



Australian Unity Wellbeing Index: Survey 42

Australians' subjective wellbeing across federal electorates in 2025



Acknowledgement of Country

Deakin University and Australian Unity acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of all the unceded lands, skies and waterways across Australia, and recognise their enduring connection to Country, culture, and community. We pay our deep respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and to Elders past and present, and extend that respect to emerging leaders. We also acknowledge the strength, resilience, and rich contributions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to the wellbeing of all Australians.

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Celebrating 25 years of the Index

A message from Emeritus Professor and co-founder, Robert Cummins.

For over 25 years, the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index has measured the pulse of the nation – tracking how satisfied Australians are with their personal lives and their lives in Australia. The measure has rigorous psychometric credentials alongside a well-developed theoretical basis.

Throughout my career the topic of subjective wellbeing has become a scientifically established and accepted measure of human performance. This scientific aspect is reinforced by the robust statistical treatment of results in each report. A future course of development is to make more use of the vast data set already gathered, as well as the new data arriving each year.

I am immensely proud to have been associated with this exemplary collaboration and hope to see it seriously considered by those in power as a complementary indicator of national performance and progress to dominant economic measures, such as GDP. I also acknowledge my deep gratitude to the many people, separately listed, who have caused the inherent potential in this project to be so strongly realised.



Robert Cummins
Emeritus Professor of
Psychology, Deakin
University



Acknowledging Rohan Mead's Support and Legacy

As Rohan Mead prepares to retire at the end of 2025 after more than two decades as Group Managing Director and CEO of Australian Unity, we take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation for his unwavering support of the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index.

Since its inception, the Wellbeing Index has grown into a nationally recognised measure of the lived experience of Australians—thanks in no small part to Rohan's vision and leadership. His belief in the importance of understanding and measuring wellbeing has helped shape the Index into a powerful tool for informing policy, business, and community action.

Rohan's commitment to embedding Wellbeing into the fabric of Australian Unity has been instrumental in ensuring that the Index is not just a research initiative, but a reflection of our purpose as a mutual organisation. Under his guidance, the Index has gone from strength to strength, reinforcing the idea that true progress is measured not only in economic terms, but in the subjective wellbeing of people and communities.

We thank Rohan for his enduring support and for championing the role of evidence-based insights in building a better, fairer Australia. His legacy will continue to shape the work of Australian Unity and the Wellbeing Index for years to come.

Contents

Acknowledgement of Country	2
Celebrating 25 years of the Index	5
Executive summary	8
Methodology	14
Report aim and structure	14
Sample recruitment	14
Mode effects	15
Measures	15
Data preparation	16
Data presentation	18
Part 1: Tracking wellbeing at the national level	20
Sample characteristics	20
Subjective wellbeing over time	20
Subjective wellbeing by selected population groups	24
Part 2: Estimating wellbeing across federal electorates	28
Highest and lowest electorate estimates	28
Area-level population differences	32
Metro-provincial-rural differences	34
Wellbeing across states and territories	38
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	38
New South Wales (NSW)	39
Northern Territory (NT)	40
Queensland (Qld)	41
South Australia (SA)	42
Tasmania (Tas)	43
Victoria (Vic)	44
Western Australia (WA)	45
Conclusion	46
References	48
Appendices	50
Electorate scorecards	68



Executive summary

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index is a 25-year collaboration between Deakin University and Australian Unity. It is the nation's most comprehensive measure of subjective wellbeing and is one of the longest-running wellbeing surveys in the world. The Index tracks wellbeing annually using the same core measures.

Personal wellbeing is measured through two components: satisfaction with 'life as a whole' and satisfaction across seven key personal life domains (e.g., health and personal relationships), averaged to form the 'Personal Wellbeing Index'.

National wellbeing is measured through two components: satisfaction with 'life in Australia' and satisfaction across six key national domains (e.g., the economic situation and government), averaged to form the National Wellbeing Index.

Together, these measures provide insights into both how Australians feel about their own lives and how they view life within the broader national context.

In 2025, we track changes in wellbeing over time, examine differences in wellbeing by population groups, and describe variation in wellbeing across federal electorates.

By presenting wellbeing estimates at the electoral level, we aim to give Australians and their representatives valuable insights to inform community action, investment, policy and decision-making.

The 2025 survey marks the largest annual data collection ever undertaken using the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index, with over 10,000 adults taking part—providing a representative snapshot of Australians' subjective wellbeing. The survey was administered by the Social Research Centre in June, beginning just one month after the federal election on 3rd May 2025. It took place amid a cost-of-living crisis, ongoing global political and economic unrest and natural disasters at home and abroad.

This year's larger sample allowed for a more detailed, localised view of wellbeing, helping identify areas that may benefit from investments. To do this, we used Small Area Estimation (an advanced and widely used statistical technique) to produce wellbeing estimates at the level of federal electorates. This technique combines survey data with area-level population data from the national Census for the electorate (e.g., age, gender and education) to estimate average wellbeing in each electorate.

Electorates were selected as the unit of analysis, given they are widely understood and independently managed geographical areas that provide a practical framework for identifying where wellbeing initiatives could have the greatest impact.



Wellbeing at the national level

Australians' personal wellbeing remained relatively stable in 2025, while national wellbeing rose notably. The Personal Wellbeing Index rose slightly by 0.6 percentage points to 68. Meanwhile, the National Wellbeing Index rose by 3 points to 55, with improvements across five of the six domains of national life – most strongly in satisfaction with government and the economy.

Like previous years, age and housing tenure remained points of inequality in personal wellbeing, with younger adults (18–54 years) and renters reporting lower scores on the Personal Wellbeing Index than older adults and homeowners.

Income and employment inequalities also persisted in both personal and national wellbeing, with those living on the lowest household incomes and those experiencing unemployment reporting some of the lowest scores on the two indices.

Wellbeing by federal electorates

To examine variation, we classified average electorate estimates into 10 mostly even groups (i.e., deciles) from lowest to highest estimates.

Seven electorates appeared in the top 10% of estimates on both personal and national wellbeing. These included Canberra in the ACT; Berowra, Bradfield, and Mitchell in NSW; Goldstein in Vic; and Curtin and Tangney in WA. All seven are located in metropolitan areas (i.e., capital cities).

Population patterns

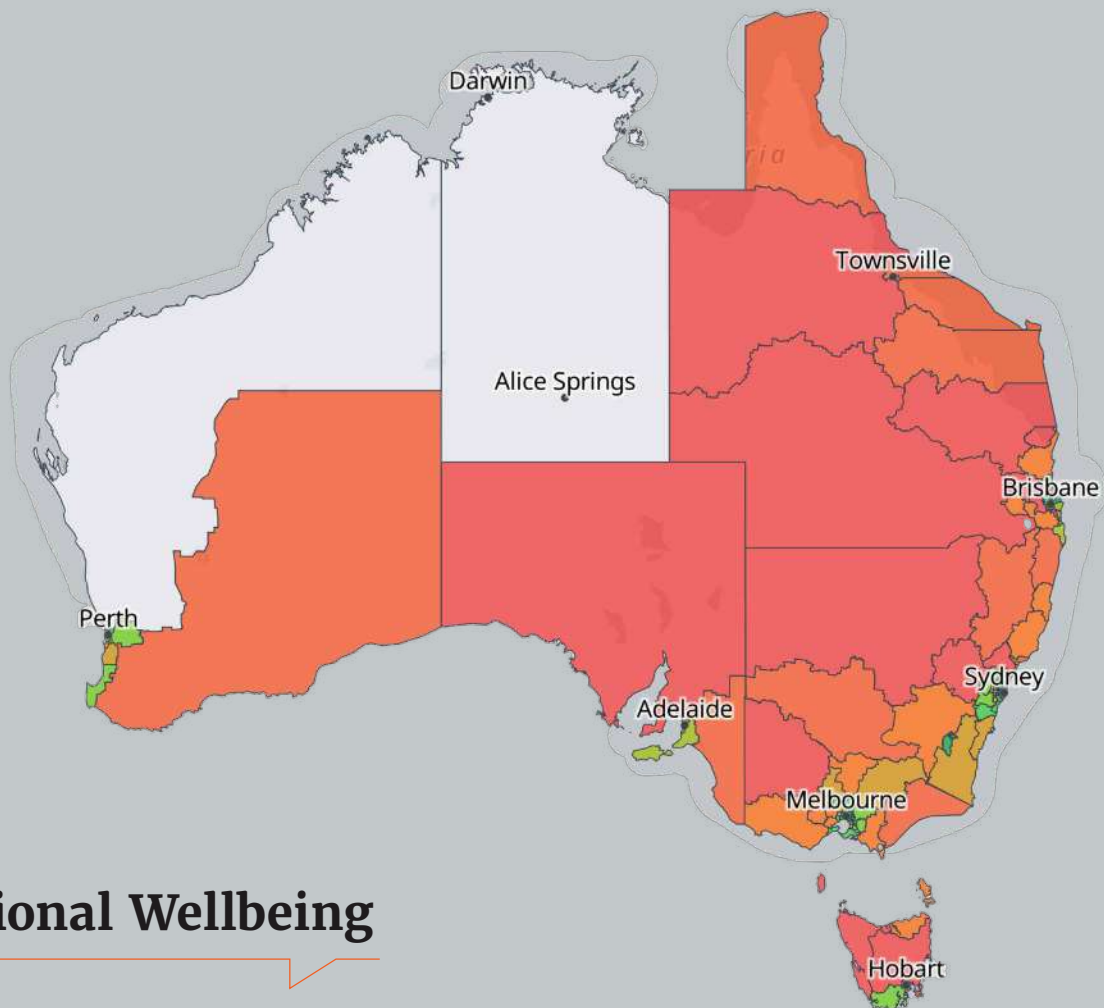
Area-level population characteristics strongly differentiated electorates with high versus low personal and national wellbeing estimates, with similar patterns observed to those at the national level. For instance, higher-scoring electorates on both personal and national wellbeing were typically more affluent.

For national wellbeing, in addition to socioeconomic factors, electorates with higher proportions of people born in non-English speaking countries and who speak a language other than English at home were among the highest wellbeing estimates nationally.

Geographic patterns by regions

To look at wellbeing by geographical regions, we used the Australian Electoral Commission's demographic classifications: inner metropolitan, outer metropolitan, provincial and rural. Metropolitan electorates are in capital cities, while provincial and rural electorates are in regional areas. This revealed differences in average wellbeing estimates across regions.

We saw a marked divide on national wellbeing for electorates in capital cities versus regional electorates. Average inner metropolitan area estimates were particularly high for satisfaction with the economy, government, social conditions, and national security.



National Wellbeing

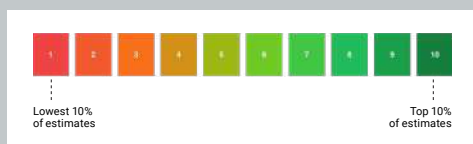


Figure. Heatmap from lowest (red) to highest (green) national wellbeing estimates mapped across 148 federal electorates

For personal wellbeing, rural electorates on average scored slightly higher compared to the other three regions. However, there were stark differences within metropolitan areas, with almost all the highest-scoring and lowest-scoring electorates located in capital cities.

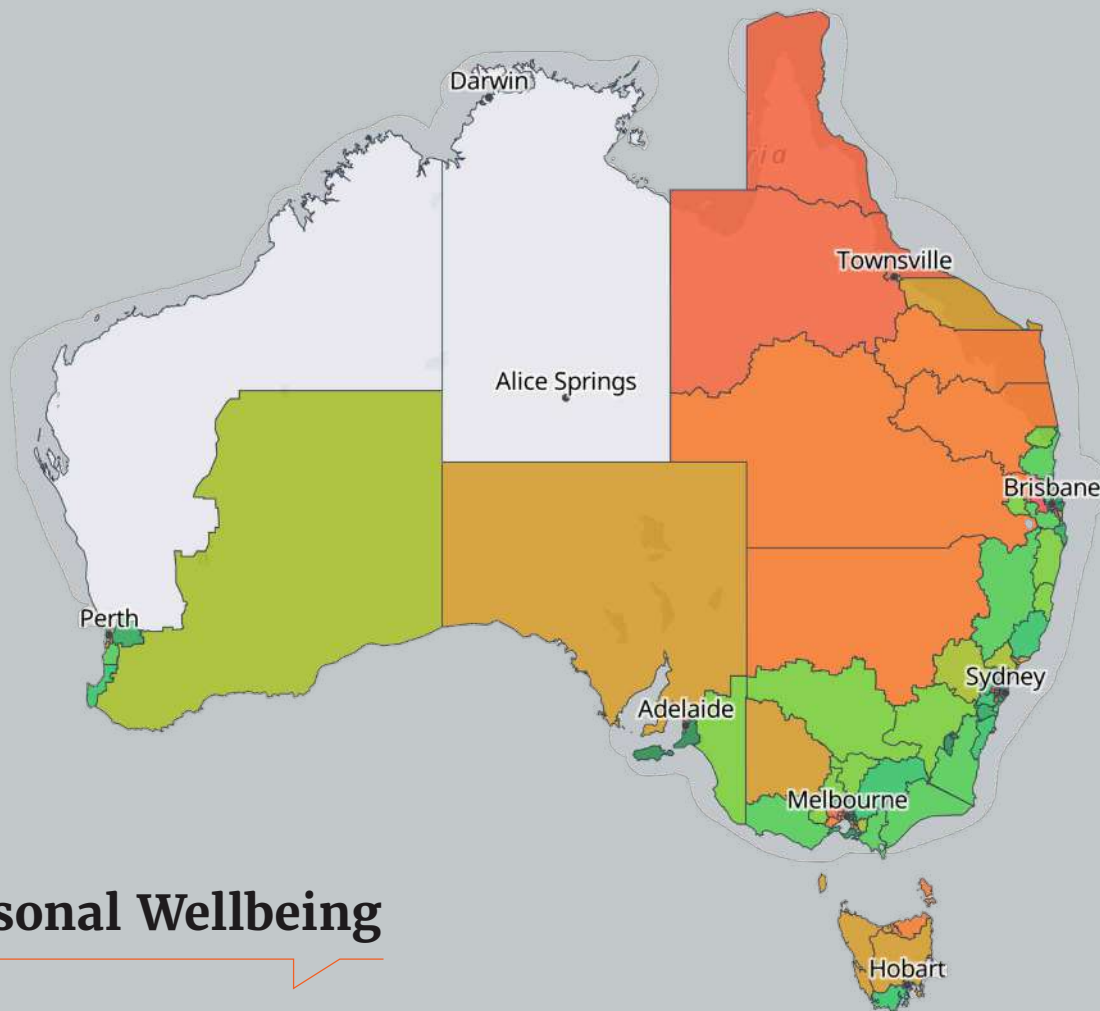
Two areas of personal life most clearly differentiated regions: satisfaction with personal relationships, which was lowest in inner metropolitan electorates and highest in rural electorates, and satisfaction with health, which was highest in inner metropolitan electorates and lowest in provincial and rural areas.

Presenting average wellbeing estimates at the electorate-level aims to identify patterns and highlight areas where targeted investment might boost wellbeing to reduce the avoidable gaps between the highest and lowest ends (i.e. reduce wellbeing inequities that are driven by social, political, and economic conditions).

Some of these required wellbeing investments lie outside of communities' control and will depend on broader policy reform (e.g. relief from cost-of-living pressures). However, across other aspects of wellbeing, communities and businesses may be able to drive change

locally. For example, electorates with lower satisfaction in domains such as community connectedness or personal relationships could focus on mobilising opportunities that foster stronger social ties and relational support.

For representatives, the findings offer a benchmark for tracking change over time and a lens into how their constituents feel about their personal lives and life in Australia. This knowledge can help representatives advocate for change within their communities.



Personal Wellbeing



Figure. Heatmap from lowest (red) to highest (green) personal wellbeing estimates mapped across 148 federal electorates

Looking forward

Over its 25-year history, the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index has continually evolved to maintain its rigour and enhance its policy relevance. The 2025 wave extends this tradition by moving from population-level tracking to additional localised, area-level estimates, offering new insights into the geography and patterns of wellbeing across the country. Future waves of the Index will continue to build on this foundation, exploring how Australians' wellbeing continues to respond to emerging social, economic, and environmental challenges.

Around the world, governments and societies are increasingly recognising that improving people's wellbeing should sit at the heart of economic and policy decision-making. Our data provide Australia with some of the critical measures needed to support this shift.

As an enduring national barometer of Australians' subjective wellbeing, the Index complements traditional economic (e.g. GDP and unemployment) and objective (e.g. hospitalisation data) indicators by capturing how Australians feel about their lives across personal and national domains.

To deliver for both people and planet, subjective wellbeing data must be integrated into long-term economic modelling and planning. Simply tracking wellbeing measures, without linking them to national accounts or policy accountability, will not drive the systemic change needed to achieve more equitable and sustainable wellbeing for all Australians.



Introduction and context

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index (AUWI) has been tracking the pulse of Australians' subjective wellbeing annually since the turn of the century.

Each year, we survey a population-representative sample of adults using the same core questions to assess how Australians feel about their personal and national life, alongside a special interest topic that explores a contemporary issue.

The Personal Wellbeing Index¹ measures satisfaction across seven domains of personal life – standard of living, health, achieving in life, personal relationships, personal safety, community connectedness, and future security. The National Wellbeing Index² assesses satisfaction across six domains of national life – the economy, the state of the natural environment, social conditions, government, business, and national security.

These are measured alongside two measures of overall wellbeing: 'Satisfaction with Life as a Whole' (Global Life Satisfaction) and 'Satisfaction with Life in Australia' (Global National Wellbeing).

The 2025 survey marks a major expansion of the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index, with over 10,000 Australian adults participating nationwide, recruited mostly from Australia's only online probability-based panel, Life in Australia™. In line with previous reports, we examine wellbeing over time and across a wide range of population characteristics. These include age, gender, country of birth, language other than English spoken at home, employment status, household income, and housing tenure. Together, these variables allow for a more detailed understanding of how wellbeing varies across diverse population groups and social conditions.

This year's special interest topic focuses on examining wellbeing in smaller geographic areas to allow a more localised and detailed picture of subjective wellbeing across Australia. We employed the widely used statistical approach, Small Area Estimation, to combine the Index's survey data with external data from the Census of Population and Housing to create estimates of wellbeing at the Commonwealth Electoral Division (federal electorate) level. This combined approach maintains broad coverage and representativeness through the national sample, while enabling robust and reliable comparisons across geographic areas that would not be possible using the survey data on its own.



Federal electorates were selected as the unit of analysis given they are more widely understood areas than statistical areas, and to help target effective responses to improve wellbeing. Wellbeing data at this level will hopefully be useful for communities and their representatives to identify areas where targeted investment can boost wellbeing (e.g. community connectedness).

This year's survey took place in a period of continued global political and economic change. Data collection took place between the 2nd and 28th of June 2025, beginning one month after the federal election on 3rd May. The election returned the Albanese Labor Government for a second term with a record majority. The election results reflected evolving trends in Australian politics, including declining dominance of the two major parties and more volatile swings in preference flows.³

The months leading up to the survey were shaped by political and public debate on issues central to Australians' wellbeing – including cost of living, housing affordability, energy and climate, health care, childcare, and immigration.⁴

Economically, the start of 2025 marked a turning point. In February, the Reserve Bank of Australia made its first interest rate cut in over four years, citing easing inflationary pressures.⁵ The federal budget, released in March, emphasised cost-of-living relief, housing measures, investment in Medicare, and the “Future Made in Australia” plan to strengthen domestic manufacturing and clean-energy capacity.⁶

Despite these measures, many households continued to feel the strain of high living costs. Housing affordability remained a major challenge as house prices continued to rise faster than household incomes and rental vacancies remained at record lows – most acutely impacting younger and lower-income Australians.⁷

Against this economic backdrop, debates about migration played out in political campaigning and in media. Global conflicts continued to cause tensions domestically, with discrimination and mistreatment rising.⁸ Despite this, results from the 2024 Social Cohesion Index suggest the vast majority of Australians continue to value multiculturalism and the contribution of migrants to Australian society.⁸

Lastly, climate change continued to shape Australians' wellbeing, with record-breaking flooding in Queensland and New South Wales significantly impacting communities and their livelihoods.^{9, 10}

These economic, social, and environmental pressures can play out unevenly across the country. Metropolitan areas often face the sharpest housing and rental pressures,⁷ while regional and rural communities contend with limited access to services like healthcare,¹¹ and greater exposure to extreme weather events.

Taken together, these conditions provide crucial context for interpreting the 2025 Australian Unity Wellbeing Index results.



Methodology

For the first time, the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index survey was conducted entirely online, surveying 10,041 adults across Australia. Most respondents (7,907) were recruited through *Life in Australia™*, the nation's largest and most methodologically rigorous probability-based online panel. This was supplemented by 2,138 respondents from *LiveTribe*, a non-probability panel, which included a targeted sampling boost of young adults (18-35 years) to bring our sample closer to Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) population norms.

The large sample was supplemented with the application of Small Area Estimation to provide robust estimates of personal and national wellbeing at the Commonwealth Electoral Division (federal electorate) level. These estimates are designed to give a more precise, localised and detailed picture of wellbeing across Australia.

Report aim and structure

The results will be presented in two parts.

Part 1 tracks Australians' personal and national subjective wellbeing in 2025 and considers variation across population groups.

Part 2 examines variation in estimates of wellbeing across federal electorates. Estimates at the electorate level are considered individually and at different levels of geographic aggregation, including at the national, state, and territory levels, as well as by the Australian Electoral Commission regional classifications.

Part 1: Tracking wellbeing at the national level

In Part 1, we describe personal and national subjective wellbeing over time and across population groups. First, weighted survey averages for all Australian adults are presented for the four core Australian Unity Wellbeing Index measures: Global Life Satisfaction, Global National Wellbeing, Personal Wellbeing Index, National Wellbeing Index and the individual domains for each index.

Next, the average levels of the two wellbeing indices are compared across population groups, specifically those described in the Population characteristics section.

Part 2: Estimating wellbeing across federal electorates

In Part 2, we present average Personal Wellbeing Index and National Wellbeing Index estimates at the level of federal electorates to examine variation across geographic areas. These are also presented in an interactive data dashboard that can be accessed at: auwi.deakin.edu.au.

Due to relatively small variability between individual electorates, electorates were grouped into ten deciles, ranging from the lowest to highest wellbeing outcomes, to provide more distinct and interpretable comparisons.

We first describe the electorates with the highest and lowest wellbeing and their demographic profile. Next, differences between metropolitan, provincial and rural electorates are described. Lastly, electorate-level differences are examined for each state and territory. Profile cards for each electorate describing their population characteristics and subjective wellbeing estimates are included in the Appendices.

Sample recruitment

Life in Australia™ online panel

In 2025, the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index survey was administered to the full Life in Australia™ panel, comprising more than 10,000 members, following its initial use in 2024 when a smaller sample of 2,000 participants took part.

Life in Australia™ is Australia's first national probability-based online panel, established by the Social Research Centre in 2016 and one of the few probability-based online panels available globally. Participants are recruited into the panel via random digit dialling methods or address-based sampling and invited to respond to regular surveys conducted exclusively for social and health research purposes. Panel members are paid \$20 for joining the panel and, depending on the length, are paid approximately \$10 for each survey they complete, which is limited to only a few surveys per month. Average completion rates for each survey conducted by the panel are 75–80%. Participants who do not have internet access are also invited to join the panel and are given the option to participate in a survey over the phone with a trained interviewer. Each year, the panel is topped up with new participants using different probability-based methodologies to maintain consistent geographic, gender and age representativeness.

Data collection for the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index survey using the Life in Australia™ panel was conducted between 2nd June and 15th June 2025. Of the 10,205 panel members invited to participate, 7,907 completed the survey (77.5% completion rate). A small number of members (78) completed it via phone or mail, and the remainder completed it online.

LiveTribe online panel

The LiveTribe panel is an online research panel established in 2001 exclusively for market and social research purposes. Recruitment and panel management are conducted by i-Link Research Solutions, a division of the Social Research Centre. Members of the LiveTribe panel are recruited through a diverse range of channels, including online marketing initiatives, print media, direct mail, social media platforms, affiliate partnerships, and personal invitations, to maximise reach and minimise sampling bias. Participation is voluntary, and participants are awarded points for completing each survey that roughly equate to \$3 and can be redeemed as gift cards or donated to charity.

Data collection for the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index survey using the LiveTribe panel was conducted between 17th June and 28th June 2025. During the collection period, 34,041 panel members were invited to participate via email, of which 2,138 participants completed the survey (6.3% completion rate).

To ensure diverse representation in the 2025 Australian Unity Wellbeing Index sample, i-Link included a targeted recruitment campaign aimed at enhancing the participation of young Australians aged 18–35. This resulted in 1,335 responses across the country from this age range (62.4% of participants from the LiveTribe panel).

Fraudulent responses

The Social Research Centre applies rigorous safeguards to protect data quality and panel integrity. Recruitment is verified through controlled processes to prevent duplication or fake accounts, with options for offline participation to reduce bias. Ongoing validation and audit trails ensure transparency, while survey participation is actively monitored for unusual patterns. Additional fraud controls include logic checks, secure incentive management, and bot-detection measures, such as identifying inattentive or automated responses.

Historic data (2001–2024)

All Australian Unity Wellbeing Index surveys from 2001 to 2024 were conducted using random-digit dialling to recruit a probability-based sample of Australians, with participation completed by computer-assisted telephone interviewing. Between 2001 and 2014, participants were recruited solely through randomly generated landline phone numbers. As landline use declined, randomly generated mobile numbers were introduced, with an 80/20 landline-to-mobile phone ratio used from 2015 to 2017 before moving to a fully mobile sample in 2018.

In 2024, an additional 2,000 participants were recruited through the Life in Australia™ panel to support the transition to online data collection, as phone responses have declined notably in recent years. Further details on these methodological changes can be found in the [AUWI 2024 Technical Report](#).



Mode effects

The transition to online data collection in 2024–2025 has produced notably lower average scores across all wellbeing measures and population groups, indicating a clear *mode effect* consistent with findings from other mixed-method surveys. Evidence suggests that while selection bias plays some role (for example, incentivised online panels may attract participants with lower wellbeing),¹² its impact is generally smaller than that of social desirability bias, whereby respondents tend to give more positive responses in face-to-face or telephone interviews than when answering independently online.^{13–17} Despite these differences in overall levels, patterns across population groups remain consistent, supporting the comparability of trends over time.¹⁸ For overtime wellbeing comparisons examined in Part 1, a clear mode effect is evident, thus the 2025 survey means are comparable to those from the 2024 online survey only.

Measures

Subjective wellbeing

For the past 25 years, the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index has uniquely tracked Australians' subjective wellbeing using the same set of core questions. These include the two global items – *Satisfaction with Life as a Whole (Global Life Satisfaction)* and *Satisfaction with Life in Australia (Global National Wellbeing)* – as well as two multi-item measures: the Personal Wellbeing Index¹⁹ and the National Wellbeing Index². Full wording of these questions is included in the Appendix Measures Table A. All wellbeing questions are measured on a scale from 0 (“no satisfaction at all”) to 10 (“completely satisfied”).

The Personal Wellbeing Index measures satisfaction across seven areas of personal life: standard of living, health, achieving in life, personal relationships, personal safety, community connectedness, and future security.



The National Wellbeing Index measures satisfaction across six areas of national life in Australia: the economic situation, state of the natural environment, social conditions, government, business, and national security.

Population characteristics

Part 1 characteristics

Each year, the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index collects socio-demographic details from participants. In 2025, this information was collected differently across the two survey panels. For the Life in Australia™ panel, most socio-demographic information was collected as part of the panel's annual profiling survey, conducted in April 2025, approximately two months before the Wellbeing Index fieldwork. For the LiveTribe panel, socio-demographic questions were asked directly within the Wellbeing Index survey itself.

In Part 1 of this report, average national levels of the Personal Wellbeing Index and National Wellbeing Index are compared across seven socio-demographic characteristics: age group, household income, gender, employment status, housing tenure, country of birth and language other than English spoken at home (see Appendix Measures Table A). These measures were selected because they are widely used in national reporting and allow meaningful comparisons across key segments of the population.

Part 2 characteristics

In Part 2, estimates for federal electorates are compared across the same seven socio-demographic characteristics used in Part 1. However, electorate-level characteristics are not taken from our survey but from the most recent Australian Census.²⁰ Using Census data ensures consistent coverage and reliable, population-wide distributions at the electorate level, which cannot be achieved using survey data alone.

Part 2 geographic regions

Electorate estimates of wellbeing are also compared geographically, both across Australia's six states and two territories, and by the Australian Electoral Commission's regional classifications: Inner Metropolitan, Outer Metropolitan, Provincial, and Rural.

Data preparation

Missing data

Creation of indices

Composite scores on the Personal Wellbeing and National Wellbeing Indexes were calculated by averaging participants' ratings across each respective domain.

Participants who refused to answer (n=7) or selected "don't know" (n=16) on any of the seven Personal Wellbeing domains were treated as missing (n=23). Participants who refused to answer (n=6) or selected "don't know" (n=64) on any of the six National Wellbeing domains were treated as missing (n=70).

Data cleaning

In line with procedures outlined in the Personal Wellbeing Index manual,¹⁹ participants who gave identical responses of either 0 or 10 across all Personal Wellbeing Index domains (n=94) were identified and removed, as such uniform response sets are likely to reflect misunderstanding or false reporting. The same procedure was applied to remove National Wellbeing Index response sets (n=47).

Following the removal of cases with missing values or uniform response sets on either Index, the final analytic sample included 9,905 participants. Composite scores were available for 9,884 participants on the Personal Wellbeing Index and 9,837 participants on the National Wellbeing Index.

Weighting of survey results

To ensure the survey results are as nationally representative as possible and comparable across population groups, all data are weighted to population benchmarks.²¹ Each respondent was assigned a base weight that combined their probability of selection (i.e., enrolment weight) and their likelihood of responding (i.e., response propensity weight). These weights corrected for both sampling design and non-response bias. Final weights were then calibrated to match Australian Bureau of Statistics distributions for key demographic characteristics, including age, gender, education, household size, language spoken at home, and geographic location.



Standardisation of outcomes

All wellbeing measures have been converted to a percentage of scale maximum score, which standardises any scale to a 0–100 percentage points (pp).

Small Area Estimates

To examine wellbeing at the federal electorate level, Small Area Estimation was applied to Australian Unity Wellbeing Index survey data.

Small Area Estimation is a long-established technique used in Australia, including by the Australian Bureau of Statistics^{22–24} and around the world.^{25–27}

The statistical technique combines survey data with external data to allow for reliable estimates at the area level, in our case federal electorates (see Small Area Estimation Approach section in the Appendices).

A two-step statistical method was used by the Social Research Centre to combine survey data with information from the 2021 Census.²⁰ First, a multilevel regression model was applied to the survey data to see how subjective wellbeing outcomes relate to people's characteristics, including: age, gender, education, housing, country of birth, unpaid carer status, relationship status, neighbourhood disadvantage and electoral divisions.

Second, these relationships were applied to the Census profiles of each electorate. Direct survey results were then blended with these modelled estimates to create a more precise estimation of wellbeing in that area. This allowed us to create robust subjective wellbeing estimates, even in electorates with smaller numbers of survey respondents. A full list of the predictors included in the modelling of Small Area Estimates is provided in Appendix Table C.

In 2025, 150 federal electorates exist across Australia. Although they vary greatly by geographic size, electorates are created with roughly equal population numbers, so each person is fairly represented in government. The average size of electorates was 169,133 people (ranging from 109,556 to 213,261).²⁰

Data quality considerations

If a small area estimate has very few survey respondents (defined here as fewer than 30), the estimate for that area relies heavily on the statistical model and information from other areas, rather than on actual survey data from that area. This can make the estimate less precise and more dependent on model assumptions. To address this, we flag electorates with estimates based on fewer than 30 responses with a data quality warning.

Another limitation of our estimates is that they rely on the most recent Census data, which was collected in 2021.

Inappropriate measure of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People's wellbeing

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index survey collects information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status to understand the extent of representation in the sample, but it does not report differences in wellbeing between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

The subjective wellbeing measures used in this report are conceptualised from a Western, individualistic perspective. They do not capture the holistic understanding of wellbeing held by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, which recognises the importance of culture, social, historical and political determinants such as connection to country, water and land.²⁸ Likewise, measurement by survey is a Western methodology and may not be relevant or appropriate to Indigenous ways of being, knowing, and doing.²⁹

Australia has a problematic history of using data about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in ways that conflict with principles of Indigenous data sovereignty. This includes: presenting Indigenous/non-Indigenous data comparisons that imply blame or emphasise deficits; aggregating data in ways that obscure Indigenous cultural and geographic diversity; and decontextualising data without attention to the broader social and cultural context.³⁰

Electorates excluded from analysis

For the above reasons, two electorates – Lingiari (NT) and Durack (WA) – have been excluded from Part 2 analyses in this report. Both have high proportions (15–40%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents from diverse cultural and geographic backgrounds, and we do not consider our measures appropriate to represent the wellbeing of these two electorates.

Caution is also advised when interpreting wellbeing results from electorates where there is a high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. These include Kennedy (QLD), Leichhardt (QLD), and Parkes (NSW), where more than 10% of adult residents are Indigenous Australians. These electorates have been retained in the analysis after careful consideration, but findings should be interpreted with care, given the conceptual limitations noted above.

Data presentation

Part 1: Meaningful differences

In Part 1 of this report, “meaningful differences” are defined as those greater than 0.3 standard deviations (SDs) on a standardised measure (mean = 0, SD = 1). This cutoff is equivalent to a 5-percentage point difference on the Personal Wellbeing Index and National Wellbeing Index, and aligns with Cohen’s guidelines for interpreting effect sizes (small: 0.2; medium: 0.5; large: 0.8). Meaningful differences presented in the Part 1 graphs are denoted with an asterisk (*).

Part 2: Classification of electorates into deciles

Because electorate-level estimates represent an average wellbeing score of people in each electorate, there is less variation than in individual survey responses, and a substantial overlap in confidence intervals (i.e., how certain we can be about the estimate).

To enable clearer interpretation, the 148 federal electorates (i.e., all electorates except Lingiari and Durack) were ranked from lowest to highest on each wellbeing measure and grouped into ten approximately equal groups (i.e., deciles) for each wellbeing measure. Decile 1 represents the lowest-scoring 10% of electorates, while Decile 10 represents the highest scoring 10%.

Presenting results by decile reduces the risk of over-interpreting small differences and highlights meaningful patterns across the national distribution.

Part 2: Decile-based interpretation

Decile groups are used throughout this report in tables, maps, heatmaps, and heatstrips to illustrate geographic variation in wellbeing.

In heatmaps and heatstrips, colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing). In tables, decile values are shown from 1 to 10 to indicate relative position within the national distribution. For example, Decile 3 = third-lowest group, Decile 8 = third-highest group.

Part 2: Regional classification of electorates

Electorate-level Personal Wellbeing Index and National Wellbeing Index decile groups are averaged and compared across the Australian Electoral Commission’s four regional categories: Inner Metropolitan, Outer Metropolitan, Provincial and Rural.³¹

The two metropolitan categories include electorates located in capital cities and their surrounding suburbs (e.g., Grayndler or Lindsay in Sydney). Provincial electorates are those centred in major regional cities (e.g., Ballarat in Victoria). Rural electorates include all remaining regional areas outside the major and provincial cities (e.g., Maranoa in Queensland).





Part 1:

Tracking wellbeing at the national level

Sample characteristics

Overall, the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025 survey sample was broadly consistent with the Australian population, with some notable deviations (see Appendix Table D). Age and gender patterns reflected the different recruitment strategies of the two panels. The probability-based Life in Australia™ panel over-represented older adults (Mean=52.8 years; SD=16.9) and females (57.7%), whereas the non-probability LiveTribe panel was younger (Mean=37.7 years; SD=17.5) and more male-dominated (54.5%). When combined, the two panels partially offset each other's biases, although the overall sample retained a modest skew towards older respondents (Mean=49.6 years; SD=18.1) and females (55.2%) relative to population norms (Mean age=48.1; female: 51.2%).

Socioeconomic indicators also displayed notable departures from Census norms, showing a somewhat more socio-economically advantaged sample. Respondents in full-time employment were over-represented (45.0% vs. national average of 35.5%), while those not in the labour force were under-represented (32.4% vs. 36.8%). In terms of income distribution, households earning less than \$104,000 per year were similar to population norms (56.4% vs. 55.9%). For housing tenure, outright homeowners formed a larger share of the sample (35.9%) than observed in the general population (30.8%).

Cultural and linguistic characteristics further differentiated the two panels. The LiveTribe panel contributed disproportionately to linguistic diversity, with a higher proportion of respondents reporting that a language other than English was spoken at home (14.7% vs. 24.1%). In contrast, the Life in Australia™ panel more closely reflected national norms for country of birth but still under-represented respondents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (2.4% vs. 3.3%).

For these reasons, we report weighted data, which provides a more accurate snapshot of Australian adults across the country (for details, see Weighting of survey results on page 16).

Subjective wellbeing over time

Personal wellbeing over time

In 2025, over 10,000 Australians rated their satisfaction with life as a whole (Global Life Satisfaction). When standardised to a 0–100 percentage point (pp) scale, the average overall life satisfaction score of Australians was 68.8 percentage points (pp; Figure 1).

Participants also rated their satisfaction with seven core personal life domains – standard of living, health, achieving in life, personal relationships, community connectedness, personal safety and future security – which were averaged to form the Personal Wellbeing Index. In 2025, the average Personal Wellbeing Index score was 67.9pp (Figure 2).

Both represent a small increase since comparable online data were collected in 2024 (+1.1pp on Global Life Satisfaction and +0.6pp on the Personal Wellbeing Index).

This stability in the national averages of personal wellbeing aligns with the theory of subjective wellbeing homeostasis,³² which proposes that humans have evolved to maintain a relatively optimistic and happy mood that can strengthen defences against negative experiences.





Global Life Satisfaction

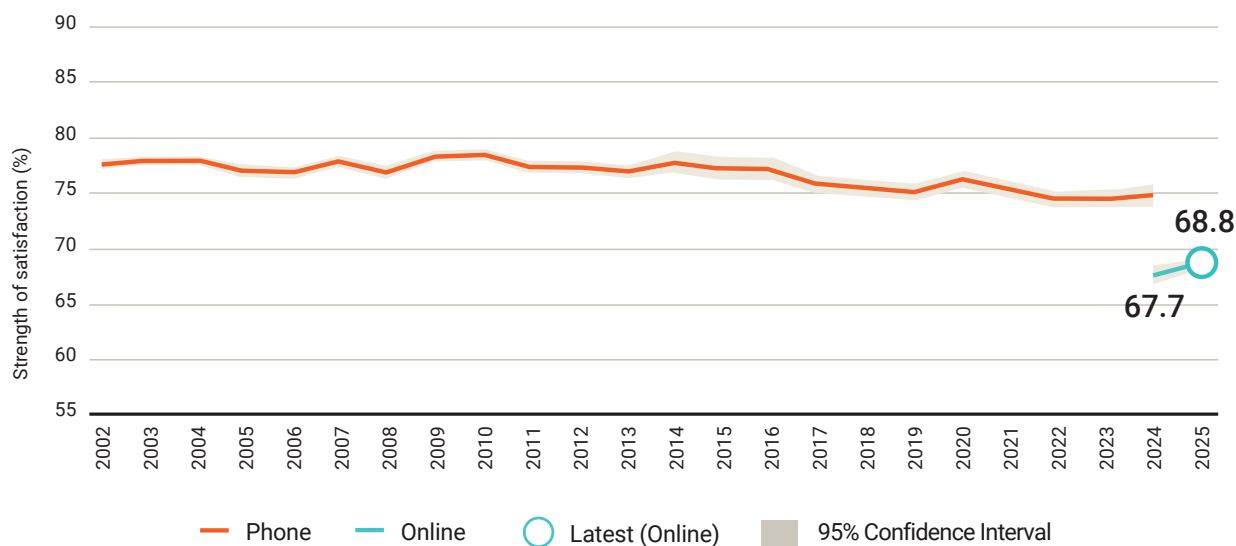


Figure 1. Global Life Satisfaction, 2002-2024 (telephone surveys) and 2024-2025 (online surveys)

Personal Wellbeing Index

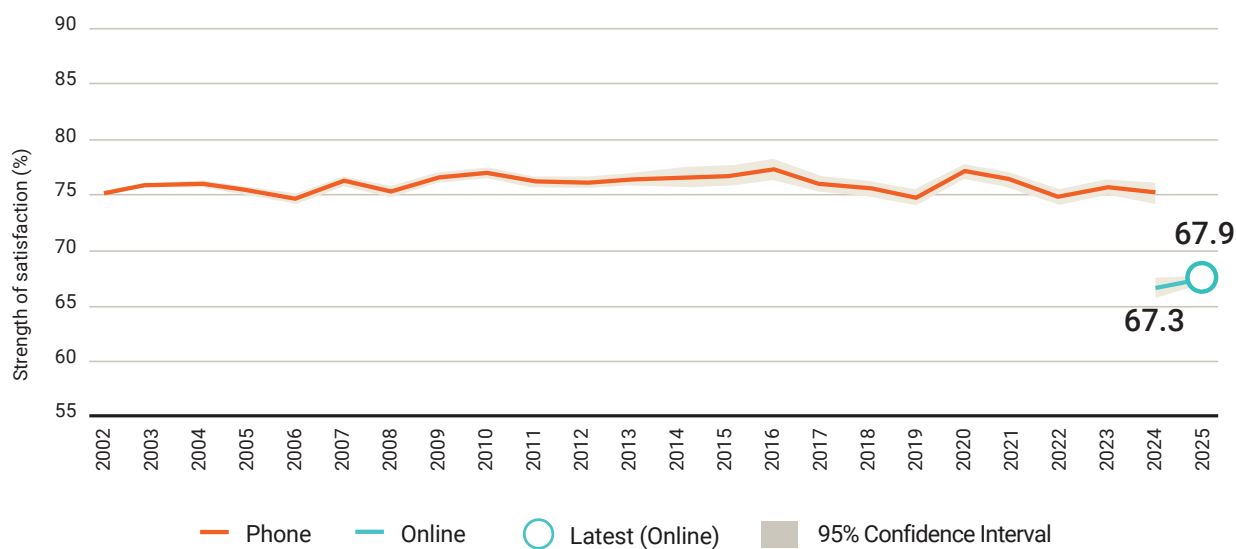


Figure 2. Personal Wellbeing Index, 2002-2024 (telephone surveys) and 2024-2025 (online surveys)

Personal Wellbeing Index domains

Average scores on each Personal Wellbeing Index domain were consistent with last year’s scores (Figure 3), with only small increases recorded across most domains (0.2–1.2pp).

National wellbeing over time

Respondents also rated their overall satisfaction with life in Australia (Global National Wellbeing) and with six core national life domains: the economic situation, state of the natural environment, social conditions, government, business, and national security. Domain scores were averaged to form the National Wellbeing Index.

Unlike the personal wellbeing measures, the two national measures capture somewhat different aspects of national wellbeing. Global National Wellbeing asks participants to reflect on life, which is inherently personal, but within a broader context (i.e., in Australia). Thus, participants tend to rate this global measure higher than when asked about specific areas of national life on the National Wellbeing Index.

In 2025, average Global National Wellbeing was 71.6pp, rising slightly from 70.5pp in 2024 (+1.1pp; Figure 4).

The average National Wellbeing Index was 58.0pp, rising from 55.0pp in 2024 (+3.0pp; Figure 5).

National Wellbeing Index domains

The increase in the National Wellbeing Index was evident across five out of six domains (Figure 6). The largest increases were recorded on satisfaction with government (+4.6pp) and the economic situation (+4.5pp), followed by business (+3.6pp), the state of the natural environment (+2.6pp), and social conditions (+2.4pp). Only satisfaction with national security remained unchanged.

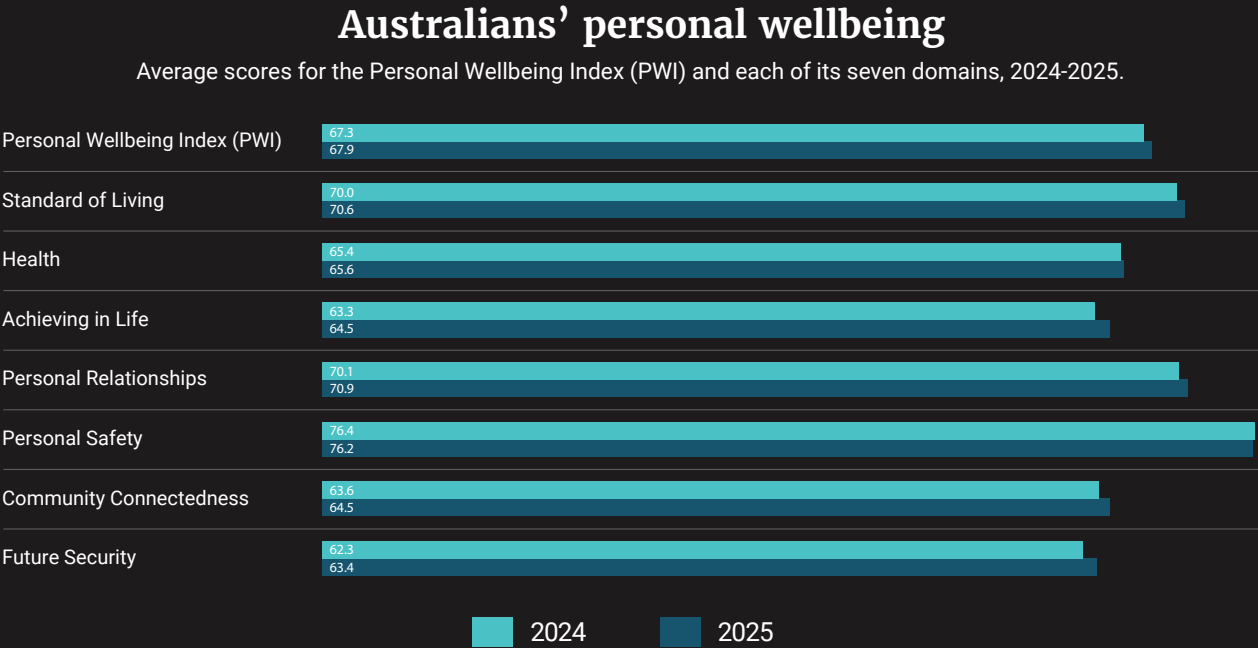


Figure 3. Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) and each of its seven domains, 2024-2025 (online surveys)

Global National Wellbeing

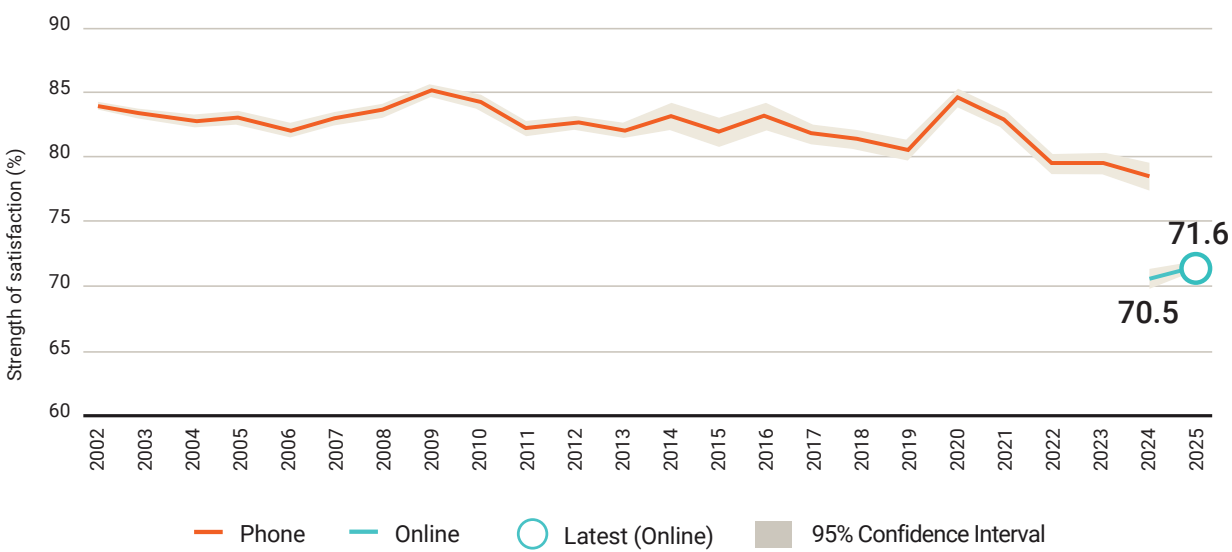


Figure 4. Global National Wellbeing, 2002-2024 (telephone surveys) and 2024-2025 (online surveys)



National Wellbeing Index

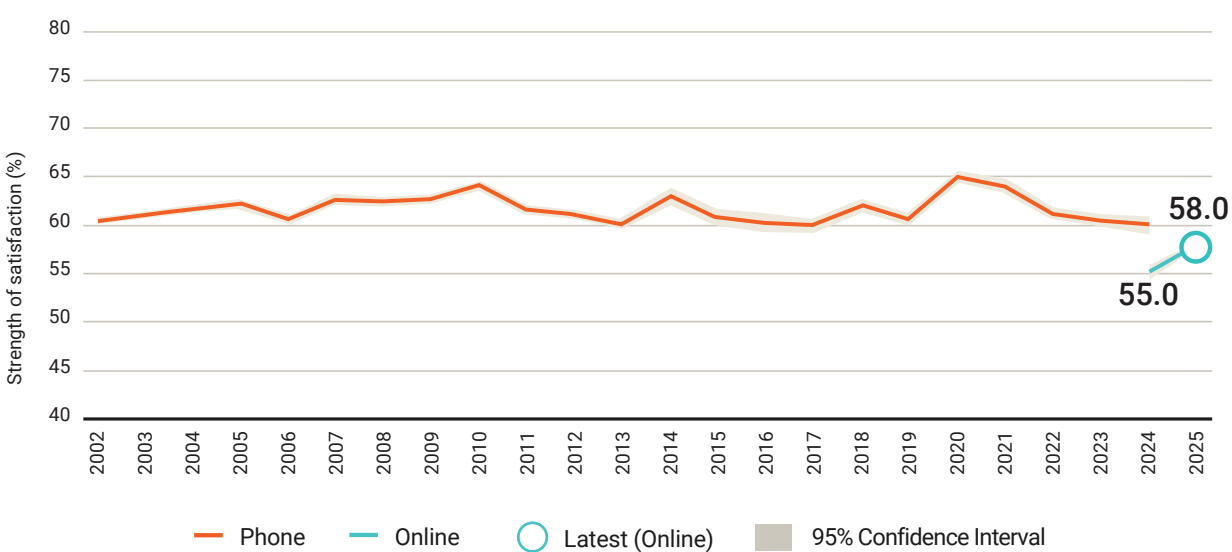


Figure 5. National Wellbeing Index, 2002-2024 (telephone surveys) and 2024-2025 (online surveys)

Subjective wellbeing by selected population groups

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index survey collected a wide range of personal characteristics of respondents. For this report, we focus on seven key characteristics that provide broad insight into population differences in Australians’ personal and national subjective wellbeing.

These include: age, gender, country of birth, language spoken at home (English or other), employment status, household income, and housing tenure. These factors are commonly used in national reporting and align with Census measures used in Part 2 of this report.

Personal Wellbeing Index

Age groups

Australians under 55 reported personal wellbeing scores 7–14pp lower than those aged 65 and over, with the lowest scores among 25–34-year-olds (Figure 7).

Employment status

Consistent with previous years, Australians experiencing unemployment reported substantially lower (17–22pp) personal wellbeing scores than Australians in employment or not in the labour force (Figure 8).



Australians’ national wellbeing

Average scores for the National Wellbeing Index (NWI) and each of its six domains, 2024-2025.

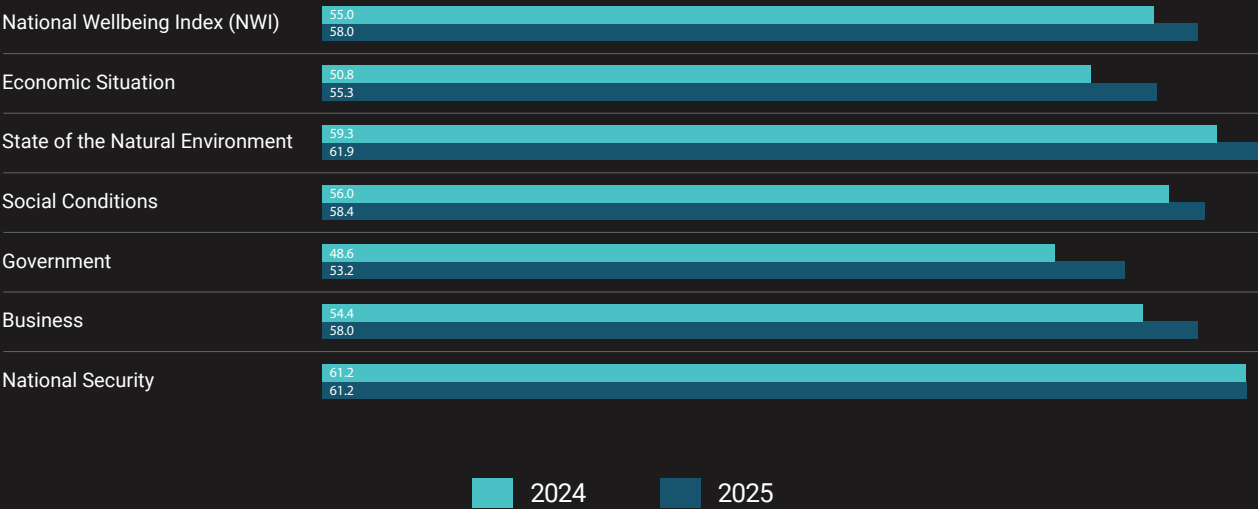


Figure 6. National Wellbeing Index (NWI) and each of its six domains, 2024-2025 (online surveys)

Household income

Household income remained strongly linked to personal wellbeing. People in the lowest income households ($\leq \$33,799$) reported substantially lower scores, while those in the highest income households ($\geq \$260,000$) reported substantially higher scores compared with other income groups (Figure 9).

Housing tenure

Consistent with our 2024 report,³³ Australians who were renting reported 8–13pp lower personal wellbeing scores than those who owned their house outright or with a mortgage (Figure 10).

Gender, country of birth, and language spoken at home

Consistent with previous years, there were no notable differences in personal wellbeing by country of birth, language other than English spoken at home or between males and females. While other gender identities were recorded, the sample size in this cohort was too small for comparison (see Appendix Table D).

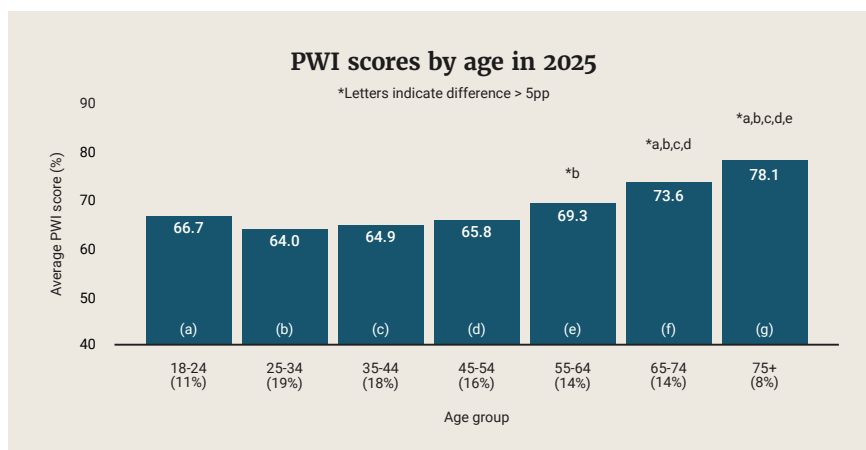


Figure 7. Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) by age groups, 2025

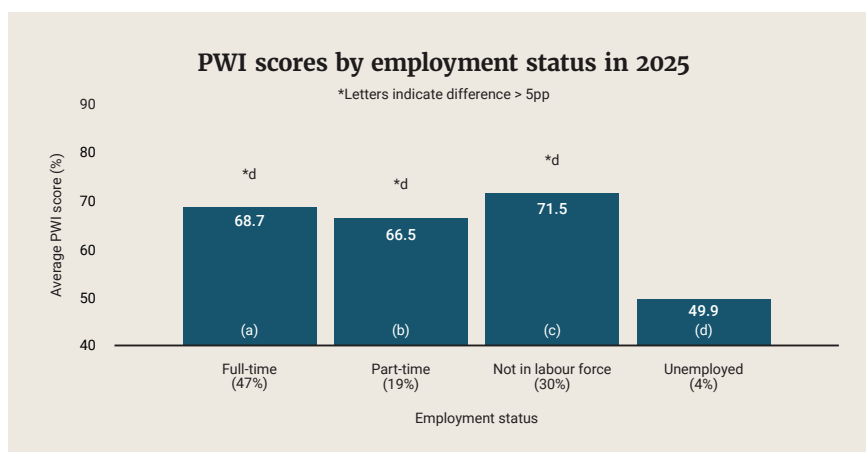


Figure 8. Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) by employment status, 2025

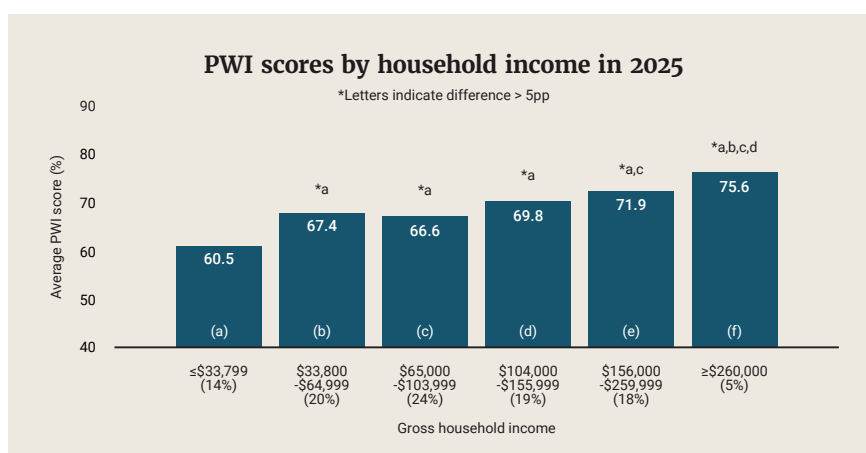


Figure 9. Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) by gross annual household income, 2025

National Wellbeing Index

Age groups

National wellbeing scores were relatively stable across age groups, with only higher scores noted for those aged 75 years and over (Figure 11) compared to 25–34 and 45–54-year-olds.

Employment status

Consistent with previous years, Australians experiencing unemployment reported the lowest national wellbeing, 8–11pp below those in employment or not in the labour force (Figure 12).

Household income

Those in the lowest earning households had notably lower (7–11pp) national wellbeing than those earning over \$104,000 per year (Figure 13).

Country of birth

Australians who were born overseas in non-English speaking countries reported notably higher (6pp) national wellbeing scores than those born in Australia (Figure 14).

Gender, housing tenure and language spoken at home

There were no notable differences in national wellbeing by gender, housing tenure, or language spoken at home (see Appendix Table E).

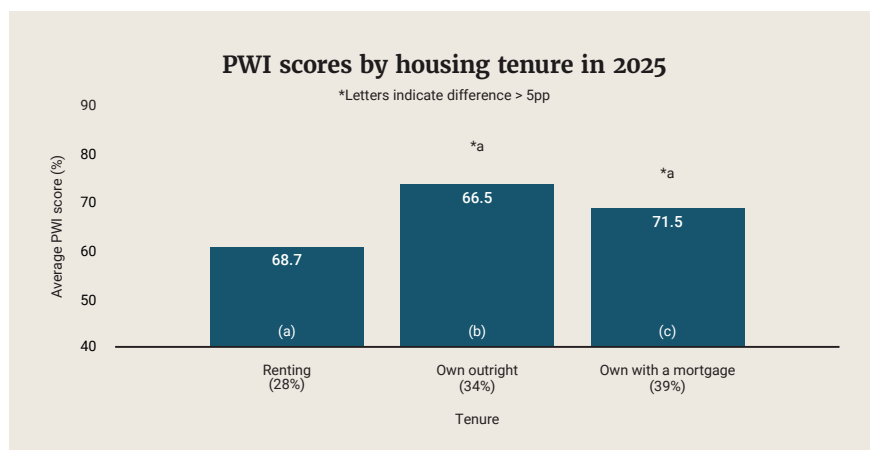


Figure 10. Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) by housing tenure, 2025

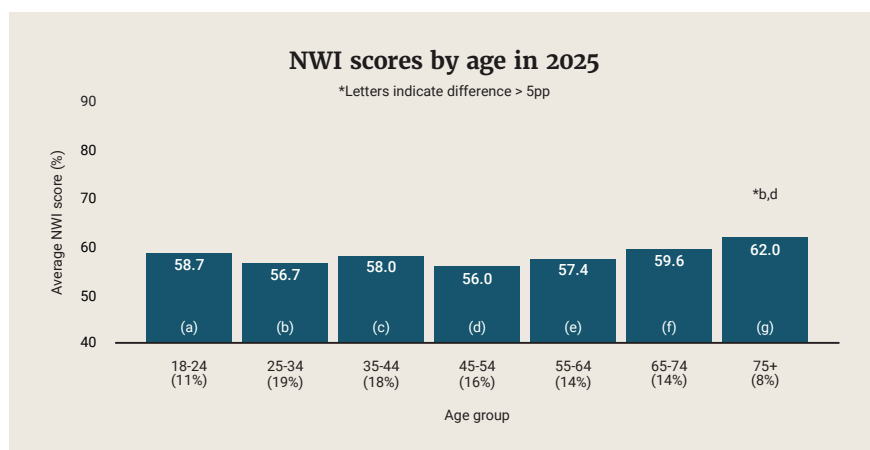


Figure 11. National Wellbeing Index (NWI) by age groups, 2025

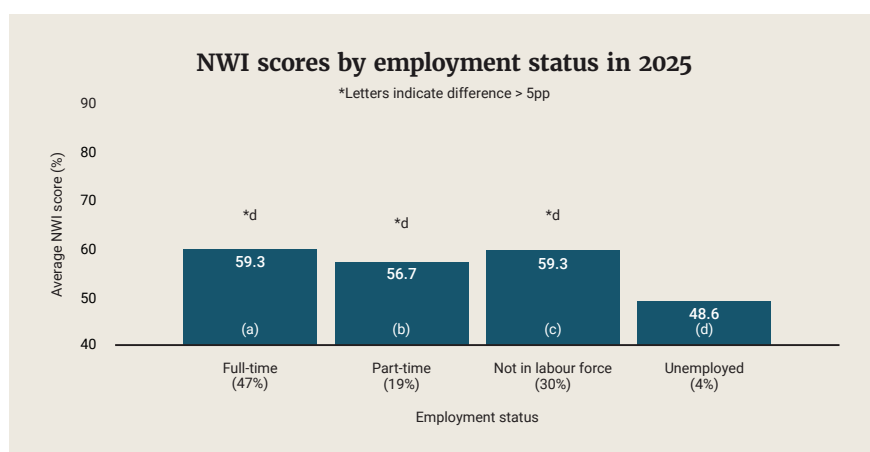


Figure 12. National Wellbeing Index (NWI) by employment status, 2025

NWI scores by household income in 2025

*Letters indicate difference > 5pp

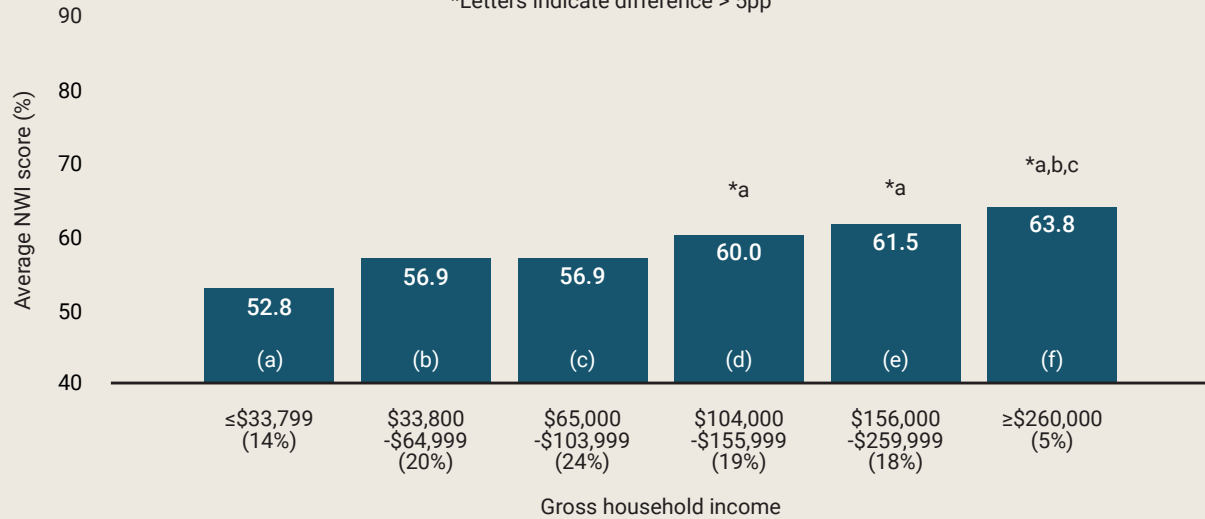


Figure 13. National Wellbeing Index (NWI) by gross annual household income, 2025

NWI scores by country of birth in 2025

*Letters indicate difference > 5pp

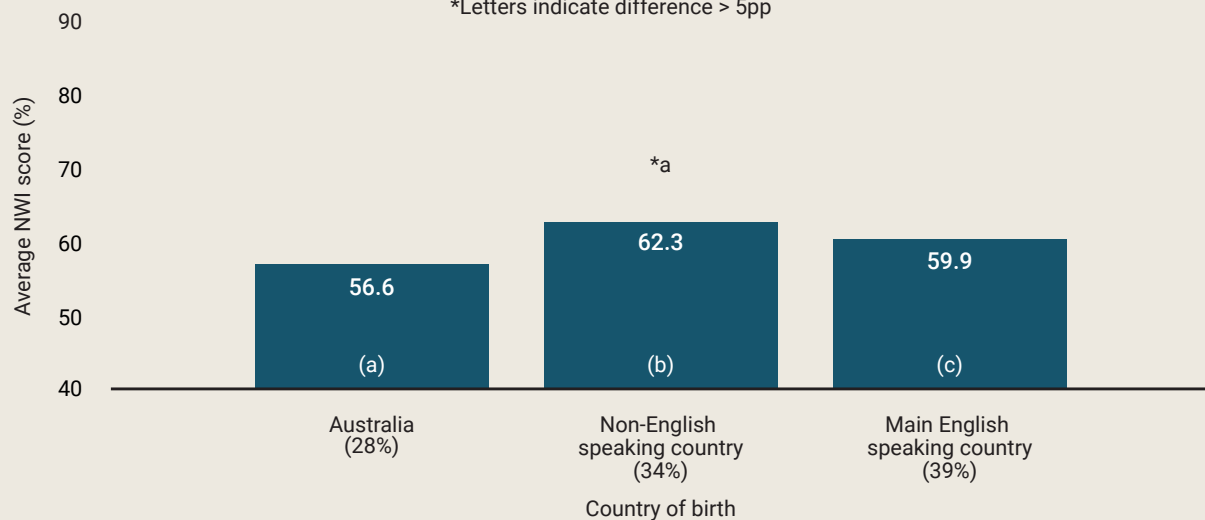


Figure 14. National Wellbeing Index (NWI) by country of birth, 2025

Part 2:

Estimating wellbeing across federal electorates

This section presents estimates of subjective wellbeing for Australia’s federal electorates (148/150 electorates have been included; see Methodology for further details). By combining survey data from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index with area-level socio-demographic information from the Australian Census, we created robust, comparable estimates of wellbeing at the federal electorate level. These results highlight electorates that are likely to have strong wellbeing, and others that may benefit from additional support.

