

KINGSTON COMMUNITY PROFILE 2009

A Socio-Demographic Analysis of Kingston, Ontario, Canada



May 2009

Social Planning Council of Kingston & Area

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of Kingston, Ontario, Canada**

**David Jackson, Editor
Profile Research Co-ordinator**

**Social Planning Council
of Kingston and Area**

May 2009

Community Colleagues,

In response to many requests for Kingston information and statistics that would support community projects and initiatives, the Social Planning Council of Kingston and Area takes great pleasure in offering this social demographic profile to the Kingston community. It is intended to be an easily readable and accessible source of data that can be used by individuals and groups who are trying to improve the quality of life for all Kingston residents.

You will read in the next few pages, acknowledgements given to the large group of people and organizations that have participated in this effort. Due to all these individual and corporate contributions, this document has become more than just a source of community information. It is an example of social capital at work. Projects that are organized to build on the expertise, knowledge and contributions of many people, make our community stronger. Kingston is a community small enough that everyone feels their contributions can make difference yet big enough to offer its residents the amenities of a large Canadian city.

Ultimately, this project would not have happened without the vision and support of the Social Planning Council Board of Directors: David Remington, President; Ross Cameron; Stephen Fox; Jamie Swift; Julia Bryan and David Jackson. I personally thank them for their resourcefulness and ideas especially David Jackson, who took the Board Research Lead on this initiative.

We hope the Kingston community finds this resource document useful and it can make a contribution to the work of others.

John Osborne

Executive Director
Social Planning Council of Kingston and Area

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The opinions and interpretations in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the Social Planning Council of Kingston and Area, its sponsors or contributors.

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The original project report for this Profile was researched and written by graduate students Nellie Chang, Alissa Golden, Melissa Shih, Amanda Slaunwhite, and Tara Tran in the fall of 2008 under the supervision of Dr. John Andrew at the Queen's University School of Urban and Regional Planning. Dr. Gerry Barber and Calvin Chan ably guided our GIS Lab geography students through the process of creation of the various maps found in the Profile. Gabrielle White pulled together the project research terms of reference in the summer of 2008. David Jackson and John Osborne directed the Profile project research for the Social Planning Council of Kingston and Area.

A special thanks to the individuals and organizations from various community institutions to who took time to share information, arrange visits, and to be interviewed for the Profile.

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Thanks to those who attended the Focus Group session in November 2008 (see Appendix I).

The Social Planning Council thanks David Jackson for being the Board of Directors Lead on this project and is indebted to him for the many volunteer hours and quality he brought to this Community Profile

The views and conclusions found in the Profile are those of the authors. They do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Social Planning Council of Kingston and Area.

This report was produced by the Social Planning Council of Kingston and Area in association with the Queen's University School of Urban and Regional Planning.

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May 2009

PREFACE

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Kingston Community Profile Network met for the first time in June 2007. Members consist of CFB Kingston, Children Services Steering Committee, City of Kingston, Community Foundation of Greater Kingston, Community Round Table on Poverty Reduction, Correctional Service of Canada, KFL&A Public Health, Kingston Community Health Centres, Kingston Economic Development Corporation, Ministry of Children and Family Services, Non Profit Housing Providers Association, Partners in Mission Food Bank, Queen's School of Urban and Regional Planning, Royal Military College, United Way KFL&A. This multi-sector network established the need for a Kingston Community Profile and the Social Planning Council of Kingston and Area (SPC) agreed to take legal and fiduciary responsibility for the project. It is important to note that the Profile project remains community-based and community-led. The SPC developed a framework for the project and the Network met several times over the past year to review the framework and approve it in principle. During the summer of 2008 researchers worked individually with Network members to finalize the contents and locate data sources.

In 2008, funding for the project was received from the City of Kingston and the Kingston Economic Development Corporation (KEDCO), Kingston Community Health Centres, and the United Way. In June 2008, the School of Urban and Regional Planning (SURP) at Queen's University was approached to help move the project forward, and in September 2008 SURP 823 – the Social Planning Project Class- was formed to create the project, and mapping work was completed

by SURP's GIS (Geographic Information System) class led by Mr. Calvin Chan.

The SPC's provincial network, the Social Planning Network of Ontario (SPNO), provides expertise in mapping and data analysis to this project through a Trillium Funding Project called Ontario Social Landscapes project. The SPC is one of 14 participating social planning organizations in this project that will create a community profile by May 2009 and contribute to a provincial profile to be completed by May 2010.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the Kingston Community Profile is to provide reliable, understandable and useful information on Kingston's growth and changing socio-demographic characteristics to the greater community. The profile will answer three important questions: Who are we? Where are we? Where are we going? The 2009 report will be the first in a regular series of reports, published as new data become available.

There are three main purposes for compiling social and community indicators:

- ☐ Monitor social change over time in a broad range of social phenomena
- ☐ Provide social reporting for public enlightenment
- ☐ Forecast trends and turning points in social conditions

The Kingston Community Profile is intended to serve a broad audience including:

- ☐ All levels of government in the provision of services for residents;
- ☐ Businesses to better plan, develop and deliver goods and services to meet customer needs;
- ☐ Social service and community development agencies to enhance their ability to mobilize resources and bridge service gaps;
- ☐ Local media to report on community issues with greater depth and breadth of understanding;
- ☐ Individual residents and community groups to be better informed of the needs and potentials of their local communities;

To complement and illustrate local statistics, thematic mapping identifies the geographic distribution of socio-demographic characteristics of Kingston. Population groups have diverse needs and potential. Through knowing their locations, services can be more effectively deployed. Effective and productive community planning is inclusive, integrative and encompasses multiple dimensions of community life.



PURPOSE OF THE COUNCIL

The Social Planning Council of Kingston and Area is a not-for-profit, nongovernmental organization and registered charity that has operated in Kingston since 1930. Throughout its history, the SPC has been concerned with the state of social service needs and well being of residents in Kingston and surrounding Frontenac, Lennox and Addington counties. The mandate of the Social Planning Council of Kingston and Area is to provide leadership in identifying the need for social services and supports within the community. The SPC seeks to facilitate, co-ordinate, and advocate for positive social change, while bridging the worlds of community members, academic researchers, government policy-makers and on-the-ground program operators across all sectors.

Our role is to:

CONVENE community members and partners to build relationships and create opportunities for positive social change;

LISTEN to concerns and ideas emerging from the community;

RESEARCH, develop tools and generate knowledge and information on social needs, issues and solutions; and

ENABLE community members to use research and information to improve the quality of community life.

CREATE social capital in the community through the above actions.

The Social Planning Council is governed by eight Values and Principles:

Supporting inclusiveness

Ensuring security and safety

Valuing diversity

Recognizing interdependence

Sharing responsibility for each other

Connecting to the larger global environment

Serving responsively

Promoting citizen engagement

Our mission is to raise awareness about social needs in Kingston and Area and to engage citizens and community partners in planning and action on social needs that will improve the well being of the whole community. For more information on the Social Planning Council Kingston and Area please visit: <http://www.spckington.ca>



Profile Focus Group, November 2008



SURP RESEARCH ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Social Planning Project Class would like to express our appreciation to David Jackson and John Osborne who provided valuable input on our work, guidance throughout the project, and helped organize the community consultation portion of the Profile. Moreover, we would also like to thank Dr. John Andrew and Dr. David Gordon for their organizational assistance and comments, as well as Dr. Gerry Barber for his GIS expertise. In addition, we would like to acknowledge the hard work of Calvin Chan who led the GIS portion of the Profile, as well as the many students that worked tirelessly on the maps: Dorothy Belina, Adam Bentley, Bryan Crosby, Bryan De George, Joscelin Higgins, Trevor Illingworth, Devin Lake, Laura Maxwell, Andrew Morton, Krystan Perepeluk, Will Plexman, Bart Ryan, Bramhanand Singh, Teresa Thomas and Corey Wilson. We would also like to thank Dearbhla Trainor of Rogers & Trainor Commercial Realty Ltd., and Richard Lau from the Social Planning Network of Ontario for their assistance. We also extend our thanks to Jeff Moon and Susan Greaves who helped us navigate the resources available at the Queen's University Library. We would also like to express our appreciation to Kathy Sequin from the Katarokwi Native Friendship Centre and Leela Viswanathan for their guidance throughout the project, as well as Steven Godfrey, Jenn Sandham and Michael Szilagyi for the use of their photographs.

Thank you!

The Social Planning Project Class, SURP

Nellie Chang, Alissa Golden, Melissa Shih, Amanda Slaunwhite, Tara Tran



GIS Team

Profile Project Team



Kingston Community Profile 2009

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kingston Community Profile: A Socio-Demographic Analysis of Kingston defines the social and demographic characteristics of the Kingston Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). It is a community-led and community-based study. The Profile is a collaborative effort between the Social Planning Council of Kingston and Area, Queen's University, and the City of Kingston. It is published with the support of the Corporation of the City of Kingston; Kingston Economic Development Corporation; Kingston Community Health Centres; United Way serving Kingston, Frontenac Lennox and Addington; and Empire Life. The purpose of the study is to identify, analyze, map and discuss the major demographic and social trends and their potential implications on the community. The Profile is to be used by non-governmental agencies, the general public and government agencies to better understand the people they serve, as well as identify potential areas of emerging need, particularly with regards to the minority, immigrant, Aboriginal, low-income, and children populations in Kingston. To conduct the analysis a research design was developed using a mixed quantitative-qualitative methodology that emphasized community participation in the development of the profile to supplement statistical analysis with anecdotal and real-life experiences of community members.

The Profile describes social factors within the CMA, as well as recent demographic and community changes. Analysis was carried using primary research data from the Statistics Canada's census results for 2001 and 2006 along with supporting community documents.

The following is a summary of some of the key Profile findings:

Chapter 1 - Population and Dwellings

The 2001-2006 Kingston population growth rate, 3.8% for the Kingston CMA and 2.6% for the City of Kingston lags behind other CMAs and Ontario:

- ☐ Ontario; 6.6%
- ☐ Peterborough: 5.1%
- ☐ Belleville: 4.7%
- ☐ Positive population growth in rural areas, especially in South Frontenac
- ☐ Average household size decreasing from 2.4 in 2001 to 2.3 in 2006
- ☐ Over half the population live in single-detached homes
- ☐ Proportion of dwellings that are owned have increased from 64% in 2001 to 67% in 2006

Chapter 2 – Families and Children

Families

There are 42,995 census families in Kingston, which generally refers to people that live in the same dwelling and are related by blood or marriage. Families may or may not have children.

- ☐ The number of “non-traditional” families is increasing. The top three families experiencing the greatest increase in numbers in 2006 (since 2001) are: Common-law couples without children families (+29%); Male lone parent families (+14%); and Married couples without children families (+8%).
- ☐ Married couple families without children remain the most common family type (16,160 families, accounting for 38% of all family types), but there have been only minor increases (+0.19%) since 2001.
- ☐ There has been an increase in median income for most families (Figure 1)
- ☐ But gender inequality – female parents are earning less, both as lone parent families and as an earner in couple families.
- ☐ More women are doing unpaid work 11% are doing up to 60+ hours per week vs. 5% of men.

Children and Youth

The population of children and youth between the ages of 0 to 19 years is 34,780, which is 23% of Kingston’s total population. Of this population, 17,830 (or 49%) are boys and 16,945 (or 51%) are girls. In 2006, most children, both boys and girls, were between the ages of 15 to 19 years. The least number of children are those 4 years and younger.

Common law couples are still proportionately the most common family type to have children under 6 years (39% of common-law families), But this proportion has actually dropped by 13% since 2001. Conversely, an increasing proportion of lone parents are those with young children:

- ☐ Male lone parent: 26% increase since 2001, now 15% of male lone parents have only children younger than 6 years
- ☐ Female lone parent 19% increase since 2001, now 20% of female lone parents have only children younger than 6 years
- ☐ In 2001 common-law couples used to be the youngest type of family, that is, it was the type with the most families with children 6 years and younger. Most older children are living in female lone parent families
- ☐ Married couples mostly have children between 6 to 14 years (34%) children under 6 years (27%)
- ☐ Common-law couples have a high proportion of children 6 to 14 years (37%).
- ☐ Most female lone parents have children under 6 years and over 18 years old
- ☐ Prevalence of low income is highest for those 6 years and younger

Chapter 3 - Seniors

In 2011, the first wave of the Baby Boomer generation (those born between 1946 and 1964) will become 65 years. However, with a population of seniors comprising 15% of Kingston’s total population, it appears that Kingston is already on its way to becoming an aging community.

In 2006 the population of seniors was 23,365 people, which is 15% of Kingston’s total population. This is higher than the proportion of senior citizens in Ontario, which is 13% of the total provincial population.

However, compared to other South Eastern Ontario municipalities, Kingston's senior population in 2006 was modest in size: in Peterborough, 24% of the population was senior citizens, while nearly 30% were seniors in Belleville.

- ☐ Of Kingston's senior population, 10,135 (or 43%) were male and 13,225 (or 57%) were female seniors.
- ☐ Most seniors, both male and female, were younger seniors between the ages of 65 to 69 years. The age cohort with the least number of seniors is 85 years and over.
- ☐ Female seniors comprise a substantial proportion of these older seniors, perhaps reflecting their longer life expectancy on average.
- ☐ Living arrangements for seniors are as follows: 67% of seniors live with their spouses or partners, 28% of seniors live alone, 5% with relatives and/or non-relatives. It is unknown, whether those living in a retirement or long-term care facility are captured by the census.
- ☐ The distribution of seniors in the Kingston CMA is generally widespread. Most senior citizens are living in suburban neighbourhoods outside the downtown core. Large areas of Pittsburgh District and the rural areas of Kingston are comprised of between 22 to 35% senior citizens.
- ☐ The areas of the greatest concentration of seniors (between 35 to 54% of the neighbourhood population) are the neighbourhoods of Hillendale, Polson Park, Reddendale, Sutton Mills and Cataraqui Westbrook.
- ☐ Median Income levels for senior citizens have been increasing over time. However, there is still a considerable discrepancy

between the income of male and female seniors. In 2001, the income of senior males was \$31,789 and this increased to \$35,098 in 2006, an increase of 10.4%. For the same time period, the income of senior females went from \$17,731 to \$20,556 which is a higher increase at 16.0%, but their income still remains about half as much as males.

- ☐ Prevalence of low income is low amongst Kingston's senior citizen population, but slightly higher for females (3.4%) than males (1.8). Prevalence of low income is also higher among those living alone: 6.7% of males living alone, 8.1% of females living alone.

Chapter 4 - Aboriginal Peoples

Information on the quality of life of Aboriginal peoples in Kingston is limited, but data from the 2001 Census suggests that the Aboriginal population of Kingston is growing, which may be due to a greater number of persons reporting Aboriginal identity, in particular Métis status. In addition, data also shows that Aboriginal people in Kingston are well educated but have lower median incomes than their non-Aboriginal counterparts and the average for all Ontario Aboriginal peoples.

From 2001 to 2006:

- ☐ The Aboriginal population of Kingston grew by 63% to 3295 persons.
- ☐ The number of persons identifying themselves as Métis increased from 520 to 1130.
- ☐ The 2001 median income for an Aboriginal person in Kingston was \$13,500 and \$16,023 for all Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. By comparison, non-Aboriginal peoples in Kingston

had a median income of \$23,000 or \$10,000 higher than their Aboriginal counterparts.

- ☐ In 2001, the unemployment rate for Aboriginal peoples in Kingston was 19.1 compared to 7.5 for non-Aboriginal residents.

Chapter 5 – Minority Populations

Visible Minorities

Visible minorities are defined by the Employment Equity Act (1995) as “persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.” All data collected for visible minorities in Kingston refer to 2006 Census data, unless otherwise noted.

- ☐ Visible minority population in Kingston in 2006 was 8,600, comprising of 5.8% of the total population
- ☐ The visible minority population grew by 27.7% from 2001 to 2006
- ☐ The visible minority population (over 15 years of age) was composed primarily of first generation status persons:
- ☐ First Generation: 76.0%
- ☐ Second Generation: 19.4%
- ☐ Third Generation: 4.6%

Kingston's visible minority population was much younger than the non-visible minority population:

- ☐ 59.3% of visible minorities were under 34 years of age, compared to 41.9% of non-visible minorities

- ☐ 5.5% of visible minorities were over 64 years of age compared to 15.3% of non-visible minorities
- ☐ Kingston's visible minority population (15 years and over) was well educated in 2006:
- ☐ 10.6% of visible minorities had no high school certificate (compared to 19.8% of non-visible minorities)
- ☐ 60.4% had a college or university certificate (compared to 43.5% of non-visible minorities)
- ☐ Visible minorities had a median income of \$19,037 in 2005 compared to \$28,368 for non-visible minorities. This income gap is increasing, as median income grew by only 0.5% for visible minorities from 2000 to 2005, but grew by 5.5% for non-visible minorities.
- ☐ Unemployment was higher for visible minorities at 10.0% compared to only 6.4% for non-visible minorities

Francophone Population

The Francophone population includes persons who consider French to be at least one of their mother tongue languages. Mother tongue is defined by Statistics Canada as “the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual.” French only Francophones refer to Francophones who identified French as their only mother tongue language. The Anglophone population refers to the population in Kingston who identified English as their only mother tongue language.

- ☐ Francophones comprised 3.3% of Kingston's population in 2006 compared to 4.4% of Ontario's population
- ☐ Francophone population: 5,085 persons

- ☐ In 2006, 38% of French only Francophones moved to Kingston recently (after 2001) compared to only 20% of Anglophones in Kingston. Of the French only Francophones who moved to Kingston recently, a majority moved from a province outside of Ontario.
- ☐ In 2006 33% of French only Francophones (aged 15 years and over) had a university certificate compared to 23% of the Anglophone population

Chapter 6 - 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.

- ☐ 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

Chapter 7 - Immigration

Immigration to Kingston has been declining since the 1960s but there has been a slight increase in the number of immigrants since the 1990s. As well, recent immigrants to Kingston are coming from different countries than immigrants in the past, contributing to the diversity of the city. Overall, most of the immigrant population is well educated and has sufficient language training to participate in the labor force, however, immigrants face demonstrated challenges in having their credentials recognized and obtaining employment incomes that are equal to the non-immigrant population of Kingston.

- ☐ In 2006 there were 18 thousand immigrants in Kingston, the majority of which came to the area from the 1960s to 1980s.
- ☐ The vast majority of immigrants in Kingston have a good command of English or French.
- ☐ In 2005, the median income for all immigrants in Kingston was \$27 thousand dollars, however average immigrant incomes vary widely by period of immigration.

- ☐ Immigrants that are university educated with a graduate degree have a median income that is \$16,835 less than non-immigrants with equivalent education. The median income for immigrants with a bachelors certificate is about \$11,114 less than non-immigrants. Immigrants with university certificates, diplomas or degrees have a median income \$12,050 less than non-immigrants, and immigrants with certificates below bachelors level make \$903 less than non-immigrants.

Chapter 8 - Religion

The most prevalent religious faiths as measured by the 2001 Census were Roman Catholic, United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, and other forms of Protestant. Of all residents with major religious faiths in Kingston, 31% were Roman Catholics, 20% were United Church followers, 13% were Anglican, 2% were Presbyterian, and 4% represented other forms of Protestant faith.

From 1991 to 2001, several of the dominant faiths increased their membership, while a few others decreased. From 1991 to 2001, the number of persons that identified themselves as Anglican and Lutheran decreased by 5.5% and 4.4% respectively. In addition, there was a 33% decline in the number of persons identifying themselves as Presbyterian for the same period. On the other hand, there were 15% more respondents identifying themselves as Roman Catholic. Other less prevalent religious faiths also increased in numbers.

Chapter 9 - Education

Kingston is home to three major postsecondary institutions: Royal Military College of Canada, St. Lawrence College, and Queen's University. Each year, over 23,000 full-time students are enrolled at these schools.

Kingston's population is highly educated. The population aged 25 to 64 years who did not have a high school diploma in 2006 were spatially concentrated in Kingston

- ☐ Kingston's population (over 15 years of age) with a postsecondary certificate or degree was likely to have completed their education in Ontario:
- ☐ 79% of Kingston residents completed their education in Ontario (compared to 72% of Ontario residents)
- ☐ 90% of Kingston residents completed their education in Canada (compared to 78% of Ontario residents)

2005 median after-tax income for the population over 15 years of age by highest level of education:

- ☐ No high school certificate: \$15,639
- ☐ High school certificate: \$19,532
- ☐ Apprenticeship or trades certificate: \$27,305
- ☐ College diploma: \$29,078
- ☐ University diploma: \$37,909

Chapter 10 – Labour Force

The labour force population of Kingston is growing, but at a very slow rate during the 2001 to 2006 period. This slow growth may pose an economic challenge to Kingston, as labour force population can influence business location decisions. On the other hand, more people were employed in 2006 than in 2001 and furthermore, the unemployment rate fell during this period. The sales and service occupations led the employment sector for both Census years, although

business, finance, and administrative occupations experienced the greatest job growth since 2001.

Male and female workers were evenly employed in 2006; however females performed more unpaid work, particularly looking after children and the elderly. The largest labour force disparity for males and females was the number of hours worked. Males who worked full time and full year far outnumbered females who also worked full time and full year during 2006.

The total available labour force population (persons aged 15 years and over) in Kingston is 123,845 persons, which is a slight increase by 2.5% from 2001. However, it includes all persons over 15 years of age, including seniors who are retired, students who attend school full-time, or persons who have disabilities that prevent them from finding work. Therefore, Statistics Canada uses the term in the labour force to identify the population that is either working or looking for work.

Labour Force:

- ☐ Population in the labour force grew by 5.5% from 2001 to 2006
- ☐ 2006 Participation Rate: 64.7%
- ☐ 2006 Unemployment Rate: 6.6% and falling since 1996
- ☐ 2006 Youth unemployment Rate: 16%
- ☐ Highest employment in sales and services occupation
- ☐ Self-employment: 10% of labour force

Chapter 11 - Transportation and Communications

Kingston transportation information, as gathered by Statistics Canada, only captures the primary mode of transportation by the employed labour force with a regular place of work.

- ☐ Changes in the Mode of Transportation proportions between 2001 and 2006:
- ☐ Decrease in automobile drivers and an increase in automobile passengers
- ☐ Increase in public transit use from 3.5% to 4.1%
- ☐ Decrease in walking from 10.4% to 9.6%
- ☐ Increase in cycling from 2.2% to 2.4%
- ☐ Automobile trips less than 2 km made up 23% of all trips (Household Travel Survey, 2002)
- ☐ Median employment income of persons who drive to work was double those of other modes
- ☐ 61% of public transit users earned less than \$20,000 in employment income, compared to 26% of all private automobile drivers and passengers
- ☐ Sustainable transportation – public transit, walking and bicycling – increased from 16.1% to 16.4%, with the largest increase attributed to use by the younger Kingston population
- ☐ Persons aged 15 to 34 years make up the majority of Kingston's public transit users
- ☐ Females generally used public transit more than males

- ☐ Kingston CMA's distribution of workers has increased in central municipalities and decreased in peripheral municipalities
- ☐ Most number of out-commuters living in the City of Kingston commute to Loyalist Township
- ☐ Most number of in-commuters to the City of Kingston live in South Frontenac Township

Chapter 12 - Income

Income, as described by Statistics Canada in the 2006 Census, refers to all money sources received through market income and government transfer payments in 2005.

The composition of total income in Kingston in 2005 was:

- ☐ Earnings: 71.4%
- ☐ Government transfers: 11.2%
- ☐ Other money: 17.4%

The percentage of the population without employment income in 2005 was the lowest for the 25 to 44 age group and highest for the 65 and over age group. Males between ages 15 to 24 had a larger proportion of persons without employment income compared to females. Females had a higher proportion of persons without employment income for all other age groups.

Median before tax income in 2005:

- ☐ Individuals (over 15 years of age): \$24,486
- ☐ Private households: \$55,531
- ☐ Census families: \$69,051

Prevalence of low income:

- ☐ Private households: 10%
- ☐ Males in private households: 11%
- ☐ Females in private households: 12%

Chapter 13 - Dwellings

Census 2006 reports that over half of the population in Kingston lives in single-detached houses. From 2001 to 2006, the proportion of households that owned their dwellings increased, even though the

average housing price has increased considerably. Yet, a relatively small proportion of owners spent 30% or more of their household income on housing costs, including mortgage payments. On the other hand, a large proportion of renters spent 30% or more of their income on gross rent.

The number of private dwellings in Kingston grew by 6.3% between 2001 and 2006. The growth rate of dwellings is almost twice as large as the population growth of 3.8%. This is consistent with the increase in smaller households between 2001 and 2006. . With the increase in smaller households, there may be greater demand for smaller dwelling units.

The most common dwelling type in Kingston in 2006 was single detached house, which accounted for 57% of all dwellings. The second most common dwelling type was apartment, less than 5 storeys. The proportions of these top two dwelling types and apartment duplex increased from 2001 to 2006.

Profile Snapshots

Brief snapshot summaries of research from this Profile can be found at the following location on the Social Planning Council of Kingston and Area web site:

<http://spckingston.ca/Resources.html>

Available Profile Snapshots:

Aboriginal Snapshot

Children Snapshot

Education Snapshot

Families Snapshot

Francophone Snapshot

Immigrants Snapshot

Income Snapshot

Labour Force Snapshot

Mobility and Migration Snapshot

Population and Dwelling Snapshot

Seniors Snapshot

Transportation and Commuting

Visibility Minority Snapshot

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INTRODUCTION

OUR COMMUNITY

Kingston is a medium-sized city by Canadian standards, located in South Eastern Ontario and along the shores of Lake Ontario. It was the first capital city of Canada and also the place where Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first prime minister, grew up. The city began to grow substantially when it received fleeing "Loyalists" from the American Revolution in the late 18th Century. Now the city is home to over 152,000 residents. It is ideally situated halfway between Toronto and Montreal, two major urban centres of Canada. It is also only a short drive to Ottawa, the nation's capital, and our neighbouring country, the United States of America.

Kingston is regularly cited as one of the best places to live in Canada. This is not surprising, considering Kingston encompasses vast conservation areas, the Thousand Islands, and rests on the Limestone Plain. Kingston is also a historic city, with longstanding ties to military, political, and educational institutions. In 2008, *Money Sense Magazine* ranked Kingston 4th in *Best Places to Live*, and 3rd in *Best Places to Retire*, ahead of Vancouver and Quebec City. In the Conference Board of Canada's *City Magnets* report (2008), Kingston received high grades in environment and education and has a low crime rate. The city received poor grades, however, with respect to population density, health, economy and innovation, despite the fact that Queen's University and the Royal Military College spurs research and development in the city.

Destination	Distance from Kingston*	Drive Time from Kingston
Toronto, ON	260 km	2 hrs 45 min
Montreal, QC	290 km	3 hrs
Ottawa, ON	199 km	2 hrs 10 min
Syracuse, NY	212 km	2 hrs 15 min

TABLE I: NEARBY DESTINATIONS FROM KINGSTON (GOOGLEMAPS, 2008)

* Distance determined by GoogleMaps based on fastest route by automobile

According to Statistic Canada's Census 2006 boundary, Kingston's Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has a land area of 1,907 km². The CMA's population density is 79.9 persons per square kilometre. Comparably sized cities in Eastern Ontario are shown in Figure i. Cities such as Peterborough, Belleville, and Brockville share similar population demographics as Kingston, making them an ideal comparison for this report.



FIGURE I: REGIONAL MAP OF KINGSTON

METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

Data collection and analysis was drawn primarily from Statistics Canada Census 2006 data. To review trends occurring over time, some data from 2001 and 1996 Census years was also used. Cross-tabulation of different socio-economic data was limited to those already produced by Statistics Canada and released at the time that this Profile was in production. The Community Profile highlights the relationships and connections between Census' data to identify both general and specific trends in Kingston. The students were expected to

use their own judgment, with consideration and input from the Social Planning Council of Kingston and Area. To supplement census data, reports were also drawn from community groups and organizations in Kingston. In addition, a community focus group was also organized to gain insight on the trends and implications of the data on the community.

The study area of the Kingston Community Profile is the Kingston Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). A CMA or a Census Agglomeration (CA) is an area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. It has a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. The Kingston CMA includes the City of Kingston, the South Frontenac Township, the Loyalist Township, and the Township of Frontenac Islands. The Islands are excluded in the maps shown throughout this profile, although they may be included in future community profiles.

Statistics Canada compiles census data on two geographic levels that are below the CMA level. Census tracts (CTs) are small, relatively stable geographic areas that usually have a population of 2,500 to 8,000 residents. CTs are located in CMAs or CAs of an urban core population of 50,000 or more. A dissemination area (DA) is a smaller geographic area composed of one or more adjacent dissemination blocks, with a population of 400 to 700 residents. DAs cover all the territory of Canada. This Profile analyzes census data at both CT and DA levels. It is important to keep in mind that although the number of persons residing in any one CT or DA in Kingston's CMA is relatively stable, the land area of CTs and DAs vary greatly from rural to urban areas. Thus, population density is not stable across CTs or DAs.

Census data is collected by Statistics Canada every five years. The last census was completed in 2006. This Profile primarily looks at data from Census 2006. It also uses data from Census 2001 to show trends, and where possible, from earlier census periods as well. Because

Kingston became a CMA only in 2001, data prior to Census 2001 is limited. This has resulted in less detailed trend analyses throughout the Profile. Data comparison by DAs is not possible, due to changes in DA boundaries each census year.

In 1998, the City of Kingston also went through boundary changes as a result of an amalgamation with Kingston Township and Pittsburg Township. Therefore, city data is only possible for comparison from 1998 onwards.

A number of CTs and DAs in Kingston have no household count according to census data. For example, CT 016.00 encompasses the Kingston Penitentiary, and although persons reside within this area, there are no household counts. Figure III shows DAs that have small or no household counts according to Census 2006. All of these areas contain major public institutions.

Geographic Information System (GIS) maps outlining either CTs or DAs are shown throughout the Profile. Neighbourhood names derived from the City of Kingston's Neighbourhood Profiles are used to describe areas found in the maps. Each neighbourhood represents five to seven combined DAs (see Appendix J).

Throughout the Profile, only major water bodies are shown on the maps. Other natural areas, such as marshes and streams, were not shown in order to keep the maps clean and legible. Therefore, although a number of maps may show population and households as residing in green spaces such as Bell Park, Cataraqui Golf and Country Club, and Lemoine Point Conservation Area, in reality, such persons and households reside elsewhere within the DA or CT.

Likewise, areas that are agricultural or industrial lands may also have population or dwellings shown. However, areas delineated either by CT or DA should not be interpreted as showing an equal distributional

pattern of population or dwellings. This is one of the limitations of the GIS software.

Dot density maps showing various Census units do not represent the actual location of the persons, households, or dwellings, as GIS randomly positions the dots within the DAs and CTs. Exceptions are points representing social housing, day cares, places of worship, and hospitals. These points of interest as shown in the maps are their actual geographic locations.

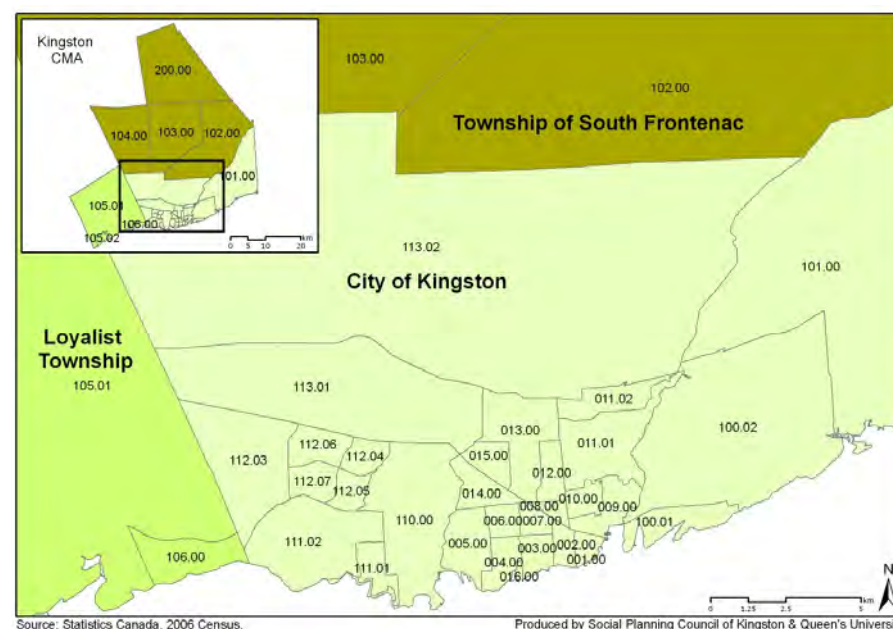


FIGURE II: CENSUS TRACTS IN KINGSTON

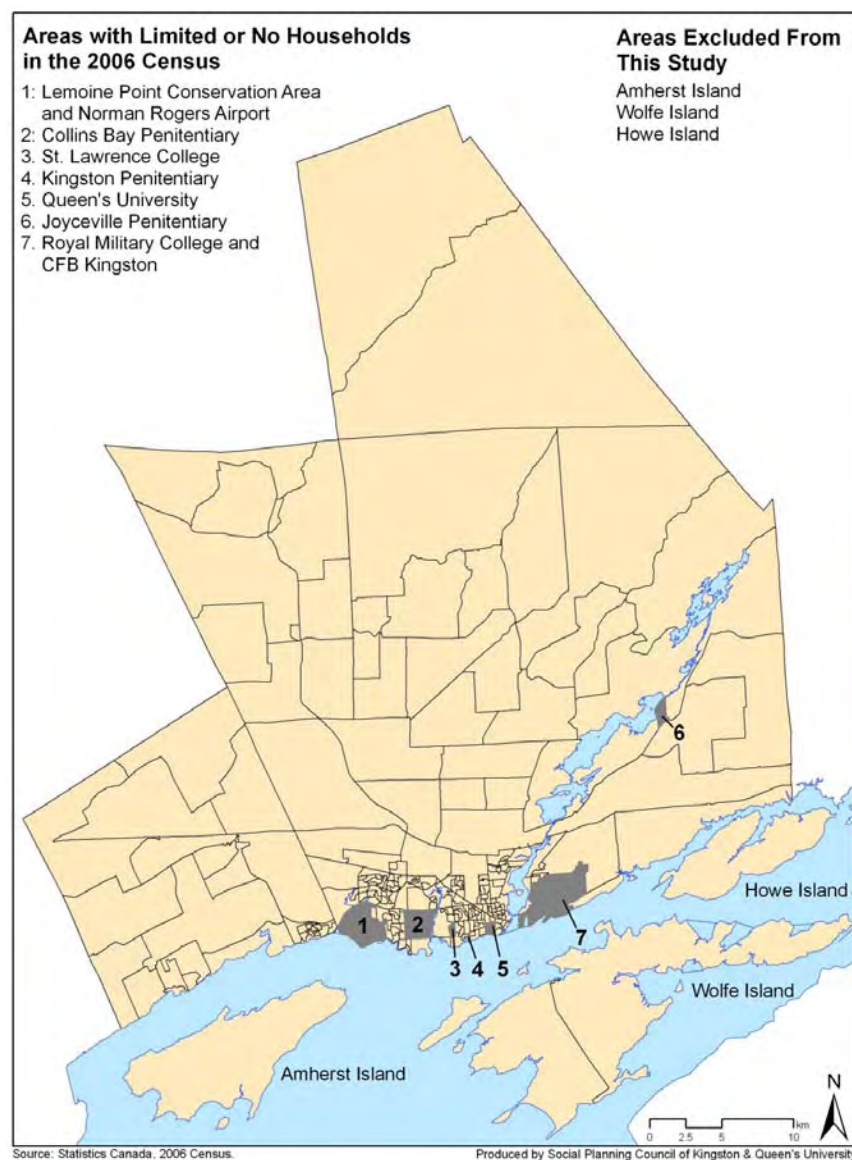


FIGURE III: DISSEMINATION AREAS IN KINGSTON

DATA LIMITATIONS

Census data is the most complete account of demographics in Canada. According to Statistics Canada (2006), "every man, woman and child living in Canada on Census Day, as well as Canadians who are abroad...including those holding a temporary resident permit, study permit or work permit, and their dependents, are also part of the census."

Completing a Census is both a right and responsibility of all Canadians. However, like all surveys, Census may not capture the entire population. For example, Statistics Canada estimated that more than 4% of the population, or 1.4 million persons, were missed in Census 2006 (Beedy, 2006). This has huge implications for social services in communities, as millions of dollars in federal social transfers to the provinces and territories depends on accurate census figures, as do the boundaries of voting districts.

Statistics Canada measures demographic variables using specific operating definitions, which are accessible in the Census Dictionary on-line. Most of the Statistics Canada terms used in this profile are defined in the *Glossary of Terms*. All data in this profile should be interpreted in light of the limited definition determined by Statistics Canada.

Statistics Canada is taking additional measures to protect the privacy of all Canadians and the confidentiality of the data they provide to us. Starting with the 2001 Census, some population counts are adjusted in order to ensure confidentiality. In most cases, this results in random data adjustment to count ending in '0' or '5.' In addition, income characteristic data are zeroed out for areas where the population is less than 250 or where the number of private households is less than 40. For full information on data quality and confidentiality, see Statistics Canada's website:

http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/reference/notes/DQguidelines/DQguide_DQPractices.cfm (accessed Dec 6, 2008).

Census data is collected from either 100% of the population or on a 20% sample basis (one in five households), which is weighted to provide an estimate for the entire population. Data of 100% population include categories for total population by age and sex, common-law and marital status. Population by 20% sample data include categories for dwellings, family and household characteristics, mother tongue and official language, immigrant and mobility status, Aboriginal population, educational attainment, labour force, mode of transportation, and visible minority population.

This Community Profile only provides summary statistics. It does not contain regression, t-stat, chi-square or any other analytical statistics, because Public-Use Microdata File (PUMF) is not yet available for Kingston CMA. Only when the PUMF file for Kingston becomes available from Statistics Canada, can the Community Profile present analysis that can speak to the statistical significance of the data.

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Figure ii: Census Tracts in Kingston.....iii

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Kingston Community Profile 2009

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1 | POPULATION

Kingston experienced relatively weak population growth from 2001 to 2006. The population growth rate of Kingston was lower than other South Eastern Ontario municipalities, and also lower than the Ontario average. The urban centre of the City experienced little or no population growth. Meanwhile, the new suburban areas of the City and the rural parts of the South Frontenac Township experienced the most rapid population growth. In addition, there is a general trend towards smaller households in Kingston. In 2001 two-person households were the most common household size. In 2006 this continued to be the case, while the proportion of one-person households increased.

1.1 | Population Growth

According to the 2006 Census, Kingston's total population was 152,358, representing a population growth of 3.8% since 2001. This was below the Ontario average of 6.6% and the national average of 5.4%. While Kingston's population was larger than Peterborough and Belleville in 2006, Kingston's population growth was less than the growth rate for these other two South Eastern Ontario cities during the same time period.

Figure 1- 1 shows the change in population between 2001 and 2006 by census tracts. Many neighbourhoods in the downtown urban core experienced population decline. However, a recent report in the *Globe and Mail* revealed that Statistics Canada reportedly missed counting over 4% of the population in the 2006 Census (Beeby, 2008). In addition, the report found that the missing population tended to be young adults aged 20 to 34 years. Considering that many young

people live in the downtown urban core, the population decline between 2001 and 2006 may be a reflection of this missing data.

Population decline in Census Tracts throughout the City may also be explained by the aging of the old suburbs. As cities age, there may be a tendency for residents, particularly families, to move out of the urban core and move into the new subdivisions in the urban fringe, where newer, larger, and often more affordable housing stock may be available. Without residential rehabilitation and population rejuvenation in the city centre, Kingston may continue to experience urban decay in the urban core areas and sprawl development in periphery of the City.

The two neighbourhoods that experienced the most population growth were Greenwood Park and Cataraqui North. Greenwood Park's growth may be explained by the constant influx of military families, while Cataraqui North may be primarily due to the development of new subdivisions. The population also increased in all parts of the South Frontenac Township.

Within the CMA, the City of Kingston accounted for 77% of the entire CMA population, meaning that 117,207 people lived within the City boundaries in the 2006 Census. However, population growth for the City of Kingston during the 2001 to 2006 period was only 2.6%. Figure 1- 1 illustrates changes in population growth for the entire CMA. Based on this analysis it appeared that the rural population actually grew at a higher rate than in the urban areas in 2006.

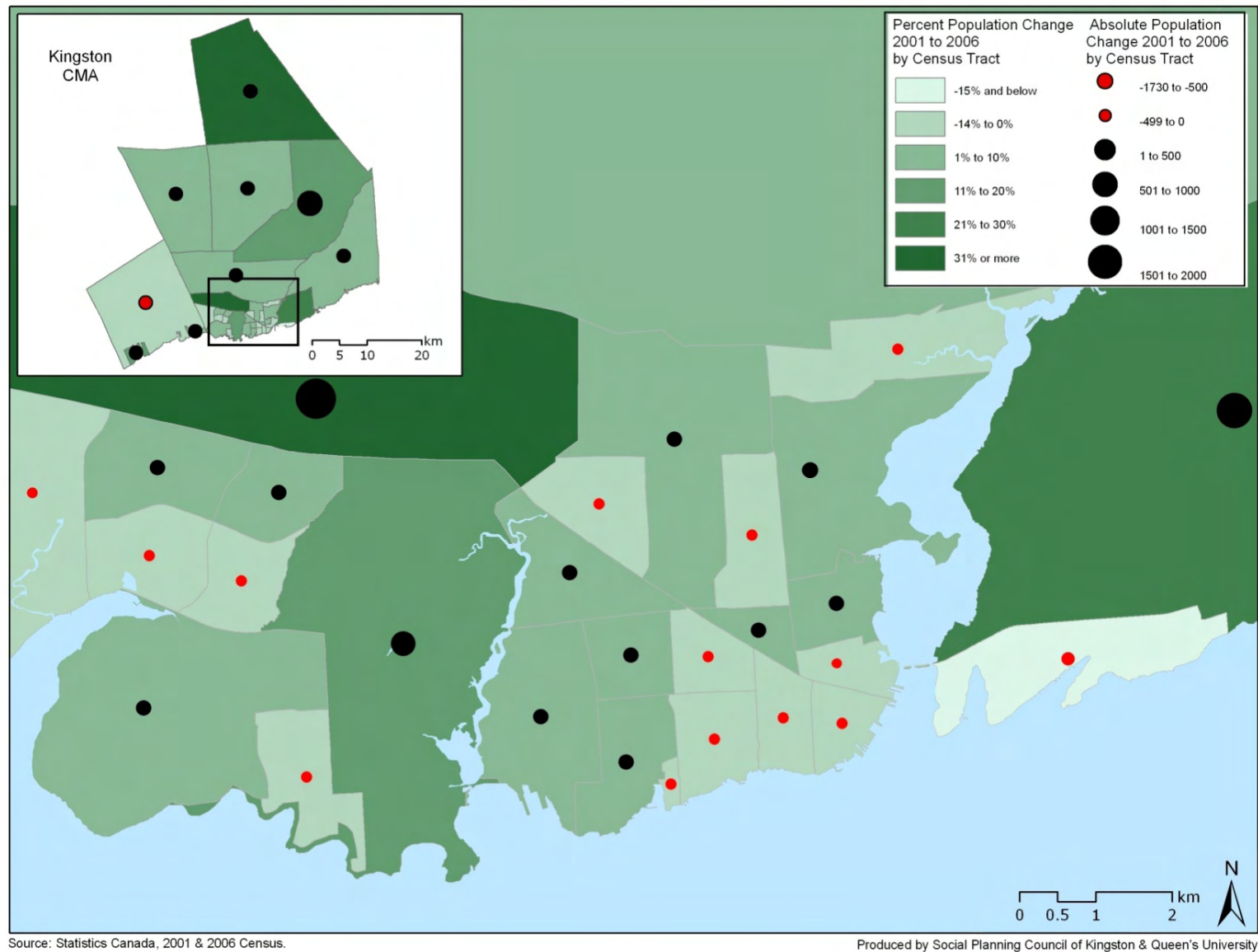


FIGURE 1- 1: POPULATION CHANGE IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006

The population projection of the Kingston CMA in Figure 1- 2 is based on the assumption that Kingston's growth rate of 3.8% will be maintained until the year 2021. It does not represent the standard method of population projection, as it does not account for population fertility and survival rates or in and out migration. All population projections are 'best guess estimates' and should be considered with caution, as changes in economic, social and political conditions in the local jurisdiction, as well as the broader region, will incur unexpected changes to the population.

The population projection of the City of Kingston in Figure 1- 2 was based on the City's medium growth scenario, as reported by the Community Development Services to the Planning Committee in 2008 (Report No: PC-08-083). It was calculated based on an assumed job creation rate of 600 jobs per year for the CMA. This projection used an age-cohort survival rate and accounts for both migration and labour force growth.

	Population			Growth	
	1996	2001	2006	1996-2001	2001-2006
City of Kingston*	112,605	114,195	117,207	1.4%	2.6%
Kingston CMA	144,528	146,838	152,358	1.6%	3.8%
Municipal Comparators					
Peterborough (CMA)**	100,285	110,876	116,570	2.1%	5.1%
Belleville (CA)	87,871	87,395	91,518	-0.5%	4.7%
Provincial and National Comparators					
Ontario					6.6%
Canada					5.4%

TABLE 1- 1: POPULATION GROWTH IN KINGSTON, 1991 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

* The City of Kingston underwent boundary change in 1998 to amalgamate with the former District of Pittsburgh. The population in 1996 was adjusted from 55,947 to 112,605 by Statistics Canada, in order to show an accurate population growth rate between 1996 and 2001.

** Peterborough was a CA in 2001 and CMA in 2006 forward. It underwent boundary change between 1996 and 2001. Population figure for 1996 is adjusted for this change.

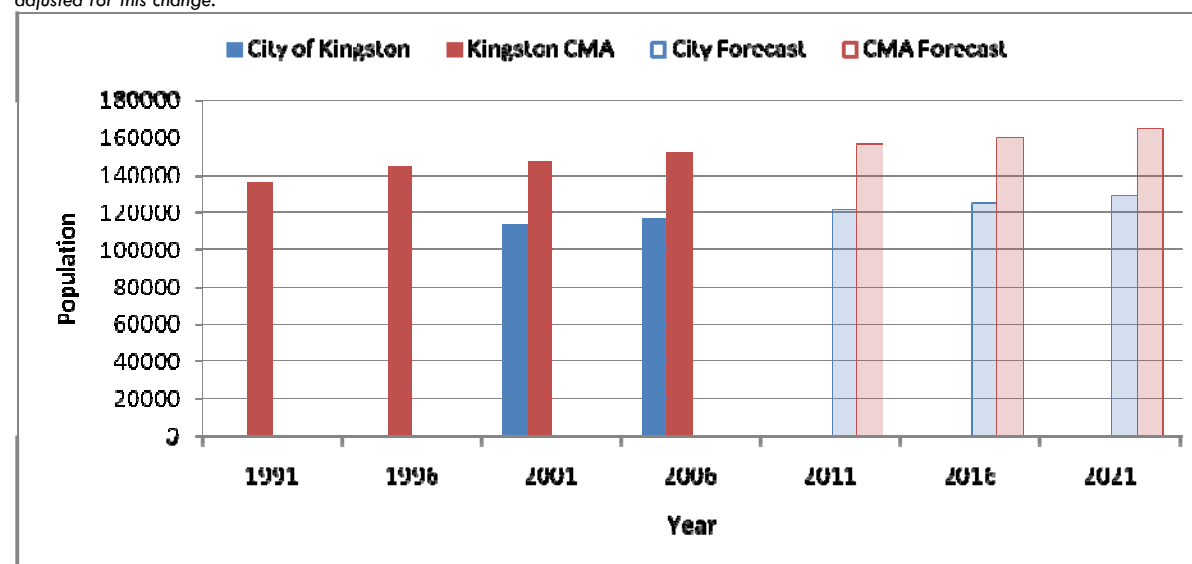


FIGURE 1- 2: POPULATION GROWTH AND PROJECTION IN KINGSTON, 1991 TO 2021 (STATISTICS CANADA, 1996, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

Note: Due to City of Kingston's boundary change in between Census 1996 and 2001, the graph does not show the City population prior to 2001.

The population pyramid in Figure 1- 3 shows two notable bulges: the baby-boomer generation, aged 40 to 60 years, and the population aged 20 to 24 years, sometimes known as the Echo-Boom population. The aging of the baby-boomers will affect Kingston in terms of service provisions. More senior-oriented city services may be needed in the future. Population suitable for the core labour force, aged 25 to 64, is expected to shrink ten years from now, as the baby-boom generation begin to retire from their jobs. Unless there is a positive net migration in the core labour force population, employers may face worker shortages in the future.

The population aged 20 to 24 years represented another bulge because most are children to the baby boomer generation. However, in Kingston, it is possible this large population may have more to do with the presence of the three post-secondary educational institutions. There are roughly 20,000 students at Queen's University, 1,500 students at the Royal Military College and a further 6,000 students attending St. Lawrence College. But there is also recognition that students who do not consider themselves a permanent resident of Kingston generally exclude themselves from the Kingston census count (Focus Group, November 12, 2008). Therefore, considering that most post-secondary students in Kingston come from other municipalities across Canada, it was likely the student population in Kingston would, in fact, be understated in the Census for Kingston.

1.2 | Household Size

In the 2006 Census, two-person households represented the greatest proportion of all private households at 36%, followed by one-person households at 28%. Since the last Census, the proportion of one-person households has increased, while 3 to 5 person households decreased slightly. In actual numbers, there were over 3,200 additional one-person and two-person households, but only 375 additional three-person and four- to five-person households from 2001 to 2006.

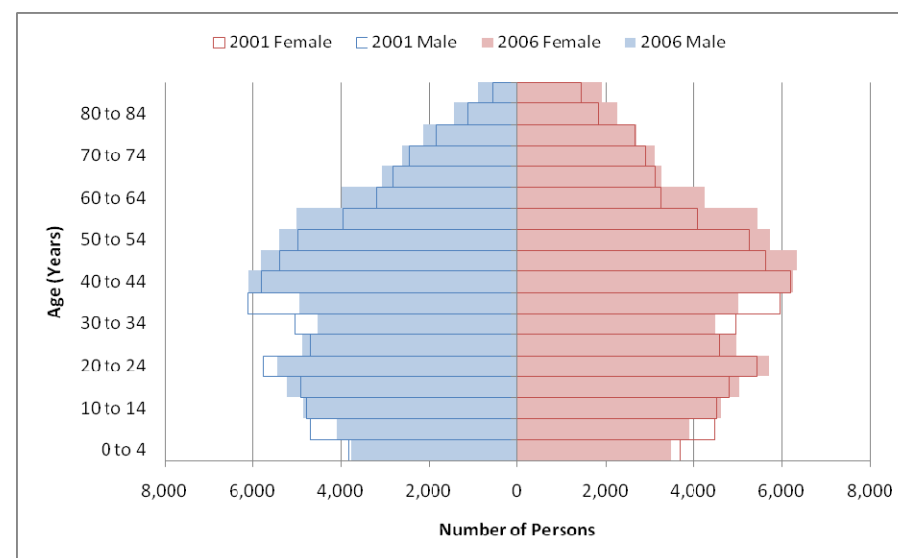


FIGURE 1- 3: POPULATION PYRAMID OF KINGSTON CMA, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Household Size	Number of Households			
	2001		2006	
1 person	15,510	(27%)	17,050	(28%)
2 persons	20,875	(36%)	22,570	(36%)
3 persons	9,260	(16%)	9,530	(15%)
4-5 persons	11,655	(20%)	11,760	(19%)
6 or more persons	1,040	(2%)	1,025	(2%)
Total	58,340	(100%)	61,935	(100%)
Average Persons Per Household				
	2.4		2.4	

TABLE 1- 2: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

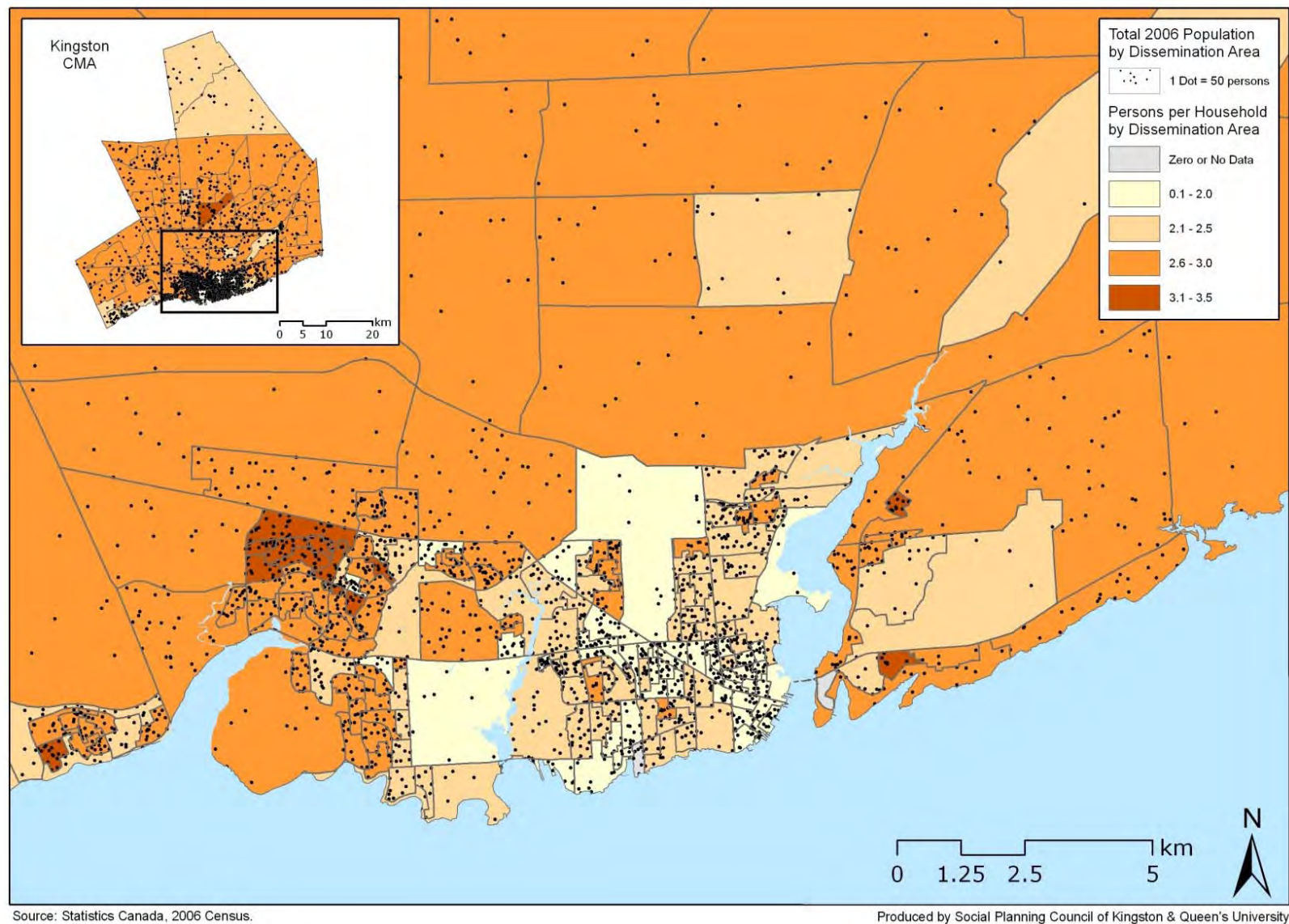


FIGURE 1- 4: TOTAL POPULATION AND AVERAGE PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN KINGSTON, 2006

As Figure 1- 4 shows, the population of Kingston was concentrated in the downtown urban core and the former Kingston Township in the west end. There was also a considerable distribution of people throughout the rural Townships of South Frontenac and Loyalist, where country homes on large lots predominate. However, unlike other metropolitan cities, population density was not high in Downtown Kingston. There are very few high rises in the Downtown and throughout the City. Most neighbourhoods in the City's centre had smaller households of one or two persons, while the neighbourhood of Westwoods in the west end of the City has the highest concentration of larger households, with an average of 3.5 persons per household.

1.3 | Marital Status

In 2006, over 42,000 persons in Kingston aged 15 years and older were single, which was an increase from 38,680 singles in 2001. The number of married persons increased from 60,325 in 2001 to 62,350 persons in 2006. However, the percentage of persons who never legally married in 2006 increased by 1% from 2001, while the percentage of married individuals decreased by 1%. The proportions of widowed, divorced and separated populations remained constant during this period.

The number of males and females in each marital status category was roughly equal in 2006, with the exception of the widowed population. Over 80% of the widowed population was female. Furthermore, about 88% of the widowed female population is aged 60 years and above, perhaps reflecting the tendency for women to have a longer life expectancy than men.

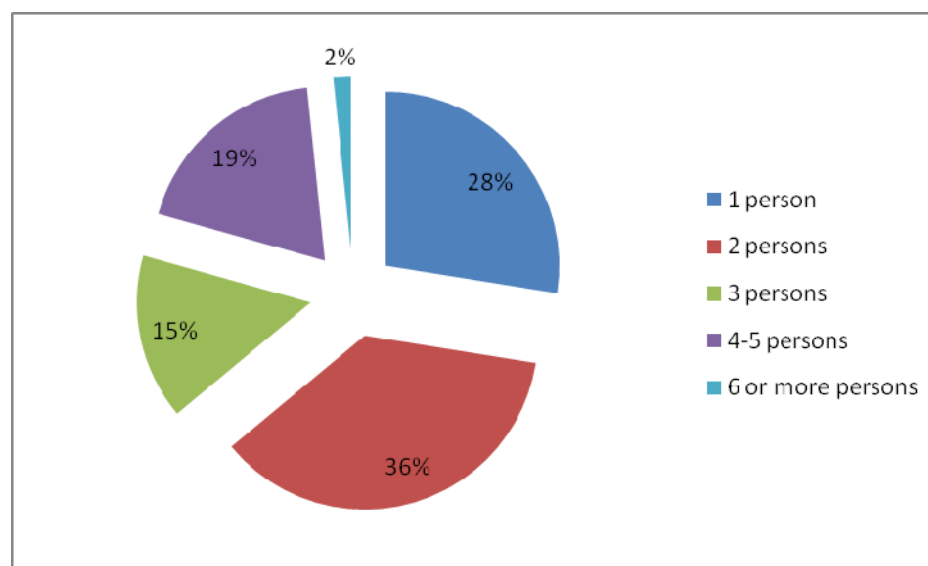


FIGURE 1- 5: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

	2001		2006	
Legal Marital Status				
Legally married (and not separated)	60,325	(50%)	62,350	(49%)
Never legally married (single)	38,680	(32%)	42,030	(33%)
Divorced	9,390	(8%)	10,295	(8%)
Widowed	7,870	(4%)	8,395	(7%)
Separated, but still legally married	4,590	(7%)	4,695	(4%)
Common-law Status				
Not in a common-law relationship	111,175	(92%)	116,270	(91%)
In a common-law relationship	9,670	(8%)	11,495	(9%)

TABLE 1- 3: MARITAL AND COMMON-LAW STATUS IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

1.4 | Living Arrangements

Living with family members was the most common form of living arrangement in Kingston in 2006. Family in this case refers to the *census family*, which is defined as any common law or legally married couple with or without children or a single parent, living with at least one child living in the same dwelling. It can also include grandparent(s) living with at least one grandchild, with no parents present. There were 122,095 persons living in families, representing 83% of all persons. As the Table 1- 4 shows, there was little change between 2001 and 2006 for the living arrangement of the population.

Individuals living with non-relatives accounted for only 4% of the population in Kingston in both Census years. This may seem quite low given that Kingston has a large student population, who are likely to fall into this type of living arrangement. However, if Census accounted for all students, regardless of whether they are permanent residents of Kingston or not, the proportion of the population that live with non-relatives may be greater than as reported by Statistics Canada.

Kingston's population growth lags behind most other CMAs in Ontario, which may limit potential economic growth and adversely affect employment opportunities for the population.

The baby-boomer generation will reach the retirement age of 65 in ten to twenty years. A large proportion of Kingston's population will then be seniors. This may require new attention for seniors-oriented services and infrastructure.

There are now more two-person and one-person households than in the past. This may lead to greater demand for smaller housing units and pose some interesting questions about desirable density in our communities.

Living Arrangement	2001		2006	
Living with family	117,535	(83%)	122,095	(83%)
Living alone	15,505	(11%)	17,105	(12%)
Living with relatives	1,970	(1%)	2,220	(2%)
Living with non-relatives only	6,225	(4%)	6,060	(4%)
Total	141,235	(100%)	147,480	(100%)

TABLE 1- 4: POPULATION BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006)

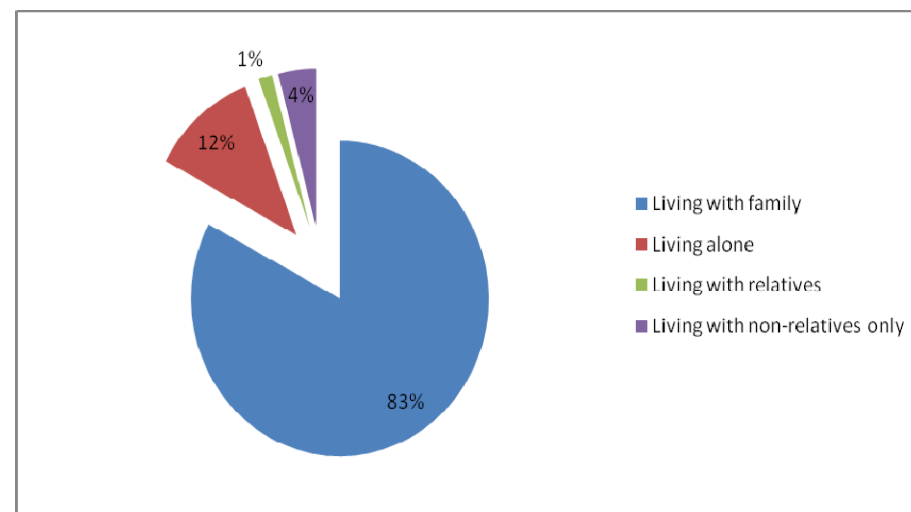


FIGURE 1- 6: POPULATION BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, COMMUNITY PROFILES, 2006)

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Kingston Community Profile 2009

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2 | FAMILIES & CHILDREN

2.1 | Families

The 2006 Census recorded 42,995 Census families in Kingston, which generally refers to persons who live in the same dwelling and are related by blood or marriage. Most families have children, though the trend in the last five years indicates that families with no children are becoming increasingly more common. Median incomes for families have increased since 2000, and there are some interesting trends regarding the effect that children had on the income levels of various family types. In 2006, lone parents were also more susceptible to having low income.

There are two main family designations used by Statistics Canada, but for the purpose of this section, all references to families in this section will mean *census families* and not *economic families*.

About 58% of families in Kingston have children, while 42% do not have children. Of those who do not have children, 80% are married couples and the remaining are common-law couples (Figure 2- 1). As of 2006, Statistics Canada included same sex married couples in the “married” category. Since 2001, same-sex couples have been recognized as common-law couples. Married families are also the most common family type with children (65%), followed by lone parent families (26%) (Figure 2- 2). Of lone parent families, most are single mothers (81%). It is important to note that Statistics Canada defines “Lone Parent” as one parent who lives with his or her children and may either have full custody or joint custody. Therefore, there may be an over-exaggeration of lone parent families because while divorced or separated individuals may technically both lone parents with some form of custody, whether or not both care for children equally, may

make the number of acting lone parents more than there really are. Although alternatively, there might also be an under-representation of lone parents – especially female lone parents – with the presence of the Canadian Forces Base in Kingston; that is, military personnel who are deployed overseas are leaving behind spouses and children who, for all intents and purposes, are functioning as lone parent families. Statistics Canada does not provide information of families by occupation, so this rationale cannot be validated. The least common family type to have children is common-law families, who account for 9% of families with children.

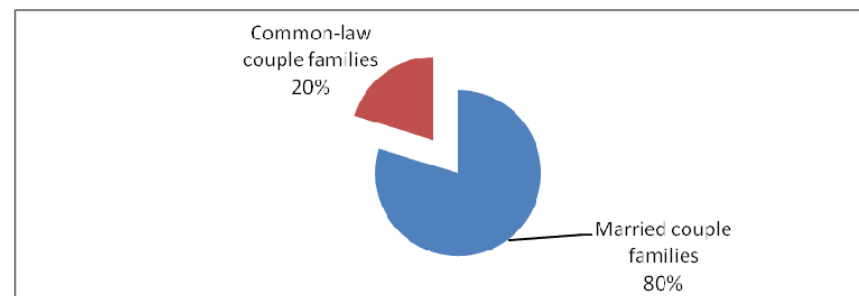


FIGURE 2- 1: FAMILIES WITHOUT CHILDREN IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Overall, there has been an increase in numbers for all types of families since 2001 (Table 2- 1). Although there are still substantially more married couple families with children than other types of families, there is a trend towards fewer families with children. The number of married families with *no* children grew by 8% or by 1,020 families. Conversely, the number of married families *with* children also grew, albeit at a very low rate of 1%, representing just 30 families. The results for common-law couples also support this trend of fewer

children. The family type that increased the most in number is common-law couple families with no children (29% growth, or 835 families).

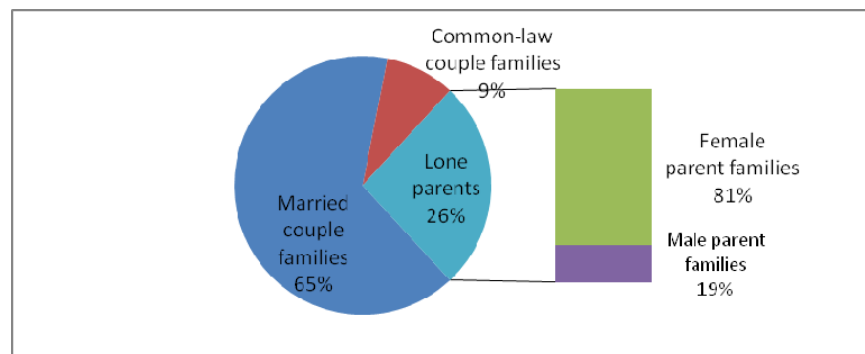


FIGURE 2- 2: FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

	Number of Families		
	2001	2006	Percentage Change (2001 to 2006)
Total Families	40,665	42,995	6%
Married Couple	29,545	30,595	4%
Without Children	13,415	14,435	8%
With Children	16,130	16,160	0.19%
Common-Law Couple	4895	5855	20%
Without Children	2835	3670	29%
With Children	2060	2185	6%
Lone Parent	6255	6535	4%
Female	5135	5290	3%
Male	1090	1245	14%

TABLE 2- 1: FAMILY TRENDS IN KINGSTON 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

Despite this trend towards fewer children, the second largest growing family type is, in fact, one with children. In 2006 there were 155 more lone parent families (14% growth) in Kingston than five years ago. The number of female lone parents also increased by 3% to a total of 6,535 families in 2006.

2.1.1 | Family Type by Age of Parents

Figure 2- 3 shows various age groups of the oldest parent as a proportion of family type. By and large, the oldest parent in all family types in 2006 was in the middle age groups of 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years, therefore indicating that families tend to be older in Kingston.

Interestingly there was also a tendency for male lone parents to be within older age groups. There were no male lone parents under the age of 25 in 2006, while the most prevalent age for male lone parents was between 45 and 54 years (34% of all male lone parents). Compared to the first two family types, there were a substantial number of female lone parents in the age group of 0 to 24 years (7%). However, most female lone parents were not young mothers, but rather between the ages of 35 to 44 years, representing 32% of female lone parent population. Female lone parents are also represented in the other age groups in various proportions. The age pattern of female lone parents could suggest that mothers become lone parents due to divorce or separation at all ages. Conversely, separation or divorce appears to occur at later ages for male lone parents.

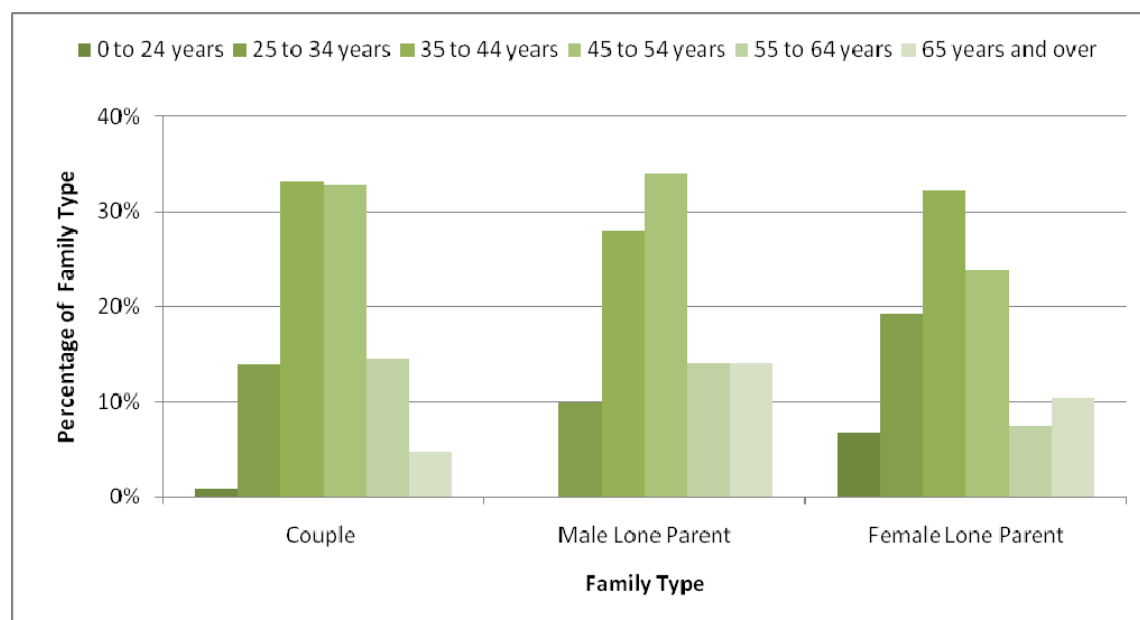


FIGURE 2- 3: FAMILY TYPE BY AGE GROUP OF THE OLDEST PARENT IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006)

2.1.2 | Geographic Distribution of Families

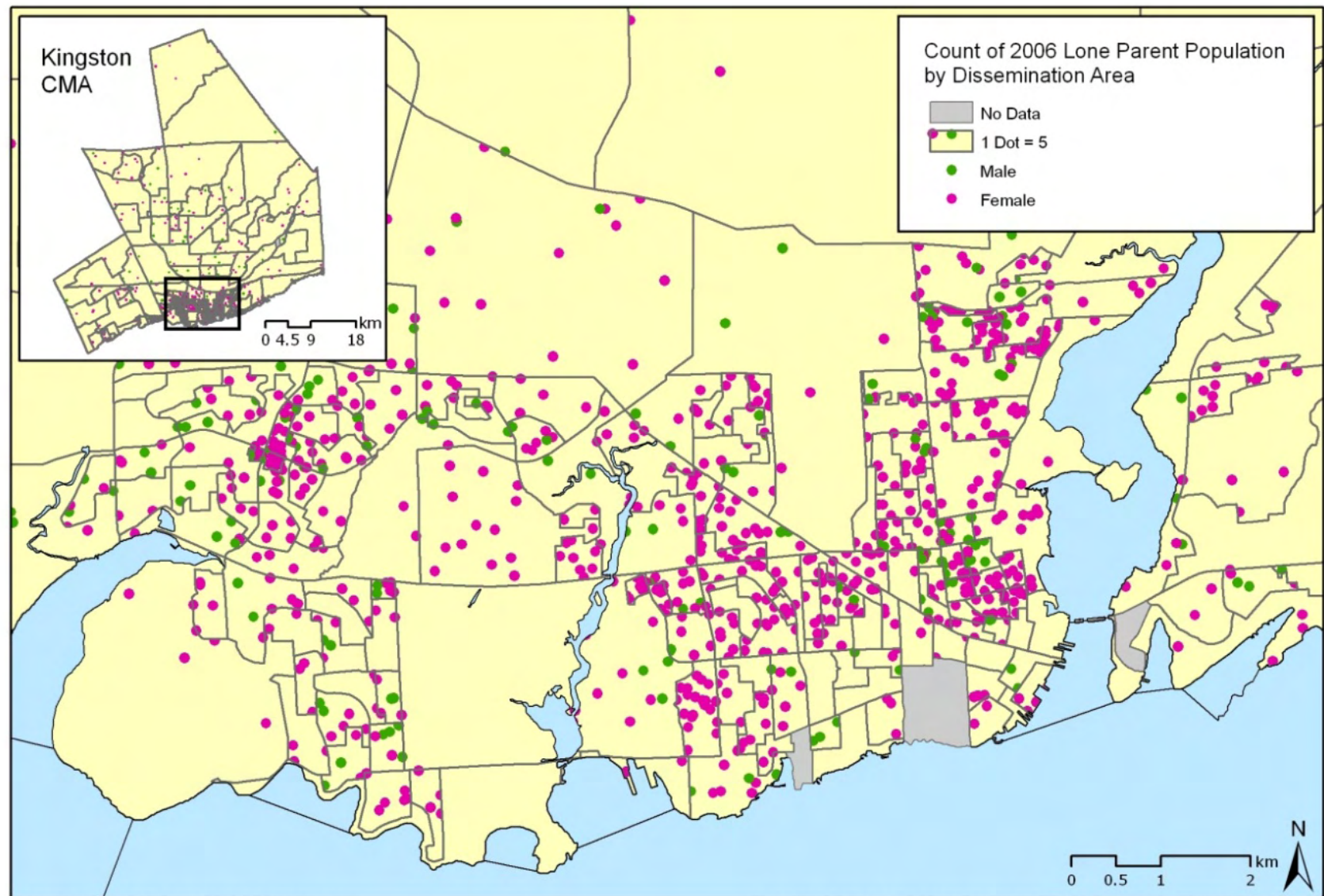
Figure 2- 4 shows that the geographic distribution of lone parent families in Kingston is widespread across the CMA. However, out of 253 dissemination areas, there are 37 DA's (or about 15%) that are comprised of 50% or more of male lone parent families. These areas are mainly located in the urban core of the City with a few in the western part of the CMA. Four of these DA's have 70% or more of lone parent families within them, most are between 50% and 60%.

There is an interesting pattern when comparing the geographic distribution of male and female lone parents. Even though there are about four times as many lone mothers as there are fathers, there are 13 dissemination areas out of the total 253 that have only lone fathers and no lone mothers. Furthermore, one of these is in a rural DA, despite the relatively low presence of any lone parents in the rural areas.

2.1.3 | Family Income

Figure 2- 5 shows the median income of different family types as recorded by the 2006 Census. Naturally couple families (both married and common-law) have higher after tax median incomes than do single parent families, because there are usually two income earners in couple families. But within couple families, at incomes of \$66,583 and \$91,134, married couples with no children and married couples with children respectively, earned more than common-law couples who earned only \$62,201 with no children and \$58,418 with children. Of lone parents, male lone parents made about \$18,000 more than female lone parents (\$53,795 for males compared to \$35,750 for females).

Kingston's families were slightly better off than similar family types in Peterborough. The greatest difference between the two areas was among married couple families with no children, where Kingston's families earned about \$8,500 more than those in Peterborough. There was also a considerable difference of about \$6,000 between common-law couples without children in the two municipalities. Otherwise, the median incomes of the other family types between Kingston and Peterborough are on par with each other.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 2- 4: LONE PARENTS BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

Compared to Ontario, Kingston's married couples earned \$2,000 more in income than Ontario married couple families. However, for all other family types, Kingston's families earned less than Ontario families. The greatest difference is in common-law couple families, where Ontario common-law couples without children earned about \$6,550 more than those in Kingston, and common-law couples with children earned nearly \$9,000 more than these couples in Kingston. Between Kingston's and provincial lone parents, Kingston's families earned roughly \$2,000 less for total lone parents.

Figure 2- 6 confirms the median incomes reported earlier of lone parents in Kingston in 2006, where 50% of male lone parents earned less than \$50,000, and 50% of female lone parents earned less than \$40,000. This graph can also provide additional information on the incomes brackets of lone parents. Generally, more females were represented in the lower income brackets than male lone parents. Two income brackets tied for having the highest proportion of female lone parents (17%). They were actually the second and third lowest income brackets of \$10,000 to \$19,999 and \$20,000 to \$29,999. Conversely, the two income brackets that tied for having the greatest proportion of male lone parents were higher: 14% of male lone parents were in the fourth lowest income bracket of \$30,000 to \$39,000 and this jumped to another 14% represented at income levels of \$80,000 to \$89,999, which is the third highest income bracket.

Generally at high incomes of \$80,000 and above, only 9.6% of female lone parents reached these income levels compared to 20.6% of male lone parents. Together, these high-income earning individuals accounted for just 18% of all lone parent families, or about 700 families out of 6,000 total lone parent families.

