

KINGSTON & AREA'S

VitalSigns®

2011

economy
work
poverty
housing
health
environment
learning
getting started
belonging
safety
arts & culture



Community Foundation
for Kingston & Area

About the Community Foundation for Kingston & Area

The Community Foundation for Kingston & Area is one of 178 community foundations in Canada. It was created in 1995. The name was changed in 2008 to reflect our activity in all of the former Frontenac County and Loyalist Township. We are also active in Prince Edward County through the Stark Family Fund.

Since 1995, the Community Foundation for Kingston & Area has awarded 887 Community grants totalling more than \$1,640,000 to 392 organizations using investment income from our endowments. We currently manage approximately \$11 million in 126 funds.

Community foundations bring together people who care about their communities. They are independent, volunteer-driven, charitable organizations that aim to strengthen their communities by facilitating philanthropy, by partnering with donors to build permanent endowments and other funds from which they support community projects, and by providing leadership on issues of broad community concern.

Community Foundation for Kingston & Area

165 Ontario Street, Kingston, ON K7L 2Y6

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www.cfka.org

You can make a difference with a donation

Our community has many challenges, but helping find solutions has never been easier. A donation to the Community Foundation for Kingston & Area will make a difference. The Community Foundation encourages individuals and organizations to establish and build permanent endowments to support local charitable organizations in their efforts to help make Kingston a better place. Together, we can help make a better community for all of us.

How Does It Work?

Unlike other charities, the Community Foundation funds a wide variety of community interests including the environment, recreation and arts and culture. The funds from our donors are held in permanent endowments which are invested. The income earned is used to make grants to organizations whose projects enhance and strengthen the quality of life in the Kingston area. Income is distributed in one of two ways:

- to the organizations specified by the creator of the fund,
- by the Foundation's Grants Committee in response to applications to fund local projects.

Your donations at work

Here are two examples of donor endowments created through the Community Foundation:

- **Terry Harris Endowment.** This fund provides financial support for social, academic and employment opportunities for those affected by incarceration. It helps prisoners and their families as they reintegrate into the community and provides a holistic approach to crime prevention.
- **Kingston Coalition for Dental Care Endowment Fund.** This program provides accessible dental health care for people living in poverty.

Contact us for more information or to make a donation

Making a donation is quick and easy. Many options are available. Start making a difference today on the issues facing our community by supporting the Community Foundation.



Welcome to Kingston & Area's Vital Signs® 2011

Vital Signs® is an annual community checkup conducted by community foundations across Canada and is coordinated nationally by Community Foundations of Canada.

The Vital Signs trademark is used with permission from Community Foundations of Canada.

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COMMUNITY
FOUNDATIONS
OF CANADA
all for community.

What is Vital Signs®?

Welcome to the third annual Kingston & Area's Vital Signs. Vital Signs is a report card on our community. Its purpose is to help us recognize what our community does well and to identify areas where we want to do better. We are one of several community foundations from B.C. to Nova Scotia who are producing the report this year. Our national organization, Community Foundations of Canada, also produces a national Vital Signs report.

The Vital Signs project follows guidelines set by Community Foundations of Canada which specify issue areas, and in some areas, "core indicators" that are to be used in all communities. Much of the data in this report came from Statistics Canada sources, specifically selected for participating foundations by the Centre for the Study of Living Standards. Local organizations have also provided us with data and information. We've given these organizations credit throughout the report. More information is available online at our website.

To help guide the process, we created a steering committee of volunteers and experts to help us.

Vital Signs 2011 Steering Committee

- Florence Campbell, President of the Community Foundation for Kingston & Area
- Vikram Varma, Executive Director for the Community Foundation for Kingston & Area
- Dan Norman, Past Vital Signs Chair
- Julia Bryan, Kingston Community Roundtable on Poverty Reduction
- Cheryl Hitchen, City of Kingston
- Kim Hockey, United Way serving Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox & Addington
- Marty Kapitan, Volunteer
- Ron Shore, Kingston Community Health Centres

Vital Signs 2011 Staff

John Suart, Vital Signs Project Manager & Senior Writer



What is being measured?

Statistics Canada Data

Vital Signs uses Statistics Canada data for both the City of Kingston and the Kingston Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). A CMA is an area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core. To form a census metropolitan area, the urban core must have a population of at least 100,000. Sometimes the data we collected was only available for the CMA. We've noted when we have used CMA data by either using "CMA" or "Greater Kingston".

Health data

Health-related data are often defined by the jurisdiction of the local health authority. For hospital-related data this is the South East Local Health Integration Network, which encompasses the areas of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox & Addington, Frontenac, Leeds and Grenville Counties, the cities of Kingston, Belleville and Brockville, the separated towns of Smiths Falls and Prescott, and parts of Lanark and Northumberland Counties. For disease and community health topics, the Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington Health Unit is used.

How you can help

This report is designed not to just inform, but to motivate. We want you to know the issues. We want you to see the trends. But we also want you to do something about it.

Advocate

Change depends on whether people like you speak out on the issues.

Volunteer

There are not enough volunteers to meet the needs of our community.

Donate

There are many worthy causes that need more resources.

What We Found

The snapshot of Kingston in the Vital Signs report has positives and negatives. Here are three major themes we found:

The working poor

More than one in ten of the people using food banks have a job

For those who make minimum wage, the numbers don't add up. They don't have enough money to eat healthy food, live in adequate shelter and afford the things we take for granted. Something always has to give. The exact number of the working poor, as compared to those who fall into traditional definitions of poverty (such as those on government assistance), is hard to gauge. But the overall number of families in the Kingston CMA who live in poverty is one in ten.

