



2016 Census Bulletin: Immigration & Ethnic Diversity

Kingston, Ontario– Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)

The 2016 Census Day was May 10, 2016. On October 25, 2017, Statistics Canada released its sixth data set from the 2016 Census on Immigration and Ethno cultural diversity, Aboriginal peoples and Housing. The data outlined in this census release includes the population living in private households. The housing data will be summarized in the next census bulletin along with the mobility and migration data.

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.

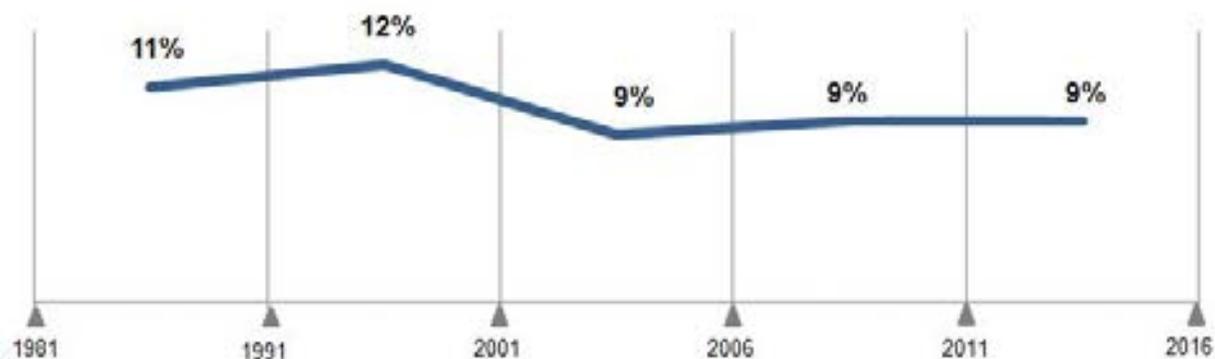
- Persons refer to permanent residents (Canadian citizens, landed immigrants) and non-permanent residents (refugee claimants, persons from another country with a work or study permit and family members living here with them).
- Not included in the Census count are government representatives from other 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.

Immigration

- Immigration status refers to whether a person is a non-immigrant (Canadian citizen by birth), an immigrant (person granted the right to live in Canada permanently, including those that have obtained Canadian citizenship) or a non-permanent resident (person from another country with work or study permit or refugee claimant).
- A larger proportion of immigrants arrived in Kingston CMA prior to 2001 and within the last 10 years there has been a smaller more consistent immigrant population. The City of Kingston has had the highest immigrant population across the Kingston CMA region.
- Within Kingston CMA in 2016, 136,360 residents were born in Canada, representing 88% of the total population; 18,400 (12%) were immigrants. Recent immigrants, those that arrived from 2011 to 2016 made up 9% of Kingston CMA's immigrant population.
- There were 1,710 (1%) non-permanent residents in Kingston CMA in 2016. Of the non-permanent resident population, 95% lived within the City of Kingston.

Figure 1: Immigrant Population by Period of Immigration, Kingston CMA, 2016



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

- For the first time, the Census provided data on admission category for immigrants with permanent resident status. Within Kingston CMA, the largest percentage has been economic immigrants since 1980. This refers to those that have been selected for their ability to contribute to the economy.
- Of recent immigrants in Kingston CMA, 56% were born in Asian countries. This is a shift from the overall immigrant population, which majority are from European countries (51%).

Figure 2: Immigrant Population by Admission Category and Year of Immigration, Kingston CMA, 2016