They also highlight geographic patterns in wellbeing across the country and allow comparisons between states and territories and across the four Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) regional classifications described in Table 1. Electorates have been grouped into these classifications to look at patterns within urban (metropolitan), regional (provincial), and rural areas.

Presenting the data in this way supports a deeper understanding of how wellbeing differs across communities and provides valuable insights to inform policy and decision-making.

Highest and lowest electorate estimates

The tables and maps in this section highlight the groups of electorates with the highest and lowest estimates on the Personal and National Wellbeing Indices. Electorates are presented alphabetically alongside their state, AEC regional classification, median age, and median annual household income.

Personal Wellbeing Index

At the electorate level, estimates on the Personal Wellbeing Index ranged from 63.7 to 72.1. The electorates with the top 10% of estimates (i.e., the highest group) are shown in Table 2, and those with the lowest 10% of estimates (i.e., the lowest group) are in Table 3.

The decile groups on the Personal Wellbeing Index and its seven domains are presented for all 148 electorates in Appendix Table F, ranked from the highest to lowest group on the Index.

Table 1. Classifying federal electorates

Regional classification	Description	Number of electorates*	Proportion of electorates*
Inner metropolitan	Well-established, built-up suburbs in capital cities.	43	29.1%
Outer metropolitan	Large areas of recent suburban expansion in capital cities.	45	30.4%
Provincial	Outside capital cities, with most residents living in major provincial (non-capital) cities.	24	16.2%
Rural	Outside capital cities, with most residents living outside of major provincial cities.	36	24.3%

*Based on the 148 electorates included in our analysis (see Methodology for further details).

Table 2. Personal Wellbeing Index – top 10%

Electorates with the strongest personal wellbeing outcomes (alphabetical). Scores range from 70.3 to 72.1

Electorate	State	Classification	Median age	Median income
Bean	ACT	Inner Metropolitan	38	\$104,000-129,999
Berowra	NSW	Outer Metropolitan	41	\$104,000-129,999
Bowman	Qld	Outer Metropolitan	43	\$91,000-103,999
Bradfield	NSW	Inner Metropolitan	41	\$130,000-159,999
Canberra	ACT	Inner Metropolitan	35	\$104,000-129,999
Cook	NSW	Inner Metropolitan	41	\$104,000-129,999
Curtin	WA	Inner Metropolitan	39	\$104,000-129,999
Flinders	Vic	Rural	48	\$78,000-90,999
Goldstein	Vic	Inner Metropolitan	43	\$104,000-129,999
Kooyong	Vic	Inner Metropolitan	40	\$104,000-129,999
Mackellar	NSW	Outer Metropolitan	43	\$104,000-129,999
Mayo	SA	Rural	46	\$65,000-77,999
Mitchell	NSW	Outer Metropolitan	39	\$130,000-159,999
Moore	WA	Outer Metropolitan	42	\$104,000-129,999
Tangney	WA	Inner Metropolitan	41	\$104,000-129,999

Table 3. Personal Wellbeing Index – lowest 10%

Electorates that may benefit from additional support (alphabetical). Scores range from 63.7 to 66.0.

Electorate	State	Classification	Median age	Median income
Blair	Qld	Provincial	35	\$78,000-90,999
Blaxland	NSW	Inner Metropolitan	33	\$65,000-77,999
Calwell	Vic	Outer Metropolitan	32	\$78,000-90,999
Chifley	NSW	Outer Metropolitan	33	\$91,000-103,999
Forde	Qld	Outer Metropolitan	35	\$78,000-90,999
Fowler	NSW	Outer Metropolitan	38	\$65,000-77,999
Fraser	Vic	Inner Metropolitan	36	\$78,000-90,999
McMahon	NSW	Outer Metropolitan	37	\$91,000-103,999
Melbourne	Vic	Inner Metropolitan	31	\$91,000-103,999
Rankin	Qld	Outer Metropolitan	34	\$78,000-90,999
Spence	SA	Outer Metropolitan	35	\$65,000-77,999
Sydney	NSW	Inner Metropolitan	34	\$104,000-129,999
Watson	NSW	Inner Metropolitan	34	\$65,000-77,999
Werriwa	NSW	Outer Metropolitan	34	\$91,000-103,999

National Wellbeing Index

At the electorate level, estimates on the National Wellbeing Index ranged from 55.1 to 62.4. The electorates with the top 10% of estimates (i.e., the highest group) are shown in Table 4, and those with the lowest 10% of estimates (i.e., the lowest group) are in Table 5. All electorates and their decile groups for the National Wellbeing Index and its six domains can be found in the Appendix Figure G, ranked from the highest to the lowest group on the Index..

Table 4. National Wellbeing Index – top 10%

Electorates with the strongest national wellbeing outcomes (alphabetical). Scores range from 60.4 to 62.4.

Electorate	State	Classification	Median age	Median income
Bennelong	NSW	Inner Metropolitan	37	\$104,000-129,999
Berowra	NSW	Outer Metropolitan	41	\$104,000-129,999
Bradfield	NSW	Inner Metropolitan	41	\$130,000-159,999
Canberra	ACT	Inner Metropolitan	35	\$104,000-129,999
Chisholm	Vic	Inner Metropolitan	40	\$104,000-129,999
Curtin	WA	Inner Metropolitan	39	\$104,000-129,999
Fenner	ACT	Inner Metropolitan	34	\$104,000-129,999
Goldstein	Vic	Inner Metropolitan	43	\$104,000-129,999
Greenway	NSW	Outer Metropolitan	34	\$130,000-159,999
Mitchell	NSW	Outer Metropolitan	39	\$130,000-159,999
Parramatta	NSW	Inner Metropolitan	35	\$104,000-129,999
Reid	NSW	Inner Metropolitan	35	\$104,000-129,999
Tangney	WA	Inner Metropolitan	41	\$104,000-129,999
Warringah	NSW	Inner Metropolitan	40	\$130,000-159,999
Wentworth	NSW	Inner Metropolitan	37	\$130,000-159,999

Table 5. National Wellbeing Index – lowest 10%

Electorates that may benefit from additional support (alphabetical). Scores range from 55.1 to 55.8.

Electorate	State	Classification	Median age	Median income
Blair	Qld	Provincial	35	\$78,000-90,999
Braddon	Tas	Rural	45	\$52,000-64,999
Calare	NSW	Rural	40	\$65,000-77,999
Flynn	Qld	Rural	39	\$78,000-90,999
Forde	Qld	Outer Metropolitan	35	\$78,000-90,999
Grey	SA	Rural	45	\$52,000-64,999
Hinkler	Qld	Provincial	49	\$52,000-64,999
Hunter	NSW	Rural	40	\$78,000-90,999
Kennedy [†]	Qld	Rural	40	\$65,000-77,999
Lyons	Tas	Rural	44	\$52,000-64,999
Mallee	Vic	Rural	45	\$52,000-64,999
Maranoa	Qld	Rural	43	\$52,000-64,999
Parkes [†]	NSW	Rural	40	\$65,000-77,999
Spence	SA	Outer Metropolitan	35	\$65,000-77,999

[†]Over 10% of adults in this electorate identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Caution is advised when interpreting, as our wellbeing measures are conceptualised from a Western approach and have not been developed with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Summary across indices

Seven electorates appear in the top 10% across both indices – Berowra (NSW), Bradfield (NSW), Canberra (ACT), Curtin (WA), Goldstein (Vic), Mitchell (NSW), and Tangney (WA).

Only three electorates appear in the lowest 10% across both – Blair (Qld), Forde (Qld), and Spence (SA).

The socio-demographic characteristics and geographic patterns illustrating the spread of wellbeing levels across the country will be explored in the following sections.

Area-level population differences

To better understand the area-level population characteristics shaping differences in wellbeing between electorates in the highest and lowest groups, we compared the average 2021 Census data of these electorates. It is important to remember that these comparisons are purely descriptive and do not indicate causation. National population norms from Census data are included in the text and/or figures for reference.

Personal Wellbeing Index

Electorates with the top 10% of personal wellbeing estimates tend to have:

- **Older populations:** Median ages range from 35 to 48, with most (9 of 15) in the early 40s – above the national median age of 38 (Table 2). The two oldest electorates are in rural areas, while the two youngest are in the ACT.
- **Higher household incomes:** Most electorates (12 of 15) have a median annual household income over \$104,000, compared with the national median of \$78,000–90,999 (Table 2).
- **Lower unemployment rates:** The average unemployment rate is 4.0%, below the national average (5.1%); Figure 15).
- **Fewer households renting:** Around one in four households rent, lower than the national average (30.6%); Figure 15)
- **Other factors:** While the group has higher than average overseas-born residents, they are less likely to speak a language other than English at home. Gender is similar across groups.

In contrast, the lowest-scoring electorates tend to be younger (median ages range 31 to 38), less affluent (9 out of 14 at or below the national median income), more likely to rent (around two in five households), and more linguistically diverse (almost half speak a language other than English at home).

National Wellbeing Index

Electorates with the top 10% of national wellbeing estimates show a different profile to personal wellbeing, with:

- **Higher household incomes:** All electorates have a median annual household income over \$104,000, compared with the national median income of \$78,000–90,999 (Table 4). The five electorates with the highest median incomes (\$130,000–159,999) are all in this group.
- **Greater cultural diversity:** On average, these electorates have 1.5 times the share of overseas-born residents and households speaking a language other than English compared with the national average (Figure 16).
- **Median ages:** Spread from 34 to 43, broadly in line with the national median (Table 4), suggesting age is not a differentiating factor.
- **Other factors:** Small differences in unemployment and renting compared with the national average. Gender is similar across groups.

In contrast, the lowest-scoring electorates on national wellbeing are less affluent (all fall at or below the national median income) and less culturally diverse (relatively few overseas-born residents or linguistically diverse households).

Summary

Overall, electorates at the top and bottom of the wellbeing distribution display clear differences across area-level characteristics. For satisfaction with core areas of personal life, electorates with higher estimates are typically older, more affluent, and more socioeconomically secure, with lower unemployment and fewer households renting.

For satisfaction with broader areas of life in Australia, higher-scoring electorates are again more affluent (i.e., some of the highest household incomes), but differ in being more culturally diverse, while age, renting and unemployment show less variation between the lowest and highest groups.

Population characteristics of highest and lowest PWI groups

Lowest scoring (14 electorates) vs highest scoring (15 electorates) with national average for reference

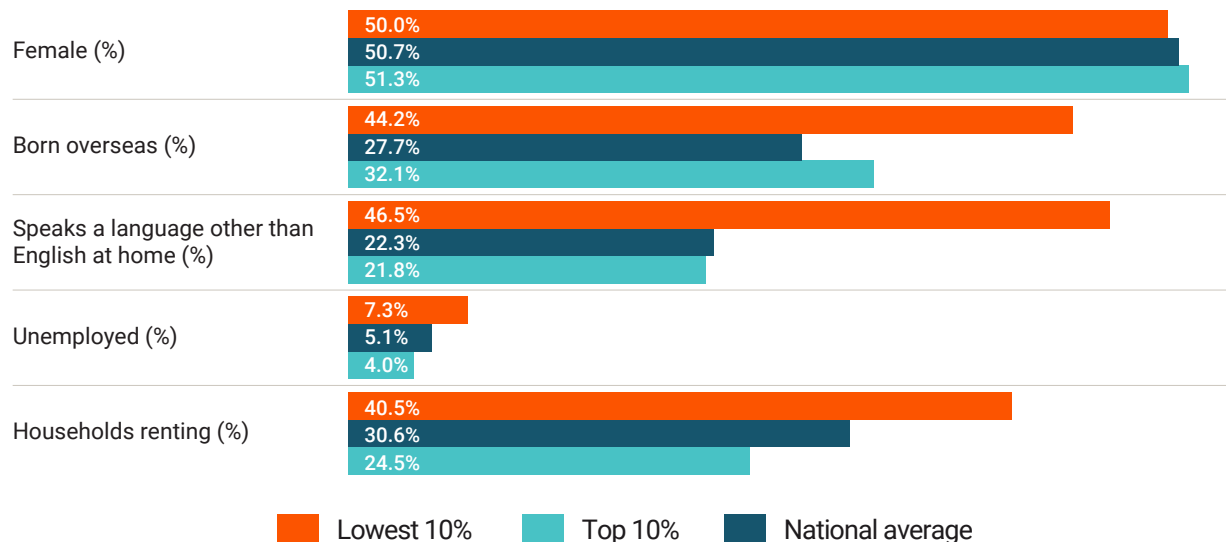


Figure 15. Census population characteristics of highest and lowest scoring electorates on the Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI), compared to national averages

Population characteristics of highest and lowest NWI groups

Lowest scoring (14 electorates) vs highest scoring (15 electorates) with national average for reference

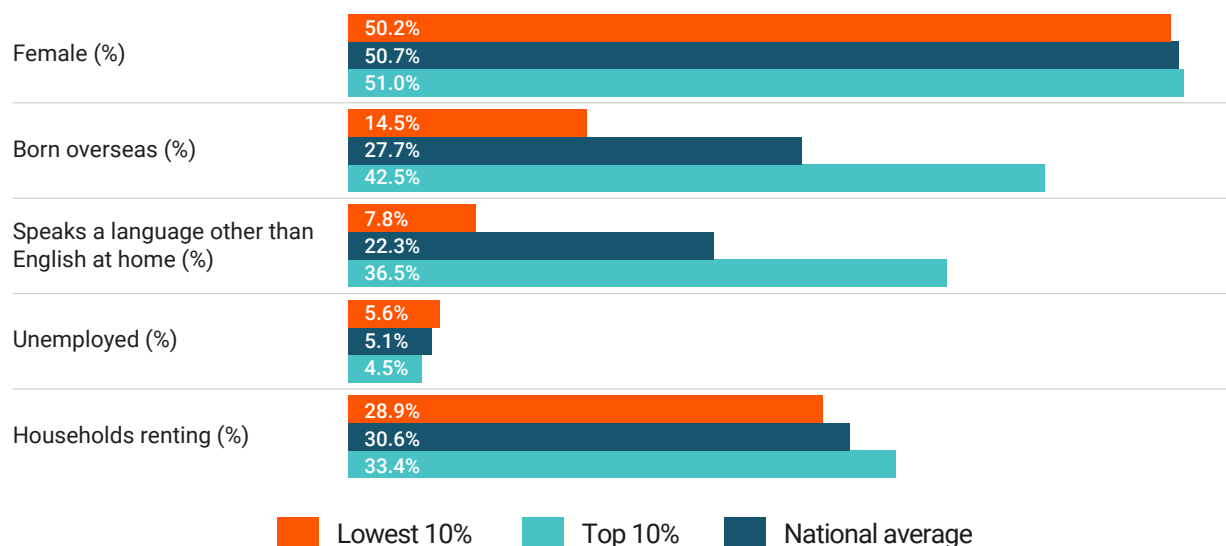


Figure 16. Census population characteristics of highest and lowest scoring electorates on the National Wellbeing Index (NWI), compared to national averages

Metro-provincial-rural differences

To better understand the geographic factors shaping differences in wellbeing between electorates nationally, we compared the average decile groups that inner metropolitan, outer metropolitan, provincial, and rural electorates fell into.

Findings are shown as heatstrips, each containing 10 tiles that represent roughly equal groups of electorates for each wellbeing measure (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Personal Wellbeing Index

Figure 17 shows the average groups that electorates in each of the four regions sit within on the Personal Wellbeing Index and its seven domains.

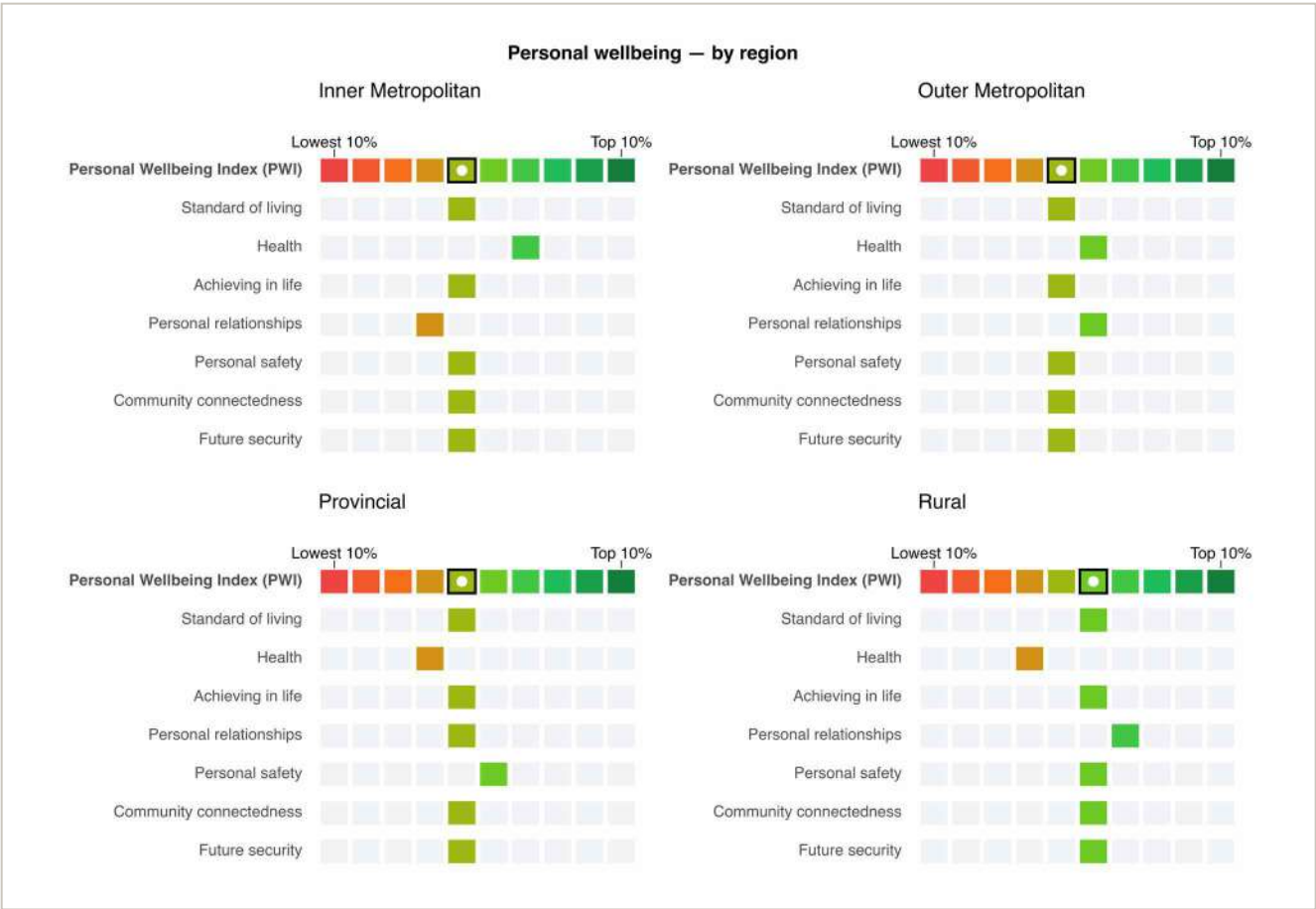


Figure 17. Comparison of average electorate estimate decile groups by regional categories across Australia on the Personal Wellbeing Index and its domains

Metropolitan electorates

On average, estimates for metropolitan electorates (i.e., those in capital cities) cluster in the middle on the Personal Wellbeing Index and on most domains (Figure 17). Inner metropolitan electorates have, on average, the highest satisfaction with health of all regions, but also the lowest satisfaction with personal relationships. Outer metropolitan electorates have, on average, comparatively higher satisfaction with personal relationships, averaging in the middle on most other domains.

Provincial and rural electorates

On average, provincial electorates (i.e., those mostly in large regional cities) also cluster in the middle on the Index and on most domains, but with notably lower satisfaction with health and notably higher satisfaction with personal safety (Figure 17).

Rural electorates cluster slightly above the middle on the overall Index and in six of the seven domains. They have the strongest satisfaction with standard of living, achieving in life, personal relationships, community connectedness, and future security. However, like provincial electorates, they report notably lower satisfaction with health, with average estimates falling in the lower half of the distribution.

National Wellbeing Index

Figure 18 shows the average decile groups that electorates in each region sit within on the National Wellbeing Index and its six domains.



Figure 18. Comparison of average electorate estimate decile groups by regional categories across Australia on the National Wellbeing Index and its domains

Metropolitan electorates

On average, metropolitan electorates sit in the top half of estimates on the National Wellbeing Index (Figure 18). Inner metropolitan electorates record the highest average satisfaction with national life of all regions, averaging in the top third across the environment, social conditions, government, and national security. Outer metropolitan electorates also score above regional electorates, but generally lower than their inner metropolitan counterparts.

Provincial and rural electorates

On average, both provincial and rural electorates sit in the lower half of estimates on the Index (Figure 18). Provincial electorates average in the bottom 30–40% across all six domains, while rural electorates record the lowest average satisfaction overall, including the lowest estimates for satisfaction with social conditions, government, and national security.

Summary

Regional patterns highlight a clear divergence between personal and national wellbeing. Rural electorates report relatively higher satisfaction with many aspects of personal life — including safety, achieving in life, and future security — while metropolitan electorates sit lower on these measures. Satisfaction with health and with personal relationships stand out as differentiators, with inner metropolitan electorates scoring notably higher on health but notably lower on personal relationships than regional areas.

In contrast, satisfaction with broader areas of national life is rated most positively in metropolitan electorates, while provincial and rural electorates report much lower satisfaction. The sharpest contrast appears between inner metropolitan and rural electorates, which have disparate levels of satisfaction on many key aspects of life in Australia.

It is important to note that while this analysis highlights broad patterns, Australia's regions are highly diverse. For a deeper understanding, see the next section on Wellbeing across states and territories.





Wellbeing across states and territories

Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

The ACT contains three federal electorates, all classified as inner metropolitan: Canberra, Bean, and Fenner (the latter also covers the Jervis Bay Territory). Electorate profile cards for the ACT can be found in Appendices pages 68-70.

Personal Wellbeing Index

All three inner metropolitan ACT electorates fall within the top two decile groups nationally, with Canberra and Bean in the highest group (i.e., top 10%; Appendix Table H).

National Wellbeing Index

Again, all three electorates fall in the top two groups, with Canberra and Fenner in the highest group (top 10%; Appendix Table H).

Summary

Taken together, the ACT shows a consistently high wellbeing profile, with all electorates in the top 20% of electorates on both personal and national wellbeing.



New South Wales (NSW)

NSW contains 46 federal electorates. Just over half (57%) of the state's electorates are in metropolitan Sydney, while the remainder are in regional NSW (20% provincial and 24% rural). Electorate profile cards for NSW can be found in Appendices pages 71-116.

Personal Wellbeing Index

Over 50% (26 of 46) fall in the top five groups (i.e., top half) of personal wellbeing estimates nationally, including five electorates (11%) in the highest-scoring group (top 10%; Appendix Table I).

Within metropolitan Sydney, almost 50% of electorates (12 of 26) sit in the top five groups on personal wellbeing, with inner seats Bradfield and Cook and outer seats Berowra, Mackellar, and Mitchell among the highest group nationally. However, just over a quarter of metropolitan electorates (7 of 26) sit in the lowest group of national estimates, many of these clustered in Western Sydney.

In regional NSW, over two-thirds of provincial and rural electorates (14 of 20) are in the top half of the distribution, led by Macquarie, Richmond, and Whitlam, which rank in the second highest group.

National Wellbeing Index

Almost 50% (22 of 46) of electorates fall in the top five groups (i.e., top half) of estimates nationally, including nine electorates (20%) in the highest-scoring group (top 10%; Appendix Table I).

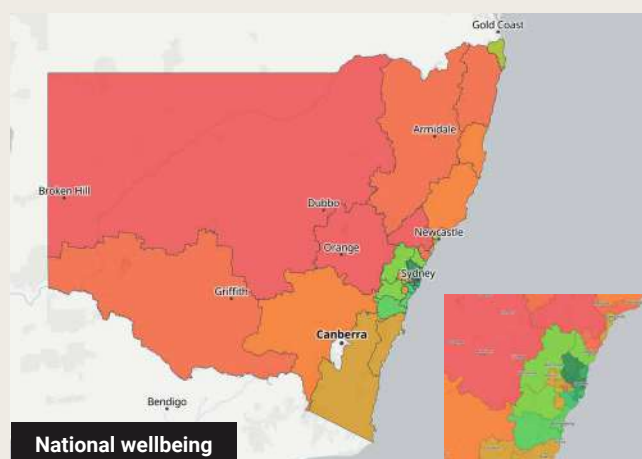
In metropolitan Sydney, over two-thirds of electorates (18 of 26) are in the top half, with most of these (14 of 26) in the top two groups nationally. By contrast, only 20% of provincial and rural electorates (4 of 20) sit in the top half, while eight (40%) are among the lowest two groups nationally. This includes Calare, Hunter, and Parkes† (all rural), which sit in the lowest group of estimates (lowest 10%).

Summary

Taken together, NSW shows clear contrasts of metropolitan electorates with those in provincial and rural regions.

On personal wellbeing, metropolitan Sydney electorates are spread across the distribution, with some of the highest and lowest nationally, while most regional electorates sit in the top half of estimates.

On national wellbeing, the pattern reverses: most metropolitan electorates sit high, while many provincial and rural electorates are concentrated in the lowest 20% of estimates nationally.



†Over 10% of adults in this electorate identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Caution is advised when interpreting, as our wellbeing measures are conceptualised from a Western approach and have not been developed with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Northern Territory (NT)

The NT contains two federal electorates: Solomon, which encompasses Darwin, and Lingiari. Wellbeing estimates are not presented for Lingiari (see methodology for more details). Results for Solomon are presented in its electorate profile card, which can be found in Appendix page 117.

Queensland (Qld)

Queensland contains 30 federal electorates. Around 43% of the state's electorates are in metropolitan Brisbane, while the remainder are in regional Queensland (27% provincial and 30% rural). Electorate profile cards for Queensland can be found in Appendices pages 118-147.

Personal Wellbeing Index

Over one-third of Queensland electorates (11 of 30) fall in the top half (i.e., top five groups) of estimates nationally, including one electorate (3%), Bowman, in the highest-scoring group (top 10%; Appendix Table J).

Within metropolitan Brisbane, almost one third of electorates (4 of 14) sit in the top half on personal wellbeing; all of these are in outer metropolitan areas. Bowman, Bonner, and Ryan are among the highest two groups nationally. By contrast, almost one third of electorates (4 of 14) of metropolitan electorates sit in the lowest two groups of estimates.

In regional Queensland, two in five provincial and rural electorates (7 of 17) are in the top half of the distribution, while almost one in four (4 of 17) fall in the lowest two groups (although several of the electorates require caution when interpreting, as described in Appendix Table J).

National Wellbeing Index

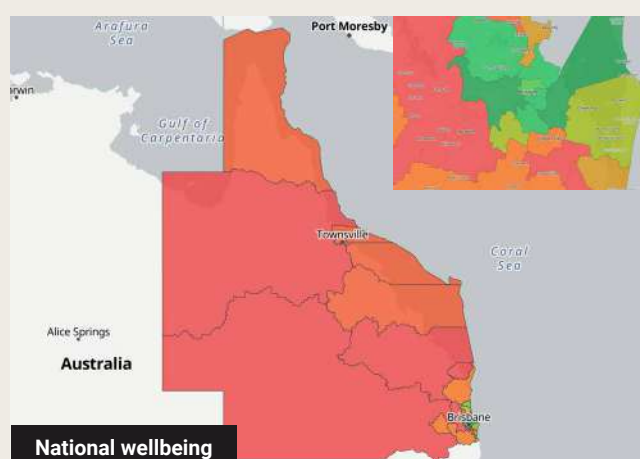
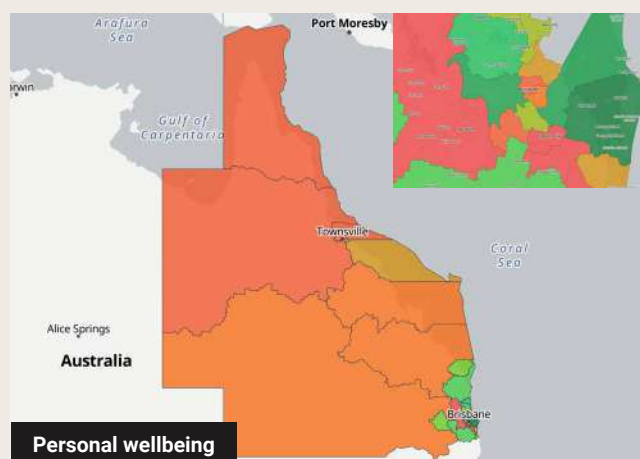
Just over 25% of Queensland electorates (8 of 30) fall in the top half of electorates nationally (Appendix Table J).

In metropolitan Brisbane, over 50% of electorates (7 of 13) are in the top half, with two – Ryan and Bonner – in the second highest group. By contrast, only one (6%) regional electorate, Fairfax (rural), sits in the top half. Over half of provincial and rural Queensland electorates (10 of 17) sit among the lowest two groups nationally.

Summary

Taken together, Queensland electorates tend to sit lower in the national distribution for both personal and national wellbeing. On personal wellbeing, outer metropolitan electorates sit more highly, while inner Brisbane and several regional electorates fall towards the lower end.

On national wellbeing, the divide is sharper: just over half of Brisbane electorates sit in the top half, but most regional electorates cluster in the lowest 20% of estimates.



South Australia (SA)

South Australia contains 10 federal electorates. Seven of these electorates (70%) are in metropolitan Adelaide, while the remaining three are classified as rural (there are no provincial electorates). Electorate profile cards for SA can be found in Appendices pages 148-157.

Personal Wellbeing Index

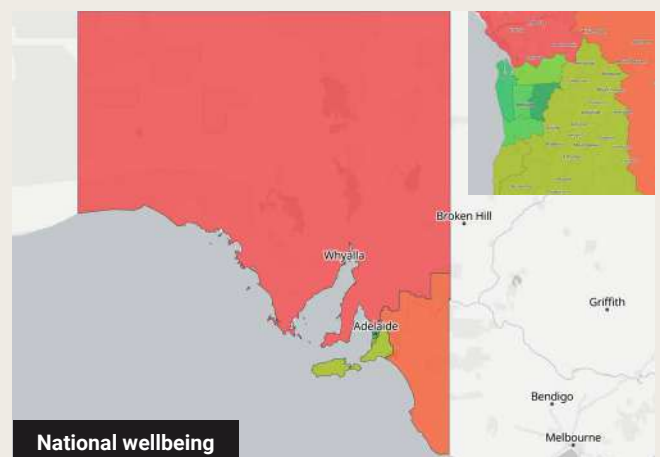
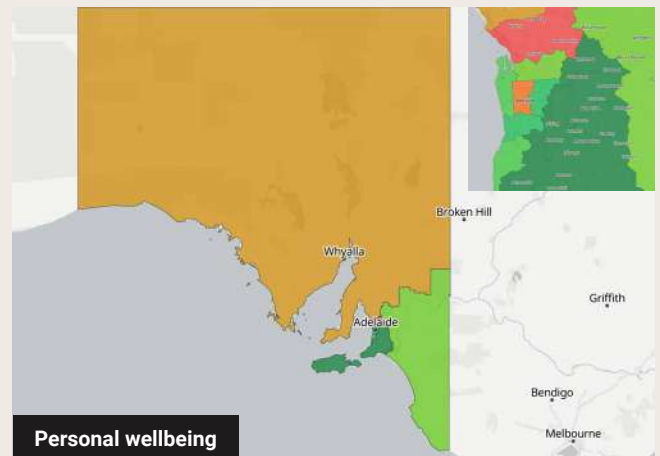
Most South Australian electorates (7 of 10) fall in the top half (i.e., top five groups) of estimates nationally (Appendix Table K). In metropolitan Adelaide, more than two-thirds of electorates (5 of 7) are in the top half. Similarly, two of the three rural electorates are in the top half, including one, Mayo, in the top 10%.

National Wellbeing Index

Fifty percent of South Australian electorates (5 of 10) fall in the top half of estimates nationally; all of these are in metropolitan Adelaide (5 of 7; Appendix Table K). All three rural electorates fall in the lower half of estimates, including two – Barker and Grey – among the lowest two groups nationally.

Summary

Most South Australian electorates fall in the top half nationally for personal wellbeing, while on national wellbeing the metropolitan Adelaide electorates score higher than rural electorates, who are among the lower half of estimates.



Tasmania (Tas)

Tasmania contains five federal electorates. Only two are in metropolitan Hobart, while the remaining are regional (one provincial, two rural). Electorate profile cards for Tasmania can be found in Appendices pages 158-161.

Personal Wellbeing Index

Only one Tasmanian electorate (20%) – Franklin (outer metropolitan) – falls in the top half (i.e., top five groups) of estimates nationally (Appendix Table L).

National Wellbeing Index

Again, Franklin (outer metropolitan) was the only Tasmanian electorate to fall in the top half of estimates nationally (Appendix Table L). Two rural electorates – Braddon and Lyons – are among the lowest 10% nationally.

Summary

Across both personal and national wellbeing, most Tasmanian electorates fall in the lower half of estimates nationally.



Victoria (Vic)

Victoria contains 38 federal electorates. Around 60% of the state's electorates are in metropolitan Melbourne, while the remainder are in regional Victoria (16% provincial and 24% rural). Electorate profile cards for Victoria can be found in Appendices Pages 162-200.

Personal Wellbeing Index

Fifty percent of Victorian electorates (19 of 38) fall in the top half (i.e., top five groups) of estimates nationally, including three electorates (8%) in the highest-scoring group (top 10%; Appendix Table M).

Within metropolitan Melbourne, almost one in three electorates (8 of 23) fall in the top half on personal wellbeing, with lower estimates clustering mostly in Western Melbourne. The inner metropolitan electorates of Goldstein and Kooyong are among the highest group nationally. By contrast, Calwell (outer metro), Fraser (inner metro), and Melbourne (inner metro) sit in the lowest group of estimates.

In regional Victoria, nearly three-quarters of provincial and rural electorates (11 of 15) are in the top half of the distribution, led by Corangamite and Flinders, falling in the top two groups. Only one electorate, Hawke (provincial), falls in the lowest two groups.

National Wellbeing Index

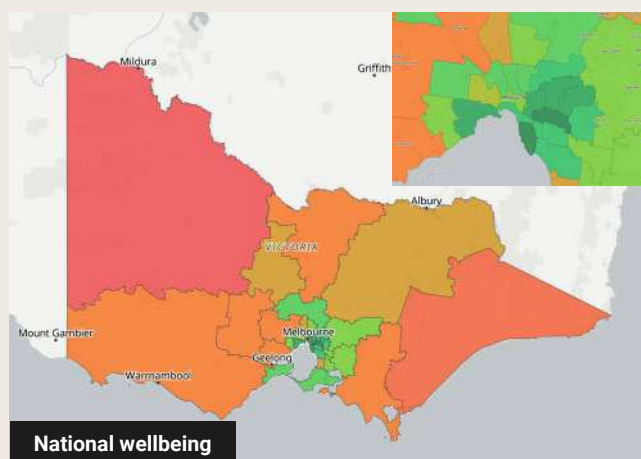
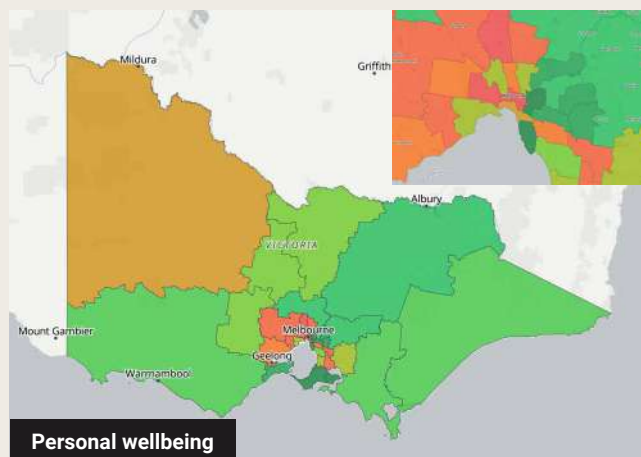
Two-thirds of Victorian electorates (25 of 38) fall in the top half of electorates nationally, including two (5%) – Chisholm and Goldstein – in the highest scoring group (top 10%; Appendix Table M).

In metropolitan Melbourne, 20 of 23 electorates (87%) are in the top half, with over one-quarter (6 of 23) in the top two groups. By contrast, only one-third of provincial and rural electorates (5 of 15) sit in the top half, and none are in the top two groups. Two rural electorates, Gippsland and Mallee, are among the lowest two groups nationally.

Summary

Taken together, Victoria shows a mixed wellbeing profile. Personal wellbeing varies considerably across metropolitan electorates, with some among the highest and lowest nationally, while regional electorates are more often in the higher-scoring half.

National wellbeing shows the reverse pattern, with metropolitan electorates ranking high and regional electorates concentrated lower in the distribution.



Western Australia (WA)

Western Australia contains 16 federal electorates. One electorate, Durack, has been excluded from analysis (see Methodology for further details). Over 86% of the analysed electorates are in metropolitan Perth (13 of 15), while the remaining two are classified as rural. Electorate profile cards for Western Australia can be found in Appendices pages 201-215.

Personal Wellbeing Index

Almost 50% of Western Australian electorates (8 of 15) fall in the top half (i.e., top five groups) of estimates nationally, including three electorates (20%) in the highest-scoring group (top 10%; Appendix Table N).

Within metropolitan Perth, 7 of 13 electorates (54%) sit in the top half on personal wellbeing, with Curtin, Moore, and Tangney among the highest group nationally.

The two rural Western Australian electorates sit closer to the middle of the national distribution.

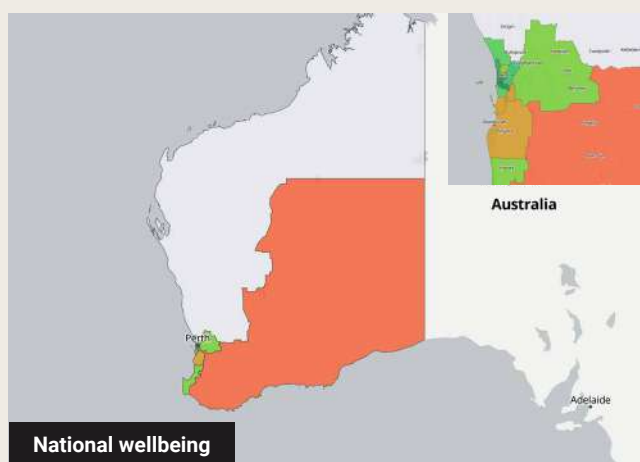
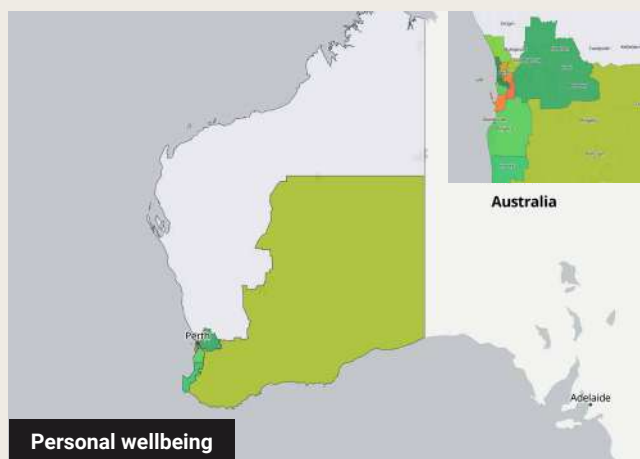
National Wellbeing Index

Two-thirds of Western Australian electorates (10 of 15) fall in the top half of electorates nationally, including two (13%) – Tangney and Curtin (inner metropolitan) – in the highest-scoring group (Appendix Table N).

In metropolitan Perth, over two-thirds of electorates (9 of 13) are in the top half, with four in the top two groups. The two rural electorates do not score as highly on national wellbeing, with one, O'Connor, among the lowest 20% nationally.

Summary

Most Western Australian electorates score around or above the national midpoint on both personal and national wellbeing, with higher wellbeing estimates concentrated in metropolitan Perth and more mixed outcomes in the two rural electorates.



Conclusion

Collected just four months prior to this report's release, the latest findings from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index offer a timely and detailed snapshot of the nation's subjective wellbeing.

Wellbeing at the national level

The 2025 results show some positive developments. Most notably, we saw a significant uptick in satisfaction with broad areas of life in Australia, with increases recorded on five of the six National Wellbeing Index domains. This may reflect a 'post-election honeymoon' period, with a newly re-elected government securing the largest two-party preferred vote (55.22%) since 1975.³⁴

Just one month after the election, Australians may have been feeling more optimistic about life in Australia, with the biggest rise reported in satisfaction with government. The slight easing of cost-of-living pressures and the two highly awaited interest rate cuts in the first half of 2025 may have also contributed, with sharp rises also recorded for satisfaction with the economic situation and with business.

Higher National Wellbeing Index scores were recorded for those on household incomes over \$104,000 and in employment – highlighting how an individual's financial security is linked to how they feel about broader areas of life in Australia. Those born in non-English-speaking countries also had higher scores compared to those born in Australia. An important factor at play here may be that those born in non-English-speaking countries are evaluating life in Australia as one that provides more security and economic opportunities compared to their country of birth.

In contrast, Australians' average scores on the Personal Wellbeing Index remained relatively stable compared to 2024. We continue to see entrenched gaps in satisfaction with personal life according to socioeconomic security and age.

The large socioeconomic security gaps in personal wellbeing are not inevitable. The Economic Inclusion Advisory Committee has recommended increases to income support to help address poverty in Australia.³⁵ Current estimates suggest one in seven Australians (14%) live in poverty,³⁵ roughly double the rate of countries like Finland and Denmark, which consistently report the highest levels of overall life satisfaction internationally.³⁶ Australia has the means to ensure people do not live in poverty³⁷ – we lifted income supports during the pandemic, and it seems no coincidence that at the same time we saw large boosts in subjective wellbeing in the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index.³⁸

Inequities in wealth and income are also strongly age-related. Over the last two decades, the share of overall wealth in Australia held by older Australians (65+ years) rose from 27% to 34%, at the expense of younger Australians, who faced declining shares of overall wealth.³⁹

This rise in wealth is driven largely by increasing home values. Yet, without access to intergenerational wealth transfers, the housing market remains increasingly out of reach for young and low-income Australians – eroding the quintessential 'fair go' that has long been central to the national ethos.

Traditionally, subjective wellbeing has followed a "U-shape" across the adult lifespan: higher in early adulthood and older age, with life satisfaction dipping in midlife.⁴⁰ Recent international research suggests this pattern is changing, with younger people (18–35 years) recording the lowest wellbeing.⁴¹ Our findings reflect this shift, and the growing intergenerational wealth divide is likely a contributing factor – particularly for satisfaction with areas such as standard of living and future security.

These inequities extend beyond material security. A growing body of evidence shows that young Australians are doing it tough when it comes to their mental health, experiencing higher rates of mental distress.⁴² This is likely to also be affecting their positive evaluation of their lives (i.e. subjective wellbeing).

The 2025 federal election marked the first time that younger Millennial and Gen Z voters became the dominant voting bloc.⁴³ If those in power wish to secure the support of younger generations, addressing inequities in wellbeing would be an important step. Major reforms to the taxation and housing systems could help ensure young Australians have the same opportunities afforded to previous generations,⁴⁴ and that their basic needs are met to achieve optimal wellbeing.

Importantly, policies that enhance wellbeing also deliver broader social, environmental, and economic benefits.⁴⁵ For example, improving subjective wellbeing increases participation in work and community life, reduces demand on health services, and generates substantial long-term savings.⁴⁵ Yet, Australia's national accounts and fiscal frameworks rarely account for these long-term gains. This shift requires the embedding of early intervention and prevention into budgetary planning, as well as strengthened coordination across government portfolios.⁴⁶

The Victorian Treasury's Early Intervention Framework⁴⁷ provides a promising model, demonstrating how governments can look beyond immediate fiscal returns to invest in initiatives that deliver long-term outcomes for people and planet.⁴⁶ Such long-term planning could also help address generational divides in wellbeing.

Wellbeing across federal electorates

National wellbeing estimates showed strong geographic variation. While we saw an uptick in the National Wellbeing Index at the national level, this wasn't felt evenly across the country. Findings show a clear divide between metropolitan electorates and those in other regions.

All electorates with estimates in the top 10% on the National Wellbeing Index were in metropolitan areas, while almost all in the lowest 10% were outside these areas. On average, metropolitan electorates reported higher estimates across all six domains of national life compared to provincial and rural areas.

For personal wellbeing, we saw less marked variation by geography. Average personal wellbeing estimates were similar across metropolitan and provincial electorates, clustering around the national average, while rural electorates scored slightly higher overall. However, we saw strong variation within metropolitan areas, which reported some of the highest and lowest wellbeing estimates observed.

At the domain level, two areas of life most clearly differentiated regions: satisfaction with personal relationships, which was lowest in inner metropolitan electorates and highest in rural electorates, and satisfaction with health, which was highest in inner metro electorates and lowest in provincial and rural areas.

These results highlight two distinct geographic patterns across personal and national wellbeing, underscoring how these two measures can differ in the same population.

Population characteristics may explain part of this story. For instance, metropolitan areas tend to have younger populations than regional areas, and younger Australians currently report the lowest levels of personal wellbeing. On the other hand, metropolitan areas are also home to the most affluent electorates in the country, with many of these featured in the top 10% of national wellbeing estimates.

Coupled with higher median household incomes, electorates with the highest national wellbeing also tended to have a greater proportion of residents who are born overseas or who speak a language other than English at home. As discussed in Part 1, this may reflect that socioeconomically secure migrants evaluate life in Australia positively relative to life elsewhere. Alternatively, the pattern may reflect the broader cultural diversity and socioeconomic advantages of metropolitan areas. Our descriptive analysis is unable to tease these relationships apart.

There will always be electorates at the lowest and highest ends of the wellbeing distribution and variation within each electorate. Presenting average wellbeing estimates at the electorate-level aims to help identify patterns and highlight areas where targeted investment might boost wellbeing to reduce the avoidable gaps between the highest and lowest ends (i.e. reduce wellbeing inequities that are driven by social, political, and economic conditions).

Some of these required wellbeing investments lie outside of communities' control and will depend on broader policy reform (e.g., relief from cost-of-living pressures). However, across other aspects of wellbeing, communities and businesses may be able to drive change locally. For example, electorates with lower satisfaction in domains such as community connectedness or personal relationships could focus on mobilising opportunities that foster stronger social ties and relational support.

For representatives, these electorate-level data offer a benchmark for tracking change over time and a lens into how their constituents feel about their personal lives and life in the nation. This knowledge can help representatives advocate for change within their communities.

Looking forward

Over its 25-year history, the Index has continually evolved to maintain its rigour and enhance its policy relevance. The 2025 wave extends this tradition by moving from population-level tracking to additional localised, area-level estimates, offering new insights into the geography and patterns of wellbeing across the country. Future waves of the Index will continue to build on this foundation, exploring how Australians' wellbeing continues to respond to emerging social, economic, and environmental challenges.

Around the world, governments and societies are increasingly recognising that improving people's wellbeing should sit at the heart of economic and policy decision-making.⁴⁶ Our data provide Australia with some of the critical measures needed to support this shift.

To deliver for both people and planet, subjective wellbeing data must be integrated into long-term economic modelling and planning. Simply tracking wellbeing measures, without linking it to national accounts or policy accountability, will not drive the systemic change needed to achieve more equitable and sustainable wellbeing for all Australians.

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Appendices

Measures

Table A Measures used in the 2025 AUWI survey to assess wellbeing and population characteristics

Measures	
Subjective Wellbeing	
Global Subjective Wellbeing	Global personal and national life satisfaction were measured using two single-item measures: 1. Global Life Satisfaction (GLS): "Thinking about your own life and personal circumstances, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole?", and 2. Global National Wellbeing (GNW): "How satisfied are you with life in Australia?" Responses were recorded on a 0–10 scale (0 = No satisfaction at all, 10 = Completely satisfied). In the Life in Australia™ questionnaire, respondents could also select Don't know or Refused; in the LiveTribe questionnaire, equivalent response options were Not sure and Prefer not to say.
Personal and National Wellbeing domains	Participants were asked: "How satisfied are you with ..." and rated satisfaction with seven domains of personal wellbeing (standard of living, health, achieving in life, personal relationships, personal safety, community connectedness, and future security) and six domains of national wellbeing (economic situation, state of the natural environment, social conditions, government, business, and national security). Responses were recorded on a 0–10 scale, with additional Don't know/Refused (Life in Australia™) and Not sure/Prefer not to say (LiveTribe) response options.
Population characteristics used in Part 1	
Household income	Participants were asked: "In what range was your total household income, before tax, last year?". They were given 19 response options ranging from 'Less than \$15,599' to 'More than \$416,000'. For this report, income has been collapsed into six categories that best approximate the income categories used in historical surveys. These are: 1) ≤\$33,799; 2) \$33,800 to \$64,999; 3) \$65,000 to \$103,999; 4) \$104,000 to \$155,999; 5) \$156,000 to \$259,999; 6) ≥\$260,000.
Employment status	Occupation was measured using two questions. The first question assessed full-time occupation by asking: "Which of the following full-time occupational categories best applies to you at this time?". The six response options were: 1) Full-time paid employment; 2) Full-time retirement; 3) Full-time volunteer; 4) Full-time home or family duties; 5) Full-time study; 6) None of these. The second question assessed part-time occupations by asking: "Tick any of the following part-time occupational categories that apply to you at this time. Are you in...". The seven response options were: 1) Part-time paid employment; 2) Casual employment; 3) Semi-retirement; 4) Part-time volunteer; 5) Part-time study; 6) Unemployed; 7) None of these. For this report, only those who responded to a single part-time occupation option have been retained in each category. To enable comparison to the ABS Census occupation measures, data from the full-time and part-time occupation questions were recoded to create the employment status measure with four categories: full-time employed, part-time employed, not in labour force and unemployed.
Age	Age was collected in years via an open-ended response question asking: "How old are you today?". For this report, age has been grouped into six categories: 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75+.
Gender	Participants were asked "How do you describe your gender?". They were given four response options: 1) Man or male; 2) Woman or female; 3) Non-binary; 4) I use a different term (please describe). For the purpose of this report, the last two categories were coded as 'Non-binary/gender diverse'.
Housing tenure	Participants were asked about the ownership status of the dwelling they lived in: "Is the dwelling in which you live...?". Response options included a range of tenure types, such as "Owned outright," "Owned with a mortgage," "Rented," "Occupied rent free," "Shared equity scheme," "Life tenure scheme," and "Other." For this report, the last three categories were recoded as "Other".
Country of birth	Participants were asked: "In which country were you born?" and were given a list of 291 countries to select from. For this report, participants were grouped in the following categories: 1) Australian-born; 2) Non-English speaking countries; 3) Main English speaking countries.
Language spoken at home	Participants responded 'Yes' or 'No' to a question: "Do you use a language other than English at home?".

Small Area Estimation approach

Where there are a sufficient number of survey respondents in an area of interest (such as at the national or whole-of-state level), the proportion of persons selecting a response to a survey question, or the average index score of persons, can be calculated from the survey data using standard survey estimation techniques.⁴⁸ Unfortunately, these methods cannot typically be applied to small areas since there may be too few survey respondents to enable reliable calculations.

Given the increasing interest in local areas, statistical methods have been developed that combine the available survey data with external data (such as the Census of Population and Housing) to create estimates that are more reliable than is possible using just the survey data on its own. The methods work in two steps: First, a multilevel regression model is applied to the survey data to quantify the relationships between respondent characteristics and the survey outcomes. Second, these relationships are applied to the CED-level Census data to create estimates that reflect the population characteristics of each individual CED.

Lists of measures (outcomes) and characteristics (predictors) used in the modelling for this report are described in the next section “Variables used in the modelling”, and in Table B and Table C. The characteristics were collected from survey respondents and their population distributions at the CED level were obtained from the 2021 Census.²⁰

The direct and modelled estimates were combined³ in a way that accounted for the reliability of each component. Where a CED has many survey respondents and the direct estimates are very reliable, the modelled estimates make a small contribution. Where a CED has few respondents or the direct estimates are unreliable, the modelled estimates make a large contribution. Blending direct and modelled estimates in this way makes maximum use of the available survey data at the same time as ensuring that results are as reliable and as representative of each CED as possible. The method assumes that the relationships observed between outcomes and characteristics in the survey data accurately reflect the relationships in the population. While the precision of estimates for a CED is generally improved⁴ if there are survey respondents from the CED, the method was designed specifically for the situation where some areas have few or no respondents.

Small area estimation is a long-established technique used in Australia and around the world. Examples are too many to list here, but several applications in the Australian context are as follows: Indicators of Indigenous child health,⁴⁹ Labour counts and unemployment rates,^{22–24} Subjective wellbeing,⁵⁰ Measures of poverty and disadvantage,⁵¹ Population health indicators,⁵² and Population at-risk of homelessness.⁵³ Some of the examples from the U.S. include: Income and poverty estimates,²⁵ Health insurance estimates,²⁶ and Prevalence of chronic disease.⁵⁴

The model applied to the survey and Census data was a nested error linear regression model,^{55–57} implemented using the *hbsae* package⁵⁸ in R⁵⁹. See also Asian Development Bank²⁷ for introductory material, examples and guidance on small area estimation.

Variables used in the modelling

The outcomes (dependent variables) modelled in the small area estimation are listed in Table B. The characteristics considered as predictors in the models are shown in Table C. These items were asked of each survey respondent, and the adult population distributions for each CED were obtained from Census 2021 TableBuilder.²⁰ The variable names used in TableBuilder are also shown. Note that all characteristics but dwelling tenure were obtained from the Census 2021 dataset counting persons at their place of usual residence. Dwelling tenure was from the dataset counting persons at their place of enumeration.

As stated in the previous section, the survey data were used to construct a hierarchical regression model for each outcome, conditional on the socio-demographic characteristics. The model coefficients were applied to the population distributions of each individual CED to obtain synthetic (model) estimates. The survey estimates and model estimates were combined, in inverse proportion to their variances, to yield a final composite estimate and standard error for each electorate.

The outputs of the process consisted of an estimate and standard error for each outcome for each of the 150 CEDs.

² The model returns coefficients for CEDs (random effects) and for each category of the characteristics (fixed effects).

³ See equation 7.1.11 on page 175 of Rao and Molina, 2015.

⁴ Indeed, a plot of direct and modelled CED estimates as a function of the number of CED respondents shows that the two converge to similar values as the number of respondents increases. The modelled estimates are consistently more reliable than the direct estimates, however.

Table B List of variables modelled as outcomes in the small area estimation

Variables	Variables
Global Life Satisfaction (GLS)	Global National Wellbeing (GNW)
Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)	National Wellbeing Index (NWI)
PWI: Standard of living	NWI: Economic situation
PWI: Health	NWI: State of natural environment
PWI: Achieving in life	NWI: Social conditions
PWI: Personal relationships	NWI: Government
PWI: Personal safety	NWI: Business
PWI: Community connectedness	NWI: National security
PWI: Future security	

Table C List of socio-demographic characteristics used as predictors in the small area estimation

Characteristic	Categories	TableBuilder variable
Age group categories	18-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-54 years; 55-64 years; 65-74 years; 75+ years	AGEP
Country of birth group	Australia; Main English-speaking countries; Other overseas countries	BPLP
Provided unpaid care	Provided unpaid care; No unpaid care provided	UNCAREP
Highest educational attainment	Less than Year 12; Year 12, Certificate III or Certificate IV; Undergraduate diploma; Bachelor degree; Postgraduate level	HEAP
Gender description	Male; Female	SEXP
Dwelling tenure	Own outright; Own with a mortgage; Renting; Other	TEND
Present marital status	Never married; Married; Separated or divorced; Widowed	MSTP
SEIFA IRSD quintile	First quintile (most disadvantaged); Second quintile; ...; Fifth quintile (least disadvantaged)	IRSD
Commonwealth Electoral Division (2024)	150 across Australia	CED

^a Derived from postcode

Sample characteristics

Table D Summary of the 2025 survey sample characteristics presented for the overall sample, Life in Australia™ and LiveTribe panels, and population norms (18+ years)

Characteristic	Proportion, %			
	Whole sample (N = 9,905) ^a	Life in Australia™ (n = 7,822) ^a	LiveTribe (n = 2,083) ^a	2021 Population Norms ^b
Panel				
Life in Australia™ (probability)	79.0	100.0	0.0	n/a
LiveTribe (non-probability)	21.0	0.0	100.0	n/a
Gender				
Male	44.1	41.3	54.4	48.8
Female	55.2	57.7	45.5	51.2
Non-binary / gender diverse	0.8	0.9	0.1	n/a
Age groups				
18-24	9.6	4.7	27.8	10.8
25-34	16.7	12.4	32.7	18.2
35-44	16.6	18.2	10.7	17.5
45-54	14.6	16.2	8.6	16.3
55-64	16.6	18.7	8.7	15.1
65-74	16.8	19.4	6.8	12.4
75+	9.1	10.3	4.7	9.7
Household income				
≤\$33,799	14.2	14.4	13.3	16.3
\$33,800 to \$64,999	18.9	19.1	18.2	20.1
\$65,000 to \$103,999	23.3	22.8	25.0	19.5
\$104,000 to \$155,999	18.9	18.2	21.4	19.8
\$156,000 to \$259,999	18.7	18.9	17.9	17.7
≥\$260,000	6.0	6.5	4.1	6.6
Employment status^c				
Full-time	45.0	41.8	56.6	35.5
Part-time	19.0	18.7	20.3	18.7
Not in labour force	32.4	36.1	19.0	36.8
Unemployed	3.5	3.4	4.1	2.9
Housing tenure				
Renting	24.2	22.1	32.3	29.3
Own outright	35.9	38.8	25.1	30.8
Own with a mortgage	36.0	35.1	39.1	38.1
Country of birth				
Australia	73.3	71.4	80.3	65.1
Non-English-speaking	15.0	15.5	13.2	24.7
English speaking	11.7	13.1	6.5	10.2
Language spoken at home				
English	85.3	85.3	85.3	75.9
Other than English	14.7	14.7	14.7	24.1
Indigenous status				
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	2.4	2.1	3.4	3.3

^a N's differed slightly for each population characteristic.

^b Population norms from the 2021 Census and based on adults 18 years and over.

