

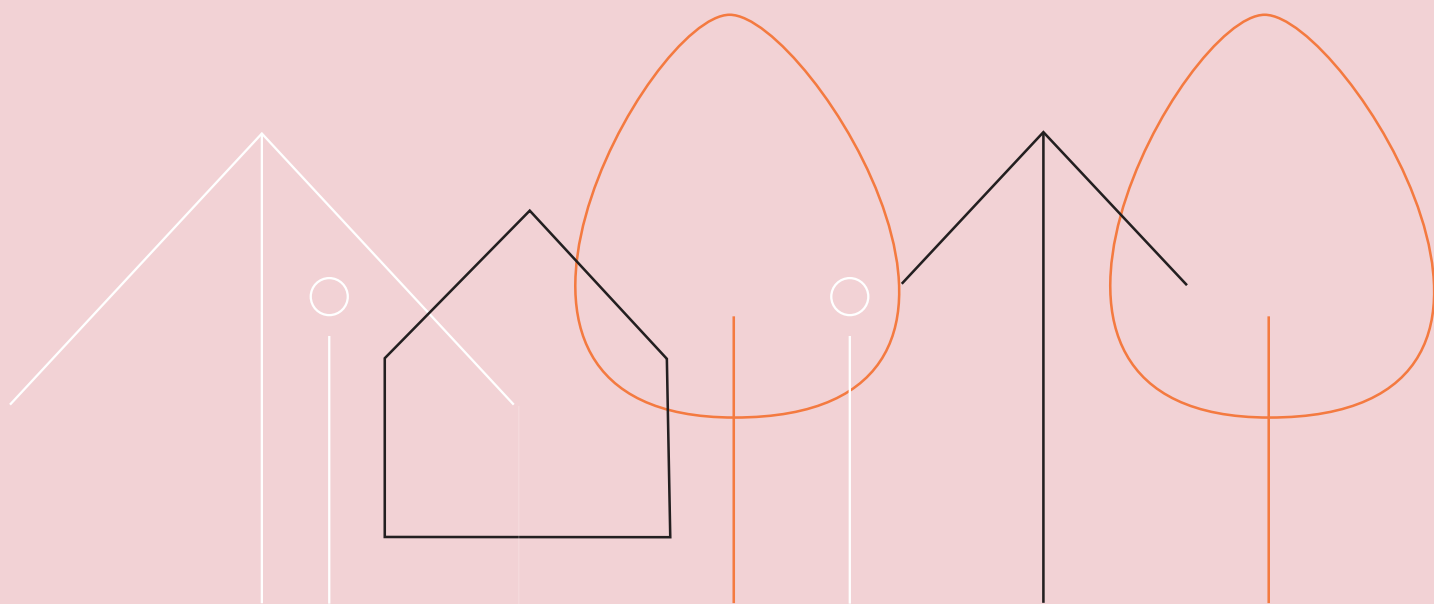
City of Kingston

2011 Census results

Comparison year: 2006

Benchmark area: Greater Melbourne

community profile



Compiled and presented in profile.id®. <http://profile.id.com.au/kingston>

Table of contents

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)	2
Population highlights	4
About the areas	6
Five year age groups	9
Ancestry	12
Birthplace	15
Year of arrival in Australia	17
Proficiency in English	19
Language spoken at home	22
Religion	25
Qualifications	27
Highest level of schooling	29
Education institution attending	32
Need for assistance	35
Employment status	38
Industry sectors of employment	41
Occupations of employment	44
Method of travel to work	47
Volunteer work	49
Unpaid care	51
Individual income	53
Household income	55
Households summary	57
Household size	60
Dwelling type	63
Number of bedrooms per dwelling	65
Internet connection	67
Number of cars per household	69
Housing tenure	70
Housing loan repayments	72
Housing rental payments	74
SEIFA - disadvantage	77
About the community profile	78

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The Estimated Resident Population is the OFFICIAL City of Kingston population for 2012.

Populations are counted and estimated in various ways. The most comprehensive population count available in Australia is derived from the Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics every five years. However the Census count is NOT the official population of the City of Kingston. To provide a more accurate population figure which is updated more frequently than every five years, the Australian Bureau of Statistics also produces "Estimated Resident Population" (ERP) numbers for the City of Kingston.

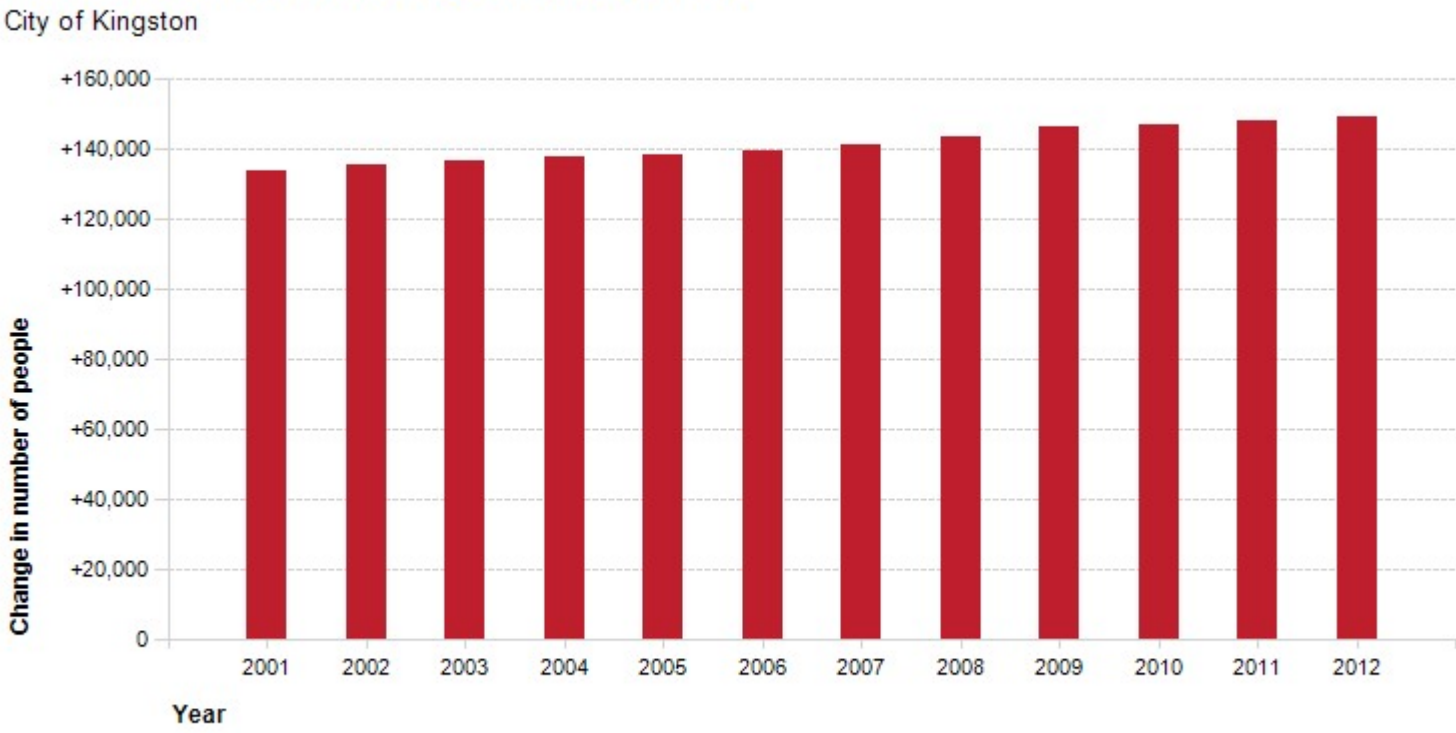
See [data notes](#) for a detailed explanation of different population types, how they are calculated and when to use each one.

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

City of Kingston			
Year (ending June 30)	Number	Change in number	Change in percent
2001	133,887	–	–
2002	135,411	+1,524	+1.14
2003	136,591	+1,180	+0.87
2004	137,587	+996	+0.73
2005	138,509	+922	+0.67
2006	139,796	+1,287	+0.93
2007	141,426	+1,630	+1.17
2008	143,414	+1,988	+1.41
2009	146,234	+2,820	+1.97
2010	147,278	+1,044	+0.71
2011	147,915	+637	+0.43
2012	149,519	+1,604	+1.08

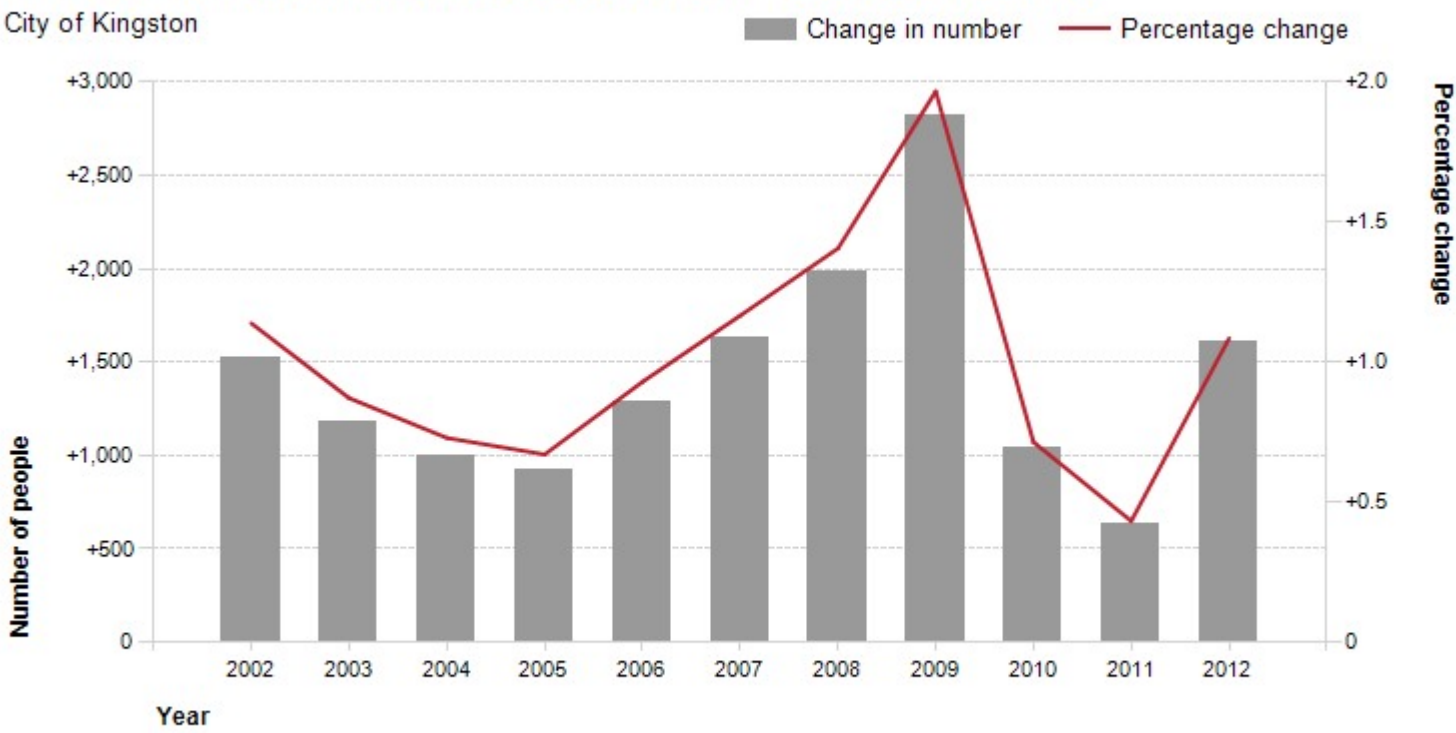
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#)
The population experts

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)



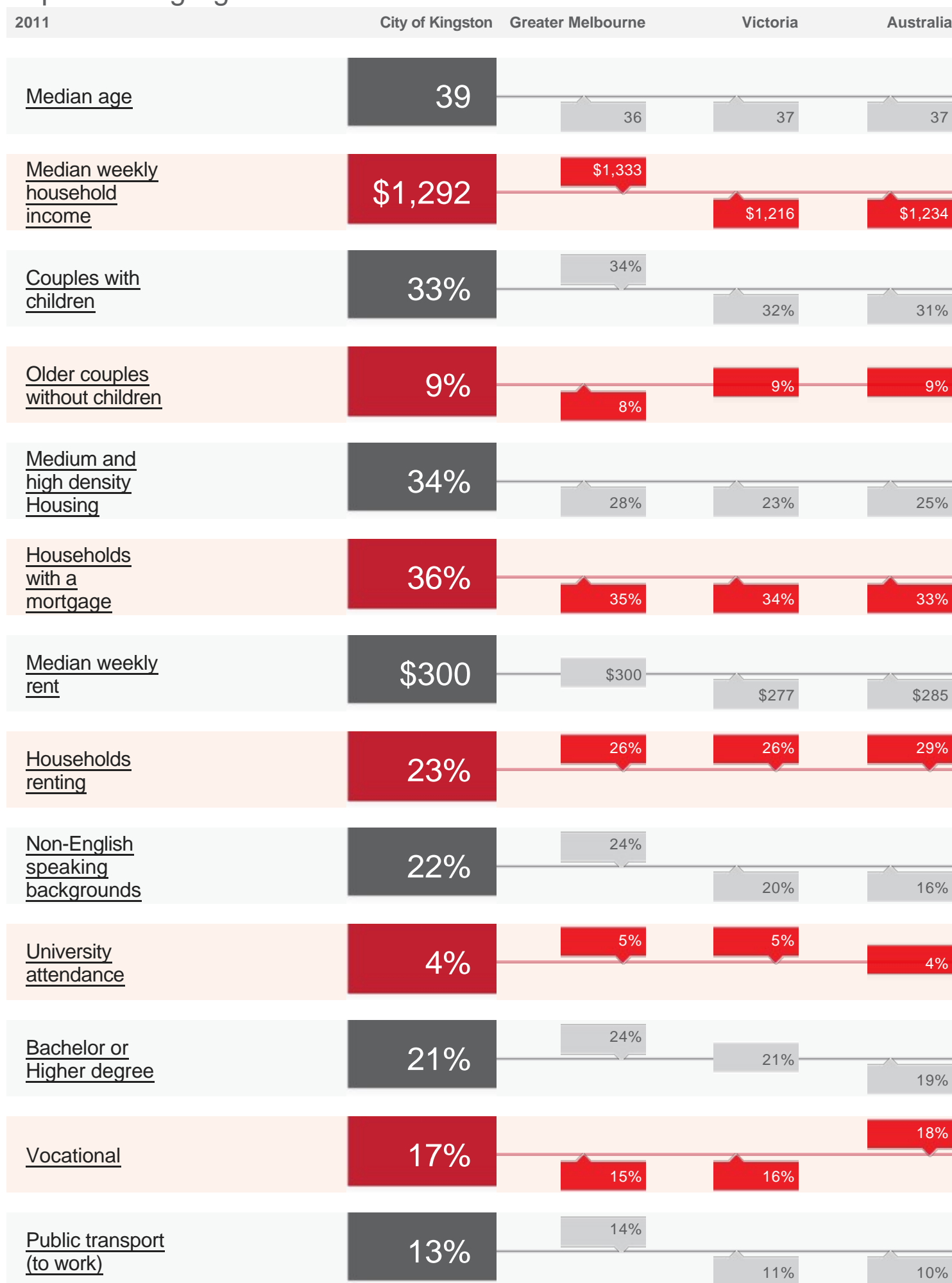
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts

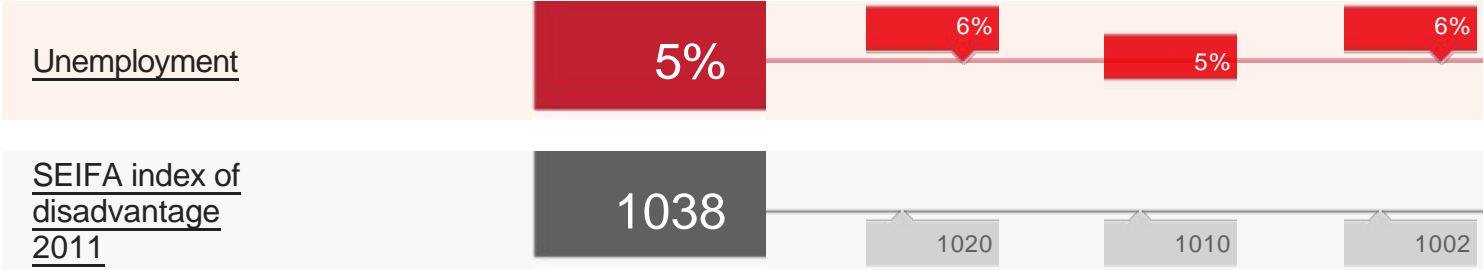
Annual change in Estimated Resident Population (ERP)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts

Population highlights





About the area

Location and boundaries

The City of Kingston is located in the middle and outer southern suburbs of Melbourne, between 15 and 34 kilometres south-east of the Melbourne GPO. The City of Kingston is bounded by the City of Monash and the City of Glen Eira in the north, the City of Greater Dandenong in the east, Frankston City in the south, and the City of Bayside and Port Phillip Bay in the west. The City's boundaries are Centre Road and Westall Road in the north, Springvale Road and the Mornington Peninsula Freeway in the east, the Eel Race Drain in the south, Port Phillip Bay in the south-west, and the Frankston railway line and Charman Road in the west.

Name origin

Kingston is thought to be named after the King Brothers, a pioneering family in the area, who held thousands of acres referred to as "Kings Land" or "Kingstown".

Important Statistics

Population

142,426

2011 Usual residents

Land area

9,131

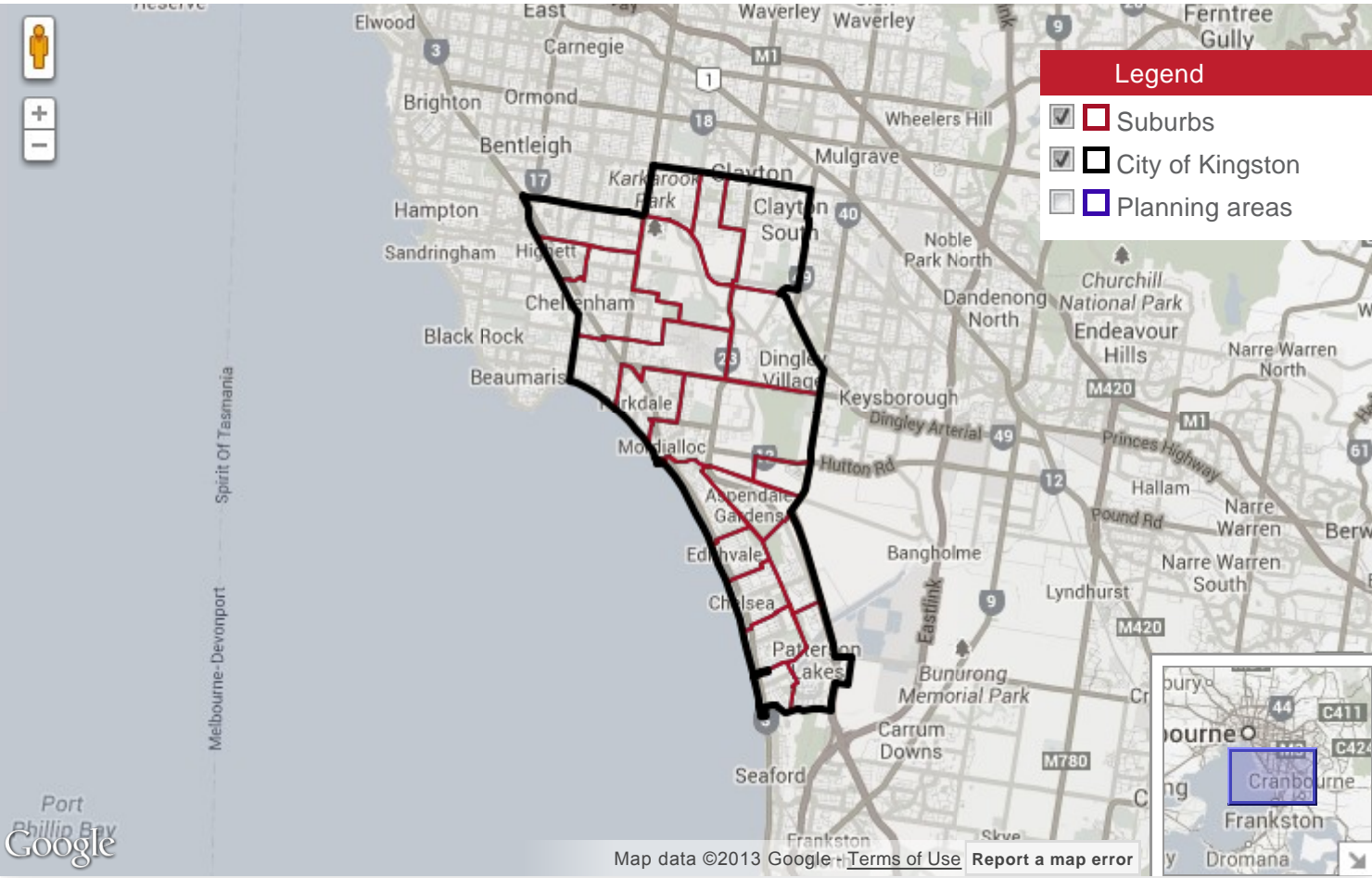
hectares (91 Km²)

Population density

15.60

persons per hectare

City of Kingston



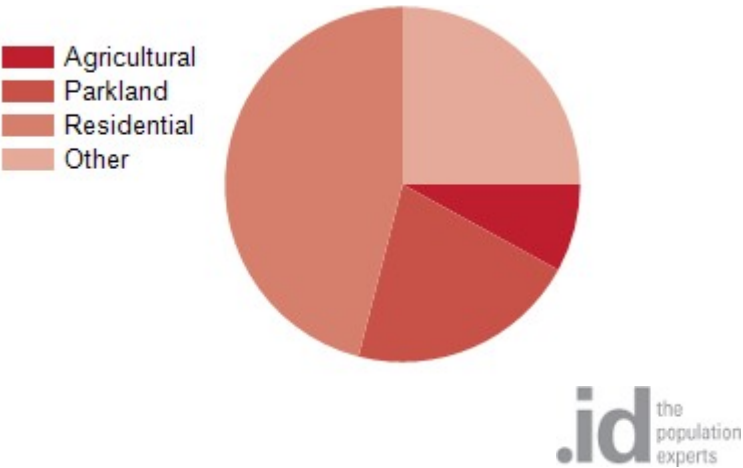
Settlement history

European settlement of the area dates from the 1840s when pastoral leases were established. Land was used for grazing, and later market gardening. Parts of the municipality continue to be employed in this way, particularly in the Heatherton area. Suburban development prior to World War II was mainly along the Frankston railway line, constructed in 1882, which runs the length of Kingston. Significant residential development occurred in the immediate post war years, particularly in Cheltenham, Highett, Moorabbin, Mordialloc and Parkdale. This period also saw the establishment of Kingston's industrial base. Growth in the 1960s and 1970s was largely in the suburbs of Clayton South, Dingley Village and inland parts of Cheltenham and Mordialloc. Development from the 1980s was mainly in Aspendale Gardens, Chelsea Heights, Patterson Lakes and the new suburb of Waterways. Infill developments have occurred since the 1990s, including the former Epsom Training Track in Mordialloc and The Heath Estate on part of the Kingston Centre site in Heatherton. The population of the City increased from the early 1990s, rising from about 120,000 people in 1991 to about 140,000 in 2011.

Land use

The City of Kingston is a residential and industrial area, with substantial areas of open space. The City features significant residential areas in the west and south, while there are major industrial nodes around Moorabbin, Braeside, Moorabbin Airport and Clayton South. The central and eastern areas contain significant areas of primary industry, such as high-value horticulture, flower cultivation and quarrying. There are also substantial areas designated for leisure and environmental value, including golf courses and wetlands. The City encompasses a total land area of 91 square kilometres, including significant areas of foreshore.

Land use



Transport

The City of Kingston is served by the Mornington Peninsula Freeway, the Nepean Highway and Moorabbin Airport.

Major features

Major features of the City include various beaches along Port Phillip Bay, Westfield Southland Shopping Centre, Moorabbin Direct Factory Outlets, Braeside Park, Moorabbin Oval, Australian National Aviation Museum, Oakleigh Go-Kart Track, Kingston Arts Centre, Waves Leisure Centre, Don Tatnell Leisure Centre, Holmesglen TAFE (Moorabbin Campus), Edithvale-Seafood Wetlands Environmental Area, the Kingston Centre, numerous golf clubs and courses (Capital, Chelsea Public, Commonwealth, Kingston Heath, Kingswood, Patterson River, Rosedale, Southern, Spring Park Public, Spring Valley and Woodlands) and the Patterson River.

Indigenous background

The original inhabitants of the Kingston area were the Bunurong and Woiworung Aboriginal people.

Included areas

The City of Kingston includes the suburbs of Aspendale, Aspendale Gardens, Bonbeach, Braeside, Carrum, Chelsea, Chelsea Heights, Cheltenham (part), Clarinda, Clayton South, Dingley Village, Edithvale, Heatherton, Highett (part), Mentone, Moorabbin, Moorabbin Airport, Mordialloc, Oakleigh South (part), Parkdale, Patterson Lakes and Waterways.

Five year age groups

The Age Structure of the City of Kingston provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is also an indicator of the City of Kingston's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Five year age groups present a classic age profile of the population. Each age group covers exactly five years, which enables direct comparison between each group.

