

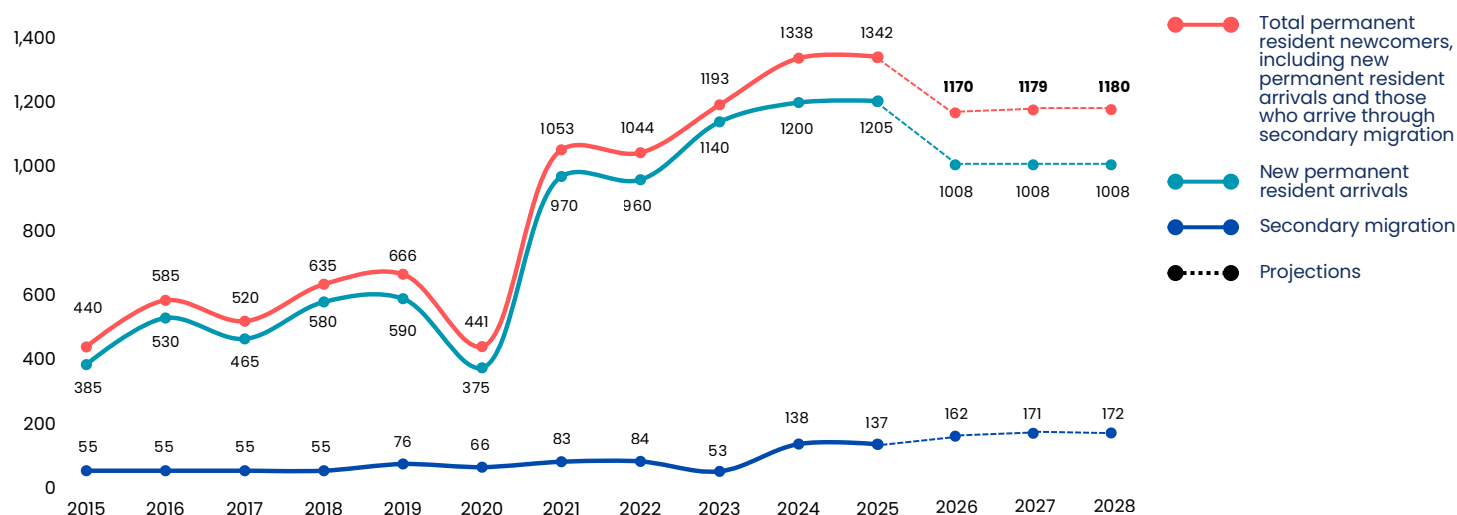
Kingston CMA Newcomer Projections, 2026 – 2028

Prepared by Kingston Immigration Partnership, July 2026

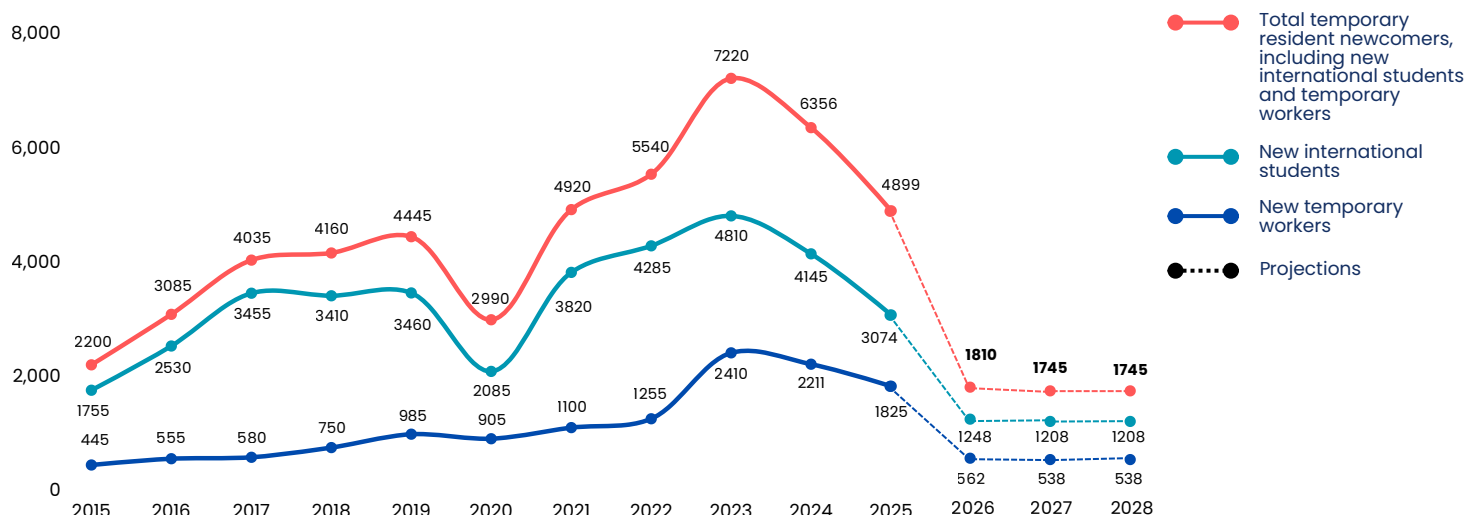
The following projections estimate the number of newcomers to the Kingston Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) for 2026 to 2028. They are based on a combination of historical immigration and population trends, together with future estimates based on the Government of Canada's Immigration Levels Plan. The projections are intended to support planning by community organizations, service providers and policymakers as they anticipate future needs of newcomers.