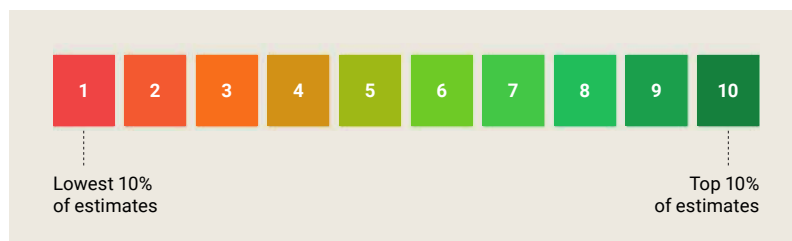
^c Samples from the surveys were recategorized to approximate equivalency with ABS sample

Personal and National Wellbeing by population groups

Table E Personal and National Wellbeing Indices mean scores by demographic groups, 2025

Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Personal Wellbeing Index	66.7	64.0	64.9	65.8	69.3	73.6	78.1
National Wellbeing Index	58.7	56.7	58.0	56.0	57.4	59.6	62.0
Gender	Male	Female					
Personal Wellbeing Index	69.0	67.0					
National Wellbeing Index	59.3	56.8					
Country of birth	Australia	Non-English speaking country	Main English speaking country				
Personal Wellbeing Index	67.7	67.3	71.0				
National Wellbeing Index	56.6	62.3	59.9				
Language spoken at home	English only	Language other than English					
Personal Wellbeing Index	68.6	66.0					
National Wellbeing Index	57.3	60.1					
Employment status ^a	Full-time	Part-time	Not in labour force	Unemployed			
Personal Wellbeing Index	68.7	66.5	71.5	49.9			
National Wellbeing Index	59.3	56.7	59.3	48.6			
Household income	≤\$33 799	\$33 800-\$64 999	\$65 000-\$103 999	\$104 000-\$155 999	\$156 000-\$259 999	≥\$260 000	
Personal Wellbeing Index	60.5	67.4	66.6	69.8	71.9	75.6	
National Wellbeing Index	52.8	56.9	56.9	60.0	61.5	63.8	
Housing tenure	Renting	Own outright	Mortgage				
Personal Wellbeing Index	60.8	73.7	68.8				
National Wellbeing Index	54.7	59.7	59.1				

Decile group heatmap legend used in Tables F-N



Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) & domains by electorate

Table F Australian federal electorates and estimate deciles on the PWI and domains, 2025

Electorate	PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achieving in life	Personal relationships	Personal safety	Community connectedness	Future security
Bean	10	9	9	10	10	10	9	10
Berowra	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Bowman	10	9	9	10	10	9	10	9
Bradfield	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Canberra	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	10
Cook	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Curtin	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10
Flinders	10	10	8	9	9	9	10	10
Goldstein	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Kooyong	10	10	10	10	8	9	9	10
Mackellar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mayo	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	9
Mitchell	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10
Moore	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Tangney	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10
Aston	9	8	8	8	7	7	10	9
Bonner	9	8	9	9	10	10	9	9
Bullwinkel	9	9	7	9	9	8	9	8
Chisholm	9	9	10	9	9	9	10	9
Corangamite	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	9
Deakin	9	9	9	10	10	8	10	9
Fenner	9	8	9	8	8	10	6	10
Hughes	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	9
Jagajaga	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	10
Macquarie	9	9	8	9	8	9	9	9
Richmond	9	9	7	9	7	9	8	9
Ryan	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	9
Warringah	9	10	10	9	6	9	8	9
Wentworth	9	8	10	8	4	10	7	9
Whitlam	9	9	7	9	9	9	9	8
Bennelong	8	8	10	7	7	7	8	8
Boothby	8	7	7	8	7	8	8	7
Casey	8	9	8	8	10	8	8	8
Dickson	8	8	9	9	8	9	7	9
Fairfax	8	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
Fisher	8	7	6	8	9	10	9	7
Forrest	8	8	7	8	9	8	8	8
Franklin	8	9	6	8	7	8	9	8
Gilmore	8	9	6	9	8	9	9	8
Hume	8	7	7	9	9	8	9	8
Indi	8	8	6	8	9	7	8	7
Lyne	8	8	4	7	9	8	9	9
McEwen	8	8	8	7	9	8	7	8
Menzies	8	8	9	8	6	4	8	8
Sturt	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Electorate	PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achieving in life	Personal relationships	Personal safety	Community connectedness	Future security
Canning	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	6
Cunningham	7	7	6	7	6	7	7	7
Eden-Monaro	7	7	5	7	8	10	8	8
Fremantle	7	7	7	7	5	6	6	6
Gippsland	7	7	4	6	6	6	8	6
Greenway	7	6	9	7	9	7	6	7
Hindmarsh	7	6	6	7	9	6	6	7
Kingston	7	6	6	7	7	8	7	8
Monash	7	8	6	9	8	7	8	8
New England	7	7	4	7	6	7	6	7
Robertson	7	7	6	8	6	6	8	7
Shortland	7	8	5	7	7	7	7	7
Wannon	7	8	5	8	8	7	8	8
Wide Bay	7	7	4	7	7	7	7	7
Wright	7	7	5	7	8	8	6	7
Ballarat	6	6	4	5	5	6	6	7
Banks	6	5	7	6	6	6	7	5
Barker	6	6	2	6	7	7	6	6
Bendigo	6	7	4	6	7	8	5	7
Cowper	6	7	3	6	7	6	7	6
Farrer	6	6	3	5	6	6	6	6
Groom	6	5	5	5	8	6	5	5
Hinkler	6	7	2	6	8	5	7	7
Isaacs	6	5	8	6	4	3	6	6
Makin	6	6	6	7	7	5	7	6
McPherson	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
Nicholls	6	6	3	6	6	5	6	6
Page	6	6	2	5	5	6	6	6
Pearce	6	5	6	6	6	7	7	6
Riverina	6	6	4	6	7	7	7	6
Barton	5	3	8	5	4	3	6	5
Calare	5	5	2	4	4	5	5	5
Cooper	5	5	6	5	3	4	5	5
Dunkley	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Gellibrand	5	4	7	5	6	2	5	6
Grayndler	5	5	8	5	2	6	6	6
Hasluck	5	6	8	6	4	5	4	5
Hunter	5	5	3	4	4	5	5	5
La Trobe	5	4	4	6	6	6	4	5
Longman	5	5	3	3	5	7	5	3
Maribyrnong	5	4	7	5	3	4	4	5
Moreton	5	4	8	6	5	4	4	4
O'Connor	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5
Perth	5	4	9	6	2	4	4	5
Petrie	5	4	3	5	6	6	5	6

Electorate	PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achieving in life	Personal relationships	Personal safety	Community connectedness	Future security
Braddon	4	5	1	4	6	5	5	4
Clark	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	4
Cowan	4	3	5	4	4	3	3	3
Dawson	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	4
Dobell	4	4	3	3	4	5	4	3
Fadden	4	3	5	4	5	4	3	3
Grey	4	4	1	4	7	5	5	4
KingsInd-Smith	4	4	7	5	2	2	4	4
Lilley	4	5	6	4	2	5	3	5
Lyons	4	6	2	5	5	4	5	4
Mallee	4	6	1	4	5	3	5	5
Macnamara	4	6	9	4	1	3	3	4
Newcastle	4	5	5	4	3	4	3	3
Parramatta	4	2	9	4	4	2	5	5
Paterson	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4
Adelaide	3	3	7	2	1	3	3	4
Bass	3	4	2	3	4	4	4	4
Brand	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	3
Capricornia	3	3	2	3	4	4	3	3
Corio	3	5	4	3	3	4	3	4
Flynn	3	3	1	2	5	6	4	3
Gorton	3	3	5	3	3	2	3	3
Griffith	3	3	8	4	2	5	2	4
Hotham	3	3	7	3	2	2	3	3
Maranoa	3	4	1	3	5	5	5	3
Moncrieff	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3
Parkes	3	4	1	3	5	3	4	4
Reid	3	3	8	3	3	4	3	2
Swan	3	3	5	4	2	2	2	3
Wills	3	3	7	3	1	3	4	3
Brisbane	2	2	7	2	1	4	2	2
Bruce	2	3	5	3	3	1	2	3
Burt	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
Hawke	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Herbert	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2
Holt	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	2
Kennedy	2	3	1	2	3	3	3	2
Lalor	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	1
Leichhardt	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Lindsay	2	2	4	2	3	3	2	2
Macarthur	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2
Oxley	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	2
Scullin	2	2	5	2	4	2	3	2
Solomon	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	2

Electorate	PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achieving in life	Personal relationships	Personal safety	Community connectedness	Future security
Blair	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	1
Blaxland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chifley	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Forde	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Fowler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fraser	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
McMahon	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
Melbourne	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
Rankin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spence	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sydney	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	1
Watson	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Werriwa	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1

National Wellbeing Index (NWI) & domains by electorate

Table G Australian federal electorates and estimate deciles on the NWI and domains, 2025

Electorate	NWI	Economic situation	State of natural environment	Social conditions	Government	Business	National security
Bennelong	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
Berowra	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Bradfield	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Canberra	10	10	8	10	10	10	10
Chisholm	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Curtin	10	10	8	10	10	10	9
Fenner	10	10	9	9	10	9	10
Goldstein	10	10	8	10	9	10	9
Greenway	10	9	10	10	9	10	10
Mitchell	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Parramatta	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
Reid	10	9	10	10	10	9	10
Tangney	10	10	10	10	9	10	9
Warringah	10	10	7	10	10	10	10
Wentworth	10	9	4	10	10	10	10

Electorate	PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achieving in life	Personal relationships	Personal safety	Community connectedness
Barton	9	9	10	8	9	6	9
Bean	9	10	7	9	10	9	9
Bonner	9	9	9	10	8	8	7
Cook	9	10	8	10	9	10	7
Deakin	9	9	9	9	8	9	8
Gellibrand	9	7	10	9	8	7	8
Grayndler	9	8	7	9	10	9	9
Kooyong	9	9	6	9	9	10	9
Mackellar	9	10	9	10	9	10	8
Menzies	9	9	10	9	9	9	9
Moore	9	10	9	9	9	10	7
Perth	9	9	8	9	9	9	10
Ryan	9	9	7	9	9	9	9
Sturt	9	9	9	9	8	9	9
Sydney	9	7	6	7	10	6	10
Aston	8	8	9	9	7	8	7
Banks	8	8	9	8	8	8	8
Dickson	8	8	7	8	7	8	8
Griffith	8	8	5	7	8	8	9
Hasluck	8	8	9	8	7	8	7
Hindmarsh	8	10	7	9	8	8	8
Hotham	8	6	10	8	7	5	8
Hughes	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
Isaacs	8	6	10	8	7	6	6
Jagajaga	8	9	7	8	8	9	7
KingsInd-Smith	8	7	8	8	8	9	8
Lilley	8	8	7	7	9	8	8
Macnamara	8	8	4	7	9	7	9
Moreton	8	8	8	8	8	6	10
Swan	8	7	7	8	8	6	7
Adelaide	7	7	8	7	7	6	8
Boothby	7	7	5	6	7	7	6
Brisbane	7	6	4	5	9	7	9
Cooper	7	7	4	5	8	6	8
Corangamite	7	8	7	8	7	9	5
Cunningham	7	8	6	7	8	6	6
Flinders	7	9	4	7	7	8	5
Fremantle	7	7	6	8	7	7	7
Gorton	7	5	9	6	6	5	6
Maribyrnong	7	6	7	5	7	7	7
McEwen	7	6	6	6	6	8	4
Pearce	7	6	6	8	6	7	6
Solomon	7	5	7	5	6	7	7
Whitlam	7	7	5	6	7	9	6
Wills	7	7	2	7	9	5	9

Electorate	PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achieving in life	Personal relationships	Personal safety	Community connectedness
Bruce	6	5	8	6	6	3	6
Bullwinkel	6	8	6	7	5	7	5
Casey	6	6	5	7	5	7	4
Fairfax	6	7	6	6	4	8	4
Forrest	6	8	5	5	5	8	5
Franklin	6	8	4	6	6	7	6
Holt	6	4	8	6	6	4	7
Hume	6	6	6	7	5	7	5
La Trobe	6	6	8	7	7	4	7
Lalor	6	4	10	7	6	3	7
Macquarie	6	7	5	6	6	7	5
Makin	6	6	8	7	5	6	6
Melbourne	6	4	5	5	8	2	9
Robertson	6	7	3	6	6	8	5
Scullin	6	6	9	6	6	4	6
Bowman	5	6	6	7	5	8	4
Chifley	5	3	9	5	6	3	6
Clark	5	5	4	4	6	6	7
Cowan	5	4	7	6	5	4	6
Fisher	5	5	6	5	4	6	3
Fraser	5	3	6	4	6	1	6
Kingston	5	6	5	6	4	6	3
Mayo	5	7	3	5	5	7	4
McPherson	5	5	5	8	5	6	5
Moncrieff	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Newcastle	5	5	1	6	7	4	8
Oxley	5	3	6	4	6	4	8
Richmond	5	7	4	5	5	5	4
Watson	5	3	9	4	7	1	8
Werriwa	5	3	9	5	5	3	6
Bendigo	4	5	3	4	4	5	3
Brand	4	4	4	5	5	3	5
Burt	4	4	8	4	4	3	4
Calwell	4	2	8	4	4	1	8
Canning	4	6	4	5	3	6	3
Dunkley	4	5	4	4	4	5	5
Eden-Monaro	4	5	4	4	4	5	5
Fadden	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Gilmore	4	6	3	4	5	6	3
Indi	4	5	3	4	3	7	4
Lindsay	4	3	5	5	4	3	5
Macarthur	4	3	6	3	4	2	5
McMahon	4	3	9	4	5	2	5
Petrie	4	4	2	4	4	5	6
Shortland	4	5	6	6	4	6	3

Electorate	PWI	Standard of living	Health	Achieving in life	Personal relationships	Personal safety	Community connectedness
Ballarat	3	4	2	3	3	5	4
Bass	3	3	2	3	3	4	3
Blaxland	3	1	7	2	3	1	4
Corio	3	4	4	3	4	4	4
Cowper	3	5	2	3	3	4	1
Groom	3	4	3	3	3	4	3
Hawke	3	2	4	2	3	2	3
Lyne	3	4	2	3	3	5	1
Monash	3	4	3	3	2	5	2
Nicholls	3	3	3	3	2	4	2
Rankin	3	1	5	3	4	2	4
Riverina	3	3	2	2	3	4	2
Wannon	3	5	3	3	3	5	2
Wide Bay	3	4	3	3	2	3	1
Wright	3	4	5	4	3	5	3
Barker	2	2	2	2	2	3	1
Capricornia	2	2	3	3	2	2	2
Dawson	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Dobell	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
Farrer	2	2	5	3	2	3	2
Fowler	2	1	7	2	3	1	4
Gippsland	2	3	2	2	2	3	1
Herbert	2	1	2	1	1	3	3
Leichhardt	2	2	2	1	3	2	4
Longman	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
New England	2	3	1	2	2	4	2
O'Connor	2	3	3	2	2	3	2
Page	2	3	1	2	2	4	2
Paterson	2	2	1	1	3	3	3
Blair	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Braddon	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Calare	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Flynn	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Forde	1	1	3	2	1	1	3
Grey	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
Hinkler	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Hunter	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Kennedy	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Lyons	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Mallee	1	2	1	1	1	3	1
Maranoa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parkes	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Spence	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

Table H Australian Capital Territory electorates and deciles on the Personal and National Wellbeing Indices, 2025

Australian Capital Territory Electorates	Classification	Personal Wellbeing Index	National Wellbeing Index
Bean	Inner Metropolitan	10	9
Canberra	Inner Metropolitan	10	10
Fenner	Inner Metropolitan	9	10

Table I New South Wales electorates and deciles on the Personal and National Wellbeing Indices, 2025

New South Wales Electorates	Classification	Personal Wellbeing Index	National Wellbeing Index
Banks	Inner Metropolitan	6	8
Barton	Inner Metropolitan	5	9
Bennelong	Inner Metropolitan	8	10
Berowra	Outer Metropolitan	10	10
Blaxland	Inner Metropolitan	1	3
Bradfield	Inner Metropolitan	10	10
Calare	Rural	5	1
Chifley	Outer Metropolitan	1	5
Cook	Inner Metropolitan	10	9
Cowper	Provincial	6	3
Cunningham	Provincial	7	7
Dobell	Provincial	4	2
Eden-Monaro	Rural	7	4
Farrer	Rural	6	2
Fowler	Outer Metropolitan	1	2
Gilmore	Rural	8	4
Grayndler	Inner Metropolitan	5	9
Greenway	Outer Metropolitan	7	10
Hughes	Outer Metropolitan	9	8
Hume	Outer Metropolitan	8	6
Hunter	Rural	5	1
Kingsford Smith	Inner Metropolitan	4	8
Lindsay	Outer Metropolitan	2	4
Lyne	Rural	8	3
Macarthur	Outer Metropolitan	2	4
Mackellar	Outer Metropolitan	10	9
Macquarie	Provincial	9	6
McMahon	Outer Metropolitan	1	4
Mitchell	Outer Metropolitan	10	10
New England	Rural	7	2
Newcastle	Provincial	4	5
Page	Rural	6	2
Parkes [†]	Rural	3	1
Parramatta	Inner Metropolitan	4	10
Paterson	Provincial	4	2

[†]Over 10% of adults in this electorate identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Caution is advised when interpreting, as our wellbeing measures are conceptualised from a Western approach and have not been developed with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

New South Wales Electorates	Classification	Personal Wellbeing Index	National Wellbeing Index
Reid	Inner Metropolitan	3	10
Richmond	Rural	9	5
Riverina	Rural	6	3
Robertson	Provincial	7	6
Shortland	Provincial	7	4
Sydney	Inner Metropolitan	1	9
Warringah	Inner Metropolitan	9	10
Watson	Inner Metropolitan	1	5
Wentworth	Inner Metropolitan	9	10
Werriwa	Outer Metropolitan	1	5
Whitlam	Provincial	9	5

Table J Queensland electorates and deciles on the Personal and National Wellbeing Indices, 2025

Queensland Electorates	Classification	Personal Wellbeing Index	National Wellbeing Index
Blair	Provincial	1	1
Bonner	Outer Metropolitan	9	9
Bowman	Outer Metropolitan	10	5
Brisbane	Inner Metropolitan	2	7
Capricornia*	Provincial	3	2
Dawson	Rural	4	2
Dickson	Outer Metropolitan	8	8
Fadden	Outer Metropolitan	4	4
Fairfax	Rural	8	6
Fisher	Rural	8	5
Flynn	Rural	3	1
Forde	Outer Metropolitan	1	1
Griffith	Inner Metropolitan	3	8
Groom	Provincial	6	3
Herbert	Provincial	2	2
Hinkler	Provincial	6	1
Kennedy [†]	Rural	2	1
Leichhardt [†]	Rural	2	2
Lilley	Inner Metropolitan	4	8
Longman	Provincial	5	2
Maranoa	Rural	3	1
McPherson	Provincial	6	5
Moncrieff	Provincial	3	5
Moreton	Inner Metropolitan	5	8
Oxley	Outer Metropolitan	2	5
Petrie	Outer Metropolitan	5	4
Rankin	Outer Metropolitan	1	3
Ryan	Outer Metropolitan	9	9
Wide Bay	Rural	7	3
Wright	Rural	7	3

*Electorate had very few survey respondents and relies heavily on the statistical model. Caution is advised when interpreting.

[†]Over 10% of adults in this electorate identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Caution is advised when interpreting, as our wellbeing measures are conceptualised from a Western approach and have not been developed with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Table K South Australian electorates and deciles on the Personal and National Wellbeing Indices, 2025

South Australian Electorates	Classification	Personal Wellbeing Index	National Wellbeing Index
Adelaide	Inner Metropolitan	3	7
Barker	Rural	6	2
Boothby	Outer Metropolitan	8	7
Grey	Rural	4	1
Hindmarsh	Inner Metropolitan	7	8
Kingston	Outer Metropolitan	7	5
Makin	Outer Metropolitan	6	6
Mayo	Rural	10	5
Spence	Outer Metropolitan	1	1
Sturt	Inner Metropolitan	8	9

Table L Tasmanian electorates and deciles on the Personal and National Wellbeing Indices, 2025

Tasmanian Electorates	Classification	Personal Wellbeing Index	National Wellbeing Index
Bass	Provincial	3	3
Braddon	Rural	4	1
Clark	Inner Metropolitan	4	5
Franklin	Outer Metropolitan	8	6
Lyons	Rural	4	1

Table M Victorian electorates and deciles on the Personal and National Wellbeing Indices, 2025

Victorian Electorates	Classification	Personal Wellbeing Index	National Wellbeing Index
Aston	Outer Metropolitan	9	8
Ballarat	Provincial	6	3
Bendigo	Provincial	6	4
Bruce	Outer Metropolitan	2	6
Calwell	Outer Metropolitan	1	4
Casey	Rural	8	6
Chisholm	Inner Metropolitan	9	10
Cooper	Inner Metropolitan	5	7
Corangamite	Provincial	9	7
Corio	Provincial	3	3
Deakin	Outer Metropolitan	9	9
Dunkley	Outer Metropolitan	5	4
Flinders	Rural	10	7
Fraser	Inner Metropolitan	1	5
Gellibrand	Inner Metropolitan	5	9
Gippsland	Rural	7	2
Goldstein	Inner Metropolitan	10	10
Gorton	Outer Metropolitan	3	7
Hawke	Provincial	2	3
Holt	Outer Metropolitan	2	6
Hotham	Inner Metropolitan	3	8
Indi	Rural	8	4
Isaacs	Outer Metropolitan	6	8
Jagajaga	Outer Metropolitan	9	8
Kooyong	Inner Metropolitan	10	9
La Trobe	Provincial	5	6
Lalor	Outer Metropolitan	2	6
Macnamara	Inner Metropolitan	4	8
Mallee	Rural	4	1
Maribyrnong	Inner Metropolitan	5	7
McEwen	Rural	8	7
Melbourne	Inner Metropolitan	1	6
Menzies	Outer Metropolitan	8	9
Monash	Rural	7	3
Nicholls	Rural	6	3
Scullin	Outer Metropolitan	2	6
Wannon	Rural	7	3
Wills	Inner Metropolitan	3	7

Table N Western Australian electorates and deciles on the Personal and National Wellbeing Indices, 2025

Western Australian Electorates	Classification	Personal Wellbeing Index	National Wellbeing Index
Brand	Outer Metropolitan	3	4
Bullwinkel	Outer Metropolitan	9	6
Burt	Outer Metropolitan	2	4
Canning	Outer Metropolitan	7	4
Cowan*	Inner Metropolitan	4	5
Curtin	Inner Metropolitan	10	10
Forrest	Rural	8	6
Fremantle	Inner Metropolitan	7	7
Hasluck	Outer Metropolitan	5	8
Moore	Outer Metropolitan	10	9
O'Connor	Rural	5	2
Pearce	Outer Metropolitan	6	7
Perth	Inner Metropolitan	5	9
Swan	Inner Metropolitan	3	8
Tangney	Inner Metropolitan	10	10

*Electorate had very few survey respondents and relies heavily on the statistical model. Caution is advised when interpreting.

Electorate profile cards

The following pages (67–215) present profile cards for each electorate, organised by state and alphabetically within each state.

Bean (ACT)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr David Smith MP

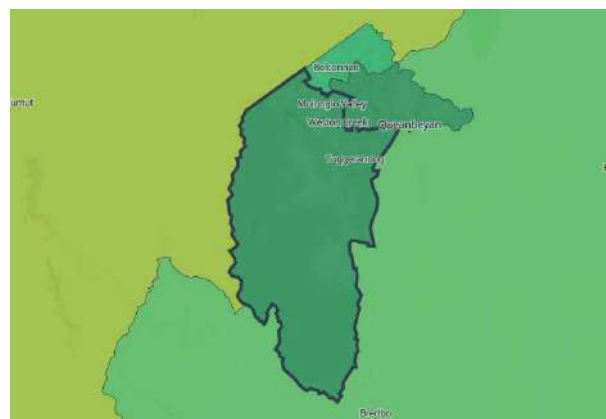


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

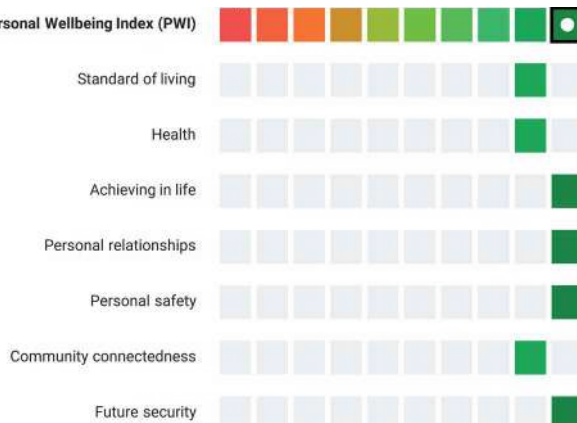


Key demographics

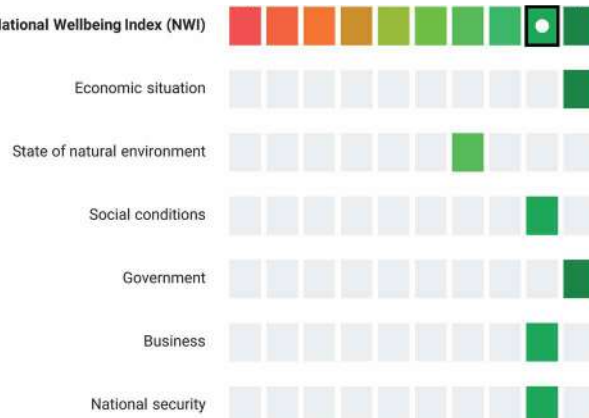
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	152,610	25,422,788
Median age (years)	38	38
Female (%)	50.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	25.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	20.4	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.5	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	23.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Canberra (ACT)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Alicia Payne MP

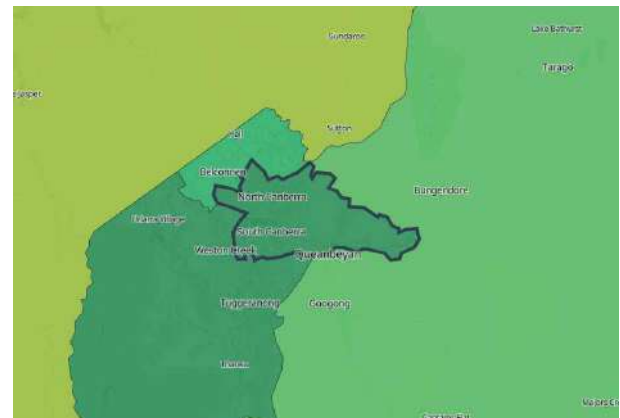


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

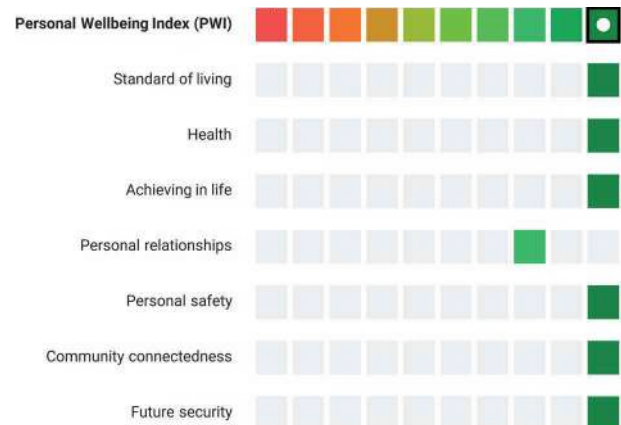


Key demographics

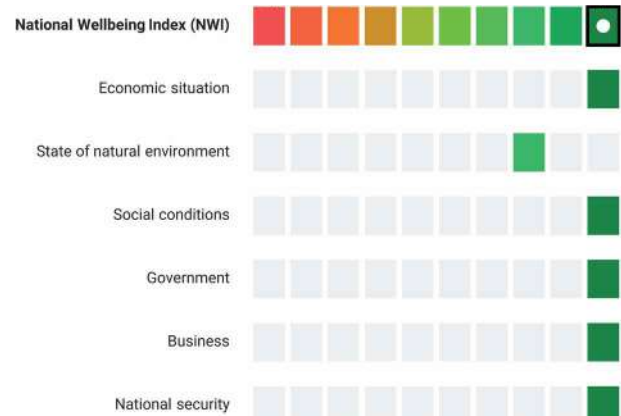
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	145,507	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	50.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	30.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	23.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	38.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



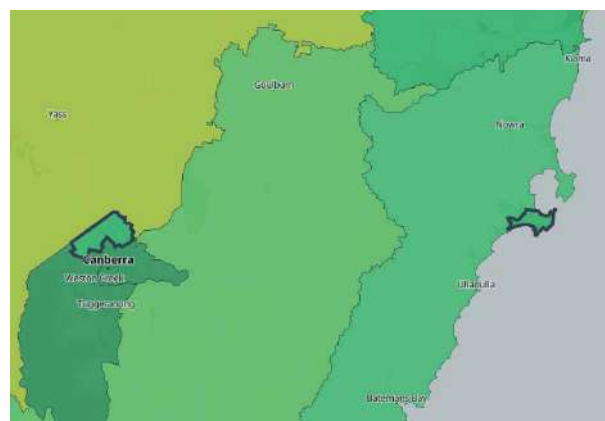
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

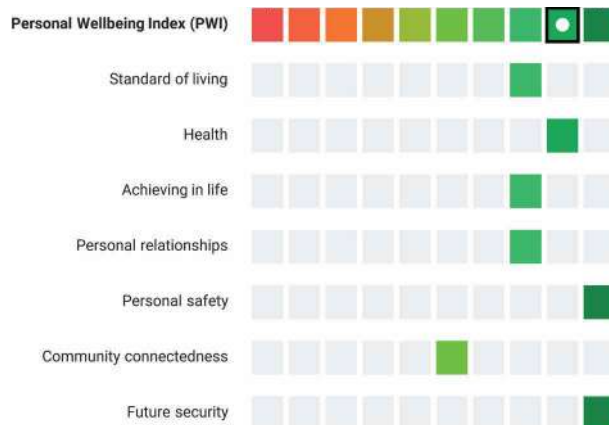


Key demographics

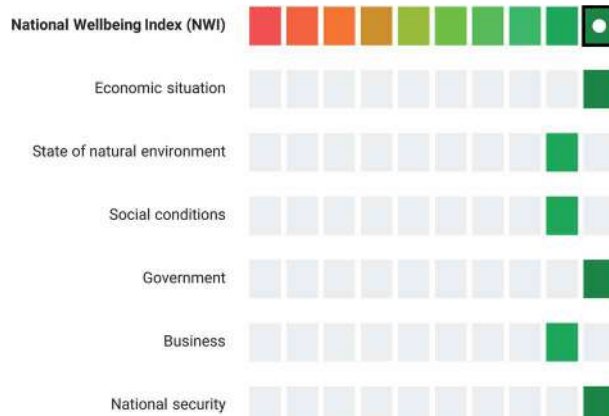
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	158,267	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	50.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	33.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	32.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000 - 129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	31.2	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

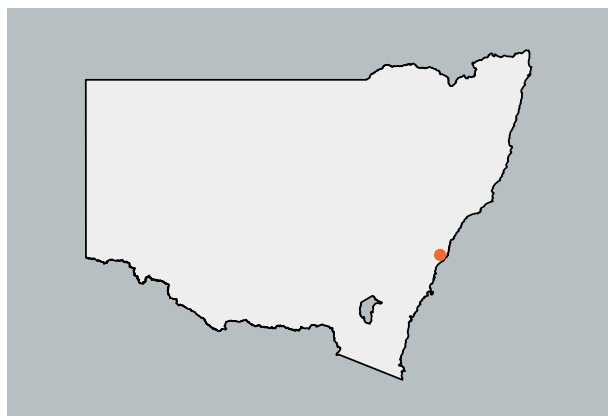
Banks (NSW)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr Zhi Soon MP

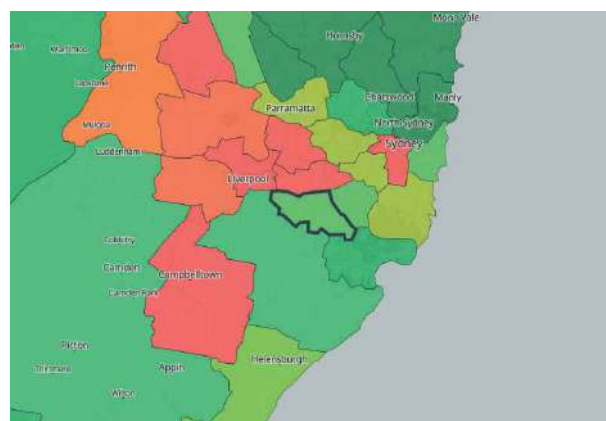


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

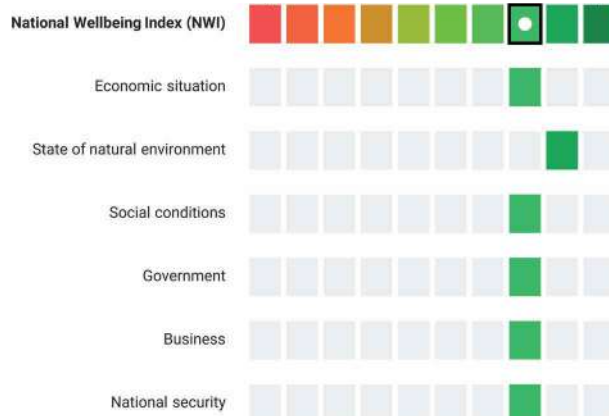
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	171,343	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	51.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	38.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	46.2	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.9	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	30.2	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

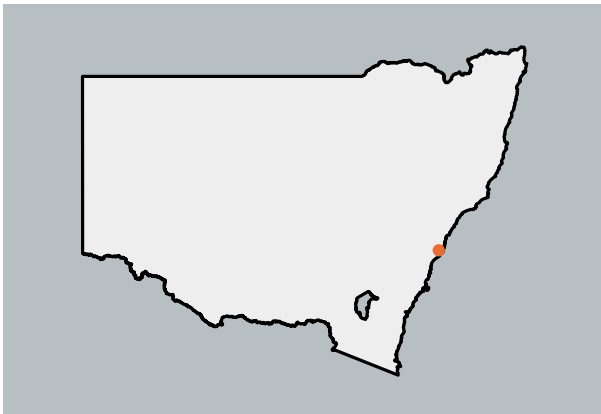
Barton (NSW)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Ash Ambhaipahar MP

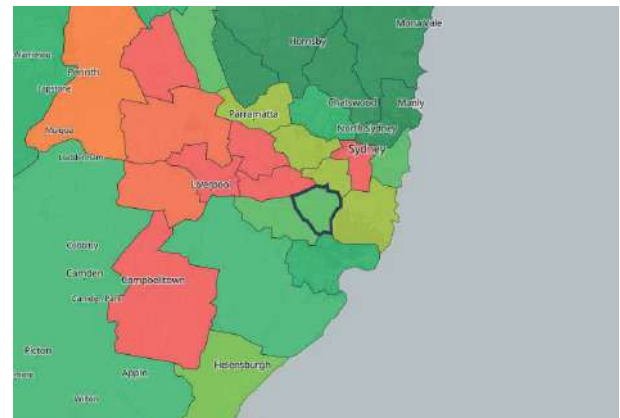


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



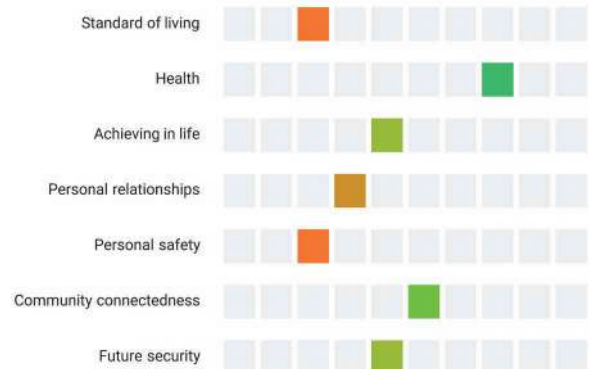
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

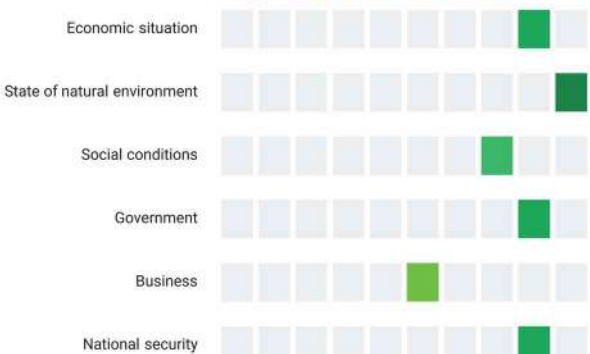


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	198,827	25,422,788
Median age (years)	36	38
Female (%)	50.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	53.3	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	63.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.8	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	38.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

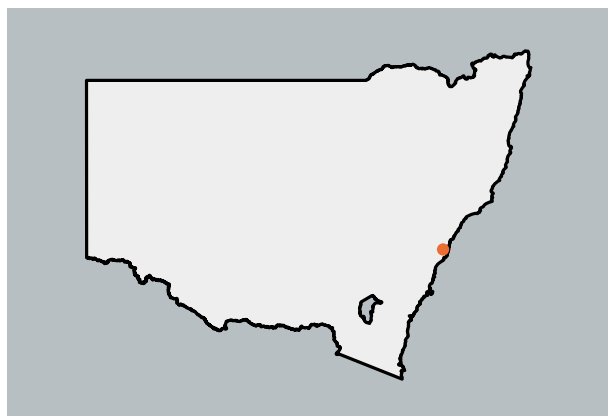
Bennelong^(NSW)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr Jerome Laxale MP

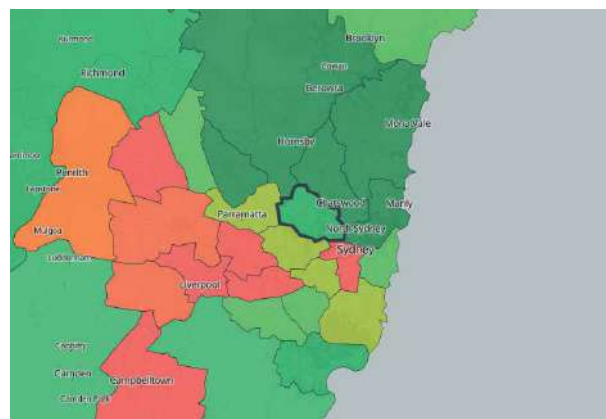


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	193,177	25,422,788
Median age (years)	37	38
Female (%)	51.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	47.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	44.7	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.6	5.1

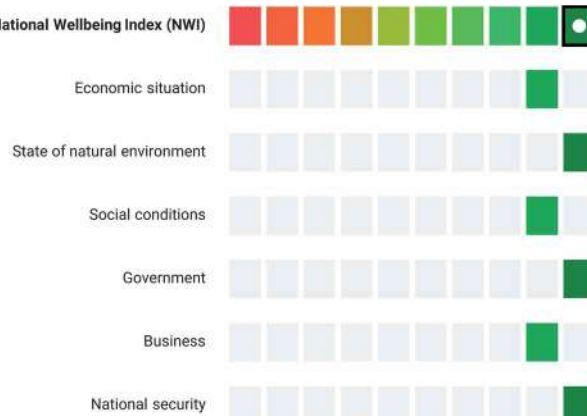
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	39.1	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

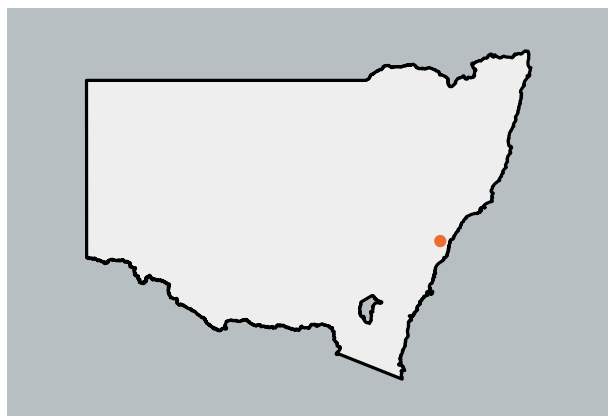
Berowra (NSW)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr Julian Leeser MP

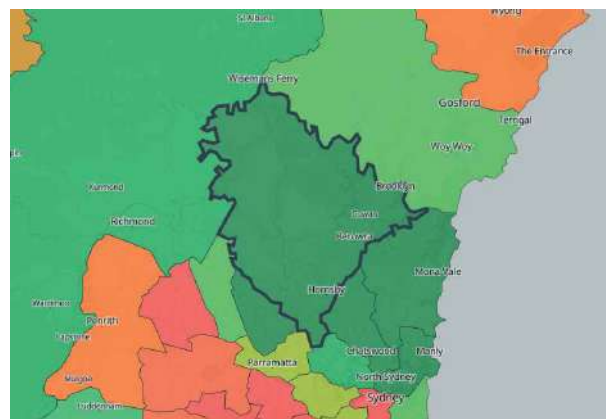


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

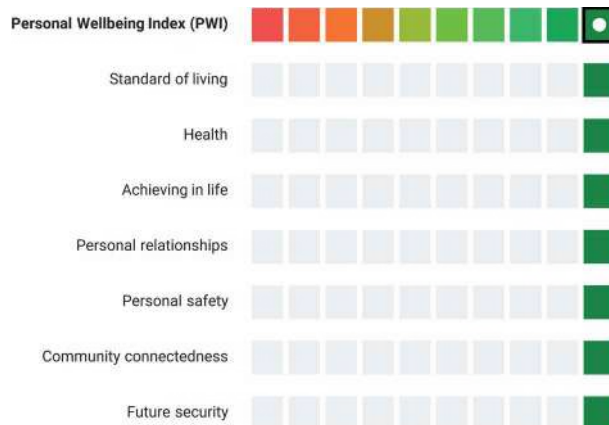


Key demographics

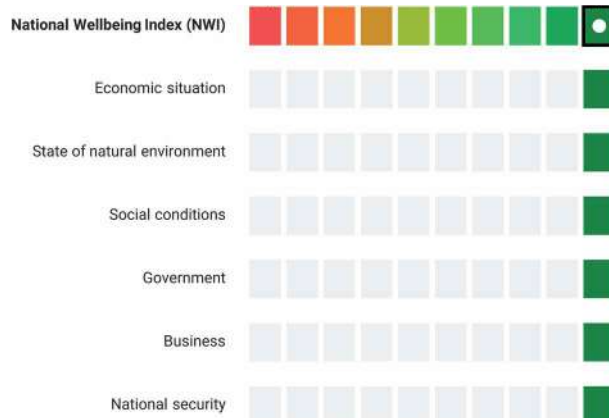
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	193,842	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	51.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	41.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	37.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	24.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

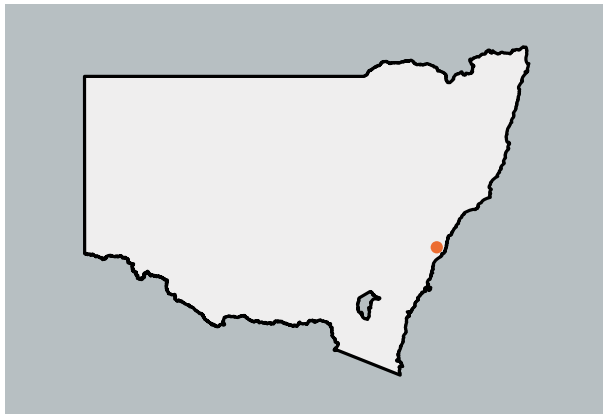


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



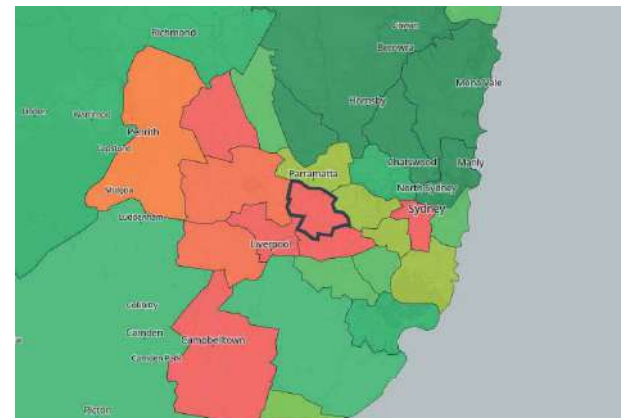
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



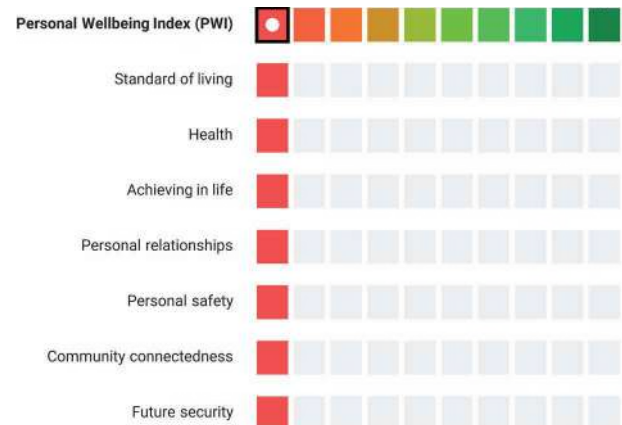
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

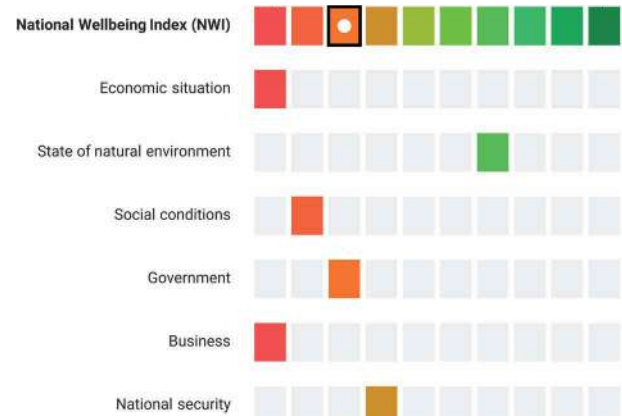


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	204,250	25,422,788
Median age (years)	33	38
Female (%)	48.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	56.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	73.6	22.3
Unemployed (%)	9.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	45.1	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

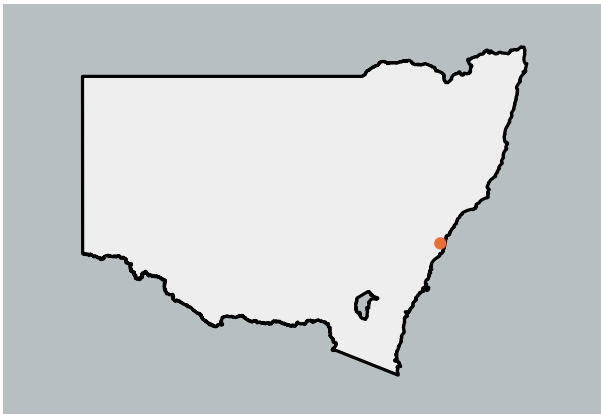
Bradfield ^(NSW)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Nicolette Boele MP

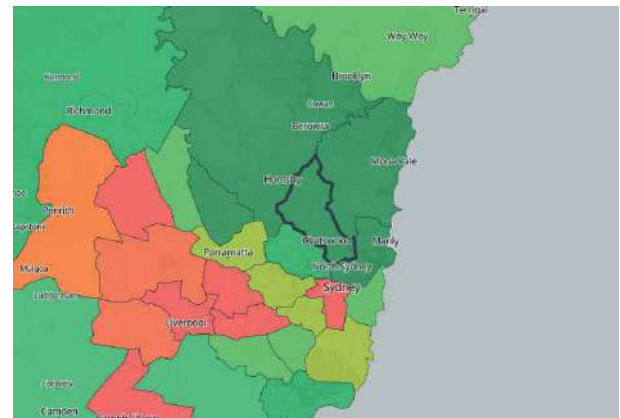


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

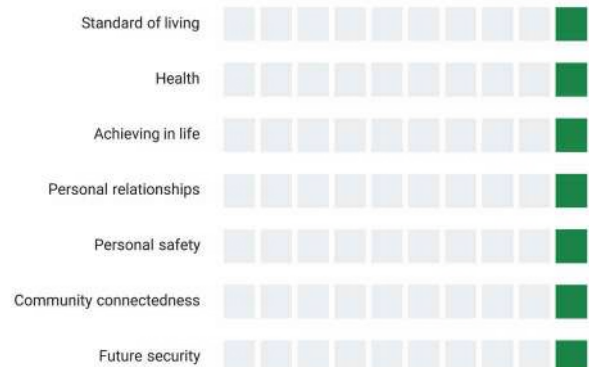
People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	192,900	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	51.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	45.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	37.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.3	5.1

Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$130,000-\$155,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	27.8	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

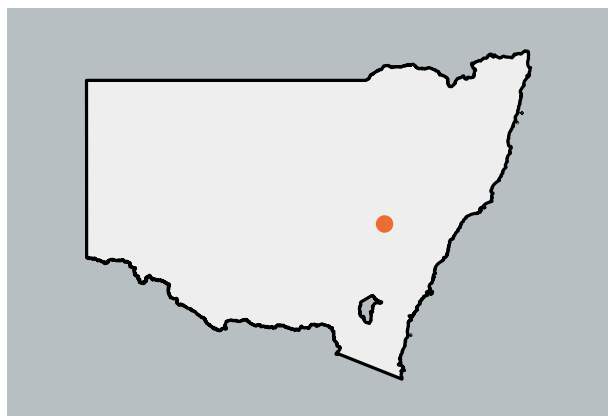


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



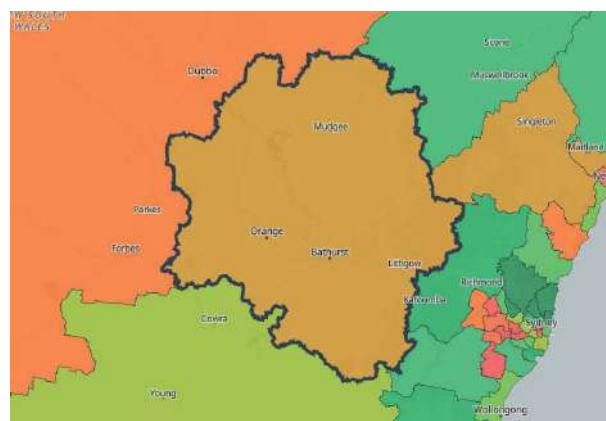
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

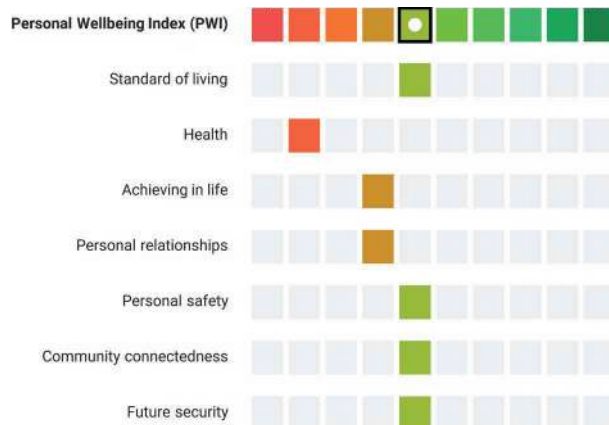


Key demographics

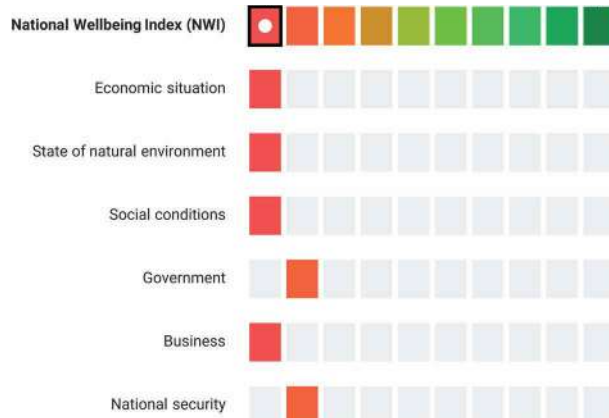
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	169,232	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	49.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	9.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	5.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	27.1	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

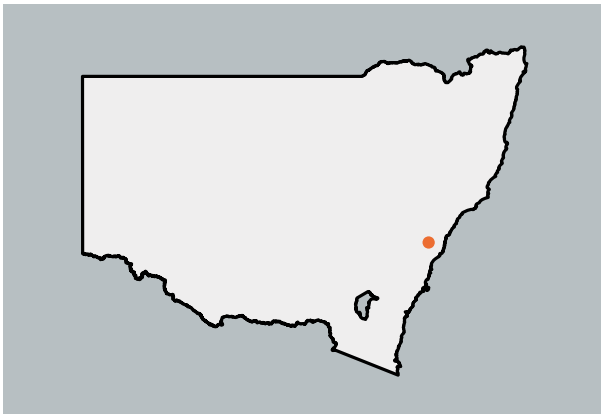


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	175,396	25,422,788
Median age (years)	33	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	47.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	49.7	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.6	5.1

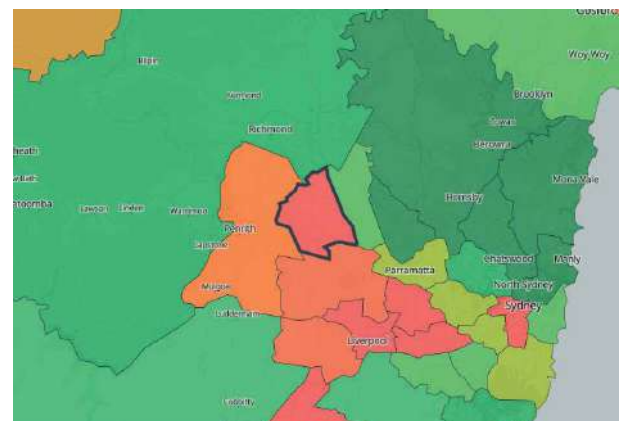
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	37.8	30.6



Wellbeing profile

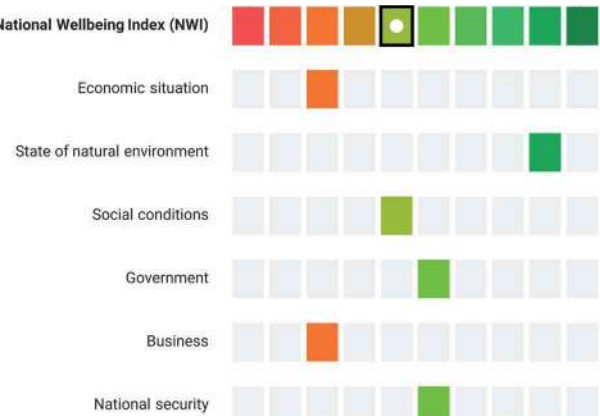
Overall Life Satisfaction



Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

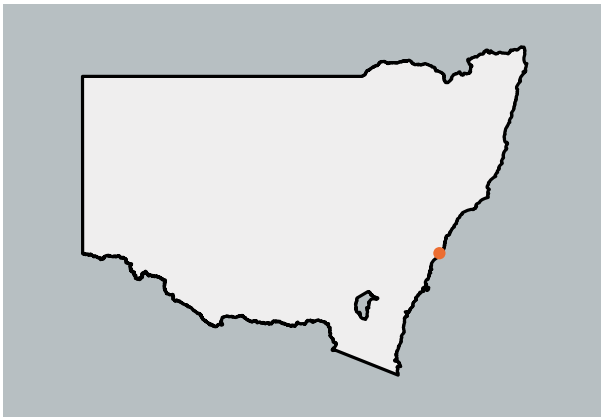


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



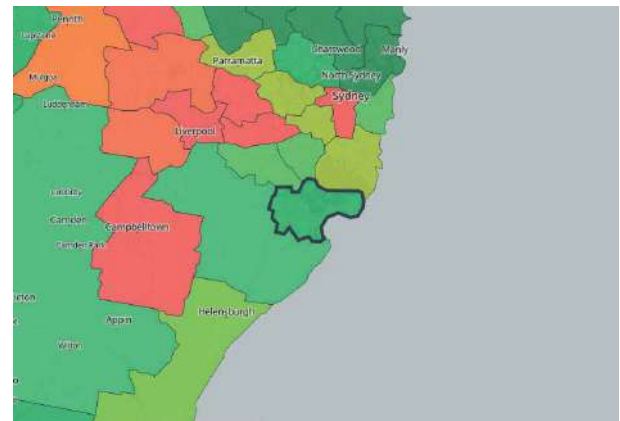
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

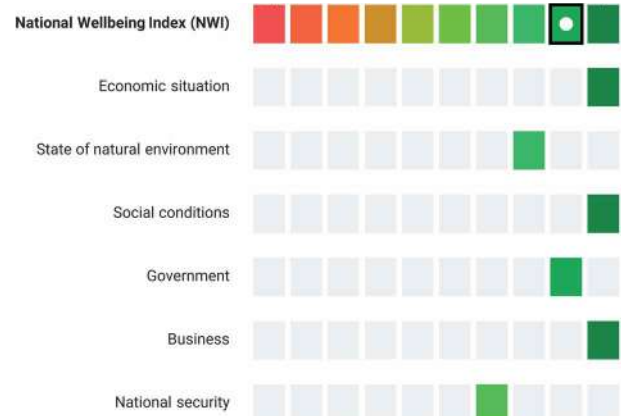
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	156,462	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	51.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	21.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	17.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.3	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	26.2	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

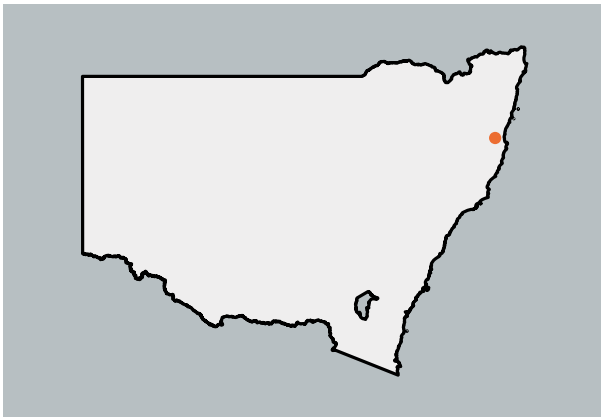
Cowper^(NSW)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Mr Pat Conaghan MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

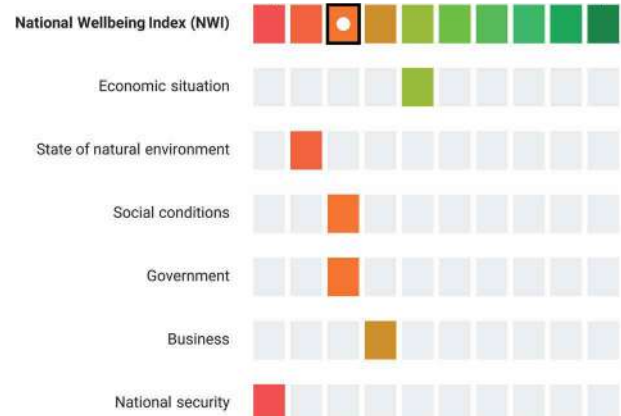
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	167,076	25,422,788
Median age (years)	47	38
Female (%)	51.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	13.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	5.6	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$52,000 - \$64,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	28.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

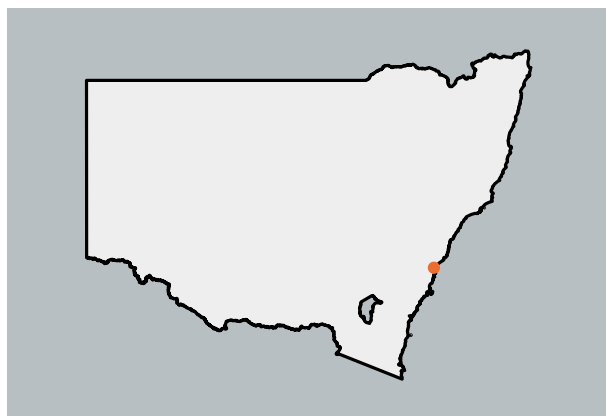


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



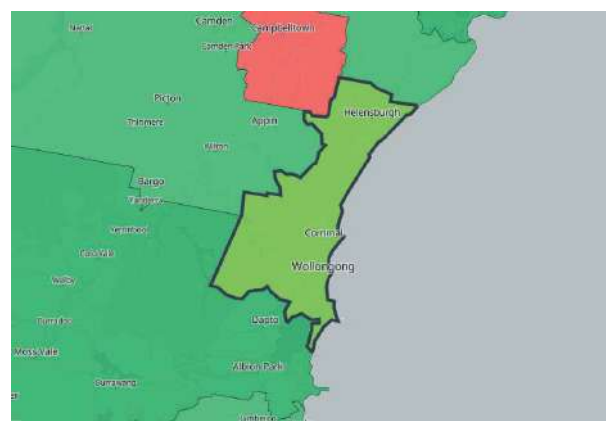
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	178,088	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	50.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	22.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	17.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	32.8	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

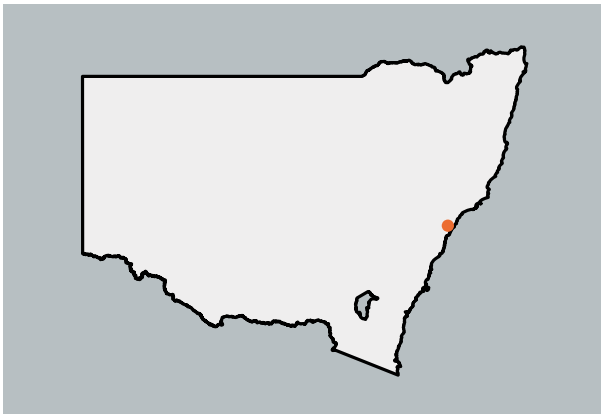


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



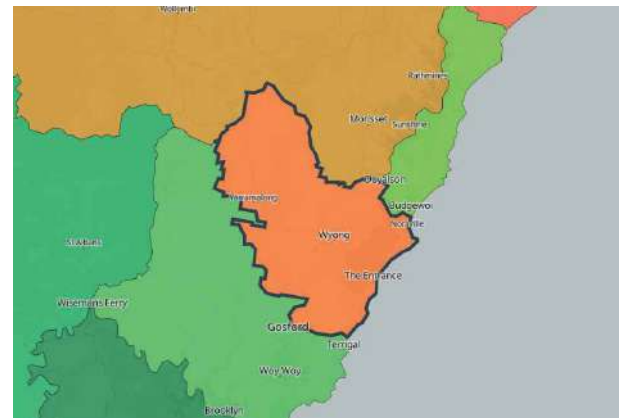
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

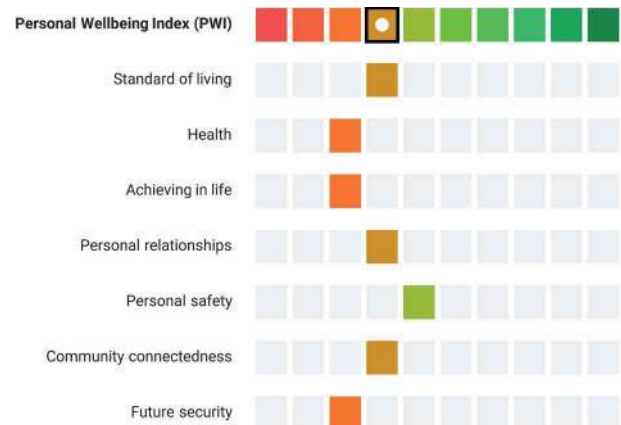


Key demographics

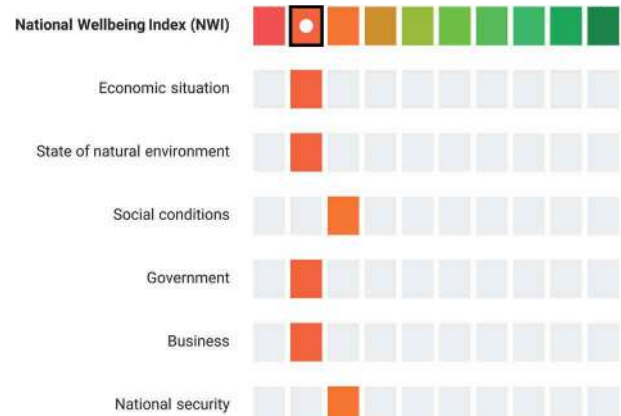
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	162,337	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	51.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	14.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	6.7	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	28.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

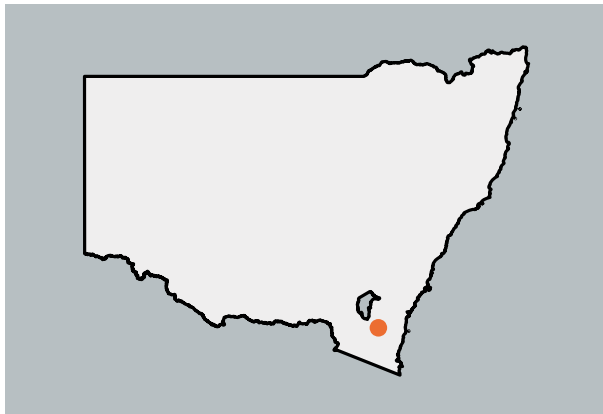
Eden-Monaro (NSW)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Hon Kristy McBain MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



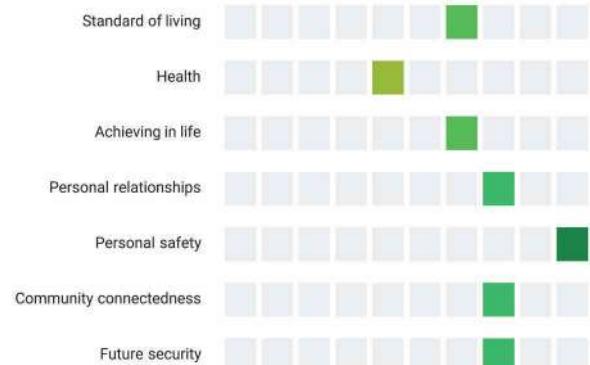
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

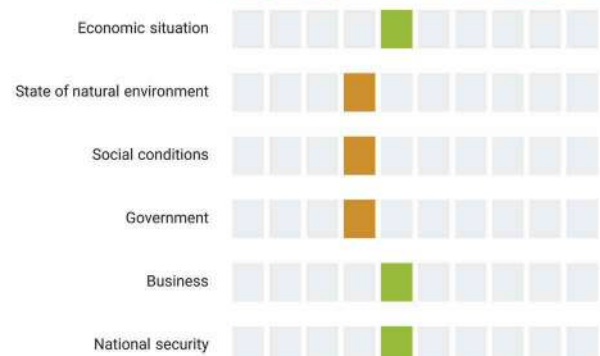


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	163,903	25,422,788
Median age (years)	43	38
Female (%)	49.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	15.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	8.6	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.4	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	24.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

