

# Disability data profile

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City of Kingston

September 2024

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# 1. Population figures

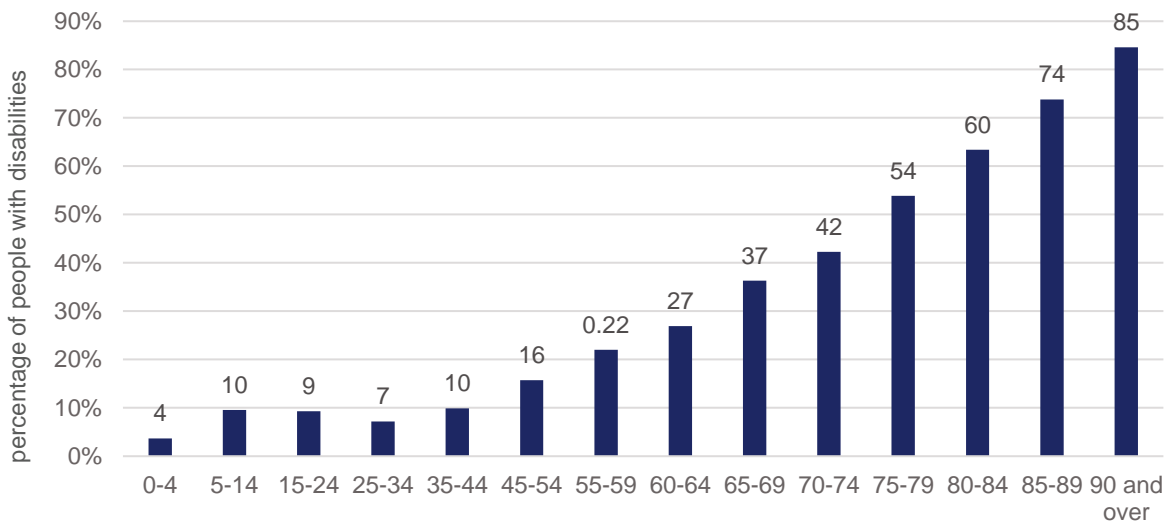
## 1.1. AGE GROUPS AND GENDER

### Disability in Australia

In 2018, 17.7% of all Australians had a disability. The prevalence was similar for males (17.6%) and females (17.8%) (ABS, 2018).

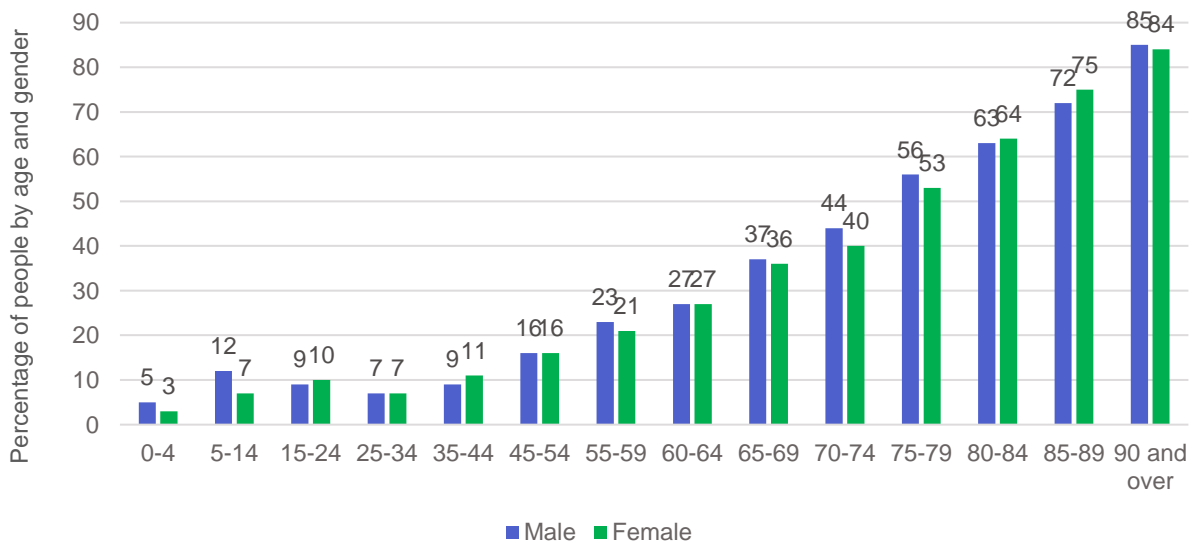
The prevalence of disability increases with age, with one in nine (11.6%) people aged 0-64 years and one in two (49.6%) people aged 65 years having a disability.

**Figure 1: Prevalence of disability by age in Australia (%)**



Source: ABS 2018

**Figure 2: Prevalence of disability by age and gender in Australia (%)**



Source: ABS 2018

The ABS data also indicates that 5.7% of all Australians had a profound or severe disability in 2018. Overall, females were more likely to have a profound or severe disability (6.0%) than males (5.5%). However, this was not the case for children. Generally, boys were more likely than girls to have a profound or severe limitation:

- 3.3% of boys aged 0-4 years, compared with 1.5% of girls
- 7.5% of boys aged 5-14 years, compared with 3.7% of girls

## Disability in Kingston

### Needing assistance with core activities

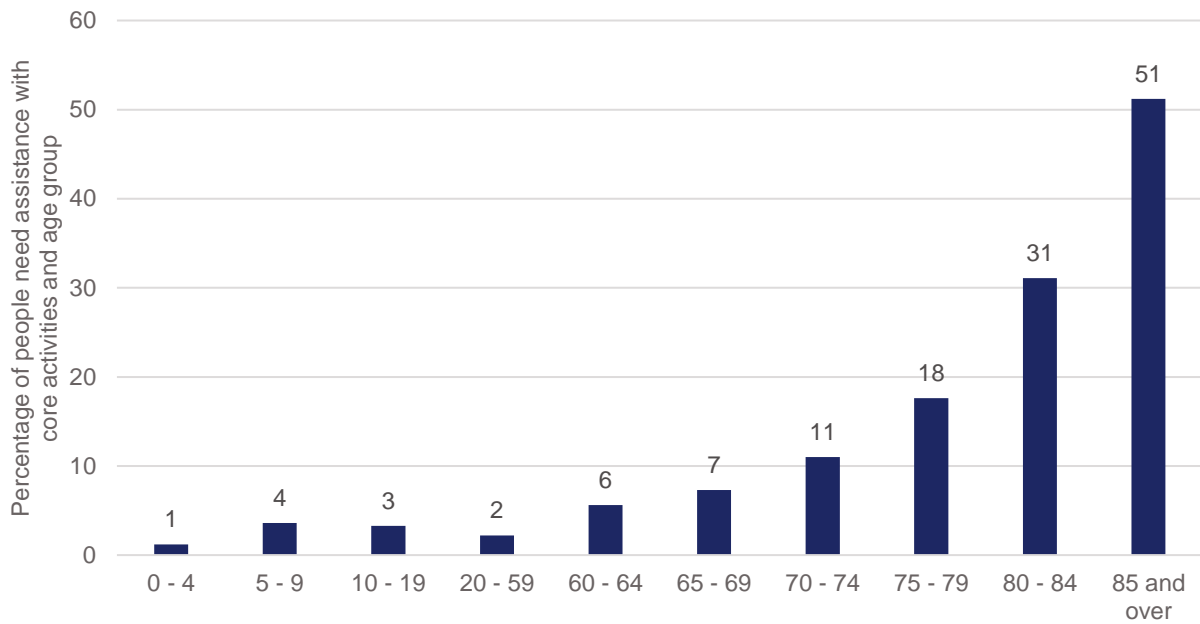
Referring to the ABS 2021 Census shows 5.9% of Kingston residents reported needing assistance with their core activities due to a disability.

**Table 1: People who need assistance with core activities in Kingston and Greater Melbourne, 2021**

Assistance needed by age group	Kingston		Greater Melbourne
	Number	% of total age group	% or total age group
0 - 4	99	1.2	1.3
5 - 9	338	3.6	4
10 - 19	596	3.3	3.5
20 - 59	1,868	2.2	2.4
60 - 64	516	5.6	6.5
65 - 69	589	7.3	8.8
70 - 74	807	11	12.5
75 - 79	968	17.6	19.3
80 - 84	1,257	31.1	32.2
85 and over	2,221	51.2	53.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,311</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>

Source: Id profile

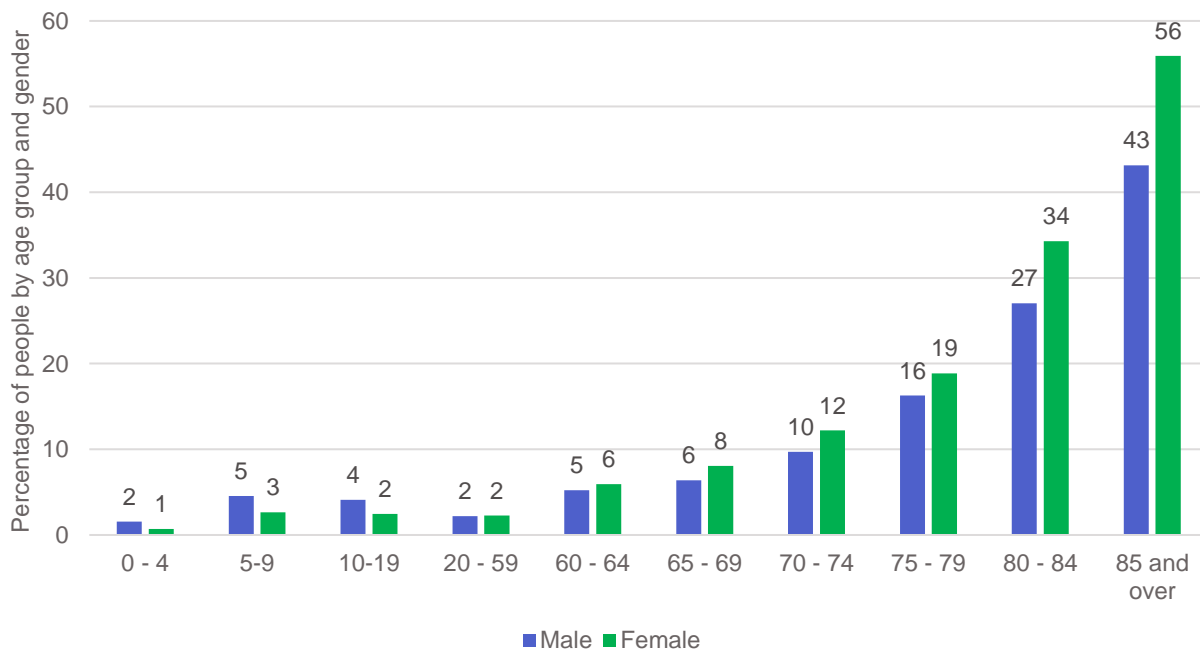
**Figure 3: Kingston residents who need assistance with core activities based on age groups (% of age group)**



Source: Id profile

The prevalence of needing assistance is higher in females (6.6%) than males (5.1%) and also increases with age.

