

# **Rural Youth Migration** **in the context of Rural Labour Shortages**

Presentation to the  
**Annual Conference of the**  
**Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation**  
**with the Rural Policy Learning Commons**  
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**Ray D. Bollman**

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Adjunct Professor, University of Saskatchewan

# **Rural Youth Migration in the context of Rural Labour Shortages**

## **Outline**

- 1. Size of Canada's non-metro population**
- 2. Rural labour shortages**
- 3. Rural youth migration**
- 4. Is a larger rural labour shortage associated with a smaller rural youth out-migration?**
- 5. Is an increase in the rural labour shortage associated with a decrease in rural youth out-migration?**
- 6. Rural youth out-migration is continuing – at a slower rate.**

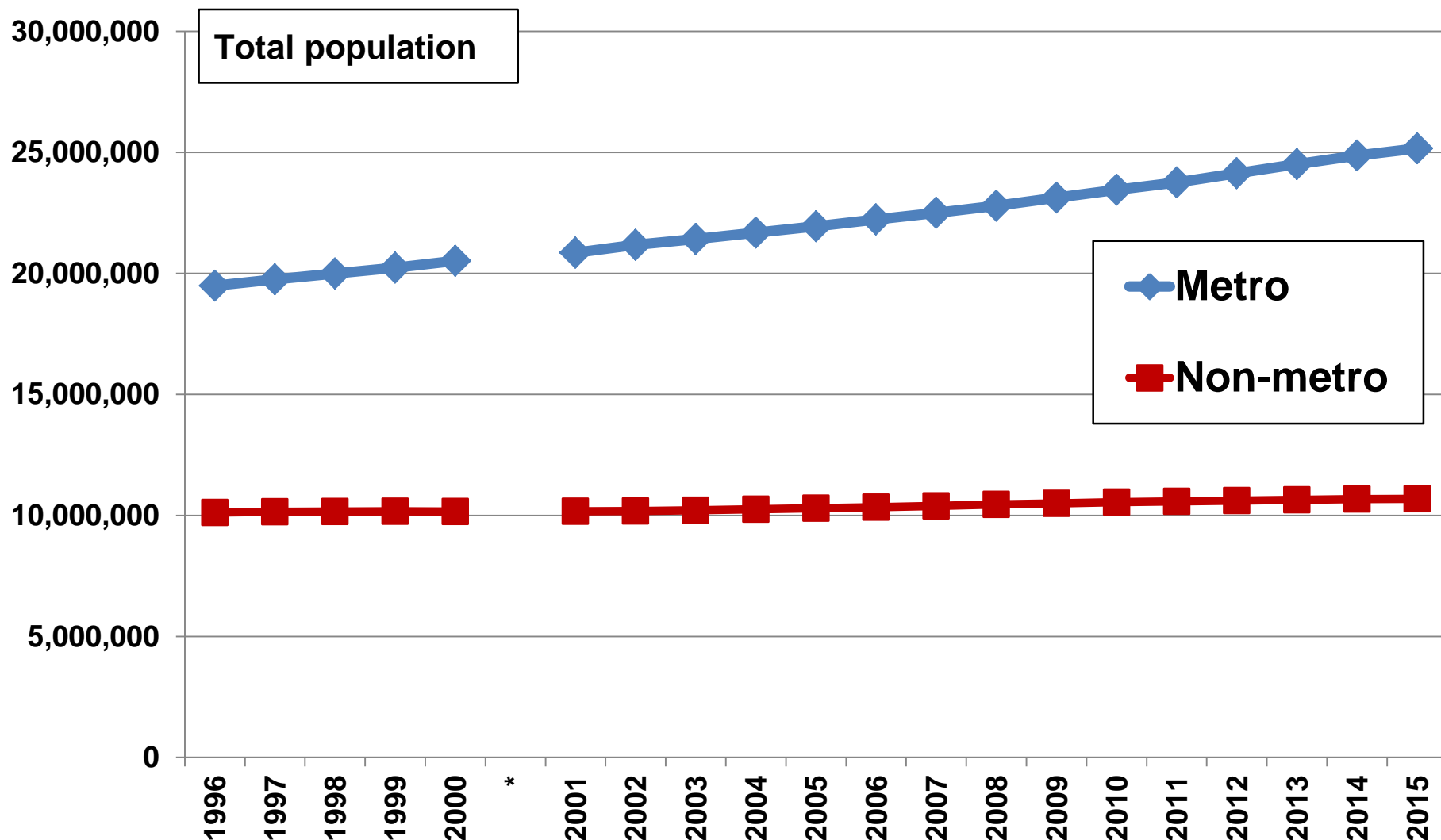
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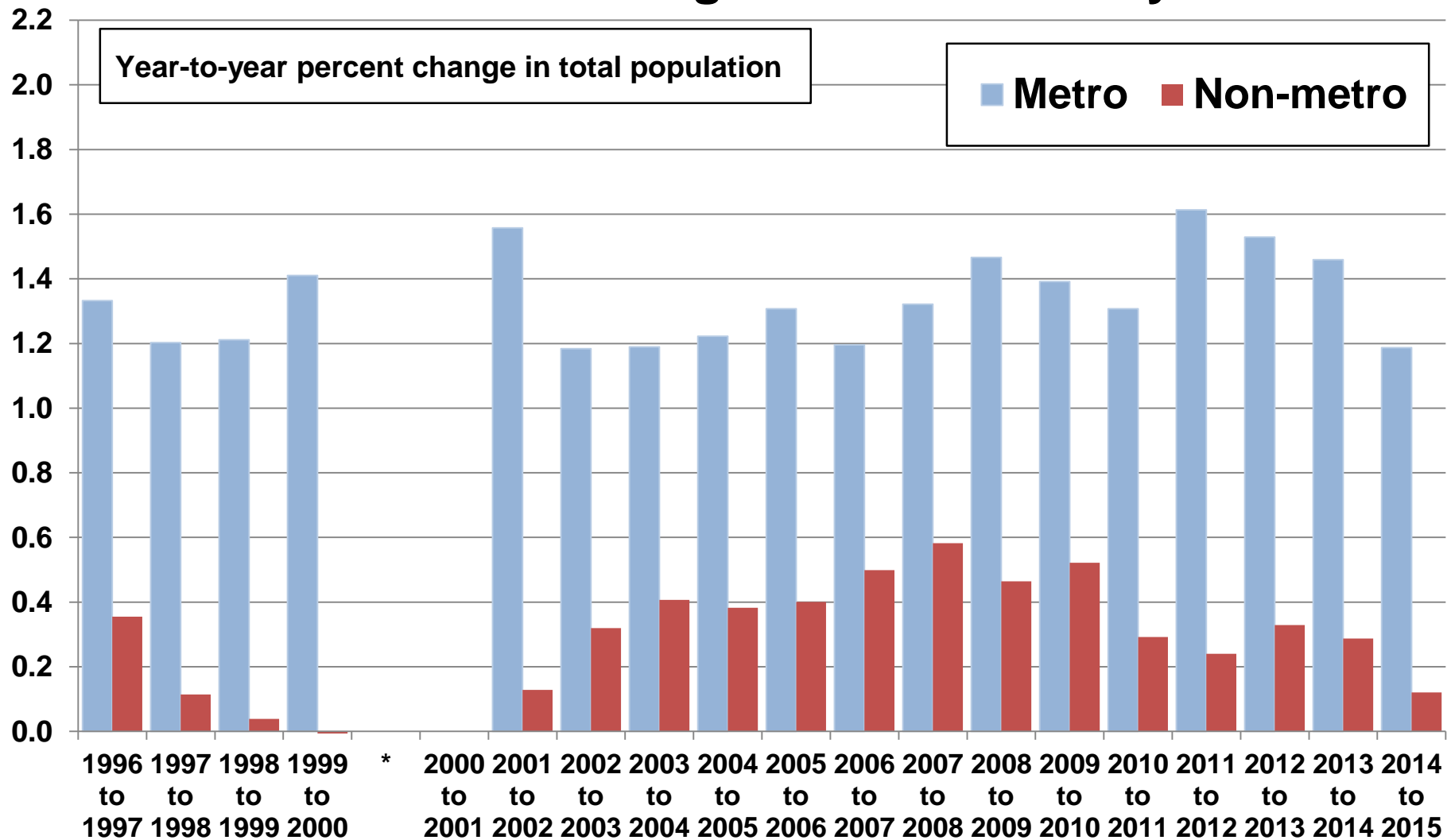
# Canada's non-metro population was 10.7 million in 2015



\* Data for 1996 to 2000 are classified according to the 2006 grid for CMA boundaries and data since 2001 are classified according to the 2011 grid for CMA boundaries.

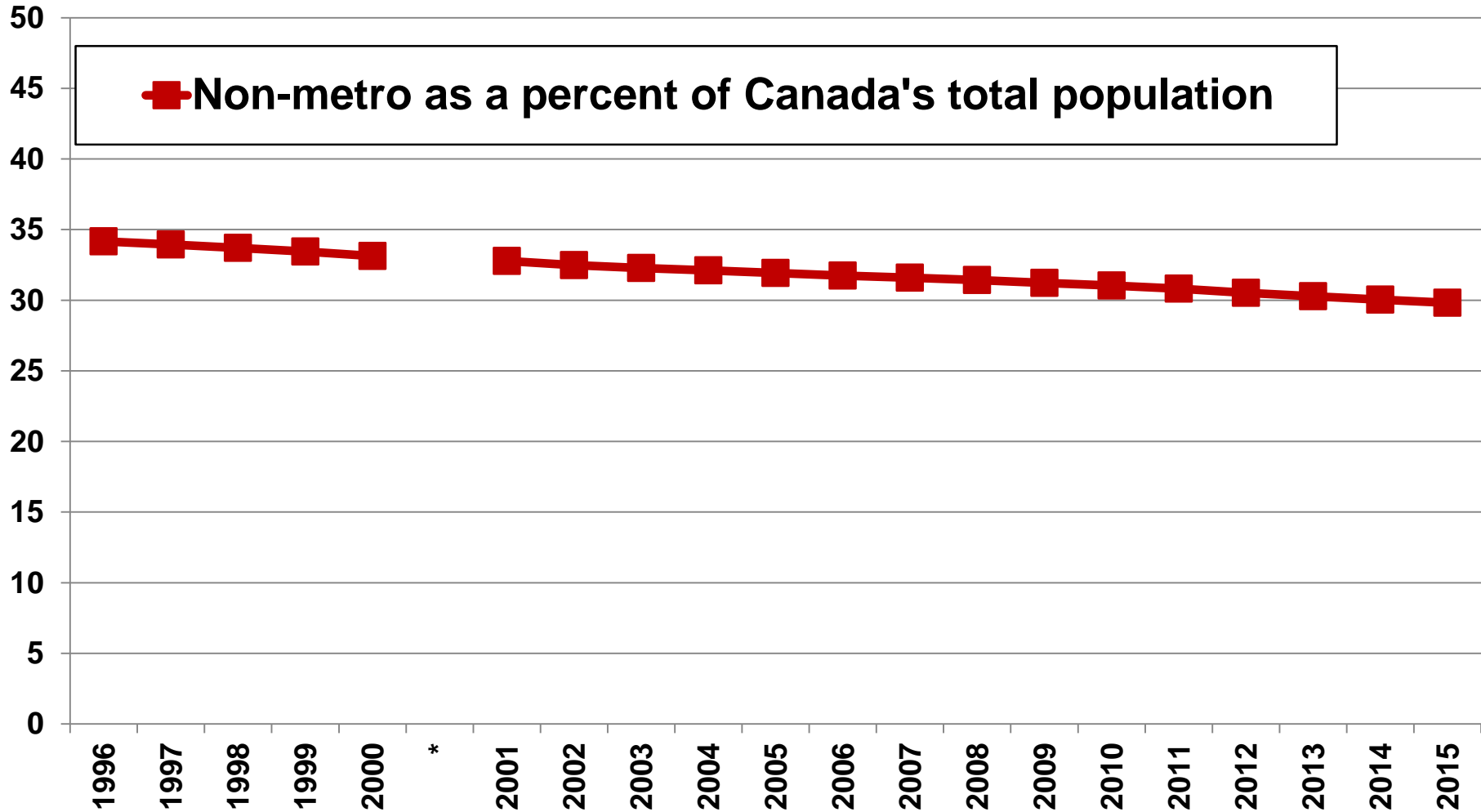
Source: Statistics Canada. **Annual Demographic Statistics**. CANSIM Table 051-0001 and 051-0056.

# Canada's non-metro population has grown continuously since 1996



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Source: Statistics Canada. **Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Tables 051-0001 and 051-0056.**

## Non-metro areas represented 30% of Canada's population in 2015



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### **2. Rural labour shortages**

- major increase over the last decade due to the retirement of “baby boomers”

## **Index of demographic pressure on the labour market:**

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**Potential labour market entrants (10 to 19 years of age)  
as a percent of  
potential exiters from the labour force (55 to 64 years of age)**

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### **Index >100:**

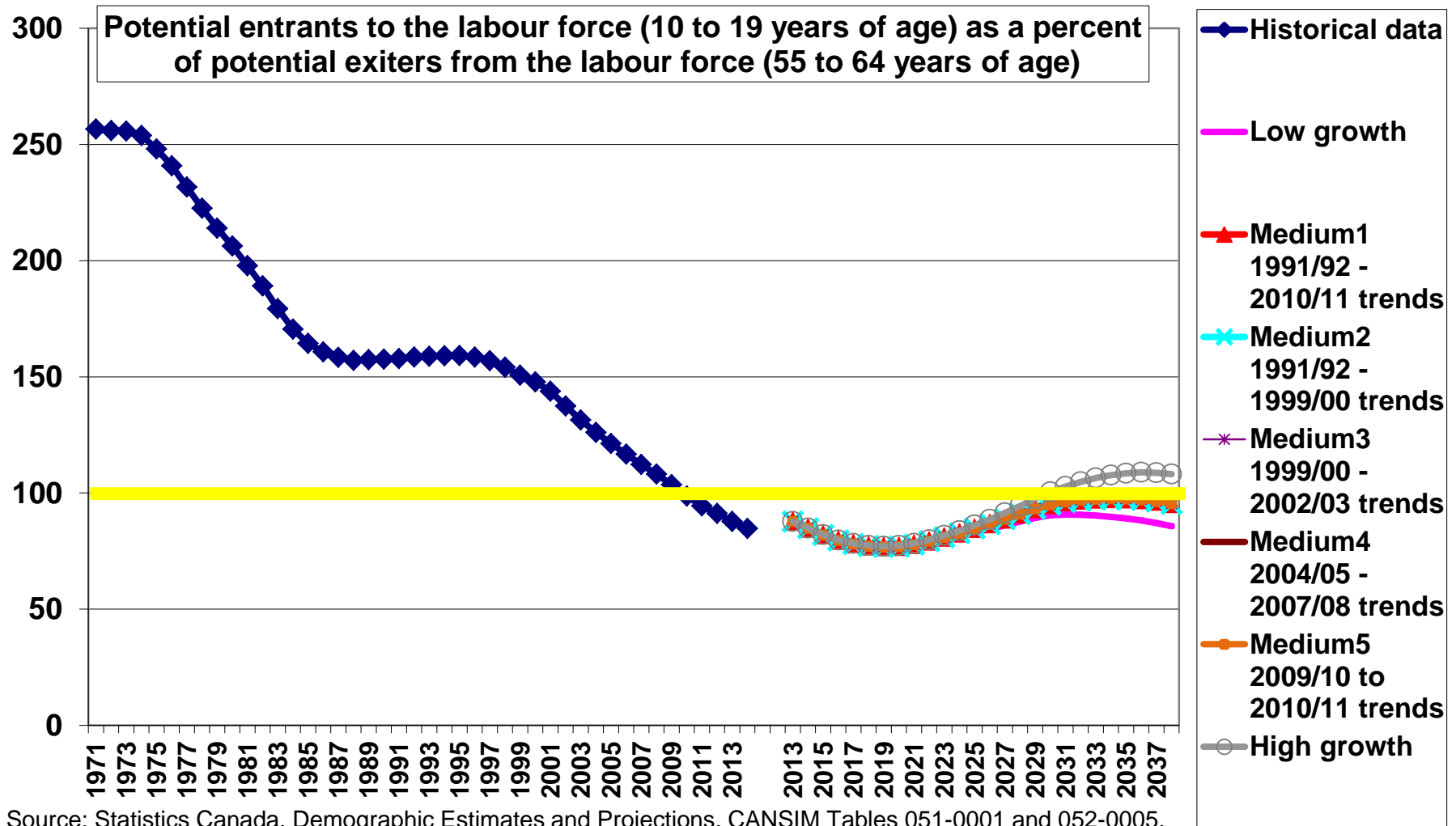
- **more (potential) entrants than (potential) exiters**
- **local labour surplus**

### **Index <100:**

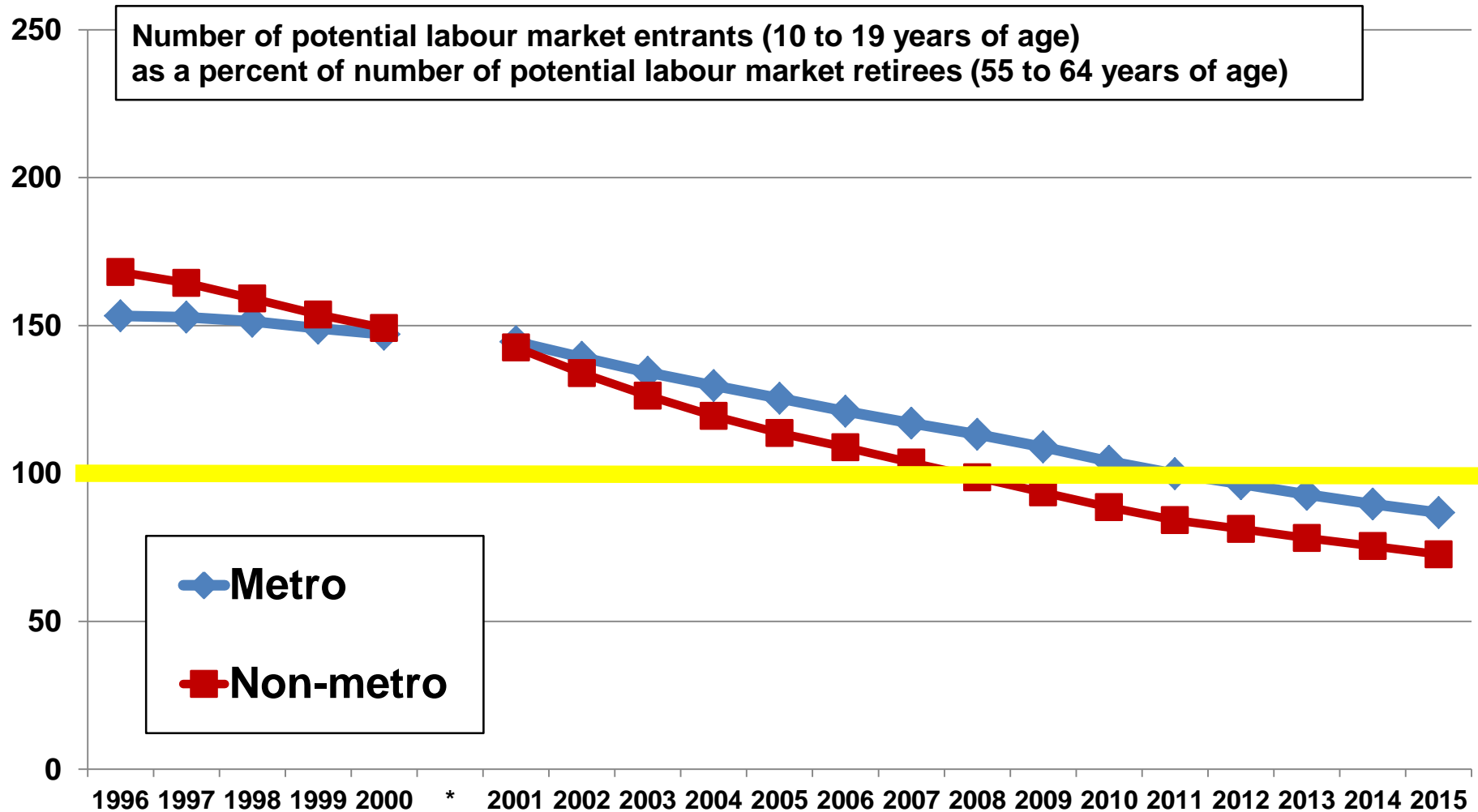
- **fewer (potential) entrants than (potential) exiters**
- **local labour shortage**



# **Potential labour market shortage** (regardless of projection scenario) **up to 2029** **due to less than 100 (potential) labour market entrants** **per 100 (potential) labour market retirees, Canada**



# Demographic replacement of the working age population fell below 100% in 2008 in non-metro Canada



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# Demographic pressure on the labour market, Canada, 2015

Number of potential labour market entrants  
(population 10 - 19 years)  
as a percent of the potential labour market retirees  
(population 55 - 64 years)

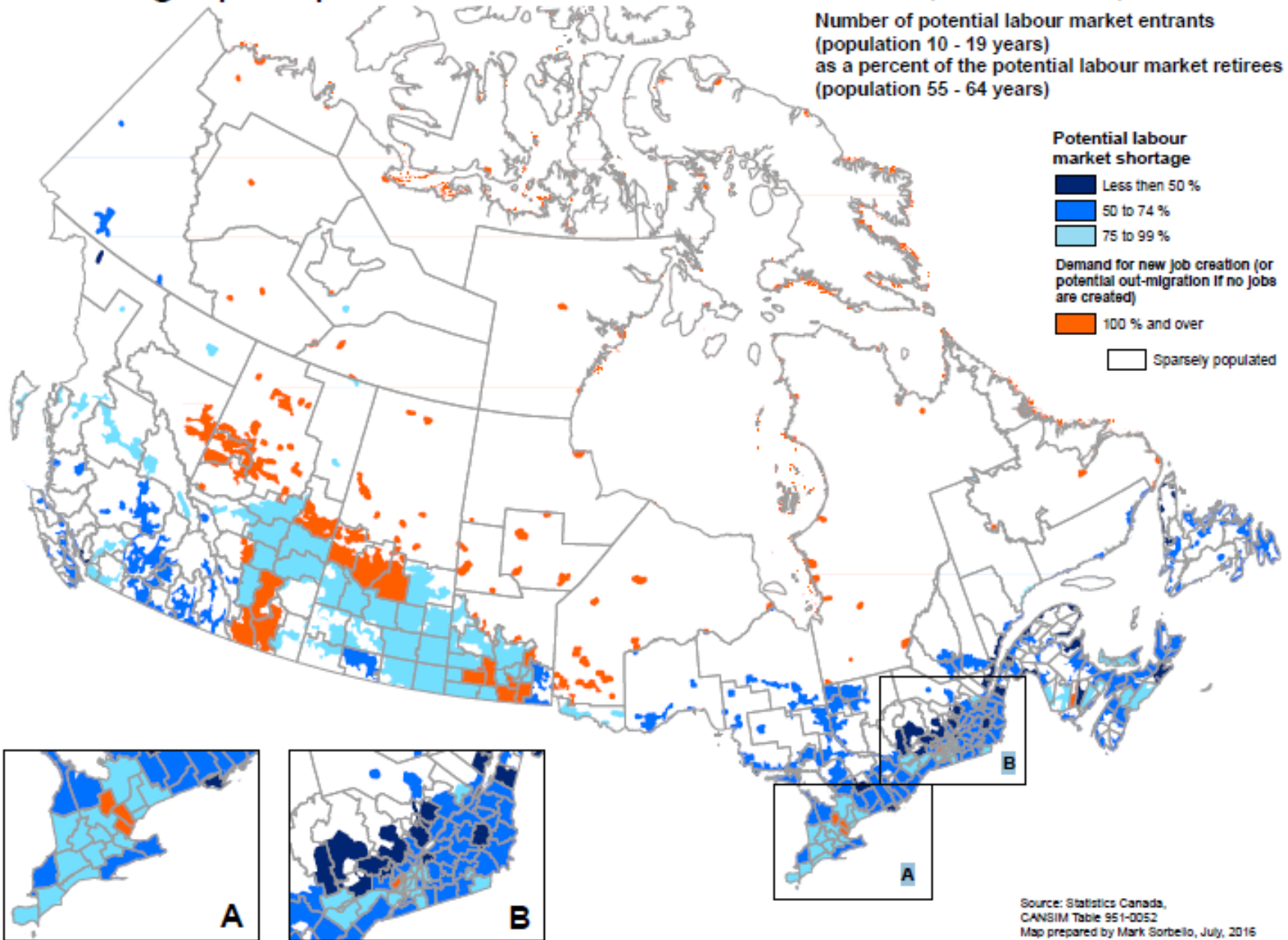
## Potential labour market shortage

- Less than 50 %
- 50 to 74 %
- 75 to 99 %

Demand for new job creation (or  
potential out-migration if no jobs  
are created)

