



## Socio-economic indexes for 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.
- The paper shows each electoral division ranked on the basis of each index.
- 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 (CDs). 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 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, 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. A paper comparing electoral divisions on the basis of a number of individual 2006 Census variables has been previously published by the Parliamentary Library.<sup>1</sup>

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 CDs 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 a Information Paper and a Technical Paper published by the ABS.<sup>2</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 (divisions are ranked from lowest index value to highest). For all of the indexes, a low index score indicates relative disadvantage. The political party holding each seat is shown on each table.

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

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1 P. Nelson, *Electoral division rankings: Census 2006 second release*, Research Paper no. 23, 2007–08, Department of Parliamentary Services, 2008.

2 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.

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;
- 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 CD a SEIFA score. Around three per cent of all CDs 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, 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 and 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>3</sup>

In addition to the above conceptual limitations, there are a number of technical limitations. 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:

- 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 CD level because CDs are the smallest census geographic area that is currently available. Even though CDs are small in size, people and households within a CD 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.

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3 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.

- 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 10 divisions that are ranked highest for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index comprise the same top 10 divisions for the Disadvantage Index, six of the top 10 divisions for the Economic Resources Index, and seven of the top 10 divisions for the Education and Occupation Index. At the other end of the rankings, the 10 divisions that are ranked lowest for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index comprise six of the bottom 10 divisions for the Disadvantage Index, six of the bottom 10 divisions for the Economic Resources Index, and six of the bottom 10 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 Mitchell and Berowra.

The six electoral divisions with the highest index scores comprise five divisions on Sydney's north shore and the division of Ryan in Brisbane.

The top 10 electoral divisions are held by the Liberal Party. They comprise the same top 10 as for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index with seven of these divisions are 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 (Curtin).

Metropolitan divisions dominate the higher rankings. The 35 electoral divisions with the highest index scores are all inner metropolitan or outer metropolitan divisions. The highest ranked non-metropolitan electorates are McEwen (ranked 36<sup>th</sup> highest) and Mayo (ranked 37<sup>th</sup> highest).

The electoral division with the lowest index score is Lingiari, followed by Blaxland and Fowler.

The 42 inner metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 1029 which is above the overall average index score of 1005 (but not as relatively high as for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index). The other three geographic categories have average index scores below the overall average. The 45 outer metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 958, the 21 provincial divisions have an average index score of 991, and the 42 rural divisions have an average index score of 972.

The bottom 20 ranked electoral divisions include 12 rural divisions, four inner metropolitan divisions, two outer metropolitan divisions, and two provincial divisions.

The 10 divisions with the lowest ranking comprise five in New South Wales (Blaxland, Fowler, Chifley, Reid, and Cowper), three in South Australia (Wakefield, Port Adelaide and Grey), one in the Northern Territory (Lingiari), and one in Tasmania (Braddon). Of these 10 divisions, eight are held by the ALP, one is held by the Liberal party, and one is held by the Nationals.

There are several divisions that have a significantly different ranking for the Disadvantage Index compared with the Advantage/Disadvantage Index. Fowler is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest division for the Disadvantage Index but is ranked 31<sup>st</sup> lowest for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index. Reid is ranked 8<sup>th</sup> lowest division for the Disadvantage Index compared with a ranking of the 51<sup>st</sup> lowest for the Advantage/Disadvantage Index. Watson is ranked 11<sup>th</sup> lowest division for the Disadvantage Index compared with a ranking of the 65<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 in inner metropolitan areas of Sydney and five of them are on the north shore with the remaining division in the eastern suburbs (Wentworth).

The top 10 electoral divisions are all held by the Liberal Party and they comprise seven divisions in New South Wales (Bradfield, North Sydney, Warringah, Wentworth, Berowra, Mitchell, and Mackellar), Kooyong in Victoria, Ryan in Queensland, and Curtin in Western Australia.

Metropolitan electorates dominate the higher rankings. The top 41 ranked electorates are all metropolitan areas. The highest ranked non-metropolitan divisions are the adjoining provincial divisions of McPherson (ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> highest) and Moncrieff (ranked 43<sup>rd</sup> highest) on the Gold Coast. The Gold Coast, with a population over 580 000, is the largest urban area outside of the five largest capital cities.

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

The five electoral divisions with the lowest index scores are all rural areas and the bottom 20 ranked electoral divisions include 15 rural divisions. Only two of the bottom 20 ranked divisions are inner metropolitan divisions (Port Adelaide and Blaxland), while only one is an outer metropolitan division (Chifley).

The bottom 20 ranked divisions comprise nine divisions held by the ALP, seven divisions held by the Nationals, three divisions held by the Liberal Party, and one held by an independent.

The 10 divisions with the lowest rankings comprise four divisions in South Australia (Wakefield, Grey, Port Adelaide and Barker), two in Queensland (Maranoa and Hinkler), two in Tasmania (Braddon and Lyons), Lingiari in the Northern Territory, and Blaxland in New South Wales.

The 42 inner metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 1059 which is significantly above the overall average index score of 1006. The other three geographic categories have average index scores below the overall average. The 45 outer metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 958, the 21 provincial divisions have an average index score of 980, and the 42 rural divisions have an average index score of 952.

## **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 10 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 the division of Canberra (ranked 18<sup>th</sup> highest) that is held by the ALP.

Metropolitan divisions dominate the higher rankings. The 30 electoral divisions with the highest index scores are all inner metropolitan or outer metropolitan divisions. McEwen, ranked 34<sup>th</sup> highest, is the highest ranked non-metropolitan division.

The electoral division with the lowest index score is Lingiari, followed by Blaxland and Grey.

The 42 inner metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 1018 which is above the overall average index score of 1007 (but not as relatively high as for the other three indexes). The other three geographic categories have average index scores below the overall average. The 45 outer metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 969, the 21 provincial divisions have an average index score of 989, and the 42 rural divisions have an average index score of 978.

The bottom 10 ranked electoral divisions include five rural divisions, three inner metropolitan divisions, one outer metropolitan division and one provincial division. Eight of the bottom 10 ranked divisions are held by the ALP.

The 10 divisions with the lowest rankings comprise four divisions in New South Wales (Blaxland, Reid, Cowper, and Chifley), three in South Australia (Grey, Port Adelaide and Wakefield), two in Tasmania (Braddon and Bass), and Lingiari in the Northern Territory.

Of the 10 divisions with the lowest ranking, nine of them are also ranked in the bottom 10 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 electoral division of Melbourne is ranked 13<sup>th</sup> lowest for the Economic Resource Index whereas its ranking for the other three indexes is significantly higher (ranked 126<sup>th</sup> lowest for Advantage/Disadvantage, 89<sup>th</sup> lowest for Disadvantage, and 140<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 on Sydney's north shore.

The top 10 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 10 ranked divisions are held by the Liberal Party.

