

# Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion Survey 2021: SMI Individual level modelling

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Social  
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Centre

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# Abbreviations and terms

Term	Meaning
Domain	Theorised sub-component of overall social cohesion construct
Construct	Theorised quantitative trait of social cohesion
Measure	Scores derived for each person from their item responses
SMI	Scanlon-Monash Index
SRC	Social Research Centre



# 1. Introduction

The Social Research Centre (SRC) was contracted to investigate person characteristics that were most associated with values of the redeveloped Scanlon-Monash Index (SMI). The SMI is a major product of the Scanlon Foundation Research Institute and Monash University's Mapping Social Cohesion Surveys, which have been fielded in Australia since 2007 and annually since 2009. These surveys provide an important and widely read source of information on social cohesion, immigration and population issues. A prime objective of the surveys is to further the understanding of the social impact of Australia's increasingly diverse immigration program.

The aim of the investigation was to use statistical modelling to assess the relationship between selected person characteristics, collected on the 2021 survey, and the redeveloped SMI scores. This analysis complements other analyses such as cross-tabulations of the survey dataset, which necessarily can only consider one or two characteristics at a time. By using a model that simultaneously explores the relationship of multiple characteristics with the redeveloped scores, we are able to obtain a more nuanced explanation of the 'net' impact that characteristics have on the various domains of social cohesion measured in the SMI.

## The Scanlon-Monash Index

The original SMI was developed based on a literature review of measures of social cohesion<sup>1</sup> and was organised around five domains:

1. Belonging – shared values, identification with Australia, trust.
2. Social justice and equity – evaluation of national priorities.
3. Participation – voluntary work, political and co-operative involvement.
4. Acceptance (and rejection), legitimacy – experience of discrimination, attitudes towards minorities, newcomers.
5. Worth – life satisfaction and happiness, future expectations.

In 2009, exploratory factor analysis was undertaken of both the 2007 and 2009 data, guiding the assignment of items to indices<sup>2</sup>. The SMI was developed in the second wave of the Mapping Social Cohesion Surveys. The aim of the index was to 'heighten awareness of shifts in opinion which may call for closer attention and analysis'<sup>2</sup>. The scaling procedure adopted was based on the weighted proportions of respondents who gave certain answers to selected items.

An earlier attempt to develop an individual-level scale by the SRC in 2019 indicated that the existing items did not form a suitable basis for a scale.

## Redeveloped index

A research project<sup>3</sup> was carried out by the Social Research Centre in the first half of 2021 to review the items forming the SMI and the method for constructing index scores. A review of the SMI domains

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<sup>1</sup> Markus, A. and A. Dharmalingam (2007). Mapping Social Cohesion: the Scanlon Foundation Surveys. Clayton, VIC: Monash University.

<sup>2</sup> Markus, A. and J. Arnup (2009). Mapping Social Cohesion: the 2009 Scanlon Foundation Surveys. Clayton, VIC: Monash University.

<sup>3</sup> The Social Research Centre (2021). Scanlon-Monash Index Redevelopment: Technical Report. Melbourne, VIC: The Social Research Centre.

generated a set of candidate items which were first tested through cognitive interviews. Two rounds of quantitative surveys were then subjected to factor analysis and Rasch modelling, yielding a final set of items that were administered on Life in Australia™ in July 2021. Life in Australia™ is a probability-based online panel (i.e. one in which panellists are selected using standard probability sampling approaches); the Mapping Social Cohesion Survey has been fielded on Life in Australia™ since 2018. Domain scores were calculated for each Life in Australia™ respondent and it is understood these scores will replace the current SMI in time.

## Individual level modelling

As a way of providing insight into the complex ways that person characteristics and responses are related to their scores on the redeveloped SMI, a multivariate modelling approach was undertaken to accompany the bivariate analyses and crosstabulations of the 2021 survey data. By predicting a person's score, conditional on their survey responses, a model can identify those items that have the largest 'net' effect of those tested. This is more powerful than analyses which may only look at relationships one item at a time and cannot measure the joint impact of multiple items.

Section 2 describes the survey data used in this investigation along with the statistical methods for assessing the relationships between survey items and the redeveloped scores. Excerpts from the analyses are presented in Section 3 and then a summary of key items is given in Section 4. Detailed tables appear in the Appendix.



## 2. Data and methods

### Survey data

The 2021 Mapping Social Cohesion Survey was conducted through Life in Australia™ in July 2021 and collected responses from just over 3,500 panellists across Australia. The survey questionnaire included the 29 items that were used to derive SMI scores for each person. There were five domain scores, derived from items pertaining to each domain, as well as an overall score derived from all items. A psychometric model<sup>4</sup> was used to transform item responses into continuous measures on a 0-100 scale. A summary of the scores for each domain is shown in Table 1.

The survey also collected a wide range of individual demographics and other responses. A selection of these (shown in Table 2) was chosen as being of most interest in assessing their relationship with the domain scores. This table includes the short label for each item that will be used in the rest of this report. Full details of the response categories for these items are shown in Table 3.

As is typical of data collected through surveys, some respondents did not provide answers to all items. For items with very low levels of missing responses (taken here as fewer than 1% of cases), responses were randomly imputed – this was done to avoid the presence of low incidence categories, which can adversely impact the stability and reliability of regression models. For items where the extent of missing responses was greater than 1% of cases, a ‘Not stated’ category was retained.

**Table 1. Summary of survey domain scores**

Domain	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Standard deviation
Overall Social Cohesion	30	67	53	4
Acceptance and Rejection	0	100	56	17
Belonging	0	100	61	13
Participation	0	100	35	22
Social Justice and Equity	0	88	48	10
Worth	0	100	58	14

**Table 2. Summary of survey items used as predictors in the models**

Report label	Description / Survey item
Age group	DEM1a. How old were you last birthday?
Citizenship status	DEM6. Are you an Australian citizen?
Employment status	DEM11. Which one of these BEST describes your employment situation?
Experienced discrimination	D5. Have you experienced discrimination because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion over the last 12 months?
Financial circumstances	DEM13b. Which of the following terms best describes your financial circumstances today?
Gender	DEM2. What is your gender?
Highest education	DEM10. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
Language spoken	DEM7. What is your first language?

<sup>4</sup> Wright, B.D. and G. N. Masters (1982). Rating Scale Analysis, Chicago: MESA Press.

Report label	Description / Survey item
Network diversity	C11a. With regard to your close circle of friends, how many are from national, ethnic, or religious backgrounds different from yours?
Religion	DEM17new. What is your religion, even if you are not currently practicing?
Voting intention	DEM22. If there was a Federal election held today, for which party would you probably vote?
Worried about job loss	A6. How worried are you that you will lose your job in the next year or so?
<b>Derived from postcode<sup>5</sup></b>	
ARIA+	Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia
Capital city / Rest of state	Capital city / Rest of state
SEIFA	Quintile for Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage
State	State
<b>Derived from Life in Australia™ profile information</b>	
Country of birth	Respondent country of birth grouping
Dwelling tenure	Do you own outright, are you buying or renting the dwelling in which you now live?

## Analytical approach

The redeveloped SMI scores are on a continuous scale and are approximately normally distributed. A multiple linear regression approach was taken, modelling person scores ('outcomes') from their survey responses ('predictors'). The usual results from a regression model are coefficients for each of the predictors, indicating the 'net' effect for each predictor – whether a person with a given characteristic might have a higher or lower score, on average, than someone else. Accompanying the coefficients are standard errors and *p*-values, together giving a sense of the reliability of the model coefficients. To summarise the fit of each model, a commonly used metric is the amount of variance in the outcome that is reflected in the model's predictions ('variance explained'). This metric has two forms, an overall value (denoted by  $R^2$ ) and one that accounts for the complexity of the model (referred to as *adjusted*  $R^2$ ). This metric ranges from 0, for a model whose predictions are random with respect to the outcomes, to 1, for a model whose predictions align perfectly with the outcome.

To simplify the interpretation of outputs, we applied two additional procedures to the regression models. First, we removed predictors that had a negligible relationship with the scores, relative to other predictors. This was done using a stepwise<sup>6</sup> selection approach, which iteratively removed predictors from the full model, each time testing if doing so made a notable difference to the model predictions. Such a procedure usually yields a parsimonious model that predicts the outcomes almost as well as the unrestricted model with all predictors.

Second, we used a method<sup>7</sup> that apportioned the variance explained by a model (its  $R^2$  value) across the predictors that were used in the model. This enabled a simple and elegant presentation of the

<sup>5</sup> Strictly speaking, these items are attributes of the area where a person lives rather than attributes of the individual and should be modelled separately from the other items. For the purposes of this analysis, which uses a simple linear model, they have been treated as person characteristics.

<sup>6</sup> In particular, the *stepAIC* method of Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. New York: Springer.

<sup>7</sup> The relative importance metric described by Lindeman, R.H., Merenda, P.F. and Gold, R.Z. (1980) *Introduction to Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis*. Glenview IL: Scott, Foresman.

relative importance of each predictor in modelling the redeveloped scores, something that is much harder to determine from inspecting the model coefficients.

Results from the analyses are presented in the following section.

### 3. Results

A multiple linear regression model was used to predict the redeveloped SMI scores for each person, conditional on their responses to the survey items listed in Table 2. Six models in total were generated, one for each domain. Stepwise selection was applied to each model, to obtain reduced models with the smallest possible set of informative predictors. The variance explained by each of the models is shown in Table 4, and ranged from 17% for the *Participation* domain to 38% for *Worth*.

