



Current Issues Brief  
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Socioeconomic Indexes for Electoral Divisions  
(2000 Electoral Boundaries)

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Socioeconomic Indexes for Electoral Divisions  
(2000 Electoral Boundaries)

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## Introduction

This paper provides data on four summary indexes, derived from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, that measure different aspects of socioeconomic conditions for Commonwealth Electoral Divisions. It updates a paper published in 1998<sup>1</sup> to take account of the effects of the 1999–2000 electoral redistributions.

The five-yearly censuses of population conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collect data on a broad range of social and economic aspects of the Australian population. Each household is required to answer nearly fifty questions, covering such diverse topics as birthplace, occupation, educational qualifications, method of travel to work and ownership of dwellings. While it is possible to compare Electoral Divisions on the basis of each census variable it is often more useful to compare divisions on the basis of a summary of related variables. The indexes shown in this paper have been derived by the ABS for this purpose. A paper comparing Electoral Divisions on the basis of a number of individual census variables has been published previously by the Parliamentary Library.<sup>2</sup>

This paper shows each Electoral Division ranked on the basis of each index together with a description of each index and some notable features of the rankings. It has been produced from data obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics for Census Collection Districts (CCD) and aggregated to Commonwealth Electoral Divisions using the methodology recommended by the ABS (for details of the aggregation methodology see the Appendix pages 17–19). A more detailed explanation of the indexes is available from an Information Paper published by the ABS.<sup>3</sup>

Data for each index is presented in two tables. The first table shows each Electoral Division in alphabetical order and the second shows each Electoral Division ranked by the index (divisions are ranked from lowest to highest). The political party notionally holding the Electoral Division after the 1999–2000 redistributions is shown on each table.

In the Highlights section of the paper reference is made to the geographic classification of individual Electoral Divisions. The geographic classification used has been devised by the Australian Electoral Commission, which classifies Electoral Divisions into one of four categories: inner-metropolitan; outer-metropolitan; provincial or rural.

## Highlights

The following section provides comment on the main features of each index. Because of the similar variables used to construct each index there are certain similarities in the rankings of Electoral Divisions for the various indexes. For instance, the division of Bradfield is ranked highest on each index while the divisions of Fowler and Bonython are the two lowest ranked divisions for three out of the four indexes. A number of divisions in the north shore area of Sydney and in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne appear in the top 20 rankings for each index. Similarly a number of rural and outer-metropolitan divisions appear in the bottom 20 rankings for all indexes.

### Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage

This index measures the relative social and economic well-being of the area. The Electoral Division with the highest index score is the Sydney north shore division of Bradfield, while the division with the lowest score is the outer-suburban Sydney division of Fowler. The median divisions (index score where there are an equal number of divisions above and below that score) are the Queensland Sunshine Coast division of Fairfax and the Newcastle based division of Charlton

Most of the 20 highest ranked divisions are located on the north shore of Sydney (Bradfield, North Sydney, Berowra, Warringah, Mackellar and Bennelong) and in the Eastern suburbs of Melbourne (Kooyong, Menzies, Higgins and Goldstein). Other divisions to feature in the top 20 are the traditionally well-off areas of Brisbane (Ryan) and Perth (Curtin). No South Australian or Tasmanian divisions feature in the top 20. All but two of the top 20 divisions are held by the Liberal Party, the exceptions being the two ACT divisions (Canberra and Fraser).

Divisions with a low score are typically either outer-suburban or rural. Of the 20 divisions with the lowest score, eight are outer-suburban (Fowler, Chifley and Werriwa in Sydney, Holt in Melbourne, Oxley and Rankin in Brisbane and Bonython and Kingston in Adelaide) and six are rural (Gwydir in New South Wales, Maranoa and Wide Bay in Queensland, Grey and Barker in South Australia and the new division of Lingiari in the NT). Fourteen of the 20 lowest ranked divisions are held by the Labor Party while the six rural divisions are held by the Coalition parties (Maranoa, Gwydir and Wide Bay by the National Party, Grey and Barker by the Liberal Party and Lingiari by the Country Liberal Party).

### Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage

This index measures the relative social and economic hardship in an area and to a certain extent displays a similar pattern to the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage described above. It should be noted that to maintain consistency with the other indexes this



index has been inverted so that the higher the index score the better-off an area is while the lower the index score the less well-off an area is. The Electoral Division with the highest score is Bradfield while the division with the lowest score is Fowler. The median divisions are Perth and the southern NSW division of Riverina.

As with the Index of Socioeconomic Advantage most of the 20 highest ranked divisions are located on the north shore of Sydney (Bradfield, North Sydney, Berowra, Warringah, Mackellar and Bennelong) or in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne (Kooyong, Higgins, Menzies, Goldstein and Aston). Two southern Sydney divisions (Hughes and Cook) also feature in the top 20 divisions. All but two of the top 20 divisions are held by the Liberal Party, the exceptions once again being the two Labor Party held divisions in the ACT (Canberra and Fraser).

Rural areas are prominent in the lower ranked divisions, reflecting the lower family incomes and lack of educational opportunities in rural Australia. Of the 20 lowest ranked divisions, nine are rural divisions (Cowper, Lyne and Gwydir in New South Wales, Wide Bay, Hinkler and Longman in Queensland, Grey in South Australia, Braddon in Tasmania and Lingiari in the NT). Two provincial divisions, Throsby based on Wollongong and Brand in Western Australia, also feature in the bottom 20. Because of the presence of a number of rural divisions the political representation in the bottom 20 divisions is more evenly spread than in the Index of Advantage. Twelve divisions are held by the Labor Party and eight by the Coalition parties.

An indication of the lack of homogeneity within a particular Electoral Division can be obtained by comparing the relative positions on the rankings between the two indexes of advantage and disadvantage. For example, if an Electoral Division has a concentration of people who are relatively well-off in one part of the division and a concentration of people who are not so well-off in another part this will be reflected in a relatively high ranking on the Index of Advantage and a relatively low ranking on the Index of Disadvantage. By this measure the two least homogenous divisions are the new Darwin based division of Solomon and the outer-suburban Melbourne division of Isaacs. Solomon is ranked in the bottom third (49<sup>th</sup>) on the Index of Advantage yet is ranked in the top third (111<sup>th</sup>) on the Index of Disadvantage. The division of Isaacs has a similar pattern, being ranked 41<sup>st</sup> on the Index of Advantage and 99<sup>th</sup> on the Index of Disadvantage. Other divisions to display a wide discrepancy are: Melbourne and Lalor in Victoria and Makin in South Australia.

## Index of Economic Resources

This index measures the economic resources or income and expenditure patterns of families. Not surprisingly the distribution of Electoral Divisions in this index are very similar to the distribution in the Indexes of Advantage and Disadvantage. Once again the Electoral Division with the highest index score is Bradfield in Sydney, while the division with the lowest score is the new Northern Territory rural division of Lingiari. The median divisions are Rankin in southern Brisbane and Melbourne Ports.

As with the Indexes of Advantage and Disadvantage the top 20 places in the rankings for this index are dominated by divisions located in the well-off suburbs in the capital cities, although neither Adelaide nor Hobart divisions are included in the top 20. All but two of the top 20 divisions are held by the Liberal Party, the exceptions being Canberra and the northern Perth division of Cowan.

At the bottom end of the rankings rural divisions predominate, reflecting low family incomes and low rental and mortgage payments in rural Australia. The Index of Economic Resources is the only index where the Coalition parties hold more divisions in the bottom 20 than the Labor Party. The preponderance of rural divisions at the lower end of the rankings is further emphasised by the fact that the National Party holds no divisions with a ranking over 55.

### Index of Education and Occupation

This index is designed to measure the educational attainment and occupational status of the population. Like the other indexes a familiar pattern emerges. The division with the highest ranking is Bradfield, while the division with the lowest ranking is Fowler. The median divisions are the northern Brisbane division of Petrie and Fremantle in Western Australia.

Once again the top 20 places in the rankings for this index are dominated by divisions located on the north shore of Sydney and in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. However, there are a number of divisions appearing in the top 20 for this index that are not in the top 20 for the other indexes. These divisions are: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and the inner-suburban Sydney division of Lowe. The high ranking for these divisions is probably a function of the location of tertiary education institutions in or near these divisions. Given the more diverse spread of divisions in the top 20 it is not surprising to find that the political complexion is also more evenly spread. Of the top 20 divisions, the Liberal Party holds thirteen, while the Labor Party holds seven.

