

# Victorian Population Health Survey 2011-12

## Survey findings – Social capital





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# Preface

The Victorian Population Health Survey is an important component of the population health surveillance capacity of Victoria's Department of Health & Human Services. The department initiated the surveillance program in 1998 and the first survey of adult Victorians was conducted in 2001.

In 2011-12, for the second time only, the sample size was expanded to approximately 32,000 participants to allow for the reporting of analysed data at the state, regional and local government area levels. The Victorian Population Health Survey includes a series of questions on social capital and the findings from the survey are reported separately in this report.

Stronger social networks have consistently been shown to be associated with a lower incidence and mortality due to cardiovascular disease and there is also strong evidence of the protective effect of social networks on cognitive decline. The survey results presented in this report cover the dimensions of social capital including the social environment, diversity, social and support networks, social and civic trust and community and civic engagement.

The *Victorian Population Health Survey 2011-12* report is the companion document to this report. This report contains information on health and lifestyle including physical activity levels, smoking prevalence, alcohol consumption, intake of fruit and vegetables and sugar-sweetened drinks, selected health and screening checks, body weight, asthma and diabetes prevalence and psychological distress. The report may be accessed at: [www.health.vic.gov.au/healthstatus/survey/vphs.htm](http://www.health.vic.gov.au/healthstatus/survey/vphs.htm)



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# Introduction

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# Introduction

## About the survey

The Victorian Population Health Survey is an important component of the Department of Health & Human Services's population health surveillance work. The annual survey series is an ongoing source of quality information on the health of adult Victorians.

The Victorian Population Health Survey has been conducted each year since 2001 and is based on a sample of 7,500 adults aged 18 years or over, who are randomly selected from households from each of the eight Department of Health & Human Services regions in the state. In 2008 and again in 2011–12, the sample size for the survey was expanded to include the 79 local government areas (LGAs) in the state (Tables i-ii and Maps i-ii).

The aim of the survey is to provide quality, timely indicators of population health that directly apply to evidence-based policy development and strategic planning across the department and the wider community. The survey is based on core question modules to report on trends over time and to inform decisions about public health priorities. The survey findings fill a significant gap in population health data and provide information to ensure that public health programs remain relevant and responsive to current and emerging health issues.

The impact of the use of data from the Victorian Population Health Survey is extensive across the government and non-government sectors of Victoria. The survey provides quality data for a range of indicators of public health importance at a state and LGA level.

## What's new?

- The sample size for the Victorian Population Health Survey was expanded to 33,673 respondents in 2011–12 so information could be analysed and presented at the LGA level.
- Estimates have been age-standardised throughout the report to eliminate the effect that differences in age structure may have on estimates from different population groups.
- Notes to the tables and figures indicate the statistical significance of differences between estimates. Significance has been determined by comparing 95 per cent confidence intervals and testing trends over time using ordinary least squares regression.
- The reliability of estimates has been determined using relative standard errors, and the tables and figures indicate the degree of reliability.

## How to interpret a table

- Time trends tables: estimates are presented for each year in which the survey was run where exactly the same question has been asked each time. Where a question about a health topic has changed over time, the period reported reflects the period from where the question change occurred. Ordinary least squares regression was used to test trends over time.
- Other tables: individual estimates have been compared with the total Victorian estimate. Where subgroups of the population are presented (for example, males and females), the estimates have been compared with the total Victorian estimate for that population subgroup (all Victorian males, all Victorian females). The significance of differences in estimates has been determined by comparing the 95 per cent confidence intervals of the estimates.

Sample table: Number of people spoken to on the previous day, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

	None at all or less than five			Five to nine			10 or more		
	%	95%CI		%	95%CI		%	95%CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Golden Plains (S)	21.4	16.5	27.3	32.6	25.9	40.1	45.6	38.2	53.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	18.5	14.2	23.9	23.6	17.2	31.4	57.9	49.8	65.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	27.4	22.7	32.6	28.0	23.3	33.4	43.4	37.7	49.2
Greater Geelong (C)	24.9	18.6	32.5	25.7	20.3	32.0	49.1	41.5	56.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	14.8	11.0	19.5	33.2	25.7	41.5	50.9	42.9	59.0
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>52.2</b>

If the estimate of the LGA is coloured **red**, this indicates that it is (statistically) significantly **HIGHER** than the state estimate.

For example, the proportion of people in the City of Greater Dandenong who spoke to no one or less than five people on the previous day is **27.4** per cent and this is higher than the state estimate, which is 21.4 per cent.

If the estimate of the LGA is coloured **blue**, this indicates that it is (statistically) significantly **LOWER** than the state estimate.

For example, the proportion of people in the City of Greater Shepparton who spoke to no one or less than five people on the previous day is **14.8** per cent and this is lower than the state estimate, which is 21.4 per cent.

## How is local government involved in public health?

Encouraging people to lead healthier lives – and creating environments that help them to do so – is challenging. The Victorian Government has long developed policies, programs and resources that encourage preventive health practices across all levels of government, non-government agencies and the private sector. For local government, the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* specifies the various functions of councils with regard to their role in protecting, improving and promoting public health and wellbeing within the municipality. These include creating an environment which supports the health of members of the local community and strengthens the capacity of the community and individuals to achieve better health. These functions need to be underpinned by quality information on the health status and needs of the local population to support the public health planning process, and policy and program implementation.

The *Victorian Health Priorities Framework 2012–2022*, which sets out the government's aspirations for the future of Victoria's health system, identifies the major challenges facing Victoria's health system, especially the demand on health resources due to population growth, demographic ageing, and the rise of chronic and complex conditions. The framework highlights the need for greater capacity to deliver prevention, primary care and early intervention.

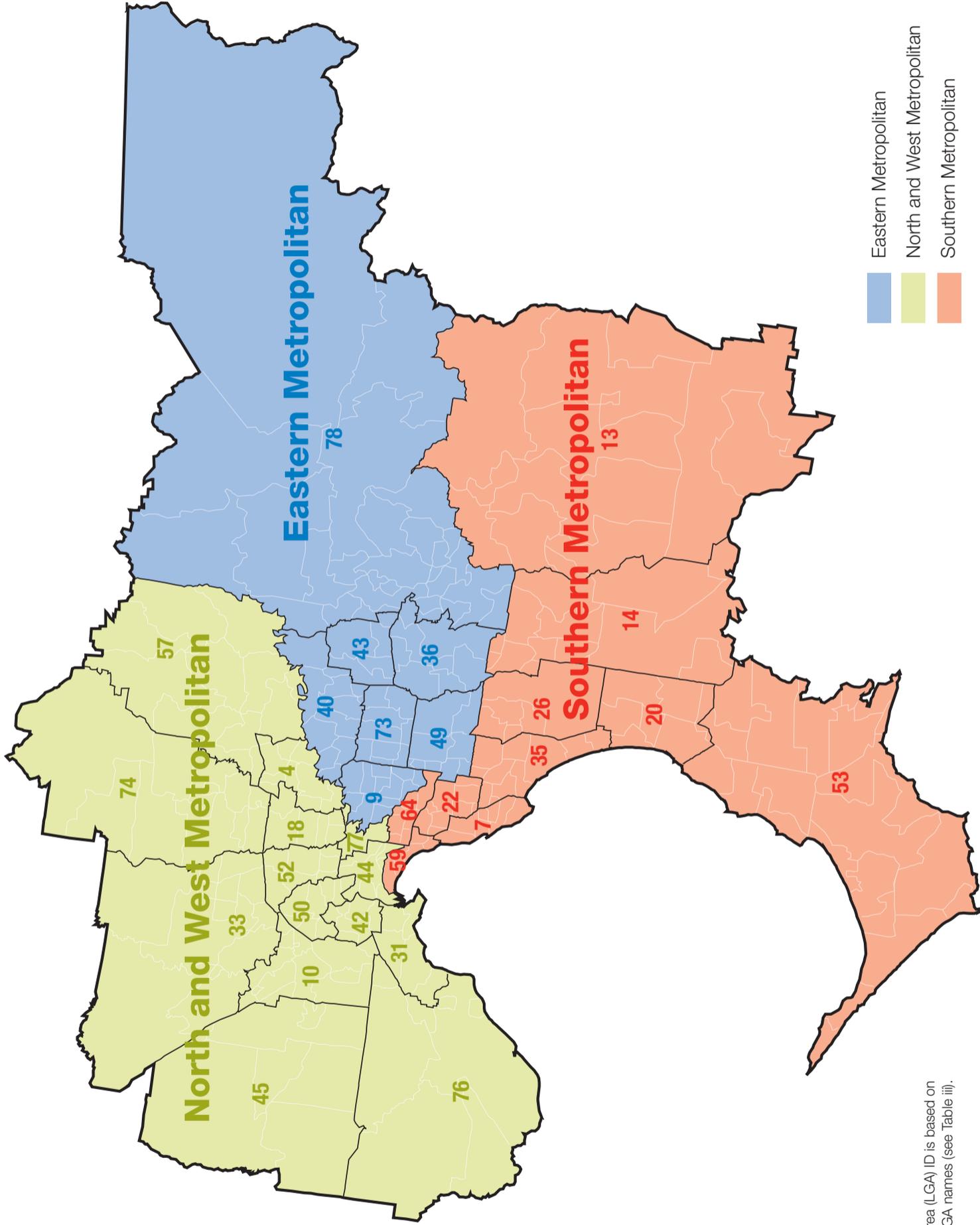
The *Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2011–2015* complements the *Health Priorities Framework*. The overall aim of the Plan is to improve the health and wellbeing of Victorians by engaging communities and strengthening systems for health protection, health promotion and preventive healthcare across all sectors and levels of government. The Plan outlines a number of opportunities to further strengthen and expand the role of local government in promoting health and wellbeing, in the context of building a more effective prevention system in Victoria. One of the most significant of these is the *Healthy Together Victoria* initiative which is building new approaches to prevention based on evidence that illustrates how to most effectively mitigate many of the challenges facing the health system, and strengthening collaboration between local government and community partners to maximise the potential of preventive health interventions.

## How can this survey help local government?

Local government is ideally placed to lead local policies, programs and infrastructure development that can influence health through its work in a range of areas including transport, roads, parks, waste, land use, urban planning, recreation, cultural activities and in creating safer public places. The availability of data from this second LGA level Victorian Population Health Survey, providing a breakdown of particular risk factors and conditions across municipalities, can enable councils to confidently plan the steps needed to improve public health and wellbeing in their communities.

# Introduction

Map i: Metropolitan local government areas, by Department of Health & Human Services region



Note: Local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of LGA names (see Table iii).

Table i: Metropolitan local government areas, by Department of Health & Human Services region

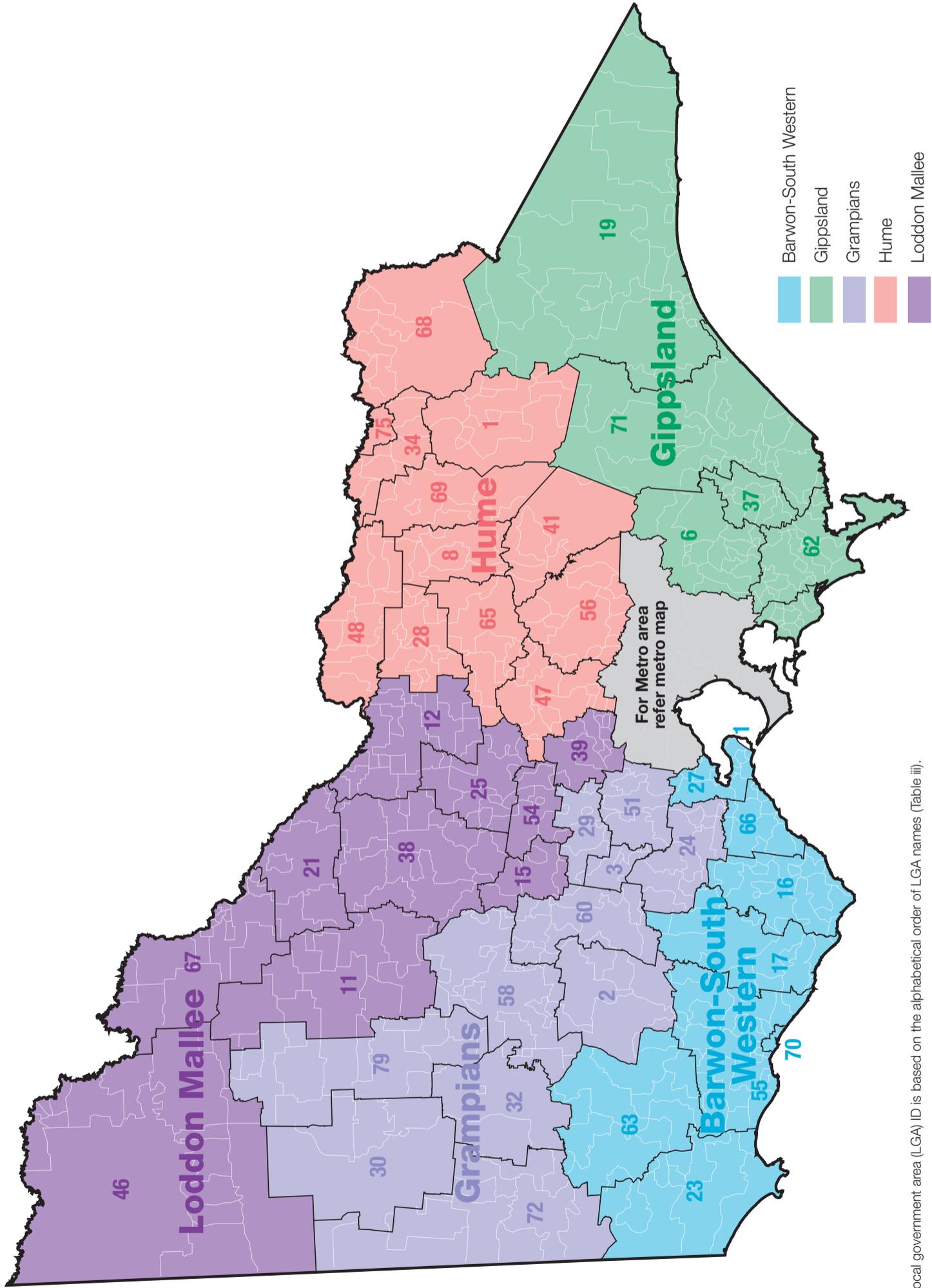
Region	LGA ID number <sup>a</sup>	LGA name
North & West Metropolitan	4	Banyule
	10	Brimbank
	18	Darebin
	31	Hobsons Bay
	33	Hume
	42	Maribyrnong
	44	Melbourne
	45	Melton
	50	Moonee Valley
	52	Moreland
	57	Nillumbik
	74	Whittlesea
	76	Wyndham
77	Yarra	

Region	LGA ID number <sup>a</sup>	LGA name
Southern Metropolitan	7	Bayside
	13	Cardinia
	14	Casey
	20	Frankston
	22	Glen Eira
	26	Greater Dandenong
	35	Kingston
	53	Mornington Peninsula
	59	Port Phillip
	64	Stonnington

Region	LGA ID number <sup>a</sup>	LGA name
Eastern Metropolitan	9	Boroondara
	36	Knox
	40	Manningham
	43	Maroondah
	49	Monash
	73	Whitehorse
	78	Yarra Ranges

a. Local government area (LGA) ID number is based on the alphabetical order of LGA names (see Table iii).

Map ii: Rural local government areas, by Department of Health & Human Services region



Note: Local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of LGA names (Table iii).

Table ii: Rural local government areas, by Department of Health & Human Services region

Region	LGA ID number <sup>a</sup>	LGA name
Barwon-South Western	16	Colac Otway
	17	Corangamite
	23	Glenelg
	27	Greater Geelong
	55	Moyne
	61	Queenscliffe
	63	Southern Grampians
	66	Surf Coast
	70	Warrnambool

Region	LGA ID number <sup>a</sup>	LGA name
Grampians	2	Ararat
	3	Ballarat
	24	Golden Plains
	29	Hepburn
	30	Hindmarsh
	32	Horsham
	51	Moorabool
	58	Northern Grampians
	60	Pyrenees
	72	West Wimmera
	79	Yarriambiack

Region	LGA ID number <sup>a</sup>	LGA name
Loddon Mallee	11	Buloke
	12	Campaspe
	15	Central Goldfields
	21	Gannawarra
	25	Greater Bendigo
	38	Loddon
	39	Macedon Ranges
	46	Mildura
	54	Mount Alexander
	67	Swan Hill

Region	LGA ID number <sup>a</sup>	LGA name
Hume	1	Alpine
	8	Benalla
	28	Greater Shepparton
	34	Indigo
	41	Mansfield
	47	Mitchell
	48	Moira
	56	Murrindindi
	65	Strathbogie
	68	Towong
	69	Wangaratta
75	Wodonga	

Region	LGA ID number <sup>a</sup>	LGA name
Gippsland	5	Bass Coast
	6	Baw Baw
	19	East Gippsland
	37	Latrobe
	62	South Gippsland
	71	Wellington

a. Local government area (LGA) ID number is based on the alphabetical order of LGA names (Table iii).

# Introduction

# 1. Methods

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# 1. Methods

## Background

Population health surveys based on computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) are used to collect key population health surveillance data because they provide time series data, collection procedures that are acceptable to respondents, an adequate sample size, use current technology and provide quality data (especially through greater supervision of interviewers, computer data entry and question sequencing). Further, they allow for data collection that is timely, cost-effective (especially in rural and metropolitan areas) and adaptable to changing and emerging information needs. CATI surveys also fill strategic information gaps – that is, they can be used to gather information not available from other sources – and provide data for further analysis and interpretation.

## Method

The Victorian Population Health Survey 2011–12 followed a method developed over several years to collect relevant, timely and valid health information for policy, planning and decision making. The survey team administered CATI on a representative sample of persons aged 18 years or over who resided in private dwellings in Victoria. The Department of Health & Human Services Human Research Ethics Committee approved the survey method and questionnaire content.

The department outsourced the fieldwork data collection to a market research organisation, which department staff supervised. All data were self-reported and stored directly in the CATI system.

## Stratification

There are five rural and three metropolitan Department of Health & Human Services regions in Victoria that comprise 79 LGAs. The survey sample was stratified by LGA, with a target sample size of 426 respondents per LGA. A total of 33,673 interviews were completed, including 800 interviews in languages other than English.

## Sampling frame

Victorian Population Health Surveys up to and including 2009, used a 'list assisted' form of random digit dialling (RDD) for the sample frame. While list-assisted RDD approaches have provided a good contemporary coverage of households with a landline telephone connection, they tend to under-represent phone numbers in new exchanges and generate a relatively high proportion of non-working telephone numbers, which leads to some loss in fieldwork efficiency. An exchange-based approach to RDD was employed for the first time in 2010, using a commercial list provider to provide the RDD landline telephone sample.

The advantages of this exchange-based approach to random digit dialling sample generation include:

- improved coverage in areas where new telephone number ranges have been activated

- improved coverage in growth corridors, peri-urban areas and central business district developments
- representing each bank of phone numbers in the sampling frame in proportion to the current population of working landline numbers
- higher connection rates and therefore greater fieldwork efficiency.

## Sample generation

RDD was used to generate a sample of telephone numbers that formed the household sample for CATI. All residential households with landline telephone connections were considered 'in-scope' for the survey. People who are homeless or itinerant were excluded from the survey, as were people in hospitals or institutions, the frail aged and people with disabilities who are unable to participate in an interview.

## Sample size

The sample size for each LGA for the Victorian Population Health Survey (conducted in 2008 and 2011–12) was 426. The sample size is based on the following formula assuming a prevalence of 7.5 per cent for a variable of interest, with a confidence interval of 2.5 per cent (7.5 (5.0, 10.0) per cent), all percentages being expressed as a proportion:

$$\text{Sample size } (n) = \frac{Z^2 * p * (1 - p)}{c^2} = 426$$

where:

- p = proportion (0.075)
- Z = 1.96 (Z-score of level of significance (alpha = 0.05))
- c = confidence interval (0.025)

## Statistically detectable difference between two estimates

While a sample size of  $n = 426$  in each LGA permitted the detection of a variable of interest with a population prevalence of 7.5 (95% CI: 5.0, 10.0) per cent and a statistical power of 80 per cent, the sample size required to determine a difference between two estimates is considerably higher. Figure 1.1 shows the estimated sample size required to detect a statistically significant difference of five to 15 per cent between two estimates. The two estimates could be, for example, two different geographic areas or the same estimate across two different points in time. Figure 1.1 also shows that the sample size required for any given absolute difference between two estimates varies according to the prevalence of the estimate. In general, larger sample sizes are needed to detect differences between estimates with a prevalence of 50 per cent compared with estimates that have a prevalence that is higher (e.g. 70 per cent) or lower (e.g. 10 per cent) than 50 per cent.

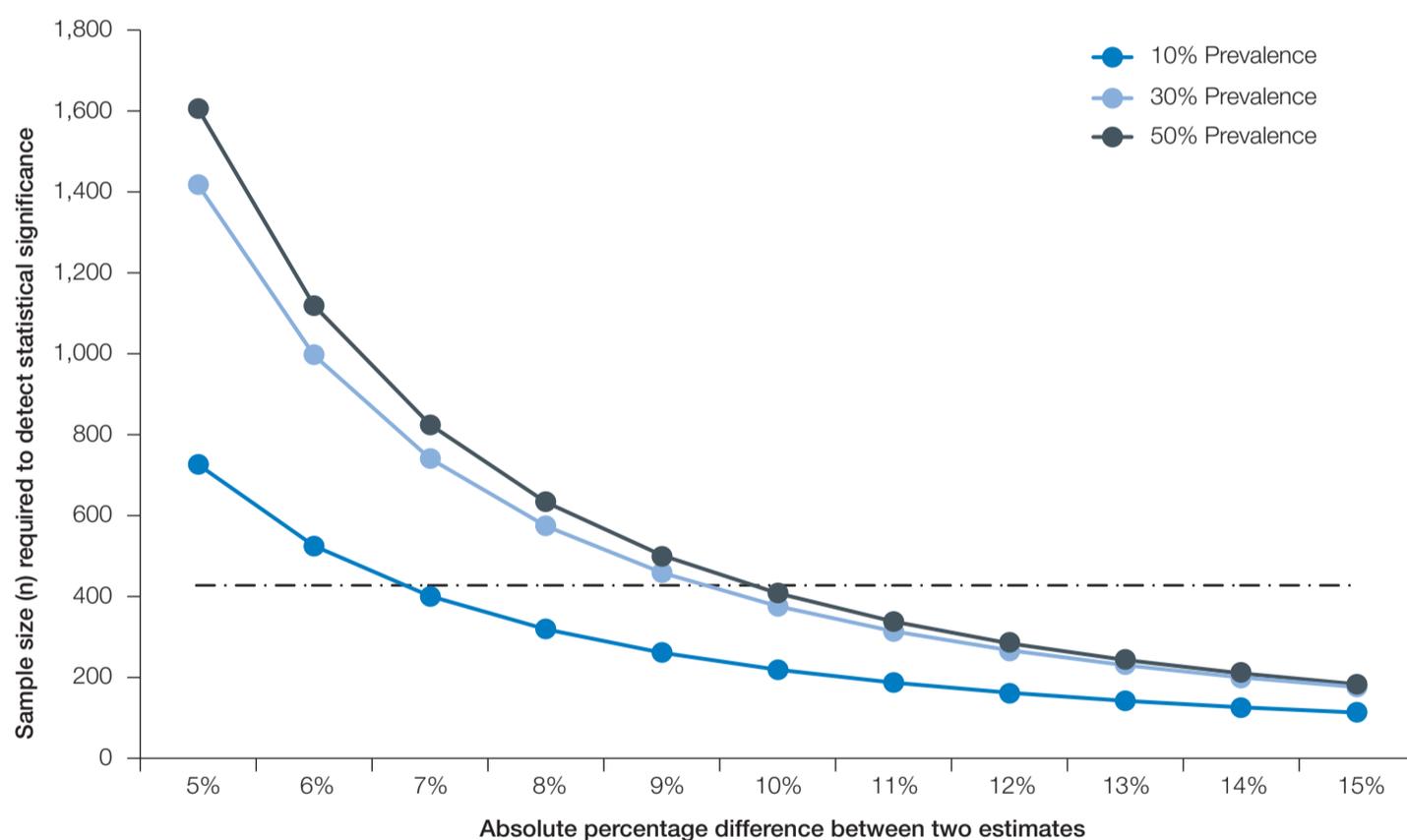
The figure shows that to be able to detect a five per cent difference across time or between two LGAs in a variable with a prevalence of approximately 50 per cent (for example, the proportion of adults in Victoria who met the recommended guidelines for daily fruit intake), a sample size of 1,600 people per LGA would be required.

The LGA-level Victorian Population Health Survey with an LGA sample size of 426 is only able to statistically detect true differences of 10 per cent or more where the prevalence of the estimate of interest is in the range of 10 to 50 per cent. Therefore, in response to a frequently asked question about whether the 2008 LGA-level Victorian Population Health Survey can be directly compared with the 2011–12 LGA-level Victorian Population Health Survey in order to be able to track changes over time, the answer is ‘yes’ but only if any observed difference in the variable of interest **exceeds** the range of **7–10 per cent** (depending on its prevalence). However, a difference in the range of seven to 10 per cent is a very large difference in public health terms and few health outcomes or risk factors have been observed to change by such large amounts, particularly over short periods of time. For example, while a much celebrated

and major public health intervention success story is the decline in the prevalence of smoking, the decline in men in Australia from 1998 to 2010 was only five per cent (27 per cent to 22 per cent). Therefore, for all practical purposes, comparing prevalence estimates for any given variable between the 2008 and 2011–12 surveys in order to look for changes over time is highly unlikely to yield any useful information.

However, at the statewide level, the Victorian Population Health Survey with a sample size of approximately 7,500 (statewide surveys) or 34,000 (LGA-level surveys) is powered to be able to detect very small differences of two per cent or more from year to year. This has enabled the time-series analyses that can be found throughout the report.

**Figure 1.1: Estimated sample size to detect statistically significant differences for prevalence at 10, 30 and 50 per cent**



Dotted black line indicates the sample size per LGA employed in the 2008 and 2011–12 LGA-level surveys.

## Data collection

Almost two-thirds of all completed interviews were achieved within the first three calls. This proportion is consistent with national experience on similar surveys.

## Call routine

The algorithm spreads call attempts over different times of day and days of the week. Other features of the call regime included:

- call initiation on weekday evenings and weekends only (since these are proven to be the best times to establish initial contact with households)
- appointments made for any time the call centre was operational
- appointments set for five days' time after leaving the first answering machine message and eight days' time after leaving the second answering machine message.

After establishing contact, interviewers could make calls, by appointment, outside the time block hours. After contacting a household, an interviewer would select for interview the person aged 18 years or over with the most recent birthday.

The department operated a survey hotline number during business hours throughout the data collection period to help establish survey bona fides and address sample member queries about the survey or survey process and arrange appointment times with respondents for their interview.

## Interviewing in languages other than English

Interviews were conducted in eight community languages. As for previous surveys in the series, the department provided translated survey questionnaires in Italian, Greek, Mandarin, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Arabic, Turkish and Serbo-Croatian, with a view to achieving a more representative sample in those areas with a relatively high proportion of speakers of these languages. CATI interviewers were recruited to undertake the interviews in these other languages, as required. The average interview length was 25.5 minutes.

## Participation

The response rate, defined as the proportion of households contacted that were not identified as out of scope and an interview completed, was 66.8 per cent. The response rate was higher in the rural LGAs (69.9 per cent) compared with metropolitan LGAs (62.8 per cent) and ranged from 53.7 per cent in Greater Dandenong (C) to 76.5 per cent in Indigo (S).

## Weighting

The survey data was weighted to reflect the following.

### (i) The probability of selecting the respondent within the household

Although a single respondent was randomly selected from within a household, the size of any household can vary upwards from one person. To account for this variation, each respondent was treated as representing the whole household, so his or her weight factor included a multiplier of the number of persons in the household. Further, a household may have more than one telephone line (that is, landlines used primarily for contact with the household), which would increase that household's probability of selection over those households with only one telephone line. To ensure the probability of contacting any household was the same, the project team divided the weight factor by the number of telephone lines connected to the household.

The formula for the selection weight ( $sw$ ) component:

$$sw = nah/npl$$

where:

$nah$  = the number of adults aged 18 years or over in the household  
 $npl$  = the number of telephone lines in the household.

### (ii) The age/sex/geographic distribution of the population

The project team applied a population benchmark ( $pbmark$ ) component to ensure the adjusted sample distribution matched the population distribution for the combined cross-cells of age group and sex by LGA, based on the 2011 estimated resident population of Victoria. The categories used for each of the variables were:

- *Age group*: 18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64 and 65 years or over
- *Sex*: male, female
- *Geography*: 79 LGAs

The  $pbmark$  component was calculated by dividing the population of each cross-cell by the sum of the selection weight components for all the respondents in the sample within that cross-cell. For each cross-cell, the formula for this component was:

$$pbmark_i = Ni/\sum sw_{ij}$$

where:

$i$  = the  $i$  th cross-cell

$j$  = the  $j$  th person in the cross-cell

$Ni$  = the population of the  $i$  th cross-cell

$\sum sw_{ij}$  = the sum of selection weights for all respondents (1 to  $j$ ) in the  $i$  th cross-cell.

## Calculating the person weight to be applied

The project team assigned respondent records a weight factor (pwt) by multiplying the selection weight (sw) value by the population benchmark value (pbmark):

$$pwt_{ij} = sw_{ij} * pbmark_i$$

where:

$i$  = the  $i$  th cross-cell

$j$  = the  $j$  th person in the cross-cell.

## Statistical analysis

The survey data was analysed using the Stata statistical software package (Version 12.1, StatCorp LP, College Station Texas).

### Crude rates

A crude rate is an estimate of a proportion of a population that experiences a specific event over a specified period of time. It is calculated by dividing the number of events recorded for a given period by the number of people in the population. Crude rates (expressed as percentages) are only presented in the report where estimates are broken down by age group. Crude rates are useful for service planning purposes as they indicate the absolute estimate of the indicator of interest.

However, in making comparisons of estimates over time, crude rates can be difficult to interpret because the age distribution of the population is also changing over time. If one does *not* take into account changes in the age distribution, any observed increases, or decreases, in the prevalence of the indicator of interest may just reflect changes in the age distribution. For example, bearing in mind that the risk of heart disease increases with age, an increase in the crude rate of heart disease over time could be due to (a) more people developing heart disease due to a change in the prevalence of a predisposing factor or (b) an increase in the proportion of older people. There is no way to distinguish between the two possible explanations. However, if we take into account (adjust for) the changing age distribution and still see an increase in the prevalence of heart disease, we can rule out explanation (b). To adjust for age, we calculate an **age-standardised rate** (described below). Only age-standardised rates are reported for time-series data in this report. Similarly, only age-standardised rates are reported when making comparisons between different geographic areas. This is particularly pertinent for Victoria because rural LGAs tend to have populations characterised by larger proportions of older people compared with metropolitan LGAs.

### Age standardisation

Age-standardised rates, also known as age adjusted rates, were calculated using the direct method of standardisation. The direct age-standardised rates that are presented in this report are based on the weighted sum of age-specific rates applied to a standard population – the 2011 estimated resident population of Victoria. Five-year age groups were used to calculate the age-specific rates for data at the state and Department of Health & Human Services region level. However, 10-year age groups were used to calculate the age-specific rates for data at the LGA level, due to small numbers in some of the smaller LGAs.

## Standard error

The standard error is a measure of the variation in an estimate produced by sampling a population. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals and relative standard errors, providing the likely range of the true value of an estimate and an indication of the reliability of an estimate.

### Confidence interval (95 per cent)

A confidence interval is a range in which it is estimated that the true population value lies. A common confidence interval used in statistics is the 95 per cent confidence interval.

This is interpreted as: if we were to draw several random samples from the same population, on average, 19 of every 20 (95 per cent) such confidence intervals would contain the true population estimate and one of every 20 (five per cent) would not. 95 per cent confidence intervals are reported for all estimates throughout the report and used to ascertain statistical significance (see below). The width of a confidence interval expresses the precision of an estimate; the wider the interval the less the precision.

$$95\% \text{ confidence interval} = \text{point estimate} \pm (\text{standard error} \times 1.96)$$

### Statistical significance

Only statistically significant trends and patterns are reported for the 2011–12 Victorian Population Health Survey. Statistical significance provides an indication of how likely a result is due to chance. With the exception of time trends over time (see below), statistically significant differences between estimates were deemed to exist where the 95 per cent confidence intervals for percentages did not overlap.

The term ‘significance’ is used to denote statistical significance. It is not used to describe clinical significance, the relative importance of a particular finding, or the actual magnitude of difference between two estimates.

### Relative standard error

A relative standard error (RSE) provides an indication of the reliability of an estimate. Estimates with RSEs less than 25 per cent are generally regarded as ‘reliable’ for general use. The percentages presented in tables and graphs in this report have RSEs less than 25 per cent, unless otherwise stated. Rates that have an RSE between 25 and 50 per cent have been marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution. For the purposes of this report, percentages with RSEs over 50 per cent were not considered reliable estimates and have not been presented. A double asterisk (\*\*) has been included in tables and graphs where the percentage would otherwise appear, indicating the relevant RSE was greater than 50 per cent.

$$\text{Relative standard error (\%)} = \text{standard error} / \text{point estimate} \times 100$$

### Testing for trends across time

Ordinary least squares linear regression of the logarithms of the age-standardised rates was used to test for trends across time. Regression analysis to determine trends over time has the advantage of taking into consideration all the time points rather

than considering each time point separately. It calculates the line that best fits the data and the slope of the line is the average annual change over the period of time.

The 95 per cent confidence interval for the standard error of the slope is used to determine whether any observed increase or decrease over time is statistically significant at the  $p < 0.05$  level. This is ascertained if the 95 per cent confidence interval for the regression coefficient does not include the value 0.

Only data that were collected in an identical manner were included in time-series analyses. Therefore some time-series analyses go back to 2003, while others to 2005. This is because additional response options were included in 2005 for many of the survey questions.

## Profile of survey respondents

Known *pbmarks* for selected data items may be used to assess the representativeness of the sample. Table 1.1 shows the profile of respondents in the Victorian Population Health Survey 2011–12, and indicates the following:

- Females were more likely than males to participate in the survey.
- Adults aged 18–34 years were less likely to participate in the survey.
- Adults aged 55 years or over were more likely to participate in the survey.

**Table 1.1: Profile of respondents in the Victorian Population Health Survey, 2011–12**

	Benchmark data <sup>a</sup> (%)	Unweighted survey sample (%)	Weighted survey sample (%)
<b>Sex</b>			
Males	49	39	49
Females	51	61	51
<b>Age group (years)</b>			
18–24	13.0	3.4	14.2
25–34	18.9	6.2	19.1
35–44	18.4	14.6	17.9
45–54	17.3	19.5	16.7
55–64	14.5	22.6	13.6
65+	18.0	33.7	18.4

a. Service Planning, Department of Health, 2011, State Government of Victoria.



## 2. Social capital

ALPINE ARARAT BALLARAT BANYULE BASS COAST BAW BAW BAYSIDE BENALLA BOROONDARA BRIMBANK BULOKE CAMPASPE CARDINIA CASEY  
CENTRAL GOLDFIELDS COLAC-OTWAY CORANGAMITE DAREBIN EAST GIPPSLAND FRANKSTON GANNAWARRA GLEN EIRA GLENELG GOLDEN  
PLAINS GREATER BENDIGO GREATER DANDENONG GREATER GEELONG GREATER SHEPPARTON HEPBURN HINDMARSH HOBSONS BAY HORSHAM  
HUME INDIGO KINGSTON KNOX LATROBE LODDON MACEDON RANGES MANNINGHAM MANSFIELD MARIBYRNONG MAROONDAH MELBOURNE  
MELTON MILDURA MITCHELL MOIRA MONASH MOONEE VALLEY MOORABOOL MORELAND MORNINGTON PENINSULA MOUNT ALEXANDER  
MOYNE MURRINDINDI NILLUMBIK NORTHERN GRAMPIANS PORT PHILLIP PYRENEES QUEENSCLIFFE SOUTHERN GRAMPIANS SOUTH GIPPSLAND  
STONNINGTON STRATHBOGIE SURF COAST SWAN HILL TOWONG WANGARATTA WARRNAMBOOL WELLINGTON WEST WIMMERA WHITEHORSE  
WHITTLESEA WODONGA WYNDHAM YARRA YARRA RANGES YARRIAMIACK ALPINE ARARAT BALLARAT BANYULE BASS COAST BAW BAW  
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WANGARATTA WARRNAMBOOL WELLINGTON WEST WIMMERA WHITEHORSE WHITTLESEA WODONGA WYNDHAM YARRA YARRA RANGES  
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MELBOURNE MELTON MILDURA MITCHELL MOIRA MONASH MOONEE VALLEY MOORABOOL MORELAND MORNINGTON PENINSULA MOUNT  
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ALEXANDER MOYNE MURRINDINDI NILLUMBIK NORTHERN GRAMPIANS PORT PHILLIP PYRENEES QUEENSCLIFFE SOUTHERN GRAMPIANS SOUTH  
GIPPSLAND STONNINGTON STRATHBOGIE SURF COAST SWAN HILL TOWONG WANGARATTA WARRNAMBOOL WELLINGTON WEST WIMMERA  
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MOORABOOL MORELAND MORNINGTON PENINSULA MOUNT ALEXANDER MOYNE MURRINDINDI NILLUMBIK NORTHERN GRAMPIANS PORT



## 2. Social capital

### Introduction

There is no universally agreed definition of social capital. The origins of the concept of social capital come from the field of sociology and can be traced back to the seminal work of Pierre Bourdieu and James Coleman in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Bourdieu defined social capital as ‘the aggregate of actual or potential resources linked to possession of a durable network’ (Bird et al. 2010). Bourdieu’s definition is described as the ‘network approach’ and posits that social capital is made up of social obligations and connections that are convertible, in certain conditions, to economic capital, which can be accumulated by the individual. By contrast Coleman defined social capital by its function, citing the trustworthiness of the social environment that makes possible reciprocity exchanges, norms and sanctions. Coleman’s definition is described as the ‘social cohesion approach’ (Bird et al. 2010). Within the field of population health, Coleman’s social cohesion approach is dominant.

In 1993 Robert Putnam broadened Coleman’s original definition to a different social and geographic level as he was interested in explaining regional and national differences in economic and political developments that were occurring in the United States at that time. Putnam further defined social capital by dividing it into two subtypes: bonding and bridging (Szreter & Woolcock 2004). Putnam defined bonding social capital as trusting cooperative relationships between members of a network who see themselves as similar – that is, relations between relatively homogenous groups such as families and ethnic groups. Bridging social capital is defined as trusting cooperative relationships between members of a network who do not see themselves as similar – for example, they might differ by age, SES or ethnicity. Szreter and Woolcock introduced a third subtype, ‘linking social capital’, defined as trusting cooperative relationships and norms of reciprocity between people who are interacting across explicit, formal or institutionalised power or authority gradients in society – that is, ties across social strata. This brought state-society relations and considerations of power into the social capital framework, with social capital viewed as the property of a group or network rather than the individual (Szreter & Woolcock 2004).

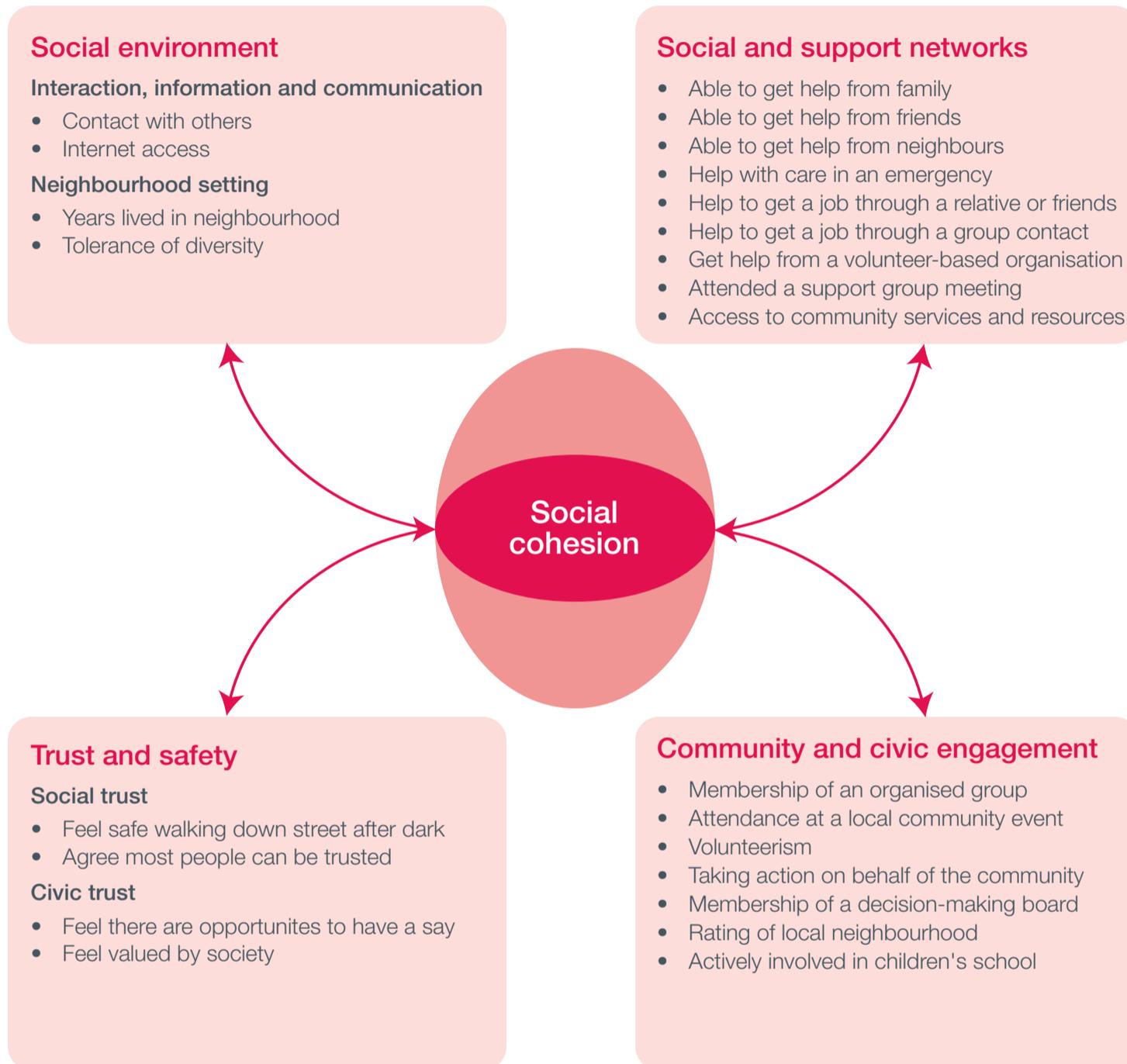
Social capital can be both beneficial and harmful as it can function in a socially exclusive manner, having positive effects for some and negative effects for others. Negative effects can include the exclusion of outsiders, excessive claims on group members, restrictions on the freedom of individuals, and the downward levelling of social norms. Moreover societies that are high in bonding social capital but low in bridging and linking social capital are often troubled and segregated, as cooperation is fostered and potentially maximised by the presence of social networks that cross social cleavages (Szreter & Woolcock 2004).

Social capital is thought to impact on health in four ways: more cohesive groups are better placed to take collective action; groups can enforce and maintain social norms; reciprocity of exchanges; and the diffusion of information across social networks (Steptoe et al. 2010). There are two competing models of how social capital influences health. The first is referred to as the ‘main effects’ model, which posits that social relationships are beneficial regardless of the presence or absence of stress, while the ‘stress-buffering’ model posits that social capital only influences health in individuals who are under stress. While not mutually exclusive, the overall consensus is that social networks operate through the main effects model, while social support is acquired under stressful circumstances. Berkman and Kawachi proposed that the main effects model acts through social influence on health-related behaviours, social engagement and exchange of emotional, physical and financial support, as well as information and advice, and by providing access to material resources (Berkman & Kawachi 2000).

Many studies have been conducted to investigate the impact of different levels of social capital on various diseases and their outcomes (Steptoe et al. 2010). Stronger social networks have consistently been shown to be associated with a lower incidence and mortality due to cardiovascular disease, as well as a better prognosis when survival is the endpoint being considered. There is also strong evidence of a protective effect of social networks on cognitive decline. The findings with cancer are mixed, however, with some studies showing a protective effect and others not. Overall, a dose-response relationship between all-cause mortality and the degree of social connectedness has been observed.

The Victorian Population Health Survey includes a series of questions on social capital and these are reported in this chapter. The makeup of questions has evolved since the first survey in 2001, and a core set of questions on social capital have been retained and are reported annually. The Victorian Population Health Survey measures social capital using a cohesion-based approach and the indicators used are described below in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Selected indicators of social cohesion



Source: Adapted from AIHW 2007

## Survey results

### Social environment

#### Interaction, information and communication

- Contact with others
  - Almost half of all people (51.0 per cent) had spoken to 10 or more people the day before the survey. Of the people who reported having spoken with 10 or more people, the proportion declined with age from 62.4 per cent of those aged 18–24 years to 33.3 per cent of those aged 65 years or over.
- Household internet access
  - Overall, 10.9 per cent of Victorian people did not have internet access. This was significantly higher among women (12.2 per cent) compared with men (9.4 per cent). A higher proportion of people aged 65 years or over did not have internet access compared with any other age group or overall.
  - Fewer people from households in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria had access to the internet.

#### Neighbourhood setting

- Years lived in current neighbourhood
  - Overall, more than half (58.6 per cent) of Victorian adults had lived in their neighbourhood for more than 10 years. Of the remainder, only 3.8 per cent of people had lived in their current neighbourhood for less than a year, 18.6 per cent from one to four years, and 18.8 per cent from five to 10 years. There was no difference in neighbourhood tenure by rurality.

#### Diversity

- More than half (50.9 per cent) of Victorian adults thought multiculturalism (as a general concept) definitely made life in their area better, and a further 26.4 per cent thought it made life in their area better sometimes. On average, 7.1 per cent of the population thought multiculturalism was not applicable to their area, and 11.5 per cent thought multiculturalism did not make life better in their area.
- The proportion of men and women who were intolerant of diversity (did not think that multiculturalism made life in their area better) significantly increased in both men and women, from 2003 to 2011–12.
- A higher proportion of people in metropolitan areas thought multiculturalism made life better in their area compared with their rural counterparts.

### Social and support networks

#### Able to get help from family, friends and neighbours

- The majority of people reported they could definitely get help from family (82.5 per cent) or friends (81.9 per cent) when needed. Just over half of people (54.4 per cent) reported they could definitely get help from neighbours.

- In contrast to the findings for family and friends, which showed no differences by rurality, men and women who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria were more likely to report being able to get help from their neighbours.

#### Help with care in an emergency

- Most people (89.9 per cent) reported having someone outside their household (a relative or a friend not living with them) they could rely on to care for them (or their children) in an emergency. The proportion of people able to access help in an emergency decreased with increasing age.
- A higher proportion of people who lived in rural Victoria (91.6 per cent) had a relative or friend who could care for them (or their children) in an emergency compared with those who lived in metropolitan Victoria (89.2 per cent).

#### Help to get a job through a relative or friend

- Over half (55.7 per cent) of all people aged 18–64 years reported that they could get help finding a job through a relative or friend, if needed.
- Men aged 25–55 years were more likely to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job than their female counterparts. A higher proportion of men, but not women, who lived in rural Victoria reported being able to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job compared with their metropolitan counterparts.

#### Help to get a job through a contact in a group

- Overall, 60.0 per cent of people who were members of a sports, religious, school, professional or other community or action groups reported that they could get help from a group contact in finding a job; this was similar between males and females. The inability to get help from a group contact in finding a job increased with age in both men and women.
- A higher proportion of men, but not women, who lived in rural Victoria were able to get help from a group contact in finding a job compared with their metropolitan counterparts.

#### Received help from a volunteer-based organisation

- In 2011–12, 5.0 per cent of Victorian adults reported receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation; this was similar between the sexes. A higher proportion of men and women aged 65 years or over reported receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation. Receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation was similar between metropolitan and rural areas of Victoria.

#### Attended a support group meeting

- Overall, 9.1 per cent of Victorian adults had attended a support group meeting within the two years preceding the survey and this did not differ by sex. The proportion of men, but not women, who had attended a support group meeting was significantly higher in those aged 65 years or over.
- A significantly higher proportion of women, but not men, who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria had attended a support group meeting in the previous two years.

### Access to community services and resources

- The majority of Victorian adults (85.6 per cent) were able to access community services and resources, such as libraries, maternal and child health centres and neighbourhood centres, when needed.
- A higher proportion of men and women who lived in rural Victoria reported they 'definitely' had access to community services and resources compared with their metropolitan counterparts.

### Social and civic trust

#### Social trust

- Feeling safe walking down the street at night
  - Almost two-thirds of Victorian adults (61.1 per cent) reported that they felt safe walking alone down their street after dark. However, there was a substantial difference between the sexes, with 76.7 per cent of men compared with only 46.1 per cent of women reporting feeling safe.
  - A higher proportion of adults in rural Victoria reported definitely feeling safe walking alone down their street after dark compared with their metropolitan counterparts.
- Trust in people
  - Overall, 39.0 per cent of Victorian adults agreed that most people could be trusted. Older men and women (aged 45 years or over) were more likely to agree that most people could be trusted compared with men and women aged 18–34 years and all Victorian men and women, respectively.
  - There was no difference in the proportion of women who agreed that most people could be trusted whether they lived in rural or metropolitan Victoria. A significantly higher proportion of women who lived in metropolitan Victoria disagreed that most people could be trusted compared with their rural counterparts. The proportion of men who agreed or disagreed that most people could be trusted did not differ between metropolitan or rural areas.

#### Civic trust

- Opportunities to have a say
  - While 40.0 per cent of people believed they definitely had opportunities to have a real say on issues that were important to them, 25.3 per cent believed that they did not or not often have such opportunities; this was higher among men (28.7 per cent) than women (21.9 per cent). A higher proportion of people who lived in rural Victoria believed they had such opportunities compared with their metropolitan counterparts.
- Feeling valued by society
  - More than half of all people (52.6 per cent) reported that they definitely felt valued by society. A further 30.7 per cent only sometimes felt they were valued by society, while 12.2 per cent did not feel valued by society. This was significantly higher in men (13.7 per cent) than women (10.7 per cent).
  - The proportion of adults who did or did not feel valued by society was similar among those who lived in rural and metropolitan Victoria.

### Community and civic engagement

#### Membership of an organised group

- In 2011–12, 26.2 per cent of people were a member of a sports group; this was higher for males (32.1 per cent) than females (20.7 per cent). In descending order of membership, 24.2 per cent of people reported they were a member of a professional group or academic society, 18.7 per cent were a member of an 'other' community or action group, 18.0 per cent were a member of a religious group and 12.4 per cent were a member of a school group. Higher proportions of women were members of a religious or school group compared with their male counterparts. By contrast there was no difference between the sexes for membership of a professional or other community or action group.
- A higher proportion of men and women in rural Victoria belonged to a sports group or other community or action group compared with their metropolitan counterparts. By contrast a higher proportion of men and women in metropolitan Victoria belonged to a professional group or academic society compared with their rural counterparts.

#### Attendance at a local community event

- Over half (55.2 per cent) of people reported they had attended a local community event. A higher proportion of men and women who lived in rural Victoria had attended a local community event in the six months prior to the survey compared with their metropolitan counterparts.

#### Volunteerism

- Almost one-quarter (23.6 per cent) of people reported helping out a local group by volunteering. Conversely, 64.8 per cent of people rarely or never volunteered. A higher proportion of men and women in rural Victoria reported that they volunteered compared with their metropolitan counterparts.

#### Taken local action on behalf of the community

- Overall, 25.7 per cent of people who had previously indicated that they were members of a group (sports, religious, school, professional and/or an 'other' community or action group) responded that they had taken action on behalf of the community in the previous two years; this was similar between men and women.
- A higher proportion of men and women who lived in rural Victoria had taken local action on behalf of the community compared with their metropolitan counterparts.

#### Membership of a decision-making board or committee

- In 2011–12, 17.8 per cent of people responded that they were a member of a decision-making board or committee, significantly higher in men (19.3 per cent) than women (16.3 per cent).
- Membership of a decision-making board or committee appears to be associated with the middle years of age, with higher proportions in men aged 45–64 years and women aged 35–54 years compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively.

- A higher proportion of men and women were members of a decision-making board or committee in rural Victoria compared with their metropolitan counterparts.

#### **Rating of local neighbourhood**

- Rating of local neighbourhood for community and support groups
  - Almost two-thirds (61.2 per cent) of people rated their local neighbourhood as good or very good for a range of community and support groups; this was significantly lower in men (59.4 per cent) compared with women (62.9 per cent).
  - Victorian adults aged 18–24 years were significantly more likely to rate their local neighbourhood as average, poor or very poor for community and support groups compared with all Victorian adults.
  - Those who lived in rural Victoria were significantly more likely than their metropolitan counterparts to rate their local neighbourhood as good or very good for a range of community and support groups.
- Rating of the local neighbourhood for being an active community
  - Fewer men (56.1 per cent) than women (60.8 per cent) rated their local areas as being a good or very good for being an active community where people do things and get involved in local issues and activities.
  - A higher proportion of men and women in rural Victoria rated their local neighbourhood as good or very good for being an active community compared with their metropolitan counterparts.
- Rating of the local area for being a pleasant environment
  - Overall, 80.5 per cent of people rated their local area as a pleasant environment, taking into consideration such features as nice streets and open spaces.
  - While there were no differences between women in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria, a higher proportion of men in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria rated their local neighbourhood as being a pleasant environment.

#### **Actively involved in children's school**

- Of people in Victoria who had school-aged children, 49.0 per cent were actively involved with their children's school and this was similar between men and women.

## **2.1 Social environment**

### **Interaction, information and communication**

Communication is central to developing and maintaining social ties, sharing knowledge and information, and staying in touch with events. There are many ways to stay in touch, apart from meeting face to face or speaking on the telephone. Computer and internet technology is increasingly being used as a means of finding information and of becoming, and staying, informed.

### **Contact with others**

The Victorian Population Health Survey collected information on the number of people with whom a respondent spoke, either face to face or on the telephone, on the day before they were interviewed. The number of contacts on an average day does not necessarily reflect social isolation or detachment, but a lack of social contact may imply some vulnerability from not being in touch with people or events.

Table 2.1 provides data on the number of people with whom an individual spoke the previous day, by age group and sex. Almost half of all people (51.0 per cent) had spoken to 10 or more people the previous day. A small percentage of people (2.4 per cent) reported they had not spoken to anyone the previous day.

Of the people who reported having spoken with 10 or more people on the previous day, the proportion declined with age from 62.4 per cent of those aged 18–24 years to 33.3 per cent of those aged 65 years or over. Overall and for those aged 65 years or over, there were significantly higher proportions of men than women who had spoken with 10 or more people.

Conversely, the proportions of people who had spoken with fewer than five people on the previous day increased with age but did not differ between the sexes. Of those who reported not having spoken to anyone on the previous day, there was no difference between the sexes or by age.

Table 2.1: Number of people spoken with on the previous day, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Age group (years)	None at all			Less than five			Five to nine			10 or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>												
18–24	2.1*	1.1	4.2	7.6	5.1	11.1	28.2	23.3	33.7	61.7	56.0	67.1
25–34	3.6	2.2	5.7	18.3	14.5	22.8	20.3	16.5	24.6	57.8	52.7	62.8
35–44	2.8	1.9	4.0	16.9	14.7	19.5	22.2	19.6	24.9	58.0	54.8	61.1
45–54	2.9	2.1	4.1	15.8	13.9	17.9	23.6	21.3	26.1	57.5	54.7	60.2
55–64	2.3	1.7	3.2	20.2	18.2	22.3	28.8	26.4	31.2	48.7	46.0	51.3
65+	3.1	2.4	3.9	27.4	25.6	29.4	32.8	30.8	34.8	36.1	34.1	38.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Females</b>												
18–24	2.5*	1.1	5.8	9.2	6.8	12.4	25.2	20.8	30.2	63.1	57.7	68.1
25–34	3.4	2.2	5.2	18.2	15.4	21.5	27.4	24.2	30.9	50.2	46.4	54.0
35–44	1.5	1.0	2.3	15.6	13.9	17.4	28.0	25.9	30.2	54.6	52.2	57.0
45–54	1.9	1.4	2.6	15.2	13.7	16.8	27.1	25.2	29.2	55.7	53.4	57.9
55–64	2.3	1.7	3.0	22.7	20.9	24.5	28.9	27.0	30.9	45.8	43.7	48.0
65+	3.2	2.6	3.9	31.5	29.9	33.2	33.8	32.2	35.5	31.0	29.4	32.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>50.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>												
18–24	2.3*	1.3	4.0	8.4	6.6	10.6	26.8	23.4	30.4	62.4	58.5	66.1
25–34	3.5	2.6	4.8	18.3	15.8	21.0	23.8	21.3	26.5	54.0	50.9	57.2
35–44	2.1	1.6	2.8	16.2	14.8	17.8	25.1	23.5	26.9	56.3	54.3	58.2
45–54	2.4	1.9	3.0	15.5	14.3	16.8	25.4	23.9	27.0	56.6	54.8	58.3
55–64	2.3	1.8	2.8	21.4	20.1	22.8	28.8	27.3	30.4	47.2	45.5	48.9
65+	3.1	2.7	3.7	29.7	28.4	30.9	33.3	32.1	34.6	33.3	32.0	34.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.2 shows the number of people with whom an individual had spoken on the previous day, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. A significantly higher proportion of people who lived in metropolitan compared with rural Victoria reported they had not spoken to anyone on the previous day. There were few notable differences across the Department of Health & Human Services regions, with the exception that a significantly higher proportion of men who lived in Hume Region reported having spoken with 10 or more people on the previous day compared with all Victorian men.

**Table 2.2: Number of people spoken with on the previous day, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Region	None at all			Less than five			Five to nine			10 or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>												
Eastern Metropolitan	3.1	2.1	4.8	17.9	15.3	20.9	25.6	22.5	29.0	53.0	49.3	56.8
North & West Metropolitan	3.3	2.4	4.4	19.0	17.1	21.0	26.6	24.3	29.1	50.8	48.1	53.5
Southern Metropolitan	3.3	2.5	4.5	18.6	16.2	21.3	24.9	22.2	27.7	52.9	49.7	56.1
Metropolitan males	3.3	2.7	4.0	18.6	17.3	20.0	25.6	24.1	27.3	52.1	50.3	53.9
Barwon-South Western	1.3*	0.6	2.5	21.9	15.4	30.2	24.7	20.4	29.7	52.0	44.2	59.8
Gippsland	2.0*	1.1	3.7	18.0	15.0	21.4	27.9	23.8	32.3	52.2	47.5	56.8
Grampians	1.3	0.8	2.0	15.6	13.0	18.7	28.4	24.3	33.0	54.5	49.7	59.3
Hume	2.1*	1.2	3.6	14.7	12.0	17.9	23.2	19.8	27.0	59.5	55.0	63.7
Loddon Mallee	3.1*	1.4	6.5	16.9	14.0	20.2	23.7	20.4	27.3	56.4	51.8	60.8
Rural males	1.8	1.3	2.6	17.7	15.2	20.6	25.9	23.8	28.1	54.4	51.4	57.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Females</b>												
Eastern Metropolitan	1.8	1.2	2.8	19.2	16.4	22.4	26.4	23.6	29.3	52.2	48.9	55.4
North & West Metropolitan	3.0	2.3	3.9	20.7	19.2	22.3	29.0	27.2	31.0	46.9	44.8	48.9
Southern Metropolitan	2.9	1.9	4.3	19.7	17.8	21.8	28.5	26.1	31.0	48.7	46.0	51.4
Metropolitan females	2.7	2.2	3.3	19.7	18.6	20.8	28.2	26.9	29.6	49.0	47.5	50.5
Barwon-South Western	3.0*	1.3	6.9	18.3	15.4	21.7	26.5	22.7	30.7	51.7	47.0	56.4
Gippsland	1.4	0.9	2.2	18.2	15.8	20.9	29.5	26.2	33.0	50.6	46.9	54.3
Grampians	1.8	1.1	2.8	17.5	14.9	20.4	32.4	28.5	36.5	48.1	44.0	52.3
Hume	1.4	0.9	2.3	21.1	18.6	23.8	30.0	27.0	33.2	47.3	44.2	50.4
Loddon Mallee	2.6*	1.1	6.0	17.2	15.0	19.6	27.5	23.7	31.8	52.7	48.2	57.2
Rural females	2.1	1.4	3.2	18.3	17.1	19.7	28.8	27.0	30.6	50.5	48.4	52.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>50.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>												
Eastern Metropolitan	2.4	1.8	3.3	18.4	16.5	20.5	26.1	24.0	28.3	52.7	50.2	55.2
North & West Metropolitan	3.1	2.6	3.8	19.9	18.7	21.2	27.8	26.3	29.4	48.8	47.1	50.5
Southern Metropolitan	3.1	2.4	4.0	19.2	17.7	20.9	26.7	24.9	28.6	50.7	48.6	52.8
Metropolitan persons	3.0	2.6	3.4	19.2	18.3	20.1	27.0	25.9	28.0	50.5	49.3	51.7
Barwon-South Western	2.3*	1.1	4.5	20.4	16.1	25.5	25.9	22.8	29.3	51.2	46.1	56.3
Gippsland	1.7	1.1	2.5	18.1	16.2	20.2	28.7	26.0	31.5	51.4	48.4	54.3
Grampians	1.5	1.1	2.0	16.4	14.6	18.5	30.7	27.6	33.9	51.2	48.0	54.5
Hume	1.8	1.2	2.6	17.9	16.0	20.0	26.8	24.4	29.3	53.1	50.4	55.9
Loddon Mallee	2.5*	1.4	4.3	16.6	14.8	18.5	26.1	23.1	29.3	54.8	51.3	58.3
Rural persons	2.0	1.5	2.6	18.1	16.5	19.7	27.4	25.9	28.8	52.4	50.5	54.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

# Social capital

Table 2.3 shows the number of people with whom an individual had spoken on the previous day, by LGA. Due to small numbers of people who had not spoken with anyone on the previous day, this category was combined with those who had spoken with fewer than five people. There were significantly higher proportions of people who had spoken with five or fewer people on the previous day in the LGAs of Casey (C), Greater Dandenong (C) and Moreland (C) compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast there were significantly lower proportions of people who had spoken with five or fewer people on the previous day in the LGAs of Alpine (S), Ballarat (C), Central Goldfields (S), Glenelg (S), Greater Shepparton (C), Manningham (C), Nillumbik (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Warrnambool (C) and Yarra Ranges (S) compared with all Victorians adults.

There were significantly higher proportions of people who had spoken with 10 or more people on the previous day in the LGAs of Mornington Peninsula (S), Southern Grampians (S) and Yarra (C) compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast there were significantly lower proportions of people in the LGAs of Greater Dandenong (C) and Moreland (C) who had spoken with 10 or more people on the previous day.

**Table 2.3: Number of people spoken with on the previous day, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12**

LGA	None at all or less than five			Five to nine			10 or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	15.4	12.2	19.1	31.4	23.1	41.1	53.2	44.1	62.1
Ararat (RC)	19.3	14.4	25.4	28.1	22.3	34.9	52.6	45.3	59.7
Ballarat (C)	15.5	12.2	19.5	32.4	26.4	39.0	51.9	45.4	58.3
Banyule (C)	18.9	14.6	24.1	31.5	25.6	38.1	49.6	43.0	56.2
Bass Coast (S)	24.3	17.9	32.1	25.1	19.2	32.2	50.4	42.6	58.2
Baw Baw (S)	17.2	13.2	22.2	28.3	23.0	34.4	53.9	47.4	60.2
Bayside (C)	16.7	11.0	24.5	32.1	25.2	39.9	51.1	43.3	58.8
Benalla (RC)	20.1	15.7	25.3	22.9	15.9	32.0	56.1	47.2	64.6
Boroondara (C)	20.6	14.9	27.7	26.1	20.4	32.9	53.0	46.0	60.0
Brimbank (C)	26.1	21.6	31.3	27.4	22.4	33.0	45.7	40.2	51.3
Buloke (S)	22.2	16.2	29.7	24.2	19.2	30.0	53.4	45.6	61.1
Campaspe (S)	16.4	12.4	21.6	25.3	20.1	31.3	58.3	51.7	64.6
Cardinia (S)	22.0	17.9	26.8	26.3	21.9	31.3	51.3	45.9	56.7
Casey (C)	28.7	23.9	34.1	25.2	20.4	30.7	45.5	39.9	51.4
Central Goldfields (S)	16.2	12.7	20.5	25.5	20.1	31.8	58.2	51.8	64.4
Colac-Otway (S)	23.4	17.7	30.2	27.5	21.3	34.7	48.9	41.6	56.3
Corangamite (S)	19.0	14.7	24.1	23.9	19.8	28.6	56.7	51.0	62.2
Darebin (C)	21.9	17.9	26.4	27.7	22.8	33.2	50.2	44.6	55.9
East Gippsland (S)	17.5	13.3	22.7	32.2	25.8	39.4	50.2	43.1	57.3
Frankston (C)	21.9	17.5	27.2	22.9	18.2	28.4	54.9	48.7	61.0
Gannawarra (S)	22.4	16.8	29.2	26.1	19.4	34.0	51.4	43.1	59.5
Glen Eira (C)	19.5	14.9	25.2	30.7	25.2	36.8	49.8	43.4	56.2
Glenelg (S)	16.3	13.2	20.0	29.2	22.1	37.4	54.4	46.4	62.2
Golden Plains (S)	21.4	16.5	27.3	32.6	25.9	40.1	45.6	38.2	53.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	18.5	14.2	23.9	23.6	17.2	31.4	57.9	49.8	65.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	27.4	22.7	32.6	28.0	23.3	33.4	43.4	37.7	49.2
Greater Geelong (C)	24.9	18.6	32.5	25.7	20.3	32.0	49.1	41.5	56.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	14.8	11.0	19.5	33.2	25.7	41.5	50.9	42.9	59.0
Hepburn (S)	19.6	16.0	23.8	38.2	29.3	48.0	42.1	33.1	51.8
Hindmarsh (S)	25.3	19.1	32.6	22.2	16.7	28.8	52.2	44.2	60.1
Hobsons Bay (C)	24.9	19.7	30.8	26.1	21.1	31.7	49.0	42.6	55.4
Horsham (RC)	17.2	13.0	22.5	24.0	18.2	31.1	58.5	50.3	66.2
Hume (C)	21.0	16.8	25.9	30.9	25.9	36.5	47.2	41.5	53.1
Indigo (S)	20.3	15.7	26.0	27.0	21.0	34.0	52.0	44.7	59.3
Kingston (C)	20.3	16.7	24.3	28.5	22.5	35.4	51.0	44.4	57.5
Knox (C)	20.8	16.8	25.5	22.4	18.0	27.6	56.5	51.0	62.0
Latrobe (C)	18.8	14.9	23.4	27.7	22.5	33.6	53.5	47.5	59.5
Loddon (S)	21.2	17.0	26.0	25.6	20.5	31.5	53.3	46.5	59.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

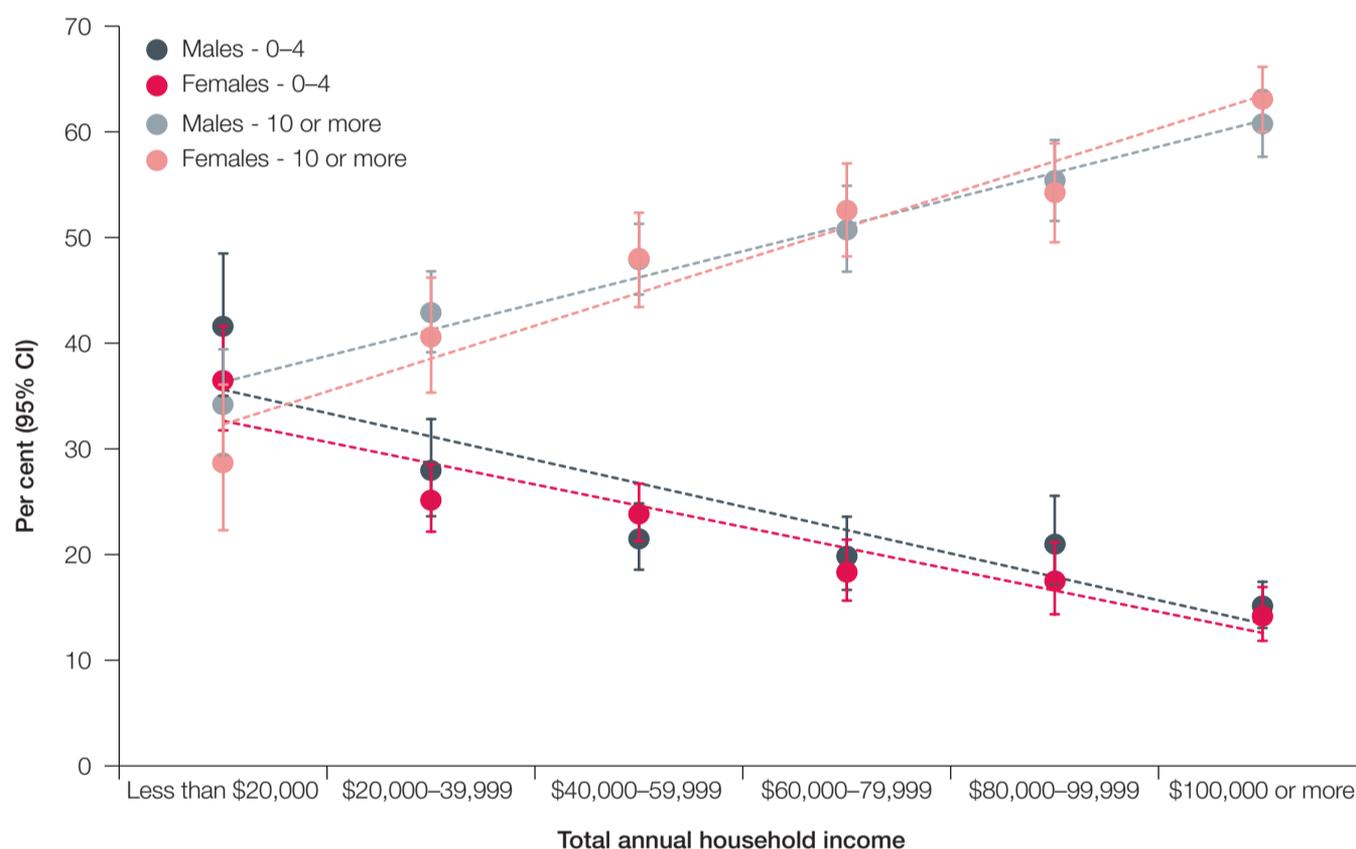
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.3: Number of people spoken with on the previous day, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	None at all or less than five			Five to nine			10 or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	21.4	16.6	27.1	25.7	20.1	32.2	52.9	46.2	59.5
Manningham (C)	15.7	12.2	20.0	32.8	26.7	39.6	51.2	44.4	57.9
Mansfield (S)	18.6	14.9	22.8	25.3	18.9	33.0	56.1	48.6	63.3
Maribyrnong (C)	26.6	22.0	31.7	24.3	18.2	31.6	49.1	42.4	55.9
Maroondah (C)	16.9	12.8	22.1	25.2	20.0	31.1	57.9	51.4	64.2
Melbourne (C)	21.3	17.1	26.2	29.9	24.5	36.0	48.6	42.7	54.7
Melton (S)	21.0	17.0	25.5	29.3	24.2	34.9	49.6	44.0	55.3
Mildura (RC)	19.2	15.3	23.9	33.2	26.7	40.5	47.4	40.5	54.3
Mitchell (S)	24.7	19.3	31.2	24.9	19.8	30.8	50.1	43.4	56.9
Moira (S)	16.6	11.8	22.8	26.3	19.7	34.1	57.0	49.3	64.5
Monash (C)	26.3	21.0	32.4	27.5	22.4	33.2	45.8	39.4	52.4
Moonee Valley (C)	23.7	18.5	29.9	23.5	18.8	29.0	52.5	45.9	58.9
Moorabool (S)	17.0	13.2	21.6	31.6	26.0	37.7	51.5	45.2	57.7
Moreland (C)	27.8	22.4	33.9	28.6	23.0	34.9	42.6	36.6	48.8
Mornington Peninsula (S)	17.2	12.9	22.6	21.5	17.3	26.4	61.2	55.1	66.9
Mount Alexander (S)	20.3	15.0	26.7	24.2	18.5	30.9	55.6	48.0	63.0
Moyne (S)	20.5	15.8	26.1	24.2	18.4	31.3	55.1	47.6	62.4
Murrindindi (S)	18.6	13.8	24.7	28.4	20.8	37.5	52.8	44.3	61.1
Nilumbik (S)	13.6	10.0	18.4	28.5	23.0	34.7	56.4	49.8	62.7
Northern Grampians (S)	24.4	14.7	37.5	24.3	20.0	29.3	51.3	40.0	62.5
Port Phillip (C)	23.0	17.3	29.9	23.8	18.9	29.7	53.0	45.9	60.1
Pyrenees (S)	21.2	16.8	26.3	28.1	18.5	40.3	50.7	39.4	61.9
Queenscliffe (B)	20.0	12.9	29.8	28.3	18.0	41.5	51.3	41.3	61.2
South Gippsland (S)	20.8	15.7	27.2	30.8	25.2	37.1	48.0	40.6	55.5
Southern Grampians (S)	14.5	11.3	18.6	24.4	18.2	32.0	60.9	53.3	67.9
Stonnington (C)	22.8	17.8	28.8	28.9	23.3	35.2	48.0	41.7	54.5
Strathbogie (S)	15.0	11.4	19.5	26.9	19.9	35.3	58.1	49.6	66.1
Surf Coast (S)	17.3	12.4	23.6	30.7	23.8	38.4	52.1	43.9	60.1
Swan Hill (RC)	16.4	12.1	21.8	27.8	22.0	34.4	55.7	49.0	62.2
Towong (S)	23.0	17.0	30.4	30.4	23.2	38.7	46.5	38.8	54.4
Wangaratta (RC)	19.6	14.9	25.4	22.3	17.8	27.7	57.3	50.9	63.4
Warrnambool (C)	13.9	9.8	19.3	28.5	23.3	34.4	57.6	51.1	63.8
Wellington (S)	21.9	17.2	27.3	26.8	21.1	33.4	51.3	44.2	58.4
West Wimmera (S)	20.4	16.0	25.6	31.4	25.3	38.3	46.9	40.3	53.7
Whitehorse (C)	21.9	17.6	26.9	21.5	16.4	27.6	56.1	49.5	62.4
Whittlesea (C)	23.9	19.7	28.6	25.0	20.3	30.3	51.1	45.5	56.8
Wodonga (RC)	18.7	14.5	23.9	24.6	20.0	30.0	56.3	50.0	62.4
Wyndham (C)	24.3	19.7	29.6	28.8	24.3	33.8	46.4	41.0	51.9
Yarra (C)	17.6	13.9	22.0	22.2	18.0	27.1	59.5	53.9	64.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	16.0	12.6	20.1	29.7	24.0	36.0	53.8	47.4	60.0
Yarriambiack (S)	19.9	14.3	27.1	24.7	19.4	30.9	55.0	47.2	62.6
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>52.2</b>

The relationship, if any, between SES and the number of people spoken with on the previous day was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES (Figure 2.2). Strong socioeconomic gradients were observed, where the lower the total annual household income the less contact a person was likely to have had. The proportion of men and women who had only spoken to up to four people on the previous day significantly decreased with increasing income. Conversely, the proportion of men and women who had spoken to 10 or more people on the previous day significantly increased with increasing income.

