CONTENTS

Introduction ............................................................................. 3
Population change .................................................................... 4
Children .................................................................................. 5
Ethnicity and language .......................................................... 6
Migration and national identity .............................................. 7
Disability, religion and sexuality ............................................ 8
Household composition ........................................................ 9
Housing .................................................................................. 10
Employment and economic activity ..................................... 11
Labour force .......................................................................... 12
INTRODUCTION

This document provides a borough-level summary of data about Kingston from the 2011 Census, released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in December 2012. Each page draws on data from a number of different tables to give an accessible, at-a-glance explanation of a particular topic. The nine topics all fall into one of four broad categories: Population, Equalities, Housing and Households, and the Labour Market.

The 2011 Census Series is one of a range of publications and datasets available from the Kingston Data Observatory. For more information and downloadable data please visit our web pages on the Council website (www.kingston.gov.uk/kdo) or email us with your query at kdo@rbk.kingston.gov.uk.

We are grateful to all our colleagues who provided assistance in the production of this document.

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Key findings:

- Kingston’s population grew by 8.7% between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, from 147,273 to 160,060. The bulk of this growth was concentrated in the wards in Kingston Town neighbourhood (p. 4)

- The proportion of households with dependent children increased between 2001 and 2011, (from 28.4% to 30.9%), as did that of lone parent households (from 5.1% to 5.6%) (p. 5)

- 25.5% of Kingston residents identified as members of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups, compared to 15.5% in 2001. 63.1% identified as White British, down from 75.9% (p. 6)

- The proportion of Kingston residents reporting that their daily activities were limited by a long-term health problem or disability (12.6%) was lower than the average for London (14.1%) or England (17.6%) (p. 8)

- Owner occupiers constituted 64.1% of households in Kingston in 2011, down from 70.8% in 2001. 21% of households in 2011 rented privately, a substantial increase on the 2001 figure of 14.4% (p. 10)

- 3.2% of Kingston’s working-age population was classified as unemployed, up from 2.5% in 2001 but well below the London average of 5.2% (p. 11)

- Kingston residents were more likely than the average person in England to work in professional or managerial occupations (41.7% compared to 31.3%), as well as being more likely to hold NVQ level 4 or 5 (degree-level) qualifications (41.4% to 27.4%) (p. 12)
Kingston’s population increased by 8.7% between 2001 and 2011, standing at 160,060 on Census day. This compares with an increase of 7.9% in England and Wales and 14.0% in the whole of London.

The borough’s age profile has stayed broadly similar to 2001, except there are now proportionately fewer older people compared to those aged 19-64. People aged 19-64 are overrepresented in Kingston’s population compared with the rest of the country, and older people are underrepresented. However, London’s population is younger still. The largest population growth was in the 60-64 years age group (post-war baby boomers) which increased by 45%, followed by the 0-4 years age group (19%) and the 20-24 years age group (15%).

The vast majority of population growth between 2001 and 2011 was concentrated in Kingston Town neighbourhood, where all four wards experienced higher than average levels of population growth. Population growth in Grove, Canbury and Chessington South can mainly be attributed to housing development in the past ten years. The population of Coombe Hill and Chessington North & Hook stayed relatively static.

The Census also found that there were slightly fewer men than women in Kingston (48.8% and 51.2% respectively).
CHILDREN

In 2011, a greater proportion of households in Kingston had dependent children compared with 2001. Kingston had a higher proportion of households with dependent children than England, and a similar proportion to London.

The number of lone parent households in Kingston increased between 2001 and 2011, and they formed a slightly greater proportion of total households. However, this proportion was still significantly lower than that for the rest of London and England.

The number of households with no adults in employment and dependent children had decreased slightly, and is well below the London and England averages. New data shows that 2,490 households with dependent children included someone with a long-term health problem/disability.

The majority of lone parent households in Kingston were female (90.4%). Kingston had a higher proportion of both male and female lone parents in full-time employment than London and England. However, 39% were unemployed, much higher than the rate of unemployment in the general population.

### Characteristics of households with dependent children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001: Kingston</th>
<th>2011: Kingston</th>
<th>London (%)</th>
<th>England (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of households</td>
<td>61,426</td>
<td>63,639</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of dependent children aged 0-18</td>
<td>32,935</td>
<td>35,677</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with dependent children aged 0-18 (%)</td>
<td>17,452 (28.4%)</td>
<td>19,690 (30.9%)</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with dependent children aged 0-4 (%)</td>
<td>7,205 (11.7%)</td>
<td>8,610 (13.5%)</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone parent households with dependent children (0-18)</td>
<td>3,127 (5.1%)</td>
<td>3,541 (5.6%)</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with dependent children (0-18) and no adults in employment</td>
<td>2,050 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1,949 (3.1%)</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with dependent children (0-18) and one person with a long-term health problem/disability</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,490 (3.9%)</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: 2011 Census Tables KS106, KS107; 2001 Census Tables KS21, KS22. Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0. If you have any queries or want further information, please email us at kdo@rbk.kingston.gov.uk
Kingston became more ethnically diverse between 2001-11, in line with national trends. Although the majority (63.1%) of residents were White British, this represents a drop of 12.8 percentage points since 2001. In contrast, residents from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups now make up 25.5% of the population (up from 15.5%) and residents from ‘Other White’ ethnic groups now make up 9.6% of the population (6.4% in 2001).

