



## Socio-economic indexes for 2009 electoral divisions: 2006 Census

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### Executive summary

- The Census collects data on a broad range of social and economic measures of the Australian population. While it is possible to compare electoral divisions on individual census data items, it is often more useful to compare divisions on the basis of a summary of related social and economic data items. This paper provides data on the four separate summary indexes derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing:
  - Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage,
  - Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage/Disadvantage,
  - Index of Economic Resources, and
  - Index of Education and Occupation.
- The paper shows each electoral division ranked on the basis of each index. The electoral boundaries used in this paper are the boundaries that will be used in the upcoming federal election. The paper is an updated version of an earlier paper that was based on the 2006 electoral division boundaries.
- The paper also includes colour coded thematic maps of electoral divisions for each index.

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## Introduction

This paper provides data on four separate socio-economic summary indexes from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. These four indexes, referred to as Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), measure different aspects of socio-economic conditions for individual Census Collection Districts (CCDs). Each SEIFA index can be aggregated for a broad range of different geographic areas and this paper reports on SEIFA data for Commonwealth electoral divisions.

The electoral boundaries used in this paper incorporate the recent redistributions in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania. These boundaries will be used in the upcoming federal election on Saturday 21 August 2010. This paper is an updated version of an earlier paper<sup>1</sup> that was based on the 2006 electoral division boundaries. It uses the same CCD level census data for the four SEIFA indexes with the difference that each CCD is now classified to a 2009 electoral division of best fit.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducts a population census once every five years, collecting data on a broad range of social, economic and demographic aspects of the Australian population. For the 2006 Census, each household was required to answer sixty questions covering diverse topics such as birthplace, occupation, education, income, employment, family composition, housing, and motor vehicle ownership. While it is possible to compare electoral divisions on the basis of each census variable<sup>2</sup>, it can be more useful to compare divisions on the basis of a summary measure of related census variables. The indexes shown in this paper have been created by the ABS for this purpose.

This paper contains tables and maps of electoral divisions ranked on the basis of each of the four SEIFA indexes, together with a description of each index and some comments on the notable features of the electoral rankings. SEIFA data for electoral divisions are created as a population weighted average of the CCDs within each electoral division. All indexes are constructed so that relatively disadvantaged areas have low index values. A more detailed explanation of the indexes is available from an Information Paper and a Technical Paper published by the ABS.<sup>3</sup>

Data for each index are presented in Tables 1 to 4 and there are two versions of each table. The first version shows each electoral division in alphabetical order while the second version shows each electoral division ranked by the index score value (divisions are ranked from

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1. P. Nelson, *Socio-economic indexes for electoral divisions: 2006 Census*, Research Paper No. 2 2008–09, Parliamentary Library, Canberra, 2008.
  2. A paper comparing the new electoral divisions on the basis of a number of individual 2006 Census variables has been published recently by the Parliamentary Library. P. Nelson, *Electoral division rankings: Census 2006 (2009 boundaries)*, Research Paper No. 18 2009–10, Parliamentary Library, Canberra, 2010.
  3. Australian Bureau of Statistics, *An introduction to socio-economic indexes for areas (SEIFA) 2006*, Information Paper, cat. no. 2039.0 ABS Canberra, 2008. Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Socio-economic indexes for areas (SEIFA) – Technical Paper 2006*, cat. no. 2039.0.55.001 ABS Canberra, 2008.

lowest index value to highest). For all of the indexes, a low index score indicates relative disadvantage.

The political party that notionally holds each seat after recent redistributions is also shown in each table. There are six seats currently held by the Liberal Party that are considered to be notionally ALP seats based on an estimated two party preferred vote that incorporates the effect of redistributions. These six seats are Gilmore, Greenway and Macarthur in New South Wales, Dickson and Herbert in Queensland, and Swan in Western Australia. The new seats of Wright in Queensland and Durack in Western Australia are both notionally Liberal Party seats based on voting patterns at the 2007 election. The seat of Lyne is currently held by an independent member following a by-election in 2008. It is shown as an independent held seat in the tables since a meaningful two party preferred vote cannot be estimated for independent held seats. The seat of Ryan is shown as notionally a Liberal Party seat even though the sitting member was expelled from the party on 20 May 2010.

Table 5 contains a summary of the rankings for each of the four indexes together with the demographic classification of each electoral division as defined by the Australian Electoral Commission. Each division is classified as being in one of four possible demographic categories:

- inner metropolitan divisions comprise well established built-up suburbs located in capital cities
- outer metropolitan divisions comprise areas of more recent suburban expansion of capital cities
- provincial divisions comprise areas with a majority of voters in major provincial cities, or in non-metropolitan urban conglomerates, and
- rural divisions comprise areas without a majority of voters in major provincial cities.

The paper includes colour coded thematic maps of electoral divisions for each of the four indexes. The five colours shown on each map represent area-based quintiles. This means that the 150 electoral divisions are ranked and then split into five groups (of 30 divisions each) and each group is shown in a different shade of green with the lightest colour representing the most disadvantaged areas. There is also an appendix containing a detailed list of the variables used to construct each index.

## **Description of the indexes**

There are four indexes shown in this paper. Each index represents a different aspect of socio-economic disadvantage in electoral divisions. The indexes have been created by combining and summarising information from a variety of social and economic variables from the 2006 Census. Each index uses a different set of underlying census variables. The appendix to this paper contains a detailed list of the variables included in each index.

The four indexes are:

- Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

- Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage
- Index of Economic Resources, and
- Index of Education and Occupation.

All the indexes have been constructed so that relatively disadvantaged areas have low index values. To enable easy interpretation of relatively high and low scores, the index scores for Collection Districts have been standardised to have a mean of 1000 across all Collection Districts in Australia. It is not always meaningful to give a CCD a SEIFA score. Around three per cent of all CCDs do not have a SEIFA score and are omitted from calculations of SEIFA scores for larger geographic areas. The mean index score for electoral divisions (and other geographic aggregates of CCDs) does not necessarily have a mean value of exactly 1000, although the mean score will, in practice, be close to 1000.

As a general rule, every effort is made by the ABS to keep the SEIFA indexes the same as the previous release (from the 2001 Census). However, some changes are important or unavoidable. The 2006 Census SEIFA indexes comprise the same four indexes as released for the 2001 Census SEIFA, although some of the variables used to construct each of the four indexes have changed since 2001.

The **Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage** includes variables that measure access to material and social resources of people and households. The index is designed to focus on disadvantage only. A low score on this index indicates a high proportion of relatively disadvantaged people in an area. You cannot conclude that an area with a very high score has a large proportion of relatively advantaged ('well off') people, as there are no variables in this index to indicate this. You can only conclude that such an area has a relatively low incidence of disadvantage. There are 17 indicators used to construct this index including topics such as income, education, occupation, employment status, family type, dwelling size and tenure, internet connection, English proficiency, motor vehicles, and marital status.

The **Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage/Disadvantage** includes variables that also measure access to material and social resources of people and households. This index includes measures of relative social and economic disadvantage as well as well-being. A low score indicates relatively greater disadvantage and a lack of advantage in general. A high score indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage in general. There are 21 indicators used to construct the index. There are eight indicators that measure relative advantage and 13 indicators that measure disadvantage. Of the 13 disadvantage indicators, 12 are the same indicators used in the construction of the Disadvantage Index. The additional indicators of relative advantage in this index (compared with the Disadvantage Index) cover dwelling size, educational qualifications, mortgage and rent levels, occupation, internet, and income.

The **Index of Economic Resources** includes variables that reflect the financial aspects of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage of households within an area. The variables in this index measure household incomes, expenditures and wealth. There are 15 indicators used to construct the index covering mortgage and rental repayments, income, size of dwellings, and family type. Of the 15 indicators, six are the same indicators used in the Disadvantage Index while 10 are the same indicators used in the Advantage/Disadvantage

Index. This index includes indicators of both high and low income, as well as variables correlated with high or low wealth. It does not include education or occupation measures. A low score indicates a relative lack of access to economic resources while a high score indicates relatively greater access to economic resources.

The **Index of Education and Occupation** summarises variables relating exclusively to education, employment and occupation. There are nine indicators used in the index. Of these nine indicators, two are the same indicators used in the Disadvantage Index while four are the same indicators used in the Advantage/Disadvantage Index. The index includes both ‘low’ and ‘high’ measures of education and occupation and it does not include any measures of income. A low score indicates relatively lower education and occupation status of people in an area while a high score indicates relatively higher education and occupation status of people in an area. This index is highly correlated with the Disadvantage Index and the Advantage/Disadvantage Index, but it has only a medium correlation with the Economic Resources index (which is not unexpected since these two indexes have only one indicator in common).

## Data limitations

The indexes contained in this paper are subject to a number of limitations that should be borne in mind when they are used to compare electoral divisions, or other geographic boundaries.

It is difficult to capture an abstract concept like socio-economic disadvantage and the SEIFA indexes only include some of the social and economic variables from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. There are a number of social and economic indicators such as wealth, savings, health, remoteness, and access to infrastructure, that all affect the well-being of the population but are not collected in the census and therefore are not included in the indexes.

The SEIFA indexes that have been produced for the 2006 Census are dependent upon the variables that have been included and the relative weights attached to each of those variables (see Appendix). The inclusion of different variables or different weighting patterns would result in different index scores.<sup>4</sup>

In addition to the above conceptual and methodological limitations, there are a number of technical limitations associated with use of the indexes. Non-response to individual census items may affect the accuracy of the indexes if there is a socio-economic bias to the non-response. Persons in non-private dwellings such as boarding houses are under-represented in the indexes as the indicators relating to families and dwellings include only occupied private dwellings.

Other aspects of the indexes should be borne in mind when analysing and comparing the indexes for different electoral divisions:

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4. This is discussed on page 3 of the ABS Technical Paper. See *Socio-economic indexes for areas (SEIFA) – Technical Paper 2006*, cat. no. 2039.0.55.001 ABS Canberra, 2008.