**Figure 2.2: Number of people spoken with on previous day, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

## Household internet access

Use of the internet for social and commercial purposes has become increasingly common. Individuals who do not have ready access to the internet may be disadvantaged to the extent they cannot retrieve up-to-date information conveniently or routinely engage in different types of electronic social interaction. The 2011–12 survey collected information on whether the internet was accessible from a respondent's household.

Table 2.4 shows household internet access, by age group and sex. Overall, 10.9 per cent of Victorian people did not have internet access; this was significantly higher among women (12.2 per cent) compared with men (9.4 per cent). A significantly higher proportion of men and women aged 65 years or over did not have internet access compared with any other age group or overall.

**Table 2.4: Household internet access, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
18–24	96.8	94.4	98.2	2.8*	1.5	5.2
25–34	97.4	95.9	98.4	2.0*	1.1	3.5
35–44	95.9	94.4	97.0	3.6	2.6	5.0
45–54	94.0	92.6	95.1	5.6	4.5	6.9
55–64	91.4	90.2	92.6	7.6	6.6	8.8
65+	68.5	66.6	70.4	30.0	28.2	31.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Females</b>						
18–24	96.9	94.9	98.2	2.3*	1.4	3.9
25–34	96.8	95.4	97.8	2.4	1.6	3.5
35–44	96.8	96.0	97.5	2.7	2.1	3.6
45–54	94.5	93.5	95.3	4.5	3.7	5.4
55–64	86.1	84.6	87.5	12.7	11.4	14.1
65+	54.9	53.1	56.6	43.2	41.4	44.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
18–24	96.9	95.4	97.9	2.6	1.7	3.9
25–34	97.1	96.1	97.9	2.2	1.6	3.1
35–44	96.4	95.6	97.0	3.2	2.5	3.9
45–54	94.2	93.4	95.0	5.0	4.4	5.8
55–64	88.7	87.7	89.6	10.2	9.4	11.1
65+	61.1	59.8	62.3	37.2	35.9	38.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and have been age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.5 shows household internet access, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. Significantly higher proportions of people from households in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria did not have access to the internet. There were significantly higher proportions of men and women who

lived in North & West Metropolitan Region without household access to the internet compared with all Victorian households. There were also significantly higher proportions of men who lived in Hume and Loddon Mallee Regions without internet access compared with all Victorian households.

Table 2.5: Household internet access, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	93.1	91.7	94.3	6.3	5.2	7.7	
North & West Metropolitan	87.7	86.5	88.9	11.6	10.5	12.8	
Southern Metropolitan	91.6	90.3	92.8	7.7	6.6	8.9	
Metropolitan males	90.6	89.8	91.3	8.8	8.1	9.5	
Barwon-South Western	90.3	88.1	92.2	9.4	7.5	11.6	
Gippsland	89.1	86.9	90.9	9.8	8.1	11.8	
Grampians	88.8	87.1	90.4	10.5	9.0	12.2	
Hume	86.0	84.0	87.9	12.2	10.6	13.9	
Loddon Mallee	86.0	83.5	88.1	13.4	11.3	15.9	
Rural males	88.3	87.3	89.2	10.9	10.0	11.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	
<b>Females</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	89.2	87.7	90.4	9.3	8.4	10.4	
North & West Metropolitan	84.2	83.2	85.2	14.5	13.6	15.5	
Southern Metropolitan	88.9	87.8	89.9	10.2	9.3	11.3	
Metropolitan females	87.2	86.6	87.9	11.6	11.1	12.2	
Barwon-South Western	84.5	81.9	86.7	14.4	12.6	16.4	
Gippsland	86.0	84.4	87.5	12.9	11.5	14.5	
Grampians	85.3	82.7	87.7	13.9	11.6	16.5	
Hume	85.4	83.9	86.7	13.8	12.5	15.2	
Loddon Mallee	85.2	83.3	87.0	14.0	12.2	15.9	
Rural females	85.3	84.3	86.2	13.8	13.0	14.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	
<b>Persons</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	90.9	89.9	91.8	8.1	7.3	9.0	
North & West Metropolitan	85.9	85.1	86.7	13.1	12.4	13.9	
Southern Metropolitan	90.1	89.3	90.9	9.1	8.4	9.9	
Metropolitan persons	88.8	88.3	89.2	10.3	9.9	10.8	
Barwon-South Western	87.3	85.5	88.9	12.0	10.6	13.5	
Gippsland	87.4	86.1	88.6	11.5	10.3	12.7	
Grampians	87.2	85.7	88.5	12.1	10.9	13.6	
Hume	85.6	84.3	86.8	13.0	12.0	14.2	
Loddon Mallee	85.6	84.0	87.1	13.6	12.2	15.3	
Rural persons	86.6	85.9	87.3	12.4	11.8	13.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Note that estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.6 shows household internet access, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people without household internet access who lived in the LGAs of Ararat (RC), Brimbank (C), Buloke (S), Central Goldfields (S), Colac-Otway (S), Corangamite (S), Darebin (C), Glenelg (S), Greater Shepparton (C), Hindmarsh (S), Loddon (S), Mildura (RC), Moreland (C), Moyne (S), Northern Grampians (S), Pyrenees (S), Towong (S), West Wimmera (S), Whittlesea (C) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian households. Conversely there were significantly lower proportions of people without household internet access who lived in the LGAs of Bayside (C), Boroondara (C), Frankston (C), Maroondah (C), Melbourne (C), Mornington Peninsula (S), Nillumbik (S), Queenscliffe (B) and Stonnington (C) compared with all Victorian households.

Table 2.6: Household internet access, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	88.6	86.2	90.7	10.6	8.6	13.0
Ararat (RC)	84.1	81.0	86.9	14.2	12.0	16.8
Ballarat (C)	90.0	86.8	92.4	9.7	7.3	12.9
Banyule (C)	90.1	88.0	91.9	9.6	7.8	11.6
Bass Coast (S)	87.2	84.4	89.5	12.2	9.8	14.9
Baw Baw (S)	89.5	87.1	91.6	9.4	7.4	11.9
Bayside (C)	93.4	91.3	95.1	5.6	4.1	7.5
Benalla (RC)	85.7	82.2	88.6	13.1	10.4	16.4
Boroondara (C)	93.4	90.9	95.3	5.2	4.1	6.8
Brimbank (C)	83.1	80.3	85.6	15.6	13.3	18.2
Buloke (S)	85.0	81.9	87.6	14.2	11.8	17.1
Campaspe (S)	84.8	80.8	88.1	14.4	11.2	18.4
Cardinia (S)	90.3	87.4	92.6	8.7	6.6	11.5
Casey (C)	89.3	86.5	91.6	10.2	8.0	13.0
Central Goldfields (S)	80.1	75.2	84.2	19.0	15.0	23.9
Colac-Otway (S)	83.4	79.4	86.8	15.6	12.3	19.7
Corangamite (S)	85.1	82.1	87.7	14.4	11.8	17.5
Darebin (C)	80.4	76.8	83.6	18.5	15.4	22.0
East Gippsland (S)	87.6	84.8	90.0	11.3	9.2	13.8
Frankston (C)	89.8	87.1	92.0	8.3	6.6	10.4
Gannawarra (S)	85.7	82.9	88.2	13.4	11.2	16.1
Glen Eira (C)	90.8	88.1	92.9	8.4	6.3	11.0
Glenelg (S)	85.0	82.0	87.6	14.5	11.9	17.5
Golden Plains (S)	86.7	81.0	90.9	12.8	8.7	18.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	86.2	80.6	90.5	13.2	9.1	18.9
Greater Dandenong (C)	85.9	82.7	88.6	13.4	10.8	16.6
Greater Geelong (C)	88.1	84.9	90.6	11.1	8.9	13.6
Greater Shepparton (C)	84.4	81.7	86.8	14.9	12.5	17.6
Hepburn (S)	86.5	83.5	89.0	12.6	10.2	15.5
Hindmarsh (S)	85.1	82.4	87.5	13.7	11.4	16.4
Hobsons Bay (C)	86.3	83.3	88.8	12.9	10.4	15.8
Horsham (RC)	86.3	83.9	88.4	13.0	11.0	15.4
Hume (C)	85.8	82.6	88.6	13.0	10.3	16.3
Indigo (S)	84.2	79.0	88.4	15.1	10.9	20.4
Kingston (C)	88.9	85.7	91.5	10.7	8.2	13.9
Knox (C)	90.3	87.1	92.8	8.9	6.5	12.1
Latrobe (C)	85.9	82.8	88.5	12.5	10.1	15.3
Loddon (S)	84.1	81.1	86.7	15.4	12.8	18.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.6: Household internet access, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	89.7	85.9	92.7	9.2	6.3	13.2
Manningham (C)	91.0	88.7	92.8	8.3	6.4	10.6
Mansfield (S)	88.2	83.4	91.8	10.2	6.9	14.9
Maribyrnong (C)	85.9	82.6	88.6	13.6	10.8	16.9
Maroondah (C)	93.3	91.5	94.8	6.4	5.0	8.3
Melbourne (C)	93.4	90.9	95.2	5.7	4.1	7.9
Melton (S)	87.8	83.9	90.9	11.2	8.2	15.0
Mildura (RC)	82.4	78.3	85.9	16.6	13.2	20.6
Mitchell (S)	84.5	79.2	88.7	11.6	9.1	14.7
Moira (S)	83.9	77.6	88.6	13.3	9.5	18.4
Monash (C)	90.4	88.3	92.2	9.2	7.5	11.3
Moonee Valley (C)	85.5	82.0	88.4	13.4	10.6	16.8
Moorabool (S)	87.6	84.3	90.2	11.3	8.9	14.2
Moreland (C)	83.3	80.6	85.8	16.2	13.7	18.9
Mornington Peninsula (S)	91.8	89.6	93.6	7.5	5.9	9.3
Mount Alexander (S)	87.3	84.1	90.0	12.1	9.5	15.3
Moyne (S)	82.1	77.2	86.1	17.1	13.1	22.0
Murrindindi (S)	87.0	82.0	90.7	9.9	8.0	12.1
Nilumbik (S)	95.2	92.8	96.8	4.4	2.9	6.8
Northern Grampians (S)	81.6	75.5	86.4	17.6	12.9	23.6
Port Phillip (C)	90.3	87.5	92.5	9.3	7.1	12.1
Pyrenees (S)	84.4	81.5	86.9	14.5	12.1	17.2
Queenscliffe (B)	94.4	92.3	95.9	4.7	3.7	6.2
South Gippsland (S)	88.7	86.7	90.5	10.3	8.6	12.3
Southern Grampians (S)	87.1	84.5	89.4	12.2	10.0	14.8
Stonnington (C)	94.3	92.0	95.9	4.5	3.3	6.1
Strathbogie (S)	88.3	85.4	90.7	11.4	9.0	14.3
Surf Coast (S)	90.2	87.6	92.4	8.4	6.3	11.2
Swan Hill (RC)	85.6	81.4	89.0	13.1	9.8	17.3
Towong (S)	81.7	77.6	85.3	17.5	14.0	21.7
Wangaratta (RC)	86.6	83.5	89.2	13.0	10.5	16.1
Warrnambool (C)	85.4	81.0	89.0	13.9	10.4	18.4
Wellington (S)	87.3	84.1	89.9	11.7	9.3	14.5
West Wimmera (S)	81.8	77.1	85.7	18.2	14.3	22.9
Whitehorse (C)	90.7	88.1	92.7	8.7	6.7	11.3
Whittlesea (C)	83.8	80.5	86.5	15.2	12.4	18.3
Wodonga (RC)	87.0	82.8	90.3	12.0	8.9	16.1
Wyndham (C)	89.2	86.1	91.6	9.8	7.5	12.8
Yarra (C)	87.9	84.7	90.6	11.0	8.8	13.8
Yarra Ranges (S)	88.8	84.8	91.8	8.2	6.1	10.9
Yarriambiack (S)	81.6	75.4	86.5	14.7	12.5	17.1
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.2</b>

## Neighbourhood setting

### Years lived in current neighbourhood

Neighbourhoods/local areas are an important unit in society. One indicator of the stability of neighbourhoods is the number of years that a person has lived in their current neighbourhood. Table 2.7 shows the proportion of people who reported having lived in their neighbourhood (local area/suburb/town) for intervals ranging from less than a year, to more than 10 years, by age group and sex. Overall, more than half (58.6 per cent) of Victorian people had lived in their neighbourhood for more than 10 years. Of the remainder, only 3.8 per cent of people had lived in their current neighbourhood for less than a year, 18.6 per cent for one to four years and 18.8 per cent for five to 10 years. Please note that due to the change in sampling frame (2010 survey onwards) and the increasing prevalence of mobile phone only households, the estimate for those who have only lived in their neighbourhood for less than a year is underestimated. The range of estimates of the proportion of people who had lived in their neighbourhood for less than a year was 7.8 to 9.2 per cent for the survey years of 2005 to 2009. This declined to 2.7 per cent in the 2010 survey and 3.8 per cent in this survey. Such a large change is best explained by the change in sampling frame; therefore, it is not advisable to compare the estimates for this indicator with any estimates prior to 2010.

With the exception of people aged 18–24 years, the proportion of people who had lived in their current neighbourhood for 10 years or longer increased with age. It is likely that the high proportion of people aged 18–24 years who had lived in their neighbourhood for 10 years or more are people who have not yet left home to live independently. Conversely the proportion of people who had only lived in their neighbourhood for less than a year tended to be higher in the younger age groups.

**Table 2.7: Neighbourhood tenure, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	Less than a year			More than one year and fewer than five years			Five to 10 years			More than 10 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>												
18–24	7.1	4.7	10.7	15.3	12.1	19.3	16.7	12.6	21.7	60.8	55.1	66.2
25–34	7.4	5.3	10.1	39.9	35.1	44.9	19.9	16.3	24.0	32.8	28.0	38.0
35–44	4.1	3.0	5.5	24.8	22.1	27.7	31.0	28.1	34.0	40.1	37.0	43.3
45–54	2.1	1.4	3.1	13.9	12.0	15.9	19.4	17.3	21.7	64.4	61.7	67.0
55–64	1.1	0.8	1.7	8.4	7.2	9.9	14.0	12.2	15.9	76.3	74.0	78.4
65+	0.9	0.6	1.3	6.6	5.6	7.7	10.7	9.5	12.0	81.6	79.9	83.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>59.9</b>
<b>Females</b>												
18–24	4.7*	2.7	7.9	14.8	11.4	19.0	19.4	15.5	24.0	61.1	55.7	66.3
25–34	10.4	8.2	13.2	40.1	36.5	43.8	25.1	22.1	28.5	24.2	20.9	27.7
35–44	3.6	2.8	4.6	22.1	20.2	24.2	30.1	28.0	32.4	44.1	41.7	46.5
45–54	1.5	1.1	2.1	11.1	9.8	12.4	17.2	15.5	18.9	70.2	68.2	72.2
55–64	1.4	1.0	2.0	9.5	8.4	10.8	10.9	9.7	12.3	77.9	76.1	79.6
65+	1.2	0.9	1.7	7.2	6.3	8.1	10.8	9.8	12.0	80.6	79.2	81.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>59.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>												
18–24	5.9	4.3	8.2	15.1	12.6	17.9	18.0	15.1	21.3	60.9	57.0	64.7
25–34	8.9	7.3	10.8	40.0	37.0	43.1	22.5	20.1	25.1	28.5	25.5	31.6
35–44	3.8	3.1	4.7	23.5	21.8	25.2	30.6	28.8	32.4	42.1	40.2	44.1
45–54	1.8	1.4	2.3	12.4	11.3	13.6	18.3	16.9	19.7	67.4	65.7	69.0
55–64	1.3	1.0	1.7	9.0	8.1	9.9	12.4	11.3	13.6	77.1	75.7	78.5
65+	1.1	0.8	1.4	6.9	6.3	7.6	10.8	10.0	11.7	81.0	79.9	82.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>59.6</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.8 shows neighbourhood tenure, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. There was no difference in neighbourhood tenure by rurality. However, a significantly higher proportion of males from Hume Region had lived in their neighbourhood for less than one year compared with all Victorian men. Similarly, a significantly higher proportion of males from Loddon Mallee Region had lived in their neighbourhood for between one and five years compared with all Victorian men. The proportion of women who had lived in their neighbourhood for more than 10 years was significantly higher in Eastern Metropolitan Region and lower in women from Grampians Region compared with all Victorian women.

Table 2.8: Neighbourhood tenure, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	Less than a year			More than one year and fewer than five years			Five to 10 years			More than 10 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>												
Eastern Metropolitan	4.5	2.9	6.8	15.1	12.6	18.1	17.6	14.8	20.6	62.7	59.1	66.1
North & West Metropolitan	3.2	2.3	4.5	19.2	17.2	21.5	18.7	16.6	21.0	58.7	56.2	61.2
Southern Metropolitan	3.2	2.2	4.6	20.9	18.2	23.8	19.2	17.0	21.7	56.6	53.4	59.7
Metropolitan males	3.5	2.8	4.3	18.8	17.4	20.3	18.7	17.3	20.1	58.9	57.2	60.6
Barwon-South Western	2.9*	1.7	5.0	17.5	13.3	22.6	18.8	13.9	25.0	60.8	54.0	67.3
Gippsland	3.4*	2.0	5.8	18.5	14.9	22.7	21.8	17.9	26.2	56.3	51.9	60.6
Grampians	3.0*	1.7	5.3	21.0	17.5	25.0	18.7	15.6	22.3	57.2	52.8	61.4
Hume	8.2	5.2	12.9	15.1	12.3	18.5	15.9	13.5	18.7	60.3	55.8	64.7
Loddon Mallee	5.4*	3.2	9.1	25.0	20.6	29.9	16.3	13.1	20.2	53.2	48.9	57.4
Rural males	4.6	3.5	6.1	19.1	16.7	21.6	18.1	16.2	20.2	58.1	55.1	61.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>59.9</b>
<b>Females</b>												
Eastern Metropolitan	3.2	2.0	5.1	14.8	12.3	17.8	17.8	15.3	20.6	64.1	60.5	67.5
North & West Metropolitan	4.0	3.1	5.1	18.1	16.6	19.8	19.4	17.7	21.1	58.4	56.4	60.3
Southern Metropolitan	5.0	3.7	6.7	20.1	18.0	22.4	17.7	15.8	19.8	57.1	54.7	59.5
Metropolitan females	4.2	3.5	5.0	18.1	17.0	19.3	18.6	17.4	19.8	59.0	57.6	60.4
Barwon-South Western	3.2*	1.6	6.3	16.7	13.5	20.4	19.8	15.7	24.5	60.4	55.0	65.6
Gippsland	3.7*	2.1	6.5	18.9	15.9	22.5	19.8	17.1	22.7	57.5	53.6	61.2
Grampians	4.1	2.7	6.4	21.6	18.0	25.7	20.5	17.0	24.5	53.5	49.9	57.0
Hume	3.4	2.3	5.0	18.8	16.3	21.7	20.2	17.6	23.0	57.5	54.3	60.5
Loddon Mallee	2.5	1.6	3.8	18.1	14.3	22.7	22.1	19.1	25.4	57.3	53.0	61.5
Rural females	3.3	2.5	4.3	18.5	16.8	20.3	20.2	18.6	21.9	57.9	55.8	60.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>59.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>												
Eastern Metropolitan	3.7	2.7	5.1	14.8	13.0	16.8	18.0	16.1	20.1	63.3	60.9	65.7
North & West Metropolitan	3.6	2.9	4.4	18.7	17.3	20.0	19.0	17.6	20.4	58.6	57.0	60.2
Southern Metropolitan	4.1	3.2	5.2	20.5	18.8	22.3	18.4	16.9	20.0	57.0	54.9	58.9
Metropolitan persons	3.8	3.3	4.4	18.4	17.5	19.4	18.6	17.7	19.5	59.1	58.0	60.2
Barwon-South Western	2.8	1.8	4.6	16.9	14.0	20.2	19.2	16.0	22.8	61.1	56.6	65.4
Gippsland	3.7	2.4	5.5	18.7	16.3	21.5	20.7	18.3	23.3	56.8	53.8	59.7
Grampians	3.6	2.5	5.3	20.9	18.4	23.8	19.4	17.1	22.0	55.8	52.7	58.8
Hume	5.7	4.0	8.1	17.0	15.0	19.3	18.1	16.2	20.2	58.9	56.1	61.6
Loddon Mallee	3.9	2.6	5.9	21.4	18.0	25.3	19.0	16.6	21.6	55.6	52.4	58.9
Rural persons	3.9	3.2	4.7	18.8	17.2	20.4	19.2	17.9	20.6	58.0	56.1	59.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>59.6</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.9 shows neighbourhood tenure, by LGA. Significantly higher proportions of people had lived in their neighbourhood for more than 10 years in the LGAs of Banyule (C), Benalla (RC), Colac-Otway (S), Corangamite (S), Glenelg (S), Hindmarsh (S), Manningham (C), Monash (C), Moonee Valley (C), Moorabool (S), Nillumbik (S), Northern Grampians (S), Southern Grampians (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), Yarra Ranges (S) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast there were significantly lower proportions of people who had lived in their neighbourhood for more than 10 years in the LGAs of Ballarat (C), Cardinia (S), Casey (C), Greater Bendigo (C), Melbourne (C), Melton (S) and Wyndham (C).

Table 2.9: Neighbourhood tenure, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	Less than five years			Five to 10 years			More than 10 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	24.9	16.3	36.0	13.4*	8.1	21.4	61.7	51.5	71.0
Ararat (RC)	22.8	16.6	30.5	18.0	12.3	25.6	59.2	52.1	65.9
Ballarat (C)	28.4	23.0	34.6	23.2	18.6	28.6	48.2	41.9	54.6
Banyule (C)	19.1	14.5	24.8	14.2	10.1	19.5	66.8	60.2	72.7
Bass Coast (S)	18.9	13.5	26.0	26.2	19.5	34.3	54.9	46.7	62.8
Baw Baw (S)	19.0	14.1	25.0	21.7	17.0	27.3	59.3	52.9	65.4
Bayside (C)	18.0	12.8	24.7	19.2	13.7	26.2	62.7	55.5	69.3
Benalla (RC)	16.4	10.7	24.4	13.7	10.4	18.0	69.8	62.1	76.6
Boroondara (C)	16.5	12.0	22.4	24.5	19.0	30.9	58.8	52.8	64.6
Brimbank (C)	21.7	17.3	26.8	20.1	15.7	25.3	58.0	52.6	63.2
Buloke (S)	26.3	19.3	34.7	9.4	6.4	13.6	64.1	55.8	71.6
Campaspe (S)	15.3	10.2	22.3	21.7	16.2	28.4	62.7	55.2	69.6
Cardinia (S)	26.5	21.9	31.8	21.7	17.2	26.9	51.8	46.4	57.1
Casey (C)	27.6	22.8	33.0	21.7	17.7	26.4	50.6	45.3	55.8
Central Goldfields (S)	14.8	10.8	20.0	19.6*	10.5	33.6	65.6	53.3	76.1
Colac-Otway (S)	16.1	11.0	23.0	15.3	11.2	20.5	68.5	61.1	75.1
Corangamite (S)	16.3	11.1	23.3	14.5	11.0	18.8	69.2	62.1	75.5
Darebin (C)	13.3	9.6	18.1	21.5	17.0	26.7	65.1	59.5	70.3
East Gippsland (S)	17.4	12.7	23.4	22.9	17.7	29.2	59.4	52.6	65.9
Frankston (C)	25.5	19.8	32.0	17.7	13.5	22.7	56.9	50.4	63.1
Gannawarra (S)	15.6	9.8	23.7	21.8	15.3	30.1	62.6	57.3	67.7
Glen Eira (C)	27.6	22.0	33.9	16.5	12.6	21.4	55.9	49.8	61.8
Glenelg (S)	11.9	8.5	16.5	15.0	11.3	19.5	73.0	67.6	77.8
Golden Plains (S)	22.1	16.2	29.5	18.4	13.5	24.5	59.5	52.0	66.6
Greater Bendigo (C)	30.4	22.4	39.9	21.6	16.4	28.0	47.9	40.5	55.5
Greater Dandenong (C)	18.2	14.2	23.1	17.6	13.7	22.3	63.8	58.4	68.9
Greater Geelong (C)	20.2	15.5	25.8	21.3	15.5	28.4	58.6	51.2	65.6
Greater Shepparton (C)	19.9	13.6	28.1	16.1	11.1	22.8	63.9	55.6	71.4
Hepburn (S)	31.9	23.2	42.1	12.7	9.5	16.8	55.4	45.7	64.8
Hindmarsh (S)	17.0	11.4	24.6	12.7	8.1	19.3	69.5	61.1	76.8
Hobsons Bay (C)	24.3	19.0	30.4	15.1	11.0	20.2	60.7	54.6	66.4
Horsham (RC)	16.6	11.9	22.6	20.2	15.0	26.7	62.7	54.5	70.3
Hume (C)	20.3	15.9	25.7	23.6	18.6	29.4	55.8	50.6	60.8
Indigo (S)	24.2	18.3	31.3	16.2	12.5	20.8	59.4	52.2	66.2
Kingston (C)	21.2	16.2	27.2	18.3	13.6	24.0	60.6	53.8	67.0
Knox (C)	17.0	12.7	22.4	21.7	17.3	26.7	61.1	55.7	66.3
Latrobe (C)	23.2	18.1	29.2	20.0	15.1	25.9	56.8	51.0	62.5
Loddon (S)	17.5	11.5	25.7	17.7*	10.5	28.4	64.6	56.5	72.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.9: Neighbourhood tenure, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	Less than five years			Five to 10 years			More than 10 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	22.2	18.0	27.0	16.9	12.6	22.2	60.8	55.1	66.2
Manningham (C)	18.5	13.4	25.1	14.6	10.3	20.4	66.8	59.7	73.2
Mansfield (S)	25.4	18.6	33.8	18.8	13.7	25.3	55.8	47.5	63.7
Maribyrnong (C)	25.5	19.9	32.1	16.4	12.9	20.5	57.9	51.2	64.2
Maroondah (C)	20.4	15.2	26.8	20.6	15.4	27.0	59.1	53.0	64.9
Melbourne (C)	29.7	24.1	35.9	26.2	21.0	32.2	44.1	38.2	50.2
Melton (S)	29.7	24.8	35.1	26.5	21.7	31.8	43.9	38.6	49.4
Mildura (RC)	26.1	20.4	32.9	18.4	12.9	25.7	55.4	48.6	62.0
Mitchell (S)	22.1	16.7	28.7	19.9	15.9	24.6	57.4	50.7	63.9
Moira (S)	19.5	13.6	27.1	23.9	17.6	31.6	55.6	48.0	63.0
Monash (C)	19.7	15.0	25.4	13.7	9.8	18.9	66.4	60.1	72.2
Moonee Valley (C)	17.9	13.4	23.7	9.2	6.4	13.2	72.4	66.3	77.8
Moorabool (S)	18.5	13.8	24.2	14.0	10.4	18.5	67.0	61.2	72.3
Moreland (C)	21.6	16.8	27.5	17.8	13.1	23.7	60.5	54.5	66.2
Mornington Peninsula (S)	18.1	13.2	24.3	18.1	13.8	23.4	63.8	57.2	69.9
Mount Alexander (S)	25.6	19.3	33.0	22.6	15.8	31.2	51.8	44.3	59.2
Moyne (S)	18.0	12.6	24.9	20.1	14.8	26.7	62.0	54.4	69.0
Murrindindi (S)	18.1	12.1	26.1	23.8	16.7	32.8	57.9	49.6	65.8
Nilumbik (S)	14.2	9.7	20.5	16.0	12.0	21.0	69.8	63.4	75.4
Northern Grampians (S)	16.9	12.4	22.6	15.7	11.1	21.6	67.4	60.0	74.1
Port Phillip (C)	27.8	21.4	35.2	17.6	13.1	23.1	54.6	47.4	61.7
Pyrenees (S)	14.7	9.8	21.5	24.1	14.9	36.5	61.0	49.1	71.8
Queenscliffe (B)	22.1	14.9	31.5	13.8	9.2	20.2	63.7	53.9	72.4
South Gippsland (S)	25.2	17.9	34.3	19.3	12.6	28.3	55.5	47.5	63.3
Southern Grampians (S)	12.5	7.8	19.5	16.0	10.3	24.1	71.3	61.3	79.7
Stonnington (C)	31.5	26.2	37.4	15.0	11.1	19.8	53.5	47.9	59.0
Strathbogie (S)	19.0	13.1	26.9	16.6	10.7	24.9	64.3	54.1	73.4
Surf Coast (S)	26.8	19.8	35.3	17.7	12.5	24.3	55.5	47.6	63.1
Swan Hill (RC)	16.5	12.2	21.9	15.9	11.3	21.9	67.7	61.0	73.7
Towong (S)	15.6	10.9	21.8	16.5	11.8	22.6	67.7	60.3	74.3
Wangaratta (RC)	19.1	13.8	25.9	19.7	14.7	25.9	61.2	54.1	67.8
Warrnambool (C)	26.9	21.4	33.2	20.1	15.6	25.5	53.0	46.7	59.3
Wellington (S)	22.4	15.8	30.7	17.7	13.5	22.7	59.8	51.8	67.4
West Wimmera (S)	20.6	15.4	27.1	15.2	11.0	20.6	64.2	57.4	70.4
Whitehorse (C)	20.9	15.4	27.7	19.1	14.1	25.5	60.0	53.5	66.1
Whittlesea (C)	18.7	14.6	23.6	19.2	15.2	23.8	62.0	56.7	67.1
Wodonga (RC)	28.5	22.5	35.4	16.4	12.2	21.8	54.7	48.3	61.0
Wyndham (C)	34.4	29.7	39.5	19.9	16.1	24.5	45.6	40.8	50.5
Yarra (C)	19.5	14.6	25.6	19.5	15.0	25.1	60.5	54.1	66.5
Yarra Ranges (S)	16.6	12.1	22.5	13.6	10.0	18.2	69.4	63.1	75.1
Yarriambiack (S)	16.1	10.1	24.8	13.2	8.5	19.9	70.7	62.2	77.9
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>59.5</b>

## 2.2 Diversity

Tolerance of diversity, or an ability to get along with individuals of different cultural and social backgrounds, is a key aspect of social cohesion and may give an indication of the level of bridging social capital. The 2011–12 survey asked respondents whether they thought multiculturalism (as a general concept) made life in their area better. Table 2.10 shows tolerance of diversity, by age group and sex.

More than half (50.9 per cent) of Victorian people thought multiculturalism definitely made life in their area better, and a further 26.4 per cent thought it made life in their area better

sometimes. On average, 7.1 per cent of the population thought multiculturalism was not applicable to their area, and 11.5 per cent thought multiculturalism did not make life better in their area.

Significantly higher proportions of men overall and men aged 65 years or over did not think that multiculturalism made life in their area better compared with their females counterparts. Of the men and women who did think that multiculturalism definitely made life in their area better, the proportions declined with age. Both men and women aged 65 years or over showed the least tolerance of multiculturalism.

**Table 2.10: Tolerance of diversity,<sup>a</sup> by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely			Not applicable		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>												
18–24	10.2	7.3	14.1	30.6	25.4	36.3	54.5	48.7	60.2	3.3*	1.9	5.7
25–34	8.6	6.3	11.7	30.0	25.7	34.8	55.5	50.4	60.4	3.0*	1.8	4.9
35–44	10.3	8.6	12.3	25.8	23.1	28.7	56.6	53.4	59.7	4.4	3.5	5.6
45–54	13.2	11.4	15.2	27.5	25.1	30.1	49.5	46.8	52.3	6.6	5.5	8.0
55–64	14.8	13.0	16.7	22.5	20.4	24.8	49.5	46.9	52.2	8.6	7.4	10.0
65+	20.1	18.5	21.9	21.6	20.0	23.4	39.8	37.7	41.9	11.7	10.6	13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Females</b>												
18–24	8.4	6.0	11.7	26.8	22.3	31.8	60.7	55.3	65.8	3.0*	1.7	5.1
25–34	7.2	5.6	9.4	27.0	23.8	30.4	57.6	53.8	61.2	4.8	3.5	6.5
35–44	9.3	8.0	10.9	27.2	25.1	29.4	54.9	52.5	57.3	5.8	4.9	6.8
45–54	9.9	8.6	11.4	28.4	26.4	30.5	50.3	48.1	52.5	7.7	6.7	8.8
55–64	11.4	10.1	12.9	26.7	24.8	28.7	47.9	45.8	50.1	9.7	8.6	10.8
65+	14.3	13.1	15.6	24.2	22.7	25.7	38.5	36.8	40.3	14.7	13.6	15.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Persons</b>												
18–24	9.3	7.4	11.8	28.7	25.2	32.5	57.5	53.6	61.4	3.1	2.1	4.6
25–34	7.9	6.4	9.8	28.5	25.8	31.4	56.5	53.4	59.6	3.9	2.9	5.1
35–44	9.8	8.7	11.0	26.5	24.8	28.3	55.7	53.8	57.7	5.1	4.5	5.9
45–54	11.5	10.4	12.7	28.0	26.4	29.6	49.9	48.1	51.7	7.2	6.4	8.0
55–64	13.1	12.0	14.2	24.7	23.2	26.2	48.7	47.0	50.4	9.2	8.4	10.0
65+	16.9	15.9	18.0	23.0	21.9	24.2	39.1	37.8	40.4	13.4	12.5	14.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>

a. Respondents were asked 'Do you think that multiculturalism makes life in your area better?'

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.11 shows tolerance of diversity, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. A significantly higher proportion of Victorian men and women who were living in the metropolitan area thought multiculturalism made life better in their area compared with all Victorian men and women in the rural regions, respectively. This difference may be largely explained, however, by a higher proportion of people from rural areas (14.5 per cent) reporting that multiculturalism was not applicable to their area compared with those living in the metropolitan area (4.4 per cent).

There were significantly higher proportions of men and women who lived in all of the rural Department of Health & Human Services regions who reported that multiculturalism was not applicable to their area. With the exception of men and women who lived in Barwon-South Western Region, there were significantly lower proportions of men and women who lived in the rural Department of Health & Human Services regions who thought that multiculturalism made life in their area better compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively. There were significantly higher proportions of people who lived in Gippsland and Hume Region who thought that multiculturalism did not make life in their area better. By contrast men and women who lived in Eastern Metropolitan Region were significantly more likely to think that multiculturalism made life in their area better compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively.

Table 2.11: Tolerance of diversity,<sup>a</sup> by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely			Not applicable		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>												
Eastern Metropolitan	11.9	9.6	14.6	23.9	20.8	27.3	56.2	52.4	59.9	3.8	2.8	5.2
North & West Metropolitan	12.1	10.6	13.8	28.4	25.9	31.0	52.7	50.0	55.4	2.4	1.7	3.5
Southern Metropolitan	12.7	10.8	14.8	25.9	23.0	29.0	52.9	49.7	56.1	5.4	4.3	6.7
Metropolitan males	12.1	11.1	13.3	26.5	24.9	28.2	53.6	51.8	55.4	3.8	3.2	4.5
Barwon-South Western	15.3	10.7	21.4	23.1	17.1	30.6	46.4	40.6	52.3	12.4	10.1	15.0
Gippsland	19.1	15.8	23.0	28.7	24.6	33.2	37.2	32.8	41.9	11.7	9.6	14.2
Grampians	13.7	11.1	16.9	25.2	21.2	29.7	43.4	38.7	48.3	14.6	12.4	17.1
Hume	16.3	13.8	19.1	25.4	21.4	29.8	42.5	38.1	47.1	12.9	11.0	15.2
Loddon Mallee	16.4	13.4	20.0	27.1	23.5	31.0	36.5	32.3	41.0	13.0	11.0	15.3
Rural males	16.0	14.3	17.9	25.6	23.0	28.3	41.6	38.6	44.6	12.9	11.8	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Females</b>												
Eastern Metropolitan	9.4	7.8	11.2	23.7	21.0	26.5	59.1	56.0	62.1	4.3	3.4	5.3
North & West Metropolitan	10.5	9.3	11.7	27.4	25.5	29.3	54.2	52.1	56.2	3.1	2.5	3.8
Southern Metropolitan	9.9	8.5	11.7	26.3	24.0	28.9	51.6	48.9	54.4	7.2	6.0	8.6
Metropolitan females	10.0	9.2	10.9	26.2	24.9	27.5	54.5	53.0	55.9	4.8	4.3	5.4
Barwon-South Western	9.5	7.0	12.6	26.4	22.0	31.4	45.9	40.8	51.0	15.2	12.2	18.7
Gippsland	13.3	10.6	16.5	29.6	26.0	33.4	37.0	33.4	40.7	16.5	14.5	18.8
Grampians	9.7	7.2	13.0	27.6	23.8	31.7	42.4	38.4	46.5	17.4	15.2	19.9
Hume	11.1	9.3	13.2	29.4	26.5	32.5	41.9	38.8	45.1	14.4	12.7	16.2
Loddon Mallee	9.8	8.0	11.9	29.6	25.4	34.2	39.8	35.6	44.2	16.4	14.6	18.4
Rural females	10.4	9.3	11.7	28.5	26.6	30.6	41.6	39.4	43.7	16.0	14.9	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Persons</b>												
Eastern Metropolitan	10.8	9.2	12.5	24.2	22.0	26.4	57.1	54.6	59.6	4.1	3.4	4.9
North & West Metropolitan	11.2	10.3	12.3	28.0	26.4	29.6	53.4	51.7	55.0	2.8	2.3	3.4
Southern Metropolitan	11.2	10.0	12.5	26.1	24.2	28.0	52.3	50.2	54.4	6.4	5.5	7.3
Metropolitan persons	11.1	10.4	11.8	26.4	25.3	27.5	54.0	52.8	55.1	4.4	4.0	4.8
Barwon-South Western	12.0	9.5	15.2	24.7	20.8	29.0	46.2	42.0	50.4	14.2	12.0	16.6
Gippsland	16.0	13.8	18.5	29.2	26.4	32.2	37.2	34.2	40.2	14.1	12.6	15.8
Grampians	11.4	9.6	13.5	26.4	23.5	29.5	43.1	39.9	46.4	16.2	14.5	18.0
Hume	13.7	12.1	15.4	27.5	25.0	30.2	42.1	39.3	44.8	13.8	12.4	15.2
Loddon Mallee	12.6	10.7	14.8	28.1	24.8	31.6	38.2	34.9	41.6	15.0	13.5	16.6
Rural persons	13.1	12.0	14.2	27.0	25.4	28.7	41.6	39.7	43.5	14.5	13.7	15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>

a. Respondents were asked 'Do you think that multiculturalism makes life in your area better?'.  
Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.12 shows tolerance of diversity, by LGA. Of those who reported that they did not think that multiculturalism made life in their area better, indicating intolerance of diversity, there were significantly higher proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Campaspe (S), East Gippsland (S), Greater Dandenong (C), Greater Shepparton (C), Hume (C), Latrobe (C), Mildura (RC), Mitchell (S), Swan Hill (RC) and Wyndham (C) compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast there were significantly lower proportions who lived in the LGAs of Corangamite (S), Darebin (C), Hepburn (S), Manningham (C), Melbourne (C), Port Phillip (C), Stonnington (C), Warrnambool (C) and Yarra (C) compared with all Victorian adults.

Of those who did think that multiculturalism made life in their area better, indicating tolerance of diversity, there were significantly higher proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Boroondara (C), Darebin (C), Glen Eira (C), Manningham (C), Maribyrnong (C), Melbourne (C), Port Phillip (C), Stonnington (C), Whitehorse (C) and Yarra (C) compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast there were significantly lower proportions who lived in the LGAs of Ararat (RC), Baw Baw (S), Buloke (S), Campaspe (S), Cardinia (S), Central Goldfields (S), Corangamite (S), East Gippsland (S), Gannawarra (S), Golden Plains (S), Greater Bendigo (C), Greater Shepparton (C), Hume (C), Indigo (S), Latrobe (C), Loddon (S), Mildura (RC), Mitchell (S), Moira (S), Moorabool (S), Mornington Peninsula (S), Moyne (S), Northern Grampians (S), Pyrenees (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), Wellington (S), West Wimmera (S), Whittlesea (C), Wyndham (S) and Yarriambiack (S).

Table 2.12: Tolerance of diversity, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely			Not applicable		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	11.2*	5.2	22.4	11.9	8.5	16.2	59.7	49.7	69.0	15.9	10.7	23.0
Ararat (RC)	14.6	9.9	21.1	24.3	18.3	31.4	40.3	33.0	48.0	16.8	11.8	23.3
Ballarat (C)	10.2	7.1	14.4	28.0	22.7	34.1	45.6	39.4	52.0	13.1	10.0	16.9
Banyule (C)	8.2	5.8	11.6	26.7	21.0	33.3	51.6	44.8	58.3	7.8	4.9	12.2
Bass Coast (S)	11.0	7.2	16.7	30.4	23.3	38.5	43.5	35.6	51.8	12.6	9.3	16.8
Baw Baw (S)	14.9	10.4	20.9	26.1	20.5	32.6	33.7	27.8	40.0	21.3	16.9	26.5
Bayside (C)	8.5	5.3	13.4	23.0	17.0	30.4	58.0	50.3	65.4	6.4	4.6	8.7
Benalla (RC)	11.3	8.2	15.4	23.8	17.2	32.1	44.0	36.5	51.8	19.1	15.3	23.5
Boroondara (C)	9.8	5.9	15.6	17.6	13.3	23.0	67.3	60.5	73.3	2.1*	1.2	3.7
Brimbank (C)	11.7	8.9	15.3	32.0	27.0	37.5	48.7	43.1	54.4	**	**	**
Buloke (S)	9.3	6.5	13.2	18.2	13.5	24.1	41.1	33.4	49.2	29.7	22.2	38.5
Campaspe (S)	17.8	12.3	25.0	28.4	22.0	35.9	32.7	26.6	39.4	16.3	12.3	21.1
Cardinia (S)	15.6	11.9	20.1	29.0	23.9	34.6	32.5	27.3	38.3	18.3	14.7	22.4
Casey (C)	13.5	10.3	17.6	32.7	27.3	38.7	45.4	39.5	51.5	3.5	2.2	5.6
Central Goldfields (S)	10.4	7.2	14.6	24.0	16.4	33.6	38.0	28.7	48.3	24.5	18.9	31.1
Colac-Otway (S)	9.8	6.8	13.8	26.4	20.3	33.5	45.5	38.5	52.7	15.4	10.6	21.9
Corangamite (S)	6.0	3.9	9.2	26.9	20.2	34.8	29.3	22.3	37.3	36.0	28.7	44.0
Darebin (C)	5.3	3.6	7.6	18.6	14.2	24.1	71.8	66.1	76.8	0.5*	0.2	1.3
East Gippsland (S)	21.3	15.8	28.0	29.8	23.4	37.0	31.0	25.1	37.7	15.8	11.9	20.5
Frankston (C)	13.0	9.6	17.4	28.1	22.8	34.0	44.7	38.2	51.3	9.2	5.7	14.5
Gannawarra (S)	9.1	6.5	12.8	29.5	21.8	38.6	35.7	27.9	44.4	23.2	19.2	27.8
Glen Eira (C)	7.7	4.7	12.2	16.2	12.3	21.1	71.2	65.4	76.4	2.2	1.3	3.5
Glenelg (S)	11.6	7.3	17.9	24.7	18.1	32.8	44.6	36.6	52.9	16.4	13.3	20.1
Golden Plains (S)	14.9	9.9	21.9	14.5	11.2	18.5	41.1	33.9	48.7	26.0	19.8	33.3
Greater Bendigo (C)	9.0	6.0	13.2	31.8	24.0	40.7	36.3	28.8	44.5	14.1	11.2	17.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	15.7	12.4	19.8	27.3	22.5	32.8	50.3	44.7	56.0	1.2*	0.5	2.8
Greater Geelong (C)	14.4	10.3	19.8	24.3	18.5	31.3	48.2	40.8	55.8	10.3	7.4	14.2
Greater Shepparton (C)	18.2	14.5	22.6	37.8	30.2	46.1	36.5	28.9	44.8	3.8	2.5	5.8
Hepburn (S)	7.2	5.2	9.9	16.4*	9.8	26.1	54.3	44.3	64.0	20.6	13.0	31.1
Hindmarsh (S)	10.8	7.6	15.2	24.5	18.2	32.0	44.8	36.6	53.3	17.0	11.4	24.6
Hobsons Bay (C)	11.0	8.0	14.8	32.2	26.5	38.4	52.1	45.7	58.4	0.7*	0.3	1.7
Horsham (RC)	10.9	8.2	14.3	30.7	20.9	42.7	46.4	36.1	57.0	9.3	6.4	13.3
Hume (C)	20.5	15.9	26.2	33.4	27.9	39.4	37.3	31.8	43.1	3.2*	1.9	5.4
Indigo (S)	8.5	5.3	13.4	23.8	17.8	31.1	43.1	36.5	50.0	20.5	15.6	26.3
Kingston (C)	11.8	8.5	16.1	24.7	19.6	30.6	55.5	49.1	61.6	4.7	3.1	7.1
Knox (C)	15.4	11.5	20.4	24.2	19.5	29.5	50.3	44.4	56.2	4.5	2.8	7.2
Latrobe (C)	20.4	15.8	25.9	31.3	25.9	37.2	37.8	31.8	44.1	5.9	3.8	9.2
Loddon (S)	11.2	7.5	16.4	29.9	22.3	38.8	27.9	21.9	34.8	28.4	22.9	34.7

a. Respondents were asked 'Do you think that multiculturalism makes life in your area better?'

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City. Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

Table 2.12: Tolerance of diversity, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely			Not applicable		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	10.8	7.1	16.1	18.6	14.1	24.2	46.8	40.1	53.6	21.2	16.5	26.9
Manningham (C)	6.9	4.7	10.1	25.3	19.7	31.9	63.5	56.8	69.7	1.4*	0.8	2.6
Mansfield (S)	8.8	5.5	13.8	15.0	10.3	21.3	52.3	44.5	59.9	21.3	16.5	27.2
Maribyrnong (C)	10.2	7.4	14.0	24.8	19.7	30.7	60.2	54.1	66.0	1.9*	1.0	3.8
Maroondah (C)	10.9	7.7	15.1	23.7	18.6	29.8	54.9	48.5	61.2	6.1	4.0	9.2
Melbourne (C)	4.6	3.0	7.0	15.5	11.4	20.6	75.7	70.1	80.5	2.5*	1.2	4.9
Melton (S)	14.0	10.3	18.7	33.5	28.4	39.0	45.7	40.1	51.5	1.9*	0.9	3.8
Mildura (RC)	16.7	12.6	22.0	35.2	28.6	42.3	37.9	31.8	44.4	7.0	4.6	10.6
Mitchell (S)	17.7	13.0	23.7	27.2	21.7	33.5	37.4	30.9	44.4	14.1	10.5	18.7
Moira (S)	11.9	8.3	16.7	33.0	26.7	39.9	38.0	31.7	44.8	13.6	10.3	17.8
Monash (C)	10.3	6.7	15.4	27.7	22.4	33.6	58.2	51.7	64.4	0.5*	0.2	1.2
Moonee Valley (C)	8.1	5.0	12.8	31.5	25.4	38.4	54.5	47.9	60.9	2.0*	1.1	3.6
Moorabool (S)	13.5	9.9	18.0	31.6	26.0	37.8	37.3	31.4	43.6	15.7	12.1	20.3
Moreland (C)	9.8	7.4	12.8	26.9	21.0	33.6	58.0	51.5	64.2	**	**	**
Mornington Peninsula (S)	11.5	7.2	17.8	27.9	22.0	34.6	41.1	34.4	48.2	17.9	13.2	23.7
Mount Alexander (S)	9.2*	4.7	17.2	15.2	10.6	21.3	59.0	51.1	66.4	13.7	11.0	16.9
Moyne (S)	9.8	6.7	14.2	20.5	15.3	27.0	39.4	31.8	47.5	27.0	19.8	35.7
Murrindindi (S)	8.2	5.6	11.8	19.7	13.1	28.4	43.9	35.5	52.6	25.6	19.2	33.3
Nillumbik (S)	10.4	6.9	15.3	21.0	15.7	27.6	52.3	45.3	59.3	14.6	10.5	19.8
Northern Grampians (S)	10.1*	5.4	18.4	30.4	21.0	41.7	35.8	28.7	43.6	18.7	15.1	22.9
Port Phillip (C)	4.7	3.2	6.9	23.0	17.0	30.3	66.5	59.1	73.2	2.0*	1.1	3.6
Pyrenees (S)	9.0	6.2	13.0	25.0	15.7	37.4	29.8	22.2	38.8	32.6	21.8	45.7
Queenscliffe (B)	7.6*	3.8	14.8	20.8*	12.0	33.4	51.0	40.7	61.3	19.0	13.5	26.1
South Gippsland (S)	9.0	5.6	14.1	24.4	17.2	33.6	46.8	38.3	55.4	17.6	13.7	22.2
Southern Grampians (S)	9.1	6.3	13.0	27.8	19.9	37.4	35.7	28.3	43.8	25.7	20.9	31.2
Stonnington (C)	6.7	4.3	10.2	24.5	19.0	31.0	62.7	56.1	68.9	3.6*	2.0	6.4
Strathbogie (S)	13.5	9.5	18.8	28.7	19.7	39.7	34.2	25.3	44.4	21.9	16.8	28.1
Surf Coast (S)	10.0*	5.1	18.9	15.6	10.9	21.9	55.9	47.7	63.7	16.1	11.9	21.3
Swan Hill (RC)	20.0	14.2	27.2	40.1	33.4	47.2	33.9	27.5	41.0	3.7	2.4	5.5
Towong (S)	11.3	7.4	17.0	20.2	13.8	28.5	37.3	30.2	45.0	29.6	24.0	35.9
Wangaratta (RC)	12.5	8.2	18.5	25.1	19.2	32.1	43.9	37.2	50.9	16.8	12.5	22.2
Warrnambool (C)	7.7	5.5	10.7	30.9	25.1	37.4	44.3	38.0	50.8	10.7	7.1	15.7
Wellington (S)	11.6	7.9	16.6	31.7	23.9	40.6	37.7	30.1	45.9	16.3	13.0	20.3
West Wimmera (S)	10.4	7.1	15.0	26.8	20.9	33.7	31.9	25.9	38.6	28.8	23.8	34.4
Whitehorse (C)	8.6	6.0	12.1	27.3	21.7	33.7	60.2	53.5	66.4	0.8*	0.3	1.8
Whittlesea (C)	14.3	11.2	18.0	32.1	27.0	37.6	44.0	38.3	49.8	2.5*	1.1	5.7
Wodonga (RC)	12.6	8.4	18.5	25.3	20.3	31.1	48.0	41.2	55.0	9.3	5.9	14.3
Wyndham (C)	17.5	13.6	22.2	32.5	27.6	37.8	43.1	37.7	48.7	2.9*	1.7	5.0
Yarra (C)	5.4*	3.0	9.6	14.9	10.5	20.9	72.7	64.4	79.7	**	**	**
Yarra Ranges (S)	13.2	9.4	18.2	23.0	17.4	29.8	43.5	37.2	50.1	15.9	11.5	21.5
Yarriambiack (S)	9.3	6.2	13.7	22.1	16.3	29.3	37.1	29.4	45.5	30.0	23.1	38.0
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>

## 2.3 Social and support networks

Families, friends and neighbours are among the more immediate sources of care and support for individuals if they need help with everyday activities or unforeseen emergencies. They are part of the social environment in which people spend a large part of each day and in which children grow and develop. Social and support networks refer to informal relationships that individuals have with family, friends, neighbours and other members of their community. These networks often serve as a resource, providing individuals with information or emotional, practical and financial support. These resources are often provided to an individual without obligation, except for a norm of reciprocity. At a social level, social and support networks provide individuals with a sense of belonging.

Another layer of support within the community is provided by volunteer-based organisations and support groups from which many individuals receive their help. Volunteer-based organisations provide a vehicle for individuals or groups to address human, environmental and social needs. Support groups provide an opportunity for people to share experiences with others with similar backgrounds or experiences.

### **Able to get help from family, friends and neighbours**

The Victorian Population Health Survey asked respondents whether they were able to get help from family, friends and neighbours when needed. Table 2.13 shows the ability of people to get help from family, by age group and sex. The majority of people (82.5 per cent) reported they could definitely get help from family. A further 10.8 per cent reported that they could sometimes get help, while 6.4 per cent reported that they could not or not often get help from family. There was no difference between the sexes.

Significantly higher proportions of men and women aged 18–24 years and women aged 65 years or over reported they could get help from family compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively. By contrast a significantly lower proportion of men and women aged 35–44 years reported they could get help from family compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively.

**Table 2.13: Able to get help from family, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely			
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>										
18–24	1.1*	0.5	2.3	7.6	5.4	10.6	91.4	88.3	93.7	
25–34	3.4	2.2	5.2	11.8	9.0	15.2	84.7	81.0	87.8	
35–44	8.1	6.4	10.1	15.5	13.3	17.9	76.2	73.3	78.8	
45–54	6.8	5.6	8.3	12.4	10.7	14.3	80.3	78.0	82.4	
55–64	5.4	4.4	6.6	10.5	9.0	12.2	83.5	81.4	85.3	
65+	6.8	5.9	7.8	7.2	6.2	8.4	85.2	83.7	86.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>84.1</b>	
<b>Females</b>										
18–24	3.2*	1.6	6.0	8.0	5.6	11.3	88.4	84.5	91.5	
25–34	7.3	5.6	9.4	10.3	8.3	12.7	81.4	78.3	84.1	
35–44	10.7	9.3	12.2	14.0	12.4	15.7	74.8	72.7	76.8	
45–54	8.8	7.7	10.1	11.7	10.4	13.2	79.2	77.4	80.9	
55–64	6.7	5.7	7.7	8.8	7.7	10.1	84.1	82.5	85.5	
65+	6.4	5.6	7.2	8.3	7.4	9.4	84.7	83.4	85.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>82.7</b>	
<b>Persons</b>										
18–24	2.1*	1.2	3.5	7.8	6.1	9.9	89.9	87.5	91.9	
25–34	5.3	4.3	6.7	11.0	9.2	13.1	83.1	80.7	85.2	
35–44	9.4	8.3	10.6	14.7	13.4	16.2	75.5	73.7	77.2	
45–54	7.9	7.0	8.8	12.1	11.0	13.2	79.7	78.3	81.1	
55–64	6.1	5.4	6.8	9.6	8.7	10.7	83.8	82.5	84.9	
65+	6.5	5.9	7.2	7.8	7.1	8.6	84.9	83.9	85.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>83.2</b>	

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.14 shows the ability of people to get help from friends, by age group and sex. The majority of people (81.9 per cent) reported they could definitely get help from friends. A further 12.9 per cent reported that they could sometimes get help, while 4.5 per cent reported that they could not or not often get help from friends. A significantly higher proportion of men than women reported 'sometimes' being able to get help from friends; however, there was no difference between the sexes in those that definitely could or could not get help from friends.

A significantly higher proportion of women aged 18–24 years reported that they could get help from friends compared with all Victorian women. By contrast a significantly lower proportion of women aged 65 years or over reported they could get help from friends compared with all Victorian women. Men and women aged 65 years or over were significantly more likely not to be able to get help from friends compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively.

Table 2.14: Able to get help from friends, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Age group (years)	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
18–24	2.3*	1.1	4.9	11.8	8.6	16.1	85.8	81.3	89.4
25–34	2.6*	1.3	4.8	15.3	11.9	19.5	82.2	77.8	85.8
35–44	4.8	3.5	6.5	16.9	14.6	19.5	77.9	75.0	80.5
45–54	4.1	3.2	5.3	14.9	13.0	16.9	80.4	78.2	82.5
55–64	5.1	4.0	6.5	12.5	10.8	14.4	81.7	79.5	83.7
65+	7.0	5.9	8.2	10.6	9.4	12.0	81.2	79.5	82.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>82.2</b>
<b>Females</b>									
18–24	1.7*	0.8	3.7	9.8	6.8	13.8	88.0	83.8	91.3
25–34	3.7	2.4	5.4	13.6	11.3	16.3	82.0	78.9	84.7
35–44	3.9	3.0	5.0	13.3	11.8	15.0	82.3	80.3	84.0
45–54	4.6	3.7	5.7	12.5	11.1	14.1	82.5	80.7	84.1
55–64	4.7	3.9	5.7	10.0	8.8	11.3	84.6	83.0	86.0
65+	7.9	7.0	8.9	10.9	9.8	12.1	80.0	78.5	81.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>83.8</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
18–24	2.0*	1.2	3.5	10.8	8.5	13.7	86.9	83.9	89.4
25–34	3.1	2.2	4.4	14.5	12.3	16.9	82.1	79.5	84.4
35–44	4.4	3.5	5.3	15.1	13.7	16.6	80.1	78.4	81.7
45–54	4.4	3.7	5.1	13.7	12.5	15.0	81.5	80.1	82.8
55–64	4.9	4.2	5.7	11.2	10.2	12.3	83.2	81.8	84.4
65+	7.5	6.8	8.3	10.8	9.9	11.7	80.6	79.4	81.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>82.7</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.15 shows the ability of people to get help from neighbours, by age group and sex. Just over half of people (54.4 per cent) reported they could definitely get help from neighbours. A further 23.0 per cent reported that they could sometimes get help, while 21.2 per cent reported that they could not or not often get help from neighbours.

A significantly higher proportion of men than women reported 'sometimes' being able to get help from neighbours; however, there was no difference between the sexes in those that definitely could or could not get help from neighbours. Being able to get help from neighbours was related to age, with higher proportions of those in older age groups reporting they definitely were able to get help.

**Table 2.15: Able to get help from neighbours, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
18–24	32.4	27.2	38.0	27.1	22.4	32.4	39.3	33.8	45.1
25–34	26.0	22.0	30.6	31.5	27.0	36.4	39.1	34.3	44.2
35–44	19.3	16.9	22.0	25.1	22.4	28.0	53.2	50.0	56.4
45–54	15.7	13.7	17.8	26.2	23.8	28.8	56.1	53.3	58.9
55–64	16.5	14.6	18.6	19.1	17.1	21.3	61.8	59.2	64.4
65+	13.7	12.3	15.3	12.8	11.5	14.4	69.9	67.9	71.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>54.9</b>
<b>Females</b>									
18–24	29.9	25.1	35.1	28.8	24.2	34.0	40.1	34.9	45.4
25–34	24.3	21.2	27.6	24.4	21.2	27.8	49.2	45.5	53.0
35–44	22.8	20.8	24.9	22.1	20.1	24.1	53.4	51.0	55.8
45–54	21.2	19.4	23.1	19.7	18.0	21.6	57.7	55.5	59.9
55–64	16.7	15.2	18.4	17.2	15.6	18.8	63.7	61.6	65.8
65+	16.2	14.9	17.6	13.6	12.4	14.9	67.3	65.5	68.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>56.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
18–24	31.1	27.6	34.9	28.0	24.6	31.6	39.7	35.9	43.6
25–34	25.2	22.6	27.9	28.0	25.2	31.0	44.1	41.0	47.3
35–44	21.1	19.5	22.8	23.6	21.9	25.3	53.3	51.3	55.3
45–54	18.5	17.1	19.9	22.9	21.4	24.5	56.9	55.2	58.7
55–64	16.6	15.4	17.9	18.1	16.8	19.5	62.8	61.1	64.4
65+	15.1	14.1	16.1	13.3	12.3	14.2	68.5	67.2	69.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>55.4</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

The trends over time from 2005 to 2011–12 of the ability to get help from family, friends or neighbours were investigated. There were no significant changes in the proportions of men or women able to get help from family, friends or neighbours from 2005 to 2011–12 (data not shown).

Table 2.16 shows the ability of people to get help from family, by Department of Health & Human Services region, respectively. Similar proportions of men and women were able or not able to get help from family in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria. There were no notable significant differences between the regions compared with Victoria.

Table 2.16: Able to get help from family, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	5.4	4.2	7.0	10.7	8.6	13.1	83.5	80.8	85.9
North & West Metropolitan	5.9	4.9	7.2	11.8	10.2	13.6	81.8	79.7	83.7
Southern Metropolitan	4.7	3.7	5.8	11.0	9.1	13.3	83.9	81.5	86.0
Metropolitan males	5.4	4.7	6.1	11.2	10.1	12.4	82.9	81.6	84.2
Barwon-South Western	5.2	3.7	7.4	7.5	5.5	10.0	87.2	84.0	89.9
Gippsland	7.2	5.4	9.4	13.0	10.2	16.4	79.8	76.2	83.0
Grampians	6.1	4.2	8.6	8.8	6.8	11.2	84.9	81.7	87.6
Hume	4.7	3.7	6.0	14.0	11.1	17.4	80.9	77.4	84.0
Loddon Mallee	5.1	3.9	6.6	11.1	8.4	14.5	83.5	80.0	86.5
Rural males	5.6	4.8	6.4	10.4	9.2	11.7	83.9	82.3	85.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>84.1</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	6.4	5.1	7.9	10.4	8.7	12.3	82.8	80.5	84.9
North & West Metropolitan	7.7	6.8	8.7	10.0	8.8	11.3	81.6	80.0	83.1
Southern Metropolitan	7.6	6.3	9.2	10.1	8.6	11.8	81.4	79.2	83.4
Metropolitan females	7.3	6.6	8.0	10.2	9.3	11.1	81.9	80.8	83.0
Barwon-South Western	6.7	4.8	9.2	9.4	6.8	12.8	83.9	79.9	87.2
Gippsland	6.2	4.8	8.1	11.3	9.3	13.7	82.1	79.4	84.6
Grampians	7.3	5.5	9.7	9.1	7.1	11.5	83.2	80.1	85.9
Hume	7.2	5.9	8.8	11.0	9.2	13.1	81.5	79.0	83.7
Loddon Mallee	11.2	7.6	16.2	11.2	9.4	13.3	77.3	72.5	81.4
Rural females	7.8	6.6	9.3	10.4	9.3	11.6	81.5	79.8	83.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>82.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	5.8	4.9	6.8	10.6	9.2	12.1	83.1	81.4	84.8
North & West Metropolitan	6.8	6.1	7.6	10.9	9.9	12.0	81.7	80.4	83.0
Southern Metropolitan	6.1	5.3	7.1	10.6	9.3	12.0	82.6	81.0	84.1
Metropolitan persons	6.3	5.8	6.8	10.7	10.0	11.4	82.4	81.6	83.3
Barwon-South Western	6.1	4.7	7.8	8.4	6.6	10.7	85.4	82.7	87.8
Gippsland	6.7	5.5	8.1	12.1	10.3	14.1	81.1	78.8	83.1
Grampians	6.6	5.3	8.3	8.8	7.4	10.4	84.3	82.1	86.2
Hume	6.0	5.1	7.0	12.5	10.8	14.5	81.2	79.1	83.2
Loddon Mallee	8.3	6.1	11.2	11.2	9.5	13.1	80.1	77.0	82.9
Rural persons	6.7	6.0	7.6	10.4	9.5	11.3	82.7	81.5	83.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>83.2</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.17 shows the ability of people to get help from friends, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. Similar proportions of men and women were able or not able to get help from friends in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria. However, women who lived in North & West Metropolitan Region were significantly less likely to be able to get help from friends compared with all Victorian women. By contrast a significantly higher proportion of people who lived in Hume Region reported that they were most definitely able to get help from friends compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.17: Able to get help from friends, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	4.0	3.0	5.4	14.8	12.3	17.6	80.5	77.5	83.2
North & West Metropolitan	5.7	4.6	7.0	14.3	12.4	16.3	79.4	77.1	81.5
Southern Metropolitan	3.8	2.9	4.9	14.2	12.1	16.5	81.5	79.1	83.8
Metropolitan males	4.7	4.0	5.4	14.3	13.1	15.7	80.4	79.0	81.8
Barwon-South Western	4.6*	1.7	11.6	14.8	9.7	21.7	80.6	72.2	86.9
Gippsland	4.6	3.2	6.6	12.1	9.5	15.3	82.7	79.3	85.7
Grampians	3.9	2.8	5.4	15.0	11.3	19.5	80.7	76.1	84.6
Hume	3.6	2.3	5.6	11.4	9.1	14.1	84.8	81.6	87.4
Loddon Mallee	5.2*	3.1	8.6	12.3	9.4	16.1	82.1	77.5	85.9
Rural males	4.3	3.2	5.8	13.5	11.2	16.3	81.9	78.9	84.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>82.2</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	3.9	3.0	5.0	11.7	9.9	13.7	84.0	81.8	86.0
North & West Metropolitan	6.2	5.3	7.2	12.9	11.6	14.4	79.8	78.1	81.4
Southern Metropolitan	4.1	3.2	5.2	11.5	9.8	13.6	83.4	81.1	85.5
Metropolitan females	4.9	4.4	5.5	12.1	11.2	13.1	82.1	80.9	83.2
Barwon-South Western	4.1	2.7	6.3	9.7	7.4	12.5	86.1	82.9	88.8
Gippsland	3.5	2.6	4.6	11.3	9.0	14.0	84.7	81.9	87.2
Grampians	4.0	3.0	5.3	9.8	7.9	12.1	85.9	83.4	88.1
Hume	3.1	2.3	4.1	11.6	9.6	14.0	85.2	82.7	87.4
Loddon Mallee	3.6	2.7	4.7	14.0	10.5	18.4	82.2	77.8	85.9
Rural females	3.7	3.2	4.4	11.2	9.9	12.7	84.8	83.2	86.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>83.8</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	4.0	3.3	4.9	13.4	11.8	15.2	82.0	80.1	83.8
North & West Metropolitan	6.0	5.2	6.8	13.6	12.5	14.8	79.6	78.2	80.9
Southern Metropolitan	3.9	3.3	4.7	12.8	11.4	14.3	82.5	80.9	84.1
Metropolitan persons	4.8	4.3	5.2	13.2	12.4	14.1	81.3	80.4	82.2
Barwon-South Western	4.2*	2.5	7.0	12.6	9.1	17.2	83.1	78.1	87.2
Gippsland	4.1	3.2	5.1	11.8	10.0	13.8	83.7	81.5	85.7
Grampians	3.9	3.1	4.8	12.5	10.1	15.2	83.3	80.5	85.7
Hume	3.3	2.5	4.3	11.4	9.9	13.2	85.1	83.1	86.8
Loddon Mallee	4.2	3.1	5.8	13.4	10.7	16.8	82.0	78.6	85.0
Rural persons	4.0	3.3	4.7	12.4	10.9	14.1	83.3	81.6	84.9
<b>Total</b>				<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>82.7</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.18 shows the ability of people to get help from neighbours, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. In contrast to the findings for family and friends, which showed no significant differences by rurality, men and women who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria were significantly more likely to report being able to get help from their neighbours. The same was found in all rural Department of Health & Human Services regions with the exception of Loddon Mallee Region. Conversely, people who lived in North & West Metropolitan Region were significantly less likely to report being able to get help from their neighbours.