The model coefficients, standard errors and *p*-values are shown in Table 5 (*Overall Social Cohesion*) through to Table 10 (*Worth*). Included in each table are the predictors from the reduced model along with an *Intercept* term, which represents a point of comparison for the coefficients. As is usual for models with categorical predictors, coefficients are with respect to a “reference” category. For example, Table 5 shows that the reference category for the *Financial circumstances* item is “Prosperous” and that the coefficient for ‘Living very comfortably’ is -0.952. This means that if two persons are identical on all items except that the first answered ‘Prosperous’ whereas the second answered ‘Living very comfortably’, the second person would have an estimated *Overall Social Cohesion* score 0.952 lower than the first. In a similar way:

- Those who responded ‘Would not vote’ to *Voting intention* would have an estimated score 1.874 lower than those who responded ‘Labor Party’.
- Those with a Bachelor degree (*Highest education*) would have an estimated score 1.519 higher than those who did not complete Year 12.
- Those aged 75+ years (*Age group*) would have an estimated score 0.998 higher than those aged 18-24 years.

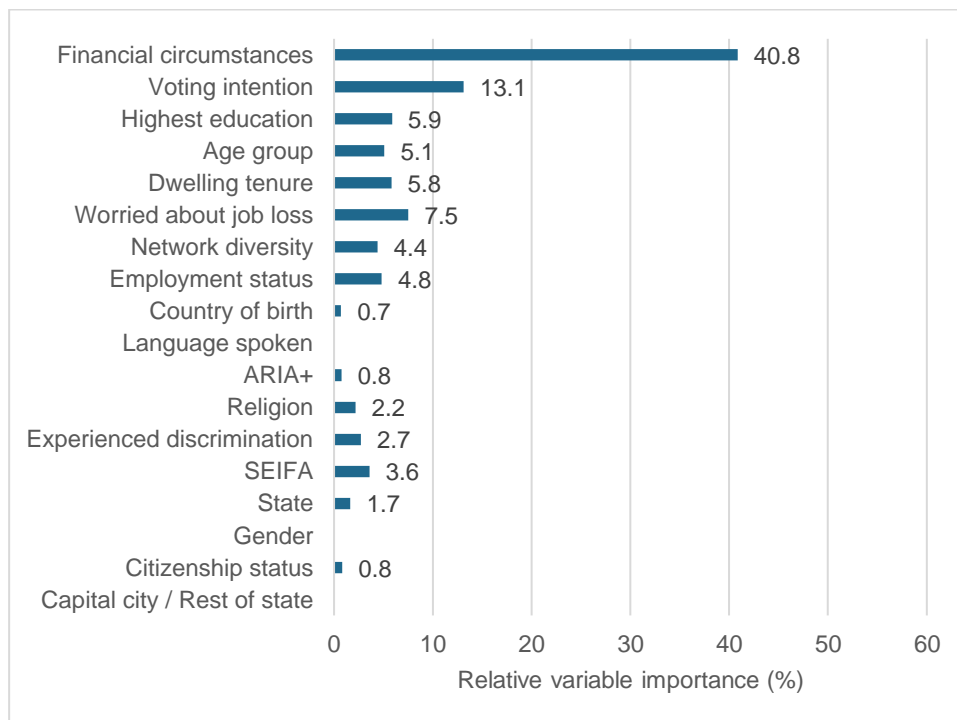
The remaining coefficients in this table and in the others can be interpreted in the same manner.

The variance explained by each model was apportioned across each of the predictors to yield their relative contribution. These importance values are plotted in the following figures for each of the domains. Since the total variance explained varies from domain to domain, we have standardised the values on each figure so that they sum to 100%. Taking Figure 1 (*Overall Social Cohesion*) as an example:

- The total variance explained by the model is 34%, as stated in the figure caption.
- Of that 34%, the largest fraction (almost 41% of it) is due to *Financial circumstances*.
- The next largest contributor (13.1% of the variance explained) is due to *Voting intention*.
- The smallest contributors, each at less than 1% of the variance explained, were *ARIA+*, *Citizenship status* and *Country of birth*.
- Although included in the figure for completeness, *Capital city / Rest of state*, *Gender* and *Language spoken* were dropped from the reduced model and so made no contribution to the variance explained.

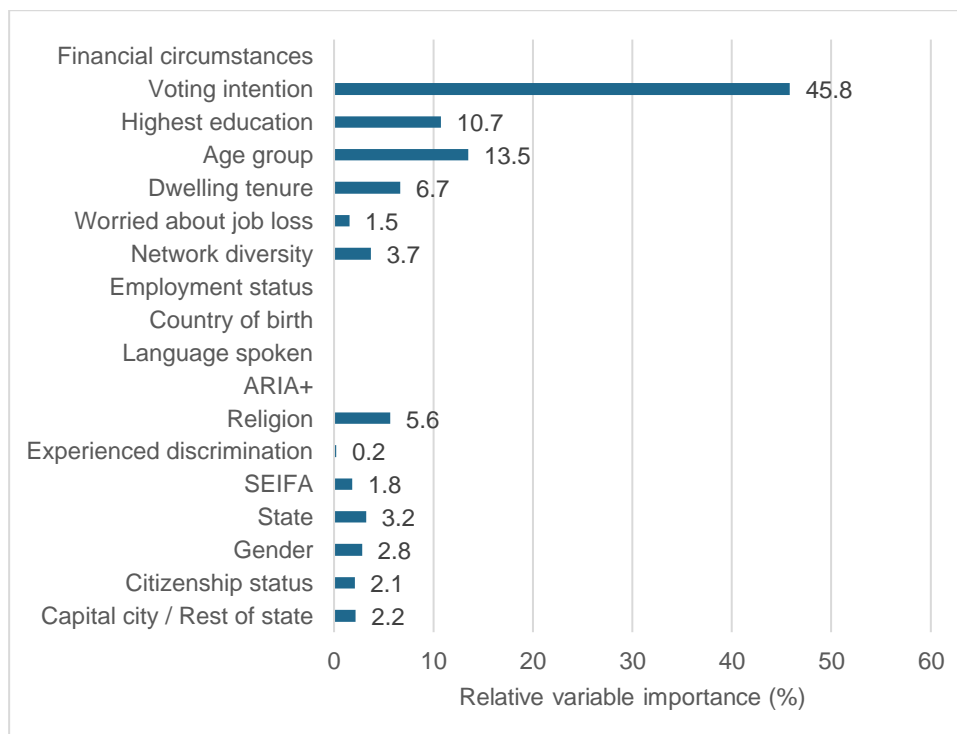
Each of the remaining figures can be read in the same way. The order of predictors is the same for each of the figures and reflects their average relative importance across all the models, from highest at the top (*Financial circumstances*) to lowest at the bottom (*Capital city / Rest of state*).

**Figure 1. Relative importance of survey items in predicting individual scores for *Overall Social Cohesion*. Total variance explained by the model = 34%.**



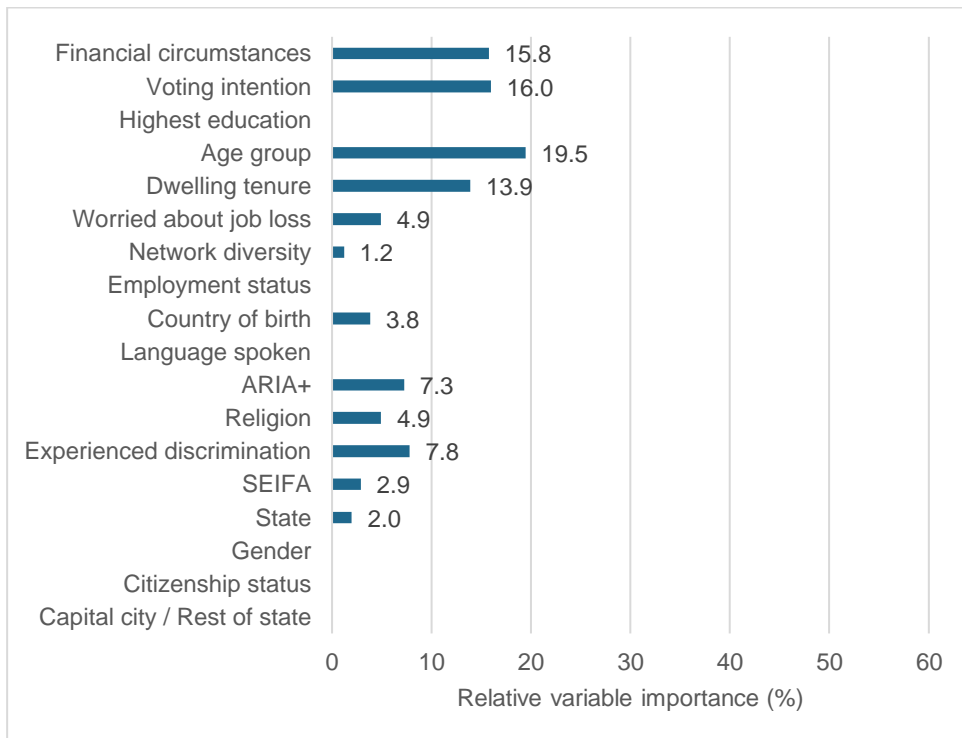
Note: Items without an importance value were dropped from the model as being uninformative.