- The indexes are ‘ordinal measures’ and not ‘interval measures’. This means that the indexes can be used to order the electoral divisions into a ranked order but cannot be used to show that one division is twice as well-off if its score is twice that of another division.
- The indexes reflect the average socio-economic well-being of people and households in an area, not information about an individual person or household in an area. If you have person level data it is not valid to link it to SEIFA scores.
- SEIFA index scores are created at the CCD level because CCDs are the smallest census geographic area that is currently available. Even though CCDs are small in size, people and households within a CCD can be quite different to each other and SEIFA represents an average of these different people. When SEIFA scores are created for larger areas such as electoral divisions, these larger areas will have a greater diversity of people and households. Care must be taken when interpreting the index scores for large geographic areas because the index scores can be less meaningful.
- Partly because of the above factors, the interpretation of an index is more straightforward for electoral divisions that have extreme values. It is difficult to draw comparisons between electoral divisions with mid-ranked scores.
- Two areas may have a similar index score, but for very different reasons. For example, a low score in one area may be due to a high proportion of low income households, while a low score in a different area may instead be due to a high proportion of low-rent households.

It is recommended that users do not compare SEIFA scores over time for a geographic area. SEIFA is only a relative measure, not an absolute measure of socio-economic disadvantage. An area may have a higher or lower score than it did previously, however, this could be due to changes in other areas, rather than changes to that area. Although the ABS attempts to maintain consistency in SEIFA releases for each census, there are changes in the variables and their weights used to calculate each SEIFA index. An example of this is the inclusion of, for the first time, a question on broadband internet access. This variable has been included in the Advantage/Disadvantage Index.

## **Main features**

The following section provides comment on the main features of each index. Because similar variables are used to construct each index, there are some similarities in the rankings of electoral divisions for the various indexes. For example, the ten divisions that are ranked highest for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index comprise nine of the same top ten divisions for the Disadvantage Index, seven of the top ten divisions for the Economic Resources Index, and seven of the top ten divisions for the Education and Occupation Index. At the other end of the rankings, the ten divisions that are ranked lowest for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index comprise seven of the bottom ten divisions for the Disadvantage Index, six of the bottom ten divisions for the Economic Resources Index, and seven of the bottom ten divisions for the Education and Occupation Index.

## **Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage**

The ranking of electoral divisions for this index displays a similar pattern to the ranking for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index. This is understandable since 12 of the 21 indicators in this index are also in the Advantage/Disadvantage Index.

The electoral division with the highest index score is Bradfield, followed by Berowra and Mitchell. The five electoral divisions with the highest index scores are all on Sydney's north shore.

The top ten electoral divisions are all held by the Liberal Party. They comprise nine of the same top ten as for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index with seven of these divisions in New South Wales (Bradfield, Mitchell, Berowra, North Sydney, Warringah, Wentworth, and Mackellar), one in Queensland (Ryan), one in Victoria (Kooyong), and one in Western Australia (Tangney).

Metropolitan divisions dominate the higher rankings. Of the 30 divisions with the highest ranking, 29 are inner metropolitan or outer metropolitan divisions. The highest ranked non-metropolitan electorates are Macquarie (ranked 30<sup>th</sup> highest) and McEwen (ranked 34<sup>th</sup> highest).

The electoral division with the lowest index score is Lingiari, followed by Fowler and Blaxland. The ten divisions with the lowest ranking comprise four in New South Wales (Fowler, Blaxland, Chifley and Watson), three in South Australia (Wakefield, Port Adelaide and Grey), two in Tasmania (Braddon and Lyons), and one in the Northern Territory (Lingiari). Of these ten divisions, nine are held by the ALP and one is held by the Liberal Party.

The bottom 20 ranked electoral divisions include 13 rural divisions, three inner metropolitan divisions, two outer metropolitan divisions, and two provincial divisions.

The 41 inner metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 1031 which is above the overall average index score of 1005 (but not as relatively high as for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index). The 45 outer metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 1018 which is also above the overall average. Provincial and rural divisions each have an average index score below the overall average. The 21 provincial divisions have an average index score of 993, and the 43 rural divisions have an average index score of 972.

There are some divisions that have a significantly different ranking for the Disadvantage Index compared with the Advantage/Disadvantage Index. Blaxland is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest division for the Disadvantage Index but is ranked 18<sup>th</sup> lowest for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index. Watson is ranked 10<sup>th</sup> lowest division for the Disadvantage Index compared with a ranking of the 54<sup>th</sup> lowest for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index.

## **Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage/Disadvantage**

The ranking of electoral divisions for this index displays a similar pattern to the ranking for the Disadvantage Index. This is understandable since 12 of the 17 indicators in this index are also in the Advantage/Disadvantage Index.



The electoral division with the highest index score is Bradfield, followed by North Sydney and Warringah.

The six electoral divisions with the highest index scores are all metropolitan areas of Sydney and five of them are on the north shore with the remaining division in the eastern suburbs (Wentworth).

The top ten electoral divisions are all held by the Liberal Party and they comprise seven divisions in New South Wales (Bradfield, North Sydney, Warringah, Berowra, Wentworth, Mitchell, and Mackellar), two in Victoria (Kooyong and Higgins), and Ryan in Queensland.

Metropolitan electorates dominate the higher rankings. The top 34 ranked electorates are all metropolitan areas. The highest ranked non-metropolitan divisions are Macquarie (ranked 35<sup>th</sup> highest) and the adjoining provincial divisions of McPherson (ranked 45<sup>th</sup> highest) and Moncrieff (ranked 46<sup>th</sup> highest) on the Gold Coast.

The electoral division with the lowest index score is Wakefield, followed by Grey and Lyons.

The five electoral divisions with the lowest index scores are all rural areas and the bottom 30 ranked electoral divisions include 23 rural divisions. Only two of the bottom 30 ranked divisions are inner metropolitan divisions (Port Adelaide and Blaxland) and only two are outer metropolitan divisions (Fowler and Chifley).

The ten divisions with the lowest rankings comprise four divisions in South Australia (Wakefield, Grey, Port Adelaide and Barker), two in Tasmania (Lyons and Braddon), two in Queensland (Hinkler and Maranoa), Lingiari in the Northern Territory, and Fowler in New South Wales.

The 42 inner metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 1060 which is significantly above the overall average index score of 1006. The 45 outer metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 1019, also above the overall average. Provincial and rural divisions each have an average index score below the overall average. The 21 provincial divisions have an average index score of 982, and the 43 rural divisions have an average index score of 953.

### **Index of Economic Resources**

The electoral division with the highest index score is Mitchell, followed by Berowra and Bradfield. The five electoral divisions with the highest index scores are all on Sydney's north shore.

The top ten ranked electoral divisions comprise seven divisions in New South Wales (Mitchell, Berowra, Bradfield, Mackellar, Warringah, North Sydney, and Cook), Moore in Western Australia, Ryan in Queensland, and Menzies in Victoria.

The top 20 ranked electoral divisions consist of 19 divisions held by the Liberal Party and only the division of Canberra (ranked 17<sup>th</sup> highest) is held by the ALP.

Metropolitan divisions dominate the higher rankings. Of the 30 electoral divisions with the highest index scores, 29 are inner metropolitan or outer metropolitan divisions. Wright, ranked 21<sup>st</sup> highest, is the highest ranked non-metropolitan division.

The electoral division with the lowest index score is Lingiari, followed by Grey and Braddon. The 10 divisions with the lowest rankings comprise four divisions in New South Wales (Blaxland, Cowper, Fowler and Page), three in South Australia (Grey, Port Adelaide and Wakefield), two in Tasmania (Braddon and Bass), and Lingiari in the Northern Territory.

Of the ten divisions with the lowest ranking, nine of them are also ranked in the bottom ten divisions for the Disadvantage Index, with the 10<sup>th</sup> lowest ranked division of Bass being ranked 21<sup>st</sup> lowest under the Disadvantage Index. The bottom ten ranked electoral divisions include six rural divisions. Eight of the bottom ten ranked divisions are held by the ALP.

The 45 outer metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 1031, which is above the overall average index score of 1007. The 41 inner metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 1019 which is above the overall average index score of 1007 (but not as relatively high as for the other three indexes). The Economic Resources Index is the only one where inner metropolitan divisions do not have the highest average score. The 21 provincial divisions have an average index score of 992, and the 43 rural divisions have an average index score of 979.

Two divisions have a significantly lower ranking for the Economic Resources Index compared with the other three indexes. The electoral division of Melbourne is ranked 15<sup>th</sup> lowest for the Economic Resource Index but is ranked 127<sup>th</sup> lowest for Advantage/Disadvantage, 92<sup>nd</sup> lowest for Disadvantage, and 140<sup>th</sup> lowest for Education and Occupation. Similarly, the electoral division of Newcastle is ranked 13<sup>th</sup> lowest for the Economic Resource Index but it is ranked 66<sup>th</sup> lowest for Advantage/Disadvantage, 38<sup>th</sup> lowest for Disadvantage, and 89<sup>th</sup> lowest for Education and Occupation.

### **Index of Education and Occupation**

The electoral division with the highest index score is North Sydney, followed by Wentworth and Bradfield and all three are in inner metropolitan Sydney.

The top ten electoral divisions comprise five divisions in New South Wales (North Sydney, Wentworth, Bradfield, Sydney, and Warringah), three in Victoria (Kooyong, Higgins, and Melbourne Ports), Curtin in Western Australia, and Ryan in Queensland. Eight of the top ten ranked divisions are held by the Liberal Party.

The 30 electoral divisions with the highest index scores are all inner metropolitan or outer metropolitan area. Macquarie, ranked 40<sup>th</sup> highest, is the highest ranked non-metropolitan division.

The electoral division of Sydney, ranked 8<sup>th</sup> highest, has a significantly higher ranking than for the Disadvantage Index (37<sup>th</sup> highest) and the Economic Resources Index (91<sup>st</sup> highest).

The electoral division with the lowest ranking is Wakefield, followed by Braddon and Lyons.

The ten divisions with the lowest ranking comprise three divisions in South Australia (Wakefield, Grey, and Port Adelaide), three in New South Wales (Fowler, Chifley and Hunter), two in Tasmania (Braddon and Lyons), and two in Queensland (Hinkler and Longman).

The bottom ten ranked electoral divisions include five rural divisions. Of the ten divisions with the lowest rankings, eight are ALP seats.

The 41 inner metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 1075 which is significantly above the overall average index score of 998. The other three geographic categories have average index scores below the overall average. The 45 outer metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 992, the 21 provincial divisions have an average index score of 964, and the 43 rural divisions have an average index score of 946.