- 100 % and over

Sparsely populated



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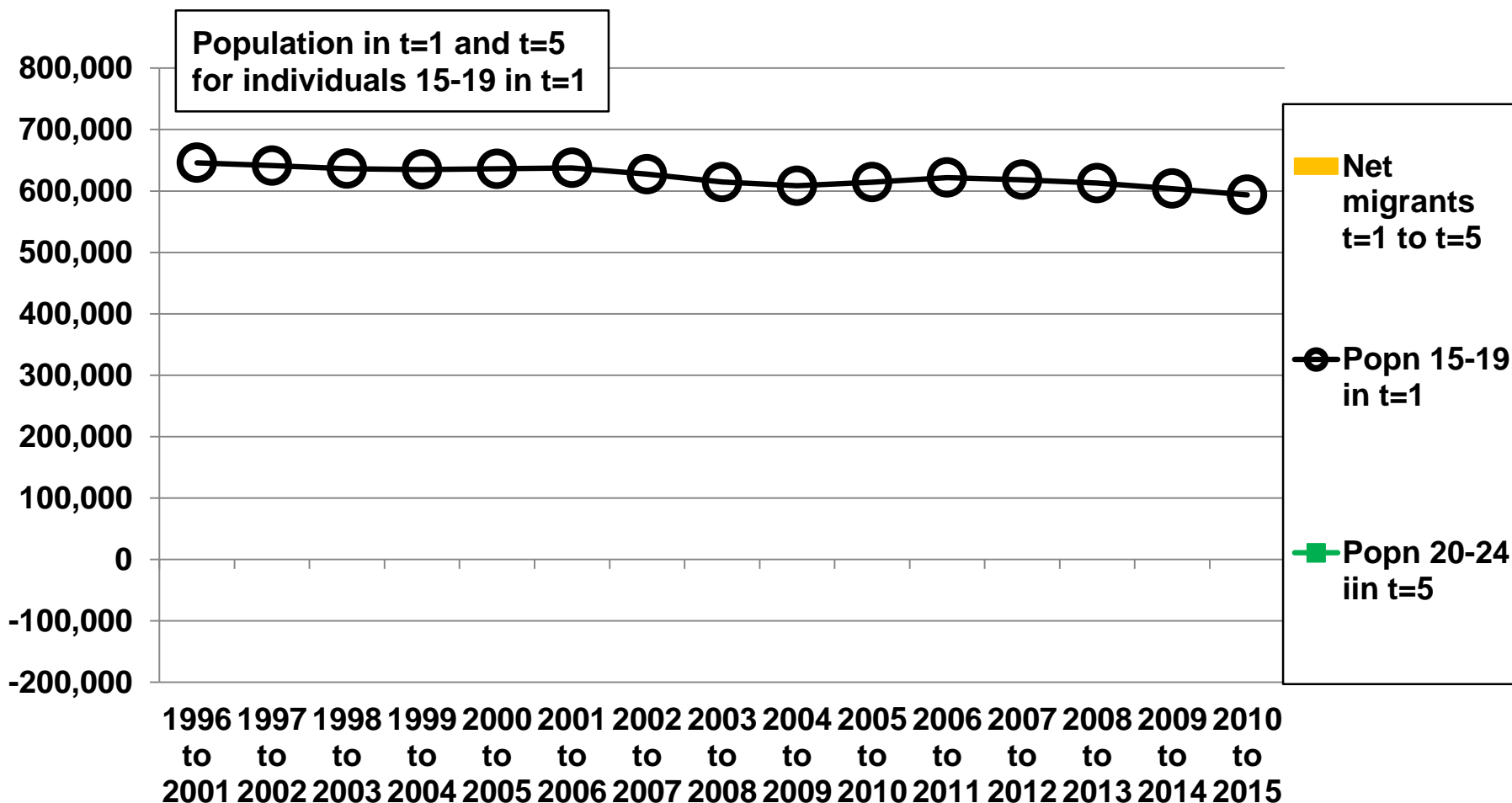
- major increase over the last decade due to the retirement of “baby boomers”

### **3. Rural youth migration**

- general decline in rate of youth out-migration in the last decade

## Non-metro census divisions, Canada: For residents age 15-19, we show:

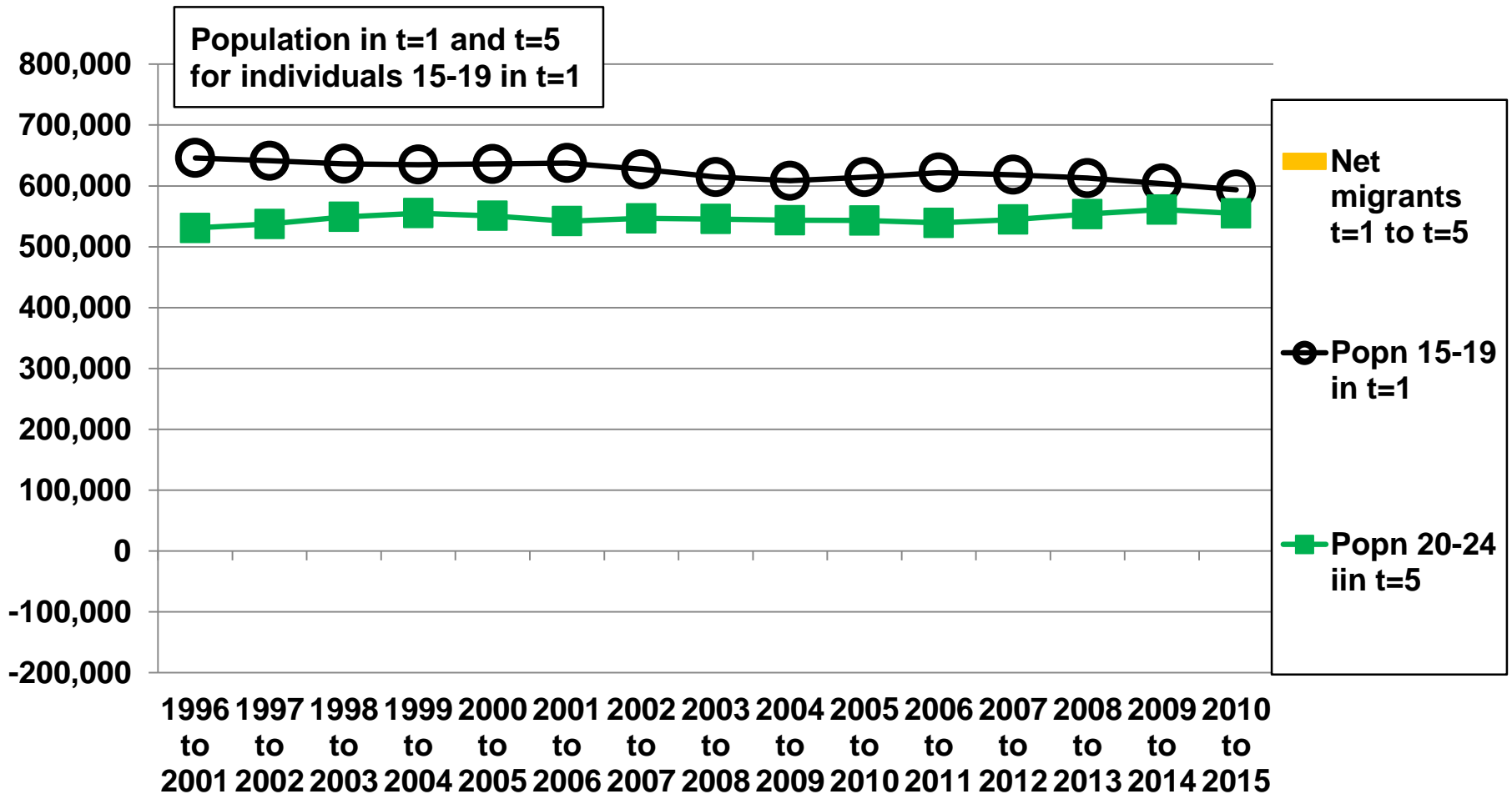
- a) population in  $t=1$ ;
- b) population in  $t=5$  (i.e. number age 20-24); and
- c) number of net migrants from  $t=1$  to  $t=5$



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

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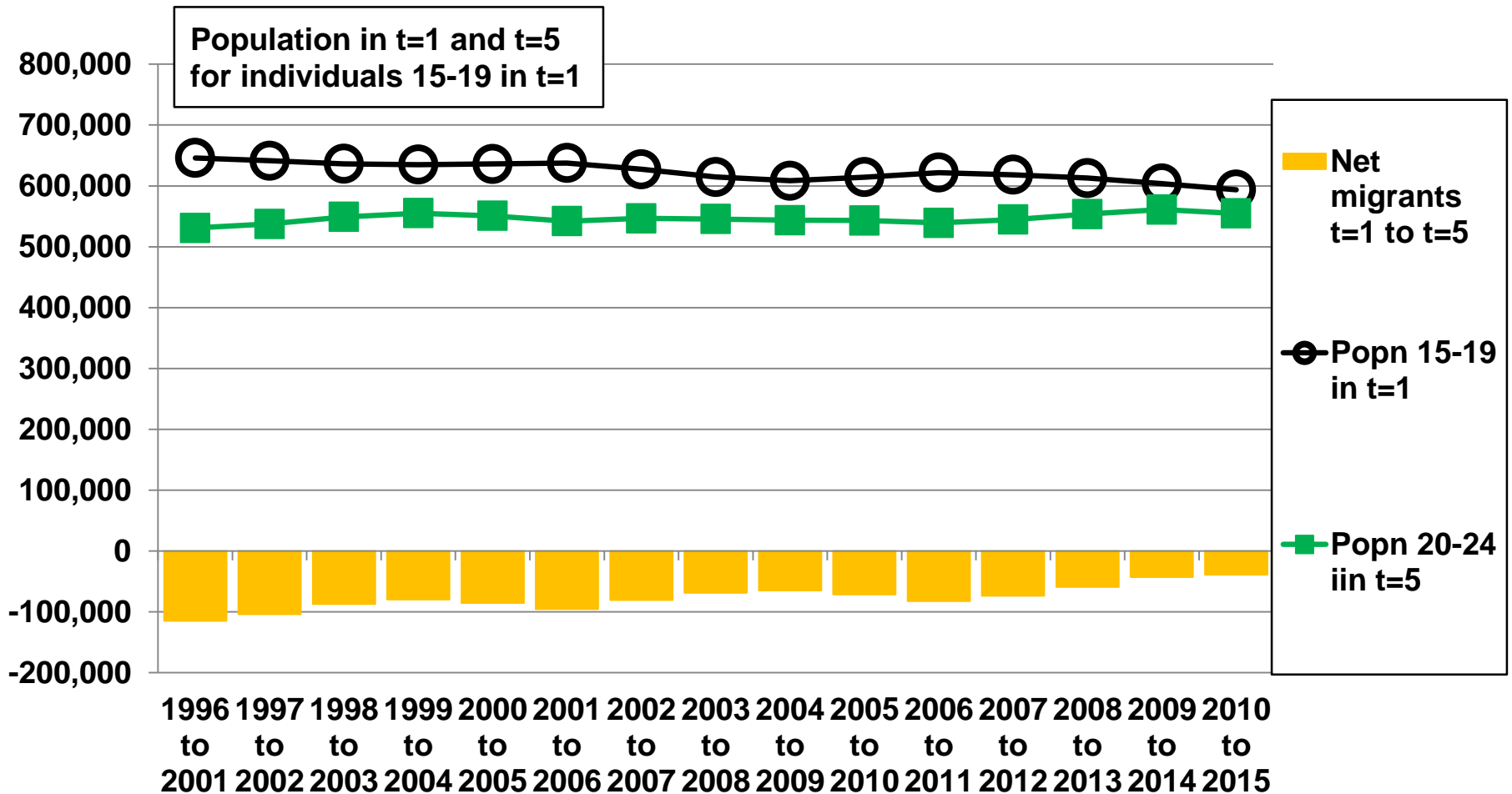
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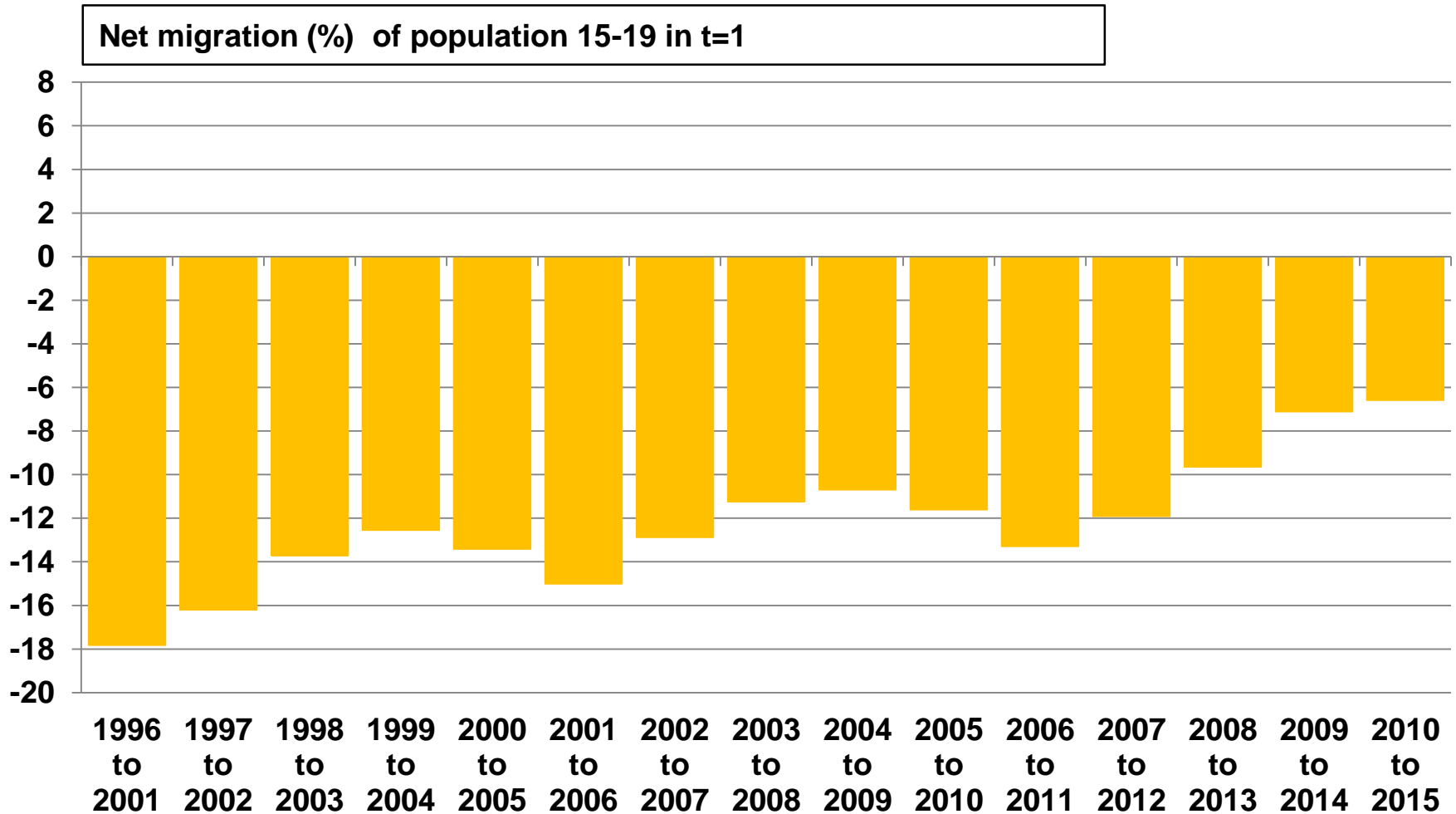
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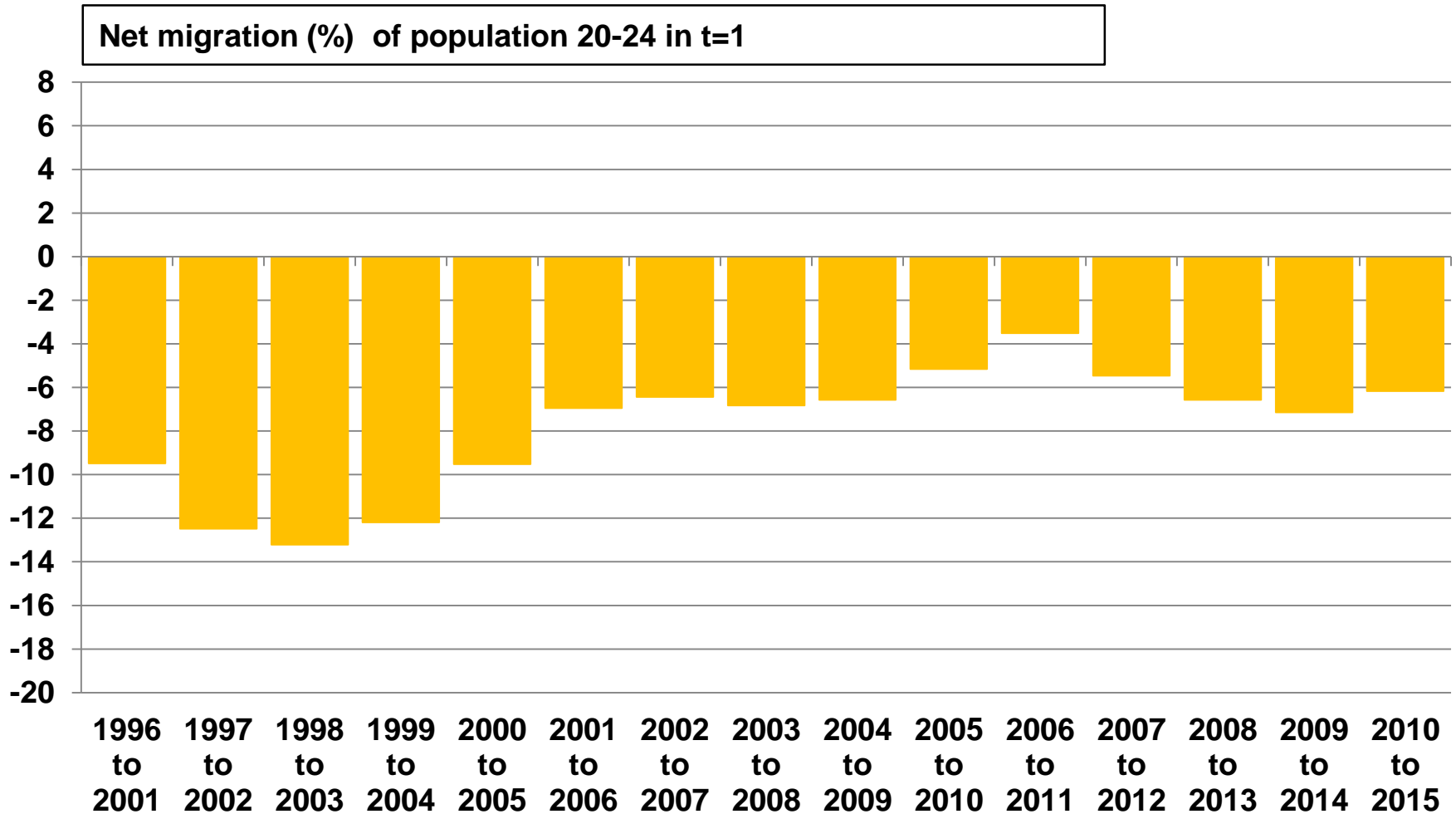


# Net migration of youth 15-19 in t=1 slowed from -18% in 1996 to -7% in 2010, Non-metro census divisions, Canada



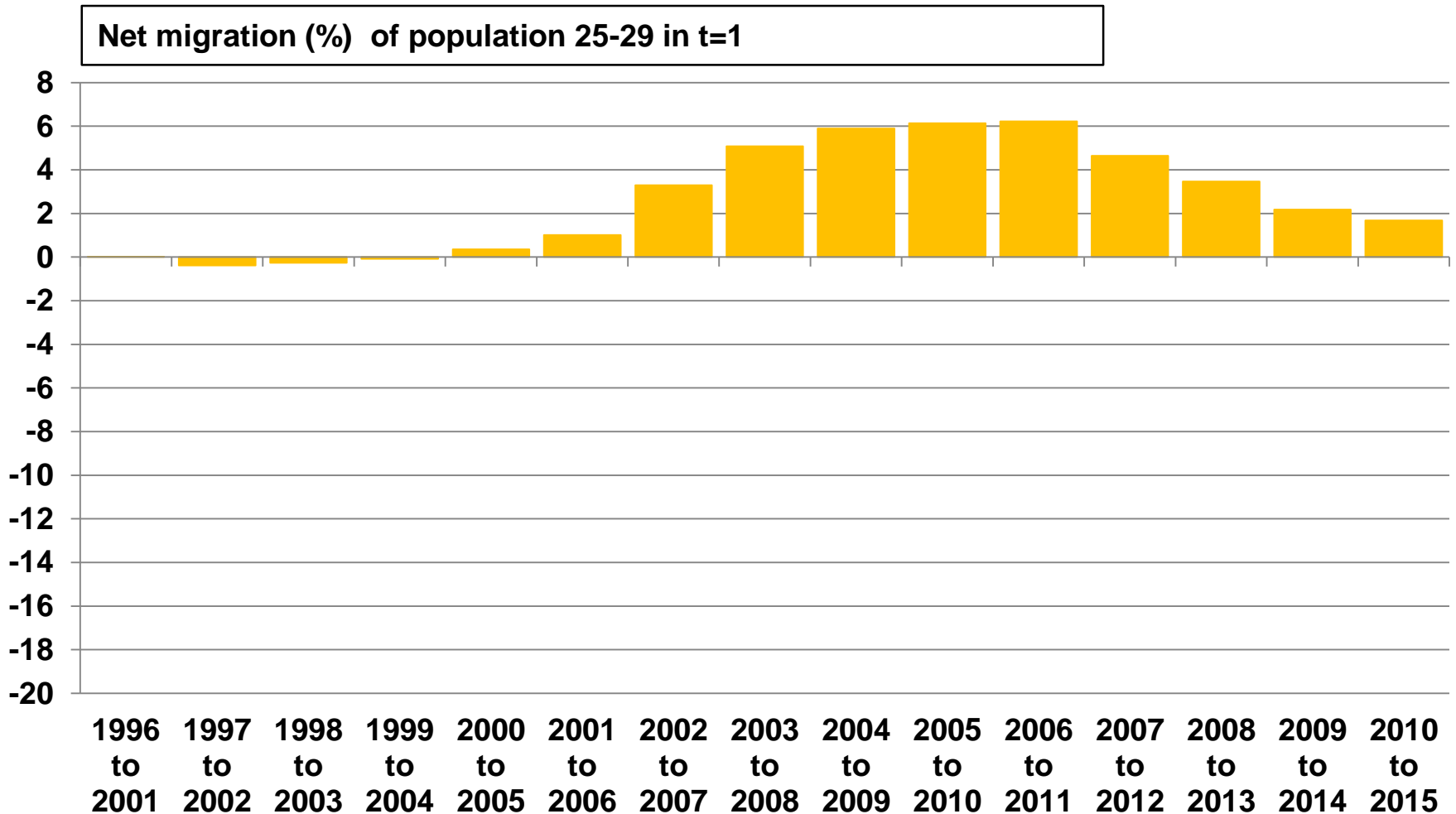
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# Net migration of youth 20-24 in t=1 slowed from -13% in 1998 to -6% in 2010, Non-metro census divisions, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# **Net migration of youth 25-29 in t=1 peaked at +6% in 2005 & 2006, Non-metro census divisions, Canada**