Shifting age patterns

Long-term care beds in the region are almost full

In Kingston, as in the rest of Canada, the number of seniors is increasing, while the number of young people is decreasing. That change is having an impact on a number of issues. Seniors housing options are becoming a challenge. There is a serious lack of long-term care beds – the last home of many seniors. Diseases related to aging, such as Arthritis, are increasing. The challenges are different for young people. One national survey says Kingston is one of the best places in Canada to live. Another says Kingston is one of the best places for young, talented workers. But a third local survey found most Queen's students who answered the survey don't even consider Kingston when looking for a job. Because of the shift in demographics, one report says Kingston may face future labour shortages.

Strong foundations

Kingston's public sector accounts for approximately 33% of total economic output compared to less than 13% for the country as a whole

There are many things that have kept Kingston strong, and will likely continue to do so in the near future given current forecasts for slow economic growth over the next few years. The stability of our public-sector dominated economy has helped us weather the economic downturn. Our large number of educational institutions has created opportunities for young people as well as for research and innovation. These and other factors are why Kingston placed fourth in the MoneySense Magazine's annual ranking of Canada's Best Places to Live in 2011.

Economy

Research & Development is strong

Kingston's strong foundation

Because of Queen's University, St. Lawrence College and the Royal Military College, Kingston has an advanced research and development capacity. A 2006 national survey by Research Infosource Inc. ranked Kingston 13th out of 27 Canadian cities in R&D. In University R&D, Kingston ranked 7th overall. In a more recent 2010 study of universities alone, Research Infosource ranked Queen's 10 out of 45 Canadian universities.

Source: RESEARCH Infosource Inc., 2006

Hundreds of millions in R&D

Queen's University estimates that in 2009/2010 it generated more than \$176 million in research income. St. Lawrence College has more than 40 applied research projects completed or underway in renewable energy, nursing, behavioural psychology, culinary, and other fields including water quality management. RMC has more than 30 research groups and hundreds of ongoing projects. In 2009, the RMC's sponsored research income was \$18 million.

Source: Queen's University, St. Lawrence College & RMC



An insulated economy

Kingston's strong foundation

Kingston's large public sector has helped to shield it from the downturn in the economy. Kingston's public sector accounts for approximately 33% of total economic output compared to less than 13% for the country as a whole. Our Gross Domestic Product, the market value of all goods and services produced in our community, saw a decrease in 2009, but recovered in 2010 and will stabilize at roughly 2% growth over the next few years. Likewise, retail sales fell more than 3% in 2009, but made up for it with a 3.8% increase in 2010. The Kingston market is expected to reach \$2 billion in retail sales by 2013. Inflation is also expected to be relatively stable until 2015.

Sources: Conference Board of Canada - Metropolitan Outlook 2 Winter 2011 & Municipal Housing Strategy For The City Of Kingston And County Of Frontenac, Feb 2011

Go online to www.cfka.org for more on this issue:

- **What others say about us.** Kingston placed fourth in two national surveys – *Canada's Best Places to Live in 2011* and *The Top Canadian Hotspots for Young, Talented Workers*.
- **Increasing bankruptcies.** Federal statistics show consumer bankruptcies are growing and business bankruptcies are slowly declining.

Key Economic Indicators, actual (2008-2010) and forecast (2011-2015)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Real GDP at basic prices (2002 \$millions)	5,089	4,960	5,069	5,170	5,290	5,417	5,542	5,670
percentage change	-0.1	-2.5	2.2	2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Retail sales (\$ millions)	1,824	1,766	1,833	1,896	1,964	2,030	2,101	2,175
percentage change	5.6	-3.2	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
Inflation (Consumer Price Index)	1.133	1.137	1.164	1.19	1.215	1.242	1.269	1.298
percentage change	2.3	0.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3

Source: Conference Board of Canada - Metropolitan Outlook 2 Winter 2011

Work



Unemployment remains stable

The average seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for those over the age of 15 for the first half of 2011 was 6.1 per cent in the Kingston CMA. The national average for the same period was 7.9 per cent and the provincial average was 8.5 per cent. The rate increased 2.5 per cent from the second half of 2010. Overall, our unemployment rate has remained relatively stable in the past two years, although it is higher than in 2007.

Unemployment Rate						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Canada	6.8	6.3	6.0	6.1	8.3	8.0
Ontario	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.5	9.0	8.7
Toronto	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.9	9.4	9.1
Kingston	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.1

Source: Statistics Canada

Hiring outlook is weak

The *Manpower Employment Outlook Survey* forecasts that hiring in Kingston will be soft for the second quarter of 2011. While Ontario is expected to grow 15%, the prediction for Kingston is just 3%. In comparison, Peterborough is expected to grow 23% and Belleville is expected to remain at near zero growth.

Source: Manpower Employment Outlook Survey Canada Q2, 2011

Labour shortages ahead?

Shifting age patterns

The 1000 Islands Region Workforce Development Board predicts a significant decline in the proportion of our population in the prime working years (25-64) over the next 15-20 years. In their report, *Trends, Opportunities, Priorities Report: A Lens On Local Industry In 2011*, they say "...a critical labour shortage is looming due to large cohorts of workers retiring in the coming years."