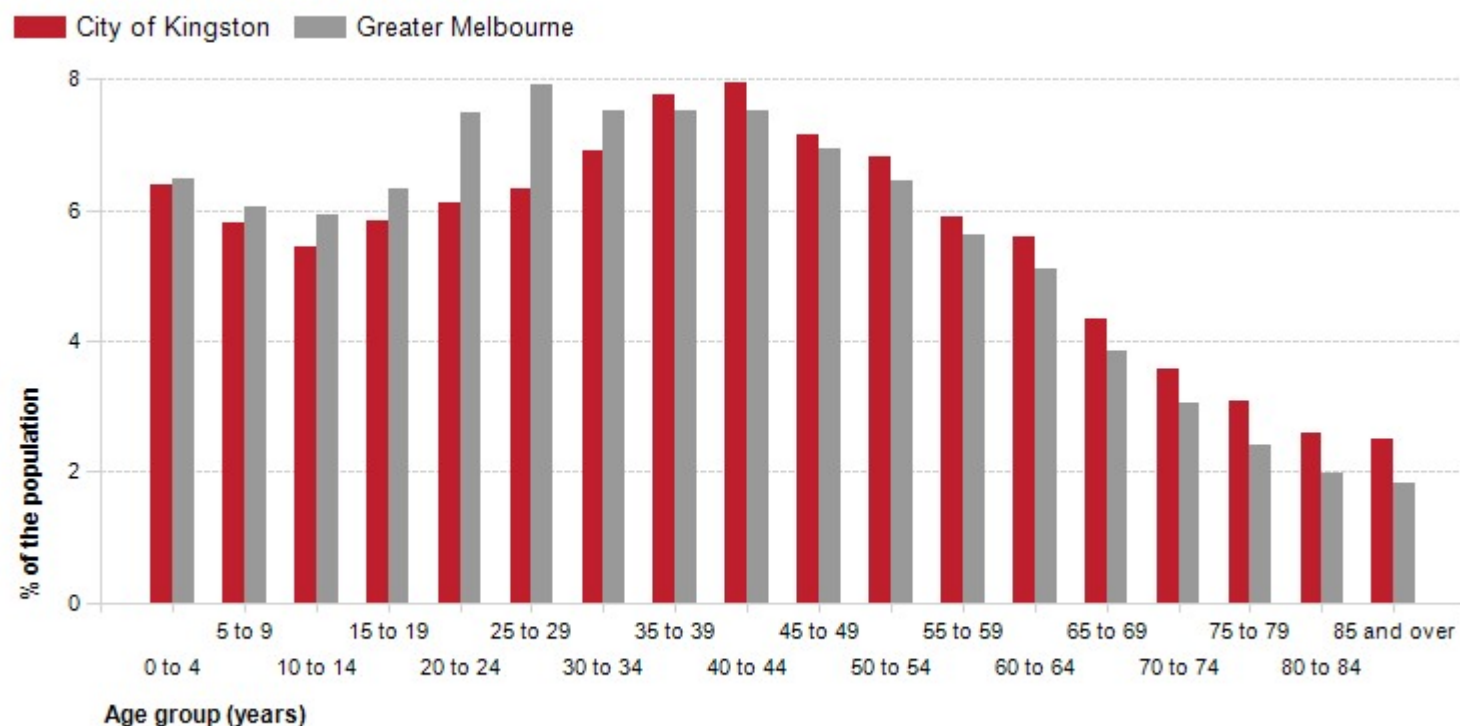
To get a more complete picture the City of Kingston's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Types](#) and [Dwelling Types](#).

Age structure - Five year age groups

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Five year age groups (years)	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
0 to 4	9,104	6.4	6.5	8,172	6.1	6.3	+932
5 to 9	8,263	5.8	6.0	7,741	5.8	6.3	+522
10 to 14	7,746	5.4	5.9	8,013	6.0	6.4	-267
15 to 19	8,293	5.8	6.3	8,152	6.1	6.7	+141
20 to 24	8,686	6.1	7.5	8,059	6.0	7.4	+627
25 to 29	9,012	6.3	7.9	8,200	6.1	7.1	+812
30 to 34	9,831	6.9	7.5	10,074	7.5	7.7	-243
35 to 39	11,042	7.8	7.5	10,951	8.1	7.9	+91
40 to 44	11,330	8.0	7.5	10,221	7.6	7.5	+1,109
45 to 49	10,177	7.1	6.9	9,808	7.3	7.2	+369
50 to 54	9,716	6.8	6.4	8,760	6.5	6.4	+956
55 to 59	8,403	5.9	5.6	8,510	6.3	5.9	-107
60 to 64	7,960	5.6	5.1	6,674	5.0	4.5	+1,286
65 to 69	6,180	4.3	3.9	5,495	4.1	3.6	+685
70 to 74	5,088	3.6	3.0	4,749	3.5	3.0	+339
75 to 79	4,380	3.1	2.4	4,538	3.4	2.6	-158
80 to 84	3,668	2.6	2.0	3,551	2.6	2.0	+117
85 and over	3,547	2.5	1.8	2,956	2.2	1.6	+591
Total	142,426	100.0	100.0	134,624	100.0	100.0	+7,802

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Five year age structure, 2011

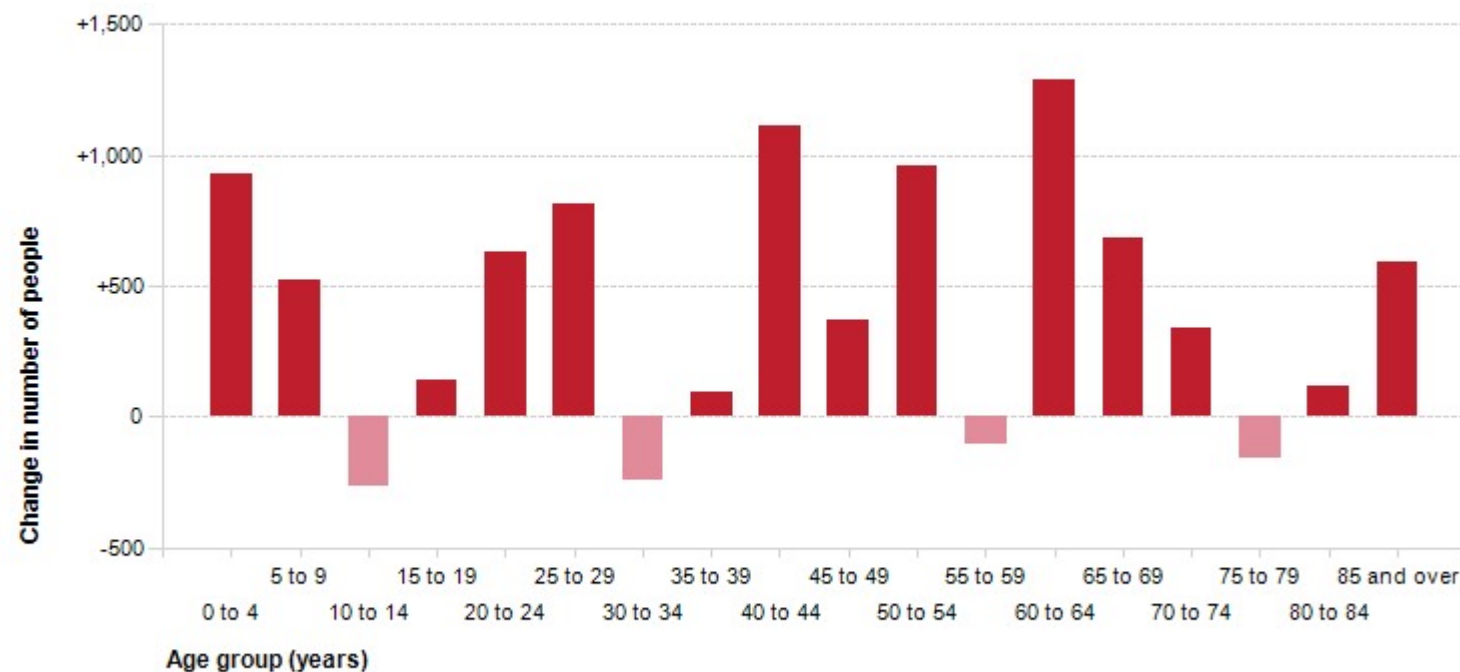


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in five year age structure, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Analysis of the five year age groups of the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

Overall, 17.6% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 16.1% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 18.5% and 13.1% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the age structure of the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 85 and over (2.5% compared to 1.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (3.1% compared to 2.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (2.6% compared to 2.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 70 to 74 (3.6% compared to 3.0%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2011, City of Kingston's population increased by 7,802 people (5.8%). This represents an average annual population change of 1.13% per year over the period.

The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2006 and 2011 were in the age groups:

- 60 to 64 (+1,286 persons)
- 40 to 44 (+1,109 persons)
- 50 to 54 (+956 persons)
- 0 to 4 (+932 persons)

Ancestry

Ancestry defines the cultural association and ethnic background of an individual going back three generations. Ancestry is a good measure of the total size of cultural groups in the City of Kingston regardless of where they were born or what language they speak.

Ancestry data, should be combined with data on Birthplace, Language Spoken at Home and Religion for a more complete picture of the City of Kingston's ethnic characteristics.

Ancestry - ranked by size

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Ancestry	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
English	42,166	29.6	26.9	37,500	27.9	25.7	+4,666
Australian	40,458	28.4	26.4	42,927	31.9	30.2	-2,469
Irish	14,076	9.9	8.8	12,344	9.2	8.4	+1,732
Scottish	11,246	7.9	7.2	9,485	7.0	6.7	+1,761
Greek	8,437	5.9	3.9	8,077	6.0	4.1	+360
Italian	7,348	5.2	7.0	6,749	5.0	7.2	+599
Chinese	6,981	4.9	6.1	5,325	4.0	5.0	+1,656
Indian	4,917	3.5	3.2	3,535	2.6	1.9	+1,382
German	4,474	3.1	3.0	3,960	2.9	3.1	+514
Dutch	2,204	1.5	1.6	2,052	1.5	1.7	+152

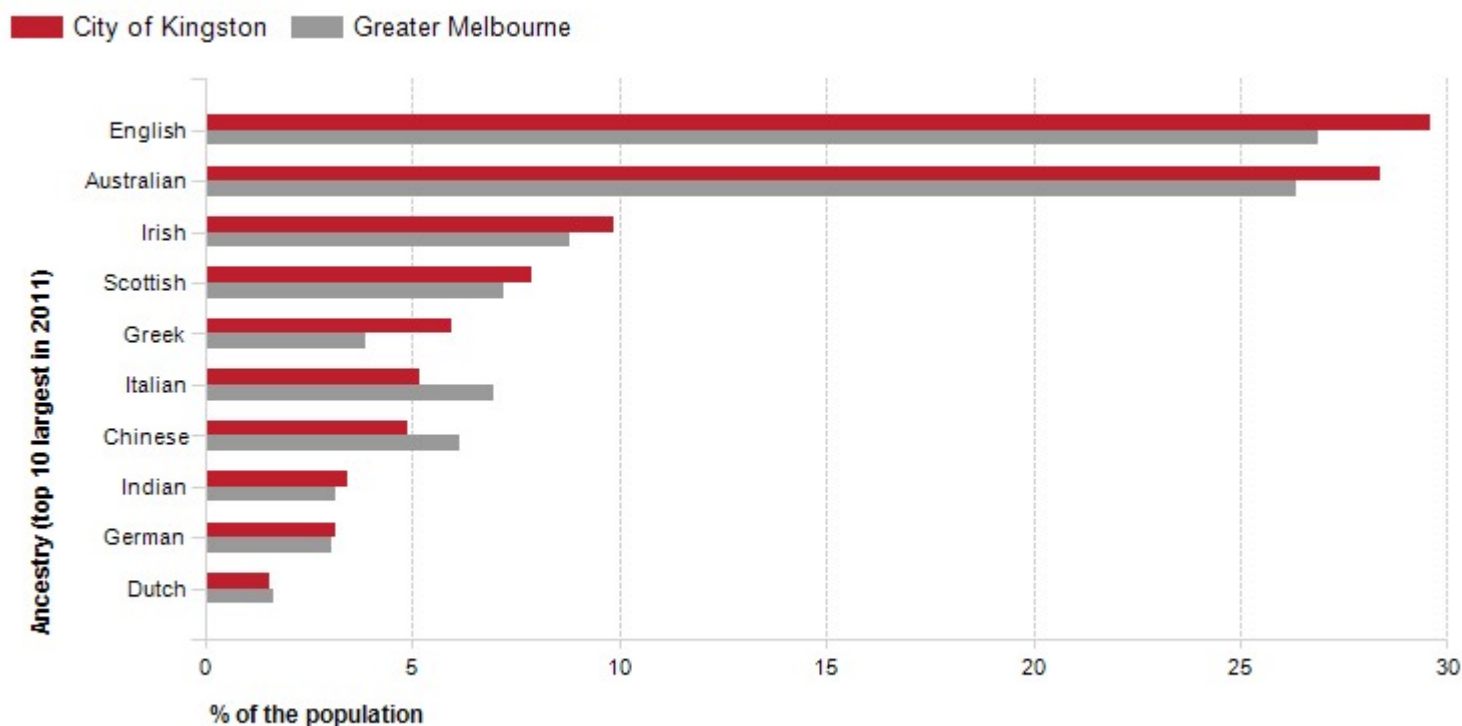
Excludes ancestries with fewer than 20 responses, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

Ancestry - totals

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Ancestry totals	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Not stated	8,085	5.7	6.4	9,747	7.2	8.1	-1,662
Total People	142,426	100.0	100.0	134,593	100.0	100.0	+7,833
Total responses	182,656	—	—	169,837	—	—	+12,819

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Ancestry, 2011

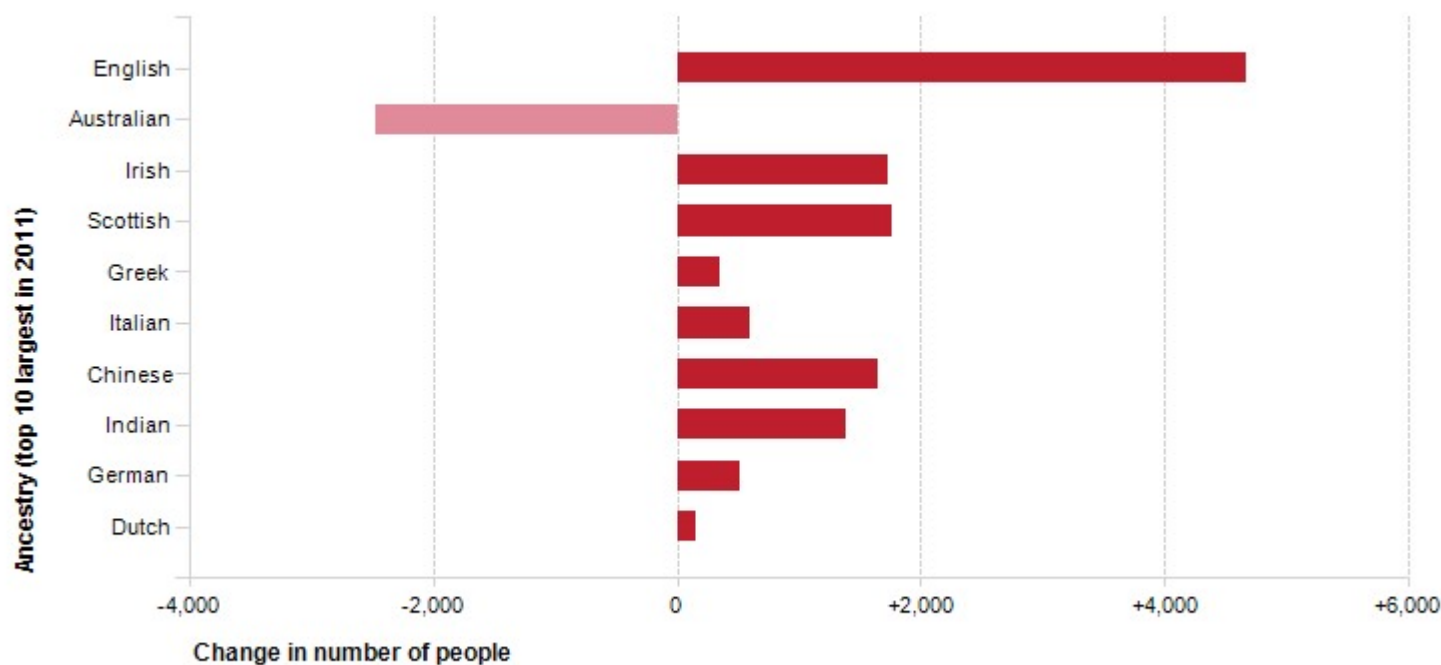


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in ancestry, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Analysis of the ancestry responses of the population in City of Kingston in 2011 shows that the top five ancestries nominated were:

- English (42,166 people or 29.6%)
- Australian (40,458 people or 28.4%)
- Irish (14,076 people or 9.9%)
- Scottish (11,246 people or 7.9%)
- Greek (8,437 people or 5.9%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 116,383 responses in total, or 81.71% of all responses.

The major differences between the ancestries of the population in the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of people with English ancestry (29.6% compared to 26.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Greek ancestry (5.9% compared to 3.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Australian ancestry (28.4% compared to 26.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Irish ancestry (9.9% compared to 8.8%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the reported ancestries of the population in this area between 2006 and 2011 were:

- English (+4,666 persons)
- Australian (-2,469 persons)
- Scottish (+1,761 persons)
- Irish (+1,732 persons)

Birthplace

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in the City of Kingston. The mix of Country of Birth groups is also indicative of historical settlement patterns, as source countries for Australia's immigration program have varied significantly over time.

To get a more complete picture of cultural and ethnic characteristics, the City of Kingston's Country of Birth data should be viewed together with [Ancestry](#), [Language Spoken at Home](#) and [Religion](#).

Birthplace - ranked by size

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Country of birth	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
United Kingdom	7,355	5.2	4.1	6,996	5.2	4.4	+359
India	4,399	3.1	2.7	2,871	2.1	1.4	+1,528
Greece	2,916	2.0	1.2	3,048	2.3	1.4	-132
China	2,575	1.8	2.3	1,386	1.0	1.5	+1,189
New Zealand	2,321	1.6	1.7	2,133	1.6	1.5	+188
Italy	1,656	1.2	1.7	1,737	1.3	2.0	-81
Sri Lanka	1,604	1.1	1.1	1,576	1.2	0.8	+28
Vietnam	1,341	0.9	1.7	1,254	0.9	1.6	+87
Philippines	1,137	0.8	0.8	1,044	0.8	0.7	+93
South Africa	1,055	0.7	0.5	811	0.6	0.5	+244

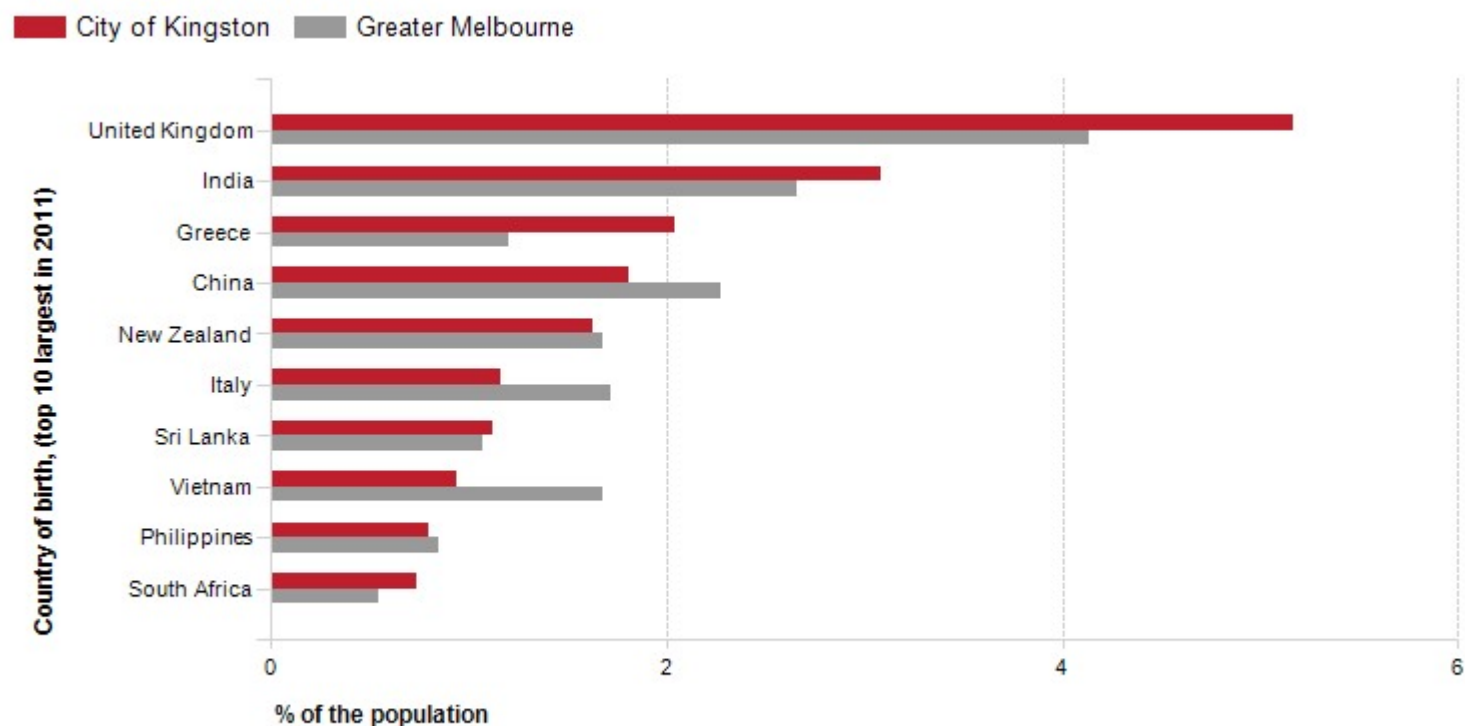
Excludes countries with fewer than 20 people, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

Birthplace - summary

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Total Overseas born	42,809	30.1	31.4	37,897	28.2	28.6	+4,912
■ Non-English speaking backgrounds	30,797	21.6	24.2	26,937	20.0	21.6	+3,860
■ Main English speaking countries	12,012	8.4	7.2	10,960	8.1	7.0	+1,052
Australia	92,719	65.1	63.3	87,698	65.1	64.5	+5,021
Not Stated	6,902	4.8	5.3	9,028	6.7	6.9	-2,126
Total Population	142,430	100.0	100.0	134,623	100.0	100.0	+7,807

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Country of birth, 2011

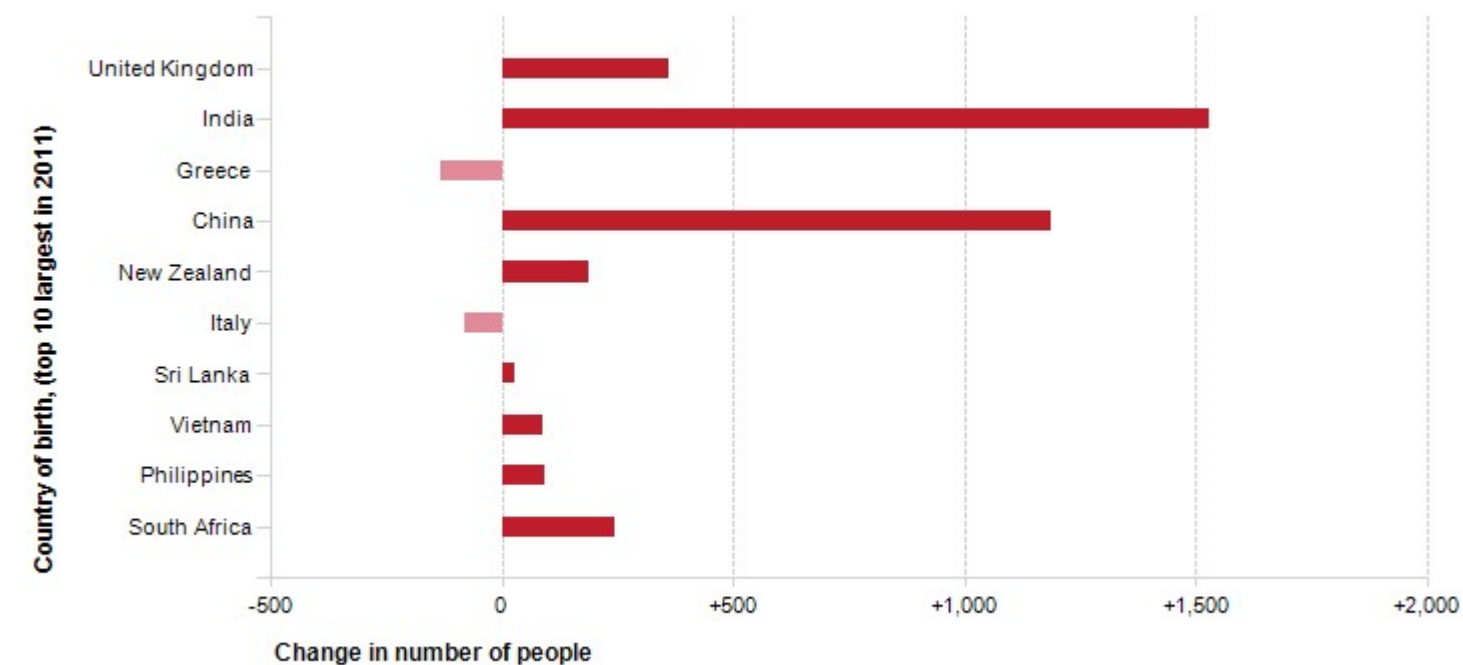


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in country of birth, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Analysis of the country of birth of the population in the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a smaller proportion of people born overseas, as well as a smaller proportion of people from a non-English speaking background.

Overall, 30.1% of the population was born overseas, and 21.6% were from a non-English speaking background, compared with 31.4% and 24.2% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in the City of Kingston was India, where 3.1% of the population, or 4,399 people, were born.

The major difference between the countries of birth of the population in the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne was:

- A *larger* percentage of people born in United Kingdom (5.2% compared to 4.1%)

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people born overseas increased by 4,912 or 13.0%, and the number of people from a non-English speaking background increased by 3,860 or 14.3%.

The largest changes in birthplace countries of the population in this area between 2006 and 2011 were for those born in:

- India (+1,528 persons)
- China (+1,189 persons)
- United Kingdom (+359 persons)
- South Africa (+244 persons)

Year of arrival in Australia

The Year of Arrival data records when the overseas born population arrived in Australia. The data shows the degree to which areas are 'ports' for new overseas migrants and reveals the role of the City of Kingston in housing the overseas-born. The number of recent arrivals in an area is often determined by housing affordability, employment opportunities and pre-existing communities located in the area.