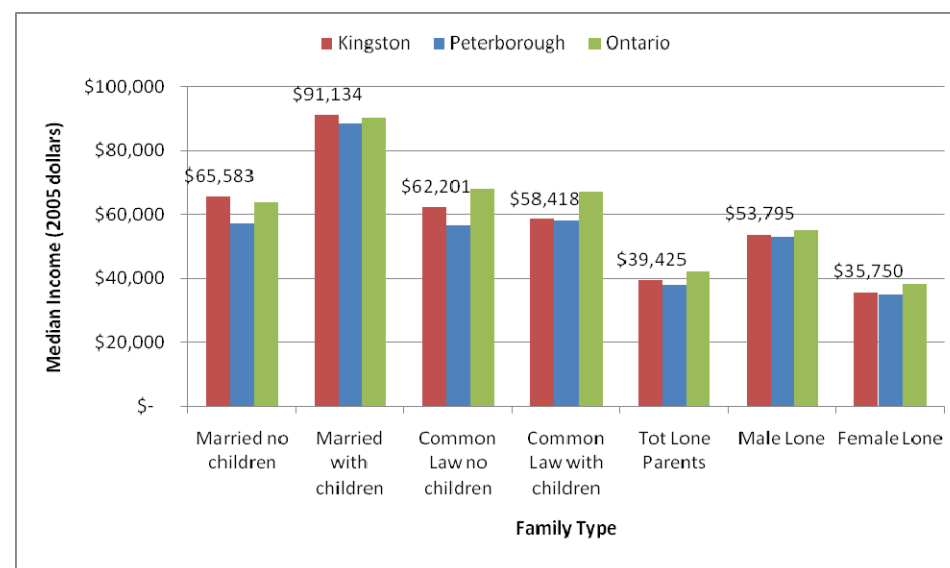


FIGURE 2- 5: MEDIAN INCOME BY FAMILY TYPE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Family Type	Median After-Tax Income (2005)		
	Kingston	Peterborough	Ontario
Married no children	\$65,583	\$57,038	\$63,601
Married with children	\$91,134	\$88,275	\$90,139
Common Law no children	\$62,201	\$56,314	\$67,850
Common Law with children	\$58,418	\$57,786	\$67,177
Total Lone Parents	\$39,425	\$37,808	\$42,088
Male Lone	\$53,795	\$52,968	\$55,054
Female Lone	\$35,750	\$35,136	\$37,990

TABLE 2- 2: MEDIAN AFTER-TAX INCOME BY FAMILY TYPE IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

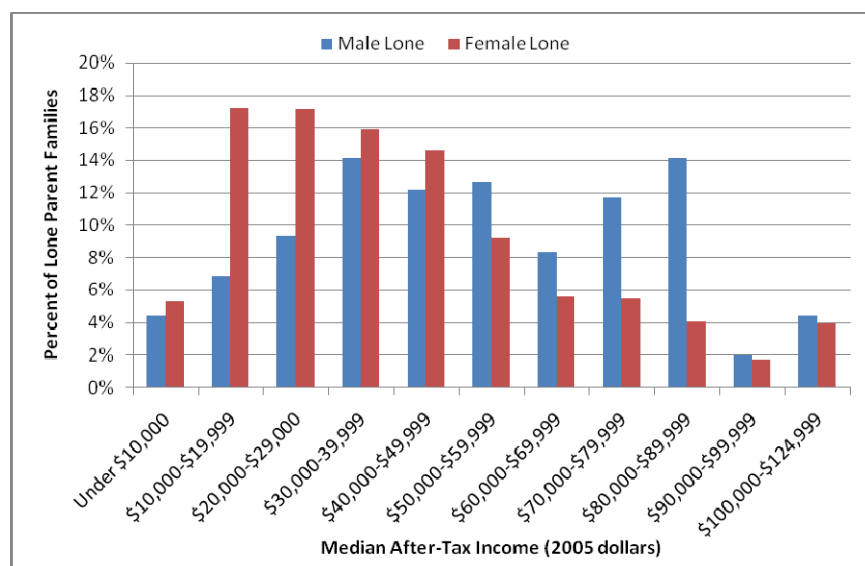


FIGURE 2- 6: MEDIAN AFTER-TAX INCOME OF LONE PARENTS BY SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

2.1.4 | Income & the Presence of Children

The presence of children appeared to affect the median income levels of families. Of married couple families (Figure 2- 7), those with children were represented much more in the higher income brackets, with the greatest proportion, 20%, of these families having reached incomes of \$100,000 to \$124,999. Conversely, for married couples with no children the greatest proportion, 13.3% reached median incomes levels of just \$40,000 to \$49,999, closely followed by 12.9% who earned between \$50,000 and \$59,999.

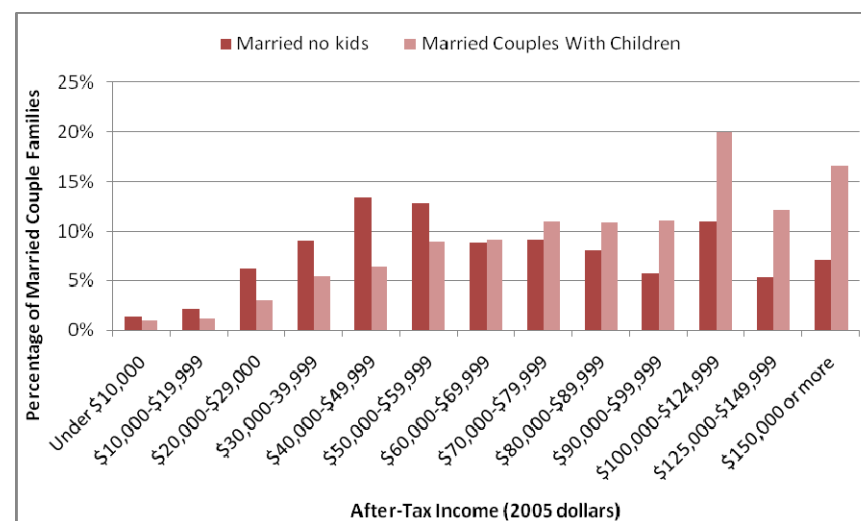


FIGURE 2- 7: AFTER-TAX INCOME OF MARRIED COUPLES WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

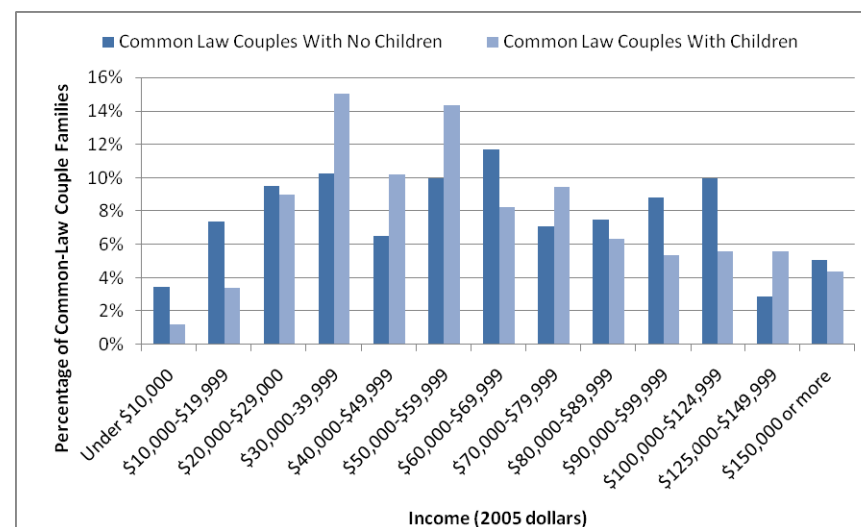


FIGURE 2- 8: INCOME OF COMMON LAW COUPLES WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

The income patterns for common-law couple families were actually different from married couples, where the presence of children in common-law families did not necessarily indicate high median income (Figure 2- 8). The greatest proportion of common-law couples with children, 15%, earned incomes of \$30,000 to \$39,999, followed by 14.3% who earned between \$50,000 and \$59,999. Conversely the greatest proportion of common-law couples with no children, 11.7%, earned incomes of \$60,000 to \$69,999, followed closely by additional 10% of families in each of the income brackets of \$30,000 to \$39,999, \$50,000 to \$59,999 and \$100,000 to \$124,999.

From 2000 to 2005, the median income for all families in Kingston increased, except for one family type; but the rate of increase varies amongst families and there is still a gender discrepancy within different family types.

The family type that made the greatest gains in absolute dollar amounts of income between 2000 and 2005 was married couple families with children, whose income increased by \$7,721. Common-law couples with no children also experienced an increase in income, although slightly lower at \$5,220. The increase for the incomes of male lone parents closely followed at \$5,121. The incomes of female lone parents increased by nearly \$4000, which represented a 12% increase, and therefore proportionately this was the largest income gain of all family types. Finally married couples with no children also made a smaller increase of about \$3,000. Unlike these families, common-law couples with children experienced a decrease in income by \$4,616.

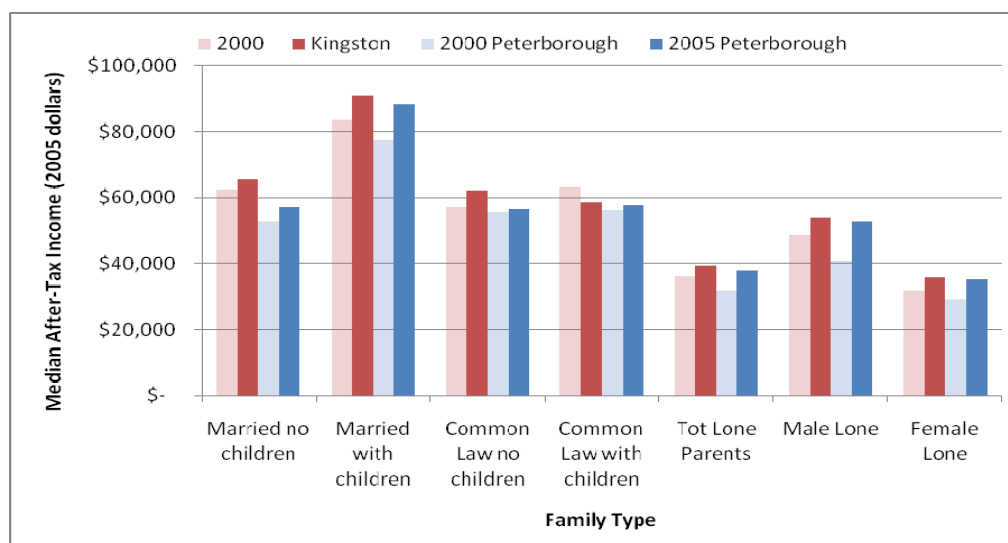


FIGURE 2- 9: MEDIAN AFTER-TAX INCOME BY FAMILY TYPE IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

2006 Census data also provides another way to examine median income for various family types over time. Figure 2- 10 shows the median income of individual income earners, within family types, and with some gender analysis. For this analysis, the average family size of 1 child per family will be used. Depending on the number and characteristic of the income earner, different family types had different income trends over time. Between 2001 and 2006, dual-earning couple families experienced a gradual increase by \$11,000 over time. For couple families with a single *male* earner, median income level had increased until 2003 before decreasing for two more years to \$35,700. In 2005, *female*-earners in couple families and lone parent families earn the lowest median income. The trends over time for both of are very similar, likely because most lone parent families are headed by females. For these family types, median income has only increased marginally over time by \$4100. Since 2005, median income for these families appears to be at a plateau.

Family Type	Median Income							
	Kingston 2000	Kingston 2005	Change (2001 to 2006)		Peterborough 2000	Peterborough 2005	Change (2001 to 2006)	
Married no children	\$62,547	\$65,583	\$3,036	(5%)	\$57,038	\$52,863	\$4,175	(8%)
Married with children	\$83,413	\$91,134	\$7,721	(9%)	\$88,275	\$77,410	\$10,865	(14%)
Common Law no children	\$56,981	\$62,201	\$5,220	(9%)	\$56,314	\$55,457	\$857	(2%)
Common Law with children	\$63,034	\$58,418	(\$4,616)	(-7%)	\$57,786	\$56,080	\$1,706	(3%)
Total Lone Parents	\$36,166	\$39,425	\$3,259	(9%)	\$37,808	\$31,817	\$5,991	(19%)
Male Lone	\$48,674	\$53,795	\$5,121	(11%)	\$52,968	\$40,930	\$12,038	(29%)
Female Lone	\$31,827	\$35,750	\$3,923	(12%)	\$35,136	\$29,160	\$5,976	(21%)

TABLE 2- 3: MEDIAN INCOME IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

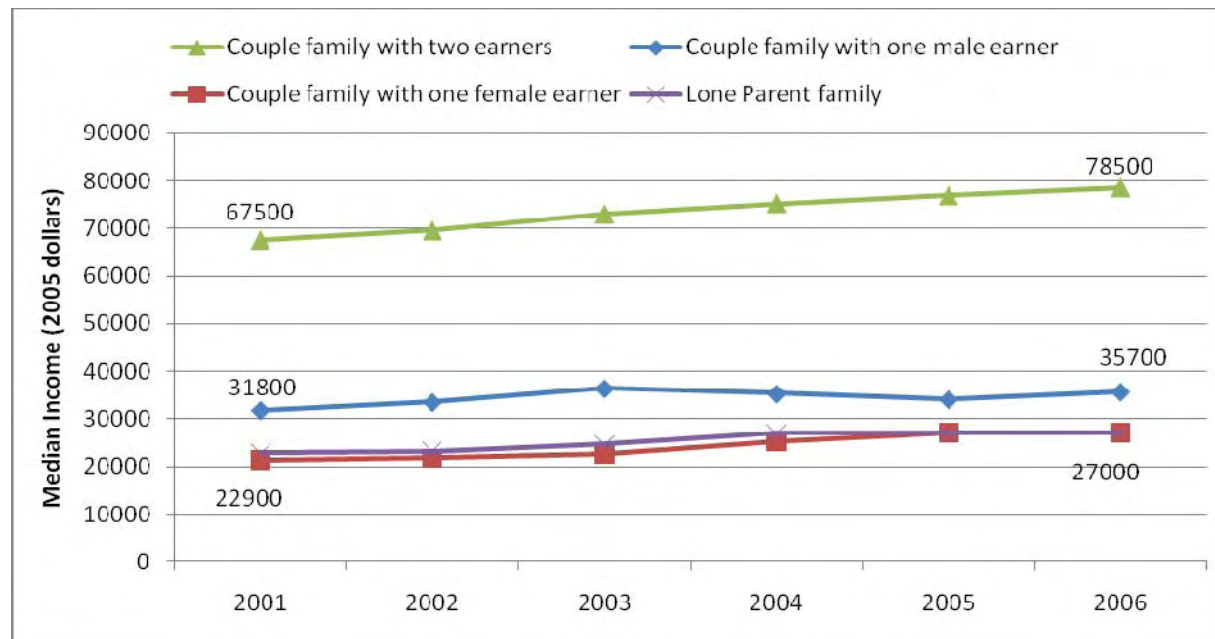


FIGURE 2- 10: MEDIAN INCOME BY FAMILY TYPE WITH ONE CHILD IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

2.1.5 | Income for Lone Parents Over Time

Over time the income levels of both male and female lone parents improved. However, gender discrepancies in income continued between 2000 and 2005 for this family type.

The income situation especially improved for male lone parents, with more single fathers reaching incomes of \$70,000 or more in 2006 than in 2001. There were also slightly less male lone parents in the lower income brackets than before. Overall, median incomes for male lone parents increased from \$48,674 in 2001 to \$53,795 in 2006.

Female lone parents were also better off in 2005 than they were in 2001, however the increase was less than the increases for male lone parents. With the exception of the two bottom income categories, there was an increase in the number of single mothers for all other income brackets, most especially in the \$30,000 to \$44,999 category. Similarly, the overall median income increased during the period from \$31,827 in 2001 to \$35,750 in 2005.

Although the 5,290 female lone parent families are distributed widely across the Kingston CMA, those who have low income status appear to be concentrated in a few specific areas. The 2006 Census identified 1,490 low income female lone parent families in the Kingston CMA. The area of the greatest concentration of low income female lone parents was in the Williamsville neighbourhood. Northern areas of the CMA, such as Rideau Heights, the Inner Harbour, Kingscourt, and Markers Acres, also have high prevalence of low income single mothers, with 50% to 75% of lone mothers earning low income. Interestingly, there is also a three rural areas where the prevalence of low income for single mothers is between 35% and 50%.

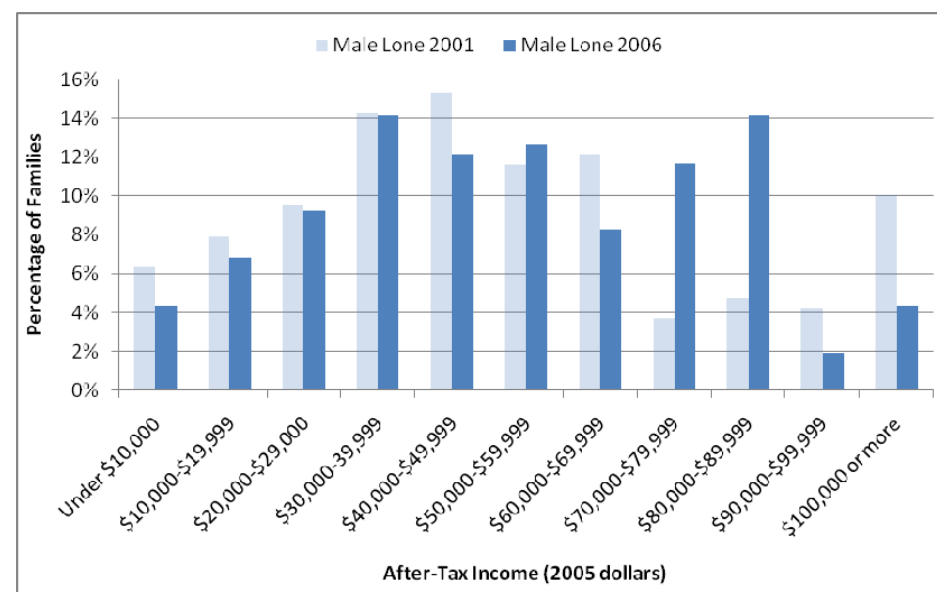


FIGURE 2- 11: AFTER-TAX INCOME OF MALE LONE PARENTS IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)



FIGURE 2- 12: AFTER-TAX INCOME FOR FEMALE LONE PARENTS IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

2.1.6 | Income Sources of Families

There are three main sources of employment income for families:

- ☐ Wages, Salaries, and Commissions
- ☐ Self-Employment
- ☐ Employment Insurance

At any time, families may draw from one or more of these sources. Alternatively, there are several types of government transfers available to families:

- ☐ Canada Child Tax Benefit
- ☐ Goods and Services Tax Credit (GST) and Harmonized Sales Tax (HST)
- ☐ Workers' Compensation
- ☐ Social Assistance
- ☐ Provincial Refundable Tax Credits and Family Benefits
- ☐ Canada Pension Plan (CPP)
- ☐ Private Pensions
- ☐ Registered Retirement Savings Plan
- ☐ Old Age Security and net federal supplements

Families may draw from one or more of these sources, but they may not qualify for all categories. Income from government transfer does not necessarily indicate low-income or financial insecurity. Some government transfers (Child Tax Benefit) are awarded to families regardless of income level.

In general, all family types were receiving income from both employment and government transfers and the numbers had remained consistent since 2001.

2.1.7 | Income Sources of Couple Families and Lone Parents

The primary source of employment income for the majority couple families (either married or common-law) was wages, salaries, or commissions. This source accounted for 83% of employment income in 2006 and this was fairly consistent with 2001 levels. About 21% of couple families earned income from self-employment, which includes 720 couple families in Kingston earning employment in the category of "farming and fishing". About 80% received income from government transfers.

More lone parents received income from government transfers. While specific types of government transfers do not indicate financial insecurity, there is cause for concern when overall, they exceed employment income sources. In 2006, 97% of lone parent families were receiving income from government transfers. Conversely, only 75% of families received income from employment sources. Although this was an improvement since last year, this income source was still far less common as a source of income for lone parent families.

There also appears to be a continuation of a gender discrepancy between the income sources drawn by male and female partners within couple families. More male partners were earning income through wages, salaries or commissions, and through self-employment, 72% and 15% respectively. Only 67% of female partners were receiving income from wages, salaries, or commissions, and 10% are earning self-employment income. Meanwhile, employment insurance accounted for 9% of female partners' income, compared to 6% of male partners.

MALES	15 to 24 years			25 to 54 years		
	In the Labour Force	Not in Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	In the Labour Force	Not in the Labour Force	Unemployment Rate
Single (never married)						
No kids	4925	3135	17.6	4585	1365	9.9
1 kid	40	20	0	130	30	11.5
2 kids	0	0	n/a	20	20	0
Married or Common Law						
No kids	610	75	8.2	5135	705	5.1
1 kid	115	0	0	4495	400	3.4
2 kids	35	0	0	6765	480	2
Divorced						
No kids	10	0	0	985	200	8.6
1 kid	0	0	n/a	185	45	5.4
2 kids	0	0	n/a	95	10	0

TABLE 2- 4: LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY OF MALES BY FAMILY TYPE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

For both male and female partners within couple families, these numbers have remained fairly consistent over the last 5 years. There was no data available on the number of families relying on income from government transfers.

2.1.8 | Unemployment Among Families

Overall, there seemed to be different outcomes for men and women with respect to unemployment based on family structure and the number of children. In prime working years (25 to 54 years), unemployment decreased for men who had more children, and the opposite effect occurred for women with unemployment increasing with more children.

In 2006, young single men had higher unemployment rate (8.2%) than Kingston's average. Single men of middle working age were also experiencing higher unemployment than the average. Married men had lower unemployment rates, and the rates get even lower with the presence of more children. Unemployment rates were the highest for males who were 25-54 years old and who were divorced with no children, although there are only 1,185 individuals overall who fit this category. However, as with married men, unemployment decreases with the presence of children: 5.4% unemployment rate when there is one child and no unemployment when there are two children, although not many people fit the category of divorced men with children.

FEMALES	15 to 24 years			25 to 54 years		
	In the Labour Force	Not in Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	In the Labour Force	Not in the Labour Force	Unemployment Rate
Single (never married)						
No kids	5995	2805	14.9	3590	840	6.5
1 kid	155	170	29	590	170	11
2 kids	25	30	40	210	70	14.3
Married or Common-Law						
No kids	870	130	9.8	5425	1060	3.8
1 kid	95	130	15.8	4525	905	4.8
2 kids	40	55	0	6480	1160	4.2
Divorced						
No kids	10	0	0	870	285	6.3
1 kid	0	0	n/a	585	130	4.3
2 kids	0	0	n/a	400	40	3.8

TABLE 2- 5: LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY OF FEMALES BY FAMILY TYPE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

In 2006, 21% of women 15 to 54 years were not in the labour force, however the unemployment rate was very high for young single females (14.9%), but not as high as it was for their male counterparts (17.6%).

The unemployment rate was also extremely high for young single mothers, which increased with the presence of children from 40% with two children to 29% with 1 child. More than half of these women have children who are younger than 2 years old, and an average of 40% of single mothers had children between the ages of 2 and 5 years.

Young married women (age 15 to 24 years) fared slightly better than single mothers but unemployment is still high at 9.8% for married women with no kids and 15.8% for those with one child. However, 95

young married women with two children experienced zero unemployment rate, although over half of them were not in the labour force.

Unlike married men, the unemployment rate increases with the presence of children for married women of middle age (25-54 years). However for married women with 2 children, the unemployment rate is slightly lower (4.3%) than it is for those with one child (4.8%), and both of these are below the Kingston average.

2.1.9 | Low-Income Families

Statistics Canada defines low income as those who are paying 20% or more than the average family on shelter, food and clothing. In Kingston, there are about 4,000 (or 9%) families who have low income status. Of these, lone parents have the highest prevalence of low income. The prevalence of low income also is slightly higher for families with children than those without.

In 2006, low income was much more prevalent amongst lone parent families – especially female lone parents – compared to couple families. About 31% of female lone parents and about 17% of male lone parents had low income status, representing 1,490 and 180 families respectively. The prevalence of low income was also high for common-law couples at 14%. Conversely, less than 5% of all married couple families had low income status.

As for couple families, there appeared to be a difference between families with and without children (Figure 2- 13). For married couple families, the prevalence of low income is higher for those *with* children, 2.7% prevalence of low income with children compared to 1.8% without children. For common law couple families, the opposite trend occurs. For these families, prevalence of low income is higher for those without children (8.3%) compared to those with children (5.6%).

Compared to Ontario, the levels of low income in Kingston are similar to the province for lone parent families, for both males and females. For married families with children, the prevalence of low income is quite a bit lower than provincial levels but the same for married families without children. Finally, Kingston's common-law families have a higher prevalence of low income than provincial levels, especially for those with children (Figure 2- 14).

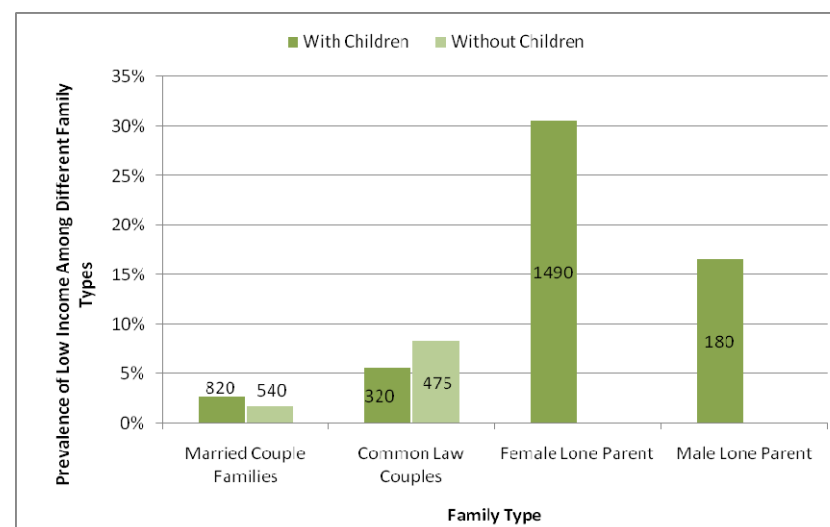


FIGURE 2- 13: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME BY FAMILY TYPE IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

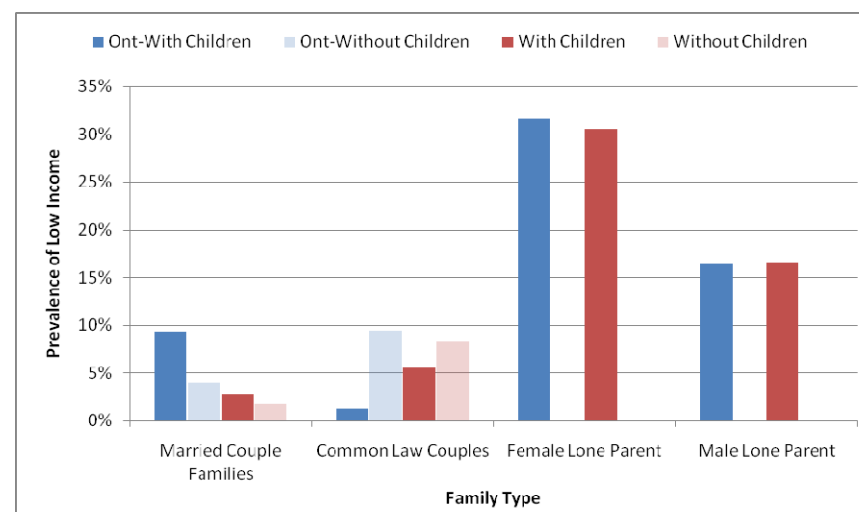


FIGURE 2- 14: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME BY FAMILY TYPE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

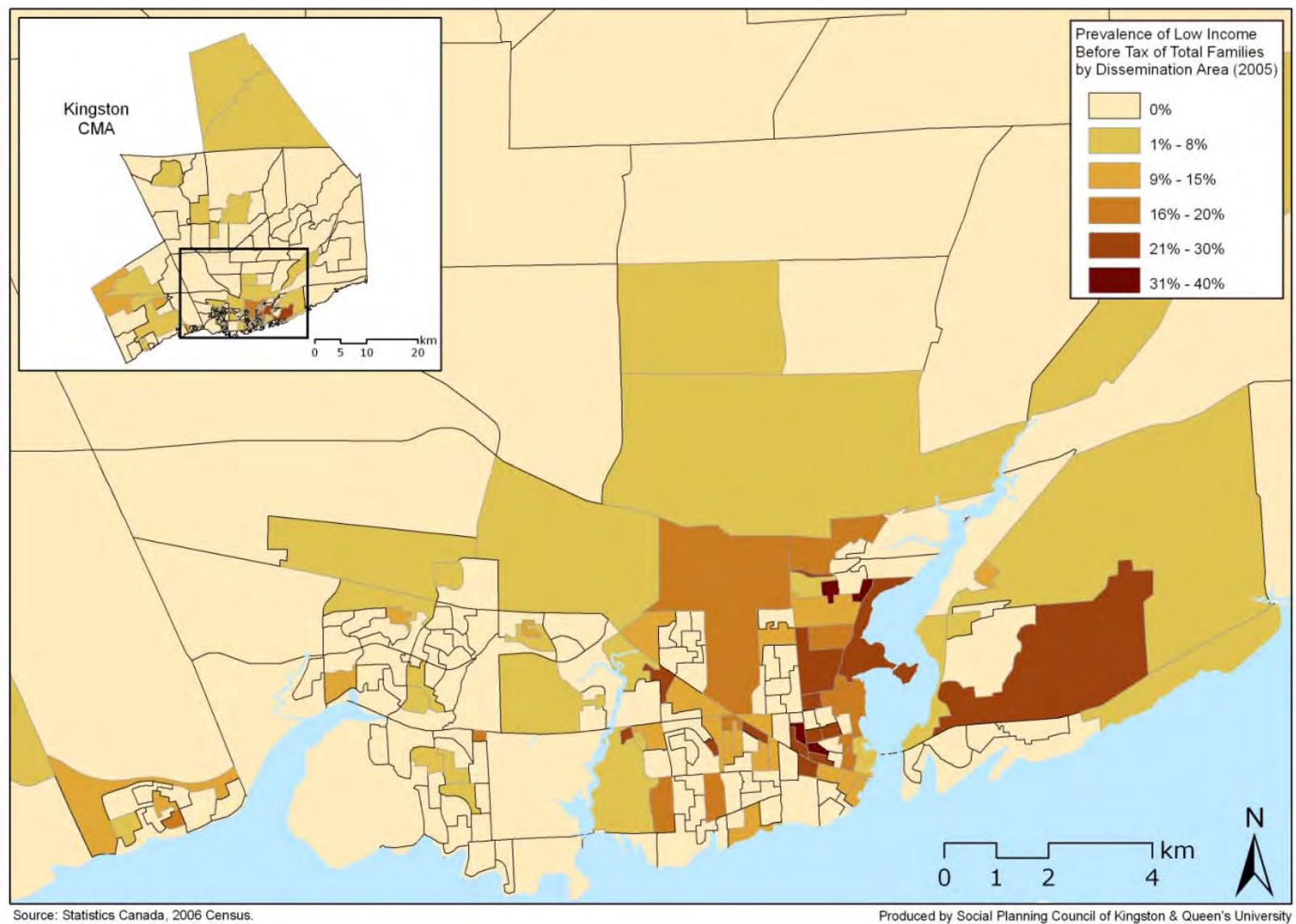
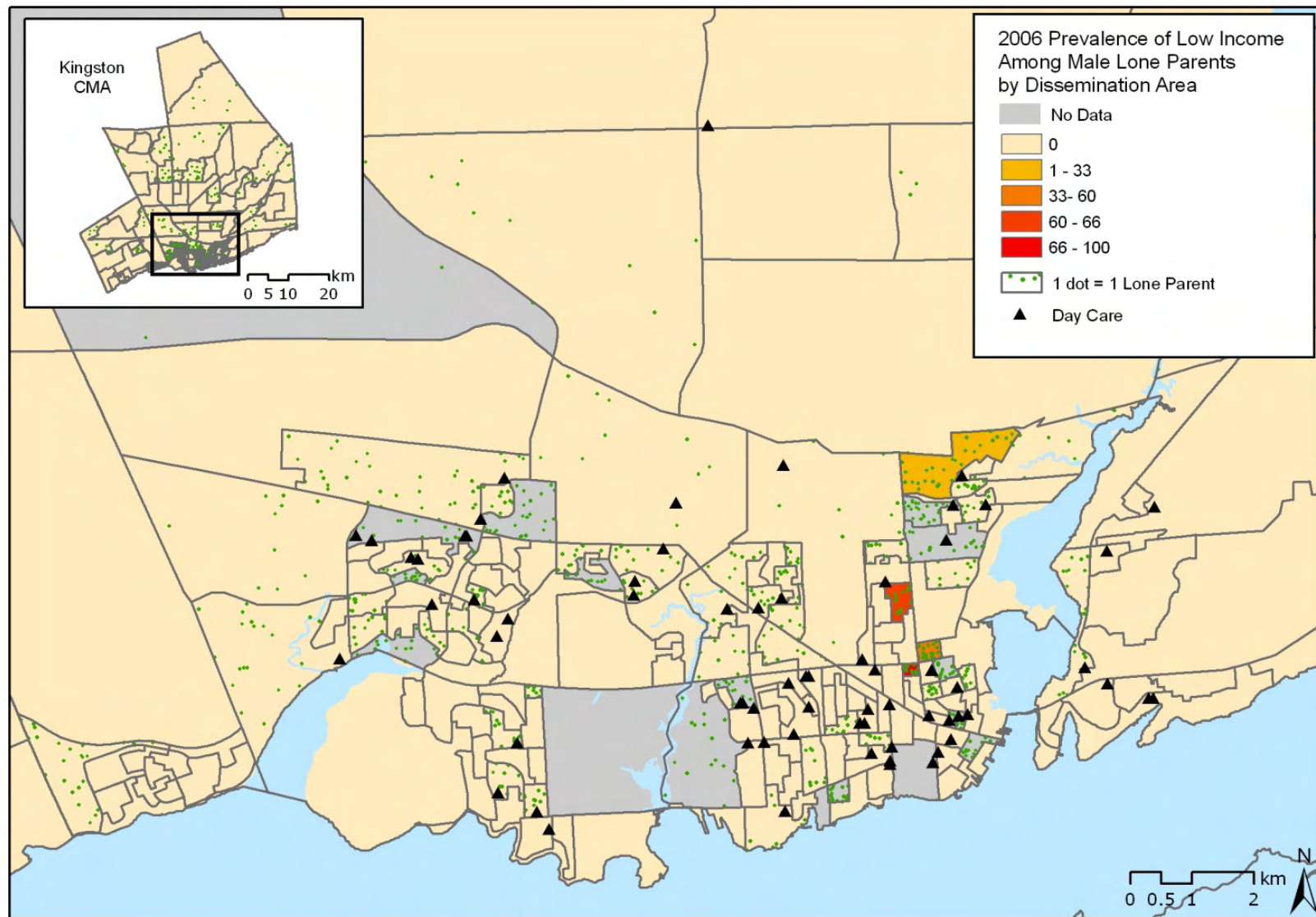


FIGURE 2- 15: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME (BEFORE TAX) OF FAMILIES BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census & City of Kingston 2008

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 2- 16: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME AMONG MALE LONE PARENTS BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

There appeared to be a geographic concentration of low income families in 2006 (Figure 2- 15). The areas of the greatest prevalence of low income (31% to 40%) were pockets north of Princess Street and just below Highway 401. The neighbourhoods of Rideau Heights, Kingscourt, and Williamsville also had a high prevalence of low income, at 21% to 30% of the dissemination area. There was also between 21% to 30% prevalence of low income on Canadian Forces Base Kingston, however this may represent the student population at the Royal Military College. Outside the downtown core, the prevalence of low income was less, but interspersed throughout the rest of the CMA. A prevalence of low income of between 9% and 15% occurred in western portions of the CMA, while rural areas have the lowest prevalence of between 1% and 8%.

The prevalence of low income amongst female lone parents tended to reflect the same geographic distribution as for all family types, but the rates were higher and more concentrated (Figure 2- 17). The overall population of female lone parents was also shown on the map to confirm that there was a large presence of female lone parents in areas that had high rates of low income.¹

Figure 2- 17 also shows the locations of day care facilities. While there were also several day cares spread across the region, there was a lack of facilities in the north of Princess Street neighbourhoods identified earlier where prevalence of low income was high. 28% of female lone parent families reported having at least one child under 6 years old.

¹ Note that the data used to determine income status for lone parents is incomplete. About 35% of the database used was missing information on income for areas where there were at least 10 female lone parents reported for that area. Of these, at least 10% (the areas identified in grey) were areas with at least 15, and as much as 30, female lone parent families. While not all of these families may have low income, it still suggests that there could be more low income families than were reported here.

Of the 1250 male lone parent families in the Kingston CMA, there were 180 families who have low income status (Figure 2- 17). Like female lone parents, low income single fathers are also concentrated in just a few particular areas of Kingston. They are Marker's Acres, and small pockets of Rideau Heights, Kingscourt, and Williamsville. There was a wide range of the prevalence of low income for male lone parent families, with the highest prevalence of between 66% and 100% occurring in a small area of Williamsville.

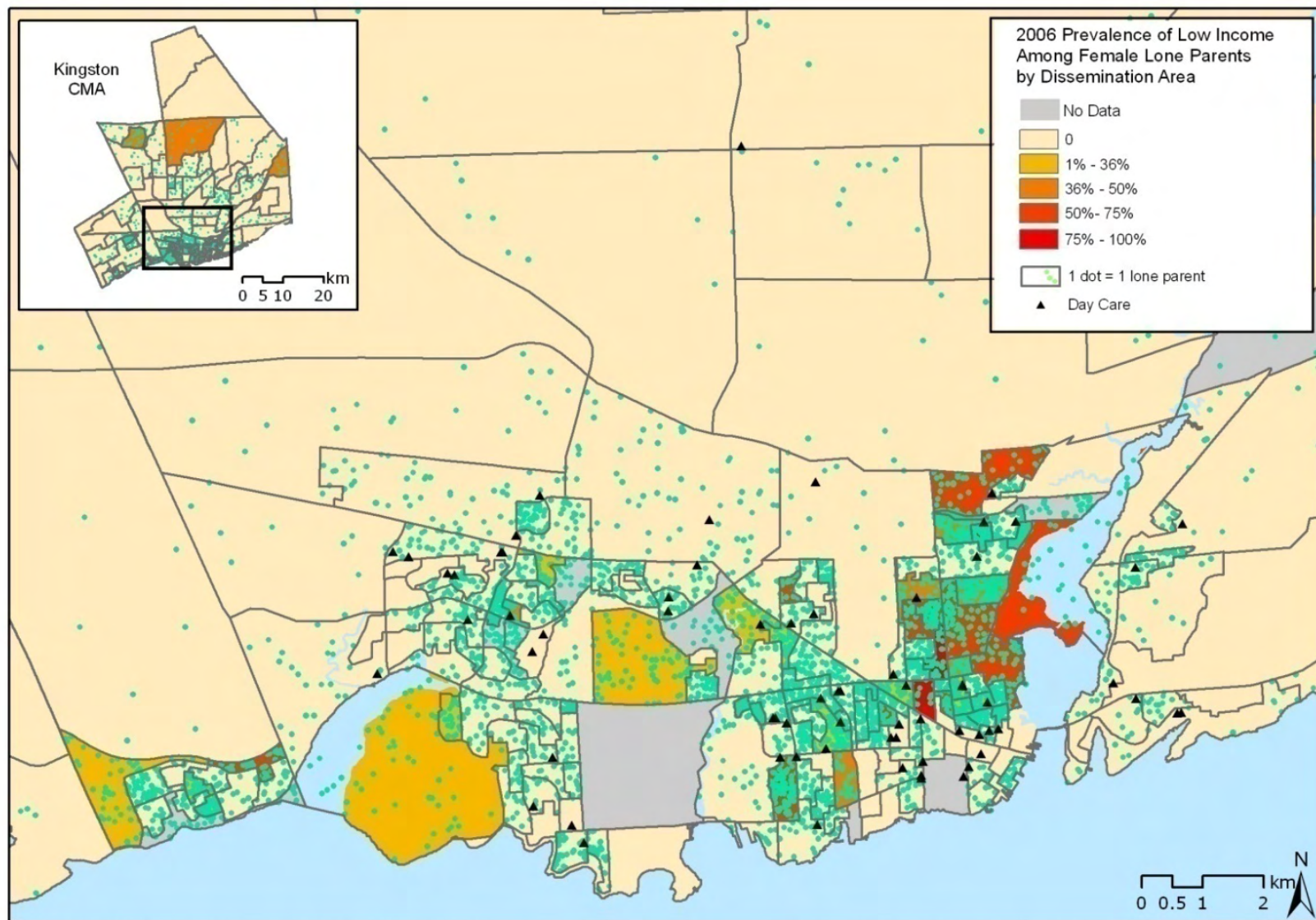
Other than these areas, Figure 2- 17 indicates that male lone parents are distributed widely, but none have low income status. However, like the Statistics Canada data used for female lone parents, the information on male lone parents was also incomplete.²

Growth in family types with no children:

Could mean a decrease in the population of children, and consequently a decrease in full-time school enrolment for local elementary and secondary schools

Could mean an increase in demand for housing, but perhaps of a different form to accommodate smaller household sizes (e.g. more condominiums and townhouses, perhaps with shared green space, and less single detached homes)

² For 63 dissemination areas where at least 10 male lone parent families were identified, there was no income data available. In the case where there is no income data for families with low income status, it may mean that data from Statistics Canada is either incomplete, or more realistically suppressed for privacy reasons.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census & City of Kingston, 2008

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 2- 17: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME AMONG FEMALE LONE PARENTS BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

Growth in lone parent families, especially male lone parents:

If male lone parents are associated with the military or with the penitentiaries, relevant services in partnership with these institutions may be needed to support these families.

The trend towards older families and fewer young parents:

Could be due to many individuals who pursue careers before families. Consequently this may be a factor in the declining population of children, since older families are unlikely to have as many children as those in their younger years.

High unemployment amongst mothers with more children:

Perhaps suggests that the burden of care still falls primarily on mothers. It may be challenging for women to work while raising their children. Therefore, greater support for mothers is needed, such as access to day-care, as well as policies for flexible work schedules and opportunities for young mothers to finish school while working (perhaps internship programs that enable paid learning).

Concentration of lone parents:

Planners and service providers could centralize support services where they are most needed, included day care facilities, schools, and parks.

The concentration of lone parents with low income could lead to a ghetto-ization of particular neighbourhoods. Policies could be implemented to ensure a greater geographic distribution of affordable housing among the region, while still maintaining a high degree of accessibility of relevant services.

2.2 | Children & Youth

2.2.1 | Population Overview

The population of children between the ages of 0 to 19 years is 34,780, or 23% of Kingston's total population. Of this population, 17,830 (or 49%) are boys and 16,945 (or 51%) are girls. In 2006, most children were between the ages of 15 to 19 years. The age group with least number of children is those 4 years and younger (Figure 2- 18).Comprising of 7% of the total population, the youth population in Kingston has decreased since 2001. However, it is unclear how many youth in Kingston are students at post-secondary institutions but have permanent addresses outside of the municipality.

2.2.2 | Population Trends

Figure 2- 18 shows the change in the population of children and youth since 2001 and these changes are summarized in Table 2- 6. There are some slight differences in Kingston compared to Peterborough and Belleville.

Since 2001, there has been a net decrease in the overall population of children in Kingston by 2.7%. Most of this decrease is occurring in children younger than 9 years, with the greatest decline of 14% occurring in children 5 to 9 years. However, the population in the older age cohorts has increased since 2001, with the most increase (4.5%) occurring in children 15 to 19 years. Peterborough and Belleville are also experiencing declines in the population of younger children, with larger declines in Peterborough (Figure 2- 19).

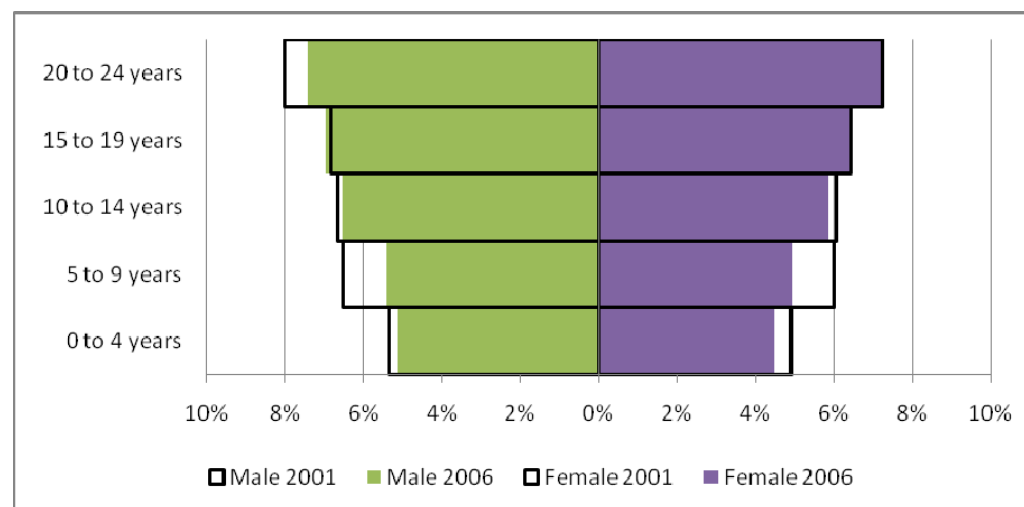


FIGURE 2- 18: POPULATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH, 2001-2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

	2001	2006	Percentage Change (2001 to 2006)
Total Children Population	35,735	34,780	-2.7%
0 to 4 years	7,515	7,275	-3.2%
5 to 9 years	9,175	7,880	-14.1%
10 to 14 years	9,305	9,445	1.5%
15 to 19 years	9,730	10,175	4.5%
Total Youth Population	11,190	11,200	0.1%
20 to 24 years	11,190	11,200	0.1%

TABLE 2- 6: TRENDS IN POPULATION OF CHILDREN, 2001-2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

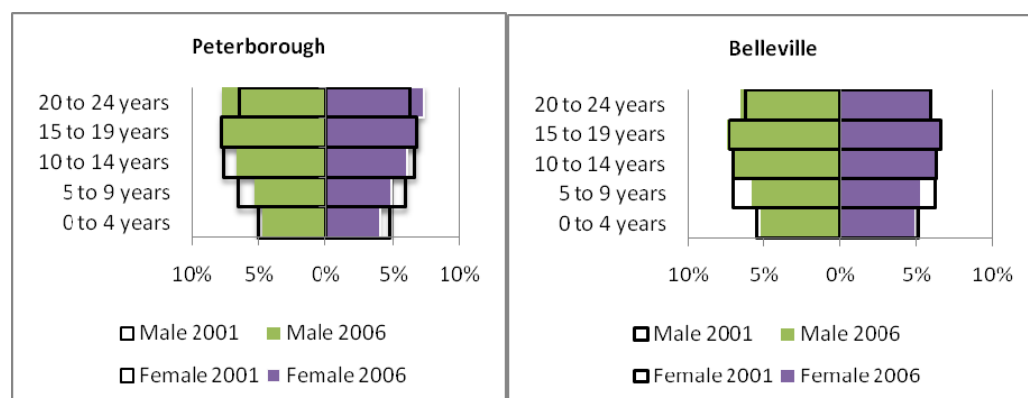


FIGURE 2- 19: PETERBOROUGH AND BELLEVILLE: CHILDREN AND YOUTH POPULATION, 2001-2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

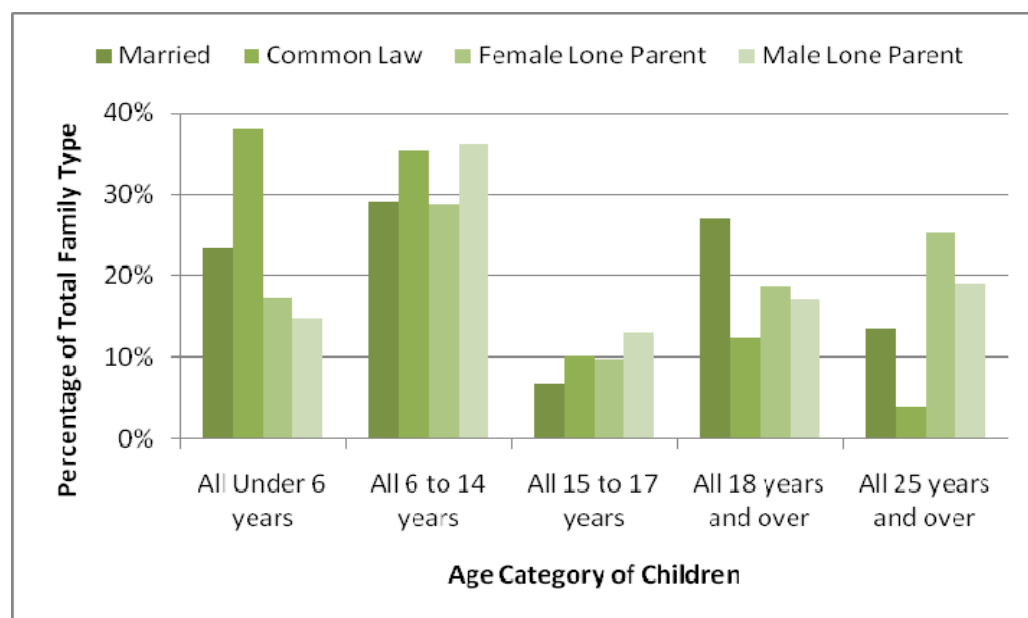


FIGURE 2- 20: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

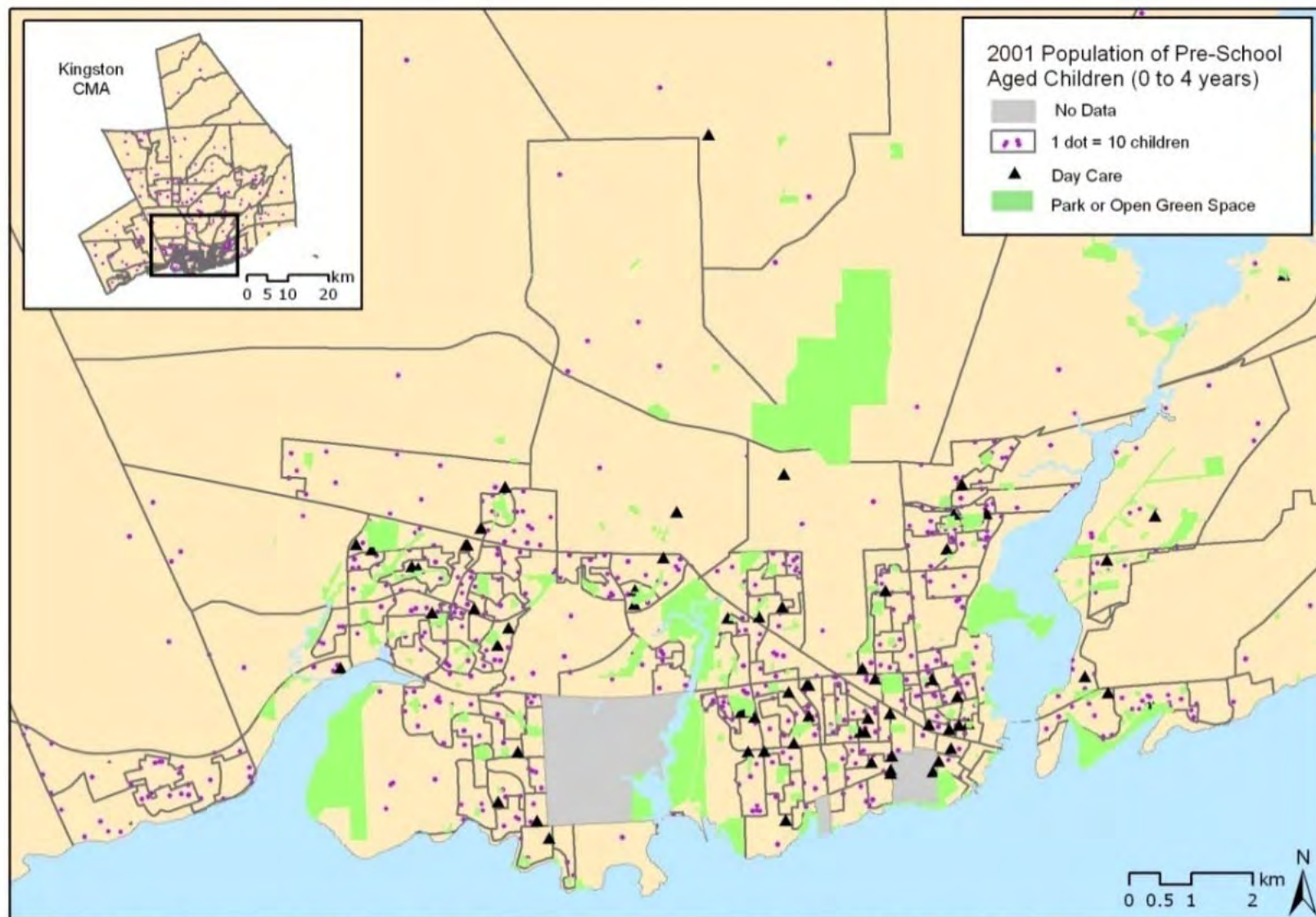
The change in Kingston's youth population (age 20 to 24 years) is essentially the same since 2001, with an increase of just 1%. Comparatively, in Peterborough the population of youth has increased substantially, while in Belleville there are much less youth than in Kingston, but this has also remained the same since 2001.

2.2.3 | Geographic Distribution of Children & Youth

The population of children and youth were distributed widely across the CMA. The following maps show the geographic distribution of pre-school aged children (0 to 4 years), elementary school aged children (5 to 14 years) and high school aged children (15 to 19 years) in the years 2001 and 2006. Generally there has been no significant change in geographic distribution between the two years.

2.2.4 | Living Arrangements

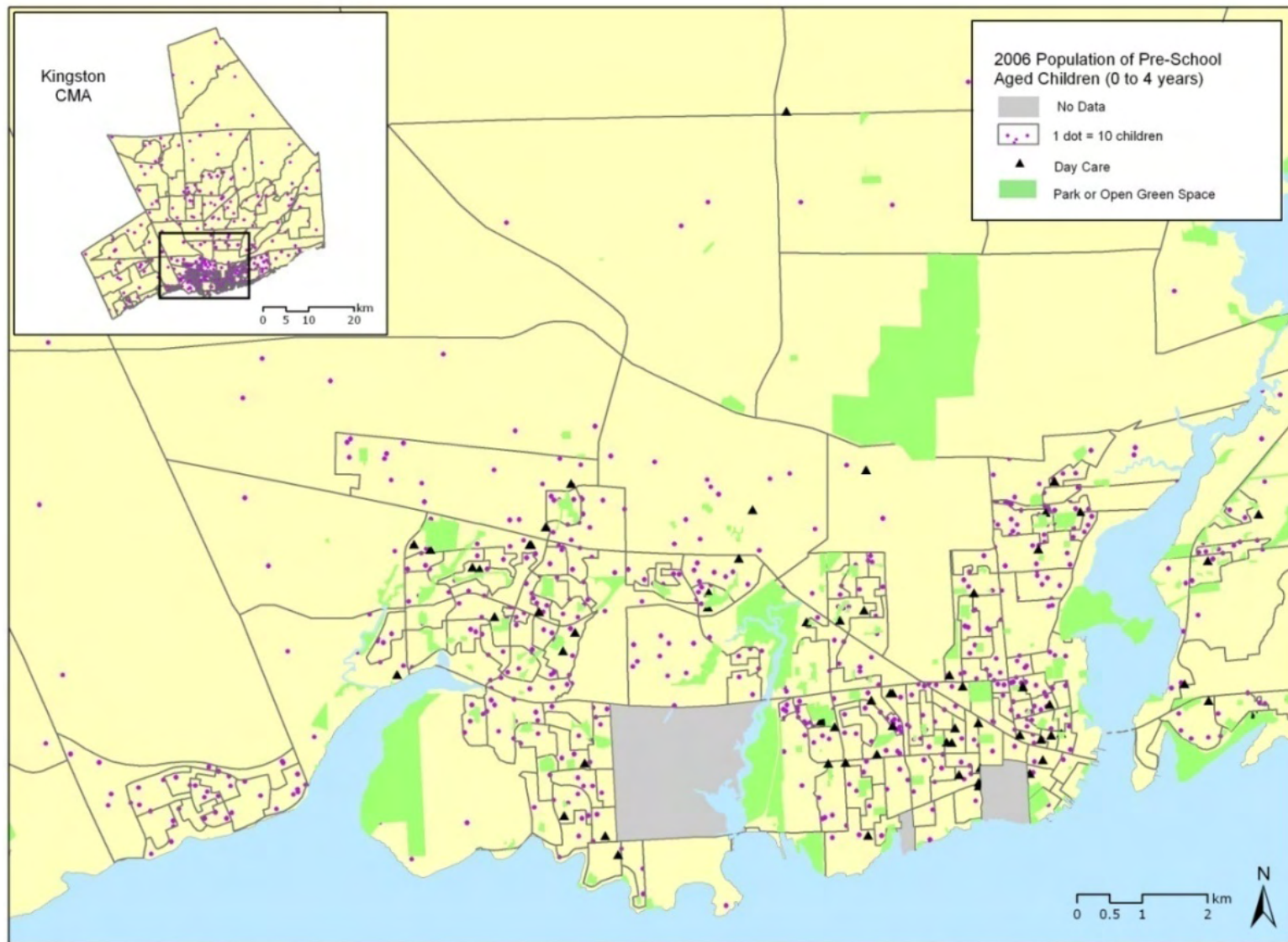
Within married couple families, there is a fairly even distribution of ages for their children (Figure 2- 20): about 24% of families have only children under 6 years old, about 29% with children 6 to 14 years, about 7% of children between 15 and 17 years, 27% with children 18 years and older, and about 14% with children 25 years and older. For the other family types, common-law parents are most likely to have young children, either under 6 years old or between 6 and 14 years, while both female and male lone parents tend to have older children, 18 or 25 years and older. For female lone parents, there are also a substantial number, about 25%, who are parents of very young children, 6 years and younger.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census & City of Kingston 2008

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

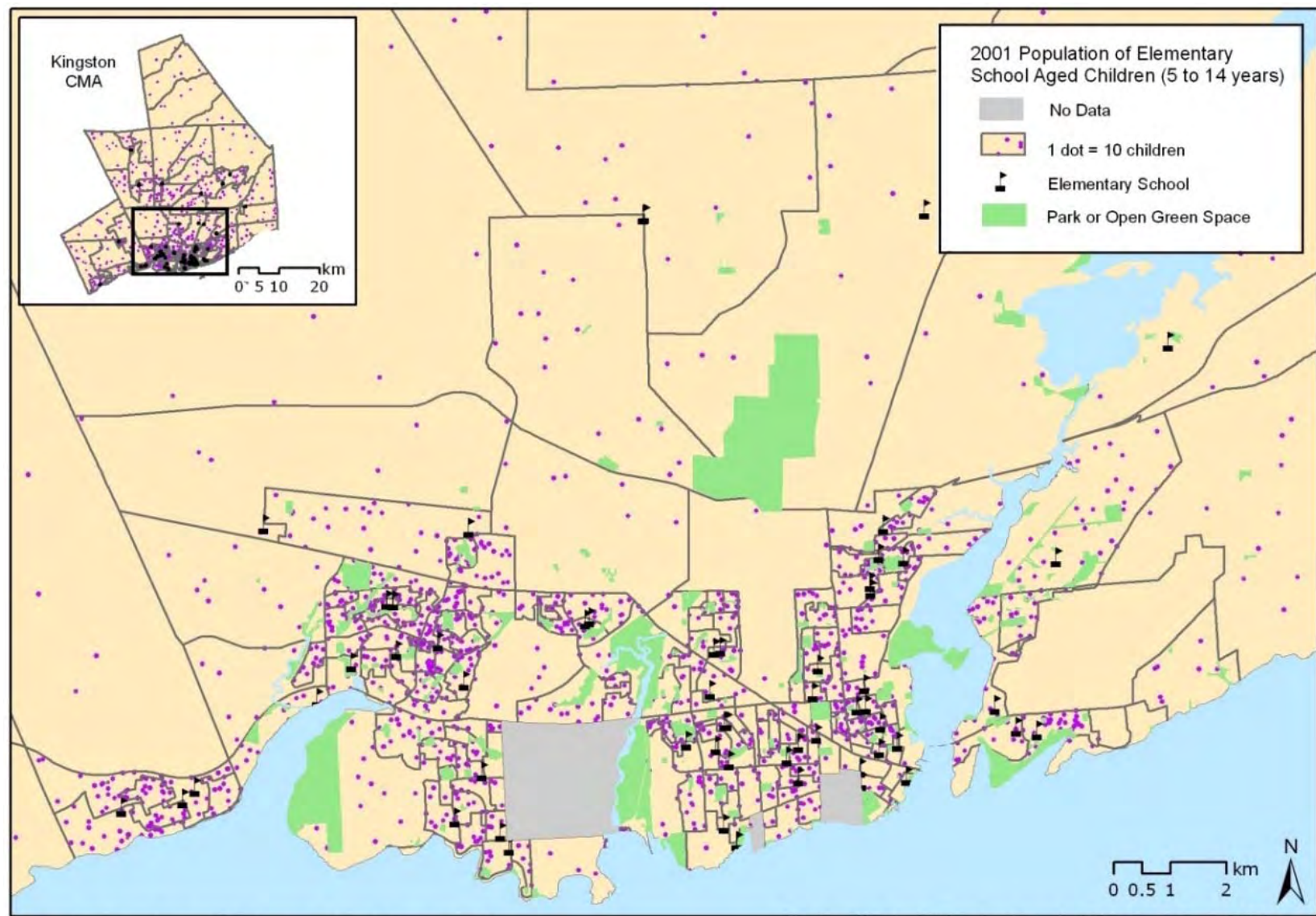
FIGURE 2- 21: POPULATION OF PRE-SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN (0 TO 4 YEARS) BY DISSEMINATION AREA, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

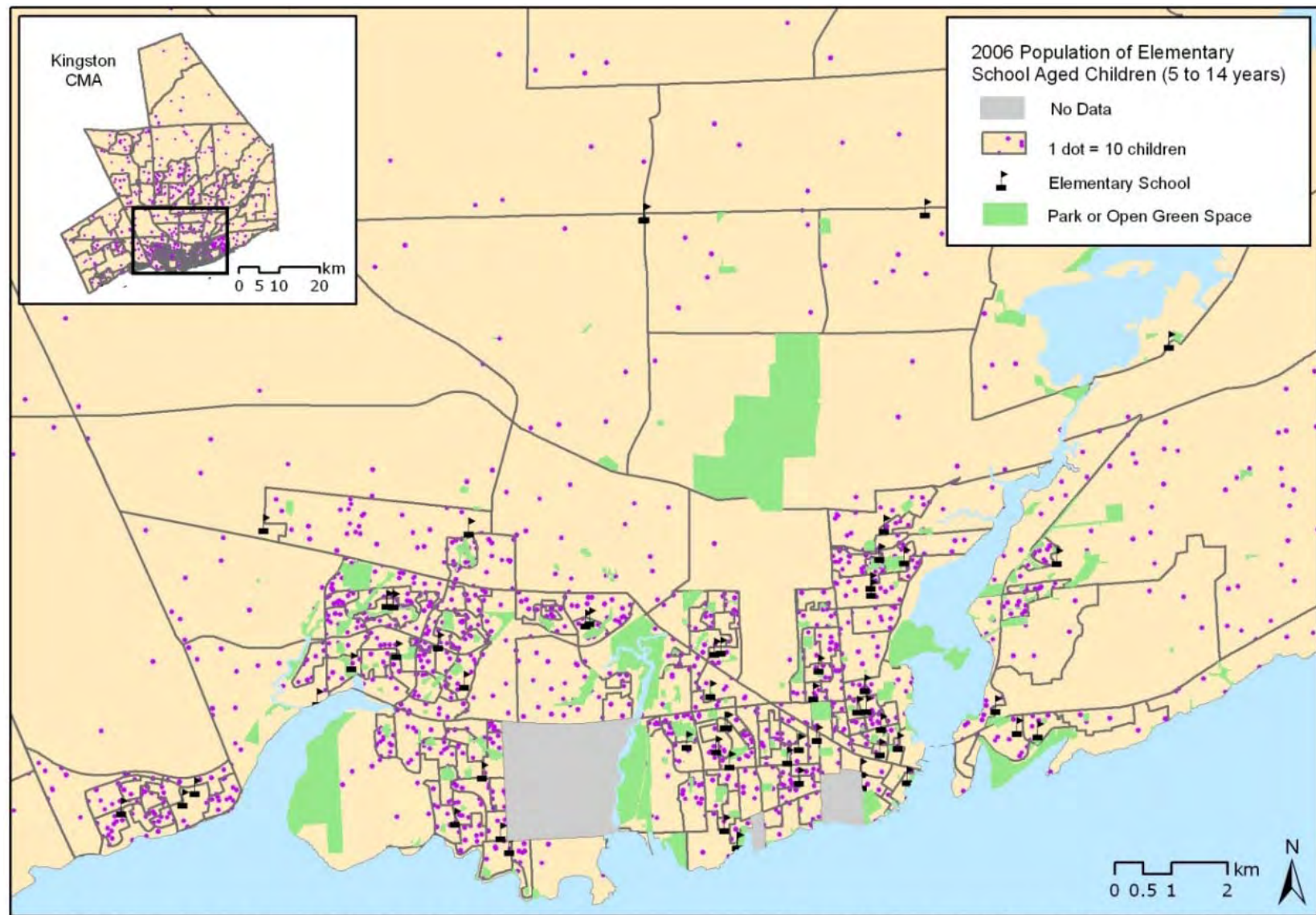
FIGURE 2- 22: POPULATION OF PRE-SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN (0 TO 4 YEARS) BY DISSEMINATION AREA, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census & City of Kingston, 2008

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

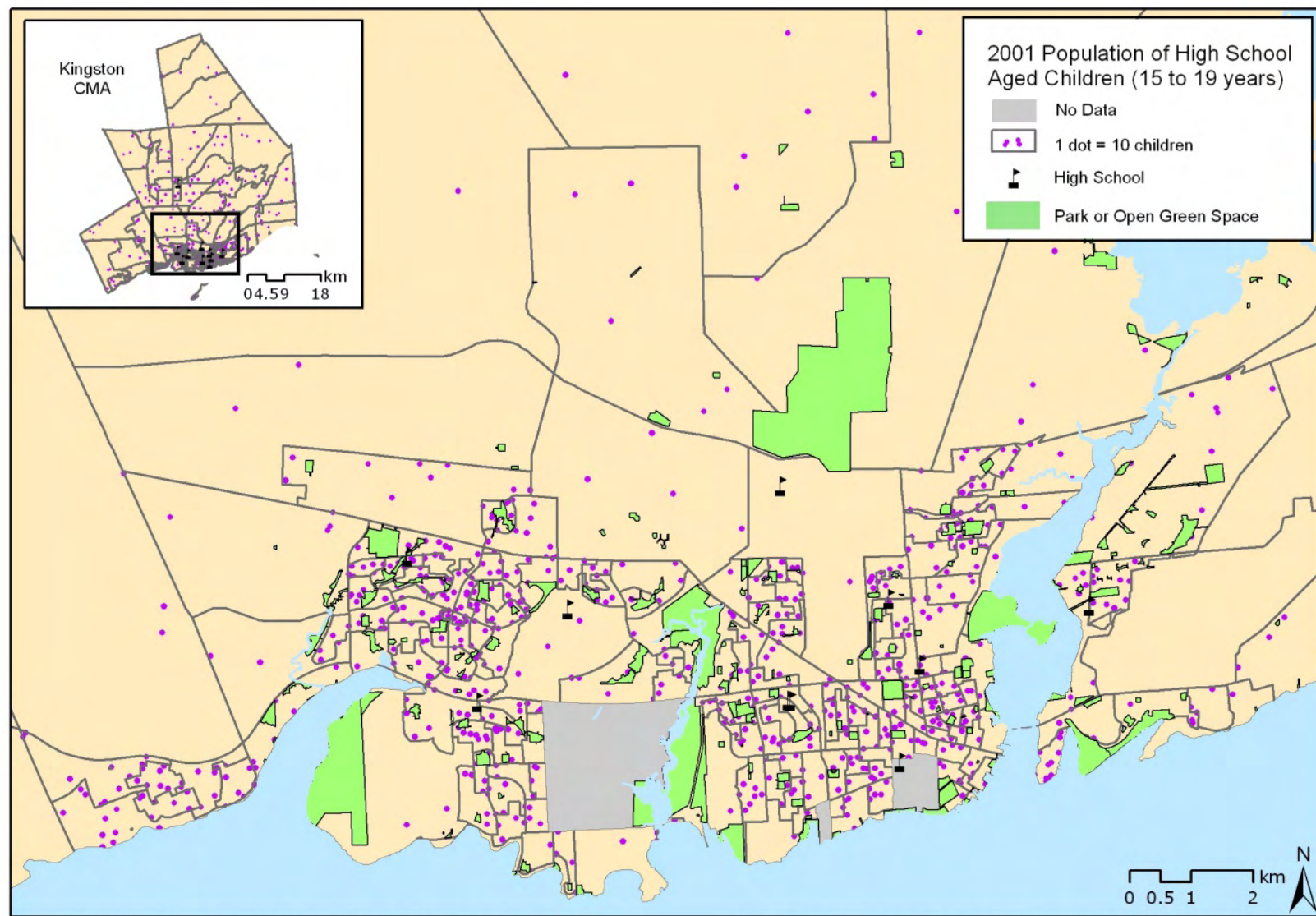
FIGURE 2- 23: POPULATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN (5 TO 14 YEARS) BY DISSEMINATION AREA, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census & City of Kingston, 2008

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

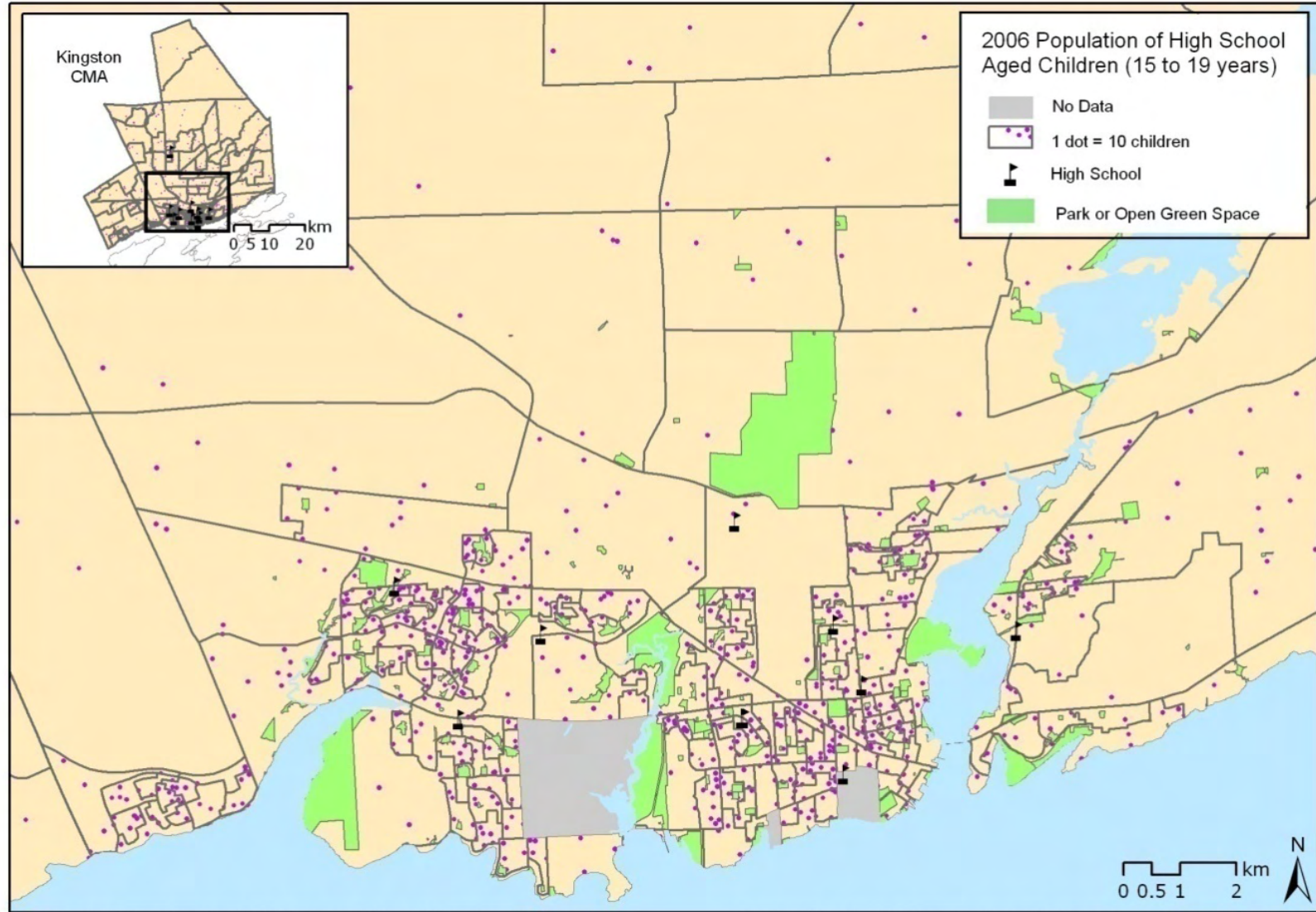
FIGURE 2- 24: POPULATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN (5 TO 14 YEARS) BY DISSEMINATION AREA, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census & City of Kingston 2008

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 2- 25: POPULATION OF HIGH SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN (15 TO 19 YEARS) BY DISSEMINATION AREA, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census & City of Kingston, 2008

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 2- 26: POPULATION OF HIGH SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN (15 TO 19 YEARS) BY DISSEMINATION AREA, 2006

2.2.5 | Low Income Among Children & Youth

In 2006, there were 4,355 children (about 14% of the total population age 0 to 18 years), who were living in low income private households. Fortunately, the prevalence of low income has decreased since 2001 from 5,070 children or about 16% of the total population age 0 to 18 years. A breakdown of low income status of children by age reveals that the prevalence of low income is highest amongst children age 6 to 9 years. Though this age group has the highest prevalence, there are proportionately less children because the number of children within this particular age group is small overall. The age group with the next highest prevalence of low income are children under 6 years (16% prevalence, 1,385 children) followed by children 10 to 14 years (11%, 1,045 children) and those 15 to 17 years (13%, 825 children). For all age groups, the prevalence of low income among children and youth in Kingston is lower than Ontario.

Children with low income are distributed amongst all family types. However, there is certainly more low income children represented in lone parent families, than there are in other family types (Figure 2-28). Nearly 1,670 lone parent families are those who are low income with children (accounting for 28% of all lone parent families). Only 3% of married families with children have low income status (about 815 children married families) and just barely 1% of common law families with children have low income status (about 265 families).

In 2006, 27% of Kingston's young adult population was living in low-income households. This is equivalent to 3,980 individuals between the ages of 18 to 24 years. Of these individuals, 9% (1,310) were males and 13% (1,935) were low-income females. This higher prevalence of low income among young women is similar to that of Peterborough. Fortunately, since 2001, the prevalence of low income decreased for both young men and women. However, it is still higher in Kingston than provincial levels.

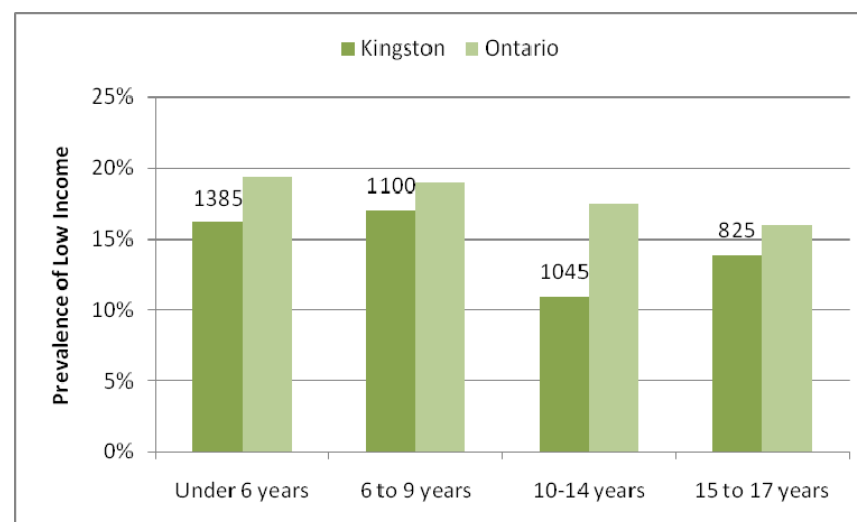


FIGURE 2- 27: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME AMONG CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN KINGSTON AND ONTARIO, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Note: only data labels for Kingston are shown.

2.2.6 | School Enrollment

Table 2- 7 is a summary of enrolment statistics, number of schools and other relevant information pertaining to elementary schools and secondary schools in Kingston.

Young children are especially vulnerable to residing in low-income families:

Which could mean these children fall behind early in their educational career and do not get a good start on life and opportunities.

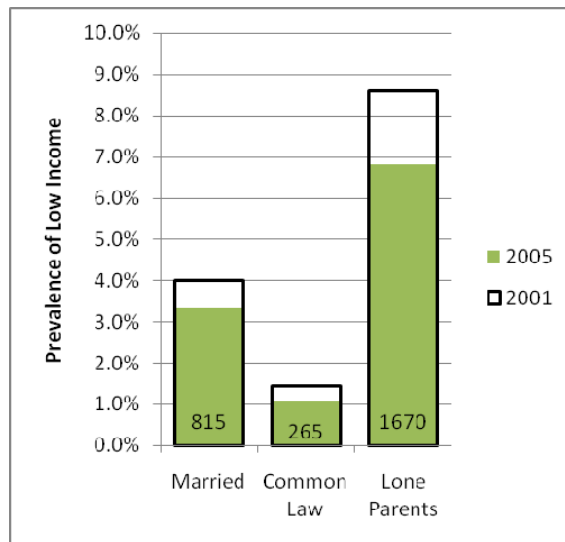


FIGURE 2- 28: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME IN CHILDREN (AGES 0-18) BY FAMILY TYPE, 2001-2005 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)



FIGURE 2- 29: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME IN YOUTH (18-24 YEARS) (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

Note: Labels are the number of low income young adults for Kingston only.

