

Australian Unity Wellbeing Index Survey 6

**Report 6.0
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“The Wellbeing of Australians – Impact of the Impending Iraq War”

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Executive Summary

The results of the sixth survey of the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index, conducted in February and March 2003, show that personal wellbeing is up 0.6 percentage points to 75.2%, its highest level yet, with the biggest rise being satisfaction with personal relationships. National wellbeing is down 0.4 points to 60.3%, with the biggest falls being in satisfaction with government and business. This is the first time the two indices have moved in opposite directions.

The rise in personal wellbeing may reflect the continuing influence of the terrorist attacks of 11 September and 12 October in making people appreciate more what they have and the preciousness of life. Increases in satisfaction with personal relationships and community connectedness are part of this reaction to threat.

The war on Iraq and the Bali bombings: More than half (53%) of those surveyed opposed a war in Iraq (24% supported it), and almost three quarters (72%) said they felt anxious about the Iraqi situation. People who opposed the war on Iraq reported lower personal wellbeing (74%) and national wellbeing (56%) than those who supported it (76% and 66%). Those who opposed the war also showed less national pride and were more likely to be anxious about the war. Opposition was higher among women and the university educated. Support for the war was highest among those aged 56-65 and lowest for those aged 18-25.

People who felt most anxious about the war also felt less satisfied with personal safety and government, but more satisfied with their community connectedness. Women were more likely to be anxious than men, while the most anxious were those aged over 75 (and so old enough to have experienced World War II as an adult).

The proportion of people saddened by the Bali bombings has fallen from 76% to 64%, repeating the decline in reported sadness seen after September 11.

Personal financial matters: Australians were not very satisfied with their savings and investments situation (average satisfaction level of 59.8%), their control over their financial security (66.5%); or the prospects of improvements in their financial situation (65.2%). The results showed marked differences according to income and education.

National pride: Australians are very proud of their country, rating their national pride at over 90%. Men have less pride in their country than women, the young less than the elderly, the well-off less than the poor, and the well-educated less than the uneducated.

Income: Personal wellbeing rises with household income. However, there is little gain above \$60,000. The personal wellbeing of people aged 36-55 is particularly vulnerable to low income – probably because of the financial pressures associated with families and housing. This is supported by the finding that low income especially impacts on the wellbeing of people in households of four or more. People who live alone are also vulnerable to low income.

Age: Personal wellbeing rises after age 55. The lower wellbeing of younger people is associated with lower satisfaction with personal relationships and community connectedness. People aged 36-55 who live alone – especially men - have significantly lower wellbeing, probably reflecting the effect of separation and divorce on this age group and greater social isolation given the focus on family during this time in life.

Children: People with children at home have slightly higher wellbeing until the age of 55, when a dramatic shift takes place and their wellbeing falls while that of people without children at home rises. This could reflect the strains of dependent children on older parents; the financial pressures of having dependent children as people approach retirement; the strains

of having adult children at home; and/or that older-age families include a disproportionate share of step, blended, or second families, whose dynamics might impact on wellbeing.

Those living with just one parent have lower wellbeing. Given the survey only covers adults (aged 18 and over), this could reflect tensions associated with a young adult living with a single parent, or that this group may contain a larger proportion of people who are caring for an elderly, and perhaps sick or disabled, parent.

Life events: About the same proportions of people reported a recent sad or happy event in their lives, a return to the pattern observed in the first survey in April 2001. Between September 11 and the Bali bombings, more people reported a sad event than a happy one. Men are more likely than women to report a happy event and less likely to report a sad event, but women experience happy events (but not sad events) with greater intensity than men. People tend to report fewer happy events and more sad events as they age.

1. Introduction

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index is a new barometer of Australians' satisfaction with their lives and life in Australia. Unlike most official indicators of quality of life and wellbeing, it is subjective – it measures how Australians feel about life, and incorporates both personal and national perspectives. The Index shows how satisfaction with various aspects of life – both personal and national – affects overall life satisfaction.

The Wellbeing Index is an alternative measure of population wellbeing to such economic indicators as Gross Domestic Product and other objective indicators such as population health, literacy and crime statistics. The Wellbeing Index measures quality of life as experienced by the average Australian.

The Index comprises two numbers. The Personal Wellbeing Index is the average level of satisfaction across seven aspects of personal life – health, personal relationships, safety, standard of living, achievements, community connectedness, and future security. The National Wellbeing Index is the average satisfaction score across six aspects of national life – the economy, the environment, social conditions, governance, business, and national security.

A considerable body of research has demonstrated that most people are satisfied with their own life. In Western nations, the average value for population samples is about 75%, with a normal range from 70% to 80%. We thus expect the Personal Wellbeing Index to fall within this range. However, satisfaction with aspects of national life are normally lower, falling in the range 55 to 65% in Australia.

The first index survey, of 2,000 adults from all parts of Australia, was conducted in April 2001. Since then five surveys have been conducted, with this most recent survey in February 2002. Copies of earlier reports can be obtained either from the Australian Unity website (www.australianunity.com.au) or from the Australian Centre on Quality of Life website at Deakin University (acqol.deakin.edu.au). This report concerns the most recent survey.

The same core index questions, forming the Personal and the National Wellbeing Index, are asked within each survey. In addition we ask two highly general questions. One of these is 'Satisfaction with Life as a Whole'. This abstract, personal measure of wellbeing has a very long history within the survey literature and its measurement allows a direct companion with such data. The second is intended as an analogous 'national' item. It is 'Satisfaction With Life in Australia'.

Each survey also includes demographic questions and a small number of additional items that change from one survey to the next. These explore specific issues of interest, either personal or national. Such data have several purposes. They allow validation of the Index, the creation of new population sub-groups, and permit further exploration of the wellbeing construct.

1.1. Understanding Personal Wellbeing

The major measurement instrument used in our surveys is the Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI). This comprises seven questions relating to life domains, such as 'health' and 'standard of living'. Each question is answered on a 0-10 scale of satisfaction. The scores are then combined across the seven domains to yield an overall Index score, which is adjusted to have a range of 0-100.

On a population basis the scores that we derive from this PWI are quite remarkably stable. Appendix AI presents these values, each derived from a geographically representative sample

of 2,000 randomly selected adults across Australia. As can be seen, these values range from 73.2 to 75.2, a fluctuation of only 2.0%. How can such stability be achieved?

We hypothesize that personal wellbeing is not simply free to vary over the theoretical 0-100 range. Rather, it is held fairly constant for each individual in a manner analogous to blood pressure or body temperature. This implies an active management system for personal wellbeing that has the task of maintaining wellbeing, which averages about 75%, at a reasonably high level. We call this process Subjective Wellbeing Homeostasis (Cummins et al., 2002).

The proper functioning of this homeostatic system is essential to life. At normal levels of wellbeing, which for group average scores lies in the range of 70-80%, people feel good about themselves, are well motivated to conduct their lives, and have a strong sense of optimism. When this homeostatic system fails, however, these essential qualities are severely compromised, and people are at risk of depression. This can come about through such circumstances as exposure to chronic stress, chronic pain, failed personal relationships, etc.

Having said this, the homeostatic system is remarkably robust. Many people live in difficult personal circumstances which may involve low income or medical problems, and yet manage to maintain normal levels of wellbeing. This is why the Index is so stable when averaged across the population. But as with any human attribute, some homeostatic systems are more robust than others. Or, put around the other way, some people have fragile systems which are prone to failure.

Homeostatic fragility, in these terms, can be caused by two different influences. The first of these is genetic. Some people have a constitutional weakness in their ability to maintain wellbeing within the normal range. The second influence is the experience of life. Here, as has been mentioned, some experiences such as chronic stress can challenge homeostasis. Other influences, such as intimate personal relationships, can strengthen homeostasis.

In summary, personal wellbeing is under active management and most people are able to maintain normal levels of wellbeing even when challenged by negative life experiences. A minority of people, however, have weaker homeostatic systems as a result of either constitutional or experiential influences. These people are vulnerable to their environment and constitute various population sub-groups. The identification of these sub-groups is an important feature of our survey analyses.

1.2. The Survey Methodology

A geographically representative national sample of 2,000 people, aged 18 years or over and fluent in English, were surveyed by telephone over the period 18th of February to 13th of March 2003. Interviewers asked to speak to the person in the house who had the most recent birthday and was at least 18 years old. A total of 27,441 calls were made. Of these, 17,391 connected with a respondent, 2022 agreed to complete the survey and, of these, 2000 completed the entire survey with 22 respondents withdrawing during the telephone interview. This gives a response rate of 12%. The response rate has dropped from 25% due to candidate eligibility. In order to maintain an even geographic and gender split at all times throughout the survey, willing respondents that were not of the required gender have had to be refused in order to maintain overall gender balance.

All responses are made on a 0 to 10 scale. The satisfaction responses are anchored by 0 (completely dissatisfied) and 10 (completely satisfied).

Initial data screening was completed before data analysis. From the original 2000 respondents, 21 cases (1.05%) were removed. Of these, 20 respondents (1.0%) scored the minimum of 0 or the maximum of 10 on all personal or national wellbeing domains. Another

1 case was removed after scoring the maximum of 10 on all national wellbeing domains (.05%).

The gender composition of the sample is determined by each call operator recruiting alternate males and females. 49.2% of participants were male and 50.8% of participants were female. The age composition is not actively managed but yields a break-down similar to that of the national population as determined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in October 2001 (see Report 5.0).

1.3. Presentation of results and type of analysis

In the presentation of results to follow, the trends that are described in the Figures are all statistically significant at $p < .02$. More detailed analyses are presented as Appendices. These are arranged in sections that correspond numerically with sections in the main report. All Appendix Tables and Figures have the designation 'A' in addition to their numerical identifier (e.g. Table A12.2).

All satisfaction values are expressed as the strength of satisfaction on a scale that ranges from 0% to 100%.

In situations where homogeneity of variance assumptions has been violated, Dunnetts T3 Post-Hoc Test has been used. In the case of t-tests we have used the SPSS option for significance when equality of variance cannot be assumed.

2. Overview and Trends

2.1. Overview

Table 2.1: Means and standard deviations of the fourth survey

Question	Mean	SD	% Change from August 2002	t-test p value
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	75.21	11.84	+0.63	.11
Personal domains				
1. Standard of living	77.69	17.39	+0.39	.48
2. Health	75.99	19.59	+0.18	.78
3. Achievements in life	74.99	17.16	+0.11	.84
4. Personal relationships	80.58	19.63	+1.69	.00
5. How safe you feel	76.85	18.50	+1.01	.09
6. Community connect	70.98	19.69	+0.23	.12
7. Future security	69.44	20.51	-0.38	.55
Life as a whole	78.15	16.61	+0.47	.38
Survey-specific personal Aspects				
- Spiritual/religious	75.08	23.12	-0.21	.81
- Financial security	67.38	21.56	+0.38	.57
- Savings/investments	59.82	24.69	-	-
- Financial Security Control	66.46	24.05	-	-
- Financial Situation Improve	65.22	23.50	-	-
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	60.32	15.22	-0.36	.48
National domains				
1. Economic situation	65.44	18.77	-0.40	.51
2. State of the environment	59.85	19.02	+1.93	.00
3. Social conditions	63.00	18.48	+0.39	.52
4. Government	53.45	26.29	-2.32	.00
5. Business	58.86	19.35	-2.25	.00
6. National security	60.53	21.26	-0.51	.45
Life in Australia	84.43	16.54	+0.85	.12
Survey-specific national Aspects				
- Citizenship pride	90.46	17.27	-	-
- Support a War in Iraq	Yes: 24.4%	No: 52.5%	Undecided 23.1%	
- Anxious about Iraq situation?	Yes: 71.7%	No: 28.3%		
- If anxious, level of anxiety	75.08	23.12		

This survey was conducted over a period of four weeks, with a gap of just one week between the end of the survey and the invasion of Iraq. The potential for war, and the seemingly automatic inclusion of Australian troops, took over as the major topic of national concern from the Bali bombings some three months earlier.

Due to the coincidence of the Bali aftermath and the looming war, the primary source of influence on wellbeing is impossible to determine. Both events, however, constitute a potential national threat, and the movement of the indexes is much the same pattern as was experienced following September 11.

Overall, Australians' satisfaction with personal life rose slightly, with the PWI increasing by 0.6 percentage points to 75.2%, the highest level yet recorded. Satisfaction increased slightly with all aspect of life except future security, with the largest rise – and the only statistically significant change – being for personal relationships, which rose 1.7 points to 80.6% (the first time a personal domain score has exceeded 80%).

Satisfaction with life in Australia declined slightly, the NWI falling by 0.4 points to 60.3%. This is the first time the two indices have moved in opposite directions. The decrease is due mainly to falls of 2.3 points in satisfaction with both government (to 53.5%) and business (to 58.9%), offset by a rise of 1.9 points in satisfaction with the state of natural environment (59.9%).

The rise in personal wellbeing follows a fall in August 2002 and a rise in November 2002. The increases, coming after the Bali bombings on 12 October 2002, are consistent with the effect seen after the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States, when the PWI rose over the next two successive surveys.

In the previous survey (November 2002), satisfaction with government had risen by 2.5 points, reflecting the widely observed phenomenon that governments' stocks rise in the wake of events such as the Bali bombings. The loss of almost all this gain in the current survey suggests these boosts in popularity tend inherently to be short-lived, and/or that the gain may have been lost because of the federal government's position on the war against Iraq. A similar result emerged in the March 2002 survey, when satisfaction with government fell almost 6 points compared to the post-September 11 survey (the first time it was measured). Again, this might reflect the temporary nature of such boosts and/or the impact of another issue – in that case probably the children-overboard affair, which dominated the news at the time. Then, the fall in satisfaction with government was offset by marked rises in satisfaction with the economy, business and national security, so the NWI rose; in the latest survey, satisfaction fell in these three areas, especially with business, as already noted. The slight fall in satisfaction with business could be a result of the adverse publicity at the time of the survey about chief executives' exorbitant salaries and payouts.

2.2. The Major Indices

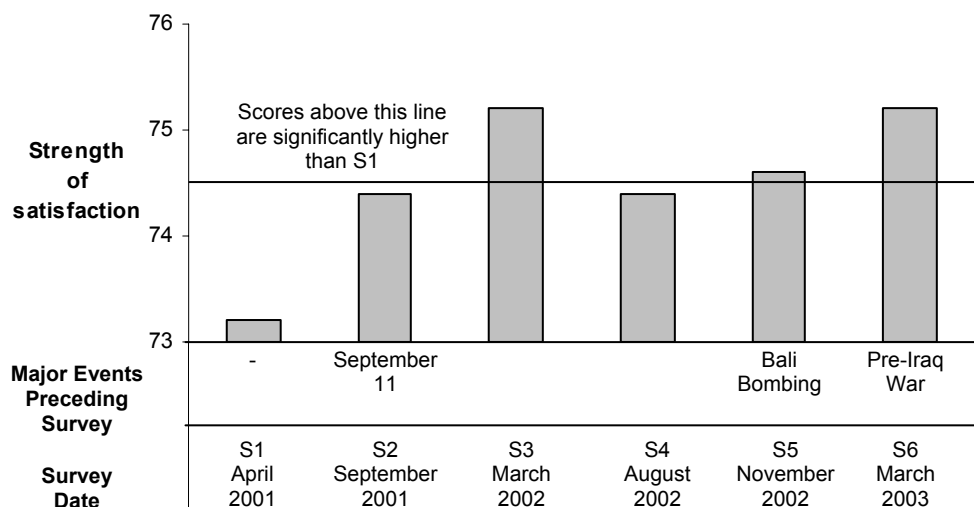


Figure 2.1: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

The Personal Wellbeing Index is highly stable. Over the six surveys it has varied by just 2.0% (mean 74.48, SD 0.75). However the changes are coherently related to the international events named in Figure 2.1. It appears that the presence of external threat causes the population wellbeing to rise. This has occurred in two waves. The first following S11 and reached its maximum about 6 months after the event. The second followed the Bali bombings, but was probably greatly aided by the build-up in tension immediately prior to the USA attack on Iraq. These general trends, and especially the overall rise in wellbeing since April 2001, are reflected by most of the personal domains. However, the two domains that most clearly reflect this pattern are Relationships and Community. External threat causes people to become more satisfied with their connection to other people.

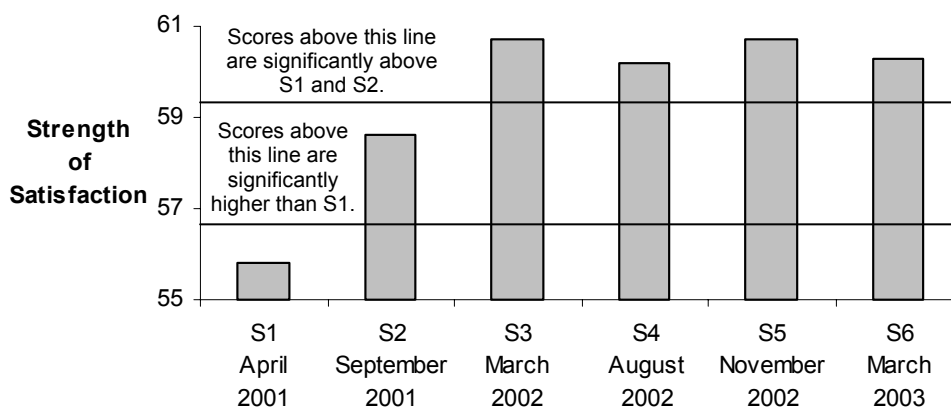


Figure 2.2: **National Wellbeing Index**

The National Wellbeing Index rose consistently over the second and third surveys, and has now stabilised at this higher level. Its highest level of 60.7% was achieved at S5. This was 4.9% higher than its level in April 2001 (S1).

2.3. Personal Wellbeing Domains

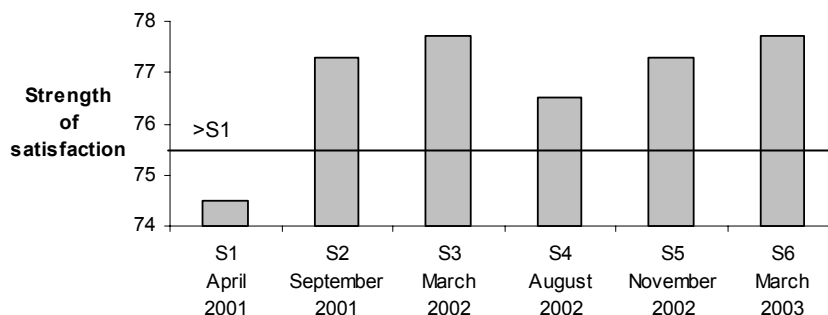


Figure 2.3: Satisfaction with **Standard of Living**

The initial rise in satisfaction with standard of living has been maintained. The range of scores is 3.2% between April 2001 (S1) and March 2003 (S6).

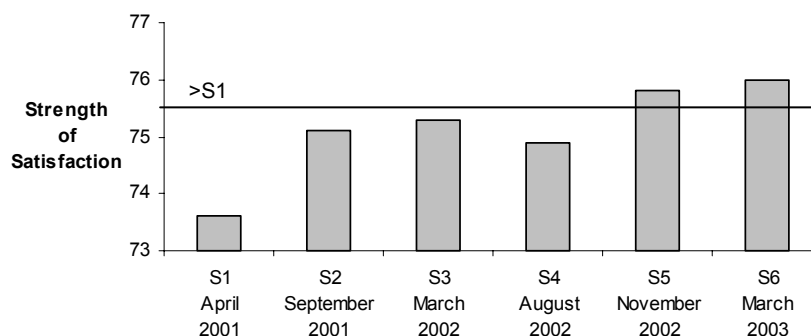


Figure 2.4: Satisfaction with **Health**

The rise in satisfaction with health reached significance in November 2002 (S5) and has been maintained. The range of scores is 2.4% between April 2001 (S1) and March 2003 (S6).

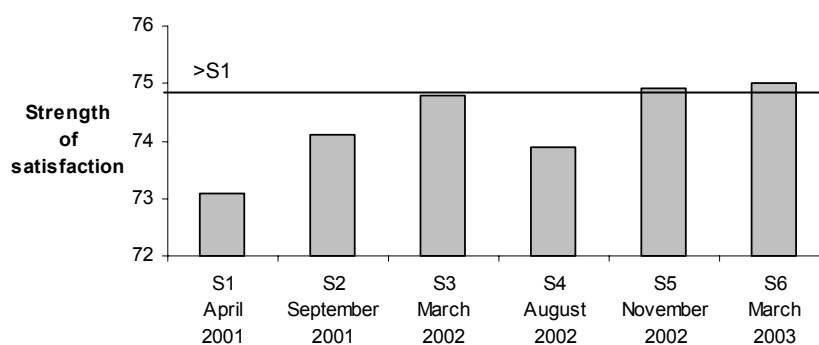


Figure 2.5: Satisfaction with **What you Achieve in Life**

The rise in satisfaction with 'what you achieve in life' reached significance in November 2002 (S5) and has been maintained. The range of scores is 1.8% between April 2001 (S1) and March 2003 (S6).

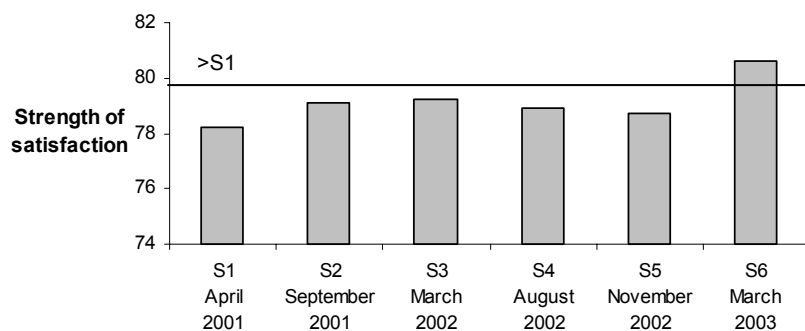


Figure 2.6: Satisfaction with **Relationships**

Satisfaction with personal relationships has risen significantly for the first time. The range of scores is 2.4% between April 2001 (S1) and March 2003 (S6).

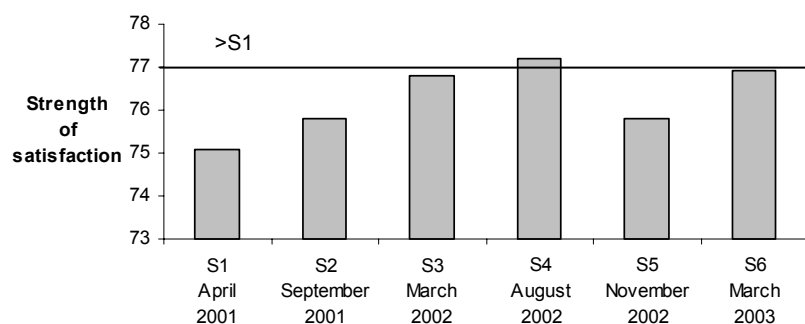


Figure 2.7: Satisfaction With **How Safe you Feel**

The rise in satisfaction with personal safety reached significance in August 2002 (S4) but has since returned to be no different from April 2001 (S1). The range of scores is 2.1% between April 2001 (S1) and August 2002 (S4).

