

Report 13.1

Australian Unity Wellbeing Index

The Personal Wellbeing of Australians Living within Federal Electoral Divisions

October 2005

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1. Executive Summary

Introduction

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index monitors the subjective wellbeing of the Australian population. Our first survey was conducted in April 2001 and the 14th survey was undertaken in October 2005. Each survey involves a telephone interview with a new sample of 2,000 Australians, selected to represent the national population geographic distribution. Every survey comprises the Personal Wellbeing Index, which measures people's satisfaction with their life. This Index comprises seven questions of satisfaction with the broad areas of people's lives (domains). The domains may be separately analysed or summed to yield a measure of Subjective Wellbeing (SWB). Other items include a standard set of demographic questions and other survey-specific questions.

The Theory

The theoretical framework for the interpretation of data is the theory of Subjective Wellbeing Homeostasis. This proposes that each person has a 'set-point' for personal wellbeing that is internally maintained and defended. This set-point is genetically determined and, on average, causes personal wellbeing to be held at 75 points on a 0-100 scale. The normal level of individual set-point variation is between about 60-90 percentage points. For people who are already operating within their set-point range, the provision of additional personal resources, such as money or relationships, cannot normally increase the set-point on a long term basis due to the genetic ceiling. Such resources can, however, strengthen defences against negative experience.

Low levels of personal resources, such as occasioned by low income or absence of a partner, weakens homeostasis. If challenges such as stress or pain exceed a person's resources, homeostasis is defeated, and subjective wellbeing decreases to lie below its normal range. In these circumstances, the provision of additional resources may allow the person to regain control of their wellbeing. In this case the provision of appropriate resources will cause personal wellbeing to rise until it lies within their set-point range.

This Report 13.1

For the purpose of this report, the first 13 Australian Unity Wellbeing Index surveys were combined to create a sample of participants across Australia. The total number of respondents whose data have contributed to this Report is 22,829.

Methodology

The data-base codes each respondent's geographic location by post-code. Since these do not correspond with the boundaries of the Federal Electoral Divisions (EDs), groups of people within overlapping post-codes were allocated between divisions proportionally to the divisional areas.

Subjective wellbeing is measured by the Personal Wellbeing Index. This comprises seven questions that ask "How satisfied are you with ----->?" The specific items people rate are their standard of living, health, relationships, what they are achieving in life, safety, community connection, and future security. The numerical rating scale offers 11 choices from 0 (completely dissatisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). The PWI is the average rating across the seven items (domains).

All data have been standardized to a 0-100 range. Thus, the magnitude of group differences is referred to in terms of percentage points. Reference is also made to normative ranges. These have been calculated for the Personal Wellbeing Index in terms of the whole data-set that combines data across all surveys using survey mean scores as data. Norms have also been calculated separately for each of the Personal Wellbeing Index domains. These norms are presented in Report 13.0. All of the reported trends are statistically significant.

Dot point summaries are provided at the end of each Chapter.

Results

(a) Comparison between States and Territories.

- The State with the best wellbeing profile is Victoria. It is in the highest-group (with SA and Tasmania) of above-normal domains and is in the lowest group (with ACT) of below-normal domains.
- The State with the worst wellbeing profile is Western Australia. It is in the lowest group (with ACT) of above normal domains and is in the highest group (with NSW) of below-normal domains.
- The State/Territory with the least extent of domain variation is ACT. Of the possible 14 comparisons, only one was outside (below) the normal range.
- The State or Territory maps of the high and low electoral divisions are found at the back of this report.

(b) Economic determinants of Divisional Wellbeing.

- The poverty rate and income data clearly indicate that the within-state/territory differences in divisional wellbeing are not simply based in economics. This is important because of its implication, that raising the average household income of the lowest EDs will not cause their mean PWI to rise.

(c) Characteristics of the nine highest EDs.

- The high EDs are generally characterised by low population density. However, the very wealthy Melbourne ED of Higgins has a very high population density. This indicates that wealth moderates the effects of population density on subjective wellbeing.
- With the exception of Higgins, all of the highest EDs lie outside capital cities.

(d) Characteristics of the nine lowest EDs.

- The personal wellbeing domain that most consistently separates the lowest from the highest divisions is community connection. This is consistently lower, even diagnostic, of the divisions with the lowest personal wellbeing.

(e) Demographic differences.

- The Divisions with the highest levels of personal wellbeing tend to lie outside the metropolitan regions of capital cities.

- While the high and low Divisions do not differ in terms of household income, the cost of living, most particularly the cost of housing, is far lower outside the cities. Thus, part of the reason for the higher PWI in the high EDs may be due to an advantage in disposable income.
- Other factors influencing the separation of the high and low Divisions are revealed from the general demographic profile. The high ED are older, with more females, more married and widowed, fewer never married, smaller income inequality within the Division, and less ethnic diversity. While each of these factors will exert a small degree of influence on their own, their combined influence probably accounts for most of the divisional differences in personal wellbeing.

(f) **Domain comparisons.**

- As predicted by homeostatic theory, the extent of domain deviation from the normal range by the high EDs is much less than by the low EDs. This is due to a genetically imposed ceiling for high subjective wellbeing and a free-fall possibility for wellbeing under conditions of homeostatic defeat.

Implications

It is presumed that the politicians who have representational responsibility for the lowest divisions identified by this Report will wish to consider the means for remedial action. In planning how best to implement this, an understanding of the previous section is crucial. The people who require assistance do not comprise everyone in the Division, they only involve those vulnerable people who are suffering homeostatic defeat. While such people can, of course, also be found in Higgins, there is a far higher proportion in Grayndler.

The reason for the higher concentration of low wellbeing in Sydney is probably due to the higher cost of housing. This means that people in Sydney, having any of the risk factors, (males, without a partner, aged 35-55, with children), also have less disposable income than equally vulnerable people living elsewhere. Thus, income has reduced effectiveness as a buffer against homeostatic defeat and loss of wellbeing.

2. Methodology

2.1. Data Collation

As the data-base for the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index is based on post-codes, and the unit of analysis for this Report is Federal Divisions, the following procedure was used to allocate respondents into their respective Divisions.

1. A database was created listing all electoral divisions (EDs) that included all postcodes contained within each ED (from the Australian Electoral Commission website).
2. A list of the EDs was created including the area size of each (in km²).
3. All postcodes contained within the ED's were transferred into SPSS. Duplicate postcodes were identified, indicating that the postcode overlapped two or more ED's.
4. 579 postcodes were situated in more than one ED. The following calculation was used to determine how many people from each postcode should be placed into each overlapping ED.
5. Excel was used to perform calculations based on the area size of each electorate and the number of people that needed to be sorted. The following calculation was used:

$$ED1 / \text{SUM}(ED1 + ED2) \times \text{Number of people.}$$

Where 'Number of people' equalled the total number of people in the postcode and 'ED1' etc being the area size of the specific ED, in kilometres squared. This calculation gives the number of people to be placed in each overlapping ED, proportional to the area size of the overlapping EDs (more people would be placed in the larger Electoral Division). For example, the ED of Isaacs = 171km² and the ED of Hotham = 72km². There are 34 people in the postcode 3192 which overlaps between Isaacs and Hotham. Substituting the relevant numbers into the above equation results in, $171 / \text{SUM}(171 + 72) \times 34 = 24$. Isaacs takes up 70% of the total area size between the two ED's and therefore 70% (or 24) of the 34 people in postcode 3192 should be placed in Isaacs, while the other 30% (10 people) should be placed in Hotham.

6. The process was shortened through using the fill command. However, the number of people in each postcode, and the size of each ED were entered manually.
7. The information for ED's that did not overlap was entered manually into the appropriate postcodes on the original data set.
8. The calculated number of people from overlapping postcodes was placed into the appropriate ED manually with reference to the final calculation table.
9. There were 10 people who entered postcodes which do not exist (Electoral Division listed under "postcode does not exist") as checked on the Australian Electoral Commission website.
10. 82 rows were deleted that showed longitudinal numbers but no other data.

2.2. The use of normative values for grouped data

The ‘normative range’ that has been used to classify Electoral Divisions (EDs) on the basis of mean personal wellbeing is based on the 13 population mean scores derived from the 13 surveys conducted to April 2005. This normative range is the most restricted and conservative range that can be devised. Each datum in this calculation comprises the mean response of 2,000 people. As such, it is highly reliable and stable. It also has a very restricted range (see Report 13.0) for details). The PWI has a mean of 74.9 and standard deviation (SD) of .8. Thus, the normative range, as being 2 SDs on either side of the mean, is 73.3-76.5. This corresponds almost precisely with the actual range of survey means across the 13 surveys (73.2-76.3).

An alternative normative range for grouped data could be calculated from the 150 ED mean scores. Such a procedure would yield the same overall mean value but a larger standard deviation due to combined effects of region variation between EDs and smaller sample sizes (see Table 2).

To illustrate this difference, the total extent of variation between survey mean scores is from 73.2 (April 2001) to 76.3 (October 2004) or 3.1 percentage points. In contrast, the Divisional mean scores range from 69.4 (Grayndler) to 78.6 (Wide Bay), or 9.2 points. Consequently, if the divisional mean scores were used to generate a ‘normative range for divisions’, this range would be substantially wider than that produced from the survey mean scores.

For the purpose of this study the divisions have been compared against the smaller range for grouped data provided by the survey mean scores. This decision has been taken in order to enhance the number of divisions falling outside the ‘normative range’ which, then, provides a decent sized set of ‘high’ and ‘low divisions selected on the simple criterion of lying outside this normative range.

The practicality of this procedure can be seen in Tables 5.1 and 6.1. If normative values for EDs had been used then the criterion of two standard deviations from the mean would have yielded only 3-4 divisions (2.5%) lying above and below the cut-off. Using the survey normative range as the criterion identified 30 divisions above and 24 divisions below the normative range (Table A8.4).

Since there are only small numerical degrees of separation between most of these divisional means, the selection of a sub-set of divisions for more intensive study has been made from within these groupings using more refined criteria (see Sections 4 and 5).

2.3. Definition of Poverty

The ‘poverty rate’ reflects the definition of poverty used by the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (2005).

According to this definition, “persons are defined to be in poverty if they have half the average disposable income of a couple with two children, with incomes adjusted using an equivalence scale to determine comparable poverty lines for other types of households. If a household’s disposable income is below the poverty line then all the members of that household are deemed to be in poverty”.

3. Overall Differences in the Subjective Wellbeing of States and Territories

There are 150 political divisions in Australia and Tables A8.4.1–8.4.8 present the Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) and domain values for each Division, separated by State and Territory. Within these tables, each value that lies outside the normal range of values (see Report 13.0) is shaded. Those values lying above the normal range have been shaded (yellow) and those lying below the range dark (blue). These data are summarised in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Summary Personal Wellbeing Index values lying above or below the normative range by State or Territory

State/ Territory	Domains of the Personal Wellbeing Index																	
	PWI		Standard of living		Health		Achieve In life		Personal Relation.		How safe you feel		Community connect		Future security		Total domains	
	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓
ACT (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
NSW (50)	8	13	6	9	15	22	6	9	5	11	3	12	15	15	3	7	53	85
NT (2)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2
QLD (28)	6	2	4	2	9	5	3	3	4	6	8	1	7	7	2	2	37	26
SA (11)	3	3	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	-	2	2	3	2	1	2	17	12
TAS (5)	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	8	5
VIC (37)	13	5	7	4	11	7	4	2	6	3	10	1	12	9	8	2	58	28
WA (15)	-	4	1	-	3	5	1	1	-	1	-	8	2	9	-	6	7	30
Total (150)	28	27	23	17	43	43	18	18	18	24	23	24	42	42	15	21	189	189



Note: ↑ number of EDs above the normal range.
 ↓ number of EDs below the normal range.

This table has been constructed as follows:

- In the left hand column, the value in parenthesis following each State/Territory acronym indicates the number of Divisions within that State or Territory.
- The values within the table indicate the number of Divisional values for both the PWI and each domain that lie either above (↑) or below (↓) the normative national range. The values for this normative range have been copied from Report 13.0 and are presented at the front of Table A11.6.
- The determination of which values lie beyond the normative range has been based on absolute values. For example, the upper normative margin for ‘Standard of Living’ is 79.4 points. Thus, a value of 79.3 is considered to be ‘below’ this value while a value of 79.5 is considered to be ‘above’. In fact, of course, the values of 79.3 and 79.5 are not statistically different from one another, which means that the allocation of values in this manner is subject to some degree of random error. However, there is no reason to expect such error to affect the state/territory comparisons in any systematic way.
- The two bolded values indicate that the combined Division values for Community Connection within the Northern Territory and Tasmania exceeded the national normal range.

Table 3.2: The proportion of high and low EDs expressed as a percentage of the number of state/territory divisions

State/ Territory	Domains of the Personal Wellbeing Index														Total domains			
	PWI		Standard of living		Health		Achieve In life		Personal Relation.		How safe you feel		Community connect				Future security	
	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓
ACT (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7.1
NSW (50)	16	26	12	18	30	44	12	18	10	22	6	24	30	30	6	14	15.1	24.3
NT (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	14.3
QLD (28)	21	7	14	7	32	18	11	11	14	21	29	4	25	25	7	7	18.9	13.3
SA (11)	27	27	18	18	36	18	27	18	18	0	18	18	27	18	9	18	22.1	15.6
TAS (5)	0	0	40	0	20	40	20	20	20	20	0	0	40	0	20	20	22.9	14.3
VIC (37)	35	14	19	11	30	19	11	5	16	8	27	3	32	24	22	5	22.4	10.8
WA (15)	0	27	7	0	20	33	7	7	0	1	0	53	13	60	0	40	6.7	28.6
Total (150)																		

Note:  number of EDs above the normal range.
 number of EDs below the normal range.

In order to compute comparable values, the number of Divisions within each State/Territory that lie either above or below the normative range have been expressed as a percentage of the total number of divisions in each State or Territory (Table 3.2). In relation to the right-hand summary ‘Total domains’, the percentage has been calculated as a proportion of the number of Divisions x 7 (the number of domains). No PWI or domain proportions have been calculated for either ACT or NT due to the small number of EDs. These summary scores (total domains in Table 3.2) represent the proportion of domain values that lie above or below the normative range. These are presented in Figure 3.1.

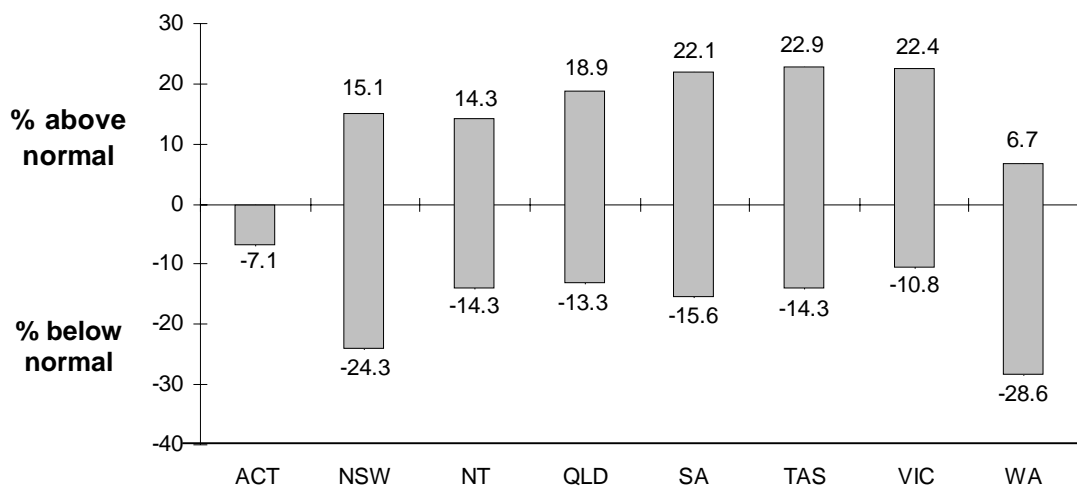


Figure 3.1: Divisional Wellbeing of States/Territories Based on PWI Domain Scores

In relation to the proportion of EDs with above normal-range wellbeing, the ACT (0%) and WA (6.7%) have a lower percentage of domains that lie above the normative range than the other States/Territories.

In relation to the proportion of EDs with below normal-range wellbeing, NSW (24.3%) and WA (28.6%) have a higher percentage of domains that fall below the normative range than the other states/territories.

The state with the best overall profile is Victoria. It has the second highest proportion of high domains and the second lowest proportion of low domains.

The state with the worst overall profile is Western Australia. It has the second lowest proportion of high domains and the highest proportion of low domains.

The graphic representation of high and low divisions for each state and territory can be found at the back of this report.

Summary Dot Points

















- The State with the best wellbeing profile is Victoria. It is in the highest-group (with SA and Tasmania) of above-normal domains and is in the lowest group (with ACT) of below-normal domains.
- The State with the worst wellbeing profile is Western Australia. It is in the lowest group (with ACT) of above normal domains and is in the highest group (with NSW) of below-normal domains. A Chi-square statistic applied to the wellbeing profile (above/below normal range) between Victorian and Western Australia is highly significant ($df = 1; \chi^2 = 14.538, p < .001$).
- The State/Territory with the least extent of domain variation is ACT. Of the possible 14 comparisons, only one was outside (below) the normal range.



4. Extent of differences between Divisions within States and Territories

Table 4.1 presents data on the highest and lowest division within each State or Territory. This table includes the Personal Wellbeing Index, income, and poverty rates.

Considering first the PWI, on the basis that about 2-3 percentage points of difference is sufficient to generate statistical significance with large numbers of participants (Report 13.0) it is evident that there is virtually no differences between the highest and lowest Divisions for the three smallest regions (Tasmania, Act, and Northern Territory). Moreover, all three of these lowest divisions have a value above 73.0, thereby lying within the normal range.

Table 4.1: The Maximum and Minimum Personal Wellbeing Index Divisional Score

State/Division	N	PWI Mean	SD	Mean Divisional Taxable Income	Household Income	Division Poverty Rate
ACT						
 Fraser	207	76.04	(10.38)	42,886	63,375	7.0
 Canberra	188	74.50	(12.11)	43,412	80,000	6.0
Difference		+1.55		-526	-16,625	+1.0
NSW						
 Richmond	141	77.72	(11.86)	30,772		13.0
 Grayndler	133	69.43	(11.74)	41,011	59,000	8.5
Difference		+8.29		-10,239		+4.5
NT						
 Lingiari	126	76.24	(12.03)	37,089	66,125	10.5
 Solomon	102	73.91	(11.51)	38,113	47,486	7.2
Difference		+2.33		-1,024	+18,639	+2.7
QLD						
 Wide Bay	173	78.55	(10.57)	29,520	53,166	13.8
 Rankin	93	70.79	(13.82)	31,817	59,333	10.5
Difference		+7.76		-2,297	-6,167	+3.3
SA						
 Barker	220	77.78	(12.09)	32,277	45,636	12.2
 Kingston	129	72.78	(13.76)	31,799	35,500	11.3
Difference		+5.00		+478	+10,136	+1.1
TAS						
 Braddon	92	76.23	(11.75)	32,006	42,000	15.0
 Lyons	234	74.86	(13.33)	31,295	33,888	14.9
Difference		+1.37		+711	+8,112	+0.1
VIC						
 Indi	176	77.99	(11.78)	32,343	34,750	11.1
 Gorton	108	71.74	(12.46)	34,452	55,125	10.8
Difference		+6.25		-2,109	-20,375	+0.3
WA						
 O'Connor	178	76.42	(12.23)	32,099	58,733	13.1
 Hasluck	66	71.70	(12.47)	33,858	65,000	8.5
Difference		+4.72		-1,759	-6,267	+4.6

Note:  = the highest PWI divisional score within each State or Territory.  = the lowest divisional score

All of the other states show quite marked differences, with the largest (8.3 points) being within NSW (Richmond 77.7 points vs. Grayndler 69.4 points). The latter value is exceedingly low, since we normally regard group means below 70 points as indicative of higher than normal psychopathology, particularly depression.

4.1. Demographic Correlations of ED Wellbeing

Table 4.1 lists the Divisional poverty rates and income, with the latter separated into Mean Taxable Income for individuals (ABS) and mean Household Income (derived directly from the study participants).