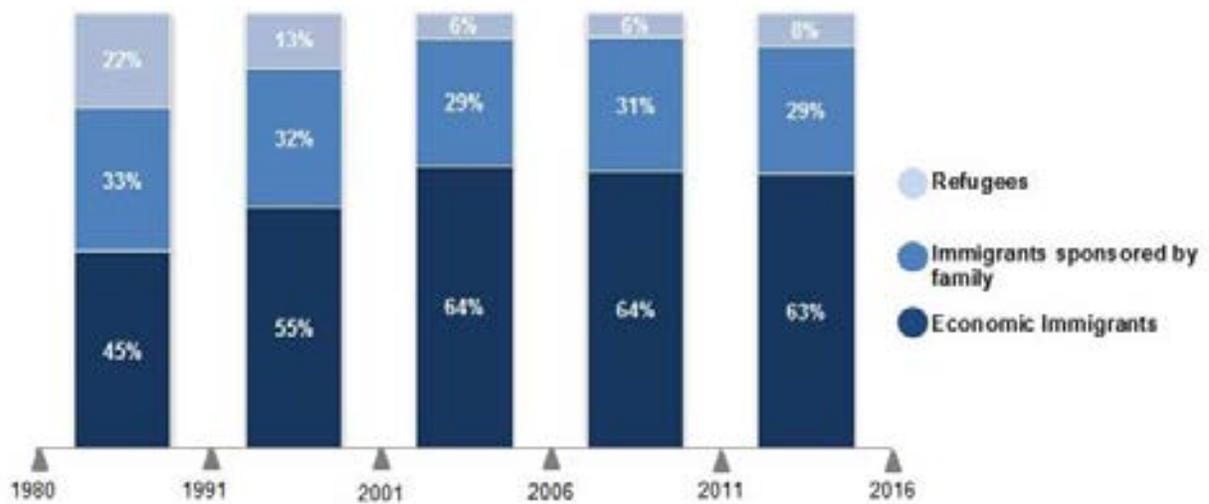


Figure 3: Top Countries of Birth for Recent Immigrants, Kingston CMA, 2016

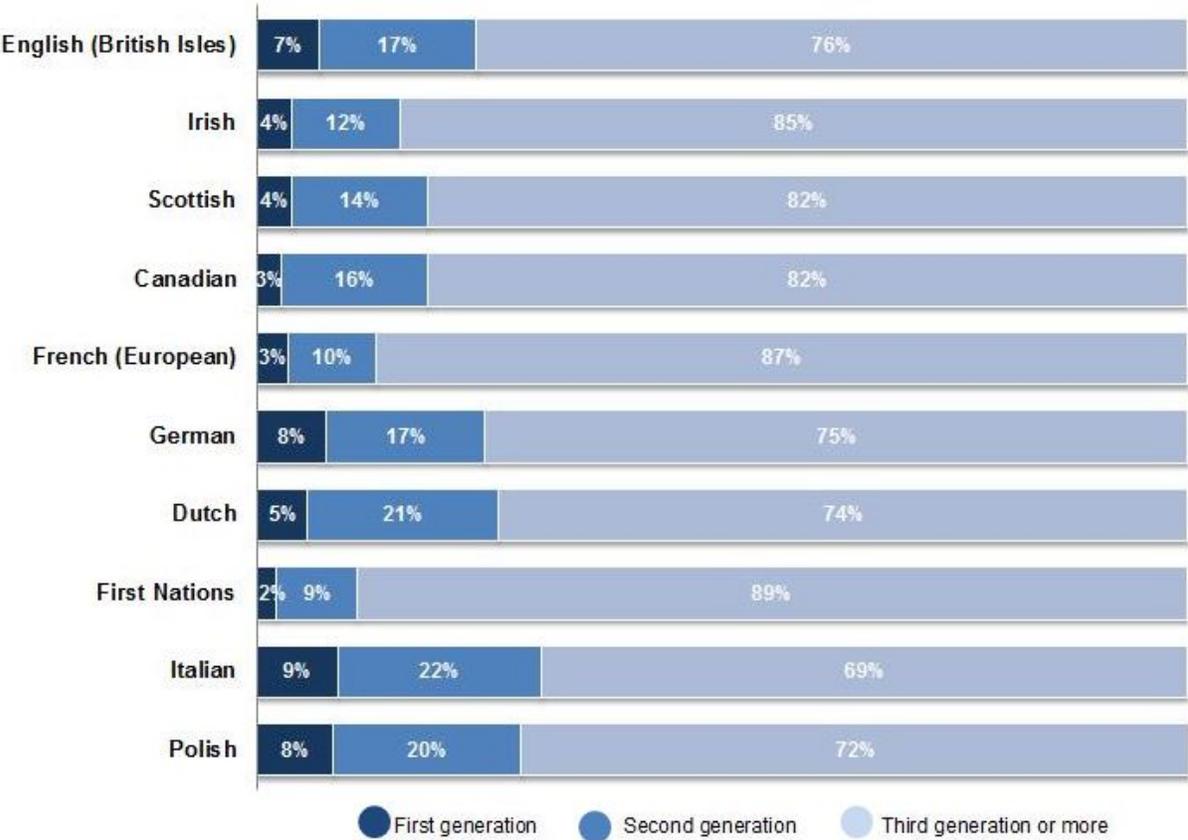


Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016
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Ethno-cultural Diversity