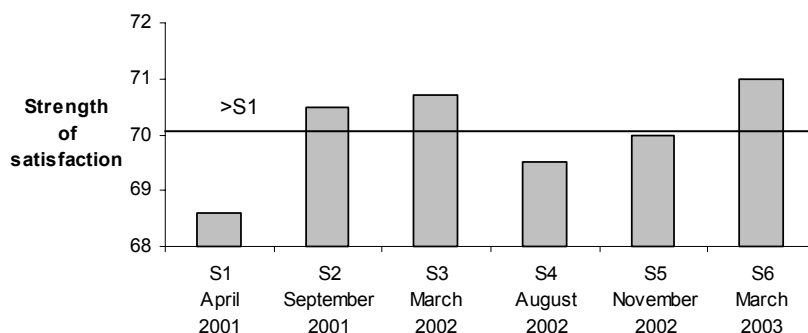


Figure 2.8: Satisfaction with **Feeling Part of Your Community**

In the six months following September 11, satisfaction with community connectedness went up from its level in April 2001. It has now returned to this higher level. The range of scores is 2.4 between April 2001 (S1) and March 2003 (S6).

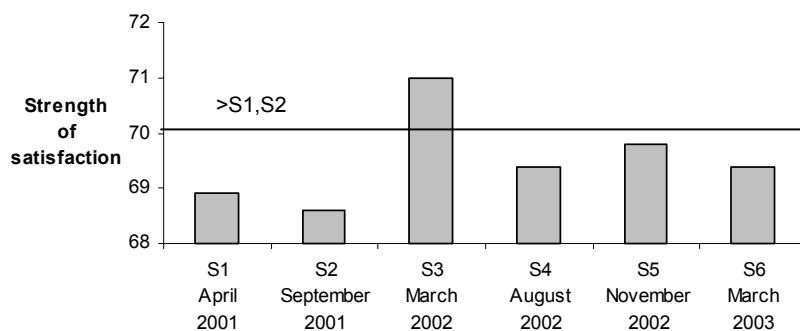


Figure 2.9: Satisfaction with Future Security

Satisfaction with future security rose to its highest level six months following S11, but has now returned to baseline. The range of scores is 2.4% between September 2001 (S2) and March 2002 (S3).

2.4. Life as a Whole

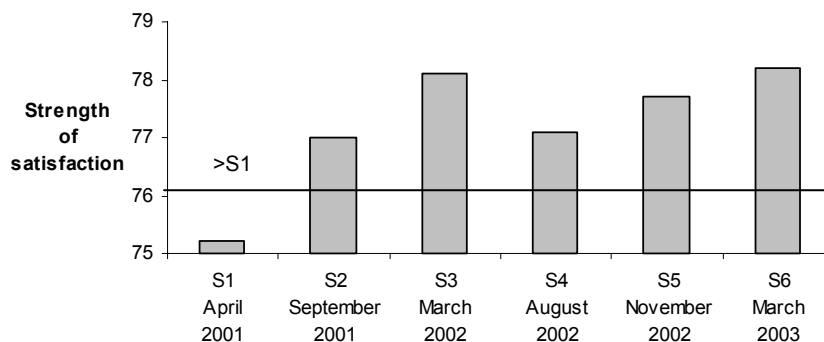


Figure 2.10: Satisfaction with Life as a Whole

After an initial rise in September 2001 (S2) this single global item has remained higher and steady. The range of scores is 3.0% between April 2001 (S1) and both March 2002 (S3) and March 2003 (S6).

2.5. Survey-Specific Personal Aspects

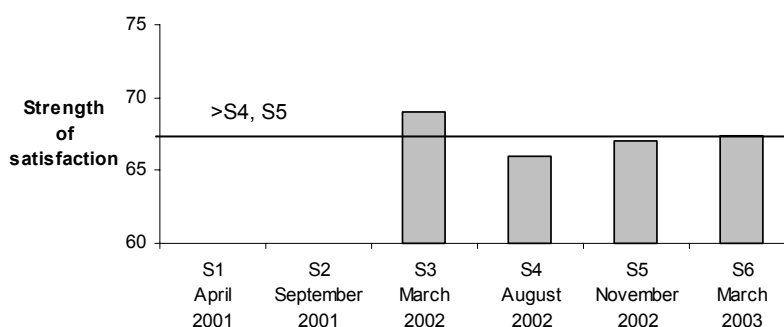


Figure 2.11 Satisfaction with Financial Security

Over the period March 2002 (S3) to November 2002 (S4), satisfaction with financial security decreased. The range is 2.6% between March 2002 (S3) and August 2002 (S4).

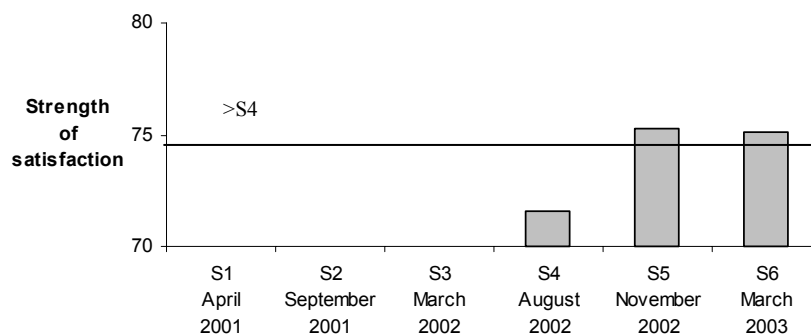


Figure 2.12: Satisfaction with **Religion or Spirituality**

The 3.7% rise in satisfaction with religion/spirituality is the largest variation we have recorded in any aspect of personal wellbeing. This range is between August (S4) and November 2002 (S5). The difference from August 2002 (S4) has been maintained. It is interesting that this period has also been marked by increased church attendance (Morgan, 2003).

Three new Personal Financial items were trialled as **satisfaction with Savings/Investments** (59.8%), **Control over financial security** (66.5%), and that one's **financial situation is going to improve** (65.2%) (Table A1.1). These are discussed in Chapter 3.

Summary

The data from Table A1, summarised by Tables A13.1 and A13.2, and presented in Figure 2.1 to Figure 2.12, indicate that the major effect across the six surveys has been an increased level of wellbeing since April 2001 (pre September 11). The Personal Wellbeing Index and five of the constituent domains are now at their highest recorded level. The two domains that have failed to show this increased level of satisfaction are Safety and Future Security. Comments on the other domains are as follows:

Standard of living: The rise in satisfaction following September 11 has been sustained. The reason for this is uncertain but it seems unlikely to reflect any objective increase in wages or purchasing power over this period. Perhaps the persistent media coverage of desperate refugees, terrible living conditions in Afghanistan, and the fact that the Australian economy has survived well the global economic downturn have contributed to this effect.

Future security: The jump in this measure at S3 looks like a reaction to the lack of any follow-up attack following S11. No such increase has taken place six months following the Bali Bombing, but this picture has been complicated by the prospect of an Iraq war.

Community Connectedness: The increase following both September 11 and in the lead-up to the Iraq war is consistent with social psychological theory. An external threat will cause a group (or population) to become more socially cohesive. This effect had dissipated nine months following S11 but has now strongly re-emerged.

Relationships: This has increased for the first time since the surveys commenced. However, a rise confined to females was also evident following September 11. The explanation is similar to that provided for Community Connectedness.

Two other measures of personal satisfaction have now been measured on more than one occasion. Financial Security has remained lower than its baseline since its inclusion in March 2002 (Figure 2.11). This decrease is consistent with negative investment returns for the 2001-2002 financial year.

The item concerning satisfaction with ‘your religion or spirituality’ has only been asked in this form over the past three surveys. The rise in satisfaction of 3.7% may have a number of explanations. It could reflect a greater reliance on religious or spiritual beliefs, and the comforts they offer, as a consequence of the terrorist threat. We have no comparative data following S11 to confirm this. Alternatively it could be that the terrorist attacks, and their basis in religious difference of which we were less aware at the time of S11, have prompted a rallying behind religion, whether that be Christian or Islam. This could be akin to the surge in patriotism (e.g. Life in Australia) and increased satisfaction with Government that has been evident following the attacks.

Should this explanation be valid, it could reveal how, in wake of such attacks, society becomes more polarised, less tolerant, and increasingly more vulnerable to the violent expression of different world views.

2.6. National Wellbeing Domains

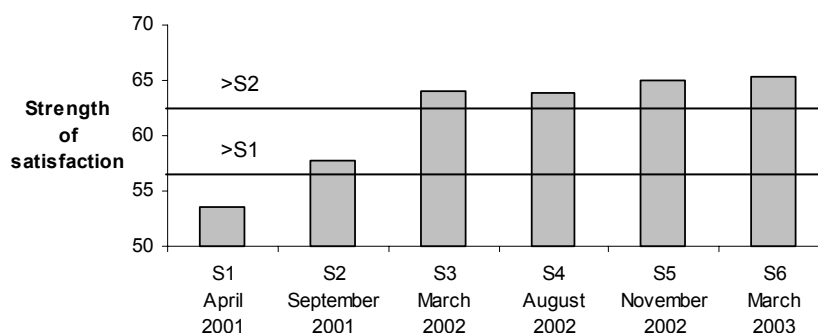


Figure 2.13: Satisfaction With the **Economic Situation in Australia**

The rise in satisfaction with the economic situation, evidenced over the first three surveys, has been sustained. The range of values is 11.8%, being between April 2001 (S1) and March 2003 (S6).

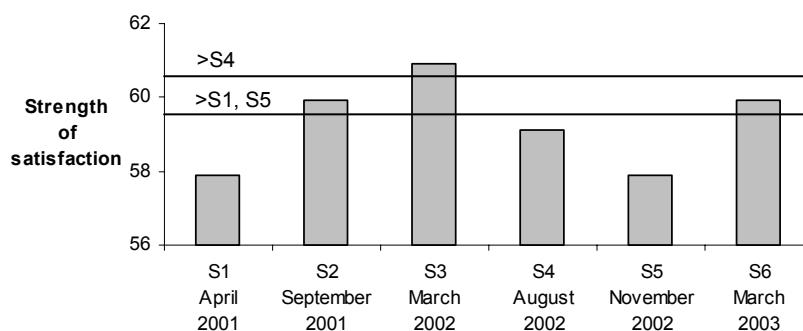


Figure 2.14: Satisfaction with the **State of the Natural Environment in Australia**

The level of satisfaction with the natural environment has again risen higher than April 2001 (S1). The range is 3.0% between April 2001 and March 2002 (S3).

The rise in satisfaction from S1 to S3 may simply reflect the general increase in national wellbeing following September 11 and Bali/Iraq.

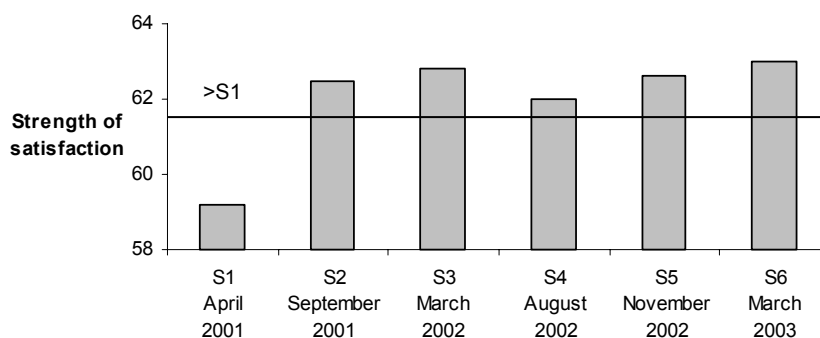


Figure 2.15: Satisfaction with the **Social Conditions in Australia**

The rise in satisfaction with social conditions evident between April 2001 (S1) and September 2001 (S2) has been maintained. The range of values is 3.8% between April 2001 (S1) and March 2003 (S6).

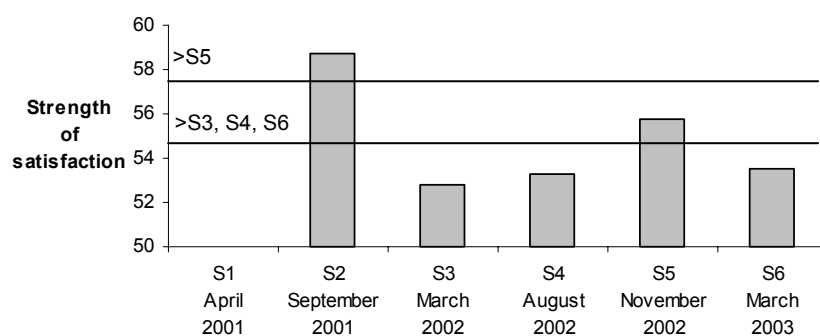


Figure 2.16: Satisfaction with **Government in Australia**

Satisfaction with Government has fallen 2.3% against November 2002 (S5). It seems likely that the elevated satisfaction with Government in September 2001 (S2) was a direct result of the September 11 attacks. A similar, but more muted rise is evident in the November 2002 (S5) survey. The most obvious explanation is that the perception of external threat causes satisfaction with Government to increase. However the pre-Iraq war situation (S6) represented a highly controversial period with many Australians opposed to involvement in such a war. The range of values is 5.9% between September 2001 (S2) and March 2002 (S3).

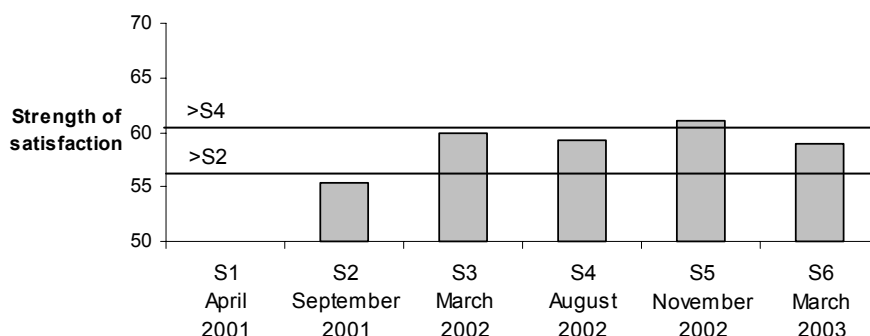
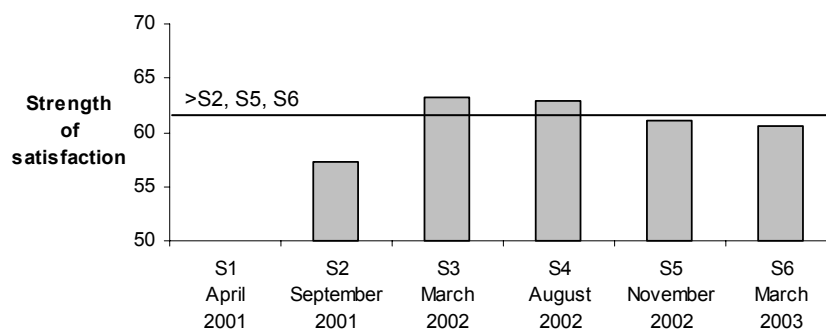


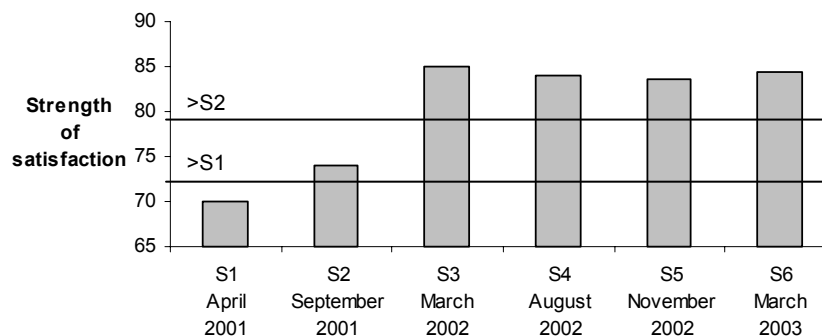
Figure 2.17: Satisfaction with **Business in Australia**

Satisfaction with Business has fallen 2.3% against November 2002 (S5) but remains higher than in September 2001 (S2). The range of values is 5.7% between April 2001 (S1) and November 2002 (S5).

Figure 2.18: Satisfaction with **National Security**

Satisfaction with national security remains below the heights seen in March 2002 (S3) and August 2002 (S4). The range of values is 6.0% between September 2001 (S2) and March 2002 (S3).

2.7. Life in Australia

Figure 2.19: Satisfaction with **Life in Australia**

This is our most volatile measure of wellbeing. Satisfaction with this single global item rose consistently from April 2001 (S1) to March 2002 (S3) and has since remained stable and high. The major change occurred between S2 and S3, when the strength of satisfaction rose by 10.9%. The range of scores is 15.2% between April 2001 (S1) and March 2002 (S3).

Summary:

Appendix A13.3 and A13.4 provide an overview of national domain data over the six surveys. These indicate a considerably higher degree of variation than is found with the personal domains. Moreover, whereas $\frac{5}{7}$ personal domains registered their highest score at S6, this only applied to $\frac{2}{6}$ of the national domains (Economic Situation and Social Conditions).

2.8. Discussion of the Changes in Personal and National Wellbeing

1. The general rise in personal wellbeing that became evident following September 11 has been sustained. Indeed, $\frac{5}{7}$ of the personal domains and $\frac{2}{6}$ of the national domains have reached their highest value yet recorded.
2. The major rises have occurred in the domains that denote connection to, or concern with, other people. Thus, the personal domains of Relationships and Community Connection, and the national domain of Social Conditions, all recorded their highest

- values. We suggest this reflects the influence of external sources of threat to cause increased social cohesion.
3. The four domains concerned with issues of safety or security all show lower values than they have previously achieved. This applied to the personal domains of Safety, Future Security, and Financial Security, and also to the national domain of National Security. This seems an appropriate response to the continued threat posed by terrorism and the looming war with Iraq.
 4. From the above analysis it appears there is a trade-off between domains. As feelings of satisfaction with personal safety and security fall, there is a compensatory rise in satisfaction with interpersonal relationships and community connectedness. We have previously described this phenomenon as 'Domain Compensation' (Best, Cummins, & Lo, 2000) and have suggested it is part of the mechanism that keeps levels of personal wellbeing at such a steady level.
 5. Satisfaction with Government has fallen to within 0.7% of its lowest level yet recorded. This recent pattern of satisfaction change is reminiscent of that following September 11 and seems to reflect two kinds of effects as:
 - a. Following an external threat, such as provided by September 11 or the Bali bombings, there is a heightened level of anxiety within the population. This exerts a conservatizing and cohesive influence, which increases levels of satisfaction with Government.
 - b. The falls in satisfaction recorded in each survey that followed these two events can probably be attributed to specific sources of influence. In the period following September 2001, a series of revelations concerning Government misinformation prior to the previous election generated much angst. In the period preceding and during the current survey, many people were voicing concern not only at the threat of a USA attack on Iraq but also to the automatic commitment of Australian troops to such an enterprise. Thus, the swings in satisfaction with Government seem consistent with social and political forces acting at the time of each survey. It is also possible that these event-driven boosts in popularity are inherently short-lived.
 6. In more general terms, these wellbeing measures attest to the remarkable stability of the indicators over the past two years. The Personal Wellbeing Index has varied by only 2.0% and the National Wellbeing Index by 4.9%. In general, the national indicators show more variability than the personal indicators and this has been detailed in Report 4.0, Table A7.1. The greatest variation has been shown by the abstract national indicator 'Life in Australia' which has varied by 15.2% over the five surveys.
 7. The variations that have been recorded generally show a coherent pattern, which supports the conclusion that variation within the indicators is reflecting the influence of public events. The most obvious of these patterns is the general upward swings following September 11. While some change was evident immediately following the attacks, the peak occurred five months later in the March 2002 survey, at which time both the Personal and National Wellbeing Index were significantly higher than in the April 2001 survey. Since that time the Personal Wellbeing Index has again risen above its 2001 level, while the National Wellbeing Index has consistently remained elevated above this level.
 8. The attribution of causation is a fraught process when interpreting data patterns such as these. Numerous other events have taken place which could influence these trends.

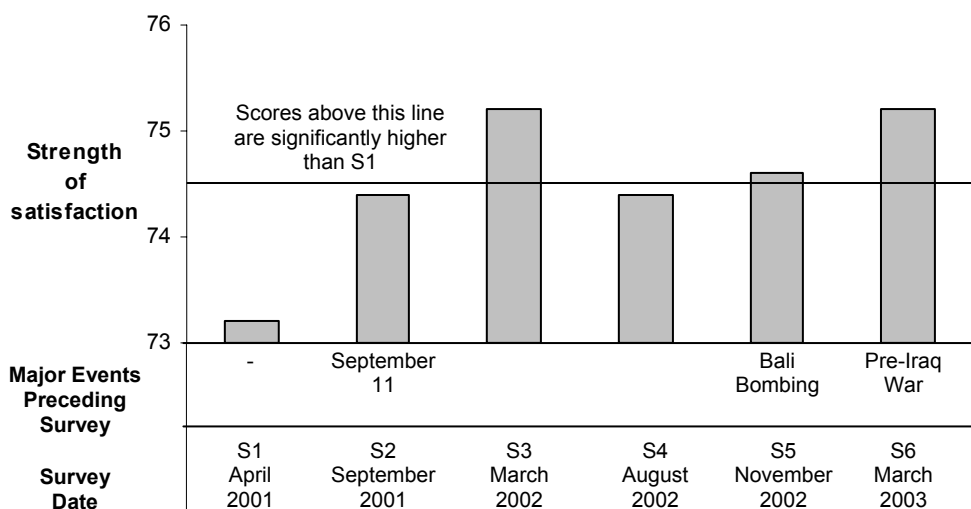
Nevertheless, the data patterns do appear to bear a reasonable relationship to events that can be personalised, and do not seem to reflect happenings that have little impact on the average Australian. Thus, the major corporate collapses that occurred prior to the March 2002 (S3) survey which directly impacted on few people, failed to counteract the general rise in national wellbeing, which included increased satisfaction with business.

In relation to the idea that it is the personalisation of events that causes change in these national indices, two observations are relevant. The first rests on our understanding that satisfaction is shaped by expectations to a considerable extent. In these terms, satisfaction with Business and the economy may have increased following September 11 because the doomsayers were proved wrong. The attacks did not, as has been widely predicted, drive the global economy into recession. Moreover, the Australian economy has performed better than expected over the entire post-September 11 period.

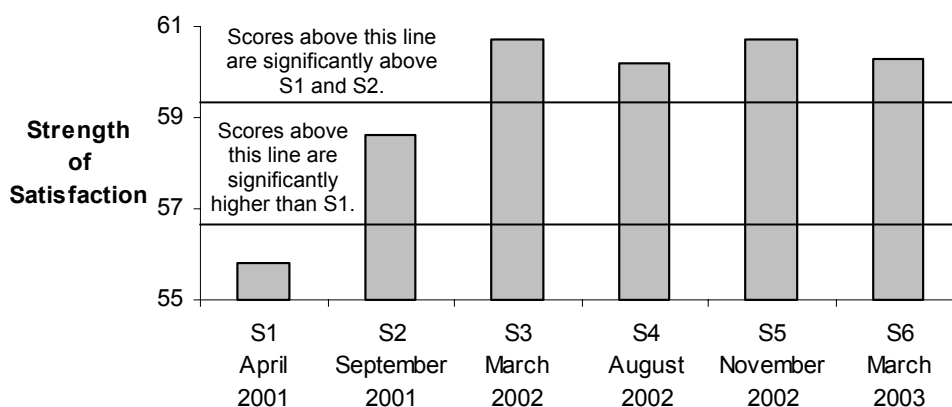
The second observation, regarding personalisation, is that satisfaction with Financial Security fell over surveys S4 and S5. It is notable that this fall coincides with realisation of negative investment returns for the 2001-2002 financial year. This news adversely and very personally affects a large number of Australians.