Table 2.18: Able to get help from neighbours, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	20.5	17.5	23.9	24.3	21.1	27.7	53.0	49.2	56.7
North & West Metropolitan	23.7	21.4	26.2	23.9	21.6	26.3	49.7	47.1	52.3
Southern Metropolitan	20.0	17.4	22.7	<b>28.0</b>	25.0	31.1	49.1	46.1	52.2
Metropolitan males	21.8	20.3	23.4	25.0	23.4	26.7	50.5	48.7	52.3
Barwon-South Western	<b>12.9</b>	8.5	19.1	<b>17.1</b>	13.9	20.9	<b>66.8</b>	59.9	73.1
Gippsland	20.0	16.3	24.3	19.4	15.8	23.5	58.6	53.9	63.1
Grampians	16.3	13.3	19.8	19.3	15.3	23.9	<b>62.2</b>	57.3	66.8
Hume	<b>14.6</b>	11.6	18.3	19.1	15.5	23.4	<b>64.2</b>	59.7	68.5
Loddon Mallee	22.3	18.4	26.9	<b>17.3</b>	14.3	20.7	58.0	53.4	62.5
Rural males	16.8	14.6	19.3	<b>18.3</b>	16.5	20.3	<b>62.4</b>	59.3	65.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>54.9</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	20.4	17.7	23.3	21.7	18.5	25.3	55.7	52.0	59.3
North & West Metropolitan	24.4	22.5	26.3	21.2	19.5	23.0	52.4	50.2	54.5
Southern Metropolitan	22.3	20.0	24.8	22.1	19.8	24.6	52.6	49.9	55.3
Metropolitan females	22.7	21.4	24.1	21.5	20.2	22.9	53.4	51.9	54.9
Barwon-South Western	18.5	14.6	23.1	18.3	14.2	23.1	62.1	56.7	67.1
Gippsland	19.5	16.4	22.9	18.2	15.1	21.8	<b>60.9</b>	57.3	64.4
Grampians	20.2	16.7	24.2	16.9	13.6	20.8	<b>61.2</b>	57.0	65.1
Hume	<b>17.1</b>	14.7	19.8	17.2	15.0	19.7	<b>64.7</b>	61.5	67.8
Loddon Mallee	19.7	15.9	24.1	19.0	15.1	23.5	60.5	56.1	64.8
Rural females	19.1	17.3	20.9	18.0	16.2	19.9	<b>61.8</b>	59.7	63.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>56.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	20.7	18.6	23.0	22.8	20.6	25.1	54.3	51.8	56.9
North & West Metropolitan	<b>24.0</b>	22.5	25.6	22.5	21.1	24.0	<b>51.0</b>	49.3	52.7
Southern Metropolitan	21.2	19.5	23.0	<b>25.0</b>	23.1	27.0	<b>50.9</b>	48.8	52.9
Metropolitan persons	22.3	21.3	23.3	23.3	22.2	24.3	<b>51.9</b>	50.7	53.1
Barwon-South Western	<b>15.7</b>	12.7	19.2	18.0	15.0	21.5	<b>63.9</b>	59.3	68.4
Gippsland	19.9	17.4	22.6	18.8	16.3	21.6	<b>59.6</b>	56.6	62.6
Grampians	17.9	15.5	20.5	18.2	15.4	21.2	<b>61.9</b>	58.6	65.2
Hume	<b>15.9</b>	13.9	18.2	<b>18.1</b>	15.9	20.5	<b>64.6</b>	61.8	67.3
Loddon Mallee	21.7	18.4	25.6	<b>17.7</b>	15.1	20.7	58.8	55.3	62.2
Rural persons	<b>18.1</b>	16.6	19.6	<b>18.1</b>	16.8	19.5	<b>62.0</b>	60.1	63.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>55.4</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.19 shows the ability of people to get help from family, by LGA. Significantly higher proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Gannawarra (S), Golden Plains (S) and Horsham (RC) were definitely able to get help from family compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast there was a significantly lower proportion of people who could definitely get help from family in the LGA of Hume (C) compared with all Victorian people.

There was a significantly higher proportion of people who lived in the LGA of Melbourne (C) who were unable to get help from family compared with all Victorian adults. Conversely, there were significantly lower proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Gannawarra (S) and Queenscliffe (B) who were unable to get help from family compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.19: Able to get help from family, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	11.5*	5.8	21.6	16.2*	9.0	27.5	72.2	61.7	80.7
Ararat (RC)	8.0	4.9	12.9	6.1	4.2	8.7	85.5	80.5	89.3
Ballarat (C)	5.9	3.7	9.2	8.2	5.7	11.7	85.7	81.4	89.2
Banyule (C)	4.6	3.1	6.8	7.7*	4.7	12.5	87.3	82.4	90.9
Bass Coast (S)	5.5	3.4	8.6	14.4	9.6	20.9	79.7	73.2	84.9
Baw Baw (S)	7.0	4.7	10.2	10.7	7.3	15.5	82.0	76.8	86.3
Bayside (C)	6.6	4.2	10.2	10.1	6.4	15.6	83.1	77.1	87.8
Benalla (RC)	6.7	4.6	9.7	11.8	7.2	18.7	81.3	74.5	86.7
Boroondara (C)	6.1	4.3	8.4	11.7	8.2	16.4	81.5	76.4	85.7
Brimbank (C)	9.0	6.3	12.8	9.9	7.2	13.3	79.1	74.3	83.2
Buloke (S)	6.5	4.4	9.5	15.0	9.1	23.9	78.2	69.7	84.9
Campaspe (S)	5.6	3.8	8.1	7.3	4.8	10.9	87.0	83.0	90.1
Cardinia (S)	5.8	3.9	8.4	9.1	6.5	12.4	85.2	81.3	88.4
Casey (C)	5.2	3.3	8.2	12.2	9.0	16.2	81.9	77.3	85.7
Central Goldfields (S)	5.6	3.6	8.6	11.8	8.3	16.4	82.5	77.5	86.5
Colac-Otway (S)	7.0	4.4	11.0	10.4	6.3	16.7	82.3	75.5	87.5
Corangamite (S)	8.4	5.2	13.4	9.9	6.3	15.3	81.7	75.2	86.8
Darebin (C)	5.6	3.7	8.5	14.3	10.6	18.9	79.6	74.6	83.9
East Gippsland (S)	6.7*	4.0	10.9	11.3	7.7	16.4	81.9	76.1	86.5
Frankston (C)	6.1	4.0	9.1	9.6	6.6	13.7	84.4	79.9	88.0
Gannawarra (S)	3.1	1.9	4.8	6.3	4.3	9.2	90.5	87.5	92.9
Glen Eira (C)	4.6	2.9	7.1	9.4	5.9	14.6	85.0	79.4	89.2
Glenelg (S)	6.2	4.1	9.3	11.2	6.9	17.7	82.6	76.1	87.6
Golden Plains (S)	4.0	2.6	6.1	6.5	4.5	9.3	89.4	86.2	92.0
Greater Bendigo (C)	11.4*	6.6	19.0	12.7	8.9	17.6	75.8	67.9	82.2
Greater Dandenong (C)	7.1	4.8	10.2	10.3	7.4	14.1	81.3	76.7	85.2
Greater Geelong (C)	6.0	3.8	9.3	6.8	4.4	10.4	87.2	82.8	90.6
Greater Shepparton (C)	5.2	3.4	8.1	12.9	8.4	19.3	81.4	74.9	86.5
Hepburn (S)	8.4	6.1	11.6	11.9*	6.0	22.1	79.7	70.3	86.6
Hindmarsh (S)	9.3*	5.3	16.0	12.1	7.8	18.3	78.4	70.7	84.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	5.1	3.4	7.6	13.7	9.7	19.0	80.6	75.2	85.1
Horsham (RC)	4.7	3.0	7.2	7.4	5.2	10.5	87.7	84.1	90.6
Hume (C)	7.9	5.5	11.2	15.2	10.7	21.0	75.8	69.9	80.9
Indigo (S)	5.3*	3.2	8.8	13.0	8.9	18.7	81.6	75.8	86.2
Kingston (C)	5.4	3.5	8.0	11.9	8.1	17.0	82.1	76.7	86.4
Knox (C)	9.1	6.3	12.8	11.2	7.9	15.5	79.2	74.1	83.4
Latrobe (C)	7.0	4.7	10.4	12.4	8.9	17.1	80.6	75.5	84.8
Loddon (S)	7.2	4.7	10.6	16.4*	9.3	27.3	76.0	65.9	83.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/ rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.19: Able to get help from family, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	6.2*	3.5	10.7	13.4	9.6	18.4	80.3	74.5	85.1
Manningham (C)	5.0*	2.9	8.6	11.1	7.5	16.2	83.9	78.4	88.2
Mansfield (S)	7.7	5.2	11.3	7.7	5.2	11.2	84.6	80.1	88.2
Maribyrnong (C)	7.7	5.2	11.3	10.3	7.6	13.7	80.9	76.3	84.8
Maroondah (C)	4.4	2.8	6.8	10.7	7.1	16.0	84.9	79.5	89.0
Melbourne (C)	<b>9.6</b>	7.0	13.0	11.7	8.4	16.1	78.0	73.0	82.3
Melton (S)	7.0	4.8	10.2	9.8	7.0	13.6	82.6	78.1	86.3
Mildura (RC)	6.5	4.4	9.6	10.7	7.6	14.9	81.5	76.5	85.6
Mitchell (S)	4.9	3.1	7.5	12.2	8.7	16.7	82.2	77.3	86.3
Moira (S)	8.1	5.5	11.8	11.0	7.0	16.9	80.8	74.6	85.8
Monash (C)	6.2	4.2	9.0	10.3	7.2	14.7	83.2	78.5	87.0
Moonee Valley (C)	5.9	3.8	9.0	8.1	5.3	12.2	86.0	81.3	89.6
Moorabool (S)	7.3	4.9	10.8	10.5	7.5	14.7	81.1	76.1	85.2
Moreland (C)	7.2	5.0	10.2	10.7	7.4	15.3	82.0	77.1	86.0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	5.7*	3.2	10.1	8.8	5.9	12.9	85.4	80.1	89.4
Mount Alexander (S)	8.9	6.0	12.9	12.3	8.9	16.8	78.4	73.1	82.8
Moyne (S)	6.0*	3.7	9.8	10.2	7.5	13.8	83.8	79.2	87.5
Murrindindi (S)	5.4	3.4	8.4	14.4	8.7	22.8	80.2	71.9	86.5
Nillumbik (S)	3.8*	2.3	6.4	10.1	6.8	14.9	85.4	80.3	89.3
Northern Grampians (S)	5.8*	3.5	9.6	8.6*	5.0	14.4	85.1	78.9	89.8
Port Phillip (C)	8.0	5.0	12.4	8.2	5.1	12.9	83.5	77.8	88.0
Pyrenees (S)	6.6	4.3	10.1	9.7	6.7	13.9	83.6	78.8	87.4
Queenscliffe (B)	<b>2.2*</b>	0.9	5.3	9.4*	5.3	16.2	88.3	81.5	92.8
South Gippsland (S)	6.8	4.2	10.7	7.8	5.3	11.4	85.3	80.6	89.1
Southern Grampians (S)	4.9*	2.5	9.3	9.4	6.8	13.0	85.6	80.7	89.4
Stonnington (C)	7.4	5.1	10.7	11.4	7.6	17.0	79.2	73.0	84.2
Strathbogie (S)	5.9	3.8	9.1	10.3	6.8	15.3	83.5	78.1	87.9
Surf Coast (S)	8.9	5.4	14.2	12.1	7.5	19.0	78.7	71.7	84.4
Swan Hill (RC)	5.1*	3.0	8.7	7.2	4.8	10.6	87.7	83.3	91.1
Towong (S)	5.9	4.0	8.7	10.6	7.1	15.5	83.2	78.0	87.3
Wangaratta (RC)	5.5	3.5	8.6	9.9	7.1	13.7	84.5	80.0	88.1
Warrnambool (C)	4.3	2.9	6.3	11.7	8.1	16.5	83.8	78.9	87.7
Wellington (S)	5.7	3.6	9.1	13.6	9.5	19.0	80.5	74.6	85.3
West Wimmera (S)	6.0	3.9	9.1	12.3	8.5	17.5	81.7	76.2	86.2
Whitehorse (C)	4.7	2.9	7.4	9.5	6.8	13.1	84.7	80.6	88.1
Whittlesea (C)	5.1	3.3	7.8	10.7	7.8	14.5	84.1	79.9	87.6
Wodonga (RC)	5.3	3.3	8.6	11.2	8.0	15.4	83.0	78.3	86.8
Wyndham (C)	6.0	4.2	8.6	9.3	6.7	12.7	84.7	80.9	87.9
Yarra (C)	8.2	5.3	12.5	12.0	8.1	17.3	78.5	72.5	83.6
Yarra Ranges (S)	4.8	2.9	7.8	10.2	7.0	14.5	84.8	80.1	88.5
Yarriambiack (S)	4.6	3.0	6.9	13.4*	7.4	23.0	80.7	71.6	87.4
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>83.3</b>

# Social capital

Table 2.20 shows the ability to get help from friends, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people who could definitely get help from friends in the LGAs of Bayside (C), Campaspe (S), Cardinia (S), Colac-Otway (S), East Gippsland (S), Gannawarra (S), Mansfield (S), Moira (S), Northern Grampians (S), South Gippsland (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Swan Hill (RC), and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast there were significantly lower proportions of people in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C) and Maribyrnong (C) compared with all Victorian adults.

There were significantly higher proportions of people who were unable to get help from friends in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Darebin (C), Greater Dandenong (C) and Hume (C) compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.20: Able to get help from friends, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	2.9*	1.6	5.4	11.7*	5.9	21.6	85.2	75.7	91.5
Ararat (RC)	2.7*	1.3	5.6	11.5	7.4	17.4	85.0	79.0	89.5
Ballarat (C)	3.6	2.2	5.8	13.1	8.9	19.0	82.7	76.8	87.4
Banyule (C)	3.1	2.0	4.9	15.4	10.5	22.1	80.2	73.6	85.5
Bass Coast (S)	4.9*	2.3	10.2	13.0	8.2	19.9	82.1	74.6	87.7
Baw Baw (S)	4.5	2.7	7.2	13.6	9.9	18.5	80.9	75.7	85.2
Bayside (C)	1.9*	1.0	3.4	7.9	5.7	11.0	90.1	86.9	92.6
Benalla (RC)	2.0*	1.0	3.9	12.2	8.6	17.0	85.8	80.8	89.6
Boroondara (C)	5.5*	3.1	9.3	10.4	7.4	14.3	83.9	79.0	87.8
Brimbank (C)	9.5	6.6	13.3	13.6	9.9	18.4	74.7	69.4	79.4
Buloke (S)	4.0*	1.9	8.1	15.2*	9.1	24.2	78.5	69.8	85.2
Campaspe (S)	2.6*	1.4	4.9	8.3	5.7	12.0	89.1	85.1	92.0
Cardinia (S)	3.4*	2.1	5.6	7.7	5.4	11.0	88.5	84.9	91.4
Casey (C)	4.4*	2.6	7.3	11.8	8.3	16.4	83.2	78.1	87.2
Central Goldfields (S)	4.6*	2.6	7.9	12.2	8.5	17.2	82.8	77.5	87.0
Colac-Otway (S)	1.7*	0.7	3.8	8.5	5.3	13.5	89.6	84.5	93.2
Corangamite (S)	3.0	1.9	4.6	13.1	9.5	17.8	83.9	79.1	87.7
Darebin (C)	8.8	6.1	12.5	13.2	10.1	17.1	77.4	72.7	81.5
East Gippsland (S)	2.3*	1.3	4.0	9.6	6.2	14.4	88.0	83.1	91.6
Frankston (C)	3.5	2.2	5.4	11.4	7.8	16.4	82.8	76.7	87.6
Gannawarra (S)	1.6*	0.9	3.1	8.6	5.4	13.3	89.8	85.0	93.2
Glen Eira (C)	3.0*	1.7	5.1	10.0	6.7	14.7	86.9	82.1	90.6
Glenelg (S)	2.4*	1.3	4.6	9.6*	5.6	15.9	87.7	81.5	92.1
Golden Plains (S)	4.9*	2.7	8.9	11.1	8.0	15.3	83.6	78.5	87.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	6.3*	3.7	10.4	13.5	8.2	21.5	79.9	71.8	86.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	7.3	4.9	10.6	19.7	15.5	24.7	70.9	65.3	75.8
Greater Geelong (C)	5.3*	2.8	9.7	11.8*	6.9	19.3	82.9	75.4	88.5
Greater Shepparton (C)	5.4*	2.9	9.8	13.7	9.4	19.5	80.9	74.5	86.0
Hepburn (S)	3.7	2.3	5.8	17.6*	10.3	28.4	78.4	67.9	86.1
Hindmarsh (S)	7.2*	3.5	14.1	14.6	9.6	21.5	78.1	70.1	84.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	4.8	3.1	7.2	15.9	11.8	21.1	78.5	73.2	83.0
Horsham (RC)	3.7	2.3	5.9	9.9	6.9	13.9	86.2	81.9	89.6
Hume (C)	9.5	6.2	14.3	14.0	10.4	18.6	75.2	69.4	80.2
Indigo (S)	2.0*	1.1	3.6	10.3*	6.2	16.8	87.1	80.8	91.6
Kingston (C)	5.2	3.5	7.7	12.6	8.6	18.1	81.6	75.9	86.2
Knox (C)	5.1	3.4	7.5	12.9	9.3	17.6	81.3	76.3	85.5
Latrobe (C)	4.5	2.9	7.0	11.4	7.8	16.2	83.3	78.3	87.3
Loddon (S)	4.8	3.0	7.9	17.9*	10.3	29.1	77.2	66.7	85.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.20: Able to get help from friends, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	2.6*	1.5	4.7	14.6	10.1	20.5	82.5	76.6	87.2
Manningham (C)	2.7*	1.6	4.5	16.1	12.0	21.2	80.4	75.2	84.7
Mansfield (S)	2.3*	1.2	4.6	7.4	5.0	10.9	89.6	85.8	92.4
Maribyrnong (C)	6.0	4.1	8.6	17.0	12.9	22.1	76.3	71.1	80.8
Maroondah (C)	2.1*	1.2	3.6	13.5	9.5	18.9	84.4	79.0	88.6
Melbourne (C)	2.7*	1.5	4.7	11.9	8.2	16.9	85.3	80.2	89.3
Melton (S)	6.1	4.0	9.1	13.3	9.7	17.8	78.7	73.4	83.1
Mildura (RC)	3.2*	1.5	6.9	16.2	11.7	21.9	80.3	74.2	85.3
Mitchell (S)	2.8	1.7	4.5	11.7	8.6	15.9	85.2	80.9	88.6
Moira (S)	2.0*	1.1	3.6	8.5	5.5	13.0	89.5	85.0	92.8
Monash (C)	4.5	3.0	6.8	15.4	11.1	21.0	79.5	73.9	84.2
Moonee Valley (C)	2.9	1.8	4.6	10.5	7.3	14.9	86.2	81.8	89.7
Moorabool (S)	4.0*	2.2	7.3	10.0	6.6	14.8	85.7	80.4	89.7
Moreland (C)	5.3	3.6	7.6	14.7	11.3	18.9	79.8	75.4	83.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	3.9*	2.0	7.4	14.3	10.8	18.8	81.8	76.9	85.8
Mount Alexander (S)	2.7	1.7	4.2	13.3	8.6	20.1	83.8	77.1	88.8
Moyne (S)	1.5*	0.8	2.7	17.2	12.3	23.4	81.3	75.0	86.3
Murrindindi (S)	3.2*	1.9	5.2	9.7	6.0	15.1	86.7	81.3	90.8
Nillumbik (S)	2.3*	1.1	4.7	11.1	7.3	16.5	86.2	80.9	90.2
Northern Grampians (S)	4.0	2.5	6.5	8.0	5.5	11.5	87.7	83.7	90.8
Port Phillip (C)	2.1*	1.2	3.7	13.4	9.2	19.0	83.9	78.2	88.3
Pyrenees (S)	4.1*	2.2	7.5	16.8*	8.8	29.7	78.8	66.3	87.4
Queenscliffe (B)	2.1*	0.8	5.2	9.1*	5.2	15.6	88.7	82.1	93.0
South Gippsland (S)	2.3*	1.3	4.0	8.3	5.7	12.1	89.1	85.2	92.1
Southern Grampians (S)	0.8*	0.4	2.0	9.7	6.4	14.4	89.4	84.7	92.8
Stonnington (C)	3.4*	1.9	5.9	11.4	7.9	16.1	84.9	80.2	88.7
Strathbogie (S)	3.3*	1.9	5.5	7.6	4.9	11.6	89.2	85.0	92.3
Surf Coast (S)	4.3*	2.5	7.3	12.5	8.4	18.4	82.8	76.7	87.6
Swan Hill (RC)	2.0*	1.0	3.9	9.8	6.3	14.9	88.0	82.9	91.8
Towong (S)	4.2*	2.4	7.2	15.4	9.3	24.4	80.1	71.2	86.7
Wangaratta (RC)	4.0*	1.6	9.4	9.5	6.8	13.2	86.2	81.2	90.0
Warrnambool (C)	1.2*	0.5	2.4	14.0	10.4	18.7	84.6	79.9	88.4
Wellington (S)	4.8*	2.4	9.1	12.9	9.0	18.2	82.1	75.9	87.0
West Wimmera (S)	6.1	3.7	9.9	11.3	7.7	16.4	82.4	76.8	86.9
Whitehorse (C)	2.3*	1.4	3.8	13.6	10.1	18.0	83.4	78.8	87.1
Whittlesea (C)	5.6	3.7	8.4	14.2	10.7	18.7	79.2	74.4	83.3
Wodonga (RC)	2.1*	1.2	3.8	12.3	8.0	18.5	85.6	79.4	90.1
Wyndham (C)	4.8*	2.9	7.7	10.9	8.2	14.4	83.5	79.4	86.9
Yarra (C)	5.0	3.1	8.1	12.4	8.9	17.1	81.9	76.8	86.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	3.8*	2.3	6.4	11.5	8.3	15.7	84.0	79.4	87.7
Yarriambiack (S)	4.2*	2.5	6.8	6.5	4.2	10.0	88.8	84.9	91.8
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>82.8</b>

# Social capital

Table 2.21 shows the ability to get help from neighbours, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people who were definitely able to get help from neighbours in the LGAs of Ararat (RC), Banyule (C), Benalla (RC), Buloke (S), Campaspe (S), Colac-Otway (S), Corangamite (S), East Gippsland (S), Gannawarra (S), Glenelg (S), Golden Plains (S), Greater Geelong (C), Hindmarsh (S), Horsham (RC), Indigo (S), Mitchell (S), Moira (S), Moorabool (S), Moyne (S), Murrindindi (S), Queenscliffe (B), South Gippsland (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), Wangaratta (RC), West Wimmera (S) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast there were significantly lower proportions of people who were able to get help from neighbours in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C), Maribyrnong (C), Port Phillip (C) and Yarra (C).

Table 2.21: Able to get help from neighbours, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	13.3*	6.9	24.0	20.2	13.0	30.0	63.0	52.6	72.3
Ararat (RC)	20.9	14.7	28.9	11.3	7.3	17.2	67.3	59.3	74.4
Ballarat (C)	20.0	15.7	25.2	21.2	16.0	27.6	56.3	49.7	62.6
Banyule (C)	15.5	11.0	21.4	19.9	15.1	25.8	62.3	55.5	68.6
Bass Coast (S)	22.3	15.8	30.5	19.8	13.8	27.6	56.6	48.8	64.1
Baw Baw (S)	17.8	12.9	24.0	20.2	15.2	26.4	61.4	54.9	67.6
Bayside (C)	15.6	10.9	21.9	22.1	16.3	29.3	61.0	53.5	68.0
Benalla (RC)	5.5	3.9	7.8	24.1	17.6	32.0	68.3	60.6	75.2
Boroondara (C)	23.0	17.3	29.9	26.7	20.8	33.7	48.9	42.2	55.7
Brimbank (C)	27.1	22.2	32.6	22.2	17.8	27.5	46.5	40.9	52.3
Buloke (S)	8.6	5.5	13.0	24.0	17.2	32.5	65.7	57.7	73.0
Campaspe (S)	16.8	11.7	23.6	19.9	14.6	26.5	63.0	55.5	69.8
Cardinia (S)	20.1	15.8	25.2	19.5	15.3	24.5	58.7	53.1	64.1
Casey (C)	18.8	14.5	23.9	26.1	21.0	32.0	50.4	44.6	56.3
Central Goldfields (S)	19.4	14.3	25.7	18.3	12.3	26.5	60.9	51.8	69.2
Colac-Otway (S)	12.3	8.0	18.3	21.5	15.8	28.7	65.3	58.6	71.4
Corangamite (S)	15.4	9.8	23.5	17.4	12.0	24.4	65.4	57.2	72.8
Darebin (C)	22.1	17.3	27.8	24.8	20.2	30.1	51.8	45.7	57.9
East Gippsland (S)	14.6	10.5	20.0	15.2	10.6	21.3	67.1	59.9	73.6
Frankston (C)	22.3	17.3	28.4	22.3	17.1	28.5	50.5	44.6	56.4
Gannawarra (S)	10.0	6.2	15.8	17.8	11.9	25.8	71.7	63.5	78.7
Glen Eira (C)	21.4	16.5	27.3	26.7	21.1	33.2	49.8	43.7	55.9
Glenelg (S)	14.9*	8.8	24.1	15.4	10.5	22.1	68.6	60.0	76.1
Golden Plains (S)	19.2	13.6	26.3	15.4	11.0	21.2	63.7	56.1	70.7
Greater Bendigo (C)	25.5	18.4	34.2	16.4	10.9	23.8	56.1	48.3	63.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	23.6	19.1	28.8	26.7	21.9	32.2	45.3	39.7	50.9
Greater Geelong (C)	15.6	11.2	21.3	18.4	13.3	25.0	63.0	55.6	69.9
Greater Shepparton (C)	14.6	10.1	20.8	21.9	15.4	30.3	61.7	53.5	69.4
Hepburn (S)	23.7	15.5	34.6	24.4	16.4	34.8	50.0	44.0	55.9
Hindmarsh (S)	11.3	7.0	17.9	17.4	11.7	25.2	69.4	60.9	76.8
Hobsons Bay (C)	21.0	16.2	26.7	24.9	19.5	31.2	52.3	45.8	58.7
Horsham (RC)	11.4	8.1	15.9	15.4	10.1	22.8	72.5	64.5	79.2
Hume (C)	28.8	23.6	34.7	22.0	17.2	27.7	45.9	40.3	51.6
Indigo (S)	9.4*	5.2	16.4	20.0	14.5	26.9	70.2	62.5	76.9
Kingston (C)	17.3	12.9	23.0	24.9	19.2	31.5	56.0	49.3	62.5
Knox (C)	19.0	14.7	24.1	27.3	22.2	33.1	50.3	44.4	56.2
Latrobe (C)	21.0	16.2	26.8	20.1	15.2	25.9	56.7	50.4	62.8
Loddon (S)	14.9	9.4	22.7	20.0	12.2	31.2	63.2	53.9	71.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

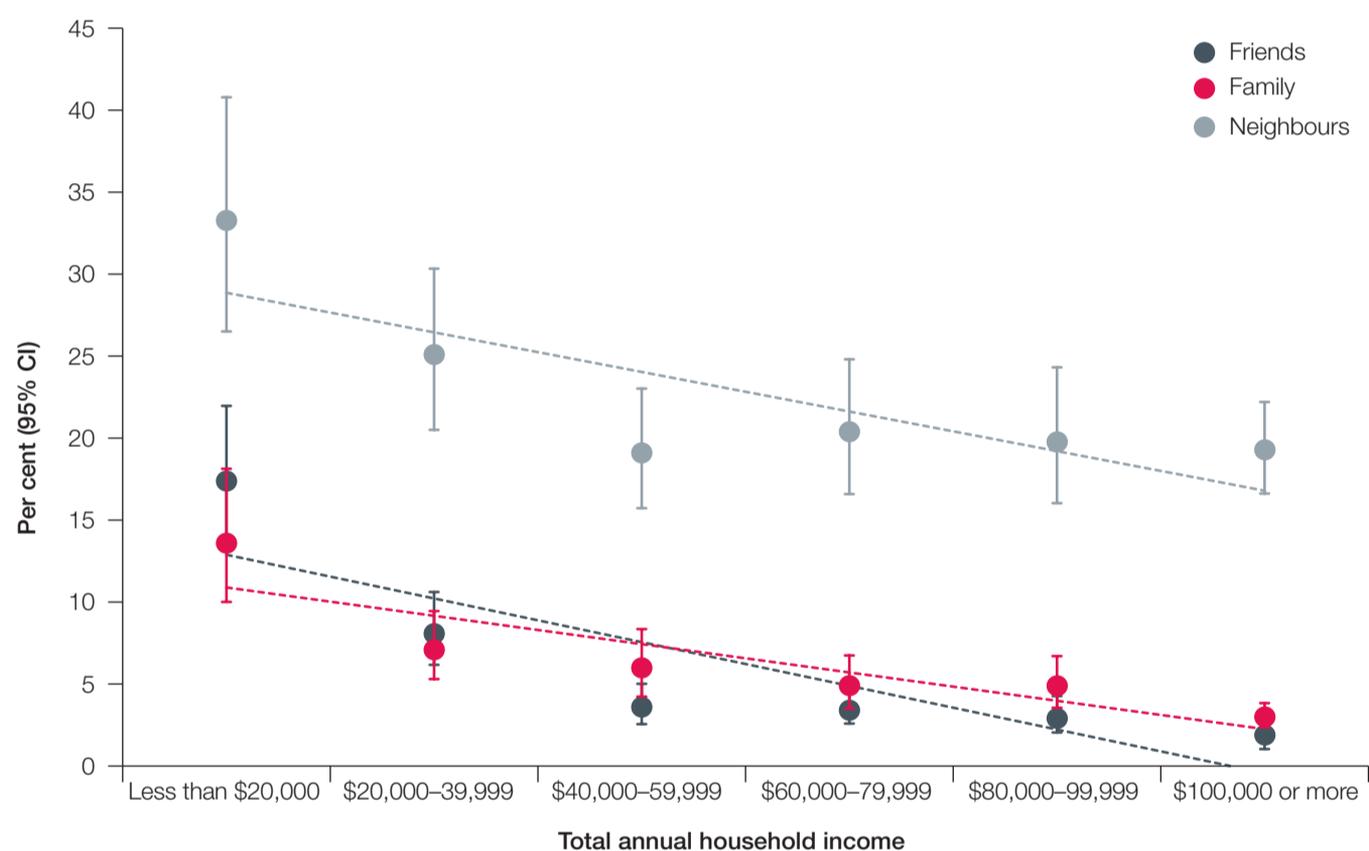
\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.21: Able to get help from neighbours, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	19.6	14.4	26.3	19.4	14.6	25.3	58.7	51.9	65.3
Manningham (C)	18.7	14.0	24.5	22.9	17.1	30.0	56.7	49.6	63.5
Mansfield (S)	16.8	10.7	25.2	19.0	12.6	27.8	63.3	55.2	70.7
Maribyrnong (C)	30.9	24.6	37.9	22.8	17.9	28.6	44.9	39.1	51.0
Maroondah (C)	22.3	16.8	29.0	23.4	18.2	29.5	51.9	45.7	58.0
Melbourne (C)	29.1	23.7	35.1	20.5	16.1	25.7	48.1	42.3	54.1
Melton (S)	20.4	16.4	25.2	18.6	14.4	23.7	56.8	51.0	62.5
Mildura (RC)	21.8	16.7	28.0	17.8	13.7	22.8	57.6	50.7	64.3
Mitchell (S)	18.1	13.1	24.3	17.3	13.0	22.7	62.3	55.5	68.7
Moira (S)	15.3	10.0	22.7	14.7	9.8	21.4	69.4	61.5	76.3
Monash (C)	23.6	18.3	29.7	16.7	11.9	22.8	55.4	48.9	61.8
Moonee Valley (C)	26.9	21.1	33.5	17.2	13.4	21.8	54.6	48.0	61.0
Moorabool (S)	16.2	11.8	21.8	15.2	11.2	20.3	66.9	60.4	72.8
Moreland (C)	20.9	16.3	26.3	28.7	22.7	35.6	49.6	43.4	55.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	22.1	16.4	29.2	28.0	21.8	35.1	48.6	42.0	55.3
Mount Alexander (S)	17.2	11.5	24.9	22.2	15.7	30.5	59.8	51.1	67.9
Moyne (S)	10.5	7.0	15.4	16.7	12.1	22.7	71.9	65.4	77.6
Murrindindi (S)	18.6	12.2	27.3	13.1	9.1	18.5	67.3	58.6	75.0
Nillumbik (S)	19.0	13.7	25.7	22.0	16.6	28.6	57.2	50.0	64.1
Northern Grampians (S)	22.3	14.3	33.1	12.2	8.8	16.6	63.8	54.3	72.4
Port Phillip (C)	22.5	16.9	29.3	29.4	22.9	36.8	46.2	40.1	52.5
Pyrenees (S)	12.3	8.3	17.8	21.8*	12.9	34.5	64.5	52.8	74.8
Queenscliffe (B)	14.4*	8.5	23.3	17.7	11.9	25.7	67.3	56.9	76.2
South Gippsland (S)	17.9	11.9	26.1	12.9	8.9	18.2	67.8	59.3	75.3
Southern Grampians (S)	9.6	6.3	14.3	18.2	12.6	25.5	72.0	64.1	78.7
Stonnington (C)	28.9	23.2	35.4	19.5	14.6	25.5	48.7	42.6	54.9
Strathbogie (S)	6.6	4.4	10.0	14.1	8.5	22.4	79.1	71.0	85.5
Surf Coast (S)	22.5	16.2	30.4	20.2	14.4	27.6	56.5	48.4	64.2
Swan Hill (RC)	13.9	9.3	20.4	15.4	11.0	21.2	69.8	62.5	76.2
Towong (S)	10.7*	5.9	18.5	11.6	8.1	16.4	75.1	67.1	81.6
Wangaratta (RC)	18.7	13.3	25.7	16.1	11.8	21.6	64.3	57.2	70.9
Warrnambool (C)	18.3	13.7	23.9	20.5	15.4	26.8	60.1	53.7	66.1
Wellington (S)	21.3	15.1	29.2	23.3	15.9	32.7	54.3	47.3	61.1
West Wimmera (S)	11.5	7.8	16.6	16.8	12.5	22.1	71.3	65.1	76.8
Whitehorse (C)	19.0	14.1	25.1	23.0	17.7	29.3	56.8	50.0	63.4
Whittlesea (C)	24.7	20.0	30.0	22.7	18.2	27.8	51.0	45.3	56.7
Wodonga (RC)	21.5	16.0	28.3	17.8	13.1	23.7	59.2	52.2	65.8
Wyndham (C)	22.1	17.7	27.2	21.4	17.3	26.1	51.8	46.3	57.2
Yarra (C)	28.6	21.6	36.9	25.5	19.3	33.0	44.2	37.6	51.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	17.5	13.0	23.2	21.2	16.2	27.2	60.3	53.5	66.7
Yarriambiack (S)	10.4	6.8	15.7	17.5	10.9	26.7	70.1	61.2	77.7
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>55.2</b>

The relationship, if any, between SES and the inability to get help from family, friends or neighbours was investigated using total annual household income as a measure of SES. There were strong socioeconomic gradients; where the proportions of men and women who were unable to get help from family, friends or neighbours significantly decreased with increasing total annual household income. Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4 show the relationships between the inability to get help from family, friends or neighbours, by total annual household income in men and women.

**Figure 2.3: Proportion of men unable to get help from family, friends or neighbours, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**

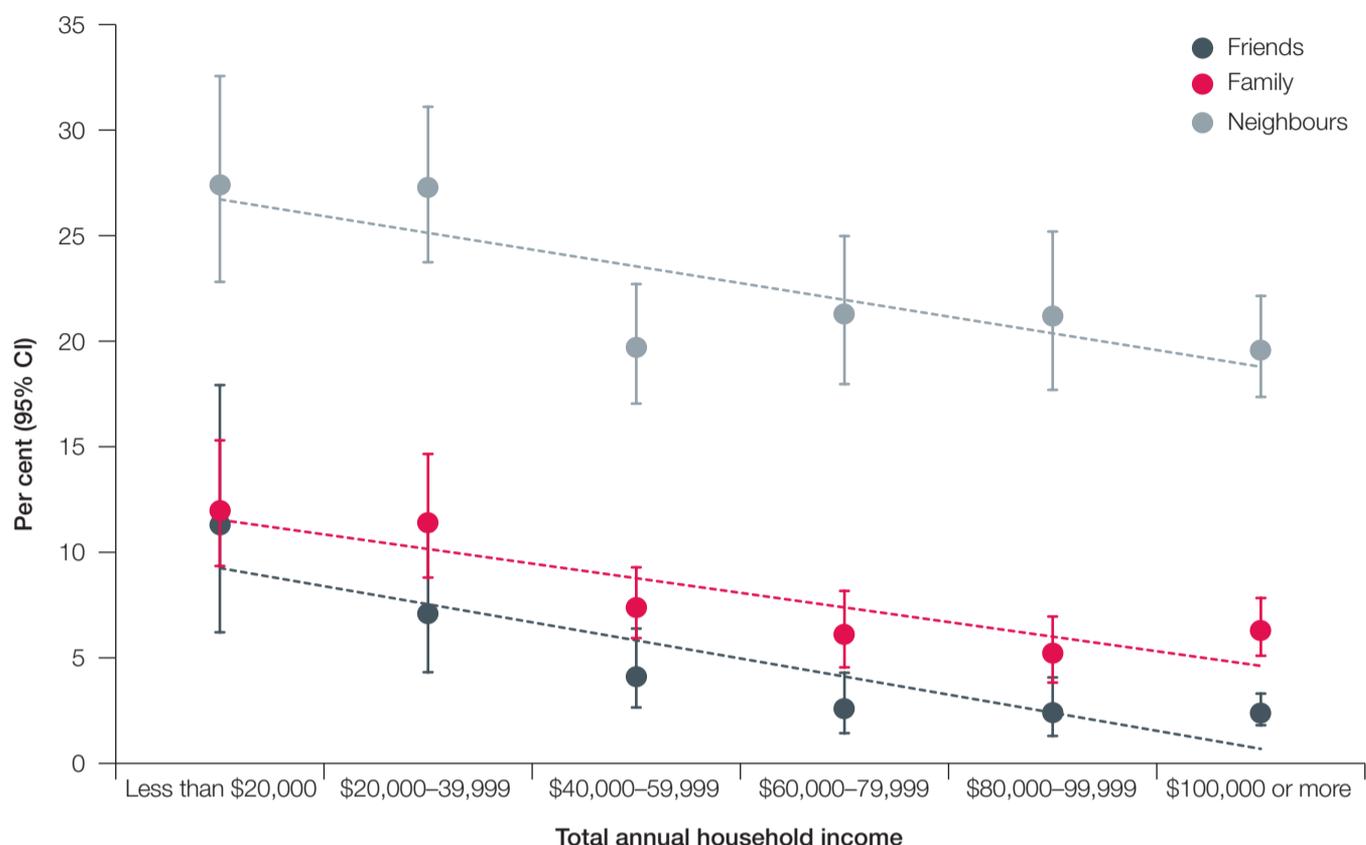


Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

**Figure 2.4: Proportion of women unable to get help from family, friends or neighbours, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.  
 Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

### Help with care in an emergency

Table 2.22 shows the proportion of people who could rely on a relative or a friend not living with them to care for them (or their children) in an emergency, by age group and sex. Most people (89.9 per cent) reported having someone outside their household who could provide care in the event of an emergency. By contrast 8.3 per cent of people reported that they would not be able to get such care in an emergency. There was no difference between the sexes, with the exception of those aged 55–65 years, where there was a significantly higher proportion of women who had a relative or friend who could care for them (or their children) in an emergency compared with their male counterparts.

The proportion of people able to access help in an emergency decreased with increasing age, from 96.6 per cent in those aged 18–24 years to 85.3 per cent in those aged 65 years or over.

Table 2.22: Help with care in an emergency,<sup>a</sup> by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Age group (years)	Yes			No		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
18–24	96.8	94.9	98.1	2.3*	1.3	4.2
25–34	93.3	90.4	95.4	5.9	4.0	8.8
35–44	89.6	87.4	91.5	8.6	6.8	10.7
45–54	86.9	84.9	88.7	10.8	9.2	12.7
55–64	84.9	82.8	86.7	12.2	10.5	14.1
65+	84.7	83.1	86.1	11.2	10.0	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Females</b>						
18–24	96.3	93.9	97.8	3.6*	2.1	6.1
25–34	91.2	88.8	93.1	8.0	6.1	10.3
35–44	91.4	89.9	92.8	7.1	5.9	8.5
45–54	88.9	87.4	90.2	9.3	8.1	10.6
55–64	89.6	88.2	90.8	8.6	7.5	9.9
65+	85.8	84.5	87.1	10.7	9.6	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
18–24	96.6	95.1	97.6	3.0	2.0	4.4
25–34	92.2	90.4	93.7	6.9	5.5	8.7
35–44	90.5	89.2	91.7	7.8	6.8	9.1
45–54	87.9	86.7	89.1	10.0	9.0	11.2
55–64	87.3	86.1	88.4	10.4	9.3	11.5
65+	85.3	84.3	86.2	10.9	10.1	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>

a. Provision of care for self or children in an emergency by a relative or friend not living in household.

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and have been age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

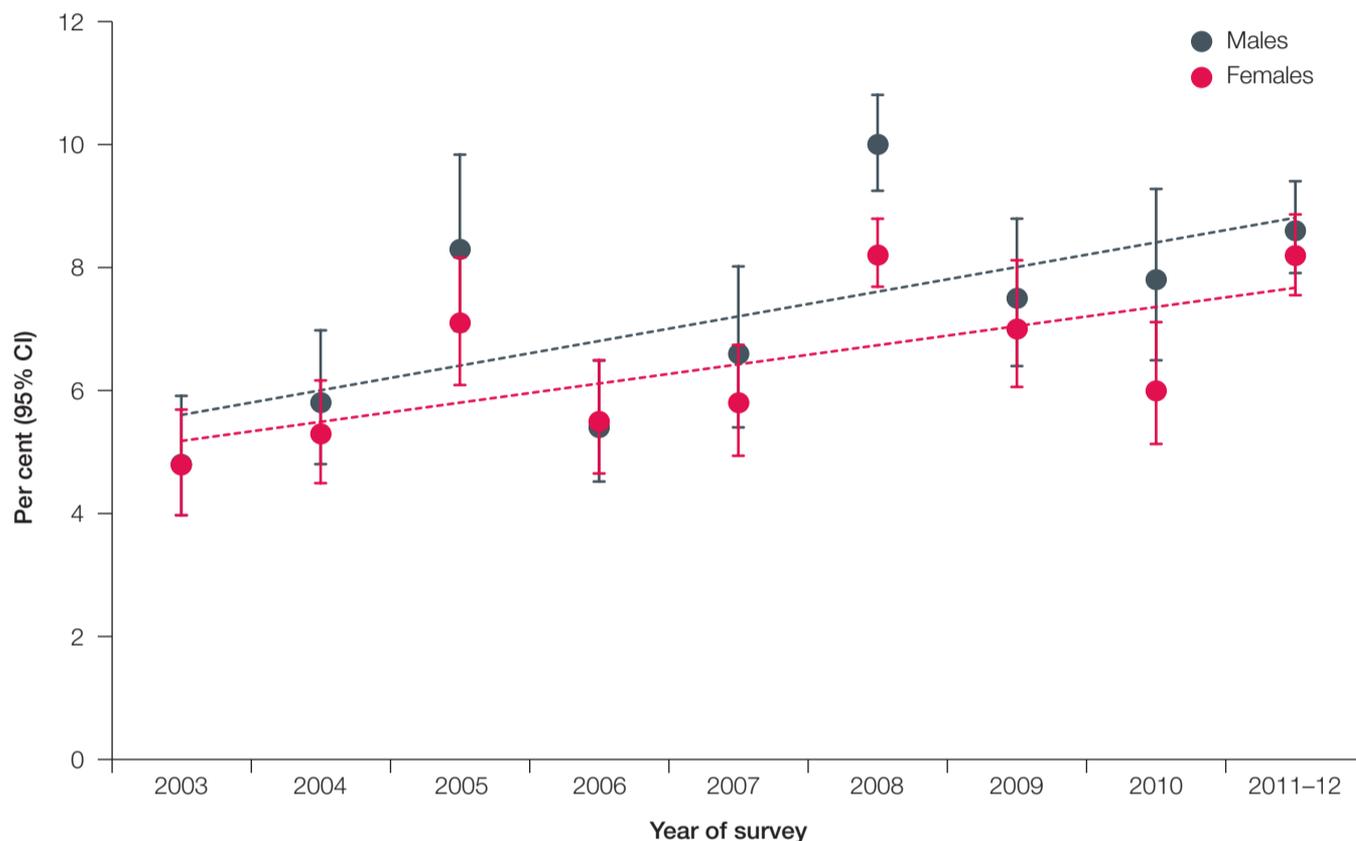
LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

The trend over time from 2003 to 2011–12 of the ability to obtain emergency care for self or children from a friend or family member not living in the household was investigated (Figure 2.5). The proportion of men and women unable to obtain such care in an emergency significantly increased from 2003 to 2011–12 in both men and women.

**Figure 2.5: Unable to get help with care in an emergency,<sup>a</sup> from 2003 to 2011–12, Victoria**



a. Provision of care for self or children in an emergency by a relative or friend not living in household. Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval. Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Table 2.23 shows the proportion of people who could rely on a relative or a friend not living with them to care for them (or their children) in an emergency, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. A significantly higher proportion of people who lived in rural Victoria (91.6 per cent) had a relative or friend who could care for them (or their children) in an emergency compared with those who lived in metropolitan Victoria (89.2 per cent).

There were significantly higher proportions of men who lived in Barwon-South Western Region and women who lived in Grampians, Hume and Loddon Mallee Regions who were able to obtain emergency care compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively. There was no difference between men and women regardless of which region they lived in.

Table 2.23: Help with care in an emergency,<sup>a</sup> by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	89.2	87.1	90.9	8.6	7.1	10.4	
North & West Metropolitan	88.8	87.2	90.3	9.3	7.9	10.8	
Southern Metropolitan	88.0	86.0	89.7	9.3	7.7	11.0	
Metropolitan males	88.6	87.6	89.6	9.1	8.2	10.1	
Barwon-South Western	<b>94.7</b>	93.2	95.8	<b>4.4</b>	3.3	5.8	
Gippsland	89.2	86.6	91.3	8.7	6.7	11.1	
Grampians	90.8	88.3	92.8	7.2	5.3	9.6	
Hume	89.5	85.6	92.5	8.7	5.8	12.7	
Loddon Mallee	89.4	86.1	92.0	8.8	6.4	12.1	
Rural males	91.0	89.7	92.2	7.3	6.2	8.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	
<b>Females</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	90.8	89.0	92.3	7.7	6.3	9.4	
North & West Metropolitan	88.5	87.1	89.7	9.2	8.1	10.4	
Southern Metropolitan	90.3	88.5	91.7	8.3	6.9	10.0	
Metropolitan females	89.6	88.7	90.4	8.7	7.9	9.5	
Barwon-South Western	91.6	89.2	93.5	6.8	5.0	9.1	
Gippsland	91.9	90.0	93.5	6.6	5.1	8.4	
Grampians	<b>92.8</b>	91.2	94.2	6.2	4.9	7.8	
Hume	<b>92.4</b>	91.0	93.5	6.4	5.3	7.7	
Loddon Mallee	<b>92.3</b>	90.9	93.6	6.6	5.4	8.0	
Rural females	<b>92.1</b>	91.3	92.9	<b>6.6</b>	5.8	7.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	
<b>Persons</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	90.1	88.8	91.2	8.0	7.0	9.2	
North & West Metropolitan	88.7	87.6	89.6	9.2	8.3	10.2	
Southern Metropolitan	89.2	87.9	90.4	8.7	7.7	9.9	
Metropolitan persons	89.2	88.5	89.8	8.8	8.2	9.4	
Barwon-South Western	<b>93.3</b>	91.9	94.4	<b>5.5</b>	4.4	6.8	
Gippsland	90.6	89.1	92.0	7.5	6.3	9.0	
Grampians	<b>91.8</b>	90.3	93.1	6.7	5.5	8.2	
Hume	91.0	89.0	92.7	7.4	5.8	9.5	
Loddon Mallee	91.0	89.3	92.4	7.6	6.2	9.2	
Rural persons	<b>91.6</b>	90.9	92.3	<b>6.9</b>	6.3	7.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	

a. Provision of care for self or children in an emergency by a relative or friend not living in household.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Note that estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.24 shows the proportion of people who could rely on a relative or a friend not living with them to care for them (or their children) in an emergency, by LGA. There were significantly *higher* proportions of people who were able to obtain emergency care from a relative or friend in the LGAs of Ararat (RC), Banyule (C), Bayside (C), Gannawarra (S), Glenelg (S), Greater Geelong (C), Strathbogie (S), Towong (S), Wangaratta (RC) and Yarra Ranges (S) compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast there were significantly *lower* proportions of people who could obtain emergency care in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Melton (S) and Whittlesea (C) compared with all Victorian adults.

There were significantly *higher* proportions of people who were unable to obtain emergency care from a relative or friend in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Melton (S) and Whittlesea (C) compared with all Victorian adults. Conversely, there were significantly *lower* proportions of people were unable to obtain emergency care from a relative or friend in the LGAs of Ararat (RC), Banyule (C), Gannawarra (S), Glenelg (S), Greater Geelong (C), Horsham (RC), Strathbogie (S), Wangaratta (RC), and Wellington (S) compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.24: Help with care in an emergency,<sup>a</sup> by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	91.8	88.9	94.0	6.9	4.9	9.7
Ararat (RC)	95.5	93.6	96.9	3.5	2.4	5.1
Ballarat (C)	91.3	88.0	93.8	7.2	5.0	10.3
Banyule (C)	93.0	90.6	94.9	5.0	3.5	7.2
Bass Coast (S)	88.5	82.3	92.7	9.5*	5.7	15.5
Baw Baw (S)	91.6	88.5	93.9	6.5	4.4	9.4
Bayside (C)	94.0	91.1	96.0	4.9	3.1	7.8
Benalla (RC)	91.5	88.6	93.8	6.5	4.6	9.3
Boroondara (C)	90.2	87.2	92.5	8.6	6.4	11.5
Brimbank (C)	83.6	78.7	87.6	14.4	10.5	19.3
Buloke (S)	91.5	88.0	94.1	7.9	5.4	11.5
Campaspe (S)	93.4	89.9	95.7	5.7	3.5	9.1
Cardinia (S)	91.9	88.9	94.1	6.9	4.8	9.8
Casey (C)	88.4	84.7	91.2	8.8	6.4	12.1
Central Goldfields (S)	91.3	87.6	94.0	6.3	4.0	9.6
Colac-Otway (S)	92.0	88.5	94.6	6.8	4.4	10.3
Corangamite (S)	91.6	86.4	94.9	6.5*	3.8	10.9
Darebin (C)	88.7	85.0	91.7	9.3	6.6	13.0
East Gippsland (S)	91.5	88.2	94.0	7.2	4.9	10.5
Frankston (C)	91.6	88.2	94.1	7.3	5.0	10.7
Gannawarra (S)	94.6	92.4	96.2	3.8	2.5	5.8
Glen Eira (C)	92.8	89.7	95.0	5.3	3.4	8.3
Glenelg (S)	94.8	92.6	96.3	4.7	3.2	6.8
Golden Plains (S)	91.1	87.7	93.7	7.8	5.4	11.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	89.8	85.4	93.0	8.6	5.7	12.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	82.5	78.0	86.2	12.9	9.8	16.9
Greater Geelong (C)	94.2	92.0	95.8	4.7	3.2	6.8
Greater Shepparton (C)	87.3	78.8	92.7	11.4*	6.2	20.1
Hepburn (S)	91.9	89.2	93.9	6.8	4.9	9.4
Hindmarsh (S)	89.5	83.1	93.7	8.6*	4.7	15.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	86.6	81.8	90.3	11.5	8.0	16.3
Horsham (RC)	94.8	92.5	96.4	4.3	2.8	6.4
Hume (C)	88.9	84.7	92.1	8.5	5.7	12.5
Indigo (S)	92.0	88.2	94.6	6.9	4.5	10.4
Kingston (C)	87.5	83.0	90.9	9.4	6.7	12.8
Knox (C)	86.9	82.9	90.1	10.9	8.0	14.6
Latrobe (C)	89.0	84.8	92.1	9.3	6.4	13.4
Loddon (S)	91.9	88.8	94.2	7.0	4.8	10.0

a. Provision of care for self or children in an emergency by a relative or friend not living in household.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

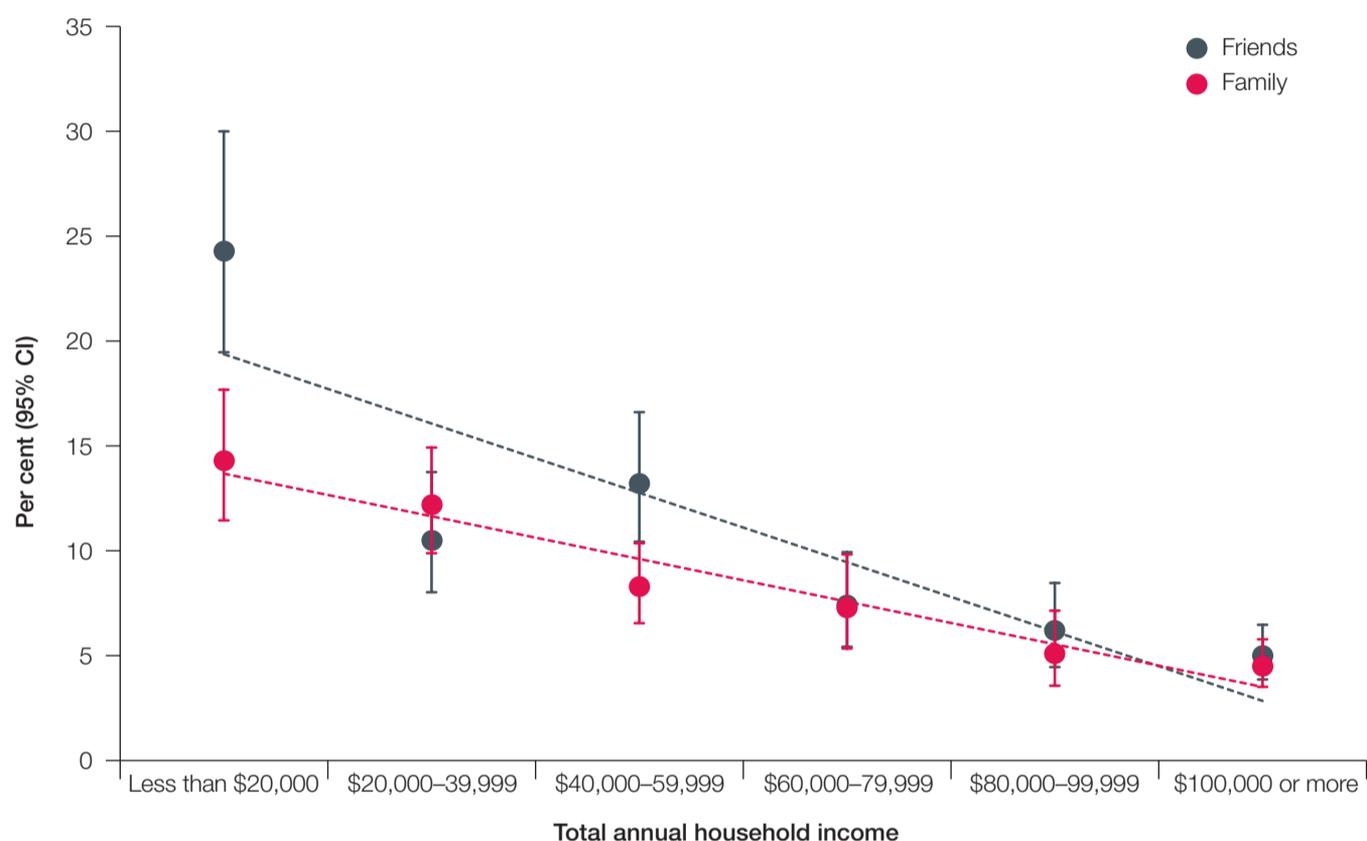
\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.24: Help with care in an emergency,<sup>a</sup> by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	89.5	84.9	92.8	7.9	5.3	11.5
Manningham (C)	90.8	87.1	93.5	7.3	4.9	10.8
Mansfield (S)	90.9	87.7	93.2	7.3	5.1	10.3
Maribyrnong (C)	87.6	83.1	91.0	9.0	6.1	13.3
Maroondah (C)	91.1	86.3	94.3	6.2	4.2	8.9
Melbourne (C)	89.9	86.3	92.6	8.2	5.8	11.7
Melton (S)	<b>85.0</b>	80.3	88.8	<b>12.4</b>	8.9	17.0
Mildura (RC)	90.8	86.6	93.8	7.7	4.9	11.9
Mitchell (S)	92.2	88.9	94.6	5.8	3.8	8.7
Moira (S)	91.9	88.3	94.4	6.3	4.1	9.7
Monash (C)	88.2	84.2	91.3	9.8	6.9	13.7
Moonee Valley (C)	92.4	89.1	94.8	6.1	3.9	9.3
Moorabool (S)	92.7	89.9	94.7	5.7	3.9	8.4
Moreland (C)	91.0	87.4	93.7	6.7	4.4	10.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	89.8	84.2	93.6	9.5	5.8	15.1
Mount Alexander (S)	91.0	88.7	93.0	7.2	5.5	9.4
Moyne (S)	91.8	86.7	95.1	6.8*	3.7	12.0
Murrindindi (S)	92.3	89.3	94.5	5.8	3.9	8.6
Nilumbik (S)	91.7	87.3	94.6	7.1*	4.3	11.5
Northern Grampians (S)	91.2	88.3	93.5	6.0	4.3	8.4
Port Phillip (C)	91.8	87.7	94.6	6.8	4.2	10.9
Pyrenees (S)	90.7	87.3	93.2	7.5	5.1	10.8
Queenscliffe (B)	92.6	86.2	96.1	6.3*	2.9	12.9
South Gippsland (S)	92.8	89.4	95.1	5.5	3.6	8.4
Southern Grampians (S)	92.9	88.7	95.6	5.7*	3.2	9.9
Stonnington (C)	86.9	81.0	91.2	11.9	7.8	17.8
Strathbogie (S)	<b>94.0</b>	91.8	95.6	<b>4.7</b>	3.3	6.8
Surf Coast (S)	90.4	85.6	93.8	8.2	5.0	13.0
Swan Hill (RC)	93.0	90.0	95.2	5.9	3.9	8.9
Towong (S)	<b>93.0</b>	90.6	94.9	5.6	3.9	7.9
Wangaratta (RC)	<b>93.4</b>	90.8	95.3	<b>5.0</b>	3.3	7.3
Warrnambool (C)	91.7	89.2	93.6	5.9	4.2	8.1
Wellington (S)	92.4	89.6	94.4	<b>5.3</b>	3.7	7.6
West Wimmera (S)	92.8	89.1	95.4	5.7*	3.4	9.3
Whitehorse (C)	90.4	87.1	93.0	7.4	5.2	10.5
Whittlesea (C)	<b>85.6</b>	81.1	89.1	<b>12.6</b>	9.2	17.0
Wodonga (RC)	92.5	90.0	94.5	6.3	4.6	8.7
Wyndham (C)	89.9	86.2	92.7	8.8	6.2	12.4
Yarra (C)	89.4	86.1	92.0	8.4	6.1	11.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	<b>93.3</b>	90.6	95.3	5.6	3.8	8.3
Yarriambiack (S)	90.0	85.2	93.4	7.2	5.2	10.0
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>

The relationship, if any, between SES and the ability to obtain care for self or children in an emergency from a relative or friend not living in the household was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. There was a strong socioeconomic gradient where the proportions of men and women who were unable to obtain such care significantly decreased with increasing total annual household income (Figure 2.6).

**Figure 2.6: Unable to get help with care in an emergency,<sup>a</sup> by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



a. Provision of care for self or children in an emergency by a relative or friend not living in household.  
 Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.  
 Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

## Help to get a job through a relative or friend

Survey respondents aged 18–64 years were asked if they could get help finding a job through a relative or friend, if needed. Table 2.25 shows the proportion of people who reported that they could get help from a relative or friend in finding a job, by age group and sex. Over half (55.7 per cent) of all people aged 18–64 years reported that they could. This was significantly higher in men (59.2 per cent) than women (52.2 per cent).

The ability to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job declined with age from 75.8 per cent in people aged 18–24 years to 37.8 per cent in people aged 55–64 years. Overall, a higher proportion of men than women reported that they could get help from a relative or friend in finding a job. Men aged 25–55 years were significantly more likely to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job than their female counterparts.

**Table 2.25: Help from a relative or friend in finding a job, by age group<sup>a</sup> and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>							
18–24	77.1	71.7	81.7	18.0	14.0	22.9	
25–34	70.3	65.7	74.6	24.8	20.8	29.2	
35–44	60.8	57.6	63.9	32.5	29.6	35.6	
45–54	48.6	45.8	51.4	42.8	40.1	45.6	
55–64	39.9	37.3	42.5	49.4	46.8	52.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>	
<b>Females</b>							
18–24	74.5	69.7	78.8	21.5	17.6	26.1	
25–34	59.2	55.5	62.9	35.2	31.7	38.9	
35–44	51.2	48.8	53.6	39.3	37.0	41.7	
45–54	41.2	39.0	43.4	47.9	45.6	50.1	
55–64	35.7	33.7	37.8	53.8	51.6	55.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>41.0</b>	
<b>Persons</b>							
18–24	75.8	72.3	79.1	19.7	16.8	23.0	
25–34	64.8	61.8	67.7	30.0	27.2	32.9	
35–44	55.9	53.9	57.9	36.0	34.1	37.9	
45–54	44.8	43.0	46.6	45.4	43.6	47.1	
55–64	37.8	36.1	39.4	51.6	49.9	53.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>37.8</b>	

a. The question was asked only of persons aged 18–64 years.

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and have been age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

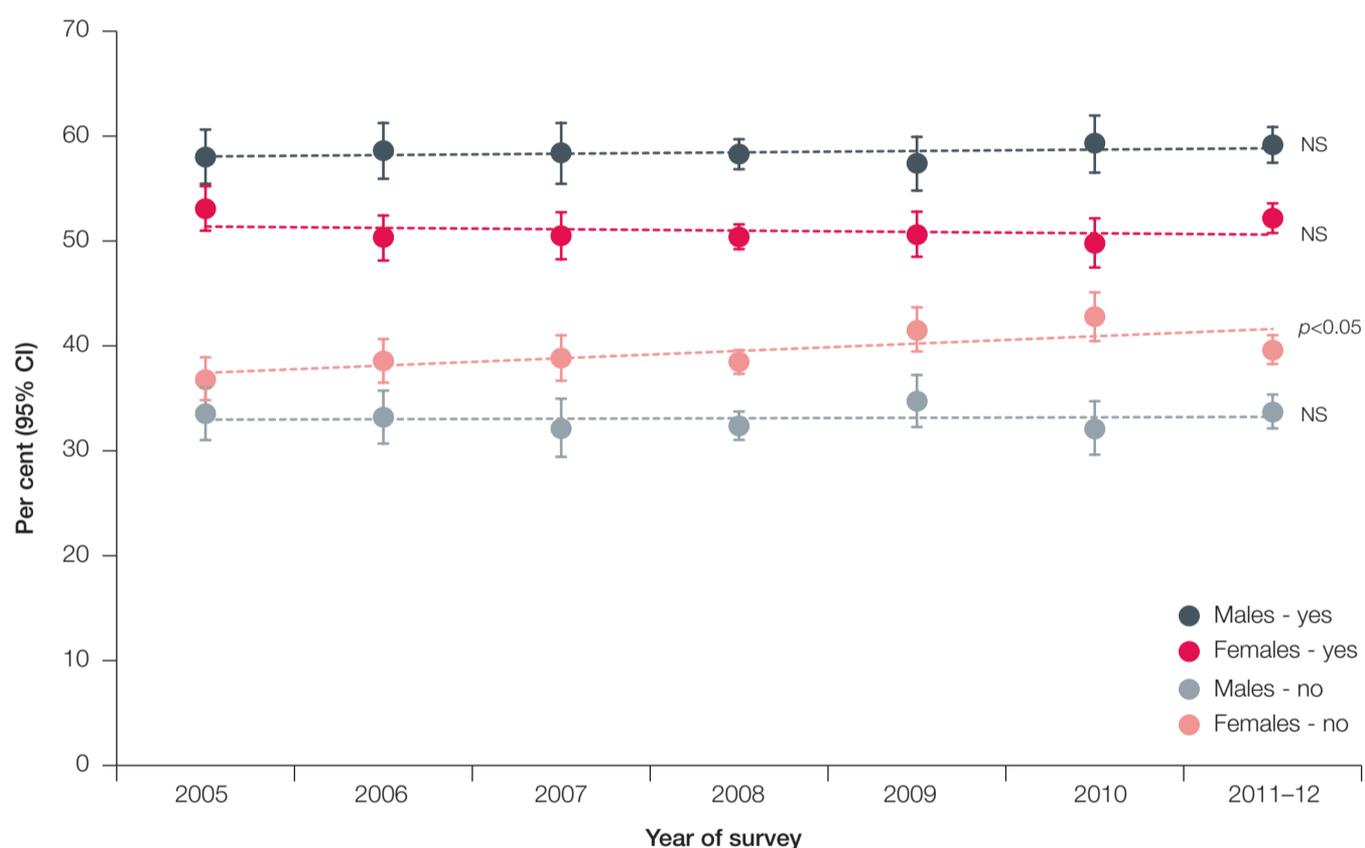
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

The trend over time from 2003 to 2011–12 of the ability to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job was investigated (Figure 2.7). The proportions of men and women who were able to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job remained unchanged between 2005 and 2011–12. However, the proportion of women, but not men, who were not able to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job significantly increased from 2005 to 2011–12.

While the proportion of men who did not know whether they would be able to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job, or refused to say, remained unchanged, the proportion of women significantly decreased from 2005 to 2011–12.

Therefore it appears that the increase in the proportion of women unable to get help is due to the decline in the proportion of women who had previously not known or refused to say rather than a decline in those who were able to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job.

**Figure 2.7: Help from a relative or friend in finding a job from 2003 to 2011–12, Victoria**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval; NS = not significant.  
 Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Table 2.26 shows the proportion of people aged 18–64 years who reported that they could get help from a relative or friend in finding a job, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. A significantly higher proportion of men, but not women, who lived in rural Victoria reported being able to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job compared with their metropolitan counterparts. There were significantly higher proportions of men who lived in Grampians Region and people who lived in Hume Region who reported that they could get help from a relative or friend in finding a job compared with all Victorian men or adults aged 18–65 years, respectively.

**Table 2.26: Help from a relative or friend in finding a job, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Region	%	Yes		No		
		95% CI		95% CI		
		LL	UL	LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	55.5	51.2	59.7	37.9	33.9	42.2
North & West Metropolitan	58.8	55.9	61.7	32.9	30.3	35.7
Southern Metropolitan	56.7	53.1	60.2	36.2	32.9	39.7
Metropolitan males	57.3	55.2	59.3	35.3	33.4	37.2
Barwon-South Western	67.5	60.1	74.1	27.0	20.6	34.5
Gippsland	60.3	55.2	65.3	34.8	29.9	40.0
Grampians	67.3	62.7	71.5	26.4	22.4	30.9
Hume	64.9	60.4	69.2	28.2	24.1	32.6
Loddon Mallee	62.2	55.9	68.1	32.5	26.6	39.0
Rural males	65.0	62.0	67.9	29.3	26.4	32.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>
<b>Females</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	55.9	52.4	59.4	35.2	31.9	38.6
North & West Metropolitan	50.1	47.7	52.4	41.2	38.9	43.5
Southern Metropolitan	51.3	48.2	54.4	40.9	37.9	44.0
Metropolitan females	51.6	49.9	53.3	39.9	38.2	41.5
Barwon-South Western	52.8	46.8	58.7	40.5	34.9	46.2
Gippsland	51.3	46.9	55.8	42.6	38.2	47.1
Grampians	56.3	52.1	60.4	37.0	33.0	41.2
Hume	56.9	53.4	60.4	36.0	32.8	39.3
Loddon Mallee	54.6	50.8	58.4	36.6	33.2	40.0
Rural females	54.5	52.2	56.7	38.5	36.3	40.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>41.0</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	55.0	52.1	57.9	37.0	34.3	39.9
North & West Metropolitan	54.4	52.5	56.3	37.1	35.3	38.9
Southern Metropolitan	54.0	51.6	56.4	38.6	36.3	40.9
Metropolitan persons	54.4	53.1	55.7	37.6	36.3	38.8
Barwon-South Western	59.9	55.2	64.5	34.1	29.7	38.7
Gippsland	56.0	52.6	59.4	38.5	35.1	42.0
Grampians	62.0	58.9	65.0	31.5	28.7	34.6
Hume	61.0	58.1	63.8	32.0	29.4	34.8
Loddon Mallee	58.6	54.6	62.5	34.6	30.6	38.8
Rural persons	59.6	57.7	61.5	34.0	32.2	35.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>37.8</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Note that estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses, not reported here.