**Figure 2. Relative importance of survey items in predicting individual scores for *Acceptance and Rejection*. Total variance explained by the model = 31%.**



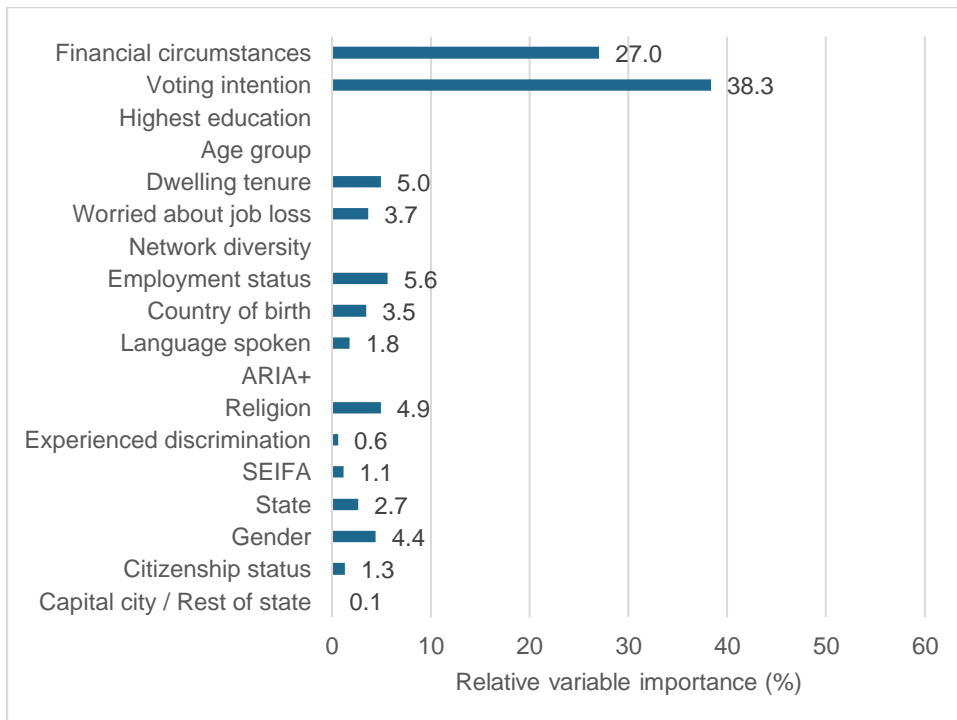
Note: Items without an importance value were dropped from the model as being uninformative.

**Figure 3. Relative importance of survey items in predicting individual scores for *Belonging*. Total variance explained by the model = 28%.**



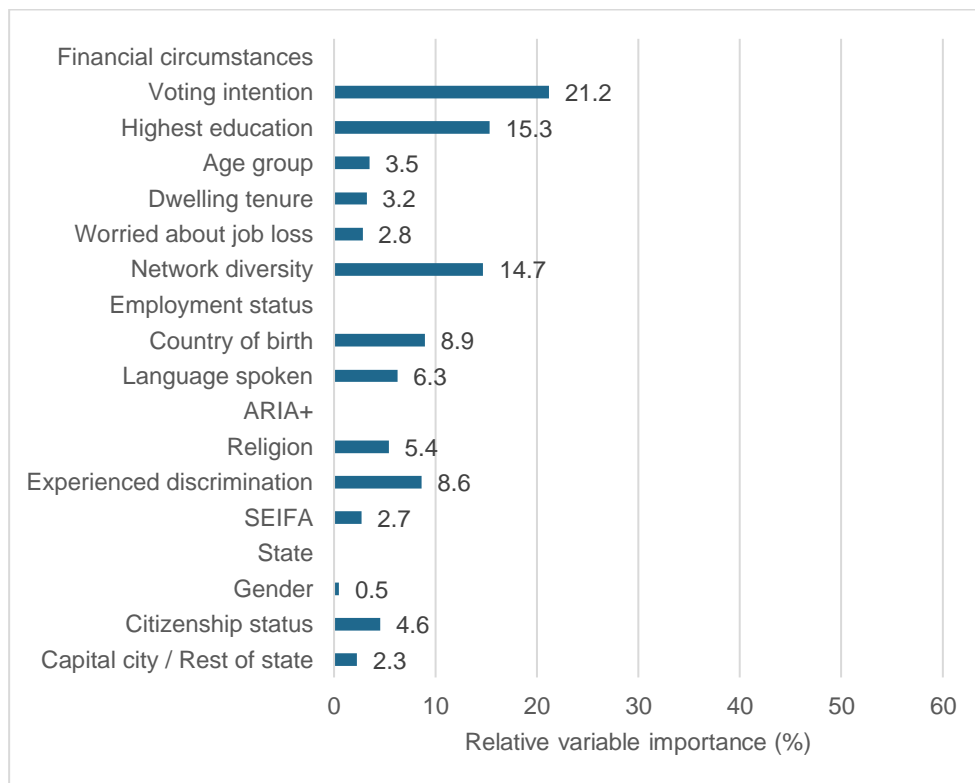
Note: Items without an importance value were dropped from the model as being uninformative.

**Figure 4. Relative importance of survey items in predicting individual scores for *Social Justice and Equity*. Total variance explained by the model = 32%.**



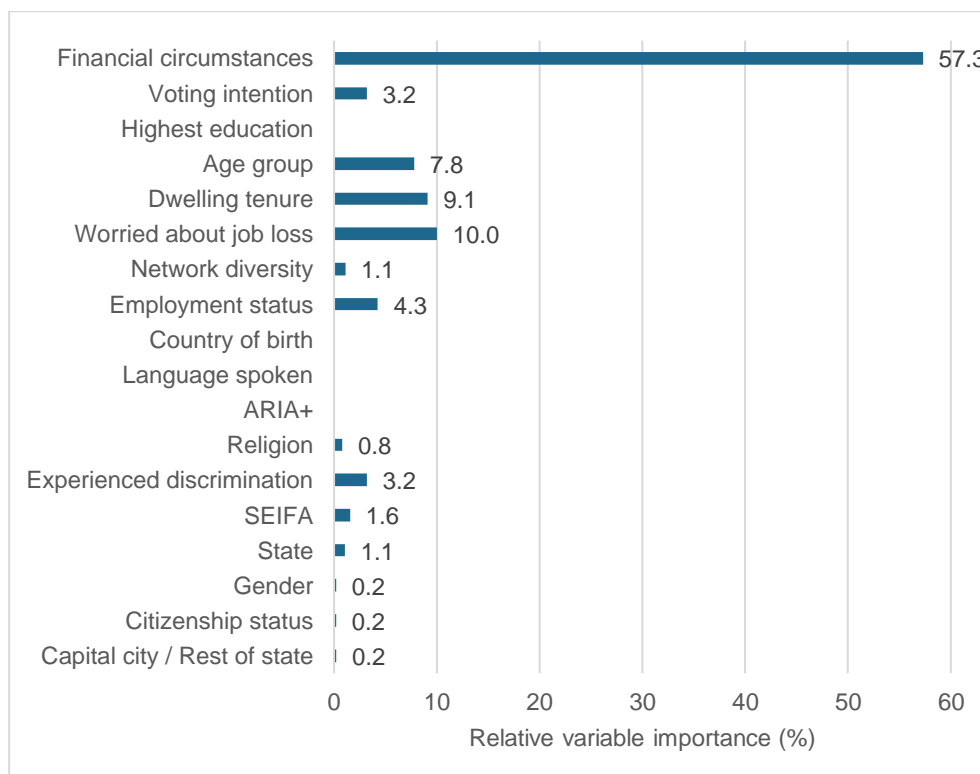
Note: Items without an importance value were dropped from the model as being uninformative.

**Figure 5. Relative importance of survey items in predicting individual scores for *Participation*. Total variance explained by the model = 17%.**



Note: Items without an importance value were dropped from the model as being uninformative.