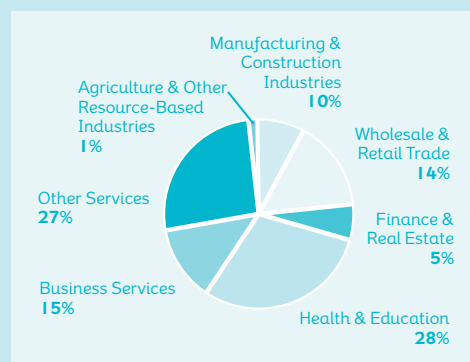
Source: Trends, Opportunities, Priorities Report: A Lens On Local Industry In 2011, 1000 Islands Region Workforce Development Board

A large public sector

Nearly one out of every three workers in Kingston is employed in the health and education sector. The number of public workers is concentrated in a small number of large employers. The top ten public sector employers in Kingston employ five times as many workers as the top ten business employers.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census & KEDCO, Major Employers 2011

Kingston (city)



Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

Go online to www.cfka.org for more on this issue:

- **Educated workers are in demand.** Almost half of the jobs in Frontenac County required a college education, apprenticeship training or university education.

Poverty

More than one in ten families in Greater Kingston lives in poverty

Based on 2006 census data, 3,305 families (12.3%) lived under the *Low Income Cut Off* (LICO), which is the most commonly used measurement of poverty. This is slightly higher than the national average of 11.4%. According to LICO, in 2006, there were 14,580 (16.6%) children under the age of 12 living in poverty in Kingston. While the LICO numbers are adjusted every year, data on the incidence of low income is only available every five years. The numbers above don't tell the entire story. There are some vulnerable populations with higher incidences of poverty including recent immigrants, aboriginals, female single-parent families and those with activity limitations.

Source: Federation of Canadian Municipalities Quality of Life Reporting System – Kingston Data

Go online to see more about measuring poverty

Learn about other ways to measure poverty, including the *Low-Income Measurement* and the *Market Basket Measure*. www.cfka.org

Single-parent, can't pay the mortgage

"After my husband left, I found my salary alone wasn't enough to cover the mortgage" - Denise

Go online to see these stories: www.cfka.org



The new face of poverty – the working poor

What's left over after housing and food for some families in Greater Kingston? Not much, according to the *Nutritious Food Survey* from Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington Public Health. The 2010 survey took families in need, calculated their monthly housing and food costs. What's left over is what can be spent on heat, hydro, transportation, telephone, child care, household and personal care items, clothing, etc. In many cases, those on government assistance don't have enough.

What's left over every month after Food and Rent?

Income (\$)	Family Size	Total Income	Total Expenses	Surplus/Shortfall	% \$ for Rent	% \$ for Food
Median Ontario Income (after tax)	Family of 4	\$5,775	\$2,029	\$3,746	22%	13%
Minimum Wage Earner (full time)	Family of 4	\$2,514	\$2,029	\$485	51%	30%
Ontario Works	Family of 4	\$1,908	\$2,029	-\$121	67%	39%
Ontario Works	1 parent 2 kids	\$1,757	\$1,466	\$291	51%	32%
Ontario Works	1 person	\$606	\$851	-\$245	99%	42%
Ontario Disability Support Program	1 person	\$1,071	\$851	\$220	56%	24%
Old Age Security	1 person	\$1,201	\$938	\$263	63%	15%

Source: Nutritious Food Survey from Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington Public Health

Retired, working and hungry

“Even though I’m retired, I had to go back to work driving a cab to make ends meet” - Sam

Go online to see these stories:
www.cfka.org



Food bank use is increasing

The working poor

Since 2007, food bank use has increased nearly 20% in Greater Kingston. The Partners in Mission Food Bank reports the number of food hampers and the people who use them have both increased. Last year, some 6,300 people turned to the food bank to help feed their families – nearly 40% of those receiving assistance were children.

Source: Partners in Mission Food Bank

Working poor make up 13% of food bank users

Of those who use the Partners in Mission Food Bank, more than one in ten are working full or part-time. One third of the people heading households that use food banks in Ontario are employed part-time or full-time or were recently employed in the last six months. Another third are unemployed due to disability, retirement or attending school full-time as a student.

Sources: Partners in Mission Food Bank & Ontario Hunger Report 2009: Living With Hunger, Ontario Association of Food Banks

Gap between rich and poor

A recent study by the Conference Board of Canada found that the gap between rich and poor is growing faster in Canada than the US. In Kingston, a comparison of Census data from 2000 and 2005 shows an upwards trend in income levels. In 2005, there were more people making higher than \$90,000 a year and fewer people who made less than \$30,000 a year than in 2000.

Sources: Statistics Canada and Conference Board of Canada

Go online to www.cfka.org for more on this issue:

- **A Community Plan to Reduce Poverty.** In 2010, the City of Kingston, the Kingston Community Roundtable on Poverty Reduction and the United Way serving KFL&A began to work on a coordinated poverty strategy. Find out more online.
- **A story of poverty and hope.** Read a profile of North Kingston from *If I could change one thing...* by the Kingston Community Health Centres.

Two incomes, not enough food

“We can’t make enough at our minimum wage jobs to feed our family” - Mary and Bill

Go online to see these stories:
www.cfka.org

Funds

Funds like the Vincent and Rose Amodeo Fund, the Ferguson Family Fund, and the Zal and Rose Breakfast Fund support organizations that provide food to those in need.

Housing

Is there a solution for homelessness?

A strategy called *Housing First* is calling for Kingston to make permanent housing for the homeless a priority.