The 2026 to 2028 projected figures are estimates based on the current available data and should be interpreted with caution.

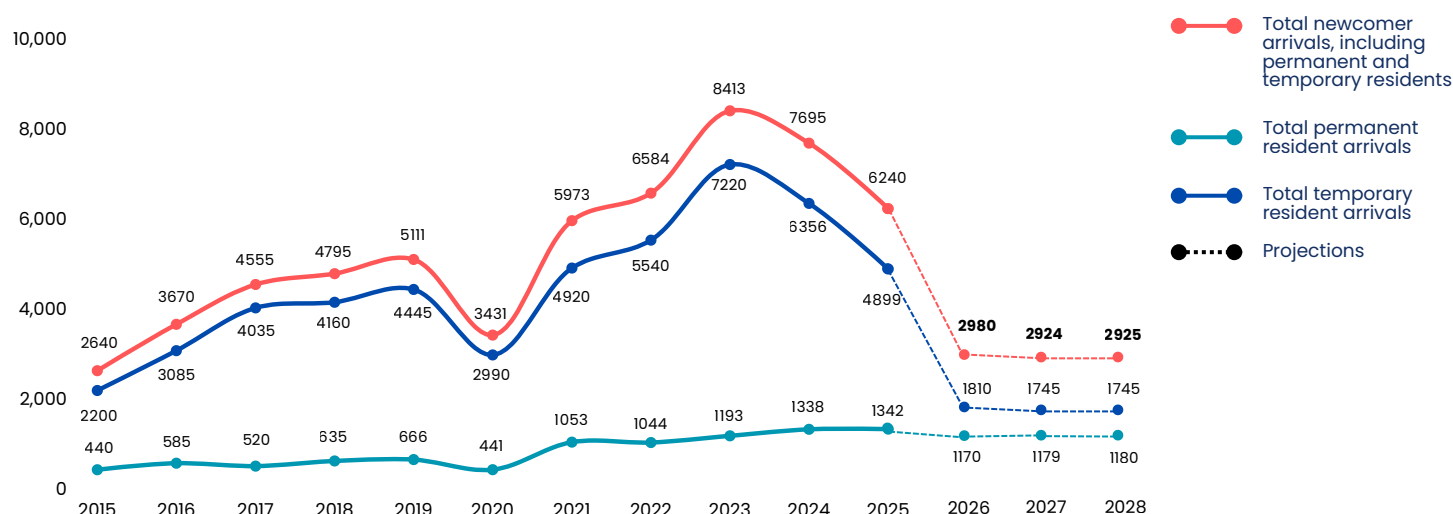
New Permanent Residents in Kingston



New Temporary Residents in Kingston



Total Newcomer Arrivals to Kingston



Definitions and Methodology

The projections assume that the Government of Canada's 2026–2028 Immigration Levels Plan remains unchanged and that the Kingston CMA continues to receive a similar share of Canada's newcomers as observed in the past. Refugee claimant arrivals were not included because there is no comprehensive or reliable dataset available to support accurate projections.

New permanent resident arrivals refer to individuals who become permanent residents during a given year and indicate the Kingston CMA as their intended destination in their first application for permanent residence.

Secondary migration refers to individuals who initially land in one community and later move to another. This may include individuals who leave the Kingston CMA, resulting in negative secondary migration, as well as individuals who move into the Kingston CMA after arriving elsewhere, resulting in positive secondary migration. The calculation above estimates net secondary migration. Overall, there have been net gains in permanent residents to the Kingston CMA through secondary migration. The projections are based on the average secondary migration rate observed across 2 overlapping 5-year periods (2015 arrivals residing in 2020 and 2018 arrivals residing in 2023) to mitigate the influence of year-to-year fluctuations and was applied to permanent resident arrivals from 3 years earlier, reflecting the tendency for secondary migration to occur most frequently during the first few years after arrival.

Temporary workers include individuals holding work permits under both the Temporary Foreign Worker Program and the International Mobility Program, based on the year their work permit became effective.

International students include individuals holding study permits, based on the year their study permit was issued.