The 40 electoral divisions with the highest index scores are all inner metropolitan or outer metropolitan area. Cunningham, ranked 45<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 (39<sup>th</sup> highest) and the Economic Resources Index (138<sup>th</sup> highest).

The 42 inner metropolitan divisions have an average index score of 1073 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 933, the 21 provincial divisions have an average index score of 962, and the 42 rural divisions have an average index score of 946.

The bottom 10 ranked electoral divisions include five rural divisions, three provincial divisions, one inner metropolitan division and one outer metropolitan division. The 10 divisions with the lowest ranking comprise three divisions in South Australia (Wakefield, Grey, and Port Adelaide), three in New South Wales (Throsby, Hunter and Chifley), two in Tasmania (Braddon and Lyons), and two in Queensland (Hinkler and Longman).

Of the 10 divisions with the lowest rankings, eight are ALP seats, one is a Liberal Party seat and one is held by the Nationals.

The electoral division of Throsby is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest, whereas its ranking for the other three indexes is significantly higher (ranked 30<sup>th</sup> lowest for Advantage/Disadvantage, 20<sup>th</sup> lowest for Disadvantage, and 40<sup>th</sup> lowest for Economic Resources). Similarly, the electoral division of Hunter, ranked 4<sup>th</sup> lowest, has a significantly higher ranking for the other three indexes (ranked 27<sup>th</sup> lowest for Advantage/Disadvantage, 36<sup>th</sup> lowest for Disadvantage, and 53<sup>rd</sup> lowest for Economic Resources).

## **Conclusion**

Each index aims to capture a slightly different aspect of relative disadvantage 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 42 inner metropolitan electoral divisions have a higher than average ranking for each of the four indexes. In contrast, the other three geographic categories of electoral divisions each have an average index score below the overall average for each of the four indexes. The 21 provincial electoral divisions have a higher average ranking for each of the four indexes compared with the 45 outer metropolitan and the 42 rural electoral divisions. The table below summarises these average index scores for each geographic rating for the 150 electoral divisions.

Geographic Rating	Disadvantage	Advantage/ Disadvantage	Economic Resources	Education & Occupation
Inner Metropolitan	1029	1059	1018	1073
Outer Metropolitan	958	958	969	933
Provincial	991	980	989	962
Rural	972	952	978	946
Average	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 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 10 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 10 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 nine of the 10 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. However, the average index score for the rural electoral divisions held by the Nationals is lower than the average score of all rural electoral divisions for each of the four indexes.

The table below summarises the average index scores for each political party for the 150 electoral divisions.

Political Party	Disadvantage	Advantage/ Disadvantage	Economic Resources	Education & Occupation
ALP	996	992	992	991
Liberal Party	1037	1036	1040	1023
Nationals	936	959	963	937
Independents	937	955	963	942
Average	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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*Socio-economic indexes for electoral divisions: 2006 Census*

**Table 1a: Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage**

Electoral Division	Party	Index	Electoral Division	Party	Index
Adelaide (SA)	ALP	1006	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	971
Aston (Vic)	LP	1066	Indi (Vic)	LP	990
Ballarat (Vic)	ALP	990	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	997
Banks (NSW)	ALP	985	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1060
Barker (SA)	LP	961	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LP	954
Barton (NSW)	ALP	1012	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	949
Bass (Tas)	ALP	959	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1021
Batman (Vic)	ALP	972	Kingston (SA)	ALP	985
Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	977	Kooyong (Vic)	LP	1104
Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1061	La Trobe (Vic)	LP	1051
Berowra (NSW)	LP	1113	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	1006
Blair (Qld)	ALP	968	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	961
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	881	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1021
Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1041	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	997
Boothby (SA)	LP	1038	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	831
Bowman (Qld)	LP	1034	Longman (Qld)	ALP	973
Braddon (Tas)	ALP	938	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1047
Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1119	Lyne (NSW)	NP	963
Brand (WA)	ALP	992	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	950
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1063	Macarthur (NSW)	LP	1011
Bruce (Vic)	ALP	989	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1093
Calare (NSW)	NP	958	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1020
Calwell (Vic)	ALP	965	Makin (SA)	ALP	1010
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1075	Mallee (Vic)	NP	965
Canning (WA)	LP	1027	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	958
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	982	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	977
Casey (Vic)	LP	1046	Mayo (SA)	LP	1035
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	996	McEwen (Vic)	LP	1038
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	927	McMillan (Vic)	LP	984
Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1047	McPherson (Qld)	LP	1026
Cook (NSW)	LP	1073	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	1009
Corangamite (Vic)	ALP	1029	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1076
Corio (Vic)	ALP	968	Menzies (Vic)	LP	1083
Cowan (WA)	LP	1035	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1116
Cowper (NSW)	NP	938	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1018
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1009	Moore (WA)	LP	1086
Curtin (WA)	LP	1090	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1047
Dawson (Qld)	ALP	1001	Murray (Vic)	LP	969
Deakin (Vic)	ALP	1042	New England (NSW)	Ind	962
Denison (Tas)	ALP	987	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	978
Dickson (Qld)	LP	1056	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1111
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	989	O'Connor (WA)	LP	983
Dunkley (Vic)	LP	1012	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	979
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	1001	Page (NSW)	ALP	945
Fadden (Qld)	LP	1026	Parkes (NSW)	NP	946
Fairfax (Qld)	LP	1018	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1016
Farrer (NSW)	LP	973	Paterson (NSW)	LP	982
Fisher (Qld)	LP	1009	Pearce (WA)	LP	1027
Flinders (Vic)	LP	1013	Perth (WA)	ALP	1009
Flynn (Qld)	ALP	988	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	1020
Forde (Qld)	ALP	999	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	923
Forrest (WA)	LP	1004	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	967
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	917	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	970
Franklin (Tas)	ALP	981	Reid (NSW)	ALP	931
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1068	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	979
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1018	Riverina (NSW)	NP	980
Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	978	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	1007
Gilmore (NSW)	LP	973	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1109
Gippsland (Vic)	NP	968	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	982
Goldstein (Vic)	LP	1088	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	982
Gorton (Vic)	ALP	974	Solomon (NT)	ALP	1004
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1018	Stirling (WA)	LP	1009
Greenway (NSW)	LP	1045	Sturt (SA)	LP	1024
Grey (SA)	LP	927	Swan (WA)	LP	1006
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1047	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1034
Groom (Qld)	LP	1002	Tangney (WA)	LP	1077
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	998	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	959
Herbert (Qld)	LP	999	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	922
Higgins (Vic)	LP	1090	Wannon (Vic)	LP	982
Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	1001	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1107
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	947	Watson (NSW)	ALP	944
Holt (Vic)	ALP	996	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1093
Hotham (Vic)	ALP	1000	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	970
Hughes (NSW)	LP	1059	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	964
Hume (NSW)	LP	1009	Wills (Vic)	ALP	992

