

Kindergarten Infrastructure and Services Plan

Kingston City

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	3
1.1.	Reform context	3
1.2.	Purpose of Kindergarten Infrastructure and Services Plans (KISPs)	3
1.3.	Structure of the KISP	4
1.4.	Disclaimer	4
2.	Map of Early Childhood Education services in Kingston City	5
3.	Local context	6
3.1	Purpose	6
3.2	Key considerations	6
4.	Unmet demand estimates between 2026 - 2036 for Kingston City.....	14
4.1	Purpose	14
4.2	Methodology	14
4.3	Summary of current kindergarten provision.....	16
4.4	Agreed estimates of demand for kindergarten places	16
5.	Authorisation	21

© State of Victoria (Department of Education) 2024



Kindergarten Infrastructure and Services Plan Kingston City is provided under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence. You are free to re-use the work under that licence, on the condition that you credit the State of Victoria (Department of Education), indicate if changes were made and comply with the other licence terms, see: [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

The licence does not apply to:

- any images, photographs, trademarks or branding, including the Victorian Government logo and the DE logo; and
- content supplied by third parties.

Copyright queries may be directed to copyright@education.vic.gov.au



Department
of Education

1. Introduction

1.1. Reform context

The Victorian Government's \$14 billion Best Start, Best Life (BSBL) reforms are the most significant change to Victoria's early childhood sector in a generation.

The BSBL reforms include:

- **Free Kinder:** Free Kinder is now available for Victorian 3- and 4-year-old children at participating services in standalone (sessional) kindergartens and long day care centres – a saving of up to \$2,500 per child, every year.
- **Pre-Prep:** Four-Year-Old Kindergarten will gradually transition to 'Pre-Prep' – increasing to a universal 30-hour-a-week program of play-based learning for 4-year-old children in Victoria by 2036.
- **Three-Year-Old Kindergarten:** the continued roll-out of Three-Year-Old Kindergarten, with programs increasing to 15 hours a week across the state by 2029.
- **Early learning and childcare centres:** the establishment of 50 Victorian government-owned and operated early learning and childcare centres. These centres will be built in areas with the greatest need and will make it easier for families to access early childhood education and childcare. The first of the centres opened in 2025.

These initiatives demonstrate a clear commitment to improving early learning outcomes for Victorian children, workforce participation and access for families, and present the most significant change to Victoria's early childhood sector in a generation.

Pre-Prep will roll-out in Kingston City in 2034. Statewide, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children from a refugee or asylum seeker background, and children who have had contact with Child Protection services, will be able to access up to 25 hours of Pre-Prep in 2026, increasing to up to 30 hours from 2028. Children who have (or have a parent or guardian who has) a Commonwealth concession card and children who are a multiple birth child (triplets or more) across the state will be able to access up to 25 hours of Pre-Prep in 2028, increasing to up to 30 hours from 2030.

1.2. Purpose of Kindergarten Infrastructure and Services Plans (KISPs)

New and expanded infrastructure is key to delivering the BSBL reforms and will require a large expansion of kindergarten facilities across the State. KISPs, which are jointly developed with Local Governments, indicate where and when new infrastructure will be required to support both reform implementation and population growth in each of Victoria's 79 local government areas (LGAs). KISPs help all kindergarten providers meet demand and collectively provide a clear picture of infrastructure need across the State.

KISPs support planning for services and future capital works and include detailed information about:

- Current capacity and demand for funded kindergarten

- Capacity to be delivered for planned infrastructure projects and future demand for kindergarten
- Forecast ‘unmet demand’ for kindergarten – that is, the kindergarten places needed that cannot be met by current or planned capacity
- Information specific to each local government area and its early childhood education and care landscape.

KISPs were initially developed to support the roll-out of Three-Year-Old Kindergarten and have now been updated to incorporate Pre-Prep.

KISPs are intended to support planning. They are not funding documents and do not commit any party to addressing the unmet demand identified.

However, it is expected that future investment requests through Building Blocks and funding decisions about Local Government, not-for-profit projects (including non-government schools) would align with the relevant KISP (including Section 3: Local Context).

1.3. Structure of the KISP

Each KISP consists of the following sections:

- **Section 1:** A short introduction to the Best Start, Best Life reform and the KISP.
- **Section 2:** A map of existing and planned Early Childhood Education and Care services.
- **Section 3:** Local context and knowledge of key information in Kingston City relevant to early childhood education.
- **Section 4:** Unmet demand estimates in Kingston City over the life of the reform.