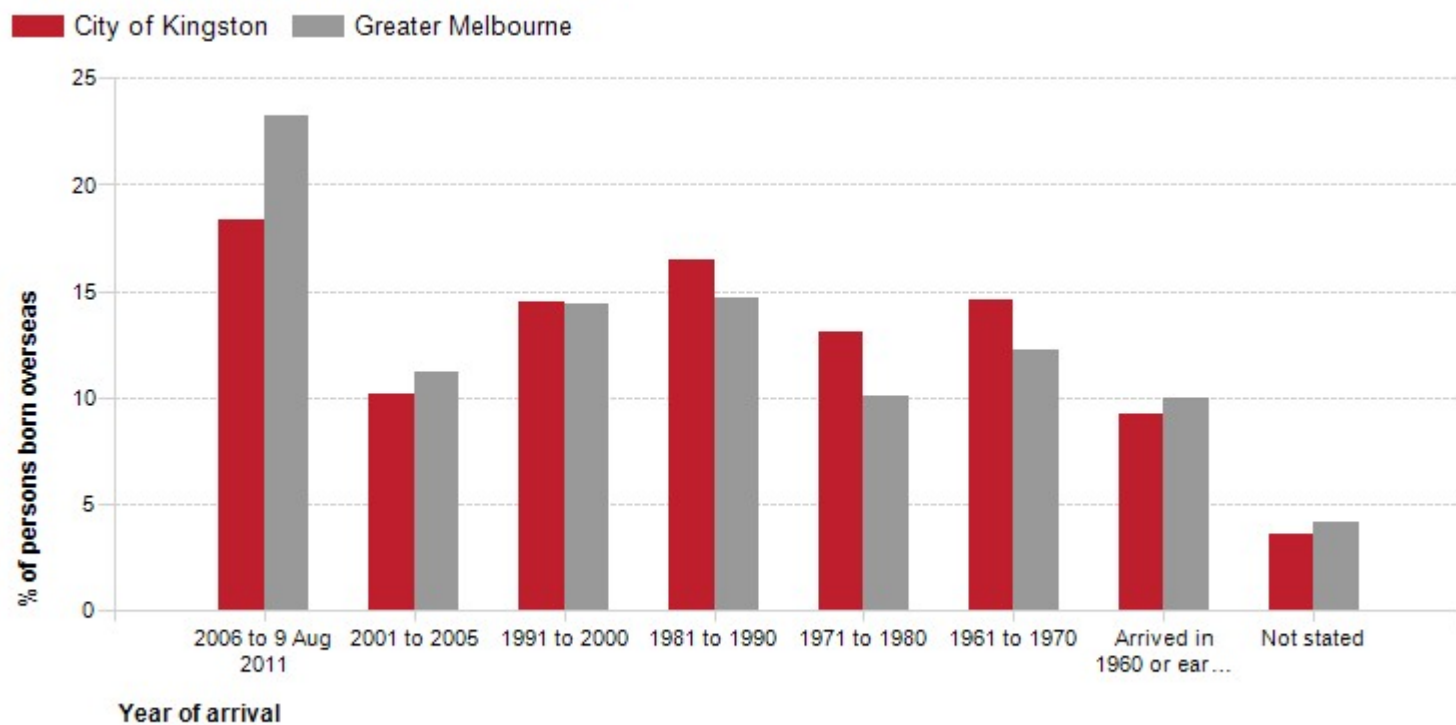
The City of Kingston's Year of Arrival data, when used with [Birthplace](#), [Religion](#) and [Language Spoken at Home](#) data, is a good indicator of the likely need for services in migrant communities.

Year of arrival in Australia

City of Kingston	2011		
Year of arrival in Australia	Number	%	Greater Melbourne
2006 to 9 Aug 2011	7,911	18.4	23.2
2001 to 2005	4,368	10.2	11.2
1991 to 2000 (10 year period)	6,245	14.5	14.4
1981 to 1990 (10 year period)	7,084	16.5	14.7
1971 to 1980 (10 year period)	5,627	13.1	10.1
1961 to 1970 (10 year period)	6,260	14.6	12.3
Arrived in 1960 or earlier	3,979	9.3	10.0
Not stated	1,532	3.6	4.2
Total	43,006	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Year of arrival in Australia, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the year of arrival for the overseas born population of the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a larger proportion of people who arrived before 2001, and a smaller proportion of recent arrivals (those who arrived between 2006 and 2011).

Overall, 67.9% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 18.4% arrived during or after 2006, compared with 61.4% and 23.2% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the year of arrival data of the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1971 and 1980 (13.1% compared to 10.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1961 and 1970 (14.6% compared to 12.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1981 and 1990 (16.5% compared to 14.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 2006 and 9 Aug 2011 (18.4% compared to 23.2%)

Proficiency in English

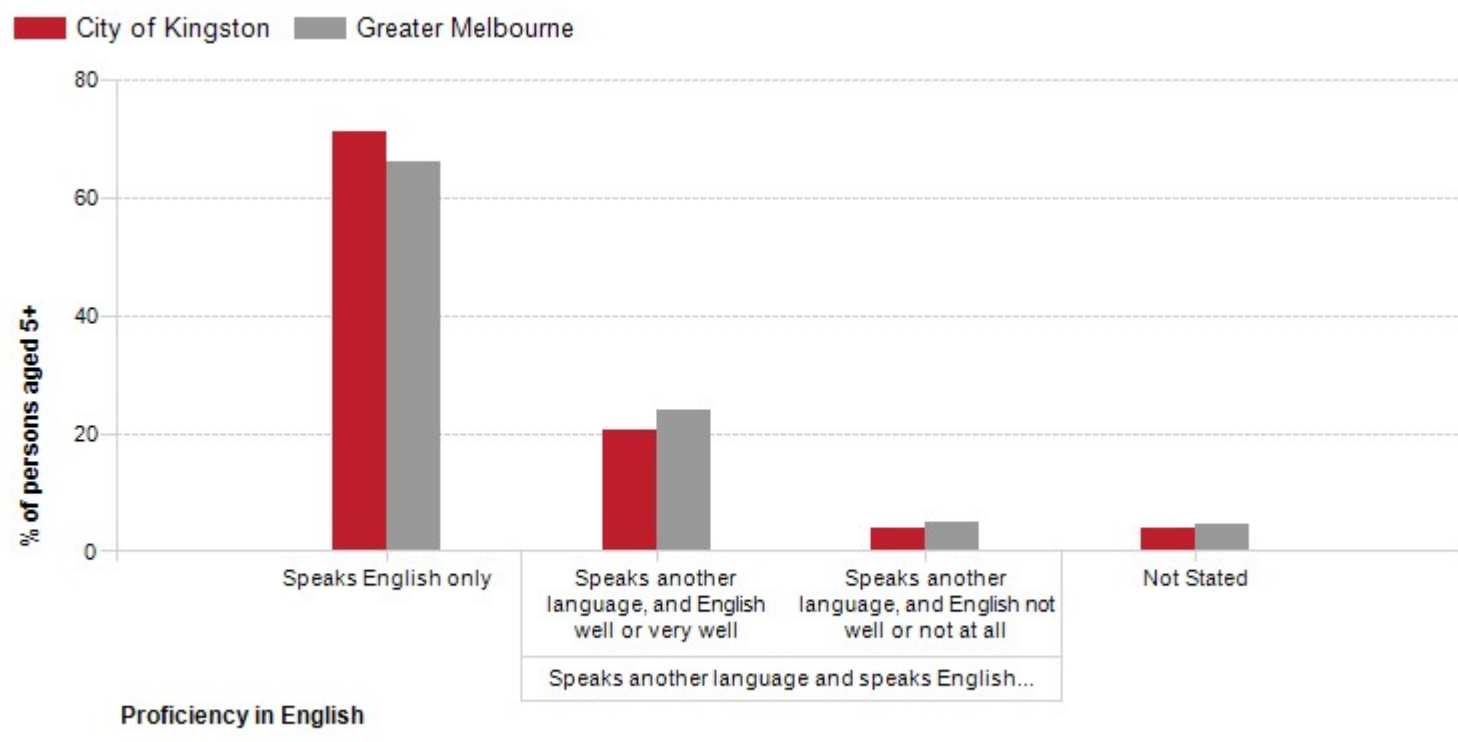
Proficiency in English measures the self-assessed proficiency in spoken English of people who speak a language other than English at home. The data, when viewed with other ethnic and cultural indicators, such as Ancestry, Country of Birth, Language Spoken at Home and Religion, reflects the City of Kingston's ethnic composition and how long the overseas born have been in Australia. This helps service providers determine whether they need to communicate with the local population in languages other than English.

Proficiency in English

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
English proficiency	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Speaks English only	101,613	71.3	66.3	97,211	72.2	68.5	+4,402
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	29,394	20.6	24.0	25,354	18.8	21.1	+4,040
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	5,724	4.0	5.0	5,347	4.0	4.9	+377
Not Stated	5,696	4.0	4.6	6,711	5.0	5.6	-1,015
Total population	142,427	100.0	100.0	134,623	100.0	100.0	+7,804

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

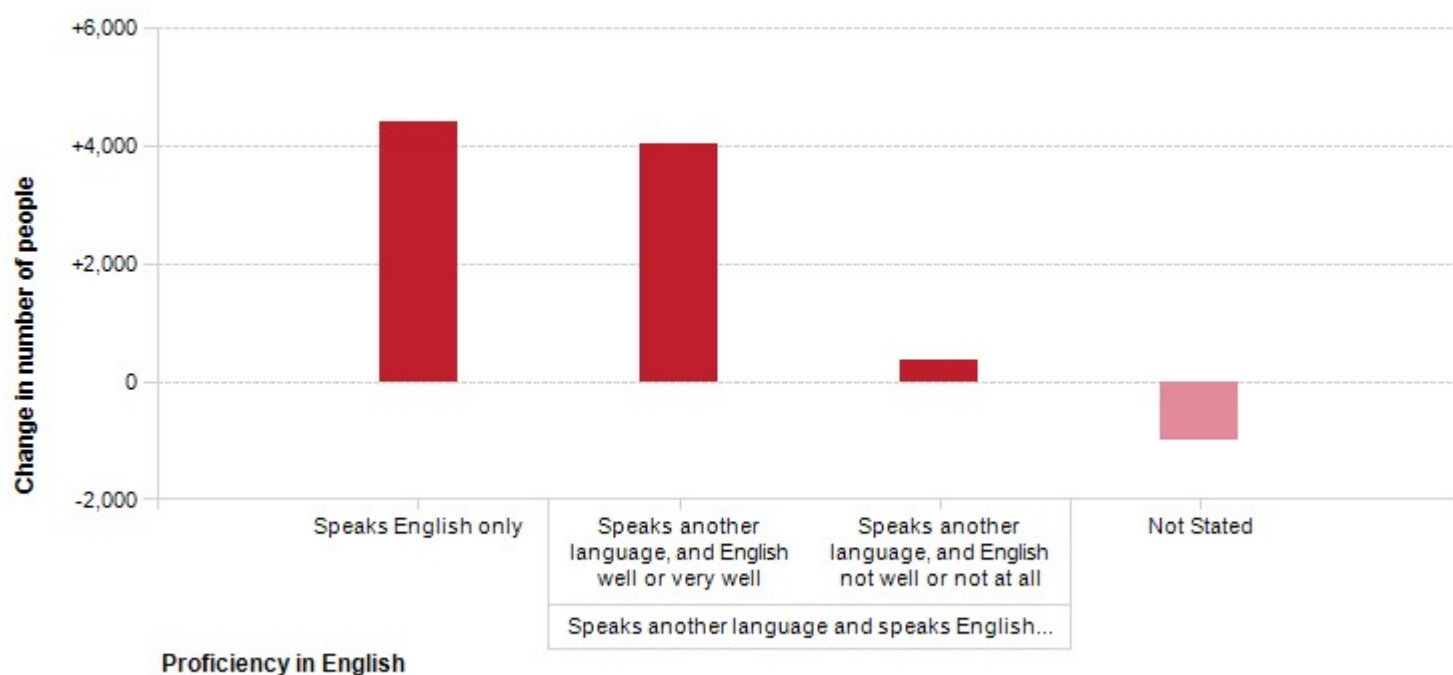
Proficiency in English, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in proficiency in English, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the proficiency in English data for the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of persons who spoke English only, and a lower proportion of persons who spoke another language and English not well or not at all.

Overall, 71.3% of persons spoke English only, and 4.0% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 66.3% and 5.0% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

The most significant changes in the proficiency in English of the population in this area between 2006 and 2011 were in those speaking:

- Speaks English only (+4,402 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English well or very well (+4,040 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all (+377 persons)

Language spoken at home

The City of Kingston's language statistics show the proportion of the population who speak a language at home other than English. They indicate how culturally diverse a population is and the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their language.

The City of Kingston's language statistics should be analysed in conjunction with Country of Birth and Proficiency in English to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in the area and the services required by the multicultural community.

Language spoken at home - ranked by size

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Language (excludes English)	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Greek	6,896	4.8	2.8	6,833	5.1	3.1	+63
Mandarin	2,753	1.9	2.5	1,549	1.2	1.7	+1,204
Italian	2,602	1.8	2.8	2,719	2.0	3.3	-117
Cantonese	1,710	1.2	1.8	1,697	1.3	1.8	+13
Russian	1,683	1.2	0.4	1,148	0.9	0.4	+535
Vietnamese	1,356	1.0	2.1	1,269	0.9	1.9	+87
Punjabi	1,141	0.8	0.7	271	0.2	0.2	+870
Arabic	1,021	0.7	1.6	969	0.7	1.5	+52
Hindi	1,014	0.7	0.8	786	0.6	0.5	+228
Khmer	931	0.7	0.3	1,020	0.8	0.3	-89

Excludes languages with fewer than 20 people speaking them at home, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

Language - summary

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Language summary	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Speaks English only	101,612	71.3	66.3	97,208	72.2	68.5	+4,404
Non-English total	35,108	24.6	29.1	30,698	22.8	26.0	+4,410
Not stated	5,707	4.0	4.6	6,716	5.0	5.6	-1,009
Total Population	142,427	100.0	100.0	134,622	100.0	100.0	+7,805

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Language spoken at home, 2011

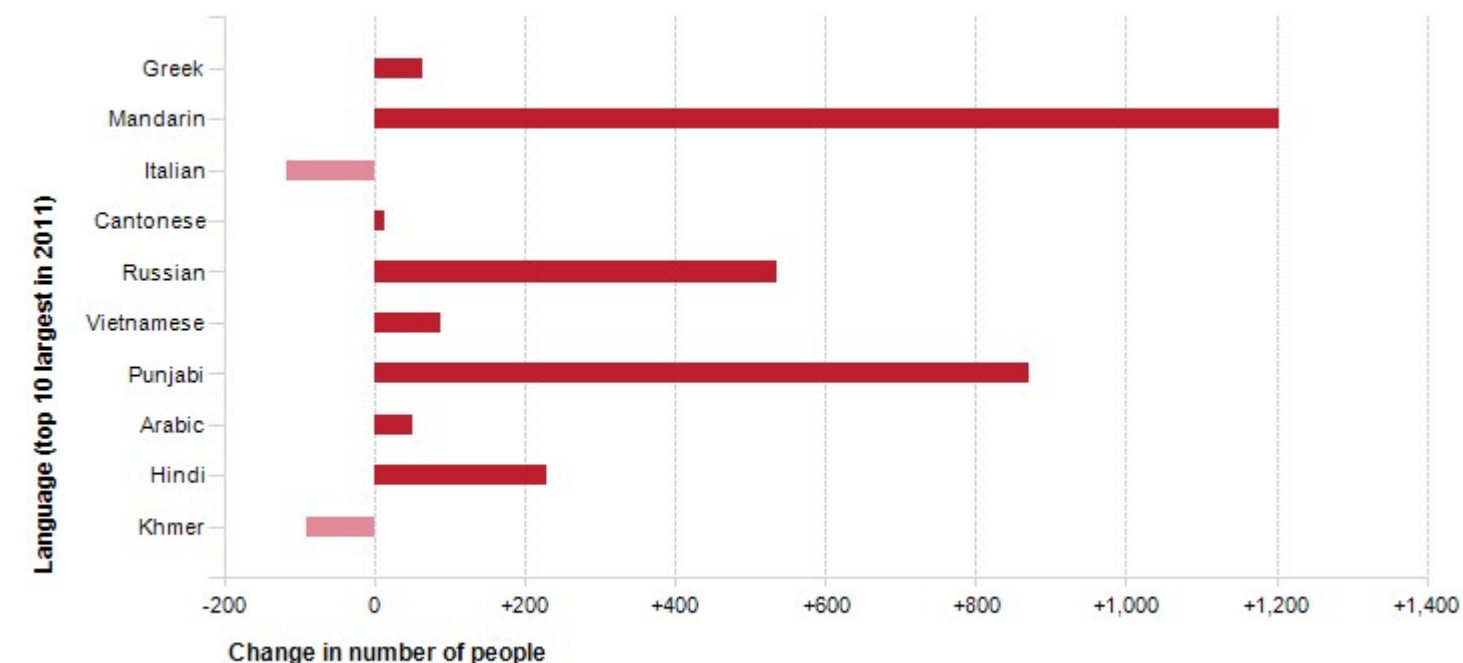


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in language spoken at home, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Analysis of the language spoken at home by the population of the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a larger proportion of people who spoke English only, and a smaller proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

Overall, 71.3% of the population spoke English only, and 24.6% spoke a non-English language, compared with 66.3% and 29.1% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in the City of Kingston was Greek, with 4.8% of the population, or 6,896 people speaking this language at home.

The major differences between the languages spoken at home for the population of the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne in 2011 were:

- A *larger* percentage speaking Greek at home (4.8% compared to 2.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage speaking Vietnamese at home (1.0% compared to 2.1%)

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 4,410 or 14.4%, and the number of people who spoke English only increased by 4,404 or 4.5%.

The largest changes in the spoken languages of the population in the City of Kingston between 2006 and 2011 were for those speaking:

- Mandarin (+1,204 persons)
- Punjabi (+870 persons)
- Russian (+535 persons)
- Hindi (+228 persons)

Religion

The City of Kingston's religion statistics provide an indicator of cultural identity and ethnicity when observed in conjunction with other key variables. Religion data reveal the major concentrations of religions as well as revealing the proportion of people with no religious affiliation. There are a number of reasons for different religious compositions across areas including the country of birth and ethnic background of the population, the age of the population (belief in religion is generally stronger, the older the population) and changes in values and belief systems.

The City of Kingston's religion statistics should be analysed in conjunction with other ethnicity statistics such as [Country of Birth](#) data and [Language Spoken](#) data to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups.

Religions - ranked by size

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Religion	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Western (Roman) Catholic	41,179	28.9	27.1	39,232	29.1	28.2	+1,947
Anglican	18,531	13.0	10.8	19,283	14.3	12.2	-752
Greek Orthodox	8,760	6.2	4.0	8,288	6.2	4.3	+472
Uniting Church	5,099	3.6	3.4	5,664	4.2	4.0	-565
Buddhism	4,490	3.2	4.0	3,954	2.9	3.5	+536
Presbyterian and Reformed	3,703	2.6	2.1	4,057	3.0	2.3	-354
Hinduism	2,538	1.8	2.0	2,044	1.5	1.1	+494
Islam	2,188	1.5	3.6	1,914	1.4	2.8	+274
Christian,nfd	2,090	1.5	1.9	1,607	1.2	1.4	+483
Baptist	1,457	1.0	1.5	1,411	1.0	1.4	+46

Excludes religions with fewer than 20 adherents, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

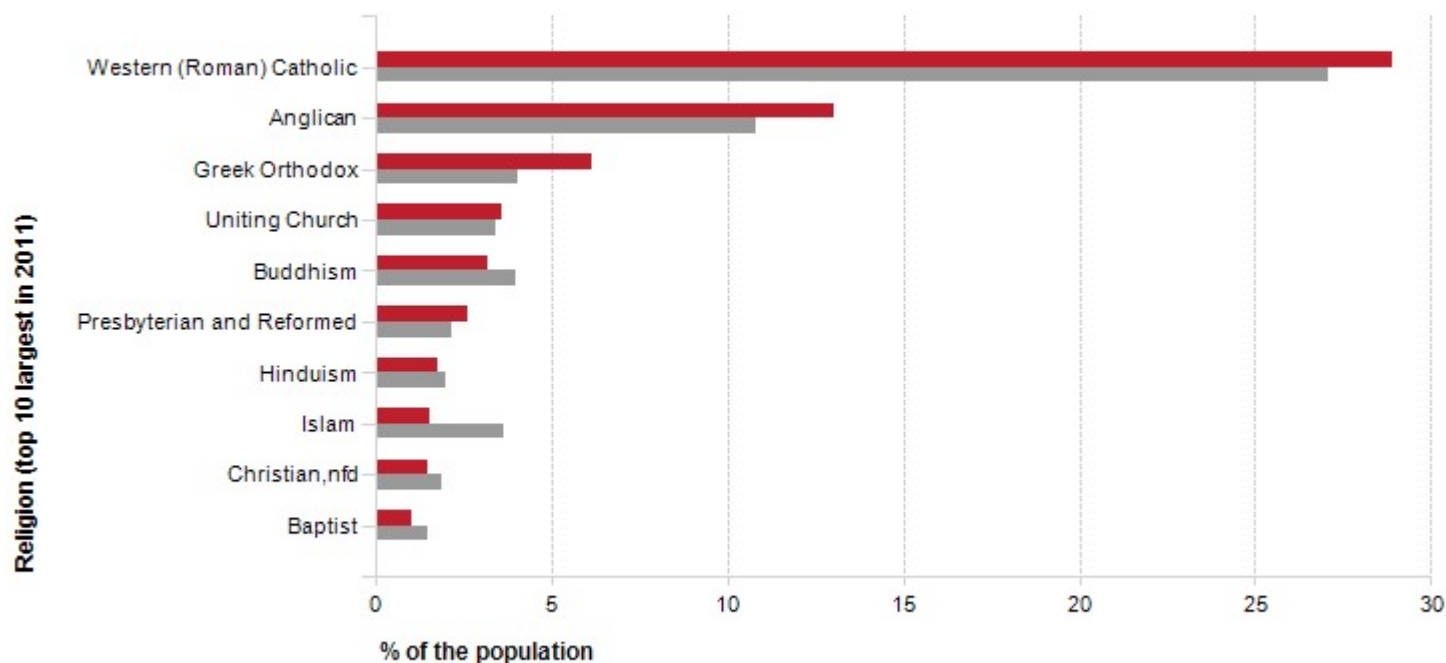
Religions - summary

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Religion totals	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Christian total	86,478	60.7	55.8	85,007	63.1	59.0	+1,471
Non Christian total	12,117	8.5	11.8	9,546	7.1	9.1	+2,571
Non-classifiable religious belief	1,216	0.9	0.9	981	0.7	0.8	+235
No religion	31,754	22.3	23.5	25,000	18.6	20.0	+6,754
Not stated	10,866	7.6	8.1	14,088	10.5	11.1	-3,222
Total Population	142,431	100.0	100.0	134,622	100.0	100.0	+7,809

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Religion, 2011

City of Kingston Greater Melbourne

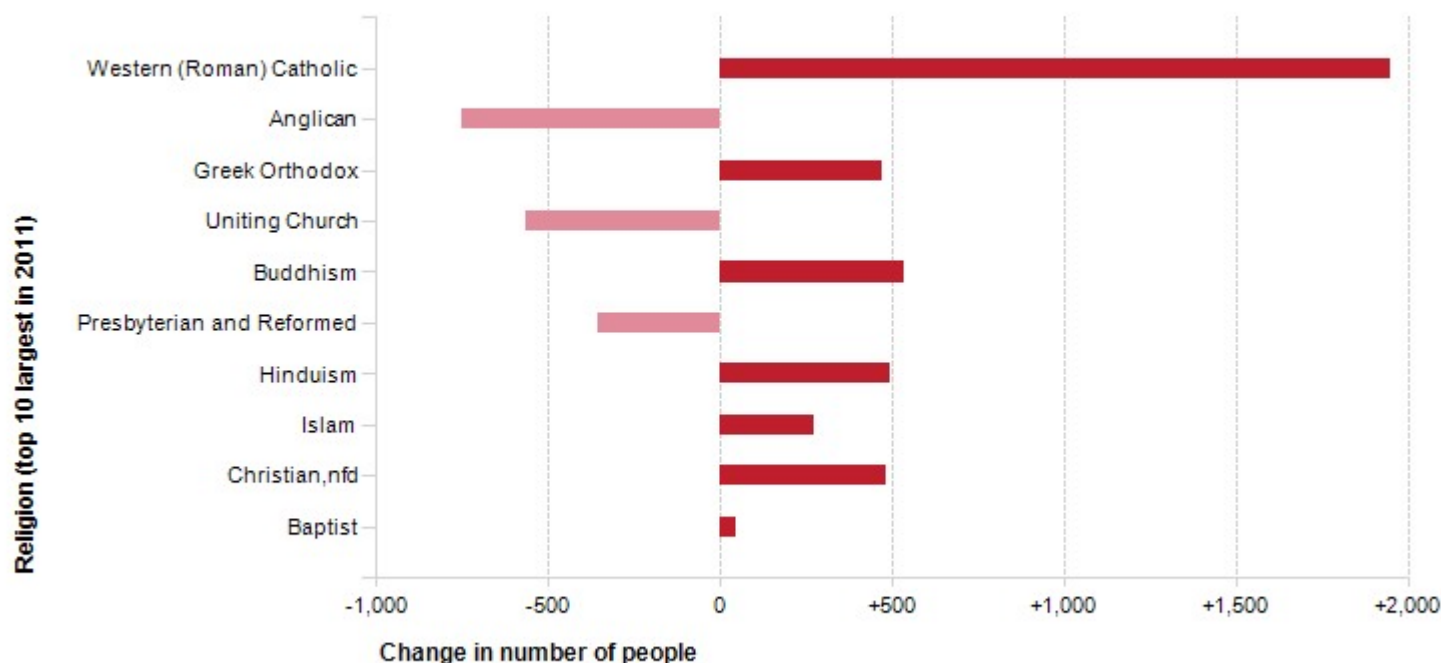


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in religion, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Analysis of the religious affiliation of the population of the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of people who professed a religion and a lower proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 69.2% of the population nominated a religion, and 22.3% said they had no religion, compared with 67.6% and 23.5% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The largest single religion in the City of Kingston was Western (Roman) Catholic, with 28.9% of the population or 41,179 people as adherents.