Dot Point Summary

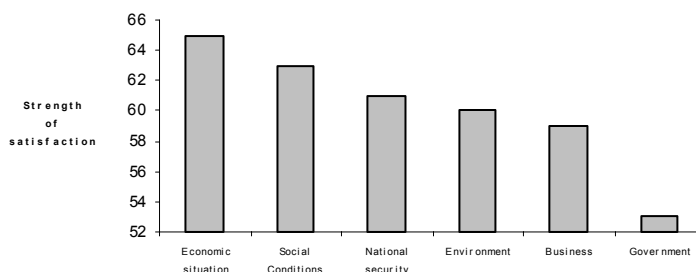
- The Personal Wellbeing Index stands at the highest level yet across the six surveys. The presence of external threat causes population wellbeing to rise by fostering inter-personal relationships.



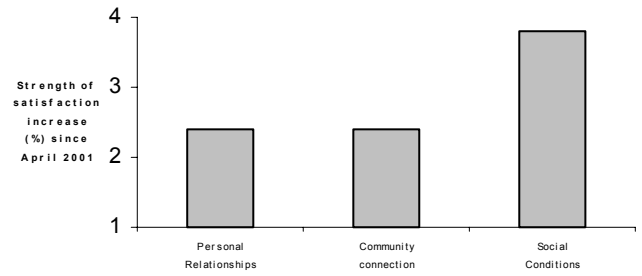
- The National Wellbeing Index remains higher than April 2001, and also higher than it was immediately following September 11.



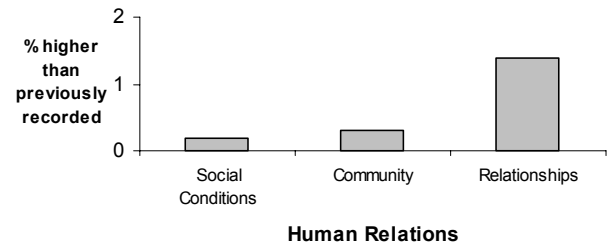
- Satisfaction with Government continues to be the lowest of all six National Wellbeing domains.



- Relationships and Social Connection domains have increased relative to the first survey in April 2001.



- Satisfaction with the three Index domains that concern human relationships are currently at their highest level across the six surveys.



3. Household Income

3.1. Income Distribution

For the first time in these surveys we have split households earning more than \$91,000 into two categories as: \$91,000-\$120,000 and \$121,000+. This seems to have been a useful tactic with 7.5% (N=117) of the sample falling into the highest category. The median income of \$31,000-\$60,000 is consistent with previous surveys (Table A2.2)

3.2. Income and Wellbeing

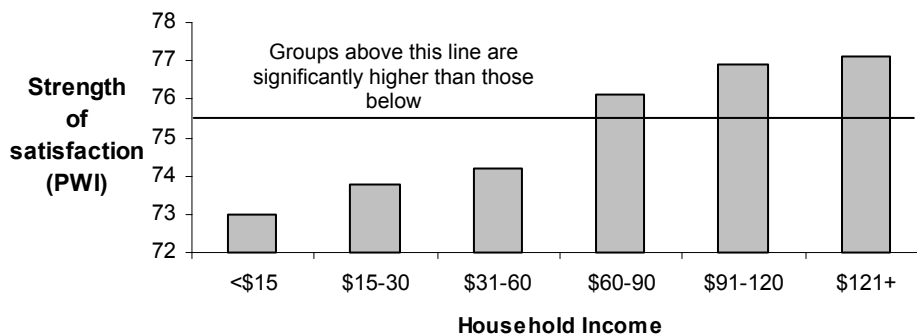


Figure 3.1: Income and the **Personal Wellbeing Index**

This is a familiar pattern from our previous surveys. It indicates rising wellbeing with increased income, but the relationship is non-linear. The significant difference occurs only between the lowest and the three highest income groups (Table A2.3). The difference is about 4% (Table A2.1). The three highest income groups vary by only 1%. This is consistent with our previous reports that household income in excess of \$60,000 has little incremental effect on wellbeing.

Table A2.3 indicates that a variety of other variables, including the financial measures, show a similar relationship to income as shown in Figure 3.1.

‘Satisfaction that your financial situation is going to improve’ shows a more dramatic increase with income, with the lowest group recording perhaps the lowest level of satisfaction we have yet recorded (49.95; N=217; <15,000). It is somewhat lower than the comparable satisfaction with ‘Satisfaction with ability to save’ in the last survey (51.8; N=261). However, whereas the highest income category on ‘Ability to save’ only reached 66.7 (N=18), in ‘Financial situation to improve’ the \$90,000+ group reached 74.04, and is thus a more sensitive measure.

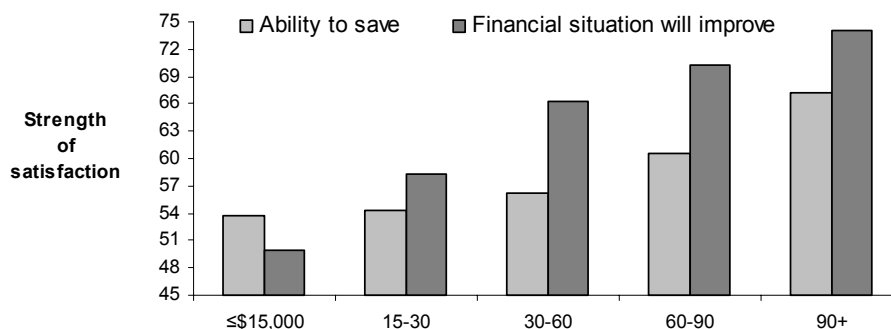


Figure 3.2: Satisfaction with **Ability to Save** (Survey 5) vs. Satisfaction that **Financial Situation will Improve** (Survey 6)

3.3. Income and Gender

There is a difference in household income for males and females which predominantly affects those people in the lowest income range (See Table A2.4), in that females are overly represented. This is a curious finding since the income is household, not personal.

The explanation for this gender difference is related to age. Table A2.8 shows that the predominance of females in the lowest income category is restricted to people aged 56 years and older (94 females, 48 males). Additionally, twice as many of these females live alone compared with males (47 vs. 18: Table A2.9). Thus, the gender difference in the lowest income category is caused by the higher proportion of older females who live alone.

3.4. Income and Age

Up to the age of 56 years, the age-groups are fairly equally spread across the income ranges (see Table A2.5). After this age the income distribution becomes progressively concentrated in the lower income ranges.

In order to further investigate these differences, Table A2.6 compares the PWI scores when all income groups above \$60,000 are combined into a single group. Table A2.7 further consolidates the cell sizes by creating just three age groups. In this analysis the minimum cell size is N=19 and the minimum cell size in the crucial 36-55 year group is N=32. The data are presented below.

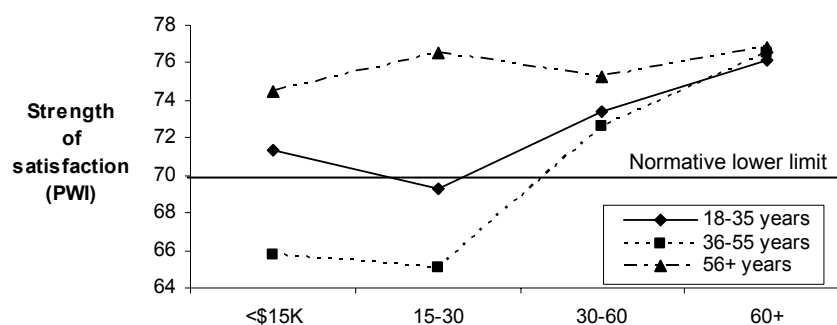


Figure 3.3: Income x Age on the **Personal Wellbeing Index**

While people over 56 years of age seem to be little affected by household income, the wellbeing of people aged 36-55 years is more vulnerable to income. This is most evident in the two groups with household incomes of less than \$30,000, where the PWI has fallen significantly below the normative lower limit of 70. It can be reasonably deduced that these people are predominantly living in situations where personal wellbeing is being severely compromised due to their financial responsibilities to dependents. The people in such household situations clearly require assistance.

Satisfaction with savings/investments is low (59.8%), but not as low as 'Ability to save money' (59.1) in the last Survey 5. However, it is in the same ball-park and the two items are conceptually linked.

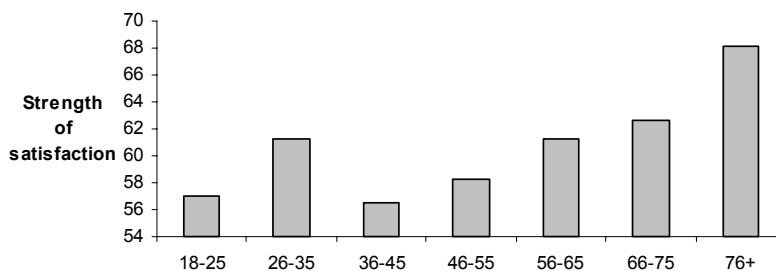


Figure 3.4: Satisfaction with **Savings/Investments** x Age

Interpretation: The glimmer of hope that emerges at 26-35 years is dashed as children increasingly require financial support, and only recovers once the children leave home. Children start to seriously drain the household’s financial resources (Table A4.1).

Satisfaction that one’s financial situation will improve decreases with age.

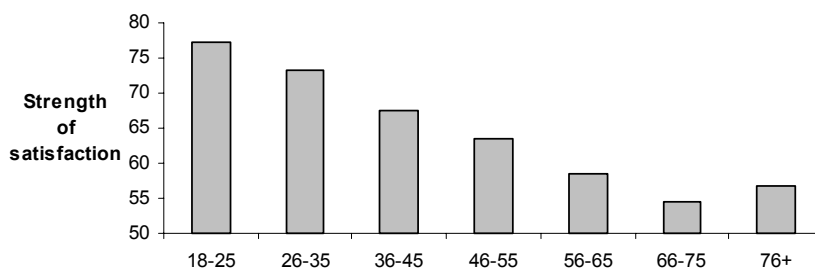


Figure 3.5: **Financial Situation Improve** x Age

3.5. Income and Education

On average, people who have a university education live in higher income households than people who have a non-university education (Table A2.10). These differences are most pronounced in the lowest income bracket which contains 42.9% of the people with a primary education compared with 7.4% of people with a university education. However, this difference in distribution is influenced by age. More people who are elderly have a primary-level education (Chapter 6) due to the educational norms of their generation. This difference is also evident in the upper-income ranges as shown in Figure 3.9 below. Again, however, these differences are influenced by age to some extent.

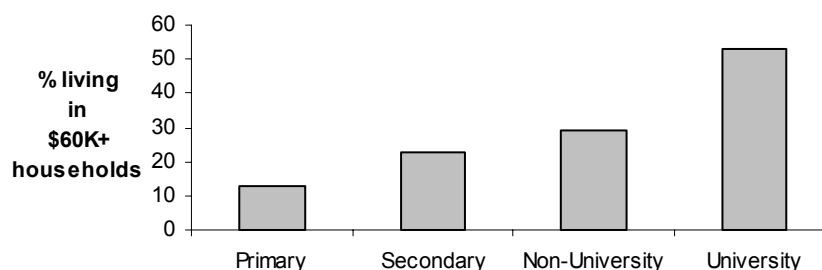


Figure 3.6: **Percentage of People Living in \$61,000+** households x education

3.6. Income and Number of People in Household

Because household income has been provided within broad categories it is not possible to provide an accurate average (Table A2.11). However, for comparative purposes, the income ranges have been allocated the following values: <\$15,000 = 1.5; \$15,000-\$30,000 = 3.0; \$31,000-\$60,000 = 6.0; \$61,000-\$90,000 = 9.0; \$91,000-\$120,000 = 12.0; \$120,000+ = 15.0. When these values are applied to the number of people in household, the following pattern is produced.

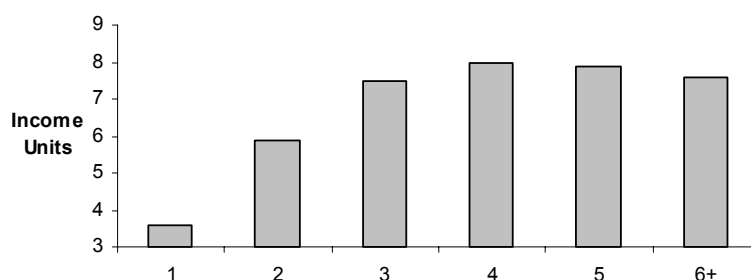


Figure 3.7: Income x Number in Household: **Income Units**

As can be seen, household income rises as expected from 1-person to 2-person households, since the majority of 2-person households comprise two wage-earning adults. More interesting is the continued rise into 3-person households. However, as shown in Table A7.6, only 47.6% of these households contain a child, so the additional adult may be commonly contributing to the household income.

At 4-people household the income levels off. This represents the addition of dependents rather than additional sources of income.

There are no gender differences for households earning \$121,000+ (Table A2.12). This is expected since the measured income is household rather than personal.

Data on the personal wellbeing of income x number in household groups are presented in Table A2.13. Differences are marginal due to small cell sizes. In order to make this analysis more sensitive, data have been collapsed into groups such that the minimum cell size is 18. These data are depicted below for the PWI (Table A2.14).

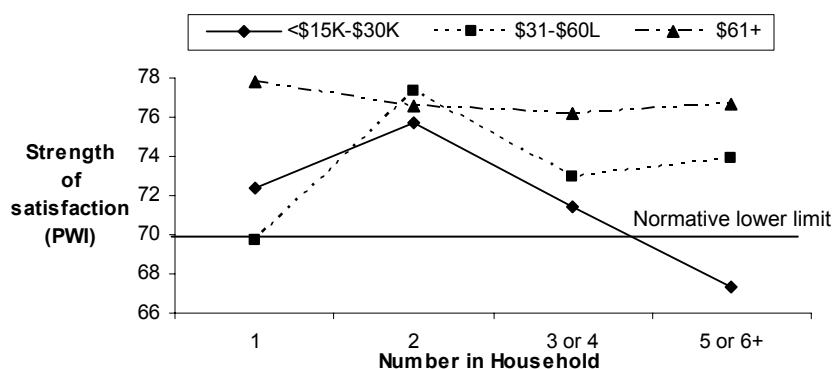


Figure 3.8: Income x People in Household: Collapsed Groups on **Personal Wellbeing Index**

Analysis of variance applied to these data indicates the following:

- (a) At an income of \$61,000+ household size makes no difference to personal wellbeing.

- (b) At incomes less than \$60,000, 2-person households have higher wellbeing than all other groups.
- (c) In 1-person households earning <\$60,000, the burden of a single income plus the lack of an adult companion (Table A6) combine to make the maintenance of wellbeing difficult. However, at incomes of \$61,000+ income compensates and wellbeing rises as a consequence.
- (d) In 2-person households the buffering capacity of mutual social support is evident. Even at the lowest income level the wellbeing of these people is 75.7%, right in the middle of the normal range.
- (e) In 3+ person households there is the dual influence of reduced satisfaction from social relationships (Table A6.1) plus the economic pressure of dependent children. The result is lowered levels of personal wellbeing that is most evident in the poorest group. The PWI value of 67.3% for low-income, 5-6+ person households is very significantly below the normative baseline of 70%.

3.7. Income x Living with Parents

The distribution of people living with their parents varies little between the income groups (Table A2.15). In terms of personal wellbeing, the lowest group are those 40 people living with their parents in a \$31,000-\$61,000 household (Table A2.16). 59% are aged 18-25 years, and 19% 26-35 years. They are predominantly male (68%) and living in households containing 3 to 4 people (63%). It seems likely that many of these people are either students or unemployed.

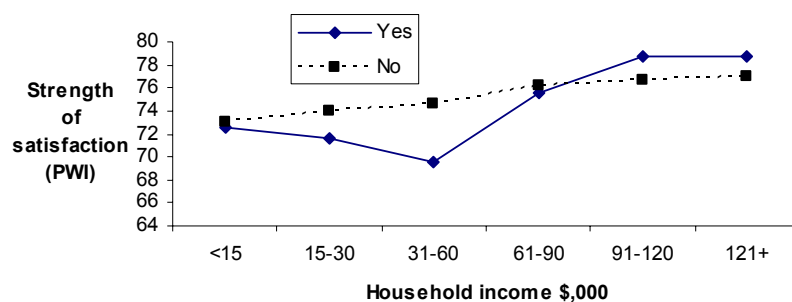
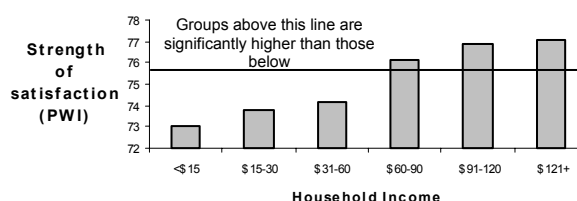


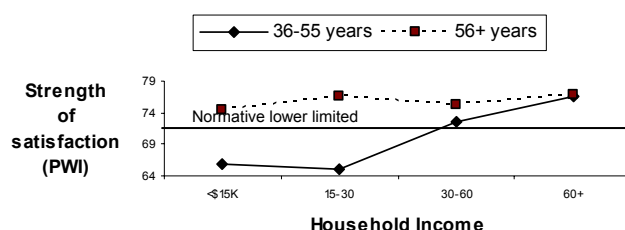
Figure 3.9: Income x Living with Parents(s): **Personal Wellbeing Index**

Dot Summary Points:

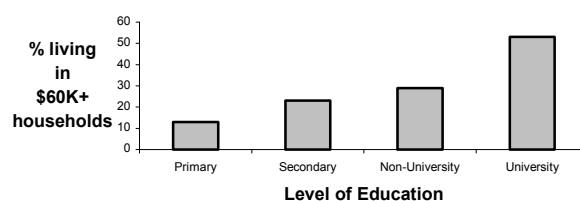
1. Personal wellbeing rises with income. However, there is little incremental gain above \$60,000.



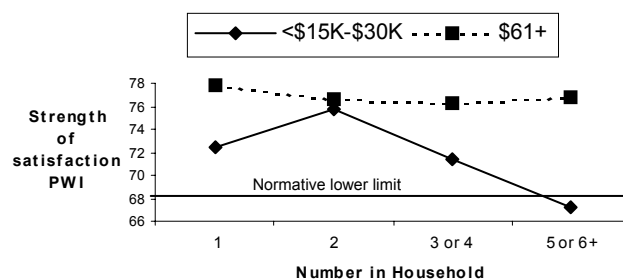
2. The personal wellbeing of people aged between 36-55y is particularly vulnerable to low income. This is likely due to the pressures of financial responsibilities for dependents. This vulnerability disappears at incomes in excess of \$60,000 and in people aged over 56 years.



3. People who have a university education live in higher income households.



4. The personal wellbeing of people who live either alone or in households containing 4 or more people are vulnerable to low income. This vulnerability disappears at incomes in excess of \$60,000 and in 2-adult households.



4. Gender

4.1. Overall Distribution

The sample comprised 974 males (49.2%) and 1005 females (50.8%).

4.2. Gender and Wellbeing

Our data consistently show that the personal wellbeing of females is higher than that of males. In this survey (see Table A3.1) the Personal Wellbeing Index is marginally higher for females ($p=.057$), as is also the two global items of Life as a Whole ($p=.072$) and Life in Australia ($p=.046$). More determined differences are apparent in the personal domains of Achievement, Relationships, and Community, and the other personal items concerning Spiritual/Religious Satisfaction and Financial Security. None of the National domains nor any of the three survey-specific finance items show a gender difference.

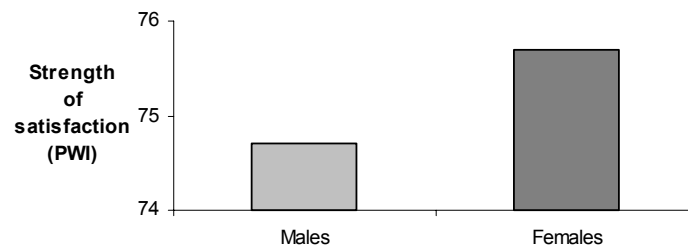


Figure 4.1: Gender and **Personal Wellbeing Index**

On just one wellbeing domain, however, females were less satisfied than males. The domain of safety is shown below.

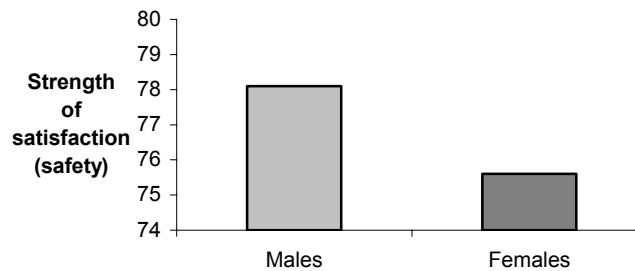


Figure 4.2: Gender Differences in **Satisfaction with Safety**

Thus it appears that females are reporting less satisfaction with safety, while gaining more satisfaction from a variety of other domains. This balance of forces is such that their overall wellbeing averages higher than males.

4.3. Gender Wellbeing Comparisons Across Surveys

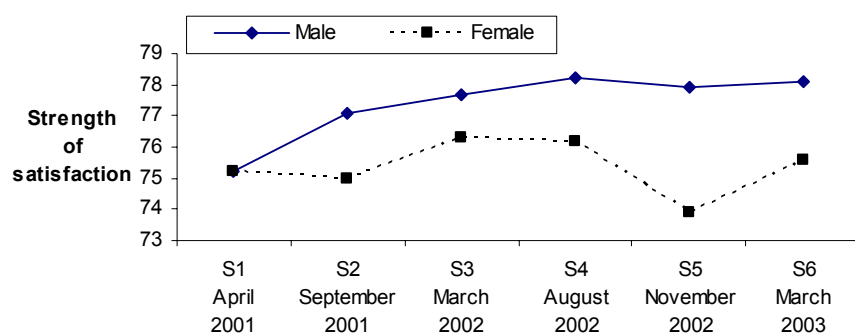


Figure 4.3: **Satisfaction with Safety** across all Surveys

Following September 11 there has been a different response to Personal Safety between the genders (see Table A3.2). Whereas this source of satisfaction has remained fairly steady for females (S6-S1 = +0.5 mean difference), with a dip after the Bali attacks, males have shown a sustained rise in satisfaction (see Table A3.2), (S6-S1 = +2.9 mean difference).

The interaction term for these data is on the edge of significance ($F(5,11868) = 2.05, p=0.069$). Males score higher than females ($F(1,11868) = 31.92, p=.000$) and satisfaction with safety generally increases across the six surveys ($F(5,11868) = 3.46, p=.004$).