# Social capital

Table 2.27 shows the proportion of people aged 18–64 years who reported that they could get help from a relative or friend in finding a job, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people who were able to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job in the LGAs of Alpine (S), Ararat (RC), Buloke (S), Campaspe (S), Corangamite (S), Gannawarra (S), Glenelg (S), Greater Shepparton (C), Hindmarsh (S), Horsham (RC), Mansfield (S), Northern Grampians (S), Pyrenees (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Surf Coast (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), West Wimmera (S), Yarra Ranges (S) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian adults aged 18–65 years. By contrast there was a significantly lower proportion in the LGA of Greater Dandenong (C).

There were significantly higher proportions of people who reported being unable to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job in the LGAs of Casey (C) and Latrobe (C) compared with all Victorian adults aged 18–65 years. Conversely there were significantly lower proportions of people who reported being unable to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job in the LGAs of Buloke (S), Campaspe (S), Corangamite (S), Gannawarra (S), Glenelg (S), Greater Shepparton (C), Horsham (RC), Mansfield (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Surf Coast (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), Wangaratta (RC), Yarra Ranges (S) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian adults aged 18–65 years.

Table 2.27: Help from a relative or friend in finding a job, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	66.9	57.6	75.0	27.7	20.0	37.0
Ararat (RC)	63.3	56.5	69.7	30.2	24.1	37.1
Ballarat (C)	61.7	56.0	67.1	31.7	26.5	37.3
Banyule (C)	52.5	45.0	59.9	39.2	32.1	46.8
Bass Coast (S)	57.9	48.4	66.8	34.6	26.3	43.9
Baw Baw (S)	59.5	53.1	65.7	33.7	27.7	40.1
Bayside (C)	51.1	42.1	60.0	39.2	30.8	48.3
Benalla (RC)	59.0	49.5	67.9	34.2	25.7	43.8
Boroondara (C)	60.8	55.1	66.2	34.6	29.2	40.4
Brimbank (C)	51.5	45.4	57.5	40.3	34.7	46.2
Buloke (S)	68.4	62.7	73.6	27.3	22.3	33.0
Campaspe (S)	66.0	59.8	71.7	30.0	24.4	36.2
Cardinia (S)	59.4	53.4	65.0	32.5	27.3	38.3
Casey (C)	48.3	42.0	54.6	44.6	38.7	50.8
Central Goldfields (S)	59.1	52.9	65.1	32.4	26.7	38.7
Colac-Otway (S)	62.8	54.8	70.1	31.8	24.7	39.8
Corangamite (S)	64.6	57.1	71.5	27.1	20.9	34.3
Darebin (C)	55.2	48.4	61.8	38.8	32.5	45.6
East Gippsland (S)	59.3	52.1	66.1	33.9	27.6	40.9
Frankston (C)	61.8	55.6	67.7	34.3	28.5	40.5
Gannawarra (S)	69.3	62.9	75.2	25.0	19.5	31.4
Glen Eira (C)	56.4	49.5	63.0	34.0	28.5	40.0
Glenelg (S)	62.3	57.1	67.3	30.9	26.1	36.2
Golden Plains (S)	56.5	48.7	63.9	38.2	30.9	46.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	55.2	46.2	63.9	37.4	29.1	46.5
Greater Dandenong (C)	46.8	40.4	53.3	43.1	36.9	49.5
Greater Geelong (C)	56.4	49.1	63.5	38.0	31.2	45.3
Greater Shepparton (C)	64.3	56.8	71.1	28.3	22.2	35.3
Hepburn (S)	59.2	52.6	65.5	35.4	29.4	42.0
Hindmarsh (S)	65.0	57.1	72.1	29.4	22.6	37.3
Hobsons Bay (C)	52.7	45.7	59.6	39.0	32.5	46.0
Horsham (RC)	70.7	65.0	75.9	20.6	16.2	25.8
Hume (C)	52.2	46.0	58.2	37.6	31.8	43.6
Indigo (S)	62.3	55.3	68.7	30.1	24.0	37.0
Kingston (C)	49.2	41.9	56.5	44.0	36.8	51.5
Knox (C)	49.1	42.6	55.7	41.7	35.6	48.2
Latrobe (C)	49.5	42.5	56.5	46.2	39.2	53.3
Loddon (S)	60.4	51.3	68.8	35.9	27.6	45.1

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

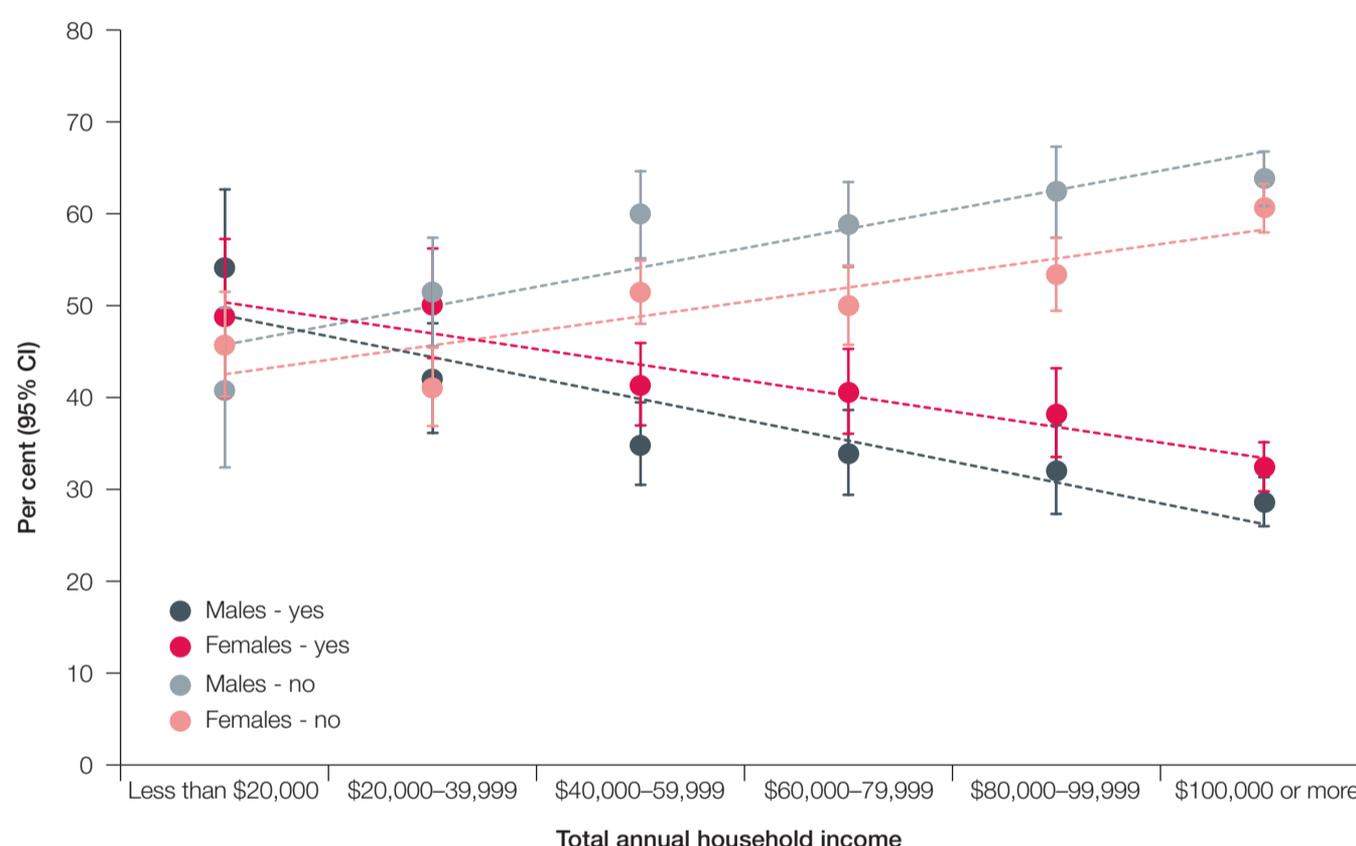
LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City. Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.27: Help from a relative or friend in finding a job, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	55.2	48.2	61.9	35.5	30.0	41.4
Manningham (C)	54.4	47.3	61.3	33.9	27.8	40.6
Mansfield (S)	65.8	59.9	71.2	28.0	22.9	33.7
Maribyrnong (C)	50.4	43.2	57.6	41.3	34.5	48.4
Maroondah (C)	53.7	46.3	60.9	38.6	31.7	45.9
Melbourne (C)	55.0	48.1	61.8	36.9	30.8	43.5
Melton (S)	51.7	46.1	57.2	41.1	35.7	46.7
Mildura (RC)	58.7	51.4	65.6	34.8	28.2	42.0
Mitchell (S)	55.5	47.9	62.8	36.3	29.5	43.6
Moira (S)	64.2	55.7	71.9	29.9	22.7	38.2
Monash (C)	47.2	39.9	54.5	44.2	37.0	51.7
Moonee Valley (C)	51.2	43.8	58.6	37.4	30.4	45.0
Moorabool (S)	54.5	47.3	61.5	38.2	31.5	45.4
Moreland (C)	56.5	49.6	63.2	34.8	28.6	41.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	59.7	52.9	66.1	32.9	26.8	39.6
Mount Alexander (S)	52.5	43.4	61.3	42.2	33.6	51.4
Moyne (S)	62.7	52.9	71.5	31.9	23.3	41.8
Murrindindi (S)	60.5	52.3	68.1	32.9	25.7	41.0
Nilumbik (S)	58.5	51.6	65.0	34.0	27.8	40.7
Northern Grampians (S)	64.9	57.2	71.9	30.1	23.5	37.7
Port Phillip (C)	56.8	49.1	64.2	37.3	30.1	45.1
Pyrenees (S)	62.4	56.2	68.2	32.3	26.6	38.6
Queenscliffe (B)	58.3	48.6	67.4	35.9	28.3	44.4
South Gippsland (S)	57.1	48.9	65.0	37.6	29.9	46.0
Southern Grampians (S)	74.0	69.2	78.2	19.8	15.9	24.4
Stonnington (C)	51.4	43.9	58.8	40.0	32.9	47.6
Strathbogie (S)	64.3	56.6	71.3	28.1	21.8	35.5
Surf Coast (S)	63.5	57.4	69.2	29.6	24.1	35.7
Swan Hill (RC)	68.1	60.9	74.6	25.7	19.6	32.8
Towong (S)	70.7	65.2	75.6	24.1	19.5	29.4
Wangaratta (RC)	62.0	55.9	67.7	29.6	24.2	35.7
Warrnambool (C)	58.8	51.9	65.3	35.1	28.7	42.0
Wellington (S)	57.4	49.9	64.5	37.3	30.4	44.9
West Wimmera (S)	64.8	57.8	71.2	31.3	25.1	38.2
Whitehorse (C)	56.6	49.3	63.6	36.3	29.6	43.6
Whittlesea (C)	52.9	46.7	59.0	41.0	35.1	47.2
Wodonga (RC)	54.5	47.9	61.0	39.5	33.2	46.1
Wyndham (C)	59.1	53.5	64.4	33.5	28.5	39.0
Yarra (C)	51.9	44.2	59.6	36.4	30.2	43.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	63.4	57.9	68.5	29.8	25.1	35.1
Yarriambiack (S)	67.8	60.9	74.0	26.4	20.5	33.3
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>38.4</b>

The relationship, if any, between SES and the ability to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. There was a strong socioeconomic gradient; the proportion of men and women aged 18–65 years who were unable to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job significantly decreased with increasing total annual household income. Conversely, those who were able to get help from a relative or friend in finding a job significantly increased with increasing total annual household income (Figure 2.8).

**Figure 2.8: Help from a relative or friend in finding a job, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

### Help to get a job through a contact in a group

Respondents were asked whether they were members of a sports, religious, school, professional or other community or action group. If they responded that they were and were aged 18–64 years, they were subsequently asked if they would be able to get help from a contact in the group to which they belong in finding a job, if needed.

Table 2.28 shows the ability of people who belong to a group to get help from a contact in that group in finding a job, by age group and sex. Overall, 60.0 per cent of people reported that they could get help from a group contact in finding a job; the proportion was not significantly different between men (61.6 per cent) and women (58.5 per cent). A significantly higher proportion of men and women aged 18–24 years reported that they could get help from a group contact in

finding a job compared with all Victorian men and women aged 18–64 years, respectively. By contrast significantly lower proportions of men and women aged 45–54 and 55–64 years reported that they could get help from a group contact in finding a job compared with all Victorian men and women aged 18–64 years, respectively. Conversely, the inability to get help from a group contact in finding a job increased with age in both men and women.

Table 2.28: Help from a group contact in finding a job,<sup>a,b</sup> by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Age group (years)	Yes			No		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
18–24	74.1	67.9	79.6	21.0	16.1	26.9
25–34	68.0	61.9	73.5	26.1	21.1	31.8
35–44	60.1	56.2	63.9	32.0	28.4	35.8
45–54	53.8	50.3	57.3	36.9	33.6	40.3
55–64	51.5	48.2	54.8	39.8	36.6	43.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>33.0</b>
<b>Females</b>						
18–24	72.2	65.7	77.9	24.2	18.8	30.5
25–34	61.2	56.3	65.9	30.2	25.9	34.9
35–44	61.0	58.2	63.8	30.6	28.0	33.3
45–54	52.5	49.7	55.4	35.9	33.2	38.7
55–64	45.7	42.8	48.5	42.4	39.7	45.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
18–24	73.2	68.7	77.2	22.6	18.8	26.8
25–34	64.6	60.8	68.4	28.1	24.7	31.8
35–44	60.6	58.2	62.9	31.3	29.1	33.5
45–54	53.2	50.9	55.4	36.4	34.3	38.6
55–64	48.7	46.5	50.9	41.1	38.9	43.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>33.1</b>

a. Includes a sports, religious, school, professional or other community action group.

b. Denominator was only those who belonged to a group and were aged less than 65 years of age.

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and have been age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

Table 2.29 shows the population prevalence of the ability to get help from a group contact in finding a job. Overall, 30.4 per cent of the Victorian population aged 18–64 years reported that they were able to get help through a group contact in finding a job and this did not differ between the sexes. The only difference between the sexes was in those aged 55–64 years where a significantly higher proportion of men (32.3 per cent) were able

to get help from a group contact in finding a job compared with their female counterparts (25.7 per cent).

The ability to get help from a group contact in finding a job declined with age in both men and women from 48.7 per cent in those aged 18–24 years to 28.9 per cent in those aged 55–64 years.

**Table 2.29: Population prevalence of help to get a job through a contact in a group,<sup>a,b</sup> by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely			Not applicable <sup>c</sup>		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>												
18–24	49.5	43.8	55.2	14.0	10.7	18.2	33.3	28.1	38.9	3.2*	1.8	5.8
25–34	39.0	34.3	44.0	15.0	12.0	18.6	42.6	37.6	47.7	3.4*	1.9	6.1
35–44	38.0	35.0	41.1	20.2	17.8	22.9	36.8	33.7	40.0	5.0	3.8	6.6
45–54	33.8	31.2	36.5	23.2	21.0	25.6	37.1	34.5	39.9	5.8	4.6	7.3
55–64	32.3	29.8	34.8	24.9	22.7	27.2	37.4	34.9	40.0	5.4	4.4	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Females</b>												
18–24	47.8	42.5	53.2	16.0	12.3	20.6	33.8	28.9	39.0	2.4*	1.1	5.0
25–34	34.5	31.0	38.2	17.0	14.4	20.0	43.6	39.9	47.4	4.8	3.5	6.7
35–44	40.9	38.5	43.2	20.5	18.7	22.5	33.1	30.8	35.4	5.6	4.6	6.7
45–54	31.2	29.2	33.3	21.4	19.6	23.2	40.6	38.4	42.8	6.9	5.8	8.1
55–64	25.7	23.8	27.6	23.9	22.1	25.7	43.8	41.7	45.9	6.7	5.6	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Persons</b>												
18–24	48.7	44.7	52.6	15.0	12.4	18.0	33.5	29.9	37.3	2.8	1.8	4.5
25–34	36.8	33.8	39.9	16.0	14.0	18.3	43.1	39.9	46.3	4.1	3.0	5.6
35–44	39.5	37.5	41.4	20.4	18.8	22.0	34.9	33.0	36.9	5.3	4.5	6.2
45–54	32.5	30.9	34.2	22.3	20.8	23.8	38.9	37.2	40.6	6.4	5.5	7.3
55–64	28.9	27.4	30.5	24.4	23.0	25.8	40.7	39.0	42.3	6.1	5.3	7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>

a. Includes a sports, religious, school, professional or other community action group.

b. Denominator includes all Victorian adults.

c. People who indicated that they did not belong to one of the above groups or were 65 years of age and over.

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and have been age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.30 shows the ability of people who belong to a group to get help from a contact in that group in finding a job, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. A significantly higher proportion of men, but not women, who lived in rural Victoria were able to get help from a group contact in finding a job compared with their metropolitan counterparts. Conversely, there was a significantly higher proportion of men, but not women, who lived in metropolitan Victoria and

were unable to get help from a group contact in finding a job compared with their rural counterparts.

There were significantly higher proportions of men who lived in Barwon-South Western Region, women who lived in Loddon Mallee Region and people who lived in Hume Region who were able to get help from a group contact in finding a job compared with all Victorian men, women and adults aged 18–64 years, respectively.

Table 2.30: Help from a group contact in finding a job,<sup>a,b</sup> by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	57.0	51.7	62.1	36.4	31.5	41.6	
North & West Metropolitan	60.6	56.8	64.2	31.6	28.2	35.1	
Southern Metropolitan	61.1	56.4	65.5	30.7	26.8	34.9	
Metropolitan males	59.8	57.3	62.3	32.6	30.2	35.0	
Barwon-South Western	73.8	67.7	79.0	18.0	13.9	22.8	
Gippsland	60.4	53.3	67.0	33.2	26.9	40.1	
Grampians	63.3	56.7	69.4	31.1	25.4	37.5	
Hume	68.1	62.2	73.5	25.4	20.4	31.2	
Loddon Mallee	68.4	62.2	74.0	26.5	21.4	32.2	
Rural males	67.6	64.5	70.6	25.9	23.3	28.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>33.0</b>	
<b>Females</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	59.1	54.6	63.3	32.7	28.8	37.0	
North & West Metropolitan	57.3	54.2	60.5	31.9	29.1	34.8	
Southern Metropolitan	58.9	54.7	62.9	33.8	29.9	37.9	
Metropolitan females	57.8	55.6	60.1	33.0	31.0	35.2	
Barwon-South Western	60.2	54.4	65.8	30.9	25.5	36.9	
Gippsland	53.2	47.8	58.5	37.2	31.9	42.8	
Grampians	63.8	58.8	68.5	24.6	20.9	28.7	
Hume	63.0	59.1	66.9	29.3	26.0	32.9	
Loddon Mallee	65.1	60.9	69.1	28.2	24.4	32.3	
Rural females	61.2	58.6	63.8	30.0	27.6	32.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>	
<b>Persons</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	57.4	53.9	60.8	35.0	31.8	38.4	
North & West Metropolitan	59.0	56.5	61.5	31.8	29.5	34.1	
Southern Metropolitan	59.9	56.8	62.9	32.4	29.5	35.4	
Metropolitan persons	58.8	57.1	60.5	32.8	31.3	34.4	
Barwon-South Western	66.1	61.4	70.5	25.1	21.1	29.6	
Gippsland	56.8	52.1	61.3	35.3	31.0	39.9	
Grampians	63.4	59.2	67.4	27.9	24.3	31.8	
Hume	66.0	62.5	69.4	26.9	23.8	30.3	
Loddon Mallee	66.7	62.9	70.3	27.4	24.1	31.0	
Rural persons	64.3	62.2	66.4	28.0	26.2	30.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>33.1</b>	

a. Includes a sports, religious, school, professional or other community action group.

b. Denominator was only those who belonged to a group and were aged less than 65 years of age.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Note that estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses, not reported here.

# Social capital

Table 2.31 shows the proportion of people who said that they could get help from a group contact in finding a job, by LGA. Significantly higher proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Central Goldfields (S), Gannawarra (S), Greater Shepparton (C), Horsham (RC), Mansfield (S), Mildura (RC), Pyrenees (S), Southern Grampians (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), West Wimmera (S) and Yarriambiack (S) were able to get help from a group contact in finding a job compared with all Victorian adults aged 18–64 years. Conversely, there were significantly lower proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Casey (C) and Greater Dandenong (C).

There were significantly higher proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Latrobe (C) and Melton (S) who were unable to get help from a group contact in finding a job compared with all Victorian adults aged 18–64 years. Conversely, there were significantly lower proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Central Goldfields (S), Gannawarra (S), Hindmarsh (S), Mildura (RC), Moyne (S), Pyrenees (S), Southern Grampians (S), Swan Hill (RC) and Yarriambiack (S).

Table 2.31: Help from a group contact in finding a job,<sup>a,b</sup> by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	64.5	54.9	73.1	30.2	22.0	39.9
Ararat (RC)	66.2	56.4	74.8	23.8	17.4	31.7
Ballarat (C)	58.0	50.0	65.5	31.9	25.3	39.3
Banyule (C)	53.9	44.6	63.0	37.5	28.9	47.0
Bass Coast (S)	57.1	44.9	68.5	33.1	22.7	45.4
Baw Baw (S)	61.6	53.2	69.4	29.1	22.6	36.6
Bayside (C)	69.2	59.4	77.5	25.6	17.8	35.3
Benalla (RC)	66.5	59.8	72.6	27.2	21.5	33.8
Boroondara (C)	51.6	42.5	60.7	38.1	30.0	46.9
Brimbank (C)	63.4	55.4	70.8	27.7	21.2	35.3
Buloke (S)	64.0	54.3	72.6	25.4	18.6	33.8
Campaspe (S)	65.5	55.5	74.3	26.4	19.2	35.1
Cardinia (S)	59.2	51.3	66.6	31.5	24.7	39.2
Casey (C)	47.2	37.7	57.0	40.4	31.4	50.1
Central Goldfields (S)	73.6	66.5	79.7	21.1	15.8	27.6
Colac-Otway (S)	67.8	58.1	76.1	29.6	21.5	39.2
Corangamite (S)	66.9	59.3	73.8	25.5	19.2	33.1
Darebin (C)	60.4	51.2	68.9	31.2	23.1	40.6
East Gippsland (S)	55.1	46.0	63.9	34.0	26.0	43.1
Frankston (C)	65.6	57.2	73.2	32.4	25.0	40.8
Gannawarra (S)	69.3	61.2	76.2	20.6	15.7	26.6
Glen Eira (C)	64.7	56.0	72.5	31.3	23.8	39.8
Glenelg (S)	62.9	52.7	72.1	26.4	21.1	32.6
Golden Plains (S)	53.8	43.3	63.9	35.8	26.1	46.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	67.6	60.6	73.8	26.8	21.0	33.4
Greater Dandenong (C)	47.6	39.1	56.3	36.5	28.8	45.0
Greater Geelong (C)	61.3	53.0	69.1	27.7	20.8	35.8
Greater Shepparton (C)	73.5	64.6	80.9	23.0	16.0	31.9
Hepburn (S)	57.1	42.5	70.5	38.1	25.0	53.0
Hindmarsh (S)	69.4	57.9	78.8	17.4	11.5	25.4
Hobsons Bay (C)	56.4	45.8	66.5	31.5	22.6	41.9
Horsham (RC)	73.1	63.3	81.1	23.2	15.9	32.7
Hume (C)	50.0	40.4	59.5	35.7	28.0	44.2
Indigo (S)	65.2	55.0	74.2	26.5	19.1	35.6
Kingston (C)	64.0	55.1	72.1	30.8	23.1	39.8
Knox (C)	61.0	53.4	68.1	34.1	27.2	41.8
Latrobe (C)	50.2	40.8	59.6	44.1	34.9	53.7
Loddon (S)	59.3	48.1	69.6	34.6	24.5	46.4

a. Includes a sports, religious, school, professional or other community action group.

b. Denominator was only those who belonged to a group and were aged less than 65 years of age.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

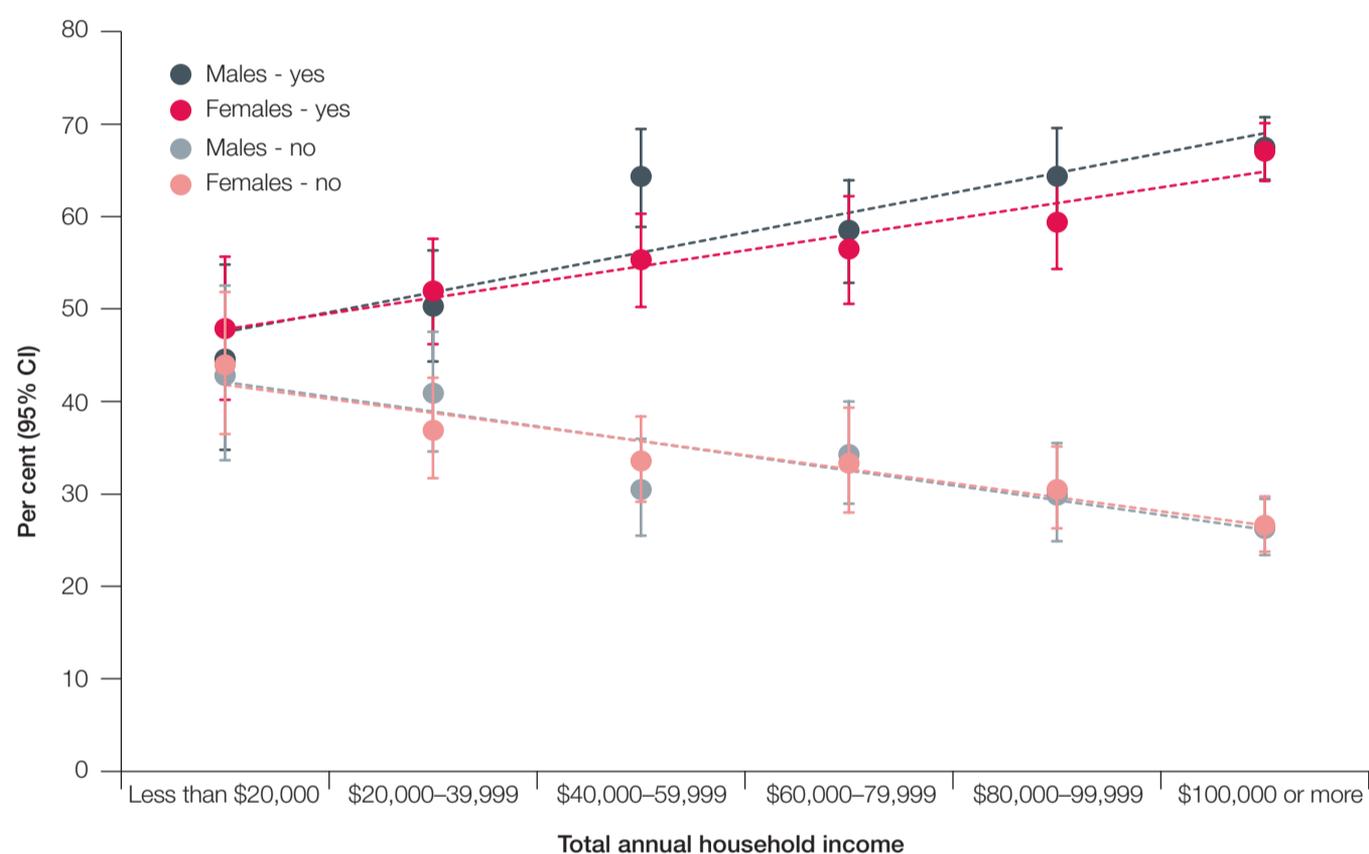
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.31: Help from a group contact in finding a job,<sup>a,b</sup> by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	52.9	43.0	62.7	42.6	33.1	52.8
Manningham (C)	64.4	56.4	71.7	23.6	17.3	31.3
Mansfield (S)	72.3	63.0	80.0	23.4	16.2	32.5
Maribyrnong (C)	55.0	45.4	64.3	33.6	25.2	43.2
Maroondah (C)	52.9	43.9	61.8	37.9	29.7	46.9
Melbourne (C)	63.4	55.3	70.7	32.2	25.3	39.9
Melton (S)	52.8	44.6	60.9	43.0	35.1	51.4
Mildura (RC)	75.6	69.5	80.9	22.4	17.3	28.5
Mitchell (S)	63.5	53.0	72.8	28.4	19.9	38.9
Moira (S)	57.2	45.9	67.8	30.6	21.1	42.2
Monash (C)	51.6	42.4	60.6	41.5	32.7	50.7
Moonee Valley (C)	62.6	53.4	70.9	30.9	23.0	40.0
Moorabool (S)	62.0	53.4	69.9	30.9	23.7	39.2
Moreland (C)	59.4	50.6	67.7	29.4	22.4	37.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	63.2	53.0	72.3	31.1	22.5	41.3
Mount Alexander (S)	61.0	51.8	69.5	32.9	24.6	42.3
Moyne (S)	66.9	58.8	74.2	22.8	17.5	29.1
Murrindindi (S)	65.9	55.3	75.1	28.7	19.8	39.6
Nilumbik (S)	60.0	52.1	67.4	31.3	24.9	38.4
Northern Grampians (S)	66.5	57.0	74.8	24.3	17.2	33.1
Port Phillip (C)	67.2	60.2	73.5	25.3	19.4	32.3
Pyrenees (S)	71.6	64.7	77.7	23.9	18.2	30.8
Queenscliffe (B)	67.3	56.6	76.5	24.2	17.1	33.1
South Gippsland (S)	63.8	54.2	72.3	26.9	20.6	34.2
Southern Grampians (S)	77.0	69.8	82.9	20.1	14.4	27.3
Stonnington (C)	51.2	42.2	60.2	37.3	29.0	46.4
Strathbogie (S)	67.0	57.3	75.5	25.2	17.5	34.9
Surf Coast (S)	67.1	57.2	75.7	27.7	19.5	37.8
Swan Hill (RC)	74.0	65.4	81.1	19.9	13.4	28.3
Towong (S)	69.3	60.9	76.5	25.8	18.8	34.2
Wangaratta (RC)	66.1	55.5	75.3	26.7	18.0	37.6
Warrnambool (C)	64.6	56.0	72.4	28.4	21.7	36.3
Wellington (S)	64.2	54.4	72.9	24.8	18.2	32.9
West Wimmera (S)	68.7	61.4	75.2	25.7	19.7	32.7
Whitehorse (C)	57.9	49.0	66.4	36.2	28.0	45.4
Whittlesea (C)	62.8	54.0	70.9	32.8	25.4	41.2
Wodonga (RC)	58.5	49.4	67.0	32.6	25.4	40.7
Wyndham (C)	61.2	52.8	68.9	25.4	19.3	32.7
Yarra (C)	56.9	45.7	67.5	34.9	24.8	46.5
Yarra Ranges (S)	56.9	47.2	66.1	36.1	27.4	45.8
Yarriambiack (S)	82.4	77.0	86.7	15.4	11.3	20.6
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>

The relationship, if any, between SES and the ability to get help from a group contact in finding a job was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. There was a strong socioeconomic gradient; the proportion of men and women aged 18–65 years who were unable to get help from a group contact in finding a job significantly decreased with increasing total annual household income. Conversely, those who were able to get help from a group contact in finding a job significantly increased with increasing total annual household income (Figure 2.9).

**Figure 2.9: Help from a group contact in finding a job,<sup>a,b</sup> by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



a. Includes a sports, religious, school, professional or other community action group.

b. Denominator was only those who belonged to a group and were aged less than 65 years of age.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

## Received help from a volunteer-based organisation

Many volunteer-based organisations seek to address human, environmental and social needs within the community. Survey respondents were asked whether they currently received any help from a volunteer-based organisation.

Table 2.32 shows the proportion of people who reported that they were receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation,

by age group and sex. Overall, 5.0 per cent of Victorian adults were receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation; this was similar between the sexes. Significantly higher proportions of men and women aged 65 years or over were receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation and this was significantly higher in women (10.1 per cent) than men (6.4 per cent).

**Table 2.32: Received help from a volunteer-based organisation, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>							
18–24	3.4*	2.1	5.5	96.5	94.4	97.8	
25–34	2.3*	1.4	3.9	97.2	95.5	98.3	
35–44	3.8	2.8	5.2	95.8	94.4	96.9	
45–54	4.5	3.5	5.8	95.4	94.1	96.4	
55–64	4.7	3.6	6.0	95.1	93.8	96.2	
65+	6.4	5.6	7.4	93.3	92.3	94.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>95.8</b>	
<b>Females</b>							
18–24	5.8	3.7	8.9	93.8	90.6	95.9	
25–34	4.2	3.0	6.0	95.3	93.4	96.6	
35–44	3.1	2.4	4.0	96.8	95.9	97.5	
45–54	3.7	2.9	4.5	96.0	95.1	96.8	
55–64	3.7	3.0	4.5	96.0	95.1	96.7	
65+	10.1	9.1	11.2	89.5	88.3	90.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>94.7</b>	
<b>Persons</b>							
18–24	4.5	3.3	6.3	95.2	93.4	96.5	
25–34	3.3	2.4	4.4	96.3	95.1	97.2	
35–44	3.5	2.8	4.3	96.3	95.5	97.0	
45–54	4.1	3.4	4.8	95.7	94.9	96.4	
55–64	4.2	3.5	4.9	95.6	94.8	96.2	
65+	8.4	7.7	9.2	91.2	90.5	91.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>95.1</b>	

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and have been age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

The trend over time from 2005 to 2011–12 of the proportion of men and women who were receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation was investigated. There was no significant change in the proportion of men or women who had or had not been receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation between 2005 and 2011–12 (data not shown).

Table 2.33 shows the proportion of Victorian adults who had been receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. There were no significant differences between men, women or people who had been receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation by Department of Health & Human Services region or between those who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria.

**Table 2.33: Received help from a volunteer-based organisation, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Region	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	3.8	2.8	5.2	95.8	94.2	96.9
North & West Metropolitan	4.6	3.7	5.7	95.0	93.9	96.0
Southern Metropolitan	4.3	3.2	5.6	95.6	94.2	96.6
Metropolitan males	4.3	3.7	4.9	95.5	94.7	96.1
Barwon-South Western	5.1	3.5	7.4	94.7	92.4	96.4
Gippsland	4.3	2.9	6.3	95.7	93.7	97.1
Grampians	5.0	3.6	6.9	94.9	93.0	96.3
Hume	6.4	4.8	8.5	93.5	91.4	95.1
Loddon Mallee	3.6	2.8	4.7	96.3	95.3	97.1
Rural males	4.8	4.1	5.7	95.1	94.2	95.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>95.8</b>
<b>Females</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	5.2	4.1	6.7	94.3	92.8	95.5
North & West Metropolitan	5.0	4.1	6.0	94.4	93.3	95.4
Southern Metropolitan	5.4	4.3	6.8	94.3	92.9	95.4
Metropolitan females	5.3	4.7	6.0	94.3	93.5	94.9
Barwon-South Western	6.8	4.1	11.0	92.9	88.8	95.6
Gippsland	5.6	4.3	7.4	94.1	92.3	95.5
Grampians	5.8	4.2	7.9	94.1	92.0	95.7
Hume	5.9	4.6	7.5	93.9	92.3	95.2
Loddon Mallee	5.3	4.3	6.6	94.6	93.3	95.7
Rural females	6.0	5.0	7.2	93.9	92.7	94.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>94.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	4.6	3.8	5.6	95.0	94.0	95.9
North & West Metropolitan	4.8	4.1	5.5	94.7	93.9	95.4
Southern Metropolitan	4.9	4.1	5.8	94.9	93.9	95.7
Metropolitan persons	4.8	4.4	5.3	94.8	94.3	95.3
Barwon-South Western	5.9	4.2	8.3	93.9	91.4	95.6
Gippsland	5.0	4.0	6.3	94.8	93.5	95.9
Grampians	5.4	4.3	6.7	94.5	93.2	95.6
Hume	6.2	5.1	7.5	93.7	92.4	94.8
Loddon Mallee	4.5	3.8	5.2	95.5	94.7	96.2
Rural persons	5.4	4.8	6.2	94.4	93.7	95.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>95.1</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Note that estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.34 shows the proportion of people who received help from volunteer-based organisations; this ranged from 2.5 per cent in the LGA of Port Phillip (C) to 15.0 per cent for the LGA of Strathbogie (S). The proportion of people who had been receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation was significantly higher in the LGAs of Buloke (S), Loddon (S), Murrindindi (S), Northern Grampians (S) and Strathbogie (S) compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast the proportion of people who had been receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation was significantly lower in the LGAs of Greater Bendigo (C) and Port Phillip (C).

Table 2.34: Received help from a volunteer-based organisation, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	5.1	3.2	8.1	94.9	91.8	96.8
Ararat (RC)	7.1*	4.1	12.1	92.9	87.9	95.9
Ballarat (C)	4.8	3.2	7.0	95.2	93.0	96.8
Banyule (C)	3.8*	2.3	6.4	96.1	93.5	97.7
Bass Coast (S)	4.5*	2.6	7.5	95.5	92.5	97.4
Baw Baw (S)	4.4	2.9	6.6	95.5	93.3	97.0
Bayside (C)	6.1*	2.6	13.4	93.7	86.4	97.2
Benalla (RC)	3.4	2.2	5.2	96.6	94.8	97.8
Boroondara (C)	3.5*	1.9	6.2	96.4	93.7	98.0
Brimbank (C)	4.1*	2.4	6.8	95.1	92.2	96.9
Buloke (S)	11.8*	6.4	20.9	88.1	79.0	93.5
Campaspe (S)	5.1*	3.0	8.5	94.9	91.5	97.0
Cardinia (S)	7.8	5.1	11.7	91.9	88.0	94.6
Casey (C)	5.8	3.5	9.4	94.1	90.6	96.4
Central Goldfields (S)	6.4	4.3	9.4	93.6	90.5	95.6
Colac-Otway (S)	5.7	3.6	9.1	94.1	90.7	96.3
Corangamite (S)	7.6*	3.3	16.6	91.9	83.1	96.3
Darebin (C)	4.3*	2.6	7.2	95.5	92.6	97.3
East Gippsland (S)	4.9*	2.5	9.3	95.0	90.6	97.4
Frankston (C)	5.3*	3.1	8.8	94.7	91.1	96.9
Gannawarra (S)	5.2	3.5	7.6	94.8	92.4	96.5
Glen Eira (C)	4.6*	2.7	7.9	94.1	90.2	96.5
Glenelg (S)	5.2	3.6	7.4	94.8	92.6	96.4
Golden Plains (S)	4.8	3.1	7.2	94.1	90.2	96.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	2.3*	1.3	3.8	97.7	96.2	98.7
Greater Dandenong (C)	4.7	3.0	7.4	94.9	92.2	96.7
Greater Geelong (C)	5.1*	2.9	8.8	94.8	91.0	97.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	7.6*	4.6	12.3	92.3	87.6	95.3
Hepburn (S)	3.4	2.2	5.2	96.6	94.8	97.8
Hindmarsh (S)	7.4	4.9	11.2	92.3	88.6	94.9
Hobsons Bay (C)	3.6	2.2	5.8	96.3	94.1	97.7
Horsham (RC)	3.9	2.4	6.3	96.1	93.7	97.6
Hume (C)	6.3*	3.7	10.3	92.2	88.3	94.9
Indigo (S)	5.6	3.5	8.7	94.1	90.9	96.2
Kingston (C)	4.5	2.9	6.9	95.5	93.1	97.1
Knox (C)	5.7	3.8	8.4	93.3	90.3	95.4
Latrobe (C)	4.5	2.9	6.9	95.5	93.1	97.1
Loddon (S)	13.9	9.2	20.4	86.0	79.5	90.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

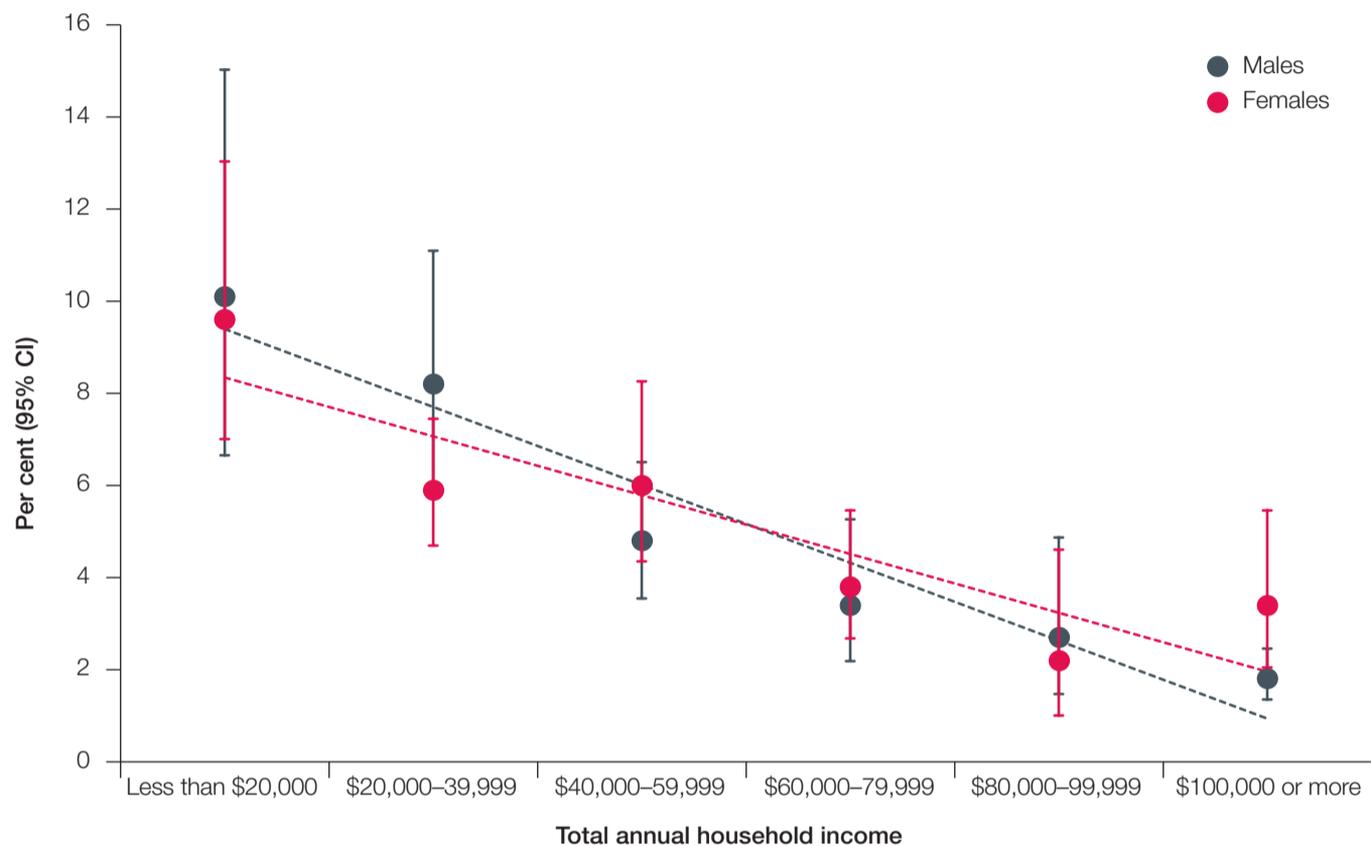
\*\* Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

Table 2.34: Received help from a volunteer-based organisation, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	4.6	3.0	6.8	95.4	93.2	97.0
Manningham (C)	4.4	2.8	6.7	95.6	93.3	97.2
Mansfield (S)	6.9	4.7	10.1	93.1	89.9	95.3
Maribyrnong (C)	5.9*	3.4	10.0	93.8	89.7	96.3
Maroondah (C)	5.1	3.1	8.2	94.7	91.6	96.7
Melbourne (C)	6.8	4.4	10.3	93.2	89.7	95.6
Melton (S)	6.5*	3.9	10.5	93.2	89.1	95.8
Mildura (RC)	4.6	3.1	6.6	95.4	93.4	96.9
Mitchell (S)	6.0*	3.4	10.5	94.0	89.5	96.6
Moira (S)	4.7	3.2	6.8	95.0	92.9	96.5
Monash (C)	4.3	2.8	6.6	94.9	92.2	96.7
Moonee Valley (C)	3.8*	2.2	6.5	96.2	93.5	97.8
Moorabool (S)	5.8*	3.2	10.1	94.2	89.9	96.8
Moreland (C)	3.7*	2.2	6.2	96.2	93.7	97.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	5.3*	3.0	9.2	94.5	90.7	96.9
Mount Alexander (S)	3.9	2.6	5.9	95.7	93.7	97.1
Moyne (S)	4.4*	2.3	8.3	93.8	87.7	97.0
Murrindindi (S)	13.7*	7.9	22.7	86.2	77.2	92.0
Nilumbik (S)	3.0*	1.3	6.7	97.0	93.3	98.7
Northern Grampians (S)	12.9*	5.3	28.0	87.1	72.0	94.7
Port Phillip (C)	2.5	1.6	4.1	97.5	95.9	98.4
Pyrenees (S)	**			89.9	74.6	96.4
Queenscliffe (B)	5.0*	1.9	12.4	95.0	87.6	98.1
South Gippsland (S)	3.7*	2.2	6.1	94.8	90.1	97.4
Southern Grampians (S)	6.0	4.0	8.9	94.0	91.1	96.0
Stonnington (C)	4.3*	2.5	7.4	95.7	92.6	97.5
Strathbogie (S)	15.0*	7.3	28.2	85.0	71.8	92.7
Surf Coast (S)	6.6	4.5	9.7	93.4	90.3	95.5
Swan Hill (RC)	3.0*	1.6	5.5	96.9	94.4	98.3
Towong (S)	6.4	4.4	9.4	93.3	90.4	95.4
Wangaratta (RC)	3.4	2.3	5.1	96.3	94.6	97.5
Warrnambool (C)	8.8*	5.2	14.5	90.4	84.7	94.2
Wellington (S)	7.1*	4.1	11.8	92.9	88.2	95.9
West Wimmera (S)	7.2	5.2	10.0	92.7	89.9	94.7
Whitehorse (C)	4.3*	2.2	8.2	95.7	91.8	97.8
Whittlesea (C)	3.9*	2.3	6.8	95.3	92.3	97.2
Wodonga (RC)	4.4	3.0	6.6	95.2	93.0	96.8
Wyndham (C)	5.5	3.4	8.8	92.9	89.4	95.4
Yarra (C)	5.1*	2.6	9.7	94.8	90.2	97.3
Yarra Ranges (S)	4.2	2.6	6.7	95.1	92.4	96.9
Yarriambiack (S)	8.2	5.2	12.7	91.7	87.2	94.7
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>95.2</b>

The relationship, if any, between SES and the proportion of people who had been receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. There was a strong socioeconomic gradient; the proportion of men and women who had been receiving help from a volunteer-based organisation significantly decreased with increasing income (Figure 2.10).

**Figure 2.10: Received help from a volunteer-based organisation, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.  
 Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

### Attended a support group meeting

There are a range of support groups in which individuals support one another to deal with an issue they have in common, sometimes with the aid of a facilitator, counsellor or other professional. Survey respondents were asked if they had been to any support group meetings over the previous two years.

Table 2.35 shows the proportion of Victorian adults who had attended a support group meeting in the previous two years, by age group and sex. Almost one in 10 people (9.1 per cent)

aged 18 years or over reported having attended a support group meeting in the previous two years. Overall, 9.1 per cent of Victorian adults had attended a support group meeting within the previous two years and this did not differ by sex. The proportion of men who had attended a support group meeting was significantly higher in those aged 65 years or over compared with all Victorian men, while there was no difference by age group for women.

**Table 2.35: Support group attendance, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
18–24	7.1	4.5	10.9	92.6	88.7	95.2
25–34	5.6	3.9	8.0	93.7	90.8	95.7
35–44	8.3	6.6	10.2	91.3	89.3	93.0
45–54	9.1	7.6	10.8	90.8	89.1	92.3
55–64	9.0	7.6	10.6	90.8	89.2	92.2
65+	<b>11.7</b>	10.5	13.0	<b>88.0</b>	86.6	89.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>92.0</b>
<b>Females</b>						
18–24	7.7	5.3	11.1	92.3	88.9	94.7
25–34	9.5	7.7	11.7	90.5	88.3	92.3
35–44	10.3	9.0	11.8	89.5	88.0	90.8
45–54	10.3	9.0	11.7	89.7	88.3	91.0
55–64	11.2	10.0	12.6	88.4	87.0	89.7
65+	10.3	9.3	11.3	89.5	88.4	90.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>90.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
18–24	7.4	5.5	9.8	92.4	90.0	94.3
25–34	7.5	6.2	9.1	92.1	90.4	93.5
35–44	9.3	8.2	10.5	90.4	89.2	91.5
45–54	9.7	8.7	10.8	90.3	89.2	91.2
55–64	10.1	9.2	11.2	89.6	88.5	90.6
65+	<b>10.9</b>	10.1	11.7	<b>88.8</b>	88.0	89.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>91.1</b>

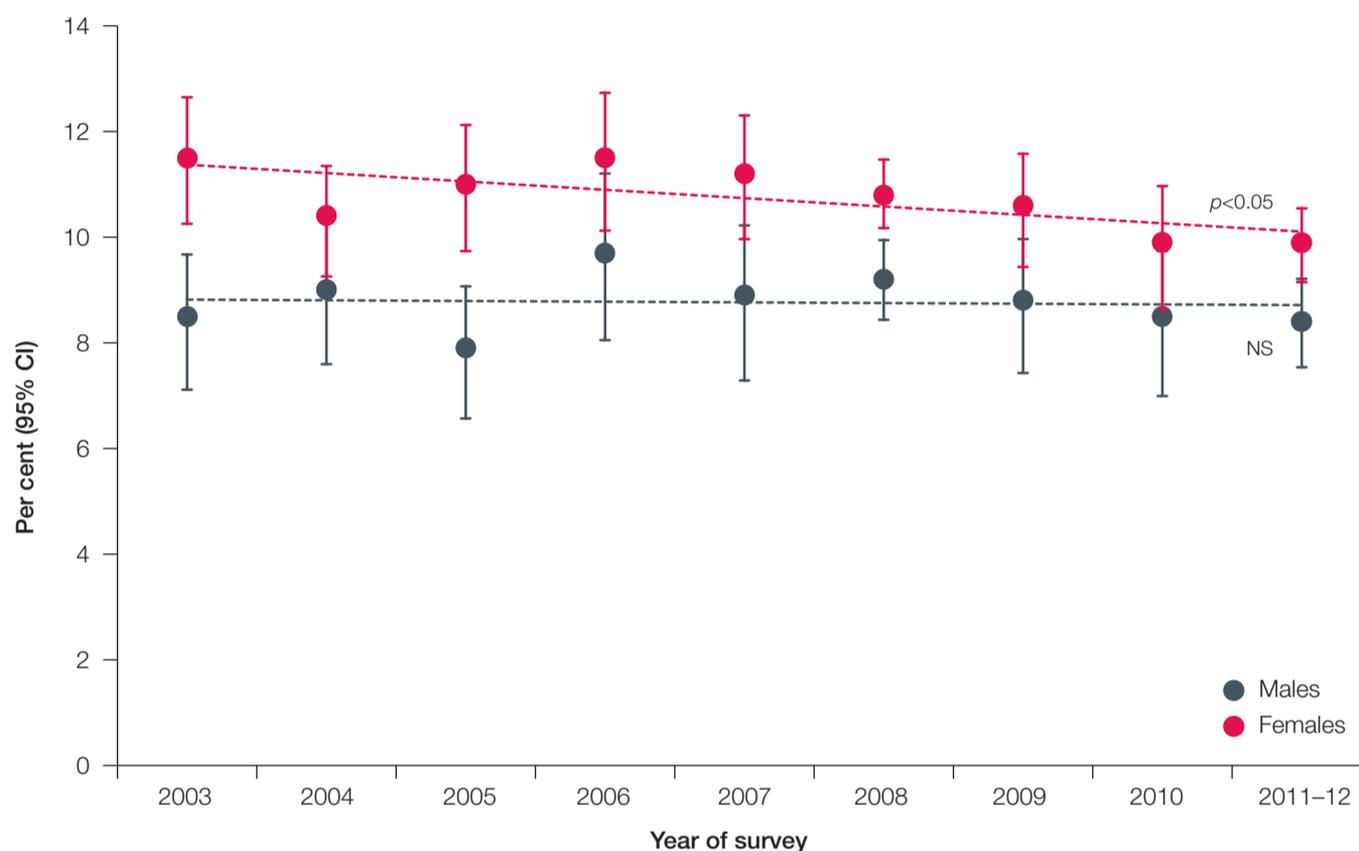
Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and have been age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

The trend over time from 2003 to 2011–12 of the proportion of Victorian adults who had attended a support group meeting in the previous two years was investigated. There was no significant change in the proportion of men who had attended a support group meeting. By contrast the proportion of women who had attended a support group meeting in the previous two years significantly declined from 2003 to 2011–12 (Figure 2.11).

**Figure 2.11: Support group attendance from 2003 to 2011–12, Victoria**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval; NS = not significant.  
 Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Table 2.36 shows the proportion of Victorian adults who had attended a support group meeting in the previous two years, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. A significantly higher proportion of women, but not men, who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria had attended a support group meeting in the previous two years. There was also a significantly higher proportion of women who lived in Hume Region who had attended a support group meeting in the previous two years compared with all Victorian women.

**Table 2.36: Support group attendance, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Region	Yes			No		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	11.0	8.7	13.9	88.5	85.7	90.9
North & West Metropolitan	6.9	5.8	8.2	92.5	91.0	93.8
Southern Metropolitan	7.3	6.1	8.8	92.5	90.9	93.7
Metropolitan males	8.1	7.2	9.1	91.5	90.4	92.4
Barwon-South Western	9.2*	5.5	15.0	90.8	85.0	94.5
Gippsland	10.1	7.6	13.1	89.9	86.8	92.3
Grampians	7.0	5.8	8.4	92.9	91.5	94.1
Hume	10.9	9.1	13.1	88.3	85.9	90.3
Loddon Mallee	8.7	7.1	10.7	91.0	89.0	92.7
Rural males	9.1	7.8	10.6	90.6	89.1	91.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>92.0</b>
<b>Females</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	9.3	7.6	11.5	90.5	88.4	92.3
North & West Metropolitan	9.3	8.2	10.5	90.3	89.1	91.4
Southern Metropolitan	9.0	7.6	10.6	91.0	89.4	92.4
Metropolitan females	9.2	8.4	10.1	90.6	89.7	91.4
Barwon-South Western	10.4	7.6	13.9	89.6	86.1	92.4
Gippsland	11.0	9.0	13.4	88.9	86.6	90.9
Grampians	11.8	9.2	15.0	88.1	84.9	90.7
Hume	13.9	11.8	16.2	86.1	83.7	88.2
Loddon Mallee	12.0	10.1	14.2	87.9	85.8	89.8
Rural females	11.7	10.5	13.0	88.3	87.0	89.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>90.7</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	10.1	8.6	11.9	89.6	87.9	91.1
North & West Metropolitan	8.1	7.3	9.0	91.4	90.5	92.3
Southern Metropolitan	8.1	7.2	9.2	91.7	90.7	92.7
Metropolitan persons	8.6	8.0	9.3	91.1	90.4	91.7
Barwon-South Western	9.6	7.3	12.6	90.3	87.4	92.7
Gippsland	10.4	8.8	12.2	89.5	87.7	91.1
Grampians	9.2	7.9	10.9	90.7	89.1	92.1
Hume	12.4	11.0	14.0	87.2	85.5	88.7
Loddon Mallee	10.5	9.1	12.0	89.3	87.7	90.7
Rural persons	10.4	9.5	11.3	89.5	88.5	90.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>91.1</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Note that estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses, not reported here.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

# Social capital

Table 2.37 shows the proportion of Victorian adults who had attended a support group meeting in the previous year, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people who had attended a support group meeting in the LGAs of Buloke (S), East Gippsland (S), Gannawarra (S), Greater Shepparton (C), Hindmarsh (S), Loddon (S), Mansfield (S), Moira (S), Murrindindi (S), Strathbogie (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), Warrnambool (C), West Wimmera (S) and Yarra Ranges (S) compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.37: Support group attendance, by LGA and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	12.5*	6.3	23.1	87.5	76.9	93.7
Ararat (RC)	11.6	8.5	15.6	88.4	84.4	91.5
Ballarat (C)	7.9	5.3	11.5	92.1	88.5	94.7
Banyule (C)	6.4	4.5	9.1	93.5	90.8	95.5
Bass Coast (S)	13.3	8.2	20.9	86.6	79.0	91.7
Baw Baw (S)	7.0	4.9	9.8	93.0	90.2	95.1
Bayside (C)	8.8	5.6	13.7	91.0	86.1	94.3
Benalla (RC)	13.2	9.1	18.7	86.3	80.7	90.4
Boroondara (C)	7.7	4.8	12.0	92.1	87.8	95.0
Brimbank (C)	8.9	6.2	12.7	90.9	87.1	93.6
Buloke (S)	31.1	23.8	39.5	68.8	60.4	76.2
Campaspe (S)	10.6	7.7	14.5	89.4	85.5	92.3
Cardinia (S)	9.6	7.1	12.9	90.4	87.1	92.9
Casey (C)	8.3	5.8	11.8	91.7	88.2	94.2
Central Goldfields (S)	7.9	5.6	11.1	91.9	88.6	94.2
Colac-Otway (S)	11.5	8.0	16.2	88.5	83.7	92.0
Corangamite (S)	12.0	9.0	15.8	88.0	84.2	91.0
Darebin (C)	8.2	5.6	11.9	91.6	87.9	94.3
East Gippsland (S)	13.9	9.9	19.2	86.0	80.7	90.0
Frankston (C)	7.9	5.1	11.9	92.1	88.0	94.8
Gannawarra (S)	16.1	10.2	24.3	83.9	75.7	89.8
Glen Eira (C)	8.0	5.5	11.7	91.8	88.1	94.4
Glenelg (S)	9.0	6.5	12.4	91.0	87.6	93.5
Golden Plains (S)	7.4	5.3	10.1	92.6	89.9	94.7
Greater Bendigo (C)	7.1	5.2	9.7	92.7	90.1	94.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	8.7	6.1	12.3	91.1	87.5	93.7
Greater Geelong (C)	8.6	5.3	13.5	91.4	86.5	94.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	13.5	9.9	18.1	85.4	80.5	89.3
Hepburn (S)	7.7	5.7	10.4	91.8	89.0	93.9
Hindmarsh (S)	16.6	11.5	23.3	83.4	76.7	88.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	10.4	7.2	14.9	89.4	85.0	92.7
Horsham (RC)	11.9	9.1	15.4	88.1	84.6	90.9
Hume (C)	8.2	5.9	11.1	88.8	83.4	92.7
Indigo (S)	12.2	8.5	17.3	87.7	82.7	91.5
Kingston (C)	6.6	4.4	9.7	93.0	89.7	95.3
Knox (C)	10.6	7.4	14.8	89.2	85.0	92.4
Latrobe (C)	9.7	6.9	13.6	90.3	86.4	93.1
Loddon (S)	14.3	10.8	18.6	85.7	81.4	89.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

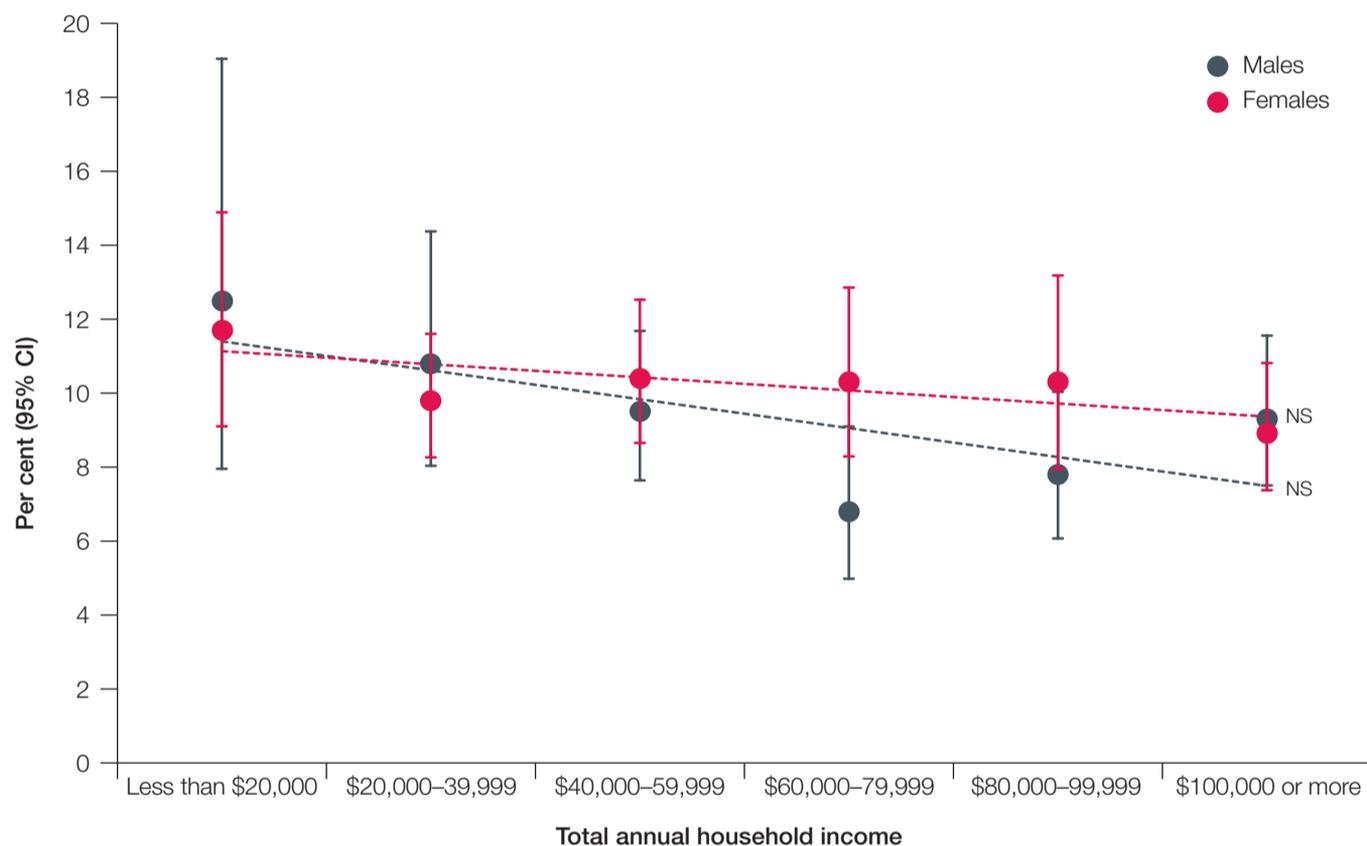
\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.37: Support group attendance, by LGA and sex, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	8.8	5.7	13.5	89.8	84.4	93.4
Manningham (C)	8.9	5.8	13.3	91.1	86.7	94.2
Mansfield (S)	17.0	11.2	25.1	83.0	74.9	88.8
Maribyrnong (C)	9.2	6.1	13.8	90.6	86.1	93.8
Maroondah (C)	6.5	4.3	9.5	92.6	89.1	95.1
Melbourne (C)	11.2	8.0	15.3	88.3	84.2	91.5
Melton (S)	7.9	5.5	11.1	92.1	88.9	94.5
Mildura (RC)	10.6	7.3	15.0	89.4	85.0	92.7
Mitchell (S)	8.1	5.4	12.1	91.9	87.9	94.6
Moira (S)	13.9	10.1	18.9	86.1	81.1	89.9
Monash (C)	7.8	5.1	11.7	92.2	88.3	94.9
Moonee Valley (C)	7.2	4.8	10.6	92.8	89.4	95.2
Moorabool (S)	7.3	5.2	10.2	92.7	89.8	94.8
Moreland (C)	9.2	6.2	13.4	90.6	86.4	93.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	9.6	6.4	14.1	90.4	85.9	93.6
Mount Alexander (S)	11.3	7.6	16.5	88.7	83.5	92.4
Moyne (S)	10.9*	6.3	18.1	89.1	81.9	93.6
Murrindindi (S)	17.9	11.6	26.6	81.9	73.3	88.3
Nilumbik (S)	9.5	6.2	14.4	90.5	85.6	93.8
Northern Grampians (S)	12.1	8.9	16.1	87.8	83.7	90.9
Port Phillip (C)	6.8	4.4	10.5	93.2	89.5	95.6
Pyrenees (S)	12.7	9.4	17.0	87.3	83.0	90.6
Queenscliffe (B)	9.4	6.2	13.9	90.6	86.1	93.8
South Gippsland (S)	7.5	5.2	10.7	92.3	89.0	94.6
Southern Grampians (S)	8.6	6.5	11.3	91.4	88.7	93.5
Stonnington (C)	8.8	6.0	12.7	91.2	87.3	94.0
Strathbogie (S)	19.4*	10.6	33.0	80.5	67.0	89.4
Surf Coast (S)	7.4	4.7	11.6	92.6	88.4	95.3
Swan Hill (RC)	16.7	12.1	22.7	83.1	77.1	87.8
Towong (S)	13.8	10.1	18.6	86.0	81.2	89.7
Wangaratta (RC)	12.3	9.2	16.3	86.1	81.2	89.9
Warrnambool (C)	14.1	10.5	18.7	85.9	81.3	89.5
Wellington (S)	10.9	6.8	17.1	89.1	82.9	93.2
West Wimmera (S)	14.6	11.1	19.1	85.0	80.5	88.6
Whitehorse (C)	11.5	7.9	16.3	87.9	83.1	91.6
Whittlesea (C)	5.9	3.8	8.8	93.8	90.8	95.9
Wodonga (RC)	9.7	6.6	14.0	90.3	86.0	93.4
Wyndham (C)	6.9	4.9	9.8	92.6	89.6	94.8
Yarra (C)	7.3	4.6	11.5	92.7	88.5	95.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	17.7	12.2	24.9	82.2	75.0	87.6
Yarriambiack (S)	12.7	8.6	18.3	87.3	81.6	91.3
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>91.1</b>

The relationship, if any, between SES and the proportion of people who had attended a support group meeting in the previous two years was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. There was no socioeconomic gradient where support group attendance differed by SES for either men or women. Those with high total annual household incomes were just as likely as those with low incomes to have attended a support group meeting in the previous two years.

**Figure 2.12: Support group attendance, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval; NS = not significant.  
 Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

## Access to community services and resources

Survey respondents were asked if they could get access to community services or resources, such as libraries, maternal and child health centres and neighbourhood centres, when needed. Table 2.38 shows access to community services and resources, by age group and sex. The majority of Victorian adults (85.6 per cent) were able to access community services and resources when needed. An additional 8.0 per cent reported that they could

'sometimes' access community services and resources, while only 4.8 per cent reported that they could not. There was no difference between the sexes. Significantly higher proportions of men and women aged 65 years or over reported that they could not or did not often access community services and resources compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively.

**Table 2.38: Access to community services and resources, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
18–24	3.4*	1.9	6.2	9.5	6.9	12.9	86.5	82.5	89.7
25–34	4.1	2.6	6.3	8.1	5.8	11.0	86.0	82.4	89.0
35–44	4.4	3.2	5.9	9.4	7.7	11.4	84.5	82.0	86.7
45–54	5.9	4.7	7.4	10.2	8.6	12.1	81.1	78.7	83.2
55–64	6.8	5.5	8.3	7.3	6.0	8.8	82.8	80.7	84.7
65+	7.2	6.1	8.4	7.3	6.2	8.5	82.3	80.6	83.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>84.6</b>
<b>Females</b>									
18–24	4.8	3.1	7.4	9.0	6.3	12.8	84.9	80.6	88.3
25–34	3.1	2.0	4.8	6.0	4.4	8.1	89.1	86.3	91.4
35–44	2.8	2.0	3.8	6.3	5.2	7.7	89.4	87.7	90.8
45–54	3.8	3.0	4.8	7.0	6.0	8.3	87.0	85.4	88.4
55–64	4.5	3.6	5.5	7.4	6.3	8.6	85.2	83.6	86.8
65+	6.3	5.4	7.3	7.9	6.9	9.0	82.6	81.1	83.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>87.1</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
18–24	4.1	2.9	5.9	9.3	7.3	11.7	85.7	82.9	88.1
25–34	3.6	2.6	4.9	7.0	5.6	8.8	87.6	85.3	89.5
35–44	3.6	2.8	4.4	7.8	6.8	9.0	87.0	85.5	88.3
45–54	4.9	4.1	5.7	8.6	7.6	9.7	84.1	82.7	85.4
55–64	5.6	4.8	6.5	7.3	6.5	8.3	84.0	82.7	85.3
65+	6.7	6.0	7.4	7.6	6.9	8.4	82.5	81.4	83.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>85.6</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

The trend over time from 2005 to 2011–12 of access to community services and resources was investigated. There were no significant changes in the proportions of men or women who did or did not have access to community services and resources from 2005 to 2011–12 (data not shown).

Table 2.39 shows access to community services and resources, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. There were significantly higher proportions of men and women who lived in rural Victoria who reported 'definitely' having access to community services and resources compared with

their metropolitan counterparts. There were also significantly higher proportions of men who lived in Barwon-South Western and Grampians regions and women who lived in Hume Region who reported 'definitely' having access to community services and resources compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively. By contrast there was a significantly higher proportion of women who lived in North & West Metropolitan Region who did not or did not often have access to community services and resources compared with all Victorian women.