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

Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index	Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index
1	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	831	76	Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	1001
2	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	881	77	Dawson (Qld)	ALP	1001
3	Fowler (NSW)	ALP	917	78	Groom (Qld)	LP	1002
4	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	922	79	Solomon (NT)	ALP	1004
5	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	923	80	Forrest (WA)	LP	1004
6	Chifley (NSW)	ALP	927	81	Swan (WA)	LP	1006
7	Grey (SA)	LP	927	82	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	1006
8	Reid (NSW)	ALP	931	83	Adelaide (SA)	ALP	1006
9	Cowper (NSW)	NP	938	84	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	1007
10	Braddon (Tas)	ALP	938	85	Stirling (WA)	LP	1009
11	Watson (NSW)	ALP	944	86	Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1009
12	Page (NSW)	ALP	945	87	Fisher (Qld)	LP	1009
13	Parkes (NSW)	NP	946	88	Hume (NSW)	LP	1009
14	Hinkler (Qld)	NP	947	89	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	1009
15	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	949	90	Perth (WA)	ALP	1009
16	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	950	91	Makin (SA)	ALP	1010
17	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LP	954	92	Macarthur (NSW)	LP	1011
18	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	958	93	Barton (NSW)	ALP	1012
19	Calare (NSW)	NP	958	94	Dunkley (Vic)	LP	1012
20	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	959	95	Flinders (Vic)	LP	1013
21	Bass (Tas)	ALP	959	96	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1016
22	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	961	97	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1018
23	Barker (SA)	LP	961	98	Fairfax (Qld)	LP	1018
24	New England (NSW)	Ind	962	99	Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1018
25	Lyne (NSW)	NP	963	100	Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1018
26	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	964	101	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	1020
27	Calwell (Vic)	ALP	965	102	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1020
28	Mallee (Vic)	NP	965	103	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1021
29	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	967	104	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1021
30	Blair (Qld)	ALP	968	105	Sturt (SA)	LP	1024
31	Gippsland (Vic)	NP	968	106	Fadden (Qld)	LP	1026
32	Corio (Vic)	ALP	968	107	McPherson (Qld)	LP	1026
33	Murray (Vic)	LP	969	108	Canning (WA)	LP	1027
34	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	970	109	Pearce (WA)	LP	1027
35	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	970	110	Corangamite (Vic)	ALP	1029
36	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	971	111	Bowman (Qld)	LP	1034
37	Batman (Vic)	ALP	972	112	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1034
38	Longman (Qld)	ALP	973	113	Cowan (WA)	LP	1035
39	Gilmore (NSW)	LP	973	114	Mayo (SA)	LP	1035
40	Farrer (NSW)	LP	973	115	McEwen (Vic)	LP	1038
41	Gorton (Vic)	ALP	974	116	Boothby (SA)	LP	1038
42	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	977	117	Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1041
43	Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	977	118	Deakin (Vic)	ALP	1042
44	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	978	119	Greenway (NSW)	LP	1045
45	Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	978	120	Casey (Vic)	LP	1046
46	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	979	121	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1047
47	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	979	122	Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1047
48	Riverina (NSW)	NP	980	123	Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1047
49	Franklin (Tas)	ALP	981	124	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1047
50	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	982	125	La Trobe (Vic)	LP	1051
51	Wannon (Vic)	LP	982	126	Dickson (Qld)	LP	1056
52	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	982	127	Hughes (NSW)	LP	1059
53	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	982	128	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1060
54	Paterson (NSW)	LP	982	129	Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1061
55	O'Connor (WA)	LP	983	130	Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1063
56	McMillan (Vic)	LP	984	131	Aston (Vic)	LP	1066
57	Kingston (SA)	ALP	985	132	Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1068
58	Banks (NSW)	ALP	985	133	Cook (NSW)	LP	1073
59	Denison (Tas)	ALP	987	134	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1075
60	Flynn (Qld)	ALP	988	135	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1076
61	Dobell (NSW)	ALP	989	136	Tangney (WA)	LP	1077
62	Bruce (Vic)	ALP	989	137	Menzies (Vic)	LP	1083
63	Ballarat (Vic)	ALP	990	138	Moore (WA)	LP	1086
64	Indi (Vic)	LP	990	139	Goldstein (Vic)	LP	1088
65	Brand (WA)	ALP	992	140	Higgins (Vic)	LP	1090
66	Wills (Vic)	ALP	992	141	Curtin (WA)	LP	1090
67	Holt (Vic)	ALP	996	142	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1093
68	Charlton (NSW)	ALP	996	143	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1093
69	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	997	144	Kooyong (Vic)	LP	1104
70	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	997	145	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1107
71	Hasluck (WA)	ALP	998	146	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1109
72	Forde (Qld)	ALP	999	147	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1111
73	Herbert (Qld)	LP	999	148	Berowra (NSW)	LP	1113
74	Hotham (Vic)	ALP	1000	149	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1116
75	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	1001	150	Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1119