4.1.1. Poverty Rates

Homeostasis theory would predict that the relationship between the PWI and the Poverty Rate is more likely to appear in relation to the lowest Divisions. The reason is that normal or above-normal range Personal Wellbeing Index is indicative of low levels of population distress. Hence, even the largest poverty rate within the highest ranking EDs should not be severe enough to impact on the mean of the whole sample.

In order to test whether Australian poverty rates are high enough to impact negatively on whole-Division wellbeing, Figure 4.1 has been prepared.

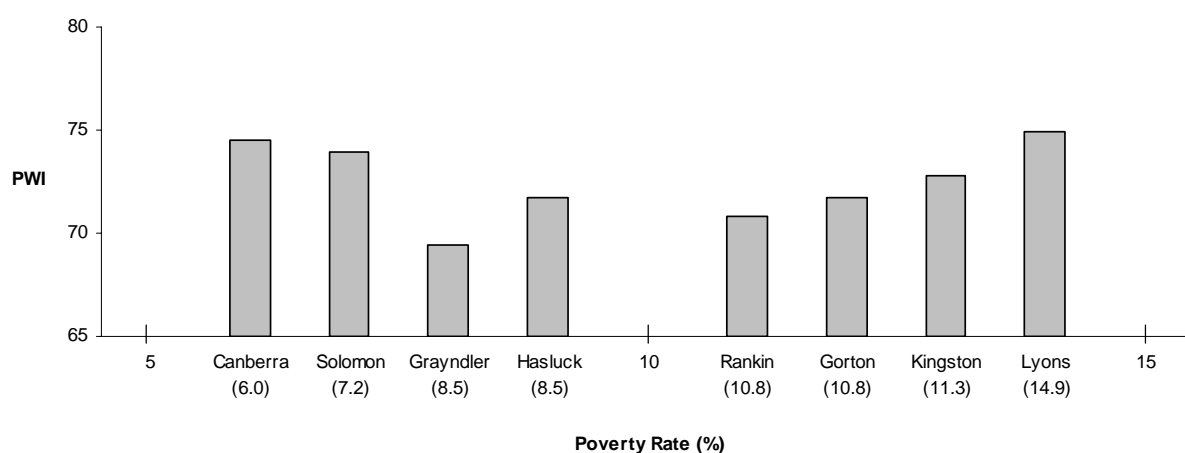


Figure 4.1: Poverty Rates of the Lowest PWI Divisions with States/Territories

It is evident that there is no systematic relationship between Divisional poverty rates and mean subjective wellbeing even though the poverty rates showed quite wide variation from 6.0% (Canberra) to 14.9% (Lyons). Of course, the people who supplied the Personal Wellbeing Index data are not necessarily in poverty themselves. But these data at least indicate that the personal wellbeing of the respondents is not systematically influenced by the poverty rate of their surrounding area.

4.1.2. Income

There also appears to be no obvious connection between income and Personal Wellbeing Index (Table 4.1). In terms of Mean Divisional Taxable Income, only 2/8 of the within-state comparisons show slightly higher income for the high PWI Division. This only changes to 3/8 for the samples' Household Income. Indeed, it is a remarkable coincidence that, in terms of taxable income, the lowest Household Income Division (QLD: Wide Bay \$29,520) also has the highest level of personal wellbeing of all the EDs listed in this table.

Correlations

Table A11.8 confirms the general lack of relationship between the economic indices and divisional SWB. Across all 150 EDs, the correlation with average taxable income (-.019) and sample household income (-.052) are non-significant. While the correlation with poverty rate is marginally significant (.185, $p = .023$) it is notably positive, but should be regarded as not statistically significant when a Bonferroni correction is applied to counter the large number of bivariate correlations that appear in this table.

It is also worth noting that these insignificant correlations are not a function of statistical methodology. Other significant correlations are as follows (Table A11.8):

- (a) The three measures of income/poverty are highly significantly related (.43 to .76).
- (b) Satisfaction with Standard of Living is significantly related to all three measures of income/poverty (.21 to .30). This points to the influence of 'domain compensation'. That is, when one domain is low, such as Standard of Living, satisfaction with other domains rises in order to maintain normal levels of subjective wellbeing.
- (c) Satisfaction with Relationships and Community Connection are inversely related to income and directly related to the poverty rate. In other words, people living in the poorer EDs have more satisfaction with their relationships and community connection. This may well be part of the 'domain compensation' response mentioned above in (b).

Dot Point Summary

- The poverty rate and income data clearly indicate that the within-state/territory differences in divisional wellbeing are not primarily based in economics. This is important because of its implication, that simply raising the average household income of the lowest EDs will not cause their mean PWI to rise.

5. Divisions with the Highest PWI across Australia

The complete list of Divisions that exceeded the normal range on personal wellbeing (76.5, or two standard deviations above the national mean) are presented in Table 5.1. It can be seen that any attempt to distinguish between these Divisions is somewhat arbitrary for two reasons. First, there is clearly a small degree of difference between the mean scores of adjacent ranks. Second, any test of significance between Divisions is sensitive to the number of cases in each grouping. Thus, non-significant differences could become significant with the collection of more data.

Table 5.1: The Most Positive Divisions

Number of domains above the normal range			PWI	Rank
6 Domains	Wide Bay	(QLD)	78.55	1
5 Domains	Cook	(NSW)	76.98	18
	Eden-Monaro	(NSW)	77.71	5
	Higgins	(VIC)	77.50	8
	Mayo	(SA)	77.22	12
	Murray	(VIC)	77.47	10
4 Domains	Bendigo	(VIC)	77.49	9
	Menzies	(VIC)	76.92	19.5
	Richmond	(NSW)	77.72	4
	Riverina	(NSW)	77.31	11
	Ryan	(QLD)	77.65	6
3 Domains	Barker	(SA)	77.78	3
	Boothby	(SA)	76.81	22
	Calwell	(VIC)	76.92	19.5
	Corangamite	(VIC)	76.62	27.5
	Fairfax	(QLD)	77.06	14.5
	Indi	(VIC)	77.99	2
	Lyne	(NSW)	77.08	13
	Maranoa	(QLD)	77.55	7
	McMillan	(VIC)	76.89	21
	Page	(NSW)	76.77	23.5
2 Domains	Flinders	(VIC)	77.05	16.5
	Flinders	(VIC)	77.05	16.5
	Gippsland	(VIC)	77.06	14.5
	Jagajaga	(VIC)	76.58	29.5
	McPherson	(QOL)	76.62	27.5
	Paterson	(NSW)	76.58	29.5
	Wannan	(VIC)	76.76	25
	Warringah	(NSW)	76.77	23.5
1 Domain	Blair	(QLD)	76.72	26

It is important to emphasize that there is no statistical difference between most of these EDs. They are simply ordered on the basis of their arithmetic sequence of mean scores and, were this study to be repeated, the relative ordering of EDs within this grouping would undoubtedly change markedly.

One indication of the lack of information in this ordering is in the number of 'above normal range' domains (left-hand column) that contribute to each ED score. No simple relationship

is apparent between the PWI value and the number of above normal domains. This indicates that all domains are operating at such a high level that all are positioned very close to the top of the normal range. Thus, whether they meet the precise numerical criterion for being judged 'above normal' is not predictable.

There is practical interest in attempting to reduce this large number (N=30) of Divisions to an elite group in order to study in more depth the characteristics that are associated with communities of people with particularly high levels of personal wellbeing.

In deciding how to perform this selection, two criteria have been employed as:

1. Domain consistency. A minimum of four domains within the Personal Wellbeing Index must lie above the normal range.
2. They must lie within the top-ranked 12 Divisions. This selection process yields nine elite Divisions as follows:

NSW (3): Eden – Monaro, Richmond, Riverina

VIC (3): Higgins, Murray, Bendigo

QLD (2): Wide Bay, Ryan

SA (1): Mayo

In order to determine whether these Divisions share some common domain characteristics, Table 5.2 has been prepared.

Table 5.2: Domain Profile of the Highest Divisions Showing Domains above the Normative Range

Division	N	PWI Domains						
		Standard of living	Health	Achieve in life	Personal relationships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
Eden-Monaro	210		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Richmond	141		✓			✓	✓	✓
Riverina	108	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Higgins	99	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Murray	134		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Bendigo	134				✓	✓	✓	✓
Wide Bay	173	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ryan	169	✓	✓			✓		✓
Mayo	277	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Total	1,445	5	8	6	3	8	7	5

N = number of respondents

The most obvious conclusion from this analysis is that all of the domains may play a part in the high personal wellbeing of divisions, and that none are essential.

It is particularly interesting that satisfaction with Standard of Living is a mid-range domain in this analyses (only 5/9 above average). Clearly, this domain does not dominate the determination of high Divisional wellbeing..

5.1. Demographic Profile

The demographic profile of this highest domain group is shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Demographic Profile of the Highest Group

Division	Sample Household Income	Division Taxable Income	Division Poverty Rate	Area Sq Km	Reg. Voters	% Voting	% Informal Vote	Capital City	Population Density No/Sq Km
Eden-Monaro	34,000	34,981	12.6	30,946	92,532	95.28	4.57	No	3.0
Richmond	40,727	30,772	13.0	2,137	86,361	94.68	3.61	No	40.4
Riverina	38,750	34,325	10.2	44,970	88,281	95.71	3.78	No	2.0
Higgins	137,500	63,313	5.0	39	87,650	92.97	2.76	Yes	2,247.4
Murray	42,727	31,817	11.5	16,229	87,631	95.77	4.18	No	5.4
Bendigo	87,500	31,676	13.3	7,286	94,295	96.20	2.87	No	12.9
Wide Bay	53,166	29,520	13.8	19,604	90,867	94.63	4.78	No	4.6
Ryan	68,750	46,658	5.4	415	87,551	94.31	3.80	No	211.0
Mayo	53,800	35,079	9.9	9,198	91,418	95.21	4.64	No	9.9
Mean	61,880	37,571	10.52			94.97	3.89		
SD	32,958	10,883	3.30			0.97	0.74		
Range		70,893 to 29,520							

The Division of Higgins stands out as being the most different from the other high Divisions. It has by far the highest income, the smallest area, and the highest population density. In fact it contains Melbourne's wealthiest suburbs. The sense of prestige and community pride most likely contribute to the high SWB of this Division. It is also likely that many households own a second 'holiday home' in another location.

Other observations from Table 5.3 are that these high-ranking Divisions are all outside of capital cities with the exception of Higgins.

Dot Point Summary

- (a) Within the highest nine EDs:
 - The number of above normal range domains ranged from 3-8.
 - No single domain is consistently above the normal range, indicating that no specific domains are essential for an ED to be above normal.
- (b) The high EDs are generally characterised by low population density. However, the very wealthy Melbourne ED of Higgins has a very high population density. This may indicate that wealth moderates subjective wellbeing at high levels of population density.
- (c) With the exception of Higgins, all high EDs lie outside capital cities.

6. Divisions with the lowest PWI across Australia

The following 24 divisions all have a Personal Wellbeing Index below the normal range (73.3) and the indicated number of domains below the normal range for domains.

Table 6.1: The Lowest Divisions

			PWI	Rank
7 Domains	Grayndler	(NSW)	69.43	1
	Reid	(NSW)	70.82	3
	Rankin	(QLD)	70.79	2
6 Domains	Werriwa	(NSW)	70.92	4
5 Domains	Chifley	(NSW)	72.52	12
	Parramatta	(NSW)	71.89	8
	Prospect	(NSW)	72.34	10
4 Domains	Gorton	(VIC)	71.74	6.5
	Hasluck	(WA)	71.70	5
	Hunter	(NSW)	72.98	16
	Kingston	(SA)	72.78	13
	Makin	(SA)	73.22	22.5
	Perth	(WA)	71.74	6.5
	Port Adelaide	(SA)	73.29	24
	Sydney	(NSW)	72.15	9
Watson	(NSW)	72.87	15	
3 Domains	Hotham	(VIC)	72.49	11
	Lowe	(NSW)	72.81	14
	Moore	(WA)	73.15	18
	Newcastle	(NSW)	73.17	19
2 Domains	Holt	(VIC)	73.21	21
	Lindsay	(NSW)	73.00	17
	Oxley	(QLD)	73.20	20
	Swan	(WA)	73.22	22.5

While the same caveat applies here as for the ordering of the high EDs, that this is a numerical rather than a statistical sequence, the differences are more somewhat more systematic. On the basis that a 2 percentage point difference is significant with sufficient numbers of respondents (see Report 13.0), the lowest ED of Grayndler (69.43) is probably reliably lower than the 5th ranked ED of Hasluck (71.70).

The Divisions to be selected for intensive study have been chosen using the same criteria as for the high Personal Wellbeing Index Divisions: the lowest nine having a least four domains below the normative range. This yields the following set:

NSW (5) Grayndler, Reid, Werriwa, Parramatta, Sydney

QLD (1) Rankin

WA (2) Hasluck, Perth

VIC (1) Gorton

The domain profile of these Divisions is shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Domain Profile of the Lowest Divisions

Division	N	PWI Domains						
		Standard of living	Health	Achieve in life	Personal relationships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
Grayndler	133	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Parramatta	106		✓	X	X	X	X	X
Reid	124	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sydney	229	X		X	X		X	
Werriwa	115	X	X	X		X	X	X
Rankin	93	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hasluck	66		X	✓		X	X	X
Perth	84		X			X	X	X
Gorton	108	X		X		X	X	
Total	1,058	6	6	7	5	8	9	7

X denotes that the domain is below the normal range.

The most consistent domain in this table is Connection to Community which is deficient in all nine Divisions. In order to determine whether this consistency would continue into slightly higher level Divisions, the ranks above these nine were investigated using the rankings in Table 6.1. True to form, Connection to Community was below the normative range for 11 of the remaining 15 divisions. It appears that low values in the Connection to Community domain are diagnostic of Divisions with very low average personal wellbeing.

In comparing Table 5.2 and Table 6.2 it can be seen that the sample size for the high divisions (N = 1,445) is 26.8% higher than that of the low divisions (N = 1,058). This is further evidence for a poor sense of 'community spirit' leading to lower levels of public cooperation within the low SWB divisions. Since the electoral divisions all have approximately equal numbers of adults, the sample size for these two divisional groupings should be very similar. However, the sampling procedure used by the call-centre involves quotas based on city and state-based non-city population sizes, and so is not determinedly proportional within Divisions. Hence, to some extent, the number of respondents within divisions reflects the willingness of the divisional population to engage in a telephone interview.

There is a further implication of this observation for data validity. A logical extension of this reasoning is that, since the low SWB divisions have smaller numbers of respondents, people who are feeling bad about their lives are less likely to participate in our telephone surveys than people who feel good. The implications from this are as follows:

- (a) The survey data are likely over-estimating the SWB of the population overall.
- (b) That differences in SWB between disadvantaged regions are likely to be blunted by the determined non-participation of some disadvantaged respondents. This source of bias does not invalidate the Divisional differences we are reporting, but implies that such differences would be enhanced with compulsory responding.

6.1. Demographic Profile

Table 6.3: Demographic Profile of the Lowest Divisional Group

Division	Sample Household Income	Division Taxable Income	Division Poverty Rate	Area Sq Km	Reg. Voters	% Voting	% Informal Vote	Capital City	Population Density No/Sq Km
Grayndler	59,000	41,011	8.5	29	85,864	92.94	5.42	Yes	2,960.8
Parramatta	54,000	38,886	7.2	61	87,117	94.13	8.53	Yes	1,428.1
Reid	65,571	33,361	11.0	62	78,410	92.95	11.71	Yes	1,264.7
Sydney	98,333	51,397	8.5	50	94,948	91.51	5.29	Yes	1,899.0
Werriwa	57,166	35,296	9.0	168	90,760	85.16	13.15	Yes	540.2
Rankin	59,333	31,817	10.5	160	91,034	92.89	7.19	No	569.0
Hasluck	65,000	33,858	8.5	227	80,544	93.49	4.98	Yes	354.8
Perth	75,000	36,508	9.3	74	84,178	92.93	5.98	Yes	1,137.5
Gorton	55,125	34,452	10.8	166	92,309	94.04	5.06	Yes	556.1
Mean	65,392	37,398	9.26			92.23	7.479		
SD	13,955	5,970	1.27			2.76	3.054		

The demographic profile of the lowest nine Divisions is presented in Table 6.3. This reveals some interesting comparisons with those of the highest Divisions (Table 5.3) which will be considered in Chapter 7.

Dot Point Summary

- The personal wellbeing domain that most consistently separates the lowest from the highest divisions is community connection. This is consistently lower, even diagnostic, of the divisions with the lowest personal wellbeing.

7. Demographic Differences Between the Lowest and Highest Divisions

7.1. Income

The mean income of each group of nine Divisions is presented in Figure 7.1.

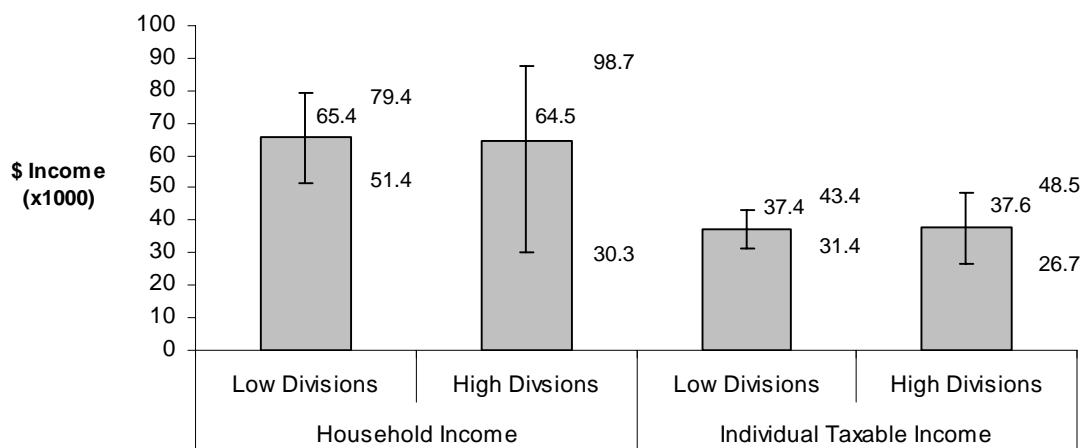


Figure 7.1: High and Low Personal Wellbeing Index Divisions Compared on Income

As can be seen, there is a remarkable level of consistency in this comparison. No matter whether income is calculated on the basis of gross household income reported by the study participants, or the average taxable income for the Divisions as calculated by the tax office, the income for the highest and lowest nine Divisions is almost identical. There is a larger degree of variation within the high Divisions caused by the Division of Higgins. Clearly, however, the differential personal wellbeing reported by these Divisional groupings cannot be attributed to differential income.

7.2. Poverty Rates

This lack of an economic cause for the SWB difference can also be seen in the non-significant comparison of Poverty Rates (High Divisions 10.52 ± 3.30 vs. Low Divisions 9.26 ± 1.27 , $t_{(16)} = 1.01$, N.S.).

7.3. Voting Rates

The percentage of people who voted in the last Federal election is shown in Figure 7.2.

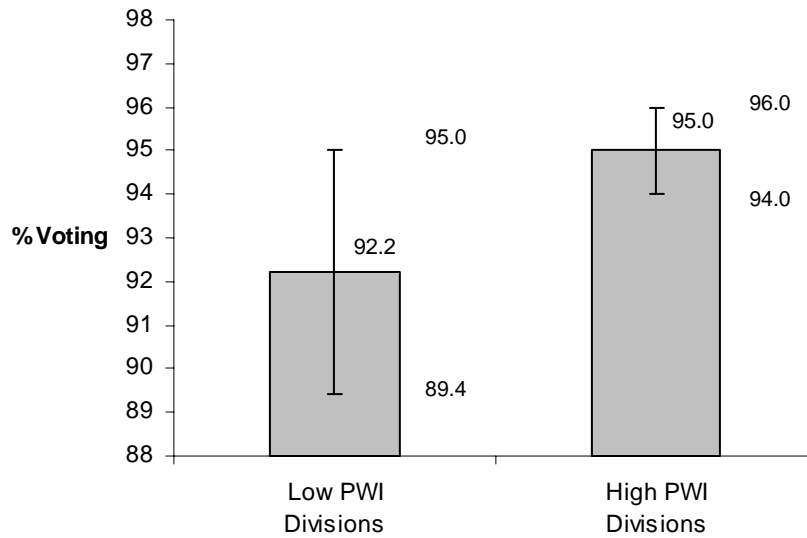


Figure 7.2: Percentage of People Voting

The difference between these two Divisional groups is significant ($t_{(16)} = 2.650, p < .01$). This reduced probability of voting is consistent with the consistently low satisfaction with Community Connection shown in Table 4.5. Voting in a community-connected activity

A similar result has been found for the comparison in Informal voting.