The major differences between the religious affiliation for the population of the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage who nominated Anglican (13.0% compared to 10.8%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Greek Orthodox (6.2% compared to 4.0%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Western (Roman) Catholic (28.9% compared to 27.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Islam (1.5% compared to 3.6%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the religious affiliation of the population in the City of Kingston between 2006 and 2011 were for those who nominated:

- Western (Roman) Catholic (+1,947 persons)
- Sikhism (+770 persons)
- Anglican (-752 persons)
- Uniting Church (-565 persons)

Qualifications

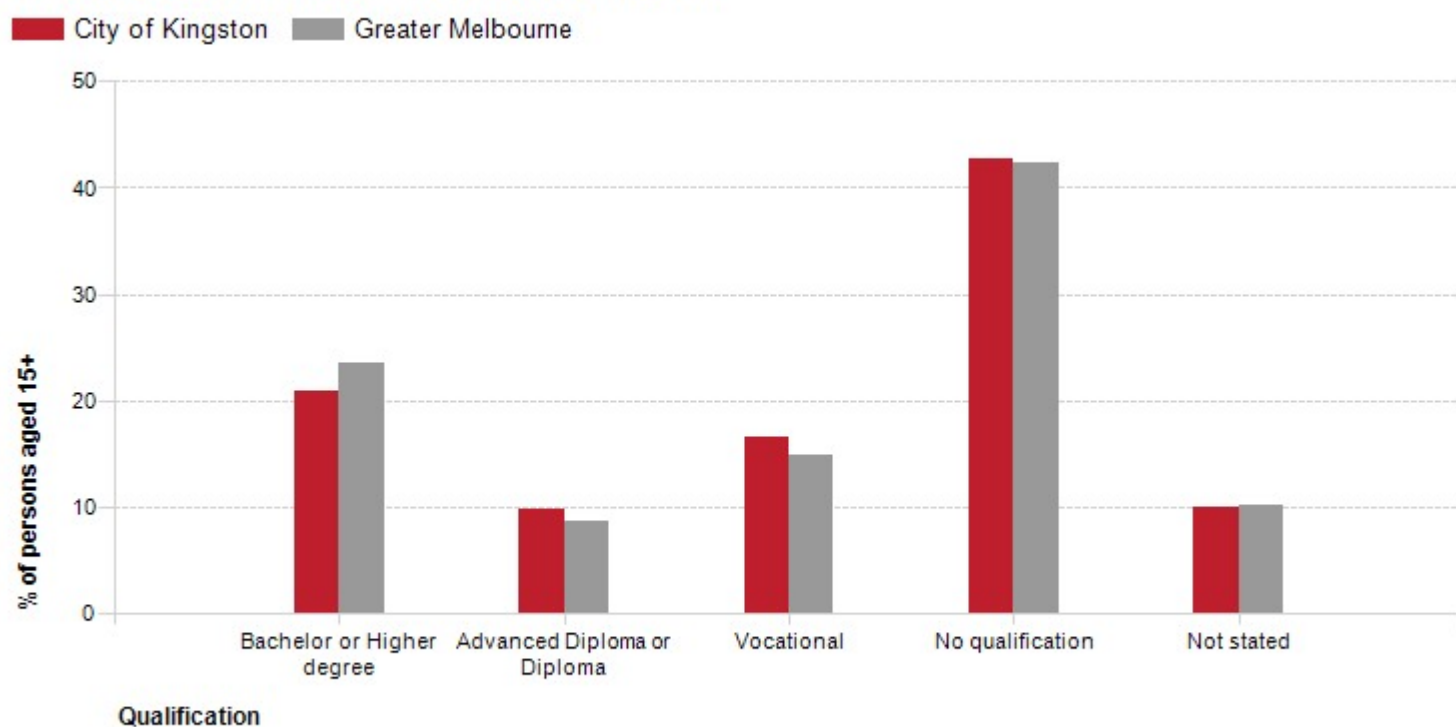
Educational Qualifications relate to education outside of primary and secondary school and are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Employment Status](#), [Income](#) and [Occupation](#), the City of Kingston's Educational Qualifications help to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of the area and identify skill gaps in the labour market.

Highest qualification achieved

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Qualification level	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Bachelor or Higher degree	24,511	20.9	23.6	18,043	16.3	19.6	+6,468
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	11,535	9.8	8.8	9,240	8.3	7.7	+2,295
Vocational	19,437	16.6	15.0	17,747	16.0	14.2	+1,690
No qualification	50,027	42.6	42.4	51,555	46.6	45.8	-1,528
Not stated	11,816	10.1	10.3	14,113	12.7	12.8	-2,297
Total persons aged 15+	117,326	100.0	100.0	110,698	100.0	100.0	+6,628

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

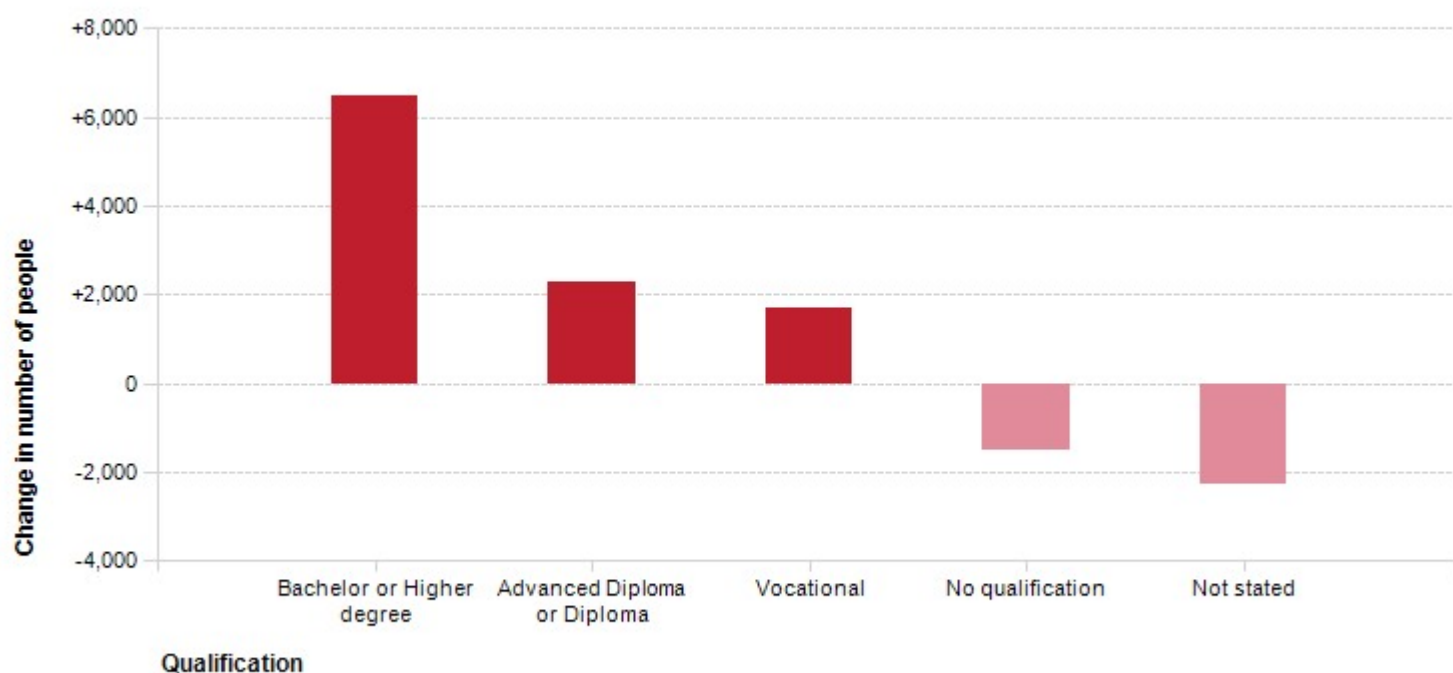
Highest qualification achieved, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Change in highest qualification achieved, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the qualifications of the population in the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a similar proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or Vocational qualifications), as well as a similar proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Overall, 47.3% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 42.6% had no qualifications, compared with 47.3% and 42.4% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between qualifications held by the population of the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne were:

- A larger percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (16.6% compared to 15.0%)
- A larger percentage of persons with Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (9.8% compared to 8.8%)
- A smaller percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (20.9% compared to 23.6%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the qualifications of the population in the City of Kingston between 2006 and 2011 were in those with:

- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+6,468 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+2,295 persons)
- Vocational qualifications (+1,690 persons)
- No qualifications (-1,528 persons)

Highest level of schooling

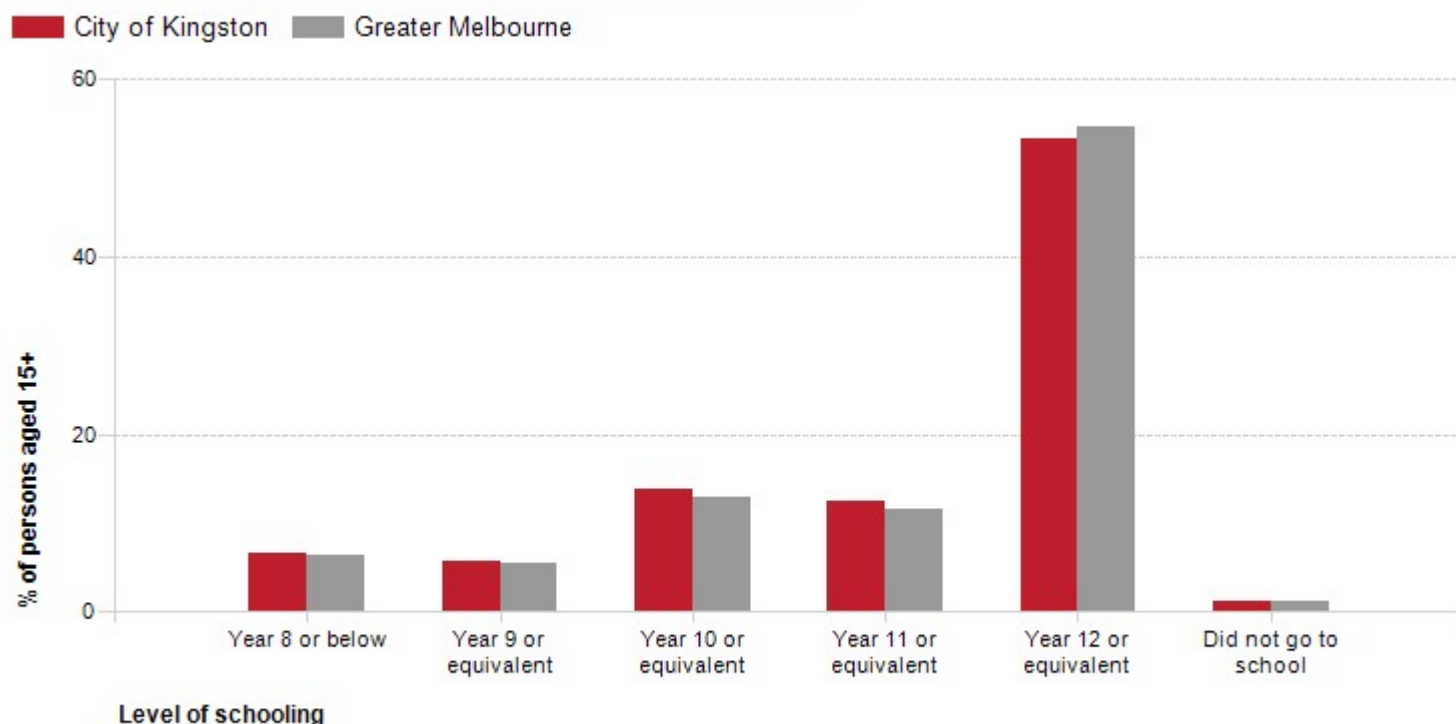
The City of Kingston's school completion data is a useful indicator of socio-economic status. With other indicators, such as Proficiency in English, the data informs planners and decision-makers about people's ability to access services. Combined with Educational Qualifications it also allows assessment of the skill base of the population.

Highest level of secondary schooling completed

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Level of schooling	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Year 8 or below	7,684	6.5	6.4	8,866	8.0	7.8	-1,182
Year 9 or equivalent	6,561	5.6	5.5	6,923	6.3	6.2	-362
Year 10 or equivalent	16,151	13.8	12.9	16,851	15.2	14.1	-700
Year 11 or equivalent	14,649	12.5	11.5	15,093	13.6	12.6	-444
Year 12 or equivalent	62,406	53.2	54.6	51,312	46.4	48.4	+11,094
Did not go to school	1,265	1.1	1.2	1,316	1.2	1.3	-51
Not stated	8,608	7.3	7.9	10,340	9.3	9.7	-1,732
Total persons aged 15+	117,324	100.0	100.0	110,701	100.0	100.0	+6,623

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Highest level of schooling completed, 2011

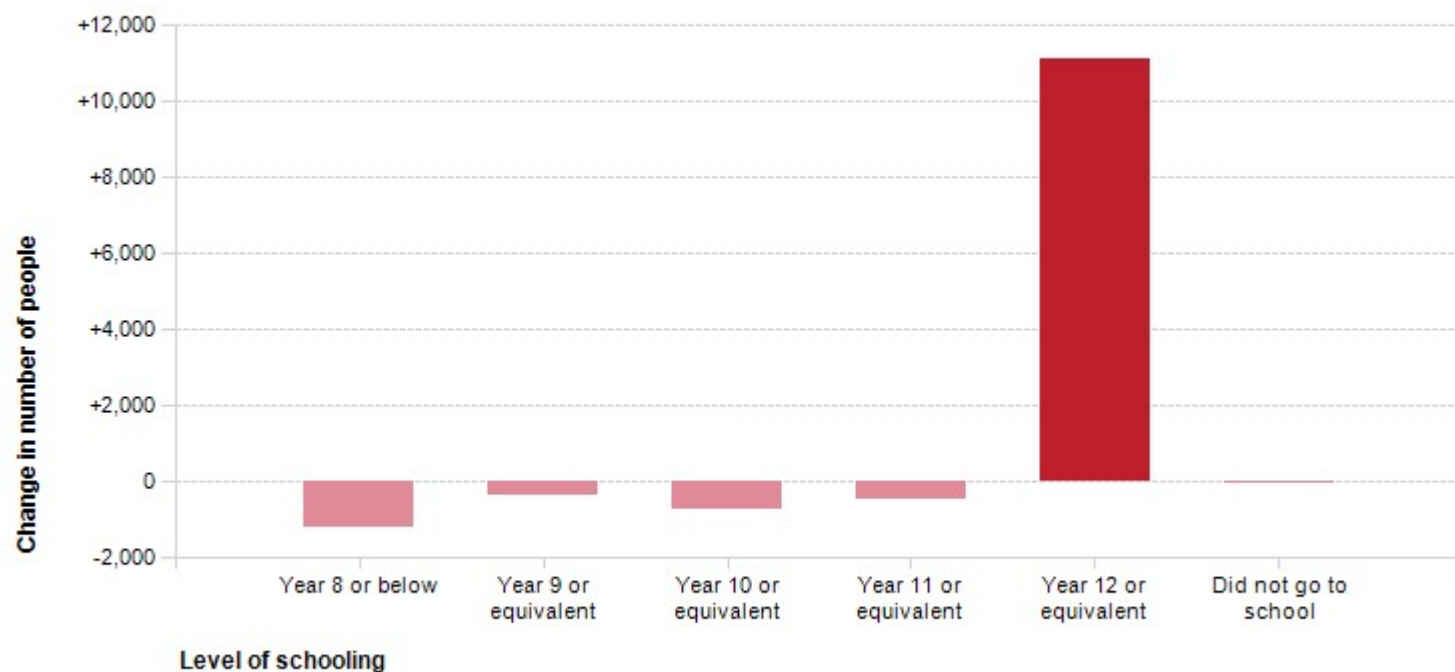


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in highest level of schooling completed, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the highest level of schooling attained by the population in the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) and a lower proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 27.0% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 53.2% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 26.0% and 54.6% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major difference between the level of schooling attained by the population in the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne was:

- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (53.2% compared to 54.6%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the level of schooling attained by the population in the City of Kingston, between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Year 12 or equivalent (+11,094 persons)
- Year 8 or below (-1,182 persons)
- Year 10 or equivalent (-700 persons)
- Year 11 or equivalent (-444 persons)

Education institution attending

The share of the City of Kingston's population attending educational institutions reflects the age structure of the population, which influences the number of children attending school; proximity to tertiary education, which can mean young adults leaving home to be nearer to educational facilities and; the degree to which people are seeking out educational opportunities in adulthood, especially in their late teens and early twenties.

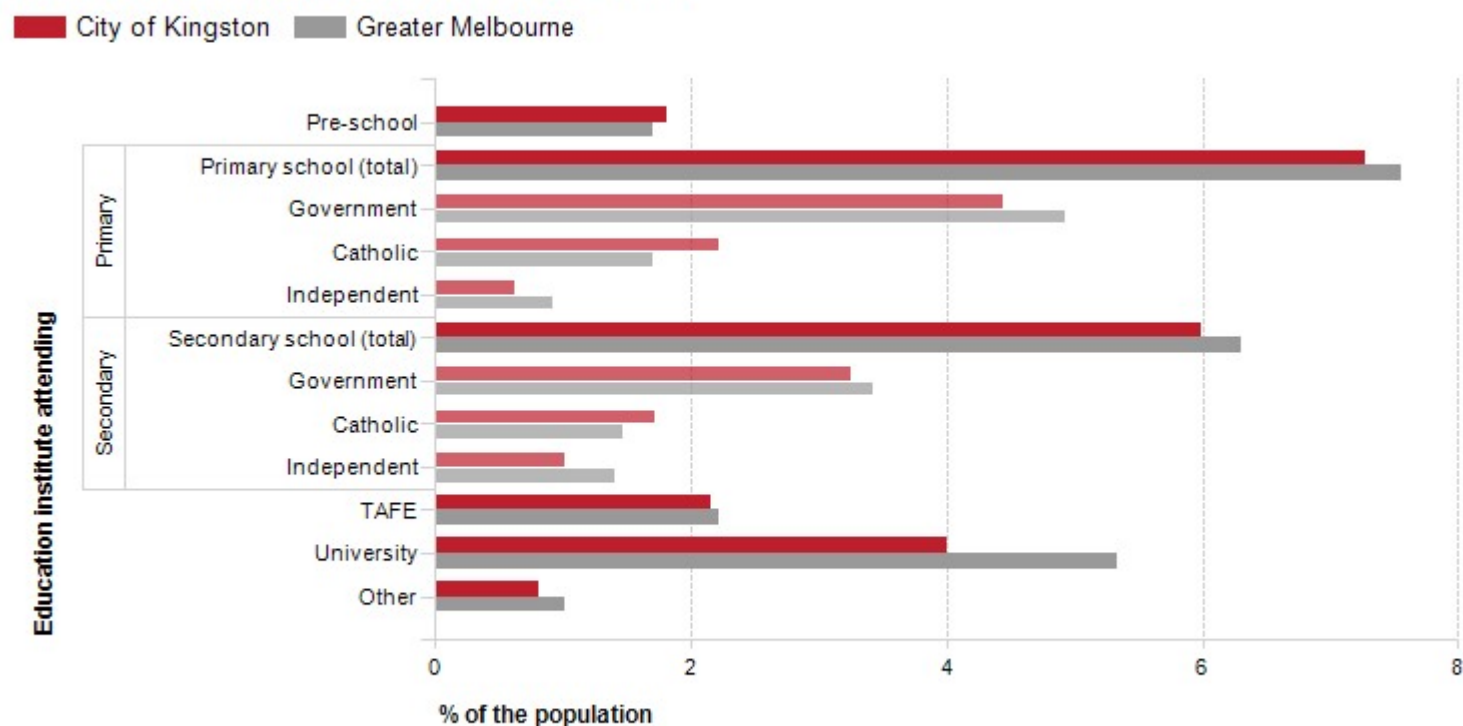
This data is often combined with [Age Structure](#) to identify areas with significant university student populations.

Education institute attending

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Type of institute	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Pre-school	2,569	1.8	1.7	2,228	1.7	1.6	+341
Primary school	10,369	7.3	7.6	9,971	7.4	7.9	+398
▪ Primary - Government	6,336	4.4	4.9	6,019	4.5	5.2	+317
▪ Primary - Catholic	3,151	2.2	1.7	3,107	2.3	1.8	+44
▪ Primary - Independent	882	0.6	0.9	845	0.6	0.9	+37
Secondary school	8,534	6.0	6.3	8,201	6.1	6.5	+333
▪ Secondary - Government	4,633	3.3	3.4	4,575	3.4	3.6	+58
▪ Secondary - Catholic	2,454	1.7	1.5	2,444	1.8	1.5	+10
▪ Secondary - Independent	1,447	1.0	1.4	1,182	0.9	1.4	+265
TAFE	3,065	2.2	2.2	2,924	2.2	2.1	+141
University	5,706	4.0	5.3	4,558	3.4	4.7	+1,148
Other	1,147	0.8	1.0	913	0.7	0.8	+234
Not attending	102,498	72.0	69.2	95,575	71.0	68.2	+6,923
Not stated	8,540	6.0	6.6	10,254	7.6	8.2	-1,714
Total	142,428	100.0	100.0	134,624	100.0	100.0	+7,804

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Education institute attending, 2011

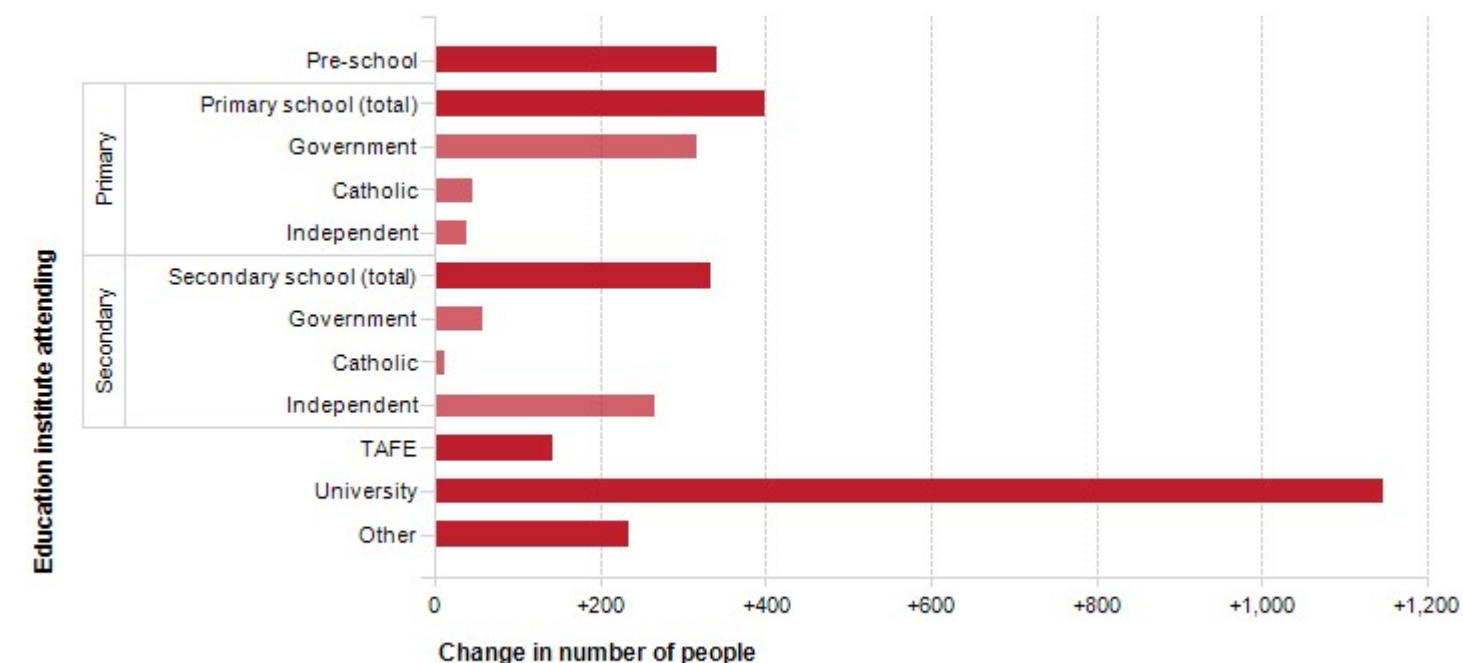


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in education institute attending, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Analysis of the share of the population attending educational institutions in the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a similar proportion attending primary school, a similar proportion attending secondary school, and a lower proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Overall, 7.3% of the population were attending primary school, 6.0% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 6.2% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 7.6%, 6.3% and 7.6% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the share of the population attending learning institutions in the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons not attending (72.0% compared to 69.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending University (4.0% compared to 5.3%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2011, City of Kingston's population aged 15 years and over increased by 7,804 people (+5.8%). This represents an average annual change of 1.13% per year over the period.

The largest changes in the number of people attending education institutions in the City of Kingston, between 2006 and 2011 were in those who nominated:

- University (+1,148 persons)
- Primary school (+398 persons)
- Pre-school (+341 persons)
- Secondary school (+333 persons)

Need for assistance

The City of Kingston's disability statistics relate directly to need for assistance due to a severe or profound disability. The information may be used in the planning of local facilities, services such as day-care and occasional care and in the provision of information and support to carers. The City of Kingston's disability statistics help in understanding the prevalence of people who need support in the community, and along with information on [Unpaid Care](#) to a person with a disability, how that support is provided.

Please note: A person's reported need for assistance is based on a subjective assessment and should therefore be treated with caution. See the [specific data notes](#) for further detail.