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

Electoral Division	Party	Index	Electoral Division	Party	Index
Adelaide (SA)	ALP	1029	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	950
Aston (Vic)	LP	1057	Indi (Vic)	LP	959
Ballarat (Vic)	ALP	966	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	995
Banks (NSW)	ALP	1009	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1063
Barker (SA)	LP	919	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LP	970
Barton (NSW)	ALP	1046	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	931
Bass (Tas)	ALP	940	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1072
Batman (Vic)	ALP	988	Kingston (SA)	ALP	954
Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	950	Kooyong (Vic)	LP	1141
Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1104	La Trobe (Vic)	LP	1032
Berowra (NSW)	LP	1155	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	987
Blair (Qld)	ALP	942	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	976
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	924	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1026
Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1046	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	994
Boothby (SA)	LP	1034	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	903
Bowman (Qld)	LP	1028	Longman (Qld)	ALP	955
Braddon (Tas)	ALP	911	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1097
Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1182	Lyne (NSW)	NP	946
Brand (WA)	ALP	972	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	913
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1092	Macarthur (NSW)	LP	1013
Bruce (Vic)	ALP	1000	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1134
Calare (NSW)	NP	937	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1016
Calwell (Vic)	ALP	958	Makin (SA)	ALP	981
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1100	Mallee (Vic)	NP	929
Canning (WA)	LP	1009	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	924
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	957	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	983
Casey (Vic)	LP	1023	Mayo (SA)	LP	1005
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	980	McEwen (Vic)	LP	1013
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	935	McMillan (Vic)	LP	950
Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1067	McPherson (Qld)	LP	1030
Cook (NSW)	LP	1097	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	1073
Corangamite (Vic)	ALP	1005	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1117
Corio (Vic)	ALP	953	Menzies (Vic)	LP	1097
Cowan (WA)	LP	1025	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1155
Cowper (NSW)	NP	929	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1030
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1021	Moore (WA)	LP	1087
Curtin (WA)	LP	1129	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1063
Dawson (Qld)	ALP	978	Murray (Vic)	LP	936
Deakin (Vic)	ALP	1041	New England (NSW)	Ind	943
Denison (Tas)	ALP	987	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	985
Dickson (Qld)	LP	1044	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1176
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	981	O'Connor (WA)	LP	953
Dunkley (Vic)	LP	1003	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	981
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	983	Page (NSW)	ALP	929
Fadden (Qld)	LP	1030	Parkes (NSW)	NP	929
Fairfax (Qld)	LP	1012	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1036
Farrer (NSW)	LP	946	Paterson (NSW)	LP	962
Fisher (Qld)	LP	994	Pearce (WA)	LP	1008
Flinders (Vic)	LP	986	Perth (WA)	ALP	1019
Flynn (Qld)	ALP	958	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	1016
Forde (Qld)	ALP	982	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	918
Forrest (WA)	LP	978	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	981
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	952	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	961
Franklin (Tas)	ALP	965	Reid (NSW)	ALP	973
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1094	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	975
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1022	Riverina (NSW)	NP	953
Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	993	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	1009
Gilmore (NSW)	LP	957	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1139
Gippsland (Vic)	NP	941	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	972
Goldstein (Vic)	LP	1117	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	971
Gorton (Vic)	ALP	969	Solomon (NT)	ALP	1024
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1072	Stirling (WA)	LP	1016
Greenway (NSW)	LP	1050	Sturt (SA)	LP	1022
Grey (SA)	LP	901	Swan (WA)	LP	1019
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1072	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1119
Groom (Qld)	LP	981	Tangney (WA)	LP	1085
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	982	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	951
Herbert (Qld)	LP	995	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	898
Higgins (Vic)	LP	1128	Wannon (Vic)	LP	945
Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	992	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1163
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	925	Watson (NSW)	ALP	982
Holt (Vic)	ALP	977	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1158
Hotham (Vic)	ALP	1009	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	980
Hughes (NSW)	LP	1078	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	946
Hume (NSW)	LP	991	Wills (Vic)	ALP	1000

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

Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index	Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index
1	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	898	76	Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	993
2	Grey (SA)	LP	901	77	Fisher (Qld)	LP	994
3	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	903	78	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	994
4	Braddon (Tas)	ALP	911	79	Herbert (Qld)	LP	995
5	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	913	80	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	995
6	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	918	81	Wills (Vic)	ALP	1000
7	Barker (SA)	LP	919	82	Bruce (Vic)	ALP	1000
8	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	924	83	Dunkley (Vic)	LP	1003
9	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	924	84	Mayo (SA)	LP	1005
10	Hinkler (Qld)	NP	925	85	Corangamite (Vic)	ALP	1005
11	Page (NSW)	ALP	929	86	Pearce (WA)	LP	1008
12	Mallee (Vic)	NP	929	87	Canning (WA)	LP	1009
13	Parkes (NSW)	NP	929	88	Banks (NSW)	ALP	1009
14	Cowper (NSW)	NP	929	89	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	1009
15	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	931	90	Hotham (Vic)	ALP	1009
16	Chifley (NSW)	ALP	935	91	Fairfax (Qld)	LP	1012
17	Murray (Vic)	LP	936	92	Macarthur (NSW)	LP	1013
18	Calare (NSW)	NP	937	93	McEwen (Vic)	LP	1013
19	Bass (Tas)	ALP	940	94	Stirling (WA)	LP	1016
20	Gippsland (Vic)	NP	941	95	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	1016
21	Blair (Qld)	ALP	942	96	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1016
22	New England (NSW)	Ind	943	97	Perth (WA)	ALP	1019
23	Wannon (Vic)	LP	945	98	Swan (WA)	LP	1019
24	Lyne (NSW)	NP	946	99	Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1021
25	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	946	100	Sturt (SA)	LP	1022
26	Farrer (NSW)	LP	946	101	Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1022
27	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	950	102	Casey (Vic)	LP	1023
28	McMillan (Vic)	LP	950	103	Solomon (NT)	ALP	1024
29	Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	950	104	Cowan (WA)	LP	1025
30	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	951	105	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1026
31	Fowler (NSW)	ALP	952	106	Bowman (Qld)	LP	1028
32	Corio (Vic)	ALP	953	107	Adelaide (SA)	ALP	1029
33	O'Connor (WA)	LP	953	108	McPherson (Qld)	LP	1030
34	Riverina (NSW)	NP	953	109	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1030
35	Kingston (SA)	ALP	954	110	Fadden (Qld)	LP	1030
36	Longman (Qld)	ALP	955	111	La Trobe (Vic)	LP	1032
37	Gilmore (NSW)	LP	957	112	Boothby (SA)	LP	1034
38	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	957	113	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1036
39	Calwell (Vic)	ALP	958	114	Deakin (Vic)	ALP	1041
40	Flynn (Qld)	ALP	958	115	Dickson (Qld)	LP	1044
41	Indi (Vic)	LP	959	116	Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1046
42	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	961	117	Barton (NSW)	ALP	1046
43	Paterson (NSW)	LP	962	118	Greenway (NSW)	LP	1050
44	Franklin (Tas)	ALP	965	119	Aston (Vic)	LP	1057
45	Ballarat (Vic)	ALP	966	120	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1063
46	Gorton (Vic)	ALP	969	121	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1063
47	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LP	970	122	Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1067
48	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	971	123	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1072
49	Brand (WA)	ALP	972	124	Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1072
50	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	972	125	Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1072
51	Reid (NSW)	ALP	973	126	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	1073
52	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	975	127	Hughes (NSW)	LP	1078
53	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	976	128	Tangney (WA)	LP	1085
54	Holt (Vic)	ALP	977	129	Moore (WA)	LP	1087
55	Forrest (WA)	LP	978	130	Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1092
56	Dawson (Qld)	ALP	978	131	Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1094
57	Charlton (NSW)	ALP	980	132	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1097
58	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	980	133	Menzies (Vic)	LP	1097
59	Makin (SA)	ALP	981	134	Cook (NSW)	LP	1097
60	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	981	135	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1100
61	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	981	136	Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1104
62	Groom (Qld)	LP	981	137	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1117
63	Dobell (NSW)	ALP	981	138	Goldstein (Vic)	LP	1117
64	Forde (Qld)	ALP	982	139	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1119
65	Watson (NSW)	ALP	982	140	Higgins (Vic)	LP	1128
66	Hasluck (WA)	ALP	982	141	Curtin (WA)	LP	1129
67	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	983	142	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1134
68	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	983	143	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1139
69	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	985	144	Kooyong (Vic)	LP	1141
70	Flinders (Vic)	LP	986	145	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1155
71	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	987	146	Berowra (NSW)	LP	1155
72	Denison (Tas)	ALP	987	147	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1158
73	Batman (Vic)	ALP	988	148	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1163
74	Hume (NSW)	LP	991	149	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1176
75	Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	992	150	Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1182