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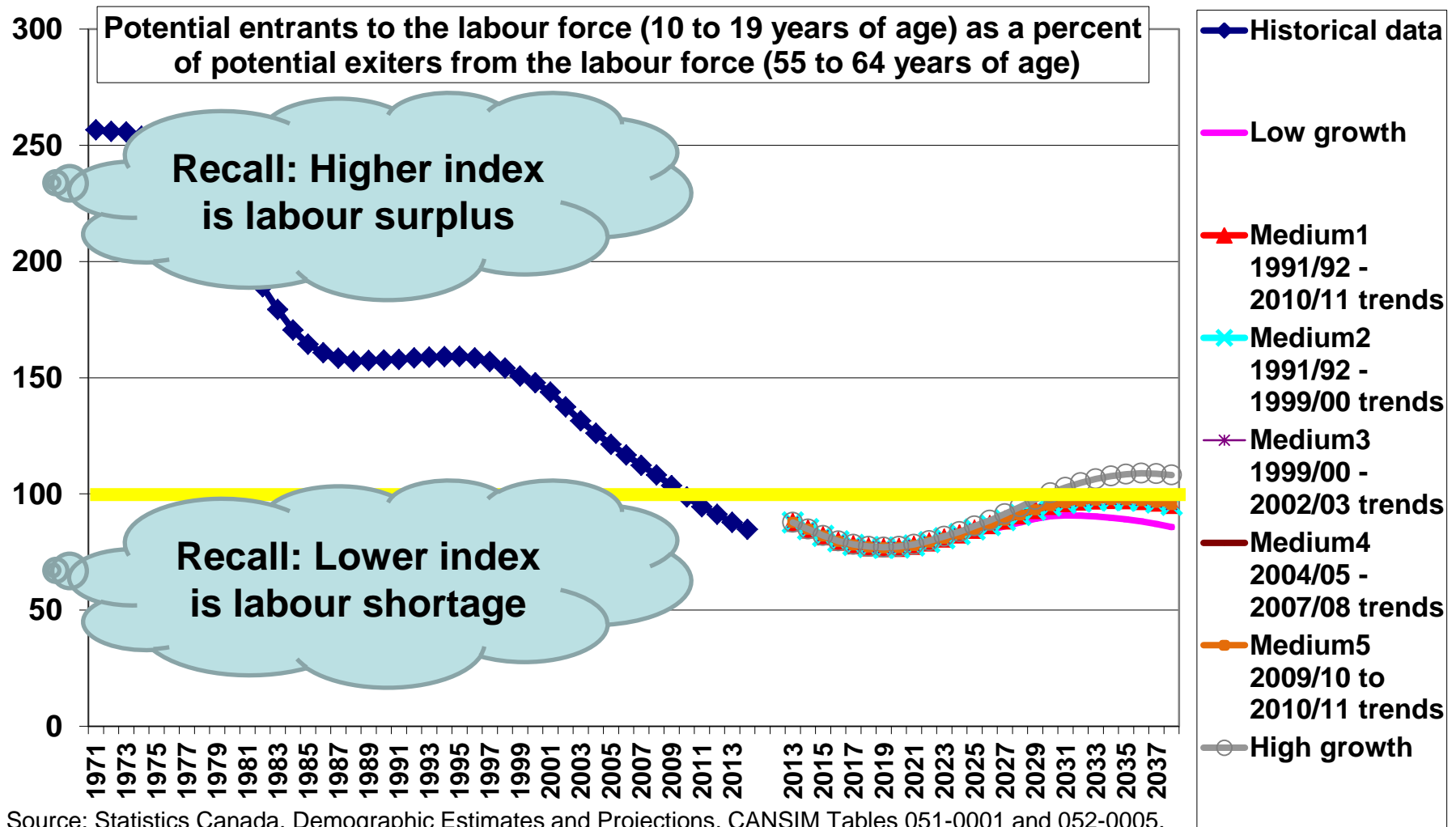
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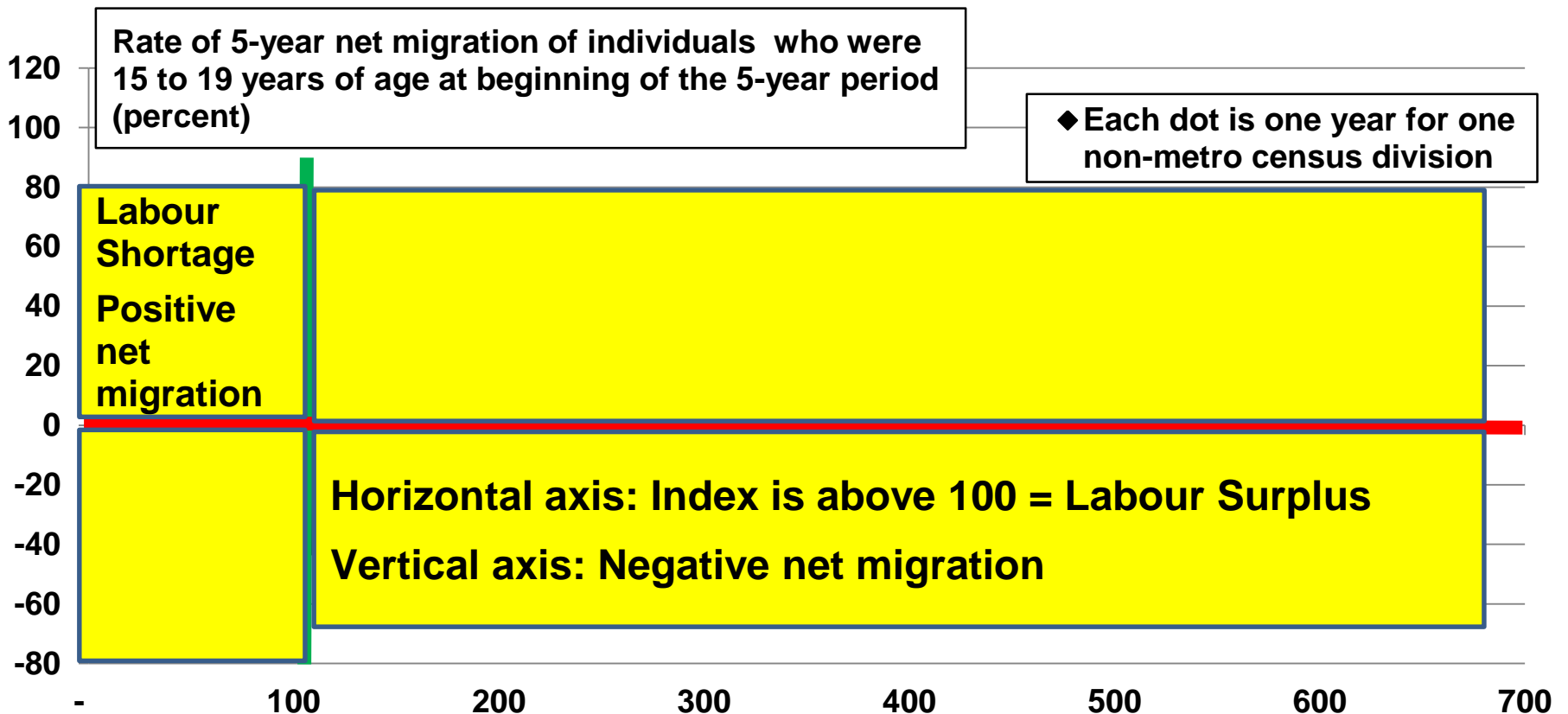
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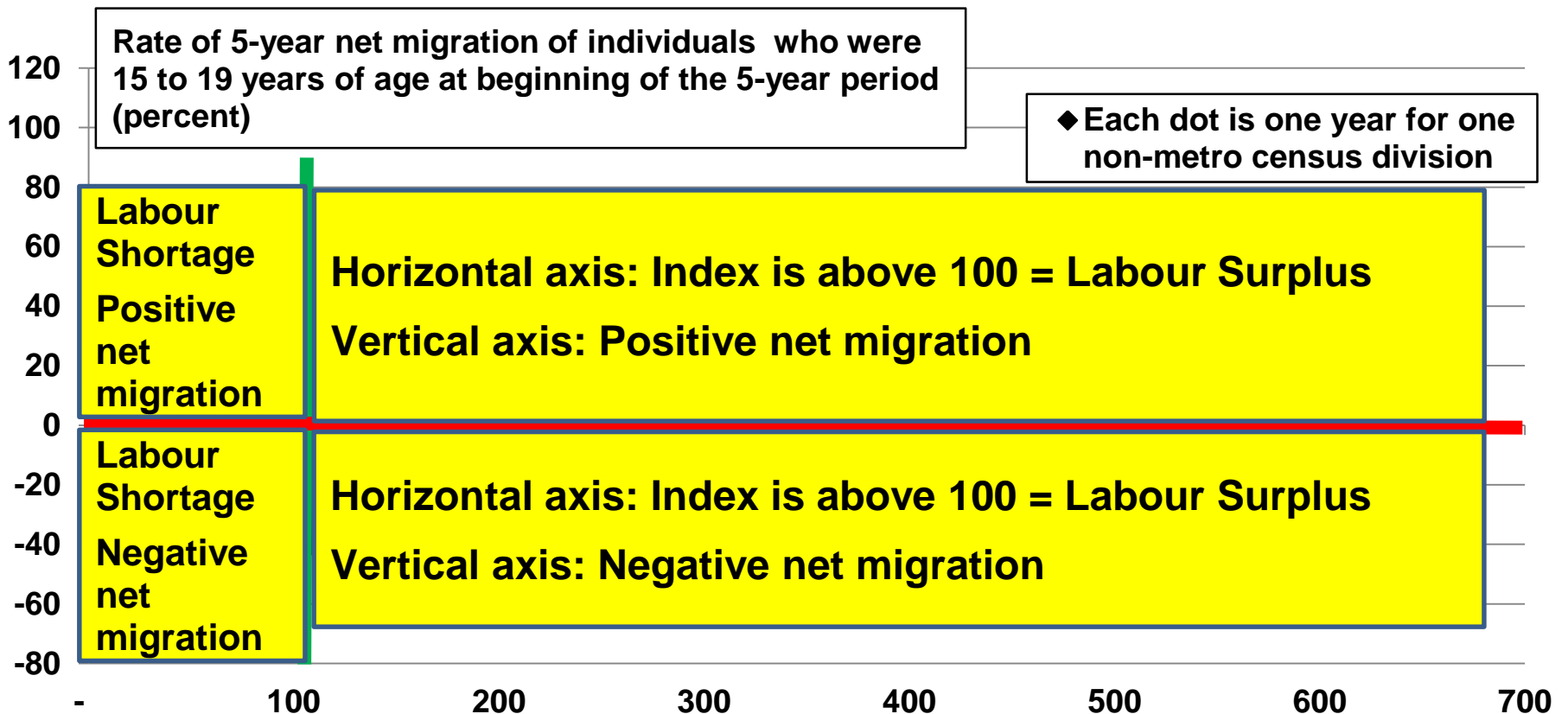
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# **Potential labour market shortage** (regardless of projection scenario) **up to 2029** **due to less than 100 (potential) labour market entrants** **per 100 (potential) labour market retirees, Canada**





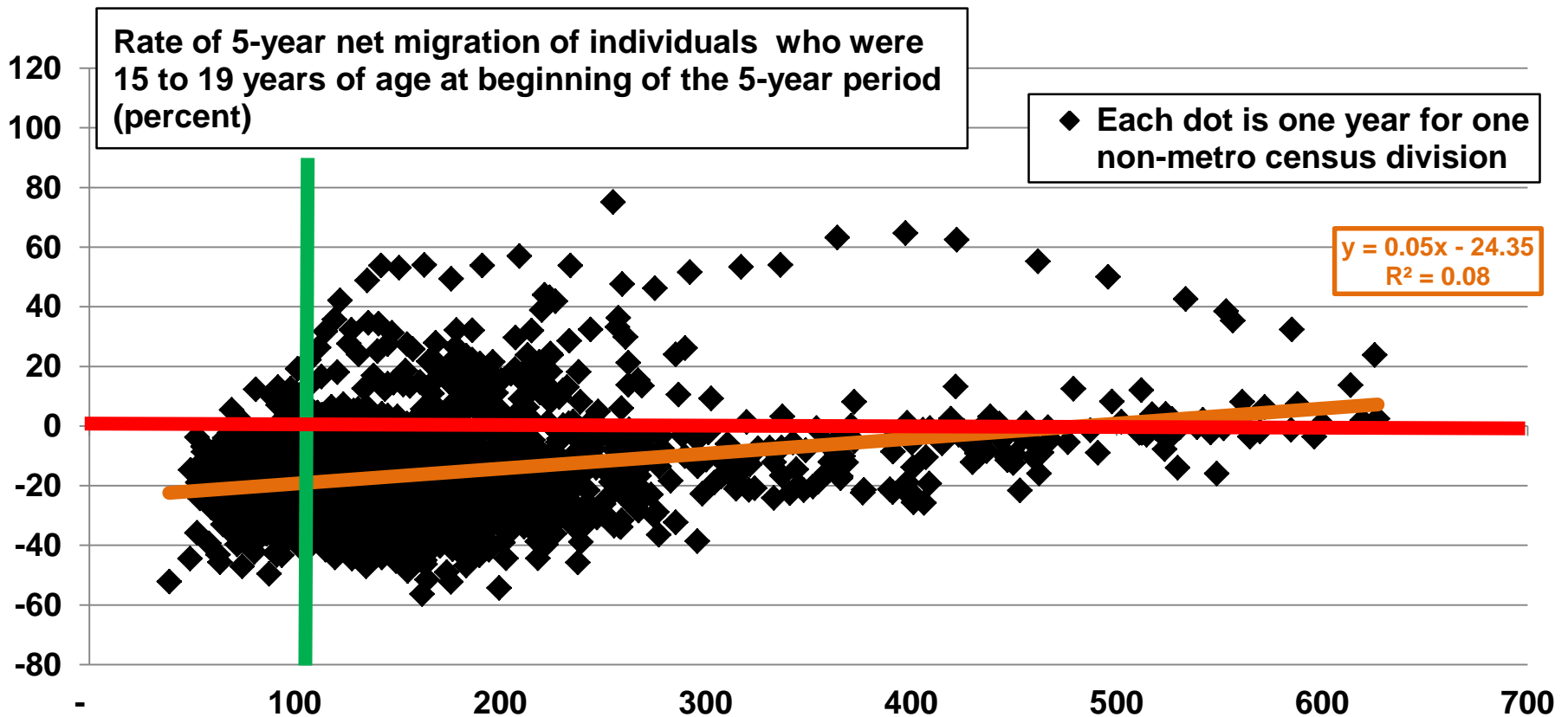
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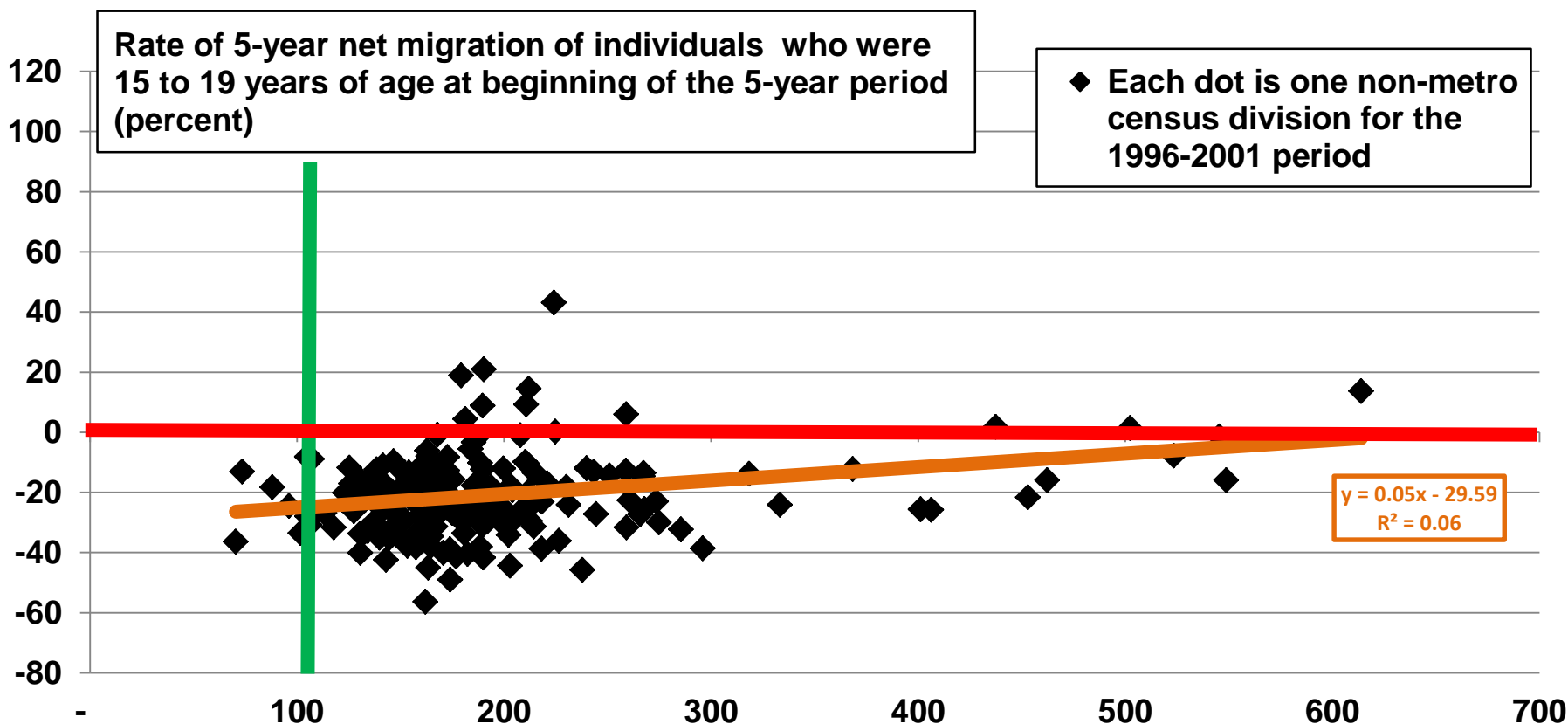
**A lower level of demographic labour market pressure is NOT associated with a lower rate of net OUT-migration of youth 15 to 19 years of age in the subsequent 5-year period, non-metro census divisions, 1996 to 2015, Canada**



**Level of demographic labour market pressure index at beginning of a 5-year interval**

Source: Statistics Canada. (annual) **Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-214) and CANSIM Table 051-0052.