The electoral division of Hunter is ranked 6<sup>th</sup> lowest, whereas its ranking for the other three indexes is significantly higher (ranked 29<sup>th</sup> lowest for Advantage/Disadvantage, 34<sup>th</sup> lowest for Disadvantage, and 55<sup>th</sup> lowest for Economic Resources).

## Conclusion

Each index aims to capture a slightly different aspect of relative disadvantage and/or advantage and a number of variables are common to the four SEIFA indexes (with the exception that the Economic Resources Index and the Education and Occupation Index do not share any common variables). Consequently many electoral divisions have a broadly similar ranking for each of the four SEIFA indexes although there will always be some degree of variation reflecting the different variables used to construct each index.

The 41 inner metropolitan electoral divisions have a higher than average index value for each of the four indexes while the 45 outer metropolitan division have a higher than average index value for three of the four indexes. In contrast, the group of 21 provincial divisions and the group of 43 rural divisions both have average SEIFA values below the overall average index value for each of the four indexes. The table below summarises these average index scores for each demographic classification. Figures in brackets show the number of seats in each demographic classification.

Demographic Rating	Disadvantage	Advantage/ Disadvantage	Economic Resources	Education & Occupation
Inner Metropolitan (41)	1031	1060	1019	1075
Outer Metropolitan (45)	1018	1019	1031	992
Provincial (21)	993	982	992	964
Rural (43)	972	953	979	946
Average (150)	1005	1006	1007	998

ALP held seats have an average index score slightly below the national average for each of the four indexes whereas Liberal Party held seats have an average index score above the national average for each of the four indexes. This difference is most apparent when looking at the bottom and top of the rankings. The top ten ranked divisions for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index, the Disadvantage Index, and the Economic Resources Index

are all Liberal Party seats, while eight of the top ten ranked divisions for the Education and Occupation Index are held by the Liberal Party.

The electoral divisions held by the Nationals have an average index score significantly below the national average for each of the four indexes. This reflects the fact that eight of the nine electoral divisions held by the Nationals are rural divisions and rural divisions have a lower than average index score for each of the four indexes.

The table below summarises the average index scores for each political party for the 150 electoral divisions based on the notional allocation of seats. Figures in brackets show the notional number of seats held.

Political Party	Disadvantage	Advantage/ Disadvantage	Economic Resources	Education & Occupation
ALP (88)	993	998	994	990
Liberal Party (50)	1037	1038	1041	1024
Nationals (9)	960	936	965	938
Independents (3)	957	939	962	938
Average (150)	1005	1006	1007	998

## Appendix

This appendix lists the census variables included in each SEIFA index. The list shows each variable together with its weight that indicates the contribution of each variable to the index. The variables are listed in ascending order of the weight from the largest negative weight to the largest positive weight.

### **Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage**

- Percentage of occupied private dwellings with no internet connection (weight -0.33)
- Percentage of employed people classified as Labourers (weight -0.30)
- Percentage of people aged 15 years and over with no post-school qualifications (weight -0.30)
- Percentage of people with stated annual household equivalised income between \$13 000 and \$20 799 (approximately 2nd and 3rd deciles) (weight -0.30)
- Percentage of households renting from Government or Community organisation (weight -0.27)
- Percentage of people (in the labour force) unemployed (weight -0.27)
- Percentage of one parent families with dependent offspring only (weight -0.26)
- Percentage of households paying rent less than \$120 per week (excluding \$0 per week) (weight -0.26)
- Percentage of people aged under 70 who have a long-term health condition or disability and need assistance with core activities (weight -0.24)
- Percentage of occupied private dwellings with no car (weight -0.22)
- Percentage of people who identified themselves as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin (weight -0.20)
- Percentage of occupied private dwellings requiring one or more extra bedrooms (based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard) (weight -0.20)
- Percentage of people aged 15 years and over who are separated or divorced (weight -0.20)
- Percentage of employed people classified as Machinery Operators and Drivers (weight -0.20)
- Percentage of people aged 15 years and over who did not go to school (weight -0.17)
- Percentage of employed people classified as Low Skill Community and Personal Service Workers (weight -0.17)
- Percentage of people who do not speak English well (weight -0.13)

### **Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage**

- Percentage of people aged 15 years and over with no post-school qualifications (weight -0.29)
- Percentage of occupied private dwellings with no internet connection (weight -0.29)
- Percentage of people with stated annual household equivalised income between \$13 000 and \$20 799 (approximately 2nd and 3rd deciles) (weight -0.28)

- Percentage of employed people classified as Labourers (weight -0.26)
- Percentage of households paying rent less than \$120 per week (excluding \$0 per week) (weight -0.21)
- Percentage of people aged under 70 who have a long-term health condition or disability and need assistance with core activities (weight -0.20)
- Percentage of employed people classified as Machinery Operators and Drivers (weight -0.20)
- Percentage of people (in the labour force) unemployed (weight -0.20)
- Percentage of one parent families with dependent offspring only (weight -0.19)
- Percentage of households renting from Government or Community organisation (weight -0.17)
- Percentage of employed people classified as Low Skill Community and Personal Service Workers (weight -0.13)
- Percentage of occupied private dwellings requiring one or more extra bedrooms (based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard) (weight -0.11)
- Percentage of occupied private dwellings with no car (weight -0.11)
- Percentage of occupied private dwellings with four or more bedrooms (weight 0.13)
- Percentage of people aged 15 years and over at university or other tertiary institution (weight 0.14)
- Percentage of households paying mortgage greater than \$2 120 per month (weight 0.23)
- Percentage of households paying rent greater than \$290 per week (weight 0.24)
- Percentage of people aged 15 years and over with an advanced diploma or diploma qualification (weight 0.24)
- Percentage of employed people classified as Professionals (weight 0.24)
- Percentage of occupied private dwellings with a broadband internet connection (weight 0.26)
- Percentage of people with stated annual household equivalised income greater than \$52 000 (approximately 9th and 10th deciles) (weight 0.29)

### **Index of Economic Resources**

- Percentage of people with stated annual household equivalised income between \$13 000 and \$20 799 (approximately 2nd and 3rd deciles) (weight -0.31)
- Percentage of one parent families with dependent offspring only (weight -0.30)
- Percentage of occupied private dwellings with no car (weight -0.30)
- Percentage of households renting from Government or Community organisation (weight -0.29)
- Percentage of households paying rent less than \$120 per week (excluding \$0 per week) (weight -0.28)
- Percentage of people aged 15 years and over who are unemployed (weight -0.27)
- Percentage of households who are lone person households (weight -0.25)

Percentage of occupied private dwellings requiring one or more extra bedrooms (based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard) (weight -0.20)

Percentage of households owning the dwelling they occupy (without a mortgage) (weight 0.14)

Percentage of dwellings with at least one person who is an owner of an unincorporated enterprise (weight 0.20)

Percentage of households paying mortgage greater than \$2 120 per month (weight 0.23)

Percentage of households owning the dwelling they occupy (with a mortgage) (weight 0.24)

Percentage of households paying rent greater than \$290 per week (weight 0.24)

Percentage of people with stated annual household equivalised income greater than \$52 000 (approximately 9th and 10th deciles) (weight 0.27)

Percentage of occupied private dwellings with four or more bedrooms (weight 0.29)

### **Index of Education and Occupation**

Percentage of people aged 15 years and over who left school at Year 11 or lower (weight -0.41)

Percentage of people aged 15 years and over with no post-school qualifications (weight -0.40)

Percentage of employed people who work in a Skill Level 5 occupation (weight -0.36)

Percentage of employed people who work in a Skill Level 4 occupation (weight -0.31)

Percentage of people (in the labour force) unemployed (weight -0.23)

Percentage of people aged 15 years and over with a certificate qualification (weight -0.23)

Percentage of people aged 15 years and over at university or other tertiary institution (weight 0.26)

Percentage of people aged 15 years and over with an advanced diploma or diploma qualification (weight 0.35)

Percentage of employed people who work in a Skill Level 1 occupation (weight 0.39)

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Table 1a: Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