Rural divisions make up the majority of the divisions at the bottom end of the rankings, reflecting the lack of tertiary education opportunities and professional occupational groups in rural Australia. Perhaps reflecting the gentrification of the inner suburbs of the capital cities, no inner-metropolitan divisions are in the bottom 20. Out of the 20 divisions at the bottom of the rankings, the Labor Party holds eleven divisions, while the National Party holds five and the Liberal Party four.

### Description of the Indexes

There are four indexes shown in this paper. Each index summarises a different aspect of the socioeconomic conditions in the Electoral Divisions. The indexes have been obtained by summarising the information from a variety of social and economic variables. While

there are similarities in the rankings of the Electoral Divisions, each index uses a different set of underlying variables.

The four indexes are:

- Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage
- Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage
- Index of Economic Resources
- Index of Education and Occupation.

All the indexes (including the Index of Relative Disadvantage) have been constructed so that relatively advantaged areas have high index values. For the Index of Relative Disadvantage this means that relatively disadvantaged areas have low index numbers. To enable easy recognition of high and low scores, the index scores have been standardised to have a mean of 1000 across all Collection Districts in Australia.

The **Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage** includes variables that measure relative social and economic well-being. Indicators included are: high income families; professional occupations; tertiary educational qualifications; dwellings owner occupied or being purchased; dwellings with a large number of bedrooms and a large number of motor vehicles. A higher score on this index means that the Electoral Division has a relatively large proportion of people with the above attributes (i.e. high incomes, professional occupations, tertiary qualifications, etc.). Conversely, a lower score on this index means that the Electoral Division has a relatively low proportion of people with these characteristics.

The Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage was constructed by combining two indexes—the Urban Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage and the Rural Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage. Because the index is a combination of two other indexes with slightly different components it should be treated with some caution. See the Appendix to this paper for a further explanation of the construction of the index.

As the name implies the **Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage** is derived from attributes that indicate relative social and economic hardship. Variables included are low income, low educational attainment, unskilled occupations, unemployment, one-parent families, renting households and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. To maintain consistency with the other indexes, the Index of Socioeconomic Disadvantage has been inverted so that advantaged Electoral Divisions have a high index score and disadvantaged divisions have a low score. Thus a high score on this index means that the Electoral Division has relatively fewer people with the above attributes, while a low score indicates relatively more people with these attributes.

In most cases Electoral Divisions that have a high score on the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage will also have a high score on the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage. However, it is possible for an Electoral Division to contain two distinct population groups, one relatively well-off and one relatively less well-off, thus giving a high score on the Index of Advantage and a low score on the Index of Disadvantage. The Division of Melbourne for example is ranked 108<sup>th</sup> (i.e. relatively high) on the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage, yet is ranked 53<sup>rd</sup> (i.e. relatively low) on the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage.

The **Index of Economic Resources** reflects the profile of the economic resources of families in Electoral Divisions. The indicators summarised in this index reflect the income and expenditure of families. Variables included are: home owner or purchaser households; high family incomes; high mortgage repayments and high rental payments. Variables covering non-income assets such as dwelling size and number of motor vehicles are also included. A high score on this index means that the Electoral Division has a higher proportion of families with these characteristics, while a low score indicates a lower proportion of families with these characteristics.

The **Index of Education and Occupation** is designed to reflect the educational and occupation of the population in Electoral Divisions. Education variables included in the index are the level of educational qualification attained or whether further study is being undertaken. Occupational variables include the major occupation groups and the unemployed. An Electoral Division with a high score on this index would have a high concentration of people with higher educational qualifications or undertaking further study and persons employed in higher skilled occupations. A low score indicates a concentration of people with low education attainment, low occupation skills or unemployed persons.

A list of the variables included in each index is shown in the Appendix to this paper.

## **Data Limitations**

The indexes contained in this paper are subject to a number of limitations which should be borne in mind when the indexes are used to compare Electoral Divisions.

Firstly, the indexes include only some of the social and economic variables for which data was collected in the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. There are a number of social and economic indicators, such as wealth, savings, health, access to infrastructure, etc. that affect the well-being of the population but were not collected in the census and are therefore not included in the indexes. In addition, the indexes include only a limited number of the available census variables. Some notable exclusions from the indexes are age, country of birth, religion and hours of work.

Secondly, the indexes which have been produced depend upon the variables that have been included and the relative weights attached to those variables. The inclusion of a

different range of variables or a different weighting pattern would result in a different index score. The indexes included in this paper are only four of the many indexes that could have been produced using census data.

In addition to the above conceptual limitations in the indexes there are a number of technical limitations. Non-response to individual census items may affect the accuracy of the indexes if there is a socioeconomic bias to non-response. Persons in non-private dwellings (e.g. boarding houses, etc.) are under-represented in the indexes as the variables pertaining to families and dwellings include only occupied private dwellings. The census results are based on place of enumeration rather than place of usual residence, thus holiday resort areas (e.g. Gold Coast) may be affected.

Other aspects of the indexes that should be borne in mind when comparing the indexes for different Electoral Divisions are that:

- The indexes are 'ordinal measures' and not 'interval measures', i.e. the indexes can be used to order Electoral Divisions into a ranked order but cannot be used to show that one Division is twice as well-off if its index score is twice that of an other Division.
- The indexes reflect the socioeconomic well-being of an Electoral Division rather than of individuals. Because all people in an Electoral Division are not identical the index scores do not apply to individuals but rather the way people are summed together for the area.
- The degree of heterogeneity within a Collection District influences the index score of that Collection District and hence the Electoral Division; the more homogeneous Collection Districts tend towards the extreme index scores.
- Partly because of the above, the interpretation of the index is more straightforward for Electoral Divisions that have extreme values. For example, it is usually easy to see why an Electoral Division with a high index score has that status, but it is more difficult to draw comparisons between Electoral Divisions with mid-ranked scores.

## Endnotes

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1. G. Newman and A. Kopras, 'Socio-Economic Indexes for Electoral Divisions', *Current Issues Brief no. 4 1998–99*, Department of the Parliamentary Library, 1998.
2. A. Kopras, 'Electorate Rankings: Census 1996 (2000 Electoral Boundaries)', *Research Paper no. 11 2000–01*, Department of the Parliamentary Library, 2000.
3. Australian Bureau of Statistics, *1996 Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas*, Information Paper, Cat.No. 2039.0 ABS Canberra, 1998.

**Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage by Electoral Division  
2000 Electoral Boundaries  
1996 Census of Population and Housing**