**Figure 4: Kingston residents who needed assistance with core activities based on gender and age groups (% of age group)**



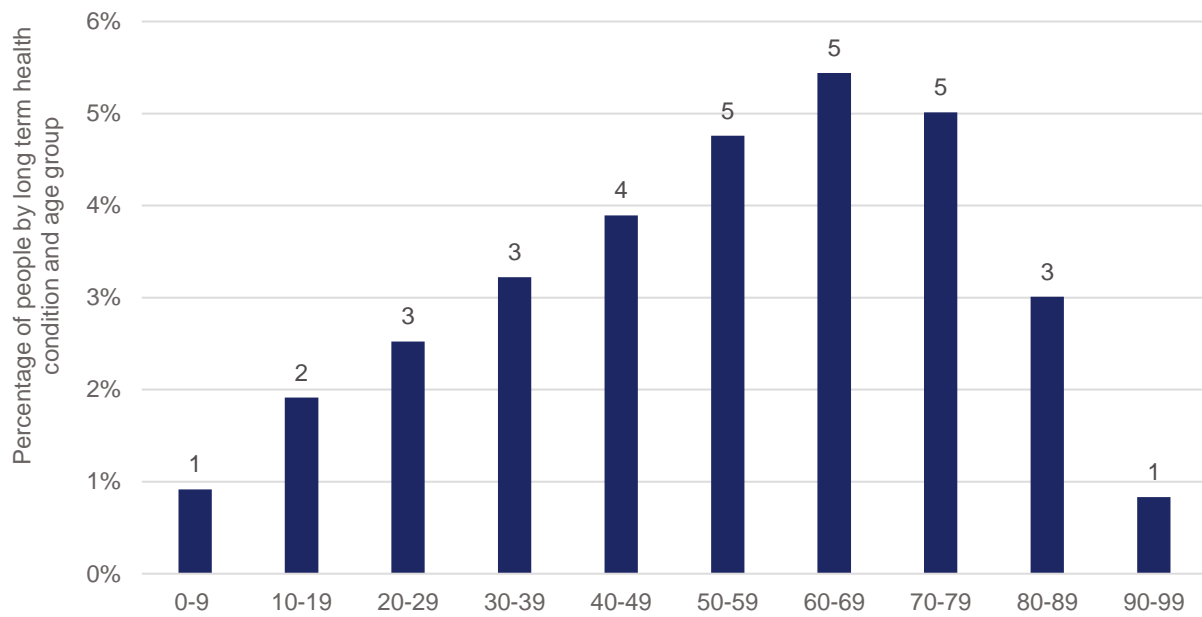
Source: Id profile

## Long-term health conditions

Almost one third (31.6%) of Kingston residents have at least one long-term health condition.

The 60-69 years age group had the highest rate of long-term health conditions, which was 8,604 individuals in 2021.

**Figure 5: Kingston residents with one or more long-term health condition(s) based on age groups (%)**

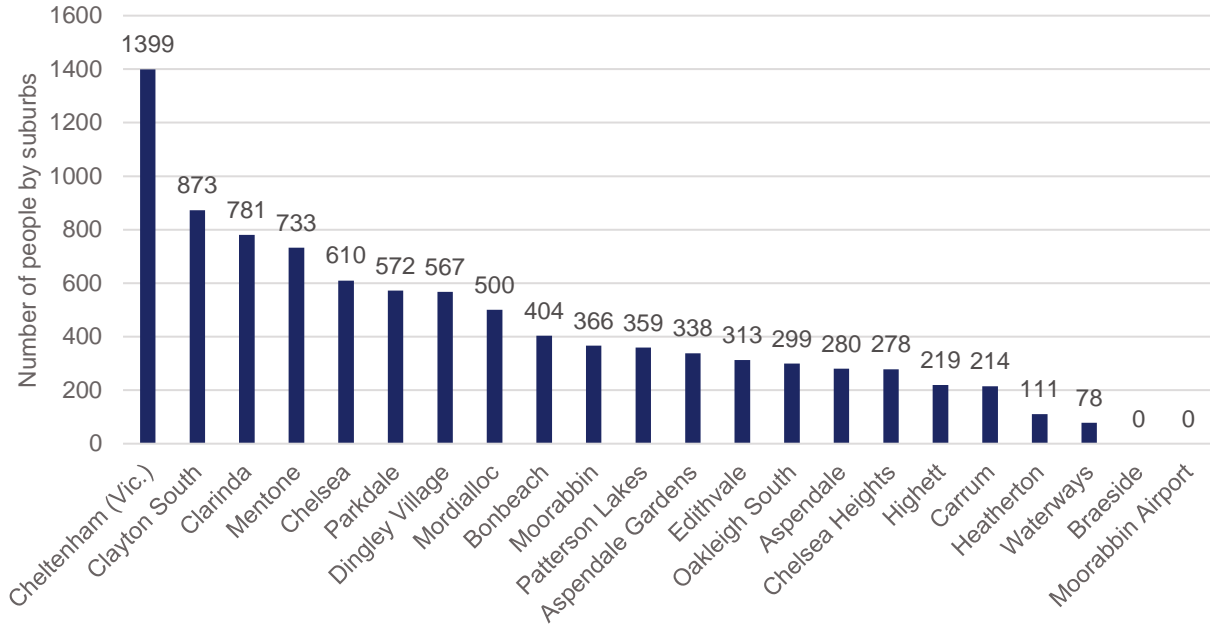


Source: ABS 2021

## 1.2. SUBURBS

Cheltenham had the highest number of people needing assistance with their day-to-day lives due to a disability in 2021 (1,399 people).

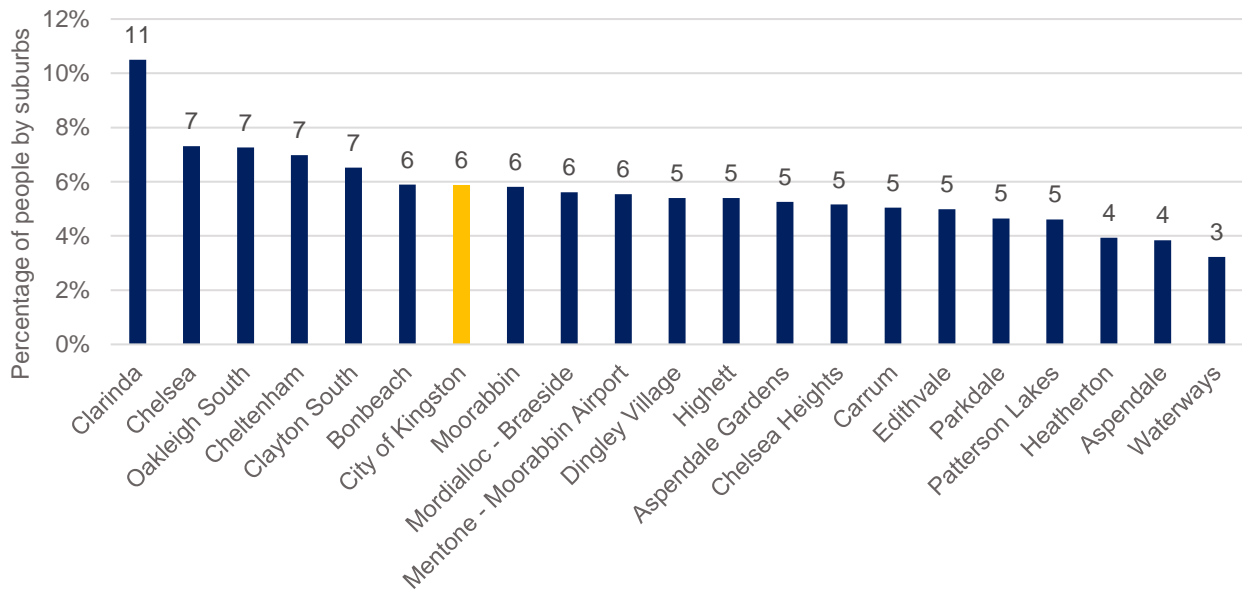
**Figure 6: Number of people needing assistance with core activities due to a disability in suburbs**



Source: Id profile

However, as a proportion of the total population, Clarinda had the highest proportion of residents needing help due to a disability (10.5%). Chelsea, Oakleigh South, Cheltenham and Clayton South also had a higher proportion than the Kingston average (5.9%).

**Figure 7: People needing assistance with core activities due to a disability in suburbs (%)**



Source: Id profile

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## 2. Disability types

The ABS Disability, Ageing and Carers survey (2018) and National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) data provide information about the types of disabilities being reported by people in Australia and Victoria.

### 2.1. AUSTRALIA

The ABS Disability, Ageing and Carers survey findings indicate that of the 4.4 million Australians with a disability in 2018, in which over three-quarters (76.8%) reported a physical disorder as their main condition. The most common physical disorder was a musculoskeletal disorder (29.6%), including:

- Arthritis and related disorders (12.7%)
- Back problems (12.6%)

Of all people with a disability, almost one-quarter (23.2%) reported a mental or behavioral disorder as their main condition, including:

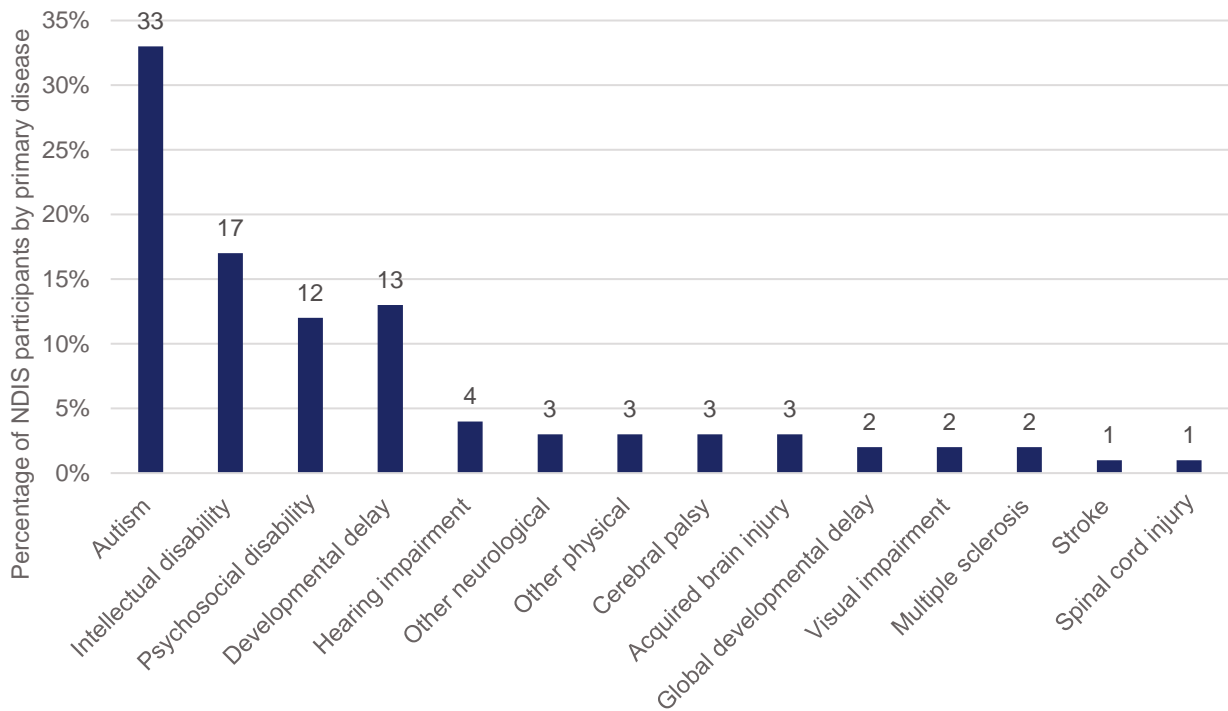
- Psychoses and mood disorders (12.7%)
- Intellectual and development disorders (6.5%)
- Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders (6.1%)

### 2.2. NDIS VICTORIA

The NDIS data presents information about NDIS participants – people who meet the access requirements to funding for support needs related to their disability. Autism is the most common primary disability recorded for NDIS participants in Victoria.



