



Migrants All Ages

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Highlights

- A majority of non-metro census divisions (17 of 27) were able to attract more in-migrants from other census divisions in Canada, compared to the number of out-migrants.
- Generally, it was the number of in-migrants, 45 to 64 years of age, that generated this result.
- Among non-metro census divisions with an overall negative rate of net migration, it was the loss of young adults (18 to 24 years) that generated the overall negative migration result.

Why look at migration to/from census divisions?

At present, we have a demographic structure where more people are reaching retirement age compared to the age group who are potential labour market entrants¹. Thus, regions wishing to grow their workforce must attract immigrants or migrants from other regions in Canada.

In addition, the movement of people into or out of a census division (CD) will have a direct bearing on the housing market in any given locale.

This Fact Sheet² shows the impact of net migration in each CD and summarizes the contribution of migrants in each age group³.

Findings

One-half (17 of 27) of Ontario's non-metro⁴ CDs gained population from the migration of individuals from/to other CDs in Canada (Table 1).

Overall, across all age groups, net migration contributed to a population loss of -0.5% or more per year in 5 CDs (Sudbury, Cochrane, Rainy River, Timiskaming and Huron) (last column of Table 1).

For these non-metro CDs with an overall negative net migration, the main contributor was the size of the negative net migration of young adults 18 to 24 years of age (shaded yellow in Column 2 in Table 1).

At the other end of the spectrum, net migration across all age groups represented a population

growth 0.5% or more per year in 5 CDs (Haliburton, Northumberland, Muskoka, Kawartha Lakes and Oxford) (last column of Table 1).

Overall, for these non-metro CDs, net migration from 2011 to 2016 was positive due to a relatively larger number of in-migrants who were 45 to 64 years of age (shaded yellow in Column 4 in Table 1).

For these non-metro CDs, the relatively larger number of net migrants 45 to 64 years of age (shaded yellow in Figure 1) were able to generate a positive net migration for the CD in the face of the relatively large rate of negative out-migration of young adults in these CDs (shaded blue in Figure 1).

Summary

A majority of non-metro census divisions were able to augment their population by attracting more in-migrants, compared to the number of out-migrants.

Among those census divisions with a positive net migration, the major contributor was the net in-migration of individuals 45 to 64 years of age.

This age group includes the more-experienced members of the workforce plus early retirees.

Among the non-metro census divisions with a negative net migration, the loss of young adults 18 to 24 was the major contributor to the negative net migration.

¹ See the earlier Fact Sheet "Working Age Population" (Vol. 1, No. 10, 2013)

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

³ Accompanying Fact Sheets have document the number of in-migrants and out-migrants and the resulting net migration for 5 age groups: under 18, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65 and over.

⁴ 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>).

