



Kingston City Council

2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

May 2024



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Kingston City Council

Prepared by:

Metropolis Research
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Executive summary

Introduction and methodology

Metropolis Research was commissioned by the Kingston City Council to conduct this, its fourth, *Health and Wellbeing Survey*. The previous surveys were conducted in 2012, 2016, and 2020.

The survey was designed in consultation with officers of Kingston City Council to help inform the development of the forthcoming *Health and Wellbeing Plan*.

The *Health and Wellbeing Survey* has traditionally been conducted as a door-to-door, interview style survey, and returned to this method, after being conducted by telephone in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The surveying was all completed from the 24th of February till the 1st of May 2024, with the majority of surveys conducted daylight hours weekends, with a small proportion conducted daylight hours weekdays, to provide the best opportunity for residents to participate when approached.

A total of 1,000 surveys were conducted from a total of 4,527 households approached to participate.

Of the 4,527 households, the following results were obtained:

- No answer - 2,287.
- Refused - 1,240.
- Completed - 1,000.

This provides a response rate of 45%, up significantly on the 29% obtained using the telephone method. This percentage reflects the proportion of individuals who were invited to participate in the research, who ultimately participated.

The 95% confidence interval (margin of error) of these results is plus or minus 3.1% at the 50% level. In other words, if a yes / no question obtains a result of 50% yes, it is 95% certain that the true value of this result is within the range of 46.9% and 53.1%.

A healthy and well community

The survey found that most respondents considered themselves to be relatively healthy, with 94% rating their physical health and 95% rating their mental health as at least “good”.



Almost three-quarters (70% down from 74%) agreed that they felt a sense of optimism about the future, whilst 80% (up from 73%) agreed that they were able to manage stress most of the time.

Despite the positive perception of physical health, only 34% (down from 44%) of respondents reported that they engaged in a sufficient level of moderate physical activity. This remains, however, up from the 27% who did a sufficient level of activity in 2016.

The overwhelming majority (82%) of respondents agreed that they knew where to go or who to contact if they needed to get advice or support about their mental health issues.

In terms of dietary behaviours, almost three-quarters (70% down from 75%) of respondents reported that they consumed at least two serves of fruit every day and more than half (57% up from 51%) consumed five servings of vegetables every day.

The overwhelming majority (87%) of respondents agreed that they have access to fresh and affordable food to meet their households' needs, with four percent disagreed.

There was a decline since 2020 in the proportion of respondents who reported that they had consumed alcohol in the last week, down from 58% in 2020 to 47% this year. Three percent (down from 7%) of respondents reported that they consumed alcohol every day in the past week.

There was, however, an increase this year in the proportion of respondents who agreed that alcohol consumption had a negative impact on their household, up from 12% in 2020 to 17% this year (the highest proportion recorded for this question).

The overwhelming majority of respondents (80% down from 86%) also believed that both illegal drugs did not have a negative impact on their household, although 17% (up from 12%) agreed that they did have a negative impact.

A total of six percent of respondents reported that they vaped at least occasionally, with one percent reporting that they had quit vaping.

The overwhelming majority of respondents continued to disagree that online sports, pokies, or other forms of gambling had a negative impact on their household, although there was an increase in the proportion who did agree that forms of gambling were having a negative impact (14% to 15%, up from 7% to 8% in 2020).

Respondents were, however, measurably more in agreement that gambling causes harm in their neighbourhood, with 24% (up from 17%) agreeing that it did.

The improvements to the local area that would support or improve the respondents' health and wellbeing identified by respondents related to improvements to safety, policing, and crime (4%), sports and recreation facilities (3%), and parks, gardens, and open spaces (2%).



A safe and secure community

Most respondents agreed that they felt safe in the City of Kingston, including when walking during the day (8.9 out of 10), at local parks or reserves during the day (8.7), at shopping centres (8.7), at the foreshore and beaches during the day (8.7), at public transport locations (8.2), and to a lesser extent in industrial precincts (7.7).

Whilst most respondents also agreed that they felt safe walking locally at night (6.9), at the foreshore and beaches at night (6.7 up from 6.2), and at local parks or reserves at night (6.5), approximately one-sixth did not feel safe. This is further borne out by the fact that the most common reason why respondents did not feel safe related to feeling unsafe at night and the perception of poor or inadequate lighting.

When asked whether 11 crime or anti-social behaviours were a problem in the neighbourhood, approximately half of the respondents believed that scams and scammers (50%), car break-ins / car thefts (48%) were a minor or major problem in their neighbourhood, while approximately one-third believed that burglary / break-ins (40%), stealing from people (36%), vandalism / property damage (33%), graffiti (33%), and noisy, rowdy, inconsiderate behaviour (31%) were a minor or major problem in their neighbourhood.

It is noted that the behaviours of most concern appear to be property related, which is consistent with other research conducted by Metropolis Research showing increasing concern around property crime, likely resulting from the increased cost of living pressures in the community.

More than four-fifths (82% up from 72%) of respondents agreed that if they needed to get advice or support for someone about family violence issues, they would know where to go or who to contact.

The overwhelming majority (91%) of respondents agreed that it was OK for men to express their emotions in a positive way, and 80% agreed that disrespectful jokes or comments about women and / or girls contributes to family violence in the community.

Whilst, on average, respondents strongly disagreed that “in heterosexual relationships, women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship” and that “in heterosexual relationships, men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household”, approximately one-fifth (up from 6% to 7%) agreed with these statements.

In 2024, eight percent of respondents reported that they had experienced discrimination in the past year. The most common form of discrimination experienced were in relation to skin colour, ethnic origin, or religion (56% of those who experienced discrimination), gender (24%), age (18%), and weight (7%).

Taking a closer look at discrimination, respondents from multilingual households (15%) and respondents with disability (14%) were the most likely to have experienced discrimination.



A connected community that participates.

On average, respondents strongly agreed that they feel they can call on their neighbours for help in an emergency (7.8 out of 10), with 80% agreeing and seven percent disagreeing.

Respondents also on average, strongly agreed (7.2 out of 10) that they felt a strong sense of belonging to a community, with 72% (up from 61%) agreeing and eight percent (down from 14%) disagreeing.

Respondents overwhelmingly agreed that their relationships were as satisfying as they would want them to be (8.4 out of 10), that they were content with their friendships and relationships (8.3), and that they had enough people they feel comfortable asking for help at any time (8.2). Just two percent of respondents disagreed with any of these three statements.

Only a small number of respondents nominated any barriers to them staying connected, with the main barriers being a lack of time / busy schedule, work commitments, and distance.

In relation to community services and facilities, on average, respondents very strongly agreed that they were satisfied with the quality of play and active recreation spaces (7.8 out of 10), were satisfied with the quality of community facilities (7.3) and were satisfied with the amount of shading from trees (7.2 out of 10, with 10% disagreeing).

Almost half (47% down from 62% in 2020) of respondents reported that they walked or cycled to the local shops or other local facilities more than once in the past week, and 26% did so at least once. In 2024, there remained 26% of respondents who reported that they never walk to local shops or facilities.

A total of 31% of respondents reported that they walked or cycled to work or study in the past week, with 61% of those engaged in study walking or cycling to study at least once in the past week, whilst 39% of part-time / casually employed respondents and 31% of full-time / self-employed respondents reporting that they walked or cycled to work at least once in the past week.

Approximately one-quarter (27% down from 30%) of respondents reported that they volunteer, evenly split between those regularly volunteering and those sometimes volunteering.

One-third (34% down from 36%) of respondents belong to a formal or informal club or community group, and seven percent (down from 9%) reported that they sit on a community group board or committee.

In relation to the internet and technology, there was significant variation in respondent views this year compared to 2016 and 2020.

There was a significant decline in the average agreement that respondents know where to get help with internet, devices, and technology, down 11% to 7.5 out of 10 (down from 8.6) with 10% (up from 2%) disagreeing.



There was a significant decline in the average agreement that respondents felt safe online (using the internet), down 26% from 8.5 out of 10 to 5.9, with 26% disagreeing.

Respondents were relatively neutral in their average agreement that too much screen time had a negative impact on their mental wellbeing (5.0 out of 10, with 41% agreeing and 40% disagreeing).

Agreement that social media had negatively impacted on the respondents' mental wellbeing increased measurably and significantly this year, up 19% to 4.7 out of 10, with 36% agreeing and 43% disagreeing.

These results clearly reflect a substantial change in community sentiment about the internet and social media and its impact on community health and mental wellbeing.

A livable community

On average, respondents believed that climate change had a moderate impact on their and their household's health, with an average harm of 4.1 out of 10 (down from 4.2 in 2020).

It is noted, however, that more than one-third (34% up from 28%) believed that climate change had no current impact on their or their household's health.

Respondents were asked if they had experienced any of eight health conditions in the past 12 months that were related to environment and climate change.

One-quarter (25% down from 39%) of respondents reported that they had experienced pollen relation health concerns in the past year, 11% had experienced heat stress / heat stroke from heatwaves, 11% (up from 6%) had experienced mental health consequences related to climate change, and 10% (down from 15%) had experienced health impacts related to increased air pollution.

On average, respondents' average level of preparedness to cope with extreme weather and to keep safe declined measurably and significantly (down 11%) this year to 6.0 out of 10 (down from 7.1). A little more than half (56% down from 71%) rated their preparedness as prepared (i.e., 4 or 5 out of 5), whilst 19% (up from 8%) rated it unprepared (i.e., less than 3 out of 5).

In terms of the economic environment, approximately three-quarters (74% up from 73%) of respondents reported that their household could access to \$2,000 in an emergency, with a stable eight percent reporting that they could not.

A total of 30% of respondents reported that they were worried about being able to meet normal monthly living expenses at least some of the time, and almost half (49%) reported that they worry about being able to meet monthly living expenses now more than they did a year ago.

These results reinforce the impact of cost-of-living pressures in the City of Kingston community in recent times.



Introduction

Metropolis Research was commissioned by the Kingston City Council to conduct this, its fourth, *Health and Wellbeing Survey*. The previous surveys were conducted in 2012, 2016 and 2020.

The survey has changed somewhat over time, although time-series results have been provided wherever possible to track the health and wellbeing profile of the Kingston community.

Many of the questions included in this survey replicate questions included in research conducted elsewhere, including state-wide research conducted by the Victorian State Government.

The survey was designed in consultation with officers of Kingston City Council to help inform the development of the forthcoming *Health and Wellbeing Plan*.

Methodology, response rate and statistical strength

The *Health and Wellbeing Survey* has traditionally been conducted as a door-to-door, interview style survey.

Due to the pandemic, it was not possible to conduct the survey as a face-to-face, doorstep interview survey in 2020, and consequently, the survey was conducted as a telephone interview in 2020. The methodology returned to the in-person, door-to-door method this year.

The surveying was completed from the 24th of February to the 1st of May 2024, with the majority of surveys conducted daylight hours weekends. A proportion of the surveys were conducted during daylight hours on weekdays, to provide a more comprehensive opportunity for households to participate in the research.

The sample of 1,000 respondents was pre-weighted by suburb population, to ensure that each suburb contributed proportionally to the overall municipal results.

The final sample of surveys was then weighted by age and gender to reflect the 2021 *Census* profile, to ensure that each age / gender group contributed proportionally to the overall municipal result.

A total of 4,527 households were approached with a view to inviting them to participate in the research, with the following responses obtained:

- No answer - 2,287.
- Refused - 1,240.
- Completed - 1,000.



This provides a response rate of 45%, reflecting the proportion of individuals who were invited to participate in the research, who ultimately participated.

This was a substantial increase on the response rate of 29% achieved in 2020 when the survey was conducted by telephone, and which included attempts to contact 5,070 phone numbers.

The 95% confidence interval (margin of error) of these results is plus or minus 3.1% at the 50% level. In other words, if a yes / no question obtains a result of fifty percent yes, it is 95% certain that the true value of this result is within the range of 46.9% and 53.1%.

This is based on a total sample size of 1,000 respondents, and an underlying population of the City of Kingston of approximately 160,005.

The margin of error increases as the sample size decreases, such as for the regional results, and the breakdown of results for individual age groups, genders, and other sub-groupings for which results are provided. Each separate result has a different margin of error based on its unique sample size and the actual result.

By way of a guide, the margin of error is approximately nine percent for the region level results, and in the order of seven percent for the gender breakdown results.

The margin of error for the age structure breakdown of results is in the order of approximately ten percent.

Regions

At the request of Council officers, this report includes a breakdown of the results into four regions. These regions are based on the suburb areas as used in Council's *Community Profile*.

The sample of residents has been pre-weighted by suburb, so that suburb and region contribute proportionally to the municipal result.



Region breakdown
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

Region	Suburb	Sample size	
		Number	Percent
North	Clayton South	81	8%
	Clarinda	47	5%
	Moorabbin	40	4%
	Oakleigh South	27	3%
	Highett	27	3%
	Total	222	22%
Central North	Cheltenham	129	13%
	Mentone - Moorabbin Airport	79	8%
	Dingley Village	65	7%
	Heatherton	21	2%
	Total	294	29%
Central South	Parkdale	72	7%
	Mordialloc - Braeside	58	6%
	Aspendale	45	5%
	Aspendale Gardens	41	4%
	Waterways	20	2%
	Total	236	24%
South	Chelsea	51	5%
	Patterson Lakes	49	5%
	Bon Beach	46	5%
	Chelsea Heights	39	4%
	Edithvale	37	4%
	Carrum	26	3%
	Total	248	25%
Total respondents		1,000	100%

(*) based on Kingston Council's Community Profile, produced by i.d consulting

Planning districts

In 2024, as a result of the larger sample of 1,000 respondents, the results to each question in this report was provided at the planning district level, to provide more detailed insight into variation in results across the City of Kingston. The districts were defined as follows:

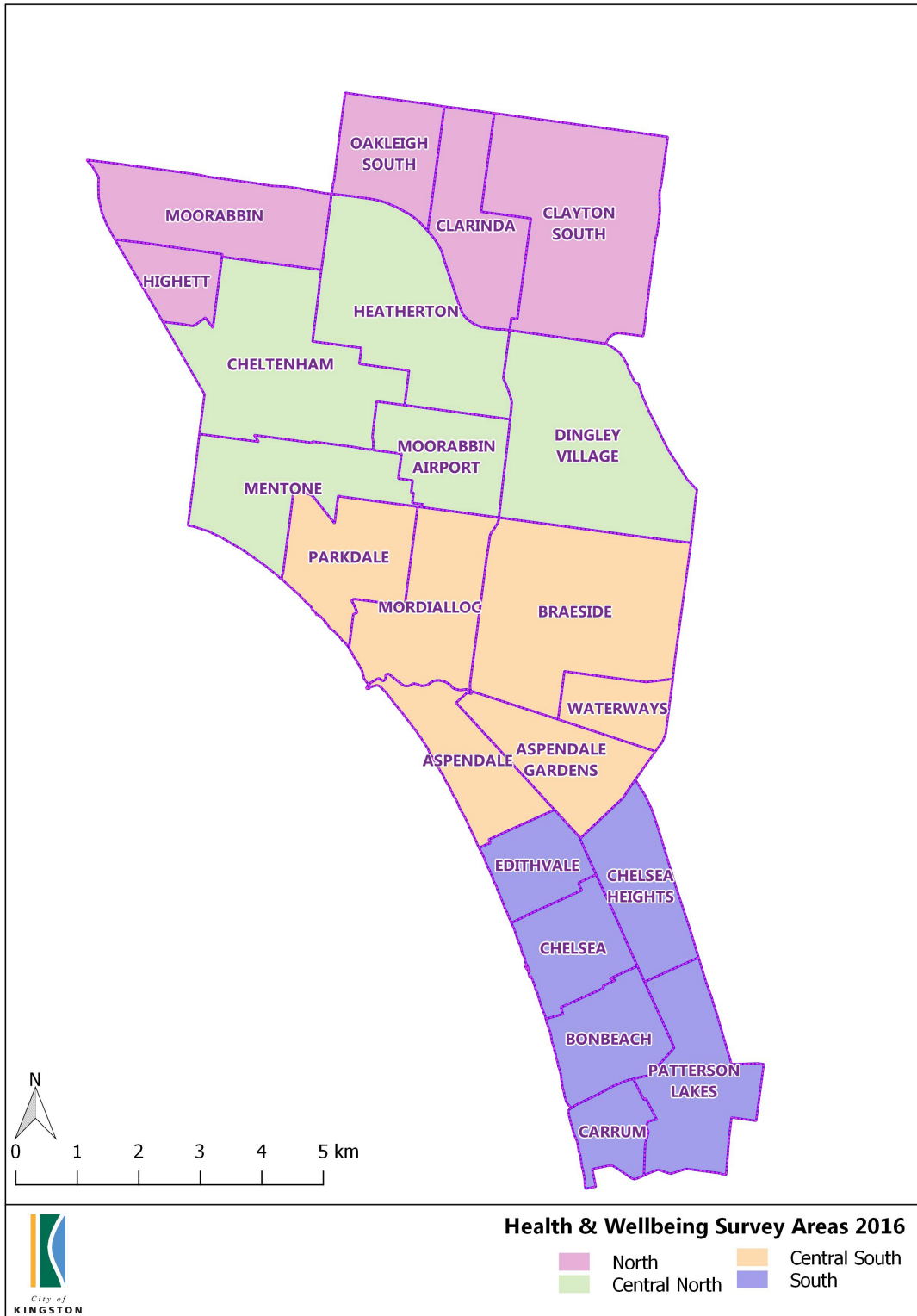


Planning area breakdown
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Planning area	Suburb	Sample size	
		Number	Percent
Braeside, Waterways, Aspendale, Aspendale Gardens & Edithvale Planning area	Braeside	0	0%
	Waterways	20	2%
	Aspendale	45	5%
	Aspendale Gardens	41	4%
	Edithvale	37	4%
	Total	143	14%
Carrum & Patterson Lakes Planning area	Carrum	26	3%
	Patterson Lakes	49	5%
	Total	75	8%
Chelsea, Chelsea Heights & Bonbeach Planning area	Bon Beach	46	5%
	Chelsea	51	5%
	Chelsea Heights	39	4%
	Total	136	14%
Cheltenham Planning area	Cheltenham	129	13%
	Total	129	13%
Clayton South Planning area	Clayton South	81	8%
	Total	81	8%
Heatherton & Dingley Village Planning area	Heatherton	21	2%
	Dingley Village	65	7%
	Total	86	9%
Mentone & Parkdale (west) Planning area	Mentone - Moorabbin Airport	79	8%
	Parkdale (west)	37	4%
	Total	116	12%
Moorabbin & Highett Planning area	Moorabbin	40	4%
	Highett	27	3%
	Total	67	7%
Oakleigh South & Clarinda Planning area	Oakleigh South	27	3%
	Clarinda	47	5%
	Total	74	7%
Parkdale (east) & Mordialloc Planning area	Parkdale (east)	35	4%
	Mordialloc	58	6%
	Total	93	9%
Total respondents		1,000	100%

(* based on Kingston Council's Community Profile, produced by i.d consulting





Glossary of terms

Precinct

The results of this report are presented at both the municipal and precinct level. The term precinct is used by Metropolis Research to describe the sub-municipal areas for which results are presented, as agreed with officers of Council.

The precincts used for this report are the sub-municipal areas as presented in Council's *Community Profile*.

Measurable and statistically significant

A measurable difference is one where the difference between or change in results is sufficiently large to ensure that they are in fact different results, i.e., the difference is statistically significant. This is because survey results are subject to a margin of error or an area of uncertainty.

Significant result

Metropolis Research uses the term *significant result* to describe a change or difference between results that Metropolis Research believes to be of sufficient magnitude that they may impact on relevant aspects of policy development, service delivery and the evaluation of performance and are therefore identified and noted as significant or important.

Marginal / somewhat / notable

Metropolis Research will describe some results or changes in results as being marginally, somewhat, or notably higher or lower. These are not statistical terms, rather they are interpretive. They are used to draw attention to results that may be of interest or relevant to policy development and service delivery.

In order of significance, “marginal” is the least significant, followed by “somewhat”, and with “notable” the most significant of the subjective terms used to describe variations that were not statistically significant.

These terms are often used for results that may not be statistically significant due to sample size or other factors but may nonetheless provide some insight into the variation in community sentiment.

95% confidence interval

Average satisfaction results are presented in this report with a 95% confidence interval included. These figures reflect the range of values within which it is 95% certain that the true average satisfaction falls, based on a one-sample t-test.

The margin of error around percentage results presented in this report at the municipal level is plus or minus 3.5%.



A healthy and well community

Physical activity and health

Perception of physical health

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (excellent), please rate your level of physical health.”

Consistent with the results recorded in the previous surveys, the overwhelming majority (94%) of respondents perceived their personal physical health to be at least “good”, with just six percent perceiving their physical health to be “fair” or “poor”.

There has been no substantial variation in this result observed over the last eight years.

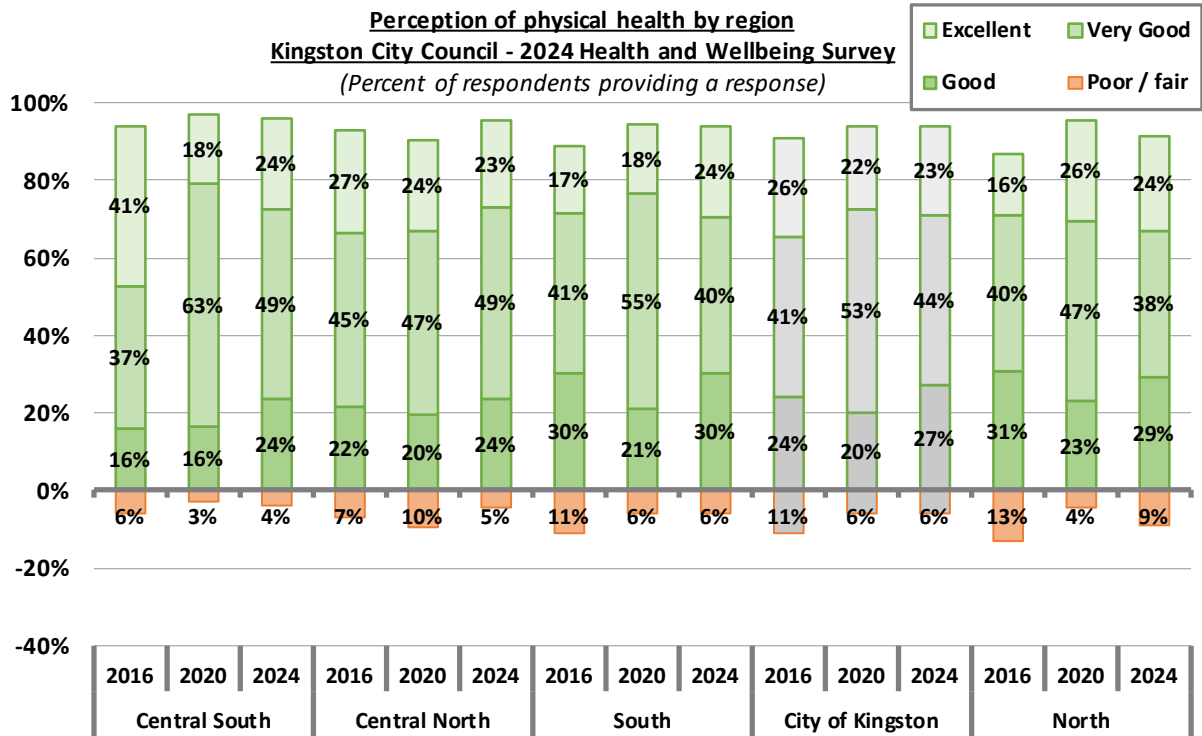
Perception of physical health
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020	2016
	Number	Percent		
Excellent	232	23%	22%	26%
Very good	439	44%	53%	41%
Good	263	27%	20%	24%
Fair	50	5%	4%	7%
Poor	6	1%	1%	2%
Can't say	10		1	1
Total	1,000	100%	503	500

The following graph provide the regional level (within the City of Kingston) results over the course of the three surveys (2016, 2020, and 2024) to provide some time series results across the municipality.

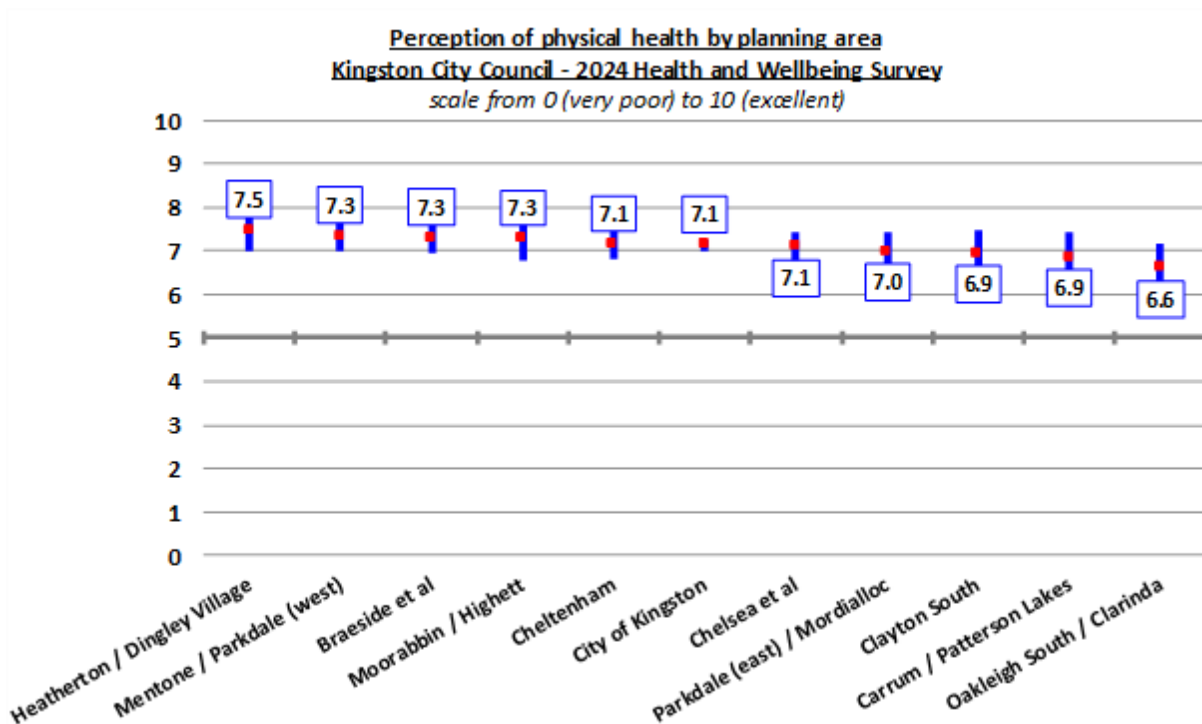
- **Central South** – respondents were somewhat more likely this year than in 2020 to report “excellent” and notably less likely to report “very good” physical health.
- **Central North** – respondents were somewhat less likely this year than in 2020 to report “fair” or “poor” physical health.
- **North** – respondents were somewhat less likely this year than in 2020 to report “very good” and somewhat more likely to report “fair” or “poor” health.

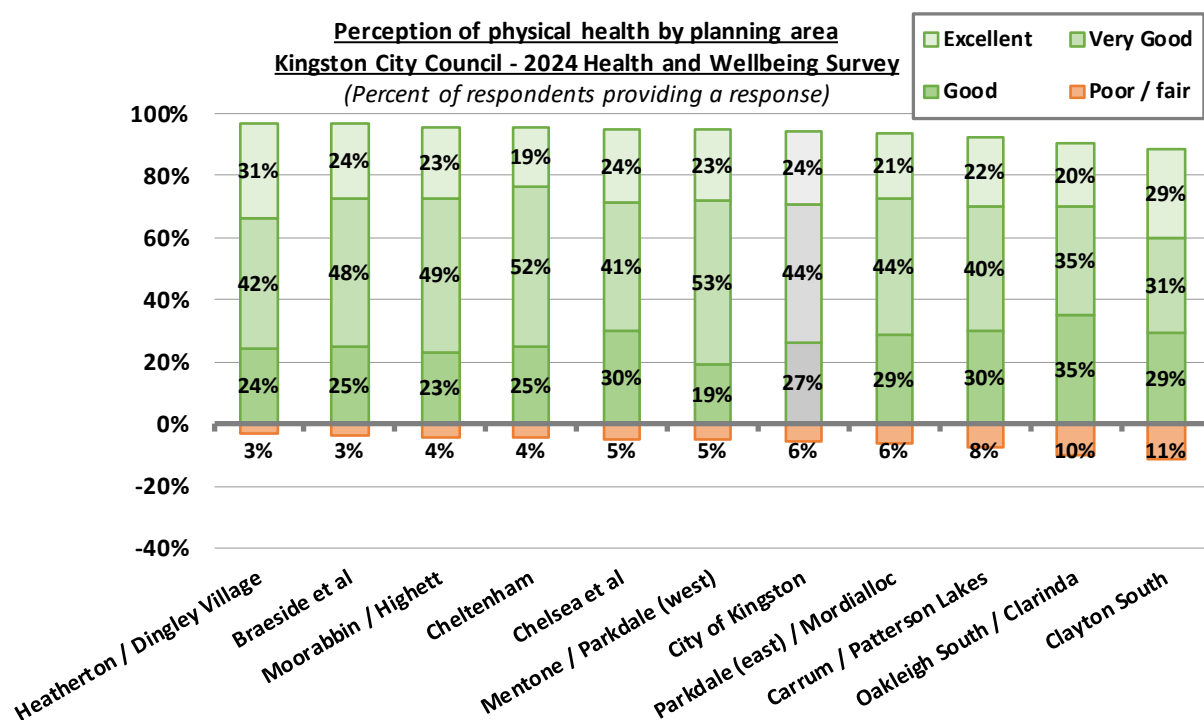




The following graph provides a comparison of the perception of physical health across the 10 planning districts of the City of Kingston. Whilst the sample size was relatively small for these results (as discussed in [planning district](#)), there was some variation observed, as follows:

- **Heatherton / Dingley Village** – respondents were somewhat (4%) more likely than average to report their physical health as “excellent”.
- **Oakleigh South / Clarinda** – respondents were notably (5%) more likely than average to report their physical health as “fair” or “poor”.



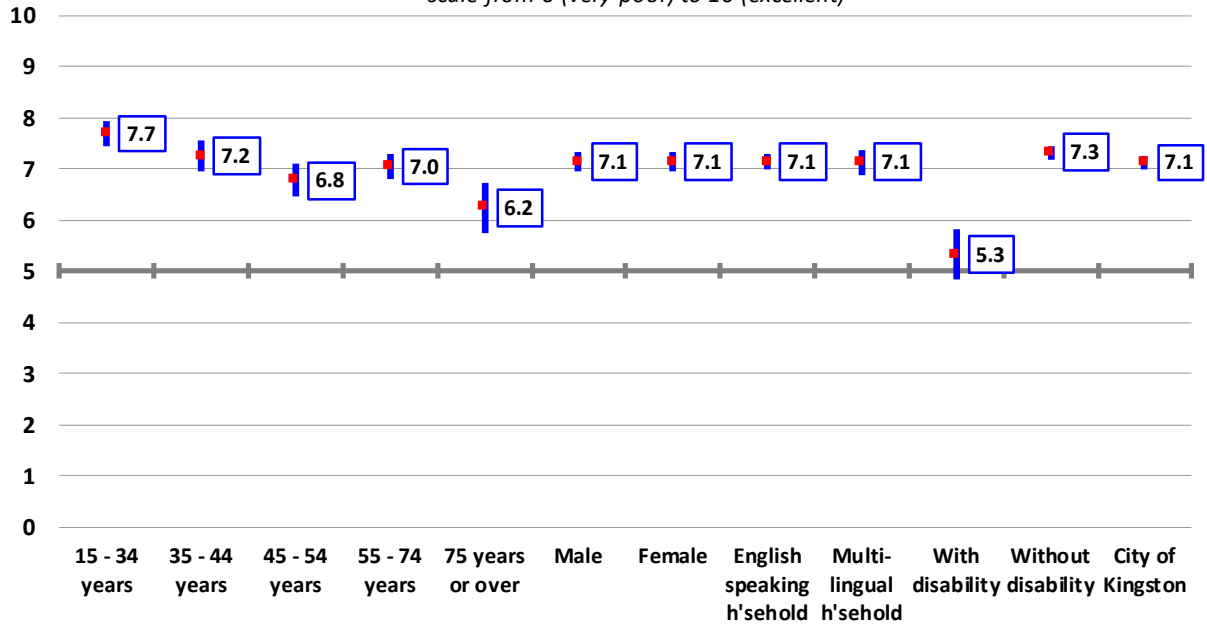


There was also some variation in the perception of physical health observed by respondent profile, as follows:

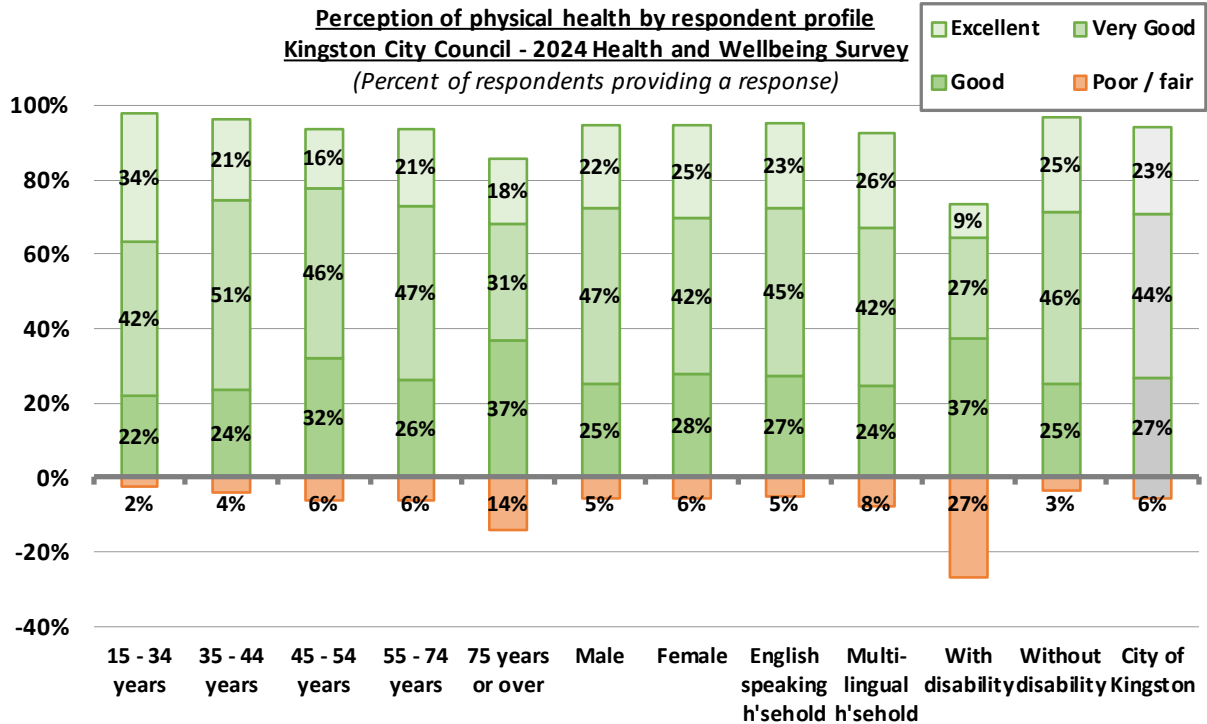
- **Young adults (aged 18 to 34 years)** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to report their physical health as “excellent”.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to report their physical health as “very good”.
- **Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years)** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to report their physical health as “good”.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to report their physical health as “good” and “fair” or “poor”.
- **Male** – respondents were somewhat more likely than female respondents to report their physical health as “very good”.
- **Disability status** – respondents with disability were significantly more likely than other respondents to consider their physical health to be “fair” or “poor”.



Perception of physical health by respondent profile
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (very poor) to 10 (excellent)



Perception of physical health by respondent profile
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



Moderate physical activity

Respondents were asked:

“How many times per week in the past week did you do 30 minutes or more of moderate physical activity that increases your heart rate or makes you breath harder than normal?”

There was a decline in 2024 over the results from 2020 in terms of the proportion of respondents engaging in sufficient physical activity (5 or more times in the last week).

Based on the standard categorisation of the level of moderate physical activity undertaken by respondents, it is observed that:

- **Sufficient** – a little more than one-third (34% down from 44%) of respondents usually engage in a sufficient level of moderate physical activity per week (i.e., five or more sessions per week). This was a significant decline in the 2020 results, but still up notably on the 27% recorded in 2016.
- **Insufficient** – more than half (58% up from 46%) of respondents usually engage in an insufficient level of moderate physical activity per week (i.e., less than five sessions per week). This was a significant increase on the 46% recorded in 2020, but only somewhat lower than the 65% recorded back in 2016.
- **Sedentary** – 15% (up from 10%) of respondents were usually sedentary (i.e., they did not usually engage in moderate physical activity). This was the second consecutive increase in this result recorded since 2016.

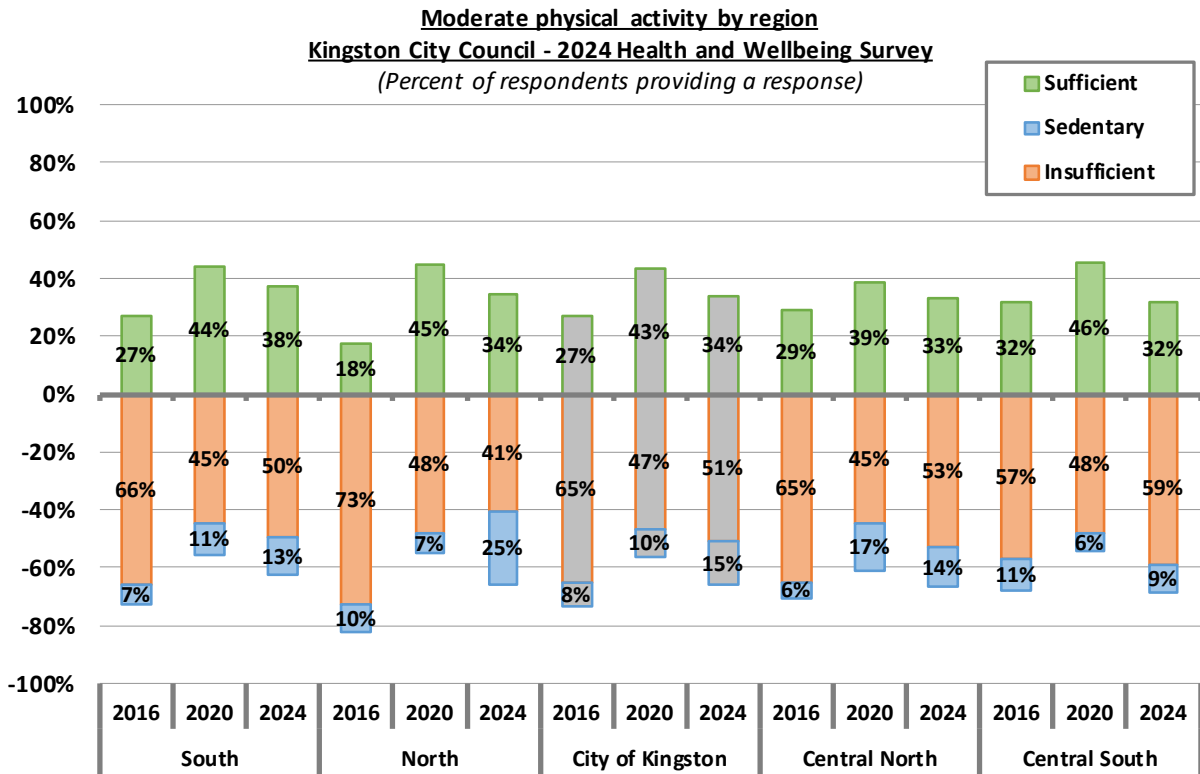
Moderate physical activity per week
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020	2016
	Number	Percent		
More than once day	26	3%	2%	
Every day	208	21%	26%	27%
5 or 6 times	98	10%	16%	
3 or 4 times	174	18%	20%	
2 or 3 times	253	26%	19%	65%
Once	67	7%	7%	
None	145	15%	10%	8%
Can't say	29		0	15
Total	1,000	100%	503	500

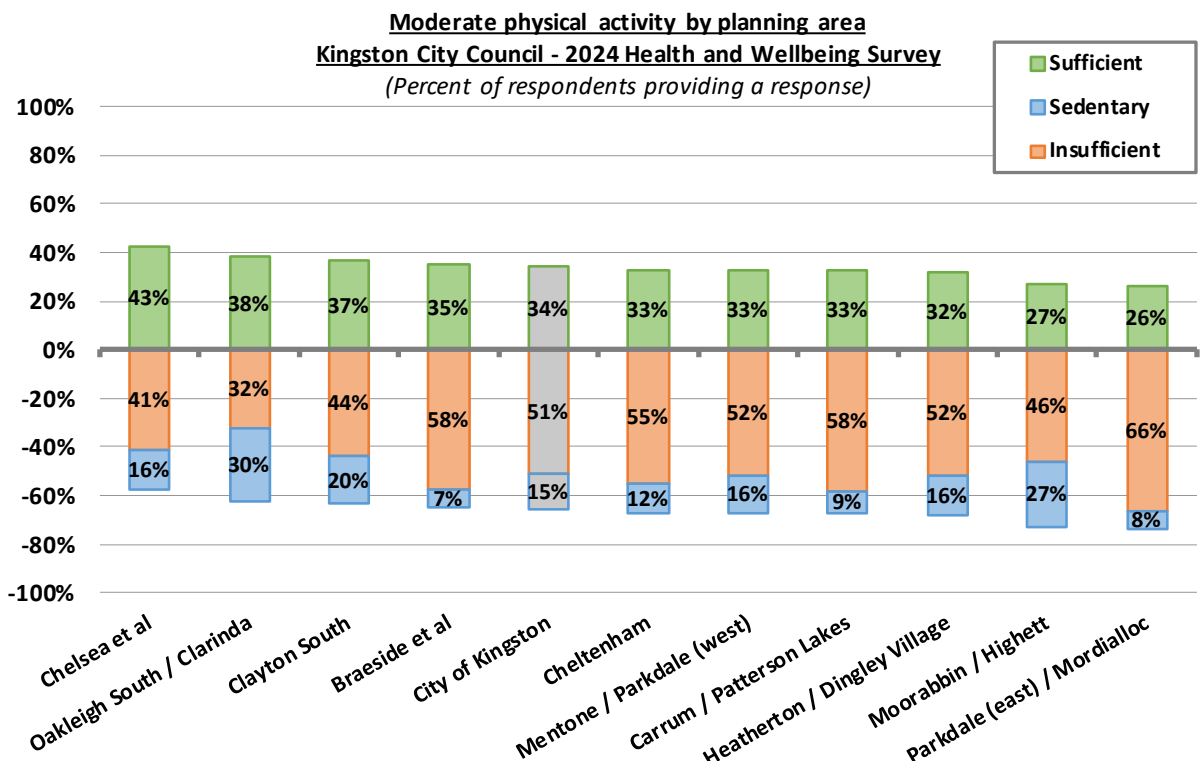
This decline in the proportion of respondents who reported that they engaged in a sufficient level of physical activity was observed across the four regions comprising the City of Kingston.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that 25% of the respondents from the North region reported that they were sedentary (25% up from 7% in 2020).



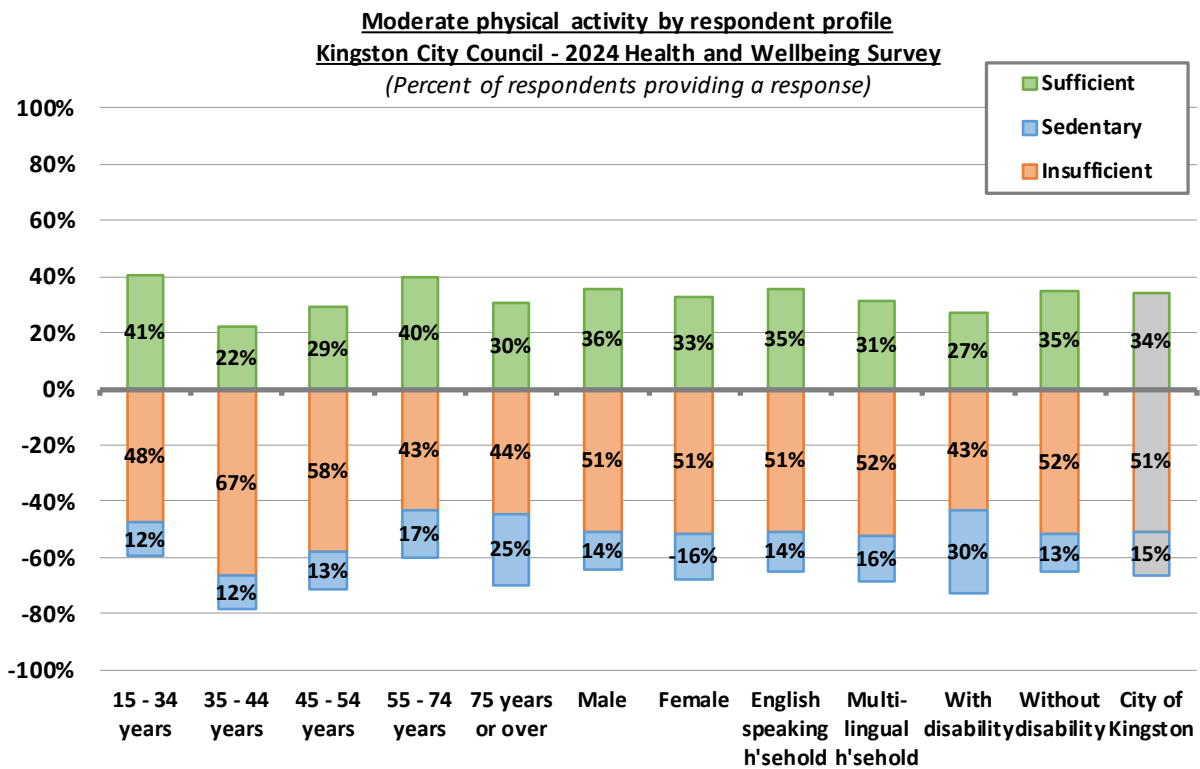


There was also some variation in this result observed across the planning districts, with respondents from Chelsea et al notably more likely to engage in sufficient physical activity, whilst respondents from Moorabbin / Highett and Parkdale East / Mordialloc were less likely to engage in sufficient physical activity. Respondents from Moorabbin / Highett notably more likely than average to be sedentary.



There was significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) and older adults (aged 55 to 74 years)** – respondents were notably more likely than average to engage in sufficient physical activity.
- **Adults and middle-aged adults (aged 35 to 54 years)** – respondents were notably more likely than average to engage in insufficient physical activity.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be sedentary.
- **Gender** – there was no measurable variation in this result observed by gender.
- **Language spoken at home** – there was no measurable variation in this result observed by language spoken at home.
- **Disability status** – respondents with disability were notably more likely than other respondents to be sedentary, and somewhat less likely to engage in sufficient physical activity.



Mental wellbeing

Perception of mental health

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (excellent), please rate your level of mental health.”

The overwhelming majority (95%) of respondents considered their mental health to be at least “good”, a result consistent with both the 2020 (96%) and 2016 (97%) results.

It is noted that there was a small decline in the proportion of respondents who considered their mental health to be “excellent” and “very good”, but a corresponding increase in the proportion who considered their mental health to be “good”.

There was a marginal increase again this year, in the proportion of respondents who considered their mental health to be “fair”, with six percent considering their mental health “fair” or “poor”, up from three percent in 2016 and four percent in 2020.

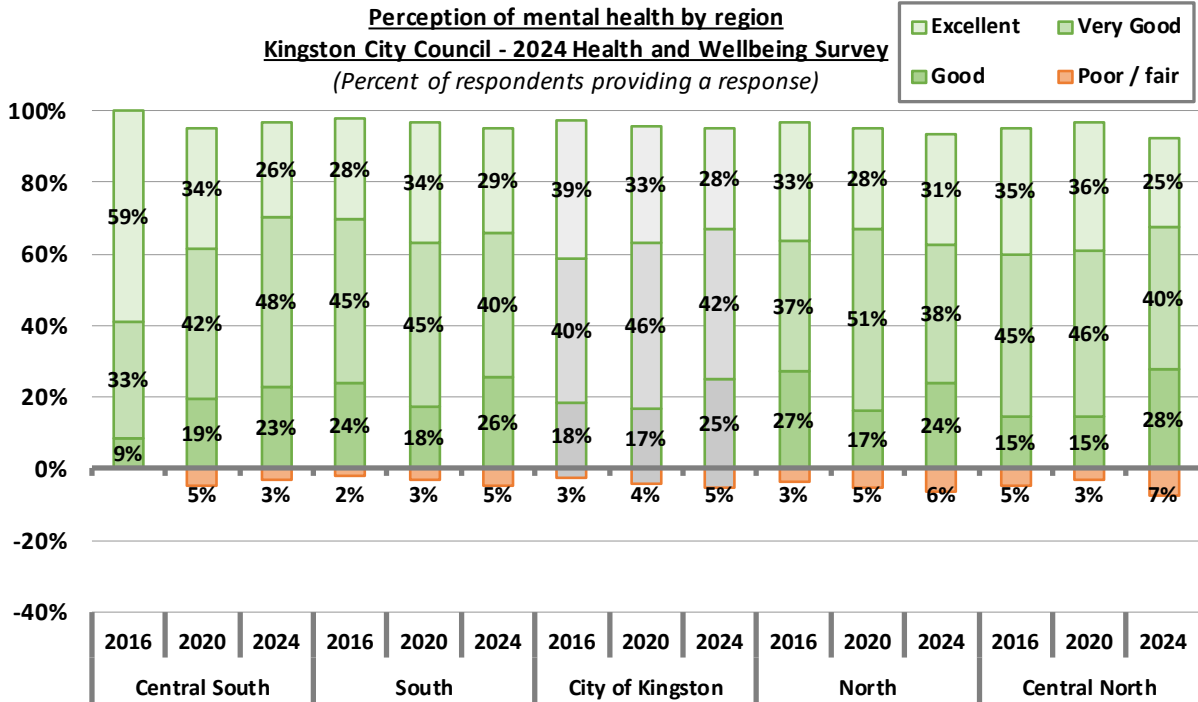
Perception of mental health
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020	2016
	Number	Percent		
Excellent	271	28%	33%	39%
Very good	407	42%	46%	40%
Good	247	25%	17%	18%
Fair	50	5%	2%	2%
Poor	5	1%	2%	1%
Can't say	20		2	8
Total	1,000	100%	503	500

There was some variation in these results observed over time across the four regions comprising the City of Kingston, as follows:

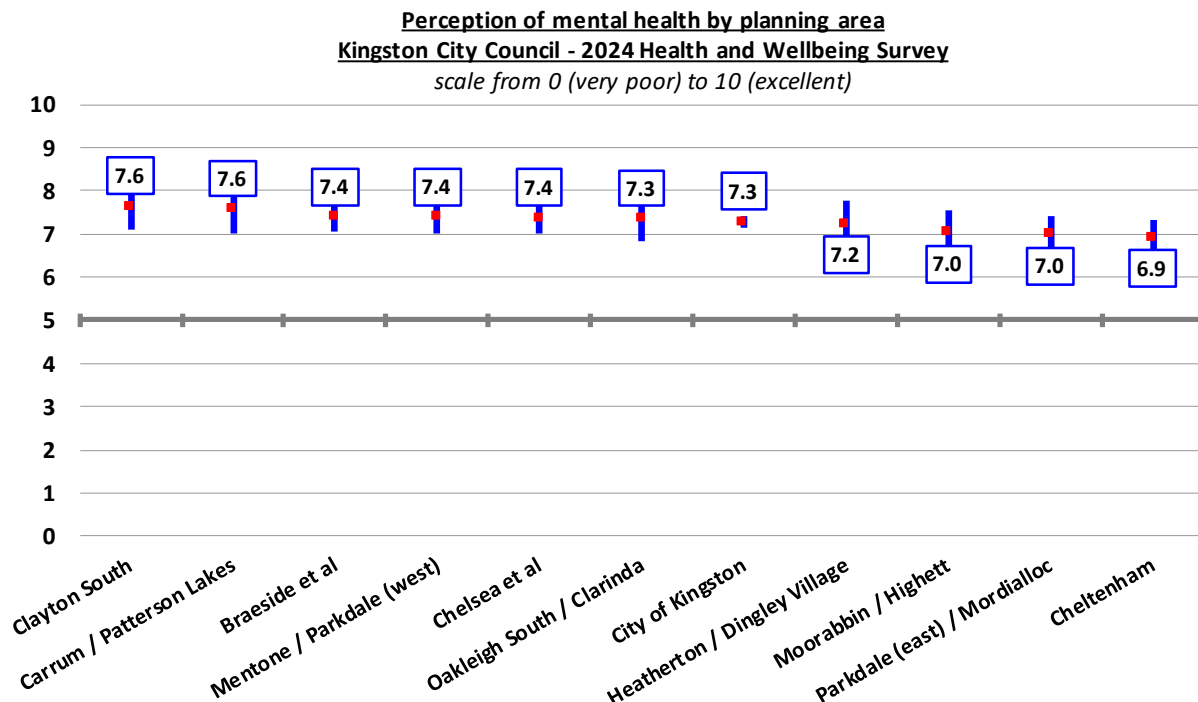
- **Central South** – respondents were notably more likely in 2024 than in 2020 to consider their mental health to be “very good” and fewer who considered it to be “excellent”.
- **South** – respondents were notably more likely in 2024 than in 2020 to consider their mental health to be “good” and fewer who considered it to be “very good” or “excellent”.
- **North** – respondents were marginally more likely in 2024 than in 2020 to consider their mental health to be “excellent”, notably more likely to consider it “good”, and notably less likely to consider it “very good”.
- **Central North** – respondents were notably less likely in 2024 than in 2020 to consider their mental health to be “excellent” or “very good”, and notably more likely to consider it “good”.

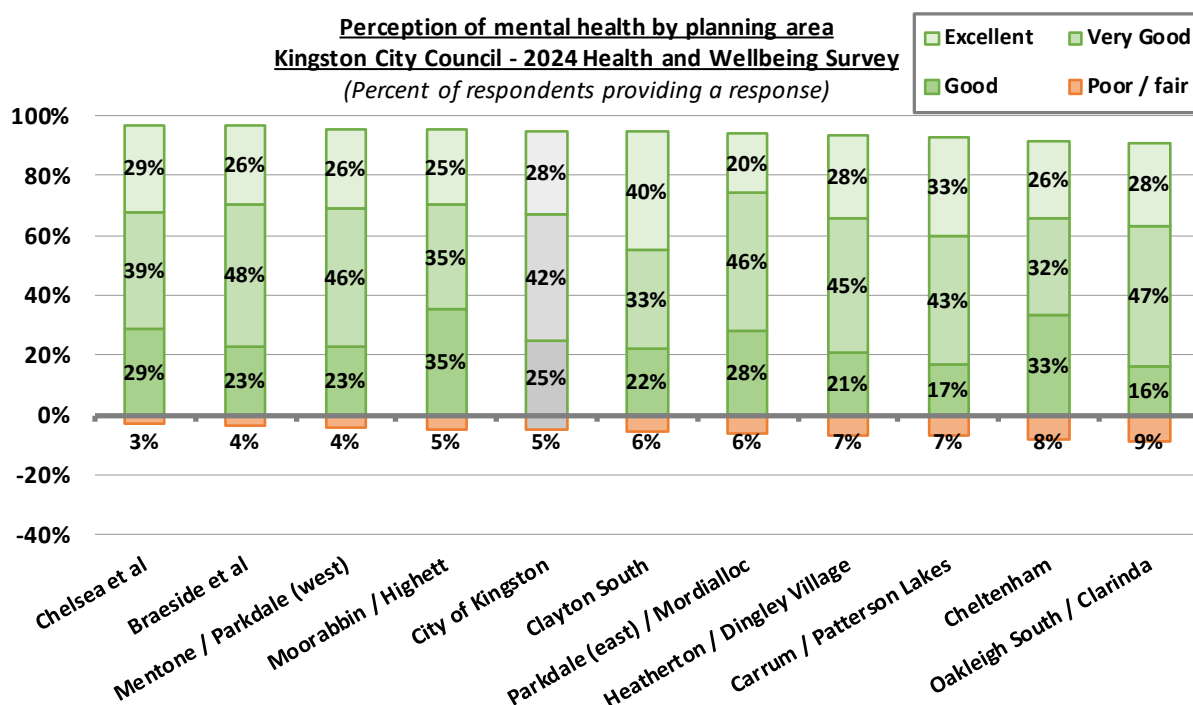




Whilst noting the small sample size, there was some variation in the perception of mental health observed across the planning districts of the City of Kingston, as follows:

- **Clayton South** and **Carrum / Patterson Lakes** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to consider their mental health to be “excellent”.
- **Braeside et al** and **Oakleigh South / Clarinda** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to consider their mental health to be “very good”.
- **Moorabbin / Highett** and **Cheltenham** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to consider their mental health to be “good”.

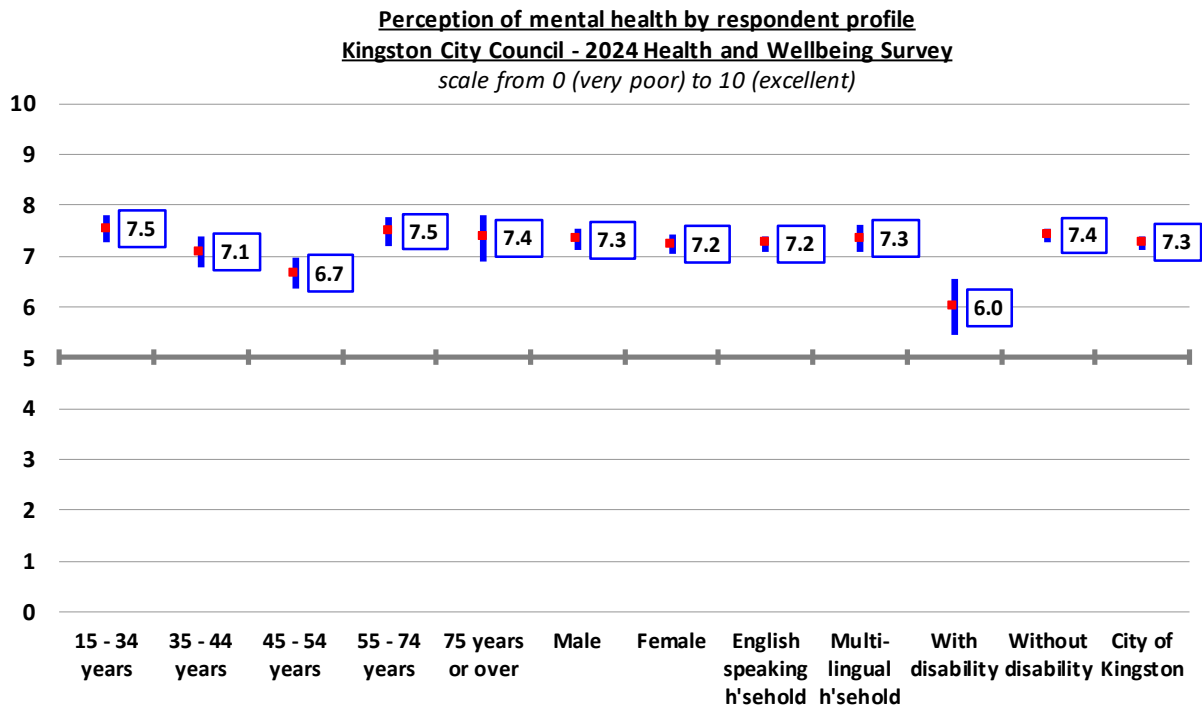
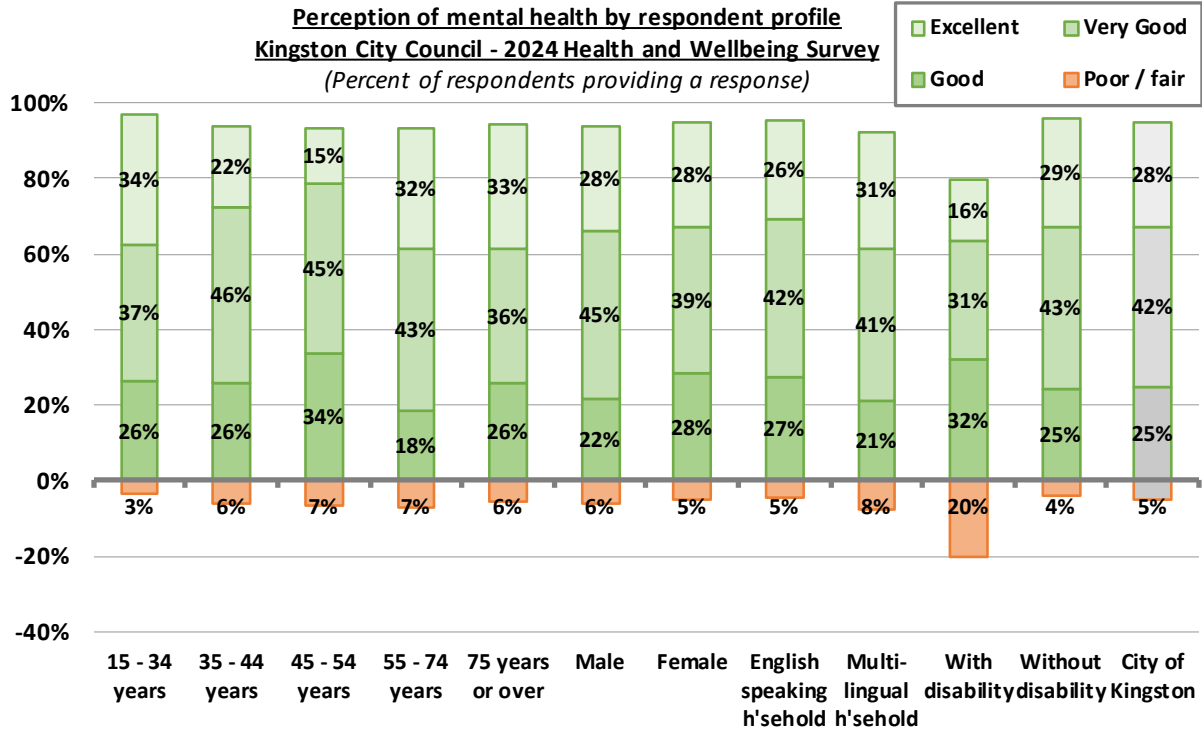




There was also some variation in the perception of mental health observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Young adults (aged 18 to 34 years)** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to consider their mental health to be “excellent”.
- **Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years)** – respondents were notably more likely than average to consider their mental health to be “good”.
- **Older adults and senior citizens (aged 55 years and over)** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to consider their mental health to be “excellent”.
- **Male** – respondents were somewhat more likely than female respondents to consider their mental health to be “very good”.
- **Female** – respondents were somewhat more likely than male respondents to consider their mental health to be “good”.
- **Multilingual household** – respondents were somewhat more likely than respondents from English speaking households to consider their mental health to be “excellent”.
- **English speaking household** – respondents were somewhat more likely than respondents from multilingual households to consider their mental health to be “good”.
- **Disability status** – respondents with disability were significantly less likely than other respondents to consider their mental health to be “excellent” or “very good”, and significantly more likely to consider it “fair” or “poor”.





Mental health related statements

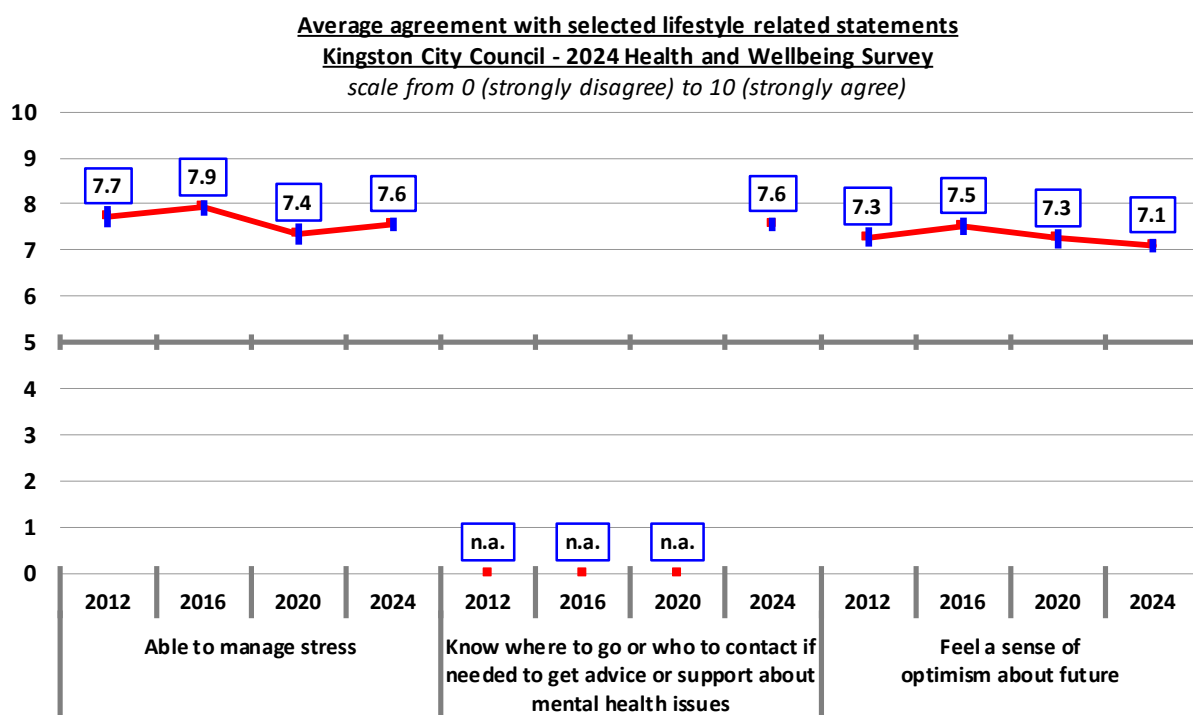
Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements.”

Respondents were again in 2024, asked to rate their agreement with statements about their mental health, including a new statement this year around knowing where to go or who to contact if they needed advice or support about mental health issues.

The average agreement with each of these three statements was categorised as strong agreement with scores of more than seven out of 10.

It is noted that the average agreement that respondents feel a sense of optimism about the future declined marginally from the high point of 7.5 recorded back in 2016, although the variation was not statistically significant.

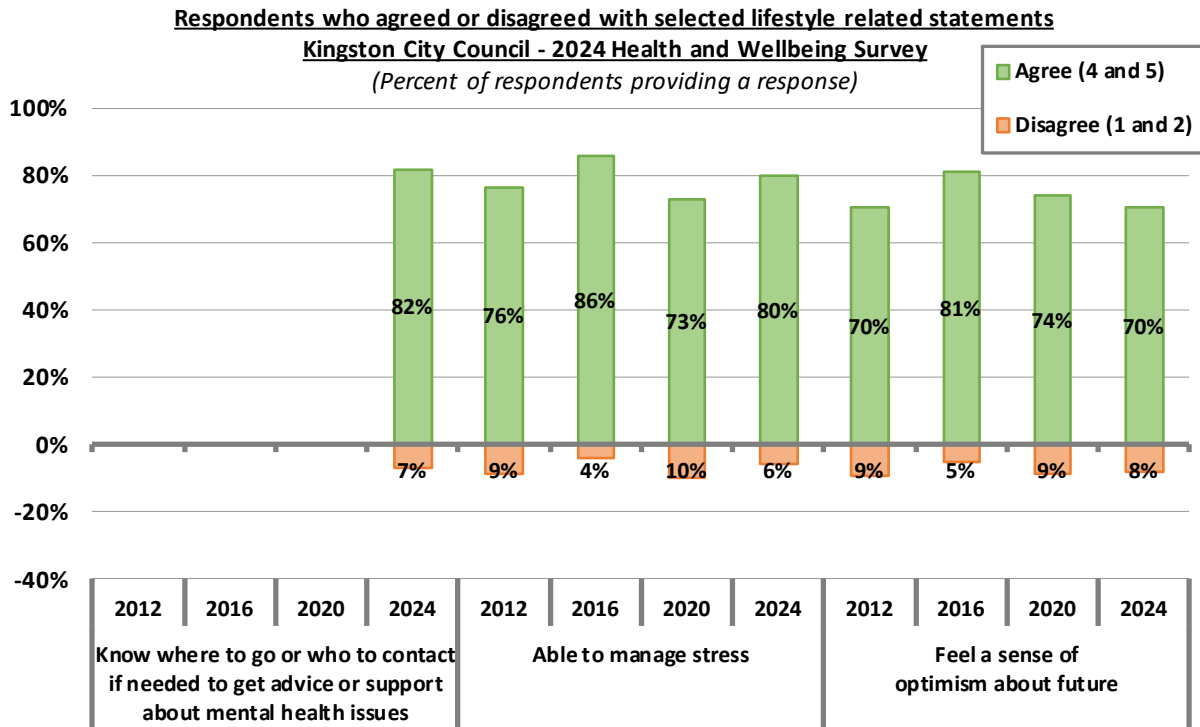


Consistent with the strong average agreement with each of these statements, the majority of respondents agreed with each of these statements.

It is noted, however that fewer (70%) respondents agreed that they feel a sense of optimism about the future than agreed with the other two statements (82% and 80%).

It is noted that less than 10% of respondents who provided an answer to each of these disagreed with each of these three statements, with eight percent disagreeing that they felt a sense of optimism about the future.





Agreement with selected lifestyle related statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

Statement	Year	Agreement			Can't say	Average agreement
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree		
I am able to manage stress most of the time	2012	9%	15%	76%	2	7.7
	2016	4%	10%	86%	6	7.9
	2020	10%	18%	73%	2	7.4
	2024	6%	15%	80%	22	7.6
I would know where to go or who to contact if I needed to get advice or support for someone about mental health and wellbeing issues	2012	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	7%	11%	82%	23	7.6
I feel a sense of optimism about the future	2012	9%	21%	70%	6	7.3
	2016	5%	14%	81%	15	7.5
	2020	9%	18%	74%	5	7.3
	2024	8%	22%	70%	31	7.1

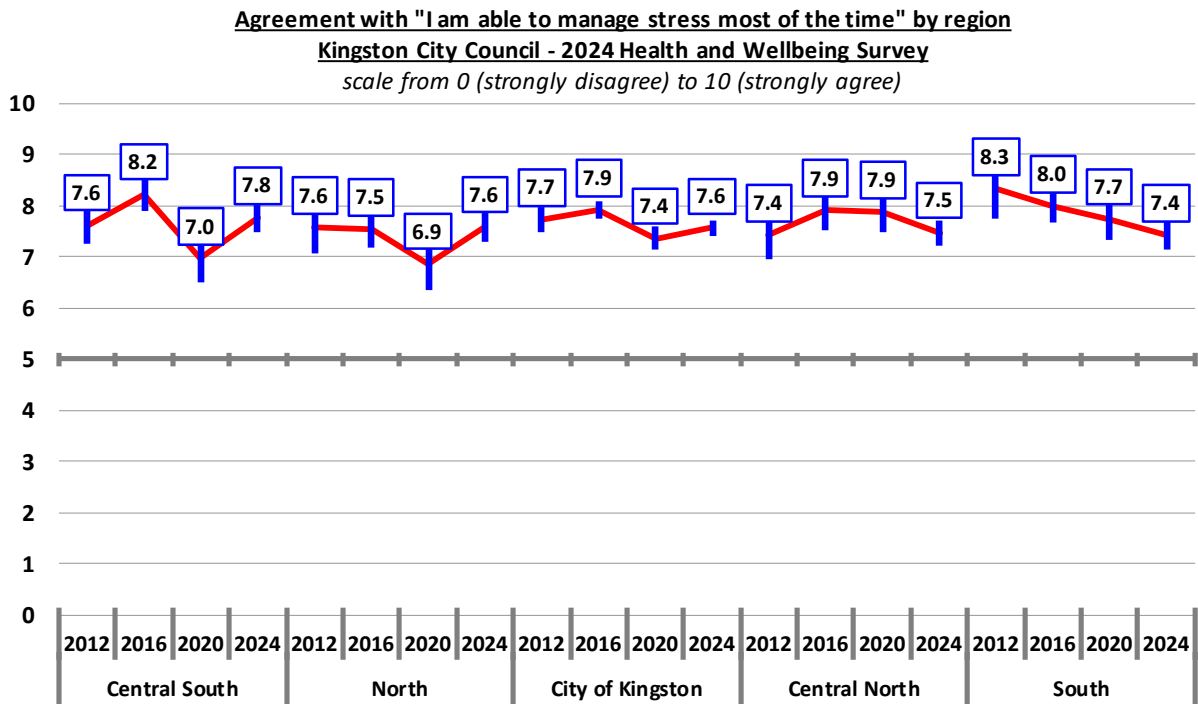
I am able to manage stress most of the time.

The average agreement that respondents were able to manage stress most of the time has remained relatively stable this year, around the long-term average of 7.7 out of 10.

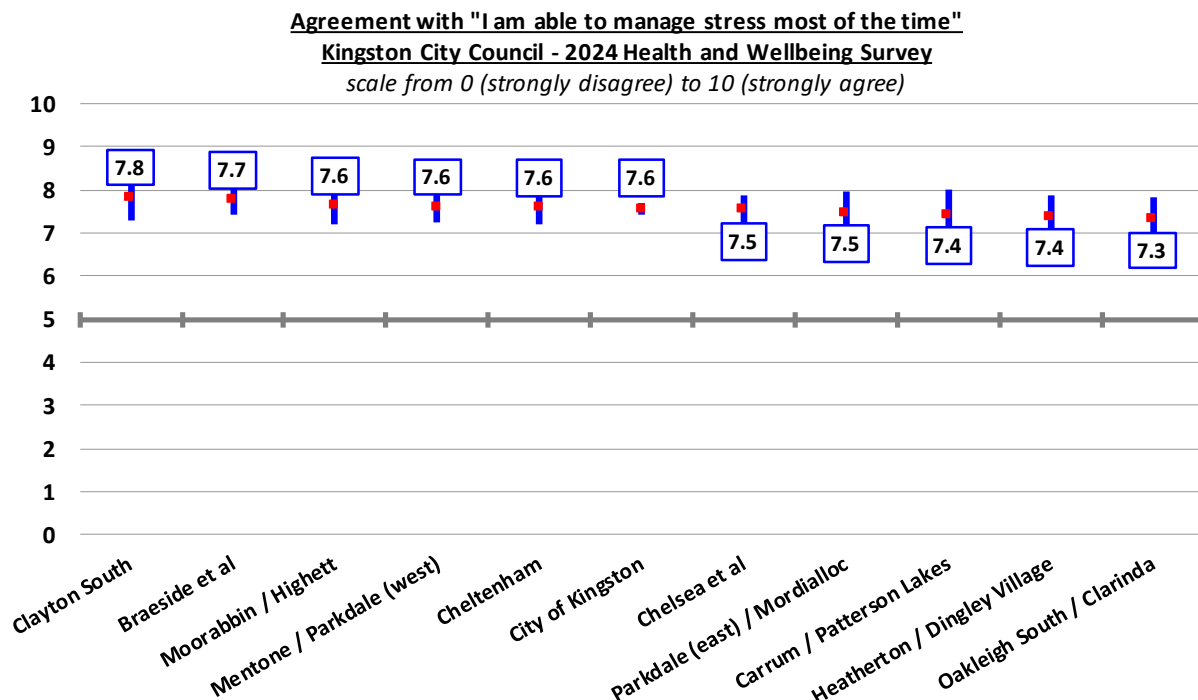
There was no statistically significant variation in this result observed across the four regions, although it is noted that the average agreement in Central South and North regions recovered from the unusually low results recorded in 2020.



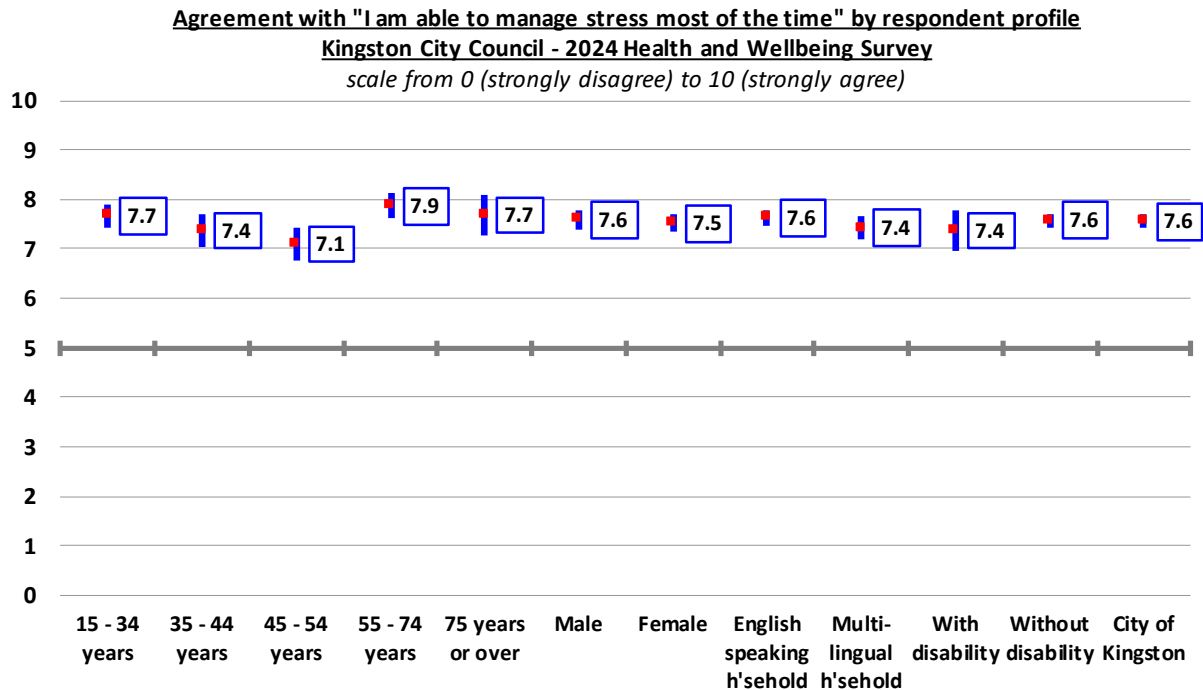
It is also noted that the average agreement that respondents from the South precinct were able to manage stress most of the time declined marginally again, down nine percent from the high of 8.3 or extremely strong agreement recorded back in 2012 to 7.4 this year.



The following graph provides a comparison of average agreement that respondents feel they are able to manage stress most of the time across the 10 planning districts. There was no statistically significant variation in the average agreement observed across the planning districts, although it is noted that respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were five percent less in agreement on average than respondents from Clayton South.



There was some variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) measurably less in agreement than average that they feel they can manage stress most of the time, whilst older adults (aged 55 to 74 years) were notably more in agreement than average.



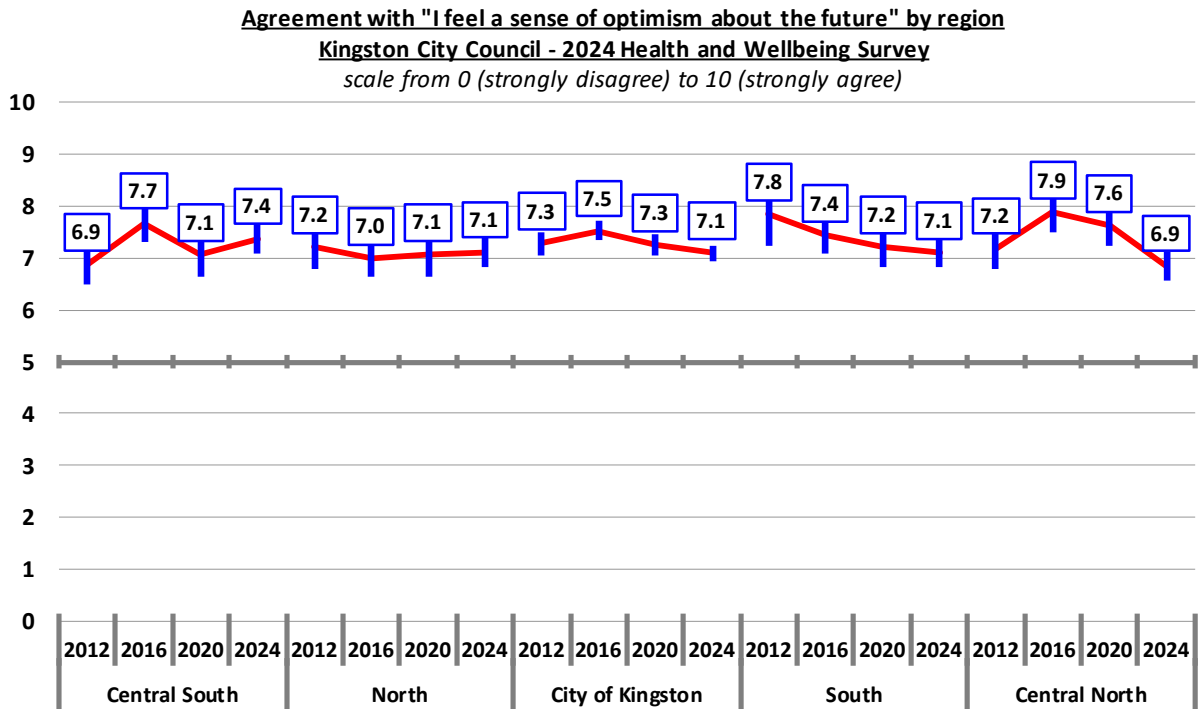
I feel a sense of optimism about the future.

There was no statistically significant variation in the average agreement that respondents feel a sense of optimism about the future observed over the eight years of the survey program, consistent this year with the long-term average of 7.3 out of 10 or a “strong” level of agreement.

There was no measurable variation in this result observed across the four districts comprising the City of Kingston.

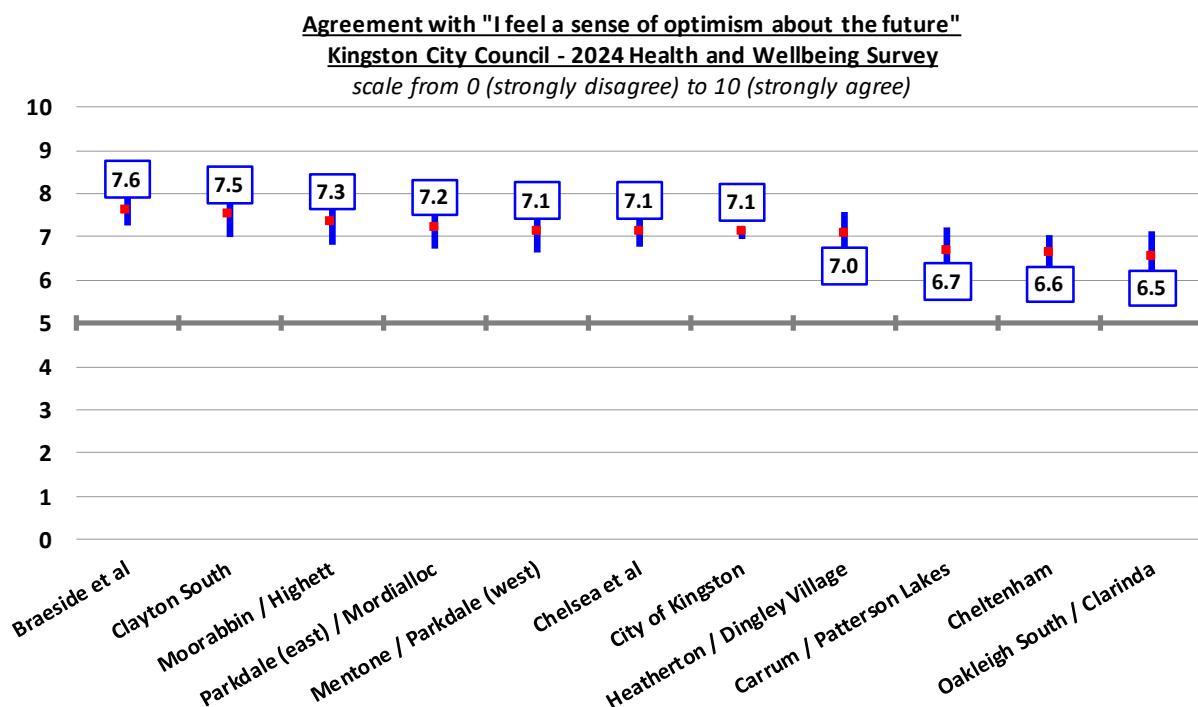
It is noted, however, that the average agreement of respondents from Central North declined notably this year to its lowest level recorded (6.9), from the unusually high results of 7.9 and 7.6 recorded in 2016 and 2020.





There was notable and measurable variation in this result observed across the planning districts.

Respondents from Braeside et al were measurably more in agreement than average, whilst respondents from Cheltenham were measurably and respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were notably less in agreement than average, and at a moderate rather than strong levels of agreement.

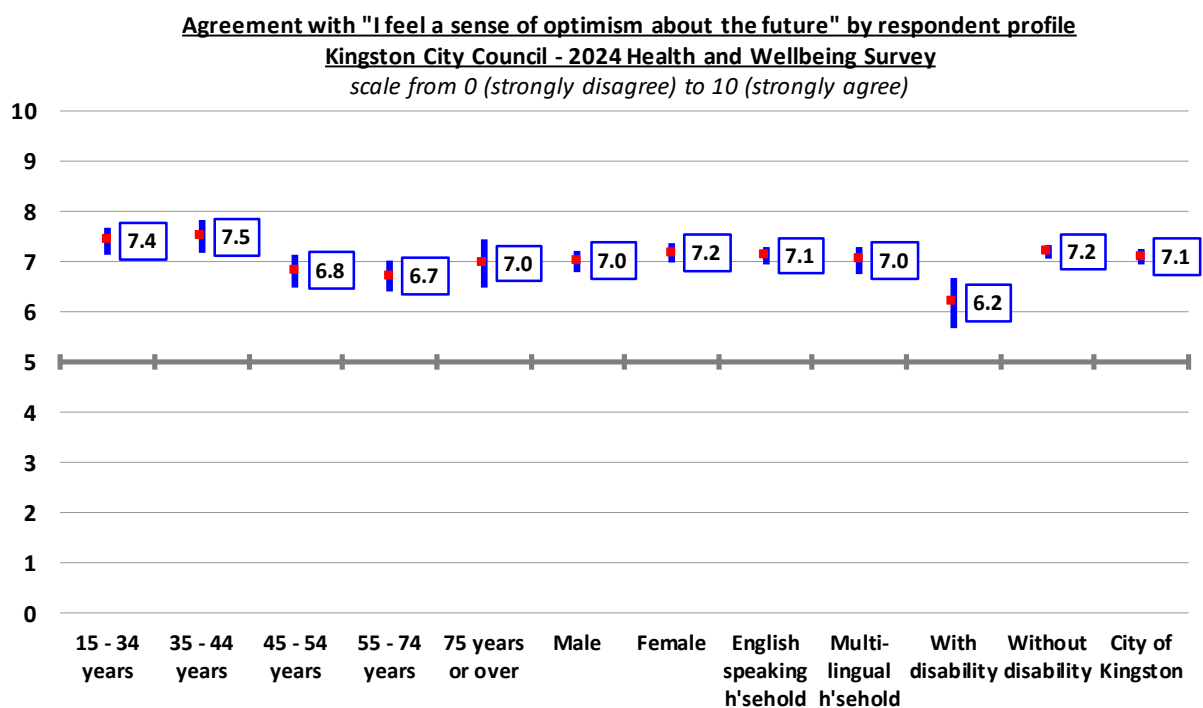


There was some measurable variation in the average agreement that respondents feel a sense of optimism about the future observed by respondent profile.

Adults (aged 35 to 44 years) were measurably more in agreement than average, whilst older adults (aged 55 to 74 years) were measurably less in agreement.

It is noted that female respondents were marginally (2%) more in agreement that they feel a sense of optimism about the future than male respondents.

Particular attention is drawn to respondents with disability who were measurably and significantly (10%) less likely than other respondents to agree that they feel a sense of optimism about the future.



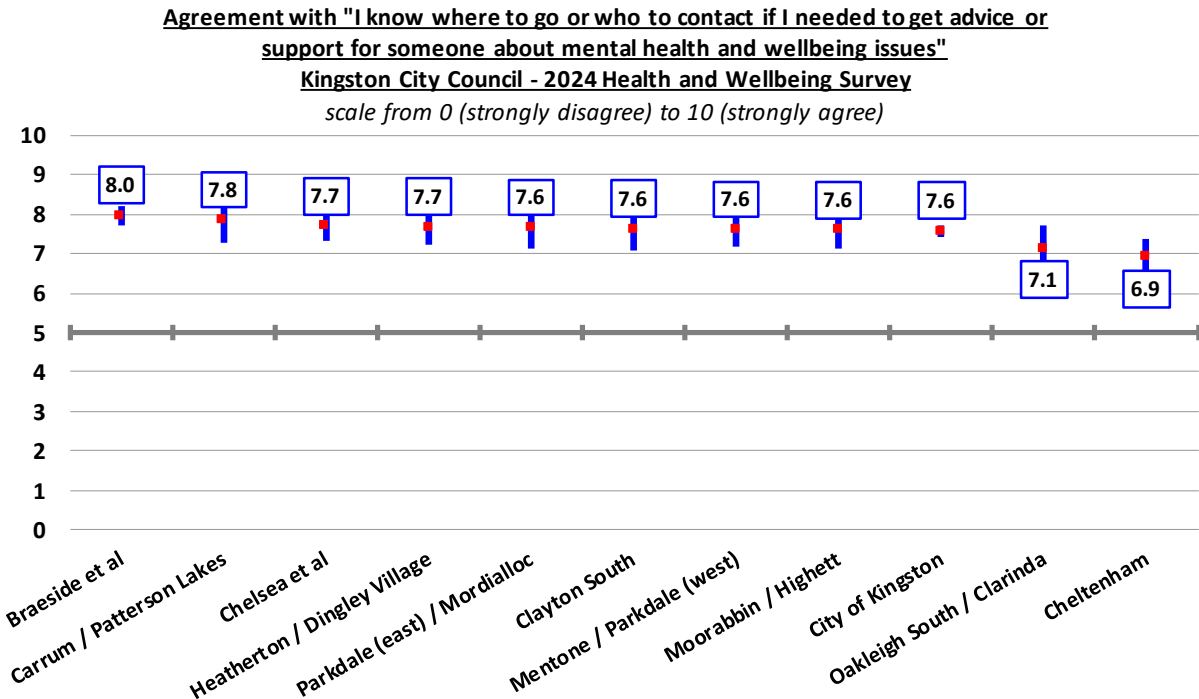
I would know where to go or who to contact if I needed to get advice or support for someone about mental health and wellbeing issues.

There was measurable variation in the average agreement that respondents know where to go or who to contact if they needed to get advice or support for someone about mental health and wellbeing issues observed across the municipality.

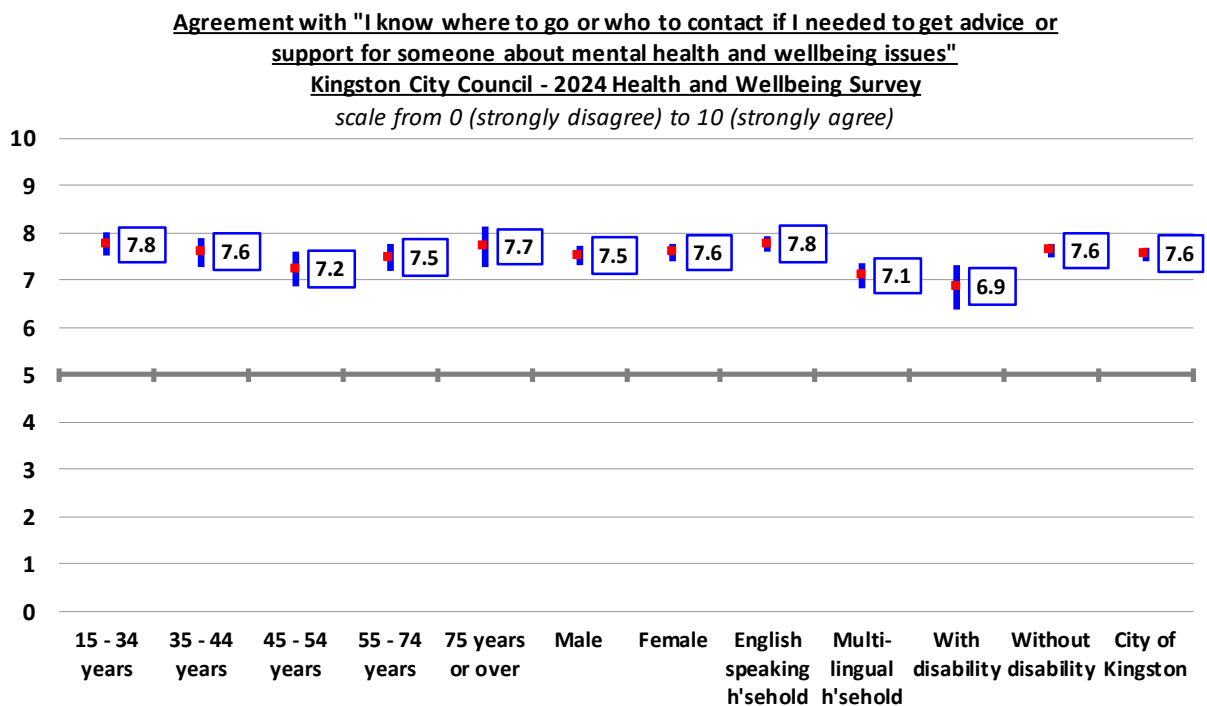
Respondents from Braeside et al were measurably more in agreement than average, and at an extremely strong level of agreement.

Respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were notably (5%) and respondents from Cheltenham were measurably less in agreement than the municipal average.





It is noted that middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) reported the lowest average agreement, although the variation was not statistically significant. Respondents from English speaking households were measurably more in agreement than respondents from multilingual households. Particular attention is drawn to respondents with disability who were measurably and significantly less likely than other respondents to agree that they know where to go or who to contact if they needed to get advice or support for someone about mental health and wellbeing issues.



Healthy eating

Consumption of fresh fruit

Respondents were asked:

“In the past week, did you consume the following?”

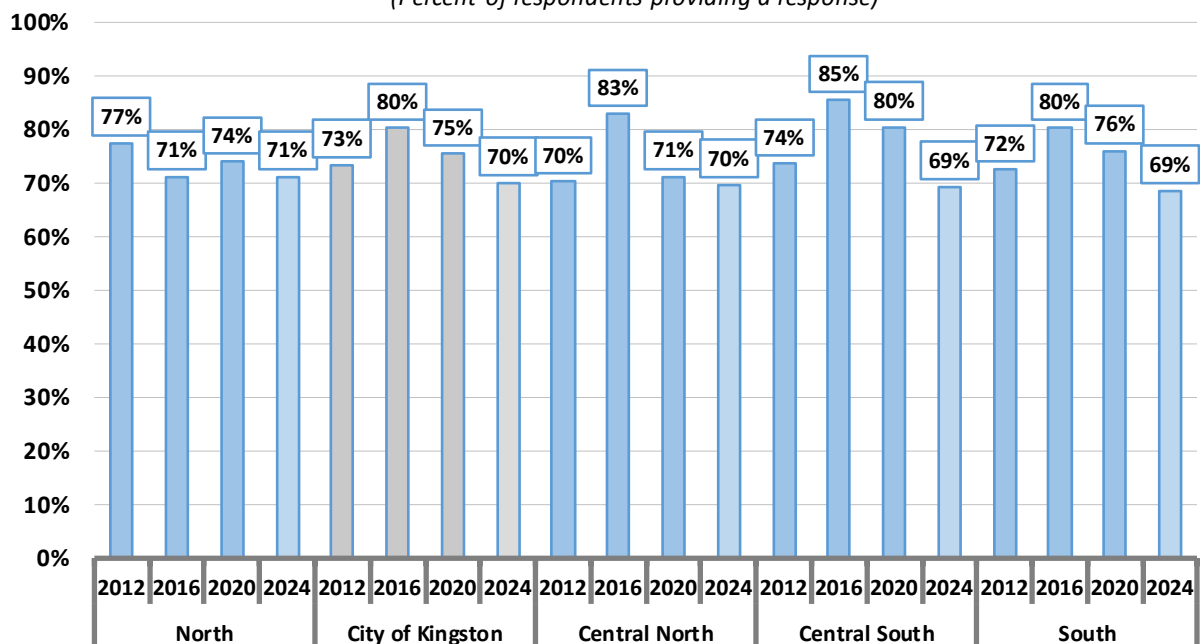
There was a small decline this year, in the proportion of respondents who reported that they had consumed at least two serves of fruit every day, down from an average of 76% over the preceding three surveys to 70% in 2024.