Need for assistance with core activities

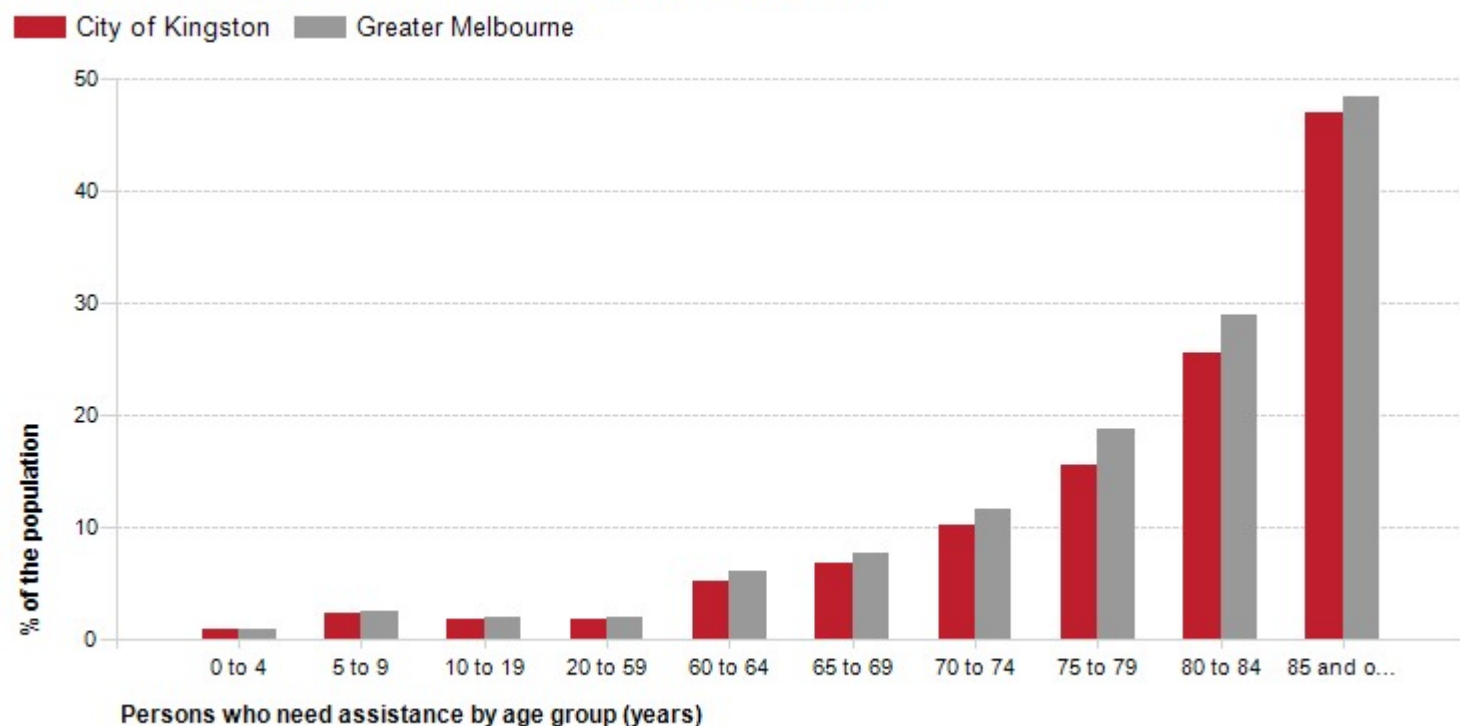
City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	% of total age group	Greater Melbourne	Number	% of total age group	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
0 to 4	88	1.0	1.0	61	0.7	0.8	+27
5 to 9	188	2.3	2.5	115	1.5	2.0	+73
10 to 19	293	1.8	2.0	241	1.5	1.5	+52
20 to 59	1,462	1.9	2.0	1,332	1.8	1.8	+130
60 to 64	418	5.2	6.1	327	4.9	5.6	+91
65 to 69	416	6.7	7.8	357	6.5	6.9	+59
70 to 74	515	10.1	11.6	448	9.4	10.7	+67
75 to 79	679	15.5	18.7	655	14.4	16.9	+24
80 to 84	938	25.6	28.9	870	24.5	27.9	+68
85 and over	1,669	47.1	48.4	1,282	43.4	46.9	+387
Total persons needing assistance	6,666	4.7	4.5	5,688	4.2	4.0	+978

Need for assistance with core activities

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Total persons needing assistance	6,666	4.7	4.5	5,688	4.2	4.0	+978
Total persons not needing assistance	129,274	90.8	90.3	121,440	90.2	89.7	+7,834
Not stated	6,487	4.6	5.2	7,496	5.6	6.3	-1,009
Total population	142,427	100.0	100.0	134,624	100.0	100.0	+7,803

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Need for assistance with core activities, 2011

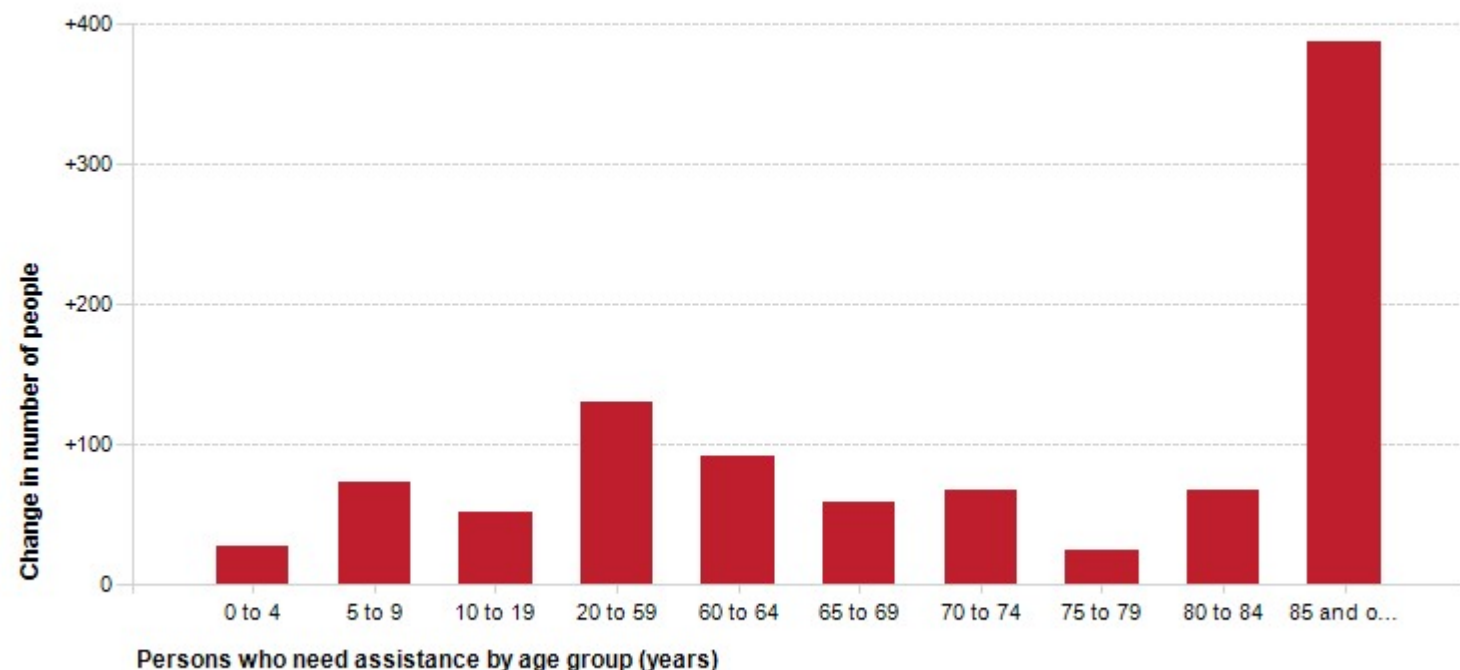


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in need for assistance with core activities, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Analysis of the need for assistance of persons in the City of Kingston compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a similar proportion of persons who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 4.7% of the population reported needing assistance with core activities, compared with 4.5% for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance in the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (25.6% compared to 28.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (15.5% compared to 18.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 70 to 74 (10.1% compared to 11.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 85 and over (47.1% compared to 48.4%)

Emerging groups

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance between 2006 and 2011 in the City of Kingston were in the age groups:

- 85 and over (+387 persons)
- 20 to 59 (+130 persons)
- 60 to 64 (+91 persons)
- 5 to 9 (+73 persons)

Employment status

The City of Kingston's employment statistics are an important indicator of socio-economic status. The levels of full or part-time employment, unemployment and labour force participation indicate the strength of the local economy and social characteristics of the population. Employment status is linked to a number of factors including [Age Structure](#), which influences the number of people in the workforce; the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area and; the education and skill base of the population ([Occupations](#), [Industries](#), [Qualifications](#)).

Employment status

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Employment status	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Employed	70,393	95.5	94.5	64,871	95.5	94.7	+5,522
▪ Employed full-time	44,805	60.8	60.1	42,188	62.1	61.0	+2,617
▪ Employed part-time	24,159	32.8	32.3	20,920	30.8	31.0	+3,239
▪ Hours worked not stated	1,429	1.9	2.1	1,763	2.6	2.7	-334
Unemployed	3,353	4.5	5.5	3,084	4.5	5.3	+269
▪ Looking for full-time work	1,869	2.5	3.1	1,895	2.8	3.2	-26
▪ Looking for part-time work	1,484	2.0	2.4	1,189	1.7	2.1	+295
Total Labour Force	73,746	100.0	100.0	67,955	100.0	100.0	+5,791

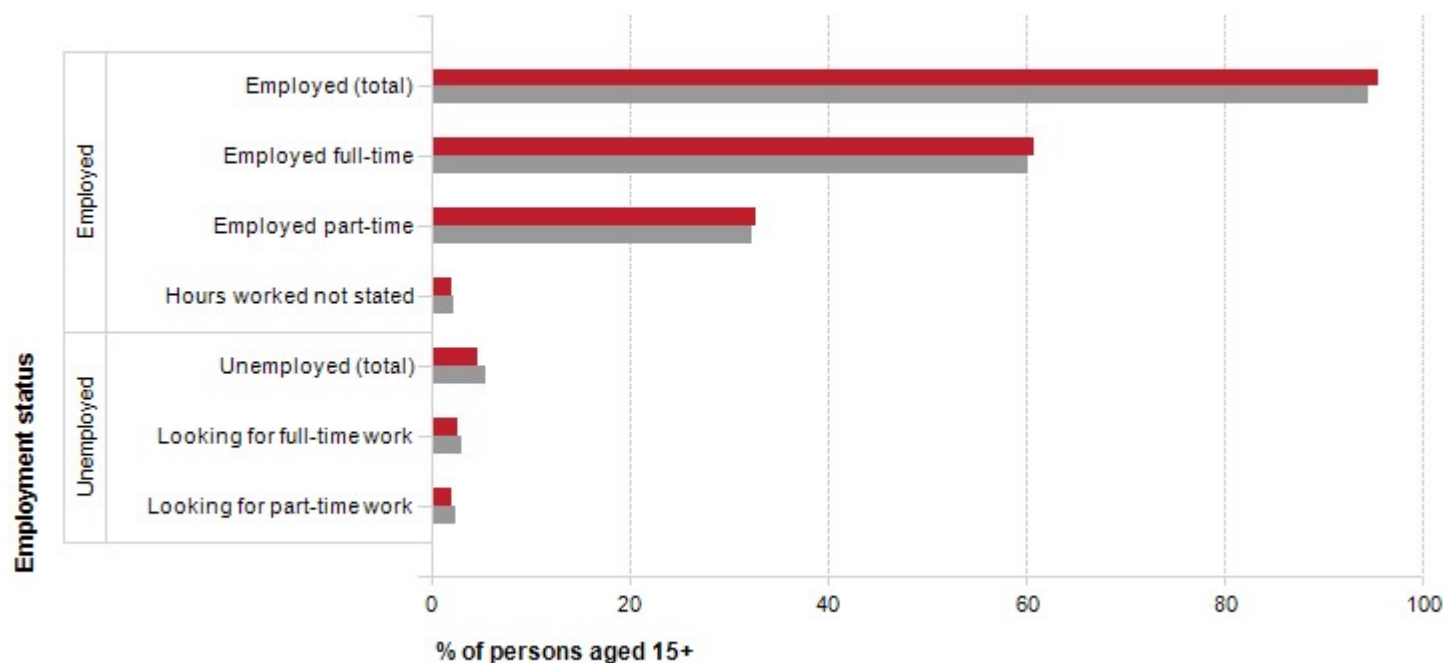
Labour force status

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Labour force status	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Total Labour force	73,746	62.9	62.5	67,955	61.4	61.2	+5,791
Not in the labour force	38,024	32.4	32.2	36,099	32.6	32.4	+1,925
Labour force status not stated	5,555	4.7	5.3	6,647	6.0	6.5	-1,092
Total persons aged 15+	117,325	100.0	100.0	110,701	100.0	100.0	+6,624

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Employment status, 2011

■ City of Kingston ■ Greater Melbourne

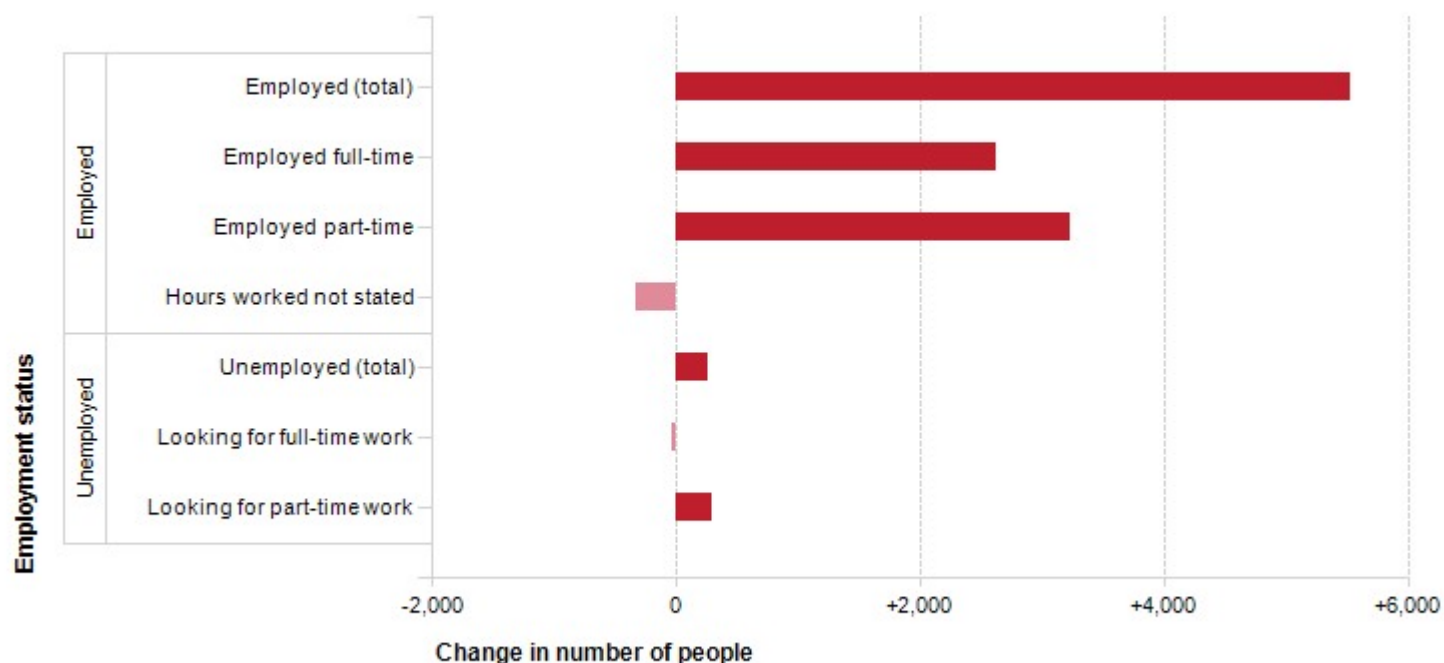


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in employment status, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

The size of the City of Kingston's labour force in 2011 was 73,746 persons, of which 24,159 were employed part-time and 44,805 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion in employment, and a lower proportion unemployed. Overall, 95.5% of the labour force was employed (60.0% of the population aged 15+), and 4.5% unemployed (2.9% of the population aged 15+), compared with 94.5% and 5.5% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of the population over 15 years of age that was employed or actively looking for work. *"The labour force is a fundamental input to domestic production. Its size and composition are therefore crucial factors in economic growth. From the viewpoint of social development, earnings from paid work are a major influence on levels of economic well-being."* (Australian Social Trends 1995).

Analysis of the labour force participation rate of the population in the City of Kingston in 2011 shows that there was a similar proportion in the labour force (62.9%) compared with Greater Melbourne (62.5%).

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people employed in the City of Kingston showed an increase of 5,522 persons and the number unemployed showed an increase of 269 persons. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 5,791 persons, or 8.5%.

Industry sectors of employment

The City of Kingston's industry statistics identify the industry sectors in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the skill base and socio-economic status of the residents as well as the industries and employment opportunities present in the region.

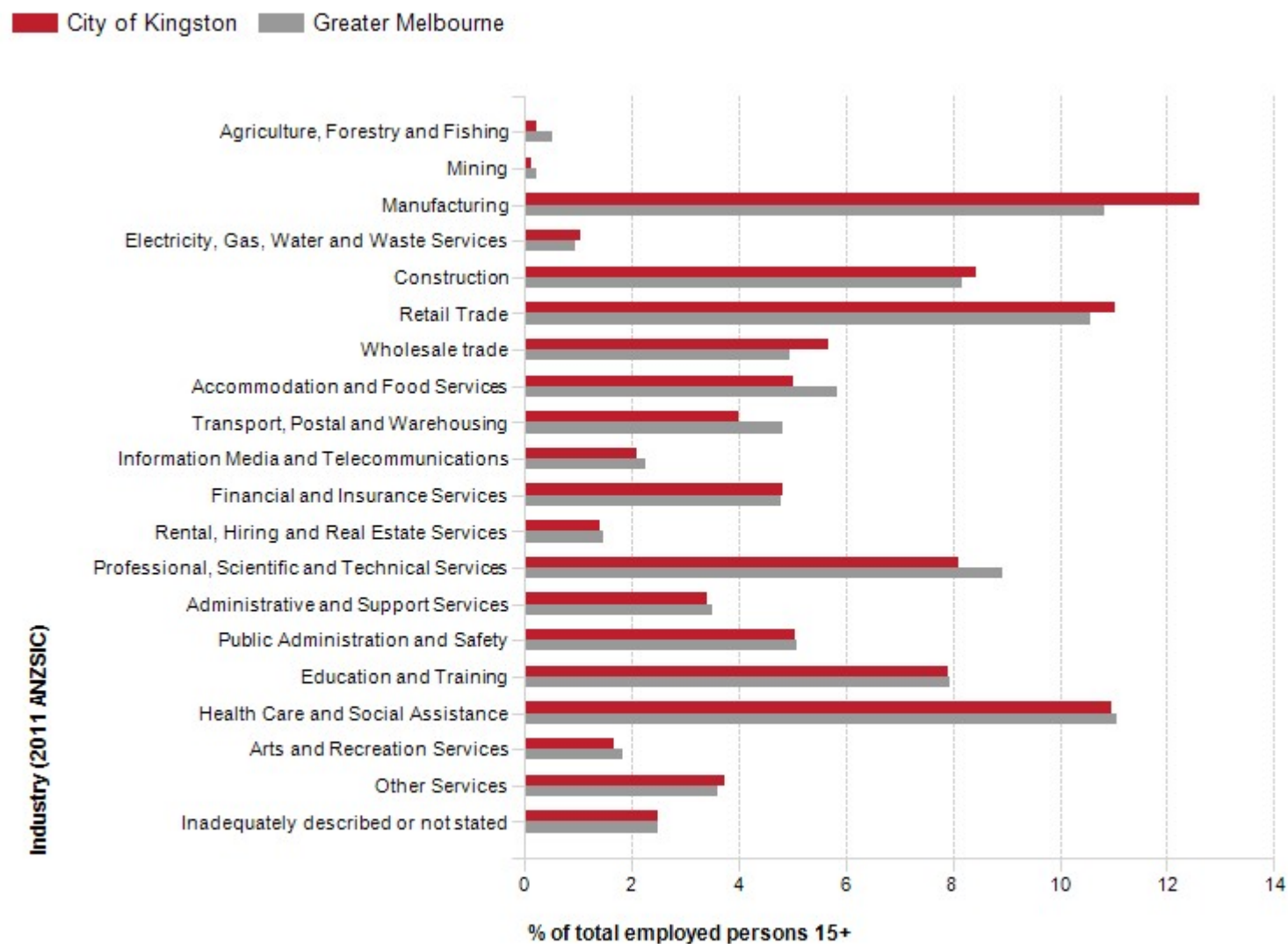
When viewed in conjunction with [Residents Place of Work](#) data and [Method of Travel to Work](#), industry sector statistics provide insights into the relationship between the economic and residential role of the area.

Industry sector of employment

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	161	0.2	0.5	179	0.3	0.6	-18
Mining	99	0.1	0.2	71	0.1	0.2	+28
Manufacturing	8,879	12.6	10.8	9,999	15.4	12.9	-1,120
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	729	1.0	1.0	512	0.8	0.7	+217
Construction	5,949	8.5	8.2	4,811	7.4	7.4	+1,138
Retail Trade	7,773	11.0	10.6	7,730	11.9	11.3	+43
Wholesale trade	3,993	5.7	5.0	4,119	6.3	5.5	-126
Accommodation and Food Services	3,546	5.0	5.9	3,282	5.1	5.6	+264
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	2,817	4.0	4.8	2,590	4.0	4.7	+227
Information Media and Telecommunications	1,489	2.1	2.3	1,412	2.2	2.5	+77
Financial and Insurance Services	3,405	4.8	4.8	3,029	4.7	4.7	+376
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	993	1.4	1.5	877	1.4	1.4	+116
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,709	8.1	8.9	4,661	7.2	8.2	+1,048
Administrative and Support Services	2,408	3.4	3.5	2,216	3.4	3.5	+192
Public Administration and Safety	3,562	5.1	5.1	3,158	4.9	5.0	+404
Education and Training	5,567	7.9	7.9	4,553	7.0	7.6	+1,014
Health Care and Social Assistance	7,723	11.0	11.1	6,376	9.8	10.0	+1,347
Arts and Recreation Services	1,188	1.7	1.8	1,077	1.7	1.7	+111
Other Services	2,635	3.7	3.6	2,495	3.8	3.6	+140
Inadequately described or not stated	1,765	2.5	2.5	1,725	2.7	2.7	+40
Total employed persons aged 15+	70,390	100.0	100.0	64,872	100.0	100.0	+5,518

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

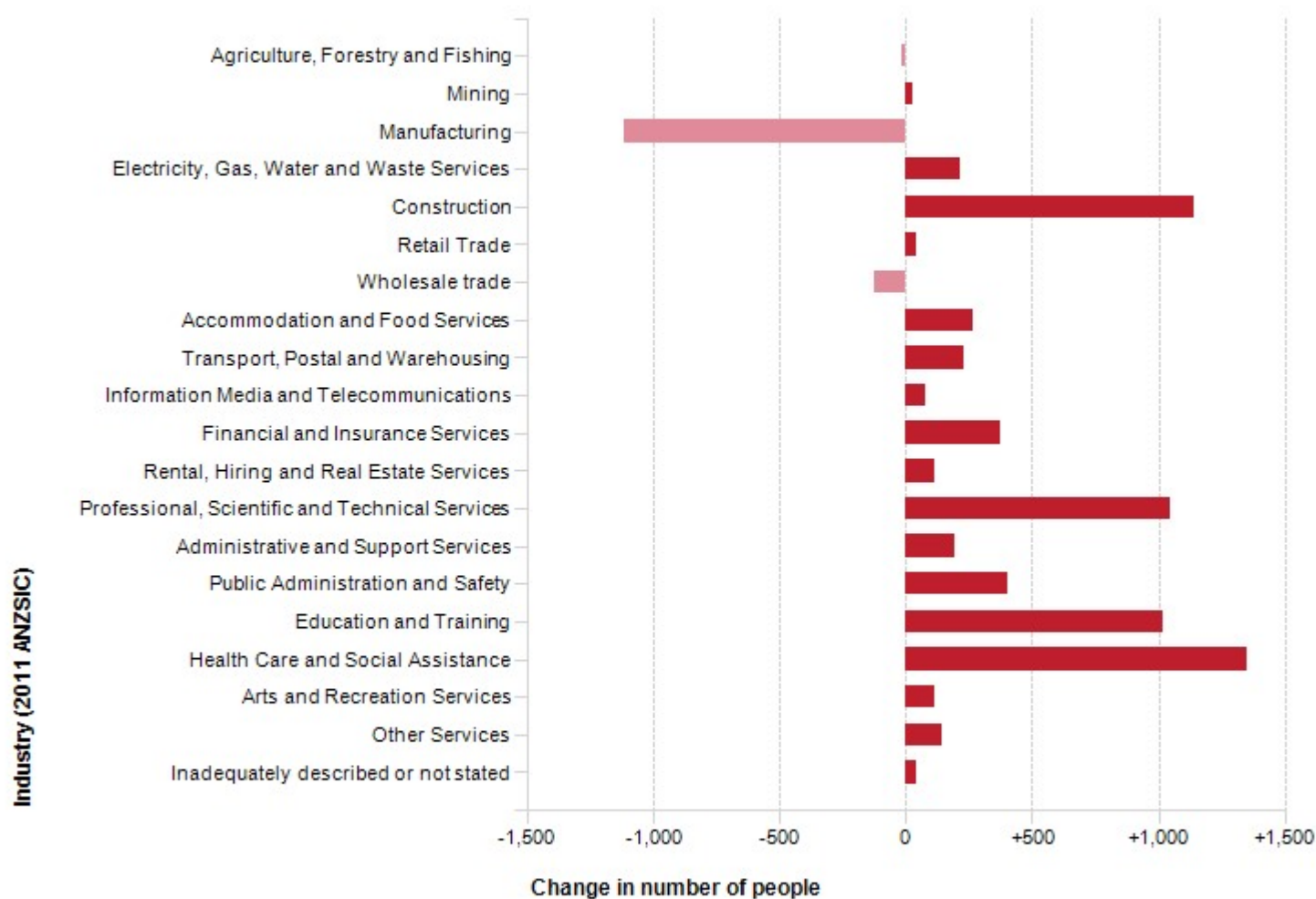
Industry sector of employment, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in industry sector of employment, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Occupations of employment

The City of Kingston's occupation statistics quantify the occupations in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area, education levels, and the working and social aspirations of the population. When viewed with other indicators, such as [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Individual Income](#), Occupation is a key measure for evaluating the City of Kingston's socio-economic status and skill base.

Occupation of employment

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Occupation	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Managers	9,083	12.9	12.5	8,100	12.5	12.5	+983
Professionals	15,717	22.3	24.1	12,954	20.0	22.5	+2,763
Technicians and Trades Workers	10,114	14.4	13.4	9,580	14.8	13.6	+534
Community and Personal Service Workers	6,237	8.9	8.9	5,134	7.9	8.2	+1,103
Clerical and Administrative Workers	11,615	16.5	15.3	11,108	17.1	15.9	+507
Sales Workers	7,331	10.4	9.7	7,158	11.0	10.2	+173
Machinery Operators And Drivers	3,650	5.2	5.9	4,070	6.3	6.4	-420
Labourers	5,093	7.2	8.0	5,475	8.4	8.7	-382
Inadequately described	1,550	2.2	2.3	1,293	2.0	2.0	+257
Total employed persons aged 15+	70,390	100.0	100.0	64,872	100.0	100.0	+5,518

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Occupation of employment, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in occupation of employment, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in City of Kingston in 2011 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Professionals (15,717 people or 22.3%)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (11,615 people or 16.5%)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (10,114 people or 14.4%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 37,446 people in total or 53.2% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Melbourne employed 24.1% in Professionals; 15.3% in Clerical and Administrative Workers; and 13.4% in Technicians and Trades Workers.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Clerical and Administrative Workers (16.5% compared to 15.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (22.3% compared to 24.1%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in City of Kingston increased by 5,518 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the occupations of residents between 2006 and 2011 in the City of Kingston were for those employed as:

- Professionals (+2,763 persons)
- Community and Personal Service Workers (+1,103 persons)
- Managers (+983 persons)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (+534 persons)

Method of travel to work

The City of Kingston's commuting statistics reveal the main modes of transport by which residents get to work. There are a number of reasons why people use different modes of transport to get to work including the availability of affordable and effective public transport options, the number of motor vehicles available within a household, and the distance travelled to work.