**Figure 8: Total percentage primary disabilities, NDIS Victoria (%)**

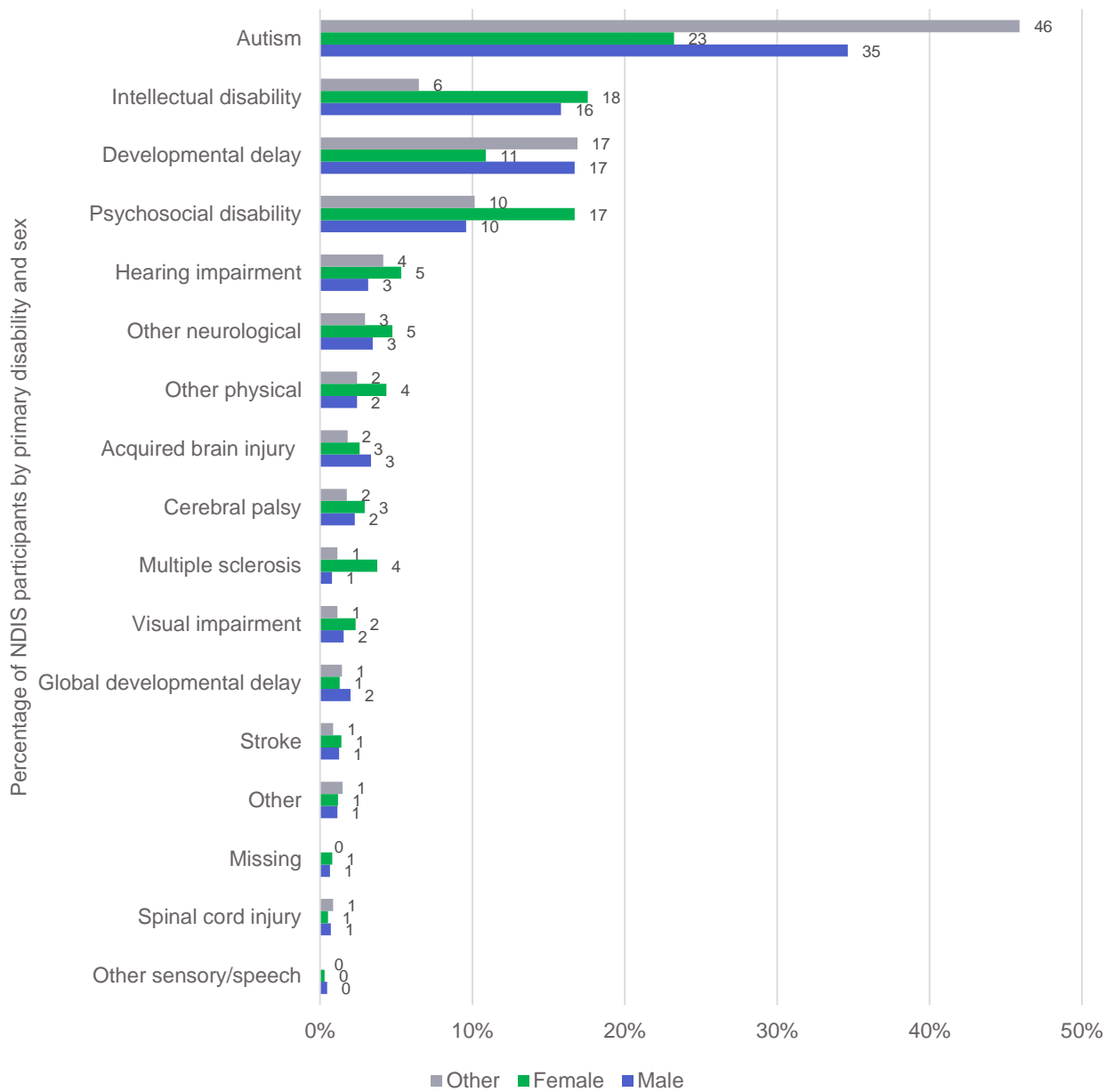


Source: NDIS 2023

The Victoria data of active NDIS participants can be analysed by gender and primary disability. This shows:

- Males receiving support at higher rates for autism and developmental delay than females.
- Females receiving support at higher rates for psychosocial disability and multiple sclerosis than males.

**Figure 9: Proportion of active NDIS participants by gender and primary disability in Victoria (%)**



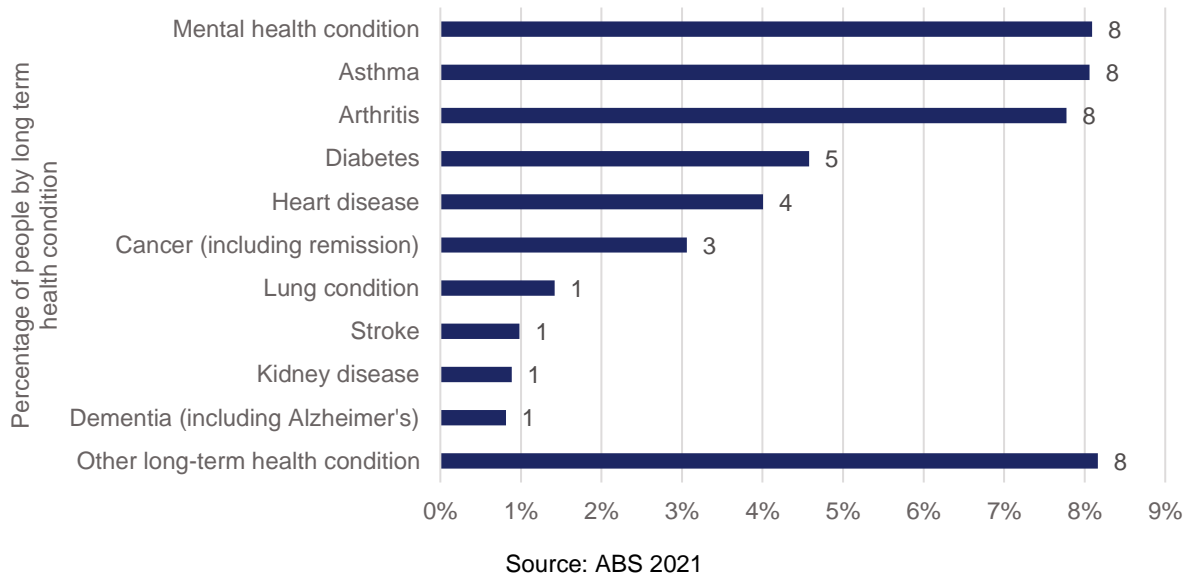
Source: NDIS 2023

Note – participants reported as 'Other' includes where gender was not recorded

### 2.3. LONG TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS

As shown in Figure 3 above, 31.6% of the Kingston population report to have one or more long-term health conditions. Of the long-term health conditions surveyed in the Census, the most reported in Kingston were mental health (8.1%) and asthma (8.1%).

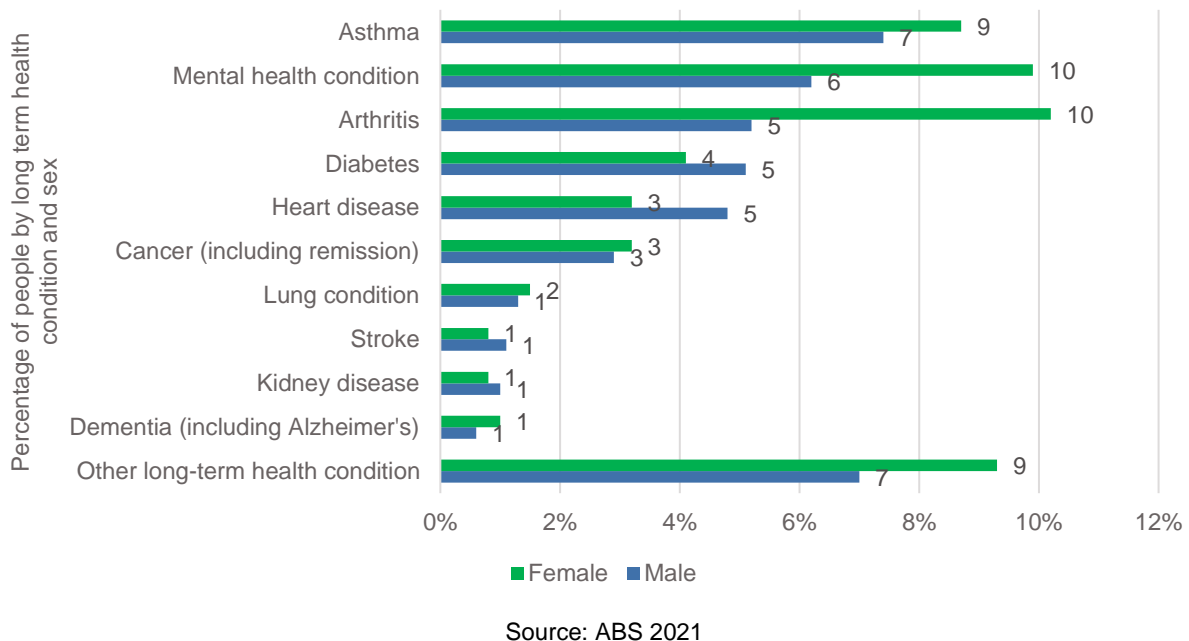
**Figure 10: People with long-term health condition (%)**



Looking at the difference between females and males shows:

- Females have reported higher rates of asthma, mental health condition, and arthritis than males.
- Males have reported higher rates of diabetes and heart disease than females.

**Figure 11: Long-term health condition by gender in Kingston (%)**



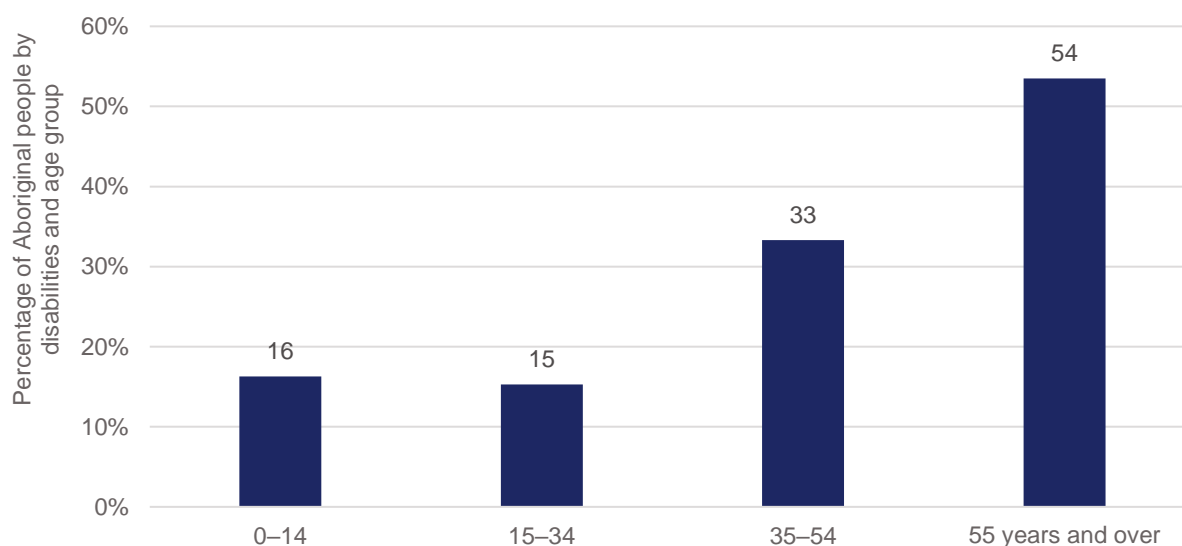
## 3. Diversity

### 3.1. ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES

Data from the 2018 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers estimates that 24% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia had a disability in 2018. This is greater than the 17.7% for the total Australian population. The prevalence was similar for males and females (23.7% and 24.3% respectively).

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with a disability by age shows that disability generally increased with age, with over half of those aged 55 years and over having a disability.