Consume at least two servings of fruit every day
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

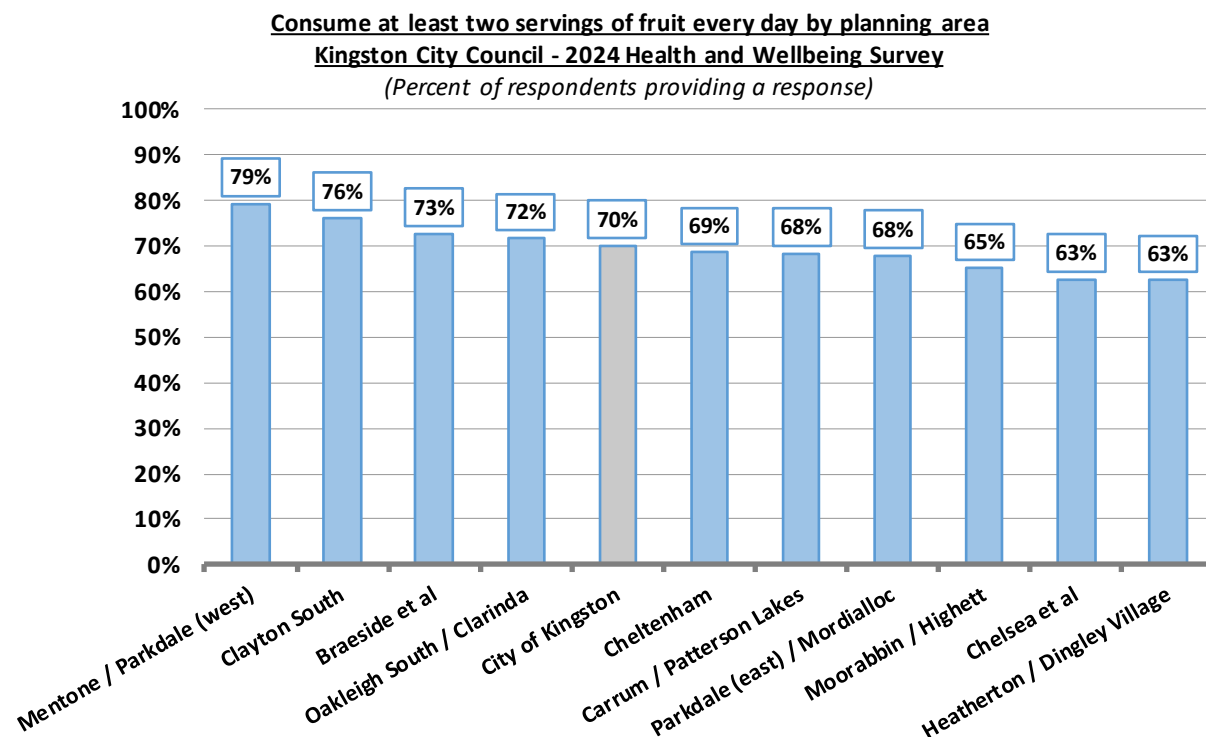
Response	2024		2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent			
Yes	658	70%	75%	80%	73%
No	288	30%	25%	20%	27%
Can't say	54		4	13	5
Total	1,000	100%	503	500	512

This small decline in the proportion of respondents who reported that they had consumed at least two serves of fruit every day over the last week was observed across all four regions, with the decline most prominent in Central South (down 11%) and South (down 7%) regions.

Consume at least two servings of fruit every day by region
Kingston Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was some variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts. Respondents from Mentone / Parkdale West and Clayton South were notably more likely than average, whilst respondents from Chelsea et al and Heatherton / Dingley Village were notably less likely than average to consume the recommended servings of fruit per day.

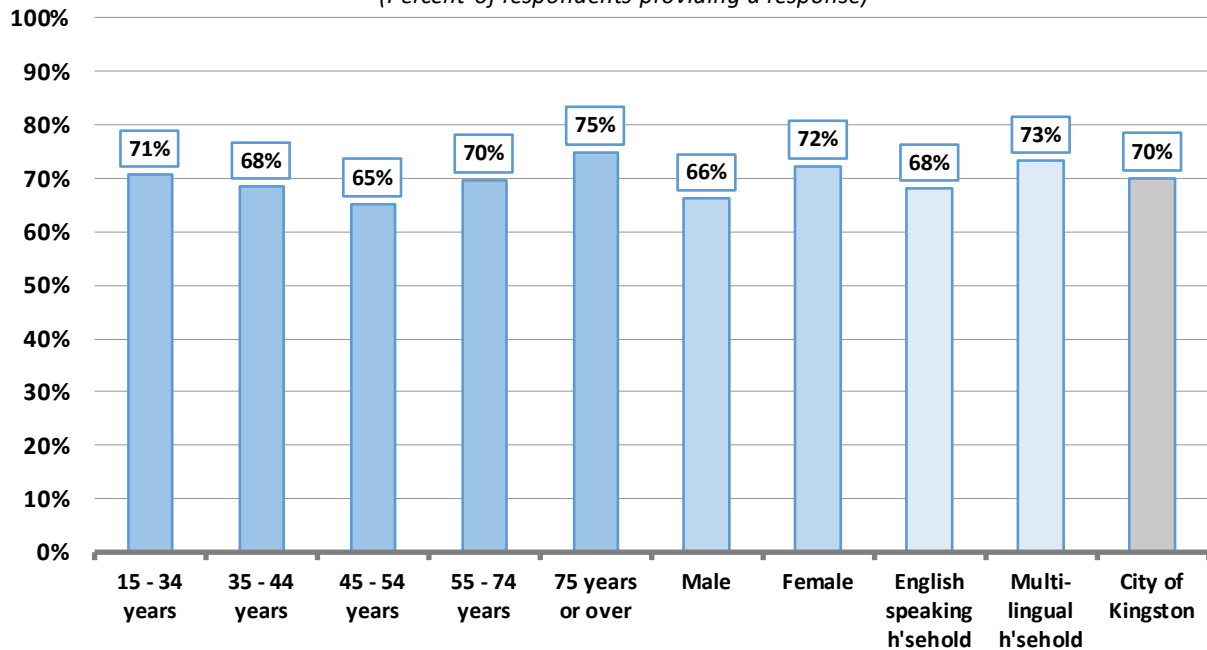


There was some variation in this result observed by respondent profile.

- **Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years)** – respondents were notably less likely than average to consume the recommended servings of fruit per day.
- **Female** – respondents were measurably more likely to consume the recommended servings of fruit than male respondents.
- **Multilingual household** – respondents were measurably more likely to consume the recommended servings of fruit per day than respondents from English speaking households.



Consume at least two servings of fruit every day by respondent profile
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Percent of respondents providing a response)



Consumption of vegetables

Respondents were asked:

“In the past week, did you consume the following?”

There was a measurable increase this year, in the proportion of respondents who reported that they had consumed five servings of vegetables every day over the last week, up from 51% in 2020 to 57% this year. This result remains, however, consistent with the long-term average result since 2012 of 57%.

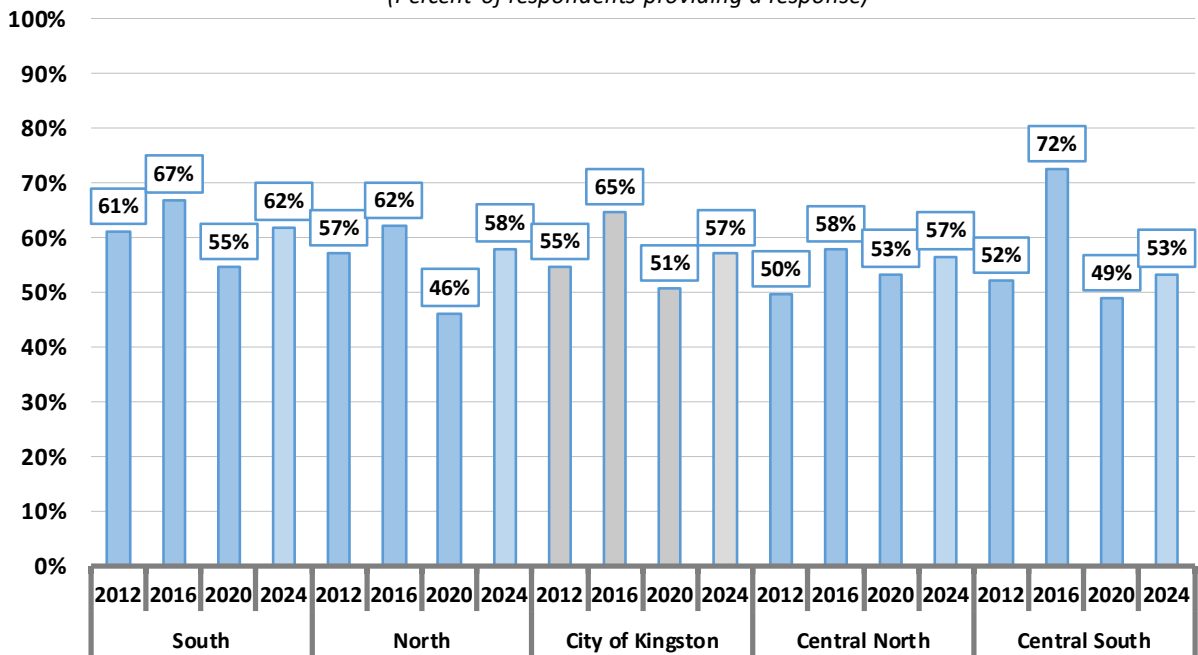
Consume five servings of vegetables every day
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent			
Yes	530	57%	51%	64%	55%
No	393	43%	49%	36%	45%
Can't say	77		7	16	3
Total	1,000	100%	503	500	512

This measurable increase in the consumption of the recommended serves of vegetables per day was observed across all four of the regions comprising the City of Kingston. This was most prominent for respondents from the North (up 14%) and the South (up 7%) regions.

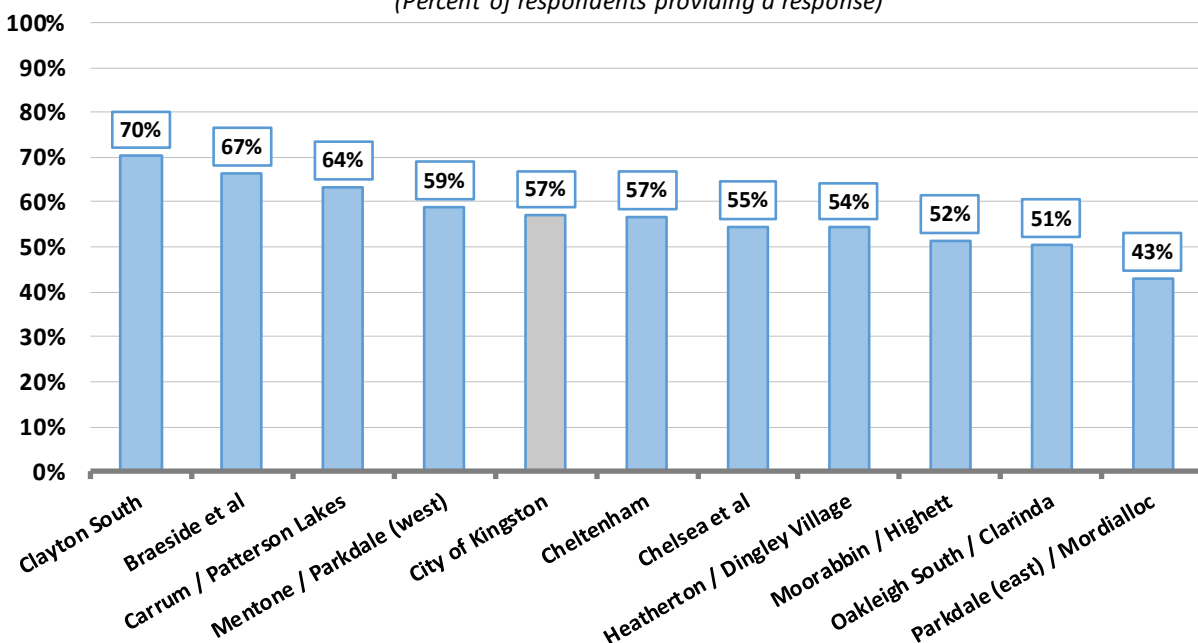


Consume five servings of vegetables every day by region
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was some measurable and notable variation in this result observed across the municipality. Respondents from Clayton South and Braeside et al were measurably more likely than average to consume the recommended serves of vegetables, whilst respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc were measurably less likely than average.

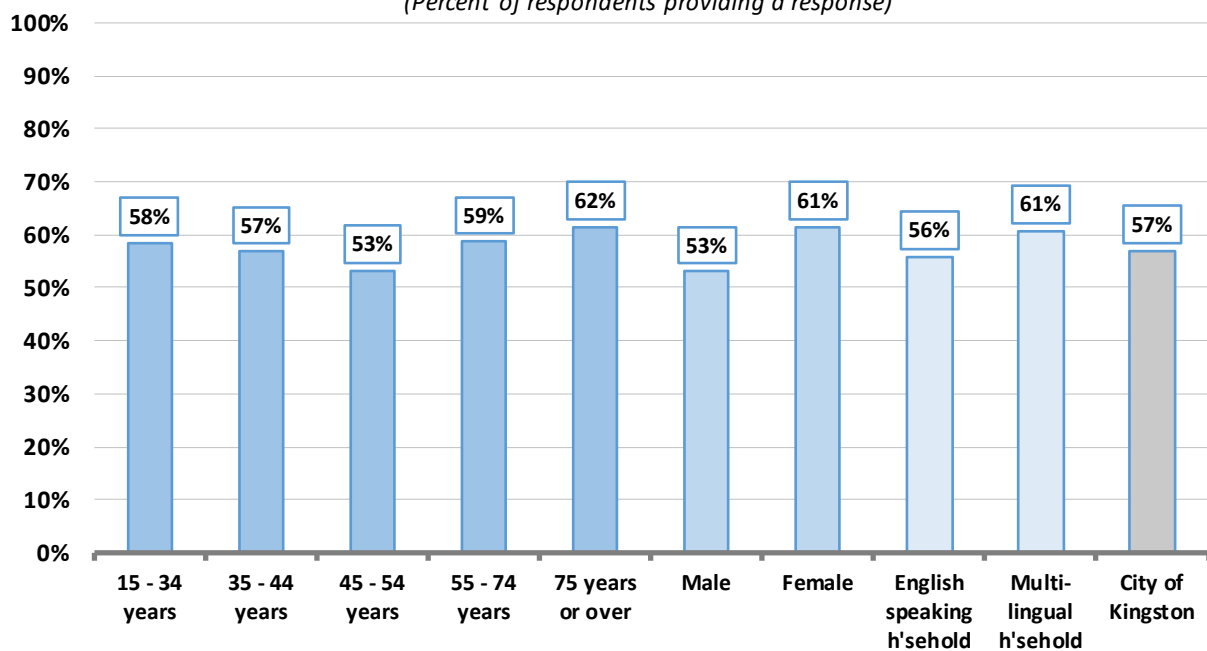
Consume five servings of vegetables every day by planning area
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was some variation in the consumption of the recommended serves of vegetables per day observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Age structure** – senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) were notably more likely than average, whilst middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) were notably less likely than average.
- **Female** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than male respondents.
- **Multilingual household** - respondents were measurably more likely than respondents from English speaking households.

Consume five servings of vegetables every day by respondent profile
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



Access to fresh and affordable food

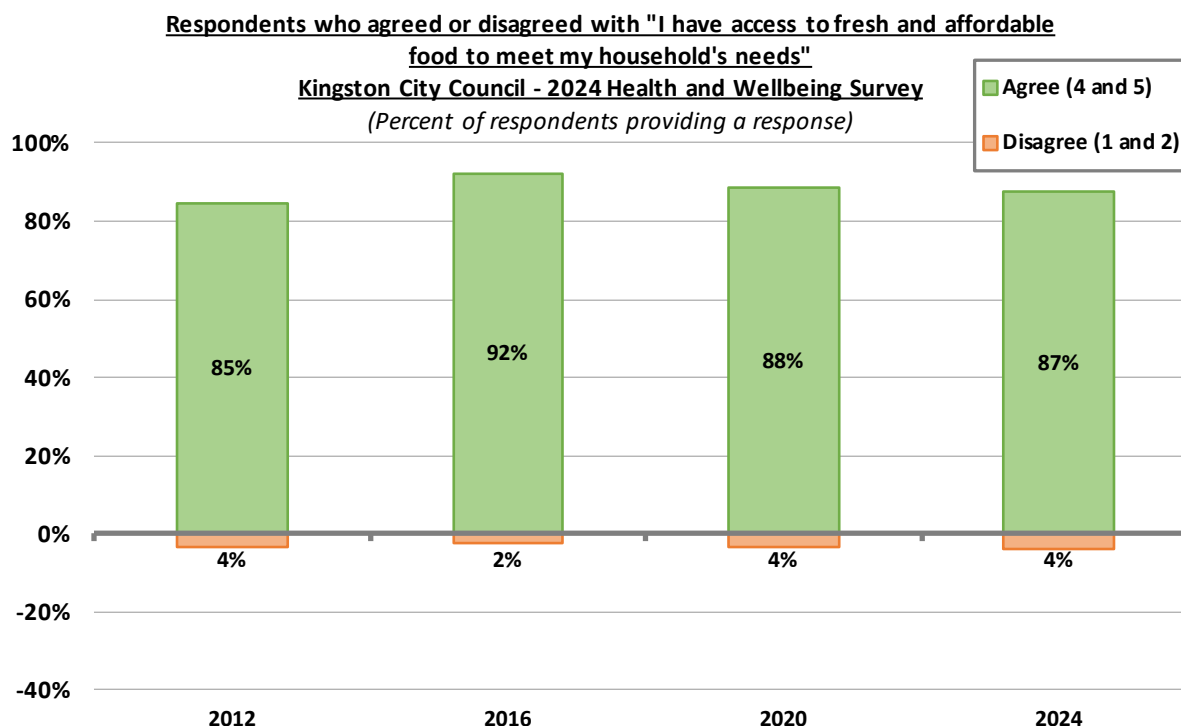
Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements.”

Consistent with the results recorded in previous surveys, the overwhelming majority (87%) of respondents agreed that they have access to fresh and affordable food to meet their household’s needs, whilst four percent disagreed.

When calculated onto a scale from zero (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), the average agreement that the respondent had access to fresh and affordable food to meet their household’s needs remained extremely high, at 8.2 out of 10, although it was down measurably on the 8.7 recorded in 2020.





Agreement with selected services related statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Statement	Year	Agreement			Can't say	Average agreement
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree		
I have access to fresh and affordable food to meet my household's needs	2012	4%	12%	85%	1	8.3
	2016	2%	5%	92%	0	8.8
	2020	4%	8%	88%	2	8.7
	2024	4%	8%	87%	19	8.2

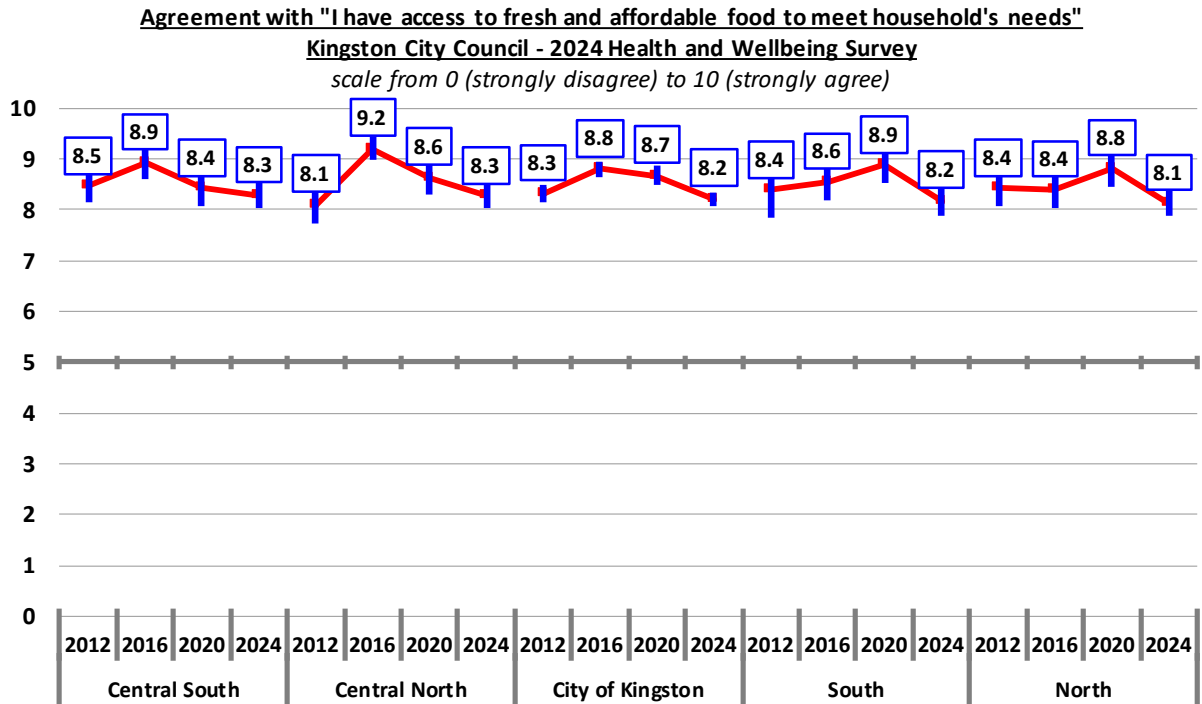
The decline in the average agreement that respondents have access to fresh and affordable food that meets their household's needs was observed across all four of the regions comprising the City of Kingston.

This decline was most prominent for respondents from South (down 7%) and North (down 7%) regions.

It is important to note, however, that the average agreement with this statement remained extremely high at more than eight out of 10 in each region.

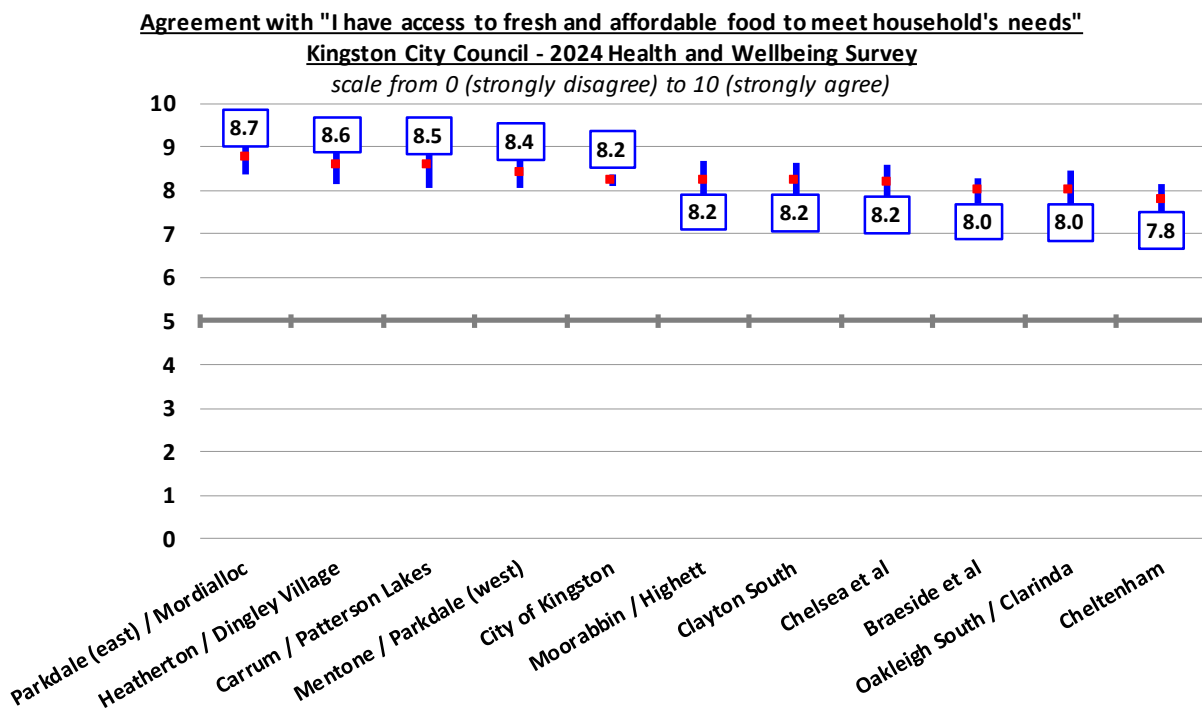
It is also important to bear in mind that across the City of Kingston, a total of four percent of respondents disagreed that they had access to fresh and affordable food to meet their household's needs.





There was measurable variation in the average agreement that the respondent had access to fresh and affordable food to meet their household’s needs observed across the 10 planning districts.

Respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc were measurably more in agreement, whilst respondents from Cheltenham were measurably less in agreement, although still at a very strong average agreement of 7.8 out of 10.



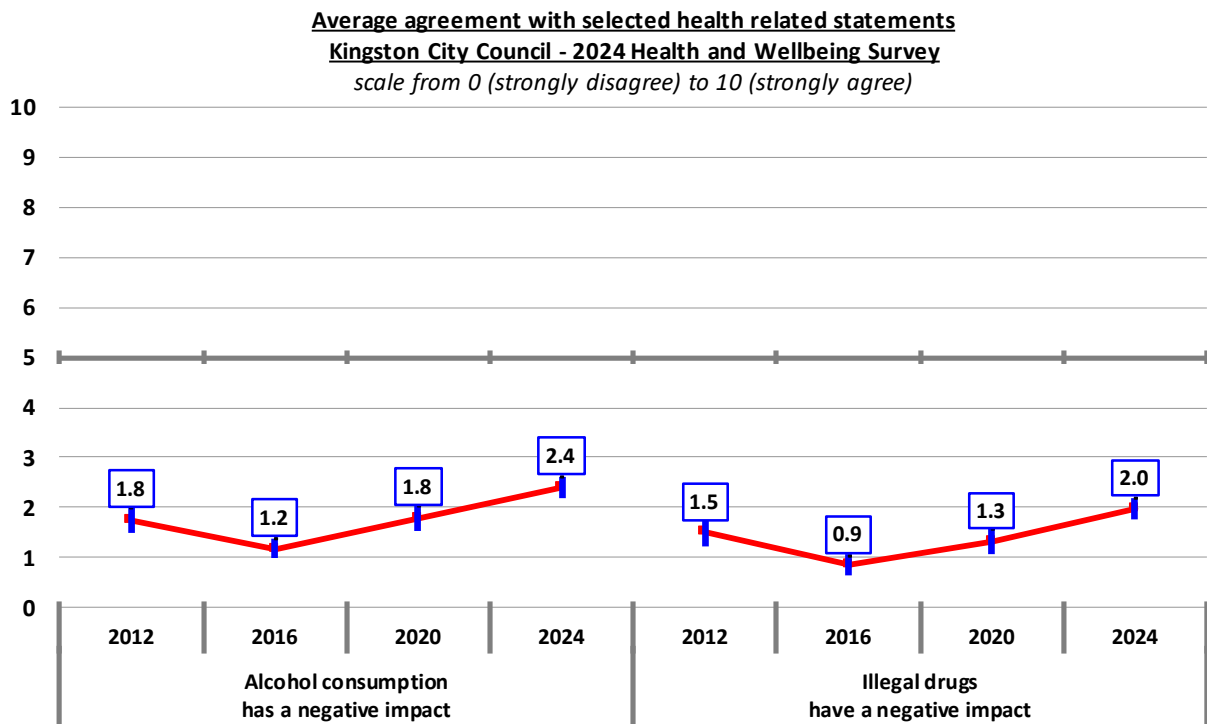
Impact of alcohol and drugs on the household

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements.”

The average agreement that both alcohol consumption (2.4 up from 1.8) and illegal drugs (2.0 up from 1.3) have a negative impact on the respondents’ household increased measurably this year.

It is noted that the level of agreement with these two statements was now at the highest level recorded over the 12 years of the survey program, although on average, they remain at “strongly disagree” levels.

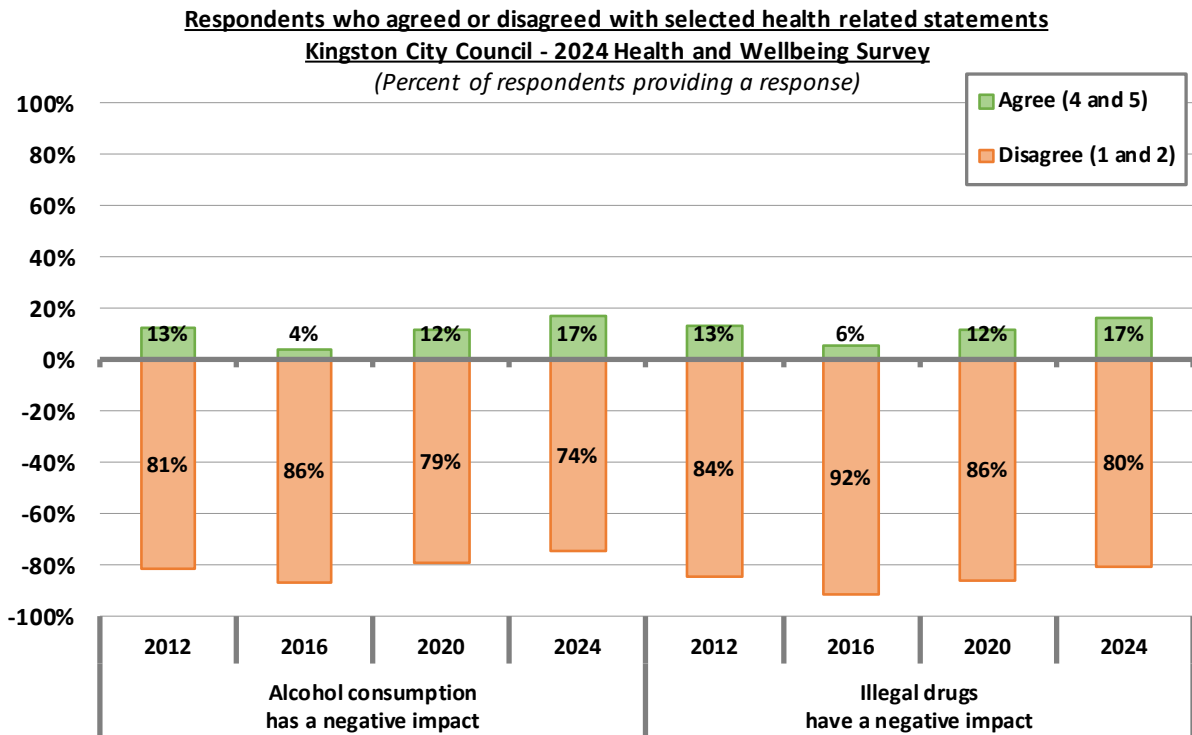


In 2024, 17% of the respondents who provided an answer to these two questions agreed that alcohol consumption and illegal drugs have a negative impact on their household.

Three-quarters (74% down from 79%) of respondents disagreed that alcohol consumption had a negative impact on their household, and 80% (down from 86%) agreed that illegal drugs had a negative impact on their household.

Respondents on average were marginally more likely to believe that alcohol consumption had a negative impact on their households than illegal drugs, which, although not statistically significant, has consistently been found to be the case in each of the three previous surveys.





Agreement with selected health related statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

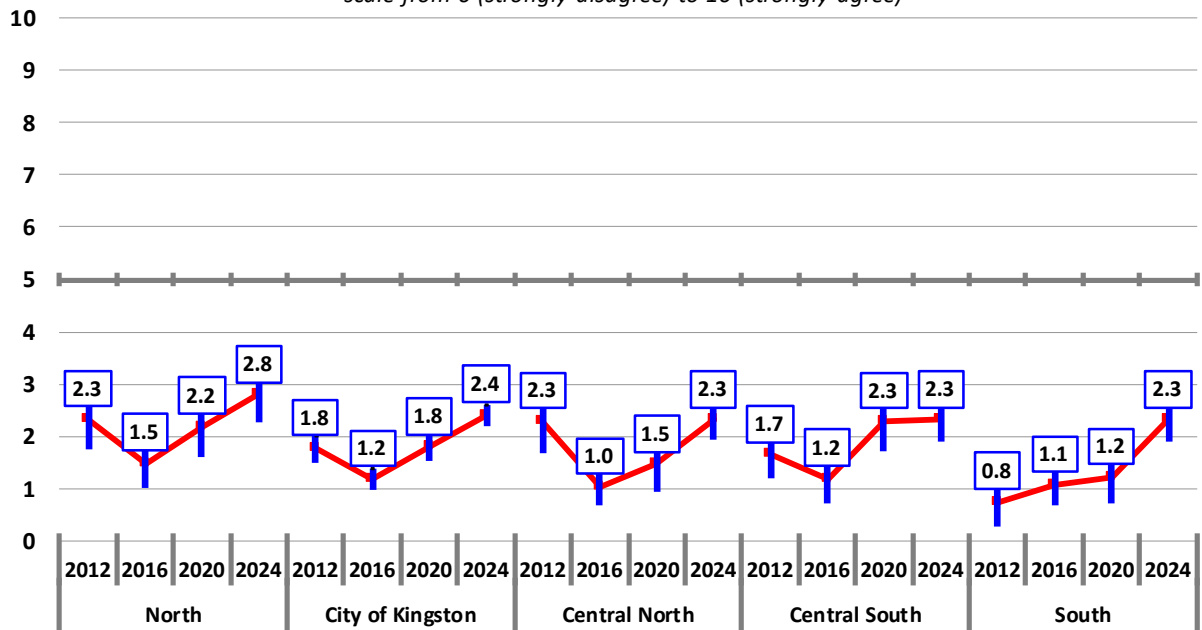
Statement	Year	Agreement			Can't say	Average agreement
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree		
Alcohol consumption has a negative impact on my household	2012	81%	6%	13%	1	1.8
	2016	86%	9%	4%	28	1.2
	2020	79%	9%	12%	9	1.8
	2024	74%	8%	17%	92	2.4
Illegal drugs have a negative impact on my household	2012	84%	3%	13%	5	1.5
	2016	92%	3%	6%	73	0.9
	2020	86%	3%	12%	17	1.3
	2024	80%	3%	17%	155	2.0

Alcohol consumption has a negative impact on my household.

The increase in the average agreement that alcohol consumption had a negative impact on the respondents' household was found across three of the four regions, with the increase greatest in South (up 11%) and Central North (up 8%) regions.



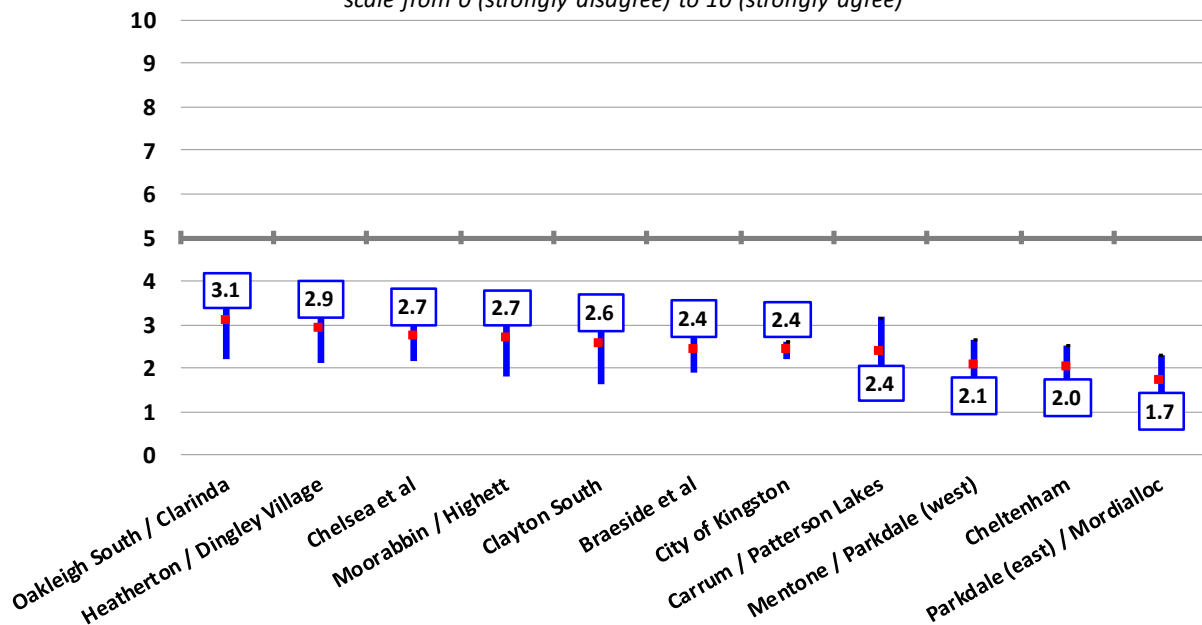
Agreement with "alcohol consumption has a negative impact on my household"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



There was no statistically significant variation in agreement that alcohol consumption had a negative impact on the respondents' household observed across the planning districts.

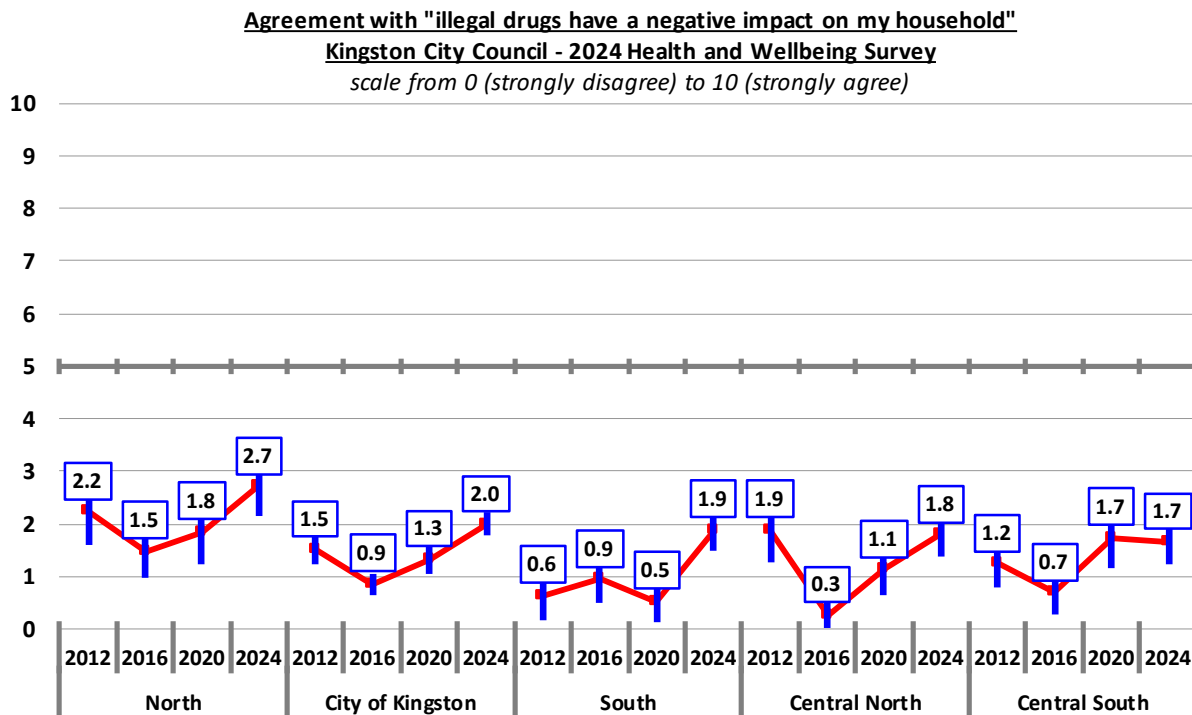
It is noted, however, that respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were somewhat (7%) more in agreement average to agree, whilst respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc were notably (9%) less in agreement.

Agreement with "alcohol consumption has a negative impact on my household"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)

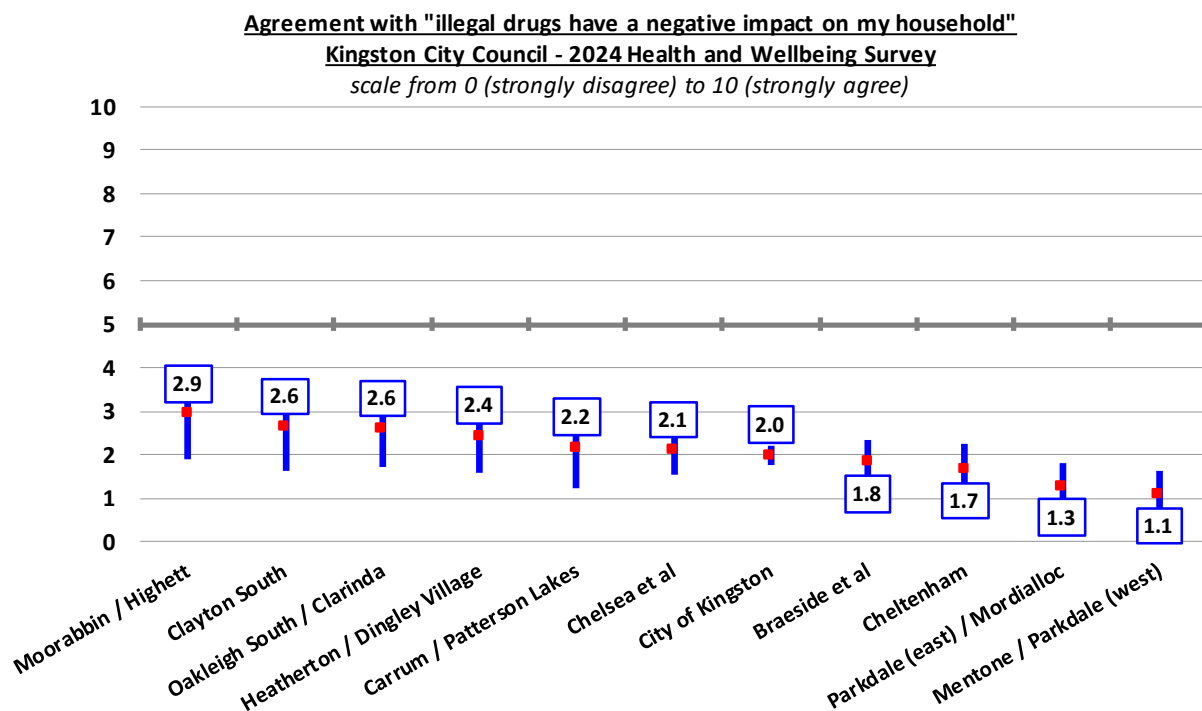


Illegal drugs have a negative impact on my household.

The increase in the average agreement that illegal drugs have a negative impact on the respondents' household was observed across three of the four regions, with the largest increase recorded in South (up 14% from 0.5 out of 10) and North (up 9%) regions.



There was some variation in the average agreement observed across the 10 planning districts, with the respondents from Moorabbin / Highett somewhat (9%) higher than average, and respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc and Menton / Parkdale West measurably lower.



Vape or use electronic cigarettes

Respondents were asked:

“In the past week have you vaped or used electronic cigarettes?”

This question relating to the use of vapes and electronic cigarettes was included in the survey for the first time in 2024.

The overwhelming majority of respondents who provided an answer to the question reported that they had never vaped (93%), six percent at least occasionally vaped in the last week, and one percent had quit vaping.

Vaped or used electronic cigarettes
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024	
	Number	Percent
Yes - daily (at least once a day)	27	3%
Yes - regularly (at least a few times a week)	13	1%
Yes - occasionally or socially (e.g. fortnightly or less often)	19	2%
No - have never vaped	894	93%
Have quit vaping	10	1%
Prefer not to say	37	
Total	1,000	100%

There was no statistically significant variation in this result observed across the 10 planning areas, although it is noted that just one percent of respondents from Mentone / Parkdale West reported that they had vaped in the last week.



Vaped or used electronic cigarettes by planning area
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Braeside et al	Carrum / Patterson Lakes	Chelsea et al	Cheltenham	Clayton South
Yes - daily	5%	0%	3%	3%	2%
Yes - regularly	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Yes - occasionally or socially	1%	5%	5%	0%	1%
No - have never vaped	91%	93%	92%	90%	97%
Have quit vaping	1%	2%	1%	3%	0%
Prefer not to say	6	8	7	1	1
Total	142	75	136	129	81

Response	Heatherton/ Dingley Village	Mentone / Parkdale (west)	Moorabbin/ Highett	Oakleigh South / Clarinda	Parkdale (east) / Mordialloc
Yes - daily	4%	1%	5%	2%	4%
Yes - regularly	4%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Yes - occasionally or socially	1%	0%	2%	6%	0%
No - have never vaped	92%	99%	88%	92%	94%
Have quit vaping	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Prefer not to say	2	5	4	3	1
Total	86	116	68	75	93

Whilst the overall proportion of respondents vaping was relatively small, there was meaningful variation observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Age structure** – the proportion vaping declined notably with the respondents age, down from 13% of young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) vaping at least occasionally, four percent of adults (aged 35 to 54 years), down to just one percent of senior citizens (aged 75 years and over).
- **Gender** – male respondents (8%) were notably more likely than females (5%) to vape at least occasionally.
- **Language spoken at home** – respondents from English speaking households (8%) were notably more likely than respondents from multilingual households (3%) to vape at least occasionally.



Vaped or used electronic cigarettes by respondent profile

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>18 to 34 years</i>	<i>35 to 54 years</i>	<i>55 to 74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>Multi-lingual</i>
Yes - daily	5%	1%	2%	1%	4%	2%	4%	1%
Yes - regularly	4%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Yes - occasionally or socially	4%	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%
No - have never vaped	87%	95%	96%	99%	91%	95%	92%	96%
Have quit vaping	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Prefer not to say	6	19	8	1	16	20	29	7
Total	278	344	263	105	476	519	677	315

Consumption of alcohol

Consumption of alcoholic drinks in the last seven days

Respondents were asked:

“How many times in the past week (7 days), have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind?”

There was a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents provided a response to the question, who reported that they had an alcoholic drink in the past week, down from 58% in 2020 to 47% this year.

Metropolis Research notes the 2020 survey was conducted during the pandemic, which may well be a factor underpinning the decline in alcohol consumption.

Consumption of alcoholic drinks per week

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>2024</i>		<i>2020</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Everyday	25	3%	7%
5 to 6 times	31	3%	6%
3 to 4 times	72	8%	8%
2 to 3 times	73	8%	8%
1 to 2 times	242	26%	29%
I did not drink alcohol	505	53%	42%
Prefer not to say	52		6
Total	1,000	100%	503



There was some variation in the consumption of alcohol in the past week observed across the 10 planning districts.

- **Braeside et al** and **Heatherton / Dingley Village** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have consumed alcohol once or twice in the last week.
- **Clayton South** and **Oakleigh South** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report that they had not consumed in the past week.
- **Moorabbin / Highett** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume to have consumed alcohol two to three times in the past week.

Consumption of alcoholic drinks per week by planning area
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Braeside et al	Carrum / Patterson Lakes	Chelsea et al	Cheltenham	Clayton South
Everyday	2%	3%	3%	4%	0%
5 to 6 times	3%	2%	6%	5%	0%
3 to 4 times	9%	7%	7%	7%	1%
2 to 3 times	9%	7%	9%	13%	0%
1 to 2 times	31%	25%	30%	22%	13%
I did not drink alcohol	47%	56%	46%	50%	86%
Prefer not to say	4	8	2	4	0
Total	142	75	136	129	81

Response	Heatherton/ Dingley Village	Mentone / Parkdale (west)	Moorabbin/ Highett	Oakleigh South / Clarinda	Parkdale (east) / Mordialloc
Everyday	7%	3%	0%	3%	2%
5 to 6 times	4%	2%	8%	0%	2%
3 to 4 times	10%	11%	15%	0%	10%
2 to 3 times	4%	7%	4%	9%	9%
1 to 2 times	30%	26%	23%	19%	30%
I did not drink alcohol	45%	51%	50%	69%	47%
Prefer not to say	10	9	4	7	2
Total	86	116	68	75	93

There was some notable variation in the consumption of alcohol in the past week observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Adults and middle-aged adults (aged 35 to 54 years)** – respondents were the most likely to have consumed alcohol in the past week and most likely to have consumed alcohol once or twice in the past week.



- **Older adults (aged 55 to 74 years)** – respondents were the most likely to have consumed alcohol two or more days in the past week.
- **Young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were the least likely to have consumed alcohol in the past week.
- **Gender** – male respondents were significantly more likely than female respondents to have consumed alcohol in the past week and significantly more likely to have consumed alcohol two or more times in the past week.
- **Language spoken at home** – respondents from English speaking households were significantly more likely than respondents from multilingual households to have consumed alcohol in the past week and significantly more likely to have consumed alcohol two or more times in the past week.

Consumption of alcoholic drinks per week by respondent profile

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	18 to 34 years	35 to 54 years	55 to 74 years	75 years and over	Male	Female	English speaking	Multi-lingual
Everyday	0%	2%	4%	6%	4%	2%	3%	2%
5 to 6 times	3%	3%	5%	4%	5%	2%	4%	1%
3 to 4 times	5%	8%	11%	7%	10%	6%	8%	6%
2 to 3 times	9%	10%	6%	2%	9%	6%	9%	5%
1 to 2 times	22%	35%	22%	13%	28%	24%	28%	19%
I did not drink alcohol	61%	43%	52%	70%	45%	61%	47%	68%
Prefer not to say	14	20	10	3	26	23	36	13
Total	278	344	263	105	476	519	677	315

Number of standard drinks consumed per day in the last week.

Respondents who consumed alcoholic drinks in the past week were asked:

“When you had an alcoholic drink in the past week (7 days), how many standard drinks did you usually have on one day?”

It is noted that a significant minority of respondents (31% down from 42%) of respondents who had consumed alcoholic drinks in the past week were unable or unwilling to provide a response to this question relating to the number of standard alcoholic drinks they had consumed per day.

In 2024, half (50%) of the 443 respondents who reported that they consumed alcohol in the past week reported that they usually consumed up to two standard drinks on one day.



Consumption of standard alcoholic drinks per day
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents who consumed alcoholic drinks)

Response	2024		2020
	Number	Percent	
10 or more standard drinks	4	1%	2%
5 to 9 standard drinks	12	3%	1%
4 standard drinks	18	4%	2%
3 standard drinks	51	12%	8%
2 standard drinks	115	26%	20%
1 standard drink	96	22%	23%
Half a standard drink	8	2%	1%
Prefer not to say / can't say	139	31%	42%
Total	443	100%	290

Number of standard drinks consumed in a usual week.

The following set of results have been calculated from the results of the previous two questions asking respondents how many times they had consumed alcoholic drinks in the past week, and then how many drinks they would usually consume per day.

There was a decline in the average number of standard drinks consumed in a usual week between 2020 and 2024, with 49% in 2024 reporting that they consumed at least one standard drink in a usual week, down from 59% in 2020.

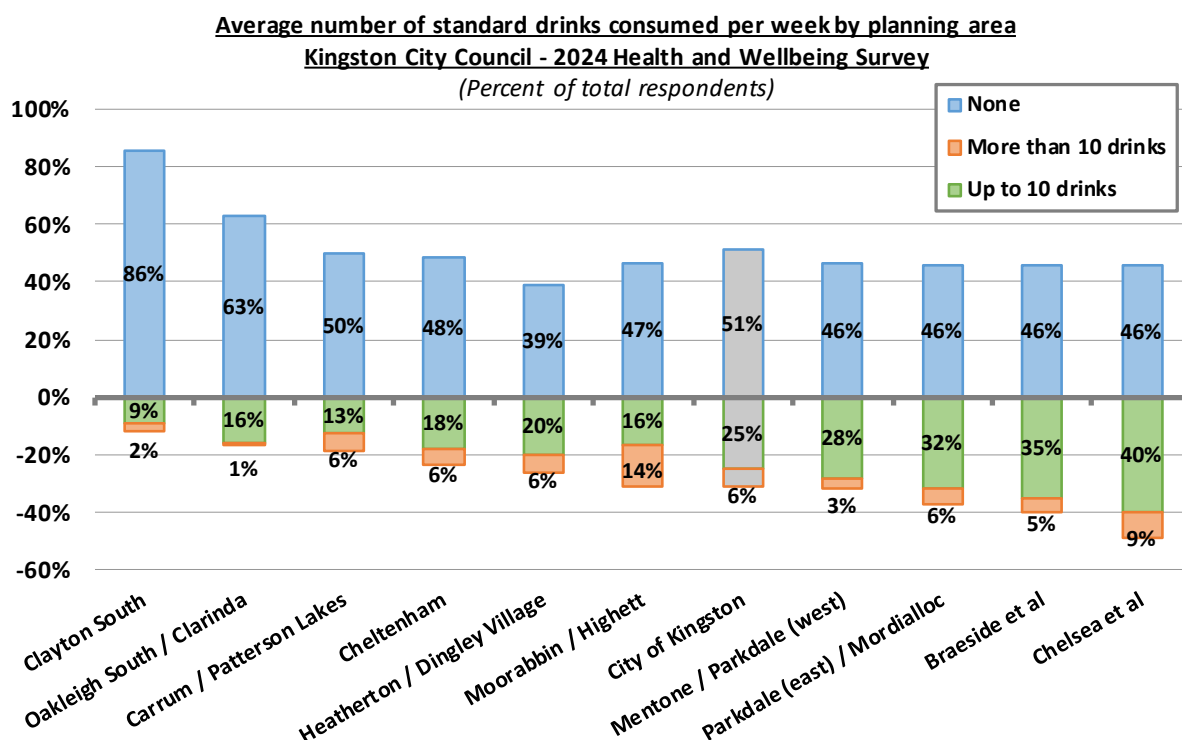
Average number of standard drinks consumed per week
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	2024		2020
	Number	Percent	
More than 10 standard drinks	59	6%	7%
10 standard drinks	4	0%	0%
9 standard drinks	0	0%	0%
8 standard drinks	15	2%	1%
7 standard drinks	24	2%	2%
6 standard drinks	11	1%	3%
5 standard drink	37	4%	5%
4 standard drinks	12	1%	1%
3 standard drinks	65	7%	7%
2 standard drinks	71	7%	8%
1 standard drink	6	1%	1%
No standard drinks	505	51%	41%
Prefer not to say / can't say	191	19%	26%
Total	1,000	100%	503



There was notable variation in this result observed across the municipality, with respondents from Clayton South measurably more likely than average to not consume any standard drinks, whilst respondents from Braeside et al and Chelsea et al were measurably more likely to consume up to 10 standard drinks in a usual week.

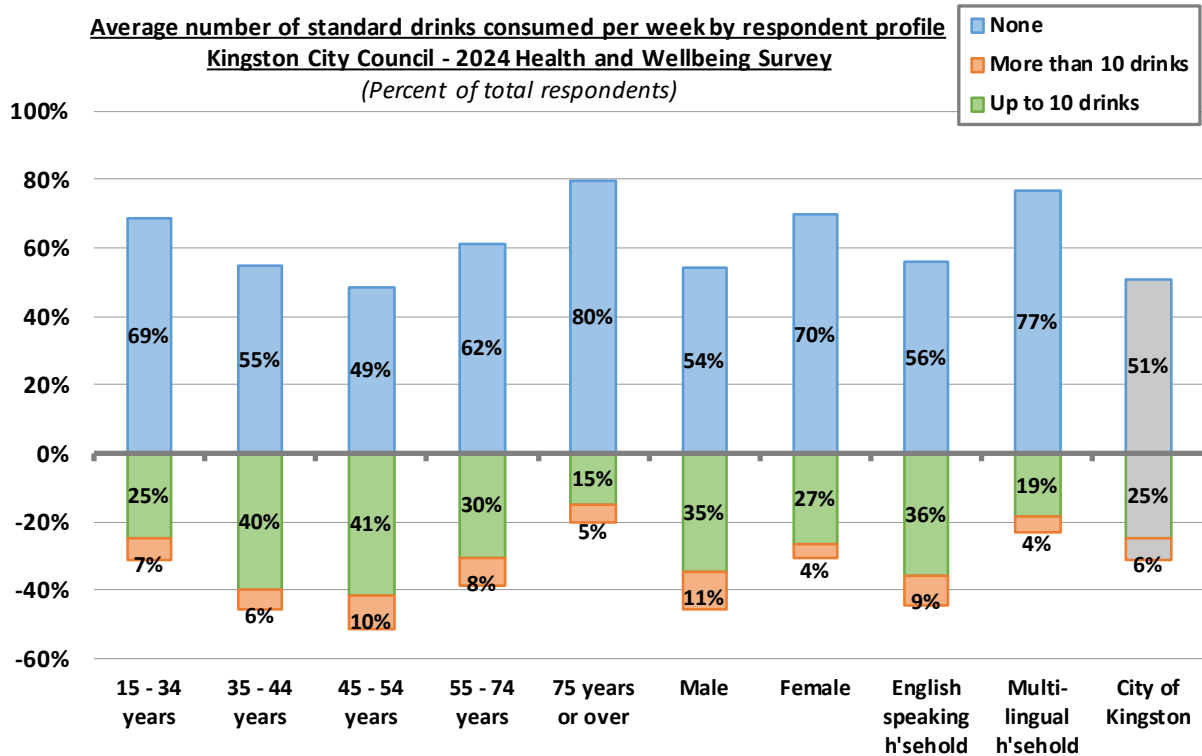
Respondents from Moorabbin / Highett were notably (8%) more likely than average to consume more than 10 standard drinks in a usual week.



There was measurable variation in the consumption of alcoholic drinks observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Young adults (aged 18 to 34 years)** and **senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to not consume any alcoholic drinks in a usual week.
- **Adults and middle-aged adults (aged 35 to 54 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume up to 10 drinks in a usual week.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to not consume any alcoholic drinks in a usual week, with male respondents more likely to consume both up to 10 drinks or more than 10 drinks in a usual week.
- **Language spoken at home** – respondents from multilingual households were measurably more likely than respondents from English speaking households to not consume any alcoholic drinks in a usual week.





Gambling

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements.”

Respondents were again in 2024, asked to rate their agreement with four statements about gambling.

The average agreement with each of the four statements increased notably this year, with the increase for three of the four statements being statistically significant.

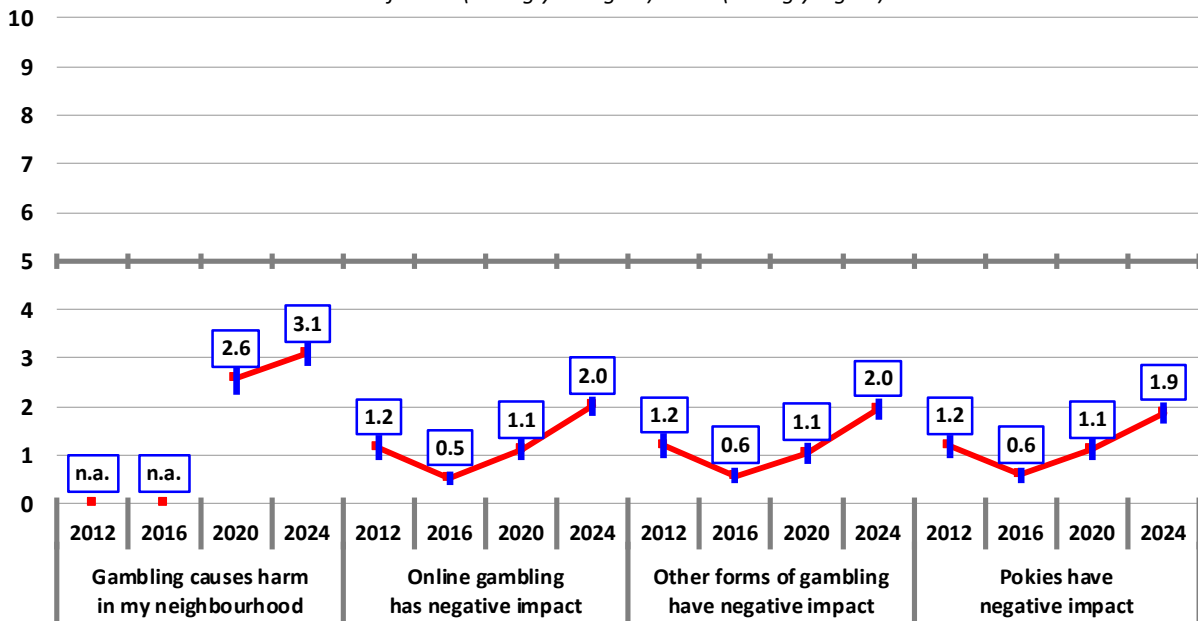
The average agreement that gambling causes harm in the respondents’ neighbourhood, increased notably, but not measurably, up five percent to 3.1, or moderate disagreement.

The average agreement with the remaining three statements around the impact of online gambling, pokies, and other forms of gambling all increased measurably this year, up between eight and nine percent, and up from extremely strong disagreement to strong levels of disagreement.

Consistent with the results recorded in previous surveys, respondents were measurably and significantly more likely to agree that gambling causes harm in their neighbourhood than they were to agree to various forms of gambling has a negative impact on their household.



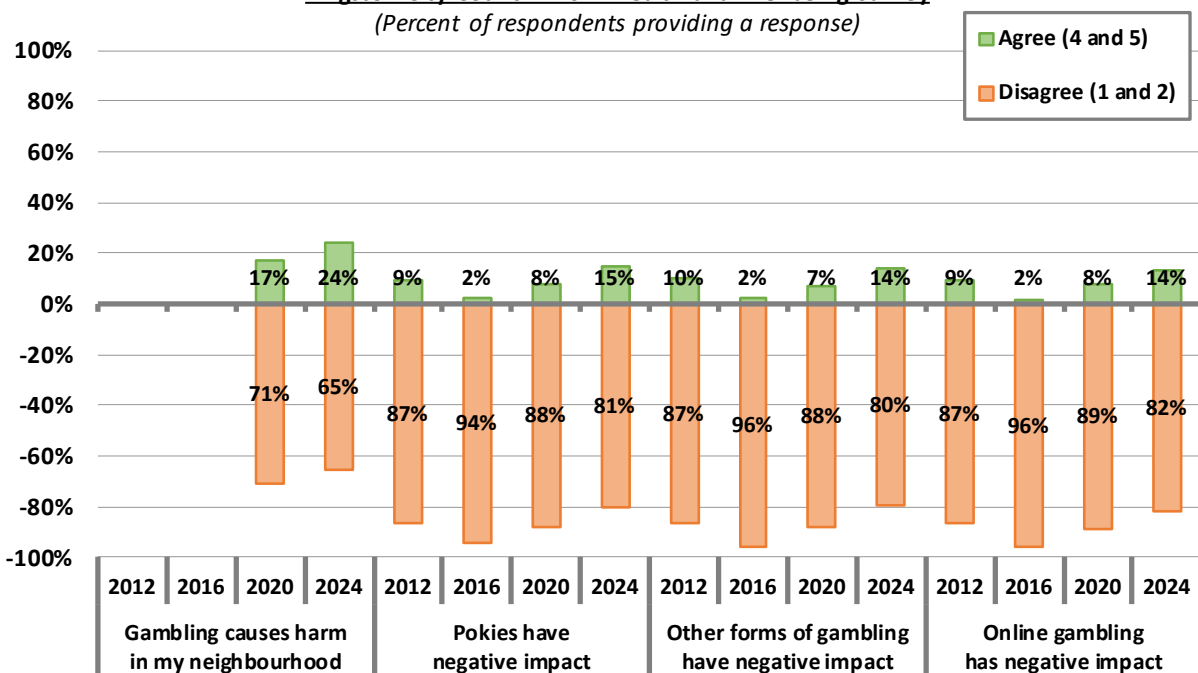
Average agreement with selected gambling related statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



Consistent with the average levels of disagreement with each of these four statements, approximately two-thirds of respondents disagreed that gambling causes harm in their neighbourhood, whilst approximately four-fifths of respondents disagreed that forms of gambling causes harm in their household.

It is noted that almost one-quarter (24% up from 17%) of respondents agreed that gambling causes harm in the respondents' neighbourhood, whilst approximately one-seventh (14%) agreed that the three forms of gambling have a negative impact on their household.

Respondents who agreed or disagreed with selected gambling related statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



Agreement with selected gambling related statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

Statement	Year	Agreement			Can't say	Average agreement
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree		
Gambling causes harm in my neighbourhood	2012	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2020	71%	12%	17%	69	2.6
	2024	65%	10%	24%	245	3.1
Online gambling has a negative impact on my household	2012	87%	4%	9%	6	1.2
	2016	96%	2%	2%	60	0.5
	2020	89%	4%	8%	14	1.1
	2024	81%	4%	15%	167	2.0
Other forms of gambling have a negative impact on my household	2012	87%	4%	10%	7	1.2
	2016	96%	2%	2%	58	0.6
	2020	88%	5%	7%	14	1.1
	2024	80%	6%	14%	176	2.0
Pokies have a negative impact on my household	2012	87%	4%	9%	4	1.2
	2016	94%	4%	2%	60	0.6
	2020	88%	5%	8%	18	1.1
	2024	82%	5%	14%	187	1.9

The following section provides a comparison of the average agreement with these four gambling related statements by region (including time series), as well as for each of the 10 planning districts comprising the City of Kingston.

It is noted that respondents from the North region of the City of Kingston (including the suburbs of Clayton South, Clarina, Moorabbin, Oakleigh South, and Highett) remained the most in agreement that various forms of gambling have a negative impact on their household, and that gambling has a negative impact in their neighbourhood.

Consistent with this regional result, it is further noted that respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda and to a lesser extent Moorabbin / Highett agreed most with each of these statements.

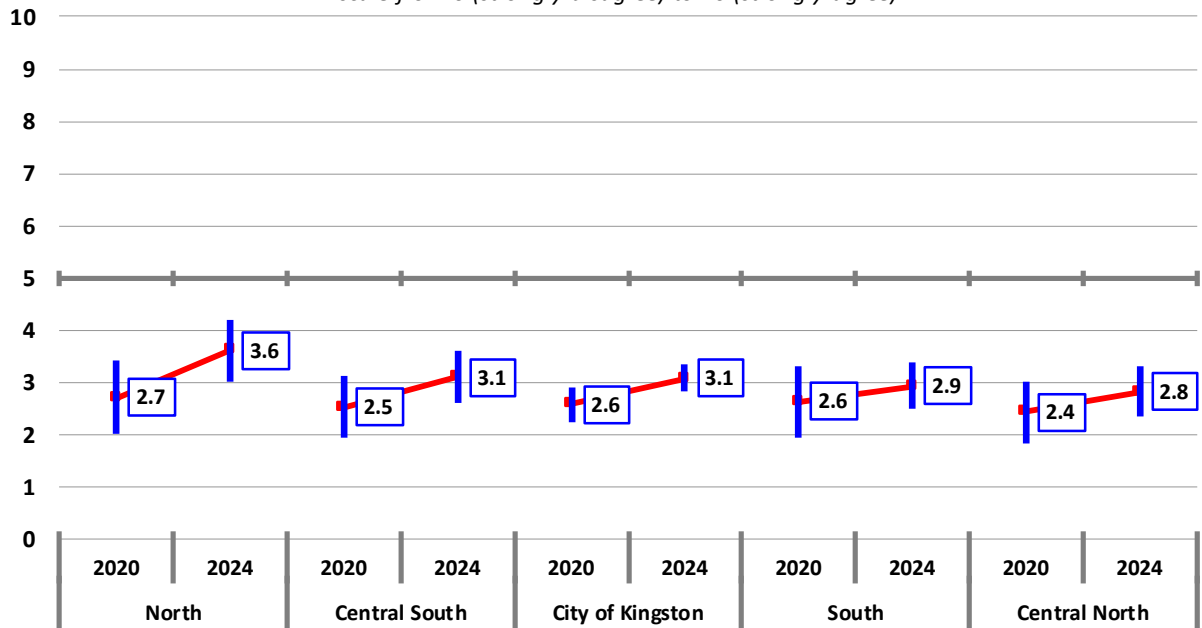
Gambling causes harm in my neighbourhood.

The average agreement that gambling causes harm in the respondents’ neighbourhood increased marginally in each of the four regions this year, with the largest increase being from respondents in the North region (up 9%).

Agreement that gambling causes harm in the neighbourhood remains highest in the North region again this year.

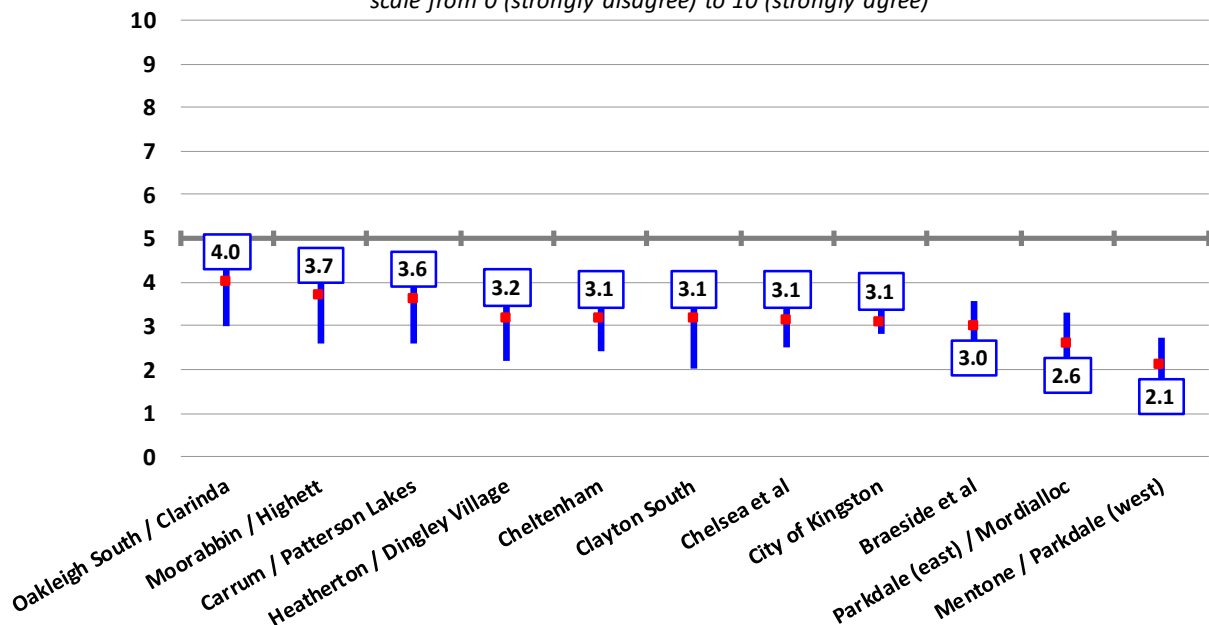


Agreement with "gambling causes harm in my neighbourhood"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



There was measurable and notable variation in this result observed across the municipality, with respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda notably (9%) more in agreement than average, whilst respondents from Mentone / Parkdale West were measurably less.

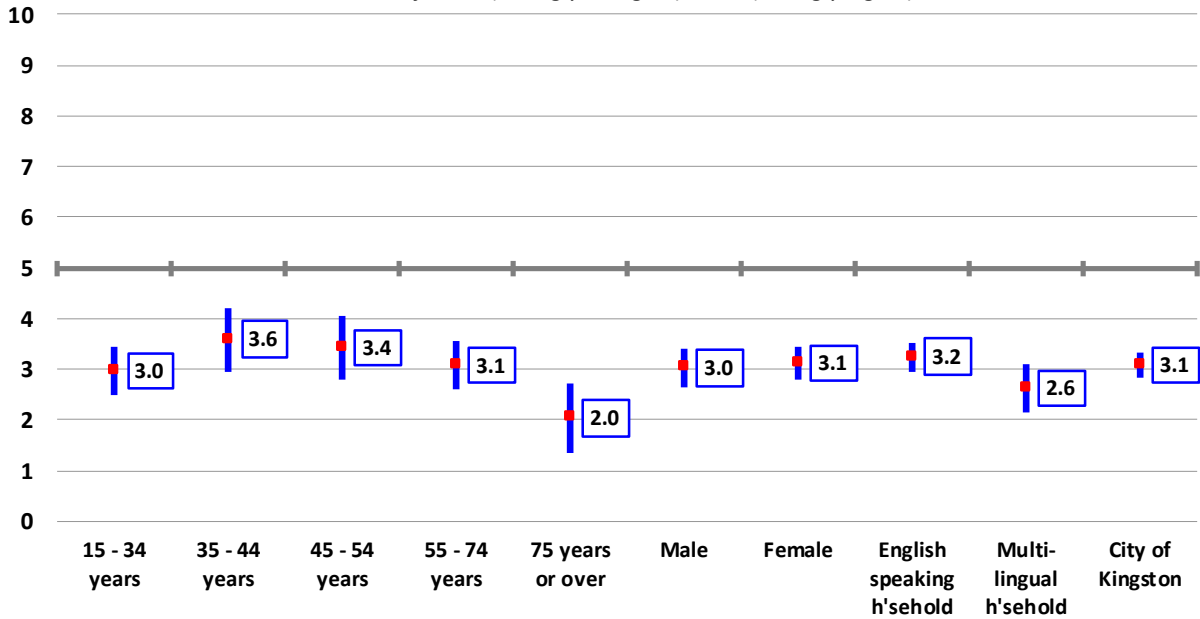
Agreement with "gambling causes harm in my neighbourhood"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



There was measurable variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) measurably less in agreement than average, and respondents from English speaking households measurably more in agreement than respondents from multilingual households.



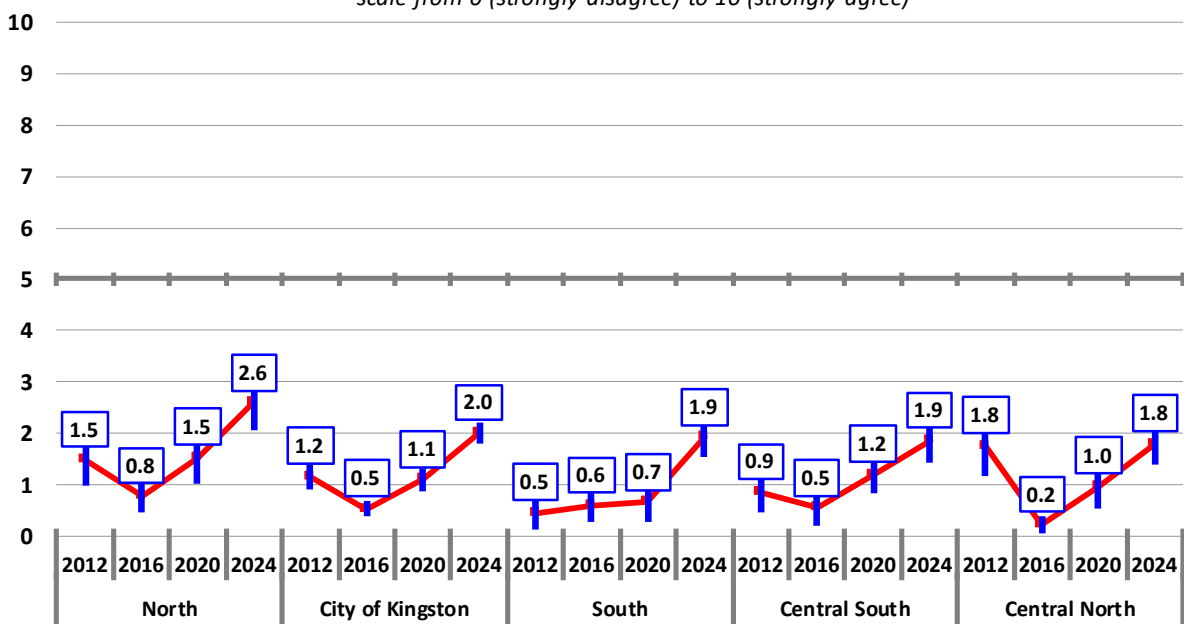
Agreement with "gambling causes harm in my neighbourhood"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



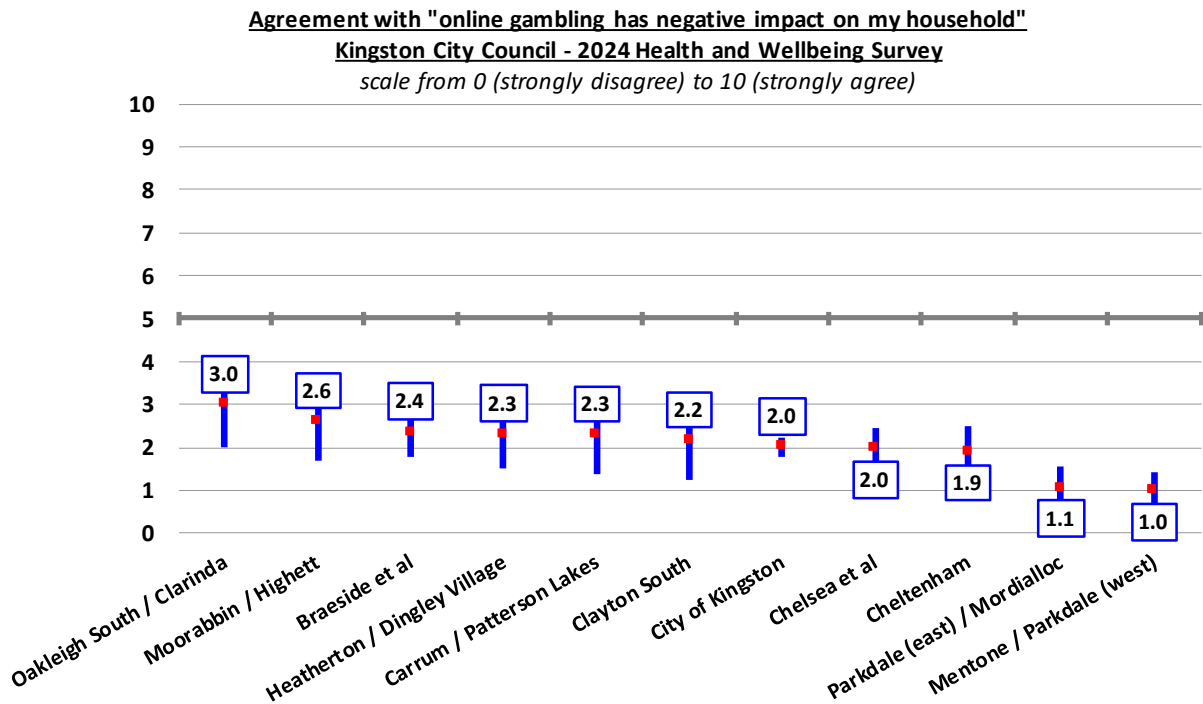
Online gambling has a negative impact on my household.

The average agreement that online gambling has a negative impact on the respondents' household increased notably in each of the four regions this year, with the largest increase recorded by respondents from South (up 12%) and North (up 11%) regions, although none of these increases were statistically significant this year.

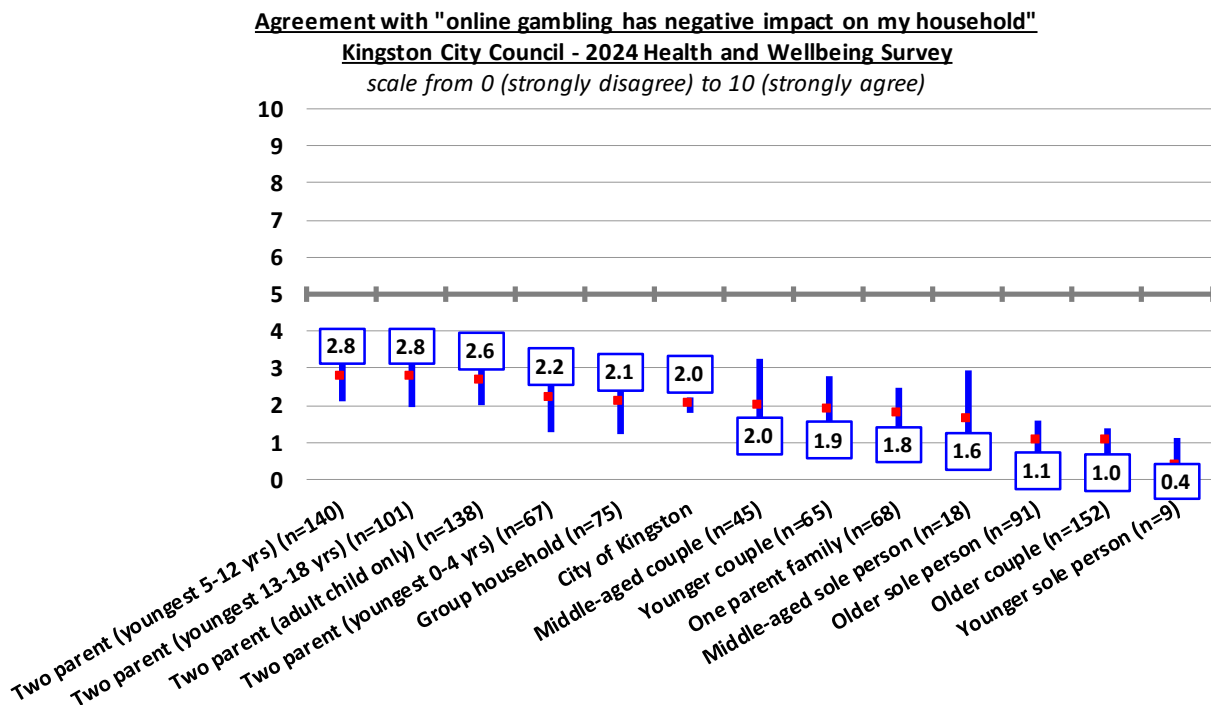
Agreement with "online gambling has negative impact on my household"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



Respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were notably (8%) more in agreement than average, whilst respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc and Mentone / Parkdale West were measurably and significantly less in agreement than average.

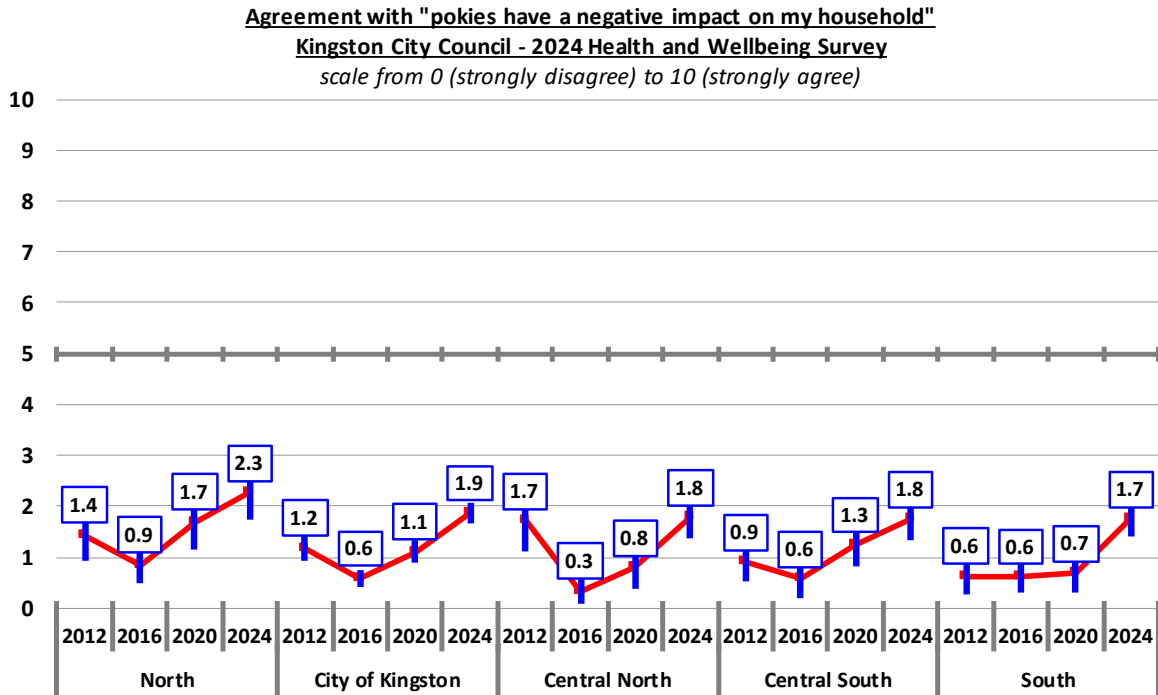


Whilst the sample size was quite small for some of these household structure groups, there was still notable variation observed. Respondents from two-parent families with youngest child aged 5 to 12 years were notably (8%) more in agreement than average, whilst older couples and the nine younger sole person households were measurably less in agreement.

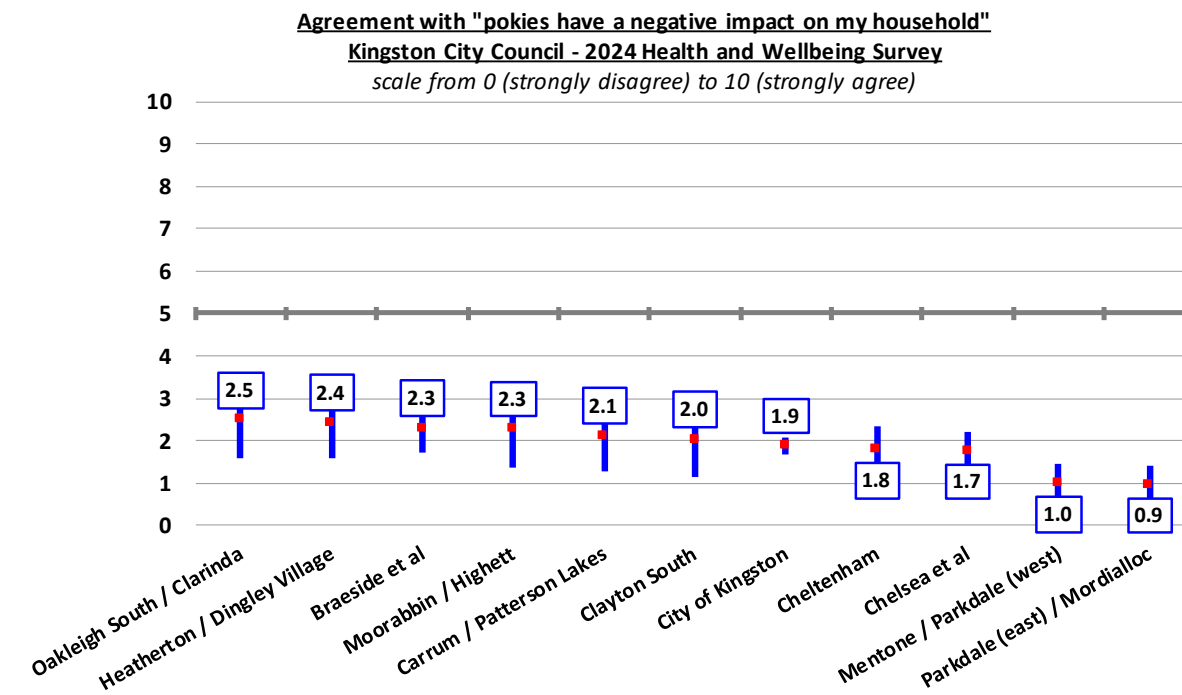


“Pokies” have a negative impact on my household.

The average agreement that pokies have a negative impact on the respondents’ household increased in each of the four regions of the City of Kingston this year, with the largest increases being by respondents from Central North (up 10%) and South (up 10%) regions. It is noted that agreement remained highest in the North region, consistent with 2016 and 2020.

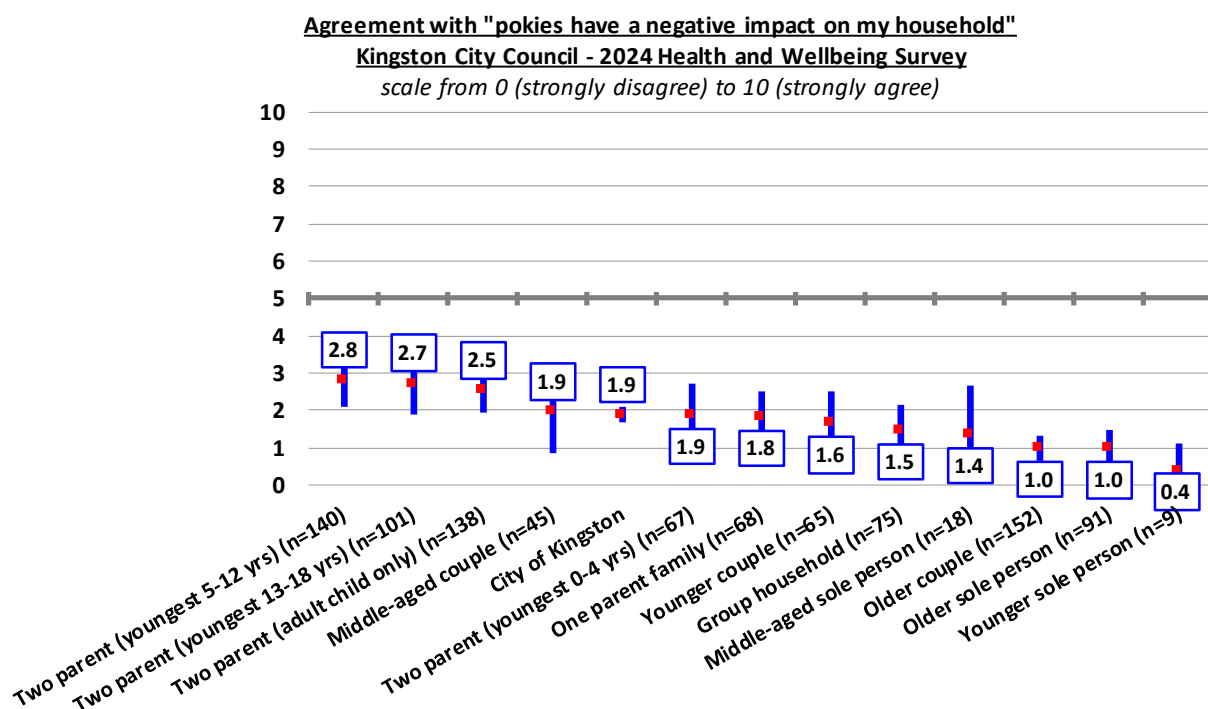


Respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were somewhat (6%) more in agreement than average, whilst respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc and Mentone / Parkdale West were measurably and significantly less in agreement than average.



Whilst the sample size for some of these groups was quite small, there was still notable variation in these results observed by household structure.

Respondents from two-parent families with youngest child aged 5 to 12 years were measurably more in agreement, whilst older couples, older sole person households, and the nine younger sole person households were measurably less in agreement than the municipal average.



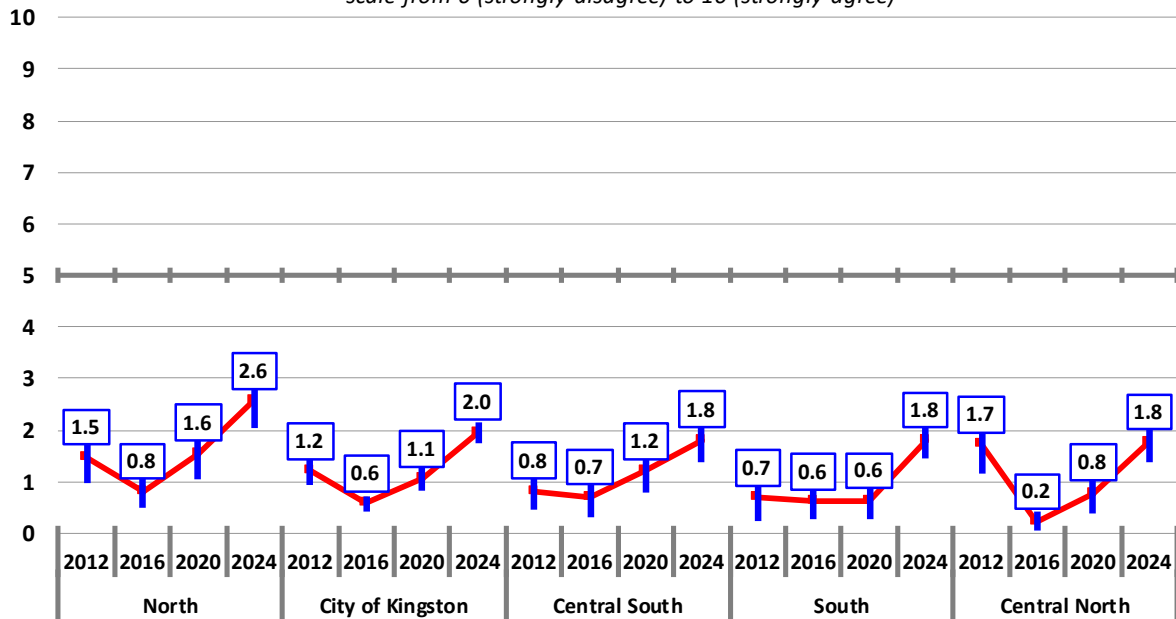
Other forms of gambling have a negative impact on my household.

The average agreement that other forms of gambling have a negative impact on the respondents' household increased notably in each of the four regions of the City of Kingston this year, with the largest increases from respondents from South (up 12%), Central North (up 10%), and North (up 10%) regions.

Agreement remained highest in North region.

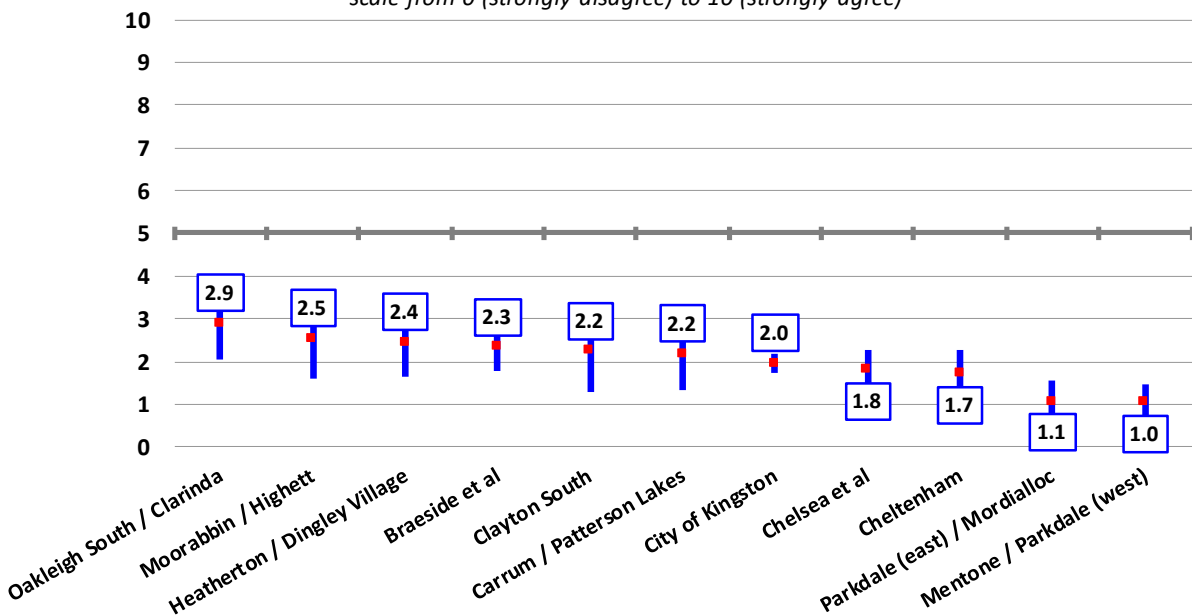


Agreement with "other forms of gambling have negative impact on my household"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



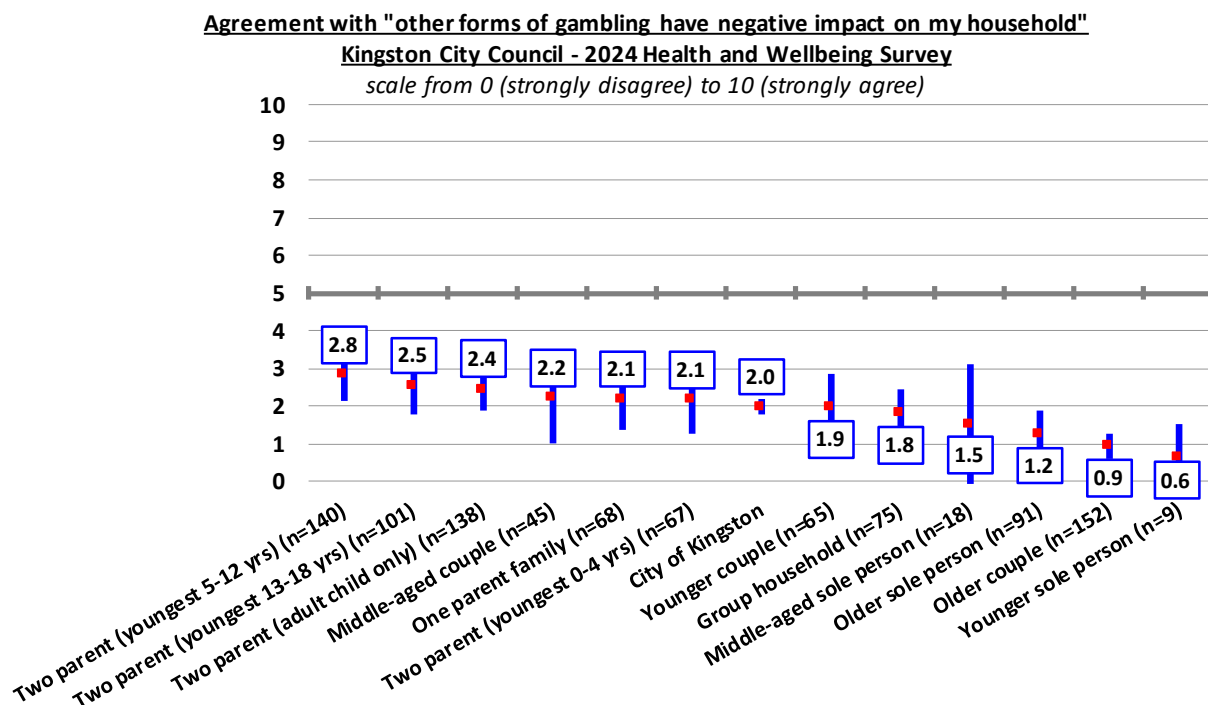
Respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were notably (9%) more in agreement than average, whilst respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc and Mentone / Parkdale West were measurably and significantly less in agreement than average.

Agreement with "other forms of gambling have negative impact on my household"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



Whilst the sample size for some of these groups was quite small, there was still some measurable variation in the average agreement that other forms of gambling have a negative impact on the respondents' household observed by household structure.

Respondents from two-parent families with youngest child aged 5 to 12 years were notably (8%) more in agreement with this statement, whilst older couples and the nine younger sole person households were measurably less in agreement than average.



Local area improvements to support daily health and wellbeing.

Respondents were asked:

“What is the most important change or improvement to your local area that would better support your daily health and wellbeing?”

Respondents were again in 2024, asked what three things could be improved or changed in their local area that would better support or improve their daily health and wellbeing.