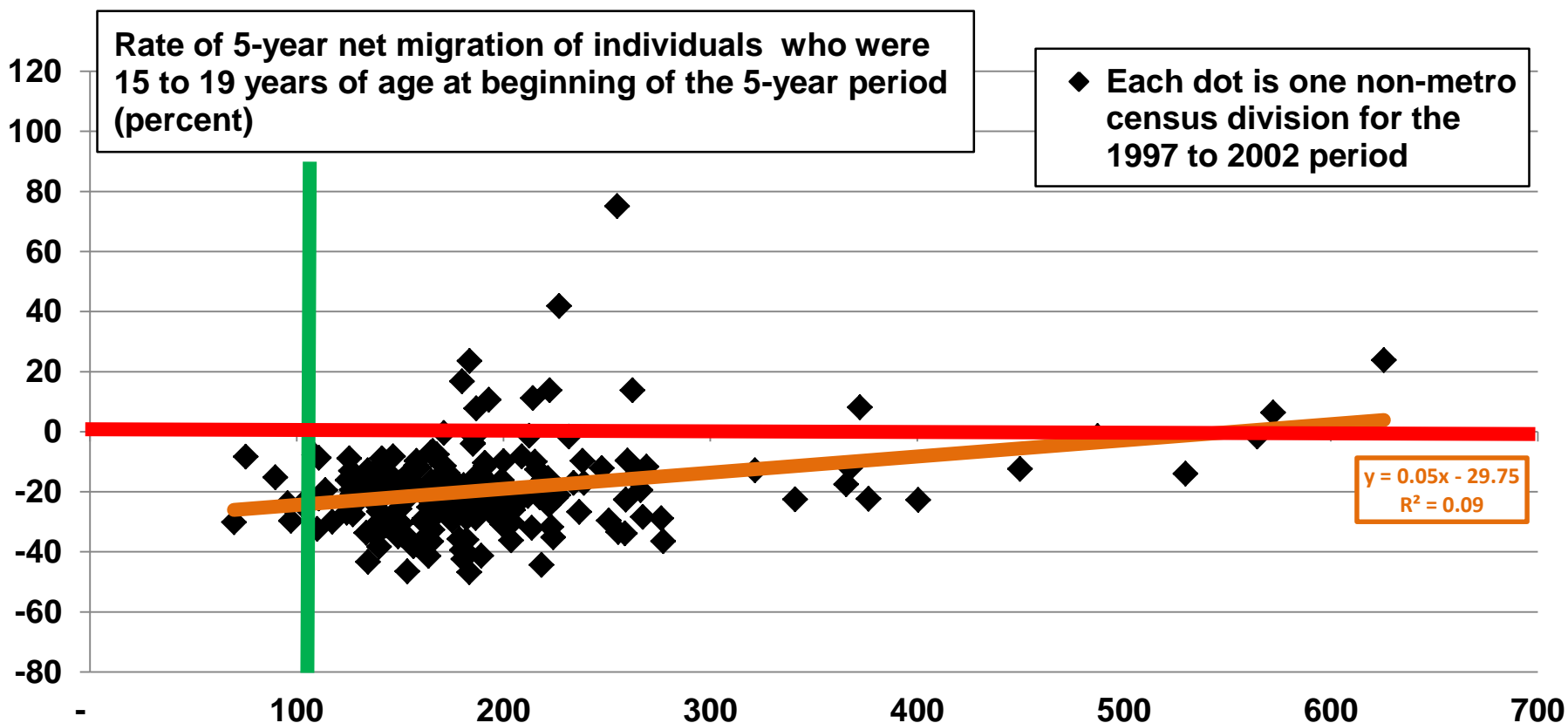
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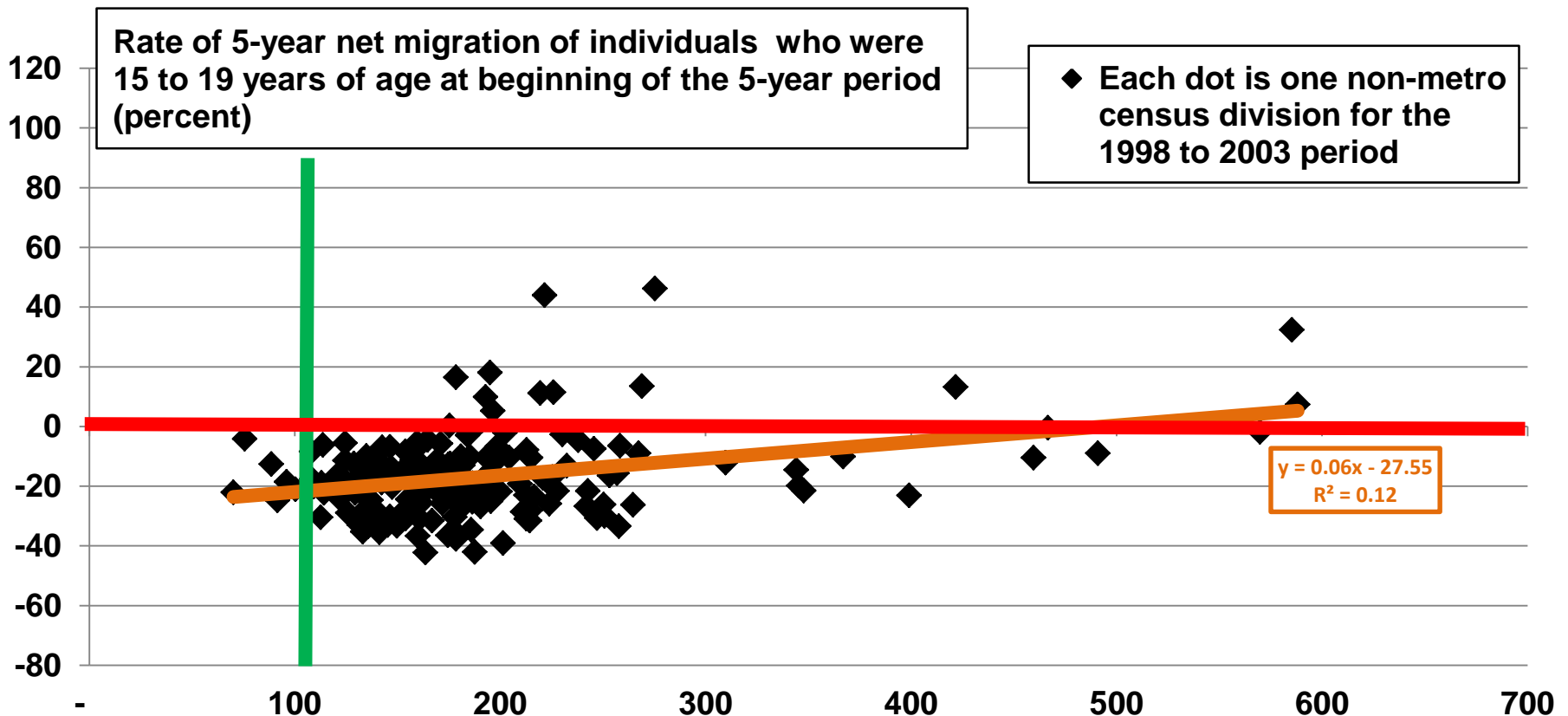
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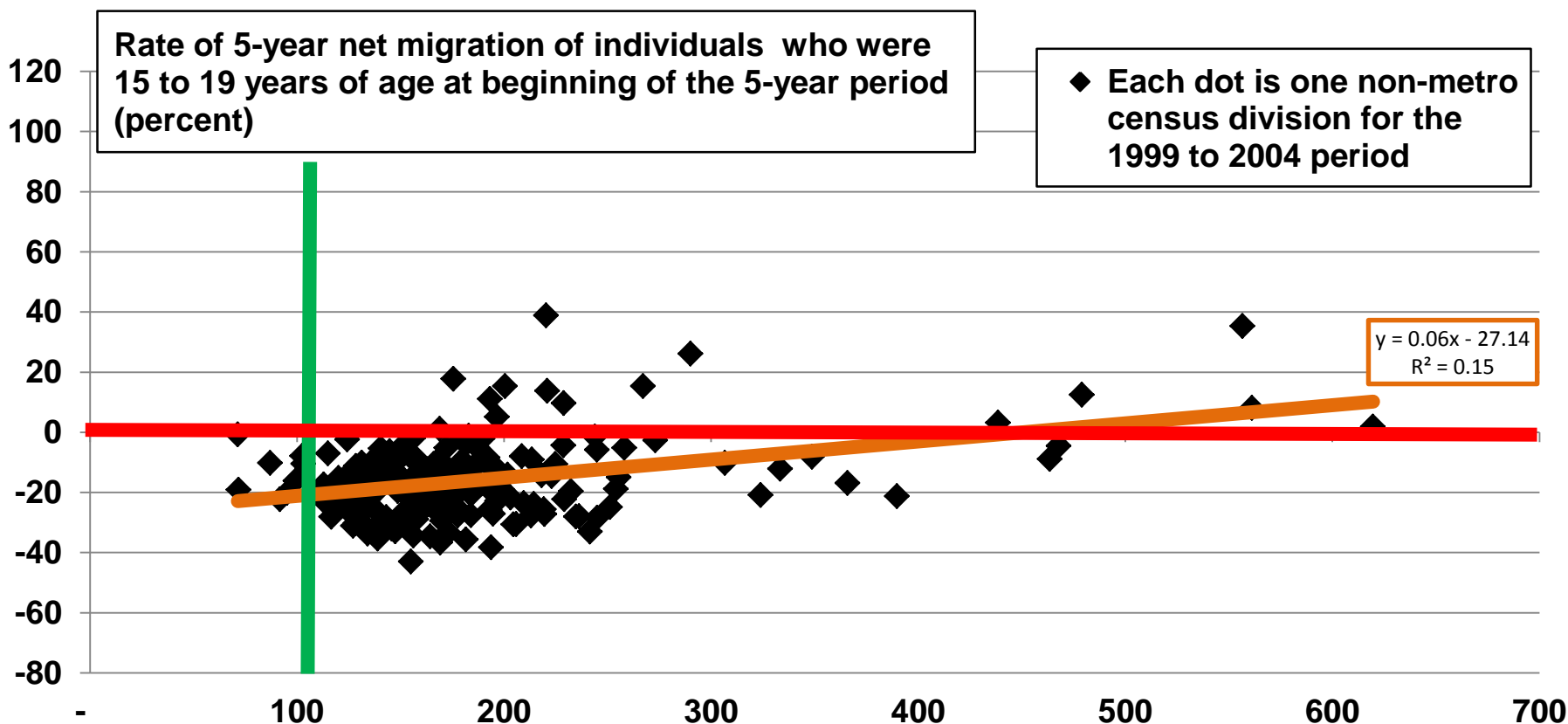
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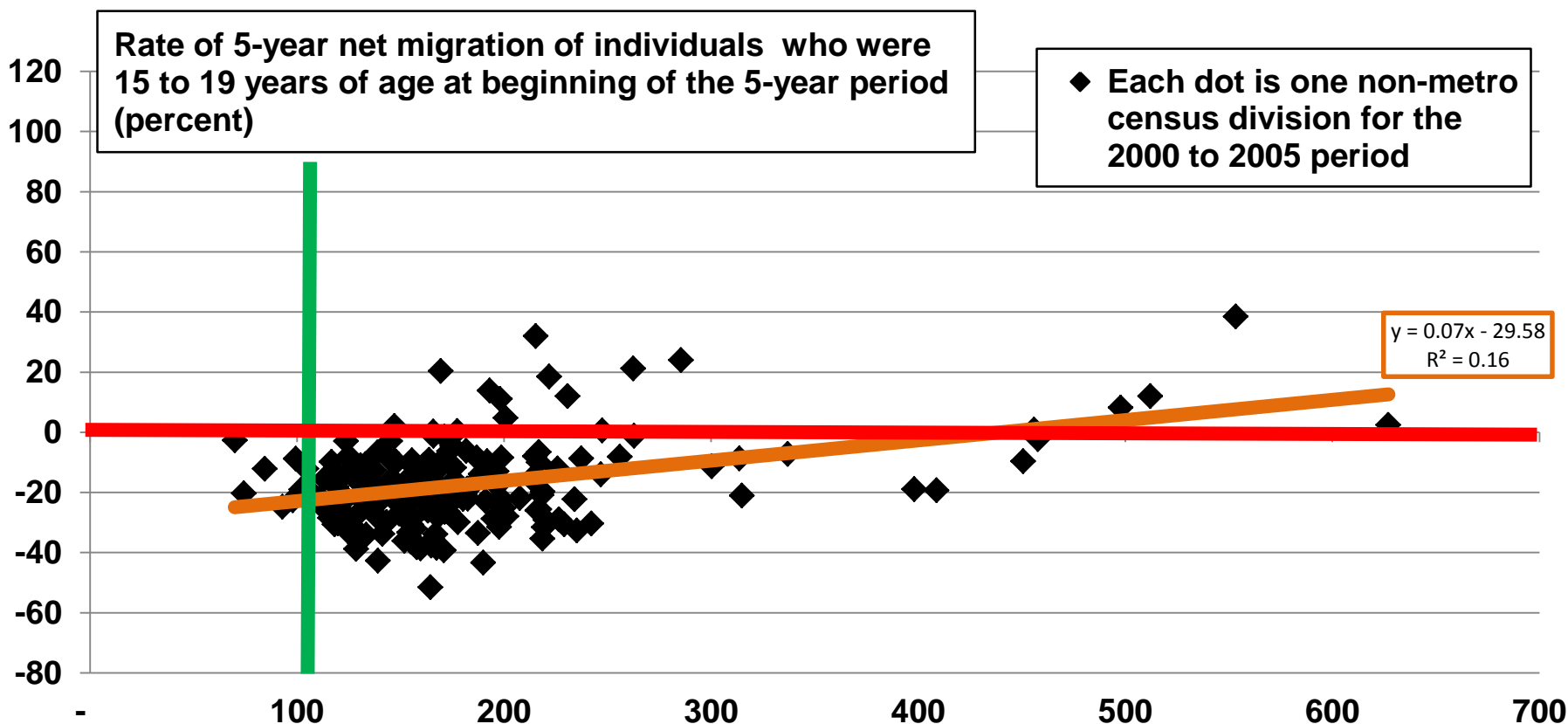
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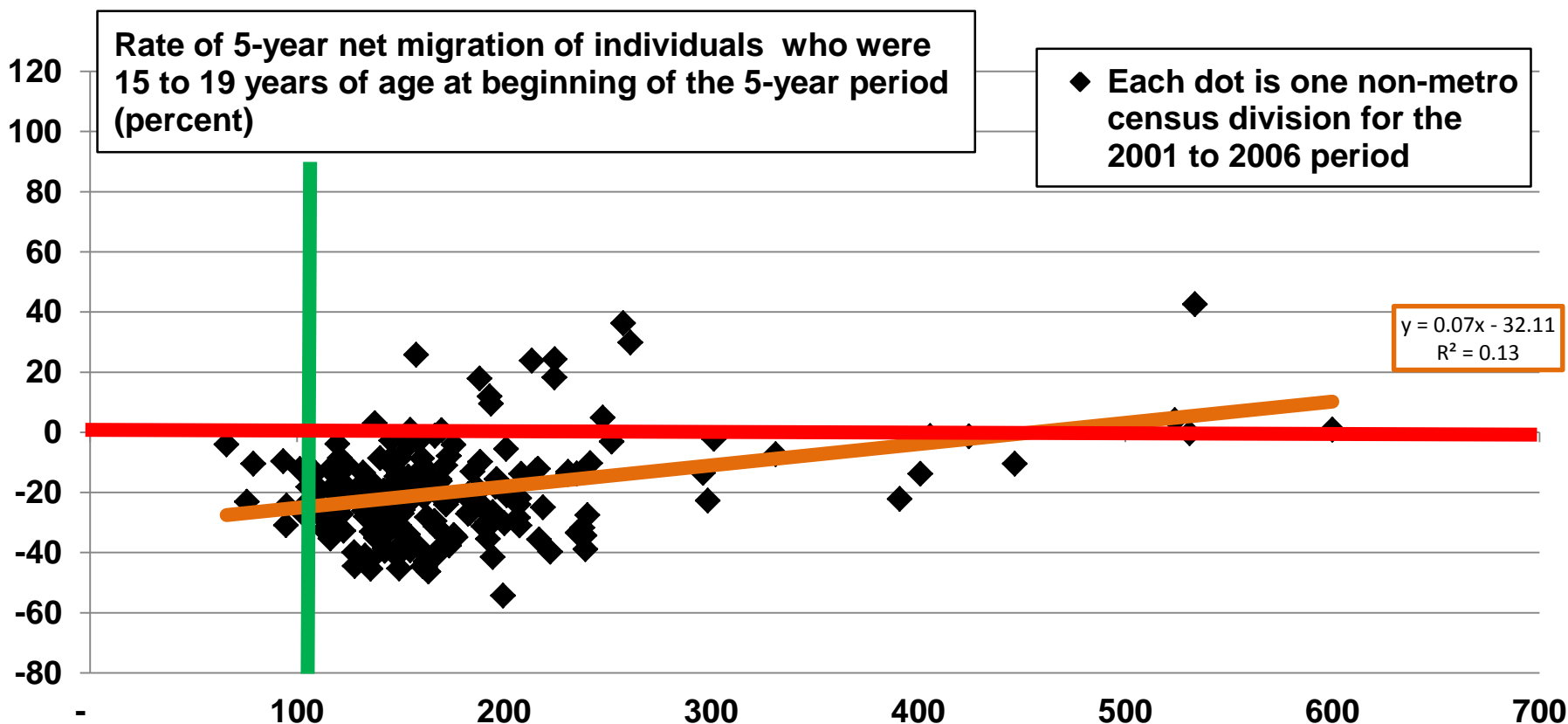
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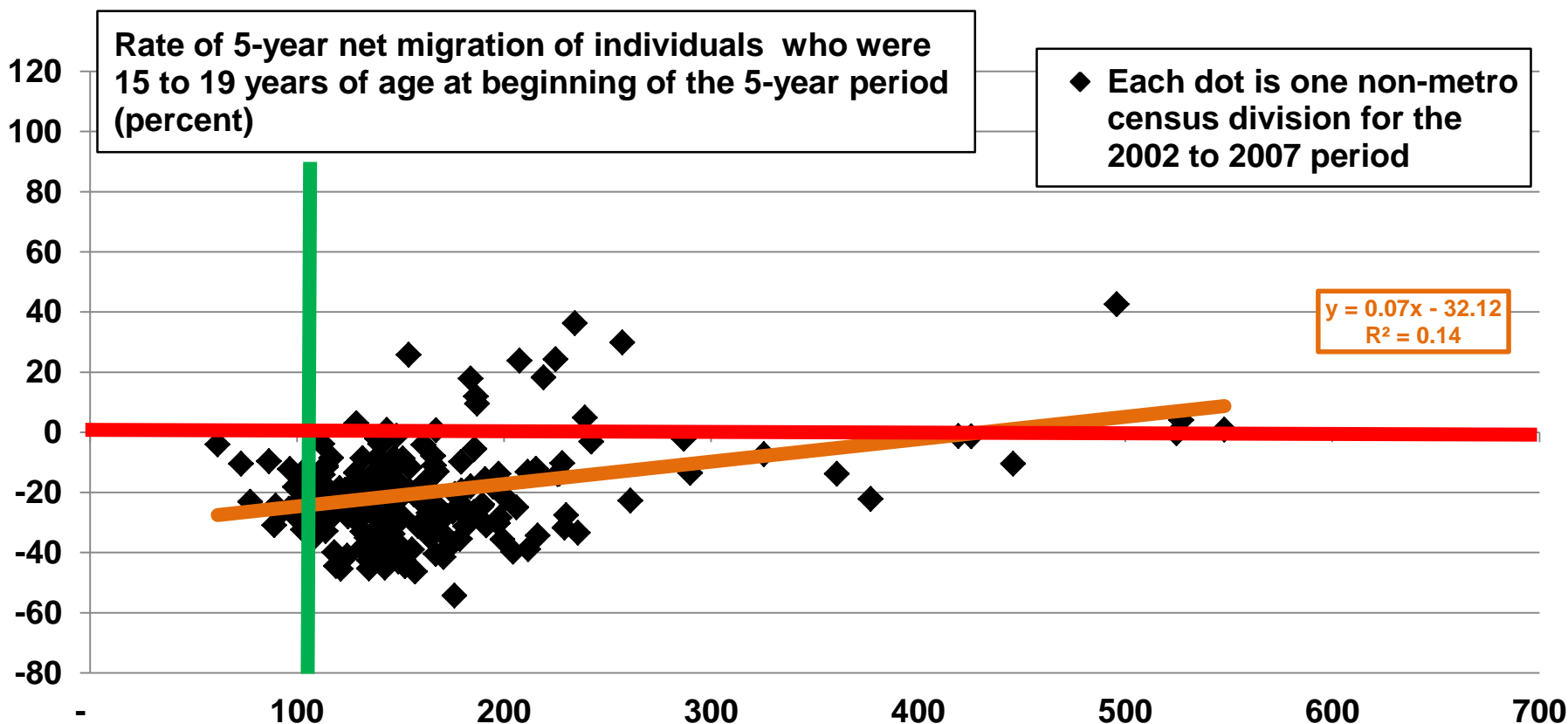
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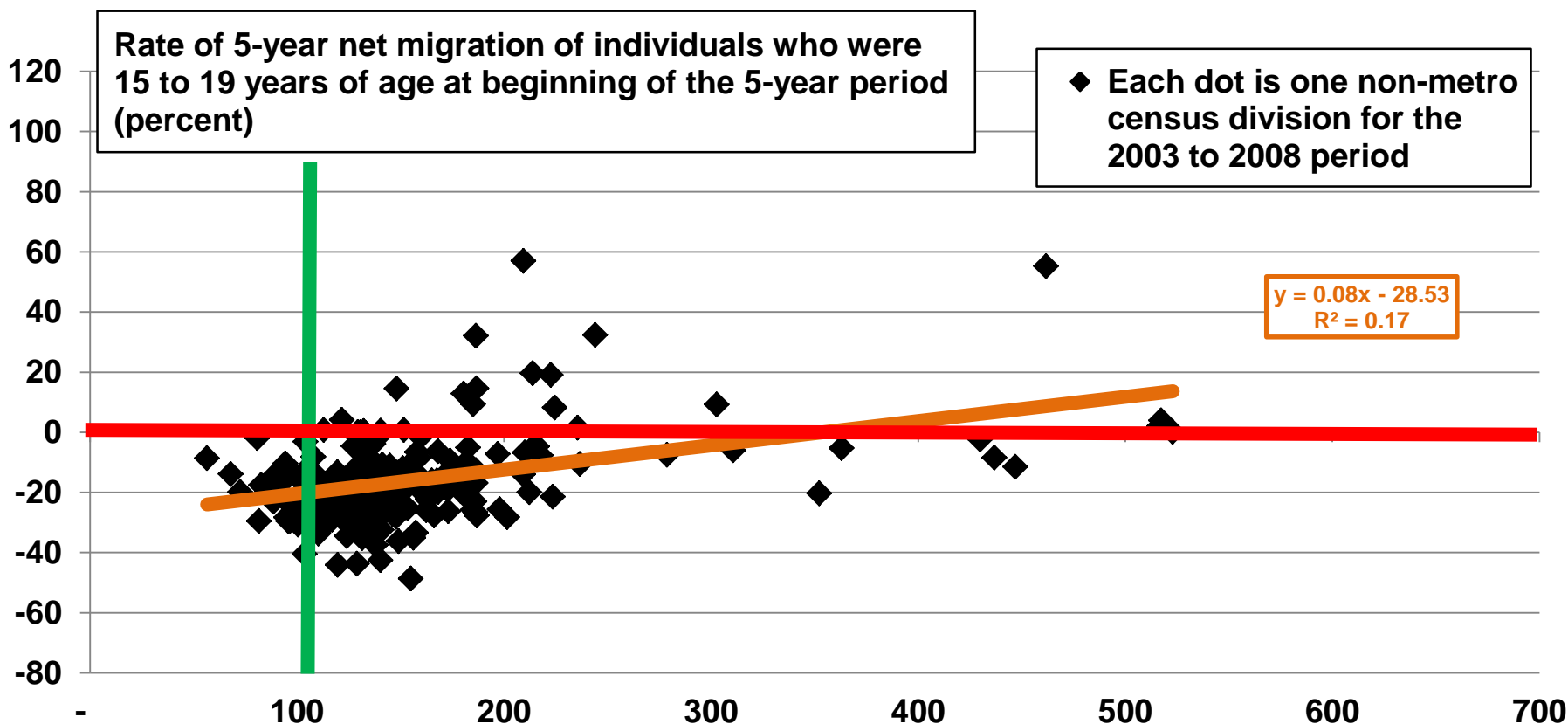