- Within the census, individuals are able to identify with up to six ethnic origins from their ancestors. Within Kingston CMA, majority of respondents identified themselves of European origin (75%).
- Another way to understand patterns of diversity is through generation status. In 2016, 76% of the population identified themselves as third generation or more, meaning that they were born in Canada to parents who were also born in Canada. 17% were born in Canada and had at least one parent born outside Canada (second generation), and 7% were born outside Canada (first generation).

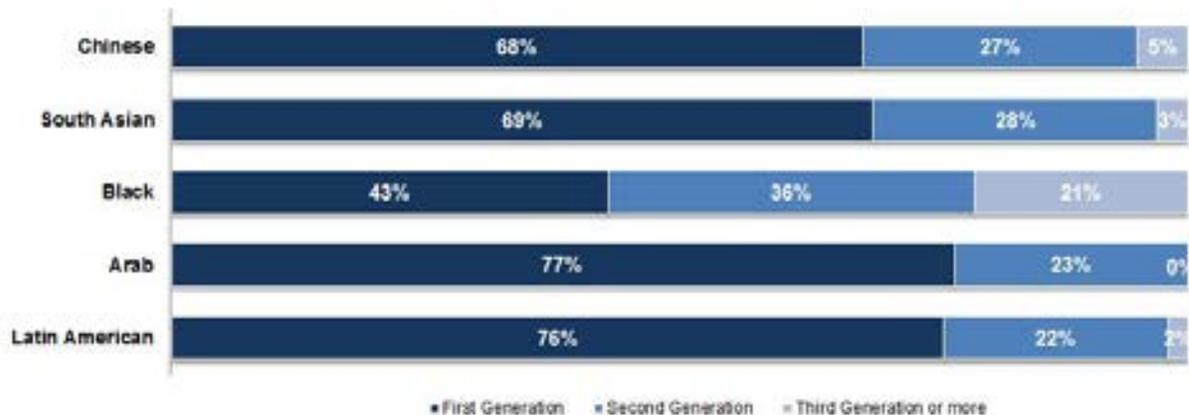
Figure 4: Top Ethnic Origins by Generation, Kingston CMA, 2016



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

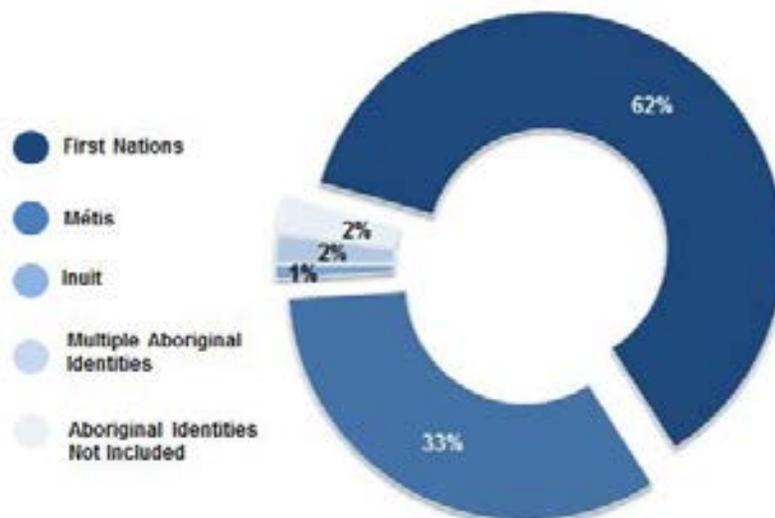
- In Kingston CMA, Chinese, South Asian and Black were the top three visible minority groups representing 58% of the total visible minority population. Majority of individuals within this group were first generation to Canada.
- Within the Kingston CMA, the City of Kingston had the highest percent of people belonging to a visible minority group (94%).
- Within this group, 4% reported belonging to more than one visible minority group.