2009 Electoral Division	Party	Index	2009 Electoral Division	Party	Index
Adelaide (SA)	ALP	1006.4	Hume (NSW)	LP	998.2
Aston (Vic.)	LP	1065.6	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	971.8
Ballarat (Vic.)	ALP	990.1	Indi (Vic.)	LP	990.4
Banks (NSW)	ALP	1005.4	Isaacs (Vic.)	ALP	996.8
Barker (SA)	LP	961.3	Jagajaga (Vic.)	ALP	1060.2
Barton (NSW)	ALP	999.2	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	947.7
Bass (Tas.)	ALP	960.4	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1020.4
Batman (Vic.)	ALP	971.6	Kingston (SA)	ALP	984.5
Bendigo (Vic.)	ALP	977.2	Kooyong (Vic.)	LP	1103.5
Benelong (NSW)	ALP	1061.0	La Trobe (Vic.)	LP	1051.4
Berowra (NSW)	LP	1117.0	Lalor (Vic.)	ALP	1005.9
Blair (Qld)	ALP	966.9	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	959.3
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	905.3	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1022.7
Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1041.3	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	998.1
Boothby (SA)	LP	1038.4	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	830.6
Bowman (Qld)	LP	1034.0	Longman (Qld)	ALP	986.3
Braddon (Tas.)	ALP	933.4	Lyne (NSW)	Ind	962.6
Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1123.5	Lyons (Tas.)	ALP	935.2
Brand (WA)	ALP	1001.5	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	1008.6
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1067.7	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1093.0
Bruce (Vic.)	ALP	988.7	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1043.0
Calare (NSW)	NP	976.2	Makin (SA)	ALP	1010.3
Calwell (Vic.)	ALP	965.1	Mallee (Vic.)	NP	965.1
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1074.7	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	959.3
Canning (WA)	LP	992.9	Maribyrnong (Vic.)	ALP	976.6
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	988.5	Mayo (SA)	LP	1035.1
Casey (Vic.)	LP	1045.5	McEwen (Vic.)	LP	1037.7
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	995.8	McMahon (NSW)	ALP	967.1
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	927.4	McMillan (Vic.)	LP	983.8
Chisholm (Vic.)	ALP	1047.0	McPherson (Qld)	LP	1023.7
Cook (NSW)	LP	1074.2	Melbourne (Vic.)	ALP	1009.3
Corangamite (Vic.)	ALP	1029.1	Melbourne Ports (Vic.)	ALP	1075.6
Corio (Vic.)	ALP	968.4	Menzies (Vic.)	LP	1083.0
Cowan (WA)	LP	1030.7	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1113.0
Cowper (NSW)	NP	937.9	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1013.8
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1013.0	Moore (WA)	LP	1083.1
Curtin (WA)	LP	1090.3	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1034.9
Dawson (Qld)	ALP	1005.3	Murray (Vic.)	LP	968.8
Deakin (Vic.)	ALP	1042.2	New England (NSW)	Ind	960.1
Denison (Tas.)	ALP	989.4	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	976.2
Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1060.4	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1106.2
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	988.4	O'Connor (WA)	LP	982.4
Dunkley (Vic.)	LP	1012.0	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	986.7
Durack (WA)	LP	953.8	Page (NSW)	ALP	944.8
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	1000.5	Parkes (NSW)	NP	943.8
Fadden (Qld)	LP	1022.9	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	984.4
Fairfax (Qld)	LP	1018.9	Paterson (NSW)	LP	981.5
Farrer (NSW)	LP	972.0	Pearce (WA)	LP	1028.6
Fisher (Qld)	LP	1007.4	Perth (WA)	ALP	1011.4
Flinders (Vic.)	LP	1012.6	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	989.0
Flynn (Qld)	ALP	983.7	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	923.3
Forde (Qld)	ALP	1000.1	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	977.7
Forrest (WA)	LP	1008.3	Reid (NSW)	ALP	1011.7
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	865.5	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	978.8
Franklin (Tas.)	ALP	999.4	Riverina (NSW)	NP	979.7
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1068.1	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	1007.0
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1018.4	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1101.1
Gellibrand (Vic.)	ALP	978.1	Scullin (Vic.)	ALP	981.9
Gilmore (NSW)	ALP	982.8	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	981.8
Gippsland (Vic.)	NP	968.1	Solomon (NT)	ALP	1004.0
Goldstein (Vic.)	LP	1087.8	Stirling (WA)	LP	1006.3
Gorton (Vic.)	ALP	973.5	Sturt (SA)	LP	1024.4
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1018.4	Swan (WA)	ALP	1003.2
Greenway (NSW)	ALP	1028.7	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1034.4
Grey (SA)	LP	927.1	Tangney (WA)	LP	1091.1
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1046.7	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	965.8
Groom (Qld)	LP	1002.3	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	922.1
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	1004.0	Wannon (Vic.)	LP	981.6
Herbert (Qld)	ALP	993.2	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1104.7
Higgins (Vic.)	LP	1089.6	Watson (NSW)	ALP	937.1
Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	1000.9	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1093.3
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	947.1	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	966.7
Holt (Vic.)	ALP	995.8	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	961.8
Hotham (Vic.)	ALP	1000.0	Wills (Vic.)	ALP	991.7
Hughes (NSW)	LP	1057.4	Wright (Qld)	LP	1016.9

**Table 1b: Electoral divisions ranked by the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage**

Rank	2009 Electoral Division	Partv	Index	Rank	2009 Electoral Division	Partv	Index
1	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	830.6	76	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	1000.5
2	Fowler (NSW)	ALP	865.5	77	Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	1000.9
3	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	905.3	78	Brand (WA)	ALP	1001.5
4	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	922.1	79	Groom (Qld)	LP	1002.3
5	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	923.3	80	Swan (WA)	ALP	1003.2
6	Grey (SA)	LP	927.1	81	Hasluck (WA)	ALP	1004.0
7	Chifley (NSW)	ALP	927.4	82	Solomon (NT)	ALP	1004.0
8	Braddon (Tas.)	ALP	933.4	83	Dawson (Qld)	ALP	1005.3
9	Lyons (Tas.)	ALP	935.2	84	Banks (NSW)	ALP	1005.4
10	Watson (NSW)	ALP	937.1	85	Lalor (Vic.)	ALP	1005.9
11	Cowper (NSW)	NP	937.9	86	Stirling (WA)	LP	1006.3
12	Parkes (NSW)	NP	943.8	87	Adelaide (SA)	ALP	1006.4
13	Page (NSW)	ALP	944.8	88	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	1007.0
14	Hinkler (Qld)	NP	947.1	89	Fisher (Qld)	LP	1007.4
15	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	947.7	90	Forrest (WA)	LP	1008.3
16	Durack (WA)	LP	953.8	91	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	1008.6
17	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	959.3	92	Melbourne (Vic.)	ALP	1009.3
18	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	959.3	93	Makin (SA)	ALP	1010.3
19	New England (NSW)	Ind	960.1	94	Perth (WA)	ALP	1011.4
20	Bass (Tas.)	ALP	960.4	95	Reid (NSW)	ALP	1011.7
21	Barker (SA)	LP	961.3	96	Dunkley (Vic.)	LP	1012.0
22	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	961.8	97	Flinders (Vic.)	LP	1012.6
23	Lyne (NSW)	Ind	962.6	98	Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1013.0
24	Calwell (Vic.)	ALP	965.1	99	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1013.8
25	Mallee (Vic.)	NP	965.1	100	Wright (Qld)	LP	1016.9
26	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	965.8	101	Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1018.4
27	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	966.7	102	Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1018.4
28	Blair (Qld)	ALP	966.9	103	Fairfax (Qld)	LP	1018.9
29	McMahon (NSW)	ALP	967.1	104	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1020.4
30	Gippsland (Vic.)	NP	968.1	105	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1022.7
31	Corio (Vic.)	ALP	968.4	106	Fadden (Qld)	LP	1022.9
32	Murray (Vic.)	LP	968.8	107	McPherson (Qld)	LP	1023.7
33	Batman (Vic.)	ALP	971.6	108	Sturt (SA)	LP	1024.4
34	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	971.8	109	Pearce (WA)	LP	1028.6
35	Farrer (NSW)	LP	972.0	110	Greenway (NSW)	ALP	1028.7
36	Gorton (Vic.)	ALP	973.5	111	Corangamite (Vic.)	ALP	1029.1
37	Calare (NSW)	NP	976.2	112	Cowan (WA)	LP	1030.7
38	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	976.2	113	Bowman (Qld)	LP	1034.0
39	Maribymong (Vic.)	ALP	976.6	114	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1034.4
40	Bendigo (Vic.)	ALP	977.2	115	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1034.9
41	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	977.7	116	Mayo (SA)	LP	1035.1
42	Gellibrand (Vic.)	ALP	978.1	117	McEwen (Vic.)	LP	1037.7
43	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	978.8	118	Boothby (SA)	LP	1038.4
44	Riverina (NSW)	NP	979.7	119	Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1041.3
45	Paterson (NSW)	LP	981.5	120	Deakin (Vic.)	ALP	1042.2
46	Wannon (Vic.)	LP	981.6	121	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1043.0
47	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	981.8	122	Casey (Vic.)	LP	1045.5
48	Scullin (Vic.)	ALP	981.9	123	Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1046.7
49	O'Connor (WA)	LP	982.4	124	Chisholm (Vic.)	ALP	1047.0
50	Gilmore (NSW)	ALP	982.8	125	La Trobe (Vic.)	LP	1051.4
51	Flynn (Qld)	ALP	983.7	126	Hughes (NSW)	LP	1057.4
52	McMillan (Vic.)	LP	983.8	127	Jagajaga (Vic.)	ALP	1060.2
53	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	984.4	128	Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1060.4
54	Kingston (SA)	ALP	984.5	129	Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1061.0
55	Longman (Qld)	ALP	986.3	130	Aston (Vic.)	LP	1065.6
56	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	986.7	131	Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1067.7
57	Dobell (NSW)	ALP	988.4	132	Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1068.1
58	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	988.5	133	Cook (NSW)	LP	1074.2
59	Bruce (Vic.)	ALP	988.7	134	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1074.7
60	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	989.0	135	Melbourne Ports (Vic.)	ALP	1075.6
61	Denison (Tas.)	ALP	989.4	136	Menzies (Vic.)	LP	1083.0
62	Ballarat (Vic.)	ALP	990.1	137	Moore (WA)	LP	1083.1
63	Indi (Vic.)	LP	990.4	138	Goldstein (Vic.)	LP	1087.8
64	Wills (Vic.)	ALP	991.7	139	Higgins (Vic.)	LP	1089.6
65	Canning (WA)	LP	992.9	140	Curtin (WA)	LP	1090.3
66	Herbert (Qld)	ALP	993.2	141	Tangney (WA)	LP	1091.1
67	Charlton (NSW)	ALP	995.8	142	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1093.0
68	Holt (Vic.)	ALP	995.8	143	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1093.3
69	Isaacs (Vic.)	ALP	996.8	144	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1101.1
70	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	998.1	145	Kooyong (Vic.)	LP	1103.5
71	Hume (NSW)	LP	998.2	146	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1104.7
72	Barton (NSW)	ALP	999.2	147	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1106.2
73	Franklin (Tas.)	ALP	999.4	148	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1113.0
74	Hotham (Vic.)	ALP	1000.0	149	Berowra (NSW)	LP	1117.0
75	Forde (Qld)	ALP	1000.1	150	Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1123.5