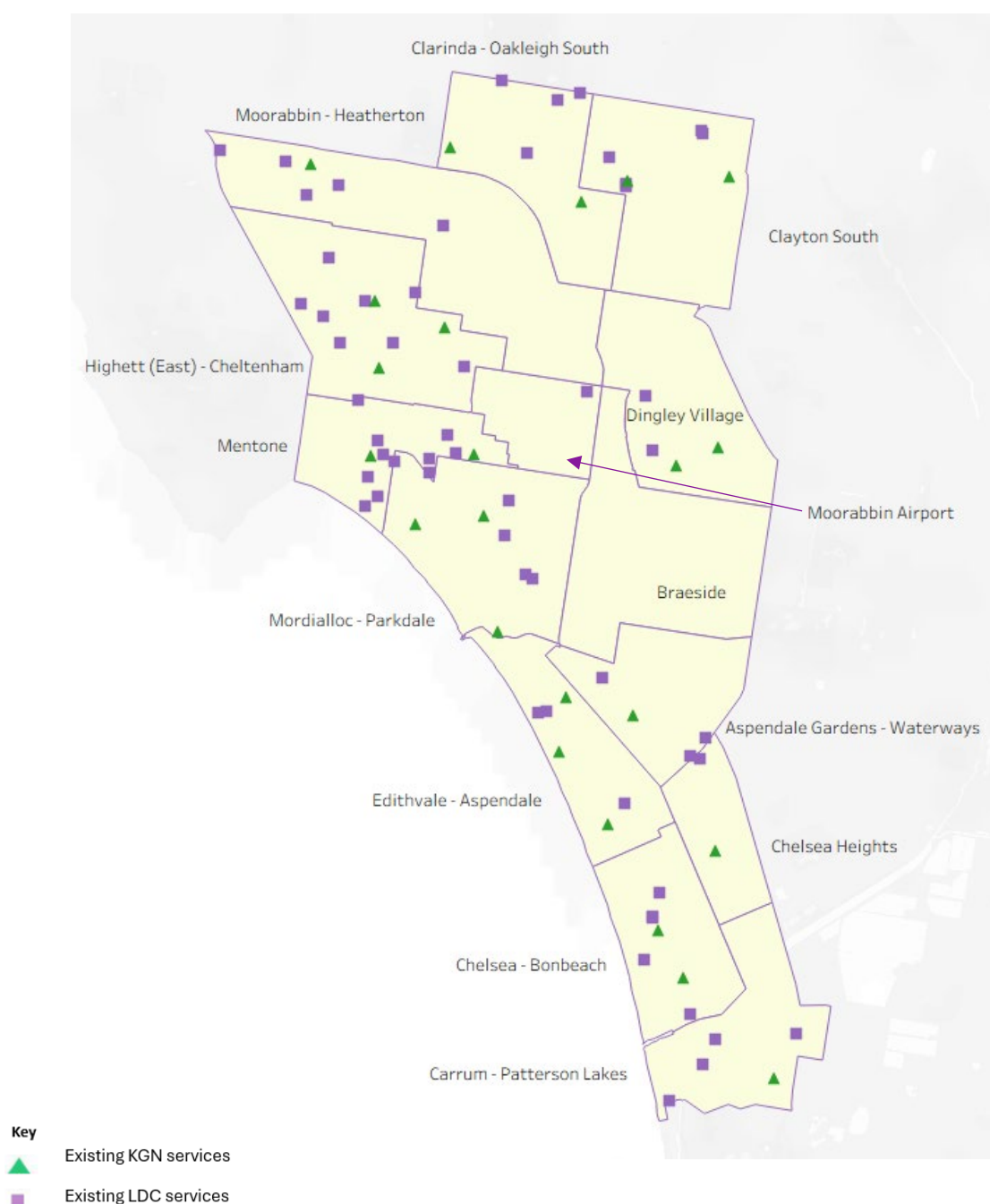
1.4. Disclaimer

All data presented in this document is published for information purposes only. Operational and business decisions should not be based solely on this document. Neither the Department nor Kingston City Council warrants, guarantees, makes any representation or assumes any duty of care in relation to the data, including as to its suitability, completeness, accuracy or adequacy.

2. Map of Early Childhood Education services in Kingston City

The map below shows the distribution of currently operating and new State-supported services that are planned to open in the future in Kingston City. Planned services by the private sector are not included.

This map has been prepared using departmental data, from both the National Quality Agenda IT System (NQAITS) and the Victorian School Building Authority (VSBA).



3. Local context

3.1 Purpose

Local, place-based knowledge and context play an important role in supporting the implementation of the BSBL reforms across Victoria. This section of the KISP documents this knowledge and context and should be considered alongside the kindergarten demand estimates in Section 4.

Information provided as local context may support applications through the Building Blocks Capacity Building and Planning Grants streams.

