



This report is the result of efforts and input from committee members, working with United Way of Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox & Addington

BmDodo Strategic Design, Graphic Design

Nicole Dalglish, Administrative Coordinator, United Way KFL&A

Laurie Dixon, Data Analysis Coordinator, Kingston and the Islands

Suzanne Fegan, Epidemiologist, PHRED Program, KFL&A Public Health

Phil Healey, GIS Manager, City of Kingston

Kevin Farrell, GIS Specialist, County of Frontenac

Kim Hockey, Director Community Initiatives, United Way KFL&A

Tabitha Morton, Data Analyst Coordinator | Frontenac, Lennox & Addington

Brian Mosley, GIS Analyst, KFL&A Public Health

Steve Orme, GIS Technician, City of Kingston

Jess Rogers, GIS Systems Analyst, City of Kingston

Bhavana Varma, President and CEO, United Way of KFL&A

EDI information includes the following school boards.

Algonquin and Lakeshore Catholic District School Board

Limestone District School Board

Conseil des Écoles Catholiques du Centre-Est de l'Ontario

Conseil des École Public de l'Est de l'Ontario

The document is available at www.unitedwaykfla.ca.

This project is an ongoing process of community collaboration and continues to evolve over time as our data collection capacity is further developed. Every attempt has been made to ensure accuracy in this publication, however errors may occur.

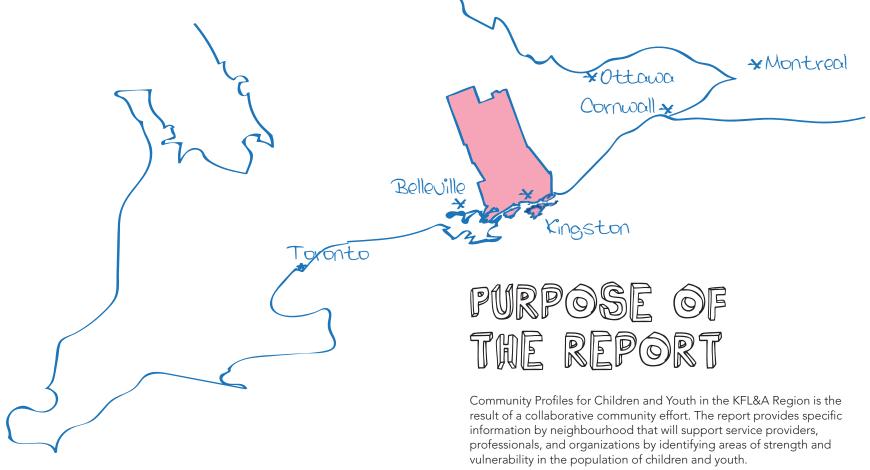
For more information please contact the United Way at 613-542-2674



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements
Table of Contents
Purpose of Report & Report indicator themes
Early Development Instrument (EDI)
EDI Outcomes
Statistics Canada Data
Family Economic Resource Indicators
Community Neighbourhoods
The Community Profiles Report
Maps
KFL&A
Population Density
EDI Low in One or More Domain

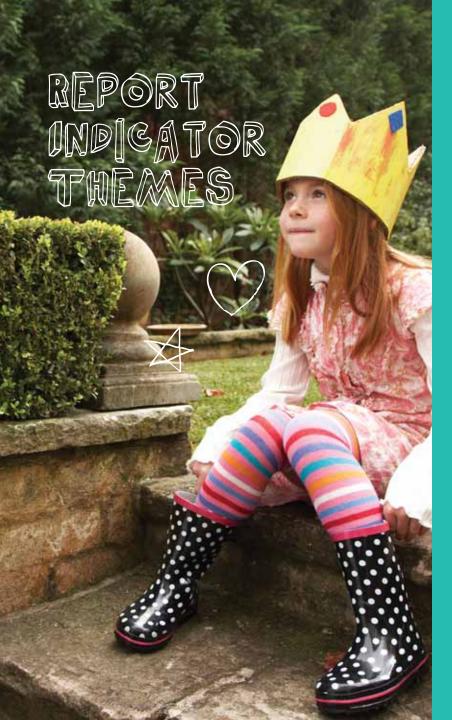
۷e	ighbourhoods	1
	Kingston West (K7-a)	1
	Kingston West (K7-b)	2
	Kingston South West (K5)	2
	Kingston Central West (K3-a)	3
	Kingston Central West (K3-b)	3
	Kingston Central South East (K2-a)	3
	Kingston Central South East (K2-b)	4
	Kingston Central North (K6-a)	4
	Kingston Central North (K6-b)	5
	Kingston East (K4-a)	5
	Kingston East (K4-b)	5
	North of 401 (K1)	6
	Frontenac Islands (FI)	6
	South Frontenac (FLA1-4)	7
	Central & North Frontenac (FLA5-6)	7
	Loyalist (FLA8)	8
	Greater Napanee (FLA9)	8
	Stone Mills (FLA7)	8
	Addinaton Highlands (FLA10)	9



The data contained within this resource is but one piece of a more complete picture. We must also consider our experience and personal knowledge of the communities we serve to fully appreciate the challenges presented.

This is the third edition of Community Profiles Report. The report was first produced in hard copy in 2005; the second edition was produced in hard copy and electronic copy in 2010 and this report is available electronically with a limited number of hard copies. The 2010 and 2015 Community Profiles Report is available for download at

http://unitedwaykfla.ca/community-plans-and-reports/ community-profiles/



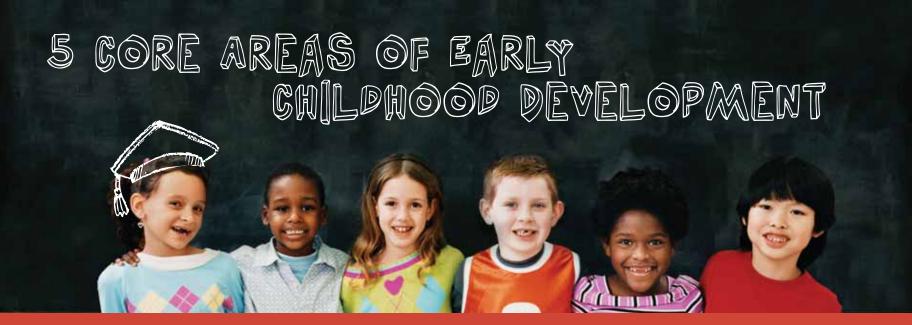
The Community Profile includes 20 indicators to measure how well children and youth are doing in various neighbourhoods across the Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox & Addington region. We have provided a brief explanation of the indicator themes and their connection to child and youth well-being.

Early Development Instrument (EDI)

"Early Development Instrument: A Population-based Measure for Communities" (EDI) provides population based data about early child development to communities and governments so that they can put into place programs and policies to support healthy child development for all families within unique communities.

The EDI is a Canadian made research tool that was developed at the Offord Centre for Child Studies at McMaster University. It is a UNESCO – reviewed measurement of early childhood development and is currently implemented throughout Ontario in partnership with the Ministry of Education, the Offord Centre for Child Studies and local Data Analysis Coordinators.

The EDI is a teacher-completed checklist that assesses children's readiness to learn before they enter formal schooling (Grade one). The EDI is not an assessment of individual students or schools but a measure of the outcomes of a child's preschool experiences as they influence their readiness to learn at school. This refers to a child's ability to meet the task demands of school, such as: playing and working with other children, listening to the teacher, remembering and following rules, and being comfortable exploring and asking questions.



The questions on the EDI measure core areas of early child development that are known to be good predictors of adult health, education and social outcomes.

1. Physical health and well-being

- gross and fine motor skills
- holding a pencil
- running on the playground
- motor coordination
- adequate energy levels for classroom activities
- independence in looking after own needs
- daily living skills

2. Social knowledge and competence

- self-control and self-confidence
- co-operation and respect for others (children and adults)
- socially appropriate behavior during school activities
- ability to play and work with others

3. Emotional health/maturity

- ability to reflect before acting
- a balance between too fearful and too impulsive
- ability to deal with feelings at the age-appropriate level
- empathic response to other people's feelings

4. Language and cognitive development

- interest in books, reading and language-related activities
- age-appropriate reading and writing skills
- interest in simple math-related activities
- ability to understand similarities and differences
- ability to recite back specific pieces of information from memory

5. Communication skills and general knowledge

- skills to communicate socially appropriate ways
- symbolic use of language
- story telling
- age-appropriate knowledge about life and the world around them

EDI OUTGOMES

Kindergarten teachers complete an EDI questionnaire for each of their students and the results are not used to evaluate individual children, nor are they used to rank teachers, neighbourhoods, schools or school boards in any way. The EDI scores are calculated based on the home postal code of the students in order to provide evidence to support community initiatives to support healthy child development in the communities that children live and grow.

KFL&A EDI % Vulnerable



5%

10%

15%

20%

0%

The key measure in the EDI is the percentage of children who are vulnerable with a domain. The total group of children who are vulnerable (not on track) are defined by The Offord Centre as those children who score below the lowest 10th percentile of the distribution of scores.

To be vulnerable means that a child is at risk of encountering future challenges in education, health and society.

Vulnerable (Not on Track)

The total group of children who score below the lowest 10th percentile of the distribution of scores

Vulnerable on 1 or More Domains

30%

25%

Children who score in the lowest 10th% (not on track) on 1 or more of the 5 EDI domains

35%

40%

Data in this EDI report has been grouped by neighbourhood(s) where sample sizes are sufficient to protect student, school and board confidentiality.

STATISTICS CANADA DATA

Due to changes at Statistics Canada and the elimination of the long form census in 2011 and the addition of the voluntary National Household Survey there were changes to the standard of living indictors, therefore making the data for the Ontario Deprivation Index unavailable.

NHS (National Household Survey)

The National Household Survey replaced the mandatory longform Census in 2011 and was completed voluntarily. This change in methodology may affect the comparability of this data to data from previous long-form Censuses.

GNR (Global Non-Response Rate)

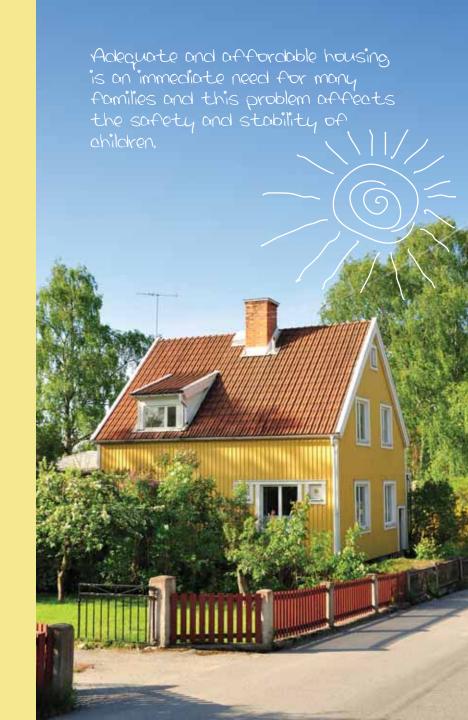
The percentage of people contacted that did not respond to the survey. This is a data quality indicator where a smaller GNR indicates a lower risk of non-response bias and as a result, lower risk of inaccuracy. The threshold used for estimates' suppression is a GNR of 50% or more. Any estimate with a GNR of 50% or more cannot be released for use. For more information, please refer to the NHS User Guide 2011

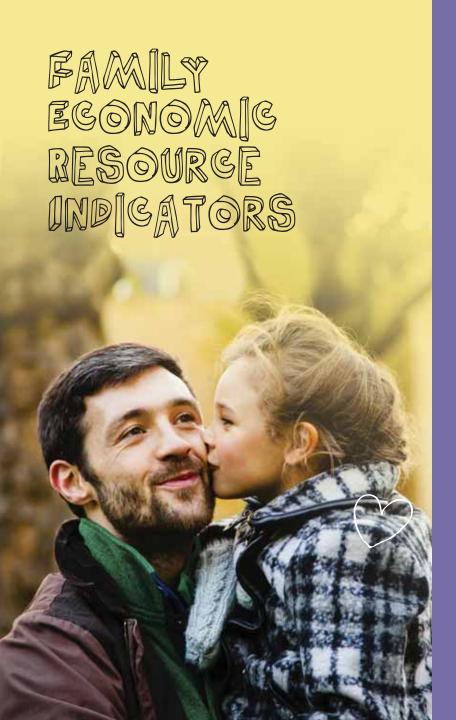
Note on Census Comparisons

Direct comparisons cannot be made between the 2006 Census long form data variable (mandatory completion) and the 2011 National Household Survey (voluntary completion) which replaced the long form Census

*1 Source- Ontario Poverty Reduction Strategy

http://www.ontario.ca/home-and-community/realizing-our-potential-ontarios-poverty-reduction-strategy-2014-2019





A range of ten indicators were selected for the Family Economic Resources. The Family Economic Resources contained in this report are based on data from the 2011 census and the 2011 National Household Survey. The combination of indicators, when looked at as a collective, provides a picture of the neighbourhood and indicates risk factors for families living in the neighbourhood.

Below is an excerpt from a report on economic resources and children's health and success at school that was funded by Human Resources and Social Development Canada. The summary below provides a connection between the importance of Family Economic Resource indicators and its relation to child health and school success:

"Finally, traditional economic reasoning also suggests that, income constant families with more time are better off than those with less. When we control for both housing and available parental time per week, we find that children who live in owner-occupied housing have better outcomes than children who do not; children who live in housing in need of major repairs have worse outcomes. This represents an additional channel through which economic resources can influence outcomes for children. Weekly hours of available parental time have no statistically significant association with child health; however, income constant, more hours of parental time available each week significantly improves a child's success at school."

Families

Refers to the classification of census families into married couples (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), common-law couples (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), and lone-parent families by sex of parent. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. A couple with children may be further classified as either an intact family or stepfamily, and stepfamilies may, in turn, be classified as simple or complex. Children in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.



Lone Parent Families

Mothers or fathers, with no married spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.

Number of Children at Home:

The number of children at home refers to the persons who are sons and/or daughters in census families.

Low Income Households

This refers to the percentage of persons, economic families, persons not in an economic family aged 15 years or over or households in low income according to one of the low-income lines. Six different low-income lines are defined in the National Household Survey, though, the Low-income measure after-tax income (LIM-AT) is usually the one used for standard products.

http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/guides/99-014-x/99-0

Prevalence of Low Income (LIM-AT)*

The Low-income measure after tax (LIM-AT) is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of households observed at the person level, where 'adjusted' indicates that a household's needs are taken into account. Adjustment for household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase as the number of members increase, although not necessarily by the same proportion per additional member. *For this report we are using LIM.

% of Tenant Households Spending More than 30% of Income on Housing

This is the percentage of a household's average total monthly income which is spent on shelter-related expenses. Those expenses include the monthly rent (for tenants) and the costs of electricity, heat, municipal services, etc. The percentage is calculated by dividing the total shelter-related expenses by the household's total monthly income and multiplying the result by 100. It should be noted that not all households spending 30% or more of incomes on shelter costs are necessarily experiencing housing affordability problems. This is particularly true of households with high incomes. There are also other households who choose to spend more on shelter than on other goods. Nevertheless, the allocation of 30% or more of a household's income to housing expenses provides a useful benchmark for assessing trends in housing affordability.



Unemployment Rate (%)

Unemployment rate refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group. Early enumeration was conducted in remote, isolated parts of the provinces and territories in February, March and April 2011. When enumeration has taken place before May 2011, the reference date used is the date on which the household was enumerated.

