

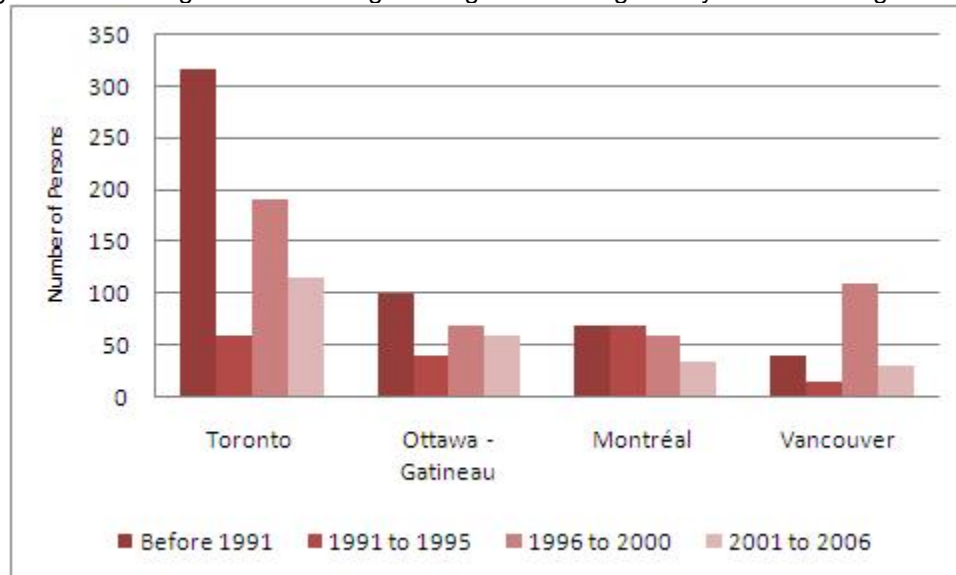
Mobility and Migration

Mobility can be an indicator of a variety of important aspects of a city. A high proportion of non-movers may indicate an established neighbourhood, while the high proportions of movers may indicate development and population growth. Mobility status was analyzed in relation to place of residence during the time census and place of residence five years ago during the last census.

Highlights

- Kingston experienced the following proportional changes between 2001 and 2006:
 - Increase in Non-Movers from 53.3% to 56.7%
 - Decrease in Non-Migrants from 24% to 21.7%
 - Decrease in Intraprovincial Migrants from 15.2% to 14.9%
 - Decrease in Interprovincial Migrants from 5.2% to 4.2%
 - Increase in External Migrants from 2.2% to 2.6%
- Net Migration of 130 persons in 2006
- Canadian CMAs responsible for the largest number of migrants to Kingston in 2006:
 - Ottawa-Gatineau – 4195 Migrants
 - Toronto – 3210 Migrants
 - Montreal – 825 Migrants
 - London – 540 Migrants
 - Edmonton – 575 Migrants
- Canadian CMAs responsible for the largest proportion of immigrant migrants to Kingston in 2006 were Vancouver, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Kitchener
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Largest Contributing CMAs of Immigrant Migrants to Kingston by Date of Immigration, 2006



Implications

- Increases in mover population most likely linked to areas of new growth and development
- A negative Net Intraprovincial Migration may point to Kingston's inability to attract and keep Ontario migrants