Go online to see “A Place First: 2009 Community Plan on Homelessness”:

www.unitedwaykfla.ca

www.cfka.org



Go online to www.cfka.org for more on this issue:

- **Old social housing, new family structures.** Most of Kingston's existing social housing stock was built when family demographics were different.
- **Emergency shelters are full.** Most have 100% occupancy rates and sometimes have to turn people away due to the lack of space.
- **The demand for student housing in Kingston outweighs the current supply.** It creates added competition for lower income families.
- **There is a lack of affordable housing options for our aging population.** Some seniors are being forced to leave their communities or to go into long term care facilities.



Finding a home is getting harder

Housing supply is not keeping up with future needs

In 2006, there were a total of 48,925 households in the City of Kingston – an increase of 10.0% from 1996. Projections show that the number of households in Kingston will increase nearly 50% to 72,900 in 2041. To keep pace, Kingston will need a steady increase of housing units every year to accommodate the growing number of households. Housing starts, however, are not keeping up. The total number of housing starts rose slightly by 0.4% between 2006 to 2010. In 2010, there were 467 housing starts. The proportion of apartment starts decreased from 38.9% of all housing starts in 2009 to 15.0% in 2010, representing only 70 units.

Source: *Municipal Housing Strategy For The City Of Kingston And County Of Frontenac*, Feb 2011

Finding rental housing is getting harder and harder

The rental vacancy rates in Kingston are consistently one of the lowest in Canada. In the fall of 2010, Kingston had the lowest vacancy rate of all metropolitan areas in Canada. Part of the problem is the dwindling number of rental units, which decreased from 19,545 in 1996 to 18,475 in 2006.

Source: *Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation*

Vacancy Rate (%)				
	2001	2005	2009	2010
Canada	1.7	2.8	2.8	2.6
Ontario	1.7	3.8	3.5	2.6
Kingston	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.0

Source: *Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation*

Too many people can't afford adequate homes



Affordability is a major issue

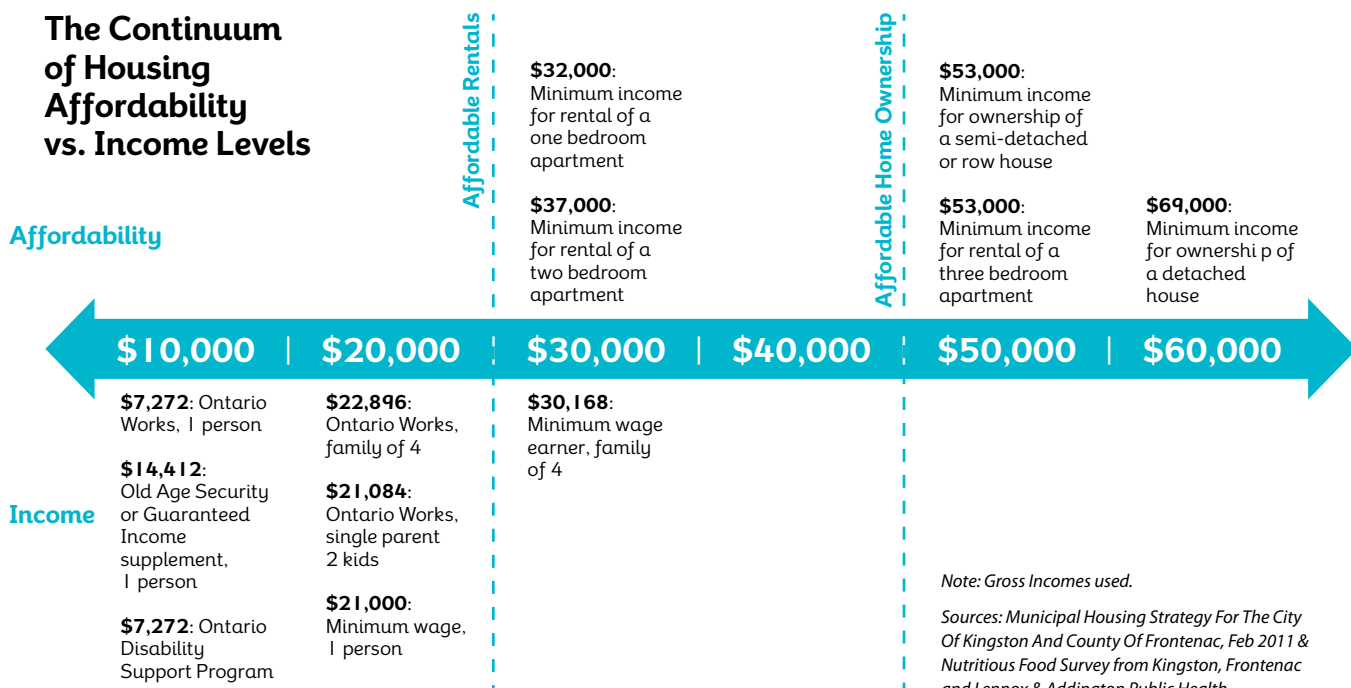
Many people in Kingston don't make enough to pay for an adequate house or rental apartment. The *Municipal Housing Strategy For The City Of Kingston And County Of Frontenac* found that only those making \$69,000 a year can afford to live in a detached home. For semi-detached homes and row houses, an annual salary of \$53,000 would be required. Average rents for a one-bedroom unit would be affordable to occupations earning more than \$32,000 annually. A three bedroom apartment would be affordable to people earning more than \$53,000 annually. By this measure, a minimum wage earner, making roughly \$21,000 a year, would not be able to afford to rent or own a home in Kingston. Using Census data, we can determine that 12.5% of the families in Greater Kingston can't afford to live in a one-bedroom apartment and 25% can't afford to own a semi-detached or row house.