3.2 Key considerations

Key demographic trends that influence demand for kindergarten

The following information provides a snapshot of the City of Kingston's key population and demographic data:

Population:

- The City of Kingston population forecast for 2025 is 165,099 and is forecast to grow to 192,026 people in 2046 which is an increase of 16%.
- In 2021, 723 Kingston residents (0.5%) identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, slightly less than the Greater Melbourne average of 0.7%.
- In 2025 there are forecast to be 3,757 three- and four-year-old children living in the City of Kingston. This population group is forecast to grow to 4,071 children by 2036. This is an increase of 314 three- and four-year-old children.

Cultural Diversity:

- In 2021, 50,504 (31%) of people in the City of Kingston were born overseas.
- The number of people born overseas from a non-English Speaking Background (NESB) increased by 3,565 people (11.6%) between 2011 and 2016 from 30,772 to 34,337.
- Approximately 26% of Kingston residents spoke a language other than English at home in 2021. The most common languages were Greek (4.2%), Mandarin (3.5%) and Russian and Italian (both 1.3%).
- In 2021 6,302 (4%) Kingston residents reported difficulty speaking English.

Housing and households:

- In 2021 most households lived in purchased properties (33.7% fully owned, 36.5% mortgage). Approximately 22.5% rent privately and 1.9% rent through social housing.
- In 2024-25 financial year, there were 172 residential building approvals for houses and 415 residential building approvals for other dwellings.
- Household types in 2021 include 20,541 (32.7) couples with children, 15,073 (24%) couples without children and 6,596 (10.5%) one parent families.
- There are 11,139 couples with young children in the City of Kingston in 2021, comprising 17.7% of households and 1,959 single parents with young children comprising 3.1%.

Income:

- In 2021, 26.8% of households in the City of Kingston earned an income of \$3,000 or more per week.
- In the City of Kingston 47.8% of children aged 0-4 years were in households earning \$3,000 or more per week, indicating a level of household affluence notably above the Greater Melbourne average.

Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA):

- The SEIFA level of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage for Kingston in 2021 was 1,044. This places Kingston 13th most advantaged of Victorian Local Government Areas.
- At a suburb level, Waterways had the lowest level of disadvantage in the City of Kingston with a SEIFA index score of 1,1093.2 (95th percentile), compared to Clayton South, which had the highest-level disadvantage with a SEIFA index score of 954 (21st percentile).

Australian Early Development Census:

- In 2024 15.7% of children were assessed as being vulnerable in one or more domains which is lower when compared to Victoria which has 22.3% of children assessed as being vulnerable in one or more domains.
- In 2024 7.7% of children were assessed as being vulnerable in two or more domains which is lower when compared to Victoria which has 11.8% of children assessed as being vulnerable in one or more domains.

Key housing and development trends:

Recent and future development trends particularly in the northern area of Kingston impact on population forecasts and the need for additional early years services in the future.

The greatest growth is forecast for:

Suburb	Forecast population increase
Highett	+102%
Moorabbin	+51%
Cheltenham	+31%
Clayton South	+30%

Key development trends include:

Moorabbin

- A 12 storey apartment complex is currently under construction and a 9 storey mixed use building and 6 storey apartment complex have recently been completed.

Highett

- Development approvals for higher density residential developments including 284 apartments over 2 sites.
- Proposed developments that include 700-800 dwellings and a potential population of 3,000 + residents.

- The draft Development Victoria 'Highett Gasworks Social Infrastructure Needs Analysis' indicates that 120 new kindergarten and childcare places will be required in Highett to meet the anticipated future demand.
- The Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) released precinct plans and planning scheme amendments for the precinct around the new SRL Station in Sir William Fry Reserve. The precinct structure plan contemplates development up to 18 storeys on the Former Highett Gasworks site and Southland Shopping Centre sites, and developments of up to 8-10 storeys along the Nepean highway