Electoral Division	Party	Index	Electoral Division	Party	Index
Adelaide (SA)	LIB	1029.7	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	972.3
Aston (Vic)	LIB	1055.4	Indi (Vic)	LIB	983.4
Ballarat (Vic)	LIB	999.9	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	969.1
Banks (NSW)	ALP	1004.0	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1065.6
Barker (SA)	LIB	950.1	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LIB	956.2
Barton (NSW)	ALP	1005.0	Kennedy (Qld)	NP	953.8
Bass (Tas)	ALP	975.5	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	996.8
Batman (Vic)	ALP	961.2	Kingston (SA)	ALP	942.1
Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	995.7	Kooyong (Vic)	LIB	1168.2
Bennelong (NSW)	LIB	1078.5	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	960.0
Berowra (NSW)	LIB	1145.2	La Trobe (Vic)	LIB	1022.6
Blair (Qld)	LIB	983.9	Leichhardt (Qld)	LIB	950.4
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	942.0	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	997.3
Bonython (SA)	ALP	893.3	Lindsay (NSW)	LIB	988.0
Boothby (SA)	LIB	1057.0	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	937.6
Bowman (Qld)	ALP	999.5	Longman (Qld)	LIB	985.7
Braddon (Tas)	ALP	961.7	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1052.8
Bradfield (NSW)	LIB	1246.7	Lyne (NSW)	NP	971.3
Brand (WA)	ALP	973.3	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	979.5
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1043.1	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	970.5
Bruce (Vic)	ALP	1038.3	Mackellar (NSW)	LIB	1102.8
Burke (Vic)	ALP	1004.3	Macquarie (NSW)	LIB	1042.8
Calare (NSW)	IND	981.7	Makin (SA)	LIB	978.0
Calwell (Vic)	ALP	963.6	Mallee (Vic)	NP	958.6
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1097.5	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	938.6
Canning (WA)	ALP	1011.9	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	979.2
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	965.2	Mayo (SA)	LIB	1061.1
Casey (Vic)	LIB	1016.9	McEwen (Vic)	LIB	1018.8
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	987.5	McMillan (Vic)	ALP	983.6
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	901.4	McPherson (Qld)	LIB	978.4
Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1060.5	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	1018.6
Cook (NSW)	LIB	1070.8	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1068.5
Corangamite (Vic)	LIB	1026.4	Menzies (Vic)	LIB	1145.2
Corio (Vic)	ALP	959.9	Mitchell (NSW)	LIB	1178.5
Cowan (WA)	ALP	1029.6	Moncrieff (Qld)	LIB	974.6
Cowper (NSW)	NP	980.6	Moore (WA)	LIB	1077.2
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1015.0	Moreton (Qld)	LIB	1048.5
Curtin (WA)	LIB	1147.5	Murray (Vic)	LIB	959.2
Dawson (Qld)	NP	954.0	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	983.7
Deakin (Vic)	LIB	1042.2	New England (NSW)	NP	978.4
Denison (Tas)	ALP	1010.1	North Sydney (NSW)	LIB	1152.9
Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1022.5	O'Connor (WA)	LIB	957.1
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	983.8	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	927.7
Dunkley (Vic)	LIB	1003.1	Page (NSW)	NP	976.9
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	LIB	1004.3	Parkes (NSW)	NP	958.3
Fadden (Qld)	LIB	1013.7	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1008.0
Fairfax (Qld)	LIB	986.5	Paterson (NSW)	LIB	974.0
Farrer (NSW)	NP	964.0	Pearce (WA)	LIB	1026.7
Fisher (Qld)	LIB	982.4	Perth (WA)	ALP	999.5
Flinders (Vic)	LIB	996.1	Petrie (Qld)	LIB	1001.6
Forde (Qld)	LIB	989.5	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	939.5
Forrest (WA)	LIB	982.2	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	968.7
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	892.4	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	946.7
Franklin (Tas)	ALP	1000.0	Reid (NSW)	ALP	924.8
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1091.6	Richmond (NSW)	NP	983.4
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1005.5	Riverina (NSW)	NP	968.2
Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	945.3	Robertson (NSW)	LIB	993.2
Gilmore (NSW)	LIB	1004.3	Ryan (Qld)	LIB	1151.0
Gippsland (Vic)	NP	985.9	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	975.4
Goldstein (Vic)	LIB	1111.3	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	971.3
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	990.7	Solomon (NT)	CLP	975.0
Greenway (NSW)	ALP	976.5	Stirling (WA)	ALP	1009.7
Grey (SA)	LIB	939.5	Sturt (SA)	LIB	1044.9
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1036.8	Swan (WA)	ALP	994.7
Groom (Qld)	LIB	984.5	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1032.0
Gwydir (NSW)	NP	947.3	Tangney (WA)	LIB	1116.6
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	997.9	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	938.9
Herbert (Qld)	LIB	967.5	Wakefield (SA)	LIB	979.8
Higgins (Vic)	LIB	1123.6	Wannon (Vic)	LIB	967.6
Hindmarsh (SA)	LIB	984.1	Warringah (NSW)	LIB	1108.8
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	954.0	Watson (NSW)	ALP	945.5
Holt (Vic)	ALP	939.7	Wentworth (NSW)	LIB	1105.7
Hotham (Vic)	ALP	987.7	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	943.0
Hughes (NSW)	LIB	1075.7	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	950.2
Hume (NSW)	LIB	1010.4	Wills (Vic)	ALP	978.7

**Electoral Divisions Ranked by the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage  
2000 Electoral Boundaries  
1996 Census of Population and Housing**

Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index	Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index
1	Fowler (NSW)	ALP	892.4	76	Charlton (NSW)	ALP	987.5
2	Bonython (SA)	ALP	893.3	77	Hotham (Vic)	ALP	987.7
3	Chifley (NSW)	ALP	901.4	78	Lindsay (NSW)	LIB	988.0
4	Reid (NSW)	ALP	924.8	79	Forde (Qld)	LIB	989.5
5	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	927.7	80	Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	990.7
6	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	937.6	81	Robertson (NSW)	LIB	993.2
7	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	938.6	82	Swan (WA)	ALP	994.7
8	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	938.9	83	Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	995.7
9	Grey (SA)	LIB	939.5	84	Flinders (Vic)	LIB	996.1
10	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	939.5	85	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	996.8
11	Holt (Vic)	ALP	939.7	86	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	997.3
12	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	942.0	87	Hasluck (WA)	ALP	997.9
13	Kingston (SA)	ALP	942.1	88	Bowman (Qld)	ALP	999.5
14	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	943.0	89	Perth (WA)	ALP	999.5
15	Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	945.3	90	Ballarat (Vic)	LIB	999.9
16	Watson (NSW)	ALP	945.5	91	Franklin (Tas)	ALP	1000.0
17	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	946.7	92	Petrie (Qld)	LIB	1001.6
18	Gwydir (NSW)	NP	947.3	93	Dunkley (Vic)	LIB	1003.1
19	Barker (SA)	LIB	950.1	94	Banks (NSW)	ALP	1004.0
20	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	950.2	95	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	LIB	1004.3
21	Leichhardt (Qld)	LIB	950.4	96	Gilmore (NSW)	LIB	1004.3
22	Kennedy (Qld)	NP	953.8	97	Burke (Vic)	ALP	1004.3
23	Hinkler (Qld)	NP	954.0	98	Barton (NSW)	ALP	1005.0
24	Dawson (Qld)	NP	954.0	99	Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1005.5
25	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LIB	956.2	100	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1008.0
26	O'Connor (WA)	LIB	957.1	101	Stirling (WA)	ALP	1009.7
27	Parkes (NSW)	NP	958.3	102	Denison (Tas)	ALP	1010.1
28	Mallee (Vic)	NP	958.6	103	Hume (NSW)	LIB	1010.4
29	Murray (Vic)	LIB	959.2	104	Canning (WA)	ALP	1011.9
30	Corio (Vic)	ALP	959.9	105	Fadden (Qld)	LIB	1013.7
31	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	960.0	106	Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1015.0
32	Batman (Vic)	ALP	961.2	107	Casey (Vic)	LIB	1016.9
33	Braddon (Tas)	ALP	961.7	108	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	1018.6
34	Calwell (Vic)	ALP	963.6	109	McEwen (Vic)	LIB	1018.8
35	Farrer (NSW)	NP	964.0	110	Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1022.5
36	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	965.2	111	La Trobe (Vic)	LIB	1022.6
37	Herbert (Qld)	LIB	967.5	112	Corangamite (Vic)	LIB	1026.4
38	Wannon (Vic)	LIB	967.6	113	Pearce (WA)	LIB	1026.7
39	Riverina (NSW)	NP	968.2	114	Cowan (WA)	ALP	1029.6
40	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	968.7	115	Adelaide (SA)	LIB	1029.7
41	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	969.1	116	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1032.0
42	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	970.5	117	Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1036.8
43	Lyne (NSW)	NP	971.3	118	Bruce (Vic)	ALP	1038.3
44	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	971.3	119	Deakin (Vic)	LIB	1042.2
45	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	972.3	120	Macquarie (NSW)	LIB	1042.8
46	Brand (WA)	ALP	973.3	121	Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1043.1
47	Paterson (NSW)	LIB	974.0	122	Sturt (SA)	LIB	1044.9
48	Moncrieff (Qld)	LIB	974.6	123	Moreton (Qld)	LIB	1048.5
49	Solomon (NT)	CLP	975.0	124	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1052.8
50	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	975.4	125	Aston (Vic)	LIB	1055.4
51	Bass (Tas)	ALP	975.5	126	Boothby (SA)	LIB	1057.0
52	Greenway (NSW)	ALP	976.5	127	Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1060.5
53	Page (NSW)	NP	976.9	128	Mayo (SA)	LIB	1061.1
54	Makin (SA)	LIB	978.0	129	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1065.6
55	New England (NSW)	NP	978.4	130	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1068.5
56	McPherson (Qld)	LIB	978.4	131	Cook (NSW)	LIB	1070.8
57	Wills (Vic)	ALP	978.7	132	Hughes (NSW)	LIB	1075.7
58	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	979.2	133	Moore (WA)	LIB	1077.2
59	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	979.5	134	Bennelong (NSW)	LIB	1078.5
60	Wakefield (SA)	LIB	979.8	135	Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1091.6
61	Cowper (NSW)	NP	980.6	136	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1097.5
62	Calare (NSW)	IND	981.7	137	Mackellar (NSW)	LIB	1102.8
63	Forrest (WA)	LIB	982.2	138	Wentworth (NSW)	LIB	1105.7
64	Fisher (Qld)	LIB	982.4	139	Warringah (NSW)	LIB	1108.8
65	Richmond (NSW)	NP	983.4	140	Goldstein (Vic)	LIB	1111.3
66	Indi (Vic)	LIB	983.4	141	Tangney (WA)	LIB	1116.6
67	McMillan (Vic)	ALP	983.6	142	Higgins (Vic)	LIB	1123.6
68	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	983.7	143	Berowra (NSW)	LIB	1145.2
69	Dobell (NSW)	ALP	983.8	144	Menzies (Vic)	LIB	1145.2
70	Blair (Qld)	LIB	983.9	145	Curtin (WA)	LIB	1147.5
71	Hindmarsh (SA)	LIB	984.1	146	Ryan (Qld)	LIB	1151.0
72	Groom (Qld)	LIB	984.5	147	North Sydney (NSW)	LIB	1152.9
73	Longman (Qld)	LIB	985.7	148	Kooyong (Vic)	LIB	1168.2
74	Gippsland (Vic)	NP	985.9	149	Mitchell (NSW)	LIB	1178.5
75	Fairfax (Qld)	LIB	986.5	150	Bradfield (NSW)	LIB	1246.7

**Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage by Electoral Division  
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Electoral Division	Party	Index	Electoral Division	Party	Index
Adelaide (SA)	LIB	1013.6	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	959.3
Aston (Vic)	LIB	1074.3	Indi (Vic)	LIB	1002.5
Ballarat (Vic)	LIB	988.3	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	1014.1
Banks (NSW)	ALP	1007.7	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1068.8
Barker (SA)	LIB	962.8	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LIB	966.4
Barton (NSW)	ALP	1019.3	Kennedy (Qld)	NP	959.9
Bass (Tas)	ALP	969.2	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1015.2
Batman (Vic)	ALP	945.6	Kingston (SA)	ALP	978.1
Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	979.1	Kooyong (Vic)	LIB	1135.1
Bennelong (NSW)	LIB	1086.3	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	998.4
Berowra (NSW)	LIB	1124.2	La Trobe (Vic)	LIB	1058.7
Blair (Qld)	LIB	959.6	Leichhardt (Qld)	LIB	983.0
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	946.1	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1001.3
Bonython (SA)	ALP	884.7	Lindsay (NSW)	LIB	1019.4
Boothby (SA)	LIB	1053.7	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	909.9
Bowman (Qld)	ALP	1007.8	Longman (Qld)	LIB	951.6
Braddon (Tas)	ALP	945.3	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1051.5
Bradfield (NSW)	LIB	1163.5	Lyne (NSW)	NP	947.1
Brand (WA)	ALP	940.5	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	955.9
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1040.1	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	989.9
Bruce (Vic)	ALP	1022.9	Mackellar (NSW)	LIB	1105.2
Burke (Vic)	ALP	1026.8	Macquarie (NSW)	LIB	1052.0
Calare (NSW)	IND	986.6	Makin (SA)	LIB	1018.4
Calwell (Vic)	ALP	979.7	Mallee (Vic)	NP	989.8
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1102.5	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	965.2
Canning (WA)	ALP	991.5	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	975.2
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	973.7	Mayo (SA)	LIB	1060.2
Casey (Vic)	LIB	1055.3	McEwen (Vic)	LIB	1030.3
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	986.7	McMillan (Vic)	ALP	983.5
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	920.6	McPherson (Qld)	LIB	979.8
Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1054.0	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	980.1
Cook (NSW)	LIB	1073.9	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1067.8
Corangamite (Vic)	LIB	1032.7	Menzies (Vic)	LIB	1099.8
Corio (Vic)	ALP	961.7	Mitchell (NSW)	LIB	1129.4
Cowan (WA)	ALP	1023.8	Moncrieff (Qld)	LIB	990.0
Cowper (NSW)	NP	946.1	Moore (WA)	LIB	1072.2
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1009.8	Moreton (Qld)	LIB	1036.9
Curtin (WA)	LIB	1102.6	Murray (Vic)	LIB	991.2
Dawson (Qld)	NP	975.9	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	968.2
Deakin (Vic)	LIB	1055.2	New England (NSW)	NP	983.8
Denison (Tas)	ALP	1014.7	North Sydney (NSW)	LIB	1135.8
Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1045.3	O'Connor (WA)	LIB	982.6
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	985.9	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	933.9
Dunkley (Vic)	LIB	1015.4	Page (NSW)	NP	955.9
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	LIB	1008.1	Parkes (NSW)	NP	962.7
Fadden (Qld)	LIB	1020.1	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1020.2
Fairfax (Qld)	LIB	966.3	Paterson (NSW)	LIB	965.8
Farrer (NSW)	NP	990.6	Pearce (WA)	LIB	1010.1
Fisher (Qld)	LIB	971.8	Perth (WA)	ALP	991.6
Flinders (Vic)	LIB	996.1	Petrie (Qld)	LIB	996.0
Forde (Qld)	LIB	975.5	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	918.0
Forrest (WA)	LIB	978.3	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	992.0
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	861.8	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	961.8
Franklin (Tas)	ALP	984.2	Reid (NSW)	ALP	937.4
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1078.7	Richmond (NSW)	NP	961.3
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	984.4	Riverina (NSW)	NP	991.7
Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	914.4	Robertson (NSW)	LIB	1000.3
Gilmore (NSW)	LIB	980.3	Ryan (Qld)	LIB	1114.0
Gippsland (Vic)	NP	989.2	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	1000.0
Goldstein (Vic)	LIB	1097.6	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	953.9
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1002.8	Solomon (NT)	CLP	1025.8
Greenway (NSW)	ALP	1003.8	Stirling (WA)	ALP	989.4
Grey (SA)	LIB	942.4	Sturt (SA)	LIB	1032.3
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1035.2	Swan (WA)	ALP	986.2
Groom (Qld)	LIB	995.8	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1015.1
Gwydir (NSW)	NP	948.4	Tangney (WA)	LIB	1081.9
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	995.6	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	936.3
Herbert (Qld)	LIB	991.9	Wakefield (SA)	LIB	969.2
Higgins (Vic)	LIB	1104.6	Wannon (Vic)	LIB	997.2
Hindmarsh (SA)	LIB	989.9	Warringah (NSW)	LIB	1108.7
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	944.0	Watson (NSW)	ALP	973.5
Holt (Vic)	ALP	969.9	Wentworth (NSW)	LIB	1108.0
Hotham (Vic)	ALP	996.0	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	966.0
Hughes (NSW)	LIB	1095.2	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	923.9
Hume (NSW)	LIB	1012.8	Wills (Vic)	ALP	972.9