These open-ended responses have been broadly categorised as outlined in the following tables. The verbatim responses underpinning these summary results are available on request.

A total of 323 respondents representing 32% of respondents provided at least one response to this question, at an average of approximately one response per respondent. This was a decrease on the 51% who provided a response in 2020, but similar to the 35% recorded in 2016.

The most common improvements nominated by respondents remain similar to previous surveys, and include improvements to safety, policing, and crime (4%), sports and recreation facilities (3% down from 5%), parks, gardens, and open spaces (2% down from 9%), and street trees (2%).

There was relatively little substantial variation in these results observed since 2020, although it is noted that health and medical issues (2% up from 0%), community engagement / atmosphere (2% up from 0%), and cost of living / food aid (2% up from 0%) all increased this year.

There was also a decline in the proportion nominating parks, gardens, and open spaces (2% down from 9%), and traffic management (2% down from 5%).

As discussed in the previous reports, attention is drawn to the fact that a relatively small number of respondents nominated each of a wide range of improvements, with there being some overlap between these categories.

This highlights the fact there are no substantial and significant issues of concern in relation to health and wellbeing in the City of Kingston that are identified by a substantial proportion of the community.



Improvements needed in local area to support / improve health and wellbeing

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	2024		2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent			
Safety, policing and crime	35	4%	4%	3%	8%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	27	3%	5%	4%	5%
Parks, gardens, open space	23	2%	9%	5%	11%
Street trees	22	2%	2%	2%	4%
Health / medical issues	19	2%	0%	0%	0%
Community activities and events	16	2%	4%	1%	1%
Community engagement / atmosphere	15	2%	0%	0%	0%
Cost of living / food aid	15	2%	0%	0%	0%
Traffic management	15	2%	5%	3%	7%
Building, housing, planning and development	11	1%	3%	2%	1%
Personal health and fitness programs / facilities	11	1%	1%	0%	0%
Street lighting	11	1%	1%	3%	4%
Shops, shopping precincts / centres	10	1%	0%	0%	0%
Bike / walking paths	9	1%	2%	3%	3%
Parking issues / decisions	8	1%	0%	0%	0%
Roads / footpath maintenance and repairs	8	1%	0%	0%	2%
Rates / taxes	6	1%	2%	0%	2%
Services and facilities for the elderly (aged care)	6	1%	1%	1%	1%
Consultation, communication, provision of info.	5	1%	2%	1%	5%
Parking	5	1%	3%	1%	3%
Public transport	5	1%	3%	2%	6%
Council services	4	0%	0%	0%	0%
Activities and facilities for youth	3	0%	0%	0%	2%
Cleanliness and maintenance of areas	3	0%	2%	0%	0%
Education and schools	3	0%	0%	0%	0%
Airport and airplanes	2	0%	0%	0%	0%
Animal / pet management	2	0%	2%	1%	1%
Community gardens	2	0%	0%	0%	0%
Community support	2	0%	1%	0%	0%
Council governance / management	2	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dog friendly parks / off-leash areas	2	0%	3%	0%	0%
Environment / sustainability / clean energy	2	0%	2%	0%	0%
Provision, maintenance of general infrastructure	2	0%	1%	1%	0%
Recycling and waste collection	2	0%	0%	0%	0%
Drug and alcohol issues	1	0%	1%	1%	2%
Family violence	1	0%	1%	0%	0%
Graffiti / vandalism	1	0%	1%	0%	0%
Public toilets	1	0%	1%	1%	1%
All other issues	7	1%	3%	14%	21%
Total responses	325		397	273	507
<i>Respondents nominating at least one improvement</i>	323 (32%)		254 (51%)	177 (35%)	308 (60%)



Local area improvements by planning district and respondent profile

The following tables outline the comparison of results across the 10 planning districts as well as by respondent profile, including age structure, gender, language spoken at home, and disability status.

Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in these results observed, it is noted that:

- **Cheltenham** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to nominate street trees.
- **Parkdale East / Mordialloc** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to nominate safety, policing, and crime.

Improvements needed in local area to support / improve health and wellbeing by planning area

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Braeside et al</i>		<i>Carrum / Patterson Lakes</i>	
Safety, crime and policing	5%	Community activities and events	4%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	4%	Safety, crime and policing	2%
Street trees	3%	Rates / taxes	2%
Cost of living / food aid	3%	Council governance / management	2%
Building, housing, planning, development	3%	Health / medical issues	1%
Personal health and fitness programs	2%	Cost of living / food aid	1%
Health / medical issues	2%	Community support	1%
Community activities and events	2%	Council services	1%
Parks, gardens, open spaces	1%	Traffic management	1%
Public transport	1%		
All other issues	8%		
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>47</i> <i>(33%)</i>	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>11</i> <i>(15%)</i>

<i>Chelsea et al</i>		<i>Cheltenham</i>	
Safety, crime and policing	5%	Street trees	7%
Shops, shopping precincts / centres	4%	Sports, leisure or recreation centres	4%
Health / medical issues	3%	Community engagement / atmosphere	4%
Community activities and events	2%	Health / medical issues	4%
Community engagement / atmosphere	2%	Traffic management	3%
Traffic management	2%	Parking issues / decisions	3%
Parking	2%	Roads / footpath maintenance and repairs	3%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	2%	Parks, gardens, open spaces	3%
Street trees	1%	Street lighting	3%
Services for the disabled or the elderly	1%	Cost of living / food aid	2%
All other issues	9%	All other issues	19%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>44</i> <i>(32%)</i>	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>71</i> <i>(55%)</i>



Improvements needed in local area to support / improve health and wellbeing by planning area

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Clayton South	
Parks, gardens, open spaces	5%
Community engagement / atmosphere	4%
Personal health and fitness programs	3%
Street lighting	3%
Communication of information	3%
Health / medical issues	2%
Cleanliness and maintenance of areas	1%
Dog friendly parks / off-leash areas	1%
Community activities and events	1%
Roads / footpath maintenance and repairs	1%
All other issues	6%
Respondents identifying an issue	26 (32%)

Heatherton / Dingley Village	
Parks, gardens, open spaces	5%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	4%
Shops, shopping precincts / centres	2%
Public transport	2%
Street trees	2%
Environment / sustainability / clean energy	2%
Community activities and events	2%
Rates / taxes	2%
Air pollution	1%
Safety, crime and policing	1%
All other issues	6%
Respondents identifying an issue	25 (29%)

Mentone / Parkdale (west)	
Parks, gardens, open spaces	3%
Safety, crime and policing	3%
Community activities and events	3%
Building, housing, planning, development	2%
Services for the disabled or the elderly	2%
Community engagement / atmosphere	1%
Parking issues / decisions	1%
Airport and airplanes	1%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	1%
Activities / facilities for youth	1%
All other issues	8%
Respondents identifying an issue	30 (26%)

Moorabbin / Highett	
Cost of living / food aid	4%
Traffic management	4%
Street trees	3%
Health / medical issues	3%
Public transport	2%
Building, housing, planning, development	1%
Community activities and events	1%
Animal / pet management	1%
Respondents identifying an issue	13 (19%)

Oakleigh South / Clarinda	
Safety, crime and policing	5%
Parks, gardens, open spaces	4%
Cost of living / food aid	2%
Health / medical issues	2%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	2%
Community activities and events	2%
Roads / footpath maintenance and repairs	1%
Community engagement / atmosphere	1%
Bike / walking paths	1%
Traffic management	1%
All other issues	2%
Respondents identifying an issue	17 (23%)

Parkdale (east) / Mordialloc	
Safety, crime and policing	10%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	9%
Traffic management	3%
Street lighting	3%
Bike / walking paths	2%
Education	2%
Services for the disabled or the elderly	2%
Personal health and fitness programs	1%
Rates / taxes	1%
Family violence	1%
All other issues	8%
Respondents identifying an issue	39 (42%)



Improvements needed in local area to support / improve health and wellbeing by respondent profile

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Young adults (aged 15 to 34 years)	
Safety, crime and policing	5%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	3%
Parks, gardens, open spaces	3%
Community engagement / atmosphere	2%
Street lighting	2%
Parking issues / decisions	1%
Personal health and fitness programs	1%
Community activities and events	1%
Cost of living / food aid	1%
Shops, shopping precincts / centres	1%
All other issues	7%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>80 (29%)</i>

Adults (aged 35 - 44 years)	
Safety, crime and policing	4%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	4%
Parks, gardens, open spaces	3%
Street trees	3%
Cost of living / food aid	3%
Health / medical issues	2%
Community engagement / atmosphere	2%
Personal health and fitness programs	2%
Parking issues / decisions	2%
Traffic management	2%
All other issues	14%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>68 (40%)</i>

Middle-aged adults (aged 45 - 54 years)	
Health / medical issues	5%
Parks, gardens, open spaces	4%
Traffic management	4%
Safety, crime and policing	3%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	3%
Street trees	3%
Cost of living / food aid	2%
Community engagement / atmosphere	2%
Roads / footpath maintenance and repairs	2%
Bike / walking paths	2%
All other issues	3%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>68 (40%)</i>

Older adults (aged 55 - 74 years)	
Building, housing, planning, development	3%
Community activities and events	3%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	2%
Safety, crime and policing	2%
Health / medical issues	2%
Parks, gardens, open spaces	1%
Rates / taxes	1%
Street trees	1%
Street lighting	1%
Roads / footpath maintenance and repairs	1%
All other issues	12%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>80 (30%)</i>

Senior citizens (aged 75 years or over)	
Street trees	5%
Traffic management	4%
Services for the disabled or the elderly	3%
Parking	1%
Safety, crime and policing	1%
Building, housing, planning, development	1%
Public transport	1%
Environment / sustainability / clean energy	1%
Recycling and waste collection	1%
Community support	1%
All other issues	4%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>23 (22%)</i>

City of Kingston	
Safety, policing and crime	4%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	3%
Parks, gardens, open space	2%
Street trees	2%
Health / medical issues	2%
Community activities and events	2%
Community engagement / atmosphere	2%
Cost of living / food aid	2%
Traffic management	2%
Building, housing, planning, development	1%
All other issues	13%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>323 (32%)</i>



Improvements needed in local area to support / improve health and wellbeing by respondent profile

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Male		Female	
Parks, gardens, open spaces	3%	Safety, crime and policing	5%
Health / medical issues	3%	Sports, leisure or recreation centres	3%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	3%	Street trees	3%
Safety, crime and policing	2%	Parks, gardens, open spaces	2%
Cost of living / food aid	2%	Community engagement / atmosphere	2%
Traffic management	2%	Community activities and events	2%
Community activities and events	2%	Health / medical issues	1%
Personal health and fitness programs	2%	Shops, shopping precincts / centres	1%
Community engagement / atmosphere	2%	Parking issues / decisions	1%
Street trees	2%	Traffic management	1%
All other issues	12%	All other issues	12%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	157 (33%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	166 (32%)

English speaking		Multi-lingual	
Safety, crime and policing	4%	Safety, crime and policing	3%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	3%	Street trees	3%
Parks, gardens, open spaces	2%	Parks, gardens, open spaces	2%
Health / medical issues	2%	Sports, leisure or recreation centres	2%
Street trees	2%	Traffic management	2%
Community activities and events	2%	Street lighting	2%
Cost of living / food aid	2%	Community engagement / atmosphere	2%
Community engagement / atmosphere	2%	Building, housing, planning, development	1%
Traffic management	1%	Cost of living / food aid	1%
Shops, shopping precincts / centres	1%	Personal health and fitness programs	1%
All other issues	12%	All other issues	12%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	225 (33%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	98 (31%)

With disability		Without disability	
Cost of living / food aid	3%	Safety, crime and policing	4%
Traffic management	2%	Sports, leisure or recreation centres	3%
Safety, crime and policing	2%	Street trees	2%
Building, housing, planning, development	2%	Parks, gardens, open spaces	2%
Parks, gardens, open spaces	2%	Health / medical issues	2%
Services for the disabled or the elderly	2%	Community activities and events	2%
Community activities and events	2%	Community engagement / atmosphere	2%
Community engagement / atmosphere	1%	Traffic management	1%
Parking	1%	Cost of living / food aid	1%
Council services	1%	Personal health and fitness programs	1%
All other issues	9%	All other issues	12%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	28 (28%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	295 (33%)



A safe and secure community

Perception of safety

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements.”

Respondents were again in 2024, asked to rate on a five-point scale, their agreement with nine statements about their perception of safety in various situations and locations across the City of Kingston.

These results have been indexed onto the same 10-point scale used for all questions in this survey.

Overall, agreement with these nine perceptions of safety related statements remained relatively stable this year, although it is noted that agreement that respondents feel safe at public transport locations (up 5%) and at the foreshore and beaches at night (up 5%) both increased notably this year.

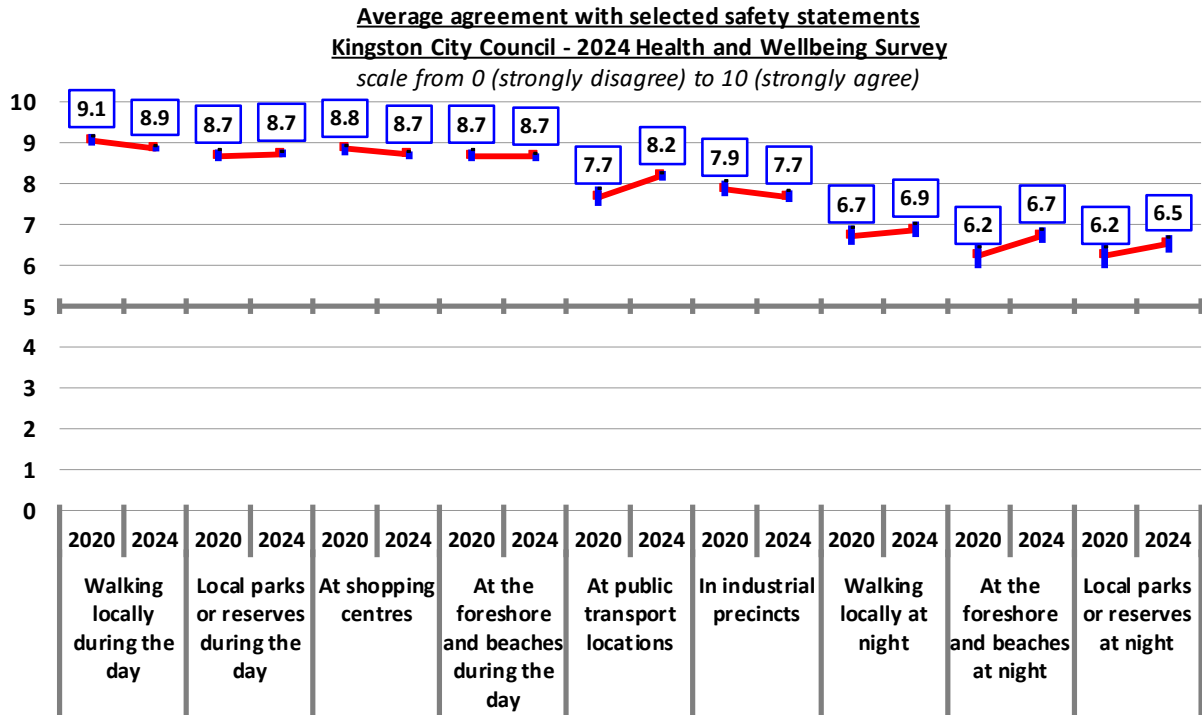
The average agreement that respondents feel safe in each of these nine situations / locations can best be summarised as follows:

- **Very Strong Agreement** – respondents felt safe walking locally during the day, at local parks or reserves during the day, and at shopping centres. More than 90% or more of respondents agreed with these statements, whilst just one percent or less disagreed. These results have remained very stable over the three surveys.
- **Strong Agreement** – respondents felt safe at public transport locations and in industrial precincts and at public transport locations. Approximately four-fifths of respondents agreed with these two statements, whilst five percent or less disagreed. It is noted that the perception of safety at public transport locations increased somewhat this year, reversing the decline recorded back in 2020.
- **Moderate Agreement** – respondents felt safe walking locally at night, at the foreshore and beaches at night, and at local parks or reserves at night. More than half of the respondents agreed with these three statements, whilst approximately one-sixth disagreed. Agreement with all three of these statements increased this year, although not measurably.

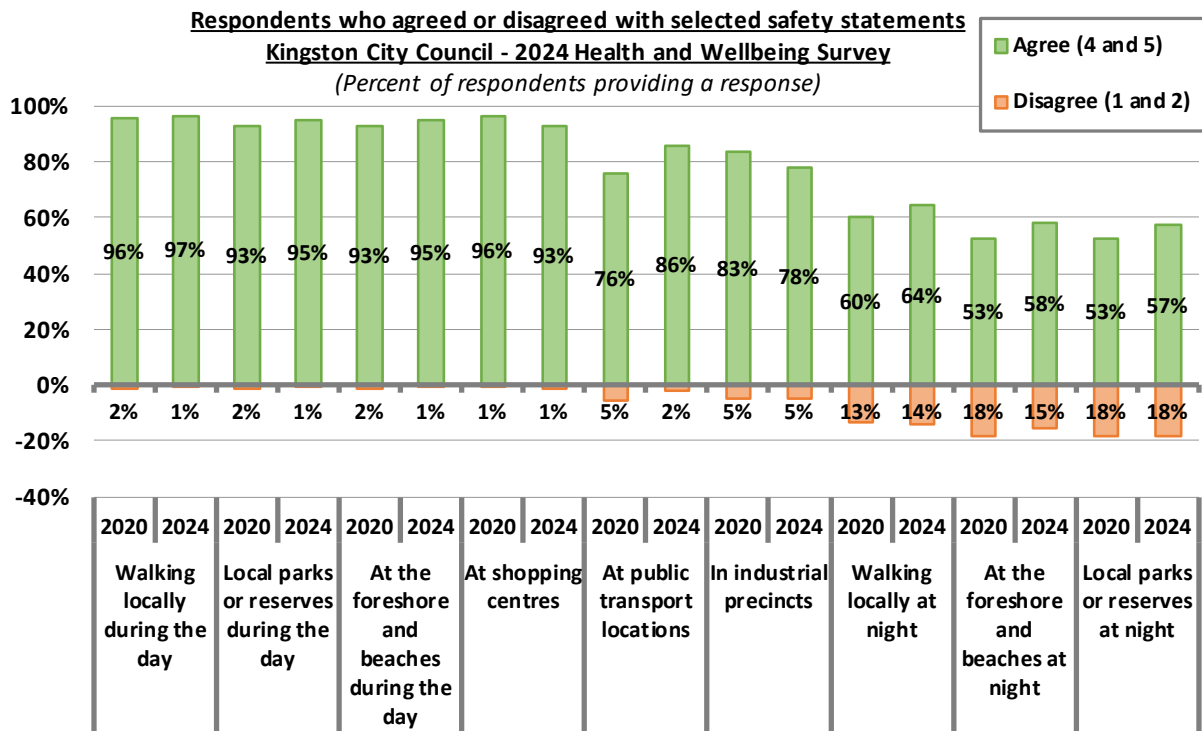
Taken together, these results reflect a relatively strong perception of safety in the public areas of the City of Kingston, particularly during the day.

By way of comparison, the metropolitan Melbourne average perception of safety in the public areas of the local municipality during the day was 8.4 out of 10, with two percent feeling unsafe, and in the public areas at night was 7.1 out of 10, with 11% feeling unsafe.





As discussed above, it is noted that the majority of respondents felt safe in each of the nine locations and situations, although a substantial minority felt unsafe walking locally at night (14%), at the foreshore and beaches at night (15% down from 18%), and in local parks or reserves at night (18%).



Average agreement with selected safety statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Statement	Year	Agreement			Can't say	Average agreement
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree		
I feel safe walking in my local area during the day	2012	1%	5%	94%	4	9.1
	2016	1%	4%	94%	7	9.2
	2020	2%	3%	96%	5	9.1
	2024	1%	2%	97%	31	8.9
I feel safe in local parks or reserves during the day	2012	2%	9%	89%	32	8.6
	2016	3%	9%	88%	34	8.6
	2020	2%	6%	93%	15	8.7
	2024	1%	4%	95%	67	8.7
I feel safe at shopping centres	2012	1%	4%	95%	7	9.0
	2016	0%	6%	94%	15	8.7
	2020	1%	3%	96%	11	8.8
	2024	1%	6%	93%	47	8.7
I feel safe at the foreshore and local beaches during the day	2012	2%	9%	89%	32	8.6
	2016	3%	9%	88%	34	8.6
	2020	2%	6%	93%	15	8.7
	2024	1%	4%	95%	98	8.7
I feel safe at public transport locations	2012	12%	24%	64%	79	6.9
	2016	4%	13%	83%	71	8.2
	2020	5%	19%	76%	118	7.7
	2024	2%	12%	86%	160	8.2
I feel safe in industrial precincts	2012	9%	24%	67%	190	7.1
	2016	8%	17%	75%	136	7.7
	2020	5%	12%	83%	81	7.9
	2024	5%	17%	78%	330	7.7
I feel safe walking in my local area at night	2012	20%	31%	49%	52	6.0
	2016	19%	23%	58%	32	6.4
	2020	13%	27%	60%	36	6.7
	2024	14%	22%	64%	104	6.9
I feel safe at the foreshore and local beaches at night	2012	40%	34%	26%	120	4.5
	2016	30%	28%	42%	94	5.4
	2020	18%	29%	53%	62	6.2
	2024	15%	26%	58%	258	6.7
I feel safe in local parks or reserves at night	2012	40%	34%	26%	120	4.5
	2016	30%	28%	42%	94	5.4
	2020	18%	29%	53%	62	6.2
	2024	18%	25%	57%	231	6.5

The following section provides a comparison of these results by region, by planning district, and by respondent profile. Whilst the results vary for individual locations / times, in general terms it was found that:

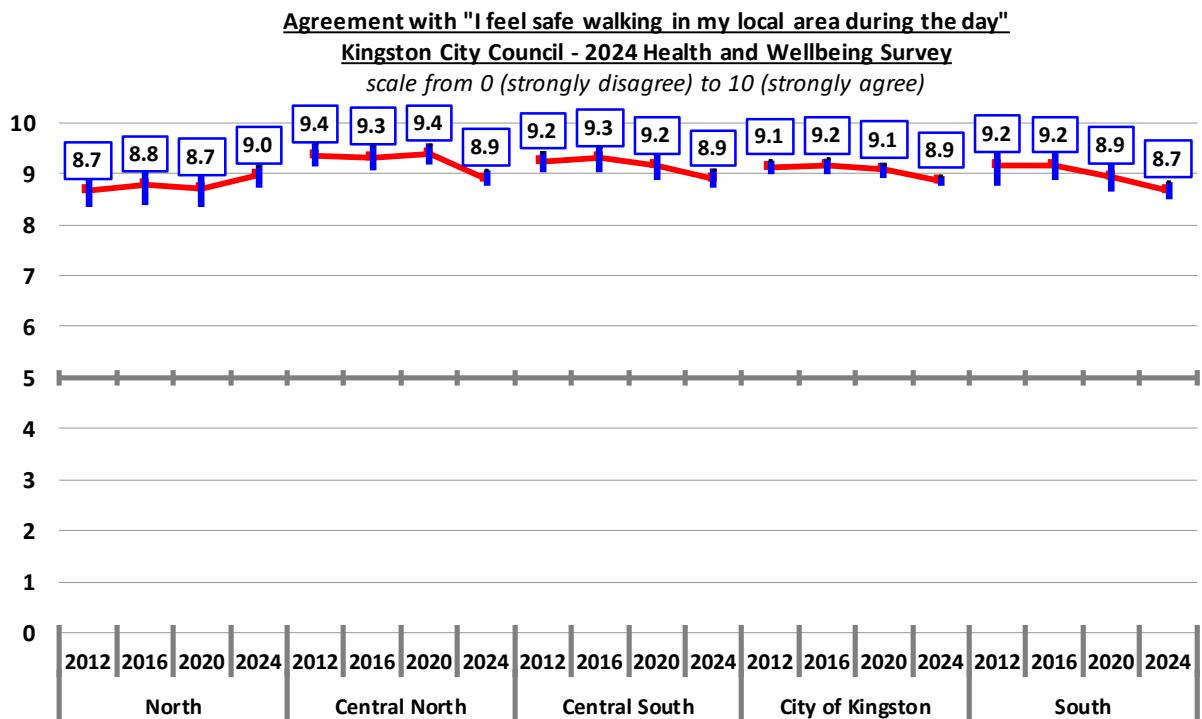
- **Generally, more in agreement than average (i.e., felt safer)** – included respondents from Clayton South, Oakleigh South / Clarinda, male respondents, and respondents from multilingual households.



- **Generally, less in agreement than average (felt less safe)** – included respondents from Chelsea, Cheltenham, and Carrum / Patterson Lakes, middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years), female respondents, and respondents from English speaking households.

I feel safe walking in my local area during the day.

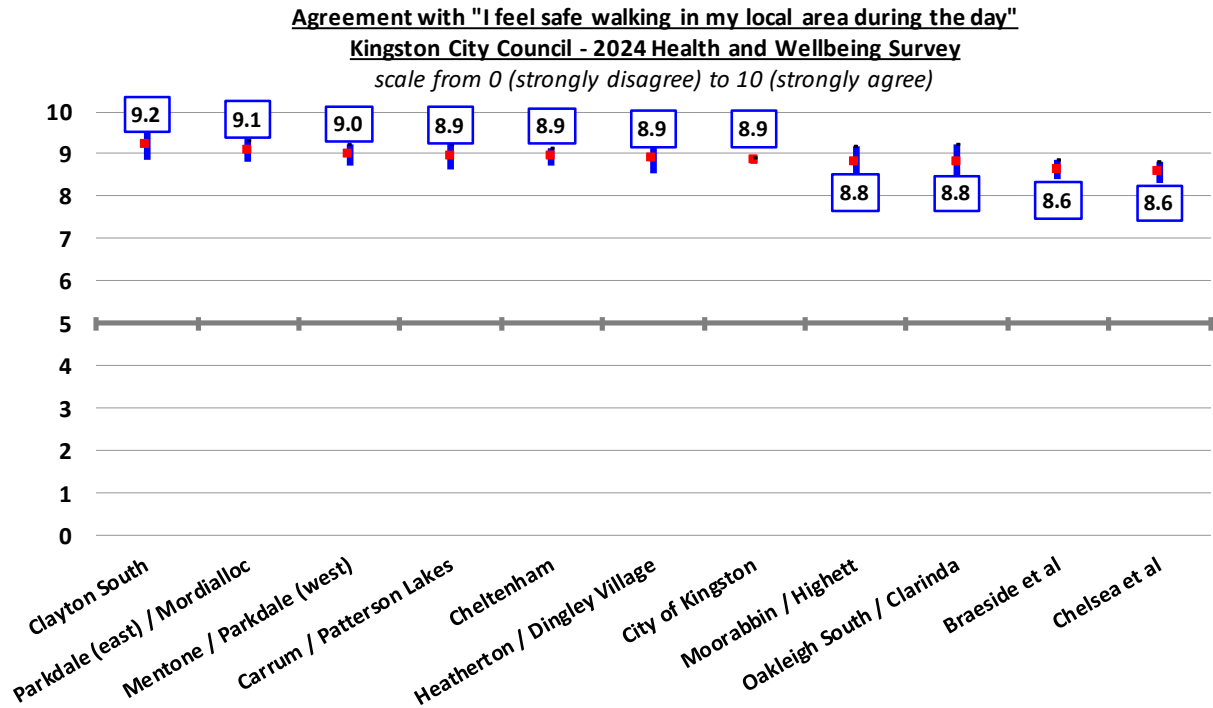
The average agreement that respondents feel safe walking in their local area during the day declined somewhat in three of the four regions this year, with the decline being largest (and statistically significant) for respondents from the Central North region (down 5%).



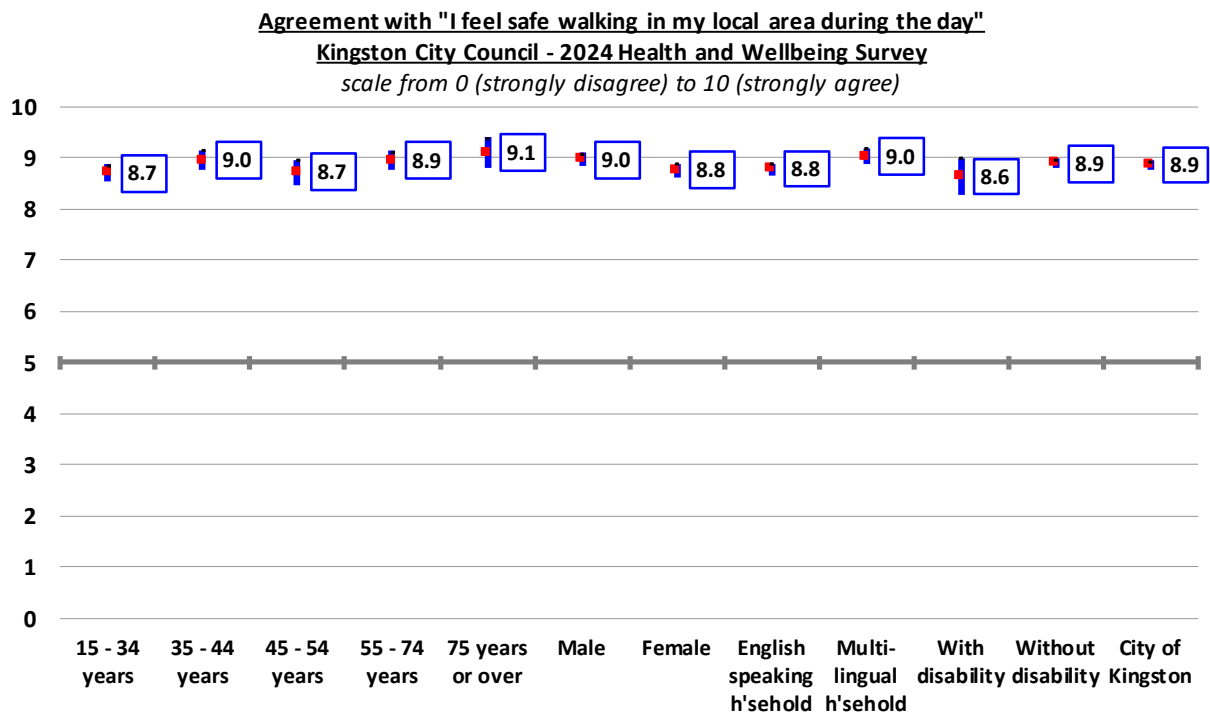
There was some measurable variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Chelsea et al measurably, but not significantly less in agreement than the municipal average.

It is important to note that respondents from all 10 planning districts, on average, strongly agreed that they feel safe walking in their local area during the day.



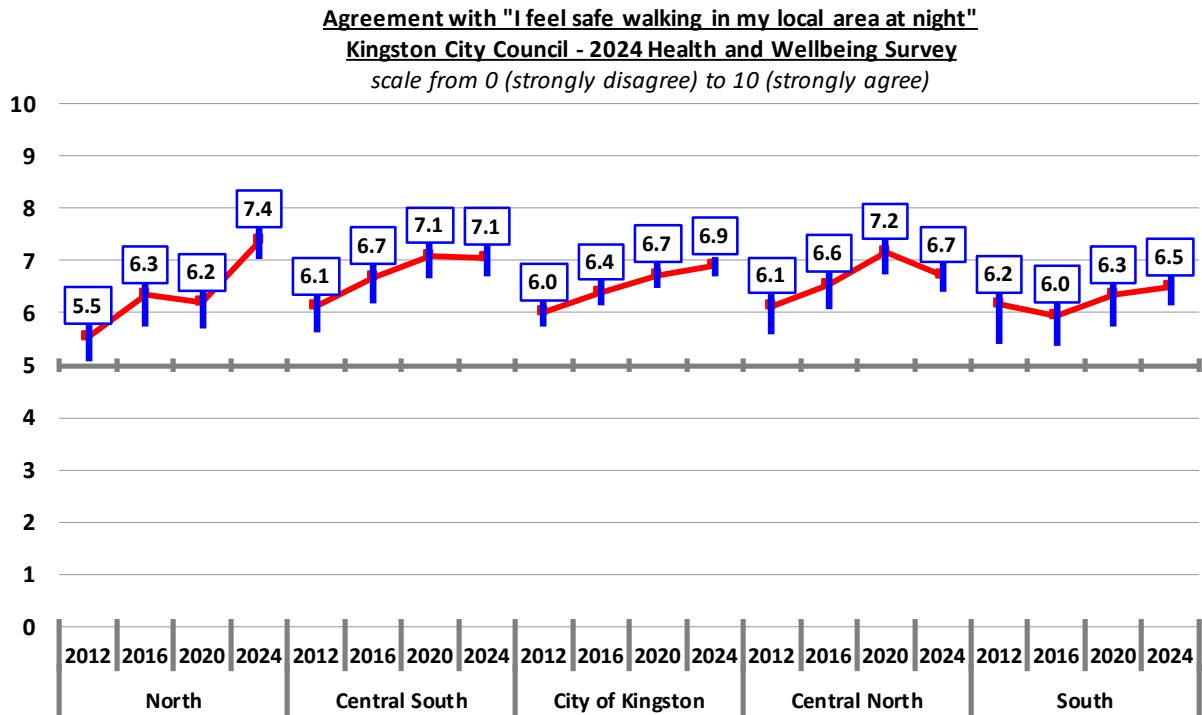


Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, it is noted that respondents with disability felt marginally less safe walking in their local area during the day than other respondents, although very safe, nonetheless.

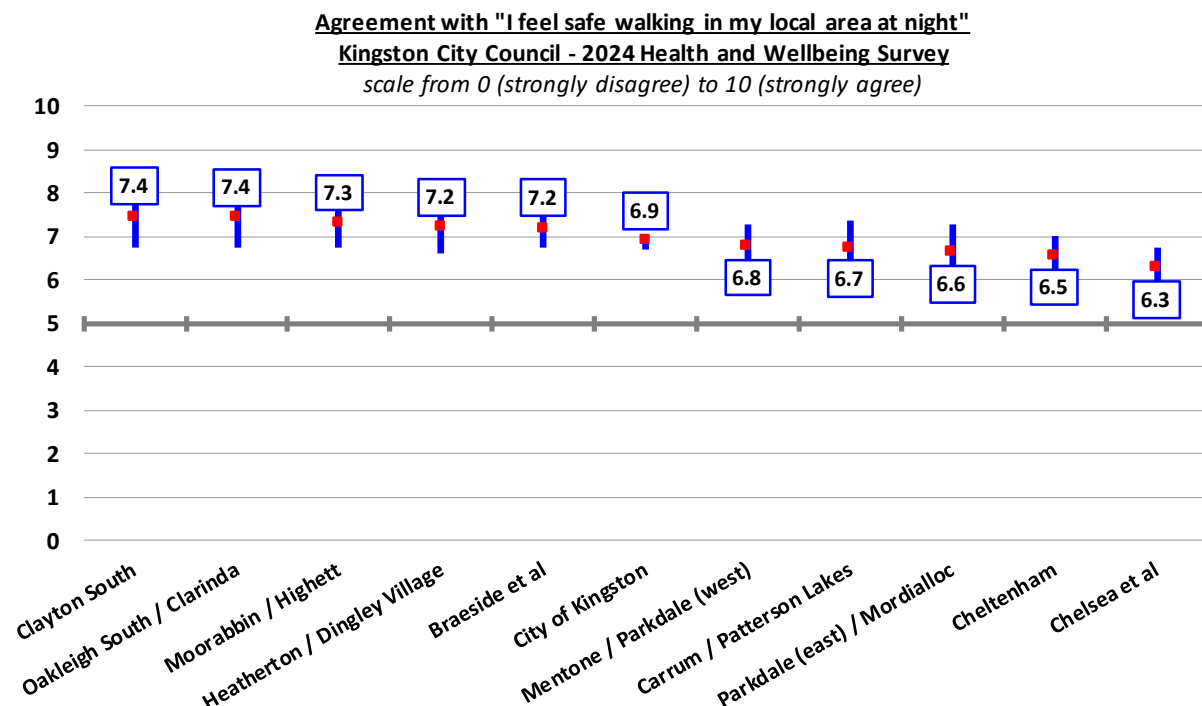


I feel safe walking in my local area at night.

The average agreement that respondents feel safe walking in their local area at night increased measurably in the North region this year (up 12%) but declined somewhat (down 5%) in the Central North region.



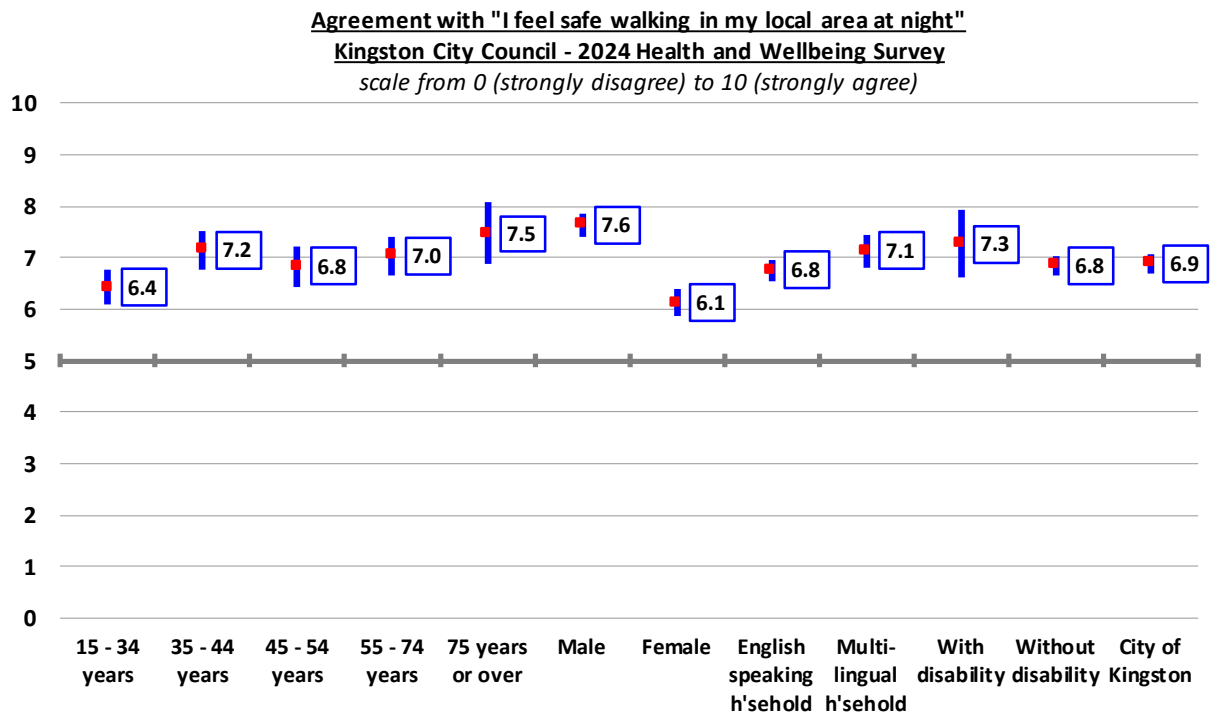
There was some measurable variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Chelsea et al measurably less in agreement than average.



There was some variation observed by respondent profile, with young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) notably less in agreement than average.

Female respondents were significantly (15%) less in agreement than male respondents.

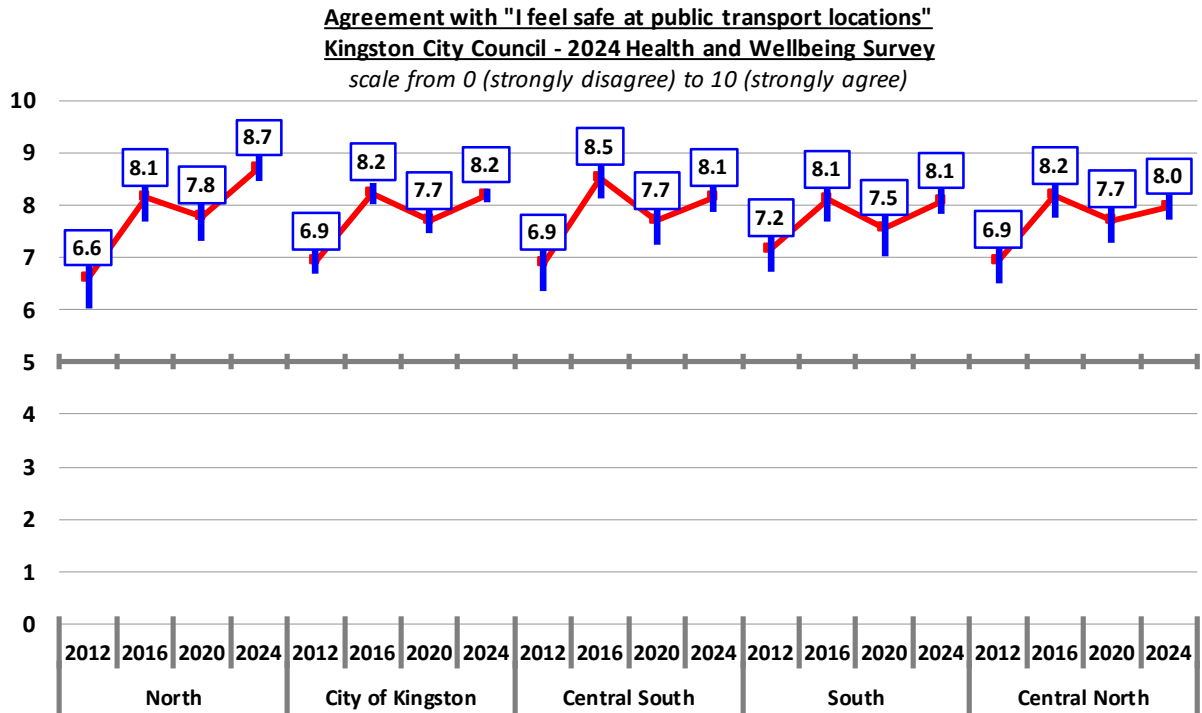
Respondents without disability, on average, felt less safe walking in their local area at night than respondents with disability.



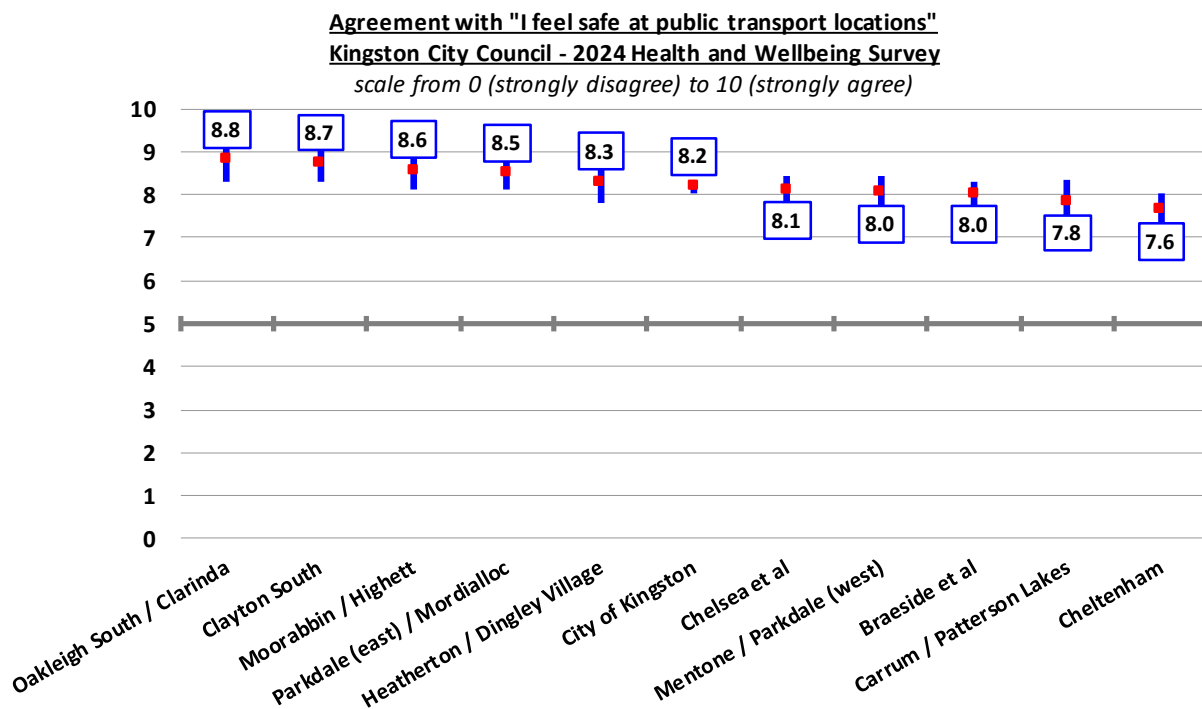
I feel safe at public transport locations.

The average agreement that respondents feel safe at public transport locations increased in all four regions comprising the City of Kingston this year, with the largest increase from respondents from North (up 9%) and South (6%) regions.





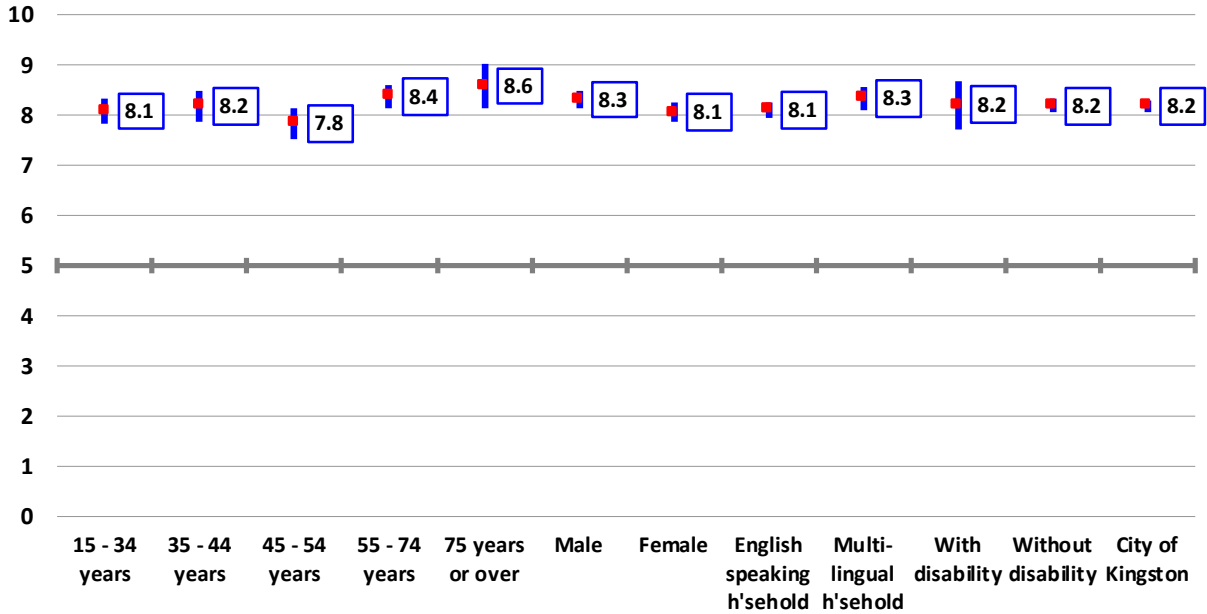
There was measurable variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda and Clayton South measurably more in agreement, whilst respondents from Cheltenham were measurably less in agreement.



There was some measurable variation observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) measurably less in agreement than average, whilst senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) were somewhat (4%) more in agreement than the municipal average.



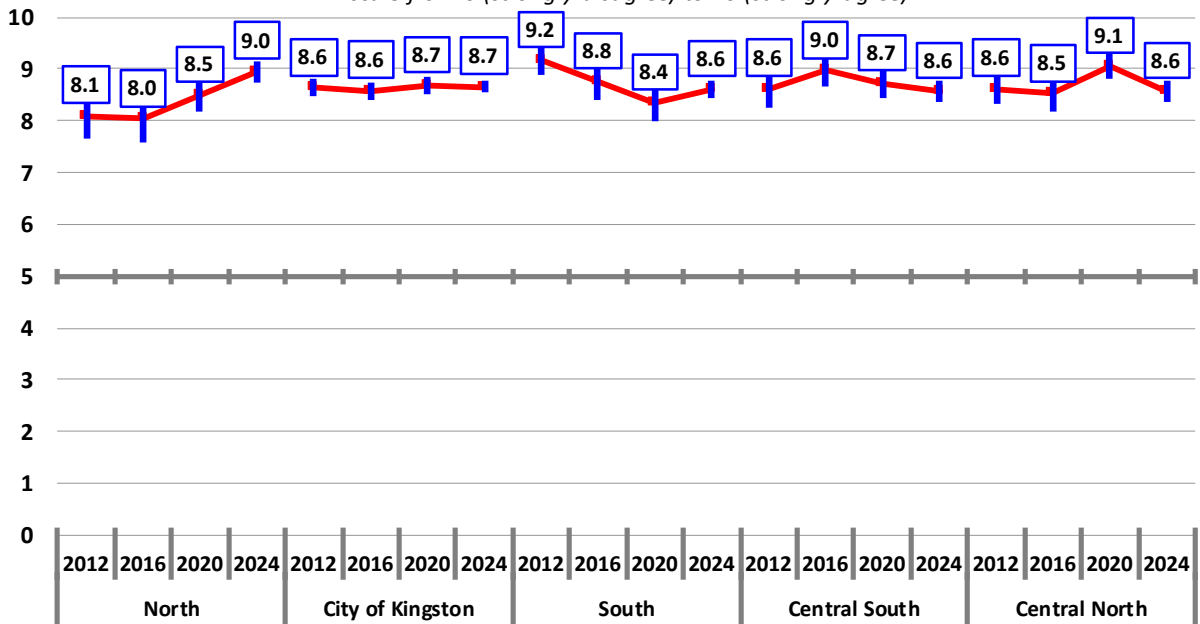
Agreement with "I feel safe at public transport locations"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



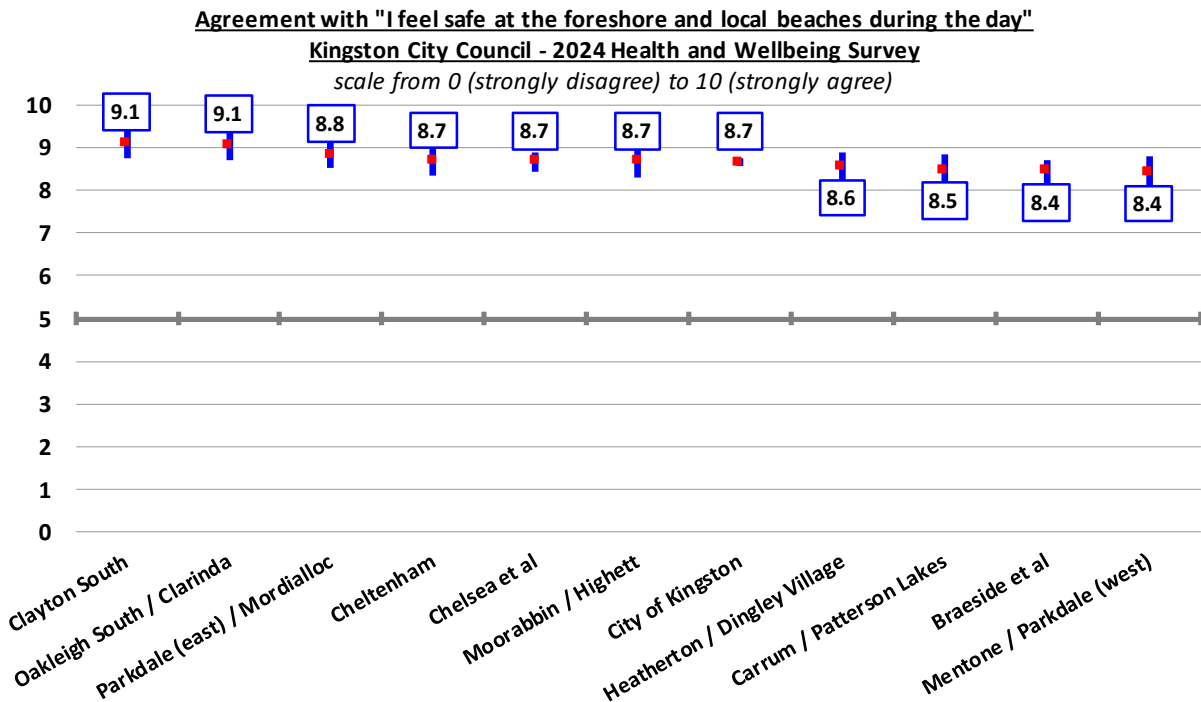
I feel safe at the foreshore and local beaches during the day.

The average agreement that respondents feel safe at the foreshore and local beaches during the day increased notably in the North (up 5%) and declined measurably in the Central North (down 5%) regions, although overall, agreement remained at extremely high levels.

Agreement with "I feel safe at the foreshore and local beaches during the day"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



Whilst respondents from Clayton South were measurably more in agreement than average, it is noted that respondents from all 10 planning districts reported extremely strong levels of agreement.

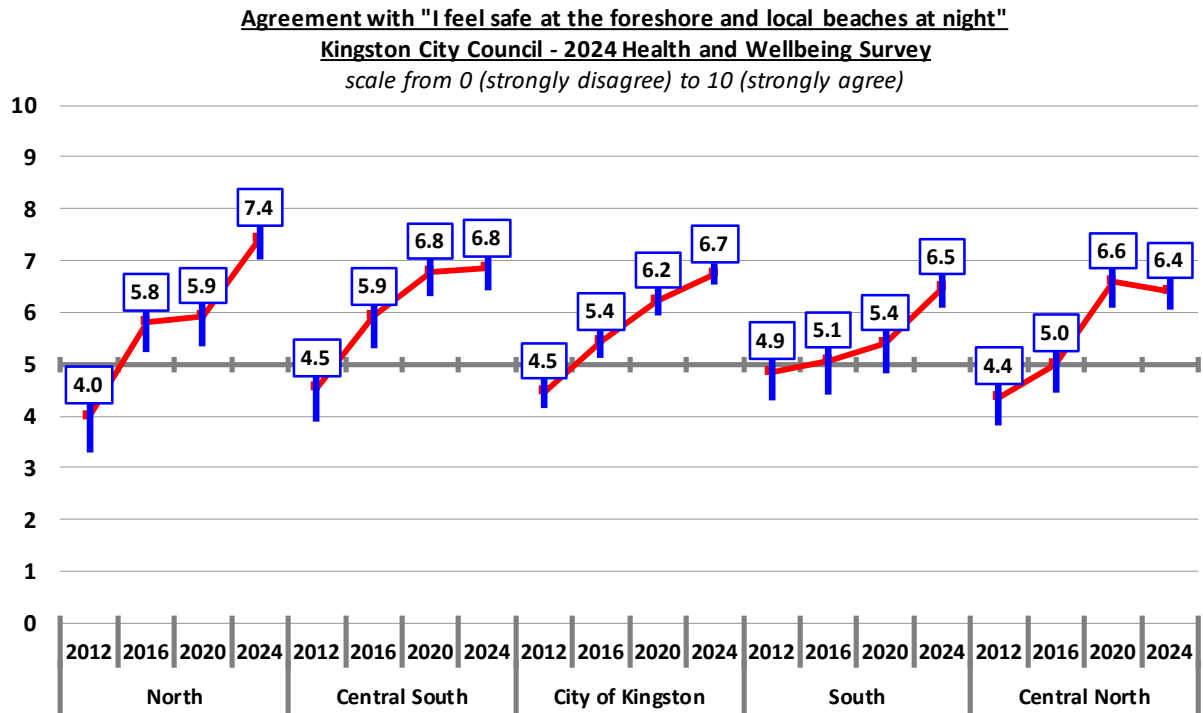


There was some measurable variation observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) measurably less in agreement than average. Respondents with disability were somewhat (3%) less in agreement than other respondents, although still at a very strong level of agreement.

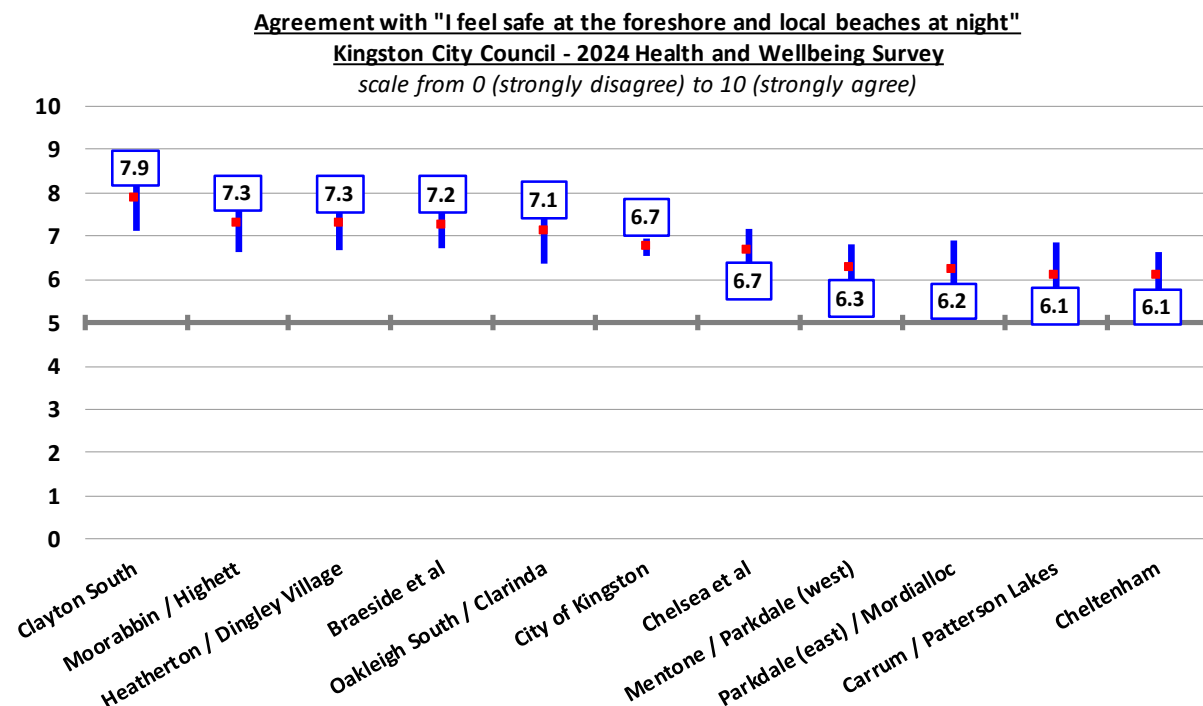


I feel safe at the foreshore and local beaches at night.

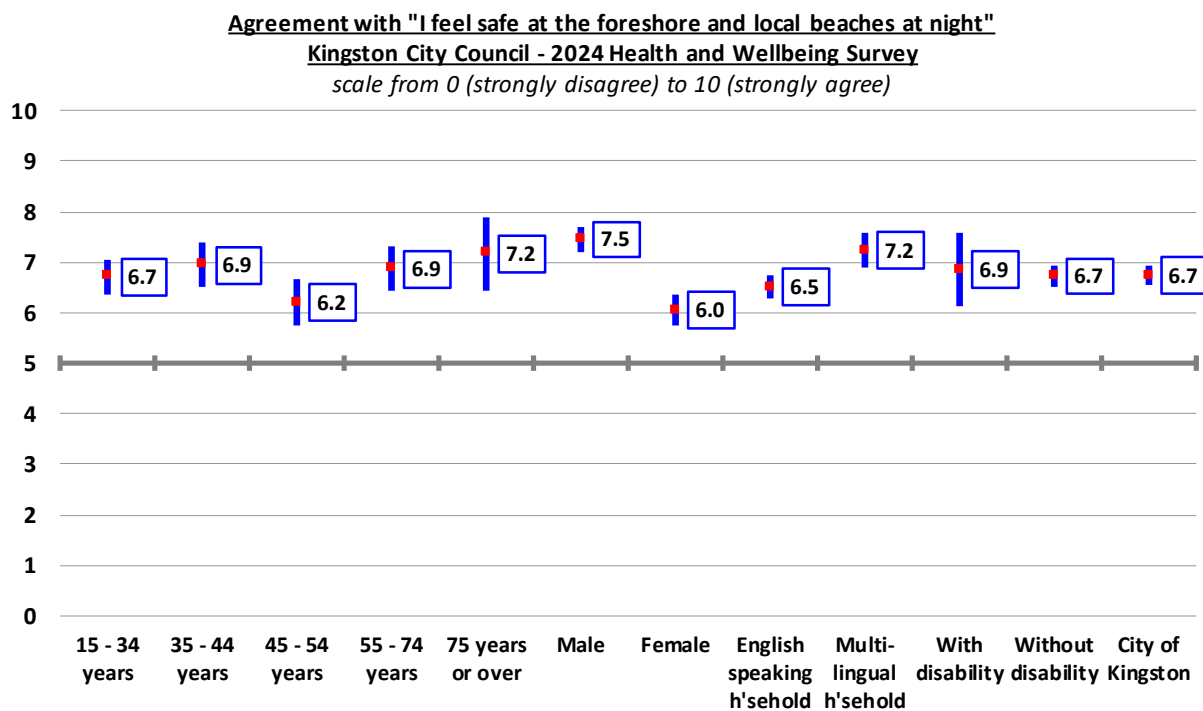
The average agreement that respondents feel safe at the foreshore and local beaches at night increased measurably in two of the four precincts, including in the North (up 15%) and South (up 11%) regions.



There was some variation observed across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Clayton South measurably more in agreement, and respondents from Cheltenham notably (6%) less in agreement.



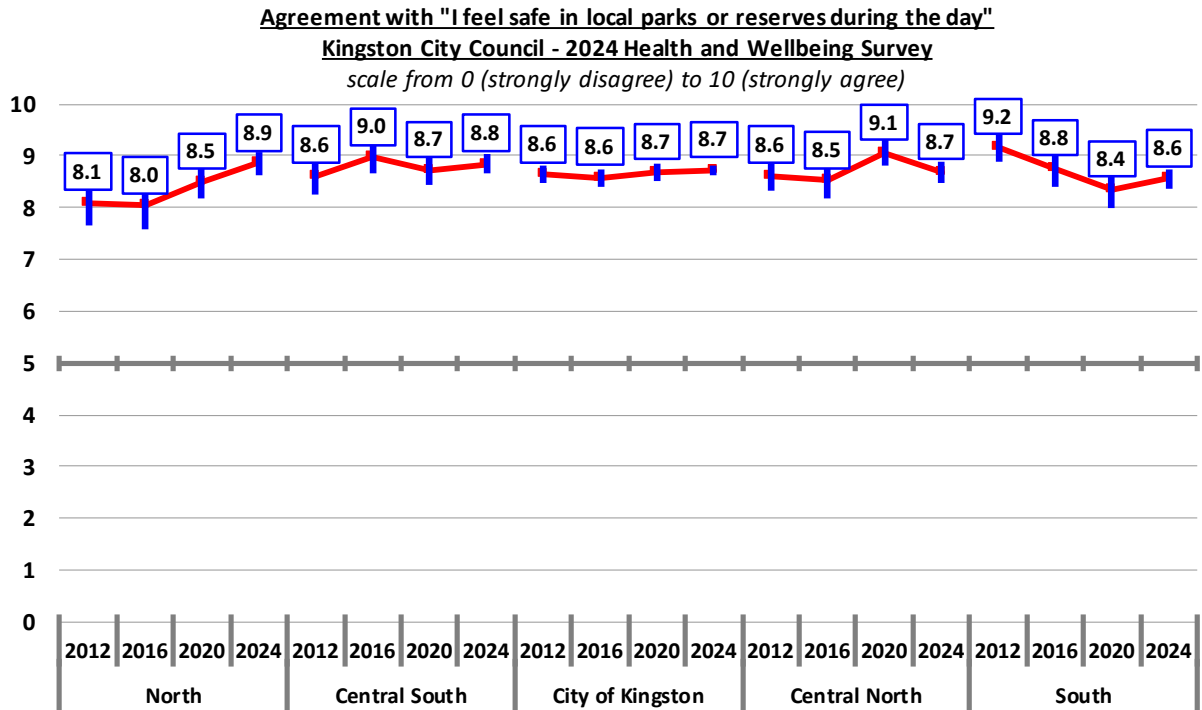
There was measurable and notable variation observed by respondent profile. Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) were notably (5%) less in agreement than average, female respondents were measurably and significantly (15%) less in agreement than males, and respondents from multilingual households were measurably more in agreement than respondents from English speaking households.



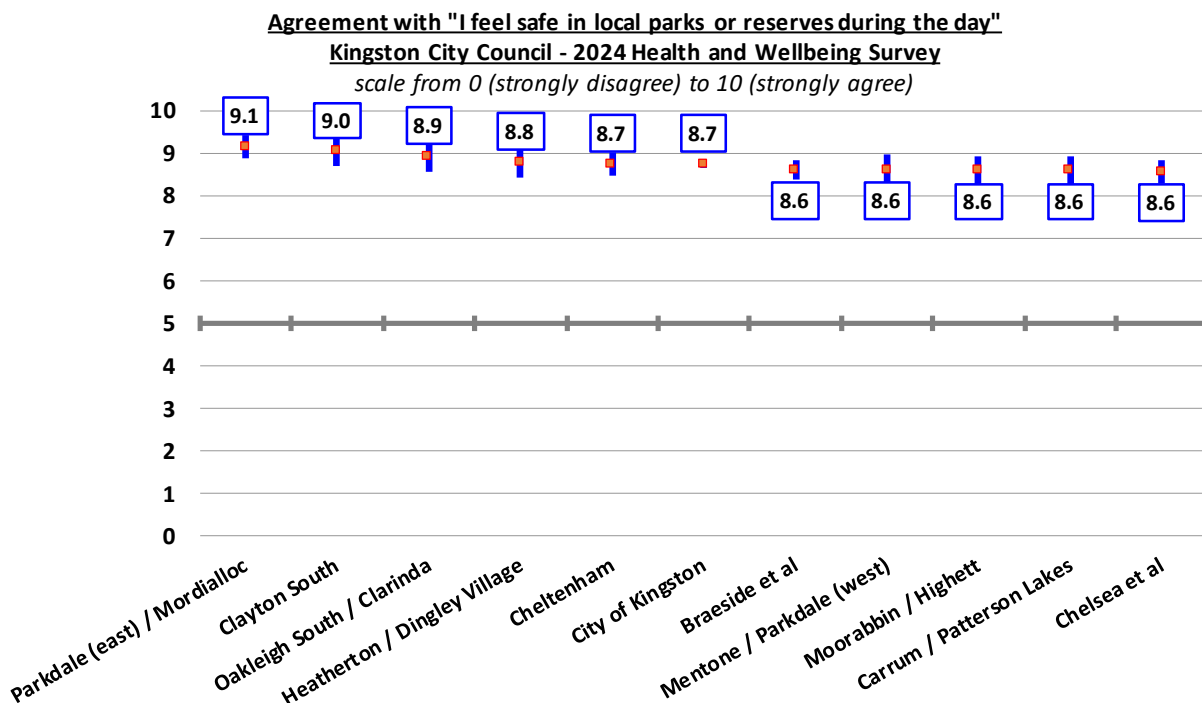
I feel safe in local parks or reserves during the day.

The average agreement that respondents feel safe in local parks or reserves during the day increased in two regions and declined in two, although none of these variations were statistically significant, and average agreement remained extremely strong across the City of Kingston.





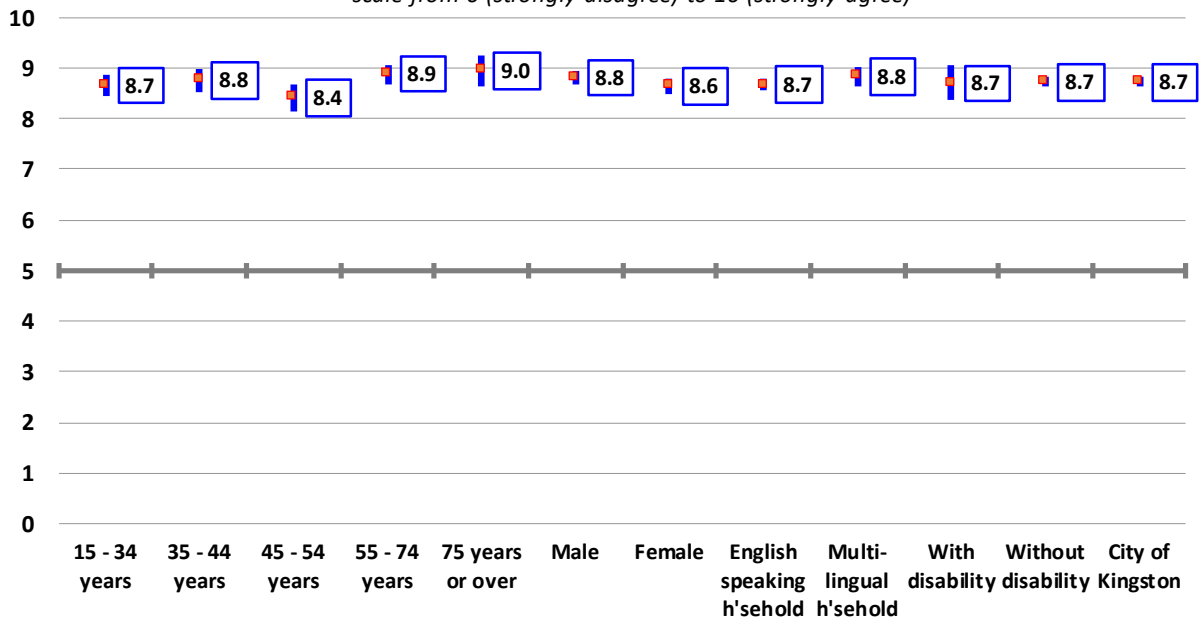
Whilst respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc were measurably more in agreement, it is important to note that respondents from all 10 planning districts reported extremely strong levels of agreement of more than eight out of 10.



There was no statistically significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with respondents from all groups rating agreement at very strong levels. It is noted, however, that middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) were somewhat (3%) less in agreement than average.



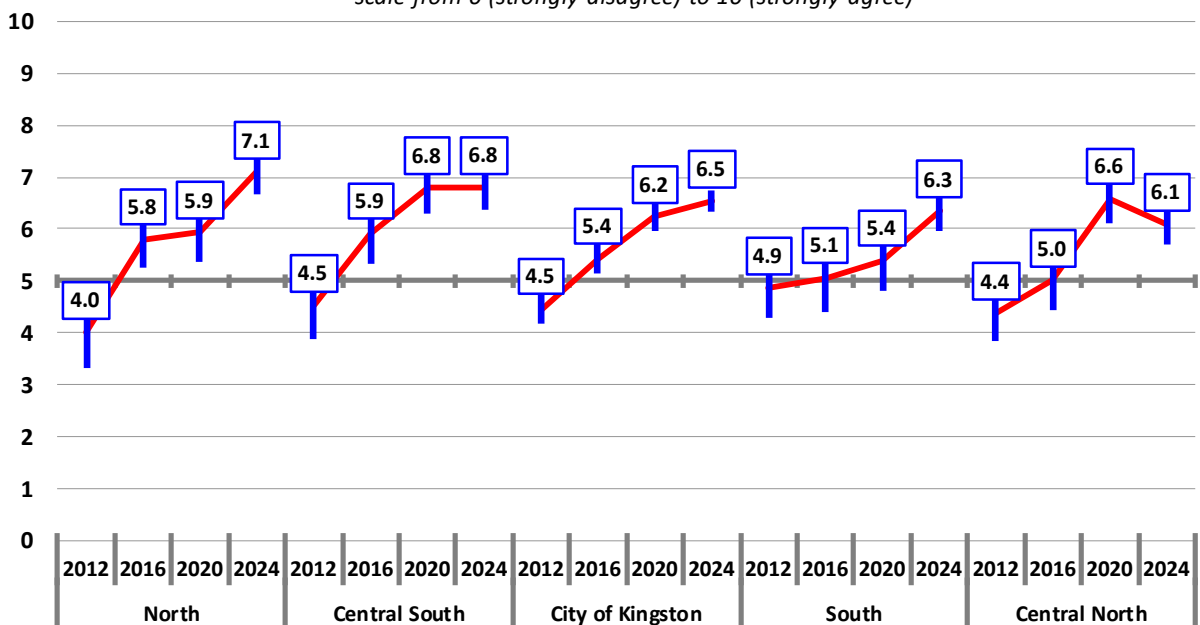
Agreement with "I feel safe in local parks or reserves during the day"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



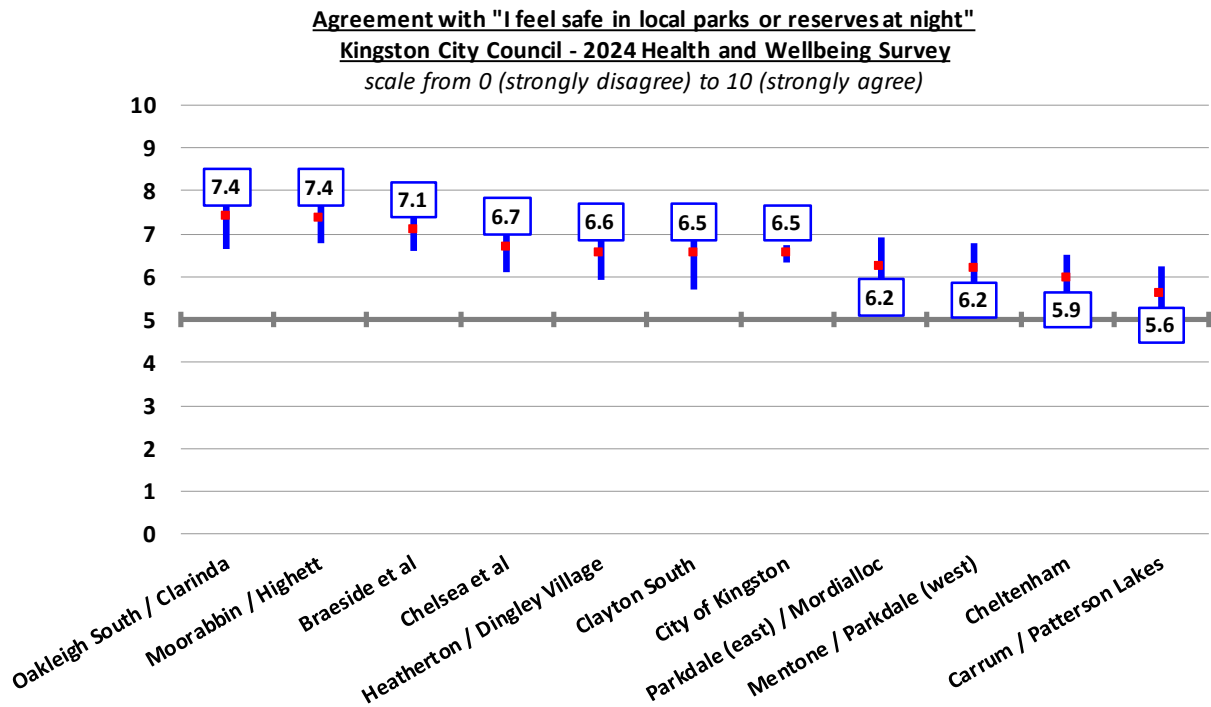
I feel safe in local parks or reserves at night.

The average agreement that respondents feel safe in local parks or reserves at night increased in two regions this year and declined marginally in Central North. There was a measurable increase in agreement by respondents from the North (up 12%) and South (up 9%) regions.

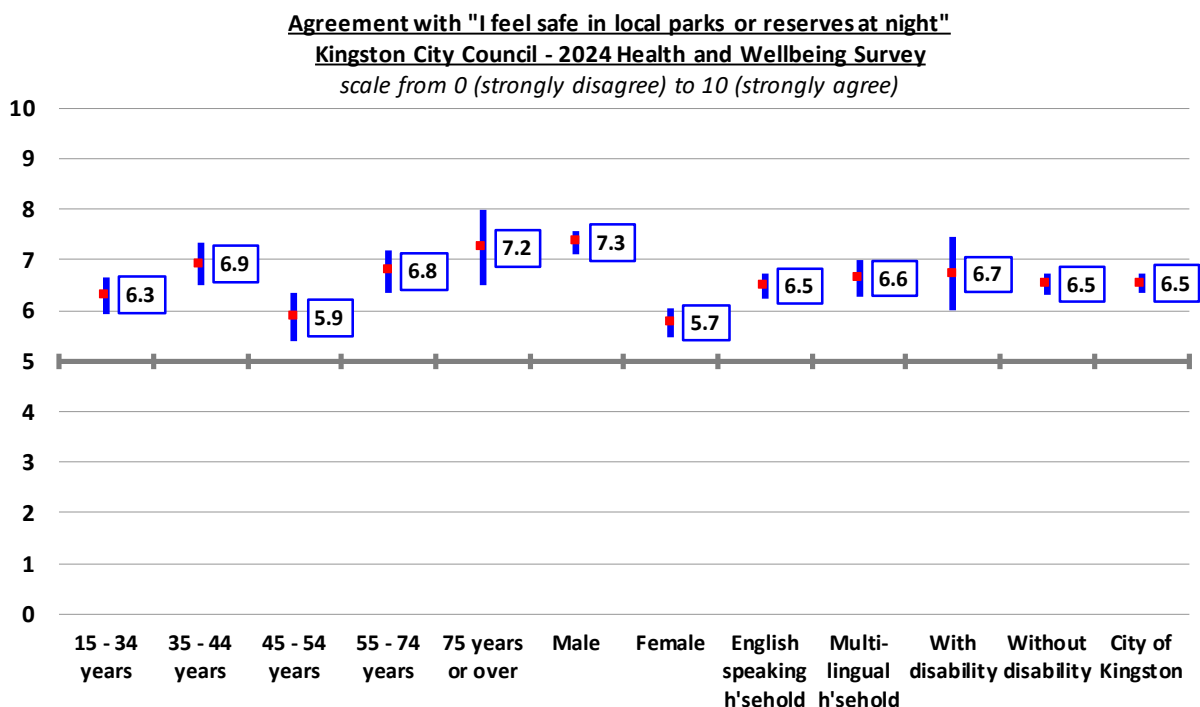
Agreement with "I feel safe in local parks or reserves at night"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



There was measurable variation in this result across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda and Moorabbin / Highett measurably more in agreement than average, and respondents from Carrum / Paterson Lakes measurably less.

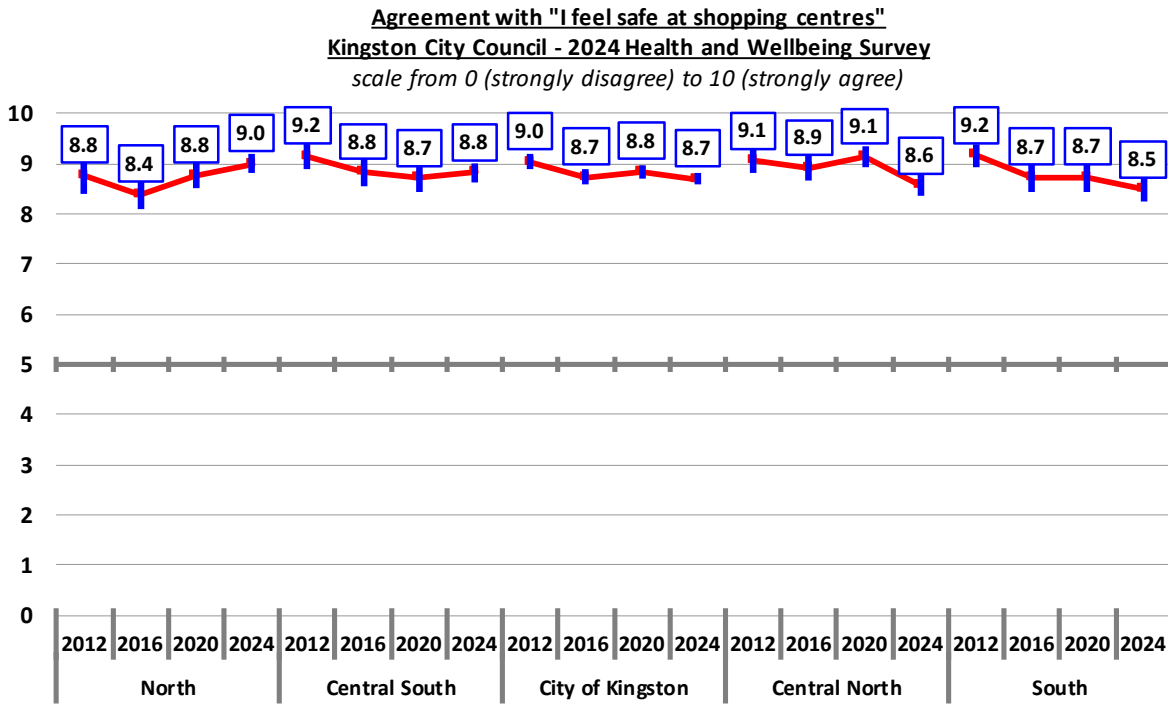


There was measurable variation in agreement that respondents feel safe in local parks or reserves at night observed by respondent profile. Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) were measurably less in agreement than average, and female respondents were measurably and significantly (16%) less in agreement than male respondents.

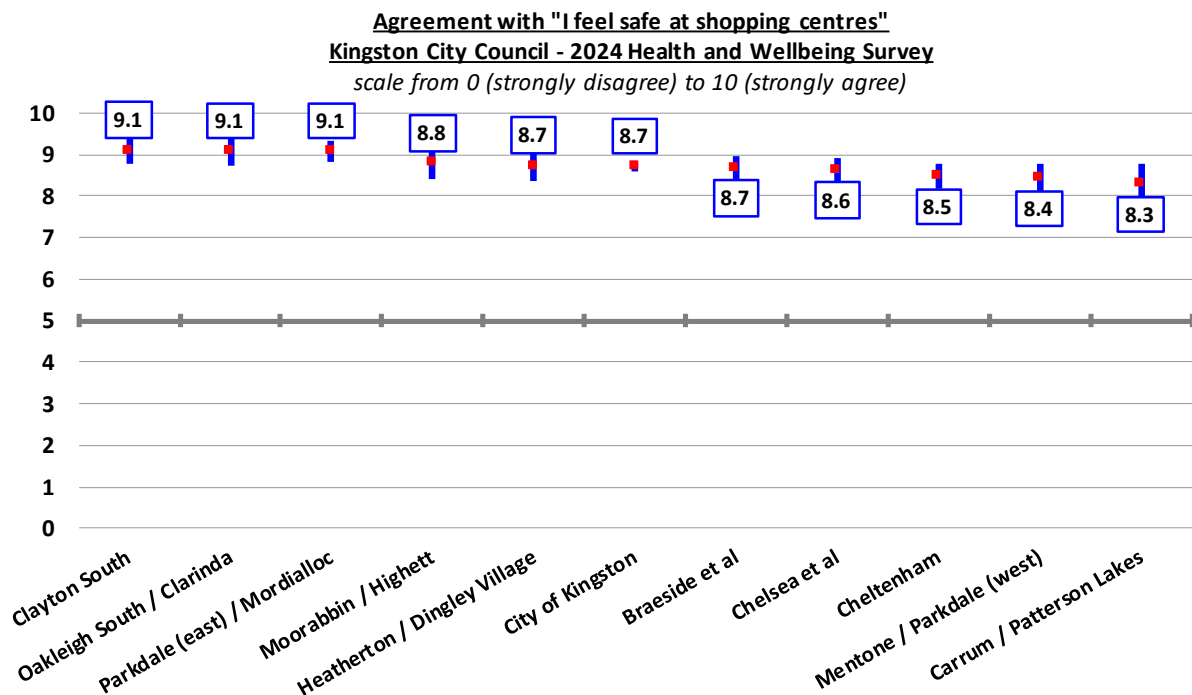


I feel safe at shopping centres.

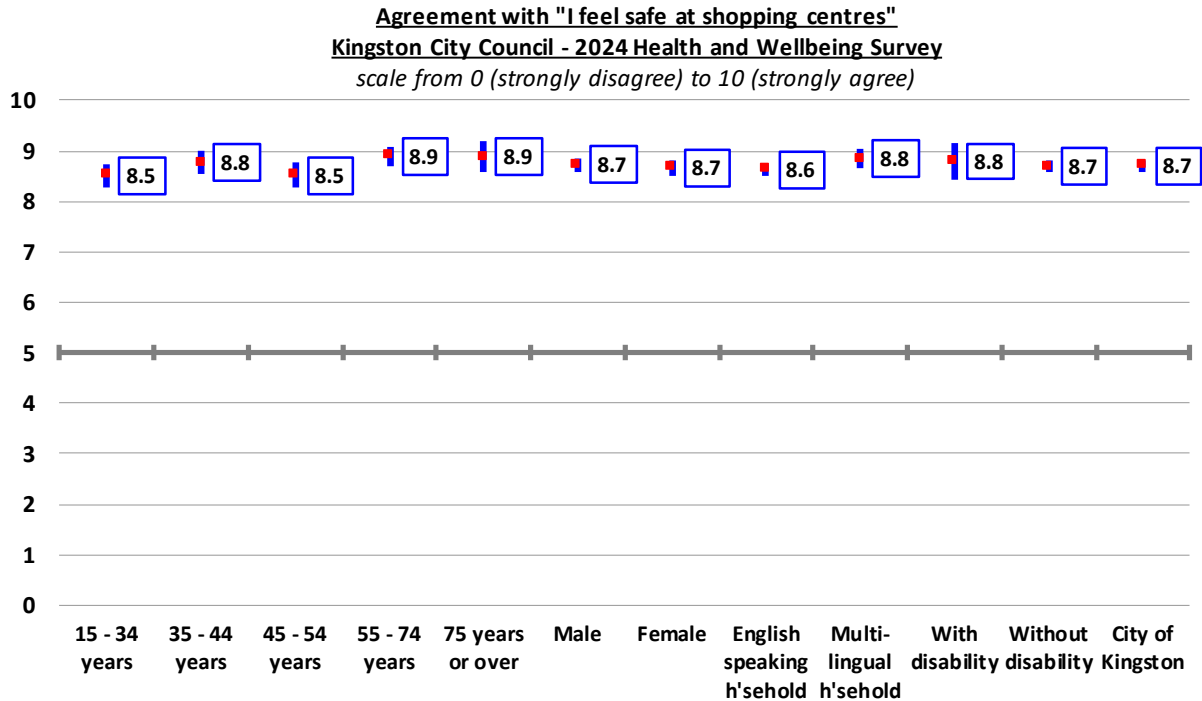
The average agreement that respondents feel safe at shopping centres remained relatively stable across three of the four regions of Kingston, although it declined measurably in Central North region (down 5%)



Whilst respondents from Clayton South, Oakleigh South / Clarinda, and Parkdale East / Mordialloc were measurably more in agreement, it is noted that respondents from all 10 planning districts reported extremely strong levels of agreement that they felt safe at shopping centres.

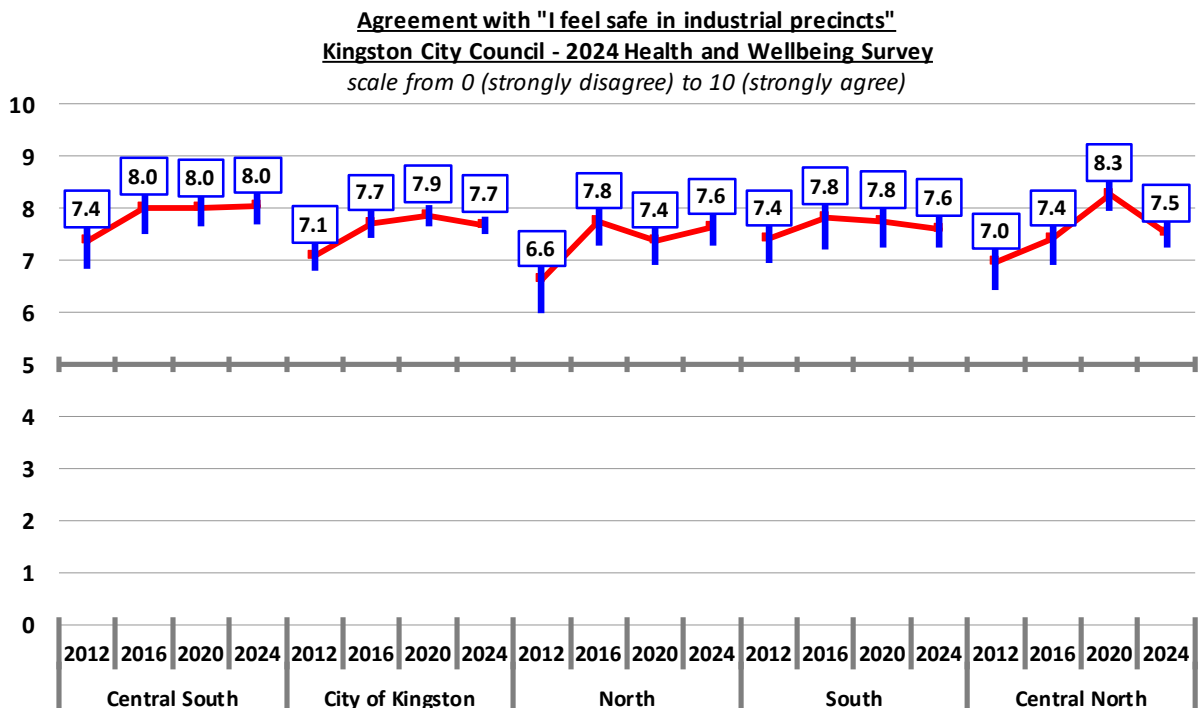


There was no measurable variation in agreement observed by respondent profile, with respondents from all groups reporting very strong levels of agreement.

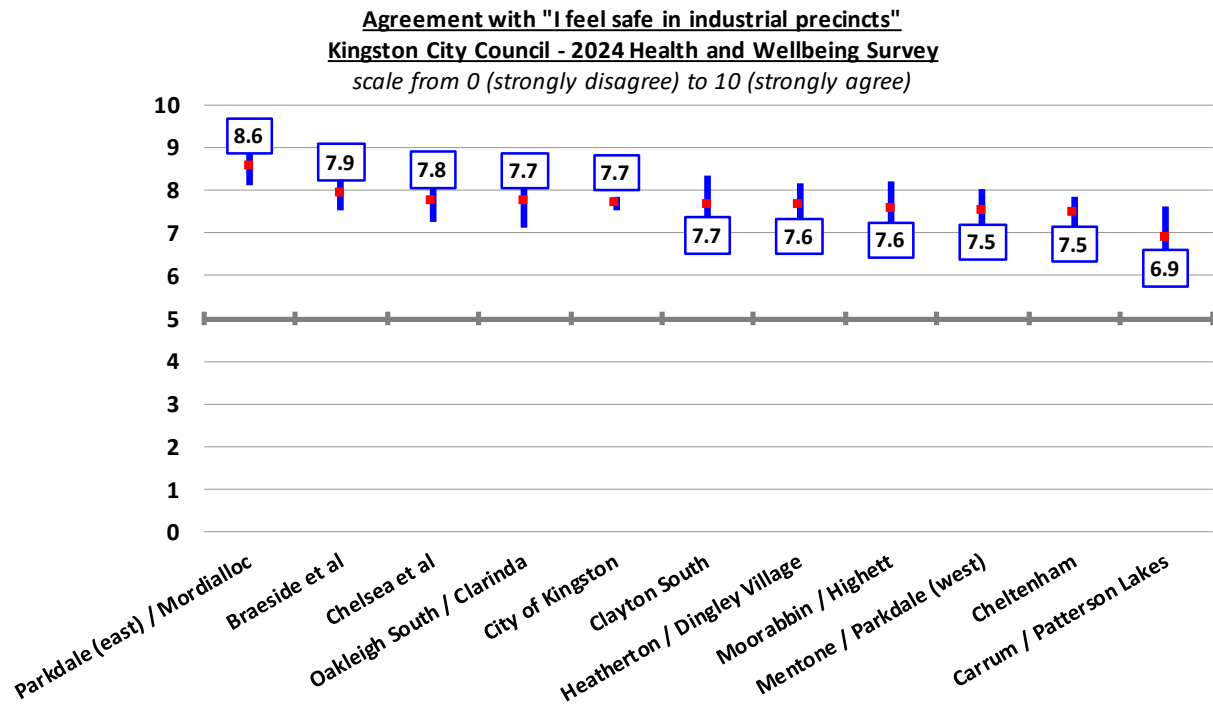


I feel safe in industrial precincts.

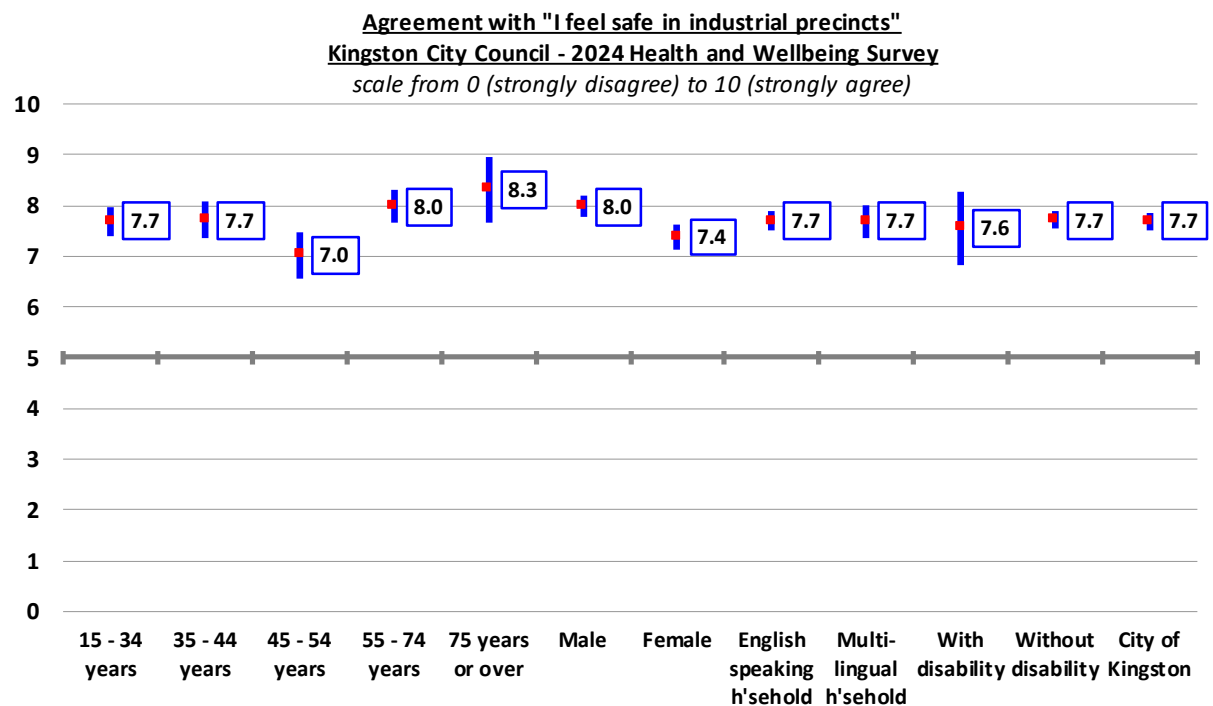
The average agreement that respondents feel safe in industrial precincts remained relatively stable in three of the four regions, although it declined 8% in Central North from the unusually high 8.3 recorded in 2020.



There was measurable variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc measurably more in agreement, whilst respondents from Carrum / Patterson Lakes were notably (8%) less in agreement.



There was measurable variation in this result observed by respondent profile. Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) were measurably less in agreement than average, and female respondents were measurably (6%) less in agreement than male respondents.



Reasons for feeling unsafe.

Respondents who felt unsafe in any location / situation were asked:

“If any of these rated less than 3, please say why?”

Respondents who did not agree that they felt safe in the included locations and situations were asked the reasons why they felt unsafe.

The most common reasons why respondents felt unsafe at any of the nine included locations or situations were asked the reasons why they felt unsafe. A total of 138 responses were received, which have been broadly categorised as outlined in the following table.

The most common reasons why respondents felt unsafe related to concerns around safety at night (19% up from 9% of responses), perceived poor or no lighting (18%), concerns around various types of people (11%), concerns around drugs and alcohol (10%), and gender-based concerns (9%).

Reasons for feeling unsafe
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of total responses)

Reasons	2024		2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent			
Safety at night	26	19%	9%	9%	13%
Poor / no lighting	25	18%	18%	11%	7%
People	15	11%	12%	19%	14%
Drugs and alcohol	14	10%	9%	9%	9%
Being female	13	9%	9%	4%	3%
General safety concerns	13	9%	11%	4%	17%
Gangs, youth, hoons	9	7%	9%	4%	4%
Lack of people / isolated areas	7	5%	7%	0%	0%
Crime	4	3%	0%	0%	0%
News / incidents	4	3%	5%	9%	6%
Lack of police presence	3	2%	1%	0%	0%
Personal experience	3	2%	5%	4%	8%
Being older	1	1%	3%	0%	0%
Other	1	1%	1%	13%	7%
Total	138	100%	76	47	193

The following table outlines the verbatim comments as categorised in the summary table above.