Cheltenham

- 12 mixed use buildings have been approved on Nepean Highway.
- Masterplan approved by the Victoria Government to enable 3 development sites within the Cheltenham Station Precinct. Preferred heights of 7-8 storeys. The northern pocket of the Activity Centre hosts a series of 4-5 storey apartment buildings.
- The Cheltenham SRL East Draft Structure Plan, Community Infrastructure Needs Assessment (February 2025) provides the following information:
 - The Suburban Rail Loop project includes a station in Cheltenham and the resident population in the Structure Plan Area is forecast to grow from 9,400 2021 to 20,800 by 2041.
 - An extra 4,500 new dwellings are needed to support this growth. The proportion of apartments in the Structure Plan Area will need to more than double, from 21.2 per cent in 2021 to 52.8 per cent in 2041.
 - Jobs in the Structure Plan Area are forecast to more than double from 10,600 in 2021 to 22,600 by 2041.
 - The forecast 60 per cent growth in the number of children three- to four-years-old in the Cheltenham 1.6-kilometre local catchment by 2041 suggests that population growth could be a significant driver for increased demand for kindergarten provision in the Structure Plan Area.
- The predominance of integrated long daycare programs in Cheltenham suggests the potential for an ongoing role for private sector investment. However, parental choices and preferences in Cheltenham that place a premium on sessional programs must be considered when planning future provision.
- Planning also needs to consider the projected employment growth within the Structure Plan Area. Workers who are parents may increase demand for kindergarten services near their workplace.
- KISPs relevant to the Structure Plan Area should consider these needs and guide future planning for kindergarten facilities in the Structure Plan Area.

Dingley

- The former Kingswood Golf course has been rezoned to allow for residential development. A concept subdivision plan indicates 941 residential lots.

Clayton South

- The structure plans plan for developments of up to 8-10 storeys on Centre Road in Clayton South.

- The Clayton SRL East Draft Structure Plan, Community Infrastructure Needs Assessment (February 2025) provides the following information:
 - The Suburban Rail Loop project includes a new station for Clayton and the Structure Plan Area includes parts of Kingston.
 - The population of the Clayton Structure Plan Area is forecast to grow from 14,200 in 2021 to 26,900 by 2041. An extra 5,600 dwellings are needed to accommodate this growth
- Jobs in the Structure Plan Area are forecast to grow from 12,700 in 2021 to 29,600 by 2041.

Mentone

- An Activity Centre is being planned for Mentone. The draft maps, including proposed heights and boundaries, are scheduled to be released in early 2026. Following a period of consultation, it is expected that the plans will be finalised in mid-2026 and include planning controls for increased housing density.

Kindergarten participation rates:

The Department of Education (DE) Early Childhood Education Profile indicates that:

- In 2024 the three-year-old kindergarten participation rates in Kingston was 84%, lower than the Victoria-wide participation rate of 90%.
- Three-year-old kindergarten participation rates in Kingston have fluctuated between 2022 and 2024 peaking in 2023 at 91%.
- In 2024 the four-year-old kindergarten participation rates in Kingston was 90%, lower than the Victoria-wide participation rate of 96%.
- Four-year-old kindergarten participation rates in Kingston are consistently 90% and over except for 2017 and 2020 which were 89% and 85% respectively.
- The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in three- and four-year-old kindergarten in 2024 is 39, which has increased from 27 when compared to 2022. This is an increase of 36% over three years.
- The number of children enrolled in three- and four-year-old kindergarten who come from a non-English speaking background has increased from 370 in 2022 up to 425 in 2024. This is a total increase of 14% over the three years.
- The number of children enrolled in three- and four-year-old kindergarten who have a disability or developmental delay has fluctuated and increased from 88 in 2022 up to 134 in 2023 with a slight decline to 129 in 2024. This is an increase of 47% over three years.
- At a Statistical Area 2 (SA2) level in 2024, Aspendale Gardens had the highest three-year-old kindergarten participation rate of 102% compared to Clayton South which had the lowest participation rate of 77%.
 - Participation rates above 100% implies more children are enrolled in Aspendale Gardens than live there, indicating families travel from other areas.
- At a SA2 level in 2024, Chelsea Heights and Clayton South had the highest four-year-old kindergarten participation rate of 100% compared to Mordialloc-Parkdale which had the lowest participation rate of 76%.

Kingston's birth notifications have steadily decreased from 2,001 notifications in 2015-16 down to 1,535 in 2023-24. This increased in 2024-25 to 1,611 notifications.

Family preference:

The DE Early Childhood Education Profile indicates that:

- In 2024, 50% of three-year-old children attended kindergarten at stand-alone sessional services compared to 50% of children who attended kindergarten in an integrated long day care service.
- In 2024, 61% of four-year-old children attended kindergarten at stand-alone sessional services compared to 39% of children who attended kindergarten in an integrated long day care service.
- The enrolment proportions of children attending four-year-old kindergarten at standalone sessional services has progressively declined from 75% in 2013 down to 58% in 2022. There was a slight increase to 61% in 2024, which could be explained by the introduction of Free Kindergarten.
- Comparatively the enrolment proportion of four-year-old children attending an integrated long day care service has increased from 25% in 2013 up to 42% in 2022, declining slightly to 39% in 2024.

In November 2024 a survey was emailed to 1,763 families who had registered through Central Registration Scheme for a three- or four-year kindergarten place in the 2025 kindergarten year. Of these, 233 families completed the survey.