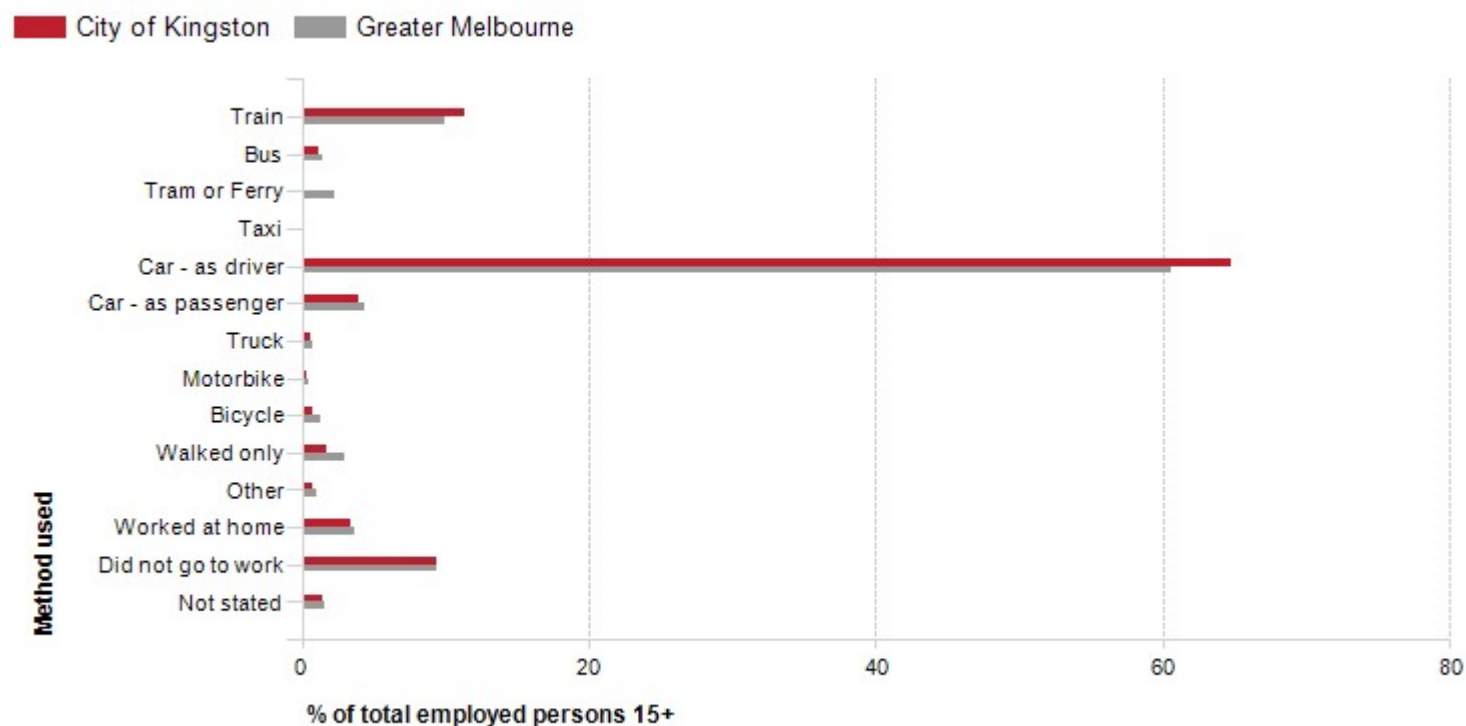
Commuting data is very useful in transport planning as it informs decision-makers about the availability, effectiveness and utilisation of local transport options, particularly when analysed with [Residents Place of Work](#) data and [Car Ownership](#).

Method of travel to work

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Main method of travel	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Train	7,882	11.3	10.0	6,336	9.9	8.5	+1,546
Bus	863	1.2	1.5	627	1.0	1.2	+236
Tram or Ferry	29	0.0	2.3	26	0.0	2.0	+3
Taxi	98	0.1	0.2	113	0.2	0.2	-15
Car - as driver	45,078	64.7	60.6	41,757	65.1	61.2	+3,321
Car - as passenger	2,749	3.9	4.3	2,880	4.5	4.7	-131
Truck	465	0.7	0.7	512	0.8	0.9	-47
Motorbike	249	0.4	0.4	248	0.4	0.5	+1
Bicycle	551	0.8	1.3	525	0.8	1.1	+26
Walked only	1,170	1.7	2.9	1,208	1.9	3.0	-38
Other	550	0.8	1.0	439	0.7	0.9	+111
Worked at home	2,391	3.4	3.7	2,067	3.2	3.7	+324
Did not go to work	6,556	9.4	9.4	6,227	9.7	10.2	+329
Not stated	1,012	1.5	1.6	1,169	1.8	1.9	-157
Total employed persons aged 15+	69,643	100.0	100.0	64,134	100.0	100.0	+5,509

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Method of travel to work, 2011

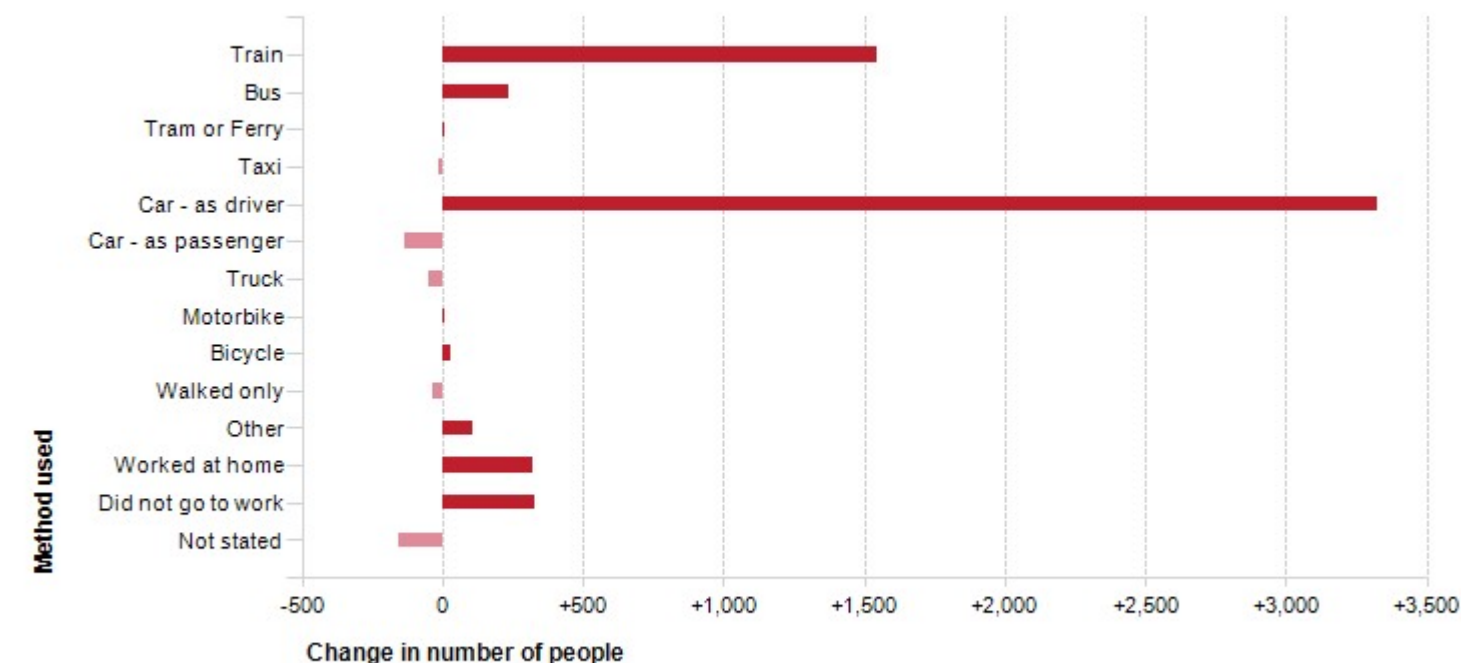


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in method of travel to work, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

In 2011, there were 8,774 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in City of Kingston, compared with 48,541 who drove in private vehicles (car – as driver, car – as passenger, motorbike, or truck).

Analysis of the method of travel to work of the residents in the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that 12.6% used public transport, while 69.7% used a private vehicle, compared with 13.8% and 66.1% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the method of travel to work of the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who travelled by car (as driver) (64.7% compared to 60.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who travelled by train (11.3% compared to 10.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by tram or ferry (0.0% compared to 2.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who walked only (1.7% compared to 2.9%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in City of Kingston increased by 5,509 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the method of travel to work by resident population in the City of Kingston between 2006 and 2011 were for those nominated:

- Car - as driver (+3,321 persons)
- Train (+1,546 persons)
- Did not go to work (+329 persons)
- Worked at home (+324 persons)

Volunteer work

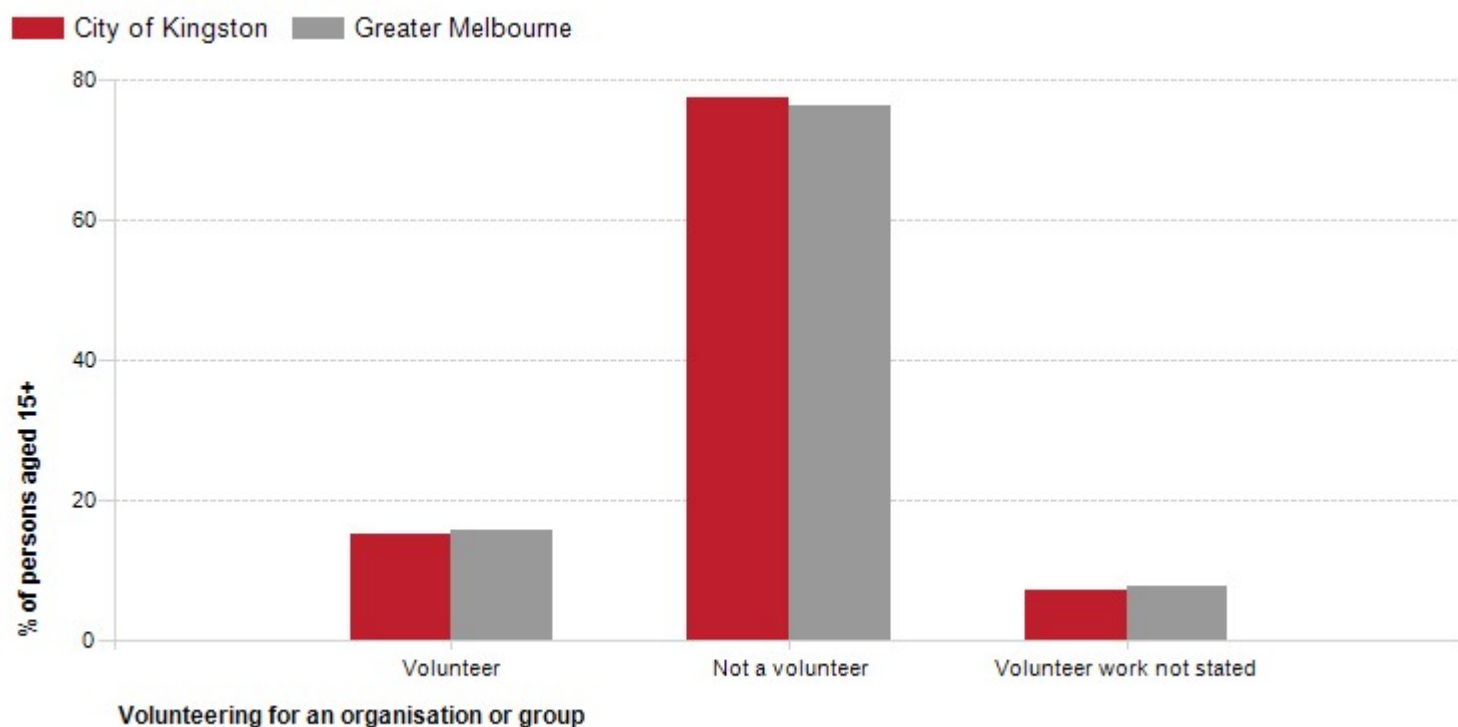
The voluntary work sector is an important part of Australia's economy. The level of volunteering can indicate the cohesiveness of the community and how readily individuals are able to contribute to that community. Factors impacting on the level of volunteering in the City of Kingston include the Age Structure of the population, the level of Proficiency in English, Income and Education levels.

Voluntary work

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Volunteer status	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Volunteer	17,892	15.3	15.8	16,728	15.1	15.7	+1,164
Not a volunteer	90,965	77.5	76.4	83,777	75.7	74.8	+7,188
Volunteer work not stated	8,467	7.2	7.8	10,195	9.2	9.5	-1,728
Total persons aged 15+	117,324	100.0	100.0	110,700	100.0	100.0	+6,624

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Voluntary work, 2011

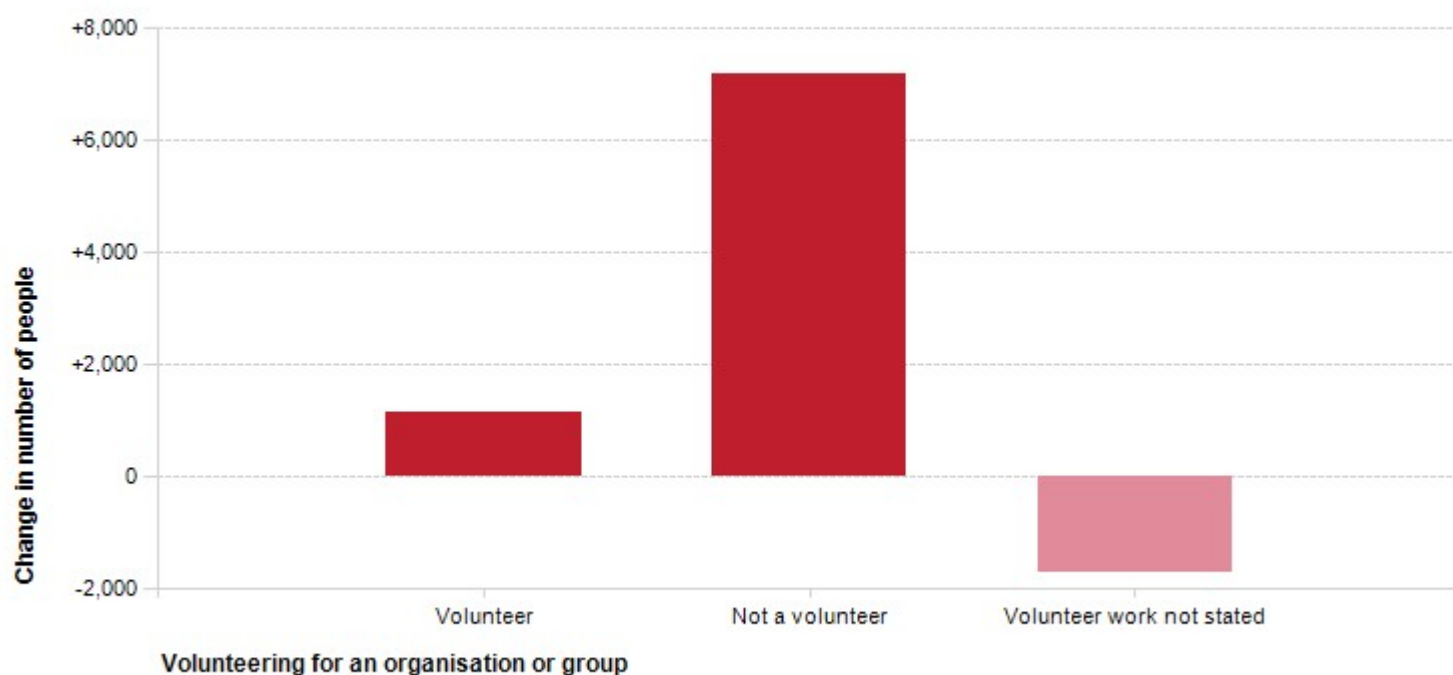


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in voluntary work, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the voluntary work performed by the population in the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a lower proportion of persons who volunteered for an organisation or group.

Overall, 15.3% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 15.8% for Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

The number of volunteers in City of Kingston increased by 1,164 people between 2006 and 2011.

Unpaid care

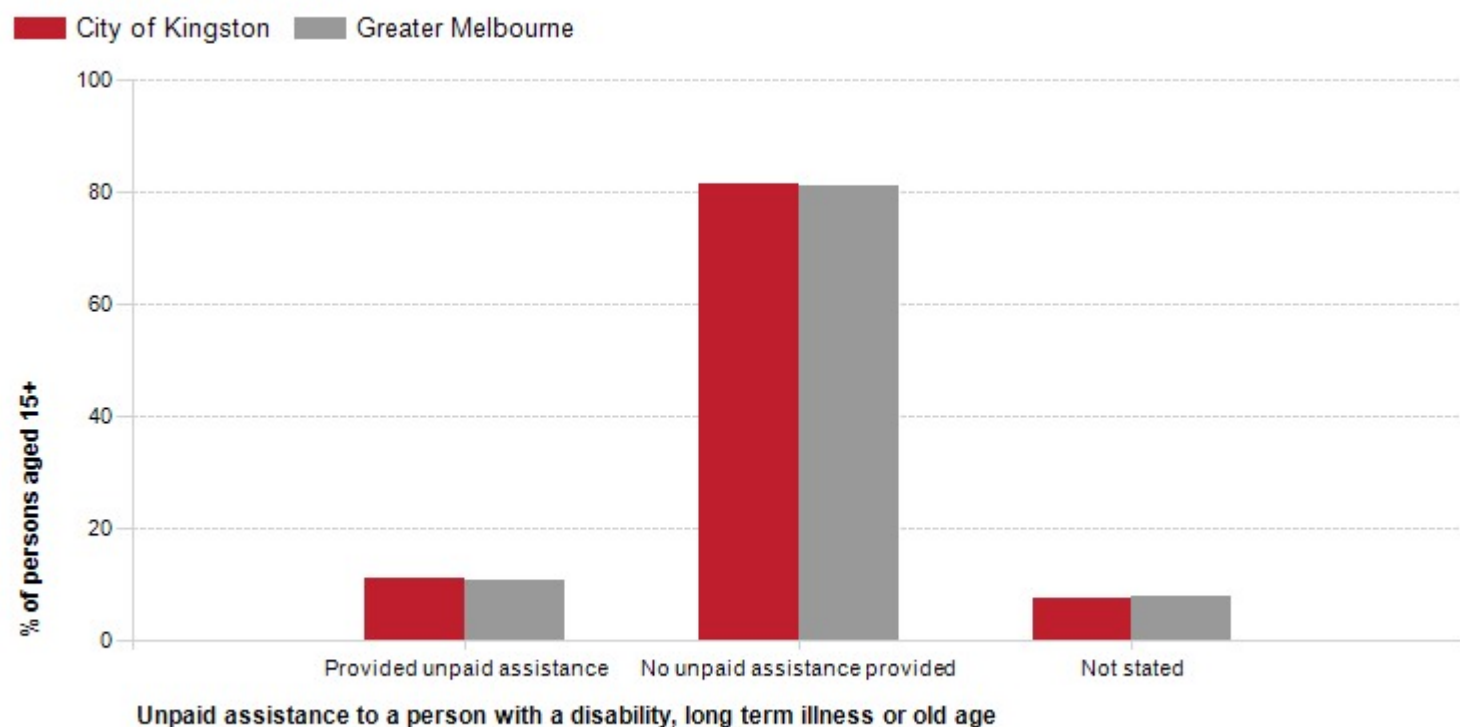
The proportion of people providing unpaid care for the aged and disabled in the City of Kingston can be an important indicator of the level of demand for aged care services and facilities by local and state governments. An increasing proportion of carers among the population may indicate inadequate aged care provision, or the need for in-home support, or support for the carers themselves. The level of care provided by individuals is likely to be affected by Household Income, Age Structure and the ethnic makeup of the community (Language Spoken), as well as the sense of community cohesiveness.

Unpaid care

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Provided unpaid assistance	12,986	11.1	10.9	10,999	9.9	10.0	+1,987
No unpaid assistance provided	95,495	81.4	81.1	88,919	80.3	79.9	+6,576
Not stated	8,844	7.5	8.0	10,783	9.7	10.0	-1,939
Total persons aged 15+	117,325	100.0	100.0	110,701	100.0	100.0	+6,624

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

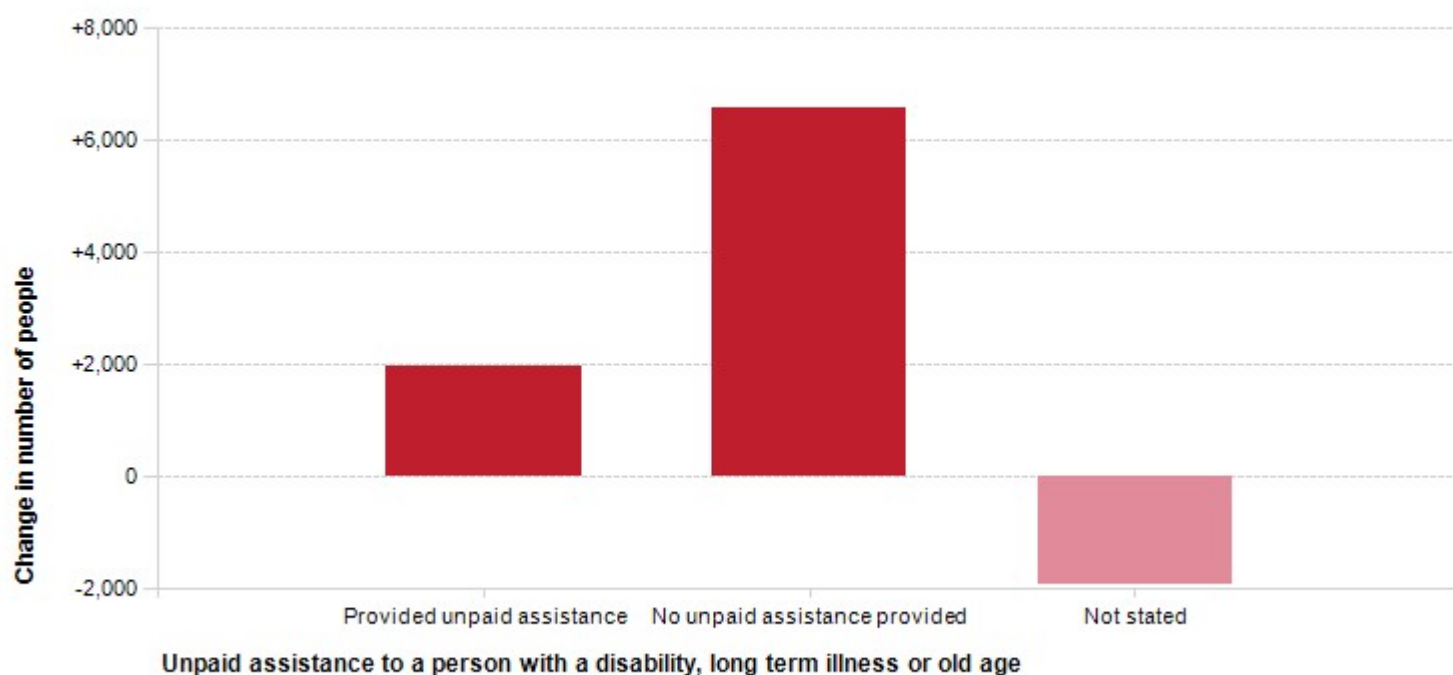
Unpaid care, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in unpaid care, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the unpaid care provided by the population in the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a similar proportion of persons who provided unpaid care either to family members or others.

Overall, 11.1% of the population provided unpaid care, compared with 10.9% for Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age in the City of Kingston increased by 1,987 people between 2006 and 2011.

Individual income

Individual Income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Household Income](#), [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), they help tell the story of the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of the City of Kingston. The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including [employment status](#), [age](#) (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to [Individual Income Quartiles](#).

Weekly individual gross income

City of Kingston	2011		
Weekly income	Number	%	Greater Melbourne
Negative Income/ Nil income	9,684	8.3	9.4
\$1-\$199	8,889	7.6	7.8
\$200-\$299	11,107	9.5	9.8
\$300-\$399	11,468	9.8	8.9
\$400-\$599	13,391	11.4	10.8
\$600-\$799	12,343	10.5	10.2
\$800-\$999	10,142	8.6	8.5
\$1000-\$1249	10,042	8.6	8.3
\$1250-\$1499	7,056	6.0	5.8
\$1500-\$1999	7,943	6.8	6.4
\$2000 or more	6,815	5.8	6.5
Not stated	8,445	7.2	7.7
Total persons aged 15+	117,325	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Weekly individual gross income, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of individual income levels in the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a similar proportion of persons earning a high income (those earning \$1,500 per week or more) and a lower proportion of low income persons (those earning less than \$400 per week).

Overall, 12.6% of the population earned a high income, and 35.1% earned a low income, compared with 12.9% and 35.8% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the City of Kingston's individual incomes and Greater Melbourne's individual incomes were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$300-\$399 (9.8% compared to 8.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned Negative Income/ Nil income (8.3% compared to 9.4%)

Household income

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. The City of Kingston's Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), it helps to reveal the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of the City of Kingston. It is important to note that income data is not necessarily a measure of wealth. For example, if an area has a large number of retirees this will produce a higher proportion of households with low income but the retirees may have large capital wealth. For this reason, household income should be viewed in conjunction with [Age](#) and [Household Composition](#).

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to [Household Income Quartiles](#).

Weekly household income

City of Kingston	2011		
Weekly income	Number	%	Greater Melbourne
Negative Income/Nil Income	647	1.2	1.7
\$1-\$199	788	1.5	1.6
\$200-\$299	1,299	2.4	2.4
\$300-\$399	3,393	6.3	5.3
\$400-\$599	4,781	8.9	8.1
\$600-\$799	4,267	7.9	7.7
\$800-\$999	4,161	7.7	7.5
\$1000-\$1249	4,255	7.9	8.0
\$1250-\$1499	3,862	7.2	7.4
\$1500-\$1999	6,250	11.6	11.7
\$2000-\$2499	4,852	9.0	8.6
\$2500-\$2999	4,497	8.4	8.4
\$3000-\$3499	2,646	4.9	4.9
\$3500-\$3999	1,148	2.1	2.4
\$4000-\$4999	936	1.7	2.0
\$5000 or more	608	1.1	1.8
Not stated	5,379	10.0	10.6
Total households	53,769	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Weekly household income, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of household income levels in the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a smaller proportion of high income households (those earning \$2,500 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$600 per week).

Overall, 18.3% of the households earned a high income, and 20.3% were low income households, compared with 19.4% and 19.2% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major difference between the household incomes of the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne is:

- A larger percentage of households who earned \$300-\$399 (6.3% compared to 5.3%)

Households summary

The City of Kingston's household and family structure is one of the most important demographic indicators. It reveals the area's residential role and function, era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities as most are related to age and household types.