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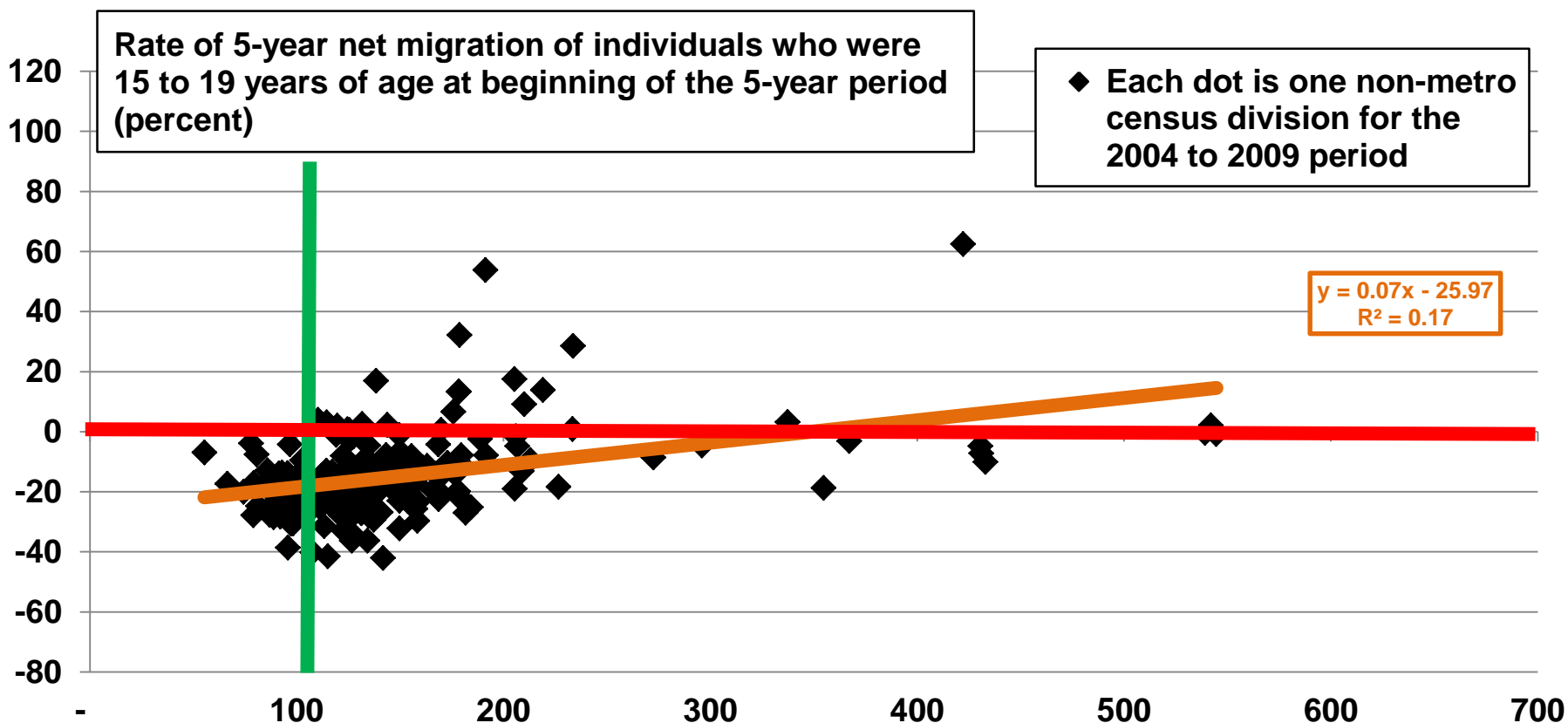
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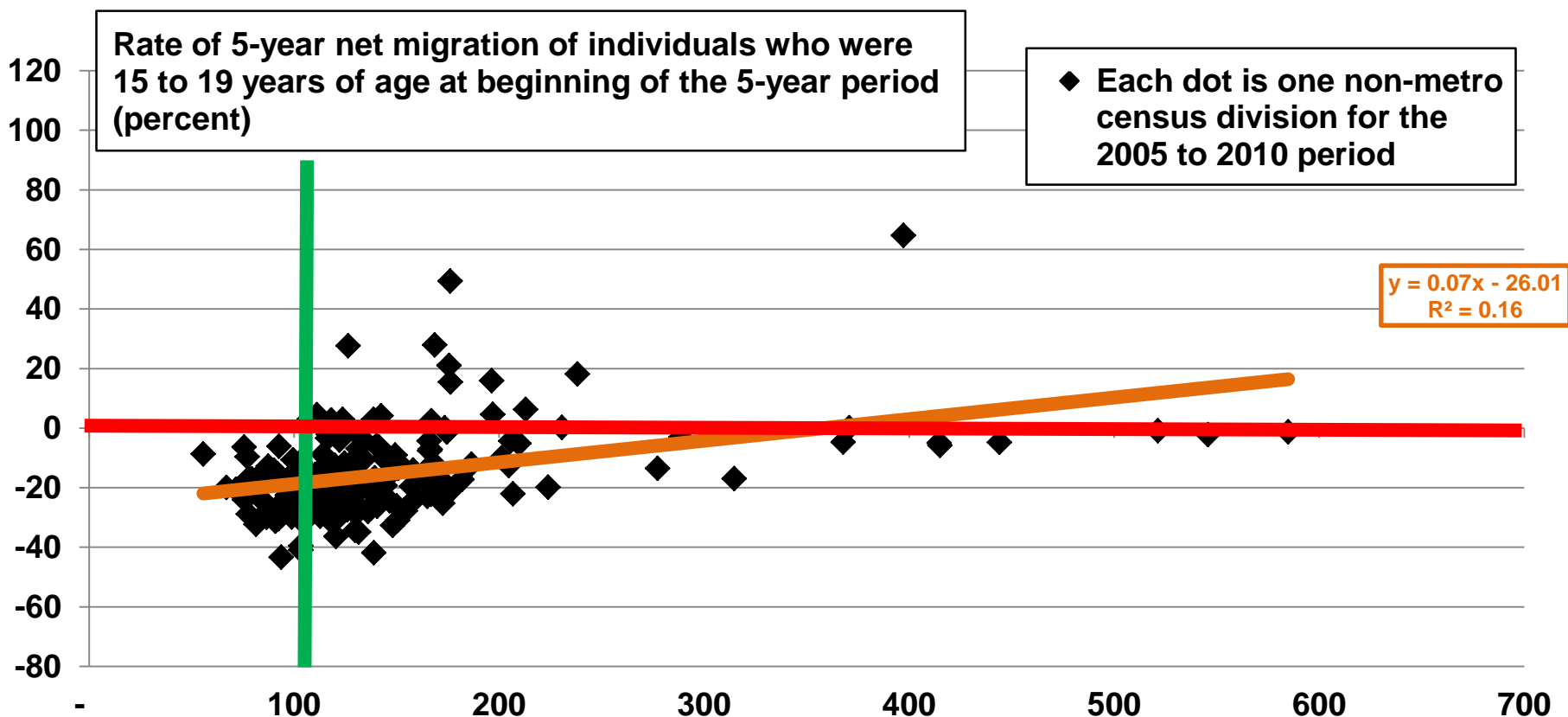
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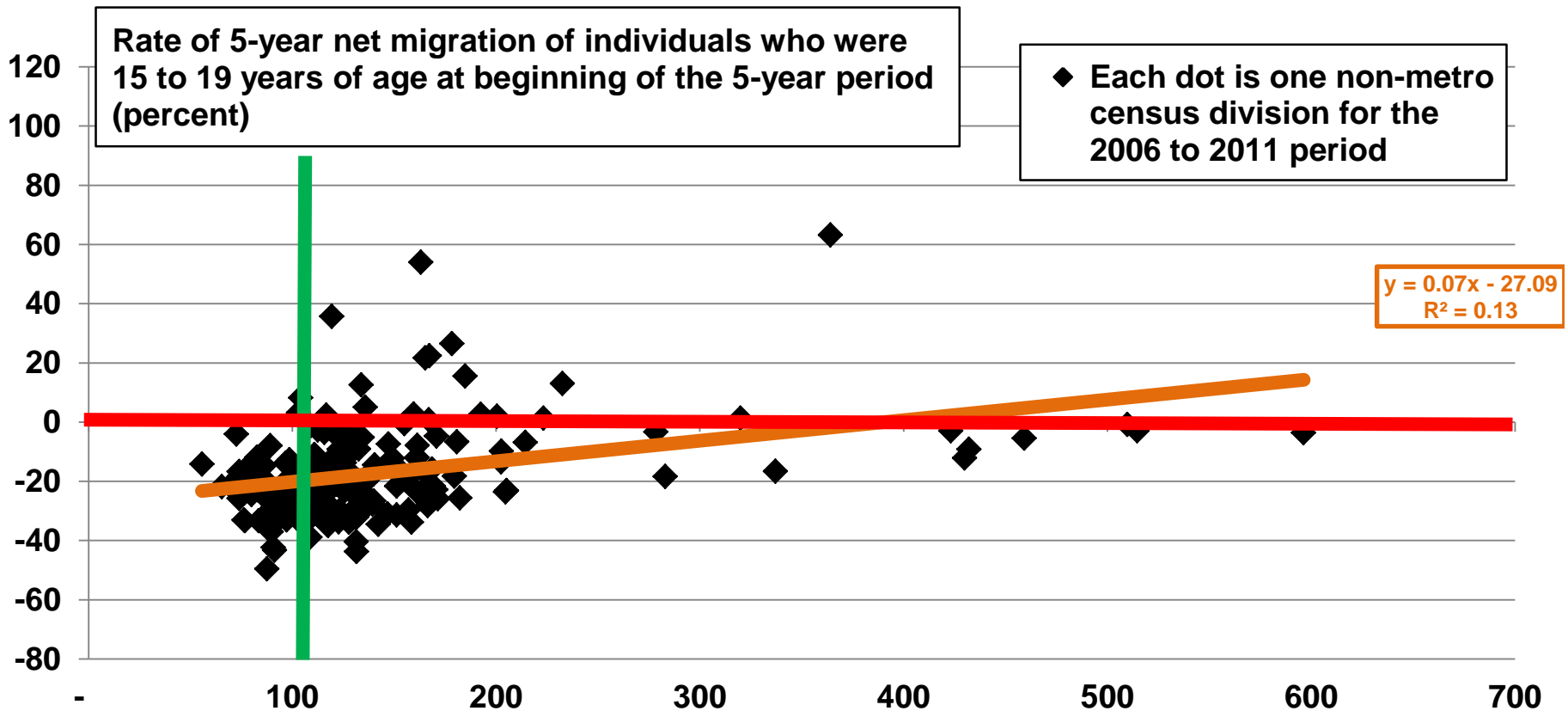
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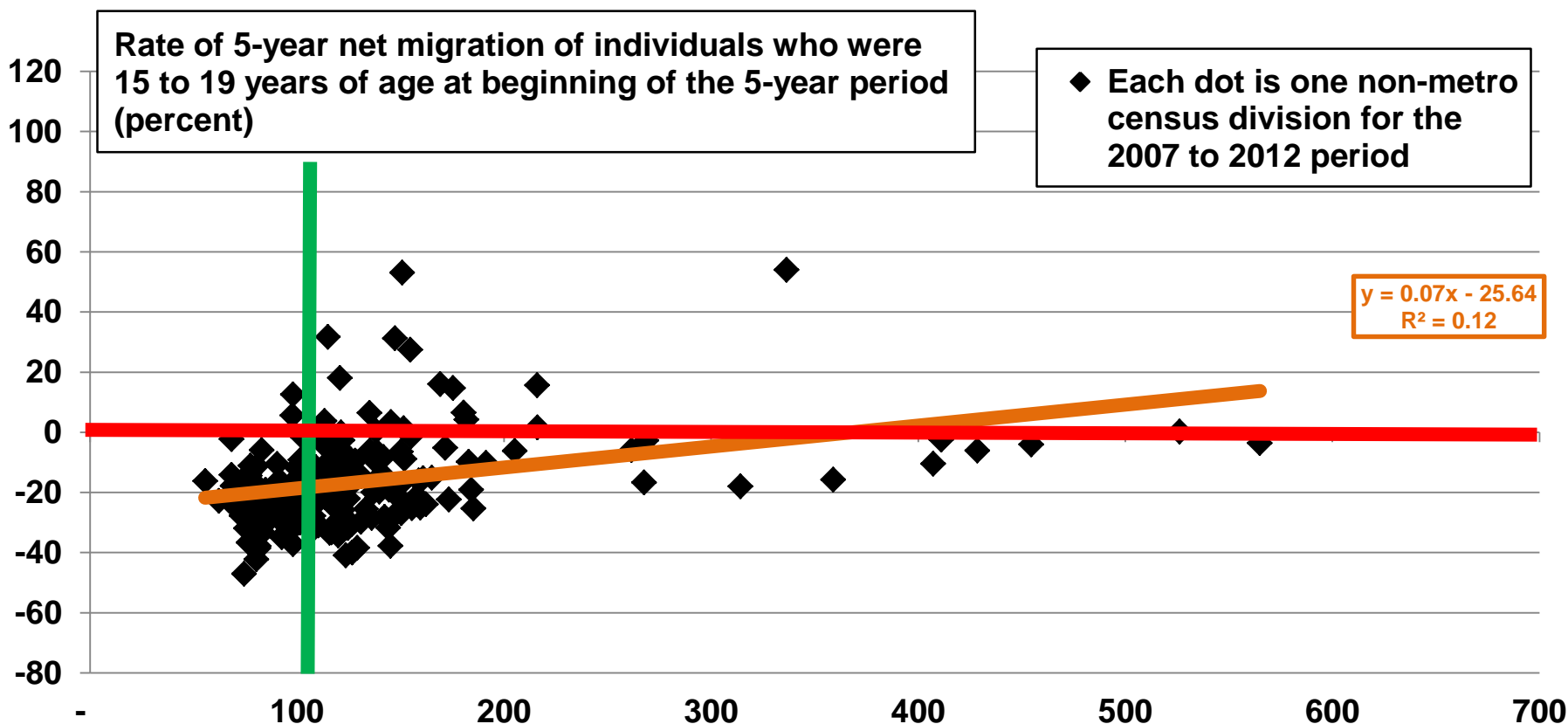
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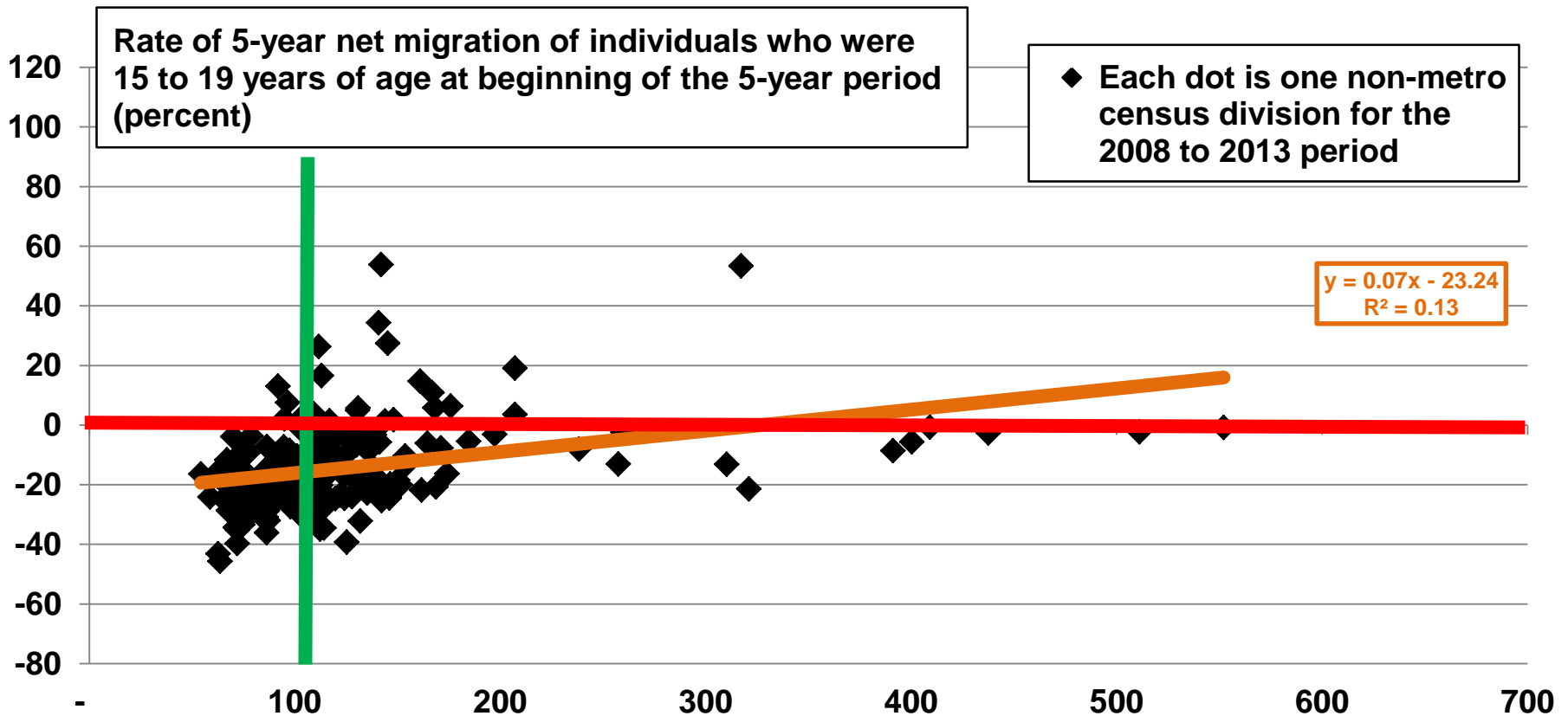
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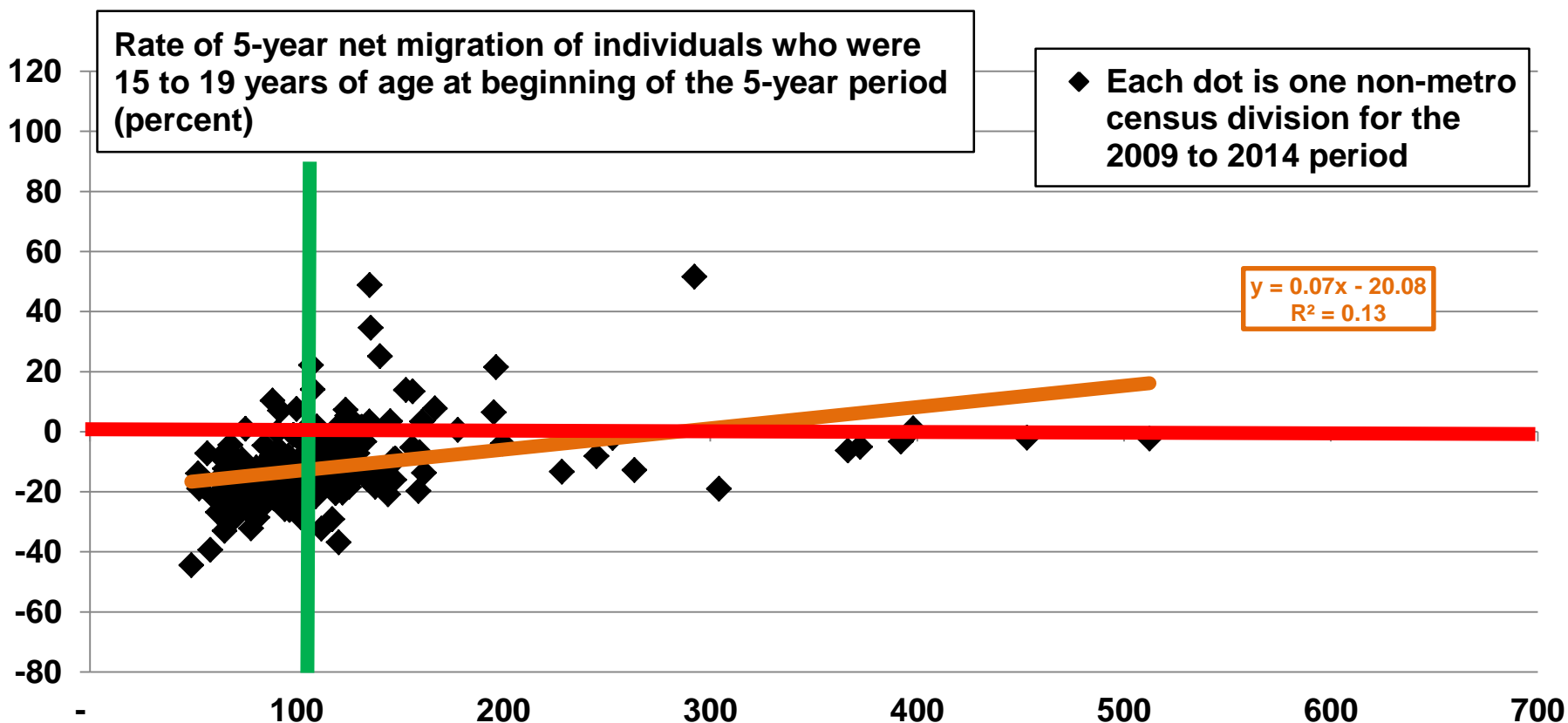
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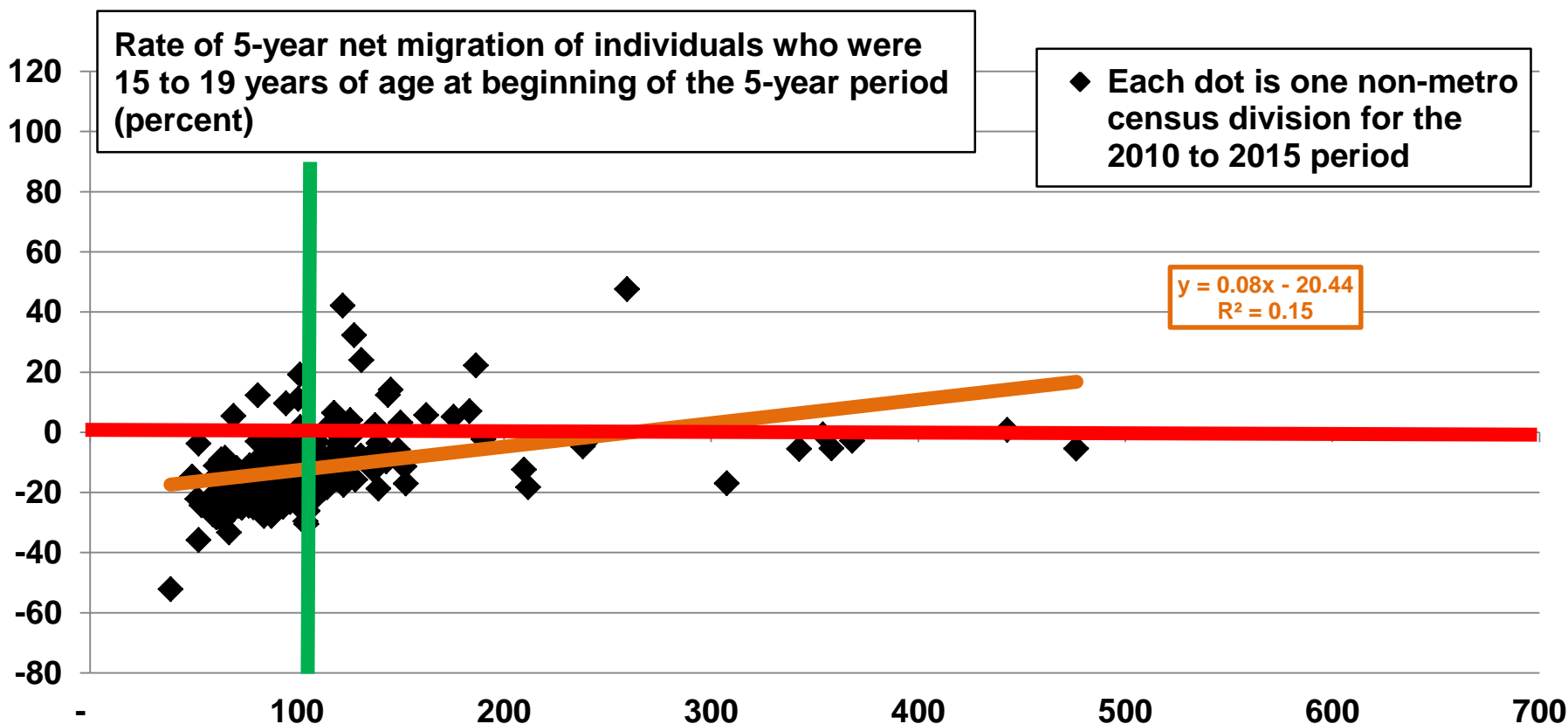
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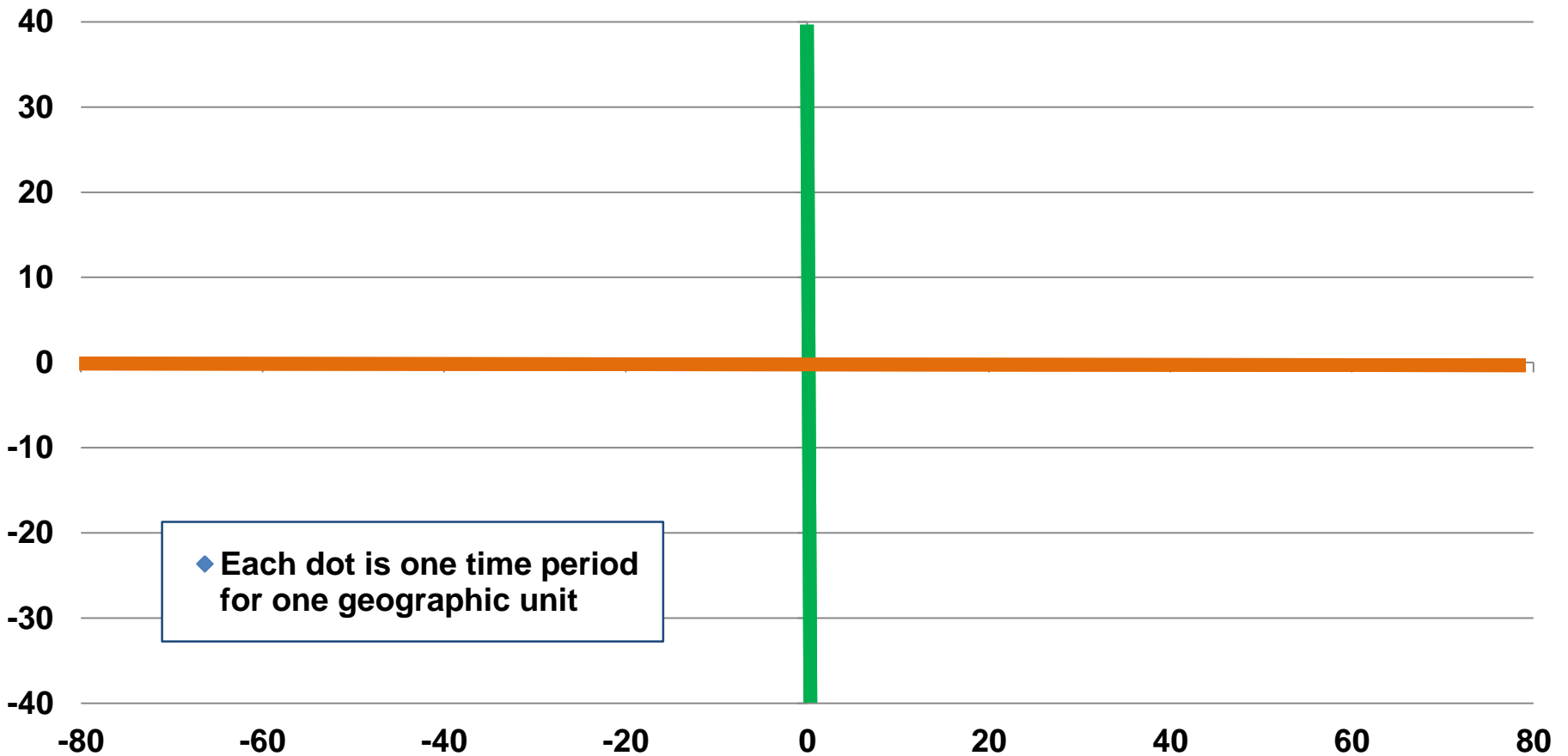
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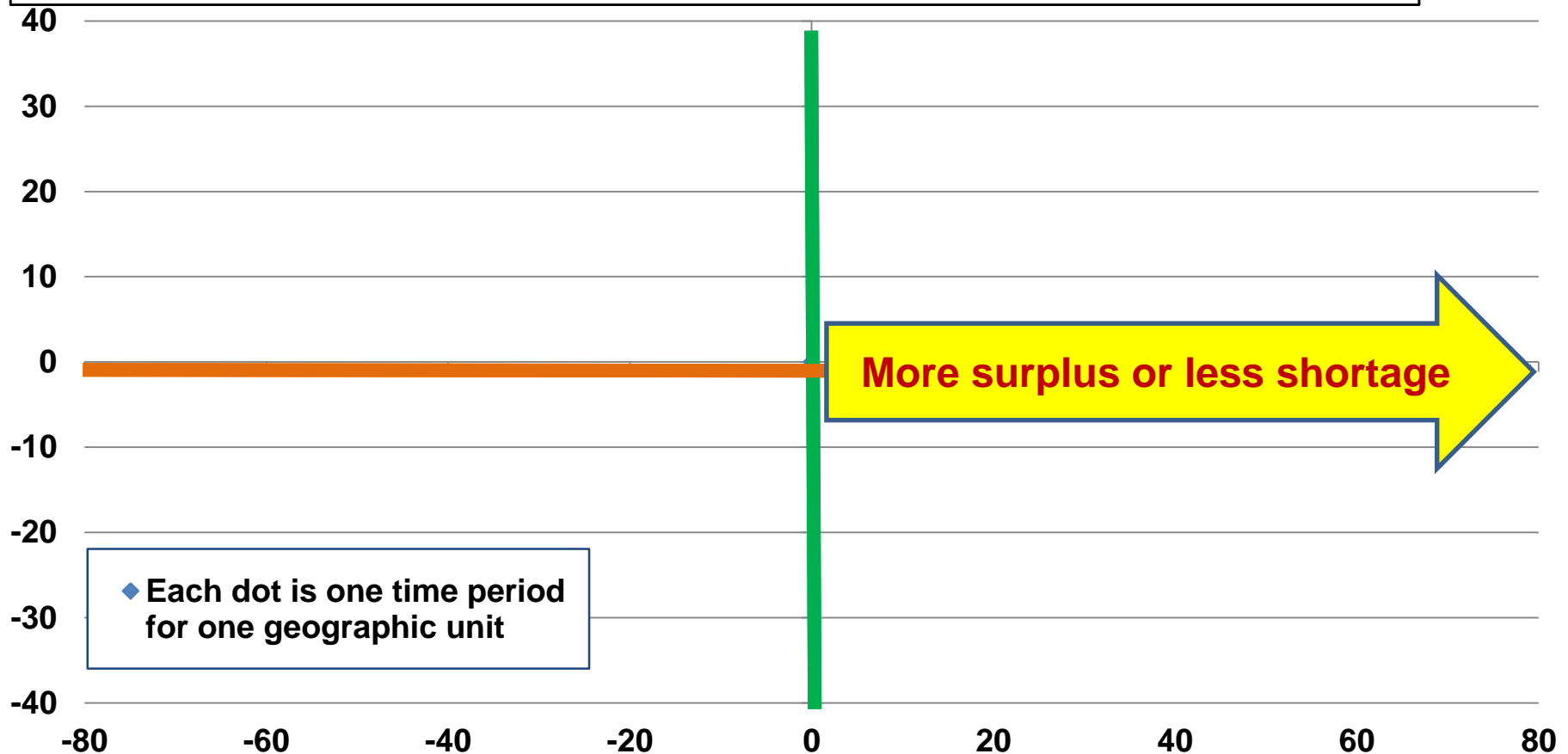
Percentage point **change over five years** in rate of **net migration of young adults, 15 to 24**:  
positive means increase in net IN-migration rate or decline in net OUT-migration rate