Housing - % Renters

Number of renters/Total number of private households by tenure. A household is considered to rent their dwelling if no member of the household owns the dwelling. A household is considered to rent that dwelling even if the dwelling is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative.

Aboriginal Identity

Included in the Aboriginal identity population are 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.

Francophone

Francophone is defined on the census as a person who answered "French" alone or "French" in combination with another language including "English" to Census questions 7 and/or 8 and/or 9.

Census question 7: "Knowledge of Official Language" – refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, French only , in both French & English or neither French or English.

Census question 8: "Home Language" – refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home by the individual on May 10, 2011

Census question 9: "Mother Tongue" – refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual on May 10, 2011.

COMMUNITY NEIGHBOURHOODS

Neighbourhood Influences

Although research has traditionally focused on individual and family characteristics there has been a growing recognition of the role of community and neighbourhood factors in supporting young children's early development. Together with the influences of family, peers, schools and other institutions, neighbourhood and community influences play a significant role in health and human development. Research indicates that "healthy child development is related to the intersection of what is provided by parents, families as a whole, neighbourhoods, schools, communities, and a wider civil society. Supports go beyond parental and family influences and extend to aspects of institutions, neighbourhoods, networks, and governments. Children and youth's development is influenced by the interplay between all of these environments."





Neighbourhood Socio-Economic Characteristics

Through the use of tables, graphs and maps neighbourhood differences have been identified in various socio-economic characteristics, and as a result may influence the healthy development of the individuals who live in these neighbourhoods. There is evidence that children who grow up in safe, supportive neighbourhoods with abundant resources do better, on average, than those children who grow up in disadvantaged and resource-poor neighbourhoods.

Within Ontario's Poverty Reduction Strategy it is identified that "strong communities can be an extremely positive influence on the health and economic prospects of the people who live in them and inviting people to take responsibility for the strength of their own communities can only increase their social cohesion and mobility". Through the tables we can identify those neighbourhoods and communities that may benefit from additional resources. The maps can be helpful in informing policy and securing funding for program, service and intervention opportunities.

Selecting our Neighbourhoods

Neighbourhoods were selected based on existing municipal boundaries and planning regions. These were developed taking into account the best way to divide the areas into relevant planning zones that would be large enough to ensure data was not suppressed, yet small enough to be relevant from a planning perspective.

The Data Analysis Coordinators worked with planning tables to make this determination and developed the community neighbourhoods that are outlined in this report. The purpose of these defined neighbourhoods is to allow readers of this report to take a closer look at these communities in a more detailed manner, in the context of the environments in which children, youth and their families are living.

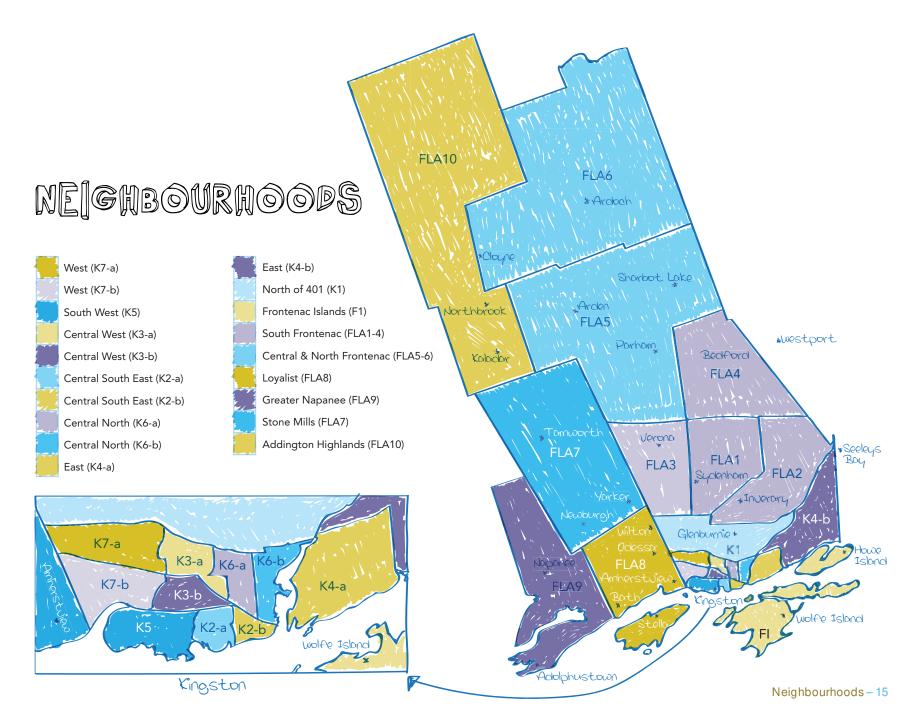
THE COMMUNITY PROFILES REPORT

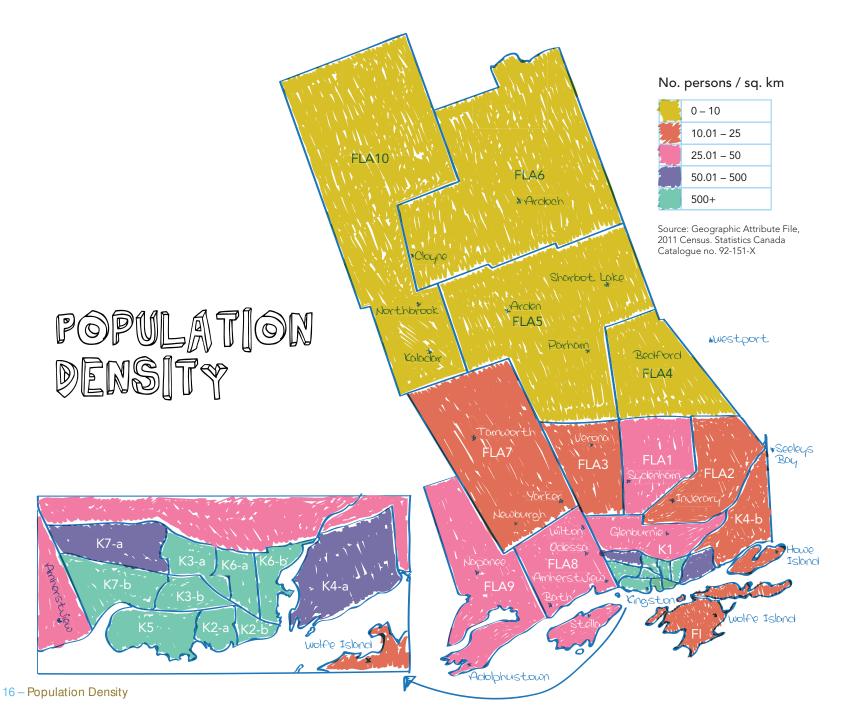
for Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington

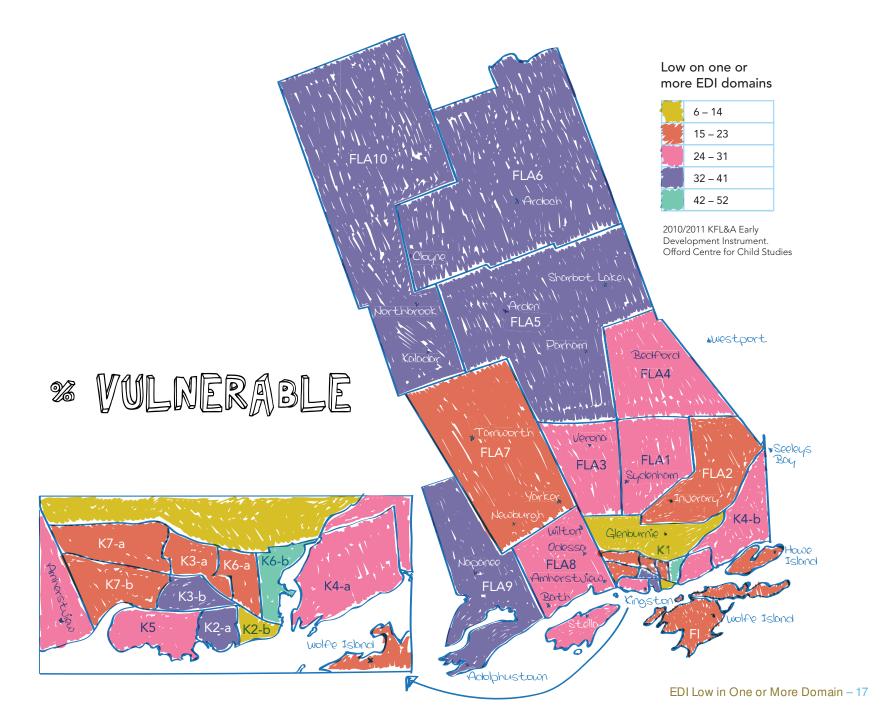
This report:

- Paints a clearer picture of the neighbourhood environments in which our children are growing.
- Serves as a planning tool for service providers to facilitate opportunities to respond to identified needs and gaps.
- Is a measuring tool to track improvements in the situation of children over time that will help to prompt and guide further research in this area.
- Initiates ongoing collaborative efforts between community members, groups, and organizations involved in child development.
- Serves as the catalyst in building awareness of the areas of strength and vulnerability that are relevant to the population of children and youth.
- Stimulates community action to help children get the best possible start in life. We can all be a part of the solution.

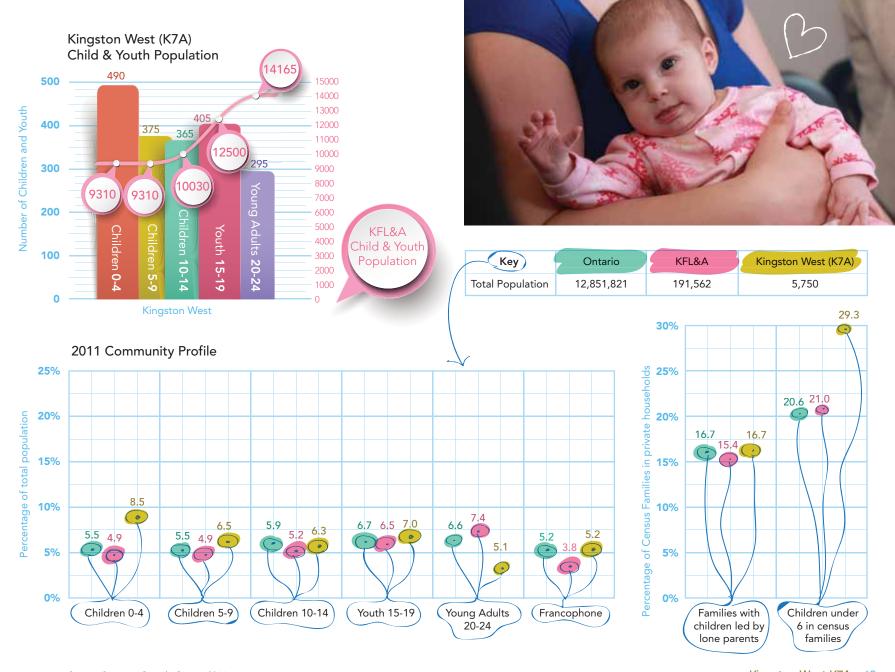




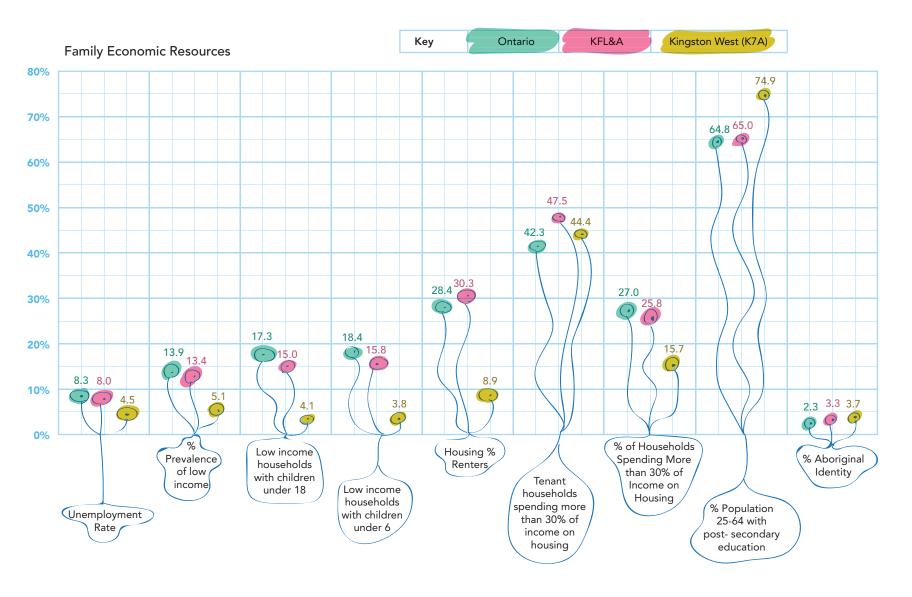


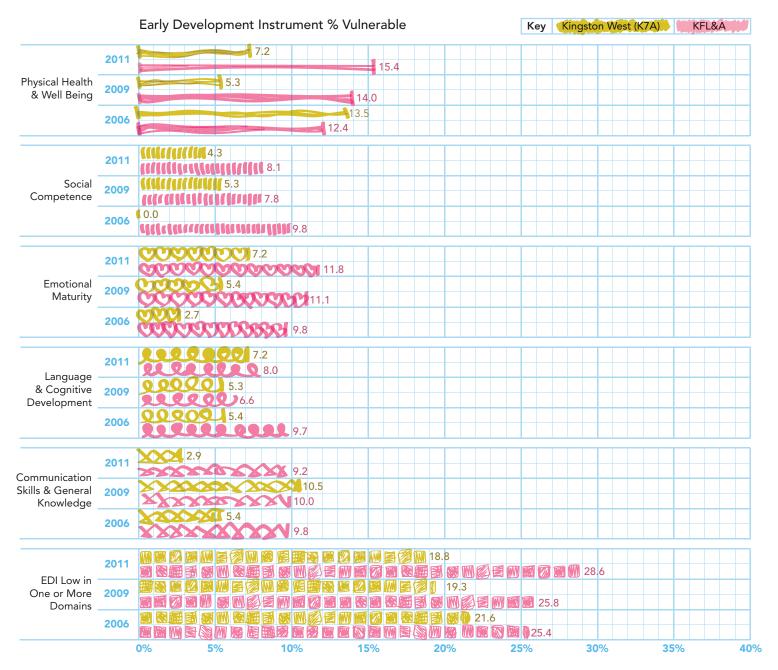






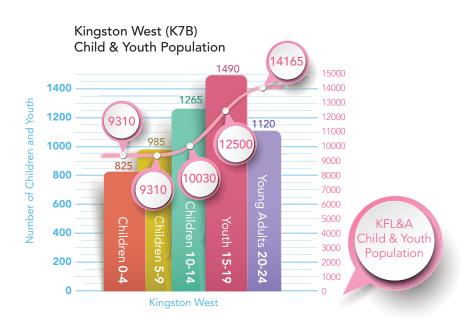
Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Kingston West K7A – 19