TABLE 2- 7: SCHOOL BOARDS AND ENROLMENT IN KINGSTON, 2001-2006 (GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, [HTTP://ESIP.EDU.GOV.ON.CA/ENGLISH/DEFAULT.ASP](http://esip.edu.gov.on.ca/english/default.asp); WAYNE TOMS, MANAGER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND PLANNING (SCHOOL PLANNING), LIMESTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD)

	School Year						
	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006
LIMESTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD							
Elementary Schools							
Number of Schools	52	51	51	51	56	56	55
Total Enrolment	15,724	15,687	15,596	15,364	15,018	14,599	14,646
Full-Time Equivalent Teachers	695.6	702.4	676.6	689.5	688.7	687.1	759.0
% of Children Receiving Special Education	11%	10%	11%	11%	10%	11%	12%
French Immersion Enrolment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary Schools							
Number of Schools	13	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total Enrolment	9,441	9,787	9,817	9,740	9,311	9,214	9,195
Full-Time Equivalent Teachers	534.6	531.5	511.6	522.2	510.0	511.8	560.4
% of Children receiving Special Education	12%	12%	14%	14%	14%	14%	13%
French Immersion Enrolment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALGONQUIN & LAKESHORE CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD							
Elementary Schools							
Number of Schools	32	31	32	34	36	36	36
Total Enrolment	9,215	9,222	9,133	9,121	8,939	8,766	8,574
Full-Time Equivalent Teachers	477.8	480.9	466.0	472.2	473.4	474.9	474.3
% of Children receiving Special Education	13%	14%	17%	15%	16%	16%	15%
French Immersion Enrolment	982	935	910	910	906	906	909
Secondary Schools							
Number of Schools	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total Enrolment	4,782	5,107	4,864	4,816	4,643	4,727	4,672
Full-Time Equivalent Teachers	277.9	280.0	294.2	294.6	289.8	290.0	302.8
% of Children receiving Special Education	8%	9%	12%	15%	16%	16%	16%

French Immersion Enrolment	60	53	54	59	71	75	72
CONSEIL DES ECOLES PUBLIQUES DE L'EST DE L'ONTARIO							
Elementary Schools							
Number of Schools	21	24	23	24	27	28	28
Total Enrolment	6,024	6,305	6,606	6,872	7,069	7,087	7,342
Full-Time Equivalent Teachers	337.4	361.16	378.68	391.56	413.32	445.64	
% of Children receiving Special Education	17%	13%	13%	15%	14%	11%	11%
Secondary Schools							
Number of Schools	10	11	11	12	13	13	13
Total Enrolment	4,096	4,021	3,405	3,588	3,349	3,287	3,287
Full-Time Equivalent Teachers	205.32	207.6	212.72	210.56	209.32	215.68	
% of Children receiving Special Education	12%	13%	14%	14%	15%	14%	13%
CONSEIL SCOLAIRE DE DISTRICT CATHOLIQUE DE L'EST DE L'ONTARIEN							
Elementary Schools							
Number of Schools	38	39	39	36	36	34	38
Total Enrolment	10,494	10,208	9,946	9,564	9,123	8,698	8,216
Full-Time Equivalent Teachers	579.28	590.72	575.26	553.53	541.72	514.19	533.2
% of Children receiving Special Education	23%	18%	20%	18%	18%	18%	20%
Secondary Schools							
Number of Schools	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Total Enrolment	3,994	4,016	4,117	4,046	3,833	3,928	3,944
Full-Time Equivalent Teachers	252.12	266.52	265.68	270.64	272.08	272.20	283.0
% of Children receiving Special Education	14%	13%	12%	17%	17%	17%	18%

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Kingston Community Profile 2009

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3 | SENIORS

With the Baby Boomer population (those born between 1946 and 1966) reaching 65 years, the entire country is set to experience a surge in the population of senior citizens. With a senior's population that exceeds the overall proportion of seniors in Ontario, Kingston is already on its way to becoming an aging municipality. Generally, seniors in Kingston are still living in private households with their partners and as of 2006, were experiencing financial stability. However, there are some seniors who are struggling, and there are patterns to suggest that living arrangements and gender are factors in this.

3.1 | Basic Population

The population of senior citizens is 23,365 people or 15% of Kingston's total population. Of this population, 10,135 (or 43%) are male and 13,225 (or 57%) are female seniors. In 2006, most seniors, both male and female, were younger seniors between the ages of 65 to 69 years. The age cohort with the least number of seniors is 85 years and over. Female seniors comprise a substantial proportion of these older seniors, perhaps reflecting their longer life expectancy on average (Figure 3- 1).

However, compared to other South Eastern Ontario municipalities, the changes in the senior population are only modest (Figure 3- 2). 24% of Peterborough's population is comprised of seniors, while nearly 30% are seniors in Belleville. Along with Kingston, these cities indicate an overall aging trend in South Eastern Ontario, whereas the provincial population of seniors is only 13%.

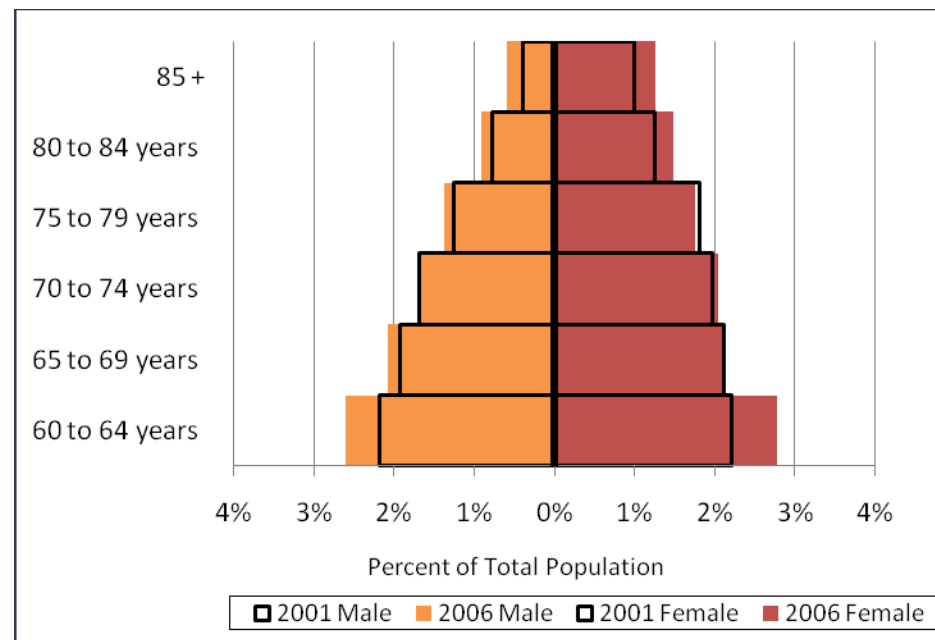


FIGURE 3- 1: POPULATION OF SENIORS 2001-2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

3.2 | Geography of Seniors

Since 2001, the senior's population has grown by 12%, with most of this increase occurring in the older age cohorts (75 years and over). A subset of the population to keep an eye on is the group aged 60 to 64 who will be senior citizens in five years. Since 2001, this group is growing the most. As for the populations for the other senior age groups, they have generally remained steady over the last five years, with minimal growth occurring in the ages over 80 years.



FIGURE 3- 2: POPULATION OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN PETERBOROUGH AND BELLEVILLE, 2001-2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Due to the complicated process of deriving a population project and the lack of Kingston-specific data, this Profile did not attempt to produce a projection for the seniors population.

Figure 3- 3 illustrates that the geographic distribution of seniors in the Kingston CMA is generally widespread. Generally, most senior citizens are living in suburban neighbourhoods outside the downtown core. Large areas of Pittsburgh Township and the rural areas of Kingston are comprised of between 22% to 35% senior citizens. The areas of the greatest concentration of seniors (between 35% to 54% of the population) are the neighbourhoods of Hillendale, Polson Park, Reddendale, Sutton Mills and Cataraqui Westbrook.

The map also shows the locations of some facilities that would be of interest to this population. On the whole, they are located in close geographic proximity to services such as food stores, libraries, hospitals, and places of worship. However, this still does not necessarily indicate whether these places are actually accessible to seniors. If seniors do not have access to private vehicles and these places are further than 500 metres, then there are several different factors to measure these places are accessible by walking, such as how many major roads need to be crossed, the incline of the terrain, the availability of sidewalks, whether sidewalks are cleared in wintertime, and the degree of comfort and safety of individual seniors to make this walk. Also, some bus routes do not always conveniently provide access, or direct access, to particular facilities.

For a comparison of the substantial growth in seniors in the last 5 years, Figure 3- 4 shows the geographic distribution of senior citizens in 2001. There was only one area that had a concentration of senior citizens representing more than 22% of the population of the dissemination area. The other concentrations of seniors were generally the same areas that showed up in 2006 –that is, suburban areas, most of which were outside the downtown core, and several areas along the waterfront. Most of these areas were comprised of 8% to 14% of senior citizens. Based on the 2001 map of the location of seniors, it appears that there were very few seniors located in the rural areas of Kingston CMA; this suggests that the aging population in rural Kingston is a more recent trend.

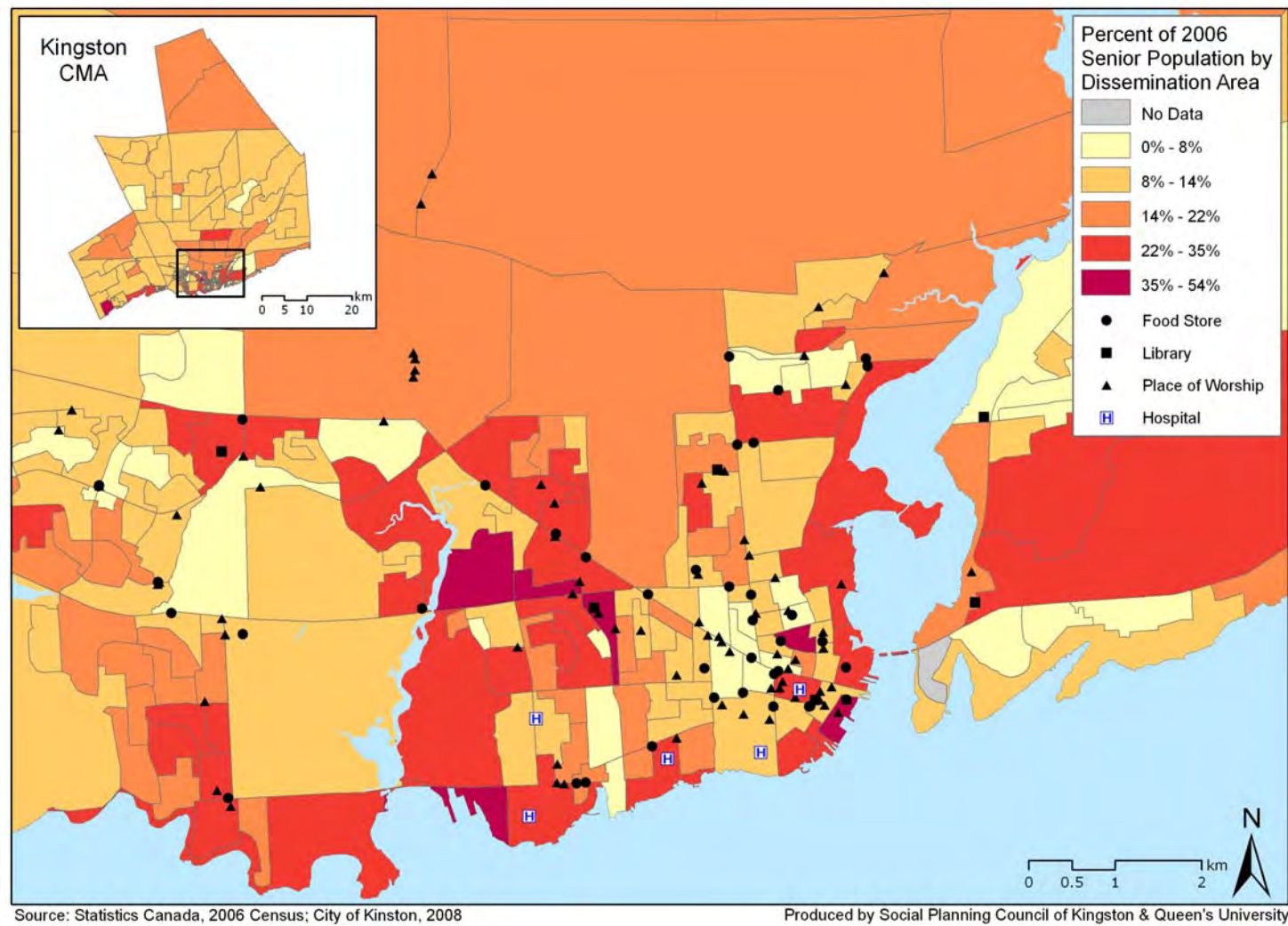


Figure 3- 3: Percent of Senior Population by Dissemination Area in Kingston, 2006

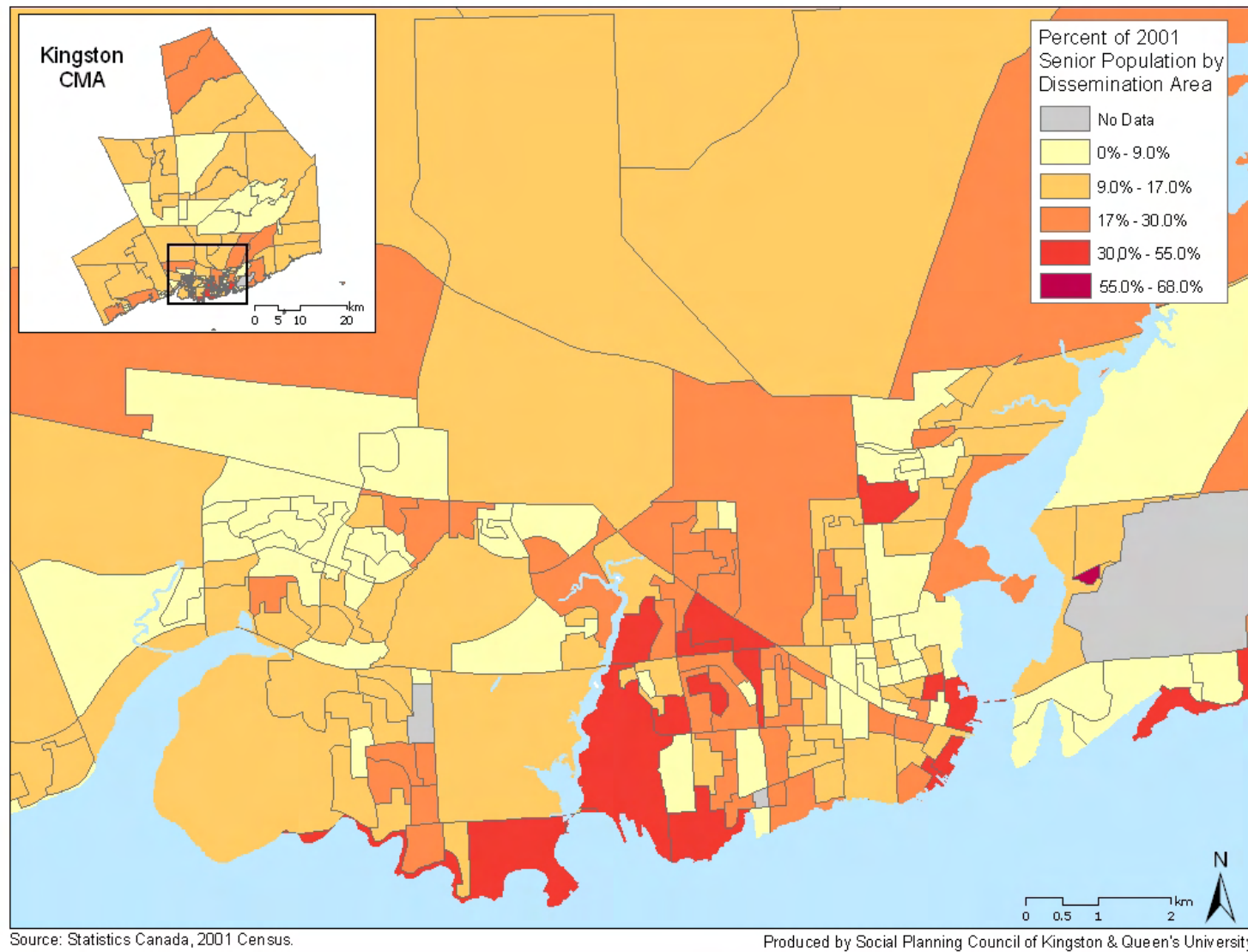


FIGURE 3- 4: PERCENT OF SENIOR POPULATION BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2001

3.3 | Living Arrangements

Seniors in Kingston have three main living arrangements: they live in families, mainly consisting of their spouses or common-law partners; with relatives or non-relatives in *non-Census families*, or they live alone (Figure 3- 5). The most common living arrangement is to live with a spouse or a common-law partner, with 14,332 individuals in this type of arrangement, constituting 67% of senior citizens. This group also includes some seniors who identify as lone parents. In the 2006 Census, about 720 senior citizens were lone parents (Chapter 2).

The second most common living arrangement is living alone, which applies to 6030 seniors (or 28%). Of these seniors who are living alone, 83% are those between the ages of 65 to 74 years, but there is nearly 20% (or 1025) seniors who are 85 years and older who still live alone. Lastly, 1,110 senior citizens live with relatives or non-relatives, which Statistics Canada considers a non-census family.

3.4 | Housing & Tenure

In 2006, senior citizens lived in a variety of housing types in Kingston (Figure 3- 6). The most common type of dwelling type for seniors was single-detached houses: 55% of seniors 65 to 74 lived in single-detached homes, compared to 45% of seniors 75 years and over.

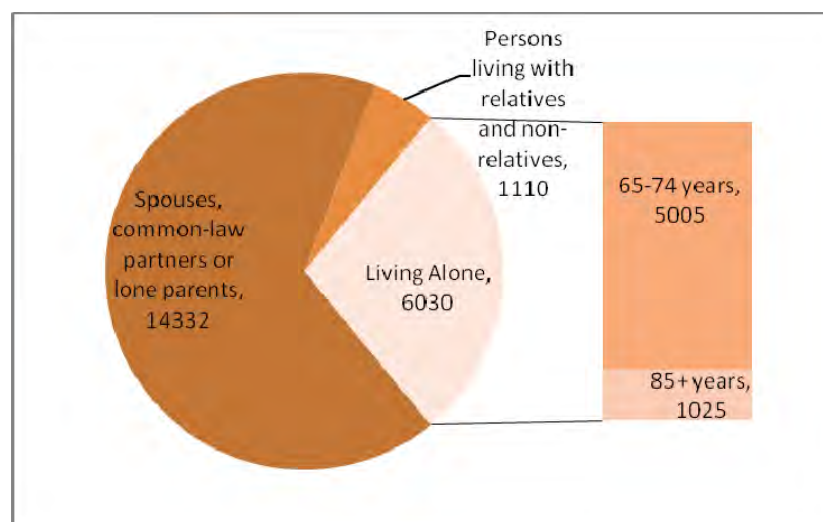


FIGURE 3- 5: LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

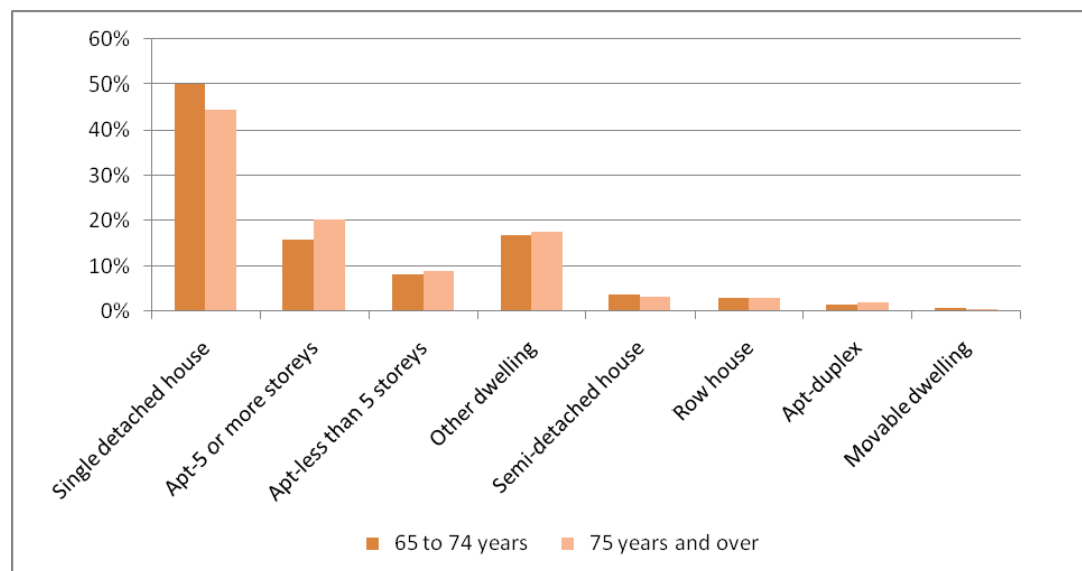


FIGURE 3- 6: DWELLING TYPES OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY AGE GROUP IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

3.4.1 | Retirement & Long-Term Care Facilities

Although it appeared that senior citizens who lived in retirement or long-term care facilities were not recorded in the 2006 Census, the following analysis attempts to provide a picture of the situation for these senior citizens in Kingston.

There are 6 residential long term care homes in the Kingston CMA offering a total of 989 beds in 2005. All of these facilities are fully occupied. Two of these facilities are operated by the municipality, three are for-profit private facilities, and one is operated by a non-profit organization¹. This represents approximately 90 beds per 1000 people who are age 75 years and over in the Kingston CMA (there are about 10,790 people over the age of 75 years in Kingston CMA). This is below the provincial average of 99 beds per 1000 people. However, in the overall South East LHIN region, this ratio is higher than the provincial average at 102.5 beds per 1000 people aged 75 years and over.

The wait list for admission into long term care facilities is growing for the entire South East LHIN region. Currently, the South East Health Integration Network, which includes Kingston, has the highest occupancy rate for residential long term care homes of all 14 Local Health Integration Network regions in Ontario. The average wait list for the facilities in this region is 1100 people long for 3705 beds, an increase from 900 two years ago. It was not possible to determine that wait list specific to the Kingston, CMA. A conversation with the admissions coordinator of the Communication Care Access Centre (CCAC), which manages admissions to all long-term care and nursing home facilities in all of Ontario, explained that waiting times vary for different types of beds. That is, each bed in a facility is catered to a particular use and need (e.g. one that is for a person who needs medical service and

special security to accommodate dementia). An applicant to a long-term care facility specifies their needs and their prioritized list of the facilities they prefer. The CCAC receives these applications and matches the individual to the next available bed that meets their needs. Demand for such specific beds varies. Although generally, the coordinator revealed that the most sought-for bed is a general bed for moderate needs.²

Costs for living in long term care facilities is regulated by the province, therefore costs are the same regardless of whether the facility is privately or publicly run. A breakdown of basic costs can be found in Appendix C.

There are 8 retirement home facilities in Kingston that have a total of 355 beds and one offering 85 suites in 2007. An additional 120 beds are available in the greater Kingston CMA through 5 other retirement facilities. The occupancy rate of retirement facilities is unknown.

Costs also vary for retirement facilities, depending on the various amenities. The Ministry of Health Long Term Care suggests that costs range from \$1200 to \$5000 per month.³

¹ South East Local Health Integration Network. "Integrated Health Services Plan: Appendix B" July 2006.

² Phone Interview with Donna Holiday, Manager (Wait List), South East Community Care Access Plan. November 20, 2008.

³ Ministry of Health and Long Term Care. "Seniors' Care: Retirement Homes." http://www.health.gov.on.ca/english/public/program/ltc/14_retirement.html, Accessed November 20, 2008.

3.5 | Income

Senior's median incomes have been increasing, however there is a considerable discrepancy between the income of male and female seniors. In 2001, the income of senior males was \$31,789 and this increased to \$35,098 in 2006, an increase of 10.4%. For the same time period, the income of senior females went from \$17,731 to \$20,556 which is a higher increase at 16.0%, but their income still remains about half as much as males. In 2006, the median income level is \$46,500 for those living with their partners or spouses.

3.5.1 | Income Sources

Seniors obtain their income from employment or government transfers. Employment income includes income from wages, salaries and commission or from self-employment. In 2006, 4480 seniors were earning wages, salaries or commissions, and 1630 seniors were self-employed. Other income sources come from government transfers. There are several types of government transfers available to senior citizens:

- ☐ Canada Child Tax Benefit
- ☐ Goods and Services Tax Credit (GST) and Harmonized Sales Tax (HST)
- ☐ Workers' Compensation
- ☐ Social Assistance
- ☐ Provincial Refundable Tax Credits and Family Benefits
- ☐ Canada Pension Plan (CPP)
- ☐ Private Pensions
- ☐ Registered Retirement Savings Plan
- ☐ Old Age Security and net federal supplements

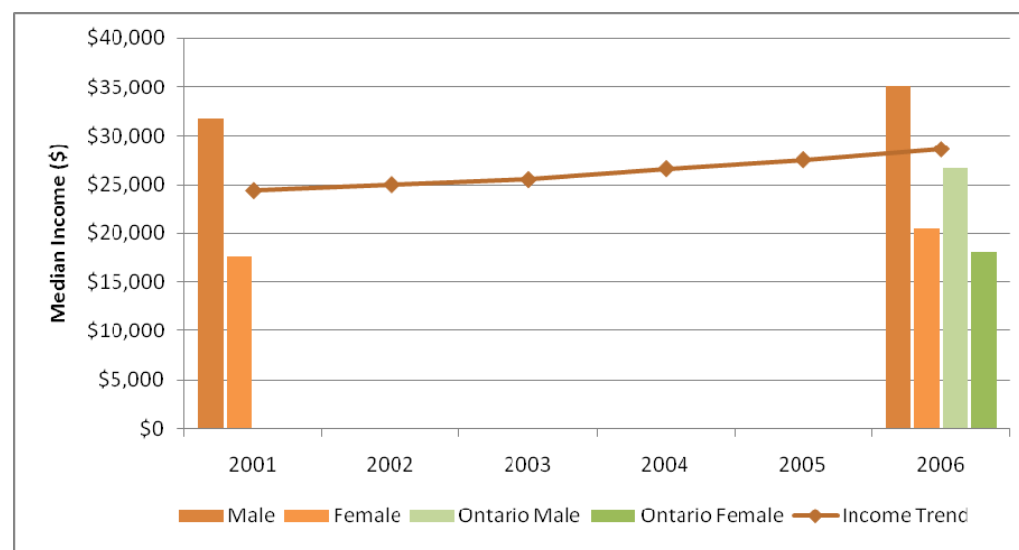


FIGURE 3- 7: MEDIAN INCOME OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN KINGSTON AND ONTARIO, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

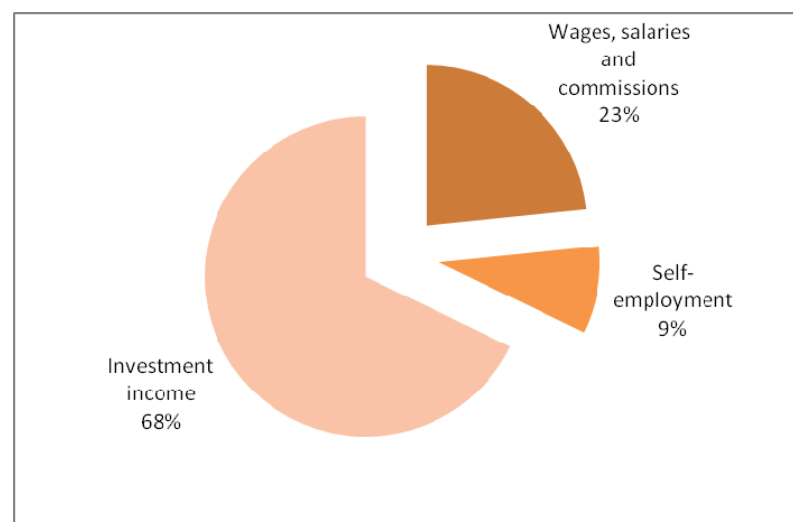


FIGURE 3- 8: EMPLOYMENT INCOME SOURCES OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

3.6 | Labour Force Participation

In 2006, about 37% of senior males and 15% of senior females were still receiving employment income, which continues the trend that more and more seniors are participating in the labour force (Figure 3- 10).

A breakdown of the unemployment rate by age is provided in Chapter 10. As described in that Chapter, the unemployment rate for senior citizens is low.

3.7 | Low Income Among Senior Citizens

By and large, senior citizens in Kingston are not experiencing low income in 2006. Before taxes there are about 1,635 senior citizens in Kingston who are considered low income. Fortunately, after taxes this number is greatly reduced to 580 seniors, who account for about 8% of the senior population in 2006. Even so, low income is the most prevalence among senior women who are living alone (Figure 3- 11). In 2006, nearly 6% of senior women had low income status, which accounts for 405 women. Comparatively, less than 1% of seniors living with their partner or spouses are low income (about 40 couples) and less than 2% of males living alone had low income status (about 120 individuals). All of these numbers are far below the provincial average.

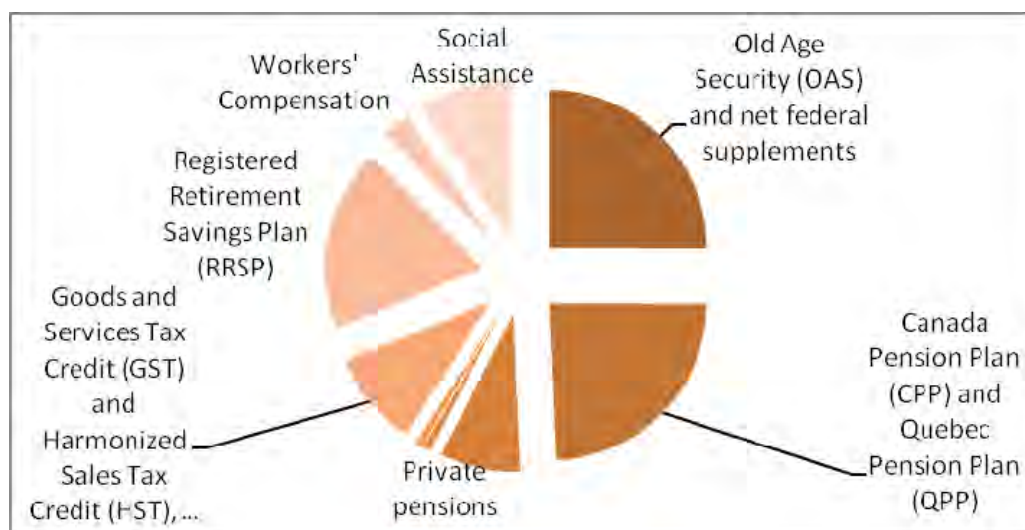


FIGURE 3- 9: INCOME SOURCES FROM GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS OF SENIOR CITIZENS, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)



FIGURE 3- 10: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN KINGSTON, 2001-2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

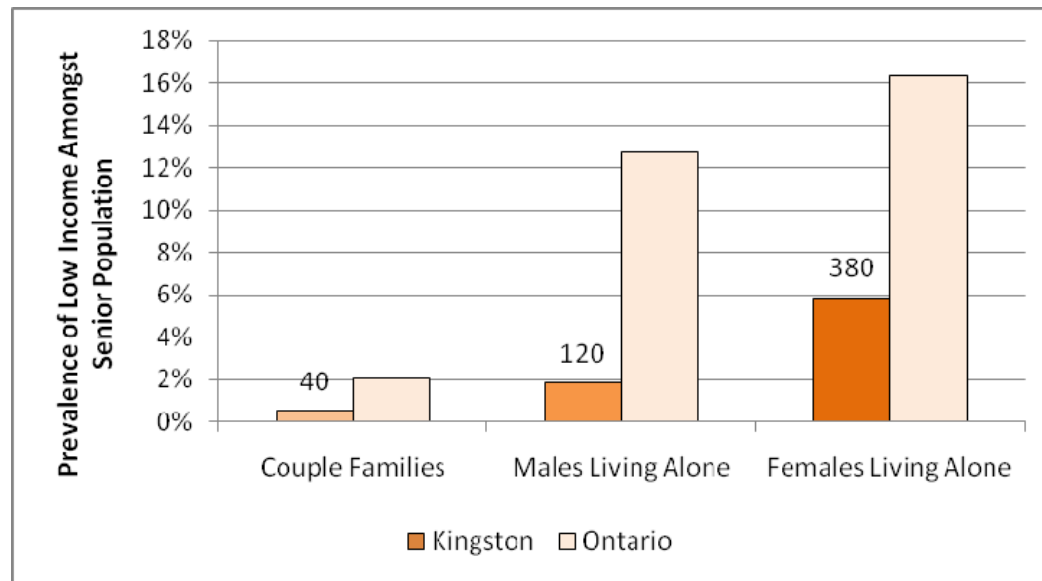


FIGURE 3- 11: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME AMONGST SENIOR CITIZENS BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Although the number of senior citizens is growing in Kingston, CMA, their financial stability bodes well for Kingston's overall economic and social stability. The City could harness the availability of settled seniors to contribute volunteer time, and utilize their knowledge and experience in the work force or other community organizations.

Of senior citizen participation in the labour force:

With their many years of experiences, senior citizens can be a valuable contribution to certain sectors of the labour force. This in turn, could promote more social and active living for the individual senior who would see related physical and mental health benefits.

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4 | ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

More recent information on the quality of life for *Aboriginal people* in Kingston is limited. However, using data from the 2001 Census, as well as the 2006 Census, can still provide some insight on the situation for Kingston's Aboriginal population. In 2001, the Aboriginal population in Kingston was growing, though this may be due to a greater number of persons reporting their Aboriginal identity, rather than withholding this information. In addition, the data indicates that in 2006, Aboriginal people in Kingston were well educated, but had lower median incomes than their non-Aboriginal counterparts and the average for all Ontario Aboriginal peoples.

4.1 | Growth & Identity

The Aboriginal population of Kingston has steadily grown since the 1990s. As Figure 4- 1 shows, in 1996 Aboriginal peoples made up less than 1% of the population or 1310 persons and in 2001 this number increased to 1.6% (2,095 people). From 2001 to 2006, the Aboriginal population grew to 3,295 persons, representing 2.11% of the entire Kingston population.

This growth could be attributed to high birth rates amongst this population, as well as more Aboriginal people self-identifying themselves in the Census. As Figure 4- 2 shows, in 2006 58% of Aboriginal peoples identified themselves as First Nations or North American Indians, as described by the Census. About 34% of Aboriginal peoples described themselves as Métis, and there were 80 people who identified as Inuit. Interestingly, from 2001 to 2006 the number of individuals identifying themselves as Métis increased from 520 in 2001 to 1,130 in 2006, a growth of almost 117%. This reflects a broader Canadian trend of more Métis claiming Aboriginal status,

and may have contributed to the increase in the number of Aboriginal persons in Kingston reported in the 2006 Census.

Table 4- 1 illustrates the change in the number of other Aboriginal identities between 2001 and 2006. The Aboriginal identity experiencing the second-highest growth was the Inuit, with 77.7% more people arriving in Kingston or self-identifying themselves as Inuit. With an increase of only 24%, the number of Aboriginal peoples arriving in Kingston as new residents or now self-identifying themselves as First Nations (North American Indian) had not increased at the same pace as those self-identifying as Métis and Inuit.

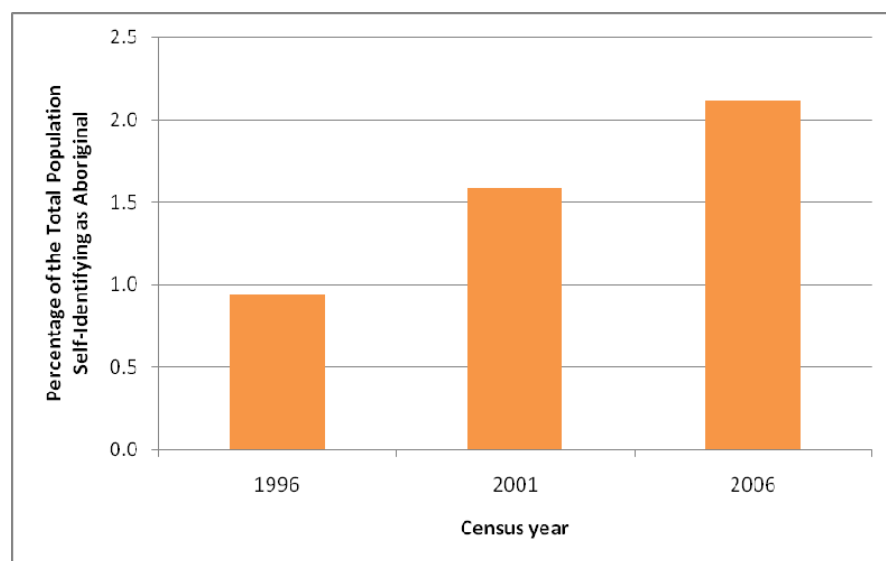


FIGURE 4- 1: ABORIGINAL POPULATION GROWTH IN KINGSTON, 1996 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 1996, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

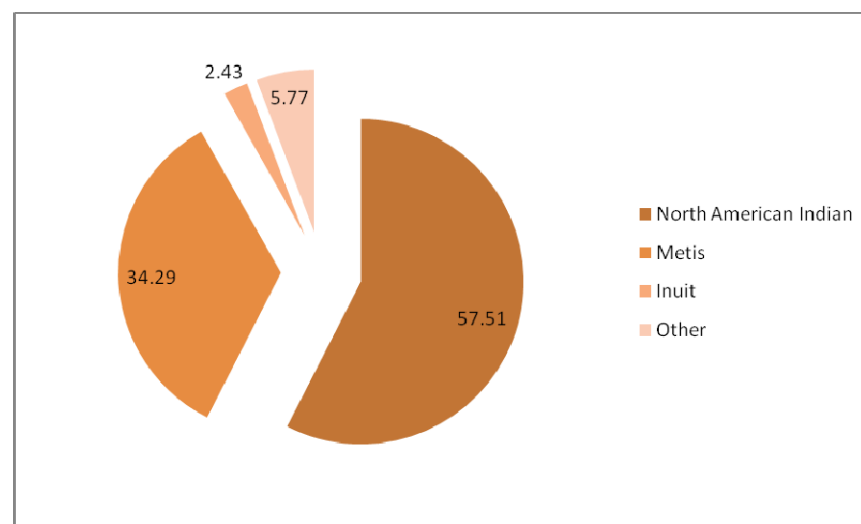


FIGURE 4- 2: ABORIGINAL IDENTITY IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Aboriginal Identity	Number of Persons Self-Identifying		Percentage Change (2001 to 2006)
	2001	2006	
First Nations	1530	1895	23.9
Métis	520	1130	117.3
Inuit	45	80	77.8

TABLE 4- 1: ABORIGINAL IDENTITY IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

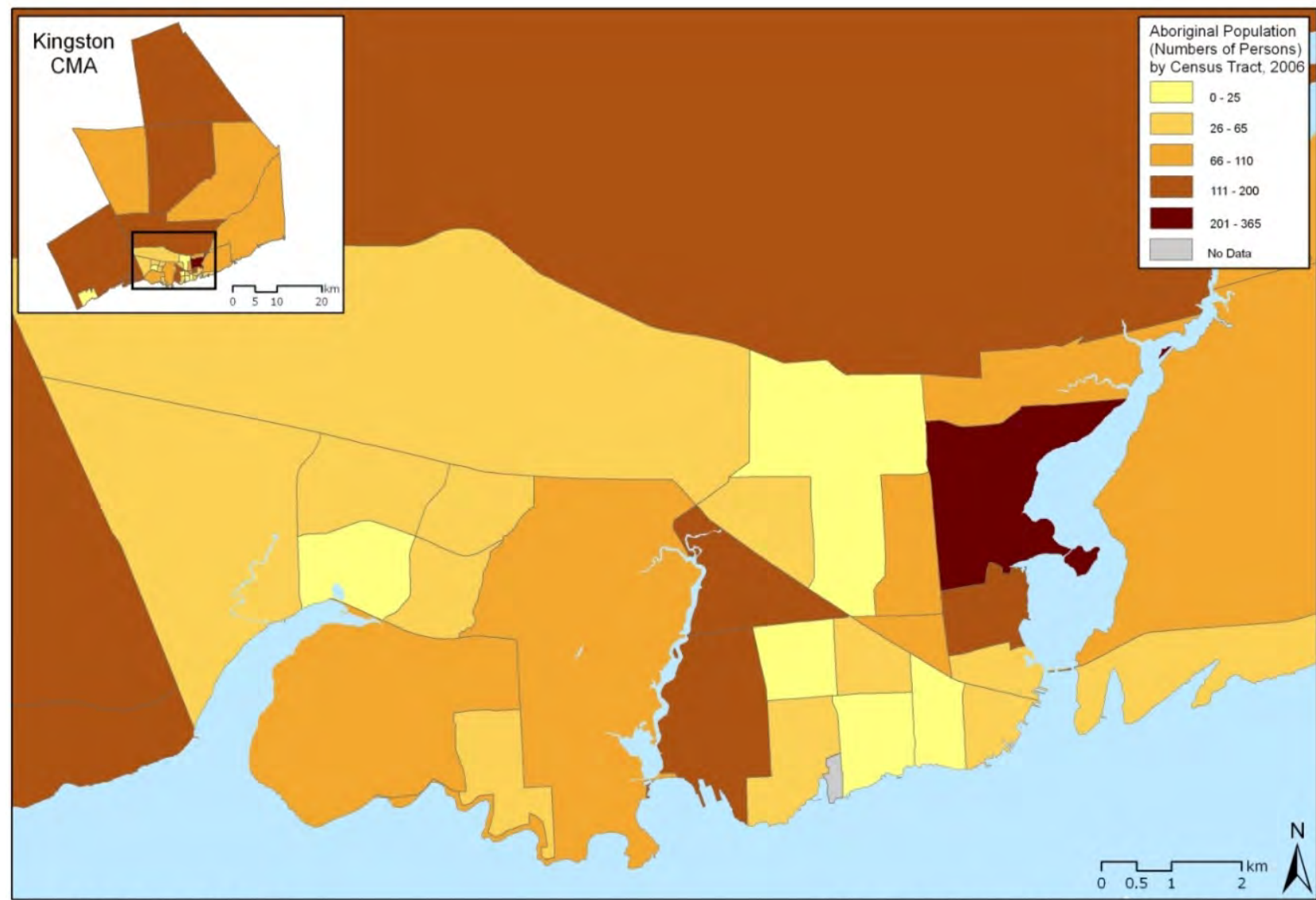
In 2006, about 30.5% Aboriginal peoples in Kingston were registered in the federal government's *Indian Act* (about 1005 people).

4.2 | Geographic Location & Age

In 2006, Aboriginal peoples lived in most neighbourhoods in Kingston, but there were some areas of Kingston that had more Aboriginal residents than others (Figure 4- 3). According to 2006 Census data, the greatest concentration of Aboriginal people were within the neighbourhoods that are north of Princess Street near Rideau Heights. As will be discussed later in this Chapter, there is generally a high prevalence of low income amongst the Aboriginal population in Kingston, therefore the attraction of the Rideau Heights neighbourhood may be due to the availability of more affordable housing in this area.

Overall, Aboriginal peoples in Kingston were younger than the non-Aboriginal population within the Kingston CMA (Figure 4- 4). In 2001, 51% of Aboriginal peoples in Kingston were below the age of 24. Of this population, 21% of these individuals were especially young - only between 5 and 14 years of age. In 2006, these demographic trends were not reflected in the non-Aboriginal population where only 31% of non-Aboriginals were younger than 24 years and the population of children was decreasing over time (See Chapter 2) Kingston's Aboriginal people were also younger than Ontario Aboriginal respondents in 2001. The median age for Ontario Aboriginal peoples was 27.9 years, compared to 24.6 years for Kingston Aboriginal peoples.

As a younger population there were fewer Aboriginal peoples in Kingston in the older age groups. The 2001 Census reported that only 18% of Aboriginal peoples in Kingston were over 45 years of age, compared to 40% of non-Aboriginal peoples. Similarly, in 2001 there were only 2% (or 75) Aboriginal persons over the age of 65 living in Kingston and no Aboriginal people over the age of 85. The trend shown in Figure 4- 4 is substantially different from that of the overall population pyramid for Kingston CMA seen in Chapter 1.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 4- 3: ABORIGINAL PEOPLES BY CENSUS TRACT IN KINGSTON, 2006

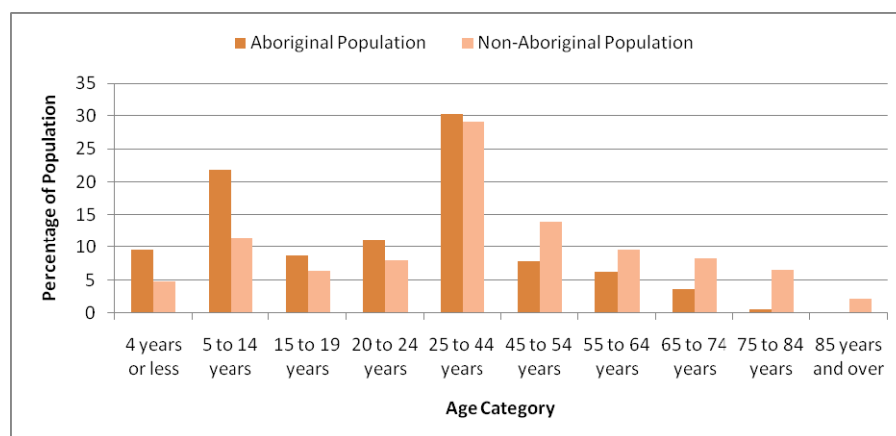


FIGURE 4- 4: ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL POPULATION BY AGE IN KINGSTON, 2001 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001 CENSUS)

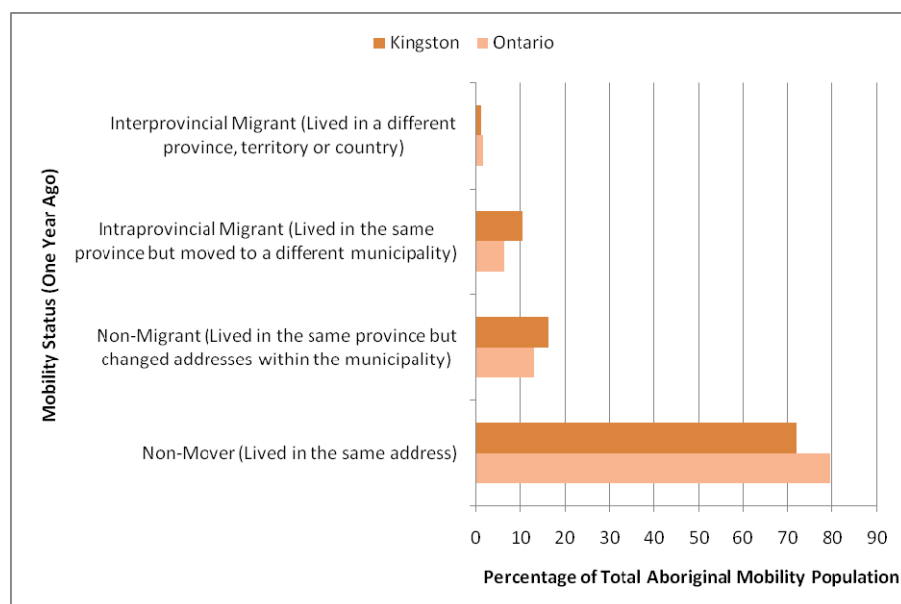


FIGURE 4- 5: MOBILITY STATUS OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLES IN KINGSTON, 2001 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001 CENSUS)

4.3 | Mobility

Among Aboriginal people overall, the Aboriginal population in Kingston appeared to be a highly mobile group. As Figure 4- 5 shows, there were fewer Kingston Aboriginal peoples that lived in the same address one year ago than those who move among the overall provincial population of Aboriginal peoples. About 10% of Aboriginal peoples lived in Ontario in 2000 but moved to Kingston within the period. This rate was about 4% higher than Ontario Aboriginal peoples, and could describe some of the internal migration of Aboriginal peoples to Kingston from neighbouring reserves and municipalities. A small percentage of just over 1% of Kingston Aboriginal peoples lived in a different province, territory or country one year prior to the Census, less than the trend for Ontario Aboriginal Peoples.

4.4 | Education

One of the reasons that Aboriginal peoples may come to Kingston is to obtain education from the number of university and college institutions within the area. Education trends from the 2001 Census show that Kingston Aboriginal peoples have been more successful in obtaining university degrees, bachelor's trades, college and university certificates than Ontario Aboriginal peoples. About 30% of Aboriginal peoples in Kingston have obtained a trades college or university certificate, and about 8.7% have a university bachelors degree or higher education. This trend is further demonstrated in the number of Aboriginal peoples that have obtained their high school certificate. In 2001, about 17% of Kingston Aboriginal peoples obtained their high school, about 6 points higher than the rate for Ontario Aboriginal peoples. However, there were a large number of Aboriginal peoples in the Kingston area that do not have their high school certificate. About 30% (860) Aboriginal peoples in Kingston did not complete high school, which is about 6 percent lower than the

provincial rate for Aboriginal peoples; however, this is still 12 percent higher than non-Aboriginal peoples that reside in the area.

4.5 | Income & Occupation

Aboriginal peoples in Kingston have challenges to obtaining equal rates of income compared to non-Aboriginal residents. The 2001 Census reports that Aboriginal peoples in the area had lower median incomes than the average for non-Aboriginal people in Kingston and the provincial average for Aboriginal peoples. As Figure 4- 7 shows, the 2001 median income for an Aboriginal person in Kingston was \$13,500 and \$16,023 for all Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. By comparison, non-Aboriginal peoples in Kingston had a median income of \$23,000 dollars, which was about \$10,000 higher than their Aboriginal counterparts.

Given the low median income of Aboriginal Peoples in Kingston, it is not surprising that a larger proportion of their income came from non-employment sources such as government transfer payments in 2001. Government transfer payments include income redistribution and other social programs such as Canada Pension Plan, social assistance, worker's compensation, child tax benefits, Goods and Services Tax Credit (GST), and Employment Insurance Benefits. Research suggests that government transfer payments make up a greater percentage of income for persons with low incomes due to government policies that try to raise the income of people that do not make sufficient funds through employment. Figure 4- 7 shows government transfer payments as a percentage of total income for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples in Kingston, and Ontario Aboriginals as a whole. Government transfers make up a higher proportion of Aboriginal people's total income in Kingston than Ontario Aboriginals and non-Aboriginal Kingston residents. This was demonstrated in the 2001 Census which shows that government transfers make up about 10%

more of Aboriginal people's income in Kingston than non-Aboriginal peoples.

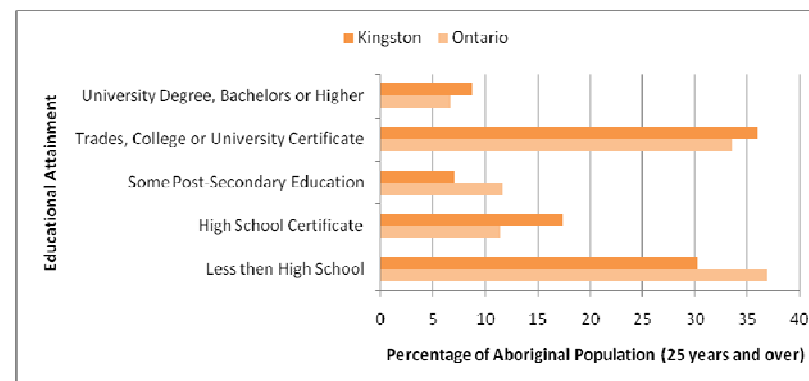


FIGURE 4- 6: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION OBTAINED BY ABORIGINAL PEOPLES IN KINGSTON, 2001 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001 CENSUS)

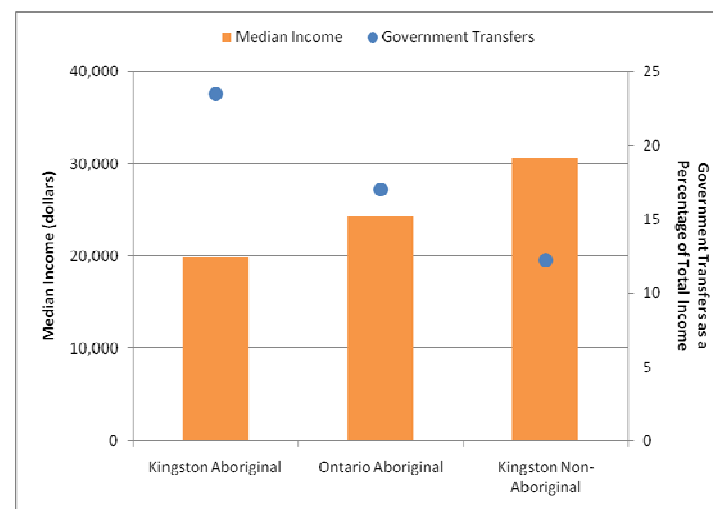
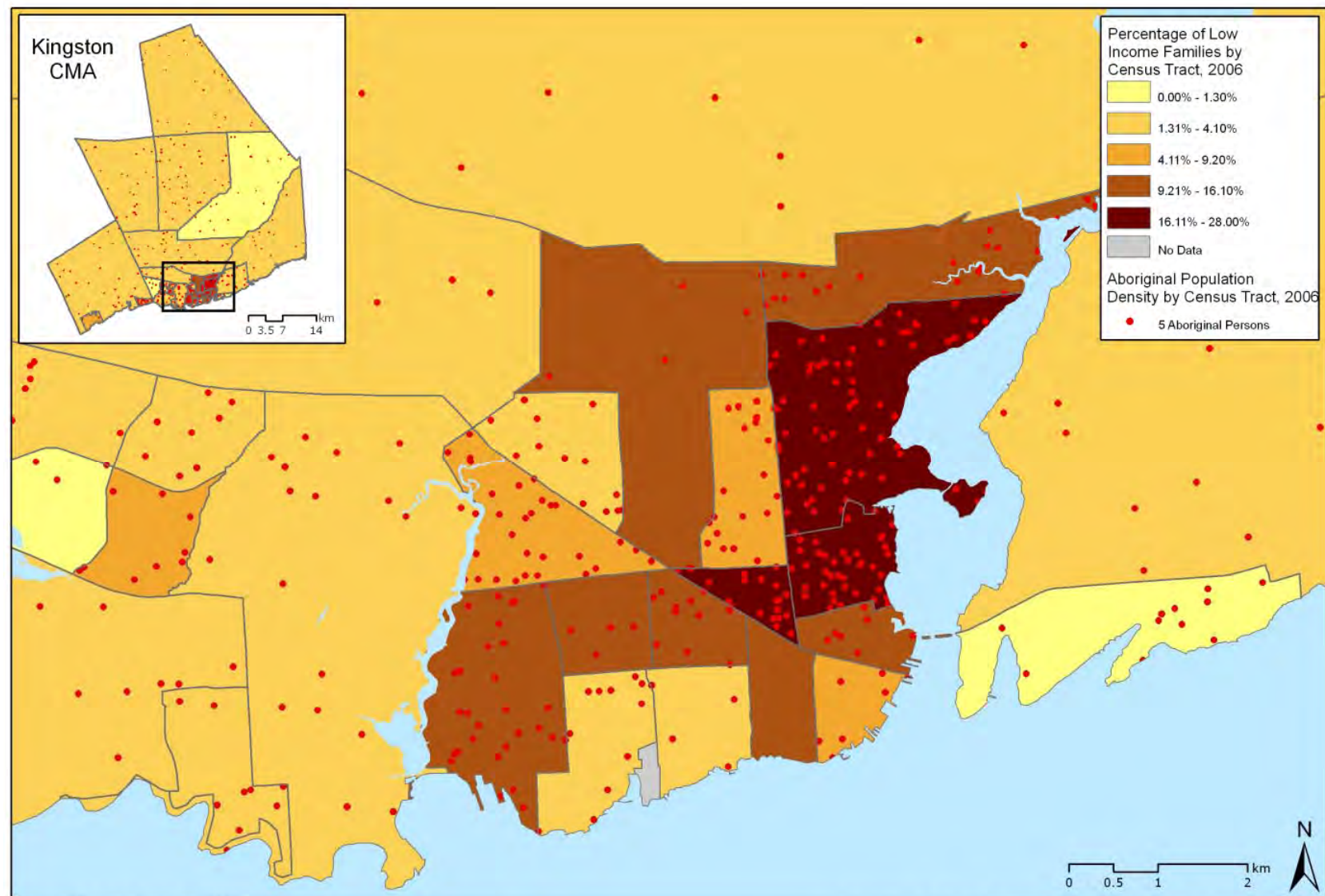


FIGURE 4- 7: MEDIAN INCOME AND GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME FOR ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL POPULATIONS IN KINGSTON, 2001 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001 CENSUS)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 4- 8: ABORIGINAL POPULATION DENSITY AND THE PERCENTAGE OF LOW INCOME FAMILIES BY CENSUS TRACT IN KINGSTON, 2006

Similarly, other labour force statistics show some troubling trends for Aboriginal people's seeking employment. In 2001, the unemployment rate for Aboriginal peoples in Kingston was 19.1% compared to 7.5% for non-Aboriginals. This rate was higher than the unemployment rate for all Ontario Aboriginal people's during the same period at 14.7%.

The low median income of Aboriginal people appears to reduce their choice of housing to neighbourhoods that had a higher prevalence of low income residents (Figure 4- 8). This may be due to the tendency of more affordable housing options in these neighbourhoods, or the availability of social service organizations, or relatively greater accessibility to public transportation in the area.

Aboriginal peoples' low median income may demonstrate the need for education and labour participation programs to help decrease the number of Aboriginal peoples that live in poverty and its severity.

The underreporting of Aboriginal status may result in an underestimation of the number of Aboriginal peoples that live in Kingston, which would skew the availability of funding for programs and services available to indigenous peoples in the community.

The young age and steady increase in the Aboriginal population speaks to the need for government programs to be oriented towards a younger population.

The high proportion of Aboriginal peoples that have not finished high school may indicate the need for targeted programs to encourage high rates of high school completion.

Table 4- 1: Aboriginal Identity in Kingston, 2001 to 2006 (Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006 Census)	2
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Figure 4- 1: Aboriginal Population Growth in Kingston, 1996 to 2006 (Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006 Census)	1
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Figure 4- 2: Aboriginal Identity in Kingston, 2006 (Statistics Canada, 2006 Census)	2
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Figure 4- 3: Aboriginal Peoples by Census Tract in Kingston, 2006.....	3
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Figure 4- 4: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population by Age in Kingston, 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census)	4
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Figure 4- 5: Mobility Status of Aboriginal Peoples in Kingston, 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census).....	4
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Figure 4- 7: Median Income and Government Transfers as a Percentage of Total Income for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations in Kingston, 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census)	5
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Figure 4- 8: Aboriginal Population Density and the Percentage of Low Income Families by Census Tract in Kingston, 2006	6
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5 | MINORITY POPULATIONS

Two unique minority populations found in Kingston will be profiled in this chapter: visible minorities and Francophones as a mother tongue population.

According to the 2006 Census, the visible minority population in Kingston comprised a small percentage of the total population compared to Ontario. However, the growth rate of the visible minority population since 2001 has been considerable. There are several different visible minority identities in Kingston, but overall, these groups have a lower income and higher unemployment rate than the non-visible minority populations in Kingston.

According to the 2006 Census, Francophones comprised a smaller percentage of Kingston's population compared to Ontario. However, Francophones in Kingston experienced significant growth from 2001 to 2006. This population was also more likely than Anglophones to have recently moved to Kingston and from within Canada. Kingston's Francophone population is very well educated and had a very low unemployment rate in 2006.

5.1 | Visible Minority Population

Visible minorities are defined by the *Employment Equity Act* (1995) as "PERSONS, OTHER THAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLES, WHO ARE NON-CAUCASIAN IN RACE OR NON-WHITE IN COLOUR." Non-visible minorities include all persons who did not identify themselves as a visible minority. Statistics Canada provides the following categories that respondents may choose to identify themselves by:

- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.)

- ☐ Black
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Latin American
- ☐ Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, etc.)
- ☐ Arab
- ☐ West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan, etc.)
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Other – Specify

5.1.1 | Population & Growth

In Kingston, a relatively low percentage of the population is of visible minority status compared to provincial and national figures. In 2006, 6% of the Kingston population was a visible minority compared to 23% for Ontario and 16% for Canada. This equates to 8,600 visible minorities in Kingston in 2006. Compared to other Eastern Ontario cities, however, Kingston had the highest proportion of visible minorities. In 2006, visible minorities comprised of 4% of the population in Peterborough and 5% in Belleville (Figure 5- 1).

As indicated on Figure 5- 3, visible minorities were generally concentrated in the urban core of the Kingston CMA in 2006. One dissemination area with an especially high concentration of visible minorities is located in Calvin Park. This area, of which 62% of the population were visible minorities, may be explained by the presence of a University-owned suite style residence, An Clachan, whereby a large proportion of residents are international students. There were also several other dissemination areas where over one-fifth of the

population was a visible minority. This included the area along Princess Street within one kilometre of Queen's University.

A large number of visible minorities living in Kingston may be comprised of students attracted to one of Kingston's many colleges or universities. Census data may also be capturing a larger proportion of graduate students, who often have a 12-month long academic year and may consider Kingston as their permanent residence, compared to undergraduates, who often only have 8 month academic years and may leave Kingston in May when the Census is administered. The commercial corridor along Princess Street east of Sir John A. Macdonald Boulevard has seen a large shift towards multicultural establishments over the past several years. In addition, the Bayridge East and Sutton Mills areas had a large visible minority population in 2006, who may have been attracted to the mid-rise apartment complexes and town houses found in the area.

From 2001 to 2006, the visible minority population in Kingston grew by 28%, which is roughly the same rate as Ontario and Canada with 28% and 27%, respectively (Figure 5- 2). Growth was also comparable to other major metropolitan areas in Canada, such as Vancouver (21%), Toronto (27%), and Montreal (29%). While growth was higher in Kingston than Peterborough (15%), it was much lower than nearby Belleville (52%). General information on population migration can be found in Chapter 6: Mobility & Migration.

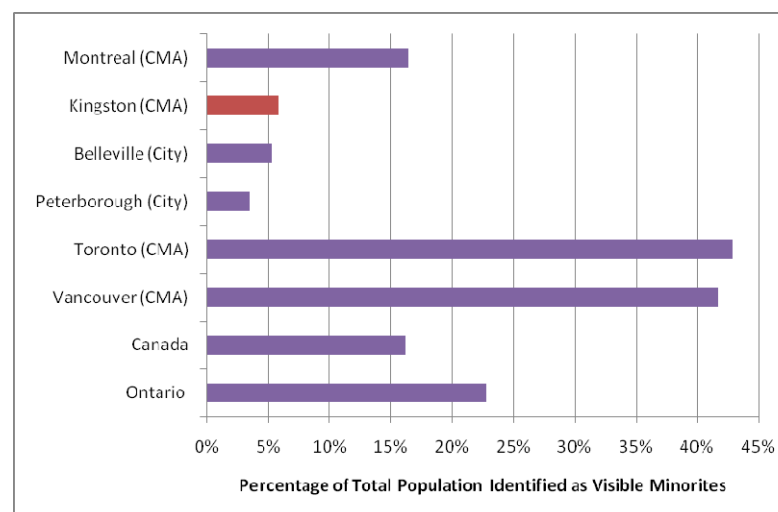


FIGURE 5- 1: VISIBLE MINORITY POPULATION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

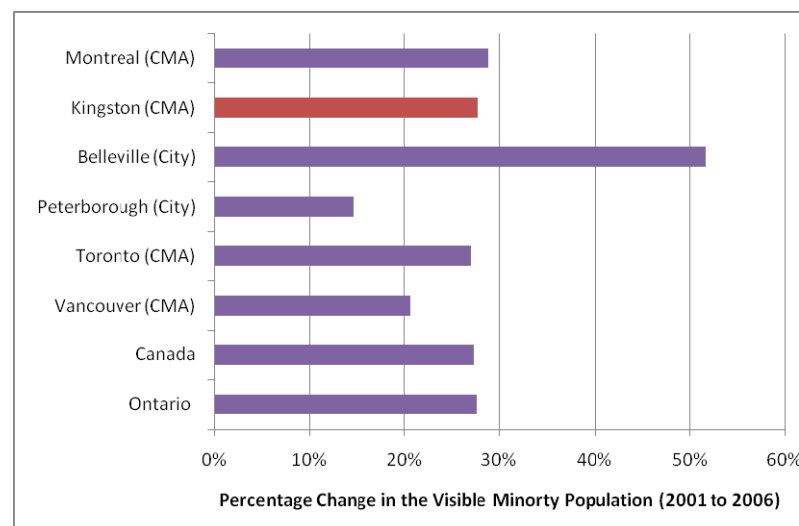


FIGURE 5- 2: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE VISIBLE MINORITY POPULATION IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006)

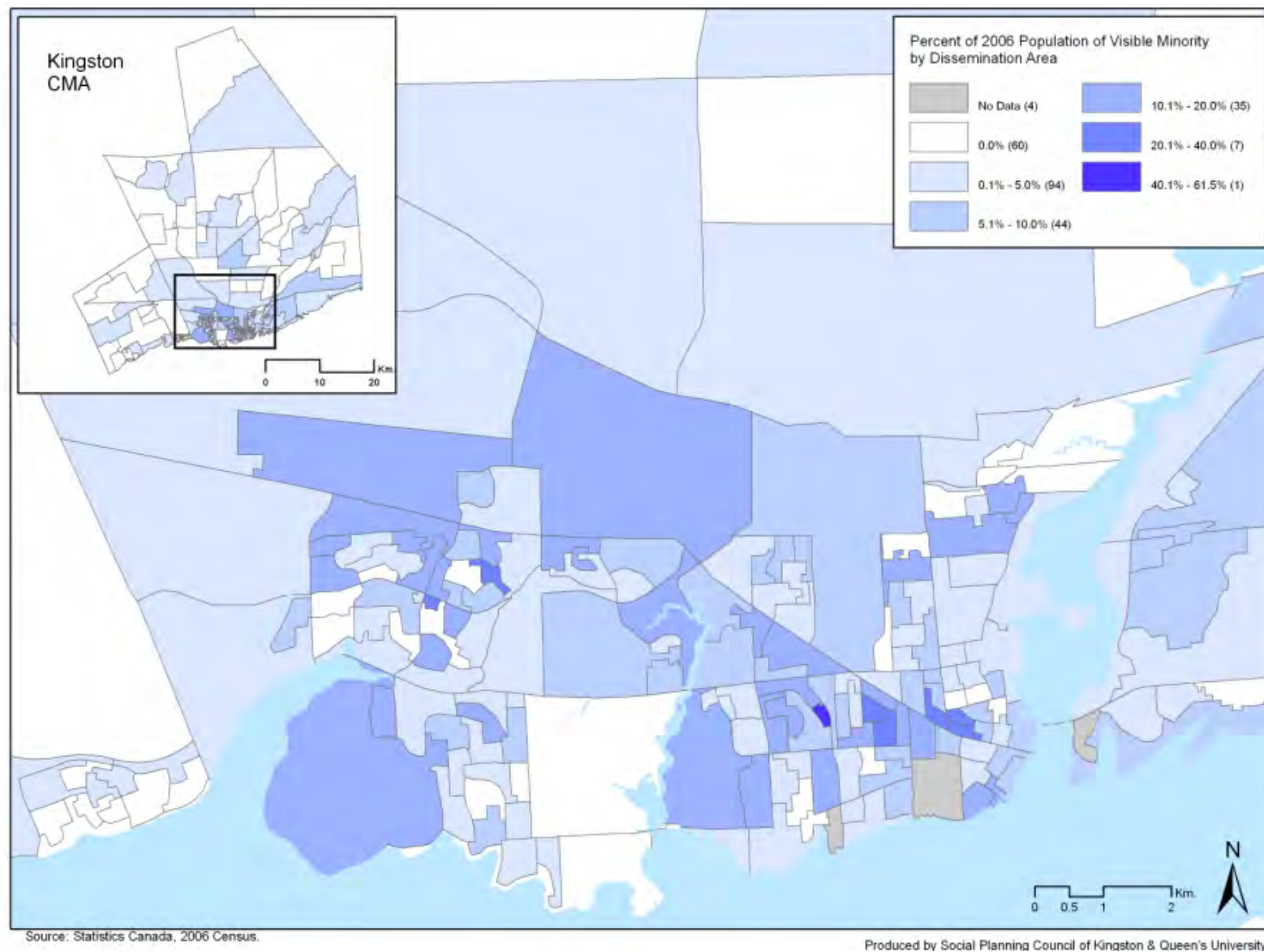


FIGURE 5- 3: VISIBLE MINORITIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

5.1.2 | Composition

In 2006, the most prevalent visible minority groups were Chinese, South Asian, Black, Latin American, and Filipino (Figure 5- 4). It appears that each of these groups have unique spatial distributions within Kingston. The Chinese population is concentrated in the urban centre of Kingston with many living in close proximity to the Royal Military College, Queen's University, and St. Lawrence College, as well as along Princess Street. The South Asian population lives primarily west of Sir John A. MacDonald Boulevard, particularly in the Princess Street and Bath Road area, Lemoine Point and Mile Square, and the Cataraqui Westbrook, Sutton Mills, and Waterloo Village neighbourhoods. There are also several areas north of the urban core where South Asians live. The Black population resides in several areas spread across the urban core, with a notable number living near Royal Military College, St. Lawrence College, and Queen's University. The Latin American population is highly concentrated, particularly in the Rideau Heights and Markers Acres area and the Bayridge East area. A large majority of the Filipino population also resides in several areas in the urban core. These areas include the Meadowbrook, Waterloo Village, and Gardiners area, the Bath Road and Princess Street area, and the Bath Road and Bayridge Drive area. Five maps depicting the count of each of these visible minority groups by dissemination area can be found in the Appendix D.

Except for those who identify as Black, Japanese and unlisted visible minority groups ("Other"), over 70% of the remaining visible minority groups are comprised of persons of first generation status (Table 5- 1). This included only persons over 15 years of age in 2006. There is a reasonable possibility that many of the first generation visible minorities moved to Kingston because of educational and employment opportunities available at one of the many educational institutions located here.

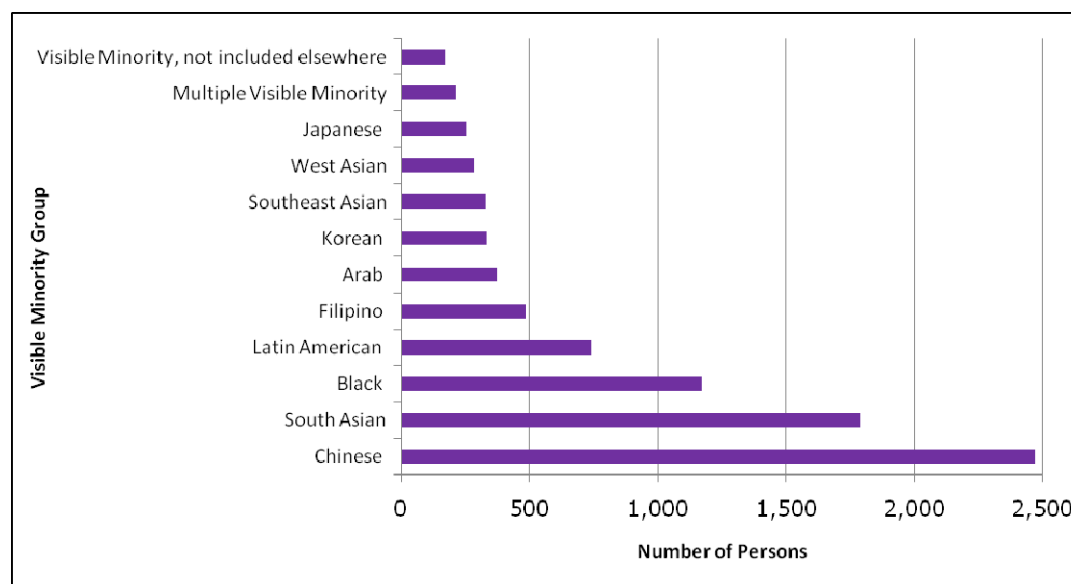


FIGURE 5- 4: VISIBLE MINORITY POPULATION COMPOSITION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Visible Minority Groups	Generational Status			Total
	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd Generation or More	
Chinese	1,465	380	95	1,945
South Asian	1,140	265	0	1,410
Black	405	250	125	780
Latin American	500	75	0	580
Filipino	365	50	0	420
Southeast Asian	195	75	0	265
Arab	235	15	10	260
Korean	235	15	0	250
West Asian	210	25	0	235
Japanese	95	65	45	200
Visible Minority, not included elsewhere	70	45	20	135
Multiple Visible Minority	100	20	0	120
Total Visible Minority Population	5,010	1,280	305	6,595
Non-Visible Minority Population	14,275	20,205	82,770	117,245
Total Population (15 years +)	19,280	21,485	83,075	123,840

TABLE 5- 1: GENERATION STATUS OF VISIBLE MINORITY GROUPS FOR PERSONS IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

5.1.3 | Age & Education

According to the 2006 Census, individuals of visible minority status tend to be younger than the non-visible minority population. As the age pyramid in Figure 5- 5 suggests, there are many non-visible minority baby boomers that are aging and approaching senior status (ages 65 and over). The visible minority population does not follow the same pattern, and instead has a bottom-heavy age pyramid indicating a larger population of younger people: 59% are under 34 years of age compared to only 42% for the non-visible minority population. Again, the numerous educational institutions found in Kingston may contribute to the considerable young visible

minority population. In addition, only 6% of the visible minority population is over 64 years of age, compared to 15% for the non-visible minority population.

Residents that are 15 years and older, and identify themselves as a visible minority are highly educated (Figure 5- 6). Compared to the non-visible minority population, only 11% of the visible minority population in 2006 had no high school certificate, compared to 20% for the non-visible minority population. As well, 60% of the visible minority population had a college or university certificate compared to 44% of the non-visible minority population. A smaller percentage of the visible minority population, however, held trades or college certificates. This may indicate a particular preference for university education as opposed to other types of postsecondary education by visible minorities.

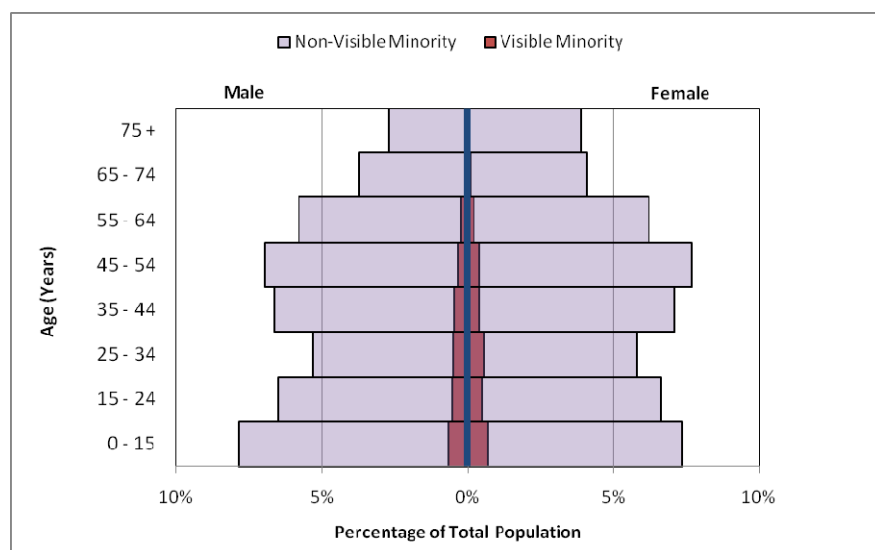


FIGURE 5- 5: AGE PYRAMID OF THE VISIBLE MINORITY POPULATION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

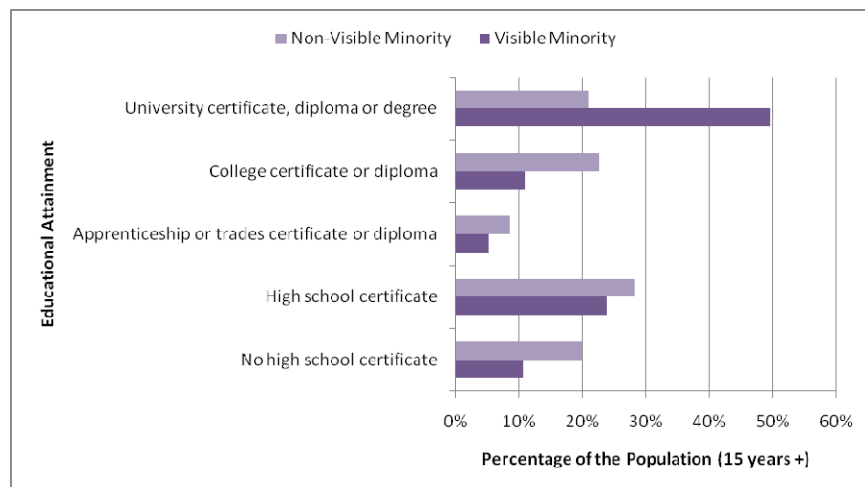


FIGURE 5- 6: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF VISIBLE MINORITY POPULATION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

5.1.4 | Income & Employment

Although individuals identifying as visible minorities in 2006 were well educated, their median income, for the population over 15 years of age and with income, was only \$19,037 in 2005 compared to \$28,368 for the non-visible minority population. This was also lower than the median income for visible minorities in Ontario which was \$20,052 in 2005. A lower income may be attributed to the younger age of visible minorities or to the fact that a majority of visible minorities are of first generation status and still need time to settle in Canada (see Chapter 7). The median income of visible minorities in Kingston has also not been keeping pace with the growth in income of non-visible minorities. Visible minority individuals saw an income increase of only \$89, compared to \$1,476 for non-visible minorities during the 2000-2005 period (Figure 5- 7).

The unemployment rate is also higher for visible minorities in Kingston. In 2006, visible minorities had an unemployment rate of 10%, compared to only 6 % for non-visible minorities. The high unemployment rate for visible minorities cannot be attributed solely to its large student population, as unemployment rates include only persons looking for work. A more detailed look at different visible minority groups reveals wide variations in unemployment rates, from 7% for those of Filipino descent to 18% for those of Southeast Asian descent (Figure 5- 8).