The survey asked a range of questions including questions exploring what families considered when choosing a sessional kindergarten service as follows:

- When choosing a sessional kindergarten service most respondents indicated they consider services close to their home (82%), timetables that work for their family (56%), service reputation (53%) and services located close to primary schools, childcare and other services (40%). Respondents were able to choose as many options as relevant.
- When asked what is important when thinking about timetables for sessional kindergarten, most respondents indicated that timetables that fit in with work, family and other commitments (75%) was most important, followed by longer sessions over two days (55%) and teachers and educators (48%). Respondents were able to choose as many options as relevant.

Families were also asked to what extent did the Victorian Government's kindergarten reform impacted on their decision to attend sessional kindergarten, the following responses were received:

- 75% of respondents indicated that Free Kindergarten had a big impact or some impact on their decision to attend sessional kindergarten.
- 78% of respondents indicated that 15 hours of Three-Year-Old Kindergarten had a big impact or some impact on their decision to attend sessional kindergarten.

Taken together, the survey results indicate that well located sessional kindergartens with timetabling models that accommodate competing demands for time are most desirable for families. Read in conjunction with the kindergarten participation rates, they also indicate that Free Kindergarten has led to an increase in demand for sessional services.

Other information about the expansion of early childhood services

In 2024, 47% of total kindergarten enrolment capacity was in standalone sessional kindergarten services. However, enrolment data shows that in 2024, 56% of three- and four-year-olds were enrolled in sessional kindergartens. This indicates higher take up of available sessional places compared to places in integrated long day care programs. Looking ahead to 2036 – by applying KISP modelling assumptions - the proportion of enrolment capacity in sessional kindergartens is likely to fall to 43% of total supply compared to 57% in integrated programs. If this supply were to

be filled with enrolments, it would represent a slight shift in market share away from sessional kindergarten towards integrated programs in long day care centres.

	Number of services	Total licensed places	Year: 2025		Year: 2036	
			Total 15-hour places	% total enrolment capacity	Total 15-hour places	% total enrolment capacity
Sessional kindergarten	24	1,146	2,063 ¹	47%	2,063	43%
Integrated kindergarten programs within Long Day Care services	56	4,575	2,288 ²	53%	2,791 ³	57%

While it is important to recognise the vital role that long day care services play in creating kindergarten supply and choice of program type, integrated programs incur out of pocket expenses for families. In addition, Council's oversight of integrated kindergarten - both in volume and quality - is more limited than for sessional services. Overall, the split between sessional and integrated capacity in Kingston is generally well balanced as indicated in the table below:

SA2	% supply for sessional kindergartens	% supply for integrated long day care kindergarten
Aspendale Gardens - Waterways	41%	59%
Braeside	NA	NA
Carrum – Patterson Lakes	29%	71%
Chelsea - Bonbeach	48%	52%
Chelsea Heights	72%	28%
Clarinda- Oakleigh South	37%	63%
Clayton South	56%	44%
Dingley Village	76%	24%
Edithvale – Aspendale	53%	47%
Highett (East) - Cheltenham	37%	63%
Mentone	31%	69%
Moorabbin - Heatherton	16%	84%
Moorabbin Airport	0%	100%
Mordialloc - Parkdale	52%	48%
City of Kingston overall	43%	57%

Council notes that the KISP does not report surplus capacity for each SA2, only shortfalls. Where supply exceeds demand (i.e. where a surplus exists) the KISP only reports the result as zero unmet demand. On this basis, the KISP identifies an overall shortfall of supply for Kingston each year from 2026 to 2036.

However, when surpluses in each SA2 are considered as well as unmet demand, the City of Kingston overall is shown to have a considerable surplus of +908 places (2026) that decreases over time but does not become an overall shortfall until 2035.

¹ 1,146 licensed places x 1.8 KGN multiplier (2025)

² 4,575 licensed places x 0.5 LDC multiplier (for 2025)

³ 4,575 licensed places x 0.61 LDC multiplier (for 2034 onwards)

Some areas including Carrum - Patterson Lakes, Chelsea Heights, Clayton South and Moorabbin - Heatherton show a small under supply from 2026 which can be accommodated by surplus capacity in neighbouring SA2s as indicated in the table below.