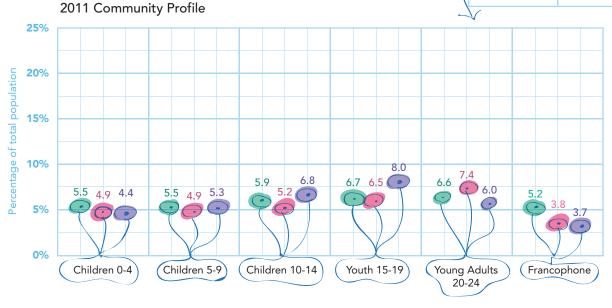
Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Kingston West K7A – 21

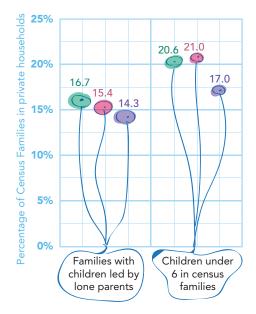




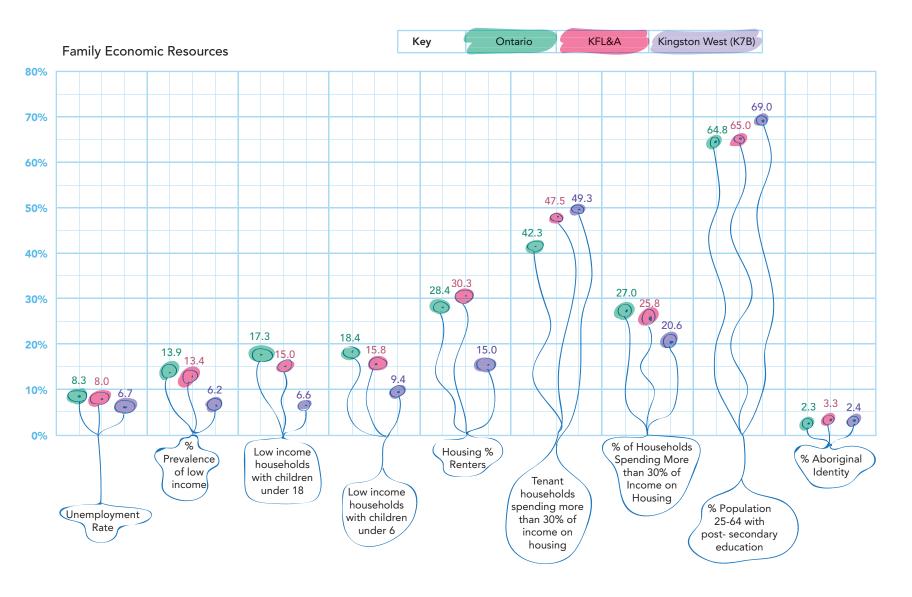


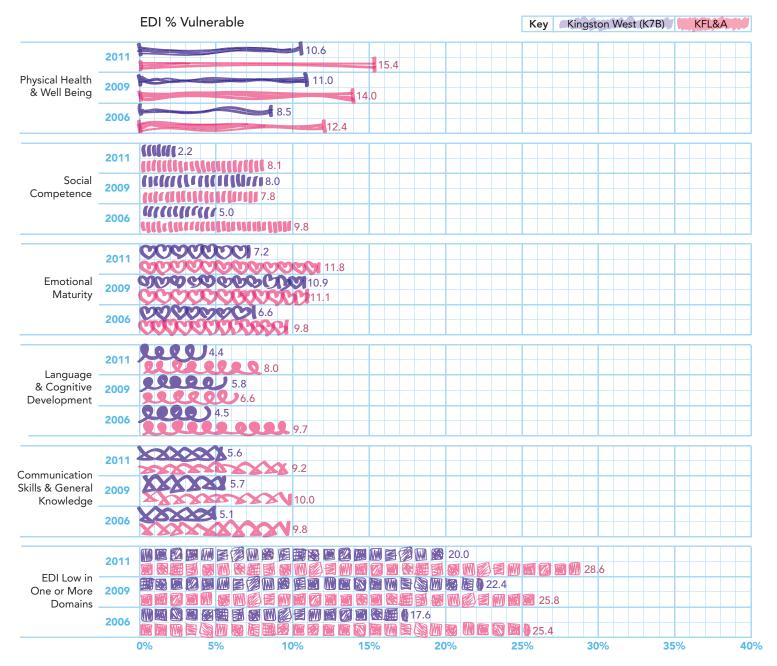
Key	Ontario	KFL&A	Kingston West (K7B)
Total Population	12,851,821	191,562	18,705





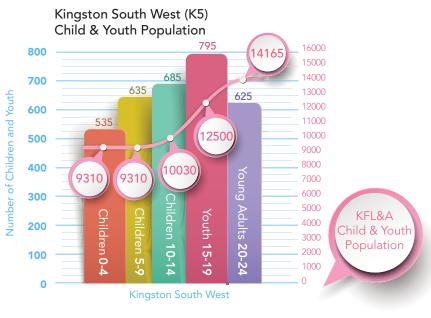
Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Kingston West K7B – 23





Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Kingston West K7B – 25

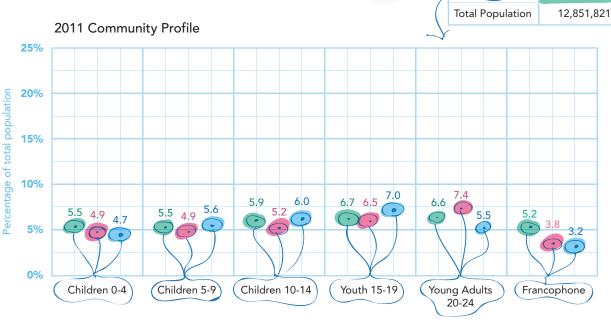


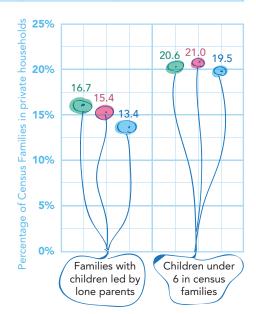




KFL&A

191,562





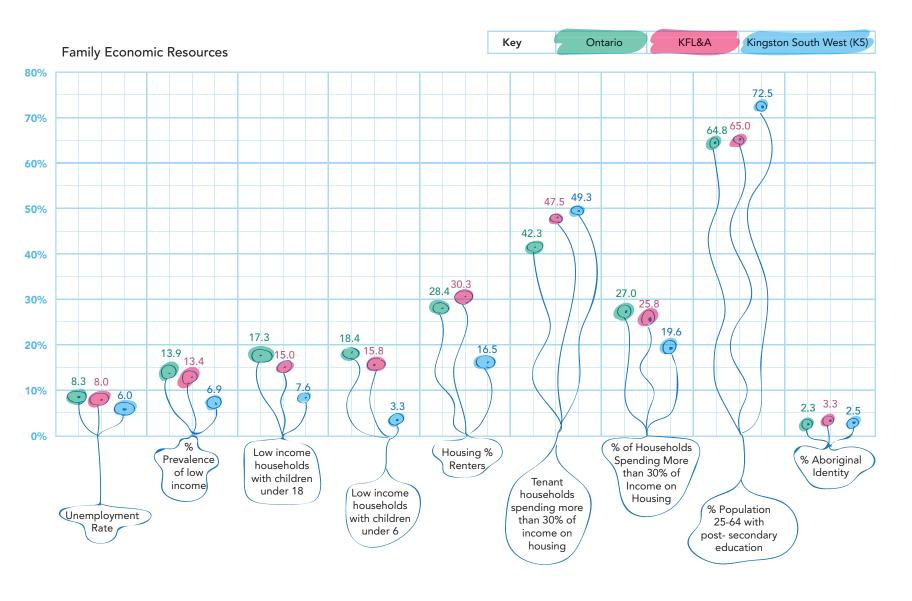
Kingston South West (K5)