**Figure 6. Relative importance of survey items in predicting individual scores for *Worth*. Total variance explained by the model = 38%.**

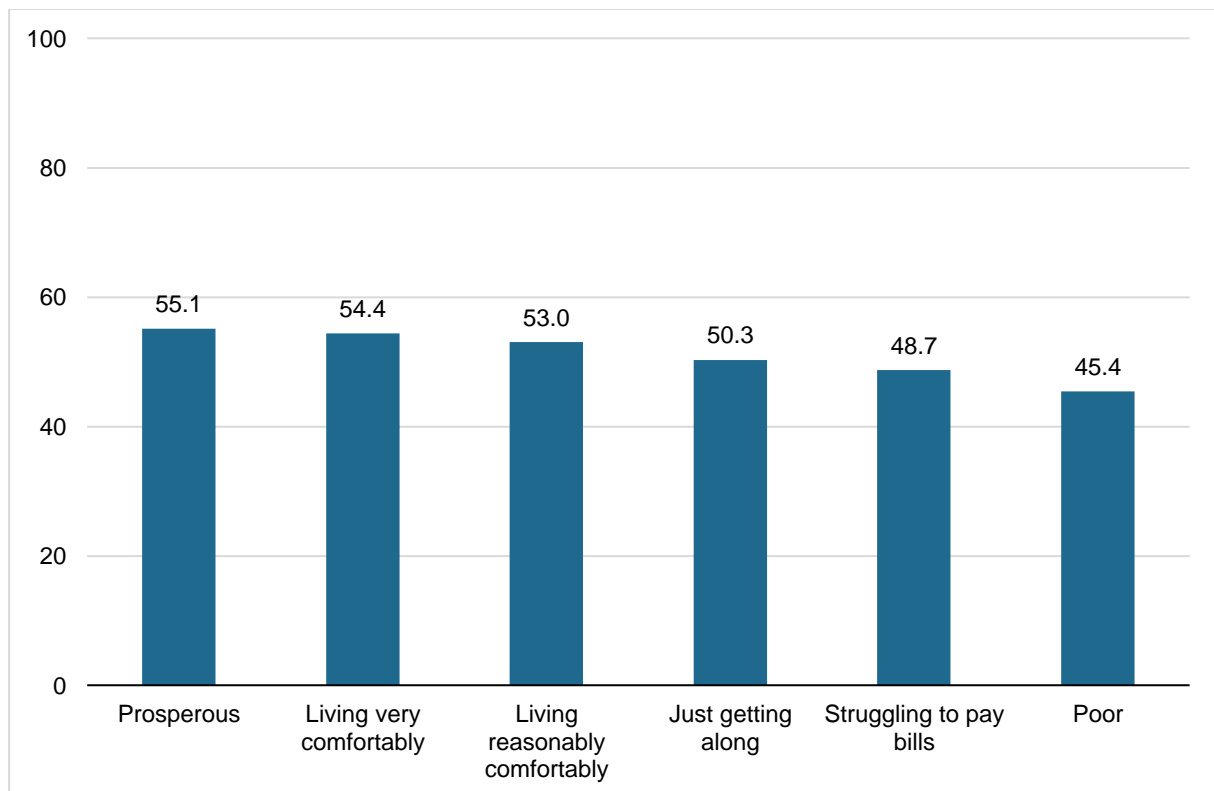


Note: Items without an importance value were dropped from the model as being uninformative.

Finally, the average SMI scores for the most important predictors across domains have been compiled into Table 11. This shows mean SMI index scores for the most important predictor of the overall SMI and each domain.

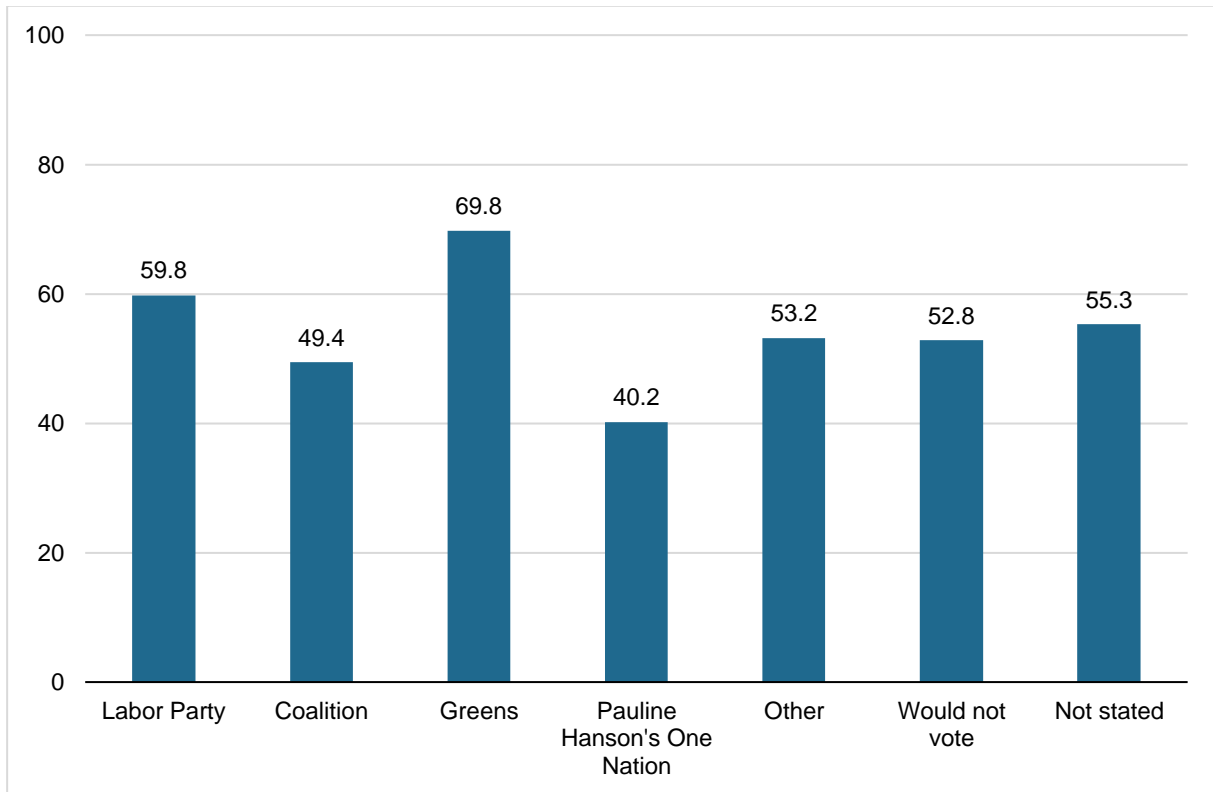
The most notable variations across categories are as follows. On the SMI overall, financial circumstances was the most important predictor. Those who rated their own financial circumstances the most highly scored highest on the SMI overall (Figure 7). For the Acceptance and Rejection domain, voting intention was the most important predictor, with those intending to vote for the Greens having the highest scores and those intending to vote for Pauline Hanson's One Nation having the lowest scores (Figure 8). Age was the most important predictor for the Belonging domain, with index scores being highest amongst the oldest adults and decreasing steadily across younger age groups (Figure 9). Voting intention was the most important predictor of the Participation domain and was highest among those intending to vote for a minor party or independent, closely followed by the Greens, and was lowest among those not intending to vote (Figure 10). Voting intention was also the most important predictor of the Social Justice and Equity domain. Index scores were highest for those intending to vote for the Coalition parties and lower across those intending to vote for other parties as well as those not intending to vote (Figure 11). Sense of Worth was best predicted by self-assessed financial circumstances, with those who rated themselves most prosperous scoring the highest and a steep and steady decline across less prosperous financial circumstances (Figure 12).