SA2	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Aspendale Gardens - Waterways	+60	+56	+55	+53	+48	+47	+47	+48	+46	+26	-10
Braeside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrum - Patterson Lakes	-1	-6	-7	-10	-16	-18	-19	-20	-27	-63	-128
Chelsea - Bonbeach	+112	+111	+112	+109	+102	+100	+98	+95	+84	+42	-29
Chelsea Heights	+5	0	-6	-8	-11	-12	-11	-11	-22	-39	-68
Clarinda - Oakleigh South	+110	+106	+108	+105	+101	+101	+101	+101	+101	+75	+27
Clayton South	+31	+24	+16	+11	+3	-1	-4	-8	-33	-78	-155
Dingley Village	+40	+34	+27	+24	+20	+20	+20	+20	0	-27	-75
Edithvale - Aspendale	+33	+28	+26	+26	+21	+21	+21	+22	+6	-33	-102
Highbett (East) - Cheltenham	+160	+133	+113	+89	+56	+35	+15	+1	-35	-134	-299
Mentone	+167	+158	+168	+162	+155	+150	+147	+145	+159	+120	+54
Moorabbin - Heatherton	+36	+21	+20	+11	-5	-12	-18	-22	-30	-68	-135
Moorabbin Airport	+19	+19	+21	+21	+21	+21	+21	+21	+26	+26	+26
Mordialloc - Parkdale	+136	+130	+128	+126	+120	+120	+119	+118	+99	+45	-46
City of Kingston	+908	+814	+781	+719	+615	+572	+537	+510	+374	-108	-940

Previous investment in early years infrastructure:

Since 2012 Council has invested over \$30 million into the development and expansion of standalone and integrated kindergarten facilities across Kingston. This includes the construction of three new integrated family and children's centres and two intergenerational community facilities as follows:

1. Parkdale Family and Children's Centre
2. Edithvale Family and Children's Centre
3. Carrum Family and Children's Centre
4. Westall Community Hub; and
5. Dingley Village Neighborhood Centre and Early Years Services.

These significant achievements have been made possible with the support of DE.

This has included the following expansion and development projects:

Kindergarten	Outdoor upgrade	Upgrade/ expansion	Redevelopment	New Development
Acacia Avenue Preschool			●	
Aspendale North Kindergarten		●		
Aspendale Gardens Kindergarten	●	●		
Carrum Family and Children's Centre	●			●
Chelsea Kindergarten			●	
Chelsea Heights Kindergarten		●		
Clayton South Kindergarten			●	
Edithvale Family and Children's Centre				●
Elonera Preschool		●		
Evesham Road Kindergarten		●		
Farm Rd Preschool		●		
Marcus Rd Preschool (Dingley Village Neighborhood Centre and Early Years Services)		●	●	
Mordialloc Preschool			●	
Nola Barber Kindergarten		●		
North Cheltenham Preschool			●	
Parkdale Family and Children's Centre				●
Patterson Lakes Preschool		●		
Sundowner Kindergarten		●		
Washington Drive Preschool (Westall Community Hub)	●	●		
Westall Kindergarten			●	

Kingston's Community Infrastructure Framework (CIF) identifies the Jacks Avenue Kindergarten, Bruthen Street Kindergarten and the Aspendale Gardens Preschool as potential future renewal projects due to building age and condition, and overall suitability of the facilities. The CIF also identifies the Edithvale Family and Children's Centre as a potential expansion opportunity.

4. Unmet demand estimates between 2026 - 2036 for Kingston City

4.1 Purpose

As the BSBL reforms are rolled out and Victoria's population grows, demand for kindergarten and Pre-Prep places will increase significantly. While additional capacity will be needed to meet this demand, this will vary across the State and over time, due to differences in the capacity of existing services, growth trends and sector composition.

To identify where, when and how many additional kindergarten places are expected to be required over the roll-out in Kingston City, Kingston City Council and the department have developed:

1. a summary of the current provision of kindergarten within Kingston City (**Section 4.3**).
2. an estimate of kindergarten places that cannot be met through existing services for the 2026 - 2036 period, taking into account the additional demand that can be accommodated by optimising utilisation of existing services and infrastructure (**Section 4.4**).

Local governments and providers can use these published estimates to inform reform implementation activities such as service planning, kindergarten program expansion, infrastructure investments and Building Blocks funding applications in alignment with future demand over the roll-out.

4.2 Methodology

The estimated kindergarten places used in the following sections have been agreed between Kingston City Council and the department, and were informed by:

- demand projections developed by the department which draw on a range of inputs, including population forecasts and current enrolments
- the estimated capacity of existing and planned services in the LGA (Section 2)
- where applicable, modelling undertaken by Kingston City and service level information; and
- local knowledge and context provided by the local government (Section 3) that explains particular issues and trends in their area.