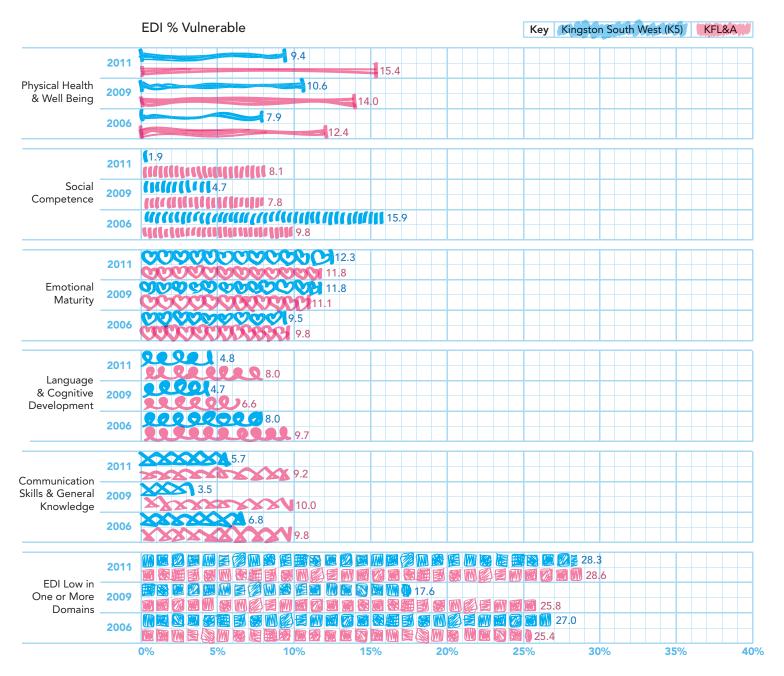
11,420

Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Kingston South West K5 – 27

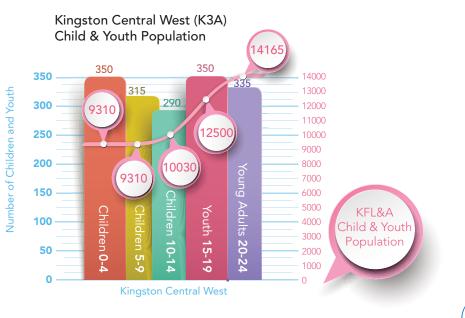
Key

Ontario

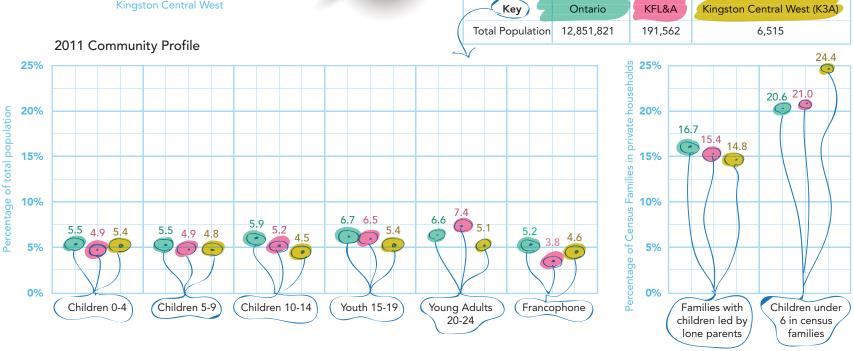




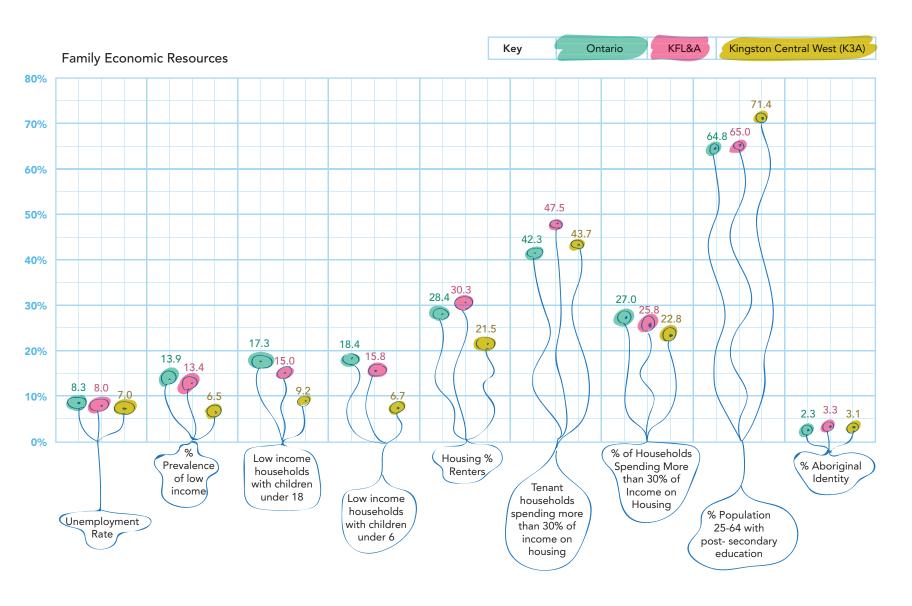


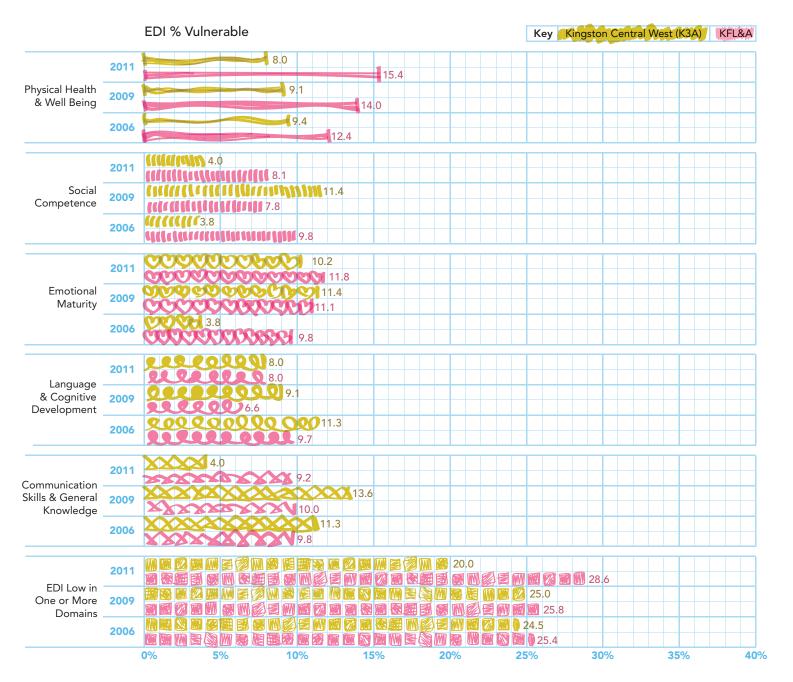




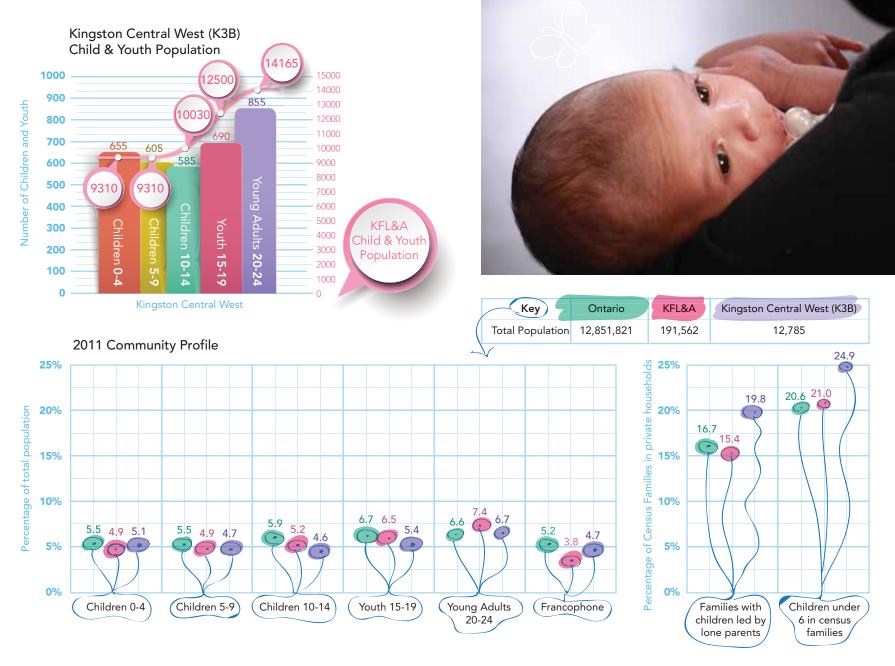


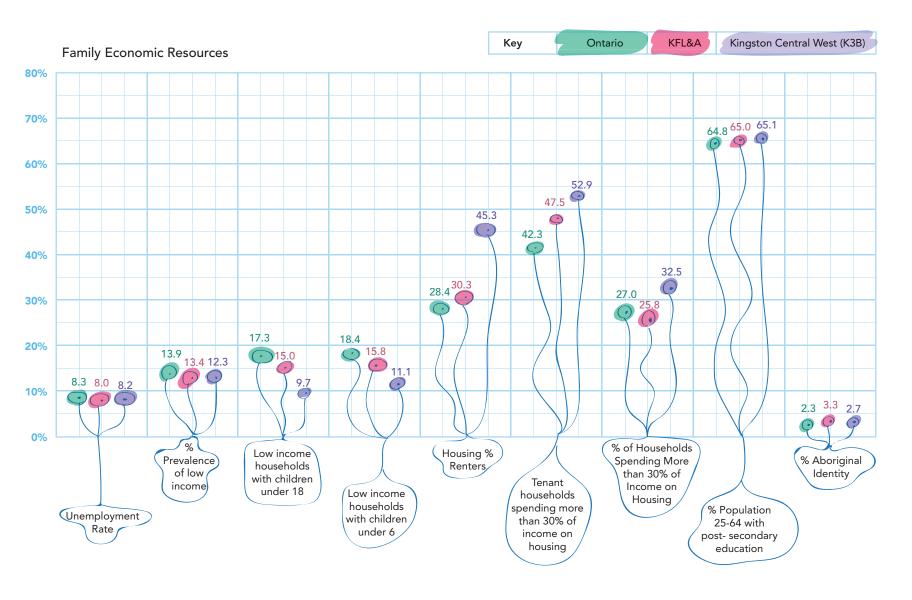
Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Kingston Central West K3A – 31

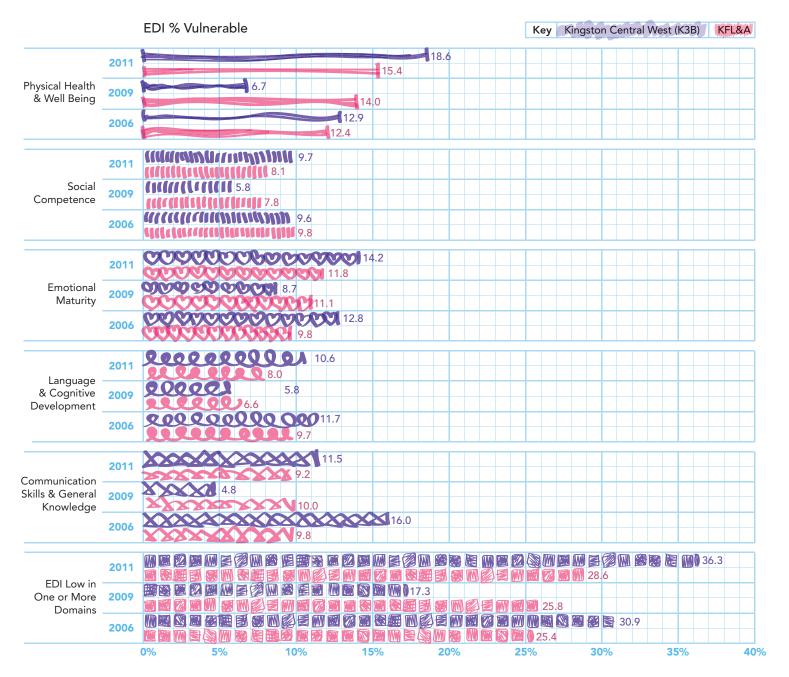




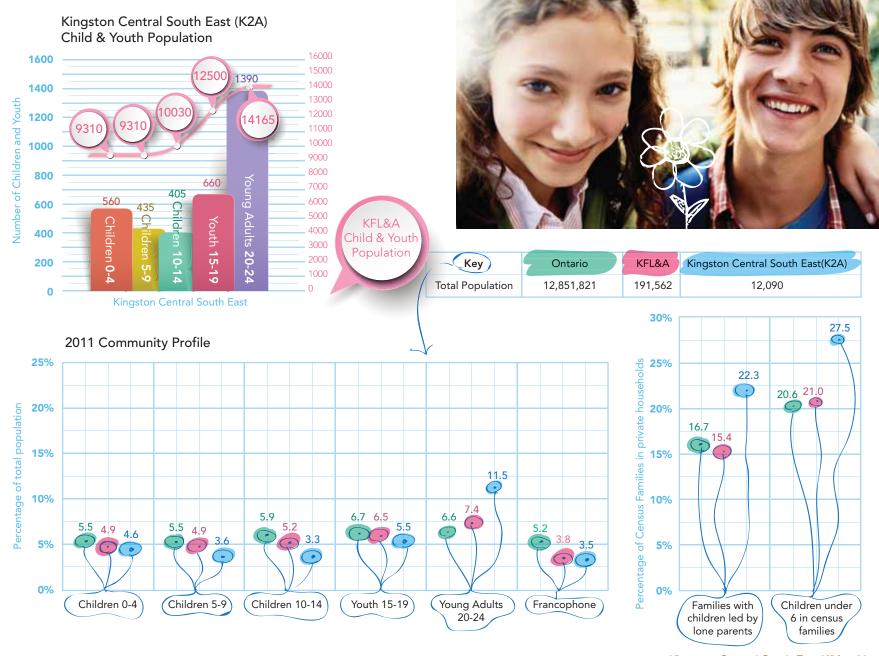


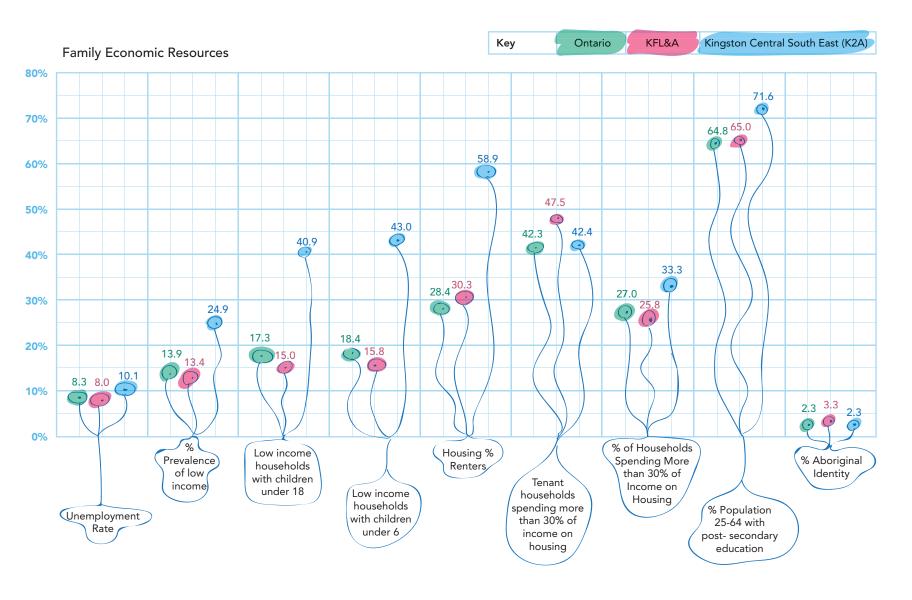




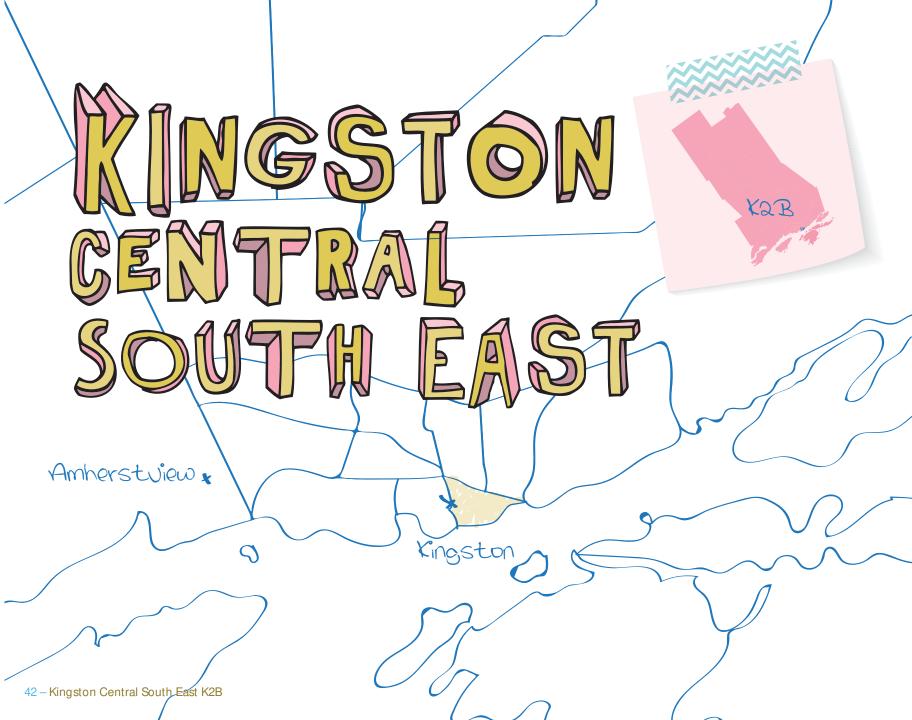




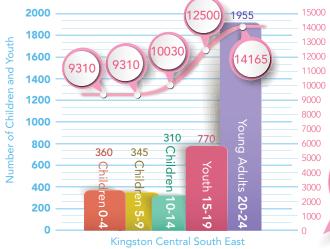








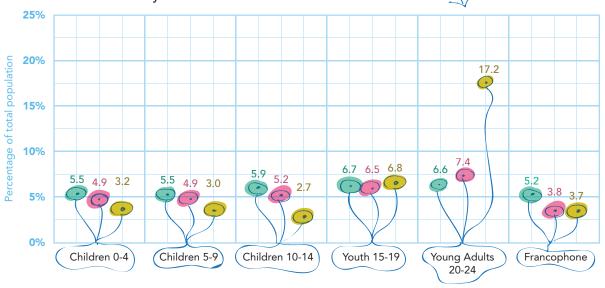
Kingston Central South East (K2B) Child & Youth Population

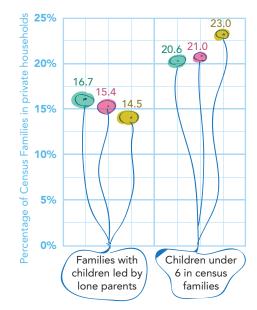


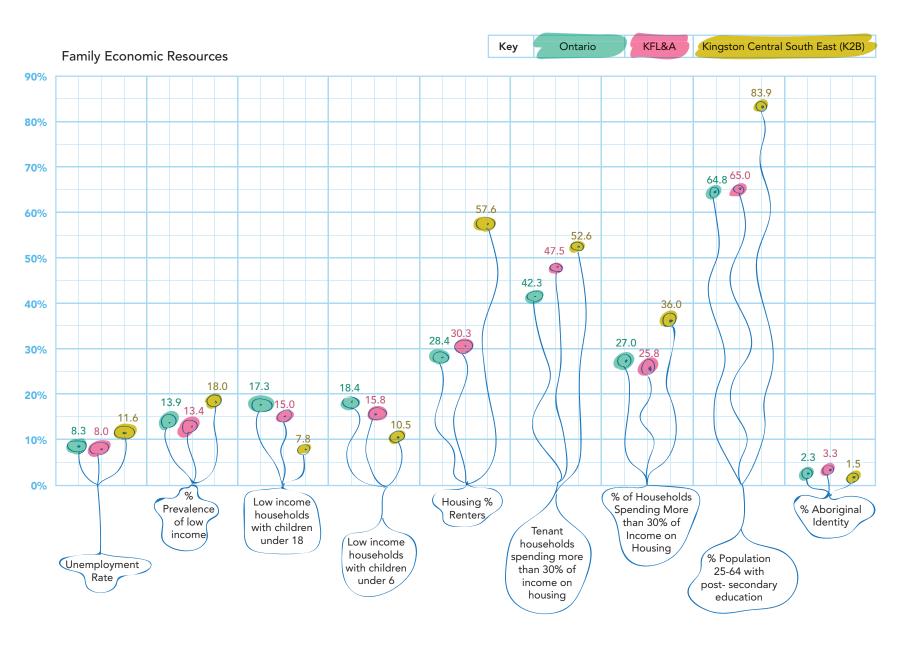
KFL&A Child & Youth Population

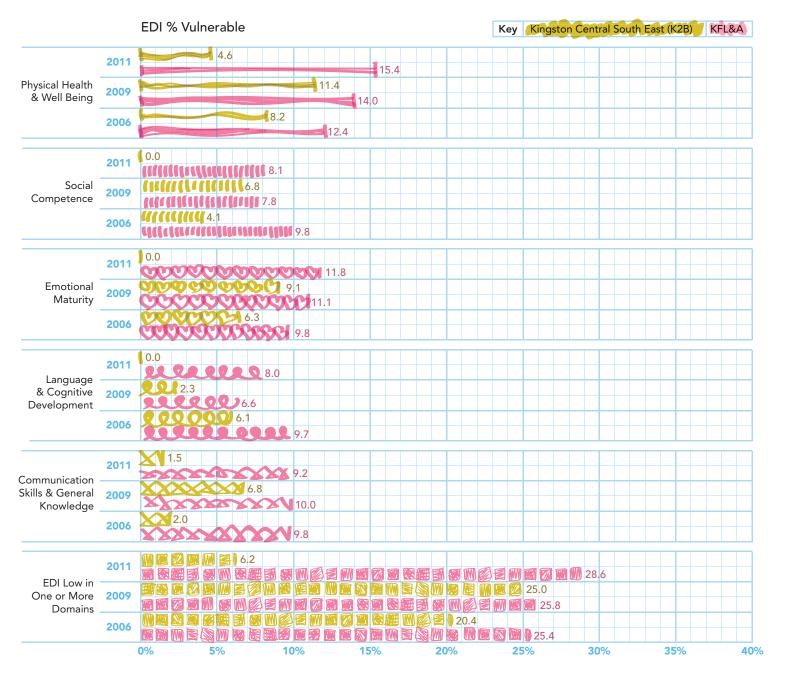
Key Kingston Central South East (K2B) Ontario KFL&A **Total Population** 12,851,821 11,360 191,562