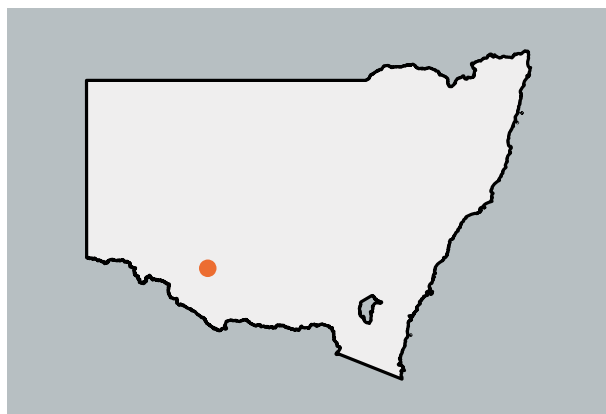


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



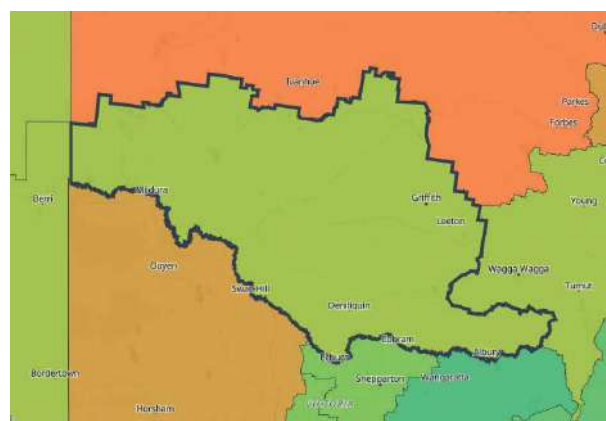
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

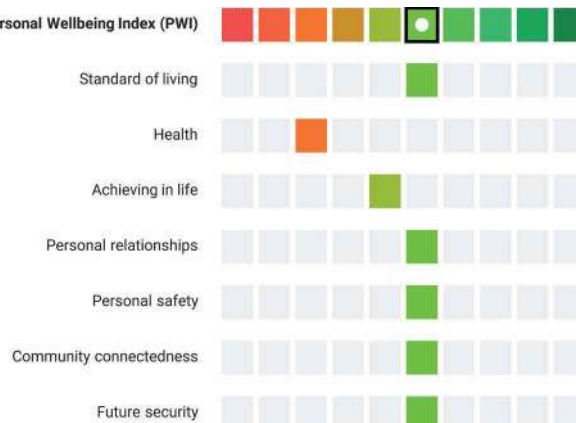


Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	173,116	25,422,788
Median age (years)	42	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	12.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	9.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.9	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	27.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

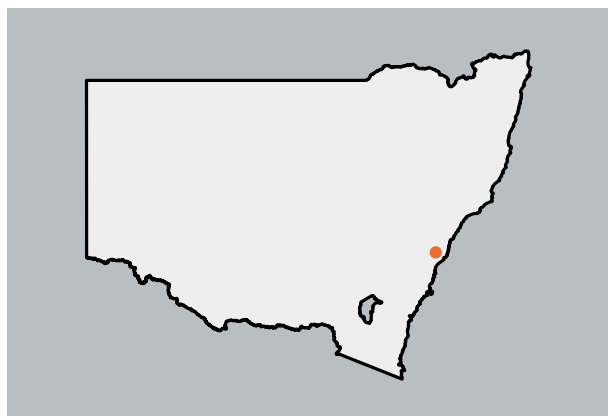


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



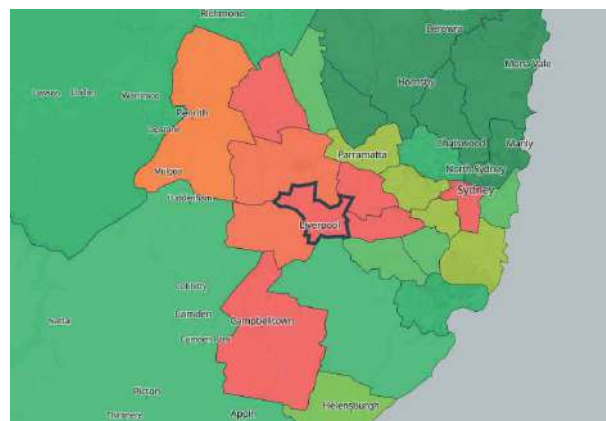
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

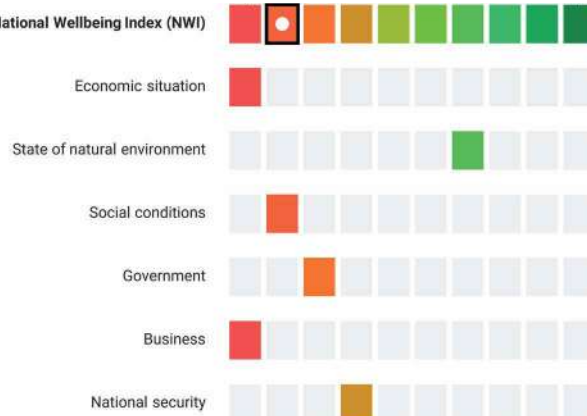
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	180,214	25,422,788
Median age (years)	38	38
Female (%)	50.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	58.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	72.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	8.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	41.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

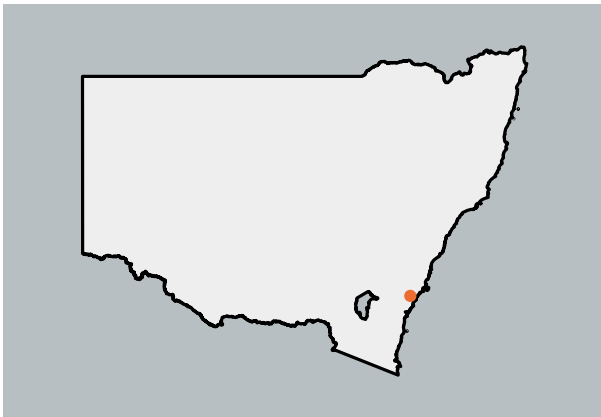
Gilmore ^(NSW)

Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Mrs Fiona Phillips MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

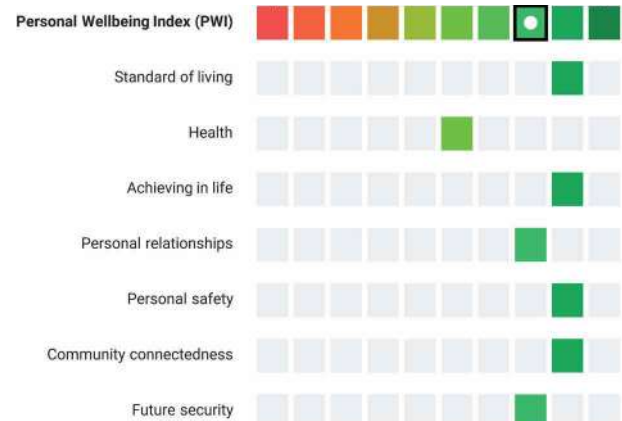


Key demographics

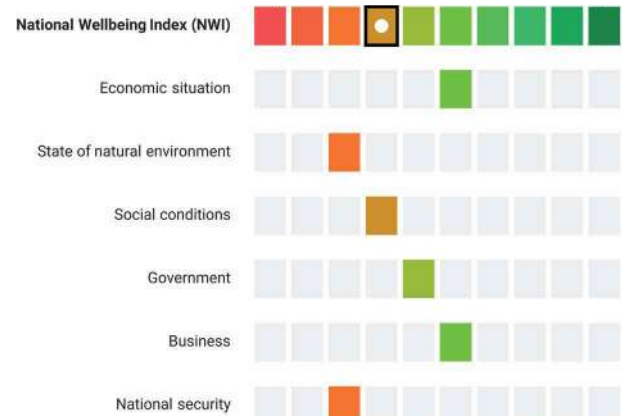
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	161,247	25,422,788
Median age (years)	49	38
Female (%)	50.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	14.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	4.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	23.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

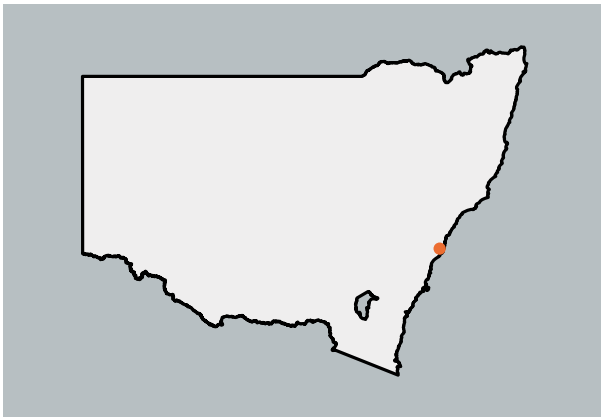


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



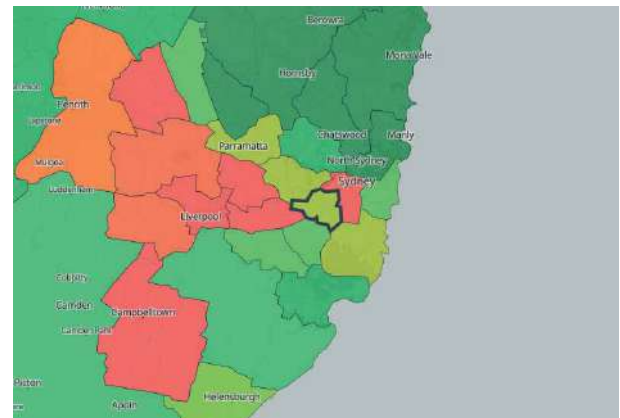
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

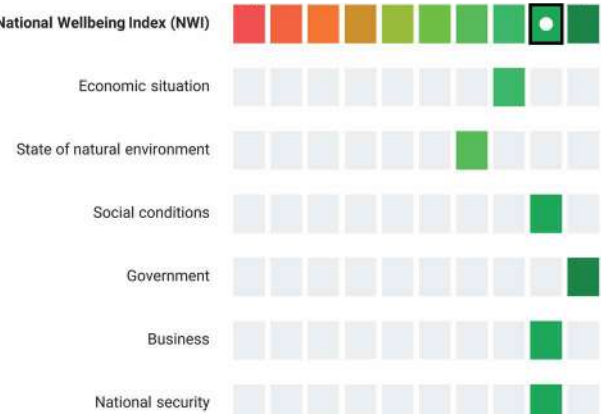


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	170,759	25,422,788
Median age (years)	37	38
Female (%)	51.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	36.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	32.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.5	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	43.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

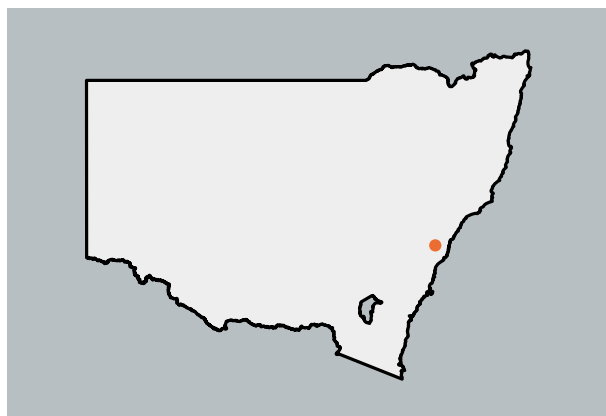


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



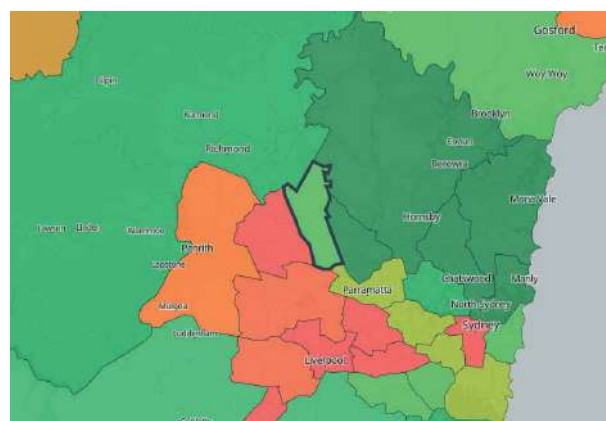
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

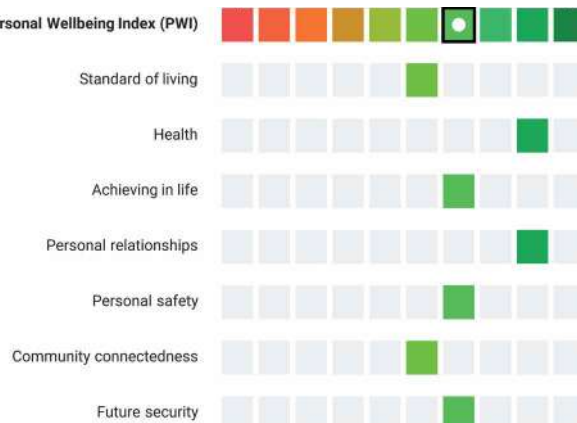
People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	168,565	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	49.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	44.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	45.7	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.7	5.1

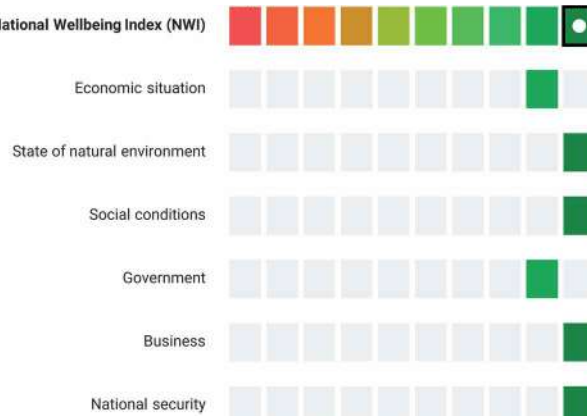
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$130,000-\$155,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	29.4	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

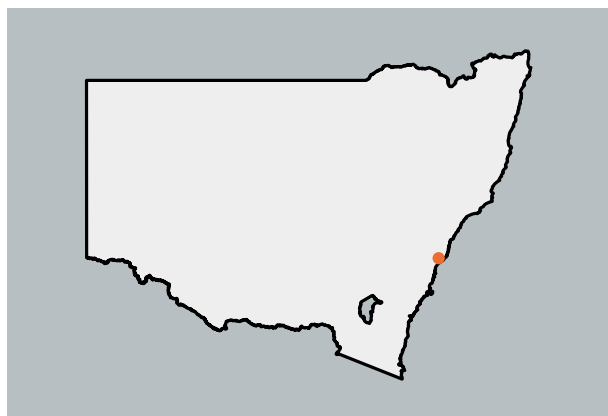


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



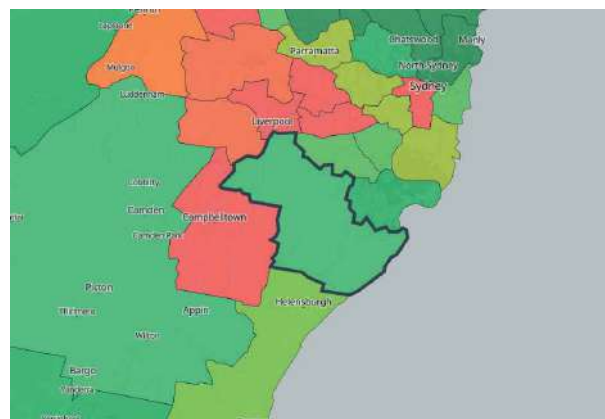
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	161,332	25,422,788
Median age (years)	38	38
Female (%)	50.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	28.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	26.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.1	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	22.8	30.6



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

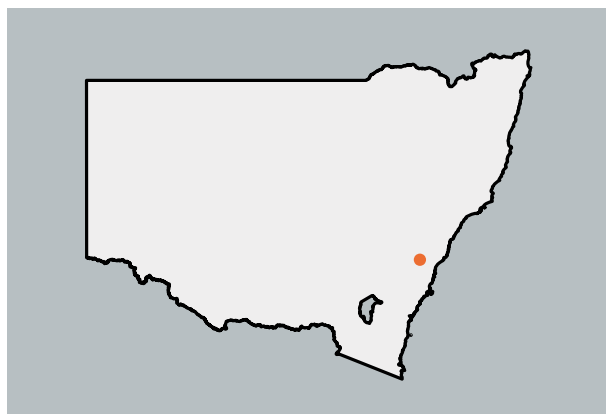
Hume (NSW)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Angus Taylor MP

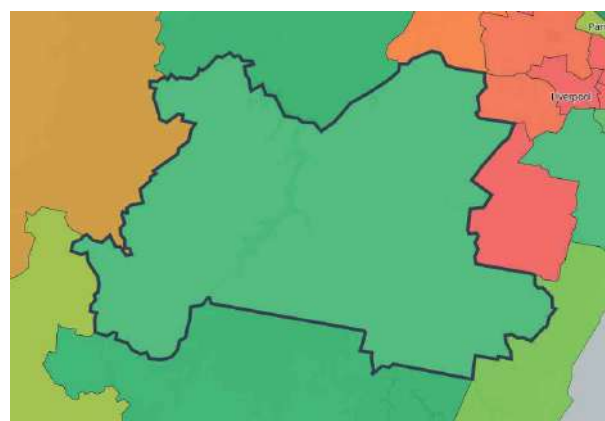


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

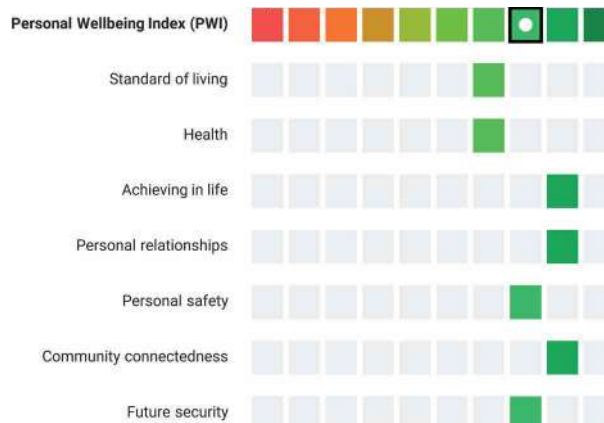


Key demographics

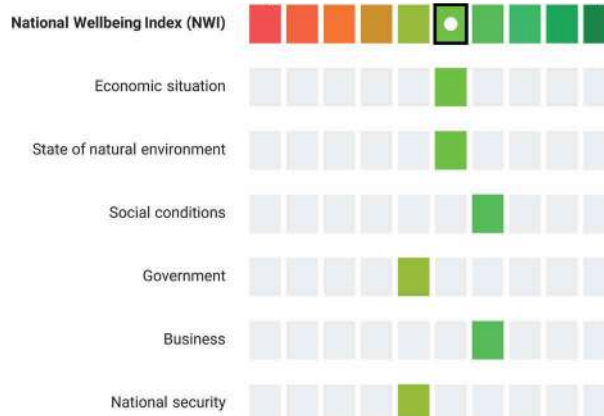
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	151,371	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	17.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	14.7	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	21.2	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

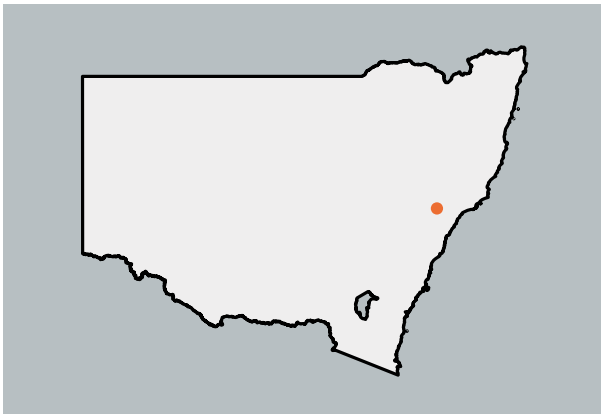
Hunter (NSW)

Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Mr Dan Repacholi MP

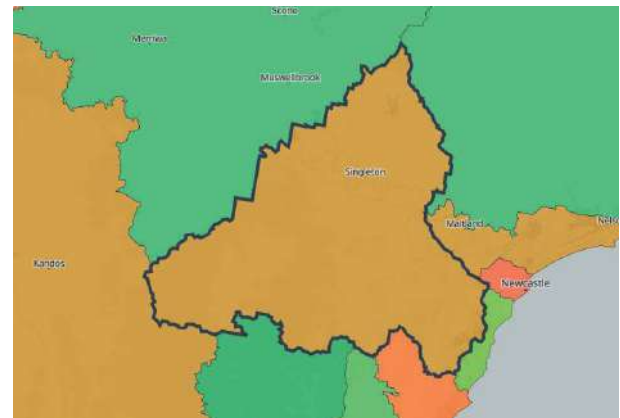


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



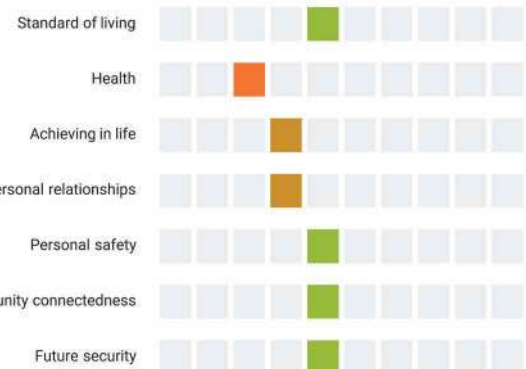
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	167,583	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	50.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	9.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	4.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	24.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

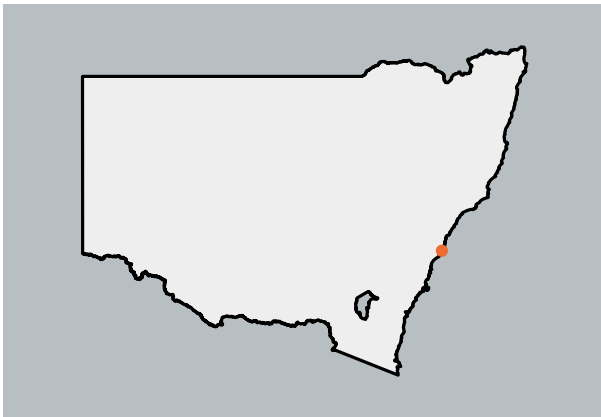
Kingsford Smith (NSW)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Matt Thistlethwaite MP

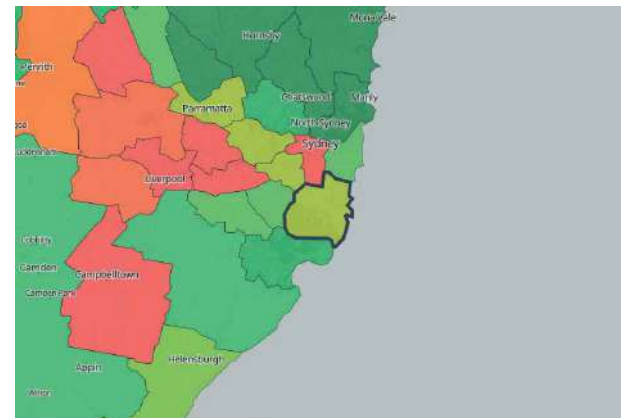


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

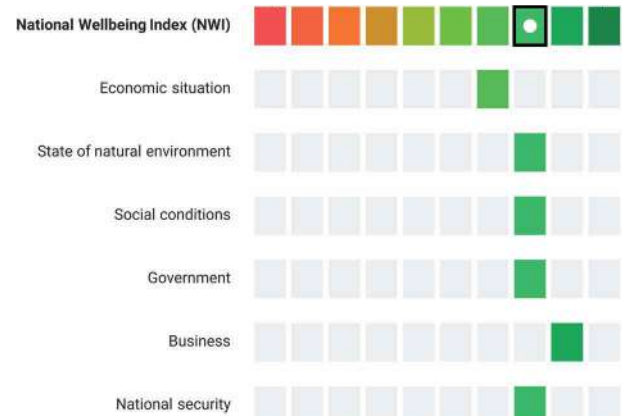
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	184,591	25,422,788
Median age (years)	36	38
Female (%)	50.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	45.3	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	38.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.8	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	46.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

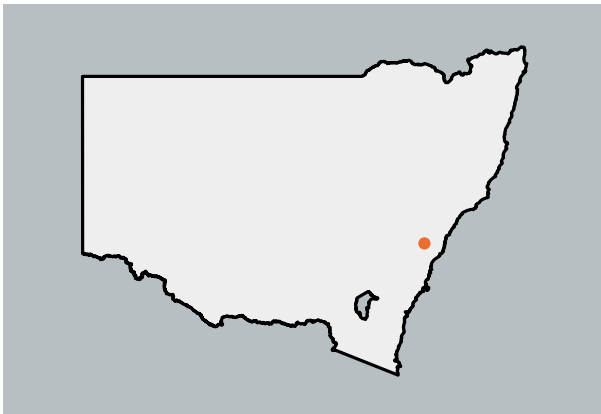


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



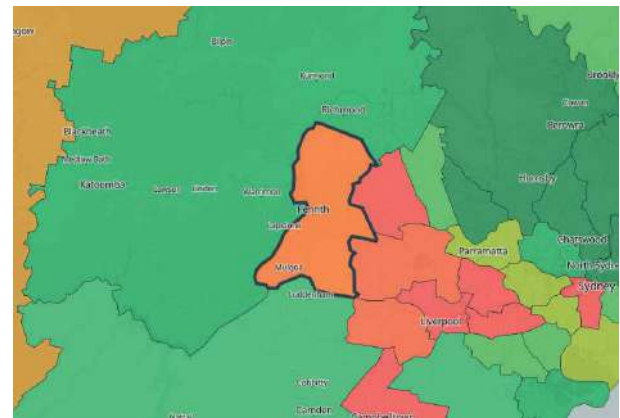
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

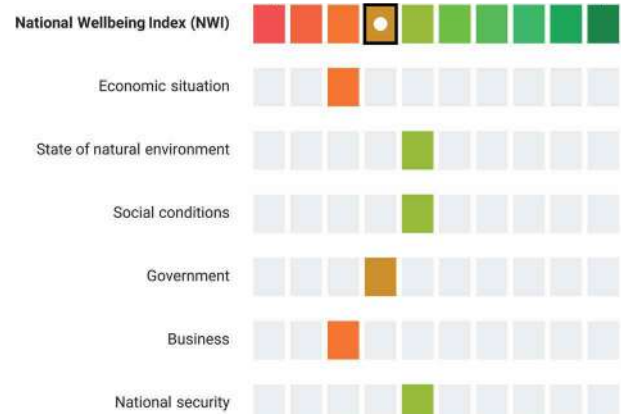
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	173,936	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	50.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	24.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	21.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	36.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

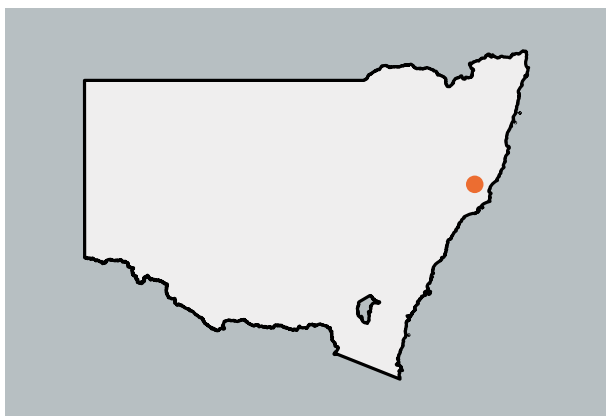


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

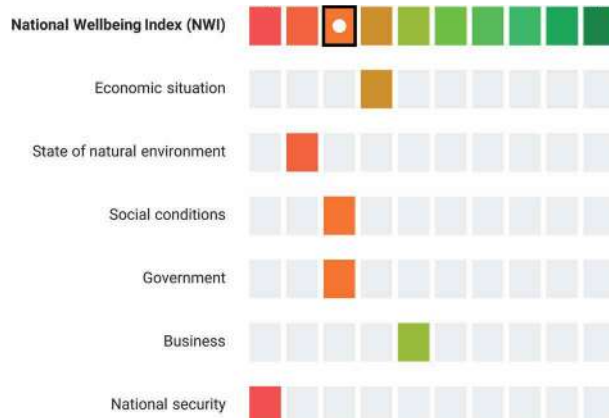
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	157,347	25,422,788
Median age (years)	51	38
Female (%)	51.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	10.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	2.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$52,000 - \$64,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	20.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Macarthur (NSW)

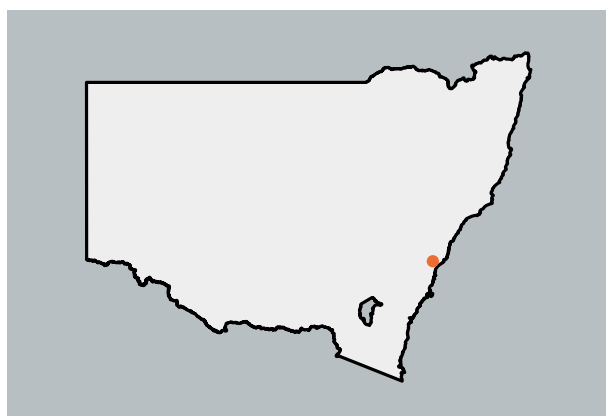
Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Dr Mike Freeland MP



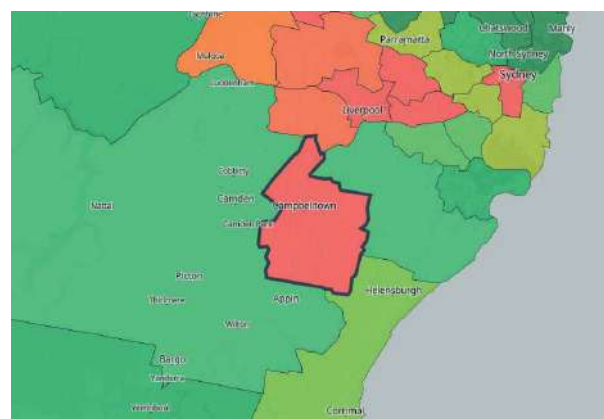
Australian Unity
Real Wellbeing

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

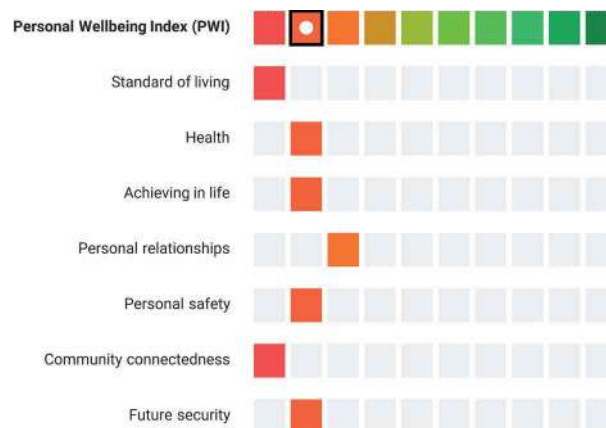


Key demographics

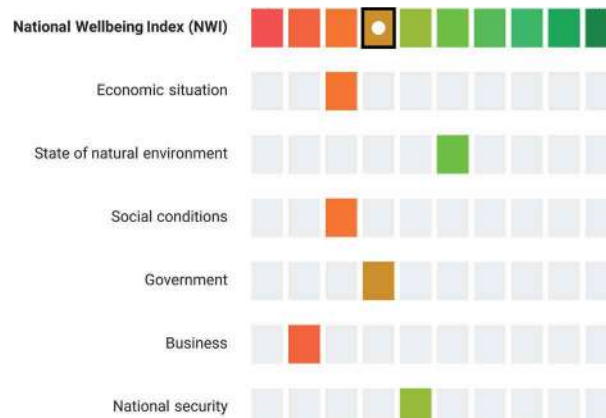
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	160,613	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	50.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	33.3	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	34.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	32.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

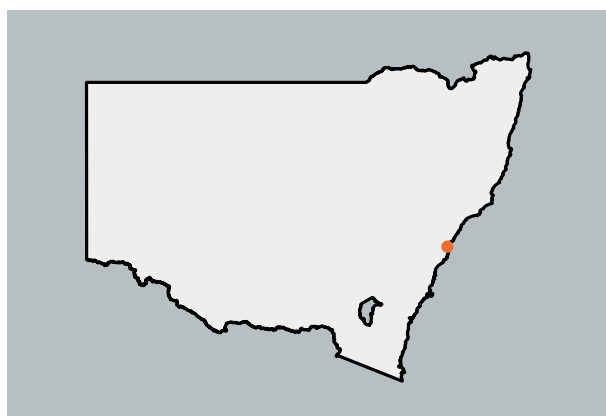
Mackellar (NSW)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Dr Sophie Scamps MP

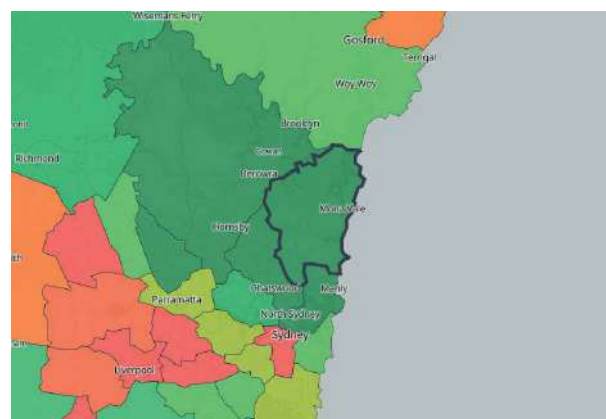


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

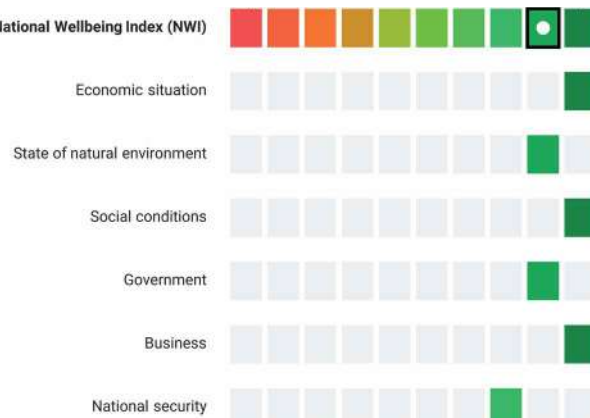
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	176,719	25,422,788
Median age (years)	43	38
Female (%)	51.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	29.4	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	16.2	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	23.4	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

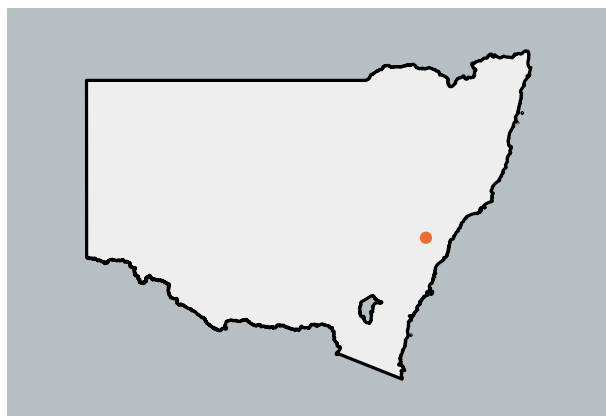
Macquarie (NSW)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Ms Susan Templeman MP

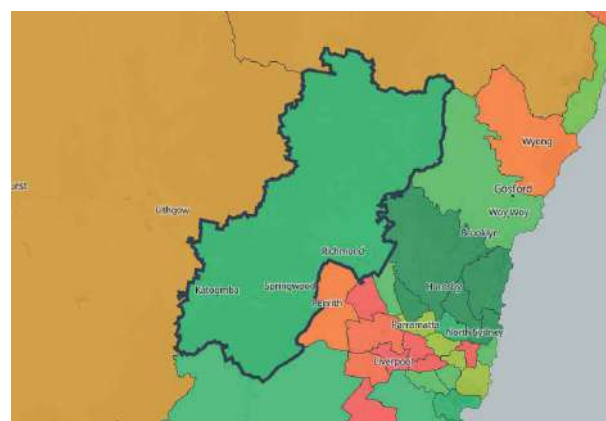


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

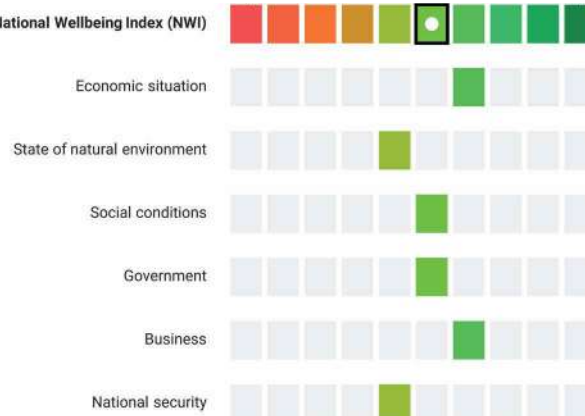
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	159,250	25,422,788
Median age (years)	42	38
Female (%)	50.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	16.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	6.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.5	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	20.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

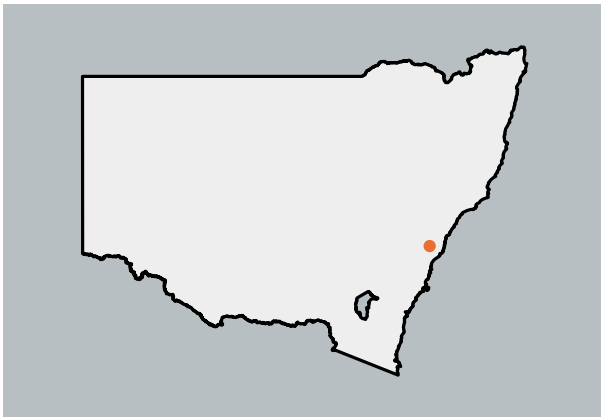


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



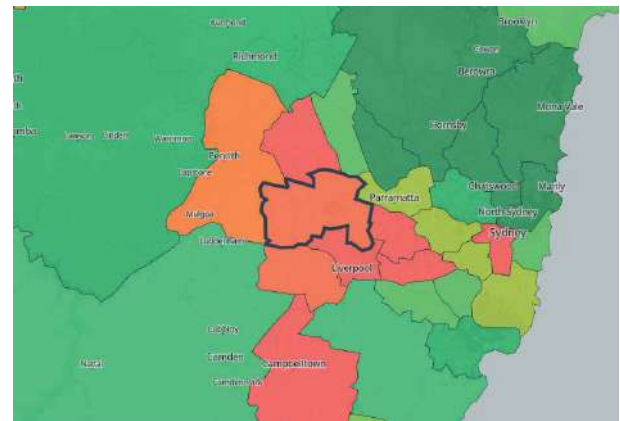
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

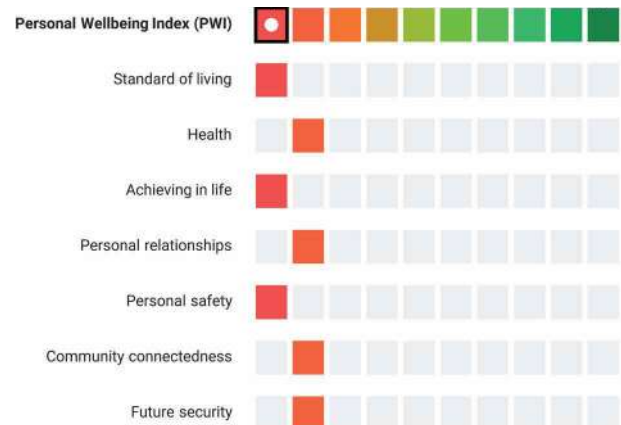


Key demographics

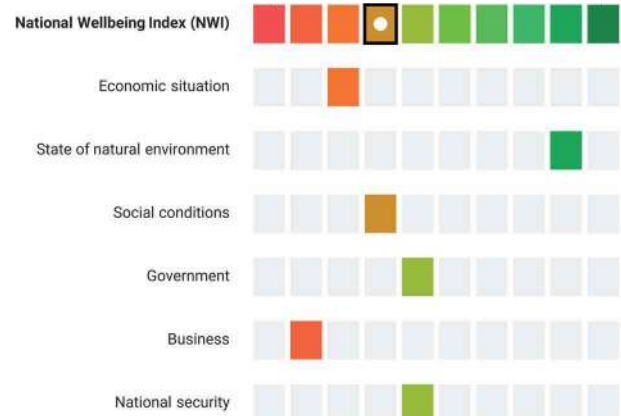
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	183,982	25,422,788
Median age (years)	37	38
Female (%)	50.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	47.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	53.6	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.3	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	33.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

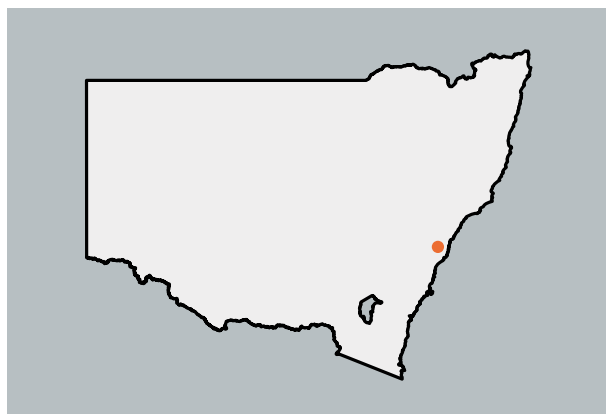
Mitchell (NSW)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Alex Hawke MP

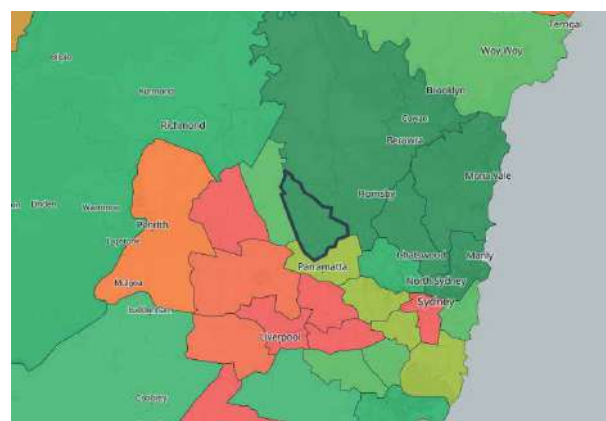


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index

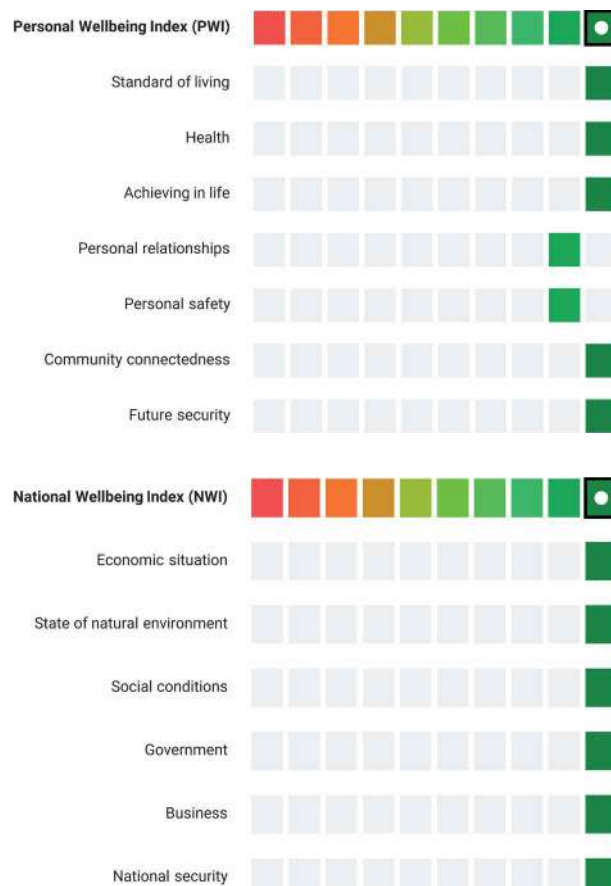


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	179,625	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	50.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	42.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	41.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.3	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$130,000-\$155,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	21.5	30.6



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

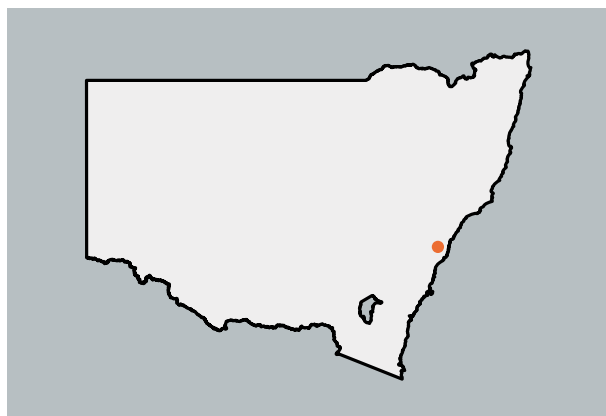
New England (NSW)

Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Hon Barnaby Joyce MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	177,826	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	50.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	9.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	5.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.9	5.1

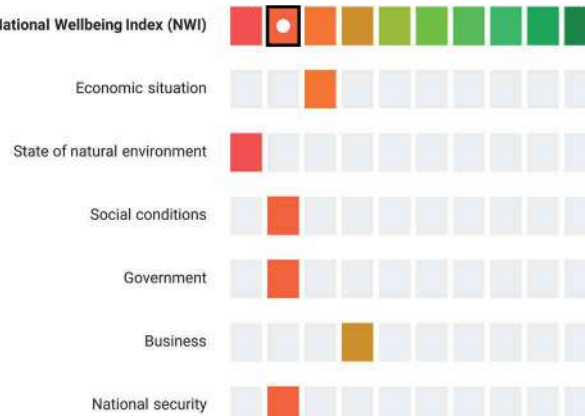
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000 - \$77,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	28.7	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

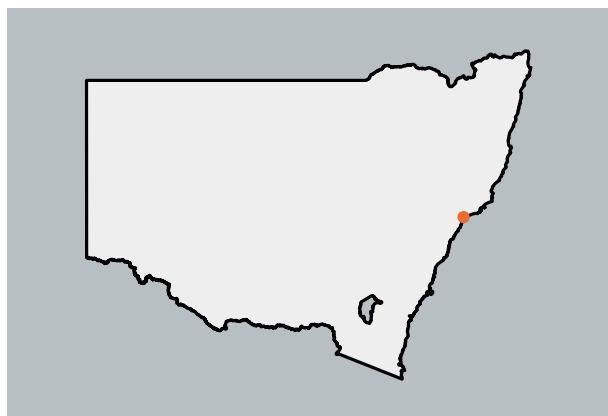
Newcastle (NSW)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Ms Sharon Claydon MP

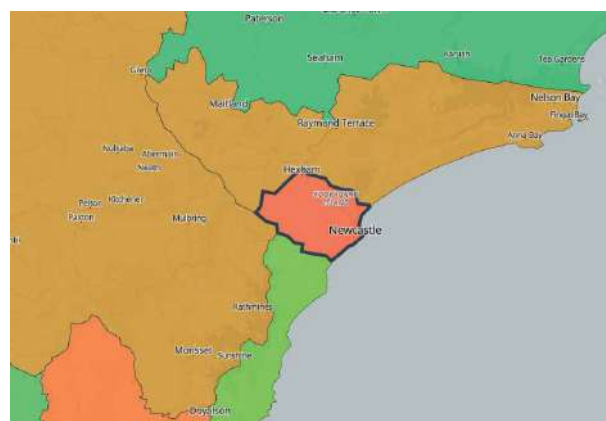


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

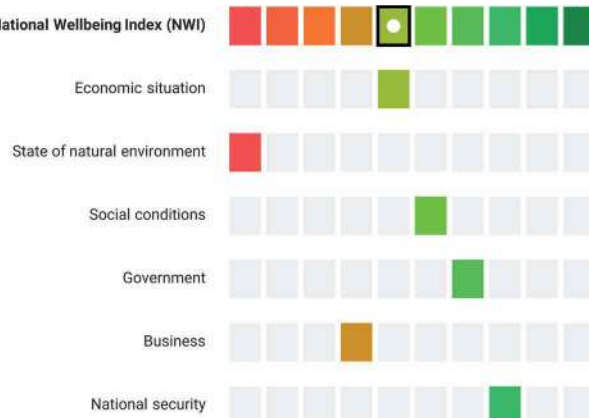
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	167,192	25,422,788
Median age (years)	37	38
Female (%)	50.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	15.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	10.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.8	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	36.4	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

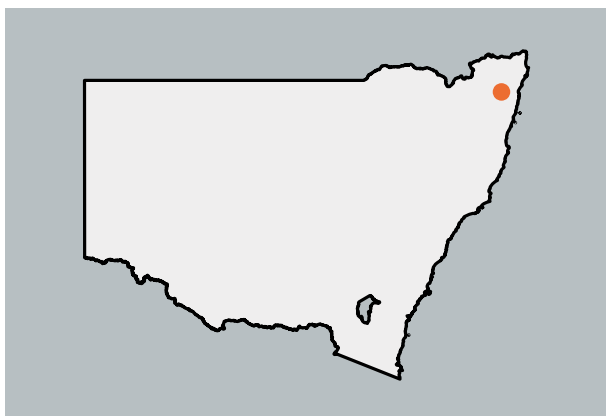


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

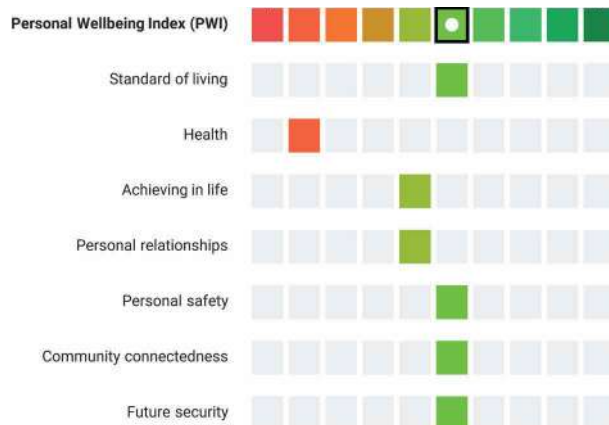


Key demographics

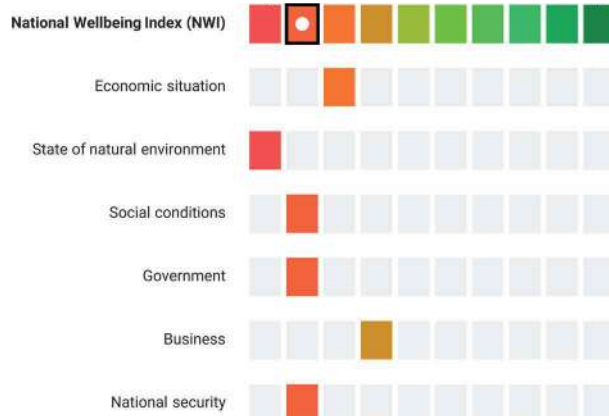
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	171,908	25,422,788
Median age (years)	46	38
Female (%)	50.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	10.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	4.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$52,000 - \$64,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	24.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

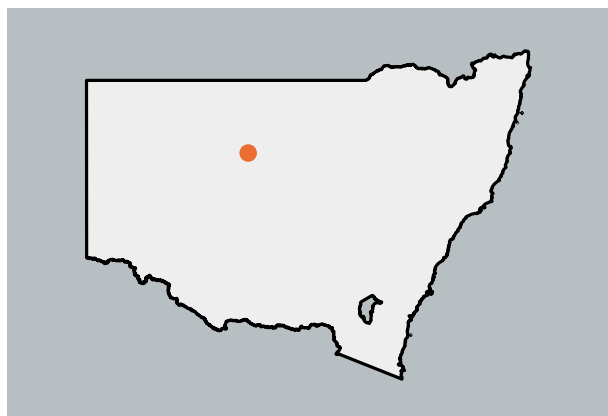


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



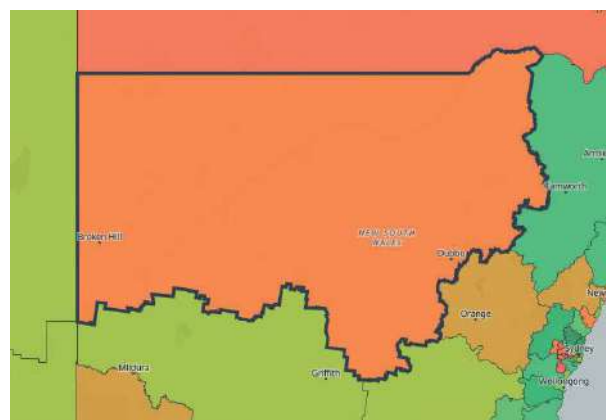
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

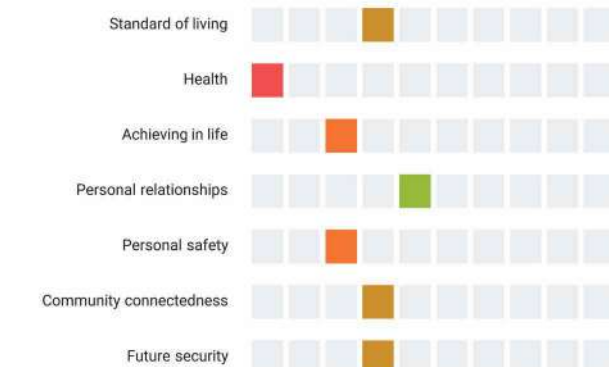
People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	181,379	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	7.3	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	4.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.2	5.1

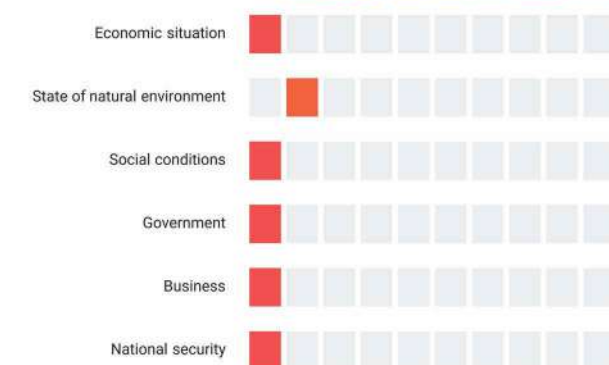
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	28.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

^Over 10% of adults in this electorate identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Caution is advised when interpreting, as our wellbeing measures are conceptualised from a Western approach and have not been developed with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

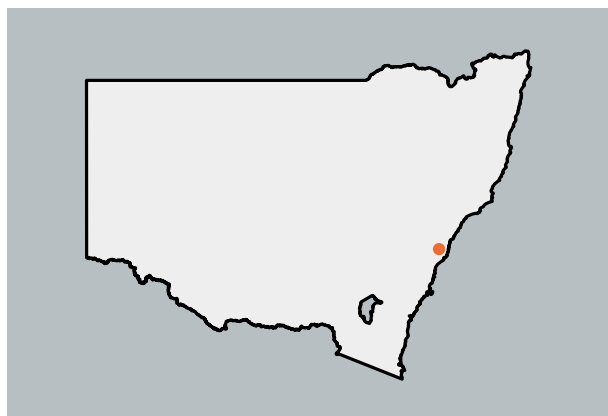
Parramatta (NSW)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Dr Andrew Charlton MP

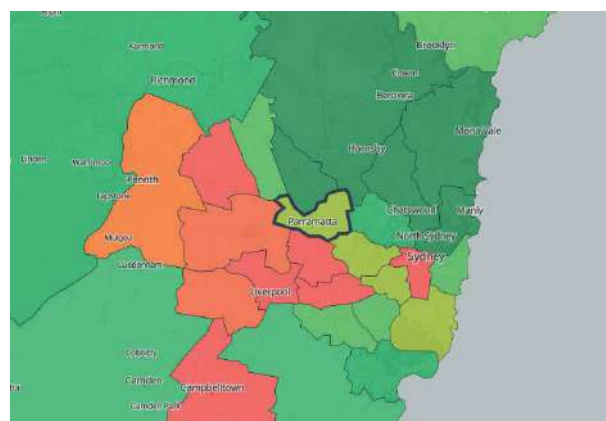


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index

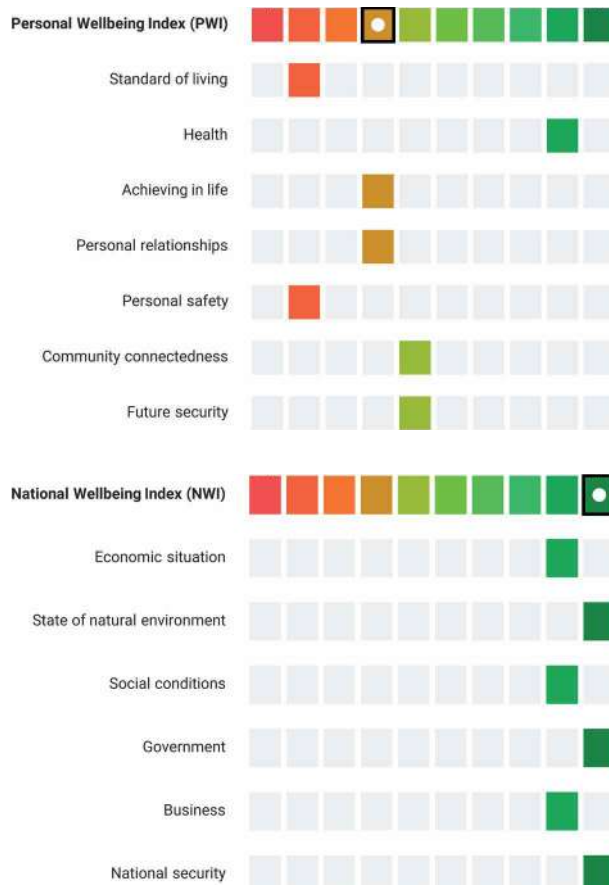


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	211,733	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	49.4	50.7
Born overseas (%)	58.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	63.7	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.1	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	48.2	30.6



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

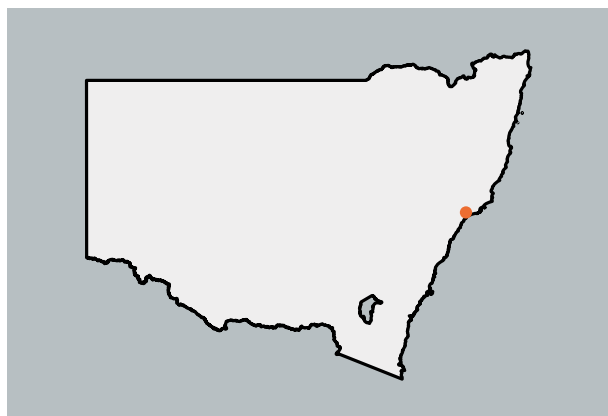
Paterson (NSW)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Ms Meryl Swanson MP

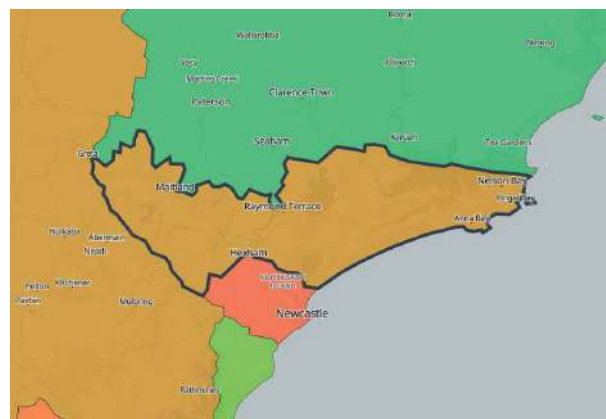


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

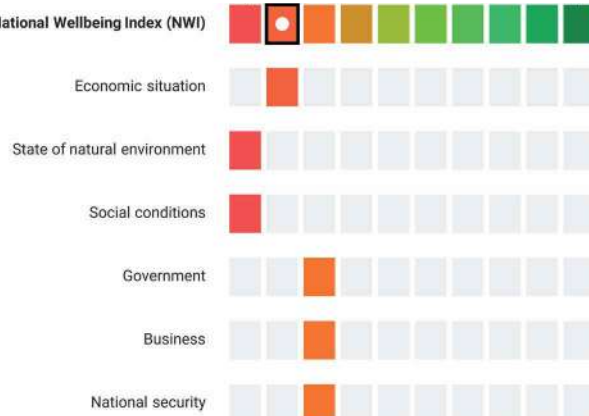
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	159,939	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	51.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	11.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	5.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000 - \$90,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	29.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

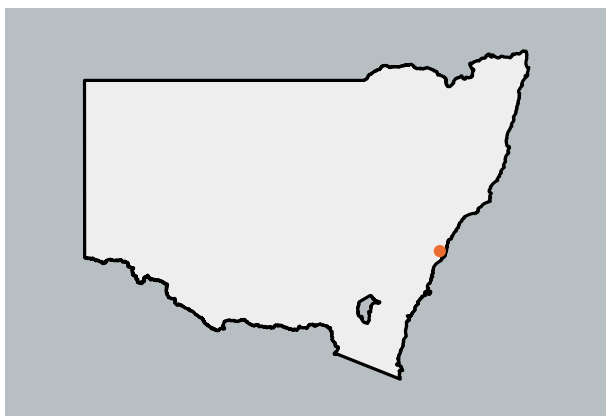


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



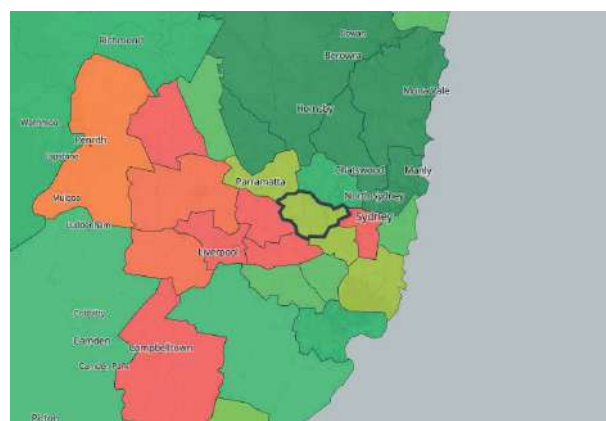
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	201,820	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	50.4	50.7
Born overseas (%)	54.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	57.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.5	5.1

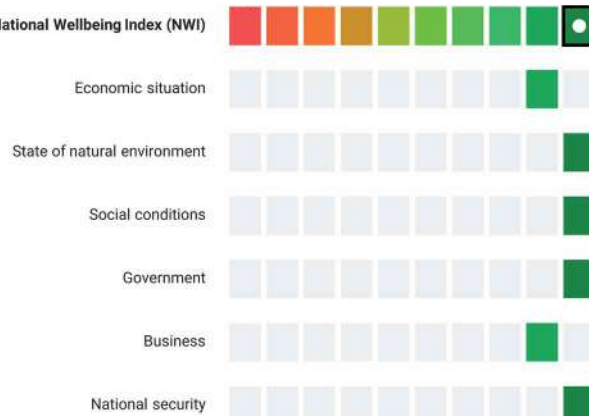
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	44.8	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

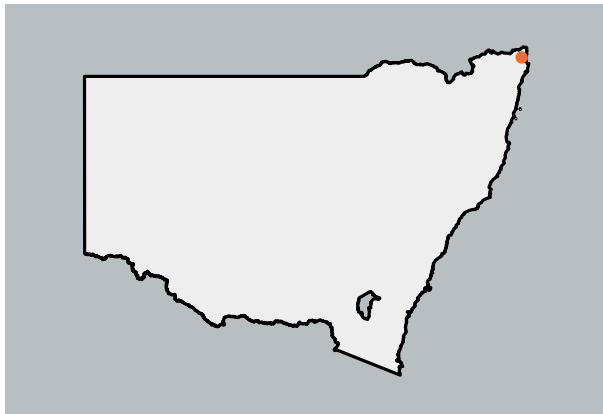
Richmond (NSW)

Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Hon Justine Elliot MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

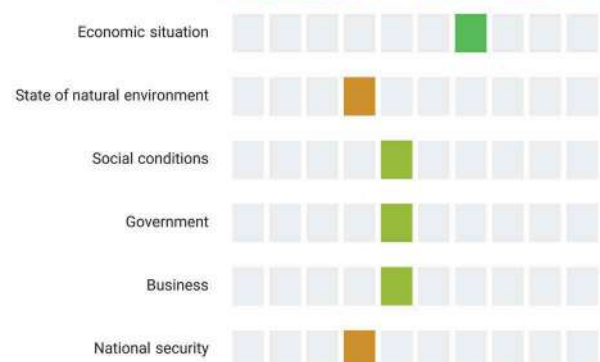


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	167,436	25,422,788
Median age (years)	46	38
Female (%)	52.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	17.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	6.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	26.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