The numbers of people in all ethnic groups increased except for White British, Irish and ‘Any other ethnic group’ (the latter can be attributed to changes to this category). The ‘Other Asian’ category includes the borough’s Korean population (3,495), 2.2% of Kingston’s population and the largest in England & Wales, and those identifying as Sri Lankan (4,059) and Tamil (1,083). Out of 348 Local Authorities in England & Wales, Kingston had the fifth highest percentage of residents identifying as Sri Lankan (2.5%), the tenth highest for Arab (1.5%), the fourth highest for Tamil (0.7%), and the seventh highest for Iranian (0.7%).

In 52.3% of households all members belonged to one ethnic group, down from 55% in 2001. The number of households with people in multi-ethnicity partnerships jumped from 4,839 to 6,819. Kingston had the tenth highest percentage in England & Wales (10.7%) of households with multi-ethnicity partnerships in 2011.

In the majority of households (90.8%), at least one person spoke English as a main language, including 80.5% where all members did so (compared to 74% in London and 91% in England). In 5,866 households (9.2%), no members spoke English as a main language. More information on the household languages spoken by Kingston residents will be available from the Kingston Data Observatory in February 2013.
Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of Kingston residents born outside the British Isles increased by around 50%, growing from 18% to 26.9% of the population. The majority of this was due to increases in the numbers of residents born in continental Europe, Asia and the Middle East. Of the 11,021 residents born outside the British Isles but within the EU, 55.7% came from the ‘original 15’ EU countries, and 44.3% came from countries (principally in Eastern Europe) that joined after 2003. Around half of people born overseas and living in Kingston had come to the UK since 2001.

Compared to the rest of England and Wales, Kingston has a high percentage of residents born in East Asia (2.9%—the 3rd highest percentage in any local authority in England or Wales). This includes the highest proportion in the country of residents born in East Asian countries excluding China (1.9%), reflecting the borough’s substantial Korean community. There are also relatively large populations from Sri Lanka (2.2%—5th highest in England and Wales) and South Africa (1.2%—6th highest).

82.9% of people in Kingston identify as having a British or Irish nationality (including those identifying as English, Welsh, Northern Irish, Scottish and Cornish). This suggests that a substantial fraction of those born abroad identify as British or English (either alongside or instead of the nationality of their country of origin). Kingston residents are also more likely than the London average to identify as English (54.4% compared to 43.7%), and less likely to identify as British (34.8% to 38.3%).

### Table: Place of birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>2001: Kingston</th>
<th>2011: Kingston</th>
<th>London (%)</th>
<th>England (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK/Isle of Man/Channel Islands</td>
<td>118,468 (80.4%)</td>
<td>114,951 (71.8%)</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Ireland</td>
<td>2,366 (1.6%)</td>
<td>1,981 (1.2%)</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Europe</td>
<td>6,433 (4.4%)</td>
<td>12,872 (8%)</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>4,770 (3.2%)</td>
<td>6,679 (4.2%)</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East/Asia</td>
<td>11,993 (8.1%)</td>
<td>19,453 (12.2%)</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Americas/Caribbean</td>
<td>2,096 (1.4%)</td>
<td>2,978 (1.9%)</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania/Antarctica</td>
<td>1,237 (0.8%)</td>
<td>1,145 (0.7%)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diagram: Kingston residents 2011: Year of arrival in UK

- Born in the UK: 71.7%
- Not born in the UK: 28.3%
- Arrived before 1961: 1.4%
- Arrived 1961-1980: 4.2%
- Arrived 1981-2000: 8.2%
- Arrived 2001 or later: 14.4%
**Disability, Religion and Sexuality**

**Disability**

The majority of Kingston residents reported that they were in good health on Census day in 2011, a greater majority than in London or England. 52.7% of Kingston residents stated they were in very good health, compared to 0.8% in very bad health. Out of 348 Local Authorities in England & Wales, Kingston had the tenth highest percentage of people stating they were not affected by a health problem or disability on a daily basis.

Roughly one in eight residents stated that their day-to-day activities were limited a lot (5.4%) or a little (7.1%) by a long-term health problem or disability, including those related to old age. This is lower than the London and England averages. A similar proportion of people to 2001 (8.3%) are providers of unpaid care (to family, friends, neighbours etc.).

**Religion**

Following national trends, the number of people in Kingston who stated they were Christian decreased by 10,426 people between 2001-11. Judaism was the only other major religion with a decrease in numbers. Islam was still the second most common religion stated by residents (5.9%, compared with 12.4% in London and 5% in England), and 4.7% of residents were Hindu (compared to 5% in London and 1.5% in England). The number of people stating ‘No religion’ increased by 14,677, rising from 18% of the population in 2001 to 25.7% in 2011.

**Sexuality**

The proportion of people in marriages stayed more or less the same (46% of people aged 16 and over compared to 46.4% in 2001). This was closer to the England average (46.6%) than the London average (39.8%).