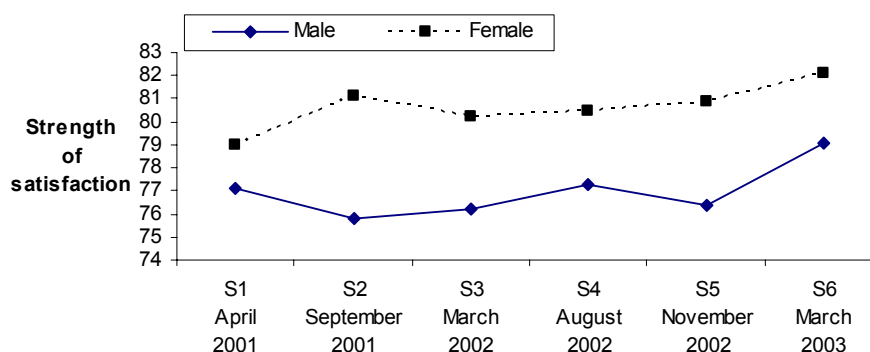


Figure 4.4: **Satisfaction with Relationships** across all Survey

The initial gender difference has been maintained, with females more satisfied with their relationships in all surveys ($F(1,11864) = 92.99, p=.000$). Moreover, relationship satisfaction rises across the surveys ($F(5,11864) = 3.41, p=.004$) and there is no interaction ($F(5,11864) = 1.77, p=.116$).

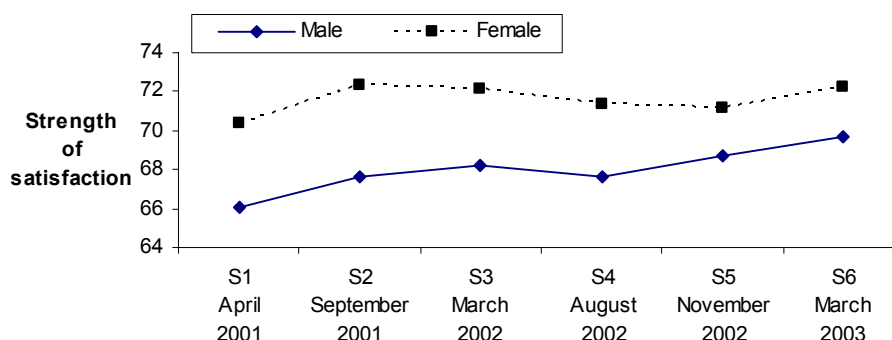


Figure 4.5: **Satisfaction with Connection to Community** across all Surveys

The initial gender difference has been maintained ($F(1,11834) = 91.32, p=.000$). Moreover, satisfaction with community connectedness has risen across the surveys ($F(5,11834) = 3.82, p=.002$) and there is no interaction ($F(5,11834) = 1.00, p=.415$).

4.4. Gender and Age

The gender distribution within age groups is quite similar (Table A3.4). A set of items that included the Personal Wellbeing Index, four financial items (Security, Savings, Control, Improving), Citizenship Pride, and Iraq Anxiety were tested for a gender x age interaction. None was significant (Table A3.3).

4.5. Gender and Education

While Table A3.5 shows significantly more males than females have advanced beyond a secondary education (19.4% vs. 12.9% for non-university; 35.0% vs. 32.9% for university), level of education has no effect on wellbeing.

4.6. Gender and Number in Household

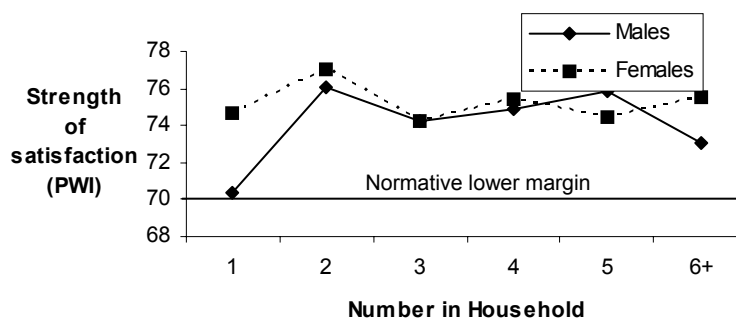


Figure 4.6: Gender x Number in Household: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

This figure documents a finding we have reported previously, that males living alone are at risk of mental health problems. These 132 males constitute 6.8% of the total sample (Table A3.6).

Females seem able to protect themselves from the damaging effects of living alone, probably because females are more adept at developing and maintaining socially supportive networks of family and friends that can substitute for the lack of a partner.

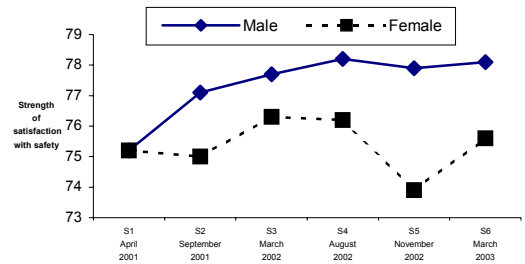
4.7. Gender and Living with Parents

Significantly more males than females are living with their parents (Table A3.7 and A3.8: 10.9% of males, and 6.3% of females). However a comparison of relative wellbeing (Table A3.9) shows no differences in the Personal Wellbeing Index between these groups.

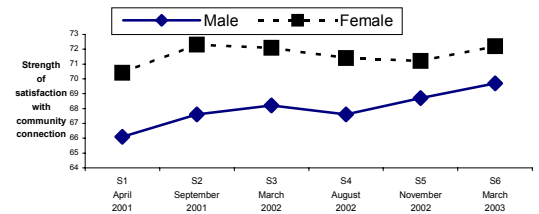
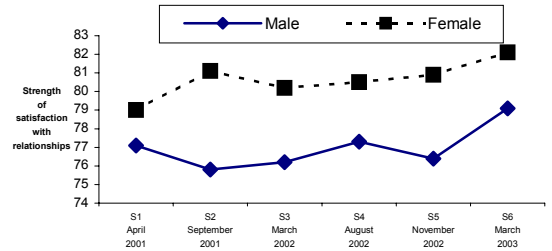
Dot Summary Points

1. The general trend since September 11 has been for increased levels of **personal wellbeing**. In particular:

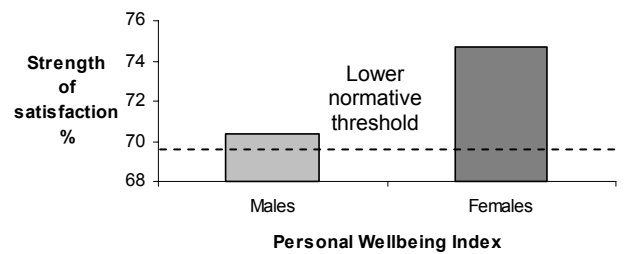
Whereas female **satisfaction with safety** has remained stable, or decreased, male satisfaction with safety has increased. It appears that males have a stronger need to express reassurance to themselves and others in times of threat.



Both males and females have shown a greater increase in **satisfaction with relationships** and **satisfaction with connection to community**. In times of threat people bond more strongly with family and friends, and also increase their linkage with other people in their community.



2. Males living alone are at risk of mental health problems. Females are more adept at developing and maintaining socially supportive networks even when living alone.



5. Age

5.1. Distribution Overall

The sample is well represented in all age groups (Table A4.1).

5.2. Age and Wellbeing

A consistent finding is that wellbeing improves after the age of 55 years. This pattern can be seen in the Personal Wellbeing Index.

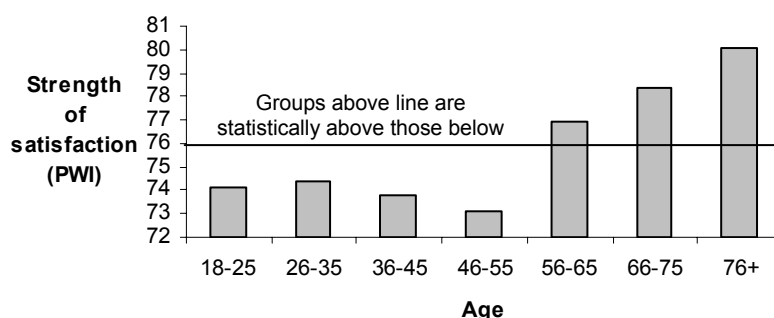


Figure 5.1: Age and the **Personal Wellbeing Index**

This general pattern holds for the personal domains of Standard of Living, Achievements in Life, Relationships and Future Security. It also holds for the survey-specific items of Savings/Investments, Control over Financial Security and the national wellbeing domains.

A different pattern is shown by domains that indicate 'connection' either to other people in the community or to a spiritual/religious belief. These show a pattern where the youngest group scores the lowest and satisfaction increases with age.

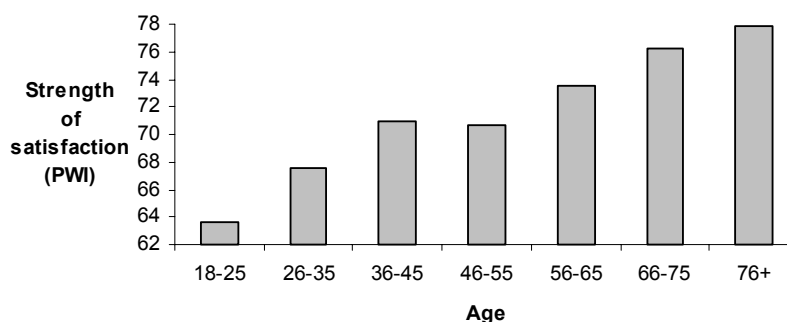


Figure 5.2: Age and **Satisfaction with Connection to Community**

This low satisfaction in the youngest group is not compensated by satisfaction with personal relationships (Table A4). One implication is that these young people have relatively low levels of satisfaction drawn from sources able to buffer the effects of negative life events. This implies that their ability to avoid homeostatic failure and depression is less than the ability of people who are older.

Another important finding is the lack of any age-related change in satisfaction with health. This shows the power of the adaptive processes as people's health gradually deteriorates. It

also indicates the importance of not judging personal wellbeing on the basis of age or medically-determined health.

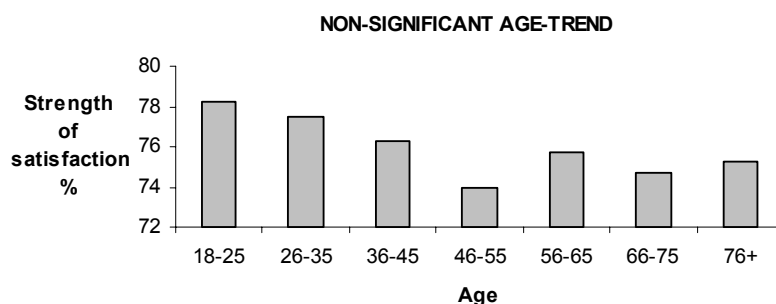


Figure 5.3: Age and **Satisfaction with Health**

5.3. Age and Education

Appendix Table A4.3 indicates that 87 respondents, or 4.5% of the sample, had only achieved a primary level of education. However the PWI of this group did not differ from those with a higher educational attainment.

5.4. Age and Number in Household

The following observations can be made from Table A4.4:

- (a) The frequency of 1-person households is lowest in the 18-25 age groups, but otherwise fairly evenly distributed among the age ranges.
- (b) 2-person households are concentrated in the 46-75 age ranges (66%). Presumably this reflects the period after children have left home and before a partner has died.

The PWI shows a marked effect for age x number in household (Table A4.5) confined to the single person households.

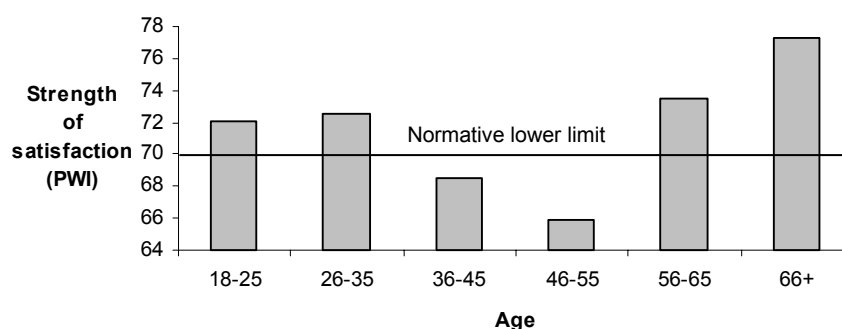


Figure 5.4: Living Alone x Age: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

Here it is evident that, based on age alone, the people in difficulty are those aged 36-55 years. The pattern deepens when these data are split by gender as shown below (Table A4.6). The 34 males in the 46-55 age group have a Personal Wellbeing Index of 65.2 which is one of our lowest recorded scores, being two standard deviations below the normative lower limit. Within this age group even females have dropped below the normative level, although the sample size (N=11) is too small to be reliable.

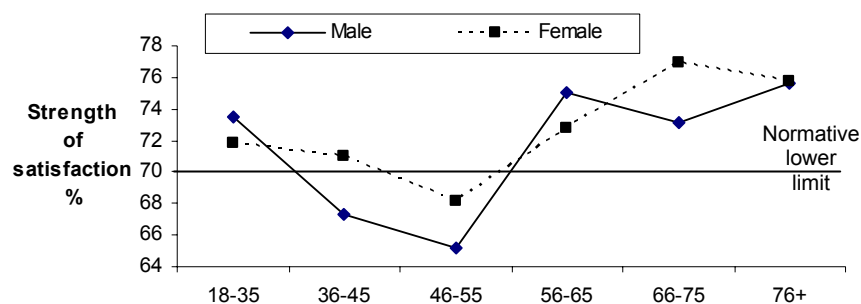


Figure 5.5: Living Alone x Age x Gender: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

An important implication of these data is that the low wellbeing in the 36-55 age range is unlikely to be the result of personality factors alone. Since the 19 males living alone at age 18-35 have a normative level of wellbeing (73.5%: Table A4.6) it seems most probable that the drastic loss of wellbeing recorded above this age reflects the influence of imposed circumstances beyond their control.

It is certain that this 36-55 group includes people who have separated from, or divorced, their partner. In such circumstances they have not chosen single-living as a life-style, but rather it has been imposed through negative circumstances. The younger groups, in contrast, may predominantly comprise people who have chosen to live alone, while people older than 56 years may have lived alone for long enough to adapt to these circumstances.

Another factor is that the social life of young and older people is more single-person friendly. In the middle years, social life is focused on family, which can leave those who live alone particularly isolated.

5.5. Age and Living with Parents

A total of 166 people (8.6% of the total sample) live with their parents (Table A4.7). As might be expected, the number is highest at the lowest ages, with 62.7% of such people being aged 18-25 years. No differences in personal wellbeing due to living with parents can be detected (Tables A4.8 and A4.9).

5.6. Age and Children in Household

There is an apparent overall effect of children to reduce the wellbeing of adults (Table A4.10). However, this effect is age-dependent as shown below.

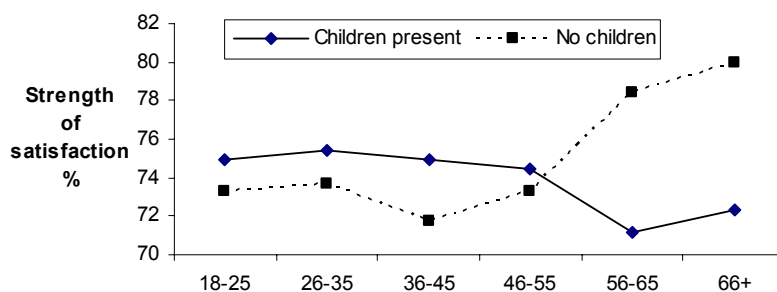


Figure 5.6: Age x Children in Household: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

An analysis of variance applied to these data yields a significant interaction ($F(5,1548) = 4.02, p=.001$). This means that the data are very different above and below 55 years of age.

For groups aged 18-55, children exert no significant influence on adult wellbeing (see discussion with Table A4.10). However, above this age they do. It is normal for people to experience a sharp rise in wellbeing as they age beyond 56 years (Figure 5.1). What is evident from the data presented here is that the continued presence of children suppresses this normal rise in wellbeing.

In summary, across the age groups the presence of children makes little difference to adult wellbeing up to 55 years of age. Beyond this age the presence of children appears to suppress the rise in personal wellbeing that normally occurs in older people. While this result may be a function of age, another possibility of that older-age families contain a disproportionate share of blended and second families, which have their own particular dynamics which could impact on wellbeing.

Domains

The personal domains were individually tested for this age-related interaction. Significant interactions forming the same pattern of data as the Personal Wellbeing Index were found for Standard of Living, Personal Relationships, Safety and Community Connectedness. A similar, but non-significant interaction, occurred for Achievements in Life, Health and Future Security. In sum, the pattern of data shown in Figure 5.6 appears to be robust across the personal domains.

Sample Characteristics

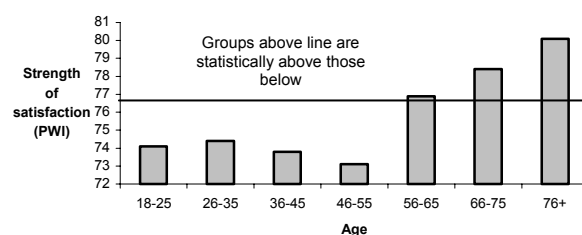
These findings have led us to explore the characteristics of these 37 people in comparison with other people of equivalent age. This summary is as follows:

	With children	No children
% male	60%	48%
56-65y	49%	51%
66-75y	40%	33%
76+y	11%	16%
<\$15,000	30%	19%
\$15-30	27%	25%
\$31-60	26%	29%
\$60,000+	17%	28%
Primary	13%	7%
Secondary	44%	50%
Post-secondary	43%	43%

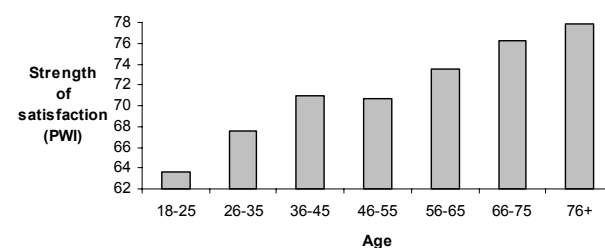
These data indicate that the two samples are generally comparable on these demographic characteristics. We conclude that our findings on the suppressed rise in wellbeing for people aged 56 years and older are likely to be generalizable.

Dot Summary Points

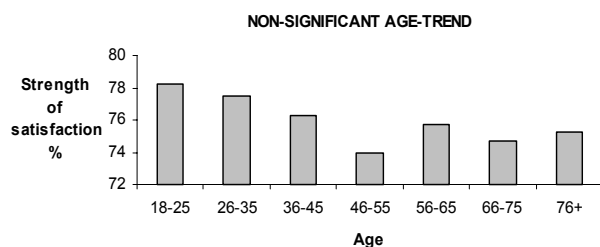
1. **Personal wellbeing** generally increases after 55 years of age.



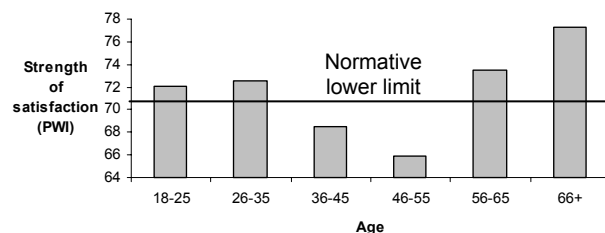
2. The 18-25 age group derives low levels of **satisfaction from relationships** or connection to other people. This weakens their ability to maintain wellbeing.



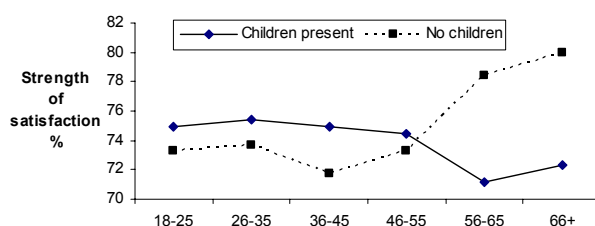
3. **Satisfaction with health** does NOT significantly decrease with age, even though infirmity rises. Thus, personal wellbeing cannot be judged by medical health.



4. People living alone, aged between 36-55y, have lower than normal levels of personal wellbeing. Many in this group may be recently separated or divorced. Males have lower values than females.



5. In terms of age groupings, the presence of children has little impact on the wellbeing of adults aged 18-55 years. Beyond this age, however, the presence of children appears to suppress the normal rise in wellbeing experience by older adults.



6. Education

6.1. Distribution Overall

51.1% of the sample have a post-secondary qualification (16.1% non-university, 34.0% university) and 4.7% have a primary level of education (Table A5.2).

6.2. Education and Wellbeing

Level of education made no difference to the Personal Wellbeing Index or the National Wellbeing Index (Table A5.1). Some domain-level measures did show a change, however, reflecting a positive relationship with education. These are health, financial security, and satisfaction that one's financial situation will improve. Health is depicted below.

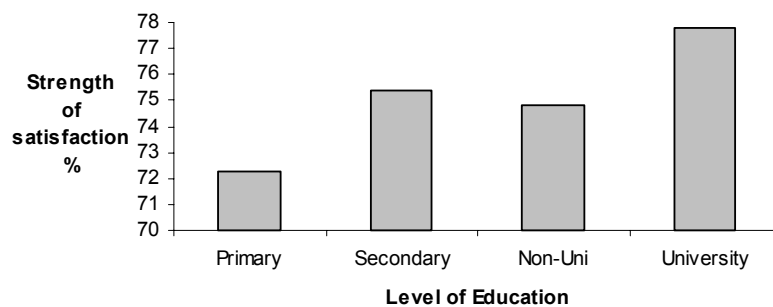


Figure 6.1: Level of Education and **Satisfaction with Health**

This relationship is also seen between health and income and is also found with actual health, as measured by mortality rates for example. There is a strong debate among researchers about whether these health inequalities are due to material differences in living conditions or to psychosocial factors related to people's social status, or position in the social hierarchy. (e.g. Liang et al., Tran et al., 1991) .

Curiously, however, satisfaction with 'Life in Australia' shows the opposite trend, as does also 'Life as a Whole' although the latter is only marginally significant at $p=.035$.

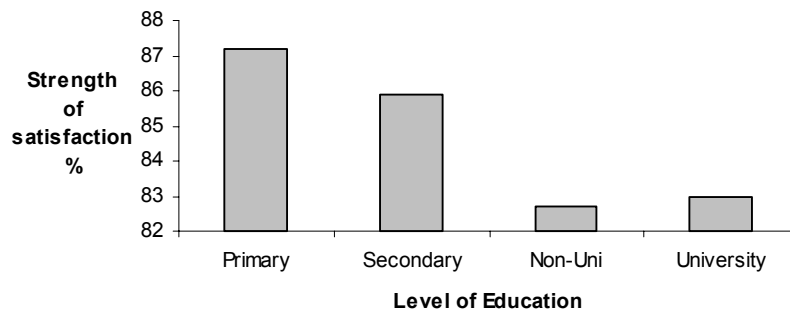


Figure 6.2: Level of Education and **Satisfaction with Life in Australia**

It is interesting that this trend is similar to that of Citizenship Pride. However, the two variables are very weakly correlated for Australian citizens (-.01: Table A8.4).

