



Migrants under 18 years of age

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Highlights

- For individuals under 18 years of age, most non-metro census divisions (21 of 27) reported more in-migrants than out-migrants in the average year from 2011 to 2016.

Why look at migration of children under 18

The number of children in a given jurisdiction is important to know for planning services targeted to that group. This includes public health, education or recreation services. Most of the change in the number of children is due to the combination of the change in the number of young women and the change in the rate of births per woman. However, another factor is the migration of children, due to the migration of their parents. This mobility¹ will indicate the levels of adjustment needed for resources for child-related support services, including schools.

Findings

Due to the migration of their parents, 21 of 27 non-metro² census divisions (CDs) gained children, under 18 years of age, due to migration from/to other CDs in Canada (Table 1). Partially-non-metro CDs, many of which are in fact near to growing urban regions, saw 13 of 14 CDs with net increases. Entirely metro areas had increases in 6 of 8 CDs.

The six CDs with a decline in the number of children due to migration in the average year from 2011 to 2016 were the CDs of Sudbury, Cochrane, Kenora, Rainy River, Renfrew and Prince Edward. In absolute numbers, the Cochrane CD showed a decline of 87 (-0.5%) children per year, on a net basis, due to migration and the Kenora CD reported a decline of 49 (-0.3%) children per year, 2011-2016.

At the other end of the scale, five non-metro CDs reported an increase of 1% or more per year in the number of children due to the migration of their parents (the CDs of Haliburton, Northumberland, Kawartha Lakes, Muskoka and Bruce).

As principals and teachers know, even if the number of overall students may not change much, there can still be significant turnover in the student population.

Four non-metro CDs had an annual turnover (i.e., the number of arrivals plus the number of departures) of more than 11% per year from 2011 to 2016:

- 15.2% turnover per year in the Sudbury CD with a net migration of -0.8% composed of 7.2% in-migrants and -8.0% outmigrants;
- 12.7% turnover per year in the Prince Edward CD with a net migration of 0.0% composed of 6.4% in-migrants and -6.4% out-migrants; and an
- 11.6% turnover per year in the Haliburton CD with a net migration of 1.6% composed of 6.6% in-migrants and -5.0% out-migrants.

The change in absolute numbers of children per year has implications for the annual change in the need for resource allocation. So, for example, with a classroom size of 25 to 30 students, the contribution of migration to the annual change in the requirement for teachers can be understood by the annual change in student numbers in a given CD:

- decline of 87 per year: Cochrane CD;
- decline of 49 per year: Kenora CD; and at the other end of the scale,
- growth of 189 per year: Oxford CD; and a
- growth of 209 per year: Northumberland CD.

Summary

Most non-metro census divisions (21 of 27) gained children under 18 years due to the migration of their parents in the average year from 2011 to 2016.

Six non-metro census divisions reported a decline (i.e., more out-migrants than in-migrants).

Five non-metro census divisions reported a positive net migration that grew the population under 18 years of age by 1% or more per year, 2011 to 2016.

¹ Earlier results are in the Fact Sheet "Non-metro migration: Under 18 years of age" (Vol. 2, No. 10, 2014).

² 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>).