Reasons for feeling unsafe
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number of total responses)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Safety at night</i>	
I do not feel safe / comfortable going out at night anymore	4
I'm hesitant / cautious to go out at night in the streets	4
I feel vulnerable walking in my local area / parks at night	3
Wouldn't walk alone at night	3
Everywhere is unsafe at night	2
Although I don't go out at night, I don't believe these places would be safe at night	1
Beach areas are not safe at night as they are not well lit and there aren't many	1
I don't feel safe walking in areas closer to Chelsea Heights at night	1
Incidents at night	1
It is less safe at night because there are fewer people around and it is often dark and quiet	1
It is very dark and isolated at night	1
Public areas like railway station at night are unsafe	1
Railway station at night is unsafe, Frankston line	1
Some areas not safe enough to walk around	1
Too open area and quiet at night so makes me feel unsafe	1
Total	26
<i>Poor / no lighting</i>	
No / not enough streetlights	6
I don't feel safe at night because it is dark	3
The parks do not have enough lights, it gets scary dark during night	3
Those areas are so dark without streetlight	3
Beach areas are not safe at night as they are not well lit and not many	1
Dark and lot of abandoned buildings	1
I wouldn't go to the beach or park at night because I don't think it will be safe. It might be too dark	1
Just not enough streetlights around Fowler St	1
Lots of places have lack of lighting and often frightening	1
No lights on parks and reserves near Oakleigh South	1
No streetlights on Howard Rd	1
No streetlights on Village Dr	1
Not enough streetlights along beach trail	1
Street lighting more is needed	1
Total	25



<i>People</i>	
Parks - people hanging around	2
Angry people all the time at shopping centres	1
Because we are at the train station, so we feel unsafe with the workers	1
I don't feel safe in my local areas as some characters exist that cause trouble for residents	1
Instances of people being approached in the past	1
People begging	1
People lying on the ground on Main St	1
People that come at parks in the night are creepy	1
Sometimes there are people that are just hanging around near the foreshore	1
Sometimes you come across erratic behaviour	1
The people in the area, we've had rocks thrown	1
Too many people with mental health issues hanging around the shopping centre	1
We get scared if there are people at 7/11 late at night, fighting or arguing	1
You never know who you meet and what will happen	1
Total	15

<i>Drugs and alcohol</i>	
Druggies / drugs and alcohol problem	2
Train stations sometimes have junkies / full of junkies at night	2
Around college area drug use seen amongst teens	1
Because of junkies and people who do drugs at night	1
Carrum Station at night due to drunk people hanging around screaming	1
Druggies around the park	1
People drinking beer in front of Woolworths	1
Rowdy druggies near shopping centres	1
Some druggies passing discriminatory comments	1
The loud drunk people at night	1
There is a local alcohol shop around here and a lot of people get drunk and can't control themselves. Not only include all the behaviours I think is major problem and homeless wandering around that shop	1
Too many people with drugs and alcoholism hanging around the shopping centre	1
Total	14

<i>Being female</i>	
As a female I just wouldn't walk by myself at night / I don't feel safe at night	6
Because I am a girl / woman	3
As a lady, I don't feel safe at night especially with the increasing crime rate in the neighbourhood	1
I'm a girl. I need somebody with me	1
Perception of safety as a female	1
Stuff happening to women	1
Total	13



<i>General safety concerns</i>	
A lot of abandoned buildings	1
Because bad people hide in the dark. They are ashamed of their criminal activity	1
Because there can be many issues	1
I am scared people escape from the jail	1
I feel threatened	1
I have only walked around once	1
I want someone else to come with me	1
It's just a feeling	1
No responsible dog owners	1
Not safe to walk in the forest or along the beach at night because I don't know are there animals or anything that could potentially harm me	1
Own sense of risk	1
Personal safety	1
That's just a feeling but never faced any personal experience	1
Total	13

<i>Gangs, youth, hoons</i>	
Gangs	1
It's always people like young guys yelling abuse in those places, so I don't go out alone	1
Just in general it's not safe as there are also few gangs down the street, and I have heard many cases	1
Kids being irresponsible	1
Kids hanging around	1
Not safe and kids hanging around since woman has been targeted	1
Teens hanging around here Yvette Ct Park	1
There are some biker gangs creating nuisance around college area	1
Train stations sometimes have young idiots	1
Total	9

<i>Lack of people / isolated areas</i>	
Few / not many people around	4
Not many people, some are very old	1
Parks are more secluded, which makes it dangerous	1
Some places like reserves and industrial areas are quite isolated	1
Total	7

<i>Crime</i>	
Because of the crime that's been happening in the area	1
Because of the increasing crimes in the neighbourhood	1
Not feeling safe because of the crimes are increasing day by day	1
People around stealing cars and causing mischief	1
Total	4



<i>News / incidents</i>	
At night due to the stuff in the news locally, there are break-ins and a few home invasions	1
Due to the Maribyrnong and Sydney incidents so now I'm cautious	1
Media reports	1
News going on that nobody's really safe	1
Total	4
<i>Lack of police presence</i>	
No police patrols around beach area arises a feeling of unsafe environment	1
Not enough police protection	1
There are not enough police patrols during nighttime here	1
Total	3
<i>Personal experience</i>	
It's just not safe around here I had an incident at Woolworths	1
One of my neighbours' cars was stolen	1
Shooting done by my neighbour that killed 2 people. He lied to the police and judge didn't listen to me. I have no trust in the justice of this country. I feel scared, he threatens me.	1
Total	3
<i>Being older</i>	
Elderly people on their own are not safe	1
Total	1
<i>Other</i>	
There's no reason to go anyway	1
Total	1
Total	138



Crime and anti-social behaviour

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (no problem) to 3 (major problem), how much are the following a problem in your neighbourhood?”

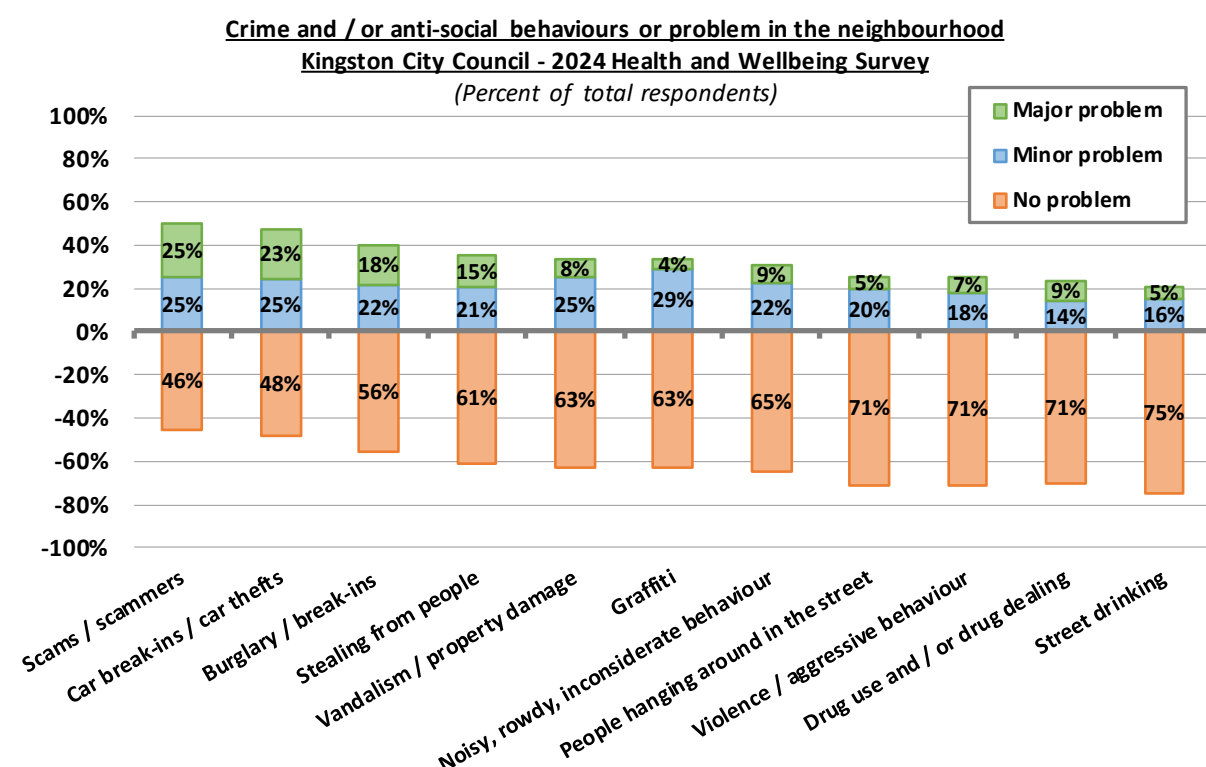
Respondents were again in 2024, asked if a range of crimes and forms of anti-social behaviour were a problem in the respondents’ neighbourhood.

There were changes made to the list of crimes and anti-social behaviours included in the survey, from the list in 2020, with time series available for only four of the 11 included.

Respondents were most likely to consider scams / scammers (50%), car break-ins / car thefts (48%), and burglary / break-ins (40%) to be at least a minor problem in their local neighbourhood.

Metropolis Research draws attention to the fact that the six crimes and anti-social behaviours that were most considered a problem in the neighbourhood were property crime related, whilst those that were less likely to be considered a problem were public, social, and behavioural such as street drinking, drug use and / or dealing, violence / aggressive behaviour, and people hanging around in the street.

Metropolis Research notes other research conducted across metropolitan Melbourne in recent times has noted increasing community concerns around property related crime, particularly car break-ins and thefts, as well as home invasions. This appears consistent with these Kingston results, and maybe related to increasing cost of living pressures.



Crime and / or anti-social behaviours or problems in the neighbourhood

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Aspect		No problem	Minor problem	Major problem	Can't say	Total
Graffiti	2020	45%	43%	10%	2%	503
	2024	63%	29%	4%	4%	1,000
Vandalism / property damage	2020	61%	31%	5%	3%	503
	2024	63%	25%	8%	4%	1,000
Noisy, rowdy, inconsiderate behaviour by people	2020	71%	23%	6%	1%	503
	2024	65%	22%	9%	4%	1,000
People hanging around in the street	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	71%	20%	5%	4%	1,000
Street drinking	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	75%	16%	5%	4%	1,000
Drug use and / or drug dealing	2020	51%	27%	8%	13%	503
	2024	71%	14%	9%	6%	1,000
Violence and / or aggressive behaviour	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	71%	18%	7%	4%	1,000
Stealing from people (e.g., mugging)	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	61%	21%	15%	4%	1,000
Car break-ins / car thefts	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	48%	25%	23%	4%	1,000
Burglary / break-ins / home invasion	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	56%	22%	18%	4%	1,000
Scams / scammers (e.g., door-to-door, telephone, internet)	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	46%	25%	25%	5%	1,000

The following section outlines the comparison of these results by region, planning district and respondent profile. In general terms, it was found that:

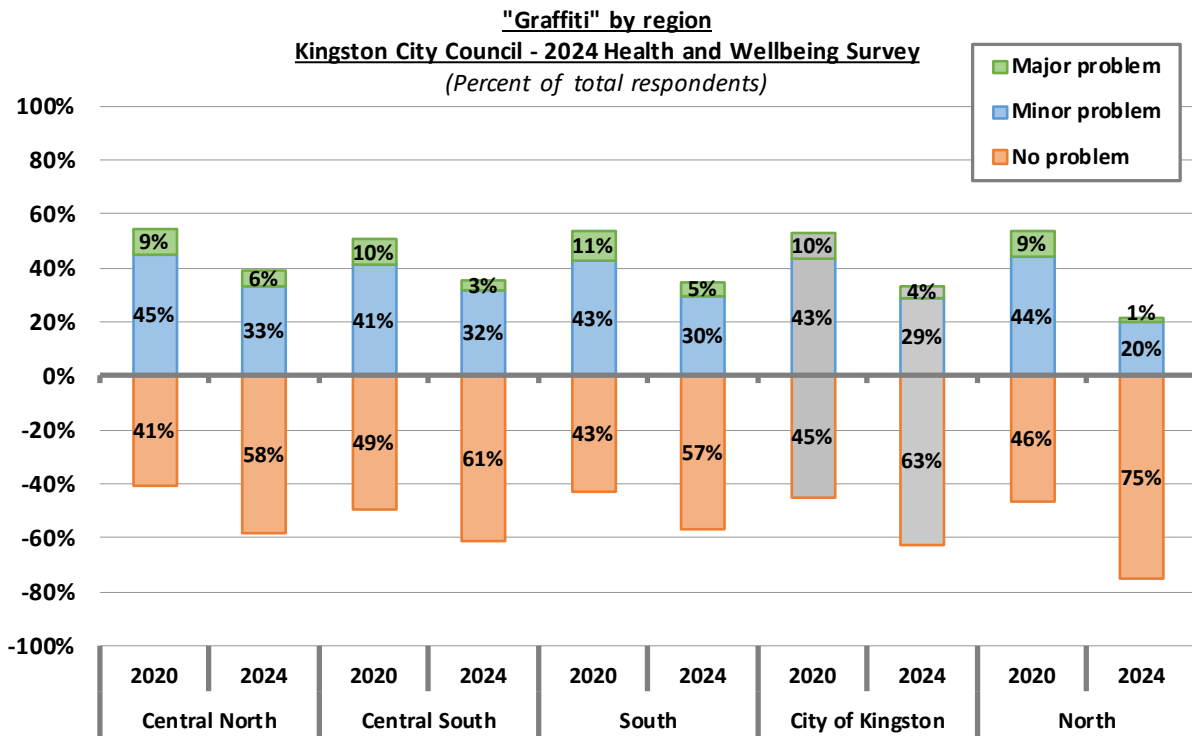
- **More likely to consider these a problem** - respondents from Carrum Downs / Patterson Lakes, Heatherton / Dingley Village, and Cheltenham along with respondents from multilingual households tended to be more likely to consider these crimes and anti-social behaviours to be a problem in their neighbourhood.
- **Less likely to consider these a problem** - respondents from Clayton South in particular, as well as Moorabbin / Highett along with respondents from multilingual households tended to be more likely to consider that these were not a problem in their neighbourhood.

Graffiti

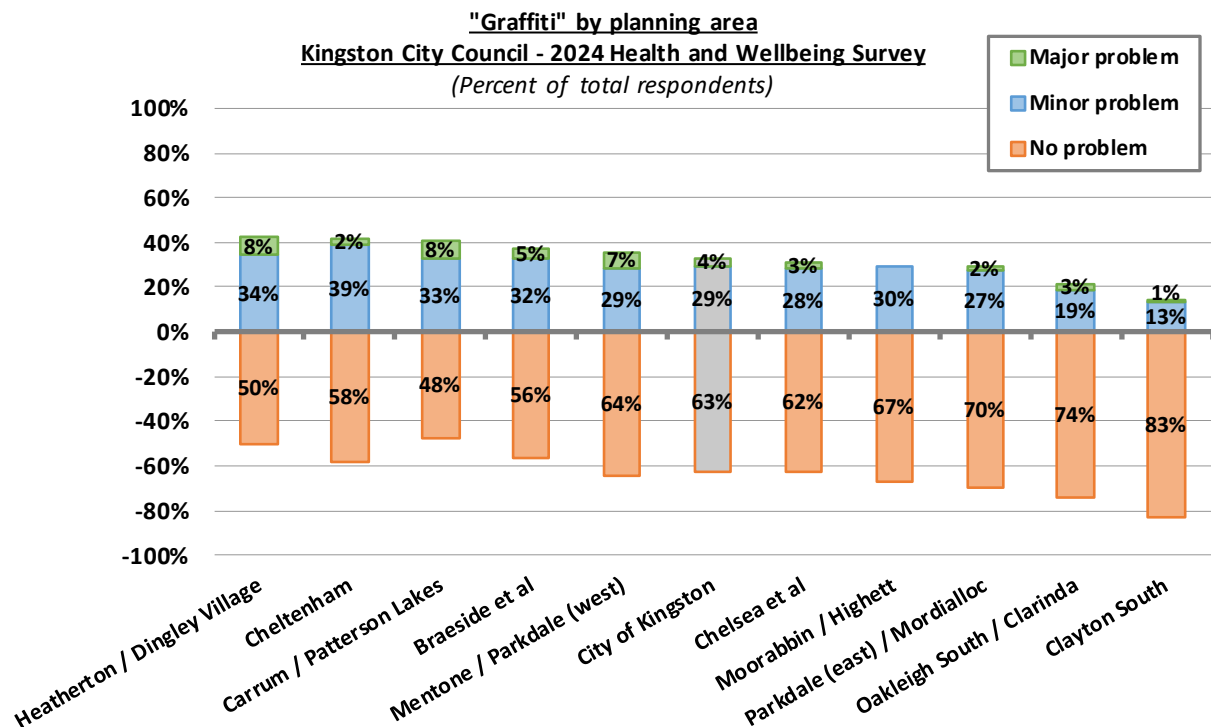
There was a significant decline in the proportion of respondents who considered that graffiti was a problem in their local neighbourhood, down from 53% in 2020 to 33% in 2024.

This decline was observed across all four of the City of Kingston regions, with respondents from the North region (75%) most likely to consider that graffiti was not a problem in their neighbourhood.

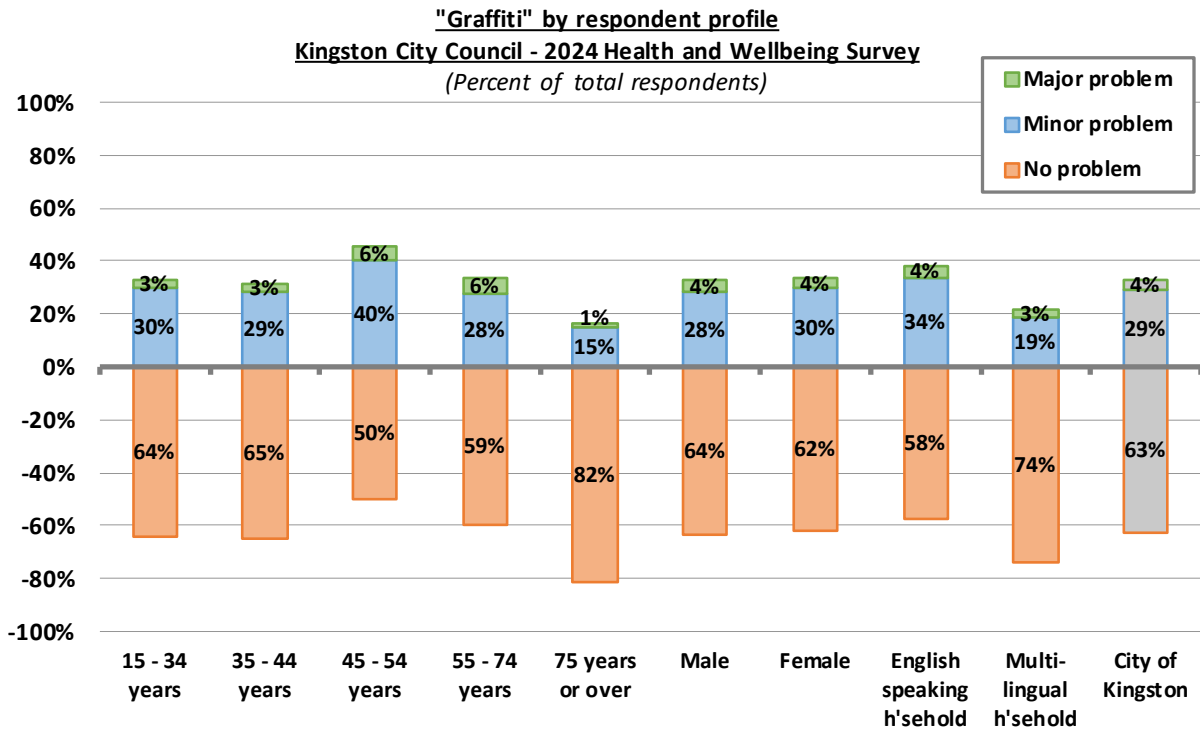




There was some variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Heatherton / Dingley Village (9%), Cheltenham (8%), and Carrum / Patterson Lakes (8%) notably more likely than average to consider graffiti a problem, whilst respondents from Oakleigh South (11%) and Clayton South (20%) were measurably and significantly more likely to consider that it was not a problem.



There was substantial variation in whether graffiti was a problem in the neighbourhood observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) measurably (13%) more likely than average to consider it a problem, and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) measurably (19%) more likely to consider it was not a problem. Respondents from multilingual households were measurably (16%) less likely to consider graffiti a problem than respondents from English speaking households.

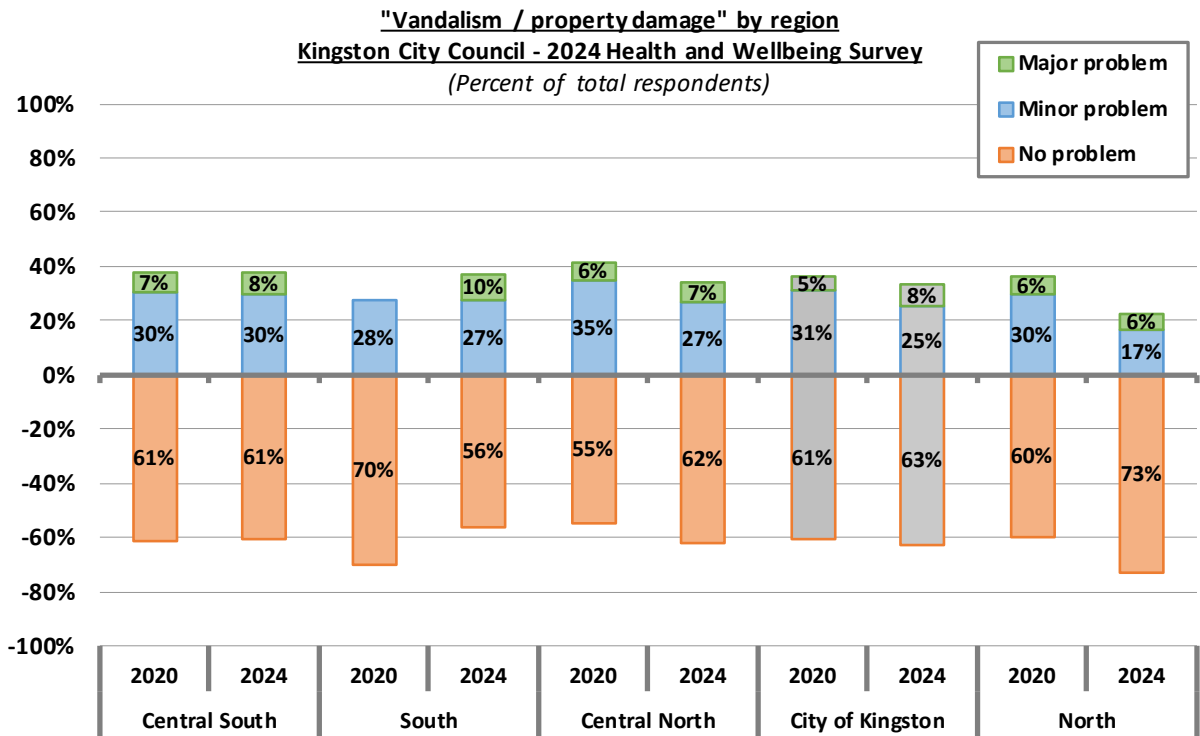


Vandalism / property damage

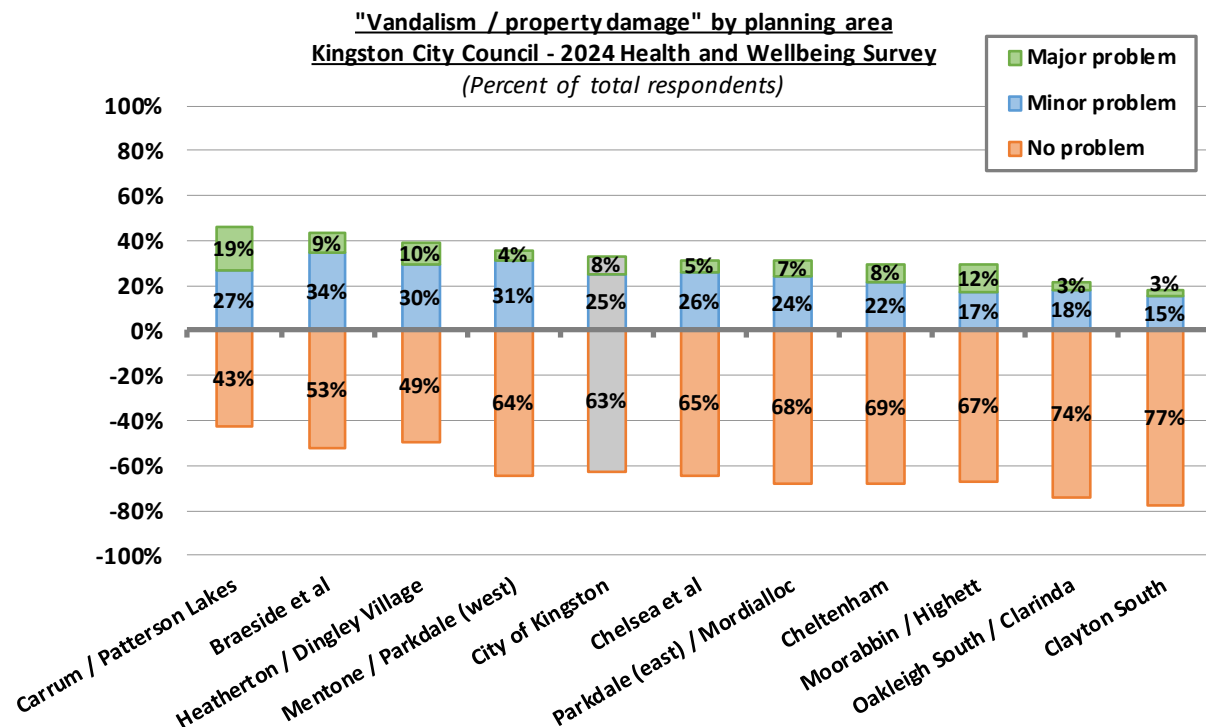
The degree to which vandalism / property damage was a problem in the local neighbourhood remained relatively stable across the four regions of the City of Kingston between 2020 and 2024, with approximately one-third considering it a problem and two-thirds considering it not to be a problem.

Respondents from South region was the most likely to consider vandalism / property damage to be a problem, whilst respondents from the North region were somewhat more likely than average to consider that it was not a problem.

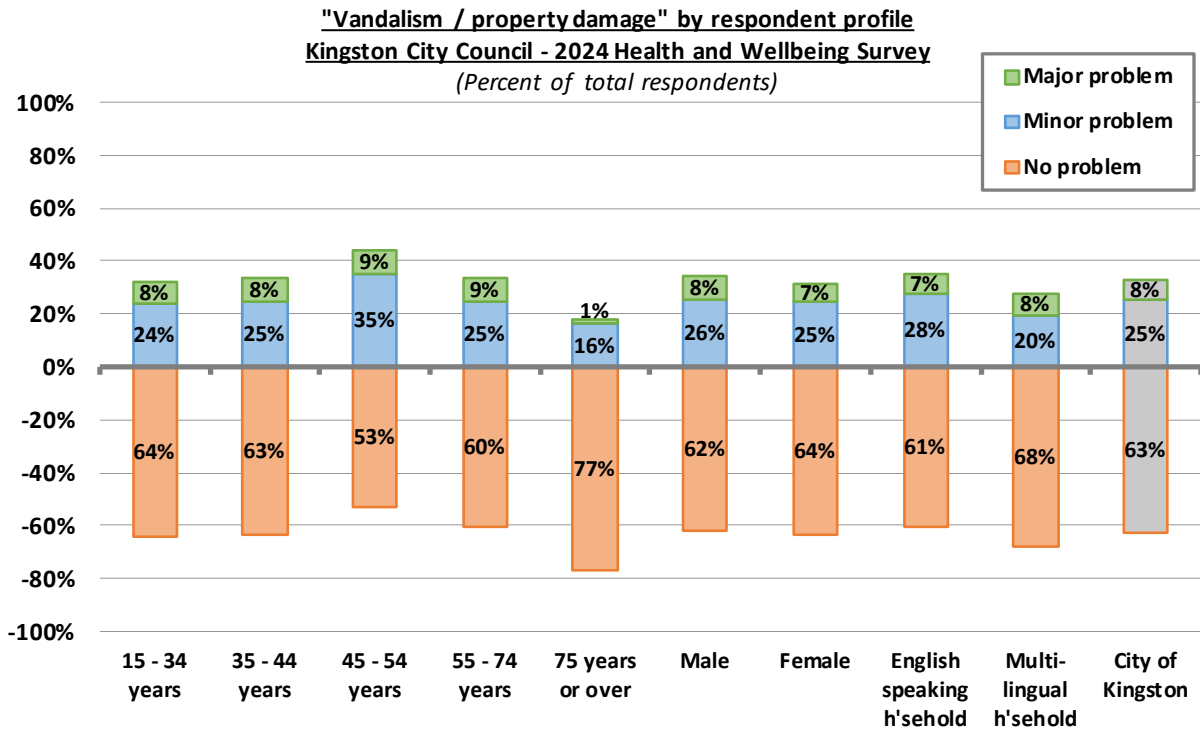




There was some variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Carrum / Patterson Lakes (18%) Braeside et al (15%), and Heatherton / Dingley Village (12%) were measurably more likely than average to consider vandalism / property damage to be a problem, whilst respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda (11%) and Clayton South (14%) were significantly more likely to consider that it was not a problem.



There was substantial variation in whether vandalism / property damage was a problem in the neighbourhood observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) measurably (11%) more likely than average to consider it a problem, and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) measurably (14%) more likely to consider it was not a problem. Respondents from multilingual households were notably (7%) less likely to consider graffiti a problem than respondents from English speaking households.

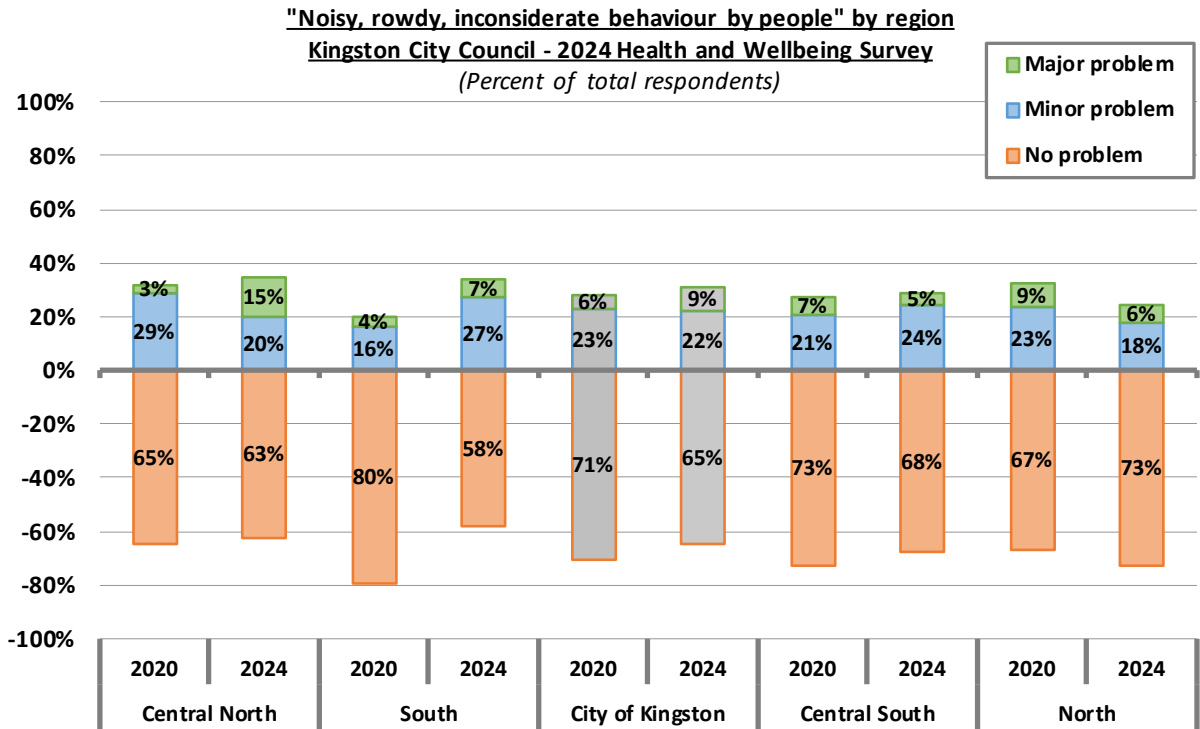


Noisy, rowdy, inconsiderate behaviour by people

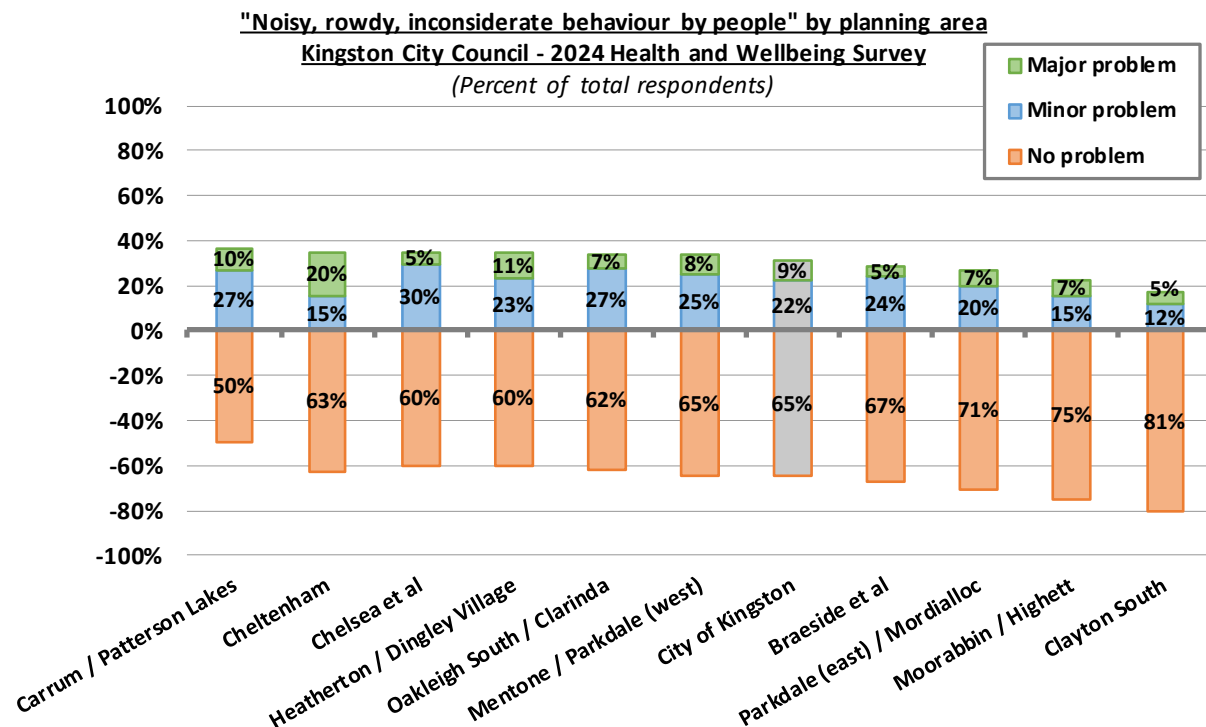
The degree to which noisy, rowdy, inconsiderate behaviour of people was a problem in the local neighbourhood increased a little between 2020 and 2024, with the proportion who considered it a problem increasing from 29% in 2020 to 31% this year.

Respondents from the South region were significantly more likely to consider this a problem this year (up 14%) to 34%, with respondents from North region (down 5%) less likely to consider it a problem this year.

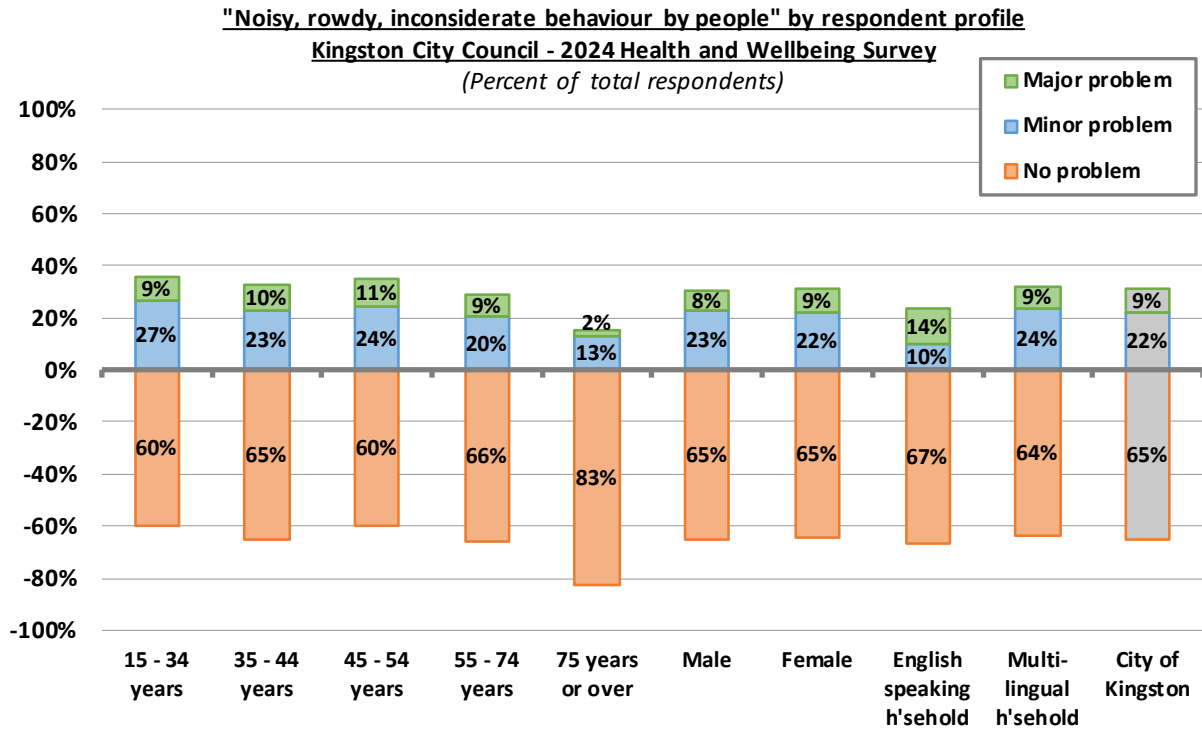




There was some variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Carrum / Patterson Lakes (20%) Cheltenham (18%), and Chelsea et al (18%) measurably more likely than average to consider noisy, rowdy, inconsiderate behaviour by people to be a problem, whilst respondents from Moorabbin / Highett (10%) and Clayton South (16%) were significantly more likely to consider that it was not a problem.



There was only a little variation in whether noisy, rowdy, inconsiderate behaviour of people was a problem in the neighbourhood observed by respondent profile, with senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) measurably (18%) more likely to consider it was not a problem than other respondents. There was no substantial variation observed by gender or language spoken at home.

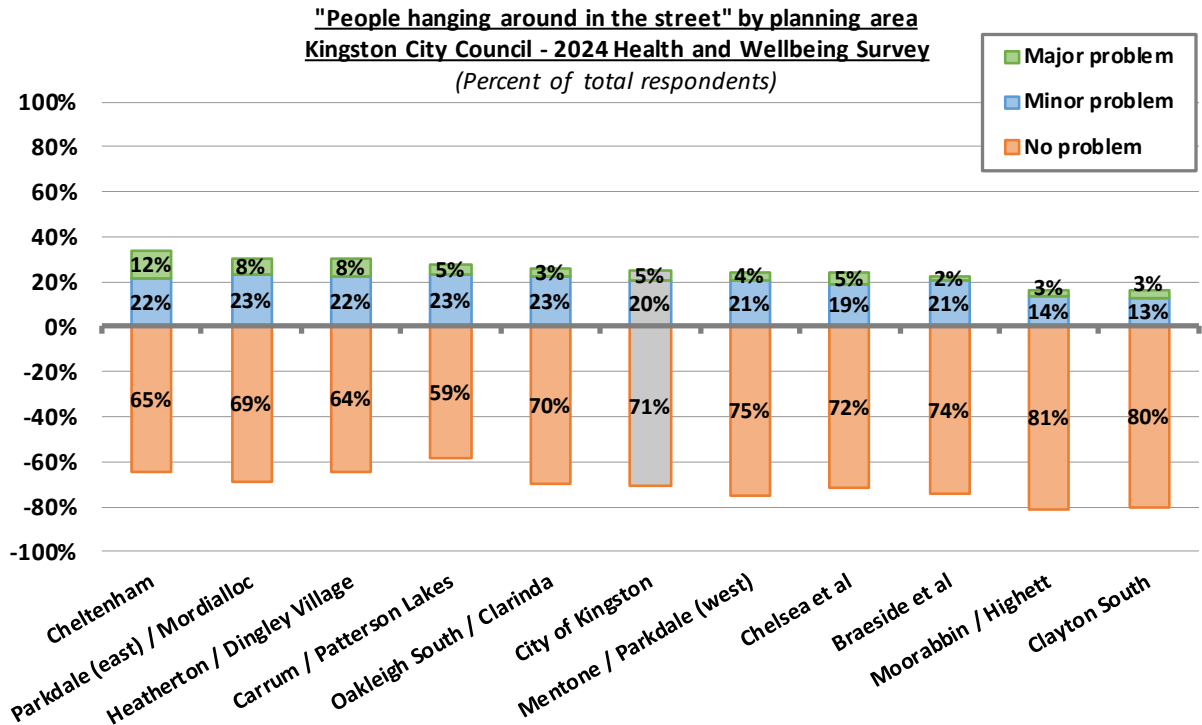


People hanging around in the street

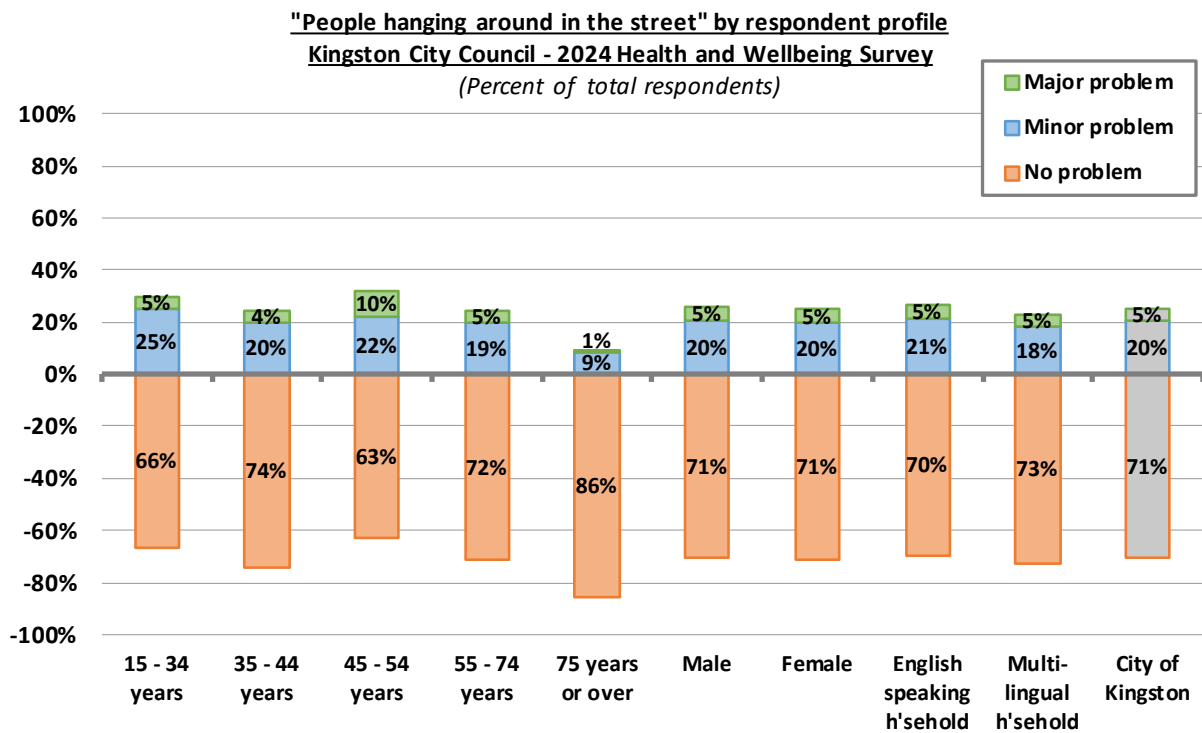
The degree to which people hanging around in the street was a problem in the local neighbourhood was included in the survey for the first time this year.

There was some variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Cheltenham (18%) measurably more likely than average to consider people hanging around in the street a problem in the neighbourhood, whilst respondents from Moorabbin / Highett (10%) and Clayton South (19%) were measurably more likely to consider that it was not a problem in their neighbourhood.



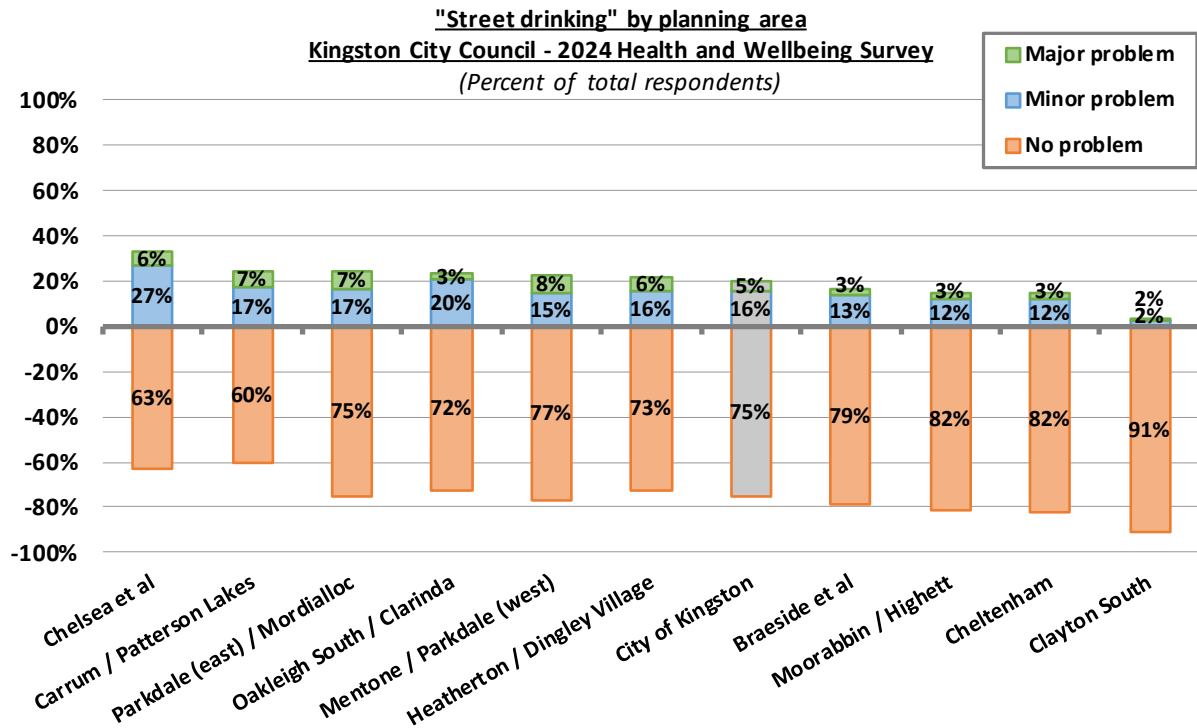


There was some variation in whether people hanging around in the street was a problem in the neighbourhood observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) notably (7%) more likely than average to consider it a problem, and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) measurably (17%) more likely to consider it was not a problem.



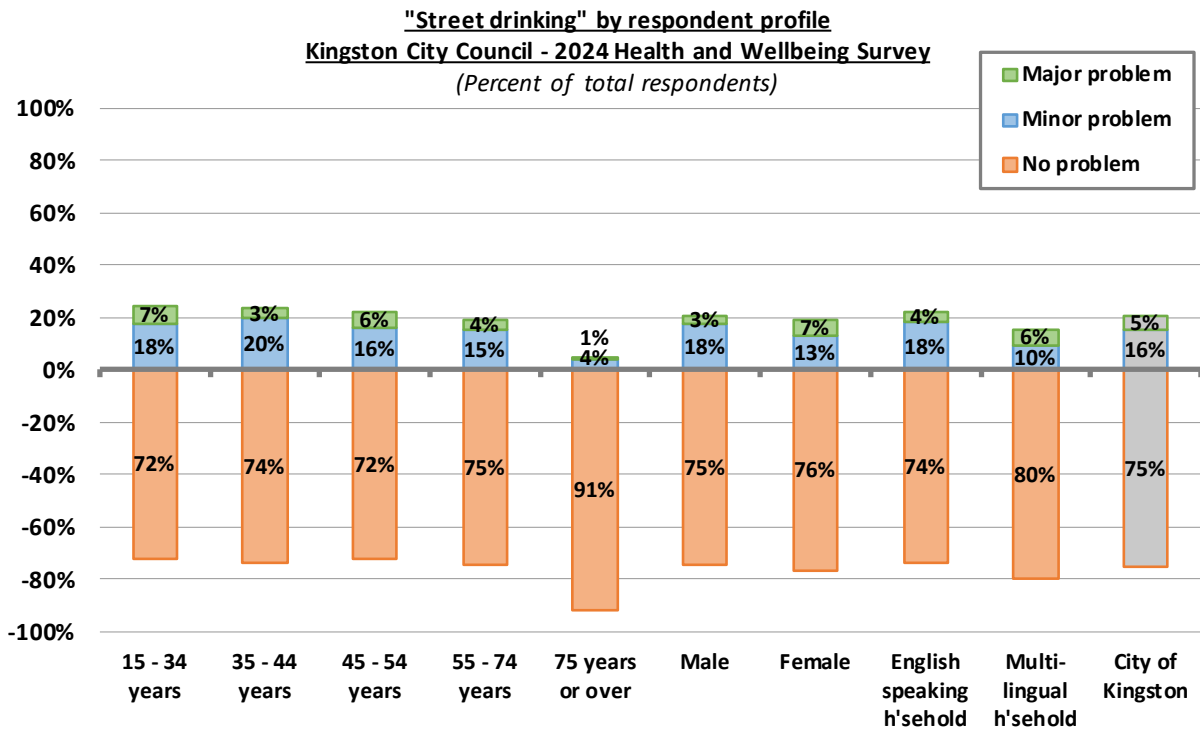
Street drinking

There was some variation in the perception of street drinking as a problem observed at the planning district level, with respondents from Chelsea et al measurably (12%) more likely to consider street drinking a problem than average, whilst respondents from Clayton South were measurably (17%) less likely.



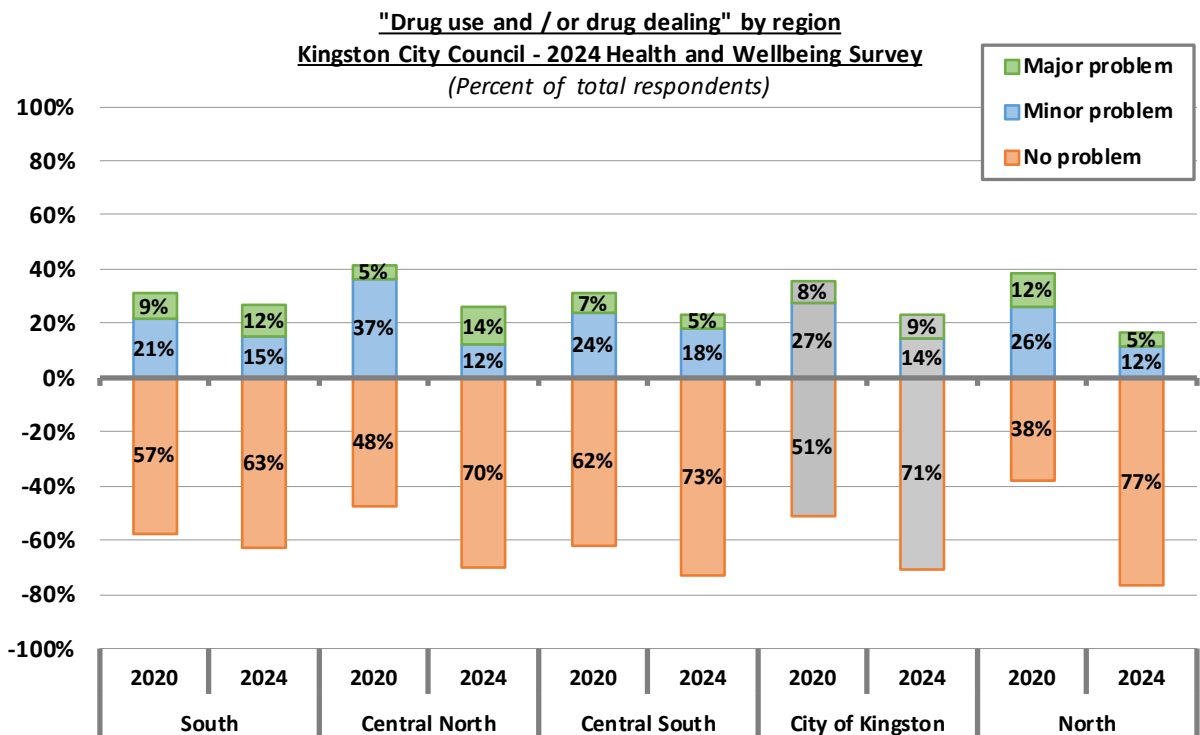
There was no substantial variation in this result observed by respondent profile, although senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) were the measurably (16%) less likely to consider street drinking a problem than other respondents.



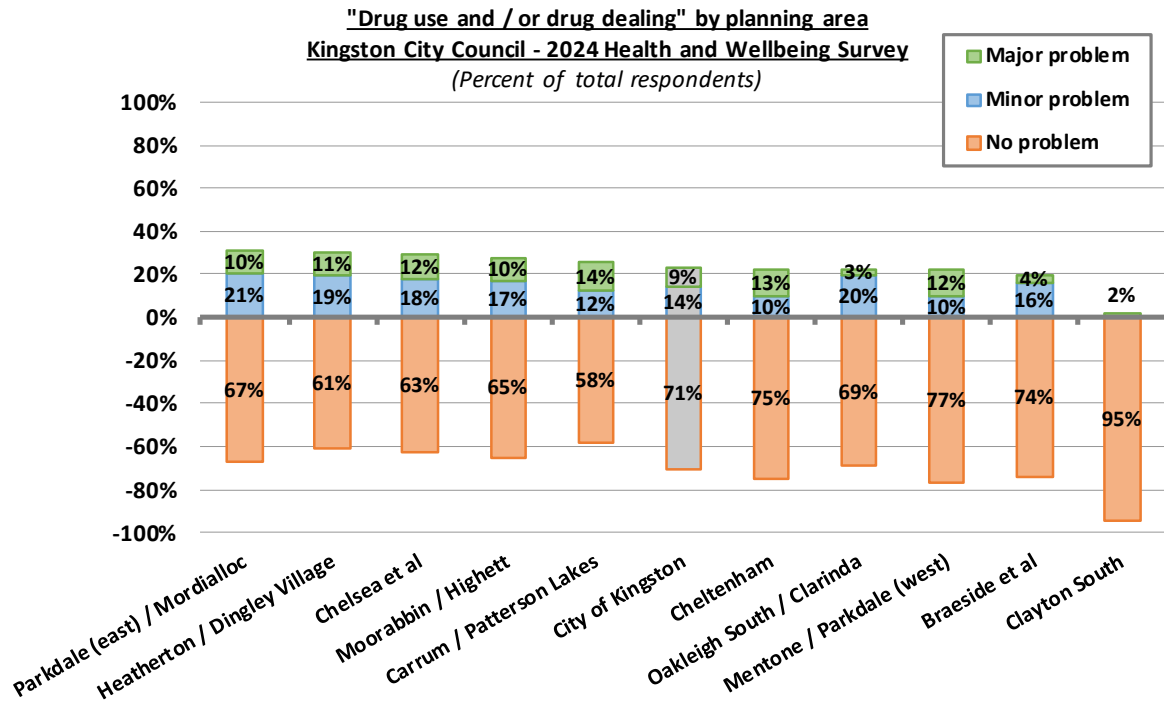


Drug use and / or drug dealing

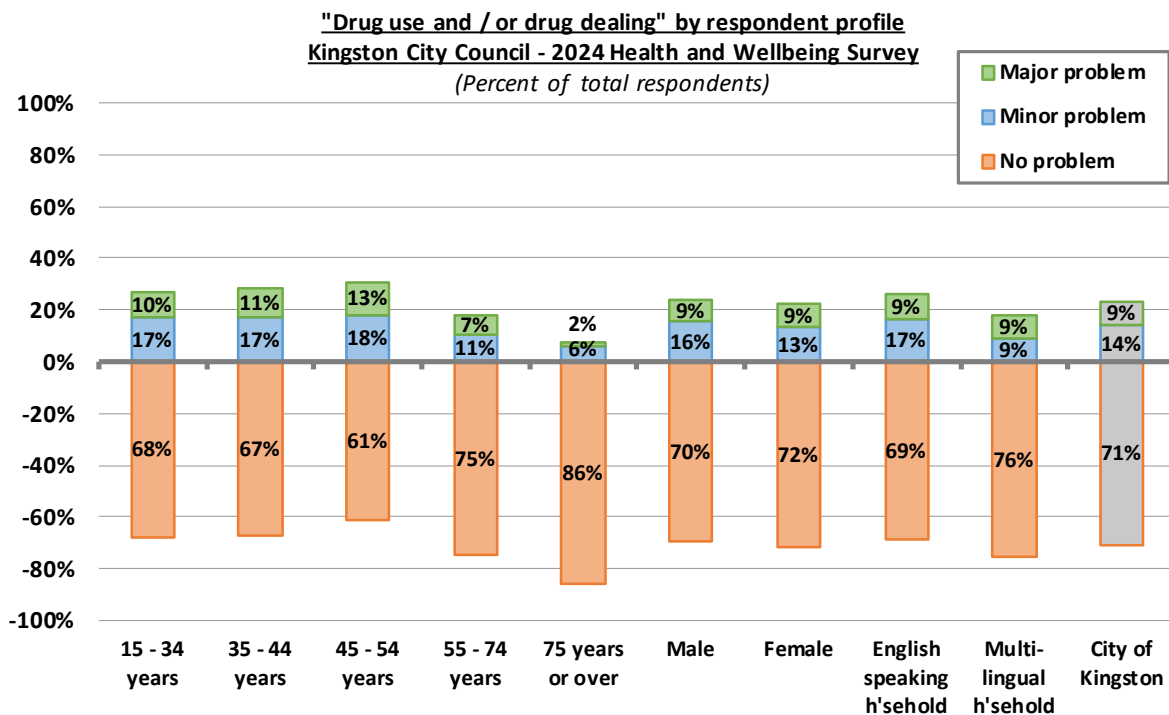
The decline in concern about drug use and / or drug dealing being a problem in the neighbourhood was observed across the four regions comprising the City of Kingston, with the decline most evident in North and Central North regions, bringing their results more into line with the municipal average.



There was some variation in this result observed across the municipality, with respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc (8%) Heatherton / Dingley Village (7%), and Chelsea et al (7%) somewhat more likely than average to consider it a problem, and respondents from Clayton South (21%) measurably less likely to consider it a problem in their neighbourhood.

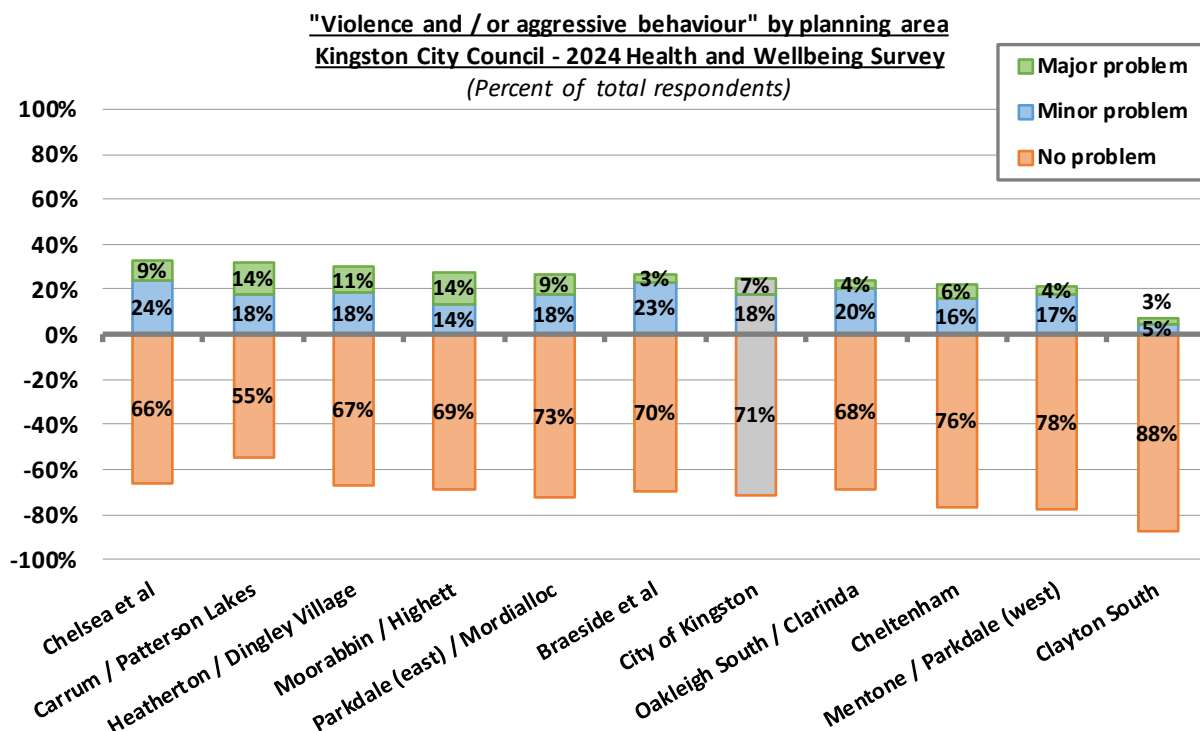


There was some variation observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) notably (8%) more likely than average to consider this a problem, and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) measurably (15%) less likely. Respondents from English speaking households measurably (10%) more likely than respondents from multilingual households.



Violence and / or aggressive behaviour

There was only relatively minor variation in the level of concern around violence and / or aggressive behaviour observed across the municipality, with respondents from Chelsea et al (8%) and Carrum / Patterson Lakes (7%) were somewhat more likely to consider this a problem, whilst respondents from Clayton South were measurably (17%) less likely.

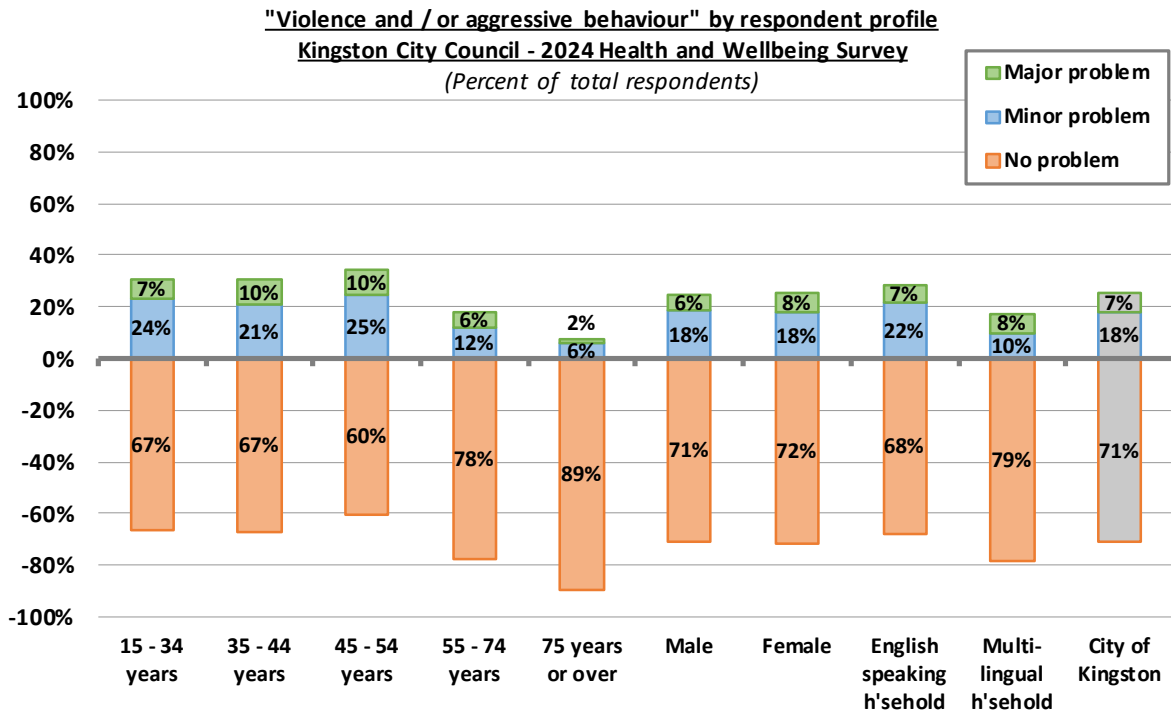


There was some variation in this result observed by respondent profile.

Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) were measurably (10%) more likely than average to consider this a problem in the neighbourhood.

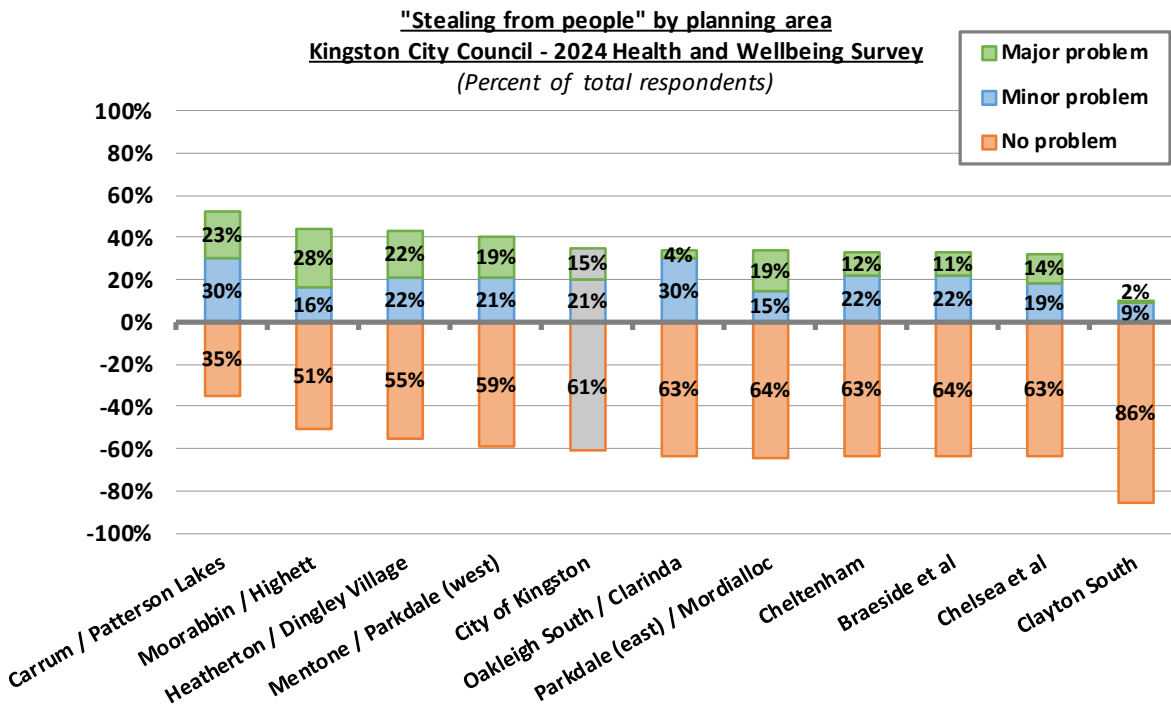
Respondents from English speaking households were measurably (11%) more likely to consider it a problem than respondents from multilingual households.





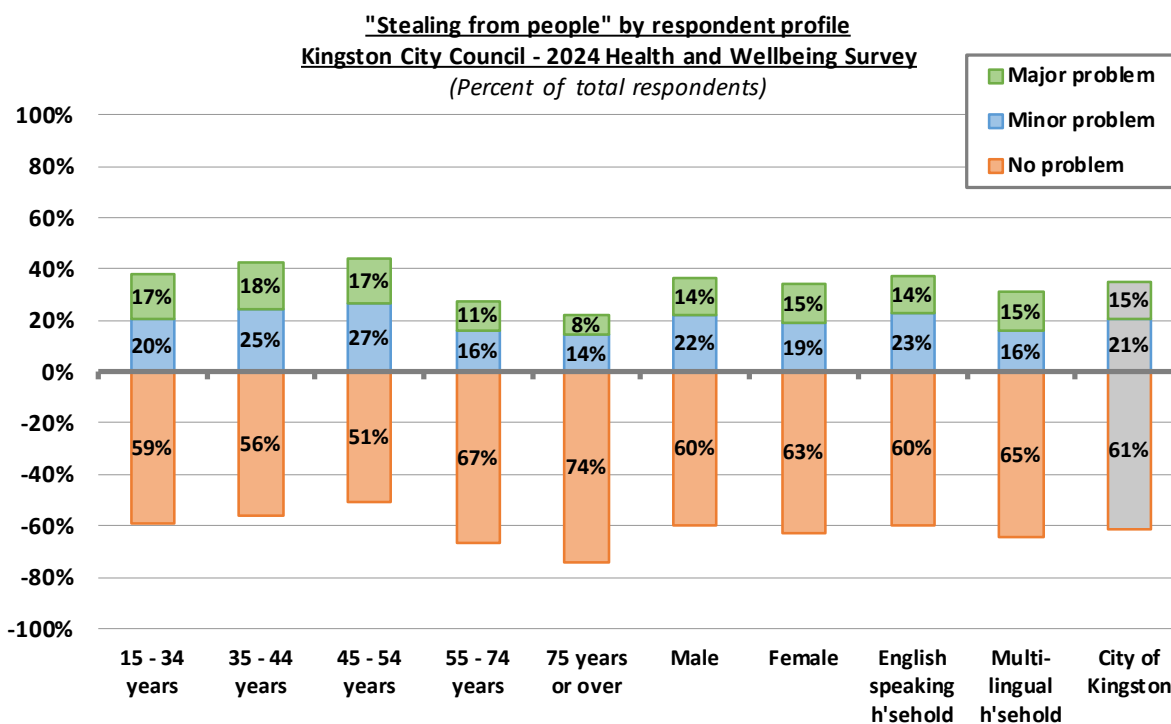
Stealing from people

There was some variation in the level of concern around stealing from people being a problem in the neighbourhood observed across the planning districts, with respondents from Carrum / Patterson Lakes measurably (17%) and Moorabbin / Highett notably (8%) more likely than average to consider this a problem, and respondents from Clayton South measurably and significantly (25%) less likely.



There was some variation by respondent profile. Adults and middle-aged adults (aged 35 to 54 years) were notably (7 to 8%) more likely to consider this a problem, and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) measurably (14%) less likely.

Respondents from English speaking households were notably (6%) more likely than respondents from multilingual households to consider it a problem.

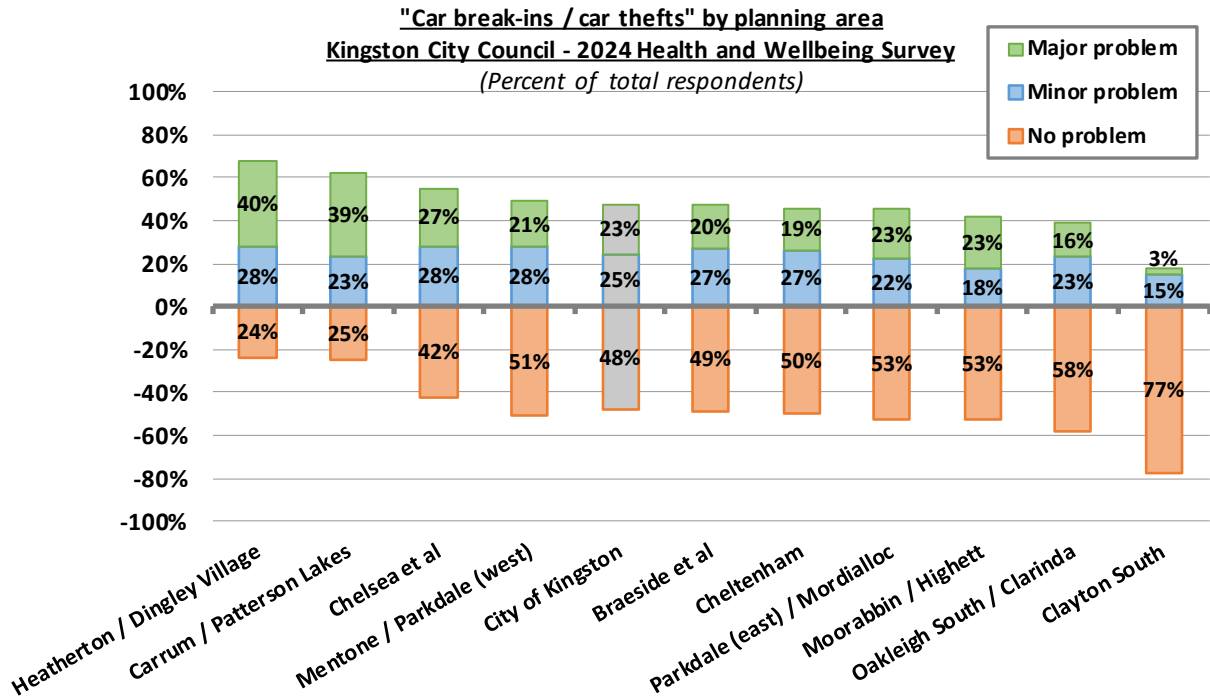


Car break-ins / car thefts

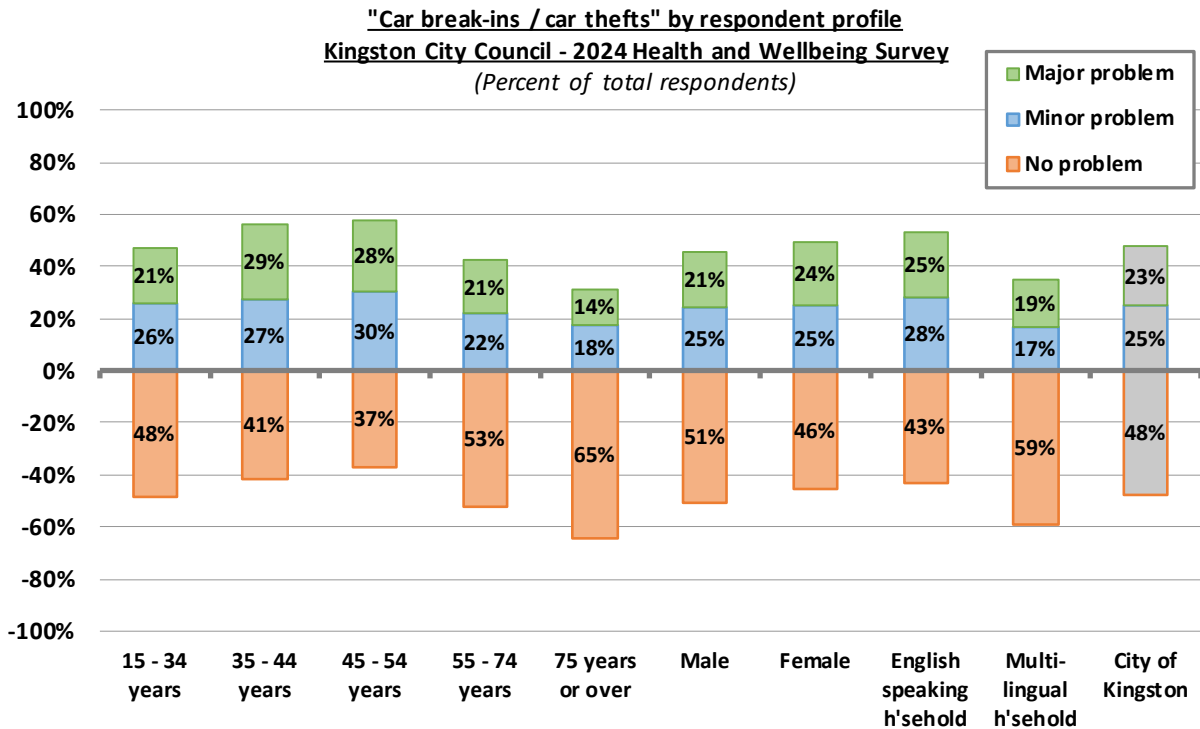
There was some variation in the level of concern around car break-ins / car thefts as a problem in the neighbourhood observed across the 10 planning districts.

Respondents from Heatherton / Dingley Village and Carrum / Patterson Lakes were measurably (20%) more likely than average to consider this a problem, whilst respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda (9%) and Clayton South (30%) were measurably less likely.





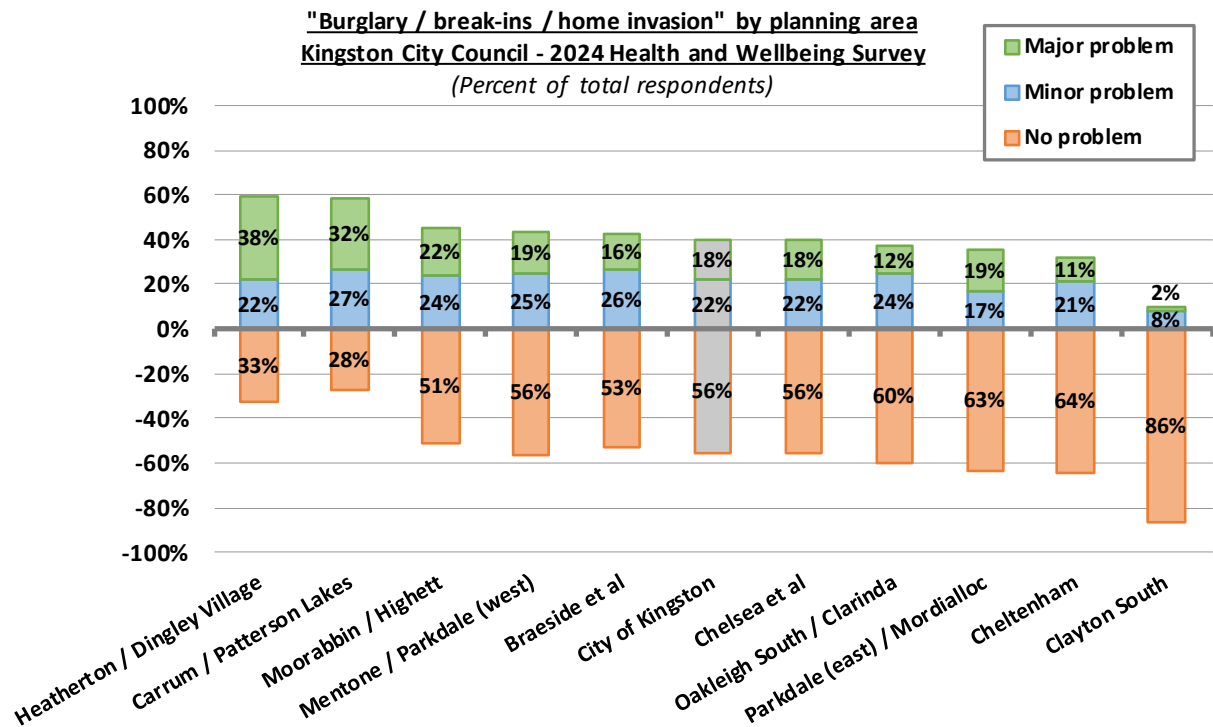
There was some variation observed by respondent profile, with adults and middle-aged adults (aged 35 to 54 years) notably (8 to 10%) more likely than average to consider this a problem, and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) measurably (16%) less likely. Female respondents were marginally (3%) more likely than males to consider this a problem, and respondents from English speaking households were measurably (17%) more likely than respondents from multilingual households.



Burglary / break-ins / home invasion

There was some variation in the level of concern around burglary / break-ins / home invasions observed across the 10 planning districts.

Respondents from Heatherton / Dingley Village (20%) and Carrum / Patterson Lakes (19%) were measurably more likely than average to consider this a problem, whilst respondents from Clayton South (30%) were measurably less likely.

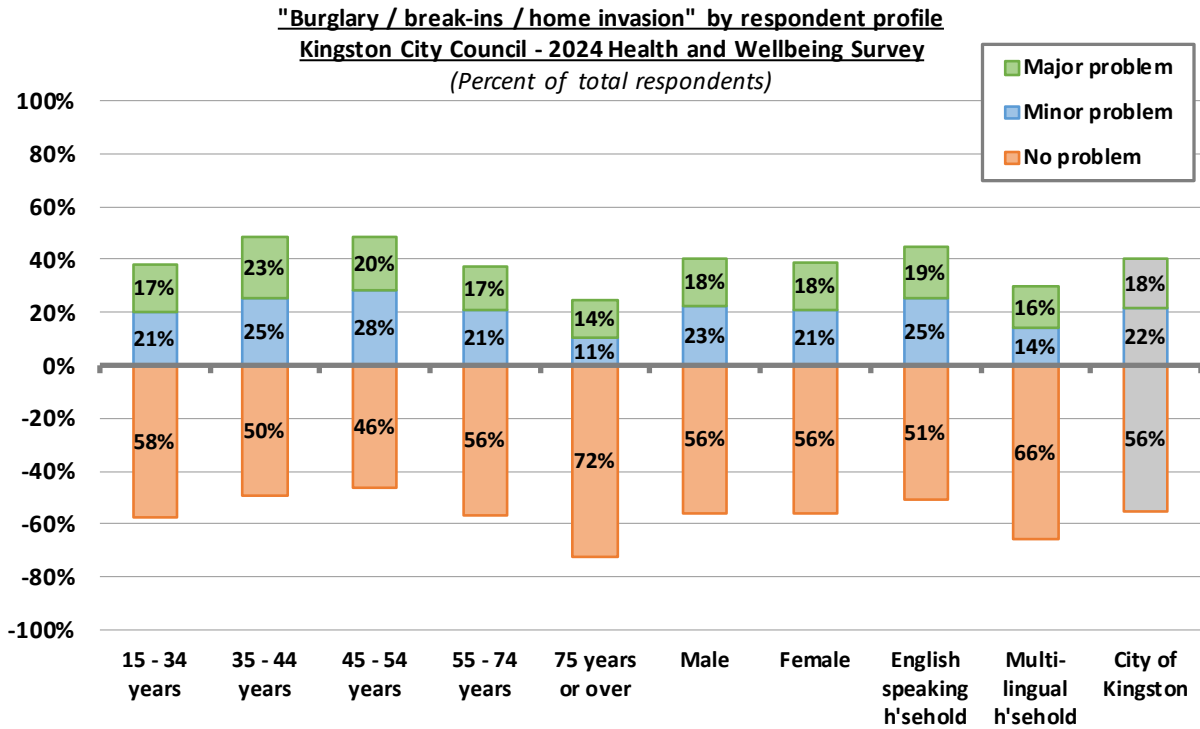


There was also variation in this result observed by respondent profile.

Adults and middle-aged adults (aged 35 to 54 years) were notably (8%) more likely than average to consider this a problem, whilst senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) were measurably (15%) less likely.

Respondents from English speaking households were measurably (14%) more likely than respondents from multilingual households to consider this a problem in the neighbourhood.



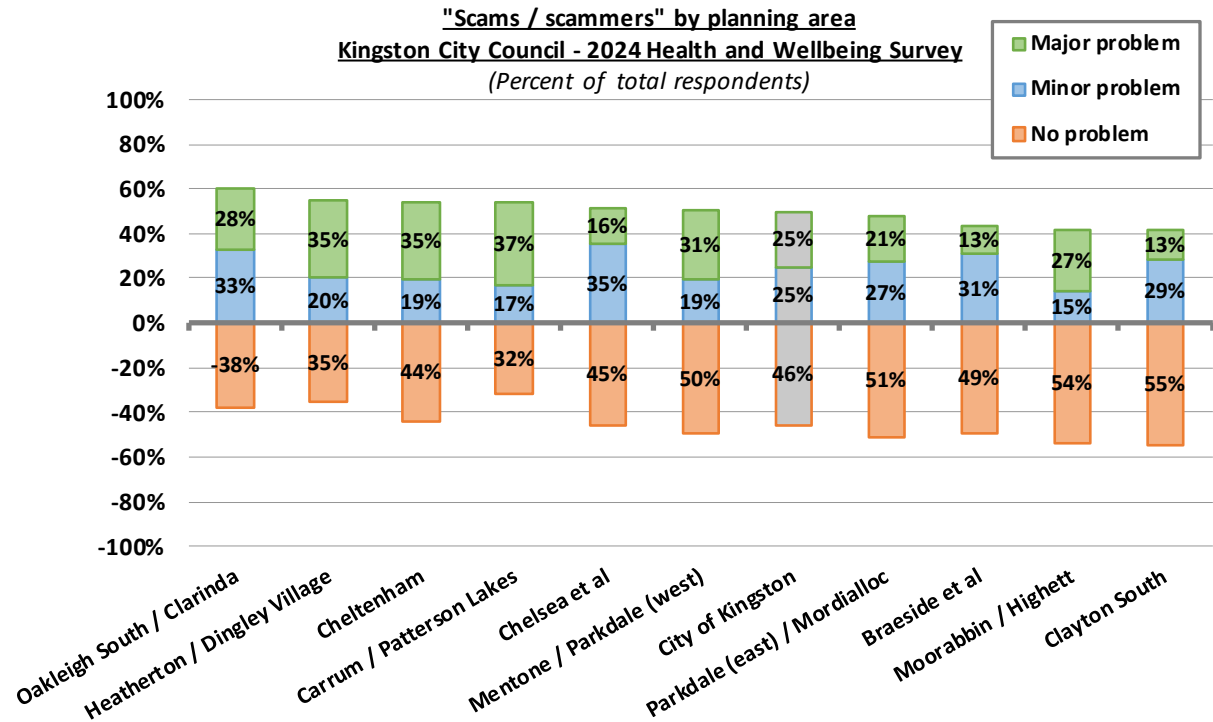


Scams / scammers

There was no measurable variation in the level of concern around scams / scammers as a problem in the neighborhood observed across the 10 planning districts.

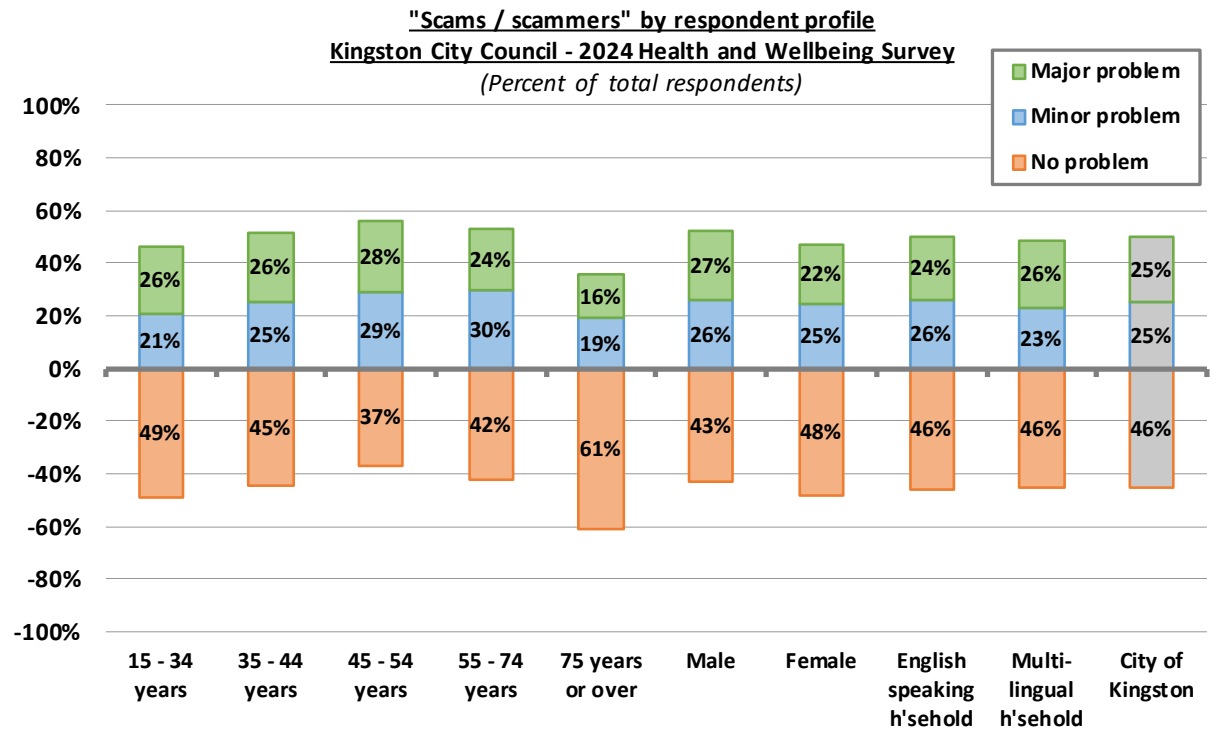
Respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were measurably (11%) more likely than average to consider this a problem, whilst respondents from Moorabbin / Highett and Clayton South were notably (8%) less likely.





There was some variation observed by respondent profile.

Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) were notably (7%) more likely than average to consider this a problem, and male respondents were notably (6%) more likely than female respondents.



Family violence

Relationships and family violence related statements

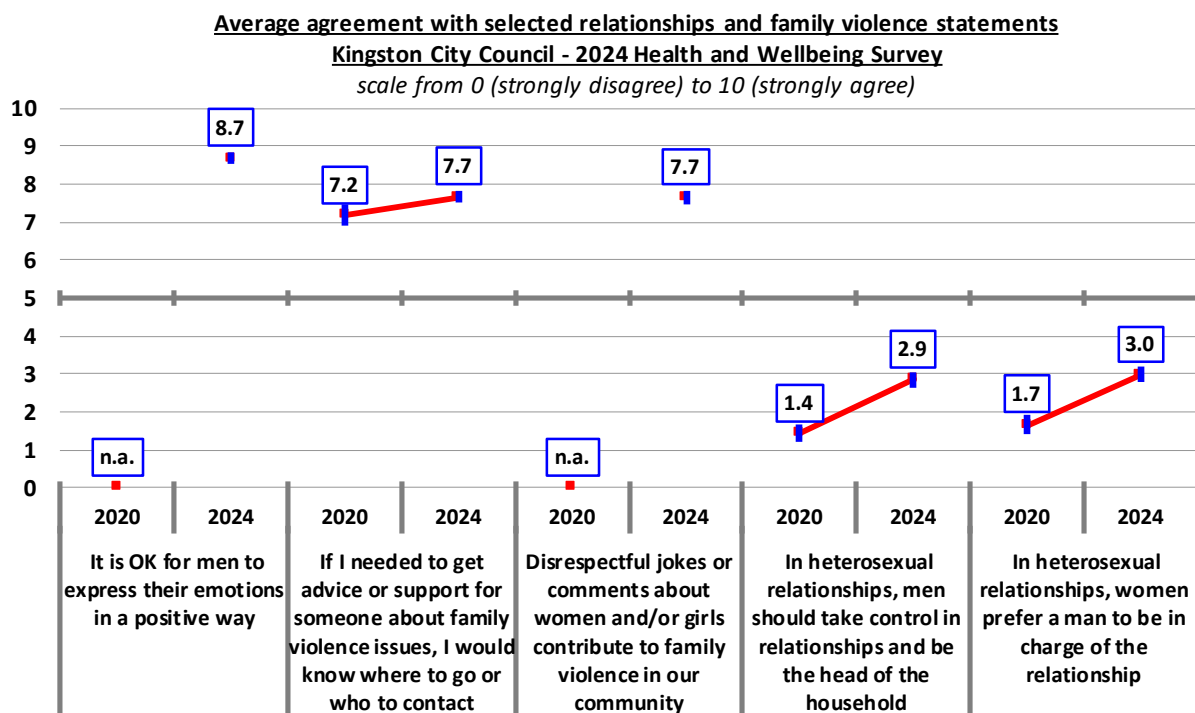
Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements.”

Respondents were again in 2024, asked to rate their agreement with statements about relationships and family violence. There were two new statements included in the survey this year, and some adjustments to the wording for some of the other statements (making them refer specifically to heterosexual relationships).

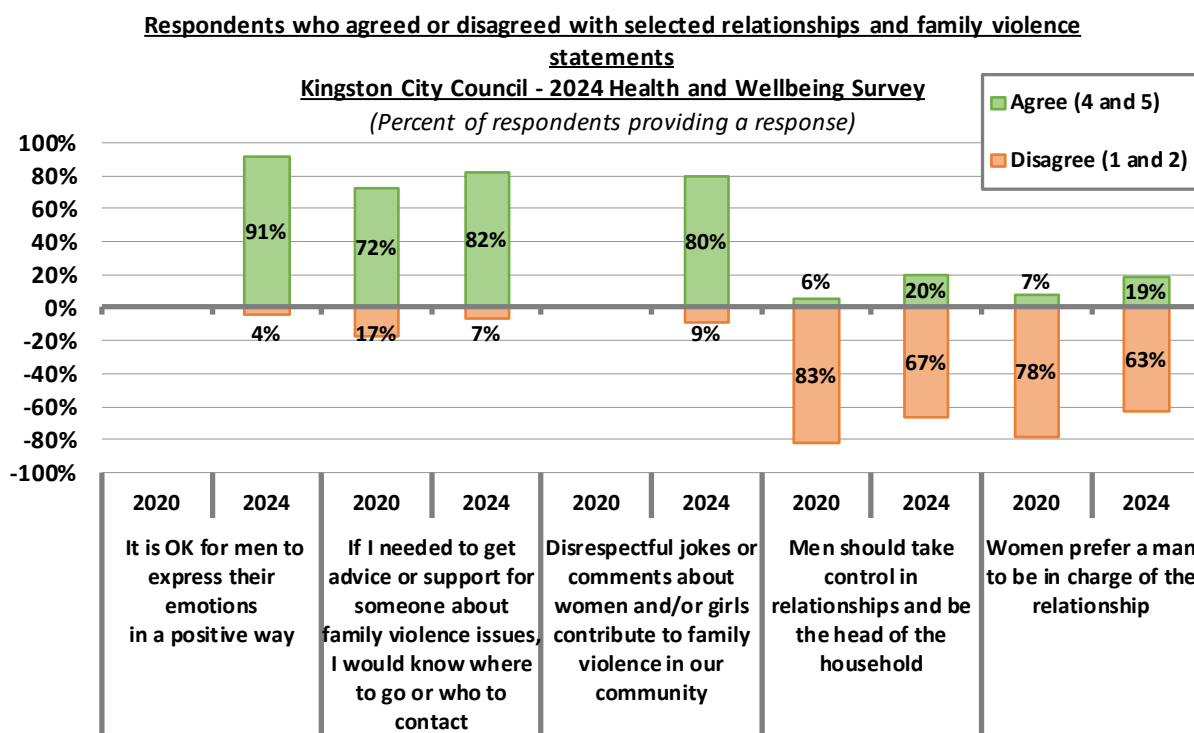
In summary, these results can best be summarised as follows:

- **Very Strong Agreement** – that it is OK for men to express their emotions in a positive way.
- **Strong Agreement** – that if the respondent needed to get advice or support for someone about family violence issues, they would know where to go or who to contact, and that disrespectful jokes or comments about women and / or girls contributes to family violence in the community.
- **Very Strong Disagreement** – that in heterosexual relationships men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household, and that in heterosexual relationships, women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship, although the average agreement with these two statements increased measurably and significantly this year.



Consistent with these average agreement scores, it is noted that the overwhelming majority of respondents strongly agreed with the first three statements, whilst the majority disagreed with the statements about the role of men and women in relationships.

It is noted, however, that there was a significant increase this year, in the proportion of respondents who agreed that men should take control in relationships (20% up from 6%), and that women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship (19% up from 7%).



Average agreement with selected relationships and family violence statements

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

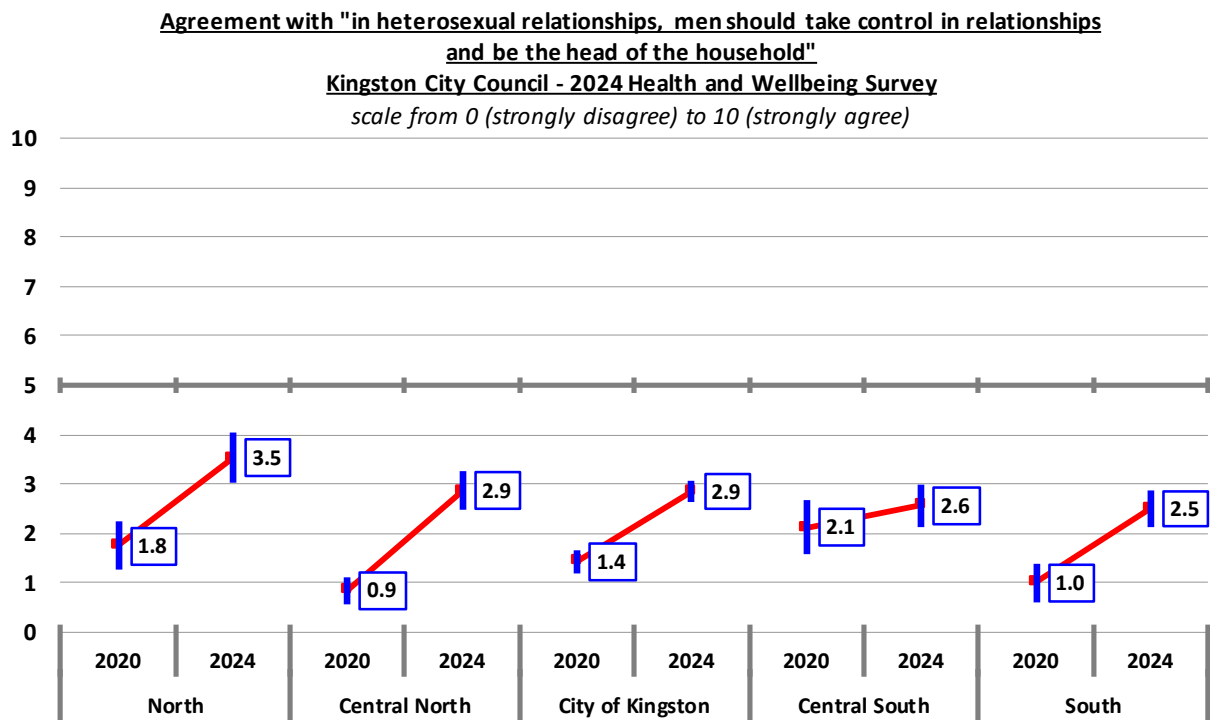
Statement	Year	Agreement			Can't say	Average agreement
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree		
It is OK for men to express their emotions in a positive way (e.g., to cry, seek help)	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	4%	5%	91%	138	8.7
If I needed to get advice or support for someone about family violence issues, I would know where to go or who to contact	2020	17%	11%	72%	30	7.2
	2024	7%	11%	82%	157	7.7
Disrespectful jokes or comments about women and/or girls contribute to family violence in our community	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	9%	11%	80%	185	7.7
In heterosexual relationships, women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship	2020	78%	15%	7%	30	1.7
	2024	63%	18%	19%	194	3.0
In heterosexual relationships, men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household	2020	83%	12%	6%	20	1.4
	2024	67%	13%	20%	158	2.9



In heterosexual relationships, men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.