2011 Community Profile

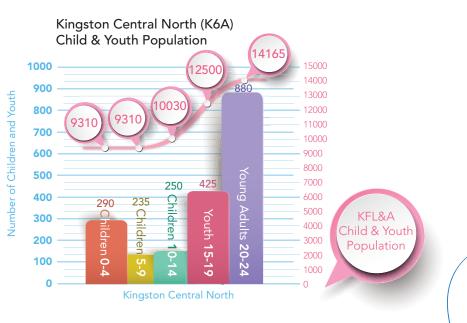






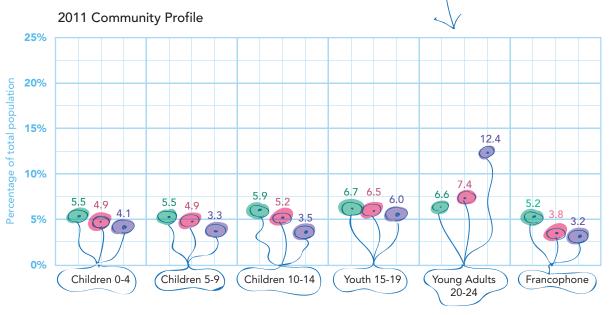


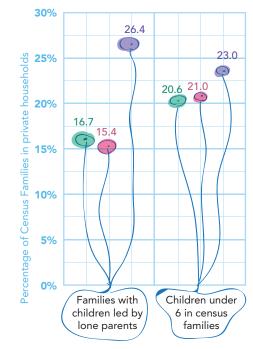


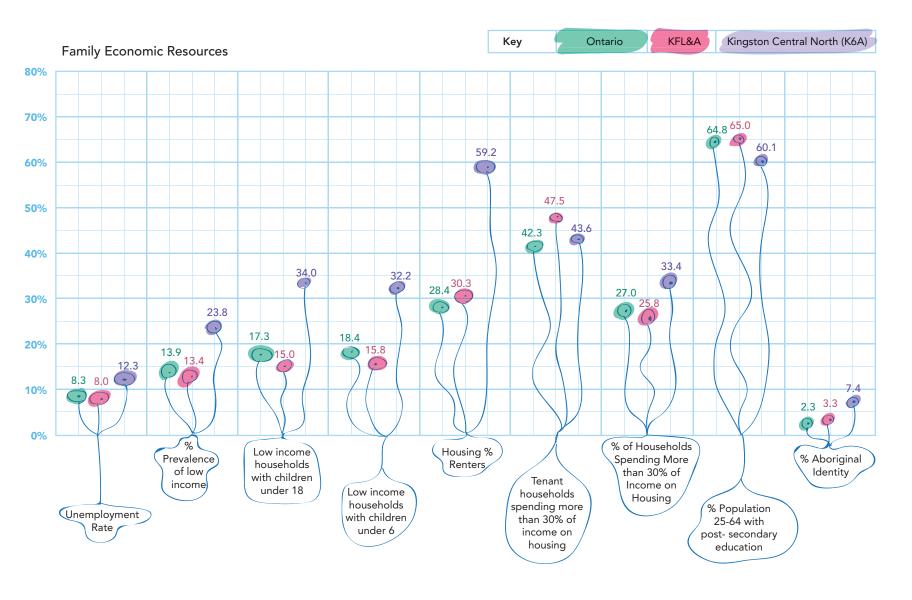


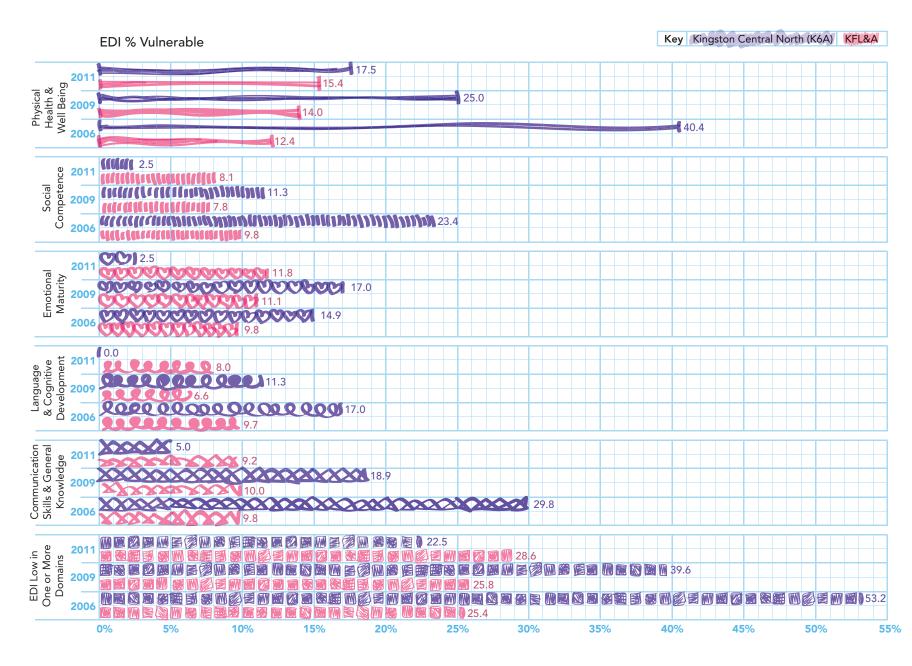


Key	Ontario	KFL&A	Kingston Central North (K6A)
Total Population	12,851,821	191,562	7,120

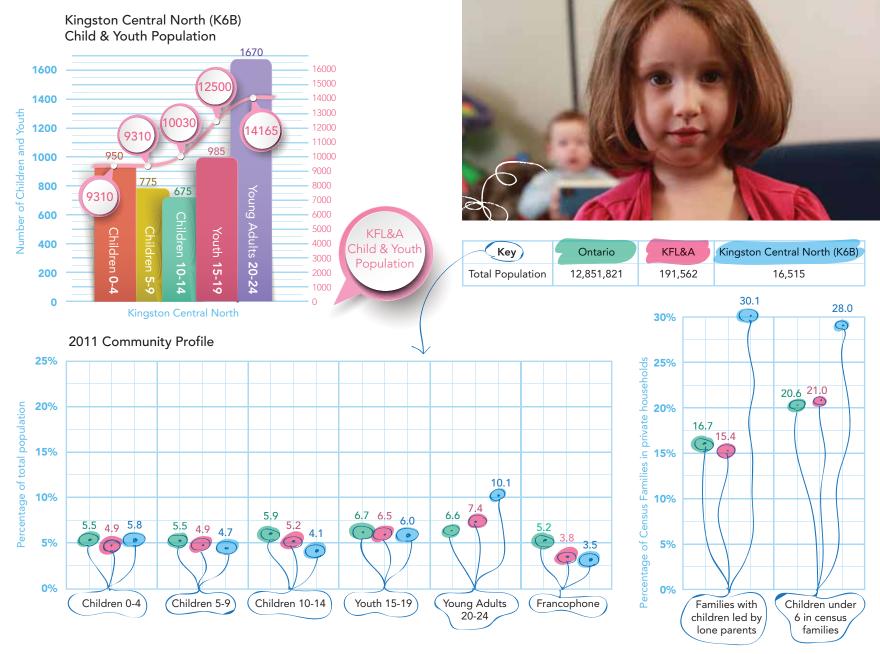


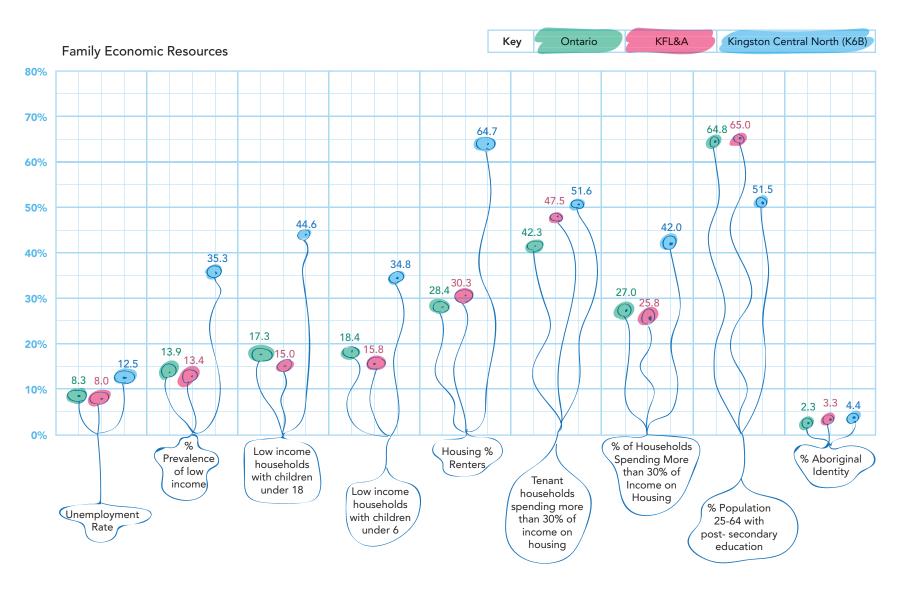


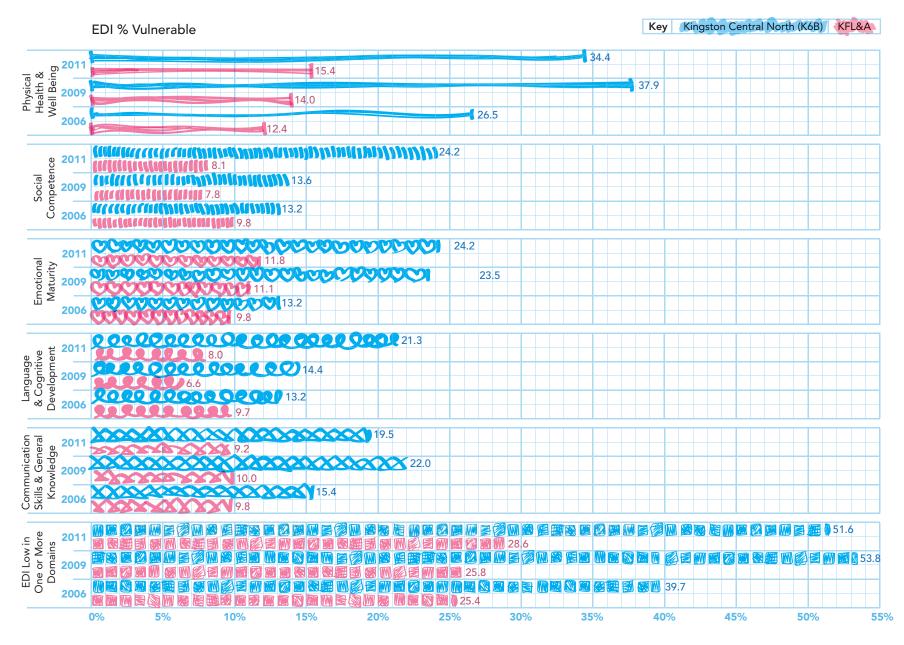




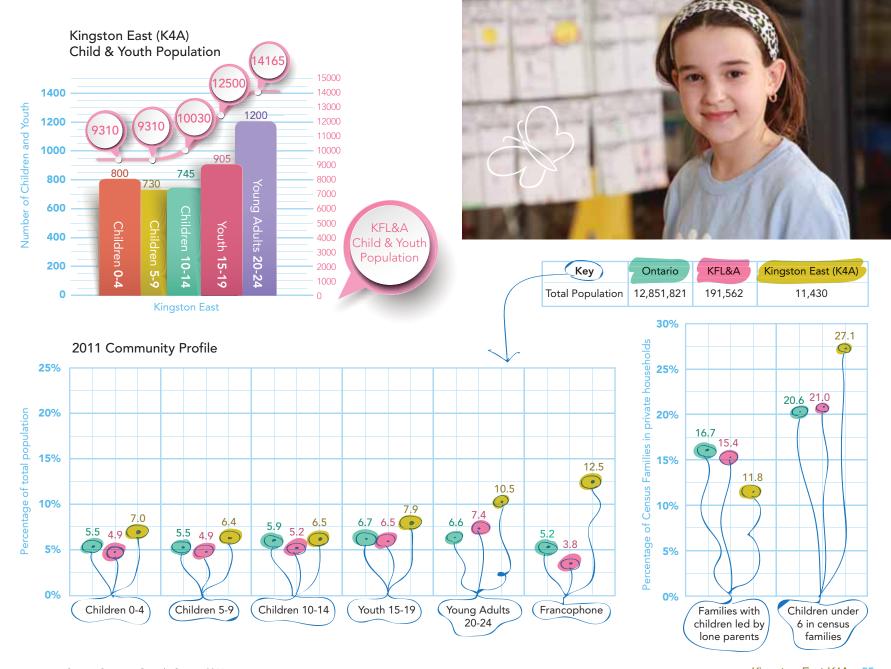




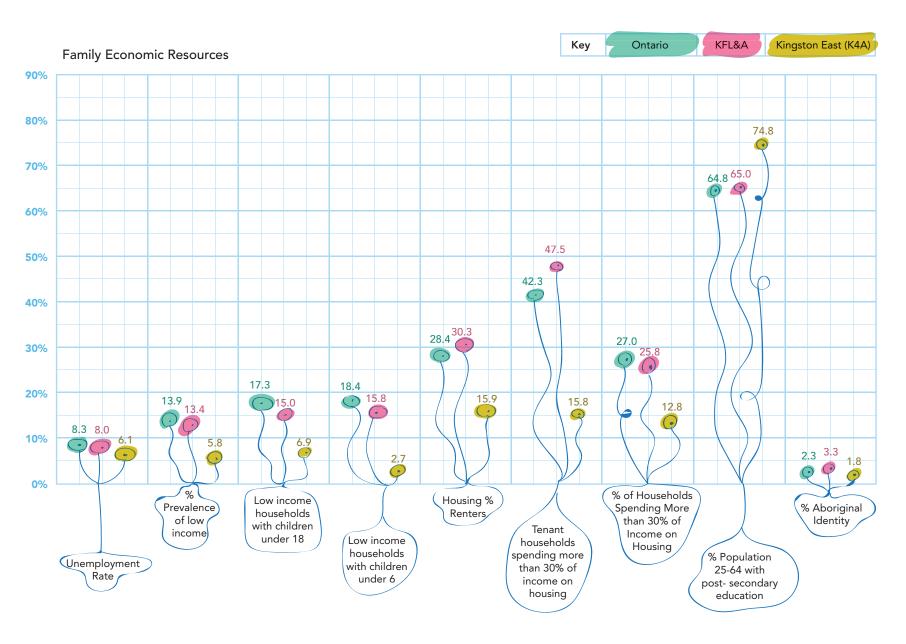


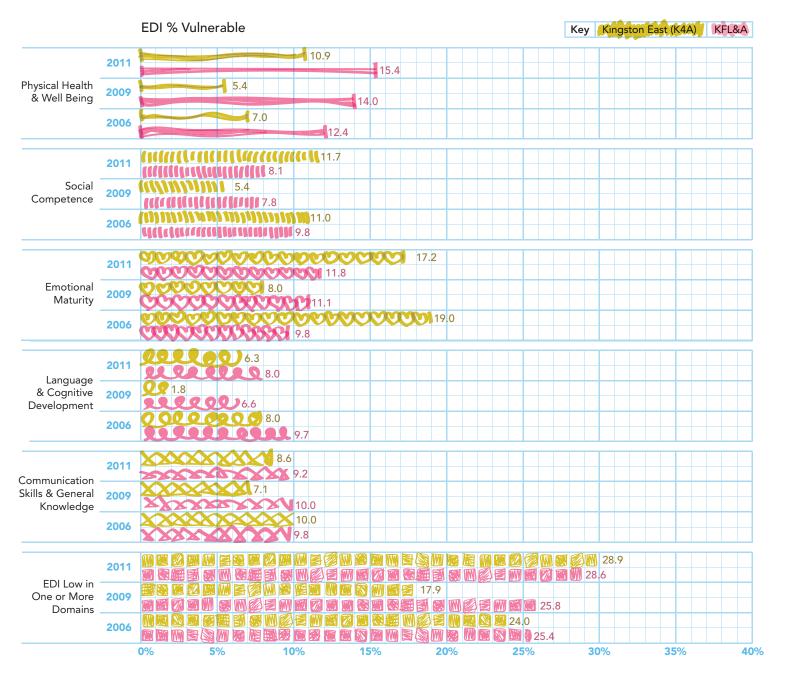






Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Kingston East K4A – 55

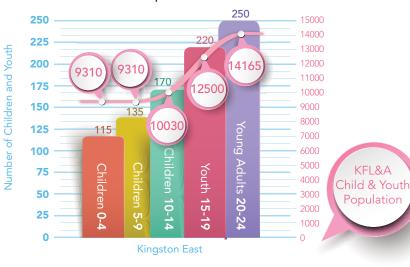




Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Kingston East K4A – 57



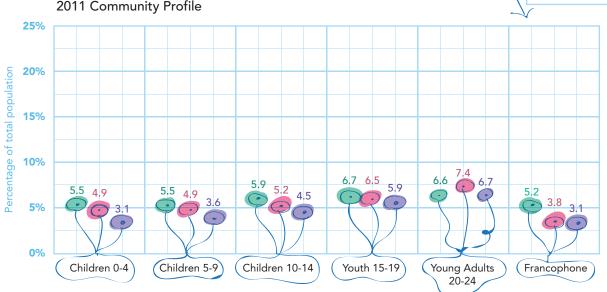
Kingston East (K4B) Child & Youth Population