*Socio-economic indexes for electoral divisions: 2006 Census*

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

Electoral Division	Party	Index	Electoral Division	Party	Index
Adelaide (SA)	ALP	971	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	986
Aston (Vic)	LP	1068	Indi (Vic)	LP	981
Ballarat (Vic)	ALP	972	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	1004
Banks (NSW)	ALP	1003	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1040
Barker (SA)	LP	968	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LP	967
Barton (NSW)	ALP	1021	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	966
Bass (Tas)	ALP	943	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1018
Batman (Vic)	ALP	961	Kingston (SA)	ALP	977
Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	959	Kooyong (Vic)	LP	1082
Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1055	La Trobe (Vic)	LP	1045
Berowra (NSW)	LP	1142	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	1012
Blair (Qld)	ALP	983	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	962
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	928	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1000
Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1043	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	1011
Boothby (SA)	LP	1012	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	856
Bowman (Qld)	LP	1053	Longman (Qld)	ALP	995
Braddon (Tas)	ALP	935	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1048
Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1136	Lyne (NSW)	NP	963
Brand (WA)	ALP	1017	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	964
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1027	Macarthur (NSW)	LP	1036
Bruce (Vic)	ALP	999	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1122
Calare (NSW)	NP	966	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1011
Calwell (Vic)	ALP	999	Makin (SA)	ALP	1000
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1069	Mallee (Vic)	NP	960
Canning (WA)	LP	1063	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	978
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	988	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	984
Casey (Vic)	LP	1042	Mayo (SA)	LP	1028
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	996	McEwen (Vic)	LP	1041
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	943	McMillan (Vic)	LP	981
Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1018	McPherson (Qld)	LP	1037
Cook (NSW)	LP	1084	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	956
Corangamite (Vic)	ALP	1013	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1022
Corio (Vic)	ALP	958	Menzies (Vic)	LP	1093
Cowan (WA)	LP	1069	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1161
Cowper (NSW)	NP	938	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1023
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	992	Moore (WA)	LP	1102
Curtin (WA)	LP	1071	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1042
Dawson (Qld)	ALP	1016	Murray (Vic)	LP	976
Deakin (Vic)	ALP	1016	New England (NSW)	Ind	960
Denison (Tas)	ALP	957	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	956
Dickson (Qld)	LP	1072	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1093
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	996	O'Connor (WA)	LP	989
Dunkley (Vic)	LP	1004	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	998
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	999	Page (NSW)	ALP	944
Fadden (Qld)	LP	1047	Parkes (NSW)	NP	957
Fairfax (Qld)	LP	1020	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1009
Farrer (NSW)	LP	970	Paterson (NSW)	LP	987
Fisher (Qld)	LP	1022	Pearce (WA)	LP	1051
Flinders (Vic)	LP	1014	Perth (WA)	ALP	996
Flynn (Qld)	ALP	1007	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	1024
Forde (Qld)	ALP	1031	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	932
Forrest (WA)	LP	1021	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	1008
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	988	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	987
Franklin (Tas)	ALP	973	Reid (NSW)	ALP	935
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1051	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	982
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1024	Riverina (NSW)	NP	980
Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	968	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	1003
Gilmore (NSW)	LP	971	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1097
Gippsland (Vic)	NP	958	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	1013
Goldstein (Vic)	LP	1074	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	980
Gorton (Vic)	ALP	1009	Solomon (NT)	ALP	997
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1006	Stirling (WA)	LP	1004
Greenway (NSW)	LP	1072	Sturt (SA)	LP	1003
Grey (SA)	LP	928	Swan (WA)	LP	981
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1012	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	992
Groom (Qld)	LP	1000	Tangney (WA)	LP	1076
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	1020	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	976
Herbert (Qld)	LP	993	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	941
Higgins (Vic)	LP	1055	Wannon (Vic)	LP	979
Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	969	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1119
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	959	Watson (NSW)	ALP	965
Holt (Vic)	ALP	1015	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1068
Hotham (Vic)	ALP	1003	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	996
Hughes (NSW)	LP	1079	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	975
Hume (NSW)	LP	1019	Wills (Vic)	ALP	978

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

Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index	Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index
1	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	856	76	Sturt (SA)	LP	1003
2	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	928	77	Banks (NSW)	ALP	1003
3	Grey (SA)	LP	928	78	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	1003
4	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	932	79	Stirling (WA)	LP	1004
5	Braddon (Tas)	ALP	935	80	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	1004
6	Reid (NSW)	ALP	935	81	Dunkley (Vic)	LP	1004
7	Cowper (NSW)	NP	938	82	Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1006
8	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	941	83	Flynn (Qld)	ALP	1007
9	Chifley (NSW)	ALP	943	84	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	1008
10	Bass (Tas)	ALP	943	85	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1009
11	Page (NSW)	ALP	944	86	Gorton (Vic)	ALP	1009
12	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	956	87	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	1011
13	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	956	88	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1011
14	Parkes (NSW)	NP	957	89	Boothby (SA)	LP	1012
15	Denison (Tas)	ALP	957	90	Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1012
16	Corio (Vic)	ALP	958	91	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	1012
17	Gippsland (Vic)	NP	958	92	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	1013
18	Hinkler (Qld)	NP	959	93	Corangamite (Vic)	ALP	1013
19	Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	959	94	Flinders (Vic)	LP	1014
20	New England (NSW)	Ind	960	95	Holt (Vic)	ALP	1015
21	Mallee (Vic)	NP	960	96	Deakin (Vic)	ALP	1016
22	Batman (Vic)	ALP	961	97	Dawson (Qld)	ALP	1016
23	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	962	98	Brand (WA)	ALP	1017
24	Lyne (NSW)	NP	963	99	Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1018
25	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	964	100	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1018
26	Watson (NSW)	ALP	965	101	Hume (NSW)	LP	1019
27	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	966	102	Fairfax (Qld)	LP	1020
28	Calare (NSW)	NP	966	103	Hasluck (WA)	ALP	1020
29	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LP	967	104	Barton (NSW)	ALP	1021
30	Barker (SA)	LP	968	105	Forrest (WA)	LP	1021
31	Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	968	106	Fisher (Qld)	LP	1022
32	Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	969	107	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1022
33	Farrer (NSW)	LP	970	108	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1023
34	Adelaide (SA)	ALP	971	109	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	1024
35	Gilmore (NSW)	LP	971	110	Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1024
36	Ballarat (Vic)	ALP	972	111	Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1027
37	Franklin (Tas)	ALP	973	112	Mayo (SA)	LP	1028
38	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	975	113	Forde (Qld)	ALP	1031
39	Murray (Vic)	LP	976	114	Macarthur (NSW)	LP	1036
40	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	976	115	McPherson (Qld)	LP	1037
41	Kingston (SA)	ALP	977	116	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1040
42	Wills (Vic)	ALP	978	117	McEwen (Vic)	LP	1041
43	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	978	118	Casey (Vic)	LP	1042
44	Wannon (Vic)	LP	979	119	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1042
45	Riverina (NSW)	NP	980	120	Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1043
46	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	980	121	La Trobe (Vic)	LP	1045
47	McMillan (Vic)	LP	981	122	Fadden (Qld)	LP	1047
48	Swan (WA)	LP	981	123	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1048
49	Indi (Vic)	LP	981	124	Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1051
50	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	982	125	Pearce (WA)	LP	1051
51	Blair (Qld)	ALP	983	126	Bowman (Qld)	LP	1053
52	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	984	127	Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1055
53	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	986	128	Higgins (Vic)	LP	1055
54	Paterson (NSW)	LP	987	129	Canning (WA)	LP	1063
55	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	987	130	Aston (Vic)	LP	1068
56	Fowler (NSW)	ALP	988	131	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1068
57	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	988	132	Cowan (WA)	LP	1069
58	O'Connor (WA)	LP	989	133	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1069
59	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	992	134	Curtin (WA)	LP	1071
60	Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	992	135	Dickson (Qld)	LP	1072
61	Herbert (Qld)	LP	993	136	Greenway (NSW)	LP	1072
62	Longman (Qld)	ALP	995	137	Goldstein (Vic)	LP	1074
63	Charlton (NSW)	ALP	996	138	Tangney (WA)	LP	1076
64	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	996	139	Hughes (NSW)	LP	1079
65	Dobell (NSW)	ALP	996	140	Kooyong (Vic)	LP	1082
66	Perth (WA)	ALP	996	141	Cook (NSW)	LP	1084
67	Solomon (NT)	ALP	997	142	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1093
68	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	998	143	Menzies (Vic)	LP	1093
69	Bruce (Vic)	ALP	999	144	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1097
70	Calwell (Vic)	ALP	999	145	Moore (WA)	LP	1102
71	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	999	146	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1119
72	Groom (Qld)	LP	1000	147	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1122
73	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1000	148	Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1136
74	Makin (SA)	ALP	1000	149	Berowra (NSW)	LP	1142
75	Hotham (Vic)	ALP	1003	150	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1161