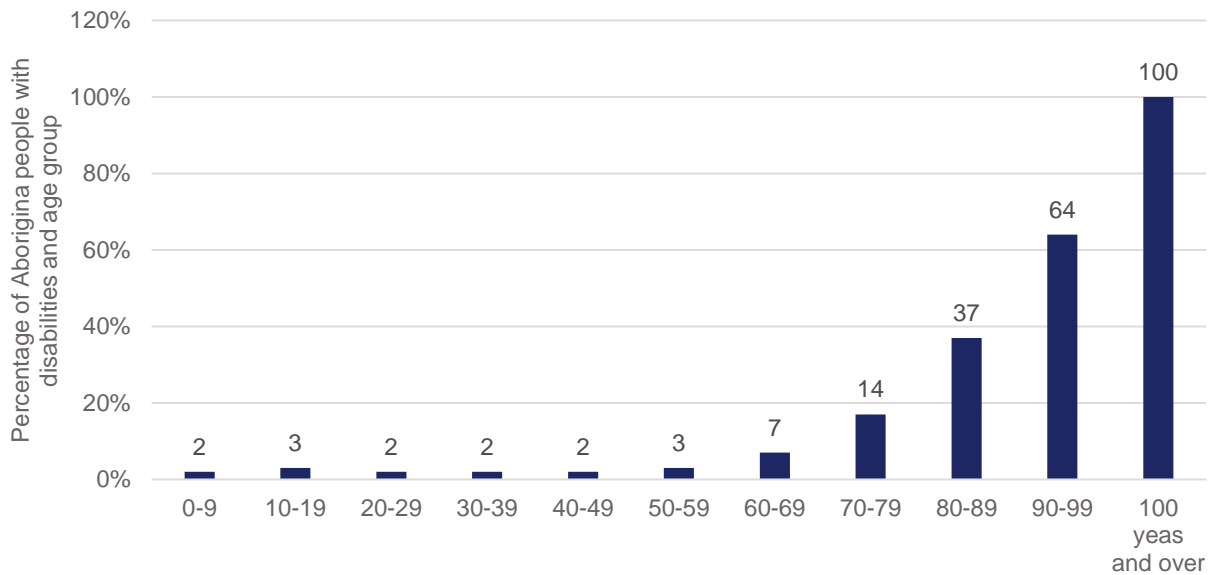
**Figure 12: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with disability by age group in Australia (%)**



Source: ABS 2021

Regarding the Kingston population, the following graph also illustrates disability increasing with age for Kingston’s Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents who reported needing assistance with their core activities, based on their age group.

**Figure 13: Percentage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents who need assistance with core activities due to a disability by age group (%)**

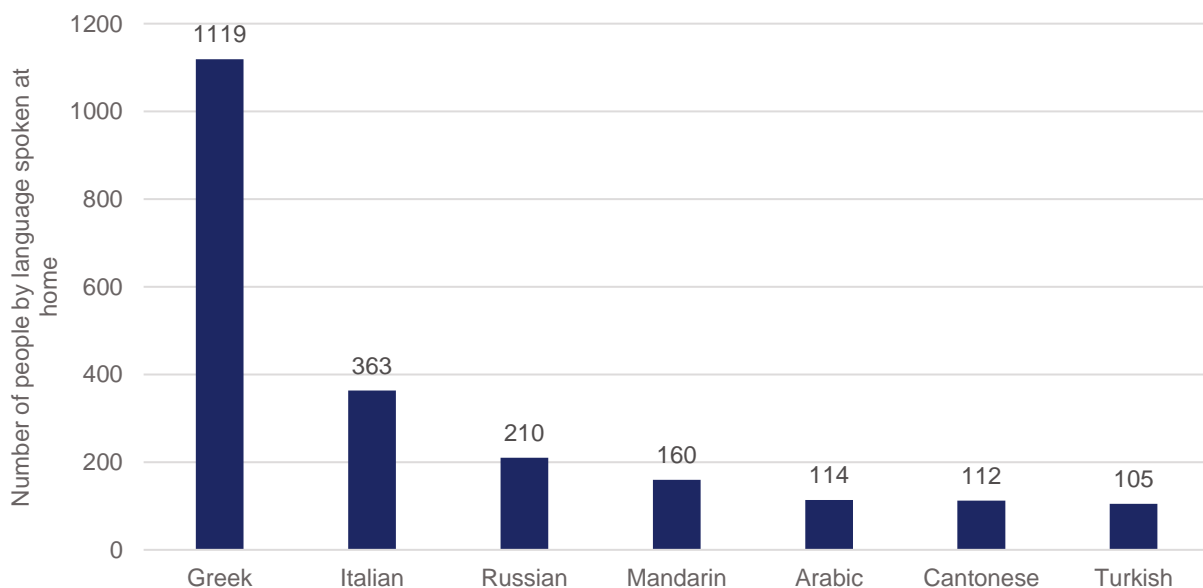


Source: ABS 2021

### 3.2. LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

In Kingston, 3,343 residents who reported to need assistance with core activities speak a language other than English at home. The following graph shows the most common languages other than English spoken at home in 2021 (where the population size is above 100 people).

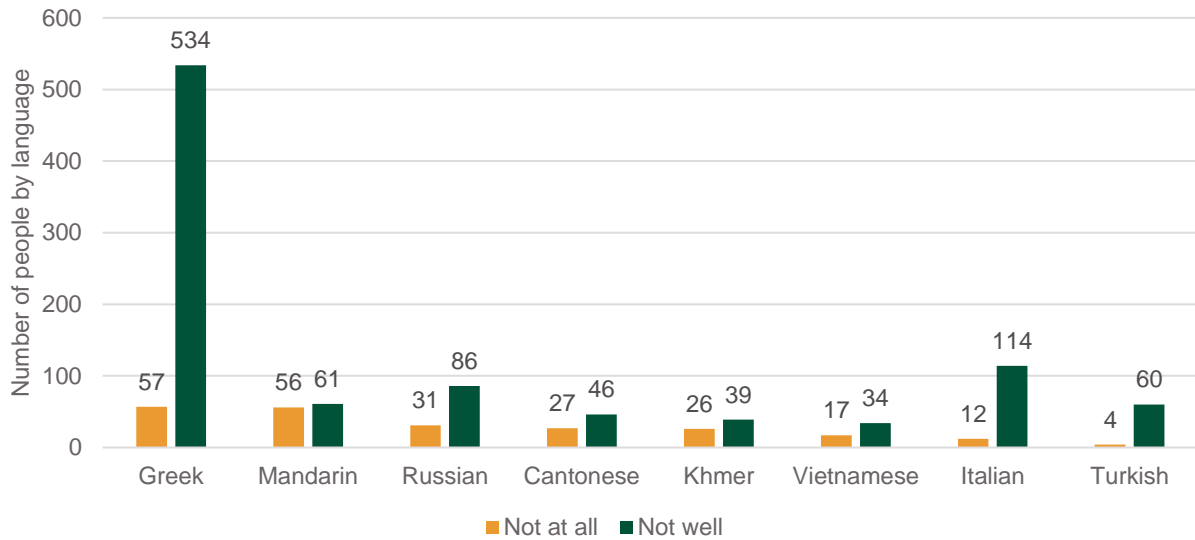
**Figure 14: People who need assistance with core activities and languages other than English spoken at home**



Source: ABS 2021

Further, of people who need assistance and speak a language other than English at home, 1,255 speak English 'not well', and 336 speak English 'not at all'.

**Figure 15: People who need assistance and speak a language other than English, speak English not well or not at all, Kingston 2021**



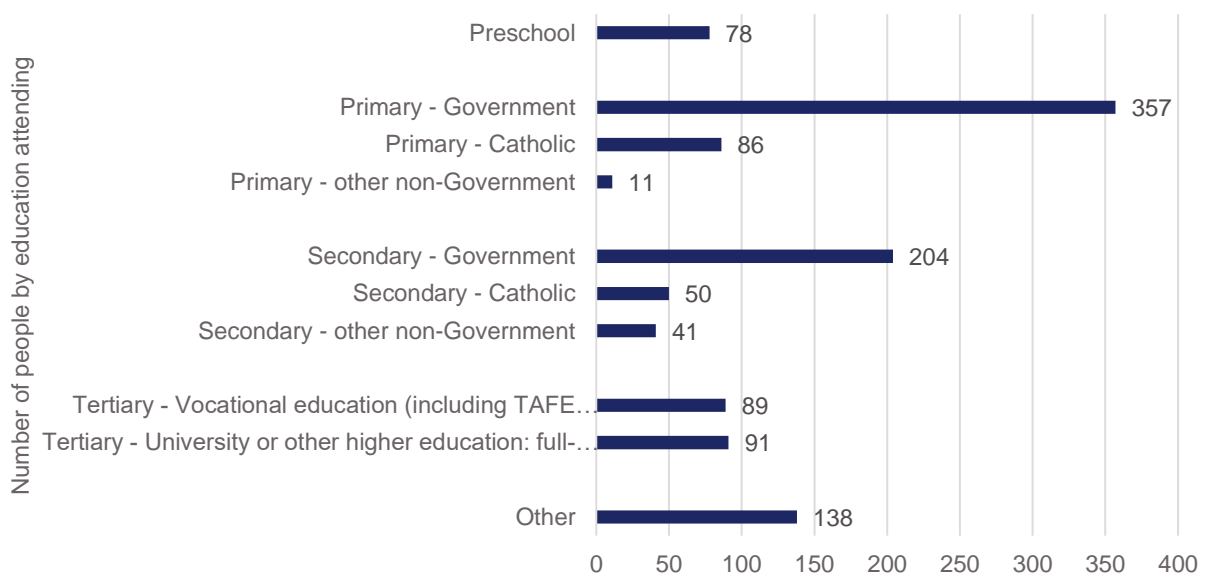
Source: ABS 2021

## 4. Education

### 4.1. EDUCATION ATTENDING

People who need assistance with their core activities were attending all levels of education in 2021 in Kingston.

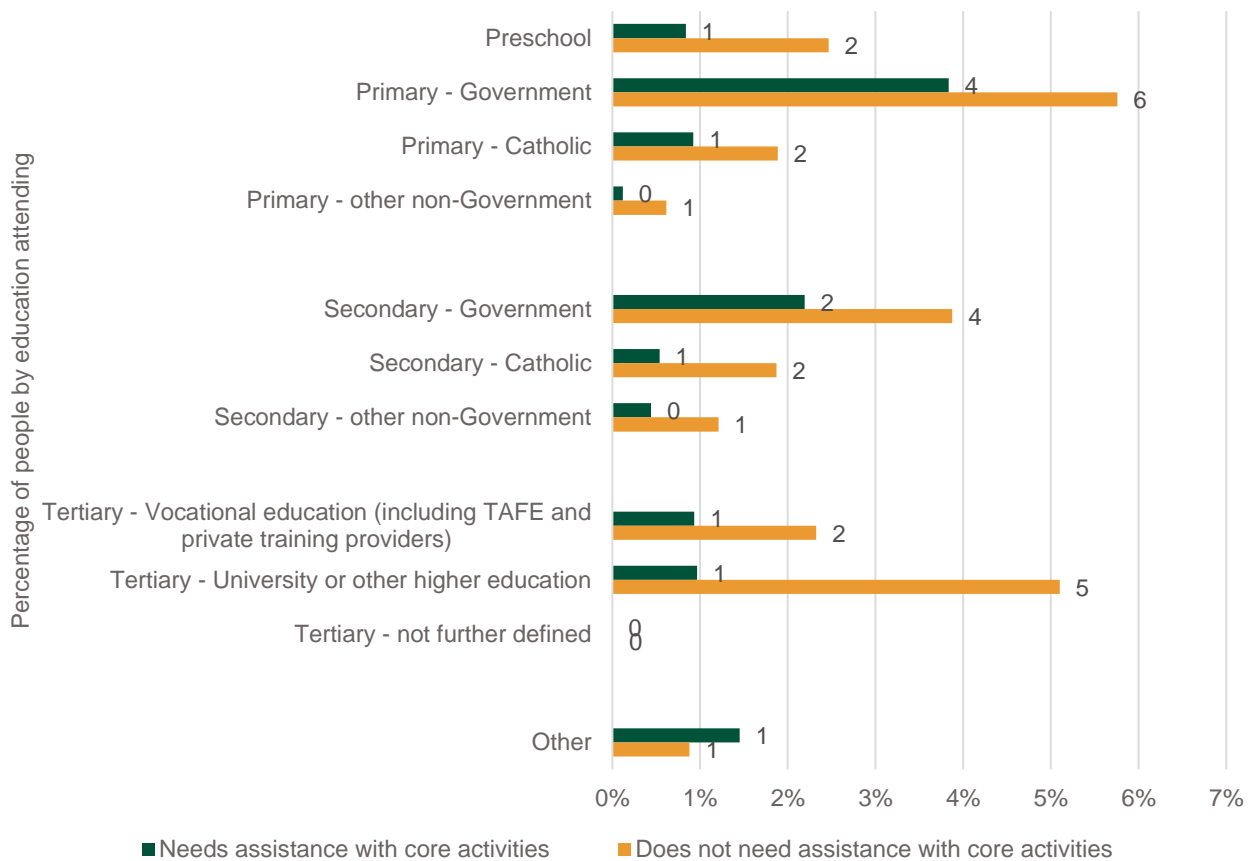
**Figure 16: People who need assistance and type of education attending, Kingston 2021**



Source: ABS 2021

Comparing to people who do not need assistance with core activities, a lesser proportion of people who do need assistance attend an education institution. The greatest difference is attendance at university or other higher education, with 1% of people who need assistance attending university and 5% of people who do not need assistance attending.