**Figure 7. Mean SMI Overall Score by Financial Circumstances**

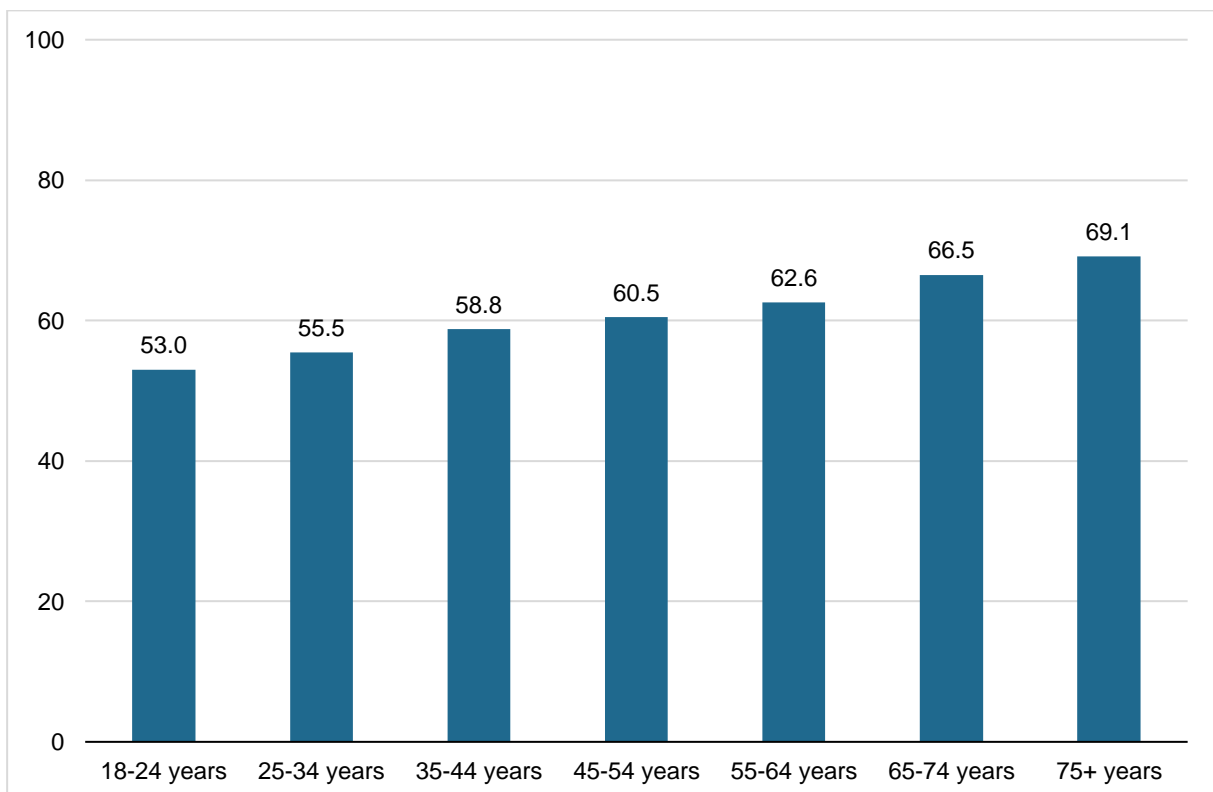




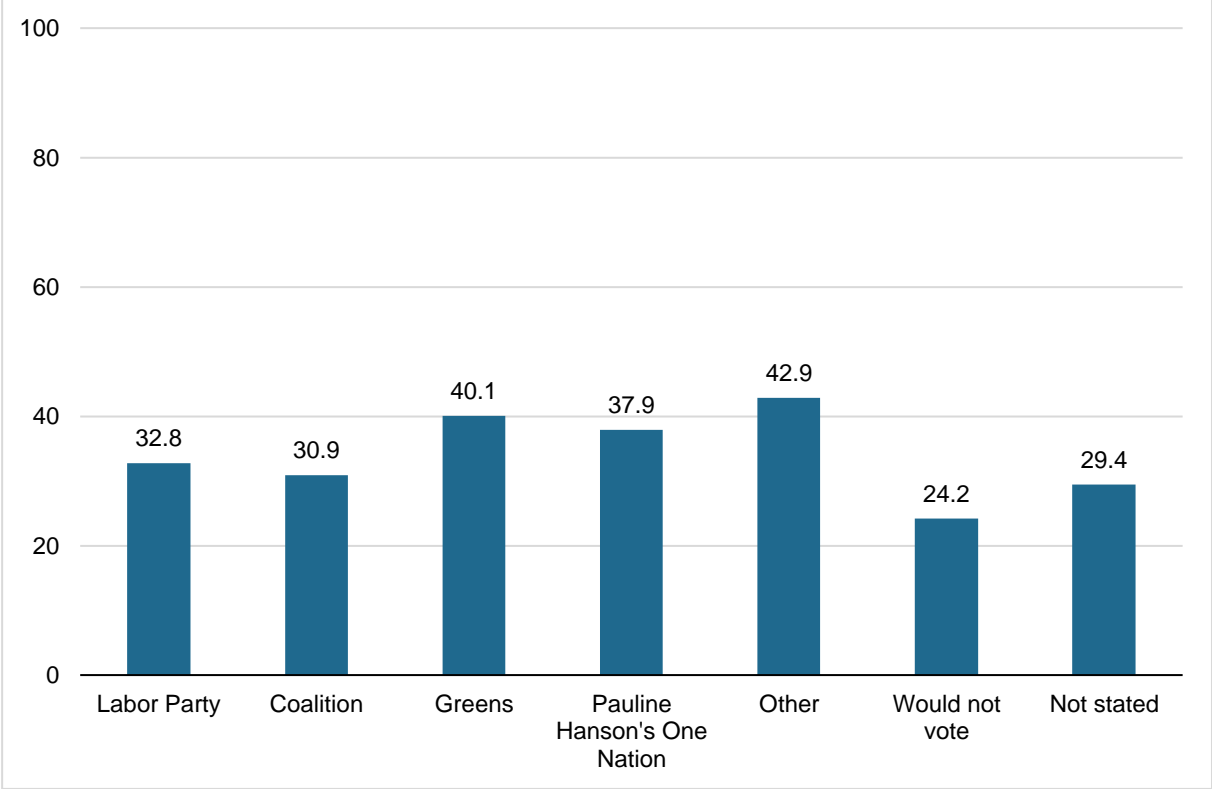
**Figure 8. Mean SMI Acceptance and Rejection Domain Score by Voting Intention**



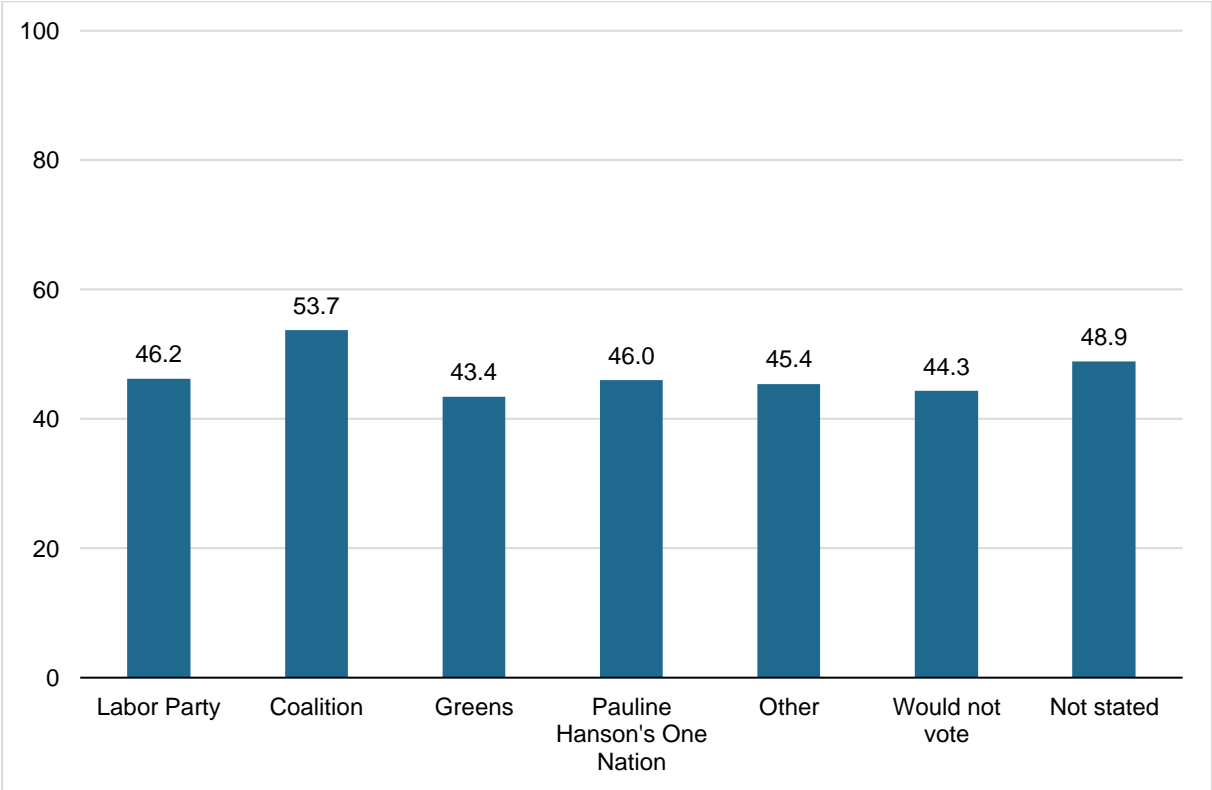
**Figure 9. Mean SMI Belonging Domain Score by Age Group**



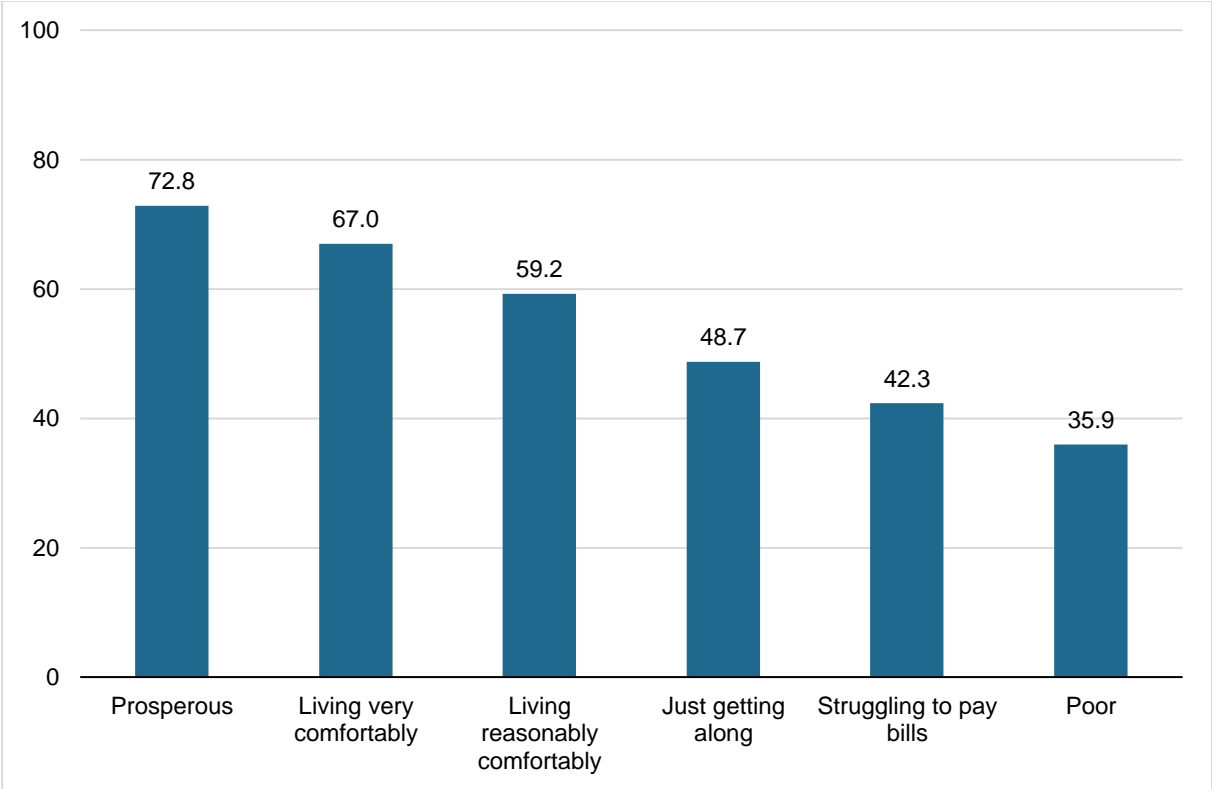
**Figure 10. Mean SMI Participation Domain Score by Voting Intention**



**Figure 11. Mean SMI Social Justice and Equity Domain Score by Voting Intention**



**Figure 12. Mean SMI Worth Domain Score by Financial Circumstances**



## 4. Summary

This report has summarised the results from a set of regression models predicting the redeveloped SMI scores from person responses to items on the 2021 Mapping Social Cohesion Survey. By using an approach that modelled the simultaneous effects of a range of items, we were able to identify the person characteristics and responses that had the strongest 'net' association with the index scores.