6.3. Education and Number in Household

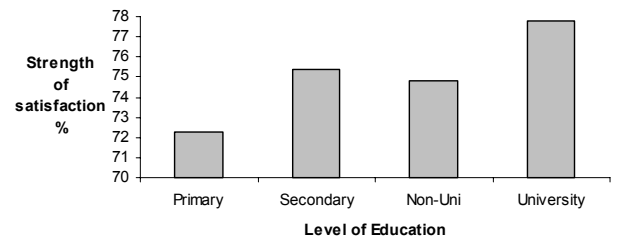
As shown in Table A5.3, no major differences in personal wellbeing emerged due to the combination of educational level and number in household.

6.4. Education and Living with Parents

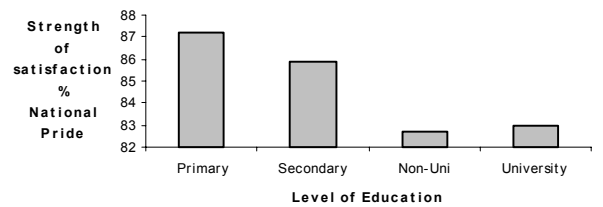
No major differences in personal wellbeing emerged due to the combination of education level and living/not living with parents (Table A5.4).

Dot Summary Points for Education

1. People with a university education report higher satisfaction with their health. This may reflect their position in the social hierarchy.



2. Satisfaction with life in Australia and National Pride decrease with higher education. The reason is not known.



7. Number in Household

7.1. Distribution of Number in Household

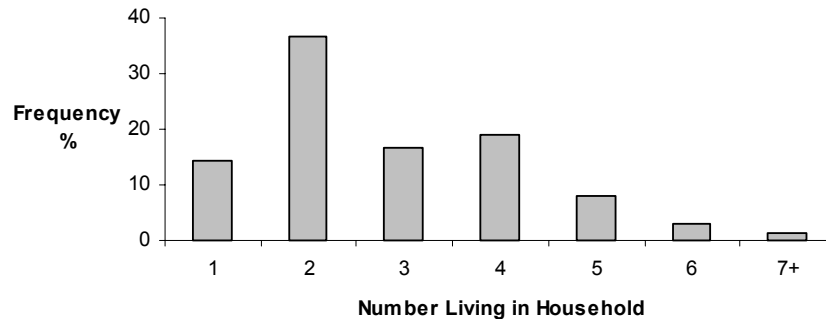


Figure 7.1: Distribution of Number in Household

These data are taken from Table A6.2. Only 12.6% of households contain 5 or more people, and even some of these would contain more than two adults. It is also notable that 15.1% of people in the sample live alone and that the most frequent category is a household of two people.

7.2. Number in Household and Wellbeing

The number of people in the household strongly affects wellbeing, as shown by Table A6.1. In terms of the Personal Wellbeing Index, people who live with others have higher scores than people who live alone. This advantage is most pronounced for satisfaction with relationships, and is shown below.

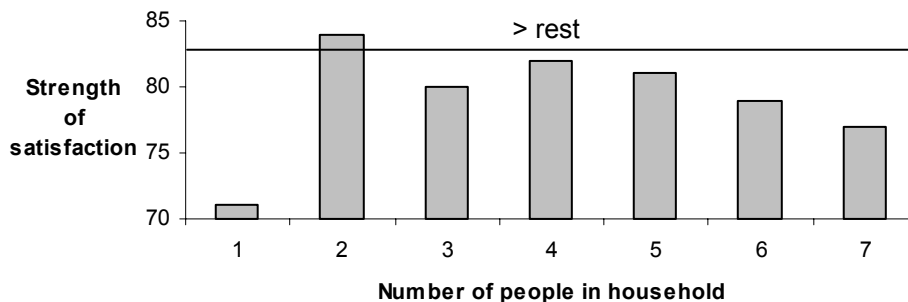


Figure 7.2: **Satisfaction with Relationships** and Number of People in Household

What cannot be determined from these data is whether people who live alone are less satisfied people or whether living alone causes people to become less satisfied. Both influences are likely at work.

It can also be seen that two-person households, generally adult couples, have the highest levels of satisfaction with their relationships. It is interesting to note, however, that none of the other personal domains show household differences.

A different result emerges from the item 'How satisfied are you that your financial situation is going to improve?' These data are shown in Table A6.1 and Figure 7.3 below.

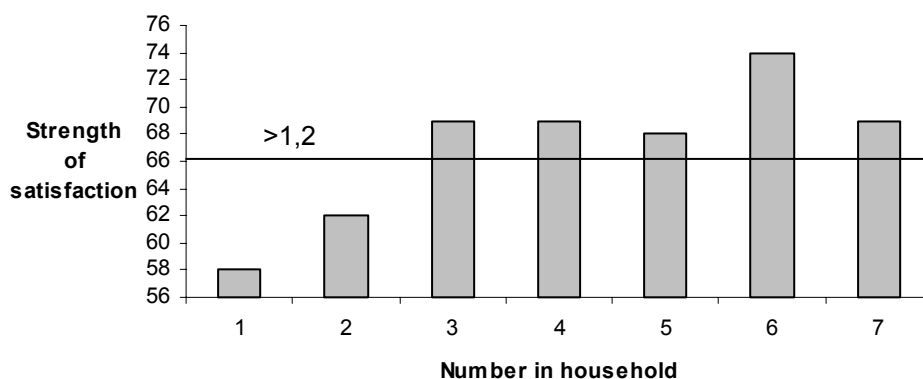


Figure 7.3: Number in Household and **Satisfaction that Financial Situation will Improve**

The respondents living in households containing three or more people are more satisfied their financial situation will improve than are people living in 1 or 2 person households. This is not simply related to Financial Security since the couple-households are highest on this measure. It is possible that these results reflect an age effect, with many single and couple households being elderly, such that they are unlikely to expect their situation will improve. Alternatively, the 3+ person households are more likely to be supporting dependent persons. The respondent maybe anticipates their financial security will improve once the dependent(s) leave home.

7.3. Number in Household and Living with Parents

The only difference of interest due to this combination are two-person households where one member is the parent of the other (N=20, Table A6.3). The way this question was asked, as “Do you live with one or both of your parents?”, means that the respondent was the adult child. This low wellbeing may reflect the problems of a young adult living with a single parent, or that many in this group are adults caring for an elderly, and perhaps disabled, parent. As is shown below, the personal wellbeing of these people lies below normal.

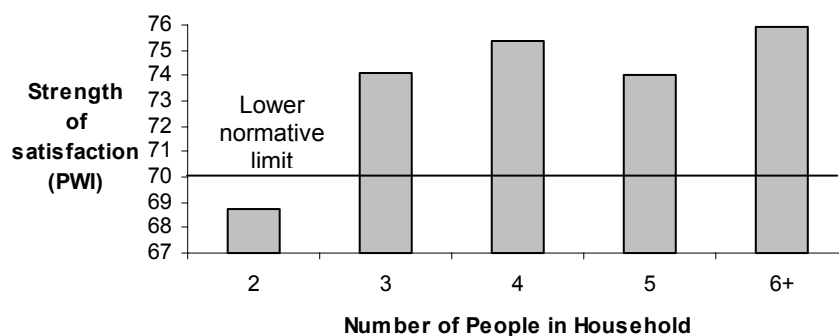
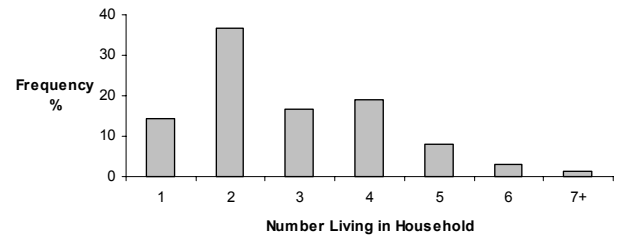


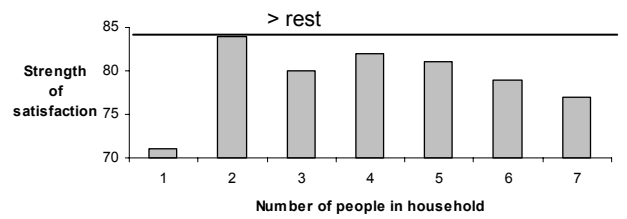
Figure 7.4: Number in household x living with parent: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

Dot Summary Points for Number of People in Household

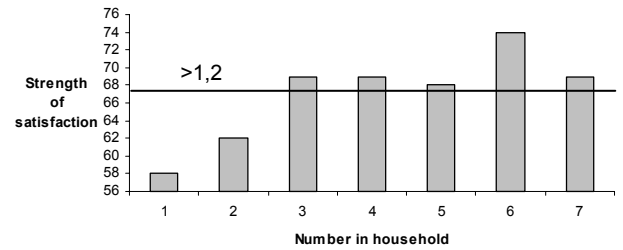
1. Only 12.6% of households contain 5 or more people, and some of these would be adult-only.



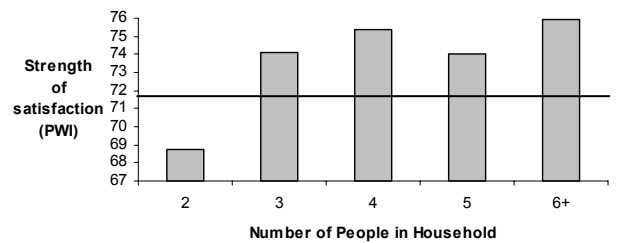
2. People who live in 2-person households have higher levels of satisfaction with personal relationships than all other groupings.



3. People living in 3+ person households are more satisfied that their Financial Situation will improve. This may reflect current financial support of dependent persons and an anticipation this dependence will end.



4. People living alone with one parent have a level of personal wellbeing that is lower than normal.



8. Children in Household

From Section 5.6 (Figure 5.6) it is clear that there is an important difference in the effects of children on the wellbeing of adults below and above 56 years of age. Below this age, the presence of children in the household has no significant effect on adult wellbeing. Beyond this age, however, there is a dramatic and significant change. Adults who continue to live in the presence of children fail to experience the upward surge in wellbeing normally experienced by people older than 56 years.

The consequence of this split around 56 years is there are effectively two data sets that cannot be validly combined. That is, if an analysis is applied to the entire sample it shows that people living in the absence of children have higher personal wellbeing. This, however, is entirely caused by the ‘no children’ group being inclusive of the 392 people who are aged 56+ years and who live without children. It is this group who show the marked age-related rise in personal wellbeing and their data distort the analysis. Moreover, it is unusual for people in this higher age bracket to actually live with children. Of the 429 people in the total sample aged 56+ years, only 37 (8.6%) live with children.

Because of this difference, the further exploration of the effect of children on adult wellbeing will be confined to adults aged 18-55 years. Further examination of the older group cannot validly proceed due to the small number of cases (37) in the children-present group.

8.1. Age of Youngest Household Member

There were no differences in the Personal Wellbeing Index due to the age of children in households (Table A7.1).

8.2. Children and the Wellbeing of Adults

Table A7.2 shows the effects of children on the personal wellbeing domains. There is just one domain that shows an effect of children, and no significant interactions. Community connectedness is higher in households with children.

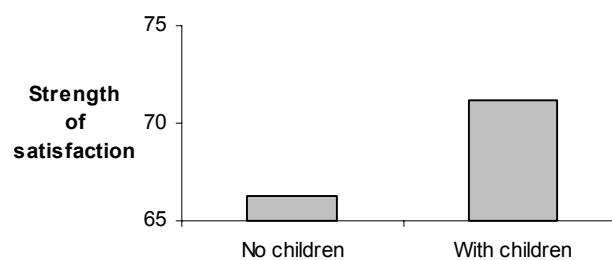
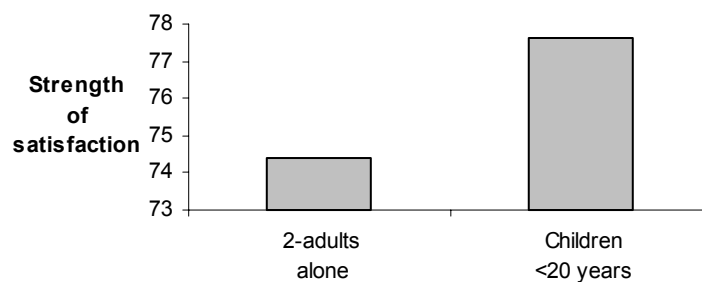


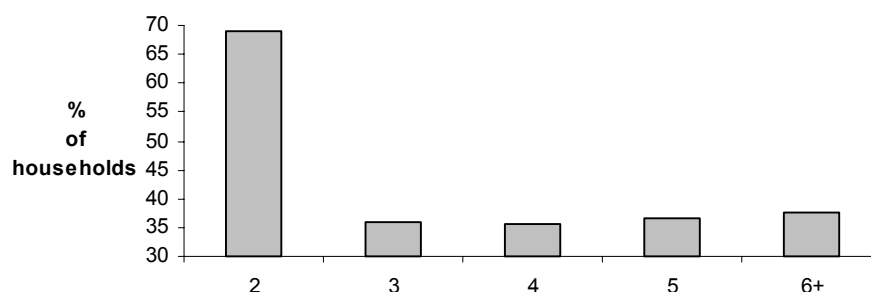
Figure 8.1: The Influence of Children on **Community Connectedness**

When the ‘no children’ group is restricted to 2-adult households (Table A7.3) the domain of safety becomes significant. People living in households with a child feel more satisfied with their safety.

Figure 8.2: Households with Children vs. 2-adults alone: **Safety**

8.3. Youngest Household Child vs. Household Size

The distribution of children aged 0-5y in households of different sizes is shown below (Tables A7.4 and A7.5).

Figure 8.3: Child 0-5 years x Household Size: **Distribution**

For child-present households containing three or more people, the proportion containing a child aged 0-5y is extremely stable, with a range of 35.6 to 37.7 (Table A7.4). However, the proportion in single-parent households is approximately double this at 68.9 (Figure 8.3). These values can be interpreted as follows:

- (a) Single-parents with a 0-5y old child tend to find a partner before their child reaches the age of 6 years. This can be deduced from the fact that single-parents are less likely to have children older than 6y than are other parents.
- (b) In parental households containing three people or more, there is approximately one chance in three that they will have a 0-5y child. This is higher than the one chance in four (25%) predicted on the basis of simple probability of children being in one of the four age groupings between 0-20 years. The reason for this is not clear.

The data also show (Table A7.4) that the chance of a person 16-20 years being recorded as a household member decreases with household size. This is an artifact of data collection. These frequencies represent the youngest household member so, as households increase in size, the probability of a child younger than the 16-20 year old child being present, increases.

The wellbeing of people living in households with children of various minimal ages is presented in Table A7.6 when the data area collapsed by age of child (Table A7.8) the differences are not significant.

The highest average level of wellbeing for a parental household is 77.02, recorded for a household containing four people and where the youngest child is 6-10 years (Table 7.6).

This is marginally statistically higher than 2-adults living without children (73.88) ($t(328)=1.925$, $p=.06$), and both of these groups are higher than single adults living with or without children (see Table A7.7)

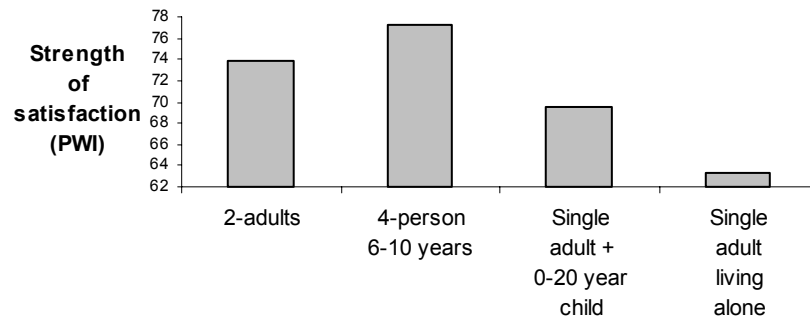
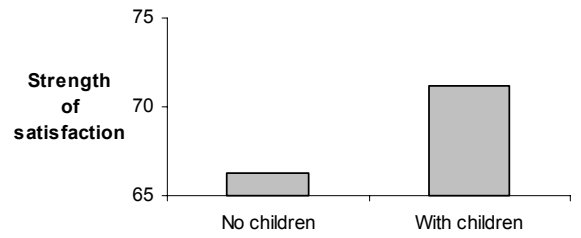


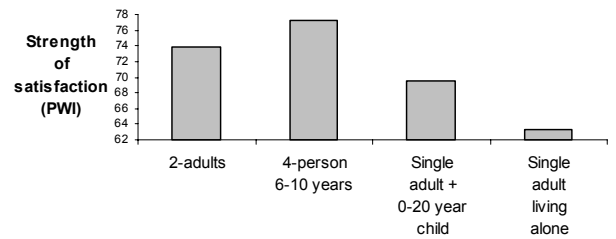
Figure 8.4: Selected Comparison Involving Children: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

Dot Point Summary for Children in Household

- 1. Children in the household facilitates community connectedness .



- 2. (a) Single parents have lower personal wellbeing than other groups.
- (b) The highest personal wellbeing recorded for a parental household is 77.2%. This is for a 4-person household (normally 2 adults and 2 children) and is higher than 2-adult households. (73.9)



9. Citizenship and Citizenship Pride

9.1. Distribution

Only 116 people, or 5.9% of the sample, had a citizenship other than Australian (Table A8.1).

9.2. Citizenship and Wellbeing

An important result is that non-Australian citizens had a level of personal wellbeing no different from that of Australians. Their PWI of 73.6 sits comfortably within the normal range (Table A8.1). The two domains of Standard of Living and Achievements in Life were, however, lower in the non-Australian group.

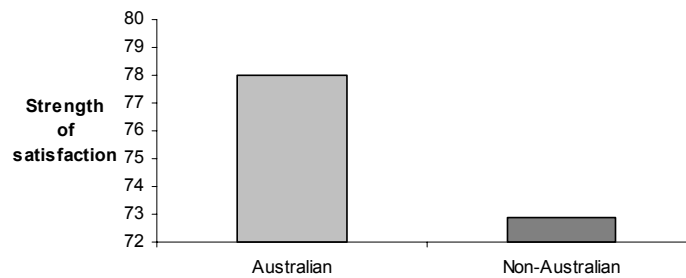


Figure 9.1: Citizenship and Satisfaction with Standard of Living

Satisfaction with 'Life as a Whole' is also lower for non-Australian citizens.

9.3. Citizenship and Pride

As shown in Appendix A9 and Table A8.2, there is a substantially higher sense of national pride among Australians, this being a 14.6% difference (91.3% vs. 76.7%).

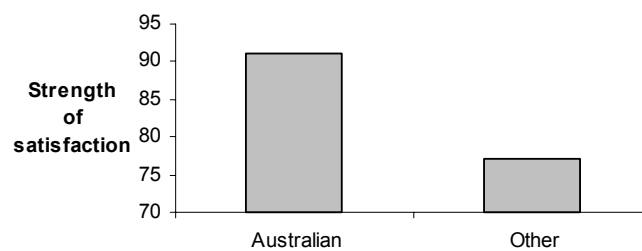


Figure 9.2: Strength of Citizenship Pride

9.4. Gender and Pride

Citizenship pride is higher among females (Table A3.1).

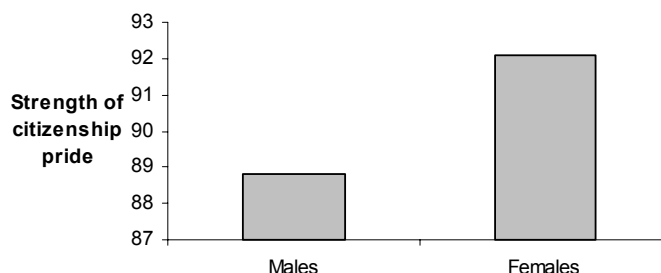


Figure 9.3: Gender Differences in **Citizenship Pride**

9.5. Citizenship Pride Correlations

Table A8.4 shows a remarkable difference in the correlations of pride among Australian citizens and the correlations among the citizens of other countries. Whereas Australian's pride failed to correlate with any other variable, citizenship pride for non-Australians related strongly to most other variables.

The lack of correlations among Australian citizens has a statistical explanation. The citizenship pride for this group is so high (91.3%, Table A8.1) that 65.0% of people rated their pride as 100% (Table A8.3). This 'ceiling effect' is reducing the within-group variance and, thereby, reducing the magnitude of possible correlation values.

For non-Australians, however, their level of citizenship pride is much lower (76.7%) and the variance is quite high. This strengthens the statistical power of the correlation, and here strong positive correlations emerge. It can be concluded that, within groups of people who have relatively low levels of citizenship pride, their levels of pride are strongly predictive of low personal and national wellbeing.

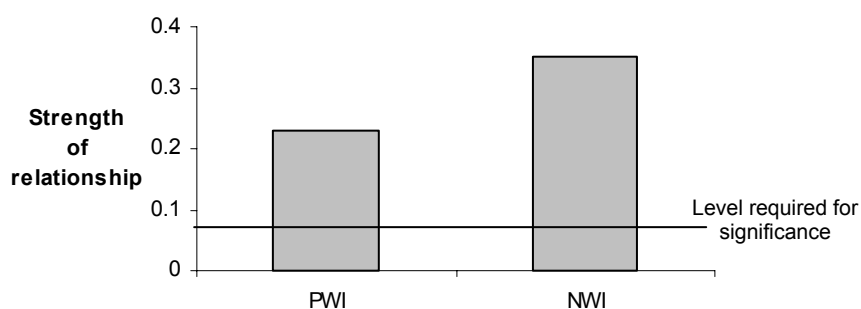
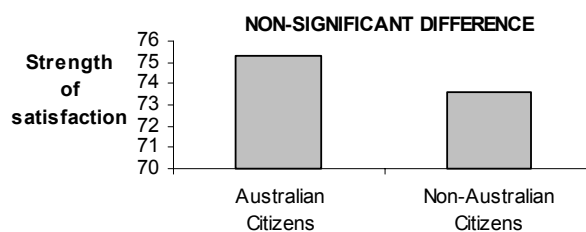


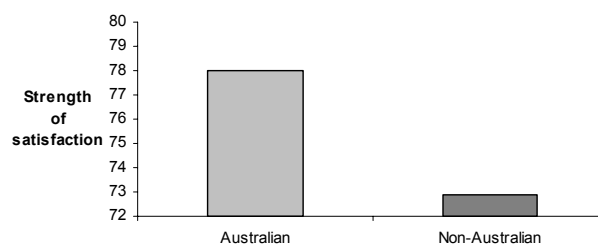
Figure 9.4: Correlation with Non-Australian's Citizenship Pride

Dot Summary Points of Citizenship and Pride

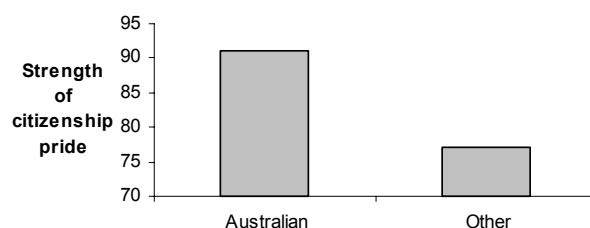
1. The **Personal Wellbeing Index** does not differ between Australian and non-Australian citizens.