**Table 2a: Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage/Disadvantage**

2009 Electoral Division	Party	Index	2009 Electoral Division	Party	Index
Adelaide (SA)	ALP	1028.8	Hume (NSW)	LP	974.8
Aston (Vic.)	LP	1057.3	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	949.9
Ballarat (Vic.)	ALP	966.2	Indi (Vic.)	LP	959.1
Banks (NSW)	ALP	1037.8	Isaacs (Vic.)	ALP	995.0
Barker (SA)	LP	918.9	Jagajaga (Vic.)	ALP	1063.4
Barton (NSW)	ALP	1032.0	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	930.0
Bass (Tas.)	ALP	940.2	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1070.7
Batman (Vic.)	ALP	988.4	Kingston (SA)	ALP	954.4
Bendigo (Vic.)	ALP	949.9	Kooyong (Vic.)	LP	1141.3
Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1104.4	La Trobe (Vic.)	LP	1031.8
Berowra (NSW)	LP	1158.3	Lalor (Vic.)	ALP	986.6
Blair (Qld)	ALP	945.6	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	976.8
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	938.7	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1021.0
Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1045.5	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	993.8
Boothby (SA)	LP	1034.0	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	903.2
Bowman (Qld)	LP	1027.9	Longman (Qld)	ALP	965.4
Braddon (Tas.)	ALP	906.7	Lyne (NSW)	Ind	944.8
Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1183.7	Lyons (Tas.)	ALP	902.3
Brand (WA)	ALP	980.8	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	1010.8
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1102.0	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1134.7
Bruce (Vic.)	ALP	1000.4	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1043.4
Calare (NSW)	NP	954.7	Makin (SA)	ALP	980.6
Calwell (Vic.)	ALP	957.7	Mallee (Vic.)	NP	928.9
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1099.7	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	925.9
Canning (WA)	LP	971.5	Maribyrnong (Vic.)	ALP	982.5
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	962.6	Mayo (SA)	LP	1005.0
Casey (Vic.)	LP	1022.6	McEwen (Vic.)	LP	1012.9
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	980.4	McMahon (NSW)	ALP	983.0
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	935.3	McMillan (Vic.)	LP	949.5
Chisholm (Vic.)	ALP	1067.4	McPherson (Qld)	LP	1027.0
Cook (NSW)	LP	1098.6	Melbourne (Vic.)	ALP	1072.6
Corangamite (Vic.)	ALP	1005.2	Melbourne Ports (Vic.)	ALP	1117.1
Corio (Vic.)	ALP	952.5	Menzies (Vic.)	LP	1097.1
Cowan (WA)	LP	1021.0	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1149.9
Cowper (NSW)	NP	929.0	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1025.5
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1024.3	Moore (WA)	LP	1082.1
Curtin (WA)	LP	1127.7	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1049.3
Dawson (Qld)	ALP	984.9	Murray (Vic.)	LP	936.0
Deakin (Vic.)	ALP	1041.1	New England (NSW)	Ind	940.9
Denison (Tas.)	ALP	988.7	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	983.6
Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1049.5	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1171.2
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	981.1	O'Connor (WA)	LP	957.8
Dunkley (Vic.)	LP	1002.7	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	992.6
Durack (WA)	LP	961.9	Page (NSW)	ALP	928.6
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	984.4	Parke (NSW)	NP	928.3
Fadden (Qld)	LP	1027.3	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1016.9
Fairfax (Qld)	LP	1011.9	Paterson (NSW)	LP	962.4
Farrer (NSW)	LP	945.4	Pearce (WA)	LP	1009.3
Fisher (Qld)	LP	998.1	Perth (WA)	ALP	1019.0
Flinders (Vic.)	LP	985.7	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	980.5
Flynn (Qld)	ALP	954.6	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	917.8
Forde (Qld)	ALP	989.7	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	972.6
Forrest (WA)	LP	982.7	Reid (NSW)	ALP	1064.7
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	917.3	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	974.5
Franklin (Tas.)	ALP	979.6	Riverina (NSW)	NP	952.1
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1093.9	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	1008.9
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1022.3	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1129.1
Gellibrand (Vic.)	ALP	992.9	Scullin (Vic.)	ALP	972.2
Gilmore (NSW)	ALP	969.1	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	970.7
Gippsland (Vic.)	NP	940.9	Solomon (NT)	ALP	1024.4
Goldstein (Vic.)	LP	1117.3	Stirling (WA)	LP	1014.3
Gorton (Vic.)	ALP	969.1	Sturt (SA)	LP	1021.7
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1071.9	Swan (WA)	ALP	1013.7
Greenway (NSW)	ALP	1041.0	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1118.0
Grey (SA)	LP	901.4	Tangney (WA)	LP	1100.0
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1072.4	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	959.2
Groom (Qld)	LP	981.1	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	898.0
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	988.4	Wannon (Vic.)	LP	944.5
Herbert (Qld)	ALP	986.8	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1162.2
Higgins (Vic.)	LP	1128.2	Watson (NSW)	ALP	977.0
Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	992.3	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1158.1
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	925.4	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	977.1
Holt (Vic.)	ALP	976.8	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	942.4
Hotham (Vic.)	ALP	1009.1	Wills (Vic.)	ALP	999.6
Hughes (NSW)	LP	1074.0	Wright (Qld)	LP	992.3

**Table 2b: Electoral divisions ranked by the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage/Disadvantage**

Rank	2009 Electoral Division	Party	Index	Rank	2009 Electoral Division	Party	Index
1	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	898.0	76	Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	992.3
2	Grey (SA)	LP	901.4	77	Wright (Qld)	LP	992.3
3	Lyons (Tas.)	ALP	902.3	78	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	992.6
4	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	903.2	79	Gellibrand (Vic.)	ALP	992.9
5	Braddon (Tas.)	ALP	906.7	80	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	993.8
6	Fowler (NSW)	ALP	917.3	81	Isaacs (Vic.)	ALP	995.0
7	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	917.8	82	Fisher (Qld)	LP	998.1
8	Barker (SA)	LP	918.9	83	Wills (Vic.)	ALP	999.6
9	Hinkler (Qld)	NP	925.4	84	Bruce (Vic.)	ALP	1000.4
10	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	925.9	85	Dunkley (Vic.)	LP	1002.7
11	Parke (NSW)	NP	928.3	86	Mayo (SA)	LP	1005.0
12	Page (NSW)	ALP	928.6	87	Corangamite (Vic.)	ALP	1005.2
13	Mallee (Vic.)	NP	928.9	88	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	1008.9
14	Cowper (NSW)	NP	929.0	89	Hotham (Vic.)	ALP	1009.1
15	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	930.0	90	Pearce (WA)	LP	1009.3
16	Chifley (NSW)	ALP	935.3	91	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	1010.8
17	Murray (Vic.)	LP	936.0	92	Fairfax (Qld)	LP	1011.9
18	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	938.7	93	McEwen (Vic.)	LP	1012.9
19	Bass (Tas.)	ALP	940.2	94	Swan (WA)	ALP	1013.7
20	New England (NSW)	Ind	940.9	95	Stirling (WA)	LP	1014.3
21	Gippsland (Vic.)	NP	940.9	96	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1016.9
22	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	942.4	97	Perth (WA)	ALP	1019.0
23	Wannon (Vic.)	LP	944.5	98	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1021.0
24	Lyne (NSW)	Ind	944.8	99	Cowan (WA)	LP	1021.0
25	Farrer (NSW)	LP	945.4	100	Sturt (SA)	LP	1021.7
26	Blair (Qld)	ALP	945.6	101	Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1022.3
27	McMillan (Vic.)	LP	949.5	102	Casey (Vic.)	LP	1022.6
28	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	949.9	103	Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1024.3
29	Bendigo (Vic.)	ALP	949.9	104	Solomon (NT)	ALP	1024.4
30	Riverina (NSW)	NP	952.1	105	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1025.5
31	Corio (Vic.)	ALP	952.5	106	McPherson (Qld)	LP	1027.0
32	Kingston (SA)	ALP	954.4	107	Fadden (Qld)	LP	1027.3
33	Flynn (Qld)	ALP	954.6	108	Bowman (Qld)	LP	1027.9
34	Calare (NSW)	NP	954.7	109	Adelaide (SA)	ALP	1028.8
35	Calwell (Vic.)	ALP	957.7	110	La Trobe (Vic.)	LP	1031.8
36	O'Connor (WA)	LP	957.8	111	Barton (NSW)	ALP	1032.0
37	Indi (Vic.)	LP	959.1	112	Boothby (SA)	LP	1034.0
38	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	959.2	113	Banks (NSW)	ALP	1037.8
39	Durack (WA)	LP	961.9	114	Greenway (NSW)	ALP	1041.0
40	Paterson (NSW)	LP	962.4	115	Deakin (Vic.)	ALP	1041.1
41	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	962.6	116	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1043.4
42	Longman (Qld)	ALP	965.4	117	Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1045.5
43	Ballarat (Vic.)	ALP	966.2	118	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1049.3
44	Gorton (Vic.)	ALP	969.1	119	Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1049.5
45	Gilmore (NSW)	ALP	969.1	120	Aston (Vic.)	LP	1057.3
46	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	970.7	121	Jagajaga (Vic.)	ALP	1063.4
47	Canning (WA)	LP	971.5	122	Reid (NSW)	ALP	1064.7
48	Scullin (Vic.)	ALP	972.2	123	Chisholm (Vic.)	ALP	1067.4
49	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	972.6	124	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1070.7
50	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	974.5	125	Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1071.9
51	Hume (NSW)	LP	974.8	126	Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1072.4
52	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	976.8	127	Melbourne (Vic.)	ALP	1072.6
53	Holt (Vic.)	ALP	976.8	128	Hughes (NSW)	LP	1074.0
54	Watson (NSW)	ALP	977.0	129	Moore (WA)	LP	1082.1
55	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	977.1	130	Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1093.9
56	Franklin (Tas.)	ALP	979.6	131	Menzies (Vic.)	LP	1097.1
57	Charlton (NSW)	ALP	980.4	132	Cook (NSW)	LP	1098.6
58	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	980.5	133	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1099.7
59	Makin (SA)	ALP	980.6	134	Tangney (WA)	LP	1100.0
60	Brand (WA)	ALP	980.8	135	Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1102.0
61	Dobell (NSW)	ALP	981.1	136	Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1104.4
62	Groom (Qld)	LP	981.1	137	Melbourne Ports (Vic.)	ALP	1117.1
63	Maribyrnong (Vic.)	ALP	982.5	138	Goldstein (Vic.)	LP	1117.3
64	Forrest (WA)	LP	982.7	139	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1118.0
65	McMahon (NSW)	ALP	983.0	140	Curtin (WA)	LP	1127.7
66	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	983.6	141	Higgins (Vic.)	LP	1128.2
67	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	984.4	142	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1129.1
68	Dawson (Qld)	ALP	984.9	143	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1134.7
69	Flinders (Vic.)	LP	985.7	144	Kooyong (Vic.)	LP	1141.3
70	Lalor (Vic.)	ALP	986.6	145	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1149.9
71	Herbert (Qld)	ALP	986.8	146	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1158.1
72	Batman (Vic.)	ALP	988.4	147	Berowra (NSW)	LP	1158.3
73	Hasluck (WA)	ALP	988.4	148	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1162.2
74	Denison (Tas.)	ALP	988.7	149	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1171.2
75	Forde (Qld)	ALP	989.7	150	Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1183.7