The survey items that contributed the most to the variance explained by the models were as follows:

- Financial circumstances;
- Voting intention;
- Highest education;
- Age group; and
- Worried about job loss

By contrast, the survey items that the models found to be least useful, never contributing more than 5% to the explained variance, were as follows:

- Citizenship status;
- Gender;
- SEIFA;
- State; and
- Capital city / Rest of state.

In reporting bivariate analyses and cross-tabulations for the redeveloped SMI scores, it will be worth keeping in mind the modelling results since they will provide an additional perspective on the most important predictors of the scores.

# Appendix

**Table 3. Variables used as predictors of individual SMI scores, with respondent counts and percentages**

Variable and categories	Respondents	
	#	%
<b>Age group</b> (DEM1a. How old were you last birthday?)		
18-24 years	163	4.6
25-34 years	475	13.3
35-44 years	564	15.8
45-54 years	610	17.1
55-64 years	697	19.5
65-74 years	732	20.5
75+ years	331	9.3
<b>Citizenship status</b> (DEM6. Are you an Australian citizen?)		
Yes	3276	91.7
No	296	8.3
<b>Employment status</b> (DEM11. Which one of these BEST describes your employment situation?)		
Employed full-time	1337	37.4
Employed part-time	621	17.4
Unemployed	148	4.1
Other	1466	41.0
<b>Experienced discrimination</b> (D5. Have you experienced discrimination because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion over the last 12 months?)		
Yes	466	13.0
No	3106	87.0
<b>Financial circumstances</b> (DEM13b. Which of the following terms best describes your financial circumstances today?)		
Prosperous	60	1.7
Living very comfortably	663	18.6
Living reasonably comfortably	1752	49.0
Just getting along	849	23.8
Struggling to pay bills	198	5.5
Poor	50	1.4
<b>Gender</b> (DEM2. What is your gender?)		
Male	1564	43.8
Female	2008	56.2
<b>Highest education</b> (DEM10. What is the highest level of education you have completed?)		
Less than Year 12	411	11.5
Year 12	440	12.3
Trade / Apprenticeship	254	7.1

Variable and categories	Respondents	
	#	%
Diploma / Certificate	681	19.1
Bachelor degree	803	22.5
Post-graduate degree	863	24.2
Not stated	120	3.4
<b>Language spoken</b> (DEM7. What is your first language?)		
English	3133	87.7
Other	439	12.3
<b>Network diversity</b> (C11a. With regard to your close circle of friends, how many are from national, ethnic, or religious backgrounds different from yours?)		
0 to 1	659	18.4
2 to 4	1406	39.4
5 to 9	812	22.7
9 or more	695	19.5
<b>Religion</b> (DEM17new. What is your religion, even if you are not currently practicing?)		
Catholic	782	21.9
Anglican (Church of England)	595	16.7
Other Christian	672	18.8
Other religion	277	7.8
No religion	1246	34.9
<b>Voting intention</b> (DEM22.If there was a Federal election held today, for which party would you probably vote?)		
Labor Party	1200	33.6
Coalition	1193	33.4
Greens	492	13.8
One Nation / Pauline Hanson	138	3.9
Other	155	4.3
Would not vote	221	6.2
Not stated	173	4.8
<b>Worried about job loss</b> (A6. How worried are you that you will lose your job in the next year or so?)		
Very worried	96	2.7
Quite worried	144	4.0
A little worried	578	16.2
Not worried at all	1046	29.3
Does not have a job / retired	1616	45.2
Not stated	92	2.6
<b>ARIA+</b> (derived from postcode)		
Major Cities of Australia	2596	72.7
Inner Regional Australia	705	19.7
Outer Regional Australia	240	6.7

Variable and categories	Respondents	
	#	%
Rest of Australia	31	0.9
<b>Capital city / Rest of state</b> (derived from postcode)		
Capital city	2420	67.7
Rest of state	1152	32.3
<b>SEIFA</b> (derived from postcode)		
Lowest quintile (most disadvantaged)	591	16.5
Second quintile	632	17.7
Third quintile	704	19.7
Fourth quintile	731	20.5
Highest quintile (least disadvantaged)	914	25.6
<b>State</b> (derived from postcode)		
NSW	1024	28.7
VIC	913	25.6
QLD	715	20.0
SA	331	9.3
WA	365	10.2
Rest of Australia	224	6.3
<b>Country of birth</b> (derived from Life in Australia)		
Australia	2198	61.5
Australia with NESB parent	349	9.8
Mainly NESB background	560	15.7
Mainly ESB background	465	13.0
<b>Dwelling tenure</b> (Do you own outright, are you buying or renting the dwelling in which you now live?)		
Own outright	1255	35.1
Own with a mortgage	1179	33.0
Renting	903	25.3
Other	235	6.6

**Table 4. Selected model fit statistics, full and reduced model**

Domain	All predictors			Final model		
	AIC	R <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	AIC	R <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>
Overall Social Cohesion	19845	0.342	0.331	19841	0.342	0.331
Acceptance and Rejection	30517	0.309	0.297	30501	0.307	0.298
Belonging	28756	0.280	0.268	28747	0.277	0.267
Participation	32706	0.179	0.165	32698	0.173	0.163
Social Justice and Equity	26631	0.320	0.308	26608	0.317	0.309
Worth	28505	0.386	0.376	28495	0.384	0.375

**Table 5. Coefficients for final stepwise model predicting *Overall Social Cohesion***

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>p-value</b>
(Intercept)	51.844	0.693	0.000
<b>Financial circumstances [Ref: Prosperous]</b>			
Living very comfortably	-0.952	0.455	0.036
Living reasonably comfortably	-1.997	0.441	0.000
Just getting along	-4.036	0.453	0.000
Struggling to pay bills	-5.079	0.502	0.000
Poor	-6.909	0.671	0.000
<b>Voting intention [Ref: Labor Party]</b>			
Coalition	0.498	0.141	0.000
Greens	0.228	0.184	0.214
One Nation / Pauline Hanson	-1.480	0.285	0.000
Other	-0.834	0.303	0.006
Would not vote	-1.874	0.221	0.000
Not stated	-0.070	0.268	0.793
<b>Highest education [Ref: Less than Year 12]</b>			
Year 12	0.683	0.210	0.001
Trade / Apprenticeship	0.550	0.235	0.019
Diploma / Certificate	0.825	0.192	0.000
Bachelor degree	1.519	0.234	0.000
Post-graduate degree	1.157	0.235	0.000
Not stated	-0.015	0.351	0.966
<b>Age group [Ref: 18-24 years]</b>			
25-34 years	-0.681	0.250	0.006
35-44 years	-0.543	0.271	0.045
45-54 years	-0.450	0.280	0.108
55-64 years	-0.296	0.295	0.316
65-74 years	0.487	0.317	0.125
75+ years	0.998	0.363	0.006
<b>Dwelling tenure [Ref: Own outright]</b>			
Own with a mortgage	-0.015	0.174	0.929
Renting	-0.594	0.208	0.004
Other	-0.813	0.283	0.004
<b>Worried about job loss [Ref: Very worried]</b>			
Quite worried	-0.111	0.402	0.782
A little worried	0.721	0.343	0.036
Not worried at all	1.294	0.337	0.000
Does not have a job / retired	-5.635	2.595	0.030
Not stated	1.125	0.472	0.017
<b>Network diversity [Ref: 0 to 1]</b>			
2 to 4	0.813	0.156	0.000