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

Electoral Division	Party	Index	Electoral Division	Party	Index
Adelaide (SA)	ALP	1081	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	911
Aston (Vic)	LP	1020	Indi (Vic)	LP	965
Ballarat (Vic)	ALP	974	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	978
Banks (NSW)	ALP	987	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1069
Barker (SA)	LP	923	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LP	945
Barton (NSW)	ALP	1034	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	926
Bass (Tas)	ALP	944	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1074
Batman (Vic)	ALP	1022	Kingston (SA)	ALP	934
Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	958	Kooyong (Vic)	LP	1172
Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1110	La Trobe (Vic)	LP	1001
Berowra (NSW)	LP	1122	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	947
Blair (Qld)	ALP	924	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	972
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	925	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1027
Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1023	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	937
Boothby (SA)	LP	1061	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	941
Bowman (Qld)	LP	978	Longman (Qld)	ALP	915
Braddon (Tas)	ALP	906	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1097
Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1178	Lyne (NSW)	NP	932
Brand (WA)	ALP	926	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	913
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1116	Macarthur (NSW)	LP	957
Bruce (Vic)	ALP	1003	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1089
Calare (NSW)	NP	949	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1013
Calwell (Vic)	ALP	924	Makin (SA)	ALP	959
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1102	Mallee (Vic)	NP	947
Canning (WA)	LP	957	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	935
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	932	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	984
Casey (Vic)	LP	988	Mayo (SA)	LP	1012
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	948	McEwen (Vic)	LP	991
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	913	McMillan (Vic)	LP	945
Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1099	McPherson (Qld)	LP	986
Cook (NSW)	LP	1049	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	1141
Corangamite (Vic)	ALP	1007	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1165
Corio (Vic)	ALP	944	Menzies (Vic)	LP	1080
Cowan (WA)	LP	979	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1094
Cowper (NSW)	NP	928	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1000
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1021	Moore (WA)	LP	1042
Curtin (WA)	LP	1167	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1066
Dawson (Qld)	ALP	936	Murray (Vic)	LP	938
Deakin (Vic)	ALP	1054	New England (NSW)	Ind	959
Denison (Tas)	ALP	1016	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	996
Dickson (Qld)	LP	1002	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1195
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	943	O'Connor (WA)	LP	966
Dunkley (Vic)	LP	982	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	962
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	979	Page (NSW)	ALP	932
Fadden (Qld)	LP	976	Parkes (NSW)	NP	938
Fairfax (Qld)	LP	986	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1026
Farrer (NSW)	LP	945	Paterson (NSW)	LP	939
Fisher (Qld)	LP	960	Pearce (WA)	LP	978
Flinders (Vic)	LP	966	Perth (WA)	ALP	1035
Flynn (Qld)	ALP	931	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	988
Forde (Qld)	ALP	935	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	920
Forrest (WA)	LP	952	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	936
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	920	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	923
Franklin (Tas)	ALP	970	Reid (NSW)	ALP	991
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1116	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	969
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1019	Riverina (NSW)	NP	948
Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	1009	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	985
Gilmore (NSW)	LP	945	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1153
Gippsland (Vic)	NP	942	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	945
Goldstein (Vic)	LP	1133	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	938
Gorton (Vic)	ALP	943	Solomon (NT)	ALP	1017
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1098	Stirling (WA)	LP	1027
Greenway (NSW)	LP	994	Sturt (SA)	LP	1046
Grey (SA)	LP	920	Swan (WA)	LP	1047
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1095	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1165
Groom (Qld)	LP	976	Tangney (WA)	LP	1082
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	950	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	910
Herbert (Qld)	LP	978	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	889
Higgins (Vic)	LP	1165	Wannon (Vic)	LP	960
Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	1009	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1153
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	913	Watson (NSW)	ALP	991
Holt (Vic)	ALP	937	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1183
Hotham (Vic)	ALP	1011	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	944
Hughes (NSW)	LP	1022	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	940
Hume (NSW)	LP	981	Wills (Vic)	ALP	1021