**Table 2.39: Access to community services and resources, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Region	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	5.7	4.2	7.8	8.0	6.2	10.2	83.2	80.2	85.9
North & West Metropolitan	6.6	5.4	8.0	10.1	8.7	11.7	81.0	79.0	82.9
Southern Metropolitan	5.1	4.0	6.5	9.1	7.3	11.2	83.4	80.9	85.6
Metropolitan males	5.9	5.1	6.7	9.3	8.3	10.4	82.3	80.9	83.6
Barwon-South Western	3.4	2.3	5.0	4.7	3.3	6.7	90.6	88.1	92.6
Gippsland	3.7	2.6	5.4	10.0	7.5	13.3	85.3	81.8	88.2
Grampians	4.5	3.5	5.9	5.9	4.6	7.5	88.1	86.0	90.0
Hume	5.0	3.4	7.4	7.4	5.5	9.9	86.0	82.9	88.7
Loddon Mallee	3.9	2.9	5.2	7.4*	5.6	9.8	85.3	81.8	88.2
Rural males	4.0	3.4	4.7	6.7	5.9	7.7	87.5	86.3	88.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>84.6</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	3.8	2.6	5.5	5.4	4.2	6.8	88.6	86.5	90.5
North & West Metropolitan	5.7	4.8	6.9	8.9	7.7	10.2	82.5	80.8	84.1
Southern Metropolitan	3.8	2.9	4.9	7.5	6.1	9.0	86.3	84.2	88.1
Metropolitan females	4.5	3.9	5.2	7.6	6.8	8.4	85.3	84.2	86.4
Barwon-South Western	3.2	2.1	4.7	8.7	5.6	13.2	86.9	82.4	90.4
Gippsland	4.0*	2.3	6.9	6.2	4.6	8.3	88.7	85.5	91.2
Grampians	4.3*	2.5	7.1	5.1	4.1	6.5	89.4	86.5	91.7
Hume	2.8	2.2	3.6	5.7	4.5	7.2	90.4	88.7	91.9
Loddon Mallee	3.1	2.1	4.4	6.9*	4.1	11.4	89.0	84.9	92.1
Rural females	3.4	2.7	4.2	6.8	5.5	8.4	88.7	87.0	90.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>87.1</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	4.7	3.7	5.9	6.9	5.7	8.3	85.7	83.8	87.4
North & West Metropolitan	6.2	5.4	7.0	9.5	8.6	10.6	81.7	80.4	83.0
Southern Metropolitan	4.4	3.7	5.3	8.2	7.1	9.5	84.9	83.3	86.4
Metropolitan persons	5.2	4.7	5.7	8.4	7.8	9.1	83.9	83.0	84.7
Barwon-South Western	3.3	2.5	4.3	6.6	4.7	9.2	88.9	86.2	91.1
Gippsland	4.0	2.8	5.7	7.9	6.4	9.8	87.0	84.7	89.0
Grampians	4.2	3.2	5.5	5.5	4.6	6.6	88.9	87.3	90.4
Hume	3.9	3.0	5.0	6.5	5.3	7.8	88.4	86.6	89.9
Loddon Mallee	3.5	2.8	4.4	7.3	5.2	10.0	87.2	84.4	89.5
Rural persons	3.7	3.2	4.2	6.8	5.9	7.7	88.1	87.1	89.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>85.6</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.40 shows access to community services and resources, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Ararat (RC), Ballarat (C), Bayside (C), Central Goldfields (S), Corangamite (S), Gannawarra (S), Hepburn (S), Horsham (RC), Mildura (RC), Moira (S), Mornington Peninsula (S), Mount Alexander (S), Northern Grampians (S), Port Phillip (C), Queenscliffe (B), Southern Grampians (S) and Wodonga (RC) who 'definitely' had access to community services and resources compared with all Victorian adults. Conversely, there were significantly lower proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Buloke (S), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C), Loddon (S), Maribyrnong (C), Moreland (C) and Whittlesea (S) who 'definitely' had access to community services and resources compared with all Victorian adults.

There were significantly higher proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C) and Whittlesea (C) who did not or did not often have access to community services and resources compared with all Victorian adults. Conversely, there were significantly lower proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Bayside (C), Central Goldfields (S), Corangamite (S), Greater Bendigo (C), Mitchell (S), Mount Alexander (S), Port Phillip (C), Wodonga (RC) and Yarra (C) who did not or did not often have access to community services and resources compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.40: Access to community services and resources, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	4.9*	2.6	9.1	4.5*	2.2	9.2	90.3	85.3	93.7
Ararat (RC)	3.5*	2.1	5.8	5.2	3.2	8.4	90.7	87.1	93.3
Ballarat (C)	3.3*	1.7	6.5	4.6	3.0	6.8	90.4	86.8	93.0
Banyule (C)	4.7*	2.2	9.7	8.1*	4.5	14.0	85.8	79.2	90.6
Bass Coast (S)	5.7*	3.1	10.3	11.2*	6.4	18.8	82.3	74.6	88.1
Baw Baw (S)	3.2*	1.8	5.5	8.3	5.1	13.2	87.1	82.1	90.9
Bayside (C)	1.9*	1.0	3.6	6.5	4.0	10.4	90.0	86.0	93.0
Benalla (RC)	4.2*	2.4	7.3	12.6*	6.1	24.2	82.6	71.7	89.9
Boroondara (C)	4.8*	2.7	8.4	6.3*	3.8	10.4	87.0	82.1	90.8
Brimbank (C)	7.8	5.3	11.2	11.6	8.7	15.4	77.8	73.0	81.9
Buloke (S)	8.2*	4.4	14.6	20.7	15.6	26.8	70.6	63.0	77.2
Campaspe (S)	5.2*	2.5	10.3	7.8*	4.1	14.2	86.0	79.1	90.9
Cardinia (S)	4.1*	2.1	8.1	8.6	5.9	12.4	85.0	80.2	88.8
Casey (C)	5.7	3.6	9.0	8.7	6.1	12.4	83.5	79.0	87.2
Central Goldfields (S)	2.3	1.4	3.7	6.0*	3.5	10.2	90.3	86.2	93.3
Colac-Otway (S)	2.3*	1.0	5.0	7.6*	4.3	13.2	90.1	84.4	93.9
Corangamite (S)	2.3*	1.3	3.8	6.7	4.3	10.5	90.0	86.2	92.9
Darebin (C)	5.5	3.5	8.4	6.0	4.1	8.8	86.7	83.1	89.7
East Gippsland (S)	3.0*	1.3	6.6	6.0*	3.5	10.0	90.3	85.6	93.6
Frankston (C)	4.2*	2.4	7.3	4.7	2.9	7.6	87.5	81.8	91.7
Gannawarra (S)	**	**	**	5.5*	2.9	10.3	93.4	88.7	96.3
Glen Eira (C)	3.1*	1.7	5.8	7.6*	4.6	12.4	87.4	82.4	91.1
Glenelg (S)	3.2*	2.0	5.2	6.7	4.4	10.1	89.3	85.6	92.1
Golden Plains (S)	7.0	4.4	10.8	9.4	6.4	13.6	81.4	76.5	85.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	1.7*	0.9	3.0	7.8*	3.7	15.7	87.1	79.7	92.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	10.3	7.5	14.0	15.0	11.3	19.8	71.2	65.8	76.1
Greater Geelong (C)	3.0	1.8	4.8	6.0*	3.5	10.3	89.5	85.2	92.6
Greater Shepparton (C)	6.2*	3.6	10.4	5.3	3.3	8.6	86.8	82.0	90.5
Hepburn (S)	2.9*	1.6	5.2	5.4	3.6	8.0	91.4	88.4	93.8
Hindmarsh (S)	6.3*	3.2	12.1	7.4	4.8	11.3	85.5	79.4	90.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	4.8*	2.8	8.0	11.5	8.0	16.4	81.8	76.5	86.1
Horsham (RC)	4.4*	2.4	7.9	2.8*	1.6	4.6	92.3	88.8	94.8
Hume (C)	8.2	5.5	12.0	11.6	8.1	16.3	76.8	71.5	81.4
Indigo (S)	5.1*	2.7	9.3	10.7	6.6	17.0	83.9	77.2	89.0
Kingston (C)	3.9*	2.1	7.3	13.3	8.5	20.1	80.6	73.8	86.0
Knox (C)	6.8	4.2	10.9	9.2	6.1	13.5	81.5	76.2	85.9
Latrobe (C)	3.3*	1.8	6.1	8.2	5.4	12.2	87.4	83.0	90.8
Loddon (S)	8.5*	4.2	16.5	16.3*	9.5	26.5	74.0	65.2	81.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

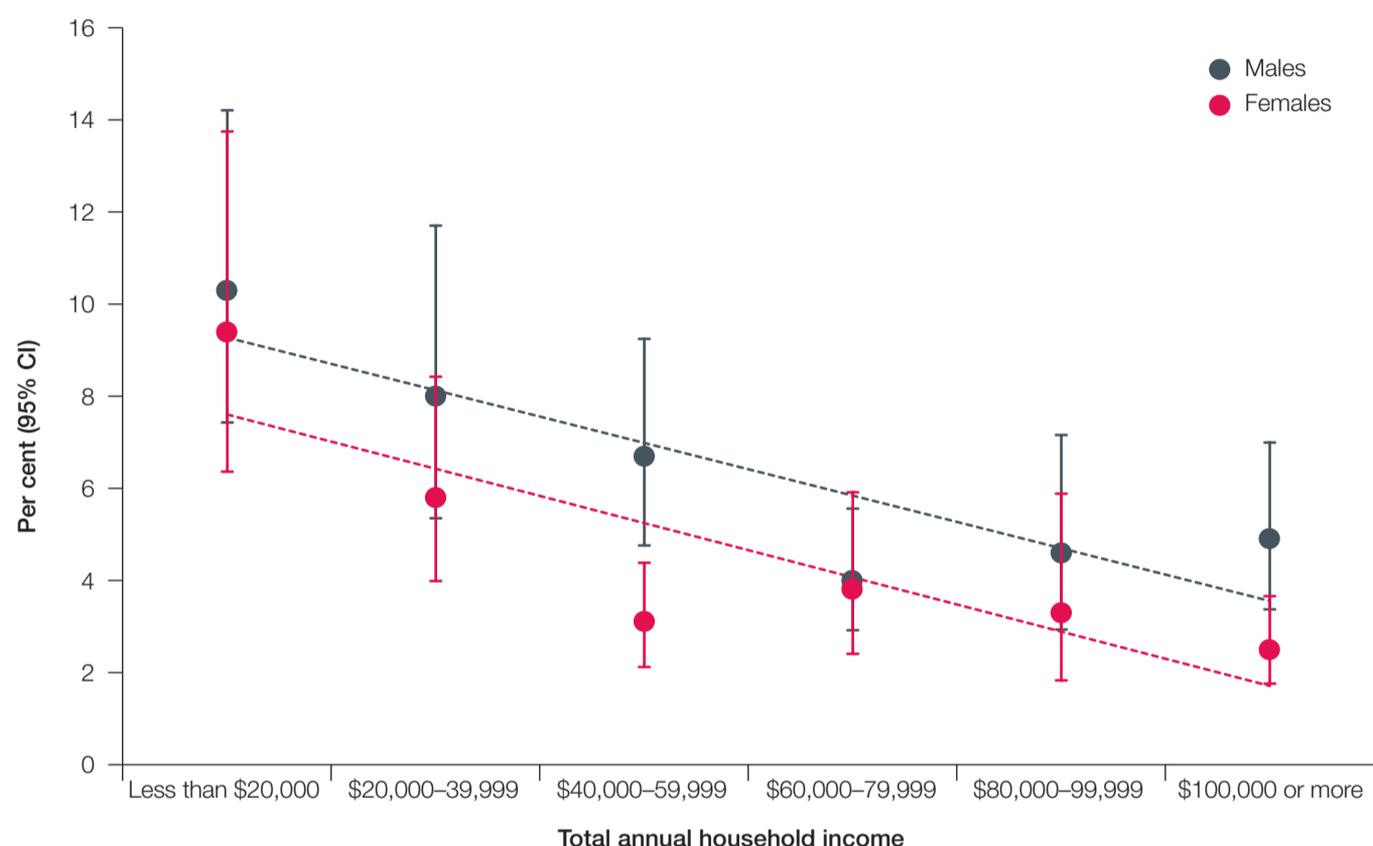
\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

Table 2.40: Access to community services and resources, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	6.1*	3.3	11.2	5.8*	3.5	9.5	85.1	79.1	89.6
Manningham (C)	4.7*	2.7	8.1	5.1*	2.8	9.0	88.4	83.7	91.9
Mansfield (S)	2.3*	1.0	5.2	9.6*	5.2	17.0	87.2	79.9	92.1
Maribyrnong (C)	6.4	4.3	9.4	13.4	9.2	19.2	77.2	71.2	82.3
Maroondah (C)	3.8*	2.0	7.2	5.9	3.7	9.5	88.2	83.8	91.5
Melbourne (C)	5.2	3.2	8.4	7.8	5.2	11.5	84.8	80.4	88.4
Melton (S)	5.2	3.2	8.4	10.3	7.6	13.9	81.8	77.3	85.6
Mildura (RC)	3.9*	2.2	6.7	4.8	3.0	7.6	90.1	86.5	92.9
Mitchell (S)	1.8*	0.8	4.3	7.9*	4.2	14.4	89.6	83.4	93.7
Moira (S)	2.4*	1.2	4.8	4.9	3.0	7.7	91.7	88.3	94.1
Monash (C)	4.7*	2.3	9.1	6.0	3.7	9.6	84.3	78.3	88.8
Moonee Valley (C)	3.4	2.1	5.4	6.9	4.2	11.0	85.3	80.2	89.4
Moorabool (S)	6.0*	3.7	9.7	5.4*	3.3	8.8	87.4	82.8	90.9
Moreland (C)	5.6	3.8	8.1	12.1	8.6	16.7	79.4	74.3	83.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	4.0*	2.0	7.8	3.0*	1.6	5.4	91.9	87.9	94.6
Mount Alexander (S)	2.7	1.7	4.2	4.8	3.2	7.2	92.1	89.4	94.1
Moyne (S)	5.5*	3.2	9.4	9.3*	4.9	17.1	83.2	75.3	88.9
Murrindindi (S)	3.5*	2.0	6.0	11.0*	5.7	20.1	84.7	76.0	90.6
Nillumbik (S)	2.4*	1.2	4.8	7.6*	4.4	12.6	87.7	82.3	91.7
Northern Grampians (S)	3.5*	1.9	6.5	6.2	4.0	9.6	89.7	85.8	92.7
Port Phillip (C)	1.1*	0.5	2.3	5.5	3.4	8.8	91.1	87.5	93.8
Pyrenees (S)	3.7	2.4	5.7	10.8*	4.1	25.7	83.5	70.5	91.5
Queenscliffe (B)	**	**	**	4.1*	1.6	10.2	95.0	89.2	97.8
South Gippsland (S)	3.8*	1.7	8.3	7.1*	3.7	13.2	87.8	81.3	92.3
Southern Grampians (S)	3.5*	2.1	5.8	4.4	2.8	6.7	91.2	88.1	93.5
Stonnington (C)	4.4*	2.5	7.6	6.7*	3.9	11.4	85.9	80.5	89.9
Strathbogie (S)	3.3*	1.7	6.1	12.6*	7.3	21.0	83.4	75.2	89.2
Surf Coast (S)	4.6*	2.1	9.9	6.9*	3.8	12.4	87.8	81.3	92.2
Swan Hill (RC)	4.4*	2.3	8.3	9.6	6.2	14.5	84.9	79.5	89.0
Towong (S)	5.6*	3.3	9.5	14.6*	8.4	24.0	77.8	69.3	84.5
Wangaratta (RC)	**	**	**	3.9*	2.2	7.0	90.6	85.5	94.0
Warrnambool (C)	3.6*	1.9	6.8	9.0	5.7	13.9	86.7	81.4	90.6
Wellington (S)	**	**	**	8.3	5.1	13.3	83.2	74.3	89.5
West Wimmera (S)	8.5*	5.1	13.8	7.7	4.9	12.1	82.0	76.0	86.7
Whitehorse (C)	3.2	1.9	5.1	9.3	6.0	14.3	85.6	80.6	89.5
Whittlesea (C)	10.1	7.1	14.2	8.8	6.1	12.4	77.8	72.8	82.2
Wodonga (RC)	1.8*	0.9	3.6	2.7*	1.6	4.6	93.9	91.0	96.0
Wyndham (C)	6.7*	4.0	11.0	6.9	4.6	10.2	85.1	80.3	88.8
Yarra (C)	2.0*	1.1	3.5	5.0	3.3	7.5	89.2	85.7	92.0
Yarra Ranges (S)	3.9	2.4	6.1	6.1	3.8	9.6	87.8	83.9	90.8
Yarriambiack (S)	3.8	2.4	6.1	12.6	8.7	17.9	82.0	76.5	86.4
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>85.8</b>

The relationship, if any, between SES and access to community services and resources was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. There was a strong socioeconomic gradient where the proportions of men and women who were not able or not often able to access community services and resources significantly decreased with increasing total annual household income (Figure 2.13).

**Figure 2.13: Proportion of males and females who could not access community services and resources, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

## 2.4 Social and civic trust

Trust has been defined as a set of socially learned and confirmed expectations that people have of each other, of the organisations and institutions in which they live, and of the natural and moral social orders that set the fundamental understandings for their lives (Kramer 1999). Conversely, distrust has been defined as a lack of confidence in another, a concern that the other may act so as to harm one, that he/she does not care about one's welfare or intends to act harmfully, or is hostile (Kramer 1999). Trust is essential within social systems to enable cooperative and altruistic behaviours that enhance collective wellbeing and the attainment of collective goals. Trust in our civic institutions and the people who run them, such as our healthcare system, is therefore essential in order to maximise an individual's health and wellbeing.

Trust underpins the concept of the 'norm of reciprocity' – that is, the expectation that people will respond favourably to each other by returning benefits for benefits, and not responding with either indifference or hostility. Whether individuals take up

opportunities for social interaction and community engagement may depend on the level and extent of both social and civic trust.

Social trust refers to trust among casual acquaintances or strangers in everyday social interactions, while civic trust refers to trust in public or institutions, and the respect that citizens are accorded in their relationships with those institutions. The Victorian Population Health Survey asks a series of four questions – two on social trust and two on civic trust. The two indicators of social trust were whether an individual felt safe walking down their street alone after dark and whether the individual agreed that most people could be trusted. The two indicators of civic trust were whether a person believed there were opportunities to have a real say on issues that were important to them and whether they felt valued by society. This section focuses on the extent to which these enabling conditions are present.

## Social trust

### Feeling safe walking down the street at night

Table 2.41 shows the proportions of people who did or did not feel safe walking alone down their street after dark. The majority of Victorian adults that felt safe was 61.1 per cent. However, there was a substantial difference between the sexes, with 76.7 per cent of men compared with only 46.1 per cent of women (46.1 per cent) reporting feeling safe. Men and women aged 65 years or over were significantly more likely not to not feel safe walking down their street alone after dark compared with all other age groups.

**Table 2.41: Feelings of safety, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
18–24	6.3	4.3	9.2	11.8	9.0	15.2	81.4	77.3	85.0
25–34	7.3	5.1	10.5	13.6	10.5	17.4	78.3	73.9	82.1
35–44	7.1	5.5	9.0	11.8	9.9	14.2	80.5	77.8	83.0
45–54	7.5	6.1	9.1	10.9	9.1	12.8	80.0	77.6	82.1
55–64	8.5	7.2	10.1	9.1	7.6	10.8	78.3	76.1	80.4
65+	<b>19.1</b>	17.5	20.8	9.3	8.1	10.6	<b>64.6</b>	62.6	66.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>77.9</b>
<b>Females</b>									
18–24	24.1	19.9	28.9	<b>31.8</b>	26.9	37.1	42.9	37.6	48.3
25–34	<b>22.7</b>	19.8	25.9	<b>28.0</b>	24.7	31.6	48.2	44.4	52.0
35–44	<b>24.3</b>	22.2	26.4	21.9	19.9	24.0	<b>50.8</b>	48.4	53.2
45–54	25.6	23.6	27.7	19.4	17.7	21.3	<b>51.8</b>	49.6	54.0
55–64	28.6	26.7	30.6	<b>14.0</b>	12.5	15.6	<b>51.2</b>	49.0	53.3
65+	<b>43.7</b>	42.0	45.5	<b>9.7</b>	8.7	10.8	<b>32.3</b>	30.7	33.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>47.4</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
18–24	<b>15.0</b>	12.6	17.8	<b>21.6</b>	18.6	24.8	62.6	58.8	66.2
25–34	<b>15.0</b>	13.0	17.2	<b>20.8</b>	18.4	23.4	63.3	60.3	66.2
35–44	<b>15.8</b>	14.4	17.3	17.0	15.5	18.5	<b>65.4</b>	63.5	67.3
45–54	<b>16.7</b>	15.4	18.0	15.2	13.9	16.5	<b>65.7</b>	64.0	67.3
55–64	18.8	17.5	20.1	<b>11.6</b>	10.5	12.7	<b>64.5</b>	62.8	66.0
65+	<b>32.6</b>	31.3	33.9	<b>9.5</b>	8.7	10.4	<b>46.9</b>	45.6	48.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>62.0</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

The trend over time from 2005 to 2011–12 of feelings of safety was investigated. There were no significant changes from 2005 to 2011–12 in the respective proportions of men and women who did or did not feel safe walking down their street alone after dark (data not shown).

Table 2.42 shows feelings of safety, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. There was a substantial difference between men and women who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria, with significantly higher proportions of those in rural Victoria who definitely felt safe walking alone down their street after dark. There were significantly higher proportions of men who lived in every rural Department of Health & Human Services region, with the exception of Gippsland Region, who definitely felt safe compared with all Victorian men. In contrast, there were significantly higher proportions of women who lived in every rural Department of Health & Human Services region, with the exception of Barwon-South Western Region, who definitely felt safe compared with all Victorian women. Women who lived in North & West Metropolitan Region were significantly more likely not to feel safe walking alone down their street after dark compared with all other rural and metropolitan regions and all Victorian women.

Table 2.42: Feelings of safety, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	8.1	6.4	10.1	10.3	8.1	12.9	79.8	76.8	82.6
North & West Metropolitan	12.0	10.5	13.7	13.9	12.1	15.9	71.8	69.5	74.1
Southern Metropolitan	11.4	9.6	13.6	11.4	9.6	13.5	75.4	72.7	77.9
Metropolitan males	10.6	9.7	11.7	12.3	11.1	13.5	75.1	73.5	76.5
Barwon-South Western	5.3	3.6	7.7	7.1	4.7	10.6	84.3	80.4	87.5
Gippsland	7.1	5.2	9.6	9.5	6.9	13.0	79.3	75.4	82.7
Grampians	6.4	4.7	8.7	6.5	4.7	8.8	82.6	79.8	85.2
Hume	6.5	5.3	8.0	7.8	5.6	10.6	80.9	77.9	83.6
Loddon Mallee	8.2	6.4	10.5	5.6	4.3	7.2	82.3	79.7	84.7
Rural males	6.6	5.8	7.6	7.2	6.1	8.4	82.2	80.6	83.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>77.9</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	26.7	24.1	29.5	21.5	18.7	24.6	47.1	43.6	50.5
North & West Metropolitan	33.5	31.6	35.4	20.7	19.0	22.6	41.3	39.3	43.4
Southern Metropolitan	29.2	26.8	31.6	22.0	19.6	24.5	45.1	42.4	47.8
Metropolitan females	30.4	29.1	31.7	21.4	20.1	22.7	44.0	42.5	45.5
Barwon-South Western	23.7	19.8	28.0	19.5	15.1	24.8	48.4	43.2	53.7
Gippsland	25.3	22.0	28.8	14.5	12.0	17.5	52.7	48.8	56.5
Grampians	21.7	18.4	25.5	18.3	14.9	22.2	51.6	47.4	55.7
Hume	21.5	18.9	24.4	13.8	11.5	16.6	56.8	53.5	59.9
Loddon Mallee	20.3	17.7	23.2	16.3	13.1	20.1	55.7	51.4	60.0
Rural females	22.5	20.9	24.2	16.8	15.0	18.7	52.6	50.5	54.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>47.4</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	17.9	16.3	19.6	16.1	14.2	18.1	62.8	60.4	65.1
North & West Metropolitan	23.0	21.7	24.3	17.3	16.0	18.6	56.3	54.7	58.0
Southern Metropolitan	20.6	19.0	22.2	16.7	15.2	18.4	59.8	57.7	61.8
Metropolitan persons	20.8	20.0	21.7	16.8	15.9	17.7	59.1	58.0	60.3
Barwon-South Western	14.9	12.4	17.7	13.5	10.5	17.2	65.7	61.5	69.7
Gippsland	16.4	14.4	18.7	12.1	10.2	14.3	65.5	62.7	68.2
Grampians	14.1	12.2	16.3	12.2	10.2	14.6	67.0	64.2	69.7
Hume	14.2	12.6	16.0	10.8	9.2	12.8	68.5	66.2	70.8
Loddon Mallee	14.5	12.7	16.5	11.3	9.3	13.7	68.2	65.3	71.0
Rural persons	14.8	13.8	15.8	12.0	10.9	13.3	67.0	65.5	68.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>62.0</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

# Social capital

Table 2.43 shows feelings of safety, by LGA. Significantly higher proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Alpine (S), Ararat (RC), Banyule (C), Bass Coast (S), Baw Baw (S), Bayside (C), Boroondara (C), Buloke (S), Gannawarra (S), Golden Plains (S), Hepburn (S), Hindmarsh (S), Indigo (S), Macedon Ranges (S), Manningham (C), Mansfield (S), Melbourne (C), Moira (S), Moonee Valley (C), Moorabool (S), Mornington Peninsula (S), Mount Alexander (S), Moyne (S), Murrindindi (S), Northern Grampians (S), Port Phillip (C), Queenscliffe (B), South Gippsland (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Surf Coast (S), Towong (S), Wangaratta (RC), Wellington (S), West Wimmera (S) and Yarriambiack (S) reported definitely feeling safe walking alone down their street after dark compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast significantly lower proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Casey (C), Frankston (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C), Melton (S), Whittlesea (C) and Wyndham (C) reported definitely feeling safe walking alone down their street after dark compared with all Victorian adults.

Significantly higher proportions of people who lived in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Casey (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C), Latrobe (C), Maribyrnong (C), Melton (S), Mildura (RC), Whittlesea (C) and Wyndham (C) reported not or not often feeling safe walking alone down their street after dark compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.43: Feelings of safety, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	**	**	**	4.0	2.6	6.1	81.7	72.3	88.4
Ararat (RC)	7.6	5.7	10.0	9.7	6.0	15.3	73.8	67.9	79.0
Ballarat (C)	19.2	15.1	24.0	17.1	13.0	22.3	59.2	53.2	64.8
Banyule (C)	15.6	12.0	20.0	11.0	7.4	16.0	70.4	64.5	75.7
Bass Coast (S)	14.0	9.8	19.7	8.7	5.3	13.9	71.8	64.9	77.8
Baw Baw (S)	12.6	9.5	16.4	10.3	7.0	15.1	68.3	62.6	73.4
Bayside (C)	13.4	9.0	19.5	12.4	8.7	17.4	70.5	63.4	76.7
Benalla (RC)	8.3	6.4	10.8	17.1	10.3	27.2	67.9	58.6	75.9
Boroondara (C)	14.3	11.2	18.1	14.9	10.8	20.3	68.7	63.0	73.9
Brimbank (C)	29.4	25.0	34.2	20.8	16.3	26.0	46.2	40.5	52.0
Buloke (S)	12.0*	7.1	19.7	7.3*	3.9	13.4	73.0	64.9	79.8
Campaspe (S)	13.7	9.8	19.0	14.4	9.2	21.8	66.1	58.8	72.7
Cardinia (S)	17.0	13.7	20.9	11.9	8.2	16.9	65.5	60.0	70.7
Casey (C)	30.0	24.9	35.6	16.0	12.1	20.9	51.3	45.3	57.3
Central Goldfields (S)	15.7	11.8	20.7	13.1	8.0	20.7	64.6	56.9	71.6
Colac-Otway (S)	15.2	11.6	19.7	8.9	5.5	14.2	66.0	59.2	72.3
Corangamite (S)	8.7	5.7	13.3	8.0*	4.2	14.7	69.1	61.3	76.0
Darebin (C)	21.5	17.5	26.0	18.8	14.2	24.4	56.5	50.5	62.4
East Gippsland (S)	18.1	12.8	24.9	17.3	12.0	24.3	60.1	52.8	66.9
Frankston (C)	23.3	18.9	28.3	21.5	16.3	27.8	53.1	46.6	59.5
Gannawarra (S)	7.9	5.7	10.9	8.1*	3.8	16.4	74.7	67.1	81.0
Glen Eira (C)	15.7	11.7	20.9	17.9	13.4	23.6	64.0	57.6	69.8
Glenelg (S)	12.5	8.7	17.7	12.0	7.7	18.3	67.2	60.2	73.5
Golden Plains (S)	12.9	8.6	18.9	5.0	3.1	8.1	72.5	66.4	77.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	12.8	8.5	18.9	12.7	8.3	18.9	69.2	61.7	75.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	30.9	26.0	36.3	24.3	19.4	29.9	39.8	34.3	45.5
Greater Geelong (C)	16.9	13.2	21.4	14.6	10.3	20.3	64.1	57.6	70.1
Greater Shepparton (C)	24.3	19.0	30.4	15.4	10.7	21.8	53.4	46.5	60.2
Hepburn (S)	9.4	7.0	12.7	5.9*	3.2	10.5	73.7	64.4	81.2
Hindmarsh (S)	11.3	7.7	16.1	5.5*	3.0	9.7	75.4	69.2	80.7
Hobsons Bay (C)	23.2	18.8	28.2	14.0	10.1	19.0	59.3	53.4	65.0
Horsham (RC)	13.7	9.1	20.1	9.6	6.9	13.2	65.2	55.1	74.2
Hume (C)	32.4	27.1	38.2	19.1	14.9	24.0	45.5	40.3	50.8
Indigo (S)	7.7*	4.5	12.9	3.9*	2.0	7.2	81.2	75.6	85.7
Kingston (C)	20.7	16.6	25.4	16.9	12.1	23.0	60.4	54.0	66.6
Knox (C)	21.3	17.3	25.9	17.5	13.4	22.6	57.5	51.8	62.9
Latrobe (C)	24.9	20.1	30.3	14.0	10.2	19.0	56.8	50.8	62.6
Loddon (S)	8.4	5.6	12.5	17.9	11.8	26.1	64.7	57.6	71.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

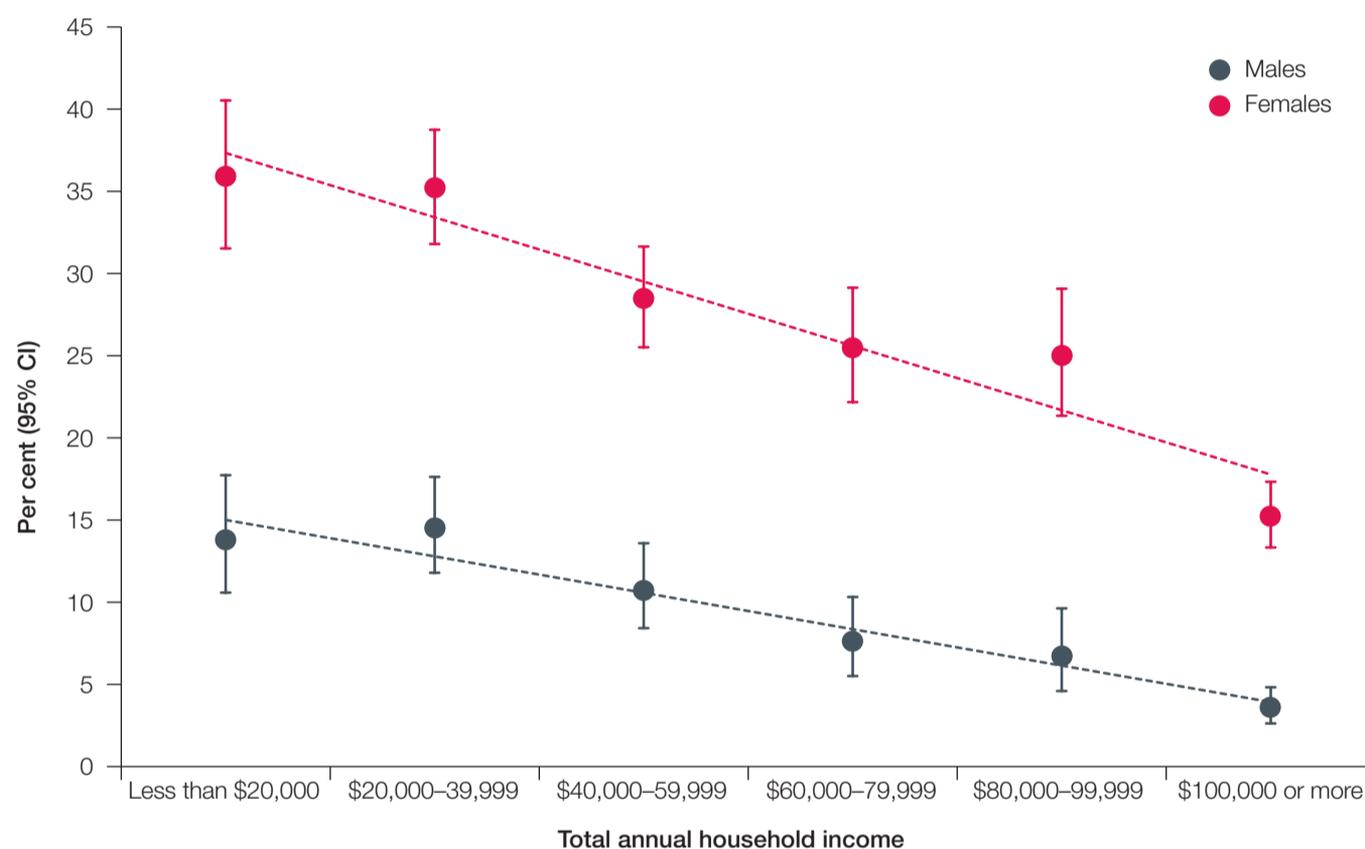
\*\* Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

Table 2.43: Feelings of safety, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	10.7	7.6	14.9	8.9	5.6	13.8	74.7	68.7	79.9
Manningham (C)	15.2	11.5	19.9	13.5	9.4	19.1	68.2	61.9	73.9
Mansfield (S)	5.3	3.6	7.8	3.0*	1.6	5.4	85.0	81.5	88.0
Maribyrnong (C)	25.3	20.6	30.7	15.6	11.8	20.3	56.0	49.8	62.0
Maroondah (C)	21.2	16.3	27.0	17.2	12.9	22.6	59.3	52.9	65.3
Melbourne (C)	9.4	6.8	12.9	20.2	15.7	25.7	68.2	62.6	73.4
Melton (S)	26.1	21.8	30.9	15.6	12.0	20.0	52.9	47.3	58.5
Mildura (RC)	25.0	20.0	30.6	11.2	8.1	15.3	57.7	51.5	63.7
Mitchell (S)	16.5	12.0	22.2	10.9	7.3	16.0	67.0	60.5	72.9
Moira (S)	7.9	5.3	11.5	11.6*	6.5	19.8	73.5	65.8	79.9
Monash (C)	19.1	15.5	23.3	20.7	15.4	27.2	57.1	50.6	63.3
Moonee Valley (C)	17.0	13.7	21.0	11.7	8.6	15.6	67.8	62.7	72.4
Moorabool (S)	14.5	11.1	18.8	10.4	7.2	14.8	70.5	65.0	75.5
Moreland (C)	22.5	18.5	26.9	19.0	14.3	24.8	56.5	50.3	62.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	15.5	11.7	20.3	13.0	8.6	19.1	68.7	62.3	74.5
Mount Alexander (S)	8.5	5.8	12.4	10.8*	6.1	18.5	76.3	68.9	82.3
Moyne (S)	7.8	5.9	10.4	11.1*	5.8	20.4	70.5	62.2	77.6
Murrindindi (S)	6.2	4.3	9.0	5.9*	2.4	13.9	78.3	71.5	83.9
Nillumbik (S)	11.0	7.9	15.2	11.8	7.5	18.1	67.5	60.7	73.6
Northern Grampians (S)	7.2	5.3	9.6	7.0	4.7	10.5	78.5	74.4	82.1
Port Phillip (C)	12.6	9.6	16.4	14.6	10.7	19.6	72.2	66.6	77.2
Pyrenees (S)	8.2*	4.9	13.5	12.7*	5.1	28.3	69.8	57.8	79.6
Queenscliffe (B)	4.4*	2.3	8.3	2.0*	1.1	3.5	92.0	88.3	94.6
South Gippsland (S)	7.8	4.8	12.5	8.1*	4.7	13.8	77.2	70.8	82.6
Southern Grampians (S)	9.0	5.8	13.7	9.2*	5.1	16.0	73.9	66.5	80.1
Stonnington (C)	12.8	9.3	17.4	17.8	13.1	23.8	67.5	61.0	73.3
Strathbogie (S)	4.9	3.5	6.7	11.6*	6.2	20.5	74.5	66.1	81.3
Surf Coast (S)	8.8	5.6	13.6	8.7*	4.6	15.9	77.2	70.2	82.9
Swan Hill (RC)	19.5	14.6	25.6	11.8	7.9	17.2	62.4	55.5	68.8
Towong (S)	7.0*	3.9	12.1	6.4*	3.8	10.5	78.0	71.9	83.1
Wangaratta (RC)	13.3	9.4	18.4	7.5*	4.4	12.6	74.8	68.7	80.1
Warrnambool (C)	18.8	14.6	23.8	20.8	15.8	26.9	56.8	50.4	62.9
Wellington (S)	12.9	9.9	16.5	10.1	6.4	15.7	70.1	63.9	75.7
West Wimmera (S)	4.3	2.8	6.7	9.3	5.9	14.4	73.7	67.7	78.9
Whitehorse (C)	20.1	15.1	26.2	15.5	11.0	21.4	61.9	55.0	68.3
Whittlesea (C)	28.4	23.8	33.5	17.8	13.7	22.7	49.5	43.8	55.2
Wodonga (RC)	22.4	17.0	28.8	12.0	8.9	16.0	60.9	54.1	67.4
Wyndham (C)	26.0	21.4	31.2	23.0	18.7	28.1	47.4	42.0	52.9
Yarra (C)	12.8	8.4	18.9	15.9	10.9	22.5	68.9	61.3	75.6
Yarra Ranges (S)	15.5	12.3	19.4	14.5	10.7	19.4	64.6	58.8	70.1
Yarriambiack (S)	6.2	4.5	8.5	5.2	3.5	7.7	78.9	74.8	82.5
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>61.8</b>

The relationship, if any, between SES and feelings of safety was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. There was a strong socioeconomic gradient where the proportions of men and women who did not or did not often feel safe walking alone down their street after dark significantly decreased with increasing total annual household income (Figure 2.14). Therefore the level of social trust declined with increasing disadvantage.

**Figure 2.14: Proportion of men and women who did not or did not often feel safe walking alone down their street after dark, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

### Trust in people

Table 2.44 shows the proportions of people who agreed or disagreed that most people could be trusted, by age group and sex. Overall, 39.0 per cent of Victorian adults agreed that most people could be trusted; this was significantly higher in men (42.9 per cent) than women (35.2 per cent). A further 43.2 per cent agreed that most people could 'sometimes' be trusted; this was significantly higher in women (45.7 per cent) than men (40.8 per cent). Conversely, 16.8 per cent of Victorian adults disagreed that most people could be trusted; this was significantly higher in women (18.0 per cent) than men (15.3 per cent).

Older men and women aged 45 years or over were more likely to agree that most people could be trusted compared with men and women aged 18–34 years and all Victorian men and women, respectively. There were no differences by age in the proportions of men who disagreed that most people could be trusted. By contrast women aged 18–24 years were significantly more likely to disagree that most people could be trusted and women aged 45–54 years were significantly less likely to disagree compared with all Victorian women.

Table 2.44: Trust in people, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Age group (years)	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
18–24	19.0	14.9	24.0	45.7	40.0	51.5	35.3	30.1	40.8
25–34	18.8	14.8	23.5	46.5	41.6	51.5	34.1	29.4	39.2
35–44	13.0	10.9	15.3	43.6	40.5	46.8	42.9	39.8	46.1
45–54	13.2	11.4	15.2	37.8	35.1	40.5	48.3	45.6	51.1
55–64	12.9	11.2	14.8	36.1	33.6	38.7	50.1	47.5	52.7
65+	15.2	13.8	16.9	34.5	32.5	36.6	47.8	45.7	49.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>44.4</b>
<b>Females</b>									
18–24	24.1	19.9	28.9	52.0	46.6	57.4	23.9	19.4	29.0
25–34	18.8	16.1	21.9	54.8	51.0	58.5	25.9	22.7	29.4
35–44	16.7	14.9	18.7	45.2	42.9	47.6	37.2	34.9	39.5
45–54	14.7	13.2	16.4	44.0	41.8	46.3	40.4	38.2	42.6
55–64	15.6	14.1	17.3	39.4	37.3	41.5	43.7	41.6	45.9
65+	19.1	17.7	20.6	38.5	36.8	40.3	39.9	38.2	41.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
18–24	21.5	18.5	24.9	48.8	44.8	52.7	29.7	26.2	33.4
25–34	18.8	16.3	21.5	50.6	47.4	53.8	30.0	27.1	33.1
35–44	14.9	13.5	16.4	44.4	42.5	46.4	40.0	38.1	42.0
45–54	14.0	12.8	15.3	40.9	39.2	42.7	44.3	42.5	46.1
55–64	14.3	13.1	15.5	37.8	36.2	39.5	46.9	45.2	48.5
65+	17.4	16.3	18.4	36.7	35.4	38.0	43.4	42.1	44.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

The trend over time from 2005 to 2011–12 of trust in people was investigated. There were no significant changes from 2005 to 2011–12 in the proportions of men and women who did or did not agree that most people could be trusted (data not shown).

Table 2.45 shows the proportions of people who agreed or disagreed that most people could be trusted, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. There were no notable differences across Department of Health & Human Services regions for men, nor were there any differences between men who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria.

While there was no difference in the proportion of women who agreed that most people could be trusted whether they lived in rural or metropolitan Victoria, a significantly higher proportion of women who lived in metropolitan Victoria disagreed that most people could be trusted compared with their rural counterparts.

This appeared to be largely due to women who lived in North & West Metropolitan Region where the proportion who disagreed was significantly higher than in any other Department of Health & Human Services region, with the exception of Loddon Mallee Region. By contrast there was a significantly lower proportion of women who lived in Eastern Metropolitan Region who disagreed that most people could be trusted and a significantly higher proportion who agreed compared with all Victorian women.

Table 2.45: Trust in people, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	12.3	9.8	15.2	41.7	38.0	45.5	45.4	41.7	49.2
North & West Metropolitan	18.4	16.3	20.7	41.1	38.4	43.8	39.1	36.6	41.6
Southern Metropolitan	13.6	11.5	16.1	41.2	38.0	44.5	44.4	41.1	47.7
Metropolitan males	15.2	13.9	16.7	41.5	39.7	43.3	42.3	40.5	44.0
Barwon-South Western	18.4	12.3	26.7	<b>30.5</b>	24.4	37.3	50.4	43.7	57.1
Gippsland	15.5	12.4	19.1	42.2	37.7	46.8	41.9	37.4	46.5
Grampians	13.8	10.7	17.5	39.5	34.9	44.2	46.0	41.4	50.6
Hume	13.4	10.7	16.6	43.7	39.3	48.2	42.0	37.6	46.5
Loddon Mallee	16.1	11.8	21.6	43.0	38.1	48.0	39.9	35.8	44.2
Rural males	16.0	13.5	19.0	38.8	36.0	41.7	44.4	41.5	47.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>44.4</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	<b>12.3</b>	10.5	14.2	46.7	43.1	50.4	<b>39.9</b>	36.4	43.6
North & West Metropolitan	<b>22.9</b>	21.2	24.8	43.8	41.7	45.9	<b>32.1</b>	30.2	34.0
Southern Metropolitan	18.6	16.5	20.9	45.1	42.4	47.9	35.0	32.6	37.4
Metropolitan females	19.0	17.9	20.3	44.8	43.3	46.3	35.0	33.6	36.4
Barwon-South Western	<b>12.1</b>	9.5	15.4	48.7	44.2	53.1	38.5	34.0	43.2
Gippsland	15.5	12.8	18.7	48.8	45.1	52.6	34.9	31.8	38.2
Grampians	14.8	11.7	18.5	48.3	44.3	52.4	36.3	32.8	40.0
Hume	16.7	14.2	19.6	48.8	45.6	51.9	33.9	31.4	36.4
Loddon Mallee	17.6	13.7	22.4	47.2	42.6	51.8	34.2	30.7	37.9
Rural females	<b>15.1</b>	13.6	16.8	48.5	46.4	50.5	35.7	33.8	37.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	<b>12.6</b>	11.0	14.5	44.2	41.6	46.7	42.4	39.9	44.9
North & West Metropolitan	<b>20.7</b>	19.4	22.2	42.4	40.7	44.1	<b>35.5</b>	34.0	37.1
Southern Metropolitan	16.2	14.7	17.9	43.2	41.1	45.4	39.6	37.5	41.7
Metropolitan persons	17.2	16.3	18.1	43.1	41.9	44.3	38.6	37.5	39.7
Barwon-South Western	15.7	11.7	20.9	39.2	34.5	44.2	44.3	39.5	49.3
Gippsland	15.6	13.4	18.0	45.6	42.6	48.6	38.2	35.4	41.0
Grampians	14.1	11.9	16.6	44.1	40.9	47.3	41.1	38.1	44.3
Hume	14.9	13.0	17.1	46.3	43.6	49.1	37.9	35.4	40.5
Loddon Mallee	17.2	13.7	21.2	44.9	41.2	48.7	37.0	34.2	40.0
Rural persons	15.7	14.0	17.5	43.5	41.7	45.5	40.0	38.2	41.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.46 shows the proportions of people who agreed or disagreed that most people could be trusted, by LGA. The proportions of people who agreed that most people could be trusted was significantly higher in the LGAs of Boroondara (C), Colac-Otway (S), Corangamite (S), Indigo (S), Mansfield (S), Melbourne (C), Port Phillip (C), Queenscliffe (B), Southern Grampians (S), Stonnington (C), Strathbogie (S), Surf Coast (S), West Wimmera (S), Yarra (C) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian adults. Conversely, the proportions of people who agreed that most people could be trusted was significantly lower in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C), Maribyrnong (C), Melton (S), Mildura (RC), Mitchell (S) and Whittlesea (C) compared with all Victorian adults.

By contrast there were significantly higher proportions of people who disagreed that most people could be trusted in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C), Maribyrnong (C), Melton (S), Moreland (C) and Whittlesea (C) compared with all Victorian people.

Table 2.46: Trust in people, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	10.7	7.0	16.0	47.0	38.6	55.6	40.9	33.0	49.4
Ararat (RC)	12.6	8.8	17.9	45.8	39.5	52.2	40.8	35.1	46.8
Ballarat (C)	14.2	10.4	19.3	46.1	39.7	52.7	39.3	33.0	46.0
Banyule (C)	12.3	8.9	16.8	44.9	38.4	51.6	42.4	36.1	48.9
Bass Coast (S)	21.3	14.9	29.7	39.3	31.5	47.6	39.0	32.4	46.1
Baw Baw (S)	9.6	6.3	14.3	50.5	44.3	56.7	39.3	33.7	45.3
Bayside (C)	11.7*	7.0	18.7	39.5	31.9	47.7	47.9	39.8	56.2
Benalla (RC)	8.9*	5.1	15.1	42.6	34.2	51.5	48.0	38.9	57.3
Boroondara (C)	9.7	6.7	13.9	34.7	28.5	41.5	54.8	47.8	61.7
Brimbank (C)	29.4	24.5	34.8	38.3	33.0	43.9	28.8	23.8	34.4
Buloke (S)	15.0	9.6	22.7	42.1	34.4	50.3	42.2	35.4	49.3
Campaspe (S)	9.6	6.9	13.2	50.1	43.0	57.2	39.6	32.9	46.8
Cardinia (S)	19.9	15.7	24.9	41.6	36.2	47.3	38.0	32.4	43.8
Casey (C)	21.4	17.0	26.7	43.9	38.1	50.0	34.0	28.6	39.9
Central Goldfields (S)	12.8	9.3	17.3	40.9	32.3	50.2	44.5	35.9	53.6
Colac-Otway (S)	15.2	10.2	21.9	36.9	30.4	43.9	47.3	40.0	54.6
Corangamite (S)	13.7	9.2	19.8	35.8	29.5	42.6	50.0	42.6	57.5
Darebin (C)	15.8	11.6	21.2	47.1	41.0	53.2	35.5	30.1	41.3
East Gippsland (S)	15.5	10.9	21.4	46.7	39.7	53.8	37.6	31.2	44.3
Frankston (C)	15.0	10.9	20.3	47.2	40.7	53.8	37.0	30.7	43.7
Gannawarra (S)	8.2	5.6	12.0	44.3	36.6	52.3	47.1	39.4	55.0
Glen Eira (C)	14.5	10.2	20.3	41.2	34.9	47.8	42.2	36.3	48.3
Glenelg (S)	12.6	8.1	19.1	45.6	37.5	54.0	41.1	32.8	49.8
Golden Plains (S)	15.3	10.5	21.6	40.8	33.9	48.0	43.0	35.6	50.6
Greater Bendigo (C)	21.9	15.5	30.2	42.9	35.3	50.9	34.9	28.7	41.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	25.5	20.9	30.7	46.4	40.9	52.0	25.7	20.9	31.1
Greater Geelong (C)	18.1	12.4	25.6	36.9	30.0	44.3	44.1	37.0	51.4
Greater Shepparton (C)	17.3	12.4	23.6	47.8	39.8	55.9	34.3	27.3	42.1
Hepburn (S)	19.0	12.0	28.7	31.5	25.6	38.0	48.9	39.5	58.3
Hindmarsh (S)	13.0	8.2	20.1	47.2	39.4	55.2	38.8	31.9	46.1
Hobsons Bay (C)	20.9	16.1	26.7	44.9	38.5	51.4	33.9	28.2	40.1
Horsham (RC)	12.3	7.7	19.2	42.1	32.7	52.1	44.9	34.8	55.4
Hume (C)	28.1	22.6	34.4	44.2	38.5	50.2	26.5	22.0	31.5
Indigo (S)	9.3	6.1	14.0	41.9	34.7	49.4	48.2	41.1	55.4
Kingston (C)	11.8	8.2	16.8	44.4	37.9	51.0	43.3	37.1	49.7
Knox (C)	14.9	11.1	19.7	48.7	42.7	54.8	35.5	29.9	41.4
Latrobe (C)	18.6	14.4	23.6	46.8	40.6	53.0	33.9	28.5	39.9
Loddon (S)	11.0	8.1	14.8	48.6	41.5	55.7	40.3	33.6	47.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

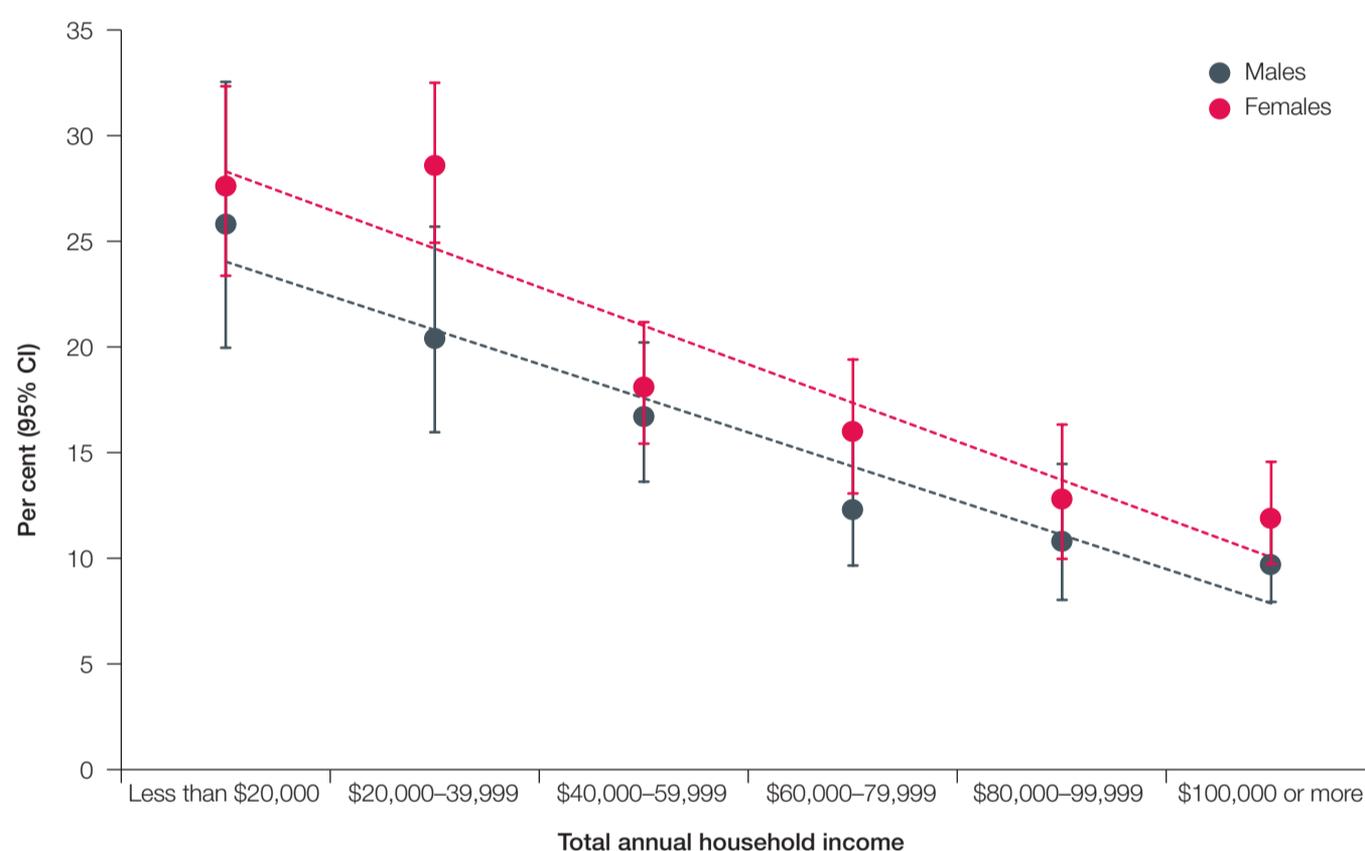
\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.46: Trust in people, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	12.4	8.0	18.6	46.0	39.3	52.7	41.2	35.5	47.1
Manningham (C)	13.0	9.6	17.5	48.7	42.0	55.4	38.0	31.8	44.6
Mansfield (S)	6.0	3.8	9.3	34.7	27.3	42.8	58.0	49.7	65.8
Maribyrnong (C)	27.3	21.3	34.2	38.7	32.5	45.3	31.7	26.7	37.1
Maroondah (C)	11.5	7.6	17.1	42.7	36.5	49.1	44.5	38.3	51.0
Melbourne (C)	7.7	5.5	10.6	40.4	34.5	46.6	50.5	44.5	56.5
Melton (S)	27.1	22.1	32.8	44.9	39.5	50.4	27.4	22.8	32.6
Mildura (RC)	19.0	14.5	24.6	49.0	42.2	55.9	30.6	24.6	37.2
Mitchell (S)	21.6	16.1	28.5	46.1	39.6	52.8	31.5	25.9	37.7
Moira (S)	16.4	10.7	24.3	47.9	40.2	55.7	34.5	28.0	41.6
Monash (C)	16.2	11.6	22.1	47.3	40.9	53.7	35.4	29.8	41.4
Moonee Valley (C)	16.3	11.7	22.4	42.9	36.5	49.6	39.7	33.5	46.2
Moorabool (S)	14.0	10.0	19.3	45.8	39.6	52.2	38.9	33.3	44.8
Moreland (C)	22.8	18.1	28.4	36.5	30.6	42.8	39.9	33.7	46.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	15.8	10.9	22.4	43.1	36.3	50.1	40.9	34.9	47.1
Mount Alexander (S)	9.7*	5.4	16.8	42.0	33.7	50.8	45.4	37.2	53.8
Moyne (S)	8.7	6.3	11.9	49.2	41.8	56.6	41.4	34.3	48.9
Murrindindi (S)	10.1	6.5	15.4	43.6	35.9	51.7	45.8	38.2	53.6
Nilumbik (S)	11.5	7.6	17.0	44.4	37.7	51.3	43.4	37.3	49.7
Northern Grampians (S)	9.1	6.7	12.4	49.4	40.1	58.8	41.0	31.9	50.6
Port Phillip (C)	12.3	8.0	18.5	38.0	31.0	45.5	48.6	41.5	55.7
Pyrenees (S)	12.2	8.3	17.5	50.9	44.8	56.9	36.4	31.1	42.1
Queenscliffe (B)	4.4*	1.9	9.5	32.7	25.2	41.2	62.5	53.5	70.6
South Gippsland (S)	12.9	8.0	20.1	44.2	35.9	53.0	42.4	34.3	50.8
Southern Grampians (S)	10.3	7.3	14.4	32.2	24.7	40.8	57.2	48.4	65.6
Stonnington (C)	9.4	6.3	13.9	42.9	36.8	49.3	46.3	40.4	52.4
Strathbogie (S)	11.8	7.9	17.2	36.0	28.2	44.7	51.9	43.7	60.0
Surf Coast (S)	12.5*	7.4	20.3	38.9	31.2	47.1	48.1	40.4	56.0
Swan Hill (RC)	17.5	12.3	24.3	46.4	39.2	53.6	35.0	28.7	41.8
Towong (S)	7.9	5.5	11.4	44.6	37.8	51.5	46.4	39.7	53.3
Wangaratta (RC)	15.2	10.5	21.6	47.4	41.0	54.0	36.7	31.6	42.1
Warrnambool (C)	11.0	7.7	15.5	53.8	48.1	59.3	35.0	30.2	40.0
Wellington (S)	14.7	10.2	20.9	44.1	36.5	52.0	40.0	33.4	46.9
West Wimmera (S)	19.2	14.0	25.8	31.9	26.6	37.6	48.6	42.1	55.2
Whitehorse (C)	12.0	8.1	17.5	41.7	35.3	48.5	46.1	39.9	52.5
Whittlesea (C)	29.9	24.8	35.5	43.1	37.5	49.0	25.8	21.4	30.7
Wodonga (RC)	19.0	13.7	25.8	47.5	40.7	54.3	32.3	26.5	38.6
Wyndham (C)	20.0	15.9	24.9	44.2	38.8	49.8	34.0	29.2	39.1
Yarra (C)	9.9	6.7	14.4	36.1	28.7	44.2	52.6	44.7	60.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	11.4	7.8	16.3	46.7	40.0	53.5	40.6	34.4	47.2
Yarriambiack (S)	12.9	8.7	18.8	35.4	29.7	41.6	49.8	42.8	56.8
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>

The relationship, if any, between SES and trust in people was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. There was a strong socioeconomic gradient; the proportions of men and women who agreed that most people could be trusted significantly increased with increasing total annual household income. Conversely, the proportions of men and women who disagreed that most people could be trusted significantly decreased with increasing total annual household income (Figure 2.15). Therefore the level of social trust declined with increasing disadvantage.

**Figure 2.15: Proportion of men and women who disagreed that most people could be trusted, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.  
 Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

## Civic trust

### Opportunities to have a say

Civic trust in populations can be measured by the extent to which individuals believed that there were opportunities to have a real say on issues that were important to them and whether they felt valued by the society to which they belonged.

Table 2.47 shows the proportions of people who believed or did not believe that there were opportunities to have a real say on issues that were important to them, by age group and sex. While 40.0 per cent of people believed they definitely had such opportunities, 25.3 per cent believed that they did not or not often have such opportunities; this was significantly higher in men (28.7 per cent) than women (21.9 per cent).

There were significantly higher proportions of men and women aged 55 years or over who believed that they had opportunities to have a real say on issues that were important to them compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively, and those aged 18–34 years.

Table 2.47: Opportunities to have a say, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Age group (years)	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
18–24	29.0	24.0	34.4	36.2	30.7	42.1	34.3	29.2	39.8
25–34	34.1	29.4	39.2	29.9	25.6	34.6	34.0	29.4	39.0
35–44	29.3	26.5	32.4	32.1	29.2	35.1	36.2	33.2	39.4
45–54	25.2	22.9	27.7	33.1	30.5	35.7	40.2	37.6	43.0
55–64	26.0	23.7	28.3	27.3	25.0	29.7	45.1	42.5	47.8
65+	26.3	24.4	28.2	25.6	23.8	27.4	44.7	42.6	46.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>40.4</b>
<b>Females</b>									
18–24	23.3	19.0	28.1	36.1	31.0	41.5	39.4	34.3	44.8
25–34	21.5	18.6	24.7	39.2	35.6	43.0	36.4	32.8	40.1
35–44	20.0	18.1	22.0	37.1	34.8	39.4	41.4	39.0	43.8
45–54	21.6	19.7	23.5	35.5	33.4	37.7	40.7	38.5	42.9
55–64	20.4	18.7	22.2	29.9	28.0	31.9	47.3	45.2	49.5
65+	23.5	22.0	25.1	27.8	26.2	29.4	44.4	42.7	46.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>42.5</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
18–24	26.2	22.9	29.8	36.1	32.4	40.1	36.8	33.1	40.6
25–34	27.9	25.0	30.9	34.6	31.7	37.5	35.2	32.2	38.3
35–44	24.6	22.9	26.4	34.6	32.8	36.5	38.8	36.9	40.8
45–54	23.4	21.9	24.9	34.3	32.6	36.0	40.5	38.7	42.2
55–64	23.1	21.7	24.6	28.6	27.1	30.2	46.3	44.6	47.9
65+	24.8	23.6	26.0	26.8	25.6	28.0	44.5	43.2	45.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>41.0</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

The trend over time from 2005 to 2011–12 that there were opportunities to have a say was investigated. There were no significant changes from 2005 to 2011–12 in the respective proportions of men and women who did or did not feel there were opportunities to have a real say on matters that were important to them (data not shown).

Table 2.48 shows the proportion of people who believed or did not believe that there were opportunities to have a real say on issues that were important to them, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. A significantly higher proportion of people who lived in rural Victoria believed they had such opportunities compared with their metropolitan counterparts. This may have been largely due to the higher proportions of people who lived in Hume Region and Grampians Region.

Table 2.48: Opportunities to have a say, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	30.7	27.3	34.4	31.2	27.8	34.8	35.9	32.5	39.5
North & West Metropolitan	28.2	25.8	30.7	30.8	28.3	33.3	38.4	35.9	41.0
Southern Metropolitan	29.0	26.0	32.2	30.1	27.2	33.2	38.8	35.7	42.0
Metropolitan males	29.0	27.4	30.8	30.8	29.1	32.5	38.0	36.2	39.7
Barwon-South Western	29.9	23.0	38.0	29.1	23.0	36.0	40.3	33.5	47.5
Gippsland	27.6	23.6	31.9	32.8	28.6	37.2	38.2	33.7	42.9
Grampians	26.5	22.2	31.4	27.4	23.6	31.7	44.8	40.0	49.7
Hume	24.0	20.7	27.8	25.1	22.4	28.1	48.8	44.7	52.8
Loddon Mallee	26.7	22.0	32.0	31.8	27.5	36.4	40.1	35.4	44.9
Rural males	27.6	24.8	30.5	29.0	26.6	31.6	42.2	39.2	45.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>40.4</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	20.5	18.0	23.3	35.0	31.6	38.5	41.5	38.0	45.1
North & West Metropolitan	22.6	20.9	24.4	35.3	33.2	37.4	39.4	37.4	41.5
Southern Metropolitan	22.8	20.6	25.3	32.5	30.0	35.1	41.4	38.7	44.1
Metropolitan females	22.2	20.9	23.4	34.3	32.8	35.8	40.7	39.2	42.1
Barwon-South Western	21.5	17.4	26.3	35.8	30.9	41.1	41.4	36.6	46.5
Gippsland	24.2	20.8	27.8	32.4	28.8	36.1	41.1	37.5	44.8
Grampians	19.3	16.5	22.4	34.8	30.8	39.0	44.6	40.5	48.7
Hume	20.2	17.6	23.1	32.8	30.0	35.9	45.1	41.9	48.3
Loddon Mallee	20.7	17.4	24.3	36.8	32.4	41.5	41.2	36.9	45.5
Rural females	21.1	19.4	23.0	34.8	32.7	36.9	42.5	40.5	44.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>42.5</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	25.8	23.6	28.2	32.9	30.5	35.3	38.8	36.4	41.3
North & West Metropolitan	25.5	24.0	27.0	33.1	31.5	34.7	38.8	37.2	40.5
Southern Metropolitan	25.8	23.9	27.8	31.3	29.4	33.3	40.2	38.1	42.3
Metropolitan persons	25.6	24.6	26.7	32.5	31.4	33.7	39.3	38.1	40.4
Barwon-South Western	26.4	21.8	31.6	32.3	27.9	36.9	40.4	35.9	45.1
Gippsland	26.0	23.3	28.9	32.5	29.7	35.4	39.7	36.8	42.6
Grampians	23.0	20.2	26.1	30.9	27.9	34.0	44.8	41.5	48.1
Hume	22.1	19.9	24.4	29.2	27.0	31.5	46.8	44.1	49.5
Loddon Mallee	23.8	20.5	27.4	33.7	30.3	37.4	41.2	37.7	44.7
Rural persons	24.5	22.7	26.3	31.8	30.1	33.5	42.3	40.5	44.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>41.0</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.49 shows the proportions of people who believed or did not believe there were opportunities to have a real say on issues that were important to them, by LGA. The proportions of people who believed that there were definitely opportunities to have a real say were significantly higher in the LGAs of Ararat (RC), Colac-Otway (S), Horsham (RC), Indigo (S), Moira (S), Mount Alexander (S), Moyne (S), Murrindindi (S), Southern Grampians (S), Towong (S), Wangaratta (RC) and Warrnambool (C) compared with all Victorian people.

