



2016 Census Bulletin: Housing and Mobility

Kingston, Ontario– Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)

The 2016 Census Day was May 10, 2016. In the fall of 2017, Statistics Canada released various data sets from the 2016 Census including Housing and Mobility and Migration data. The data outlined in this census release includes the population living in private households.

This summary reflects the Kingston CMA geographic boundaries which include the following Census Sub Divisions (CSDs); City of Kingston, South Frontenac, Frontenac Islands and Loyalist Township.

Who is counted in the Census?

In the Census, persons are counted in their “usual place of residence” defined as the dwelling in which the person usually lives.

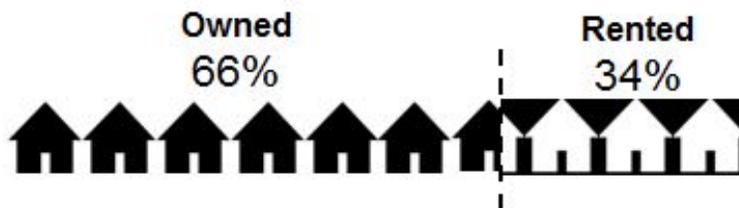
- Persons refer to permanent residents (Canadian citizens, landed immigrants) and non-permanent residents (refugee claimants, persons from another country with a work or study permit and family members living here with them).
- Not included in the Census count are government representatives from other countries attached to embassies; members of armed forces from other countries stationed in Canada; residents of other countries visiting Canada temporarily (visitors on vacation or business with or without a visitor’s permit).
- For those with no residence (homeless population), they are counted where they stayed on the reference day of May 10, 2016
- The usual residence for students is that of their parents, if they return to live with their parents during the year even if they live elsewhere while attending school or working at a summer job. Therefore, many of the more than 30,000 post-secondary students attending Queens, St. Lawrence and RMC full-time and part-time are not counted in the Kingston population numbers. This difference was factored into changes in municipal electoral boundaries for the 2014 election.
- The usual residence for those who have lived in an institutional “collective dwelling” for six months or more is the location of the collective dwelling. These include correctional institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, group homes, chronic and long term care hospitals.
- Those residing temporarily in student residences, military barracks, and hospitals that have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada are counted in their home community.

- Canadian government employees, including Canadian Armed Forces personnel, residing outside Canada determine a geographic location for their usual place of residence using the address they used for election purposes or their last permanent address.
- Although Statistics Canada makes a great effort to count every person, in each Census a number of people are left out for a variety of reasons. For example, people may be travelling, some dwellings are hard to find, and some people simply refuse to participate. Statistics Canada uses the Census counts to produce a net 'undercoverage' to determine a rate of those that might have been missed to help produce the population estimates. The Census counts are not adjusted for undercoverage. There was a 97% return rate for the Census in Kingston CMA.

Housing

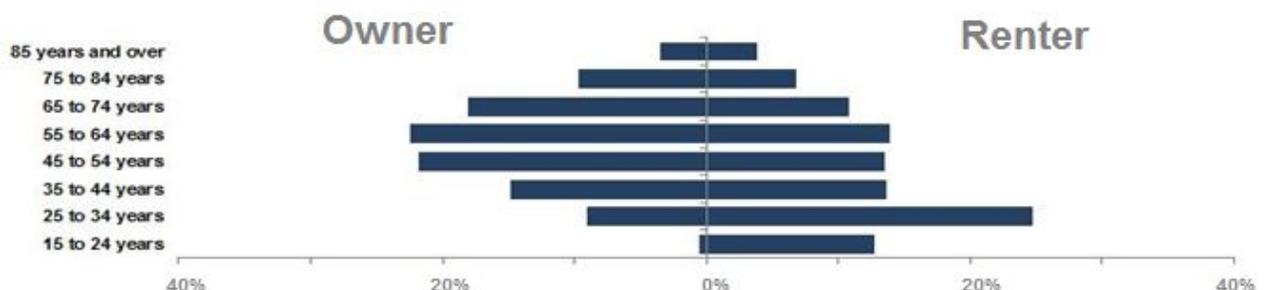
- In 2016, there were 67,915 private households in Kingston CMA. Of these households 66% (44,525) owned their home, while 34% (23,385) rented.
- The City of Kingston had highest proportion of renters (40%) within Kingston CMA, which has also seen an increased of 2% since 2006.
- Home ownership decreased by 1% in Kingston CMA over the last 10 years and 2% within the City of Kingston.