0.3% of the population aged 16 and over (362 people) were in a registered civil partnership in 2011, similar to averages for London and England. There is no comparison with 2001 as civil partnership registrations were not introduced until December 2005.

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### Health of the population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011: Kingston</th>
<th>London (%)</th>
<th>England (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good or very good health</td>
<td>137,930 (86.2%)</td>
<td>83.8%</td>
<td>81.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad or very bad health</td>
<td>5,705 (3.6%)</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day-to-day activities limited a lot</td>
<td>8,605 (5.4%)</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day-to-day activities limited a little</td>
<td>11,297 (7.1%)</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*2011 data on health and disability cannot be directly compared with 2001 data because of changes to the Census questionnaire.*
There were 63,639 households in Kingston according to the 2011 Census, an increase of 4% since 2001. However, the number of households with dependent children increased by 12.8% during this period, meaning they now form 31% of total households as opposed to 28% in 2001 and 29% in England. The data also shows the proportion of lone parent families has increased in line with national trends, but is still lower than the proportions for London and England.

16.5% of households in Kingston included only people aged 65 and over, compared with 21% in England and 20% in 2001. There has also been a decrease in the number of one person households, including 1,234 fewer people aged 65 and over living on their own. This may be because people are living longer, but may also be because higher house prices mean fewer people can afford to live on their own. Despite this, Kingston had a much higher proportion of people living in couples than the rest of London.

There has also been an increase in ‘Other’ households (for example, those whose residents are not necessarily related), including those with dependent children. 2% of households in Kingston were composed entirely of full-time students, up from 1.1% in 2001, which can be attributed to the large population attending Kingston University.

Communal establishments
The 3,702 people not included here were residents of communal establishments: the majority (2,556) were living in establishments classified as ‘Other’, which includes student halls of residence. This has increased from 2,025 people in 2001.

### Table: Living Arrangements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2001: Kingston</th>
<th>2011: Kingston</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living in a couple</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
<td>57.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married or in a civil partnership</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
<td>45.3%</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohabiting</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not living in a couple</td>
<td>42.8%</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>51.8%</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married*</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Refers to married couples not residing in the same household.

### Households Composition

Data source: 2011 Census Tables KS104, KS105, KS405; 2001 Census Tables KS003, KS020, KS023. Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0. If you have any queries or want further information, please email us at kdo@rbk.kingston.gov.uk.
The proportion of owner-occupier households in Kingston fell by around 7 percentage points between 2001 and 2011, while the proportion renting privately grew by almost exactly the same amount. This change approximately tracks national trends, and may reflect the rise in house prices. The proportion renting privately went up by nearly 50% in the 10 years to 2011.

The total number of residential properties in the borough increased by 2,873 in this period. Most of these (2,201) were flats. The Census also found significantly fewer households without central heating in 2011 than in 2001; the total number fell from 4,397 to 1,943.

12.9% of occupied residences were found to be overcrowded in 2011 (defined as either having too few bedrooms or fewer than two communal rooms excluding bathrooms). This is up from 10.6% in 2001, though below the London average of 21.7%. Average household size is now 2.5 people (up from 2.3, contrary to the decline that some forecasters had predicted). Kingston is in the top 5% of local authorities for household size in England and Wales.
Unemployment in Kingston rose from 2.5% to 3.2% of the working-age population between 2001 and 2011.* However, Kingston’s unemployment rate is significantly lower than that of London or England. Twice as many Kingston residents were long-term unemployed in 2011 (1,459) than in 2001 (709). This represents 1.2% of the working-age population. This rise is broadly in line with national trends. 23.1% of the population in 2011 were part-time or self-employed (compared to 19.3% in 2001). 41.4% were full-time employees, down from 45.8%.

Kingston’s student population increased substantially, both in absolute (16,677, up from 11,993) and relative terms (13.9%, up from 11%). The share of unemployed students (not in work but looking for a job) increased from 5.5% to 9.7%.

Most Kingston residents in employment work in the service sector, in industries such as retail, education or social care. There are also significant numbers in professional, scientific and technical positions.

*Unemployment as measured in the Census refers to those who are out of work and actively seeking employment. It is not the same as the Jobseekers’ Allowance Claimant Count.
The average Kingston resident was more highly-qualified in 2011 than in 2001. The proportion of residents with either no qualifications at all or NVQ-equivalent level 1 or 2 qualifications fell (from 47.8% to 35.4%), while the proportion of residents with qualifications at level 3 or above went up from 46.9% to 54.9%. The proportion of residents with level 4 or 5 qualifications (which principally refers to university degrees) rose particularly sharply, increasing by 19.6%.

Residents of Kingston are also much less likely than the average for England to be in routine or semi-routine occupations (14.2% compared to 25%), and correspondingly more likely to be working in managerial or professional jobs (41.7% to 31.3%). However, within the category of higher managerial and professional occupations the proportion classified as large employers or in higher managerial occupations fell by nearly half, from 5.9% to 3.1%. Proportionately this is a substantially sharper fall than occurred in either London or the country as a whole.