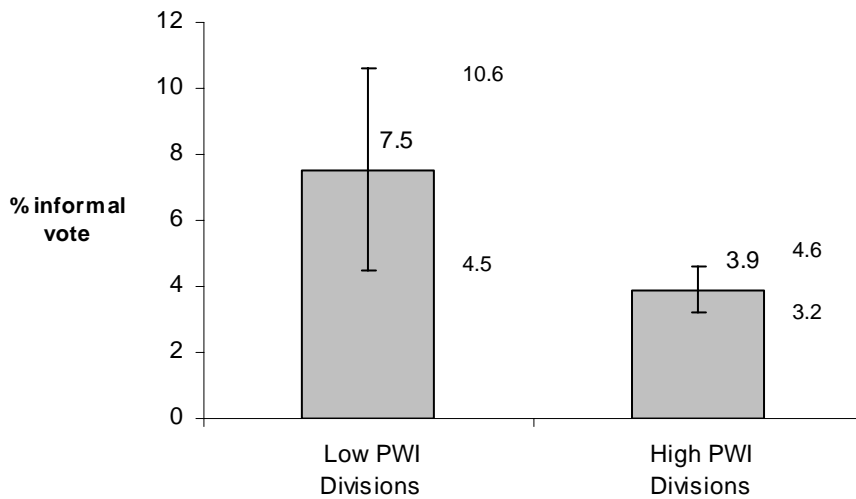


Figure 7.3: Percentage of Informal Votes

The low PWI Divisions have a higher percentage of people voting informally ($t_{(16)} = 3.232, p < .005$). Again, this is consistent with a lower sense of community connection within the low PWI Divisions.

7.4. Population Density: Country vs. City

The average number of people per square kilometre is given in Table 5.3 and Table 6.2, and summarised below.

Table 7.1: Population Density of the High and Low Personal Wellbeing Index

Divisional/Grouping	Number of people per sq. km	
	<500	>500
High PWI	8	1
Low PWI	1	8

It is clear that population density and Divisional Personal Wellbeing Index are generally inversely related. However, this does not hold for the richest division of Higgins, as has been previously stated.

The same pattern as shown above emerges when the Divisions are separated into those that lie with the metropolitan region of a capital city, and those that do not.

7.5. Age

Table 7.2: High and Low Electoral Divisions x Age

	High group (N=1445)		Low group (N=1058)		Total (N=2503)		<i>p</i> =
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Age	51.20	17.59	43.71	17.76	48.18	18.00	.003

The respondents in the high EDs are significantly older than those in the low EDs.

7.6. Relationship Status

Table 7.3: High and Low Electoral Divisions x Relationship Status

Electoral Division		Relationship Status (N)						Total
		Married	De facto	Never Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	
High	N	515	63	127	19	46	86	856
% of High		60.2	7.4	14.8	2.2	5.4	10.0	
Low	N	288	48	157	18	48	33	592
% of Low		48.6	8.1	26.5	3.0	8.1	5.6	

$$\chi^2(5, 1443) = 46.45, p < .01$$

The low EDs contain 11.6% fewer people who are married, almost double the population of people who have never married (14.8% vs. 26.5%) and half the proportion of widows (10.0% vs. 5.6%). This is important information since people who are married or widowed have higher SWB than other types of relationship status, and people who have never married, at least once they age beyond 26 years, have lower wellbeing (Report 13.0).

7.7. Work Status

Table 7.4: High and Low Electoral Divisions x Work Status

Electoral Division		Work Status (N)							Total
		F/T Employed	F/T Retired	Semi Retired	F/T Volunteer	F/T Home/Family	F/T Study	Unemployed	
High	N	240	144	18	4	58	29	19	512
% of High		46.9	28.1	3.5	0.8	11.3	5.7	3.7	
Low	N	190	87	5	0	28	21	23	364
% of Low		52.2	23.9	1.4	0.0	7.7	5.8	6.3	

$\chi^2 (6, 870) = 12.40, NS$

The difference between these proportions is non-significant. One point of interest, however, is the proportion of full-time volunteers. Even though such people are rare within the general population, they represent an extreme form of community service. The fact that none are in the Low EDs and four are in the high EDs is consistent with the generally higher satisfaction with community connection among the high EDs.

7.8. Household Structure

Table 7.5: High and Low Electoral Divisions x Household Structure

Electoral Division		Household Structure(N)							Total	
		Live Alone	Live With Partner	Sole Parent	Live with Parents	Live with Others	Live with Partner & Children	Live with Partner & Others		Live with Non-Partner
High	N	110	196	18	39	12	166	46	16	603
% of High		18.2	32.5	3.0	6.5	2.0	27.5	7.6	2.7	
Low	N	87	113	11	31	29	89	23	19	402
% of Low		21.6	28.1	2.7	7.7	7.2	22.1	5.7	4.7	

$\chi^2 (7, 998) = 26.67, p < .01$

The Chi-square applied to these proportions is significant. The main differences are in terms more people within the Low EDs who live with others who are not their partner (7.2% vs. 2.0%) and fewer living with their partner only (28.1% vs. 32.5%) or partner plus children (22.1% vs. 27.5%). Again, these differences would favour higher SWB in the high ED group.

7.9. Gender

Table 7.6: High and Low Electoral Divisions x Gender

Electoral Division	Gender (N)		
	Male	Female	Total
High	672	773	1445
% of High	46.5	53.5	
Low	538	520	1058
% of Low	50.9	49.1	

$\chi^2 (1, 2502) = 4.62, p < .05$

There is a gender bias towards having a higher proportion of females in the high ED sample (53.5% vs. 46.5%). Again this would tend to bias SWB to being higher in the high EDs.

7.10. Income

Table 7.7: High and Low Electoral Divisions x Income

Electoral Division	Income (N)							Total
	<\$15,000	\$15,000 - \$30,000	\$31,000 - \$60,000	\$61,000 - \$90,000	\$91,000 - \$120,000	\$121,000 - \$150,000	>\$151,000	
High	187	275	353	215	104	22	14	1170
% of High	16.0	23.5	30.2	18.4	8.9	1.9	1.2	
Low	135	151	242	159	107	39	16	849
% of Low	15.9	17.8	28.5	18.7	12.6	4.6	1.9	

χ^2 (6, 2013) = 28.17, $p < .01$

The significant chi-square is caused by the smaller proportion of people in the low EDs having an income of \$15,000-\$30,000 and a higher proportion having an income of \$91,000-\$120,000. This is consistent with higher income inequality within the low ED group. This is interesting because the average household income between the two ED groups does not differ (Figure 7.1).

7.11. Trust

Table 7.8: High and Low Electoral Divisions x Trust (S2)

	Electoral Division				Total		$p=$
	High group (N=131)		Low group (N=95)		Total (N=2503)		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Trust	57.86	22.01	52.95	19.45	55.80	21.07	.083

This comparison suffers from small numbers of respondents. While this item was included in the first two surveys, the first survey failed to record post-codes, and so the data are unavailable for this analysis. As can be seen, the comparison just fails to reach significance. However, it seems likely that this would reach significance with an increased number of respondents. Lower levels of trust within the low ED group would be consistent with lower satisfaction with community connection.

7.12. Ethnic Composition

Table A9.9 summarizes the different ethnic composition of the low and high EDs. Essentially, the ethnic diversity is far higher within the low EDs. They have a significantly higher proportion of people who speak a language other than English and have a religion other than Christianity. While this might be expected if the low EDs simply represented enclaves of low paid and educated migrants, this is not the case. As has been seen, the high and low divisions do not differ in terms of income, rate of employment (Table 9.9), or levels of education,

except for the very small minority who did not go to school. Thus, the picture that emerges is that the low EDs are more ethnically diverse but not more socio-economically disadvantaged.

Summary

These demographic comparisons have revealed a set of sample characteristics that may explain some of the difference in SWB between the low and high EDs. These are in relation to the low ED:

1. Gender (fewer females).
2. Age (younger).
3. Married (fewer)
4. Widowed (Fewer)
5. Never Married (more).
6. Living with others who are non-partner (more).
7. Income inequality within the Division (higher).
8. Ethnic diversity (higher).

Dot Point Summary

- The Divisions with the highest levels of personal wellbeing tend to lie outside the metropolitan regions of capital cities and to have comparatively low levels of population density.
- While the high and low Divisions do not differ in terms of household income, the cost of living, most particularly the cost of housing, is far lower outside the cities. Thus, part of the reason for the higher PWI in the high EDs may be due to an advantage in disposable income.
- Another factor influencing the separation of the high and low Divisions is their general demographic profile. The high ED contain people who are on average older, with more females, more married and widowed, fewer never married, smaller income inequality within the Division, and less ethnic diversity. While each of these factors will exert a small degree of influence on their own, their combined influence probably accounts for most of the divisional differences in personal wellbeing.

8. PWI Domain Comparisons for High and Low EDs

The data for this comparison are presented in Table A8.5 and are represented against normative data in Figure 8.1.

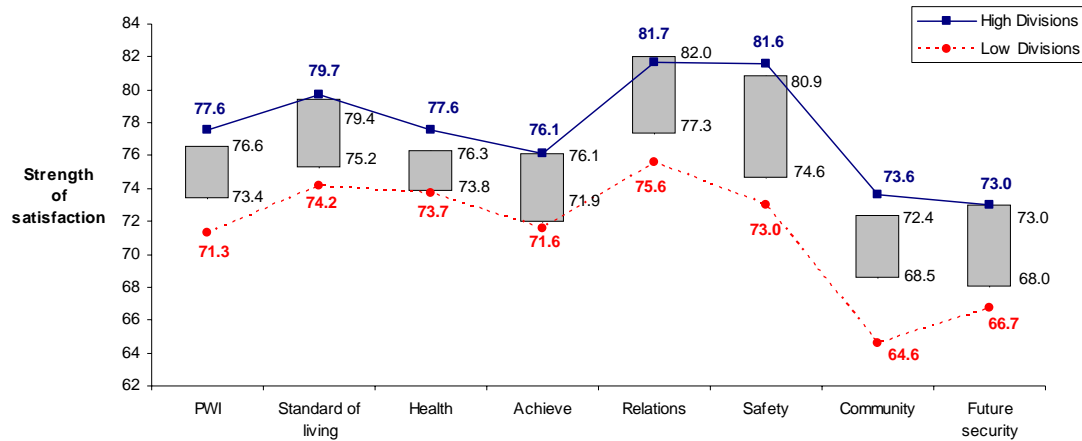


Figure 8.1: High and Low Electoral Divisions (PWI and Domains)

What seems most evident from this Figure is that the group differences from the normative range are far more apparent in relation to the low group. These are summarised in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Degree of Difference from the Normal Range for High and Low Divisions

Measure	Difference from the margin of the normal range (% points)		Net Difference High-Low
	High Divisions	Low Divisions	
PWI	+1.1	-2.1	+3.2
Standard	+0.3	-1.0	+1.3
Health	+1.3	-0.1	+1.4
Achieving	0.0	-0.3	+0.3
Relationships	-0.3	-1.7	+1.4
Safety	+0.7	-1.6	+2.3
Community	+1.2	-3.9	+5.1
Future Security	0.0	-1.3	+1.3
Domain Mean Difference	+0.64 (SD = 0.62)	-1.41 (SD = 1.25)	

The average magnitude of the separation of each group from the margins of the normal range just fails to reach significance (Binomial test, $p = .062$).

In looking down the two columns it is apparent that the deviation from the normal range is larger for the low ED with the exception of health. It is this domain that has prevented an overall significant difference.

The overall trend in the other domains, however, and for the PWI, is consistent with homeostatic theory. Within the high EDs, domain values show smaller upward advantage due to ceiling effects. On the other hand, homeostatic defeat can cause domain satisfaction to fall far outside the normal range. Hence, the mean domain values within the low EDs lie relatively further from the normal range.

The most sensitive domain for both high and low EDs is community connection. These results confirm the previous discussion of data relating to the domain profile of the lowest EDs (Low satisfaction with community connection: Table 6.2) and differential patterns of voting (Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3).

The other notable result from Table A8.1 is that the low EDs have a generally higher internal variation across the domains (standard deviation: $t_{(12)} = 2.991$; $p < .01$). This is also consistent with homeostasis and represents a higher incidence of homeostatic failure within the low group which causes a downward extension of the sample distribution.

Dot Point Summary

- As predicted by homeostatic theory, the extent of domain deviation from the normal range by the high EDs is much less than by the low EDs. This is due to a genetically imposed ceiling for high subjective wellbeing and a free-fall possibility for wellbeing under conditions of homeostatic defeat.

9. Summary and Interpretation

Australia is, indeed, a lucky country. This examination of the 150 Electoral Divisions (EDs) in terms of personal wellbeing has revealed a remarkably homogeneous situation. The difference in wellbeing between the highest and the lowest division is just 9.1 percentage points. Even more remarkably, when the nine highest EDs are compared with the nine lowest EDs, they do not differ significantly in terms of income, education or rates of employment. This is a tribute to the assimilative nature of Australian society in general. While it is true that the unit of analysis is quite large (EDs comprise about 100,000 adults) and will mask smaller units of deprivation, nevertheless the extent of this homogeneity is more remarkable than the inter-divisional differences.

However, differences in subjective wellbeing have been statistically demonstrated between the high and low EDs. These differences warrant attention because they both inform, and are informed by homeostatic theory. Such analysis also provides indicators for social policy planning in terms of the personal wellbeing of citizens.

9.1. The ranges of personal wellbeing

According to theory, the top of the SWB range for high divisional groups should be very restricted. Essentially the theory proposes that individual levels of SWB are under genetic domination. One consequence is that, provide the circumstances of living are not conducive to homeostatic defeat, changes in such circumstances will have marginal impact on SWB levels. As a practical example, Report 13.0 indicates that, once gross household income reaches the level \$60,000 to \$90,000 per annum, further increases have marginal impact on average levels of SWB.

What this means practically, is that any heterogeneous group of people who are living in circumstances where no overt environmental factor is systematically defeating homeostasis for a substantial proportion of the sample, will have an average level of SWB that reflects their genetic set-points. This tends to yield maximum values for divisions of around 78-79 points (Table 5.1). The top 10 divisions are separated by just 1.1 percentage point. Where more homogenous samples of high-set-point and high functioning people are located, the mean may rise to 80-81 points, but this appears to be an absolute ceiling.

It can be seen from Chapter 5 that these conducive circumstances are most commonly found out of the cities, but in this regard, SWB is income-dependent. The Division of Higgins is the exemplar. This division contains Melbourne's most expensive properties combined with one of the highest population densities (Table 5.3). There is no necessity for high population density to impact on personal wellbeing, but it requires more income than low density areas to off-set the potential alienation created by apartment-living, and to purchase sufficient floor-space. Such people can afford to be both individualistic and community-minded.

The low SWB divisions are different in most respects. First, from a theoretical perspective, there is likely to be a greater range in mean scores. Once homeostasis is defeated by an adverse living environment the average level of wellbeing can fall to almost any level depending on the strength and pervasiveness of the threat. In support of this, Table 6.1 shows a variation of 2.9 points between the lowest 10 Divisions. This is 2.6 times the extent of variation within the highest divisions.

The extent to which a Division will fall below the normal range is determined by the proportion and extent of homeostatic failure within the sample group. Thus, it is individuals

within the group who cause the whole group mean to fall and for the standard deviation to increase. This increased variance can be seen in Table A8.5.

It is very important to understand this mechanism, and to realise that not everyone is negatively affected by a potentially adverse environment such as the ED of Grayndler. Within this Division most people who have the personal resilience and resources to maintain their SWB within their set-point ranges. However, as any environment becomes more potentially aversive, the probability of low-resilient, low-resourced people suffering homeostatic defeat will increase. All of our data are consistent with this interpretation. It is this factor that has caused the inter-Divisional differences as wellbeing.

9.2. The influence of demographics

To a considerable extent the ED differences in subjective wellbeing are due to demographic imbalances. That is, we know from other analyses (see Report 13.0) that the following demographic factors are associated with higher personal wellbeing: being female, older than 55 years, and being married. The higher EDs have a higher proportion of each of these kinds of people.

We also have uncovered factors that are associated with low personal wellbeing: Living with adult non-partners, being separated or divorced, and having never married. The lower EDs have a higher proportion of each of these kinds of people.

Thus, to some extent at least, the divisional differences we have uncovered can be explained by their different demographic profiles. These same factors also go a long way to explaining the main domain difference between the low and high divisions, as community connectedness. Whether the higher ethnic proportion in the low EDs also contributes to this is an untested possibility.

Implications

It is presumed that the politicians who have representational responsibility for the lowest divisions identified by this Report will wish to consider the means for remedial action, in order to raise the average level of subjective wellbeing within their Division. In planning how best to implement this, an understanding of the previous section is crucial. The people who require assistance do not comprise everyone in the Division, they only involve those people who are suffering homeostatic defeat. While such people can, of course, also be found in Higgins, there is a far higher proportion in Grayndler.

People vulnerable to homeostatic defeat are those who have low levels of resources. Some resources are internal and constitutional, such that some people are more naturally resilient than others. But this kind of resource is unlikely to account for the current results. There is no reason to expect that the people living in Grayndler have been selected to have low constitutional resilience.

The other kinds of resources are external, and the two major forms are wealth and a partner. Money constitutes a highly flexible resource which can be very effective in buffering people from the negative aspects of life that have the potential to defeat homeostasis, and so reduce wellbeing. If someone on low income has both children to care for and paid employment, the personal demands put on them may well exceed their resources. A high income, on the other hand, allows the purchase of additional resources in the form of child care.

A partner also represents a highly flexible resource. The forms of support they provide can range from emotional sharing to household management.

Our research (Report 13.0) shows that these two forms of resource can substitute for one another. That is, people on low income generally maintain normal range wellbeing provided they have a partner, while people without a partner do not. However, people who live alone generally have normal-range wellbeing if they have an income of at least \$60,000 to \$90,000 per annum. How, then, does this information explain the divisional differences that have been described?

The low EDs have a particularly high concentration of vulnerable people. These are variously characterised as being male, living without a partner, aged 35-55, with children. Obviously few people will have all four of these characteristics, but each one is itself a risk factor, and the risk is multiplied by having these factors in combination.

Why, then, is there such an obvious discrepancy between the inner-Western suburbs of Sydney and Melbourne? The answer is somewhat speculative, but is probably caused by the resource of money. The cost of housing is substantially higher in Sydney than in Melbourne, and rent or mortgage payments comprise a major form of expenditure for most households. Thus, since average income is comparable within the two cities, the vulnerable people in Sydney have less disposable income. The consequence is that more of them suffer homeostatic defeat and, so, lower average levels of subjective wellbeing.

10. References

National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM). (2005). Poverty rates by electorate. *Research Note*, ISSN 1449-8456, No. 49.