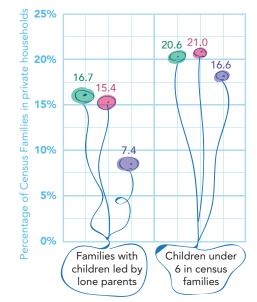


,	Key	Ontario	KFL&A	Kingston East (K4B)
(Total Population	12,851,821	191,562	3,745

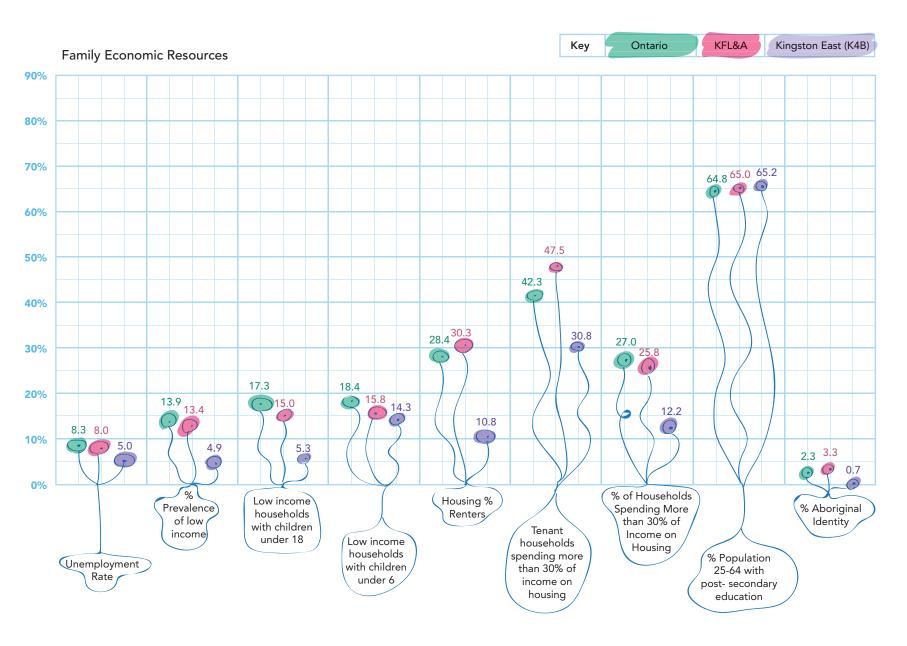
2011 Community Profile

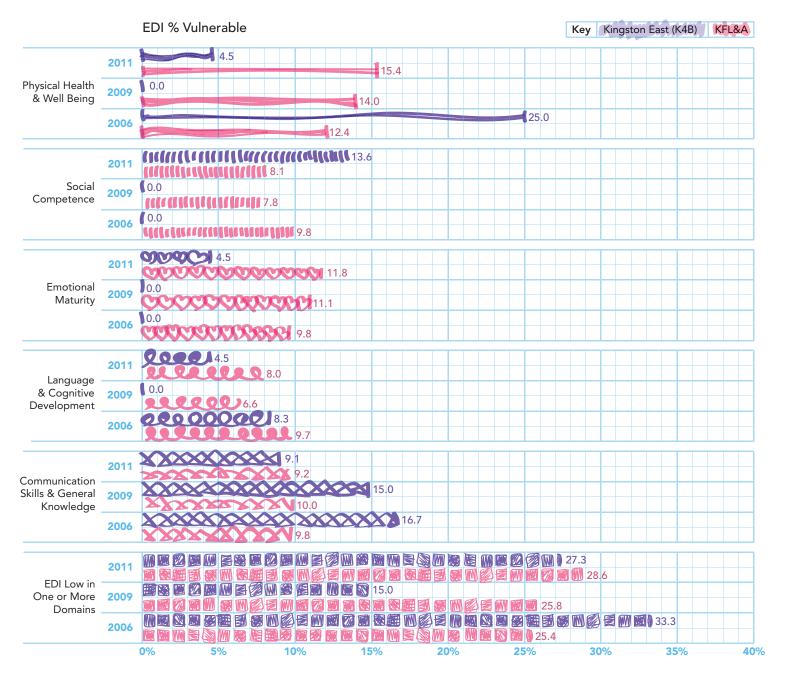


KFL&A

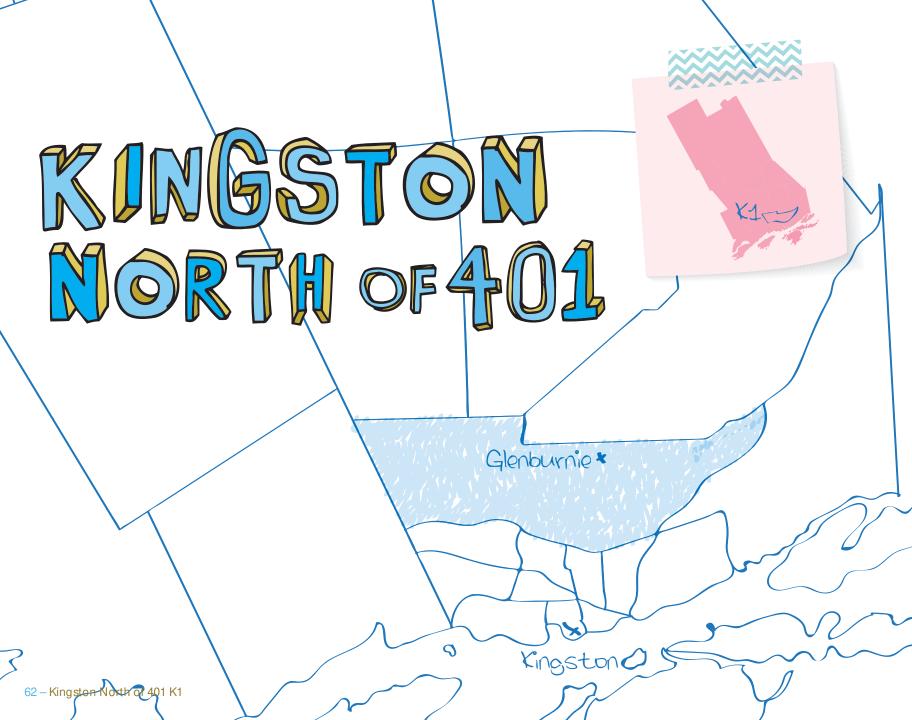


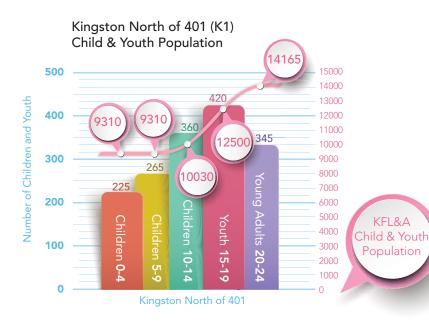
Kingston East K4B - 59 Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011





Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Kingston East K4B – 61

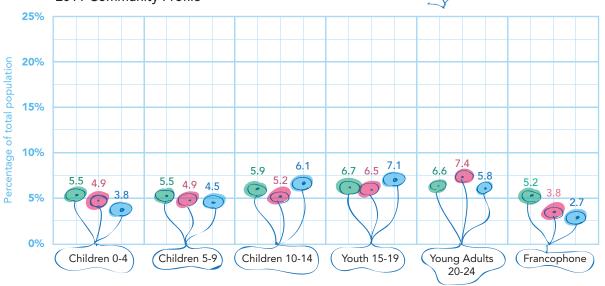




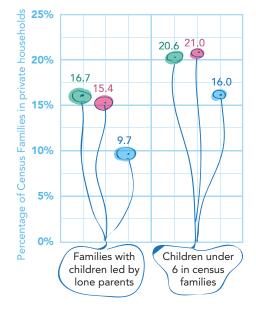


F	Key	Ontario	KFL&A	Kingston North of 401 (K1)
	Total Population	12,851,821	191,562	5,935

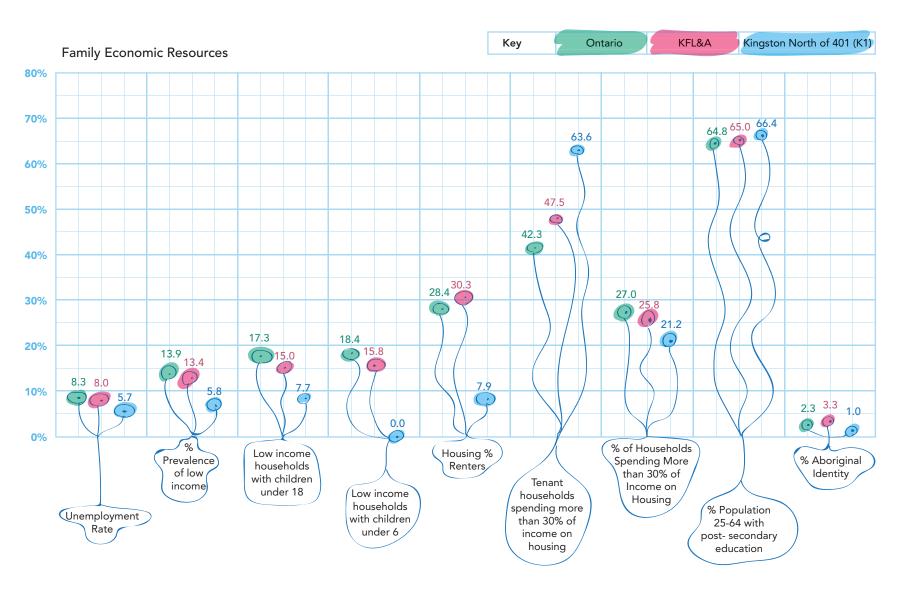
2011 Community Profile

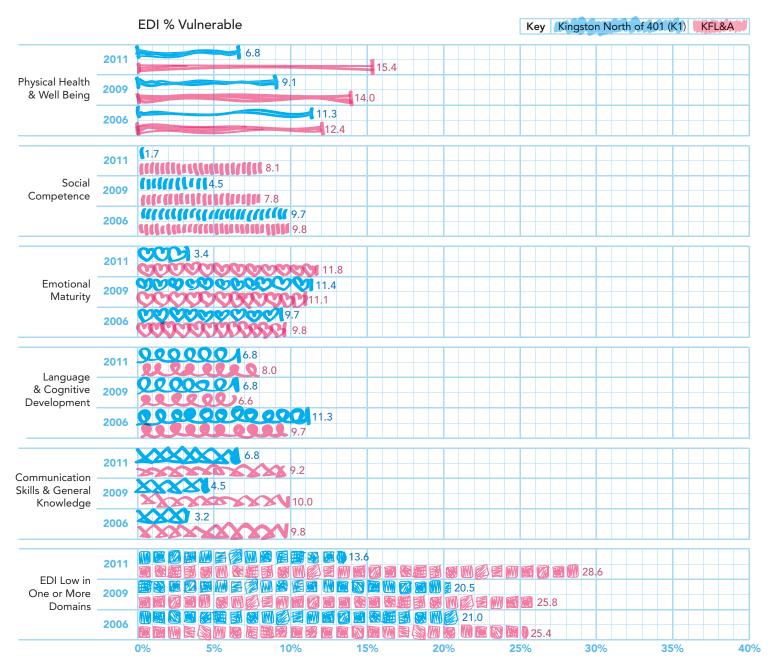


KFL&A

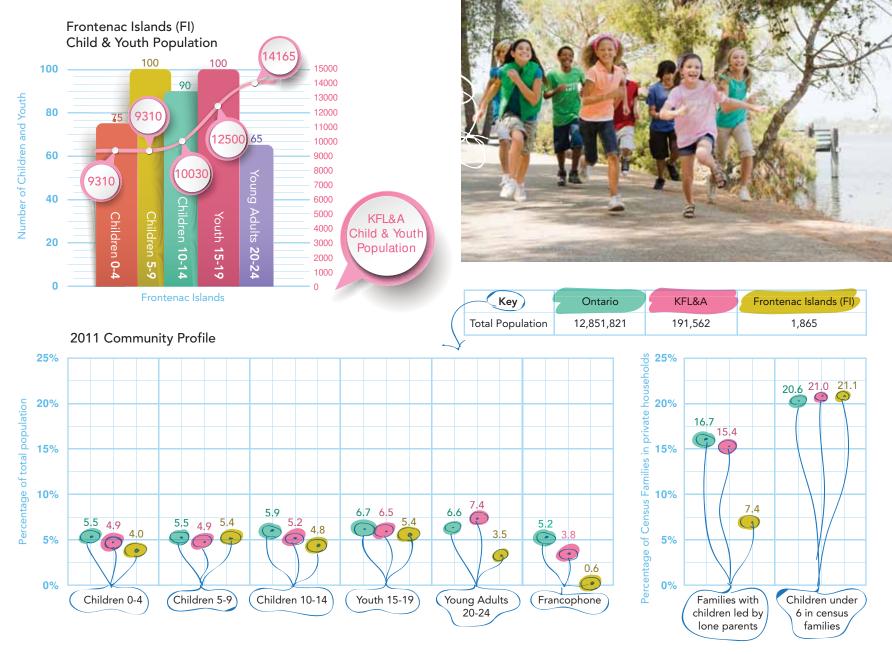


Kingston North of 401 K1 - 63 Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011

