FAST FACTS

• The term “National Household Survey” (NHS) in this document refers to the National Household Survey of Canada conducted by Statistics Canada between May and August of 2011. This was a voluntary survey sent to 4.5 million households across Canada to gather social and economic information about the population.

• The term “Census” in this document refers to the Census of Population conducted by Statistics Canada. The most recent Census was conducted on May 10, 2011. The Census is designed to provide information about people and housing units in Canada.

• Due to the voluntary nature of the 2011 NHS, caution must be used when interpreting the data. Further, due to changes in data reporting and survey methodology from 2006 and previous census years, direct comparisons, including the calculation of growth rates, percentage and absolute changes, should not be made.

• Mobility rates for the 2011 National Household Survey were measured for both one and five years prior to May 10, 2011 and are based on a person’s place of residence at those times.

• In contrast to the 2011 Census population of 507,096 for Waterloo Region, NHS data was collected for 499,610 people who were living in private households. It does not include those living in collectives such as nursing homes or group homes.

Mobility and Migration
Statistics from the 2011 National Household Survey for Waterloo Region

Mobility Rates

In 2011, approximately 184,800 residents of Waterloo Region reported having moved to a new home within the previous five year period. This represents just under 40 per cent of the total population. As shown in Figure 1, the Region’s mobility rates are very similar to those of the province, which saw approximately 38 per cent of its population move between 2006 and 2011. The one-year mobility rates for Ontario and Waterloo Region were also very comparable, with 11.6 per cent of Waterloo residents, and 12.8 per cent of Ontario residents having moved in that time period.

By area municipality, Kitchener had the highest percentage of movers from 2006 to 2011 with 43 per cent of its residents changing addresses. Overall the three cities had higher mobility rates than the four townships, which can be attributed to urban areas having a younger, more mobile, population (Statistics Canada, The Daily, 2008). In contrast Wellesley and North Dumfries had much lower percentages of movers at 22 per cent and 27 per cent.

Figure 1: Five Year Mobility Rates for Waterloo Region by Municipality, 2006-2011

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey by Census Subdivision

For more information on Census statistics please refer to Statistics Canada’s website: www.statcan.gc.ca
Of the individuals who moved, more than half stayed within the same municipality, with 58 per cent of movers over a one year period, and 55 per cent of movers over a five year period moving within the same municipality, as shown in Table 1. In 2011, Waterloo Region had a total five year in-migration population of 82,815 which represents those who moved from outside the Region, outside the province, or outside Canada. Between 2006 and 2011 the in-migration population made up 45 per cent of the total movers in Waterloo Region. Those who moved out of the Region and did not return are not counted in this.

Mobility of the Working Age Population

The peak age of mobility in Waterloo Region was the group aged 25 to 34 years. This age group accounted for almost 50,000 movers in the Region, representing nearly one third of those who moved between 2006 and 2011. Overall, seven out of ten people of the Region’s population in this age bracket moved dwellings at least once between 2006 and 2011. As shown in Figure 2, the propensity to move decreased with age, falling to 10,360, or one in six people, in the 65 years and older age bracket. This does not include those who moved to a collective building such as a seniors’ home.

Just over half of Waterloo Region residents aged 15 and over who moved between 2006 and 2011 did so within their city or township of residence (non-migrants). As shown in Table 2, Cambridge and Kitchener were consistent with this, while Waterloo and the four townships had more residents moving to their communities from locations outside the municipal boundary (migrant population). For each of the four townships, at least 60 per cent of those who moved came from outside the municipality. External migration, from outside Canada was more frequent to the cities with Waterloo having the highest proportion at over 14 per cent of its total movers, while the townships each had 4 per cent or less of their movers come from outside Canada.
Mobility and Dwelling Type

Single and semi-detached homes were the most common dwelling types for people living in Waterloo Region who had moved between 2006 and 2011, as shown in Figure 3 and Table 3. By proportion, dwelling types for non-migrants and internal migrants were very similar with almost 60 per cent in single or semi detached homes. However, external migrants, who include landed immigrants and those moving back to Canada from another country, saw the reverse, with 60 per cent reporting moving to apartments and other multiple unit dwellings.

Figure 3: Mobility Status by Dwelling Type for Waterloo Region by Percentage, 2006-2011

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey by Census Division
Note: For this figure ‘Movable dwellings and other’ are counted within the ‘Apartment’ category

Mobility status by dwelling type for Waterloo Region from 2006 to 2011 was similar to that of Ontario, as shown in Table 3. Provincially, non-migrants and internal migrants both represented just under half of all movers in single detached homes and just over 35 per cent in apartments. Within the province just over 55 per cent of external migrants moved to apartments and just under 30 per cent to single detached homes.

Table 3: Mobility Status by Dwelling Type for Waterloo Region, 2006-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dwelling Type</th>
<th>Non-migrants</th>
<th>Internal migrants</th>
<th>External migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single and semi-detached house</td>
<td>48,440</td>
<td>33,335</td>
<td>5,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apartment</td>
<td>22,820</td>
<td>16,185</td>
<td>5,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row house and duplex</td>
<td>15,540</td>
<td>9,010</td>
<td>2,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movable dwelling and other</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of Migration

Waterloo Region had higher external and interprovincial migration than most surrounding municipalities between 2006 and 2011. As shown in Figure 4 Hamilton had a similar breakdown of migration to the Region while other municipalities had more migrants coming from within Ontario (intraprovincial) and fewer coming externally. The Region’s migration was also very similar to that of Ontario, which had 67 per cent intraprovincial and 24 per cent external migration between 2006 and 2011.

Figure 4: Movers by Type for Waterloo Region and Surrounding Municipalities

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey by Census Division
Movers and Non-Movers – “Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 10, 2011, in relation to the place of residence on the same date five years earlier. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers.” For one year mobility status these terms refer to status of a person with regard to place of residence one year prior to May 10, 2011.

Non-Migrants, Migrants and External Migrants – “Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian Reserve. Migrants include internal migrants who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian Reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date (one or five years prior to May 10, 2011).”

Internal Migrants – “Refers to persons who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian Reserve within Canada one or five years prior to May 10, 2011.”

Intraprovincial Migrants – “Refers to persons who moved to a city, town, township, village or Indian reserve but stayed within the same province one or five years prior to May 10, 2011.”

Interprovincial Migrants – “Refers to persons who moved to a city, town, township, village or Indian reserve in a different province one or five years prior to May 10, 2011.”

Private Household – “a person or group of persons who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada.”

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey Dictionary, 2011

How to Source:

For more information on how information was collected on mobility status for the National Household Survey please consult the Mobility and Migration Reference Guide: