



KINGSTON COMMUNITY PROFILE 2006 – 2016

Report Prepared By:

SURP 823: Social Project Course

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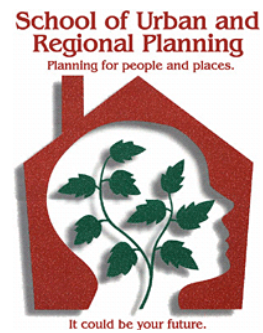
Report Prepared for:

Social Planning Council of Kingston

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the Kingston Community Profile 2006-2016 is to analyze the changes that have occurred in demography, social-economic status and housing in the Kingston CMA. Information was analysed by comparing information from the 2016 Census against the 2006 Census, to reveal changes in the CMA over time.

The report uncovers variations that have occurred over the entire Kingston CMA, in addition to the differences that occurred in each of the City of Kingston districts from 2006 to 2016 (i.e. Portsmouth, Williamsville, Pittsburgh Districts). These changes are presented in this report in hopes that the report will be used to inspire further research or to aid in decision making.

Study Methods

The report uses ArcMap and ArcGIS with Statistics Canada Census data from 2006 and 2016 to produce a series of maps that show where changes occurred and to what severity. Statistics Canada data was used in conjunction with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) data, and Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA) data to summarize the information in maps, tables and graphs. The information was then analyzed for deviations or similarities between 2006 and 2016.

Key Finding Themes

The report covered 4 themed topics:

- Population
- Families, Children and Seniors
- Income
- Housing

After examining the data between the 2006 and 2016 Censuses, the key findings for the Kingston CMA were:

Key Findings: Population

- The population of the CMA grew by 5.8%. This is a slower rate than Ontario and Canada. Approximate growth in the CMA was 9,000 people, from 152,00 in 2006 to 161,000 in 2016;
- Positive population growth occurred in the Country of South Frontenac, Loyalist Township, Pittsburgh District, and Loyalist-Cataraqui District;
- Declining population growth occurred in the Williamsville, Portsmouth, West Sydenham, and King's Town Districts;
- Kingston is aging. Median age has increased from 41 years old to 43 years old, consistent with both Ontario and Canada-wide trends.

Key Findings: Families

- The number of young children aged 0-9 has increased from 2006 to 2016;
- The number of lone-parent families is increasing and are dispersed throughout the CMA;
- Most seniors are living either alone or with one another person in a single detached home;
- Pre-school and elementary school aged children have a high presence in the Loyalist-Cataraqui and Pittsburgh Districts.

Key Findings: Income

- Median household income grew, when adjusted for inflation, 9.8%, \$70,143 in 2005 to \$76,497 in 2015;
- Rate of poverty has declined from 9.8% in 2006 to 8% in 2016;
- Poverty remains highest and concentrated in the downtown and north end of the City of Kingston;
- Wealthier populations tend to locate in Kingston's suburban areas and the urban-rural fringe.

Key Findings: Housing

- Rental rates have increased 14% above inflation since 2006;
- The price of the average home increased 18% above inflation since 2006;
- The number of households who spend more than 30% of income on shelter has increased by 3,445 households and represents 26.2% of all households in the Kingston CMA;
- The growth of the post-secondary education has created an excess rental demand of approximately 23,680 student renters.

Overall Conclusions

The Kingston CMA has seen a population decline in the downtown and inner-city areas and significant population growth in the new suburbs and peripheral areas. This may raise financial concern as these new growing areas will require further servicing.

The number of people over the age of 65 has grown tremendously since 2006. The population aged 65-69 and 85+ increased 50% or more. This has implications for services, as an aging population will alter demand levels of service.

Growth has also occurred in the youngest age group of 0-9 which has implications for services such as after-school care, location of schools, and transportation to and from these facilities.

Kingston has experienced a decrease in poverty from 9.8% of the population in 2006 to 8% of the population in 2016. This poverty is largely concentrated in Williamsville, King's Town and Kingscourt-Rideau Districts. Although poverty has declined, the number of households spending 30% or more of income on shelter has risen 4% to 26% of all households. This is in part due to rental and home ownership prices rising by 14% or more above inflation.

Key Findings by District

After examining changes by District, the following similarities or differences were uncovered:

Sydenham

Sydenham continued to be the densest District in the CMA, and recorded positive population growth because of new multifamily development.

Williamsville

Williamsville experienced a population decline, but is the youngest district in the CMA. The median income is less than \$40,000 resulting in 20-50% of the residents living in low income. Affordability continues to deteriorate with increased rental rates due to student demand.

King's Town

King's Town experiences similar trends as Williamsville with dense population. The population here is young and in experience poverty with a poverty rate of between (20-50%).

Kingscourt-Rideau

Kingscourt-Rideau saw an increase in population, as well as an increase in the number of children aged 0-4. Kingscourt-Rideau has continued the trend from 2006 with low median household income of primarily less than \$40,000.

Pittsburgh

The Pittsburgh District is experiencing rapid population growth in all age groups with the construction of new housing. It is one of the wealthiest districts in the CMA with a household income of \$85,000 - \$102,000, as well as high median dwelling values.

Portsmouth

Portsmouth experienced a population decline, but this may not be accurate as the substantial number of students in this area may not be reported in the Census.

Meadowbrook-Strathcona, Trillium and Lakeside

These older suburban communities typical have lower population density due to the type of dwellings. A higher median age in this district is due to empty nesters continuing to occupy a single-detached home.

Loyalist-Cataraqui and Collins- Bayridge

Similar to the Pittsburgh District, Loyalist-Cataraqui and Collins-Bayridge have seen a large amount of construction activity since 2006. This has caused a growth in all population cohorts, requiring further servicing of this growth area.

Countryside

The Countryside District has had population growth with increases in affordable ownership dwellings. This trend of migration out of the urban area to rural is likely to continue should affordability continue to deteriorate within the City of Kingston.

Remainder of CMA: Township of South Frontenac, Loyalist Township, Amherstview

These Districts with proximity to the City of Kingston have seen positive population growth because of the affordable housing options available. The seniors population has grown between 45-69% and the median income is between \$70,000 - \$85,000.

Recommendations

We recommend the following to the Social Planning Council of Kingston (SPC):

1. The SPC investigate the implications of the socio-demographic trends presented in the report.
2. The SPC analyze the newly released 2016 Census data that was not included in this report.
3. The SPC to present the findings to Kingston's community stakeholders.

Next Steps

This report only analyzes a portion of the Statistics Canada data. The data released on November 29th, 2017 should be further studied for trends in the Kingston CMA. These topics include:

- Mobility and migration
- Immigration and ethnocultural diversity
- Labour
- Education
- Aboriginal peoples