Percentage point **change over five years** in the **demographic labour market pressure index**:  
negative means fewer potential labour entrants per potential retiree

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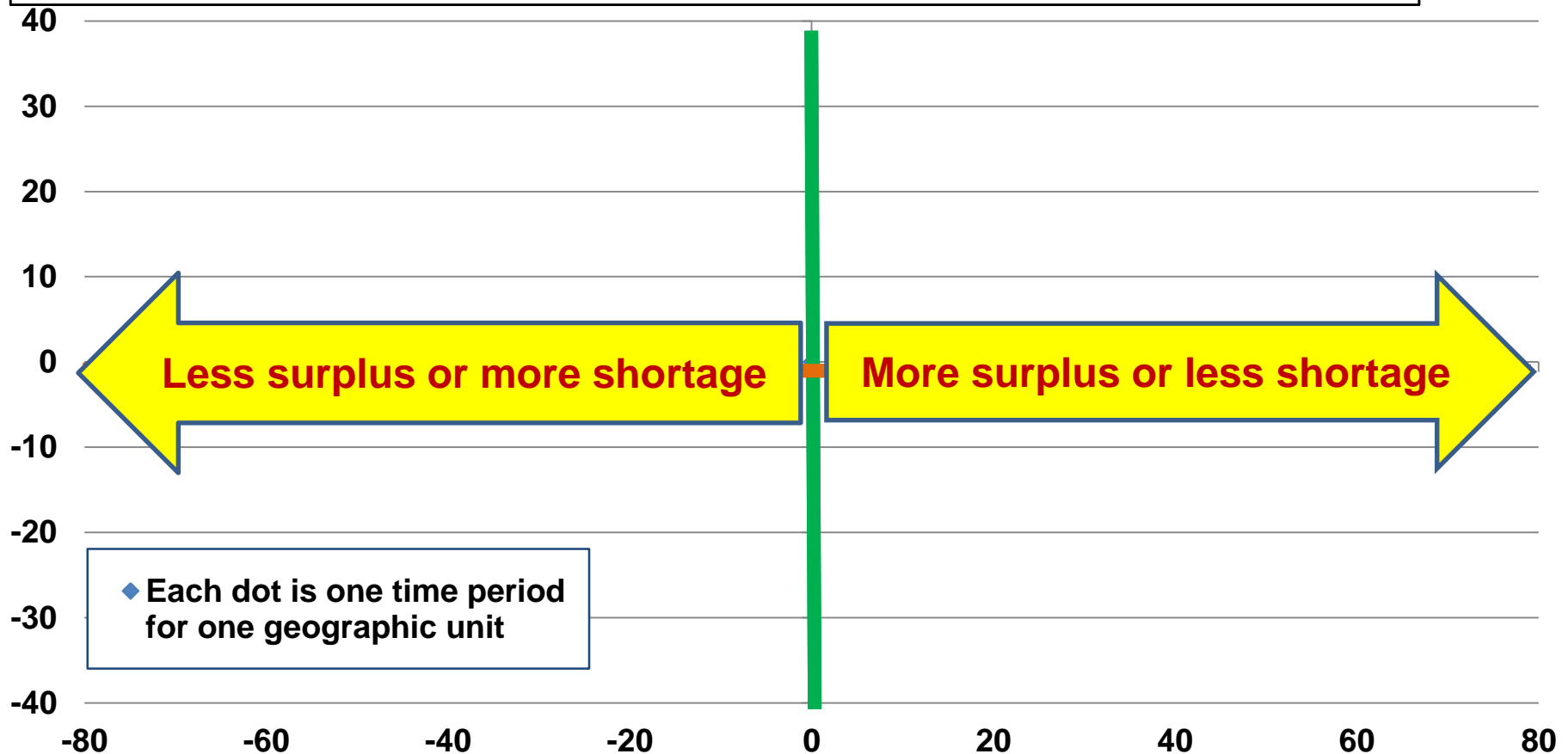
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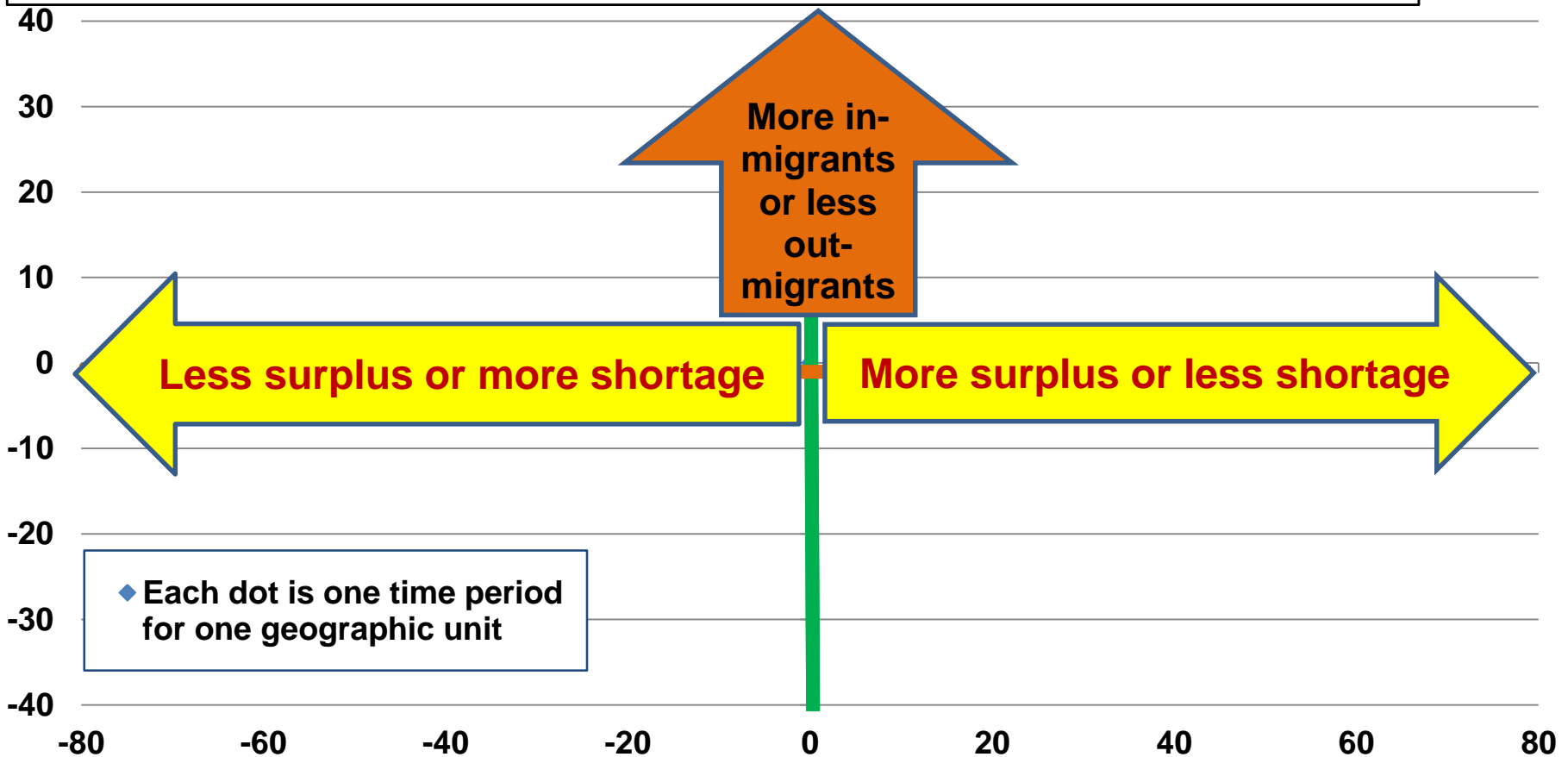
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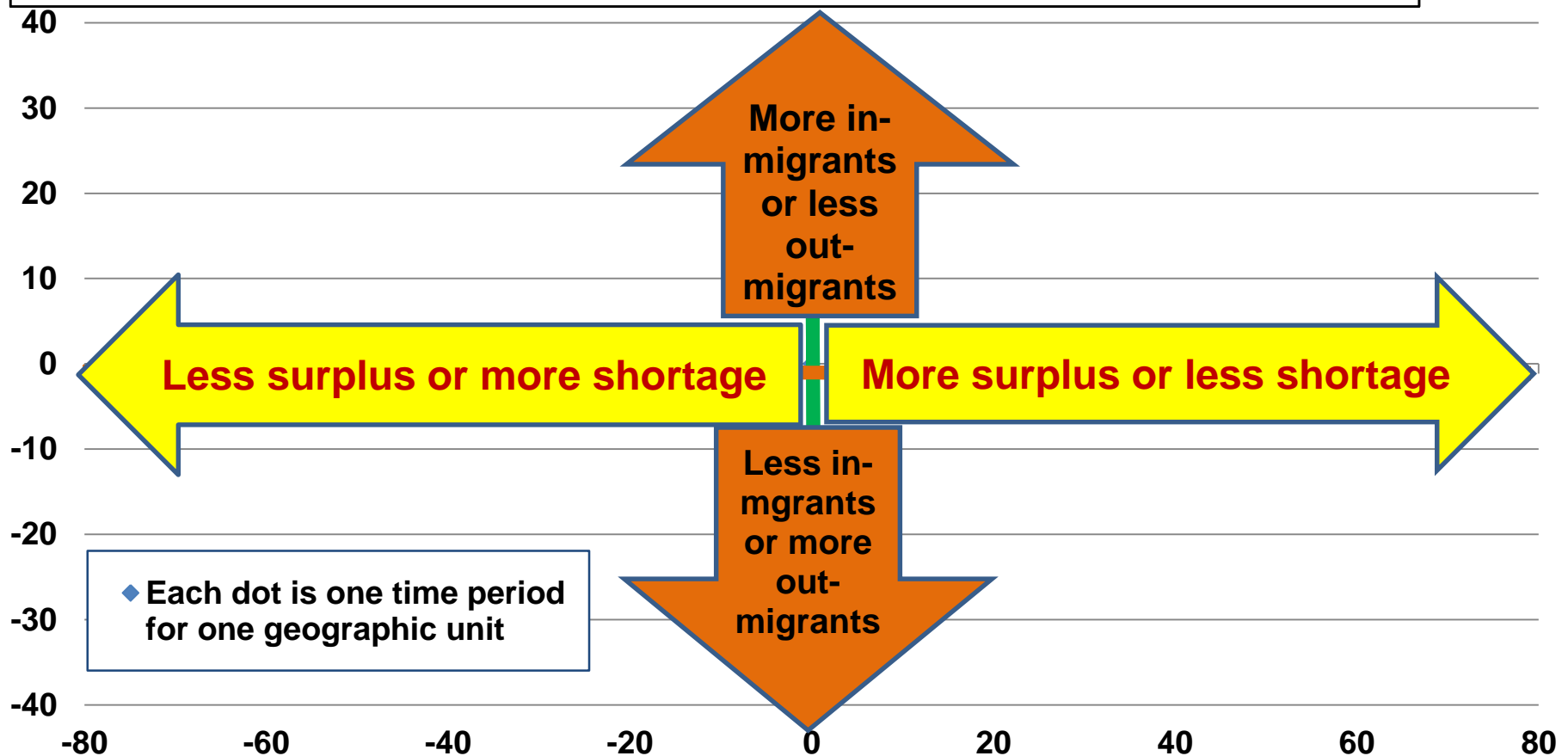
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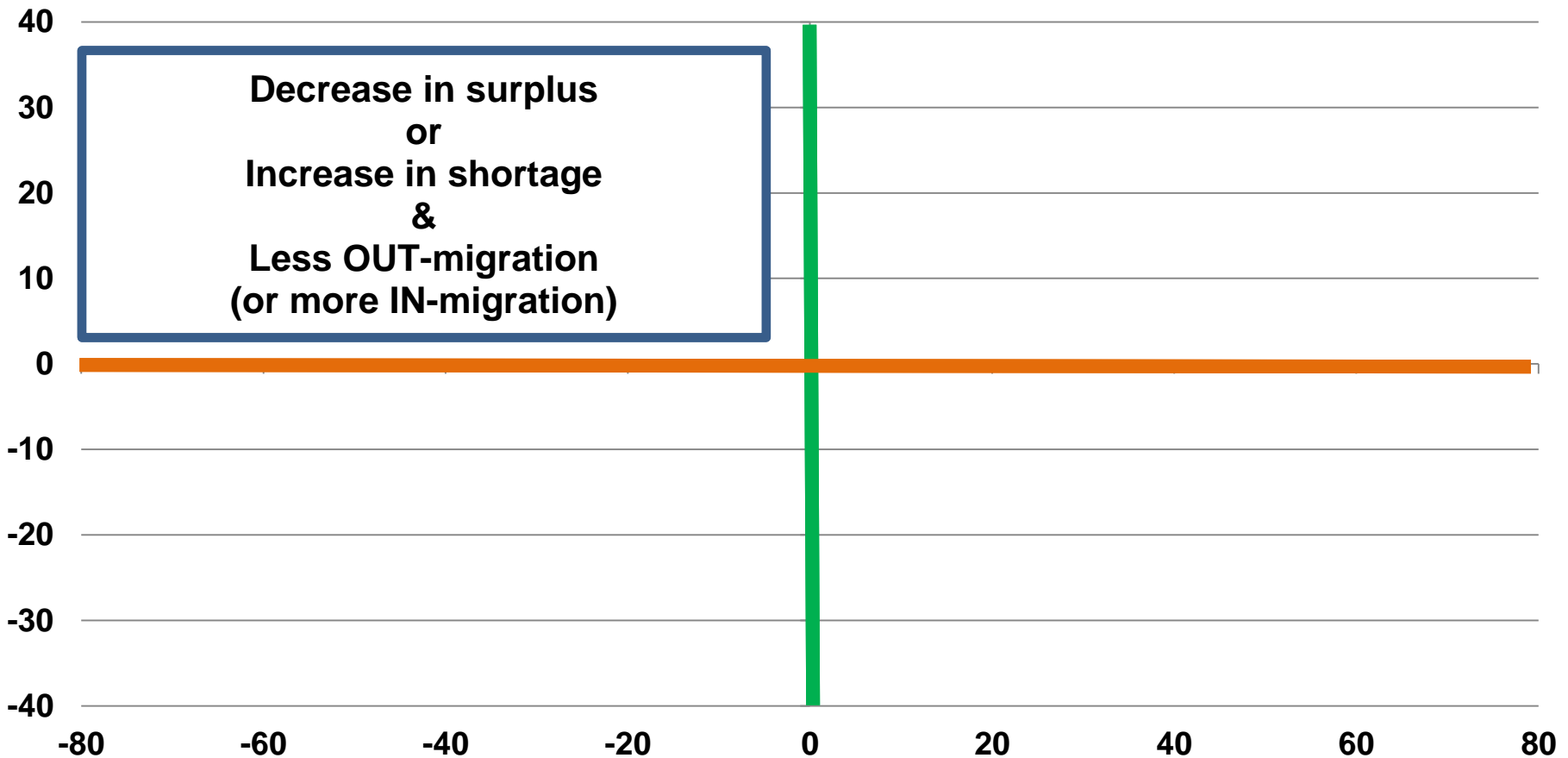
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Percentage point **change over five years** in rate of **net migration of young adults, 15 to 24**:  
positive means increase in net IN-migration rate or decline in net OUT-migration rate