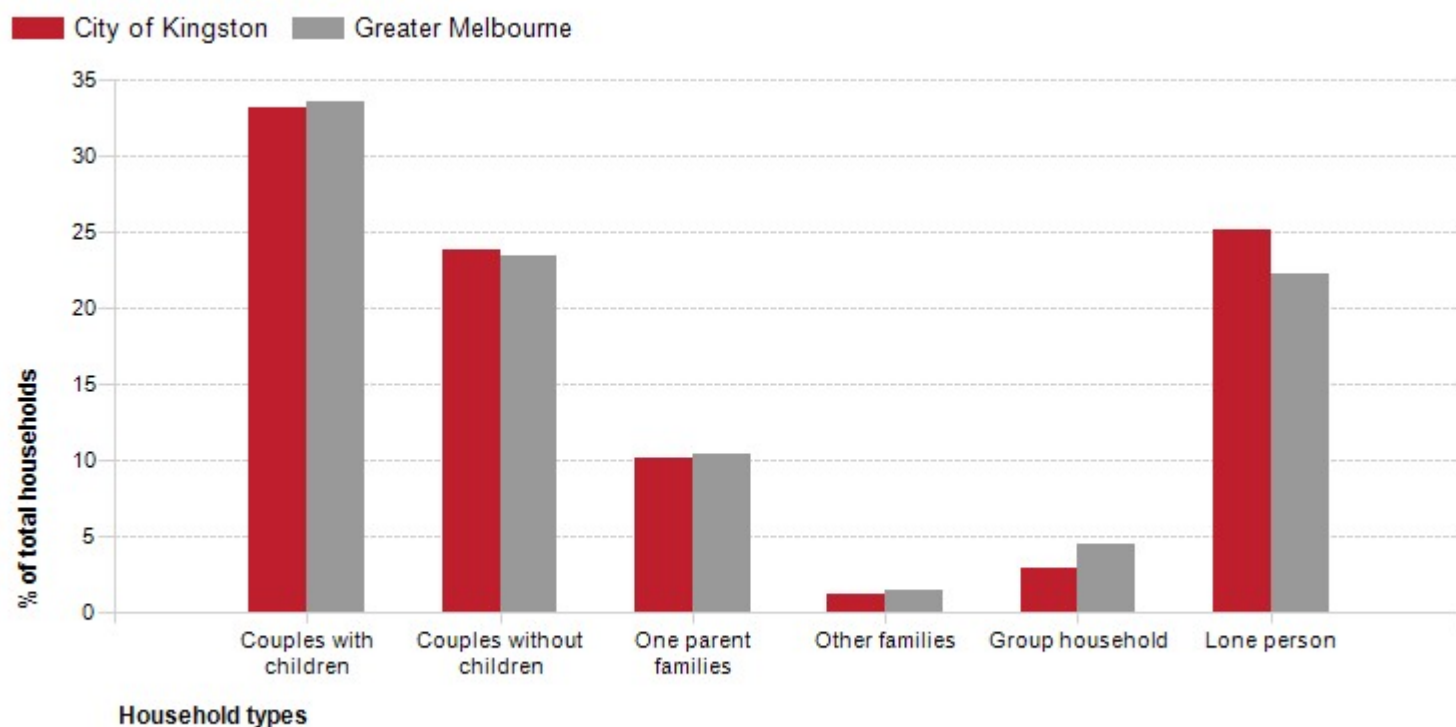
To continue building the story, the City of Kingston's Household Summary should be viewed in conjunction with [Households with Children](#), [Households without Children](#), [Household Size](#), [Age Structure](#) and [Dwelling Type](#).

Household types

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Households by type	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Couples with children	18,343	33.2	33.6	17,124	32.4	33.5	+1,219
Couples without children	13,216	23.9	23.5	12,552	23.8	22.9	+664
One parent families	5,645	10.2	10.4	5,297	10.0	10.4	+348
Other families	675	1.2	1.4	587	1.1	1.4	+88
Group household	1,644	3.0	4.5	1,516	2.9	4.2	+128
Lone person	13,916	25.2	22.3	13,633	25.8	22.5	+283
Other not classifiable household	1,556	2.8	3.4	1,825	3.5	4.3	-269
Visitor only households	326	0.6	0.9	269	0.5	0.7	+57
Total households	55,321	100.0	100.0	52,803	100.0	100.0	+2,518

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

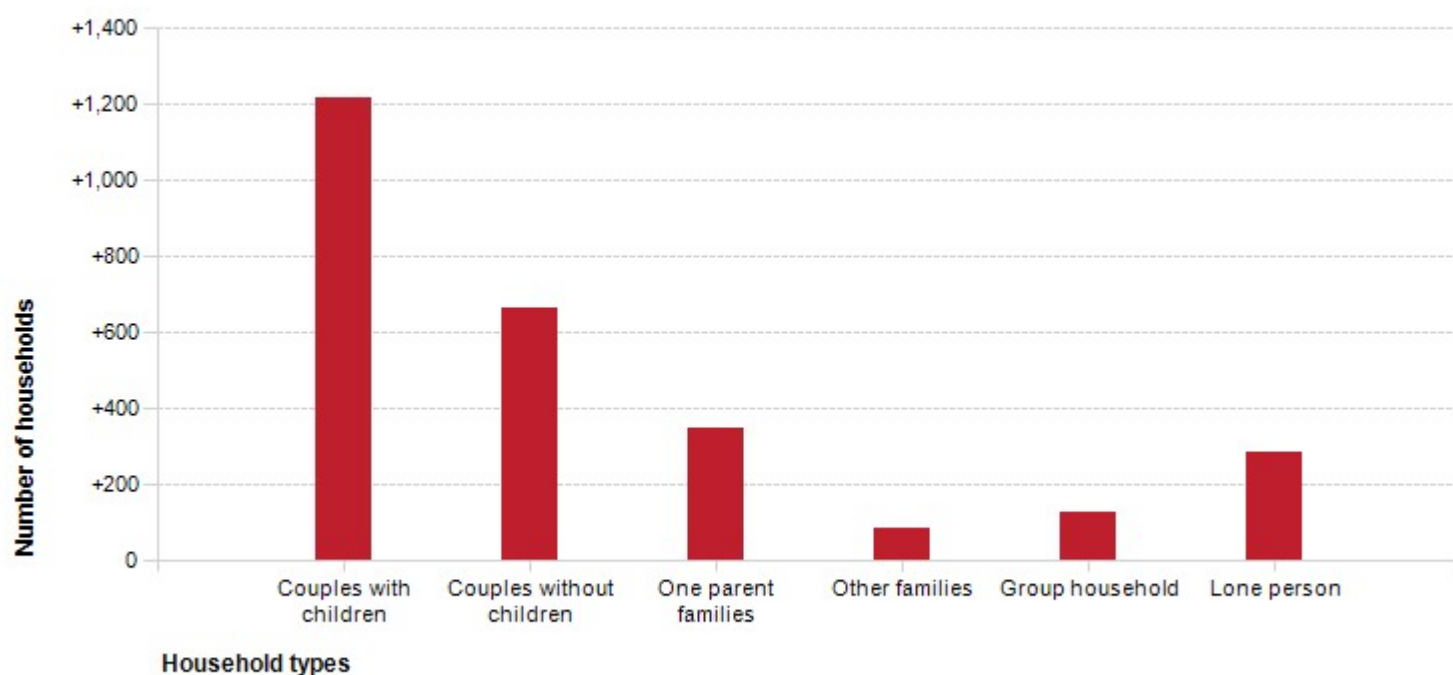
Household types, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Change in household types, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the household/family types in the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a similar proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a similar proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 33.2% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 10.2% were one-parent families, compared with 33.6% and 10.4% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

There were a higher proportion of lone person households and a similar proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 25.2% compared to 22.3% in Greater Melbourne while the proportion of couples without children was 23.9% compared to 23.5% in Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

The number of households in City of Kingston increased by 2,518 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in family/household types in the City of Kingston between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Couples with children (+1,219 households)
- Couples without children (+664 households)
- One parent families (+348 households)
- Lone person (+283 households)

Household size

The size of households in general follows the life-cycle of families. Households are usually small at the stage of relationship formation (early marriage), and then increase in size with the advent of children. They later reduce in size again as these children reach adulthood and leave home. Household size can also be influenced by a lack (or abundance) of affordable housing. Overseas migrants and indigenous persons often have a tradition of living with extended family members which significantly affects household size.

Household size in Australia has declined since the 1970s but between 2006 and 2011, the average household size remained stable for the nation as a whole.

An increasing household size in an area may indicate a lack of affordable housing opportunities for young people, an increase in the birth rate or an increase in family formation in the area. A declining household size may indicate children leaving the area when they leave home, an increase in retirees settling in the area, or an attraction of young singles and couples to the area.

For greater insight, the City of Kingston's Household Size data should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Summary](#), [Age Structure](#), [Dwelling Type](#), [Household Income](#) and [Language Spoken at Home](#).

Household size

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Number of persons usually resident	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
1 person	13,915	26.0	23.3	13,635	26.9	23.7	+280
2 persons	17,033	31.9	32.0	16,336	32.2	32.1	+697
3 persons	8,780	16.4	17.0	8,120	16.0	16.6	+660
4 persons	9,226	17.3	17.4	8,393	16.6	17.2	+833
5 persons	3,355	6.3	7.2	3,161	6.2	7.3	+194
6 or more persons	1,140	2.1	3.2	1,067	2.1	3.0	+73
Total classifiable households	53,449	100.0	100.0	50,712	100.0	100.0	+2,737

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Household size, 2011

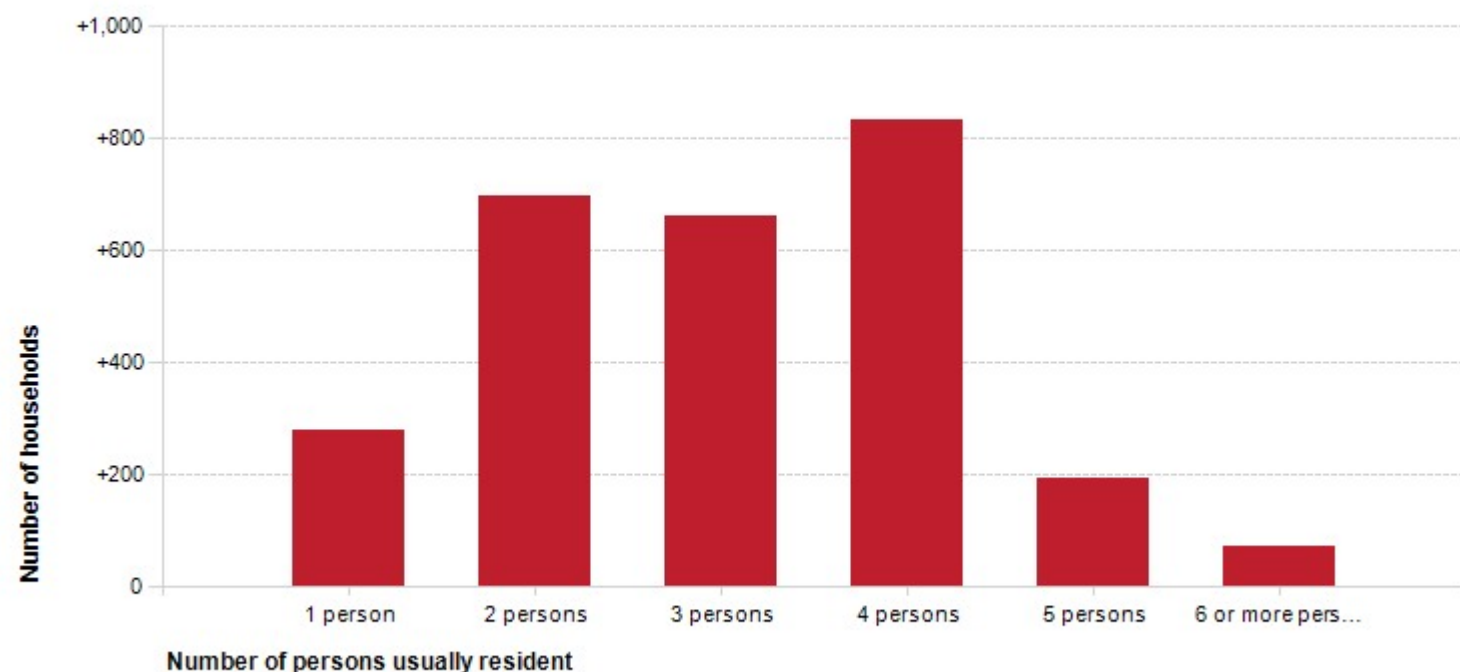


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in household size, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of persons usually resident in a household in the City of Kingston compared with Greater Melbourne shows that there were a higher proportion of lone person households, and a lower proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 26.0% of lone person households, and 25.7% of larger households, compared with 23.3% and 27.8% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences in the household size for the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of households with 1 person usually resident (26.0% compared to 23.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 6 or more persons usually resident (2.1% compared to 3.2%)

Emerging groups

The number of households in City of Kingston increased by 2,737 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the number of persons usually resident in a household in the City of Kingston between 2006 and 2011 were:

- 4 persons (+833 households)
- 2 persons (+697 households)
- 3 persons (+660 households)
- 1 person (+280 households)

Dwelling type

Dwelling Type is an important determinant of the City of Kingston's residential role and function. A greater concentration of higher density dwellings is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households, often renting. Larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to attract families and prospective families. The residential built form often reflects market opportunities or planning policy, such as building denser forms of housing around public transport nodes or employment centres.

Dwelling Type statistics should be viewed in conjunction with [Household size](#), [Household Types](#), [Housing Tenure](#) and [Age Structure](#) for a more complete picture of the housing market in the City of Kingston.

Dwelling structure

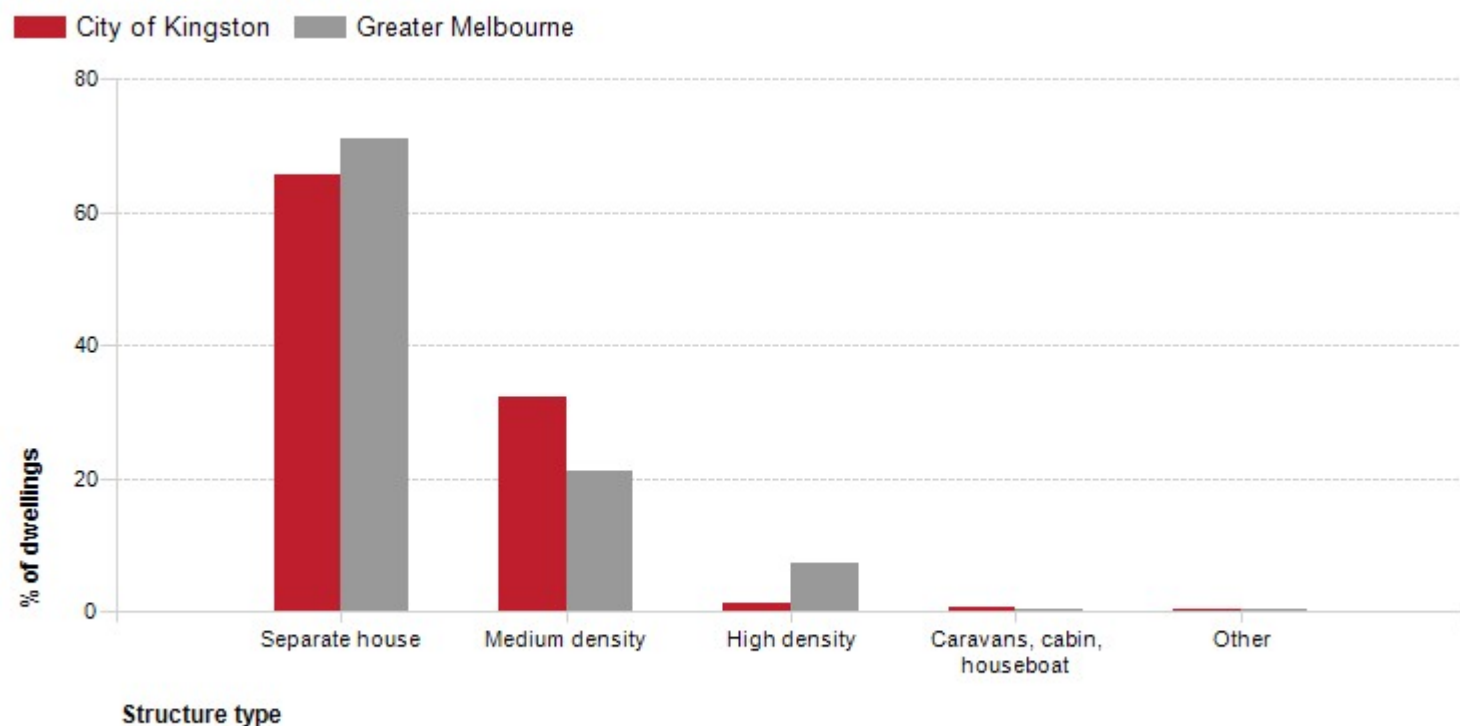
City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Separate house	39,181	65.5	71.1	38,063	67.2	71.6	+1,118
Medium density	19,362	32.4	21.1	17,667	31.2	21.5	+1,695
High density	704	1.2	7.2	382	0.7	6.3	+322
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	330	0.6	0.2	343	0.6	0.3	-13
Other	186	0.3	0.3	203	0.4	0.3	-17
Not stated	18	0.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	+10
Total Private Dwellings	59,781	100.0	100.0	56,666	100.0	100.0	+3,115

Dwelling type

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Occupied private dwellings	55,322	92.4	91.2	52,800	93.1	91.7	+2,522
Unoccupied private dwellings	4,455	7.4	8.6	3,864	6.8	8.1	+591
Non private dwellings	77	0.1	0.2	61	0.1	0.2	+16
Total Dwellings	59,854	100.0	100.0	56,725	100.0	100.0	+3,129

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Dwelling structure, 2011

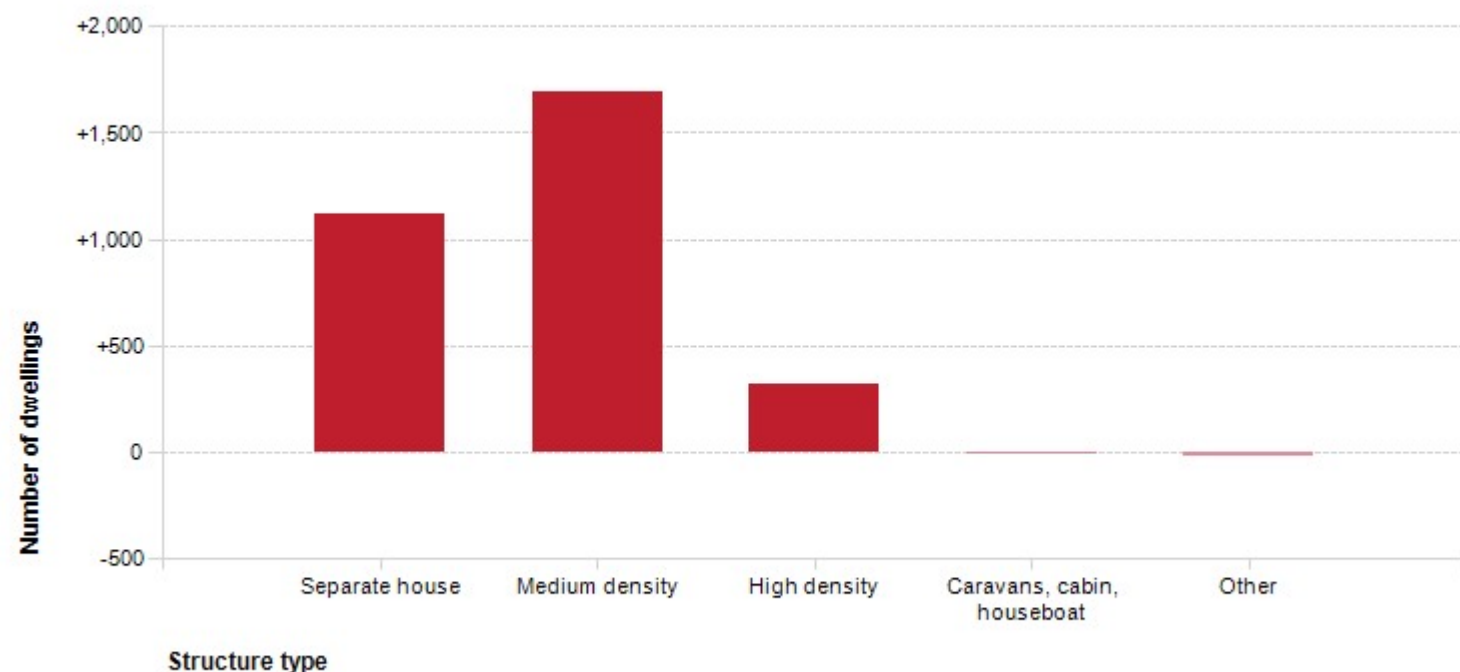


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in dwelling structure, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

In 2011, there were 39,181 separate houses in the area, 19,362 medium density dwellings, and 704 high density dwellings.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in the City of Kingston in 2011 shows that 65.5% of all dwellings were separate houses; 32.4% were medium density dwellings, and 1.2% were high density dwellings, compared with 71.1%, 21.1%, and 7.2% in the Greater Melbourne respectively.

In 2011, a total of 92.4% of the dwellings in the City of Kingston were occupied on Census night, compared to 91.2% in Greater Melbourne. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 7.4%, which is smaller compared to that found in Greater Melbourne (8.6%).

Emerging groups

The total number of dwellings in the City of Kingston increased by 3,129 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the type of dwellings found in the City of Kingston between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Medium density (+1,695 dwellings)
- Separate house (+1,118 dwellings)
- High density (+322 dwellings)

Number of bedrooms per dwelling

The Number of Bedrooms in a dwelling is an indicator of the size of dwellings, and when combined with dwelling type information, provides insight into the role the City of Kingston plays in the housing market. For example, an area of high density dwellings that are predominantly 1-2 bedroom are likely to attract students, single workers and young couples, whereas a high density area with dwellings that are predominantly 2-3 bedroom may attract more empty nesters and some families.

In combination with Household type and Household size, the Number of Bedrooms can also indicate issues around housing affordability, overcrowding and other socio-economic factors.

Number of bedrooms per dwelling

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Number of bedrooms	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
0 or 1 bedrooms	2,161	3.9	5.5	2,097	4.0	5.0	+64
2 bedrooms	12,828	23.2	19.3	12,489	23.7	19.6	+339
3 bedrooms	24,800	44.8	43.8	23,829	45.1	45.2	+971
4 bedrooms	10,934	19.8	22.0	9,749	18.5	20.1	+1,185
5 bedrooms or more	2,042	3.7	4.3	1,833	3.5	3.9	+209
Not stated	2,555	4.6	5.1	2,808	5.3	6.2	-253
Total households	55,320	100.0	100.0	52,805	100.0	100.0	+2,515

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

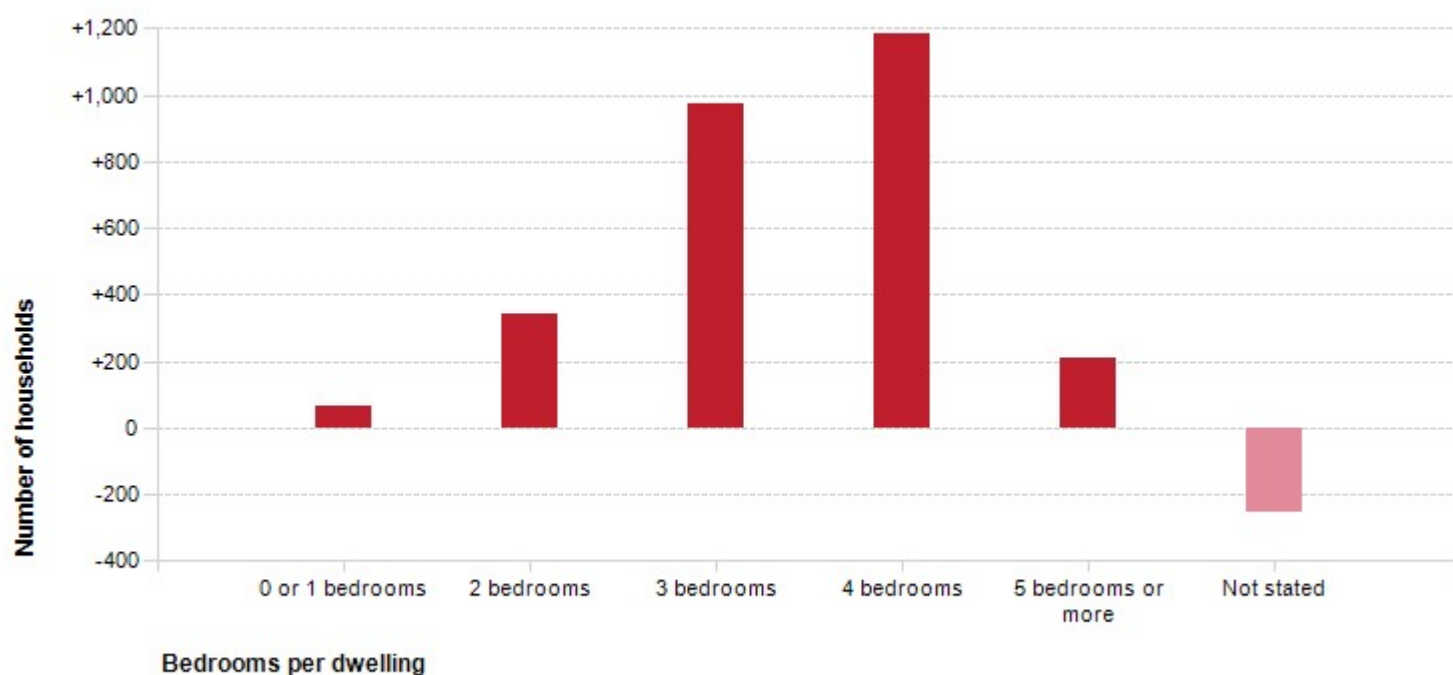
Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of bedrooms in dwellings in City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of dwellings with 1 and 2 bedrooms, and a lower proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.

Overall, 27.1% of households were in 1-2 bedroom dwellings, and 23.5% of 4-plus bedroom dwellings, compared with 24.8% and 26.3% for Greater Melbourne respectively.

The major differences between the number of bedrooms per dwelling of the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of 2 bedroom dwellings (23.2% compared to 19.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of 3 bedroom dwellings (44.8% compared to 43.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 4 bedroom dwellings (19.8% compared to 22.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of dwellings with no bedrooms (includes bedsitters) (3.9% compared to 5.5%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the number of bedrooms per dwelling in the City of Kingston between 2006 and 2011 were:

- 4 bedrooms (+1,185 dwellings)
- 3 bedrooms (+971 dwellings)
- 2 bedrooms (+339 dwellings)
- 5 bedrooms or more (+209 dwellings)

Internet connection

A fast Internet Connection is increasingly required for accessing essential information and undertaking domestic and non-domestic business. Households with dial-up or no internet service are being left behind in the digital divide' as both government and the private sector are increasingly conducting their business, or aspects of it, on-line.