There was a significantly higher proportion of people who did not feel there were opportunities to have a real say on issues that were important to them in the LGA of Whittlesea (C) compared with all Victorian adults. Conversely, there were significantly lower proportions of people who did not feel there were opportunities to have a real say on issues that were important to them in the LGAs of Colac-Otway (S), Gannawarra (S), Horsham (RC), Indigo (S), Moyne (S), Northern Grampians (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Swan Hill (RC) and West Wimmera (S) compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.49: Opportunities to have a say, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	18.9	11.9	28.7	31.3	24.6	38.9	48.0	38.3	57.8
Ararat (RC)	19.4	14.3	25.8	30.9	24.5	38.1	48.7	41.3	56.2
Ballarat (C)	24.9	19.6	31.1	31.4	25.8	37.6	42.1	35.9	48.6
Banyule (C)	28.5	22.7	35.2	35.1	29.0	41.8	35.7	29.8	42.2
Bass Coast (S)	26.5	19.6	34.8	33.8	26.5	41.9	38.6	31.3	46.4
Baw Baw (S)	19.7	15.3	24.9	41.2	35.0	47.6	37.5	31.7	43.7
Bayside (C)	18.7	13.5	25.3	32.7	25.8	40.4	45.9	38.2	53.9
Benalla (RC)	20.0	13.1	29.4	30.2	24.2	37.1	48.2	38.7	57.8
Boroondara (C)	23.4	17.9	30.0	34.5	28.2	41.4	40.2	33.6	47.2
Brimbank (C)	27.2	22.4	32.5	29.3	24.3	34.8	40.3	34.7	46.1
Buloke (S)	21.2	14.6	29.9	31.0	24.3	38.6	47.6	39.8	55.5
Campaspe (S)	26.2	19.7	33.9	29.1	23.0	36.0	44.1	37.3	51.2
Cardinia (S)	29.7	24.8	35.2	31.9	26.7	37.5	37.3	31.8	43.1
Casey (C)	31.2	25.8	37.2	32.2	26.9	37.9	33.6	28.1	39.7
Central Goldfields (S)	21.6	16.1	28.4	29.5	21.5	38.9	46.9	36.6	57.5
Colac-Otway (S)	14.1	9.7	20.1	29.8	24.2	36.1	55.9	48.8	62.8
Corangamite (S)	21.3	16.0	27.7	29.6	22.9	37.4	47.9	40.2	55.7
Darebin (C)	24.2	19.1	30.0	29.5	24.1	35.5	43.0	37.1	49.2
East Gippsland (S)	28.7	22.5	35.9	29.1	23.1	35.8	39.5	32.9	46.4
Frankston (C)	29.1	23.5	35.4	33.8	27.8	40.4	35.4	29.6	41.8
Gannawarra (S)	16.4	12.3	21.5	42.7	35.7	50.0	39.7	33.6	46.2
Glen Eira (C)	19.7	14.9	25.6	31.5	25.9	37.6	46.4	40.0	53.0
Glenelg (S)	19.0	13.8	25.6	33.9	27.2	41.3	46.2	38.3	54.4
Golden Plains (S)	21.3	16.4	27.1	33.8	26.9	41.5	43.4	36.2	50.9
Greater Bendigo (C)	26.0	19.0	34.4	36.0	28.5	44.3	36.9	29.4	45.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	28.5	23.6	34.0	30.2	25.1	35.9	35.2	30.0	40.7
Greater Geelong (C)	30.5	23.9	38.0	32.9	26.2	40.4	35.5	29.1	42.5
Greater Shepparton (C)	23.1	17.5	29.7	27.3	21.6	33.8	48.2	40.9	55.6
Hepburn (S)	26.5	18.2	36.8	28.4	20.2	38.2	44.3	35.4	53.6
Hindmarsh (S)	22.5	16.7	29.5	27.5	20.5	36.0	48.3	40.0	56.8
Hobsons Bay (C)	30.1	24.3	36.5	33.0	27.3	39.1	35.2	29.3	41.6
Horsham (RC)	13.1	9.8	17.4	29.4	24.0	35.6	54.0	45.5	62.3
Hume (C)	24.2	19.5	29.7	35.8	30.1	41.8	36.1	30.5	42.0
Indigo (S)	15.1	10.6	21.0	27.7	22.6	33.6	55.6	48.6	62.4
Kingston (C)	24.3	18.9	30.7	29.5	23.8	36.0	44.4	37.8	51.2
Knox (C)	31.0	25.6	37.0	30.2	24.9	36.1	37.3	31.9	42.9
Latrobe (C)	27.3	22.2	33.0	32.8	27.2	38.9	37.8	31.9	44.0
Loddon (S)	19.8	13.8	27.4	35.1	27.0	44.1	44.5	37.1	52.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

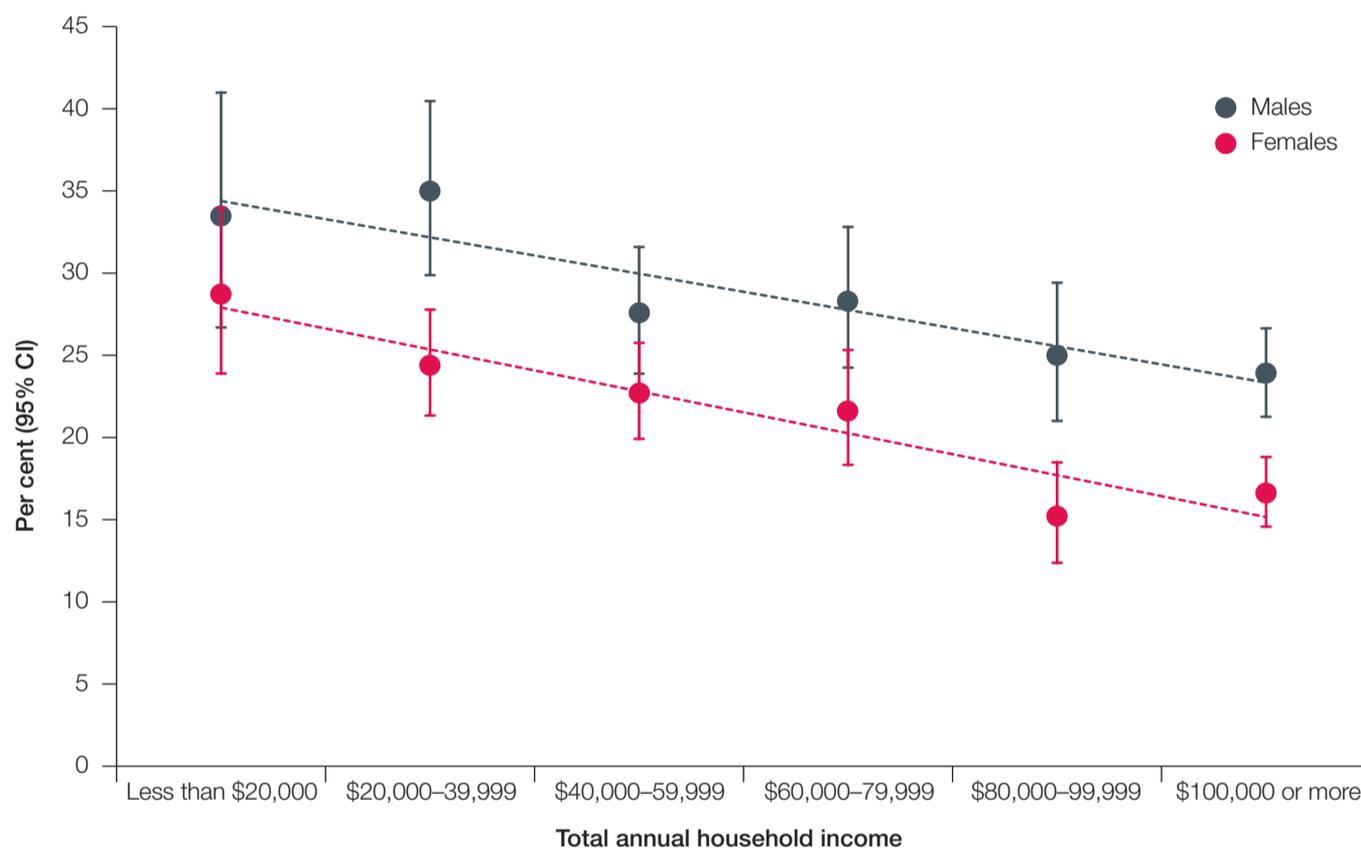
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.49: Opportunities to have a say, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	24.6	19.1	31.1	33.6	27.4	40.4	39.4	33.1	46.1
Manningham (C)	19.3	14.6	25.2	30.5	24.6	37.1	45.6	38.7	52.7
Mansfield (S)	18.4	12.8	25.8	31.3	24.0	39.6	47.6	39.6	55.7
Maribyrnong (C)	23.0	16.9	30.5	37.5	31.2	44.2	36.4	30.8	42.4
Maroondah (C)	29.3	23.3	36.0	30.6	25.0	36.9	38.6	32.6	44.9
Melbourne (C)	19.6	15.2	24.9	36.2	30.7	42.1	40.8	35.5	46.3
Melton (S)	21.9	17.7	26.7	36.7	31.2	42.5	38.7	33.3	44.5
Mildura (RC)	20.8	16.1	26.4	33.9	27.7	40.7	43.0	36.2	50.0
Mitchell (S)	27.2	21.1	34.3	30.0	24.8	35.8	41.4	34.8	48.3
Moira (S)	21.3	16.5	27.0	27.4	22.0	33.5	50.3	43.6	57.0
Monash (C)	26.9	21.3	33.3	30.3	24.8	36.5	39.4	33.4	45.8
Moonee Valley (C)	25.2	19.7	31.7	30.8	25.7	36.4	41.4	35.1	47.9
Moorabool (S)	26.8	21.3	33.0	27.4	22.0	33.6	45.1	38.8	51.7
Moreland (C)	23.0	17.9	28.9	29.4	24.2	35.2	44.9	38.7	51.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	23.7	18.1	30.4	33.2	26.8	40.3	42.9	36.1	49.9
Mount Alexander (S)	18.4	13.1	25.2	26.8	20.1	34.7	53.7	45.2	61.9
Moyne (S)	17.0	12.2	23.2	28.2	22.1	35.3	53.4	45.8	60.7
Murrindindi (S)	18.3	12.4	26.2	28.6	22.5	35.6	51.6	43.5	59.7
Nillumbik (S)	22.2	16.6	28.9	35.7	29.0	43.0	39.7	33.7	46.1
Northern Grampians (S)	15.5	12.1	19.8	34.3	25.5	44.2	48.6	39.1	58.3
Port Phillip (C)	22.6	17.1	29.3	32.1	25.5	39.5	40.9	34.3	47.9
Pyrenees (S)	24.5	15.3	36.9	30.6	20.2	43.5	43.9	35.3	52.9
Queenscliffe (B)	25.7	16.8	37.3	28.0	20.2	37.3	45.0	35.7	54.7
South Gippsland (S)	22.4	16.2	30.0	30.1	22.3	39.1	44.5	36.2	53.1
Southern Grampians (S)	16.8	12.0	23.1	24.3	20.2	29.0	57.6	51.1	63.9
Stonnington (C)	24.0	18.8	30.1	26.0	20.9	32.0	46.0	39.6	52.5
Strathbogie (S)	16.4	11.8	22.4	32.5	24.0	42.4	49.5	39.8	59.3
Surf Coast (S)	27.4	20.3	36.0	28.1	21.9	35.1	43.9	36.4	51.8
Swan Hill (RC)	15.2	11.3	20.2	37.8	31.0	45.2	46.1	39.4	53.0
Towong (S)	19.8	14.7	26.2	30.7	23.5	39.0	48.3	41.3	55.4
Wangaratta (RC)	22.2	16.7	28.9	25.2	20.6	30.5	51.0	44.1	57.9
Warrnambool (C)	22.0	17.2	27.7	29.8	24.7	35.4	48.0	42.1	54.1
Wellington (S)	30.1	22.3	39.1	30.1	23.1	38.3	39.0	32.4	46.0
West Wimmera (S)	17.9	13.5	23.4	34.6	28.4	41.3	46.8	40.4	53.2
Whitehorse (C)	24.6	19.3	30.9	35.6	29.3	42.5	36.7	30.8	43.0
Whittlesea (C)	33.1	27.8	38.8	27.3	22.6	32.6	38.6	33.0	44.5
Wodonga (RC)	22.0	17.1	27.9	34.4	28.1	41.2	39.1	33.0	45.5
Wyndham (C)	25.9	21.1	31.4	34.2	29.1	39.6	36.1	31.3	41.3
Yarra (C)	19.5	14.8	25.4	36.9	29.6	44.8	41.7	34.6	49.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	23.9	19.0	29.6	40.0	33.6	46.9	34.5	28.8	40.7
Yarriambiack (S)	21.1	14.2	30.2	30.9	24.4	38.3	46.9	39.0	55.0
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>41.0</b>

The relationship, if any, between SES and the belief that there were opportunities to have a say was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. There was a strong socioeconomic gradient where the proportions of men and women who did not believe that there were opportunities to have a say significantly decreased with increasing total annual household income (Figure 2.16). Therefore civic trust declined with increasing disadvantage.

**Figure 2.16: Proportion of men and women who did not believe that there were opportunities to have a say, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

## Feeling valued by society

Another indicator of civic trust is the extent to which people feel they are valued by the society to which they belong.

Table 2.50 shows the proportion of Victorian adults who did or did not feel valued by society, by age group and sex. More than half of all people (52.6 per cent) definitely felt valued by

society. A further 30.7 per cent only sometimes felt they were valued by society, while 12.2 per cent did not feel valued by society; this was significantly higher in men (13.7 per cent) than women (10.7 per cent). Significantly higher proportions of people aged 45–64 years definitely felt valued by society compared with all Victorian adults.

**Table 2.50: Feeling valued by society, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
18–24	16.2	12.3	21.0	34.0	28.8	39.7	47.7	42.0	53.4
25–34	11.4	8.7	15.0	34.8	30.0	39.9	50.6	45.5	55.6
35–44	13.0	11.0	15.4	32.6	29.6	35.7	51.1	47.9	54.3
45–54	11.7	10.1	13.6	27.3	24.9	29.9	<b>57.2</b>	54.4	59.9
55–64	13.0	11.3	14.9	25.7	23.5	28.1	56.4	53.8	59.0
65+	15.9	14.4	17.4	<b>23.0</b>	21.3	24.8	53.6	51.5	55.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>54.1</b>
<b>Females</b>									
18–24	9.7	6.8	13.7	37.3	32.3	42.6	51.1	45.7	56.4
25–34	9.4	7.5	11.9	<b>38.4</b>	34.8	42.1	47.6	43.9	51.4
35–44	<b>8.3</b>	7.0	9.8	31.8	29.6	34.1	<b>57.1</b>	54.7	59.4
45–54	10.6	9.3	12.1	31.5	29.4	33.6	53.6	51.4	55.9
55–64	11.1	9.8	12.4	<b>27.4</b>	25.5	29.4	<b>56.9</b>	54.7	59.0
65+	<b>14.2</b>	13.0	15.4	<b>25.1</b>	23.6	26.6	51.8	50.0	53.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>53.9</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
18–24	13.0	10.5	16.1	<b>35.7</b>	32.0	39.5	49.3	45.4	53.3
25–34	10.4	8.7	12.5	<b>36.6</b>	33.5	39.7	49.1	45.9	52.3
35–44	10.6	9.4	12.0	32.2	30.3	34.1	54.1	52.1	56.1
45–54	11.2	10.1	12.3	29.4	27.8	31.1	<b>55.4</b>	53.6	57.2
55–64	12.0	11.0	13.2	<b>26.6</b>	25.1	28.1	<b>56.7</b>	55.0	58.3
65+	<b>14.9</b>	14.0	15.9	<b>24.1</b>	23.0	25.3	52.6	51.3	54.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>53.6</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

The trend over time from 2005 to 2011–12 in feeling valued by society was investigated. There were no significant changes from 2005 to 2011–12 in the proportions of men and women who did or did not feel they were valued by society (data not shown).

Table 2.51 shows the proportion of Victorian adults who did or did not feel valued by society, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. There were no significant differences in

the proportion of Victorian adults who did or did not feel valued between those who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria. The only notable significant regional difference was in Grampians Region where a higher proportion of people felt valued by society compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.51: Feeling valued by society, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	15.9	13.3	18.9	27.7	24.4	31.3	52.5	48.8	56.2
North & West Metropolitan	14.1	12.3	16.0	30.8	28.3	33.5	51.6	48.9	54.2
Southern Metropolitan	12.1	10.1	14.3	29.0	26.0	32.2	53.1	49.8	56.4
Metropolitan males	13.8	12.5	15.1	29.5	27.8	31.3	52.4	50.6	54.3
Barwon-South Western	11.6	7.6	17.4	31.0	24.6	38.2	53.7	45.4	61.7
Gippsland	13.9	11.1	17.3	30.9	26.8	35.3	51.2	46.5	55.8
Grampians	13.4	10.6	16.8	23.1	19.8	26.8	57.4	52.9	61.7
Hume	12.0	9.9	14.6	29.9	25.8	34.4	54.3	49.8	58.8
Loddon Mallee	15.8	11.8	20.8	30.8	26.6	35.4	48.8	44.1	53.5
Rural males	13.4	11.4	15.7	29.5	26.7	32.5	52.9	49.9	55.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>54.1</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	10.0	8.4	11.9	31.4	28.2	34.8	54.2	50.7	57.6
North & West Metropolitan	10.4	9.3	11.7	31.0	29.1	33.1	52.9	50.8	55.0
Southern Metropolitan	11.2	9.6	13.1	33.1	30.5	35.9	50.7	48.0	53.4
Metropolitan females	10.7	9.8	11.6	31.7	30.3	33.1	52.4	50.9	54.0
Barwon-South Western	10.0	6.9	14.3	33.4	28.5	38.6	53.0	47.6	58.3
Gippsland	13.0	10.6	15.9	31.6	28.0	35.4	50.3	46.5	54.1
Grampians	11.4	8.7	14.7	28.9	25.1	33.1	56.2	52.1	60.3
Hume	9.8	8.1	11.9	32.3	29.4	35.4	54.6	51.4	57.8
Loddon Mallee	11.4	8.1	15.8	34.7	31.0	38.6	50.6	46.2	55.0
Rural females	11.0	9.6	12.7	32.3	30.3	34.3	52.9	50.8	55.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>53.9</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	13.4	11.7	15.3	29.5	27.2	32.0	52.9	50.4	55.5
North & West Metropolitan	12.2	11.1	13.4	30.9	29.3	32.6	52.3	50.5	54.0
Southern Metropolitan	11.7	10.4	13.1	31.0	29.0	33.1	51.9	49.8	54.1
Metropolitan persons	12.3	11.5	13.1	30.6	29.5	31.7	52.4	51.2	53.6
Barwon-South Western	10.6	8.0	13.8	33.1	28.5	38.2	52.6	47.4	57.6
Gippsland	13.5	11.6	15.7	31.3	28.5	34.2	50.6	47.6	53.7
Grampians	12.1	10.1	14.4	25.7	23.1	28.5	57.3	54.1	60.4
Hume	11.1	9.6	12.7	31.1	28.5	33.7	54.4	51.7	57.2
Loddon Mallee	14.2	10.9	18.3	31.8	28.6	35.1	50.3	46.7	53.8
Rural persons	12.3	11.0	13.7	30.9	29.1	32.7	52.8	50.9	54.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>53.6</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.52 shows the proportion of people who did or did not feel valued by society, by LGA. The proportions of people who felt valued by society were significantly higher in the LGAs of Bayside (C), Gannawarra (S), Hindmarsh (S), Horsham (RC), Mansfield (S), Melbourne (C), Mount Alexander (S), Nillumbik (S), Northern Grampians (S), Towong (S), Warrnambool (C) and West Wimmera (S) compared with all Victorian adults. Conversely, there was a significantly lower proportion of people who felt valued by society in the LGA of Greater Dandenong (C).

The proportions of people who did not feel valued by society were significantly higher in the LGAs of Greater Bendigo (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Knox (C) and Melton (S) compared with all Victorian adults. Conversely, there were significantly lower proportions of people who did not feel valued by society in the LGAs of Buloke (S), Colac-Otway (S), Gannawarra (S), Indigo (S), Mansfield (S), Melbourne (C), Murrindindi (S), Nillumbik (S), Northern Grampians (S), Northern Grampians (S), Port Philip (C), Queenscliffe (B), Towong (S), Warrnambool (C) and West Wimmera (S).

Table 2.52: Feeling valued by society, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	11.3*	5.6	21.4	29.3	20.6	39.8	55.9	46.0	65.4
Ararat (RC)	7.5	4.6	12.0	28.8	23.1	35.3	60.3	53.4	66.9
Ballarat (C)	12.2	8.8	16.6	24.6	19.7	30.1	57.0	50.7	63.0
Banyule (C)	15.1	10.1	21.9	28.2	22.8	34.2	52.7	45.8	59.4
Bass Coast (S)	13.7	8.7	20.9	27.1	20.9	34.3	55.2	47.0	63.1
Baw Baw (S)	13.8	10.3	18.1	31.6	25.8	38.0	52.1	45.7	58.3
Bayside (C)	11.0*	6.6	17.8	<b>22.1</b>	16.5	29.1	<b>62.1</b>	54.4	69.2
Benalla (RC)	11.5*	6.3	20.0	27.0	20.2	35.0	58.4	49.0	67.2
Boroondara (C)	8.7	5.7	12.9	29.9	23.7	37.0	58.3	51.2	65.0
Brimbank (C)	11.2	8.3	14.8	30.0	24.9	35.6	50.9	45.1	56.6
Buloke (S)	<b>7.8</b>	5.3	11.4	29.4	22.0	38.1	61.3	52.8	69.0
Campaspe (S)	9.6	6.5	14.0	34.4	27.5	42.1	53.5	46.1	60.8
Cardinia (S)	12.9	9.8	16.8	28.3	23.4	33.7	54.2	48.4	59.9
Casey (C)	14.1	10.3	19.1	30.5	25.2	36.4	49.0	43.1	54.8
Central Goldfields (S)	9.2	6.8	12.4	30.9	23.7	39.3	55.8	47.8	63.6
Colac-Otway (S)	<b>7.1</b>	4.5	11.1	32.1	25.5	39.5	58.3	50.8	65.4
Corangamite (S)	11.2	7.7	16.0	32.2	24.9	40.5	53.0	45.0	60.8
Darebin (C)	11.7	8.0	16.6	31.7	26.1	37.8	51.6	45.6	57.5
East Gippsland (S)	13.7	9.8	18.9	36.0	29.4	43.2	47.2	40.3	54.2
Frankston (C)	12.5	8.9	17.4	28.4	22.6	34.9	54.9	48.2	61.3
Gannawarra (S)	<b>6.7</b>	4.8	9.2	26.7	20.7	33.6	<b>63.3</b>	55.9	70.1
Glen Eira (C)	7.9	5.0	12.5	30.9	25.1	37.4	56.6	50.1	62.9
Glenelg (S)	8.9	6.5	12.2	31.6	24.1	40.1	57.0	48.6	65.0
Golden Plains (S)	12.5	8.4	18.1	24.4	18.9	30.9	57.5	49.9	64.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	<b>20.2</b>	13.6	28.9	29.9	24.3	36.1	47.2	39.0	55.5
Greater Dandenong (C)	<b>18.2</b>	14.3	23.0	32.4	27.2	38.1	<b>43.0</b>	37.4	48.7
Greater Geelong (C)	11.3	7.7	16.3	34.6	27.5	42.5	49.8	42.2	57.4
Greater Shepparton (C)	13.3	9.3	18.7	26.8	20.5	34.2	58.1	50.4	65.5
Hepburn (S)	14.4*	8.1	24.3	32.8	24.1	42.9	50.7	41.3	60.1
Hindmarsh (S)	9.7	6.9	13.4	24.2	18.6	30.9	<b>62.2</b>	55.0	69.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	16.9	12.5	22.4	30.6	25.1	36.7	48.3	41.8	54.8
Horsham (RC)	8.9*	4.9	15.8	<b>22.2</b>	18.2	26.7	<b>64.4</b>	57.5	70.8
Hume (C)	15.0	11.6	19.2	31.4	26.2	37.1	48.0	42.0	54.0
Indigo (S)	<b>6.8</b>	4.5	10.3	28.9	22.4	36.3	60.2	52.8	67.2
Kingston (C)	10.3	7.1	14.7	29.6	24.0	35.8	55.3	48.6	61.7
Knox (C)	<b>18.7</b>	14.4	23.8	29.0	23.8	34.8	48.2	42.3	54.1
Latrobe (C)	13.8	10.2	18.3	31.2	25.6	37.4	48.3	42.1	54.6
Loddon (S)	9.6	7.0	13.0	37.0	29.8	45.0	51.3	43.7	58.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

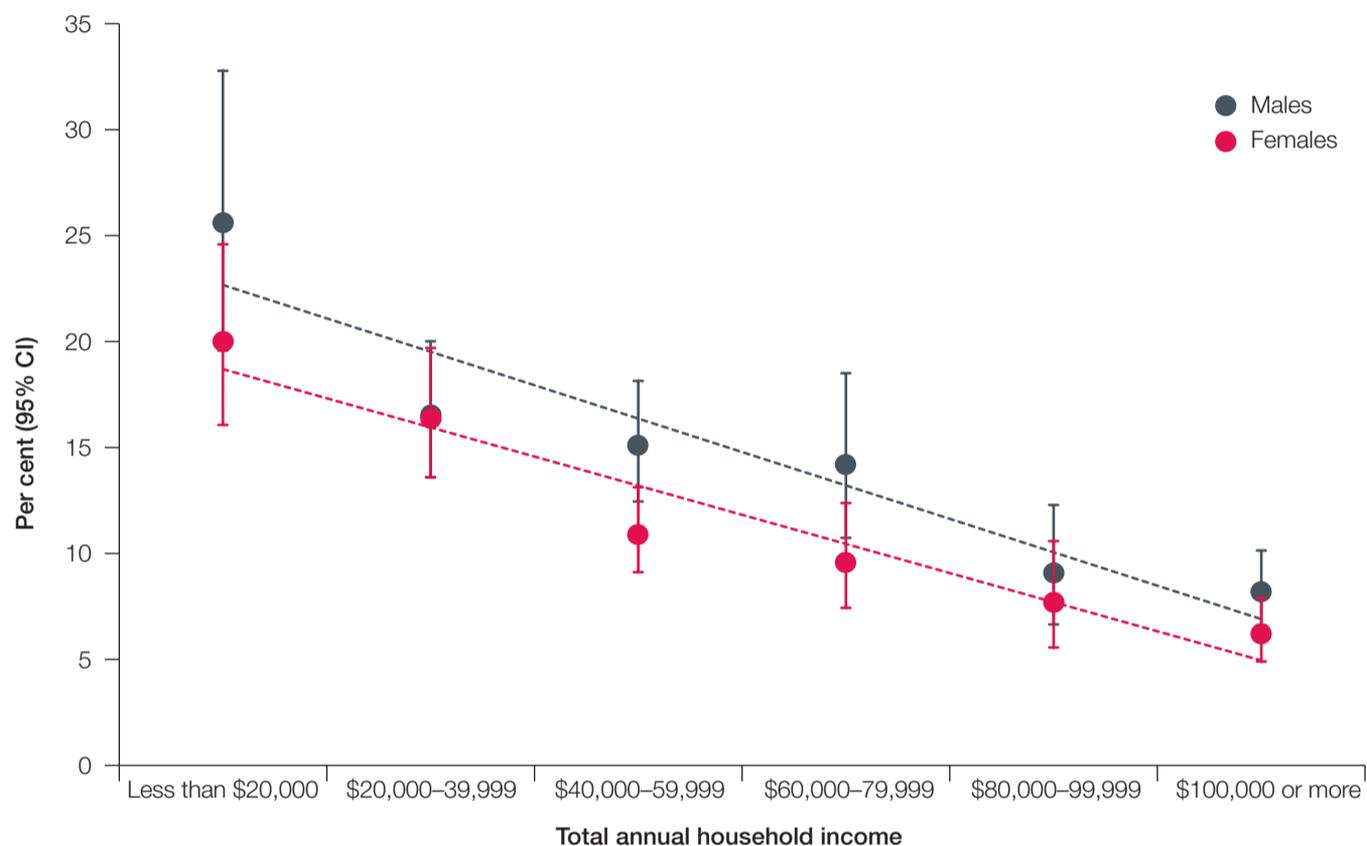
\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.52: Feeling valued by society, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	8.5	6.2	11.6	33.2	27.1	40.0	52.4	45.7	59.1
Manningham (C)	8.9	6.0	12.9	28.7	22.5	35.9	56.0	48.8	62.9
Mansfield (S)	8.1	5.6	11.4	26.0	19.1	34.2	63.8	55.5	71.3
Maribyrnong (C)	15.7	10.2	23.4	30.0	24.4	36.4	51.1	44.5	57.7
Maroondah (C)	15.1	10.4	21.3	29.6	24.0	35.8	50.4	44.0	56.8
Melbourne (C)	5.8	3.9	8.5	28.9	23.5	34.8	62.8	56.7	68.5
Melton (S)	17.4	13.4	22.4	32.2	26.9	38.0	46.6	41.0	52.4
Mildura (RC)	9.4	6.8	12.9	37.5	31.1	44.3	47.1	40.4	53.9
Mitchell (S)	14.9	10.3	21.1	32.4	26.2	39.2	45.5	38.8	52.3
Moira (S)	10.9	7.0	16.5	32.0	25.3	39.4	53.9	46.4	61.3
Monash (C)	13.5	9.4	18.9	27.7	22.5	33.6	53.1	46.7	59.4
Moonee Valley (C)	11.3	7.9	16.1	31.8	25.8	38.6	51.8	45.4	58.1
Moorabool (S)	15.7	11.2	21.4	24.3	19.1	30.2	56.4	49.9	62.8
Moreland (C)	10.1	7.3	13.9	33.9	27.9	40.4	53.5	47.2	59.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	10.8	7.7	15.0	35.4	28.9	42.5	49.3	42.2	56.4
Mount Alexander (S)	11.0	7.4	16.2	24.6	18.2	32.2	62.6	54.6	69.9
Moyne (S)	9.3	6.0	14.1	35.6	28.4	43.5	52.5	44.7	60.1
Murrindindi (S)	6.6	4.2	10.3	33.0	25.3	41.7	57.5	49.1	65.6
Nillumbik (S)	5.9	3.9	8.8	24.9	19.0	31.9	65.0	58.0	71.4
Northern Grampians (S)	8.4	6.1	11.3	27.3	21.0	34.7	62.3	55.0	69.0
Port Phillip (C)	5.6	3.6	8.5	34.4	27.7	41.9	51.8	44.7	58.8
Pyrenees (S)	16.8*	8.7	29.9	30.4	20.1	43.0	49.7	41.2	58.1
Queenscliffe (B)	5.1*	2.4	10.7	33.9	24.2	45.2	58.0	47.7	67.7
South Gippsland (S)	9.1	6.5	12.6	30.0	22.6	38.5	57.0	48.5	65.0
Southern Grampians (S)	9.5*	5.6	15.8	29.2	21.0	39.1	59.0	47.7	69.4
Stonnington (C)	9.0*	5.5	14.6	32.6	26.9	38.8	54.0	47.7	60.2
Strathbogie (S)	10.7	6.6	16.9	26.4	19.6	34.4	60.6	52.1	68.5
Surf Coast (S)	8.0*	4.5	13.8	32.4	25.0	40.8	56.8	48.6	64.6
Swan Hill (RC)	8.9	6.1	12.6	31.4	24.9	38.6	57.7	50.6	64.4
Towong (S)	8.1	6.1	10.6	26.3	19.6	34.2	63.6	55.8	70.7
Wangaratta (RC)	10.1	6.7	15.1	31.0	24.8	38.1	56.3	49.5	62.9
Warrnambool (C)	7.8	5.4	11.2	29.3	23.8	35.5	60.2	54.0	66.2
Wellington (S)	14.5	9.7	21.0	33.4	25.8	42.0	48.5	40.6	56.4
West Wimmera (S)	7.2	4.6	11.1	30.3	24.9	36.2	60.5	54.2	66.4
Whitehorse (C)	12.4	8.7	17.6	31.8	25.6	38.6	53.1	46.3	59.8
Whittlesea (C)	14.2	10.6	18.7	27.9	23.2	33.1	54.1	48.3	59.8
Wodonga (RC)	8.0	5.5	11.5	35.7	29.3	42.7	51.5	44.5	58.5
Wyndham (C)	11.9	8.9	15.7	36.2	31.0	41.7	48.4	43.0	54.0
Yarra (C)	9.0	6.0	13.2	26.7	19.8	35.0	59.5	51.3	67.2
Yarra Ranges (S)	14.8	10.4	20.6	32.1	26.4	38.3	50.6	43.9	57.4
Yarriambiack (S)	8.9	6.3	12.3	30.3	22.7	39.1	56.9	48.4	65.0
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>53.6</b>

The relationship, if any, between SES and feeling valued by society was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. There was a strong socioeconomic gradient where the proportions of men and women who did not feel valued by society significantly decreased with increasing total annual household income (Figure 2.17). Therefore their civic trust declined with increasing disadvantage.

**Figure 2.17: Proportion of men and women who did not feel valued by society, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

## 2.5 Community and civic engagement

Whether individuals take up opportunities for social interaction, community and civic engagement may depend on the extent to which certain conditions are fulfilled. These include the state of the social environment, the extent and strength of social and support networks, and the relative levels of social and civic trust. The previous three sections of this chapter focused on the extent to which these enabling or disabling conditions were fulfilled, and this section examines the current level of community and civic engagement in Victoria.

Community and civic engagement is measured through such indicators as membership of organised groups, attendance at local community events, being involved in the community through volunteering, taking action on behalf of the community, being a member of a decision-making board, ratings of the local neighbourhood and being actively involved in a local school.

### Membership of an organised group

Prior to this survey, the wording of the question about membership of a religious group specifically referred to a 'church'. This was changed to 'religious' in recognition of the fact that modern day Australia comprises a number of religions. Therefore the data captured in this survey about membership of a religious group is not comparable with previous surveys as it had the predicted effect of increasing the proportion of people who responded affirmatively to this question.

Table 2.53 shows membership of an organised group, by age group and sex. The highest prevalence of membership was for a sports group where 26.2 per cent of people were a member of a sports group; this was significantly higher for males (32.1 per cent) than females (20.7 per cent). In descending order of prevalence of membership, 24.2 per cent of people were a member of a professional group or academic society, 18.7 per cent were a member of an 'other' community or action group, 18.0 per cent were a member of a religious group and 12.4 per cent were a member of a school group. Higher proportions of women were members of a religious or school group compared with their male counterparts. By contrast there was no difference between the sexes for membership of a professional or other community or action group.

Membership of a sports group appeared to decline with age; the highest prevalence of membership was in men and women aged 18–24 years. Conversely, membership of a religious group was greatest in men and women aged 65 years or over. As would be expected, membership of a school group was clearly highest in men and women of childbearing age, while membership of a professional group or academic society was highest in those of working age and lowest in those aged 65 years or over. The prevalence of membership in an 'other' community or action group increased with age.

Table 2.53: Membership of an organised group, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Age group (years)	Sports group			Religious group			School group			Professional group			Other community/ action group		
	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL
<b>Males</b>															
18–24	39.8	34.3	45.5	17.5	13.7	22.1	17.2	13.1	22.2	23.8	19.0	29.4	13.3	9.6	18.1
25–34	30.2	25.9	34.9	11.6	8.9	15.0	5.4	3.7	7.7	27.5	23.4	32.0	11.8	9.1	15.3
35–44	33.6	30.7	36.6	14.2	12.1	16.6	14.8	12.7	17.1	27.1	24.3	30.0	15.9	13.8	18.2
45–54	32.1	29.6	34.7	15.5	13.5	17.7	10.4	8.8	12.2	28.1	25.7	30.7	17.7	15.8	19.9
55–64	30.5	28.2	32.9	16.8	14.8	19.0	5.8	4.6	7.3	24.8	22.6	27.2	21.8	19.9	23.9
65+	30.4	28.5	32.3	22.5	20.7	24.3	3.0	2.4	3.8	15.4	14.0	17.0	27.7	25.9	29.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>
<b>Females</b>															
18–24	28.6	24.1	33.6	15.6	12.0	20.1	17.0	13.5	21.1	34.9	29.8	40.4	10.3	7.6	13.7
25–34	15.7	13.3	18.5	14.9	12.4	17.8	15.2	12.9	17.9	25.1	22.0	28.5	16.5	13.9	19.5
35–44	24.8	22.8	26.8	19.0	17.1	21.1	32.5	30.4	34.8	28.1	26.0	30.2	16.3	14.7	18.0
45–54	23.8	22.0	25.7	17.5	15.9	19.4	18.4	16.8	20.2	26.5	24.6	28.5	18.3	16.7	20.0
55–64	16.7	15.2	18.4	20.4	18.7	22.3	7.7	6.6	9.0	20.9	19.2	22.8	22.3	20.7	24.1
65+	17.2	15.9	18.5	28.9	27.4	30.5	3.2	2.6	3.9	9.5	8.6	10.6	31.2	29.6	32.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>
<b>Persons</b>															
18–24	34.3	30.7	38.2	16.6	13.9	19.7	17.1	14.3	20.3	29.2	25.6	33.1	11.8	9.4	14.7
25–34	23.0	20.4	25.7	13.2	11.3	15.4	10.3	8.8	12.0	26.3	23.7	29.1	14.2	12.2	16.4
35–44	29.1	27.3	30.9	16.6	15.2	18.2	23.8	22.2	25.4	27.6	25.9	29.4	16.1	14.7	17.5
45–54	27.9	26.3	29.5	16.5	15.2	17.9	14.5	13.3	15.8	27.3	25.8	28.9	18.0	16.7	19.4
55–64	23.5	22.0	24.9	18.7	17.3	20.1	6.8	5.9	7.8	22.8	21.4	24.3	22.1	20.8	23.5
65+	23.2	22.0	24.3	26.0	24.8	27.2	3.1	2.7	3.6	12.2	11.3	13.1	29.6	28.4	30.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

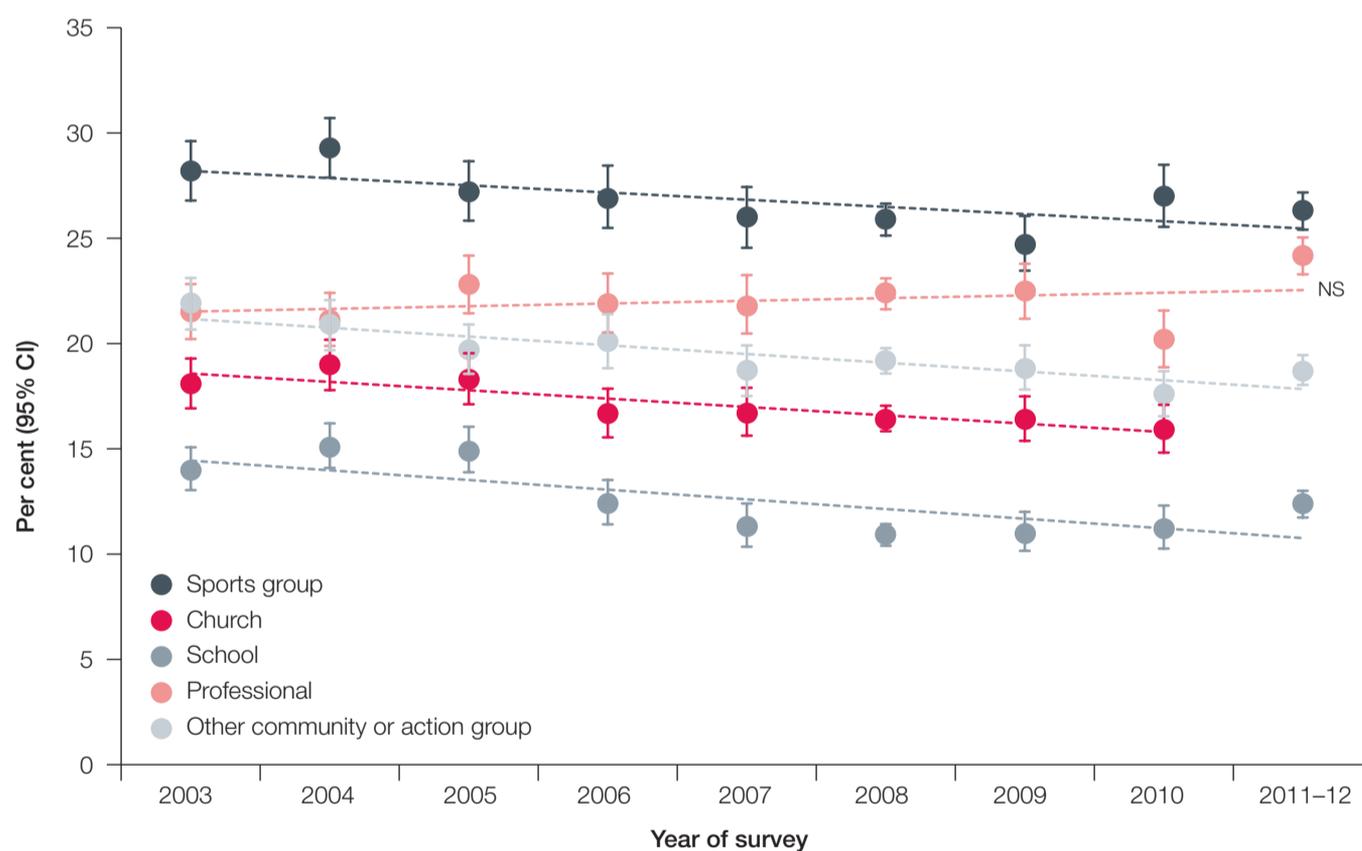
LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

The trends over time from 2003 to 2011–12 of membership of an organised group were investigated. The proportions of people who belonged to a sports group, school group or other community or action group significantly declined from 2003 to 2011–12 (Figure 2.18), suggesting an overall decline in group membership in Victoria. By contrast the proportion of people who belonged to a professional group or academic society remained unchanged from 2003 to 2011–12. Although the time series for membership of a religious group was interrupted, Figure 2.18 includes membership of a church from 2003 to 2010 and also shows that the proportion of people who belonged to a church significantly declined during this period.

Although there has been an overall significant decline in membership of a school group, 15.6 per cent of women and 9.1 per cent of men reported belonging to a school group in 2011–12, significantly higher than in 2008 and higher than 2009 and 2010, raising the possibility that perhaps the decline is beginning to reverse. Only future surveys will be able to confirm whether this is a valid observation.

**Figure 2.18: Membership of an organised group from 2003 to 2011–12, Victoria**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

Table 2.54 shows membership of an organised group, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. There were significantly higher proportions of men and women in rural Victoria who belonged to a sports group or other community or action group compared with their metropolitan counterparts. By contrast there were significantly higher proportions of men and women in metropolitan Victoria who belonged to a professional group or academic society compared with their rural counterparts. While there was no significant difference in membership of a religious group among women by rurality, there was a significantly higher proportion of men who belonged to a religious group in metropolitan compared with rural Victoria. Conversely, while there were no significant differences in membership of a school group among men by rurality, there was a significantly higher proportion of women who belonged to a school group in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria.

Table 2.54: Membership of an organised group, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	Sports group			Religious group			School group			Professional group			Other community/ action group		
	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL
<b>Males</b>															
Eastern Metropolitan	33.3	29.9	37.0	20.4	17.5	23.5	11.6	9.3	14.2	30.1	26.7	33.6	17.0	14.6	19.8
North & West Metropolitan	28.4	26.1	30.8	15.0	13.1	17.1	8.5	7.1	10.3	22.7	20.6	25.0	16.2	14.4	18.3
Southern Metropolitan	29.8	27.0	32.9	17.5	15.4	19.9	7.6	6.2	9.3	28.1	25.2	31.2	16.4	14.4	18.6
Metropolitan males	30.2	28.6	31.9	17.2	15.9	18.6	9.0	8.0	10.1	26.4	24.8	28.1	16.7	15.4	18.0
Barwon-South Western	39.1	31.7	47.1	12.5	9.8	15.8	11.5*	6.8	18.6	24.2	20.1	28.8	21.1	15.9	27.5
Gippsland	39.9	35.3	44.7	10.5	8.4	13.1	7.1	5.0	9.9	17.1	13.7	21.1	20.5	17.6	23.7
Grampians	38.6	33.9	43.6	19.0	15.3	23.4	8.9	6.7	11.7	19.0	15.4	23.1	22.6	19.4	26.2
Hume	37.9	33.9	42.0	16.6	13.8	19.9	8.8	6.7	11.4	14.7	12.5	17.4	21.1	18.6	24.0
Loddon Mallee	35.4	30.7	40.4	12.5	10.3	15.2	9.7	7.4	12.5	18.6	15.7	21.9	23.6	20.6	27.0
Rural males	37.9	35.0	40.9	13.8	12.4	15.3	9.2	7.4	11.4	18.9	16.7	21.4	21.8	19.7	24.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.54: Membership of an organised group, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

Region	Sports group			Religious group			School group			Professional group			Other community/ action group			
	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	
<b>Females</b>																
Eastern Metropolitan	21.0	18.4	23.9	21.4	18.9	24.1	16.7	14.5	19.1	28.3	25.2	31.7	19.6	17.4	22.0	
North & West Metropolitan	16.4	14.9	18.0	18.1	16.6	19.7	13.9	12.5	15.4	22.0	20.3	23.8	16.6	15.2	18.1	
Southern Metropolitan	21.5	19.4	23.8	18.6	16.6	20.8	14.8	13.1	16.8	24.8	22.5	27.2	17.5	15.8	19.5	
Metropolitan females	19.3	18.1	20.5	19.2	18.0	20.3	14.9	13.9	16.0	24.4	23.1	25.8	17.8	16.8	18.8	
Barwon-South Western	22.9	19.3	27.1	22.0	18.3	26.2	16.9	13.8	20.6	23.1	18.8	28.0	22.6	18.2	27.8	
Gippsland	23.6	20.7	26.9	17.1	14.9	19.5	19.9	16.8	23.3	18.3	15.5	21.5	25.4	22.2	28.8	
Grampians	27.1	23.8	30.6	23.1	20.0	26.5	18.2	15.4	21.3	22.9	19.4	26.9	25.0	21.5	28.8	
Hume	27.0	24.2	29.8	18.6	16.7	20.7	17.5	15.4	19.9	19.5	17.0	22.3	26.7	24.0	29.5	
Loddon Mallee	25.5	22.7	28.7	19.0	16.9	21.3	17.9	15.6	20.6	21.6	17.8	25.9	20.0	18.0	22.3	
Rural females	24.9	23.3	26.6	20.1	18.6	21.7	17.9	16.5	19.3	21.2	19.5	23.1	23.7	21.9	25.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>	

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

Table 2.54: Membership of an organised group, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

Region	Sports group			Religious group			School group			Professional group			Other community/ action group		
	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL
<b>Persons</b>															
Eastern Metropolitan	27.3	25.0	29.7	21.0	19.1	23.1	14.2	12.6	16.0	29.2	26.9	31.7	18.6	16.9	20.4
North & West Metropolitan	22.3	20.9	23.7	16.6	15.4	17.9	11.2	10.2	12.3	22.3	21.0	23.8	16.5	15.3	17.7
Southern Metropolitan	25.5	23.7	27.4	18.0	16.5	19.7	11.3	10.1	12.6	26.3	24.5	28.3	17.0	15.7	18.5
Metropolitan persons	24.6	23.6	25.7	18.2	17.4	19.1	12.0	11.3	12.8	25.4	24.4	26.4	17.3	16.5	18.1
Barwon-South Western	31.1	26.6	36.0	17.5	14.7	20.7	13.8	10.6	17.8	23.0	19.6	26.6	21.4	17.9	25.5
Gippsland	31.5	28.7	34.5	13.9	12.3	15.7	13.6	11.6	15.9	17.5	15.3	20.1	23.0	20.7	25.4
Grampians	32.6	29.5	35.8	21.2	18.6	24.0	13.4	11.5	15.4	20.8	18.2	23.7	23.8	21.4	26.4
Hume	32.4	30.0	34.9	17.5	15.7	19.5	13.2	11.6	14.9	17.2	15.4	19.1	23.8	21.9	25.8
Loddon Mallee	29.8	26.9	32.8	16.1	14.4	17.9	13.9	12.1	16.0	20.2	17.5	23.2	22.1	20.0	24.3
Rural persons	31.3	29.6	33.1	17.1	16.0	18.2	13.6	12.4	14.9	20.0	18.6	21.5	22.7	21.3	24.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

# Social capital

Table 2.55 shows membership of an organised group, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people who belonged to a sports group in the LGAs of Alpine (S), Ararat (RC), Baw Baw (S), Buloke (S), Campaspe (S), Colac-Otway (S), Corangamite (S), Gannawarra (S), Glenelg (S), Hindmarsh (S), Horsham (RC), Indigo (S), Loddon (S), Mansfield (S), Moyne (S), Queenscliffe (B), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Towong (S), Warrnambool (C), West Wimmera (S), Wodonga (RC) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian people. By contrast there were significantly lower proportions in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C) and Whittlesea (C) compared with all Victorian people. It should be noted that the latter four LGAs are of low SES (2006 IRSED quintile 1 or 2) and that the LGA of Greater Dandenong (C) is the most disadvantaged LGA in Victoria.

There were significantly higher proportions of people who were members of a religious group in the LGAs of Buloke (S), Greater Dandenong (C), Hindmarsh (S), Southern Grampians (S), Warrnambool (C) and Whitehorse (C) compared with all Victorian people. By contrast there were significantly lower proportions in the LGAs of Bass Coast (S), Bayside (C), Hobsons Bay (C), Kingston (C), Latrobe (C), Mansfield (S), Mount Alexander (S), Pyrenees (S), South Gippsland (S), Strathbogie (S), Towong (S), Wellington (S) and Yarra (C) compared with all Victorian people.

There were significantly higher proportions of people who were members of a school group in the LGAs of Boroondara (C), Buloke (S), Corangamite (S), Indigo (S), Loddon (S), Mansfield (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), West Wimmera (S) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian people.

There were significantly higher proportions of people who were members of a professional group or academic society in the LGAs of Bayside (C), Boroondara (C), Glen Eira (C), Melbourne (C), Port Phillip (C), Stonnington (C), Whitehorse (C) and Yarra (C) compared with all Victorian people. By contrast there were significantly lower proportions in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), East Gippsland (S), Gannawarra (S), Golden Plains (S), Greater Dandenong (C), Greater Shepparton (C), Hindmarsh (S), Horsham (RC), Hume (C), Latrobe (C), Melton (S), Mitchell (S), Moira (S), Northern Grampians (S), Pyrenees (S), South Gippsland (S), Strathbogie (S), Wangaratta (RC), Whittlesea (C), Wodonga (RC) and Yarra Ranges (S).

Table 2.55: Membership of an organised group, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	Sports group			Religious group			School group			Professional group			Other community/ action group		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	36.6	27.7	46.6	15.2*	8.4	25.7	10.1	7.0	14.4	21.9	16.5	28.4	25.7	19.4	33.1
Ararat (RC)	40.1	32.9	47.7	22.2	16.4	29.4	14.0	10.2	18.9	20.8	16.0	26.5	26.5	21.4	32.3
Ballarat (C)	28.3	22.8	34.5	22.8	17.8	28.6	12.5	9.2	16.8	24.2	19.2	30.0	19.3	15.2	24.3
Banyule (C)	25.9	20.7	31.8	19.3	14.7	24.8	17.1	12.6	22.9	28.1	22.6	34.3	18.3	13.5	24.2
Bass Coast (S)	34.2	26.6	42.6	11.7	8.1	16.6	12.6	7.7	19.8	20.8	14.6	28.7	25.5	20.4	31.4
Baw Baw (S)	34.3	28.1	41.1	20.7	15.8	26.5	15.0	10.9	20.3	22.3	17.3	28.2	22.4	18.0	27.5
Bayside (C)	32.9	26.6	39.9	12.5	9.7	16.0	12.4	8.9	17.0	32.8	26.6	39.6	17.6	13.0	23.4
Benalla (RC)	32.7	25.5	40.8	17.1	13.1	22.0	17.9*	10.5	28.9	19.5	12.5	29.2	29.6	20.8	40.1
Boroondara (C)	33.6	27.3	40.6	19.5	15.4	24.2	19.3	14.6	25.0	38.0	31.9	44.5	19.2	15.2	24.0
Brimbank (C)	19.7	15.5	24.7	21.7	17.5	26.6	12.4	9.2	16.6	10.3	7.2	14.5	11.4	8.4	15.4
Buloke (S)	54.4	47.9	60.8	26.4	21.2	32.5	18.5	13.3	25.2	19.4	14.2	25.8	34.5	29.7	39.7
Campaspe (S)	35.9	29.1	43.3	17.9	13.3	23.6	14.3	9.4	21.2	20.9	15.2	27.9	21.5	17.1	26.7
Cardinia (S)	26.5	21.7	31.8	14.1	10.5	18.8	10.5	7.5	14.4	18.8	14.6	23.8	17.3	13.2	22.3
Casey (C)	21.2	16.6	26.7	20.0	16.3	24.4	9.5	6.6	13.6	17.8	13.3	23.6	13.9	10.5	18.0
Central Goldfields (S)	32.3	23.9	42.0	14.5	10.5	19.7	17.9*	9.1	32.3	21.1*	11.7	35.0	20.1	14.1	27.8
Colac-Otway (S)	39.7	32.7	47.1	15.4	12.1	19.4	12.8	8.7	18.5	21.6	16.2	28.2	23.5	18.1	30.0
Corangamite (S)	46.5	40.1	53.1	18.5	14.2	23.7	19.5	13.3	27.6	18.9	14.2	24.8	28.1	23.1	33.8
Darebin (C)	20.5	15.7	26.2	14.2	10.6	18.8	10.7	7.9	14.4	25.0	20.0	30.8	19.8	15.7	24.6
East Gippsland (S)	30.0	24.0	36.9	14.3	10.4	19.4	17.7	12.7	24.1	15.9	11.5	21.6	26.4	21.0	32.6
Frankston (C)	28.5	23.0	34.8	14.6	10.3	20.4	9.3	6.4	13.4	20.1	15.1	26.2	13.9	10.8	17.7
Gannawarra (S)	46.1	38.1	54.3	16.2	12.0	21.3	15.9	9.9	24.5	16.4	11.4	23.0	33.1	25.5	41.6
Glen Eira (C)	25.7	20.3	32.0	21.1	16.1	27.2	13.8	10.3	18.3	36.5	30.4	43.1	16.3	12.7	20.8
Glenelg (S)	38.5	30.8	46.7	17.1	12.8	22.5	15.1	10.4	21.4	20.2	13.4	29.4	24.1	20.3	28.3
Golden Plains (S)	31.1	24.9	38.2	16.0	11.4	22.0	15.7	10.8	22.4	16.3	11.9	22.0	21.3	16.5	27.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	26.8	21.0	33.5	14.3	11.5	17.7	12.3	8.8	17.0	18.8	13.2	25.9	20.5	15.4	26.8

Table 2.55: Membership of an organised group, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	Sports group			Religious group			School group			Professional group			Other community/ action group		
	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL
Greater Dandenong (C)	15.3	11.6	19.9	27.9	23.2	33.1	8.6	5.8	12.5	17.2	13.1	22.3	16.4	12.6	21.0
Greater Geelong (C)	25.8	19.3	33.5	15.5	11.4	20.6	12.0	7.7	18.4	21.2	15.4	28.4	17.2	12.3	23.5
Greater Shepparton (C)	28.8	22.9	35.6	19.4	15.2	24.4	11.4	7.9	16.2	14.6	10.6	19.9	22.4	17.4	28.4
Hepburn (S)	32.2	23.6	42.2	17.5	10.7	27.2	13.4	9.5	18.6	20.4	15.0	27.0	26.2	22.1	30.7
Hindmarsh (S)	41.8	33.9	50.2	26.4	21.1	32.5	14.2	9.6	20.6	9.8	7.0	13.5	34.2	27.5	41.7
Hobsons Bay (C)	24.6	19.4	30.6	12.7	9.7	16.5	9.2	6.4	12.9	22.7	17.4	29.0	13.1	10.4	16.5
Horsham (RC)	42.0	32.2	52.5	22.4	18.3	27.2	12.1	9.0	16.2	15.1	11.5	19.5	34.0	25.4	43.9
Hume (C)	15.9	12.5	20.1	15.2	11.6	19.8	8.7	6.1	12.3	14.5	10.8	19.2	15.9	11.6	21.3
Indigo (S)	35.2	28.3	42.7	20.2	14.8	26.8	22.3	16.3	29.7	23.5	18.3	29.5	32.0	26.0	38.5
Kingston (C)	31.1	25.0	38.0	12.4	9.1	16.7	12.7	9.3	17.1	28.2	22.5	34.8	16.1	12.2	20.8
Knox (C)	27.8	22.8	33.3	20.1	15.6	25.5	14.0	10.2	18.9	29.5	24.7	34.8	15.5	11.5	20.5
Latrobe (C)	32.7	27.0	39.1	12.9	9.7	17.0	12.8	8.9	18.1	14.2	10.3	19.3	19.0	14.8	24.1
Loddon (S)	39.6	31.2	48.7	22.9	17.1	30.0	22.2	15.6	30.6	17.4	12.5	23.6	32.9	28.2	38.0
Macedon Ranges (S)	25.9	20.7	31.8	14.1	10.5	18.6	14.6	10.3	20.5	21.9	17.0	27.9	23.6	17.9	30.3
Manningham (C)	27.0	20.8	34.2	22.4	16.9	29.1	12.6	8.9	17.5	30.0	23.8	37.1	20.4	15.9	25.8
Mansfield (S)	42.0	34.7	49.8	11.8	9.0	15.5	22.7	15.9	31.3	18.6	13.9	24.4	27.5	21.6	34.4
Maribyrnong (C)	22.7	17.4	29.1	13.4	10.0	17.8	14.9	9.6	22.3	25.1	20.6	30.1	12.1	9.4	15.4
Maroondah (C)	32.1	26.2	38.6	19.0	14.9	24.0	11.1	7.5	16.1	25.8	20.2	32.5	20.6	15.8	26.4
Melbourne (C)	23.4	18.6	29.0	14.4	10.4	19.5	13.7	9.8	18.8	44.3	38.3	50.5	25.3	20.6	30.6
Melton (S)	22.6	18.2	27.8	21.5	17.1	26.7	10.8	7.7	14.9	14.2	10.9	18.3	15.5	11.6	20.3
Mildura (RC)	32.4	26.1	39.4	18.8	13.6	25.5	14.4	10.8	18.9	23.0	17.2	30.2	17.2	13.5	21.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.55: Membership of an organised group, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	Sports group			Religious group			School group			Professional group			Other community/ action group		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Mitchell (S)	30.2	24.2	36.9	12.5	8.6	17.8	10.7	6.6	16.8	14.2	9.9	19.9	18.2	14.6	22.4
Moira (S)	32.6	26.3	39.6	19.2	14.4	25.3	12.4	8.7	17.4	13.6	9.0	19.9	27.8	21.3	35.5
Monash (C)	23.8	18.6	29.9	21.9	17.2	27.6	15.4	11.3	20.7	23.1	17.8	29.3	16.1	12.4	20.6
Moonee Valley (C)	27.8	22.0	34.4	17.2	13.1	22.2	11.5	7.5	17.3	30.5	24.6	37.2	19.5	14.7	25.4
Moorabool (S)	33.2	27.2	39.7	17.2	13.2	22.1	13.1	9.3	18.0	20.5	15.6	26.5	20.8	16.8	25.5
Moreland (C)	25.3	19.8	31.8	13.5	9.3	19.2	9.6	6.6	13.7	25.7	20.5	31.8	17.0	13.0	21.8
Mornington Peninsula (S)	27.0	21.9	32.8	13.7	10.4	17.8	12.3	8.3	18.1	28.4	22.0	35.7	23.7	18.4	29.9
Mount Alexander (S)	30.3	22.8	39.0	10.6	7.6	14.6	14.3	9.1	21.7	18.8	14.5	23.9	32.3	26.5	38.8
Moyne (S)	41.2	33.5	49.4	20.9	15.1	28.2	17.2	12.3	23.6	23.9	16.9	32.6	30.7	25.0	37.2
Murrindindi (S)	30.1	22.5	38.9	15.4	9.4	24.2	16.3	9.9	25.7	22.0	15.0	31.1	24.2	19.7	29.3
Nillumbik (S)	31.1	24.9	38.2	17.1	13.2	22.0	15.7	11.9	20.4	28.1	22.4	34.6	22.6	17.4	28.7
Northern Grampians (S)	35.1	27.0	44.2	22.7	13.6	35.4	13.7	10.4	17.8	13.7	10.2	18.1	24.6	20.2	29.7
Port Phillip (C)	25.1	19.9	31.0	19.6	14.4	26.1	12.0	8.3	17.2	37.7	31.3	44.5	23.6	18.5	29.5
Pyrenees (S)	36.1	25.1	48.8	11.3	8.3	15.1	12.8	9.2	17.6	15.0	11.1	20.1	36.8	26.7	48.3
Queenscliffe (B)	45.8	35.5	56.6	12.2	7.8	18.7	10.9*	6.5	17.9	27.3	20.7	35.1	29.3	21.2	39.0
South Gippsland (S)	35.3	27.3	44.3	11.4	8.3	15.6	12.6*	6.9	22.2	14.9	10.4	21.1	26.3	21.2	32.1
Southern Grampians (S)	51.5	44.8	58.2	30.8	20.4	43.6	29.6	20.0	41.5	18.2	13.5	24.2	41.1	30.1	53.0
Stonnington (C)	26.9	21.8	32.8	15.6	12.0	20.0	13.2	9.8	17.6	33.7	28.1	39.8	18.2	14.5	22.6
Strathbogie (S)	40.8	32.1	50.1	12.6	9.6	16.4	23.1	14.6	34.6	13.7	10.3	18.1	27.7	22.8	33.3
Surf Coast (S)	33.2	26.0	41.3	19.3	13.8	26.2	16.1	10.7	23.5	26.8	20.9	33.7	22.8	18.8	27.4
Swan Hill (RC)	32.0	25.9	38.8	20.5	15.8	26.1	19.0	14.3	24.9	21.2	15.8	27.9	24.2	19.0	30.4
Towong (S)	39.9	32.6	47.7	13.4	10.5	17.0	18.8	14.8	23.6	30.7	23.5	39.1	35.7	30.3	41.4
Wangaratta (RC)	33.5	27.1	40.6	16.7	13.5	20.4	12.2	8.8	16.8	16.0	12.1	20.9	24.5	19.8	29.9
Warrnambool (C)	37.1	31.1	43.6	24.6	19.8	30.2	15.2	10.9	20.9	28.4	22.8	34.8	21.6	17.1	26.9
Wellington (S)	25.7	19.9	32.6	12.0	9.4	15.1	14.1	8.7	21.9	16.8	11.0	24.8	24.9	18.0	33.4

Table 2.55: Membership of an organised group, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	Sports group			Religious group			School group			Professional group			Other community/ action group		
	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL	%	LL	UL
West Wimmera (S)	43.8	37.3	50.5	21.2	17.0	26.2	25.5	20.1	31.8	19.7	15.2	25.2	40.8	35.2	46.7
Whitehorse (C)	23.6	18.2	30.0	27.4	21.7	33.9	15.4	11.3	20.7	35.5	29.2	42.2	19.4	15.1	24.5
Whittlesea (C)	19.9	15.6	25.1	18.4	14.4	23.2	9.2	6.4	13.0	11.6	8.3	16.0	14.2	10.8	18.3
Wodonga (RC)	35.2	28.7	42.3	19.6	15.1	25.0	15.2	10.7	21.3	17.2	13.0	22.4	15.7	12.2	19.9
Wyndham (C)	22.7	18.5	27.7	15.3	11.9	19.5	10.0	7.3	13.5	19.1	14.9	24.0	13.1	9.7	17.5
Yarra (C)	20.7	16.4	25.8	11.0	7.6	15.8	7.6	4.7	12.0	37.0	30.5	44.0	25.1	19.6	31.5
Yarra Ranges (S)	27.1	21.4	33.7	16.1	11.7	21.7	13.9	10.3	18.4	17.3	13.3	22.3	19.4	15.4	24.2
Yarriambiack (S)	43.8	35.9	52.0	24.1	18.7	30.5	18.6	14.3	23.8	28.1	20.8	36.8	35.9	30.2	42.0
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

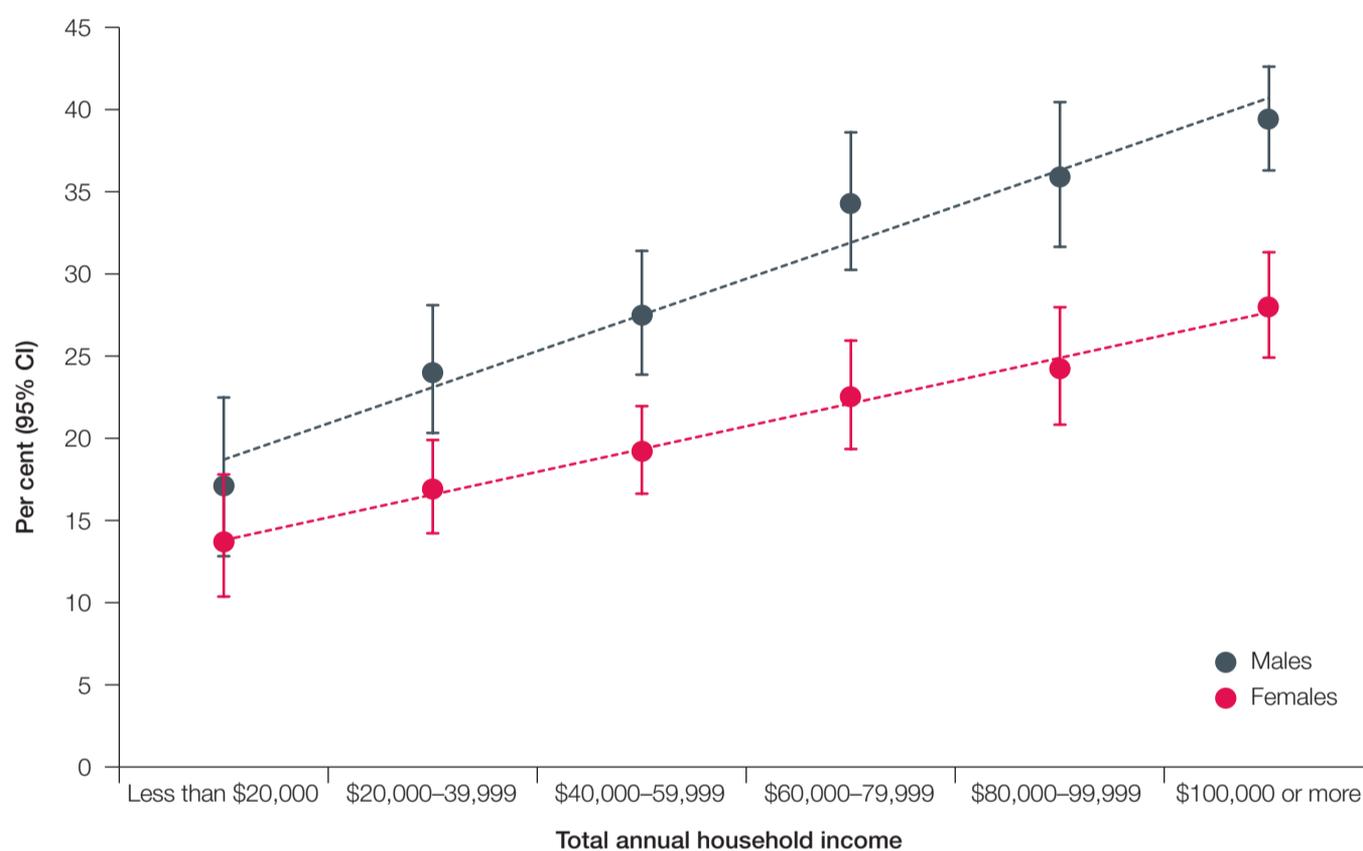
LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

The relationship between SES and membership of an organised group was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. Figure 2.19 shows the relationship between membership of an organised sports group and total annual household income. There was a strong and clear relationship between affluence and membership of a sports group where the higher the total annual household income the higher the proportions of men and women who belonged to an organised sports group. Therefore membership of a sports group was strongly related to advantage.

**Figure 2.19: Membership of an organised sports group, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



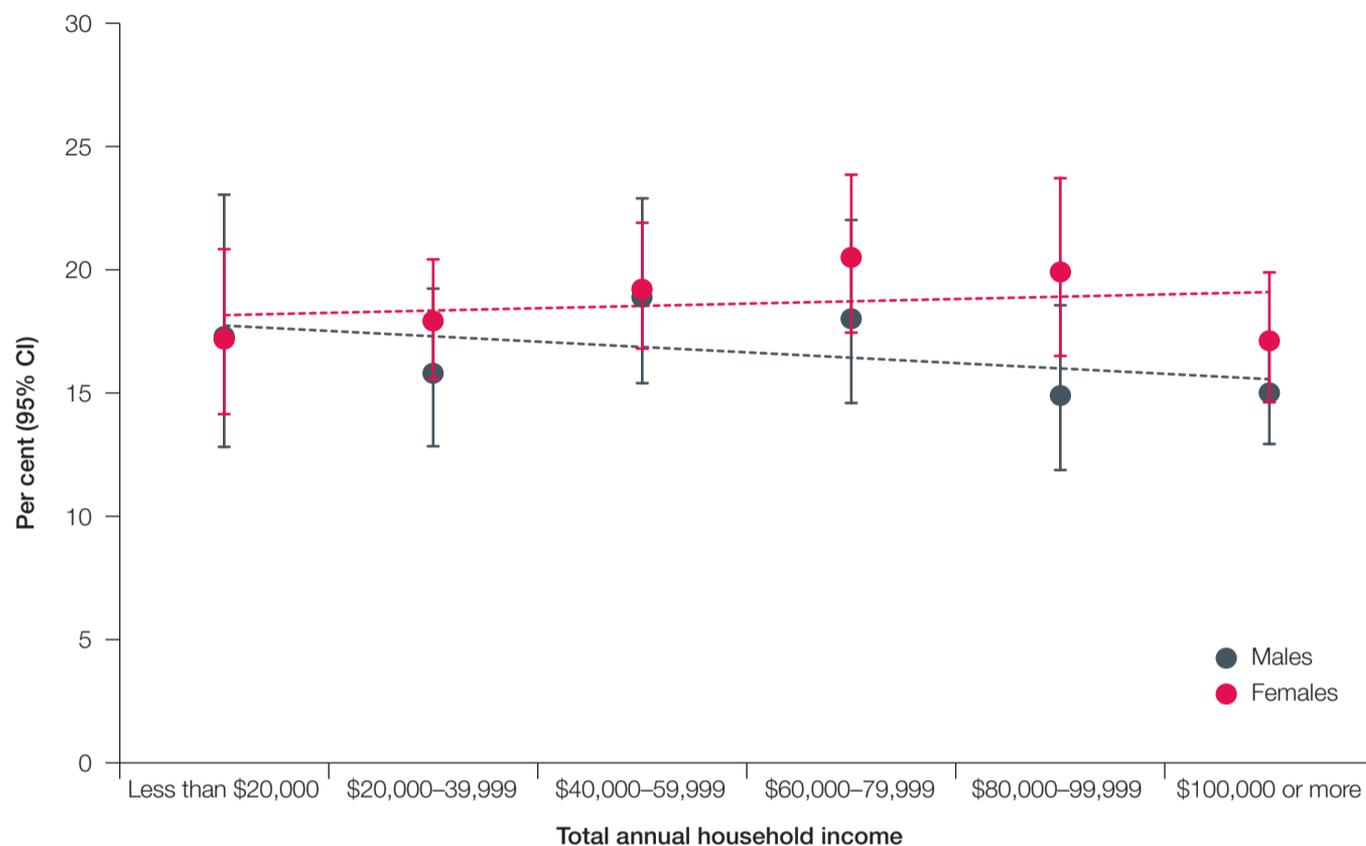
Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

By contrast there was no relationship between total annual household income and membership of an organised religious group (Figure 2.20).

**Figure 2.20: Membership of an organised religious group, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



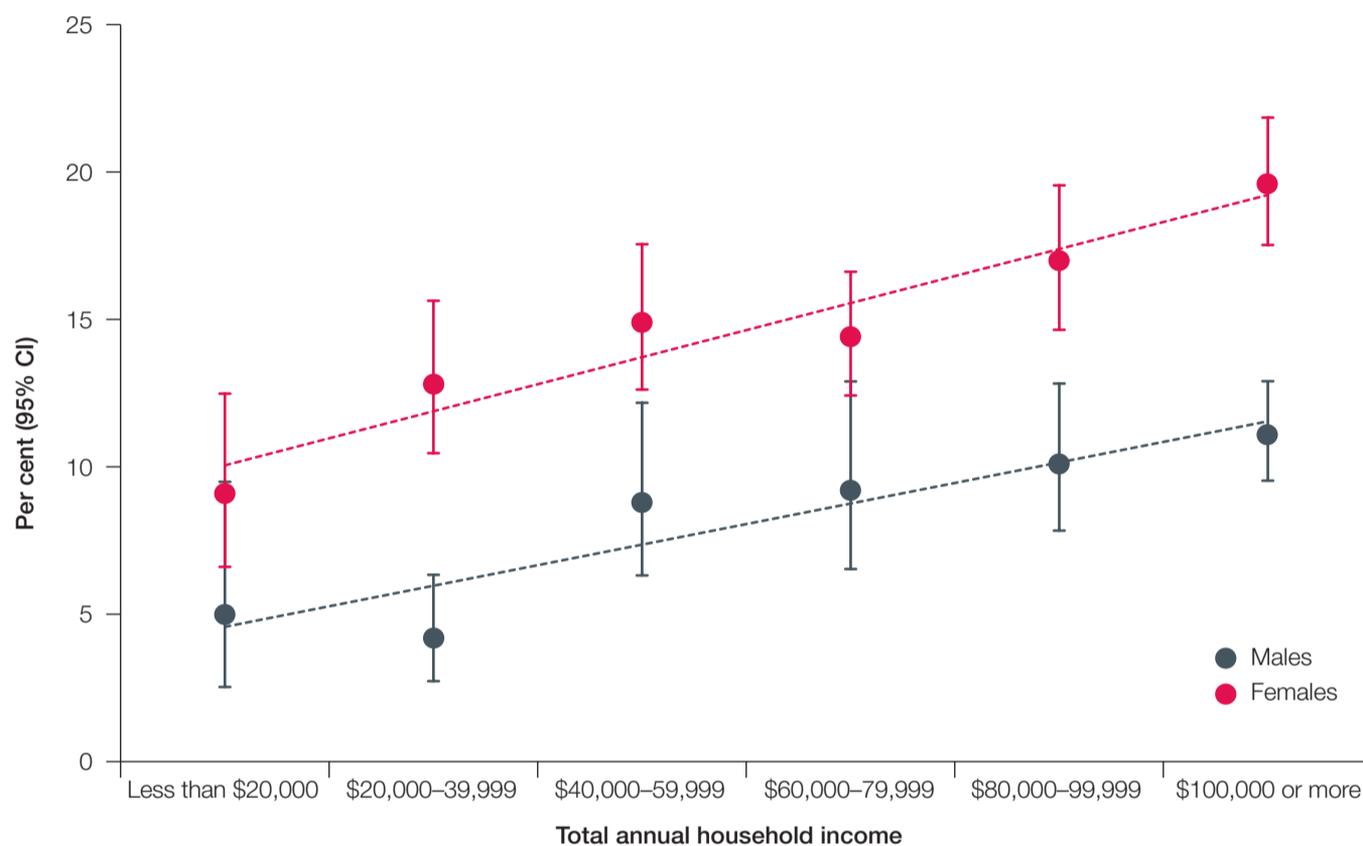
Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

Figure 2.21 shows the relationship between membership of an organised school group and total annual household income. There was a strong and clear relationship between affluence and membership of a school group where the higher the total annual household income, the higher the proportions of men and women who belonged to an organised school group. Therefore membership of a school group was strongly related to advantage.