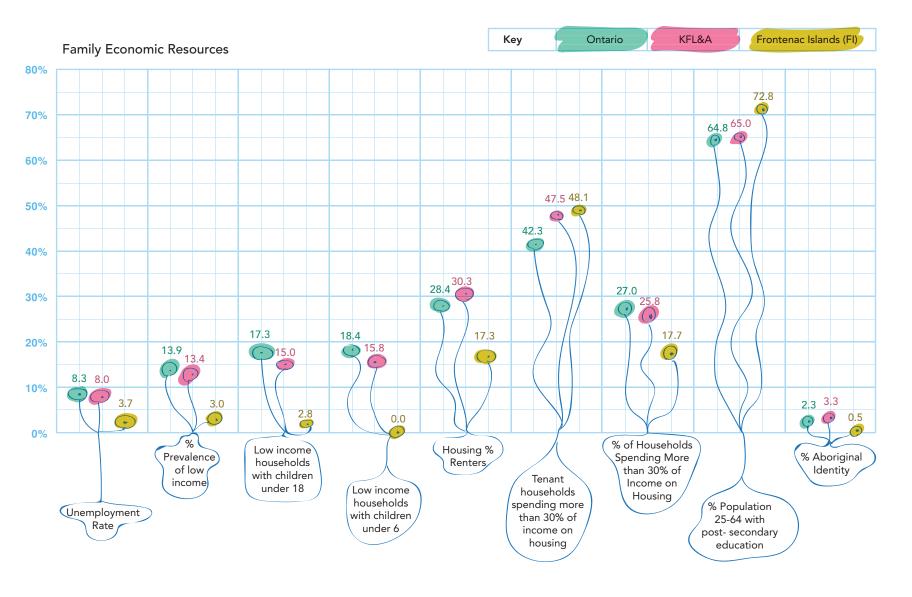


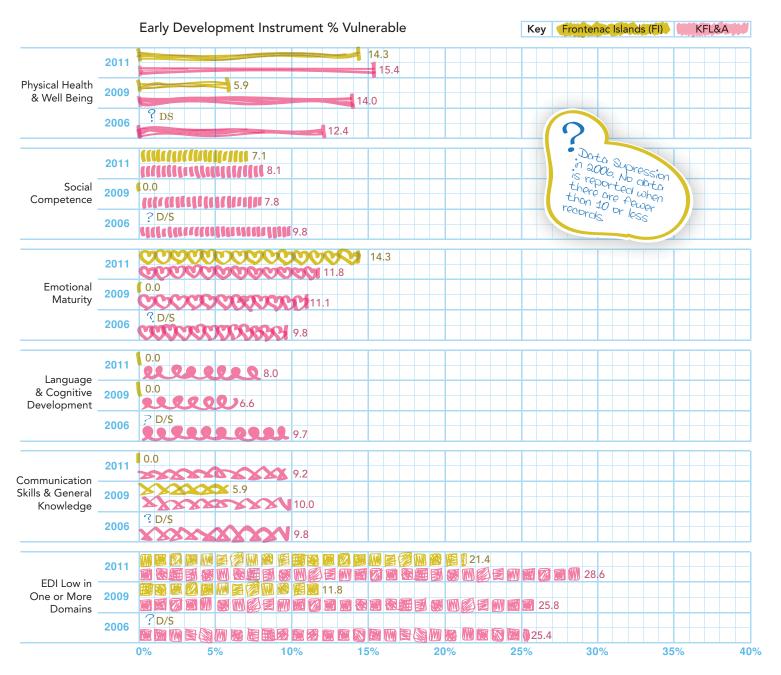




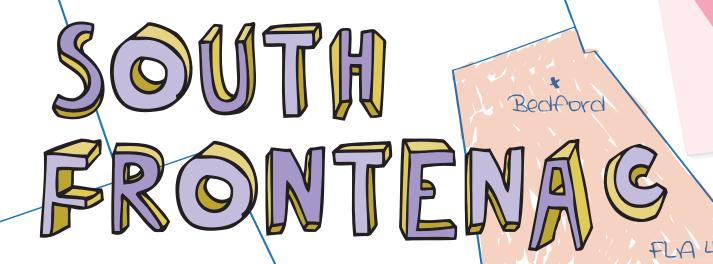


Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Frontenac Islands FI – 67





Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Frontenac Islands FI – 69



FLA 1-4

S. C. C.

THE PARTY AND

Verona FLA 1

FLA3 Sydenham

FLAQ

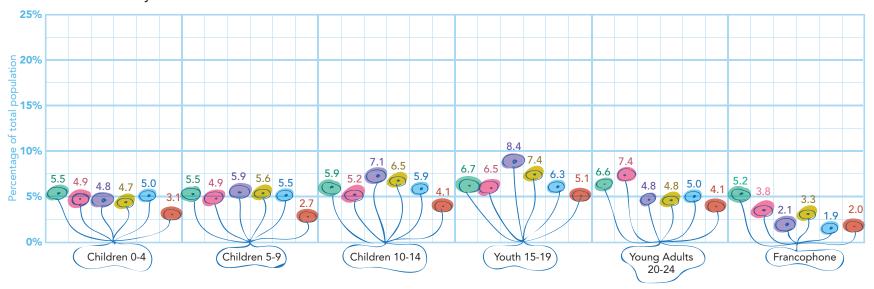
* Inverory



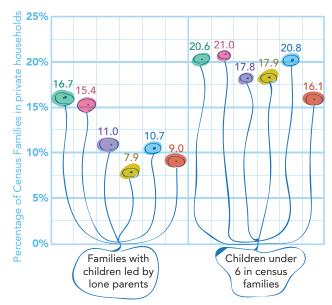




2011 Community Profile



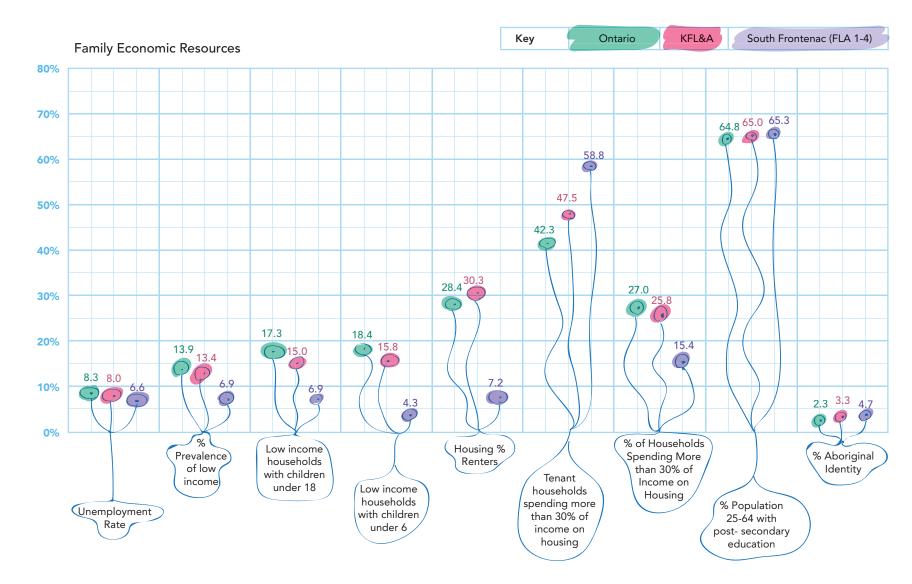
Key	Total Population	
Ontario	12,851,821	
KFL&A	191,562	
Loughborough (FLA1)	5,725	
Storrington (FLA2)	5,850	
Portland (FLA3)	5,070	
Bedford (FLA4)	1,475	

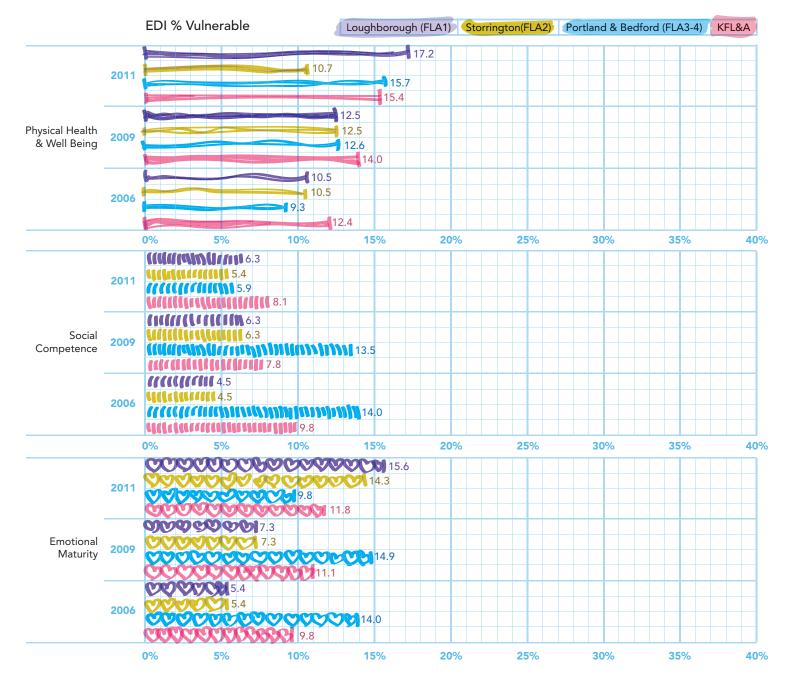




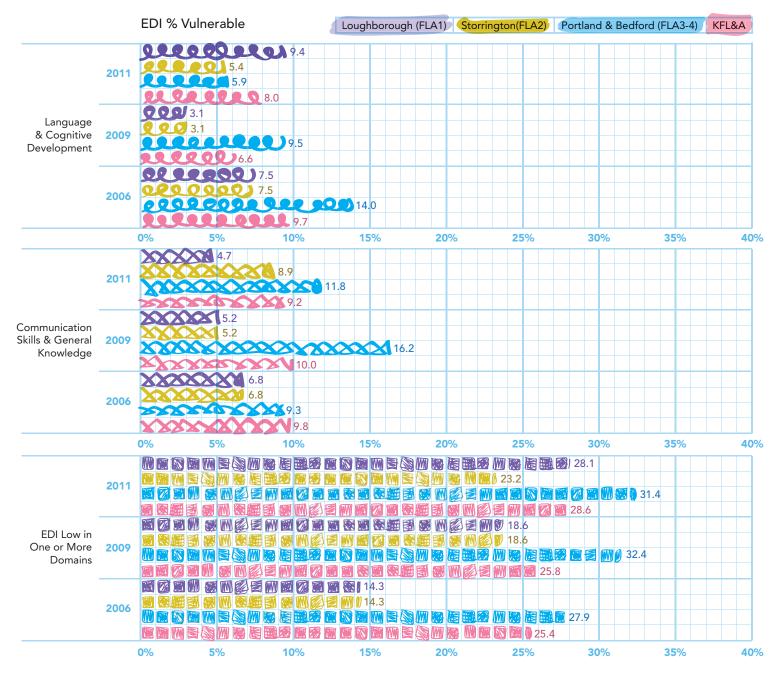
72 - South Frontenac FLA1-4

Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011





74 – South Frontenac FLA1-4 Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011



Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 South Frontenac FLA1-4 – 75



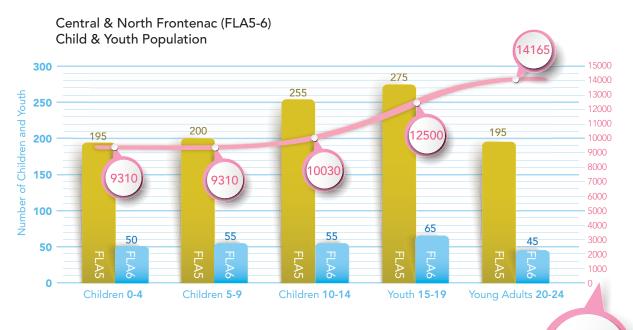
*Cloyne

Sharbot Lake

Arden

Parham

FLA5



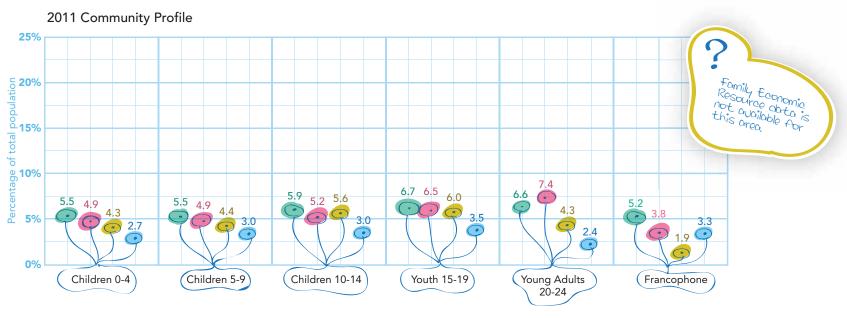


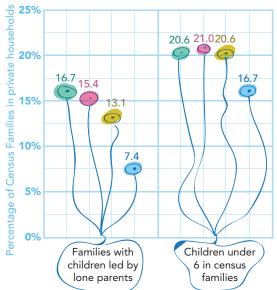
Key	Ontario	KFL&A	Central Frontenac (FLA5)	North Frontenac (FLA6)
Total Population	12,851,821	191,562	4,555	1,845

KFL&A Child & Youth Population









Source:	Statistics	Canada	Census	2011

Key	Ontario	KFL&A	Central Frontenac (FLA5)	North Frontenac (FLA6)
Total Population	12,851,821	191,562	4,555	1,845