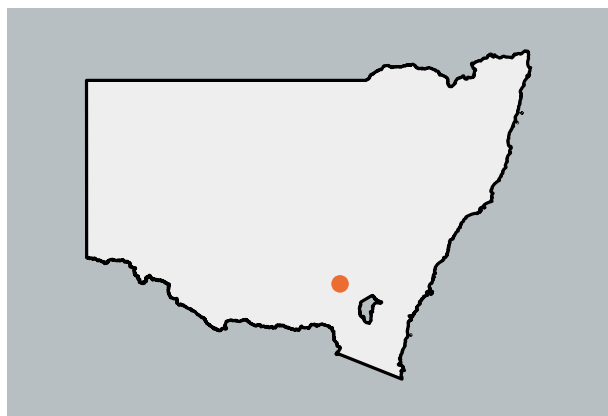


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

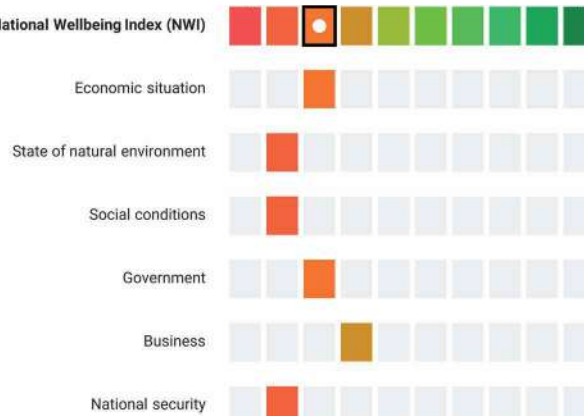
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	175,452	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	9.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	6.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.9	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	25.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

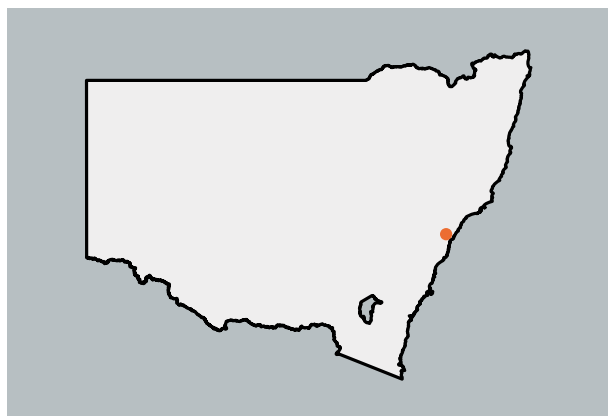
Robertson (NSW)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Dr Gordon Reid MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

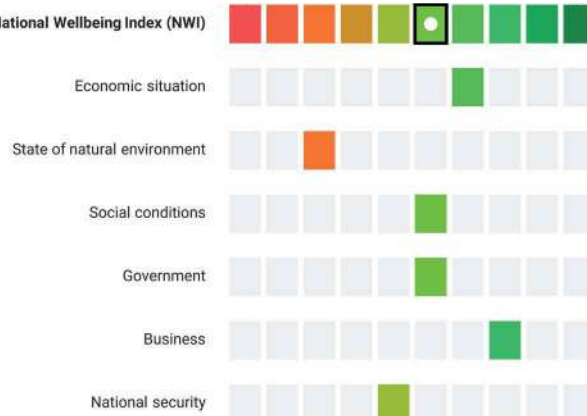
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	152,356	25,422,788
Median age (years)	44	38
Female (%)	51.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	20.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	8.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.3	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	27.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

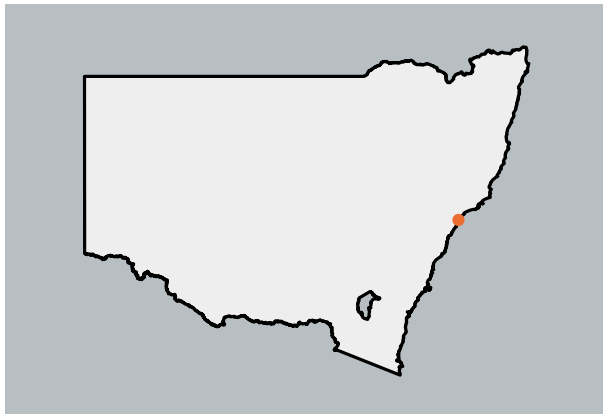
Shortland (NSW)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Hon Pat Conroy MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



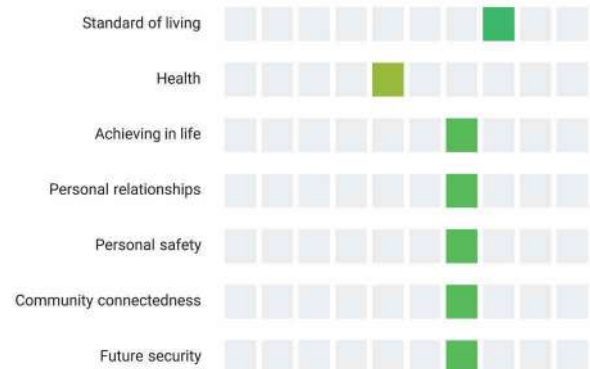
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	157,009	25,422,788
Median age (years)	43	38
Female (%)	51.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	10.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	4.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	23.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

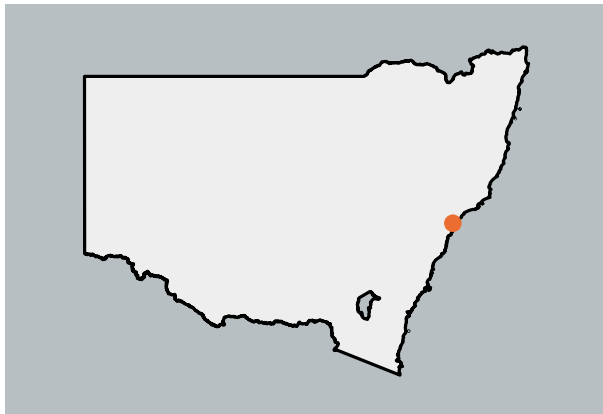
Sydney (NSW)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Tanya Plibersek MP

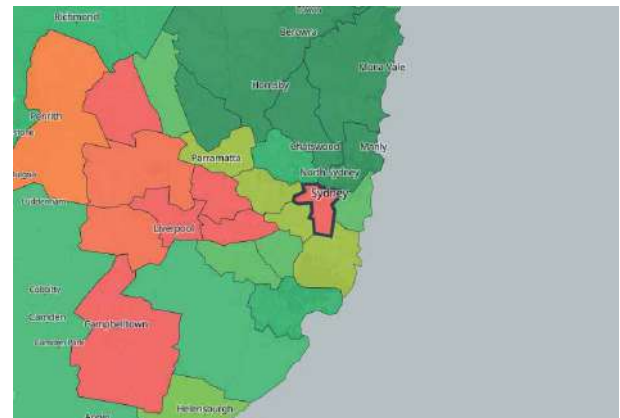


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

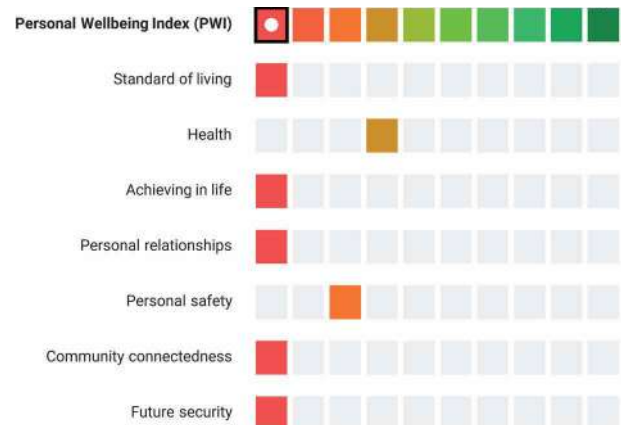
People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	213,261	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	48.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	50.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	36.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.4	5.1

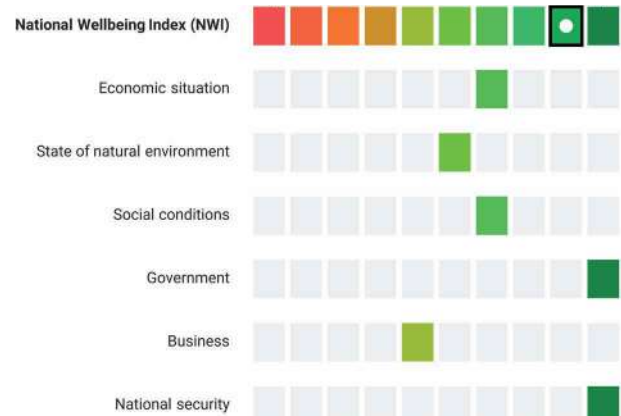
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	61.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

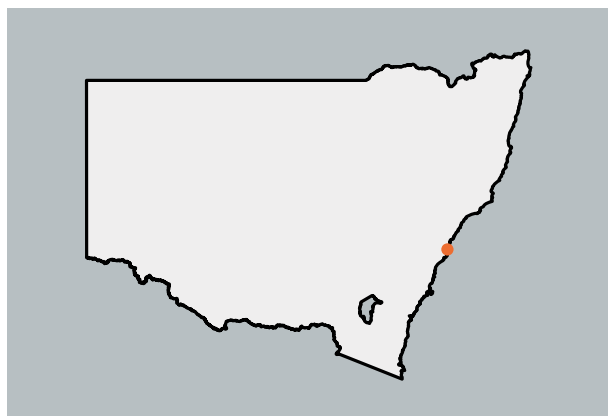
Warringah (NSW)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Zali Steggall OAM, MP

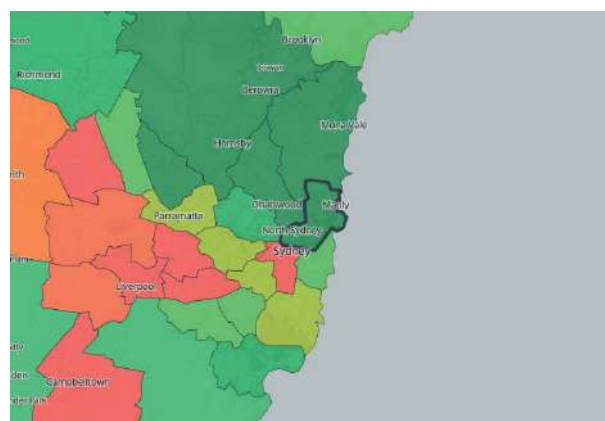


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

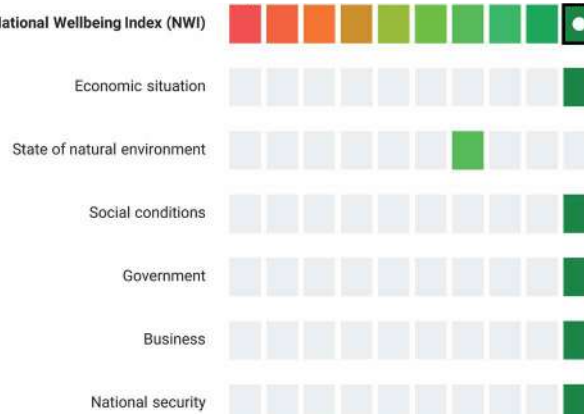
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	181,612	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	52.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	37.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	18.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.4	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$130,000-\$155,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	40.9	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

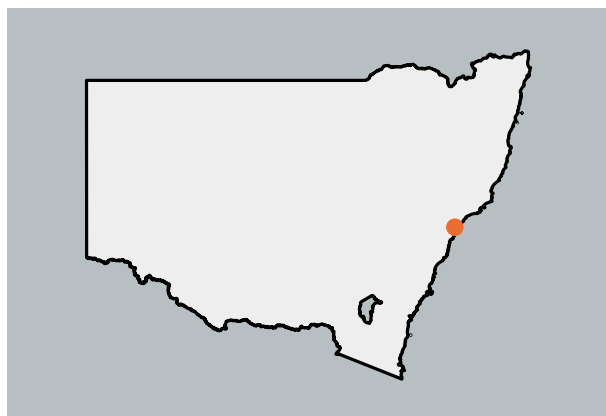


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



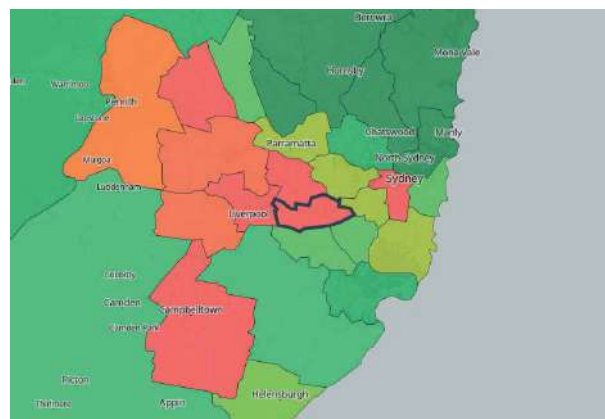
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

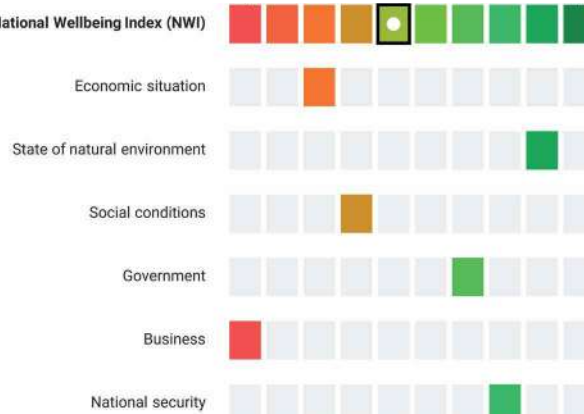
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	193,515	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	49.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	53.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	73.2	22.3
Unemployed (%)	8.9	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	42.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

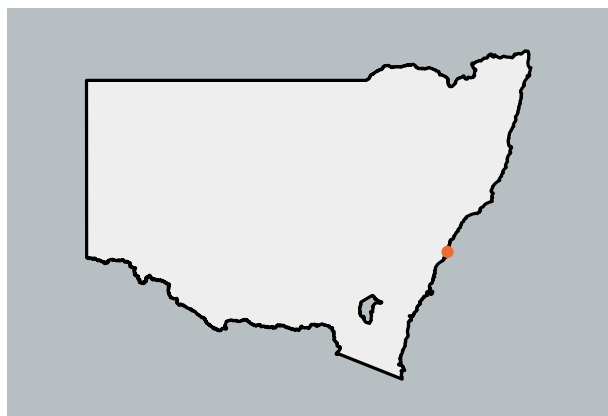
Wentworth (NSW)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Allegra Spender MP

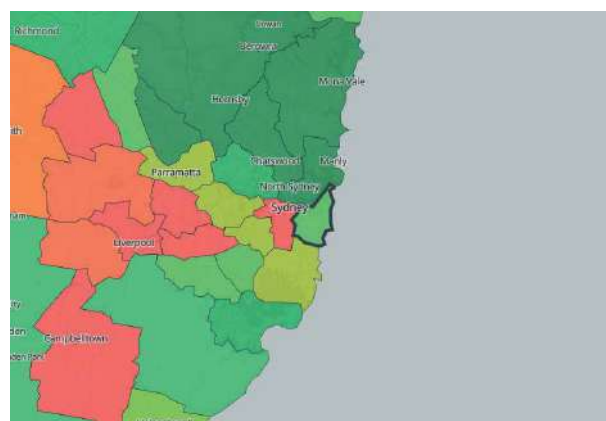


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

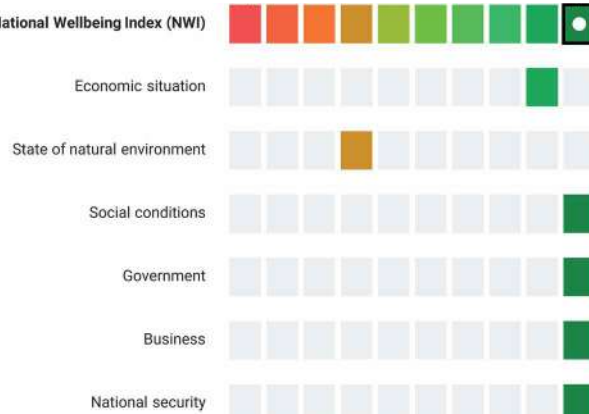
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	179,353	25,422,788
Median age (years)	37	38
Female (%)	51.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	39.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	19.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$130,000-\$155,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	47.9	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

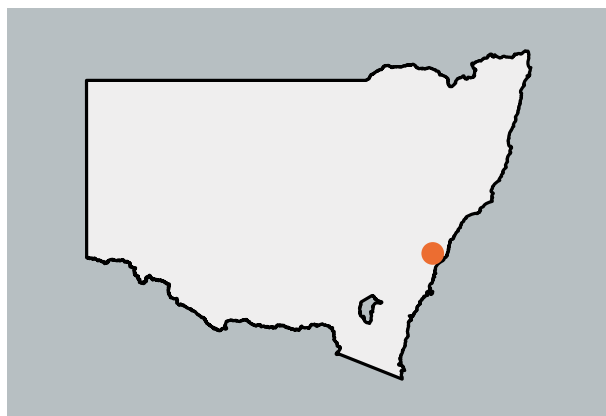
Werriwa (NSW)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Anne Stanley MP

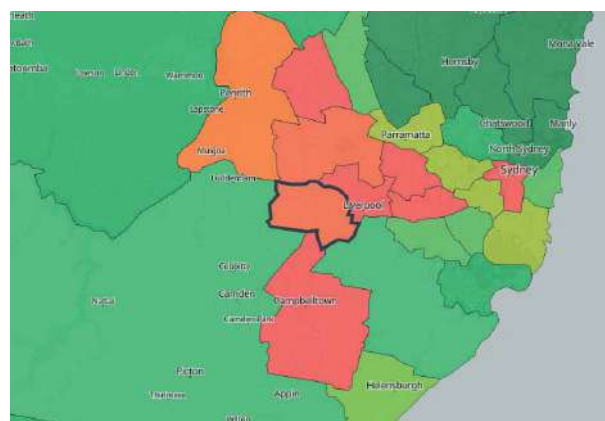


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

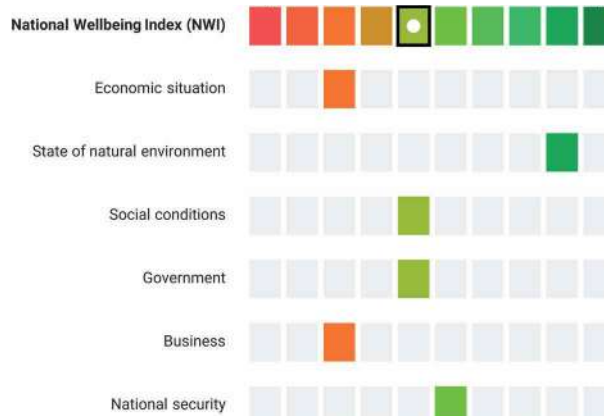
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	166,468	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	50.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	47	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	61.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	29.8	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

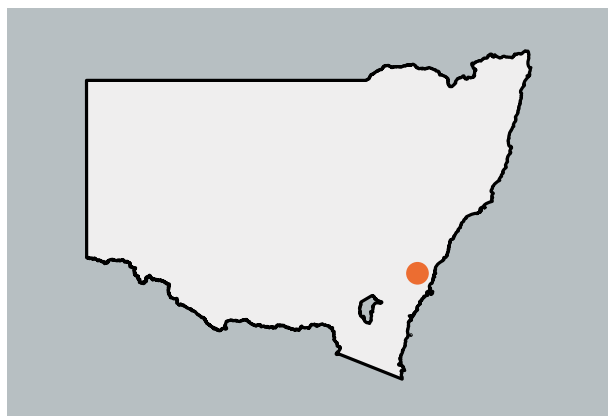


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



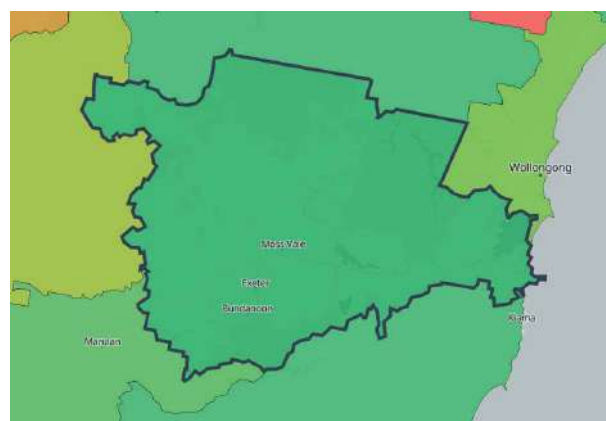
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

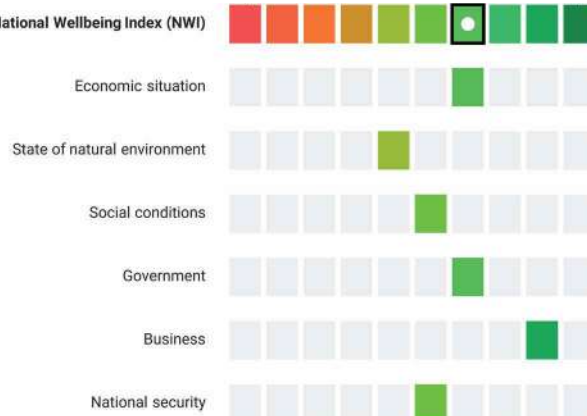
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	165,474	25,422,788
Median age (years)	42	38
Female (%)	51.4	50.7
Born overseas (%)	17.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	9.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.9	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	23.2	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

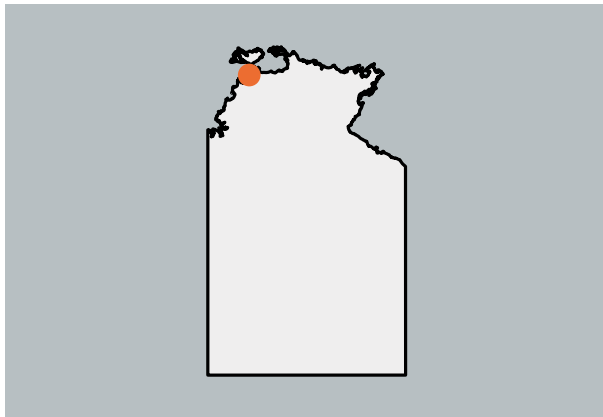
Solomon^(NT)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr Luke Gosling OAM, MP

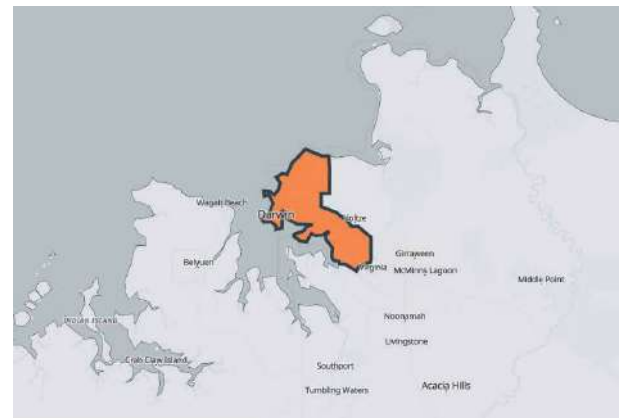


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

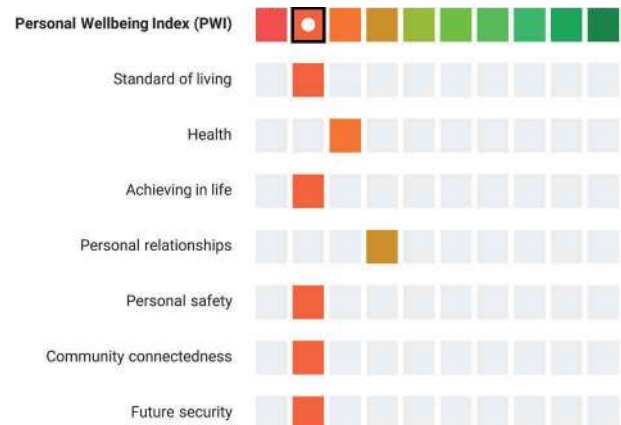


Key demographics

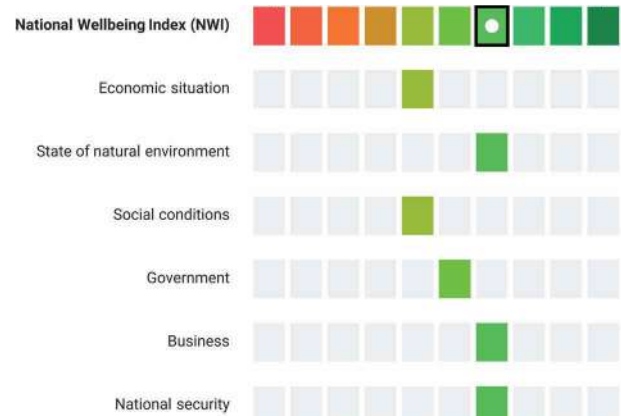
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	110,288	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	50.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	33.4	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	29.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	48.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

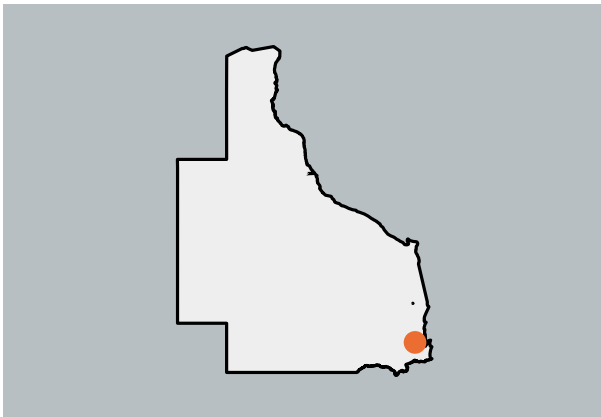
Blair (QLD)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Hon Shayne Neumann MP

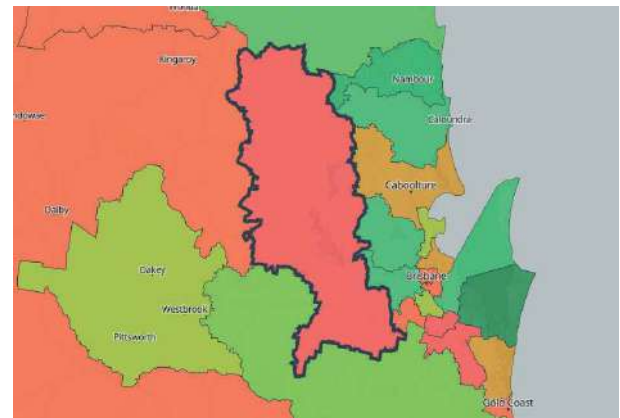


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

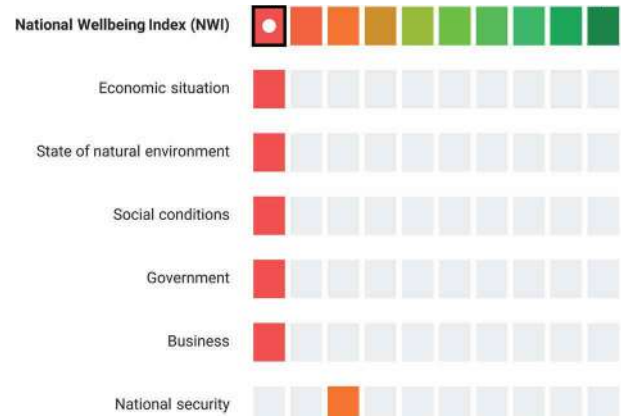
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	189,948	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	18.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	9.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.4	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	36.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

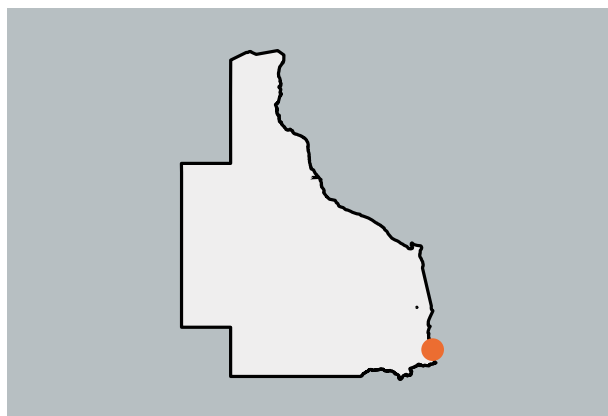
Bonner (QLD)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Kara Cook MP

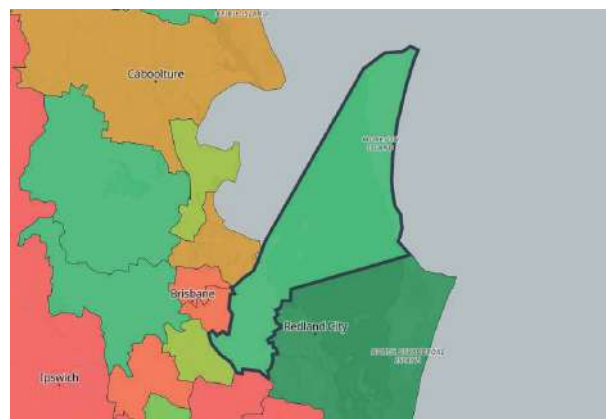


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

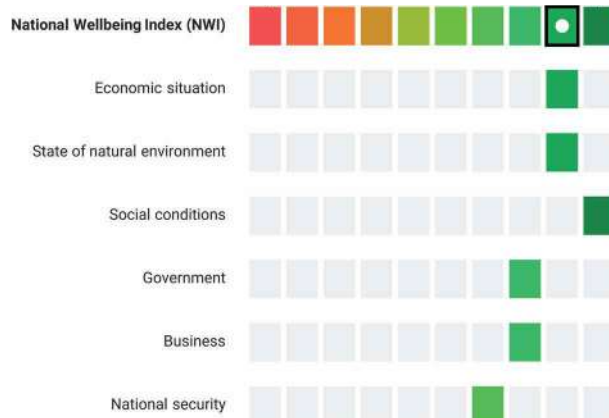
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	162,883	25,422,788
Median age (years)	38	38
Female (%)	51.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	31.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	22.6	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	28.4	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

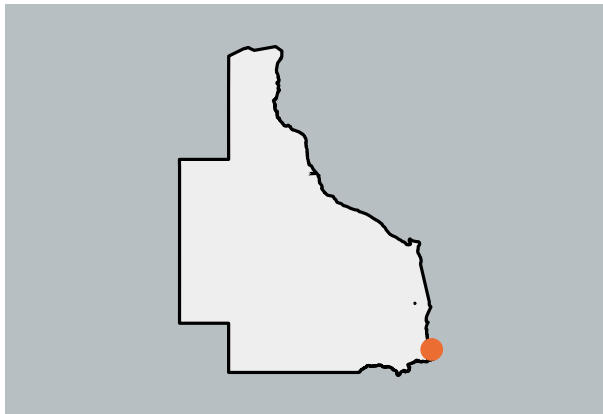
Bowman (QLD)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr Henry Pike MP

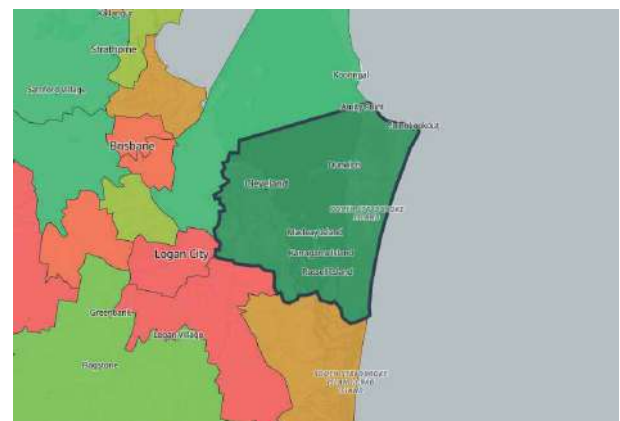


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	159,222	25,422,788
Median age (years)	43	38
Female (%)	51.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	23.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	7.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.4	5.1

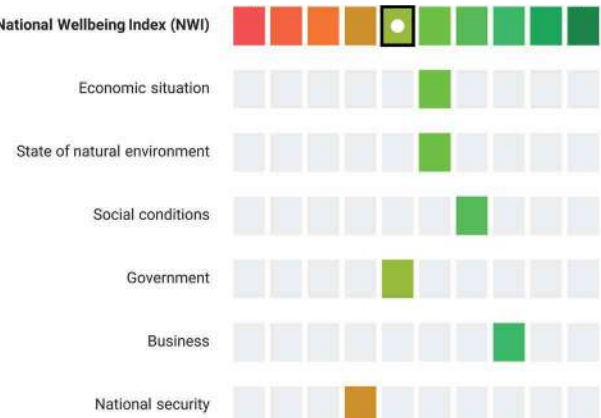
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	22.9	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

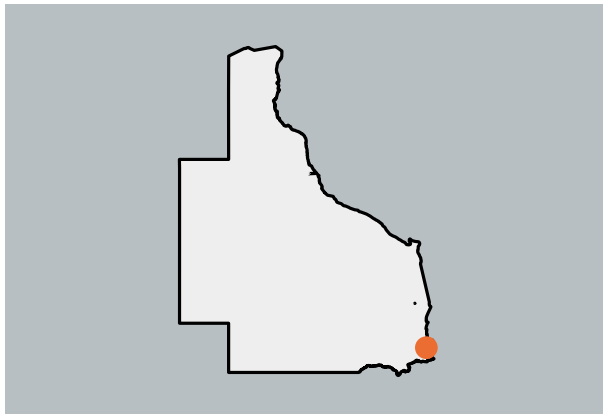
Brisbane (QLD)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Madonna Jarrett MP

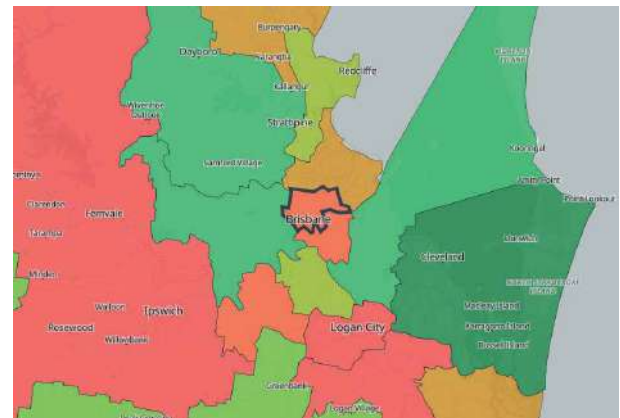


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

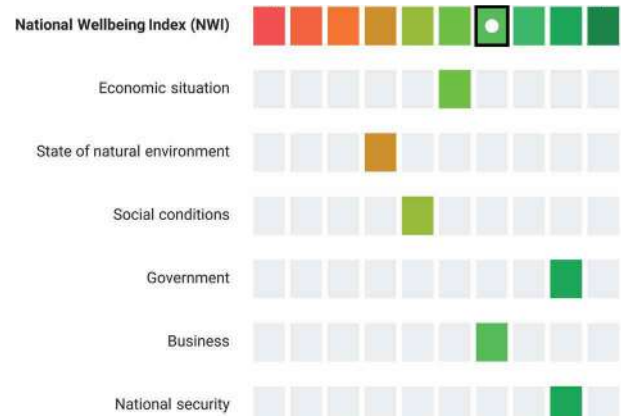
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	183,255	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	50.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	30.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	19.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	53.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Capricornia (QLD)*

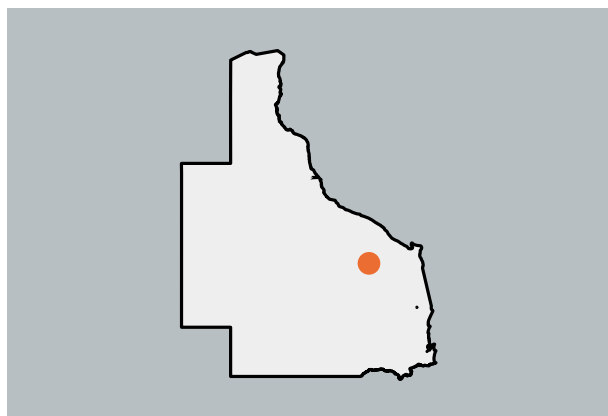
Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Hon Michelle Landry MP



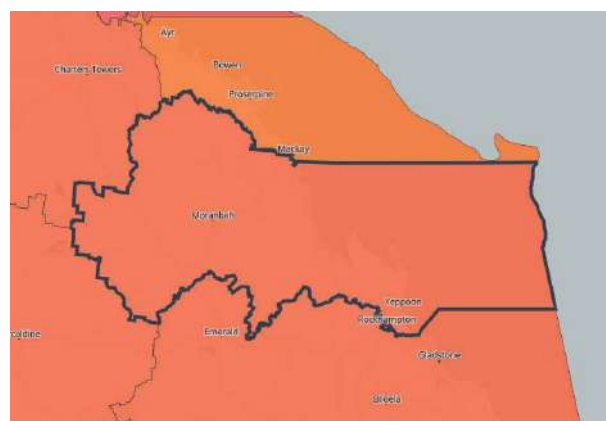
**Australian
Unity** 
Real Wellbeing

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index

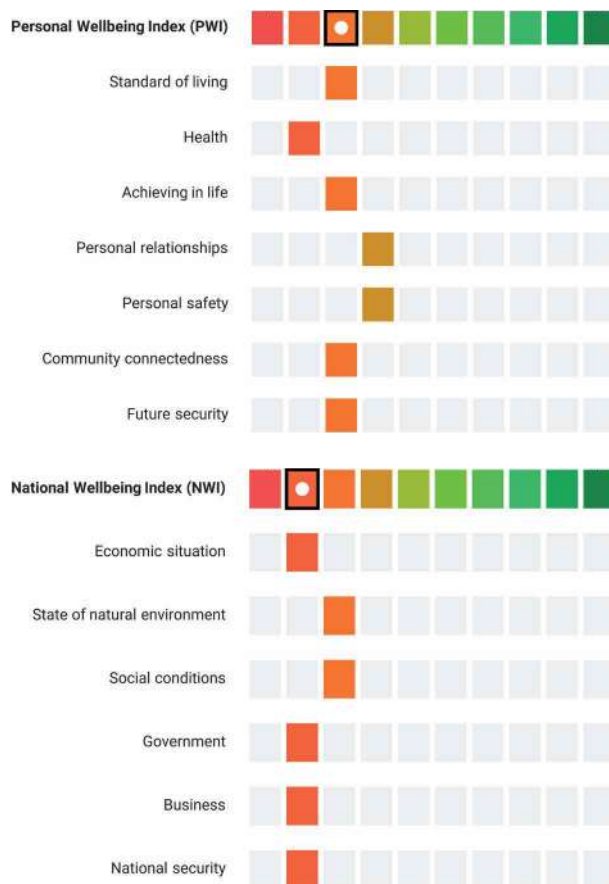


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	159,792	25,422,788
Median age (years)	38	38
Female (%)	48.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	10.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	5.4	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.4	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	30.0	30.6



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

*Electorate had very few survey respondents and relies heavily on the statistical model. Caution is advised when interpreting.

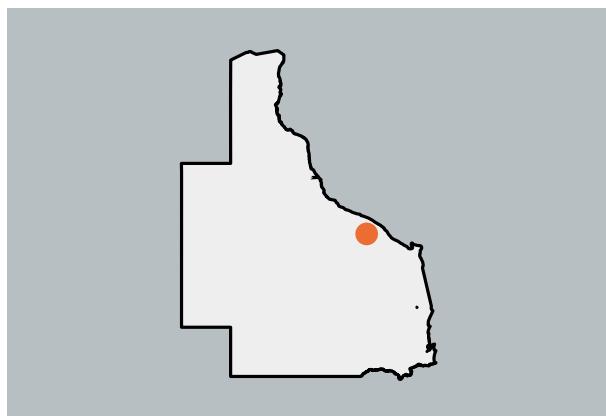
Dawson (QLD)

Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Mr Andrew Willcox MP

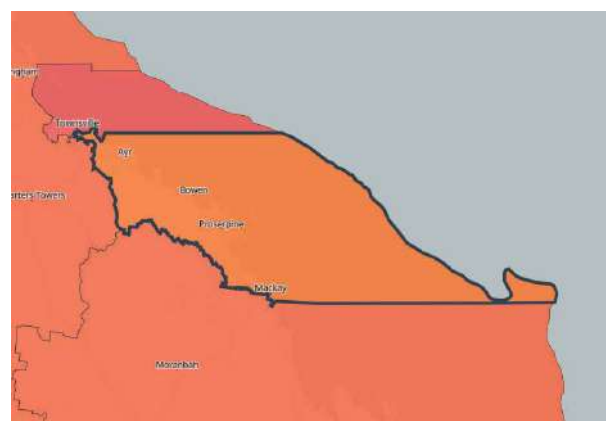


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

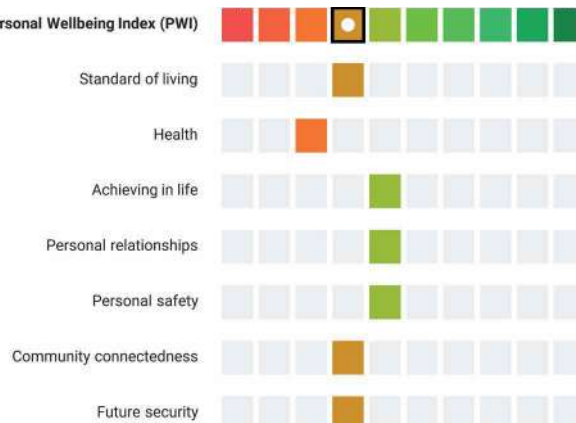
People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	162,083	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	49.4	50.7
Born overseas (%)	15.3	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	7.6	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.1	5.1

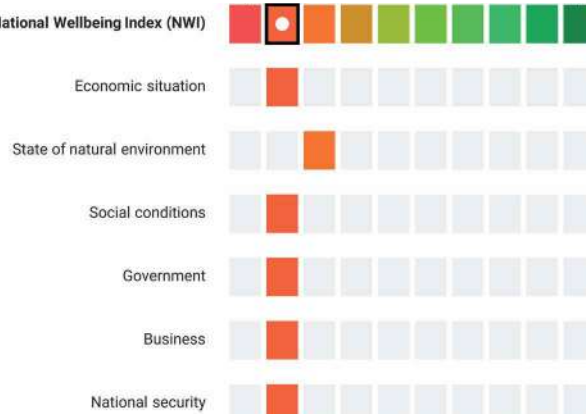
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000 - \$90,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	31.2	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



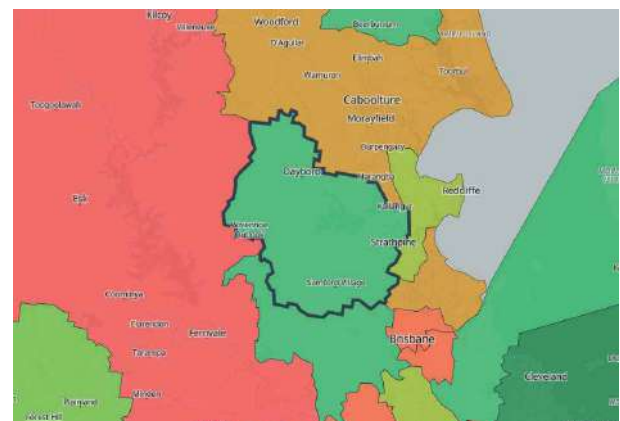
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

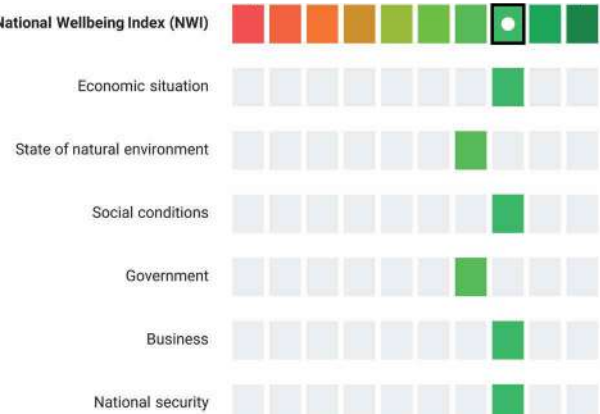
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	159,571	25,422,788
Median age (years)	38	38
Female (%)	50.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	20.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	8.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	23.8	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Fadden (QLD)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr Cameron Caldwell MP

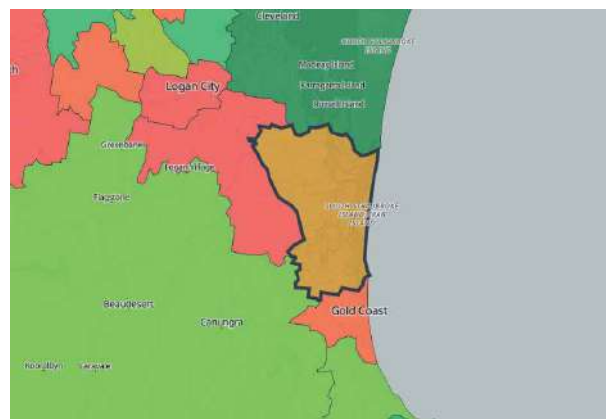


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

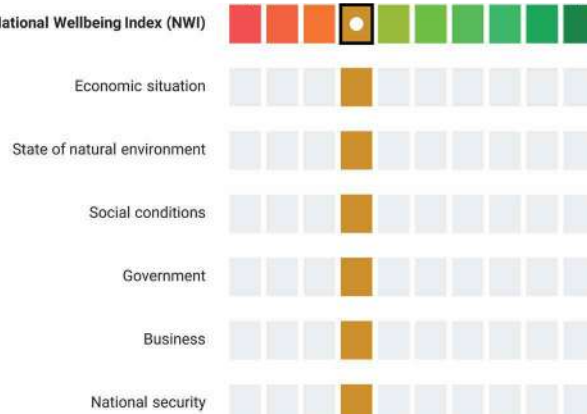
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	194,617	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	51.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	32.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	14.7	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	35.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

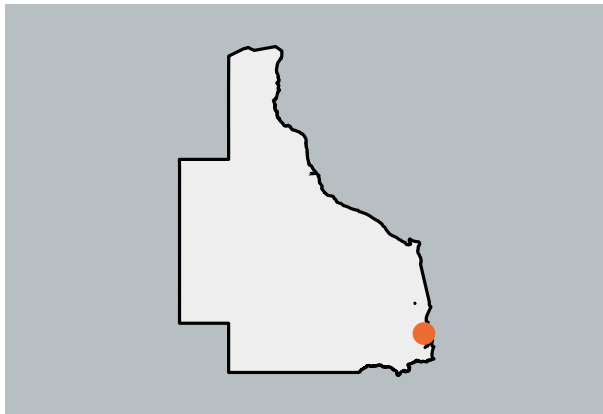


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

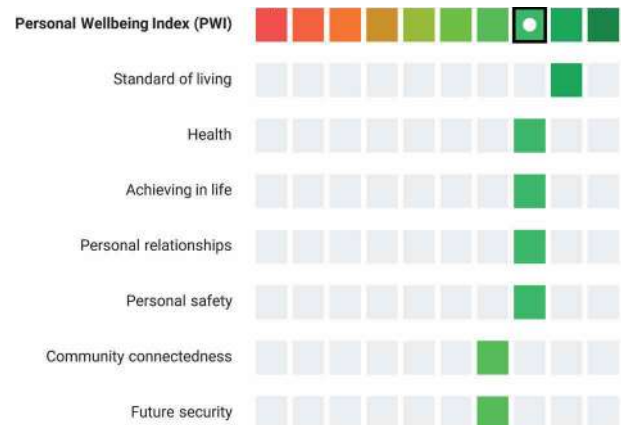


Key demographics

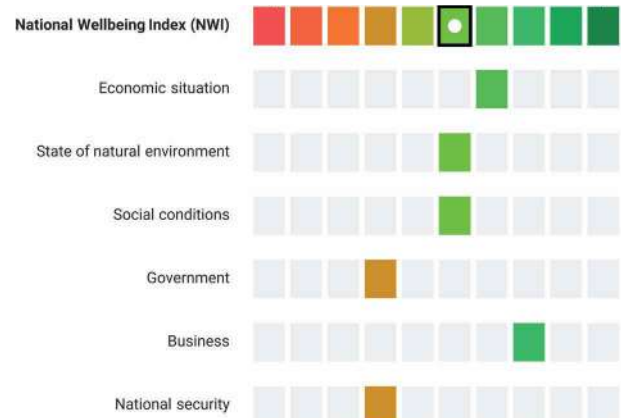
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	169,466	25,422,788
Median age (years)	43	38
Female (%)	51.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	22.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	6.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.3	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	27.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

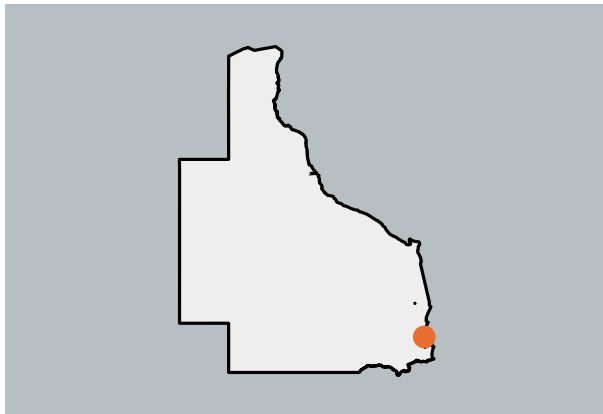


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

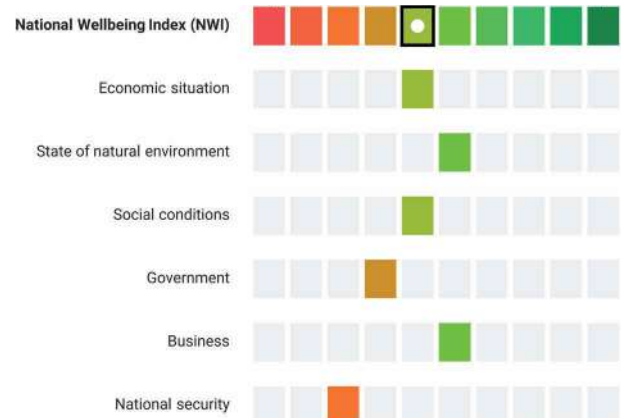
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	172,185	25,422,788
Median age (years)	43	38
Female (%)	52.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	21.3	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	6.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.5	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	27.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



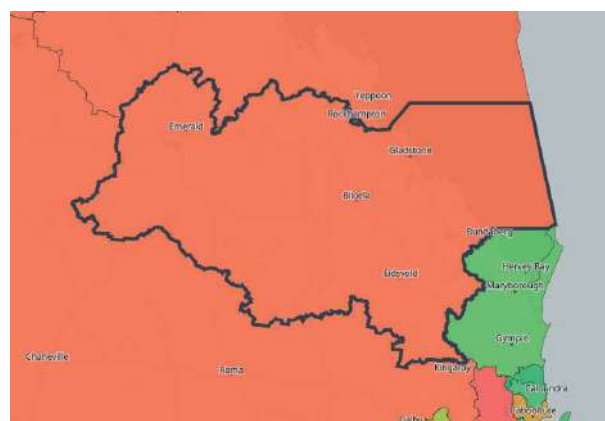
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

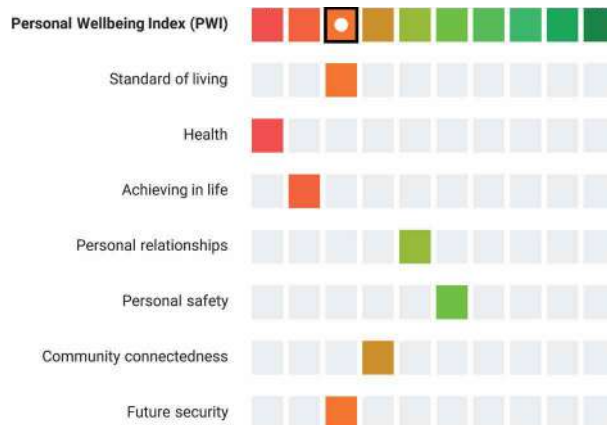


Key demographics

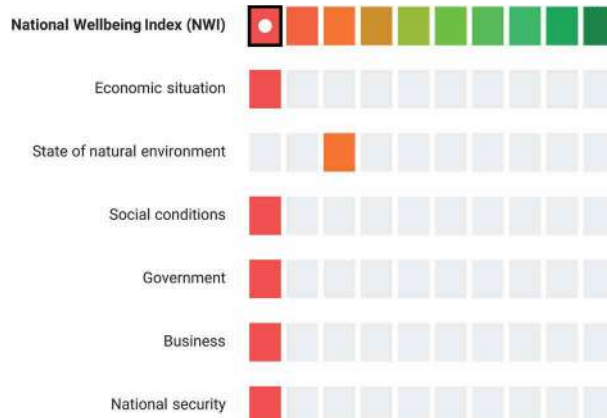
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	158,677	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	49.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	12.3	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	5.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.8	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	31.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Forde (QLD)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr Rowan Holzberger MP

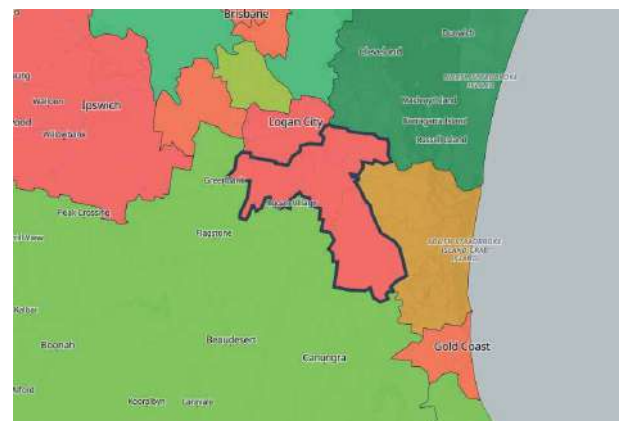


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	193,345	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	51.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	28.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	14.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.2	5.1

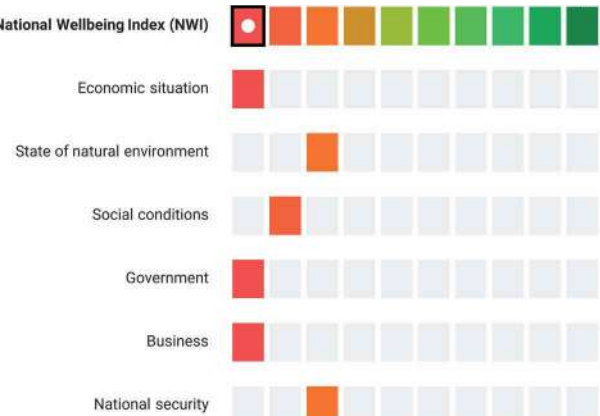
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	34.9	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

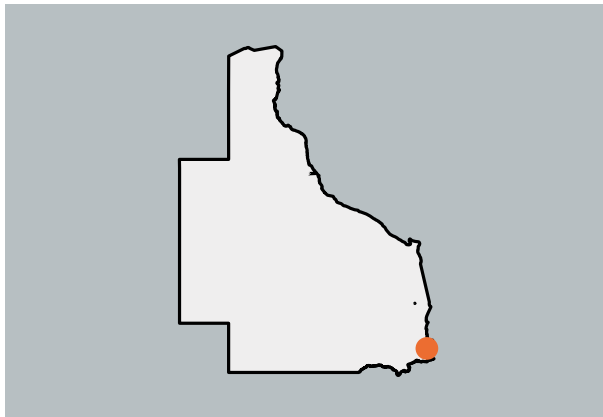


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



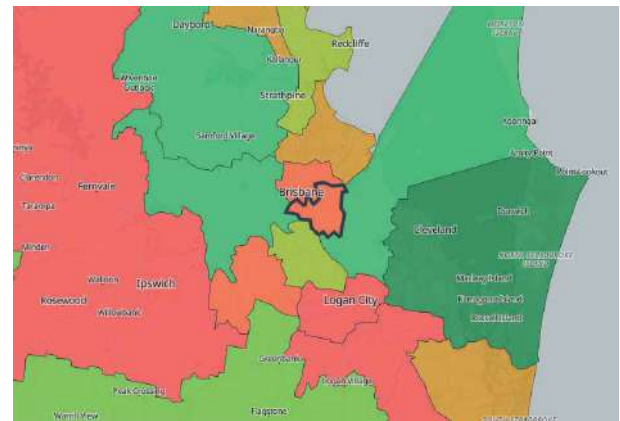
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



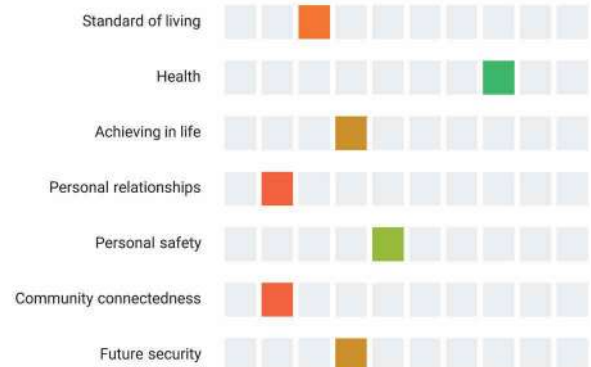
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

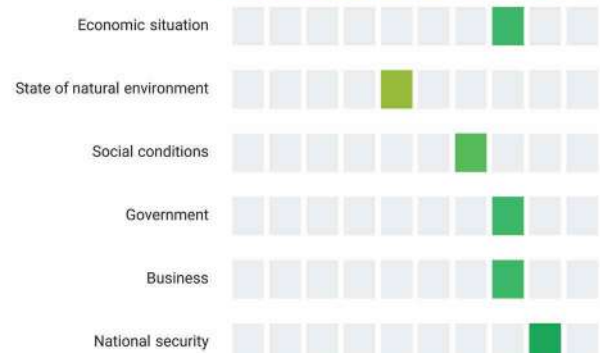


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	177,589	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	51.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	30.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	20.4	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	48.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

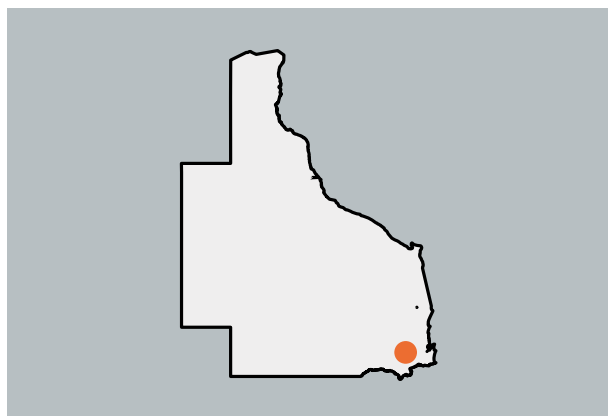


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



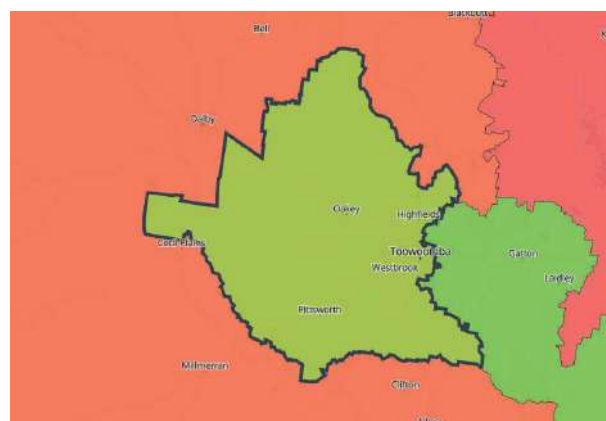
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	160,864	25,422,788
Median age (years)	38	38
Female (%)	51.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	14.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	9.6	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.0	5.1

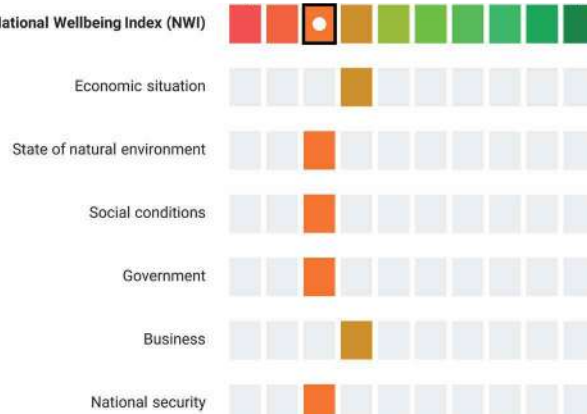
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000 - \$77,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	32.7	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Herbert (QLD)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Mr Phillip Thompson OAM, MP

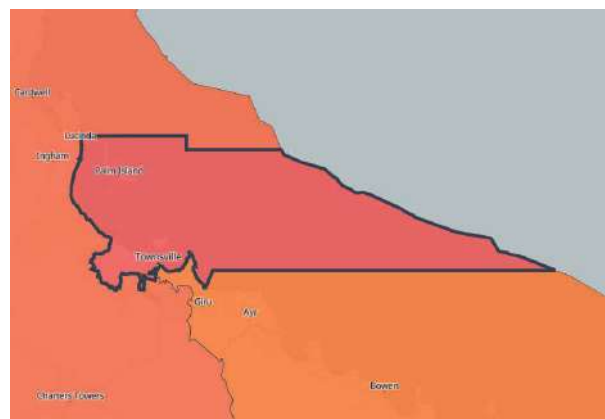


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	164,046	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	50.4	50.7
Born overseas (%)	15.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	8.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.3	5.1

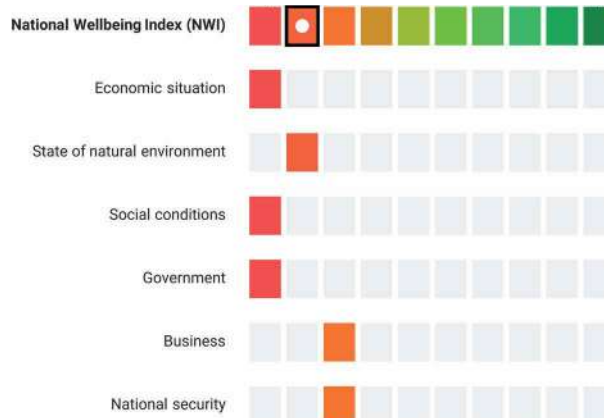
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000 - \$90,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	39.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



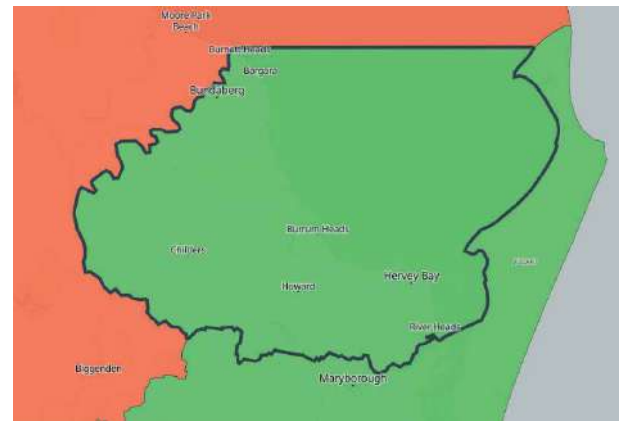
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

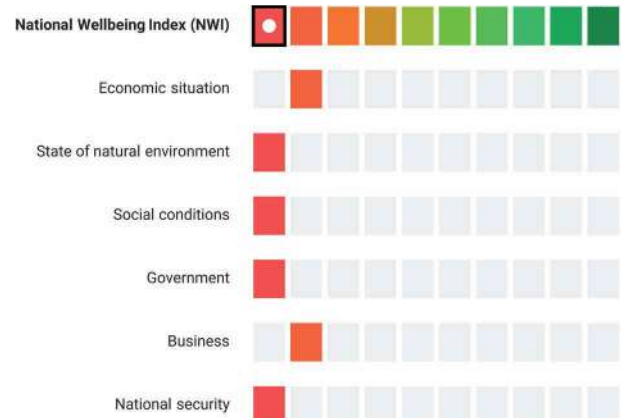


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	156,565	25,422,788
Median age (years)	49	38
Female (%)	51.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	16.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	5.2	22.3
Unemployed (%)	7.3	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$52,000 - \$64,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	27.4	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



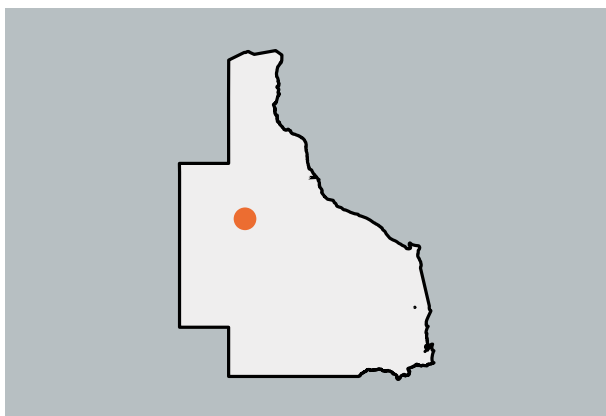
National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