**Electoral Divisions Ranked by the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage  
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Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index	Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index
1	Fowler (NSW)	ALP	861.8	76	Riverina (NSW)	NP	991.7
2	Bonython (SA)	ALP	884.7	77	Herbert (Qld)	LIB	991.9
3	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	909.9	78	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	992.0
4	Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	914.4	79	Hasluck (WA)	ALP	995.6
5	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	918.0	80	Groom (Qld)	LIB	995.8
6	Chifley (NSW)	ALP	920.6	81	Petrie (Qld)	LIB	996.0
7	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	923.9	82	Hotham (Vic)	ALP	996.0
8	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	933.9	83	Flinders (Vic)	LIB	996.1
9	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	936.3	84	Wannon (Vic)	LIB	997.2
10	Reid (NSW)	ALP	937.4	85	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	998.4
11	Brand (WA)	ALP	940.5	86	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	1000.0
12	Grey (SA)	LIB	942.4	87	Robertson (NSW)	LIB	1000.3
13	Hinkler (Qld)	NP	944.0	88	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1001.3
14	Braddon (Tas)	ALP	945.3	89	Indi (Vic)	LIB	1002.5
15	Batman (Vic)	ALP	945.6	90	Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1002.8
16	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	946.1	91	Greenway (NSW)	ALP	1003.8
17	Cowper (NSW)	NP	946.1	92	Banks (NSW)	ALP	1007.7
18	Lyne (NSW)	NP	947.1	93	Bowman (Qld)	ALP	1007.8
19	Gwydir (NSW)	NP	948.4	94	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	LIB	1008.1
20	Longman (Qld)	LIB	951.6	95	Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1009.8
21	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	953.9	96	Pearce (WA)	LIB	1010.1
22	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	955.9	97	Hume (NSW)	LIB	1012.8
23	Page (NSW)	NP	955.9	98	Adelaide (SA)	LIB	1013.6
24	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	959.3	99	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	1014.1
25	Blair (Qld)	LIB	959.6	100	Denison (Tas)	ALP	1014.7
26	Kennedy (Qld)	NP	959.9	101	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1015.1
27	Richmond (NSW)	NP	961.3	102	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1015.2
28	Corio (Vic)	ALP	961.7	103	Dunkley (Vic)	LIB	1015.4
29	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	961.8	104	Makin (SA)	LIB	1018.4
30	Parkes (NSW)	NP	962.7	105	Barton (NSW)	ALP	1019.3
31	Barker (SA)	LIB	962.8	106	Lindsay (NSW)	LIB	1019.4
32	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	965.2	107	Fadden (Qld)	LIB	1020.1
33	Paterson (NSW)	LIB	965.8	108	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1020.2
34	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	966.0	109	Bruce (Vic)	ALP	1022.9
35	Fairfax (Qld)	LIB	966.3	110	Cowan (WA)	ALP	1023.8
36	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LIB	966.4	111	Solomon (NT)	CLP	1025.8
37	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	968.2	112	Burke (Vic)	ALP	1026.8
38	Bass (Tas)	ALP	969.2	113	McEwen (Vic)	LIB	1030.3
39	Wakefield (SA)	LIB	969.2	114	Sturt (SA)	LIB	1032.3
40	Holt (Vic)	ALP	969.9	115	Corangamite (Vic)	LIB	1032.7
41	Fisher (Qld)	LIB	971.8	116	Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1035.2
42	Wills (Vic)	ALP	972.9	117	Moreton (Qld)	LIB	1036.9
43	Watson (NSW)	ALP	973.5	118	Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1040.1
44	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	973.7	119	Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1045.3
45	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	975.2	120	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1051.5
46	Forde (Qld)	LIB	975.5	121	Macquarie (NSW)	LIB	1052.0
47	Dawson (Qld)	NP	975.9	122	Boothby (SA)	LIB	1053.7
48	Kingston (SA)	ALP	978.1	123	Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1054.0
49	Forrest (WA)	LIB	978.3	124	Deakin (Vic)	LIB	1055.2
50	Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	979.1	125	Casey (Vic)	LIB	1055.3
51	Calwell (Vic)	ALP	979.7	126	La Trobe (Vic)	LIB	1058.7
52	McPherson (Qld)	LIB	979.8	127	Mayo (SA)	LIB	1060.2
53	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	980.1	128	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1067.8
54	Gilmore (NSW)	LIB	980.3	129	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1068.8
55	O'Connor (WA)	LIB	982.6	130	Moore (WA)	LIB	1072.2
56	Leichhardt (Qld)	LIB	983.0	131	Cook (NSW)	LIB	1073.9
57	McMillan (Vic)	ALP	983.5	132	Aston (Vic)	LIB	1074.3
58	New England (NSW)	NP	983.8	133	Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1078.7
59	Franklin (Tas)	ALP	984.2	134	Tangney (WA)	LIB	1081.9
60	Fremantle (WA)	ALP	984.4	135	Bennelong (NSW)	LIB	1086.3
61	Dobell (NSW)	ALP	985.9	136	Hughes (NSW)	LIB	1095.2
62	Swan (WA)	ALP	986.2	137	Goldstein (Vic)	LIB	1097.6
63	Calare (NSW)	IND	986.6	138	Menzies (Vic)	LIB	1099.8
64	Charlton (NSW)	ALP	986.7	139	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1102.5
65	Ballarat (Vic)	LIB	988.3	140	Curtin (WA)	LIB	1102.6
66	Gippsland (Vic)	NP	989.2	141	Higgins (Vic)	LIB	1104.6
67	Stirling (WA)	ALP	989.4	142	Mackellar (NSW)	LIB	1105.2
68	Mallee (Vic)	NP	989.8	143	Wentworth (NSW)	LIB	1108.0
69	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	989.9	144	Warringah (NSW)	LIB	1108.7
70	Hindmarsh (SA)	LIB	989.9	145	Ryan (Qld)	LIB	1114.0
71	Moncrieff (Qld)	LIB	990.0	146	Berowra (NSW)	LIB	1124.2
72	Farrer (NSW)	NP	990.6	147	Mitchell (NSW)	LIB	1129.4
73	Murray (Vic)	LIB	991.2	148	Kooyong (Vic)	LIB	1135.1
74	Canning (WA)	ALP	991.5	149	North Sydney (NSW)	LIB	1135.8
75	Perth (WA)	ALP	991.6	150	Bradfield (NSW)	LIB	1163.5

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Electoral Division	Party	Index	Electoral Division	Party	Index
Adelaide (SA)	LIB	984.1	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	998.4
Aston (Vic)	LIB	1099.5	Indi (Vic)	LIB	973.0
Ballarat (Vic)	LIB	975.8	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	1019.6
Banks (NSW)	ALP	1037.7	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1070.1
Barker (SA)	LIB	952.3	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LIB	974.3
Barton (NSW)	ALP	1040.5	Kennedy (Qld)	NP	958.4
Bass (Tas)	ALP	964.7	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1012.2
Batman (Vic)	ALP	954.8	Kingston (SA)	ALP	994.4
Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	966.6	Kooyong (Vic)	LIB	1116.4
Bennelong (NSW)	LIB	1081.2	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	1025.8
Berowra (NSW)	LIB	1159.3	La Trobe (Vic)	LIB	1058.2
Blair (Qld)	LIB	978.6	Leichhardt (Qld)	LIB	960.9
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	974.1	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1002.9
Bonython (SA)	ALP	942.4	Lindsay (NSW)	LIB	1052.2
Boothby (SA)	LIB	1039.4	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	890.0
Bowman (Qld)	ALP	1036.0	Longman (Qld)	LIB	982.1
Braddon (Tas)	ALP	952.9	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1062.0
Bradfield (NSW)	LIB	1222.0	Lyne (NSW)	NP	942.1
Brand (WA)	ALP	1006.9	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	957.6
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	995.5	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	1034.8
Bruce (Vic)	ALP	1054.9	Mackellar (NSW)	LIB	1150.3
Burke (Vic)	ALP	1039.1	Macquarie (NSW)	LIB	1044.5
Calare (NSW)	IND	982.0	Makin (SA)	LIB	1027.0
Calwell (Vic)	ALP	1027.6	Mallee (Vic)	NP	953.2
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1108.6	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	945.0
Canning (WA)	ALP	1048.6	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	1016.0
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	972.0	Mayo (SA)	LIB	1046.6
Casey (Vic)	LIB	1062.8	McEwen (Vic)	LIB	1027.4
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	1008.9	McMillan (Vic)	ALP	979.9
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	968.3	McPherson (Qld)	LIB	987.4
Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1039.5	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	946.3
Cook (NSW)	LIB	1112.2	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1002.8
Corangamite (Vic)	LIB	1006.7	Menzies (Vic)	LIB	1136.4
Corio (Vic)	ALP	976.4	Mitchell (NSW)	LIB	1207.3
Cowan (WA)	ALP	1072.6	Moncrieff (Qld)	LIB	991.2
Cowper (NSW)	NP	932.2	Moore (WA)	LIB	1114.5
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1009.9	Moreton (Qld)	LIB	1035.2
Curtin (WA)	LIB	1086.0	Murray (Vic)	LIB	968.5
Dawson (Qld)	NP	980.2	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	970.7
Deakin (Vic)	LIB	1048.2	New England (NSW)	NP	953.2
Denison (Tas)	ALP	987.6	North Sydney (NSW)	LIB	1125.7
Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1069.7	O'Connor (WA)	LIB	970.2
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	1003.7	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	972.3
Dunkley (Vic)	LIB	1028.7	Page (NSW)	NP	946.1
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	LIB	974.7	Parkes (NSW)	NP	951.0
Fadden (Qld)	LIB	1039.3	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1016.2
Fairfax (Qld)	LIB	958.4	Paterson (NSW)	LIB	970.5
Farrer (NSW)	NP	967.6	Pearce (WA)	LIB	1032.6
Fisher (Qld)	LIB	970.1	Perth (WA)	ALP	987.1
Flinders (Vic)	LIB	999.7	Petrie (Qld)	LIB	1024.4
Forde (Qld)	LIB	1003.0	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	942.9
Forrest (WA)	LIB	992.5	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	1041.7
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	923.0	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	1001.5
Franklin (Tas)	ALP	987.3	Reid (NSW)	ALP	956.2
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1061.4	Richmond (NSW)	NP	951.8
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1011.7	Riverina (NSW)	NP	975.3
Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	947.2	Robertson (NSW)	LIB	1004.0
Gilmore (NSW)	LIB	976.7	Ryan (Qld)	LIB	1118.0
Gippsland (Vic)	NP	960.7	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	1036.6
Goldstein (Vic)	LIB	1086.9	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	984.5
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	993.7	Solomon (NT)	CLP	1017.6
Greenway (NSW)	ALP	1036.0	Stirling (WA)	ALP	1004.8
Grey (SA)	LIB	926.8	Sturt (SA)	LIB	1013.6
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1036.4	Swan (WA)	ALP	972.0
Groom (Qld)	LIB	990.0	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	968.0
Gwydir (NSW)	NP	932.2	Tangney (WA)	LIB	1101.9
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	1038.1	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	978.4
Herbert (Qld)	LIB	990.9	Wakefield (SA)	LIB	968.4
Higgins (Vic)	LIB	1068.3	Wannon (Vic)	LIB	966.6
Hindmarsh (SA)	LIB	970.5	Warringah (NSW)	LIB	1122.0
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	963.7	Watson (NSW)	ALP	981.4
Holt (Vic)	ALP	1007.6	Wentworth (NSW)	LIB	1082.3
Hotham (Vic)	ALP	1013.5	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	1008.9
Hughes (NSW)	LIB	1149.9	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	932.0
Hume (NSW)	LIB	1009.4	Wills (Vic)	ALP	980.3