More than 7,500 families are in Core Housing Need

One way to measure housing is through Core Housing Need. A household is said to be in core housing need if its housing falls below at least one of the national standards for adequacy, affordability or suitability and it would have to spend 30 per cent or more of its total before-tax income to pay for alternatives that meets all three housing standards. In 2006, 2,035 or five percent of all owner households in the Kingston CMA were in core housing need. For rental households, the number was 5,510 or 29.70 per cent.

Source: *Municipal Housing Strategy For The City Of Kingston And County Of Frontenac*, Feb 2011

The Continuum of Housing Affordability vs. Income Levels



Health

The Dental Health Program at North Kingston Community Health Centre

Find out how a partnership between local health agencies is giving low income family access to affordable dental care.

Go online to see this story:
www.cfka.org



Health Care

The South East Local Health Integration Network (LHIN)

LHINs are not-for-profit organizations responsible for planning, integrating and funding local health services. Our local LHIN provide guidance for local hospitals, the cancer centre, long-term care homes, the Community Care Access Centre, children's treatment centres, community health centres, community mental health services, community support services and substance abuse programs in our area.

Long-term care

Shifting age patterns

The number of residents in long-term care homes in the region has been increasing, but only marginally. In January 2007 there were 3,660. In May of 2009, there were 3,748. During the same period the number of people on the wait list grew by 21.9% to 2,241. This is largely because the number of new waitlisted clients consistently exceeded the number of long-term care placements. Since June 2008 the number of vacant beds has not surpassed 25 in any given month. Overall, long-term care beds in the LHIN are almost fully utilized.

Source: South East Local Health Integration Network

Alternate Level of Care

Shifting age patterns

A by-product of the lack of Long-term care beds is the number of Alternate Level of Care (ALC) patients in area hospitals. ALC patients remain in hospital beds because they cannot return home or access a long-term care bed. High numbers of ALC patients occupying hospital beds can result in surgical cancellations and a high number of admitted patients in the Emergency Department. ALC rates are measured in *ALC days* as a percentage of all acute inpatient days. The LHIN's percentage of *ALC days* declined slightly between 2006 (18.6%) and 2007 (17.3%) but remains higher than the provincial average (14.0%).

Source: South East Local Health Integration Network

Community health

Shifting age patterns

The South East Local Health Integration Network reviewed the local hospital system in a September 2010 report called *Regional Analysis of SE LHIN Hospital Services*. The report found that residents have higher incidences of disease than the provincial average.

- Arthritis rates are not only greater than that of the province but are also on the rise.
- There is some evidence of a higher and increasing prevalence of cardiovascular and high blood pressure problems.
- Diabetes rates have been steadily rising, both in terms of prevalence and use of health care resources.
- Respiratory conditions though low, may be increasing in the LHIN.

Source: South East Local Health Integration Network

ER wait times are higher in Kingston

See provincial government data on how Kingston General Hospital compares to other hospitals on wait times for a variety of services.

Go online to see this story:
www.cfka.org

Mental Health

One in five Canadians will experience a mental illness in their lifetime. According to the 2011 Health Profile by Statistics Canada, the Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington Health Unit region has higher levels of hospitalization and patient days for mental health issues than the Ontario average.

Mental Health Statistics

Characteristics	KFL&A	Ontario
Mental illness hospitalization rate (per 100,000 population)	471	392
Mental illness patient days (per 100,000 population)	637	481

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Health Profile

Doctors

While great strides have been made in bringing new physicians to the region, there are still people in Greater Kingston who have no regular doctor. Part of the reason may be the fact that the statistics below are gathered by health unit region, which includes areas outside of Kingston that have not benefited from the City's physician recruitment program.

Proportion of the Population 12 years and over without a Regular Medical Doctor

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	% change 2003-10
Canada	14.1	14.3	15.1	15.6	15.1	15.2	1.1
Ontario	8.2	8.8	9.5	9.0	8.5	9.2	1.0
KFL&A	6.4	9.1	7.8	7.0	5.3	10.7	4.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey

How we see health care

By and large, most people in Greater Kingston think our local health care system is good. The rates are similar to the Ontario average.

Assessment of the Quality of Health Care by the KFL&A Health Care Unit, 2006-2007, by Percent

Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
20.1	55.0	17.0	7.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey

Go online to www.cfka.org for more on this issue:

- **Child injuries remain a major challenge.** On average, more than three injured children per day arrive at local emergency departments.
- **We're taking more sick days.** Kingston has more illness-related work absences than the provincial or national average.
- **Physical activity levels are growing.** The number of people who say they are physically active or moderately physically active in Kingston is above the provincial and national level.
- **Alcohol abuse is a major public health issue.** About a third of males and a fifth of females in Kingston consume alcohol at levels exceeding provincial low-risk drinking guidelines.

The Walking School Bus

Find out how kids in Kingston are getting physically active by re-discovering how to walk to school.

Go online to see this story:
www.cfka.org

Environment

A \$100 million environmental success story

Find out how the Ravensview Wastewater Treatment Plant is saving money and the environment by keeping our water clean.

Go online to see this story:
www.cfka.org



Go online to www.cfka.org for more on this issue:

- **Kingston sees the light on energy-saving light bulbs.** We have one of the highest rates of energy-saving light bulb use in Canada.
- **Kingston uses more water.** The amount of residential water Kingston uses is higher than the Ontario average.