Kindergarten places explainer

The KISP measures a service's capacity to deliver funded kindergarten in terms of the number of **15-hour places** (referred to as "kindergarten places") available for Three-Year-Old kindergarten and Pre-Prep (noting that, by 2036, two kindergarten places will be required for one Pre-Prep enrolment). The number of kindergarten places is different from a service's licensed or approved places, which count the number of children permitted to attend the service at any one time under the license. Many services can enrol more children in their funded kindergarten program(s) than they have licensed places for because they can run more than one kindergarten program per week. Kindergarten places are therefore a more accurate measure of service kindergarten capacity than licensed places.

Kindergarten places have been presented as 15-hour places so that new Three-Year-Old Kindergarten places and the additional 15-hour places required for Pre-Prep can be easily compared to existing 15-hour Four-Year-Old Kindergarten places. This is because, when Three-Year-Old Kindergarten is fully rolled out in 2029, three-year-old children will have access to 15-hours of kindergarten. When Pre-Prep is fully rolled out in 2036, four-year-old children will have access to up to 30-hours of kindergarten, an increase of the current offering of 15-hours per week.

It is important to note that enrolments are not equivalent to 15-hour places. One 15-hour place can support a total of 15 hours of delivery per week split between one or more children, including but not limited to the following examples:

One 15-hour place (15 hours of delivery)		
Example 1	1 child	1 x 3YO attending 15 hours per week
Example 2	1 child	1 x 4YO attending 15 hours per week
Example 3	2 children	2 x 3YOs attending 7.5 hours per week
Example 4	3 children	3 x 3YOs attending 5 hours per week

Two 15-hour places can support a total of 30 hours of delivery per week split between one or more children, including but not limited to the following examples:

Two 15-hour places (30 hours of delivery)		
Example 1	1 child	1 x 4YO attending 30 hours per week
Example 2	2 children	2 x 3YOs attending 15 hours per week
Example 3	2 children	1 x 3YO, and 1 x 4YO both attending 15 hours per week
Example 4	3 children	2 x 3YOs attending 7.5 hours per week, and 1 x 4YO attending 15 hours per week

Geographic boundaries used in the KISP

These estimates have been developed at an LGA and community level to show the overall forecast and variation within an area. The KISP defines community at the Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2), which is a medium-sized area which represents a community that interacts socially and economically, with an approximate population range of 3,000 to 25,000 people, and an average population of about 10,000 people. The KISP uses 2021 SA2 boundaries. More information is available at the [Australian Bureau of Statistics website](#).

Supply contributed by pipeline projects

Kingston City Council and the department have added any new places that will be made available through planned expansions of existing services or new services into estimates of existing supply,

where this information is available. This may include projects being delivered by not-for-profit providers (including non-government schools) with support from the Victorian Government, planned Kindergartens on School Sites, and government-owned and operated early learning and childcare centres.

The KISP does not estimate how and when the broader sector will expand to meet the additional demand for kindergarten places that are estimated over the roll-out period.

4.3 Summary of current kindergarten provision

The figures below provide a summary of current kindergarten provision within the LGA and provide relevant context for the estimates of demand for funded kindergarten places included in Section 4.4. The data included in this section are largely drawn from:

- the department's Kindergarten Information Management System (KIMS), as at 2024.
- the National Quality Agenda IT System (NQAITS), as at August 2025.

Number of services by service type (NQAITS)	
Stand-alone kindergartens	23
Long day care centres (including services not currently delivering funded kindergarten)	56

Percentage of services by management type, LGA level (NQAITS)	
Type	Percentage
Local Government	4%
Private not for profit	37%
Private for profit	56%
Other	4%

Current kindergarten offering in Kingston City	
Three-Year-Old Kindergarten participation rate (KIMS):	84%
Four-Year-Old Kindergarten participation rate (KIMS):	90%
Number of services that offer a funded kindergarten program (KIMS):	76

4.4 Agreed estimates of demand for kindergarten places

The below estimates (**Table 1** onwards) have been developed by Kingston City Council and the department to illustrate the estimated:

1. Demand – the total number of kindergarten places expected to be required over the roll-out period to support the current provision of Four-Year-Old Kindergarten, the BSBL reforms, and population growth

2. Supply – the total number of kindergarten places that can be accommodated by existing services and infrastructure, and planned, State-supported services which are yet to open.
3. Unmet demand – kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by optimising existing services and infrastructure (i.e. the shortfall between demand and supply).

Interpreting the estimates

Infrastructure need in the LGA and its local communities is indicated by the bottom rows of the tables in this section (**Table 1** onwards): *Unmet demand*. If the number of kindergarten places in this row is above zero, it means that the area is estimated to need additional infrastructure capacity. Any type of provider – local government, not-for-profit (including non-government schools) or for-profit – can build this additional infrastructure.