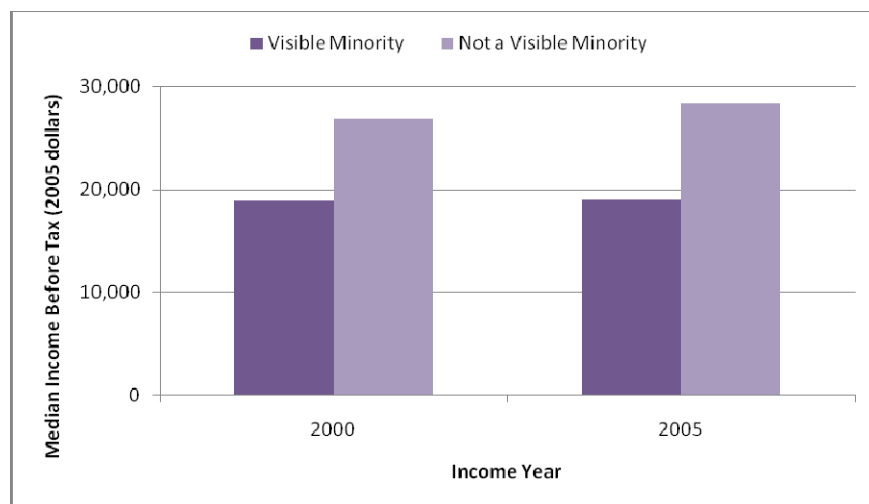


FIGURE 5- 7: MEDIAN INCOME BEFORE TAX OF VISIBLE MINORITIES IN KINGSTON, 2000 TO 2005 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

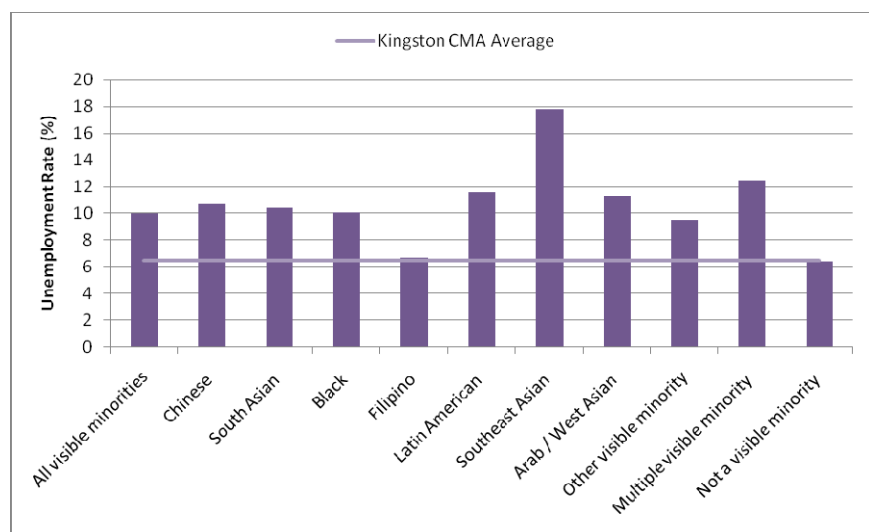


FIGURE 5- 8: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY VISIBLE MINORITY GROUP IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

The increasing number of visible minorities will impact the provision of settlement, language, and cultural services in Kingston.

Employers and service providers may need greater awareness of the fact that many visible minorities possess high levels of education, but are generally underemployed and underpaid in the labour force.

Due to Kingston's labour force becoming increasingly ethnically diverse, employers may face an increased need for cultural sensitivity training or other similar programs.

The concentration of visible minorities in Kingston's urban core may be attributed to location decisions regarding the availability of jobs, education, and housing. Employers and service providers may need to consider the specific needs of visible minorities.

The visible minority population in Kingston is young and may help offset the economic and social costs associated with Kingston's aging population.

The income gap for visible minorities may be related to their younger average age or because a majority are new to Canada. This may require unique social services that are oriented towards the needs of visible minority subpopulations.

5.2 | Francophone Population

Statistics Canada defines a person as having *knowledge of an official language* if they are able to “conduct a conversation” in that language. *Mother tongue*, on the other hand, is defined as “the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual.”

About 13% of Kingston residents have knowledge of the French language, slightly higher than the Ontario average of 12% (Table 5- 2). In contrast, only 3.3% of Kingston residents are *Francophones* who consider French to be one of their mother tongue languages (Table 5- 3).

5.2.1 | Growth

The growth of the Francophone population from 2001 to 2006 was 0.9% in both Kingston and Ontario (Figure 5- 9). This equates to an increase in Kingston's Francophone population from 5,040 persons to 5,085 persons. When specifying all identified mother tongue languages for the Francophone population, however, diverse growth trends emerge. Kingston's Francophone population who identified as having French as their only mother tongue language increased by 12% from 2001 to 2006. This compares to a growth of only 8% for the equivalent Ontario Francophone

population. Francophones belonging to all other mother tongue groups, however, experienced large decreases in population size. Of the French and English; French and non-official language; and French, English, and non-official language mother tongue groups, declines of 31.5%, 42.1%, and 18.5% were experienced, respectively. Ontario Francophones also experienced similar trends by mother tongue group. Because the *French only Francophone population* comprises a majority (82%) of the total Francophone population in Kingston and because of the large population increase the rest of the chapter will focus on the French only Francophone population.

Knowledge of Official Languages	Number of Persons (%)			
	Kingston		Ontario	
English only	128,570	(86.6%)	10,335,700	(85.9%)
English and French	18,890	(12.7%)	1,377,330	(11.5%)
Neither English nor French	555	(0.4%)	266,655	(2.2%)
French only	455	(0.3%)	49,210	(0.4%)
Total	148,015	(100%)	11,979,685	(100%)

TABLE 5- 2: KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Mother Tongue	Number of Persons (%)			
	Kingston		Ontario	
English only	134,850	(88.5%)	8,634,270	(71%)
French only	4,190	(2.8%)	452,725	(3.7%)
English and French	730	(0.5%)	75,785	(0.6%)
English and non-official language	1,240	(0.8%)	337,735	(2.8%)
French and non-official language	55	(0%)	9,700	(0.1%)
English, French and non-official language	110	(0.1%)	15,460	(0.1%)
Non-official language	11,180	(7.3%)	2,634,610	(21.7%)
Total	152,355	(100%)	12,160,285	(100%)

TABLE 5- 3: MOTHER TONGUE LANGUAGES IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

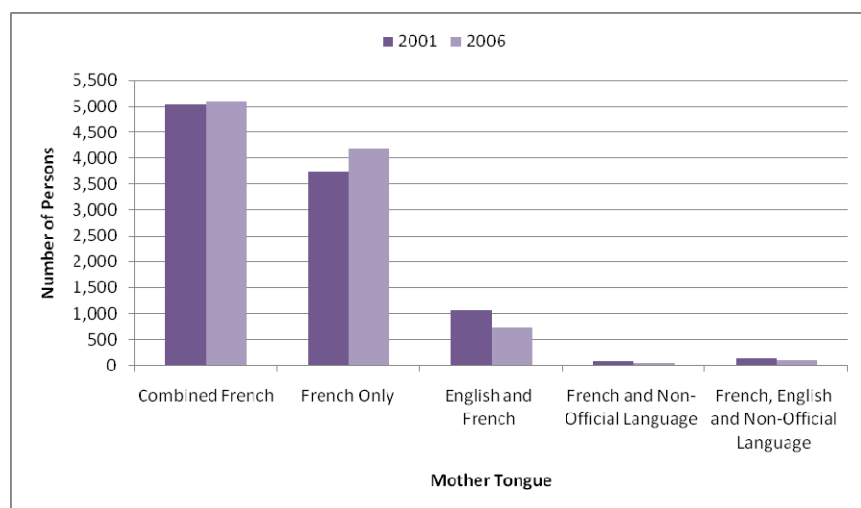


FIGURE 5- 9: FRANCOPHONE POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE LANGUAGES IN KINGSTON, 2001 AND 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

tongue. A smaller proportion of French only Francophones lived in Kingston in 2001 (62%) compared to *French and English Francophones* (83%). Consequently, a large proportion of French only Francophones moved to Kingston recently (after 2001). More specifically, 21% of French only Francophones moved to Kingston from a province outside of Ontario, while 13% moved from another city within Ontario, and 4% moved from outside of Canada (Table 5- 4). The French only Francophone population was also more mobile than the Anglophone (English only mother tongue) population, of whom 80% lived in Kingston in 2001. Of Anglophones who moved to Kingston after 2001, most came from within Ontario (15%).

The French only Francophone population resided in locations all throughout Kingston in 2006 (Figure 5- 10). Especially high numbers of Francophones resided along the boundary of the urban core. This included the rapidly growing Cataraqui Westbrook, Cataraqui North, Greenwood and Cataraqui River East areas (see Chapter 1), the Amherstview area west of the city boundary, and the areas located in close proximity to the Canadian Forces Base Kingston and Royal Military College, which is a bilingual institution.

Mobility Status Five Years Ago	Number of Persons by Mother Tongue (%)					
	English Only		French Only		English and French	
Non-movers	70,460	(57%)	1,860	(45%)	160	(46%)
Non-migrants	27,585	(22%)	715	(17%)	125	(36%)
Intraprovincial migrants	18,940	(15%)	550	(13%)	45	(13%)
Interprovincial migrants	4,385	(4%)	860	(21%)	15	(4%)
External migrants	1,685	(1%)	180	(4%)	0	(0%)
Total Population	123,065	(100%)	4,170	(100%)	345	(100%)

TABLE 5- 4: MOBILITY STATUS 5 YEARS AGO BY MOTHER TONGUE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

5.2.2 | Mobility & Migration

Mobility status five years ago refers to a person's usual place of residence in 2001 compared to 2006 (see Chapter 6). This is used to determine the proportion of the population that lived at the same or different address from 2001 to 2006. The mobility status for Francophones differed according to those who identified as having a French only or an English and French mother

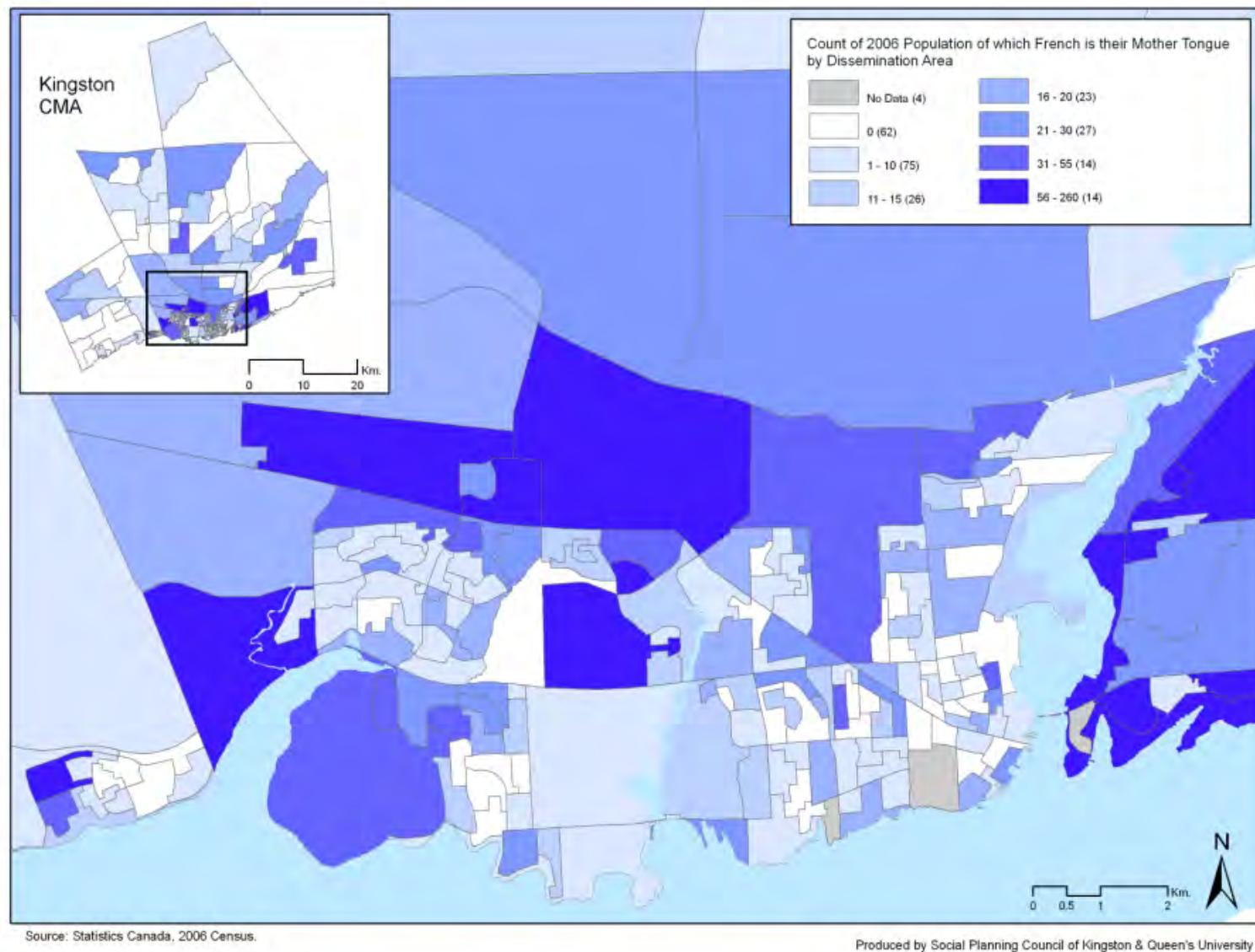


FIGURE 5- 10: FRANCOPHONE POPULATION (FRENCH ONLY AS A MOTHER TONGUE) BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

5.2.3 | Age & Education

The Francophone population in Kingston was not as young or as old as the Anglophone population in 2006 (Table 5-5). A quarter (25%) of the Francophone population was under 25 years of age compared to roughly a third (31%) of the Anglophone population. Only 13% of the Francophone population were seniors (13%) compared to 15% of the Anglophone population. Correspondingly, the 25 to 64 age bracket made up a larger percentage of the Francophone population at 62% compared to 54% of Anglophones. This age bracket is typically associated with the working-age population.

In 2006, a greater proportion of Francophones had achieved higher levels of education compared to Anglophones (Figure 5-11). One third (33%) of Francophones aged 15 years and older had a university certificate compared to roughly a quarter (23%) of the Anglophone population. There was also a smaller proportion of the Francophone population without a high school certificate (12%) compared to the Anglophone population (19%). Fewer Francophones, however, had a high school certificate (23%) or college diploma (21%) compared to Anglophones, at 28% and 22% respectively.

Age Category	Mother Tongue	
	French only	English only
Under 25 years	25%	31%
25 to 64 years	62%	54%
65 years and over	13%	15%
Total	100%	100%

TABLE 5- 5: AGE COMPOSITION FOR FRANCOPHONES AND ANGLOPHONES IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

5.2.4 | Labour Force & Employment

In 2006, the Francophone labour force in Kingston was comprised of 2,525 persons compared to 69,860 persons for the Anglophone labour force (Table 5-6). The participation rate, however, was higher for the Francophone population (68%) compared to the Anglophone population (65%). Participation rates by highest level of education achieved were similar for Francophone and Anglophone populations.

The small size of the Francophone labour force may result in less reliable unemployment rates. However, it is still meaningful to compare these rates to those of the majority Anglophone population. As detailed in Table 5-7, male Francophones have an extremely low unemployment rate of 0.8%, while female Francophones had an unemployment rate of 4.6%. Of female Francophones, those with a university diploma had the highest unemployment rates (6.7%). This is unfortunate when considering that one in three Francophones had a university diploma in 2006. Interestingly, unemployment trends by gender were reversed for the Anglophone population. In 2006, roughly 6% of females were unemployed compared to 7% of males.

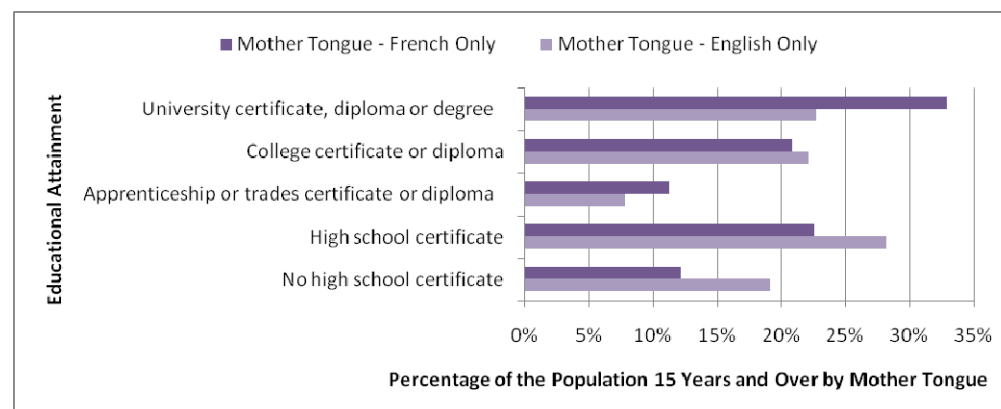


FIGURE 5- 11: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED FOR THE FRANCOPHONE AND ANGLOPHONE POPULATIONS IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Highest Level of Education Achieved	Labour Force by Mother Tongue					
	French Only			English Only		
	Participation			Participation		
	Male	Female	Rate	Male	Female	Rate
No high school certificate	80	90	37.4%	4,620	3,280	38.6%
High school certificate	315	265	68.6%	11,095	9,470	68.1%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	190	90	64.7%	3,570	1,800	64.1%
College certificate or diploma	230	350	74.4%	7,405	10,745	76.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	400	520	75.2%	8,495	9,380	73.6%
Total Population (Over 15 years of age)	1,215	1,310	67.9%	35,190	34,670	65.3%

TABLE 5- 6: LABOUR FORCE FIGURES FOR THE FRANCOPHONE AND ANGLOPHONE POPULATIONS IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Highest Level of Education Achieved	Unemployment Rate by Mother Tongue			
	French Only		English Only	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No high school certificate	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	11.6%
High school certificate	0.0%	3.8%	8.1%	7.9%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	9.4%
College certificate or diploma	0.0%	5.7%	4.2%	4.5%
University certificate, diploma or degree	0.0%	6.7%	4.0%	4.7%
Total Population (Over 15 years of age)	0.8%	4.6%	6.7%	6.4%

TABLE 5- 7: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE FRANCOPHONE AND ANGLOPHONE POPULATIONS IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Of the population 15 years and over whom worked from 2005 until Census Day (May 16, 2006), differences can be found in the *language used most often at work* by mother tongue population. In 2006, a quarter of Francophones (680 persons) used French most often at work compared to less than 1% of Anglophones (275 persons) (Table 5- 8). Of the 75% of Francophones who did not use French most often at work, 52% used French on a regular basis (Table 5- 9). Of the 97% of Anglophones who did not use French most often at work, only 3% used French regularly. Thus, 64% of Francophones (1,755 persons) compared to 3% (2,305 persons) of Anglophones used French either most often or *regularly at work*. The Francophone population in 2006 was a large source of employees that spoke French most often at work. This employment opportunity for Francophones may have contributed to the large French only Francophone population that moved to Kingston recently.

Language	Number of Persons (%) by Mother Tongue			
	French Only		English Only	
English only	2,055	(75.1%)	75,540	(99.6%)
French only	490	(17.9%)	200	(0.3%)
Non-official language	0	(0%)	15	(0%)
English and French	190	(7.0%)	75	(0.1%)
English and non-official language	0	(0%)	10	(0%)
French and non-official language	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
English, French and non-official language	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
Total	2,735	(100%)	75,840	(100%)

TABLE 5- 8: LANGUAGE USED MOST OFTEN AT WORK IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Language	Number of Persons (%) by Mother Tongue			
	French Only		English Only	
None	975	(47.4%)	73,325	97.0%
English only	0	(0%)	10	(0%)
French only	1,075	(52.3%)	2,005	(2.7%)
Non-official language	0	(0%)	195	(0.3%)
English and French	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
English and non-official language	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
French and non-official language	0	(0%)	25	(0%)
English, French and non-official language	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
Total	2050	(100%)	75560	(100%)

TABLE 5- 9: LANGUAGE USED REGULARLY AT WORK FOR THE POPULATIONS USING ENGLISH OR NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES MOST OFTEN AT WORK IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Note: Percentages may not add up due to rounding error.

Additional studies are needed to determine why Francophones are settling in Kingston and primarily from provinces outside of Ontario.

By gearing social services and other resources towards Francophones, Kingston may become a more Francophone-friendly community. This may in turn increase the number of Francophones settling in Kingston and the number of persons in the labour force who can speak French at work.

The highly educated Francophone population of working-age may be an asset for Kingston with the ability to attract new employers, particularly in the public sector.

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6 | MOBILITY & MIGRATION

Mobility can be an indicator of a variety of important aspects of a city. Mover populations and the proportion of movers may identify established neighbourhoods; a high proportion of *non-movers* within a predefined area may indicate a stable base neighbourhood and a lack of new development. Conversely, a high mover population may illustrate shifts in demographics, such as redevelopment and gentrification, which are closely related to increases in property values and a changing of neighbourhood residents. Analyzing the mobility trends can also reveal land use patterns within a city as they relate to development and growth. These trends may have profound impacts on the use of infrastructure and community services. Mapping the percentage change of the mover population may depict areas of growth and the construction of new housing stock. Certain Kingston-specific elements may also become apparent, such as high percentages of movers related to military and student populations.

According to the 2006 Census, 43% of Kingston's residents changed addresses between 2001 and 2006, compared to 41% of all Canadians and Ontarians. Statistics Canada defines them as *movers* (Figure 6- 1). The mover population is divided into non-migrants, persons who have changed addresses within Kingston's CMA, and migrants. The migrant population is further divided into internal migrants, movers from within Canada, and external migrants from outside of Canada. Finally, the internal migrant population is comprised of migrants from within Ontario, *intraprovincial migrants*, and *interprovincial migrants* from other provinces.

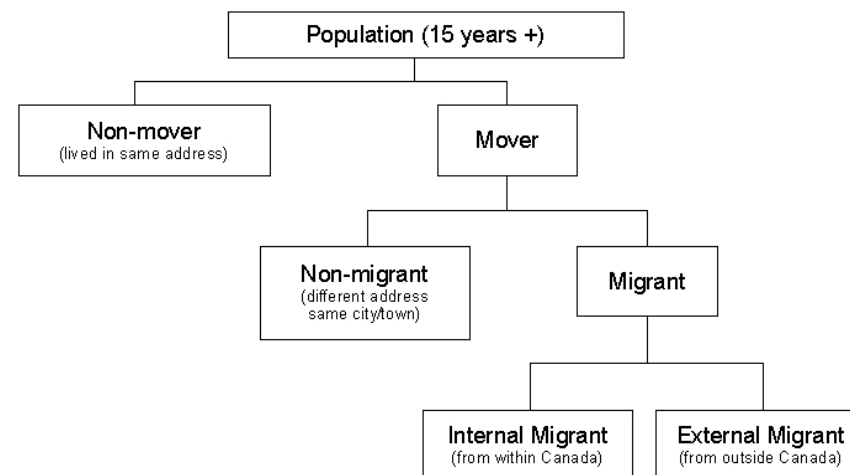


FIGURE 6- 1: MOBILITY CATEGORIES

6.1 | Movers & Non-Migrants

Figure 6- 2 illustrates the mobility and migration trends for Kingston from 1996 to 2006. Between 2001 and 2006 Kingston saw a decrease in the percentage of non-migrants from 24% to 21.7% of the total mobility population, whereas the population who did not move has increased from 53.3% to 56.7% between that same period. As well, the percentage of interprovincial migrants has decreased from 4.2% to 5.2% since the last census period. In the 2006 Census, 57% were non-movers in the last 5 years and the other 43% had moved in the last 5 years. The proportion of movers to non-movers is consistent between the sexes.

When looking at these proportions in conjunction with *marital status*, non-movers make up the largest percentages of the categories of legally married and widowed, at 66% and 74% respectively, perhaps reflecting the relative stability of these family living arrangements. Correspondingly, the category of separated, but still legally married is a little more mobile than other types of marital statuses, with these individuals divided into 43% non-movers and 57% movers.

Key areas of interest emerge in the map that outlines the location of those who lived at a different address during Census 2001 (Figure 6- 3). Among the areas with the highest percentages of movers were the Queen's University neighbourhood and the area in and around the Canadian Forces Base in Kingston. These high proportions of movers may be explained by the student and military populations. There were also a high proportion of movers in a small part of the Calvin Park area. Moderately high percentages of movers can also be found in the neighbourhoods of Cataraqui Westbrook and Cataraqui North, which may be a reflection of recent residential development.

The percentage change in the mover population by Census tract between 2001 and 2006 is illustrated in Figure 6- 4. The mover population increased the most in Cataraqui Westbrook and Cataraqui North neighbourhoods, which may also demonstrate recent residential development. There were also moderate increases in the proportion of movers in the eastern part of Kingston, just north of the city. Conversely, there are

large proportional decreases of movers in the CFB Kingston, Sydenham and Markers Acres neighbourhoods. These areas are of interest, especially considering recent trends related to rising property values within the Sydenham area.

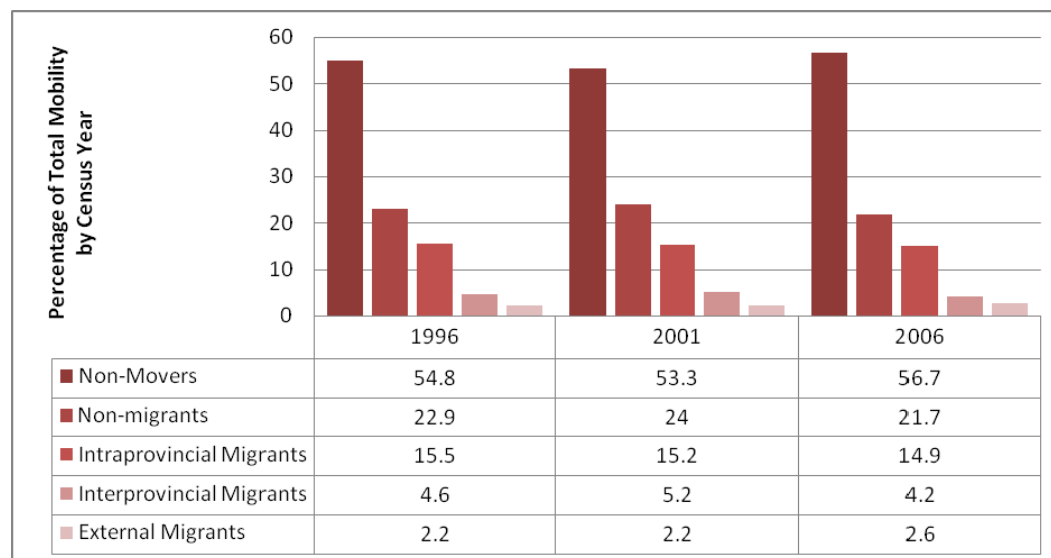


FIGURE 6- 2: MOBILITY AND MIGRATION IN KINGSTON, 1996 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

6.2 | Migrants

Through an analysis of the migrant population, broader socio-economic trends within Kingston's CMA may emerge related to patterns of economic and population growth. Comparing Kingston's migration data to provincial and national numbers may speak to the CMA's ability to attract new residents and employment. *Net migration*, defined as in-migration less out-migration, may illustrate Kingston's standing in terms of the provincial and national appeal. Net migration also has implications for Kingston's infrastructure and public services.

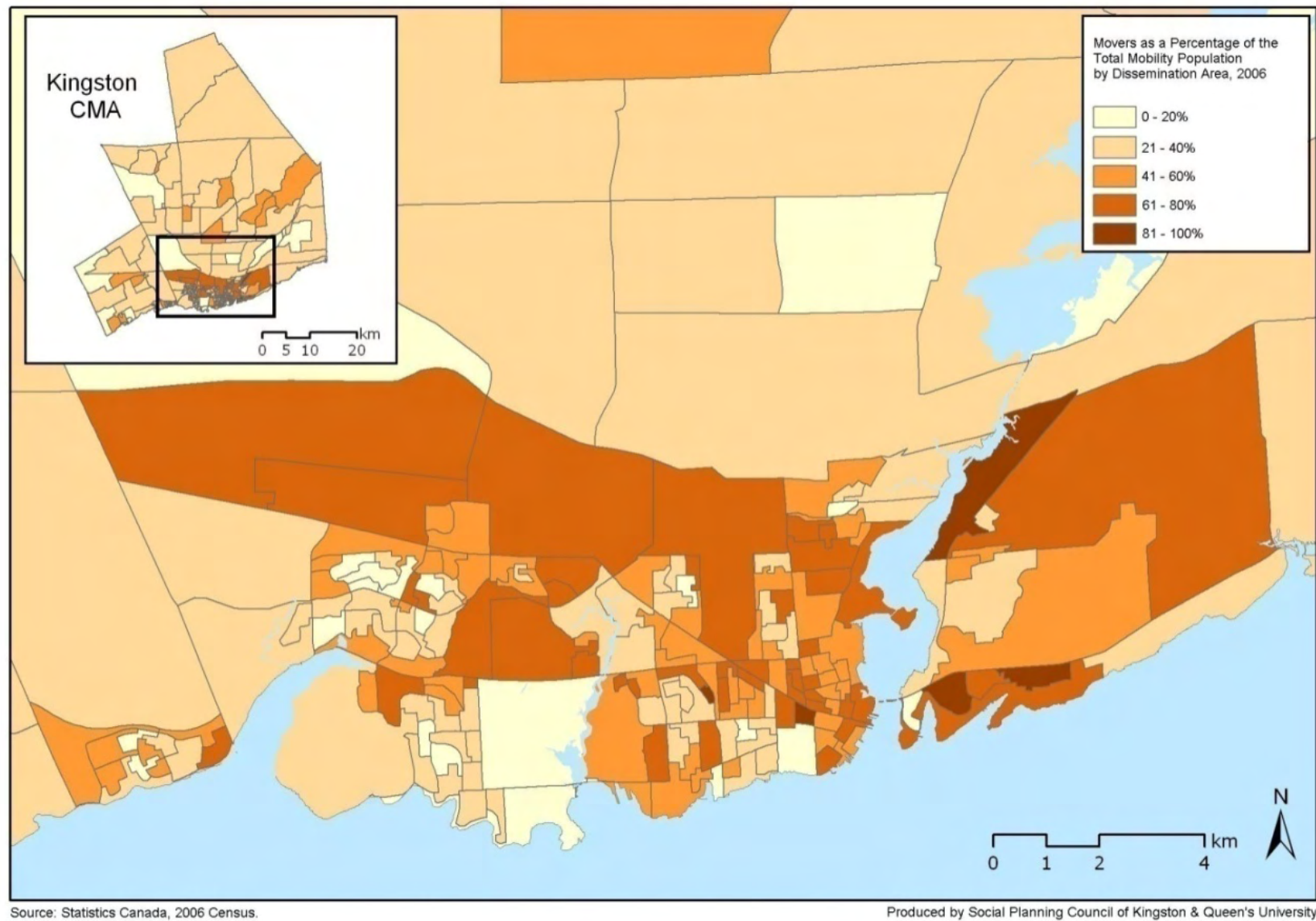
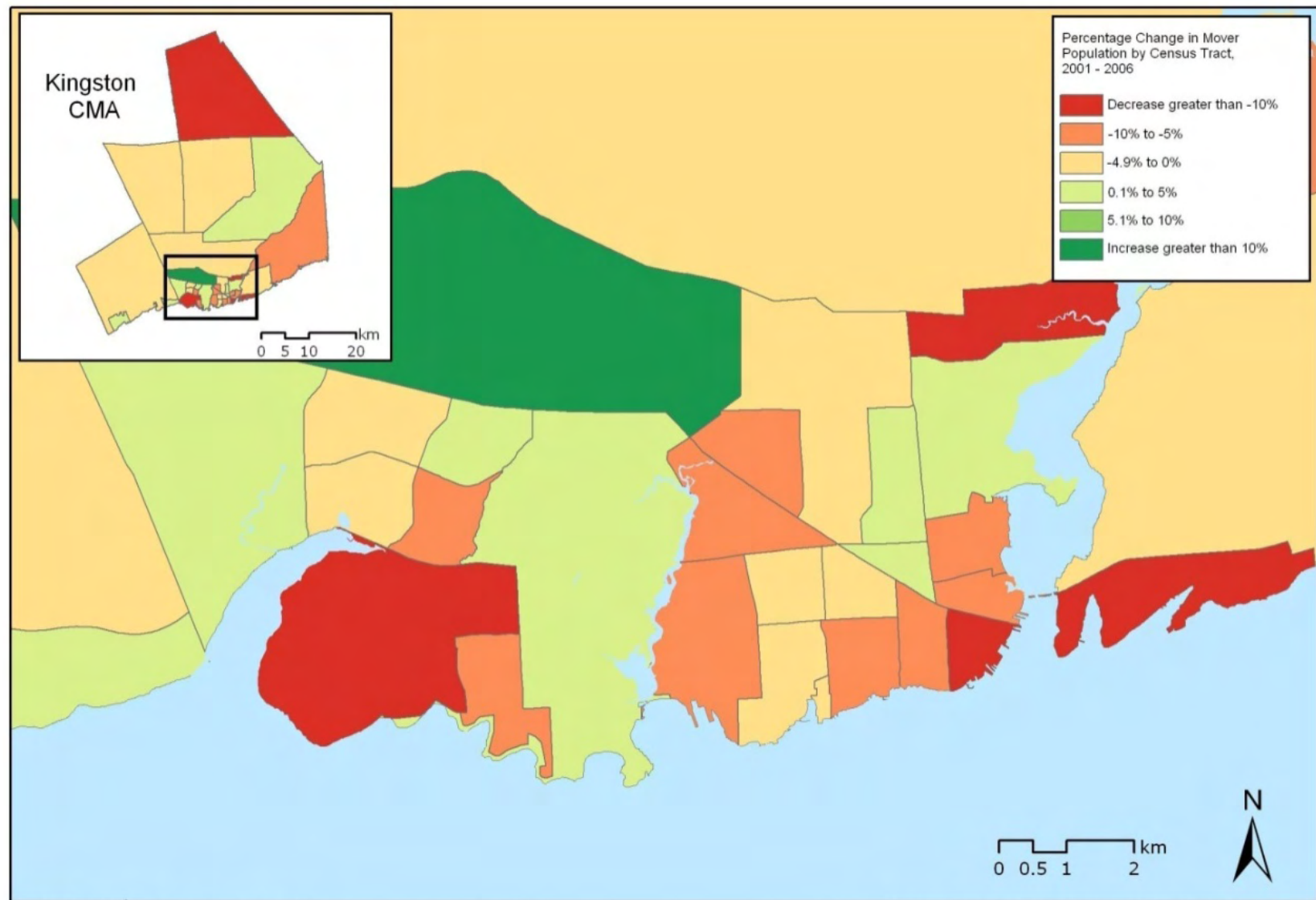


FIGURE 6- 3: MOVERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL MOBILITY POPULATION BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Census

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 6- 4: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN MOVER POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006

With more people moving into Kingston from within the province, outside the province, and outside of Canada, Kingston's CMA had a positive net migration of 130 persons for the 2005 to 2006 period (Figure 6- 5). The largest migration flows occurred intraprovincially with 4,890 persons moving to Kingston from within the province and 5,855 persons moving from Kingston to elsewhere in Ontario. Interprovincial migration, that is, those who migrate between different provinces, accounted for approximately less than half the intraprovincial migration flows: 2000 were in-migrants from other provinces and 1995 were out-migrants (Table 6- 1).

Migration flows have also been analyzed by the category of *mother tongue* language to determine if there are any patterns related to mother tongue and migration. All persons who identified their mother tongue as either English or French or both of these official languages have been grouped (Figure 6- 6). One of the trends that result is that intraprovincial migrants account for the largest number of out-migrants whose primary language is not an official language, meaning that those who move who do not speak English or French are moving from Kingston to elsewhere in Ontario.

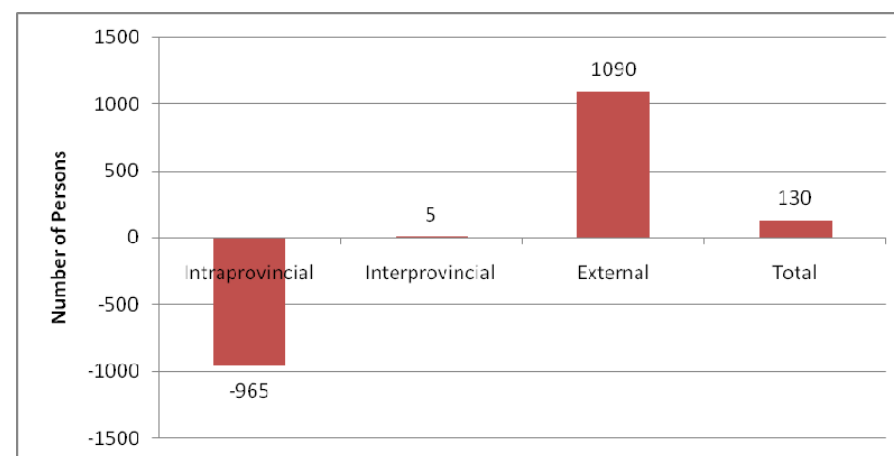


FIGURE 6- 5: NET MIGRATION BY MOBILITY STATUS ONE YEAR AGO IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

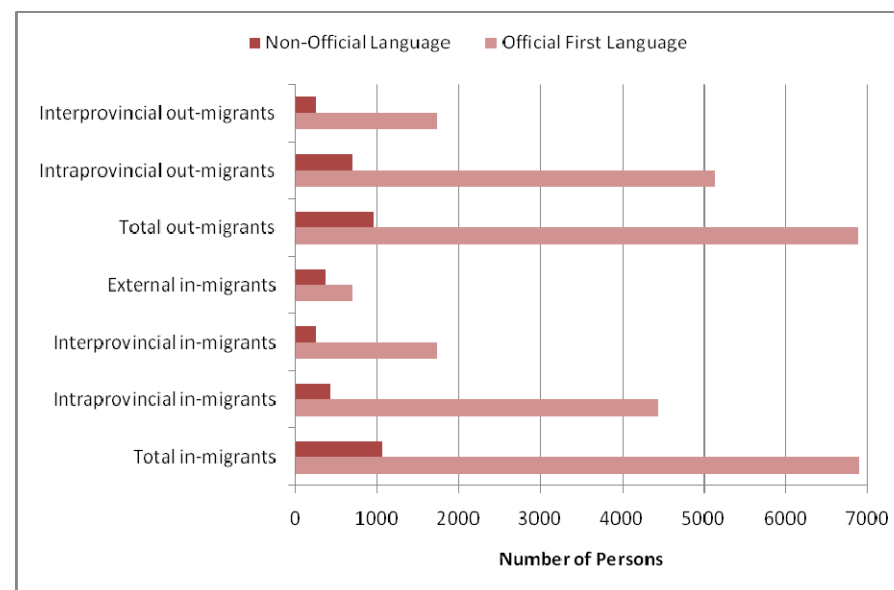


FIGURE 6- 6: MIGRATION BY MOTHER TONGUE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Migration	Number of Persons			
	Intraprovincial	Interprovincial	External	Total
In-Migration	4890	2000	1090	7980
Out-Migration	-5855	-1995	0	-7850
Net Migration	-965	5	1090	130

Note: Only external in-migrants are available because those persons who have migrated out of Canada cannot be accounted for.

TABLE 6- 1: TOTAL MIGRATION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Inter-Census Metropolitan Area Migrants are migrants who lived in Kingston on the day of the Census, but who lived in other Canadian Census Metropolitan Area during the previous Census in 2001. The top five CMAs that people lived in before they moved to Kingston were Ottawa-Gatineau, Toronto, Montreal, Edmonton, and London (Figure 6- 7). In terms of male and female migrants, there was generally an even proportion of each coming from all CMAs, as well as non-CMAs: 10,410 were male and 11,140 were female.

Kingston's inter-Census Metropolitan Area migrants can also be separated into immigrant (those coming from outside of Canada) and non-immigrant persons (those who move, but from within Canada). For clarification, the following discussion will refer to immigrant populations that did not move to Kingston directly from outside of Canada; rather these individuals first moved to another CMA(s) before moving to Kingston. In 2006, immigrant flows to Kingston were mainly coming from the following CMAs: Vancouver, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Kitchener. Figure 6- 8 illustrates the inter-Census Metropolitan Area Migrants to Kingston in the 2006 Census by the proportion of immigrant to non-immigrant migrants from each CMA.

The migrant population in Kingston can also be examined by the year during which this population immigrated to Canada (Figure 6- 8). To simplify this analysis, only the top four CMA locations are presented. The analysis reveals that the majority of immigrant migrants arriving in Kingston over the last five years originally immigrated to Canada before 1991. Of this group most resided in Toronto in the last Census before moving to Kingston (Figure 6- 9). During the last Census, Toronto was also the last home of most of the individuals who immigrated between 1991 and 2006. However, for those immigrants who arrived between 1996 and 2000 and who now live in Kingston, most of them have moved to Kingston from Vancouver.

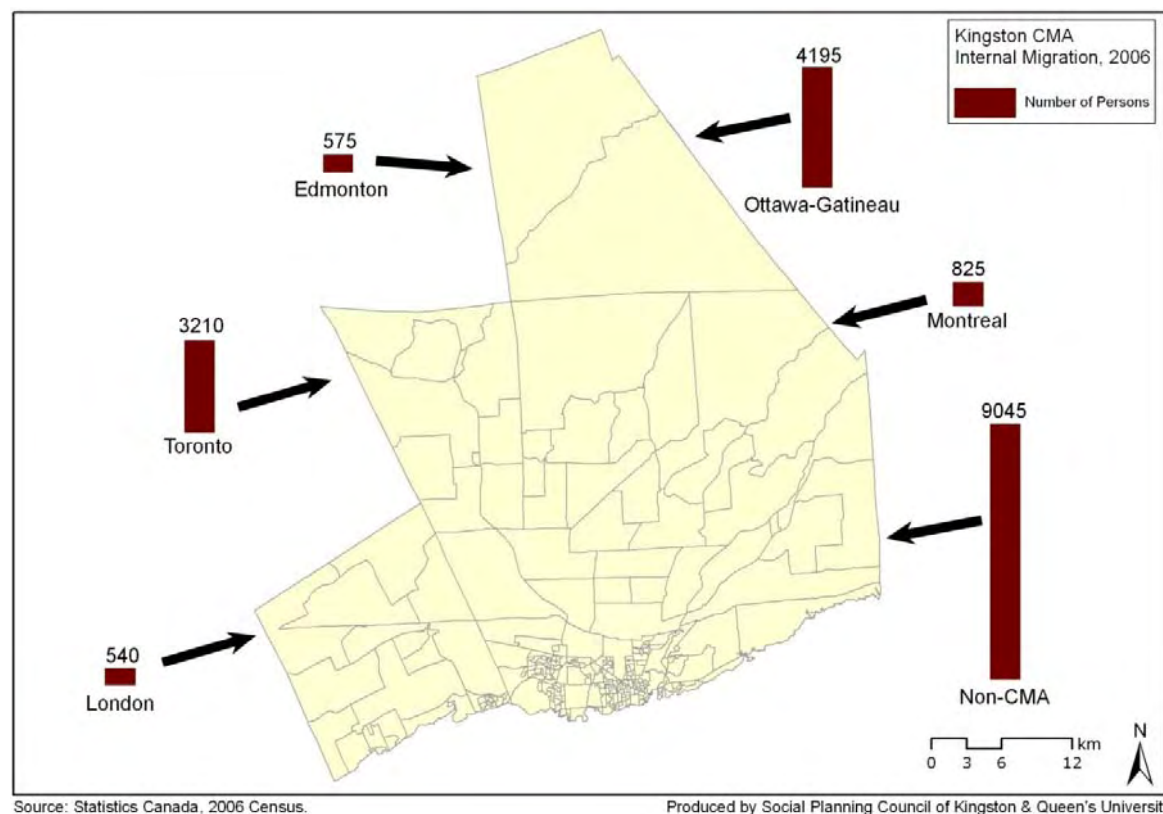


FIGURE 6- 7: MAIN SOURCES OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS TO KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006

6.3 | External Migrants

External migrants are defined as residents who lived outside of Canada in the previous census year. Figure 6- 10 shows external migrants as a percentage of the total mover population, within a given dissemination area, in 2006. The largest external migrant percentages can be found in the neighbourhoods of Greenwood, CFB Kingston, Queen's University and Calvin Park. While the areas Queen's University and CFB Kingston may be explained by international student, staff, and military populations, other regions of high external migrant proportions may be better explained by new residential development and the availability of housing.

An increase in external migrants may place pressure on existing public services and community resources for new immigrants including settlement services.

A lack of external migrants may speak to the issue of retaining immigrants after they have arrived.

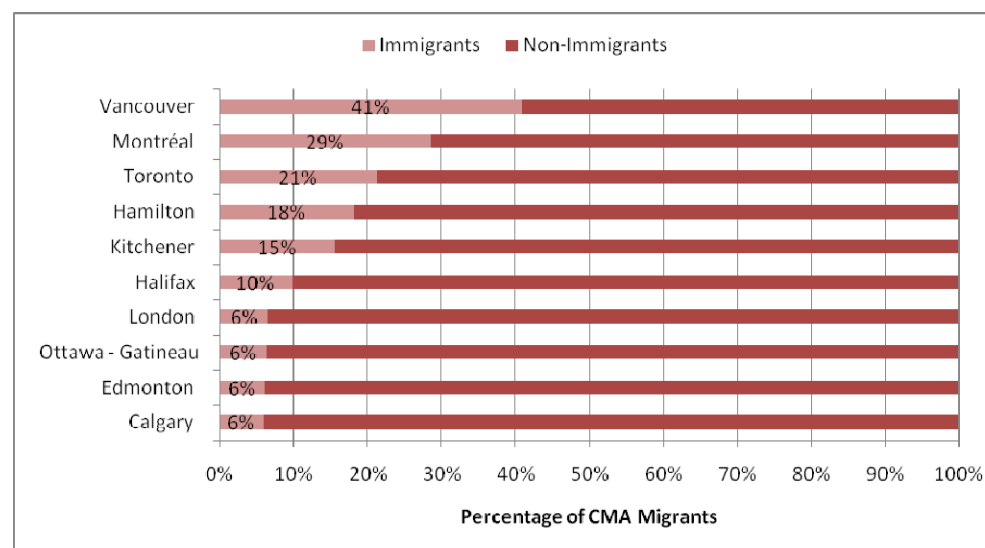


FIGURE 6- 8: INTER-CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA MIGRANTS TO KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

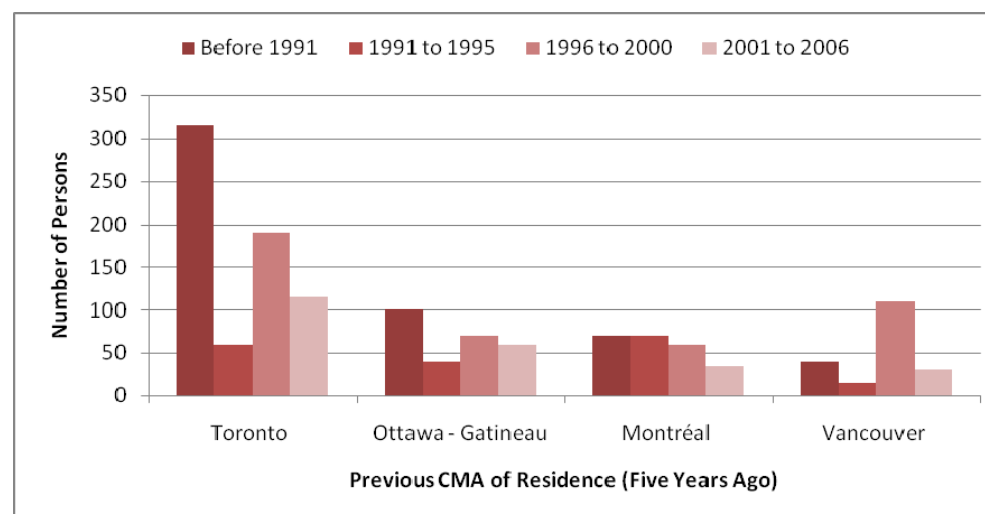
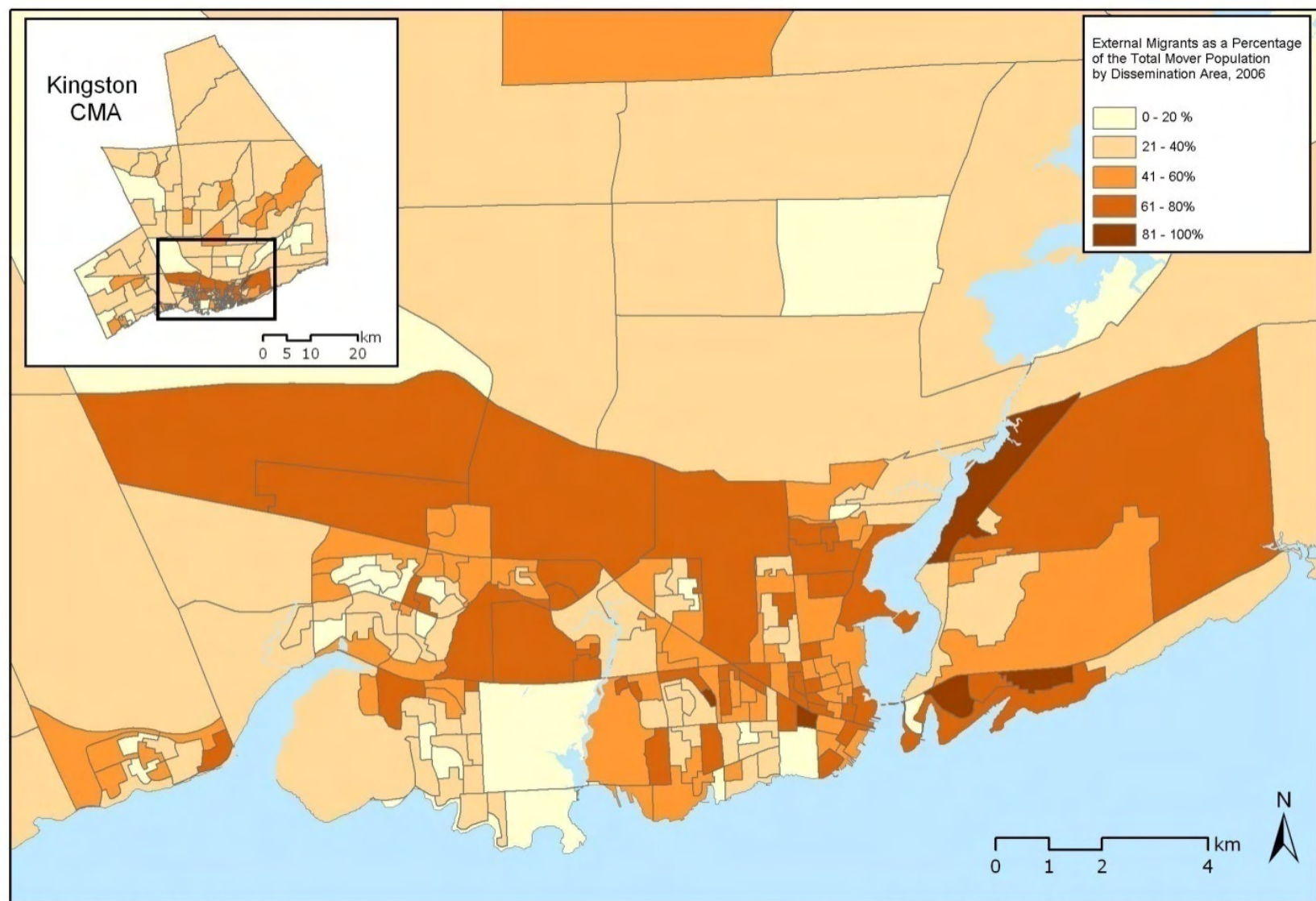


FIGURE 6- 9: MAIN SOURCES OF INTER-CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA IMMIGRANT MIGRANTS TO KINGSTON BY IMMIGRATION PERIOD TO CANADA, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 6- 10: EXTERNAL MIGRANTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL MOBILITY POPULATIONBY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

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7 | IMMIGRATION 1

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7 | IMMIGRATION

Most *immigrants* in Kingston came to Canada before the 1980s. Recent *immigrants* are coming from different countries than immigrants in the past, contributing to the diversity of the city. According to the Census, much of the immigrant population was well educated in 2006 and had sufficient language training to participate in the labour force. But even so, immigrants faced challenges in obtaining employment incomes equal to the *non-immigrant population* of Kingston and this could have much to do with the inability to have their credentials recognized in Canada.

7.1 | Period of Immigration

In 2006, there were 18,000 immigrants in Kingston, the majority of which came to Canada from the 1960s to the 1980s (Figure 7- 1). In total, about 61% of immigrants in Kingston came to Canada before the 1980s, with immigrants coming before 1961 representing about 27% of the entire immigrant population. In 2006 there were 2,165 recent immigrants living in Kingston that represented about 11% of the total immigrant population. More information on migration in and out of Kingston can be found in Chapter 6.

7.2 | Age

Compared to other regions, immigrants in Kingston are older, which may be due to the large number of immigrants in Kingston that originally arrived in Canada prior to the 1970s. As Figure 7- 2 shows, in 2005 only 4.3% of immigrants were under the age of 14, whereas 39% were between 45 and 64 years of age. Similarly, about 15.8% of immigrants were over 75. The distribution of immigrant ages generally replicates the overall ageing trends in the general population (see Chapter 1).

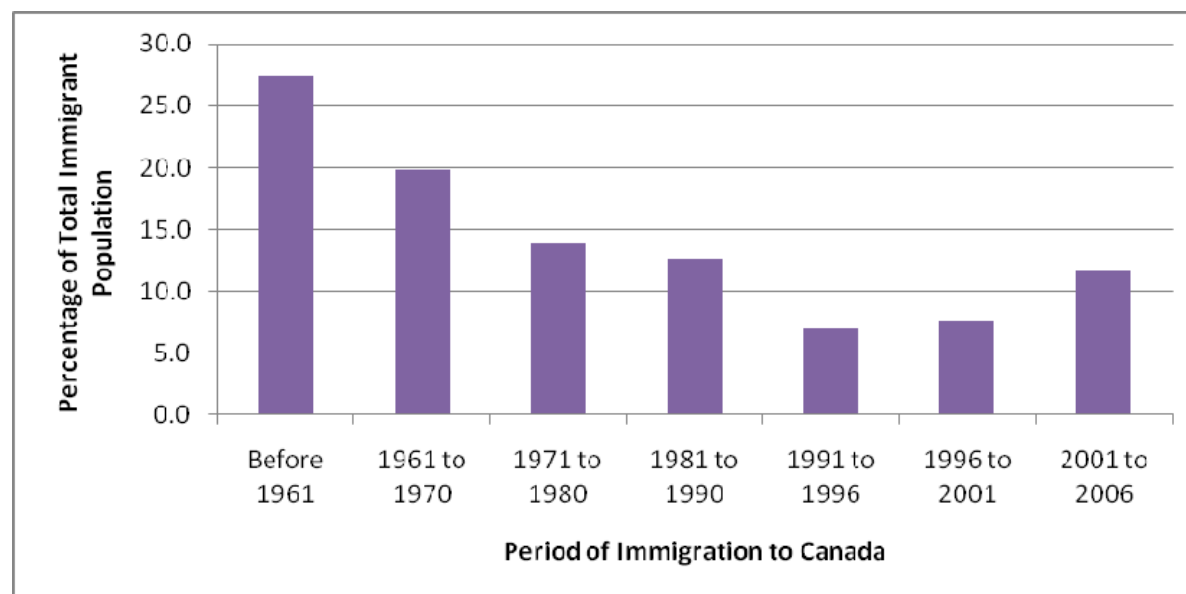


FIGURE 7- 1: IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

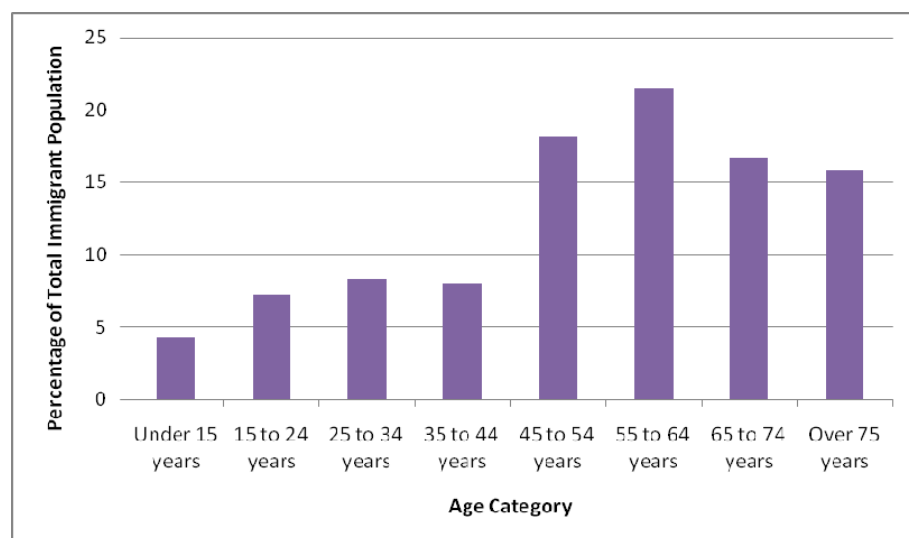


FIGURE 7- 2: IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY AGE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

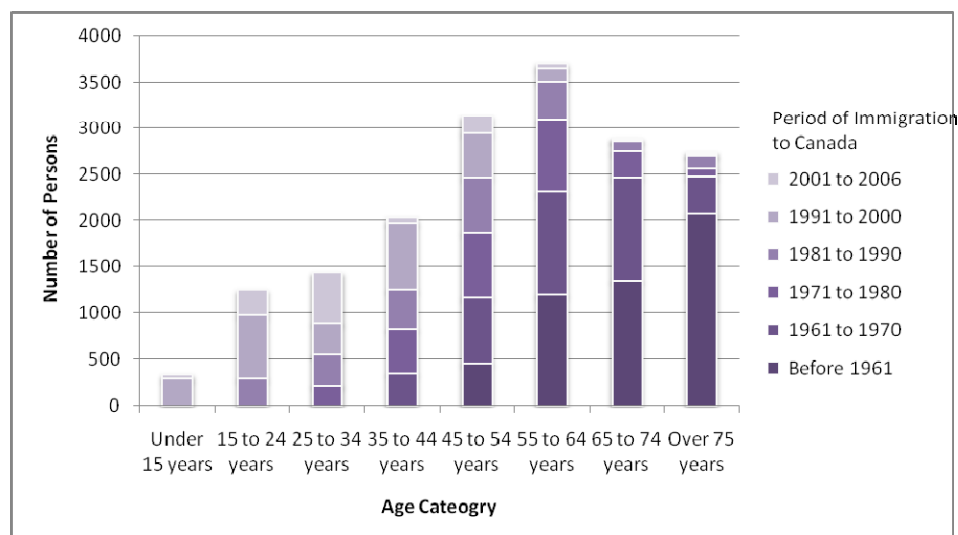


FIGURE 7- 3: IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY AGE AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Figure 7- 3 also shows the age of immigrants in Kingston, but breaks it down by the *period of immigration* to Canada. The vast majority of immigrants over 75 years of age immigrated to Canada before 1961, therefore indicating that these individuals are actually long-time residents. Similarly, about 400 of immigrants over 75 years of age came between 1961 and 1970, and only about 265 came after 1970. In more recent periods of immigration, immigrants are younger: of those coming after 1981, the majority was between the ages of 15 and 34. Likewise, a high proportion of immigrants between 34 and 44 years came during the 1980s and 1990s. Therefore, the overall trend appears to be that people generally immigrate when they are young; but in recent years, Kingston has not been successful in attracting these new young immigrants.

7.3 | Place of Birth & Language

Immigrants in Kingston come from all over the world, however there are some trends in their place of birth. About 61.5% of total immigrants in Kingston were born in European Countries, followed by 20.5% born in Asia and the Middle East and 8.3% born in the United States. As Figure 7- 4 shows, this trend is not continuing with recent immigrants predominately coming from Africa, Asia and the United States. The 2006 Census found that of the recent immigrants that came to Kingston between 2001 and 2006, about 49.2% were born in Africa compared to an overall average of 3.9% of all immigrants in Kingston being born in the African region. In addition, more recent immigrants were born in South American countries than has been the trend for all immigrants. As a result, only 21.9% of recent immigrants were born in Europe, compared to 61.5% of all immigrants in Kingston born in

European countries. This could be due to changes in immigration policy since the 1990s, which has facilitated an increase in the number of persons born in non-European countries immigrating to Canada.

Language skills are an important tool for obtaining gainful employment and participating in the labour force. The 2006 Census reports that the vast majority of immigrants in Kingston have a good command of an official language, either French or English. As Figure 7- 5 shows, in 2006 about 84.3% of immigrants spoke English only, while 0.5% spoke French only, and 12.9% of immigrants spoke both official languages. In 2006, only 2.3% (430 immigrants) did not have knowledge of either official language. Of these, 81% arrived in Canada before 1991, and most of these individuals were women (66%) who immigrated before 1991.

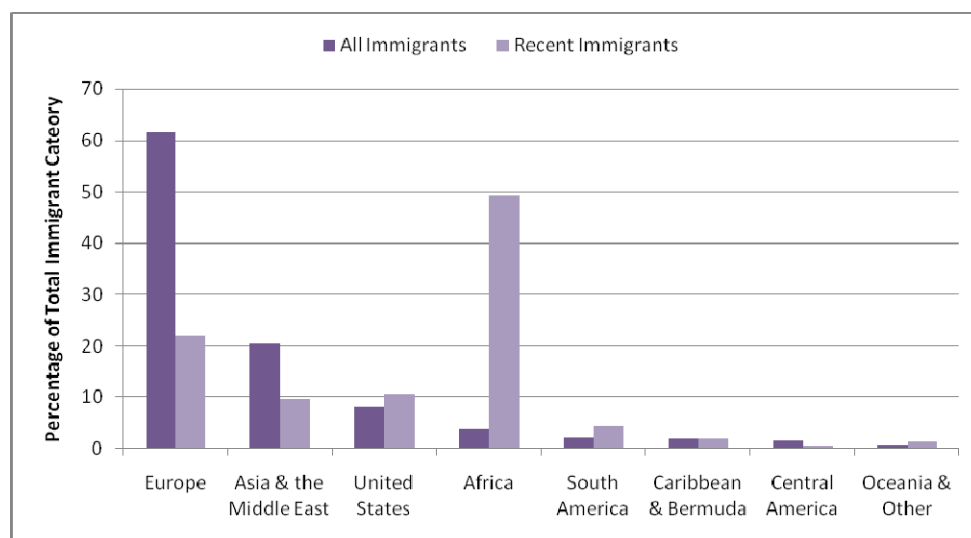


FIGURE 7- 4: MAIN PLACES OF BIRTH OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS AND ALL IMMIGRANTS IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

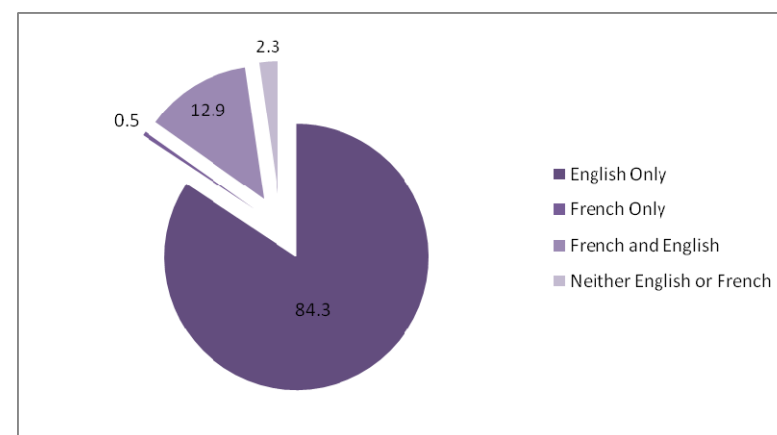


FIGURE 7- 5: IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

7.4 | Income & Education

In 2005, the median income for all immigrants in Kingston was \$27,000, which is about \$900 less than the average median incomes of non-immigrant individuals in Kingston. However, the average income of immigrants from different periods of immigration varied widely. Within this variation, there are a number of immigrants who earned less than the average immigrant. Immigrant women in the labour force had a median income of \$22,743 which is about \$5,000 less than both the median income for all immigrants and the median income of non-immigrant residents.

But it is the immigrants who came before 1961 and after 1996 who had the lowest incomes of all immigrant groups (Figure 7- 6). Immigrants that arrived before the 1960s made up the majority of immigrants in Kingston, and they had a median income of just over \$16,000, while recent immigrants

who arrived between 2001 and 2004 had the second lowest median income of all immigrant groups with just \$17,292.

In between these immigration periods, income levels of immigrants who came between 1971 and 1980 earned \$36,000 and those who came between 1991 and 1995 earned \$23,741. The low median income for immigrants that came before 1961 is surprising due to the duration of their stay in Canada, and the assumption that the longer they are in the country the more work experience they will accumulate.

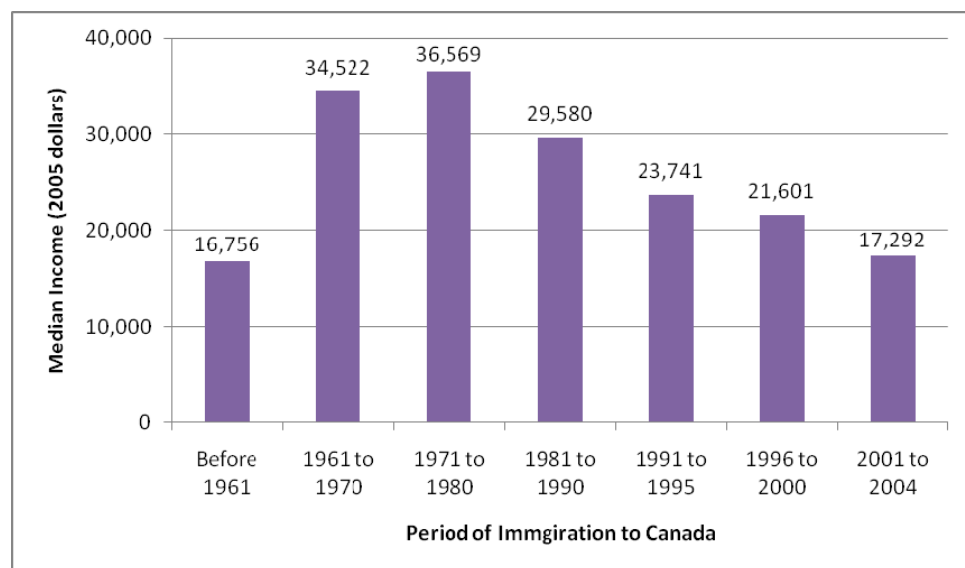


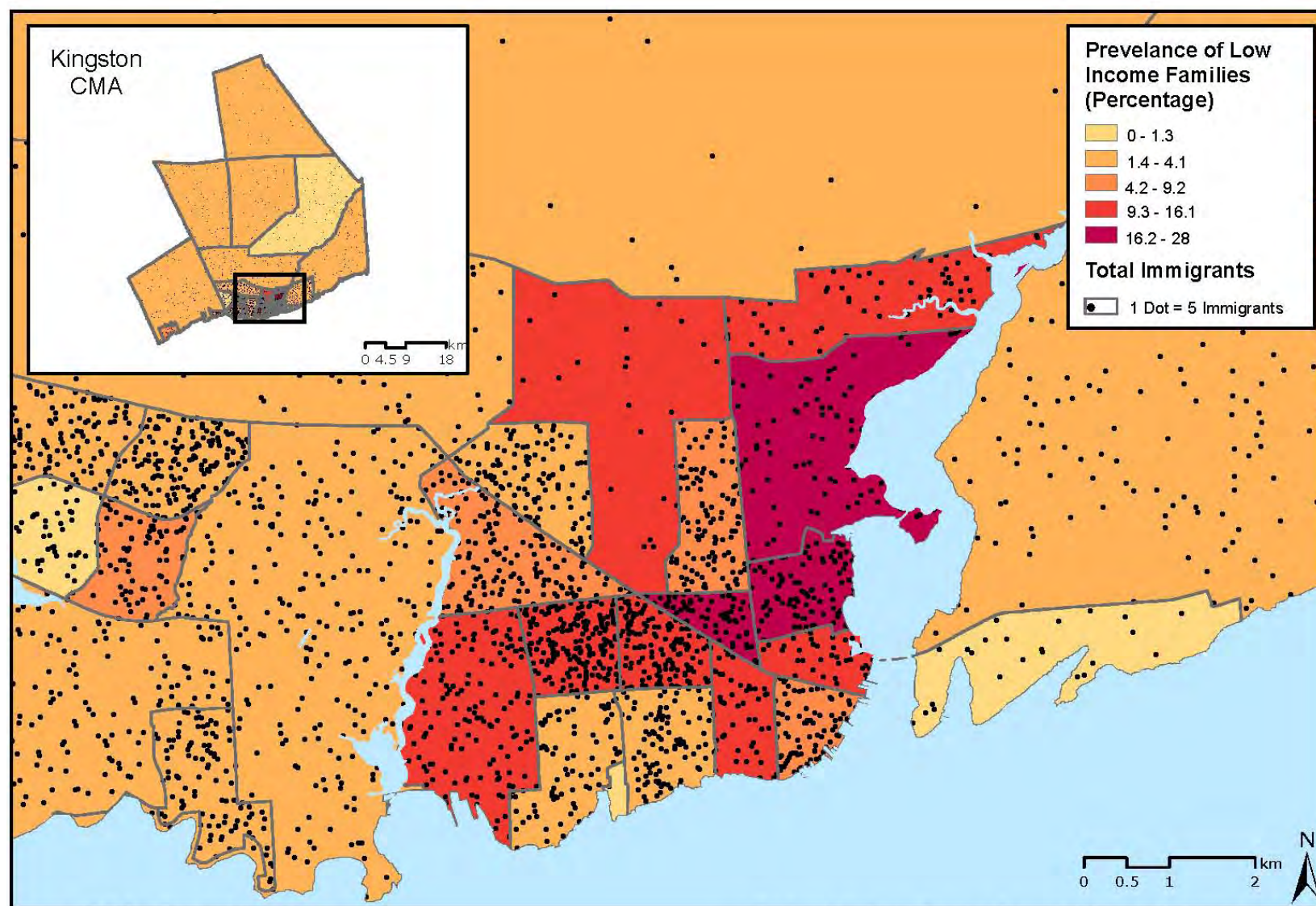
FIGURE 7- 6: MEDIAN INCOMES OF IMMIGRANTS BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Immigrants in Kingston settle throughout the area, but the majority live within the urban core predominately around Princess Street and near Queen's University and St. Lawrence College. As Figure 7- 7 shows, many immigrants in Kingston settled in areas that had a moderate prevalence of low income. Similarly, few immigrants resided outside of the urban core in the areas

previously known as Kingston Township, Pittsburgh District, and other suburban and rural areas in Kingston.

Overall, immigrants in Kingston are quite well educated. As Figure 7- 8 shows, about 32% of immigrants (5,705 individuals) have a university certificate or degree, and 5% of immigrants (915 individuals) have a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level. Similarly, 16% of immigrants have college training and 9.8% have apprenticeship training. About 19.8% of immigrants have only obtained high school, and 16.4% have no certificate, diploma or degree.

Even though immigrants in Kingston are highly educated there is evidence to suggest that they are facing challenges in getting their educational skills recognized so that they may obtain more gainful employment. Median incomes for immigrant and non-immigrant residents by education level are shown in Figure 7- 9. Immigrants that are university educated with a graduate degree had a median income that is \$16,835 less than non-immigrants with equivalent education. The median income for immigrants with a bachelor certificate was about \$11,114 less than non-immigrants. Immigrants with university certificates, diplomas or degrees had a median income that is \$12,050 less than non-immigrants, and immigrants with certificates below bachelor level made \$903 less than non-immigrants.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 7- 7: IMMIGRANT PLACES OF RESIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES IN KINGSTON, 2006

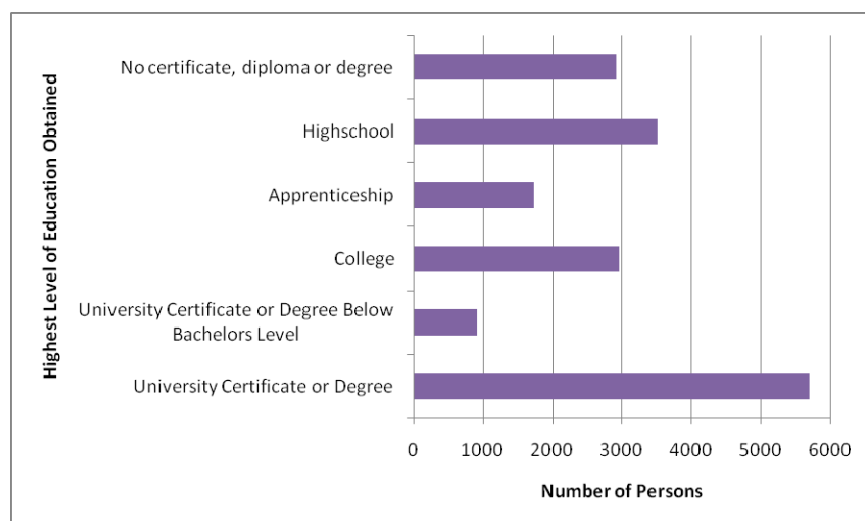


FIGURE 7- 8: IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

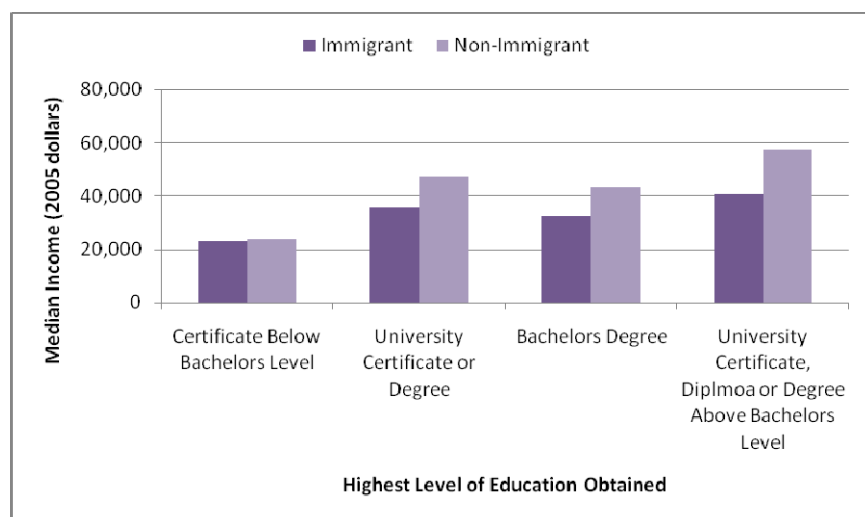


FIGURE 7- 9: IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY MEDIAN INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

The 2006 unemployment rate further demonstrates that educated immigrants are struggling to find adequate employment. In 2006, the unemployment rate for immigrants with a university certificate or degree was 10.9% (Figure 7- 10). Immigrants with a certificate below the bachelor level and those with a university bachelor degree had the lowest unemployment rates of all immigrants at 4.4% and 4.5% respectfully.

Unlike other regions, a high proportion of immigrants in Kingston came to Canada before the 1970s and they represent an older generation. This demonstrates a need for immigrant programs in Kingston to not only focus on younger, working age populations, but also older immigrants that are approaching 55 years of age and older. The low median income for immigrants in Kingston that came to Canada before 1961 also show that established immigrants are having difficulty earning a living wage, perhaps indicating the need for programs specifically suited to alleviating poverty among immigrant seniors.

Immigrants in Kingston are generally well educated, but tend to have significantly lower incomes than non-immigrants with equivalent education. This could indicate a need to re-examine international credential and education recognition programs, as they apply to Kingston, to ensure that immigrants are able to work within their field of competency and obtain competitive wages equivalent to their non-immigrant counterparts.

Similarly, the high unemployment rate for immigrants with university education suggests that more information is needed to understand why they are unable to find suitable employment in Kingston. Likewise, the economic situation of immigrant women also demands attention due to the findings that they are also facing income challenges.

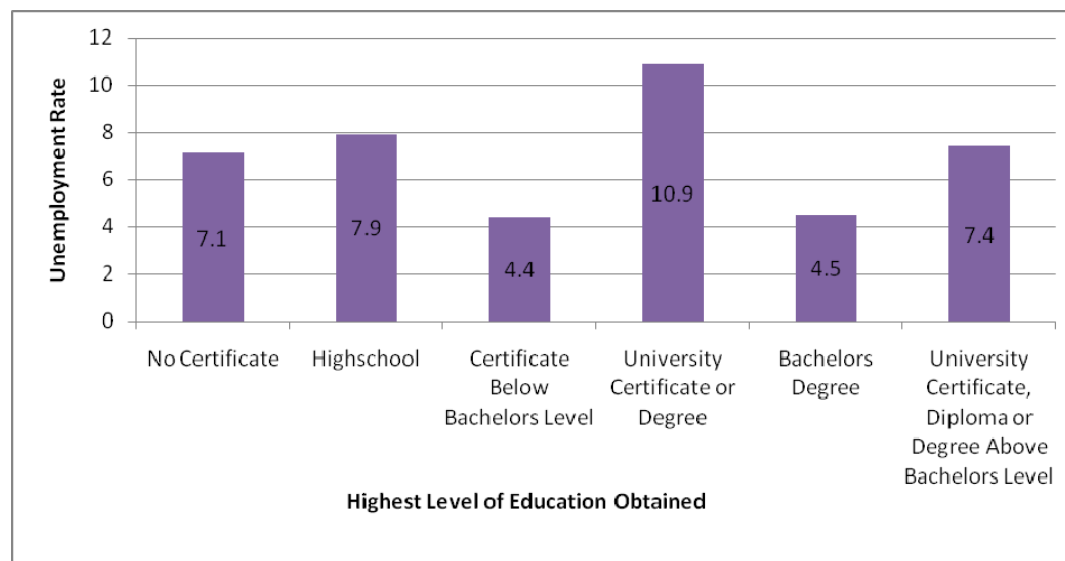


FIGURE 7- 10: IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Figure 7- 1: Immigrant Population by Period of Immigration in Kingston, 2006 (Statistics Canada, 2006 Census)	1
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8 | RELIGION 1

8.1 | Major Religious Faiths..... 1

8.2 | Religious Institutions.....2

8 | RELIGION

The 2001 Census is the most recent source of data regarding *religion* for Kingston. The majority of Kingston residents report that they are affiliated with a religious faith, however the rate of persons reporting no religious affiliation has increased since 1991. In 1991, about 12% of residents identified that they had no religious affiliation, but by 2001 this group increased to about 18% of the population. However, despite this increase, the majority of the population was affiliated with a religious faith.

8.1 | Major Religious Faiths

The most prevalent religious faiths as measured by the 2001 Census were Roman Catholic, United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, and other forms of Protestant. Of all residents with major religious faiths in Kingston, 31% were Roman Catholics, 20% were United Church followers, 13% were Anglican, 2% were Presbyterian, and 4% represented other forms of Protestant faith as shown in Figure 8- 1.

From 1991 to 2001, several of the dominant faiths increased their membership, while a few others decreased. As Figure 8- 2 shows, from 1991 to 2001, the number of persons that identified themselves as Anglican and Lutheran decreased by 5.5% and 4.4% respectively. In addition, there was a 33% decline in the number of persons identifying themselves as Presbyterian for the same period. On the other hand, there were 15% more respondents identifying themselves as Roman Catholic. Other less prevalent religious faiths also increased in numbers. Compared to 1991, 37% more people self-identified their religion to be Hindu, 49% more identified themselves as Jewish, and

50.7% as Mormons in 2001. The largest percentage increases were in the number of individuals self-identifying as Buddhist, Sikh, and Muslim: the number of people that stated that they were Buddhist increased by 2.7%, while there was a 100% increase in the number of self-identified Sikhs, and a 163% increase in persons identifying themselves as Islamic. However, despite these proportional increases, in actual counts, individuals of these faiths are relatively small. As Table 8- 1 shows, in 2001 there were only 460 people identified themselves as Hindu, 855 Jewish, 505 Mormon, 475 Buddhist, 130 Sikh, and 855 Muslim.

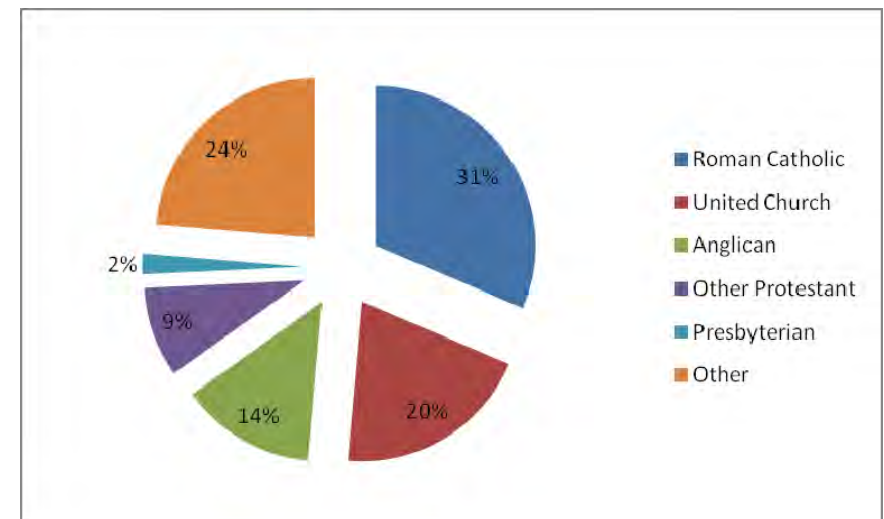


FIGURE 8- 1: MAJOR RELIGIOUS FAITHS IN KINGSTON, 2001 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001 CENSUS)

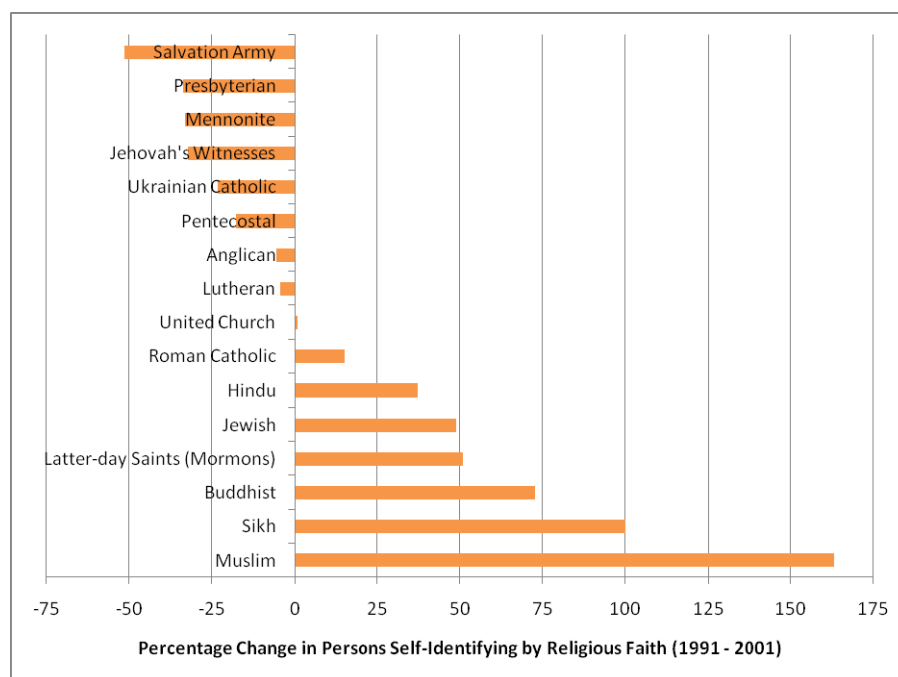


FIGURE 8- 2: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PERSONS SELF-IDENTIFYING AS MEMBERS OF A RELIGIOUS FAITH IN KINGSTON, 1991 TO 2001 (STATISTICS CANADA, 1991, 1996, 2001 CENSUS)

8.2 | Religious Institutions

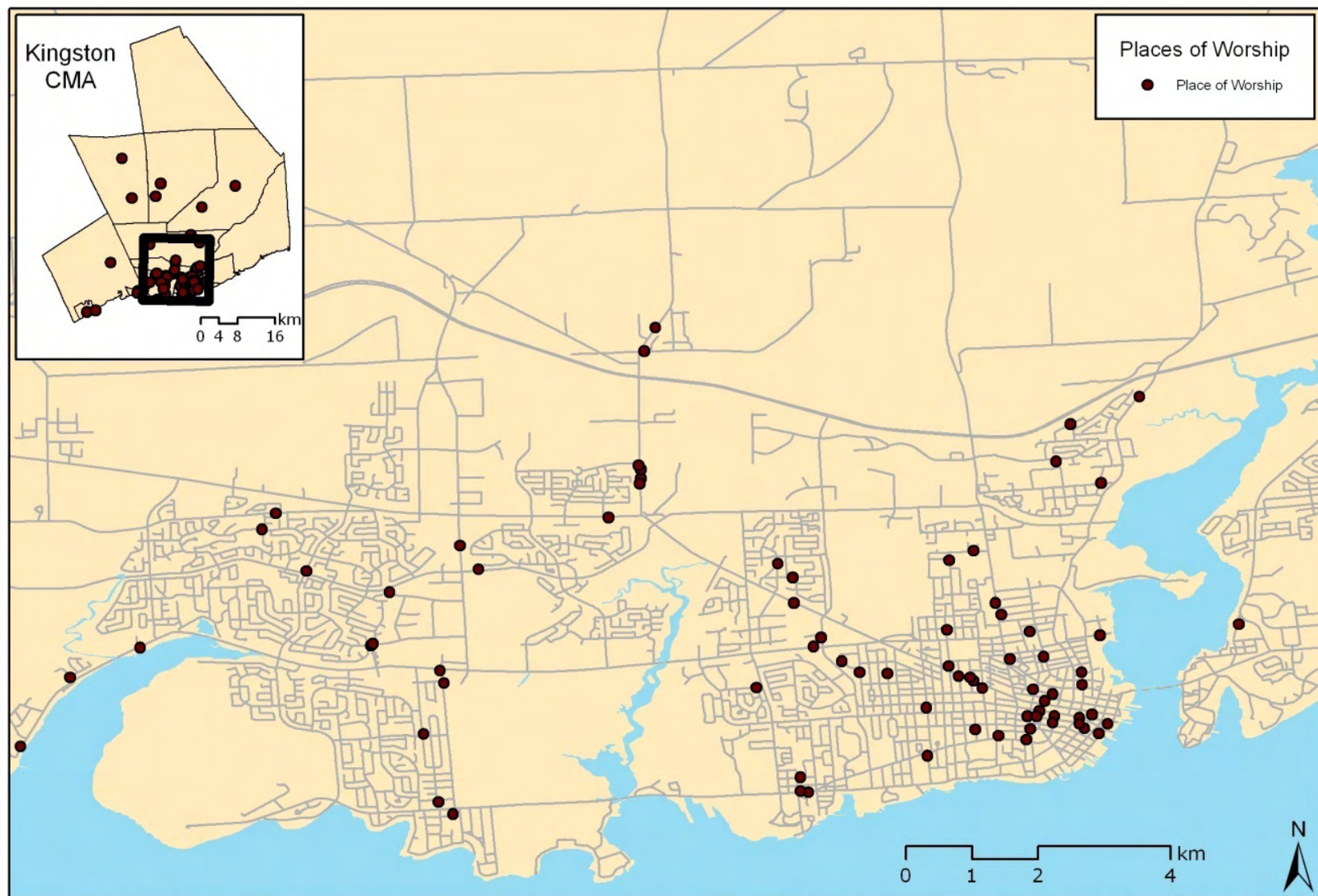
In 2008, there were 132 religious institutions in Kingston. The greatest concentration of these institutions is located in the downtown area, but there are also several religious institutions located throughout the Kingston CMA as shown in Figure 8- 3.

The rising rates of residents affiliated with less prevalent religions may speak to increasing diversity and cosmopolitanism in Kingston.

The declining number of Kingston residents that identify themselves as being affiliated with a religious institution could result in the closure of churches that serve as community centres and gathering places.

Religious Faith	Number of Persons Self-Identifying	
	1991	2001
Roman Catholic	38,075	43,760
United Church	27,750	27,920
Anglican	20,300	19,165
Presbyterian	4,365	2,890
Pentecostal	2,005	1,645
Lutheran	1,350	1,290
Muslim	680	855
Jewish	650	855
Latter-day Saints (Mormons)	575	505
Buddhist	335	475
Hindu	335	460
Jehovah's Witnesses	325	460
Salvation Army	275	315
Ukrainian Catholic	215	165
Sikh	75	130
Mennonite	65	50

TABLE 8- 1: RELIGIOUS FAITH BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN KINGSTON, 1991 TO 2001 (STATISTICS CANADA, 1991, 2001 CENSUS)



Source: DMTI Spatial Inc., 2008.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 8- 3: RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN KINGSTON, 2008

Table 8- 1: Religious Faith by the Number of Persons in Kingston, 1991 to 2001
(Statistics Canada, 1991, 2001 Census) 2

Figure 8- 1: Major Religious Faiths in Kingston, 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2001
Census) 1

Figure 8- 2: Percentage Change in Persons Self-Identifying as Members of a
Religious Faith in Kingston, 1991 to 2001 (Statistics Canada, 1991, 1996,
2001 Census)..... 2

Figure 8- 3: Religious Institutions in Kingston, 2008 3

Kingston Community Profile 2009

9 | EDUCATION 1

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9 | EDUCATION

According to the 2006 Census, Kingston's population is highly educated. Compared to Ontario, a larger proportion of the population had a university degree and a smaller proportion did not have a high school diploma. Having a higher level of education in Kingston is associated with an increased median income as well as an increased likelihood of receiving income. School attendance for the population aged 20 to 34 years was also higher in Kingston. This may be mostly due to the large number of persons with a university degree choosing to continue attending school. In addition, residents in Kingston who had obtained postsecondary education were more likely to have completed their education in Canada compared to residents in Ontario.

9.1 | Educational Institutions

Kingston is home to numerous postsecondary institutions with a wide range of programs, from military studies to medicine to culinary arts. Statistics Canada's definition of postsecondary institution encompasses this wide range and includes "community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities."

Table 9- 1 outlines a non-comprehensive list of postsecondary institutions located in Kingston.

There are three major postsecondary institutions in Kingston: St. Lawrence College, the Royal Military College of Canada and Queen's University. Postsecondary institutions have a substantial physical, economic, and social effect on the city. At a minimum, these institutions

make a significant impact on Kingston's population: each year, more than 23,000 full-time students are enrolled at the three major schools.

Institution	Type of Institution
Queen's University	University and degree-granting
Royal Military College of Canada	University and degree-granting
Eastern Ontario School of X-Ray Technology, Kingston General Hospital	Colleges and institutes
Industrial Accident Prevention Association, Kingston Training Centre	Colleges and institutes
Saint Lawrence College of Applied Arts & Technology	Colleges and institutes
Academy of Learning Career and Business College	Private career college
Crossroads Training Academy Ltd.	Private career college
Kingston Learning Centre	Private career college
Liaison College of Culinary Arts	Private career college
North American Transport Driving Academy	Private career college
Ontario Fun Flyers	Private career college
The Beauty Academy of Kingston	Private career college
Transport Training Centres of Canada Inc.	Private career college
Trillium College	Private career college

TABLE 9- 1: POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS IN KINGSTON, 2008
([HTTP://WWW27.STATCAN.CA/IP_INTERNET/ENGLISH/BROWSE/ENTRYFORM.ASP](http://www27.statcan.ca/ip_internet/english/browse/entryform.asp),
[HTTP://WWW.EDU.GOV.ON.CA/ENG/GENERAL/SEARCHPCC.HTML](http://www.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/general/searchpcc.html))

Students	St. Lawrence College	Royal Military College	Queen's University
International Students	140	-	1,220
Full-Time	5,000	1,410	17,200
Part-Time	20,000	290	3,350
Total Students	25,000	1,700	20,550

TABLE 9- 2: APPROXIMATE ENROLMENT FIGURES FOR SELECT POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS IN KINGSTON, 2007 (WWW.AUCC.CA, WWW.ONTARIOCOLLEGES.CA)

Kingston also has a wide diversity in elementary and secondary schools. The Kingston CMA falls within the jurisdiction of four school boards: the Limestone District School Board, the Algonquin and Lakeshore Catholic District School Board, the Conseil des écoles publique de l'est de l'Ontario, and the Conseil des écoles catholique de langue française du centre-est. Over half a dozen unique private schools are also found in Kingston, ranging from schools with classes taught in Mandarin and Cantonese to those geared towards Aboriginal youth (KEDCO, 2008). Data analysis related to children and youth in elementary and secondary school is reported in further detail in Chapter 2.

Comparisons to Peterborough have been made throughout this chapter due to its similar size and its proximity to Kingston, as well as the presence of Trent University and Fleming College. London, Ontario is also used as a comparator due to the presence of the University of Western Ontario and Fanshawe College in the city.

9.2 | School Attendance

School attendance for 2006, as defined by Statistics Canada, includes individuals who have attended school, either full-time or part-time, between September 2005 and May 16, 2006. Only courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree

from a recognized educational institution, such as elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities are counted in school attendance.

School attendance at the secondary school level for Kingston was healthy in 2005-2006 and also comparable to other cities. Of those aged 15 to 19 years in Kingston, 84% were attending school. This number is on par with school attendance rates in London, Peterborough, and all of Ontario (Table 9.3). School attendance by those aged 20 to 34 years was higher in Kingston than in London, Peterborough, and Ontario. In Kingston, 61% of those aged 20 to 24 years and 23% of those aged 25 to 34 year olds were attending school in 2005-2006, which is roughly 9% and 5% higher than the comparable cities of Peterborough and London. These attendance rates are also higher than the provincial average.

Contributing largely to the high levels of school attendance found in Kingston, is the population whose highest level of education is a university certificate, diploma, or degree.

Table 9- 3 reveals that of the population aged 20 to 24 years with a university certificate in Kingston, 82% were currently attending school in 2005-2006, compared to 72% in London, 73% in Peterborough, and 72% in Ontario (Table 9.3). Likewise, of those aged 25 to 34 years with a university certificate, 40% were attending school in Kingston, compared to 25% in Peterborough, 29% in London, and 24% in Ontario. Thus, the presence of two major universities in Kingston is a likely reason for the high levels of school attendance. The presence of a college in Kingston, however, does not seem to affect current levels of school attendance in the city. Of the population holding a college certificate or diploma as their highest level of education, persons in Kingston were no more likely to be currently attending school than those in Peterborough, London, or Ontario.

	Attendance by Age Group		
	15 to 19 Years	20 to 24 Years	25 to 34 Years
Kingston (CMA)	84%	61%	23%
London (CMA)	83%	52%	19%
Peterborough (CMA)	82%	52%	17%
Ontario	83%	56%	18%

TABLE 9- 3: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE GROUP IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding error.

9.3 | Educational Attainment

A person's *highest level of schooling* is indicated by the most advanced certificate, diploma or degree obtained. Statistics Canada roughly determines the hierarchy of most 'advanced' schooling through the duration of time spent in-class for various types of education. The order of the hierarchy from the least to most advanced level of education is as follows: secondary school, registered apprenticeship and trades, college, and university.

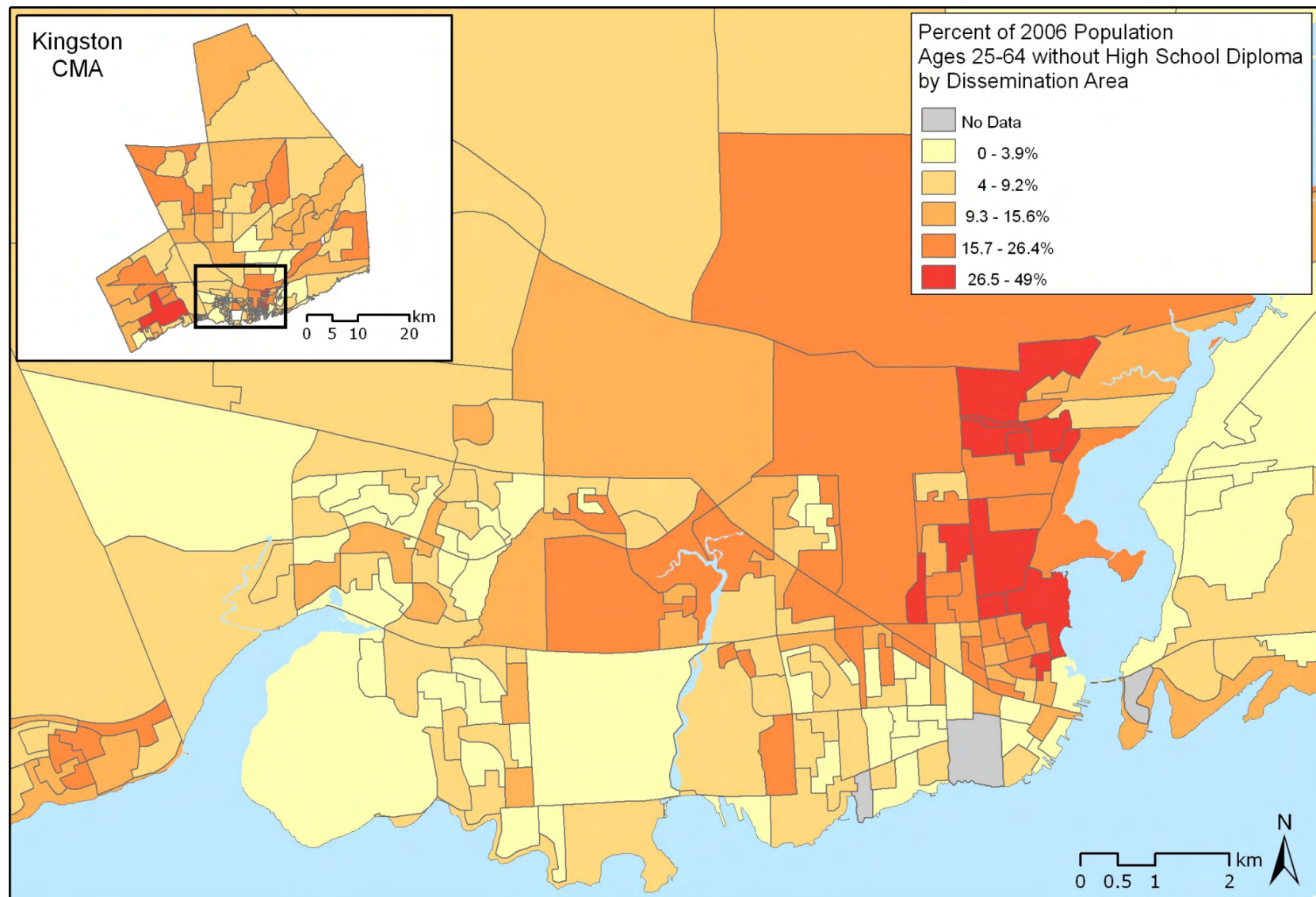
Overall, not only is a high percentage of Kingston's population educated, but it is highly educated compared to other cities. Of the comparator CMAs in 2006, Kingston had the lowest percentage of people who did not complete high school (18%) compared to 23% for Peterborough, 21% for London and 22% for all of Ontario (Table 9-4). Meanwhile at nearly 22%, Kingston also had the highest percentage of the population who achieved a university degree at or above the bachelor level. The university-educated population in Peterborough, London and Ontario was 15%, 18%, and 21%, respectively. The reason for Kingston's highly educated population may be due to the presence of two universities compared to only one university found in each of Peterborough and London. However, the

enrolment of students at the University of Western Ontario in London is roughly 34,100 students, a number exceeding the enrolment at Queen's University and the Royal Military College of Canada combined. Thus, achieving a university degree may also be influenced by factors other than the presence and size of university institutions.

The percentage of the population with an apprenticeship or trades certificate was comparable across Kingston, Peterborough, London and Ontario at roughly 8%, while the percentage of the population with a college certificate as their highest level of schooling was higher in Kingston (21.4%), Peterborough (22.4%), and London (21.1%) compared to Ontario (18.4%). This may be due to the presence of at least one college in each CMAs.

Figure 9- 1 shows that there are concentrations where a high proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 years did not have a high school diploma in 2006. These included the neighbourhoods of the Inner Harbour, Rideau Heights, and Markers Acres found north of Princess Street and west of the Cataraqui River, as well as the south-western region of the Kingston CMA bounded by Highway 401, Highway 6, Bath Road, and Highway 133. These areas also had a high prevalence of low income in 2005 (see Chapter 12).

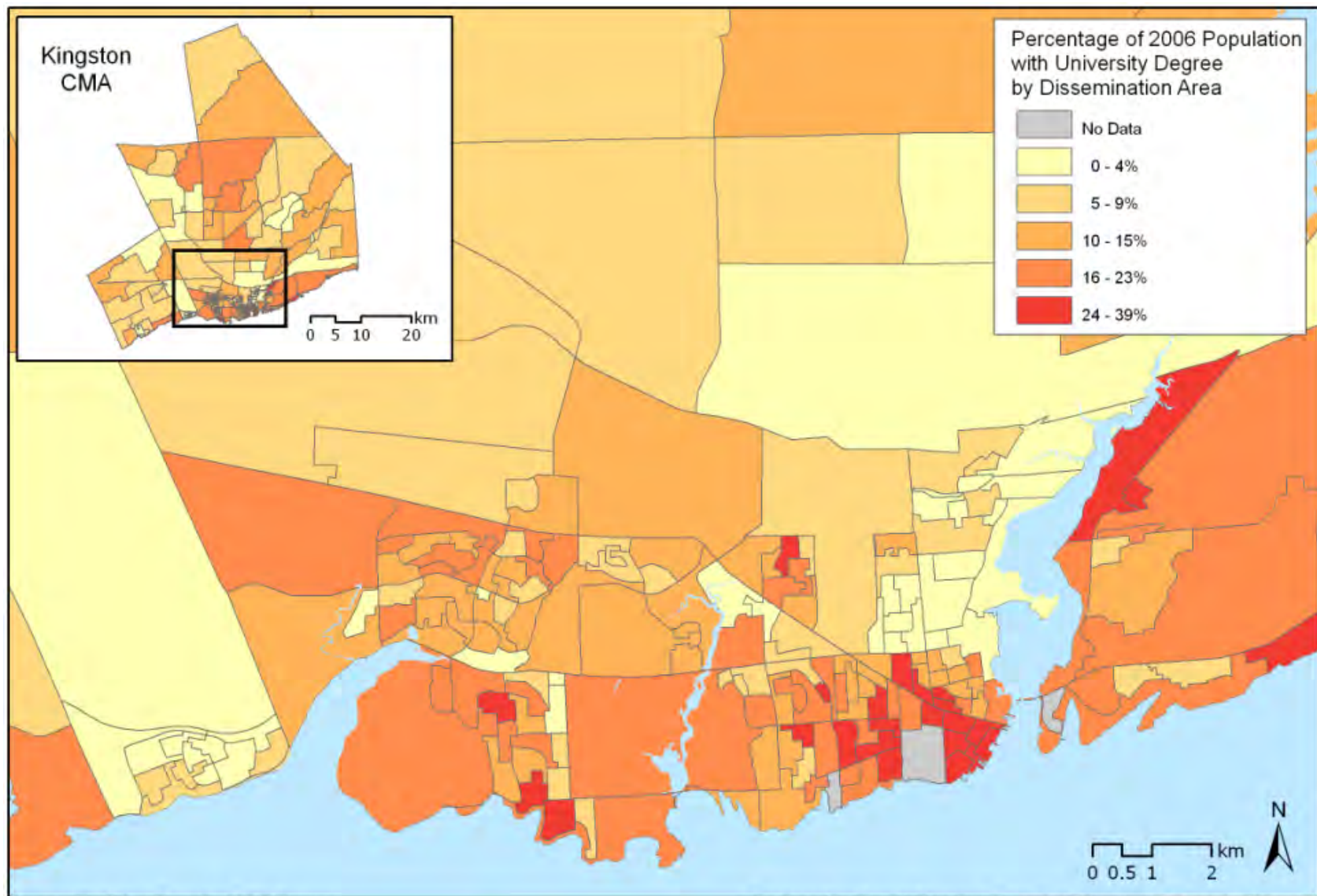
Figure 9- 2 illustrates the residential concentrations of the population who achieved at minimum, a bachelor level university degree in 2006. There are four areas where a high proportion of the population (24-39%) had a university degree: the Greenwood and Ravensview neighbourhoods located in close proximity Royal Military College, the areas surrounding Queen's University's main campus and west campus, the Strathcona Park area, and the Reddendale, Henderson, and Auden Park areas. Further maps detailing the population by highest level of education achieved (bachelor's degree, master's degree, and postdoctoral degree) can be found in the Appendix E.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 9- 1: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 25 TO 64 YEARS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 9- 2: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 25 TO 64 YEARS WITH A UNIVERSITY DEGREE, AT OR ABOVE BACHELORS LEVEL, BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

Highest Level of Schooling	Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over			
	Kingston	Peterborough	London	Ontario
No high school certificate	19%	23%	21%	22%
High school certificate	27%	28%	28%	27%
Apprenticeship, trades certificate, diploma	8%	9%	8%	8%
College CEGEP, other non-university certificate, diploma	21%	22%	21%	18%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	3%	3%	3%	4%
University certificate, diploma or degree	22%	15%	18%	21%

TABLE 9- 4: HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0% due to rounding error.

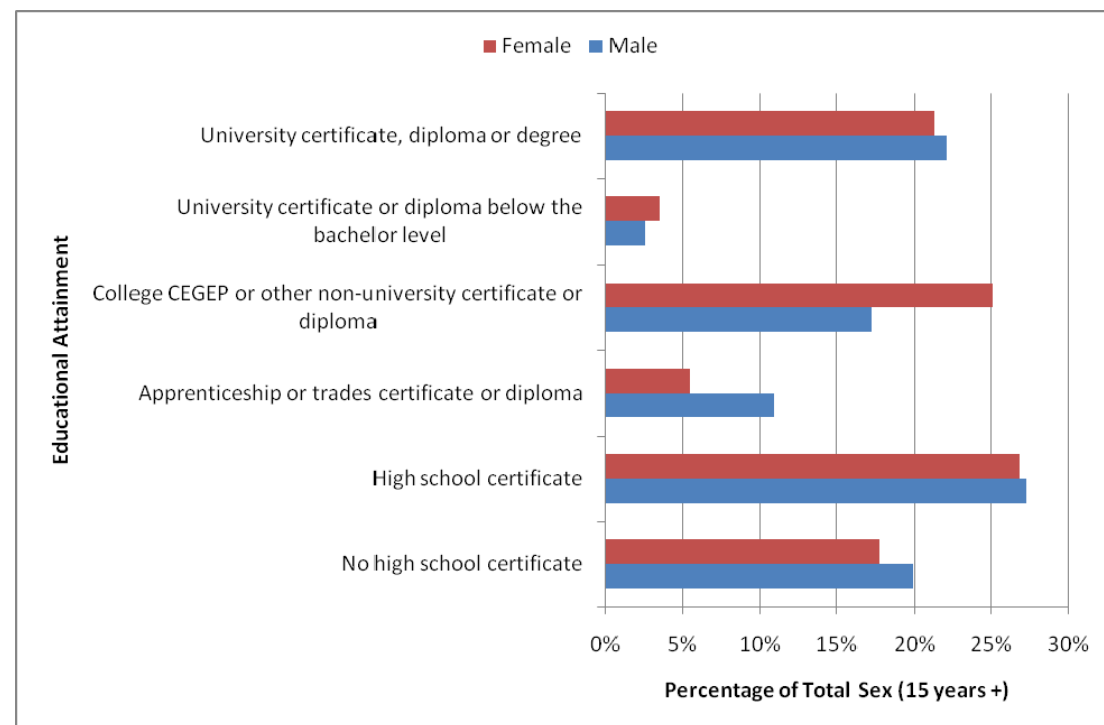


FIGURE 9- 3: HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ACHIEVED BY SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Figure 9- 3 shows the highest level of schooling achieved in 2006 by Kingston's population over 15 years of age by sex. It reveals large differences at the following education levels: no high school certificate, apprenticeship or trades certificate, and college certificate. A larger percentage of the male population, 20%, did not have a high school certificate compared to the female population at approximately 18%. Similar trends can be found in Ontario, although the difference between the male and female population without a high school certificate is only 0.2%. A larger percentage of the male population in Kingston, 11%, also achieved an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma compared to 5.5% of the female population, which is comparable to Ontario. Meanwhile, a much larger percentage of the female population (25.1%) achieved a college certificate in Kingston compared to the male population (17.2%). This represents a difference of 7.8% between the two sexes, over double the difference found for Ontario (3.7%).

9.4 | Location of Study

Kingston's population over 15 years of age who had achieved a college or apprenticeship certificate in 2006 were more likely to have completed their schooling within Ontario compared to all other types of postsecondary education (Figure 9- 4). This may be due to the large number of postsecondary institutions found in Kingston and to Kingston's close proximity to major urban centres such as Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto, where there are large concentrations of postsecondary institutions. Compared to Ontario, the population having completed postsecondary education in Kingston was much less likely to complete their schooling outside of Canada. Only 9% and 21% of the population in Kingston completed their Bachelor's and Master's degrees, respectively, outside of Canada compared to 25% and 40% of Ontario residents. This may be due to the fact that there are a higher percentage of immigrants in Ontario compared to Kingston and that a higher proportion of immigrants have a university degree compared to the total population (See Chapter 7). This suggests that many immigrants in Ontario may have obtained their postsecondary education prior to immigrating to Canada, thus contributing to the higher percentage of the population in Ontario having completed their postsecondary education outside of Canada. This finding may also be due to the high costs associated with relocating for studies, thereby encouraging Kingston residents to pursue postsecondary education within Canada.

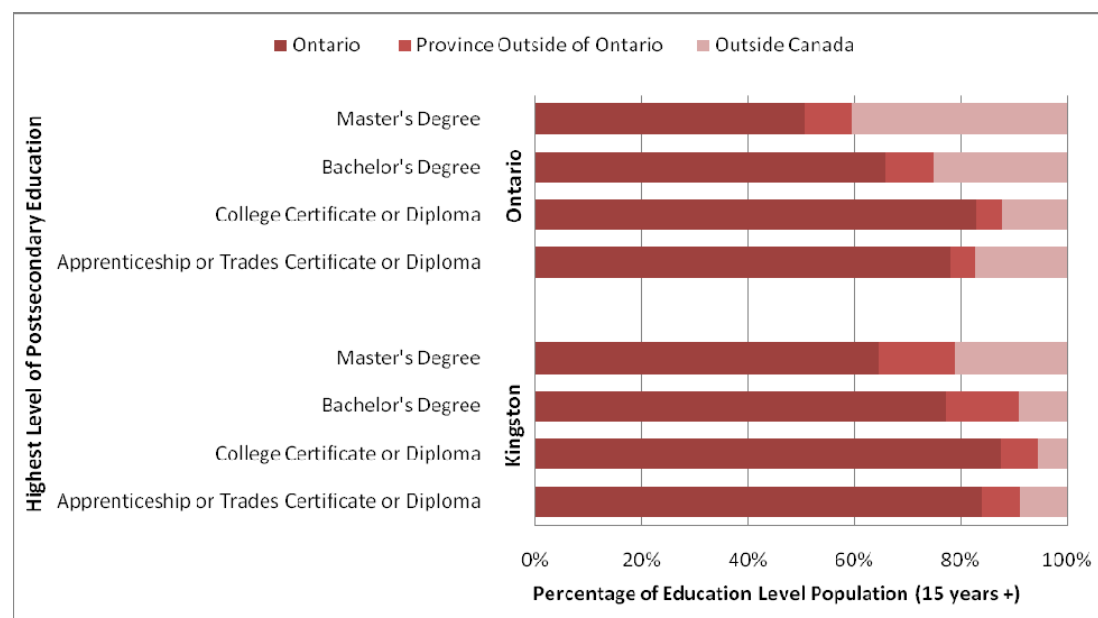


FIGURE 9- 4: LOCATION OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

	Kingston (CMA)	Ontario
Male	25.1% (31,105)	25.1% (2,465,310)
Female	29.1% (35,980)	25.9% (2,541,895)
Total Population	54.2% (67,090)	51.0% (5,007,215)

TABLE 9- 5: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE WITH POSTSECONDARY QUALIFICATIONS IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

9.5 | Field of Study

Postsecondary field of study, otherwise known as *postsecondary qualification*, includes persons who have a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. This includes apprenticeship or trades certificates, college diplomas, and university degrees. In 2006, Kingston had a higher percentage of the population over 15 years of age with postsecondary qualifications compared to Ontario, at approximately 54% and 51% respectively (

Table 9- 5). Additionally, a larger proportion of females had a postsecondary qualification, 29%, compared to males, 25%, of the total population.

A breakdown of the different types of postsecondary fields of study reveals similarities between Kingston and Ontario (Figure 9- 5). In Kingston, the following fields of study were most popular in 2006: architecture, engineering and related technologies (10%); health, parks, recreation, and fitness (10%); and business, management and public relations (9%). These are also the three most popular fields at the provincial level, although in a slightly different order. However, while still one of the most popular, the health, parks, recreation, fitness field, is an especially popular postsecondary qualification in Kingston (10.2%), but much less so for Ontario as a whole (6.8%).

A breakdown of postsecondary field of study by sex reveals that there were dramatic differences in the fields of study pursued by male and female populations in Kingston in 2006. The largest differences were found in the following fields: architecture, engineering and related technologies; health parks, recreation, fitness; and business, management, public administration (Figure 9- 6).

Table 9- 6 lists the population over 15 years of age who was employed in the labour force in 2006 by postsecondary field of study. Over half (54%) of the employed population with postsecondary education in Kingston studied in the fields of health, parks, recreation and fitness, architecture, engineering and related technologies, as well as business, management and public administration. See Appendix E for information on postsecondary field of study and employment occupations in 2006.

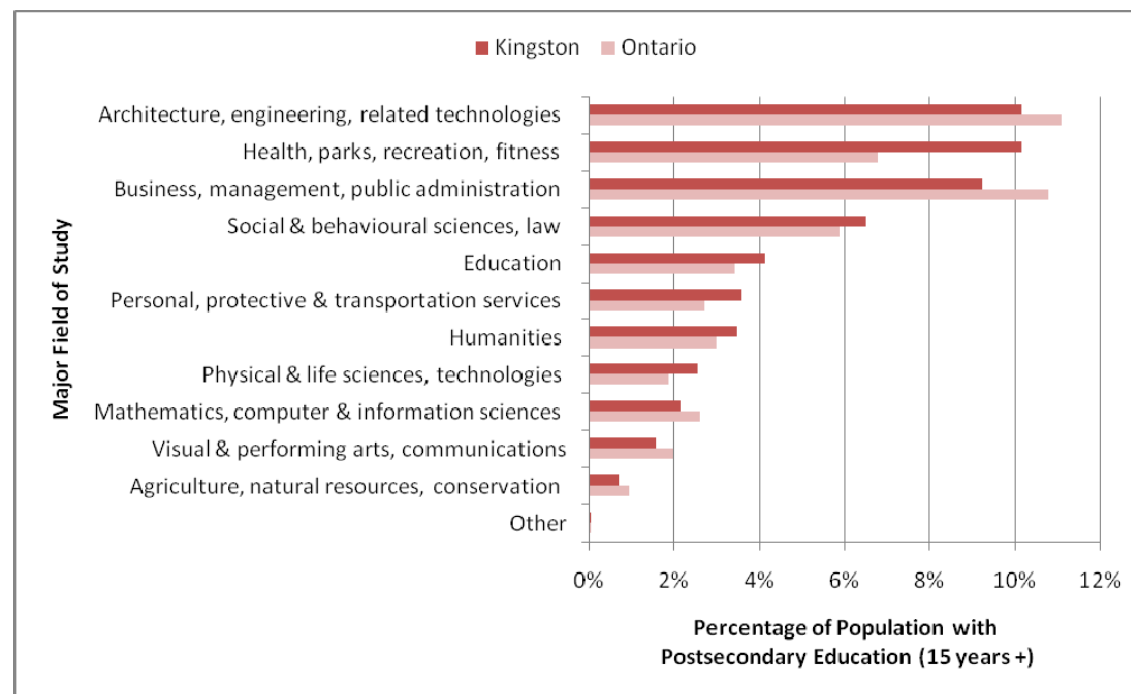


FIGURE 9- 5: MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY OF POPULATION WITH POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

9.6 | Income

Table 9- 7 illustrates that after-tax median income in 2006 increased with higher levels of education. Correspondingly, as the level of education increased the percentage of the population without income in Kingston decreased. The population with a university certificate, diploma or degree were relatively equally distributed in all income groups, although a large proportion was in the \$60,000 and above category.¹ In general, having a higher level of education in Kingston is not only associated with increased median income, but also with an increased likelihood of receiving income.

Figure 9- 7 shows the income distribution of the population according to the highest level of education achieved. Of the Kingston population with and without a high school certificate as their highest level of education achieved, 51% and 64% of these populations, respectively, earned less than \$20,000 in after-tax income in 2005. As the median income bracket increases for these populations, the number of persons represented decreased.

¹ Included in the population with income are individuals over 15 years of age with income from any of the following sources during the calendar year 2005: employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income. Individuals over 15 years of age and without income from the above sources are included in the population without income.

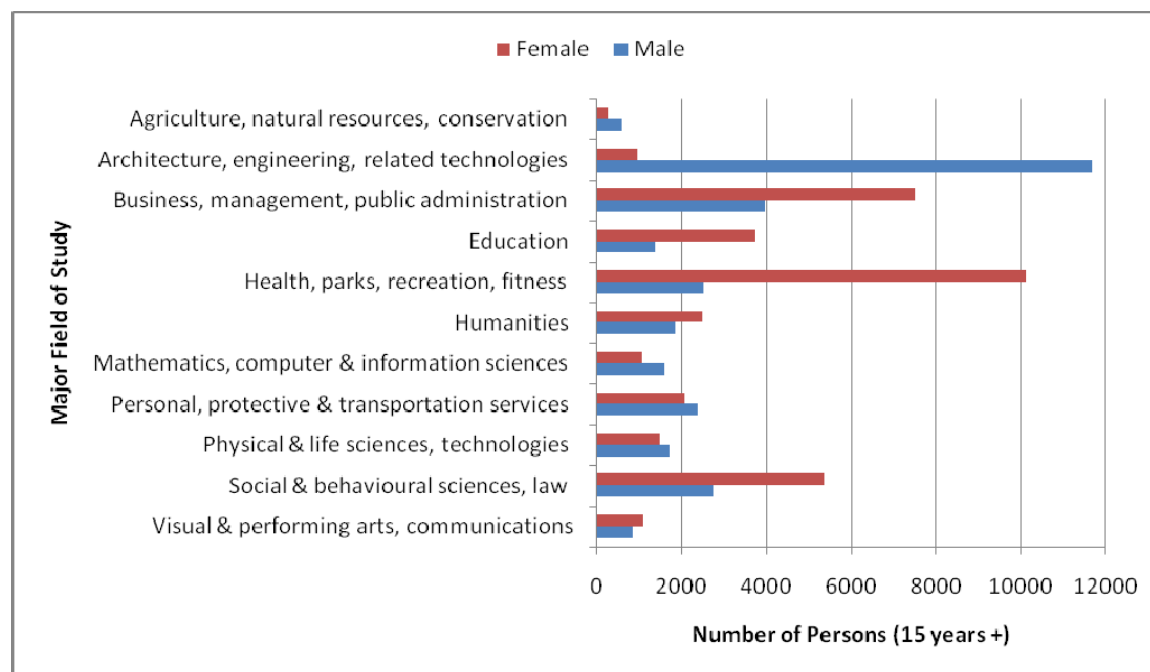


FIGURE 9- 6: POSTSECONDARY FIELD OF STUDY BY SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Postsecondary Field of Study	Employed Labour Force	
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	8,650	(19%)
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	8,390	(18%)
Business, management and public administration	8,115	(18%)
Social and behavioural sciences and law	5,935	(13%)
Education	3,100	(7%)
Personal, protective and transportation services	3,305	(7%)
Humanities	2,695	(6%)
Physical and life sciences and technologies	2,180	(5%)
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	1,990	(4%)
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	1,345	(3%)
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	605	(1%)
Total	46,310	(100%)

TABLE 9- 6: EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE BY POSTSECONDARY FIELD OF STUDY IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Highest Level of Education	Total Population Over 15 Years of Age	Percentage of Population Without Income	Median After-Tax Income (2005)
No high school certificate	23,230	15.3%	\$15,639
High school certificate	33,520	3.0%	\$19,532
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	9,995	1.2%	\$27,305
College certificate or diploma	26,445	0.9%	\$29,078
University certificate, diploma or degree	30,640	1.4%	\$37,909

TABLE 9- 7: INCOME STATISTICS BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

For the populations with an apprenticeship or trades certificate and college certificate, 64% and 60%, respectively, earned median incomes between \$10,000 and \$40,000. The population with a university certificate, on the other hand, earned median incomes across all income groups relatively evenly, with just two notable exceptions: 1) a large proportion of this population (24%) achieved a median income of at least \$60,000 or more; and 2) a noteworthy group (12%) earned incomes less than \$10,000 in 2006. This population with a low median income may be due to the large visible minority and immigrant population in Kingston that are highly educated, but underemployed and underpaid. (see Chapter 5 and Chapter 7). It is important to note that within each level of education attained, there are a wide variety of occupations and income levels in the population.

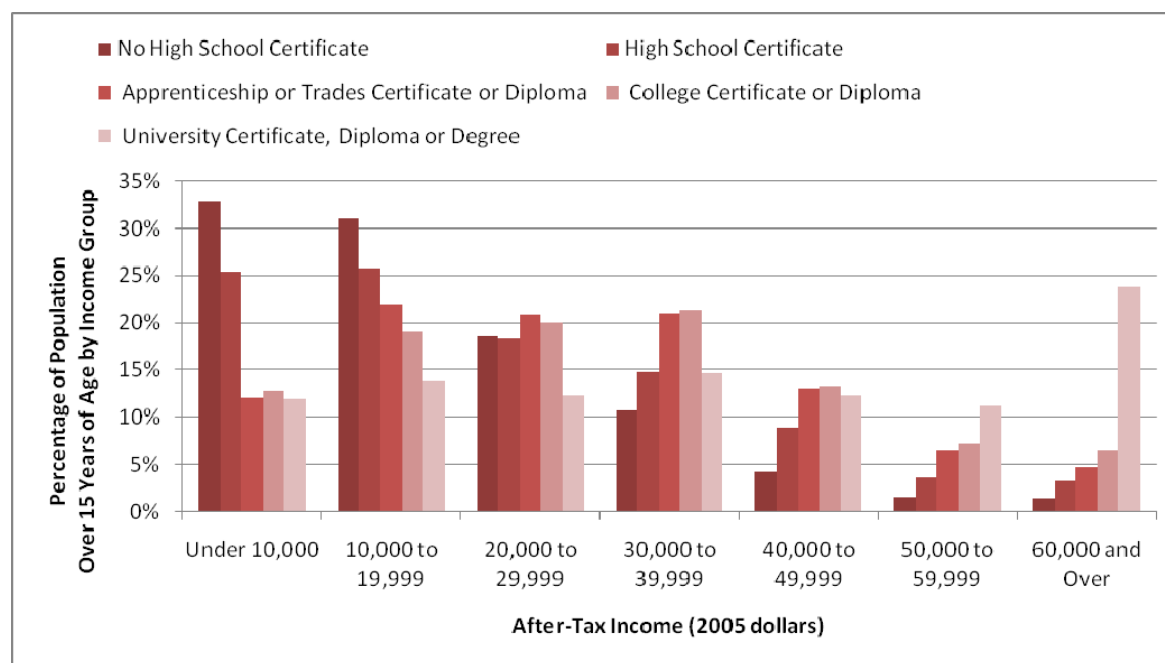


FIGURE 9- 7: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED AND AFTER-TAX INCOME (IN 2005 DOLLARS) IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

The population without a high school diploma earns too little income and is underemployed, perhaps requiring increased social services that are directed towards their specific needs.

There is a spatial concentration of population without a high school diploma and low income. This population may benefit from the provision of more diversified occupational and housing choices.

Investment in the provision of employment opportunities which cater to the specialized skills and knowledge of the large postsecondary student population in Kingston may be essential to retain this population after graduation. Such investments may match major postsecondary fields of study, including the health, parks, recreation, and fitness.

Employers seeking to locate workplaces may benefit from recognizing that Kingston's population is well educated.

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10 | LABOUR FORCE

The labour force population of Kingston is growing, but at a very slow rate during the 2001 to 2006 period. This slow growth may pose an economic challenge to Kingston, as labour force population can influence business location decisions. On the other hand, more people were employed in 2006 than in 2001 and furthermore, the unemployment rate fell during this period. The sales and service occupations led the employment sector for both Census years, although business, finance, and administrative occupations experienced the greatest job growth since 2001. Male and female workers were evenly employed in 2006; however females performed more unpaid work, particularly looking after children and the elderly. The largest labour force disparity for males and females was the number of hours worked. Males who worked full time and full year far outnumbered females who also worked full time and full year during 2006.

10.1 | Key Labour Force Indicators

The total available labour force population (persons aged 15 years and over) in Kingston is 123,845 persons, which is a slight increase by 2.5% from 2001. However, it includes all persons over 15 years of age, including seniors who are retired, students who attend school full-time, or

persons who have disabilities that prevent them from finding work. Therefore, Statistics Canada uses the term *in the labour force* to identify the population that is either working or looking for work. A flowchart in Appendix G explains the classification of the labour force population.

Table 10- 1 shows that in 2006 just over 80,000 persons were in the labour force, accounting for 65% of the total population aged 15 years and over. Kingston's unemployment rate in 2006 was 6.6%, which was a slight decrease from 6.9% in 2001, although it is still slightly higher than the Ontario average of 6.4% in 2006. Figure 10- 1 summarizes employment trends since 1996: the population of those employed grew steadily, while the unemployment rate fell between 1996 and 2001. This reflects a period of economic growth in Kingston and in Canada for nearly a decade.

	2001			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total population 15 years and over	55,970	60,755	116,725	58,880	64,960	123,840
In the Labour Force	39,375	36,945	76,320	40,365	39,820	80,185
Employed	36,650	34,390	71,040	37,695	37,230	74,925
Unemployed	2,725	2,550	5,275	2,665	2,585	5,250
Not in the Labour Force	16,600	23,815	40,415	18,515	25,145	43,660
Participation Rate (%)	70.4	60.8	65.4	68.6	61.3	64.7
Employment Rate (%)	65.5	56.6	60.9	64	57.3	60.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.6

TABLE 10- 1: LABOUR FORCE INDICATORS IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

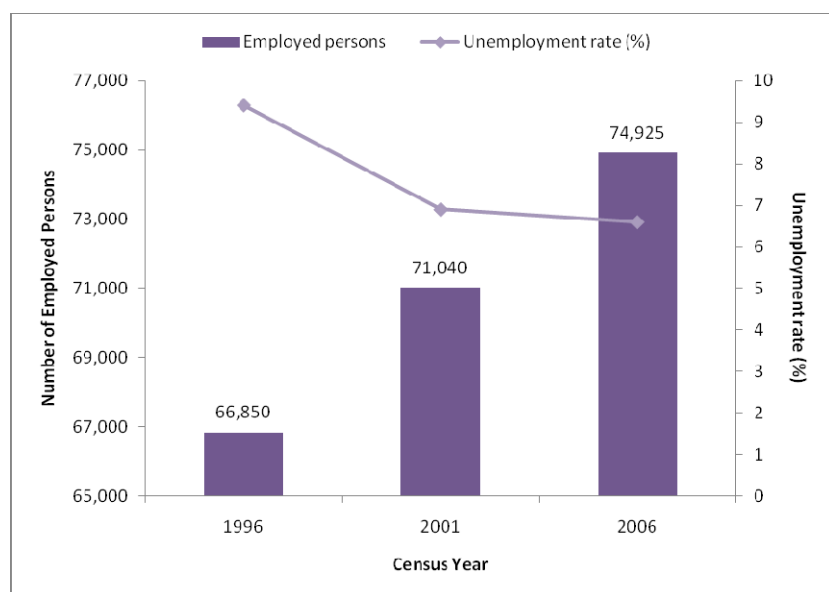


FIGURE 10- 1: EMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN KINGSTON, 1996 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 1996, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

10.2 | Age

The age distribution of the labour force in 2006 is recorded in Figure 10- 2. During the last Census, nearly half of the youth population (those aged 15 to 19 years) were not looking for work, and therefore were not included in the labour force. This may be because many youth are full-time students who rely on parental income. Nonetheless, about 54% of the youth population were either working or looking for work, but their unemployment rate was more than double Kingston's average. This high rate of unemployment may be attributed to the fact that most youth have less experience and are less desirable candidates to employers.

For those aged 25 to 34 years, most are in the labour force and likely represent people who are beginning their careers. The unemployment

rate for this group was 7% in 2006, which is only slightly higher than Kingston's overall average.

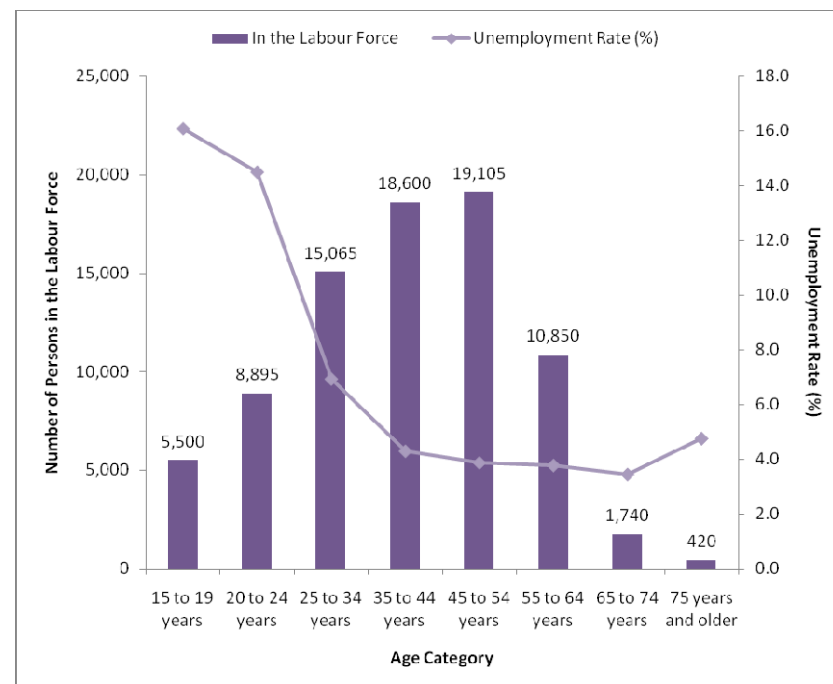


FIGURE 10- 2: LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Participation in the labour force was the greatest for persons aged 35 to 44 years, and this group also had the lowest unemployment rate. Employment is important for this age group, because for many it is the prime age period for raising a family. For the older age groups, the participation rate has fallen steadily since 2001, and the unemployment rate is also low. This trend suggests that those who choose to work in later ages are able to find work, and this is likely due to their high levels of work experience in their field.

Labour Force Activity	Age Category							
	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and older
Total - Labour Force								
Activity	10,090	10,935	18,080	21,620	22,810	18,470	11,905	9,930
Not in the Labour Force	4,595	2,040	3,010	3,015	3,705	7,620	10,160	9,510
In the Labour Force	5,500	8,895	15,065	18,600	19,105	10,850	1,740	420
Employed	4,615	7,600	14,020	17,800	18,365	10,440	1,680	400
Unemployed	885	1,290	1,045	800	740	410	60	20
Participation Rate (%)	54.5	81.3	83.3	86.0	83.8	58.7	14.6	4.2
Employment Rate (%)	45.7	69.5	77.5	82.3	80.5	56.5	14.1	4.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	16.1	14.5	6.9	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.8

TABLE 10- 2: LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY BY AGE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

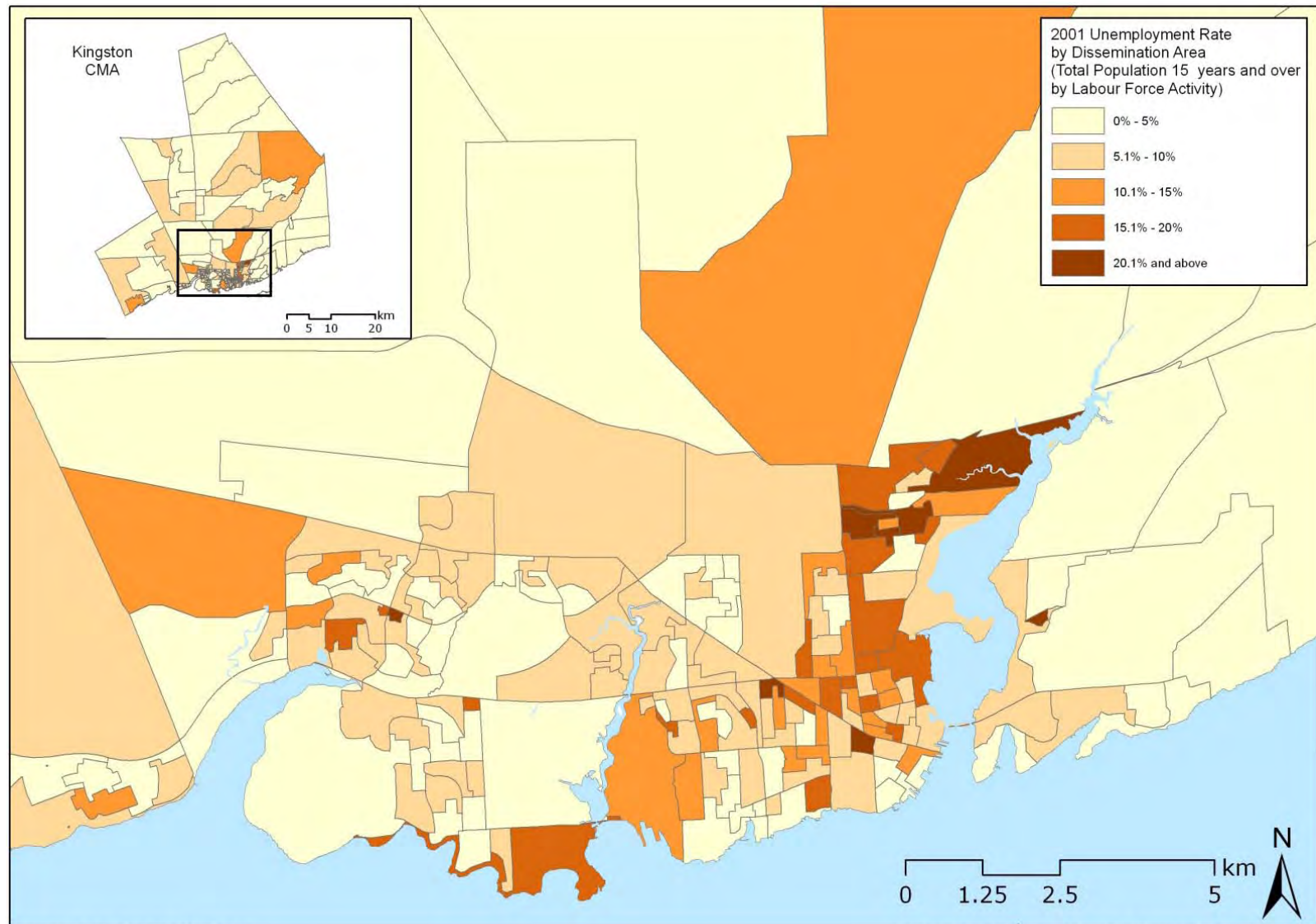
Occupation	Employed Labour Force			
	2001		2006	
Sales and service occupations	21,400	(28%)	22,030	(27%)
Business, finance and administration occupations	11,160	(15%)	13,570	(17%)
Social science, education, government service and religion	8,480	(11%)	9,865	(12%)
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	9,315	(12%)	9,405	(12%)
Management occupations	8,110	(11%)	7,230	(9%)
Health occupations	5,730	(7%)	6,415	(8%)
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	4,305	(6%)	4,760	(6%)
Art, culture, recreation and sport	2,040	(3%)	2,400	(3%)
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	2,485	(3%)	1,925	(2%)
Occupations unique to primary industry	1,895	(2%)	1,435	(2%)
Total	76,921	(100%)	81,041	(100%)

TABLE 10- 3: EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, COMMUNITY PROFILES, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

Figure 10- 3 and Figure 10- 4 illustrate unemployment rate by dissemination areas in Kingston for 2001 and 2006, respectively. These two maps show the decrease in unemployment rate for most parts of Kingston. In 2006, the high unemployment rate was less pronounced in Rideau Heights than it had been in 2001, but the Inner Harbour neighbourhood in Downtown showed a concentration of high unemployment rate, some as high as 20% in 2006.

10.3 | Occupation

Figure 10- 5 indicates that the sales and services sector employed the highest number of labour force participants in both 2001 and 2006. This sector represents over a quarter of all employed workers in Kingston, 2006. But the greatest job growth was actually in occupations of business, finance and administration. Occupations in social science, education, government, and religion also made small gains in the recent Census. However, employment in management occupations and those related to primary industries, as well as processing, manufacturing and utilities decreased between 2001 and 2006.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 10- 3: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2001

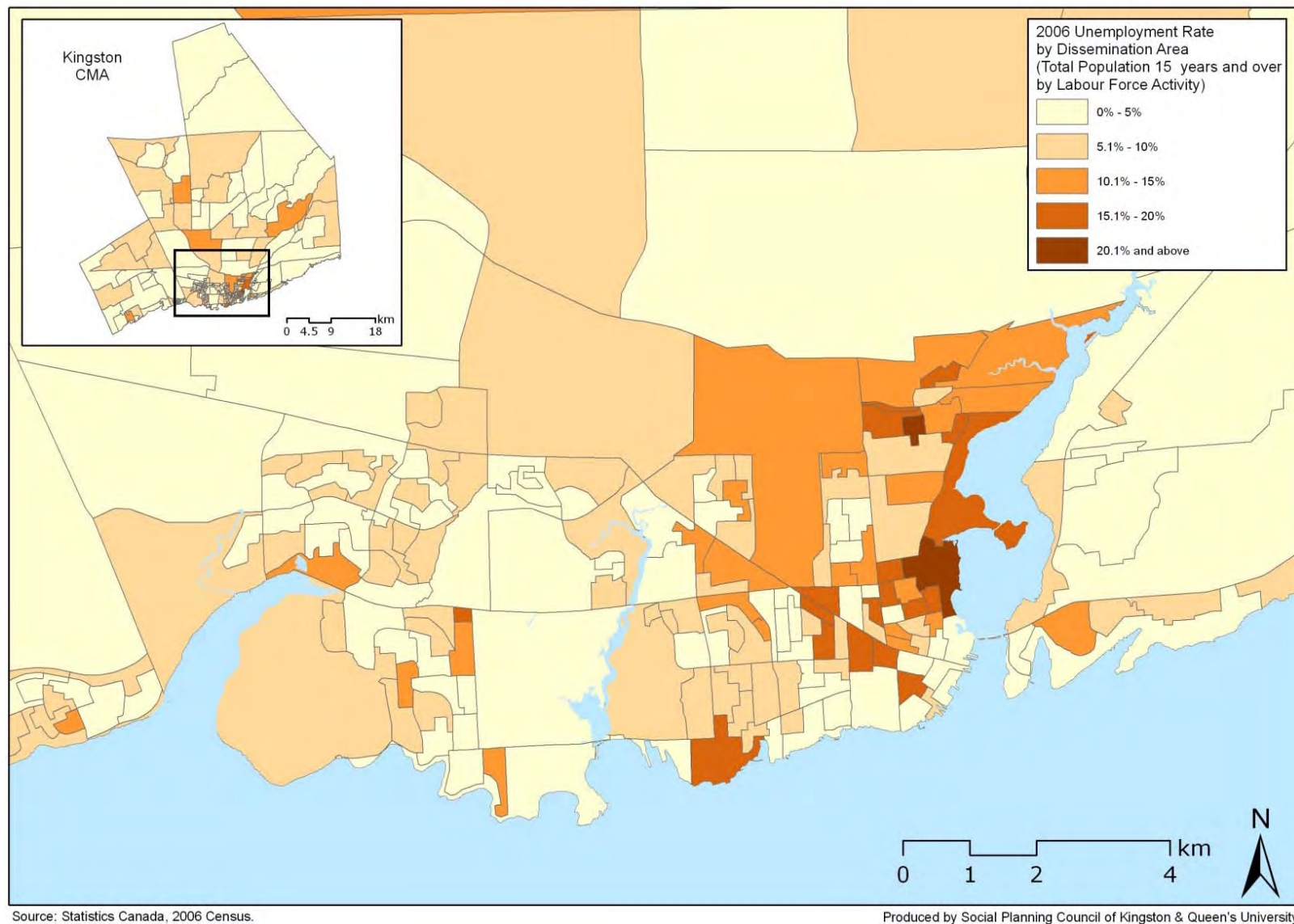


FIGURE 10- 4: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

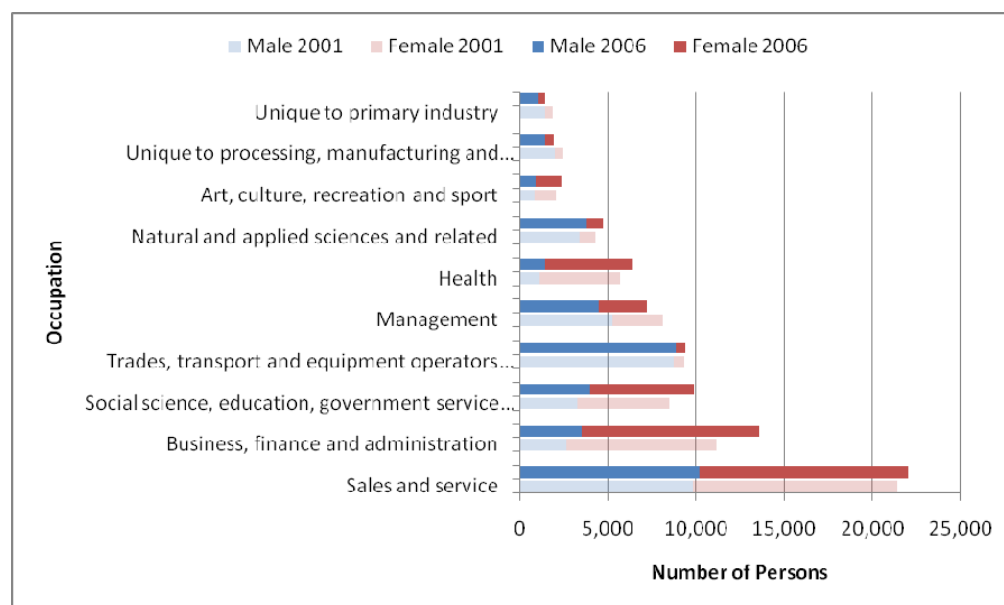


FIGURE 10- 5: EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, COMMUNITY PROFILES, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

Industry	Male	Female	Total	
Other services	10675	10195	20870	(26%)
Health care and social services	2315	8975	11290	(14%)
Business services	6770	4460	11230	(14%)
Educational services	3885	5995	9880	(13%)
Retail trade	4430	5275	9705	(12%)
Construction	4265	495	4760	(6%)
Manufacturing	3445	855	4300	(5%)
Finance and real estate	1665	2190	3855	(5%)
Wholesale trade	1360	450	1810	(2%)
Agriculture and other resource-based industries	965	350	1315	(2%)
Total - Experienced labour force	39,775	39,240	79,015	(100%)

TABLE 10- 4: LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY AND SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

10.4 | Industry

As Table 10- 4 shows in 2006, 26% of the labour force was within the “Other Services” category, which includes repairs & maintenance, personal care, professional or non-profit services, and work in private households. Health care and social services, as well as business services each accounted for 14% of the labour force. Educational services also came on top of the list, as the three post-secondary institutions in Kingston continued to provide strong employment opportunities in the city. Unlike other municipalities in Ontario, manufacturing played a smaller role in Kingston, representing just 5% of the total labour force. The distribution of labour force by industry was practically unchanged in between 2001 and 2006.

Statistics Canada separates employment data by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs would report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

10.5 | Unpaid Work

By definition, unpaid work includes household work, yardwork, maintenance and repair, shopping, child care, as well as work assisting people or organizations that is done without pay, and various forms of volunteering. The 2006 Census captures the number of unpaid work hours in each household, but obtaining an accurate account of unpaid work and volunteering is often difficult. For example, a respondent may under-report or over-report unpaid hours of work. Also, the Census definition of unpaid work is broad but Statistics Canada only presents data on unpaid work for the following three activities: unpaid housework, unpaid childcare, and unpaid care or assistance to seniors. Community based volunteering is not represented in the Census data.

In 2006, 94% of females and 91% of males spent unpaid work hours during the week. Respondents were given five different options to represent the range of hours they worked in unpaid work. Figure 10- 7 shows the population that completed any of the three unpaid work activity in 2001 and 2006. There was a slight increase in the number of people that completed unpaid housework since 2001. However, there was no substantial change in unpaid work for childcare or seniors assistance.

Figure 10- 7 also shows that relatively equal amounts of males and females worked unpaid hours. However, as Table 10- 5 shows, when separated by the hours of unpaid work, 20% of women compared to only 10% of men spent 30 hours or more on housework. Similarly, 43% of women, compared to 27% of men, reported that they spent 30 hours or more looking after children. Women also exceeded men in spending greater number of hours to assist seniors.

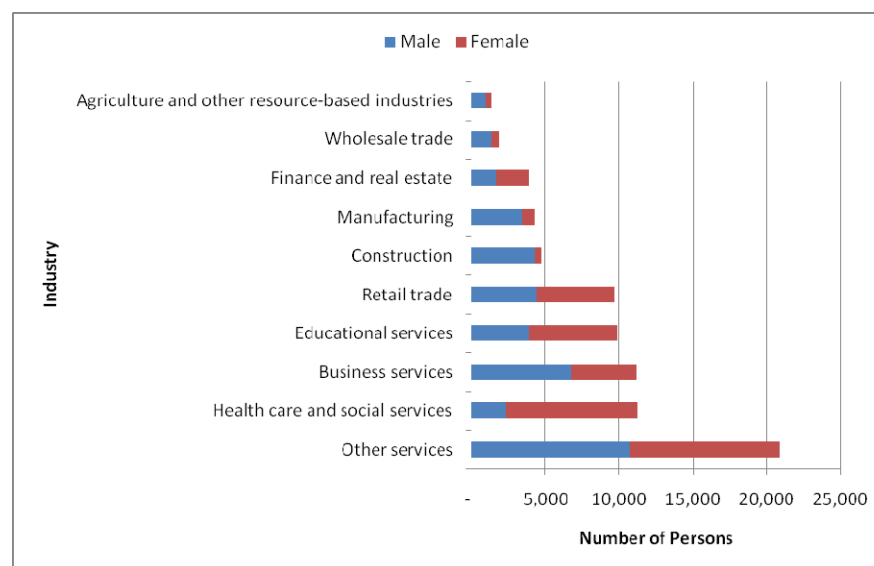


FIGURE 10- 6: LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY AND SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

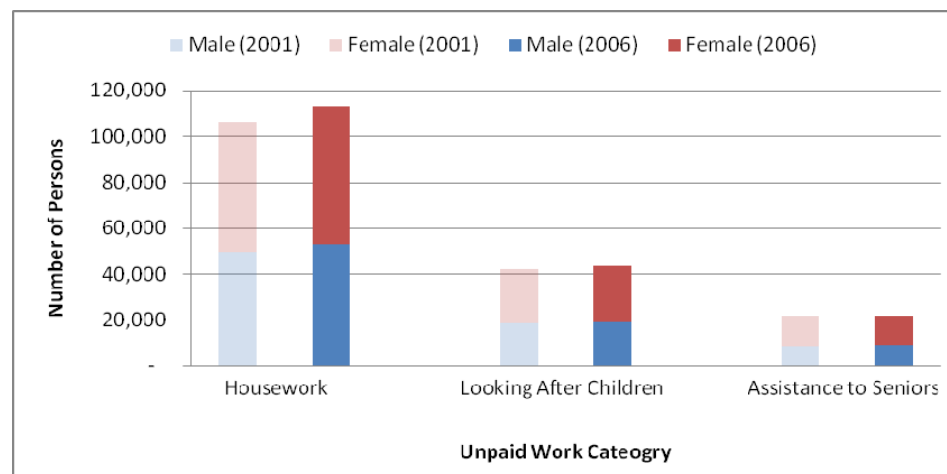


FIGURE 10- 7: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER REPORTING UNPAID WORK IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

Although Census data does not separate and identify the labour force population exclusively doing unpaid work, it does show the segment of the population that spends 60 hours or more on unpaid work. In 2006, 27% of all females involved in unpaid childcare work were committing 60 hours or more to this task. These women may have little or no time to do paid work as a result of high number of hours spent on unpaid work.

Unpaid Work	Male		Female	
Unpaid Housework				
Less than 5 hours	16,670	(32%)	11,165	(19%)
5 to 14 hours	20,465	(39%)	20,920	(35%)
15 to 29 hours	10,290	(20%)	15,870	(26%)
30 to 59 hours	3,995	(8%)	8,910	(15%)
60 hours or more	950	(2%)	3,255	(5%)
Total	52,370	(100%)	60,120	(100%)
Looking after Children				
Less than 5 hours	5,045	(27%)	4,910	(20%)
5 to 14 hours	5,295	(28%)	5,075	(21%)
15 to 29 hours	3,460	(18%)	4,010	(17%)
30 to 59 hours	2,555	(13%)	3,780	(16%)
60 hours or more	2,670	(14%)	6,425	(27%)
Total	19,025	(100%)	24,200	(100%)
Assistance to Seniors				
Less than 5 hours	6,115	(68%)	7,350	(58%)
5 to 9 hours	1,735	(19%)	2,860	(23%)
10 to 19 hours	575	(6%)	1,195	(9%)
20 hours or more	615	(7%)	1,200	(10%)
Total	9,040	(100%)	12,605	(100%)

TABLE 10- 5: UNPAID WORK BY HOURS AND SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

10.6 | Work Activity for Full-Time and Part-Time Workers

According to Census 2006, 54% of the labour force population worked full-time and full year in 2005. The number of male and female workers in 2005 was almost even at 42,340 and 42,125, respectively. However, the data suggests that full-time employment favors males over females: 59% of men and 48% of women worked full-time, full year. Figure 10- 8 shows that more women worked part-time than men, while more men worked full-time than women. Furthermore, more women (35%) did not work, compared to men (28%) in 2005. In general, 32% of the population aged 15 and older did not work in this year. However, it does not show whether this population could not find work, or simply chose not to work.

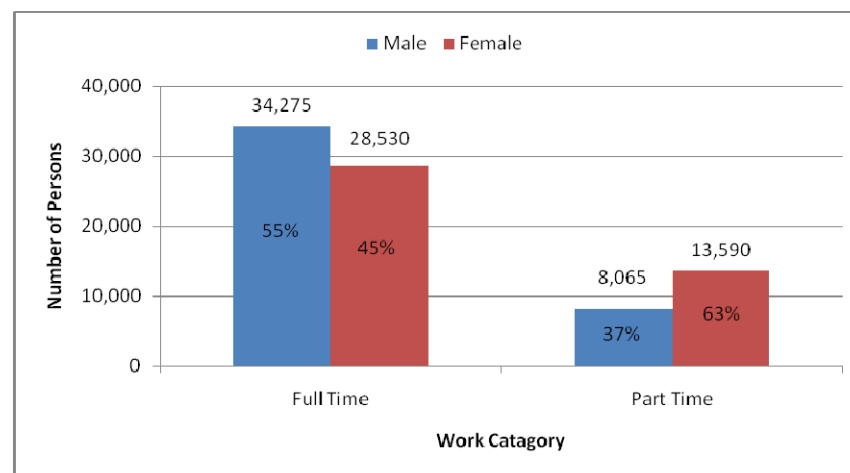


FIGURE 10- 8: NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY FULL TIME AND PART TIME BY SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

	Male		Female		Total	
Total - Work activity in 2005	58,880	(100%)	64,960	(100%)	123,840	(100%)
Did not work in 2005	16,545	(28%)	22,840	(35%)	39,380	(32%)
Worked in 2005	42,340	(72%)	42,125	(65%)	84,460	(68%)
49 to 52 weeks (full year, full-time)	24,990	(59%)	20,250	(48%)	45,240	(54%)

TABLE 10- 6: LABOUR FORCE BY WORK ACTIVITY AND SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

	Male		Female		Total	
Total labour force	40,365	(50%)	39,815	(50%)	80,180	(100%)
Total Self-employed	4,825	(62%)	2,970	(38%)	7,795	(100%)
Self-employed (incorporated)	1,415	(72%)	555	(28%)	1,970	(100%)
Self-employed (unincorporated)	3,410	(59%)	2,415	(41%)	5,825	(100%)

TABLE 10- 7: SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

10.7 | Self-Employment

Self-employment made up about 10% of Kingston's labour force, which was slightly higher than the Ontario average of 8%, but lower than Peterborough at 11%. As the Table 10- 7 shows, more males than females were self-employed in Kingston in 2006. Males represented 62% of the self-employed population. The Census differentiates incorporated self-employment from unincorporated, where incorporated work means that the business is a legal entity (see *incorporation status* in Glossary). In 2006, the number of unincorporated workers in Kingston was far greater than the number of incorporated workers. In another words, many people may be working casually for pay without formally establishing a business. The type of occupation for self-employment will vary, but Census data does not show which occupations have the most number of self-employed persons.

Table 10- 7 also shows that 72% of the incorporated self-employed workers are male. Men also represent the majority of unincorporated self-employed workers with 59%. Thus in general, men outweigh women in terms of self-employment. The fact that a greater proportion of self-employed female workers are unincorporated may be due to the types of paid services women offer to their

customers. Some of them may be home-based services such as homecare, childcare or senior's assistance. As reported earlier, in 2006 women dominated in these unpaid work activities.

A suggested area of future research could examine how self-employed workers use the internet to market their goods and services. The use of the Internet can be a powerful tool for home-based businesses that do not have a store-front. Internet marketing is also appropriate for small businesses that have a small marketing budget. It may equally benefit both female and male entrepreneurs, as the population becomes increasingly computer literate, and as internet connection becomes widely accessible in Kingston (see 'broadband connection' in Appendix A.

According to the 1000 Island Region Workforce Development Board (2007), labour force demand will continue for workers in health care and social assistance, retail trade and tourism-oriented industries in the Thousand Islands Region, which includes Kingston and Frontenac County. The aging population and the ongoing promotion of tourism in the region may be leading this trend. On the other hand, the resource-based industries – agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing – will continue to weaken, which may bring changes to the rural economy. The Board also reported employment challenges faced by marginalized groups, including Aboriginal peoples, recently released offenders, persons with disability and mental illness, rural women, immigrants, visible minorities, and persons with low levels of education. Increasing their level of education and upgrading their skills, in addition to promoting their potential to employers may be good strategies to go forward for this region. Their participation in the labour force is important in light of the slow pace of growth in the labour force in Kingston.