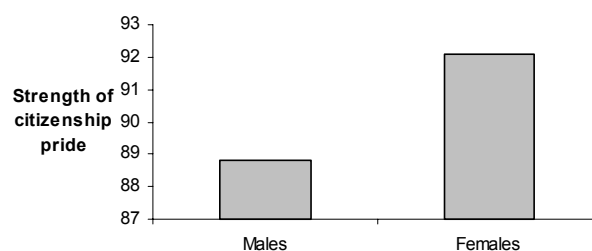
2. Satisfaction with **Standard of Living** and **Achievements** is lower for non-Australian citizens. These people may be young travellers or recent immigrants.



3. Australians have far higher **citizenship pride** than the citizens of other countries. However, this is a biased sample of non-Australian citizens. Valid national comparisons would need to involve citizens interviewed in their own countries.



4. Females have higher levels of **citizenship pride** than males. This may reflect response bias, since females are generally more responsive to questions involving attitude strength.



10. Attitude to a War in Iraq

We asked people “Do you support or oppose a war in Iraq?” Then: “What about the general situation concerning Iraq? Does this make you feel anxious?” [If ‘Yes’] “How strong would you rate your anxiety about the situation in Iraq?”

A complication faced by respondents was the debate at that time concerning the propriety of war with or without the approval of the United Nations. When respondents raised this issue they were asked to indicate their support or opposition ‘with or without UN support’. This would have increased the proportion of people who registered a neutral response.

10.1. Distribution Overall

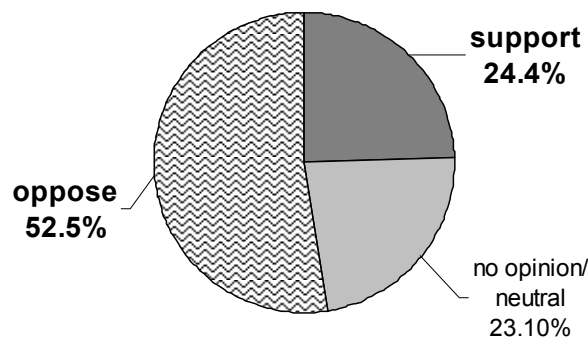


Figure 10.1: Distribution of Support for the War

A majority of Australians oppose a war.

10.2. War and Wellbeing

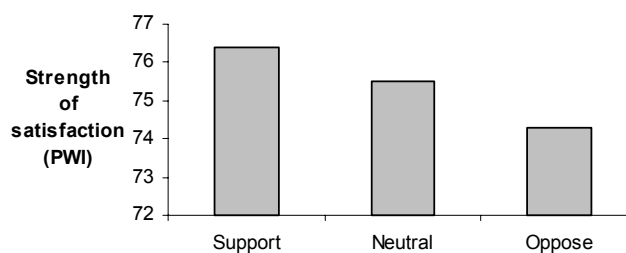


Figure 10.2: Attitude to War: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

There are a number of possible reasons for the higher wellbeing among people who support the war as follows:

- (1) The people who oppose the war are constitutionally low in positive emotions and have generally negative, oppositional attitudes. This seems unlikely. Table A9.1 shows only four domains to be significantly different between the support/oppose groups, and none of the survey-specific items are significant. For this explanation to be valid there should have been a generally lower level of wellbeing across all measures.

- (2) The opposition people feel is directed nationally rather than personally. There is evidence to support this. Whereas all of the national domains show a lower level in Table A9.1, only selected personal domains are affected. The differences between groups on the two Indexes is shown below.

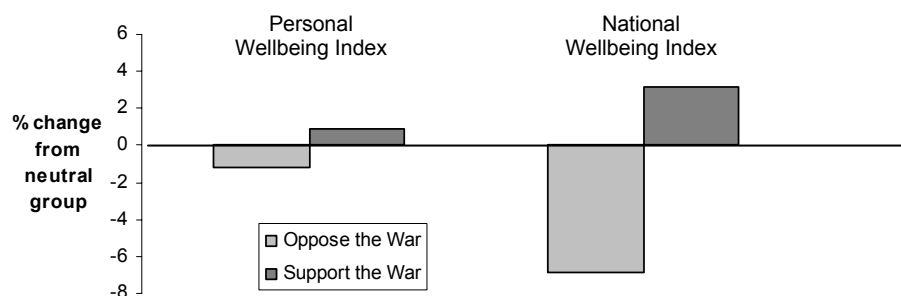


Figure 10.3: Degree of Difference in Wellbeing Calculated from the Mean of the Neutral Group

This Figure clearly shows the more marked influence of attitude to war on national rather than personal wellbeing. This is consistent with homeostatic theory in that national wellbeing should be more volatile than personal wellbeing. It is also consistent with the idea that people are externalising their feelings on this matter, even though their own sense of wellbeing is affected to some extent.

Compared with the neutral group, people who support the war have gained less wellbeing than has been lost by the people in opposition. On the Personal Wellbeing Index the supporters gained +0.9% while the opposers lost -1.2%. On the National Wellbeing Index the values are +3.2% and -6.9% respectively.

This leads to the question of why the differences in personal wellbeing occur. One explanation is through the phenomenon called cognitive dissonance, which occurs when there is a mismatch between external reality and one's beliefs and actions. Personal wellbeing may be higher in supporters because the Government's actions match their personal opinions. People in opposition, on the other hand, will experience cognitive dissonance. This, in turn, will exacerbate their anxiety about the war and, indeed, the people in opposition do experience greater anxiety as shown below.

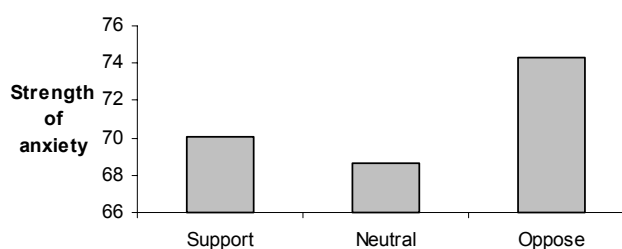


Figure 10.4: Anxiety about an Iraq War

10.3. War and Income

Attitude to the war does not differ between income groups (Table A9.2).

10.4. War and Gender

Double the proportion of males, compared with females, support a war (Table A9.3).

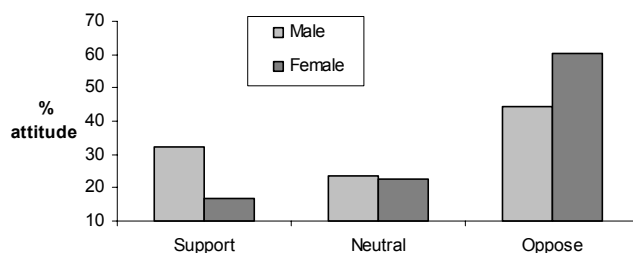


Figure 10.5: Gender and War Attitude: Distribution

10.5. War and Age

There is a general increase in support for war with increasing age (Table A9.4; Figure 10.6). This changes, however, for the oldest group, where support returns to much the same low level as the 18-25y group. Someone aged 75y in 2003 would have been 16-17 years old at the end of the Second World War. Thus, only people older than 75 years at the time of the survey would have had adult experience of that war. It is possible that this experience shaped their current low levels of support.

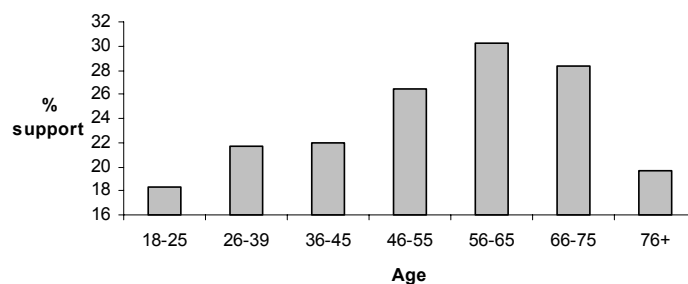


Figure 10.6: Age and War Support: Distribution

It is interesting that support for a war is highest in the age group most likely to have power over Australia's involvement.

10.6. War and Education

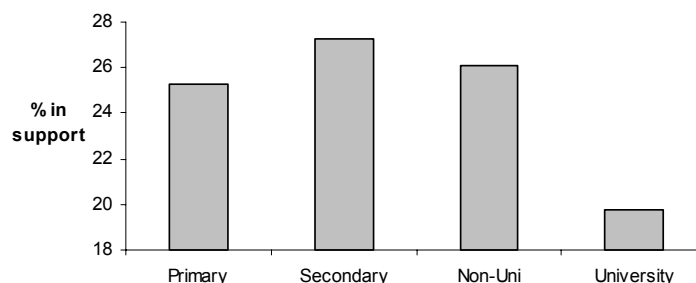
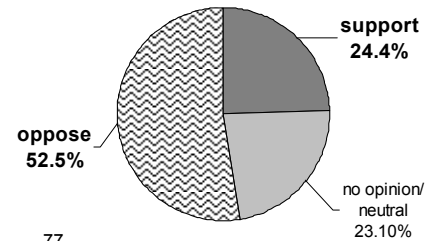


Figure 10.7: Education and War Support: Distribution

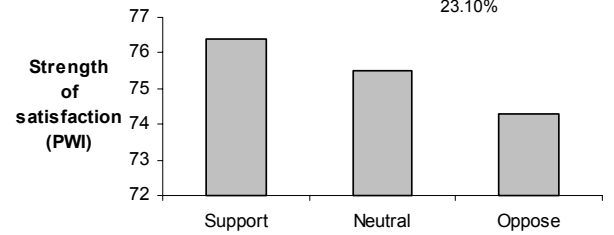
The percentage of people supporting a war is lowest among people with a university education (Table A9.5). This likely reflects that university-educated people are more attentive to and engaged by issues such as the consequences of war.

Dot Point Summary for Attitude to War in Iraq

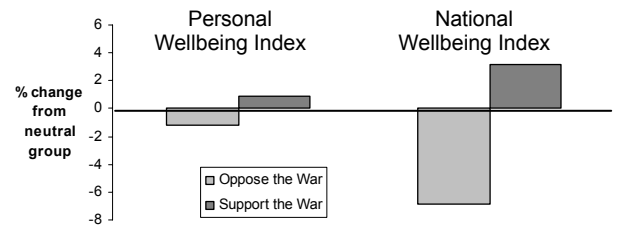
1. The majority of Australians opposed a war.



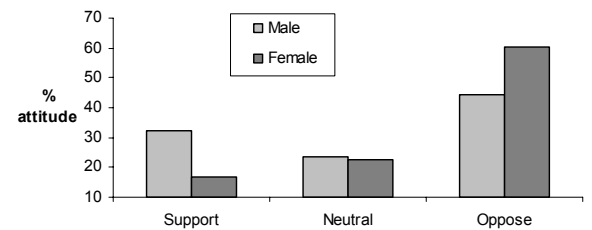
2. People opposed to the war have reduce personal wellbeing. This may be because their position has magnified their distress at the prospect of war.



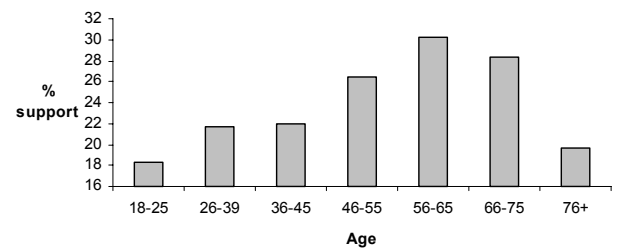
3. Attitude to the war has a larger impact on National than Personal Wellbeing.



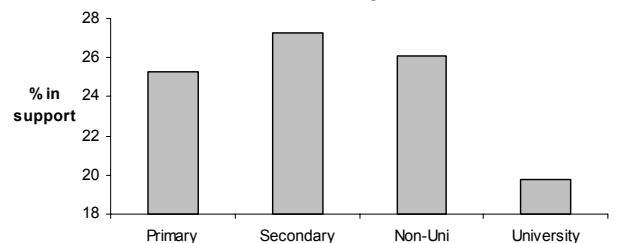
4. More males than females support a war.



5. Support for a war is highest in those age groups with most decision-making power over Australia's involvement.



6. Support for a war is lowest among people with a university education.



11. War Anxiety

11.1. Distribution

A total of 206 people (14.6% of the total sample) rated their level of war anxiety as extreme (i.e. at 10/10) (Table A10.2). A further 143 people (10.1%) rated their anxiety as '9'. Thus, almost 25% of the sample rated their anxiety as 9 or 10. It is these people who experienced changes in their wellbeing, as detailed below.

11.2. Anxiety, Wellbeing Homeostasis, and Domain Compensation

The wellbeing values presented in Table A10.1 indicate the following:

Of the total 23 variables recorded in Table 10.1 only six changed as a consequence of War anxiety. Table A10.3 summarises the minimum level of anxiety associated with such change and, for all except one, the level was '9' or '10'. Personal safety decreased when the anxiety value reached '8'. This is shown below.

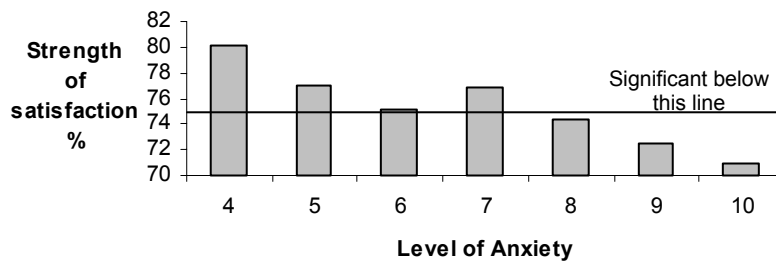


Figure 11.1: War Anxiety and **Satisfaction with Personal Safety**

Apart from Safety, the other measures that decreased were Future security, the National Wellbeing Index, and the national domains of Government and National Security.

Interestingly, however, the personal domain of Connecting to Community showed the opposite response. As shown below, the most anxious people showed higher satisfaction with this domain.

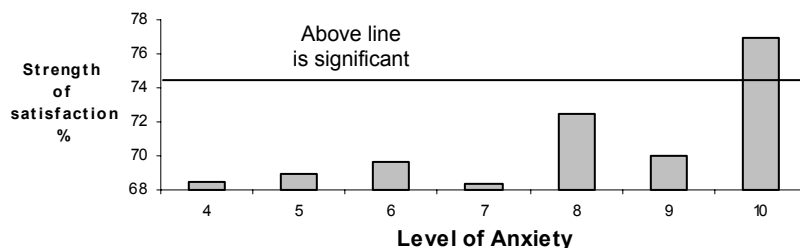


Figure 11.2: Anxiety and **Satisfaction with Community Connectedness**

In order to make the demonstration of this homeostatic strategy of domain compensation more explicit, the people who registered anxiety have been divided into two groups as 8+ and those who scored 7 and below. The significant differences are shown in the two figures below.

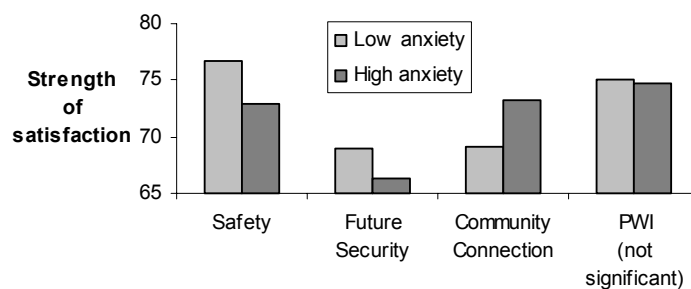


Figure 11.3: High and Low Anxiety: Personal Domains

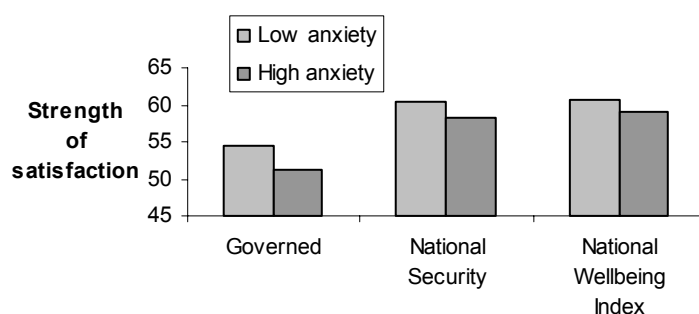


Figure 11.4: High and Low Anxiety: National Domains

Homeostatic theory (Cummins, et al., 2003) predicts that the protective homeostatic devices that aim to retain a steady-state of wellbeing are directed to the maintenance of personal, rather than national, wellbeing. Thus, the national domains are predicted to show more variation between surveys, as has been demonstrated (Sections A13.1 and A13.2), and domain compensation is predicted to be restricted to the personal domains. This is demonstrated through Figure 11.3 and Figure 11.4.

In summary, it seems that people who express high anxiety in relation to this external source of threat are engaged in the following kinds of attitude change:

- (1) They are allowing their anxiety to reduce satisfaction with national domains, most particularly Government. This poses little threat to personal wellbeing since the targets of dissatisfaction are all non-self.
- (2) Two personal domains, however, have been adversely affected by their increased anxiety. Satisfaction with personal safety and future security are lower, and this poses a direct threat to personal wellbeing management.
- (3) In order to counteract this threat, satisfaction with community connection goes up. This is called 'Domain Compensation' and has been described by Best et al., (2000). The rise in satisfaction with Community Connection probably results from increased social interaction fuelled by the anxiety.

The end result is that the negative feelings of anxiety can either be deflected to non-self areas or compensated, in terms of personal wellbeing, by feeling a greater sense of satisfaction with other personal domains. The net result is no change, or even an increase, in personal wellbeing.

We conclude that these data are consistent with homeostatic theory. The feeling of personal wellbeing is under active management by the brain.

11.3. Anxiety and Income

No significant effect of income on war anxiety can be detected (Table A10.6).

11.4. Anxiety and Gender

Females are more likely than males to experience war anxiety (Table A3.1). This is consistent with their generally higher responsiveness to questions of emotional strength.

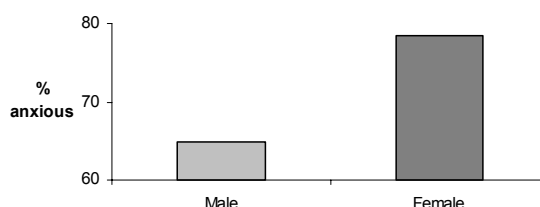


Figure 11.5: Gender x War Anxiety: Distribution

11.5. Anxiety and Age

The proportion of people feeling anxious about the possibility of war is fairly constant across the ages, with the exception of people aged 76+ years where it markedly rises (Table A10.8). As previously discussed, this is the age group who experienced the Second World War as adults.

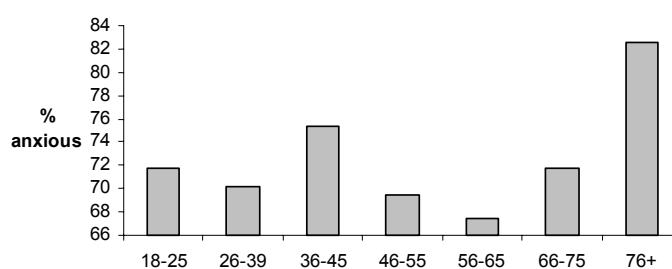


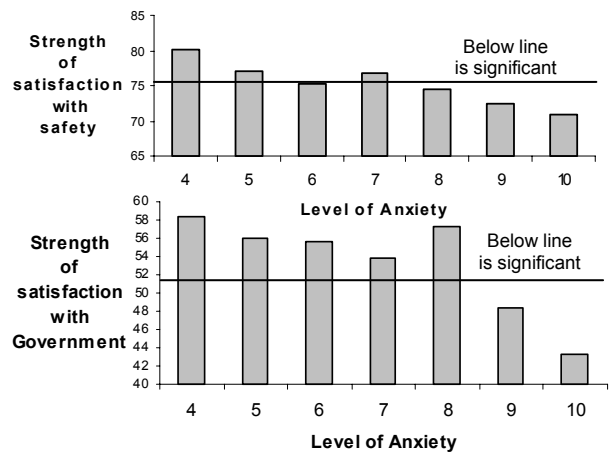
Figure 11.6: Age x War Anxiety: Distribution

11.6. Anxiety and Education

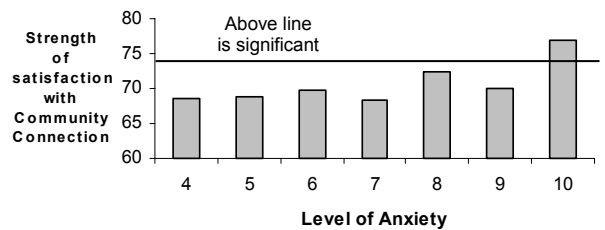
No effect of education level on war anxiety could be detected (Table A10.9).

Dot Point Summary for War Anxiety

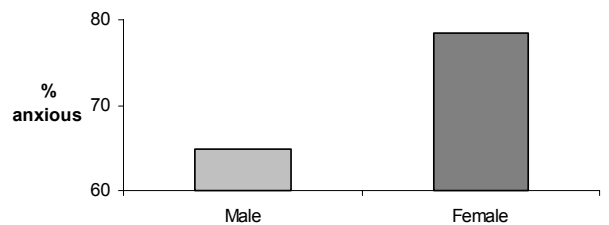
1. About 25% of the sample experienced a level of anxiety about the impending war sufficient to decrease satisfaction with personal safety and with Government.



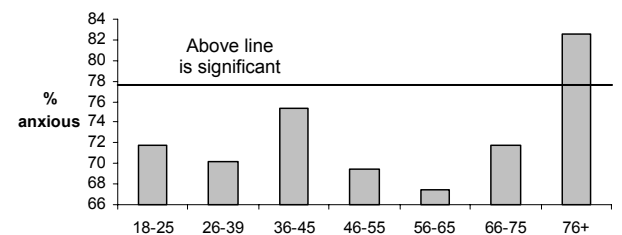
2. People who experience war anxiety also show increased satisfaction with Community Connectedness and Achievements. This compensates for the decreases in satisfaction such that overall wellbeing does not change, or even increases.



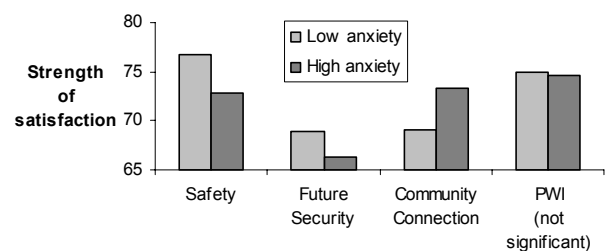
3. Females are more likely than males to experience war anxiety.



4. War anxiety is highest among people old enough (76+) to have experienced the second world war as an adult.



5. Personal wellbeing is actively maintained by the brain. When personal wellbeing is threatened by decreased satisfaction in specific domains, satisfaction with other domains will rise to achieve compensation.