Sub-SA2 factors may need to be considered to give a holistic picture of unmet demand. For example, in rural communities, one SA2 may contain several small towns, some with excess supply and some with unmet demand. At the SA2-level, demand may appear to be met because all supply and demand is considered in aggregate; however, it is not feasible to for families to drive long distances to access kindergarten capacity in another town. Sub-SA2 factors are covered in **Section 3: Local context**.

Table 1: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Kingston City

Kingston City estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten places	3327	3420	3621	3682	3788	3830	3865	3892	4368	4850	5680
Unmet demand	1	7	12	18	32	43	53	60	149	444	1048

Community estimates

Table 2-A: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Aspendale Gardens - Waterways

Aspendale Gardens - Waterways estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	163	167	177	179	184	185	185	184	204	224	260
Kindergarten supply	223	223	232	232	232	232	232	232	250	250	250
Unmet demand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

Table 2-B: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Braeside

Braeside estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kindergarten supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unmet demand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2-C: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Carrum - Patterson Lakes

Carrum - Patterson Lakes estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	283	288	303	306	312	314	315	316	352	388	453
Kindergarten supply	282	282	296	296	296	296	296	296	325	325	325
Unmet demand	1	7	7	10	16	18	19	20	28	64	128

Table 2-D: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Chelsea - Bonbeach

Chelsea - Bonbeach estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	300	301	314	317	324	326	328	331	371	413	484
Kindergarten supply	412	412	426	426	426	426	426	426	455	455	455
Unmet demand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28

Table 2-E: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Chelsea Heights

Chelsea Heights estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	113	118	126	128	131	132	131	131	147	164	193
Kindergarten supply	118	118	120	120	120	120	120	120	125	125	125
Unmet demand	0	0	6	8	11	11	11	11	23	39	68

Table 2-F: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Clarinda - Oakleigh South

Clarinda - Oakleigh South estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	184	188	199	202	206	206	206	206	232	258	306
Kindergarten supply	294	294	307	307	307	307	307	307	333	333	333
Unmet demand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2-G: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Clayton South

Clayton South estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	303	310	328	333	341	345	348	352	397	442	519
Kindergarten supply	334	334	344	344	344	344	344	344	364	364	364
Unmet demand	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	8	33	78	156

Table 2-H: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Dingley Village

Dingley Village estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	174	180	191	194	198	198	198	198	225	252	300
Kindergarten supply	214	214	218	218	218	218	218	218	225	225	225
Unmet demand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	75

Table 2-I: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Edithvale - Aspendale

Edithvale - Aspendale estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	332	337	351	351	356	356	356	355	394	433	502
Kindergarten supply	365	365	377	377	377	377	377	377	400	400	400
Unmet demand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	102

Table 2-J: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Highett (East) - Cheltenham

Highett (East) - Cheltenham estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	534	561	612	636	669	690	710	724	822	921	1086
Kindergarten supply	694	694	725	725	725	725	725	725	787	787	787
Unmet demand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	134	299

Table 2-K: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Mentone

Mentone estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	350	359	375	381	388	393	396	398	435	474	540
Kindergarten supply	517	517	543	543	543	543	543	543	594	594	594
Unmet demand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2-L: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Moorabbin - Heatherton

Moorabbin - Heatherton estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	209	224	240	249	265	272	278	282	320	358	425
Kindergarten supply	245	245	260	260	260	260	260	260	290	290	290
Unmet demand	0	0	0	0	5	13	18	22	30	68	135

Table 2-M: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Moorabbin Airport

Moorabbin Airport estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Kindergarten supply	33	33	35	35	35	35	35	35	40	40	40
Unmet demand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2-N: Estimated kindergarten places required between 2026 - 2036 in Mordialloc - Parkdale

Mordialloc - Parkdale estimates	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand for kindergarten	367	373	391	393	399	399	400	401	454	508	599
Kindergarten supply	503	503	519	519	519	519	519	519	553	553	553
Unmet demand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46

5. Authorisation

The Bayside Peninsula Area Executive Director, Mr Michael Devine, of the Department of Education and the Chief Executive Officer, Peter Bean of Kingston City endorse this Kindergarten Infrastructure and Services Plan (KISP) for Kingston City Council by signing on 28 / 4 / 2026.

This KISP is not intended to create legal relations or constitute a legally binding contractual agreement between the parties. The parties may review this KISP in 2029 to publish a new version that will replace the previous version.

Signed for and on behalf and with the authority of Kingston City Council.



Signature

Name: Peter Bean

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Signed for and on behalf and with the authority of the Department of Education

Signature



Name: Michael Devine

Title: Executive Director Bayside Peninsula Area , South-Eastern Victoria Region