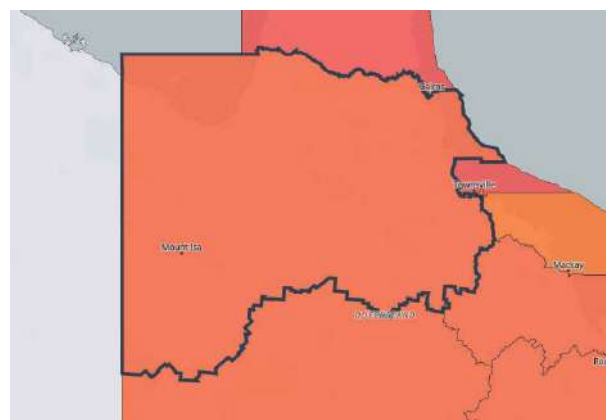
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2020

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

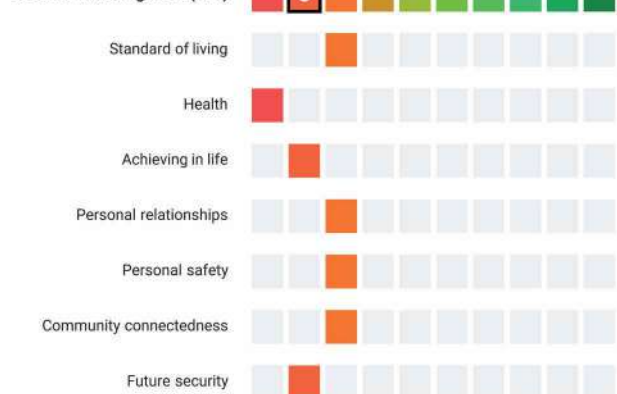


Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	171,402	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	49.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	13.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	9.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.3	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	29.8	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



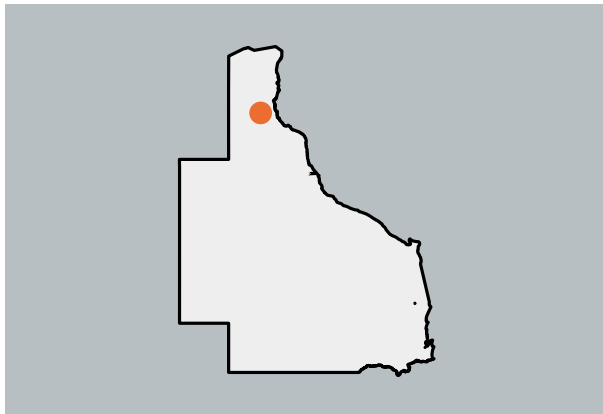
National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

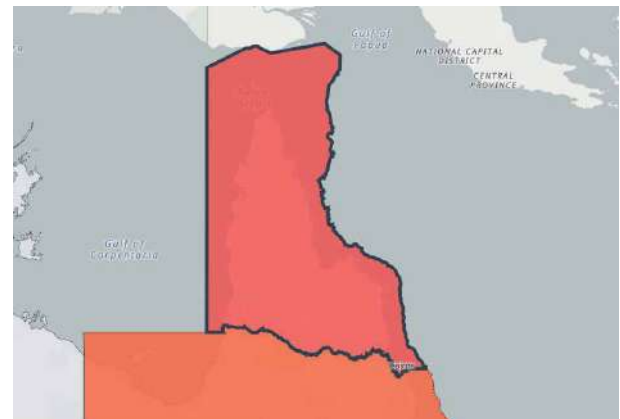
How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

[^]Over 10% of adults in this electorate identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Caution is advised when interpreting, as our wellbeing measures are conceptualised from a Western approach and have not been developed with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

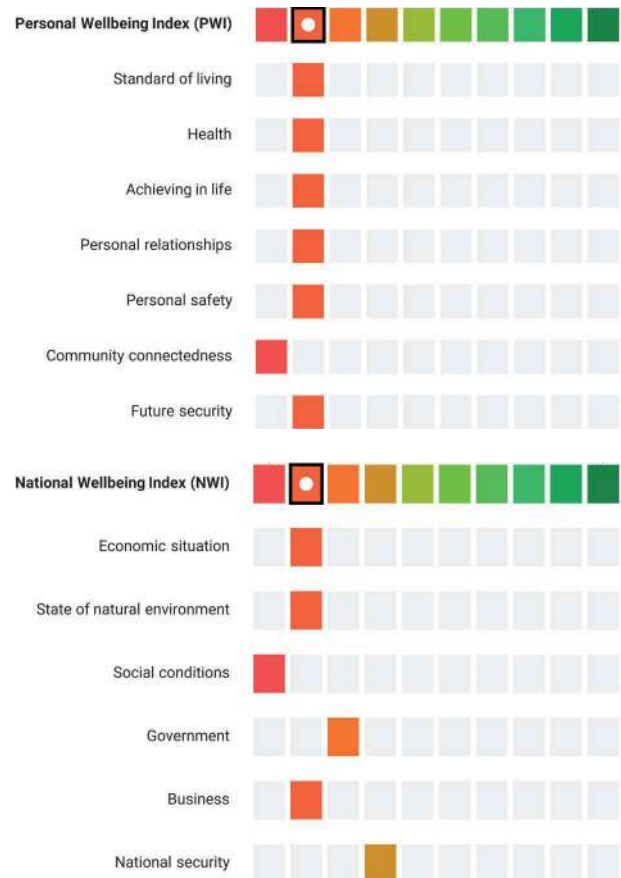


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



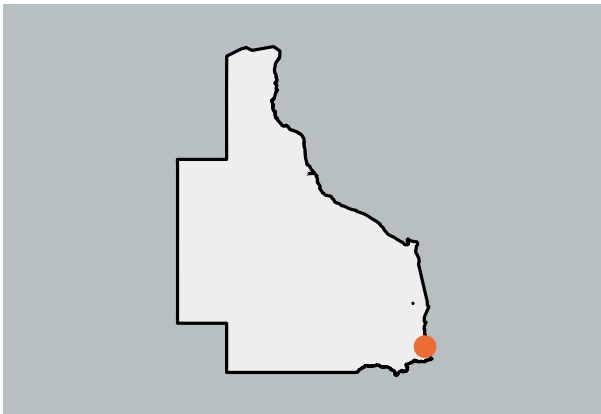
Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	175,620	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	50.4	50.7
Born overseas (%)	23.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	19.6	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	39.2	30.6



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

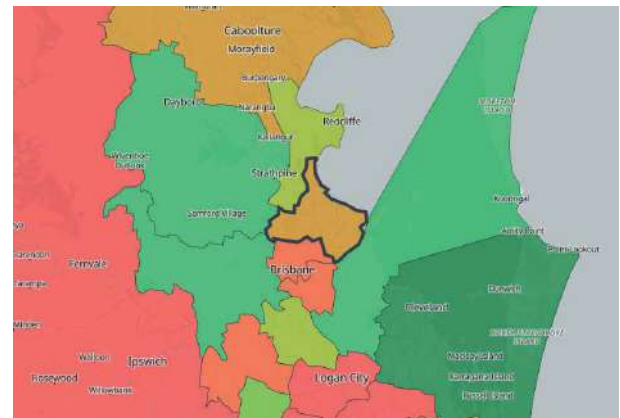
How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

^Over 10% of adults in this electorate identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Caution is advised when interpreting, as our wellbeing measures are conceptualised from a Western approach and have not been developed with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

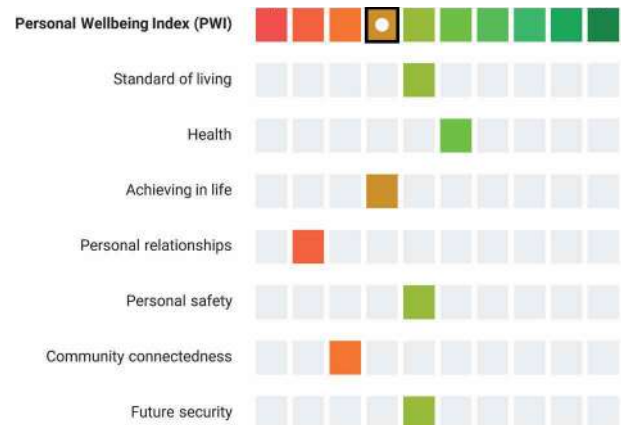


Key demographics

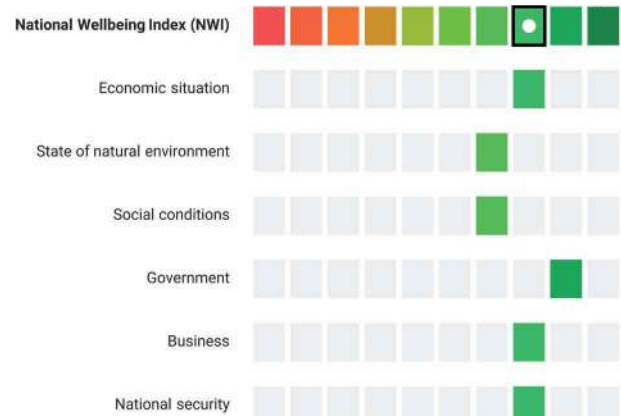
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	161,558	25,422,788
Median age (years)	37	38
Female (%)	51.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	25.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	15.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	37.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Longman (QLD)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Mr Terry Young MP

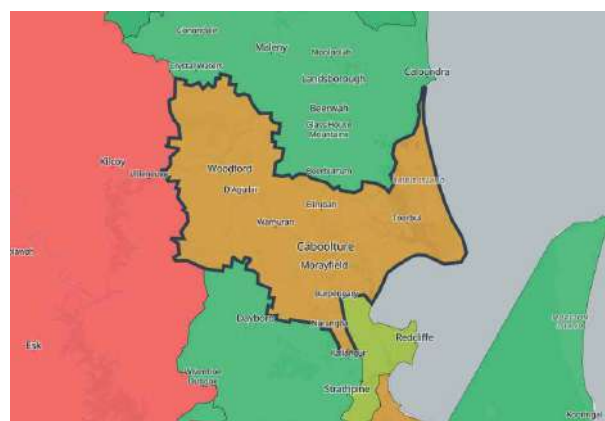


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	186,589	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	51.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	19.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	6.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	31.1	30.6



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Maranoa (QLD)

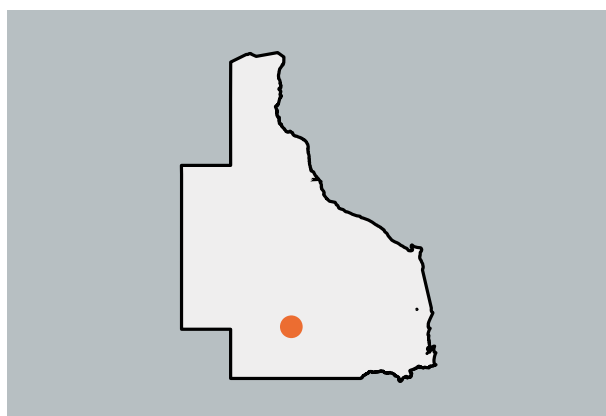
Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Hon David Littleproud MP



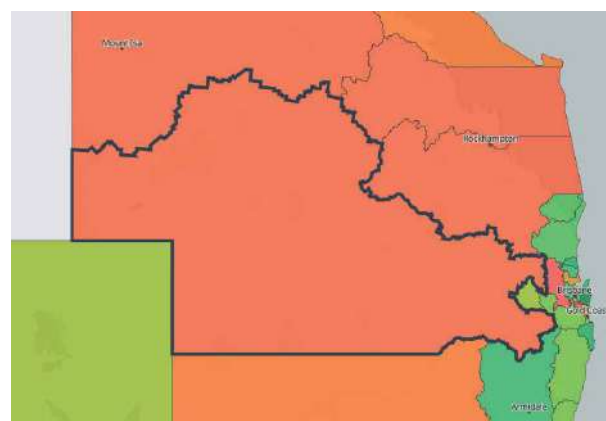
Australian Unity
Real Wellbeing

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

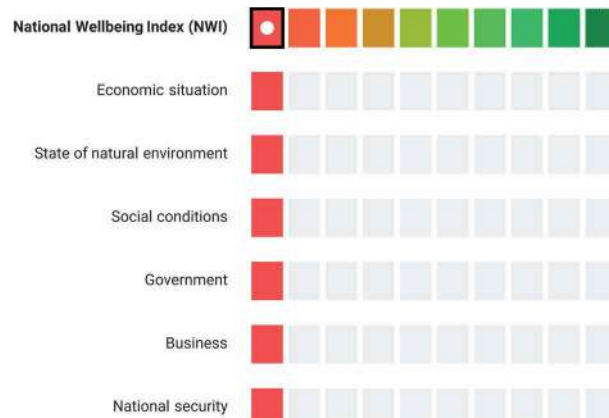
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	151,422	25,422,788
Median age (years)	43	38
Female (%)	50.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	9.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	4.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.3	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$52,000 - \$64,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	28.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

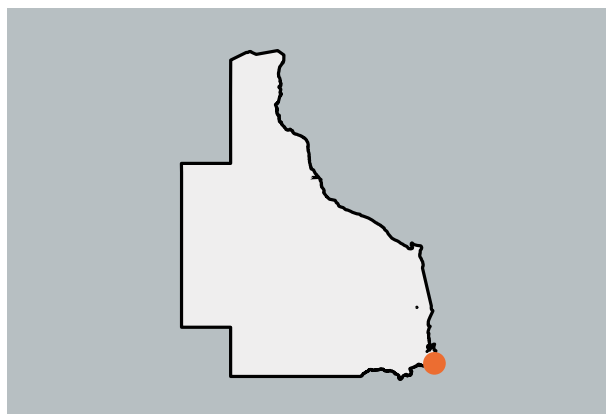


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



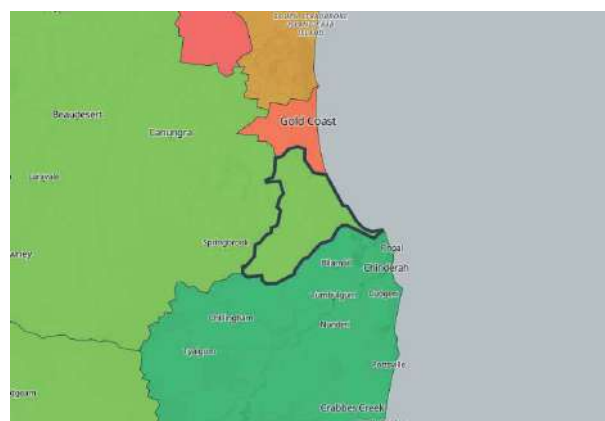
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

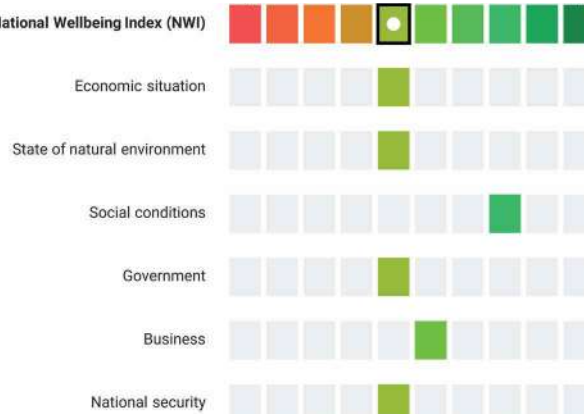


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	163,608	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	52.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	26.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	11.4	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000 - \$90,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	29.8	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

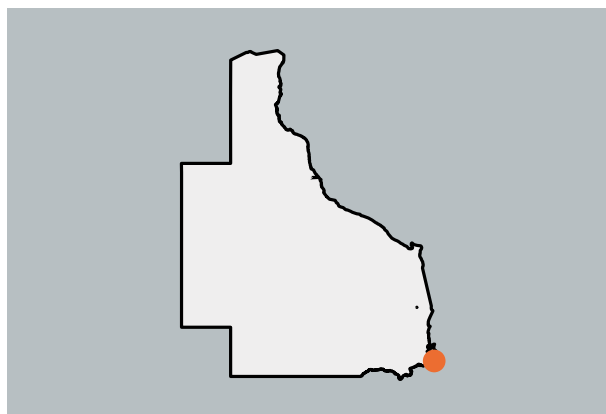


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



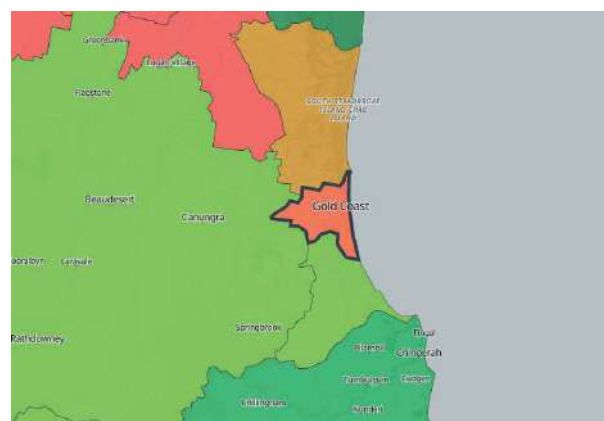
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

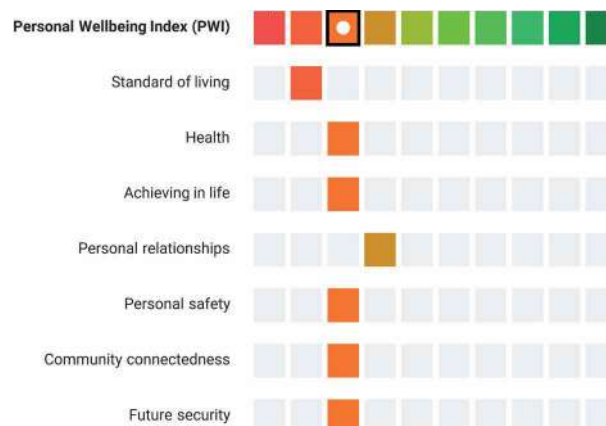


Key demographics

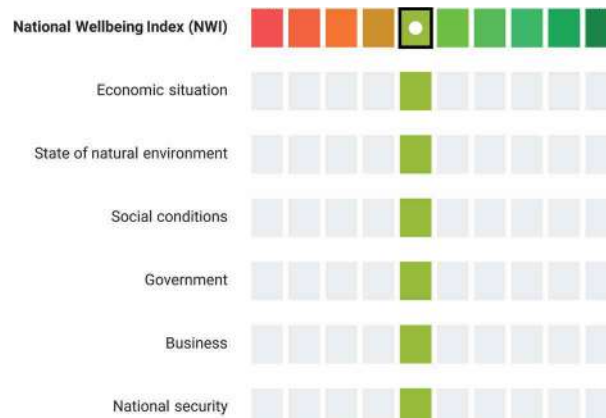
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	182,143	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	51.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	34.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	19.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	39.4	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Moreton (QLD)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Julie-Ann Campbell MP

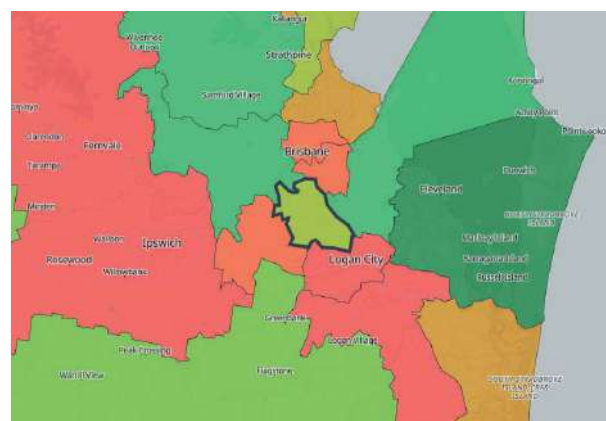


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



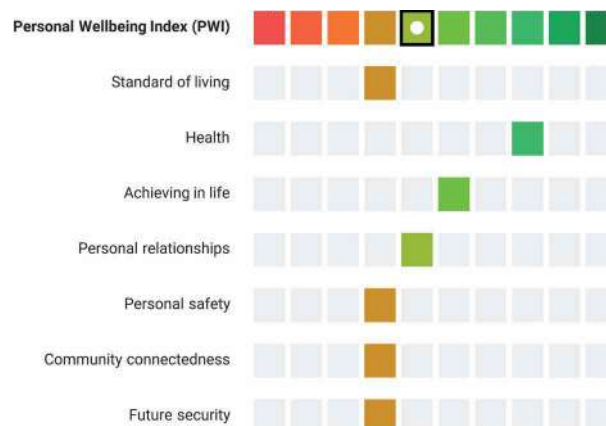
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

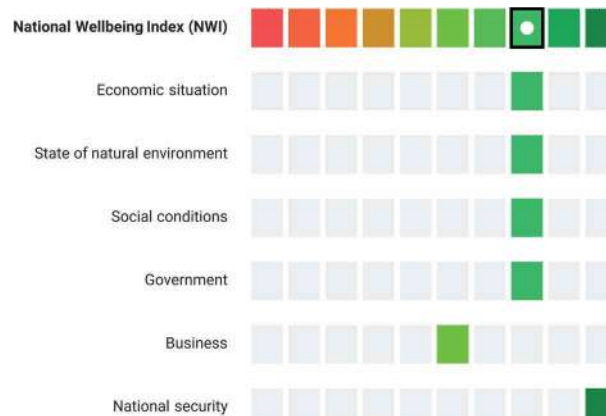


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	168,476	25,422,788
Median age (years)	36	38
Female (%)	50.4	50.7
Born overseas (%)	40.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	37.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.9	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	35.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



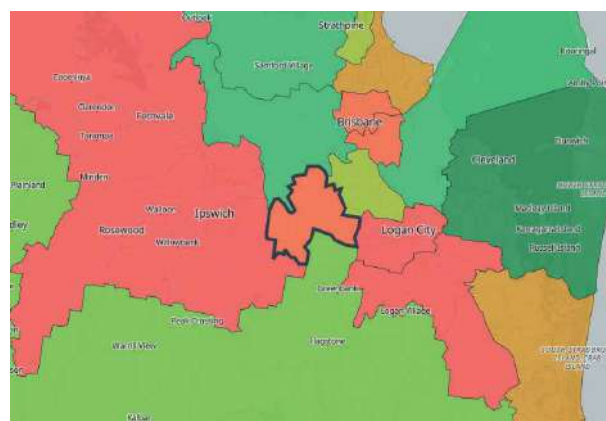
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

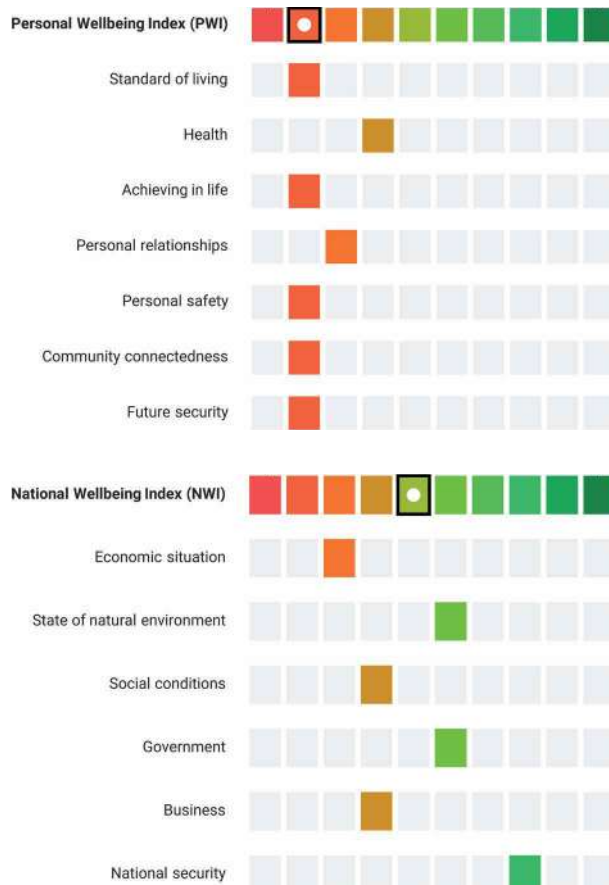


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	186,519	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	50.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	38.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	32.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.5	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	35.2	30.6



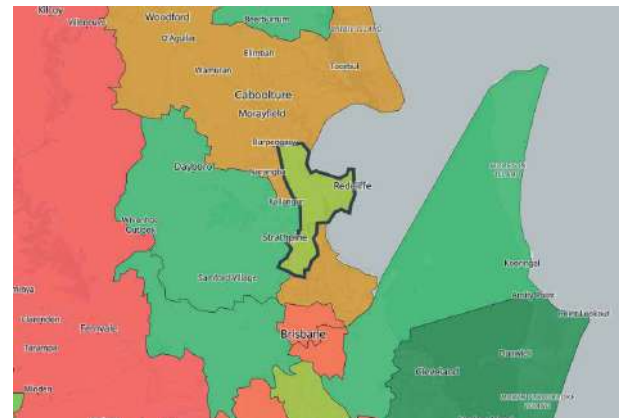
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



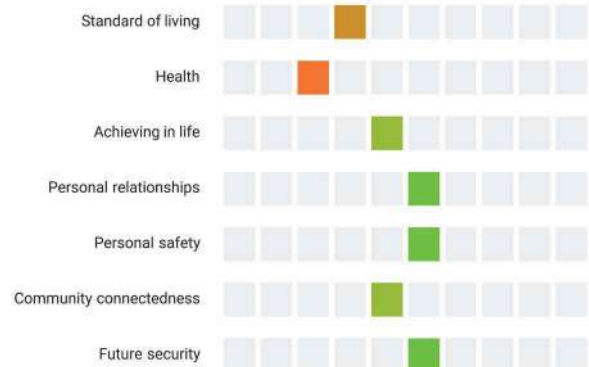
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

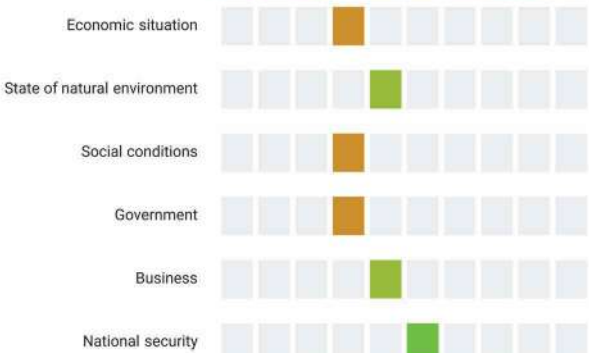


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	185,285	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	51.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	28.4	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	15.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	35.4	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

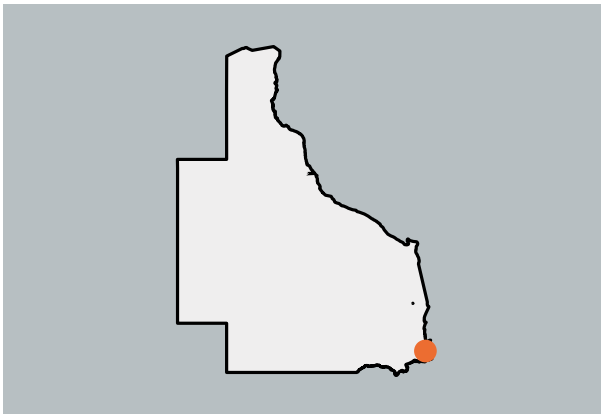


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



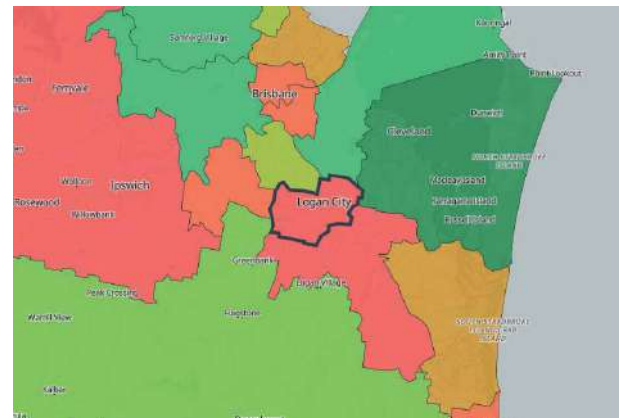
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

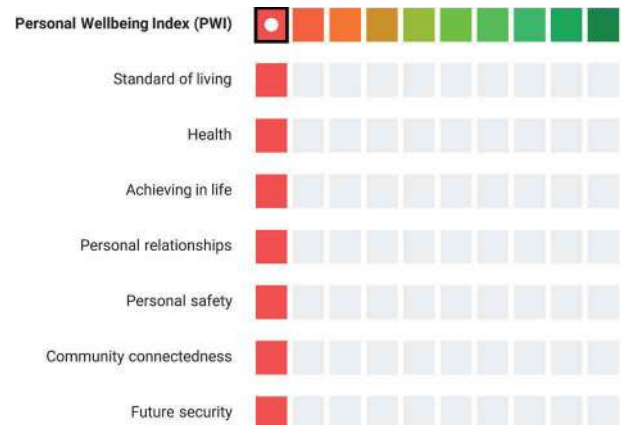


Key demographics

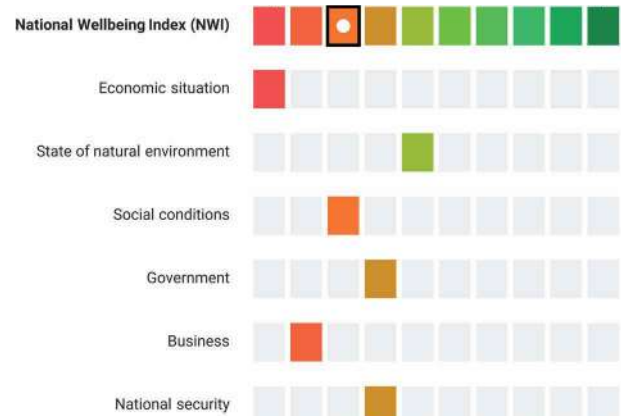
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	186,856	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	39.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	33.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	7.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	36.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

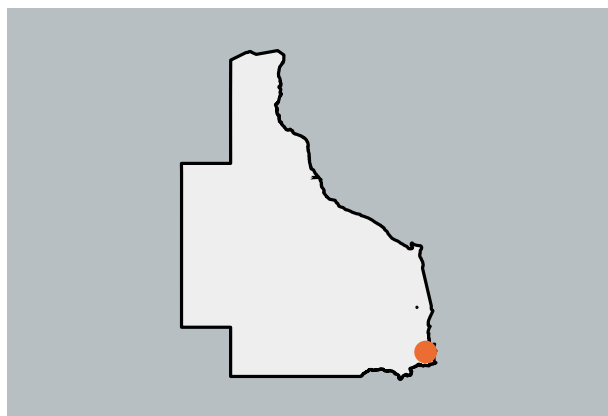


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



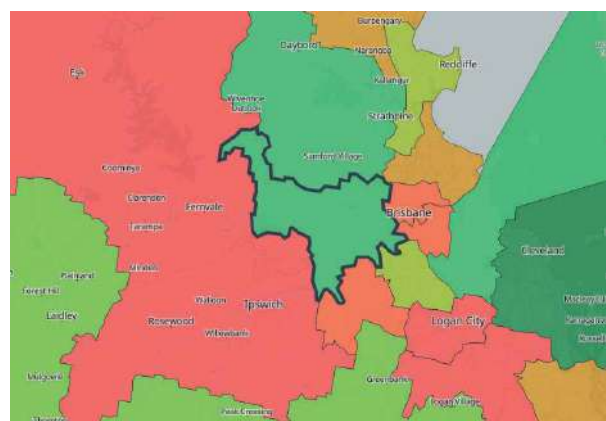
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



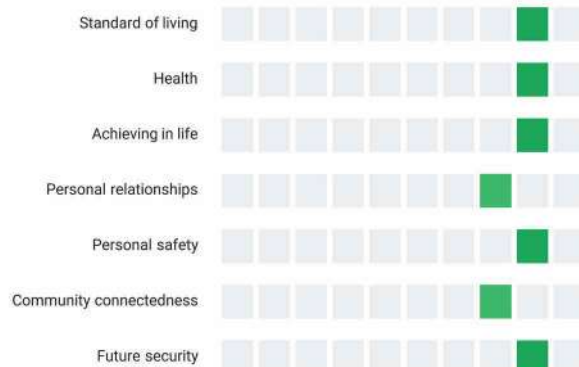
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	163,797	25,422,788
Median age (years)	36	38
Female (%)	50.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	30.3	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	18.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	31.4	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Wide Bay (QLD)

Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Mr Llew O'Brien MP

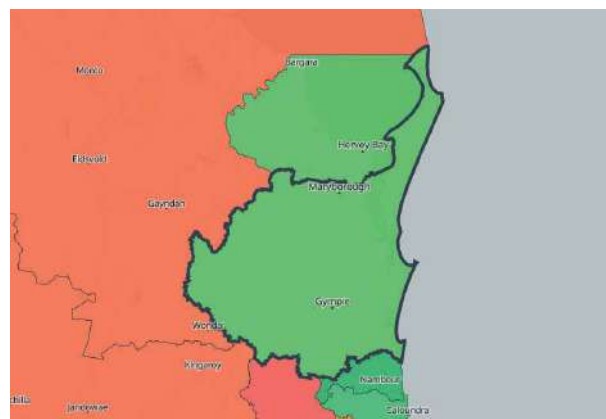


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

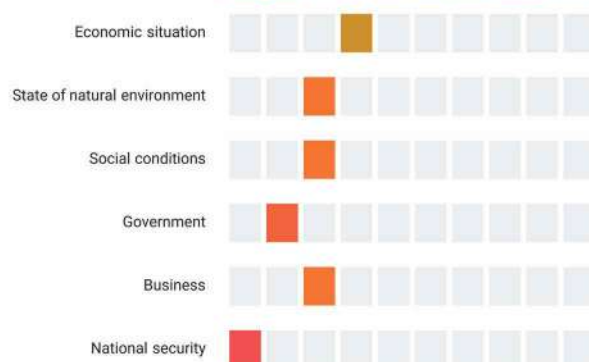


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	152,236	25,422,788
Median age (years)	49	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	16.4	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	3.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.1	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$52,000 - \$64,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	22.2	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

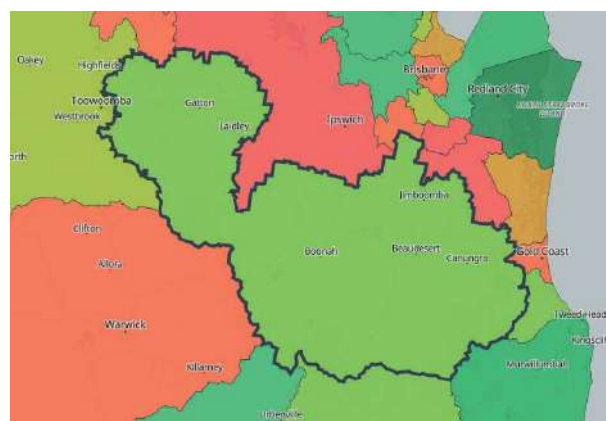


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	181,665	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	50.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	18.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	6.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	19.9	30.6



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

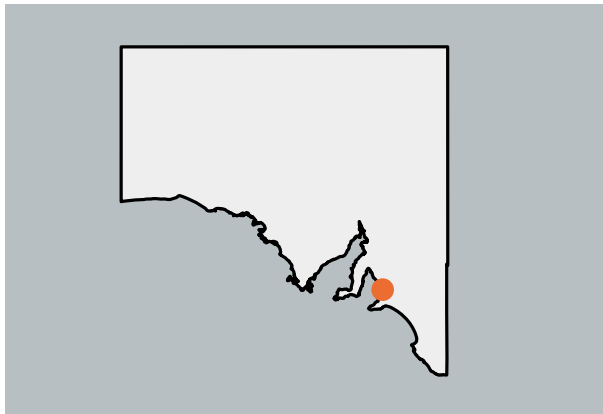
Adelaide (SA)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr Steve Georganas MP

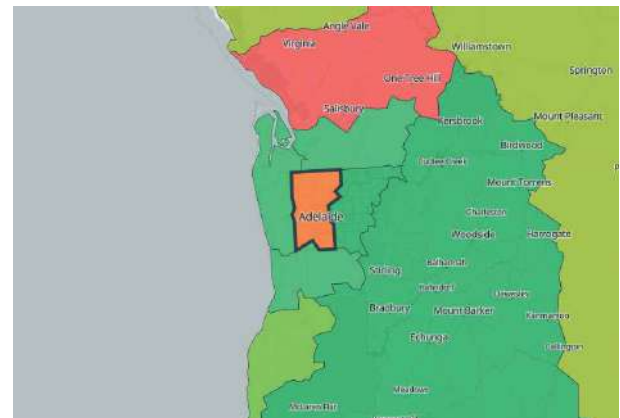


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

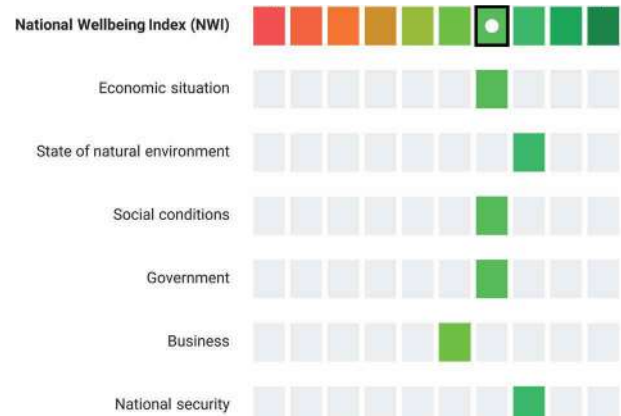
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	197,621	25,422,788
Median age (years)	36	38
Female (%)	50.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	38.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	37.2	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.8	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	41.4	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

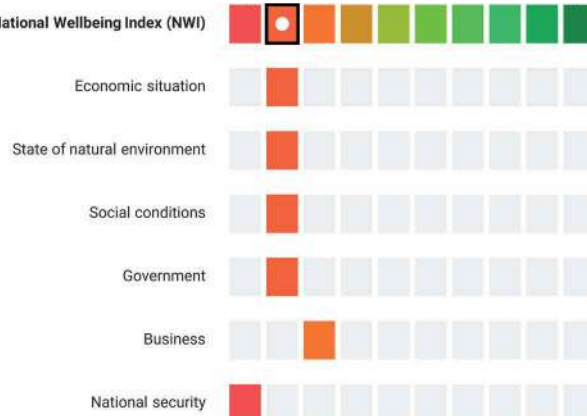
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	171,687	25,422,788
Median age (years)	45	38
Female (%)	49.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	12.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	6.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	23.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

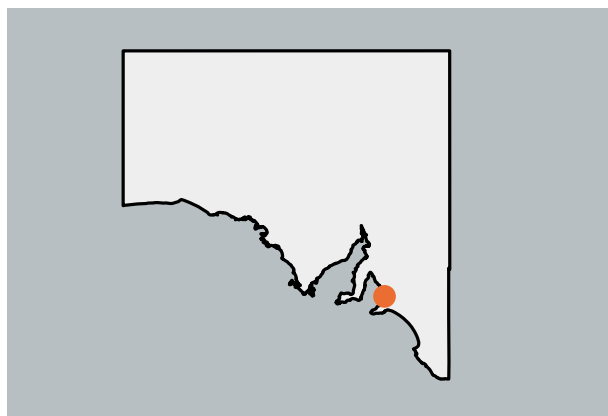


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



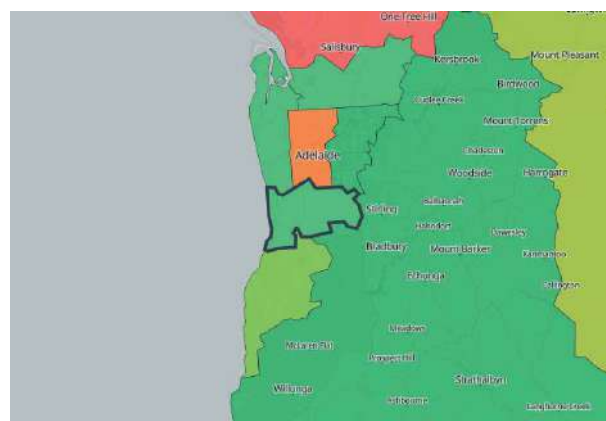
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

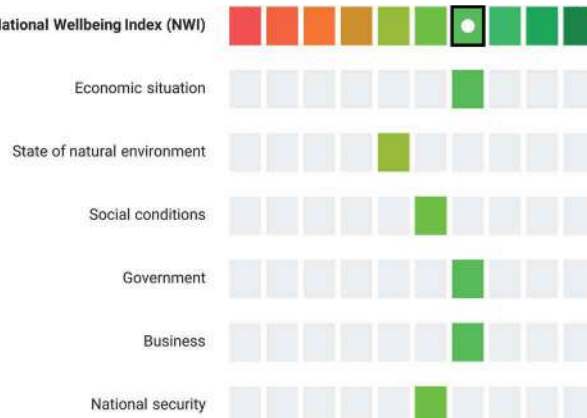
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	175,626	25,422,788
Median age (years)	42	38
Female (%)	52.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	26.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	18.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	28.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



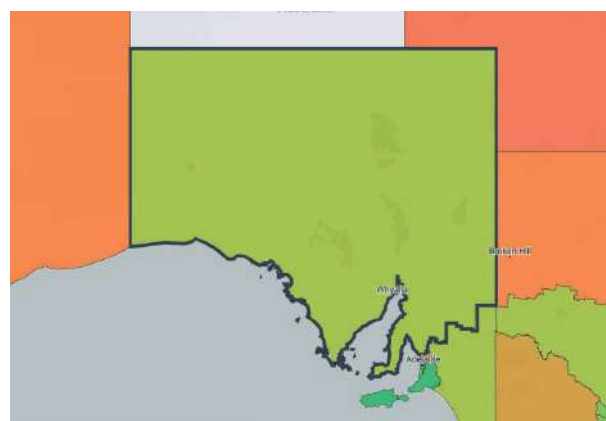
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

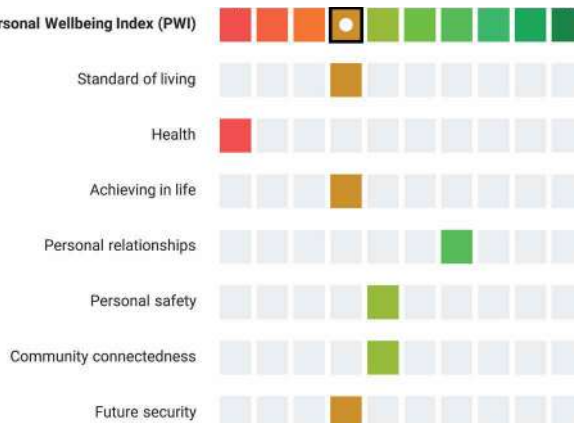
People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	171,485	25,422,788
Median age (years)	45	38
Female (%)	49.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	10.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	5.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.5	5.1

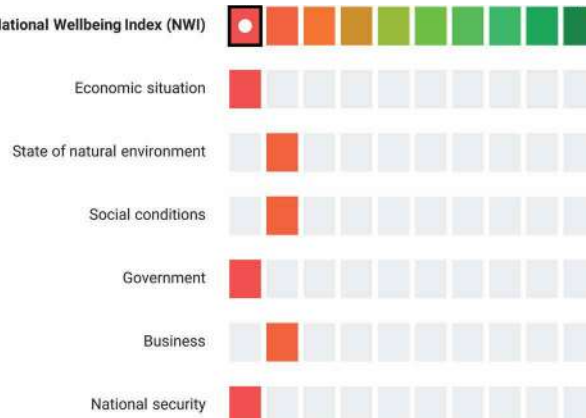
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$52,000 - \$64,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	27.1	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

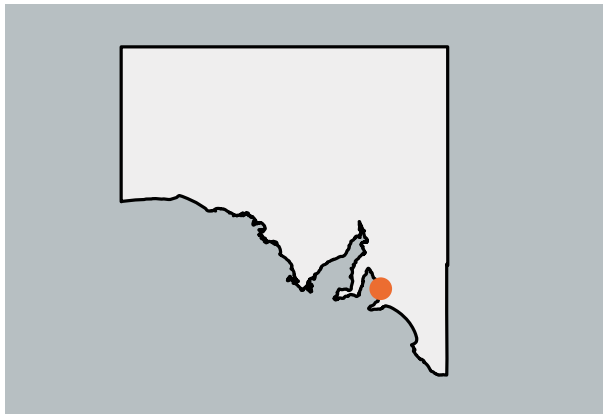
Hindmarsh (SA)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Mark Butler MP

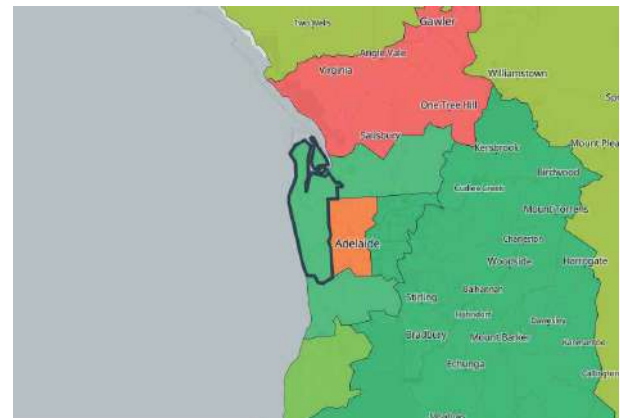


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	172,532	25,422,788
Median age (years)	42	38
Female (%)	51.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	27.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	23.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.0	5.1

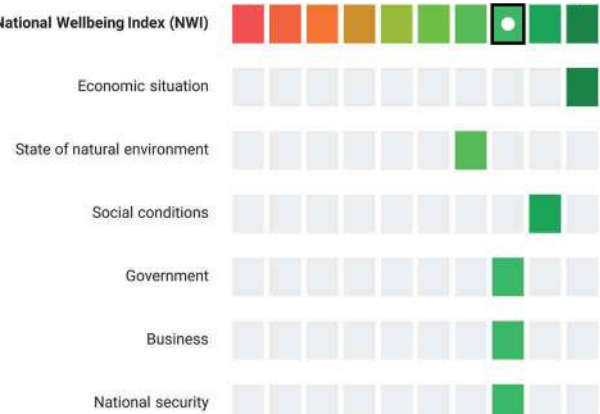
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	29.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

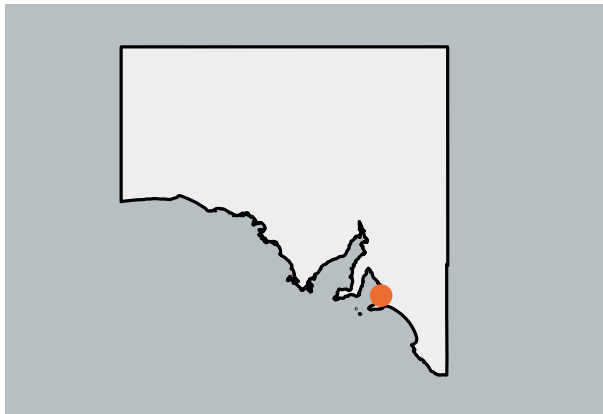
Kingston (SA)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Amanda Rishworth MP

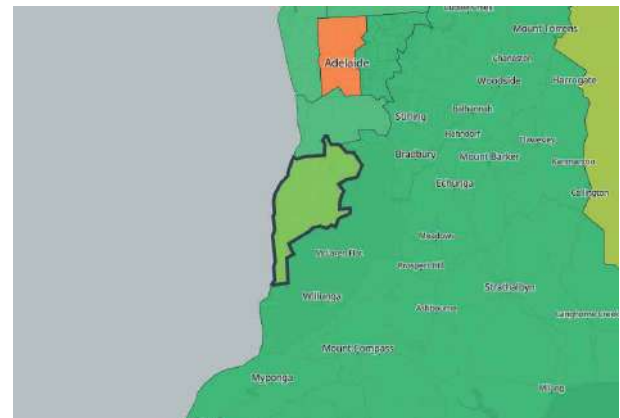


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	166,105	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	51.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	23.3	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	8.6	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.5	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	22.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

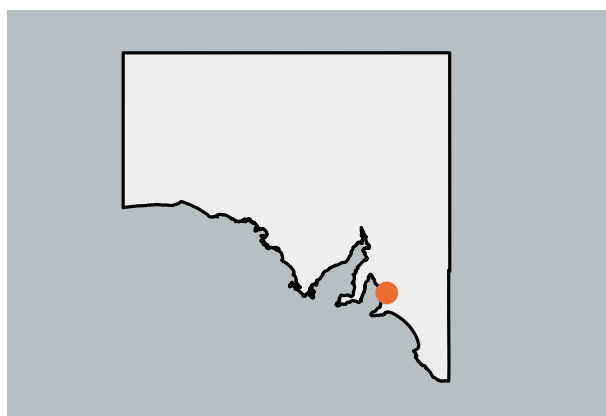


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



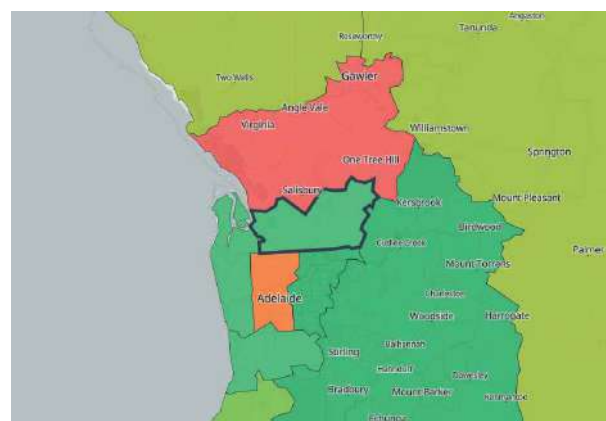
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	173,757	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	50.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	30.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	24.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	22.3	30.6



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

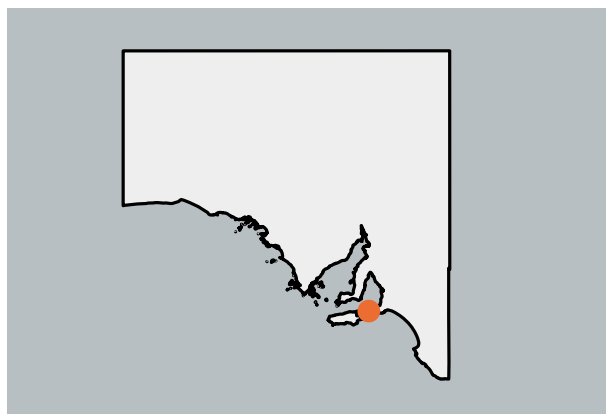
Mayo (SA)

Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Ms Rebekha Sharkie MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index

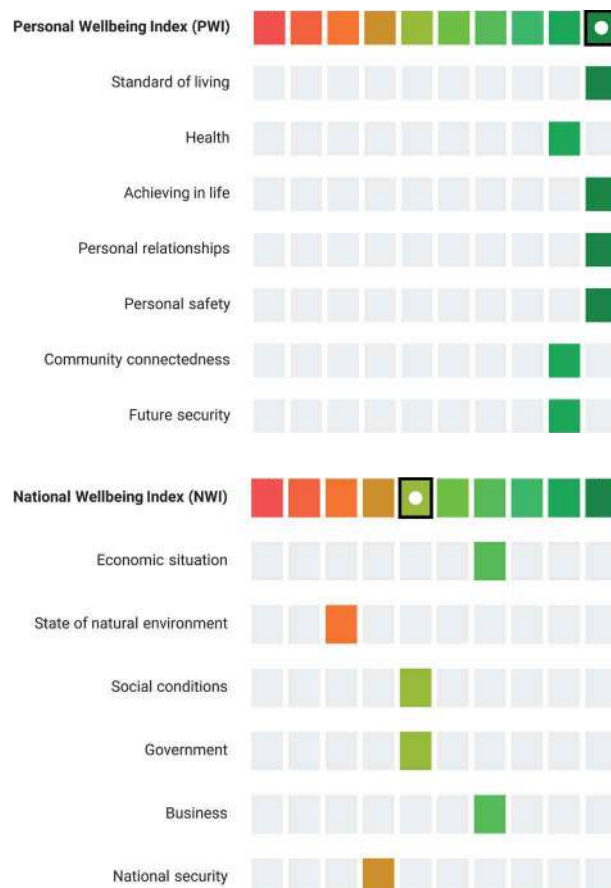


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	173,735	25,422,788
Median age (years)	46	38
Female (%)	51.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	18.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	4.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	16.9	30.6



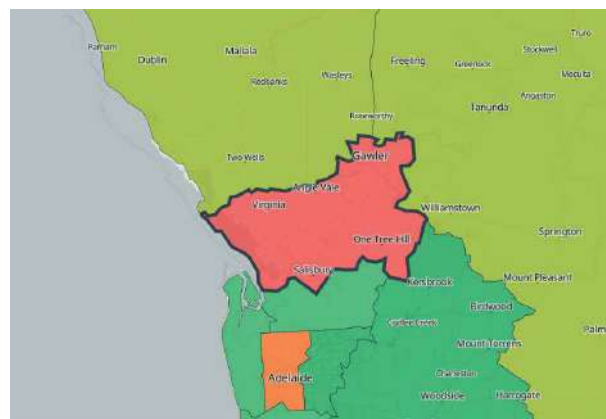
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



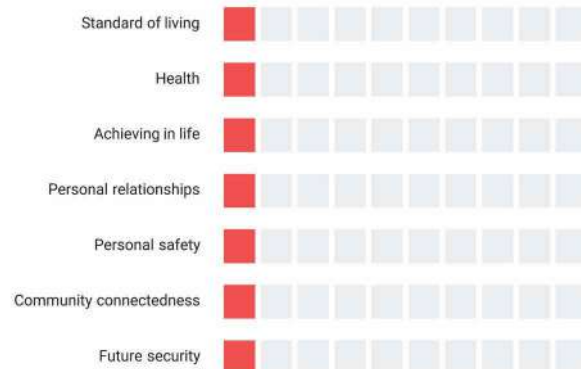
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

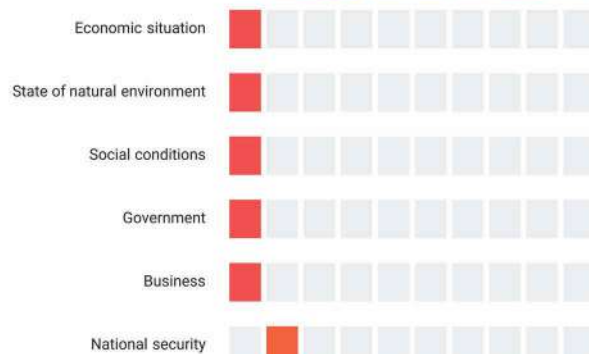


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	188,227	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	25.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	19.6	22.3
Unemployed (%)	8.4	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	33.1	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



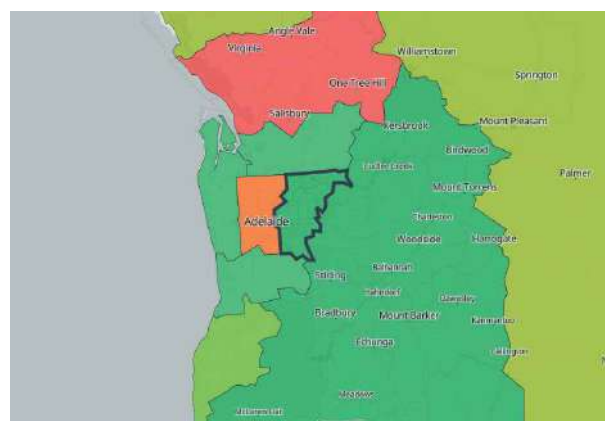
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

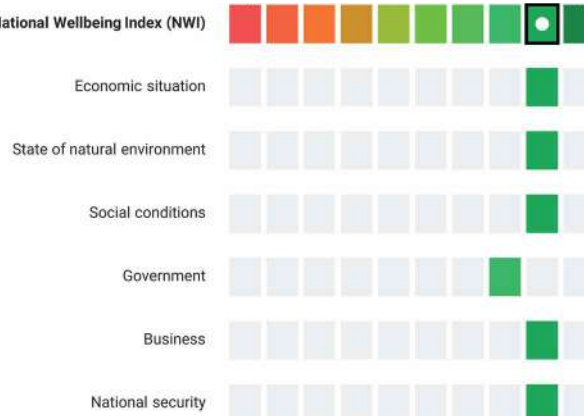
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	187,354	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	51.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	34.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	31.4	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.9	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	28.1	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Bass (TAS)

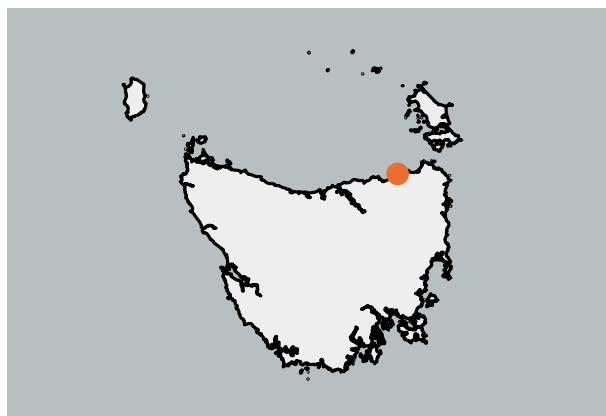
Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Ms Jess Teesdale MP



**Australian
Unity** 
Real Wellbeing

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

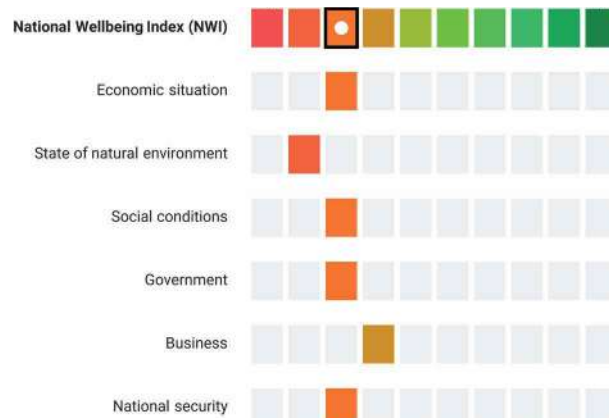
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	109,977	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	50.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	16.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	8.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	28.9	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

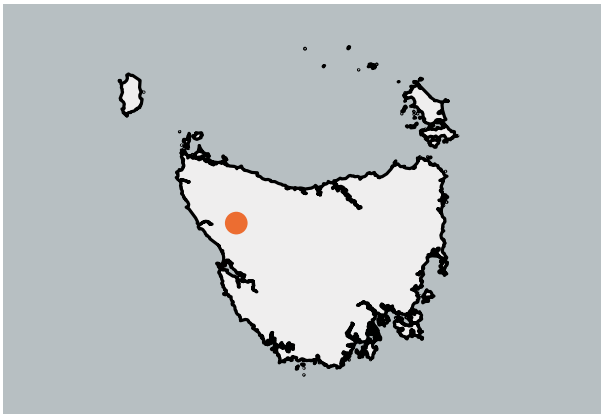
Braddon (TAS)

Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Ms Anne Urquhart MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index

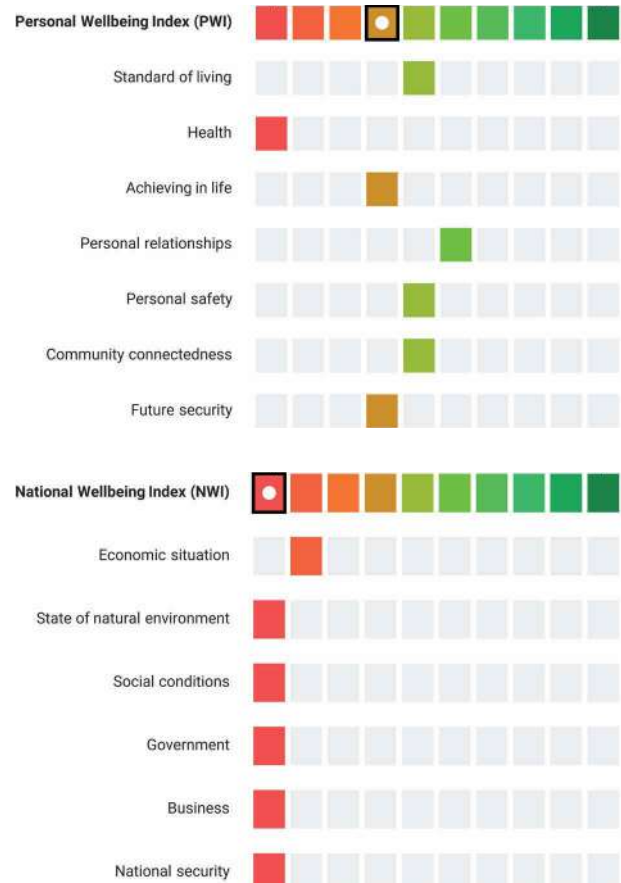


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	109,556	25,422,788
Median age (years)	45	38
Female (%)	51.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	11.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	4.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.5	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$52,000 - \$64,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	26.3	30.6



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

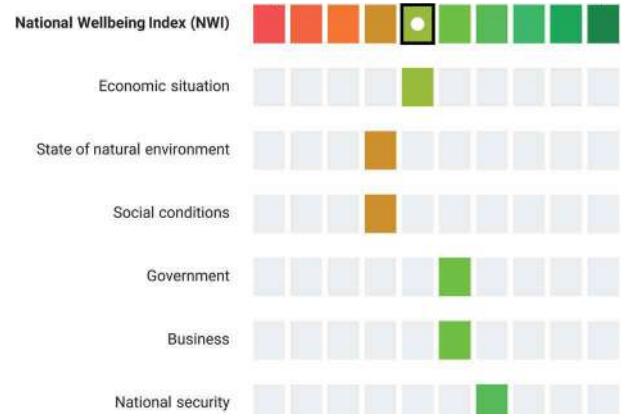


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	111,750	25,422,788
Median age (years)	37	38
Female (%)	51.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	26.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	19.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	7.1	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	34.7	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

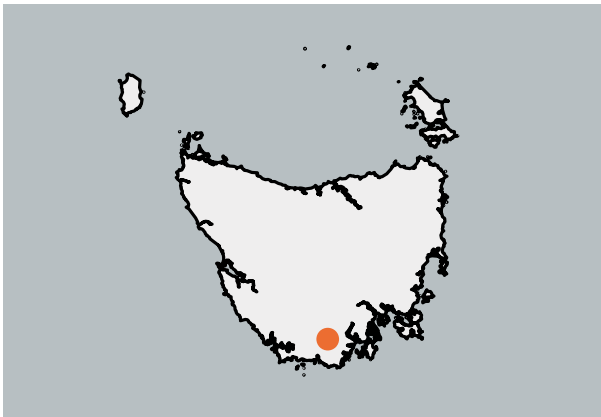
Franklin (TAS)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Julie Collins MP

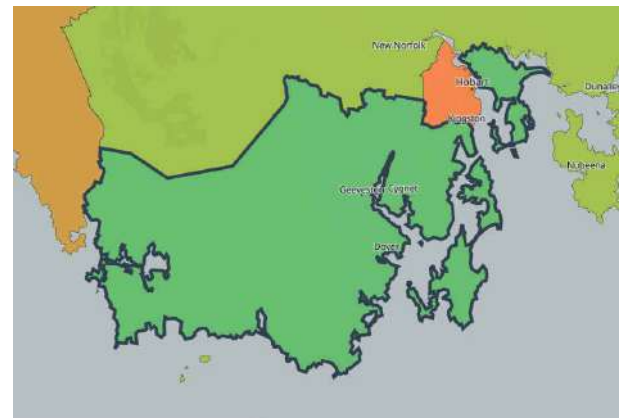


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

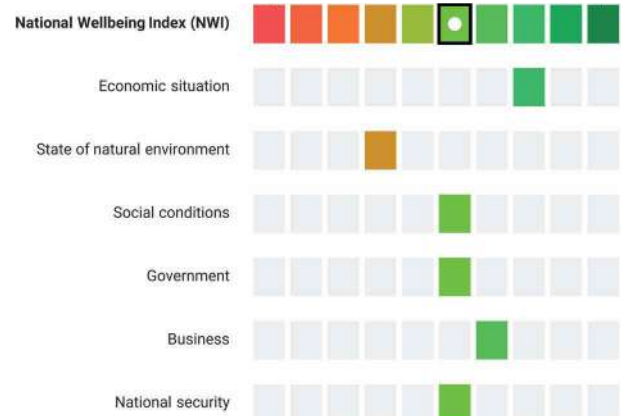
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	111,833	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	51.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	17.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	8.7	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	21.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