There is perceived and real lack of employment opportunities in Kingston.

Retention of young, educated residents may be key to stemming a shortage of skilled labour force population.

Increasing the full-time work opportunities of women may help close the equality gap between women and men.

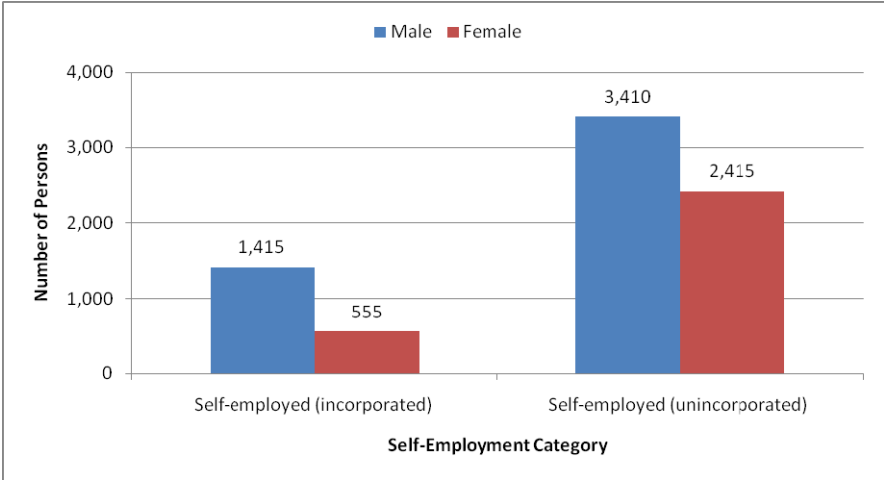


FIGURE 10- 9: SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY STATUS AND SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

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11 | TRANSPORTATION & COMMUTING

Mode of transportation and commuting trends are inexplicably linked to the land use patterns of a city. The location of employment, commerce and retail, in relation to place of residence, can have a profound impact on the mode of transportation people choose. However, other factors cannot be discounted, including income, location of public services and amenities, pedestrian accessibility and the quality and quantity of public transit service. For some, the decision of where to live is not a choice, but is guided by rent or housing prices and proximity to employment. For others, mode of transportation is a choice, often based on convenience.

Information gathered by the Statistics Canada Census pertaining to mode of transportation only accounts for the travel patterns of the employed labour force 15 years and over that have a usual place of work. Thus, a large part of the population is not accounted for in the mode of transportation and commuting analysis. Therefore, another source of data was used to analyse non-work commuting in Kingston. This source was the Household Travel Survey conducted in January 2002, which was part of the 2004 Kingston Transportation Master Plan. The survey collected three categories of information: household data, person data, and trip data. The 2002 Household Travel Survey provides a snapshot of Kingston's existing travel patterns and can be used to understand where and when residents travel around the city. TABLE 11- 1 displays the breakdown of all trips by their purpose. It is important to note, however, that the survey did not capture certain data, such as trips taken by the student population and those residing outside the study area. Therefore, there is a possibility that this data under-represents some populations.

Trip Purpose	Number of Trips	Percentage of Trips
Home-Based Shopping	45,986	13%
Non Home-Based	67,401	19%
Home-Based Other	100,759	28%
Home-Based School	54,499	15%
Home-Based Work	88,196	25%
Total	356,841	100%

TABLE 11- 1: TRIPS BY TRIP PURPOSE IN KINGSTON, 2002 (KINGSTON HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL SURVEY, 2002)

11.1 | Mode of Transportation

According to the 2006 Census, the overwhelming majority of transportation trips involved automobiles. The proportion of workers using automobiles as their primary mode of transportation was 82%, of which 73% were drivers and about 9% were passengers. Modal split refers to the division of different modes of transportation used by an individual. When comparing Kingston's modal split in 2006 to those from 2001 and 1996, there has been little change (FIGURE 11- 1). The proportion of workers using a car as their primary mode of transportation to work has increased minimally from 82.2% in 1996 to 82.4% in 2001 and 2006. *Sustainable transportation* – which includes public transit, walking and cycling – has increased in proportion since 2001, from 16.1% to 16.4%. The increase between 2001 and 2006 is largely attributed to increases in use by the younger population, who make up the largest proportion of sustainable transportation users. Those aged 15 to 24 saw a rise in sustainable transportation use from 32.7% in 2001 to 33.3% in 2006, while those aged 25 to

34 saw an increase in that same period from 18.4% to 20%. There was a slight decline in the proportion of workers using public transit to get to work between 1996 and 2001, from 3.7% to 3.5%, but the proportion went up again to 4.1% in 2006. The proportion of cyclists steadily increased from 2.1% in 1996 to 2.2% in 2001 and 2.4% in 2006. Meanwhile, the proportion of workers who walk to work has decreased from 10.7% in 1996 to 10.4% in 2001 and 9.6% in 2006.

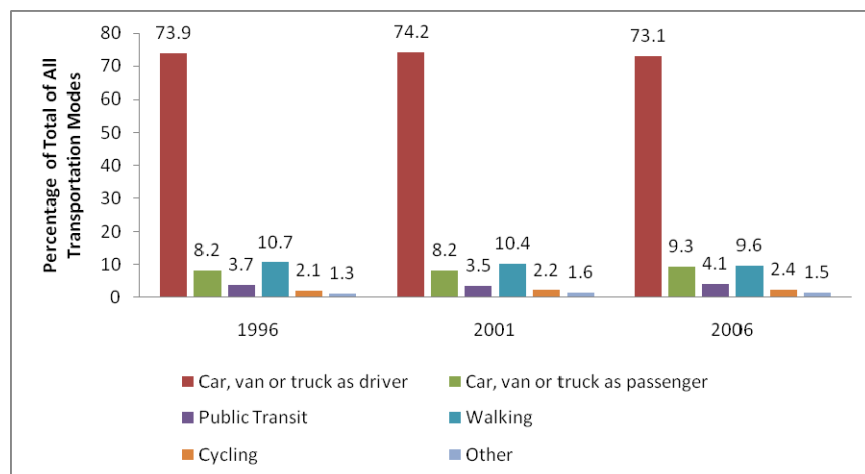


FIGURE 11- 1: MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TRENDS IN KINGSTON, 1996 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, COMMUTING PATTERNS AND PLACES OF WORK OF CANADIANS, 2006 CENSUS)

In 2002, nearly 80% of all households owned one or two cars while 16% had no cars at all (FIGURE 11- 2). Further clarification of these individual households would be of interest to cross-reference primary modes of transportation, public transit service provision, and income levels. As discussed earlier, automobile trips made up the largest percentage of all trips in 2002. Surprisingly though, 23.4% of all automobile trips were less than 2 km, compared to walking trips less than 2 km that only accounted for 10.2% of all trips (FIGURE 11- 4).

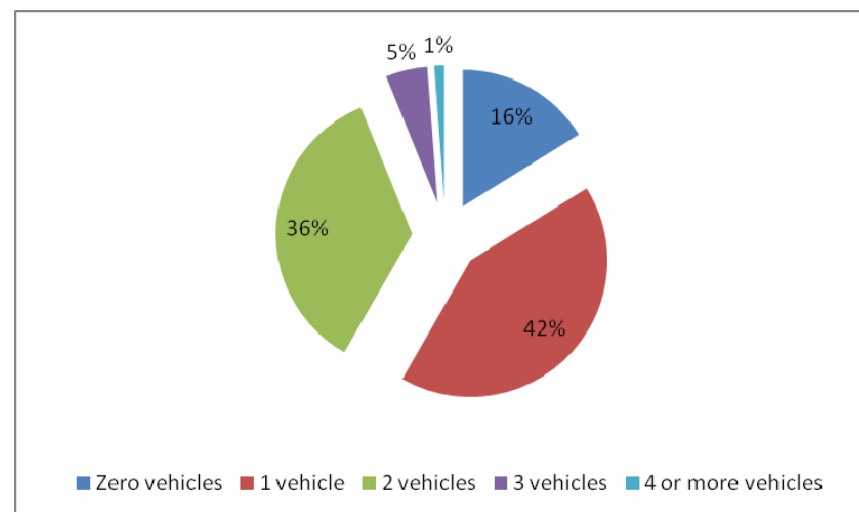


FIGURE 11- 2: VEHICLES PER HOUSEHOLD AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS IN KINGSTON, 2002 (KINGSTON HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL SURVEY, 2002)

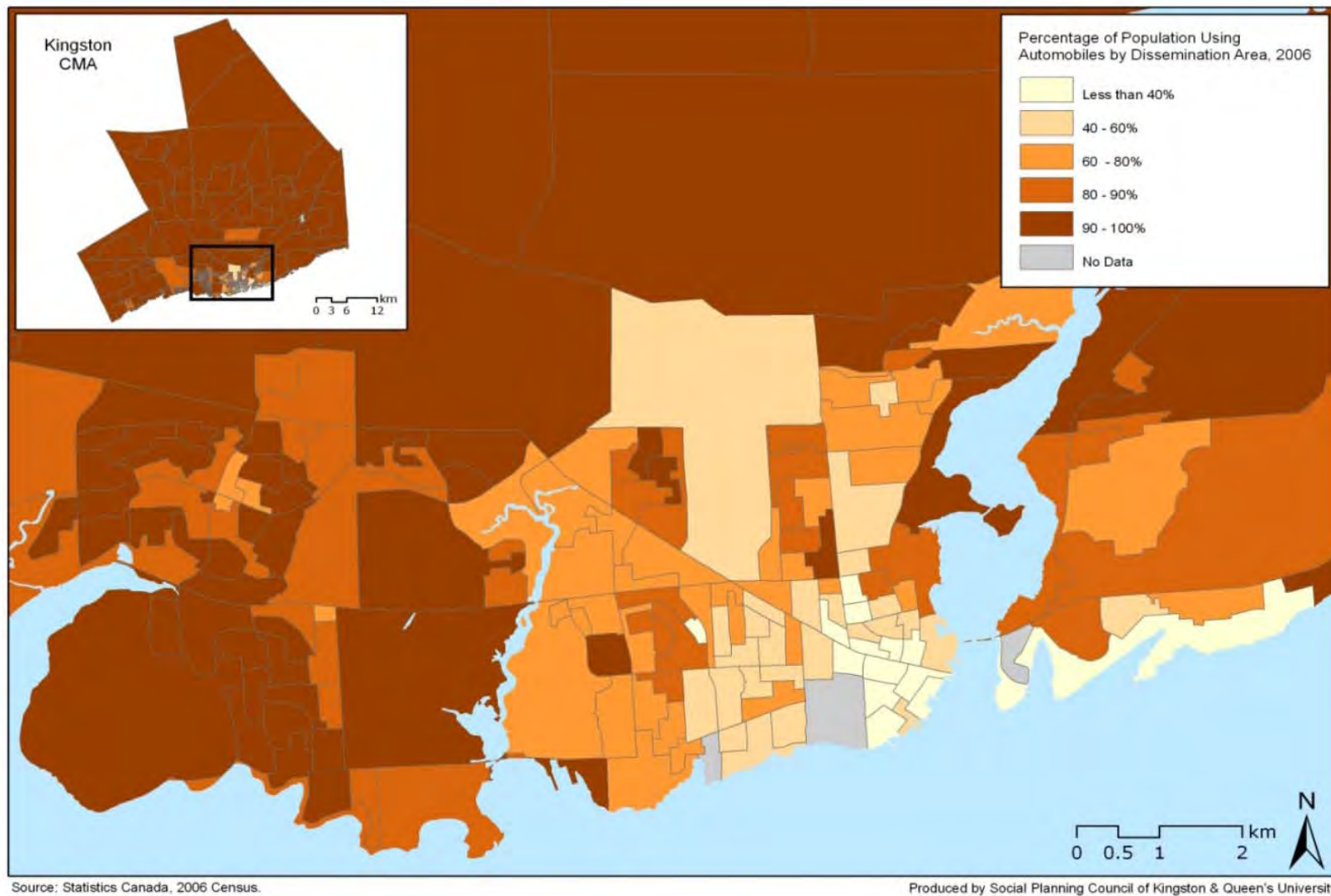


FIGURE 11- 3: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE USING AUTOMOBILES AS PRIMARY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

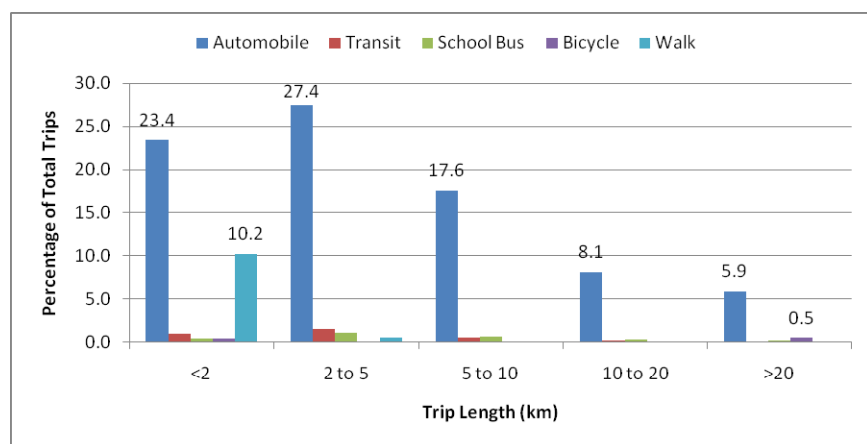


FIGURE 11- 4: PERCENTAGE OF TRIPS BY LENGTH AND MODE IN KINGSTON, 2002 (KINGSTON HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL SURVEY, 2002)

11.1.1 | Income & Occupation

Trends emerge when examining an individual's mode of transportation in relation to income and occupation. FIGURE 11- 5 depicts the median income for each mode of transportation from the 2006 Census. With a much higher median income level of \$38,991, automobile drivers stand out as a financially privileged group compared to other transport modes, who only earn about half as much. There is even a distinct difference between driving and riding as a passenger in automobiles. In terms of income, automobile passengers have a median income level of \$18,797, which is more similar to non-car users. It is also important to highlight that those who use public transit have the lowest median income levels (\$13,631) of all transportation types. This substantial disconnect in income between automobile drivers and all other modes of transportation may have serious implications in terms of transportation equity and choice. Most automobile drivers probably choose to drive partly because of their higher income, whereas users of other modes of transportation may be dictated by necessity and lack of any other options.

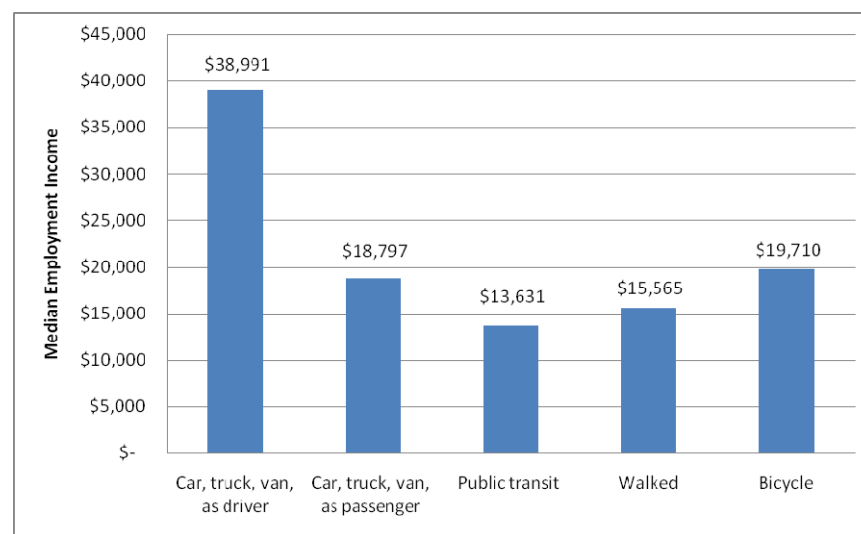


FIGURE 11- 5: MEDIAN EMPLOYMENT INCOME BY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Another analysis of the relationship between income and mode of transportation reveals that generally automobile use is the predominant mode of transportation regardless of income level (FIGURE 11- 6). As income increases, so does automobile use. The income group with the lowest proportion of drivers (63%) earn less than \$10,000, while the highest proportion of drivers (93%) had an income of \$60,000 to \$80,000. Conversely, the proportions of public transit use, walking, and bicycling are at their highest in the lower income levels and their use decreased as income increased.

Approaching the transportation and income connection from another angle, FIGURE 11- 7 illustrates the distribution of various income groups for each mode of transportation. People earning less than \$19,999 accounted for 61% of all public transit users in 2006. Similarly, 61% of all walkers and 50% of all bicyclists earned less than \$19,999 in employment income. However, only 26% of all car

users earned less than \$19,000, roughly half the proportion of all other modes of transportation. In general, higher income brackets make up a very small percentage of public transit users. This may have significant implications when it comes to increases in public transit fares and the ability of its users to absorb cost increases.

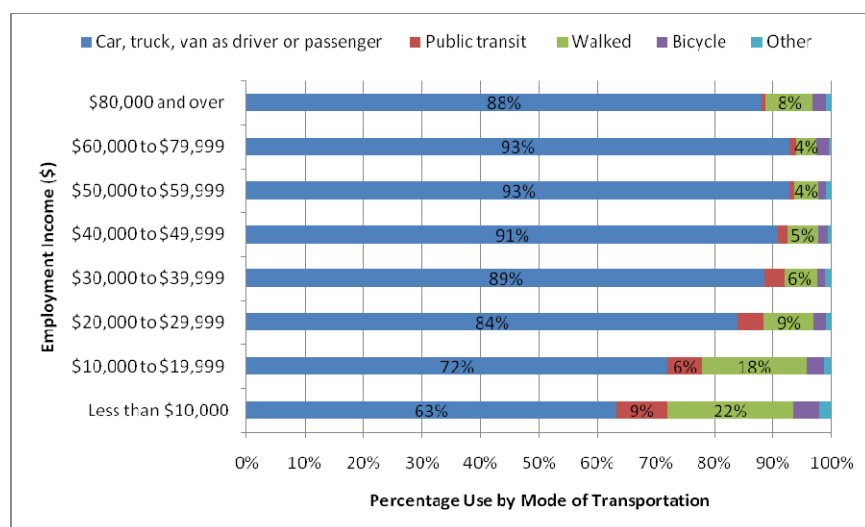


FIGURE 11- 6: MODE OF TRANSPORTATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT INCOME BY INCOME GROUP (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

FIGURE 11- 8 illustrates both the modal split and median income by census tract in Kingston in 2006. While clear trends emerge in terms of lower median incomes corresponding to higher percentages of public transit and non-automobile modes of transportation, it is also important to recognize the possible connection between mode of transportation and distance. This connection will be discussed further in 11.1.3.

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION CAN ALSO BE ANALYZED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OCCUPATION.

TABLE 11- 2 summarizes the 2006 modal split by occupation, and is sorted by descending proportions of public transit use. The industry of arts, entertainment and recreation had the highest proportion of public transit use at 25%, followed closely by retail trade at 22%, while finance and insurance had the lowest proportion at 1%.

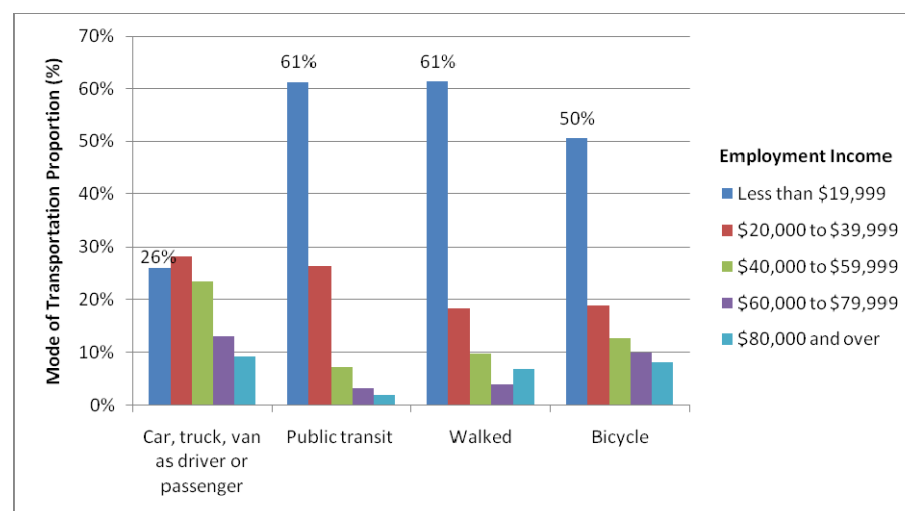


FIGURE 11- 7: EMPLOYMENT INCOME GROUPS AS A PERCENTAGE OF MODE OF TRANSPORTATION IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, CENSUS 2006)

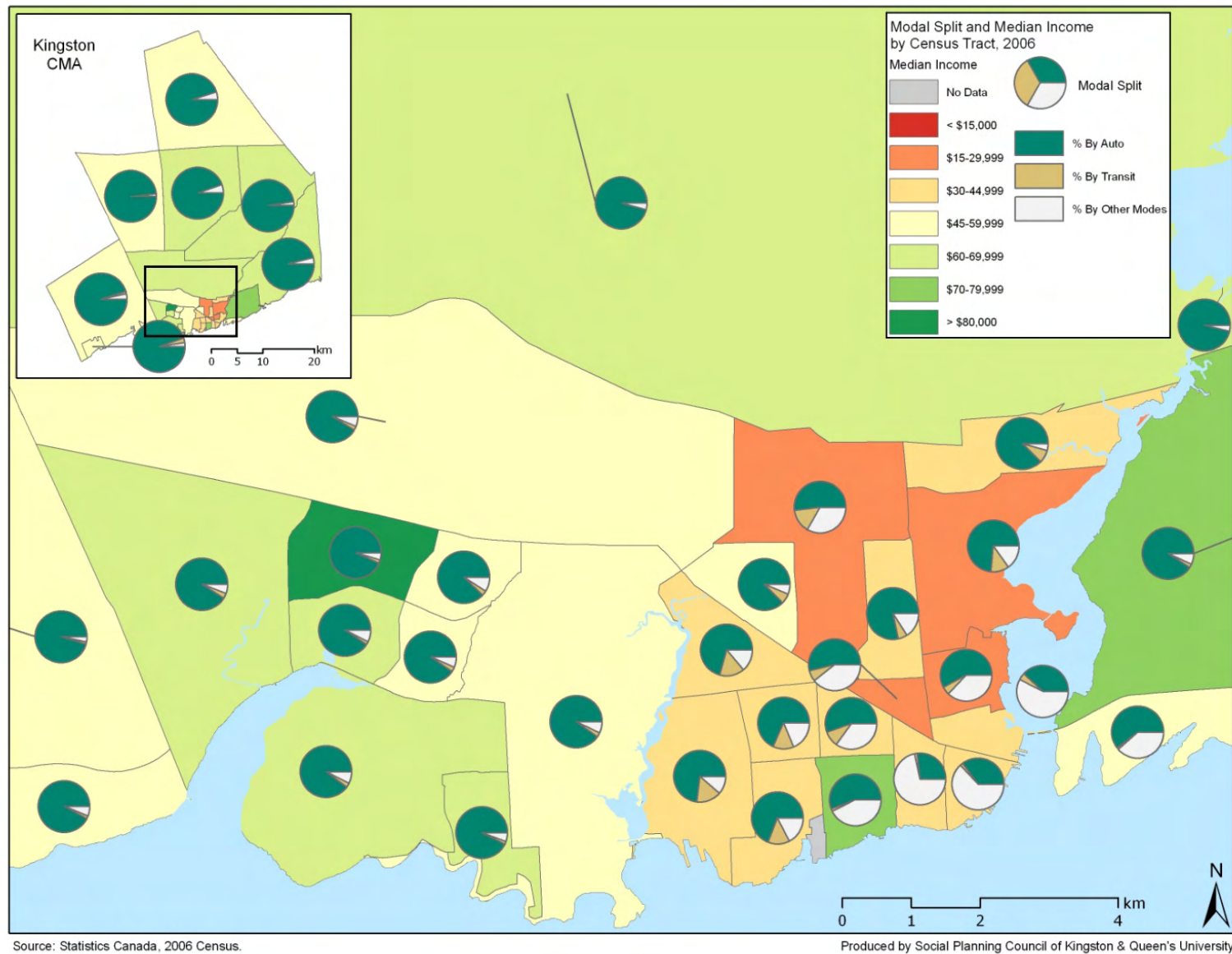


FIGURE 11- 8: MEDIAN INCOME AND MODAL SPLIT BY CENSUS TRACT IN KINGSTON, 2006

Industry Group	Mode of Transportation				
	Car, truck, van, as driver or passenger	Public transit	Walked	Bicycle	Other
Arts, entertainment and recreation	69%	25%	5%	1%	1%
Retail trade	68%	22%	7%	2%	1%
Health care and social assistance	72%	19%	6%	2%	1%
Utilities	72%	19%	6%	1%	1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	75%	18%	5%	1%	1%
Manufacturing	66%	16%	15%	2%	2%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	77%	14%	6%	2%	1%
Information and cultural industries	77%	12%	3%	1%	6%
Public administration	76%	12%	10%	1%	1%
Transportation and warehousing	77%	11%	8%	3%	1%
Construction	78%	10%	9%	1%	2%
Wholesale trade	81%	10%	7%	1%	1%
Other services (except public administration)	79%	9%	9%	1%	2%
Professional, scientific and technical services	86%	9%	2%	1%	1%
Educational services	80%	9%	8%	2%	1%
Accommodation and food services	89%	7%	3%	1%	1%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	87%	7%	3%	1%	2%
Management of companies and enterprises	89%	6%	3%	1%	1%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	92%	4%	3%	1%	1%
Finance and insurance	83%	1%	11%	2%	3%

TABLE 11- 2: MODE OF TRANSPORTATION AS PERCENTAGE USE BY OCCUPATION IN FRONTENAC, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

11.1.2 | Age & Sex

Transportation mode can also be examined by the age group of users. For all ages in 2006, automobiles are the most common mode of transportation used (Figure 11- 9). Similar to employment income, the proportion of automobile use increased with age: 65% of persons aged 15 to 24 years used automobiles as their primary mode of transportation, increasing to 90% of persons aged 55 to 74 years. As well, the use of public transit, walking and bicycling as the primary mode of transportation to work decreased with age. However, a high proportion of persons aged 75 and over walked (24%), representing the greatest proportion of walkers of all the age groups.

Figure 11- 10 focuses on automobile use by sex. In general, males used cars, vans and trucks as their primary mode of transportation more than females – especially males aged 75 years and over. However, younger females, ages 15 to 34 years, had slightly higher proportions of automobile use than males in the same age categories.

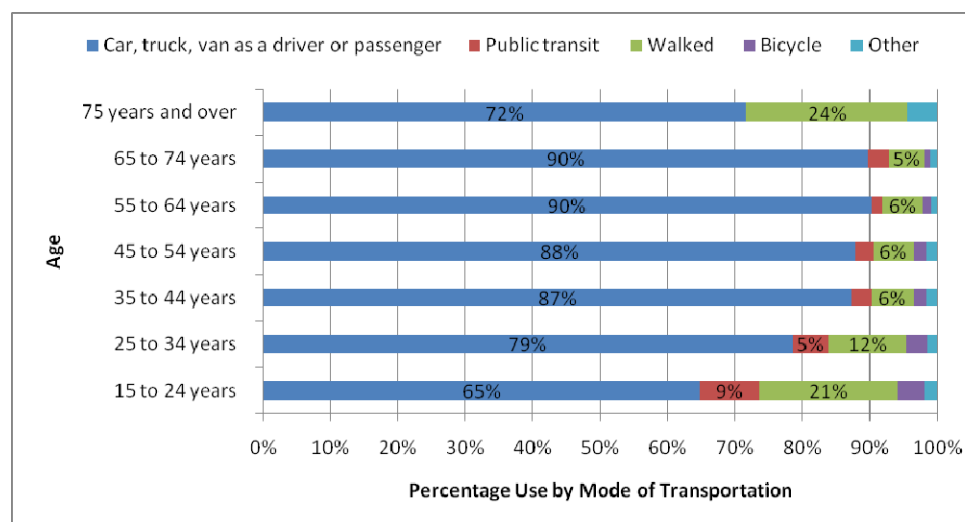


FIGURE 11- 9: PRIMARY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION BY EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE AS A PERCENTAGE OF AGE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

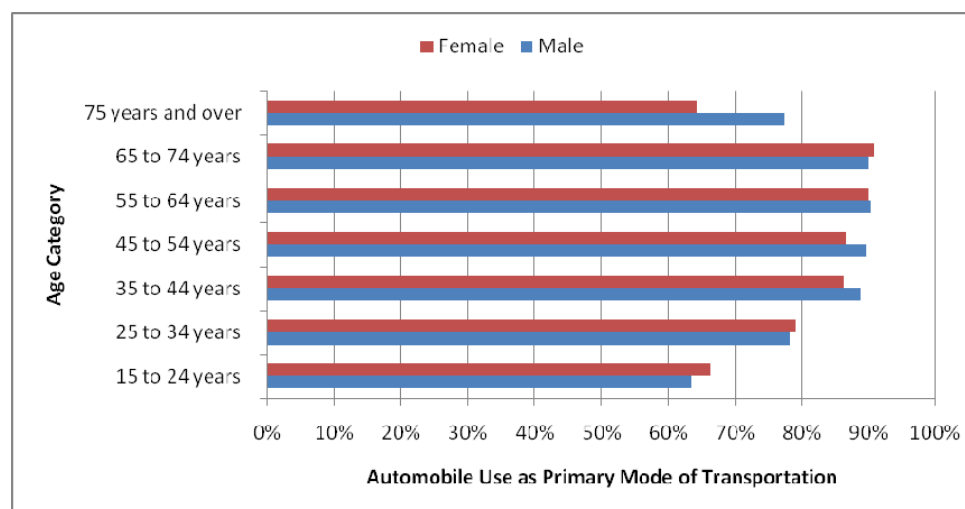


FIGURE 11- 10: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE USING AUTOMOBILES AS PRIMARY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY AGE AND SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, CENSUS 2006)

11.1.3 | Mode of Travel & Length of Trip

As discussed previously, automobile trips less than 2 km accounted for 23% of all trips in 2002 (FIGURE 11- 4). To further reiterate the dominance of automobile travel in Kingston, this mode was also by far the most commonly used for all lengths of travel. Figure 11- 11 provides a breakdown of various travel distances and the mode of transportation used to cover this distance. As may be expected, the proportion of automobile use increased with trip length. However, as the pie chart in Figure 11- 12 shows, just over half of all automobile trips were still less than 5 km in length, and only 7% were more than 20 km in length. So it appears that it only requires a short distance to make an individual choose to use a car to get to his or her destination. This may point to inefficiency in the public transit system to provide adequate service; although further information is needed, specifically in verifying the origins and destinations of these trips and whether or not they are located within the Kingston Transit catchment area.

The previous figure showing all trip lengths (Figure 11- 11) indicated that the highest proportion of bicycle use (8%) was for trips greater than 20 km in length. This

result is further verified by a closer analysis of distances travelled for the category of bike trips (Figure 11- 13). When only bike trips are analyzed, it was found that 50% of all bicycle trips were greater than 20 km in length, whereas only 40% were less than 2 km and 10% were between 2 and 5 km in length. Bicycle trips 5 to 20 km in length are unaccounted for, possibly indicating a disconnect in cycling infrastructure for commuting purposes. Further analysis is necessary to determine where these trips took place and for what purpose to shed light on this transportation anomaly.

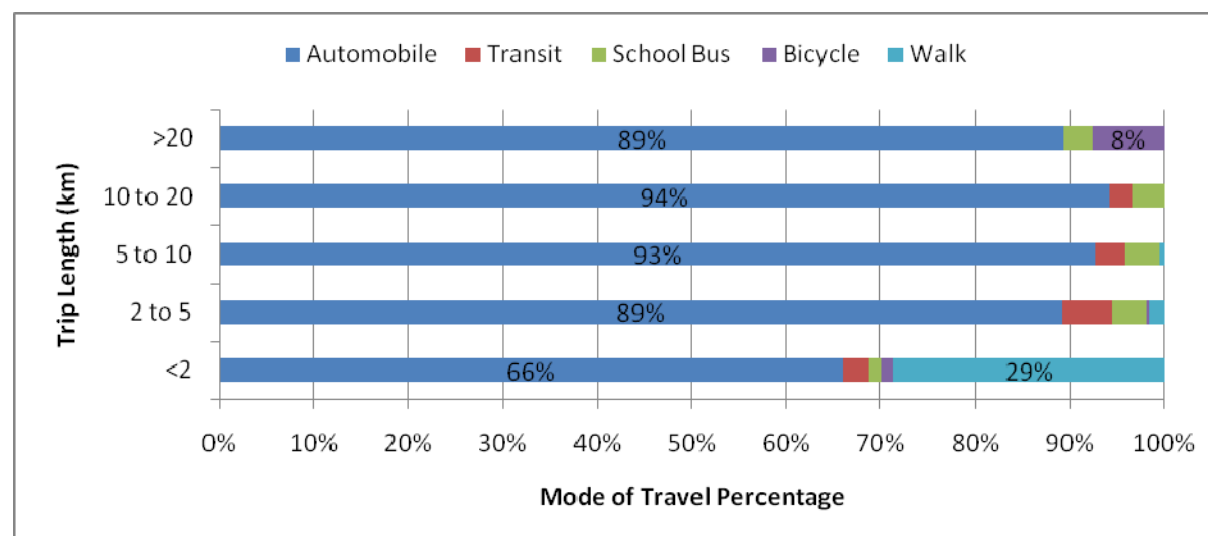


FIGURE 11- 11: MODE OF TRAVEL AS A PERCENTAGE OF TRIP LENGTH IN KINGSTON, 2002 (KINGSTON HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL SURVEY, 2002)

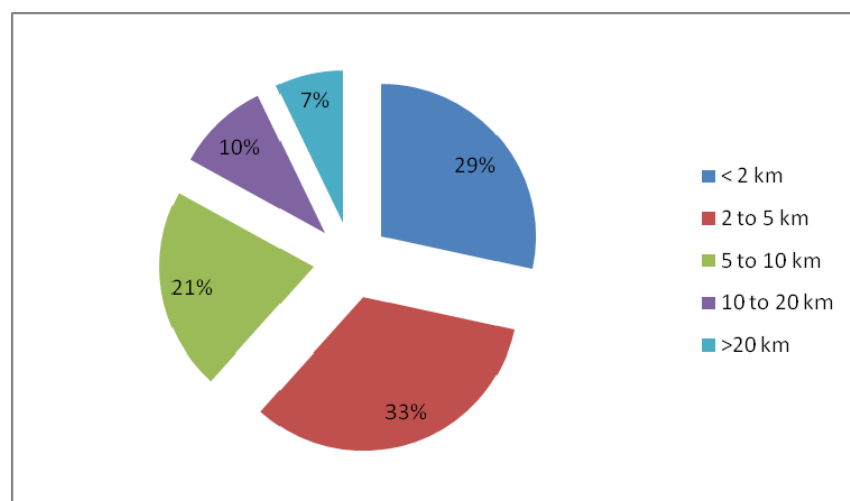


FIGURE 11- 12: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AUTOMOBILE TRIPS BY LENGTH OF TRIP IN KINGSTON, 2002 (KINGSTON HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL SURVEY, 2002)

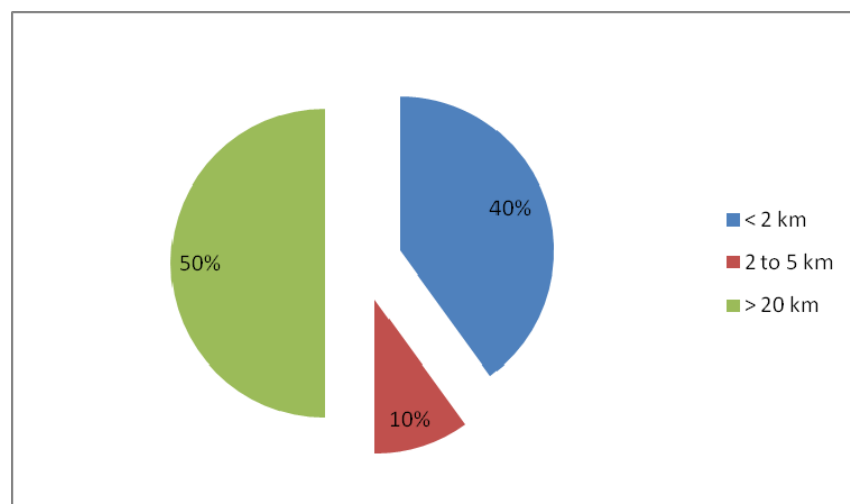


FIGURE 11- 13: PERCENTAGE OF BICYCLE TRIPS BY LENGTH OF TRIP IN KINGSTON, 2002 (KINGSTON HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL SURVEY, 2002)

11.2 | Local Transit

The 2004 *Kingston Transportation Master Plan* outlines the strategic direction for transportation in the city. Its purpose was to determine how the City of Kingston can satisfy travel demand through the efficient use of existing infrastructure and how to encourage walking, cycling and transit as priority modes of transportation, before instituting road based solutions. In 2002, Kingston's peak afternoon rush hour commute was composed of 82% of those using automobiles, 11% of people walking, 6% of people using transit (including school buses and public transit), and 1% were people who bicycled. If Kingston's population increases by 30% to 45% over the next 25 years, travel demand may likely experience similar increases. In an attempt to accommodate these increases in travel demand, Kingston plans to promote non-automobile modes of transportation, including walking, cycling and transit. One of the Master Plan's main objectives is to increase the percentage of public transit use during the afternoon commuter peak hour trips from 3% (the baseline in 2002) to 11% over the next 25 years. To achieve this, the Plan outlined transit strategies including improvements to the quality and quantity of service and creating a fully coordinated service with the inner-city bus terminal, train station, ferry and airport passenger services.

11.2.1 | Transit Operations

According to Kingston Transit's Operating Data from 2006 and 2007, there has been an increase in service utilization, with a growth in regular service passengers per capita from 28.9 to 29.3. At the same time, the regular service passengers per revenue vehicle hours have decreased from 21.9 to 21.9. The R/C ratio, a performance indicator looking at the ratio of total operating revenue to total direct operating expenses, has decreased significantly from 48% in 2006 to 43% in 2007. Service provision has increased slightly from 1.32 revenue vehicle hours per capita in 2006 to 1.34 in 2007. In addition,

there was an increase of 228,034 regular service passengers since 2006 to a total of 3,180,677 in 2007.

In terms of the operating budget, Kingston Transit's total direct operating expenses increased by over \$1.8 million between 2006 and 2007, and total capital expenditures decreased by approximately \$1.1 million.

The City of Kingston's website also provides a current outline of Kingston Transit's performance. TABLE 11- 3 provides a breakdown of Kingston Transit's current ridership by category and time of day. Interestingly, non-peak daytime trips account for 42% of Kingston Transit's ridership.

11.2.2 | Public Transit Users

As previously stated, public transit accounted for 4.1% of Kingston's transportation use in 2006, which is a slight increase from 2001. Looking at change in public transit use between 2001 and 2006 by census tract, it can be seen that the largest increases occurred in Grenville Park, Hillendale, the northern section of Sunnyside, Polson Park, Alcan, and Fairway Hills areas (Figure 11- 17). Some of these increases may be explained by proximity to the Kingston Centre transit terminal. Kingston's 2002 Household Travel Survey reported that 29% of all transit trips were less than 2 km and 47% were 2 to 5 km in length (Figure 11- 14). The proportion of public transit trips decreases as the trip length increases from this point, dropping to 18% for trips 5 to 10 km in length, and 6% of trips 10 to 20 km in length. These decreasing proportions may be a result of insufficient service frequency, or perhaps broader problems with the provision of transit service in Kingston.

Figure 11- 15 separates Kingston's 2006 public transit use by age. Persons aged 15 to 24 years account for the highest proportions of public transit use at 36%, closely followed by persons aged 24 to 34 years at 25%. Looking at the numbers, Figure 11- 16 illustrates that the majority of Kingston's public transit users in 2006 were aged 15 to 34 years. As well, females generally used public transit in greater numbers across the age groups. There were no public transit users aged 75 years and over, and very few aged 55 to 74 years. The small number of older public transit users may be the result of smaller numbers of employed persons in older age groups. However, the potential causes and implications of the low figures should not be dismissed.

Ridership by Category		Ridership by Time of Day	
Adult	45%	Non-Peak Daytime	42%
Queen's University	23%	Afternoon Peak	25%
St. Lawrence College	14%	Morning Peak	24%
Student (6-18 years)	11%	Evening	9%
Seniors	7%	Total	100%
Total	100%		

TABLE 11- 3: KINGSTON TRANSIT RIDERSHIP PROFILE, NOVEMBER 2008 (KINGSTON TRANSIT PROFILE, WWW.CITYOFKINGSTON.CA)

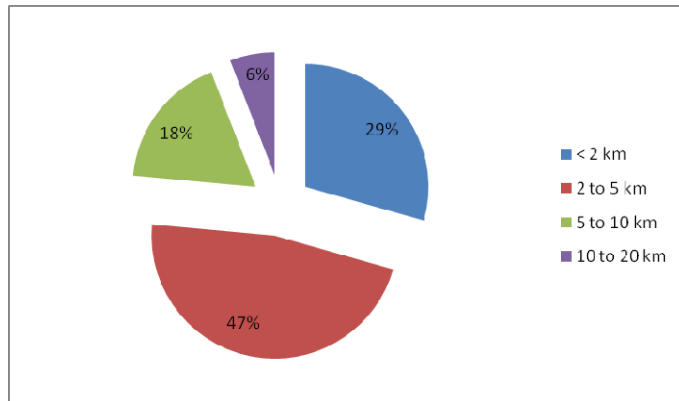


FIGURE 11- 14: TRANSIT TRIPS BY LENGTH OF TRIP AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL TRANSIT TRIPS IN KINGSTON, 2002 (KINGSTON HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL SURVEY, 2002)

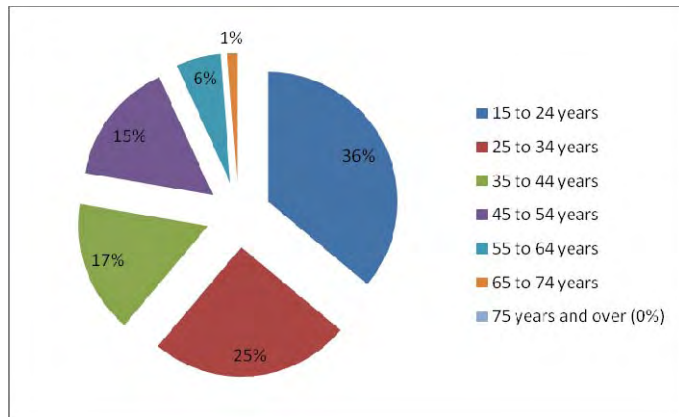


FIGURE 11- 15: PERCENTAGE USE OF PUBLIC TRANSIT AS PRIMARY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY AGE GROUP IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

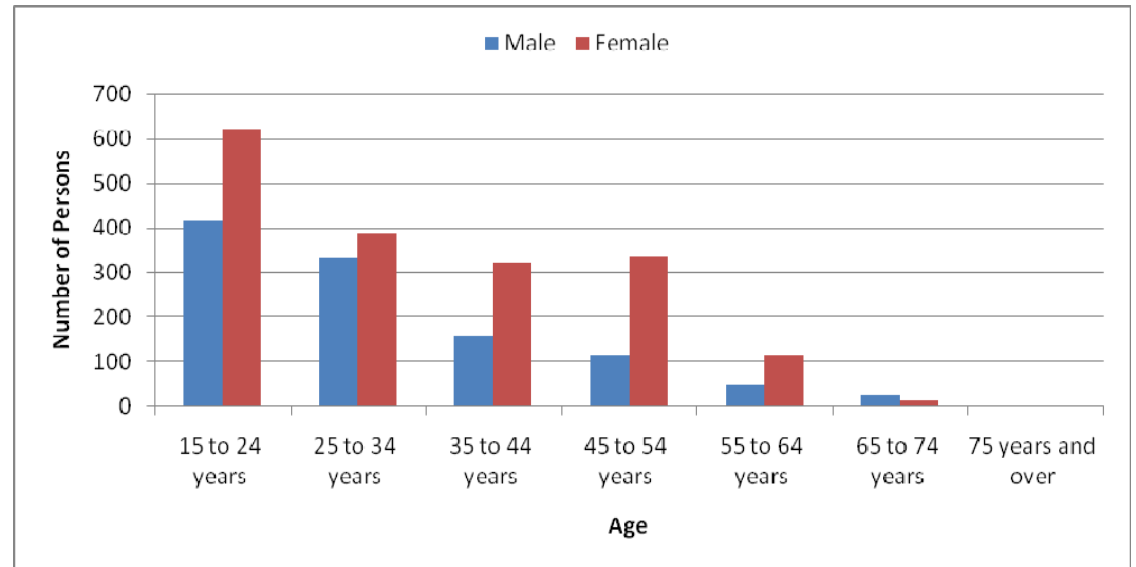


FIGURE 11- 16: PUBLIC TRANSIT USE AS PRIMARY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY AGE AND SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

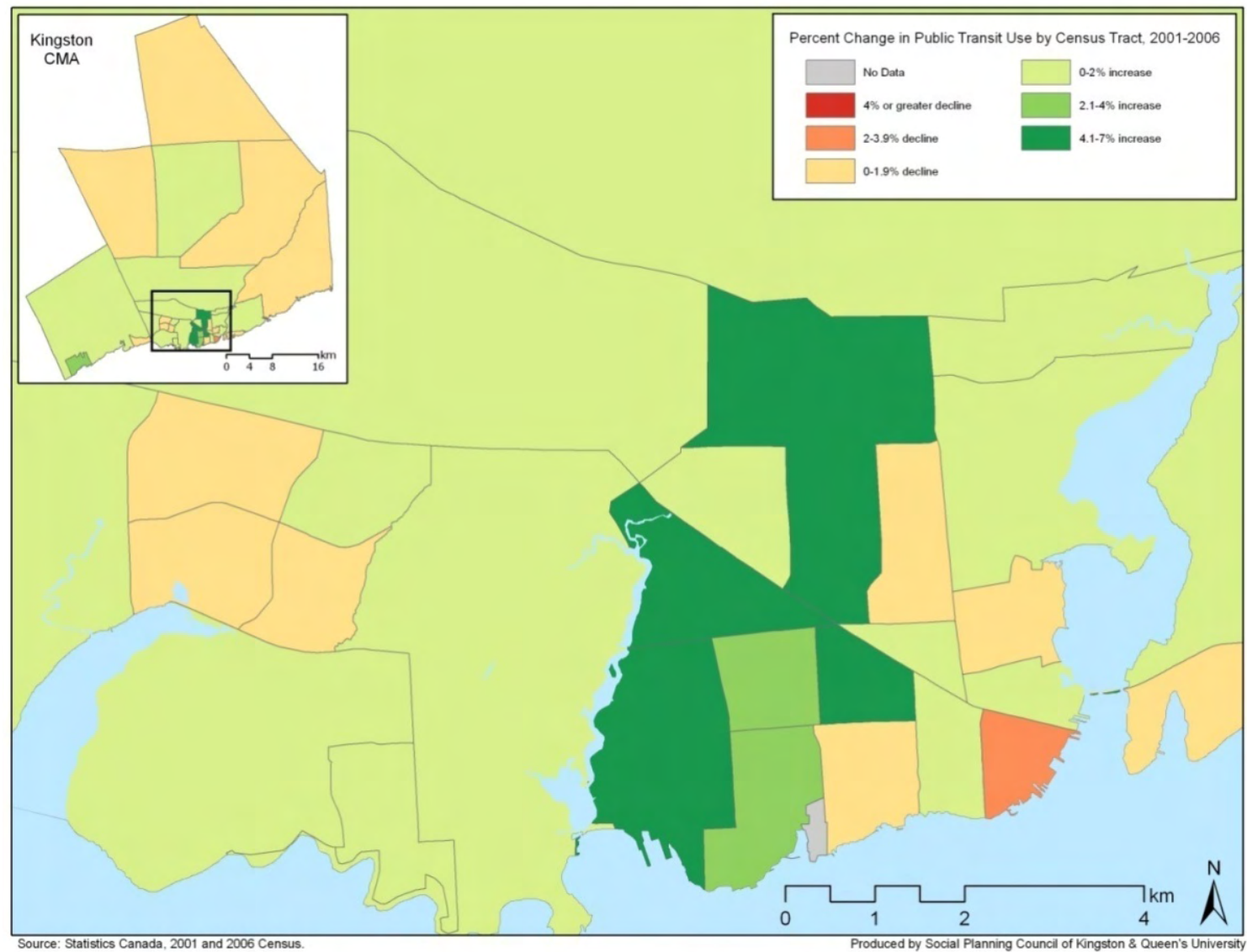


FIGURE 11- 17: PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF PUBLIC TRANSIT USE AS THE PRIMARY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY CENSUS TRACT IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006

11.3 | Place of Work & Commuting

In the 2006 Census, 84% of Kingston's residents had a usual place of work, 9% had no fixed workplace address, 7% worked from home, and a negligible amount worked outside of Canada. Separating place of work status by age, the proportion of people with a usual place of work decreases as age increases, starting at 87% for persons aged 15 to 24 years, and dropping to 49% of persons aged 75 years and over (Figure 11- 18). In conjunction, the proportion of the labour force who worked at home increased with age, with the highest proportion being 40% of persons aged 75 years and over. The decline in public transit use with age may be related to the decreasing number of people in the older age brackets with a usual place of work, as Statistics Canada commuting data accounts for the employed labour force (Figure 11- 16).

Looking at central and peripheral municipalities within the Kingston CMA, a similar percentage of workers worked in central municipalities in 2001 and 2006, at 91.2% and 91.9% respectively (Table 11- 4). However, between 2001 and 2006 there was a decrease of 3.4% in the number of workers in peripheral municipalities. The commuting patterns of these workers may be related to Kingston's land use development policies on residential and commercial development, which can impact transportation infrastructure and use.

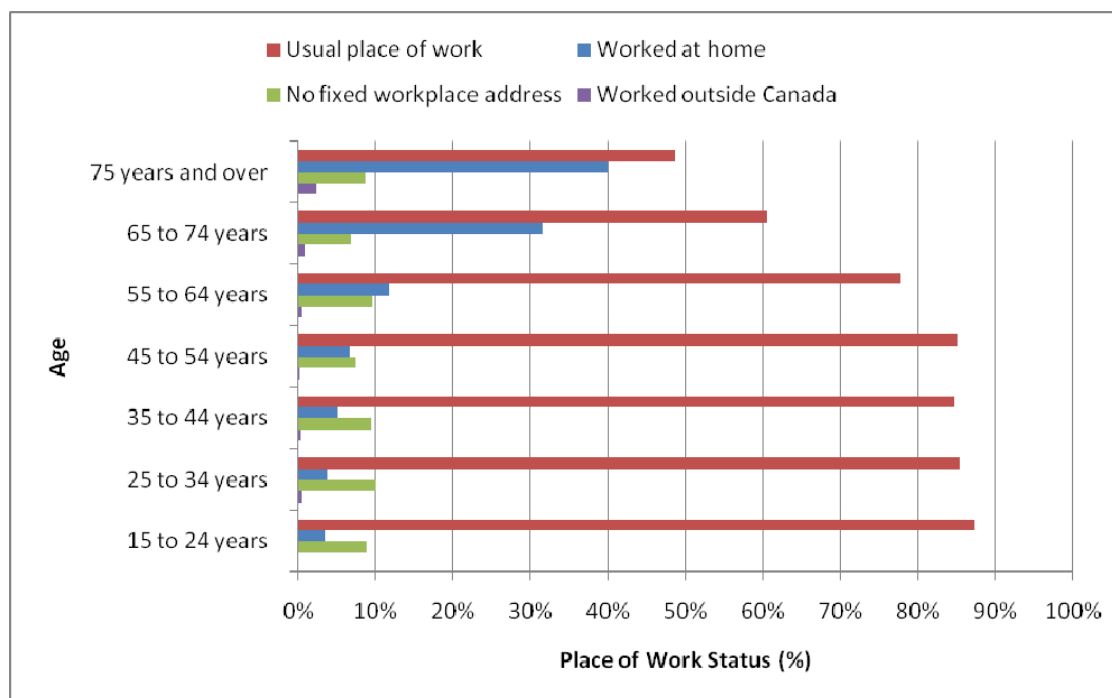


FIGURE 11- 18: PLACE OF WORK STATUS IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

	Number of Workers		Percentage Change (2001 to 2006)
	2001	2006	
Central municipalities	63,065	66,945	6.2
Peripheral municipalities	6,100	5,895	-3.4
Percentage of CMA workers in central municipalities	91.2	91.9	0.8

TABLE 11- 4: DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL MUNICIPALITIES IN KINGSTON CMA, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, COMMUTING PATTERNS AND PLACES OF WORK OF CANADIANS, 2006 CENSUS)

According to the 2006 Census, 92% of commuters living in Kingston commuted to work within the same census subdivision. Of workers that lived in Kingston CMA, but were employed and commuted to adjacent municipalities, 840 people commuted to Loyalist Township, 560 to the Town of Greater Napanee, and 435 to the Town of Gananoque (Figure 11- 19). In addition, 71% of the workers who commuted to the City of Kingston lived within the same census subdivision. The majority of the remaining labour force commuting to the City of Kingston were from South Frontenac Township (5805 people), Loyalist Township (4250 people), the Township of Stone Mills (1500 people), and the Town of Greater Napanee (1430 people) (Figure 11- 20).

Between 2001 and 2006, the median commuting distance of workers in Kingston increased from 5.4 km to 5.9 km (Table 11- 5). The proportions of workers commuting less than 5 km decreased from 47.4% to 44.5% during the same period, while the proportion of workers commuting greater than 25 km increased from 9% to 10.1%. The median commuting distance of workers aged 15 to 24 years was 3.9 km according to the 2006 Census (Figure 11- 21). The median commuting distance increased with age, peaking at 6.7 km for workers aged 45 to 54 years, and dropping back down to 4.4 km for persons aged 75 years and over. Looking at the median commuting distances by age and sex, it can be seen that, with the exception of workers aged 15 to 24 years, males have longer median commuting distances than females (Figure 11- 22). The lower median commuting distances of the younger and older population may be connected to income levels and limitations in transportation options.

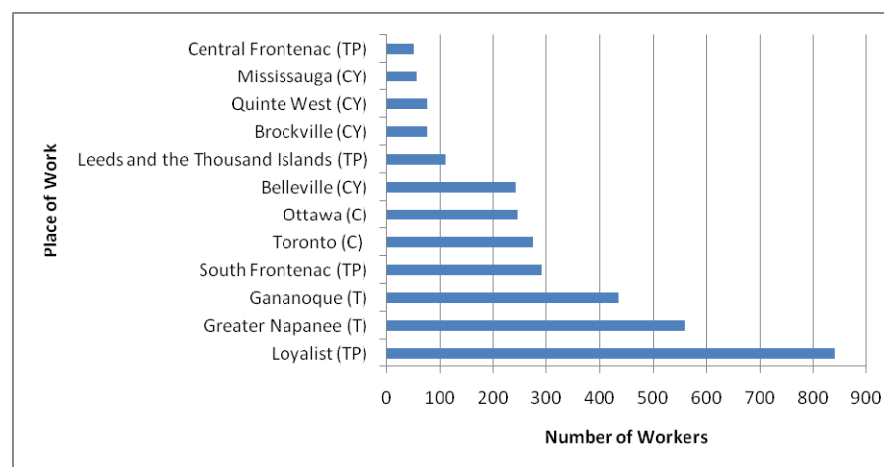


FIGURE 11- 19: COMMUTING FLOW BY PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE RESIDING IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

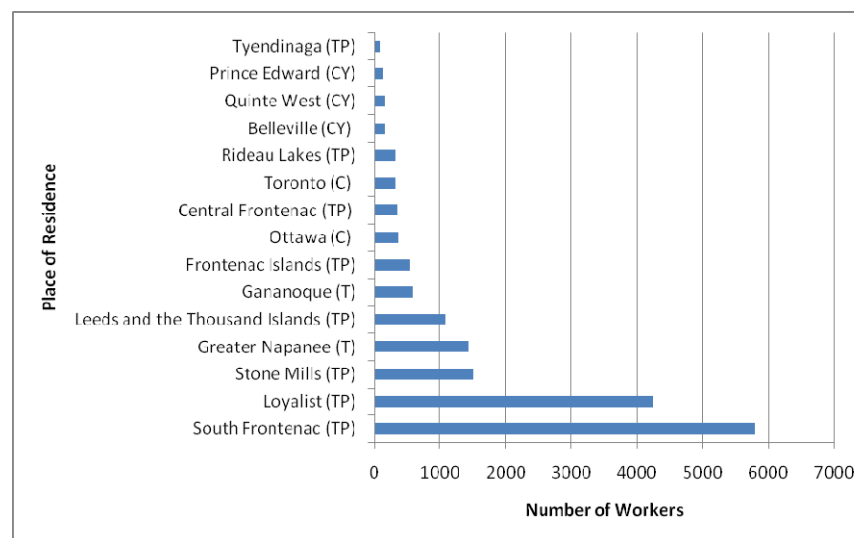


FIGURE 11- 20: COMMUTING FLOW BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE COMMUTING TO KINGSTON, CY, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

	2001	2006	Percentage Change (2001 to 2006)
Median Commuting Distance (km)	5.4	5.9	9.3
Commuting Distance (% of Total)			
Less than 5 km	47.4	44.5	-6.1
5 to 14 km	32.3	34.4	6.5
15 to 24 km	11.3	11	-2.7
25 km and over	9	10.1	12.2
Total	100	100	

TABLE 11- 5: MEDIAN COMMUTING DISTANCE AND COMMUTING DISTANCE OF WORKERS IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, COMMUTING PATTERNS AND PLACES OF WORK OF CANADIANS, 2006 CENSUS)

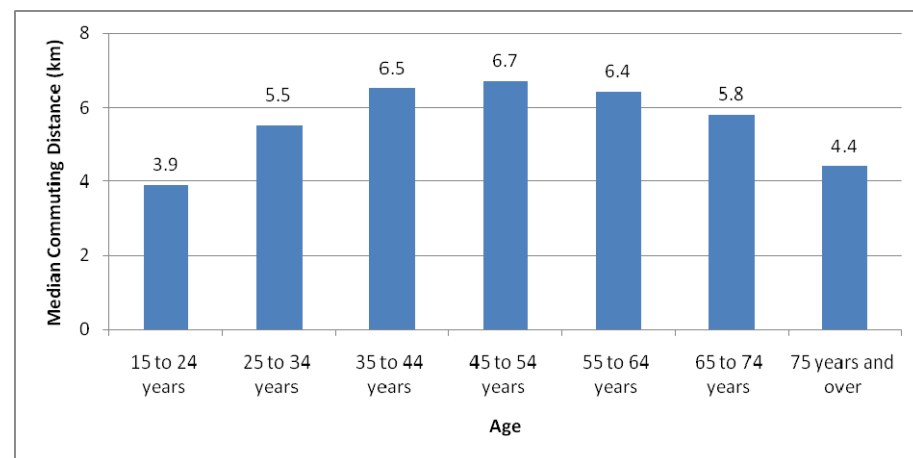


FIGURE 11- 21: MEDIAN COMMUTING DISTANCE BY AGE GROUP IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

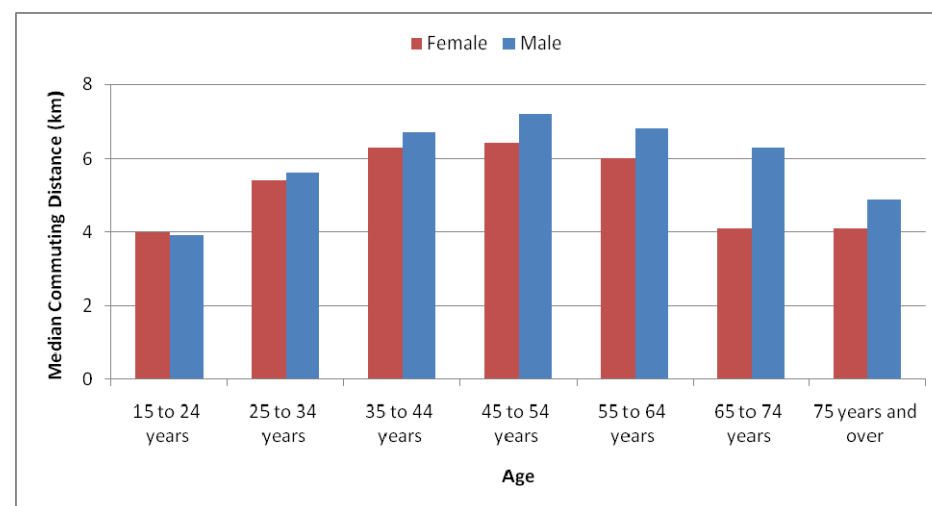


FIGURE 11- 22: MEDIAN COMMUTING DISTANCE BY AGE AND SEX IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Table 11- 6 shows the change in the proportion of workers using sustainable transportation (public bus, biking and walking) between 2001 and 2006 from their place of residence to the place of work. It is important to note that the summary table only accounts for persons who reside and work within the Kingston CMA. There was a large increase in the proportion of workers using sustainable transportation who live less than 1 km from their place of work (58% in 2001 to 64.6% in 2006).

The proportion of workers commuting 1 to 4 km increased slightly from 22.8% to 23.8%, while the proportion of workers commuting 5 to 9 km and 10 to 14 km increased from 5.1% to 7%, and 1.7% to 3.1% respectively. Finally, there was a decrease in the number of workers commuting 15 km and over from 0.2% to 0.7% in 2006.

The high percent of automobile trips for short distance trips may be a result of suburban sprawl. It may also be an indicator that there are neighbourhoods in Kingston that are not designed for pedestrians and “walk-ability.” The use of private automobiles for short trips may also indicate that public transit programs could be improved.

Distance between place of residence and place of work

	Less than 1 km	1 to 4 km	5 to 9 km	10 to 14 km	15 km and over
2001	58.0%	22.8%	5.1%	1.7%	0.9%
2006	64.6%	23.8%	7.0%	3.1%	0.7%
Percentage Change (2001 to 2006)	11.4	4.4	37.3	82.4	-22.2

TABLE 11- 6: PROPORTION OF WORKERS USING SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION BY DISTANCE BETWEEN PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND WORK, 2001 TO 2006 (COMMUTING PATTERNS AND PLACES OF WORK OF CANADIANS, 2006 CENSUS)

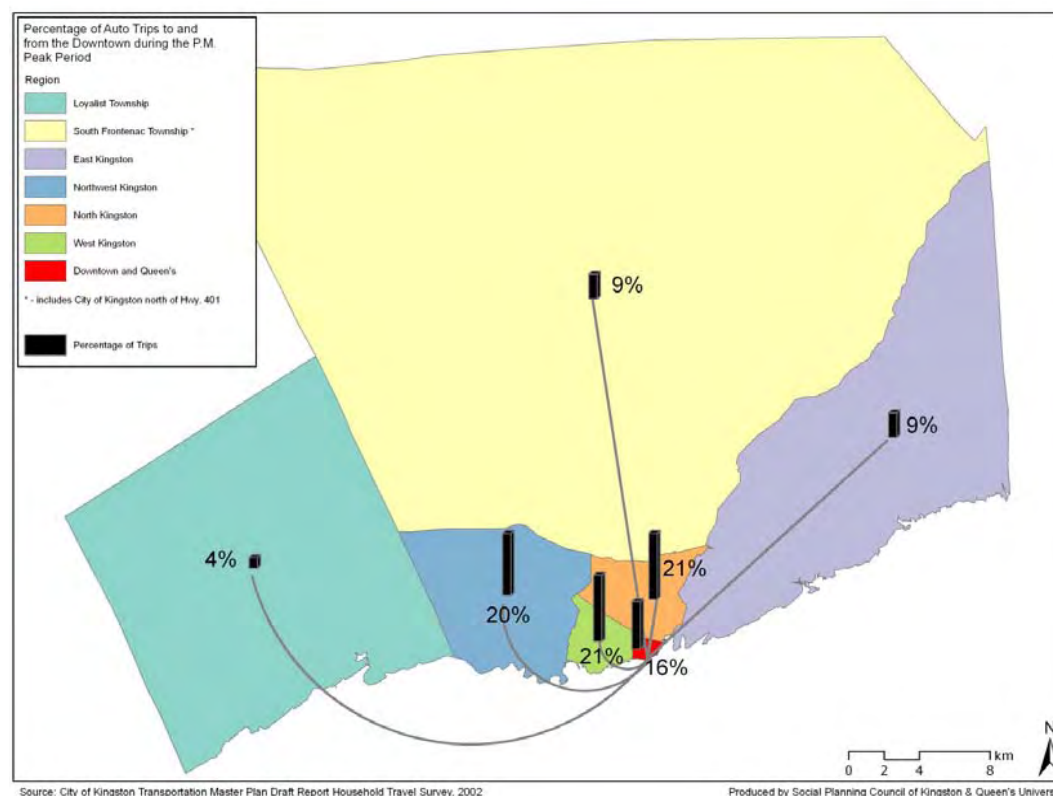


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Kingston Community Profile 2009

12 | **INCOME** 1

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12 | INCOME

Individual income comes from two main sources: employment earnings and income from government transfers. In Kingston, employment earnings made up a smaller percentage of the population's total income compared to Ontario. Government transfers and other income such as scholarships and grants, on the other hand, made up a larger percentage of total income for the Kingston population. Employment income has increased considerably from 2000 to 2005 for several of Kingston's major occupations. In addition, there has been a decrease in the percentage of households earning less than \$30,000 and an increase in those earning more than \$90,000. The prevalence of low income in Kingston was also lower than that found in Ontario.

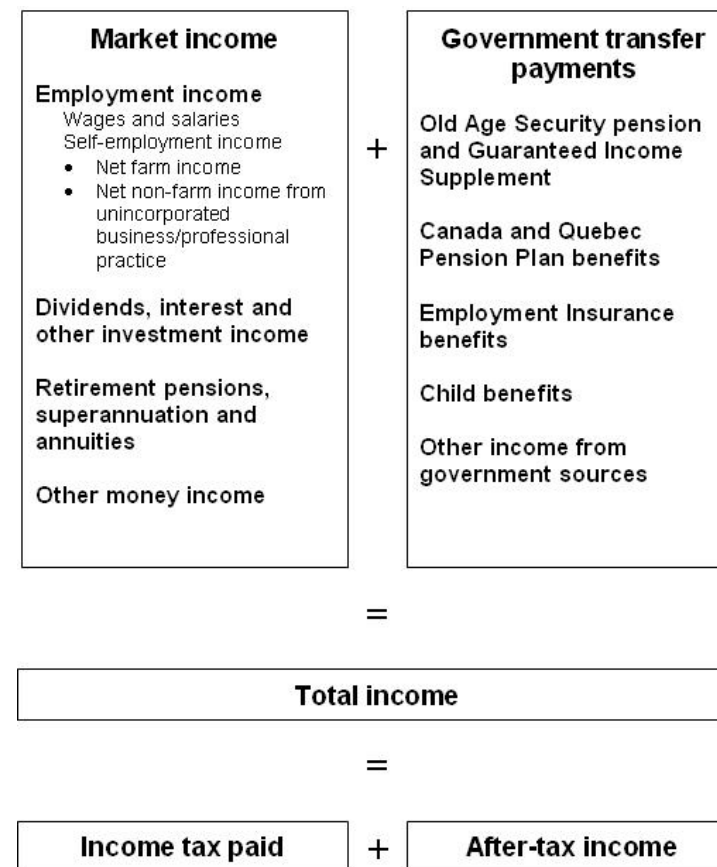
12.1 | Income Overview & Components

Income, as described by Statistics Canada in the 2006 Census, refers to all money sources received through market income and government transfer payments in 2005 (Figure 12- 1). After-tax income refers to total income minus all federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for 2005.

EARNINGS COMPRISED OF A SMALLER PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL INCOME FOR KINGSTON'S POPULATION (71%) COMPARED TO ONTARIO (77%) IN 2005 (

Table 12- 1). *Other money*, comprising of sources such as severance pay, child support, bursaries, and fellowships, largely made up for this difference in income composition, consisting of 17% of the total income in Kingston compared to 13% for Ontario. This may be explained by the presence of several postsecondary institutions in Kingston, of which a large student and faculty population contributes to a number of scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants being received.

Government transfers also made up a larger percentage of total income in Kingston at 11% compared to Ontario at 10%.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Subject Matter Program.

FIGURE 12- 1: INCOME SOURCES

Composition of Total Income	Kingston (CMA)	Ontario
Earnings	71.4%	77.4%
Government transfers	11.2%	9.8%
Other money	17.4%	12.9%

TABLE 12- 1: COMPOSITION OF TOTAL INCOME IN KINGSTON, 2005 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

A comparison of *income composition* by sex in Kingston reveals that the female population had a smaller proportion of earnings and other money, and a larger proportion of *government transfers* compared to the male population (Figure 12-2). The higher percentage of earnings for the male population may be explained by their higher median income and lower unemployment rates (see Chapter 10). The larger female senior population may have also contributed to the larger percentage of government transfers that females received compared to males.

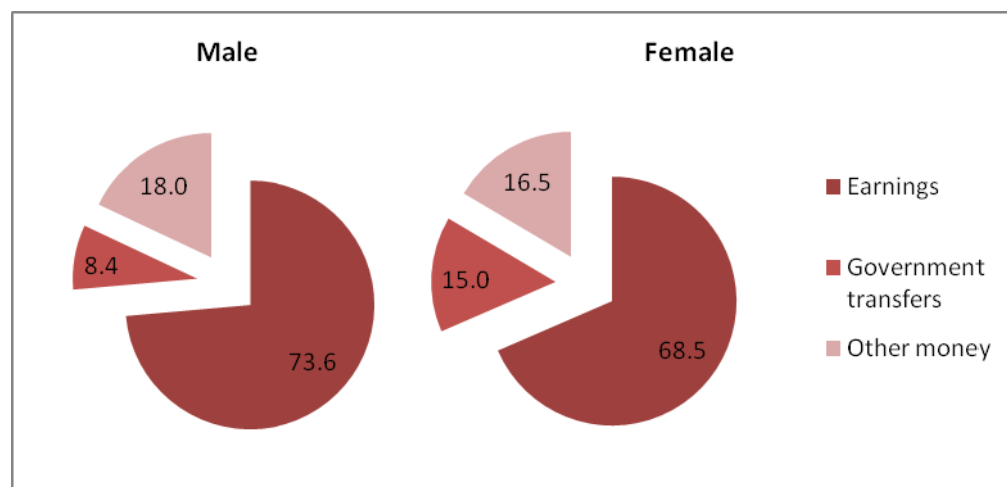


FIGURE 12- 2: PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF TOTAL INCOME BY TYPE AND SEX IN KINGSTON, 2005 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

12.2 | Presence of Income

The *population with income* includes all persons over 15 years of age that received income in 2005 from any market income or government transfer payment. While most of Kingston's population had at least some kind of income in 2005, certain proportions of the population did not. The largest proportion of Kingston residents without income was in the age group of 15-24 years. It is important to note that a sizeable portion of this population may have been financially dependent on their parents at the time. Of this age group, a larger percentage of males had no income (21%) compared to females (16%), as shown in Table 12.2. Conversely, only a low percentage of the population aged 25 years and over had no income in 2005. Of these age groups, a higher percentage of the female population was without income compared to the male population. Persons without income do not receive earnings or government transfers, and thus must rely on others to financially provide for themselves. These persons may not be eligible for government transfers because they are able to financially depend on their spouse or family. For example, the larger female population without income may be explained by women who choose to be stay-at-home mothers and not participate in the labour force.

Age	Without Income		With Income	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15 to 24 years	21.1%	16.2%	78.9%	83.8%
25 to 44 years	0.8%	1.5%	99.2%	98.5%
45 to 64 years	0.8%	3.1%	99.2%	96.9%
Over 65 years	0.6%	0.9%	99.4%	99.1%

TABLE 12- 2: PRESENCE OF INCOME BY AGE AND GENDER IN KINGSTON, 2005 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

The presence of *employment income*, measured for all persons over 15 years of age, differed with age in Kingston in 2005. The percentage of the population without employment income was lowest for the 25-44 age group and highest for the 65 and over age group. By sex, the male population in Kingston aged 15-24 years had a larger proportion of persons without employment income (29%) compared to the female population (24%) in 2005 (Figure 12- 3). Females, on the other hand, had larger percentages of persons without employment income compared to males for all other age groups. Of the 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 and over age groups, 14%, 26%, and 86% of females, respectively, had no employment income compared to 10%, 18%, and 66% of males.

12.3 | Occupation

From 2000 to 2005, median employment income has increased in several of the major *occupations* in Kingston. Table 12- 3 lists various occupations, employment income, and the number of persons employed in these occupations. Of the nineteen occupations that employed at least 900 people in 2005, the median employment income increased by more than 10% from 2000 for six of these occupations. These occupations included: other managers; specialist managers; managers in retail trade, food and accommodation

services; occupations in protective services; nurses; and transportation equipment operators. Of these, two occupations also saw an increase in the number of people employed since 2000: the nursing occupation (18% increase in employees) and occupations in protective services (13%).

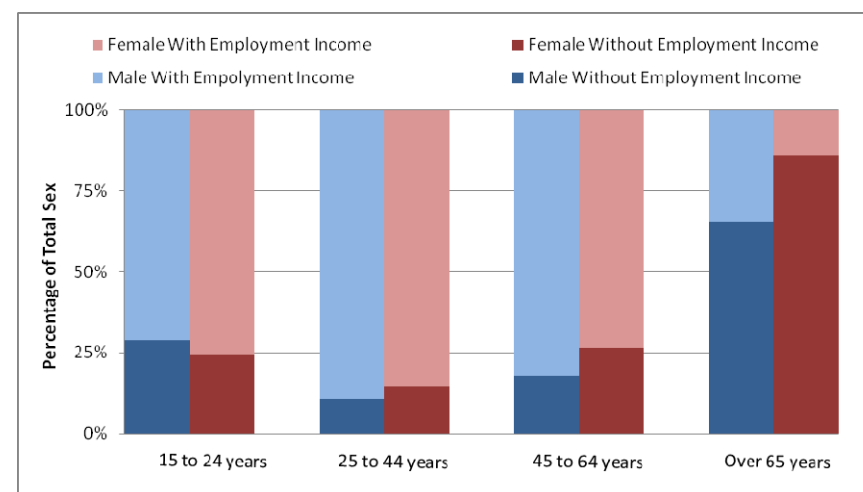


FIGURE 12- 3: PRESENCE OF EMPLOYMENT INCOME BY AGE AND SEX IN KINGSTON, 2005 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

In comparison, of the occupations that experienced a decrease in median employment income from 2000 to 2005, the decreases were of a lesser extent. Only one occupation, professional occupations in business and finance, experienced a decrease in income by 9%, while incomes for the rest decreased by less than 3%. These occupations included: teachers and professors; sales and service occupations; administrative and regulatory occupations; and construction trades. However, in all these occupations, there was still an increase in the number of persons employed. Employment income by occupation is also available for Ontario in Appendix F.

Occupation	Median Employment Income (2005 \$)			Persons Employed		
	2000	2005	% change	2000	2005	% change
All occupations	42,526	43,912	3%	41,950	43,975	5%
Clerical occupations	35,897	36,490	2%	3,265	4,500	38%
Teachers and professors	63,030	62,180	-1%	3,125	3,800	22%
Sales and service occupations, (not elsewhere classified)	24,699	23,920	-3%	2,410	2,455	2%
Other managers , (not elsewhere classified).	56,150	70,662	26%	2,665	2,425	-9%
Occupations in protective services	49,393	56,554	15%	2,125	2,395	13%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	61,449	62,420	2%	1,525	1,790	17%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	50,179	52,260	4%	1,610	1,580	-2%
Judges, lawyers, psychologists, social workers, ministers of religion, and policy and program officers	54,550	57,354	5%	1,300	1,485	14%
Managers in retail trade, food and accommodation services	30,243	35,327	17%	2,000	1,440	-28%
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	25,030	26,591	6%	1,100	1,390	26%
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	58,270	64,460	11%	1,075	1,265	18%
Transportation equipment operators and related workers, excluding labourers	33,950	37,533	11%	1,185	1,195	1%
Administrative and regulatory occupations	42,555	42,493	0%	1,060	1,130	7%
Specialist managers	56,472	66,503	18%	1,025	1,075	5%
Professional occupations in business and finance	58,280	52,920	-9%	760	1,025	35%
Mechanics	44,568	47,031	6%	970	965	-1%
Construction trades	37,874	36,672	-3%	760	950	25%
Professional occupations in health	82,147	90,302	10%	780	915	17%
Secretaries	34,408	35,635	4%	1,150	900	-22%

TABLE 12- 3: MEDIAN EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION FOR FULL YEAR, FULL-TIME EARNERS IN KINGSTON, 2000 AND 2005 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

Based on the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 [NOC-S 2006]. Only those occupations that employ at 900 or more persons in 2005 have been included. Occupations are listed in order of the greatest to smallest number of persons employed in each occupation in 2005.

12.4 | Individuals, Households & Families

Median income is a more useful measure of analysis than average income because it is less sensitive to extremely low and high values. As a result, income representation of the entire population can be less distorted when there are a small number of people with very low or high incomes.

The population in Kingston can be divided into *individuals*, *households*, and *families*. Individuals, also referred to as persons not in economic families, include persons living alone and household members who do not belong to an *economic family*, where economic families consist of “two or more household members who are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption” (Statistics Canada, 2006). The median income for individuals in Kingston was \$24,486 in 2005 (Table 12- 4).

Private households refer to one or more persons who occupy a private dwelling, whereas *census families* are composed of married or common-law persons, including their children, or lone parents living in the same dwelling. In this chapter, ‘families’ refer to census families rather than economic families. The average number of persons in families, 2.8 persons, is greater than in households who have an average

of 2.4 persons. Likewise, the median income of families is greater, at \$69,051, than of households, at \$55,531. In Kingston, the median income for individuals, families, and households was less than in Ontario but more than in Peterborough in 2005.