The average agreement that in heterosexual relationships, men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household increased notably in three of the four regions, whilst it increased only marginally in Central South region.

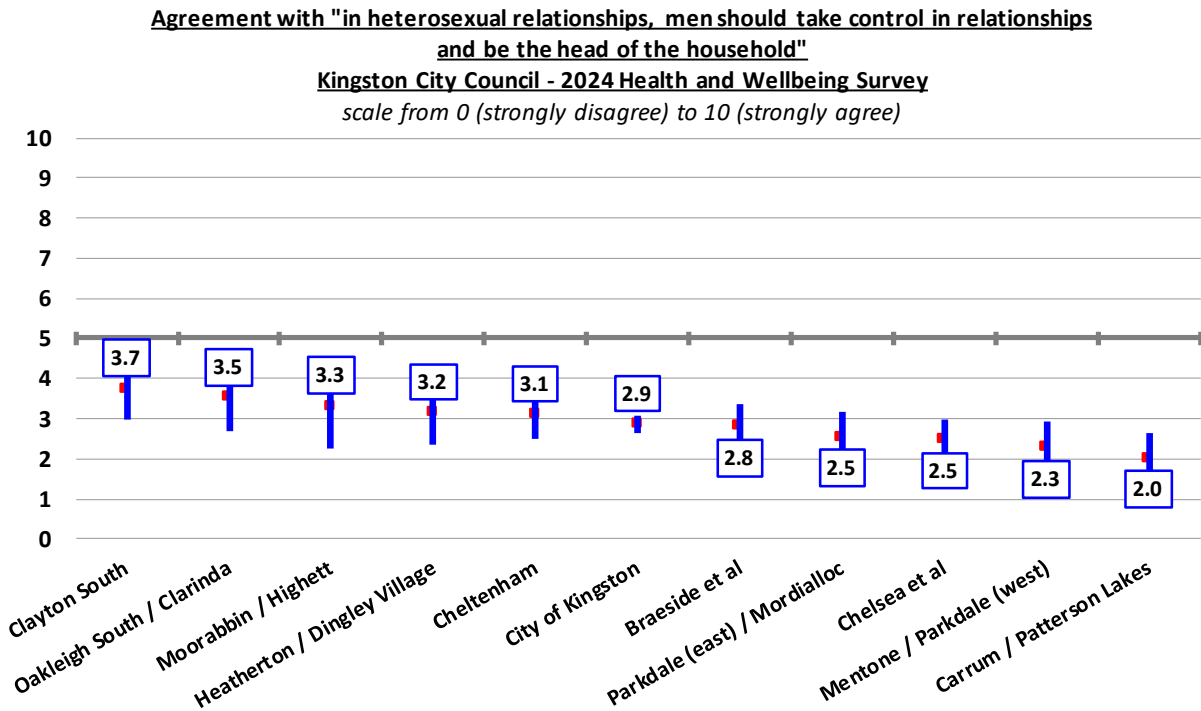
The largest increase in average agreement was recorded for respondents from Central North (up 20%), North (up 17%), and South (up 15%) regions.



There was measurable variation in the average agreement with this statement observed across the planning districts.

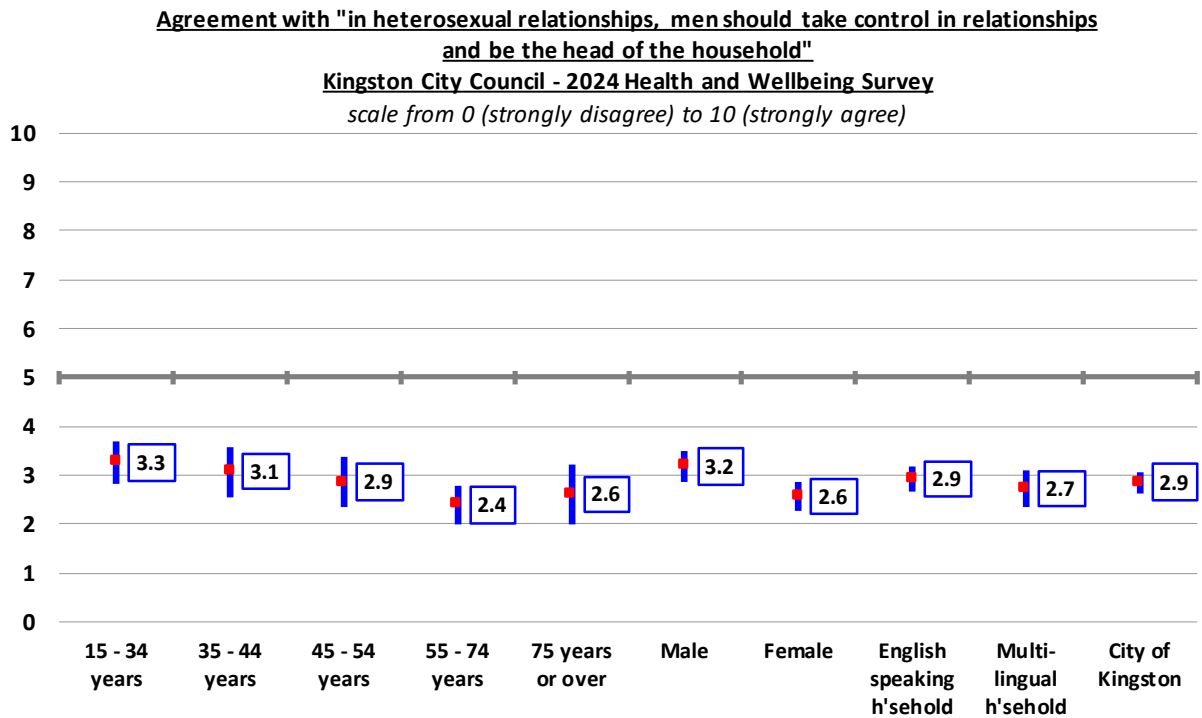
Respondents from Clayton South were measurably more in agreement than average, whilst respondents from Carrum / Patterson Lakes were measurably less in agreement.





There was notable and measurable variation observed by respondent profile, with older adults (aged 55 to 74 years) notably less in agreement than average, and young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) somewhat more in agreement than average.

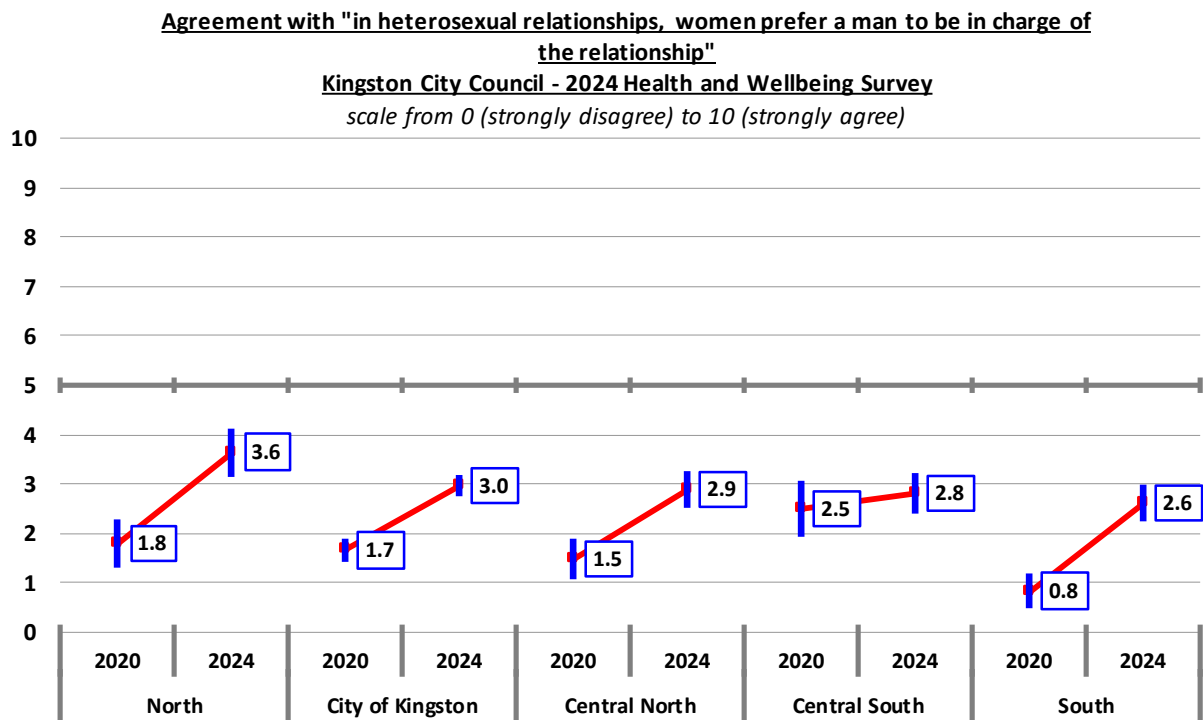
Male respondents were measurably more in agreement than female respondents that men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.



In heterosexual relationships, women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.

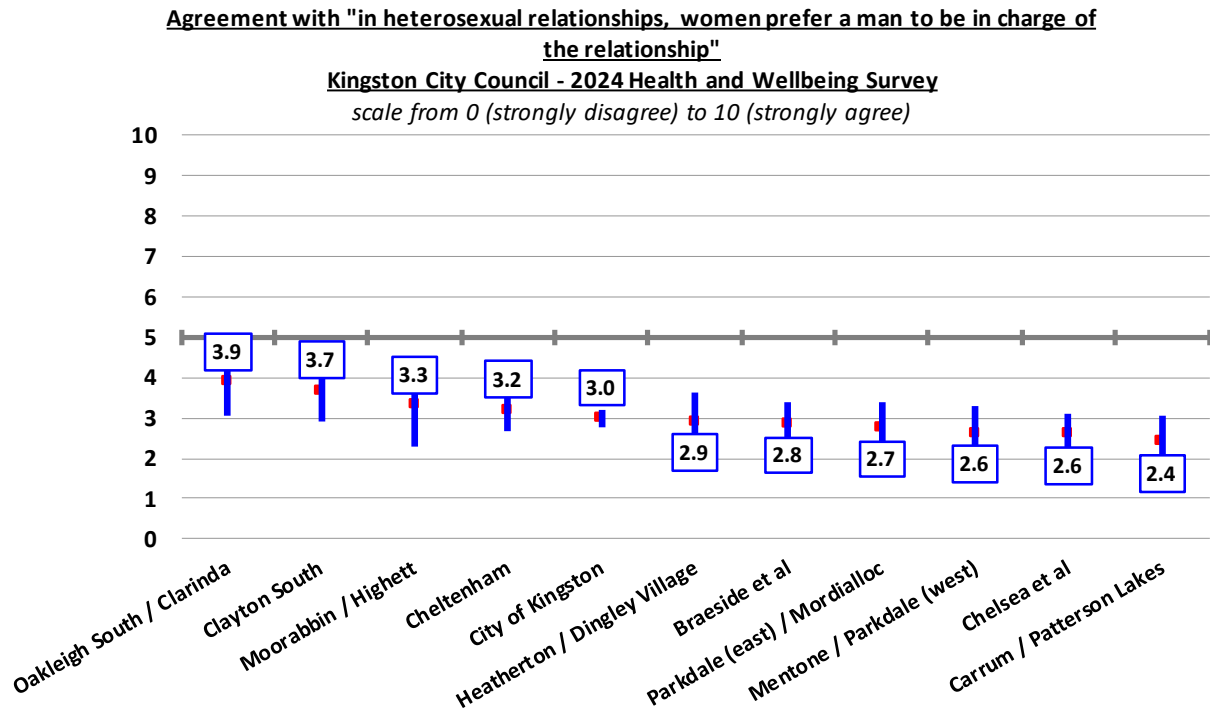
The average agreement that in heterosexual relationships, women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship increased notably in three of the four regions, whilst it increased only marginally in Central South region.

The largest increase in average agreement was recorded for respondents from North (up 18%), South (up 18%), and Central North (up 14%) regions.



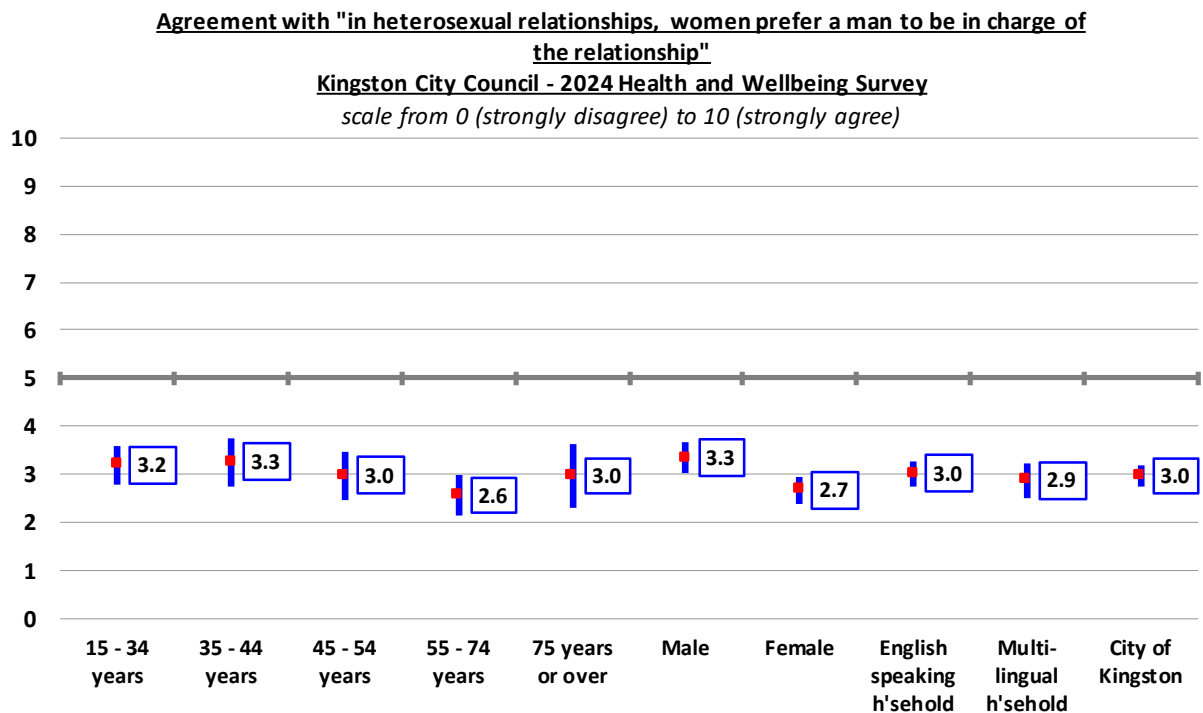
Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in the average agreement with this statement across the municipality, it is noted that respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda and Clayton South were notably more in agreement than average, whilst respondents from Carrum / Patterson Lakes were notably less in agreement.





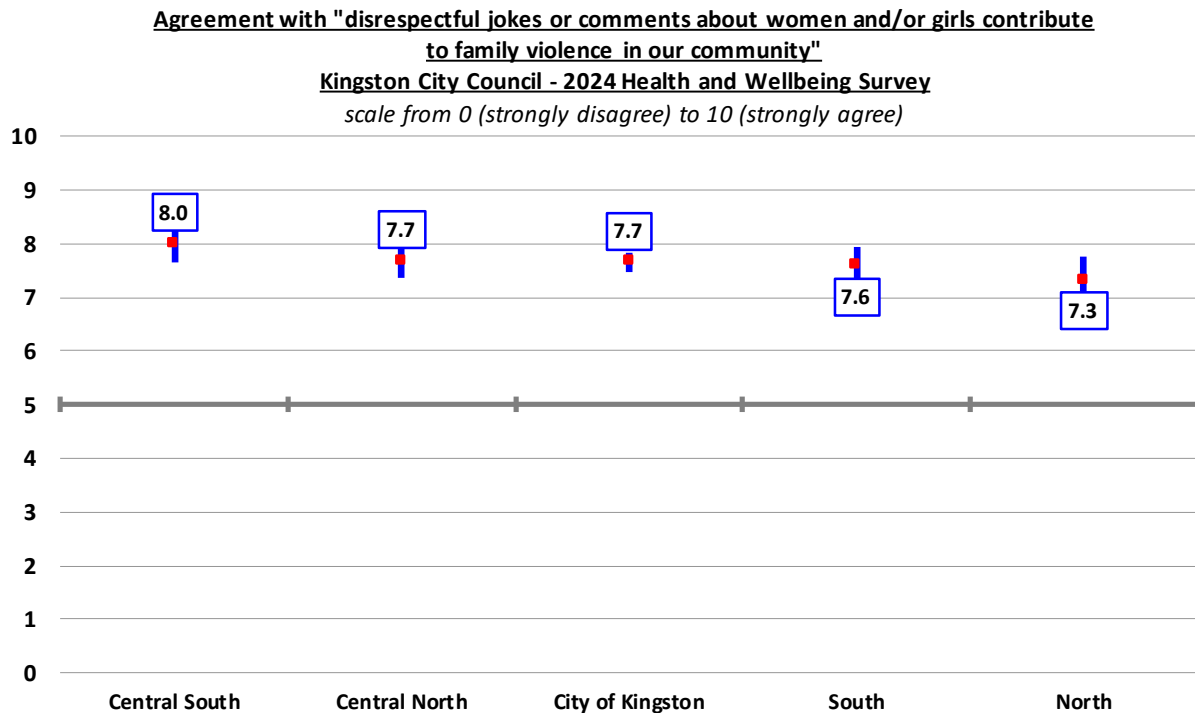
There was notable and measurable variation observed by respondent profile, with older adults (aged 55 to 74 years) notably less in agreement than average.

Male respondents were measurably more in agreement than female respondents that in heterosexual relationships, women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.



Disrespectful jokes or comments about women and/or girls contribute to family violence in our community.

Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in the average agreement that disrespectful jokes or comments about women and / or girls contribute to family violence in the respondents' community, it is noted that respondents from the North region were notably less in agreement than average.



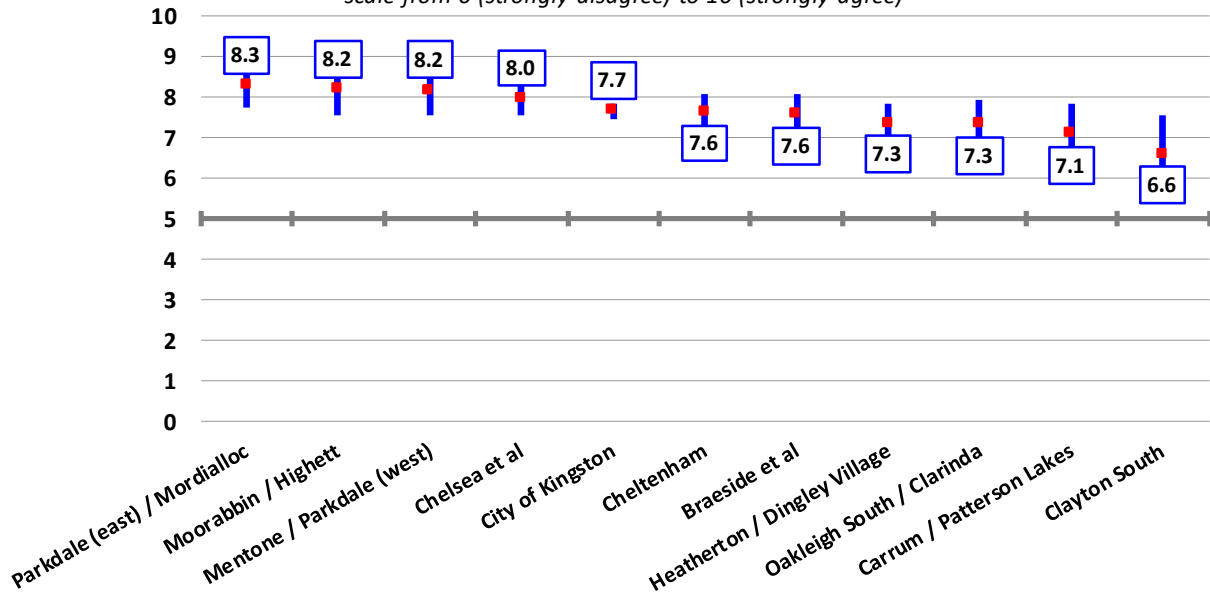
Respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc were notably more in agreement than average, whilst respondents from Clayton South were measurably less in agreement, and at a moderate rather than a strong level of agreement.



Agreement with "disrespectful jokes or comments about women and/or girls contribute to family violence in our community"

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)

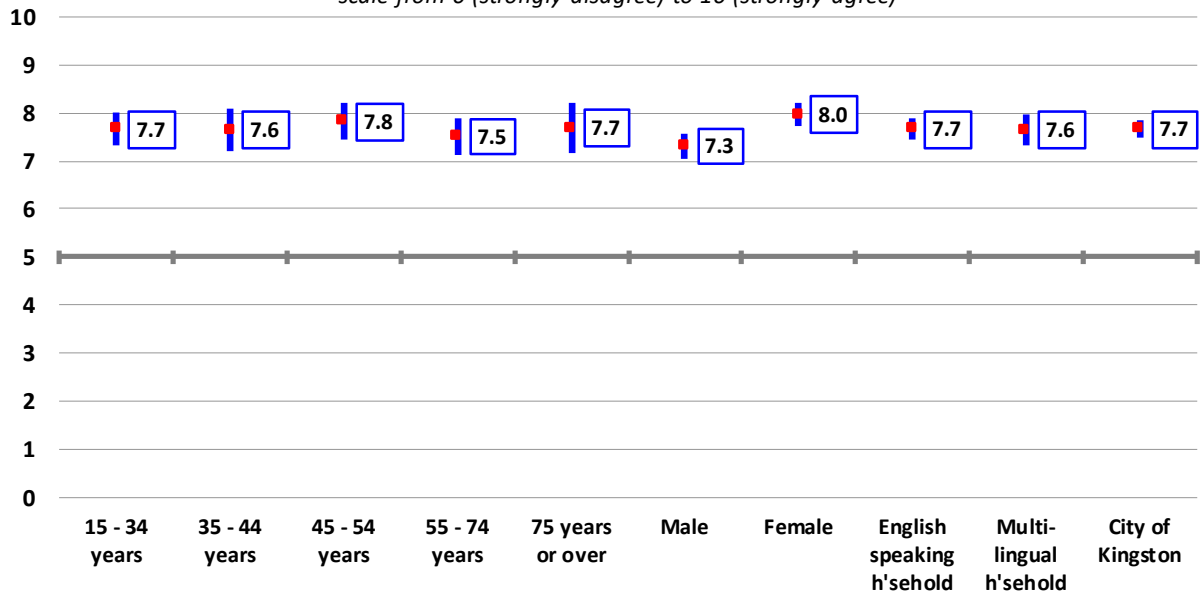


There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by age or language spoken at home, however, it is noted that female respondents were measurably and significantly (7%) more in agreement with this statement than male respondents.

Agreement with "disrespectful jokes or comments about women and/or girls contribute to family violence in our community"

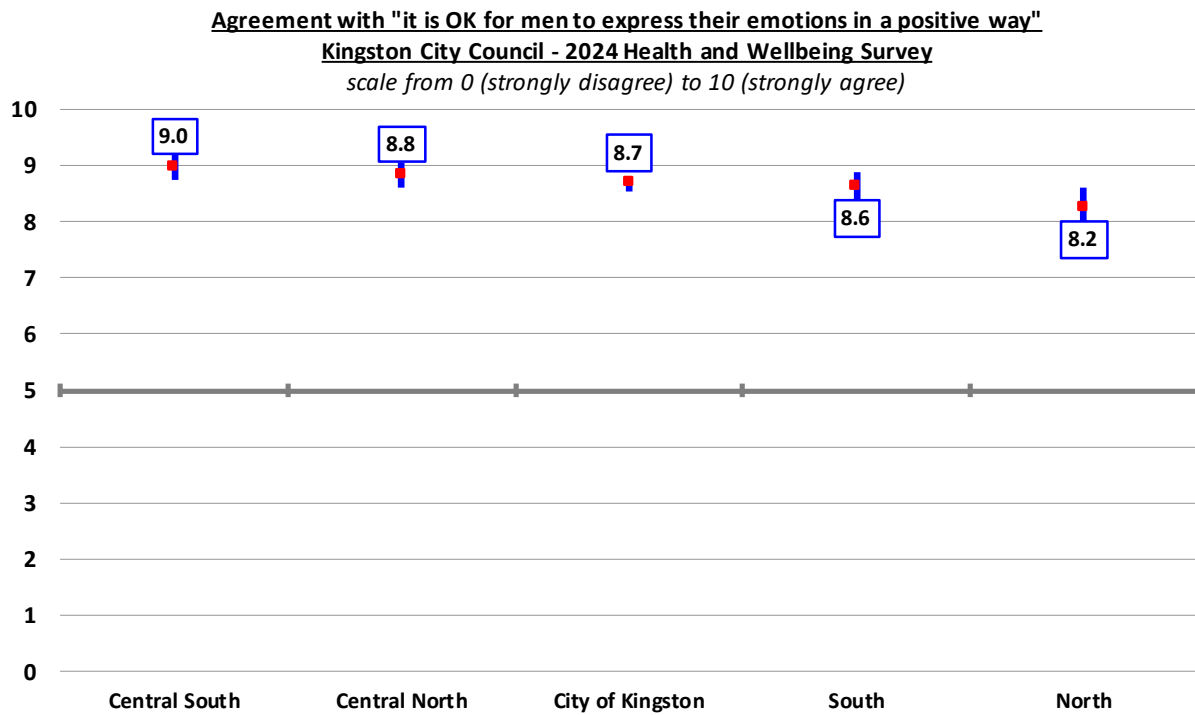
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



It is OK for men to express their emotions in a positive way.

Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in the average agreement that it is OK for men to express their emotions in a positive way, it is noted that respondents from the North region were notably less in agreement than average.

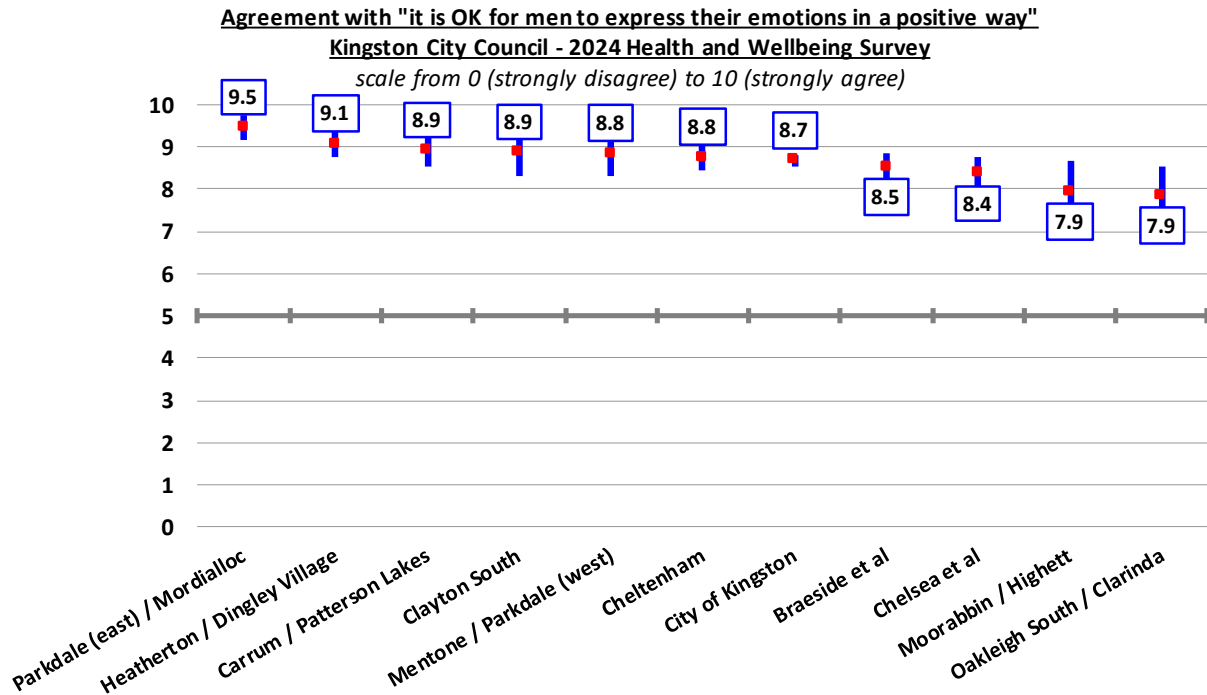


There was, however, measurable and notable variation observed across the planning districts.

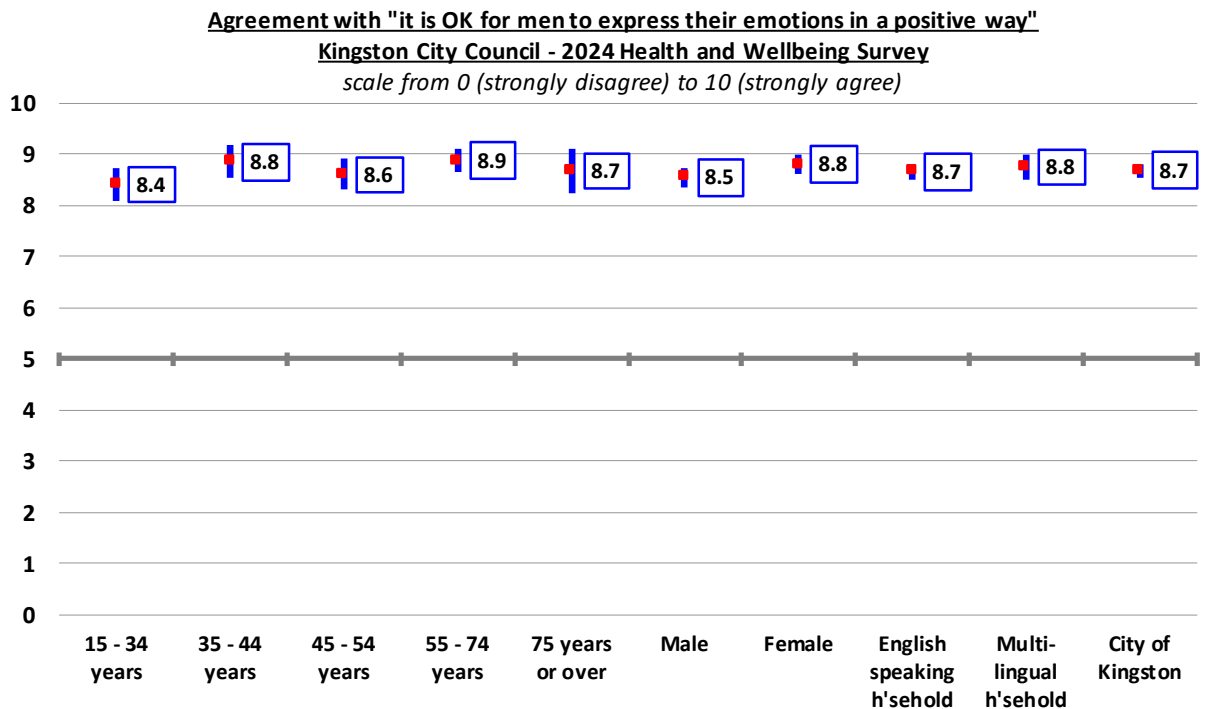
Respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc and Heatherton / Dingley Village were measurably more in agreement than average, and at extremely high level of agreement.

By contrast, respondents from Moorabbin / Highett were notably and respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were measurably less in agreement than average, although still at very strong levels of agreement.





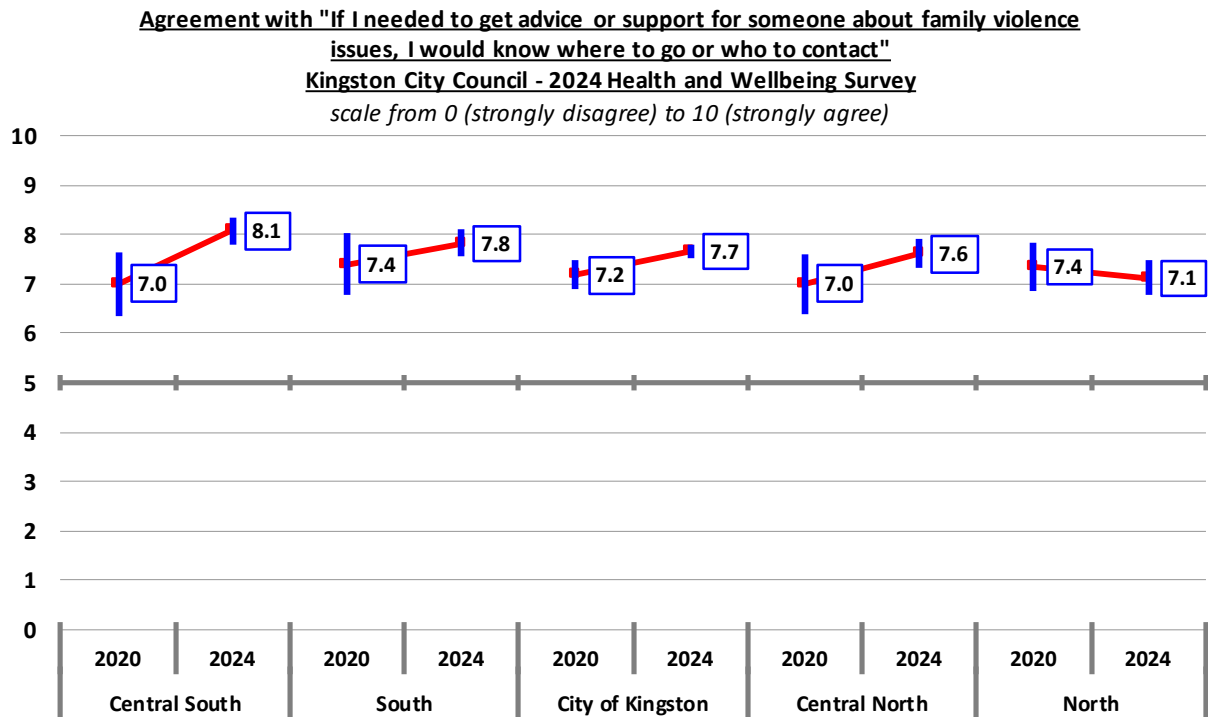
There was no measurable variation in average agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, although it is noted that female respondents were marginally more in agreement than male respondents.



If I needed to get advice or support for someone about family violence issues, I would know where to go and who to contact.

The average agreement that if the respondent needed to get advice or support for someone about family violence issues, they would know where to go and who to contact increased somewhat in three of the four regions but declined somewhat in the North region.

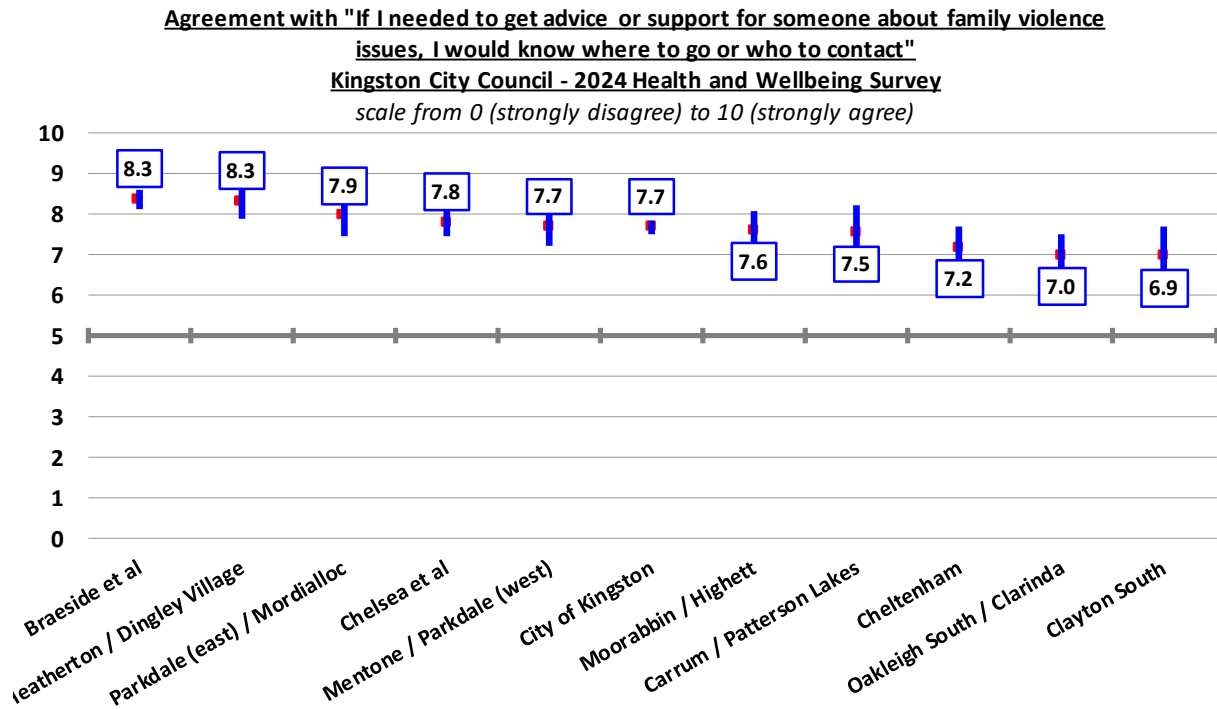
The increase in agreement was largest for respondents from Central South (up 11%) and Central North (up 6%) regions.



Respondents from Braeside et al and Heatherton / Dingley Village were measurably more in agreement than average, and at very strong levels of agreement.

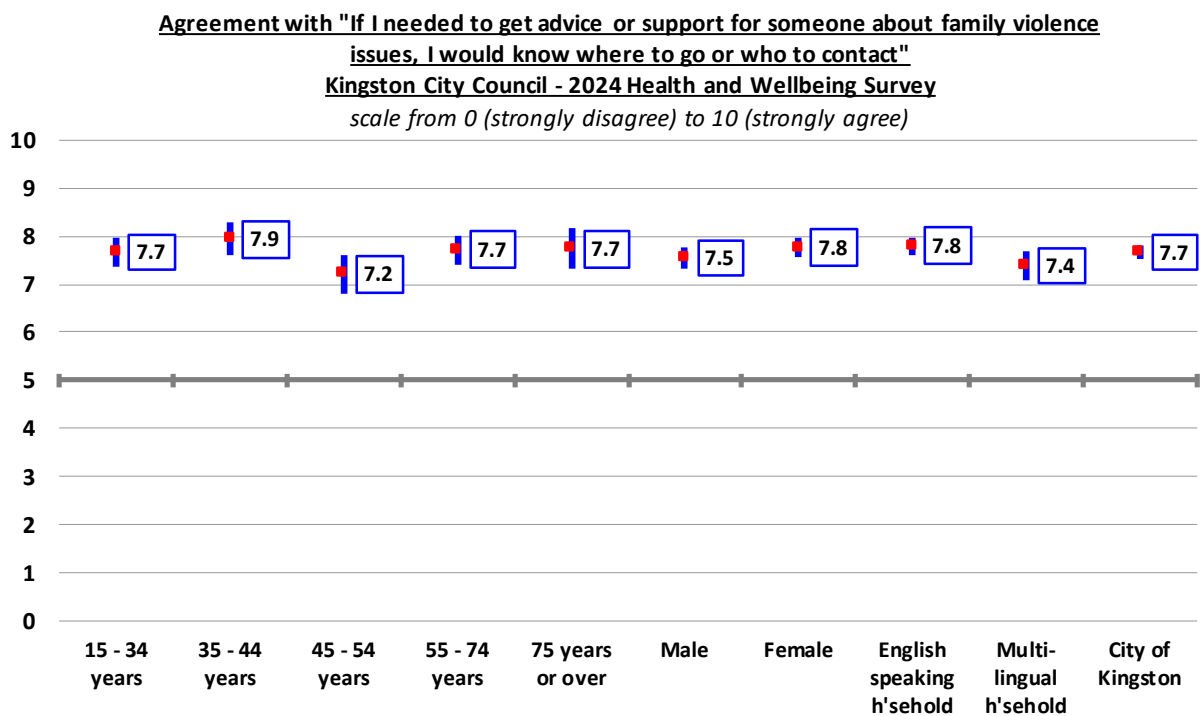
By contrast, respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were measurably and respondents from Clayton South were notably less in agreement than average, although still at strong levels of agreement.





Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in average agreement observed by respondent profile, it is noted that middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) were notably less in agreement than average.

Female respondents were marginally more in agreement than male respondents, and respondents from English speaking households were somewhat more in agreement than respondents from multilingual households.



Discrimination

Experienced discrimination in the last 12 months

Respondents were asked:

“Have you experienced discrimination in the last 12 months?”

This question relating to personal experience of discrimination in the last 12 months was different to the question included in previous surveys, and therefore no time series results were available.

In 2024, eight percent of respondents reported that they had either regularly (2%) or occasionally (6%) experienced discrimination.

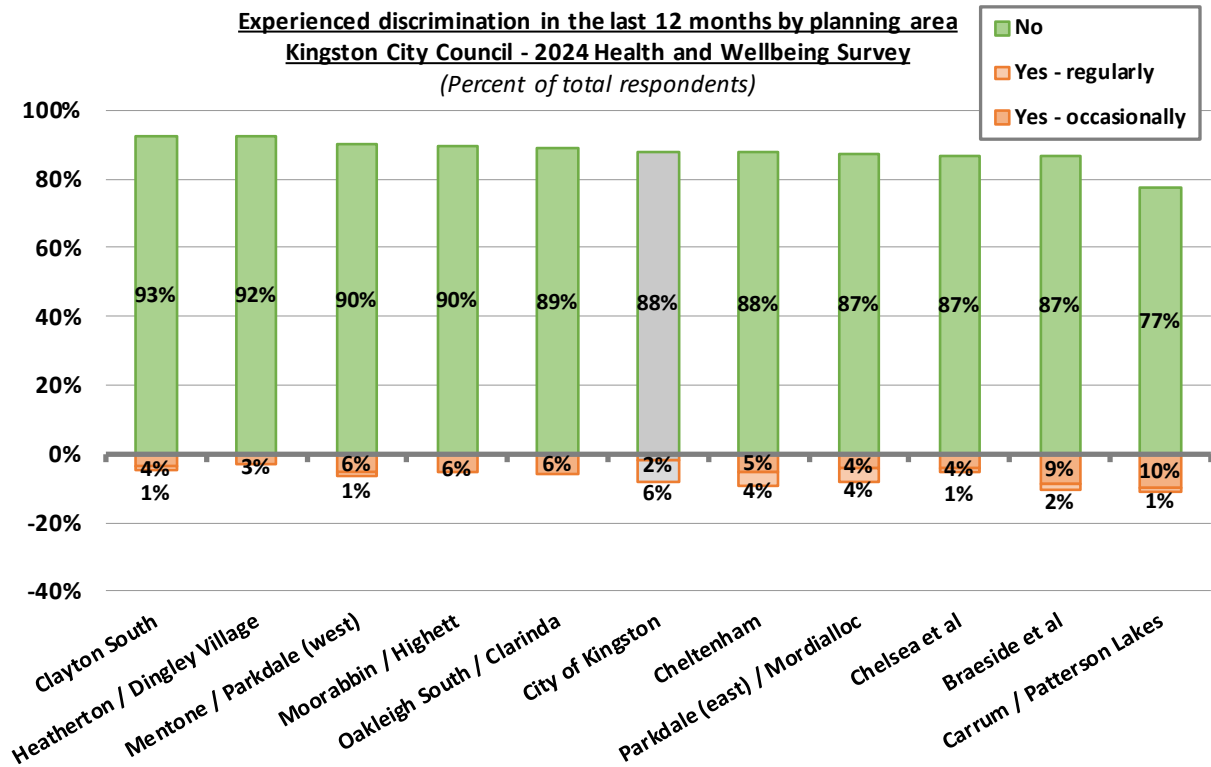
Experienced discrimination in the last 12 months
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024	
	Number	Percent
Yes - regularly	16	2%
Yes - occasionally	56	6%
No	879	88%
Prefer not to say / not stated	49	5%
Total	1,000	100%

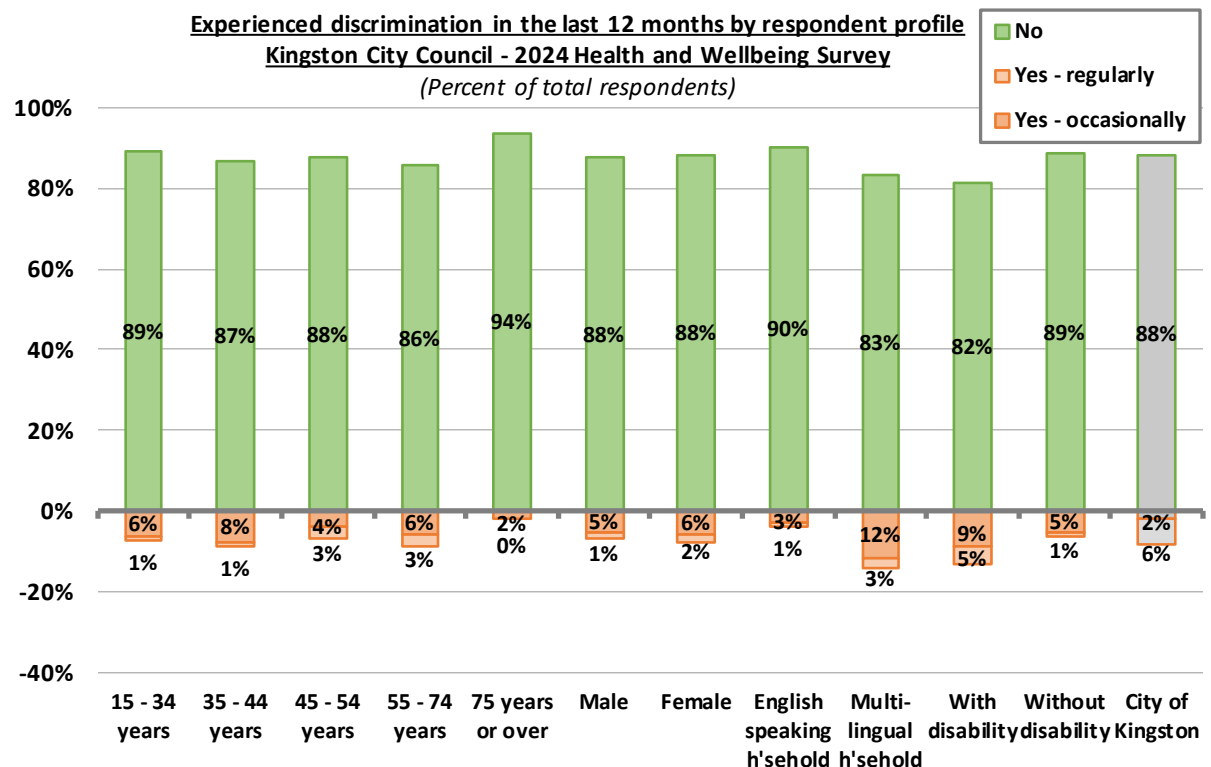
There was some variation in this result observed across the planning districts, with respondents from Clayton South and Heatherton / Dingley Village marginally less likely than average to experienced discrimination.

By contrast, respondents from Braeside et al (11%) and Carrum / Patterson Lakes (11%) somewhat more likely than average to have personally experienced discrimination in the last 12 months.





There was some variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) somewhat less likely than average to report having personally experienced discrimination in the last year. Respondents from multilingual households were measurably (11%) more likely than respondents from English speaking households to report having experienced discrimination, and respondents with disability were measurably (8%) more likely than other respondents.



Type of discrimination

Respondents who experienced discrimination were asked:

“What was the discrimination about?”

The 72 respondents who reported that they had personally experienced discrimination in the last 12 months were asked to outline the type of disability they had experienced.

The most common type of discrimination reported was discrimination due to skin colour, ethnic origin, or religion (56%), followed by gender (24%) and age (18%) based discrimination.

Type of discrimination experienced in the last 12 months
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents who experienced discrimination)

Response	2024	
	Number	Percent
Skin colour, ethnic origin, or religion	40	56%
Gender	17	24%
Age	13	18%
Weight	5	7%
Physical ability	3	4%
Gender identity	3	4%
Sexuality	2	3%
Other (specify)	4	6%
Total responses	87	
<i>Respondents identifying at least one issue</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>(95%)</i>

A connected community that participates.

Sense of belonging related statements

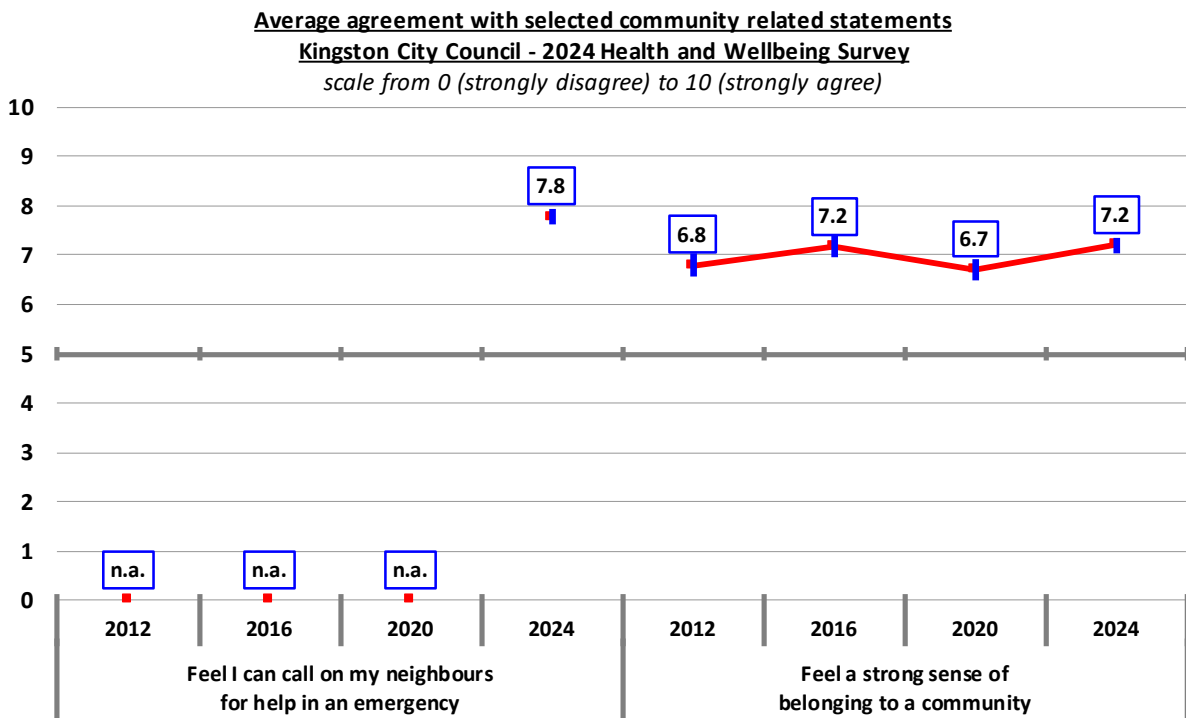
Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements.”

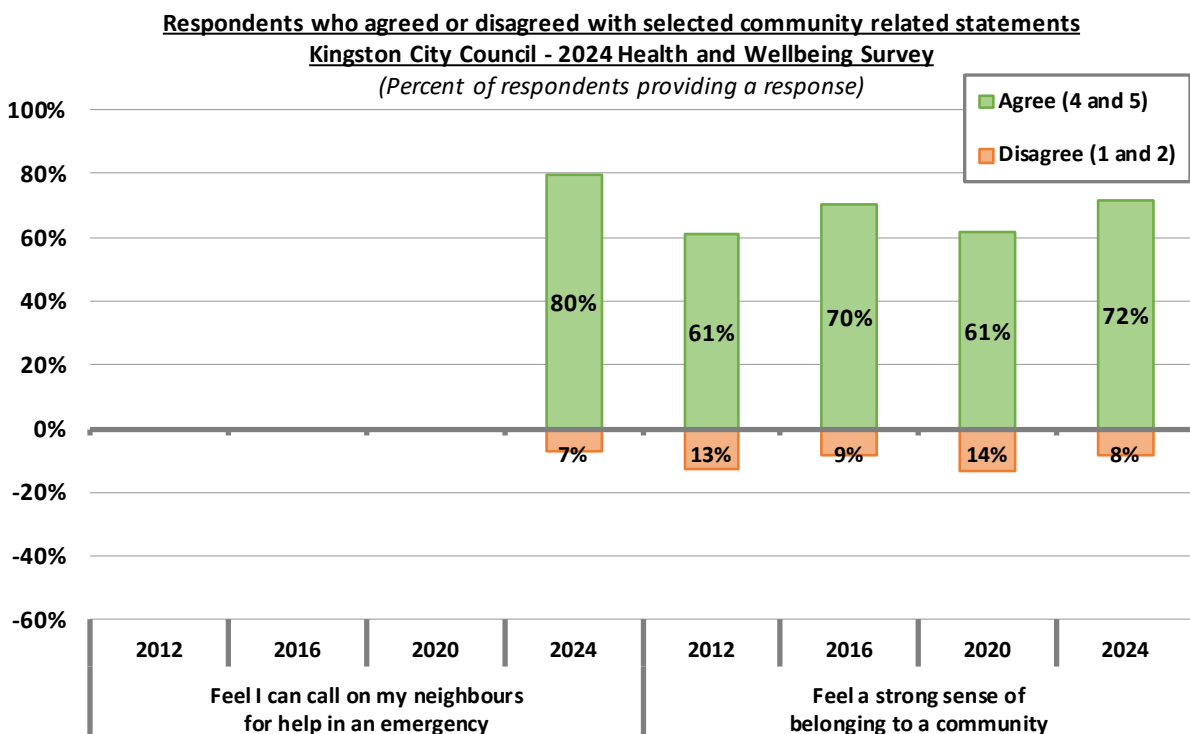
Respondents were in 2024, asked to rate their agreement with two statements about a sense of belonging and connection in the community.



On average, respondents strongly agreed that they feel they can call on their neighbours for help in an emergency (7.8 out of 10) and feel a strong sense of belonging to a community (7.2 up from 6.7).



Four-fifths of respondents (who provided an answer) agreed that they felt they can call on their neighbours for help in an emergency, whilst 72% (up from 61%) of respondents felt a strong sense of belonging to a community. It is noted that eight percent (down from 14%) of respondents did not feel a strong sense of belonging to a community.



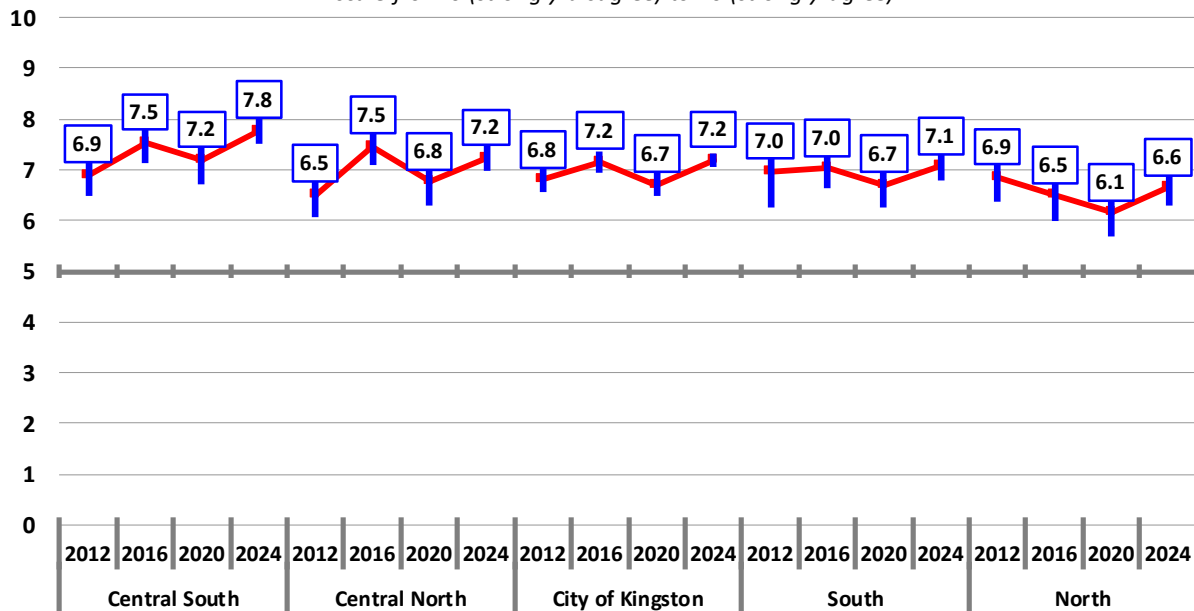
Agreement with selected community related statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

Statement	Year	Agreement			Can't say	Average agreement
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree		
I feel I can call on my neighbours for help in an emergency	2012	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	7%	13%	80%	21	7.8
I feel a strong sense of belonging to a community	2012	13%	26%	61%	3	6.8
	2016	9%	21%	70%	10	7.2
	2020	14%	25%	61%	8	6.7
	2024	8%	20%	72%	28	7.2

I feel a strong sense of belonging to a community.

The increase in the average agreement that respondents feel a strong sense of belonging to a community was observed across the four regions comprising the City of Kingston, with the largest increase recorded in Central South (up 6%) region.

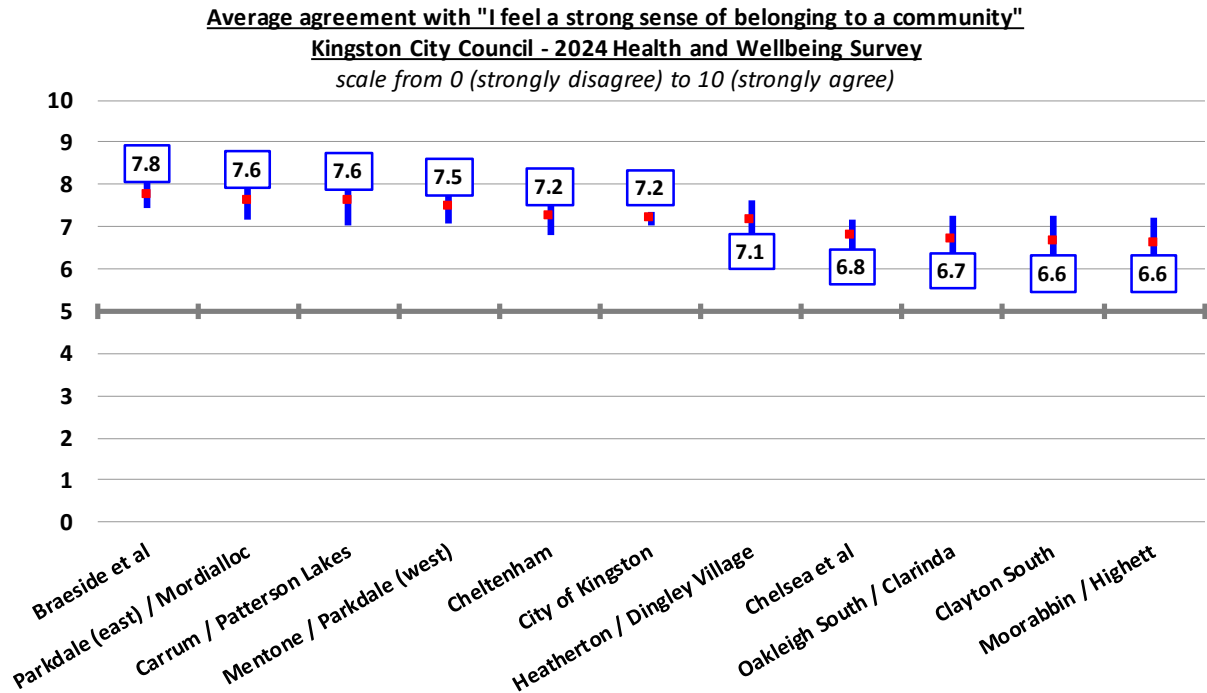
Average agreement with "I feel a strong sense of belonging to a community"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



There was measurable and notable variation in the average agreement with this statement observed across the 10 planning districts.

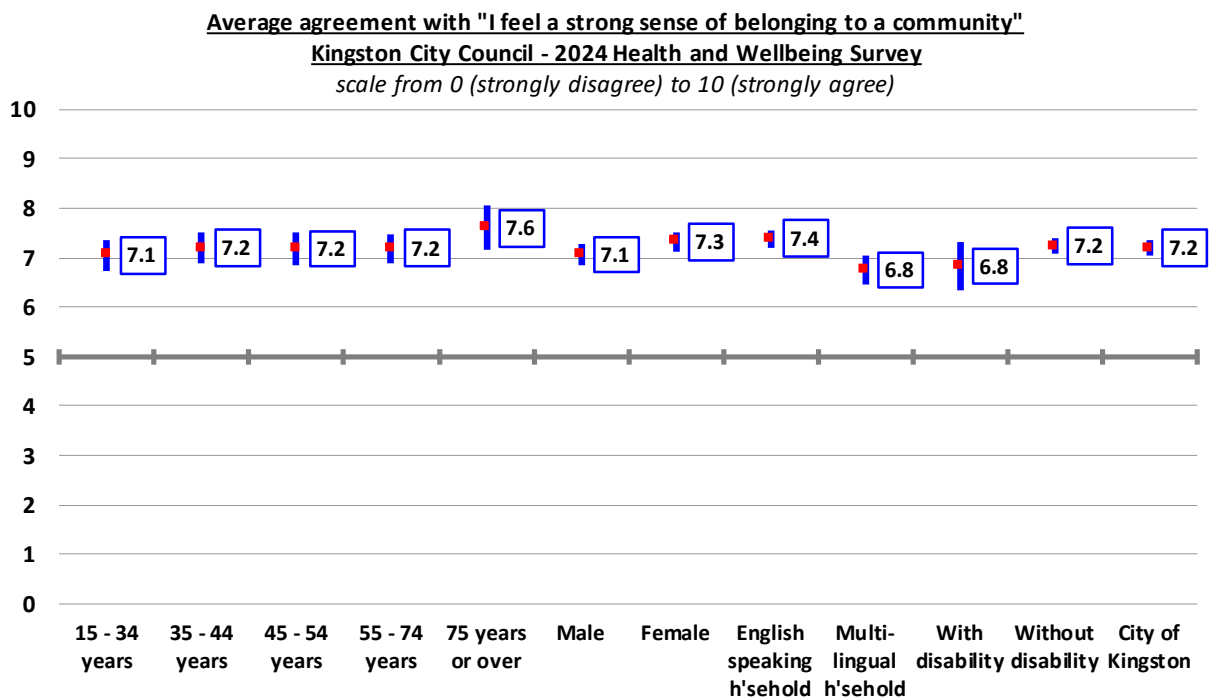
Respondents from Braeside et al were measurably more in agreement than average, whilst respondents from Clayton South and Moorabbin / Highett were notably less in agreement, and at moderate rather than strong levels of agreement.





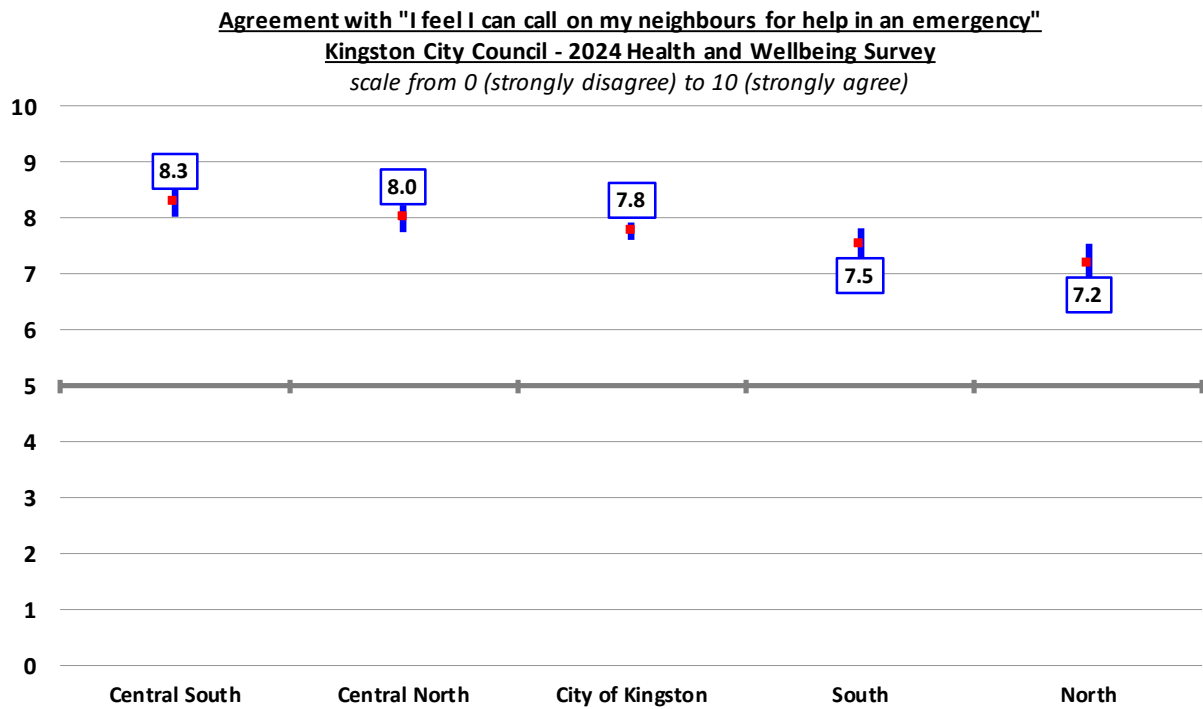
Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in this result observed by age structure, it is noted that senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) were notably more in agreement than average.

It is noted that respondents from English speaking households were measurably (6%) more in agreement that they feel a strong sense of belonging to a community than respondents from multilingual households. Respondents with disability were somewhat less in agreement than other respondents.



I feel I can call on my neighbours for help in an emergency.

The average agreement that respondents feel they can call on their neighbours for help in an emergency varied measurably across the municipality, with respondents from Central North measurably more in agreement than average and at a very strong level of agreement. By contrast, respondents from North region were measurably less in agreement although still at a strong level.

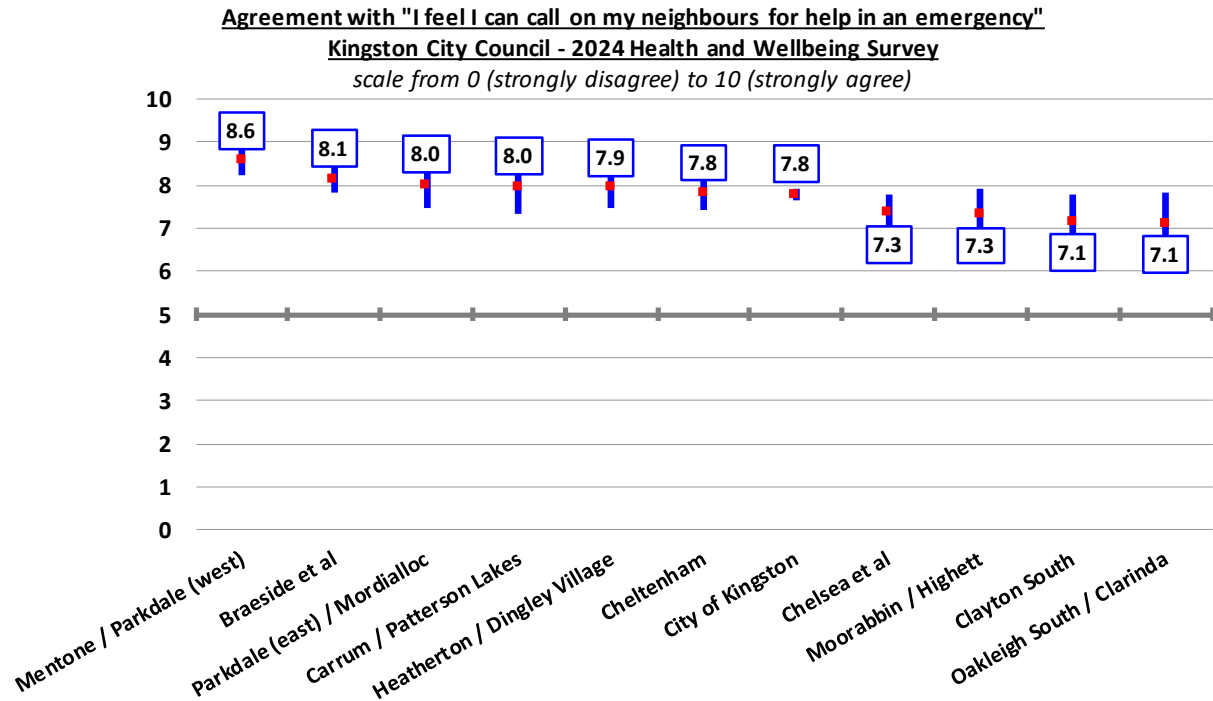


There was measurable and notable variation in the average agreement with this statement observed across the planning districts.

Respondents from Mentone / Parkdale West were measurably more, and respondents from Braeside et al were notably more in agreement than the municipal average that they can call on their neighbours for help in an emergency.

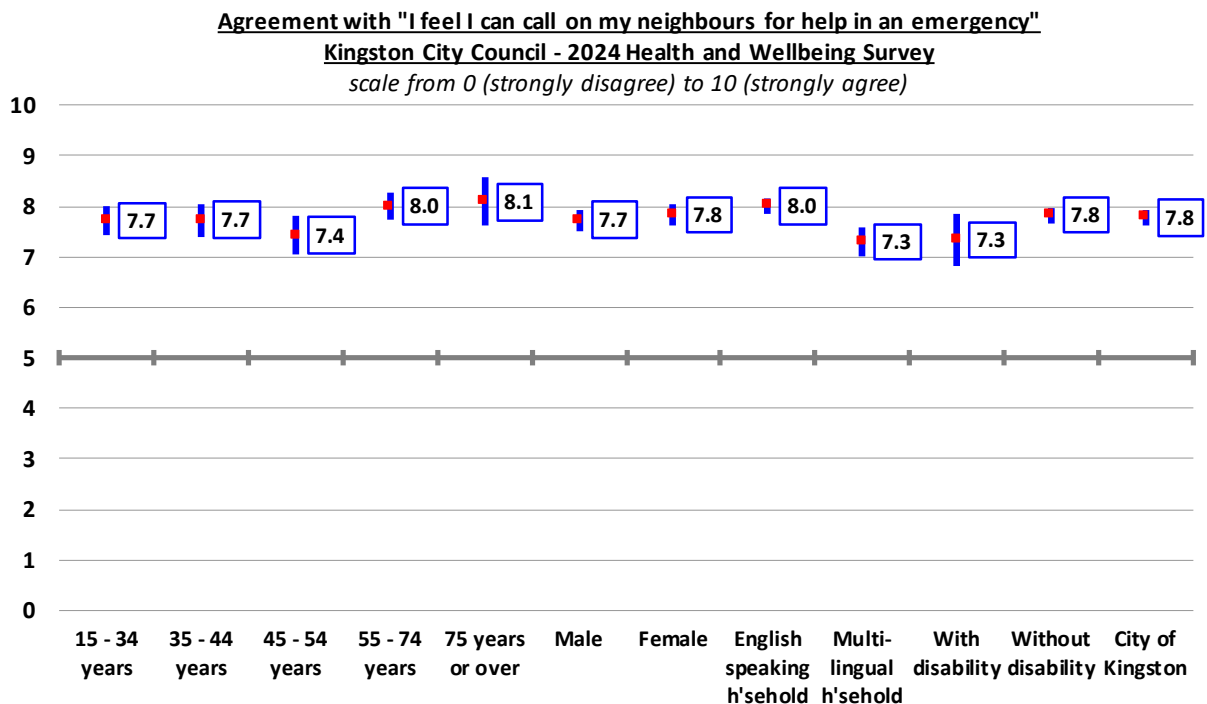
By contrast, respondents from Clayton South and Oakleigh South / Clarinda were notably less in agreement, although still at strong levels of agreement.





There was notable variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) notably less in agreement than average. Respondents from English speaking households were measurably and significantly (7%) more in agreement than respondents from multilingual households.

Respondents with disability were notably (5%) less in agreement than other respondents.



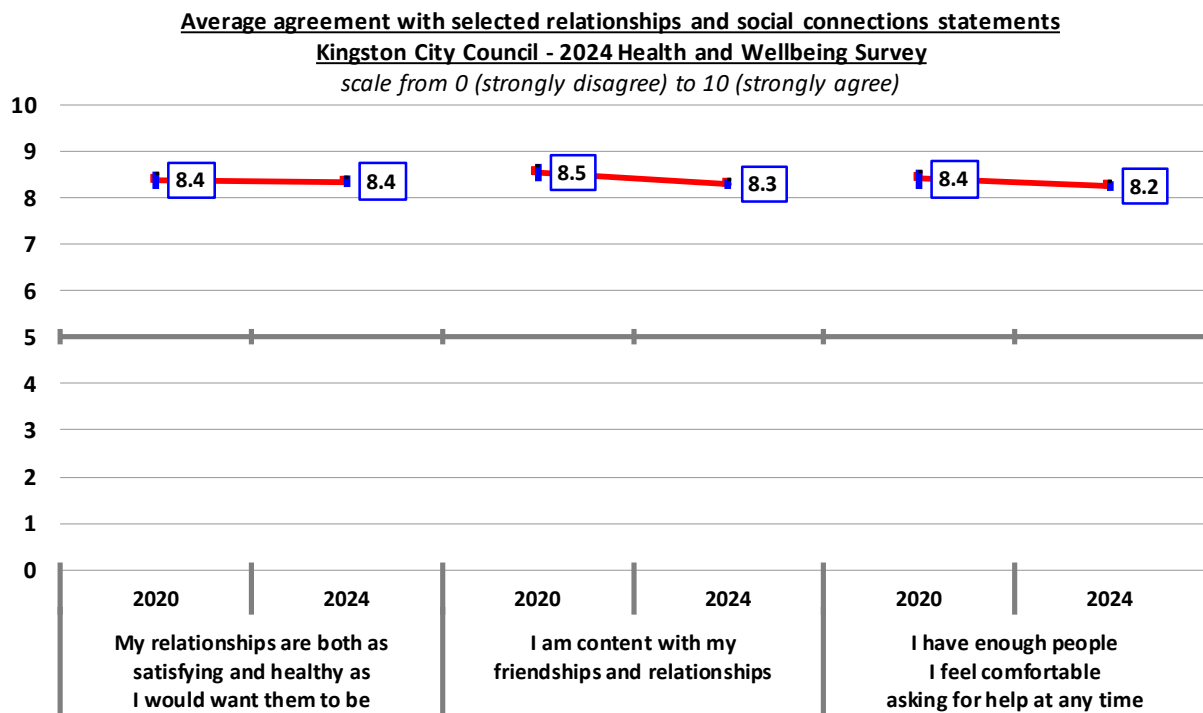
Relationships and social connections statements

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements about relationships and social connections.”

Respondents were again in 2024, asked to rate their agreement with three statements about relationships and social connections.

There was no significant variation in the average agreement with these three statements observed between 2020 and 2024, although average agreement with two of the statements declined by two percent this year.



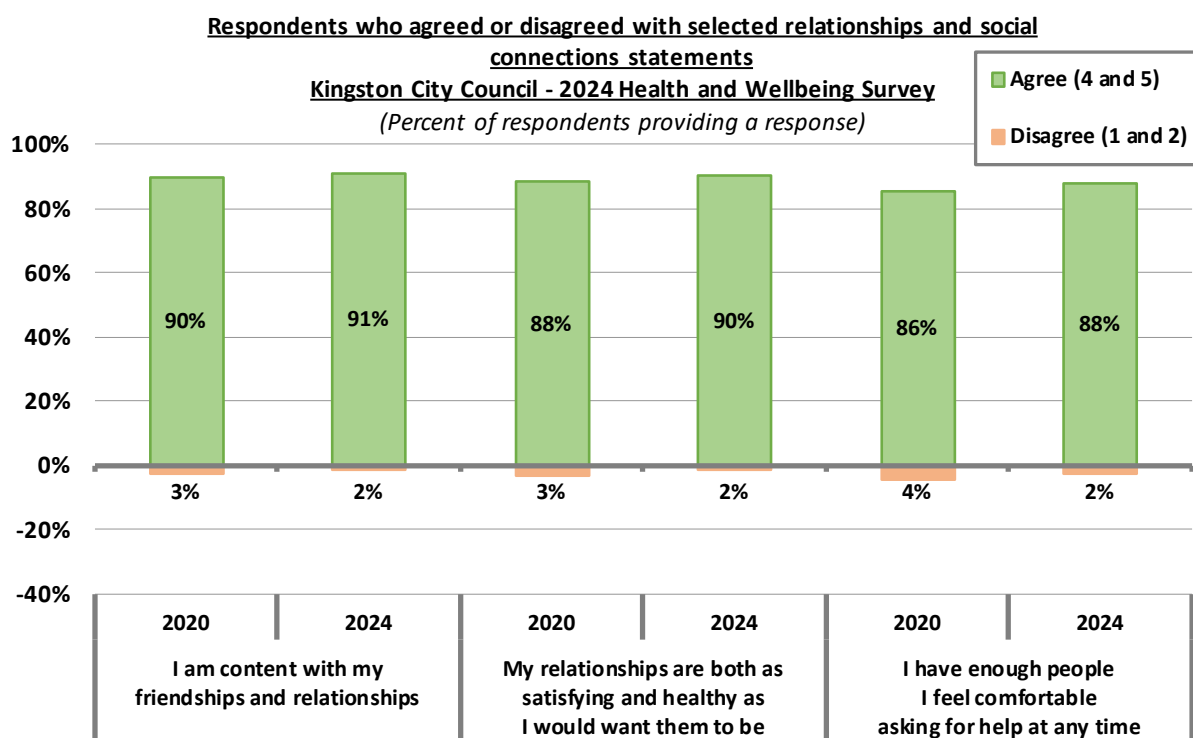
Average agreement with selected relationships and social connections statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Statement	Year	Agreement			Can't say	Average agreement
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree		
My relationships are both as satisfying and healthy as I would want them to be	2020	3%	8%	88%	4	8.4
	2024	2%	8%	90%	38	8.4
I am content with my friendships and relationships	2020	3%	8%	90%	5	8.5
	2024	2%	7%	91%	24	8.3
I have enough people I feel comfortable asking for help at any time	2020	4%	10%	86%	4	8.4
	2024	2%	10%	88%	26	8.2



Consistent with the 2020 results, the overwhelming majority of respondents who provided an answer to these questions agreed that they were content with their friendships and relationships (91%), their relationships were both as satisfying and healthy as they would want them to be (90%), and that they had enough people they feel comfortable asking for help at any time (88%).

It is noted that just two percent of respondents disagreed with these three statements this year.



The following section outlines the comparison of these results by region, planning district, and by respondent profile (including age, gender, language, and disability status).

Whilst there was some variation between the statements, in general it was found that:

- **Somewhat more in agreement than average** – included respondents from Clayton South, Mentone / Parkdale West, Carrum / Patterson Lakes, and Parkdale East / Mordialloc, and female respondents.
- **Somewhat less in agreement than average** – included respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda, Moorabbin / Highett, and Braeside et al, middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years), male respondents, and respondents with disability.

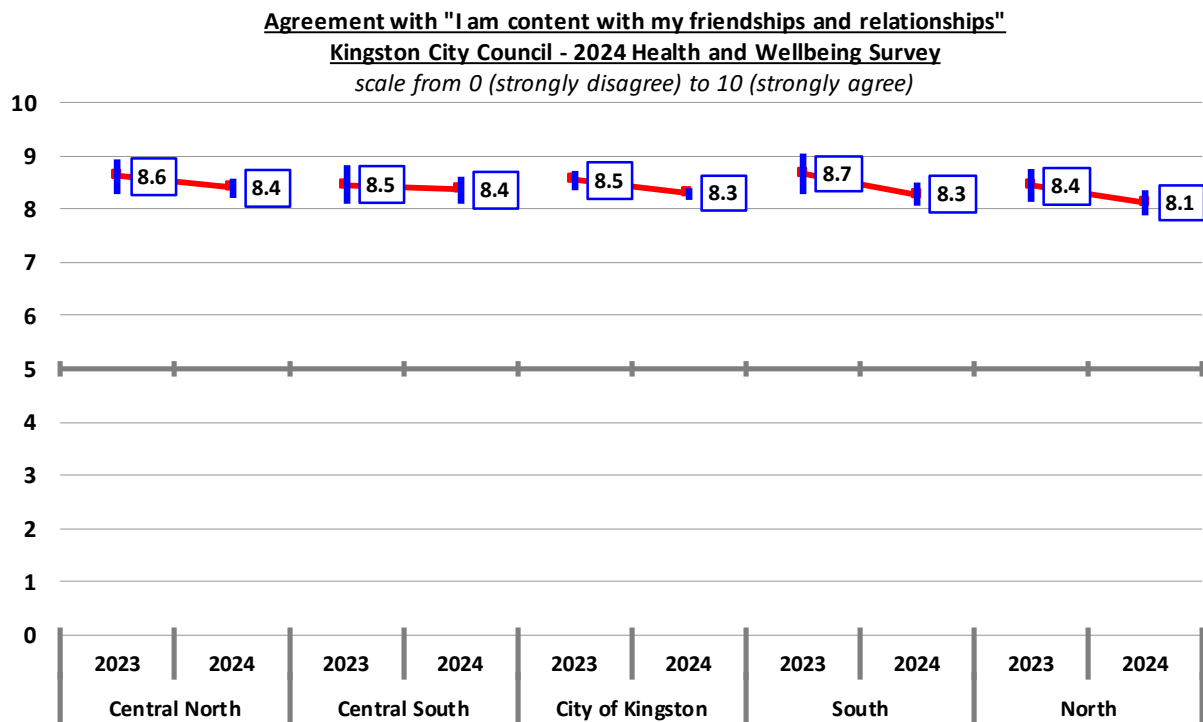


I am content with my friendships and relationships.

The marginal (2%) decline in the average agreement that the respondent was content with their friendships and relationships was mirrored across the four regions comprising the City of Kingston.

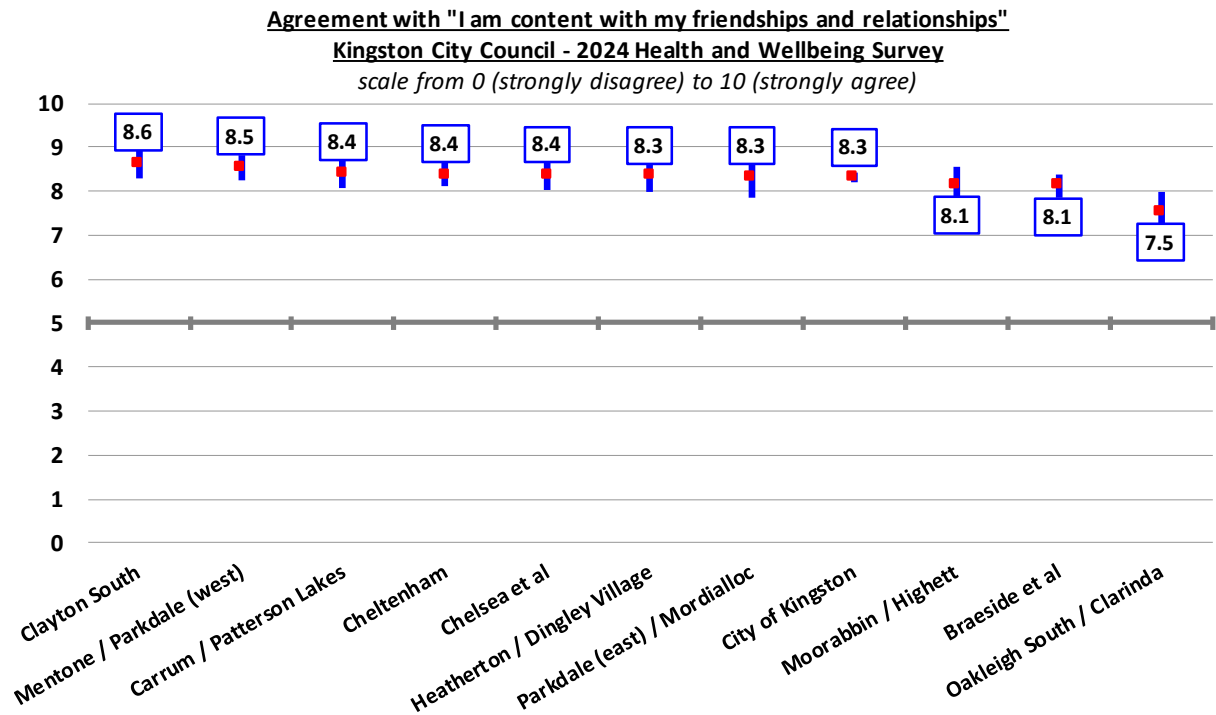
The decline was largest for respondents from South (down 5%) and North (down 3%) regions, although neither of these declines was statistically significant.

It is important to bear in mind that the average agreement with this statement remained at very strong agreement levels of more than eight out of 10.



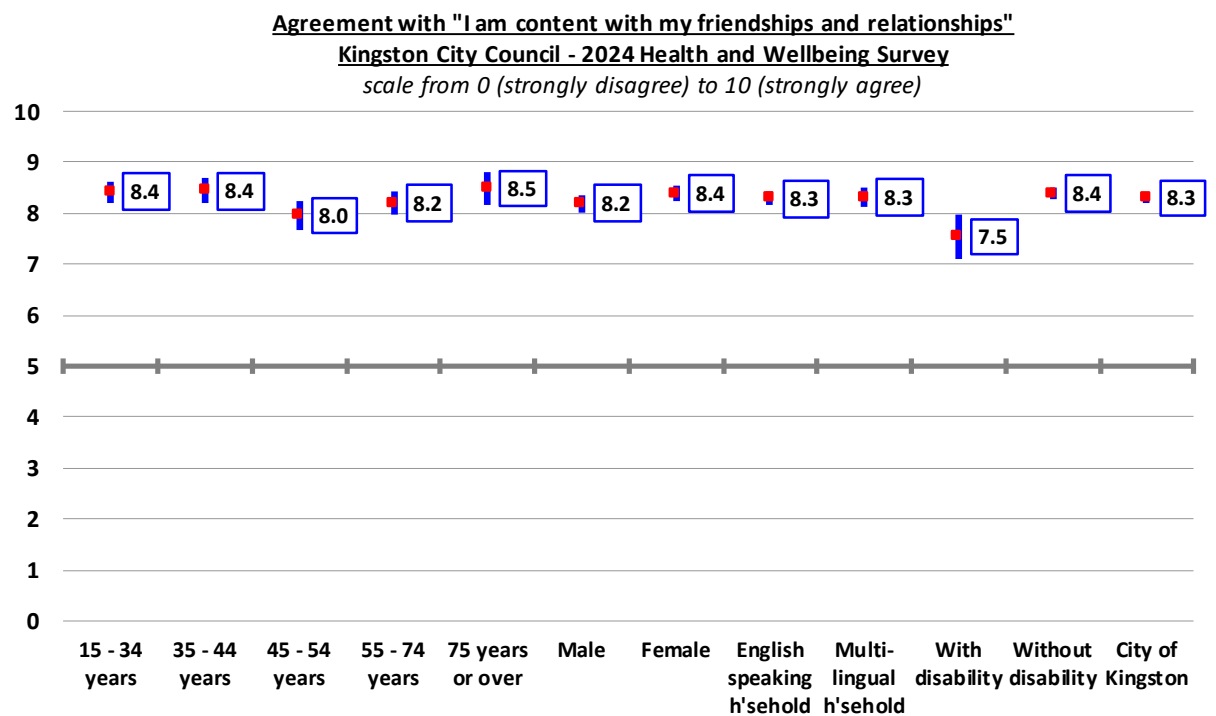
There was measurable variation in this result observed across the planning districts, with respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda measurably less in agreement than average, and at a strong rather than a very strong level.





There was some measurable variation in the average agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) measurably less in agreement than average, although still at a very high level of eight out of 10.

Female respondents were marginally (2%) more in agreement than males, and most notably, respondents with disability were measurably and significantly (9%) less in agreement than other respondents.

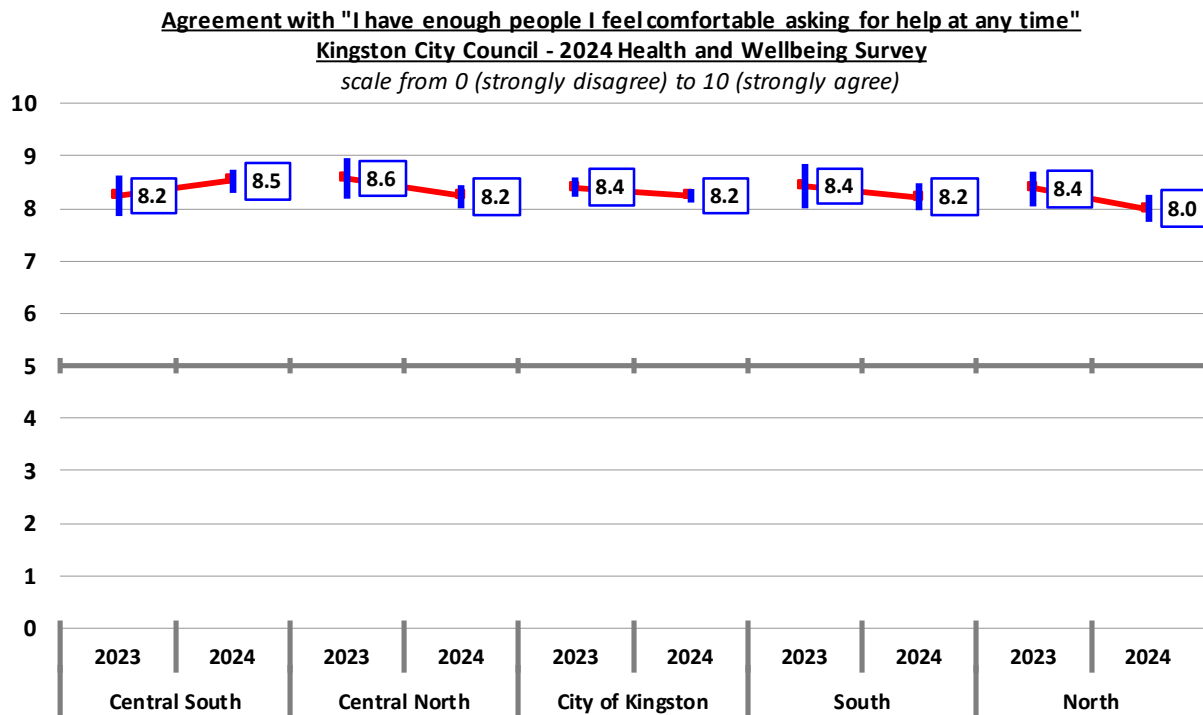


I have enough people I feel comfortable asking for help at any time.

There was no measurable variation in the average agreement that the respondents have enough people they feel comfortable asking for help at any time observed across the four regions.

The average agreement with this statement increased somewhat for respondents from Central South region (up 3%) but declined somewhat in the North region (down 4%).

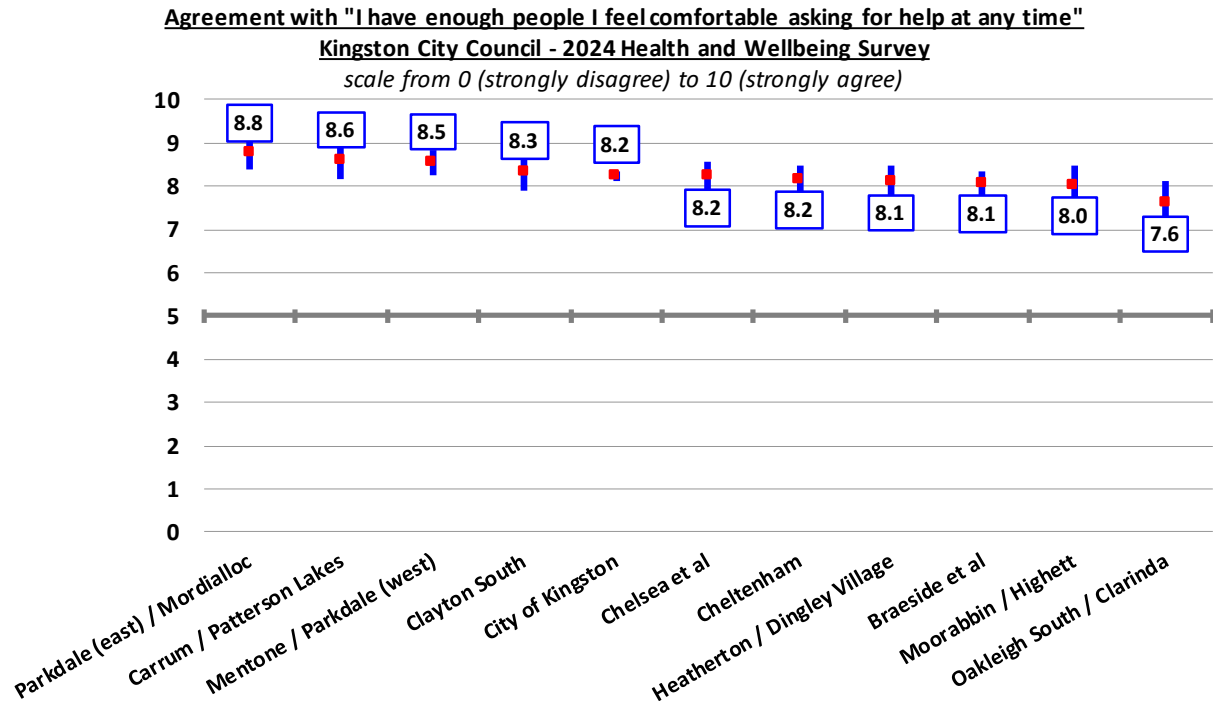
None of these variations were statistically significant and average agreement remained very strong in all four regions, with scores of at least eight out of 10.



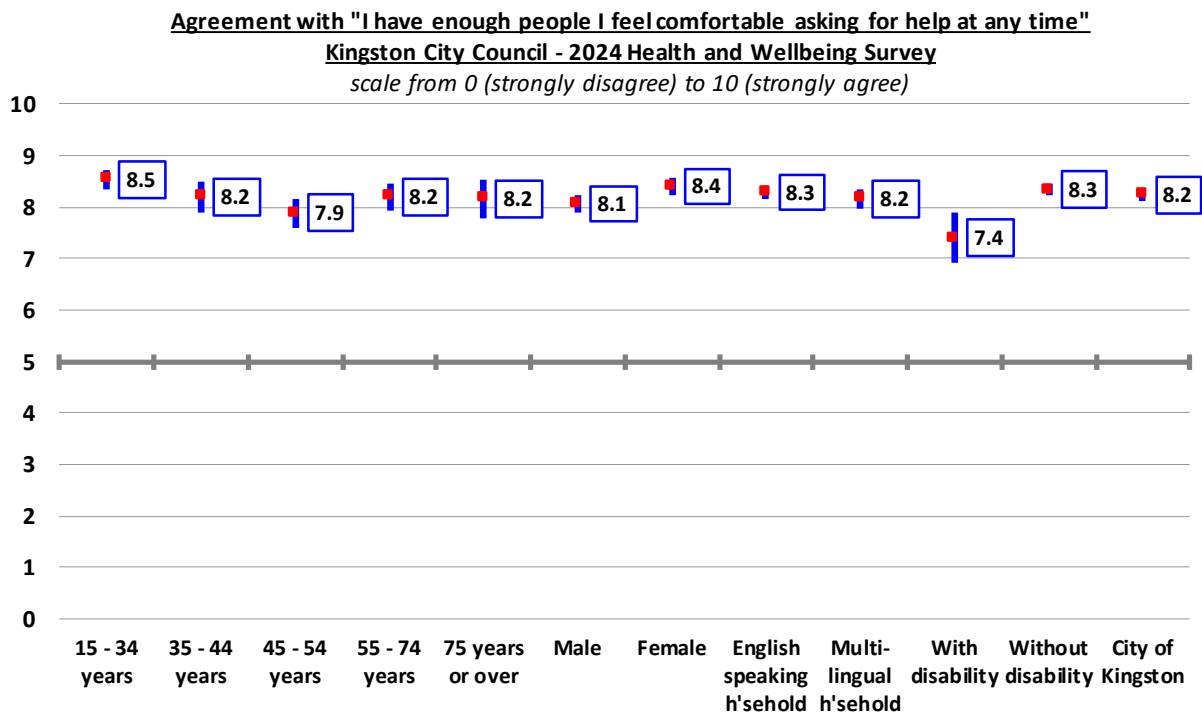
There was measurable variation in the average agreement that the respondents have enough people they feel comfortable asking for help at any time observed across the 10 planning districts.

Respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc were measurably more in agreement, at almost nine out of 10, whilst respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were measurably less in agreement, and at a strong rather than a very strong level.





There was some measurable variation in the average agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, with female respondents somewhat (3%) more in agreement than males, and most notably, respondents with disability were measurably (9%) less in agreement than other respondents.

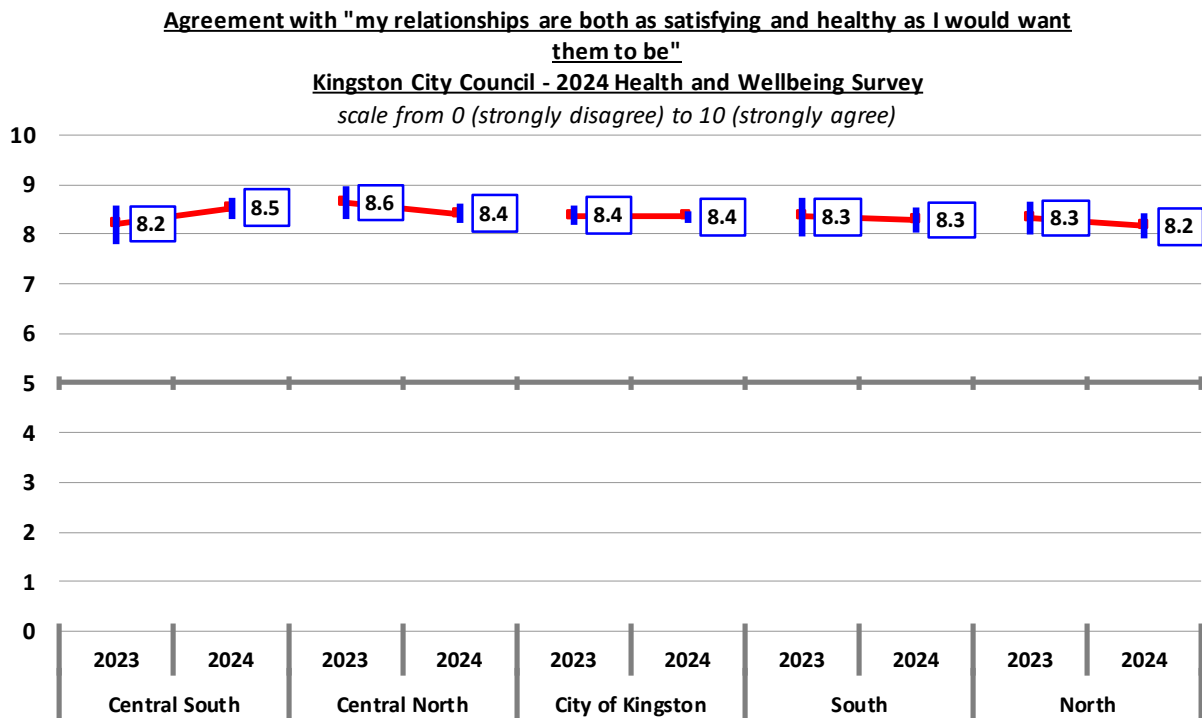


My relationships are both as satisfying and healthy as I would want them to be.

There was no measurable variation in the average agreement that the respondents’ relationships were both as satisfying and healthy as they would want them to be observed across the four regions.

The average agreement with this statement increased somewhat for respondents from Central South region (up 3%).

None of these variations were statistically significant and average agreement remained very strong in all four regions, with scores of at least eight out of 10.

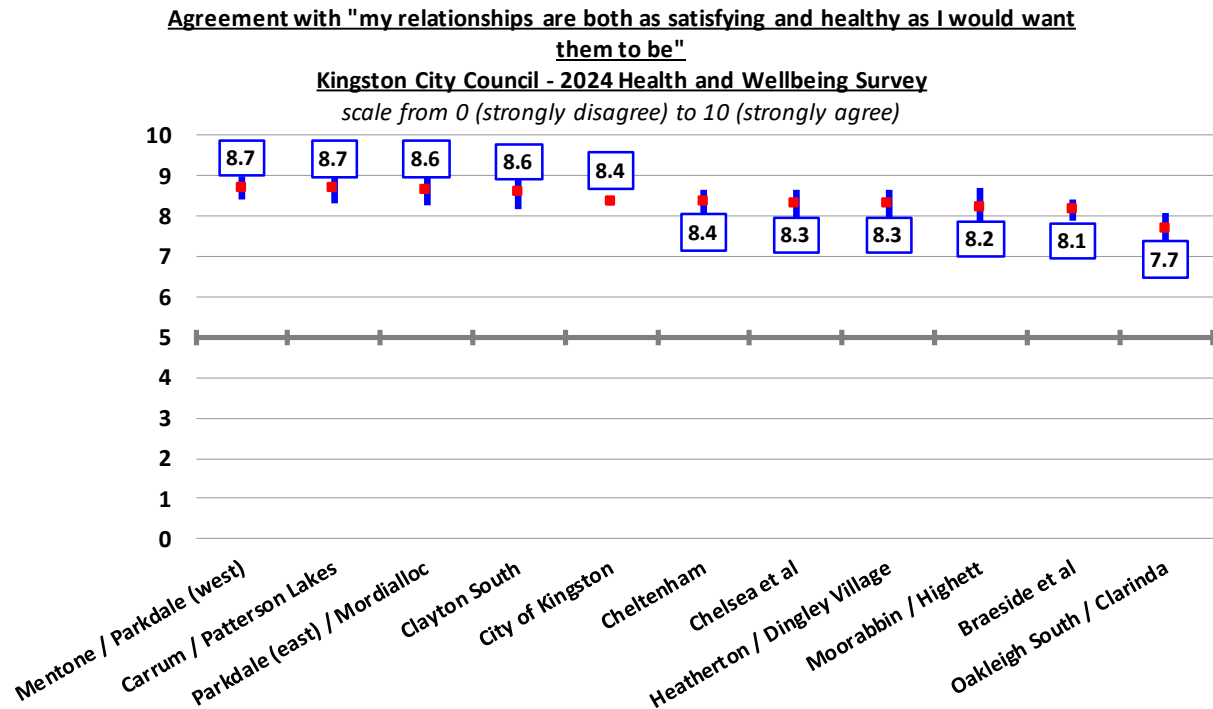


There was measurable variation in the average agreement that the respondents’ relationships were both as satisfying and healthy as the respondent would want them to be observed across the 10 planning districts.

Respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were measurably less in agreement than average and at a strong rather than a very strong level of agreement.

It is noted that respondents from the other nine planning districts all rated agreement at very strong levels of agreement of more than eight out of 10.





There was some measurable variation in the average agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) measurably less in agreement than average, although still at a very high level of eight out of 10.

Female respondents were notably more in agreement than males, and most notably, respondents with disability were measurably (7%) less in agreement than other respondents.



Barriers to staying connected

Respondents were asked:

“What, if any, barriers are there to you staying connected with others?”

In 2024, 15% of respondents provided at last one barrier to them staying connected with others, which was down marginally on the 21% that provided a barrier back in 2020. It is important to bear in mind that these results reflect the views of just a small proportion of the respondents, reflecting the fact that most respondents felt connected to others.

Consistent with the results recorded in 2020, the most common barriers to staying connected with people were around a lack of time / busy schedule (18% of responses), distance / location (13%), and work commitments (13%). There were more respondents in 2024 referring to a lack of connection to family and / or friends (13%) as a barrier to staying connected to people.

Barriers to staying connected with others
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	2024		2020
	Number	Percent	
Lack of time / busy schedule	30	18%	26%
Distance / location	22	13%	18%
Lack of connection with family and / or friends	21	13%	1%
Work commitments	21	13%	22%
Cultural / language barriers	13	8%	1%
Medical / physical health / disability	9	5%	3%
People not sociable / are more private	6	4%	0%
Family commitments / kids	5	3%	6%
Age related barriers	4	2%	0%
Cost of living / finances	4	2%	0%
Lack of personal motivation	4	2%	0%
Lack of community networking / activities / events	3	2%	1%
Mental health	3	2%	2%
Not a friendly neighbourhood / community	3	2%	0%
Don't / cannot drive	2	1%	1%
Lack of similar tastes / interests	2	1%	0%
Low self-esteem	2	1%	0%
Social media influence / excessive use	2	1%	1%
Lack of knowledge on joining community groups	1	1%	0%
Lack of trust	1	1%	0%
Racism	1	1%	0%
Unable to use social media / internet	1	1%	0%
All other issues	8	5%	17%
Total responses	168		88
<i>Respondents nominating at least one barrier</i>	<i>152</i> <i>(15%)</i>		<i>104</i> <i>(21%)</i>

Local shops, services, facilities, and public spaces

Community and services related statements.

Respondents were asked:

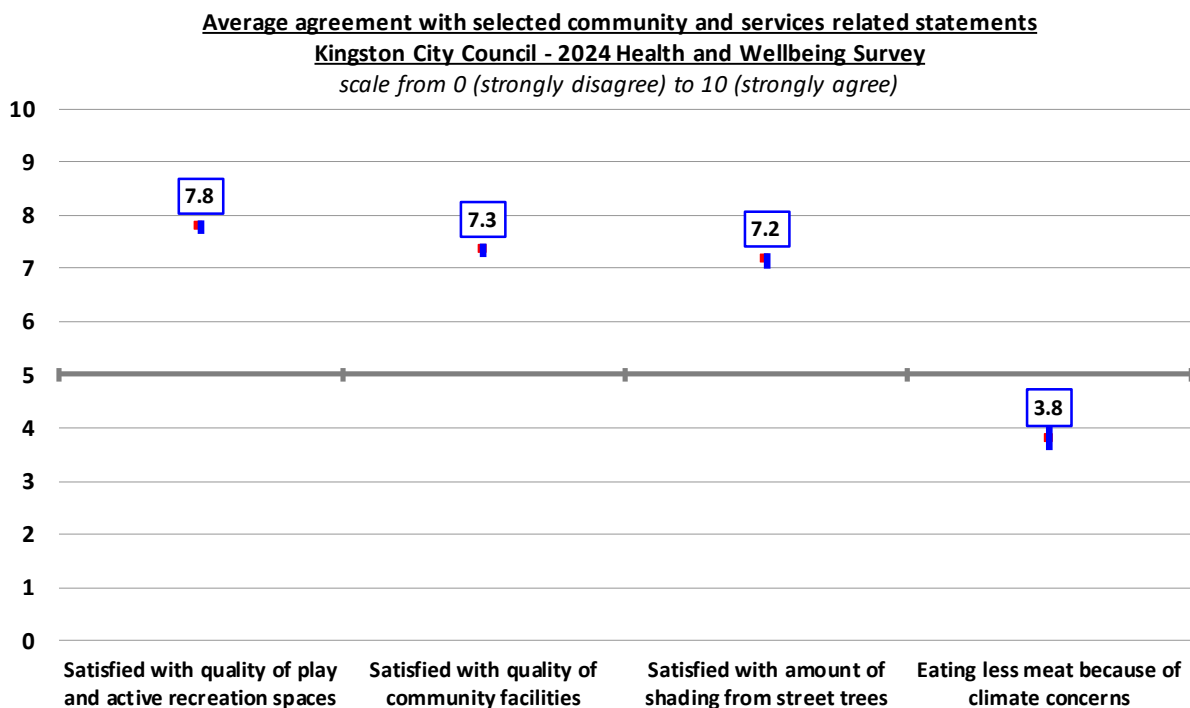
“On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements.”

Respondents were in 2024, asked to rate their agreement with four statements about community facilities and services, along with the consumption of meat in response to climate concerns.

These statements were included in the survey for the first time in 2024, and therefore no time series results were available for publication.

The average agreement with the three statements about satisfaction with the quality of play and active recreation spaces (7.8 out of 10), the quality of community facilities (7.3), and the shading from street trees (7.2) were all recorded at strong levels of agreement of more than seven out of 10.

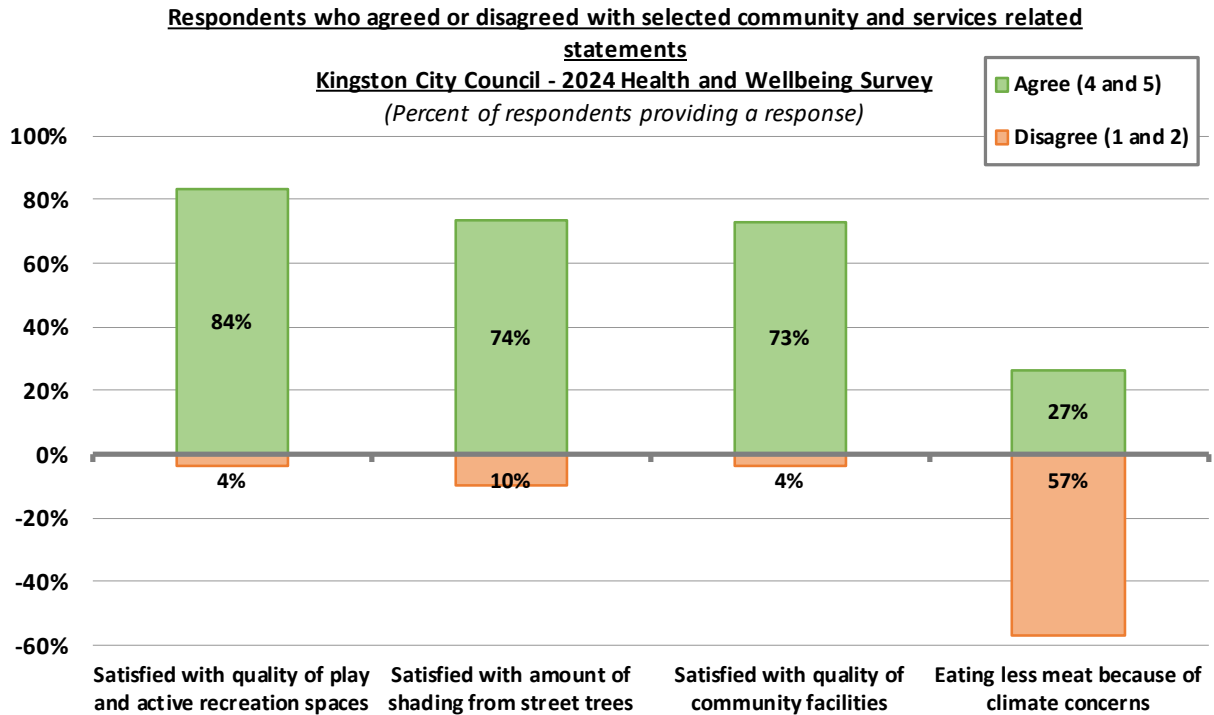
By contrast, respondents, on average, moderately disagreed that they were eating less meat because of climate concerns.



Consistent with the average agreement scores outlined above, approximately three-quarters or more of respondents agreed with the three statements about satisfaction with play and recreation spaces, community facilities, and shading from street trees.



A majority (57%) of the respondents who provided a score disagreed that they were eating less meat because of climate concerns, whilst 27% agreed with the statement.



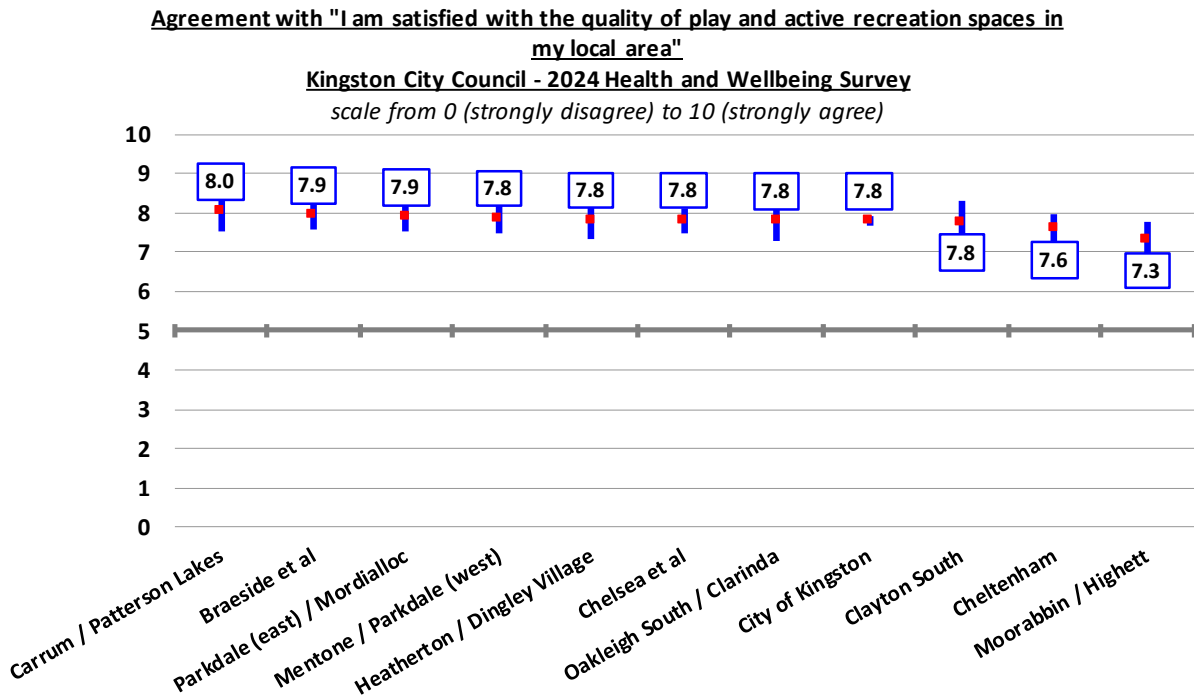
Agreement with selected community and services related statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Statement	Year	Agreement			Can't say	Average agreement
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree		
I am satisfied with the quality of play and active recreation spaces in my local area	2012	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	4%	13%	84%	55	7.8
I am satisfied with the quality of community facilities in my local area	2012	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	4%	23%	73%	113	7.3
I am satisfied with the amount of shading from street trees in my area	2012	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	10%	16%	74%	28	7.2
I am eating less meat now because of climate / environmental concerns	2012	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	57%	17%	27%	92	3.8



I am satisfied with the quality of play and active recreation spaces in my local area.

Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in the average agreement that respondents were satisfied with the quality of play and active recreation spaces in their local area observed across the municipality, it is noted that respondents from Morrabin / Highett were notably (5%) less in agreement than the municipal average.



There was measurable variation observed by respondent profile, with senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) measurably more in agreement, whilst middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) were measurably less in agreement, although still at a strong level of agreement.



There were 31 comments received from respondents who disagreed with this statement, as outlined in the following table.

Disagree with “I am satisfied with the quality of play and active recreation spaces in my local area”

Kingston City Council – 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number of total responses)

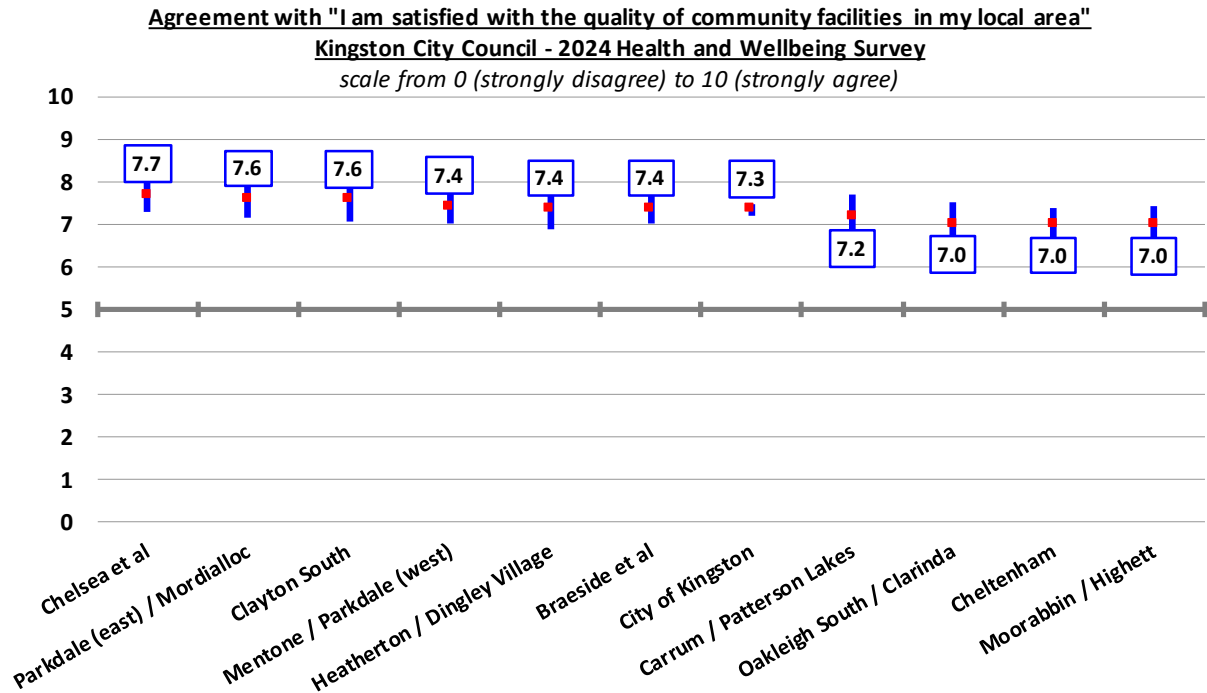
<i>Response</i>	<i>Number</i>
More / bigger playgrounds required	3
More recreational spaces / parks	3
No dedicated parks / space for dogs to play	2
Not enough / not much green spaces	2
Because of upgrading of the rail, I am not able to get around here	1
Clayton South does not have a lot of active recreation areas	1
Find a spot and build a pump track because the closest one is 20 mins away	1
Friendship Square – no gym equipment	1
Highett Reserve – needs a makeover	1
Long walk to Page St Park	1
Namatjira Park	1
Need more areas for youth and children to participate in the arts	1
No play parks withing 10 km	1
Parks and playgrounds nearby have not been trimmed for months by Council	1
Parks on the roads are not closed	1
Racecourse Reserve is not walking distance	1
Recreation spaces are outdated around Chelsea Heights	1
Swimming pool on Governor Rd to be completed as soon as possible	1
The football club is not going good because of the clubhouse being built	1
The kids have to walk a long, long way from Glennie Ave, for a park	1
The sky rail works are affecting the spaces and amenity	1
There are parks (Elliott St Park) and they are just an open space area with only swings	1
There should be bench seats installed along the Chelsea beach	1
They demolish our community sitting area on Kinross Ave	1
Too far away	1
Total	31

I am satisfied with the quality of community facilities in my local area.

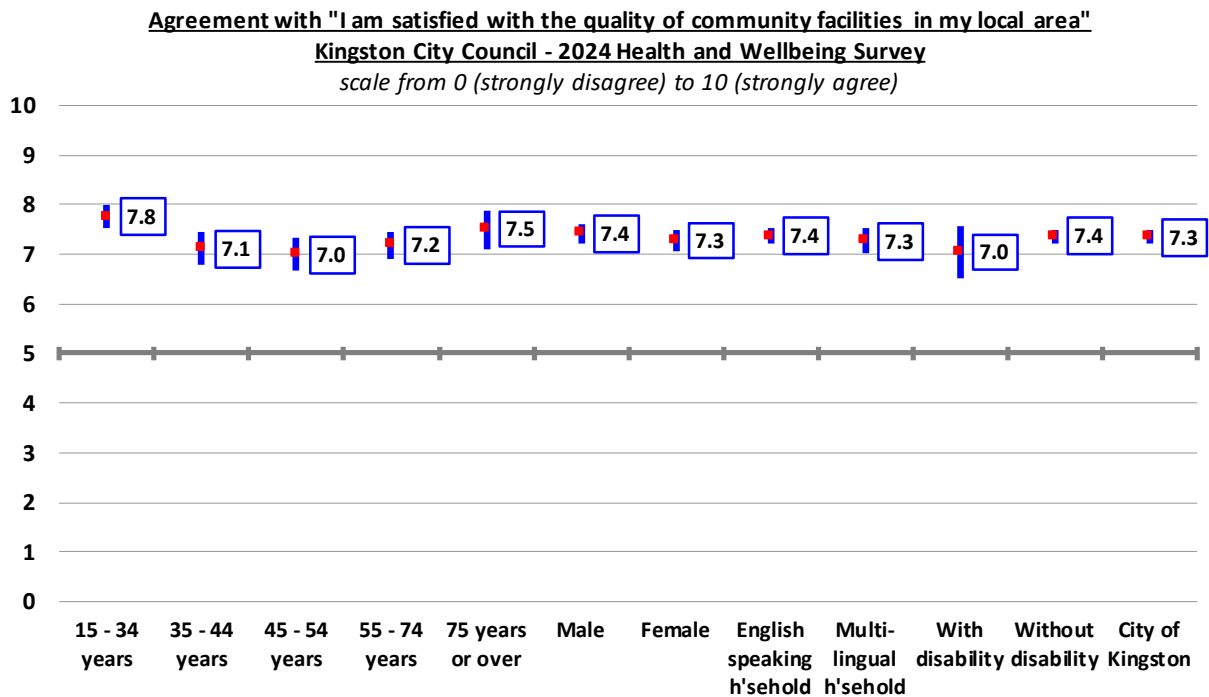
There was no measurable variation in the average agreement that respondents were satisfied with the quality of community facilities in their local area observed across the 10 planning districts comprising the City of Kingston.

Respondents from all 10 districts strongly agreed with this statement, with agreement scores of more than seven out of 10.





There was measurable variation in the average agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, with young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) measurably more in agreement than the municipal average.



The following table outlines the 22 comments received from respondents who disagreed that they were satisfied with the quality of community facilities in their local area.



Disagree with "I am satisfied with the quality of community facilities in my local area"**Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey***(Number of total responses)*

<i>Response</i>	<i>Number</i>
Lack of swimming centres	2
Nothing's available here / not enough options	2
They are outdated / need to upgrade facilities	2
A new swimming pool is required in our area (Elliot St, Parkdale)	1
Clayton South does not have any facilities	1
Council don't have enough for elderly	1
I don't know my neighbours or interact with the community	1
Lack of open community space	1
Less community interactions	1
More meeting areas in Patterson Lakes area	1
Need hydrotherapy pool in this area	1
No community hall	1
Old community hall (Cheltenham East Hall)	1
There are bumps and flooding on Tootal Rd	1
There's nothing for me as a middle-aged man	1
They demolish our community sitting area on Kinross Ave	1
They haven't replaced *name redacted*	1
Tried to dispute an issue, never had it resolved	1
We need female sports, outdoor netball courts	1
Total	22

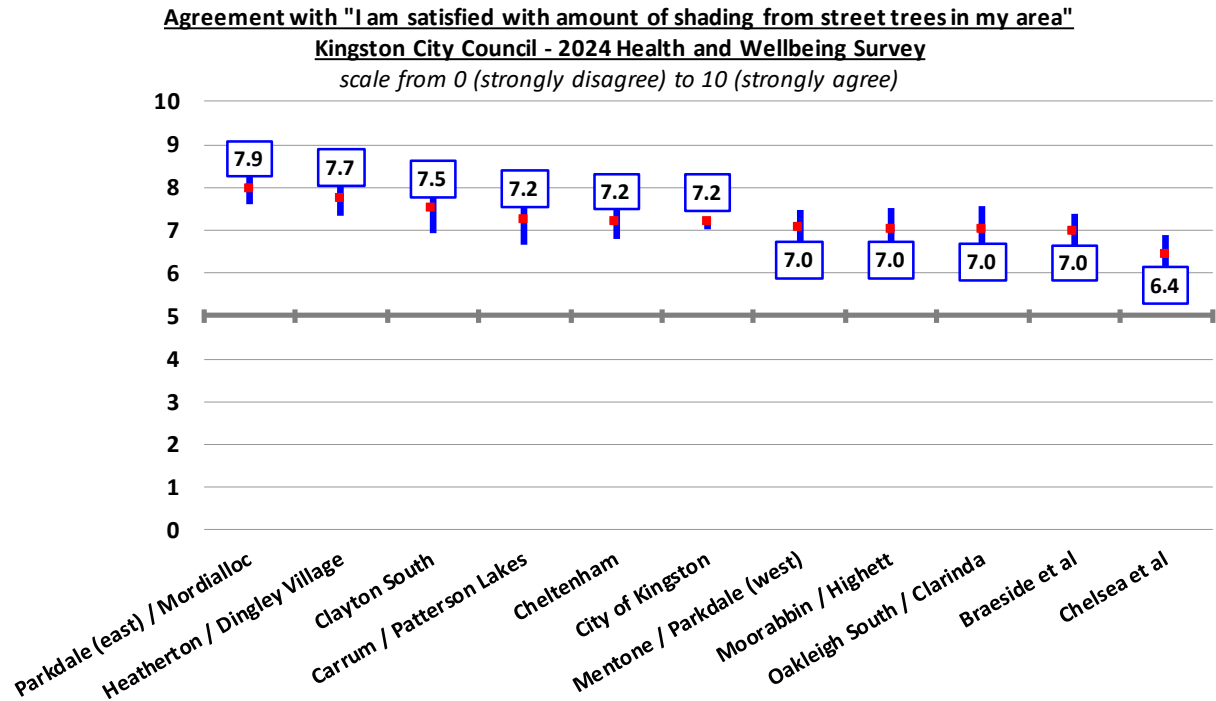
I am satisfied with the amount of shading from street trees in my area.

There was measurable variation in the average agreement that respondents were satisfied with the amount of shading from street trees in their local area observed across the 10 planning districts comprising the City of Kingston.

Respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc and Heatherton / Dingley Village were measurably more in agreement than the municipal average, although still at strong levels of agreement.

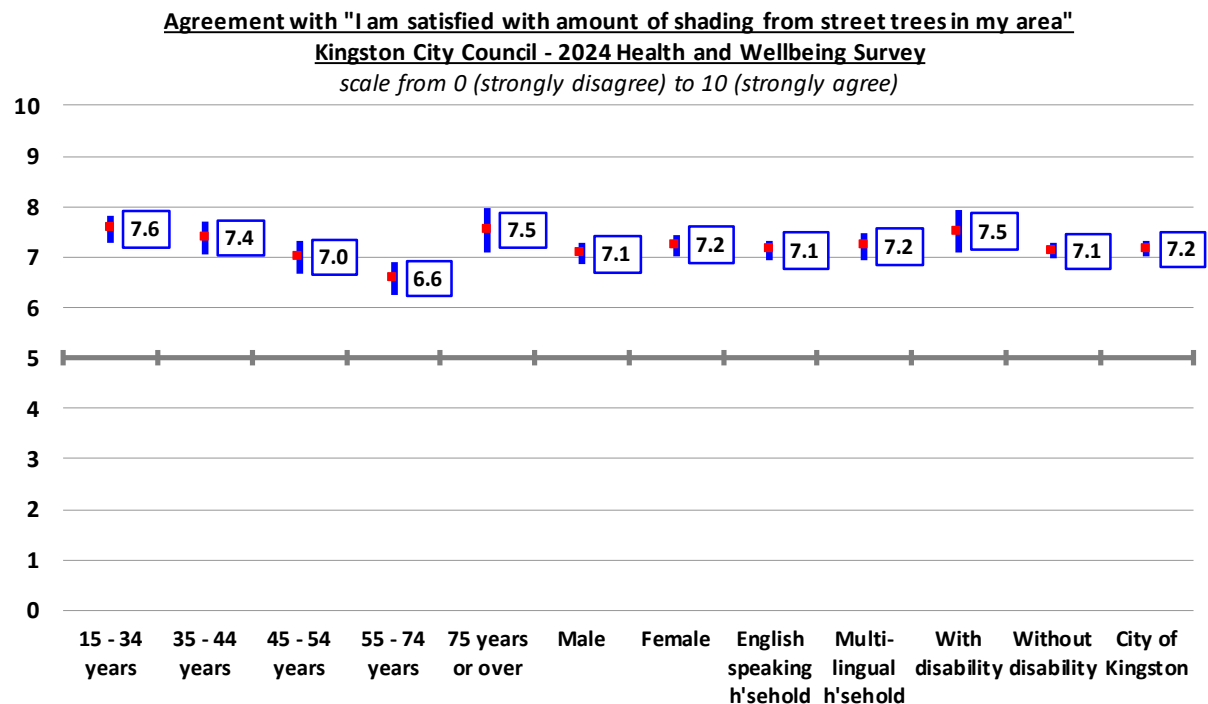
By contrast, respondents from Chelsea et al were measurably (8%) less in agreement than average, and at a moderate rather than a strong level of agreement.





There was some variation in this result observed by respondent profile. Young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) were measurably, and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) were somewhat (3%) more in agreement than the municipal average.

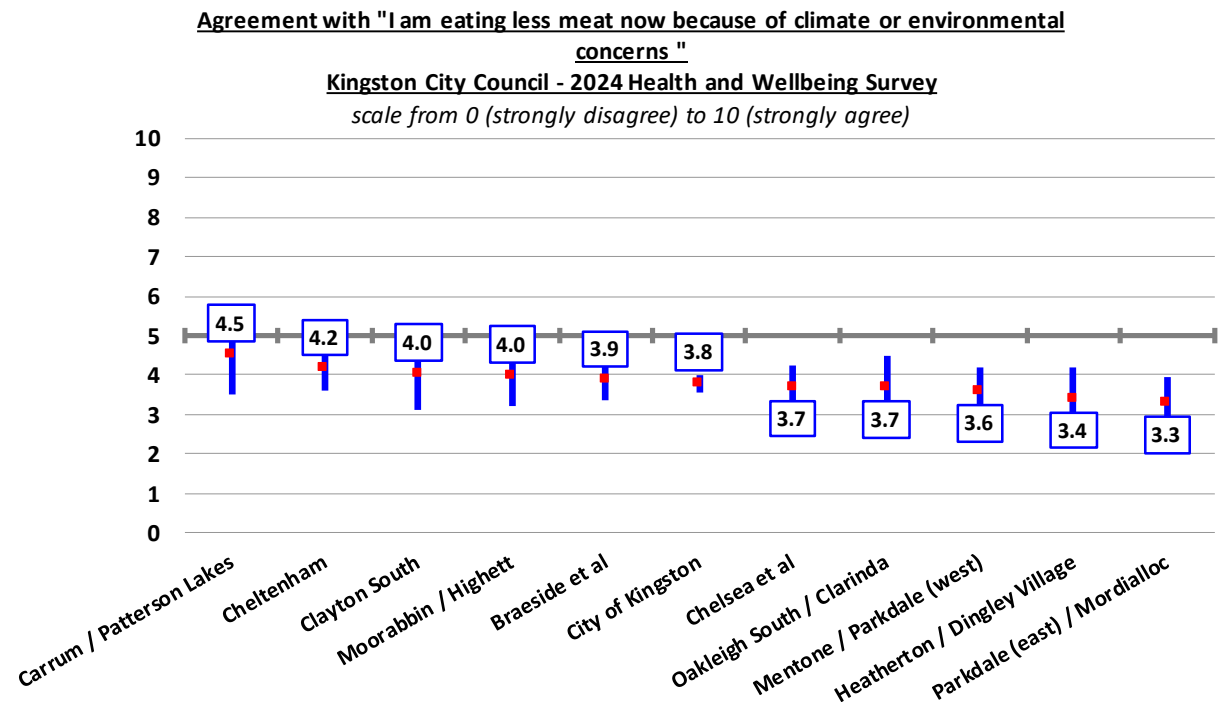
It is also noted that respondents without disability were somewhat (4%) more in agreement than respondents with disability.



I am eating less meat now because of climate / environmental concerns.

There was no measurable variation in the average agreement that the respondent was eating less meat now because of climate / environmental concerns observed across the 10 planning districts comprising the City of Kingston.

It is noted, however, that respondents from Heatherton / Dingley Village (5%) and Parkdale East / Mordialloc (4%) were somewhat less in agreement, whilst respondents from Carrum / Patterson Lakes were notably (7%) more in agreement.



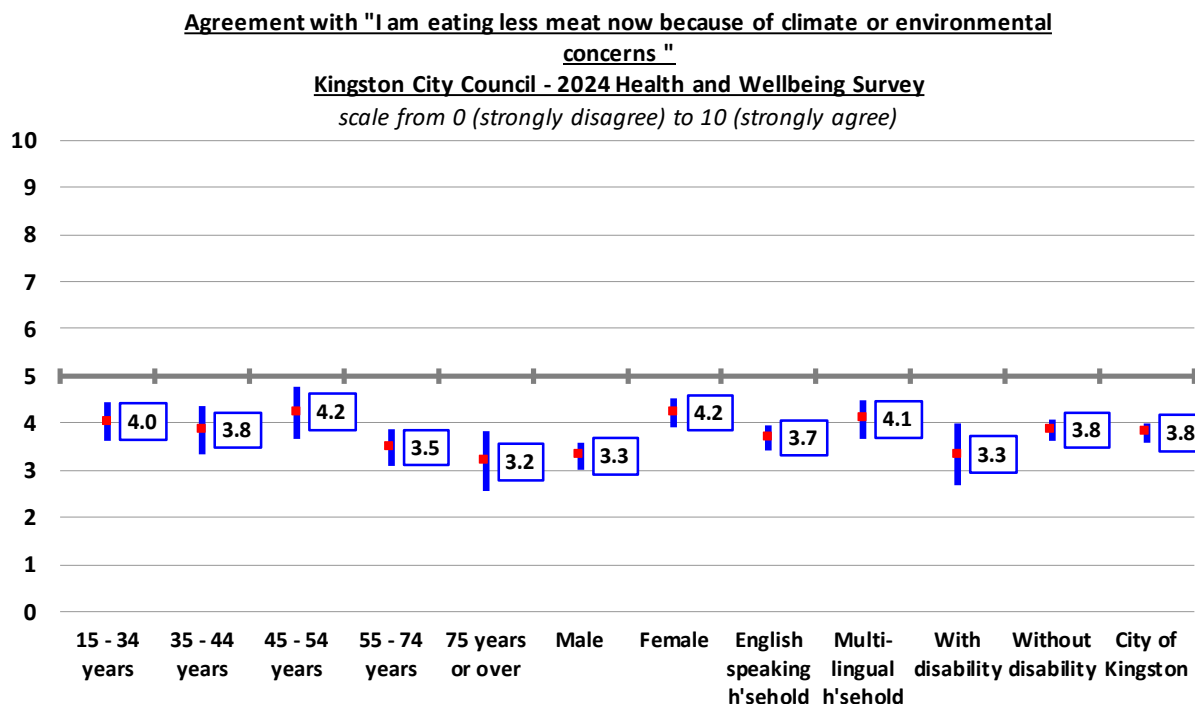
Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in the average agreement that the respondents were eating less meat now because of climate or environmental concerns observed by the respondents’ age structure, it is noted that younger respondents (aged 18 to 54 years) were notably more in agreement than older respondents (aged 55 years and over).

Female respondents were measurably (9%) more in agreement than male respondents.

Respondents without disability were notably (5%) more in agreement than respondents with disability.

Respondents from multilingual households were somewhat (4%) more in agreement than respondents from English speaking households.





Walking or cycling to selected destinations

Respondents were asked:

"In the past week, have you walked or cycled to the local shops or local facilities, and to work or study?"

To local shops or local facilities

Respondents were again in 2024, asked if they had walked or cycled to the local shops, facilities, or to work or study.

The proportion of respondents who reported that they walk or cycle to local destinations has trended higher over time, up from 65% in 2012 and 70% in 2016, to 75% during the pandemic.

In 2020 during the pandemic, the proportion of respondent who reported that they frequently walk or cycle (more than once in the last week) increased significantly, up from an average of 39% pre-pandemic to 62%.

This frequent walking or cycling result did decline somewhat in 2024, although it remains higher than the pre-pandemic average.

It is noted that there remains one-quarter (26% in 2024) of respondents who provided an answer to this question who did not walk or cycle to local destinations in the last week.



Walking or cycling to the local shops or facilities
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent			
Yes - more than once	461	47%	62%	36%	42%
Yes - at least once	257	26%	13%	34%	23%
Never	257	26%	25%	31%	35%
Can't say	25		3	29	1
Total	1,000	100%	503	500	512

There was some variation in this result observed across the four regions of Kingston over the course of the four surveys, with a significant spike in frequent walking or cycling observed in 2020 in South (82%), Central North (78%), and Central South (66%) regions.

It is noted that this spike was not observed in the North region in 2020.

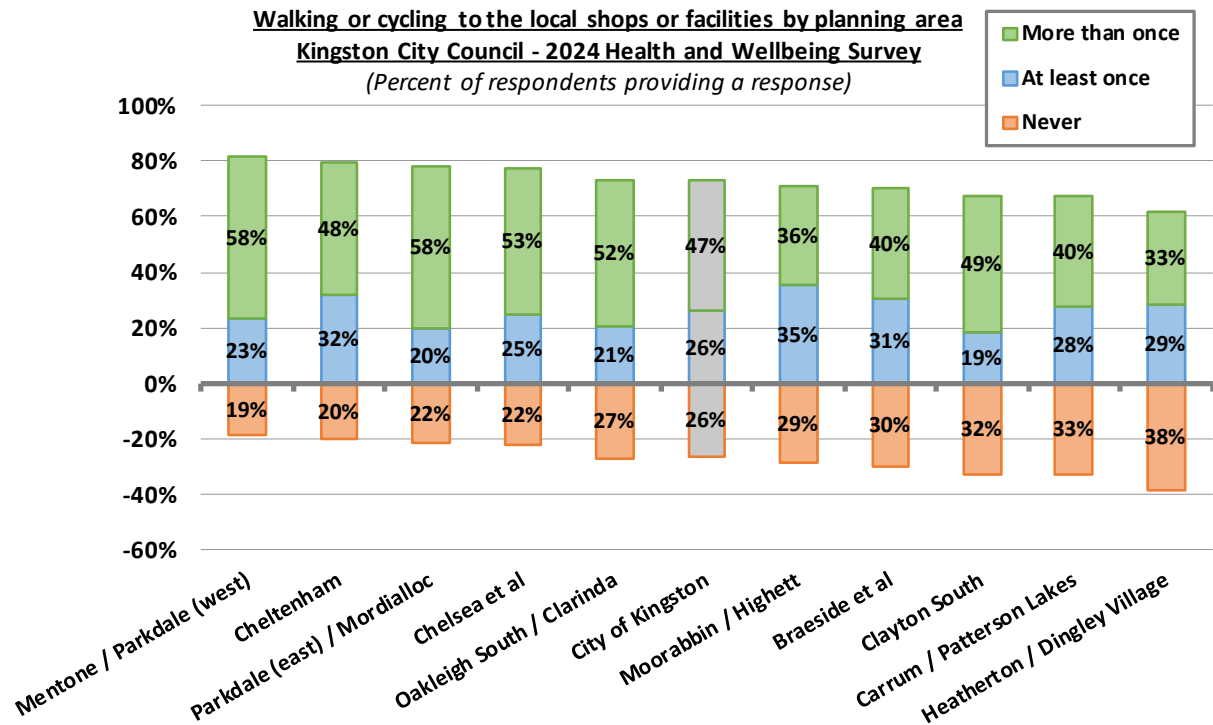
There was no significant variation in the frequency of walking or cycling to local destinations, observed across the four regions in 2024, with a little less than half frequently (more than once) and approximately one-quarter at least once walking or cycling.



There was some notable and measurable variation in the proportion of respondents who walked or cycled to local destinations in the past week observed across the 10 planning districts, as follows:



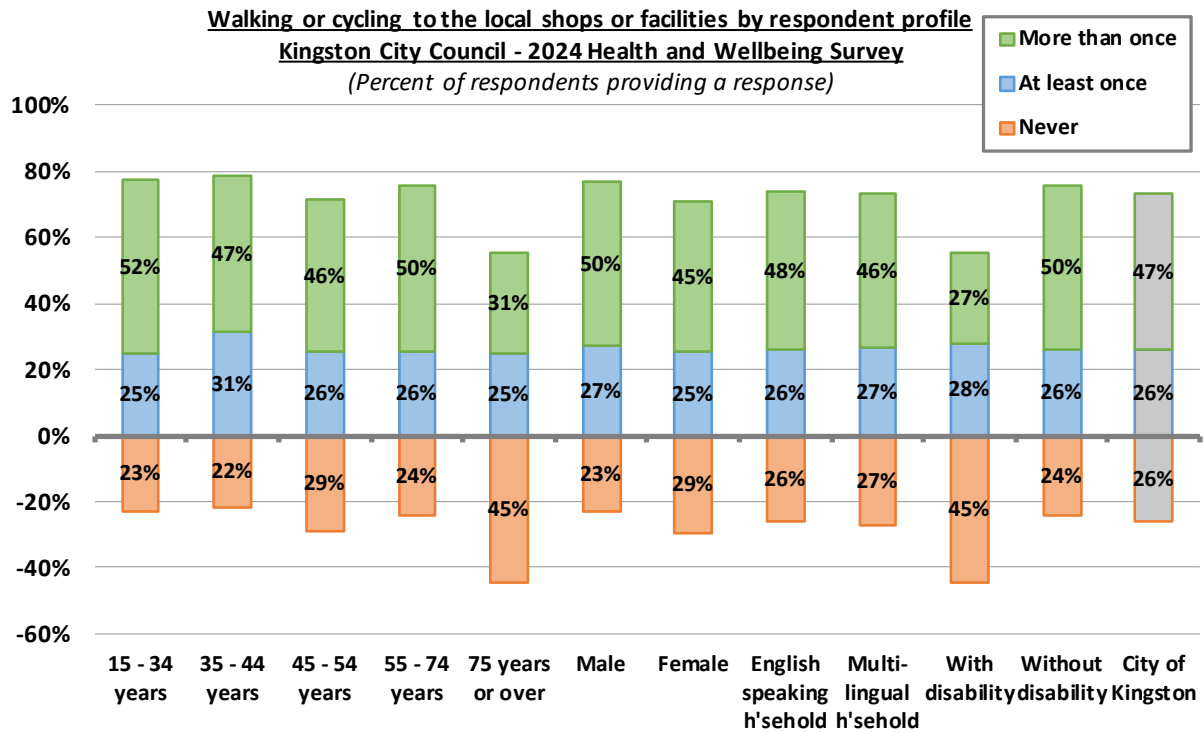
- **More likely than average to walk or cycle to local destinations** - respondents from Mentone / Parkdale West and Parkdale East / Mordialloc were measurably more likely than average to walk or cycle to local destinations more than once in the past week, and respondents from Cheltenham were notably more likely to walk or cycle at least once.
- **Less likely than average to walk or cycle to local destinations** – respondents from Heatherton / Dingley Village were measurably and respondents from Carrum / Patterson Lakes and Clayton South were notably more likely than average to never walk or cycle to local destinations.



There was also some variation in the walking or cycling to local destinations results observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were notably more likely than average to have walked or cycled to local destinations at least once in the past week.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never walk or cycle to local destinations.
- **Gender** – male respondents were somewhat more likely than female respondents to walk or cycle to local destinations, both more than once and at least once.
- **Disability status** – respondents with disability were measurably and significantly (21%) more likely than other respondents to never walk or cycle to local destinations.





To work or study

This question relating to walking and cycling to work, or study was included for the first time in the survey program in this format this year, and therefore no time series results were published.

Of the total sample of 1,000 respondents, almost one-third reported that they walked or cycled to work and / or study in the past week, with 21% doing so more than once, and 10% doing so at least once.

Walking or cycling to work or study
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

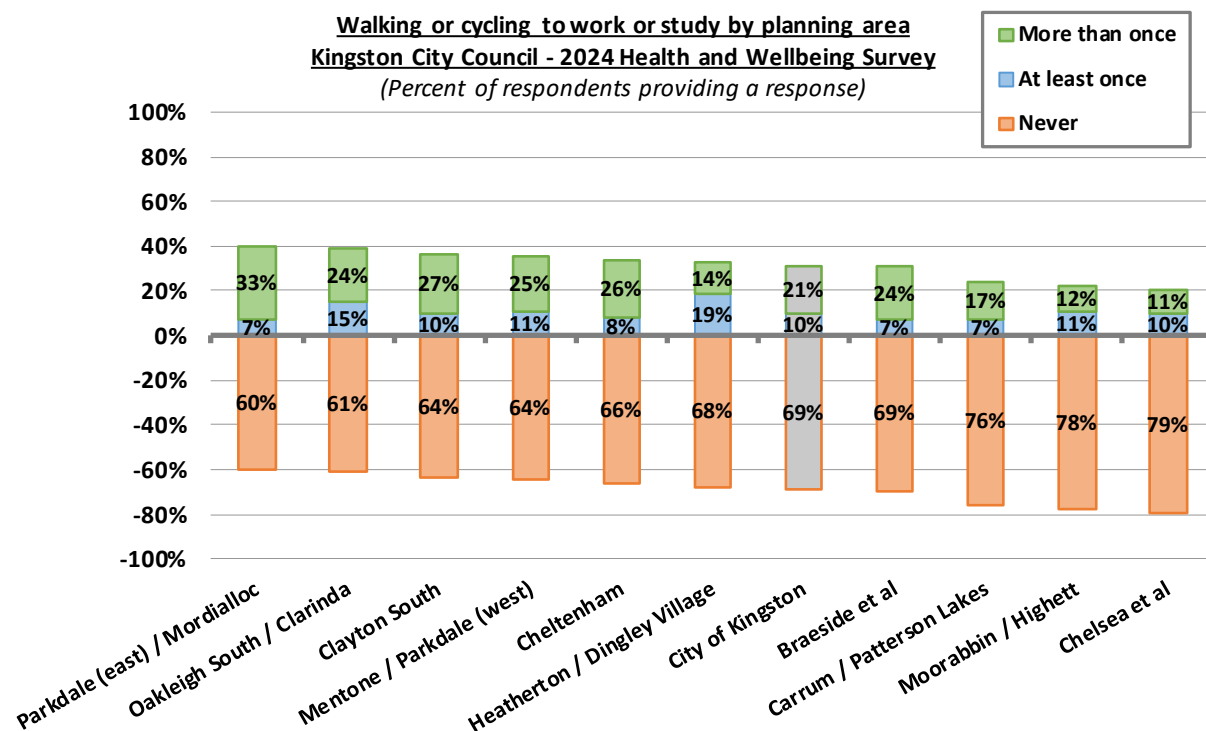
Response	2024	
	Number	Percent
Yes - more than once	197	21%
Yes - at least once	91	10%
Never	629	69%
Can't say	83	
Total	1,000	100%

There was some measurable and notable variation in the extent of walking or cycling to work or study observed across the 10 planning districts.



Respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc and Oakleigh South / Clarinda were notably more likely than average to walk or cycle to work or study.

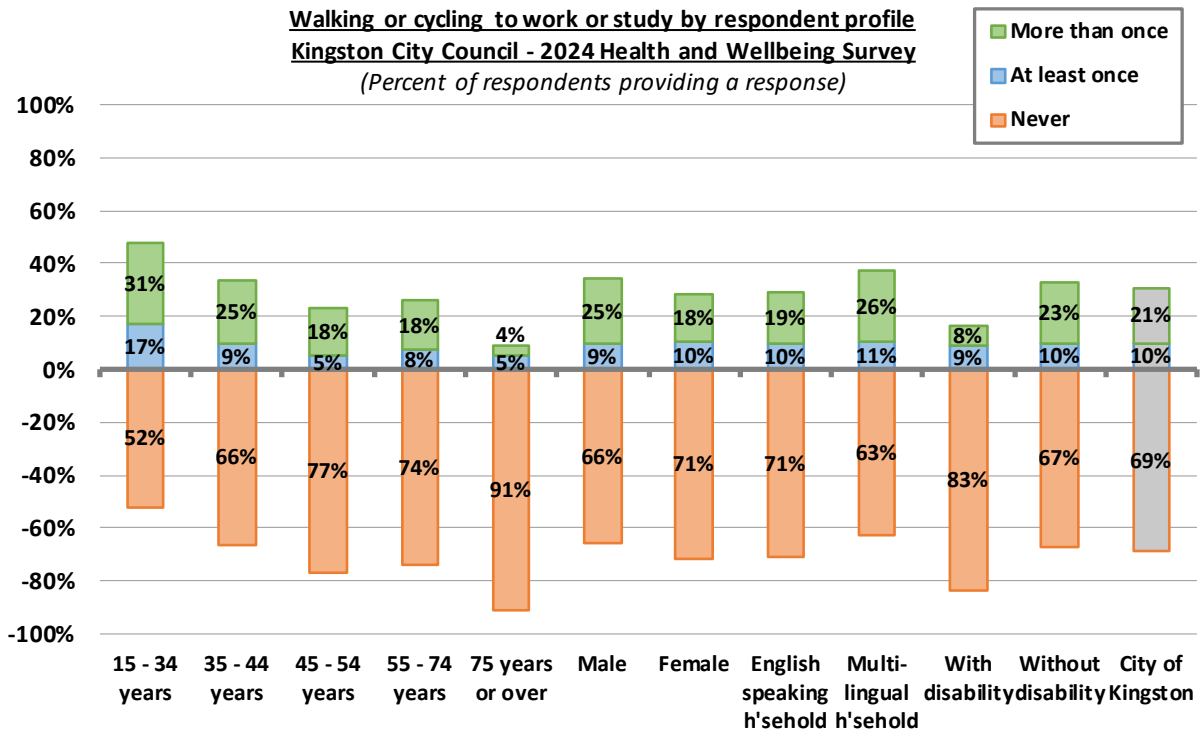
By contrast, respondents from Chelsea et al (79%), Moorabbin / Highett (78%) were measurably, and respondents from Carrum / Patterson Lakes (76%) were notably more likely than average to never walk or cycle to work or study in the past week.



There was also some variation in the walking or cycling to work or study results observed by respondent profile, as follows:

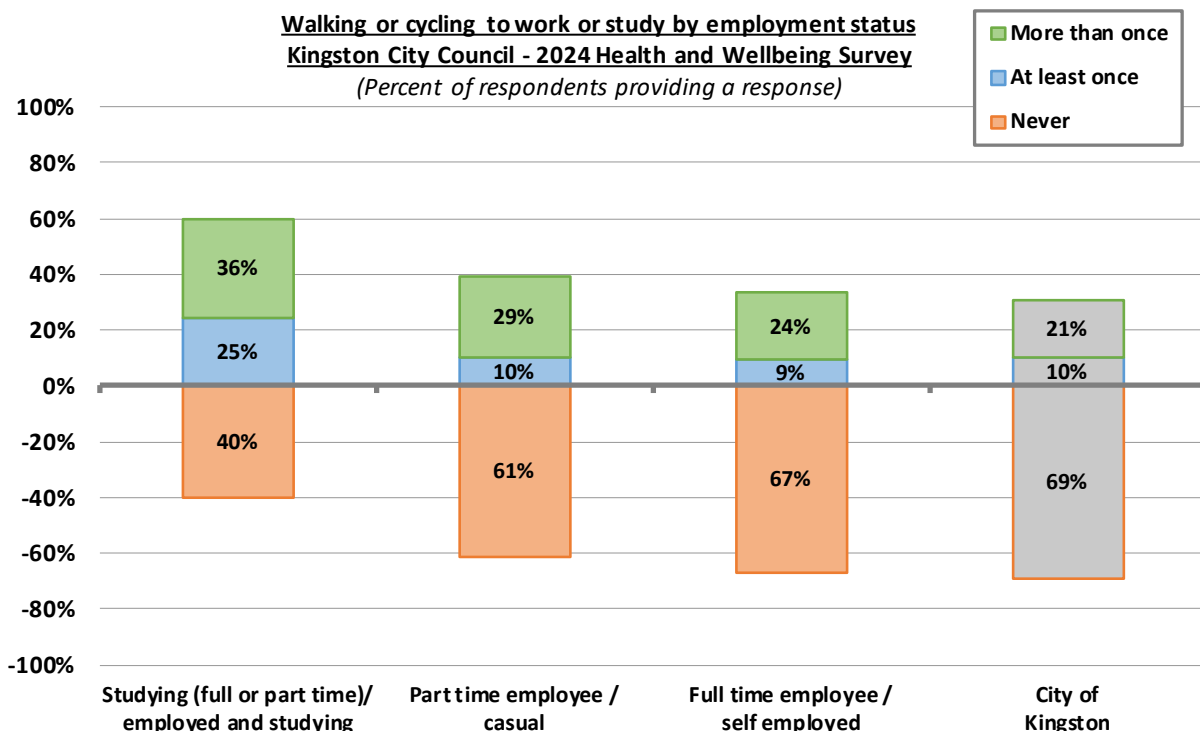
- **Young adults (aged 18 to 34 years)** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to walk or cycle to work or study in the past week, particularly more than once.
- **Middle-aged and older Adults (aged 45 to 74 years)** – respondents were notably less likely than average to have walked or cycled to work or study at least once in the past week.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never walk or cycle to work or study.
- **Gender** – male respondents were somewhat more likely than female respondents to walk or cycle to work or study more than once in the past week.
- **Language spoken at home** – respondents from multilingual households were measurably more likely than respondents from English speaking households to walk or cycle to work or study more than once in the past week.
- **Disability status** – respondents with disability were measurably and significantly (16%) more likely than other respondents to never walk or cycle to work or study.





The preceding data was based on all respondents, whereas the following graph provides more detailed results on the proportion of respondents engaged in work and / or study, who had walked or cycled to work or study in the past week.

It is noted that students were measurably more likely to walk or cycle to study more than once in the past week, whilst full time employees were the least likely, and at a similar rate to the municipal average.



Community participation

Respondents were asked:

“Are you actively involved in your local community in any of the following ways?”

Respondents were again in 2024, asked if they were involved in their local community through volunteering, belonging to a formal or informal club or community group, or sitting on a community group board or committee.

Volunteering

Consistent with the results recorded in previous years, a little more than one-quarter (27%) of respondents who provided an answer reported that they either regularly or sometimes volunteer in their local community.

These results have remained very stable around the long-term average of 29%.

Volunteering
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent			
Regularly volunteer	140	15%	16%	28%	31%
Sometimes volunteer	115	12%	14%	n.a.	n.a.
Do not volunteer	671	72%	70%	72%	69%
Can't say	74		3	7	3
Total	1,000	100%	503	500	512

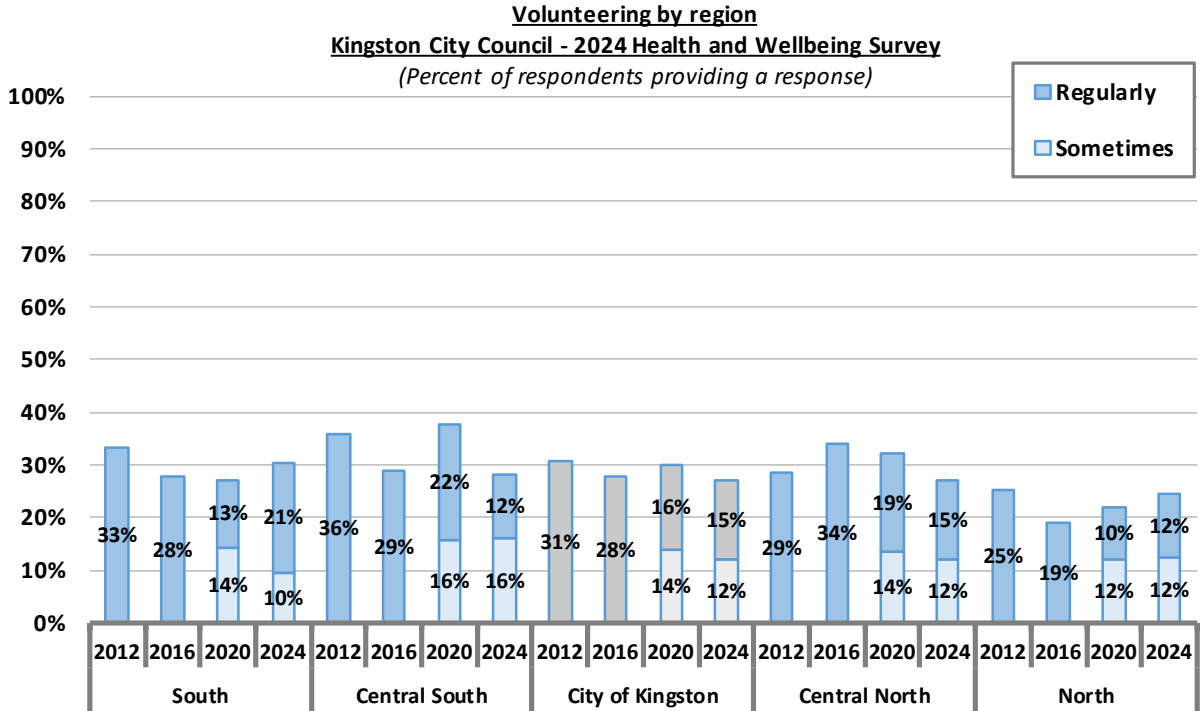
There was some variation in these results observed over time across the four regions comprising the City of Kingston, as outlined in the following graph.

It is noted that respondents from the Central South and Central North regions recorded somewhat higher than average results in 2020 but have returned to closer to the municipal average in 2024.

Metropolis Research does note that the level of volunteering in several communities across metropolitan Melbourne did decline notably through the pandemic.

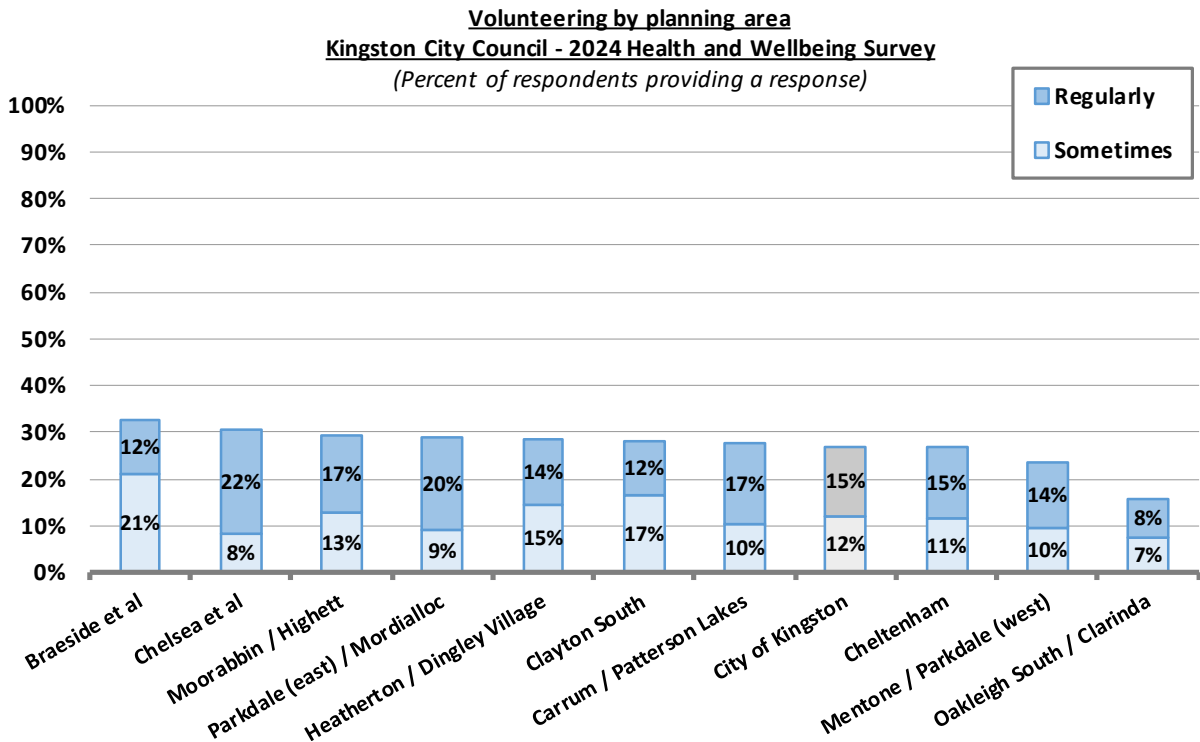
This variation was not really apparent in these City of Kingston results, with the Kingston community reporting relatively stable levels of volunteering over time.





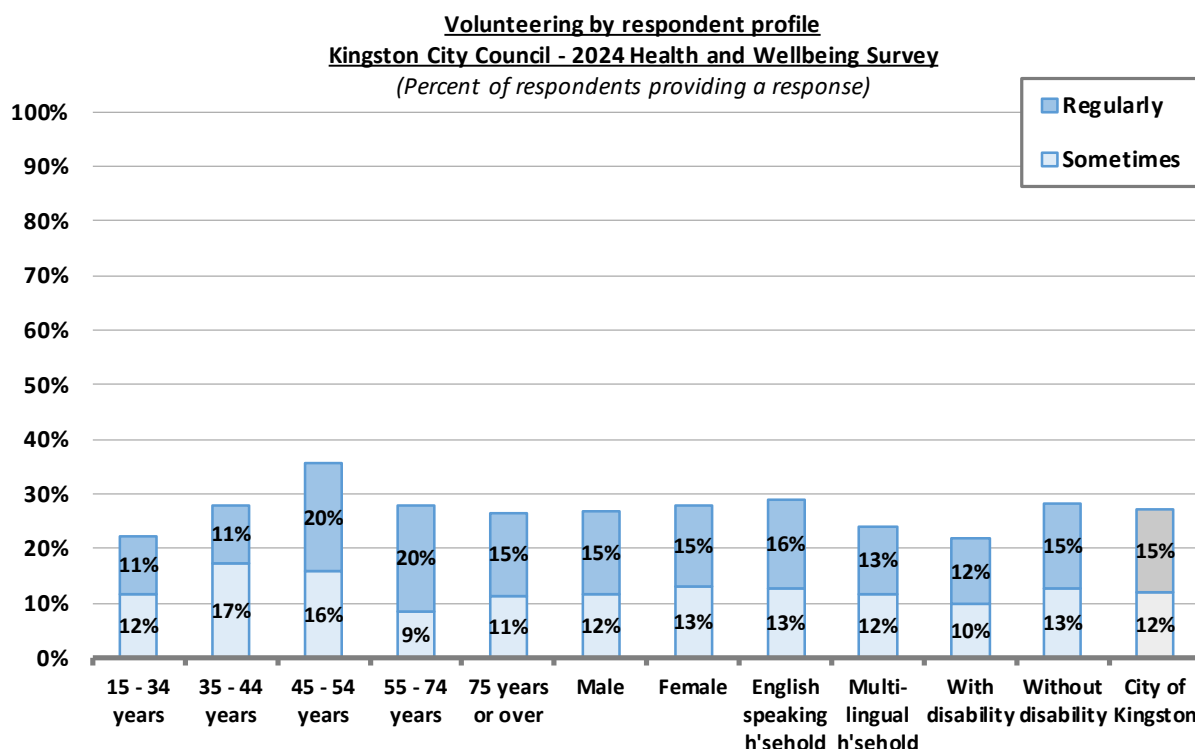
There was relatively little significant variation in the level of volunteering observed across the 10 planning districts, although it is noted that respondents from Braeside et al were somewhat (6%) more likely than average to volunteer at least sometimes.

By contrast, respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were measurably (12%) less likely than average to volunteer at least sometimes.



There was some variation in the level of volunteering observed by respondent profile. Young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) were somewhat less likely than average to volunteer, whilst middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) were measurably more likely than average.

Respondents from English speaking households were somewhat more likely to volunteer than respondents from multilingual households, and respondents with disability were somewhat less likely to volunteer than other respondents.



I belong to a formal or informal club or community group.

Consistent with the results recorded over the previous two surveys, approximately one-third (34%) of the respondents who provided an answer to the question reported that belonged to a formal or informal club or community group.

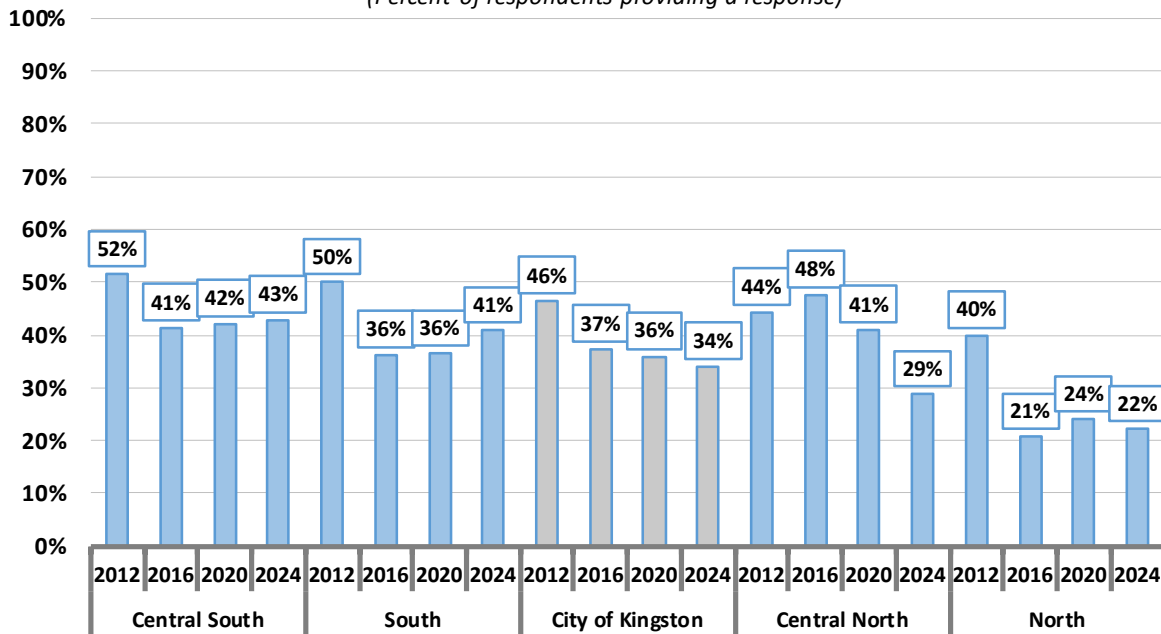
I belong to a formal or informal club or community group
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent			
Yes	325	34%	36%	37%	46%
No	642	66%	64%	63%	54%
Can't say	33		6	7	1
Total	1,000	100%	503	500	512



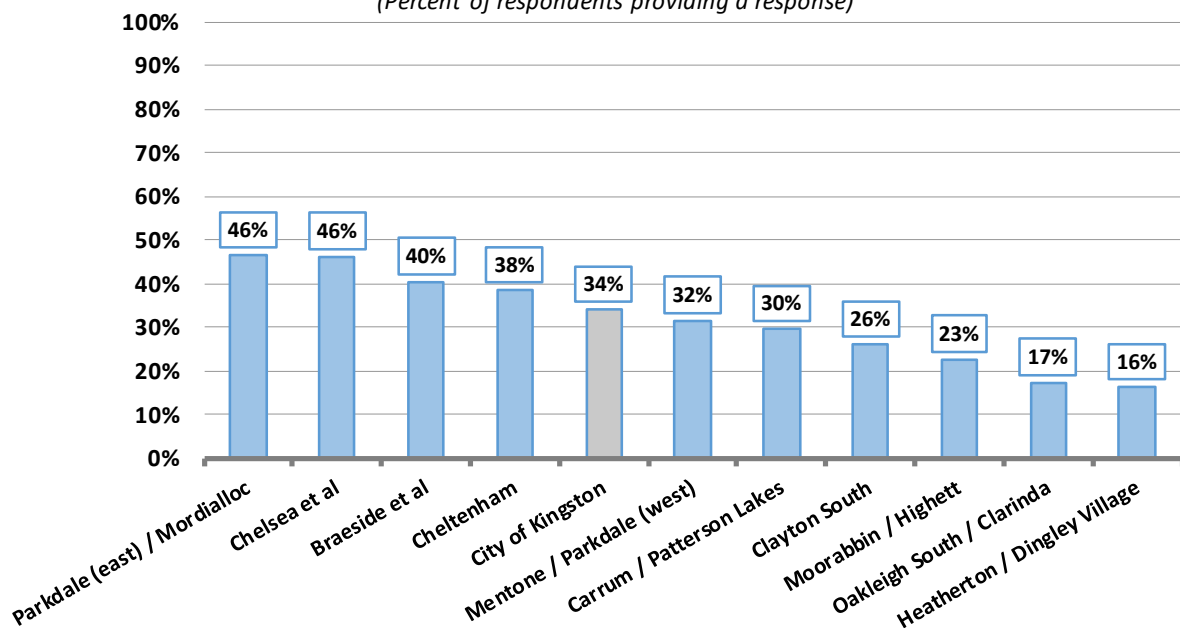
Over the course of the surveys, there has been variation in the proportion of respondents who were a member of a club or community group. Respondents from the Central South precinct and have consistently been more likely than average to be a member, and respondents from the North region have consistently been the least likely.

I belong to a formal or informal club or community group by region
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Percent of respondents providing a response)

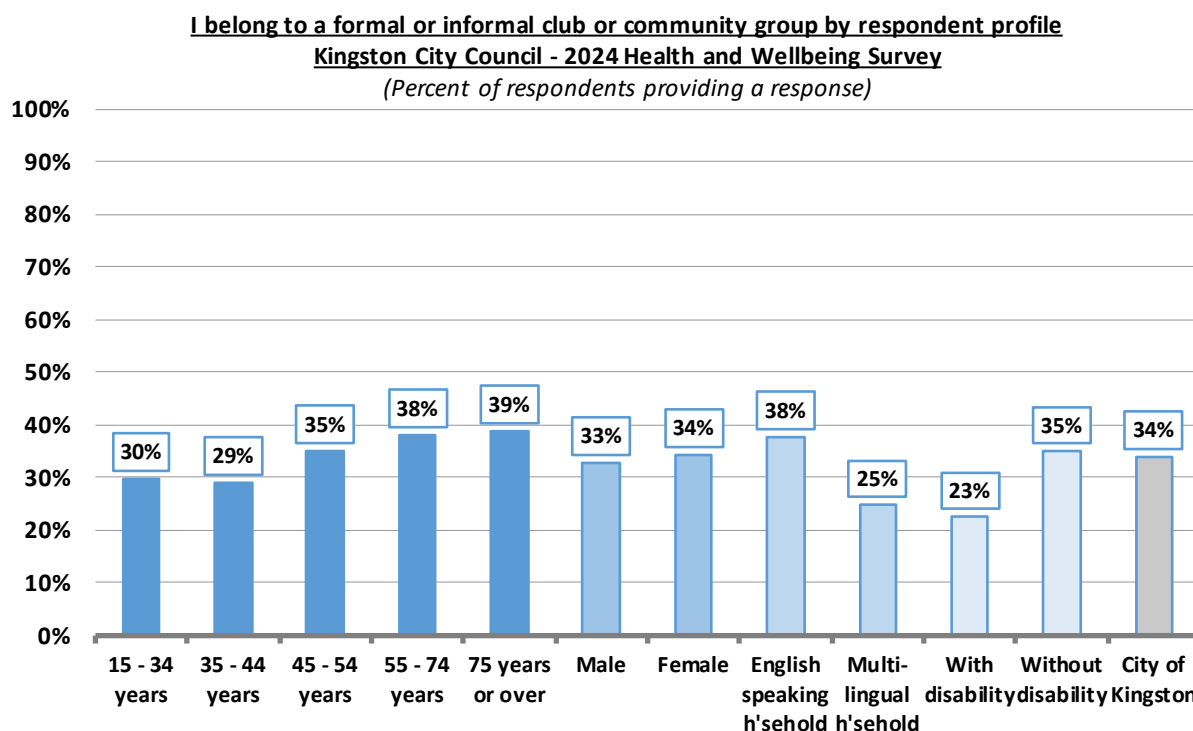


There was measurable variation in this result across the planning districts, with respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc and Chelsea et al measurably more likely, and respondents from Moorabbin / Highett, Oakleigh South / Clarinda, and Heatherton / Dingley Village were measurably less likely than average to be a member of a club or community group.

I belong to a formal or informal club or community group by planning area
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was some variation in this result observed by respondent profile. Older adults and senior citizens (aged 55 years and over) were notably (4 to 5%) more likely than average to be a member. Respondents from English speaking households were measurably (13%) more likely than respondents from multilingual households, and respondents with disability were measurably (12%) less likely to be a member than other respondents.



I currently sit on a community group board or committee.

Consistent with the results recorded in 2020, only a relatively small proportion of respondents (who provided an answer to the question) reported that they currently sit on a community group board or committee.

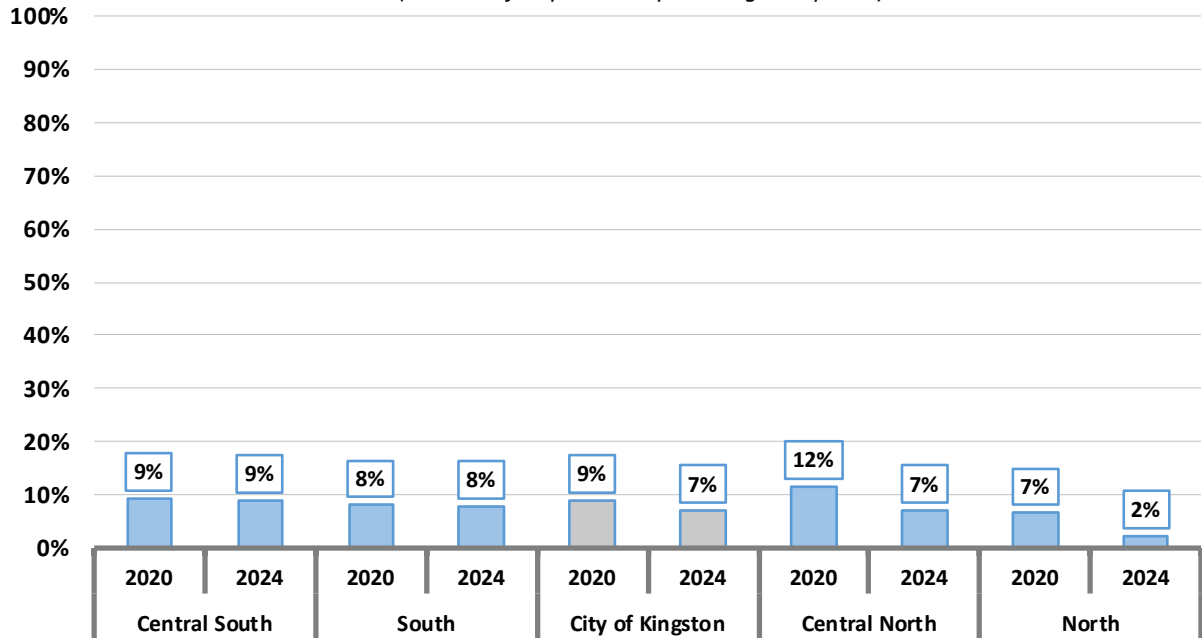
I currently sit on a community group board / committee
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020
	Number	Percent	
Yes	61	7%	9%
No	859	93%	91%
Can't say	80		4
Total	1,000	100%	503



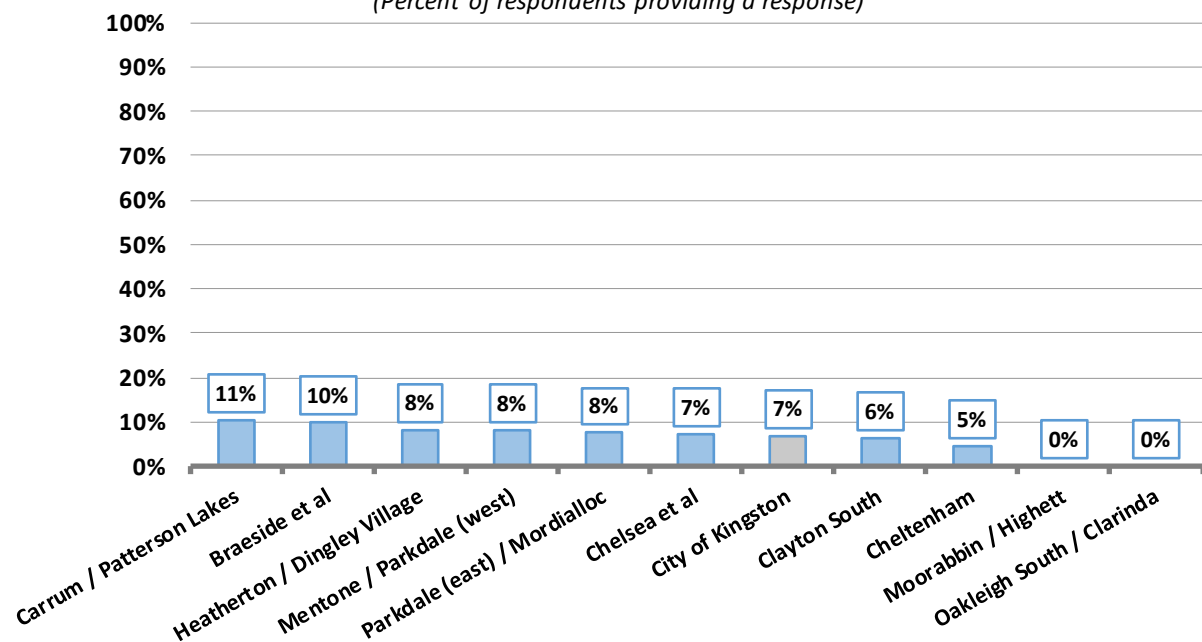
This result was relatively consistent across the four districts over the course of the two surveys, although it is note that respondents from Central North and North regions were somewhat less likely to sit on a board or committee in 2024 than in 2020.

I currently sit on a community group board / committee by region
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



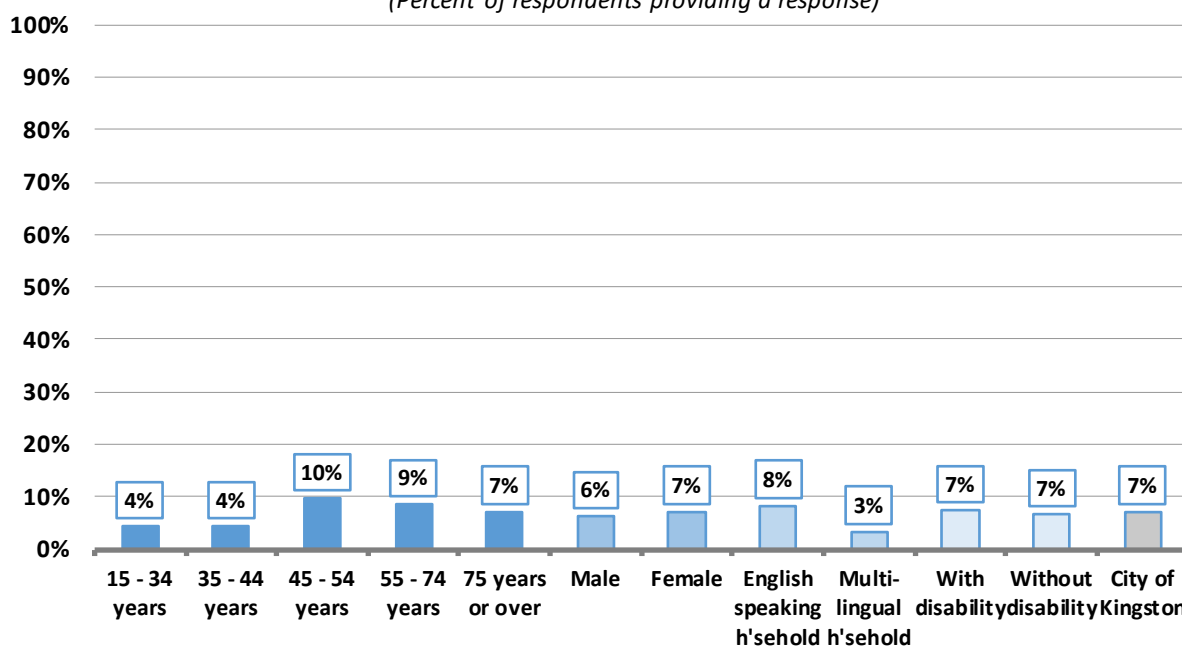
There was some measurable variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, with none of the respondents from Moorabbin / Highett and Oakleigh South / Clarinda reported that they currently sit on a community group board or committee.

I currently sit on a community group board / committee by planning area
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was some variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged and older adults (aged 45 to 74 years) the most likely to sit on a community group board or committee, and younger respondents (aged 18 to 44 years) somewhat less likely. Respondents from English speaking households were notably (5%) more likely to currently sit on a community group board or committee than respondents from multilingual households.

I currently sit on a community group board / committee by respondent profile
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Percent of respondents providing a response)



Technology

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements about technology.”

Respondents were in 2024, asked to rate their agreement with four statements about technology, including a new statement this year relating to “too much screen time has a negative impact on my mental health”.

There was measurable and significant variation in agreement with these statements in 2024 compared to previous years.

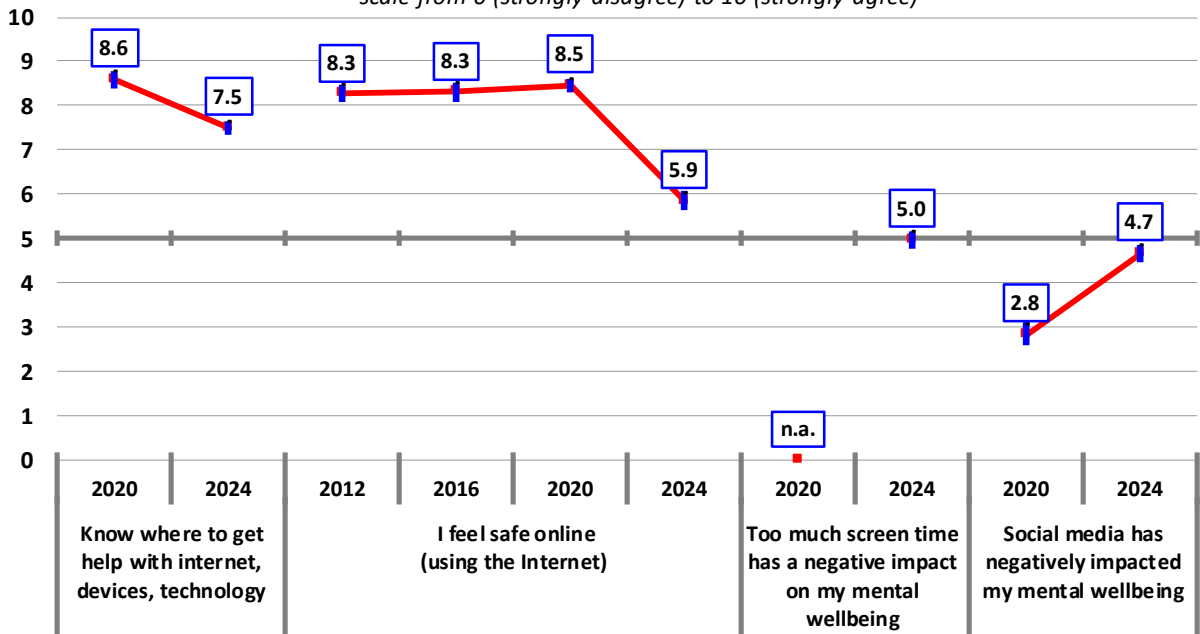
These results show a clear increase in community concern about the impact of technology and social media on their mental health and wellbeing, and that their perception of safety online has declined sharply this year.

These results can best be summarised as follows:

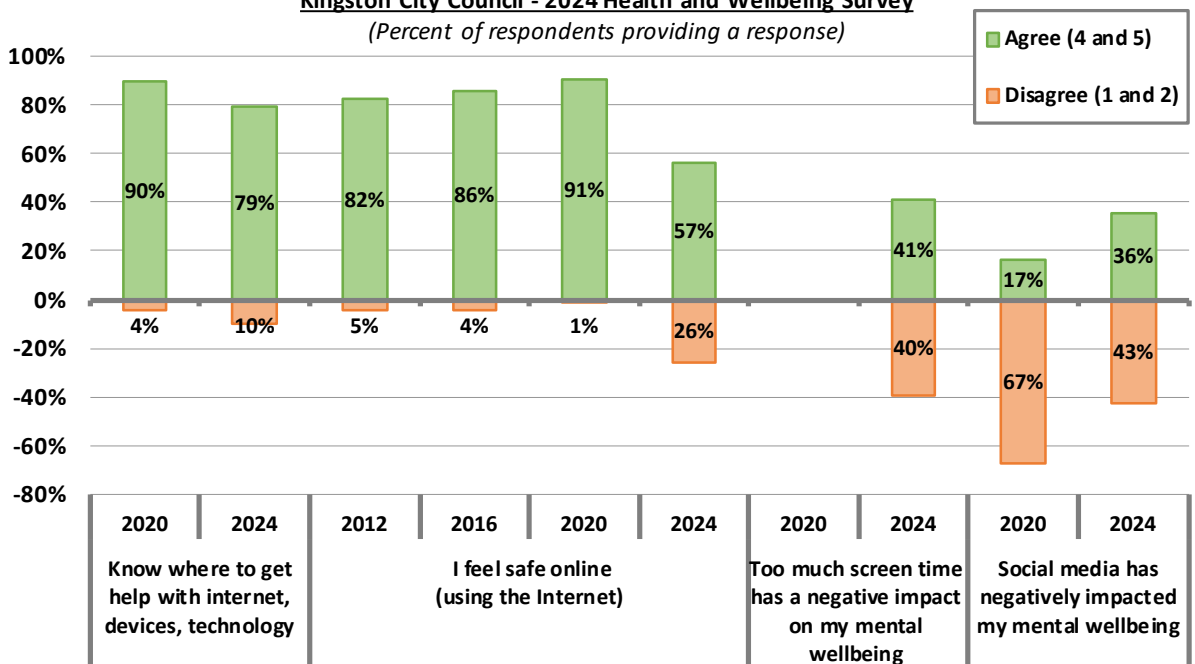


- **Strong Agreement** – that respondents know where to get help with internet, devices, and technology, with 79% agreeing and 10% (up from 4%) disagreeing.
- **Mild Agreement** – that respondents feel safe online (using the internet), with 57% (down from 91%) of respondents agreeing, and 26% (up from 1%) disagreeing.
- **Neutral** – that too much screen time has a negative impact on the respondents’ mental health, with 41% agreeing and 40% disagreeing.
- **Mild Disagreement** – that social media has negatively impacted on the respondents’ mental wellbeing, with 36% (up from 17%) agreeing and 43% (down from 67%) disagreeing.

Average agreement with selected technology statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



Respondents who agreed or disagreed with selected technology statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)

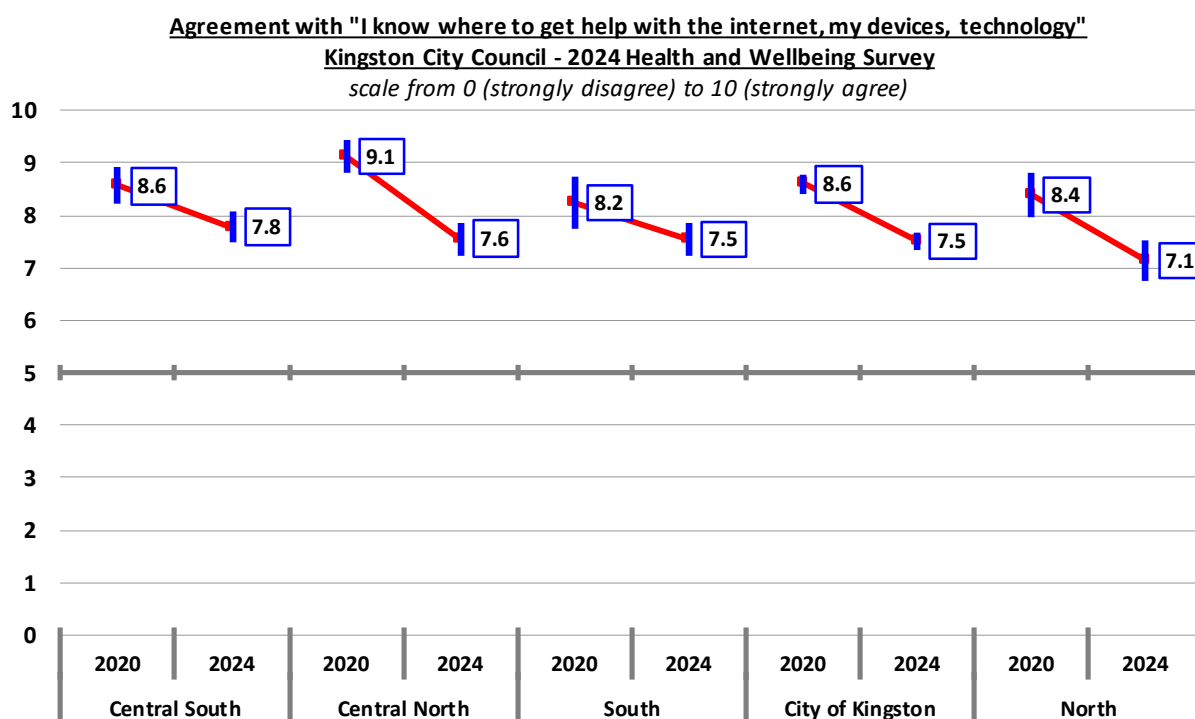


Average agreement with selected technology statements
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Statement	Year	Agreement			Can't say	Average agreement
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree		
I know where to get help with the internet, my devices and technology	2020	4%	6%	90%	3	8.6
	2024	10%	11%	79%	62	7.5
I feel safe online (using the Internet)	2012	5%	14%	82%	58	8.3
	2016	4%	10%	86%	83	8.3
	2020	1%	9%	91%	14	8.5
	2024	26%	18%	57%	86	5.9
Too much screen time has a negative impact on my mental wellbeing	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2024	40%	19%	41%	64	5.0
Social media has a negative impact on my mental wellbeing	2020	67%	16%	17%	11	2.8
	2024	43%	22%	36%	94	4.7

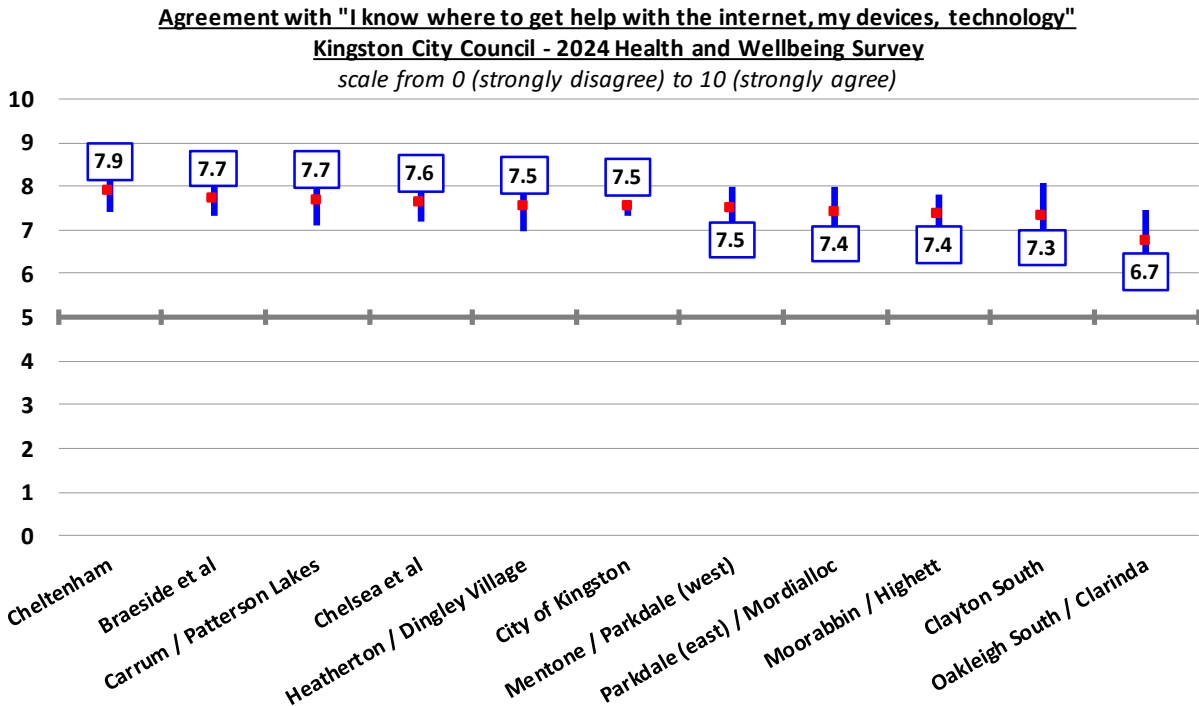
I know where to get help with the internet, my devices and technology.

The measurable decline in agreement that respondents know where to get help with the internet, their devices and technology was replicated across all four regions of the City of Kingston, with the decline largest in Central North (down 15%) and North (down 13%) regions.