**Electoral Divisions Ranked by the Index of Economic Resources  
2000 Electoral Boundaries  
1996 Census of Population and Housing**

Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index	Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index
1	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	890.0	76	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1002.8
2	Fowler (NSW)	ALP	923.0	77	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1002.9
3	Grey (SA)	LIB	926.8	78	Forde (Qld)	LIB	1003.0
4	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	932.0	79	Dobell (NSW)	ALP	1003.7
5	Cowper (NSW)	NP	932.2	80	Robertson (NSW)	LIB	1004.0
6	Gwydir (NSW)	NP	932.2	81	Stirling (WA)	ALP	1004.8
7	Lyne (NSW)	NP	942.1	82	Corangamite (Vic)	LIB	1006.7
8	Bonython (SA)	ALP	942.4	83	Brand (WA)	ALP	1006.9
9	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	942.9	84	Holt (Vic)	ALP	1007.6
10	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	945.0	85	Charlton (NSW)	ALP	1008.9
11	Page (NSW)	NP	946.1	86	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	1008.9
12	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	946.3	87	Hume (NSW)	LIB	1009.4
13	Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	947.2	88	Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1009.9
14	Parkes (NSW)	NP	951.0	89	Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1011.7
15	Richmond (NSW)	NP	951.8	90	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1012.2
16	Barker (SA)	LIB	952.3	91	Hotham (Vic)	ALP	1013.5
17	Braddon (Tas)	ALP	952.9	92	Sturt (SA)	LIB	1013.6
18	Mallee (Vic)	NP	953.2	93	Maribymong (Vic)	ALP	1016.0
19	New England (NSW)	NP	953.2	94	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1016.2
20	Batman (Vic)	ALP	954.8	95	Solomon (NT)	CLP	1017.6
21	Reid (NSW)	ALP	956.2	96	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	1019.6
22	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	957.6	97	Petrie (Qld)	LIB	1024.4
23	Fairfax (Qld)	LIB	958.4	98	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	1025.8
24	Kennedy (Qld)	NP	958.4	99	Makin (SA)	LIB	1027.0
25	Gippsland (Vic)	NP	960.7	100	McEwen (Vic)	LIB	1027.4
26	Leichhardt (Qld)	LIB	960.9	101	Calwell (Vic)	ALP	1027.6
27	Hinkler (Qld)	NP	963.7	102	Dunkley (Vic)	LIB	1028.7
28	Bass (Tas)	ALP	964.7	103	Pearce (WA)	LIB	1032.6
29	Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	966.6	104	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	1034.8
30	Wannon (Vic)	LIB	966.6	105	Moreton (Qld)	LIB	1035.2
31	Farrer (NSW)	NP	967.6	106	Greenway (NSW)	ALP	1036.0
32	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	968.0	107	Bowman (Qld)	ALP	1036.0
33	Chifley (NSW)	ALP	968.3	108	Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1036.4
34	Wakefield (SA)	LIB	968.4	109	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	1036.6
35	Murray (Vic)	LIB	968.5	110	Banks (NSW)	ALP	1037.7
36	Fisher (Qld)	LIB	970.1	111	Hasluck (WA)	ALP	1038.1
37	O'Connor (WA)	LIB	970.2	112	Burke (Vic)	ALP	1039.1
38	Hindmarsh (SA)	LIB	970.5	113	Fadden (Qld)	LIB	1039.3
39	Paterson (NSW)	LIB	970.5	114	Boothby (SA)	LIB	1039.4
40	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	970.7	115	Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1039.5
41	Swan (WA)	ALP	972.0	116	Barton (NSW)	ALP	1040.5
42	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	972.0	117	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	1041.7
43	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	972.3	118	Macquarie (NSW)	LIB	1044.5
44	Indi (Vic)	LIB	973.0	119	Mayo (SA)	LIB	1046.6
45	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	974.1	120	Deakin (Vic)	LIB	1048.2
46	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LIB	974.3	121	Canning (WA)	ALP	1048.6
47	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	LIB	974.7	122	Lindsay (NSW)	LIB	1052.2
48	Riverina (NSW)	NP	975.3	123	Bruce (Vic)	ALP	1054.9
49	Ballarat (Vic)	LIB	975.8	124	La Trobe (Vic)	LIB	1058.2
50	Corio (Vic)	ALP	976.4	125	Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1061.4
51	Gilmore (NSW)	LIB	976.7	126	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1062.0
52	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	978.4	127	Casey (Vic)	LIB	1062.8
53	Blair (Qld)	LIB	978.6	128	Higgins (Vic)	LIB	1068.3
54	McMillan (Vic)	ALP	979.9	129	Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1069.7
55	Dawson (Qld)	NP	980.2	130	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1070.1
56	Wills (Vic)	ALP	980.3	131	Cowan (WA)	ALP	1072.6
57	Watson (NSW)	ALP	981.4	132	Bennelong (NSW)	LIB	1081.2
58	Calare (NSW)	IND	982.0	133	Wentworth (NSW)	LIB	1082.3
59	Longman (Qld)	LIB	982.1	134	Curtin (WA)	LIB	1086.0
60	Adelaide (SA)	LIB	984.1	135	Goldstein (Vic)	LIB	1086.9
61	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	984.5	136	Aston (Vic)	LIB	1099.5
62	Perth (WA)	ALP	987.1	137	Tangney (WA)	LIB	1101.9
63	Franklin (Tas)	ALP	987.3	138	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1108.6
64	McPherson (Qld)	LIB	987.4	139	Cook (NSW)	LIB	1112.2
65	Denison (Tas)	ALP	987.6	140	Moore (WA)	LIB	1114.5
66	Groom (Qld)	LIB	990.0	141	Kooyong (Vic)	LIB	1116.4
67	Herbert (Qld)	LIB	990.9	142	Ryan (Qld)	LIB	1118.0
68	Moncrieff (Qld)	LIB	991.2	143	Warringah (NSW)	LIB	1122.0
69	Forrest (WA)	LIB	992.5	144	North Sydney (NSW)	LIB	1125.7
70	Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	993.7	145	Menzies (Vic)	LIB	1136.4
71	Kingston (SA)	ALP	994.4	146	Hughes (NSW)	LIB	1149.9
72	Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	995.5	147	Mackellar (NSW)	LIB	1150.3
73	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	998.4	148	Berowra (NSW)	LIB	1159.3
74	Flinders (Vic)	LIB	999.7	149	Mitchell (NSW)	LIB	1207.3
75	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	1001.5	150	Bradfield (NSW)	LIB	1222.0

**Index of Education and Occupation by Electoral Division  
2000 Electoral Boundaries  
1996 Census of Population and Housing**