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

Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index	Rank	Electoral Division	Party	Index
1	Wakefield (SA)	ALP	889	76	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	979
2	Braddon (Tas)	ALP	906	77	Cowan (WA)	LP	979
3	Throsby (NSW)	ALP	910	78	Hume (NSW)	LP	981
4	Hunter (NSW)	ALP	911	79	Dunkley (Vic)	LP	982
5	Chifley (NSW)	ALP	913	80	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	984
6	Hinkler (Qld)	NP	913	81	Robertson (NSW)	ALP	985
7	Lyons (Tas)	ALP	913	82	McPherson (Qld)	LP	986
8	Longman (Qld)	ALP	915	83	Fairfax (Qld)	LP	986
9	Grey (SA)	LP	920	84	Banks (NSW)	ALP	987
10	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	920	85	Petrie (Qld)	ALP	988
11	Fowler (NSW)	ALP	920	86	Casey (Vic)	LP	988
12	Rankin (Qld)	ALP	923	87	Reid (NSW)	ALP	991
13	Barker (SA)	LP	923	88	Watson (NSW)	ALP	991
14	Blair (Qld)	ALP	924	89	McEwen (Vic)	LP	991
15	Calwell (Vic)	ALP	924	90	Greenway (NSW)	LP	994
16	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	925	91	Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	996
17	Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	926	92	Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	1000
18	Brand (WA)	ALP	926	93	La Trobe (Vic)	LP	1001
19	Cowper (NSW)	NP	928	94	Dickson (Qld)	LP	1002
20	Flynn (Qld)	ALP	931	95	Bruce (Vic)	ALP	1003
21	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	932	96	Corangamite (Vic)	ALP	1007
22	Page (NSW)	ALP	932	97	Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	1009
23	Lyne (NSW)	NP	932	98	Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	1009
24	Kingston (SA)	ALP	934	99	Hotham (Vic)	ALP	1011
25	Maranoa (Qld)	NP	935	100	Mayo (SA)	LP	1012
26	Forde (Qld)	ALP	935	101	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	1013
27	Dawson (Qld)	ALP	936	102	Denison (Tas)	ALP	1016
28	Prospect (NSW)	ALP	936	103	Solomon (NT)	ALP	1017
29	Holt (Vic)	ALP	937	104	Fremantle (WA)	ALP	1019
30	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	937	105	Aston (Vic)	LP	1020
31	Parkes (NSW)	NP	938	106	Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	1021
32	Murray (Vic)	LP	938	107	Wills (Vic)	ALP	1021
33	Shortland (NSW)	ALP	938	108	Batman (Vic)	ALP	1022
34	Paterson (NSW)	LP	939	109	Hughes (NSW)	LP	1022
35	Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	940	110	Bonner (Qld)	ALP	1023
36	Lingiari (NT)	ALP	941	111	Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	1026
37	Gippsland (Vic)	NP	942	112	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	1027
38	Dobell (NSW)	ALP	943	113	Stirling (WA)	LP	1027
39	Gorton (Vic)	ALP	943	114	Barton (NSW)	ALP	1034
40	Bass (Tas)	ALP	944	115	Perth (WA)	ALP	1035
41	Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	944	116	Moore (WA)	LP	1042
42	Corio (Vic)	ALP	944	117	Sturt (SA)	LP	1046
43	Farrer (NSW)	LP	945	118	Swan (WA)	LP	1047
44	Kalgoorlie (WA)	LP	945	119	Cook (NSW)	LP	1049
45	Gilmore (NSW)	LP	945	120	Deakin (Vic)	ALP	1054
46	Scullin (Vic)	ALP	945	121	Boothby (SA)	LP	1061
47	McMillan (Vic)	LP	945	122	Moreton (Qld)	ALP	1066
48	Mallee (Vic)	NP	947	123	Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	1069
49	Lalor (Vic)	ALP	947	124	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	1074
50	Charlton (NSW)	ALP	948	125	Menzies (Vic)	LP	1080
51	Riverina (NSW)	NP	948	126	Adelaide (SA)	ALP	1081
52	Calare (NSW)	NP	949	127	Tangney (WA)	LP	1082
53	Hasluck (WA)	ALP	950	128	Mackellar (NSW)	LP	1089
54	Forrest (WA)	LP	952	129	Mitchell (NSW)	LP	1094
55	Macarthur (NSW)	LP	957	130	Griffith (Qld)	ALP	1095
56	Canning (WA)	LP	957	131	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	1097
57	Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	958	132	Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	1098
58	Makin (SA)	ALP	959	133	Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	1099
59	New England (NSW)	Ind	959	134	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	1102
60	Fisher (Qld)	LP	960	135	Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	1110
61	Wannon (Vic)	LP	960	136	Fraser (ACT)	ALP	1116
62	Oxley (Qld)	ALP	962	137	Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	1116
63	Indi (Vic)	LP	965	138	Berowra (NSW)	LP	1122
64	O'Connor (WA)	LP	966	139	Goldstein (Vic)	LP	1133
65	Flinders (Vic)	LP	966	140	Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	1141
66	Richmond (NSW)	ALP	969	141	Warringah (NSW)	LP	1153
67	Franklin (Tas)	ALP	970	142	Ryan (Qld)	LP	1153
68	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	972	143	Sydney (NSW)	ALP	1165
69	Ballarat (Vic)	ALP	974	144	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	1165
70	Groom (Qld)	LP	976	145	Higgins (Vic)	LP	1165
71	Fadden (Qld)	LP	976	146	Curtin (WA)	LP	1167
72	Herbert (Qld)	LP	978	147	Kooyong (Vic)	LP	1172
73	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	978	148	Bradfield (NSW)	LP	1178
74	Bowman (Qld)	LP	978	149	Wentworth (NSW)	LP	1183
75	Pearce (WA)	LP	978	150	North Sydney (NSW)	LP	1195

**Table 5: Summary of Index Rankings**

Electoral Division	Party	Rating	Advantage/ Disadvantage	Disadvantage	Economic Resources	Education & Occupation
Adelaide (SA)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	107	83	34	126
Aston (Vic)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	119	131	130	105
Ballarat (Vic)	ALP	Provincial	45	63	36	69
Banks (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	88	58	77	84
Barker (SA)	LP	Rural	7	23	30	13
Barton (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	117	93	104	114
Bass (Tas)	ALP	Provincial	19	21	10	40
Batman (Vic)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	73	37	22	108
Bendigo (Vic)	ALP	Provincial	29	43	19	57
Bennelong (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	136	129	127	135
Berowra (NSW)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	146	148	149	138
Blair (Qld)	ALP	Rural	21	30	51	14
Blaxland (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	8	2	2	16
Bonner (Qld)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	116	117	120	110
Boothby (SA)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	112	116	89	121
Bowman (Qld)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	106	111	126	75
Braddon (Tas)	ALP	Rural	4	10	5	2
Bradfield (NSW)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	150	150	148	148
Brand (WA)	ALP	Provincial	49	65	98	18
Brisbane (Qld)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	130	130	111	137
Bruce (Vic)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	82	62	69	95
Calare (NSW)	NP	Rural	18	19	28	52
Calwell (Vic)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	39	28	70	15
Canberra (ACT)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	135	134	133	134
Canning (WA)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	87	109	129	56
Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	Provincial	38	53	57	22
Casey (Vic)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	102	120	118	86
Charlton (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	57	68	63	50
Chifley (NSW)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	16	6	9	5
Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	122	123	99	133
Cook (NSW)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	134	133	141	119
Corangamite (Vic)	ALP	Provincial	85	110	93	96
Corio (Vic)	ALP	Provincial	32	32	16	42
Cowan (WA)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	104	113	132	77
Cowper (NSW)	NP	Rural	14	9	7	19
Cunningham (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	99	86	60	106
Curtin (WA)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	141	141	134	146
Dawson (Qld)	ALP	Rural	56	77	97	28
Deakin (Vic)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	114	118	96	120
Denison (Tas)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	72	59	15	102
Dickson (Qld)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	115	126	135	94
Dobell (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	63	61	65	38
Dunkley (Vic)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	83	94	81	79
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP	Rural	68	75	71	76
Fadden (Qld)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	110	106	122	71
Fairfax (Qld)	LP	Rural	91	98	102	83
Farrer (NSW)	LP	Rural	26	40	33	43
Fisher (Qld)	LP	Rural	77	88	106	60
Flinders (Vic)	LP	Rural	70	95	94	65
Flynn (Qld)	ALP	Rural	40	60	83	20
Forde (Qld)	ALP	Rural	64	72	113	26
Forrest (WA)	LP	Rural	55	80	105	54
Fowler (NSW)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	31	3	56	11
Franklin (Tas)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	44	49	37	67