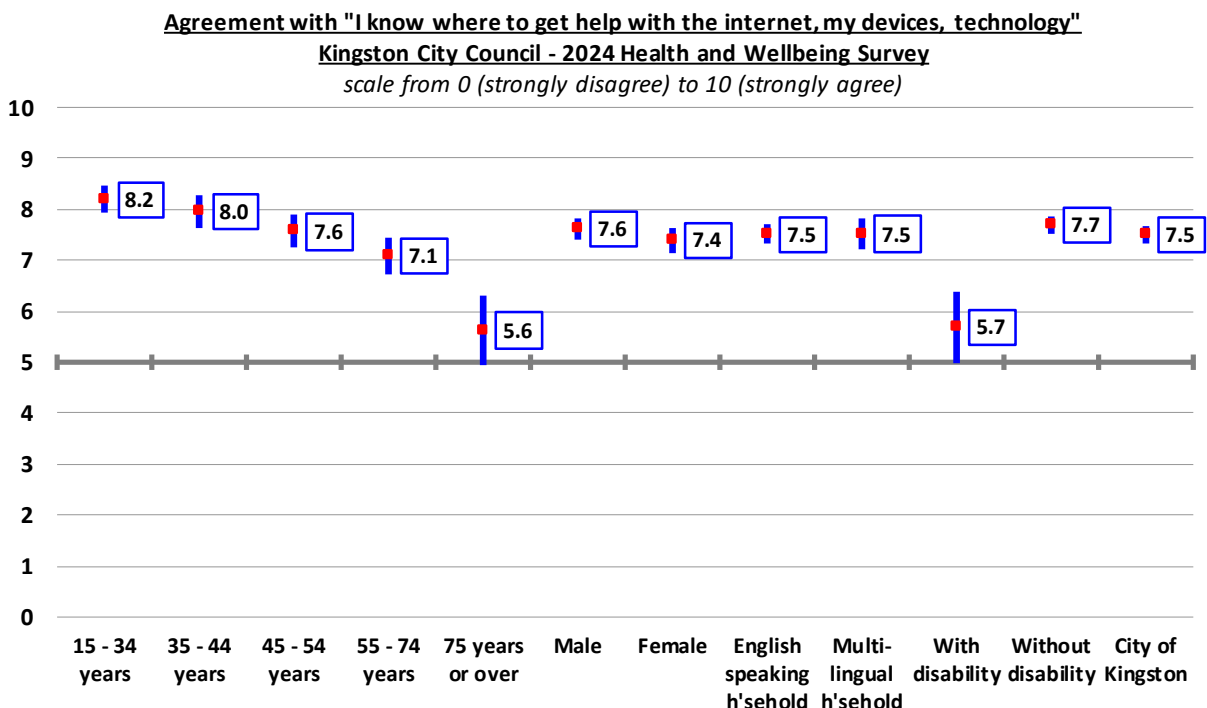
Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were notably (8%) less in agreement than average.





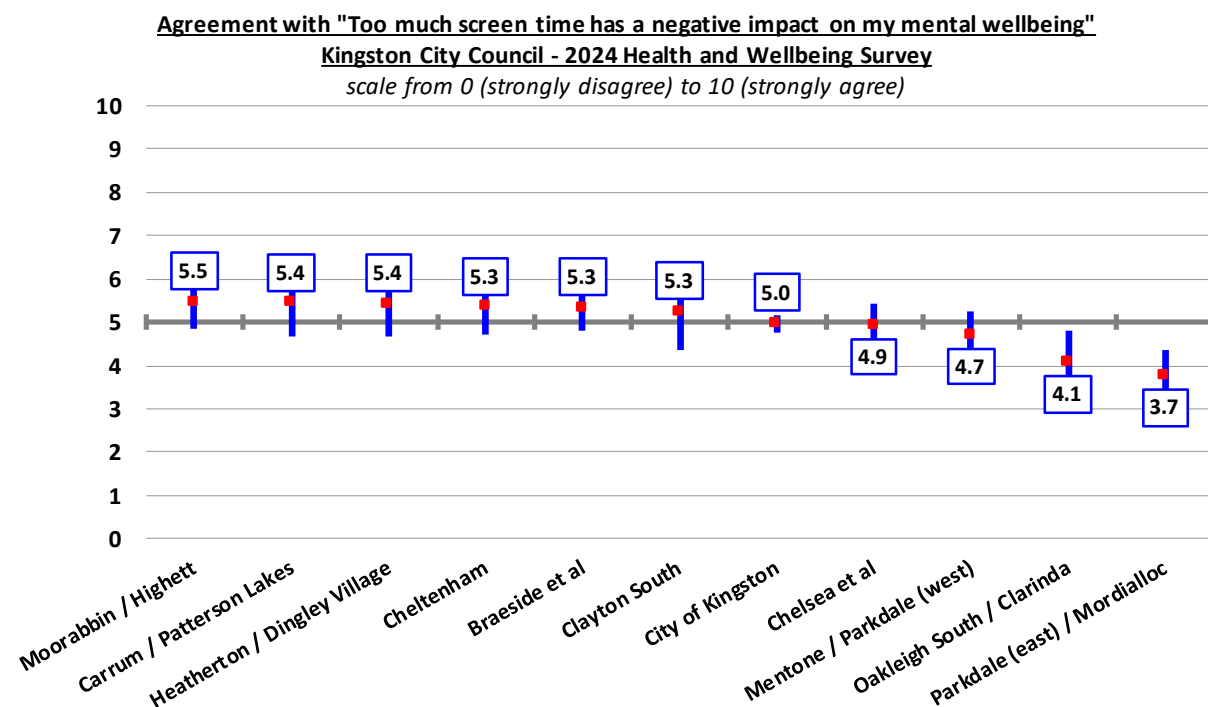
There was measurable and significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with agreement declining measurably with the respondents' age, with young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) measurably more in agreement, and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) measurably and significantly (19%) less in agreement.

Respondents with disability were measurably and significantly (20%) less in agreement that they knew where to get help with the internet, their devices, and technology than other respondents.



Too much screen time has a negative impact on my mental wellbeing.

There was measurable variation in agreement that too much screen time has a negative impact on the respondents' mental wellbeing observed across the 10 planning districts. Respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda and Parkdale East / Mordialloc were measurably less in agreement than the municipal average.

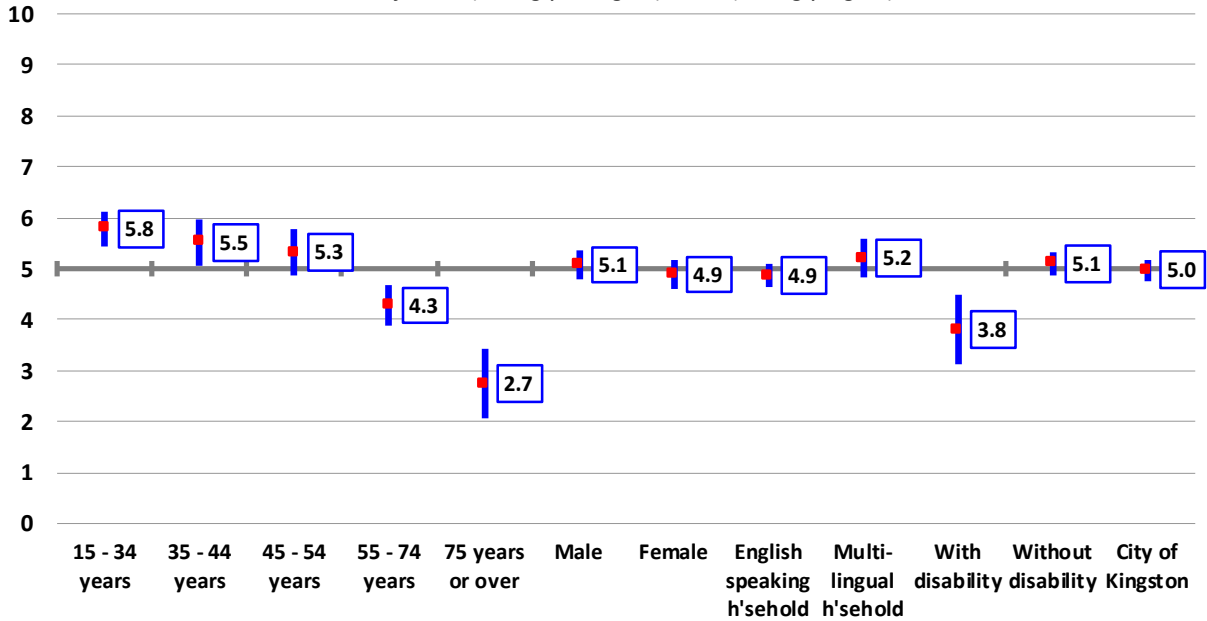


There was measurable and significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with agreement declining measurably with the respondents' age, with young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) measurably more in agreement, and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) measurably (23%) less in agreement.

Respondents with disability were measurably (13%) less in agreement that too much screen time has a negative impact on their mental wellbeing than other respondents.



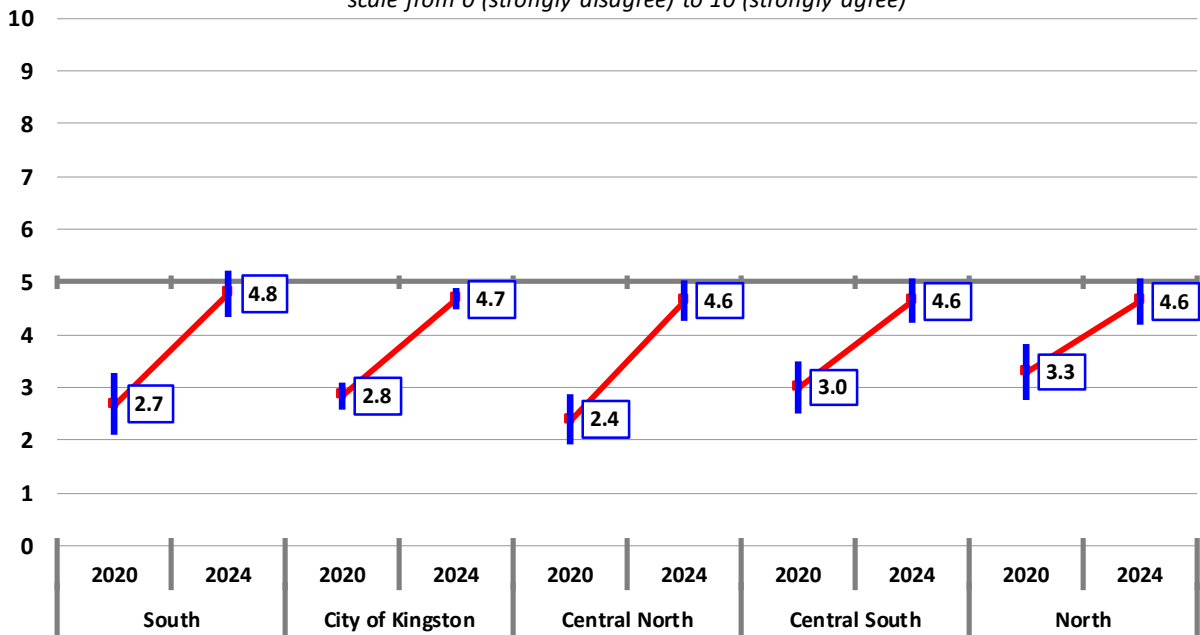
Agreement with "Too much screen time has a negative impact on my mental wellbeing"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



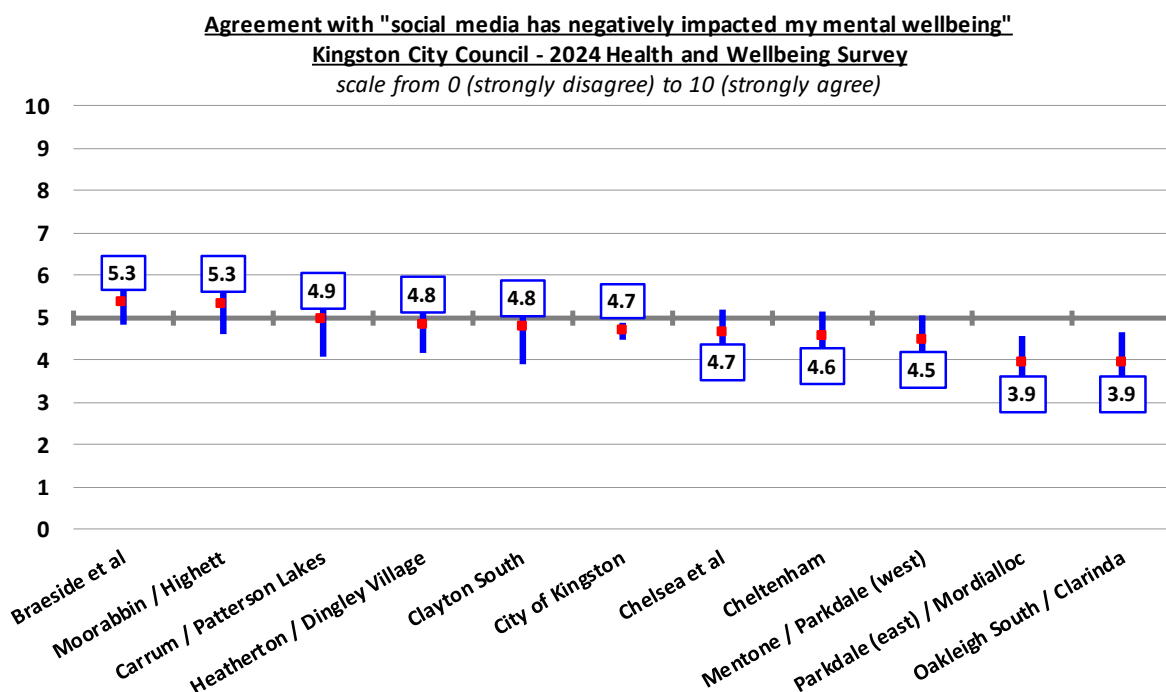
Social media has negatively impacted my mental wellbeing.

The statistically significant increase in agreement that social media had negatively impacted on the respondents’ mental wellbeing was reflected across the four regions comprising the City of Kingston. The increase was largest in Central North (up 22%) and South (up 21%) regions.

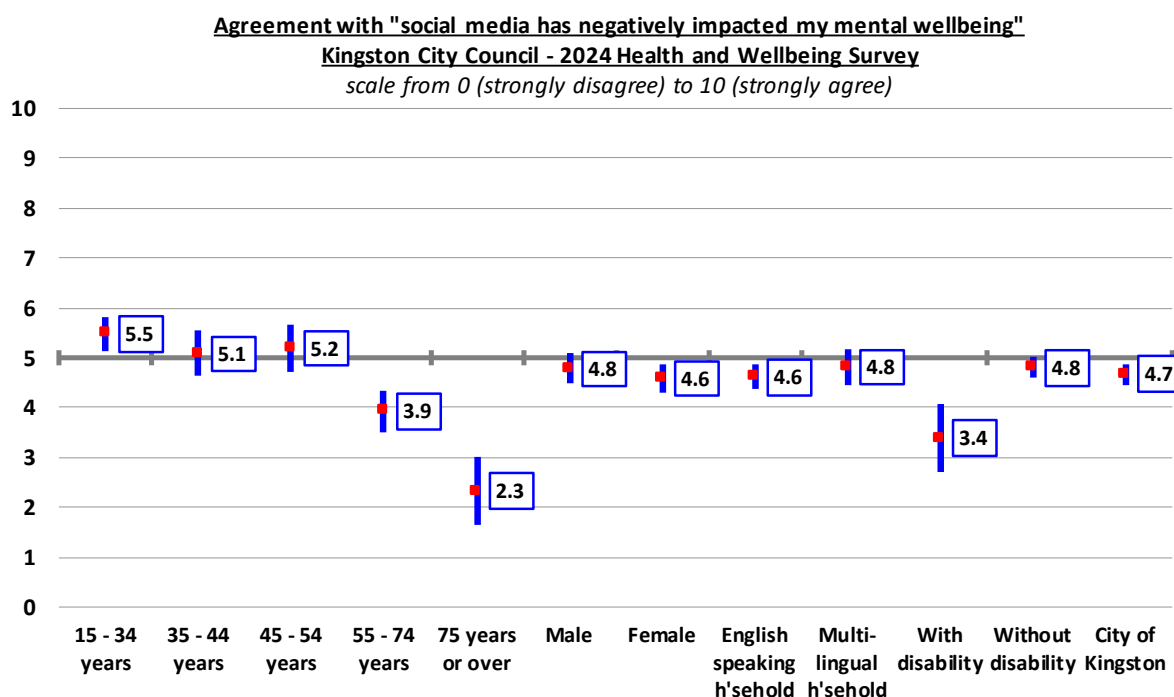
Agreement with "social media has negatively impacted my mental wellbeing"
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts. It is noted, however, that respondents from Braeside et al and Moorabbin / Highett were notably (6%) more in agreement than average, whilst respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc and Oakleigh South / Clarinda were notably (8%) less.

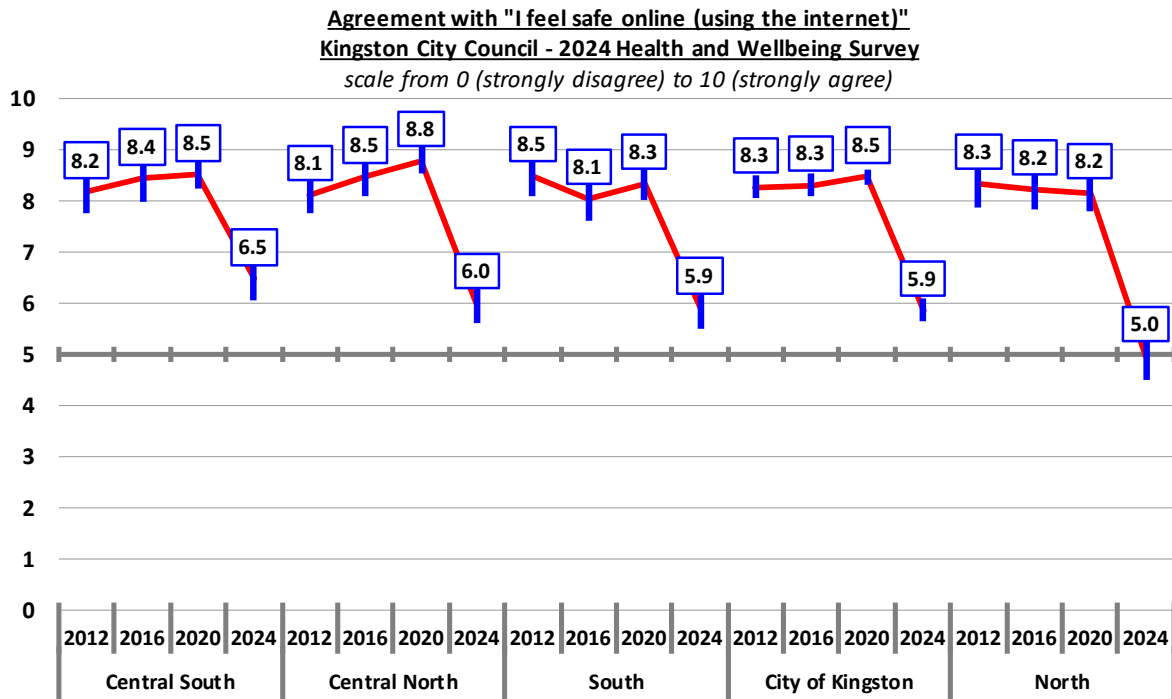


There was significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, declining measurably with the respondents' age. Young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) were measurably more, and older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over) were measurably less in agreement. Respondents with disability were measurably (14%) less in agreement that social media has negatively impacted on their mental wellbeing.

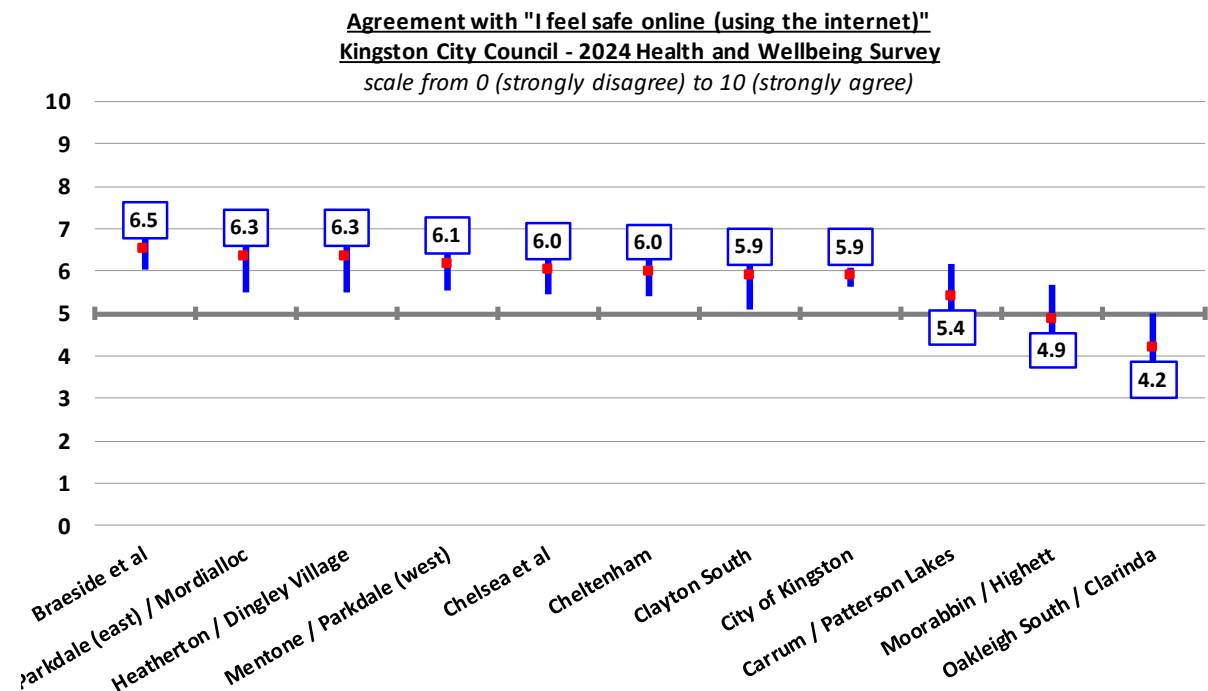


I feel safe online (using the internet).

The statistically significant decrease in agreement that respondents feel safe online (using the internet) was reflected across the four regions comprising the City of Kingston. The increase was largest in North (down 32%), Central North (down 28%) and South (down 24%) regions.



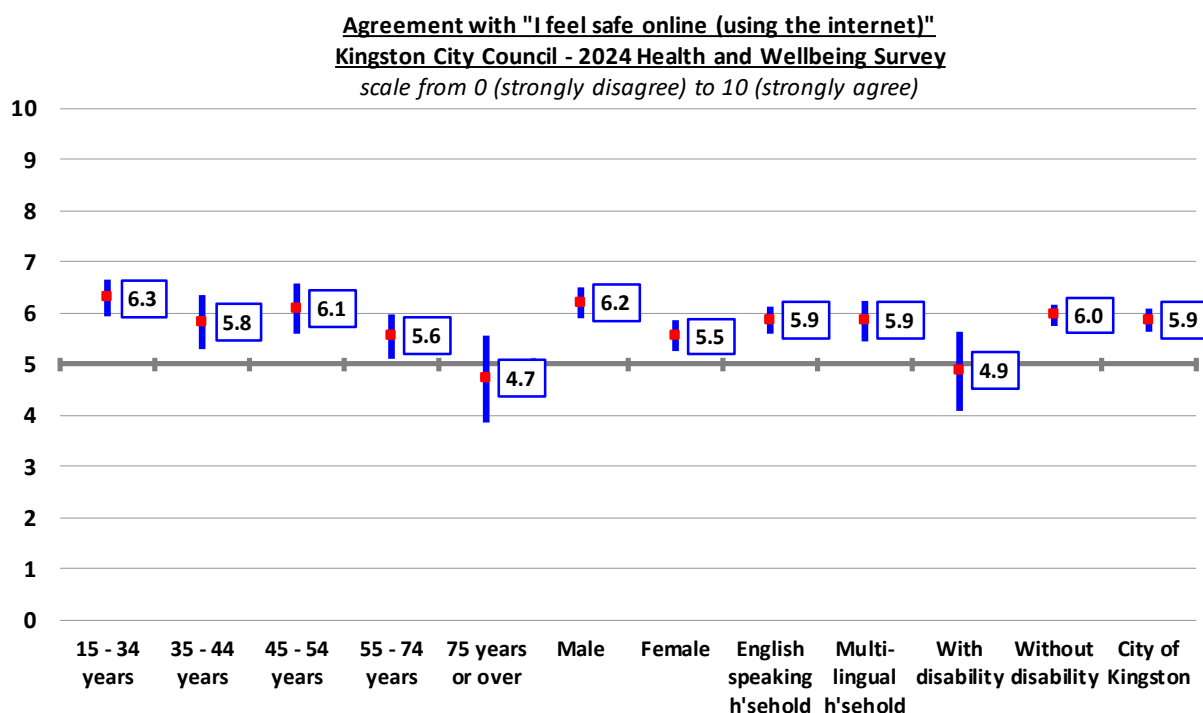
There was notable variation in this result observed across the planning districts, with respondents from Braeside et al notably (6%) and respondents from Moorabbin / Highett were notably (10%) and Oakleigh South / Clarinda measurably (17%) less in agreement than average.



There was measurable and significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with agreement declining with the respondents' age, with young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) notably (4%) more in agreement, and older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over) measurably (12%) less in agreement.

Female respondents were measurably (7%) less in agreement that they feel safe online than male respondents.

Respondents with disability were measurably (11%) less in agreement that they felt safe online than other respondents.



A liveable community

Climate change

Impact of climate change on health

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (no harm) to 5 (significant harm), how much, if at all, do you think that climate change is currently harming you and / or your household’s health?”

Respondents were again in 2024, asked to rate the harm they thought that climate change is currently having on them and / or their household’s health.

The average harm that respondents felt climate change was currently having on their and their household’s health was stable at 4.1 (down from 4.2 out of 10), or a mild impact.

It is noted that this relatively mild average result reflects a significant diversity of views within the community, with 35% rating the harm at four or five out of five, and 44% rating the harm at one or two out of five.

There was a marginal increase in the proportion of respondents (who provided an answer) who rated the harm as significant (4 or 5), up from 31% in 2020 to 35% this year.

The impact of climate change on you or your household's health
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

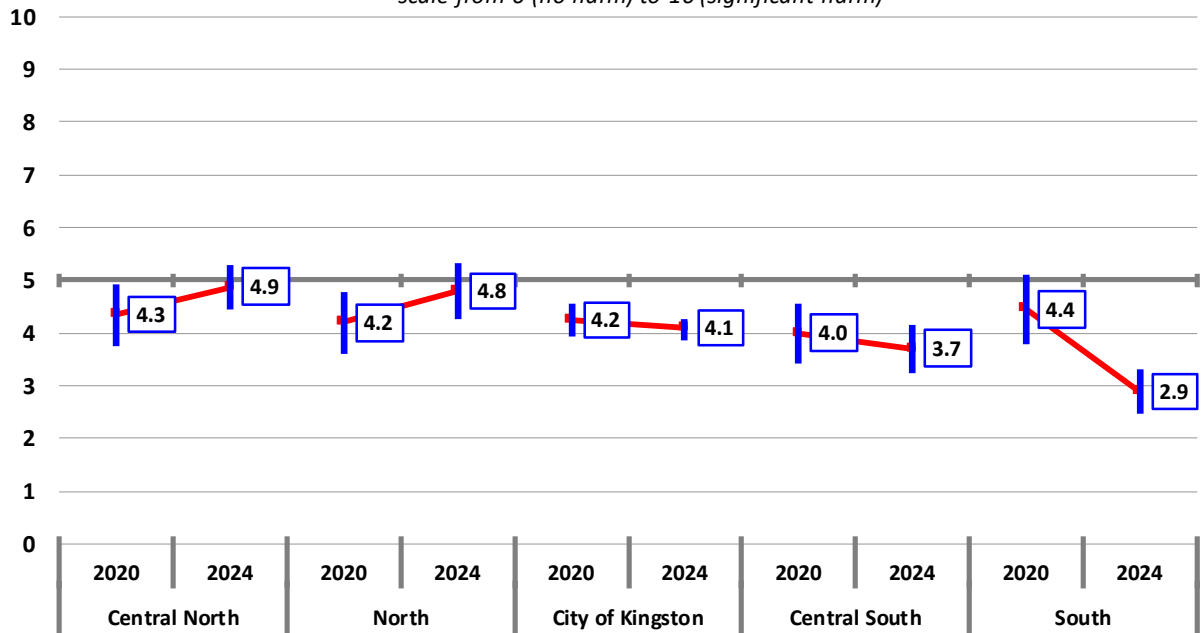
Response	2024		2020
	Number	Percent	
Five (<i>significant harm</i>)	89	10%	8%
Four	214	25%	23%
Three	157	18%	28%
Two	120	14%	13%
One (<i>no harm</i>)	293	34%	28%
Can't say	127		27
Total	1,000	100%	503

Respondents from South region reported a significant decline in the average harm they believe that climate change was currently having on their and their households’ health, down 15% from a relatively moderate 4.4 out of 10, to 2.9 out of 10 this year.

The average harm on health from climate change varied measurably across the four regions, with respondents in Central North and North region rating the harm measurably higher than average, whilst respondents from Central and South regions rated it measurably lower.



The impact of climate change on your health by region
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (no harm) to 10 (significant harm)

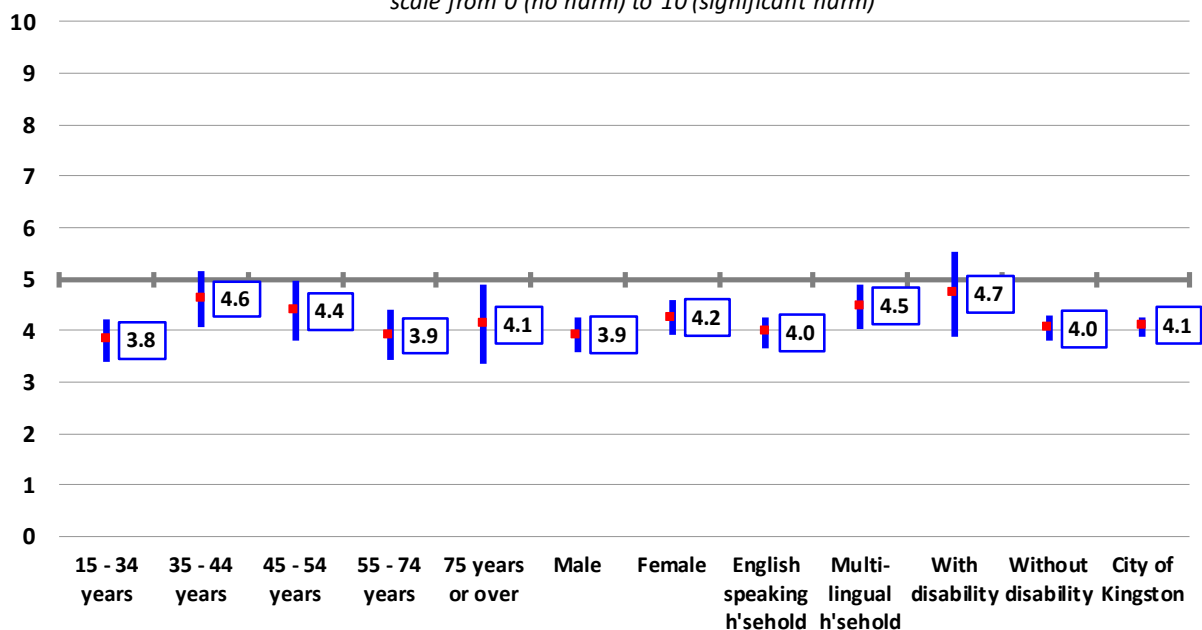


There was no statistically significant variation in the average harm of climate change on respondents and their households' health observed by respondent profile.

It is noted, however, that young adults (aged 18 to 34 years) rated the impact somewhat lower than average, and adults (aged 35 to 44 years) rated it somewhat higher than average.

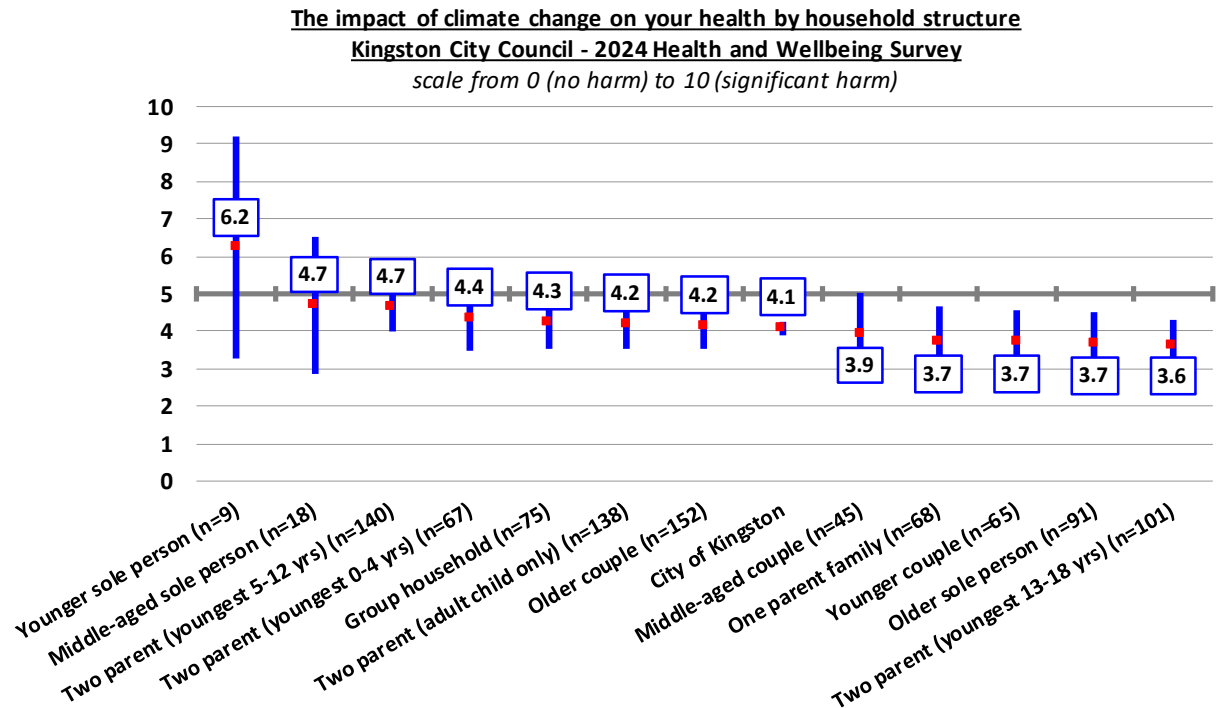
Respondents from multilingual households rated the impact somewhat higher than respondents from English speaking households, and respondents with disability rated it somewhat (7%) higher than other respondents.

The impact of climate change on your health by respondent profile
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
scale from 0 (no harm) to 10 (significant harm)



Given the relatively small sample size at the household structure level, there was no statistically significant variation in this result observed by household structure, although it is noted that the nine younger sole person households rated the impact of climate change on health was notably higher than average.

Respondents from one-parent families, younger couples, older sole person households, and two-parent families with adolescent children at home all rated the harm on them and their household’s health notably lower than the municipal average.



Environment related health conditions

Respondents were asked:

“In the past year, have you experienced any of the following health conditions?”

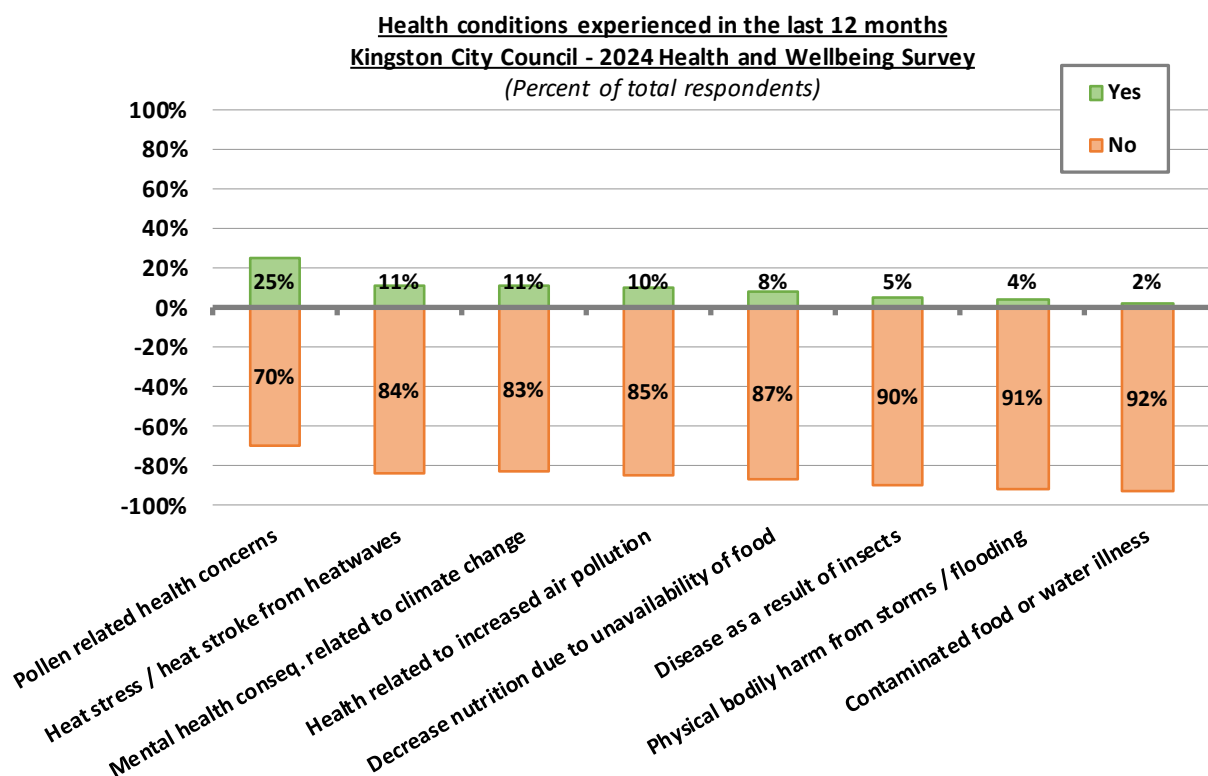
Respondents were again in 2024, asked if they had experience any of eight health conditions.

As outlined in the following graph, a relatively small proportion of respondents reported that they had in the last past year experienced any of the listed health conditions, with pollen related health concerns (25% down from 39%) the stand-out result.

There was a notable (6%) increase in the proportion of respondents who experienced decreased nutrition due to unavailable of food, poor food quality, or high cost of food (8% up from 2%), and a notable (5%) increase in the proportion of respondents who had experience mental health consequences related to climate change (11% up from 6%).



There was a notable (5%) decline in the proportion of respondents who experienced health concerns related to increased air pollution (10% down from 15%).



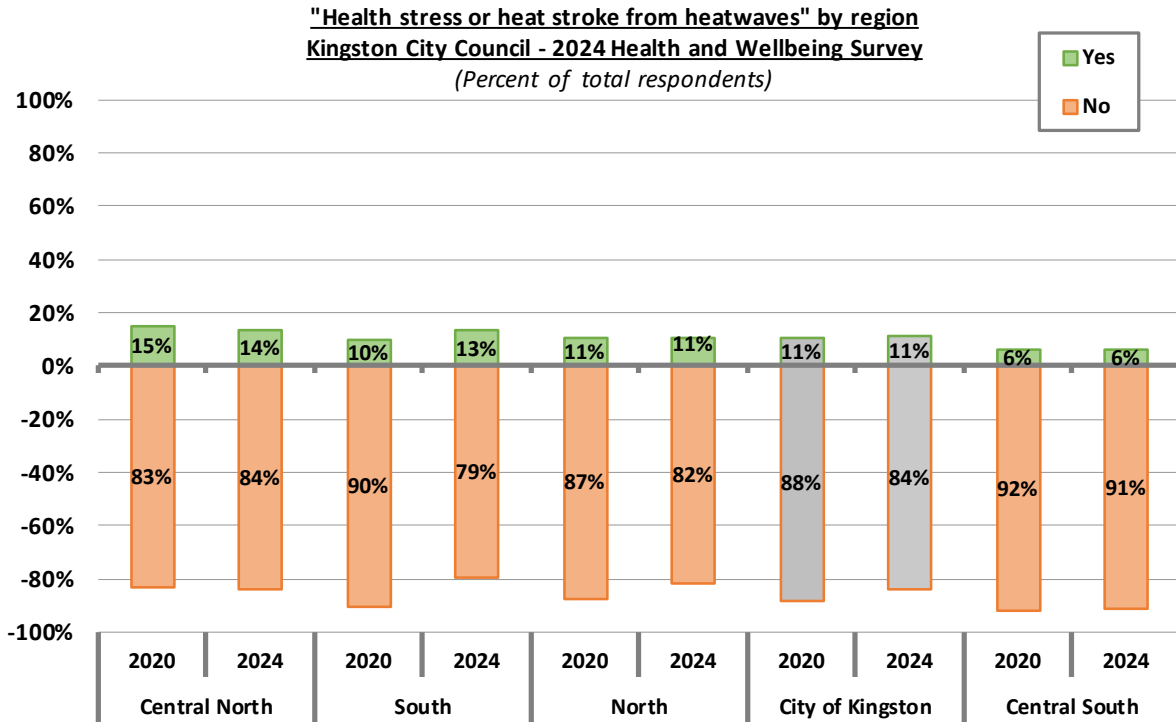
Health conditions experienced in the last 12 months
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

Aspect	Year	Yes	No	Not sure / can't say	Total
Pollen related health concerns	2020	39%	59%	2%	503
	2024	25%	70%	5%	1,000
Heat stress or heat stroke from heatwaves	2020	11%	88%	2%	503
	2024	11%	84%	5%	1,000
Mental health consequences related to climate change	2020	6%	90%	3%	503
	2024	11%	83%	7%	1,000
Health concerns related to increased air pollution	2020	15%	83%	2%	503
	2024	10%	85%	5%	1,000
Decrease nutrition due to unavailability of food, poor food quality, or high cost of food	2020	2%	95%	2%	503
	2024	8%	87%	5%	1,000
Disease as a result of insects	2020	6%	92%	3%	503
	2024	5%	90%	5%	1,000
Physical bodily harm from severe storms and / or flooding	2020	1%	97%	2%	503
	2024	4%	91%	5%	1,000
Illness caused by contaminated food or water	2020	2%	96%	2%	503
	2024	2%	92%	6%	1,000

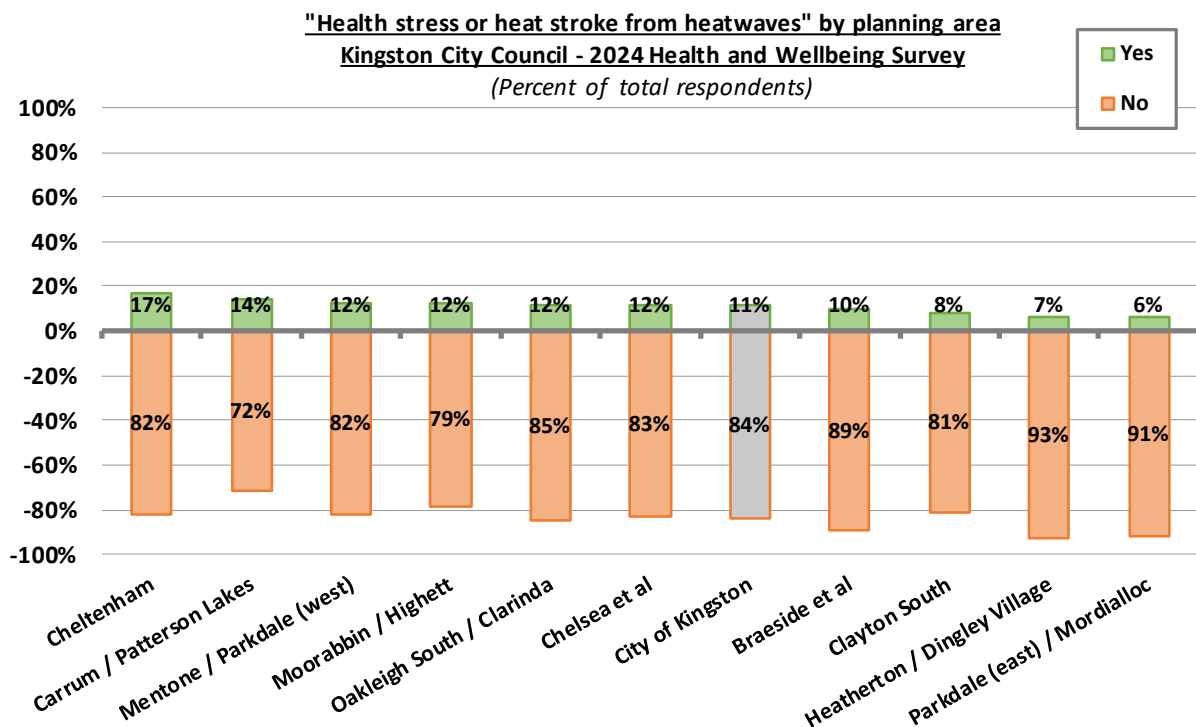


Heat stress or heat stroke from heatwaves

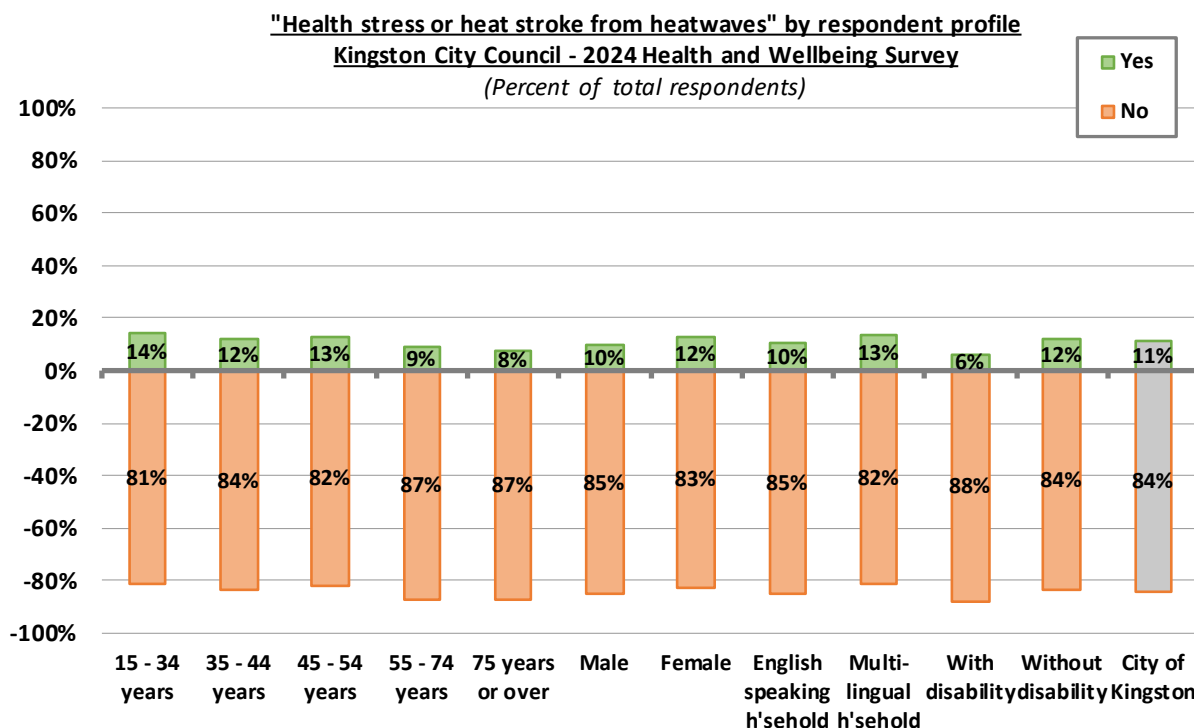
There was some variation in the proportion of respondents who had experienced heat stress or heat stroke from heatwaves observed across the four regions, with respondents from Central South (6%) region remaining the least likely to have experienced this issue.



There was no statistically significant variation in this result observed across the planning districts, although it is noted that respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc were notably (5%) less likely to have experienced this issue than the municipal average.



Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, it is noted that respondents with disability were twice as likely (6%) more likely to experience this issue than other respondents.

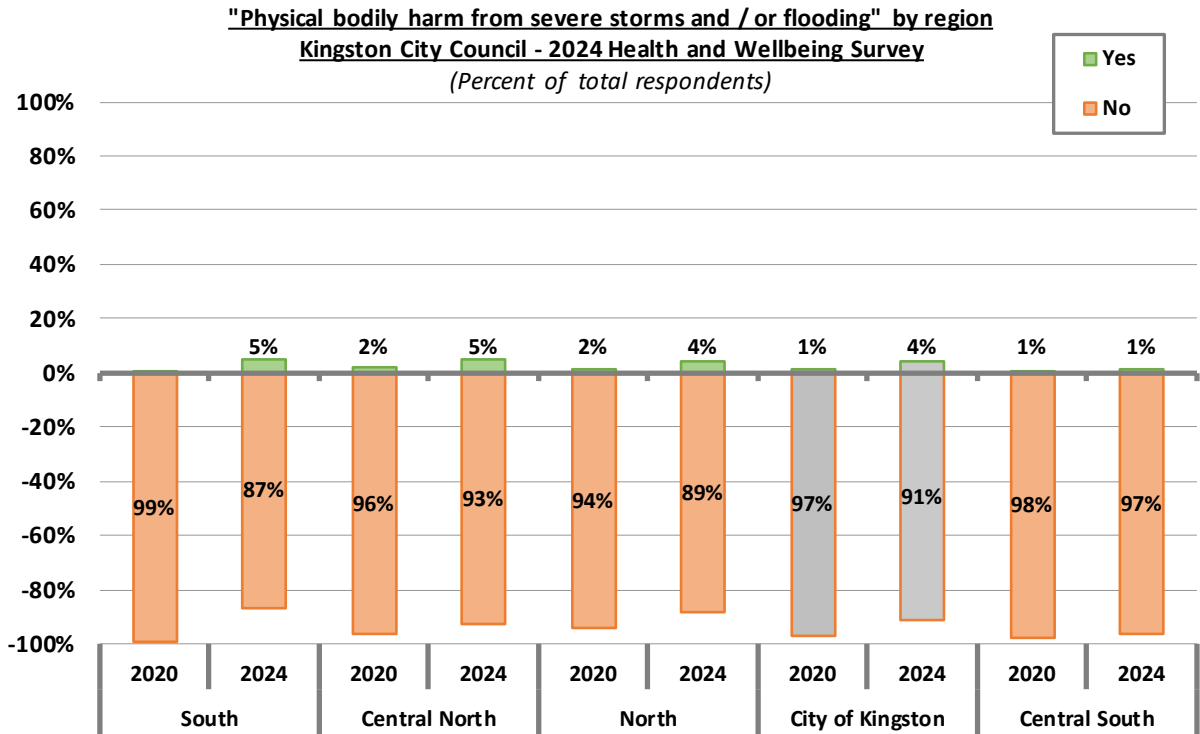


Physical bodily harm from severe storms and / or flooding

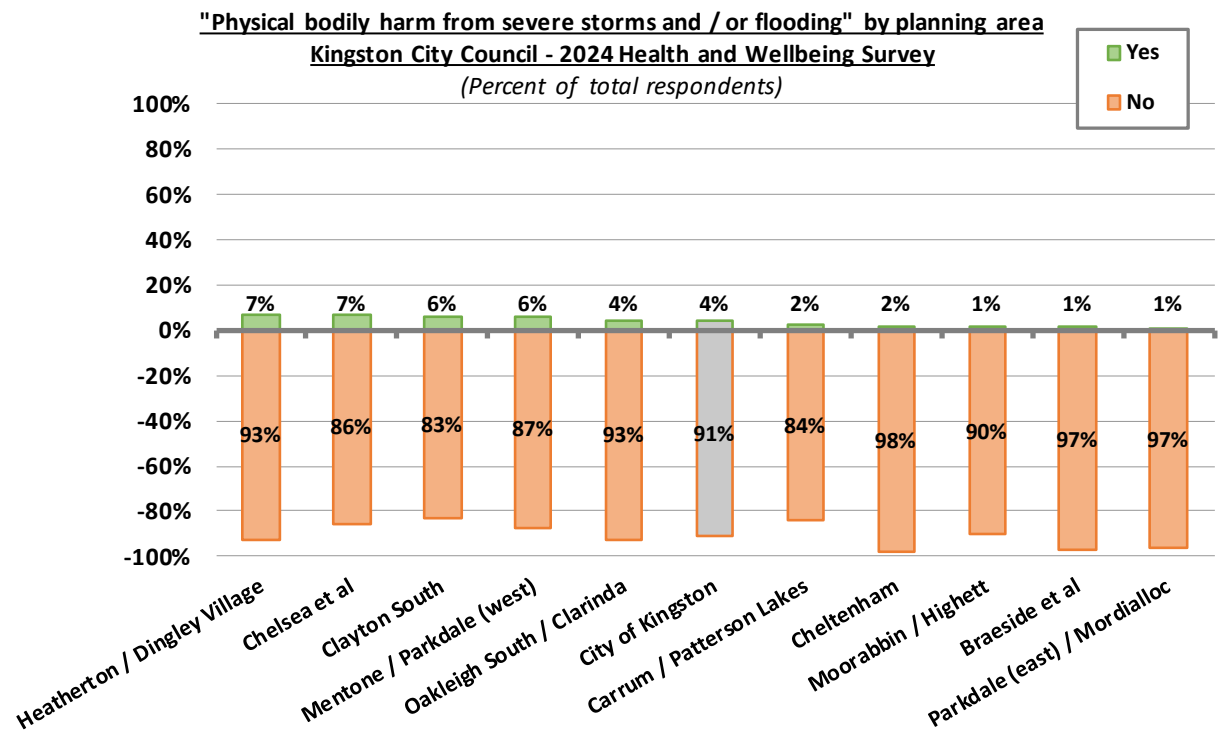
There was no measurable variation in the proportion of respondents who reported that they had experienced physical bodily harm from severe storms and / or flooding in the past year observed across the four regions.

It is noted that there was a spike this year of respondents from South region, up from none of the respondents back in 2020 to five percent this year.



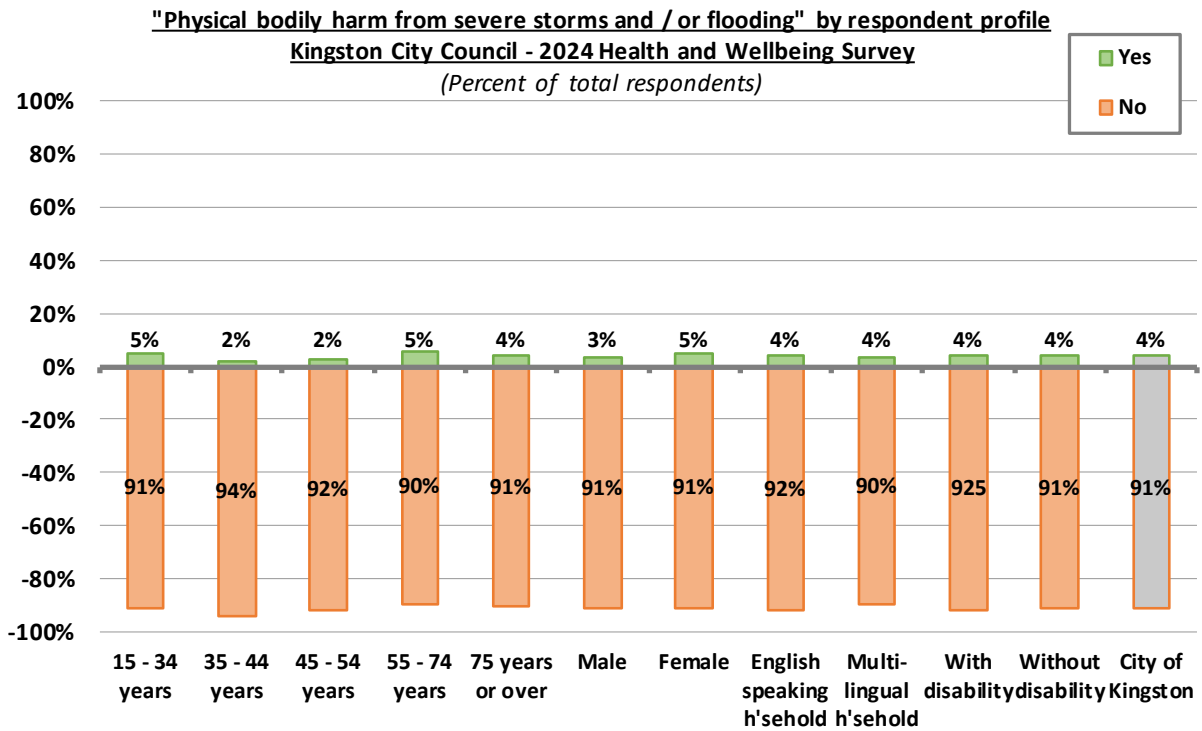


There was notable variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts with just one percent of respondents from Moorabbin / Highett, Braeside et al, and Parkdale East / Mordialloc reporting that they had experienced physical bodily harm from severe storms and / or flooding in the past year.



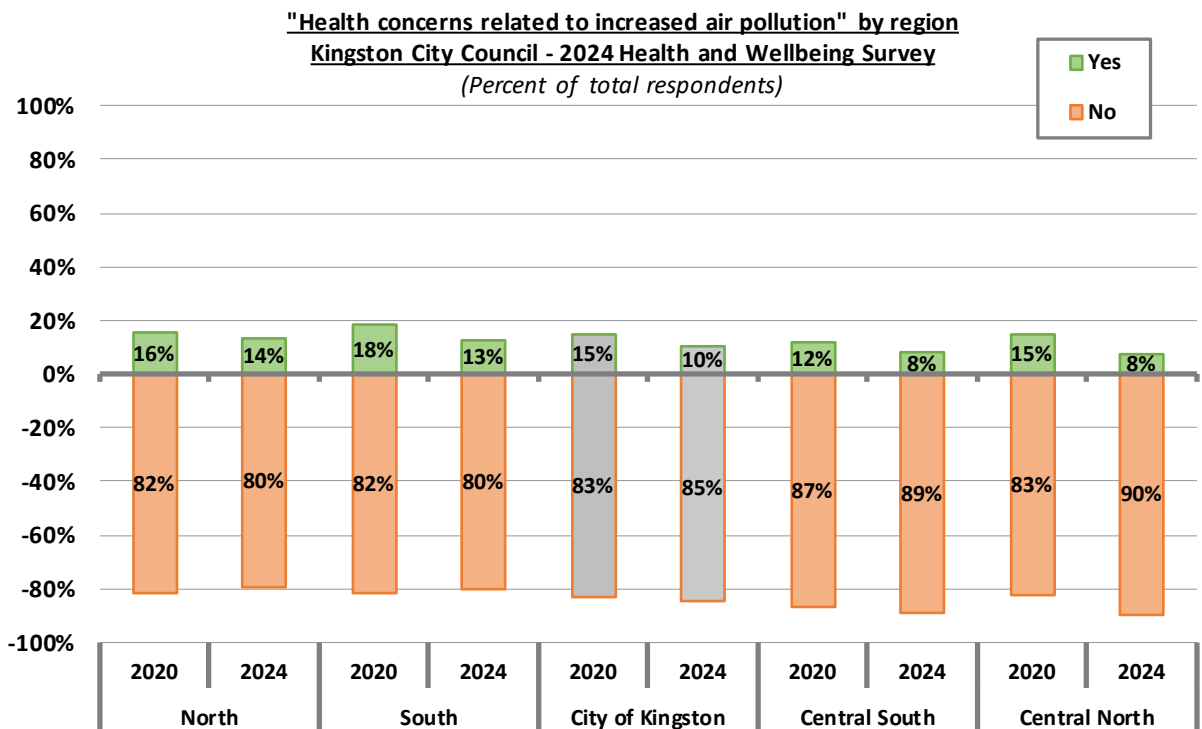
There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by respondent profile.



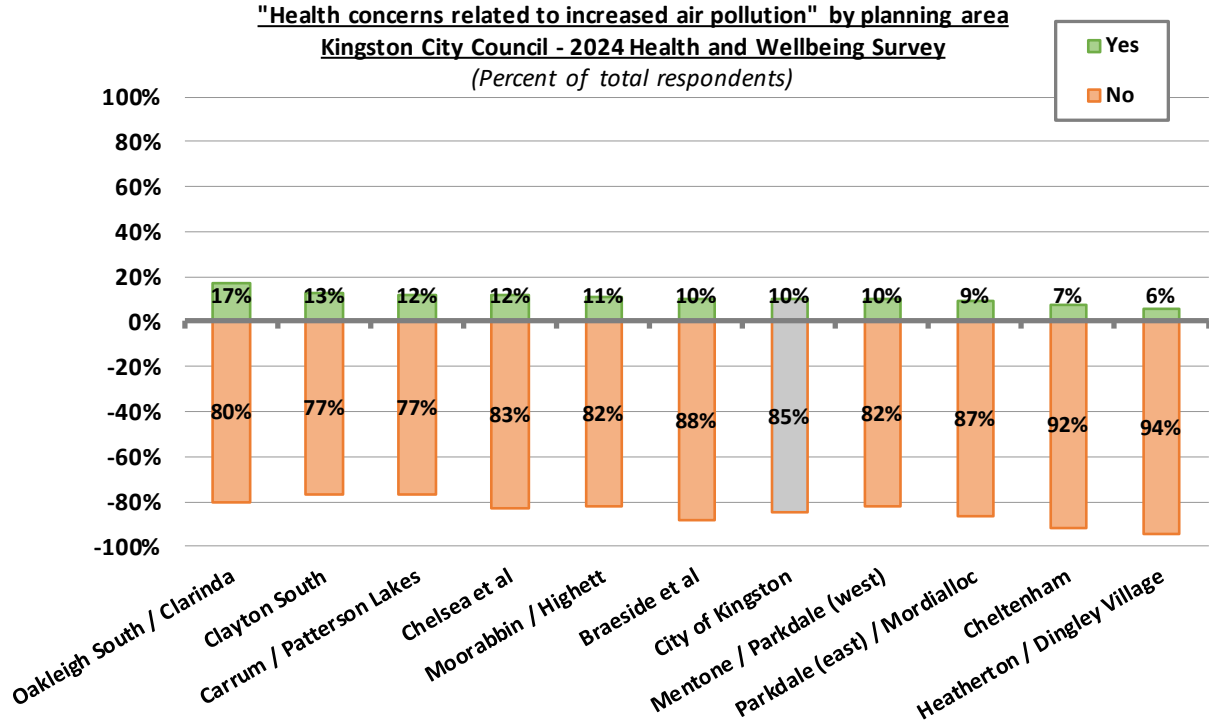


Health concerns related to increased air pollution

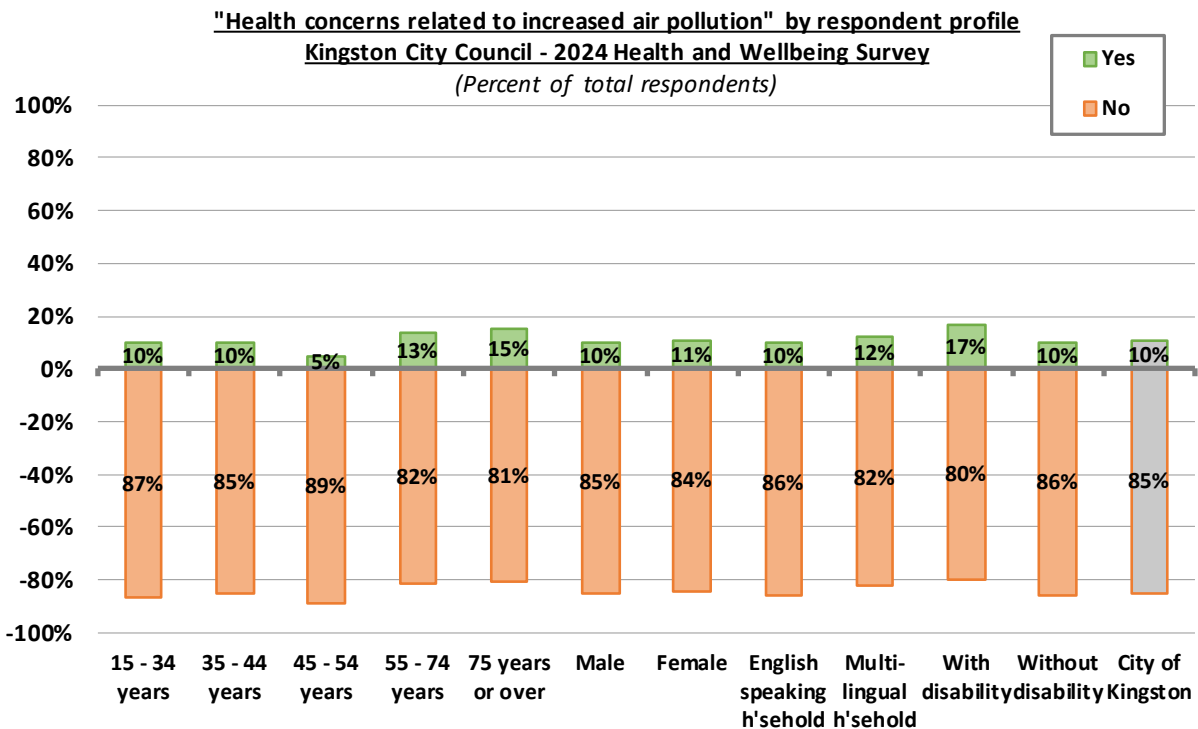
The decline in the proportion of respondents who experienced health related concerns related to increased air pollution was observed across the four regions, with the largest declines recorded by respondents from Central North (down 7%) and South (down 5%) regions.



There was measurable variation in this result observed across the municipality, with respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda measurably more likely than average to have experienced health concerns related to increased air pollution. By contrast, respondents from Heatherton / Dingley Village were notably (4%) less likely.

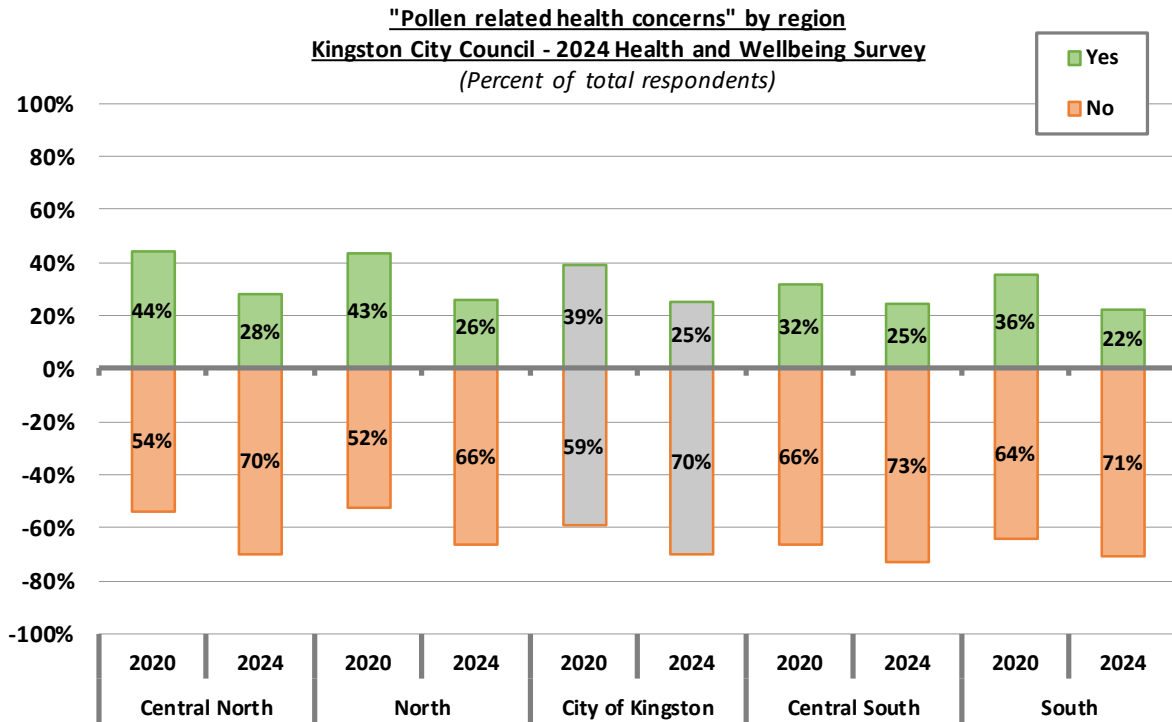


There was some variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) notably (5%) less likely than average. Respondents with disability were notably (5%) more likely to experience these concerns than other respondents.

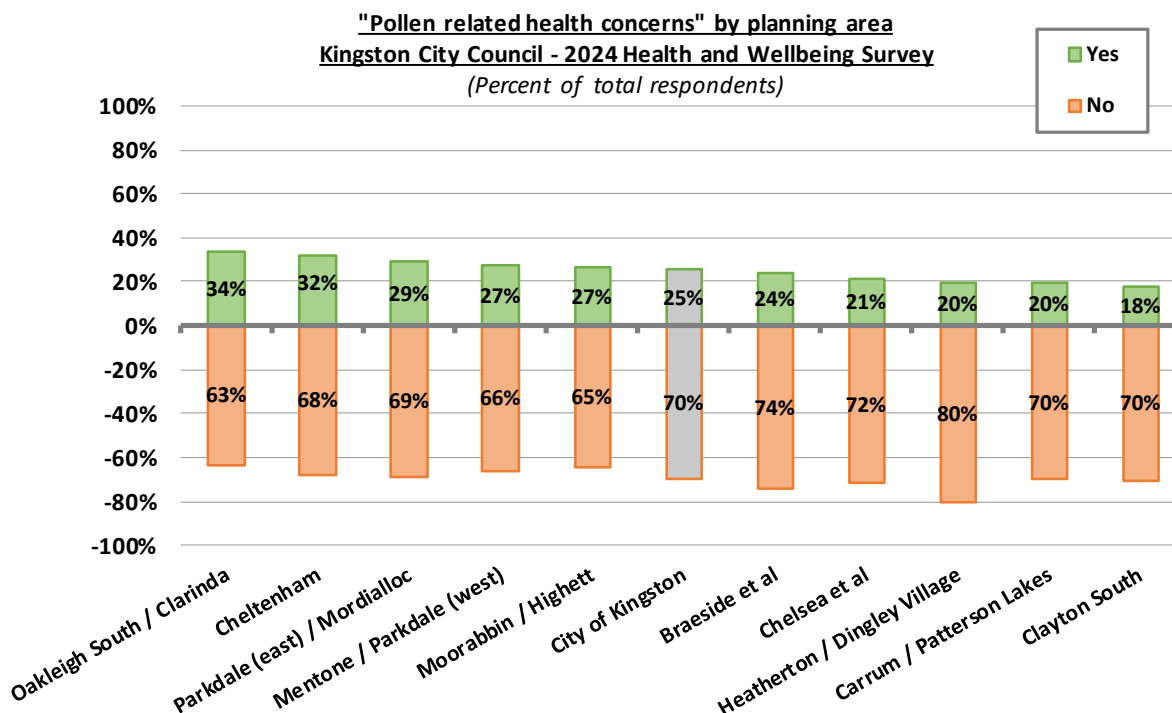


Pollen related health concerns

The 14% decline in the proportion of respondents who reported experiencing pollen related health concerns in the past year was observed across all four regions, with the largest declines recorded in North (down 17%) and Central North (down 16%) regions.

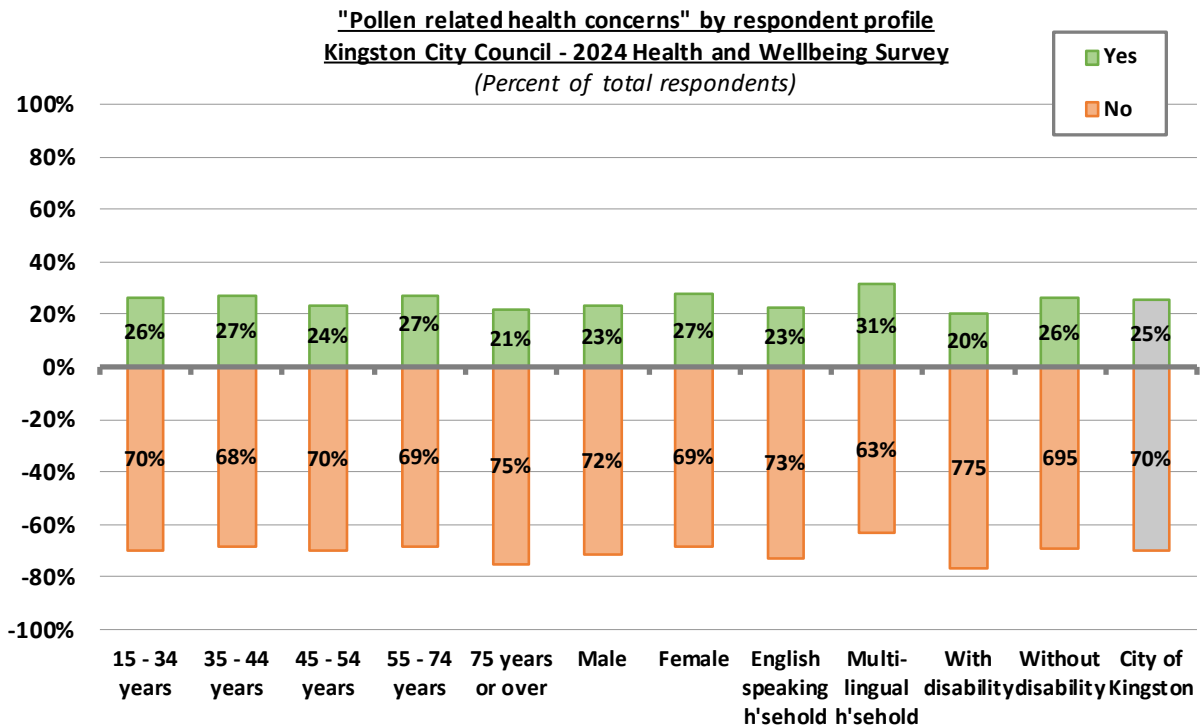


There was notable variation in this result observed across the planning districts, with respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda (9%) and Cheltenham (7%) notably more likely, and respondents from Clayton South notably (7%) less likely.



There was no significant variation in this result observed by respondents' age structure, although it is noted that female respondents were somewhat (4%) more likely to experience these concerns than male respondents. Respondents with disability were notably (6%) more likely to experience these concerns than other respondents.

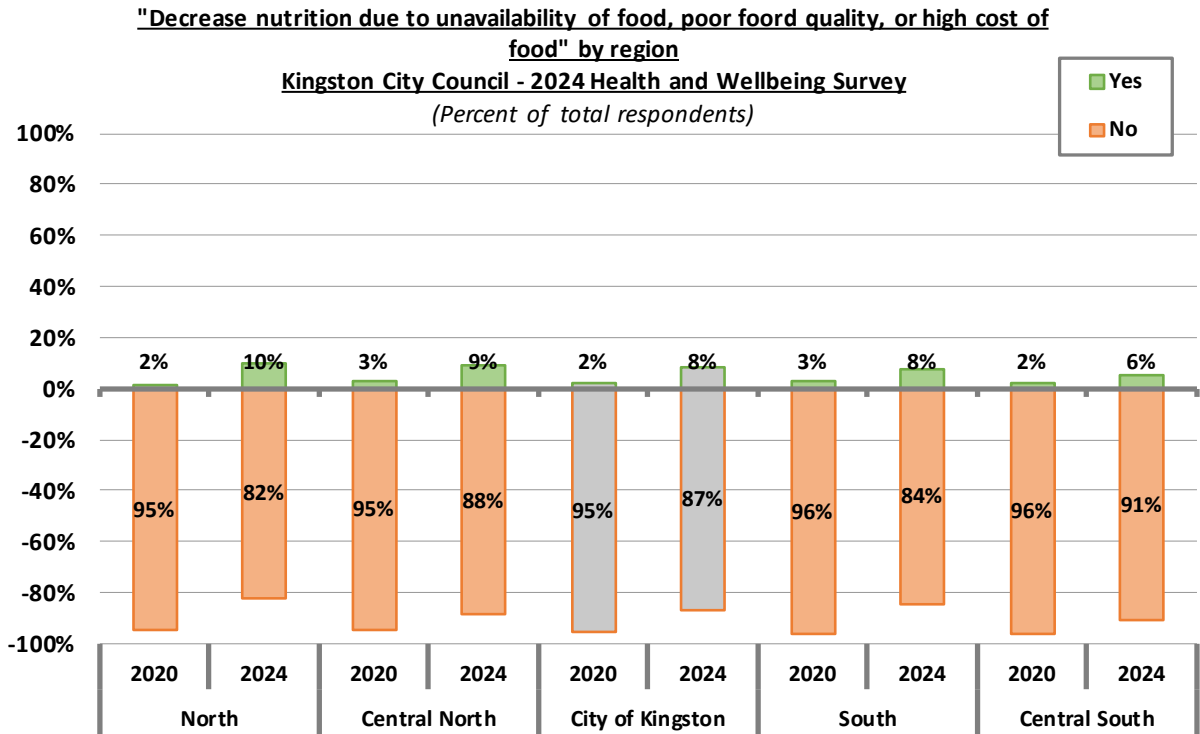
Respondents from multilingual households were measurably more likely to experience these concerns than respondents from English speaking households.



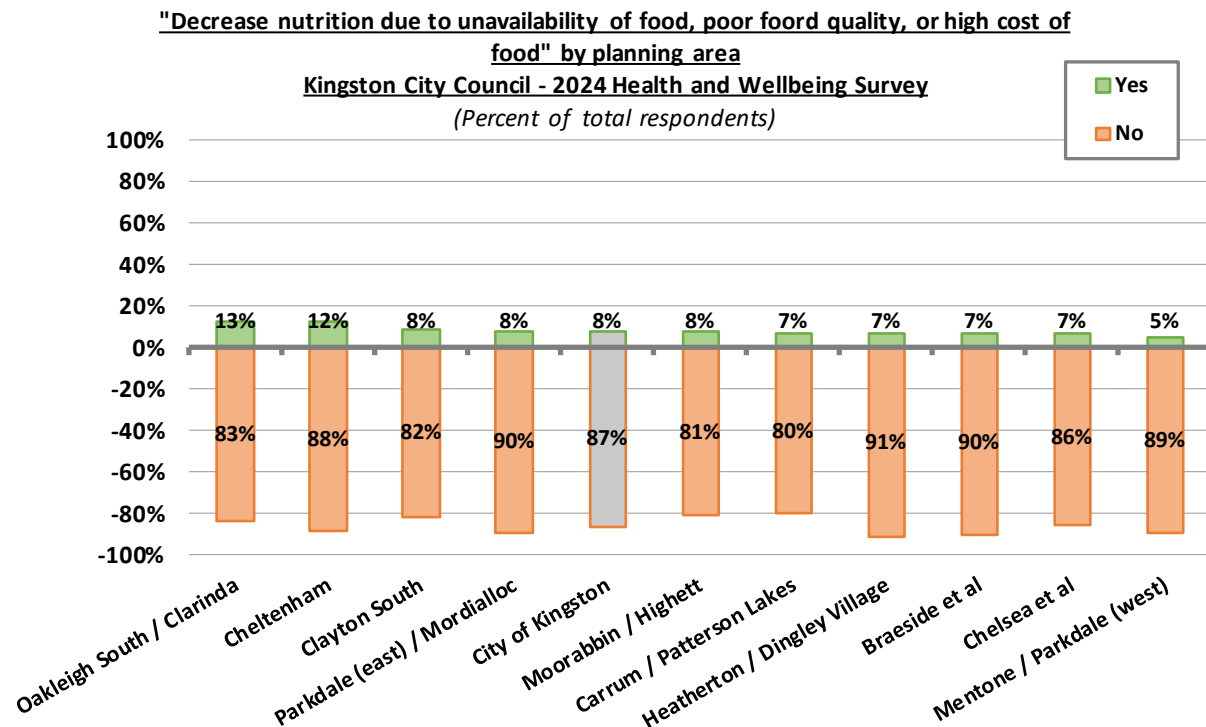
Decrease nutrition due to unavailability of food, poor food quality, or high cost of food

The six percent increase in the proportion of respondents who had decreased nutrition due to unavailability of food, poor food quality, or high cost of food was replicated across the four regions comprising the City of Kingston, with the largest increases recorded by respondents from North (up 8%) region.

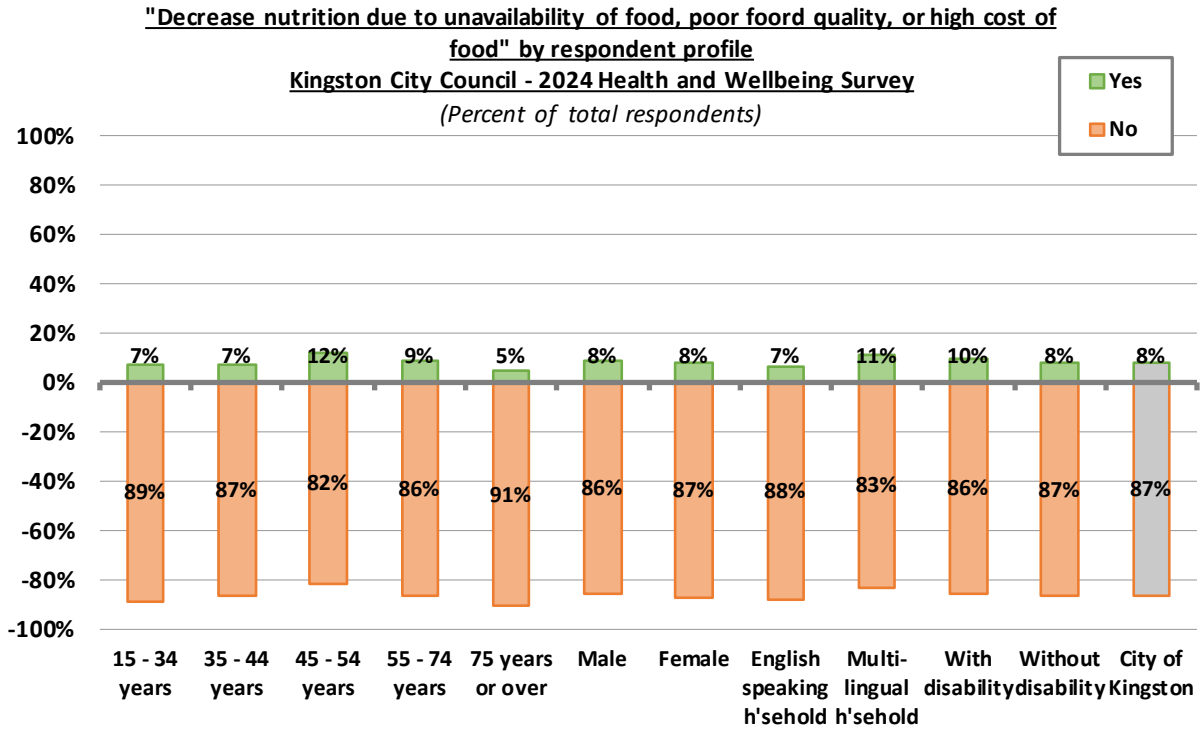




Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in this result observed across the municipality, it is noted that respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda were notably (5%) more likely to have decreased nutrition than the municipal average.



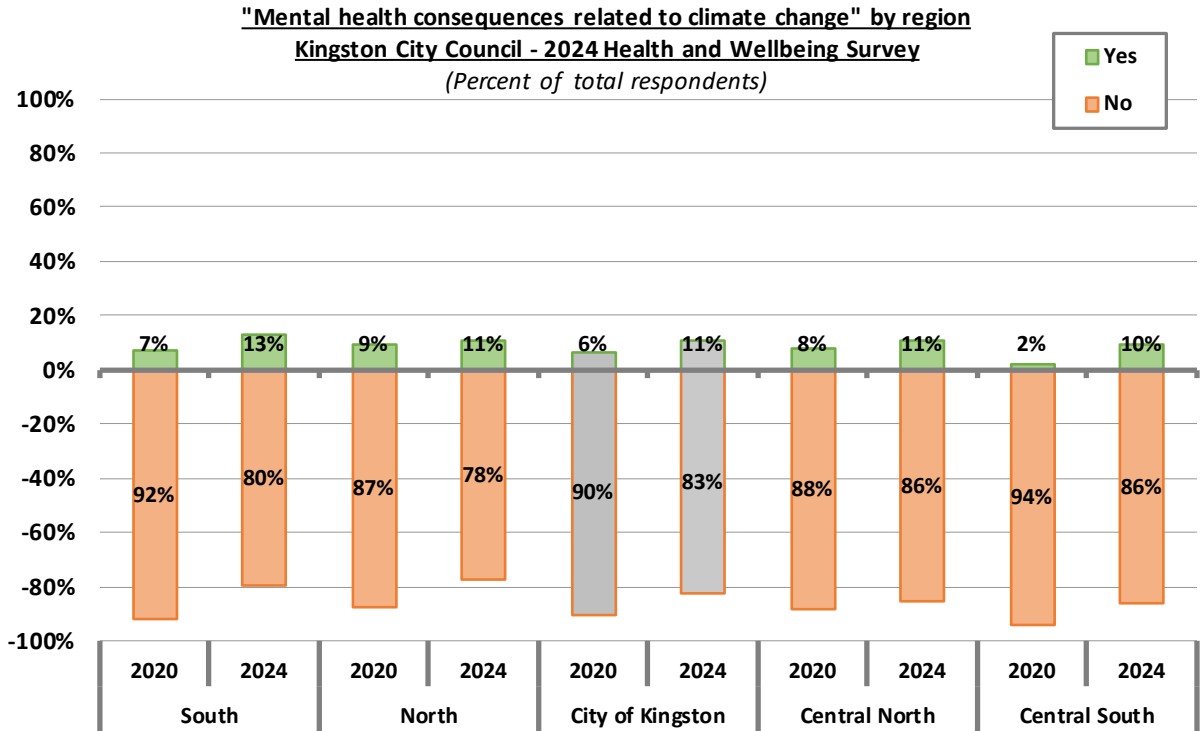
There was no significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, although it is noted that middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) were somewhat more likely to have decreased nutrition than average, and respondents from multilingual households were marginally (3%) more likely than respondents from English speaking households.



Mental health consequences related to climate change

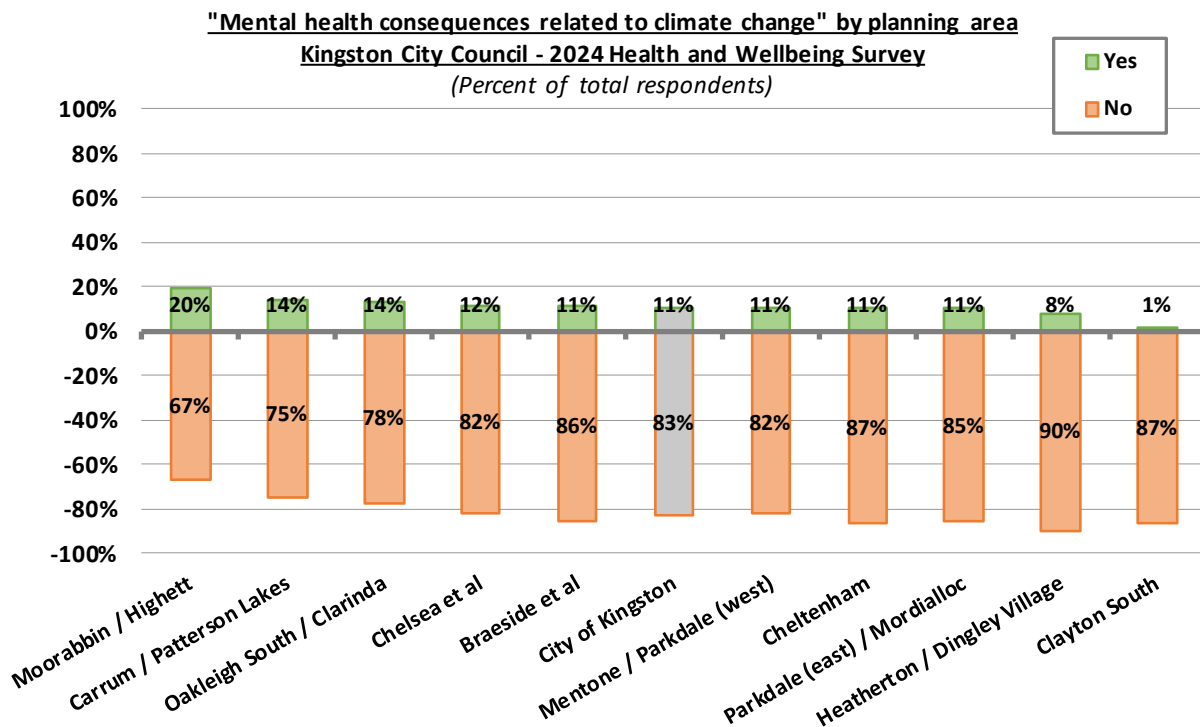
The four percent increase in the proportion of respondents who reported mental health consequences related to climate change was replicated across the four regions comprising the City of Kingston, with the largest increase recorded by respondents from Central South (up 8%) and South (up 5%) regions.





There was measurable variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts.

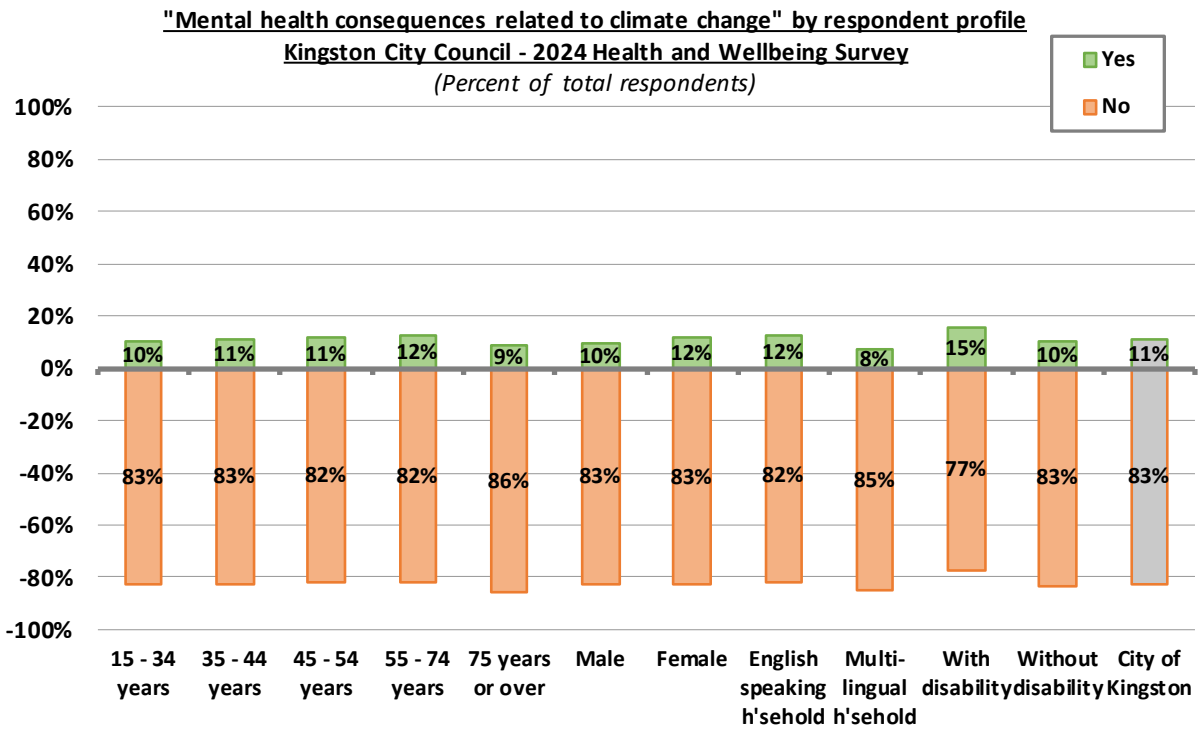
Respondents from Moorabbin / Highett were measurably more likely than average to report mental health consequences related to climate change, whilst respondents from Clayton South were measurably (10%) less likely than average to report these concerns.



There was no measurable variation in this result observed by the respondents age structure or gender.

It is noted, however, that respondents from English speaking households were somewhat (4%) more likely to report mental health consequences related to climate change than respondents from multilingual households.

Respondents with disability were notably (5%) more likely to report these concerns than other respondents.

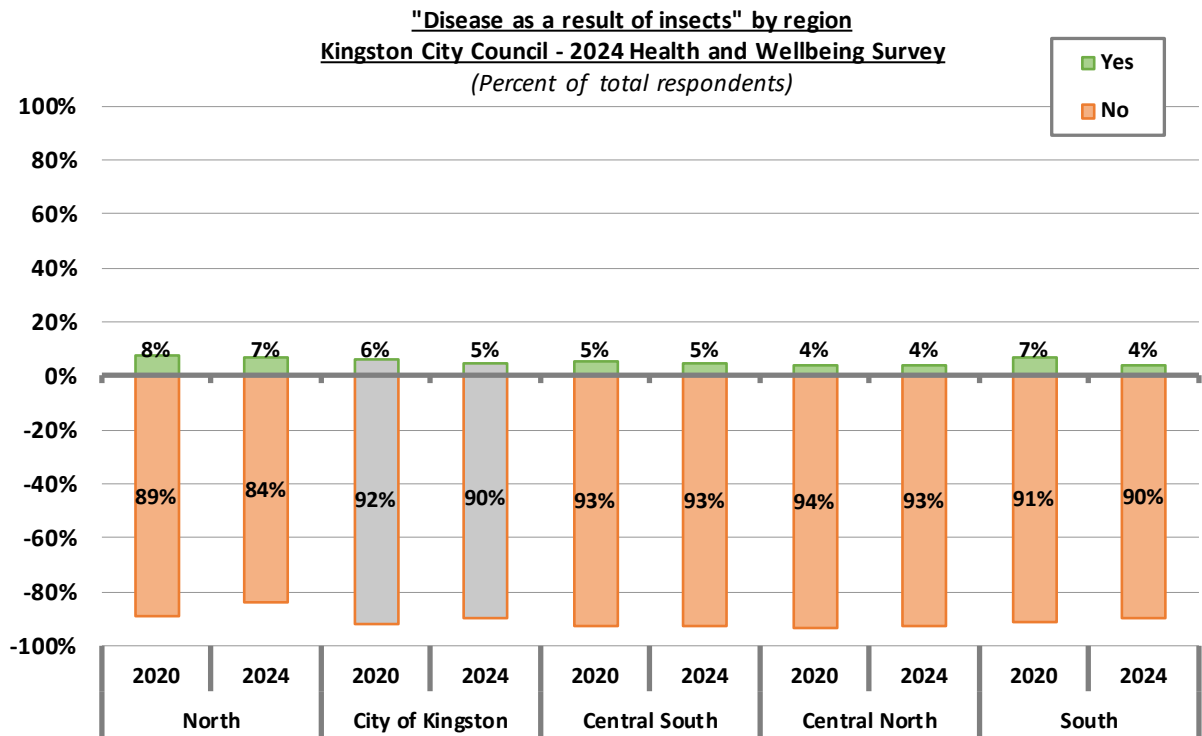


Disease as a result of insects

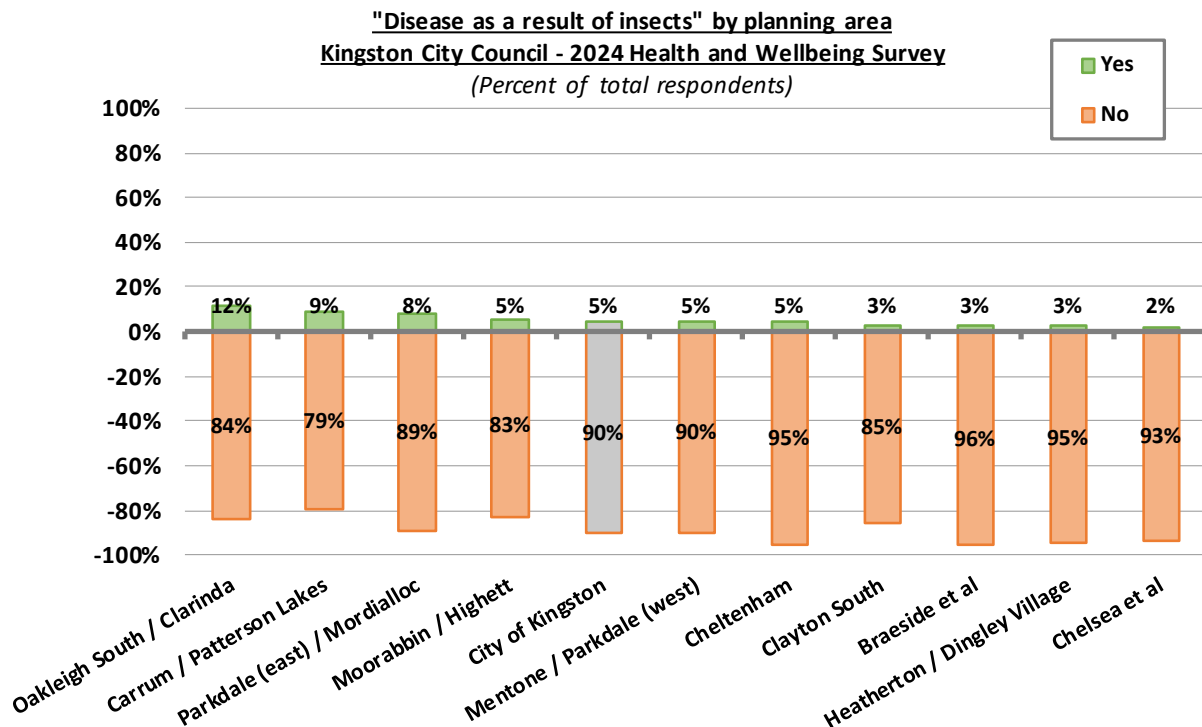
There was no significant variation in the proportion of respondents who experienced disease as a result of insects both over time within each of the four regions, and between the regions.

Between four and seven percent of respondents from each of the four regions reported that they had experienced disease as a result of insects.