Electoral Division	Party	Index	Electoral Division	Party	Index
Adelaide (SA)	LIB	1075.2	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	930.4
Aston (Vic)	LIB	1043.9	Indi (Vic)	LIB	980.1
Ballarat (Vic)	LIB	986.5	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	984.3
Banks (NSW)	ALP	1009.4	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1081.1
Barker (SA)	LIB	923.4	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LIB	951.5
Barton (NSW)	ALP	1025.2	Kennedy (Qld)	NP	930.8
Bass (Tas)	ALP	964.1	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1053.7
Batman (Vic)	ALP	981.3	Kingston (SA)	ALP	947.7
Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	975.1	Kooyong (Vic)	LIB	1189.2
Benelong (NSW)	LIB	1115.5	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	961.8
Berowra (NSW)	LIB	1131.6	La Trobe (Vic)	LIB	1025.0
Blair (Qld)	LIB	924.5	Leichhardt (Qld)	LIB	986.9
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	957.7	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1010.1
Bonython (SA)	ALP	873.1	Lindsay (NSW)	LIB	993.8
Boothby (SA)	LIB	1072.8	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	969.3
Bowman (Qld)	ALP	976.9	Longman (Qld)	LIB	919.4
Braddon (Tas)	ALP	927.7	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1085.4
Bradfield (NSW)	LIB	1198.2	Lyne (NSW)	NP	947.1
Brand (WA)	ALP	900.4	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	922.2
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1105.6	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	973.0
Bruce (Vic)	ALP	1011.7	Mackellar (NSW)	LIB	1084.8
Burke (Vic)	ALP	992.2	Macquarie (NSW)	LIB	1049.2
Calare (NSW)	IND	972.9	Makin (SA)	LIB	986.3
Calwell (Vic)	ALP	946.3	Mallee (Vic)	NP	960.2
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1115.4	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	927.4
Canning (WA)	ALP	940.6	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	958.2
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	947.7	Mayo (SA)	LIB	1044.7
Casey (Vic)	LIB	1015.2	McEwen (Vic)	LIB	993.6
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	971.3	McMillan (Vic)	ALP	967.6
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	915.8	McPherson (Qld)	LIB	972.4
Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1084.2	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	1101.8
Cook (NSW)	LIB	1062.3	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1147.7
Corangamite (Vic)	LIB	1018.8	Menzies (Vic)	LIB	1097.3
Corio (Vic)	ALP	951.8	Mitchell (NSW)	LIB	1115.1
Cowan (WA)	ALP	983.6	Moncrieff (Qld)	LIB	986.7
Cowper (NSW)	NP	953.9	Moore (WA)	LIB	1037.0
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1038.3	Moreton (Qld)	LIB	1054.2
Curtin (WA)	LIB	1162.8	Murray (Vic)	LIB	958.0
Dawson (Qld)	NP	929.1	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	1003.3
Deakin (Vic)	LIB	1061.5	New England (NSW)	NP	984.9
Denison (Tas)	ALP	1040.8	North Sydney (NSW)	LIB	1189.9
Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1004.9	O'Connor (WA)	LIB	942.4
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	971.3	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	919.0
Dunkley (Vic)	LIB	1000.7	Page (NSW)	NP	958.8
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	LIB	994.0	Parke (NSW)	NP	955.1
Fadden (Qld)	LIB	984.7	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1048.0
Fairfax (Qld)	LIB	952.7	Paterson (NSW)	LIB	945.1
Farrer (NSW)	NP	964.9	Pearce (WA)	LIB	971.4
Fisher (Qld)	LIB	961.1	Perth (WA)	ALP	1013.0
Flinders (Vic)	LIB	966.6	Petrie (Qld)	LIB	981.4
Forde (Qld)	LIB	933.8	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	939.2
Forrest (WA)	LIB	934.5	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	958.8
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	893.2	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	933.8
Franklin (Tas)	ALP	980.7	Reid (NSW)	ALP	949.4
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1125.9	Richmond (NSW)	NP	966.0
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	983.6	Riverina (NSW)	NP	971.3
Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	949.6	Robertson (NSW)	LIB	997.9
Gilmore (NSW)	LIB	976.8	Ryan (Qld)	LIB	1148.2
Gippsland (Vic)	NP	970.3	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	958.3
Goldstein (Vic)	LIB	1125.0	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	947.0
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1060.4	Solomon (NT)	CLP	1044.6
Greenway (NSW)	ALP	987.8	Stirling (WA)	ALP	995.2
Grey (SA)	LIB	937.8	Sturt (SA)	LIB	1069.5
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1047.6	Swan (WA)	ALP	1013.1
Groom (Qld)	LIB	974.3	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1130.8
Gwydir (NSW)	NP	942.7	Tangney (WA)	LIB	1081.5
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	955.6	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	923.1
Herbert (Qld)	LIB	985.3	Wakefield (SA)	LIB	933.9
Higgins (Vic)	LIB	1164.5	Wannon (Vic)	LIB	966.7
Hindmarsh (SA)	LIB	1008.8	Warringah (NSW)	LIB	1123.3
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	914.0	Watson (NSW)	ALP	980.2
Holt (Vic)	ALP	932.9	Wentworth (NSW)	LIB	1164.5
Hotham (Vic)	ALP	990.0	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	956.9
Hughes (NSW)	LIB	1065.3	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	908.7
Hume (NSW)	LIB	988.8	Wills (Vic)	ALP	997.9

**Electoral Divisions Ranked by Index of Education and Occupation  
2000 Electoral Boundaries  
1996 Census of Population and Housing**

Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index	Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index
1	Bonython (SA)	ALP	873.1	76	Fremantle (WA)	ALP	983.6
2	Fowler (NSW)	ALP	893.2	77	Cowan (WA)	ALP	983.6
3	Brand (WA)	ALP	900.4	78	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	984.3
4	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	908.7	79	Fadden (Qld)	LIB	984.7
5	Hinkler (Qld)	NP	914.0	80	New England (NSW)	NP	984.9
6	Chifley (NSW)	ALP	915.8	81	Herbert (Qld)	LIB	985.3
7	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	919.0	82	Makin (SA)	LIB	986.3
8	Longman (Qld)	LIB	919.4	83	Ballarat (Vic)	LIB	986.5
9	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	922.2	84	Moncrieff (Qld)	LIB	986.7
10	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	923.1	85	Leichhardt (Qld)	LIB	986.9
11	Barker (SA)	LIB	923.4	86	Greenway (NSW)	ALP	987.8
12	Blair (Qld)	LIB	924.5	87	Hume (NSW)	LIB	988.8
13	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	927.4	88	Hotham (Vic)	ALP	990.0
14	Braddon (Tas)	ALP	927.7	89	Burke (Vic)	ALP	992.2
15	Dawson (Qld)	NP	929.1	90	McEwen (Vic)	LIB	993.6
16	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	930.4	91	Lindsay (NSW)	LIB	993.8
17	Kennedy (Qld)	NP	930.8	92	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	LIB	994.0
18	Holt (Vic)	ALP	932.9	93	Stirling (WA)	ALP	995.2
19	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	933.8	94	Wills (Vic)	ALP	997.9
20	Forde (Qld)	LIB	933.8	95	Robertson (NSW)	LIB	997.9
21	Wakefield (SA)	LIB	933.9	96	Dunkley (Vic)	LIB	1000.7
22	Forrest (WA)	LIB	934.5	97	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	1003.3
23	Grey (SA)	LIB	937.8	98	Dickson (Qld)	ALP	1004.9
24	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	939.2	99	Hindmarsh (SA)	LIB	1008.8
25	Canning (WA)	ALP	940.6	100	Banks (NSW)	ALP	1009.4
26	O'Connor (WA)	LIB	942.4	101	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1010.1
27	Gwydir (NSW)	NP	942.7	102	Bruce (Vic)	ALP	1011.7
28	Paterson (NSW)	LIB	945.1	103	Perth (WA)	ALP	1013.0
29	Calwell (Vic)	ALP	946.3	104	Swan (WA)	ALP	1013.1
30	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	947.0	105	Casey (Vic)	LIB	1015.2
31	Lyne (NSW)	NP	947.1	106	Corangamite (Vic)	LIB	1018.8
32	Kingston (SA)	ALP	947.7	107	La Trobe (Vic)	LIB	1025.0
33	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	947.7	108	Barton (NSW)	ALP	1025.2
34	Reid (NSW)	ALP	949.4	109	Moore (WA)	LIB	1037.0
35	Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	949.6	110	Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1038.3
36	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LIB	951.5	111	Denison (Tas)	ALP	1040.8
37	Corio (Vic)	ALP	951.8	112	Aston (Vic)	LIB	1043.9
38	Fairfax (Qld)	LIB	952.7	113	Solomon (NT)	CLP	1044.6
39	Cowper (NSW)	NP	953.9	114	Mayo (SA)	LIB	1044.7
40	Parkes (NSW)	NP	955.1	115	Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1047.6
41	Hasluck (WA)	ALP	955.6	116	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1048.0
42	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	956.9	117	Macquarie (NSW)	LIB	1049.2
43	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	957.7	118	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1053.7
44	Murray (Vic)	LIB	958.0	119	Moreton (Qld)	LIB	1054.2
45	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	958.2	120	Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1060.4
46	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	958.3	121	Deakin (Vic)	LIB	1061.5
47	Page (NSW)	NP	958.8	122	Cook (NSW)	LIB	1062.3
48	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	958.8	123	Hughes (NSW)	LIB	1065.3
49	Mallee (Vic)	NP	960.2	124	Sturt (SA)	LIB	1069.5
50	Fisher (Qld)	LIB	961.1	125	Boothby (SA)	LIB	1072.8
51	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	961.8	126	Adelaide (SA)	LIB	1075.2
52	Bass (Tas)	ALP	964.1	127	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1081.1
53	Farrer (NSW)	NP	964.9	128	Tangney (WA)	LIB	1081.5
54	Richmond (NSW)	NP	966.0	129	Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1084.2
55	Flinders (Vic)	LIB	966.6	130	Mackellar (NSW)	LIB	1084.8
56	Wannon (Vic)	LIB	966.7	131	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1085.4
57	McMillan (Vic)	ALP	967.6	132	Menzies (Vic)	LIB	1097.3
58	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	969.3	133	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	1101.8
59	Gippsland (Vic)	NP	970.3	134	Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1105.6
60	Charlton (NSW)	ALP	971.3	135	Mitchell (NSW)	LIB	1115.1
61	Dobell (NSW)	ALP	971.3	136	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1115.4
62	Riverina (NSW)	NP	971.3	137	Bennelong (NSW)	LIB	1115.5
63	Pearce (WA)	LIB	971.4	138	Warringah (NSW)	LIB	1123.3
64	McPherson (Qld)	LIB	972.4	139	Goldstein (Vic)	LIB	1125.0
65	Calare (NSW)	IND	972.9	140	Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1125.9
66	Macarthur (NSW)	ALP	973.0	141	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1130.8
67	Groom (Qld)	LIB	974.3	142	Berowra (NSW)	LIB	1131.6
68	Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	975.1	143	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1147.7
69	Gilmore (NSW)	LIB	976.8	144	Ryan (Qld)	LIB	1148.2
70	Bowman (Qld)	ALP	976.9	145	Curtin (WA)	LIB	1162.8
71	Indi (Vic)	LIB	980.1	146	Higgins (Vic)	LIB	1164.5
72	Watson (NSW)	ALP	980.2	147	Wentworth (NSW)	LIB	1164.5
73	Franklin (Tas)	ALP	980.7	148	Kooyong (Vic)	LIB	1189.2
74	Batman (Vic)	ALP	981.3	149	North Sydney (NSW)	LIB	1189.9
75	Petrie (Qld)	LIB	981.4	150	Bradfield (NSW)	LIB	1198.2