**Figure 17: People who need assistance and do not need assistance with core activities and type of education attending, Kingston 2021 (%)**



Source: ABS 2021

## 4.2. QUALIFICATIONS

Looking at the level of qualifications of the Kingston population shows that a lower proportion of people who need assistance with core activities have tertiary qualifications (25%) than people who do not need assistance (50%) (ABS, 2021).

Further, a larger proportion of people who need assistance have a qualification of Year 8 or below (16%) compared to people who do not need assistance (2%).

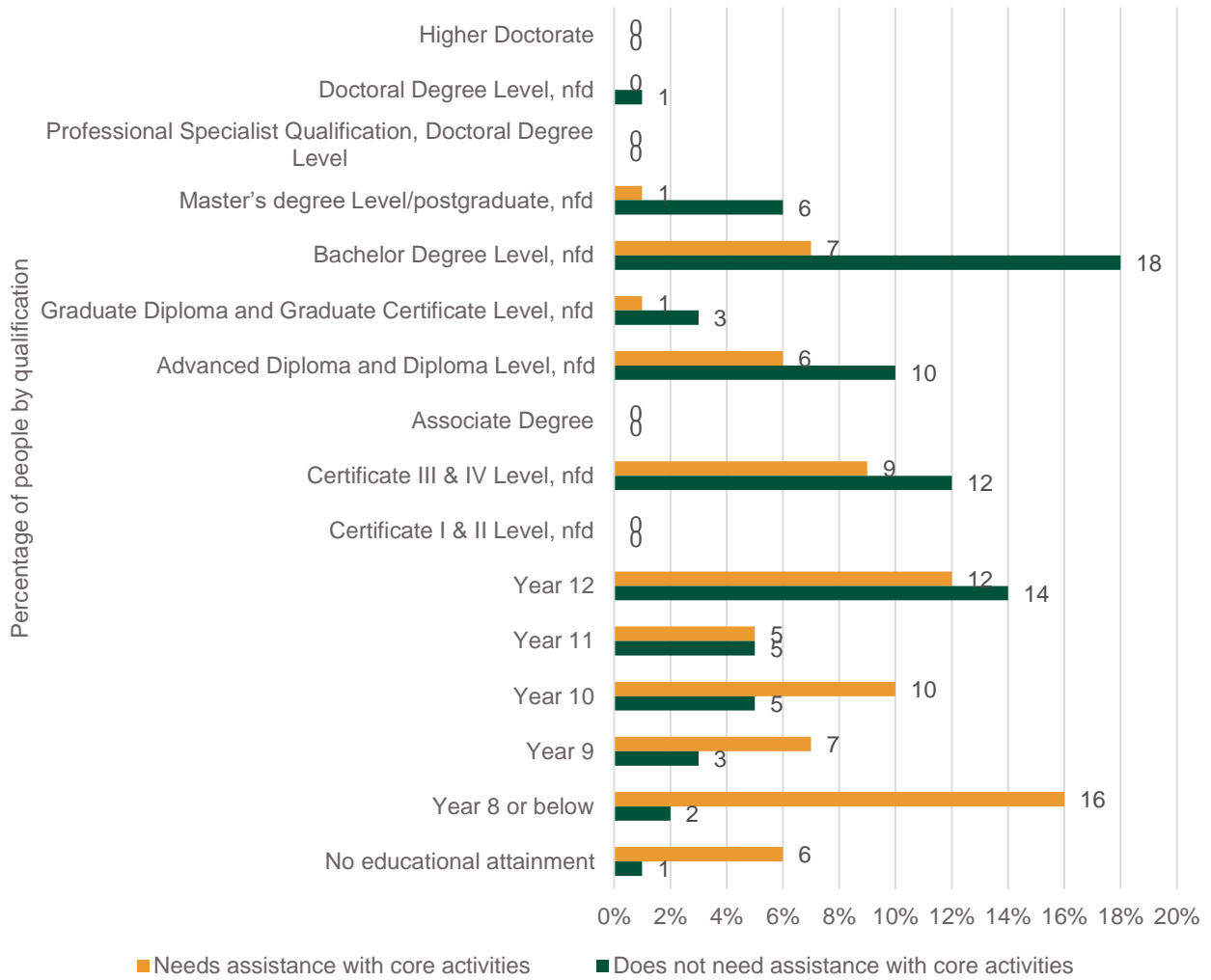
**Table 2: Qualifications of people who need assistance with core activities in Kingston compared to people who do not need assistance with core activities and Greater Melbourne, 2021**

Qualification	Kingston				Greater Melbourne	
	Needs assistance		Does not need assistance		Needs assistance	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Higher Doctorate	0	0	17	0	32	0
Doctoral Degree Level, nfd	33	0	1067	1	1113	0
Professional Specialist Qualification, Doctoral Degree Level	5	0	64	0	120	0
Master's degree Level/postgraduate, nfd	124	1	8269	6	3792	1
Bachelor Degree Level, nfd	616	7	26353	18	18483	7
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level, nfd	99	1	3895	3	2785	
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level, nfd	543	6	13586	10	15669	6
Associate Degree	3	0	95	0	66	0
Certificate III & IV Level, nfd	881	9	16818	12	24379	9
Certificate I & II Level, nfd	6	0	40	0	409	0
Year 12	1109	12	19362	14	32534	12
Year 11	465	5	6796	5	12367	5
Year 10	896	10	7369	5	25625	9
Year 9	616	7	3734	3	17547	6
Year 8 or below	1523	16	3419	2	47197	17
No educational attainment	581	6	758	1	18108	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9311</b>		<b>142969</b>		<b>272599</b>	

Source: ABS 2021



**Figure 18: Qualifications of people who need assistance with core activities in comparison to people who do not assistance with core activities, Kingston 2021**



Source: ABS 2021

## 5. Employment and occupation

### 5.1. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

A greater proportion of people who need assistance with core activities are not in the labour force (82%) compared to people who do not need assistance (23%) in Kingston. Conversely, the proportion of people who need assistance that are employed (7%) is lower than people who do not need assistance (56%).

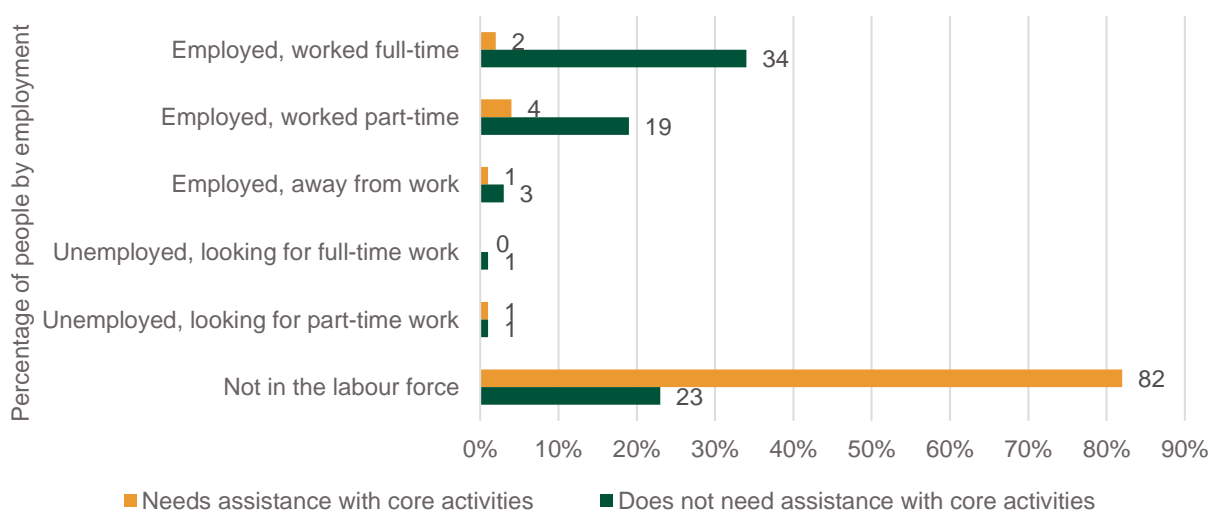
**Table 3: Employment status of people who need assistance with core activities in Kingston compared to people who do not need assistance with core activities and Greater Melbourne, 2021**

Employment	Kingston				Greater Melbourne	
	Needs assistance		Does not need assistance		Needs assistance	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Employed, worked full-time	214	2	48700	34	7034	3
Employed, worked part-time	365	4	26489	19	10892	4
Employed, away from work	108	1	4895	3	3119	1
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	30	0	1762	1	1124	0
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	48	1	1762	1	2143	1
Not in the labour force	7612	82	33130	23	215328	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>9304</b>		<b>142971</b>		<b>272602</b>	

Source: ABS 2021

The following graph shows the employment condition of Kingston's residents in total and residents who needed assistance with their core activities.

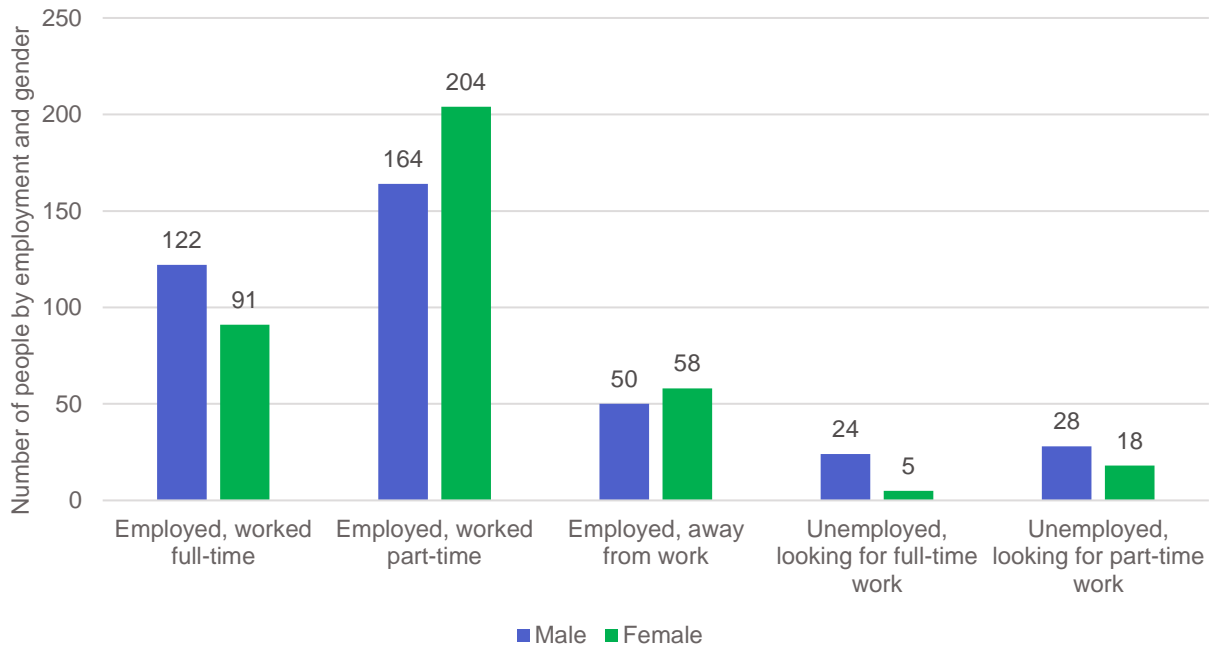
**Figure 19: Employment status of people who need assistance with core activities and people who don't need assistance, Kingston 2021 (%)**



Source: ABS 2021

Looking at employment of people who need assistance with activities by gender, a larger number of males had full time employment, while a larger number of females were working part time. In addition, the number of unemployed females who were looking for either part-time or full-time work was lower than the males.