Greater Kingston has one of the highest vehicle emission rates in Canada

The Kingston area is a hot spot for private vehicle greenhouse gas emissions, according to a 2007 Statistics Canada study *Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Private Vehicles in Canada*. At 3,035 kg per capita, Kingston almost twice the rate as Toronto. The study suggests the explanation could be a combination of things, especially a larger number of older vehicles and heavier vehicles such as SUVs and trucks. Other factors include lower urban population density and the availability and the use of public transit. To meet the national average for vehicle emissions, Greater Kingston would have to reduce its total emission levels by almost half.

Per capita Greenhouse Gas Emissions from private vehicles, 2007 Kg of CO₂ equivalent

Canada	1,751
Ontario	1,750
Toronto	1,322
Kingston	3,035

Source: Statistics Canada

Half of us use the Green Bin

The most recent data from the City of Kingston shows that the current participation rate for the new Green Bin curbside organic waste pick-up is 53%. In 2010, just under 4 000 tonnes of organic waste was collected through the Green Bin program. Also in 2010, a City waste audit concluded that 41% of the average garbage bag (by weight) was organic material that could be diverted into Green Bins.

Source: City of Kingston



Residents reducing waste

While overall waste collection has dipped slightly, there has been a major decrease in waste going into City landfills – a 21% reduction since 2007. Yard waste and household hazardous collections are also up. Curbside blue/grey box recycling has dropped, but City officials say that is likely due to less paper being generated at residential homes.

Waste Collection				
Categories	2007	2008	2009	2010
Waste collected for landfill disposal	23,615	20,749	18,976	18,589
Blue/Grey box recyclables program	9,593	9,037	8,601	8,750
Residential leaf & yard waste collected	695	1,016	901	966
Household special & hazardous waste collected	191	213	251	295
Community recycling centres & depots collected	559	613	787	748
Total residential waste collected from all sources	34,653	31,628	32,687	33,307

Source: Federation of Canadian Municipalities Quality of Life Reporting System – Kingston Data

Less wastewater is by-passing treatment

The amount of wastewater that goes into the environment without treatment has been steadily decreasing. This is due to the effectiveness of infrastructure upgrades, pumping station improvements and system operational improvements. The weather also played a role in the reduction.

% of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment	
Year	%
2005	0.57
2006	7.03
2007	2.64
2008	1.73
2009	0.94

Source: City of Kingston, Municipal Performance Measurement Program Report for the 2009 Reporting Year

Funds

The Cataraqui Conservation Foundation Endowment Fund, the Chown Fund, the Natural Areas Protection Fund and the Rideau Waterway Land Trust Fund, the Ruth and Stu Barton Environmental Fund are examples of Funds that support the Environment

Learning

Kingston is about average on lifelong learning

Kingston's strong foundation

A measure of lifelong learning is the *Composite Learning Index (CLI)*, created in 2006 by the Canadian Council on Learning. The CLI is Canada's annual measure of progress in lifelong learning. It is based on a combination of statistical indicators that reflect the many ways Canadians learn, whether in school, in the home, at work or within the community. A high CLI score means that community possesses the kinds of learning conditions that foster social and economic well-being. Kingston's CLI score placed it on par with the provincial and national average.

Composite Learning Index 2010

	2010	% change since 2006
Canada	75	2.7
Ontario	79	3.9
Greater Sudbury	72	1.4
Kingston (city)	78	5.4
Mississauga	80	8.1
Toronto (city)	81	9.5
Ottawa-Gatineau (CMA)	87	-3.3

Source: Canadian Council on Learning



Education levels

More than half the people of Greater Kingston have a post-secondary education – a degree, diploma or certificate. This makes Kingston slightly higher than the national and provincial average. Meantime, the number of people who have not completed high school continues to drop.

% of Population with Post-Secondary Education

	2010	% change since 1990
Canada	51.8	19.1
Ontario	52.7	19.5
Toronto	55.4	19.9
Greater Sudbury	52.5	21.8
Kingston	55.4	23.8
Hamilton	51.1	18.1

Source: Statistics Canada

% of Population that have not completed High School

	2010	% change since 1990
Canada	20.2	-17.6
Ontario	18.7	-17.1
Toronto	16.8	-15.5
Greater Sudbury	21.7	-21.4
Kingston	15.5	-14.1
Hamilton	19.9	-15.2

Source: Statistics Canada

Education is big business

Kingston's strong foundation

Queen's University has 23,800 students. More than 14,000 are full-time undergraduate students and 3,500 are full-time graduate students. The University has 7,254 employees, including full- and part-time. Their annual payroll is worth more than \$331 million. The overall annual economic impact of Queen's University on the local economy is more than \$1.4 billion.

St. Lawrence College has 4,400 full-time students. The College estimates that each student spends \$15,000 annually in the community. They also have 297 full-time employees and 550 part-time employees in Kingston, with an annual payroll of \$30 million. The overall impact of the College on the Kingston economy is estimated to more than \$300 million. The Royal Military College has some 1,700 students – 600 of whom are graduate students. They also employ 195 full time faculty members.

Source: Queen's University, St. Lawrence College & RMC

University and college students make a difference in the community

Almost half of Queen's University's undergraduate students – some 9,800 – volunteer in the community before they graduate. About 2,000 first-year students volunteer or perform community service work by the end of their first year. Queen's students provide breakfasts at local elementary schools, mentor high school students, raise money for the United Way, deliver more than 600 meals a week to needy families and more. At St. Lawrence College, most of the full-time programs involve hands-on experience outside the classroom. The College estimates that every year, their students provide more than 300,000 placement hours in the community, much of it in Kingston. Placement includes working for local hospitals, businesses, public sector organizations, social service agencies and more. Students at RMC also contribute to the community. Every year, they take part in a number of fundraising events. Every class also does a community project each year. These include food drives, green areas clean-up and more.