11. Appendices

Table A 11.1: Description of the Highest PWI Divisions

<p>1. Eden-Monaro: Rural New South Wales. It includes the coastal strip from Batemans Bay to Merimbula and inland it surrounds the ACT.</p> <p><u>Main towns:</u> Adaminaby (400), Batemans Bay (9,600), Bega, Berridale, Bodalla, Bombala, Braidwood, Bungendore, Captains Flat, Cooma, Dalmeny, Delegate, Eden, Jindabyne, Merimbula, Moruya, Narooma, Queanbeyan, Sutton, Tathra.</p> <p><u>Main characteristics:</u> Primary industries, Snowy Mountains hydroelectric scheme, and tourist areas.</p>
<p>2. Richmond: Rural NSW. It includes the coastal strip from Tweed Heads to Byron Bay.</p> <p><u>Main towns:</u> Alstonville (4,800), Bangalow (820), Brunswick Heads (1,800), Bryon Bay (9,000), Kingscliff (4,500), Lennox Head (2,500), Mullumbimby (3,200), Murwillumbah (15,000), Ocean Shores (4,700), Pottsville (2,500), Suffolk Park (2,000), Tweed Heads (56,000), Wollongbar (2,000).</p> <p><u>Main characteristics:</u> Tourism, primary industry, light engineering, boat building and cottage industries.</p>
<p>3. Riverina: Rural NSW west of Canberra.</p> <p><u>Rural cities:</u> Wagga Wagga (57,000) and Griffith (25,000).</p> <p><u>Main towns:</u> Leeton (6,300), Cootamundra (8,000), Narrandera (7,000), Temora (6,500), Junee (6,000), Hay (3,500), Forest Hill (2,000), Coolamon (1,400) and Gundagai (2,000).</p> <p><u>Main characteristics:</u> Primary industry and light industry.</p>
<p>4. Higgins: Inner metropolitan Melbourne. It contains the wealthiest suburbs in the city.</p> <p><u>Main suburbs:</u> Armadale, Ashburton, Kooyong, Malvern, Malvern East, Toorak.</p> <p><u>Main characteristics:</u> Expensive residential.</p>

5. **Murray:** Rural Victoria north of Melbourne bordered by the Murray River.

Main towns: Boort (850), Bridgewater on Loddon (300), Cobram (5,000), Echuca (12,000), Kyabram (6,000), Mooroopna (5,000), Murchison (600), Nathalia (1,400), Numurkah (3,500), Rochester (2,600), Rushworth (500), **Shepparton (28,000)**, Tatura (3,000), Wedderburn (750), Yarrawonga (4,800).

Main characteristic: Primary industry.

6. **Bendigo:** Rural Victoria north of Melbourne.

Major provincial city: Bendigo.

Other towns: Maryborough, Castlemaine, Kyneton.

Main characteristics: Bendigo is a gold-rush town, now the administrative, commercial and educational centre for North Central and Northern Victoria. Primary industry and tourism are prominent.

7. **Wide Bay:** Rural Queensland North of Brisbane.

Major towns: Harvey Bay, Maryborough and Gympie.

Major characteristics: Eco-tourism on Fraser Island (the world's largest sand island), whale watching (Harvey Bay), historical attractions (Maryborough), natural attractions (Cooloolo Coast), primary industry.

8. **Ryan:** Outer Western metropolitan Brisbane.

Major suburbs: Bellbowrie, Brookfield, Karana Downs, Lake Manchester, Chapel Hill, Indooroopilly, Kenmore, St Lucia, Toowong, Auchenflower, Bardon, The Gap.

Main characteristics: Residential and acreage suburbs, University of Queensland, Mount Coot-tha, primary industry, Brisbane Forest Park.

9. **Mayo:** Rural South Australia, south east of Adelaide.

Major towns: Birdwood, Bridgewater, Crafters, Echunga, Gumeracha, Hahndorf, Langhorn Creek, Lobethal, Macclesfield, Mount Barker, Myponga, Oakbank, Stirling, Strathalbyn, Victoria Harbor, Woodside, Yankalilla.

Main characteristics: It includes the Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. Primary industry and tourism predominate.

Table A 11.2: Description of the Lowest Divisions

<p>1. Grayndler: Inner-south Sydney metropolitan. It is in much the same region as the other three divisions in this low category as Sydney, Reid, and Parramatta.</p> <p><u>Main suburbs:</u> Annandale, Ashbury, Ashfield, Camperdown, Canterbury, Dulwich Hill, Enmore, Hurlstone Park, Leichhardt, Lewisham, Lilyfield, Marrickville, Newtown, Petersham, St Peters, Stanmore, Summer Hill, Sydenham, Tempe.</p> <p><u>Main characteristics:</u> Manufacturing and service industries, engineering works.</p>
<p>2. Parramatta: Inner-western Sydney.</p> <p><u>Main suburbs:</u> Carlingford, Dundas, Dundas Valley, Ermington, Girraween, Harris Park, North Parramatta, North Rocks, Northmead, Oatlands, Old Toongabbie, Parramatta, Pendle Hill, Rosehill, Rydalmere, Telopea, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Winston Hills.</p> <p><u>Main characteristics:</u> Retail, financial services, transport industry, building materials, plant nurseries, major industry and tourism.</p>
<p>3. Reid: Inner-Southern Sydney</p> <p><u>Main suburbs:</u> Auburn, Berala, Granville, Greystanes, Guildford, Guildford West, Holroyd, Homebush Bay, Lidcombe, Merrylands, Merrylands West, Newington, Old Guildford, Regents Park, Sefton, Silverwater, South Wentworthville, Woodpark, Yennora.</p> <p><u>Main characteristics:</u> Light industry, commercial retail and engineering works, site of 2000 Olympics (Homebush Bay).</p>
<p>4. Sydney: Inner metropolitan.</p> <p><u>Main suburbs:</u> Alexandria, Annandale, Balmain, Beaconsfield, Birchgrove, Broadway, Camperdown, Chippendale, Darlinghurst, Darlington, Elizabeth Bay, Erskineville, Forest Lodge, Glebe, Haymarket, Kings Cross, Millers Point, Newtown, Paddington, Potts Point, Rozelle, Pyrmont, Redfern, Rosebery, Rushcutters Bay, Surry Hills, The Rocks, Ultimo, Waterloo, Woolloomooloo, Zetland.</p> <p><u>Main characteristics:</u> Commercial, financial, retail, merchandising, service, transport, entertainment and shipping industries.</p>

5. **Werriwa:** Outer South-Western metropolitan Sydney.

Main suburbs: Austral, Cartwright, Casula, Cecil Hills, Denham Court, Edmondson Park, Glenfield, Green Valley, Hinchinbrook, Horningsea Park, Hoxton Park, Ingleburn, Kemps Creek, Leumeach, Lurnea, Macquarie Fields, Miller, Minto, Prestons, Raby, St Andrews, Varroville, West Hoxton.

Main characteristics: Light manufacturing.

6. **Rankin:** Outer Southern Metropolitan Brisbane.

Main suburbs: Logan City, Kuraby, Eight Mile Plains, Drewvale, Runcorn.

Main characteristics: Diverse area ranging from residential and acreage suburbs, and some light industry.

7. **Hasluck:** Outer-Eastern Metropolitan Perth.

Main suburbs: City of Gosnells, Shire of Kalamunda, Shire of Mundaring, City of Swan. Suburbs of Gosnells, Guildford, Kalamunda, Maddington, Midland, Thornlie.

Main characteristics: Retail, transport and service industries, light industry, market gardens and vineyards.

8. **Perth:** Inner metropolitan Perth

Main suburbs: Ashfield, Bassendean, Bayswater, Bedford, Beechboro, Coolbinia, Dianella, East Perth, Eden Hill, Embleton, Highgate, Inglewood, Kiara, Lockridge, Maylands, Menora, Morley, Mt Lawley, Northbridge, North Perth, Perth City, West Perth, Yokine.

Main characteristics: Perth City is Western Australia's centre of Government and contains the states commercial and professional district. Government House, parks and gardens combined with the city shopping complex are a feature of the Division.

9. **Gorton:** Outer-western metropolitan Melbourne.

Main suburbs: Albanvale, Ardeer, Burnside, Cairnlea, Caroline Springs, Deer Park, Delahey, Derrimut, Hillside, Keilor, Keilor Downs, Keilor Lodge, Keilor North, Kings Park, Plumpton, Rockbank, St Albans, Sunshine West, Sydenham, Taylors Hill, Taylors Lakes, Truganina.

Main characteristics: Market gardens and industrial estates.

Table A 11.3: Descriptive Statistics for the Samples

ELECTORAL DIVISION	N	Mean Income (\$)	Mean Age	Gender (N)		State/Territory
				M	N	
Adelaide	168	71,333.33	46.93	76	92	SA
Aston	114	68,000.00	46.49	50	64	VIC
Ballarat	151	44,444.44	47.76	64	87	VIC
Banks	91	47,500.00	51.60	44	47	NSW
Barker	220	45,636.36	49.40	104	116	SA
Barton	132	94,142.86	50.70	69	63	NSW
Bass	22	82,000.00	51.55	12	10	TAS
Batman	144	60,833.33	45.75	74	70	VIC
Bendigo	134	87,500.00	53.43	54	80	VIC
Bennelong	149	71,250.00	48.56	74	75	NSW
Berowra	233	96,333.33	48.21	106	127	NSW
Blair	175	43,083.33	49.58	83	92	QLD
Blaxland	89	43,142.86	48.33	39	50	NSW
Bonner	234	74,181.82	47.79	113	121	QLD
Boothby	191	59,222.22	54.28	91	100	SA
Bowman	134	43,166.67	47.96	69	65	QLD
Braddon	92	42,000.00	50.29	43	49	TAS
Bradfield	201	115,750.00	49.23	87	114	NSW
Brand	111	47,428.57	53.05	49	62	WA
Brisbane	95	56,666.67	43.15	47	48	QLD
Bruce	90	57,500.00	50.46	46	44	VIC
Calare	105	31,333.33	45.15	51	54	NSW
Calwell	107	40,000.00	45.76	55	52	VIC
Canberra	188	80,000.00	47.92	91	97	ACT
Canning	214	49,857.14	49.48	115	99	WA
Capricornia	157	37,000.00	49.06	67	90	QLD
Casey	216	47,200.00	49.80	98	118	VIC
Charlton	195	58,125.00	49.15	87	108	NSW
Chifley	104	85,000.00	44.91	45	59	NSW
Chisholm	222	70,076.92	50.36	104	118	VIC
Cook	137	126,666.67	49.79	72	65	NSW
Corangamite	191	25,200.00	50.38	88	103	VIC
Corio	99	17,500.00	47.16	50	49	VIC
Cowan	110	48,500.00	44.97	51	59	WA
Cowper	154	38,416.67	51.62	68	86	NSW
Cunningham	205	56,000.00	48.59	93	112	NSW
Curtin	174	163,000.00	50.17	80	94	WA
Dawson	131	67,750.00	46.18	55	76	QLD
Deakin	101	65,400.00	53.26	45	56	VIC
Denison	112	49,500.00	48.21	55	57	TAS
Dickson	175	63,000.00	47.08	86	89	QLD
Dobell	171	61,333.33	47.91	81	90	NSW
Dunkley	184	52,285.71	50.47	91	93	VIC
Eden-Monaro	210	34,000.00	51.65	94	116	NSW
Fadden	123	28,833.33	50.48	52	71	QLD

ELECTORAL DIVISION	N	Mean Income (\$)	Mean Age	Gender (N)		State/Territory
				M	N	
Fairfax	167	17,500.00	53.85	70	97	QLD
Farrer	302	39,375.00	48.02	134	168	NSW
Fisher	109	81,000.00	48.50	57	52	QLD
Flinders	235	86,812.50	51.84	110	125	VIC
Forde	252	43,727.27	47.65	117	135	QLD
Forrest	109	35,125.00	49.08	46	63	WA
Fowler	36	45,000.00	43.09	16	20	NSW
Franklin	24	-	59.63	11	13	TAS
Fraser	207	63,375.00	47.30	98	109	ACT
Fremantle	150	62,142.86	50.50	77	73	WA
Gellibrand	111	77,333.33	47.99	56	55	VIC
Gilmore	177	43,350.00	54.13	84	93	NSW
Gippsland	214	30,153.85	52.03	108	106	VIC
Goldstein	169	67,100.00	49.32	81	88	VIC
Gorton	108	55,125.00	43.54	47	61	VIC
Grayndler	133	59,000.00	42.15	62	71	NSW
Greenway	128	33,500.00	46.11	59	69	NSW
Grey	207	55,727.27	51.67	99	108	SA
Griffith	93	40,000.00	44.32	44	49	QLD
Groom	117	22,000.00	48.72	52	65	QLD
Gwydir	374	50,291.67	50.53	178	196	NSW
Hasluck	66	65,000.00	51.77	33	33	WA
Herbert	83	75,000.00	49.72	44	39	QLD
Higgins	99	137,500.00	49.47	44	55	VIC
Hindmarsh	170	86,500.00	51.50	77	93	SA
Hinkler	200	44,700.00	49.89	99	101	QLD
Holt	76	-	43.35	35	41	VIC
Hotham	130	40,500.00	50.45	58	72	VIC
Hughes	118	65,000.00	49.73	63	55	NSW
Hume	202	50,461.54	48.79	99	103	NSW
Hunter	193	41,000.00	51.87	87	106	NSW
Indi	176	34,750.00	50.90	75	101	VIC
Isaacs	172	107,857.14	46.65	79	93	VIC
Jagajaga	119	42,750.00	52.41	54	65	VIC
Kalgoorlie	154	55,714.29	44.50	57	97	WA
Kennedy	251	54,363.64	48.29	112	139	QLD
Kingsford Smith	169	88,500.00	44.24	85	84	NSW
Kingston	129	35,500.00	48.38	63	66	SA
Kooyong	153	97,777.78	47.03	63	90	VIC
La Trobe	218	48,416.67	46.43	118	100	VIC
Lalor	100	15,500.00	47.23	52	48	VIC
Leichhardt	142	73,571.43	46.43	68	74	QLD
Lilley	172	23,250.00	50.41	70	102	QLD
Lindsay	132	18,000.00	46.52	62	70	NSW
Lingiari	126	66,125.00	44.30	62	64	NT
Longman	188	41,833.33	46.81	92	96	QLD
Lowe	152	41,142.86	48.26	63	89	NSW
Lyne	109	35,000.00	51.85	53	56	NSW

ELECTORAL DIVISION	N	Mean Income (\$)	Mean Age	Gender (N)		State/Territory
				M	N	
Lyons	234	33,888.89	49.50	95	139	TAS
Macarthur	115	179,600.00	43.52	48	67	NSW
Mackellar	197	54,125.00	50.82	86	111	NSW
Macquarie	232	39,300.00	49.10	105	127	NSW
Makin	125	38,250.00	51.68	48	77	SA
Mallee	267	25,133.33	51.97	121	146	VIC
Maranoa	246	55,421.05	48.40	120	126	QLD
Maribyrnong	128	75,000.00	44.89	63	65	VIC
Mayo	277	53,800.00	49.28	128	149	SA
McEwen	303	73,388.89	46.88	142	161	VIC
McMillan	150	50,000.00	49.65	68	82	VIC
McPherson	115	25,800.00	52.93	46	69	QLD
Melbourne	174	37,000.00	41.29	92	82	VIC
Melbourne Ports	189	102,200.00	44.61	84	105	VIC
Menzies	133	56,125.00	47.98	61	72	VIC
Mitchell	115	63,750.00	49.70	60	55	NSW
Moncrieff	89	87,857.14	47.26	48	41	QLD
Moore	140	80,000.00	45.40	66	74	WA
Moreton	99	-	45.64	57	42	QLD
Murray	134	42,727.27	49.79	65	69	VIC
New England	78	47,500.00	47.59	35	43	NSW
Newcastle	131	97,750.00	49.26	62	69	NSW
North Sydney	161	83,750.00	46.70	75	86	NSW
O'Connor	178	58,733.33	50.07	89	89	WA
Oxley	121	45,000.00	46.36	55	66	QLD
Page	149	37,666.67	52.26	69	80	NSW
Parkes	198	36,600.00	49.63	80	118	NSW
Parramatta	106	54,000.00	47.20	54	52	NSW
Paterson	153	35,800.00	51.38	70	83	NSW
Pearce	262	40,125.00	49.66	112	150	WA
Perth	84	75,000.00	49.09	34	50	WA
Petrie	150	41,000.00	47.20	72	78	QLD
Port Adelaide	131	47,750.00	50.78	62	69	SA
Prospect	126	39,000.00	48.36	57	69	NSW
Rankin	93	59,333.33	43.57	48	45	QLD
Reid	124	65,571.43	49.27	67	57	NSW
Richmond	141	-	54.36	69	72	NSW
Riverina	108	38,750.00	47.10	54	54	NSW
Robertson	104	38,714.29	50.64	46	58	NSW
Ryan	169	68,750.00	47.83	79	90	QLD
Scullin	70	81,666.67	43.18	29	41	VIC
Shortland	118	35,200.00	52.83	51	67	NSW
Solomon	102	47,486.20	45.21	50	52	NT
Stirling	140	50,000.00	54.93	69	71	WA
Sturt	136	-	50.52	58	78	SA
Swan	140	64,777.78	51.80	54	86	WA
Sydney	229	98,333.33	41.50	140	89	NSW
Tangney	110	95,000.00	48.65	51	59	WA

ELECTORAL DIVISION	N	Mean Income (\$)	Mean Age	Gender (N)		State/Territory
				M	N	
Throsby	105	76,666.67	47.11	50	55	NSW
Wakefield	133	50,600.00	48.15	60	73	SA
Wannon	310	43,961.54	49.64	147	163	VIC
Warringah	148	111,666.67	46.22	71	77	NSW
Watson	130	67,428.57	47.28	54	76	NSW
Went worth	148	86,428.57	47.96	78	70	NSW
Werriwa	115	57,166.67	43.80	53	62	NSW
Wide Bay	173	53,166.67	49.21	85	88	QLD
Wills	117	83,000.00	46.95	60	57	VIC
Total	22829	59,161.15	48.75	10693	12136	

Table A 11.4: Descriptive Statistics for the Divisions

Suburb	N	State	Poverty Number	Poverty Rate	Mean Taxable Income
Adelaide	168	SA	11,469	9.40	43,120
Aston	114	VIC	7,640	6.40	37,833
Ballarat	151	VIC	14,168	12.30	33,312
Banks	91	NSW	8,010	6.90	39,853
Barker	220	SA	16,603	12.20	32,277
Barton	132	NSW	7,804	6.40	39,844
Bass	22	TAS	10,146	11.60	32,997
Batman	144	VIC	12,064	9.90	34,797
Bendigo	134	VIC	15,458	13.30	31,676
Bennelong	149	NSW	6,861	5.70	44,952
Berowra	233	NSW	5,388	4.50	49,811
Blair	175	QLD	14,109	11.30	31,983
Blaxland	89	NSW	13,006	10.20	33,915
Bonner	234	QLD	8,731	7.60	36,335
Boothby	191	SA	9,965	8.20	38,334
Bowman	134	QLD	9,830	8.60	35,502
Braddon	92	TAS	13,660	15.00	32,006
Bradfield	201	NSW	2,527	2.10	70,893
Brand	111	WA	12,250	11.00	34,909
Brisbane	95	QLD	7,279	6.80	41,268
Bruce	90	VIC	10,085	7.90	36,097
Calare	105	NSW	13,212	11.30	35,552
Calwell	107	VIC	13,196	10.50	34,637
Canberra	188	ACT	8,713	6.00	43,412
Canning	214	WA	10,107	9.70	34,218
Capricornia	157	QLD	16,563	12.60	38,365
Casey	216	VIC	8,194	7.10	35,594
Charlton	195	NSW	10,583	9.50	36,290
Chifley	104	NSW	14,968	10.50	33,945
Chisholm	222	VIC	7,457	6.30	40,755
Cook	137	NSW	4,442	4.00	45,136
Corangamite	191	VIC	9,963	9.10	34,999
Corio	99	VIC	10,941	9.50	35,210
Cowan	110	WA	10,326	8.70	33,425
Cowper	154	NSW	16,333	14.30	29,895
Cunningham	205	NSW	9,566	8.60	39,834
Curtin	174	WA	6,605	5.90	54,518
Dawson	131	QLD	14,684	11.20	33,823
Deakin	101	VIC	7,463	6.50	38,319
Denison	112	TAS	9,063	10.50	36,830
Dickson	175	QLD	8,238	7.40	36,098
Dobell	171	NSW	10,447	9.20	35,772
Dunkley	184	VIC	11,395	9.30	36,642
Eden-Monaro	210	NSW	14,771	12.60	34,981
Fadden	123	QLD	10,875	9.90	33,570
Fairfax	167	QLD	12,861	11.20	30,204
Farrer	302	NSW	13,667	11.70	33,871
Fisher	109	QLD	11,373	10.50	32,104
Flinders	235	VIC	11,585	10.80	34,741