Table 1

Migrants ¹ , under 18 years of age, by census division ² , 5-year annual average ³ 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 , under 18 years of age (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)				Migrants ¹ as a PERCENT of number of individuals under 18 years of age (5-year annual average ³ , 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)
Metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3520	Toronto	10,249	-21,888	-11,639	32,137	2.1	-4.5	-2.4	6.6
3521	Peel	9,931	-11,242	-1,311	21,173	3.1	-3.6	-0.4	6.7
3553	Greater Sudbury	831	-805	26	1,636	2.7	-2.7	0.1	5.4
3506	Ottawa	4,371	-3,937	433	8,308	2.4	-2.1	0.2	4.5
3525	Hamilton	3,358	-3,041	317	6,399	3.2	-2.9	0.3	6.0
3519	York	9,253	-7,255	1,998	16,508	3.8	-3.0	0.8	6.9
3529	Brant	1,225	-955	270	2,180	4.0	-3.1	0.9	7.2
3524	Halton	6,164	-3,973	2,191	10,138	4.9	-3.2	1.8	8.1
Partially-non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3558	Thunder Bay	626	-627	-1	1,253	2.3	-2.3	0.0	4.7
3510	Frontenac	1,220	-1,177	43	2,397	4.6	-4.4	0.2	8.9
3537	Essex	1,458	-1,297	161	2,756	1.8	-1.6	0.2	3.3
3530	Waterloo	3,054	-2,786	268	5,841	2.7	-2.5	0.2	5.1
3539	Middlesex	2,558	-2,314	244	4,872	2.8	-2.6	0.3	5.4
3523	Wellington	1,685	-1,509	176	3,194	3.6	-3.2	0.4	6.9
3534	Elgin	874	-780	94	1,653	4.3	-3.8	0.5	8.1
3515	Peterborough	845	-702	143	1,546	3.6	-3.0	0.6	6.5
3526	Niagara	2,064	-1,490	574	3,554	2.5	-1.8	0.7	4.4
3502	Prescott and Russell	791	-649	142	1,439	4.4	-3.6	0.8	8.1
3511	Lennox and Addington	531	-456	75	987	6.7	-5.7	0.9	12.4
3518	Durham	5,963	-3,820	2,143	9,783	4.2	-2.7	1.5	6.9
3543	Simcoe	4,235	-2,770	1,465	7,006	4.5	-2.9	1.5	7.4
3522	Dufferin	874	-565	309	1,440	6.5	-4.2	2.3	10.6
Non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3552	Sudbury	254	-281	-27	535	7.2	-8.0	-0.8	15.2
3556	Cochrane	416	-503	-87	919	2.5	-3.1	-0.5	5.6
3560	Kenora	408	-456	-49	864	2.2	-2.4	-0.3	4.6
3559	Rainy River	122	-128	-6	250	2.8	-3.0	-0.1	5.8
3547	Renfrew	862	-882	-20	1,744	4.4	-4.5	-0.1	8.9
3513	Prince Edward	232	-233	-1	466	6.4	-6.4	0.0	12.7
3540	Huron	433	-424	9	857	3.6	-3.5	0.1	7.1
3536	Chatham-Kent	657	-638	19	1,295	3.1	-3.0	0.1	6.1
3554	Timiskaming	218	-209	9	427	3.6	-3.4	0.1	7.0
3557	Algoma	466	-431	35	897	2.3	-2.2	0.2	4.5
3538	Lambton	621	-561	61	1,182	2.6	-2.3	0.3	4.9
3549	Parry Sound	380	-358	22	738	5.7	-5.4	0.3	11.0
3531	Perth	619	-558	60	1,177	3.7	-3.3	0.4	7.0
3551	Manitowlin	125	-115	10	240	4.7	-4.3	0.4	9.0
3512	Hastings	1,189	-1,087	102	2,276	4.6	-4.2	0.4	8.9
3548	Nipissing	678	-608	70	1,286	4.4	-3.9	0.4	8.3
3501	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	652	-554	98	1,205	3.0	-2.6	0.4	5.6
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	1,005	-876	129	1,881	4.7	-4.1	0.6	8.8
3507	Leeds and Grenville	727	-601	126	1,327	4.1	-3.4	0.7	7.5
3532	Oxford	1,053	-864	189	1,917	4.4	-3.6	0.8	8.1
3509	Lanark	566	-462	103	1,028	4.6	-3.7	0.8	8.3
3542	Grey	880	-728	151	1,608	5.2	-4.3	0.9	9.4
3541	Bruce	561	-422	139	983	4.4	-3.3	1.1	7.8
3544	Muskoka	470	-354	116	825	4.8	-3.6	1.2	8.4
3516	Kawartha Lakes	683	-531	152	1,213	5.5	-4.3	1.2	9.7
3514	Northumberland	723	-514	209	1,236	5.1	-3.6	1.5	8.8
3546	Haliburton	146	-110	36	256	6.6	-5.0	1.6	11.6

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 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.

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