Figure 1: Total Private Households by Tenure, Kingston CMA, 2006 and 2016



- In 2016, a quarter of the rented households were maintained by a person aged 25-34 years of age (24.7%), the same group represented 9% of the home ownership in Kingston CMA. The 55 to 64 age group represents the largest home ownership group in Kingston CMA (22.5%)

Figure 2: Age of Primary Households Maintainer by Tenure, Kingston CMA, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016
 Note: Tables totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

- Core housing need represents those dwellings where they are considered unsuitable, inadequate or unaffordable and where the resident’s income levels are such that they could not afford alternative suitable and adequate housing in their community. These indicators are produced in collaboration with Statistics Canada and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC).
- In 2016, the rate of core housing need in Kingston CMA was 14.2% comparatively the City of Kingston was at 15.4% and Ontario at 15.3%. In all areas of Kingston CMA, as well as Ontario these rates have been increasing over the last 10 years.
- When looking more closely at the dimensions of core housing needs, affordability is the main element driving the higher core rate. Within 2016, Kingston CMA 26% of housing was deemed unaffordable, compared to 28% both across Ontario as well as in the City of Kingston. The rate of inadequate and unsuitable housing was considerably lower at 6.1% and 2.7% within Kingston CMA in 2016.

Figure 3: Percentage of Core Housing Need, Kingston CMA, 2006 – 2016

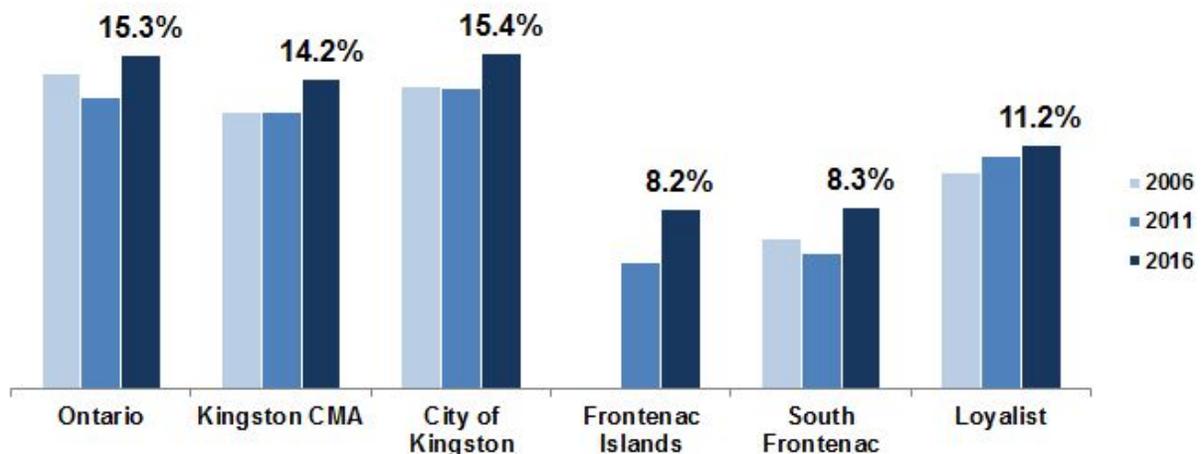
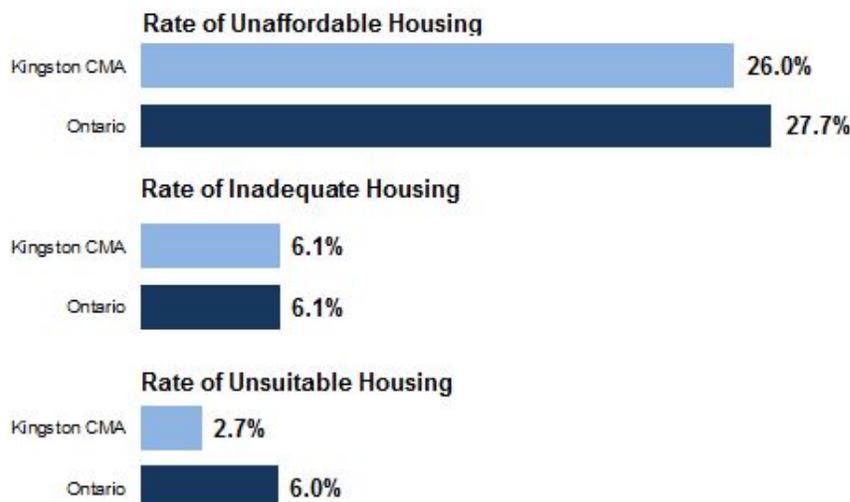