Source: Queen's University, St. Lawrence College & RMC

Funds

We have many funds that support Literacy, the Library and Scholarships in the Kingston Area.

Visit: www.cfka.org/donors/funds-at-the-foundation



Pathways to Education

Find out how Pathways to Education is giving disadvantaged youth the educational support they need to succeed in school.

Go online to see this story:
www.cfka.org

Getting Started



Students don't want to stay

Shifting age patterns

A 2008 study by KEDCO and Queen's University found that many university students see Kingston as a place to learn, not to stay. In the study, more than half the students at Queen's University said the employment prospects in Kingston were either moderately or very dissatisfying. Of those who had investigated employment opportunities, only 21.6 per cent had looked in Kingston.

Source: Creative Economy Challenges: Retention of Queen's Graduates in the Greater Kingston Area, KEDCO & Queen's University.

Students don't feel connected to Kingston

The 2008 study also asked Queen's students "Do you consider yourself to be a member of the Kingston community?". Nearly half, some 43.9%, said "No".

Source: Creative Economy Challenges: Retention of Queen's Graduates in the Greater Kingston Area, KEDCO & Queen's University.

A hand up for newcomers

KEYS Job Centre, together with Kingston Immigration Partnership, has launched a professional mentoring program for new immigrants.

Go online to see this story:
www.cfka.org

Immigration arrivals are increasing

In 2010, 437 permanent residents settled in Kingston upon arrival in Canada, an increase of 10% from 2009, and a 13% increase over the annual average from 2005-2009. Immigration rates to Kingston (as measured by initial settlement of permanent residents) have seen little increase over the last 10 years. From 2000-2009, the average was 388 newcomers/year, with a high of 480 in 2004 and a low of 307 in 2002.

Source: Kingston Immigration Partnership

Chinese, Arabic are the main languages of new immigrants

For immigrants, Chinese is the most commonly-spoken non-official language, while Arabic is the fastest growing language in the Kingston area. For the first time, the most commonly-spoken non-official language is not a European language. Chinese has displaced Portuguese in this category.

Source: Kingston Immigration Partnership

Youth unemployment is getting worse

Shifting age patterns

The average seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for youth (15 to 24 years) during the first half of 2011 was 16.8 per cent in the Kingston CMA – almost three times the 6.1 per cent rate for all workers (15 and older). The national average youth unemployment rate for the same period was 14.4 per cent and the provincial average was 16.1 per cent.

Source: Statistics Canada

Go online to **www.cfka.org** for more on this issue:

- **New Immigrants are educated.** 70% are considered to have "professional" level skills and experience.
- **Child care remains a challenge.** The change to all-day school for 4 & 5 year olds could put a strain on local child care operators.

Belonging and Leadership



Fewer are making charitable donations

Greater Kingston has always been generous towards charities. In 2009, 26% of tax filers claimed a charitable donation. That's better than both the provincial (24%) and national (23%) average. However, there has been a steady erosion of charitable donations over the last decade. Claims for charitable donations on tax returns in the Kingston CMA have dropped 11% since 2002. Ontario's rate has similarly dropped 11.4% and the Canadian rate has fallen 8%. There are a number of reasons why people may give to charity and not claim a tax receipt. One is that their spouse may claim their donations on their tax return. Another is that they forget to claim their donations.

Source: Statistics Canada.

But those who give are giving more

The increase in the average amount of dollars donated may be making up for the drop in the number of people making donations. In 2009, the average amount of dollars donated that people claimed on their taxes was \$300 in Greater Kingston. That's about the same as the Ontario rate (\$310) and greater than the Canadian rate (\$250). Since 2002, the average amount that people give in the Kingston CMA has risen by 25%. In comparison, the Ontario and Canadian rate have risen by roughly 19%.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Volunteering has a new home

Kingston's strong foundation

Every year, about half of all Canadians volunteer their time to help charities and not-for-profit organizations. The coordination and organization of these volunteers is a critical role, one that has been missing from Kingston since Volunteer & Information Kingston closed in March 2010. Agencies that traditionally look for volunteers had no central clearinghouse and were forced to find volunteers on their own, with limited success. In May 2011, the United Way serving Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox & Addington created a new *Volunteer Services* program to assist all not-for-profit organizations in developing and enhancing their volunteer capacity. The program will work to promote volunteer opportunities by helping organizations match their needs with suitable volunteers.

Source: United Way serving Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox & Addington.

Go online to www.cfka.org for more on this issue:

- **People have a strong sense of satisfaction.** More than 73% say they have a strong or somewhat strong sense of community belonging.
- **Voter turnout was high.** More than 60 per cent of the electors in Kingston voted in the last federal election.

Safety

Violent crime rates are decreasing

At 994 per 100,000 persons in 2010, the violent crime rate in the Kingston CMA was 22.5 per cent below the national average and 0.9 per cent above the provincial average (985 per 100,000). The rate continues to decrease. It is down 11.9 per cent in 2009. Since 2001, the rate has dropped 14.7 per cent.

Source: Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

In the City of Kingston, the overall number of violent crimes fell sharply in 2010.