Suburb	N	State	Poverty Number	Poverty Rate	Mean Taxable Income
Forde	252	QLD	12,576	10.70	31,182
Forrest	109	WA	10,600	9.10	33,842
Fowler	36	NSW	14,743	10.30	33,129
Franklin	24	TAS	10,270	11.50	34,158
Fraser	207	ACT	9,901	7.00	42,887
Fremantle	150	WA	10,239	9.10	36,723
Gellibrand	111	VIC	14,225	11.10	36,740
Gilmore	177	NSW	11,990	11.10	34,716
Gippsland	214	VIC	15,086	12.50	33,577
Goldstein	169	VIC	5,517	4.60	54,357
Gorton	108	VIC	11,935	10.80	34,452
Grayndler	133	NSW	10,781	8.50	41,011
Greenway	128	NSW	9,228	7.10	37,375
Grey	207	SA	20,044	14.60	33,800
Griffith	93	QLD	9,120	7.80	39,899
Groom	117	QLD	11,446	10.20	32,948
Gwydir	374	NSW	17,322	14.20	34,414
Hasluck	66	WA	10,428	8.50	33,858
Herbert	83	QLD	10,802	9.20	35,498
Higgins	99	VIC	5,887	5.00	63,313
Hindmarsh	170	SA	12,771	10.20	36,481
Hinkler	200	QLD	16,917	13.00	32,599
Holt	76	VIC	8,673	7.10	34,127
Hotham	130	VIC	10,007	8.20	35,568
Hughes	118	NSW	6,071	5.00	42,171
Hume	202	NSW	11,775	10.30	37,478
Hunter	193	NSW	11,425	9.70	39,316
Indi	176	VIC	12,349	11.10	32,343
Isaacs	172	VIC	9,987	8.00	35,946
Jagajaga	119	VIC	8,152	6.60	41,642
Kalgoorlie	154	WA	12,419	8.00	41,741
Kennedy	251	QLD	15,124	10.20	34,007
Kingsford Smith	169	NSW	9,338	7.20	42,517
Kingston	129	SA	14,459	11.30	31,799
Kooyong	153	VIC	4,530	3.90	59,410
La Trobe	218	VIC	8,078	6.90	36,792
Lalor	100	VIC	12,449	9.90	35,431
Leichhardt	142	QLD	12,382	8.60	33,326
Lilley	172	QLD	9,106	7.40	39,407
Lindsay	132	NSW	7,781	6.50	37,538
Lingiari	126	NT	10,641	10.50	37,089
Longman	188	QLD	13,504	11.70	30,859
Lowe	152	NSW	8,546	7.00	46,514
Lyne	109	NSW	15,619	13.20	31,365
Lyons	234	TAS	12,642	14.90	31,295
Macarthur	115	NSW	9,443	7.70	37,102
Mackellar	197	NSW	4,199	3.60	50,387
Macquarie	232	NSW	8,834	7.30	38,063
Makin	125	SA	11,826	9.30	33,014
Mallee	267	VIC	16,961	13.90	31,411
Maranoa	246	QLD	15,891	13.00	32,712

Suburb	N	State	Poverty Number	Poverty Rate	Mean Taxable Income
Maribyrnong	128	VIC	12,131	9.60	36,701
Mayo	277	SA	11,199	9.90	35,079
McEwen	303	VIC	11,721	9.50	36,192
McMillan	150	VIC	11,893	11.70	32,734
McPherson	115	QLD	9,955	9.50	32,644
Melbourne	174	VIC	13,554	10.70	45,046
Melbourne Ports	189	VIC	8,858	7.30	51,762
Menzies	133	VIC	6,387	5.50	43,246
Mitchell	115	NSW	4,331	3.90	48,451
Moncrieff	28	QLD	11,294	8.70	35,205
Moore	140	WA	7,964	7.20	37,123
Moreton	99	QLD	9,424	8.00	36,581
Murray	134	VIC	13,257	11.50	31,817
New England	78	NSW	15,713	13.80	33,040
Newcastle	131	NSW	11,704	10.00	38,519
North Sydney	161	NSW	3,976	3.20	69,788
O'Connor	178	WA	15,423	13.10	32,099
Oxley	121	QLD	14,318	11.10	32,928
Page	149	NSW	15,983	13.40	30,402
Parkes	198	NSW	15,412	13.30	34,162
Parramatta	106	NSW	9,751	7.20	38,886
Paterson	153	NSW	11,074	10.00	34,827
Pearce	262	WA	11,880	10.90	34,494
Perth	84	WA	10,637	9.30	36,508
Petrie	150	QLD	9,506	8.80	34,667
Port Adelaide	131	SA	18,283	13.50	31,232
Prospect	126	NSW	10,556	7.80	35,040
Rankin	93	QLD	15,191	10.50	31,817
Reid	124	NSW	13,850	11.00	33,361
Richmond	141	NSW	14,902	13.00	30,772
Riverina	108	NSW	12,480	10.20	34,325
Robertson	104	NSW	9,327	8.10	37,970
Ryan	169	QLD	6,230	5.40	46,658
Scullin	70	VIC	11,675	9.90	33,350
Shortland	118	NSW	12,176	10.50	36,131
Solomon	102	NT	6,111	7.20	38,113
Stirling	140	WA	10,745	9.00	35,441
Sturt	136	SA	10,180	8.10	39,784
Swan	140	WA	10,604	9.40	36,471
Sydney	229	NSW	10,692	8.50	51,397
Tangney	110	WA	8,844	7.20	40,515
Throsby	105	NSW	13,119	11.00	36,469
Wakefield	133	SA	18,017	13.80	31,503
Wannon	310	VIC	13,346	11.50	32,569
Warringah	148	NSW	4,455	3.70	62,857
Watson	130	NSW	12,510	9.80	34,880
Went worth	148	NSW	5,692	4.60	68,367
Werriwa	115	NSW	10,701	9.00	35,296
Wide Bay	173	QLD	16,510	13.80	29,520
Wills	117	VIC	13,407	10.20	35,570

Table A 11.5: Personal Wellbeing of the Samples

ELECTORAL DIVISION	PWB	Standard of Living	Health	Achievement in Life	Personal R/Ships.	Safety	Community Connect.	Future Security
Adelaide	74.75	78.21	76.71	74.04	80.78	75.42	69.64	68.90
Aston	74.39	77.98	71.58	74.12	79.47	77.98	67.57	70.36
Ballarat	76.31	77.40	76.16	75.43	80.13	80.34	72.20	71.68
Banks	75.02	79.78	71.87	74.00	81.98	75.49	68.13	72.16
Barker	77.78	79.05	75.09	75.68	80.73	82.59	76.85	73.27
Barton	74.91	78.79	76.89	73.79	76.77	77.20	69.47	72.50
Bass	75.58	81.36	64.55	77.62	80.91	75.00	76.82	73.64
Batman	73.87	77.85	74.86	72.08	77.92	77.85	66.55	70.07
Bendigo	77.49	78.88	74.03	74.85	83.81	81.64	75.19	73.53
Bennelong	73.88	77.65	75.30	73.06	76.91	76.08	69.13	70.00
Berowra	76.18	80.64	77.73	75.60	80.26	78.24	70.09	71.92
Blair	76.72	79.20	75.03	75.75	80.69	80.46	72.54	72.40
Blaxland	73.60	75.34	74.49	71.28	80.57	70.00	66.59	68.45
Bonner	74.39	76.75	74.32	71.29	81.42	78.03	67.90	71.05
Boothby	76.81	79.42	76.75	75.82	79.79	79.26	72.49	72.93
Bowman	74.18	76.57	72.31	73.13	78.56	79.93	69.55	71.50
Braddon	76.23	76.74	74.78	75.22	82.50	77.93	76.20	70.45
Bradfield	75.61	80.05	77.46	75.10	77.85	77.53	69.45	71.98
Brand	75.24	78.20	75.73	72.70	81.00	76.55	71.00	70.64
Brisbane	74.07	79.26	73.89	73.47	76.63	78.74	67.63	70.21
Bruce	74.72	77.56	77.11	73.93	77.08	77.22	69.44	74.02
Calare	75.59	76.29	78.00	73.24	79.90	77.90	73.90	69.90
Calwell	76.92	78.02	73.93	75.70	79.25	81.32	74.38	73.75
Canberra	74.50	78.03	74.57	73.32	76.63	78.82	69.84	69.30
Canning	74.26	77.76	75.75	73.32	80.00	74.36	68.78	69.91
Capricornia	75.86	78.15	75.80	74.20	78.92	78.65	74.23	70.72
Casey	74.13	76.81	72.36	73.83	78.56	78.56	68.77	69.67
Charlton	74.74	77.18	72.37	74.40	80.57	76.44	72.78	70.00
Chifley	72.52	75.10	70.48	70.58	82.12	74.90	67.25	67.58
Chisholm	75.88	80.59	75.54	74.41	80.23	78.86	70.45	72.05
Cook	76.98	81.90	78.76	76.18	80.89	76.06	73.38	73.66
Corangamite	76.62	79.53	75.08	74.89	83.56	79.16	72.68	71.16
Corio	76.79	79.29	73.84	75.76	85.56	80.40	73.37	69.16
Cowan	73.77	77.91	73.64	75.18	81.73	73.39	65.14	69.72
Cowper	76.41	78.31	75.13	75.52	80.97	80.13	74.81	71.19
Cunningham	73.91	76.63	74.20	72.63	78.34	76.39	69.66	69.61
Curtin	75.05	80.40	76.03	74.00	76.55	77.59	67.70	72.22
Dawson	75.79	78.32	77.40	73.44	82.29	80.69	70.92	68.54
Deakin	75.69	77.33	75.54	73.96	82.48	79.11	69.50	71.62
Denison	74.93	76.25	76.96	71.61	76.88	79.19	70.72	70.36
Dickson	75.23	76.63	76.34	74.08	80.57	79.54	70.00	70.11
Dobell	74.43	76.90	71.99	74.94	80.82	75.24	69.82	71.01
Dunkley	75.25	77.28	75.76	75.33	79.18	78.75	67.18	70.40
Eden-Monaro	77.71	78.76	78.67	76.57	81.81	81.48	73.75	73.29
Fadden	74.46	77.15	76.67	70.74	82.03	75.25	67.98	71.67
Fairfax	77.06	77.31	77.77	75.48	80.84	81.20	74.01	71.11
Farrer	76.08	76.74	75.70	73.18	79.77	80.03	74.67	71.93

ELECTORAL DIVISION	PWB	Standard of Living	Health	Achievement in Life	Personal R/Ships.	Safety	Community Connect.	Future Security
Fisher	76.36	80.09	72.66	76.76	81.83	78.81	70.64	72.71
Flinders	77.05	78.81	74.21	75.15	82.01	81.23	73.90	72.64
Forde	75.50	76.11	75.75	73.10	80.32	80.75	70.28	72.04
Forrest	74.95	78.62	73.30	75.14	80.37	75.78	75.50	67.64
Fowler	73.91	72.78	80.83	73.33	77.78	75.14	64.29	70.00
Franklin	75.47	81.25	70.83	75.00	81.25	75.83	70.42	66.09
Fraser	76.05	78.55	75.12	74.78	81.17	78.98	69.85	71.45
Fremantle	74.58	77.11	75.80	74.08	80.20	74.16	68.19	71.63
Gellibrand	74.48	78.91	74.14	73.15	80.36	77.75	68.64	68.36
Gilmore	75.44	77.34	74.07	74.72	79.27	77.85	73.05	71.36
Gippsland	77.06	76.87	75.42	75.37	81.74	82.29	74.63	71.67
Goldstein	76.43	79.35	76.98	76.07	81.07	77.87	71.31	72.01
Gorton	71.74	74.07	74.49	69.25	77.50	74.44	66.42	68.58
Grayndler	69.43	72.03	72.11	70.23	72.56	71.44	63.94	63.72
Greenway	75.29	77.03	78.12	75.04	80.31	75.62	68.83	70.87
Grey	76.46	76.96	74.98	74.71	82.24	80.39	74.98	71.41
Griffith	74.05	78.71	77.63	70.54	77.31	77.85	65.59	69.89
Groom	73.55	75.64	73.33	74.53	78.10	77.61	68.19	70.00
Gwydir	74.11	75.32	73.57	72.09	78.61	76.92	73.49	68.97
Hasluck	71.70	78.03	72.88	76.31	79.39	69.70	65.00	62.46
Herbert	76.36	77.83	78.31	75.37	77.80	82.44	70.86	72.47
Higgins	77.50	81.92	77.58	76.16	81.41	81.03	73.67	71.44
Hindmarsh	75.43	79.00	74.12	76.71	79.76	75.94	70.06	72.63
Hinkler	76.46	77.70	74.55	74.30	83.45	79.80	73.55	71.32
Holt	73.21	75.00	78.16	72.27	78.00	76.58	64.52	68.22
Hotham	72.49	71.00	75.46	72.58	76.20	76.74	69.92	64.61
Hughes	75.28	76.27	72.80	76.53	82.03	76.69	72.71	70.78
Hume	75.01	78.51	73.61	73.22	82.97	75.45	70.85	71.38
Hunter	72.98	76.06	73.32	70.74	79.07	73.63	70.00	67.64
Indi	77.99	80.57	75.74	75.34	81.93	83.86	76.34	72.91
Isaacs	75.26	77.21	76.69	75.20	78.84	76.57	68.25	70.42
Jagajaga	76.58	78.07	76.72	75.51	80.76	78.70	71.26	74.71
Kalgoorlie	74.89	76.10	76.75	74.54	80.58	78.37	70.92	67.71
Kennedy	75.73	75.62	75.02	72.84	80.68	82.12	74.80	69.64
Kingsford Smith	73.42	74.44	75.86	72.47	76.37	76.51	68.75	68.69
Kingston	72.78	75.50	72.09	70.94	79.15	77.52	67.05	67.91
Kooyong	75.92	78.95	76.60	72.42	79.87	80.99	70.00	72.04
La Trobe	74.78	76.42	73.26	74.63	81.19	78.26	69.86	69.95
Lalor	73.75	75.30	73.30	71.31	82.70	75.80	65.30	70.00
Leichhardt	74.22	74.58	73.73	73.38	76.83	79.93	70.99	70.79
Lilley	75.77	77.62	75.81	73.86	80.53	79.88	69.47	74.29
Lindsay	73.00	77.27	74.27	72.02	78.11	73.10	66.15	69.31
Lingiari	76.24	78.02	76.75	73.89	78.08	80.64	73.76	72.64
Longman	76.13	77.77	75.45	72.93	83.56	80.59	70.70	71.98
Lowe	72.81	76.25	73.75	71.19	78.03	74.83	67.27	70.00
Lyne	77.08	78.17	73.49	76.57	83.49	80.00	75.28	71.57
Lyons	74.86	76.50	75.09	73.80	79.18	78.80	71.97	69.34
Macarthur	73.87	76.17	73.83	74.35	80.87	72.11	68.87	71.23

ELECTORAL DIVISION	PWB	Standard of Living	Health	Achievement in Life	Personal R/Ships.	Safety	Community Connect.	Future Security
Mackellar	75.07	78.48	76.63	74.23	77.16	78.78	69.34	72.12
Macquarie	74.99	76.47	75.00	72.81	79.31	79.31	70.13	71.35
Makin	73.22	75.12	73.52	74.44	79.60	73.52	68.24	68.85
Mallee	76.46	77.22	74.04	73.53	79.44	80.34	76.11	73.26
Maranoa	77.55	77.20	77.48	73.73	81.75	82.96	76.10	71.79
Maribyrnong	73.65	75.78	73.36	72.36	77.64	78.90	67.40	67.44
Mayo	77.22	80.22	76.68	76.41	82.43	81.01	71.64	72.01
McEwen	75.74	76.82	75.83	74.05	81.78	80.40	71.10	70.67
McMillan	76.89	78.67	75.67	74.87	80.73	82.07	72.97	73.04
McPherson	76.62	79.30	73.91	77.11	81.32	81.30	71.22	71.24
Melbourne	73.38	76.67	74.54	73.29	74.89	79.30	66.24	69.53
Melbourne Ports	75.96	79.89	76.56	72.99	79.04	81.12	70.97	70.65
Menzies	76.92	80.30	77.29	76.89	80.61	78.57	69.77	74.89
Mitchell	74.22	79.04	73.30	74.00	79.57	75.39	68.70	69.57
Moncrieff	75.95	78.31	76.18	75.84	80.67	80.45	69.89	69.77
Moore	73.15	76.86	75.00	73.62	79.86	74.21	65.61	67.39
Moreton	75.52	78.99	74.75	73.71	80.21	79.49	70.91	67.35
Murray	77.47	76.72	77.69	76.09	79.93	82.91	73.21	74.47
New England	75.73	77.18	72.99	75.13	81.03	76.36	74.94	68.72
Newcastle	73.17	77.40	70.76	73.05	75.27	74.15	69.54	71.33
North Sydney	74.10	77.37	76.25	74.44	80.00	76.96	66.94	69.56
O'Connor	76.42	78.65	73.37	75.39	79.55	78.82	77.92	72.05
Oxley	73.20	75.54	76.00	73.00	77.25	78.02	64.58	70.17
Page	76.77	78.72	74.50	77.38	80.00	81.34	74.56	72.40
Parkes	75.21	75.89	73.15	75.71	80.81	77.93	74.52	69.23
Parramatta	71.89	75.85	76.89	71.43	75.62	73.49	65.58	67.09
Paterson	76.58	77.97	76.91	75.39	82.91	80.07	71.31	70.13
Pearce	75.82	78.02	76.70	75.59	81.15	76.34	71.49	70.23
Perth	71.74	76.07	72.62	73.81	77.71	72.26	63.33	67.23
Petrie	76.02	80.87	75.13	75.13	76.93	81.00	70.40	72.55
Port Adelaide	73.29	74.81	74.46	71.69	79.31	74.50	70.31	67.94
Prospect	72.34	73.17	69.37	73.68	75.92	71.44	68.29	68.45
Rankin	70.79	72.58	72.69	71.61	75.27	71.72	66.13	66.85
Reid	70.82	73.47	71.22	71.53	75.85	73.39	63.03	65.73
Richmond	77.72	79.22	77.43	75.50	79.01	82.55	75.76	74.96
Riverina	77.31	80.00	76.76	76.26	80.09	78.52	76.54	71.44
Robertson	73.57	75.87	72.88	72.60	79.71	75.48	67.88	70.58
Ryan	77.65	82.31	78.34	75.06	80.83	81.31	71.83	73.95
Scullin	73.52	75.14	71.86	73.19	77.86	77.29	69.86	70.00
Shortland	74.22	76.69	71.95	75.43	81.62	73.73	71.71	68.53
Solomon	73.91	77.25	74.90	74.61	76.86	74.75	71.27	67.60
Stirling	73.50	77.21	74.00	76.12	79.79	71.29	67.03	69.42
Sturt	74.75	78.16	75.29	73.33	81.26	75.48	68.89	69.26
Swan	73.22	76.93	75.71	74.43	78.32	72.81	66.86	69.64
Sydney	72.15	75.07	75.15	71.79	73.01	76.11	65.24	68.85
Tangney	73.55	78.45	76.82	70.64	80.27	74.82	66.00	67.82
Throsby	74.02	75.81	73.43	75.14	79.71	75.24	69.81	68.06
Wakefield	75.48	75.79	77.07	78.12	78.23	77.37	69.24	71.76

ELECTORAL DIVISION	PWB	Standard of Living	Health	Achievement. in Life	Personal R/Ships.	Safety	Community Connect.	Future Security
Wannon	76.76	77.35	74.94	74.53	82.82	80.42	73.66	72.64
Warringah	76.77	80.47	79.73	76.01	78.58	78.31	70.96	72.15
Watson	72.87	74.50	75.77	73.77	78.08	73.26	68.37	67.38
Went worth	75.24	79.19	76.01	74.52	76.89	78.92	68.85	72.79
Werriwa	70.92	72.35	73.74	70.70	78.87	70.18	62.63	66.55
Wide Bay	78.55	79.42	80.64	77.15	84.19	83.02	73.93	72.03
Wills	75.40	77.01	76.58	73.76	79.91	78.97	71.62	70.71
Total	75.18	77.50	75.16	74.11	79.83	78.08	70.71	70.69

Table A 11.6: Normative PWI and Domain Mean Values Calculated from Survey Mean Scores

Normative range	Upper Lower	PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achieve. in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect	Future security
		76.6	79.4	76.3	76.1	82.0	80.9	72.4	73.0
		73.4	75.2	73.8	71.9	77.3	74.6	68.5	68.0

Table A 11.6.1: PWB x State (Australian Capital Territory)

Electoral Division		PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achievement in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
Canberra	Mean	74.50	78.03	74.57	73.32	76.63	78.82	69.84	69.30
	SD	12.11	15.58	18.04	18.01	20.97	16.39	18.91	19.54
Fraser	Mean	76.05	78.55	75.12	74.78	81.17	78.98	69.85	71.45
	SD	10.38	14.91	16.86	15.82	17.32	16.40	16.86	18.64
Total	Mean	75.32	78.30	74.86	74.09	79.01	78.90	69.85	70.43
	SD	11.25	15.21	17.41	16.89	19.25	16.37	17.84	19.07

Note: (i) The normative data above are national norms that apply across all States and Territories.
(ii) Values above the normal range are highlighted while values below the normal range are highlighted .