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Table 1

Number and percent of migrants¹, by age group, by census division², 5-year annual average³ 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 ¹ , by age group (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16) | | | | | | Number of migrants ¹ , as a PERCENT of the population in each age group (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16) | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|---|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | | Under 18 | 18 to 24 | 25 to 44 | 45 to 64 | 65 and over | All ages | Under 18 | 18 to 24 | 25 to 44 | 45 to 64 | 65 and over | All ages |
| Metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3520 | Toronto | -11,639 | 3,731 | -7,120 | -6,303 | -2,905 | -24,236 | -2.4 | 1.3 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -0.9 |
| 3521 | Peel | -1,311 | -1,579 | -3,822 | -2,580 | -616 | -9,908 | -0.4 | -1.1 | -1.0 | -0.7 | -0.4 | -0.7 |
| 3553 | Greater Sudbury | 26 | 5 | -40 | -158 | -54 | -221 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| 3519 | York | 1,998 | -1,457 | -542 | -1,004 | 102 | -902 | 0.8 | -1.3 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| 3525 | Hamilton | 317 | 235 | 766 | 126 | -47 | 1,397 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| 3506 | Ottawa | 433 | 1,307 | 1,143 | -566 | 140 | 2,457 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 3529 | Brant | 270 | -94 | 278 | 207 | 118 | 779 | 0.9 | -0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 3524 | Halton | 2,191 | -486 | 2,491 | -136 | 360 | 4,420 | 1.8 | -1.0 | 1.7 | -0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Partially-non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3537 | Essex | 161 | -482 | -890 | 162 | 96 | -953 | 0.2 | -1.2 | -0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| 3558 | Thunder Bay | -1 | -39 | -165 | -69 | -47 | -321 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.5 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| 3534 | Elgin | 94 | -289 | -8 | 118 | 17 | -68 | 0.5 | -3.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| 3530 | Waterloo | 268 | 245 | 144 | -314 | 154 | 498 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 3502 | Prescott and Russell | 142 | -261 | 100 | 114 | 71 | 165 | 0.8 | -3.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 3539 | Middlesex | 244 | 372 | 78 | 84 | 282 | 1,060 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 3523 | Wellington | 176 | 104 | 339 | 106 | 93 | 817 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 3526 | Niagara | 574 | -390 | -2 | 1,284 | 540 | 2,006 | 0.7 | -0.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 3515 | Peterborough | 143 | 14 | 40 | 436 | 58 | 692 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| 3510 | Frontenac | 43 | 317 | 205 | 163 | 93 | 820 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 3511 | Lennox and Addington | 75 | -77 | 50 | 185 | 14 | 246 | 0.9 | -2.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| 3518 | Durham | 2,143 | -419 | 2,482 | 157 | 423 | 4,787 | 1.5 | -0.6 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 3543 | Simcoe | 1,465 | -121 | 2,228 | 1,837 | 747 | 6,157 | 1.5 | -0.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| 3522 | Dufferin | 309 | -91 | 410 | 149 | 89 | 866 | 2.3 | -1.5 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3552 | Sudbury | -27 | -102 | -66 | 13 | -74 | -256 | -0.8 | -6.5 | -1.7 | 0.2 | -1.7 | -1.2 |
| 3556 | Cochrane | -87 | -193 | -146 | -159 | -98 | -683 | -0.5 | -2.6 | -0.8 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.8 |
| 3559 | Rainy River | -6 | -84 | -24 | -10 | -21 | -146 | -0.1 | -4.5 | -0.6 | -0.2 | -0.6 | -0.7 |
| 3554 | Timiskaming | 9 | -76 | -41 | -20 | -64 | -192 | 0.1 | -2.8 | -0.6 | -0.2 | -0.9 | -0.6 |
| 3540 | Huron | 9 | -170 | -169 | 69 | -35 | -296 | 0.1 | -3.2 | -1.4 | 0.4 | -0.3 | -0.5 |
| 3560 | Kenora | -49 | -101 | -36 | -41 | -64 | -290 | -0.3 | -1.4 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.7 | -0.4 |
| 3557 | Algoma | 35 | -170 | -187 | 68 | -95 | -349 | 0.2 | -1.7 | -0.8 | 0.2 | -0.4 | -0.3 |
| 3536 | Chatham-Kent | 19 | -256 | -152 | 77 | 34 | -278 | 0.1 | -2.7 | -0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.3 |
| 3538 | Lambton | 61 | -271 | -215 | 148 | -11 | -289 | 0.3 | -2.2 | -0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| 3501 | Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry | 98 | -292 | -74 | 191 | 24 | -53 | 0.4 | -2.8 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 3547 | Renfrew | -20 | -43 | -79 | 139 | 4 | 1 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3531 | Perth | 60 | -102 | -72 | 73 | 52 | 11 | 0.4 | -1.4 | -0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| 3548 | Nipissing | 70 | -9 | -35 | 40 | -18 | 48 | 0.4 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| 3528 | Haldimand-Norfolk | 129 | -278 | -60 | 275 | 46 | 112 | 0.6 | -2.7 | -0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 3513 | Prince Edward | -1 | -70 | -40 | 153 | -8 | 34 | 0.0 | -3.5 | -1.0 | 1.8 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| 3512 | Hastings | 102 | -230 | 2 | 339 | 50 | 263 | 0.4 | -1.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 3541 | Bruce | 139 | -146 | 4 | 214 | -69 | 142 | 1.1 | -2.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | -0.5 | 0.2 |
| 3507 | Leeds and Grenville | 126 | -279 | -24 | 346 | 65 | 234 | 0.7 | -3.3 | -0.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 3549 | Parry Sound | 22 | -118 | -23 | 275 | -51 | 104 | 0.3 | -3.9 | -0.3 | 1.9 | -0.5 | 0.2 |
| 3551 | Manitoulin | 10 | -34 | -14 | 84 | -3 | 43 | 0.4 | -3.0 | -0.6 | 2.0 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| 3542 | Grey | 151 | -116 | 7 | 346 | 4 | 393 | 0.9 | -1.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| 3509 | Lanark | 103 | -183 | 35 | 266 | 73 | 294 | 0.8 | -3.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 3532 | Oxford | 189 | -131 | 172 | 183 | 115 | 528 | 0.8 | -1.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 3516 | Kawartha Lakes | 152 | -134 | 64 | 465 | 87 | 634 | 1.2 | -2.1 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| 3544 | Muskoka | 116 | -20 | 88 | 345 | 27 | 556 | 1.2 | -0.4 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| 3514 | Northumberland | 209 | -178 | 75 | 539 | 226 | 871 | 1.5 | -2.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 3546 | Haliburton | 36 | -13 | 12 | 245 | -12 | 267 | 1.6 | -1.1 | 0.4 | 3.8 | -0.2 | 1.5 |

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

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

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

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