**Figure 20: People who need assistance with core activities employment status based on gender, Kingston 2021**



Source: ABS 2021

## 5.2. OCCUPATIONS

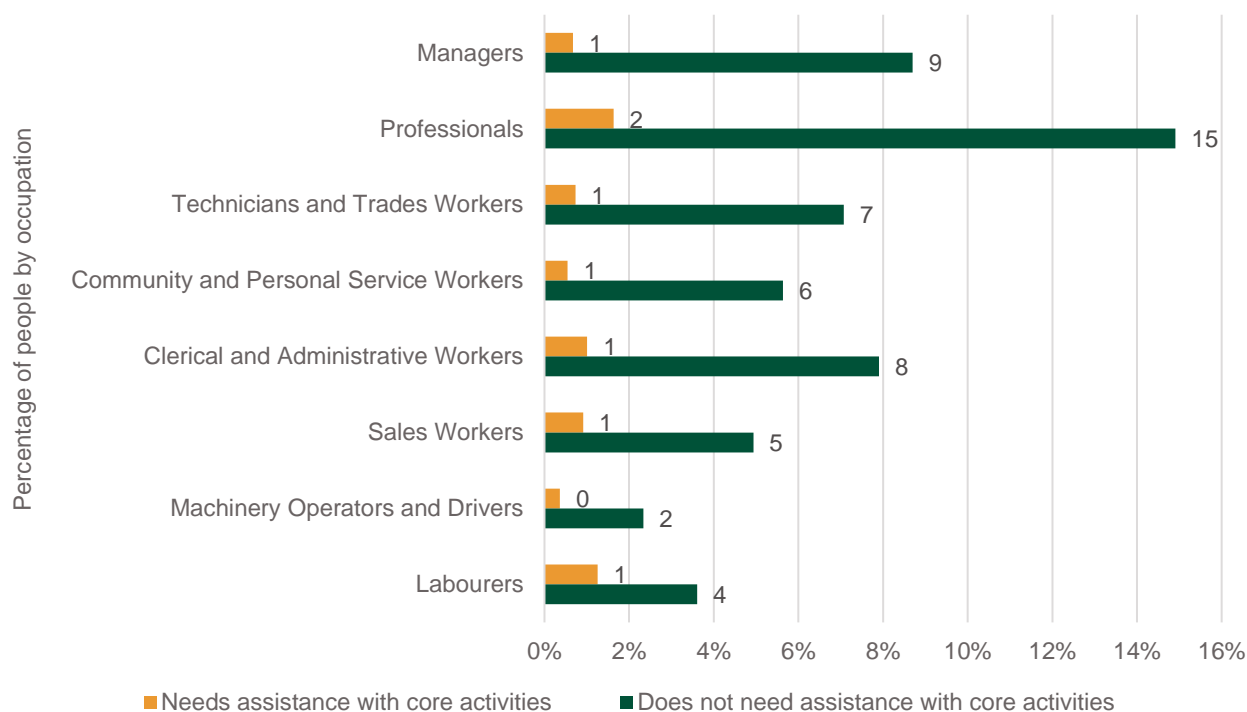
Of the 7% of employed people who need assistance with activities, the highest proportion are professionals (152 people) followed by labourers (117 people). In comparison, of employed people who do not need assistance the highest proportion are professionals (15%) followed by managers (9%).

**Table 4: Occupations of people who need assistance with core activities in Kingston compared to people who do not need assistance with core activities and Greater Melbourne, 2021**

Occupation	Kingston				Greater Melbourne	
	Needs assistance		Does not need assistance		Needs assistance	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Managers	63	1	12433	9	2023	1
Professionals	152	2	21314	15	4104	2
Technicians and Trades Workers	68	1	10113	7	2014	1
Community and Personal Service Workers	51	1	8060	6	2350	1
Clerical and Administrative Workers	94	1	11301	8	3167	1
Sales Workers	85	1	7058	5	1790	1
Machinery Operators and Drivers	34	0	3343	2	1404	1
Labourers	117	1	5158	4	3456	1
Inadequately described	17	0	829	1	399	0
Not stated	13	0%	485	0%	344	0%
Not applicable	8621	93%	62887	44%	251561	92%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9311</b>		<b>142969</b>		<b>272612</b>	

Source: ABS 2021

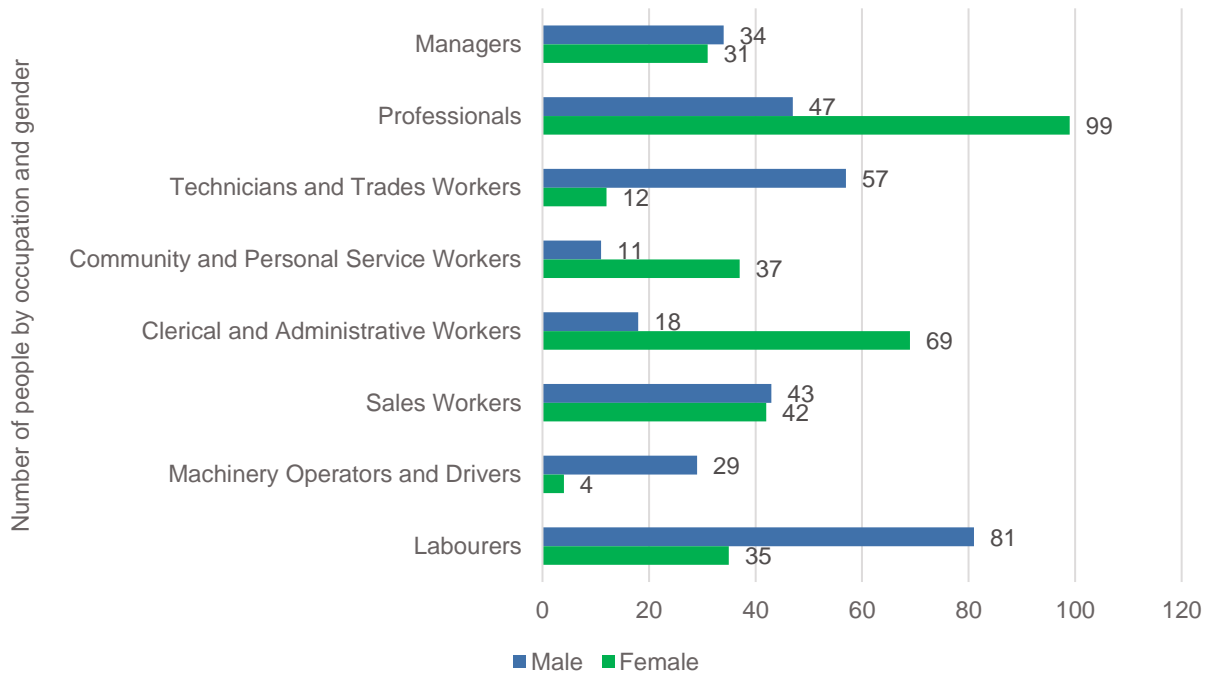
**Figure 21: Occupations of employed people who need assistance with core activities, Kingston 2021 (%)**



Source: ABS 2021

The largest number of females who need assistance with core activities were professionals (99) followed by clerical and administrative workers (69), while the largest number of males were labourers (81) followed by technicians and trades workers (57).

**Figure 22: Occupations of people who need assistance with core activities based on gender, Kingston 2021**



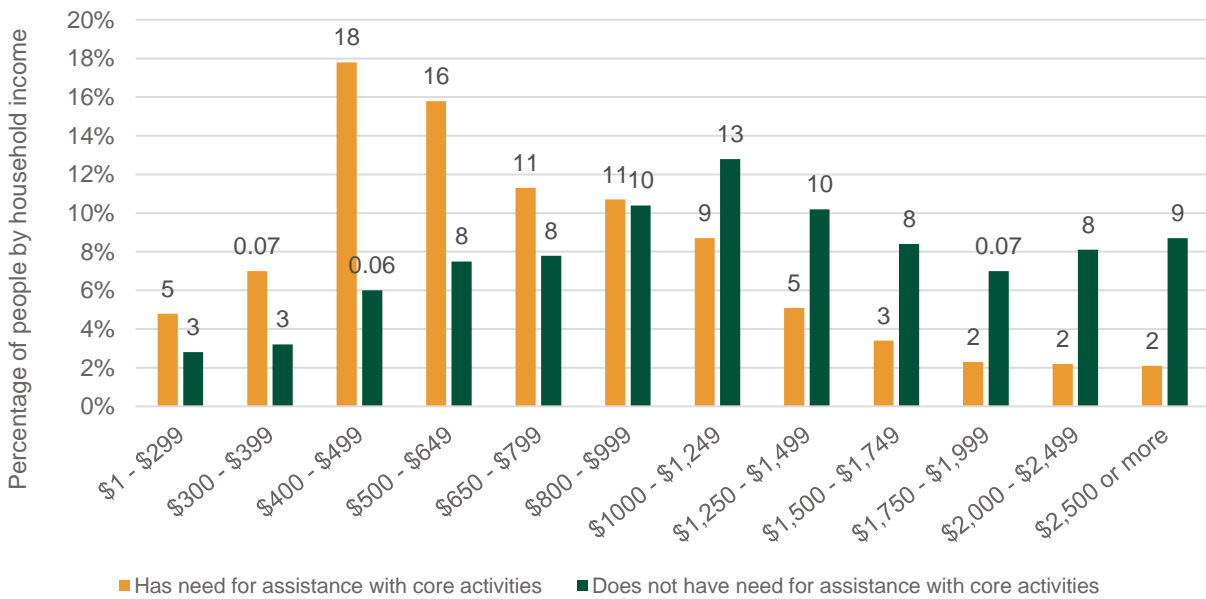
Source: ABS 2021

## 6. Income

### 6.1. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

A larger proportion of people who need assistance with core activities live in a lower income household than people who do not need assistance.

**Figure 23: People who need assistance and income brackets equivalised total household weekly income, Kingston 2021 (%)**



Source: ABS 2021

### 6.2. PERSONAL INCOME

The largest proportion of people who need assistance with core activities (20%) were earning between \$400-\$499 per week, followed by \$300-\$399 per week (17%) in 2021. This is lower than people who do not need assistance, for which there is a more equal spread across the income brackets, and the largest proportion of people are in the \$2,000-\$2,999 (8%) and \$1000-\$1,249 (8%) per week.