Table A 11.6.2: PWB x State (New South Wales)

Electoral division		PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achievement in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
Banks	Mean	75.02	79.78	71.87	74.00	81.98	75.49	68.13	72.16
	SD	11.91	14.91	20.97	17.08	19.68	18.93	19.49	21.20
Barton	Mean	74.91	78.79	76.89	73.79	76.77	77.20	69.47	72.50
	SD	10.82	15.33	17.39	16.28	21.68	16.41	20.09	18.18
Bennelong	Mean	73.88	77.65	75.30	73.06	76.91	76.08	69.13	70.00
	SD	11.91	15.35	20.42	16.86	21.27	18.76	18.30	18.70
Berowra	Mean	76.18	80.64	77.73	75.60	80.26	78.24	70.09	71.92
	SD	10.66	13.99	17.87	16.94	18.08	16.91	19.29	18.77
Blaxland	Mean	73.60	75.34	74.49	71.28	80.57	70.00	66.59	68.45
	SD	13.33	19.65	21.11	20.85	22.96	22.79	22.02	21.48
Bradfield	Mean	75.61	80.05	77.46	75.10	77.85	77.53	69.45	71.98
	SD	10.06	15.02	17.47	14.46	18.15	15.39	16.95	18.14
Calare	Mean	75.59	76.29	78.00	73.24	79.90	77.90	73.90	69.90
	SD	13.45	18.46	17.23	19.78	22.72	20.37	21.01	22.08
Charlton	Mean	74.74	77.18	72.37	74.40	80.57	76.44	72.78	70.00
	SD	11.19	18.27	21.29	16.45	18.47	19.69	17.59	18.51
Chifley	Mean	72.52	75.10	70.48	70.58	82.12	74.90	67.25	67.58
	SD	13.72	18.33	22.36	18.99	19.39	22.94	21.85	22.18
Cook	Mean	76.98	81.90	78.76	76.18	80.89	76.06	73.38	73.66
	SD	10.90	15.46	18.45	16.42	19.75	18.33	17.61	19.25
Cowper	Mean	76.41	78.31	75.13	75.52	80.97	80.13	74.81	71.19
	SD	11.53	17.52	19.98	15.68	18.95	18.01	17.35	20.23

Electoral division		PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achievement in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
Cunningham	Mean	73.91	76.63	74.20	72.63	78.34	76.39	69.66	69.61
	SD	12.06	17.96	18.44	21.12	21.92	18.88	20.21	21.12
Dobell	Mean	74.43	76.90	71.99	74.94	80.82	75.24	69.82	71.01
	SD	12.53	16.21	19.33	18.11	19.14	18.82	20.46	20.49
Eden-Monaro	Mean	77.71	78.76	78.67	76.57	81.81	81.48	73.75	73.29
	SD	11.32	17.67	17.85	16.09	18.50	16.96	20.98	18.77
Farrer	Mean	76.08	76.74	75.70	73.18	79.77	80.03	74.67	71.93
	SD	12.66	18.13	19.46	18.24	21.59	17.86	20.58	19.27
Fowler	Mean	73.91	72.78	80.83	73.33	77.78	75.14	64.29	70.00
	SD	11.42	15.42	13.81	22.04	18.69	18.37	20.19	17.24
Gilmore	Mean	75.44	77.34	74.07	74.72	79.27	77.85	73.05	71.36
	SD	12.96	18.56	21.80	19.21	22.41	17.58	20.55	19.58
Grayndler	Mean	69.43	72.03	72.11	70.23	72.56	71.44	63.94	63.72
	SD	11.74	18.21	20.23	18.96	22.28	19.27	20.03	18.79
Greenway	Mean	75.29	77.03	78.12	75.04	80.31	75.62	68.83	70.87
	SD	10.72	14.97	18.52	17.31	21.91	20.84	19.30	18.63
Gwydir	Mean	74.11	75.32	73.57	72.09	78.61	76.92	73.49	68.97
	SD	13.79	19.34	20.87	20.53	23.61	20.54	19.42	21.88
Hughes	Mean	75.28	76.27	72.80	76.53	82.03	76.69	72.71	70.78
	SD	12.28	18.20	21.56	15.16	19.77	19.26	18.29	16.66
Hume	Mean	75.01	78.51	73.61	73.22	82.97	75.45	70.85	71.38
	SD	11.35	16.83	21.21	18.58	18.42	18.53	19.64	20.07
Hunter	Mean	72.98	76.06	73.32	70.74	79.07	73.63	70.00	67.64
	SD	13.26	17.77	19.02	19.96	24.05	21.73	21.82	22.25
Kingsford Smith	Mean	73.42	74.44	75.86	72.47	76.37	76.51	68.75	68.69
	SD	12.40	20.41	19.56	18.00	20.89	18.75	21.00	19.99
Lindsay	Mean	73.00	77.27	74.27	72.02	78.11	73.10	66.15	69.31
	SD	12.47	17.52	19.77	19.01	25.74	19.19	20.85	21.54
Lowe	Mean	72.81	76.25	73.75	71.19	78.03	74.83	67.27	70.00
	SD	11.79	18.34	19.32	17.77	22.20	17.51	21.17	20.91
Lyne	Mean	77.08	78.17	73.49	76.57	83.49	80.00	75.28	71.57
	SD	11.07	17.80	20.65	14.54	17.45	18.10	18.01	19.82
Macarthur	Mean	73.87	76.17	73.83	74.35	80.87	72.11	68.87	71.23
	SD	11.51	15.87	20.97	20.05	18.94	19.75	17.86	18.00
Mackellar	Mean	75.07	78.48	76.63	74.23	77.16	78.78	69.34	72.12
	SD	13.00	17.86	18.67	17.11	21.41	17.25	19.69	19.69
Macquarie	Mean	74.99	76.47	75.00	72.81	79.31	79.31	70.13	71.35
	SD	12.45	18.03	19.87	16.90	19.84	17.70	21.38	18.76
Mitchell	Mean	74.22	79.04	73.30	74.00	79.57	75.39	68.70	69.57
	SD	12.78	15.05	20.76	16.21	20.45	18.46	21.26	20.19
New England	Mean	75.73	77.18	72.99	75.13	81.03	76.36	74.94	68.72
	SD	12.78	16.03	23.68	17.19	21.42	21.39	20.50	22.12
Newcastle	Mean	73.17	77.40	70.76	73.05	75.27	74.15	69.54	71.33
	SD	12.96	17.17	21.75	17.97	22.65	21.05	19.01	20.40
North Sydney	Mean	74.10	77.37	76.25	74.44	80.00	76.96	66.94	69.56
	SD	12.77	15.96	19.25	16.66	16.32	16.73	19.60	20.17
Page	Mean	76.77	78.72	74.50	77.38	80.00	81.34	74.56	72.40

Electoral division		PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achievement in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
Parkes	SD	13.53	18.17	19.67	18.21	22.87	18.44	19.03	20.79
	Mean	75.21	75.89	73.15	75.71	80.81	77.93	74.52	69.23
Parramatta	SD	13.79	19.06	22.88	18.34	20.24	22.13	20.88	21.95
	Mean	71.89	75.85	76.89	71.43	75.62	73.49	65.58	67.09
Paterson	SD	12.46	16.95	19.09	20.02	24.53	19.32	20.18	20.42
	Mean	76.58	77.97	76.91	75.39	82.91	80.07	71.31	70.13
Prospect	SD	12.51	16.16	20.59	19.49	19.68	19.10	19.86	21.74
	Mean	72.34	73.17	69.37	73.68	75.92	71.44	68.29	68.45
Reid	SD	12.16	17.87	22.72	20.22	24.23	19.08	19.36	19.09
	Mean	70.82	73.47	71.22	71.53	75.85	73.39	63.03	65.73
Richmond	SD	12.27	16.97	21.83	17.76	22.14	21.67	23.60	22.53
	Mean	77.72	79.22	77.43	75.50	79.01	82.55	75.76	74.96
Riverina	SD	11.85	16.48	18.98	18.79	19.39	15.87	17.69	18.90
	Mean	77.31	80.00	76.76	76.26	80.09	78.52	76.54	71.44
Robertson	SD	11.13	16.00	20.95	15.45	22.98	20.95	18.64	18.82
	Mean	73.57	75.87	72.88	72.60	79.71	75.48	67.88	70.58
Shortland	SD	12.79	17.55	21.62	17.24	18.35	20.04	18.68	18.21
	Mean	74.22	76.69	71.95	75.43	81.62	73.73	71.71	68.53
Sydney	SD	13.72	19.22	21.09	18.05	20.04	20.95	21.94	23.15
	Mean	72.15	75.07	75.15	71.79	73.01	76.11	65.24	68.85
Throsby	SD	13.12	17.69	20.17	19.46	23.86	17.60	19.84	18.87
	Mean	74.02	75.81	73.43	75.14	79.71	75.24	69.81	68.06
Warringah	SD	10.57	16.34	18.02	16.53	20.82	16.82	19.21	19.51
	Mean	76.77	80.47	79.73	76.01	78.58	78.31	70.96	72.15
Watson	SD	11.67	13.37	16.24	15.42	22.53	17.59	19.06	19.18
	Mean	72.87	74.50	75.77	73.77	78.08	73.26	68.37	67.38
Wentworth	SD	11.59	16.15	18.17	17.04	19.65	18.03	20.42	19.48
	Mean	75.24	79.19	76.01	74.52	76.89	78.92	68.85	72.79
Werriwa	SD	12.86	18.57	20.56	18.08	21.47	17.07	22.06	17.39
	Mean	70.92	72.35	73.74	70.70	78.87	70.18	62.63	66.55
Total	SD	15.19	19.07	22.06	20.97	22.97	23.04	23.01	21.94
	Mean	74.61	77.06	74.82	73.84	79.10	76.65	70.37	70.30
	SD	12.41	17.40	20.03	18.07	21.13	19.07	20.15	20.04

Table A 11.6.3: PWB x State (Northern Territory)

Electoral Division		PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achievement in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
Lingiari	Mean	76.24	78.02	76.75	73.89	78.08	80.64	73.76	72.64
	SD	12.03	20.36	20.31	17.57	21.95	17.72	18.78	18.32
Solomon	Mean	73.91	77.25	74.90	74.61	76.86	74.75	71.27	67.60
	SD	11.51	18.14	18.44	15.65	20.15	20.18	18.70	20.16
Total	Mean	75.19	77.68	75.92	74.21	77.53	78.01	72.64	70.40
	SD	11.83	19.36	19.48	16.71	21.12	19.04	18.75	19.28

Table A 11.6.4: PWB x State (Queensland)

Electoral division		PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achievement in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
Blair	Mean	76.72	79.20	75.03	75.75	80.69	80.46	72.54	72.40
	SD	11.04	15.99	21.17	17.87	20.07	16.77	19.78	18.71
Bonner	Mean	74.39	76.75	74.32	71.29	81.42	78.03	67.90	71.05
	SD	10.94	15.98	16.85	15.12	18.48	15.84	19.31	17.80
Bowman	Mean	74.18	76.57	72.31	73.13	78.56	79.93	69.55	71.50
	SD	12.08	16.73	20.81	17.14	21.23	16.75	20.18	19.25
Brisbane	Mean	74.07	79.26	73.89	73.47	76.63	78.74	67.63	70.21
	SD	11.52	17.76	21.85	16.10	19.38	17.03	18.90	19.34
Capricornia	Mean	75.86	78.15	75.80	74.20	78.92	78.65	74.23	70.72
	SD	12.00	16.79	20.35	20.23	22.49	18.46	18.63	19.27
Dawson	Mean	75.79	78.32	77.40	73.44	82.29	80.69	70.92	68.54
	SD	10.08	15.55	18.00	18.84	20.17	17.02	18.28	20.58
Dickson	Mean	75.23	76.63	76.34	74.08	80.57	79.54	70.00	70.11
	SD	11.51	17.76	19.01	16.97	18.27	14.89	19.23	19.24
Fadden	Mean	74.46	77.15	76.67	70.74	82.03	75.25	67.98	71.67
	SD	11.84	17.90	20.23	18.68	19.67	20.38	19.98	19.16
Fairfax	Mean	77.06	77.31	77.77	75.48	80.84	81.20	74.01	71.11
	SD	12.55	18.22	18.14	18.31	20.31	16.29	19.73	21.38
Fisher	Mean	76.36	80.09	72.66	76.76	81.83	78.81	70.64	72.71
	SD	11.96	17.08	21.54	15.99	17.59	18.24	20.06	20.40
Forde	Mean	75.50	76.11	75.75	73.10	80.32	80.75	70.28	72.04
	SD	12.16	18.36	20.78	16.46	21.03	18.03	20.96	19.25
Griffith	Mean	74.05	78.71	77.63	70.54	77.31	77.85	65.59	69.89
	SD	12.01	16.83	17.78	19.53	19.29	17.37	21.64	17.83
Groom	Mean	73.55	75.64	73.33	74.53	78.10	77.61	68.19	70.00
	SD	12.80	16.99	20.89	19.14	22.84	17.89	20.37	18.86
Herbert	Mean	76.36	77.83	78.31	75.37	77.80	82.44	70.86	72.47
	SD	10.39	16.46	15.91	13.54	20.31	16.60	18.92	18.13
Hinkler	Mean	76.46	77.70	74.55	74.30	83.45	79.80	73.55	71.32
	SD	13.37	19.74	21.12	21.65	21.09	18.80	21.38	22.30
Kennedy	Mean	75.73	75.62	75.02	72.84	80.68	82.12	74.80	69.64
	SD	12.39	18.33	20.77	19.46	20.18	16.23	20.30	21.74
Leichhardt	Mean	74.22	74.58	73.73	73.38	76.83	79.93	70.99	70.79
	SD	12.89	20.20	22.71	17.98	23.98	16.77	18.64	21.47
Lilley	Mean	75.77	77.62	75.81	73.86	80.53	79.88	69.47	74.29
	SD	12.84	16.06	20.55	19.11	18.68	16.56	20.18	18.36
Longman	Mean	76.13	77.77	75.45	72.93	83.56	80.59	70.70	71.98
	SD	11.59	17.89	21.26	19.47	19.77	14.92	18.70	20.02
Maranoa	Mean	77.55	77.20	77.48	73.73	81.75	82.96	76.10	71.79
	SD	12.35	18.36	19.17	18.71	19.33	16.77	20.83	20.79
McPherson	Mean	76.62	79.30	73.91	77.11	81.32	81.30	71.22	71.24
	SD	9.90	16.84	18.39	16.44	19.26	16.30	19.83	18.95
Moncrieff	Mean	75.95	78.31	76.18	75.84	80.67	80.45	69.89	69.77
	SD	13.15	15.61	19.86	16.29	20.82	18.06	23.09	22.15
Moreton	Mean	75.52	78.99	74.75	73.71	80.21	79.49	70.91	67.35
	SD	12.68	17.64	21.92	19.65	20.36	17.40	20.36	23.18

Electoral division		PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achievement in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
Oxley	Mean	73.20	75.54	76.00	73.00	77.25	78.02	64.58	70.17
	SD	14.35	18.35	19.76	20.19	22.34	20.36	25.03	18.64
Petrie	Mean	76.02	80.87	75.13	75.13	76.93	81.00	70.40	72.55
	SD	12.63	14.92	18.82	17.64	22.82	15.92	19.00	19.71
Rankin	Mean	70.79	72.58	72.69	71.61	75.27	71.72	66.13	66.85
	SD	13.82	24.40	22.66	18.43	27.21	21.45	21.06	21.73
Ryan	Mean	77.65	82.31	78.34	75.06	80.83	81.31	71.83	73.95
	SD	10.33	13.67	15.18	13.89	18.94	16.51	18.67	16.35
Wide Bay	Mean	78.55	79.42	80.64	77.15	84.19	83.02	73.93	72.03
	SD	10.57	17.35	18.17	16.98	19.97	16.55	18.38	18.92
Total	Mean	75.68	77.62	75.70	73.92	80.39	80.00	71.02	71.19
	SD	12.06	17.55	19.84	18.04	20.54	17.25	20.16	19.82

Table A 11.6.5: PWB x State (South Australia)

Electoral division		PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achievement in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
Adelaide	Mean	74.75	78.21	76.71	74.04	80.78	75.42	69.64	68.90
	SD	11.03	18.42	18.61	17.23	18.98	15.89	17.66	19.25
Barker	Mean	77.78	79.05	75.09	75.68	80.73	82.59	76.85	73.27
	SD	12.09	17.24	18.02	17.52	22.23	16.25	18.49	19.46
Boothby	Mean	76.81	79.42	76.75	75.82	79.79	79.26	72.49	72.93
	SD	11.25	15.80	20.59	17.77	19.79	17.35	18.12	21.04
Grey	Mean	76.46	76.96	74.98	74.71	82.24	80.39	74.98	71.41
	SD	10.78	17.60	17.23	16.43	18.89	18.40	18.17	18.65
Hindmarsh	Mean	75.43	79.00	74.12	76.71	79.76	75.94	70.06	72.63
	SD	10.85	16.01	20.83	15.41	19.64	17.49	19.72	17.60
Kingston	Mean	72.78	75.50	72.09	70.94	79.15	77.52	67.05	67.91
	SD	13.76	16.39	21.05	22.29	22.60	17.46	18.56	20.68
Makin	Mean	73.22	75.12	73.52	74.44	79.60	73.52	68.24	68.85
	SD	12.53	18.03	20.37	18.49	20.92	21.37	21.89	21.37
Mayo	Mean	77.22	80.22	76.68	76.41	82.43	81.01	71.64	72.01
	SD	12.21	15.68	18.84	17.30	18.26	16.48	20.34	18.48
Port Adelaide	Mean	73.29	74.81	74.46	71.69	79.31	74.50	70.31	67.94
	SD	11.00	18.54	19.17	17.66	21.93	18.57	20.84	19.60
Sturt	Mean	74.75	78.16	75.29	73.33	81.26	75.48	68.89	69.26
	SD	11.27	17.31	18.81	19.08	17.08	17.39	19.76	18.95
Wakefield	Mean	75.48	75.79	77.07	78.12	78.23	77.37	69.24	71.76
	SD	11.71	16.71	21.03	16.97	21.40	16.23	19.17	16.94
Total	Mean	75.64	77.86	75.34	74.97	80.55	78.15	71.38	70.97
	SD	11.76	17.03	19.37	17.77	20.06	17.62	19.46	19.28

Table A 11.6.6: PWB x State (Tasmania)