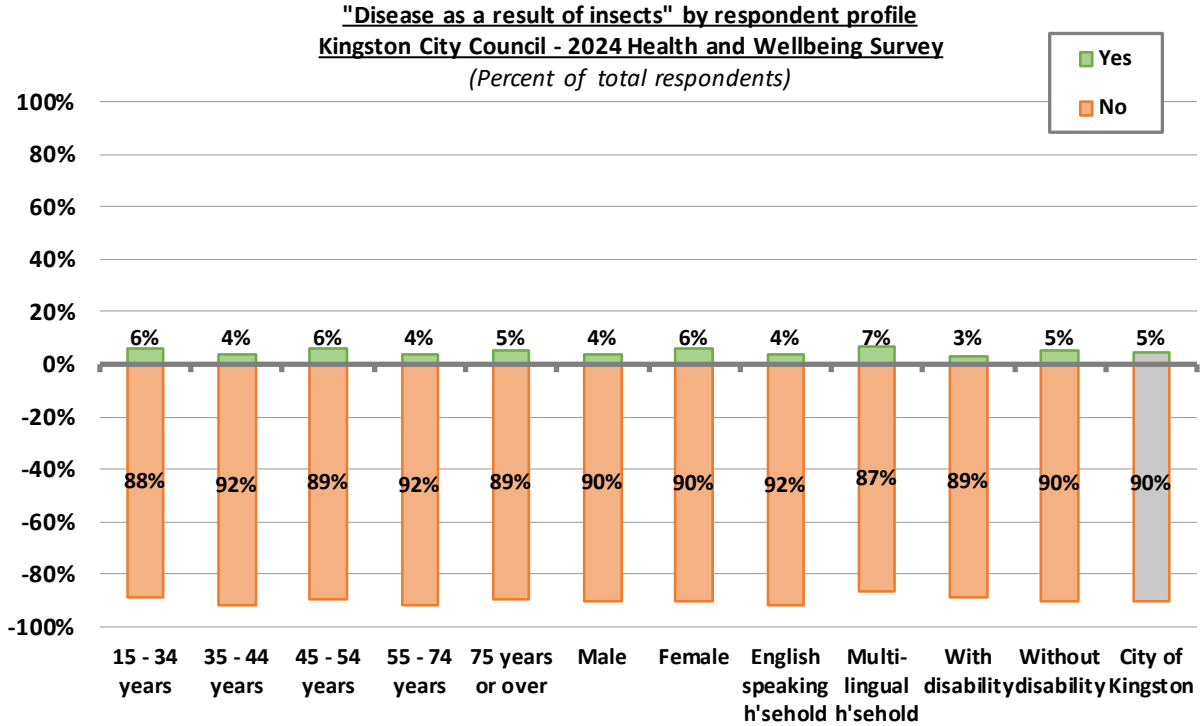


There was, however, some measurable variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda measurably (7%) more likely than average to have experienced disease as a result of insects in the past year.



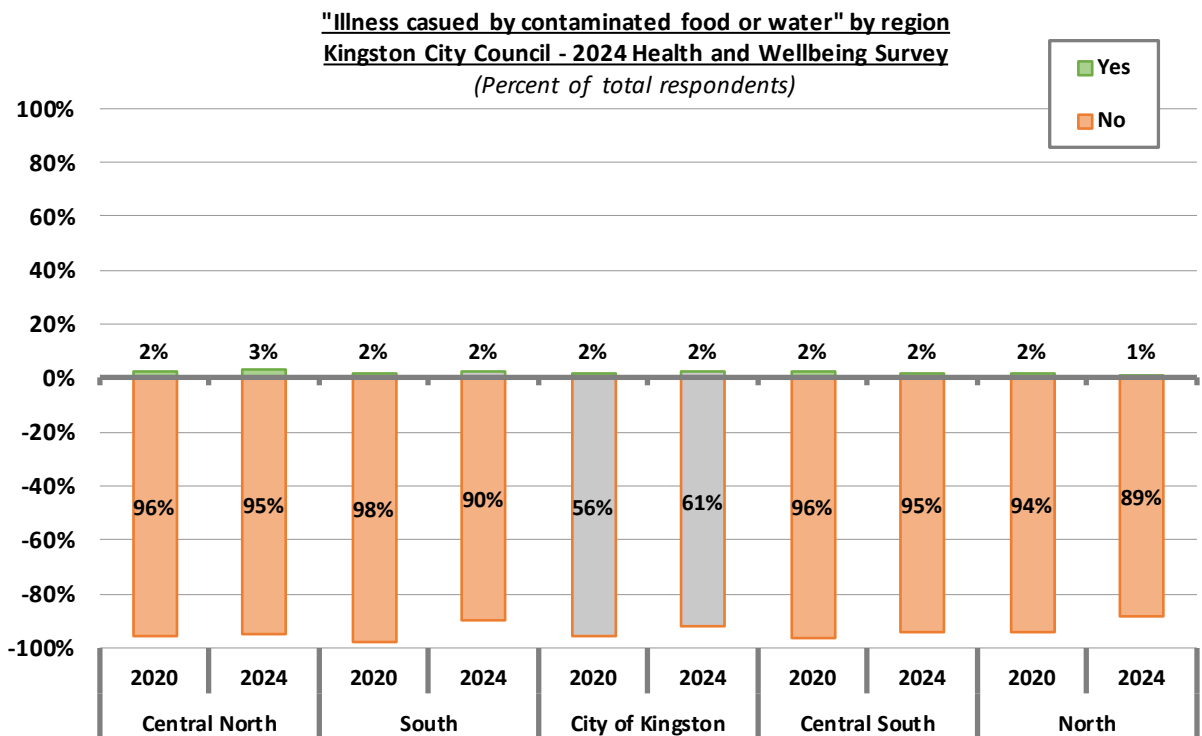
There was no measurable variation in this result observed by respondent profile, including age structure, gender, language spoken at home, and disability status.



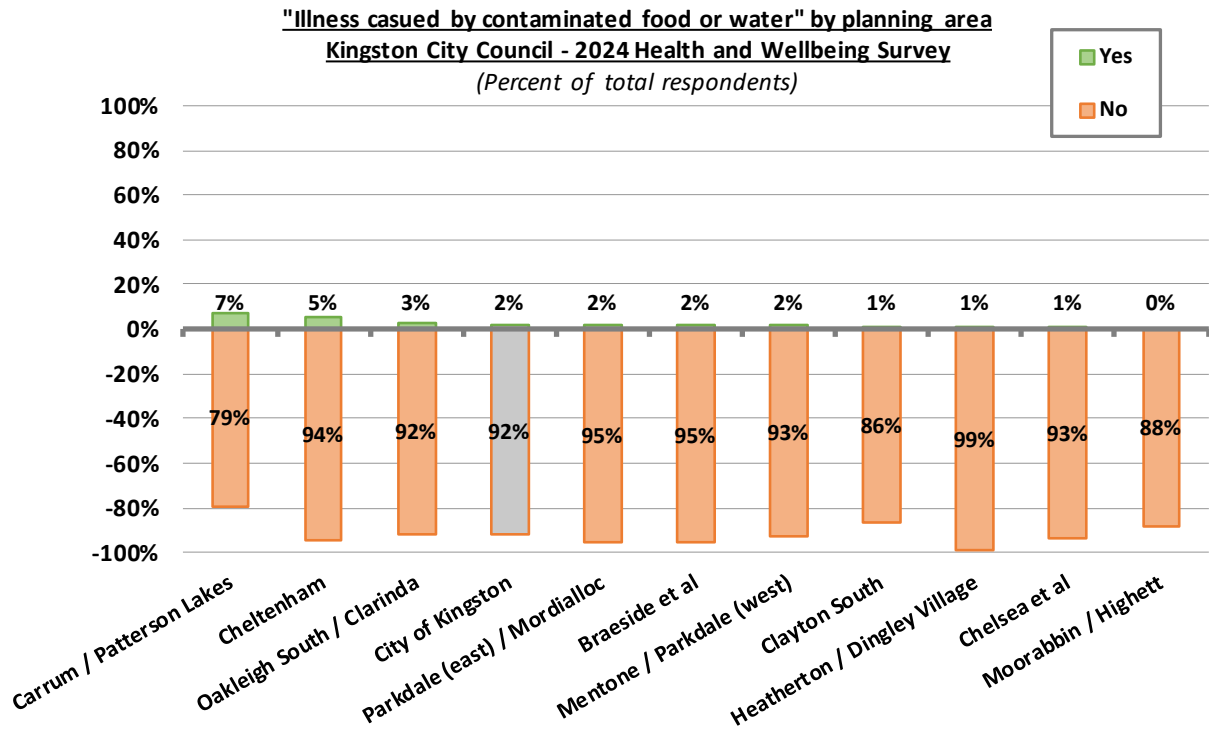


Illness caused by contaminated food or water

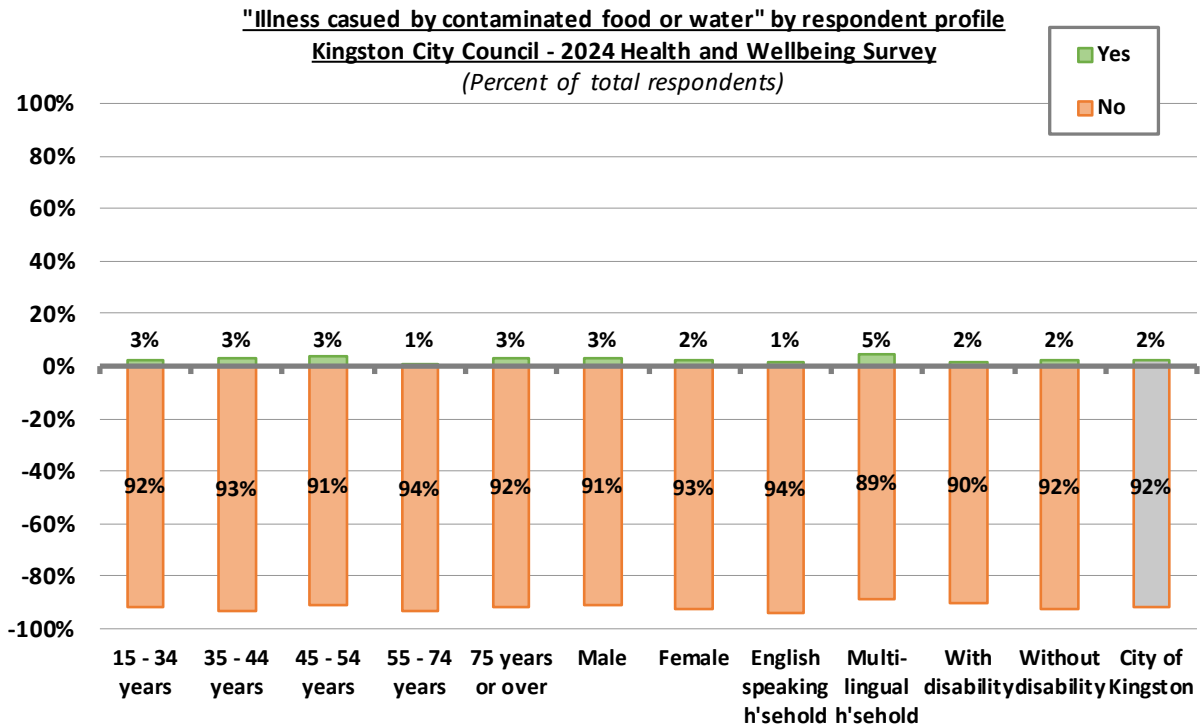
There was no meaningful variation in the proportion of respondents who experienced illness caused by contaminated food or water both over time within each of the four regions, and between the four regions, with between one and three percent reporting that they had.



There was no meaningful variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts.



There was no measurable variation in this result observed by respondent profile, although it is noted that respondents from multilingual households were somewhat (4%) more likely to have experienced these concerns than respondents from English speaking households.



Plans to cope with extreme weather / keeping safe.

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 1 (very unprepared) to 5 (very prepared), to what extent does your household have its own resources and a plan to cope with extreme weather (e.g. storms, heavy rain / flooding, heatwaves) and to keep yourself / yourselves safe and well?”

Respondents were again in 2024, asked to rate how prepared their household was to have its own resources and plan to cope with extreme weather and to keep themselves safe.

There was significant change in these results observed between 2020 and 2024, with the proportion of respondents (who provided an answer) who reported that they were prepared (i.e., rated preparedness at four or five), declining from 71% in 2020 to 56% this year.

There was a corresponding increase in the proportion of respondents who were unprepared (i.e., rated preparedness at one or two) increased from eight percent in 2020 to 19% this year.

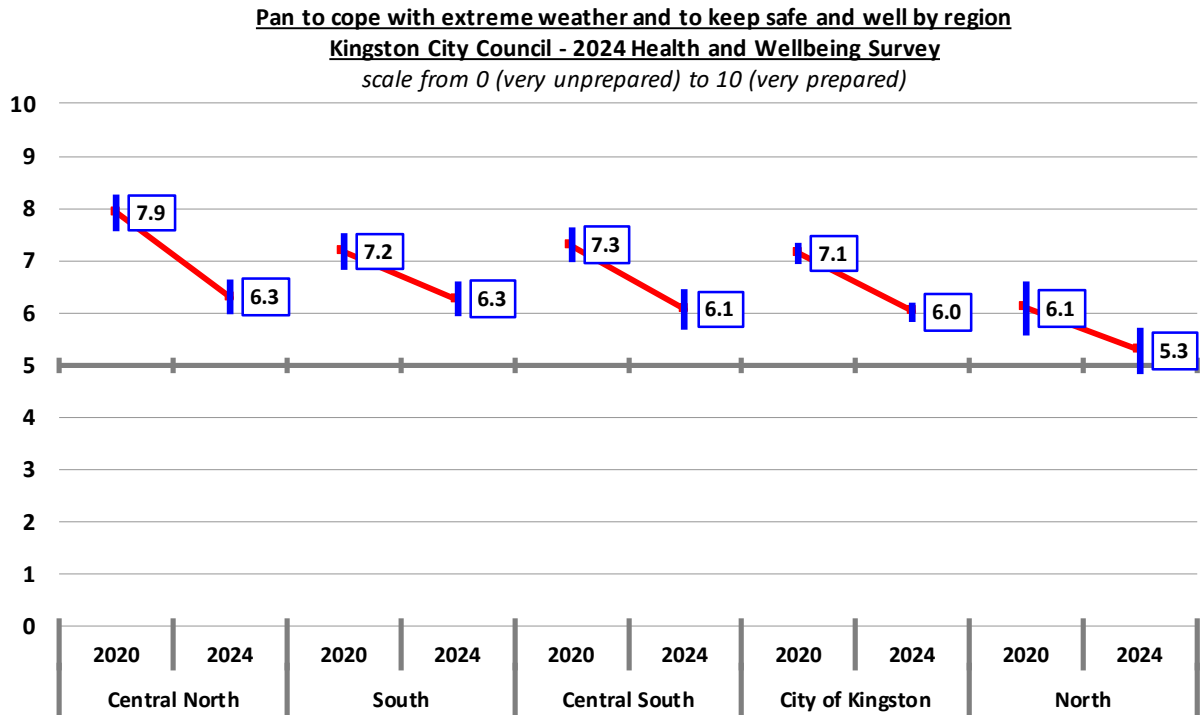
Plan to cope with extreme weather and to keep safe and well
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020
	Number	Percent	
Five (very prepared)	116	13%	23%
Four	377	43%	48%
Three	221	25%	20%
Two	87	10%	6%
One (very unprepared)	82	9%	2%
Can't say	117		20
Total	1,000	100%	503

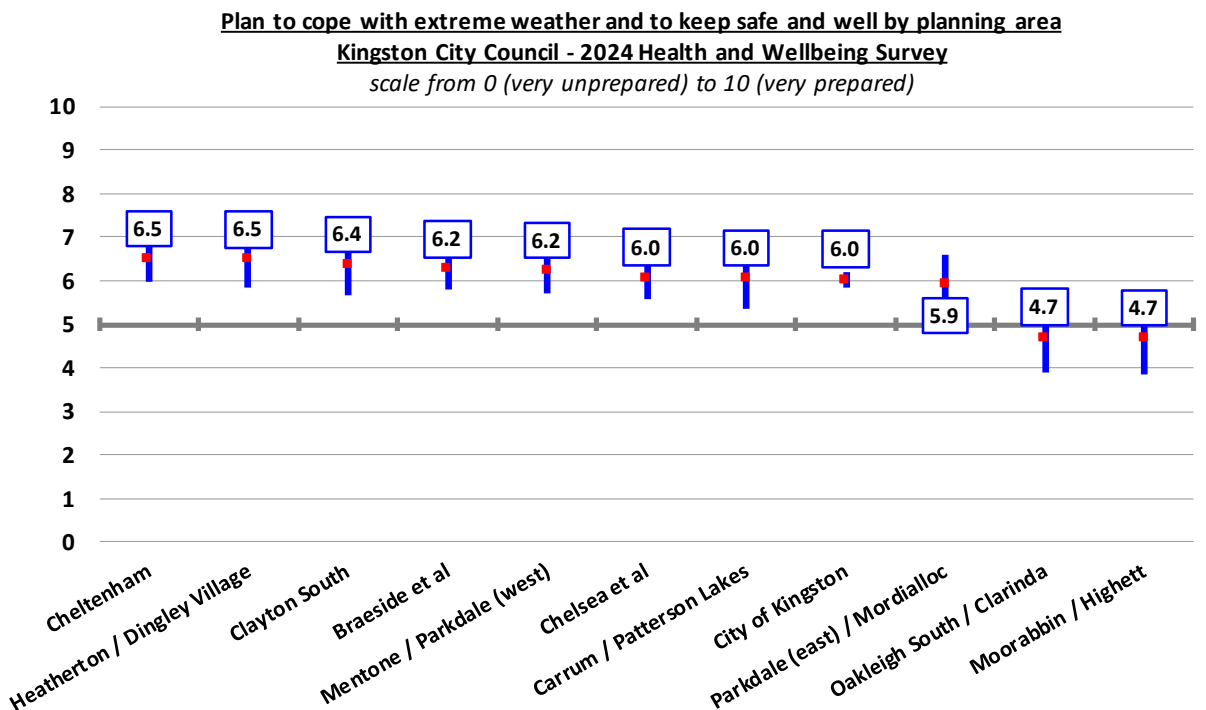
The average level of preparedness to cope with extreme weather declined measurably and significantly this year, down 11% from 7.1 out of 10 to 6.0.

This decline in average level of preparedness was replicated across the four regions comprising the City of Kingston, with the largest declines recorded by respondents from Central North (down 16%) and Central South (down 12%) regions.





There was measurable variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Oakleigh South / Clarinda and Moorabbin / Highett measurably (13%) less prepared to cope with extreme weather than the municipal average.



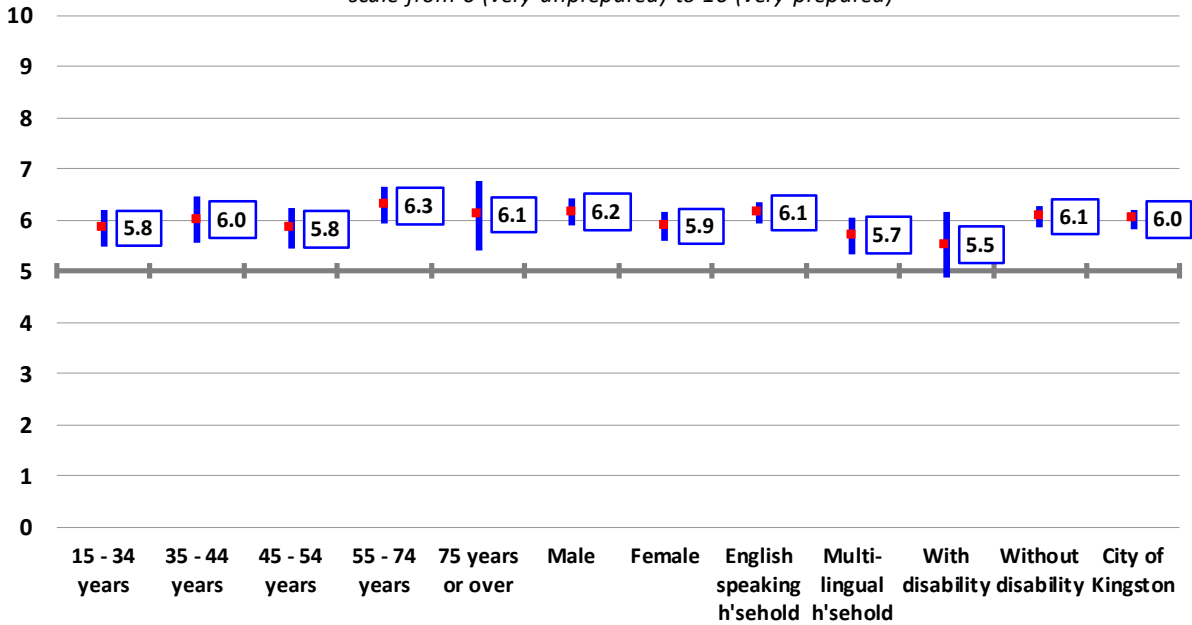
There was no statistically significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, although it is noted that respondents with disability were notably (6%) less prepared than other respondents, and respondents from English speaking households were notably (4%) more prepared than respondents from multilingual households.



Plan to cope with extreme weather and to keep safe and well by respondent profile

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

scale from 0 (very unprepared) to 10 (very prepared)

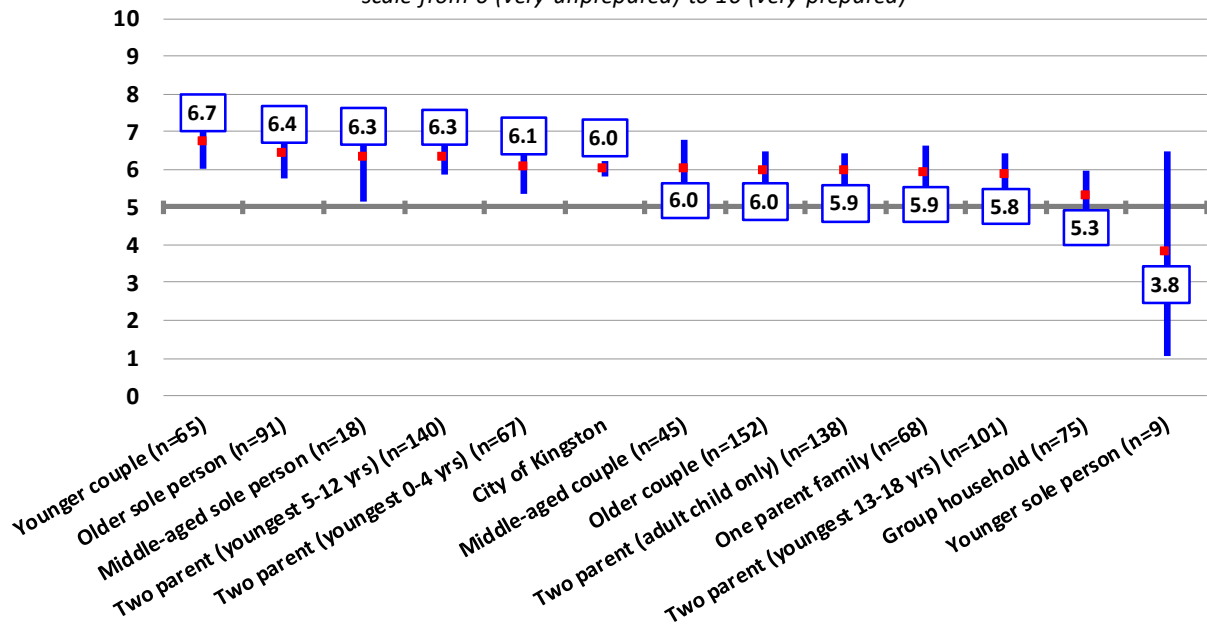


Whilst noting the small sample size for many of these groups, it is noted that 65 younger couple households were notably (7% higher) more prepared than average, whilst the 75 group households (7% lower) and the nine younger sole person households were both notably less prepared than average.

Plan to cope with extreme weather and to keep safe and well by household structure

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

scale from 0 (very unprepared) to 10 (very prepared)



Economic environment

Access to funds in an emergency

Respondents were asked:

“Would this household be able to access at least \$2,000 in an emergency?”

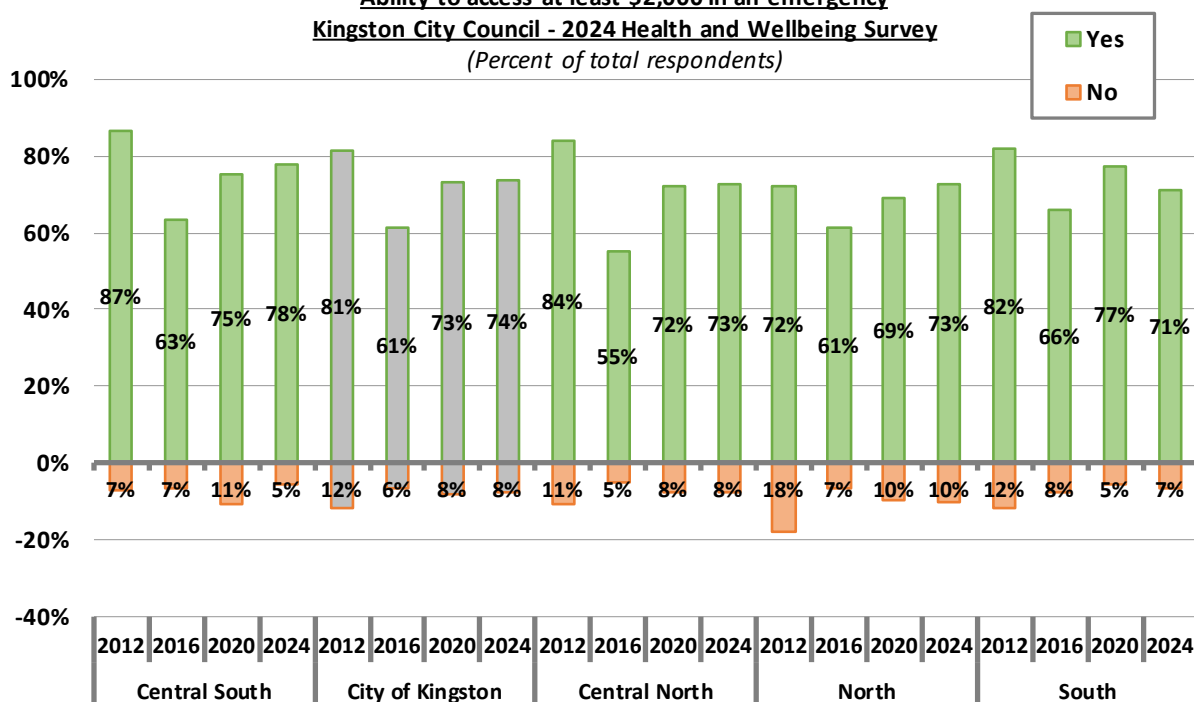
Consistent with the long-term average since 2012 (73%), 74% of respondents reported that their household could access at least \$2,000 in an emergency. The proportion of respondents whose household were unable to access these funds remained stable at eight percent.

Ability to access at least \$2,000 in an emergency
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

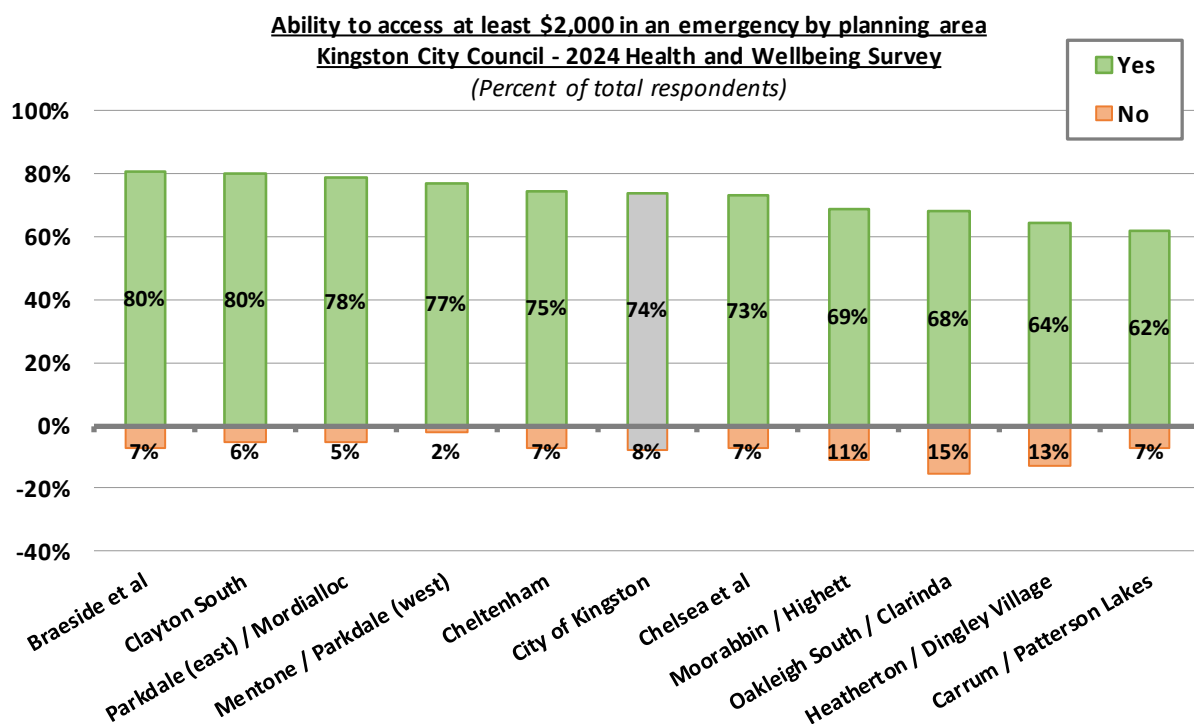
Response	2024		2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent			
Yes	735	74%	73%	61%	81%
No	75	8%	8%	6%	12%
Not sure / can't say	190	19%	18%	32%	7%
Total	1,000	100%	503	500	512

This result remained relatively stable across the four regions, although respondents from North region were somewhat (up 4%) more likely to be able to access the funds this year, and respondents from South region were somewhat less likely this year (down 6%).

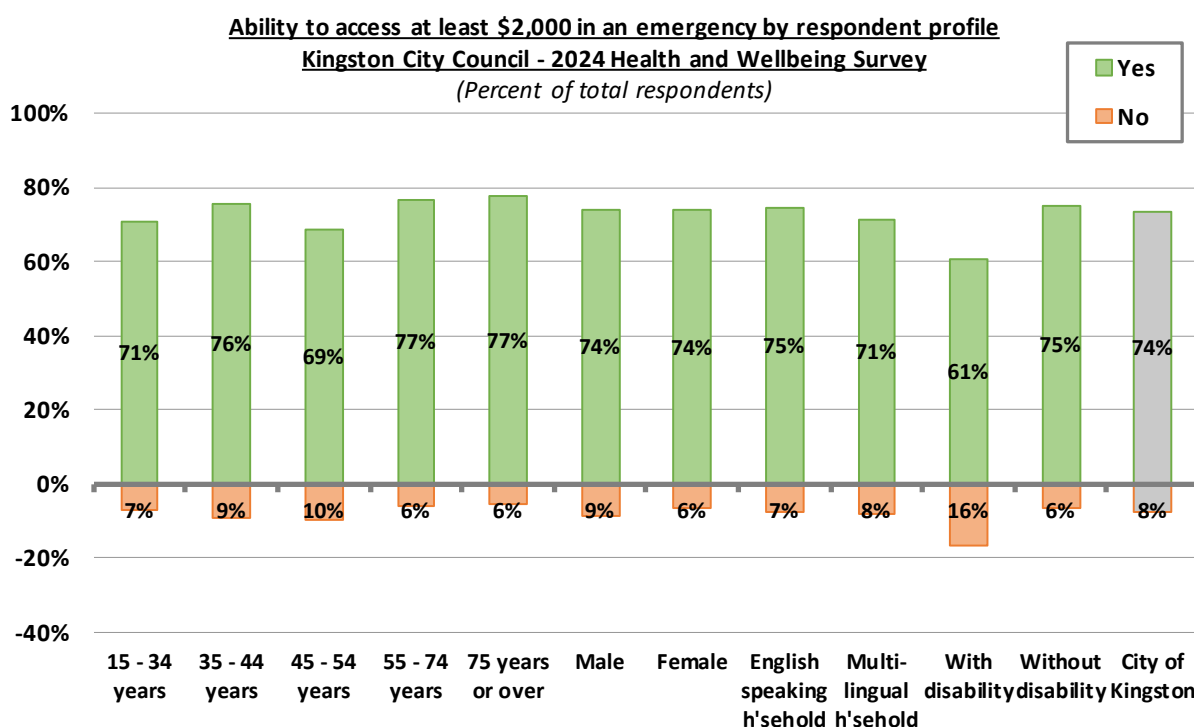
Ability to access at least \$2,000 in an emergency
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Percent of total respondents)



There was notable variation in this result observed across the 10 planning districts, with respondents from Carrum / Patterson Lakes notably (8%) less likely to be able to access the funds than the municipal average.



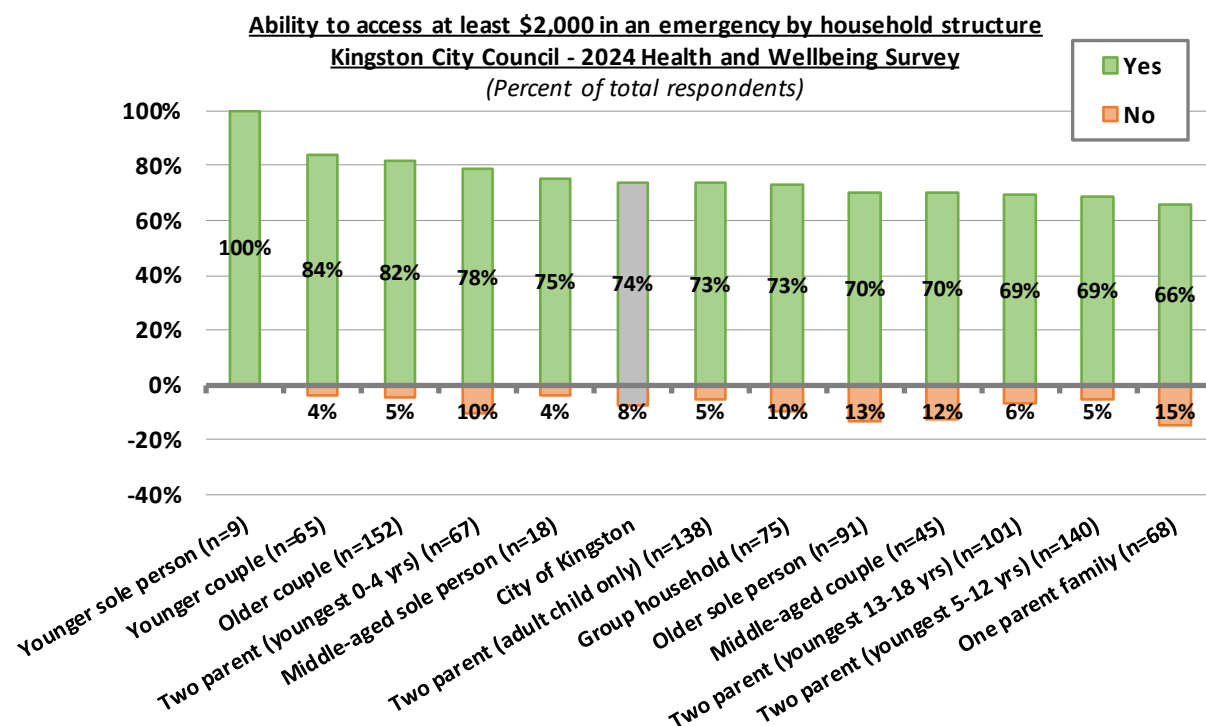
There was measurable and notable variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 54 years) notably (5%) less likely than average to be able to access the funds. Respondents with disability were measurably and significantly (14%) less likely to be able to access these funds than other respondents.



Whilst aware of the small sample for some of these groups, there was some variation in these results observed by the respondents’ household structure.

The nine younger sole person households all reported that they could access these emergency funds, whilst younger couples and older couples were measurably more likely to be able to access the funds than average.

The 68 one-parent families were notably (8%) less likely to be able to access these funds than the municipal average.



Worry about not being able to meet monthly living expenses

Respondents were asked:

“How often do you worry about not being able to meet normal monthly living expenses?”

This question relating to respondents’ frequency of worrying about not being able to meet normal monthly living expenses was included in the survey for the first time this year and therefore no time series results were published.

Almost one-third (30%) of respondents reported that they worry about not being able to meet normal monthly living expenses some or all of the time, whilst 44% reported that they never worry about this.

These results do imply a substantial level of financial stress in the Kingston community at the moment.



Worry about being able to meet normal monthly living expenses

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

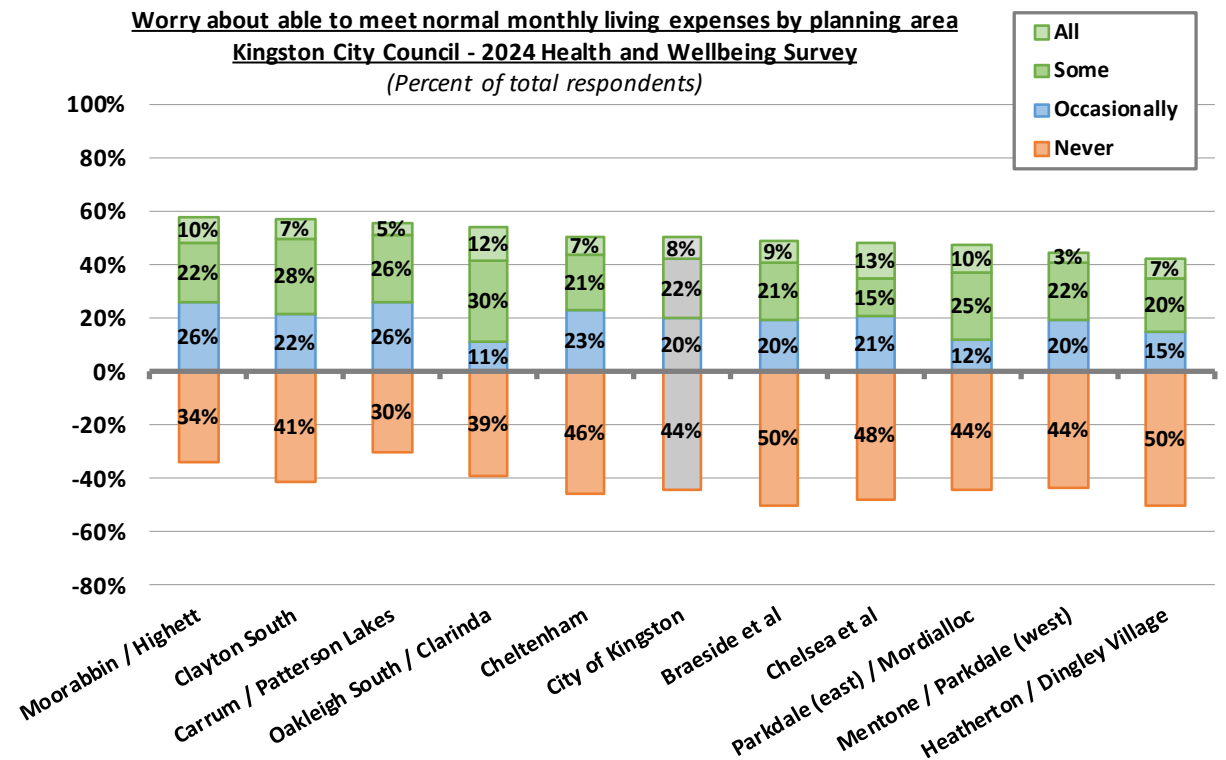
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	2024	
	Number	Percent
All the time	83	8%
Some of the time	222	22%
Occasionally	195	20%
Never	437	44%
Prefer not to say	63	6%
Total	1,000	100%

There was some variation in the frequency of worrying about meeting normal monthly living expenses observed across the municipality.

Respondents from Moorabbin / Highett (58%), Clayton South (57%), and Carrum / Patterson Lakes (57%) were all notably more likely than average to worry about being able to meet normal monthly living expenses at least occasionally.

By contrast, respondents from Mentone / Parkdale West (45%) and Heatherton / Dingley Village (42%) were notably less likely to worry at least occasionally.

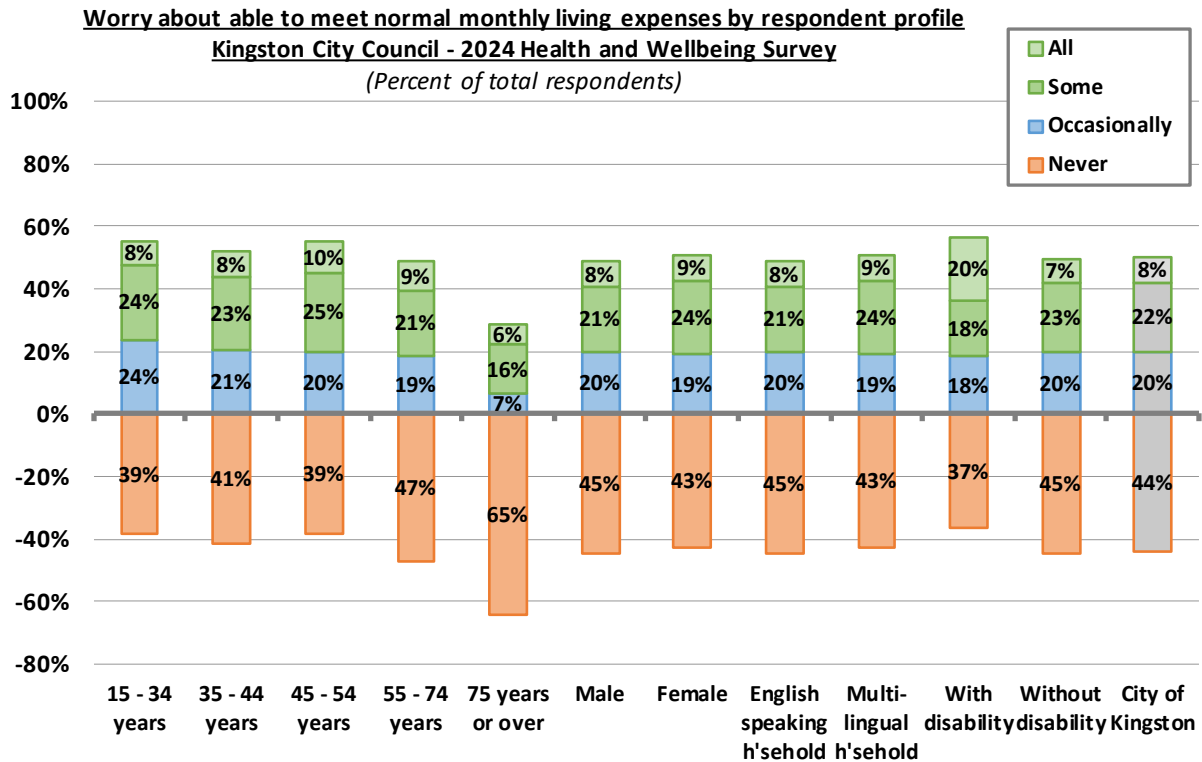


There was also some notable variation in this result observed by respondent profile.



Younger adults (aged 18 to 54 years) were notably more likely than average to worry about being able to meet normal monthly living expenses, whilst senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) were measurably less likely to worry about this.

Respondents with disability were notably (6%) more likely to worry about this than other respondents.



Worry more about meeting monthly living expenses now than a year ago

Respondents were asked:

“Do you think you worry more about meeting monthly living expenses now than you did a year ago?”

Almost half (49%) of the respondents reported that they were more likely to worry about meeting monthly living expenses now than they were a year ago, whilst 34% were not more likely.



Worry about not being able to meet monthly living expenses now than a year ago

Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

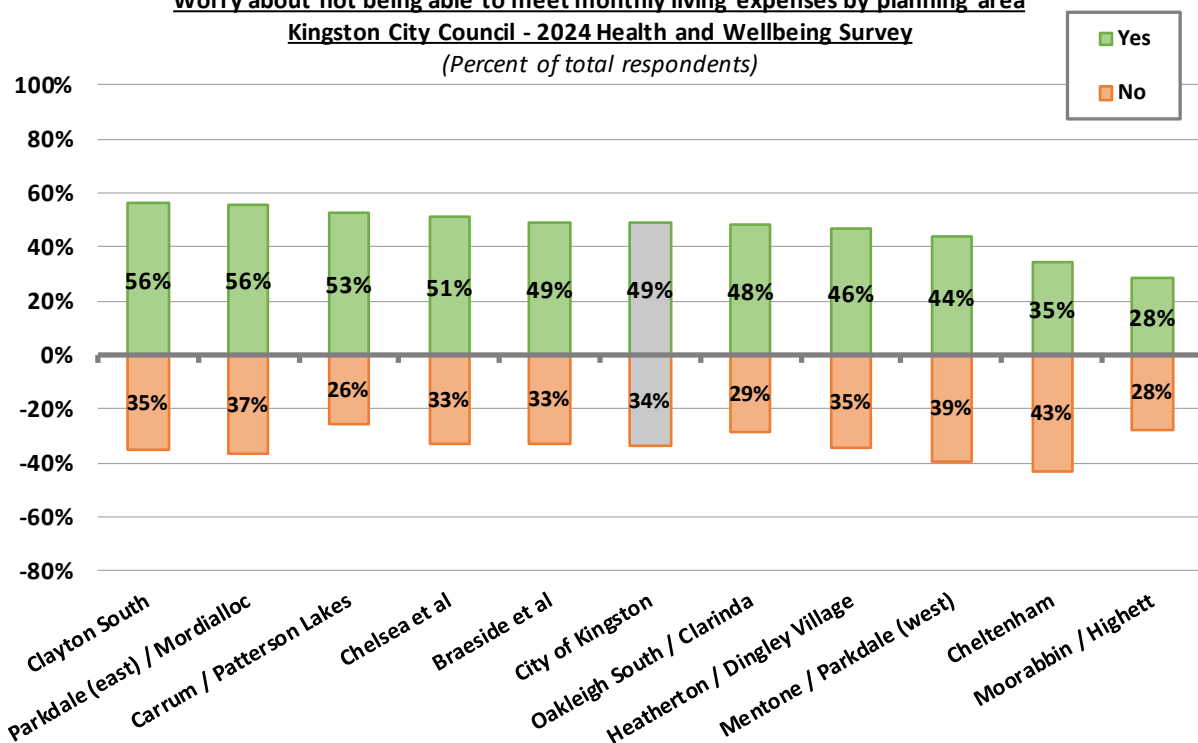
Response	2024	
	Number	Percent
Yes	486	49%
No	344	34%
Not sure / prefer not to say	170	17%
Total	1,000	100%

There was some variation in this result observed across the municipality, with respondents from Clayton South and Parkdale East / Mordialloc notably more likely to worry more this year than last about being able to meet these expenses, whilst respondents from Cheltenham and Moorabbin / Highett were measurably and significantly less likely to worry more this year than last year.

Worry about not being able to meet monthly living expenses by planning area

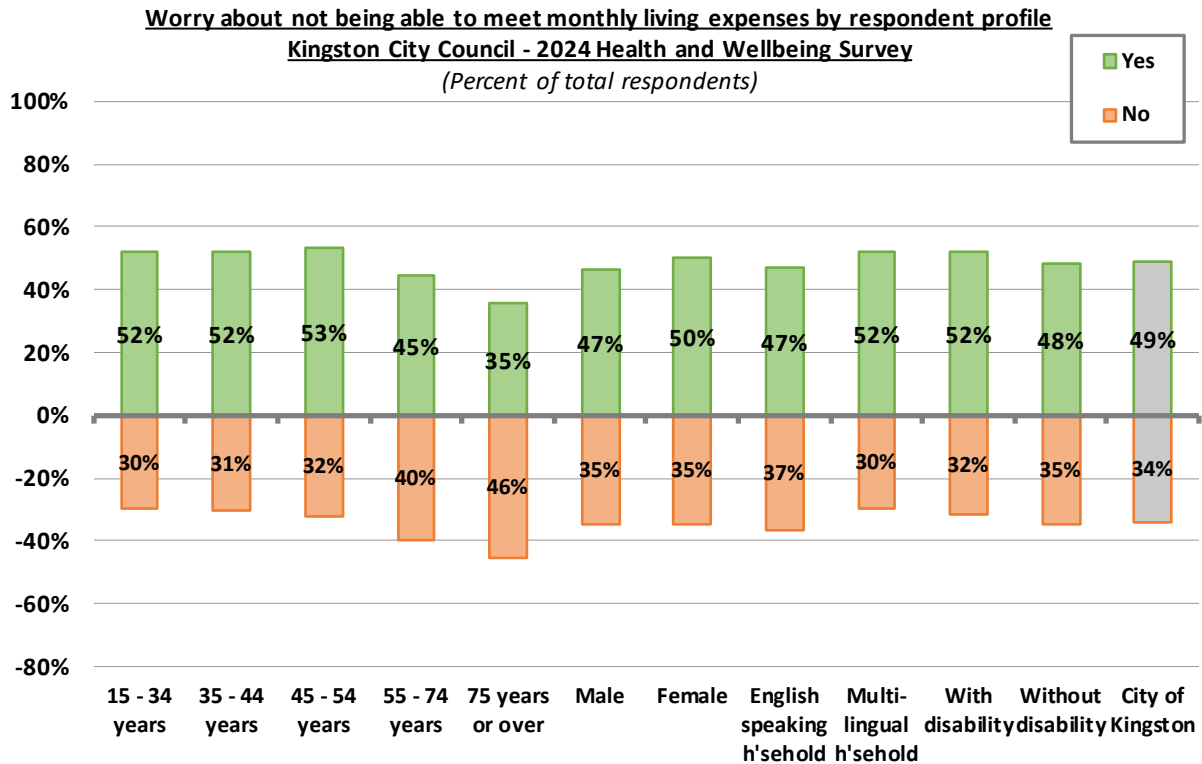
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey

(Percent of total respondents)



There was relatively little meaningful variation in this result observed by respondent profile, although it is noted that senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) were measurably less likely than average to worry more this year than last year about meeting these expenses.





Transport

Walking or cycling to selected destinations

Respondents were asked:

“In the past week, have you walked or cycled to the local shops or local facilities, and to work or study?”

To local shops or local facilities

Respondents were again in 2024, asked if they had walked or cycled to the local shops, facilities, or to work or study.

The proportion of respondents who reported that they walk or cycle to local destinations has trended higher over time, up from 65% in 2012 and 70% in 2016, to 75% during the pandemic.

In 2020 during the pandemic, the proportion of respondent who reported that they frequently walk or cycle (more than once in the last week) increased significantly, up from an average of 39% pre-pandemic to 62%.

This frequent walking or cycling result did decline somewhat in 2024, although it remains higher than the pre-pandemic average.



It is noted that there remains one-quarter (26% in 2024) of respondents who provided an answer to this question who did not walk or cycle to local destinations in the last week.

Walking or cycling to the local shops or facilities
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent			
Yes - more than once	461	47%	62%	36%	42%
Yes - at least once	257	26%	13%	34%	23%
Never	257	26%	25%	31%	35%
Can't say	25		3	29	1
Total	1,000	100%	503	500	512

There was some variation in this result observed across the four regions of Kingston over the course of the four surveys, with a significant spike in frequent walking or cycling observed in 2020 in South (82%), Central North (78%), and Central South (66%) regions.

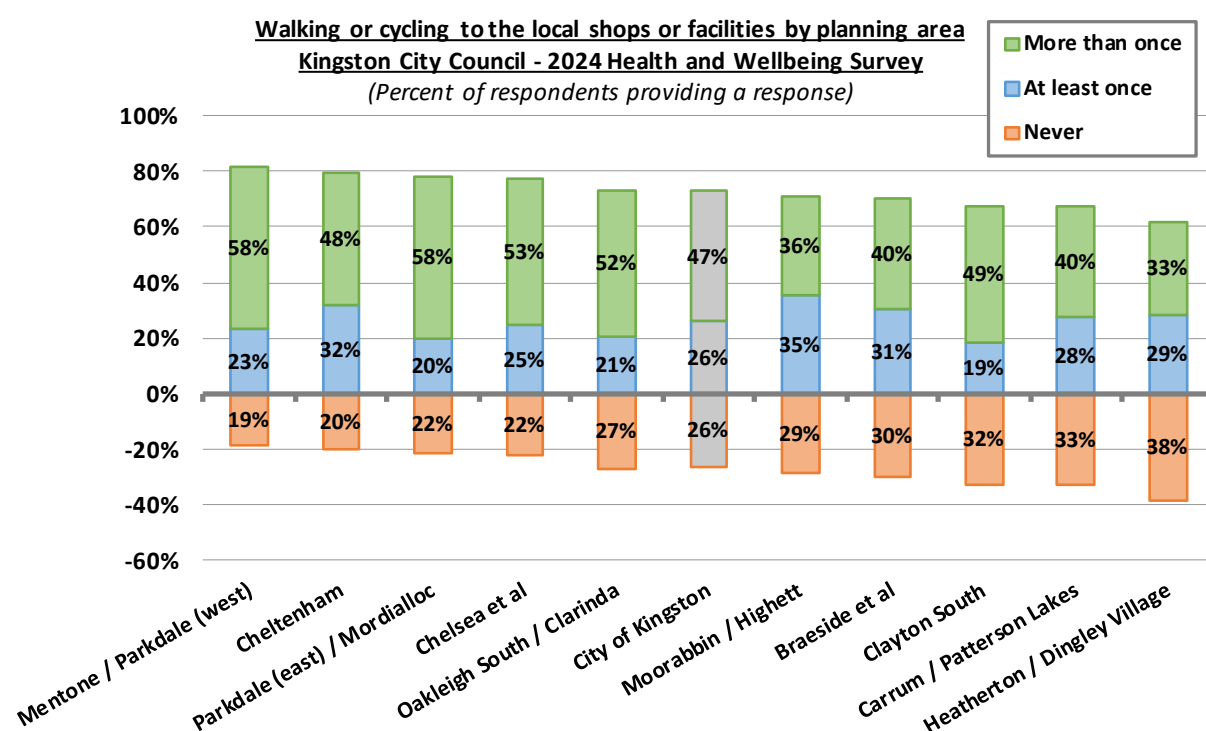
It is noted that this spike was not observed in the North region in 2020.

There was no significant variation in the frequency of walking or cycling to local destinations, observed across the four regions in 2024, with a little less than half frequently (more than once) and approximately one-quarter at least once walking or cycling.



There was some notable and measurable variation in the proportion of respondents who walked or cycled to local destinations in the past week observed across the 10 planning districts, as follows:

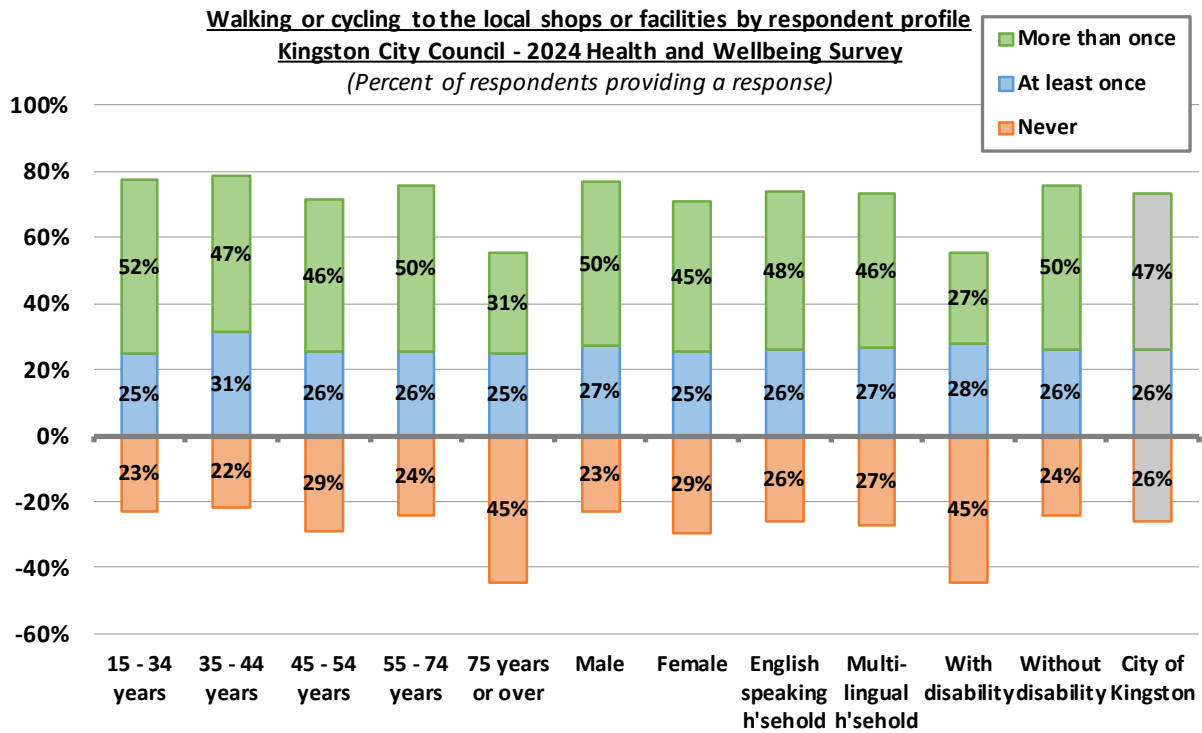
- **More likely than average to walk or cycle to local destinations** - respondents from Mentone / Parkdale West and Parkdale East / Mordialloc were measurably more likely than average to walk or cycle to local destinations more than once in the past week, and respondents from Cheltenham were notably more likely to walk or cycle at least once.
- **Less likely than average to walk or cycle to local destinations** – respondents from Heatherton / Dingley Village were measurably and respondents from Carrum / Patterson Lakes and Clayton South were notably more likely than average to never walk or cycle to local destinations.



There was also some variation in the walking or cycling to local destinations results observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were notably more likely than average to have walked or cycled to local destinations at least once in the past week.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never walk or cycle to local destinations.
- **Gender** – male respondents were somewhat more likely than female respondents to walk or cycle to local destinations, both more than once and at least once.
- **Disability status** – respondents with disability were measurably and significantly (21%) more likely than other respondents to never walk or cycle to local destinations.





To work or study

This question relating to walking and cycling to work, or study was included for the first time in the survey program in this format this year, and therefore no time series results were published.

Of the total sample of 1,000 respondents, almost one-third reported that they walked or cycled to work and / or study in the past week, with 21% doing so more than once, and 10% doing so at least once.

Walking or cycling to work or study
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

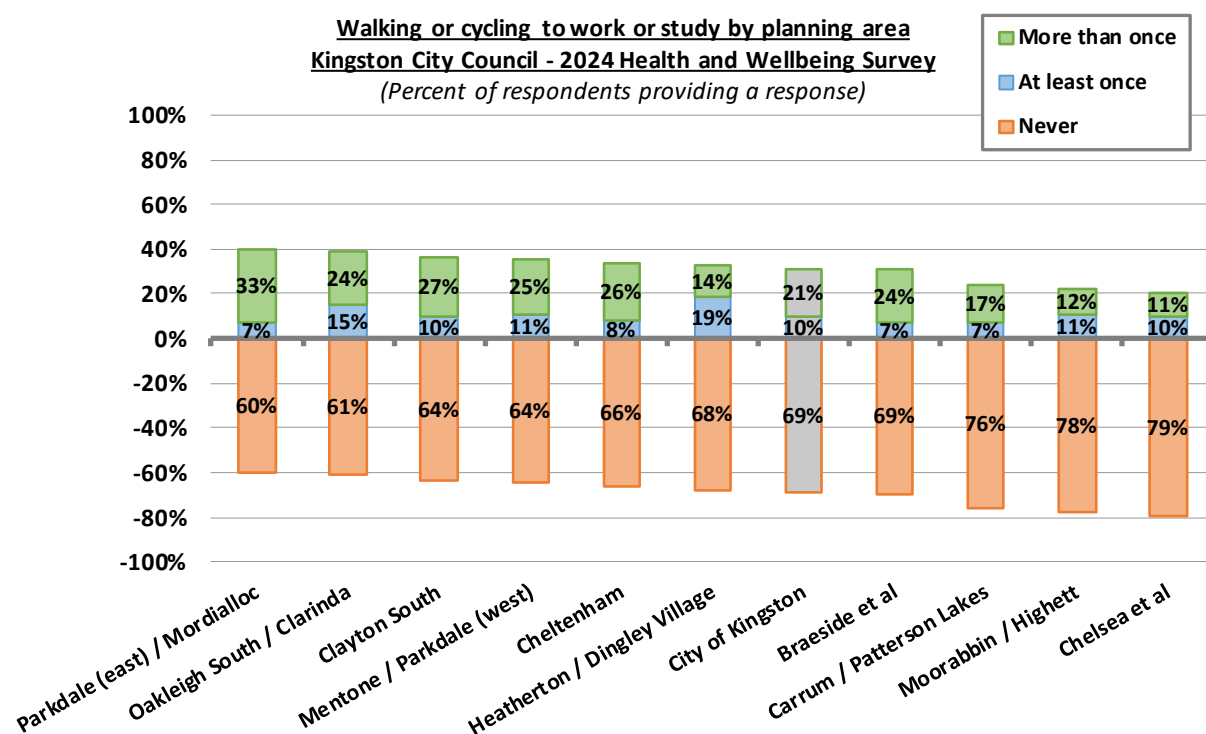
Response	2024	
	Number	Percent
Yes - more than once	197	21%
Yes - at least once	91	10%
Never	629	69%
Can't say	83	
Total	1,000	100%

There was some measurable and notable variation in the extent of walking or cycling to work or study observed across the 10 planning districts.



Respondents from Parkdale East / Mordialloc and Oakleigh South / Clarinda were notably more likely than average to walk or cycle to work or study.

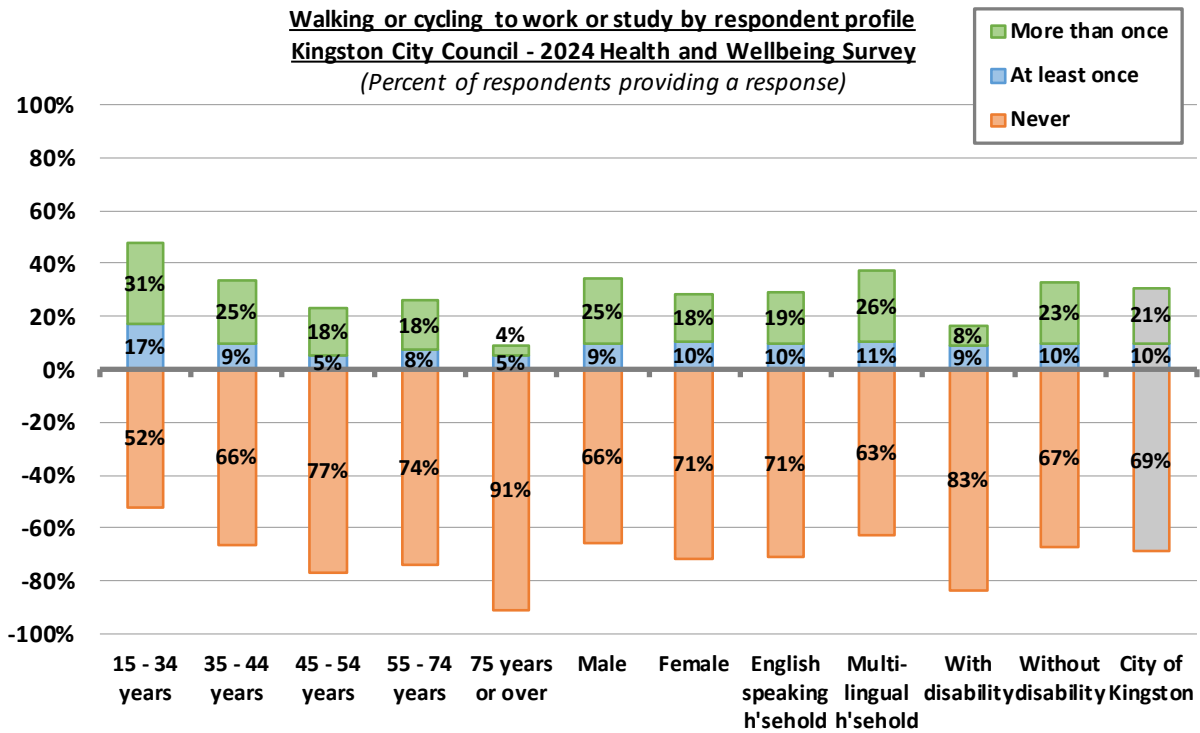
By contrast, respondents from Chelsea et al (79%), Moorabbin / Highett (78%) were measurably, and respondents from Carrum / Patterson Lakes (76%) were notably more likely than average to never walk or cycle to work or study in the past week.



There was also some variation in the walking or cycling to work or study results observed by respondent profile, as follows:

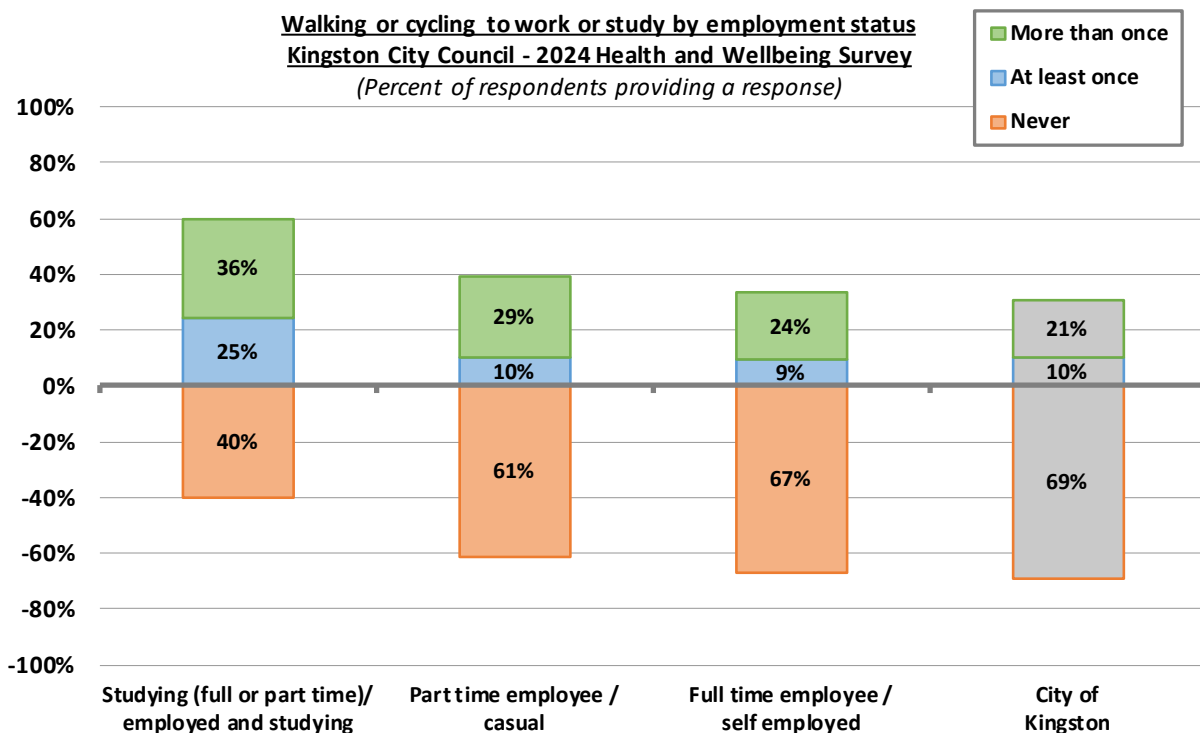
- **Young adults (aged 18 to 34 years)** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to walk or cycle to work or study in the past week, particularly more than once.
- **Middle-aged and older Adults (aged 45 to 74 years)** – respondents were notably less likely than average to have walked or cycled to work or study at least once in the past week.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never walk or cycle to work or study.
- **Gender** – male respondents were somewhat more likely than female respondents to walk or cycle to work or study more than once in the past week.
- **Language spoken at home** – respondents from multilingual households were measurably more likely than respondents from English speaking households to walk or cycle to work or study more than once in the past week.
- **Disability status** – respondents with disability were measurably and significantly (16%) more likely than other respondents to never walk or cycle to work or study.





The preceding data was based on all respondents, whereas the following graph provides more detailed results on the proportion of respondents engaged in work and / or study, who had walked or cycled to work or study in the past week.

It is noted that students were measurably more likely to walk or cycle to study more than once in the past week, whilst full time employees were the least likely, and at a similar rate to the municipal average.



Respondent profile

The following section provides the demographic profile of the respondents surveyed for the Kingston City Council – 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey.

Age structure

The sample of 1,000 respondents was weighted by age and gender to reflect the 2021 Census profile of the City of Kingston. Metropolis Research notes that the underlying sample of respondents was broadly reflective of the age structure of the Kingston community, which reinforces the strength of the door-to-door, in-person methodology in engaging with the broad cross-section of the community.

Age structure
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Age group	2024 (unweighted)		2024	2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent	(weighted)			
Adolescent (15 - 24 years)	52	5%	13%	10%	6%	6%
Young adults (25 - 34 years)	129	13%	15%	17%	16%	17%
Adults (35 - 44 years)	232	23%	17%	19%	22%	25%
Middle-aged adults (45 - 54 years)	177	18%	17%	18%	19%	20%
Older adults (55 - 74 years)	259	26%	27%	26%	27%	26%
Senior citizens (75 years and over)	141	14%	11%	11%	11%	6%
Senior citizens (75 years and over)	10		10	0	0	0
Total	1,000	100%	1,000	503	500	512

Gender

The sample of 1,000 respondents was weighted by age and gender to reflect the 2021 Census profile of the City of Kingston.

Gender
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Gender	2024 (unweighted)		2024	2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent	(weighted)			
Man	495	50%	48%	48%	51%	37%
Woman	500	50%	52%	52%	49%	63%
Non-binary	1	0%	0%			
I use a different term	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.
Prefer not to say	3		3	0	2	0
Total	1,000	100%	1,000	503	500	512



Language spoken at home.

In 2024, 32% of respondents were from households that spoke a language other than English at home, which is the highest proportion recorded. The most common other languages spoken included Hindi (4%), Mandarin (3%), and Greek (3%).

Language spoken at home
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent respondents providing a response)

Language	2024		2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent			
English	677	68%	71%	78%	79%
Hindi	35	4%	2%	1%	2%
Mandarin	32	3%	3%	1%	0%
Greek	28	3%	3%	5%	2%
French	18	2%	2%	0%	1%
Italian	18	2%	3%	2%	2%
Spanish	15	2%	0%	0%	0%
Tagalog (Filipino)	13	1%	0%	0%	0%
Vietnamese	11	1%	1%	1%	1%
Japanese	10	1%	0%	0%	1%
Tamil	9	1%	1%	0%	0%
Cantonese	8	1%	0%	0%	0%
German	7	1%	1%	1%	0%
Gujarati	7	1%	0%	0%	0%
Nepali	7	1%	1%	0%	0%
Croatian	6	1%	0%	0%	0%
Russian	6	1%	1%	0%	1%
Arabic	5	1%	1%	1%	0%
Punjabi	5	1%	0%	0%	0%
Sinhalese	5	1%	0%	0%	0%
Turkish	5	1%	0%	1%	0%
Dutch	4	0%	0%	0%	0%
Polish	4	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bengali	3	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chinese n.f.d	3	0%	1%	1%	0%
Hebrew	3	0%	0%	0%	0%
Khmer	3	0%	0%	0%	0%
Korean	3	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malayalam	3	0%	0%	0%	0%
Urdu	3	0%	0%	0%	0%
Maltese	2	0%	1%	0%	0%
Thai	2	0%	0%	0%	1%
Multiple	2	0%	1%	2%	2%
All other languages (28 separately identified)	30	3%	6%	3%	5%
Not stated	8		5	2	1
Total	1,000	100%	503	500	512

Household structure

The household structure of respondent households has remained relatively stable over the course of the health and wellbeing survey program, with approximately half from two-parent families, one-quarter couple households without children, a little more than 10% sole person households, and a small proportion of group households (8%), one-parent families (7%), and other families (1%).

Household structure
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Structure	2024		2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent			
Two parent family total	446	45%	47%	46%	55%
<i>youngest child 0 - 4 yrs</i>	67	7%	8%	10%	18%
<i>youngest child 5 - 12 yrs</i>	140	14%	12%	12%	16%
<i>youngest child 13 - 18 yrs</i>	101	10%	8%	11%	10%
<i>adult children only</i>	138	14%	19%	14%	10%
One parent family total	68	7%	6%	5%	7%
<i>youngest child 0 - 4 yrs</i>	2	0%	1%	0%	1%
<i>youngest child 5 - 12 yrs</i>	5	1%	1%	2%	1%
<i>youngest child 13 - 18 yrs</i>	17	2%	1%	1%	3%
<i>adult children only</i>	44	4%	4%	2%	3%
Group household	75	8%	9%	7%	4%
Sole person household	119	12%	13%	15%	13%
Couple only household	262	27%	25%	24%	21%
Other families	12	1%	0%	2%	1%
Not stated	18		22	9	7
Total	1,000	100%	503	500	512

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander

There were three respondents in 2024 who identified as Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander.

Identify as aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020
	Number	Percent	
Yes - Aboriginal	2	0%	1%
Yes - Torres Strait Islander	1	0%	0%
No	970	100%	99%
Prefer not to say	27		8
Total	1,000	100%	503



LGBTIQA+

Consistent with the results in 2020, only a small proportion of respondents (2%) identified as LGBTIQA+.

Identify as LGBTIQA+
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020
	Number	Percent	
Yes	18	2%	3%
No	953	98%	97%
Prefer not to say	29		12
Total	1,000	100%	503

Disability

Consistent with the result recorded in 2020, 10% of respondents identified as having permanent or long term disability or illness, with physical disability / limited mobility (5%) the most common type of disability or permanent illness.

Permanent or long-term disability or illness
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

Disability	2024		2020	2016
	Number	Percent		
Physical disability / limited mobility	47	5%	4%	8%
Long term illness	33	3%	3%	8%
Hearing impairment	29	3%	1%	3%
Mental health or psychological condition	17	2%	2%	1%
Vision impairment	14	1%	1%	7%
Learning or intellectual disability	5	1%	0%	0%
Acquired brain injury (ABI)	5	1%	0%	0%
None	899	90%	90%	80%
Total responses	1,049		513	542
<i>Respondents with a disability / illness</i>	<i>101</i> <i>(10%)</i>		<i>48</i> <i>(10%)</i>	<i>100</i> <i>(20%)</i>



Disability assistance

There was a substantial increase in 2024, in the proportion of respondents with disability / permanent illness who reported that they required full time support / care, up from three percent back in 2016 to 12% in 2024.

Require assistance with a long-term disability or illness
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents with disability providing a response)

Response	2024		2020	2016
	Number	Percent		
No assistance	48	48%	52%	74%
A little assistance	31	31%	31%	16%
Need help with daily tasks	10	10%	10%	7%
Full time support / care	12	12%	6%	3%
Total	101	100%	48	100

Employment status

The employment status of respondents remained relatively stable again this year, with 41% full time employees, 24% retired, and 15% part-time / casually employed.

Employment status
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2024		2020	2016	2012
	Number	Percent			
Employed full time	406	41%	43%	36%	35%
Employed part time / casually	144	15%	16%	16%	23%
Self employed	44	4%	7%	6%	5%
Full time studies	52	5%	4%	4%	3%
Part time studies	12	1%	0%	1%	0%
Employed and studying	28	3%	2%	1%	1%
Unemployed seeking work	26	3%	5%	2%	4%
Retired	242	24%	21%	30%	20%
Home duties	28	3%	2%	5%	8%
Disability pension / workcover	1	0%	1%	1%	n.a.
Other	6	1%	0%	0%	2%
Not stated	11		13	5	0
Total	1,000	100%	503	500	512



General comments

Respondents were asked:

“Do you have any other comments you would like to make?”

The following table provides the open-ended general comments received from respondents to the *Kingston City Council – 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey*.

The most common issues raised by respondents in the general comments related to community services and facilities (29 comments), comments around parks, gardens, open spaces, and trees (28 comments), and comments around safety, security, and crime (19 comments).

General comments
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
(Number and percent of total responses)

Reasons	2024	
	Number	Percent
Community services / facilities	29	17%
Parks, gardens, open spaces and trees	28	17%
Safety, security and crime	19	11%
Roads, traffic management and public transport	11	7%
Comments relating to the survey	8	5%
Parking	8	5%
Sport and recreation centres	8	5%
General positive comments	7	4%
Animal management / dog off-leash issues	6	4%
Lighting	6	4%
Cleanliness and maintenance of area	5	3%
Rates and financial management	5	3%
Cost of living	4	2%
Waste management	4	2%
Council governance and management	3	2%
Footpaths	3	2%
Environment, climate change and sustainability	2	1%
General negative comments	2	1%
Planning, housing and development	2	1%
Rates and financial management	2	1%
Communication, consultation and engagement	1	1%
Other	3	2%
Total	166	100%

The following table outlines the verbatim comments categorised in the above table.



General comments
Kingston City Council - 2024 Health and Wellbeing Survey
 (Number of total responses)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Community services / facilities</i>	
Exercise programs are required for seniors at free of cost	1
More assistance for old people should be implemented	1
Need free or low-cost recreational facilities for seniors in this area	1
Need more assistance for senior since I just live here for two year and does not have any superannuation	1
No facilities for seniors to look afterwards	1
Better schooling facilities required in Mordialloc	1
Good education in the community is needed	1
Water accumulated along the nature strip of 8 Miranda Cl. I contacted the Council, and someone came to do some cleaning but that did not solve the problem	1
More recreational spaces are required for kids like parks, playgrounds, and all	1
Good health sectors should be enforced	1
I worry about kids' mental health in the future due to screen time and social media and being unprepared as a parent to deal with it	1
The mental health issues are a big problem in Victoria, and they need to get better services for this.	1
We need to change and make harder law for mental health and issues because law is very mild	1
This is only one toilet in the shopping centre, and it's not kept very clean. They should have more around the area	1
Improve local facilities	1
Needs more venues for live dance and music	1
Less focus and funding indigenous people issues	1
My English is not great and I'm at a retiring age, so it is hard to find jobs to supposedly and my son, so it is a stressful time for me	1
Since there is a change of policy, I unable to get free English lesson so I could not communicate with others	1
Unemployed people are treated really badly so the target of the government should be 0 percent unemployment all over Australia	1
We don't care much about poor people. They can find money for military, but they can't help homeless child	1
Council should work on organizing Asian festival events for adults to improve connectivity	1
It would be nice to have more community events	1
They need to work on everything for example community events	1
Would there be some computer and technology lessons in Kingston	1
More walking paths	1
I had to quit work due to workplace bullying but I have no money now and my husband passed away. I'm going to apply for pension but it might not be enough so I might have to apply for part time job	1
The area needs a shopping centre	1
In my neighbourhood they party out loud	1
Total	29



<i>Parks, gardens, open spaces, and trees</i>	
Better lights in parks	1
Bring back more play area in the park	1
Grass cutting was not neat enough	1
Mentone station garden upkeep is sorely lacking	1
More parks and gardens	1
No many parks to play	1
Parks are nice but more parks are always better	1
Retention of green spaces	1
Shades needed in the park as well	1
Better species of trees should be planted	1
Council should value the trees	1
I want my tree fixed and to me they're pretty hopeless	1
Inappropriate planting of the tree on the Ivy St as the leaves drop, we need a bigger bin to deal with it	1
More street trees need to be removed or lopped	1
The old gum tree in Yvette Court needs to be taken down	1
More trees but not those that trigger allergies and asthma	1
Neighbours are cutting trees and putting leaves into my premises	1
Plant more trees in parks and around the area	1
Street tree maintenance required	1
The Council should remove the trees from nature strips	1
The tree in front of my house in St Georges Cr fell over last month due to a thunderstorm, it has not been picked up despite calling multiple times to the Council	1
The tree is too high to get shadow	1
The trees may harm my fence, I contacted the Council they are waiting for it to break my fence	1
There are not many trees especially compared with Stewart Ave	1
Trees are planted at the wrong places. I live next to the park opposite to the community centre and the trees are causing me huge problems and I even had to spend \$1800 to get a tree cut off at my house	1
Trees are making a mess	1
Trees on the Abercrombie St are overgrown and they're lifting the concrete	1
We need more trees for shade	1
Total	28

<i>Safety, security, and crime</i>	
Apparently, there are drug dealers on Ivy St and Follett St	1
At night it's not only Mentone it's everywhere that it's not safe	1
Car's theft and robberies are rampant and feeling unsafe	1
I don't feel that safe at the Grange Park at night because there are some rubbish or broken glasses	1
I feel unsafe using laptop as apparently cameras on it can spy on you	1
I get as scams through home phone calls	1
I have seen some car break ins in recent years	1
Increasing number of breaking to house and cars	1
More discipline for young people	1
Please keep fence, drunk people accidents, I want help	1
Police coming out to give people advice on basic security	1
Reduce drinking	1



Scammers are everywhere especially online	1
Security, stealing	1
The Council should prioritize safety and security measures	1
The neighbours are stealing our pot plants	1
There are a few home invasions, stolen cars	1
Two pairs of shoes that were put outside were stolen	1
Young people are involved in crime these days so moral education etc. needs to be taught at an early age	1
Total	19

Roads, traffic management and public transport

708 buses need to come more frequently on weekly especially for the kids who use them	1
Maintenance of railway station	1
Noises of motorcycles sometimes from Koolena Close	1
Speed bumps needed near kindergarten park	1
Speed up level crossing removal	1
The roads around Inverness Place have humps which cause problems while walking	1
The traffic near the station is getting worse by the day	1
The traffic on the intersection of Nancy St and Voltri St is too fast and dangerous	1
There are people on bikes during midnight	1
Too much traffic flow in this area	1
Young people sometimes drive too fast which causes noise, especially at midnight on Osbourne Ave	1
Total	11

Comments relating to the survey

Asking too many personal questions	1
Council should stop asking personal questions	1
Important questions but nothing to do with Council	1
No. But I didn't get that what is the purpose of this survey	1
Some of this survey questions have nothing to do with the Council	1
The survey is too long	1
Why's is Council doing social surveys it is State government's job	1
Your questions are not clear. Are you asking if things like gambling are bad in general or whether it is currently affecting me and my family. They are two different things?	1
Total	8

Parking

A lot of car parking	1
Council should check the car parks, there's not enough footpath. When there's a wheelchair it's hard to walk	1
Make parking on just one side of the local road, makes the traffic to flow	1
More parking facilities in the street are required. Because when cars parked on either side of the road, then buses and other vehicles can't get past	1
Parking enforcement is getting harder and harder to park around the house	1
People park their cars on the street instead of in their driveways and sometimes I could hear people trying to break into the cars	1



Rules for parking cars in streets	1
We talked to the Council because in summer there are lot of people come and parked here and it became really noisy, and they didn't do anything about it so that is my concern around Rae Ave	1
Total	8
<i>Sport and recreation centres</i>	
I like the disc golf it's fun. So, you get a frisbee from library and you can play. I kind of liked it they should include more of these things	1
Basketball courts are needed in this area	1
I get a house help for cleaning each week it's been a great help	1
More recreational spaces and facilities required	1
Swimming pools are needed in this area	1
Water park will be huge thing for community in Mordialloc	1
We could probably build skate park for kids to get away from crime	1
Youth to teens can have facilities to be engaged-basketball courts and soccer fields	1
Total	8
<i>General positive comments</i>	
Best years of my life	1
City of Kingston is beautiful place to live	1
I am glad that they are reaching out to the community for this	1
I have done many Councils in my life Kingston is the best I would like to say well done	1
I think it's very happy place	1
No, I'm very much satisfied	1
We are new to Kingston. We are really happy with the development and sustainability I hope we keep on seeing this in future	1
Total	7
<i>Animal management / dog off-leash issues</i>	
A fenced dog park within a 5-minute walk from Chelsea Heights	1
Make the dog park a bit smaller, the dog park took all the open area	1
More dog parks	1
Mouse is a problem. It keeps trying to come in to get food through the heating conductor. I could find dead mouse there	1
Not enough place for dogs	1
The dogs at the parks can be aggressive	1
Total	6
<i>Lighting</i>	
Don't really feel safe at local park at night because there is not enough light on Osborne Ave	1
I want some streetlights in park, too dark in winter it gets dark too early, maybe they could make it brighter and safer	1
Not enough lighting on bike path along Mordialloc street	1
Streetlights are required in this area; we can't find one here	1
There is lack of streetlight	1
We need more streetlight since there are a lot of trees cover the light	1
Total	6

<i>Cleanliness and maintenance of area</i>	
Could have more creative graffiti on the way of train	1
Dusty neighbourhood needs improvements	1
Graffiti on the fence should be cleaned these fences are Council property	1
Lots of trash around shopping area	1
Street cleaning is bad	1
Total	5
<i>Rates and financial management</i>	
Council provides value for rates	1
Needs to cut Council rates for the facilities provided	1
The rates are getting high	1
They should bring the rates down	1
Without any notices or announcements Council made the rates too high, more than \$900. While I tried to contact the Council, they refused to answer	1
Total	5
<i>Cost of living</i>	
Houses rent should be decreased	1
Look at the rental increases that is pushing people out of their homes	1
People are struggling to make ends meet	1
Struggle meeting monthly expenses compared to one year ago as costs have gone up in general but pay remains the same	1
Total	4
<i>Waste management</i>	
Bigger waste bins for red lids	1
Get rid of landfill near train station. Get rid of dirt land	1
Hard to put the bins in and out because I am too old to walk	1
I would like more rubbish hard collection in Milan St	1
Total	4
<i>Council governance and management</i>	
Council should focus on more important affairs such as roads, rates, and rubbish	1
The Council should not get involved in political stance and focus on community services	1
The rules need to be tougher	1
Total	3
<i>Footpaths</i>	
Curve that goes around the community centres has cracks in the pavement. They gave a bandage solution that did not solve	1
Maintenance of footpaths around here	1
Required footpath rectification	1
Total	3



<i>Environment, climate change and sustainability</i>	
Just need to be more careful about environment. We are a rich country, and we should think about it	1
Less focus and funding about climate change affairs	1
Total	2
<i>General negative comments</i>	
They should do something when people tell them to do something	1
This is such a waste of time they are not going to do anything	1
Total	2
<i>Planning, housing, and development</i>	
I have been staying here from past 35 years and it's been great, but I think Mentone is not developed properly as it should be in these years	1
No more high-rise please	1
Total	2
<i>Rates and financial management</i>	
More pension money	1
They should not get 600 grand a year! Should not pay them too much	1
Total	2
<i>Communication, consultation, and engagement</i>	
The Council should involve more with people. They don't hear our thoughts and views	1
Total	1
<i>Other</i>	
For people who live on boundary it is a difficult, e.g. need cooperation between Kingston and Frankston Councils	1
Landscaping is appalling	1
Total	3
Total	166



Appendix One - survey form



1

On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly disagree		Neutral		Strongly agree	Can't say
1. I am satisfied with the quality of play and active recreation spaces in my local area	1	2	3	4	5	9
<i>If disagree, please specify locations and / or concerns:</i>						
2. I am satisfied with the quality of community facilities in my local area (e.g., Community Hubs and Centres, Meeting Halls)	1	2	3	4	5	9
<i>If disagree, please specify facilities and / or concerns:</i>						
3. I am satisfied with the amount of shading from street trees in my area	1	2	3	4	5	9
4. I have access to fresh and affordable food to meet my household's needs	1	2	3	4	5	9
5. I am eating less meat now because of climate / environmental concerns	1	2	3	4	5	9
6. Alcohol consumption has a negative impact on my household	1	2	3	4	5	9
7. Illegal drugs have a negative impact on my household	1	2	3	4	5	9
8. Gambling causes harm in my neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5	9
9. Online gambling has a negative impact on my household (e.g., online sports betting, online poker)	1	2	3	4	5	9
10. Pokies have a negative impact on my household	1	2	3	4	5	9
11. Other forms of gambling have a negative impact on my household (e.g., lotteries, raffles)	1	2	3	4	5	9
12. I am able to manage stress most of the time.	1	2	3	4	5	9
13. I feel a strong sense of belonging to a community	1	2	3	4	5	9
14. I feel a sense of optimism about the future	1	2	3	4	5	9
15. I would know where to go or who to contact if I needed to get advice or support for someone about mental health and wellbeing issues	1	2	3	4	5	9
16. I feel I can call on my neighbours for help in an emergency	1	2	3	4	5	9

2**On a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (excellent), please rate your level of:**

	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
1. Physical health	1	2	3	4	5	9
2. Mental health	1	2	3	4	5	9

3**In the past week, have you walked or cycled to the following?**

	Yes (at least once)	Yes (more than once)	Never	Can't Say
1. To the local shops or local facilities	1	2	3	9
2. To work or study	1	2	3	9

4**How many times per week in the past week did you do 30 minutes or more of moderate physical activity that increases your heart rate or makes you breathe harder than normal?** *(e.g. walking, carrying light loads, bicycling at regular pace)*

More than once a day	1	2 or 3 times	5
Every day	2	Once	6
5 or 6 times	3	None	7
3 or 4 times	4	Can't say	9

5**In the past week, did you consume the following?***(Interviewer note: one serve of fruit is one medium sized fruit (i.e. an apple) or two small pieces (i.e. two apricots)" "one serve of vegetables is around ½ a cup cooked vegetables, beans or lentils, or 1 cup leafy vegetables)*

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
At least two servings of fruit every day	1	2	9
Five servings of vegetables every day	1	2	9

6**In the past week have you vaped or used electronic cigarettes?**

Yes - daily <i>(at least once a day)</i>	1	No - have never vaped	4
Yes - regularly <i>(at least a few times a week)</i>	2	Have quit vaping <i>Specify time since quit: _____</i>	5
Yes - occasionally or socially <i>(e.g. fortnightly or less often)</i>	3	Prefer not to say	9

7**How many times in the past week (7 days), have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind?**

Every day	1	1 to 2 times	5
5 to 6 times	2	I did not drink alcohol <i>(go to Q.9)</i>	6
3 to 4 times	3	Prefer not to say	9
2 to 3 times	4		

8

When you had an alcoholic drink in the past week (7 days), how many standard drinks did you usually have on one day?

(A standard drink is equal to 1 pot of full strength beer, 1 small glass of wine or 1 pub size nip of spirits)

10 or more standard drinks	1	2 standard drinks	5
5 to 9 standard drinks	2	1 standard drink	6
4 standard drinks	3	Half a standard drink	7
3 standard drinks	4	Prefer not to say / can't say	9

9

On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements about relationships and social connections.

	<i>Strongly disagree</i>		<i>Neutral</i>		<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
1. I am content with my friendships and relationships.	1	2	3	4	5	9
2. I have enough people I feel comfortable asking for help at any time.	1	2	3	4	5	9
3. My relationships are both as satisfying and healthy as I would want them to be.	1	2	3	4	5	9

10

What, if any, barriers are there to you staying connected with others?

Barrier One:	

11

Are you actively involved in your local community in any of the following ways?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
1. I belong to a formal or informal club or community group	1	2	9
2. I regularly volunteer (<i>approximately monthly or more often</i>)	1	2	9
3. I sometimes volunteer (<i>less often than approximately monthly</i>)	1	2	9
4. I currently sit on a community group board / committee	1	2	9

12

On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements about technology.

	<i>Strongly disagree</i>		<i>Neutral</i>		<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
1. I know where to get help with the internet, my devices and technology.	1	2	3	4	5	9
2. Too much screen time has a negative impact on my mental wellbeing	1	2	3	4	5	9
3. Social media has a negative impact on my mental wellbeing.	1	2	3	4	5	9
4. I feel safe online (using the Internet)	1	2	3	4	5	9

13

On a scale of 1 (no problem) to 3 (major problem), how much are the following a problem in your neighbourhood?

	<i>No problem</i>	<i>Minor problem</i>	<i>Major problem</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
1. Graffiti	1	2	3	9
2. Vandalism /property damage	1	2	3	9
3. Noisy, rowdy, inconsiderate behaviour by people	1	2	3	9
4. People hanging around in the street	1	2	3	9
5. Street drinking	1	2	3	9
6. Drug use and / or drug dealing	1	2	3	9
7. Violence and / or aggressive behaviour	1	2	3	9
8. Stealing from people (<i>e.g., mugging</i>)	1	2	3	9
9. Car break-ins / car thefts	1	2	3	9
10. Burglary / break-ins / home invasion	1	2	3	9
11. Scams / scammers (<i>e.g., door-to-door, telephone, internet</i>)	1	2	3	9

14

Would this household be able to access at least \$2,000 in an emergency?

Yes	1	Not sure	3
No	2	Prefer not to say	9

15

How often do you worry about not being able to meet normal monthly living expenses?

All the time	1	Never	4
Some of the time	2	Prefer not to say	9
Occasionally	3		

16

Do you think you worry more about meeting monthly living expenses now than you did a year ago?

Yes	1	Not sure	3
No	2	Prefer not to say	9

17

Have you experienced discrimination in the last 12 months?

Yes - regularly	1	No (<i>go to Q19</i>)	3
Yes - occasionally	2	Prefer not to say / not stated	9

18

What was the discrimination about?

(please select as many as appropriate)

Skin colour, ethnic origin, or religion	1	Sexuality	5
Gender	2	Gender identity	6
Age	3	Weight	7
Physical ability	4	Other (<i>specify</i>): _____	9

19

On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements.

	<i>Strongly disagree</i>		<i>Neutral</i>		<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
1. I feel safe walking in my local area during the day	1	2	3	4	5	9
2. I feel safe walking in my local area at night	1	2	3	4	5	9
3. I feel safe at public transport locations	1	2	3	4	5	9
4. I feel safe at the foreshore and local beaches during the day	1	2	3	4	5	9
5. I feel safe at the foreshore and local beaches at night	1	2	3	4	5	9
6. I feel safe in local parks or reserves during the day	1	2	3	4	5	9
7. I feel safe in local parks or reserves at night	1	2	3	4	5	9
8. I feel safe at shopping centres	1	2	3	4	5	9
9. I feel safe in industrial precincts	1	2	3	4	5	9
If any of these rated less than 3, please say why?						

20

On a scale of 1 (no harm) to 5 (significant harm), how much, if at all, do you think that climate change is currently harming you and / or your household's health?

	<i>No harm</i>		<i>Significant harm</i>			<i>Can't say</i>
1. Harm to health caused by climate change	1	2	3	4	5	9

21

In the past year, have you experienced any of the following health conditions?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Not sure</i> <i>Can't say</i>
1. Heat stress or heat stroke from heatwaves	1	2	9
2. Physical bodily harm from severe storms and / or flooding	1	2	9
3. Health concerns related to increased air pollution (e.g. asthma or lung disease)	1	2	9
4. Pollen related health concerns (e.g. thunderstorm asthma, hay fever)	1	2	9
5. Decreased nutrition due to unavailability of food, poor food quality, or high cost of food	1	2	9
6. Mental health consequences related to climate change (e.g. depression, anxiety, or post-traumatic stress disorder)	1	2	9
7. Disease as a result of insects like mosquitos (e.g., Ross River Fever)	1	2	9
8. Illness caused by contaminated food or water	1	2	9

22

On a scale of 1 (very unprepared) to 5 (very prepared), to what extent does your household have its own resources and a plan to cope with extreme weather (e.g., storms, heavy rain / flooding, heatwaves) and to keep yourself / yourselves safe and well?

	Very unprepared				Very prepared	Can't say
	1	2	3	4	5	9
1. Prepared to cope with extreme weather	1	2	3	4	5	9

23

On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly disagree		Neutral		Strongly agree	Can't say
	1	2	3	4	5	9
1. In heterosexual relationships, men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household.	1	2	3	4	5	9
2. In heterosexual relationships, women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.	1	2	3	4	5	9
3. Disrespectful jokes or comments about women and/or girls contribute to family violence in our community.	1	2	3	4	5	9
4. It is OK for men to express their emotions in a positive way (e.g., to cry, seek help)	1	2	3	4	5	9
5. If I needed to get advice or support for someone about family violence issues, I would know where to go or who to contact	1	2	3	4	5	9

24

What is the most important change or improvement to your local area that would better support your daily health and wellbeing?

Suggestion:	

25

Please indicate which of the following best describes you.

15 to 24 Years	1	55 to 64 Years	5
25 to 34 Years	2	65 to 74 Years	6
35 to 44 Years	3	75 to 84 Years	7
45 to 54 years	4	85 Years and over	8

26

With which gender do you identify?

Man	1	I use a different term:	4
Woman	2	_____	
Non-binary	3	Prefer not to say	9

27

Do any members of this household speak a language other than English at home?

English only	1	Other : _____	2
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28**Do you identify as Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander?**

Yes - Aboriginal	1	No	3
Yes - Torres Strait Islander	2	Prefer not to say	9

29**Do you identify as LGBTIQA+**

Yes	1	Prefer not to say	9
No	2		

30**What is the structure of this household?**

Two parent family (<i>youngest 0 - 4 yrs</i>)	1	One parent family (<i>13-18 yrs</i>)	7
Two parent family (<i>youngest 5 – 12 yrs</i>)	2	One parent family (<i>adult child</i>)	8
Two parent family (<i>youngest 13 - 18 yrs</i>)	3	Group household	9
Two parent family (<i>adult child only</i>)	4	Sole person household	10
One parent family (<i>youngest 0 - 4 yrs</i>)	5	Couple only household	11
One parent family (<i>youngest 5 - 12 yrs</i>)	6	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____	12

31**Do you have a permanent or long-term disability?***(Please circle as many as appropriate)*

Vision impairment	1	Physical disability / limited mobility	5
Hearing impairment	2	Acquired brain injury (ABI)	6
Learning or intellectual disability	3	Long term illness	7
Mental health or psychological condition	4	None	9

32**If you have a permanent or long-term disability, do you require any assistance in living with your disability?**

No assistance	1	Need help with daily tasks	3
A little assistance	2	Full time support / care	4

33**What is your current employment status?**

Employed full time	1	Employed and studying	6
Employed part time / casually	2	Unemployed seeking work	7
Self employed	3	Retired	8
Full time studies	4	Home duties	9
Part time studies	5	Other (<i>specify</i>): _____	10

34**Do you have any other comments you would like to make?**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND FEEDBACK