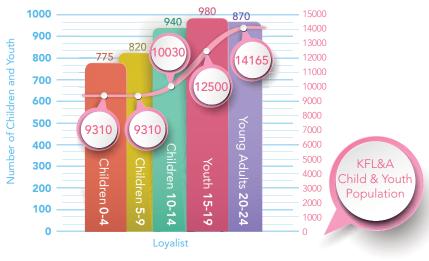




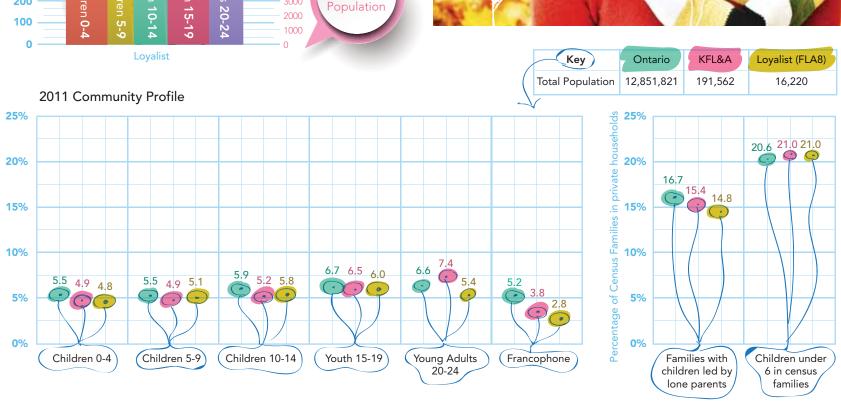




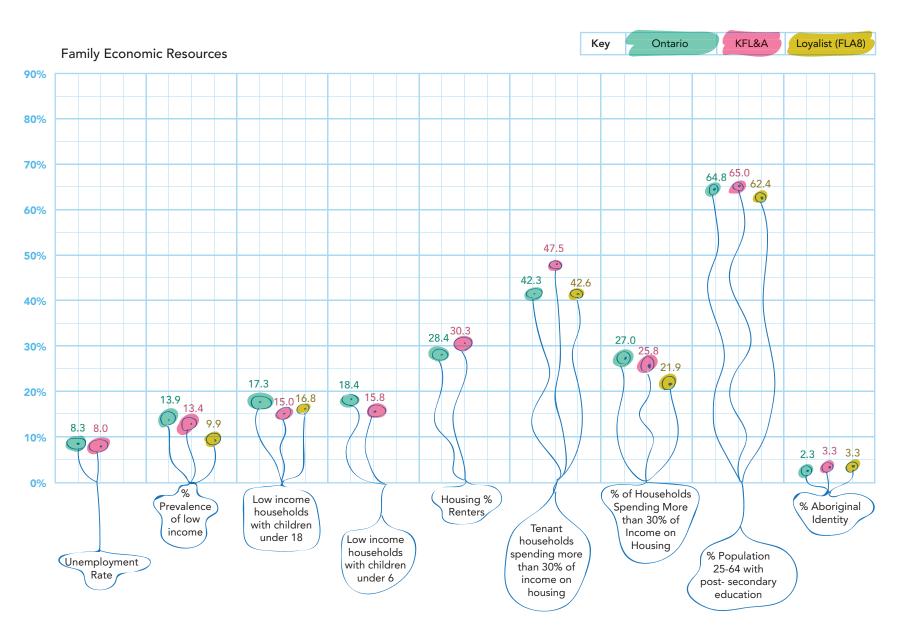
Percentage of total population

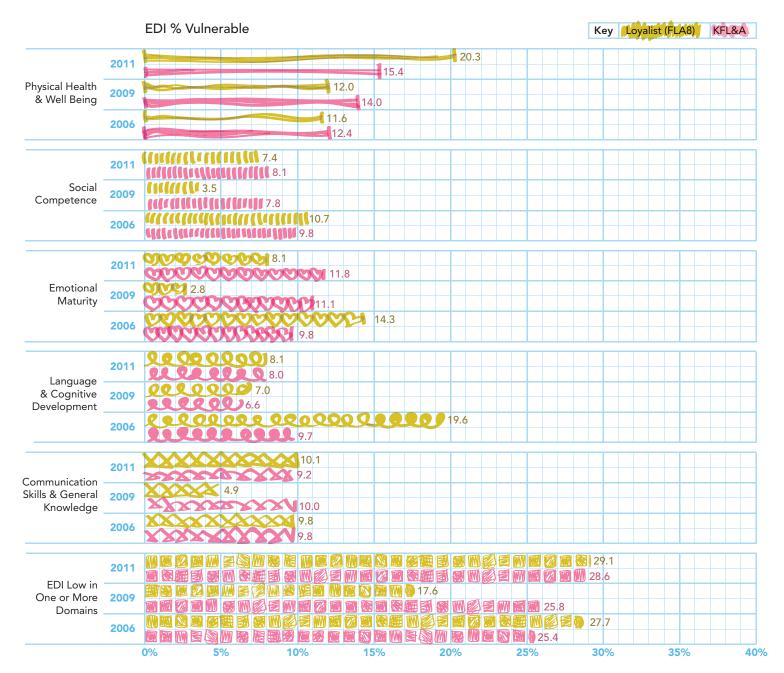




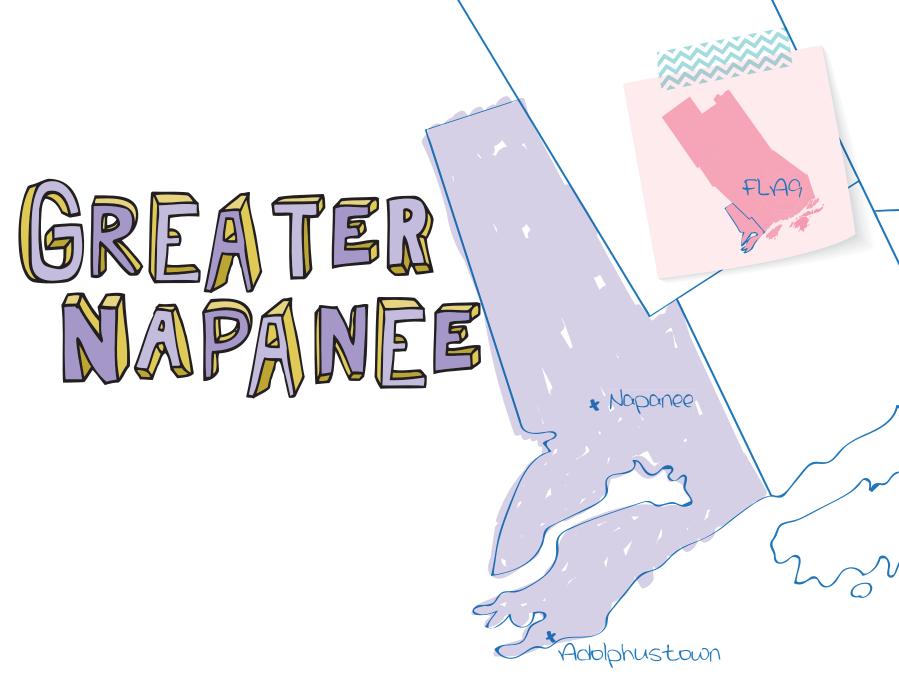


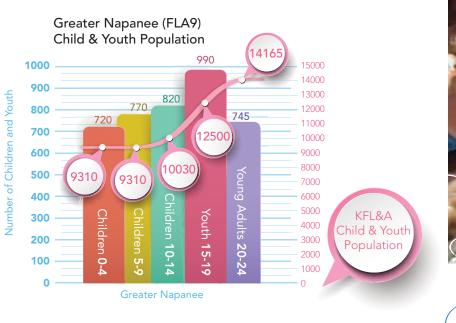
Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Loyalist FLA8 – 81





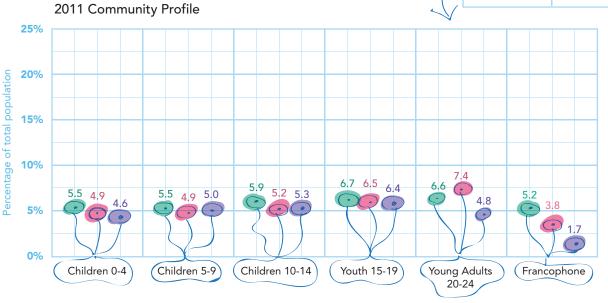
Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Loyalist FLA8 – 83

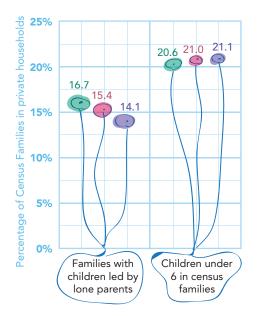




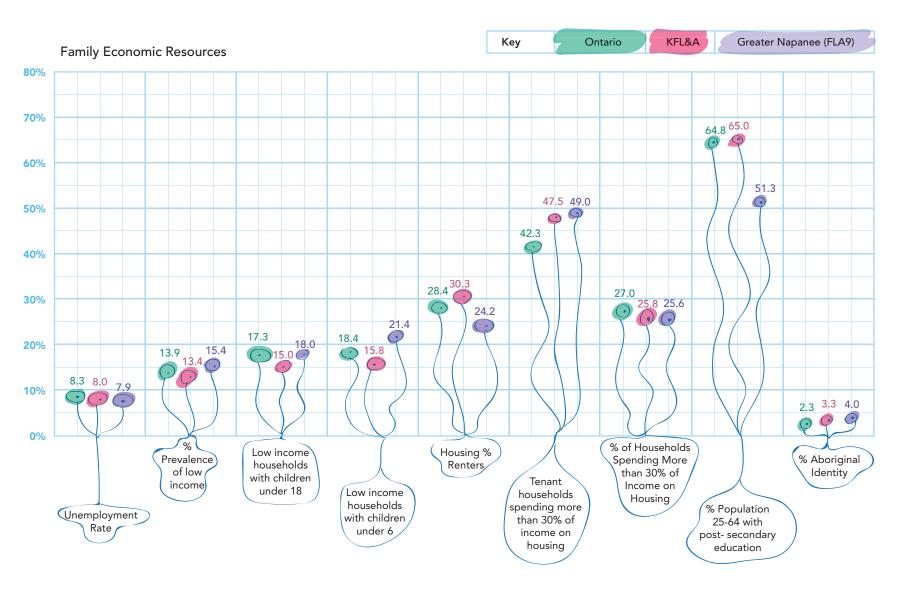


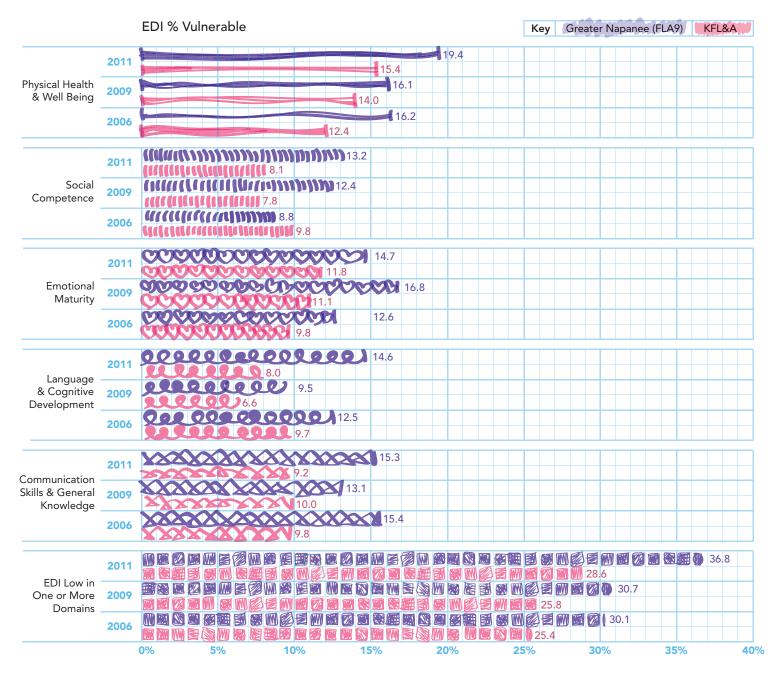
	Key Ontario		KFL&A	Greater Napanee (FLA9)
1				
	Total Population	12,851,821	191,562	15,515



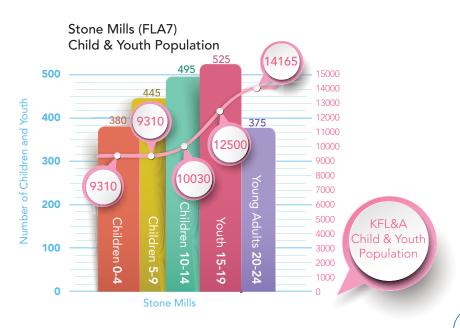


Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Greater Napanee FLA9 – 85



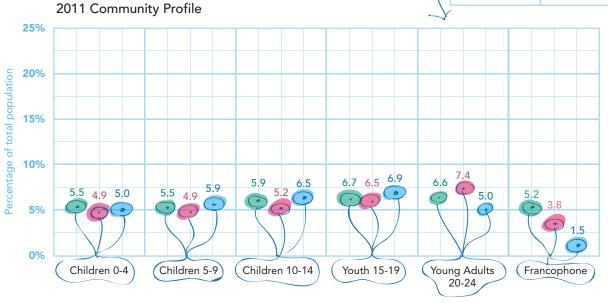


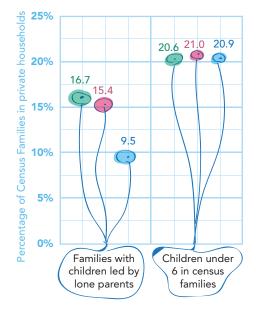




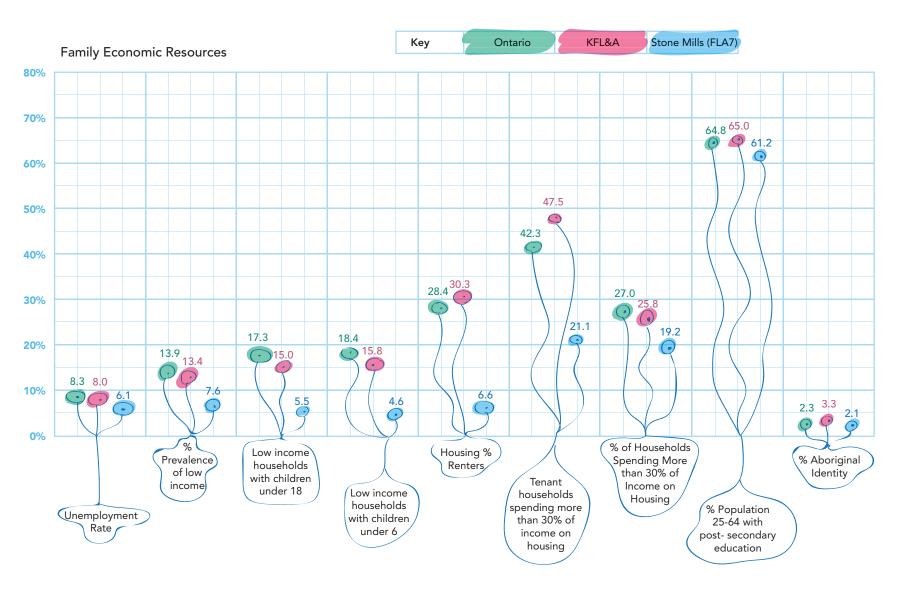


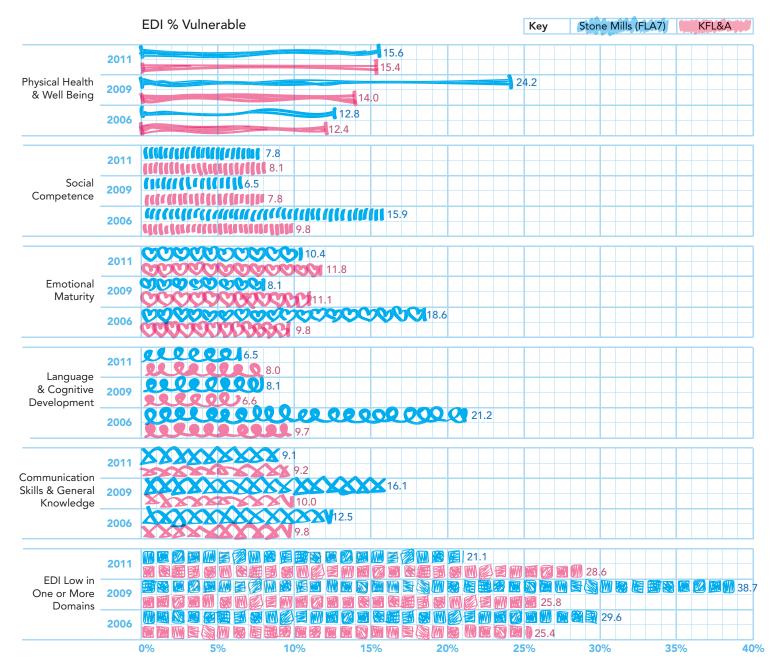
Key	Ontario	KFL&A	Stone Mills (FLA7)	
Total Population	12,851,821	191,562	7,560	





Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Stone Mills FLA7 – 89





Source: Statistics Canada Census 2011 Stone Mills FLA7 – 91