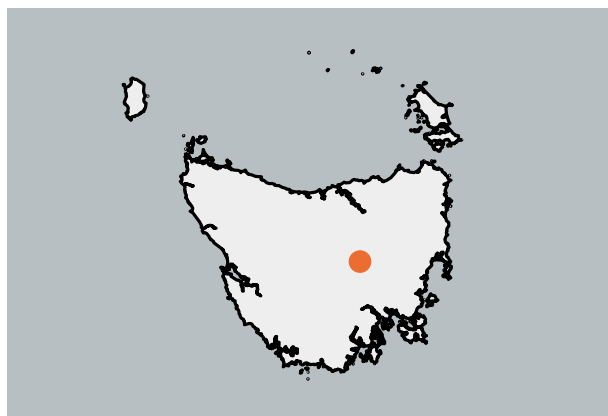


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



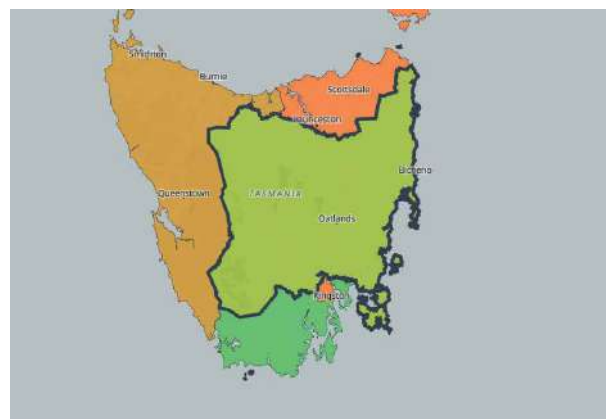
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

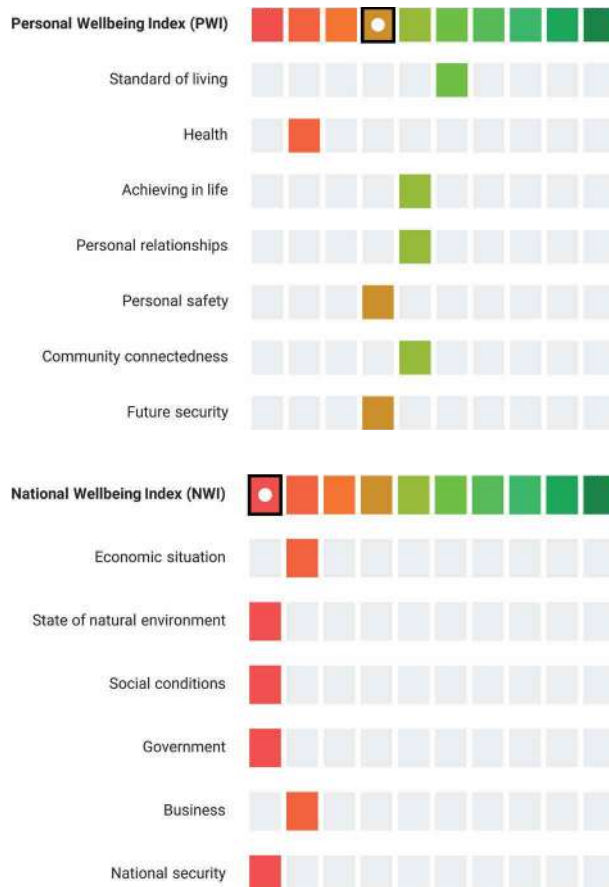


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	113,067	25,422,788
Median age (years)	44	38
Female (%)	50.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	10.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	3.4	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.4	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$52,000-\$64,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	20.9	30.6



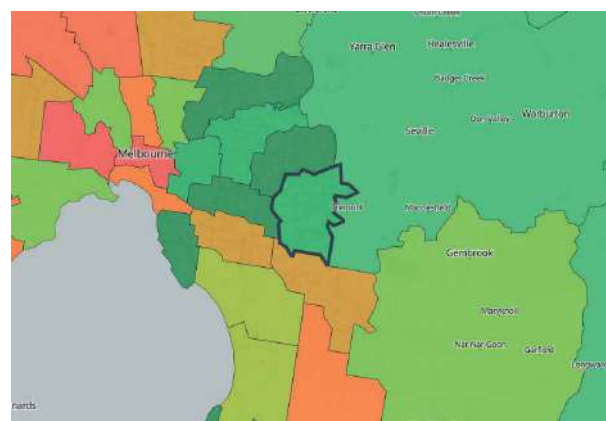
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

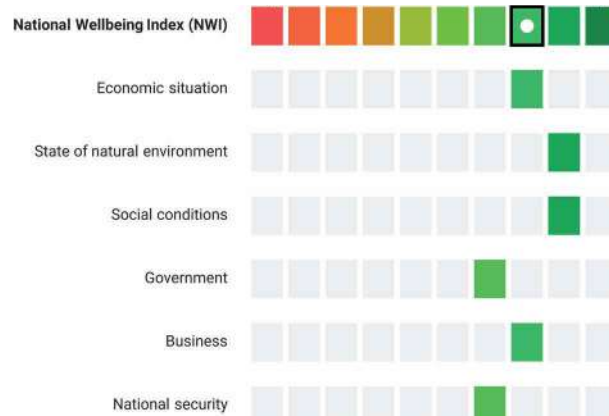
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	173,720	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	51.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	33.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	28.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.4	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	20.9	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

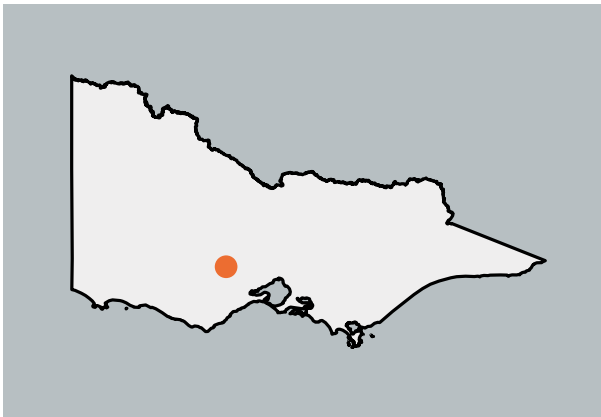
Ballarat (VIC)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Hon Catherine King MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

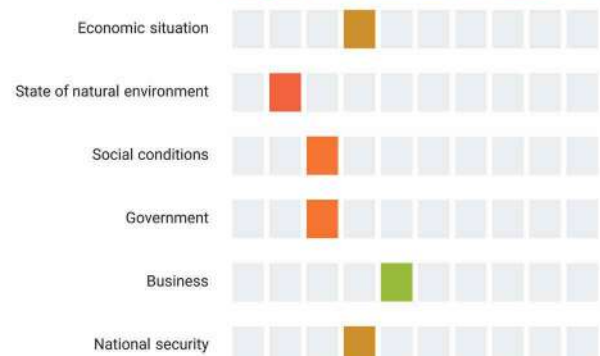


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	151,898	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	51.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	12.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	6.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.4	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	26.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

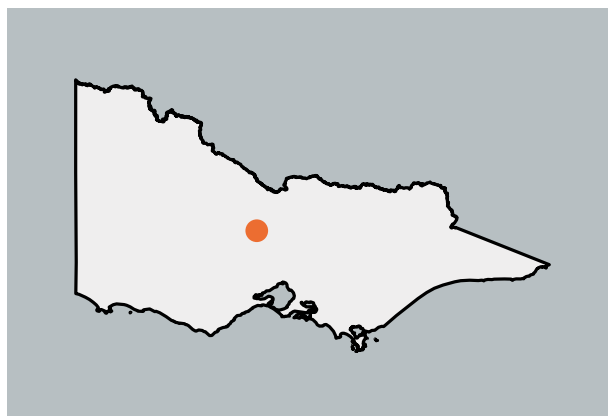
Bendigo (VIC)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Ms Lisa Chesters MP

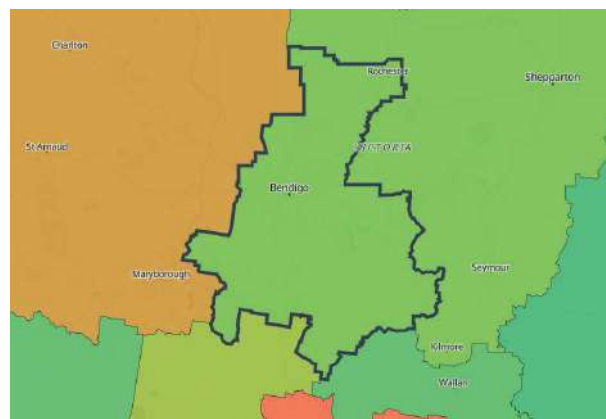


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	157,214	25,422,788
Median age (years)	42	38
Female (%)	51.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	10.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	6.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.0	5.1

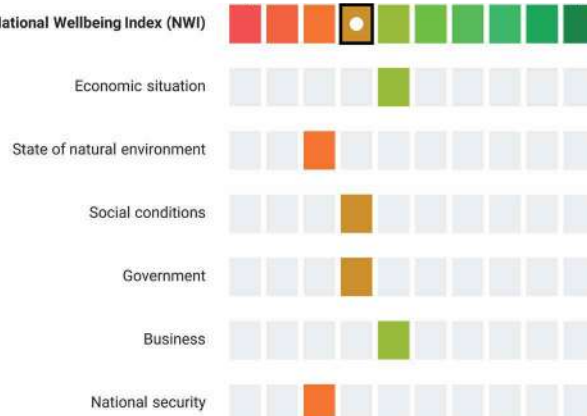
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	24.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Bruce^(VIC)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Julian Hill MP

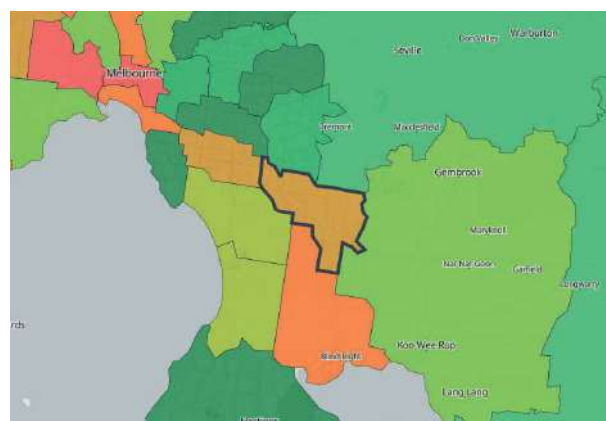


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	195,072	25,422,788
Median age (years)	37	38
Female (%)	50.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	46.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	47.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.2	5.1

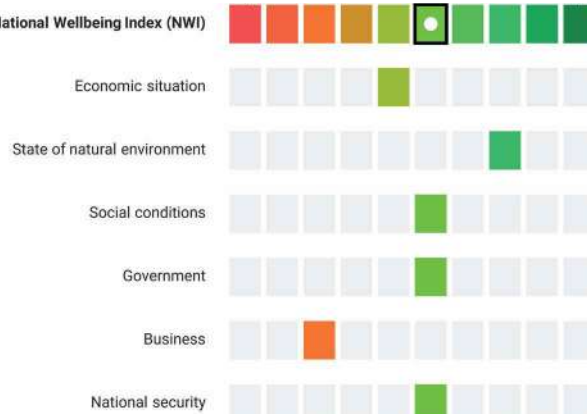
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000 - \$90,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	25.8	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

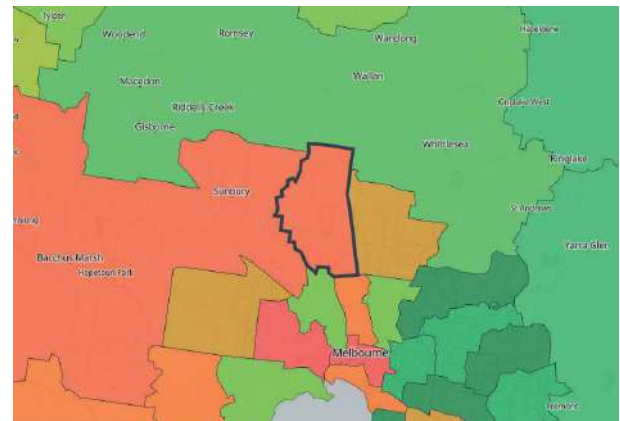


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	179,010	25,422,788
Median age (years)	32	38
Female (%)	49.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	47.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	62.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	8.5	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	26.5	30.6

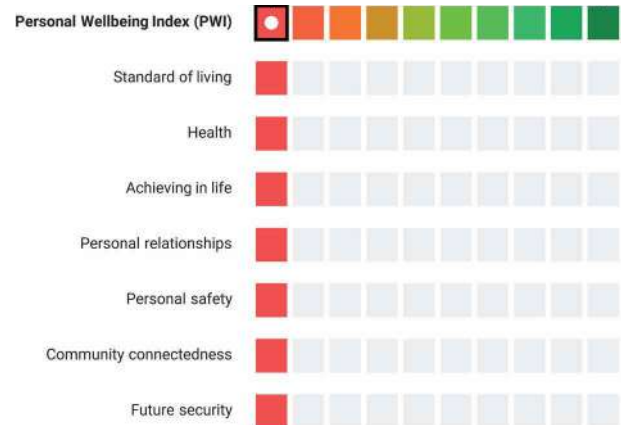


Wellbeing profile

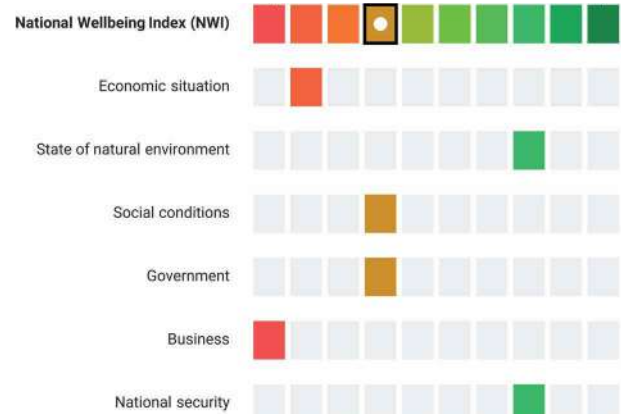
Overall Life Satisfaction



Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



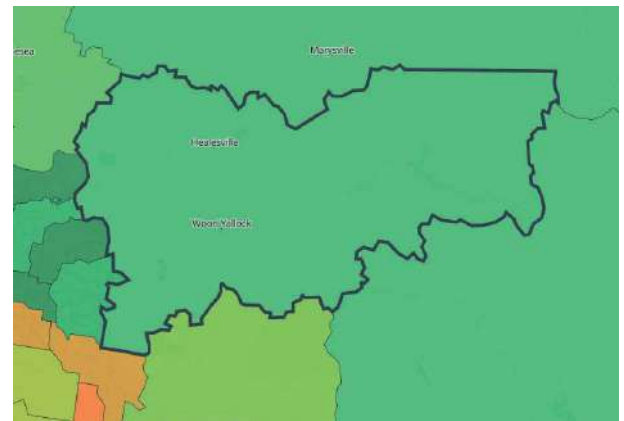
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



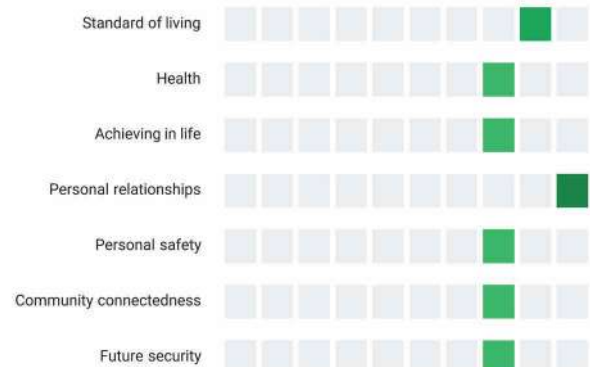
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	162,538	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	17.3	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	7.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.5	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	13.7	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Chisholm (VIC)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Dr Carina Garland MP

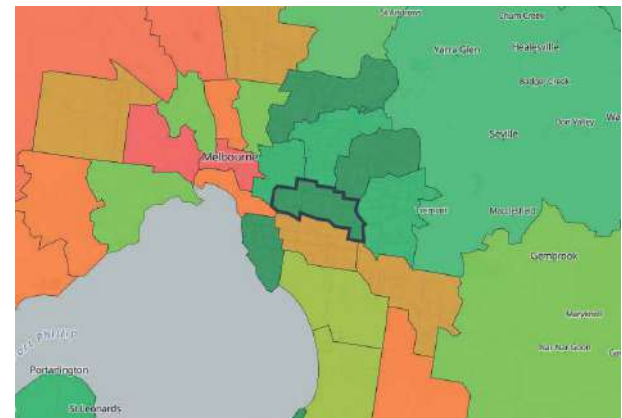


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



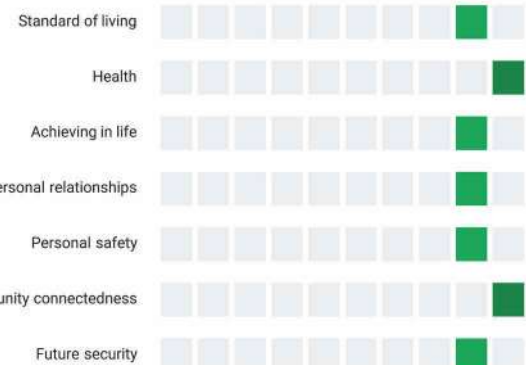
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	189,630	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	51.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	45.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	44.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.3	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	27.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



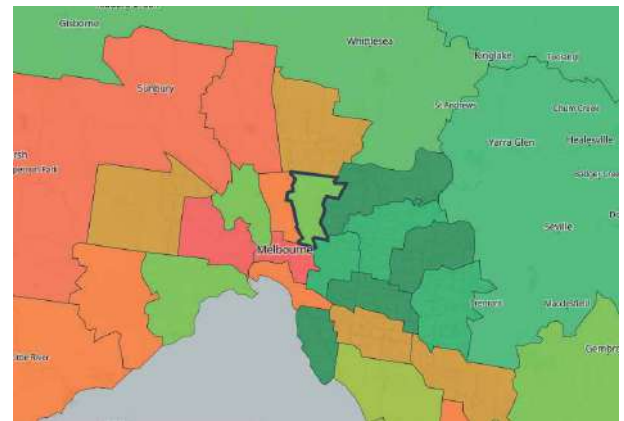
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

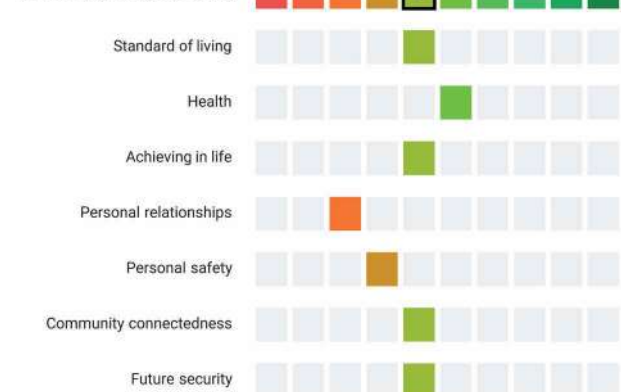
People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	162,885	25,422,788
Median age (years)	37	38
Female (%)	51.4	50.7
Born overseas (%)	32.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	32.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.2	5.1

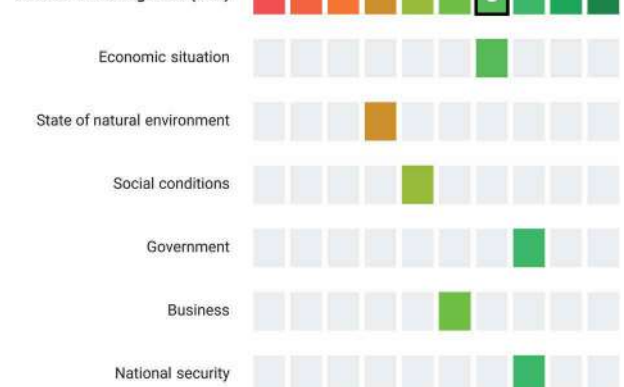
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	38.1	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

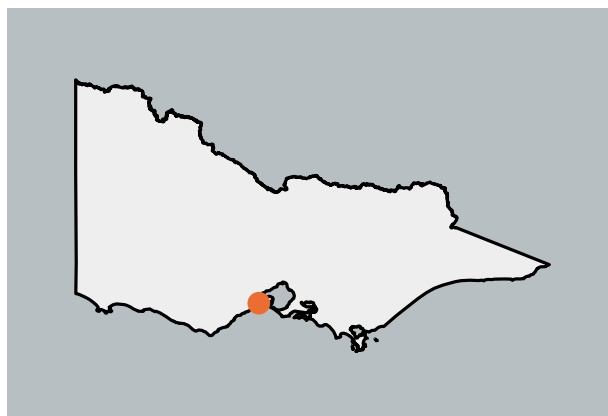
Corangamite (VIC)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Ms Libby Coker MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index

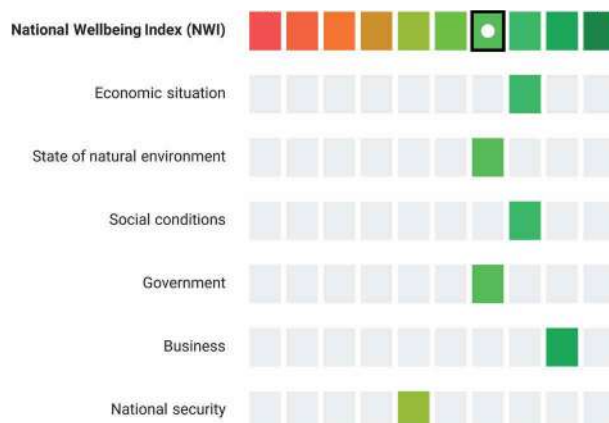


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	139,922	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	51.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	15.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	7.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	21.2	30.6



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



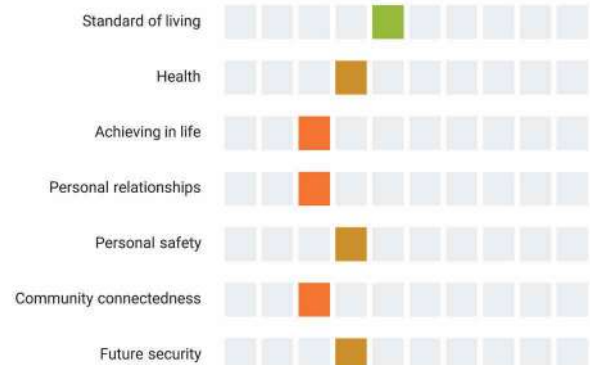
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

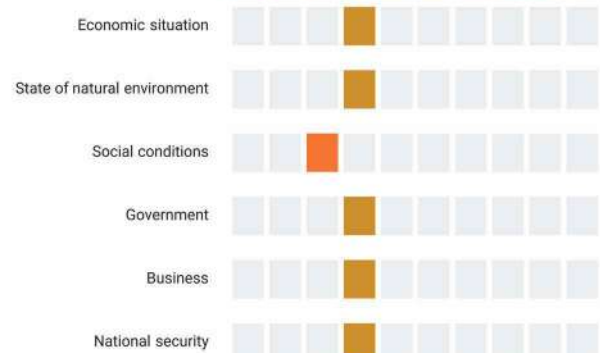


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	168,104	25,422,788
Median age (years)	38	38
Female (%)	50.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	19.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	14.4	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	31.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



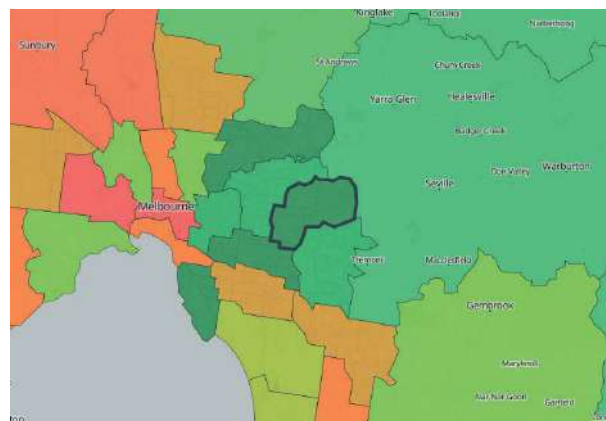
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	184,037	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	51.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	31.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	27.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.4	5.1

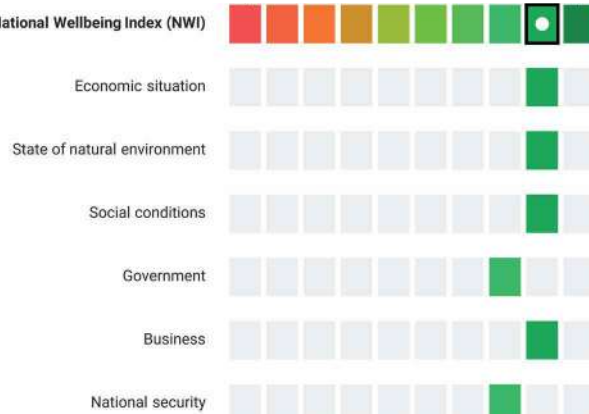
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	23.7	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

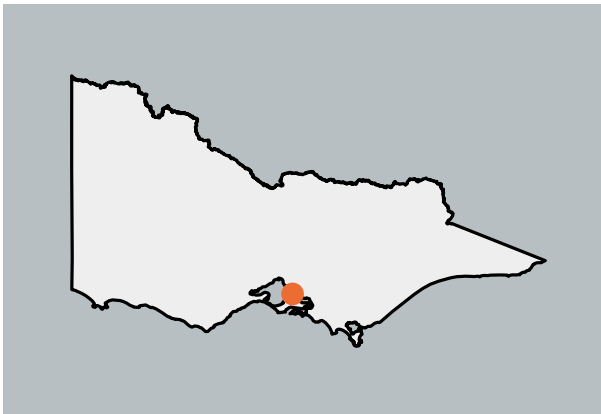
Dunkley (VIC)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Jodie Belyea MP

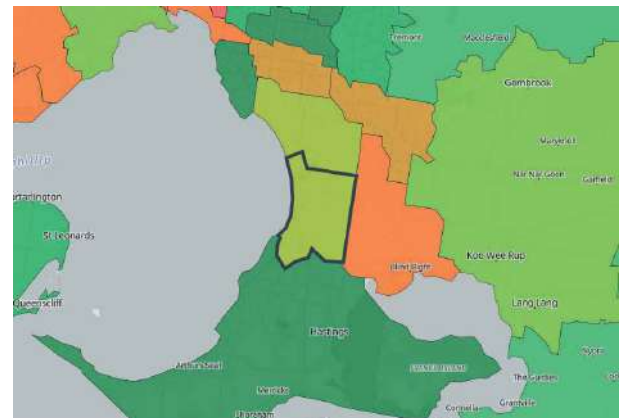


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

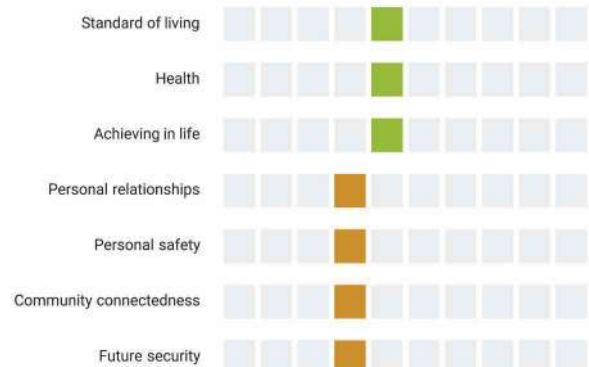
People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	169,345	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	51.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	22.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	11.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.5	5.1

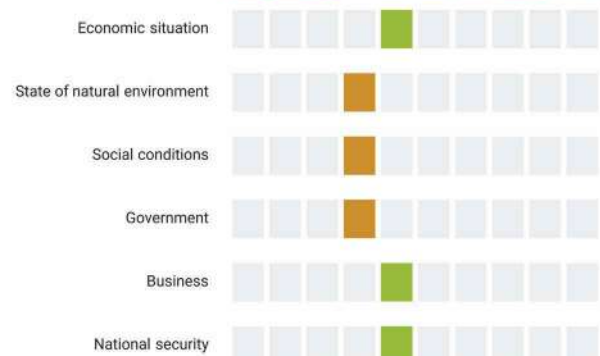
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	27.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Flinders (VIC)

Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Ms Zoe McKenzie MP

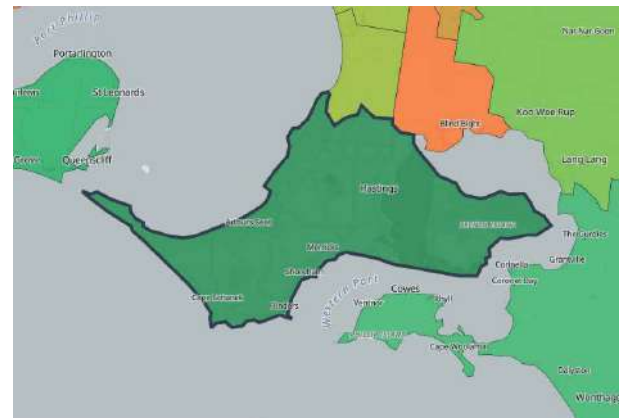


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



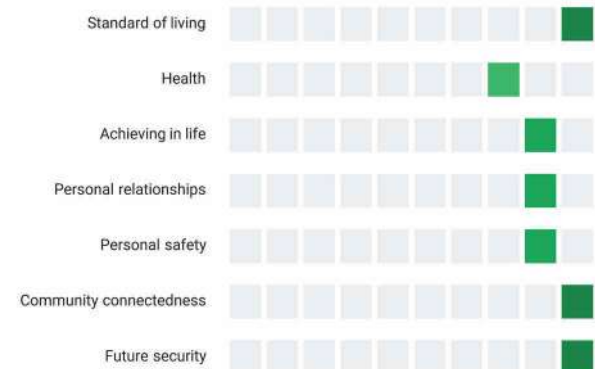
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	163,863	25,422,788
Median age (years)	48	38
Female (%)	51.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	18.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	5.6	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.3	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	19.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



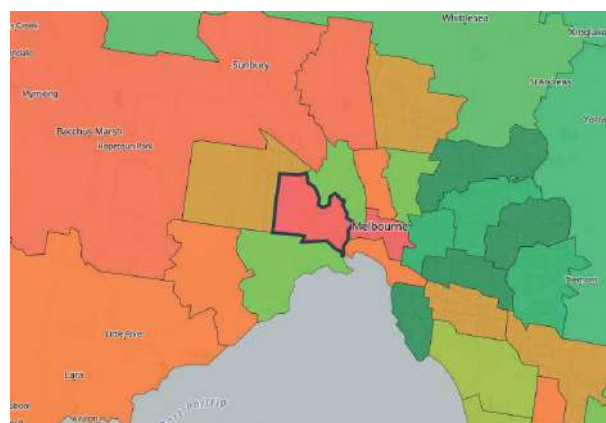
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	189,151	25,422,788
Median age (years)	36	38
Female (%)	49.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	48.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	54.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	7.2	5.1

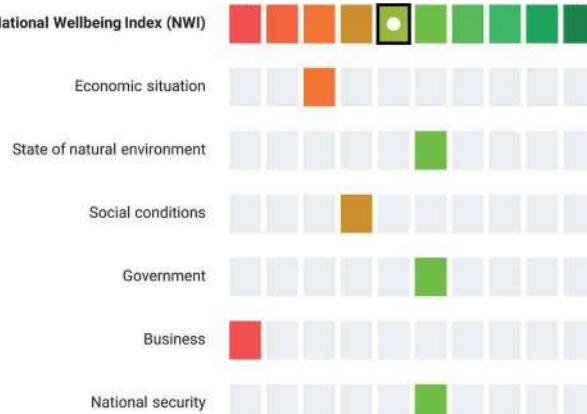
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000 - \$90,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	37.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

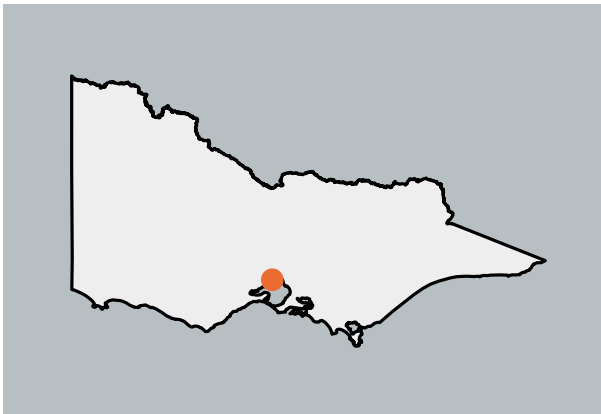


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



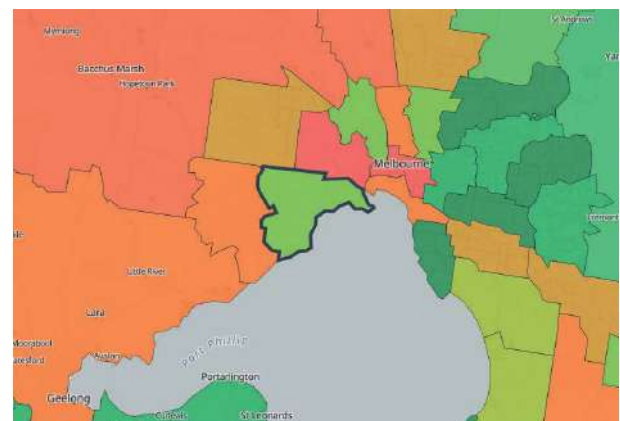
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	198,038	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	49.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	46.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	46.4	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.8	5.1

Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000 - \$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	30.7	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

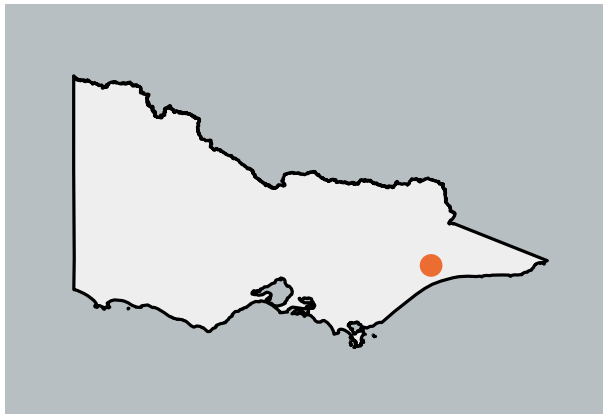
Gippsland (VIC)

Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Hon Darren Chester MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	154,357	25,422,788
Median age (years)	46	38
Female (%)	50.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	12.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	5.4	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$52,000-\$64,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	21.7	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Goldstein (VIC)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Tim Wilson MP

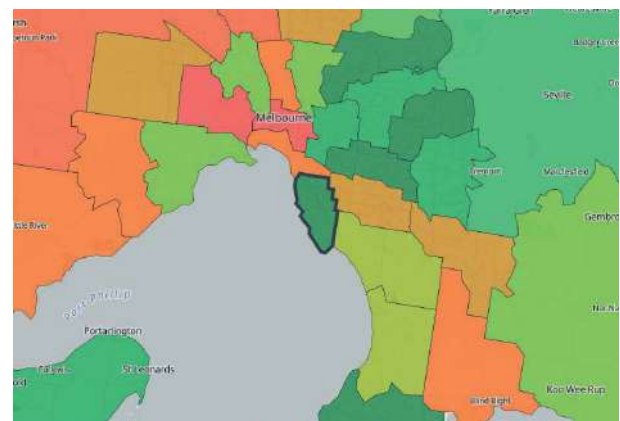


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

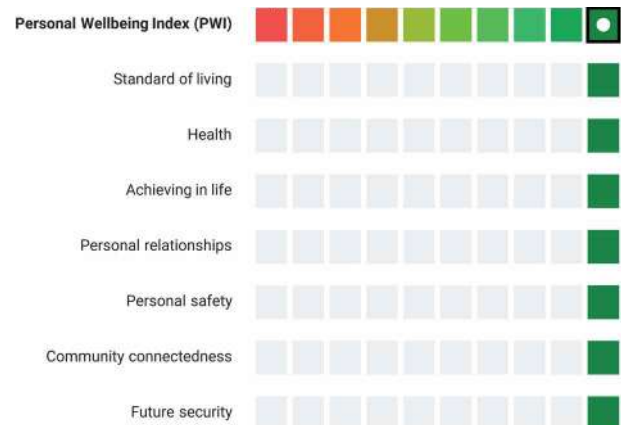


Key demographics

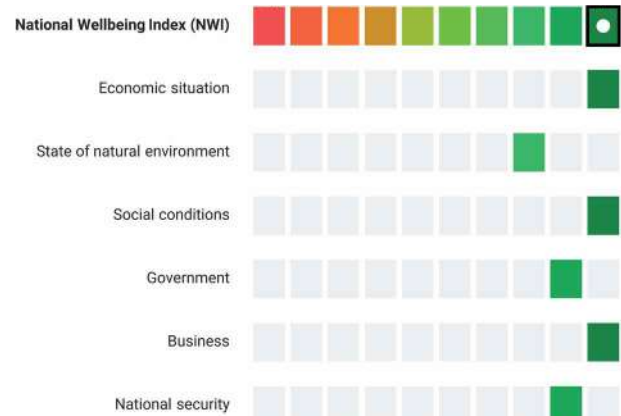
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	170,886	25,422,788
Median age (years)	43	38
Female (%)	51.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	31.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	21.7	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	25.8	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

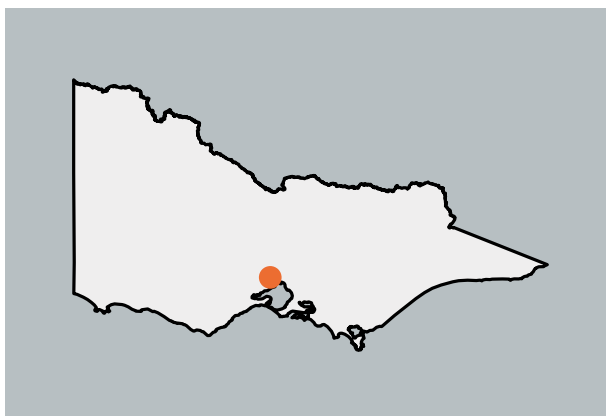
Gorton (VIC)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Alice Jordan-Baird MP

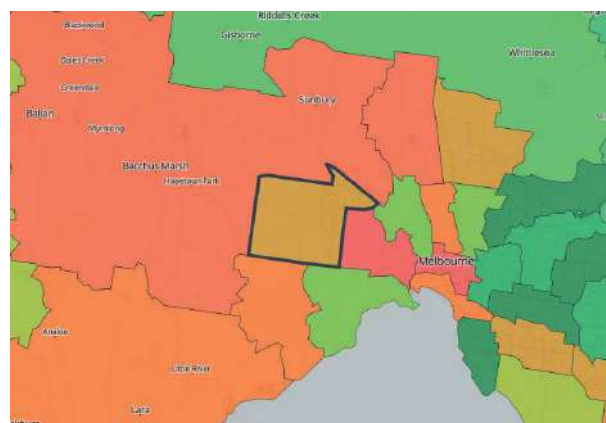


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	177,966	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	49.9	50.7
Born overseas (%)	44.4	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	53.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.5	5.1

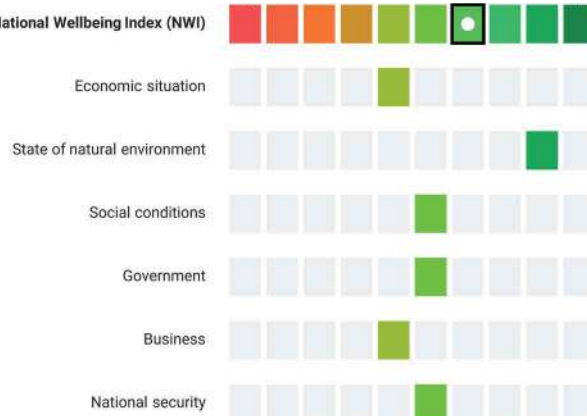
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000 - \$103,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	19.9	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

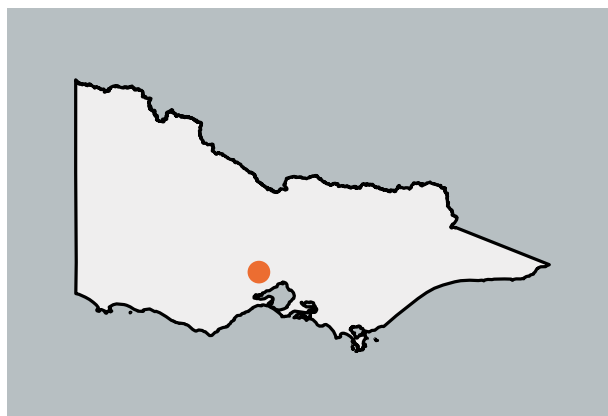


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



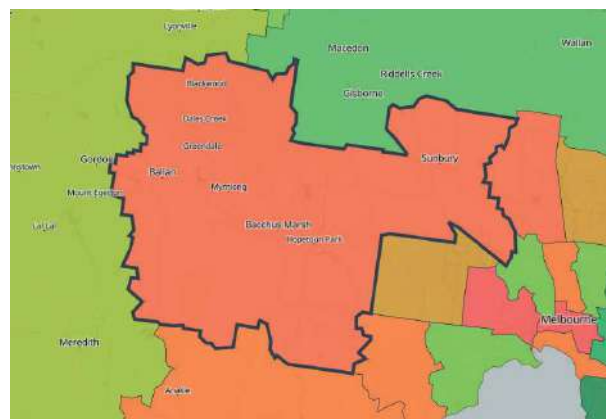
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

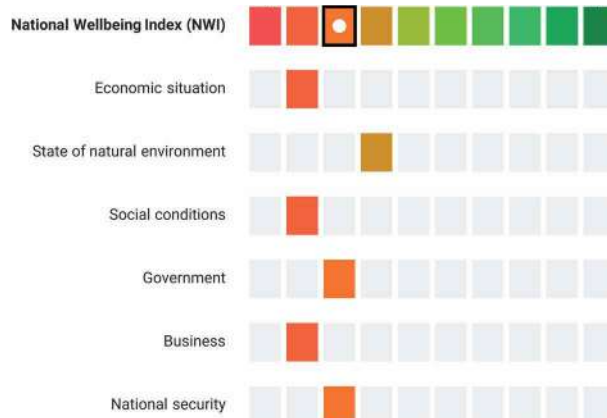
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	165,679	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	50.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	25.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	22.2	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	23.1	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

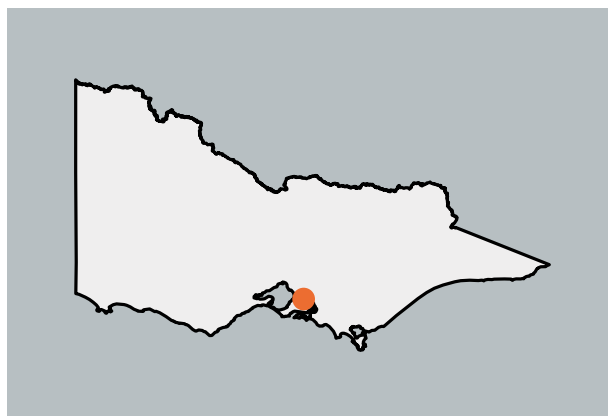


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



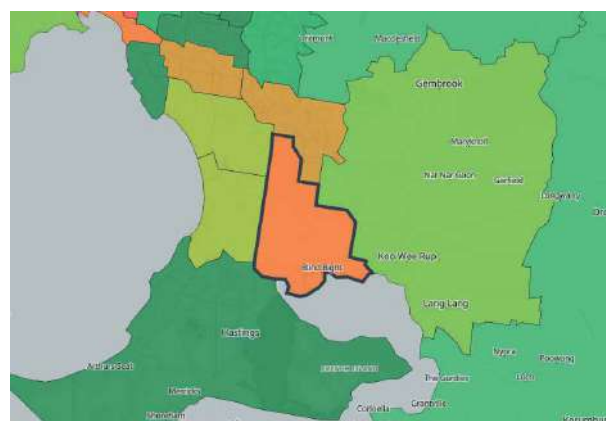
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	174,480	25,422,788
Median age (years)	33	38
Female (%)	50.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	43.4	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	43.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.8	5.1

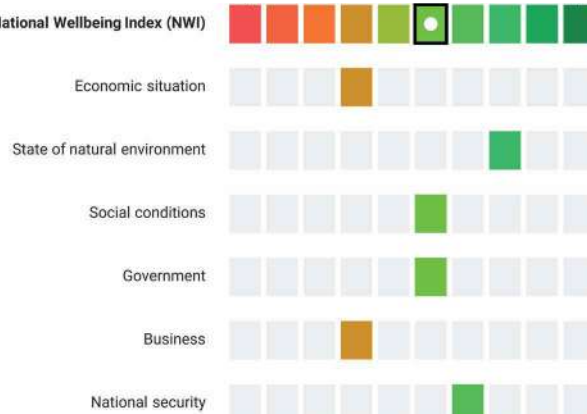
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	23.9	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Hotham (VIC)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Clare O'Neil MP

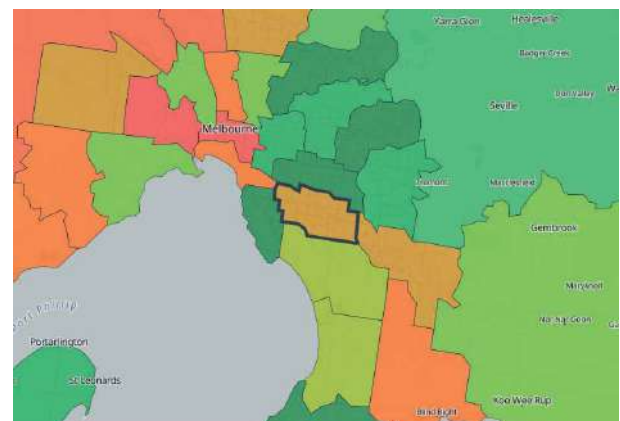


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



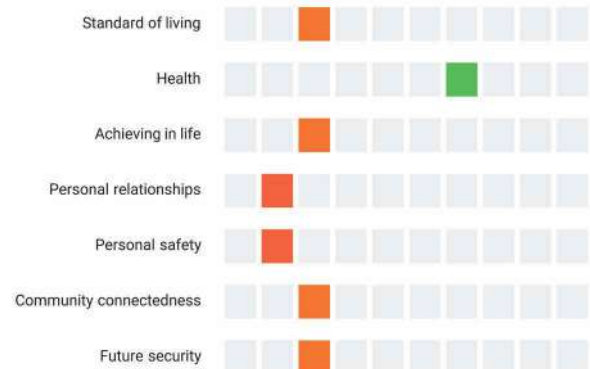
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

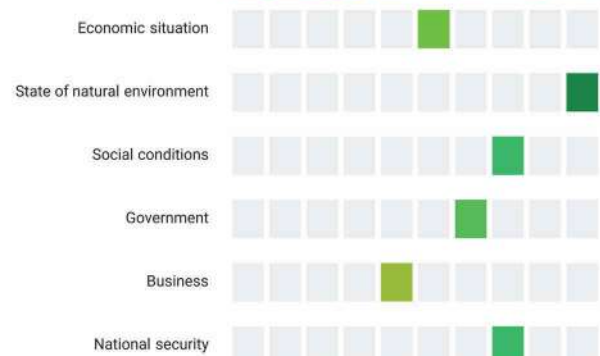


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	196,246	25,422,788
Median age (years)	36	38
Female (%)	49.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	51.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	53.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.8	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	35.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

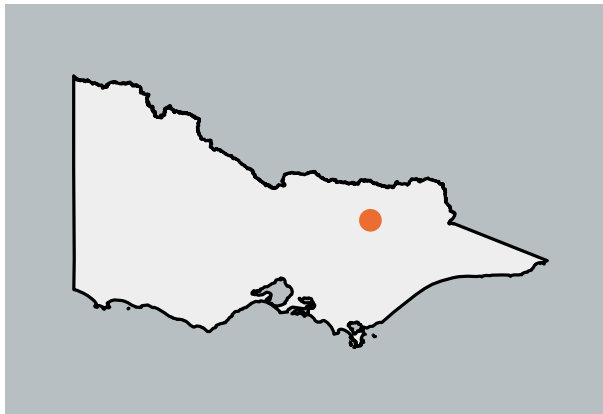


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



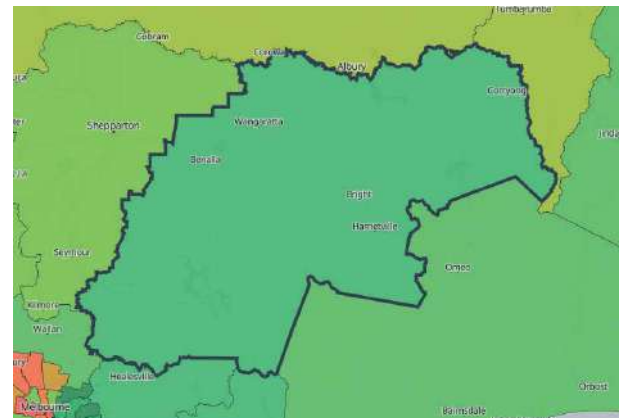
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

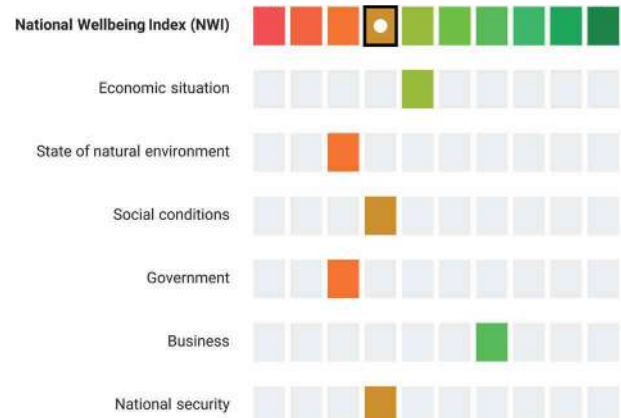
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	156,620	25,422,788
Median age (years)	45	38
Female (%)	50.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	11.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	5.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	22.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Isaacs (VIC)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Mark Dreyfus KC, MP

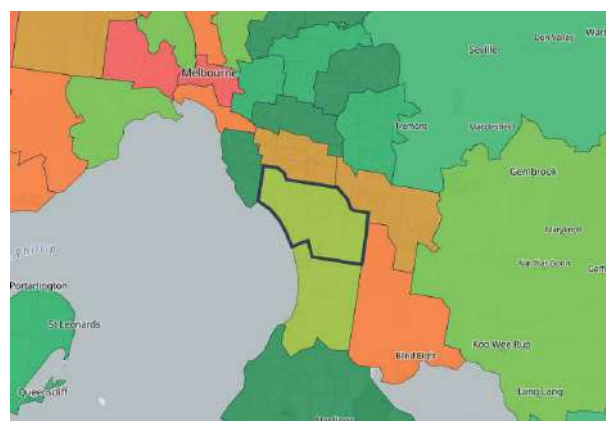


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

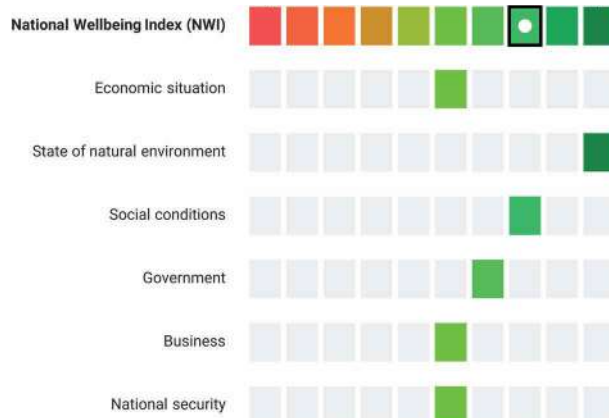
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	178,210	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	50.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	42.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	41.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	26.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Jagajaga (VIC)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Kate Thwaites MP

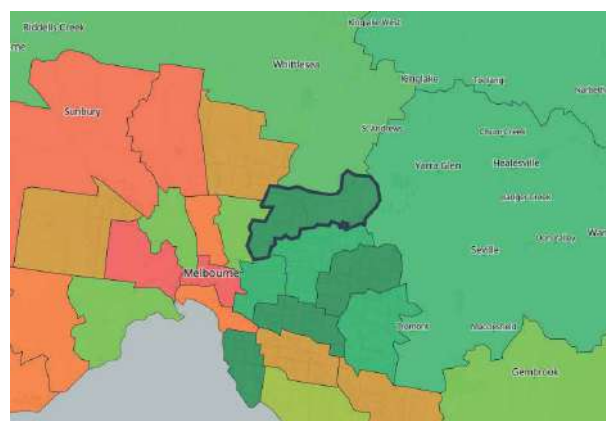


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

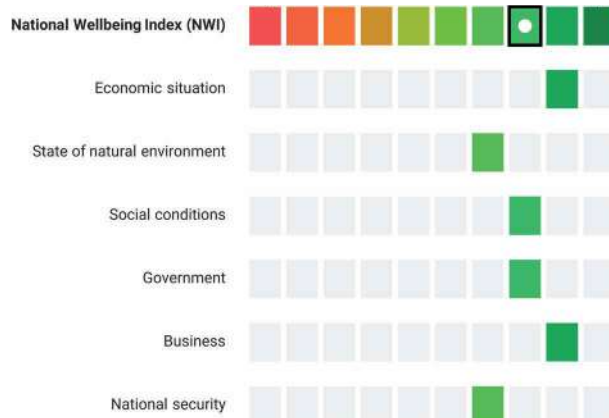
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	164,977	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	51.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	24.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	20.2	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	22.7	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Kooyong (VIC)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Dr Monique Ryan MP

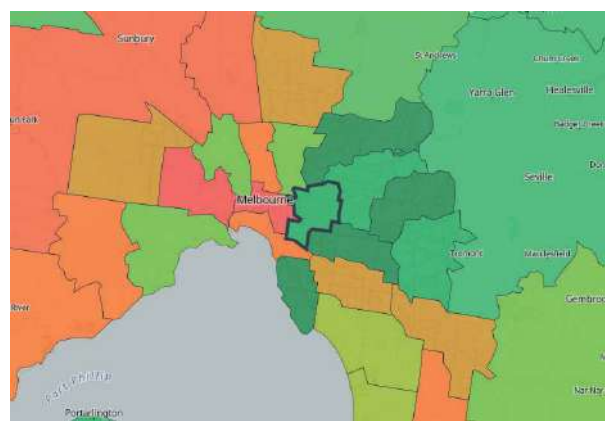


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

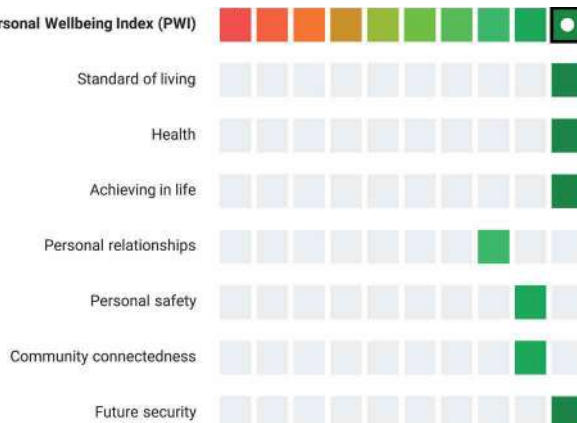
People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	172,664	25,422,788
Median age (years)	40	38
Female (%)	52.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	33.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	28.2	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.2	5.1

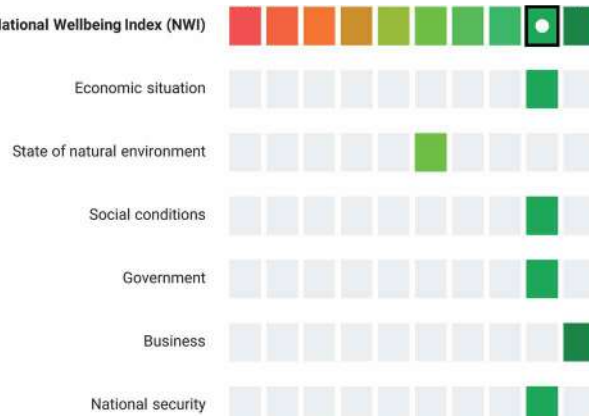
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	31.9	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

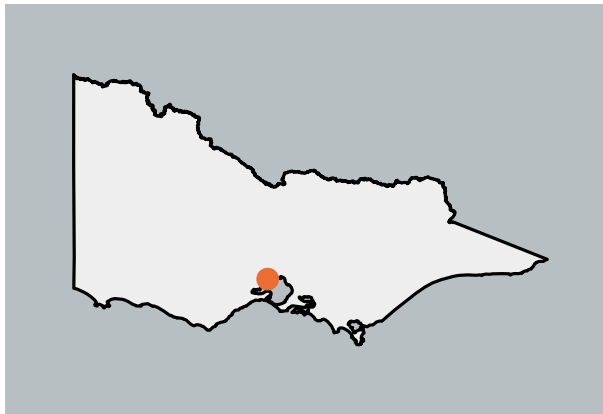
Lalor (VIC)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Joanne Ryan MP

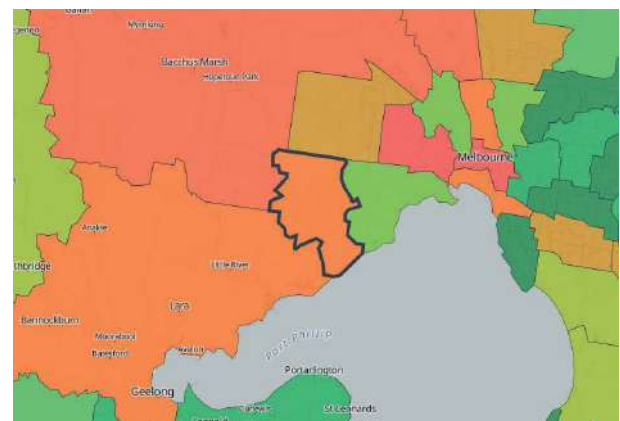


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

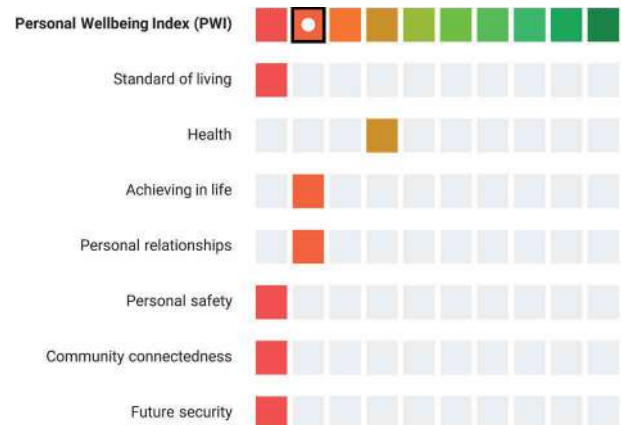


Key demographics

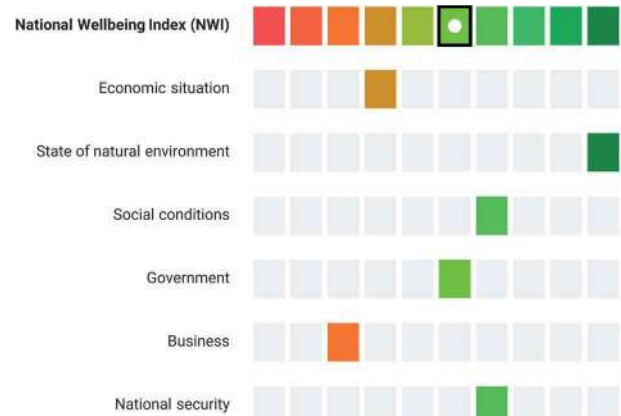
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	179,732	25,422,788
Median age (years)	33	38
Female (%)	50.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	46.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	48.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	7.1	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	30.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

La Trobe (VIC)

Geographic classification
Provincial

Member of Parliament
Hon Jason Wood MP

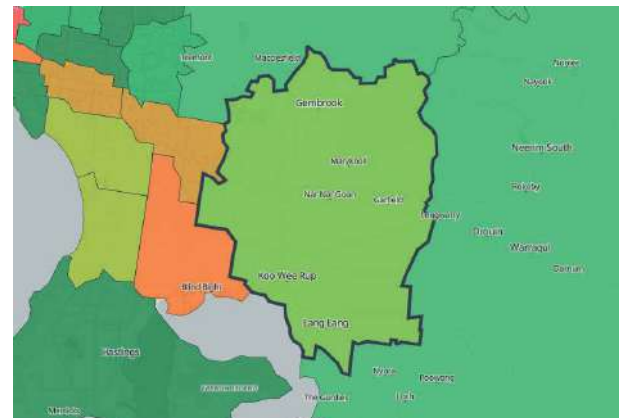


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



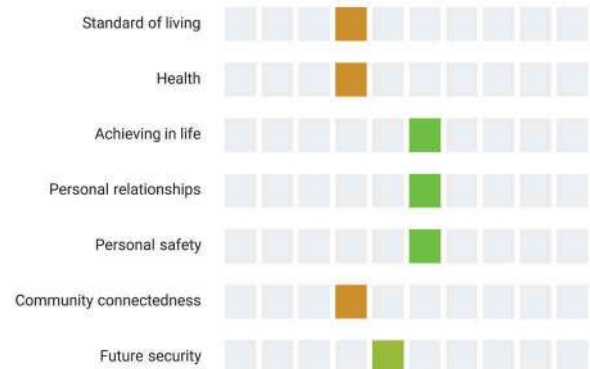
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	159,025	25,422,788
Median age (years)	33	38
Female (%)	50.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	31.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	26.7	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.4	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	22.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Macnamara (VIC)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr Josh Burns MP

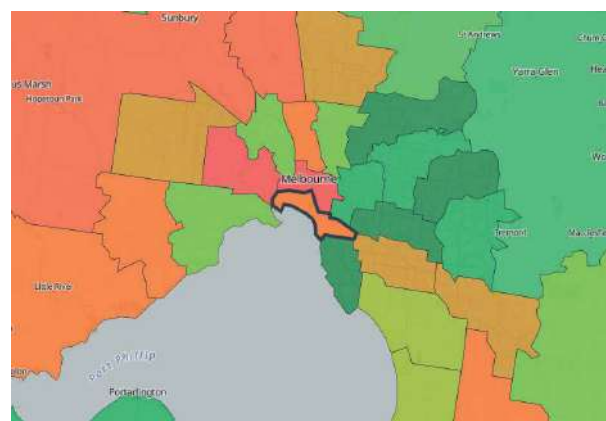


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index

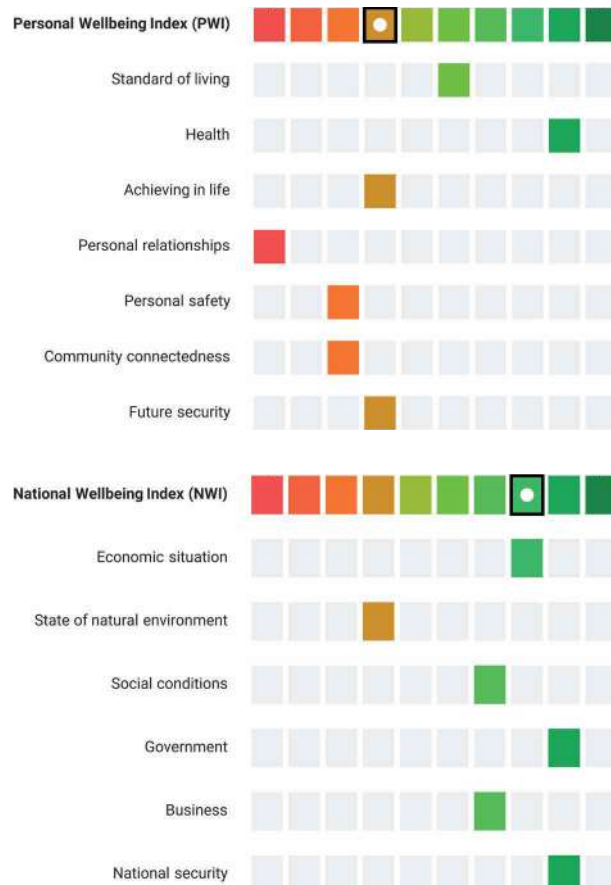


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	168,371	25,422,788
Median age (years)	36	38
Female (%)	51.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	39.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	27.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	51.7	30.6