**Table 3a: Index of Economic Resources**

<b>2009 Electoral Division</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>2009 Electoral Division</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Index</b>
Adelaide (SA)	ALP	970.7	Hume (NSW)	LP	1011.9
Aston (Vic.)	LP	1068.2	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	988.3
Ballarat (Vic.)	ALP	972.2	Indi (Vic.)	LP	981.3
Banks (NSW)	ALP	1012.4	Isaacs (Vic.)	ALP	1003.9
Barker (SA)	LP	967.8	Jagajaga (Vic.)	ALP	1039.9
Barton (NSW)	ALP	1016.6	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	963.6
Bass (Tas.)	ALP	944.6	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1016.3
Batman (Vic.)	ALP	960.8	Kingston (SA)	ALP	976.9
Bendigo (Vic.)	ALP	959.3	Kooyong (Vic.)	LP	1081.8
Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1054.8	La Trobe (Vic.)	LP	1044.5
Berowra (NSW)	LP	1151.3	Lalor (Vic.)	ALP	1012.4
Blair (Qld)	ALP	982.2	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	959.5
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	935.4	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1010.3
Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1043.4	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	1013.1
Boothby (SA)	LP	1011.7	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	856.1
Bowman (Qld)	LP	1052.7	Longman (Qld)	ALP	1012.9
Braddon (Tas.)	ALP	930.9	Lyne (NSW)	Ind	963.5
Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1145.9	Lyons (Tas.)	ALP	950.5
Brand (WA)	ALP	1027.8	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	1037.2
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1029.3	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1121.7
Bruce (Vic.)	ALP	998.8	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1039.8
Calare (NSW)	NP	978.6	Makin (SA)	ALP	1000.1
Calwell (Vic.)	ALP	998.9	Mallee (Vic.)	NP	960.2
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1069.3	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	978.7
Canning (WA)	LP	1022.9	Maribyrnong (Vic.)	ALP	983.8
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	993.6	Mayo (SA)	LP	1028.3
Casey (Vic.)	LP	1041.6	McEwen (Vic.)	LP	1040.8
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	995.4	McMahon (NSW)	ALP	1013.3
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	945.6	McMillan (Vic.)	LP	980.6
Chisholm (Vic.)	ALP	1017.6	McPherson (Qld)	LP	1032.2
Cook (NSW)	LP	1084.0	Melbourne (Vic.)	ALP	956.3
Corangamite (Vic.)	ALP	1013.0	Melbourne Ports (Vic.)	ALP	1022.1
Corio (Vic.)	ALP	957.8	Menzies (Vic.)	LP	1093.2
Cowan (WA)	LP	1065.7	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1154.3
Cowper (NSW)	NP	937.9	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1016.6
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	998.2	Moore (WA)	LP	1101.9
Curtin (WA)	LP	1070.3	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1024.5
Dawson (Qld)	ALP	1019.3	Murray (Vic.)	LP	975.7
Deakin (Vic.)	ALP	1015.5	New England (NSW)	Ind	958.7
Denison (Tas.)	ALP	959.9	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	954.2
Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1072.4	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1091.9
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	996.3	O'Connor (WA)	LP	991.8
Dunkley (Vic.)	LP	1004.3	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	1007.2
Durack (WA)	LP	963.5	Page (NSW)	ALP	943.9
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	997.8	Parke (NSW)	NP	956.3
Fadden (Qld)	LP	1041.5	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	966.2
Fairfax (Qld)	LP	1020.5	Paterson (NSW)	LP	985.4
Farrer (NSW)	LP	968.8	Pearce (WA)	LP	1054.2
Fisher (Qld)	LP	1014.4	Perth (WA)	ALP	997.8
Flinders (Vic.)	LP	1013.9	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	995.9
Flynn (Qld)	ALP	1004.1	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	932.4
Forde (Qld)	ALP	1026.9	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	995.9
Forrest (WA)	LP	1025.5	Reid (NSW)	ALP	1020.0
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	942.8	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	981.8
Franklin (Tas.)	ALP	988.6	Riverina (NSW)	NP	980.4
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1051.1	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	1002.7
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1024.2	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1085.0
Gellibrand (Vic.)	ALP	968.0	Scullin (Vic.)	ALP	1012.5
Gilmore (NSW)	ALP	984.4	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	980.4
Gippsland (Vic.)	NP	958.0	Solomon (NT)	ALP	996.6
Goldstein (Vic.)	LP	1073.6	Stirling (WA)	LP	1003.1
Gorton (Vic.)	ALP	1009.1	Sturt (SA)	LP	1002.6
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1006.2	Swan (WA)	ALP	981.0
Greenway (NSW)	ALP	1043.4	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	993.9
Grey (SA)	LP	928.4	Tangney (WA)	LP	1098.1
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1011.8	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	981.1
Groom (Qld)	LP	999.6	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	941.2
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	1029.4	Wannon (Vic.)	LP	978.7
Herbert (Qld)	ALP	987.3	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1106.7
Higgins (Vic.)	LP	1054.8	Watson (NSW)	ALP	960.5
Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	968.9	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1068.2
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	958.0	Werriva (NSW)	ALP	992.4
Holt (Vic.)	ALP	1014.5	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	973.3
Hotham (Vic.)	ALP	1002.6	Wills (Vic.)	ALP	977.6
Hughes (NSW)	LP	1078.0	Wright (Qld)	LP	1055.0

**Table 3b: Electoral divisions ranked by the Index of Economic Resources**

Rank	2009 Electoral Division	Party	Index	Rank	2009 Electoral Division	Party	Index
1	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	856.1	76	Stirling (WA)	LP	1003.1
2	Grey (SA)	LP	928.4	77	Isaacs (Vic.)	ALP	1003.9
3	Braddon (Tas.)	ALP	930.9	78	Flynn (Qld)	ALP	1004.1
4	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	932.4	79	Dunkley (Vic.)	LP	1004.3
5	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	935.4	80	Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1006.2
6	Cowper (NSW)	NP	937.9	81	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	1007.2
7	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	941.2	82	Gorton (Vic.)	ALP	1009.1
8	Fowler (NSW)	ALP	942.8	83	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1010.3
9	Page (NSW)	ALP	943.9	84	Boothby (SA)	LP	1011.7
10	Bass (Tas.)	ALP	944.6	85	Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1011.8
11	Chifley (NSW)	ALP	945.6	86	Hume (NSW)	LP	1011.9
12	Lyons (Tas.)	ALP	950.5	87	Lalor (Vic.)	ALP	1012.4
13	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	954.2	88	Banks (NSW)	ALP	1012.4
14	Parkes (NSW)	NP	956.3	89	Scullin (Vic.)	ALP	1012.5
15	Melbourne (Vic.)	ALP	956.3	90	Longman (Qld)	ALP	1012.9
16	Corio (Vic.)	ALP	957.8	91	Corangamite (Vic.)	ALP	1013.0
17	Hinkler (Qld)	NP	958.0	92	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	1013.1
18	Gippsland (Vic.)	NP	958.0	93	McMahon (NSW)	ALP	1013.3
19	New England (NSW)	Ind	958.7	94	Flinders (Vic.)	LP	1013.9
20	Bendigo (Vic.)	ALP	959.3	95	Fisher (Qld)	LP	1014.4
21	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	959.5	96	Holt (Vic.)	ALP	1014.5
22	Denison (Tas.)	ALP	959.9	97	Deakin (Vic.)	ALP	1015.5
23	Mallee (Vic.)	NP	960.2	98	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1016.3
24	Watson (NSW)	ALP	960.5	99	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1016.6
25	Batman (Vic.)	ALP	960.8	100	Barton (NSW)	ALP	1016.6
26	Lyne (NSW)	Ind	963.5	101	Chisholm (Vic.)	ALP	1017.6
27	Durack (WA)	LP	963.5	102	Dawson (Qld)	ALP	1019.3
28	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	963.6	103	Reid (NSW)	ALP	1020.0
29	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	966.2	104	Fairfax (Qld)	LP	1020.5
30	Barker (SA)	LP	967.8	105	Melbourne Ports (Vic.)	ALP	1022.1
31	Gellibrand (Vic.)	ALP	968.0	106	Canning (WA)	LP	1022.9
32	Farrer (NSW)	LP	968.8	107	Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1024.2
33	Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	968.9	108	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1024.5
34	Adelaide (SA)	ALP	970.7	109	Forrest (WA)	LP	1025.5
35	Ballarat (Vic.)	ALP	972.2	110	Forde (Qld)	ALP	1026.9
36	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	973.3	111	Brand (WA)	ALP	1027.8
37	Murray (Vic.)	LP	975.7	112	Mayo (SA)	LP	1028.3
38	Kingston (SA)	ALP	976.9	113	Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1029.3
39	Wills (Vic.)	ALP	977.6	114	Hasluck (WA)	ALP	1029.4
40	Calare (NSW)	NP	978.6	115	McPherson (Qld)	LP	1032.2
41	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	978.7	116	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	1037.2
42	Wannon (Vic.)	LP	978.7	117	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1039.8
43	Riverina (NSW)	NP	980.4	118	Jagajaga (Vic.)	ALP	1039.9
44	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	980.4	119	McEwen (Vic.)	LP	1040.8
45	McMillan (Vic.)	LP	980.6	120	Fadden (Qld)	LP	1041.5
46	Swan (WA)	ALP	981.0	121	Casey (Vic.)	LP	1041.6
47	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	981.1	122	Greenway (NSW)	ALP	1043.4
48	Indi (Vic.)	LP	981.3	123	Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1043.4
49	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	981.8	124	La Trobe (Vic.)	LP	1044.5
50	Blair (Qld)	ALP	982.2	125	Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1051.1
51	Maribyrnong (Vic.)	ALP	983.8	126	Bowman (Qld)	LP	1052.7
52	Gilmore (NSW)	ALP	984.4	127	Pearce (WA)	LP	1054.2
53	Paterson (NSW)	LP	985.4	128	Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1054.8
54	Herbert (Qld)	ALP	987.3	129	Higgins (Vic.)	LP	1054.8
55	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	988.3	130	Wright (Qld)	LP	1055.0
56	Franklin (Tas.)	ALP	988.6	131	Cowan (WA)	LP	1065.7
57	O'Connor (WA)	LP	991.8	132	Aston (Vic.)	LP	1068.2
58	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	992.4	133	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1068.2
59	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	993.6	134	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1069.3
60	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	993.9	135	Curtin (WA)	LP	1070.3
61	Charlton (NSW)	ALP	995.4	136	Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1072.4
62	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	995.9	137	Goldstein (Vic.)	LP	1073.6
63	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	995.9	138	Hughes (NSW)	LP	1078.0
64	Dobell (NSW)	ALP	996.3	139	Kooyong (Vic.)	LP	1081.8
65	Solomon (NT)	ALP	996.6	140	Cook (NSW)	LP	1084.0
66	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	997.8	141	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1085.0
67	Perth (WA)	ALP	997.8	142	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1091.9
68	Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	998.2	143	Menzies (Vic.)	LP	1093.2
69	Bruce (Vic.)	ALP	998.8	144	Tangney (WA)	LP	1098.1
70	Calwell (Vic.)	ALP	998.9	145	Moore (WA)	LP	1101.9
71	Groom (Qld)	LP	999.6	146	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1106.7
72	Makin (SA)	ALP	1000.1	147	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1121.7
73	Hotham (Vic.)	ALP	1002.6	148	Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1145.9
74	Sturt (SA)	LP	1002.6	149	Berowra (NSW)	LP	1151.3
75	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	1002.7	150	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1154.3