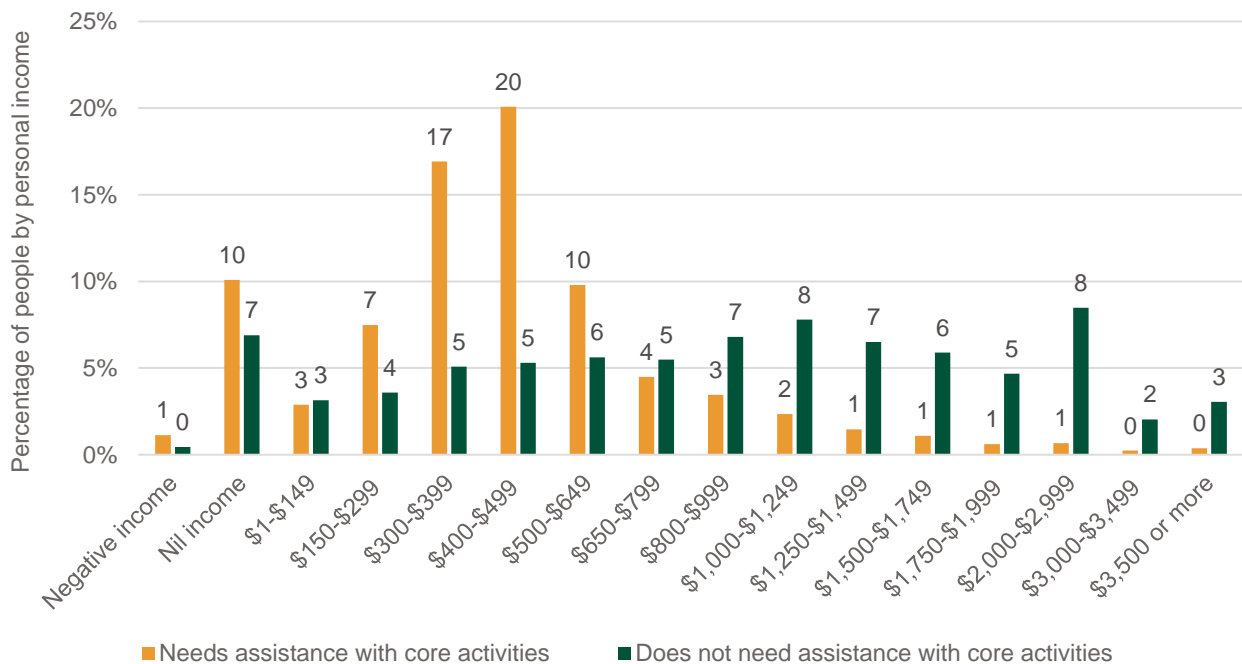
A larger proportion of people who need assistance have a negative or nil income (11%) than people who do not need assistance (7%).

**Table 5: Weekly total personal income of people who need assistance with core activities, Kingston and Greater Melbourne 2021**

Weekly income	Kingston				Greater Melbourne	
	Needs assistance		Does not need assistance		Needs assistance	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Negative income	105	1	643	0	3122	1
Nil income	940	10	9855	7	28183	10
\$1-\$149	268	3	4493	3	8171	3
\$150-\$299	697	7	5128	4	21182	8
\$300-\$399	1575	17	7255	5	47705	18
\$400-\$499	1869	20	7575	5	56703	21
\$500-\$649	911	10	8038	6	24469	9
\$650-\$799	418	4	7843	5	12140	4
\$800-\$999	322	3	9715	7	8732	3
\$1,000-\$1,249	218	2	11135	8	6128	2
\$1,250-\$1,499	136	1	9295	7	3478	1
\$1,500-\$1,749	101	1	8436	6	2751	1
\$1,750-\$1,999	57	1	6694	5	1665	1
\$2,000-\$2,999	62	1	12123	8	2283	1
\$3,000-\$3,499	22	0	2921	2	588	0
\$3,500 or more	35	0	4364	3	1386	1
Not stated	804	9	1948	1	16493	6
Not applicable	764	8	25510	18	27416	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>9311</b>		<b>142969</b>		<b>272599</b>	

Source: ABS 2021

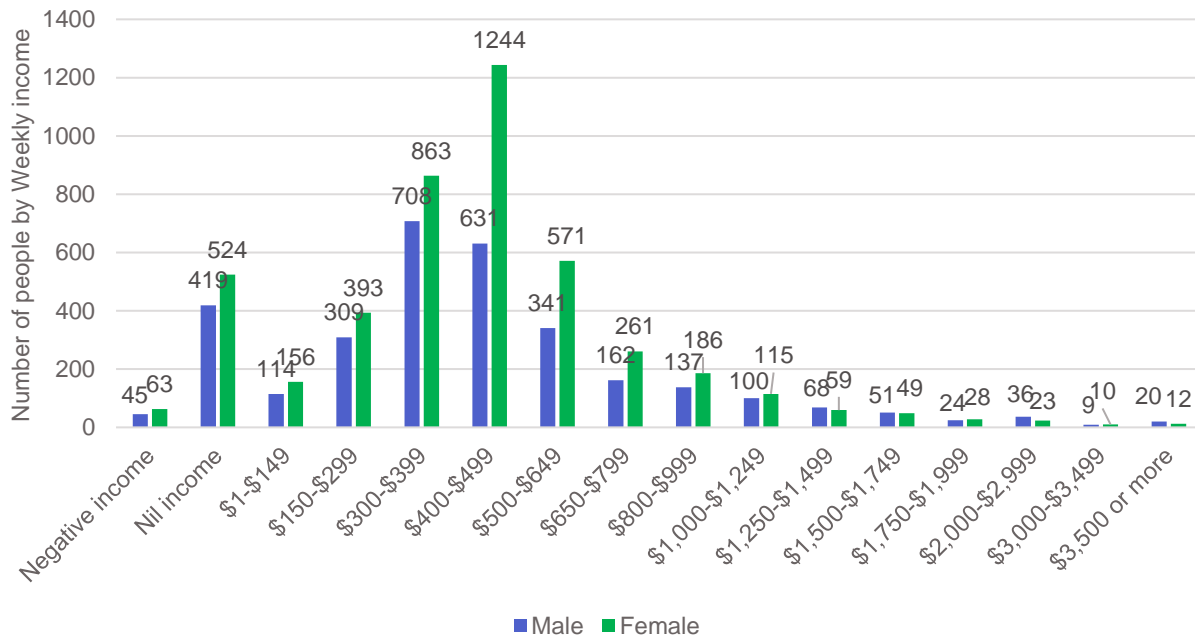
**Figure 24: Weekly total personal income of people who need assistance with core activities, Kingston and Greater Melbourne 2021 (%)**



Source: ABS 2021

Looking at the difference between males and females below, the largest group of females (1244 persons) earned between \$400 and \$499 per week in 2021, while the largest group of males (708 persons) earned between \$300 and \$399 per week.

**Figure 25: Weekly income on people who needed assistance with core activities in Kingston based on gender**



Source: ABS 2021

### 6.3. SOURCE OF INCOME

The majority of people who need assistance with core activities receive their income from government benefits and allowances (62%). This is similar to Greater Melbourne (61%) and higher than people who do not need assistance (13%).

On the contrary, less people who need assistance with core activities earn their income through wages and salary (7%) than people who do not need assistance (49%).

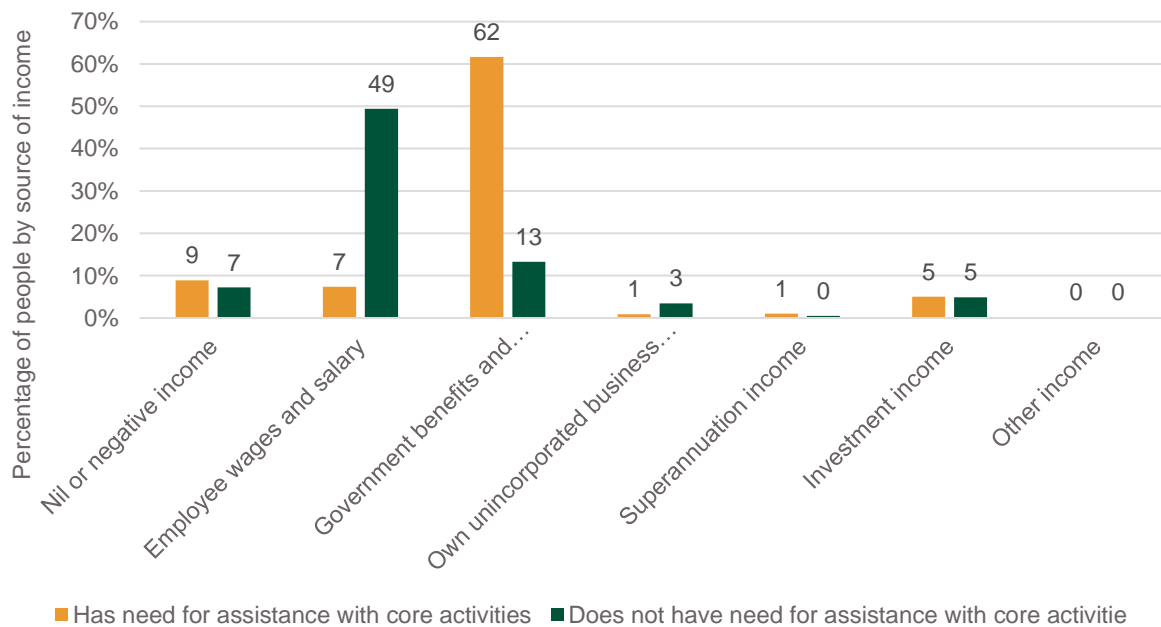


**Table 6: Main source of personal income for people who need assistance with core activities, Kingston and Greater Melbourne 2021**

Main Source of Personal Income (administrative data)	Kingston				Greater Melbourne	
	Needs assistance		Does not need assistance		Needs assistance	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Nil or negative income	827	9	10281	7	22348	8
Employee wages and salary	686	7	70687	49	20188	7
Government benefits and allowances	5732	62	18992	13	165830	61
Own unincorporated business income	80	1	4928	3	1866	1
Superannuation income	93	1	683	0	2466	1
Investment income	468	5	7029	5	13059	5
Other income	14	0	224	0	542	0
Admin not available	637	7	4632	3	18878	7
Not applicable	764	8	25510	18	27416	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>9301</b>		<b>142966</b>		<b>272599</b>	

Source: ABS 2021

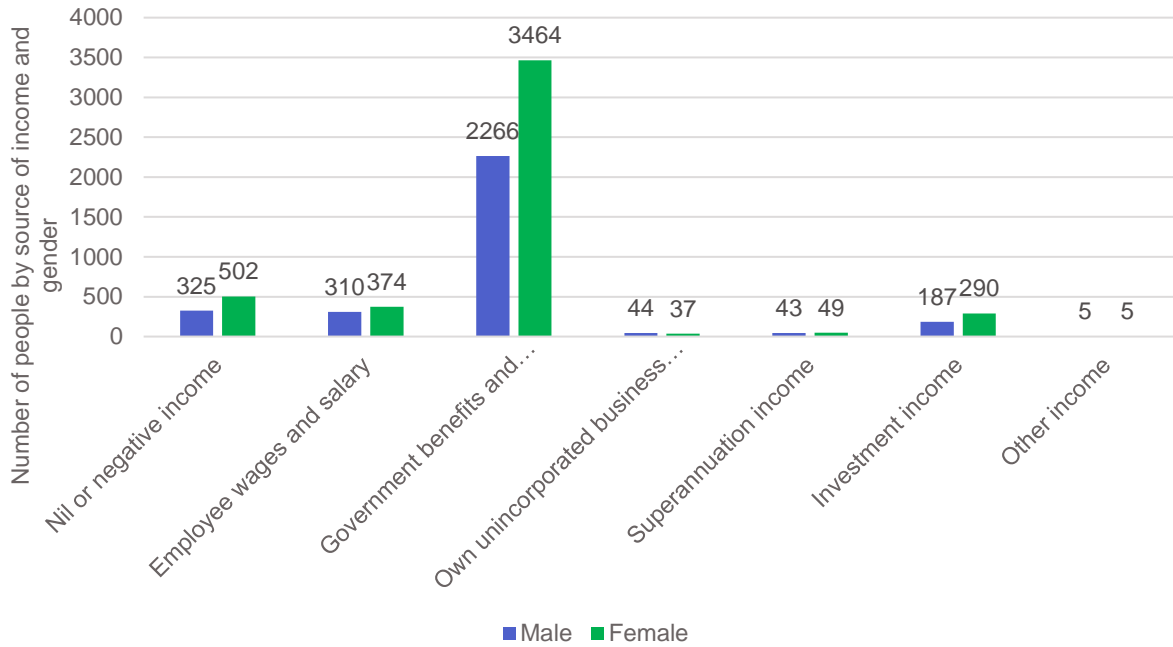
**Figure 26: Main source of personal income for people who need assistance with core activities, Kingston and Greater Melbourne 2021 (%)**



Source: ABS 2021

Looking at income source for people who need assistance by gender, more females receive government benefits and allowance as their income than males.