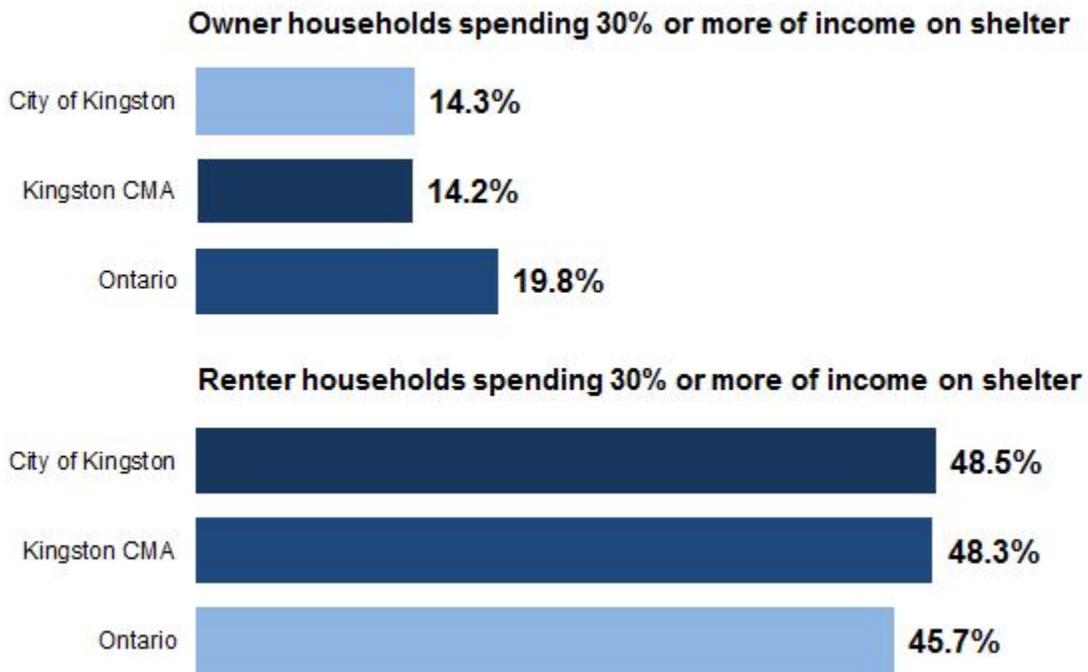
Figure 4: Elements of Core Housing Need, Kingston CMA, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016
 Note: Tables totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

- In 2016, 14.2% of owner households were spending more than 30% of their income on shelter costs compared to 48.3% of rented households within Kingston CMA. The Kingston CMA, including the City of Kingston had almost 3% higher percentage of renters spending 30% or more of income on shelter when compared to Ontario. Affordability rates among renters have increased slightly over the last 10 years in Kingston CMA from 47.7% in 2006 to 48.3% in 2016.