Various spatial patterns appear when mapping the 2005 after tax median income for private households by dissemination area (Figure 12- 4). Dissemination areas with a median income between \$10,000 and \$19,999 were all found in Kingston’s urban core, and more specifically, north of Princess Street and east of Division Street. The majority of areas with median incomes between \$20,000 and \$39,999 were also found in Kingston’s urban core. These areas were more widespread, however, stretching from the east of Little Cataraqui River to the west of Cataraqui River. Areas with a median income between \$40,000 and \$79,999 were spread somewhat evenly across the entire Kingston CMA. Finally, unlike lower income households, private households with median incomes greater than \$80,000 were located close to the periphery of urban areas of the CMA, rather than within the urban core. More specifically, these dissemination areas are found in the neighbourhoods north of Glenburnie and Highway 401, the Reddendale and Henderson areas situated on the coast of Lake Ontario, and the Westwoods area located along the western edge of the urban core.

	Total Number	Average Number of Persons	Median Before Tax Income (2005 dollars)
Persons not in economic families (ages 15 +)	23,140	1.0	\$24,486
All private households	62,045	2.4	\$55,531
All census families	42,995	2.8	\$69,051

TABLE 12- 4: INCOME STATISTICS FOR INDIVIDUALS, HOUSEHOLDS, AND FAMILIES IN KINGSTON, 2005 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

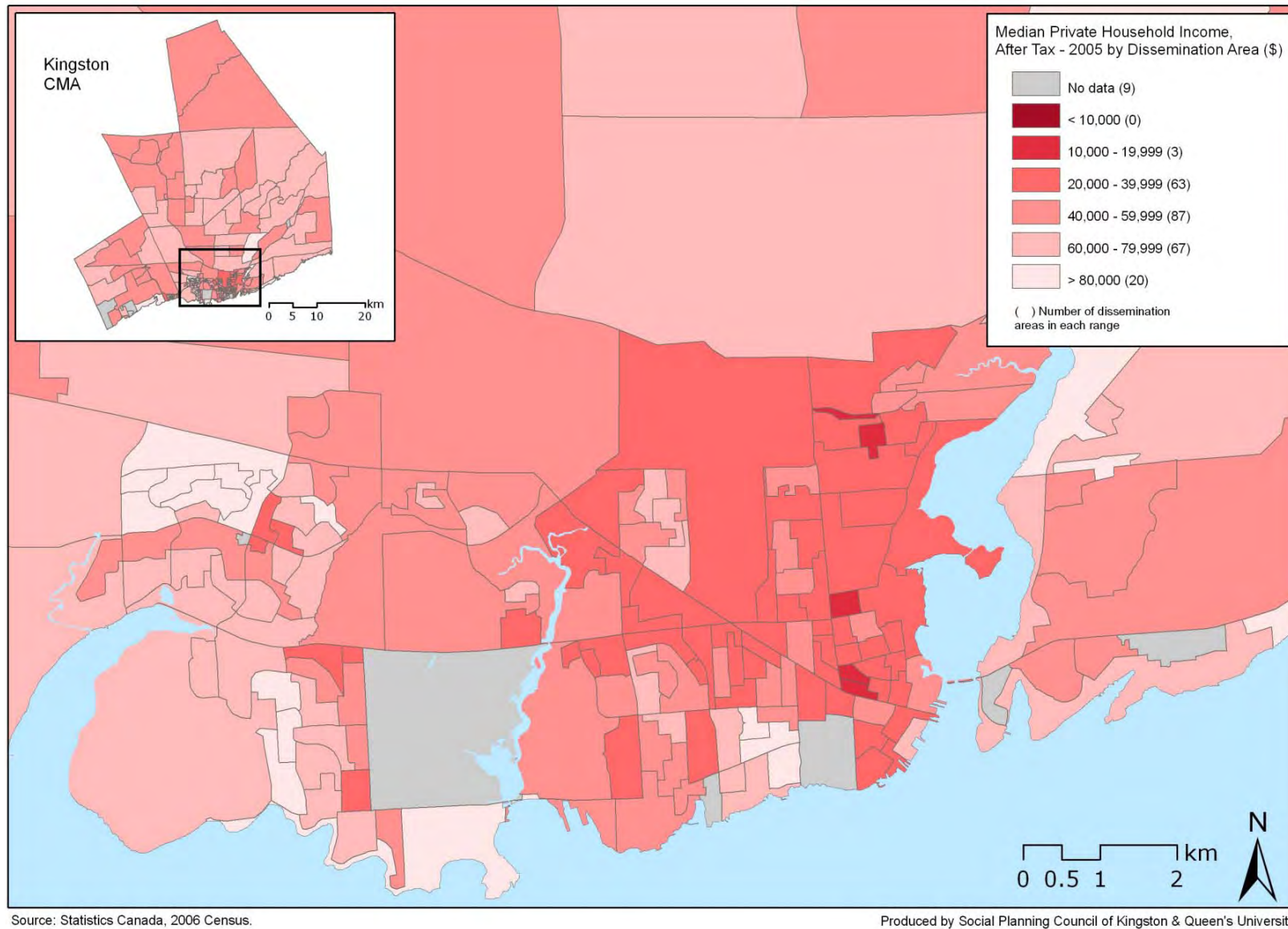


FIGURE 12- 4: MEDIAN INCOME AFTER TAX OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2005

The median income of households in Kingston increased from \$53,828 to \$55,531 between 2000 and 2005. Not only did median income increase, but the income distribution of households shifted. The percentage of households with a median income of less than \$30,000 decreased from 24% to 13%. Meanwhile, there was increase, from 32% to 42%, in the percentage of households reaching incomes of more than \$90,000. It is important to note that household incomes refer to the combined income of all household members. Thus, while the percentage of households earning over \$90,000 may seem high, it requires only two household members to be earning \$45,000 each before tax (see Chapter 13 for more detail).

12.5 | Prevalence of Low Income

Statistics Canada measures low income in terms of a *low income cut-off* (LICO). LICO is the income level at which “families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their income on food, shelter and clothing” (see full definition in the Glossary). Different LICOs are set depending on family sizes and the size of the city or town one resides in (Appendix F). A specific LICO is also calculated for before tax (LICO-BT) and after tax (LICO-AT) incomes. The *prevalence of low income* for economic families and private households was lower in Kingston than in Ontario in 2005 (Figure 12- 6). Private households in Kingston had a 10% prevalence of low income in 2005 compared to 11% for Ontario. When broken down by sex, males had a 9% prevalence of low income compared to 10% for females. In Ontario, males had a lower prevalence of low income (11%) in compared to females (12%).

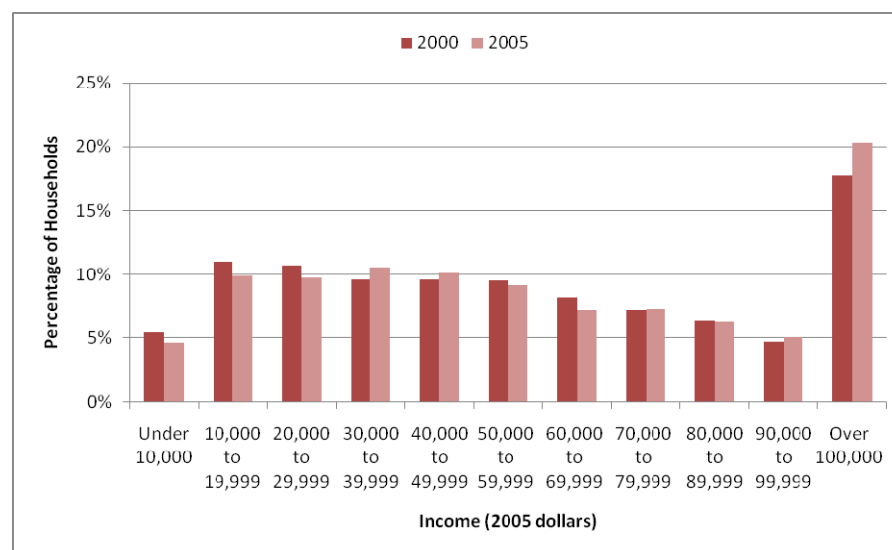


FIGURE 12- 5: HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME GROUP IN KINGSTON, 2000 TO 2005 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

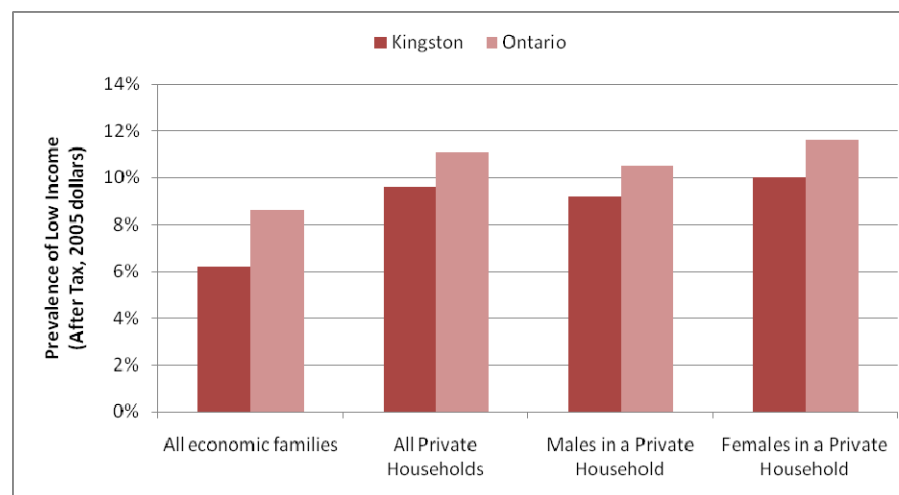
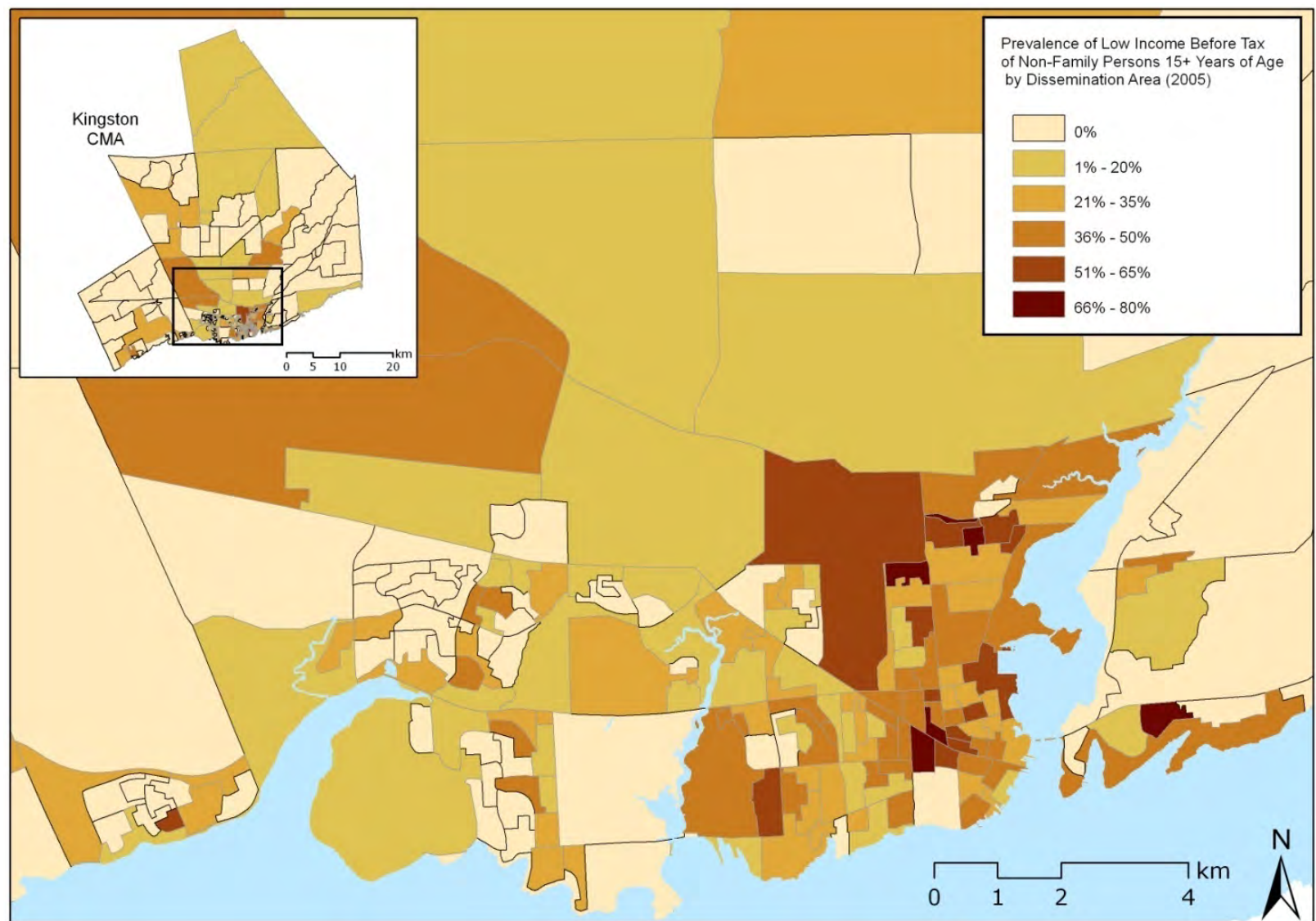


FIGURE 12- 6: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME AFTER TAX BY HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY TYPE IN KINGSTON, 2005 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 12- 7: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME BEFORE TAX FOR NON-FAMILY PERSONS (15+ YEARS OF AGE) BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2005

Mapping the location of low income among individuals in Kingston by dissemination area reveals pockets where there was a high prevalence of low income (Figure 12-7). Areas with a prevalence of low income between 66% and 80% of the dissemination area included the neighbourhoods of Sunnyside and Williamsville, Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Kingston, Kingscourt, and Rideau Heights. The Sunnyside and Williamsville neighbourhood is located adjacent to Queen's University and is largely comprised of single-detached houses in a poor state of disrepair, often rented to students. In CFB Kingston, housing units are available for military families. Areas with a prevalence of low income between 51% and 65% are found in the Alcan, Fairway Hills, Kingscourt, Queens, and Inner Harbour neighbourhoods located in the urban core, as well as Amherstview in the west of the CMA. Areas with a prevalence of low income that is less than 20% were distributed evenly across the Kingston CMA.

A closer examination of prevalence of low income by age and sex reveals wide discrepancies among children, young adults, and older adults. Of the population aged 17 years and under, males had a higher prevalence of low income compared to females. Conversely, of the population aged 18 years and over, females had a higher prevalence of low income compared to males, except for the 35 to 44 age group in which males had a 0.5% higher prevalence of low income. Prevalence of low income was the highest among those age 18 to 24, at 19% for males and 25% for females. Prevalence of low income was the lowest for the 70 and over age group, at 1% for males and 3% for females.

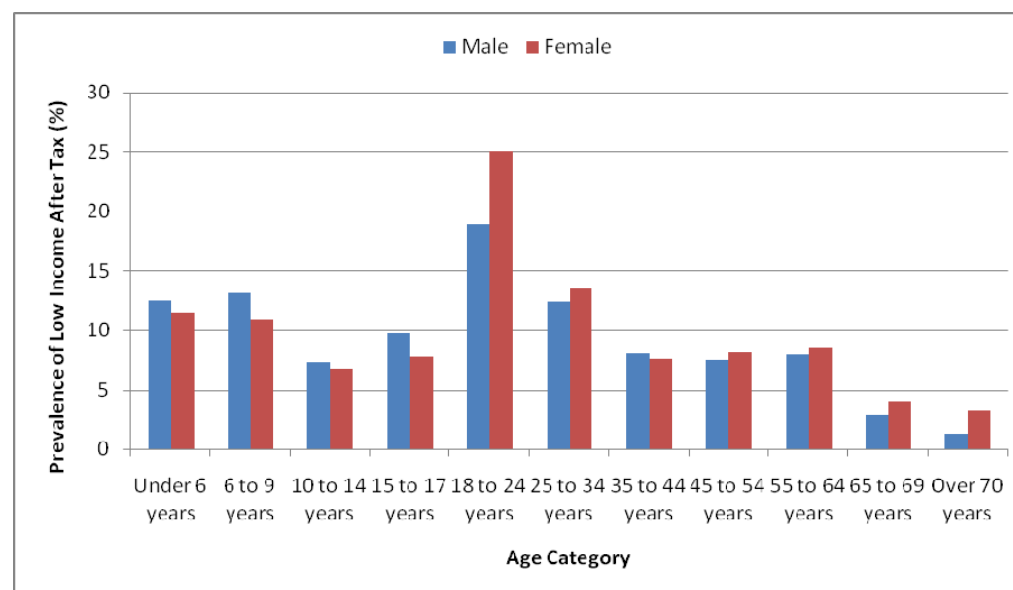


FIGURE 12- 8: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME AFTER TAX FOR PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND SEX IN KINGSTON, 2005 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Employers and service providers may need an increased awareness of the high prevalence of low income found among young adults.

There is a spatial concentration of individuals with low income in the east end of Kingston's urban core. This population may benefit from the provision of more diversified housing types and costs.

Additional studies may explain the large gains made in employment income for certain major occupations in Kingston. This may better inform decisions regarding investment in certain occupations.

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Kingston Community Profile 2009

13 | DWELLINGS 1

13.1 | Private Dwellings 1

13.2 | Dwelling Types 1

13.3 | Housing Tenure 2

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13.5 | Core Housing Need 5

13 | DWELLINGS

Housing is commonly the largest spending item in the household budget, and one's socio-economic status is typically the primary factor that determines the type, cost, and tenure of housing. Housing may in turn affect the health and socio-economic well-being of an individual, as well as the community at large. Census data is useful in describing trends in housing, but the data only covers dwellings and households with a fixed civic address. Therefore, Census data is insufficient to explain the homeless population. Other surveys and studies should be consulted to gain insight on the homeless situation in Kingston.

Private dwelling refers to the physical housing structure in which persons may inhabit. It is different from a *private household*, which refers to person(s) living in the dwelling. As such, there are more dwellings than households in a Census year, as some households may own multiple dwellings. Also, the number of dwellings is not the actual number of housing stock in the city. Housing units that just entered the market or are not occupied by persons at the time of Census are excluded from of the Census dwelling counts. Therefore, there may actually be more dwellings in Kingston than reported in the Census.

Census 2006 reports that over half of the population in Kingston lives in single-detached houses. From 2001 to 2006, the proportion of households that owned their dwellings increased, even though the average housing price has increased considerably. Yet, a relatively small proportion of owners spent 30% or more of their household income on housing costs, including mortgage payments (see *owner's major payment* in the Glossary). On the other hand, a large proportion of renters spent 30% or more of their income on *gross rent*.

	2001	2006	Percentage Change (2001 to 2006)
City of Kingston	50,755	53,838	6.1%
Kingston CMA	65,883	70,003	6.3%

TABLE 13- 1: PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

13.1 | Private Dwellings

The number of private dwellings in Kingston grew by 6.3% between 2001 and 2006. The growth rate of dwellings is almost twice as large as the population growth of 3.8%. This is consistent with the increase in smaller households between 2001 and 2006, as reported in Chapter 1. With the increase in smaller households, there may be greater demand for smaller dwelling units.

13.2 | Dwelling Types

The most common dwelling type in Kingston in 2006 was single-detached house, which accounted for 57% of all dwellings (Table 13-2). The second most common dwelling type was apartment, less than 5 storeys. The proportions of these top two dwelling types and apartment duplex increased from 2001 to 2006. Meanwhile, the proportions of semi-detached and row house have decreased.

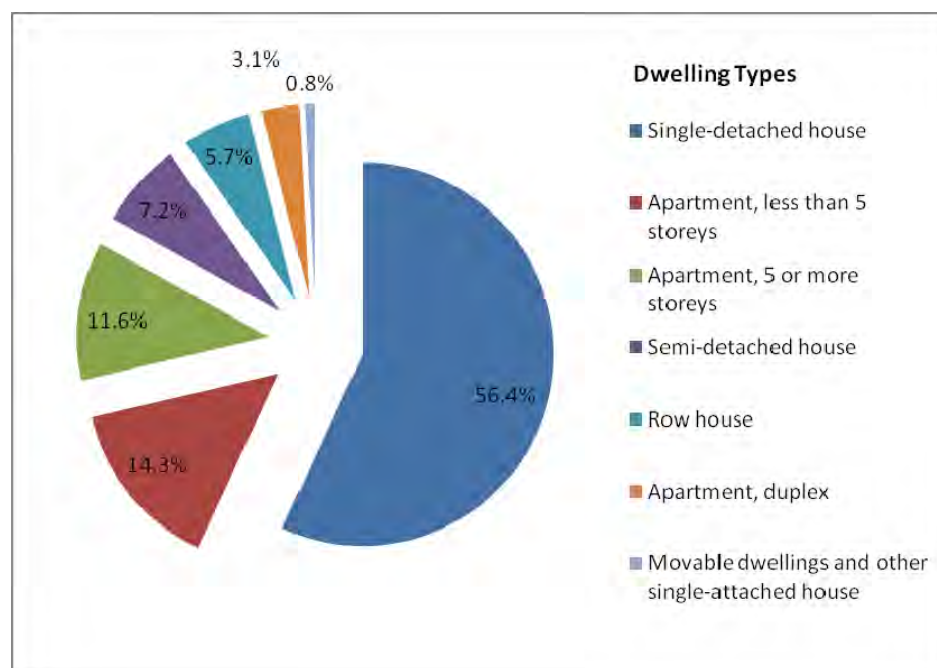


FIGURE 13- 1: OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TYPE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Dwelling Type	Occupied Private Dwellings			
	2001		2006	
Single-detached house	32,875	(55.9%)	35,275	(56.4%)
Apartment, less than 5 storeys	8,865	(15.1%)	8,940	(14.3%)
Apartment, 5 or more storeys	6,745	(11.5%)	7,265	(11.6%)
Semi-detached house	4,395	(7.5%)	4,485	(7.2%)
Row house	3,790	(6.4%)	3,540	(5.7%)
Apartment, duplex	1,210	(2.1%)	1,965	(3.1%)
Movable dwelling	240	(0.4%)	295	(0.5%)
Other single-attached house	225	(0.4%)	215	(0.3%)

TABLE 13- 2: OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TYPE IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

13.3 | Housing Tenure

In Census 2006, 67% of private dwellings in Kingston were owned, while 33% were rented (Figure 13- 2). The proportion of owners represents an increase since 2001, when 64% of the dwellings were owned and 36% were rented. This trend towards ownership can be attributed to the strong local, as well as national economy, which enabled high employment in Kingston (see Chapter 10, and Appendix A). It may also be explained by greater access to mortgage financing. A change in the housing supply may also explain this trend, as new housing construction peaked in 2003 (Conference Board of Canada, 2008).

Household income can be a predictor of housing tenure. Households with higher income may be more likely to own a home and carry a bigger mortgage than a household with lower income. Census 2006 provides data on household income as reported for 2005, as well as the housing tenure of each dwelling. In Kingston, there were 23,605 owned dwellings *with* a mortgage and 17,990 owned *without* a mortgage. Owners with a mortgage had a 2005 household median income of \$77,552, which is higher than owners without a mortgage, who had a median income of \$64,522. Renters have a median household income of just \$30,098.

Figure 13- 3 shows the median income of owners, with and without mortgage, and renters. The median income for owners with a mortgage is higher than the median income of owners without mortgage. This may be explained by the tendency of households with higher incomes to purchase larger or more expensive homes that require mortgages. In addition, it is possible that owners without a mortgage may be older and may have already paid off their mortgages. This is consistent with decreased median incomes found for older populations (see Chapter 12). Figure 13- 3 also shows that the average number of income recipients per household decreases with housing tenure, from owner with mortgage to owner without mortgage, and to renters. This trend may be explained by household type. Families with children may seek bigger living space, thus acquiring larger homes that may require mortgages. Young people, on the other hand, may dominate the rental housing market, as many of them may be single and living in smaller households.

The 2006 Census also reported that 36% of owners *without* a mortgage and 24% of owners *with* a mortgage in Kingston had household incomes of less than \$60,000. In addition, 77% of renters had household incomes of less than \$60,000. Unfortunately, low-income seem to affect a lot of renters in Kingston. Almost half of all renters in Kingston had a household median income of \$30,000 or less.

Figure 13- 4 shows that the higher the median household income, the more gross rent households will pay. However, when gross rent reaches a threshold of \$15,000, household income actually fell. Figure 13- 4 also shows that the greatest number of rental households paid between \$600 and \$800 in gross rent. In 2005, over half of all renters paid less than \$800 in gross rent, while less than one-fifth paid \$1 200 or more.

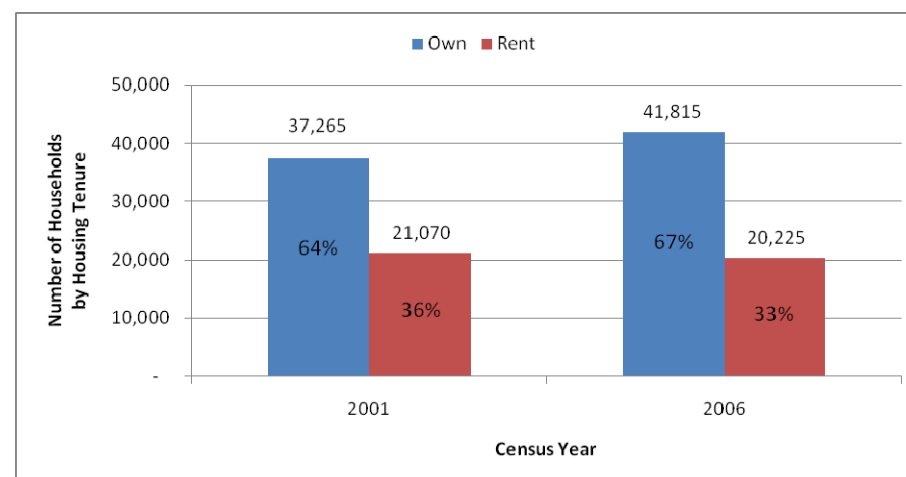


FIGURE 13- 2: HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING TENURE IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

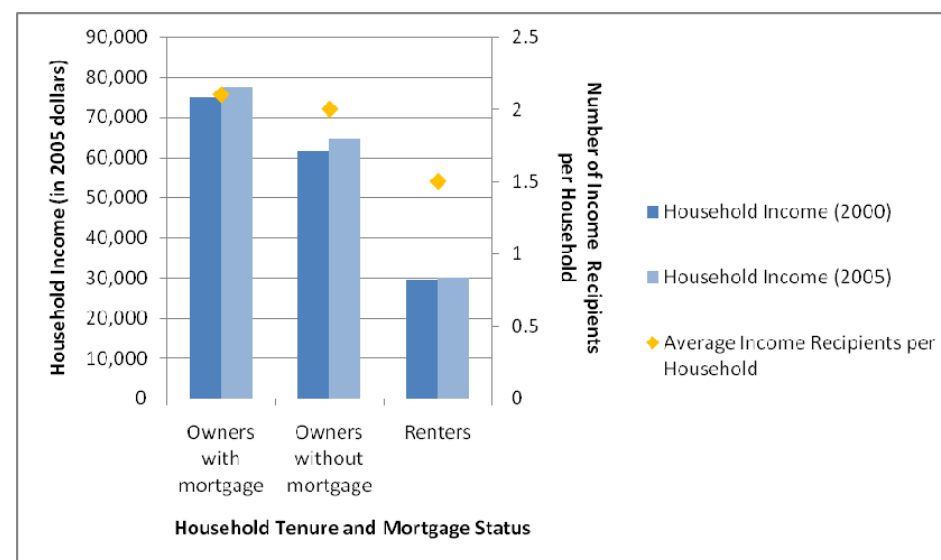


FIGURE 13- 3: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND NUMBER OF INCOME RECIPIENTS PER HOUSEHOLD BY HOUSING TENURE IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

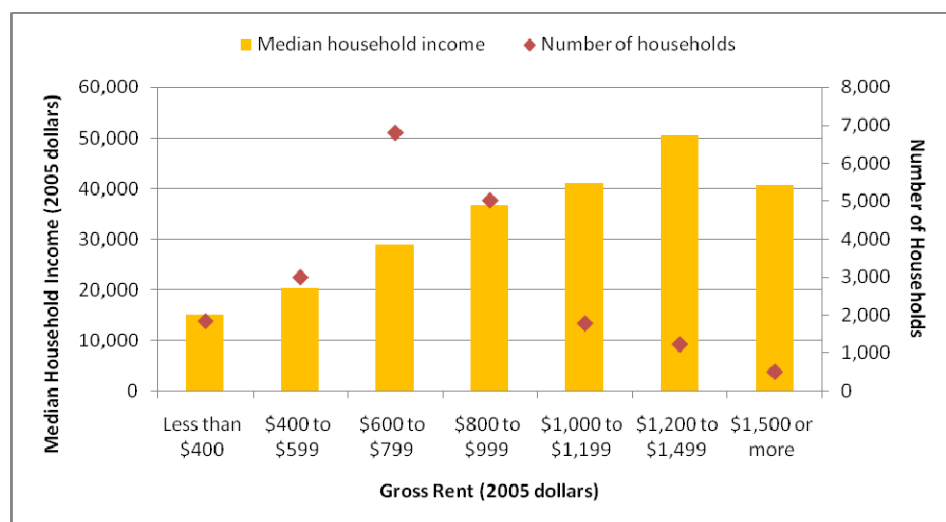


FIGURE 13- 4: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY GROSS RENT IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2001, 2006 CENSUS)

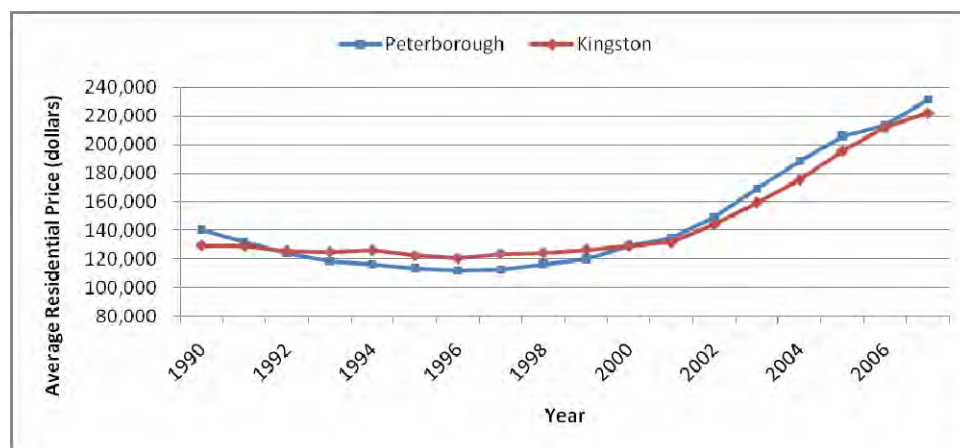


FIGURE 13- 5: AVERAGE RESIDENTIAL PRICE* IN KINGSTON, 1990 TO 2007 (CMHC, CANADIAN HOUSING OBSERVER, 2008)

*Price of existing homes and properties sold through the Multiple Listing Service® is compiled by the Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA), and it does not indicate adjustment for inflation.

13.4 | Shelter Costs

Although more households owned their homes in 2006, the cost of shelter—an owner's major payment, or gross rent - continued to rise in Kingston. The average housing price in Kingston increased from \$124,123 in 1996 to \$222,300 in 2007, demonstrating an 83% increase in the past decade. Between 2001 and 2006, average housing price increased by 68%. The rise in housing price is not unique to Kingston, however. According to the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), housing prices have increased in almost all metropolitan areas across Canada since 1996 (Canadian Housing Observer, 2008). These prices reflect the sale price of existing homes. The average price of new single-detached house in 2007 was \$266,145 (CMHC, 2008 Spring).

Rents have also increased in Kingston, but by a smaller percentage. From 2001 to 2007, two-bedroom apartment rent increased by 20.7%. The average monthly rent for a two-bedroom apartment in 2007 was \$856, with a high of \$881 in Downtown Kingston and a low of \$810 in the northern part of the city (CMHC, 2008 Housing Now).

The vacancy rate for Kingston has increased from 2.1% in 2006 to 3.2% in 2007, which is relatively higher than 2.8% in Peterborough and 2.3% in Ottawa (CMHC, 2007 Rental Market Survey). The increase in the vacancy rate may partly be explained by the movement of households from rental to owner dwellings. Also, it is important to note that rent for newer units tends to be higher than for older units. Therefore, the increase in rental housing supply through higher vacancy rate does not necessarily result in a greater number of affordable rental units.

Figure 13- 7 shows shelter costs for owners and renters in Kingston and five Eastern Ontario municipalities. Kingston is relatively more expensive than other municipalities to live in, particularly for owners. However, shelter cost for renters is slightly lower than Peterborough. The higher Ontario average may be affected by high housing cost in Toronto.

13.5 | Core Housing Need

In Census 2006, 16% of owner households spent more than 30% of their 2005 household income on major payments associated with housing, including mortgage payments. This was an increase from 15% in 2001. This increase may be attributed to the fact that many households moved from rental to home ownership between 2001 and 2006. Many of these households may be first-time homeowners, who pay a greater percentage of their income on housing compared to established homeowners. In the latest mortgage statistics released by CanEquity (2008), first-time buyers were among the top four mortgage application types for the city of Kingston at 19% - along with qualification (22%), refinance (18.7%) and no money down (16%). The statistics also shows that half of the mortgage applicants were renters and 48% were married couples.

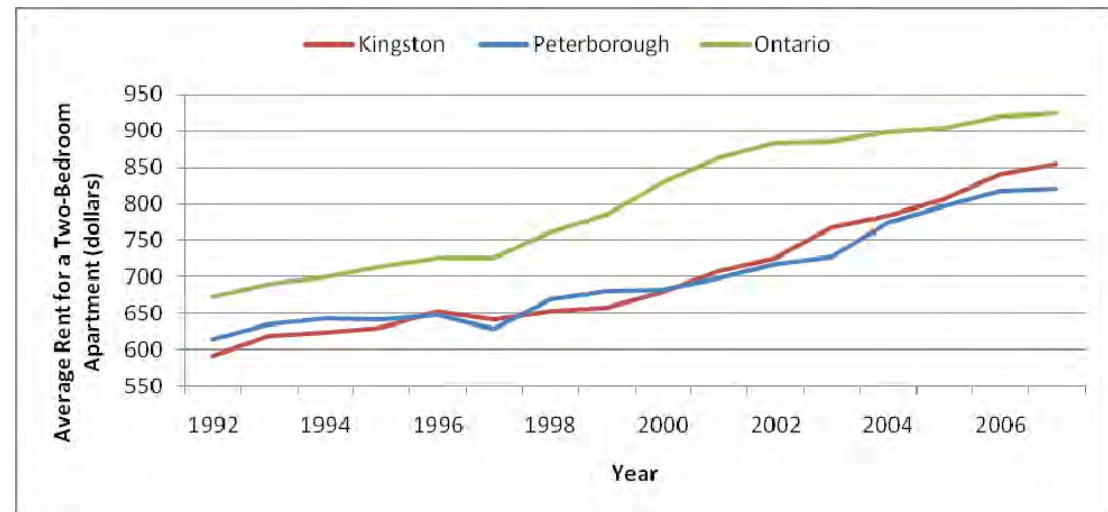


FIGURE 13- 6: AVERAGE RENT FOR 2-BEDROOM APARTMENTS IN KINGSTON, 1992 TO 2007 (CMHC, CANADIAN HOUSING OBSERVER, 2008)

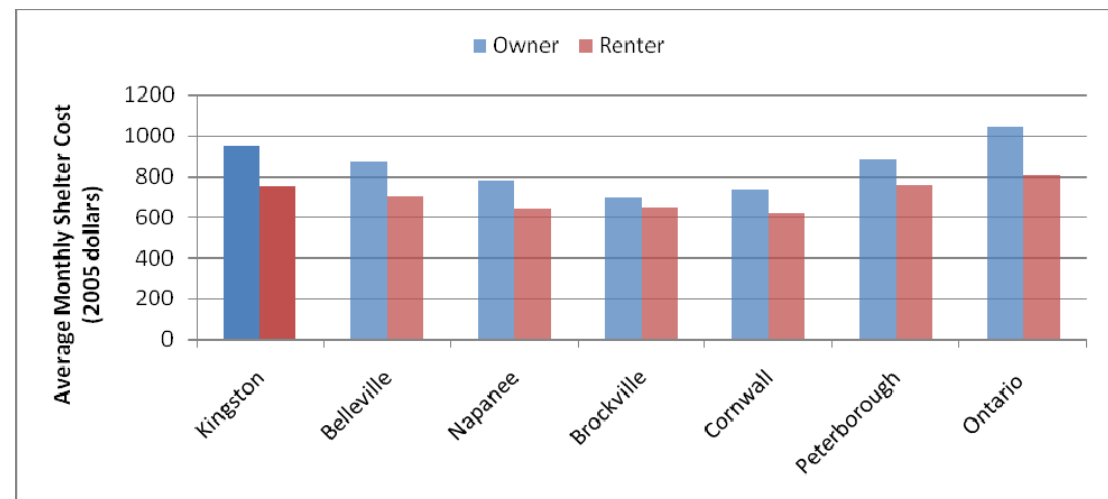


FIGURE 13- 7: AVERAGE MONTHLY SHELTER COST BY OWNER AND RENTER IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Overall, the financial cost of home ownership is not affecting a large segment of the owner population in Kingston. In 2006, 46% of all owner households spent less than 15% of their 2005 income on housing. Only about 5% spent more than half of their 2005 income on housing.

Renters in Kingston are paying a greater share of their income on *gross rent*. Gross rent includes costs of electricity, heating and municipal services. In 2006, about 48% of the total rental households spent more than 30% of their 2005 income on gross rent. This means 48% of renters are in *core housing need*. A core housing need household is defined by the Canadian Housing and Mortgage Corporation (CMHC) as a household that spend 30% or more of their income on shelter costs (see full definition in the Glossary).

In 2001, 47% of rental households were in core housing need. However, the actual number of households that spent more than 30% of their income on gross rent decreased slightly from 9,890 households in 2001 to 9,635 in 2006. The difference is not large enough to make any inferences about the population, considering that the data is derived from a sample population that represents 20% of the real population. Even if the decrease is an accurate indication of the population, it is a minor point in light of the growing gap between renters and owners in shelter costs as a percentage of household income. It is also important to note that when completing

the Census, households may record gross rent from the Census year and income from the year before (i.e. 2005 income for 2006 Census gross rent). As a result, the cost of housing as a proportion of income represents an estimate for the Census year, and should be considered with much caution.

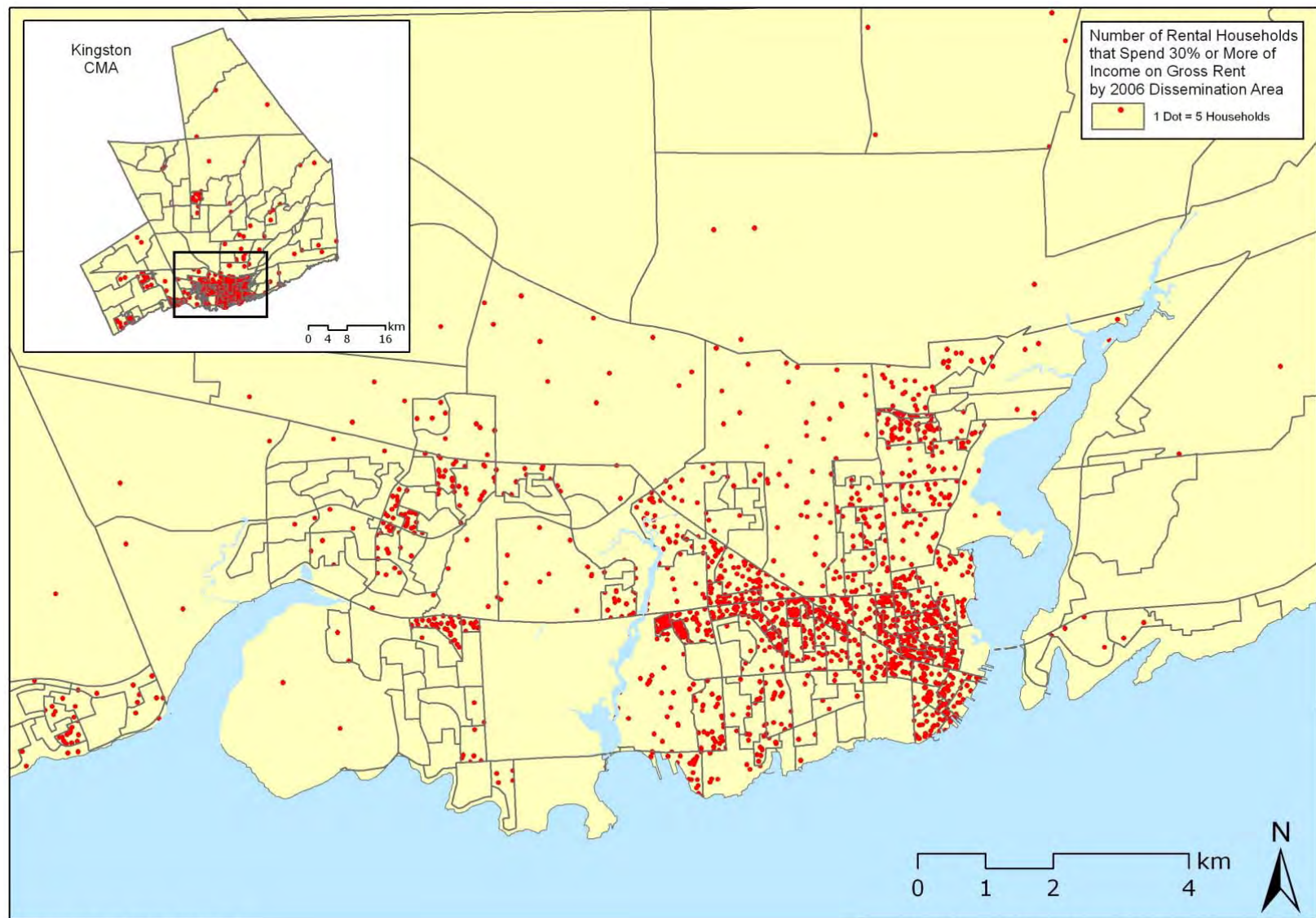
Figure 13- 8 shows the number of rental households that spent more than 30% of their income on gross rent in 2006. It shows a greater concentration in Downtown Kingston and along Princess Street on the South side. These areas may be explained by the presence of young workers, who have not yet reached a high income-earning stage in their career, as well as single-person households and students. Other concentrations of households with core housing need, such as in Rideau Heights and in the west end of the city may be explained by the presence of low-income families.

Figure 13- 9 illustrates the prevalence of low-income in private households, as well as the number of rented dwellings in 2006. It also shows the locations of social housing units by the Kingston Frontenac Housing Corporation (KFHC) in 2008. It is important to note that some of the units may have changed ownership since the data was collected and may no longer be affordable units. Furthermore, a much larger list of non-profit housing stock in Kingston is available, but due to limited information on their actual location, they are not plotted in Figure 13- 9. A full list of non-profit housing is included in Appendix H.

Shelter Cost as a Percentage of Household Income	Number of Households (%)							
	Owners				Renters			
	2001		2006		2001		2006	
Less than 15%	n/a		19,085	(46%)	3,405	(16%)	2,635	(13%)
Less than 30%	31,325	(85%)	34,745	(84%)	11,110	(53%)	10,435	(52%)
30% or More	5,405	(15%)	6,840	(16%)	9,890	(47%)	9,635	(48%)
50% or more	n/a		2,250	(5%)	4,795	(23%)	4,375	(22%)

TABLE 13- 3: SHELTER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN KINGSTON, 2001 TO 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

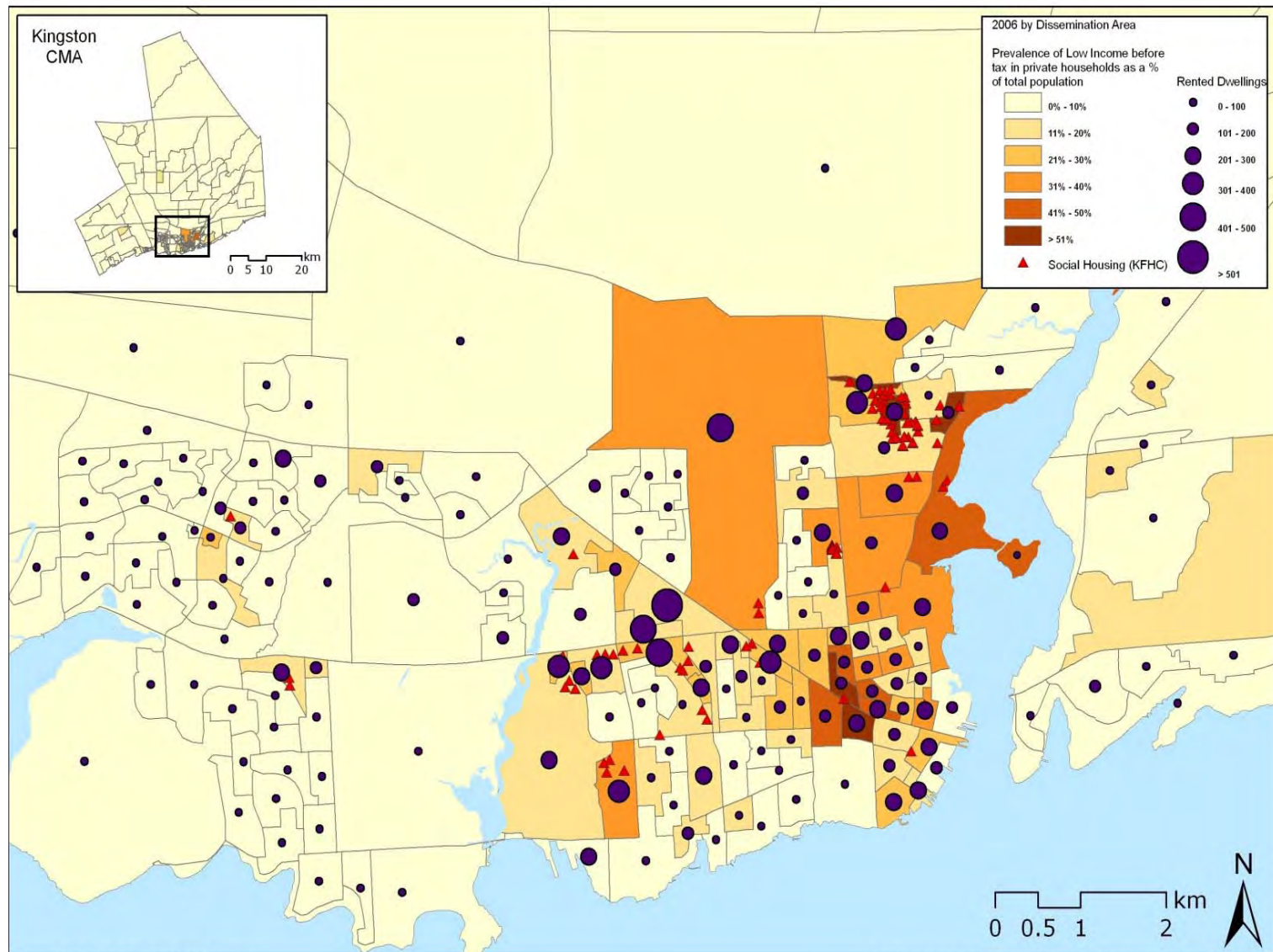
Note: Data from Topic-based tabulations in 2006 Census. Figures are slightly different than owner/renter data presented in Statistics Canada's Community Profile, which is used for Figure 13-10



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 13- 8: HOUSEHOLDS WITH CORE HOUSING NEED IN KINGSTON, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE 13- 9: RENTAL DWELLINGS AND PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME IN KINGSTON, 2006

Figure 13- 9 only shows rented dwellings in the urban areas of the city and not in the inset map of Kingston CMA. For the purpose of this analysis, the map focuses on the urban areas. The neighbourhoods where all three subjects – low-income households, rented dwellings and social housing – converge are Rideau Heights, Calvin Park and Portsmouth. There is also a concentration of low-income households and rented dwellings near the junction of Division Street and Princess Street. The map clearly shows that Weller Avenue in Rideau Heights is no longer the only areas of concern for city planners. Pockets of low-income rental neighbourhoods are now emerging across Kingston, particularly along Princess Street and Bath Road, which may generate new challenges for the city.

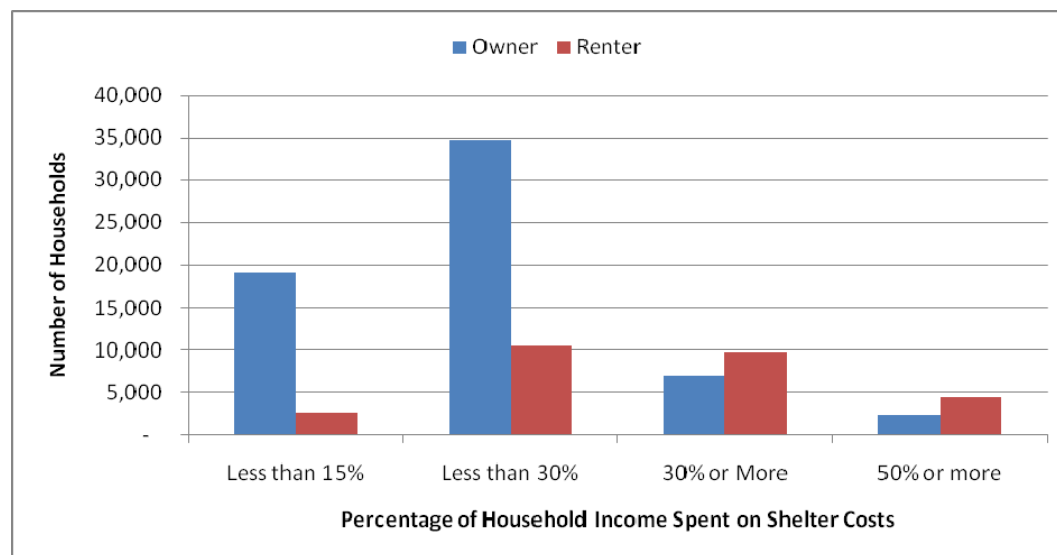


FIGURE 13- 10: SHELTER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN KINGSTON, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)

Preference for single-detached house in Kingston may lead to greater development of subdivisions outside the urban core. This may lead urban sprawl, which is associated with infrastructure inefficiency, high energy consumption, and urban decay in the city's centre.

Increased number of households that are owners from 2001 to 2006 is good news for Kingston, as home ownership is typically a safe investment of one's equity, and it also provides a sense of stability to a household.

More than 4,000 renter households spend half or more of their income on gross rent. This group may be at risk of homelessness, if sudden changes occur to their livelihood, such as loss of employment income.

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14 | KINGSTON'S PROGRESS: A REVIEW

The findings in this Profile illustrate Kingston's current standing in several important areas. By and large, Kingston is a city with a highly educated population, a strong economy and a vibrant cultural community. These and other strengths are important to recognize. However, there are still some areas of weaknesses – some of which threaten the continued vitality of the community. Even so weaknesses and threats can be regarded as challenges to realize new opportunities. This chapter will conclude with a summary of the main implications derived from these findings and further questions to consider. Additionally, an overview of Kingston's strengths and weaknesses are presented, as well as potential challenges the city may face in the future, and the many unique opportunities decision-makers can capitalize upon to help move the city forward in a positive direction for all.

14.1 | Implications Summary

CHAPTER 1 - POPULATION

Implications:

- ☐ Kingston's population growth lags behind most other CMAs in Ontario, which may limit potential economic growth and adversely affect employment opportunities for the population.
- ☐ The baby-boomer generation will reach the retirement age of 65 in ten to twenty years. A large proportion of Kingston's population will then be seniors. This may require new attention for seniors-oriented services and infrastructure.

- ☐ There are now more two-person and one-person households than in the past. This may lead to greater demand for smaller housing units and pose some interesting questions about desirable density in our communities.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ How can Kingston attract new residents? Especially younger generations?
- ☐ How can Kingston balance demand for more dwellings with goals of sustainable development?

CHAPTER 2.1 - FAMILIES

Implications:

- ☐ The growth in family types with no children could mean an increase in demand for housing, but perhaps of a different form, to accommodate smaller household sizes
- ☐ If the increase in male lone parents is associated with the military base or the penitentiaries, partnership between service providers and these institutions may be needed to support these families.
- ☐ The trend towards older families and fewer young parents could be due to many individuals choosing to pursue careers before families. Consequently this may be a factor in the declining population of children, since older families are unlikely to have as many children as those in their younger years.

- ☐ High unemployment amongst mothers with more children could suggest that the burden of care still falls primarily on mothers. It may be challenging for women to work while raising their children. Therefore, greater support for mothers is needed, such as access to day-care, as well as policies for flexible work schedules and opportunities for young mothers to finish school while working (perhaps internship programs that enable paid learning).
- ☐ The concentration of lone parents indicates that service providers could centralize support services where they are most needed, included day care facilities, schools, and parks.
- ☐ The concentration of lone parents with low income could lead to a ghettoization of particular neighbourhoods. Policies could be implemented to ensure a greater geographic distribution of affordable housing among the region, while still maintaining a high degree of accessibility of relevant services.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ How can Kingston support families with children? Especially lone parent families?
- ☐ How can Kingston's neighbourhoods be designed to welcome more diverse family types?

CHAPTER 2.2 - CHILDREN

Implications:

- ☐ The continuation of a decline in the children's population may require substantial school closures in the near future.
- ☐ The high prevalence of low income among youth and young adults could indicate a lack of job opportunities in Kingston and the Eastern Ontario area for those who have yet to build job

experience and do not yet have the income to re-locate to where more jobs are available.

- ☐ Young adults (25 years +) who are still living with their families: this is generally a continuation of an over-arching trend in all families; however those young adults may not have jobs or income to be able to live independently. Since many of these young adults are in lone parent families, there is also the possibility that young adults are staying home in order to support their single parent, whether financially or socially.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ As school buildings close and the population of senior citizens grow, is the conversion of empty school buildings to residences for senior citizens a feasible option in Kingston? (The City of North Bay is an example of how school buildings have been converted to seniors' facilities).
- ☐ Why are youth and young adults struggling in Kingston? How can Kingston provide more support and job opportunities for youth and young adults?

CHAPTER 3 – SENIOR CITIZENS

Implications:

- ☐ Although the number of senior citizens is growing in Kingston, CMA, their financial stability bodes well for Kingston's overall economic and social stability. The City could harness the availability of settled seniors to contribute volunteer time, and utilize their knowledge and experience in the work force or other community organizations.

- ☐ More and more senior citizens are participating in the workforce. With their many years of experiences, senior citizens can be a valuable contribution to certain sectors of the labour force. This in turn, could promote more social and active living for the individual senior who would see related physical and mental health benefits.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ Is physical accessibility in Kingston adequate for this group's continued participation in the City's services and activities?
- ☐ What effect could this population have on health services, social services, and the overall community, especially as they continue to age?
- ☐ Can Kingston benefit from the spending power of wealthier baby boomers (e.g. tourism; Retirement living).

CHAPTER 4 - ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

Implications:

- ☐ The underreporting of Aboriginal status may result in an underestimation of the number of Aboriginal peoples that live in Kingston, which would skew the availability of funding for programs and services available to indigenous peoples in the community.
- ☐ The young age and steady increase in the Aboriginal population speaks to the need for government programs to be oriented towards a younger population.
- ☐ The high proportion of Aboriginal peoples that have not finished high school may indicate the need for targeted programs to encourage high rates of high school completion.

- ☐ Aboriginal people's low median income may demonstrate the need for education and labour participation programs to help decrease the number of Aboriginal peoples that live in poverty and its severity.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ What unique needs do Aboriginal populations have? Especially young Aboriginal individuals?
- ☐ How can Kingston increase access to services and job opportunities for Aboriginal people?
- ☐ How can Kingston address the inequality between educated Aboriginals and non-Aboriginal peoples?

CHAPTER 5.1 - MINORITY POPULATIONS

Implications:

- ☐ The increasing number of visible minorities will impact the provision of settlement, language, and cultural services in Kingston.
- ☐ Employers and service providers may need greater awareness of the fact that many visible minorities possess high levels of education, but are generally underemployed and underpaid in the labour force.
- ☐ Due to Kingston's labour force becoming increasingly ethnically diverse, employers may face an increased need for cultural sensitivity training or other similar programs.
- ☐ The concentration of visible minorities in Kingston's urban core may be attributed to location decisions regarding the availability of jobs, education, and housing. Employers and service providers may need to consider the specific needs of visible minorities.

- ☐ The visible minority population in Kingston is young and may help offset the economic and social costs associated with Kingston's aging population.
- ☐ The income gap for visible minorities may be related to their younger average age or because a majority are new to Canada. This may require unique social services that are oriented towards the needs of visible minority subpopulations.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ How can Kingston support visible minority populations? Especially those who are new residents to Canada?
- ☐ What employment programs are needed to help educated visible minorities to make the most of their existing skills?
- ☐ How can Kingston address the inequality between visible and non-visible minority populations?

CHAPTER 5.2 - FRANCOPHONE POPULATION

Implications:

- ☐ Additional studies are needed to determine why Francophones are settling in Kingston and primarily from provinces outside of Ontario.
- ☐ By gearing social services and other resources towards Francophones, Kingston may become a more Francophone-friendly community. This may in turn increase the number of Francophones settling in Kingston and the number of persons in the labour force who can speak French at work.

- ☐ The highly educated Francophone population of working-age may be an asset for Kingston with the ability to attract new employers, particularly in the public sector.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ How can Kingston better support the Francophone population?
- ☐ How can the Francophone population help Kingston to attract new employers?

CHAPTER 6 - MOBILITY AND MIGRATION

Implications:

- ☐ An increase in external migrants may place pressure on existing public services and community resources for new immigrants including settlement services. A lack of external migrants may speak to the issue of retaining immigrants after they have arrived.

CHAPTER 7 – IMMIGRATION

Implications:

- ☐ Unlike other regions, a high proportion of immigrants in Kingston came to Canada before the 1970s and they represent an older generation. This demonstrates a need for immigrant programs in Kingston to not only focus on younger, working age populations, but also older immigrants that are approaching 55 years of age and older. The low median income for immigrants in Kingston that came to Canada before 1961 also show that established immigrants are having difficulty earning a living wage, perhaps indicating the need for programs specifically suited to alleviating poverty among immigrant seniors.

- ☐ Immigrants in Kingston are generally well educated, but tend to have significantly lower incomes than non-immigrants with equivalent education. This could indicate a need to re-examine international credential and education recognition programs, as they apply to Kingston, to ensure that immigrants are able to work within their field of competency and obtain competitive wages equivalent to their non-immigrant counterparts.
- ☐ Similarly, the high unemployment rate for immigrants with university education suggests that more information is needed to understand why they are unable to find suitable employment in Kingston. Likewise, the economic situation of immigrant women also demands attention due to the findings that they are also facing income challenges.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ How can Kingston support new immigrants and help them to make the most of their existing skills?
- ☐ How can Kingston remove the inequality between immigrant and non-immigrant populations?
- ☐ What amenities and opportunities are new immigrants attracted to and how can Kingston work to provide these?

CHAPTER 8 – RELIGION

Implications:

- ☐ The declining number of Kingston residents that identify themselves as being affiliated with a religious institution could result in the closure of churches that serve as community centres and gathering places. Also, the availability of philanthropic services that are

offered in these facilities may decline as a result of decreasing congregations.

- ☐ The rising rates of residents affiliated with less prevalent religions may speak to increasing diversity and cosmopolitanism in Kingston.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ What new facilities will growing religions need for their worshippers?

CHAPTER 8 – EDUCATION

Implications:

- ☐ Investment in the provision of employment opportunities which cater to the specialized skills and knowledge of the large postsecondary student population in Kingston may be essential to retain this population after graduation. Such investments may match major postsecondary fields of study, including the health, parks, recreation, and fitness.
- ☐ Employers seeking to locate workplaces may benefit from recognizing that Kingston's population is well educated.
- ☐ The population without a high school diploma earns too little income and is underemployed, perhaps requiring increased social services that are directed towards their specific needs.
- ☐ There is a spatial concentration of population without a high school diploma and low income. This population may benefit from the provision of more diversified occupational and housing choices.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ How can Kingston foster more partnerships with all three education institutions to help boost investment, employment opportunities and innovative research that benefit all?
- ☐ What amenities and opportunities are young graduates looking for?

CHAPTER 9 - LABOUR FORCE

Implications:

- ☐ There is perceived and real lack of employment opportunities in Kingston
- ☐ Retention of young, educated residents may be key to stemming a shortage of skilled labour force population
- ☐ Increasing the full-time work opportunities of women may help close the equality gap between women and men

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ What economic incentives can Kingston offer to young graduates and professionals?
- ☐ What industry sectors can and should Kingston attract for long term gain?

CHAPTER 10 - TRANSPORTATION

Implications:

- ☐ The high percent of automobile trips for short distance trips may be a result of suburban sprawl. It may also be an indicator that there are neighbourhoods in Kingston that are not designed for pedestrians and “walk-ability.” The use of private automobiles for

short trips may also indicate that public transit programs could be improved.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ Who are the most avid public transit users? How can transit be more accessible to this group? What can be done to encourage other demographic groups to use public transit?
- ☐ Are senior citizens in Kingston potential public transit users?
- ☐ Are more frequent and direct transit routes to places of interest more desirable to public transit users? Is this feasible for Kingston Transit?

CHAPTER 11 - INCOME

Implications:

- ☐ Additional studies may explain the shift in income distribution, thereby allowing for continued efforts to reduce the population with low income.
- ☐ Employers and service providers may need an increased awareness of the high prevalence of low income found among young adults.
- ☐ There is a spatial concentration of individuals with low income in the east end of Kingston’s urban core. This population may benefit from the provision of more diversified housing types and costs.
- ☐ Additional studies may explain the large gains made in employment income for certain major occupations in Kingston. This may better inform decisions regarding investment in certain occupations.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ How can Kingston work with employers to achieve a “living wage” for all employees?
- ☐ How can Kingston prevent the concentration of income groups in certain neighbourhoods?

CHAPTER 12 - DWELLINGS*Implications*

- ☐ Preference for single-detached house in Kingston may lead to greater development of subdivisions outside the urban core. This may lead urban sprawl, which is associated with infrastructure inefficiency, high energy consumption, and urban decay in the City’s centre.
- ☐ Increased number of households that are owners from 2001 to 2006 is good news for Kingston, as home ownership is typically a safe investment of one’s equity, and it also provides a sense of stability to a household.
- ☐ More than 4,000 renter households spend half or more of their income on gross rent. This group may be at risk of homelessness, if sudden changes occur to their livelihood, such as loss of employment income.

Questions to Consider:

- ☐ What sustainable neighbourhood development techniques and frameworks are feasible for Kingston?
- ☐ How can Kingston increase the availability of affordable housing?

14.2 | Overview of Kingston’s Strengths, Weaknesses, Threats & Opportunities

The findings in this Profile illustrate Kingston’s current standing in several important areas. By and large, Kingston is a city with a highly educated population, a strong economy and a vibrant cultural community. These and other strengths are important to recognize. However, there are still some areas of weaknesses – some of which threaten the continued vitality of the community. Even so weaknesses and threats can be regarded as challenges to realize new opportunities. This chapter will conclude with an overview of Kingston’s strengths and weaknesses, potential challenges the city may face in the future, and the many unique opportunities decision-makers can capitalize upon to help move the city forward in a positive direction for all.

STRENGTHS

The Kingston CMA has many advantages contributing to the region’s continued success. It is ideally located within 2 hours of three of Canada’s largest CMAs (Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa). Kingston also serves as an important metropolitan hub for smaller towns and villages in South Eastern Ontario. The tourism industry is strong in Kingston, and this is likely a reflection of Kingston’s vibrant downtown, its active cultural community, and Kingston’s unique history, both beautifully preserved in the city’s heritage buildings, as well as in popular museum exhibits and annual festivals.

In addition to the tourism industry, Kingston’s economy is well supported by a wide range of industries, including educational institutions, the sales and services sector, as well as business, finance and administration sector. Kingston is also home to three hospitals,

three penitentiaries, and a Canadian Forces military base, which are significant employers in Kingston.

The three post-secondary schools provide Kingston with a talented intellectual population, and several enterprises have been created from the research conducted at these educational institutions.

Under these economic conditions, median household incomes have grown steadily in Kingston, with proportionately more households becoming richer and less households earning incomes lower than \$30,000. Kingston also appears to be becoming more stable as the percentage of homeowners grows over time and the percentage of income spent on housing remains within appropriate ranges (5 to 15%) for homeowners.

Kingston's population is highly educated and most are working in full-time employment year round. A growing proportion of Kingston's population are senior citizens (65 years and over) and a substantial number are within 5 years of reaching their retirement years (between 60 and 64 year). These individuals, however, are generally financially stable and rather than pose a concern, will be important contributors to charities, volunteer organizations, and the preservation of Kingston's history.

Kingston is also relatively ethnically diverse compared to other South Eastern Ontario cities. The increase in Kingston's visible minority population in the last five years is comparable to other major cities in Canada, and the city is successful in attracting individuals newly arriving to Canada.

These are among the main strengths of the Kingston CMA a vibrant and attractive place to live in South Eastern Ontario.

WEAKNESSES

There are several areas where Kingston could improve. The following outlines some of the main areas.

Despite their considerable presence in Kingston, the city has not maximized the full potential of the post-secondary institutions in the city. Kingston has not been able to retain the many graduates coming from Queen's University, St. Lawrence College, and the Royal Military College, which means forfeiting an educated and skilled labour force. The city could also work to support the research coming from these institutions, which could lead to partnerships that may bring jobs and further investments to Kingston.

Another major weakness for Kingston to address is the disparity that exists between subsets of the population. Although the Aboriginal population is generally well-educated in Kingston, they remain under-employed, earn lower median incomes, and are concentrated in the poorest neighbourhoods. Visible minority groups also struggle to achieve the same income and employment levels as their non-visible minority counter-parts. Currently, labour force growth is slow, but these individuals are well-educated and could be a source of skilled labour.

Gender inequality is also still prevalent in Kingston. Women are more likely to work part-time and part-year, have lower incomes from employment, and rely more on government transfers and other non-employment income. The presence of children also seems to pose greater challenges for women than they do for men, especially in terms of employment.

For a city that is also experiencing limited population growth, Kingston could benefit from migration from other areas of the country or immigration from countries outside Canada; however, the city has not

been able to attract many new people, especially young immigrants, who are usually highly educated.

Poverty among all groups is generally concentrated in certain neighbourhoods in Kingston, and therefore reinforces both geographic and social boundaries and barriers in the community. Kingston could improve the availability of affordable housing in more areas of the city, as well as related services to support low-income individuals. Low income is especially prevalent among young adults (18 to 24 years), and particularly among young women.

Public transportation alternatives are another area of weakness in Kingston. Kingston has been known as one of the Canadian cities with the most walkers; however there is still very high private vehicle use for trips shorter than 2km. Over time, cycling is also increasing in Kingston, but even so, there is a substantial lack of infrastructure to facilitate this sustainable mode of transportation.

THREATS

The following represent significant drawbacks in Kingston that could affect the city's ability to progress successfully.

With many young college and university students leaving upon graduation, the city is not able to benefit from their fresh skills and talent. If the city continues to have difficulty in retaining graduates from the three post-secondary schools, this could impede future growth and innovation in Kingston.

Geographic concentrations of poverty and unemployment could also aggravate community relations and lead to systematic discrimination and isolation for these residents, especially for low income women and aboriginal populations.

While automobile use is not exclusive to any income group, use of public transportation appears to be an important transit mode for low income individuals, especially as a way to get to work. Any changes to the transit system need to be mindful of the needs of this group who rely on affordable transit fares.

OPPORTUNITIES

Despite the weaknesses and threats outlined above, Kingston could turn these into opportunities for innovative improvements for the overall benefit of the city.

The existing educational and government institutions, as well as the city's growing Francophone population strengthen the city's ability to attract public sector employment. This type of employment is more resistant to economic downturns and can help lead to overall job growth.

There is the opportunity to form partnerships with the universities and colleges in Kingston in attracting more migrants and immigrants to the community. For example, a potential program may offer post-secondary school enrolment to international migrants while the city provides job support and other services to spouses and families. Such a program would be helpful in several ways: bolster the labour force, increase population growth, as well as diversify the culture of the city.

Self-employment in Kingston is higher than the provincial average, which suggests the prospect of supporting this form of enterprise as a way to strengthen Kingston's cultural base (particularly in Downtown) and the tourism economy.

The growing senior's population could also be an asset to public transportation. Increasing ridership among individuals 55 years and over through more accessible transportation could help the city to reach the necessary rider threshold needed to provide more frequent

routes. Improving infrastructure for cyclists and pedestrians will also make Kingston a cleaner and healthier city.

These are just a few of the many opportunities available to Kingston to ensure that it continues to have success now and in the future.

MOVING KINGSTON FORWARD

Kingston is a flourishing city with many unique advantages. It has a long history of success and its continued growth and improvement demonstrate that the city is a great place to live. If the city remains open to recognizing its weaknesses, and willing to face new challenges with innovation and perseverance, then Kingston will continue to move forward in a positive manner for the benefit of its citizens and the wider community.

Kingston Community Profile 2009

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

The following glossary of terms was derived from the Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary and from Statistics Canada, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/edu/power-pouvoir/glossary-glossaire/5214842-eng.htm>, accessed 12-14-08.

Aboriginal Peoples - Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

Anglophone Population - Refers to the population who identified English as their only mother tongue language.

Census Agglomeration (CA) - An area that has an urban core population of at least 10,000.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) - An area that has a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core.

Census Tract - An area that is small and relatively stable, with a population of 2,500 to 8,000. They are located in large urban centres that must have an urban core population of 50,000 or more.

Census - The collection of information about all units in a population, collected every five years in Canada.

Commuting Distance - Refers to the distance, in kilometres, between the respondent's residence and his or her usual workplace location. The variable relates to non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, the year prior to the census year.

Core Housing Need - A household is said to be in core housing need if its housing falls below at least one of the adequacy, affordability or suitability, standards and it would have to spend 30% or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable. Adequate dwellings are those reported by their residents as not requiring any major repairs. Affordable dwellings cost less than 30% of total before-tax household income. Suitable dwellings have enough bedrooms for the size and make-up of resident households, according to National Occupancy Standard (NOS) requirements.

Dissemination Area (DA) - A small area composed of one or more neighbouring dissemination blocks, with a population of 400 to 700 persons. All of Canada is divided into dissemination areas.

Educational Attainment - See: Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree.

Employed - Population 15 years and over who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day:

- a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice
- b) were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Employment rate - The number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

External Migrants - See: Migrants.

Families, Census - Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own spouse or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

Families, Census Family Persons - Refer to household members who belong to a census family. They, in turn, are further classified as follows:

Spouses: Refer to two persons of opposite sex or of the same sex who are legally married to each other and living in the same dwelling.

Common-law partners: Two persons of opposite sex or of the same sex who are not legally married to each other, but live together as a couple in the same dwelling.

Lone parent: Refers to a mother or a father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.

Children: Refer to blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, those sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s).

Families, Economic - Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. For 2006, foster children are included. Economic families are classified into three groups:

Couple Families: Those in which a member of either a married or common-law couple is the economic family reference person.

Lone-Parent Families: Those in which either a male or female lone parent is the economic family reference person.

Other Economic Families: Those in which the economic family reference person does not have a spouse or common-law partner, nor a child in the family, only other relatives.

Families: Persons Not in Census Families - Refers to household members who do not belong to a census family.

Families: Persons Not in Economic Families (Individuals) - Refers to household members who do not belong to an economic family. Persons living alone are included in this category.

Francophone Population - Refers to the population who identified French as at least one of their mother tongue languages.

French and English Francophone Population - Refers to the population who identified French and English as their mother tongue languages.

French Only Francophone Population - Refers to the population who identified French as their only mother tongue language.

Generation Status - Refers to the generational status of a person, that is, 1st generation, 2nd generation or 3rd generation or more.

1st Generation: Persons born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who are now, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. Also included in the first generation are a small number of people born outside Canada to parents who are Canadian citizens by birth. In addition, the first generation includes people who are non-permanent residents (defined as people from another country in Canada on Work or Study Permits or as refugee claimants, and any family members living with them in Canada).

2nd Generation: Persons born inside Canada with at least one parent born outside Canada. This includes (a) persons born in Canada with both parents born outside Canada and (b) persons born in Canada with one parent born in Canada and one parent born outside Canada (these persons may have grandparents born inside or outside Canada as well).

3rd Generation or More: Persons born inside Canada with both parents born inside Canada (these persons may have grandparents born inside or outside Canada as well).

Government Transfer Payments - See: Income: Government Transfer Payments

Gross Rent - Refers to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by tenant households. Gross rent includes the monthly rent and the costs of electricity, heat and municipal services.

Highest Level of Education Obtained - Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary (high) school attended, or to the highest year of university or college education completed. University education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than college education. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (Highest Level of Schooling or Educational Attainment) - Information indicating the person's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree. There is an implied hierarchy in this variable (secondary school graduation, registered apprenticeship and trades, college, university) which is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education.

Household - Refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only. Households are classified into three groups:

Private Households: Refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada.

Collective Households: Refers to a person or a group of persons who occupy a collective dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. Data for collective households with foreign and/or temporary residents only are not shown

Households Outside Canada: Refers to a person or a group of persons residing together outside Canada on government, military or diplomatic postings. Only limited data are available for these households.

Household: Household Type - Category to which a person living alone or a group of persons occupying the same dwelling belong. There are two categories:

Family Households: Family households are divided into two subcategories:

One-Family Household: Consists of a single family (e.g., a couple with or without children).

Multiple-Family Household: Made up of two or more families occupying the same dwelling.

Non-Family Household: Refers to either one person living alone or two or more persons who share a dwelling, but do not constitute a family.

Immigration: Immigrant Population - Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day.

Immigration: Non-Immigrant Population - Refers to people who are Canadian citizens by birth. Although most were born in Canada, a small number of them were born outside Canada to Canadian parents.

Immigration: Period of Immigration - Refers to ranges of years based on the year of immigration question. Year of immigration refers to the year in which landed immigrant status was first obtained. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Immigration: Recent Immigrants - Refers to people who immigrated to Canada from 2001-2006.

Income: Average Income - Average income of individuals refers to the weighted mean total income of individuals 15 years of age and over who reported income for 2005. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) by the number of individuals with income in that group.

Income: Composition of Income - The composition of the total income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area.

Income: Constant Dollars Income - Income data for one or more previous years, calculated to reflect the increase or decrease in the cost of living over the intervening period.

Income: Earnings or Employment Income - Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Income: Family or Household Total Income - The total income of a family or household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family or household.

Income: Government Transfer Payments - Refers to total income from all transfer payments received from federal, provincial or municipal governments during calendar year 2000. This variable is the sum of the amounts reported in: the Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement; benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Employment Insurance; Canada Child Tax benefits; other income from government sources.

Income: Income, After-Tax - Refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for 2005.

Income: Income Composition - The composition of the total income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area.

Income: Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) - Refers to income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before- (LICO-BT) or after- tax (LICO-AT) income on food, shelter and clothing. In a similar fashion to the derivation of low income cut-offs based upon total income, cut-offs are estimated independently for economic families and persons not in economic families based upon family expenditure and income after tax. Consequently the low income after-tax cut-offs are set at after-tax income levels, differentiated by size of family and area of residence, where families spend 20 percentage points more of their after-tax income than the average family on food, shelter and clothing. Refer to Appendix F, for LICO-BT and LICO-AT figures.

The choice of using before- or after-tax income cut-offs depends upon the analysis undertaken. The after-tax income cut-offs will take into account the reduced spending power of families because of income taxes paid.

Since their initial publication, Statistics Canada has clearly and consistently emphasized that the LICOs are not measures of poverty. Rather, LICOs reflect a consistent and well-defined methodology that identifies those who are substantially worse off than average. These measures have enabled Statistics Canada to report important trends, such as the changing composition of those below the LICOs over time.

Income: Median Income - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with income in that group.

Income: Other Money Income - Refers to regular cash income received during calendar year 2005 and not reported in any of the other ten sources listed on the questionnaire. For example, severance pay and retirement allowances, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants, and artists' project grants are included.

Income: Population with Income - Refers to the population with income from any income source, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.

Income: Population without Income - Refers to the population without income from any of the following income sources: employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.

Income: Prevalence of Low Income - Percentage of economic families or persons not in economic families who spend 20% more of their before- or after-tax income than average on food, shelter and clothing. The prevalence of low income is the proportion or percentage of economic families or persons not in economic families in a given classification below the low income cut-offs. These prevalence rates are calculated from unrounded estimates of economic families and persons 15 years of age and over not in economic families.

Income: Total Income - Refers to income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.

Incorporation Status - An incorporated business is a business, farm or professional practice that has been formed into a legal corporation, thus constituting a legal entity under either federal or provincial laws. An unincorporated business, farm or professional practice is not a separate legal entity, but may be a partnership, family business or owner-operated business.

Interprovincial Migrants - Refers to movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision from the one in which they resided one or five years earlier, in a different province.

Internal Migrants - See: Migrants.

Intraprovincial Migrants - Refers to movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision from the one in which they resided one or five years earlier, in the same province.

Knowledge of Official Language(s) - Refers to the ability of a person to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French or in neither English nor French.

Labour Force - Refers to the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Labour Force Participation Rate - Refers to the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over. The participation rate for a particular

group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Language Used Most Often at Work - Refers to the language used most often at work for:

persons whose job requires mostly dealing with customers, clients or peers;
persons whose job requires mostly writing;
or for persons who are deaf, hard of hearing or who have a speech disability
(report a sign language)

Only language used in performing a job or major task are reported. Two languages are reported if they are used equally often.