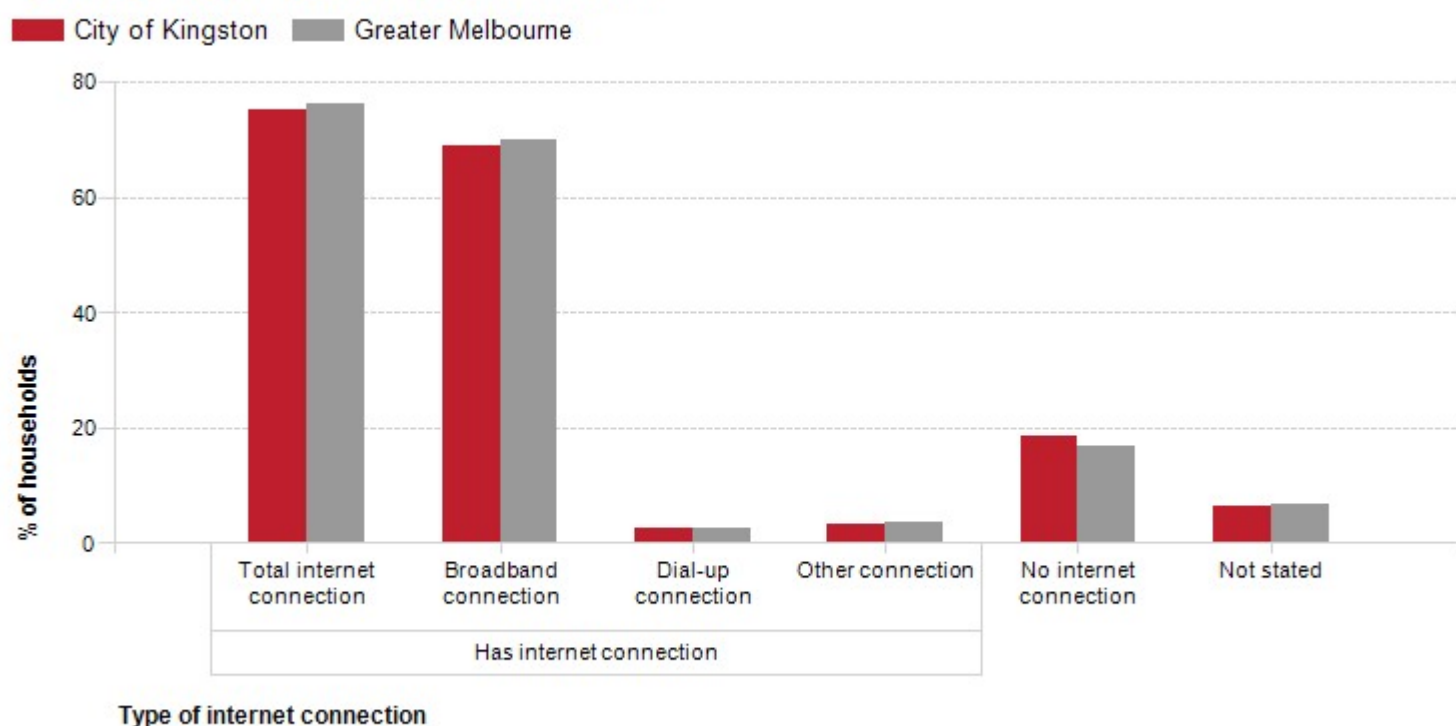
Internet connectivity in the City of Kingston can be affected by availability of connection, Education, Household Income and Age Structure.

Type of internet connection

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Connection type	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Total internet connection	41,544	75.1	76.4	31,469	59.6	61.0	+10,075
▪ Broadband connection	38,220	69.1	70.0	21,539	40.8	42.7	+16,681
▪ Dial-up connection	1,461	2.6	2.7	9,639	18.3	17.8	-8,178
▪ Other connection	1,863	3.4	3.7	291	0.6	0.5	+1,572
No internet connection	10,317	18.6	16.8	17,875	33.9	31.5	-7,558
Not stated	3,460	6.3	6.8	3,456	6.5	7.5	+4
Total households	55,321	100.0	100.0	52,800	100.0	100.0	+2,521

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

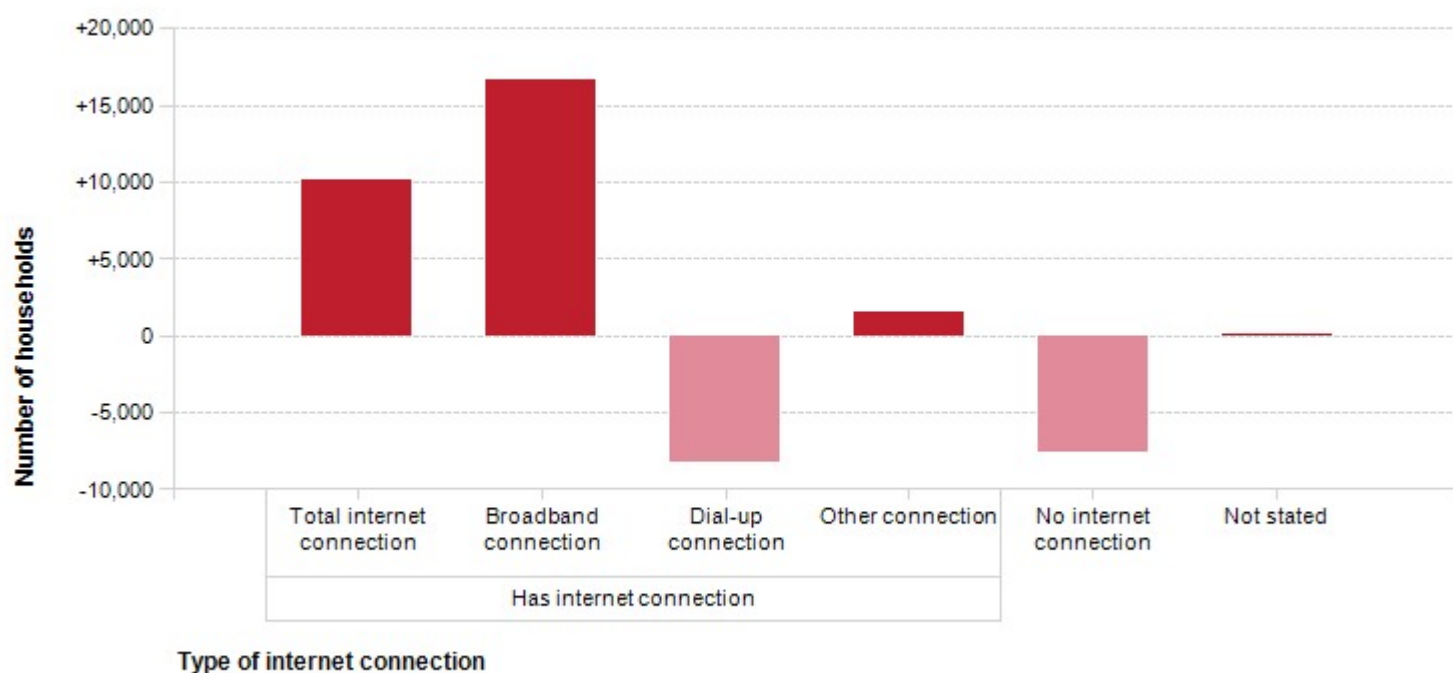
Type of internet connection, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in type of internet connection, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the type of internet connection of households in the City of Kingston compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of households with either no internet connection or a dial up connection, and a lower proportion of households with broadband connectivity.

Overall 21.3% of households had no internet connection or a dial up connection, and 69.1% had broadband connectivity, compared with 19.5% and 70.0% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011 the number of households with an internet connection increased by 10,075.

The largest changes in the internet connectivity in the City of Kingston, between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Broadband connection (+16,681 households)
- Total internet connection (+10,075 households)
- Dial-up connection (-8,178 households)

Number of cars per household

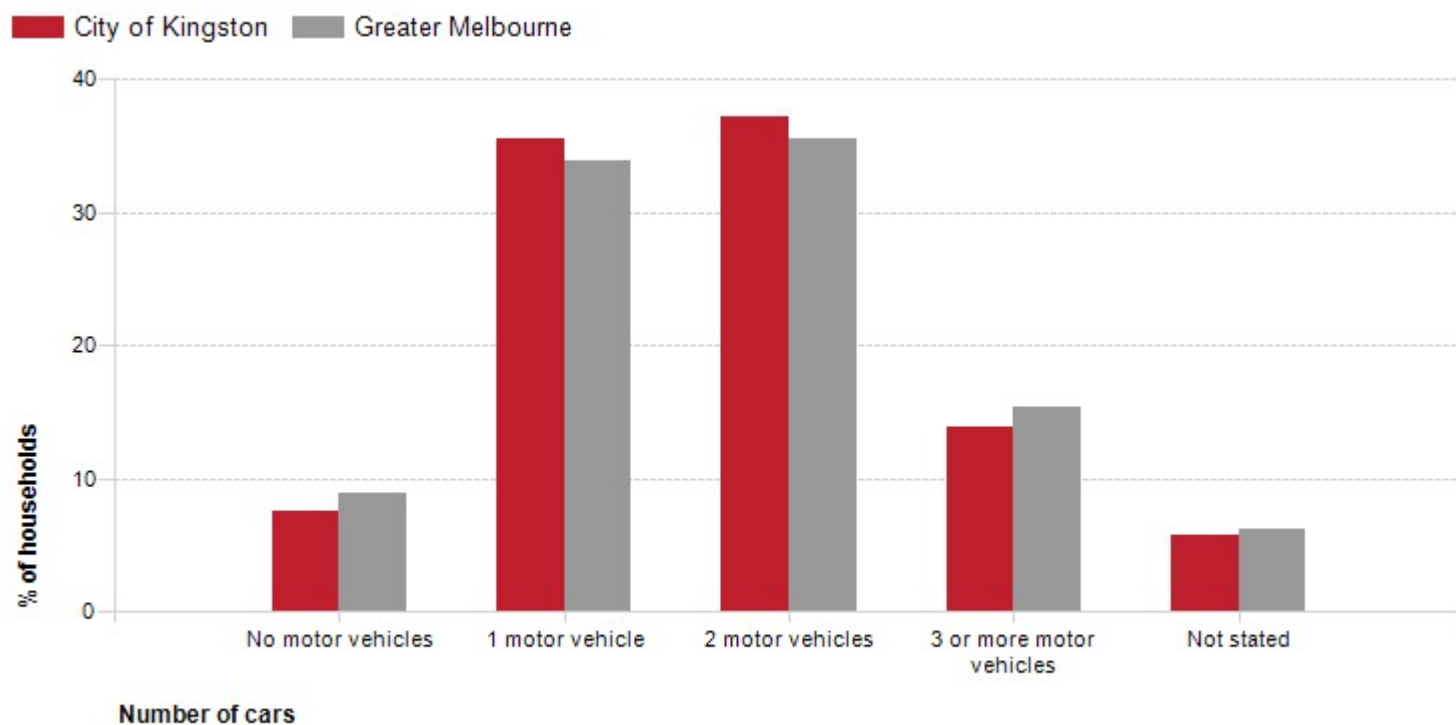
The ability of the population to access services and employment is strongly influenced by access to transport. The number of motor vehicles per household in the City of Kingston quantifies access to private transport and will be influenced by Age Structure and Household Type, which determine the number of adults present; access to Public Transport; distance to shops, services, employment and education; and Household Income. Depending on these factors, car ownership can be seen as a measure of advantage or disadvantage, or a neutral socio-economic measure, which impacts on the environment and quality of life.

Car ownership

City of Kingston	2011			2006			Change
Number of cars	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	Number	%	Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
No motor vehicles	4,176	7.5	9.0	4,567	8.6	9.4	-391
1 motor vehicle	19,667	35.5	33.9	18,701	35.4	33.4	+966
2 motor vehicles	20,591	37.2	35.5	19,157	36.3	35.1	+1,434
3 or more motor vehicles	7,698	13.9	15.4	6,743	12.8	14.3	+955
Not stated	3,191	5.8	6.3	3,632	6.9	7.8	-441
Total households	55,323	100.0	100.0	52,800	100.0	100.0	+2,523

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

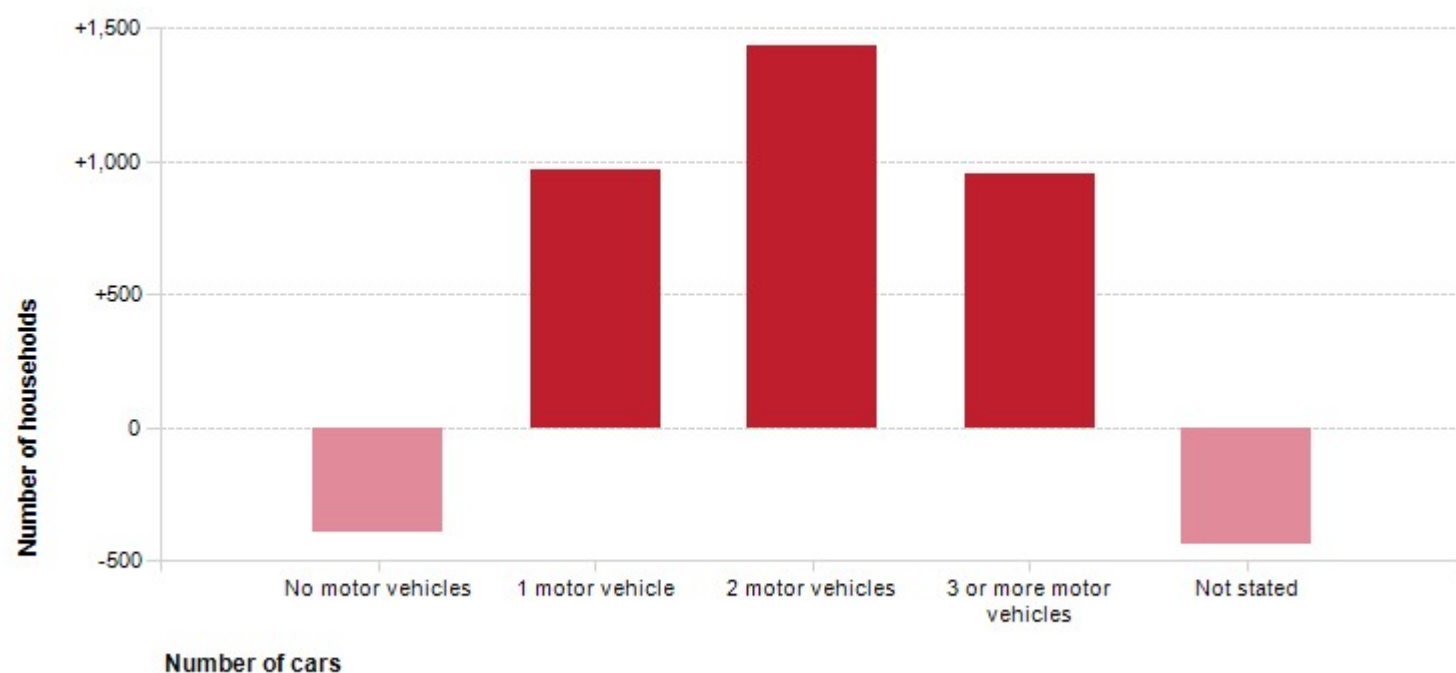
Car ownership, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in car ownership, 2006 to 2011

City of Kingston



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the car ownership of the households in the City of Kingston in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that 86.7% of the households owned at least one car, while 7.5% did not, compared with 84.8% and 9.0% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

Of those that owned at least one vehicle, there was a larger proportion who owned just one car; a larger proportion who owned two cars; and a smaller proportion who owned three cars or more.

Overall, 35.5% of the households owned one car; 37.2% owned two cars; and 13.9% owned three cars or more, compared with 33.9%; 35.5% and 15.4% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the household car ownership in the City of Kingston between 2006 and 2011 were:

- 2 motor vehicles (+1,434 households)
- 1 motor vehicle (+966 households)
- 3 or more motor vehicles (+955 households)
- No motor vehicles (-391 households)



Oops! There seems to be an error on this page.

We have been notified and will rectify the problem as soon as possible. To continue your analysis, please return to the previous page.

Housing loan repayments

Mortgage repayments are directly related to house prices in the City of Kingston, length of occupancy and the level of equity of home owners. When viewed with [Household Income](#) data it may also indicate the level of housing stress households in the community are under. In mortgage belt areas it is expected that households will be paying a higher proportion of their income on their housing compared to well-established areas. First home buyer areas are also likely to have larger mortgages than upgrader areas where households move in with equity from elsewhere.

Mortgage payment levels are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of mortgage payments over time, go to [Housing Loan Quartiles](#).

Monthly housing loan repayments

City of Kingston	2011		
Monthly repayment amount	Number	%	Greater Melbourne
Nil repayments	417	2.1	2.2
\$1-\$149	158	0.8	0.8
\$150-\$299	211	1.1	1.0
\$300-\$449	425	2.2	2.1
\$450-\$599	395	2.0	2.0
\$600-\$799	712	3.6	3.6
\$800-\$999	939	4.8	4.8
\$1000-\$1199	1,153	5.9	6.3
\$1200-\$1399	1,263	6.4	7.4
\$1400-\$1599	1,297	6.6	7.3
\$1600-\$1799	1,425	7.2	8.3
\$1800-\$1999	1,148	5.8	6.5
\$2000-\$2199	2,086	10.6	10.7
\$2200-\$2399	987	5.0	4.9
\$2400-\$2599	905	4.6	4.0
\$2600-\$2999	1,661	8.4	7.0
\$3000-\$3999	2,353	11.9	9.2
\$4000-\$4999	706	3.6	3.5
\$5000 and over	370	1.9	3.0
Not stated	1,088	5.5	5.6
Total households with a mortgage	19,699	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Monthly housing loan repayments, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the monthly housing loan repayments of households in the City of Kingston compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a larger proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2,600 per month or more), and a similar proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than \$1000 per month).

Overall, 25.8% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 16.5% were paying low repayments, compared with 22.6% and 16.5% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the household loan repayments of the City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of \$3000-\$3999 (11.9% compared to 9.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$2600-\$2999 (8.4% compared to 7.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$5000 and over (1.9% compared to 3.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$1600-\$1799 (7.2% compared to 8.3%)

Housing rental payments

Rental payments can be a better measure of the cost of housing in the City of Kingston than mortgage repayments because they are not contingent on length of occupancy or equity in the dwelling.

High rental payments may indicate desirable areas with mobile populations who prefer to rent, or a housing shortage, or gentrification. Low rental payments may indicate public housing (check [Tenure Type](#)), or areas where low income households move by necessity for a lower cost of living.

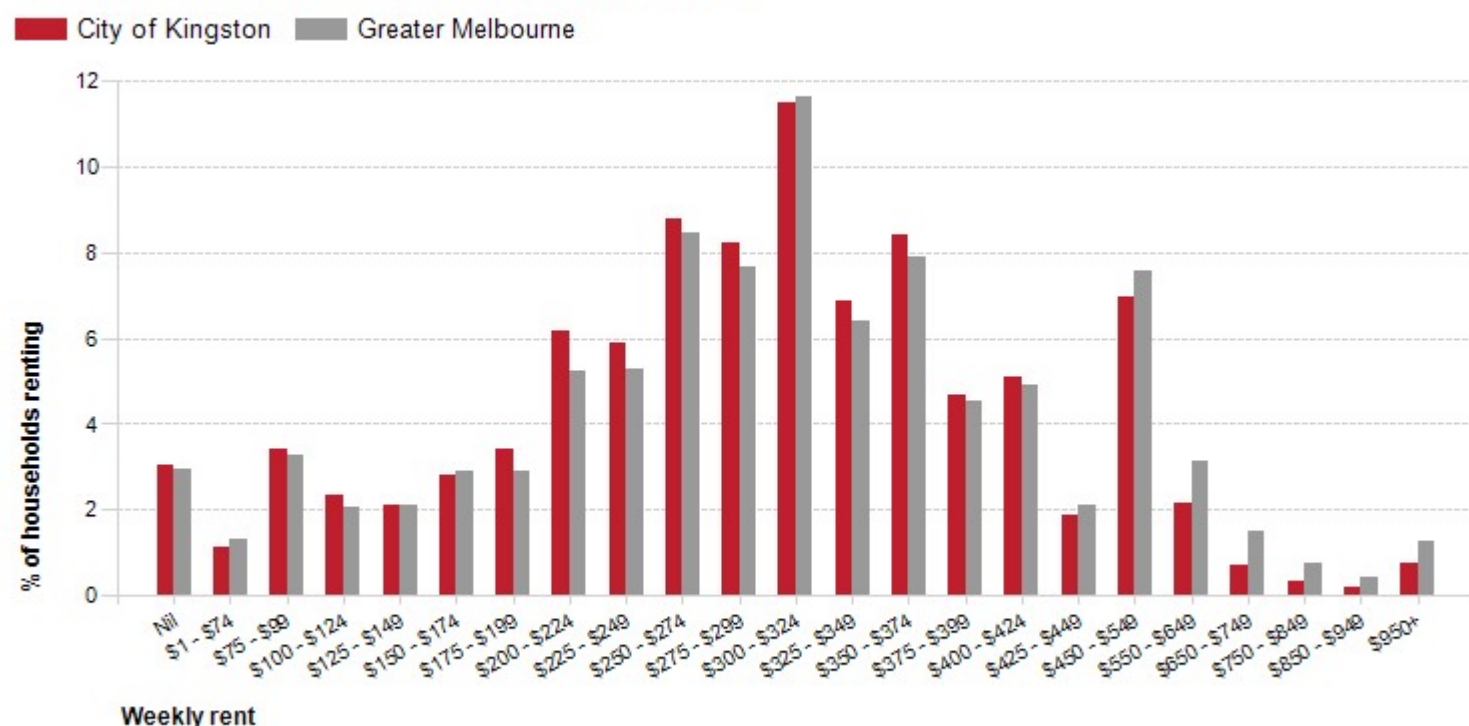
Rental payments are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of rental payments over time, go to [Housing Rental Quartiles](#).

Weekly housing rental payments

City of Kingston	2011		
Weekly rental amount	Number	%	Greater Melbourne
Nil	387	3.0	3.0
\$1 - \$74	143	1.1	1.3
\$75 - \$99	432	3.4	3.3
\$100 - \$124	299	2.3	2.1
\$125 - \$149	270	2.1	2.1
\$150 - \$174	355	2.8	2.9
\$175 - \$199	432	3.4	2.9
\$200 - \$224	786	6.2	5.2
\$225 - \$249	748	5.9	5.3
\$250 - \$274	1,121	8.8	8.4
\$275 - \$299	1,047	8.2	7.7
\$300 - \$324	1,463	11.5	11.6
\$325 - \$349	876	6.9	6.4
\$350 - \$374	1,070	8.4	7.9
\$375 - \$399	596	4.7	4.6
\$400 - \$424	649	5.1	4.9
\$425 - \$449	240	1.9	2.1
\$450 - \$549	887	7.0	7.6
\$550 - \$649	276	2.2	3.1
\$650 - \$749	88	0.7	1.5
\$750 - \$849	39	0.3	0.8
\$850 - \$949	21	0.2	0.4
\$950+	97	0.8	1.3
Rent Not stated	423	3.3	3.7
Total households renting	12,745	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Weekly housing rental payments, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the weekly housing rental payments of households in the City of Kingston compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high rental payments (\$400 per week or more), and a similar proportion of households with low rental payments (less than \$150 per week).

Overall, 18.0% of households were paying high rental payments, and 12.0% were paying low payments, compared with 21.7% and 11.7% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

There were no major differences between City of Kingston and Greater Melbourne in 2011.

SEIFA - disadvantage

The City of Kingston SEIFA Index of Disadvantage measures the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of Census characteristics. It is a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others and is used to advocate for an area based on its level of disadvantage.

The index is derived from attributes that reflect disadvantage such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. When targeting services to disadvantaged communities, it is important to also look at these underlying characteristics as they can differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores and shed light on the type of disadvantage being experienced.

A higher score on the index means a *lower* level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a *higher* level of disadvantage.

SEIFA by Local Government Area

SEIFA by small areas

Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage

Local Government Areas in Victoria

Local Government Area	2011 index
Nillumbik (S)	1,098.3
Boroondara (C)	1,097.6
Bayside (C)	1,091.1
Stonnington (C)	1,083.7
Manningham (C)	1,071.4
Glen Eira (C)	1,069.4
Surf Coast (S)	1,066.5
Port Phillip (C)	1,065.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	1,055.1
Queenscliffe (B)	1,053.2
Whitehorse (C)	1,051.2
Knox (C)	1,049.3
Banyule (C)	1,047.4
Monash (C)	1,044.9
Maroondah (C)	1,043.9
Kingston (C)	1,037.7
Yarra Ranges (S)	1,037.1
Golden Plains (S)	1,030.1
Moonee Valley (C)	1,027.1
Melbourne (C)	1,025.8
Cardinia (S)	1,024.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	1,022.5
Yarra (C)	1,019.1
Unincorporated Vic	1,019.0
Moyne (S)	1,017.3
Wyndham (C)	1,013.4
Mansfield (S)	1,012.1
Indigo (S)	1,009.8
Moorabool (S)	1,008.5
Casey (C)	1,006.5

Local Government Areas in Victoria

Local Government Area	2011 index
Melton (S)	1,002.1
Hobsons Bay (C)	1,001.7
South Gippsland (S)	999.5
Baw Baw (S)	998.1
Moreland (C)	998.1
Murrindindi (S)	997.2
Frankston (C)	996.7
Mitchell (S)	996.1
Towong (S)	995.9
Southern Grampians (S)	994.5
Greater Geelong (C)	992.9
Darebin (C)	990.3
Whittlesea (C)	988.6
Warrnambool (C)	988.6
Horsham (RC)	987.4
Alpine (S)	986.9
Corangamite (S)	986.1
West Wimmera (S)	985.6
Mount Alexander (S)	983.3
Greater Bendigo (C)	983.1
Wangaratta (RC)	981.1
Ballarat (C)	980.8
Hepburn (S)	979.6
Bass Coast (S)	977.5
Wodonga (RC)	974.7
Wellington (S)	974.1
Maribyrnong (C)	974.0
Strathbogie (S)	970.2
Buloke (S)	967.7
Colac-Otway (S)	964.6
Campaspe (S)	964.1
Glenelg (S)	960.2
Gannawarra (S)	958.8
East Gippsland (S)	958.2
Benalla (RC)	957.2
Moira (S)	952.4
Yarriambiack (S)	952.4
Greater Shepparton (C)	951.9
Hume (C)	951.8
Ararat (RC)	950.5
Swan Hill (RC)	949.8
Hindmarsh (S)	946.6
Pyrenees (S)	939.9
Latrobe (C)	939.7

Local Government Areas in Victoria

Local Government Area	2011 index
Northern Grampians (S)	937.6
Mildura (RC)	935.0
Loddon (S)	934.1
Brimbank (C)	925.8
Central Goldfields (S)	904.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	894.9

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

About the community profile

Demographic change across Australia is recorded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the Census collections every five years. Population experts, .id, analyse and convert these raw figures into stories of place to inform council staff, community groups, investors, business, students and the general public.

The City of Kingston Community Profile provides demographic analysis for the City and its suburbs based on results from the 2011, 2006, 2001, 1996 and 1991 Censuses of Population and Housing. The profile is updated with population estimates when the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) releases new figures such as the annual Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

Suburb boundaries and Census questions change over time, but .id manages the data to ensure that there is an accurate time series provided for the current geographic boundaries. You can read more about this in the [Geography Notes](#) section.

Results for the City of Kingston include population, age structure, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, income, qualifications, occupations, employment, unemployment, disability, disadvantage, volunteering, childcare, family structure, household structure, housing tenure, mortgage and rental payments, and the size and type of the dwellings people live in.

The Community Profile presents this information in clear maps, tables and charts with concise factual commentary to answer three important questions:

1. What are the characteristics of the people who live here?
2. How are they changing?
3. How do they compare to other areas?

This provides the basis for making evidence-based decisions about how to provide services for the community as it changes.

You can be confident about the quality of the information as it is derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics data, analysed and presented by population experts and funded by the City of Kingston.