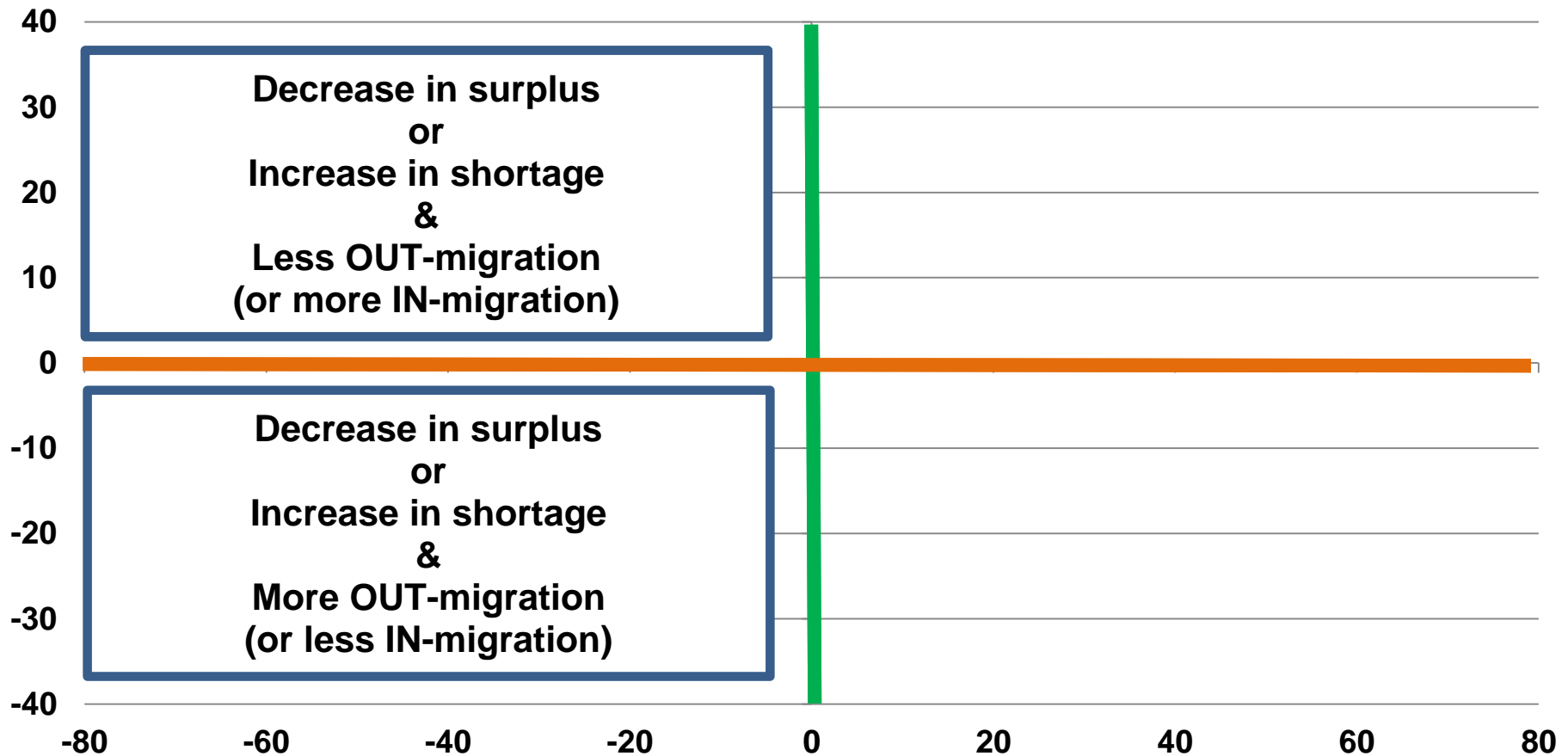


Percentage point **change over five years** in the **demographic labour market pressure index**:  
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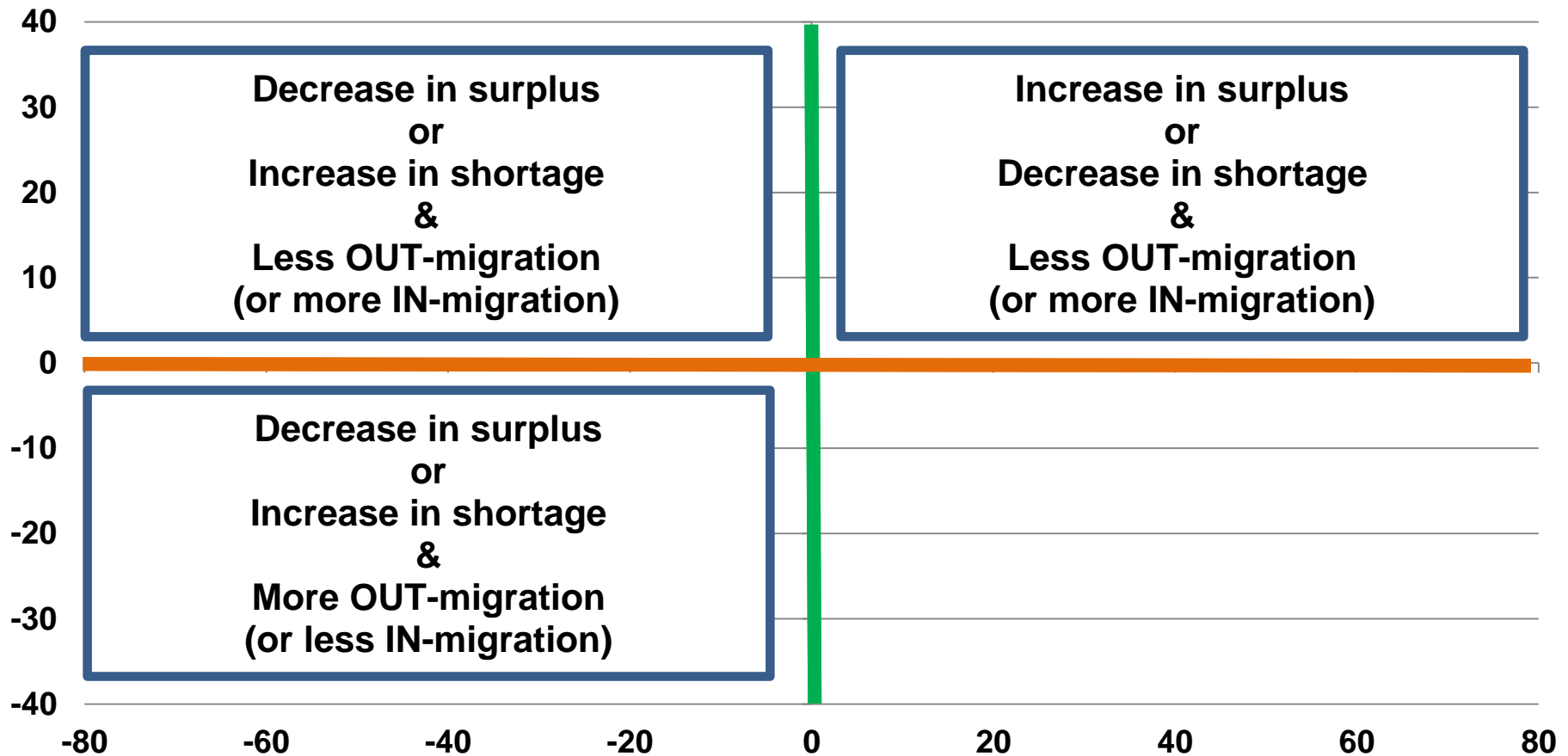
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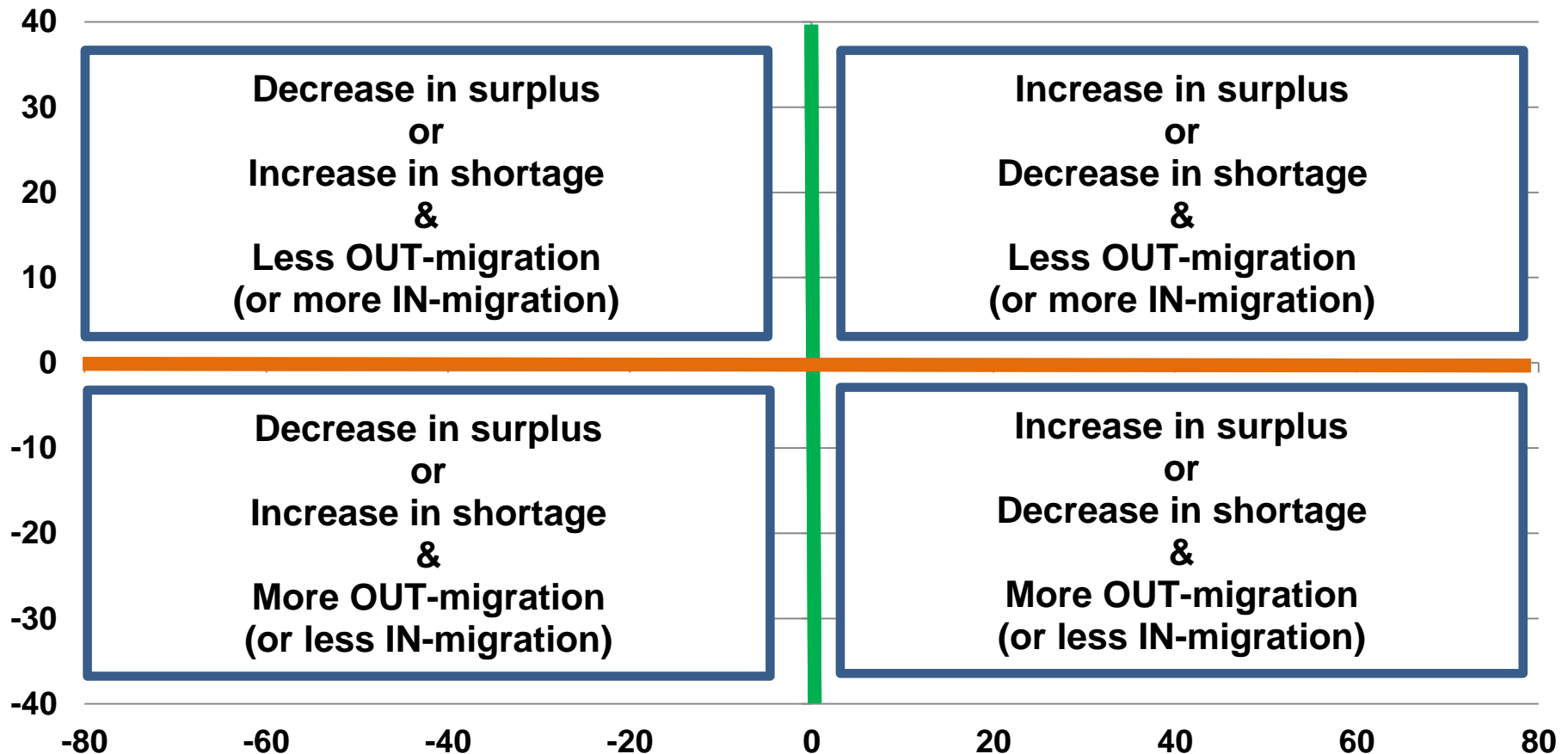
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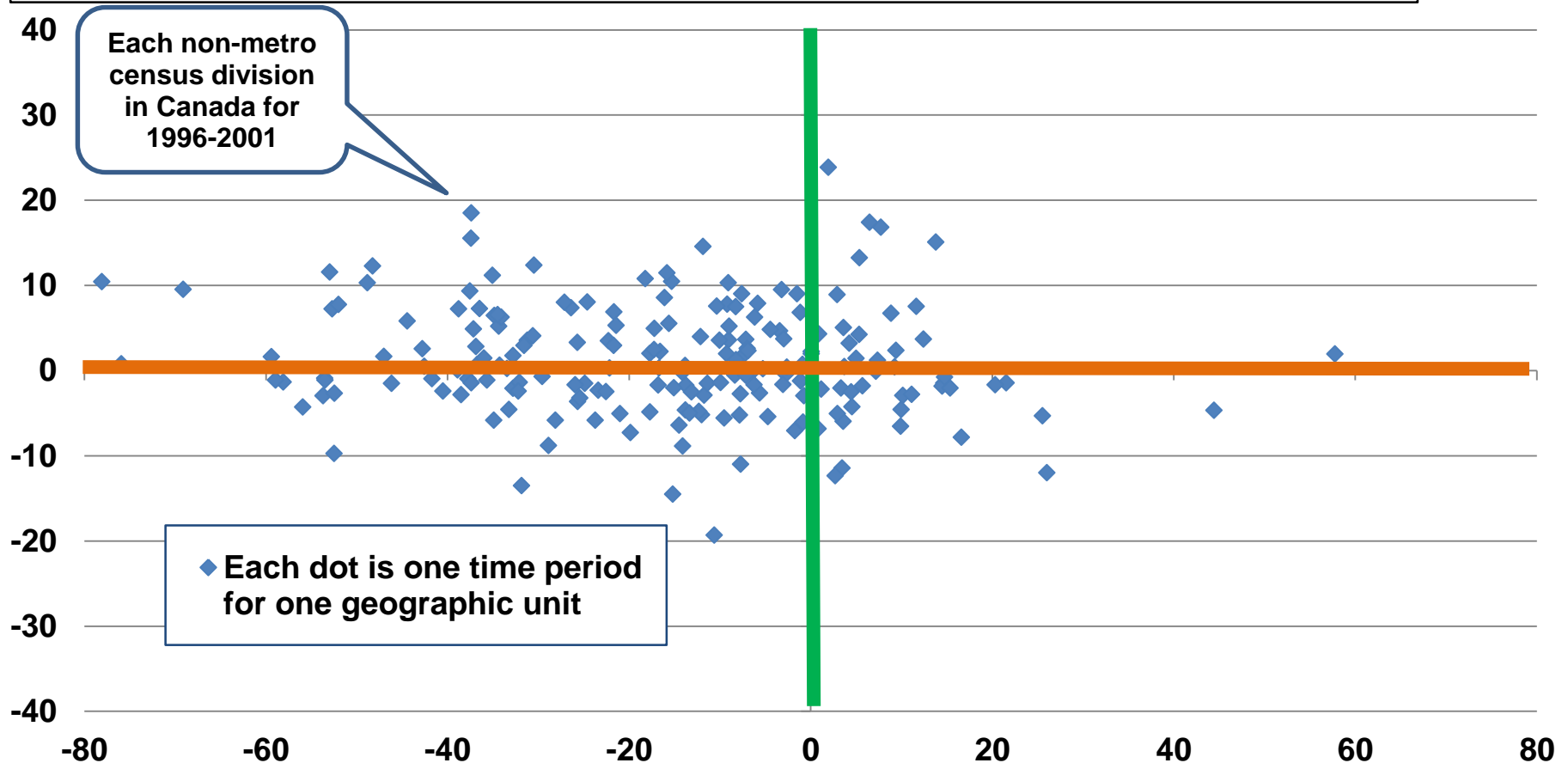
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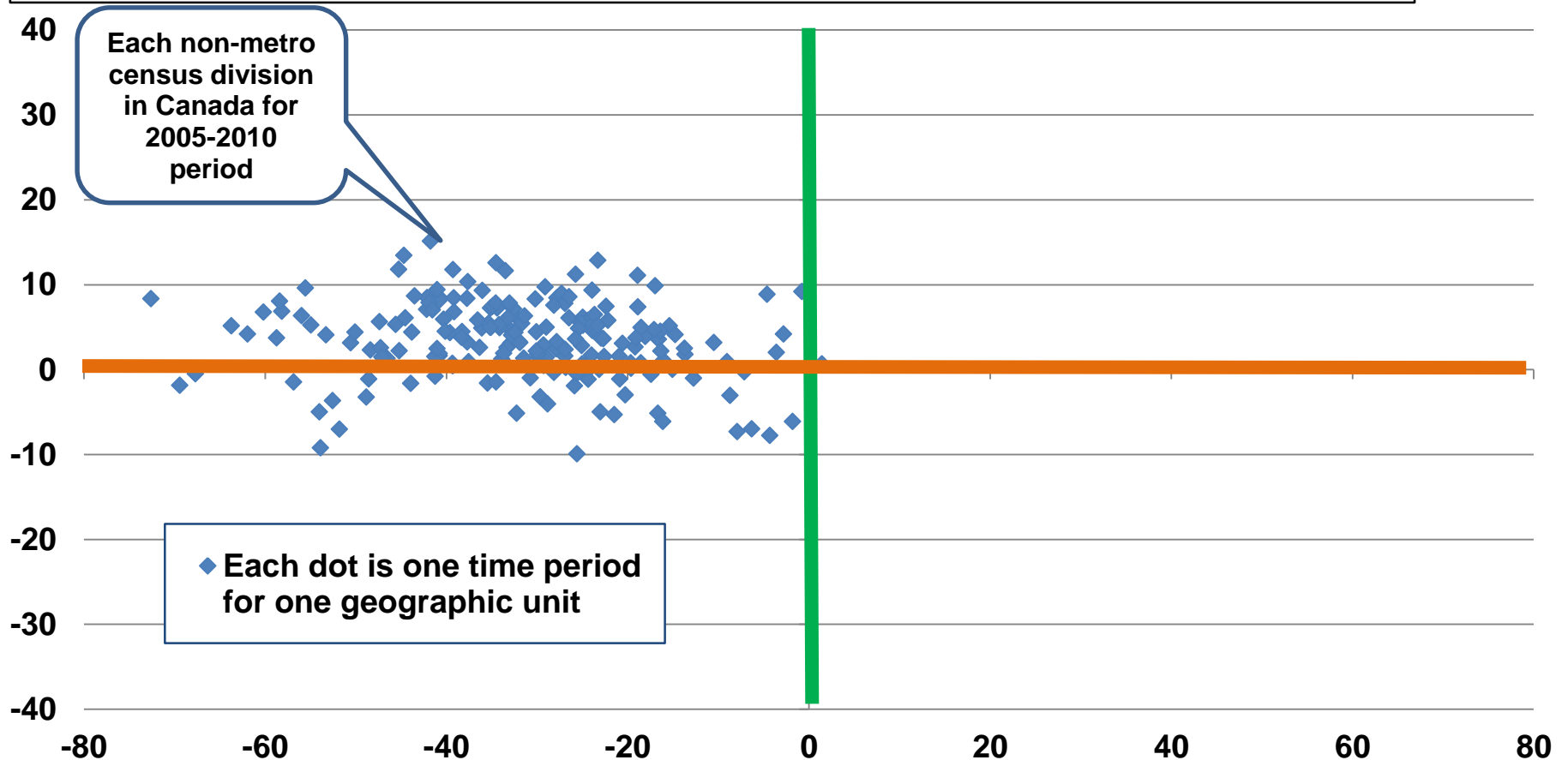
Percentage point **change over five years** in rate of net migration of young adults, 15 to 19:  
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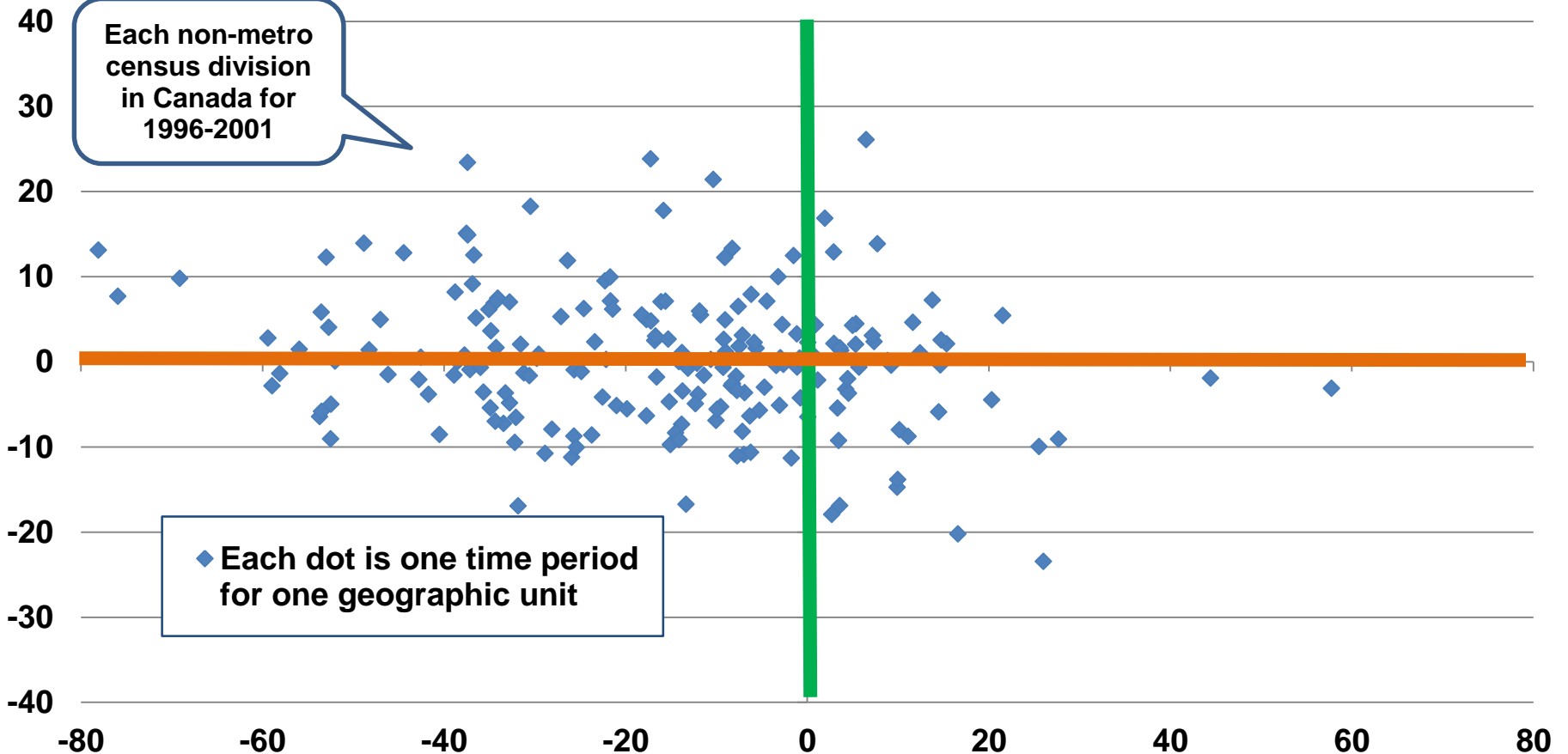
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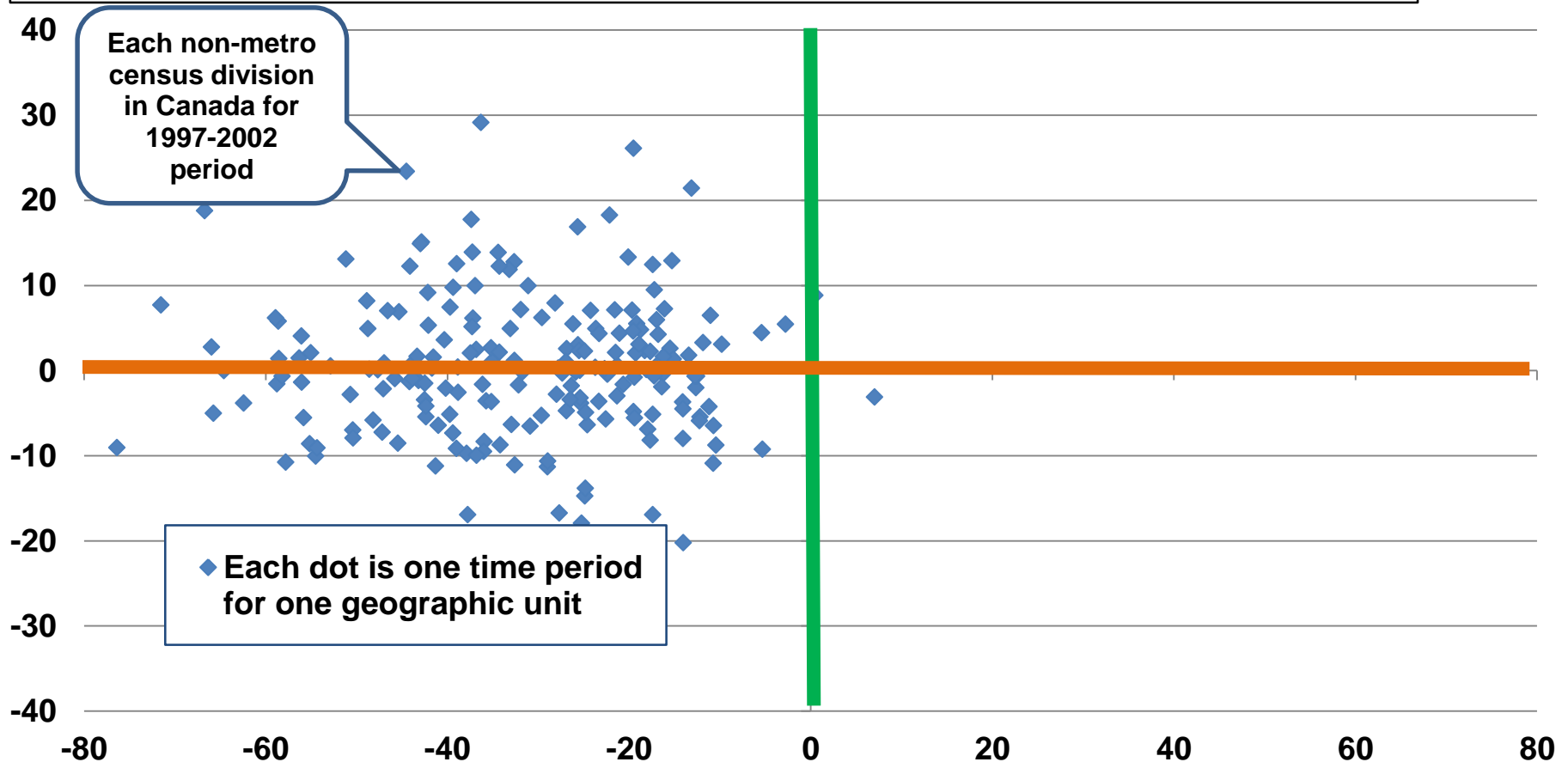
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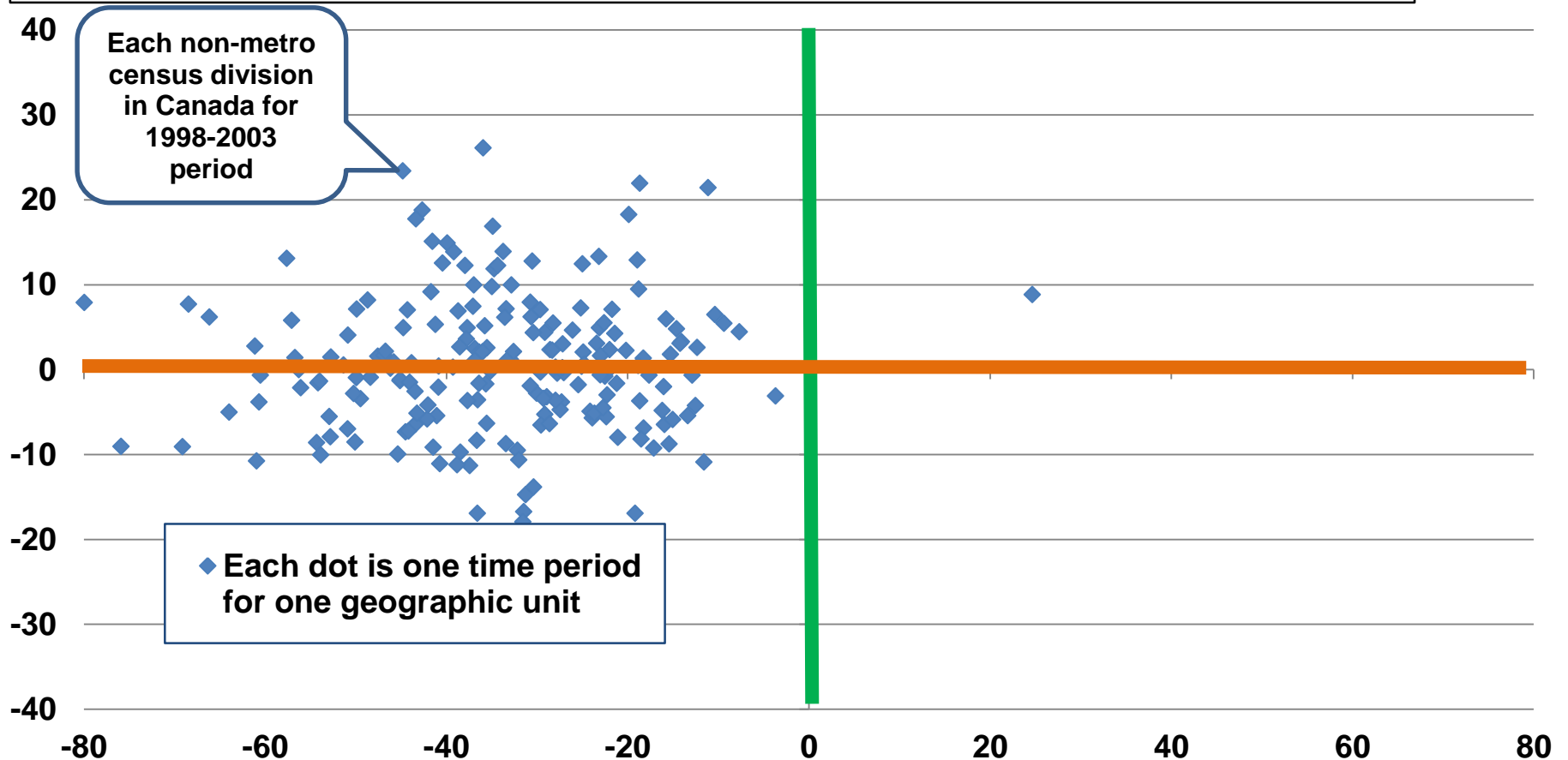
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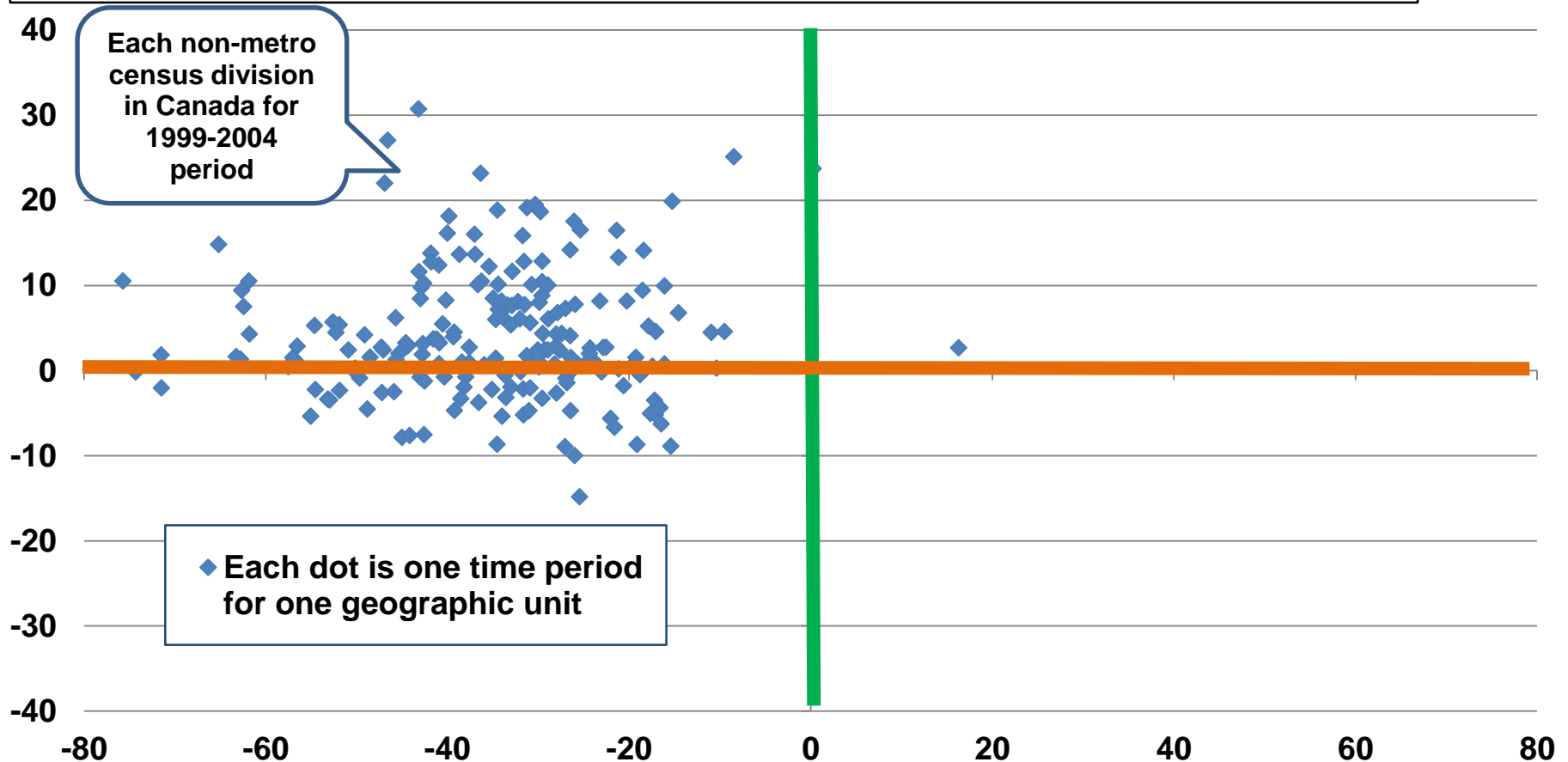