Language Used Regularly at Work - Refers to languages that are used on a regular basis in performing a job or major task, though not as often as the language(s) used most often at work. See: Language Used Most Often at Work for more detail on respondents for this census question.

Location of Study (Location of Postsecondary Education) - Indicates the province, territory or country where the highest certificate, diploma or degree was obtained. It is only reported for individuals who had completed a certificate, diploma or degree above the secondary (high) school level.

Marital Status - Refers to the conjugal status of a person.

Married and Common-Law: Persons currently married whose spouse is living, unless the couple is separated or divorced, and persons living common-law. Note: since 1996, Aboriginal people married according to traditional customs were instructed to report themselves as legally married. Since 2001, same-sex partners living common law were included in this category. In 2006, same-sex married couples were included in this category.

Separated, But Still Legally Married: Persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce. Persons who are separated but who live with a common-law partner are not included in this category.

Divorced: Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried. Persons who are divorced but who live with a common-law partner are not included in this category.

Widowed: Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried. Persons who are widowed but who live with a common-law partner are not included in this category.

Single (Never Legally Married): Persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage has been annulled and who have not remarried. Persons who are single and live with a common-law partner are not included in this category.

Migrants - Refers to movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different census subdivision one or five years earlier (internal migrants) or who were living outside Canada one or five years earlier (external migrants).

Internal Migrants: Refers to movers who were living in one city or town in Canada on Census day, but who were living in another city or town in Canada one or five years earlier.

External Migrants: Refers to movers who were living in Canada on Census Day, but who were living outside Canada one or five years earlier.

Mobility Status - Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence five years earlier. A person is classified as a non-mover if no difference exists. Otherwise, a person is classified as a mover and this categorization is called Mobility. Within the movers category, a further distinction is made between non-migrants and migrants; this difference is called migration status.

Mother Tongue - Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

Movers - Refers to persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address from the one at which they resided five years earlier.

Net Migration - Refers to the number of in-migrants into a CSD (or CSD aggregation) minus the number of out-migrants from the same CSD (or CSD aggregation) within the 12 months or 5 years prior to Census Day.

Non-Migrants - Refers to movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address, but in the same census subdivision (CSD) as the one they lived in one or five years earlier.

Non-Movers - Refers to persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided one or five years earlier.

Occupation - Kind of work done by persons aged 15 and over. Occupation is based on the type of job the person holds and the description of his or her duties. The 2006 Census data on occupation are classified according to the **National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (NOC-S 2006)**.

Official Language - Refers to the French and English language.

Non-Official Language - Refers to languages other than French or English.

Owner's Major Payments - Average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households that own their dwelling, including mortgage payment, costs of electricity, heat and municipal services.

Place of Birth - Applies to the province or territory of a person if born in Canada or the country if born outside Canada. Respondents are to report their place of birth according to provincial or international boundaries in effect at the time of enumeration not at the time of birth. Countries should be coded according to the most recent ISO codes and it is recommended that they be aggregated into regions according to the most recent United Nations' standards for the reporting of demographic and social data.

Postsecondary Field of Study (Postsecondary Qualification) - Field of study is defined as the main discipline or subject of learning. It is collected for the highest certificate, diploma or degree above the high school or secondary school level.

Postsecondary Institution - Refers to community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

Prevalence of Low Income See: Income: Prevalence of Low Income

Private Dwelling - A set of living quarters designed for or converted for human habitation in which a person or group of persons reside or could reside. It must have a source of heat or power and must be an enclosed space that provides shelter from the elements.

Private Dwellings Occupied by Usual Residents - A separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside, and in which a person or a group of persons live permanently.

Private Household - A person or a group of persons (other than temporary or foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling.

Religion - Applies to the systems of faith and worship through which a person experiences a sense of spirituality or the sacred and in which a community of believers share sacraments, rituals and moral codes.

Religious Denomination - Refers to whether or not a person is affiliated with a religious group, body, sect, cult or community of belief and, if so, the name of the group.

School Attendance (Attendance at School) - Information indicating whether the individual attended school at any time between September 2005 and May 16, 2006 and the type of school attended.

Sustainable Transportation - Includes public transit, walking and bicycling.

Trip - Includes the following types of trips:

Home-Based School: School trips that either begin or end at home (i.e. a trip from home to school, or the trip from school to home).

Home-Based Work: Work trips that either begin or end at home (i.e. a trip from home to work, or the trip from work to home).

Home-Based Shopping: Shopping trips that either begin or end at home (i.e. a trip from home to the store, or a trip from the store to home).

Home-Based Other: Trips that either begin or end at home, that are not work, school, or shopping related (i.e. a trip from home to a medical clinic).

Non Home-Based: Trips that neither begin nor end at home.

Unemployed - Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either: (1) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or (2) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or (3) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment Rate - Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

Unpaid Work - Includes household work, such as housework, yardwork, maintenance and repair, shopping, and child care, as well as work assisting people or organizations that is done without pay and various forms of volunteering.

Urban Core - A large urban area around which a CMA or a CA is delineated. The urban core must have a population (based on the previous census) of at least 50,000 persons in the case of a CMA, or at least 10,000 persons in the case of a CA.

Visible Minority Population - Refers to the visible minority group to which the respondent belongs. The **Employment Equity Act** defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour'.

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USEFUL RESOURCES

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APPENDIX A – A SHORT ECONOMIC PROFILE OF KINGSTON

Kingston is located within a two-hour drive of three major urban centres: Toronto to the West, Ottawa to the North and Montreal to the East. Kingston is also a 30-minute drive to the 1000 Island Bridge Canada-US border crossing, providing easy access to the American market. Hence, the proximity to numerous North American markets gives Kingston's economy an added advantage.

One of the greatest strengths of Kingston, as identified by the Kingston Economic Development Corporation (KEDCO), is internal economic growth, with almost two-thirds of new jobs and investments created by local companies.¹ This internal growth may largely be fuelled by the sales and service sector in Kingston, which in 2006 employed one third of all workers (see Chapter 10). The presence of a strong public sector may also support strong employment in the sales and service sector.

THE BIGGEST PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYERS IN KINGSTON ARE THE CANADIAN FORCES, THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES OF CANADA, THE CITY OF KINGSTON, THE HOSPITALS, THE FOUR LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS, AS WELL AS THE THREE POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Table i lists the top employers in 2008, which are those with a workforce of 1000 persons or more. The public sector can aid the local economy by providing job stability and investing in capital projects. They may also reduce the impact of the current global economic downturn on Kingston's communities. However, during high economic growth periods, Kingston may not gain as much from a public sector led economy.

¹ KEDCO, Strategic Plan 2007-2011, <http://livework.kingstoncanada.com/en/aboutus/strategicplan.asp>, accessed December 6, 2008.

Employers	Number of Employees
Canadian Forces	7,800
Queen's University	4,200
Kingston General Hospital	3,400
Limestone District School Board	2,720
Correctional Services of Canada	2,670
City of Kingston	1,500
StarTek Canada	1,200
Invista Canada	1,200
Hotel Dieu Hospital	1,000

TABLE I: LARGE EMPLOYERS IN KINGSTON, 2008 (KEDCO, 2008, [HTTP://BUSINESS.KINGSTONCANADA.COM/EN/COMMUNITYPROFILE/THEECONOMY.ASP](http://business.kingstoncanada.com/en/communityprofile/theeconomy.asp), ACCESSED 2008-11-30)

According to the Conference Board of Canada (2008), Kingston's Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2007 was \$4.78 billion (Table ii). The forecast by the Conference Board of Canada was \$4.8 billion for 2008, representing 2.1% growth from 2007. The cost of living in Kingston is on par with the Canadian average, thus Kingston is neither advantaged nor disadvantaged on these grounds. Personal income per capita in Kingston in 2006 is comparable to the Ontario average of \$34,600. Kingston also received a credit rating of A+ from Standard & Poor's as reported by the Conference Board of Canada.²

² Conference Board of Canada, 2008, "Metro Outlook 2: Economic Insights into 27 Canadian Metropolitan Economies." Standard & Poor's is one of the top three credit rating companies in North America, based in New York.

Economic Indicator	Year				
	2005	2006	2007	2008 (f)*	2009 (f)
GDP (1997 \$ millions)	4,555	4,670	4,786	4,888	4,995
GDP (% change)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2
Personal income per capita	32,328	34,024	36,414	37,870	39,329
CPI (% change)	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	2

* (f) - forecast

TABLE II: ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN KINGSTON, 2008 (THE CONFERENCE BOARD OF CANADA, "METROPOLITAN OUTLOOK," WINTER 2008)

Kingston has a growing technology sector, with Queen's University leading the way. Twenty years ago in 1987, Queen's University founded PARTEQ Innovations with a mandate to identify intellectual property that has the potential for commercial success. Since then, the company founded 21 start-up companies and licensed technologies leading to the establishment of 19 other firms. One of the companies is Pathogen Detection Systems, Inc., which developed a device that provides automated, real-time testing for E. Coli. This device allows municipalities to obtain fast and accurate reading of the water supply.³ Technology that is initially developed in Kingston for military uses has also resulted in commercial applications through companies like Novelis and Dupont Canada.⁴

COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE

THE CITY OF KINGSTON HOPES TO ATTRACT MORE BUSINESSES THROUGH THE DESIGNATION OF LANDS FOR BUSINESS PARKS. DUE TO KINGSTON'S UNIQUE LOCATION ADVANTAGE, BUSINESS PARK LANDS IN THE AREA WOULD BE SUITABLE AS DISTRIBUTION CENTRES TO SERVE MARKETS IN TORONTO, OTTAWA AND MONTREAL.

Table iii lists four business parks designated by the City. In addition, the Queen's Innovation Park is currently under development. The first phase of Queen's Innovation Park will create 85,000 square foot multi-tenant facility that provides leasing space for the research and development divisions of academic, industrial and government sectors. For the second phase, Queen's University purchased 50 acres of land specifically zoned for industrial use, including research and experimental activities. This LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental

Design) standard development will be adjacent to the Phase 1 multi-tenant facility, and will incorporate a work-live-play concept (Innovation Park, on-line, 2008).

Business Parks	Acres serviced
Alcan Business Park	6
Cataraqui Business Park	Over 70
Clyde Industrial Park	11
St. Lawrence Business Park	Over 150

TABLE III: BUSINESS PARKS IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, 2008 (KEDCO, 2008, [HTTP://BUSINESS.KINGSTONCANADA.COM/EN/PROPERTIESANDDEVELOPMENT/BUSINESSPARKS.ASP](http://business.kingstoncanada.com/en/propertiesanddevelopment/businessparks.asp), ACCESSED 30-NOV-08)

Businesses in Kingston can also find conventional office spaces in the urban core of the CMA (including Downtown), as well as areas in the west and east ends of the City. As Table iv shows, the urban core has the highest number of office buildings, but new construction in the west end has increased vacancy rates for the city overall.

³ Trade & Commerce Magazine, Spring, 2008, Supplement: "Kingston, Ontario Special Report"

⁴ Unpublished paper by Carolyn Davies, Sonia Gentile, Dave Jackson, Linda Murray, September, 2006

	Net Rent (p. sq. ft.)	Gross Rent (p. sq. ft.)	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total Office Buildings
City Core	\$8 - \$14	\$18 - \$24	7%	37
West End	\$10 - \$14	\$21	*2.5%	12
East End	\$8 - \$10	\$14 - \$16	1%	2

TABLE IV: OFFICE SPACE RENT IN KINGSTON, 2008 (ROGERS & TRAINOR COMMERCIAL REALTY LTD., 2008, MARKET REPORT)

**With new construction since the Market Report, vacancy has risen to approx. 8%-9% in the West End.*

Projects	Budget	Completion Date
Queen's Centre & Campus Revitalization	\$230 M	--
Ravensview Upgrade	\$115 M	Sep-09
K-Rock Centre	\$46.5 M	Feb-08
Kingston Police Headquarters	\$34.4 M	Oct-07
Invista Centre	\$33.6 M	May-08
Grand Theatre	\$17.1 M	May-08
Market Square	\$6 M	Jun-08
Calvin Park Library	\$5 M	Summer 2009

Investment in Infrastructure, 2008-2010 Budget

Roads & Sidewalks	\$70 M
Underground Infrastructure	\$120 M

TABLE V: CAPITAL PROJECTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT IN KINGSTON (KEDCO, 2008, [HTTP://BUSINESS.KINGSTONCANADA.COM/EN/COMMUNITYPROFILE/NEWDEVELOPMENTS.ASP](http://business.kingstoncanada.com/en/communityprofile/newdevelopments.asp), ACCESSED 30-NOV-08.)

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

A relatively healthy economy in Kingston is sustained by the latest capital investments throughout the City (Table v). The biggest project is the Queen's Centre and campus revitalization. With a budget of \$230 million, it will generate additional dollars in spin-off activities. Although still relatively new, other projects such as the K-Rock Centre in

Downtown and the Kingston Police Headquarters on Division Street appear to be examples of successful capital-intensive developments.

In mid 2008, the Ontario Ministry of Education allocated up to \$10 million for the Limestone District School Board to replace or upgrade public schools in the urban portion of Pittsburgh District, south of HWY 401.⁵ Also, the City of Kingston will finance up to \$5 million in new affordable housing projects in 2009 under Federal/provincial housing programs.⁶

Table vi lists the current development charges for the City of Kingston. Single or semi-detached houses have the highest charge since they occupy greater lands and therefore consume more municipal services, such as roads, water and sewer lines. The development charge for a single or semi-detached unit is \$7,280 in Kingston, which is higher than \$6,067 in Belleville.⁷ With the impost fee for water and sewer lines, the total fee for a single or semi-detached in Kingston is \$11,544. Bachelor apartment units have the lowest development charge and impost fee.

⁵ Information from David Jackson, School Trustee in Kingston.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Details on Belleville's development charge available at www.city.belleville.on.ca/files/pdf/dcpamplet07.pdf, accessed 2008-12-02.

Residential	DCC	Impost Fee	Total
Single or Semi-detached	7280	4264	11544
Apartments: 2 Bedrooms+	4558	2645	7203
Apartments: Bachelor & 1 Bedroom	3542	2058	5600
Multiple Dwellings	5837	3588	9425
Non-Residential (per square foot of Gross Floor Area)			
Other Non-Residential	4.67	5.49	10.16
Industrial & Commercial Office	0	5.49	5.49

TABLE VI: DEVELOPMENT CHARGES AND IMPOST FEES IN CITY OF KINGSTON, 2008 (CITY OF KINGSTON, 2008, [HTTP://WWW.CITYOFKINGSTON.CA/BUSINESS/DEVELOPMENT/IMPOSTFEES/INDEX.ASP](http://www.cityofkingston.ca/business/development/impostfees/index.asp), ACCESSED 25-NOV-08)

BROADBAND CONNECTION

The internet is a powerful and indispensable tool for a modern society, and particularly important to businesses and consumers. Urban residents in Kingston have access either through home, work or community facilities. Soon the residents in rural areas will also have access to high-speed internet. OmniGlobe Networks Incorporated, a telecommunications company, was selected by the City of Kingston in October 2007 to deliver wireless broadband Internet services to residents and businesses located in the rural areas of the region. The project, which is part of a \$10 million provincial government initiative awarded to 18 rural municipalities, is designed to provide reliable broadband access for residents and businesses in rural areas. This form of infrastructure upgrade is timely for the City and the Townships, as population continues to grow in the rural areas of Kingston (see Figure 1.3 in Chapter 1).

AIRPORT AND RAIL CONNECTIONS

The Norman Rogers Airport is located 8 km west of Downtown Kingston. It provides daily scheduled air service to the Pearson International Airport in Toronto, where connections to all major domestic and international destinations are possible. The City of Kingston is currently undergoing a 20-year Master Plan for the Norman Rogers Airport to assess future facility

requirements.⁸ Air travel to Eastern U.S. destinations is also made easier through the Watertown International Airport in NY, which is located 111 km South of Kingston. This airport is only an hour away, and it provides an alternative to driving to Pearson Airport when travelling to the U.S. More extensive US connections are available from Syracuse Hancock International Airport in Syracuse, NY.

Kingston is also easily accessible by rail. Kingston is the sixth busiest passenger rail station in Canada, serving an average of 295,000 passengers per year.⁹ The station services 20 trains per day with connections to South Western Ontario, Western Canada and the Maritimes. As part of an investment program for VIA Rail by the federal government, the station recently underwent improvements to enhance the comfort and convenience for passenger travel.¹⁰

⁸ More information on the Airport Master Plan is available on <http://www.cityofkingston.ca/residents/transportation/airport/masterplan/index.asp>, accessed 2008-12-02.

⁹ City of Kingston, 2008, <http://www.cityofkingston.ca/residents/transportation/via.asp>, accessed 2008-12-02.

¹⁰ City of Kingston, 2008, <http://www.cityofkingston.ca/residents/transportation/via.asp>, accessed 2008-11-30.

TOURISM

In 2004, tourism contributed \$218 million and 3,724 jobs to Kingston.¹¹ For 2006, KEDCO estimated that tourism brought \$120 millions alone in spending on accommodation, food and entertainment into the City.¹² Demand for tourism grew by 8% from 2004 to 2007.¹³ This growth may be attributed to the effective promotion of the City to potential travellers, and advertisement of its attractions and hospitality by the local businesses. The location of Kingston along Highway 401, half way in between Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, makes it a convenient stopover for visitors. Kingston's proximity to the 1000 Islands and the U.S. Canada border is an additional advantage for tourism in Kingston.

Part of Kingston's tourist draw is the wide and varied range of some of the best-preserved historical sites and buildings in Canada. The Rideau Canal's 2007 designation as a World Heritage Site is one example of the positive contribution of heritage sites to the tourism industry in Kingston. Kingston also relies on the beauty of its natural environment to maintain its appeal to tourists.

To further support the tourism industry in Kingston, the City of Kingston is currently developing a Community Cultural Policy Plan that promotes cultural development.¹⁴ As part of this process, the City will engage community groups and representatives of the public, to identify policy considerations through a cultural development study. This study will

¹¹ Alexander Fritsche, A Conference Board of Canada Presentation, "Kingston's Tourism Industry: Economic Impact, Challenges and Opportunities," Kingston, May 21, 2008, <http://tourism.kingstoncanada.com/en/aboutus/reportsandstudies.asp>, accessed 2008-11-26.

¹² KEDCO, "Strategic Plan: 2007-2011" business.kingstoncanada.com/en/common/StrategicPlan--20081117.pdf, accessed 2008-11-25.

¹³ Fritsche, 2008.

¹⁴ Reported in Draft Terms of Reference for Cultural Policy Development Plan, City of Kingston (2008-11-09), Report to Arts, Recreation and Community Policy Advisory Committee, Report No. ARCP 08-010.

identify and map cultural organizations, programs and services. It will also include an economic impact analysis of cultural activities. In anticipation of the release of this study, Table vii lists existing cultural and recreational facilities in the City.

IMPLICATIONS

In a recent study on creative workforce, Kingston is found to have a strong potential for building a talent-based economy.¹⁵ In particular, Kingston ranked highly in education (talent index), but lower in the creative workforce, diversity and technology indexes. Kingston also ranked high in comparison to other small cities, but still lags behind other metropolitan regions around North America. Also in the City Magnets Report (2008) by the Conference Board of Canada, Kingston ranked 18th out of 27 census metropolitan areas in terms of the overall attractiveness. However, Kingston has a number of advantages for attracting industries, mainly the highly educated labour force and the ideal location for trade and transport. In addition, Kingston's natural beauty and rich heritage may also help maintain a vibrant tourism industry in Kingston.

Investment in public institutions may bring high paying jobs to Kingston and bolster the sales and services sector.

The strong presence of the public sector may keep Kingston economically stable during economic recession.

¹⁵ Gertler and Vinodrai, 2003, "Competing on Creativity: An Analysis of Kingston, Ontario," business.kingstoncanada.com/en/aboutus/resources/Competing%20on%20Creativity%20for%20Kingston.pdf, accessed 2008-12-06.

Further research using the location quotient to weigh the public sector as an economic base may be useful when comparing Kingston to other CMAs.

With improved air and rail transportation and active tourism promotions, the tourism sector may rise to become a major economic force in Kingston.

Museums & Galleries

Woodworking Museum
Pump House Museum
Agnes Etherington Art Centre
Anglican Diocese of Ontario Archives
Bellevue House National Historic Park
Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation
Frontenac County Schools Museum
International Hockey Museum
Kingston General Hospital Archives
Kingston Scout Museum
MacLachlan Woodworking Museum
Marine Museum of The Great Lakes At Kingston
Military Communications and Electronics Museum
Miller Museum of Geology and Mineralogy
Modern Fuel Gallery
Murney Tower National Historic
Museum of Health Care at Kingston
Penitentiary Museum
Princess of Wales' Own Regimental Museum
Queen's University Archives
Royal Military College Museum
Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent De Paul Archives
Union Gallery

Theatres

The Grand Theatre

Historical Sites

Fort Henry

Markets

Market Square

Parks & Paths

Waterfront pathway

K&P Trail

Lake Ontario Park

Recreation

Artillery Park Aquatic Centre

Arenas

K-Rock Centre

INVISTA Centre

Cataraqui

Centre 70

Harold Harvey

Memorial Centre

Wally Elmer

Market Square Outdoor Rink

TABLE VII: CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON (CITY OF KINGSTON, 2008, [HTTP://WWW.CITYOFKINGSTON.CA/RESIDENTS/RECREATION/INDEX.ASP](http://www.cityofkingston.ca/residents/recreation/index.asp), ACCESSED 2008-12-02)

APPENDIX B – CHILD CARE CENTRES IN KINGSTON

List adopted from City of Kingston, 2008, http://www.cityofkingston.ca/residents/social/children/childcare_centres.asp, accessed 12-12-08.

DAYCARE PROGRAMS

SERVICE NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Active World Children's Centre	76 Smithfield Crescent	613-531-8846
Bay Park Children's Centre	775 Progress Avenue	613-389-8919
Bayridge Drive Childcare Centre	1035 Bayridge Drive	613-634-0003
Circle of Friends	38 Cowdy Street	613-546-1265
Corner Clubhouse Day Care Centre	244 MacDonnell Street	613-541-1338
Corner Clubhouse Day Care (at Mack)	198 Mack Street	613-541-1338
Frontenac County Childcare Centre:		
Administration Office	153 Van Order Drive	613-542-0060
* All programs (excluding Lancaster Drive) are closed in July and August.		
Lancaster Drive Child Care Centre	1020 Lancaster Drive	613-634-1318
L.C.V.I. Child Care Centre	153 Van Order Drive	613-545-1759
Loughborough Child Care Centre	Loughborough Public School	613-376-3392
Q.E.C.V.I. Child Care Centre	145 Kirkpatrick Street	613-545-0228
Frontline Daycare Centre	999 Sydenham Road	613-888-5047
Frontenac Club Day Care	442 Albert Street	613-542-4018
Gently Rocking Horse Day Care	259 Albert Street	613-531-7957
Healthy Horizons Daycare	880 Victoria Street	613-548-7352
High Hopes Day Care	674 Victoria Street	613-549-6642
Kingston Day Care Incorporated programs:		
Mailing Address:	818-829 Norwest Road, Kingston ON K7P 2N3	
* For information regarding space availability at any of the four programs, please call 613-549-3204.		
Collins Bay Childcare Centre	4075 Bath Road	
Rideau Childcare Centre	235 Gore Road	

St. Martha Child Care Centre	455 St. Martha Street	
Trillium Child Care Centre	790 Edgar Street	
La Garderie Croque Soliel	711 Dalton Avenue	613-548-4484
La Garderie Educative de Kingston	2 Montcalm Avenue	613-549-7109
Limestone Advisory for Childcare programs:		
Administration Office	930 Woodbine Road	613-384-5188
Kid's Place	1044 Lancaster Drive	613-384-7677
Sunshine Playhouse	32 Lundy's Lane	613-546-7572
CFB Kingston Community Centre		
Little Angels Child Care Centre	1206 Johnson Street	613-536-0358
Oakwood Day Care Centre	33 Compton Street	613-548-8008
Old MacDonald's Day Care	237 Sydenham Street	613-542-5300
Pladec Day Care Centre	349 Mack Street	613-546-1234
Programs After Learning	671 Brock Street	613-544-4267
Queen's Day Care Centre	169 Union Street	613-533-3008
Queen's Day Care Centre (The Baby House)	184-186 Union Street	613-533-3008
Rubber Duckie Day Care	342 McMahon Avenue	613-545-1962
Something Special Children's Centre	10 Chapman Street	613-544-8367
The Child Centre (Northern Frontenac Community Services)	Sharbot Lake	613-279-3366
West End Children's Centre	5 Miles Avenue	613-546-2911
YMCA - Kingston Family YMCA	100 Wright Crescent	613-546-2647

HOME CHILDCARE PROGRAMS

Central Frontenac Community Services Corporation

Rural VISIONS Home Child Care	Administration Office: 4419 George Street, Sydenham	613-376-6477 or 1-800-763-9610
-------------------------------	---	--------------------------------

Limestone Advisory for Child Care Programs

Kid's Care Network		613-384-2011
Wee Watch Private Home Day Care	Administration Office: 1046 Finch Street	613-634-3785

APPENDIX C – RETIREMENT HOMES IN KINGSTON

Adopted from South East Community Care Access Centre, "Long Term Care Homes," October 2008,
<http://www.ccac-ont.ca/Content.aspx?EnterpriseID=2&LanguageID=1&MenuID=4>, accessed 11-20-08.

(includes regional centres located in the Kingston CMA)

LONG TERM CARE HOME	ADDRESS/CONTACT	PHONE/FAX	BEDS	RESPITE/SECURE/ SHORT STAY
Extendicare Nursing Home	Jan Reid, Director of Care Julia Brissett, Assist. Director of Care 309 Queen Mary Rd., Kingston, ON K7M 6P4	613-549-5010 Fax:613-549-7347	150 beds	Respite – No Secure Unit - No
	67 Basic, 70 semi-private and 13 private beds available. Basic rooms have 4 beds and shared bathroom, semi-private have 2 beds and shared bathroom. Private rooms have 1 bed and private bathroom. Centrally located, magnetic locks on doors set off by wristband worn by residents, fenced yard, full physiotherapy program and restorative care available.			
Providence Manor Home for Aged	Doreen Ulrichsen, Director of Care 275 Sydenham St., Kingston, ON K7K 1G7 www.providencecare.ca	613-549-4164 Fax: 613-549-7472	241 beds	Respite – Yes Short Stay – Yes Secure Unit - Yes
	97 Basic, 30 semi-private, 116 private beds, 2 respite beds. 5 Designated Veteran Affairs Canada Beds. Roman Catholic, country store, pub, Haughlan Garden and Hildegard Day Centre for Seniors, Day Away program, Physiotherapist available M-F, Occupational Therapists on staff.			
Briargate Retirement home	Adriane Blackwell, Resident Services Coordinator 4567 Bath Rd., Amherstview, ON K7N 1A8 www.centralparklodges.com	613-384-9333 Fax: 613-384-4443	38 Beds	Interim Beds Only
	Interim Placement (ALC) for Southeast Hospital clients only.			

Rideaucrest Home for Aged	Crystal Mack, Director of Care 175 Rideau St., Kingston, ON K7K 3H6	613-530-2818 Fax: 613-547-4140	170 Beds	Respite – No Secure Unit - Yes
	68 Basic beds, 92 semi-private beds, 10 private beds. Basic and Semi-private have 1 bed and shared bathroom. Some private have 1 bed and private bathroom. 5 Designated Veterans Affairs Canada Beds. Attached, but not affiliated is Rideau Towers (geared-to-income senior's housing)			
Trillium Centre	Julia Brissett, Director of Care Jennifer Powley, Administrator 800 Edgar St., Kingston, ON K7K 3H6 www.specialty-care.com	613-547-0040 Fax: 613-547-3734	190 Beds	Respite – Yes Secure Unit - Yes
	74 Basic, 8 Semi-Private and 108 Private Beds. 4 respite beds available. Basic and semi-private rooms have 2 beds and shared bathroom. Some private rooms have 1 bed and private bathroom. Unsupervised smoking outside, retirement home attached, key pad door system in Ridge building, court yard, swipe card access in Court building, Daycare, 2 court yards, physiotherapy.			
Helen Henderson Care Centre	Sue Reynolds, Director of Care Lisa Gibson, Administrator 343 Amherst Dr., Amherstview, ON K7N1X3	613-384-4585 Fax: 613-384-9407	102 Beds	Respite – No Secure Unit – Yes
	42 Basic, 60 private beds. Basic rooms have 2 beds and shared bathroom. Private room have 1 bed and private bathroom. Retirement home attached. Spectacular gardens, enclosed courtyard, all one level.			
Fairmount Home for the Aged	Mary Lake, Director of Care 2069 Battersea Rd., RR #1 Glenburnie, ON, K0H 1S0 www.frontenacounty.ca	613-546-4264 Fax: 613-546-0489	128 Beds	Respite – No Secure Unit – Yes
	28 Basic, 36 semi-private and 64 private beds. Basic rooms have 2 beds and shared bathroom, semi-private have 1 bed and shared bathroom, private rooms have 1 bed. 2 Designated Veterans Affairs Canada Beds. Large Grounds, rural setting, new building (2004). Access controlled magnetic locks, physiotherapy, pet therapy and active volunteer program.			

APPENDIX D – MINORITY POPULATIONS

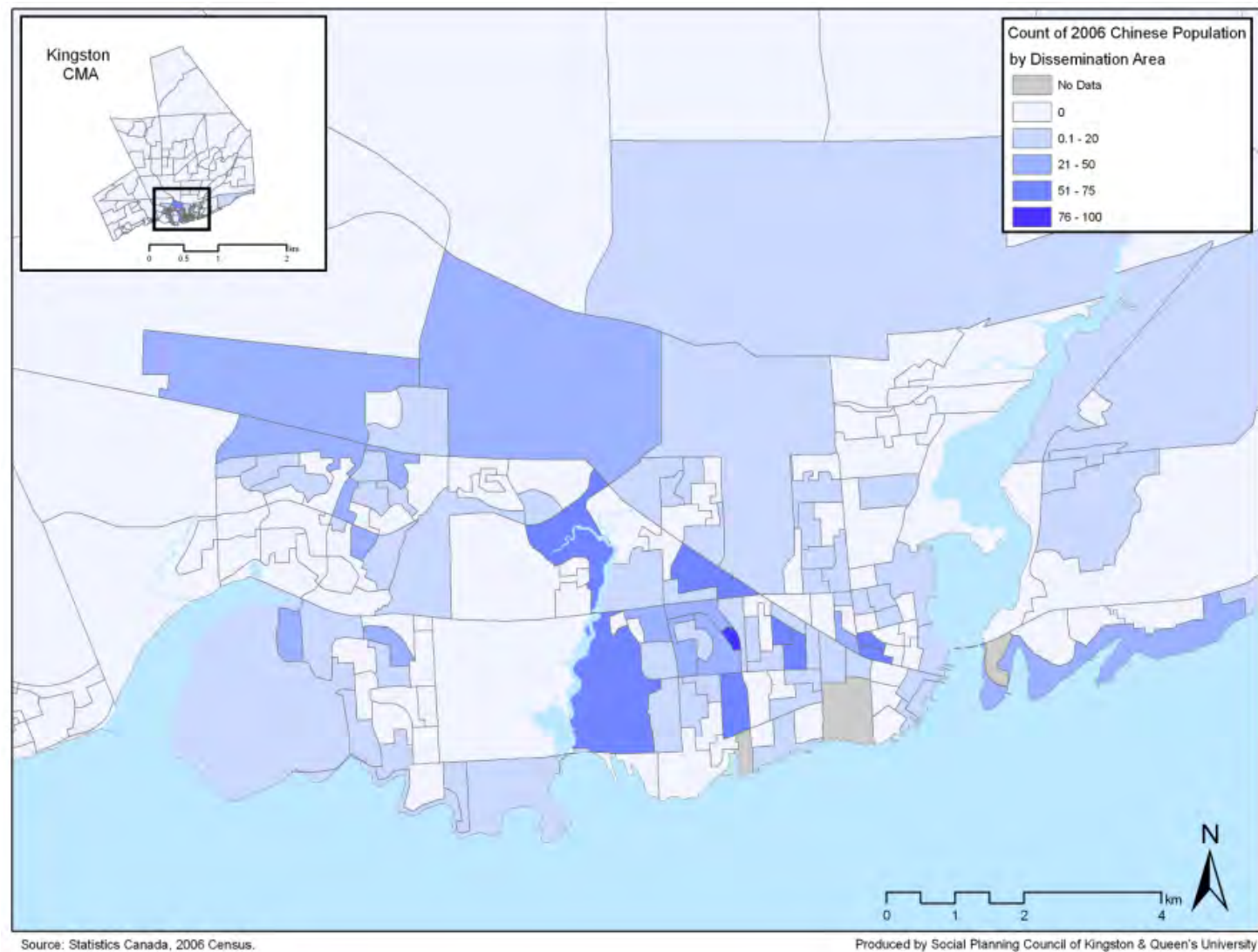


FIGURE I: CHINESE POPULATION BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

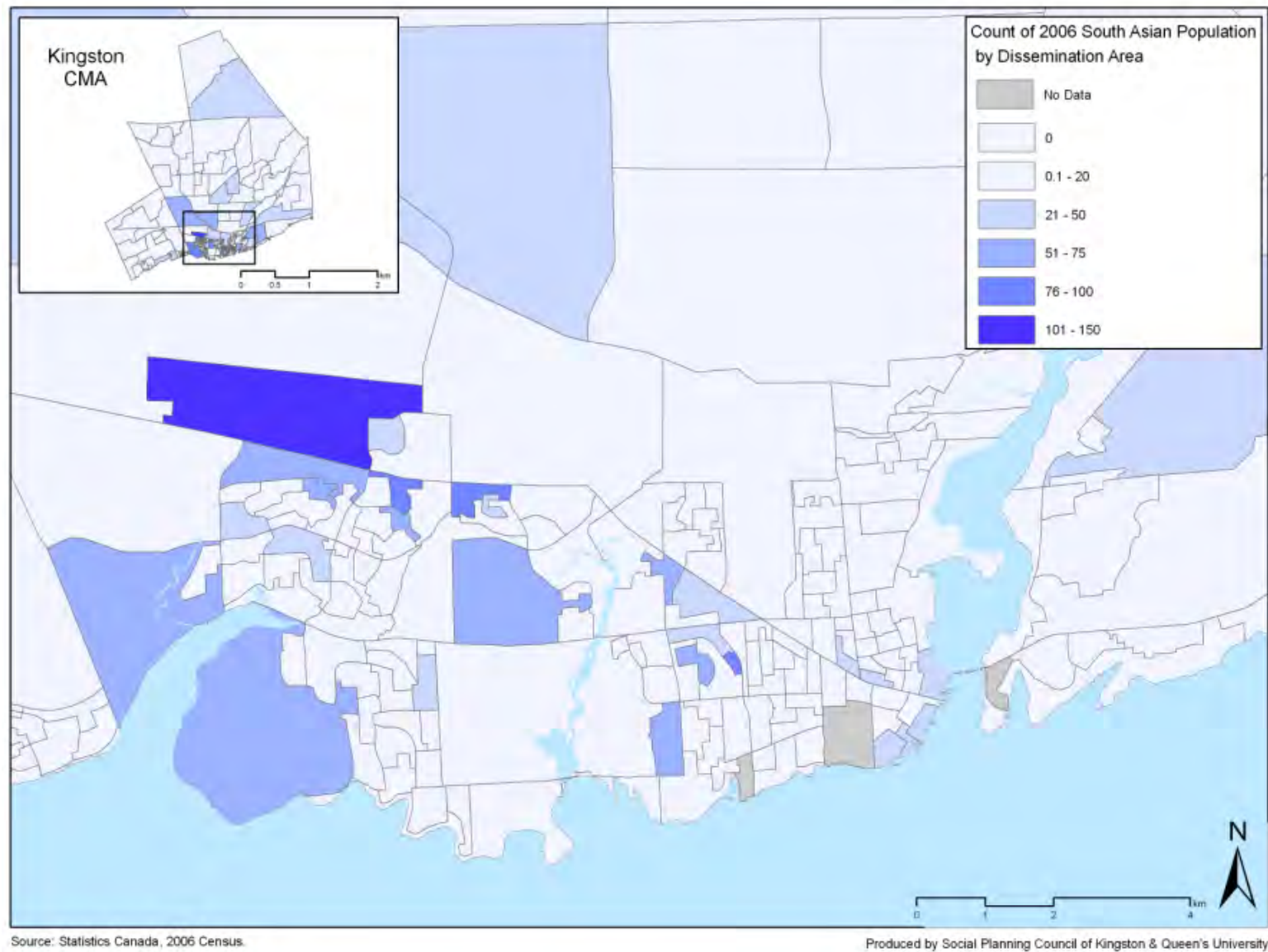
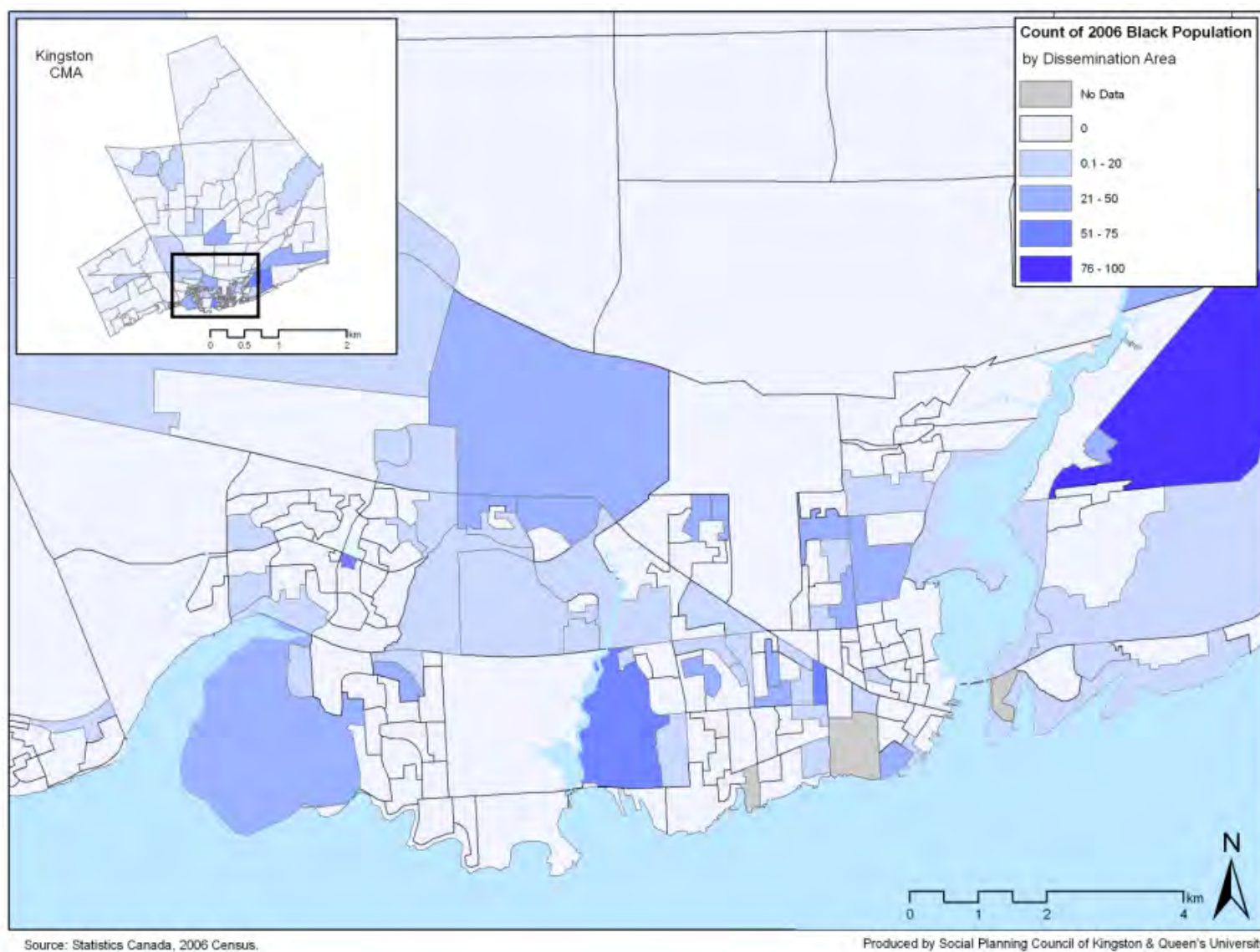


FIGURE II: SOUTH ASIAN POPULATION BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

**FIGURE III: BLACK POPULATION BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006**

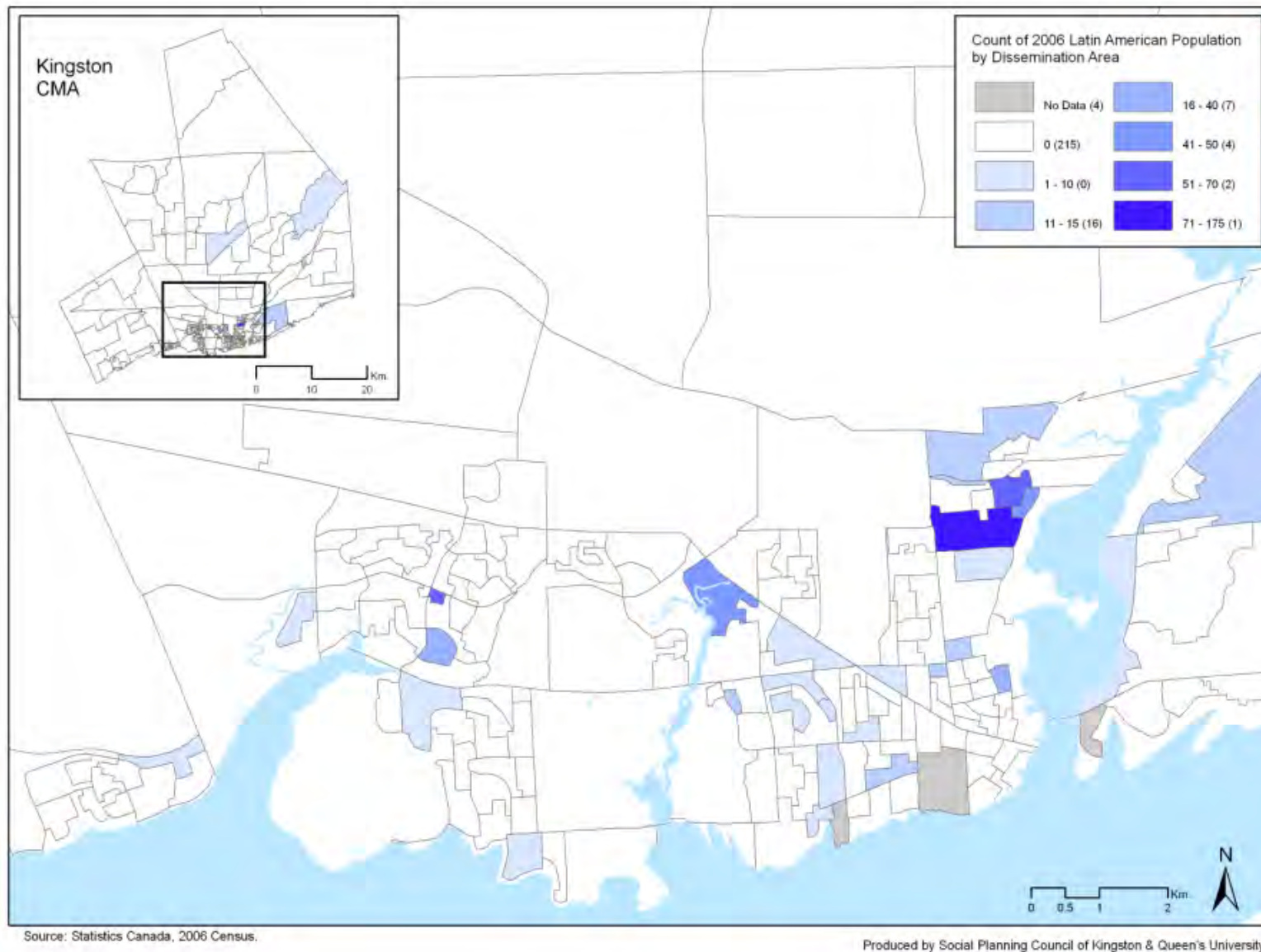
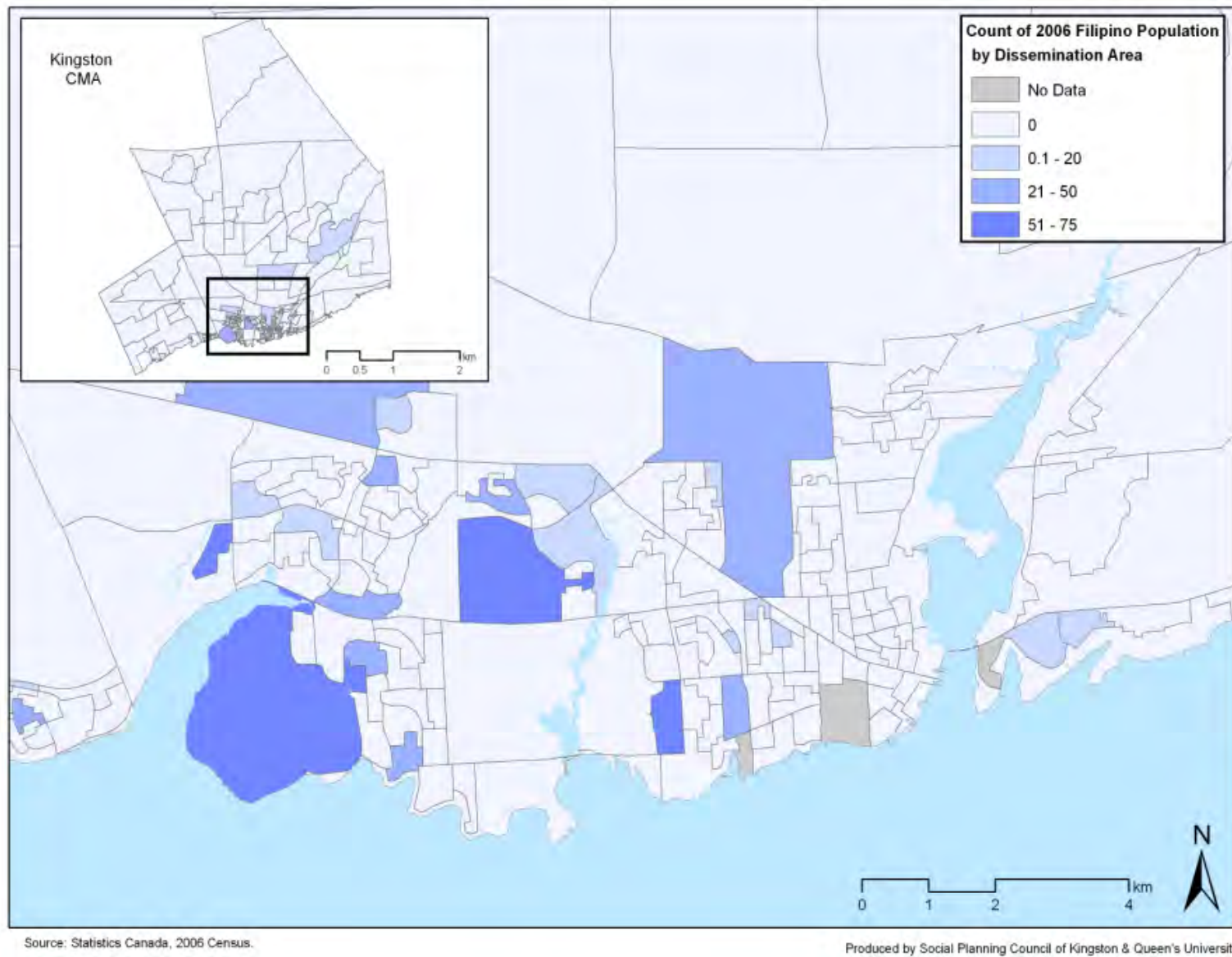


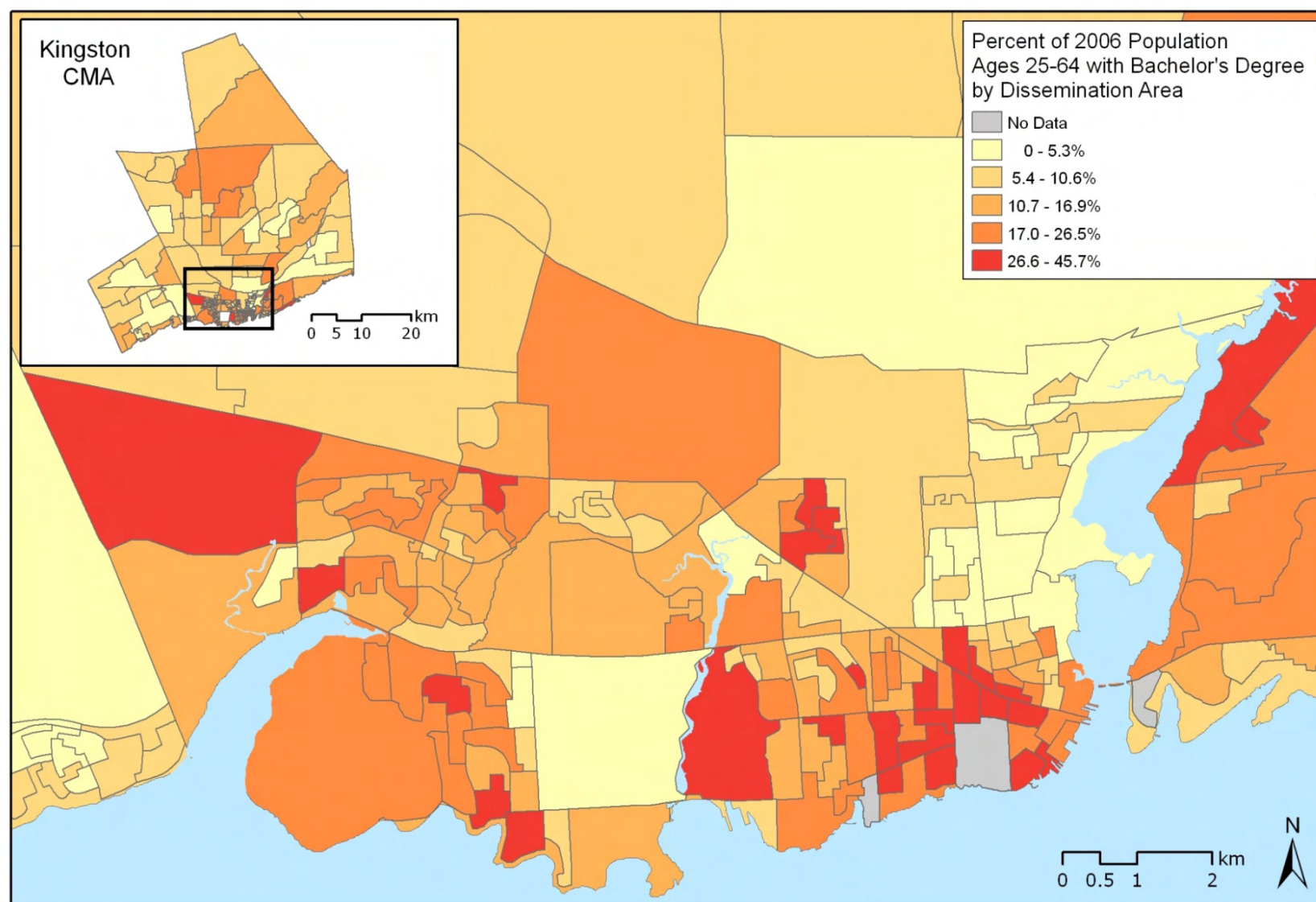
FIGURE IV: LATIN AMERICAN POPULATION BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

**FIGURE V: FILIPINO POPULATION BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006**

APPENDIX E – EDUCATION

Occupation	Major Field of Postsecondary Study										
	Health, parks, recreation and fitness	Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	Business, management and public administration	Social and behavioural sciences and law	Education	Personal, protective and transportation services	Humanities	Physical and life sciences and technologies	Mathematics, computer and information sciences	Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	Agriculture, natural resources and conservation
Management	5%	10%	16%	12%	9%	9%	12%	11%	9%	7%	18%
Business, finance and administrative	14%	6%	36%	19%	8%	9%	21%	6%	20%	16%	12%
Natural and applied sciences	1%	23%	3%	2%	1%	4%	1%	14%	36%	6%	4%
Health	59%	0%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	6%	1%	2%	3%
Social science, education, government service and religion	7%	9%	11%	34%	66%	5%	34%	46%	12%	11%	9%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	1%	1%	2%	6%	5%	1%	8%	4%	4%	25%	2%
Sales and service	11%	10%	25%	20%	8%	55%	18%	9%	9%	24%	20%
Trades, transport and equipment operators	2%	38%	3%	2%	2%	11%	2%	2%	6%	6%	15%
Unique to primary industry	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	14%
Unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	3%	3%	2%
Total persons with occupation	8650	8390	8115	5935	3100	3305	2695	2180	1990	1345	605

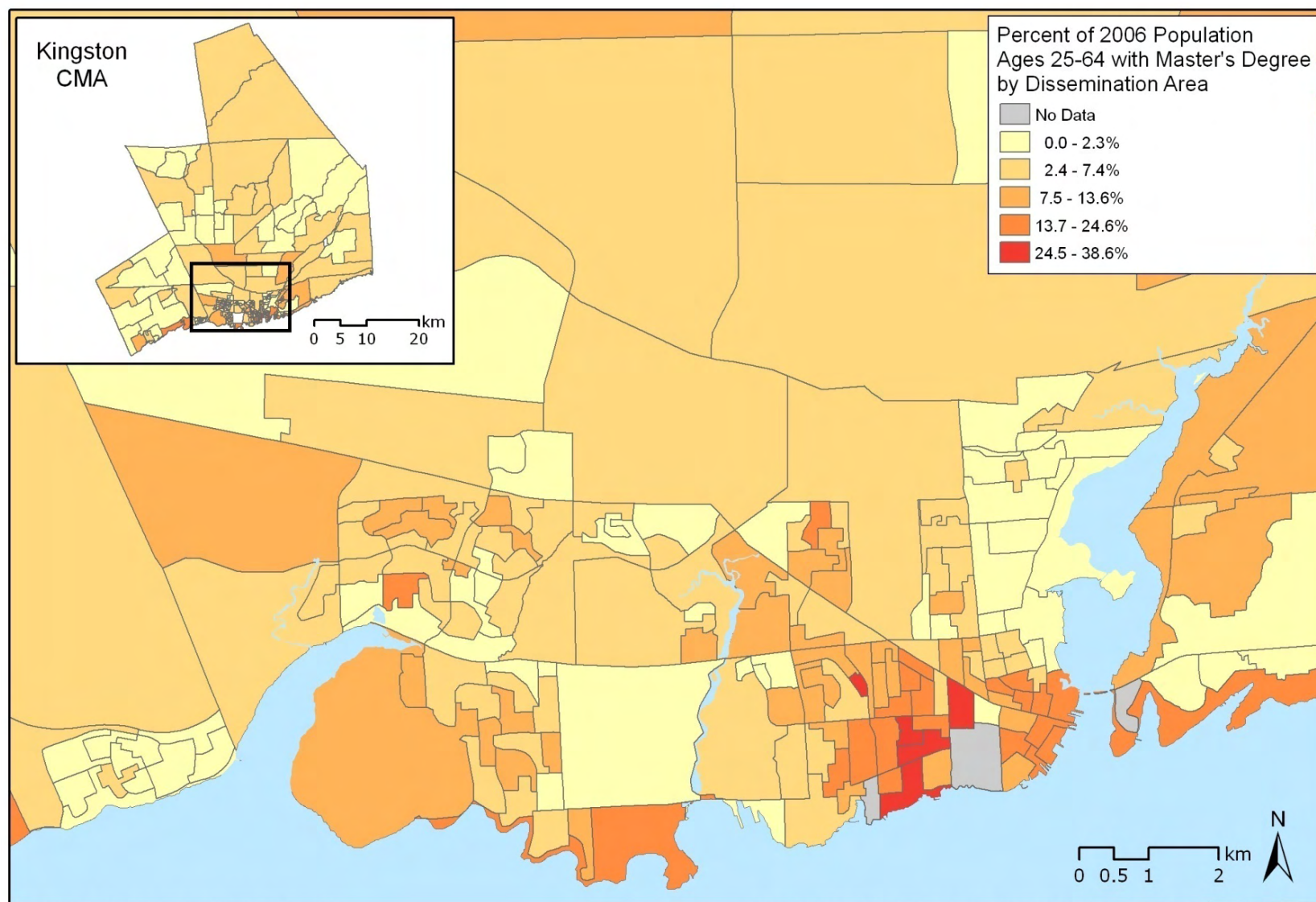
TABLE VIII: OCCUPATION BY MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY FOR THE POPULATION OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE WITH A POSTSECONDARY QUALIFICATION AND EMPLOYED, 2006 (STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 CENSUS)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

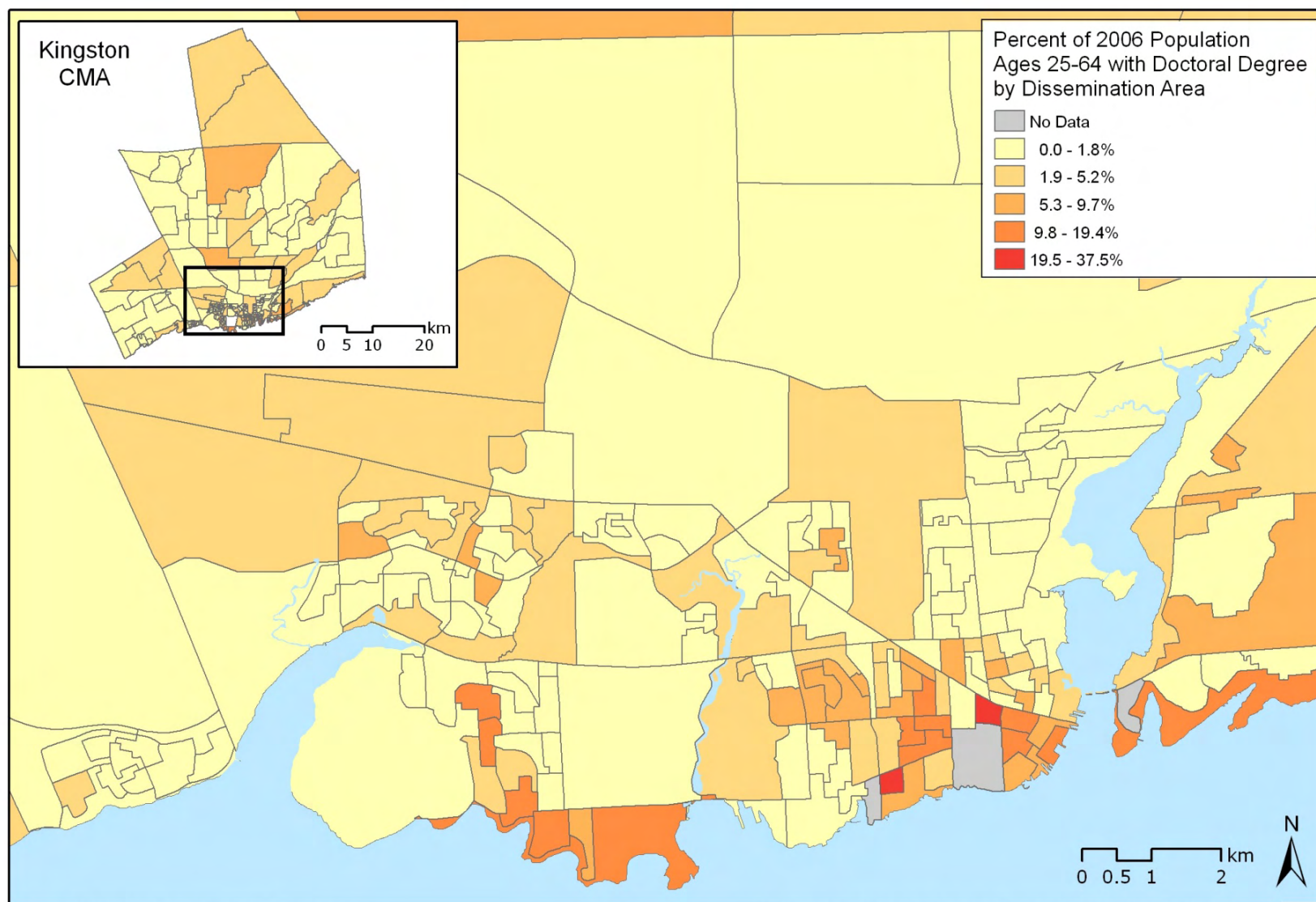
FIGURE VI: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 25 TO 64 YEARS WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE AS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED, BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE VII: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 25 TO 64 YEARS WITH A MASTER'S DEGREE AS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED, BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Produced by Social Planning Council of Kingston & Queen's University

FIGURE VIII: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 25 TO 64 YEARS WITH A DOCTORAL DEGREE AS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED, BY DISSEMINATION AREA IN KINGSTON, 2006

APPENDIX F – INCOME

Occupation	Median Employment Income (2005 \$)			Persons Employed		
	2000	2005	% change	2000	2005	% change
All occupations	44,440	44,748	1%	3,527,040	3,690,665	5%
Clerical occupations	35,896	37,100	3%	334,450	381,175	14%
Teachers and professors	61,548	63,780	4%	143,195	162,425	13%
Sales and service occupations, n.e.c.	26,990	25,125	-7%	155,655	170,260	9%
Other managers, n.e.c.	63,918	69,444	9%	172,690	160,225	-7%
Occupations in protective services	54,905	60,816	11%	60,300	69,880	16%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	65,810	68,349	4%	180,105	197,370	10%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	50,661	52,338	3%	119,395	127,980	7%
Judges, lawyers, psychologists, social workers, ministers of religion, and policy and program officers	56,095	60,087	7%	85,035	99,150	17%
Managers in retail trade, food and accommodation services	34,579	35,693	3%	144,135	131,900	-9%
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	30,297	29,347	-3%	83,760	104,245	25%
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	56,224	64,911	16%	49,480	59,415	20%
Transportation equipment operators and related workers, excluding labourers	41,773	40,388	-3%	109,085	116,430	7%
Administrative and regulatory occupations	44,788	45,636	2%	91,275	101,495	11%
Specialist managers	67,535	73,959	10%	154,770	156,155	1%
Professional occupations in business and finance	56,121	59,169	5%	117,845	130,315	11%
Mechanics	47,255	49,409	5%	95,680	99,845	4%
Construction trades	39,398	36,665	-7%	63,815	73,215	15%
Professional occupations in health	72,928	84,188	15%	36,925	39,985	8%
Secretaries	34,976	35,973	3%	66,530	48,580	-27%

TABLE IX: MEDIAN EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION FOR FULL YEAR, FULL-TIME EARNERS (2000 AND 2005) – ONTARIO

Size of Area of Residence

Family size	Rural (farm and non-farm)	Small urban regions	30,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more
1	\$11,264	\$12,890	\$14,380	\$14,562	\$17,219
2	\$13,709	\$15,690	\$17,502	\$17,723	\$20,956
3	\$17,071	\$19,535	\$21,794	\$22,069	\$26,095
4	\$21,296	\$24,373	\$27,190	\$27,532	\$32,556
5	\$24,251	\$27,754	\$30,962	\$31,351	\$37,071
6	\$26,895	\$30,780	\$34,338	\$34,769	\$41,113
7+	\$29,539	\$33,806	\$37,713	\$38,187	\$45,155

TABLE X: LOW INCOME BEFORE TAX CUT-OFFS (1992 BASE) FOR ECONOMIC FAMILIES AND PERSONS NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILIES, 2005

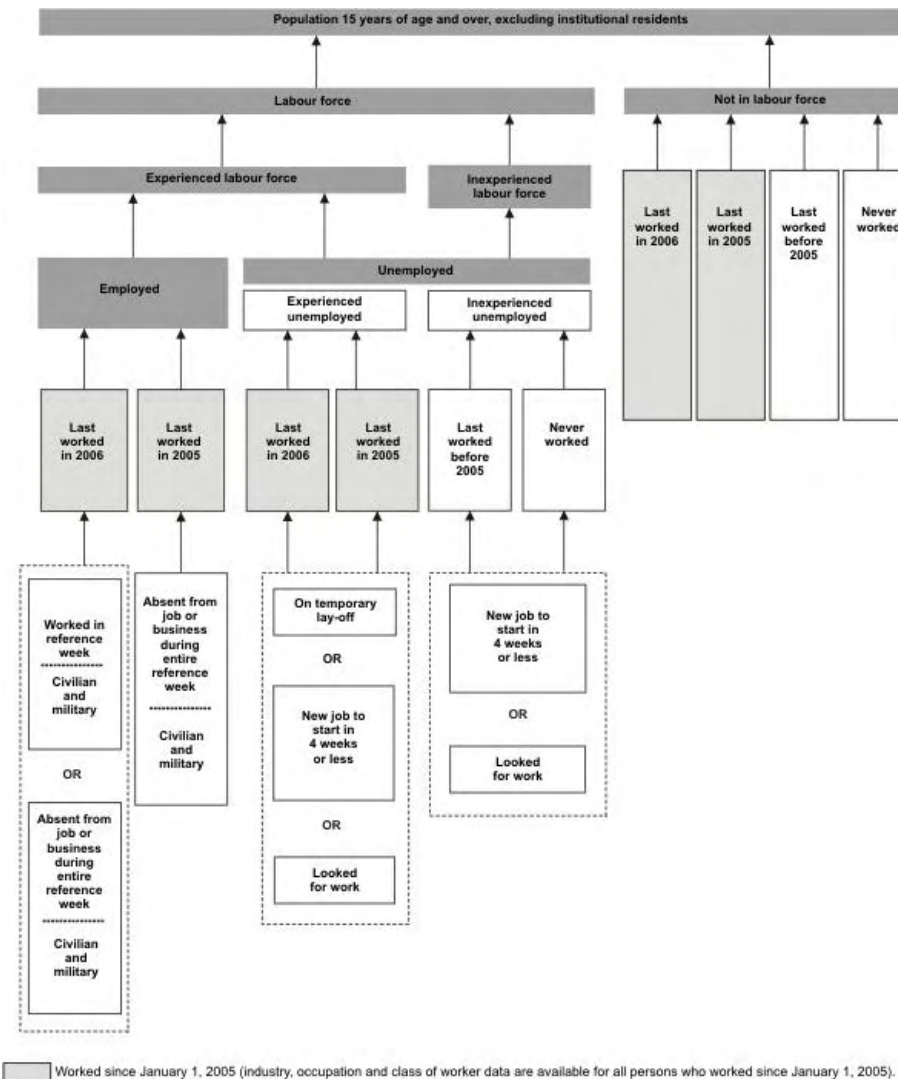
(Statistics Canada. Income Research Paper Series, Low Income Cut-offs for 2006 and Low Income Measures for 2005)

Size of Area of Residence

Family size	Rural (farm and non-farm)	Small urban regions	30,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more
1	\$14,303	\$16,273	\$17,784	\$17,895	\$20,778
2	\$17,807	\$20,257	\$22,139	\$22,276	\$25,867
3	\$21,891	\$24,904	\$27,217	\$27,386	\$31,801
4	\$26,579	\$30,238	\$33,046	\$33,251	\$38,610
5	\$30,145	\$34,295	\$37,480	\$37,711	\$43,791
6	\$33,999	\$38,679	\$42,271	\$42,533	\$49,389
7+	\$37,853	\$43,063	\$47,063	\$47,354	\$54,987

TABLE XI: LOW INCOME AFTER TAX CUT-OFFS (1992 BASE) FOR ECONOMIC FAMILIES AND PERSONS NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILIES, 2005 (STATISTICS CANADA. INCOME RESEARCH PAPER SERIES, LOW INCOME CUT-OFFS FOR 2006 AND LOW INCOME MEASURES FOR 2005)

APPENDIX G – LABOUR FORCE CLASSIFICATION



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Subject Matter Program.

APPENDIX H – NOT-FOR-PROFIT HOUSING PROVIDERS

List adopted from the City of Kingston, 2007, and Kingston Not-for-Profit Housing Association, 2008, www.quickbase.com/db/6v38vquq?a=q&qid=9, accessed 12-10-08 (includes regional providers in the County of Frontenac and Gananoque).

Not-for-Profit Housing Organizations	Number of units*		
Bridge House Kingston Inc.	20	Kingston Municipal Non-Profit	
Canadian Forces Housing Agency	748	Kingston Youth Shelter Project	18
Cataraqui Co-operative Homes Inc.	26	Lois Miller Co-operative Homes Inc.	84
Dawn House Women's Shelter Inc.	10	Loughborough Housing Corporation	55
Detox Centre	22	Marion Community Homes Corporation	49
Downtown Kingston Senior Citizens Apartments Ltd.	80	North Frontenac Non-Profit Housing Corporation	18
Dutch Heritage Villa	35	Ongwanada Non-Profit Housing Corporation	30
Elizabeth Cottage	13	Phoenix Homes Kingston	
Elizabeth Fry/Kaye Healey Homes		Porto Village Non-Profit Homes Inc.	50
Endymion Project - Providence Continuing Care Centre	10	Royal Canadian Legion Villa Kingston	44
Frontenac Community Mental Health Services	73	Ryandale Shelter for the Homeless	19
Gananoque Family Housing Inc.	30	Science '44 Co-op	142
Gananoque Housing Inc.	52	Seven Eighty (780) Division (CMHC)	107
Geaganano Residence	17	St. Andrew - Thomas Senior Citizen Residences Inc.	50
Harbour Light Centre	24	St. Lawrence Youth Association	20
Kaye Healey Homes	43	Summerhill Apartments	56
Kingston and Frontenac Housing Corporation	967	Tipi Moza (Iron Homes)	18
Kingston Co-operative Homes Inc.	95	Town Homes Kingston	398
Kingston Elderly Citizens Homes Limited	95	Weller Arms Non-Profit Homes Inc.	30
Kingston Home Base Non-Profit Housing Inc.	60	Zion United Church Foundation Inc.	42
Kingston Interval House	20	TOTAL	3670

*Number of units is a rough estimate as of December 2008.

APPENDIX I – FOCUS GROUP ON POVERTY

Kingston Community Profile - Focus Group on Poverty
Wednesday, November 12, 2008
At Social Planning Council of Kingston

On November 12th, a focus group was held with 22 community members. The Social Planning Council sent out an invitation two weeks in advance of the session. The Project Team first presented some preliminary research data with a focus on poverty. Members at the session then asked questions and provided some feedback relevant to the presentation.

COMMENTS FROM FOCUS GROUP

General

- ☐ Census only counts persons in their main resident. Students who are only in Kingston for a part of the year would not be counted in Kingston – they would be counted in their home town. This is self-reporting.
- ☐ Prison population is not counted in Census
- ☐ Project team does not have access to all data sources; note in the report any data set that is either not available or cost a lot of money

Immigrant Data

- ☐ Is there a trend for immigrant women and income? Statistics Canada may not do gender analysis on immigrant population
- ☐ More clarity needed for recent vs. all immigrants: when does someone stop being an “immigrant” and start identifying oneself as just citizen?
- ☐ Immigrants are self-reporting, as are Aboriginals

Youth

- ☐ Youth should be identified in transportation analysis
- ☐ Some youth only works part-time, thus have low-income.
- ☐ Youth who are not in school, do they work full-time or part-time?
- ☐ Profile should show a snapshot of Kingston’s youth today

Transportation

- ☐ People who are not working is not counted in transportation analysis.
- ☐ Transit Survey Data, which covers unemployed population will be included in the final report
- ☐ City of Kingston will soon make their Transit Survey available to the group

GIS Map

- ☐ Density dot map shows some areas as very dense, but that is due to the small size of those DA or CT boundary areas. A reference map should be shown in the beginning of the report to show the size of Census boundary areas.
- ☐ Put in major roads in maps to provide reference lines

Aboriginal Population

- ☐ Only small proportion of aboriginal population identify themselves in the Census

Rural Profile

- ☐ Show a profile of rural population by separating CTs outside urban areas and adding their profile variables

- ☐ Family income is low in rural areas, because farm income is often less reported

Unemployment Rate

- ☐ For families without children, distinguish the unemployment rate by age group, because young population don't make more because they are not yet in high earning age, while older population may simply work less
- ☐ Note that unemployment rate only counts those in who are actively looking for work

Visible Minority

- ☐ Composition of visible minorities – overlay with age group, because the age of minority pop is likely much younger
- ☐ Why are visible minority groups not making more income? Consider fluency of English language and age group
- ☐ Non-visible minority: why not exclude British and American immigrants?

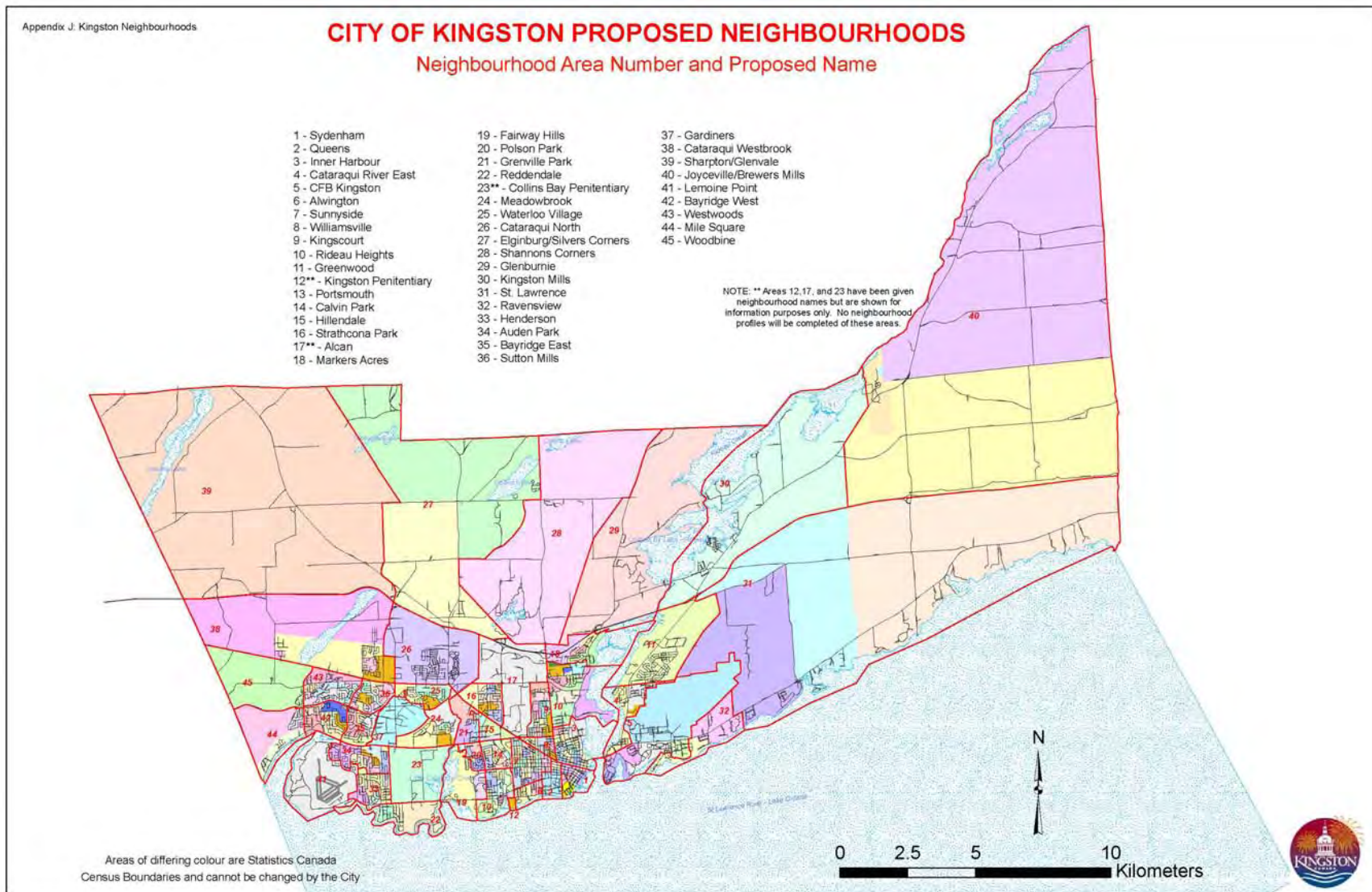
Implications

- ☐ City cannot increase transit fare when data shows that transit serves low income population the most

PARTICIPANTS

Wayne Toms, Manager IT & Planning	Limestone District School Board
Kathy Horton	Roundtable Poverty Reduction
Mary Carlson, President	Weller Arms Non-Profit Housing Inc. (Seniors')
Cathy Seguin	Katarokwi Native Friendship Centre
Glenn Stresman, Executive Director	Kingston Community Foundation
Dan Norman, Chair	Kingston Community Foundation
Helen Finley	Kingston Electors
Cheryl Hitchen	City of Kingston
Laura MacLean, Exec Dir	Bridge House
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David Jackson, Research Lead	Social Planning Council
John Osborne, Executive Director	Social Planning Council

APPENDIX J – KINGSTON NEIGHBOURHOODS (http://www.cityofkingston.ca/pdf/neighbourhoods/allneighbourhoods_map.pdf)



APPENDIX A – A SHORT ECONOMIC PROFILE OF KINGSTON**APPENDIX B – CHILD CARE CENTRES IN KINGSTON****APPENDIX C – RETIREMENT HOMES IN KINGSTON****APPENDIX D – MINORITY POPULATIONS****APPENDIX E – EDUCATION****APPENDIX F – INCOME****APPENDIX G – LABOUR FORCE CLASSIFICATION****APPENDIX H – NOT-FOR-PROFIT HOUSING****APPENDIX I – FOCUS GROUP ON POVERTY****APPENDIX J – KINGSTON NEIGHBOURHOODS**

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