<b>Variable</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>p-value</b>
5 to 9	1.067	0.177	0.000
9 or more	1.555	0.185	0.000
<b>Employment status [Ref: Employed full-time]</b>			
Employed part-time	-0.260	0.159	0.103
Unemployed	5.401	2.591	0.037
Other	6.156	2.578	0.017
<b>Country of birth [Ref: Australia]</b>			
Australia with NESB parent	-0.320	0.184	0.083
Mainly NESB background	0.061	0.186	0.743
Mainly ESB background	-0.442	0.199	0.026
<b>ARIA+ [Ref: Major Cities of Australia]</b>			
Inner Regional Australia	0.615	0.157	0.000
Outer Regional Australia	0.718	0.231	0.002
Rest of Australia	0.617	0.62	0.319
<b>Religion [Ref: Catholic]</b>			
Anglican (Church of England)	-0.190	0.194	0.326
Other Christian	-0.073	0.179	0.683
Other religion	0.593	0.224	0.008
No religion	-0.518	0.157	0.001
<b>Experienced discrimination [Ref: Yes]</b>			
No	0.975	0.161	0.000
<b>SEIFA [Ref: Lowest quintile (most disadvantaged)]</b>			
Second quintile	0.042	0.182	0.819
Third quintile	0.241	0.179	0.178
Fourth quintile	0.732	0.187	0.000
Highest quintile (least disadvantaged)	0.849	0.187	0.000
<b>State [Ref: NSW]</b>			
VIC	-0.127	0.148	0.389
QLD	-0.509	0.162	0.002
SA	0.169	0.234	0.469
WA	0.270	0.203	0.185
Rest of Australia	-0.447	0.281	0.111
<b>Citizenship status [Ref: Yes]</b>			
No	0.963	0.211	0.000

**Table 6. Coefficients for final stepwise model predicting *Acceptance and Rejection***

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>p-value</b>
(Intercept)	56.118	2.320	0.000
<b>Voting intention [Ref: Labor Party]</b>			
Coalition	-8.198	0.625	0.000
Greens	7.886	0.816	0.000
One Nation / Pauline Hanson	-16.160	1.264	0.000
Other	-4.361	1.344	0.001
Would not vote	-9.236	0.976	0.000
Not stated	-4.464	1.192	0.000
<b>Highest education [Ref: Less than Year 12]</b>			
Year 12	2.577	0.930	0.006
Trade / Apprenticeship	1.548	1.054	0.142
Diploma / Certificate	3.107	0.852	0.000
Bachelor degree	6.976	1.031	0.000
Post-graduate degree	6.934	1.033	0.000
Not stated	1.072	1.559	0.492
<b>Age group [Ref: 18-24 years]</b>			
25-34 years	-6.890	1.103	0.000
35-44 years	-9.165	1.197	0.000
45-54 years	-9.549	1.229	0.000
55-64 years	-9.665	1.296	0.000
65-74 years	-7.438	1.392	0.000
75+ years	-6.005	1.594	0.000
<b>Dwelling tenure [Ref: Own outright]</b>			
Own with a mortgage	2.541	0.759	0.001
Renting	2.849	0.891	0.001
Other	4.152	1.246	0.001
<b>Worried about job loss [Ref: Very worried]</b>			
Quite worried	-1.462	1.775	0.410
A little worried	-1.940	1.495	0.194
Not worried at all	-0.068	1.452	0.963
Does not have a job / retired	-2.120	1.484	0.153
Not stated	-0.734	2.089	0.725
<b>Network diversity [Ref: 0 to 1]</b>			
2 to 4	2.818	0.693	0.000
5 to 9	3.670	0.780	0.000
9 or more	4.611	0.819	0.000
<b>Religion [Ref: Catholic]</b>			
Anglican (Church of England)	-0.703	0.844	0.405
Other Christian	-0.822	0.791	0.299
Other religion	4.394	0.970	0.000

Variable	Estimate	SE	p-value
No religion	0.859	0.693	0.215
<b>Experienced discrimination [Ref: Yes]</b>			
No	1.761	0.705	0.013
<b>SEIFA [Ref: Lowest quintile (most disadvantaged)]</b>			
Second quintile	0.889	0.808	0.271
Third quintile	3.127	0.792	0.000
Fourth quintile	1.810	0.815	0.026
Highest quintile (least disadvantaged)	1.929	0.825	0.019
<b>State [Ref: NSW]</b>			
VIC	-0.450	0.657	0.494
QLD	-2.328	0.714	0.001
SA	-1.012	1.051	0.336
WA	-4.211	0.904	0.000
Rest of Australia	0.423	1.217	0.728
<b>Citizenship status [Ref: Yes]</b>			
No	3.802	0.820	0.000

**Table 7. Coefficients for final stepwise model predicting *Belonging***

Variable	Estimate	SE	p-value
(Intercept)	57.294	2.310	0.000
<b>Financial circumstances [Ref: Prosperous]</b>			
Living very comfortably	-4.191	1.581	0.008
Living reasonably comfortably	-6.476	1.533	0.000
Just getting along	-9.875	1.572	0.000
Struggling to pay bills	-10.315	1.738	0.000
Poor	-13.443	2.316	0.000
<b>Voting intention [Ref: Labor Party]</b>			
Coalition	2.758	0.490	0.000
Greens	-1.589	0.638	0.013
One Nation / Pauline Hanson	0.609	0.985	0.536
Other	-3.175	1.052	0.003
Would not vote	-3.927	0.757	0.000
Not stated	0.227	0.932	0.807
<b>Age group [Ref: 18-24 years]</b>			
25-34 years	0.549	0.832	0.510
35-44 years	2.673	0.907	0.003
45-54 years	2.933	0.940	0.002
55-64 years	4.041	0.993	0.000
65-74 years	6.861	1.070	0.000
75+ years	8.786	1.226	0.000
<b>Dwelling tenure [Ref: Own outright]</b>			

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>p-value</b>
Own with a mortgage	-0.818	0.599	0.172
Renting	-2.388	0.716	0.001
Other	-3.732	0.981	0.000
<b>Worried about job loss [Ref: Very worried]</b>			
Quite worried	-0.453	1.397	0.746
A little worried	0.947	1.188	0.425
Not worried at all	2.665	1.166	0.022
Does not have a job / retired	0.923	1.166	0.429
Not stated	2.787	1.642	0.090
<b>Network diversity [Ref: 0 to 1]</b>			
2 to 4	1.336	0.543	0.014
5 to 9	2.340	0.615	0.000
9 or more	3.022	0.642	0.000
<b>Country of birth [Ref: Australia]</b>			
Australia with NESB parent	-0.582	0.639	0.363
Mainly NESB background	-2.102	0.588	0.000
Mainly ESB background	-2.829	0.639	0.000
<b>ARIA+ [Ref: Major Cities of Australia]</b>			
Inner Regional Australia	3.644	0.544	0.000
Outer Regional Australia	4.865	0.801	0.000
Rest of Australia	10.638	2.154	0.000
<b>Religion [Ref: Catholic]</b>			
Anglican (Church of England)	-0.645	0.674	0.338
Other Christian	-0.988	0.622	0.112
Other religion	-0.552	0.780	0.479
No religion	-2.020	0.544	0.000
<b>Experienced discrimination [Ref: Yes]</b>			
No	4.487	0.560	0.000
<b>SEIFA [Ref: Lowest quintile (most disadvantaged)]</b>			
Second quintile	0.937	0.633	0.139
Third quintile	0.797	0.624	0.202
Fourth quintile	3.168	0.651	0.000
Highest quintile (least disadvantaged)	3.116	0.648	0.000
<b>State [Ref: NSW]</b>			
VIC	-0.345	0.511	0.500
QLD	-0.915	0.562	0.104
SA	1.051	0.812	0.196
WA	1.871	0.705	0.008
Rest of Australia	-3.723	0.975	0.000

**Table 8. Coefficients for final stepwise model predicting *Participation***

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>p-value</b>
(Intercept)	30.858	3.142	0.000
<b>Voting intention [Ref: Labor Party]</b>			
Coalition	-2.622	0.850	0.002
Greens	7.248	1.112	0.000
One Nation / Pauline Hanson	4.247	1.720	0.014
Other	7.921	1.830	0.000
Would not vote	-5.756	1.323	0.000
Not stated	-3.980	1.624	0.014
<b>Highest education [Ref: Less than Year 12]</b>			
Year 12	5.226	1.266	0.000
Trade / Apprenticeship	4.684	1.432	0.001
Diploma / Certificate	9.657	1.158	0.000
Bachelor degree	9.885	1.408	0.000
Post-graduate degree	11.931	1.413	0.000
Not stated	0.647	2.119	0.760
<b>Age group [Ref: 18-24 years]</b>			
25-34 years	-2.748	1.499	0.067
35-44 years	-2.266	1.631	0.165
45-54 years	-0.886	1.674	0.597
55-64 years	-2.455	1.768	0.165
65-74 years	0.619	1.911	0.746
75+ years	3.415	2.190	0.119
<b>Dwelling tenure [Ref: Own outright]</b>			
Own with a mortgage	-3.005	1.034	0.004
Renting	-3.302	1.216	0.007
Other	-2.414	1.697	0.155
<b>Worried about job loss [Ref: Very worried]</b>			
Quite worried	0.724	2.420	0.765
A little worried	-1.384	2.035	0.496
Not worried at all	-2.779	1.978	0.160
Does not have a job / retired	-0.753	2.021	0.709
Not stated	3.562	2.845	0.211
<b>Network diversity [Ref: 0 to 1]</b>			
2 to 4	5.810	0.943	0.000
5 to 9	8.831	1.069	0.000
9 or more	10.102	1.120	0.000
<b>Country of birth [Ref: Australia]</b>			
Australia with NESB parent	-4.883	1.122	0.000
Mainly NESB background	-7.399	1.377	0.000
Mainly ESB background	-1.815	1.191	0.128

