro migration: 65 years of age and over" (Vol. 2, No. 14, 2014).

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

## Summary

One half of non-metro census divisions were able to augment their population of seniors by having more in-migrants than out-migrants. Importantly, even among census divisions with a higher rate of attraction (i.e., a higher in-migration rate), the rate of out-migration was even greater in 2 census divisions

and, overall, migration contributed to a decline in the population of seniors.

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**Table 1**

Migrants <sup>1</sup> , 65 years of age and older, by census division <sup>2</sup> , 5-year annual average <sup>3</sup> for 2010/11 to 2015/16, Ontario (census divisions are ranked by percent NET migrants)									
Census Division identifier	Name of Census Division	Number of migrants <sup>1</sup> , 65 years of age and older (5-year annual average <sup>3</sup> , 2010/11 to 2015/16)				Migrants <sup>1</sup> as a PERCENT of number of individuals 65 years of age and older (5-year annual average <sup>3</sup> , 2010/11 to 2015/16)			
		IN-migrants (per year)	OUT-migrants (per year)	NET migrants (per year)	Total turnover (IN + OUT migrants) (per year)	IN-migrants (per year)	OUT-migrants (per year)	NET migrants (per year)	Total turnover (IN + OUT migrants) (per year)
<b>Metro<sup>4</sup> census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)</b>									
3520	Toronto	4,939	-7,844	-2,905	12,783	1.2	-1.9	-0.7	3.1
3521	Peel	3,076	-3,692	-616	6,768	1.9	-2.2	-0.4	4.1
3553	Greater Sudbury	290	-344	-54	635	1.0	-1.2	-0.2	2.3
3525	Hamilton	1,379	-1,426	-47	2,804	1.5	-1.6	-0.1	3.1
3519	York	3,634	-3,532	102	7,166	2.4	-2.3	0.1	4.8
3506	Ottawa	1,889	-1,749	140	3,639	1.4	-1.3	0.1	2.7
3524	Halton	2,298	-1,937	360	4,235	3.0	-2.5	0.5	5.5
3529	Brant	482	-364	118	847	2.1	-1.6	0.5	3.6
<b>Partially-non-metro<sup>4</sup> census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)</b>									
3558	Thunder Bay	155	-202	-47	358	0.6	-0.7	-0.2	1.3
3534	Elgin	313	-296	17	609	2.0	-1.9	0.1	4.0
3537	Essex	550	-454	96	1,004	0.8	-0.7	0.1	1.5
3511	Lennox and Addington	255	-241	14	496	2.9	-2.8	0.2	5.7
3515	Peterborough	633	-575	58	1,208	2.1	-1.9	0.2	4.0
3530	Waterloo	1,215	-1,060	154	2,275	1.7	-1.5	0.2	3.1
3523	Wellington	814	-722	93	1,536	2.5	-2.2	0.3	4.6
3510	Frontenac	546	-454	93	1,000	2.0	-1.6	0.3	3.6
3539	Middlesex	1,214	-932	282	2,146	1.6	-1.3	0.4	2.9
3502	Prescott and Russell	367	-295	71	662	2.6	-2.1	0.5	4.7
3518	Durham	2,212	-1,789	423	4,001	2.6	-2.1	0.5	4.6
3526	Niagara	1,503	-964	540	2,467	1.7	-1.1	0.6	2.7
3543	Simcoe	2,357	-1,610	747	3,967	2.9	-2.0	0.9	4.9
3522	Dufferin	368	-280	89	648	4.4	-3.3	1.0	7.7
<b>Non-metro<sup>4</sup> census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)</b>									
3552	Sudbury	91	-166	-74	257	2.1	-3.9	-1.7	6.0
3554	Timiskaming	60	-124	-64	185	0.9	-1.8	-0.9	2.7
3556	Cochrane	83	-181	-98	264	0.6	-1.4	-0.7	2.0
3560	Kenora	69	-133	-64	202	0.8	-1.5	-0.7	2.2
3559	Rainy River	18	-39	-21	57	0.5	-1.1	-0.6	1.5
3549	Parry Sound	258	-309	-51	568	2.4	-2.9	-0.5	5.3
3541	Bruce	319	-388	-69	706	2.1	-2.6	-0.5	4.7
3557	Algoma	268	-363	-95	631	1.0	-1.4	-0.4	2.4
3540	Huron	244	-279	-35	523	1.9	-2.2	-0.3	4.1
3546	Haliburton	143	-155	-12	298	2.6	-2.8	-0.2	5.4
3513	Prince Edward	188	-196	-8	383	2.6	-2.7	-0.1	5.3
3551	Manitowlin	53	-57	-3	110	1.8	-1.9	-0.1	3.6
3548	Nipissing	263	-281	-18	544	1.6	-1.7	-0.1	3.3
3538	Lambton	374	-385	-11	760	1.4	-1.5	0.0	2.9
3547	Renfrew	289	-285	4	574	1.4	-1.4	0.0	2.8
3542	Grey	527	-523	4	1,050	2.4	-2.4	0.0	4.8
3501	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	343	-320	24	663	1.5	-1.4	0.1	2.8
3536	Chatham-Kent	280	-246	34	526	1.4	-1.2	0.2	2.6
3512	Hastings	606	-557	50	1,163	2.2	-2.0	0.2	4.2
3544	Muskoka	381	-354	27	735	2.6	-2.4	0.2	5.0
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	481	-435	46	917	2.2	-2.0	0.2	4.2
3507	Leeds and Grenville	478	-412	65	890	2.2	-1.9	0.3	4.1
3531	Perth	268	-217	52	485	2.0	-1.6	0.4	3.6
3516	Kawartha Lakes	538	-451	87	989	3.0	-2.5	0.5	5.5
3509	Lanark	360	-287	73	647	2.6	-2.1	0.5	4.6
3532	Oxford	494	-379	115	873	2.5	-1.9	0.6	4.5
3514	Northumberland	675	-449	226	1,123	3.2	-2.1	1.1	5.4

1. In this table, a "migrant" refers to internal-to-Canada migrants. Thus, immigrants and emigrants are not included. In this table, a migrant is an individual who resided in a different census division<sup>2</sup> at the end of the year, compared to their place of residence at the beginning of the year<sup>3</sup>.

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

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

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

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

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