**Table 5: Summary of Index Rankings (cont.)**

Electoral Division	Party	Rating	Advantage/ Disadvantage	Disadvantage	Economic Resources	Education & Occupation
Fraser (ACT)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	131	132	124	136
Fremantle (WA)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	101	100	110	104
Gellibrand (Vic)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	76	45	31	98
Gilmore (NSW)	LP	Rural	37	39	35	45
Gippsland (Vic)	NP	Rural	20	31	17	37
Goldstein (Vic)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	138	139	137	139
Gorton (Vic)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	46	41	86	39
Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	124	99	82	132
Greenway (NSW)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	118	119	136	90
Grey (SA)	LP	Rural	2	7	3	9
Griffith (Qld)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	125	122	90	130
Groom (Qld)	LP	Provincial	62	78	72	70
Hasluck (WA)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	66	71	103	53
Herbert (Qld)	LP	Provincial	79	73	61	72
Higgins (Vic)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	140	140	128	145
Hindmarsh (SA)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	75	76	32	97
Hinkler (Qld)	NP	Provincial	10	14	18	6
Holt (Vic)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	54	67	95	30
Hotham (Vic)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	90	74	75	99
Hughes (NSW)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	127	127	139	109
Hume (NSW)	LP	Rural	74	87	101	78
Hunter (NSW)	ALP	Rural	27	36	53	4
Indi (Vic)	LP	Rural	41	64	49	63
Isaacs (Vic)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	80	69	80	73
Jagajaga (Vic)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	121	128	116	123
Kalgoorlie (WA)	LP	Rural	47	17	29	44
Kennedy (Qld)	Ind	Rural	15	15	27	17
Kingsford Smith (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	123	104	100	124
Kingston (SA)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	35	57	41	24
Kooyong (Vic)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	144	144	140	147
La Trobe (Vic)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	111	125	121	93
Lalor (Vic)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	71	82	91	49
Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP	Rural	53	22	23	68
Lilley (Qld)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	105	103	73	112
Lindsay (NSW)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	78	70	87	29
Lingiari (NT)	ALP	Rural	3	1	1	36
Longman (Qld)	ALP	Provincial	36	38	62	8
Lowe (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	132	121	123	131
Lyne (NSW)	NP	Rural	24	25	24	23
Lyons (Tas)	ALP	Rural	5	16	25	7
Macarthur (NSW)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	92	92	114	55
Mackellar (NSW)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	142	142	147	128
Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	96	102	88	101
Makin (SA)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	59	91	74	59
Mallee (Vic)	NP	Rural	12	27	21	48
Maranoa (Qld)	NP	Rural	9	18	43	25
Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	67	42	52	80
Mayo (SA)	LP	Rural	84	114	112	100
McEwen (Vic)	LP	Rural	93	115	117	89
McMillan (Vic)	LP	Rural	28	56	47	47
McPherson (Qld)	LP	Provincial	108	107	115	82
Melbourne (Vic)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	126	89	13	140
Melbourne Ports (Vic)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	137	135	107	144
Menzies (Vic)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	133	137	143	125

**Table 5: Summary of Index Rankings (cont.)**

Electoral Division	Party	Rating	Advantage/ Disadvantage	Disadvantage	Economic Resources	Education & Occupation
Mitchell (NSW)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	145	149	150	129
Moncrieff (Qld)	LP	Provincial	109	97	108	92
Moore (WA)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	129	138	145	116
Moreton (Qld)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	120	124	119	122
Murray (Vic)	LP	Rural	17	33	39	32
New England (NSW)	Ind	Rural	22	24	20	58
Newcastle (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	69	44	12	91
North Sydney (NSW)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	149	147	142	150
O'Connor (WA)	LP	Rural	33	55	58	64
Oxley (Qld)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	61	46	68	62
Page (NSW)	ALP	Rural	11	12	11	21
Parkes (NSW)	NP	Rural	13	13	14	31
Parramatta (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	113	96	85	111
Paterson (NSW)	LP	Rural	43	54	54	34
Pearce (WA)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	86	108	125	74
Perth (WA)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	97	90	66	115
Petrie (Qld)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	95	101	109	85
Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	6	5	4	10
Prospect (NSW)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	60	29	84	27
Rankin (Qld)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	42	34	55	12
Reid (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	51	8	6	87
Richmond (NSW)	ALP	Rural	52	47	50	66
Riverina (NSW)	NP	Rural	34	48	45	51
Robertson (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	89	84	78	81
Ryan (Qld)	LP	Outer Metropolitan	143	146	144	142
Scullin (Vic)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	50	52	92	46
Shortland (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	48	51	46	33
Solomon (NT)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	103	79	67	103
Stirling (WA)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	94	85	79	113
Sturt (SA)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	100	105	76	117
Swan (WA)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	98	81	48	118
Sydney (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	139	112	59	143
Tangney (WA)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	128	136	138	127
Throsby (NSW)	ALP	Provincial	30	20	40	3
Wakefield (SA)	ALP	Rural	1	4	8	1
Wannon (Vic)	LP	Rural	23	50	44	61
Warringah (NSW)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	148	145	146	141
Watson (NSW)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	65	11	26	88
Wentworth (NSW)	LP	Inner Metropolitan	147	143	131	149
Werriwa (NSW)	ALP	Outer Metropolitan	58	35	64	41
Wide Bay (Qld)	NP	Rural	25	26	38	35
Wills (Vic)	ALP	Inner Metropolitan	81	66	42	107





### Socio-economic Indexes for Commonwealth Electoral Divisions

#### Index of Economic Resources