Figure 5: Top Visible Minority Groups by Generation, Kingston CMA, 2016



- The Statistics Canada defines Aboriginal Identity as a derived variable collected from whether a person identifies with an Aboriginal group (First Nations, Métis or Inuit), Registered or Treaty Indian status and membership in a First Nation or Indian band. (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-Recensement/2016/ref/dict/pop001-eng.cfm>). Data should be used with caution as the Aboriginal Identity population may be under-represented due to factors affecting how individuals self-identify.
- There were 4% of individuals that identified as Aboriginal within Kingston CMA; this is slightly higher than compared to Ontario (3%). The largest proportion of this group in Kingston CMA identified as First Nations (62%).

Figure 6: Composition of Aboriginal Identity, Kingston CMA, 2016



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

Language

- Knowledge of official language refers to whether an individual can conduct a conversation in English, French or both. Within Kingston CMA, 87% of respondents had knowledge of English only; 0.2% reported French only; 12% were English and French bilingual and 0.4% reported neither English nor French.
- The Census also reports on the language an individual speaks most often at home or is most comfortable with. Within Kingston CMA, 93% of people most often spoke English only at home, 2% spoke French only and 3% spoke a non-official language.
- Mandarin, Portuguese, Arabic, Spanish and Korean were the top non-official languages spoken at home.
- Just fewer than 2% of individuals that reported speaking multiple languages at home, of this group the majority spoke English and a non-official language.

Figure 7: Top 5 Single Languages Spoken Most Often at Home, Kingston CMA, 2016

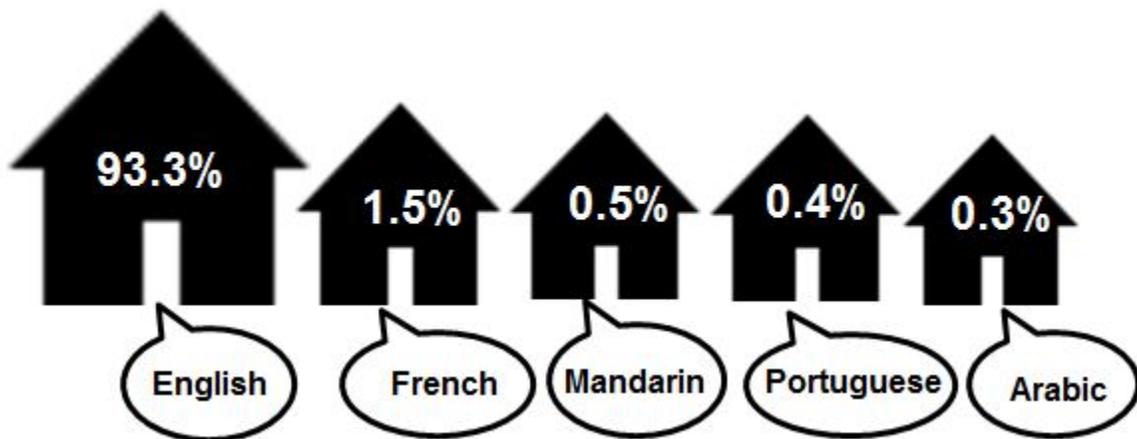
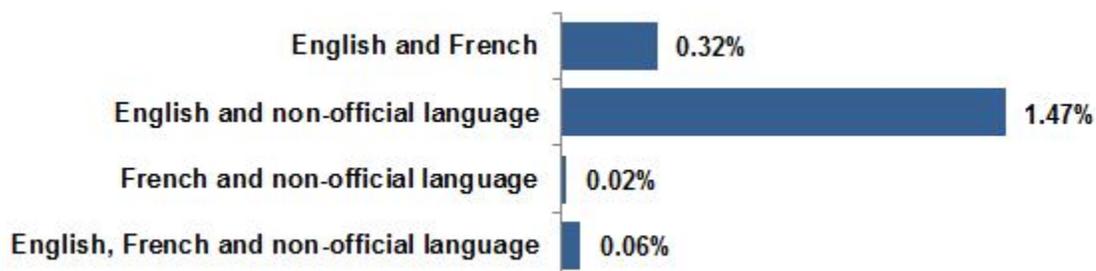


Figure 8: Multiple Languages Spoken Most Often at Home, Kingston CMA, 2016



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Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016

Note: Tables totals may vary slightly due to rounding.