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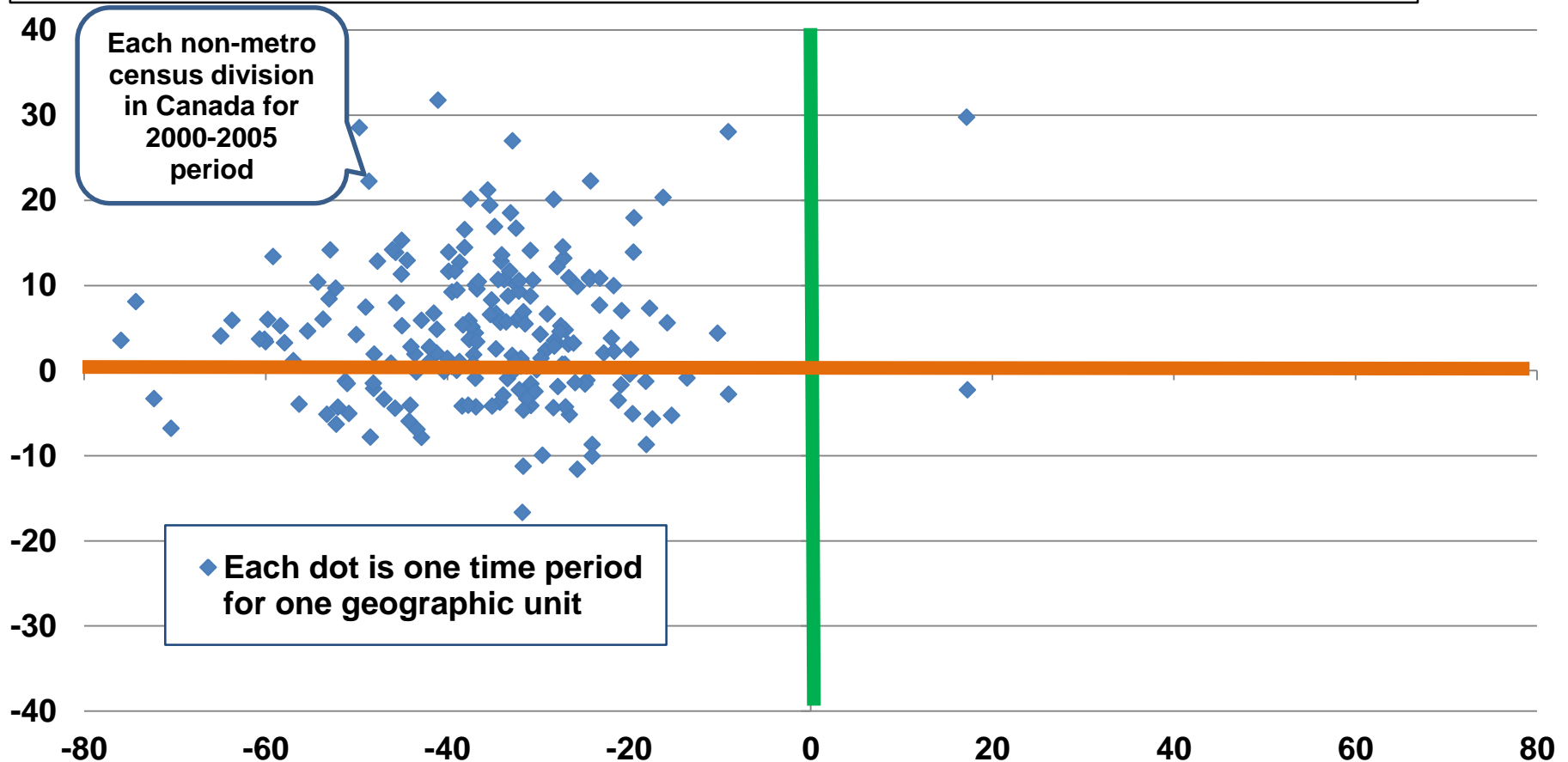
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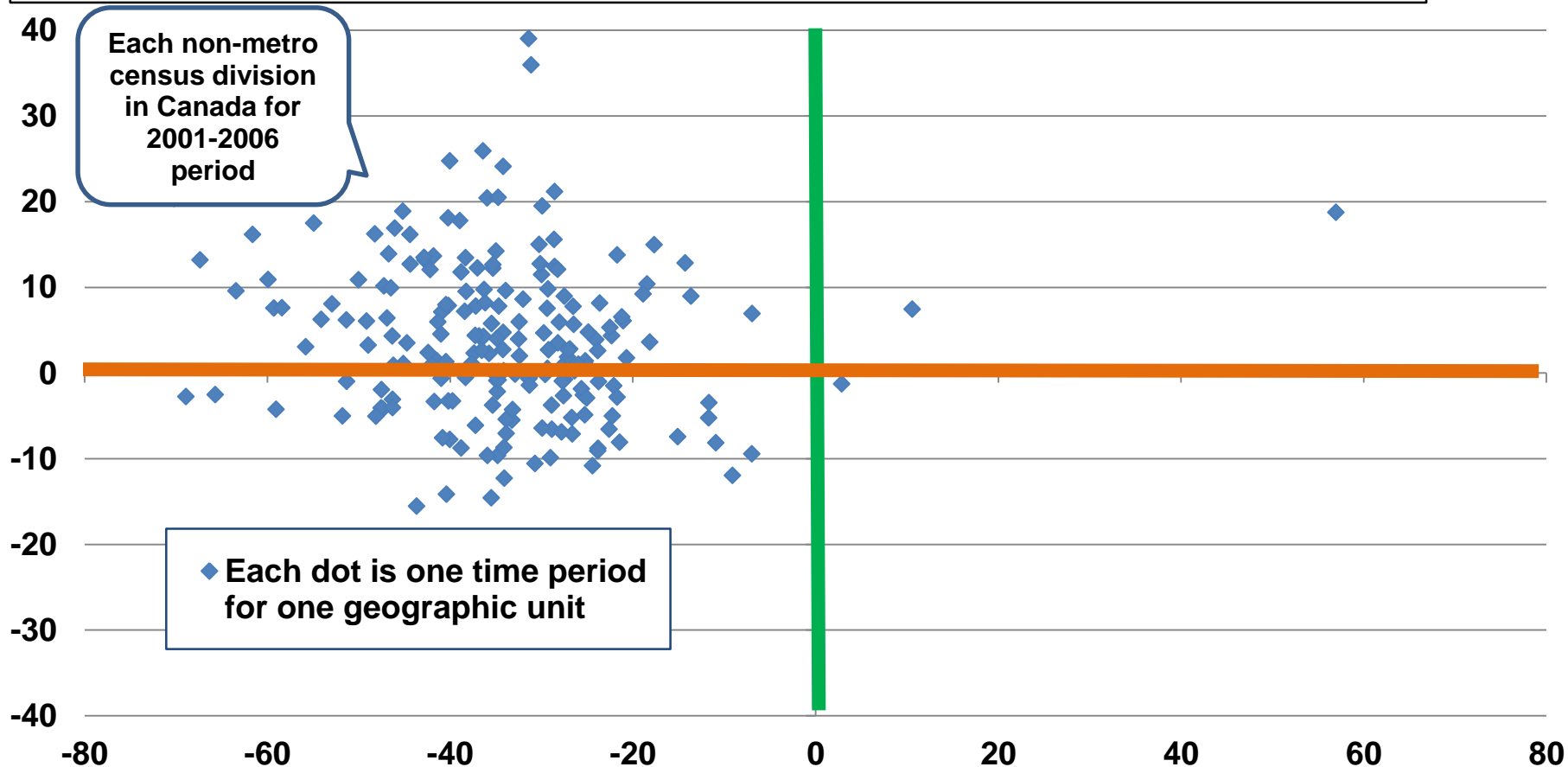
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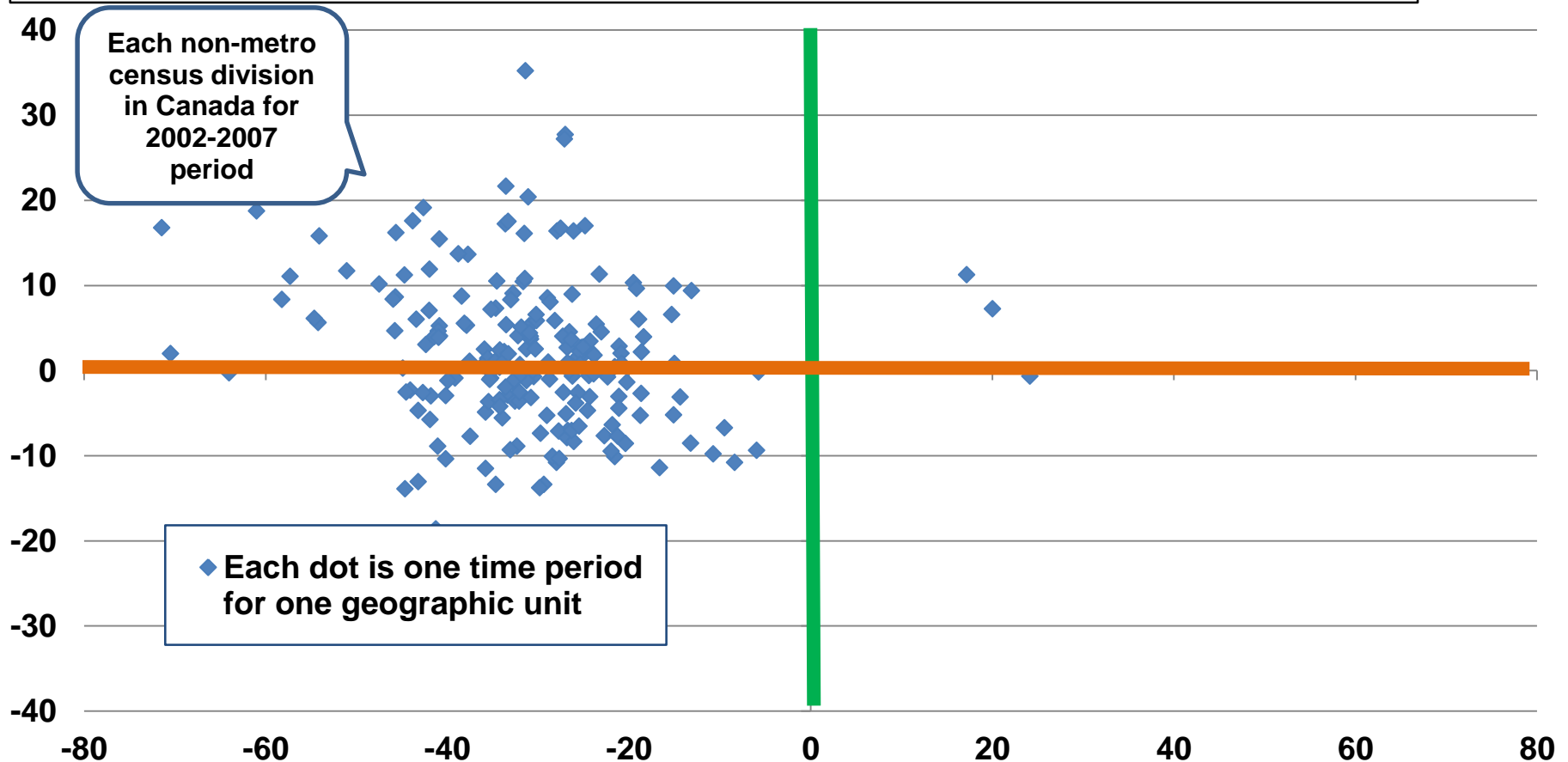
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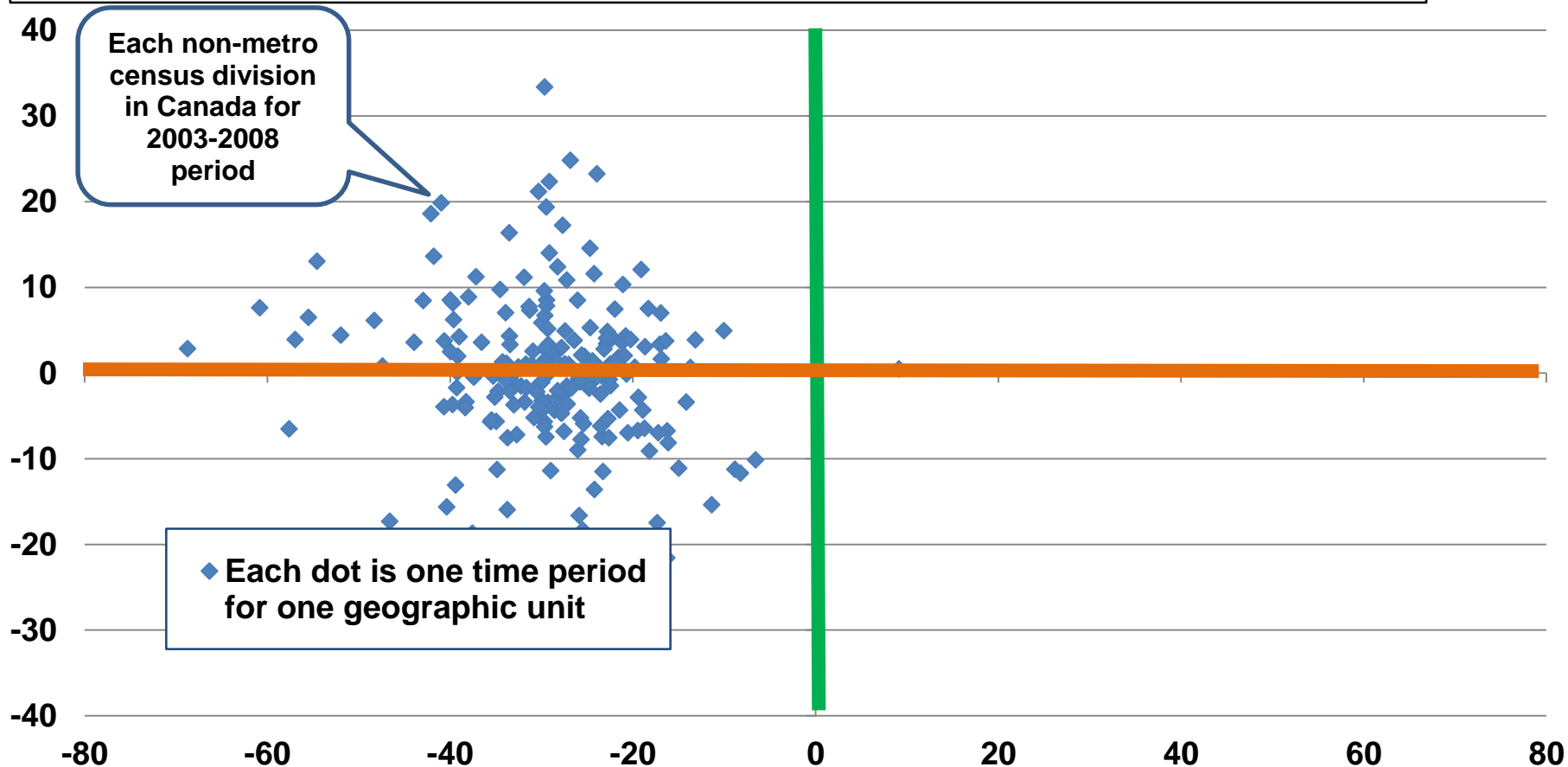
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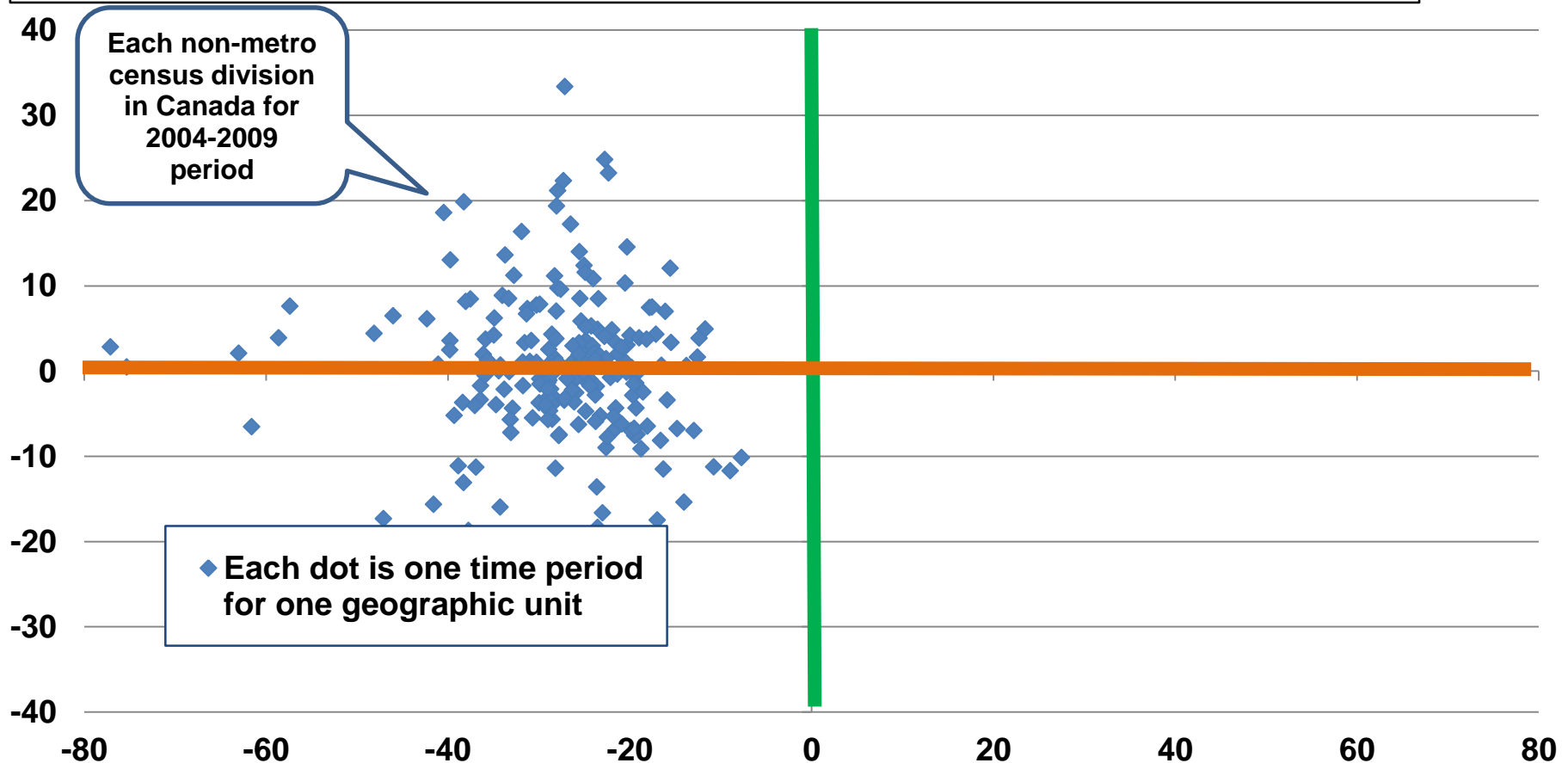
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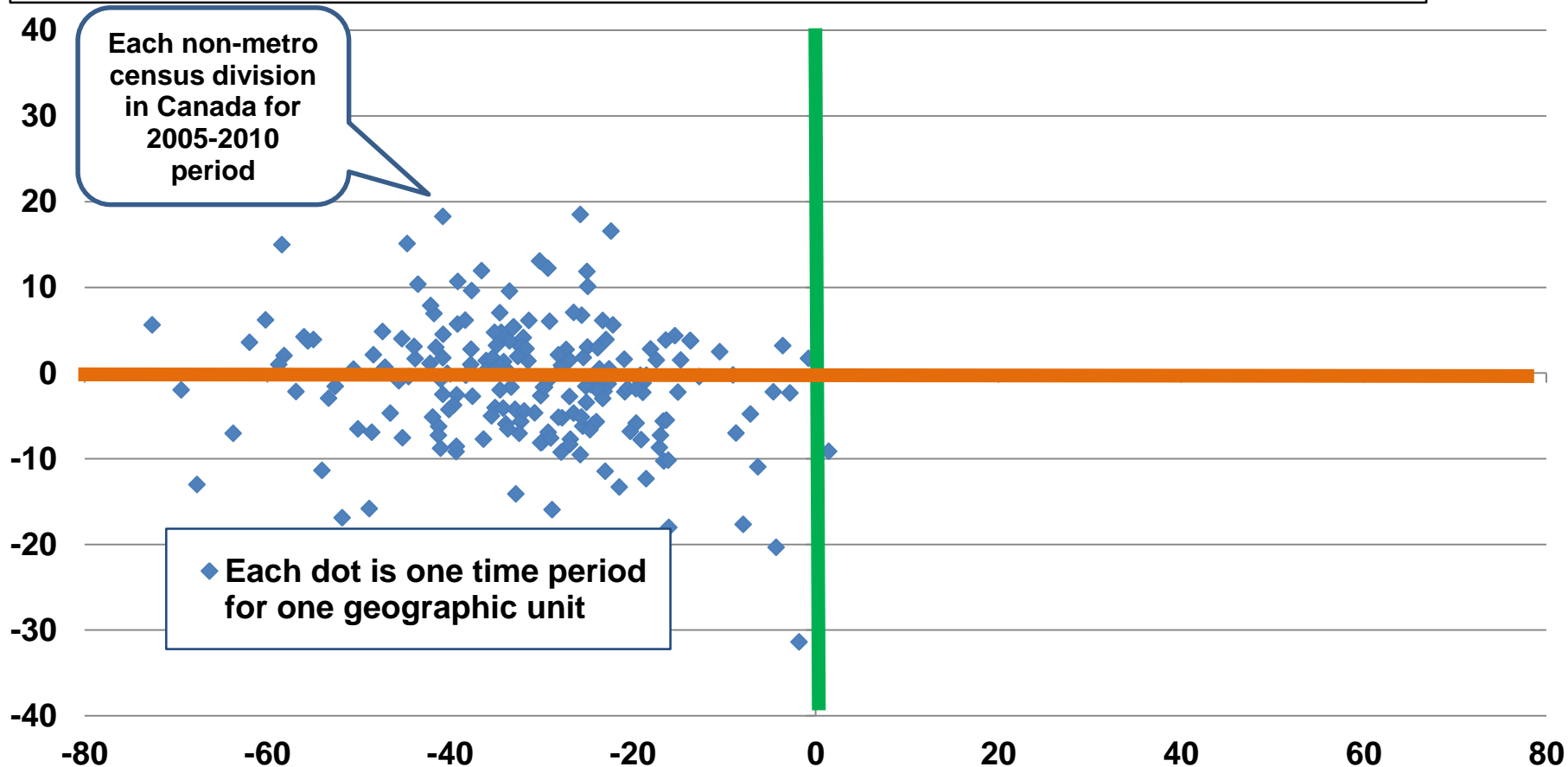
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# **Rural Youth Migration in the context of Rural Labour Shortages**

## **Outline**

### **1. Size of Canada's non-metro population**

- where “metro” is a centre with 100,000+ population plus all neighbouring communities where 50+% commute to metro

### **2. Rural labour shortages**

- major increase over the last decade due to the retirement of “baby boomers”

### **3. Rural youth migration**

- general decline in rate of youth out-migration in the last decade

### **4. Is a larger rural labour shortage associated with a smaller rural youth out-migration?**

- “No” >> At a given point in time, regions with a larger labour shortage do not show a smaller rate of rural youth out-migration

### **5. Is an increase in the rural labour shortage associated with a decrease in rural youth out-migration?**

- Mixed results – “generally”, a given region “typically” shows an association between an increase in the rural labour shortage and a decrease in rural youth out-migration



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### **6. Rural youth out-migration is continuing – at a slower rate.**

# **Rural Youth Migration** **in the context of Rural Labour Shortages**

Presentation to the  
**Annual Conference of the**  
**Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation**  
**with the Rural Policy Learning Commons**  
**Guelph, Ontario, October 13 – 15, 2016**

**Questions /**  
**Discussion**

**Ray D. Bollman**

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