**Table 4a: Index of Education and Occupation**

2009 Electoral Division	Party	Index	2009 Electoral Division	Party	Index
Adelaide (SA)	ALP	1080.9	Hume (NSW)	LP	962.5
Aston (Vic.)	LP	1019.6	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	911.1
Ballarat (Vic.)	ALP	974.0	Indi (Vic.)	LP	964.5
Banks (NSW)	ALP	1026.7	Isaacs (Vic.)	ALP	977.8
Barker (SA)	LP	923.1	Jagajaga (Vic.)	ALP	1068.9
Barton (NSW)	ALP	1018.2	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	927.4
Bass (Tas.)	ALP	942.8	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1074.3
Batman (Vic.)	ALP	1021.7	Kingston (SA)	ALP	933.8
Bendigo (Vic.)	ALP	958.0	Kooyong (Vic.)	LP	1172.4
Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1109.7	La Trobe (Vic.)	LP	1000.8
Berowra (NSW)	LP	1119.4	Lalor (Vic.)	ALP	946.8
Blair (Qld)	ALP	923.2	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	974.2
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	938.4	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1011.5
Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1023.0	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	936.1
Boothby (SA)	LP	1060.5	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	941.1
Bowman (Qld)	LP	978.3	Longman (Qld)	ALP	921.5
Braddon (Tas.)	ALP	901.8	Lyne (NSW)	Ind	932.0
Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1177.6	Lyons (Tas.)	ALP	905.8
Brand (WA)	ALP	931.0	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	952.4
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1128.3	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1090.0
Bruce (Vic.)	ALP	1003.1	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1024.8
Calare (NSW)	NP	950.1	Makin (SA)	ALP	958.8
Calwell (Vic.)	ALP	923.9	Mallee (Vic.)	NP	946.7
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1101.7	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	937.3
Canning (WA)	LP	931.8	Maribyrnong (Vic.)	ALP	983.6
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	935.0	Mayo (SA)	LP	1012.0
Casey (Vic.)	LP	988.4	McEwen (Vic.)	LP	991.2
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	948.6	McMahon (NSW)	ALP	936.5
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	910.7	McMillan (Vic.)	LP	945.4
Chisholm (Vic.)	ALP	1099.0	McPherson (Qld)	LP	984.2
Cook (NSW)	LP	1051.6	Melbourne (Vic.)	ALP	1140.6
Corangamite (Vic.)	ALP	1007.1	Melbourne Ports (Vic.)	ALP	1164.6
Corio (Vic.)	ALP	944.3	Menzies (Vic.)	LP	1080.1
Cowan (WA)	LP	975.1	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1090.9
Cowper (NSW)	NP	927.8	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	998.1
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1020.7	Moore (WA)	LP	1033.9
Curtin (WA)	LP	1165.4	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1057.7
Dawson (Qld)	ALP	944.3	Murray (Vic.)	LP	938.3
Deakin (Vic.)	ALP	1053.7	New England (NSW)	Ind	956.0
Denison (Tas.)	ALP	1017.6	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	995.1
Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1003.7	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1187.7
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	943.1	O'Connor (WA)	LP	961.5
Dunkley (Vic.)	LP	982.0	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	975.3
Durack (WA)	LP	949.1	Page (NSW)	ALP	931.6
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	977.7	Parkes (NSW)	NP	941.0
Fadden (Qld)	LP	976.8	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1032.9
Fairfax (Qld)	LP	986.4	Paterson (NSW)	LP	938.7
Farrer (NSW)	LP	944.5	Pearce (WA)	LP	977.0
Fisher (Qld)	LP	967.9	Perth (WA)	ALP	1034.3
Flinders (Vic.)	LP	966.4	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	951.4
Flynn (Qld)	ALP	924.6	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	920.2
Forde (Qld)	ALP	936.2	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	936.8
Forrest (WA)	LP	952.7	Reid (NSW)	ALP	1068.9
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	905.9	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	968.5
Franklin (Tas.)	ALP	982.0	Riverina (NSW)	NP	947.2
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1116.0	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	984.8
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1018.6	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1145.4
Gellibrand (Vic.)	ALP	1009.2	Scullin (Vic.)	ALP	945.3
Gilmore (NSW)	ALP	952.2	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	938.6
Gippsland (Vic.)	NP	941.6	Solomon (NT)	ALP	1016.6
Goldstein (Vic.)	LP	1132.9	Stirling (WA)	LP	1026.5
Gorton (Vic.)	ALP	943.3	Sturt (SA)	LP	1046.1
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1097.1	Swan (WA)	ALP	1039.5
Greenway (NSW)	ALP	1000.4	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1161.8
Grey (SA)	LP	919.6	Tangney (WA)	LP	1084.9
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1094.9	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	927.2
Groom (Qld)	LP	975.6	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	889.3
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	952.5	Wannon (Vic.)	LP	959.8
Herbert (Qld)	ALP	968.9	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1158.9
Higgins (Vic.)	LP	1165.3	Watson (NSW)	ALP	987.6
Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	1008.9	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1182.5
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	912.6	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	941.6
Holt (Vic.)	ALP	937.1	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	937.4
Hotham (Vic.)	ALP	1010.9	Wills (Vic.)	ALP	1021.2
Hughes (NSW)	LP	1016.0	Wright (Qld)	LP	953.8

**Table 4b: Electoral divisions ranked by the Index of Education and Occupation**

Rank	2009 Electoral Division	Partv	Index	Rank	2009 Electoral Division	Partv	Index
1	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	889.3	76	Pearce (WA)	LP	977.0
2	Braddon (Tas.)	ALP	901.8	77	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	977.7
3	Lyons (Tas.)	ALP	905.8	78	Isaacs (Vic.)	ALP	977.8
4	Fowler (NSW)	ALP	905.9	79	Bowman (Qld)	LP	978.3
5	Chifley (NSW)	ALP	910.7	80	Franklin (Tas.)	ALP	982.0
6	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	911.1	81	Dunkley (Vic.)	LP	982.0
7	Hinkler (Qld)	NP	912.6	82	Maribyrnong (Vic.)	ALP	983.6
8	Grey (SA)	LP	919.6	83	McPherson (Qld)	LP	984.2
9	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	920.2	84	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	984.8
10	Longman (Qld)	ALP	921.5	85	Fairfax (Qld)	LP	986.4
11	Barker (SA)	LP	923.1	86	Watson (NSW)	ALP	987.6
12	Blair (Qld)	ALP	923.2	87	Casey (Vic.)	LP	988.4
13	Calwell (Vic.)	ALP	923.9	88	McEwen (Vic.)	LP	991.2
14	Flynn (Qld)	ALP	924.6	89	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	995.1
15	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	927.2	90	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	998.1
16	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	927.4	91	Greenway (NSW)	ALP	1000.4
17	Cowper (NSW)	NP	927.8	92	La Trobe (Vic.)	LP	1000.8
18	Brand (WA)	ALP	931.0	93	Bruce (Vic.)	ALP	1003.1
19	Page (NSW)	ALP	931.6	94	Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1003.7
20	Canning (WA)	LP	931.8	95	Corangamite (Vic.)	ALP	1007.1
21	Lyne (NSW)	Ind	932.0	96	Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	1008.9
22	Kingston (SA)	ALP	933.8	97	Gellibrand (Vic.)	ALP	1009.2
23	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	935.0	98	Hotham (Vic.)	ALP	1010.9
24	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	936.1	99	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1011.5
25	Forde (Qld)	ALP	936.2	100	Mayo (SA)	LP	1012.0
26	McMahon (NSW)	ALP	936.5	101	Hughes (NSW)	LP	1016.0
27	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	936.8	102	Solomon (NT)	ALP	1016.6
28	Holt (Vic.)	ALP	937.1	103	Denison (Tas.)	ALP	1017.6
29	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	937.3	104	Barton (NSW)	ALP	1018.2
30	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	937.4	105	Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1018.6
31	Murray (Vic.)	LP	938.3	106	Aston (Vic.)	LP	1019.6
32	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	938.4	107	Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1020.7
33	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	938.6	108	Wills (Vic.)	ALP	1021.2
34	Paterson (NSW)	LP	938.7	109	Batman (Vic.)	ALP	1021.7
35	Parkes (NSW)	NP	941.0	110	Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1023.0
36	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	941.1	111	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1024.8
37	Gippsland (Vic.)	NP	941.6	112	Stirling (WA)	LP	1026.5
38	Werriva (NSW)	ALP	941.6	113	Banks (NSW)	ALP	1026.7
39	Bass (Tas.)	ALP	942.8	114	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1032.9
40	Dobell (NSW)	ALP	943.1	115	Moore (WA)	LP	1033.9
41	Gorton (Vic.)	ALP	943.3	116	Perth (WA)	ALP	1034.3
42	Corio (Vic.)	ALP	944.3	117	Swan (WA)	ALP	1039.5
43	Dawson (Qld)	ALP	944.3	118	Sturt (SA)	LP	1046.1
44	Farrer (NSW)	LP	944.5	119	Cook (NSW)	LP	1051.6
45	Scullin (Vic.)	ALP	945.3	120	Deakin (Vic.)	ALP	1053.7
46	McMillan (Vic.)	LP	945.4	121	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1057.7
47	Mallee (Vic.)	NP	946.7	122	Boothby (SA)	LP	1060.5
48	Lalor (Vic.)	ALP	946.8	123	Reid (NSW)	ALP	1068.9
49	Riverina (NSW)	NP	947.2	124	Jagajaga (Vic.)	ALP	1068.9
50	Charlton (NSW)	ALP	948.6	125	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1074.3
51	Durack (WA)	LP	949.1	126	Menzies (Vic.)	LP	1080.1
52	Calare (NSW)	NP	950.1	127	Adelaide (SA)	ALP	1080.9
53	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	951.4	128	Tangney (WA)	LP	1084.9
54	Gilmore (NSW)	ALP	952.2	129	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1090.0
55	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	952.4	130	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1090.9
56	Hasluck (WA)	ALP	952.5	131	Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1094.9
57	Forrest (WA)	LP	952.7	132	Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1097.1
58	Wright (Qld)	LP	953.8	133	Chisholm (Vic.)	ALP	1099.0
59	New England (NSW)	Ind	956.0	134	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1101.7
60	Bendigo (Vic.)	ALP	958.0	135	Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1109.7
61	Makin (SA)	ALP	958.8	136	Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1116.0
62	Wannon (Vic.)	LP	959.8	137	Berowra (NSW)	LP	1119.4
63	O'Connor (WA)	LP	961.5	138	Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1128.3
64	Hume (NSW)	LP	962.5	139	Goldstein (Vic.)	LP	1132.9
65	Indi (Vic.)	LP	964.5	140	Melbourne (Vic.)	ALP	1140.6
66	Flinders (Vic.)	LP	966.4	141	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1145.4
67	Fisher (Qld)	LP	967.9	142	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1158.9
68	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	968.5	143	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1161.8
69	Herbert (Qld)	ALP	968.9	144	Melbourne Ports (Vic.)	ALP	1164.6
70	Ballarat (Vic.)	ALP	974.0	145	Higgins (Vic.)	LP	1165.3
71	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	974.2	146	Curtin (WA)	LP	1165.4
72	Cowan (WA)	LP	975.1	147	Kooyong (Vic.)	LP	1172.4
73	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	975.3	148	Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1177.6
74	Groom (Qld)	LP	975.6	149	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1182.5
75	Fadden (Qld)	LP	976.8	150	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1187.7