**Figure 27: Source of income of Kingston's residents who needed assistance with core activities based on gender**



Source: ABS 2021

## 7. Carers

In Kingston in 2021, 17,747 people were carers – providing unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age. This represents 13.6% of the Kingston population aged 15+ years.

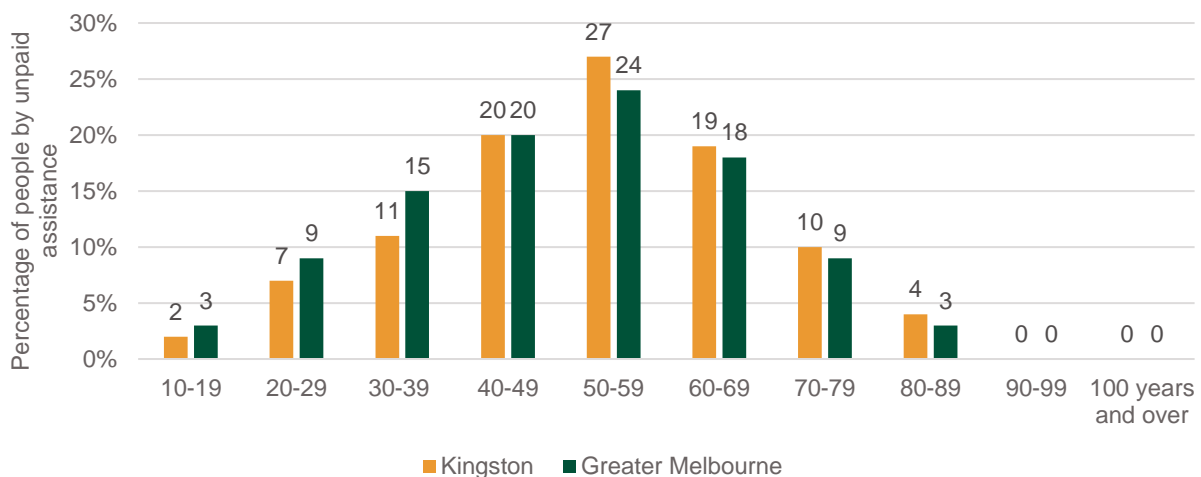
The 10 year age group with the largest proportion of carers is 50-59 years (27%), followed by 40-49 years (20%). This is the same for Greater Melbourne.

**Table 7: People who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age by 10 year age groups, Kingston and Greater Melbourne 2021**

10 Year Age Groups	Kingston				Greater Melbourne	
	No unpaid assistance		Provided unpaid assistance		Provided unpaid assistance	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
10-19	7908	7	387	2	12701	3
20-29	15621	15	1162	7	44678	9
30-39	19049	18	1981	11	75107	15
40-49	18357	17	3590	20	99506	20
50-59	15932	15	4721	<b>27</b>	122429	<b>24</b>
60-69	13204	12	3439	19	88521	18
70-79	10406	10	1719	10	44898	9
80-89	5477	5	679	4	16239	3
90-99	1511	1	67	0	1725	0
100 years and over	55	0	0	0	7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>107520</b>		<b>17745</b>		<b>505811</b>	

Source: ABS 2021

**Figure 28: People who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age by 10 year age groups, Kingston and Greater Melbourne 2021 (%)**



Source: ABS 2021

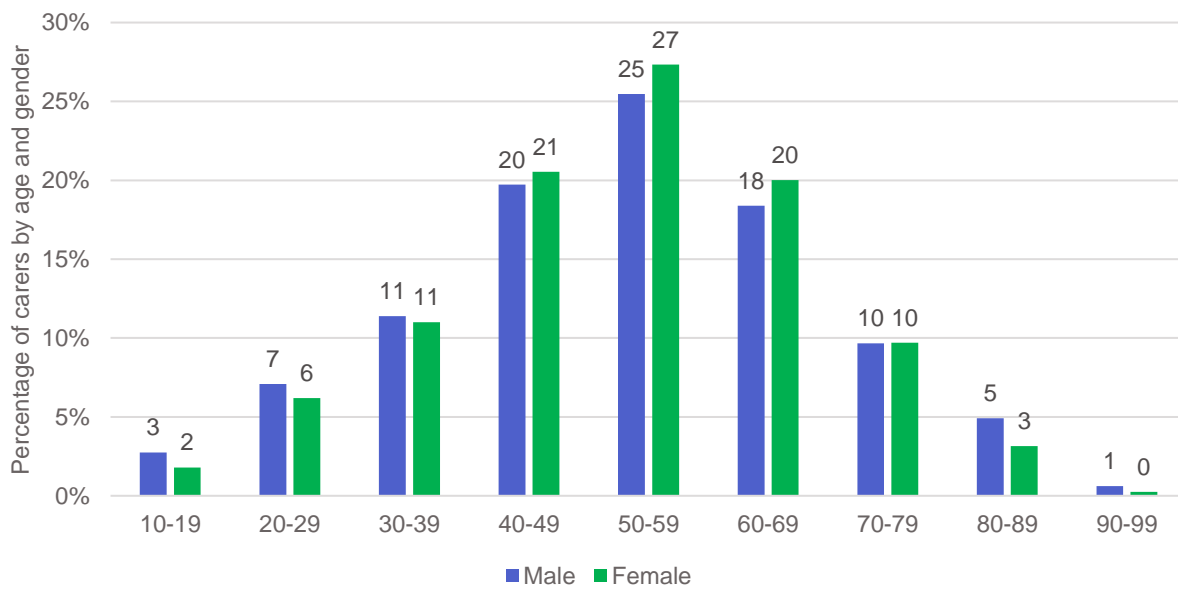
More females (10,664) than males (7,088) are carers in Kingston.

**Table 8: Number and percentage of carers based on gender and 10 year age groups, Kingston 2021**

10 Year Age Group	Male		Female		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
10-19 years	195	3	192	2	387
20-29 years	503	7	661	6	1164
30-39 years	807	11	1174	11	1981
40-49 years	1398	20	2190	21	3588
50-59 years	1805	<b>25</b>	2915	<b>27</b>	4720
60-69 years	1303	18	2135	20	3438
70-79 years	685	10	1035	10	1720
80-89 years	348	5	335	3	683
90-99 years	44	1	27	0	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>7088</b>		<b>10664</b>		<b>17752</b>

Source: ABS 2021

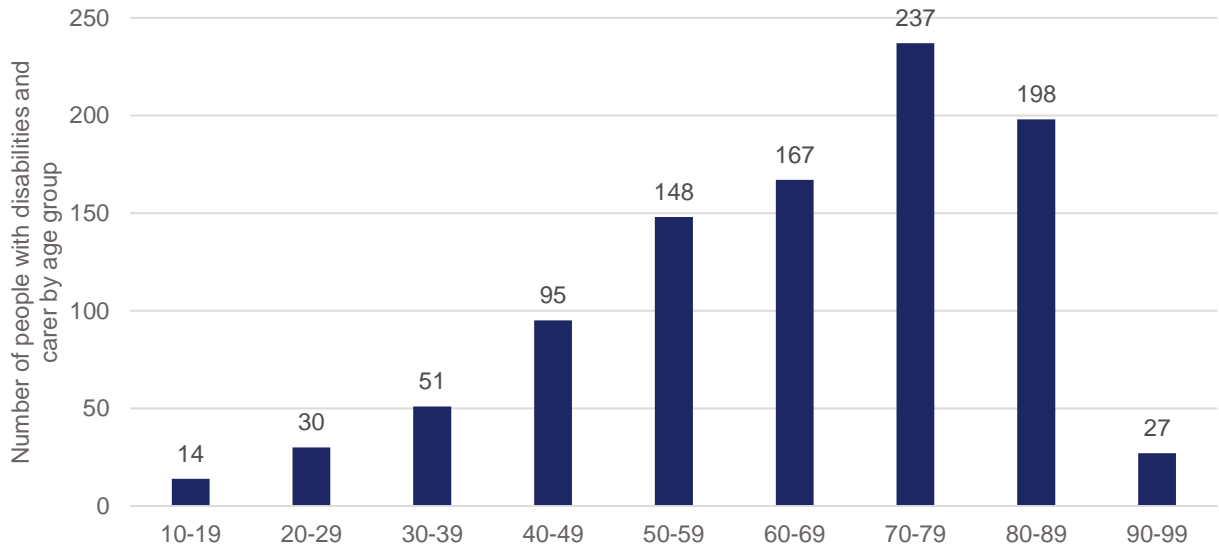
**Figure 29: Percentage of carers based on gender and 10-year age groups, Kingston 2021 (%)**



Source: ABS 2021

967 people who need assistance in Kingston also care for a person who needs help with a disability, long term illness or old age. The likelihood of this occurring increases with age.

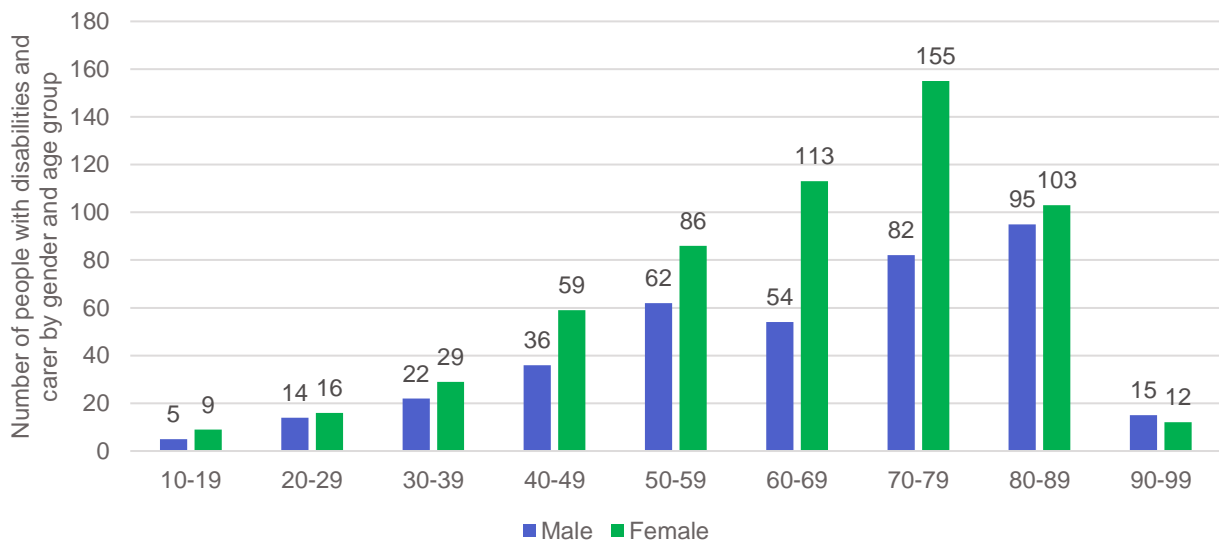
**Figure 30: People who need assistance with core activities and care for a person who needs help with a disability, long term illness or old age by 10-year age groups, Kingston 2021**



Source: ABS 2021

More females (582) than males (385) are carers and needing assistance themselves. This is prevalent across all 10-year age groups apart from 90-99 years.

**Figure 31: People who need assistance with core activities and care for a person who needs help with a disability, long term illness or old age by 10-year age groups and gender, Kingston 2021**



Source: ABS 2021

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## 8. References

ABS, 2018. Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings. [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2018 | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

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