Variable	Estimate	SE	p-value
<b>Religion [Ref: Catholic]</b>			
Anglican (Church of England)	-0.740	1.167	0.526
Other Christian	3.347	1.074	0.002
Other religion	3.895	1.375	0.005
No religion	-1.868	0.946	0.048
<b>Experienced discrimination [Ref: Yes]</b>			
No	-8.027	0.970	0.000
<b>SEIFA [Ref: Lowest quintile (most disadvantaged)]</b>			
Second quintile	-0.205	1.097	0.852
Third quintile	1.860	1.073	0.083
Fourth quintile	2.271	1.101	0.039
Highest quintile (least disadvantaged)	3.801	1.118	0.001
<b>Citizenship status [Ref: Yes]</b>			
No	-3.728	1.277	0.004

**Table 9. Coefficients for final stepwise model predicting *Social Justice and Equity***

Variable	Estimate	SE	p-value
(Intercept)	52.579	1.571	0.000
<b>Financial circumstances [Ref: Prosperous]</b>			
Living very comfortably	-3.382	1.173	0.004
Living reasonably comfortably	-4.884	1.139	0.000
Just getting along	-9.072	1.167	0.000
Struggling to pay bills	-11.723	1.293	0.000
Poor	-15.468	1.721	0.000
<b>Voting intention [Ref: Labor Party]</b>			
Coalition	6.475	0.362	0.000
Greens	-1.997	0.472	0.000
One Nation / Pauline Hanson	-0.074	0.730	0.919
Other	-0.388	0.779	0.619
Would not vote	-0.609	0.568	0.284
Not stated	2.724	0.692	0.000
<b>Dwelling tenure [Ref: Own outright]</b>			
Own with a mortgage	0.049	0.393	0.901
Renting	-0.971	0.454	0.032
Other	-1.130	0.599	0.059
<b>Worried about job loss [Ref: Very worried]</b>			
Quite worried	-1.318	1.036	0.203
A little worried	1.144	0.882	0.195
Not worried at all	1.113	0.867	0.200
Does not have a job / retired	-14.377	6.690	0.032
Not stated	1.125	1.217	0.355

Variable	Estimate	SE	p-value
<b>Employment status [Ref: Employed full-time]</b>			
Employed part-time	-1.380	0.415	0.001
Unemployed	12.125	6.681	0.070
Other	14.349	6.651	0.031
<b>Country of birth [Ref: Australia]</b>			
Australia with NESB parent	0.045	0.473	0.925
Mainly NESB background	2.344	0.583	0.000
Mainly ESB background	-0.288	0.504	0.568
<b>Religion [Ref: Catholic]</b>			
Anglican (Church of England)	0.608	0.498	0.222
Other Christian	-0.001	0.460	0.998
Other religion	-0.669	0.584	0.252
No religion	-1.510	0.401	0.000
<b>Experienced discrimination [Ref: Yes]</b>			
No	1.154	0.411	0.005
<b>SEIFA [Ref: Lowest quintile (most disadvantaged)]</b>			
Second quintile	-1.081	0.469	0.021
Third quintile	-1.160	0.458	0.011
Fourth quintile	-0.475	0.472	0.315
Highest quintile (least disadvantaged)	0.002	0.477	0.997
<b>State [Ref: NSW]</b>			
VIC	-0.108	0.382	0.777
QLD	-0.750	0.416	0.071
SA	-0.038	0.611	0.950
WA	2.410	0.528	0.000
Rest of Australia	-1.321	0.707	0.062
<b>Citizenship status [Ref: Yes]</b>			
No	1.911	0.539	0.000

**Table 10. Coefficients for final stepwise model predicting *Worth***

Variable	Estimate	SE	p-value
(Intercept)	63.242	2.235	0.000
<b>Financial circumstances [Ref: Prosperous]</b>			
Living very comfortably	-6.502	1.531	0.000
Living reasonably comfortably	-13.320	1.485	0.000
Just getting along	-22.013	1.522	0.000
Struggling to pay bills	-26.756	1.686	0.000
Poor	-30.429	2.252	0.000
<b>Voting intention [Ref: Labor Party]</b>			
Coalition	0.835	0.472	0.077
Greens	-1.193	0.617	0.053

Variable	Estimate	SE	p-value
One Nation / Pauline Hanson	2.190	0.951	0.021
Other	-1.679	1.016	0.098
Would not vote	-1.202	0.740	0.105
Not stated	-1.061	0.900	0.238
<b>Age group [Ref: 18-24 years]</b>			
25-34 years	-0.139	0.807	0.863
35-44 years	0.424	0.876	0.629
45-54 years	-0.059	0.904	0.948
55-64 years	1.445	0.950	0.128
65-74 years	4.234	1.024	0.000
75+ years	6.596	1.175	0.000
<b>Dwelling tenure [Ref: Own outright]</b>			
Own with a mortgage	-0.843	0.580	0.146
Renting	-2.591	0.695	0.000
Other	-4.781	0.947	0.000
<b>Worried about job loss [Ref: Very worried]</b>			
Quite worried	-0.426	1.347	0.752
A little worried	3.314	1.148	0.004
Not worried at all	6.044	1.127	0.000
Does not have a job / retired	-13.231	8.716	0.129
Not stated	4.578	1.585	0.004
<b>Network diversity [Ref: 0 to 1]</b>			
2 to 4	0.818	0.525	0.119
5 to 9	1.375	0.590	0.020
9 or more	2.862	0.617	0.000
<b>Employment status [Ref: Employed full-time]</b>			
Employed part-time	-0.814	0.542	0.133
Unemployed	14.410	8.703	0.098
Other	16.290	8.660	0.060
<b>Religion [Ref: Catholic]</b>			
Anglican (Church of England)	-1.018	0.638	0.111
Other Christian	0.546	0.598	0.361
Other religion	0.976	0.733	0.183
No religion	-0.038	0.523	0.941
<b>Experienced discrimination [Ref: Yes]</b>			
No	3.423	0.532	0.000
<b>SEIFA [Ref: Lowest quintile (most disadvantaged)]</b>			
Second quintile	-0.608	0.610	0.319
Third quintile	-0.719	0.599	0.230
Fourth quintile	1.288	0.616	0.037
Highest quintile (least disadvantaged)	0.620	0.621	0.318



<b>Variable</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>State [Ref: NSW]</b>			
VIC	-0.139	0.498	0.780
QLD	-1.404	0.540	0.009
SA	0.469	0.794	0.555
WA	0.911	0.683	0.182
Rest of Australia	0.904	0.921	0.326
<b>Citizenship status [Ref: Yes]</b>			
No	1.446	0.616	0.019

**Table 11. Mean domain scores for most important predictors**

Variable	Overall Social Cohesion	Acceptance and Rejection	Belonging	Participation	Social Justice and Equity	Worth
<b>Financial circumstances</b>						
Prosperous	55.1	54.1	68.0	37.6	54.7	72.8
Living very comfortably	54.4	57.0	64.8	34.2	51.5	67.0
Living reasonably comfortably	53.0	55.7	61.2	32.5	49.9	59.2
Just getting along	50.3	55.3	56.2	32.3	44.6	48.7
Struggling to pay bills	48.7	56.8	54.1	34.0	40.9	42.3
Poor	45.4	53.4	47.6	26.7	33.5	35.9
<b>Voting intention</b>						
Labor Party	52.3	59.8	59.3	32.8	46.2	56.4
Coalition	53.3	49.4	64.6	30.9	53.7	59.6
Greens	52.3	69.8	56.3	40.1	43.4	54.9
One Nation / Pauline Hanson	50.6	40.2	61.9	37.9	46.0	58.5
Other	51.4	53.2	57.7	42.9	45.4	55.0
Would not vote	49.5	52.8	51.5	24.2	44.3	51.2
Not stated	52.4	55.3	60.6	29.4	48.9	55.9
<b>Highest education</b>						
Less than Year 12	51.2	48.1	62.6	27.1	47.4	56.3
Year 12	51.9	58.7	57.9	31.0	47.4	54.6
Trade / Apprenticeship	52.0	51.6	61.1	31.4	48.6	57.8
Diploma / Certificate	52.1	54.3	60.7	35.8	47.6	56.2
Bachelor degree	53.5	61.7	59.6	33.3	50.1	59.4
Post-graduate degree	53.3	61.1	59.0	36.5	49.3	58.6
Not stated	51.8	49.4	62.2	31.3	48.5	58.2

Variable	Overall Social Cohesion	Acceptance and Rejection	Belonging	Participation	Social Justice and Equity	Worth
<b>Age group</b>						
18-24 years	51.6	67.7	53.0	32.6	45.7	52.0
25-34 years	51.6	60.4	55.5	30.8	46.8	54.3
35-44 years	52.2	56.9	58.8	30.9	48.1	56.0
45-54 years	52.0	52.9	60.5	34.0	48.4	55.4
55-64 years	52.3	51.1	62.6	32.8	48.7	57.9
65-74 years	53.3	50.2	66.5	35.1	50.2	61.9
75+ years	53.9	50.1	69.1	37.7	50.9	64.9
<b>Worried about job loss</b>						
Very worried	49.7	58.7	53.4	33.7	43.9	45.4
Quite worried	50.4	57.1	54.5	31.5	44.6	48.9
A little worried	52.0	56.4	57.6	31.7	48.9	54.6
Not worried at all	53.3	57.7	61.6	31.4	49.8	60.8
Does not have a job / retired	52.0	53.5	61.3	34.1	47.5	56.7
Not stated	52.2	57.8	60.0	40.7	47.2	55.6