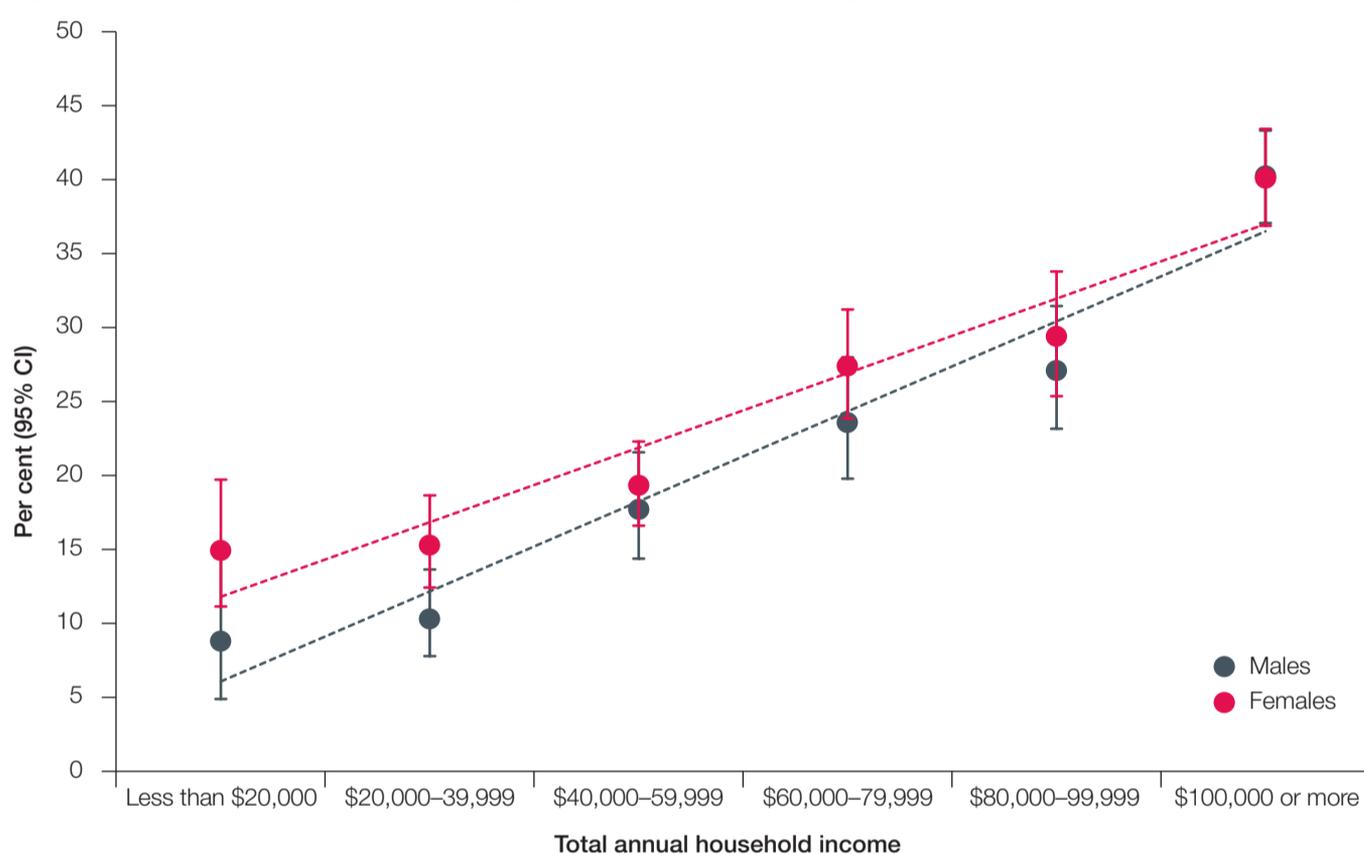
**Figure 2.21: Membership of an organised school group, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.  
 Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

Figure 2.22 shows the relationship between membership of an organised professional group or academic society and total annual household income. There was a strong and clear relationship between affluence and membership of a professional group or academic society, where the higher the total annual household income, the higher the proportions of men and women who belonged to an organised professional group or academic society. Therefore membership of a professional group or academic society was strongly related to advantage.

**Figure 2.22: Membership of a professional group or academic society, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



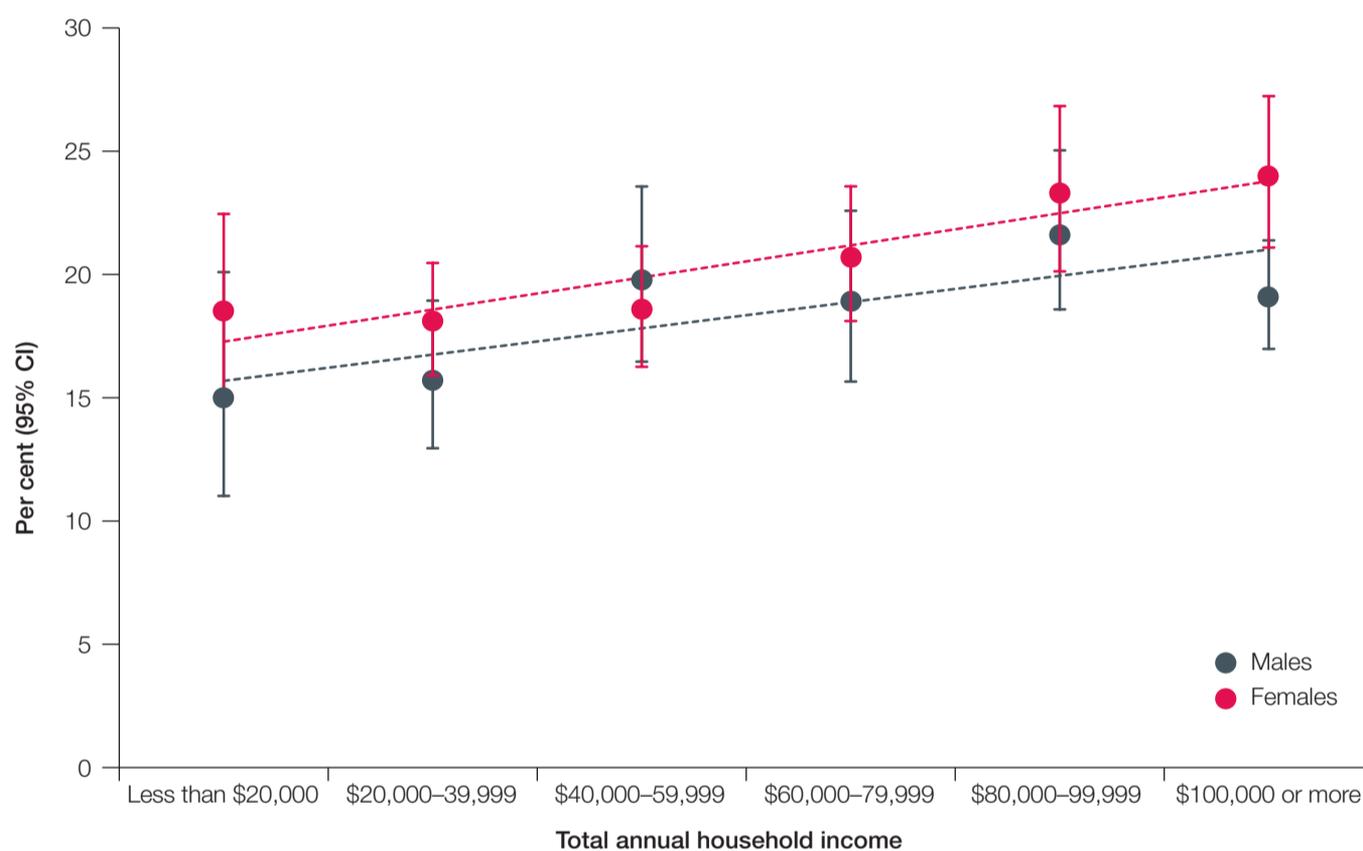
Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

Figure 2.23 shows the relationship between membership of an 'other' community or action group and total annual household income. There was a strong and clear relationship between affluence and membership of an 'other' community or action group where the higher the total annual household income, the higher the proportions of men and women who belonged to an 'other' community or action group. Therefore membership of an 'other' community or action group was strongly related to advantage.

**Figure 2.23: Membership of an 'other' organised community or action group, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

### Attendance at a local community event

A further indicator of community participation is attendance at a local community event within the past six months. Table 2.56 shows attendance at a local community event in the six months prior to the survey, by age group and sex. Overall, 55.2 per cent of people had attended a local community event; this was similar in women (55.4 per cent) and men (55.1 per cent).

Significantly higher proportions of men and women aged 35–44 years and men aged 45–54 years had attended a local community event compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively. By contrast significantly lower proportions of men and women aged 65 years or over had attended a local community event.

**Table 2.56: Attendance at a local community event, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>							
18–24	49.7	44.0	55.5	49.8	44.1	55.5	
25–34	51.7	46.7	56.8	48.2	43.2	53.3	
35–44	<b>67.3</b>	64.3	70.3	<b>32.7</b>	29.7	35.7	
45–54	<b>60.9</b>	58.1	63.6	<b>38.9</b>	36.2	41.7	
55–64	52.4	49.8	55.1	47.4	44.8	50.0	
65+	<b>49.0</b>	46.9	51.1	<b>50.3</b>	48.2	52.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>46.2</b>	
<b>Females</b>							
18–24	<b>48.0</b>	42.6	53.4	<b>52.0</b>	46.5	57.3	
25–34	54.7	50.9	58.4	45.0	41.3	48.8	
35–44	<b>69.4</b>	67.0	71.6	<b>30.0</b>	27.7	32.3	
45–54	58.4	56.1	60.6	41.1	38.9	43.3	
55–64	<b>51.2</b>	49.1	53.4	<b>48.3</b>	46.1	50.4	
65+	<b>49.8</b>	48.1	51.6	<b>49.6</b>	47.8	51.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>45.4</b>	
<b>Persons</b>							
18–24	<b>48.9</b>	44.9	52.8	<b>50.9</b>	46.9	54.8	
25–34	53.2	50.0	56.4	46.6	43.5	49.8	
35–44	<b>68.4</b>	66.5	70.2	<b>31.3</b>	29.4	33.2	
45–54	<b>59.6</b>	57.8	61.4	<b>40.0</b>	38.3	41.8	
55–64	<b>51.8</b>	50.1	53.5	<b>47.8</b>	46.2	49.5	
65+	<b>49.5</b>	48.1	50.8	<b>49.9</b>	48.6	51.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>45.4</b>	

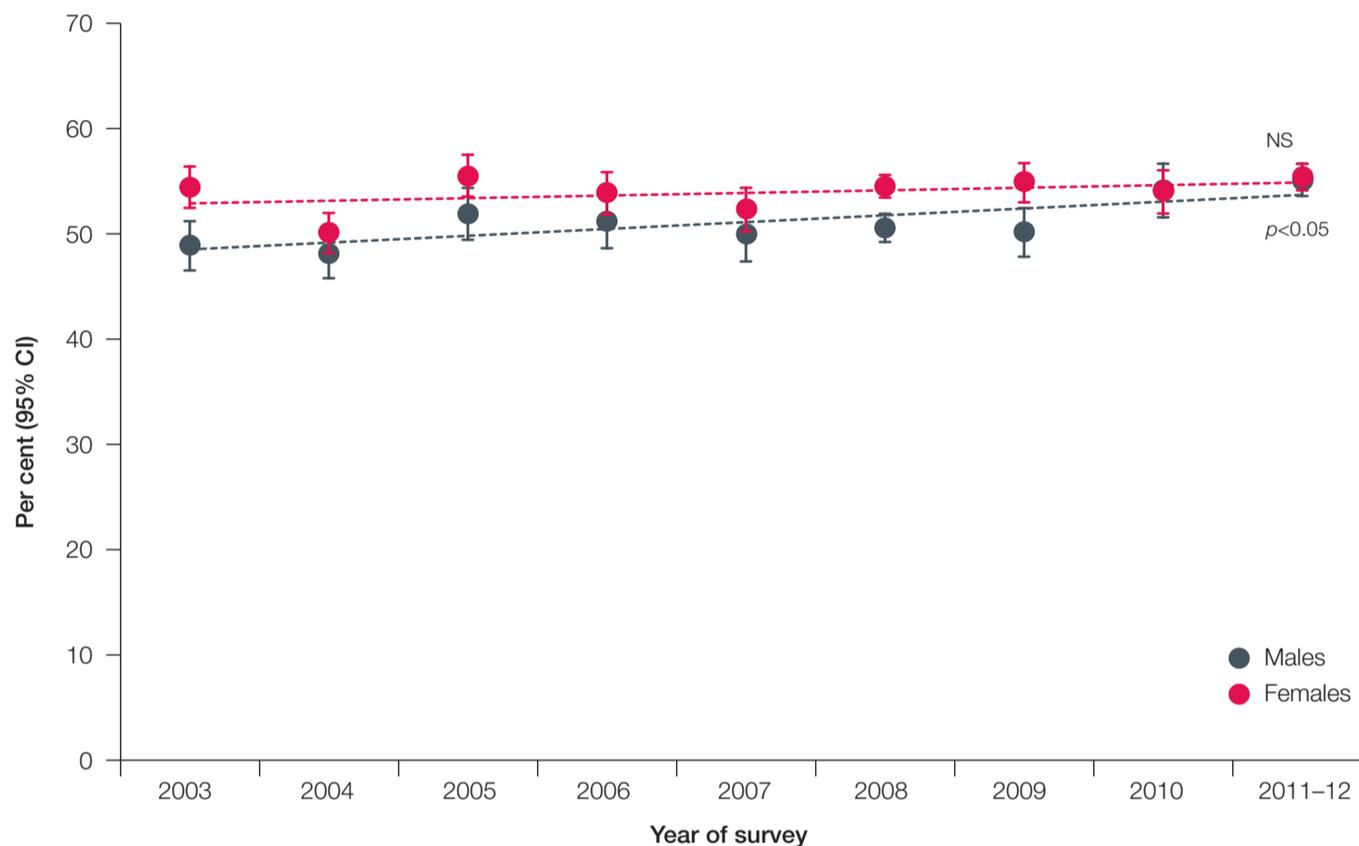
Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and have been age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

The trend over time from 2003 to 2011–12 of attendance at a local community event in the past six months was investigated. While the proportion of women who had attended a local community event remained unchanged between 2003 and 2011–12, there was a significant increase in the proportion of men who had attended a local community event (Figure 2.24)

**Figure 2.24: Attendance at a local community event from 2003 to 2011–12, Victoria**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval; NS = not statistically significant.  
 Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Table 2.57 shows attendance at a local community event in the six months prior to the survey, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. A significantly higher proportion of men and women who lived in rural Victoria had attended a local community event in the six months prior to the survey compared with their metropolitan counterparts. Moreover, there were significantly higher proportions of men and women in every rural Department of Health & Human Services region who had attended a local community event compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively. By contrast the proportion of men and women in North & West Metropolitan Region who had attended a local community event in the past six months was significantly lower compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively.

**Table 2.57: Attendance at a local community event, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Region	Yes			No			
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	53.5	49.7	57.2	46.4	42.7	50.2	
North & West Metropolitan	47.2	44.6	49.8	52.3	49.7	54.9	
Southern Metropolitan	52.6	49.3	55.8	47.2	44.0	50.5	
Metropolitan males	50.7	48.9	52.5	49.0	47.2	50.8	
Barwon-South Western	65.7	57.1	73.3	34.3	26.7	42.9	
Gippsland	68.9	64.4	73.1	31.1	26.9	35.6	
Grampians	69.4	64.7	73.8	30.5	26.1	35.3	
Hume	70.0	66.2	73.5	29.9	26.4	33.6	
Loddon Mallee	66.7	61.6	71.4	33.1	28.4	38.2	
Rural males	67.7	64.7	70.6	32.2	29.3	35.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>46.2</b>	
<b>Females</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	53.9	50.5	57.3	45.2	41.8	48.7	
North & West Metropolitan	46.1	44.0	48.2	53.4	51.3	55.5	
Southern Metropolitan	53.2	50.5	55.9	46.5	43.9	49.2	
Metropolitan females	50.7	49.1	52.2	48.9	47.4	50.4	
Barwon-South Western	69.5	64.4	74.2	30.4	25.7	35.5	
Gippsland	68.0	64.2	71.5	30.8	27.3	34.6	
Grampians	70.1	66.2	73.8	29.7	26.0	33.6	
Hume	70.2	67.0	73.1	29.7	26.7	32.9	
Loddon Mallee	70.2	65.4	74.5	29.4	25.1	34.1	
Rural females	69.4	67.3	71.4	30.1	28.2	32.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>45.4</b>	
<b>Persons</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	53.7	51.1	56.2	45.8	43.3	48.4	
North & West Metropolitan	46.6	45.0	48.3	52.9	51.2	54.6	
Southern Metropolitan	52.9	50.8	55.0	46.9	44.8	49.0	
Metropolitan persons	50.7	49.5	51.8	49.0	47.8	50.1	
Barwon-South Western	66.6	61.3	71.6	33.3	28.3	38.7	
Gippsland	68.4	65.5	71.2	30.9	28.1	33.8	
Grampians	69.7	66.5	72.7	30.2	27.2	33.4	
Hume	70.1	67.6	72.4	29.8	27.4	32.3	
Loddon Mallee	68.4	64.6	72.0	31.3	27.7	35.1	
Rural persons	68.4	66.5	70.3	31.3	29.4	33.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>45.4</b>	

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Note that estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses, not reported here.

# Social capital

Table 2.58 shows attendance at a local community event in the six months prior to the survey, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people who had attended a local community event in the LGAs of Alpine (S), Ararat (RC), Ballarat (C), Bass Coast (S), Baw Baw (S), Benalla (RC), Buloke (S), Campaspe (S), Central Goldfields (S), Colac-Otway (S), Corangamite (S), East Gippsland (S), Gannawarra (S), Glenelg (S), Greater Shepparton (C), Hindmarsh (S), Horsham (RC), Indigo (S), Latrobe (C), Loddon (S), Mansfield (S), Mildura (RC), Moira (S), Mornington Peninsula (S), Mount Alexander (S), Moyne (S), Murrindindi (S), Nillumbik (S), Northern Grampians (S), Pyrenees (S), Queenscliffe (B), South Gippsland (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Surf Coast (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), Wangaratta (RC), Warrnambool (C), West Wimmera (S), Wodonga (RC) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian people.

By contrast there were significantly higher proportions of people who had not attended a local community event in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Casey (C), Darebin (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hobson's Bay (C), Hume (C), Melton (S), Monash (C), West Wimmera (S), Whittlesea (C) and Wyndham (C) compared with all Victorian people. It should be noted that all these LGAs are located in Metropolitan Victoria and five (Brimbank (C), Darebin (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C) and Whittlesea (C)) are very low SES (2006 IRSED quintile 1 indicating significant disadvantage), while four LGAs (Casey (C), Hobson's Bay (C), Melton (S) and Wyndham (C)) are neither particularly low nor high SES (2006 IRSED quintile 1 ) and are on the fringes of Melbourne considered the 'growth corridor'. By contrast the LGA of Monash (C) is of high SES (2006 IRSED quintile 4).

Table 2.58: Attendance at a local community event, by LGA and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	76.1	65.8	84.0	23.9	16.0	34.1
Ararat (RC)	79.0	73.1	83.9	21.0	16.1	26.9
Ballarat (C)	69.5	63.2	75.1	30.4	24.8	36.7
Banyule (C)	53.2	46.4	59.8	46.5	39.8	53.2
Bass Coast (S)	71.3	63.3	78.1	28.7	21.8	36.6
Baw Baw (S)	68.6	62.2	74.4	30.6	24.9	36.9
Bayside (C)	58.8	50.5	66.6	41.0	33.2	49.3
Benalla (RC)	72.0	61.9	80.3	27.8	19.5	37.9
Boroondara (C)	57.3	50.3	63.9	42.3	35.7	49.2
Brimbank (C)	33.1	28.0	38.7	65.7	60.0	71.0
Buloke (S)	81.3	73.6	87.2	18.7	12.8	26.4
Campaspe (S)	76.6	70.5	81.8	23.0	17.9	29.1
Cardinia (S)	60.8	55.3	66.0	38.9	33.7	44.4
Casey (C)	43.8	38.1	49.7	56.2	50.3	61.9
Central Goldfields (S)	69.0	61.6	75.5	30.9	24.4	38.3
Colac-Otway (S)	80.0	73.6	85.2	20.0	14.8	26.4
Corangamite (S)	77.9	71.2	83.4	22.1	16.6	28.8
Darebin (C)	45.6	39.7	51.6	54.3	48.2	60.2
East Gippsland (S)	74.3	67.9	79.8	25.3	19.9	31.7
Frankston (C)	55.3	48.8	61.6	44.6	38.3	51.1
Gannawarra (S)	80.1	73.7	85.3	19.7	14.6	26.1
Glen Eira (C)	55.8	49.4	62.1	44.0	37.8	50.5
Glenelg (S)	79.0	72.9	84.1	21.0	15.9	27.1
Golden Plains (S)	63.3	55.4	70.5	36.6	29.4	44.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	63.6	55.5	71.0	35.7	28.4	43.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	34.3	29.1	39.9	65.5	59.9	70.7
Greater Geelong (C)	59.6	51.8	66.9	40.3	33.0	48.1
Greater Shepparton (C)	70.3	63.5	76.3	29.7	23.7	36.5
Hepburn (S)	64.3	56.0	71.8	35.7	28.2	44.0
Hindmarsh (S)	78.8	70.7	85.1	21.2	14.9	29.3
Hobsons Bay (C)	48.0	41.9	54.2	51.6	45.5	57.7
Horsham (RC)	68.7	57.9	77.8	30.8	21.7	41.6
Hume (C)	42.9	37.5	48.5	56.6	51.0	62.0
Indigo (S)	79.6	73.3	84.8	20.3	15.1	26.6
Kingston (C)	53.8	47.1	60.4	45.9	39.4	52.6
Knox (C)	50.9	45.0	56.7	47.9	42.2	53.8
Latrobe (C)	65.6	59.7	71.0	33.8	28.4	39.7
Loddon (S)	71.4	61.0	79.9	27.9	19.4	38.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

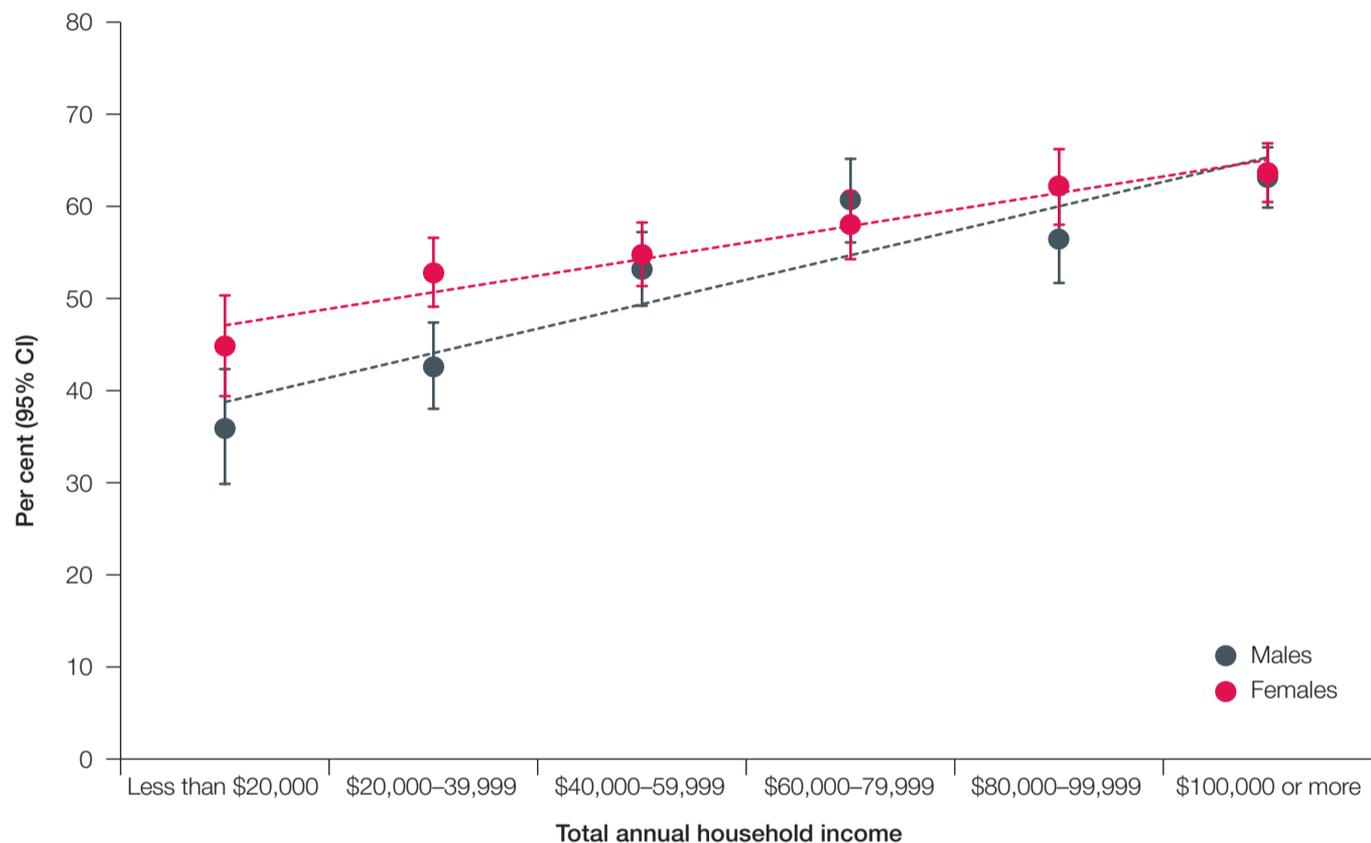
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.58: Attendance at a local community event, by LGA and sex, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	61.8	55.0	68.1	38.2	31.9	45.0
Manningham (C)	52.9	45.9	59.8	46.9	40.0	53.9
Mansfield (S)	81.7	74.7	87.1	18.3	12.9	25.3
Maribyrnong (C)	50.8	44.4	57.2	49.2	42.8	55.6
Maroondah (C)	50.3	43.9	56.7	49.7	43.3	56.1
Melbourne (C)	60.0	53.8	65.8	39.3	33.5	45.4
Melton (S)	44.3	38.7	49.9	55.6	50.0	61.1
Mildura (RC)	66.0	59.3	72.2	33.7	27.6	40.5
Mitchell (S)	59.8	52.8	66.4	40.1	33.5	47.1
Moira (S)	69.0	61.2	75.9	30.8	24.0	38.6
Monash (C)	44.5	38.6	50.7	54.8	48.7	60.8
Moonee Valley (C)	51.7	45.2	58.2	47.7	41.3	54.3
Moorabool (S)	61.6	55.2	67.7	38.1	32.0	44.5
Moreland (C)	51.1	44.9	57.2	48.6	42.5	54.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	68.9	62.4	74.7	30.7	24.9	37.2
Mount Alexander (S)	81.5	74.3	87.0	18.4	12.9	25.6
Moyne (S)	80.5	75.0	85.1	19.4	14.8	24.9
Murrindindi (S)	74.1	65.2	81.3	25.9	18.7	34.8
Nilumbik (S)	66.5	59.6	72.7	33.1	26.9	39.9
Northern Grampians (S)	68.3	58.7	76.6	31.6	23.3	41.2
Port Phillip (C)	61.8	54.8	68.4	37.8	31.2	44.9
Pyrenees (S)	80.7	75.6	84.9	19.3	15.1	24.4
Queenscliffe (B)	85.9	79.1	90.7	14.1	9.3	20.9
South Gippsland (S)	77.4	70.6	83.1	22.4	16.8	29.2
Southern Grampians (S)	84.0	77.3	89.0	16.0	11.0	22.7
Stonnington (C)	50.6	44.4	56.9	48.9	42.7	55.2
Strathbogie (S)	81.0	74.1	86.3	17.9	12.7	24.5
Surf Coast (S)	79.4	72.5	85.0	20.5	14.9	27.4
Swan Hill (RC)	72.7	65.6	78.9	27.1	21.0	34.3
Towong (S)	79.8	71.2	86.2	20.1	13.7	28.7
Wangaratta (RC)	70.1	63.0	76.3	29.6	23.4	36.7
Warrnambool (C)	67.5	60.9	73.5	32.4	26.4	39.0
Wellington (S)	59.8	51.5	67.6	39.4	31.7	47.6
West Wimmera (S)	85.6	80.5	89.5	14.4	10.5	19.5
Whitehorse (C)	60.8	54.4	66.8	39.2	33.2	45.6
Whittlesea (C)	38.3	33.0	43.9	61.3	55.7	66.6
Wodonga (RC)	65.2	58.5	71.4	34.6	28.4	41.3
Wyndham (C)	40.1	35.1	45.3	59.7	54.5	64.7
Yarra (C)	56.4	48.3	64.1	43.3	35.6	51.3
Yarra Ranges (S)	58.7	51.9	65.2	40.8	34.3	47.7
Yarriambiack (S)	79.8	72.1	85.8	20.2	14.2	27.9
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>45.4</b>

The relationship between SES and attendance at a local community event in the past six months was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. Figure 2.25 shows there was a strong relationship between affluence and attendance at a local community event, where the higher the total annual household income, the higher the proportions of men and women who had attended a local community event. Therefore attendance at a local community event in the six months preceding the survey was strongly related to advantage.

**Figure 2.25: Attendance at a local community event, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.  
 Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

## Volunteerism

Table 2.59 shows volunteerism, by age group and sex. Overall, 23.6 per cent of people reported helping out a local group by volunteering; this was not significantly different between the sexes. Conversely, 64.8 per cent of people rarely or never volunteered.

Volunteerism appeared to increase with age, with the highest proportion being in people aged 65 years or over. Conversely, significantly higher proportions of people aged 18–34 rarely or never volunteered compared with all Victorian adults.

**Table 2.59: Volunteerism, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
18–24	74.7	69.6	79.2	13.2	10.0	17.3	11.6	8.5	15.8
25–34	72.4	67.8	76.6	10.5	8.0	13.7	17.1	13.6	21.3
35–44	60.2	57.1	63.3	14.3	12.2	16.8	25.2	22.7	28.0
45–54	58.1	55.3	60.8	13.4	11.6	15.3	28.4	26.0	30.9
55–64	64.3	61.8	66.7	10.1	8.7	11.8	25.6	23.5	27.9
65+	61.9	59.9	63.9	9.0	7.9	10.3	28.8	27.0	30.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>
<b>Females</b>									
18–24	67.8	62.6	72.5	12.1	9.4	15.4	19.5	15.4	24.3
25–34	72.8	69.3	76.0	10.2	8.3	12.5	16.8	14.1	20.0
35–44	56.4	54.0	58.7	13.8	12.2	15.5	29.6	27.5	31.7
45–54	61.0	58.8	63.2	13.2	11.7	14.9	25.6	23.7	27.5
55–64	65.4	63.4	67.4	9.5	8.3	10.8	24.8	23.1	26.7
65+	62.7	61.1	64.4	7.6	6.7	8.7	29.5	27.9	31.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
18–24	71.3	67.7	74.7	12.7	10.5	15.2	15.5	12.8	18.6
25–34	72.6	69.7	75.3	10.4	8.7	12.3	17.0	14.7	19.5
35–44	58.3	56.3	60.2	14.0	12.7	15.5	27.4	25.8	29.2
45–54	59.6	57.8	61.3	13.3	12.1	14.5	27.0	25.5	28.5
55–64	64.9	63.3	66.4	9.8	8.9	10.8	25.2	23.8	26.7
65+	62.4	61.1	63.6	8.2	7.5	9.0	29.1	28.0	30.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

The trend over time from 2003 to 2011–12 of volunteerism was investigated. There were no significant changes to the proportions of men or women volunteering or not (data not shown).

Table 2.60 shows volunteerism, by Department of Health & Human Services region. There were significantly higher proportions of men and women who volunteered in rural Victoria compared with their metropolitan counterparts. With the exception of women who lived in Barwon-South Western

Region, there were significantly higher proportions of men and women who volunteered in all the rural Department of Health & Human Services regions compared with all Victorian men and women. By contrast there was a significantly higher proportion of men and women who did not volunteer in the North & West Metropolitan Region compared with all Victorian men and women.

Table 2.60: Volunteerism, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12

Region	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	64.3	60.8	67.6	12.6	10.4	15.2	23.2	20.4	26.2
North & West Metropolitan	72.0	69.6	74.2	10.9	9.3	12.6	16.9	15.1	18.9
Southern Metropolitan	69.0	66.2	71.7	9.9	8.2	11.9	20.8	18.6	23.2
Metropolitan males	69.0	67.4	70.6	11.0	10.0	12.2	19.8	18.5	21.1
Barwon-South Western	54.9	46.5	63.0	13.3	9.6	18.1	31.8	24.5	40.2
Gippsland	54.2	49.8	58.7	12.4	9.9	15.5	33.3	29.3	37.6
Grampians	50.9	46.0	55.7	15.7	12.0	20.4	33.4	29.5	37.4
Hume	52.1	47.6	56.6	16.6	13.1	20.8	31.3	28.1	34.7
Loddon Mallee	54.6	50.4	58.7	12.4	10.1	15.1	32.9	29.0	37.1
Rural males	53.6	50.6	56.7	14.2	12.4	16.2	32.2	29.3	35.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	61.8	58.2	65.4	11.5	9.5	13.9	26.2	23.0	29.7
North & West Metropolitan	71.5	69.6	73.3	9.5	8.3	10.8	18.6	17.1	20.2
Southern Metropolitan	67.1	64.6	69.6	10.7	9.2	12.5	22.0	19.9	24.2
Metropolitan females	67.6	66.2	69.0	10.3	9.4	11.2	21.8	20.6	23.0
Barwon-South Western	58.7	53.4	63.8	13.0	10.2	16.5	28.2	23.7	33.3
Gippsland	53.3	49.4	57.1	14.0	11.2	17.2	32.6	29.3	36.0
Grampians	52.6	48.4	56.7	15.2	12.2	18.8	32.1	29.0	35.4
Hume	51.8	48.6	54.9	15.3	13.1	17.9	32.8	30.0	35.8
Loddon Mallee	55.5	51.0	59.9	10.9	8.7	13.6	33.5	29.4	37.9
Rural females	54.9	52.7	57.0	13.5	12.2	15.0	31.5	29.6	33.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
Eastern Metropolitan	63.3	60.9	65.7	11.9	10.4	13.6	24.5	22.5	26.7
North & West Metropolitan	71.7	70.2	73.1	10.2	9.2	11.3	17.8	16.6	19.1
Southern Metropolitan	68.0	66.2	69.8	10.3	9.2	11.6	21.5	19.9	23.1
Metropolitan persons	68.3	67.2	69.4	10.7	10.0	11.4	20.8	19.9	21.7
Barwon-South Western	57.5	52.4	62.4	13.0	10.6	15.9	29.5	24.9	34.5
Gippsland	53.9	50.8	56.9	13.1	11.2	15.4	32.9	30.2	35.7
Grampians	51.7	48.4	55.0	15.7	13.1	18.7	32.5	30.0	35.2
Hume	52.1	49.3	54.8	15.8	13.7	18.2	32.1	29.9	34.3
Loddon Mallee	55.4	51.9	58.8	11.4	9.8	13.3	33.1	29.8	36.6
Rural persons	54.4	52.5	56.3	13.7	12.6	14.9	31.8	30.1	33.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.61 shows volunteerism, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people who volunteered in the LGAs of Alpine (S), Ararat (RC), Bass Coast (S), Baw Baw (S), Benalla (RC), Buloke (S), Campaspe (S), Central Goldfields (S), Colac-Otway (S), Corangamite (S), Gannawarra (S), Glenelg (S), Greater Bendigo (C), Hepburn (S), Hindmarsh (S), Horsham (RC), Indigo (S), Latrobe (C), Loddon (S), Mansfield (S), Moira (S), Moorabool (S), Mount Alexander (S), Moyne (S), Murrindindi (S), Northern Grampians (S), Pyrenees (S), Queenscliffe (B), South Gippsland (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), Wangaratta (RC), Warrnambool (C), Wellington (S), West Wimmera (S), Whitehorse (C) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast there were significantly lower proportions of people who volunteered in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Casey (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C), Maribyrnong (C), Melton (S), Moreland (C), Whittlesea (C) and Wyndham (C) compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.61: Volunteerism, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	48.6	38.7	58.5	11.5	8.4	15.6	39.9	30.6	50.0
Ararat (RC)	49.2	41.6	56.9	13.6	9.3	19.5	37.1	30.2	44.5
Ballarat (C)	57.5	51.0	63.8	17.8	12.7	24.2	24.7	20.8	29.2
Banyule (C)	68.3	61.7	74.2	11.6	7.3	17.8	19.6	15.8	24.1
Bass Coast (S)	56.3	50.1	62.4	11.2	7.1	17.0	32.2	27.2	37.5
Baw Baw (S)	56.2	49.6	62.6	12.2	8.2	17.7	31.5	26.0	37.6
Bayside (C)	59.8	52.1	67.0	20.6	14.7	28.0	19.6	15.7	24.2
Benalla (RC)	47.5	38.0	57.2	13.8	9.7	19.2	38.6	29.5	48.7
Boroondara (C)	62.9	55.9	69.3	12.7	8.8	17.9	24.5	18.9	31.0
Brimbank (C)	81.6	77.1	85.5	6.8	4.5	10.0	11.3	8.3	15.1
Buloke (S)	30.2	23.3	38.2	18.7	13.1	25.9	50.9	42.8	59.0
Campaspe (S)	48.4	41.2	55.7	15.9	10.7	22.9	35.5	29.6	41.9
Cardinia (S)	65.4	59.7	70.7	8.6	6.0	12.2	26.0	21.2	31.4
Casey (C)	75.8	71.5	79.6	6.3	4.4	9.0	17.3	14.0	21.2
Central Goldfields (S)	61.1	54.3	67.6	8.1	5.2	12.4	30.7	24.9	37.1
Colac-Otway (S)	48.6	41.4	55.9	16.1	11.0	22.9	35.3	28.8	42.4
Corangamite (S)	39.2	31.7	47.3	17.4	11.9	24.7	43.3	35.6	51.4
Darebin (C)	66.1	60.3	71.4	10.8	7.7	14.9	23.0	18.4	28.4
East Gippsland (S)	54.2	47.4	60.9	16.7	11.9	22.8	29.0	23.7	35.0
Frankston (C)	67.7	61.1	73.6	9.3	6.1	14.1	22.7	17.5	28.9
Gannawarra (S)	34.9	28.0	42.4	15.9	10.5	23.4	49.2	40.8	57.6
Glen Eira (C)	66.3	60.0	72.1	11.0	7.4	16.2	22.5	17.9	27.8
Glenelg (S)	45.4	37.7	53.4	14.0	9.2	20.7	40.6	33.6	47.9
Golden Plains (S)	60.4	53.3	67.0	12.5	8.0	18.9	27.2	22.3	32.7
Greater Bendigo (C)	60.1	51.7	67.9	7.2	4.9	10.5	32.7	24.9	41.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	71.5	66.1	76.4	12.2	8.8	16.7	15.6	12.0	19.9
Greater Geelong (C)	65.5	57.7	72.6	11.2	7.7	16.2	23.2	17.1	30.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	54.8	46.6	62.7	18.3	12.2	26.7	26.9	21.4	33.2
Hepburn (S)	46.9	37.9	56.1	9.6	6.5	14.1	43.1	34.2	52.5
Hindmarsh (S)	36.7	29.3	44.7	16.9	10.9	25.3	45.1	37.6	52.9
Hobsons Bay (C)	69.4	63.3	75.0	11.3	7.9	15.8	19.1	14.8	24.5
Horsham (RC)	41.1	33.1	49.6	17.0*	9.9	27.7	41.7	31.7	52.6
Hume (C)	71.5	66.1	76.4	11.3	7.8	15.9	16.3	12.7	20.6
Indigo (S)	43.6	36.5	51.0	20.2	14.3	27.7	36.0	29.9	42.5
Kingston (C)	66.2	59.7	72.2	9.7	6.8	13.7	24.1	18.7	30.4
Knox (C)	64.2	58.1	69.8	16.0	11.8	21.3	19.3	15.0	24.3
Latrobe (C)	55.9	49.6	61.9	13.3	9.5	18.2	30.8	25.5	36.7
Loddon (S)	44.4	36.6	52.5	11.1	7.1	17.1	44.1	37.1	51.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

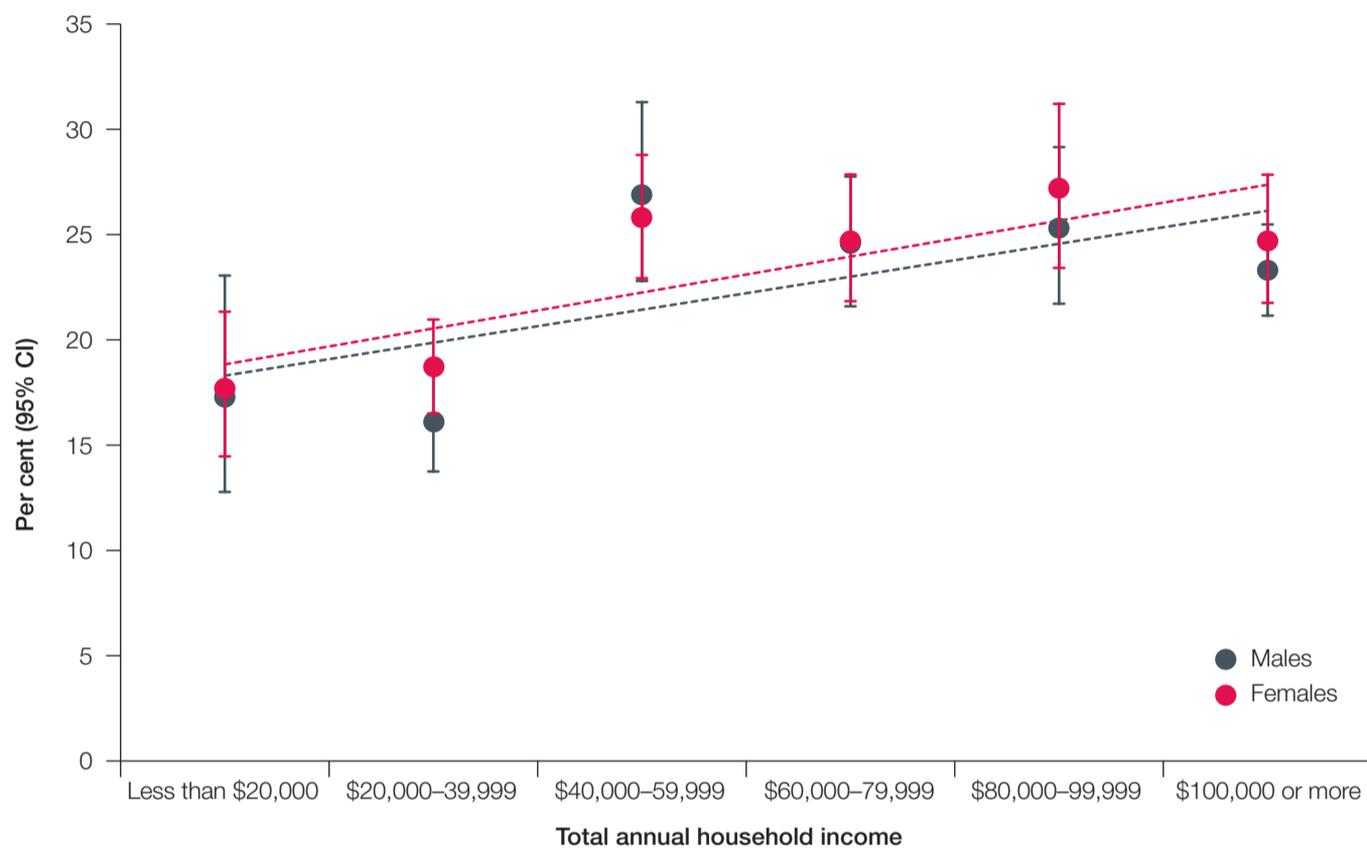
\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.61: Volunteerism, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	No or not often			Sometimes			Yes, definitely		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	59.3	52.5	65.7	15.4	10.6	21.7	25.2	20.9	30.1
Manningham (C)	62.3	55.3	68.8	11.3	7.7	16.2	26.4	20.6	33.3
Mansfield (S)	47.7	40.3	55.2	14.6	10.6	19.7	37.7	30.6	45.3
Maribyrnong (C)	75.2	69.6	80.0	7.9	5.1	12.1	16.9	13.1	21.6
Maroondah (C)	67.2	61.4	72.5	6.9	4.5	10.3	25.9	21.1	31.4
Melbourne (C)	72.2	66.9	77.0	7.7	5.3	11.1	19.5	15.5	24.3
Melton (S)	70.3	64.9	75.2	12.6	9.4	16.7	17.1	13.1	21.9
Mildura (RC)	58.1	51.4	64.5	15.2	10.4	21.7	26.3	21.6	31.6
Mitchell (S)	60.0	53.0	66.6	13.6	8.9	20.3	26.4	21.0	32.6
Moira (S)	51.0	43.0	58.9	16.5	10.9	24.3	32.5	26.3	39.3
Monash (C)	69.4	63.4	74.7	9.2	6.6	12.7	21.4	16.7	27.0
Moonee Valley (C)	73.2	67.9	77.9	8.4	6.0	11.6	18.3	14.2	23.2
Moorabool (S)	54.8	48.2	61.2	14.0	10.3	18.8	31.2	25.6	37.4
Moreland (C)	72.0	65.5	77.7	11.9	8.3	16.7	16.1	11.3	22.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	62.8	56.7	68.5	10.4	7.2	14.7	26.7	21.6	32.6
Mount Alexander (S)	47.9	39.7	56.2	13.9	9.1	20.6	38.2	30.9	46.1
Moyne (S)	41.4	34.0	49.2	17.3	11.5	25.1	41.3	34.7	48.2
Murrindindi (S)	46.3	37.9	54.8	19.2	12.5	28.2	34.3	28.3	40.9
Nilumbik (S)	55.8	48.7	62.7	13.7	9.4	19.5	29.9	23.7	36.9
Northern Grampians (S)	37.9	29.7	47.0	19.4*	10.6	32.8	42.6	34.6	51.0
Port Phillip (C)	68.6	62.2	74.3	9.7	6.3	14.5	21.8	17.1	27.2
Pyrenees (S)	35.1	27.9	43.0	20.7*	11.7	34.0	44.2	33.5	55.5
Queenscliffe (B)	47.2	36.4	58.3	21.8	13.1	33.9	31.0	24.9	37.8
South Gippsland (S)	46.9	38.5	55.4	15.8	10.2	23.8	37.2	30.5	44.5
Southern Grampians (S)	44.8	38.2	51.6	9.2	6.5	12.8	46.0	39.1	53.1
Stonnington (C)	68.2	62.3	73.5	8.7	5.6	13.2	23.1	18.7	28.3
Strathbogie (S)	41.1	31.4	51.5	13.8*	8.1	22.6	45.1	33.9	56.8
Surf Coast (S)	55.1	47.4	62.5	20.4	14.1	28.6	24.5	20.6	28.8
Swan Hill (RC)	43.2	36.3	50.4	13.8	9.3	20.1	43.0	36.1	50.1
Towong (S)	34.7	27.7	42.5	17.4	12.2	24.3	47.8	41.1	54.5
Wangaratta (RC)	50.4	43.6	57.1	16.6	11.6	23.1	33.0	27.8	38.8
Warrnambool (C)	52.3	45.9	58.7	17.3	12.4	23.5	30.4	25.0	36.4
Wellington (S)	52.5	44.2	60.8	10.8	6.8	16.6	36.7	28.9	45.3
West Wimmera (S)	26.7	21.2	33.2	17.9	13.2	23.9	55.3	48.8	61.7
Whitehorse (C)	56.1	49.4	62.6	12.8	9.0	17.8	30.9	25.1	37.5
Whittlesea (C)	74.5	69.2	79.1	9.8	6.9	13.9	15.7	12.0	20.3
Wodonga (RC)	56.7	49.8	63.4	13.2	9.6	17.9	30.1	23.9	37.1
Wyndham (C)	72.6	67.4	77.2	9.7	6.7	13.9	17.2	13.7	21.4
Yarra (C)	66.1	58.2	73.1	13.0	7.9	20.7	20.7	15.8	26.6
Yarra Ranges (S)	61.5	55.5	67.1	11.7	8.3	16.2	26.0	21.1	31.5
Yarriambiack (S)	32.9	25.7	41.1	12.4	8.7	17.5	54.5	46.7	62.2
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>24.3</b>

The relationship between SES and volunteerism was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. Figure 2.26 shows there was a strong socioeconomic gradient – the higher the total annual household income, the higher the proportions of men and women who had volunteered. Therefore volunteerism was strongly related to advantage.

**Figure 2.26: Volunteerism, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.  
 Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

### Taken local action on behalf of the community

Respondents who had previously indicated that they were members of a group (sports, religious, school, professional and/or an 'other' community or action group) were asked whether they had taken any local action on behalf of the community in the past two years. This included such actions as getting together with neighbours to have speed bumps built in the street or signing a petition not to have trees in a local park cut down. For rural areas this might include attending a meeting or signing a petition to protect the habitat of a native animal.

Table 2.62 shows the proportions of men and women in Victoria who had taken action on behalf of the community in the previous two years, by age group and sex. Overall, 25.7 per cent of people responded that they had taken action on behalf of the community in the previous two years; this was similar between men (26.0 per cent) and women (25.4 per cent). While there was no significant difference in men by age, a significantly higher proportion of women aged 18–24 years reported taking action compared with all Victorian women. Conversely, a significantly lower proportion of women aged 65 years or over reported taking action compared with all Victorian women.

**Table 2.62: Taken local action on behalf of the community, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
18–24	28.2	23.4	33.6	67.4	61.9	72.4
25–34	21.2	17.6	25.2	75.6	71.3	79.4
35–44	26.0	23.3	28.8	71.5	68.6	74.2
45–54	28.2	25.8	30.7	69.1	66.5	71.5
55–64	29.1	26.9	31.5	68.1	65.6	70.5
65+	25.7	24.0	27.5	71.4	69.6	73.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>72.3</b>
<b>Females</b>						
18–24	<b>31.9</b>	27.1	37.2	<b>63.8</b>	58.5	68.9
25–34	22.8	19.7	26.2	73.2	69.7	76.4
35–44	27.7	25.6	29.8	68.1	65.9	70.3
45–54	25.6	23.8	27.6	72.6	70.6	74.5
55–64	23.7	22.0	25.6	73.4	71.4	75.2
65+	<b>22.8</b>	21.4	24.2	<b>74.1</b>	72.6	75.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>72.4</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
18–24	<b>30.0</b>	26.6	33.8	<b>65.6</b>	61.8	69.2
25–34	<b>22.0</b>	19.6	24.6	74.4	71.7	77.0
35–44	26.8	25.2	28.6	69.8	68.0	71.5
45–54	26.9	25.4	28.5	70.8	69.2	72.4
55–64	26.4	24.9	27.9	70.8	69.2	72.3
65+	24.1	23.0	25.2	72.9	71.7	74.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and have been age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

Table 2.63 shows the proportions of men and women in Victoria who had taken action on behalf of the community in the previous two years, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. Significantly higher proportions of men and women who lived in rural Victoria had taken local action on behalf of the community compared with their metropolitan counterparts.

There were significantly higher proportions of people who had taken action on behalf of the community in every rural Department of Health & Human Services region, with the exception of Barwon-South Western Region, compared with all Victoria. By contrast there were significantly higher proportions of men and women who had not taken action on behalf of the community in North & West Metropolitan Region.

**Table 2.63: Taken local action on behalf of community, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Region	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	28.8	25.5	32.4	68.4	64.8	71.8	
North & West Metropolitan	20.8	18.8	23.1	76.2	73.9	78.4	
Southern Metropolitan	25.3	22.6	28.2	71.0	67.9	73.8	
Metropolitan males	24.3	22.8	25.9	72.5	70.9	74.1	
Barwon-South Western	24.4	20.6	28.7	73.8	69.3	77.7	
Gippsland	33.0	29.0	37.3	64.3	60.0	68.4	
Grampians	31.2	26.9	35.8	65.3	60.6	69.6	
Hume	32.7	29.2	36.5	64.5	60.7	68.2	
Loddon Mallee	31.4	27.8	35.3	66.9	62.9	70.6	
Rural males	30.1	28.1	32.2	67.4	65.2	69.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>72.3</b>	
<b>Females</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	27.0	24.0	30.2	68.1	64.7	71.3	
North & West Metropolitan	21.4	19.7	23.3	75.6	73.7	77.4	
Southern Metropolitan	23.6	21.3	26.0	72.7	70.2	75.1	
Metropolitan females	23.6	22.3	24.9	72.7	71.4	74.1	
Barwon-South Western	28.1	23.3	33.4	69.8	64.5	74.6	
Gippsland	29.5	26.2	33.0	67.6	64.0	71.0	
Grampians	31.4	27.6	35.3	65.8	61.8	69.6	
Hume	33.1	30.2	36.1	65.0	61.9	67.9	
Loddon Mallee	31.5	27.4	35.9	65.9	61.6	70.1	
Rural females	30.6	28.6	32.7	67.0	64.9	69.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>72.4</b>	
<b>Persons</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	27.8	25.5	30.1	68.5	66.1	70.8	
North & West Metropolitan	21.1	19.8	22.6	75.9	74.4	77.3	
Southern Metropolitan	24.4	22.6	26.2	71.9	70.0	73.8	
Metropolitan persons	23.9	22.9	25.0	72.6	71.6	73.7	
Barwon-South Western	25.8	22.4	29.6	72.2	68.3	75.7	
Gippsland	31.2	28.6	34.0	66.0	63.2	68.7	
Grampians	31.4	28.4	34.5	65.4	62.2	68.4	
Hume	32.8	30.4	35.2	64.8	62.3	67.2	
Loddon Mallee	31.8	28.8	35.0	65.8	62.6	68.9	
Rural persons	30.3	28.8	31.8	67.2	65.7	68.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>	

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Note that estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.64 shows the proportions of men and women in Victoria who had taken action on behalf of the community in the previous two years, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people who had taken local action on behalf of the community in the LGAs of Alpine (S), Ararat (RC), Bass Coast (S), Baw Baw (S), Benalla (RC), Buloke (S), Campaspe (S), Central Goldfields (S), Colac-Otway (S), Corangamite (S), East Gippsland (S), Gannawarra (S), Hindmarsh (S), Horsham (RC), Indigo (S), Loddon (S), Mansfield (S), Melbourne (C), Moira (S), Mount Alexander (S), Moyne (S), Murrindindi (S), Nillumbik (S), Pyrenees (S), Queenscliffe (B), South Gippsland (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Surf Coast (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), Wangaratta (RC), Warrnambool (C), West Wimmera (S) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian adults.

By contrast there were significantly higher proportions of people who *had not* taken any local action on behalf of the community in the previous two years in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Greater Geelong (C), Hobsons Bay (C), Hume (C), Whittlesea (C) and Wyndham (C) compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.64: Taken local action on behalf of community, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	36.8	27.7	47.0	60.3	50.2	69.6
Ararat (RC)	36.7	29.9	44.0	58.9	51.5	66.0
Ballarat (C)	25.7	20.3	31.9	70.6	64.2	76.3
Banyule (C)	24.6	19.3	30.8	68.4	61.8	74.4
Bass Coast (S)	34.7	27.6	42.6	60.4	52.5	67.8
Baw Baw (S)	34.4	28.3	41.0	61.8	55.1	68.0
Bayside (C)	23.3	18.4	29.1	73.9	67.8	79.1
Benalla (RC)	38.0	29.4	47.5	60.1	50.5	68.9
Boroondara (C)	24.5	19.6	30.3	72.8	67.0	77.9
Brimbank (C)	14.5	11.1	18.8	82.1	77.5	85.9
Buloke (S)	52.3	44.2	60.3	46.3	38.4	54.4
Campaspe (S)	35.8	29.2	43.0	59.8	52.3	66.8
Cardinia (S)	25.5	20.6	31.2	71.2	65.5	76.3
Casey (C)	20.6	16.0	26.2	76.5	70.9	81.3
Central Goldfields (S)	40.9	33.1	49.1	58.4	50.2	66.2
Colac-Otway (S)	35.5	28.7	42.9	61.5	54.1	68.3
Corangamite (S)	36.9	29.6	44.8	55.3	47.3	63.0
Darebin (C)	22.6	17.8	28.2	76.4	70.8	81.2
East Gippsland (S)	34.8	28.6	41.5	61.8	54.9	68.3
Frankston (C)	26.6	21.0	33.2	70.0	63.4	75.9
Gannawarra (S)	45.5	37.7	53.5	53.1	45.1	61.0
Glen Eira (C)	25.6	20.3	31.8	68.3	61.8	74.2
Glenelg (S)	32.4	25.7	39.9	65.7	58.2	72.5
Golden Plains (S)	28.3	22.6	34.8	70.7	64.0	76.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	28.3	21.4	36.5	69.8	61.6	76.9
Greater Dandenong (C)	16.1	12.2	20.9	79.4	74.3	83.6
Greater Geelong (C)	18.3	13.8	23.9	80.3	74.7	84.9
Greater Shepparton (C)	31.7	25.6	38.5	66.2	59.2	72.5
Hepburn (S)	30.6	24.3	37.8	66.9	59.7	73.4
Hindmarsh (S)	42.4	34.6	50.5	50.3	42.1	58.4
Hobsons Bay (C)	17.5	13.9	21.9	81.0	76.6	84.8
Horsham (RC)	46.8	39.9	53.8	50.9	44.0	57.9
Hume (C)	16.4	12.6	21.0	82.0	77.3	86.0
Indigo (S)	37.0	30.5	43.9	60.2	53.1	66.9
Kingston (C)	25.4	20.1	31.5	73.1	66.9	78.5
Knox (C)	29.8	24.5	35.8	65.8	59.8	71.3
Latrobe (C)	25.2	20.2	31.0	72.9	67.0	78.0
Loddon (S)	43.9	35.4	52.7	53.7	44.9	62.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

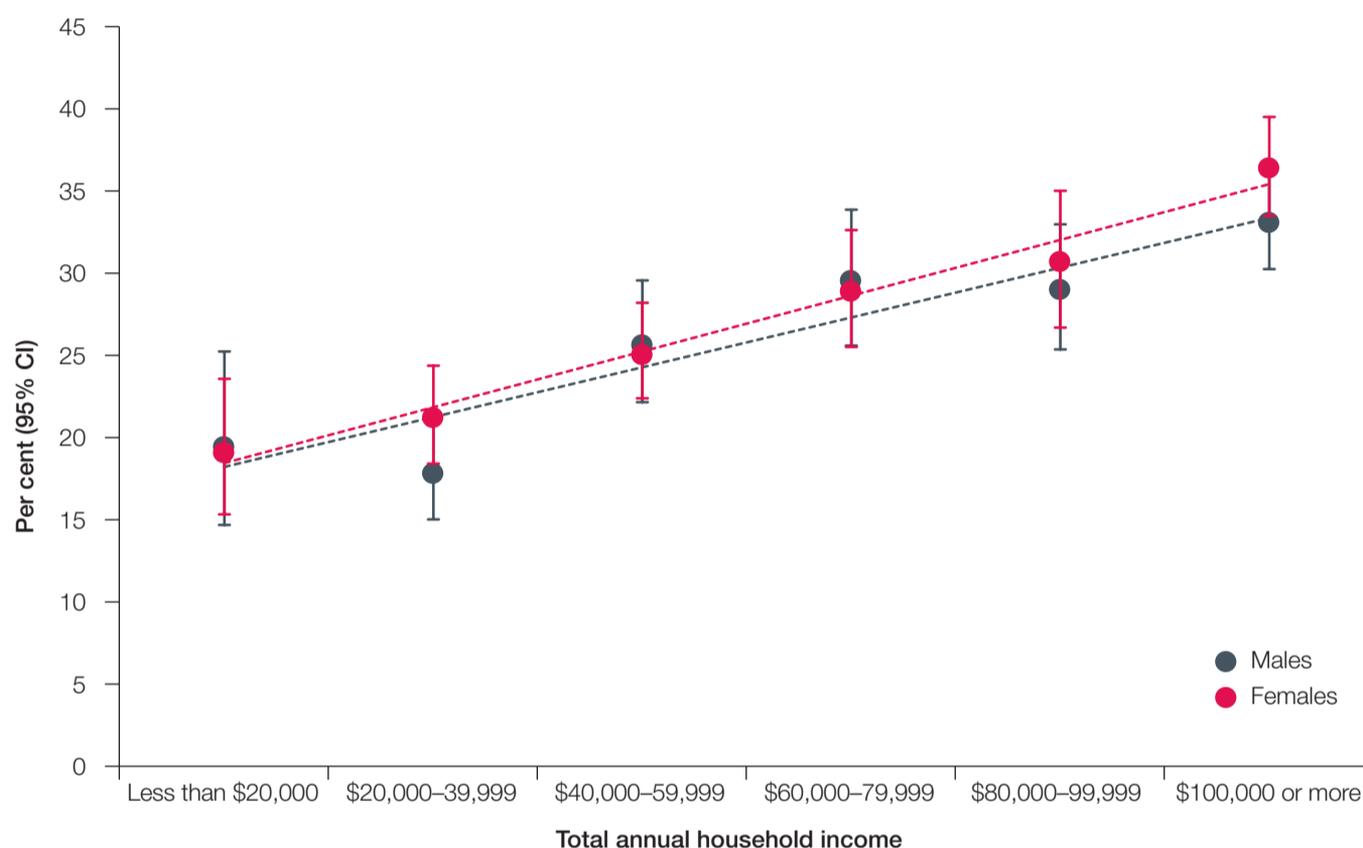
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.64: Taken local action on behalf of community, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	31.2	25.0	38.1	67.1	60.2	73.3
Manningham (C)	31.7	25.4	38.9	66.1	58.9	72.5
Mansfield (S)	44.3	36.5	52.5	50.8	42.6	58.8
Maribyrnong (C)	19.5	15.1	24.9	77.5	71.7	82.3
Maroondah (C)	30.6	24.6	37.3	65.7	59.0	71.9
Melbourne (C)	36.0	30.5	42.0	61.0	55.0	66.7
Melton (S)	20.7	16.2	26.1	76.4	70.9	81.2
Mildura (RC)	26.0	20.4	32.6	69.2	62.0	75.5
Mitchell (S)	25.1	19.9	31.2	72.5	66.3	78.0
Moira (S)	35.8	28.4	44.0	61.3	53.2	68.9
Monash (C)	22.6	17.8	28.2	73.5	67.5	78.7
Moonee Valley (C)	21.3	16.2	27.4	77.1	71.0	82.3
Moorabool (S)	29.7	24.0	35.9	68.4	62.1	74.2
Moreland (C)	20.7	15.5	27.0	76.9	70.6	82.2
Mornington Peninsula (S)	28.3	22.9	34.5	68.9	62.7	74.6
Mount Alexander (S)	42.9	35.1	51.2	56.5	48.3	64.4
Moyne (S)	40.2	32.7	48.2	56.0	47.8	63.8
Murrindindi (S)	34.6	27.0	43.1	64.8	56.3	72.4
Nillumbik (S)	37.5	30.9	44.6	60.2	53.1	66.8
Northern Grampians (S)	30.5	24.8	36.8	65.3	57.5	72.3
Port Phillip (C)	31.9	25.9	38.6	64.8	57.8	71.2
Pyrenees (S)	36.9	31.6	42.5	48.0	38.4	57.6
Queenscliffe (B)	35.5	27.2	44.8	60.8	51.1	69.7
South Gippsland (S)	39.3	31.1	48.1	57.6	49.0	65.9
Southern Grampians (S)	46.1	35.0	57.7	50.6	39.6	61.5
Stonnington (C)	25.2	20.2	31.0	68.7	62.5	74.3
Strathbogie (S)	44.2	33.0	55.9	55.4	43.6	66.6
Surf Coast (S)	38.1	31.3	45.3	59.2	52.1	65.9
Swan Hill (RC)	37.4	30.8	44.6	59.2	52.1	65.9
Towong (S)	45.0	37.6	52.6	48.3	40.6	56.2
Wangaratta (RC)	36.9	30.5	43.8	60.3	53.3	66.8
Warrnambool (C)	33.0	27.4	39.1	64.6	58.5	70.2
Wellington (S)	31.5	24.1	40.0	66.8	58.3	74.3
West Wimmera (S)	47.9	41.2	54.6	49.0	42.3	55.7
Whitehorse (C)	30.2	24.2	37.0	64.5	57.7	70.8
Whittlesea (C)	16.1	12.2	21.0	79.4	74.1	83.8
Wodonga (RC)	28.4	22.3	35.4	69.3	62.2	75.5
Wyndham (C)	19.3	15.3	24.0	76.9	72.0	81.2
Yarra (C)	28.1	22.0	35.1	68.2	61.0	74.6
Yarra Ranges (S)	30.7	24.6	37.7	66.0	59.1	72.3
Yarriambiack (S)	56.6	48.9	64.1	42.4	35.0	50.2
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>71.9</b>

The relationship between SES and having taken local action on behalf of the community was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. Figure 2.27 shows there was a strong socioeconomic gradient – the higher the total annual household income, the higher the proportions of men and women who had taken local action on behalf of the community. Therefore taking local action on behalf of the community was strongly related to advantage.

**Figure 2.27: Taken action on behalf of the community, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.  
 Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

### Membership of a decision-making board or committee

The survey collected information on whether respondents were on a decision-making board or committee. Being on a committee or decision-making body is a common form of civic engagement. Examples include being a board member of a sports club committee, a church committee, a body corporate or a resident action group.

Table 2.65 shows membership of a decision-making board or committee, by age group and sex. Overall, 17.8 per cent of people responded that they were a member of a decision-making board or committee; this was significantly higher in men (19.3 per cent) than women (16.3 per cent). Membership of a decision-making board or committee appears to be associated with the middle years of age, with higher proportions in men aged 45–64 years and women aged 35–54 years compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively.

**Table 2.65: Member of decision-making board or committee, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	Yes			No		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
18–24	8.2	5.9	11.2	91.7	88.7	94.0
25–34	17.1	13.6	21.3	82.6	78.4	86.2
35–44	22.3	19.8	24.9	77.6	74.9	80.0
45–54	23.6	21.4	26.0	76.3	74.0	78.5
55–64	23.9	21.8	26.1	76.0	73.8	78.1
65+	20.6	19.0	22.3	79.1	77.4	80.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>81.6</b>
<b>Females</b>						
18–24	12.5	9.5	16.4	87.5	83.6	90.5
25–34	12.6	10.4	15.3	87.1	84.5	89.4
35–44	21.4	19.6	23.3	78.5	76.6	80.3
45–54	19.5	17.8	21.2	80.3	78.5	82.0
55–64	18.1	16.5	19.7	81.8	80.1	83.4
65+	15.5	14.4	16.8	84.4	83.1	85.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>84.3</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
18–24	10.3	8.3	12.7	89.7	87.3	91.6
25–34	14.9	12.7	17.3	84.9	82.4	87.0
35–44	21.8	20.3	23.4	78.1	76.5	79.6
45–54	21.5	20.1	23.0	78.4	76.9	79.7
55–64	20.9	19.6	22.3	79.0	77.6	80.3
65+	17.8	16.8	18.8	82.0	81.0	83.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>82.8</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and have been age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

Table 2.66 shows membership of a decision-making board or committee, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. There were significantly higher proportions of men and women who were a member of a decision-making board or committee in rural Victoria compared with their metropolitan counterparts.

There were significantly higher proportions of people who were a member of a decision-making board or committee in every rural Department of Health & Human Services region, with the exception of Barwon-South Western Region, compared with all Victoria. By contrast there were significantly higher proportions of men and women who were not a member of a decision-making board or committee in North & West Metropolitan Region.

**Table 2.66: Member of decision-making board or committee, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Region	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	18.4	16.0	21.1	81.5	78.9	84.0	
North & West Metropolitan	16.2	14.5	18.1	83.6	81.7	85.4	
Southern Metropolitan	19.8	17.5	22.3	80.0	77.5	82.3	
Metropolitan males	18.0	16.7	19.3	81.9	80.5	83.1	
Barwon-South Western	20.8	15.5	27.2	79.2	72.7	84.4	
Gippsland	22.9	19.4	26.7	76.9	73.0	80.4	
Grampians	24.8	21.3	28.6	75.2	71.3	78.6	
Hume	22.3	18.8	26.3	77.5	73.5	81.0	
Loddon Mallee	25.1	21.9	28.6	74.8	71.4	78.0	
Rural males	23.3	21.0	25.7	76.6	74.2	78.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>81.6</b>	
<b>Females</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	18.2	15.7	21.0	81.7	78.9	84.2	
North & West Metropolitan	13.4	12.1	14.7	86.4	85.1	87.7	
Southern Metropolitan	16.1	14.4	17.9	83.7	81.8	85.5	
Metropolitan females	15.3	14.3	16.3	84.5	83.5	85.5	
Barwon-South Western	17.4	14.2	21.0	82.6	78.9	85.7	
Gippsland	19.1	16.5	22.0	80.8	77.9	83.4	
Grampians	20.7	18.1	23.6	79.2	76.4	81.8	
Hume	21.5	19.2	24.0	78.5	76.0	80.8	
Loddon Mallee	19.8	17.5	22.4	80.1	77.6	82.5	
Rural females	19.4	18.1	20.8	80.5	79.1	81.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>84.3</b>	
<b>Persons</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	18.0	16.3	19.9	81.9	80.1	83.6	
North & West Metropolitan	14.7	13.7	15.9	85.1	83.9	86.2	
Southern Metropolitan	17.8	16.4	19.4	82.0	80.4	83.4	
Metropolitan persons	16.6	15.8	17.4	83.2	82.4	84.0	
Barwon-South Western	19.3	15.6	23.5	80.7	76.5	84.3	
Gippsland	20.9	18.7	23.4	78.8	76.4	81.1	
Grampians	22.7	20.5	25.1	77.3	74.9	79.5	
Hume	21.9	19.7	24.2	78.0	75.6	80.2	
Loddon Mallee	22.4	20.4	24.6	77.5	75.4	79.5	
Rural persons	21.4	20.0	22.8	78.6	77.1	80.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>82.8</b>	

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Note that estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.67 shows membership of a decision-making board or committee, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people who were a member of a decision-making board or committee in the LGAs of Ararat (RC), Benalla (RC), Buloke (S), Campaspe (S), Colac-Otway (S), Corangamite (S), Gannawarra (S), Glenelg (S), Hindmarsh (S), Horsham (RC), Indigo (S), Loddon (S), Mansfield (S), Melbourne (C), Mount Alexander (S), Moyne (S), Murrindindi (S), Northern Grampians (S), Port Phillip (C), Pyrenees (S), Queenscliffe (B), Southern Grampians (S), Stonnington (C), Strathbogie (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), Warrnambool (C), West Wimmera (S) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast there were significantly *lower* proportions of people who were a member of a decision-making board or committee in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C), Whittlesea (C) and Wyndham (C) compared with all Victorian adults.