12. Bali Bombing and September 11 Recall Sadness

“In the terrorist’s cold calculations, producing casualties is a secondary consideration to the more important goal: that the news of the horrific event gets widely disseminated and engenders a state of fear and anxiety throughout the population. An appropriate response, therefore, requires a determined effort to help the population withstand such attacks on the people. We must defend the intangible.” Susser et al., 2002 (p. 56).

The second survey conducted over the period 19th–30th September 2001, included questions about the impact of the US terrorist attacks on Australians. People were asked “What about the September 11 terrorist attack in America? Have they made you feel unhappier or sadder than normal? (If ‘yes’) How strong would you rate this sadness?”

In October 2002, terrorists detonated two bombs in Bali night clubs killing many young Australians. In the November 2002 survey the above question was repeated, with the phrase ‘recent terrorist attacks in Bali’ replacing ‘September 11 terrorist attack in America’. This was repeated in the February 2003 survey.

12.1. Frequency of Sadness when Recalling Terrorist Attacks

The percentage of people reporting that they felt sad when recalling these events is shown in Table A11.1. The comparable percentages are shown in Figure 12.1 below.

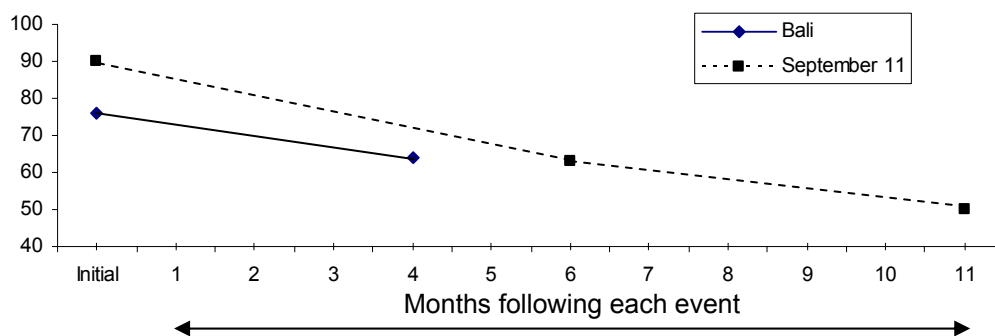


Figure 12.1: Comparable Percentages of People Feeling Sad when Recalling the Terrorist Attacks.

This Figure indicates that the initial impact of September 11 was higher than Bali (90% vs 76% of people recalled with sadness). Moreover, the rate at which this sadness dissipated following September 11 was faster as shown by the relative slopes of the lines. If the difference between the initial value and the survey following is calculated, this yields a 27% decrease for September 11 and a 12% decrease for the Bali Bombing. Dividing this by the number of intervening months yields a monthly decrease of 4.5% for September 11 and 3.0% for Bali. This finding is consistent with a more rapid adaptation to intense experience. The trend is confirmed by the rate of decrease in the 6 to 11 month period following September 11 which is 2.6% per month.

This indicates a process of adaptation to the attacks and may go some way to explaining the lower number of people responding that they felt sadder than normal when recalling Bali compared with the number immediately following S11. If people had adapted to such feelings of sadness, this adaptation would be expected to generalise to another, similar event.

The second observation is that people may respond ‘Yes’ to this question for one of two reasons. The most obvious is that people feel a deep sense of personal sadness as a consequence of S11. This has always seemed to be unlikely since there has been no matching downward trend in the Personal Wellbeing Index. The other reason is that people are no longer reacting with pure emotion to an immediate event. The processes of event recall and evaluation adds a strong cognitive component, and this will become more marked with the passage of time. People’s reactions may, therefore represent a mix of personal emotion and their need to produce a socially acceptable response to a dreadful event.

12.2. Gender Differences in the Number of People Recalling with Sadness

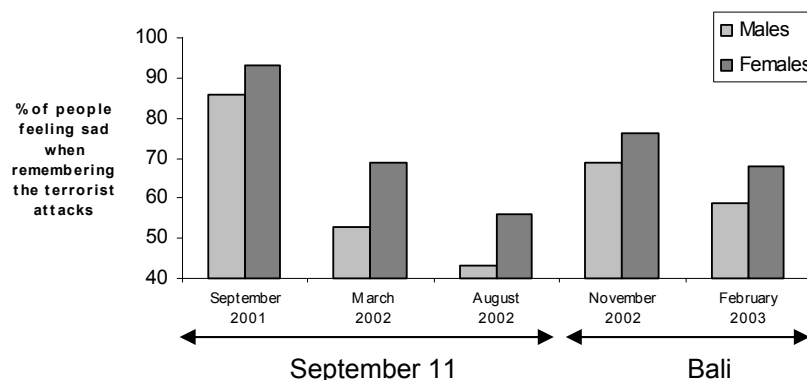


Figure 12.2: Gender differences in percentage of people feeling sad when remembering the attacks

The percentages in Figure 12.2 represent the percentage of all males or females in each survey who responded they felt sad when recalling S11. It can be seen that consistently fewer males than females respond ‘Yes’ to this question (Chi-square=38.020, df=1, p=.000). A consistent trend in our data is for females to respond more strongly to questions that involve emotional states.

12.3. Gender x Age on Recall Sadness

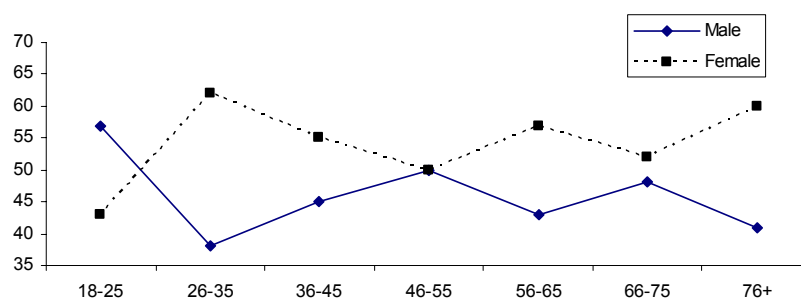


Figure 12.3: Percentage of people Recalling with Sadness x Age Group

This indicates that the gender differences on recall sadness peak at 26-35y and 76+y (Table A11.2). There is no general influence of Age (Table A11.5) or Gender (Table A11.6)

12.4. Income and Attack Sadness

Whereas there was an income difference in November 2002 (Table A11.3), this has now disappeared.

12.5. Strength of Recall Sadness

If people respond ‘Yes’ to the sadness question they are asked “How strong would you rate this sadness?” The mean values are given in Table A11.4.

Across the 5 surveys, the strength of recall sadness has varied by only 2.7% (from 69.2% to 71.9%). There is a marginally significant difference across these surveys caused by S2>S4 ($p=.028$). This indicates that, as might be expected, the fall in the number of people who feel sad when recalling September 11 is accompanied by a decrease in the intensity of the felt sadness. However, this difference of 2.7%, seems a remarkably small degree of change when the number of people reporting they feel saddened when recalling S11 has fluctuated between 90% (S2) and 50% (S4). Moreover, there is no difference between S2 and S5 ($t(3275) = 1.035$, $p=.295$) despite the proportion of people feeling saddened being very different immediately following the two attacks (Table A11.1).

The similarity of these intensity data suggests the operation of a ‘threshold’ for sadness; a certain emotional strength that is required in order for the state to be acknowledged in this way. Alternatively, if people are responding in accordance with social acquiescence, then they seem to have 7/10 in mind as a ‘reasonable’ degree of sadness to report.

12.6. Income and Strength of Sadness

Income makes no difference to recall sadness (Table A11.7).

12.7. Conclusions Relating to Terrorist Attack Sadness

Over the past 17 months, over 50% of the population have reported feeling ‘sadder than normal’ when recalling the terrorist attacks. This proportion peaked at 90% immediately following September 11, decreased to 50% 11 months after the event, and is currently affecting 64% of people who recall the Bali attacks. Our interpretation of these data is as follows:

1. The ‘sadness’ is not generally equivalent to a chronic sense of personal sadness. The levels of personal life satisfaction recorded through the Personal Wellbeing Index have been generally steady, or even rising during this period.
2. The ‘sadness’ is more likely to represent an acute emotional state engendered at times when the attacks are recalled. In this sense they are probably similar to other horrific events such as the holocaust, which many people also recall with sadness. In this context the need people have to respond in this way is likely a combination of an acute emotional response mixed with a cognitive appreciation of the long-term implications of the attack for global wellbeing. This cognitive element may also include a sense of social propriety in acknowledging the event with sadness.

If this interpretation is correct, the percentage of people who recall these terrorist attacks with sadness will continue to decrease, but will plateau above zero. Future surveys will continue to track the progress of this response.

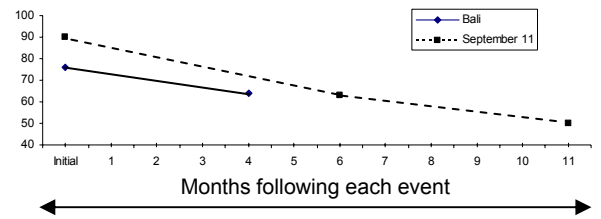
3. The fact that the strength of the reported sadness has varied by only 2.7% across the surveys, with a range of 69.2% to 71.9%, may indicate a threshold. That is, people who feel sadness with strength of 70 or higher are likely to say that they experience the emotion, while people who experience sadness to a lesser degree are less likely to report that they experience the emotion. Alternatively, the people who are responding to the question as a predominantly cognitive response may recognise sadness with a

strength of around 70 as an appropriate level of intensity with which to acknowledge the emotion. It is certainly curious that this range is so similar to the normal range within which people report positive emotions, such as satisfaction recorded by the Personal Wellbeing Index. The idea of a 70% threshold for the reporting of negative personal emotional states is novel.

4. Females are more likely to report they feel sad when recalling the terrorist attacks, and also to report a higher intensity of sadness. However, these differential gender responses change over time as follows:
 - a. The higher proportion of females to males reporting recall sadness is remarkably consistent. The difference between the proportion of females to males across the five surveys is: 8.3, 13.7, 13.1, 13.2, 9.2. Thus, on average, 11.5% more females than males report recall sadness.
 - b. The strength of the gender difference in sadness intensity was strong immediately following S11, but then dissipated, to be non-significant 11 months later. Then, immediately following the Bali attacks, recall sadness was again stronger for females (Females 72.4, Males 69.2, $p=.008$). Now, however, the gender difference has again disappeared (Females = 71.1, Males = 68.9). It may be that this difference represents the 'emotional' vs the 'social acceptability' components of the response. That is, females respond more strongly to the emotional component, which is strongest immediately following the attacks. However, both males and females have a similar impression of the degree of sadness to acknowledge in the context of a socially acceptable response.
5. The most sensitive group in terms of both the proportion feeling saddened and the sadness intensity are females aged 56 years and older.

Dot Point Summary for Terrorist Attack Recall Sadness

The decreasing number of people who recall the Bali attacks with sadness is following a similar time-course to that after the September 11 attacks.



13. Life Events

13.1. Occurrence of Personal Life Events

Prior to any mention of terrorist attacks or war, people are asked “Has anything happened to you recently causing you to feel happier or sadder than normal?” If they answer ‘Yes’, they are then asked whether this was a happy or a sad event, and to ‘rate its influence on a 0 to 10 scale, from very weak to very strong’.

If people were to be severely interrogated along these line virtually everybody would recall an event of some kind that made them happier or sadder than normal. The time frame is loose (‘recently’) and the point of reference (‘normal’) is open to interpretation. But respondents are not interrogated, and if they answer that they have experienced no such event, the interviewer proceeds to the next item. Because of this, the item is either measuring people’s sensitivity to the positive and negative events in their lives, or the extent to which people are willing to identify such events. In either case it is measuring the direction of people’s attention to the positive or negative side of their life.

On average across the surveys, about half of the people sampled state they have experienced such an event (Table A12.1)

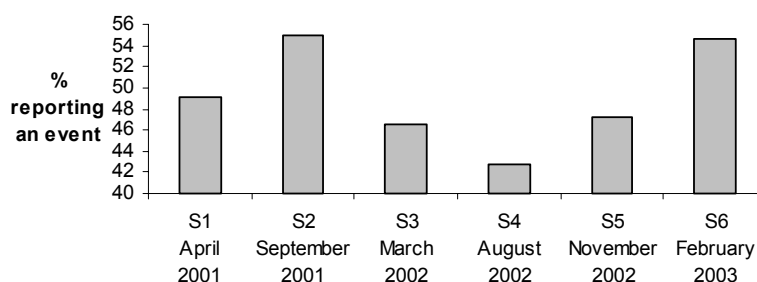


Figure 13.1: Percentage of Respondents Reporting on Recent Personal Life Event

As can be seen, the proportion, of people reporting a personal life event has peaked for the second time. The new value of 54.6% is almost the same as that immediately following September 11 (55.0%). The breakdown into happy and sad events is presented below.

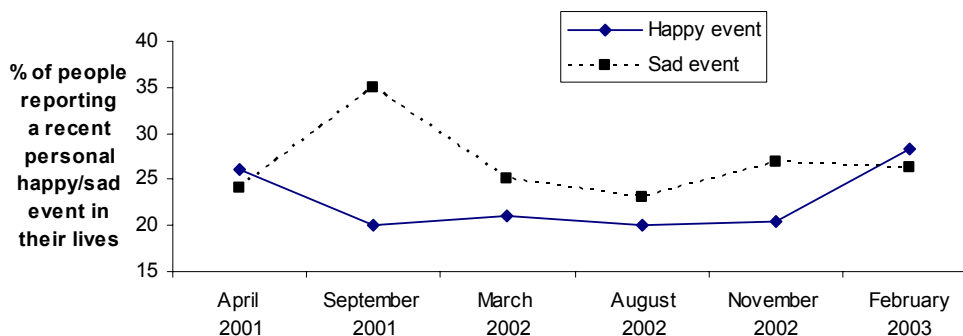


Figure 13.2: The percentage of people reporting a happy or a sad event in their lives

These differences in the incidence of people reporting happy/sad personal life events differs between the surveys: $\chi^2(10,11887) = 178.78, p < .001$.

The above Figure shows that the relative dominance of happy events has been restored for the first time since before September 11. However, the reported incidence of both type of event

is somewhat elevated (Table A12.2). Sad events remain 2.4% above Survey 1, which may be considered to lie within the range of natural variation. If the five percentage values for sadness excluding September 11 are used as data, they have a mean of 25.1 and standard deviation of 1.52. Thus, taking two standard deviations around the mean, the normal range for the percentage of people reporting a recent sad event is 22.1 to 28.14. In these terms, the current value of 26.2 falls well within this range, being within one standard deviation of the mean. By contrast, the value of 35.4 recorded immediately following September 11 is well outside the normal range, being 6.8 standard deviations from the mean.

The incidence of happy events has risen to 3.0% above its level in Survey 1 and 8.0% above its level in November 2002. An argument can be mounted that this rise constitutes a return to normal after 14 months of being depressed.

Two kinds of analysis support this conclusion. First, if a Chi-square for trend is applied to the happy event frequencies over Surveys S1-S5 it is highly significant ($\chi^2 = 29.329$, $df=4$, $p<.000$). If a similar Chi-square is applied over surveys S2-S6, it also is significant ($\chi^2 = 27.432$, $df=4$, $p<.000$). These analyses confirm a depressed frequency of reporting happy life events over the 14 months following September 11.

The second form of analysis uses the four frequency values from September 2001 to November 2002 (S2-S5) as data. They produce a mean of 20.13 ± 0.81 . This yields normal range of 18.5 to 21.8%. In these terms, Survey 1 falls outside the range, being 6.5 standard deviations above the mean. The current survey value of 28.4 is 10.2 standard deviations above the mean.

An additional observation on these happy event data is that the sudden rise of 8.0% since the previous survey is the largest change between consecutive surveys yet recorded. This raises the question of why this rise is so marked and why it has occurred at this particular time.

One possibility is that the looming war induced an enhanced sense of optimism as a defense against anxiety. The war differs from the terrorist attacks in that it had not yet taken place, and so was an anticipated event. Thus, to think of reasons why the war is unlikely to take place is one way people could stave-off the personal impact of dark thoughts of war. In doing this, they may shift their threshold for the recognition of positive events in their lives and, as a consequence, more people report the occurrence of recent happy events.

Another possibility is that the prospect of war and the threat and danger it involves sharpens people's appreciation of life.

Summary interpretation

Following September 11, people reported the occurrence of more sad events and less happy events in their personal lives. The reported incidence of such happy and sad events has now returned to normal.

The incidence of reporting recent sad events returned to normal within 6 months following its elevation by the September 11 terrorist attacks.

The incidence of reporting recent happy events took 14 months to return to normal after its depression by the September 11 attacks.

Gender and Life Events

Females are generally more likely to report that something has happened to them recently causing them to feel happier or sadder than normal (Table A12.3).

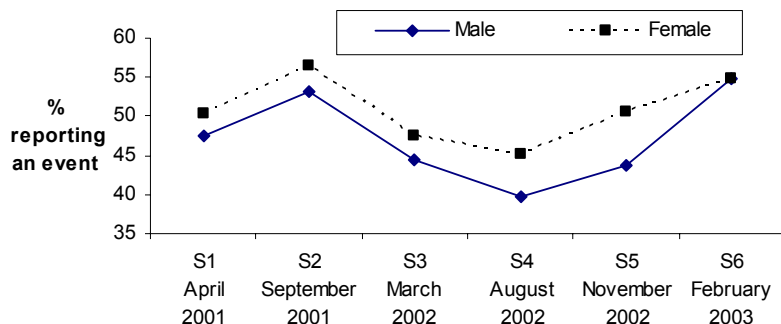


Figure 13.3: Gender Differences in Reporting a Personal Life Event: Distribution as % of Total Survey N

In Survey 6, however, 54% of both males and females reported a life event. This is the first time the incidence for each gender has converged. However, the relative proportion of happy and sad events tells a different story.

The data below have been created through the following process. Within each survey, those people who recorded a life event were split by a gender. Then, within gender, the percentage recording a happy or a sad event was calculated, and the difference between these two percentages is displayed.

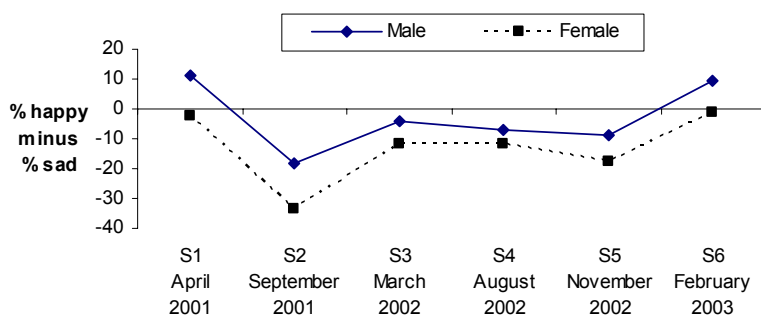


Figure 13.4: Percent of Happy Events minus Percent of Sad Events

From this it is clear that the normal pattern of reporting, as depicted by April 2001, was severely disrupted by the events by S11. There was a partial recovery by the third survey, then little change until the latest survey, which shows the original pattern has been restored.

Age and Life Events

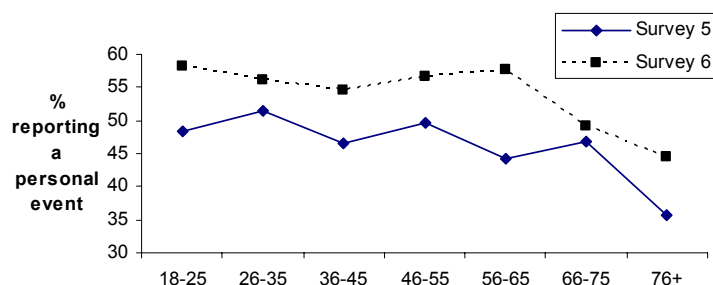


Figure 13.5: Percentage of the Sample Reporting a Personal Event x Age: Distribution

The proportion of people reporting an event has risen for all age groups since the last survey. There is also a general overall trend for the oldest group to report fewer events that have recently made them feel happier or sadder than normal.

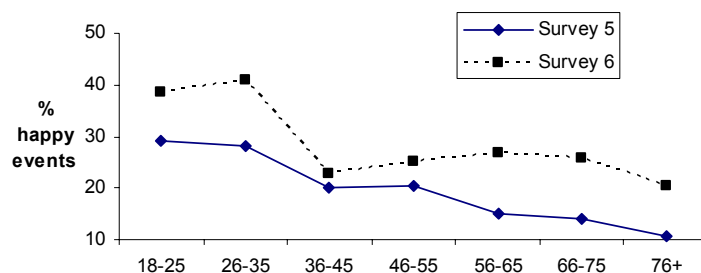


Figure 13.6: Percentage of the Sample Reporting a Happy Event x Age: Distribution

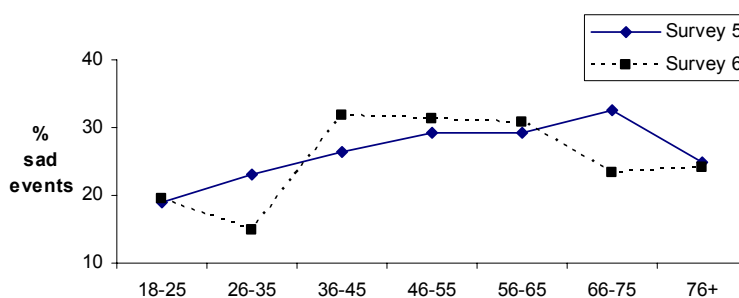


Figure 13.7: Percentage of People Reporting a Sad Event x Age: Distribution

The break-down of life events shown in Figure 13.5 and Figure 13.6 indicate relatively little change in the frequency of sad events and a marked rise in the frequency of happy events, as shown previously in Figure 13.2. However, the distribution of these changes is not even across the age-ranges. In particular, the rise in happy event frequency is minimally evident in the 36-55 age group. This group also evidenced a slight rise in the frequency of sad events. It is interesting that people of this age show the lowest level of personal wellbeing (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.4). One possible reason may be that this age group comprises a high proportion of people experiencing the strains of rearing a family or relationship breakdown, such that the optimistic forces apparent in other age groups are effectively negated.

It is also clear from Figure 13.5 and Figure 13.6 that there is a trend with increasing age for the recognition of happy events to decrease, and of sad events to increase. It is interesting that this is not paralleled by decreasing personal wellbeing as people get older. Apparently the homeostatic system is able to accommodate to these chronically changed perceptions thereby keeping personal wellbeing constant.