Electoral division		PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achieve. in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect	Future security
Bass	Mean	75.58	81.36	64.55	77.62	80.91	75.00	76.82	73.64
	SD	13.29	18.07	24.25	16.40	20.45	23.65	20.56	20.13
Braddon	Mean	76.23	76.74	74.78	75.22	82.50	77.93	76.20	70.45
	SD	11.75	17.49	21.04	15.65	18.85	18.43	17.34	18.46
Denison	Mean	74.93	76.25	76.96	71.61	76.88	79.19	70.72	70.36
	SD	11.18	15.55	18.30	18.87	21.60	17.38	19.20	16.86
Franklin	Mean	75.47	81.25	70.83	75.00	81.25	75.83	70.42	66.09
	SD	11.75	16.50	19.98	15.32	23.65	20.83	19.67	26.58
Lyons	Mean	74.86	76.50	75.09	73.80	79.18	78.80	71.97	69.34
	SD	13.33	18.66	21.21	20.03	22.58	18.86	20.60	21.49
Total	Mean	75.20	76.94	74.77	73.79	79.46	78.41	72.63	69.83
	SD	12.45	17.62	20.71	18.62	21.64	18.74	19.68	20.12

Table A 11.6.7: PWB x State (Victoria)

Electoral division		PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achievement in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
Aston	Mean	74.39	77.98	71.58	74.12	79.47	77.98	67.57	70.36
	SD	12.50	18.10	21.52	20.12	21.98	15.92	19.64	21.07
Ballarat	Mean	76.31	77.40	76.16	75.43	80.13	80.34	72.20	71.68
	SD	11.69	16.07	18.65	16.80	22.92	14.78	18.35	20.22
Batman	Mean	73.87	77.85	74.86	72.08	77.92	77.85	66.55	70.07
	SD	11.02	16.31	19.58	16.85	21.38	18.82	18.72	18.20
Bendigo	Mean	77.49	78.88	74.03	74.85	83.81	81.64	75.19	73.53
	SD	13.33	19.84	20.60	19.46	18.43	17.05	19.53	19.43
Bruce	Mean	74.72	77.56	77.11	73.93	77.08	77.22	69.44	74.02
	SD	11.40	17.31	20.95	17.43	24.50	16.63	20.47	19.73
Calwell	Mean	76.92	78.02	73.93	75.70	79.25	81.32	74.38	73.75
	SD	12.53	16.12	22.35	19.43	22.56	18.31	21.53	21.19
Casey	Mean	74.13	76.81	72.36	73.83	78.56	78.56	68.77	69.67
	SD	13.29	16.55	20.43	17.50	23.21	18.30	19.38	20.17
Chisholm	Mean	75.88	80.59	75.54	74.41	80.23	78.86	70.45	72.05
	SD	11.40	14.18	18.31	16.28	18.14	15.62	18.21	17.51
Corangamite	Mean	76.62	79.53	75.08	74.89	83.56	79.16	72.68	71.16
	SD	11.46	15.74	20.36	16.77	16.02	17.32	20.54	19.67
Corio	Mean	76.79	79.29	73.84	75.76	85.56	80.40	73.37	69.16
	SD	9.93	14.38	21.27	15.59	14.51	17.08	18.66	19.22
Deakin	Mean	75.69	77.33	75.54	73.96	82.48	79.11	69.50	71.62
	SD	12.08	15.16	19.00	16.86	17.23	15.94	19.26	18.72
Dunkley	Mean	75.25	77.28	75.76	75.33	79.18	78.75	67.18	70.40
	SD	12.46	17.25	19.35	17.52	21.51	16.96	22.09	20.40
Flinders	Mean	77.05	78.81	74.21	75.15	82.01	81.23	73.90	72.64
	SD	10.91	16.15	19.67	17.11	19.97	15.68	18.28	19.64
Gellibrand	Mean	74.48	78.91	74.14	73.15	80.36	77.75	68.64	68.36
	SD	11.05	12.95	18.36	15.90	19.40	14.12	18.55	19.47
Gippsland	Mean	77.06	76.87	75.42	75.37	81.74	82.29	74.63	71.67
	SD	12.46	18.46	20.80	18.65	21.18	17.89	17.65	20.49
Goldstein	Mean	76.43	79.35	76.98	76.07	81.07	77.87	71.31	72.01
	SD	11.47	16.64	19.17	17.85	16.60	17.36	18.20	19.10
Gorton	Mean	71.74	74.07	74.49	69.25	77.50	74.44	66.42	68.58
	SD	12.46	18.24	22.12	20.22	20.38	20.16	19.33	21.67
Higgins	Mean	77.50	81.92	77.58	76.16	81.41	81.03	73.67	71.44
	SD	10.95	15.69	19.95	15.23	15.19	15.58	18.07	19.79
Holt	Mean	73.21	75.00	78.16	72.27	78.00	76.58	64.52	68.22
	SD	13.84	14.74	22.96	17.90	24.16	18.94	22.18	21.04
Hotham	Mean	72.49	71.00	75.46	72.58	76.20	76.74	69.92	64.61
	SD	13.55	20.38	22.52	18.50	23.76	20.47	20.97	24.75
Indi	Mean	77.99	80.57	75.74	75.34	81.93	83.86	76.34	72.91
	SD	11.78	16.62	20.74	17.95	18.97	14.26	18.58	18.97
Isaacs	Mean	75.26	77.21	76.69	75.20	78.84	76.57	68.25	70.42
	SD	12.04	17.08	17.44	17.77	21.71	17.86	19.68	19.68
Jagajaga	Mean	76.58	78.07	76.72	75.51	80.76	78.70	71.26	74.71
	SD	10.77	15.91	15.57	16.82	18.46	16.78	20.93	16.30
Kooyong	Mean	75.92	78.95	76.60	72.42	79.87	80.99	70.00	72.04

Electoral division		PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achievement in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
La Trobe	SD	10.67	14.97	16.79	17.09	16.84	15.26	17.51	18.10
	Mean	74.78	76.42	73.26	74.63	81.19	78.26	69.86	69.95
Lalor	SD	11.92	16.96	20.61	17.42	20.13	16.73	19.21	20.06
	Mean	73.75	75.30	73.30	71.31	82.70	75.80	65.30	70.00
Mallee	SD	12.10	17.49	21.70	18.66	15.88	17.53	22.63	18.26
	Mean	76.46	77.22	74.04	73.53	79.44	80.34	76.11	73.26
Maribyrnong	SD	13.29	17.00	21.10	20.16	22.69	18.39	20.81	21.69
	Mean	73.65	75.78	73.36	72.36	77.64	78.90	67.40	67.44
McEwen	SD	12.90	17.95	19.93	18.23	25.49	18.22	22.82	21.77
	Mean	75.74	76.82	75.83	74.05	81.78	80.40	71.10	70.67
McMillan	SD	11.15	17.89	19.49	16.19	19.74	16.28	20.21	19.03
	Mean	76.89	78.67	75.67	74.87	80.73	82.07	72.97	73.04
Melbourne	SD	12.49	16.21	19.33	20.09	19.15	16.84	21.43	20.12
	Mean	73.38	76.67	74.54	73.29	74.89	79.30	66.24	69.53
Melbourne Ports	SD	12.42	16.10	19.87	18.62	22.24	16.11	22.16	19.49
	Mean	75.96	79.89	76.56	72.99	79.04	81.12	70.97	70.65
Menzies	SD	9.66	14.77	17.45	15.82	17.52	14.04	18.94	18.87
	Mean	76.92	80.30	77.29	76.89	80.61	78.57	69.77	74.89
Murray	SD	12.05	16.74	17.63	20.01	21.25	17.33	20.83	17.20
	Mean	77.47	76.72	77.69	76.09	79.93	82.91	73.21	74.47
Scullin	SD	10.51	16.40	19.69	18.08	21.85	17.93	19.64	16.36
	Mean	73.52	75.14	71.86	73.19	77.86	77.29	69.86	70.00
Wannon	SD	15.69	15.95	24.03	21.45	19.63	18.25	23.44	22.80
	Mean	76.76	77.35	74.94	74.53	82.82	80.42	73.66	72.64
Wills	SD	12.29	18.85	20.55	19.01	19.51	17.56	20.48	19.52
	Mean	75.40	77.01	76.58	73.76	79.91	78.97	71.62	70.71
Total	SD	11.35	15.83	16.41	15.80	18.96	17.16	18.57	19.85
	Mean	75.71	77.73	75.18	74.27	80.32	79.55	71.06	71.28
	SD	12.00	16.81	19.84	17.88	20.30	17.06	20.02	19.75

Table A 11.6.8: PWB x State (Western Australia)

Electoral division		PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achievement in life	Personal r/ships	How safe you feel	Community connect.	Future security
Brand	Mean	75.24	78.20	75.73	72.70	81.00	76.55	71.00	70.64
	SD	11.46	17.38	19.23	18.29	22.05	17.53	20.45	19.97
Canning	Mean	74.26	77.76	75.75	73.32	80.00	74.36	68.78	69.91
	SD	11.59	16.09	18.80	19.35	21.27	18.39	19.22	18.49
Cowan	Mean	73.77	77.91	73.64	75.18	81.73	73.39	65.14	69.72
	SD	12.04	17.03	18.56	16.41	17.45	18.96	19.61	18.67
Curtin	Mean	75.05	80.40	76.03	74.00	76.55	77.59	67.70	72.22
	SD	12.75	15.52	18.15	17.69	23.89	17.40	20.75	18.75
Forrest	Mean	74.95	78.62	73.30	75.14	80.37	75.78	75.50	67.64
	SD	13.40	20.88	19.49	19.98	21.56	20.43	20.21	24.36
Fremantle	Mean	74.58	77.11	75.80	74.08	80.20	74.16	68.19	71.63
	SD	11.57	16.53	17.62	18.16	19.23	19.28	19.87	18.84
Hasluck	Mean	71.70	78.03	72.88	76.31	79.39	69.70	65.00	62.46
	SD	12.47	16.48	21.61	17.10	22.11	19.21	20.55	20.39
Kalgoorlie	Mean	74.89	76.10	76.75	74.54	80.58	78.37	70.92	67.71
	SD	13.01	18.48	19.02	17.56	21.49	20.28	21.16	22.32
Moore	Mean	73.15	76.86	75.00	73.62	79.86	74.21	65.61	67.39
	SD	12.58	17.34	17.73	18.12	19.78	19.57	17.98	20.16
O'Connor	Mean	76.42	78.65	73.37	75.39	79.55	78.82	77.92	72.05
	SD	12.23	17.83	20.17	20.26	22.97	20.54	17.00	20.71
Pearce	Mean	75.82	78.02	76.70	75.59	81.15	76.34	71.49	70.23
	SD	12.41	18.67	19.92	18.08	21.39	19.27	20.82	20.54
Perth	Mean	71.74	76.07	72.62	73.81	77.71	72.26	63.33	67.23
	SD	11.20	16.06	19.46	18.23	20.56	17.72	20.96	19.46
Stirling	Mean	73.50	77.21	74.00	76.12	79.79	71.29	67.03	69.42
	SD	12.84	14.45	18.65	15.11	21.41	20.91	20.38	20.81
Swan	Mean	73.22	76.93	75.71	74.43	78.32	72.81	66.86	69.64
	SD	11.06	16.75	20.75	16.98	22.28	18.50	18.97	20.66
Tangney	Mean	73.55	78.45	76.82	70.64	80.27	74.82	66.00	67.82
	SD	10.00	14.22	17.76	15.99	19.84	17.12	18.83	17.15
Total	Mean	74.42	77.82	75.21	74.37	79.81	75.13	69.25	69.53
	SD	12.14	17.05	19.09	17.99	21.30	19.18	20.07	20.16

Table A 11.7: High and Low Electoral Divisions (PWI)

Electoral division	High group (N=1445)		Low group (N=1058)		Total (N=2503)		p=
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PWI	77.62	11.42	71.28	12.83	74.95	12.43	.000
Standard of living	79.71	16.58	74.22	18.32	77.39	17.55	.000
Health	77.62	18.77	73.70	20.94	75.97	19.80	.000
Achieve in life	76.07	16.87	71.57	19.19	74.17	18.02	.000
Personal relationships	81.68	19.28	75.61	23.10	79.12	21.19	.000
Safety	81.56	17.01	73.04	19.88	77.95	18.75	.000
Community Connection	73.62	19.36	64.60	20.87	69.81	20.50	.000
Future security	73.00	18.39	66.69	20.52	70.34	19.56	.000

Table A 11.8: Poverty Rate x Income x PWB Domains

	ABS Income	AU Income	Poverty Rate	PWB	Standard Of living	Health	Achievements	Personal R/ships	Safety	Community Connect.	Future Security
	M=\$37,761 SD=\$7,542	M=\$58,808 SD=\$26,417	M=9.33 SD=2.70	M=75.00 SD=1.69	M=77.46 SD=2.00	M=75.02 SD=2.19	M=74.01 SD=1.72	M=79.72 SD=2.20	M=77.68 SD=3.02	M=70.34 SD=3.28	M=70.48 SD=2.18
ABS Income (N=150)	-										
AU Income (N=145)	.528** (p=.000)	-									
Poverty Rate (N=150)	-.755** (p=.000)	-.433** (p=.000)	-								
PWB (N=150)	-.019 (p=NS)	-.052 (p=NS)	.185* (p=.023)	-							
Standard Of living (N=150)	.300** .000	.235** .004	-.207* .011	.704** .000	-						
Health (N=150)	.246** .002	.084 (p=NS)	-.162* .048	.423** .000	.218** .007	-					
Achievements (N=150)	-.020 (p=NS)	.029 (p=NS)	.085 (p=NS)	.681** .000	.563** .000	.134 (p = NS)	-				
Personal R/ships (N=150)	-.243** .003	-.184* .026	.255** .002	.620** .000	.408** .000	.057 (p = NS)	.411** .000	-			
Safety (N=150)	-.035 (p=NS)	-.111 (p=NS)	.205* .012	.810** .000	.446** .000	.392** .000	.378** .000	.336** .000	-		
Community Connect. (N=150)	-.202* .013	-.160 (p=NS)	.433** .000	.801** .000	.432** .000	.085 (p = NS)	.548** .000	.487** .000	.639** .000	-	
Future Security (N=150)	.087 (p=NS)	.050 (p=NS)	.003 (p=NS)	.765** .000	.573** .000	.319** .000	.480** .000	.317** .000	.626** .000	.523** .000	-

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table A 11.9: Demographic information X Electoral Group (High V's Low)

	High Group M (SD)	Low Group M (SD)	t	p
Demographics				
Age	37.67 (4.85)	32.88 (2.03)	2.60	.02
Aboriginal	1956 (1585)	1924 (785)	.05	.96
Torres Straight Islander	108 (90.67)	121 (122)	-.24	.82
Aboriginal/Torres Straight Islander	98.11 (107)	92.75 (83.17)	.12	.91
Speaks English only	109208 (8712)	85771 (21184)	3.05	.01
Speaks another language	9416 (6954)	39473 (20212)	-4.00	.00
Australian Citizen	114762 (8095)	109232 (8156)	1.40	1.82
Level of Education				
Year 8	9851 (3862)	8449 (1964)	.92	.37
Year 9	7839 (3385)	6285 (1490)	1.25	.24
Year 10	22870 (8787)	23451 (5871)	-.16	.88
Year 11	10043 (4889)	6933 (2190)	1.72	.11
Year 12	36815 (17287)	47394 (17206)	-1.26	.23
Still at school	3463 (504)	3165 (776)	.95	.36
Did not go to school	505 (157)	2016 (1178)	-3.6	.01
Marital Status				
Married	51871 (3869)	50845 (5264)	.46	.65
Separated	3218 (608)	4165 (566)	-3.31	.01
Divorced	7174 (1369)	8657 (2248)	-1.67	.12
Widowed	6442 (924)	5850 (1189)	1.15	.27
Never Married	30674 (6591)	42545 (17694)	-1.88	.08
Non-School Qualifications				
Postgraduate Degree	2037 (2120)	2812 (2690)	-.66	.52
Graduate Diploma/Grad. Certificate	1642 (876)	1356 (947)	.65	.53
Bachelor Degree	10361 (7149)	12698 (8487)	-.62	.55
Advanced Diploma/Diploma	5904 (1945)	6775 (2129)	-.88	.39
Certificate	14934 (3383)	15176 (2046)	-.18	.86
Religion				
Buddhist	1227 (1217)	4989 (2256)	-4.35	.00
Christian	86077 (11328)	81833 (11800)	.76	.46
Hindu	386 (436)	2078 (1944)	-2.41	.02
Islamic	618 (669)	6057 (6923)	-2.21	.03
Jewish	683 (1689)	479 (722)	.32	.76
Other	616 (226)	980 (409)	-2.31	.04
No Religion	19813 (4477)	20821 (8465)	-.31	.76
Employment				
Full Time	33895 (6381)	41797 (9235)	-2.07	.06
Part Time	33895 (6381)	41797 (9235)	.91	.38
Unemployed	4307 (953)	5231 (921)	-2.03	.06
Not in Labour Force	35049 (7335)	35546 (3865)	-.17	.87
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.64 (2.61)	8.06 (1.82)	-.38	.71

Table A 11.10: Combined demographic information X Electoral Group (High V's Low)

	High Group M (SD)	Low Group M (SD)	t	p
Combined Aboriginal & Torres Straight	2162 (1683)	2137 (908)	.037	.97
Combined Degrees	34878 (9788)	38816 (13143)	-.706	.49
Combined other religions	3531 (3261)	14583 (9422)	-3.314	.01