Figure 5: Percentage of Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, Kingston CMA, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016
 Note: Tables totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

Mobility

- Mobility refers to the status of an individual with regards to their place of residence on May 10, 2016 in relation to the place of residence on the same date one or five years earlier.
- In 2016, 60,560 individuals moved either into or within Kingston CMA over the last 5 years (2011-2016)
- 32,115 (53%) people moved within the boundaries of Kingston CMA (non-migrants), compared to 28,445 (47%) people who moved from a different city, town, province or country into Kingston CMA (migrants).
- Of the migrant population that moved into Kingston CMA;
 - 70% (19,855) moved from a different city or town within Ontario
 - 17% (4,960) moved from another province
 - 13% (3,630) moved from outside of Canada
- Over the last 10 years the net migration or difference between individuals moving into Kingston CMA versus out of the region has grown smaller.
 - In 2016 there were 23,610 individuals moving into the area and 23,425 moving out with a positive net migration of 185 individuals.
 - Compared to 2006 when 25,235 moving into the area and 21,730 had moved out, with a positive net migration of 3,505 individuals.

Figure 6: Mobility Status (5 years) within Kingston CMA Region and Ontario, 2016

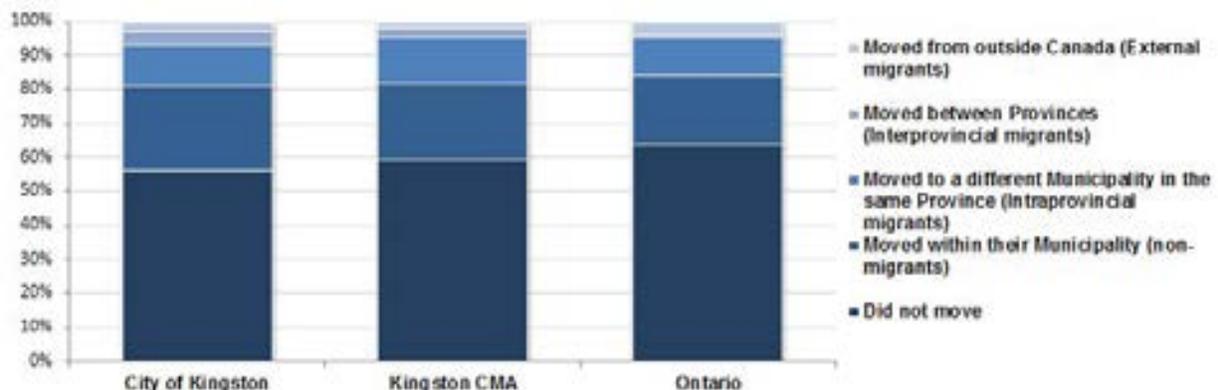
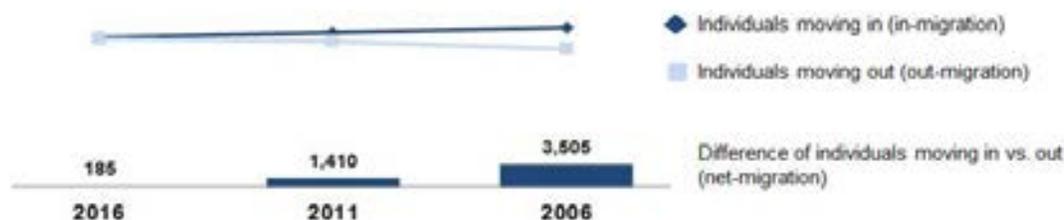


Figure 7: Components of Migration (In and Out), 2006-2016, Kingston CMA



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