Conversely, there were significantly higher proportions of people who were *not* a member of a decision-making board or committee in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Frankston (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C), Whittlesea (C) and Wyndham (C) compared with all Victorian adults.

**Table 2.67: Member of decision-making board or committee, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12**

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	25.0	17.1	34.9	75.0	65.1	82.9
Ararat (RC)	<b>29.8</b>	24.1	36.1	<b>70.2</b>	63.9	75.9
Ballarat (C)	18.8	14.7	23.9	81.2	76.1	85.3
Banyule (C)	18.6	13.6	25.0	81.3	74.9	86.3
Bass Coast (S)	18.8	14.3	24.4	80.8	75.2	85.3
Baw Baw (S)	22.6	17.9	28.3	77.2	71.6	81.9
Bayside (C)	19.5	15.0	25.0	80.4	74.9	85.0
Benalla (RC)	<b>25.5</b>	20.5	31.3	<b>74.3</b>	68.5	79.3
Boroondara (C)	19.4	15.2	24.4	80.6	75.6	84.8
Brimbank (C)	<b>9.1</b>	6.6	12.5	<b>90.9</b>	87.5	93.4
Buloke (S)	<b>39.7</b>	31.8	48.2	<b>60.3</b>	51.8	68.2
Campaspe (S)	<b>24.0</b>	18.9	30.0	<b>76.0</b>	70.0	81.1
Cardinia (S)	18.0	13.8	23.0	82.0	77.0	86.2
Casey (C)	14.1	10.9	18.0	85.7	81.7	88.9
Central Goldfields (S)	18.0	14.2	22.5	82.0	77.5	85.8
Colac-Otway (S)	<b>27.7</b>	21.6	34.7	<b>72.3</b>	65.3	78.4
Corangamite (S)	<b>29.7</b>	22.8	37.7	<b>70.3</b>	62.3	77.2
Darebin (C)	16.1	12.1	21.1	83.7	78.8	87.7
East Gippsland (S)	22.7	18.0	28.1	76.5	70.9	81.3
Frankston (C)	12.9	9.5	17.2	87.1	82.8	90.4
Gannawarra (S)	<b>30.9</b>	23.2	39.8	<b>69.0</b>	60.1	76.7
Glen Eira (C)	19.1	15.0	23.9	80.9	76.1	85.0
Glenelg (S)	<b>27.8</b>	21.1	35.6	<b>72.2</b>	64.4	78.9
Golden Plains (S)	20.6	16.1	25.9	79.4	74.1	83.9
Greater Bendigo (C)	19.7	15.8	24.3	80.3	75.7	84.2
Greater Dandenong (C)	<b>9.1</b>	6.7	12.2	<b>90.3</b>	87.0	92.8
Greater Geelong (C)	13.4	8.9	19.8	86.6	80.2	91.1
Greater Shepparton (C)	22.6	16.3	30.4	77.1	69.3	83.4
Hepburn (S)	22.8	18.0	28.4	76.9	71.3	81.7
Hindmarsh (S)	<b>28.0</b>	22.4	34.3	<b>71.9</b>	65.6	77.4
Hobsons Bay (C)	14.5	10.5	19.7	85.2	80.0	89.3
Horsham (RC)	<b>22.3</b>	18.7	26.5	<b>77.6</b>	73.4	81.3
Hume (C)	<b>9.7</b>	6.9	13.4	<b>90.0</b>	86.3	92.8
Indigo (S)	<b>24.3</b>	19.6	29.7	<b>75.5</b>	70.1	80.2
Kingston (C)	18.4	14.0	23.6	81.6	76.4	86.0
Knox (C)	15.0	11.2	20.0	84.6	79.7	88.5
Latrobe (C)	18.0	13.6	23.5	82.0	76.5	86.4
Loddon (S)	<b>35.1</b>	28.4	42.3	<b>64.7</b>	57.5	71.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

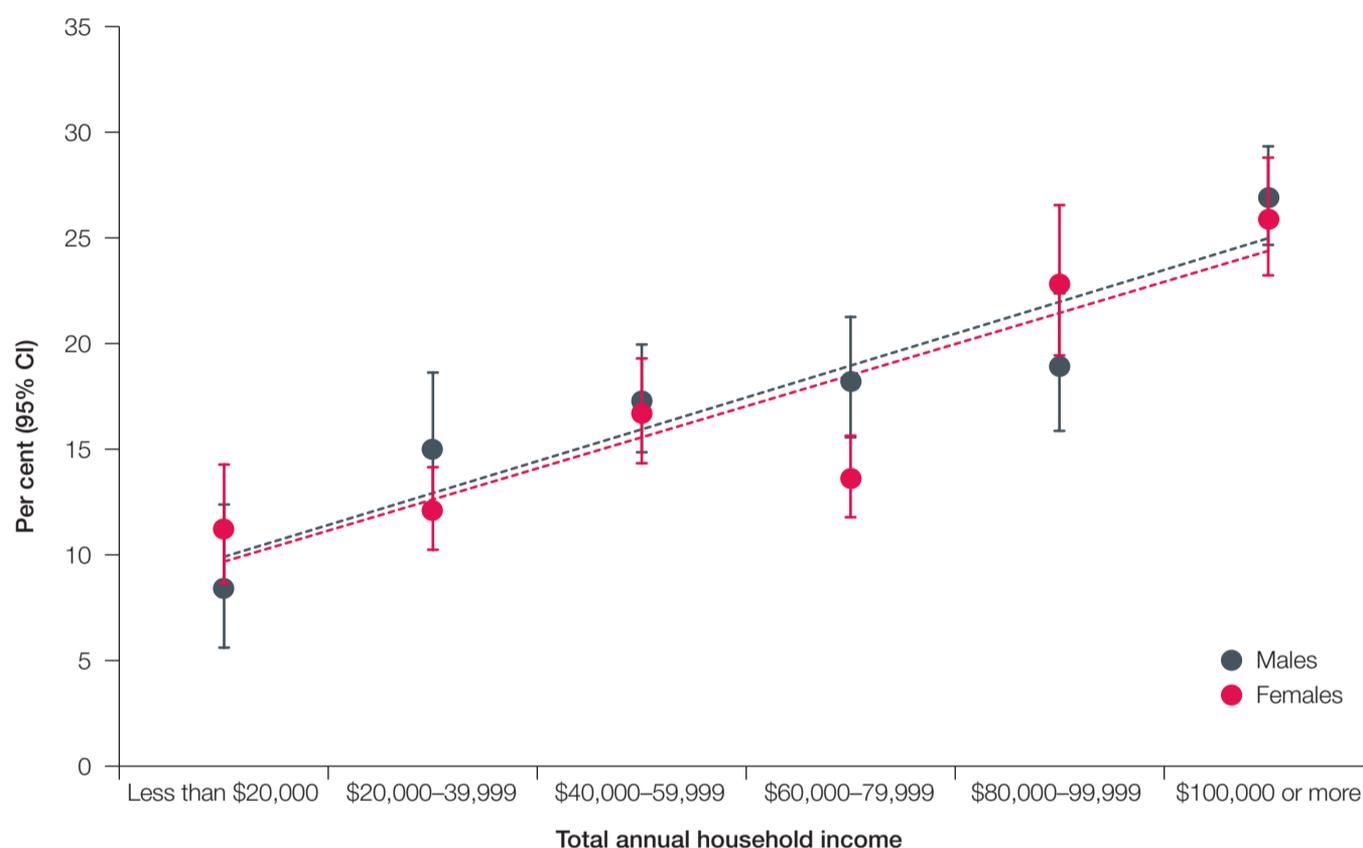
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

Table 2.67: Member of decision-making board or committee, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	19.4	15.2	24.5	80.4	75.4	84.7
Manningham (C)	18.4	13.8	24.2	81.6	75.8	86.2
Mansfield (S)	27.3	21.4	34.1	72.7	65.9	78.6
Maribyrnong (C)	17.3	13.2	22.3	82.5	77.5	86.6
Maroondah (C)	16.5	12.8	21.0	83.5	79.0	87.2
Melbourne (C)	27.7	23.0	32.9	72.2	67.0	77.0
Melton (S)	14.0	10.5	18.4	85.9	81.5	89.3
Mildura (RC)	21.1	16.8	26.3	78.9	73.7	83.2
Mitchell (S)	14.7	11.1	19.2	85.3	80.8	88.9
Moira (S)	20.3	15.1	26.9	79.7	73.1	84.9
Monash (C)	16.1	12.3	20.8	83.9	79.2	87.7
Moonee Valley (C)	17.5	13.4	22.6	82.2	77.2	86.4
Moorabool (S)	22.1	17.4	27.6	77.9	72.4	82.6
Moreland (C)	14.6	10.5	19.8	85.1	79.8	89.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	20.0	15.6	25.3	80.0	74.7	84.4
Mount Alexander (S)	27.2	20.8	34.9	72.6	65.0	79.1
Moyne (S)	30.3	24.4	37.0	69.5	62.9	75.5
Murrindindi (S)	29.4	22.1	38.1	70.6	61.9	77.9
Nillumbik (S)	18.5	14.0	24.0	80.1	74.2	84.9
Northern Grampians (S)	27.9	23.6	32.6	72.1	67.4	76.4
Port Phillip (C)	26.5	20.7	33.3	72.6	65.7	78.5
Pyrenees (S)	28.3	23.5	33.6	71.4	66.1	76.2
Queenscliffe (B)	29.0	19.0	41.6	71.0	58.4	81.0
South Gippsland (S)	21.0	16.4	26.4	79.0	73.6	83.6
Southern Grampians (S)	27.7	23.5	32.2	72.3	67.7	76.4
Stonnington (C)	27.2	22.1	33.0	72.8	67.0	77.9
Strathbogie (S)	25.3	20.8	30.4	74.5	69.4	79.1
Surf Coast (S)	20.4	15.4	26.5	79.5	73.4	84.4
Swan Hill (RC)	27.2	21.9	33.2	72.8	66.8	78.1
Towong (S)	34.2	28.3	40.7	65.7	59.2	71.6
Wangaratta (RC)	20.7	16.6	25.5	79.3	74.5	83.4
Warrnambool (C)	24.2	19.0	30.3	75.6	69.5	80.8
Wellington (S)	21.4	17.0	26.6	78.6	73.4	83.0
West Wimmera (S)	38.4	32.4	44.9	61.2	54.8	67.3
Whitehorse (C)	21.6	17.3	26.6	78.3	73.3	82.6
Whittlesea (C)	12.6	9.2	17.0	87.4	83.0	90.8
Wodonga (RC)	15.3	12.2	19.0	84.7	81.0	87.8
Wyndham (C)	12.7	9.6	16.4	87.1	83.3	90.2
Yarra (C)	20.8	16.6	25.6	79.2	74.3	83.3
Yarra Ranges (S)	18.4	14.0	23.9	81.6	76.1	86.0
Yarriambiack (S)	34.8	29.8	40.0	65.2	60.0	70.2
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>82.7</b>

The relationship between SES and membership of a decision-making board or committee was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. Figure 2.28 shows there was a strong socioeconomic gradient – the higher the total annual household income, the higher the proportions of men and women who were a member of a decision-making board or committee. Therefore membership of a decision-making board or committee was strongly related to advantage.

**Figure 2.28: Member of a decision-making board or committee, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

## Rating of local neighbourhood

Respondents were asked a series of questions aimed at determining how local neighbourhoods were viewed by their residents. The following section reports on the findings.

### Rating of local neighbourhood for community and support groups

Respondents were asked to rate their local neighbourhood for a range of community and support groups. Table 2.68 shows the rating of the local neighbourhood for community and support groups, by age group and sex. Overall, 61.2 per cent of people

rated their local neighbourhood as good or very good for a range of community and support groups; this was significantly lower in men (59.4 per cent) than women (62.9 per cent).

Victorian adults aged 18–24 years were significantly more likely to rate their local neighbourhood as average, poor or very poor for community and support groups compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast Victorian adults aged 55 years or over were significantly more likely to rate their local neighbourhood as good or very good for a range of community and support groups.

**Table 2.68: Rating of local neighbourhood for community and support groups, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	Average, poor or very poor			Good or very good		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
18–24	30.4	25.6	35.8	55.8	50.1	61.3
25–34	29.7	25.2	34.5	<b>52.0</b>	46.9	57.0
35–44	22.6	19.9	25.4	62.3	59.1	65.4
45–54	24.8	22.4	27.3	60.3	57.6	63.1
55–64	22.3	20.2	24.6	<b>64.1</b>	61.5	66.6
65+	22.4	20.6	24.2	62.5	60.4	64.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>60.9</b>
<b>Females</b>						
18–24	<b>32.3</b>	27.4	37.5	58.7	53.3	63.9
25–34	24.0	21.0	27.4	58.4	54.6	62.1
35–44	19.9	18.1	21.9	<b>66.7</b>	64.4	69.0
45–54	21.4	19.6	23.2	65.0	62.9	67.2
55–64	21.1	19.4	22.9	65.2	63.1	67.2
65+	<b>20.1</b>	18.7	21.6	64.4	62.7	66.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>64.2</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
18–24	<b>31.3</b>	27.8	35.0	57.2	53.3	61.0
25–34	26.9	24.1	29.8	<b>55.2</b>	52.0	58.3
35–44	<b>21.2</b>	19.6	23.0	<b>64.5</b>	62.6	66.4
45–54	23.0	21.6	24.6	62.7	61.0	64.5
55–64	<b>21.7</b>	20.3	23.1	<b>64.6</b>	63.0	66.2
65+	<b>21.1</b>	20.0	22.3	<b>63.6</b>	62.2	64.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>62.1</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

Table 2.69 shows the rating of the local neighbourhood for community and support groups, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. Men and women who lived in rural Victoria were significantly more likely than their metropolitan counterparts to rate their local neighbourhood as good or very good for a range of community and support groups.

Significantly higher proportions of men and women in Hume Region, men in Grampians Region and women in Eastern

Metropolitan or Loddon Mallee Region rated their local neighbourhood as good or very good for a range of community and support groups compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively. By contrast there was a significantly higher proportion of women in North & West Metropolitan Region who rated their local neighbourhood as average, poor or very poor for a range of community and support groups compared with all Victorian women.

**Table 2.69: Rating of local neighbourhood for community and support groups, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Region	Average, poor or very poor			Good or very good			
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	20.6	17.6	24.1	60.6	56.7	64.3	
North & West Metropolitan	27.8	25.4	30.3	54.5	51.8	57.2	
Southern Metropolitan	25.0	22.1	28.0	57.2	53.9	60.4	
Metropolitan males	24.8	23.2	26.5	57.2	55.3	59.0	
Barwon-South Western	23.3	17.6	30.2	65.9	57.6	73.3	
Gippsland	32.9	28.8	37.2	61.8	57.4	66.1	
Grampians	22.2	19.1	25.7	70.5	66.5	74.1	
Hume	25.6	21.6	30.1	67.8	63.2	72.1	
Loddon Mallee	28.1	23.6	33.0	64.8	59.8	69.4	
Rural males	26.5	23.8	29.3	66.0	63.0	68.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>60.9</b>	
<b>Females</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	16.0	13.7	18.7	70.9	67.8	73.8	
North & West Metropolitan	26.3	24.4	28.4	54.7	52.6	56.8	
Southern Metropolitan	20.7	18.6	23.0	62.0	59.3	64.7	
Metropolitan females	21.8	20.6	23.2	61.3	59.8	62.8	
Barwon-South Western	25.8	21.4	30.7	67.6	62.9	72.0	
Gippsland	27.2	23.8	30.9	66.8	63.0	70.4	
Grampians	27.4	23.8	31.3	67.0	62.9	70.8	
Hume	25.0	22.1	28.1	69.4	66.2	72.4	
Loddon Mallee	26.2	22.0	30.9	69.3	64.6	73.7	
Rural females	26.3	24.4	28.3	67.9	65.9	69.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>64.2</b>	
<b>Persons</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	18.4	16.4	20.6	65.4	62.9	67.9	
North & West Metropolitan	27.1	25.5	28.7	54.6	52.9	56.3	
Southern Metropolitan	22.6	20.8	24.6	59.8	57.7	61.9	
Metropolitan persons	23.3	22.3	24.4	59.3	58.1	60.4	
Barwon-South Western	25.5	20.9	30.7	65.9	60.6	70.8	
Gippsland	30.0	27.2	32.9	64.3	61.3	67.1	
Grampians	24.5	22.0	27.1	69.0	66.1	71.7	
Hume	25.2	22.7	27.9	68.7	65.9	71.3	
Loddon Mallee	27.4	23.9	31.1	66.9	63.1	70.5	
Rural persons	26.5	24.8	28.4	66.8	64.9	68.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>62.1</b>	

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.70 shows the rating of the local neighbourhood for community and support groups, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people in the LGAs of Ararat (RC), Ballarat (C), Bayside (C), Boroondara (C), Campaspe (S), Central Goldfields (S), Colac-Otway (S), Corangamite (S), Gannawarra (S), Glenelg (S), Greater Shepparton (C), Horsham (RC), Manningham (C), Mansfield (S), Mildura (RC), Mount Alexander (S), Nillumbik (S), Queenscliffe (B), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Wangaratta (RC), Warrnambool (C), Whitehorse (C) and Wodonga (RC) who rated their local neighbourhood as good or very good for a range of community and support groups compared with all Victorian adults.

By contrast there were significantly higher proportions of people in the LGAs of Bass Coast (S), Benalla (RC), Brimbank (C), Buloke (S), Golden Plains (S), Greater Dandenong (C), Hindmarsh (S), Hume (C), Loddon (S), Macedon Ranges (S), Melton (S), Moorabool (S), Moyne (S), Murrindindi (S), Pyrenees (S), South Gippsland (S), Swan Hill (RC), Towong (S), West Wimmera (S), Whittlesea (C) and Yarriambiack (S) who rated their local area as average, poor or very poor for a range of community and support groups compared with all Victorian people.

Table 2.70: Rating of local neighbourhood for community and support groups, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	Average, poor or very poor			Good or very good		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	29.0	20.4	39.3	68.6	58.3	77.3
Ararat (RC)	24.3	18.9	30.6	69.9	63.5	75.6
Ballarat (C)	19.2	14.8	24.5	72.6	67.0	77.6
Banyule (C)	17.0	12.5	22.6	60.5	53.5	67.0
Bass Coast (S)	35.0	27.3	43.6	59.5	51.1	67.4
Baw Baw (S)	26.6	21.2	32.9	64.4	57.8	70.4
Bayside (C)	14.3	9.9	20.4	74.2	67.3	80.1
Benalla (RC)	33.7	26.2	42.0	60.9	52.5	68.7
Boroondara (C)	12.4	8.5	17.8	72.8	65.9	78.8
Brimbank (C)	38.3	32.9	44.1	40.0	34.5	45.8
Buloke (S)	38.5	31.2	46.3	59.9	52.1	67.2
Campaspe (S)	24.0	18.2	31.0	72.3	65.3	78.3
Cardinia (S)	29.5	24.5	35.0	55.3	49.6	60.9
Casey (C)	26.6	21.7	32.3	56.3	50.4	62.0
Central Goldfields (S)	19.2	14.1	25.7	76.7	70.3	82.1
Colac-Otway (S)	18.3	13.9	23.9	77.7	71.0	83.1
Corangamite (S)	22.9	17.3	29.5	74.3	67.4	80.2
Darebin (C)	26.1	20.8	32.2	53.8	47.5	60.0
East Gippsland (S)	27.7	21.6	34.8	65.3	58.5	71.5
Frankston (C)	19.6	14.9	25.4	63.6	56.9	69.8
Gannawarra (S)	20.4	15.2	26.6	78.3	72.0	83.5
Glen Eira (C)	20.4	15.5	26.5	57.5	50.9	63.8
Glenelg (S)	22.6	17.0	29.3	73.3	66.3	79.4
Golden Plains (S)	39.0	31.9	46.6	53.2	46.0	60.2
Greater Bendigo (C)	25.7	18.6	34.2	66.7	58.3	74.3
Greater Dandenong (C)	33.0	27.9	38.6	46.7	41.1	52.5
Greater Geelong (C)	27.8	21.4	35.3	61.0	53.4	68.1
Greater Shepparton (C)	22.4	15.9	30.5	72.0	63.8	79.0
Hepburn (S)	29.6	21.2	39.6	64.1	53.6	73.4
Hindmarsh (S)	31.9	25.1	39.6	61.6	53.2	69.4
Hobsons Bay (C)	18.7	14.6	23.7	62.6	56.3	68.4
Horsham (RC)	14.3	10.9	18.6	79.5	71.5	85.6
Hume (C)	36.6	30.9	42.6	47.6	41.8	53.4
Indigo (S)	30.1	23.3	37.9	66.9	59.1	73.8
Kingston (C)	21.2	16.0	27.6	60.6	53.9	67.0
Knox (C)	18.7	14.2	24.2	61.7	55.6	67.5
Latrobe (C)	29.4	24.2	35.3	65.0	58.9	70.6
Loddon (S)	46.3	40.0	52.7	51.1	44.6	57.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.70: Rating of local neighbourhood for community and support groups, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	Average, poor or very poor			Good or very good		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	34.2	28.1	41.0	58.8	52.1	65.3
Manningham (C)	19.1	14.4	24.9	69.8	63.8	75.1
Mansfield (S)	14.8	11.2	19.3	82.1	76.1	86.8
Maribyrnong (C)	24.2	19.0	30.2	59.3	53.0	65.4
Maroondah (C)	15.7	11.4	21.2	64.8	58.2	70.9
Melbourne (C)	23.0	18.0	28.8	61.0	54.9	66.8
Melton (S)	31.1	25.9	36.9	54.6	48.7	60.3
Mildura (RC)	19.8	15.4	25.2	73.4	66.7	79.1
Mitchell (S)	30.3	24.5	36.9	57.1	50.1	63.8
Moira (S)	31.0	23.6	39.4	63.7	55.4	71.3
Monash (C)	23.1	17.7	29.5	58.8	52.2	65.0
Moonee Valley (C)	13.8	10.3	18.1	65.6	59.2	71.5
Moorabool (S)	30.7	25.2	36.8	61.7	55.4	67.7
Moreland (C)	26.5	21.3	32.5	53.9	47.6	60.2
Mornington Peninsula (S)	22.1	16.5	28.8	66.3	59.2	72.8
Mount Alexander (S)	23.0	16.8	30.6	73.7	66.0	80.2
Moyne (S)	32.5	25.5	40.4	64.9	57.0	72.0
Murrindindi (S)	32.3	25.1	40.5	60.2	51.6	68.2
Nillumbik (S)	20.4	14.8	27.5	70.6	63.5	76.8
Northern Grampians (S)	30.6	22.5	40.1	67.3	57.8	75.5
Port Phillip (C)	16.8	11.3	24.2	62.4	55.2	69.2
Pyrenees (S)	36.8	26.4	48.6	58.9	47.2	69.7
Queenscliffe (B)	12.1	7.3	19.4	83.5	75.2	89.4
South Gippsland (S)	33.9	26.1	42.6	61.7	53.1	69.7
Southern Grampians (S)	19.5	13.6	27.1	75.7	68.1	81.9
Stonnington (C)	18.9	14.2	24.7	63.5	57.1	69.5
Strathbogie (S)	27.9	21.7	35.0	70.1	62.9	76.3
Surf Coast (S)	28.0	20.9	36.4	66.5	58.3	73.9
Swan Hill (RC)	39.0	32.0	46.5	57.9	50.4	64.9
Towong (S)	34.9	27.6	43.0	62.5	54.5	69.9
Wangaratta (RC)	17.6	12.8	23.7	79.5	73.3	84.5
Warrnambool (C)	13.6	9.3	19.4	83.0	77.1	87.6
Wellington (S)	28.8	21.8	36.9	68.4	60.3	75.5
West Wimmera (S)	31.7	26.0	38.0	66.1	59.7	71.9
Whitehorse (C)	13.5	9.8	18.4	69.4	62.8	75.3
Whittlesea (C)	31.7	26.6	37.3	47.7	41.9	53.5
Wodonga (RC)	18.0	13.0	24.4	75.6	69.1	81.2
Wyndham (C)	27.6	22.9	32.9	54.1	48.4	59.6
Yarra (C)	15.3	10.7	21.2	62.4	54.2	69.8
Yarra Ranges (S)	26.2	20.8	32.4	63.0	56.3	69.3
Yarriambiack (S)	37.5	29.5	46.2	60.6	51.9	68.6
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>62.1</b>

### Rating of local neighbourhood for being an active community

Respondents were asked to rate their local neighbourhood for being an active community where people do things and get involved in local issues and activities. Table 2.71 shows the rating of the local neighbourhood for being an active community, by age group and sex. Overall 58.5 per cent of people rated their local areas as being good or very good for being an active community; this was significantly lower in men (56.1 per cent) than women (60.8 per cent). A significantly higher proportion of women and people aged 35–44 years rated their local areas as being a good or very good active community compared with the proportion in all Victorian women and people, respectively. In contrast, a significantly lower proportion of men aged 25–34 years rated their local areas as being a good or very good active community compared with the proportion in all Victorian men.

**Table 2.71: Rating of local neighbourhood for being an active community, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	Average, poor or very poor			Good or very good		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
18–24	37.2	32.0	42.8	52.9	47.2	58.6
25–34	39.4	34.5	44.5	49.0	43.9	54.0
35–44	28.6	25.8	31.7	60.8	57.6	63.9
45–54	30.4	27.9	33.1	59.3	56.5	62.1
55–64	32.1	29.6	34.6	60.1	57.5	62.7
65+	31.6	29.7	33.6	56.7	54.6	58.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>57.7</b>
<b>Females</b>						
18–24	39.9	34.7	45.4	55.8	50.4	61.1
25–34	29.2	25.9	32.7	60.3	56.5	63.9
35–44	23.8	21.8	26.0	66.4	64.1	68.7
45–54	27.9	25.9	30.0	60.9	58.6	63.1
55–64	26.8	24.9	28.8	61.8	59.7	63.9
65+	26.2	24.7	27.8	59.6	57.8	61.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
18–24	38.5	34.8	42.4	54.3	50.4	58.2
25–34	34.3	31.3	37.5	54.6	51.4	57.7
35–44	26.2	24.4	28.0	63.7	61.7	65.6
45–54	29.1	27.5	30.8	60.1	58.3	61.9
55–64	29.4	27.8	31.0	61.0	59.3	62.7
65+	28.7	27.4	29.9	58.3	56.9	59.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

Table 2.72 shows the rating of the local neighbourhood for being an active community, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. Significantly higher proportions of men and women in rural Victoria rated their local neighbourhood as good or very good for being an active community compared with their metropolitan counterparts. However, there was no difference between rural and metropolitan Victoria in the proportions of men and women who rated their local neighbourhood as average, poor or very poor for being an active community.

There were significantly higher proportions of women who rated their local neighbourhood as good or very good for being an active community in every Department of Health & Human Services region, with the exception of those who lived in Barwon-South Western Region, compared with all Victorian women. This was similar in men, with the exception of men who lived in Gippsland Region and Barwon-South Western Region. By contrast a significantly higher proportion of women who lived in North & West Metropolitan Region rated their local neighbourhood as average, poor or very poor for being an active community.

**Table 2.72: Rating of local neighbourhood for being an active community, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Region	Average, poor or very poor			Good or very good		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	31.7	28.2	35.4	54.0	50.3	57.7
North & West Metropolitan	36.9	34.3	39.6	<b>51.5</b>	48.8	54.1
Southern Metropolitan	33.9	30.8	37.2	53.9	50.5	57.1
Metropolitan males	34.6	32.8	36.4	53.0	51.2	54.8
Barwon-South Western	32.6	25.9	40.0	61.2	52.7	69.1
Gippsland	35.1	30.7	39.8	62.2	57.5	66.6
Grampians	<b>27.8</b>	24.0	31.9	<b>68.1</b>	63.9	72.0
Hume	<b>25.1</b>	21.3	29.4	<b>70.5</b>	66.0	74.6
Loddon Mallee	27.4	22.8	32.5	<b>67.7</b>	62.4	72.6
Rural males	29.9	27.1	32.8	<b>65.6</b>	62.6	68.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>57.7</b>
<b>Females</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	<b>24.3</b>	21.5	27.3	64.4	61.2	67.5
North & West Metropolitan	<b>33.2</b>	31.2	35.3	<b>52.2</b>	50.1	54.3
Southern Metropolitan	27.5	25.1	30.0	60.4	57.7	63.1
Metropolitan females	29.2	27.8	30.6	<b>57.8</b>	56.3	59.3
Barwon-South Western	31.7	26.8	37.0	64.7	59.4	69.7
Gippsland	27.9	24.4	31.7	<b>67.7</b>	63.9	71.3
Grampians	27.6	23.9	31.7	<b>68.2</b>	64.1	72.1
Hume	<b>21.9</b>	19.3	24.7	<b>75.5</b>	72.7	78.2
Loddon Mallee	<b>21.6</b>	18.8	24.7	<b>75.0</b>	71.8	77.9
Rural females	26.7	24.7	28.7	<b>69.7</b>	67.6	71.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	28.0	25.7	30.4	59.0	56.4	61.5
North & West Metropolitan	<b>35.0</b>	33.3	36.7	<b>51.9</b>	50.2	53.6
Southern Metropolitan	30.5	28.5	32.5	57.3	55.2	59.4
Metropolitan persons	31.8	30.7	33.0	<b>55.4</b>	54.2	56.6
Barwon-South Western	33.0	28.1	38.2	62.3	57.0	67.3
Gippsland	31.4	28.5	34.4	<b>65.1</b>	62.0	68.0
Grampians	27.4	24.7	30.3	<b>68.6</b>	65.6	71.4
Hume	<b>23.5</b>	21.1	26.0	<b>73.1</b>	70.5	75.6
Loddon Mallee	<b>24.7</b>	21.4	28.4	<b>71.2</b>	67.5	74.7
Rural persons	28.3	26.5	30.2	<b>67.6</b>	65.7	69.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

Table 2.73 shows the rating of the local neighbourhood for being an active community, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people in the LGAs of Alpine (S), Ararat (RC), Baw Baw (S), Bayside (C), Buloke (S), Campaspe (S), Central Goldfields (S), Colac-Otway (S), Corangamite (S), East Gippsland (S), Gannawarra (S), Glenelg (S), Greater Bendigo (C), Greater Shepparton (C), Hepburn (S), Horsham (RC), Indigo (S), Macedon Ranges (S), Mansfield (S), Mildura (RC), Moira (S), Mount Alexander (S), Moyne (S), Nillumbik (S), Northern Grampians (S), Queenscliffe (B), South Gippsland (S), Southern Grampians (S), Strathbogie (S), Surf Coast (S), Towong (S), Wangaratta (RC), Warrnambool (C), West Wimmera (S), Wodonga (RC), Yarra Ranges (S) and Yarriambiack (S) who rated their local neighbourhoods as good or very good for being an active community compared with all Victorian adults.

By contrast there were significantly higher proportions of people in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Greater Geelong (C), Hume (C), Melton (S), Monash (C) and Whittlesea (C) who rated their local neighbourhoods as average, poor or very poor for being an active community compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.73: Rating of local area for being an active community, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	Average, poor or very poor			Good or very good		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	18.4	11.0	29.1	79.6	68.9	87.2
Ararat (RC)	24.5	18.1	32.3	72.2	64.4	78.8
Ballarat (C)	29.5	24.2	35.4	65.0	59.0	70.6
Banyule (C)	25.5	19.9	32.1	59.8	53.0	66.3
Bass Coast (S)	30.3	23.0	38.8	65.2	56.8	72.7
Baw Baw (S)	24.6	20.0	29.8	71.6	66.3	76.3
Bayside (C)	19.6	14.1	26.5	72.6	65.6	78.7
Benalla (RC)	32.2	23.5	42.4	66.4	56.3	75.2
Boroondara (C)	23.2	18.0	29.3	65.4	58.5	71.7
Brimbank (C)	46.7	41.0	52.5	40.0	34.5	45.7
Buloke (S)	19.0	13.5	26.1	80.1	73.0	85.7
Campaspe (S)	23.5	17.2	31.1	74.6	67.1	81.0
Cardinia (S)	27.6	22.8	33.0	62.8	57.1	68.2
Casey (C)	34.3	28.8	40.2	52.5	46.6	58.4
Central Goldfields (S)	24.6	18.5	31.8	72.5	65.3	78.7
Colac-Otway (S)	22.3	17.2	28.3	76.5	70.5	81.6
Corangamite (S)	21.0	15.5	27.8	76.8	69.8	82.6
Darebin (C)	31.7	26.3	37.8	55.6	49.4	61.6
East Gippsland (S)	29.0	22.7	36.3	67.4	60.1	74.0
Frankston (C)	30.4	24.8	36.6	57.3	50.8	63.6
Gannawarra (S)	19.8	14.8	26.1	79.5	73.2	84.6
Glen Eira (C)	26.1	20.8	32.2	57.2	50.7	63.5
Glenelg (S)	23.7	18.1	30.3	75.1	68.5	80.7
Golden Plains (S)	33.0	26.1	40.8	60.8	53.1	68.0
Greater Bendigo (C)	25.8	19.0	34.0	69.0	60.8	76.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	43.7	38.0	49.5	39.3	33.9	45.0
Greater Geelong (C)	40.4	33.0	48.2	53.4	45.7	61.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	27.3	20.4	35.5	71.3	63.2	78.3
Hepburn (S)	26.0	17.4	37.0	72.8	61.8	81.5
Hindmarsh (S)	34.1	26.7	42.3	62.4	53.9	70.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	33.1	27.4	39.3	53.1	46.6	59.4
Horsham (RC)	13.8	10.8	17.5	84.3	80.5	87.4
Hume (C)	45.8	40.4	51.4	40.6	35.2	46.2
Indigo (S)	22.5	16.4	30.1	75.0	67.4	81.3
Kingston (C)	32.9	26.7	39.8	55.9	49.2	62.4
Knox (C)	29.2	24.1	34.8	57.1	51.3	62.8
Latrobe (C)	35.8	30.0	42.1	60.1	53.8	66.0
Loddon (S)	35.1	27.0	44.3	63.0	53.9	71.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City. Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Table 2.73: Rating of local area for being an active community, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	Average, poor or very poor			Good or very good		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	28.3	22.5	35.0	68.1	61.3	74.2
Manningham (C)	24.6	19.1	31.1	65.7	58.9	71.9
Mansfield (S)	10.9	8.0	14.8	88.6	84.7	91.6
Maribyrnong (C)	34.9	28.5	41.9	54.8	48.0	61.4
Maroondah (C)	31.7	25.6	38.6	50.5	43.9	57.1
Melbourne (C)	30.4	24.9	36.5	60.2	54.0	66.1
Melton (S)	37.9	32.4	43.6	49.0	43.4	54.7
Mildura (RC)	19.1	14.7	24.4	72.9	66.0	78.9
Mitchell (S)	26.9	21.9	32.6	63.8	57.1	70.0
Moira (S)	22.3	16.2	30.0	75.8	68.2	82.0
Monash (C)	33.9	27.8	40.5	49.8	43.4	56.2
Moonee Valley (C)	23.3	18.2	29.4	61.5	55.1	67.5
Moorabool (S)	30.6	24.8	37.0	65.0	58.5	71.0
Moreland (C)	33.9	28.2	40.1	54.6	48.2	60.8
Mornington Peninsula (S)	31.5	25.2	38.7	63.9	56.7	70.5
Mount Alexander (S)	15.9	10.8	22.9	81.5	73.8	87.3
Moyne (S)	22.4	18.0	27.4	76.1	71.0	80.5
Murrindindi (S)	32.7	24.9	41.7	65.0	56.1	72.9
Nillumbik (S)	20.7	15.2	27.4	74.8	67.8	80.6
Northern Grampians (S)	24.6	17.9	32.8	73.4	65.3	80.2
Port Phillip (C)	21.7	15.6	29.2	66.7	59.0	73.6
Pyrenees (S)	32.8	22.4	45.2	64.0	51.7	74.7
Queenscliffe (B)	7.7	4.8	12.2	88.8	83.6	92.5
South Gippsland (S)	24.0	18.6	30.5	71.9	64.8	78.0
Southern Grampians (S)	23.9	15.9	34.4	74.0	63.7	82.3
Stonnington (C)	28.3	22.8	34.6	59.8	53.3	66.0
Strathbogie (S)	21.0	16.4	26.4	77.6	72.2	82.2
Surf Coast (S)	19.4	13.5	26.9	79.3	71.9	85.2
Swan Hill (RC)	35.5	28.9	42.6	63.1	55.9	69.7
Towong (S)	26.4	19.5	34.8	72.4	64.0	79.4
Wangaratta (RC)	16.3	11.8	22.2	80.4	74.4	85.2
Warrnambool (C)	16.7	12.5	21.8	79.7	74.5	84.0
Wellington (S)	31.2	23.9	39.6	66.7	58.4	74.0
West Wimmera (S)	27.5	22.1	33.7	70.7	64.4	76.2
Whitehorse (C)	28.3	22.6	34.8	58.5	51.7	65.0
Whittlesea (C)	38.3	32.9	44.0	44.6	38.9	50.5
Wodonga (RC)	20.6	15.7	26.7	74.8	68.6	80.1
Wyndham (C)	35.4	30.3	40.9	49.9	44.4	55.4
Yarra (C)	27.0	19.9	35.6	58.9	50.9	66.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	24.6	19.4	30.6	66.1	59.7	72.0
Yarriambiack (S)	27.0	20.4	34.8	72.2	64.5	78.9
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>

### Rating of the local area for being a pleasant environment

Respondents were asked to rate their local neighbourhood for being a pleasant environment. This included taking into consideration such features as nice streets and open spaces.

Table 2.74 shows the rating of the local area for being a pleasant

environment, by age group and sex. Overall, 80.5 per cent of people rated their local area as a pleasant environment; this was similar in men (80.4 per cent) and women (80.5 per cent). There were no significant differences in ratings by age.

**Table 2.74: Rating of local neighbourhood for being a pleasant environment, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	Average, poor or very poor			Good or very good		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
18–24	20.0	16.0	24.8	79.6	74.9	83.7
25–34	20.6	17.0	24.7	79.0	74.8	82.6
35–44	19.1	16.6	21.8	80.7	77.9	83.1
45–54	17.5	15.5	19.7	81.9	79.6	83.9
55–64	19.2	17.2	21.4	80.1	77.9	82.1
65+	17.0	15.4	18.6	81.9	80.3	83.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>81.6</b>
<b>Females</b>						
18–24	19.3	15.5	23.9	80.2	75.6	84.1
25–34	18.2	15.5	21.3	80.7	77.6	83.5
35–44	17.7	16.0	19.6	81.8	79.9	83.5
45–54	20.0	18.3	21.9	78.9	77.1	80.7
55–64	18.2	16.6	19.9	80.5	78.8	82.2
65+	16.9	15.6	18.3	81.9	80.5	83.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>81.5</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
18–24	19.7	16.8	22.9	79.9	76.7	82.8
25–34	19.4	17.1	22.0	79.8	77.3	82.2
35–44	18.4	16.9	20.0	81.2	79.6	82.7
45–54	18.8	17.4	20.2	80.4	78.9	81.7
55–64	18.7	17.4	20.1	80.3	78.9	81.6
65+	17.0	16.0	18.0	81.9	80.9	82.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>81.3</b>

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Table 2.75 shows the rating of the local area for being a pleasant environment, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. While there were no significant differences between women in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria, a significantly higher proportion of men in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria rated their local neighbourhood as being a pleasant environment.

There were significantly higher proportions of men who rated their local neighbourhood as a pleasant environment in Barwon-South Western Region and Grampians Region compared with

all Victorian men. There were significantly higher proportions of women who rated their local neighbourhood as a pleasant environment in Eastern Metropolitan Region and Southern Metropolitan Region compared with all Victorian women.

By contrast there were significantly higher proportions of men and women in North & West Metropolitan Region who rated their local neighbourhood as average, poor or very poor in being a pleasant environment compared with all Victorian men and women, respectively.

**Table 2.75: Rating of local neighbourhood for being a pleasant environment, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Region	Average, poor or very poor			Good or very good			
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
<b>Males</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	15.7	12.9	18.9	83.7	80.5	86.5	
North & West Metropolitan	24.9	22.6	27.3	74.5	72.1	76.8	
Southern Metropolitan	17.5	15.2	20.1	82.3	79.7	84.6	
Metropolitan males	20.2	18.7	21.7	79.4	77.9	80.9	
Barwon-South Western	10.4	8.1	13.2	88.7	85.8	91.0	
Gippsland	19.3	15.8	23.3	80.2	76.2	83.7	
Grampians	13.8	11.6	16.4	85.1	82.5	87.4	
Hume	17.6	14.5	21.3	81.4	77.8	84.6	
Loddon Mallee	16.3	13.3	19.8	83.0	79.5	86.1	
Rural males	14.9	13.5	16.4	84.3	82.7	85.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>81.6</b>	
<b>Females</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	12.8	10.8	15.1	86.7	84.4	88.7	
North & West Metropolitan	25.9	24.1	27.8	73.1	71.2	74.9	
Southern Metropolitan	14.9	13.1	16.9	84.0	81.9	85.9	
Metropolitan females	19.0	17.9	20.2	80.1	78.9	81.2	
Barwon-South Western	16.4	12.4	21.2	82.7	77.9	86.7	
Gippsland	21.2	17.9	25.0	78.3	74.5	81.6	
Grampians	15.4	12.3	19.1	82.9	79.1	86.1	
Hume	16.0	13.7	18.6	82.8	80.1	85.2	
Loddon Mallee	17.5	13.9	21.7	81.8	77.6	85.4	
Rural females	17.5	15.7	19.3	81.6	79.7	83.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>81.5</b>	
<b>Persons</b>							
Eastern Metropolitan	14.5	12.7	16.5	85.0	82.9	86.8	
North & West Metropolitan	25.4	24.0	26.9	73.8	72.2	75.2	
Southern Metropolitan	16.1	14.6	17.7	83.2	81.6	84.7	
Metropolitan persons	19.6	18.6	20.5	79.8	78.8	80.7	
Barwon-South Western	13.6	11.0	16.7	85.5	82.4	88.1	
Gippsland	20.4	17.9	23.2	79.1	76.2	81.6	
Grampians	14.3	12.4	16.5	84.3	82.1	86.3	
Hume	16.9	14.9	19.1	82.0	79.7	84.0	
Loddon Mallee	17.1	14.4	20.0	82.2	79.3	84.9	
Rural persons	16.2	15.0	17.5	82.9	81.6	84.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>81.3</b>	

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

# Social capital

Table 2.76 shows the rating of the local neighbourhood for being a pleasant environment, by LGA. Significantly higher proportions of people in the LGAs of Alpine (S), Banyule (C), Bayside (C), Benalla (RC), Boroondara (C), Central Goldfields (S), Corangamite (S), Glen Eira (C), Horsham (RC), Indigo (S), Kingston (C), Manningham (C), Mansfield (S), Northern Grampians (S), Port Phillip (C), Queenscliffe (B), Stonnington (C), Surf Coast (S), Wangaratta (RC), Warrnambool (C) and Whitehorse (C) rated their local area as being a pleasant environment compared with all Victorian adults.

By contrast there were significantly higher proportions people in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Darebin (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Hume (C), Latrobe (C), Loddon (S), Maribyrnong (C), Melton (S), Mitchell (S), Moreland (C), Swan Hill (RC) Whittlesea (C) and Wyndham (C) who rated their local area as being average, poor or very poor for being a pleasant environment compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.76: Rating of local neighbourhood for being a pleasant environment, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	Average, poor or very poor			Good or very good		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	4.0	2.6	6.1	95.6	93.5	97.1
Ararat (RC)	20.4	14.2	28.4	77.4	69.3	83.8
Ballarat (C)	13.7	9.9	18.6	85.2	80.2	89.1
Banyule (C)	10.3	7.0	14.8	89.2	84.6	92.5
Bass Coast (S)	21.9	15.7	29.7	77.8	70.0	84.0
Baw Baw (S)	18.3	13.8	23.8	80.5	74.9	85.0
Bayside (C)	5.3*	2.6	10.7	94.2	89.0	97.0
Benalla (RC)	10.7	7.8	14.6	88.3	84.3	91.3
Boroondara (C)	4.9*	2.9	8.0	94.7	91.6	96.7
Brimbank (C)	37.1	31.9	42.6	62.0	56.5	67.3
Buloke (S)	19.0	13.7	25.8	80.6	73.9	85.9
Campaspe (S)	20.7	14.6	28.4	78.9	71.2	85.0
Cardinia (S)	20.4	16.2	25.2	79.0	74.1	83.2
Casey (C)	19.4	14.9	24.7	79.5	74.1	84.0
Central Goldfields (S)	12.8	9.3	17.2	86.8	82.3	90.2
Colac-Otway (S)	14.3	9.6	20.8	84.1	77.5	89.0
Corangamite (S)	9.0	5.9	13.5	89.3	84.7	92.6
Darebin (C)	24.7	20.0	30.1	74.7	69.3	79.4
East Gippsland (S)	18.6	13.3	25.4	81.0	74.2	86.3
Frankston (C)	19.2	15.1	24.1	80.7	75.8	84.8
Gannawarra (S)	17.7	11.7	26.1	81.0	72.8	87.2
Glen Eira (C)	12.3	8.9	16.7	87.4	83.0	90.8
Glenelg (S)	14.2	10.5	18.8	84.7	80.0	88.4
Golden Plains (S)	12.7	9.6	16.6	84.3	80.2	87.7
Greater Bendigo (C)	16.0	10.5	23.4	83.2	75.7	88.7
Greater Dandenong (C)	37.2	31.9	42.9	62.0	56.3	67.3
Greater Geelong (C)	15.4	11.6	20.2	83.8	79.0	87.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	17.8	13.0	23.9	80.1	73.7	85.3
Hepburn (S)	16.4	11.9	22.1	83.0	77.2	87.5
Hindmarsh (S)	23.4	17.6	30.5	75.1	68.0	81.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	19.2	15.0	24.3	80.3	75.3	84.6
Horsham (RC)	10.5	7.7	14.1	87.7	83.6	90.9
Hume (C)	29.7	24.9	35.1	68.5	63.1	73.4
Indigo (S)	9.6	6.1	14.8	89.2	84.0	92.8
Kingston (C)	13.0	9.2	18.2	86.7	81.5	90.6
Knox (C)	17.6	13.3	22.9	82.1	76.8	86.4
Latrobe (C)	25.3	20.0	31.5	74.4	68.2	79.8
Loddon (S)	26.8	19.5	35.7	71.6	62.7	79.1

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

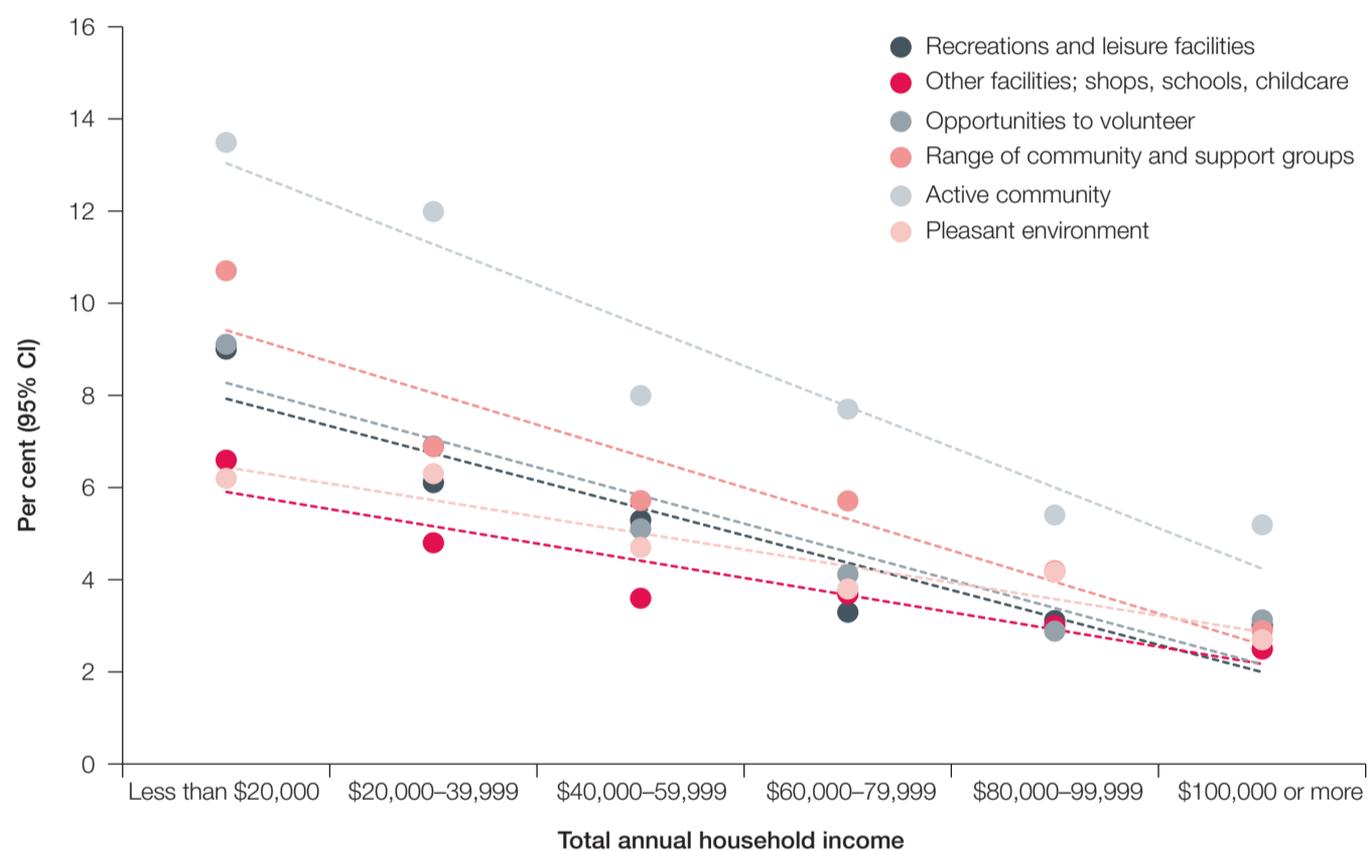
\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.76: Rating of local neighbourhood for being a pleasant environment, by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	Average, poor or very poor			Good or very good		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	16.0	11.3	22.1	83.3	77.2	88.0
Manningham (C)	6.8*	3.8	11.8	92.8	87.8	95.9
Mansfield (S)	7.3	4.6	11.2	92.0	88.0	94.7
Maribyrnong (C)	37.4	30.9	44.5	62.0	55.0	68.6
Maroondah (C)	20.1	15.0	26.3	79.4	73.2	84.5
Melbourne (C)	14.2	10.5	18.8	85.6	81.0	89.3
Melton (S)	28.7	24.0	34.0	70.4	65.2	75.2
Mildura (RC)	13.6	9.6	18.7	86.3	81.1	90.2
Mitchell (S)	31.1	25.0	37.9	68.1	61.2	74.2
Moira (S)	23.0	16.8	30.6	76.1	68.5	82.3
Monash (C)	21.4	16.2	27.8	76.9	70.4	82.3
Moonee Valley (C)	15.1	10.5	21.1	84.7	78.6	89.3
Moorabool (S)	15.7	12.4	19.6	83.0	79.0	86.3
Moreland (C)	32.3	26.5	38.6	67.0	60.7	72.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	12.2	8.3	17.8	86.9	81.3	91.0
Mount Alexander (S)	13.4	9.7	18.2	86.0	81.1	89.7
Moyne (S)	13.6	10.0	18.2	85.0	80.3	88.7
Murrindindi (S)	19.0	12.8	27.2	79.0	70.8	85.3
Nillumbik (S)	10.2*	6.2	16.4	87.6	80.9	92.2
Northern Grampians (S)	9.3	5.9	14.4	89.7	84.7	93.3
Port Phillip (C)	9.0	6.1	13.1	89.7	84.6	93.2
Pyrenees (S)	12.8	8.2	19.5	86.0	79.2	90.7
Queenscliffe (B)	5.7*	2.5	12.4	94.2	87.6	97.4
South Gippsland (S)	12.8	8.8	18.2	86.7	81.3	90.7
Southern Grampians (S)	11.2	7.0	17.3	86.9	80.7	91.3
Stonnington (C)	7.3*	4.4	11.9	92.6	88.0	95.6
Strathbogie (S)	17.0	11.3	24.9	81.7	73.9	87.6
Surf Coast (S)	8.3*	4.8	14.2	90.9	85.1	94.6
Swan Hill (RC)	27.4	21.5	34.3	71.2	64.3	77.3
Towong (S)	10.1	7.1	14.2	87.2	81.0	91.6
Wangaratta (RC)	8.8	6.0	12.8	90.4	86.4	93.4
Warrnambool (C)	7.7	4.9	11.7	92.3	88.3	95.1
Wellington (S)	18.7	12.4	27.1	80.9	72.5	87.2
West Wimmera (S)	15.5	11.1	21.3	83.1	77.2	87.7
Whitehorse (C)	10.3	7.2	14.5	89.7	85.5	92.8
Whittlesea (C)	26.3	21.4	31.9	73.4	67.9	78.3
Wodonga (RC)	14.4	9.6	21.0	85.5	78.9	90.3
Wyndham (C)	32.6	27.6	38.0	66.2	60.7	71.2
Yarra (C)	18.9	14.4	24.3	80.0	74.6	84.6
Yarra Ranges (S)	18.7	14.4	23.9	81.2	76.1	85.5
Yarriambiack (S)	21.8	16.2	28.5	76.7	70.0	82.3
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>81.4</b>

The relationships, if any, between SES and ratings of local neighbourhoods were investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. Figure 2.29 shows there was a strong socioeconomic gradient – the higher the total annual household income, the lower the proportions of men and women who rated their local neighbourhood as poor or very poor, irrespective of the criterion of assessment. Therefore negative ratings of the local neighbourhood were strongly related to disadvantage.

**Figure 2.29: Rating of local area as poor or very poor, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

### Actively involved in children's school

Respondents were asked if they had children at primary or secondary school. If they did, they were subsequently asked if they were actively involved with activities at their children's school. Of people in Victoria who had school-aged children (data not shown), 49.0 per cent were actively involved with their children's school; this was similar in men (49.3 per cent) and women (45.3 per cent).

significantly higher proportion of women who were actively involved in their children's school activities (15.6 per cent) compared with their male counterparts (13.1 per cent). Younger parents aged 25–34 years (41.2 per cent) were more likely to be actively involved in their children's school activities than older parents (24.7 per cent).

Table 2.77 shows the data for men and women who were actively involved with their children's school as a proportion of the total population, by age group and sex. There was a

**Table 2.77: Actively involved in children's school,<sup>a</sup> by age group and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Age group (years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
18–24	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
25–34	6.7	4.7	9.4	15.8	13.5	18.5	11.2	9.6	13.1
35–44	35.2	32.2	38.3	47.0	44.6	49.4	41.2	39.2	43.1
45–54	26.3	23.9	28.8	23.2	21.4	25.2	24.7	23.3	26.3
55–64	5.1	4.1	6.4	1.4	0.9	2.0	3.2	2.6	3.9
65+	0.9*	0.5	1.5	**	**	**	0.5	0.3	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>

a. As a proportion of the total population; including people who did not have school-aged children.

Data are age-specific estimates, except for 'Total', which represent the estimates for Victoria and have been age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

Note that estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.78 shows the data for men and women who were actively involved with their children's school as a proportion of the total population, by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex. Overall, there were significantly higher proportions of women who were actively involved in their children's school in both rural and metropolitan Victoria compared with their male counterparts. While there were no significant differences in the proportions of men in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria who were actively involved in their children's school, there was a significantly higher proportion of women in rural Victoria who were actively involved in their children's school compared with their metropolitan counterparts.

The only significant difference in the proportion of adults who were actively involved in their children's school by Department of Health & Human Services region was in women who lived in North & West Metropolitan Region, where there was a significantly lower proportion compared with all Victorian women.

**Table 2.78: Actively involved in children's school,<sup>a</sup> by Department of Health & Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2011–12**

Region	Yes			No		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
<b>Males</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	13.9	12.0	16.2	86.1	83.8	88.0
North & West Metropolitan	12.6	11.1	14.3	87.4	85.7	88.8
Southern Metropolitan	12.8	11.2	14.6	87.2	85.4	88.8
Metropolitan males	13.0	12.0	14.1	87.0	85.9	88.0
Barwon-South Western	13.7	10.8	17.2	86.3	82.8	89.2
Gippsland	14.6	11.9	17.7	85.2	82.1	87.9
Grampians	14.9	12.3	18.0	85.1	82.0	87.7
Hume	12.2	10.3	14.3	87.8	85.7	89.7
Loddon Mallee	14.4	11.9	17.2	85.6	82.8	88.1
Rural males	14.0	12.7	15.4	86.0	84.6	87.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>87.7</b>
<b>Females</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	17.1	15.2	19.2	82.9	80.8	84.8
North & West Metropolitan	<b>13.6</b>	12.5	14.8	<b>86.4</b>	85.2	87.5
Southern Metropolitan	16.2	14.7	17.8	83.8	82.2	85.3
Metropolitan females	15.3	14.5	16.1	84.7	83.8	85.5
Barwon-South Western	15.5	13.1	18.3	84.5	81.7	86.9
Gippsland	18.1	15.7	20.8	81.9	79.2	84.3
Grampians	17.5	15.0	20.3	82.5	79.6	85.0
Hume	17.2	15.5	19.1	82.8	80.9	84.5
Loddon Mallee	18.1	15.9	20.6	81.7	79.3	83.9
Rural females	17.2	16.1	18.3	82.8	81.6	83.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>85.1</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
Eastern Metropolitan	15.4	14.1	16.8	84.6	83.2	85.9
North & West Metropolitan	13.1	12.2	14.1	86.9	85.9	87.8
Southern Metropolitan	14.5	13.3	15.7	85.5	84.3	86.7
Metropolitan persons	14.1	13.5	14.8	85.9	85.2	86.5
Barwon-South Western	14.5	12.5	16.7	85.5	83.3	87.5
Gippsland	16.4	14.5	18.4	83.5	81.5	85.4
Grampians	16.2	14.3	18.3	83.8	81.7	85.6
Hume	14.7	13.3	16.2	85.3	83.8	86.6
Loddon Mallee	16.5	14.6	18.5	83.4	81.4	85.2
Rural persons	15.6	14.7	16.5	84.4	83.5	85.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>86.2</b>

a. As a proportion of the total population; including people who did not have school-aged children.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above/below Victoria.

Note that estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.79 shows the data for men and women who were actively involved with their children's school as a proportion of the total population, by LGA. There were significantly higher proportions of people in the LGAs of Bayside (C), Boroondara (C), Buloke (S), Campaspe (S), Colac-Otway (S), Corangamite (S), Gannawarra (S), Glenelg (S), Nillumbik (S), Towong (S), West Wimmera (S) and Yarriambiack (S) who were actively involved with their children's school compared with all Victorian adults. By contrast there was a significantly lower proportion of people in the LGA of Yarra (C) who were actively involved with their children's school compared with all Victorian adults.

Table 2.79: Actively involved in children's school,<sup>a</sup> by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	15.4	11.6	20.0	84.6	80.0	88.4
Ararat (RC)	15.7	12.1	20.3	84.3	79.7	87.9
Ballarat (C)	16.3	12.8	20.4	83.7	79.6	87.2
Banyule (C)	14.2	11.2	17.8	85.8	82.2	88.8
Bass Coast (S)	17.6	13.1	23.2	82.4	76.8	86.9
Baw Baw (S)	16.8	13.0	21.5	83.2	78.5	87.0
Bayside (C)	<b>19.1</b>	15.1	23.9	<b>80.9</b>	76.1	84.9
Benalla (RC)	17.8	13.5	23.1	82.2	76.9	86.5
Boroondara (C)	<b>19.0</b>	15.2	23.5	<b>81.0</b>	76.5	84.8
Brimbank (C)	13.9	10.6	18.1	86.1	81.9	89.4
Buloke (S)	<b>22.0</b>	17.5	27.2	<b>78.0</b>	72.8	82.5
Campaspe (S)	<b>22.7</b>	17.6	28.9	<b>77.3</b>	71.1	82.4
Cardinia (S)	14.8	11.5	18.8	85.2	81.2	88.5
Casey (C)	14.9	11.8	18.6	85.1	81.4	88.2
Central Goldfields (S)	13.4	9.7	18.2	85.9	81.0	89.7
Colac-Otway (S)	<b>20.5</b>	16.0	26.0	<b>79.5</b>	74.0	84.0
Corangamite (S)	<b>18.9</b>	15.1	23.3	<b>81.1</b>	76.7	84.9
Darebin (C)	17.6	14.3	21.5	82.2	78.2	85.5
East Gippsland (S)	17.7	13.5	22.8	81.6	76.5	85.8
Frankston (C)	11.1	8.1	14.9	88.9	85.1	91.9
Gannawarra (S)	<b>20.4</b>	15.7	26.2	<b>79.6</b>	73.8	84.3
Glen Eira (C)	15.9	12.9	19.5	84.1	80.5	87.1
Glenelg (S)	<b>18.5</b>	14.8	22.8	<b>81.5</b>	77.2	85.2
Golden Plains (S)	13.4	10.3	17.1	86.6	82.9	89.7
Greater Bendigo (C)	14.3	10.4	19.3	85.7	80.7	89.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	12.6	9.1	17.2	87.4	82.8	90.9
Greater Geelong (C)	12.0	9.1	15.8	88.0	84.2	90.9
Greater Shepparton (C)	13.1	9.8	17.3	86.9	82.7	90.2
Hepburn (S)	11.9	8.6	16.2	88.1	83.8	91.4
Hindmarsh (S)	17.5	14.1	21.5	82.5	78.5	85.9
Hobsons Bay (C)	10.6	7.9	14.1	89.3	85.8	92.0
Horsham (RC)	14.1	10.7	18.5	85.6	81.2	89.1
Hume (C)	14.9	10.6	20.7	85.1	79.3	89.4
Indigo (S)	18.3	14.3	23.2	81.7	76.8	85.7
Kingston (C)	13.4	10.3	17.2	86.6	82.8	89.7
Knox (C)	12.1	8.9	16.3	87.9	83.7	91.1
Latrobe (C)	15.4	11.6	20.1	84.6	79.9	88.4
Loddon (S)	18.2	14.1	23.0	81.8	77.0	85.9

a. As a proportion of the total population; including people who did not have school-aged children.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population, using 10-year age groups.

Metropolitan and rural LGAs are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

LGA= Local government area; B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

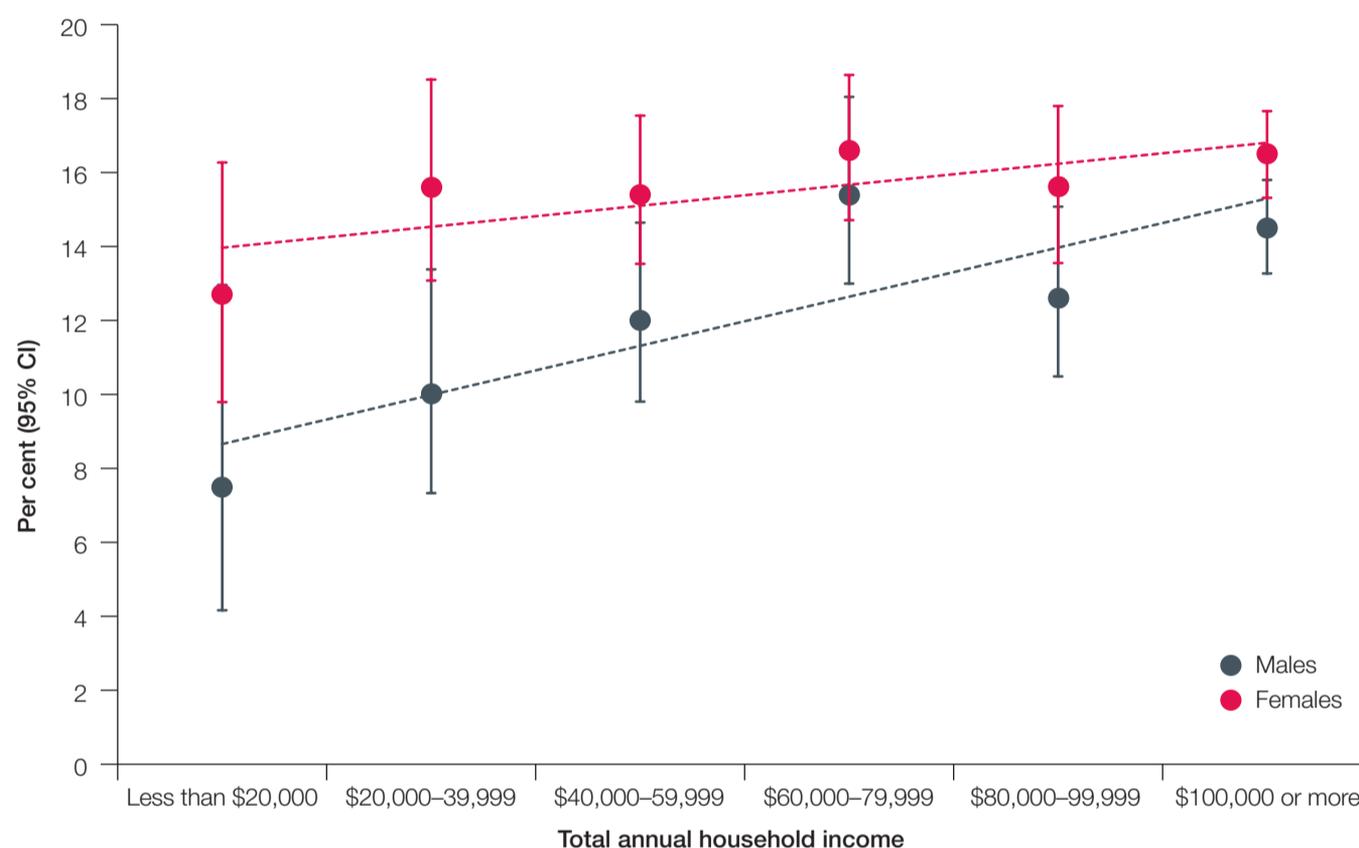
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different to the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above/below** Victoria.

Table 2.79: Actively involved in children's school,<sup>a</sup> by LGA, Victoria, 2011–12 (continued)

LGA	%	Yes 95% CI		%	No 95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Macedon Ranges (S)	13.2	10.1	17.1	86.8	82.9	89.9
Manningham (C)	16.8	13.2	21.1	83.2	78.9	86.8
Mansfield (S)	16.1	12.3	20.8	83.9	79.2	87.7
Maribyrnong (C)	10.4	7.8	13.8	89.6	86.2	92.2
Maroondah (C)	12.1	9.0	16.1	87.9	83.9	91.0
Melbourne (C)	10.4	7.6	14.2	89.6	85.8	92.4
Melton (S)	13.9	11.0	17.4	86.1	82.6	89.0
Mildura (RC)	16.7	12.9	21.4	82.8	78.1	86.7
Mitchell (S)	11.5	8.4	15.4	88.5	84.6	91.6
Moira (S)	16.8	12.7	22.0	83.2	78.0	87.3
Monash (C)	13.0	10.3	16.3	87.0	83.7	89.7
Moonee Valley (C)	11.9	9.4	15.0	88.1	85.0	90.6
Moorabool (S)	17.5	13.1	22.8	82.5	77.2	86.9
Moreland (C)	11.0	8.6	14.0	89.0	86.0	91.4
Mornington Peninsula (S)	16.0	12.4	20.5	84.0	79.5	87.6
Mount Alexander (S)	15.4	11.3	20.7	84.6	79.3	88.7
Moyne (S)	18.1	13.8	23.2	81.9	76.8	86.2
Murrindindi (S)	17.6	12.8	23.7	82.4	76.3	87.2
Nilumbik (S)	18.3	14.8	22.5	81.7	77.5	85.2
Northern Grampians (S)	14.2	10.6	18.6	85.8	81.4	89.4
Port Phillip (C)	12.8	9.8	16.5	87.2	83.5	90.2
Pyrenees (S)	20.0	14.6	26.8	80.0	73.2	85.4
Queenscliffe (B)	12.5	9.0	17.1	87.0	82.4	90.5
South Gippsland (S)	12.4	8.9	17.0	87.6	83.0	91.1
Southern Grampians (S)	16.7	13.1	21.1	83.3	78.9	86.9
Stonnington (C)	14.6	11.7	18.1	85.4	81.9	88.3
Strathbogie (S)	15.9	11.6	21.5	83.9	78.3	88.2
Surf Coast (S)	18.2	14.0	23.3	81.8	76.7	86.0
Swan Hill (RC)	18.1	13.7	23.5	81.9	76.5	86.3
Towong (S)	19.5	15.6	24.0	80.5	76.0	84.4
Wangaratta (RC)	12.8	9.9	16.4	87.2	83.6	90.1
Warrnambool (C)	13.9	10.8	17.8	86.1	82.2	89.2
Wellington (S)	17.3	13.0	22.7	82.7	77.3	87.0
West Wimmera (S)	22.1	18.1	26.7	77.9	73.3	81.9
Whitehorse (C)	16.9	13.8	20.6	83.1	79.4	86.2
Whittlesea (C)	12.2	9.3	15.8	87.8	84.2	90.7
Wodonga (RC)	14.6	11.2	18.7	85.4	81.3	88.8
Wyndham (C)	12.2	9.4	15.7	87.7	84.2	90.5
Yarra (C)	9.1	6.7	12.3	90.9	87.7	93.3
Yarra Ranges (S)	17.7	13.8	22.3	82.3	77.7	86.2
Yarriambiack (S)	19.5	15.8	23.8	80.5	76.2	84.2
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>86.3</b>

The relationship between SES and being actively involved in a child's school was investigated, using total annual household income as a measure of SES. Figure 2.30 shows there was a strong socioeconomic gradient for men, but not women, where the higher the total annual household income, the higher the proportion of men who were actively involved in their children's school. By contrast there was no socioeconomic gradient for women; low SES women were just as likely to be actively involved in their children's school as high SES women.

**Figure 2.30: Proportion of men and women who were actively involved in their children's school, by total annual household income, Victoria, 2011–12**



Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.  
 Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to test for statistical significance.

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