Table 5: Summary of Index Rankings

2009 Electoral Division	Party	Rating	Advantage/ Disadvantage		Economic Resources	Education & Occupation
			Advantage	Disadvantage		
Adelaide (SA)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	109	87	34	127
Aston (Vic.)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	120	130	132	106
Ballarat (Vic.)	ALP	Provincial	43	62	35	70
Banks (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	113	84	87	113
Barker (SA)	LP	Rural	8	21	30	11
Barton (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	111	72	99	104
Bass (Tas.)	ALP	Provincial	19	20	10	39
Batman (Vic.)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	72	33	25	109
Bendigo (Vic.)	ALP	Provincial	28	40	20	60
Benelong (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	136	129	128	135
Berowra (NSW)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	147	149	149	137
Blair (Qld)	ALP	Rural	26	28	50	12
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	18	3	5	32
Bonner (Qld)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	117	119	123	110
Boothby (SA)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	112	118	84	122
Bowman (Qld)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	108	113	126	79
Braddon (Tas.)	ALP	Rural	5	8	3	2
Bradfield (NSW)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	150	150	148	148
Brand (WA)	ALP	Provincial	60	78	111	18
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	135	131	113	138
Bruce (Vic.)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	84	59	69	93
Calare (NSW)	NP	Rural	34	37	40	52
Calwell (Vic.)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	35	25	70	13
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	133	134	134	134
Canning (WA)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	47	65	106	20
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	Provincial	41	58	59	23
Casey (Vic.)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	102	122	121	87
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	57	68	61	50
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	16	7	11	5
Chisholm (Vic.)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	123	124	101	133
Cook (NSW)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	132	133	140	119
Corangamite (Vic.)	ALP	Provincial	87	111	91	95
Corio (Vic.)	ALP	Provincial	31	31	16	42
Cowan (WA)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	98	112	131	72
Cowper (NSW)	NP	Rural	14	11	6	17
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	103	98	68	107
Curtin (WA)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	140	140	135	146
Dawson (Qld)	ALP	Rural	68	83	102	43
Deakin (Vic.)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	115	120	97	120
Denison (Tas.)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	74	61	22	103
Dickson (Qld)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	119	128	136	94
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	61	57	64	40
Dunkley (Vic.)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	85	96	79	81
Durack (WA)	LP	Rural	39	16	26	51
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	Rural	67	76	66	77
Fadden (Qld)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	107	106	120	75
Fairfax (Qld)	LP	Rural	92	103	104	85
Farrer (NSW)	LP	Rural	25	35	32	44
Fisher (Qld)	LP	Rural	82	89	95	67
Flinders (Vic.)	LP	Rural	69	97	94	66
Flynn (Qld)	ALP	Rural	33	51	78	14
Forde (Qld)	ALP	Rural	75	75	110	25
Forrest (WA)	LP	Rural	64	90	109	57
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	6	2	8	4
Franklin (Tas.)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	56	73	56	80
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	130	132	125	136
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	101	101	107	105
Gellibrand (Vic.)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	79	42	31	97
Gilmore (NSW)	ALP	Rural	44	50	52	54
Gippsland (Vic.)	NP	Rural	20	30	18	37
Goldstein (Vic.)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	138	138	137	139
Gorton (Vic.)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	45	36	82	41
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	125	102	80	132
Greenway (NSW)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	114	110	122	91
Grey (SA)	LP	Rural	2	6	2	8
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	126	123	85	131
Groom (Qld)	LP	Provincial	62	79	71	74
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	73	81	114	56
Herbert (Qld)	ALP	Provincial	71	66	54	69
Higgins (Vic.)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	141	139	129	145
Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	76	77	33	96
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	Provincial	9	14	17	7
Holt (Vic.)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	52	67	96	28
Hotham (Vic.)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	89	74	73	98
Hughes (NSW)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	128	126	138	101
Hume (NSW)	LP	Rural	51	71	86	64
Hunter (NSW)	ALP	Rural	29	34	55	6

Table 5: Summary of Index Rankings

2009 Electoral Division	Party	Rating	Advantage/ Disadvantage		Economic Resources	Education & Occupation
			Advantage	Disadvantage		
Indi (Vic.)	LP	Rural	37	63	48	65
Isaacs (Vic.)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	81	69	77	78
Jagajaga (Vic.)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	121	127	118	124
Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	Rural	15	15	28	16
Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	124	104	98	125
Kingston (SA)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	32	54	38	22
Kooyong (Vic.)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	144	145	139	147
La Trobe (Vic.)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	110	125	124	92
Lalor (Vic.)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	70	85	88	48
Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	Rural	53	18	21	71
Lilley (Qld)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	99	105	83	99
Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	80	70	92	24
Lingiari (NT)	ALP	Rural	4	1	1	36
Longman (Qld)	ALP	Provincial	42	55	90	10
Lyne (NSW)	Ind	Rural	24	23	27	21
Lyons (Tas.)	ALP	Rural	3	9	12	3
Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	91	91	116	55
Mackellar (NSW)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	143	142	147	129
Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	116	121	117	111
Makin (SA)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	59	93	72	61
Mallee (Vic.)	NP	Rural	13	24	23	47
Maranoa (Qld)	NP	Rural	10	17	41	29
Maribyrnong (Vic.)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	63	39	51	82
Mayo (SA)	LP	Rural	86	116	112	100
McEwen (Vic.)	LP	Rural	93	117	119	88
McMahon (NSW)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	65	29	93	26
McMillan (Vic.)	LP	Rural	27	52	45	46
McPherson (Qld)	LP	Provincial	106	107	115	83
Melbourne (Vic.)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	127	92	15	140
Melbourne Ports (Vic.)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	137	135	105	144
Menzies (Vic.)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	131	136	143	126
Mitchell (NSW)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	145	148	150	130
Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	Provincial	105	99	100	90
Moore (WA)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	129	137	145	115
Moreton (Qld)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	118	115	108	121
Murray (Vic.)	LP	Rural	17	32	37	31
New England (NSW)	Ind	Rural	21	19	19	59
Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	66	38	13	89
North Sydney (NSW)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	149	147	142	150
O'Connor (WA)	LP	Rural	36	49	57	63
Oxley (Qld)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	78	56	81	73
Page (NSW)	ALP	Rural	12	13	9	19
Parkes (NSW)	NP	Rural	11	12	14	35
Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	96	53	29	114
Paterson (NSW)	LP	Rural	40	45	53	34
Pearce (WA)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	90	109	127	76
Perth (WA)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	97	94	67	116
Petrie (Qld)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	58	60	63	53
Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	7	5	4	9
Rankin (Qld)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	49	41	62	27
Reid (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	122	95	103	123
Richmond (NSW)	ALP	Rural	50	43	49	68
Riverina (NSW)	NP	Rural	30	44	43	49
Robertson (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	88	88	75	84
Ryan (Qld)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	142	144	141	141
Scullin (Vic.)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	48	48	89	45
Shortland (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	46	47	44	33
Solomon (NT)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	104	82	65	102
Stirling (WA)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	95	86	76	112
Sturt (SA)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	100	108	74	118
Swan (WA)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	94	80	46	117
Sydney (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	139	114	60	143
Tangney (WA)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	134	141	144	128
Throsby (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	38	26	47	15
Wakefield (SA)	ALP	Rural	1	4	7	1
Wannon (Vic.)	LP	Rural	23	46	42	62
Warringah (NSW)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	148	146	146	142
Watson (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	54	10	24	86
Wentworth (NSW)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	146	143	133	149
Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	55	27	58	38
Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	Rural	22	22	36	30
Wills (Vic.)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	83	64	39	108
Wright (Qld)	LP	Rural	77	100	130	58