## Appendix

The indexes in this paper are derived from Socioeconomic Indexes for Areas produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The indexes are based on a variety of underlying social and economic variables from the 1996 Census on Population and Housing. The ABS has constructed these indexes for each Census Collection District (CCD) in Australia. The Indexes for Commonwealth Electoral Divisions were calculated as a weighted average of the indexes for the CCDs in each Division (with the weight being the total population of the CCD). All the indexes (including the Index of Relative Disadvantage) have been constructed so that relatively advantaged areas have high index values. To enable easy recognition of high and low scores, the index scores have been standardised to have a mean of 1000 and a standard deviation of 100 across all CCDs in Australia.

The Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage was constructed by combining two separate indexes—the Urban Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage and the Rural Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage. The urban index covers CCDs in urban centres with a population of 1000 and over, and the rural index covers CCDs in the remaining areas of Australia. The urban/rural split is considered necessary because major structural differences exist in the relationships between Socioeconomic variables related to advantage for the urban and rural areas. However, it is possible to combine the two indexes to produce a composite Index of Advantage for geographic units that are comprised of both urban and rural CCDs.

The variables used to construct each index are given below:

### Urban Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage

- Families with income greater than \$77 999 (%)
- Employed males classified as 'Managers or Administrators' (%)
- Employed persons classified as 'Professionals' (%)
- Persons aged 15 and over with a degree or higher educational qualification (%)
- Employed females classified as 'Managers or Administrators' (%)
- Employed males classified as 'Associate Professionals' (%)
- Dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms (%)
- Persons aged 15 and over at CAE or university (%)
- Employed females classified as 'Advanced Clerical and Social Workers' (%)
- Employed males classified as 'Advanced Clerical and Social Workers' (%)
- Employed females classified as 'Associate Professionals' (%)
- Dwellings with 3 or more cars (%)
- Households owning dwellings (%)
- Average number of bedrooms per person
- Households owning or purchasing dwellings (%)

## Rural Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage

Employed males classified as 'Professionals' (%)  
Employed males classified as 'Associate Professionals' (%)  
Persons aged 15 and over with a degree or higher educational qualification (%)  
Households purchasing dwelling (%)  
Employed females classified as 'Professionals' (%)  
Employed females classified as 'Advanced Clerical and Social Workers' (%)  
Employed females classified as 'Associate Professionals' (%)  
Employed males classified as 'Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers' (%)  
Persons aged 15 and over with trade or 'other' qualification (%)  
Persons aged 15 and over at CAE or university (%)  
Families with income greater than \$77 999 (%)  
Persons aged 15 and over at TAFE (%)  
Employed males classified as 'Advanced Clerical and Social Workers' (%)

## Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage

Persons aged 15 and over with no qualifications (%)  
Families with income less than \$15 600 (%)  
Families with offspring having parental income less than \$15 600 (%)  
Females (in labour force) unemployed (%)  
Males (in labour force) unemployed (%)  
Employed females classified as 'Labourer and Related Workers' (%)  
Employed males classified as 'Labourer and Related Workers' (%)  
Employed males classified as 'Intermediate Production and Transport Workers' (%)  
Persons aged 15 and over who left school at or under 15 years of age (%)  
One-parent families with dependent offspring only (%)  
Households renting (government authority) (%)  
Persons aged 15 and over separated or divorced (%)  
Dwellings with no motor cars at dwelling (%)  
Employed females classified as 'Intermediate Production and Transport Workers' (%)  
Employed females classified as 'Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers' (%)  
Employed males classified as 'Tradespersons' (%)  
Persons aged 15 and over who did not go to school (%)  
Aboriginals or Torres Strait Islanders (%)  
Occupied private dwellings with two or more families (%)  
Lacking fluency in English (%)

## Index of Economic Resources

Households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)  
Dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms (%)  
Families with family structure other than two parent or single parent with dependent offspring or consisting of a couple only, and income greater than \$77 999 (%)

Families consisting of a two parent family with dependent offspring, and income greater than \$77 999 (%)  
Families consisting of a couple only, and with income greater than \$62 399 (%)  
Families consisting of a single parent with dependent offspring, with income greater than \$31 199 (%)  
Mortgage greater than \$1 300 per month (%)  
Rent greater than \$249 per week (%)  
Households purchasing dwelling (%)  
Households owning dwelling (%)  
Dwellings with 3 or more motor cars (%)  
Average number bedrooms per person  
Households in improvised dwellings (%)  
Households renting (government authority) (%)  
Households renting (non-government authority) (%)  
Dwellings with 1 or no bedrooms (%)  
Rent less than \$74 per week (%)  
Families consisting of a single parent with dependent offspring, with income less than \$15 600 (%)  
Families consisting of a couple only, and with income less than \$15 600 (%)  
Families with family structure other than two parent or single parent with dependent offspring or consisting of a couple only, and income less than \$26 000 (%)  
Families consisting of a two parent family with dependent offspring, and income less than \$26 000 (%)  
Dwellings with no motor cars (%)

## Index of Education and Occupation

Employed males classified as 'Professionals' (%)  
Employed females classified as 'Professionals' (%)  
Persons aged 15 and over at CAE or university (%)  
Employed males classified as 'Associate Professionals' (%)  
Employed females classified as 'Advanced Clerical and Social Workers' (%)  
Employed males classified as 'Advanced Clerical and Social Workers' (%)  
Employed males classified as 'Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers' (%)  
Employed females classified as 'Tradespersons' (%)  
Employed males classified as 'Tradespersons' (%)  
Employed females classified as 'Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers' (%)  
Employed females classified as 'Intermediate Production and Transport Workers' (%)  
Employed males classified as 'Intermediate Production and Transport Workers' (%)  
Employed females classified as 'Labourer and Related Workers' (%)  
Employed males classified as 'Labourer and Related Workers' (%)  
Males (in labour force) unemployed (%)  
Females (in labour force) unemployed (%)  
Persons aged 15 and over who left school at or under 15 years of age (%)  
Persons aged 15 and over with no qualifications (%)