AUSTRALIA



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

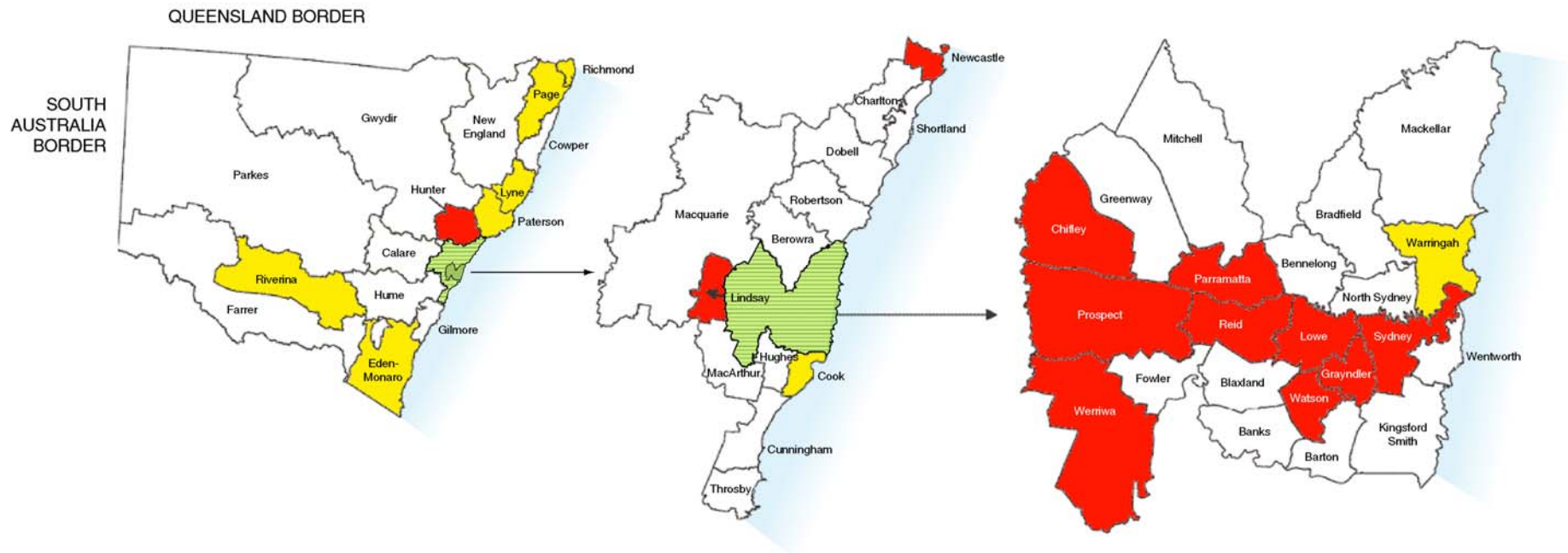


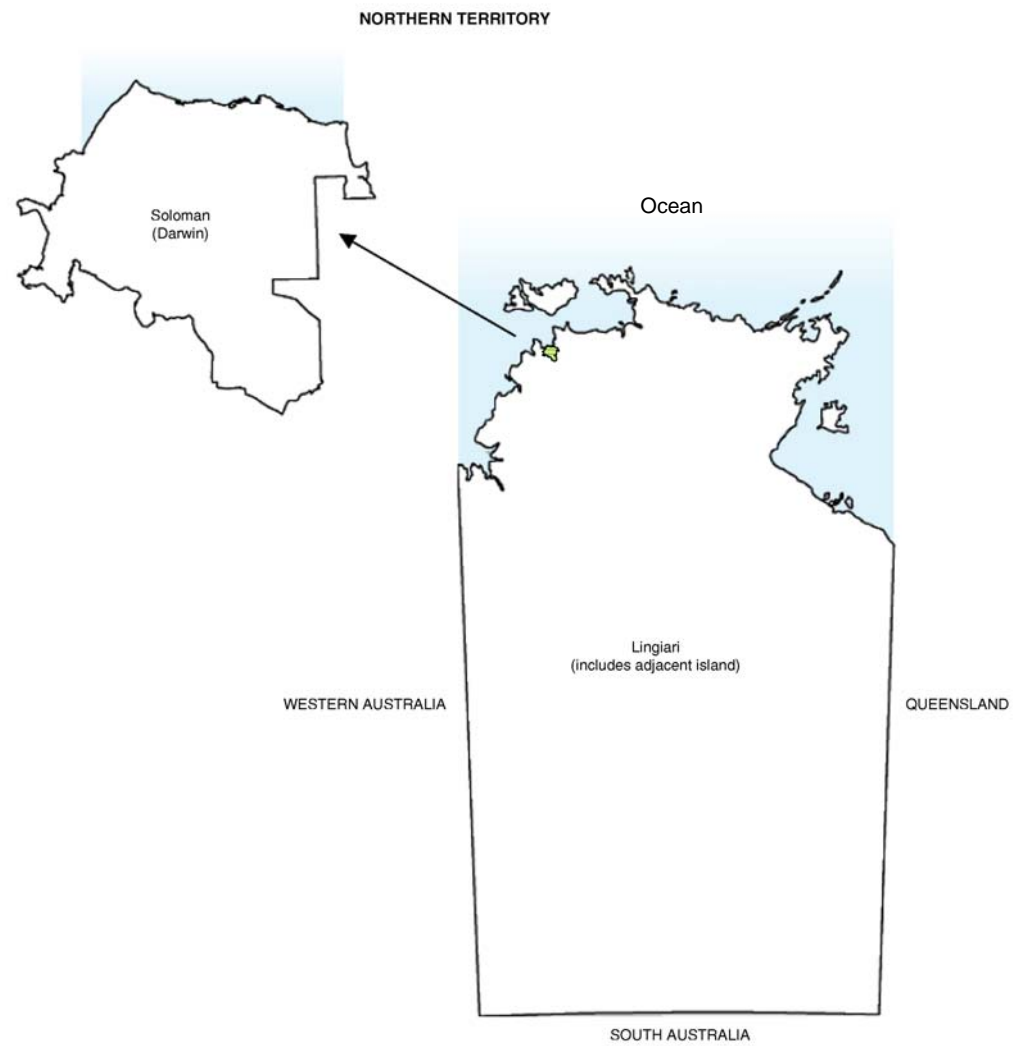
NEW SOUTH WALES

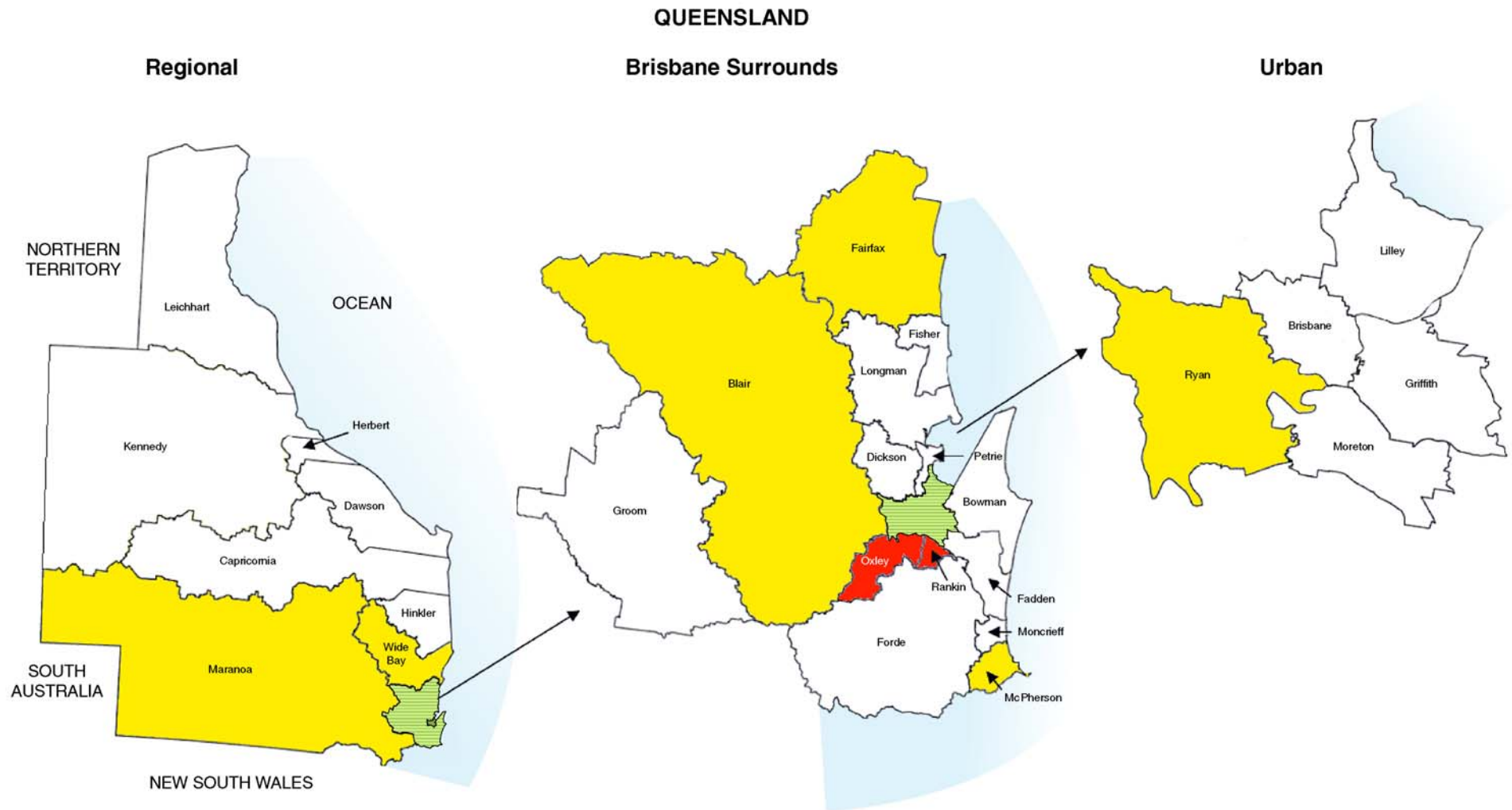
Regional

Sydney Surrounds

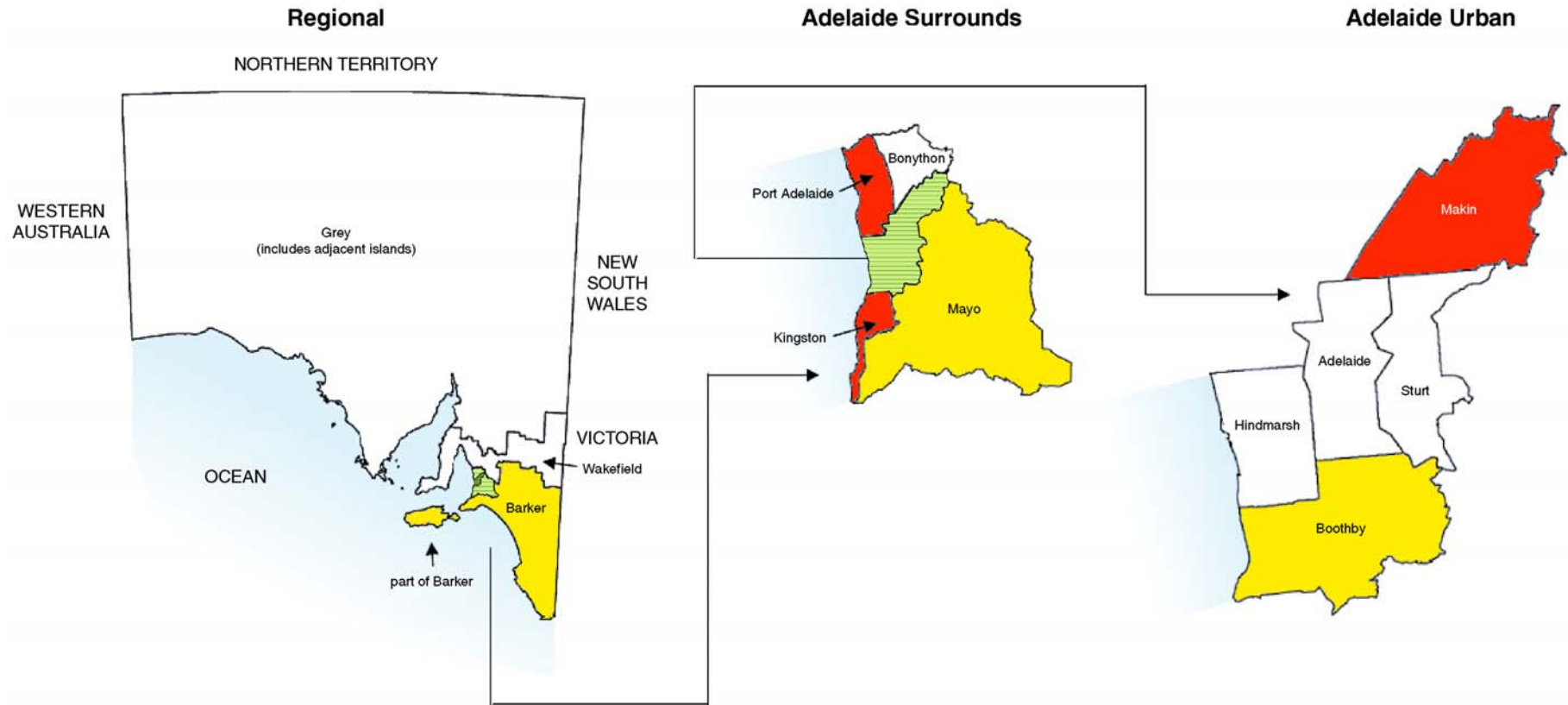
Sydney Urban



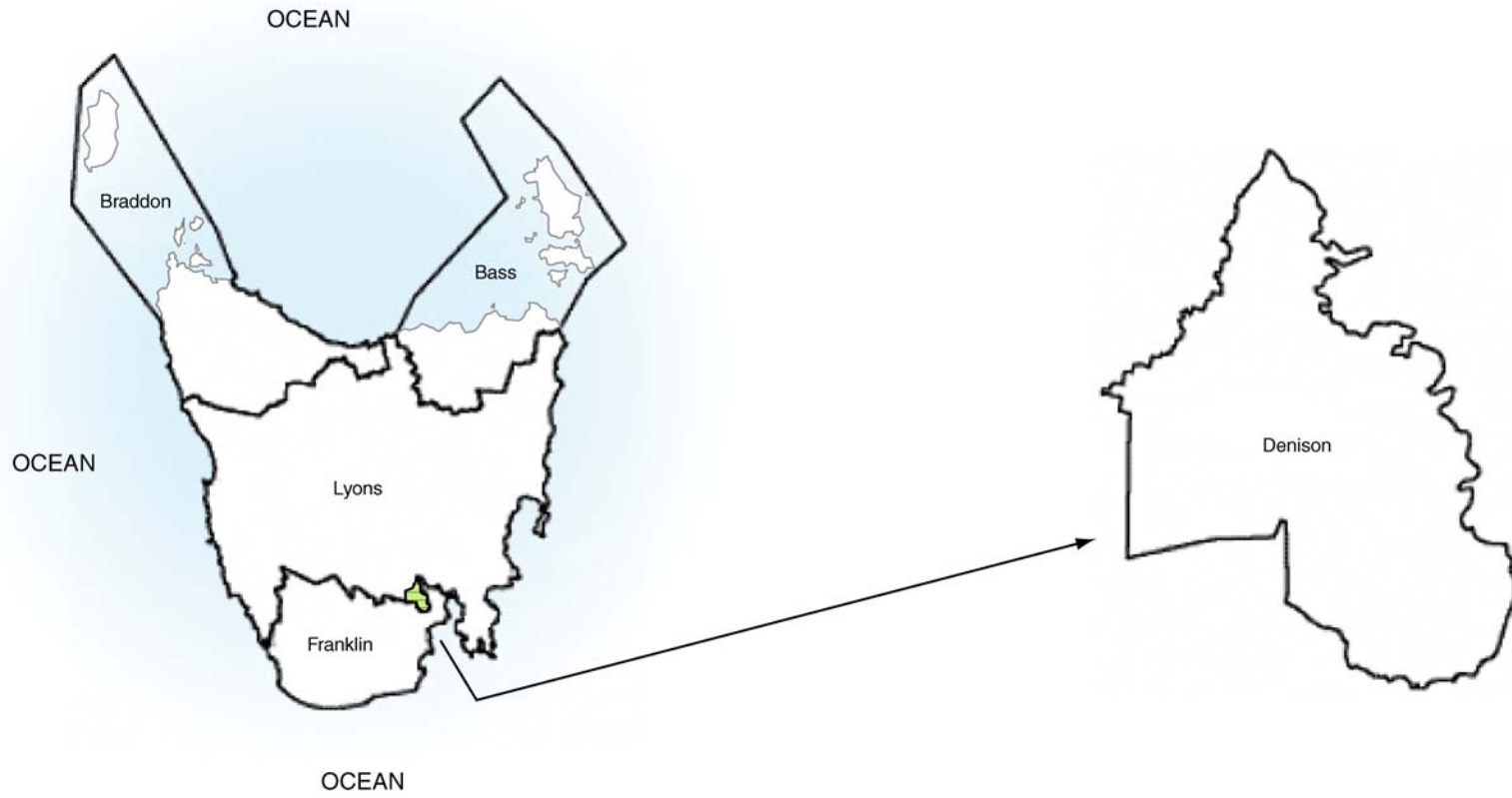




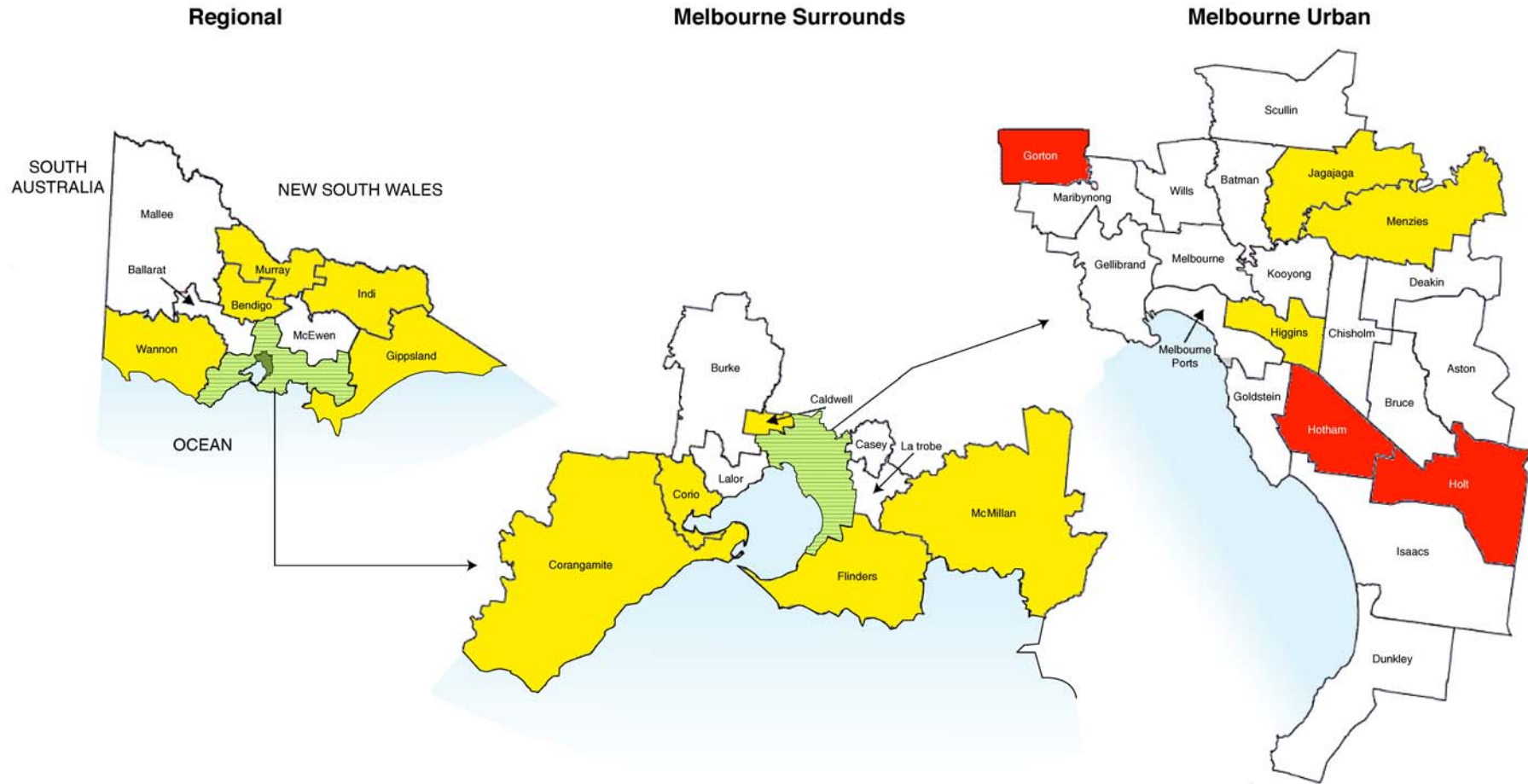
SOUTH AUSTRALIA



TASMANIA

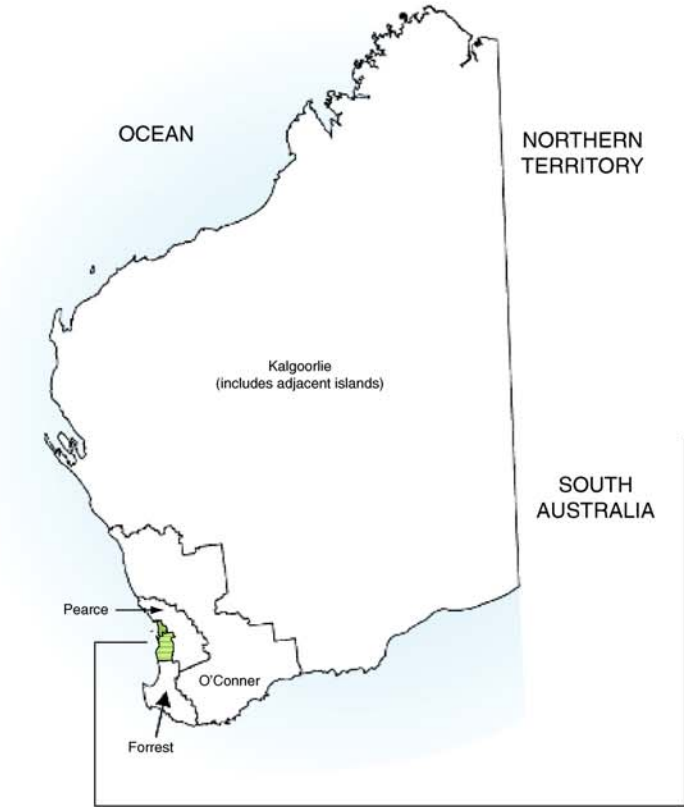


VICTORIA



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Regional



Perth Surrounds



Perth Urban