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

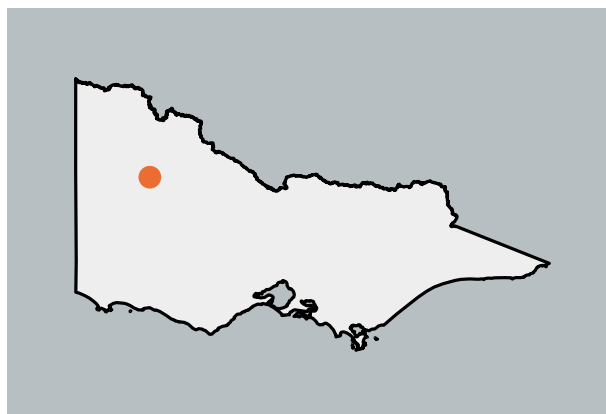
Mallee (VIC)

Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Dr Anne Webster MP

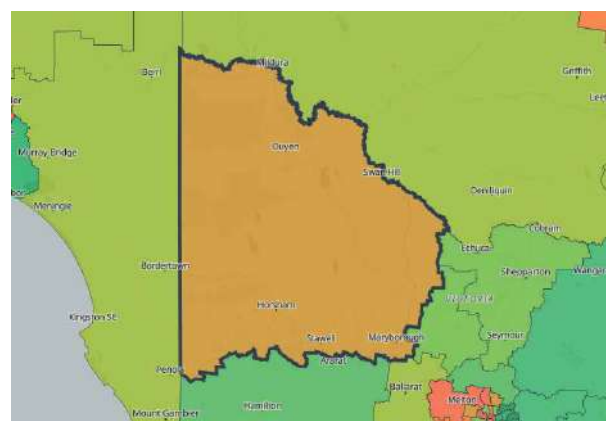


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

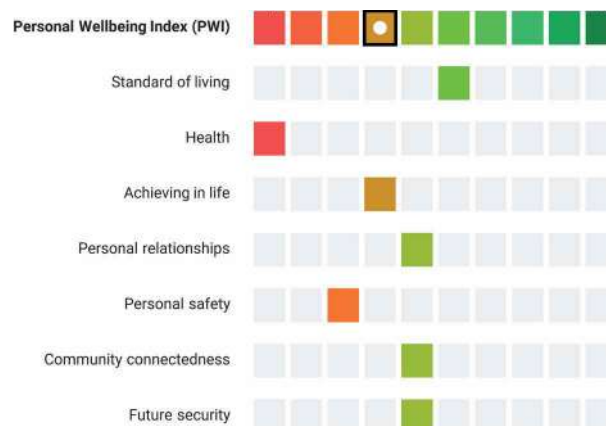


Key demographics

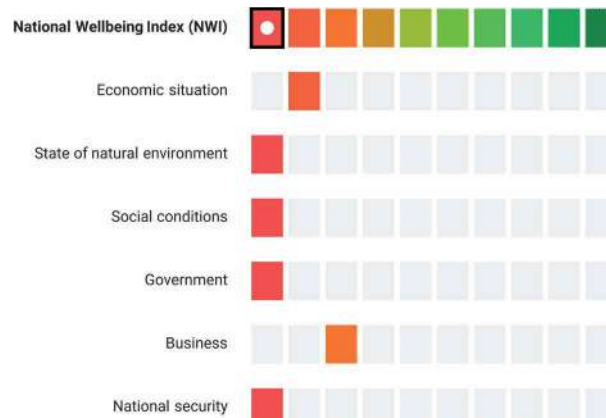
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	167,639	25,422,788
Median age (years)	45	38
Female (%)	50.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	11.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	8.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$52,000-\$64,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	23.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Maribyrnong (VIC)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Jo Briskey MP

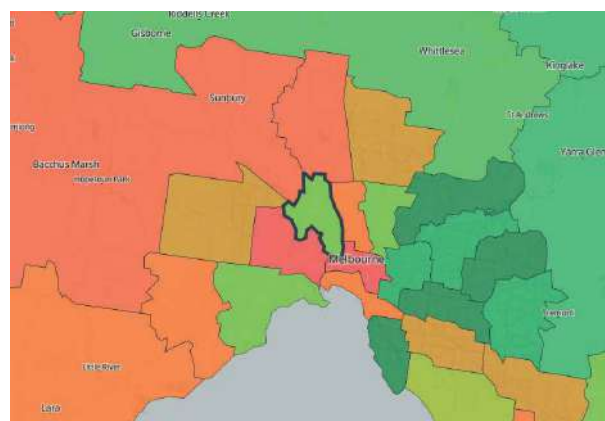


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	167,869	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	51.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	30.4	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	30.4	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.7	5.1

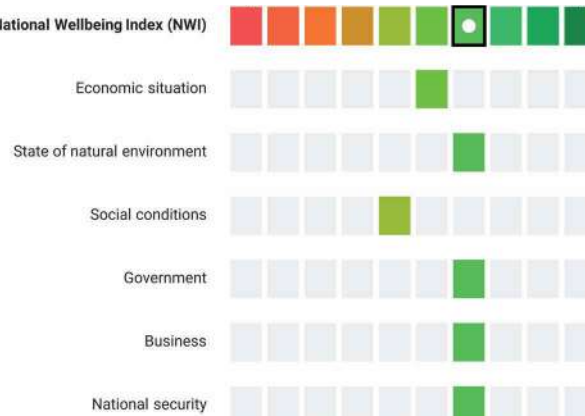
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	32.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

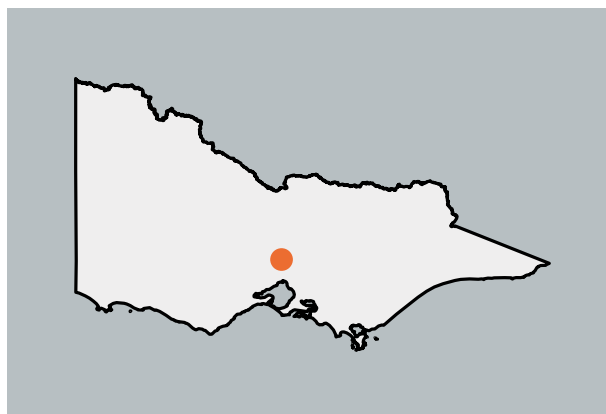


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



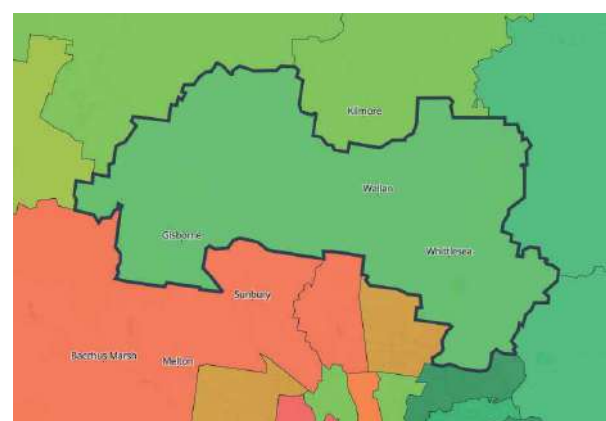
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

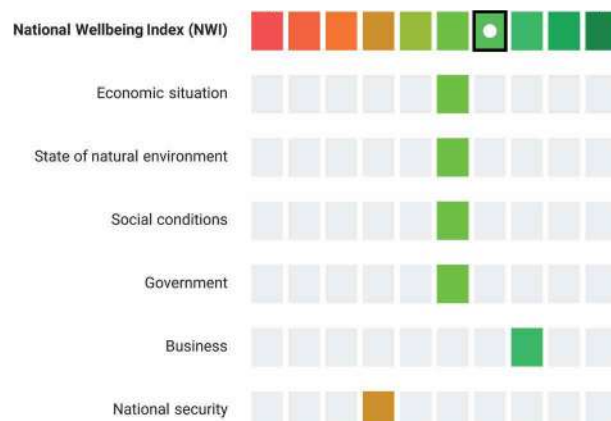


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	155,045	25,422,788
Median age (years)	36	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	21.0	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	17.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	16.8	30.6



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Melbourne (VIC)

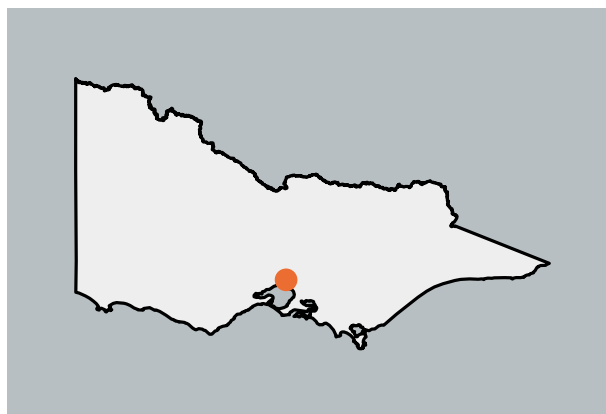
Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Sarah Witty MP



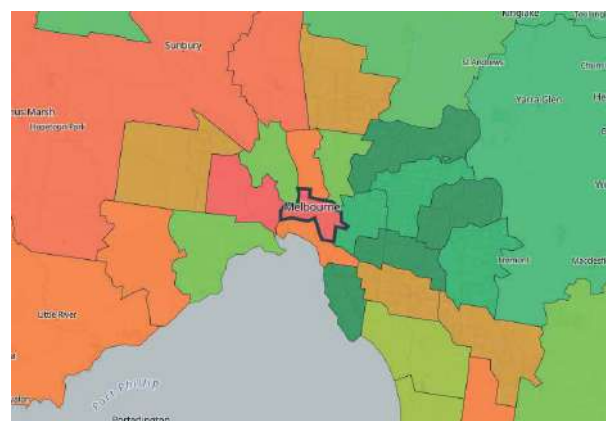
Australian Unity
Real Wellbeing

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



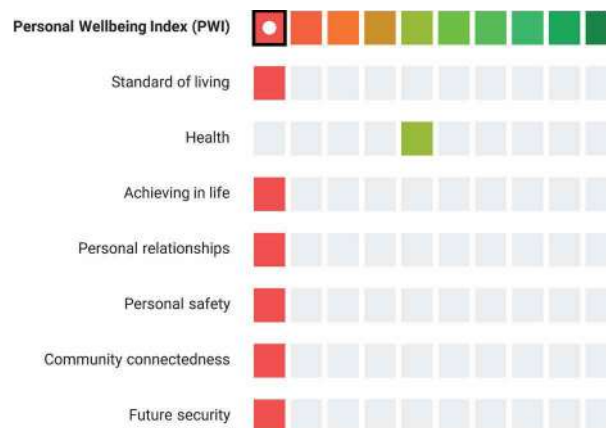
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

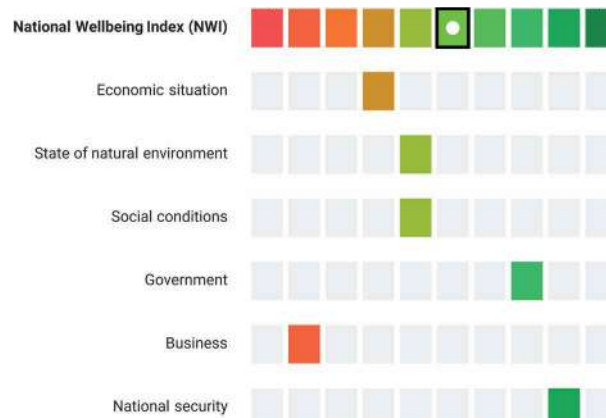


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	201,840	25,422,788
Median age (years)	31	38
Female (%)	50.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	49.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	40.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.4	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	64.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Menzies (VIC)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr Gabriel Ng MP

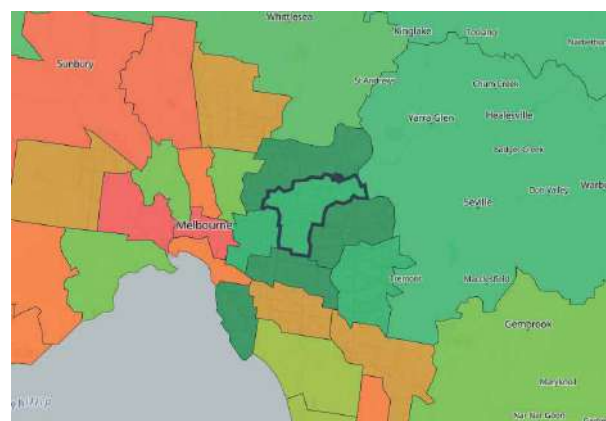


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index

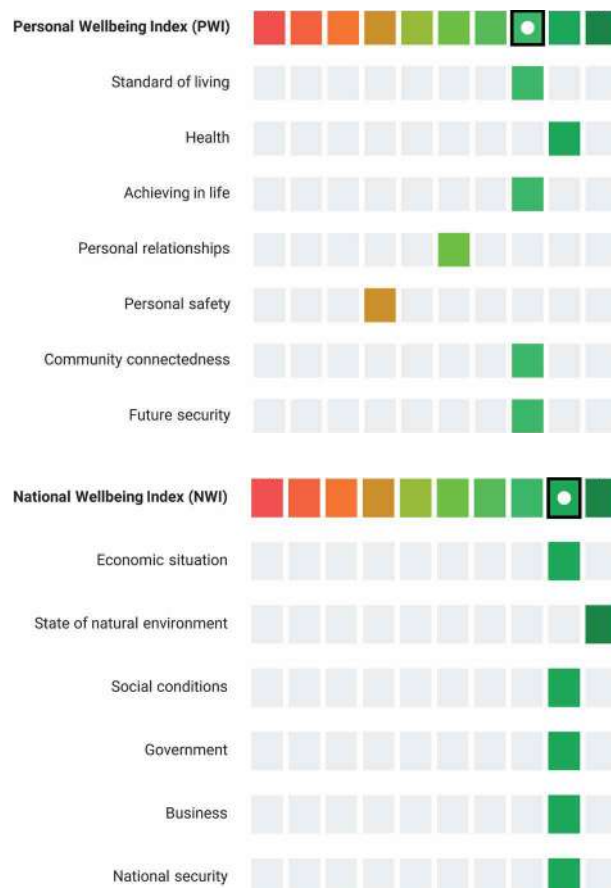


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

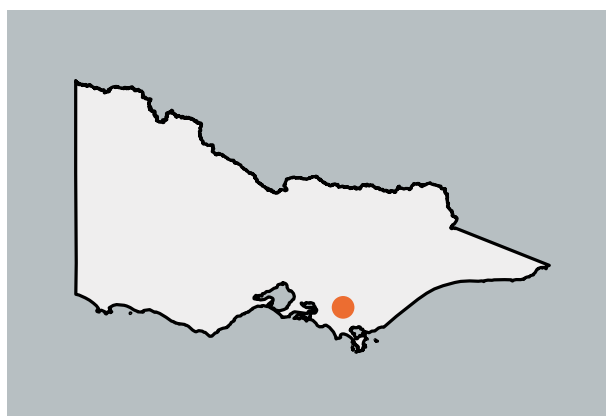


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	188,620	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	51.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	45.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	47.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.4	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	26.3	30.6



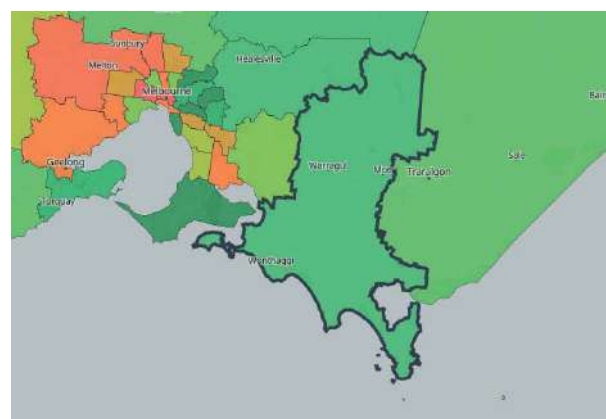
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

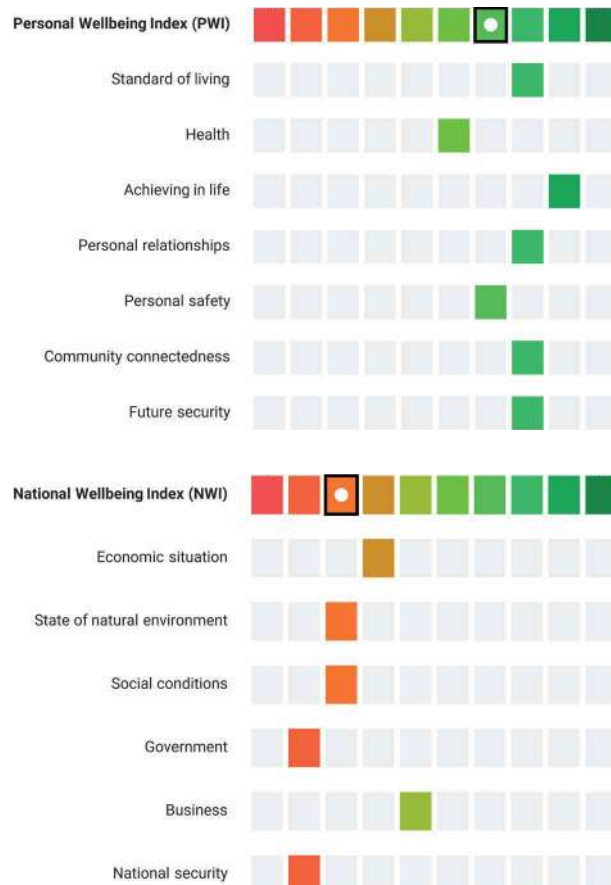


Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	146,349	25,422,788
Median age (years)	46	38
Female (%)	51.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	13.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	5.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	19.9	30.6



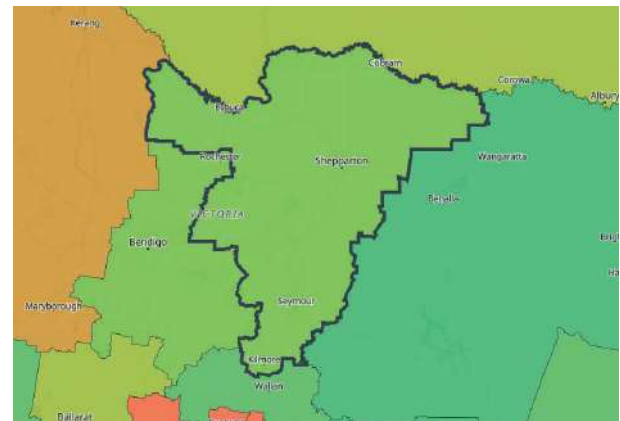
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



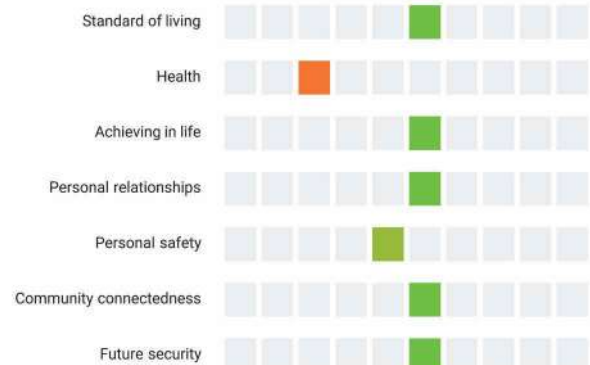
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

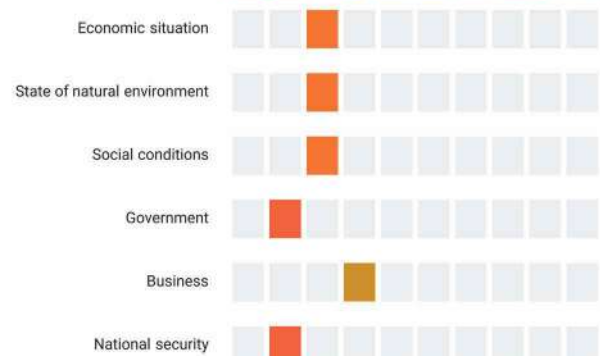


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	165,099	25,422,788
Median age (years)	43	38
Female (%)	50.2	50.7
Born overseas (%)	13.8	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	10.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.1	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	24.2	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Scullin (VIC)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Andrew Giles MP

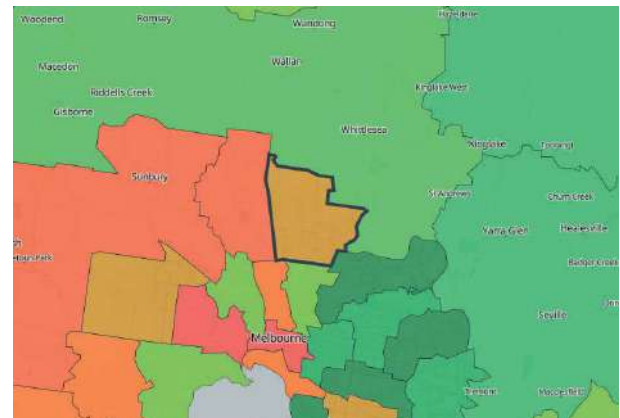


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



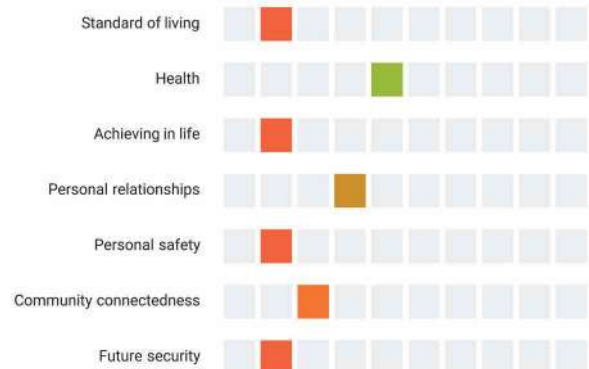
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	169,443	25,422,788
Median age (years)	36	38
Female (%)	50.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	44.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	55.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.5	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	25.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

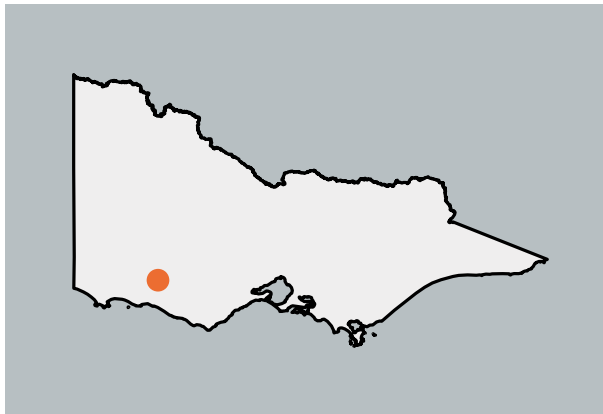
Wannon (VIC)

Geographic classification
Rural

Member of Parliament
Hon Dan Tehan MP



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	159,632	25,422,788
Median age (years)	46	38
Female (%)	50.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	9.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	4.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	20.5	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

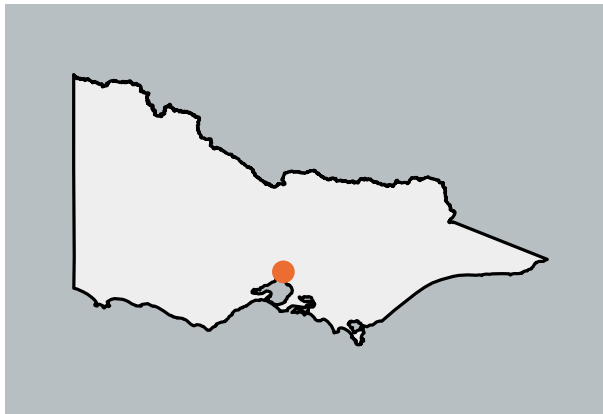


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



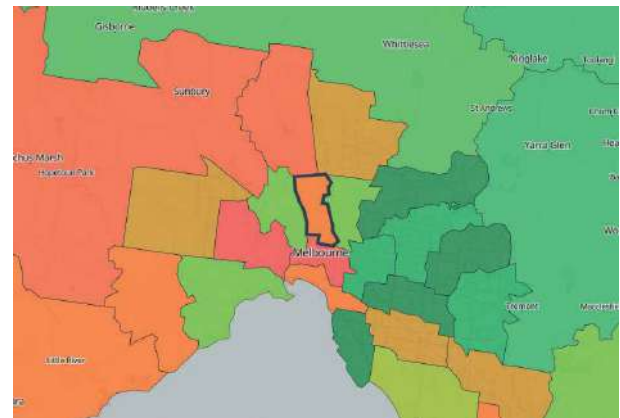
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



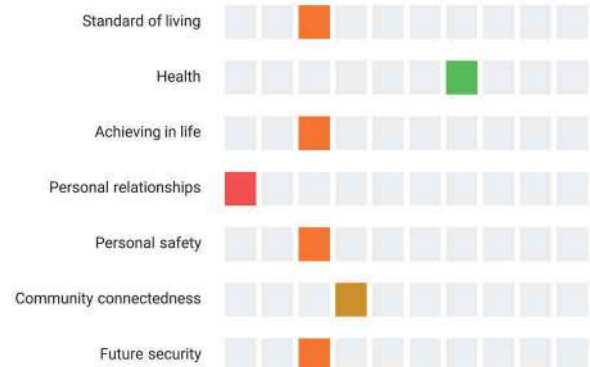
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	169,207	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	51.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	33.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	33.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.9	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	40.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

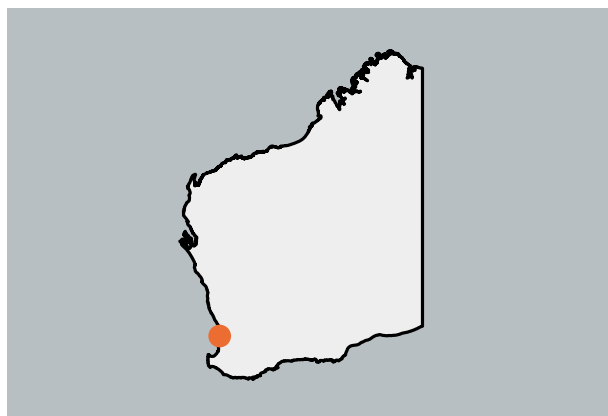


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



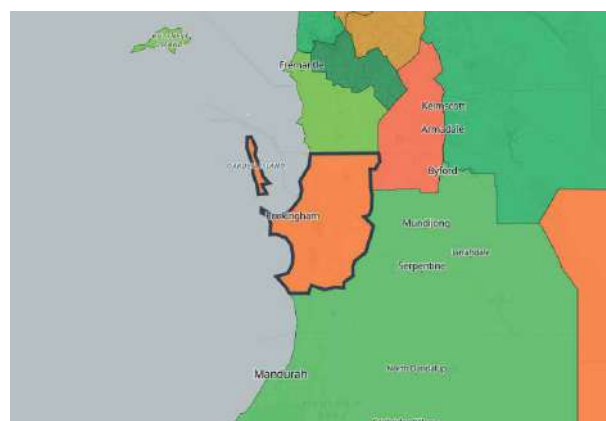
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

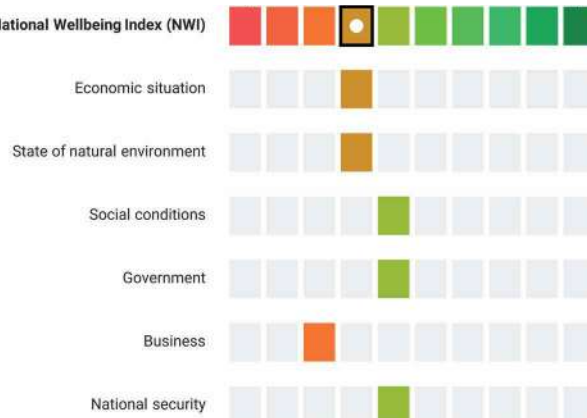
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	157,271	25,422,788
Median age (years)	36	38
Female (%)	50.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	33.6	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	13.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.8	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	26.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

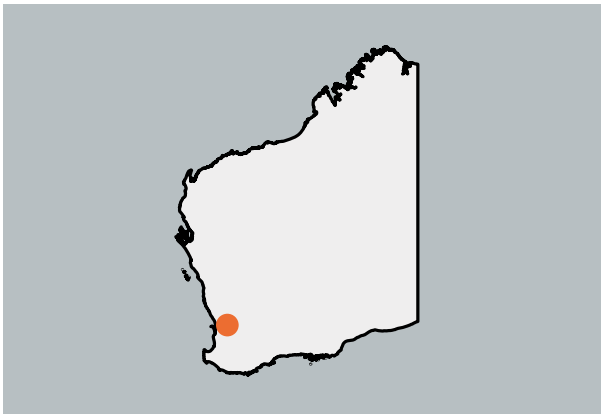
Bullwinkel (WA)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Trish Cook MP

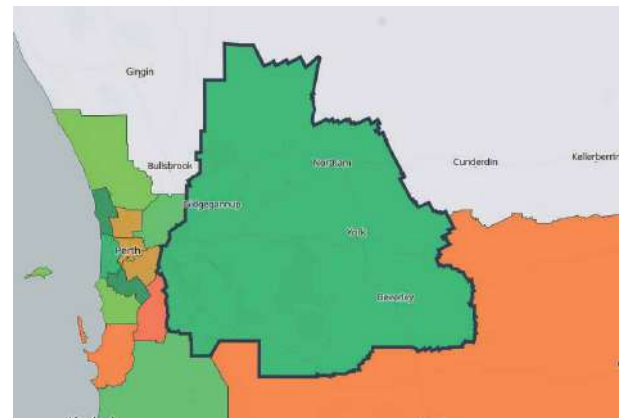


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

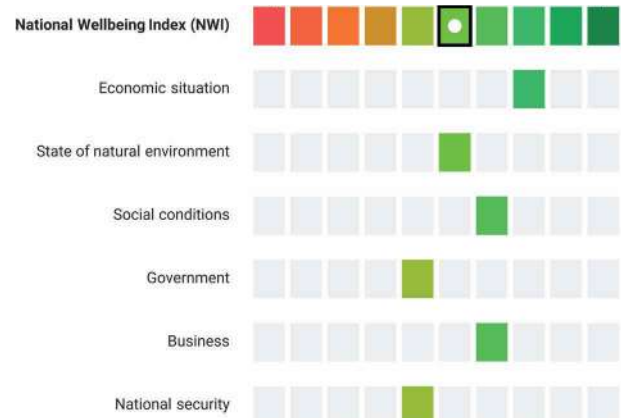
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	158,227	25,422,788
Median age (years)	42	38
Female (%)	49.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	27.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	9.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	14.8	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

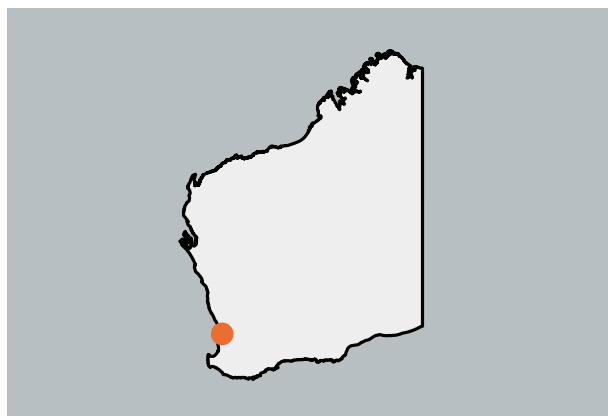
Burt (WA)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Matt Keogh MP

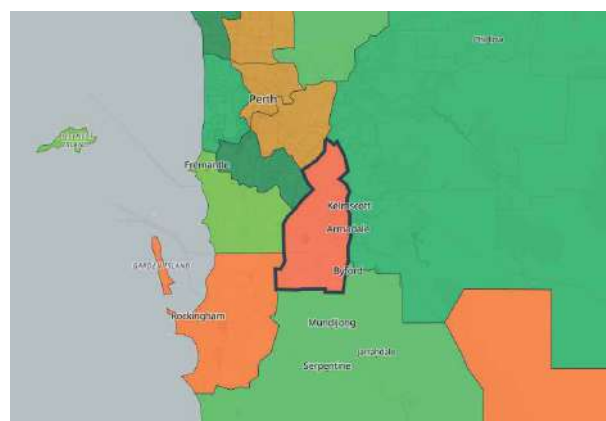


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	176,886	25,422,788
Median age (years)	34	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	40.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	30.0	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.8	5.1

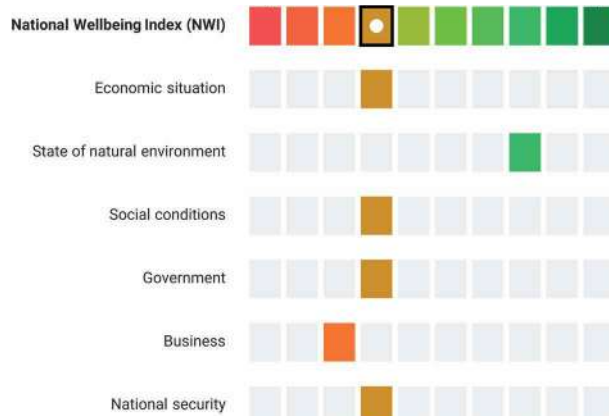
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	24.1	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

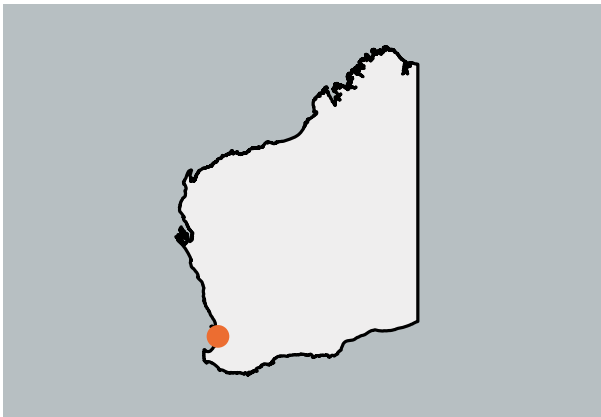
Canning (WA)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Andrew Hastie MP

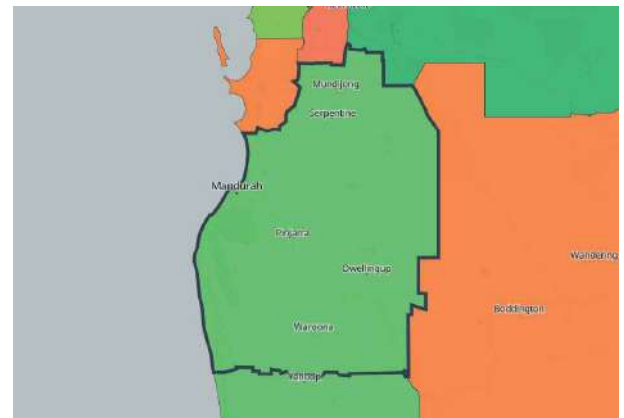


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



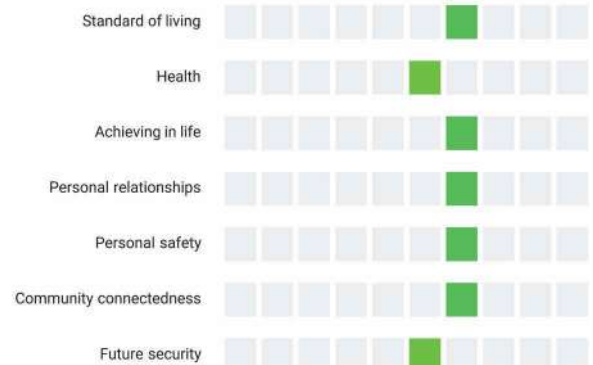
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	150,158	25,422,788
Median age (years)	42	38
Female (%)	51.1	50.7
Born overseas (%)	27.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	6.2	22.3
Unemployed (%)	6.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	22.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

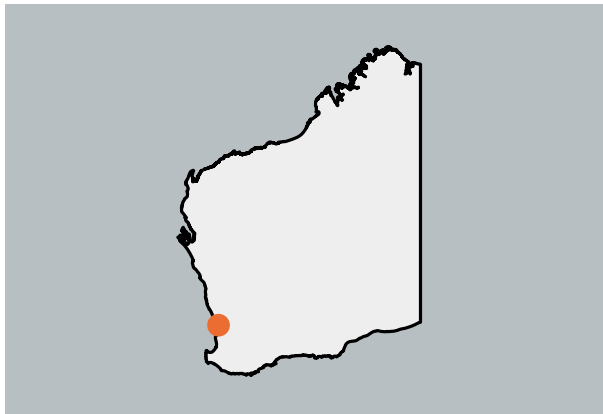


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



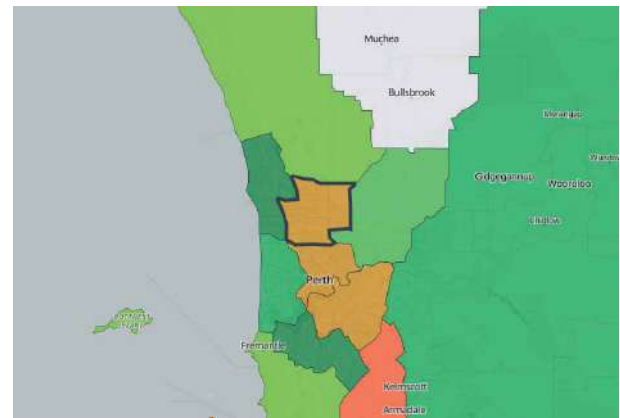
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



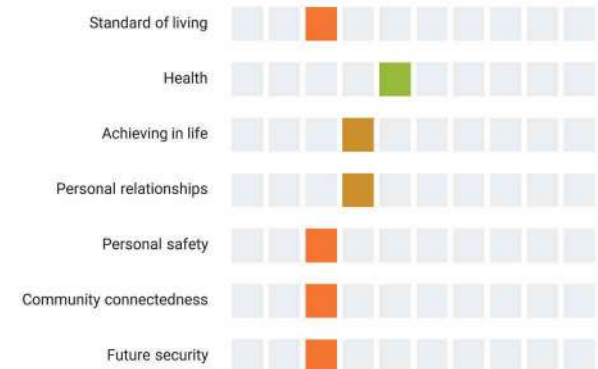
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	167,485	25,422,788
Median age (years)	37	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	42.3	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	37.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.9	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	25.9	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



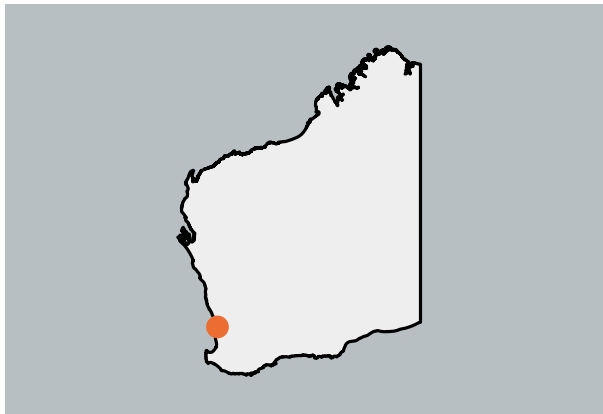
National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

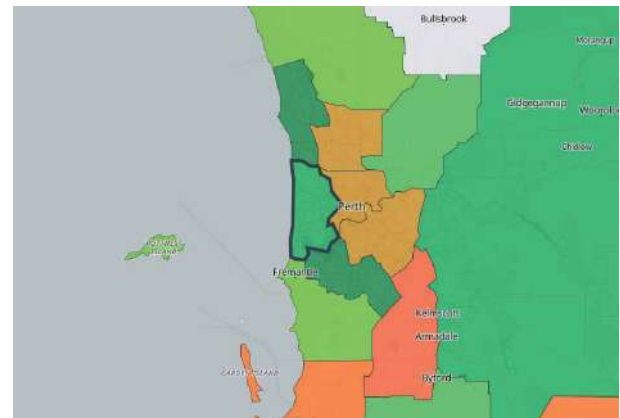
How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

*Electorate had very few survey respondents and relies heavily on the statistical model. Caution is advised when interpreting.



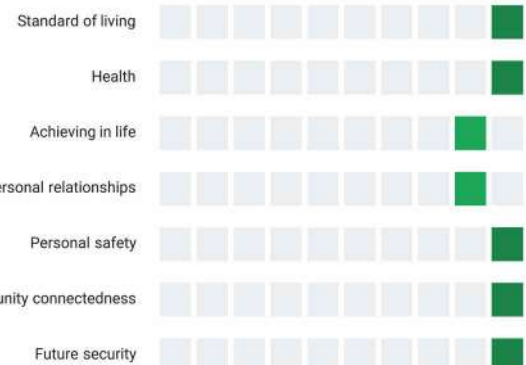
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	164,161	25,422,788
Median age (years)	39	38
Female (%)	51.6	50.7
Born overseas (%)	34.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	17.4	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	31.4	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

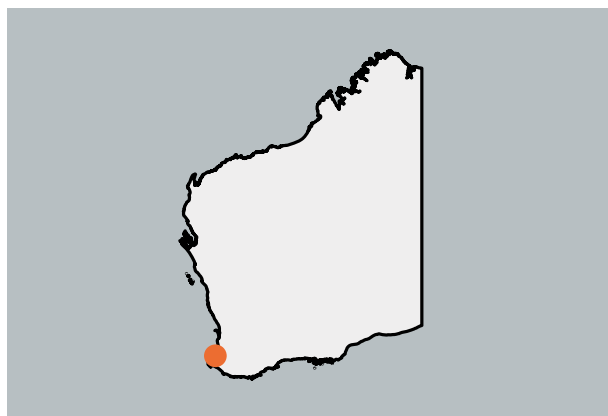


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

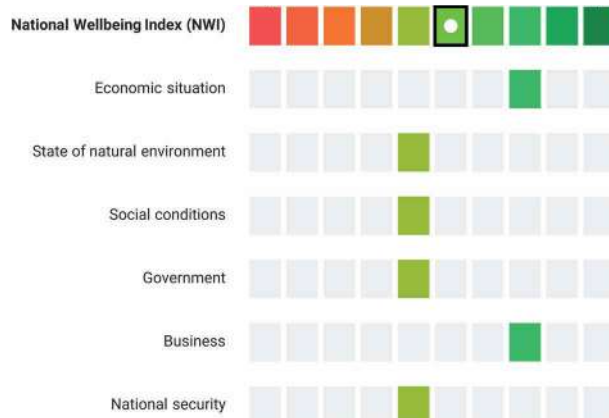
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	151,844	25,422,788
Median age (years)	42	38
Female (%)	50.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	21.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	7.5	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.0	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	24.8	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

Fremantle (WA)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Josh Wilson MP

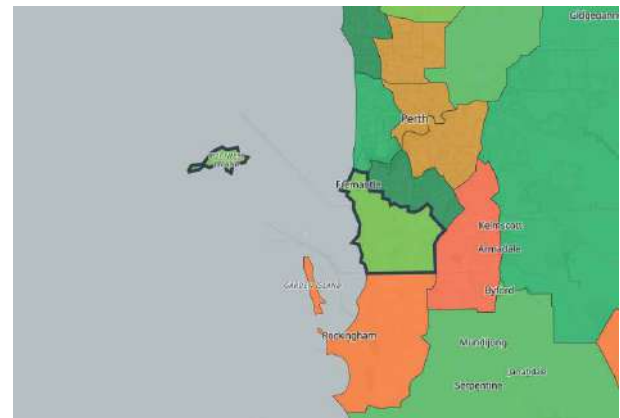


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



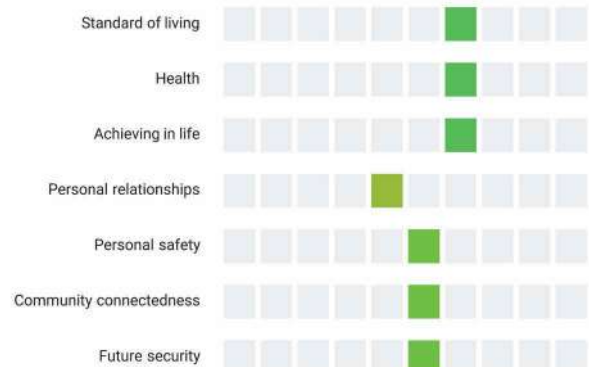
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	157,466	25,422,788
Median age (years)	38	38
Female (%)	51.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	34.1	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	19.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.7	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	26.6	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

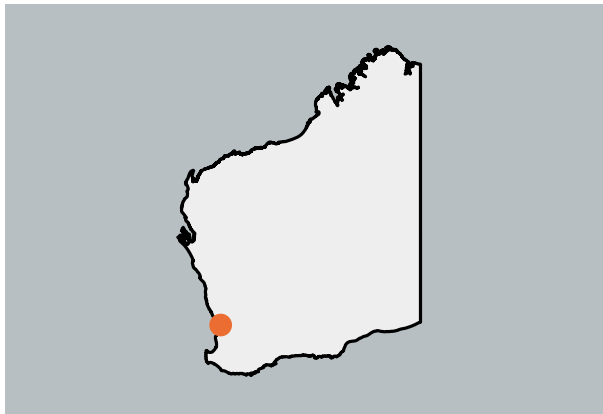


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



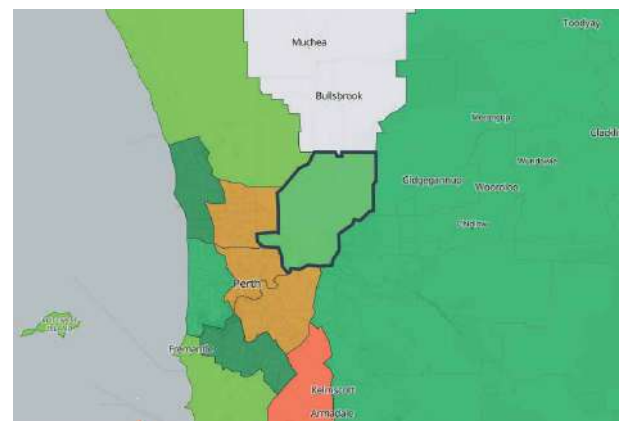
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



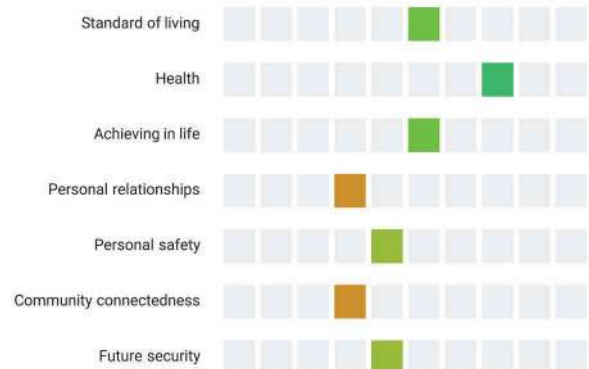
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	154,812	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	50.5	50.7
Born overseas (%)	36.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	25.7	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	23.8	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

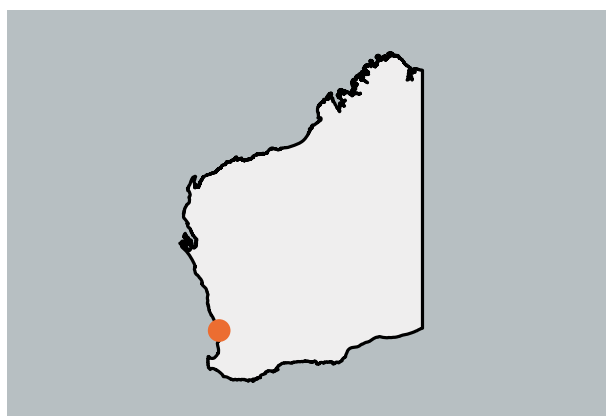
Moore (WA)

Geographic classification
Outer Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr Tom French MP

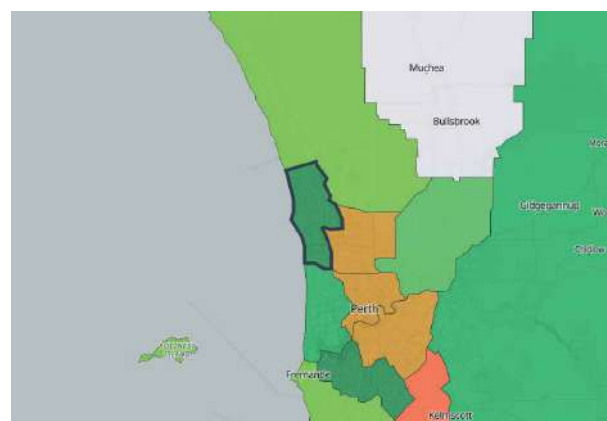


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

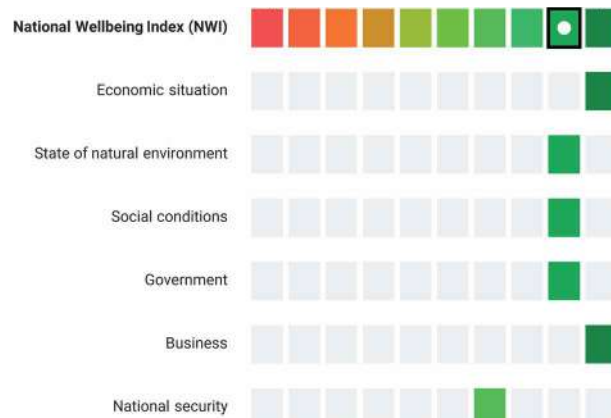
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	161,934	25,422,788
Median age (years)	42	38
Female (%)	50.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	36.5	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	10.9	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.2	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	16.2	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

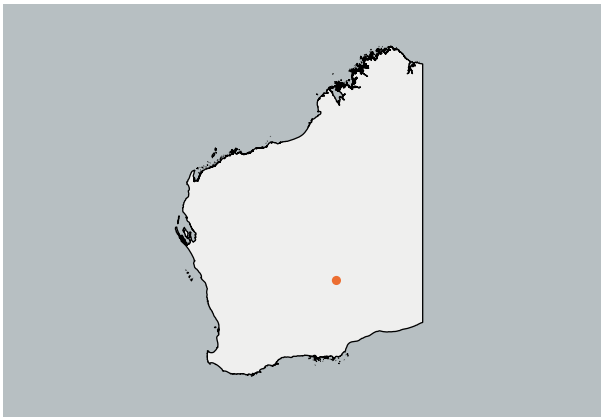


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



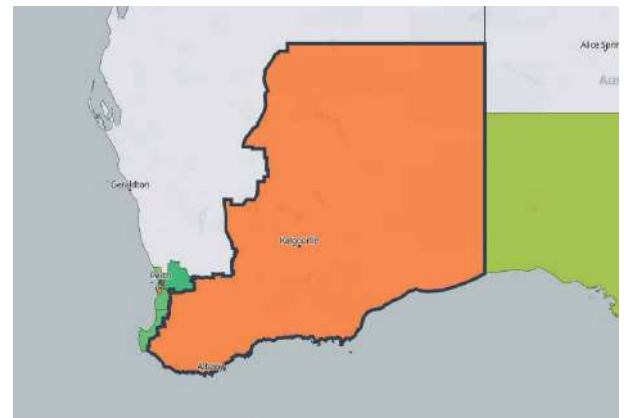
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



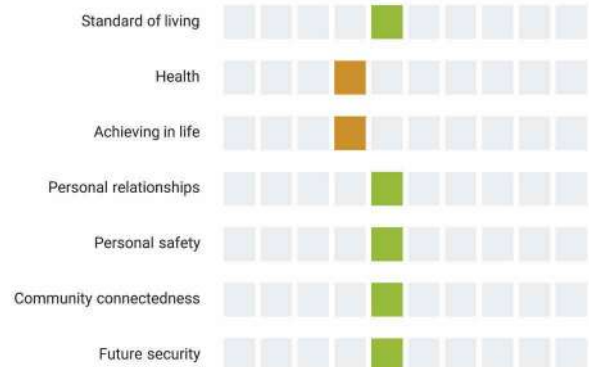
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

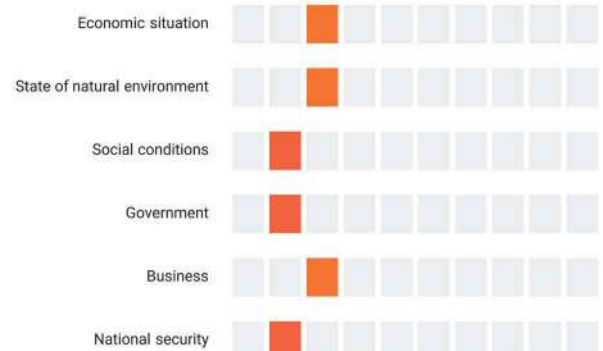


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	171,921	25,422,788
Median age (years)	42	38
Female (%)	48.8	50.7
Born overseas (%)	19.7	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	8.2	22.3
Unemployed (%)	3.9	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$65,000-\$77,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	26.3	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)

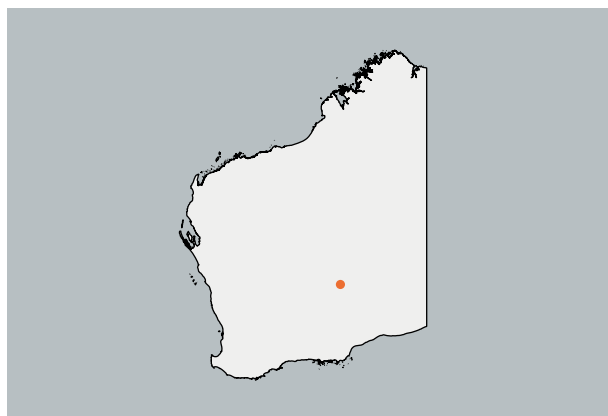


National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



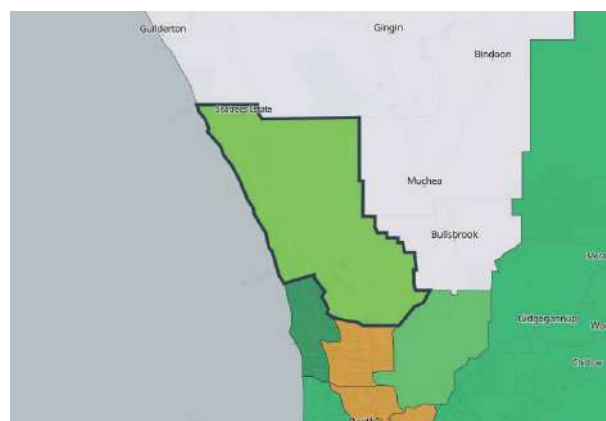
Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

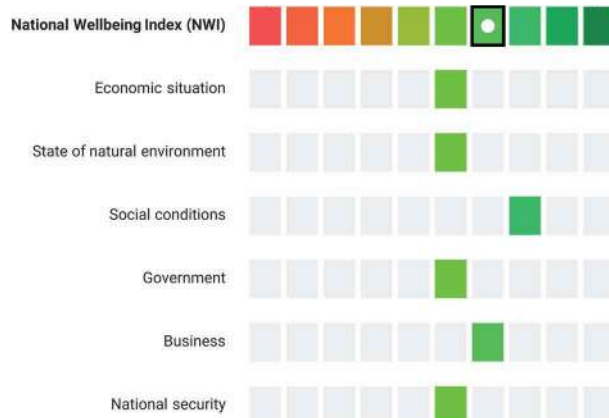
Source: Census 2021

	Electorate	Australia
People		
Population (persons)	158,900	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	51.0	50.7
Born overseas (%)	43.2	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	14.3	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.5	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	22.2	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

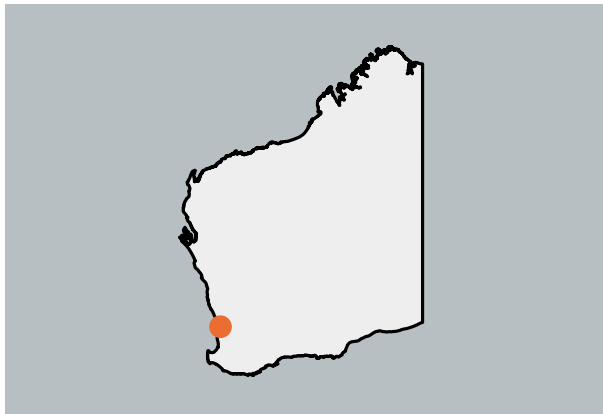
Perth (WA)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Hon Patrick Gorman MP

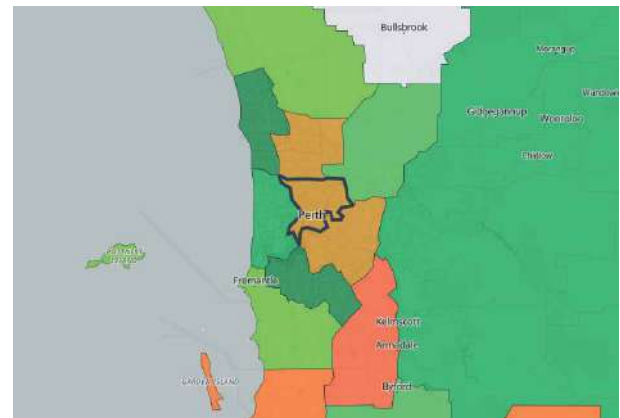


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



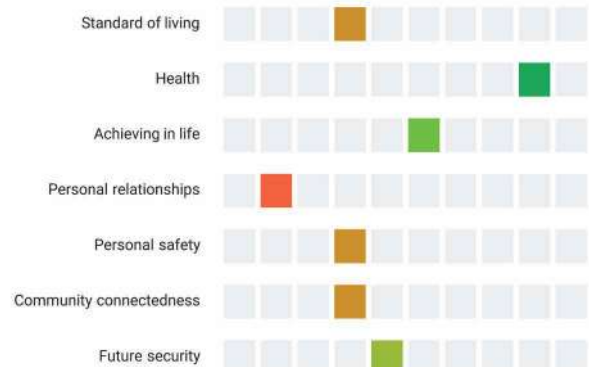
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction

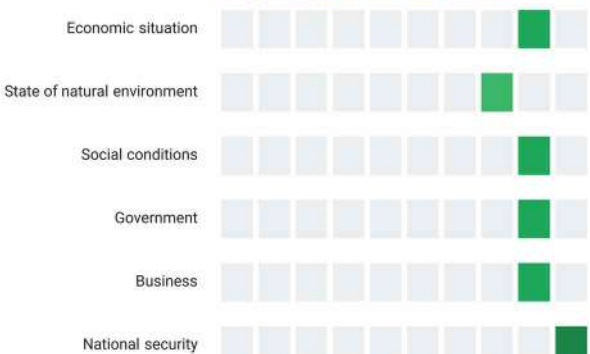


Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	168,448	25,422,788
Median age (years)	37	38
Female (%)	50.4	50.7
Born overseas (%)	40.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	27.6	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.6	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$91,000-\$103,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	42.0	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

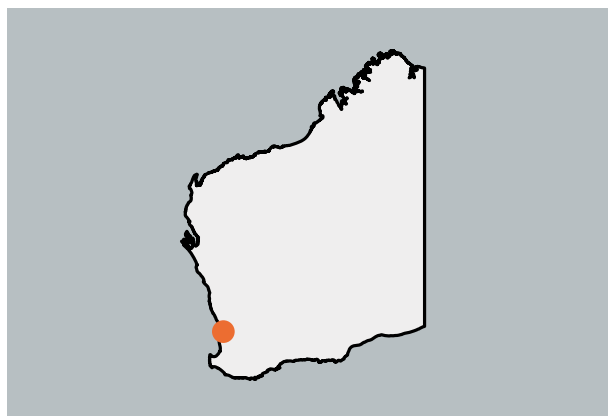
Swan (WA)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Ms Zaneta Mascarenhas MP

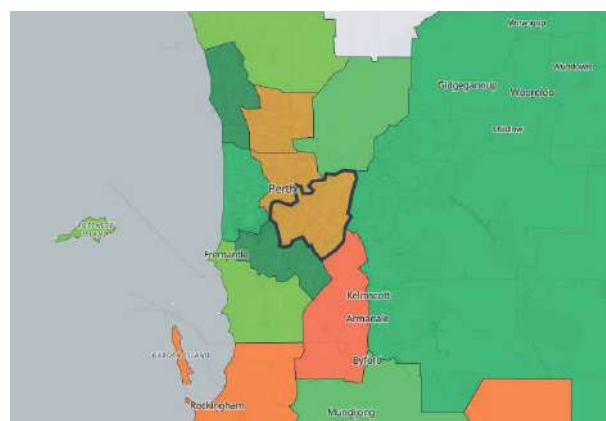


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics

Source: Census 2021

People

	Electorate	Australia
Population (persons)	182,642	25,422,788
Median age (years)	35	38
Female (%)	49.7	50.7
Born overseas (%)	44.9	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	34.1	22.3
Unemployed (%)	5.5	5.1

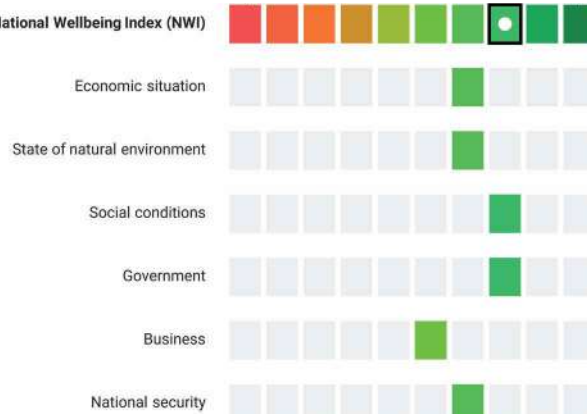
Dwellings

Median annual household income (category)	\$78,000-\$90,999	\$78,000-\$90,999
Renting (%)	41.4	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).

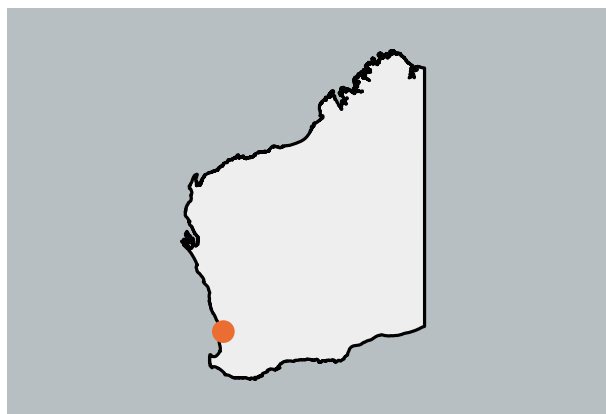
Tangney (WA)

Geographic classification
Inner Metropolitan

Member of Parliament
Mr Sam Lim MP

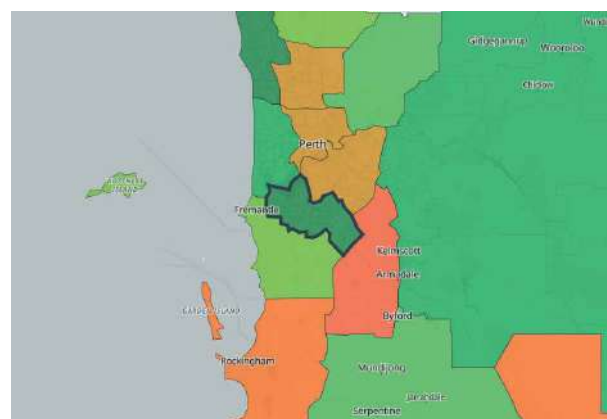


The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index



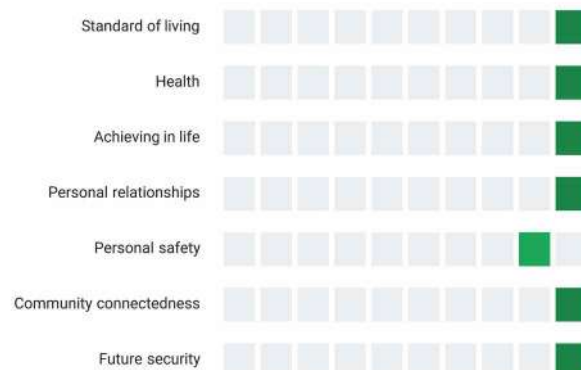
Wellbeing profile

Overall Life Satisfaction



Key demographics	Electorate	Australia
Source: Census 2021		
People		
Population (persons)	178,670	25,422,788
Median age (years)	41	38
Female (%)	51.3	50.7
Born overseas (%)	42.3	27.7
Speaks language other than English at home (%)	29.8	22.3
Unemployed (%)	4.9	5.1
Dwellings		
Median annual household income (category)	\$104,000-\$129,999	\$78,000 - \$90,999
Renting (%)	20.2	30.6

Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI)



National Wellbeing Index (NWI)



Source: Small Area Estimates from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index 2025

How to interpret: Electorate wellbeing estimates were ranked nationally and grouped into ten roughly equal groups (1 = lowest 10%, 10 = highest 10%). Colours progress from red (lower wellbeing) to green (higher wellbeing).



The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index

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