Violent Crime, City of Kingston

Year	Incidents
2007	1,584
2008	1,542
2009	1,632
2010	1,267

Source: Kingston Police Force



Crime Severity is much lower than the national rate

The *Crime Severity Index* is a national reporting tool that measures seriousness of reported crime. All offences, including traffic and drug offences, are included. Each criminal offence is assigned a value, derived from sentences handed down by criminal courts. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the Index. At 62.26 in 2010, the overall *Crime Severity Index* in the Kingston CMA was 24.7 per cent below the national rate and 4.3 per cent below the provincial rate. The level decreased 4.0 per cent in 2009.

Source: Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Property crimes are above the Ontario average

At 3,583 per 100,000 persons in 2010, the property crime rate in Kingston CMA was 6.8 per cent below the national average (3,846 per 100,000) and 21.8 per cent above the provincial average (2,942 per 100,000). The rate actually increased 3.0 per cent since 2009. In the City of Kingston, there were 5087 property crime violations in 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey & Kingston Police Force

Traffic violations are decreasing

The number of Criminal Code traffic violations in the Kingston CMA has decreased 27.9 per cent since 2009. This does not include things like speeding and parking tickets. At 99 per 100,000 persons in 2010, the traffic crime rate was 76.0 per cent below the national average and 60.1 per cent below the provincial average.

Source: Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey



Arts and Culture

Kingston Culture Plan

Approved by City Council in September 2010, the *Kingston Culture Plan* was launched to create a sustainable, long-term vision for cultural vitality in Kingston. It includes a total of 60 recommendations that identify opportunities for growth, the need for more diverse resources and possibilities for connections between cultural organizations and other stakeholders. For example, the Plan calls for a Civic Museum to tell the story of Kingston. It also identifies opportunities for increased collaboration among City departments to achieve a number of strategic objectives that support quality of life as well as wealth creation.

Municipal Arts Funding, 2010

Municipality	Population	Arts Grants	\$ Grants per capita
Kingston	117,000	\$430,000	\$3.84
Barrie	128,000	\$324,880	\$2.53
St. Catharines	131,000	\$142,500	\$1.09
Thunder Bay	109,000	\$609,600	\$5.59

Source: *The Kingston Culture Plan 2010*

City of Kingston Arts Fund

In 2007, Kingston City Council created the *City of Kingston Arts Fund*. The fund was comprised of \$100,000 from the existing Healthy Community Fund Program plus an additional \$400,000 in municipal funds. Since 2007, the Fund has awarded more than \$1.7 million through just over a hundred operating and project grants in our community. The 2011 City of Kingston Arts Fund awarded \$335,000 in operating grants and \$145,000 in project grants. As part of the *Kingston Cultural Plan* Kingston City Council awarded an additional \$50,000 to the grants this year.

Go online to www.cfka.org for more on this issue:

- **Venue capacity is growing.** Kingston has more than 8,000 venue seats at six different locations and more is on the way with *Isabel Bader Centre for the Performing Arts* at Queen's University.



Nan Yeomans' Grant

Learn more about the award that helps local young artists in furthering their education and professional artistic growth.

Go online to see this story:
www.cfka.org

We use our libraries

The circulation of the Kingston Frontenac Public Library was 9.03 per capita in 2009 – about average according to the Canadian Urban Libraries Council. In comparison, the Markham Public Library had a per capita circulation of 17.88 while Windsor had a rate of 6.7. Our library system was average on expenditures per capita at \$44.30 per person. Kingston was number two in Canada for hours of service per capita.

Source: *Canadian Urban Libraries Council*

The Kingston Prize

Find out how about the \$20,000 national competition for contemporary portraits.

Go online to see this story
www.cfka.org

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Since it launched in June, 2010, more than 10,000 people in our region have called 211 for help.

211 is an easy-to-remember, three-digit, non-emergency telephone number that connects callers to a full range of community, social, government and health service information in Eastern Ontario. Bilingual and certified information and referral specialists answer 211 calls 24 hours a day, 7 days per week. 211 is free, confidential and multilingual (150 languages). The information is also available online at www.211ontario.ca.

211 Partners

211 Ontario

Community Information Centre Ottawa

City of Kingston

County of Frontenac

County of Lennox & Addington

Government of Canada

Province of Ontario

United Way serving KFL&A

More Information

For more information on the issues facing Kingston, contact these organizations:

City of Kingston

(613) 546-0000

www.cityofkingston.ca

Greater Kingston & Frontenac Habitat for Humanity

613-548-8763

www.habitatkingston.com

Home Base Non-Profit Housing

613-542-6672

www.kingstonhomebase.ca

KEYS

(613) 546-5559

www.keys.ca

KFL&A Public Health

613-549-1232

www.kflapublichealth.ca

Kingston Arts Council

(613) 546-2787

www.artskingston.com

Kingston Community Health Centres

613-542-2949

www.kchc.ca

Kingston Economic Development Corporation

(613) 544-2725

www.kingstoncanada.com

Kingston Police

(613) 549-4660

www.police.kingston.on.ca

Partners in Mission Food Bank

(613) 544-4534

www.kingstonfoodbank.net

Seniors Association of Kingston

(613) 548-7810

www.seniorskingston.ca

Social Planning Council of Kingston & District

(613) 546-2843

www.spckingston.ca

South East LHIN

(613) 967-0196

www.southeastlhin.on.ca

SWITCH

(613) 547-6700

<http://switchkingston.ca>

United Way serving Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox & Addington

(613) 542-2674

www.unitedwaykfla.ca

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