Income and Life Events

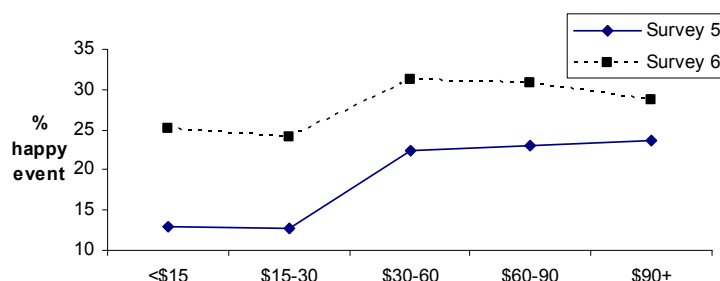


Figure 13.8: Income x Happy Life Events: Distribution

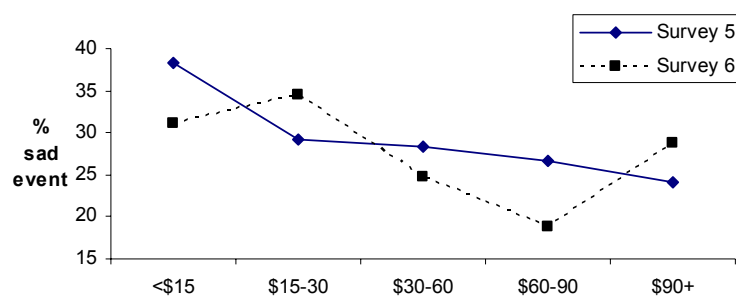


Figure 13.9: Income x Sad Life Events: Distribution

It can be seen that the income trends for the two life events are opposite. As income increases, the frequency of people reporting sad events decreases, and the frequency for happy events increases.

This is consistent with a recently published review of the function of money in relation to wellbeing (Cummins, 2000). It is proposed that money is a flexible resource which allows people to avoid many aspects of life which have a negative effect on wellbeing. This permits rich people to maximise their potential for personal wellbeing to a greater extent than people who are poor. It also implies that rich people are less exposed to negative life events and more exposed to positive events, as indicated by these present data.

Another explanation is that income is a measure of people's social status, with those higher in the social hierarchy enjoying greater satisfaction for psychosocial rather than material reasons.

In terms of the changes between Surveys 5 and 6, it is evident that there has been little coherent change in the frequency of sad events. However, all income groups have registered an increased frequency of happy events, with this influence being highest in the lowest income groups.

13.2. Perceived Strength of Events

We also ask people who have experienced such an event, “**how strong would you rate this influence?**” The strength across the four surveys is as follows:

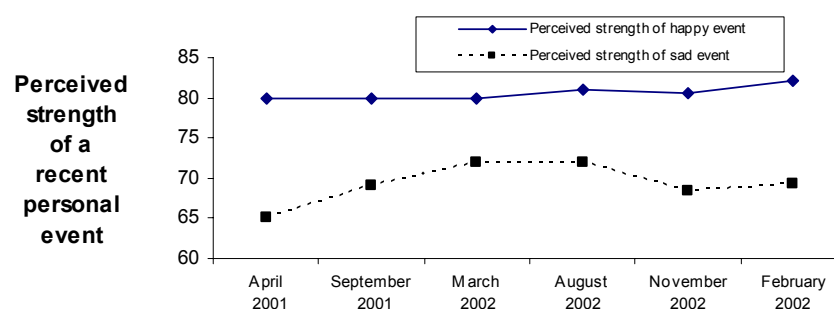


Figure 13.10: Perceived strength of recent personal events

Most obviously from these data, the perceived strength of a happy event exceeds that of a sad event. For example, using the data from Survey 6, $t(1072) = 10.19$, $p < .001$. This is an example of the positive bias that pervades our thinking, and which is part of the homeostatic device that maintains subjective wellbeing as positive (Section 1.2).

More remarkable, however, is the stability of the experienced strength of happy, positive life events across the five surveys. The values differ by just 2.8% and an ANOVA incorporating these values is non-significant S1-6: $F(5,2650) = 1.83, p > .05$.

Sad events evidence somewhat less stability. Here, the ANOVA is significant S1-6: $F(5,3172) = 4.33, p < .005$ [$S1 < S3, p < .005$; $S1 < S4, p < .005$]

Post-hoc Tukey tests indicate the following significant trends:

- Within 6 months following S11 the strength of response to sad events went up.
- This elevated strength of response persisted over S3 and S4.
- In November 2002 (S5) and February 2003 (S6), the strength has diminished and is no longer different from S1.

This appears to be a remarkable demonstration of adaptation within the Australian population.

Household Income effects on Intensity

No income group differences in intensity could be found for either happy events (S6: happy: $F(5,441) = .74, p > .05$) or sad events (S6 sad: $F(5,421) = .78, p > .05$)

Gender Effects on Intensity

The gender difference for happy events is significant $t(557) = -4.03, p < .001$, and for sad events is non-significant $t(513) = -.207, p > .05$. This is the same finding as for Survey 5 and so appears to be reliable.

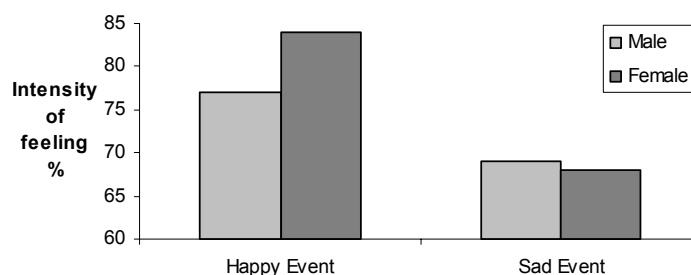


Figure 13.11: The Intensity of Happiness/Sadness to a Personal Life Event

It is interesting that this familiar pattern of increased emotional responsiveness in females only occurs for happy events. It is also notable that the strength of felt sadness for both genders approximately the same value of 70% as is found for people's sadness when recalling terrorist attacks (see Table A11.4).

Age effects on Intensity

An age group difference is present in the strength of response to happy personal life events (S6 Happy: $F(6,547) = 2.62, p < .05$: $18-25 < 26-35, p < .05$) and sad events (S6 Sad: $F(6,507) = 2.38, p < .05$: No post hoc significance).

However, these differences are marginal (Table A12.9) and no significant differences were found in Survey 5. We conclude that there are no reliable age effects on experienced event intensity.

Age x Gender interaction effects on Intensity

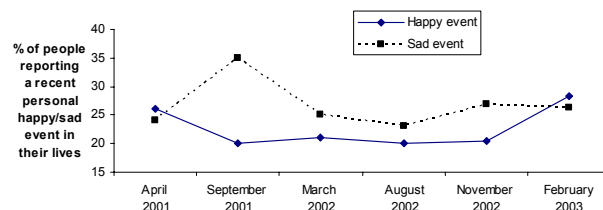
No significant interaction was found for either happy events ($F(6,547) = .71, p > .05$) or sad events ($F(6,507) = .57, p > .05$). This is similar to the findings from Survey 5. It is concluded there is no reliable age x gender interaction in the strength of response to personal life events.

Is the strength of happiness/sadness for personal life events linked to the experience of S11/Bali as a sad event?

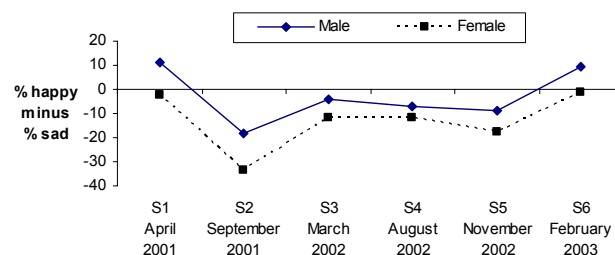
In both Survey 5 and Survey 6, whether or not people recalled the Bali attacks with sadness had no influence on the strength of their experienced happy or sad events.

Dot Point Summary Life Events

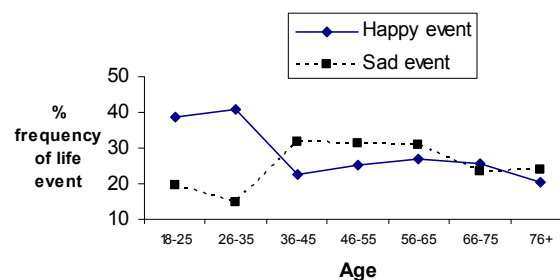
1. The frequency of reporting happy or sad personal events has returned to normal levels for the first time since September 11. The elevated incidence of sad events disappeared within six months, while the depressed incidence of happy events disappeared within 14 months.



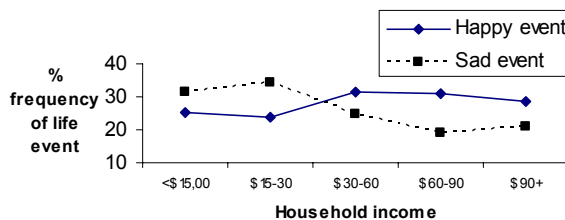
2. The frequency of reporting happy and sad events is about the same for both genders. However, males are more likely to report happy events and females are more likely to report sad events.



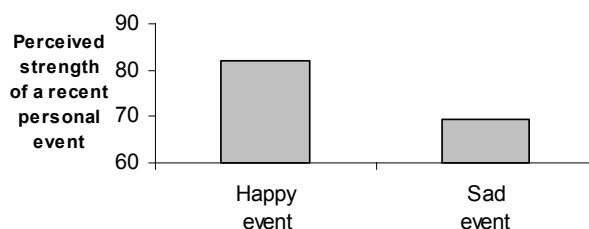
3. As people get older they tend to report fewer happy events and more sad events.



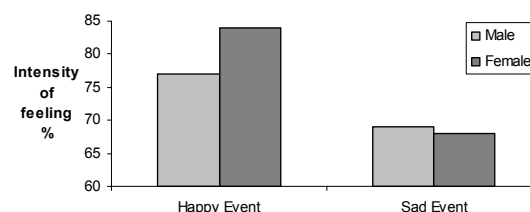
4. People in high income households report more happy events and fewer sad events than people who are poor. This is consistent with money used as a flexible resource to avoid negative experiences. It may also reflect the effect of social position on wellbeing.



5. People experience happy events with greater intensity than they experience sad events.



6. Females experience happy events, but not sad events, with greater intensity than males.



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Appendix A1. Summary

The analyses in this Table have been computed using analysis of variance with post-hoc Tukey, or Dunnett T3 tests.

Table A1.1: Comparison between all 6 surveys measured in Degree of Satisfaction (%)

Question	Survey 1 (N=1974)		Survey 2 (N=1973)		Survey 3 (N=2030)		Survey 4 (N=1986)		Survey 5 (N=1966)		Survey 6 (N=1,979)		p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	73.15	13.33	74.36	13.02	75.19	12.52	74.41	12.27	74.58	12.29	75.21	11.84	.000
					S3>S1 p = .000		S4>S1 p=.032		S5>S1 p = .005		S6>S1 p=.000		
<i>Personal Index domains</i>													
- standard of living	74.46	19.41	77.25	18.46	77.65	18.17	76.48	17.39	77.30	17.24	77.69	17.39	.000
					S2>S1 p = .000	S3>S1 p = .000	S4>S1 p = .009		S5>S1 p = .000		S6>S1 p = .000		
- health	73.64	21.31	75.12	20.47	75.35	20.98	74.93	19.77	75.81	19.68	75.99	19.59	.006
									S5>S1 p = .013		S6>S1 p = .005		
- achievements	73.17	18.39	74.18	18.58	74.83	18.17	73.98	17.21	74.88	17.78	74.99	17.16	.010
									S5>S1 p = .046		S6>S1 p = .020		
- relationships	78.20	21.21	79.12	21.94	79.22	21.69	78.98	21.07	78.69	21.64	80.58	19.63	.008
											S6>S1 p = .004		
- safety	75.09	20.19	75.75	20.01	76.82	19.66	77.18	18.50	75.84	19.20	76.85	18.50	.004
							S4>S1 p = .010						
- community	68.59	20.68	70.54	21.03	70.68	19.72	69.54	19.71	69.97	20.49	70.98	19.69	.002
					S2>S1 p = .049	S3>S1 p = .017					S6>S1 p = .003		
- future security	68.91	21.09	68.56	20.64	71.00	20.20	69.35	20.18	69.82	19.60	69.44	20.51	.004
					S3>S1 p = .021	S3>S2 p = .003							

Appendix A1 Summary continued

Question	Survey 1 (N=1974)		Survey 2 (N=1973)		Survey 3 (N=2030)		Survey 4 (N=1986)		Survey 5 (N=1966)		Survey 6 (N=1,979)		p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Life as whole	75.17	19.59	77.00	19.32	78.14	17.86	77.15	17.16	77.68	17.25	78.15	16.61	.000
			S2>S1 <i>p</i> = .046		S3>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S4>S1 <i>p</i> = .001		S5>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S6>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		
<i>Survey-specific aspects of Personal Life</i>													
- spiritual/religious	-	-	-	-	73.39	24.21	71.58	23.35	75.29	21.14	75.08	23.12	.000
									S5>S4 <i>p</i> = .000		S6>S4 <i>p</i> = .000		
- financial security	-	-	-	-	69.11	22.14	66.49	20.83	67.00	21.13	67.38	21.56	.001
					S3>S4 <i>p</i> = .001		S3>S5 <i>p</i> = .011						
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	55.78	-	58.61	14.42	60.72	15.45	60.23	15.17	60.68	15.28	60.32	15.22	.000
					S3>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		S4>S2 <i>p</i> = .009		S5>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		S6>S2 <i>p</i> = .005		
<i>National domains</i>													
- economic situation	53.60	20.16	57.82	18.66	64.01	19.61	63.91	19.32	65.04	19.07	65.44	18.77	.000
			S2>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S3>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S4>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S5>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S6>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		
					S3>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		S4>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		S5>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		S6>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		
- environment	57.92	19.40	59.87	19.19	60.91	.000	59.08	19.54	57.92	20.06	59.85	19.02	.000
			S2>S1 <i>p</i> = .023		S3>S1 <i>p</i> = .000						S6>S5 <i>p</i> = .031		
			S2>S5 <i>p</i> = .029		S3>S4 <i>p</i> = .045		S3>S5 <i>p</i> = .000						
- social conditions	59.18	19.89	62.53	17.96	62.76	.000	61.99	18.89	62.62	18.84	63.00	18.48	.000
			S2>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S3>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S4>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S5>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S6>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		
- Australia governed	-	-	58.69	23.66	52.80	.000	53.26	24.50	55.77	24.27	53.45	26.29	.000
			S2>S3 <i>p</i> = .000						S5>S3 <i>p</i> = .001				
			S2>S4 <i>p</i> = .000						S5>S4 <i>p</i> = .007				
			S2>S5 <i>p</i> = .001						S5>S6 <i>p</i> = .041				
			S2>S6 <i>p</i> = .000										
- business	-	-	55.41	18.88	59.88	.000	59.31	18.62	61.11	18.55	58.86	19.35	.000

Appendix A1 Summary continued

Question	Survey 1 (N=1974)		Survey 2 (N=1973)		Survey 3 (N=2030)		Survey 4 (N=1986)		Survey 5 (N=1966)		Survey 6 (N=1,979)		p	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
					S3>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		S4>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		S5>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		S6>S2 <i>p</i> = .000			
									S5>S4 <i>p</i> = .018					
- national security	-	-	57.32	20.18	63.33	.000	62.93	20.21	61.04	19.72	60.53	21.26	.000	
					S3>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		S4>S2 <i>p</i> = .000							
					S3>S5 <i>p</i> = .005		S4>S5 <i>p</i> = .034							
					S3>S6 <i>p</i> = .002		S4>S6 <i>p</i> = .002							
Life in Australia	69.64	20.90	73.89	20.05	84.79	.000	83.83	16.76	83.58	17.39	84.43	16.54	.000	
					S2>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S3>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S4>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S5>S1 <i>p</i> = .000		S6>S1 <i>p</i> = .000	
					S3>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		S4>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		S5>S2 <i>p</i> = .000		S6>S2 <i>p</i> = .000			
Trends														
- own life changing for the better	63.81	19.22	63.54	19.63	-	.887	-	-	63.56	19.28	-	-	.887	
- Australia changing for the better	52.84	19.83	53.62	19.25	-	.456	-	-	53.27	19.84	-	-	.456	

Appendix A2. Household Income

Table A2.1: Actual Income

	≤\$15,000		>\$15,000- \$30,000		>\$30,000- \$60,000		>\$60,000- \$90,000		>\$90,000- \$120,000		>\$120,000+		p=
N =	217		317		491		301		119		117		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	72.98	13.06	73.83	13.82	74.22	11.48	76.10	11.17	76.87	10.28	77.13	10.13	.001
<i>Personal domains</i>													
1. Standard of living	71.44	23.19	75.89	19.08	75.37	16.90	80.03	14.27	80.92	12.95	84.19	12.54	.000
2. Health	70.51	24.17	72.02	22.20	77.17	18.38	77.28	18.87	78.74	17.20	78.72	15.46	.000
3. Achievements in life	73.75	20.98	74.34	19.17	72.96	16.73	75.50	14.61	76.05	13.91	76.32	17.05	.127
4. Personal relationships	78.71	21.90	79.46	21.44	79.43	20.12	80.96	18.86	82.52	15.03	80.17	18.80	.372
5. How safe you feel	75.85	19.98	76.22	20.49	77.66	17.37	78.04	16.10	78.15	17.27	77.35	15.78	.682
6. Community Conn.	70.51	21.01	72.11	20.71	69.06	19.53	71.29	18.85	71.93	18.88	70.00	17.91	.324
7. Future security	68.37	20.67	68.55	23.68	68.09	19.88	70.20	18.20	69.91	19.54	73.16	17.50	.110
Life as a whole	77.51	20.40	77.51	18.80	76.50	15.94	78.54	14.42	79.41	13.67	81.03	13.35	.032
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS													
- Spiritual/religious	80.37	21.22	75.56	24.10	74.81	22.81	69.80	23.99	74.48	21.23	73.91	23.53	.002
- Financial security	59.26	25.91	62.93	23.68	65.19	20.52	70.20	17.68	73.53	17.30	77.18	16.13	.000
- Savings/investments	46.70	28.81	55.78	27.36	58.64	22.51	63.31	20.73	67.54	19.87	67.95	20.58	.000
- Financial security control	62.66	28.92	60.89	28.09	64.58	22.35	68.21	22.19	70.94	18.98	71.62	19.25	.000
- Financial situation improve	49.95	29.72	58.34	25.24	66.27	20.61	70.27	19.88	73.76	18.97	74.48	16.22	.000
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	58.28	16.72	59.66	15.80	59.76	15.42	61.28	14.27	60.86	14.49	61.35	15.38	.342
<i>National domains</i>													
1. Economic situation	61.58	22.70	63.28	20.91	65.46	18.82	67.21	16.31	68.38	17.95	68.79	14.69	.001
2. State of the environment	60.00	19.64	59.39	19.05	59.18	19.15	59.90	17.45	60.59	20.31	58.10	19.15	.919
3. Social conditions	62.34	19.70	62.81	18.72	62.56	18.45	62.71	17.18	61.60	18.68	61.45	19.35	.977
4. Government	52.47	28.58	50.98	27.57	53.77	25.69	54.53	24.75	52.02	25.66	57.16	26.30	.286
5. Business	54.57	20.09	57.30	20.44	58.62	18.61	61.16	17.68	61.12	19.51	61.91	17.86	.001
6. National Security	60.53	23.27	60.95	21.61	60.34	21.16	61.44	20.80	59.57	19.71	62.76	21.65	.864

Appendix A2: Household Income continued

	≤\$15,000		>\$15,000- \$30,000		>\$30,000- \$60,000		>\$60,000- \$90,000		>\$90,000- \$120,000		>\$120,000+		p=
N =	217		317		491		301		119		117		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Life in Australia	85.77	17.99	84.89	17.60	84.13	16.01	83.77	16.43	84.66	15.17	82.84	13.04	.604
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS													
Citizenship pride	92.64	13.77	91.09	17.78	89.78	17.14	88.97	19.13	90.68	15.84	86.29	22.52	.032
Level of anxiety about Iraq	72.23	20.43	72.69	19.72	72.36	18.24	68.15	18.85	73.50	17.87	70.00	15.77	.066

Table A2.2: Income Distribution

	<\$15,000	\$15,000- \$30,000	\$31,000- \$60,000	\$61,000- \$90,000	\$91,000- \$120,000	\$121,000+	Total
N	217	317	491	302	119	117	1,563
%	13.9	20.3	31.4	19.3	7.6	7.5	100

Table A2.3: Differences in Wellbeing Due to Income

Variable	p	Post-hoc Analyses (\$K per annum)
PWI	.001	<15: < 91-120; 121+
Standard of living	.000	<15: < 61-90; 91-120; 121+ 15-30: < 31-60; 61-90, 90-120; 121+ 31-60: < 61-90; 91-120; 121+
Health	.000	<15: < 31-60; 61-90; 91-120; 121+ 15-30: < 31-60; 61-90, 90-120; 121+
Life as a whole	.032	31-60: < 121+
<u>Survey specific:</u>		
Religious/Spiritual	.002	<15: < 61-90
Financial Security	.000	<15: < 31-60; 61-90; 91-120; 121+ 15-30: < 61-90, 90-120; 121+ 31-60: < 61-90; 91-120; 121+
Savings/investments	.000	<15: < 15-30; 31-60; 61-90; 91-120; 121+ 15-30: < 61-90, 90-120; 121+ 31-60: < 61-90; 91-120; 121+ 61-90: < 120+
Financial security control	.000	<15: < 91-120; 121+ 15-30: < 61-90, 90-120; 121+ 31-60: < 91-120; 121+
Financial situation improve	.000	<15: < 31-60; 61-90; 91-120; 121+ 15-30: < 31-60; 61-90, 90-120; 121+ 31-60: < 91-120; 121+
<u>National</u>		
Economic situation	.001	<15: < 61-90; 91-120; 121+ 15-30: < 121+
Business	.001	<15: < 61-90; 91-120; 121+
Citizenship pride	.032	n/a

Table A2.4: Income x Gender: Distribution

Income	Males (N=803)		Females (N=760)	
	N	%	N	%
<\$15,000	88	11.0	129	17.0
\$15,000-\$30,000	165	20.5	152	20.0
\$31,000-\$60,000	253	31.5	238	31.3
\$61,000-\$90,000	159	19.8	143	18.8
\$91,000-\$120,000	66	8.2	53	7.0
\$121,000+	72	9.0	45	5.9

$$\chi^2(5, 1563) = 16.07, p < .01$$

Table A2.5: Income x Age: Distribution

	<\$15,000	\$15,000- \$30,000	\$31,000- \$60,000	\$61,000- \$90,000	\$91,000- \$120,000	\$121,000+	Total
18-25	11	21	54	19	12	12	129
26-35	8	33	87	77	31	14	250
36-45	14	47	131	90	30	39	351
46-55	32	42	97	69	29	28	297
56-65	49	73	78	32	13	18	263
66-75	53	72	32	9	1	4	171
76+	40	24	8	4	1	2	79
Total	207	312	487	300	117	117	1540

$$\chi^2(30, 1540) = 380.77, p < .001$$

Table A2.6: Income x Age: Personal Wellbeing Index

	<\$15,000	\$15,000- \$30,000	\$31,000- \$60,000	\$61,000+	Total
18-25	11	21	54	43	N=129
% within Age	8.5%	16.3%	41.9%	33.3%	
(Mean)	71.43	71.16	71.99	76.63	p=.091
(SD)	6.94	10.22	11.77	8.67	
26-35	8	33	87	122	N=250
% within Age	3.2%	13.2%	34.8%	48.8%	
(Mean)	71.07	68.11	74.30	75.79	p=.012
(SD)	12.77	14.91	10.04	11.76	
		15-30<61+, p=.007			
36-45	14	47	131	159	N=351
% within Age	4.0%	13.4%	37.3%	45.3%	
(Mean)	63.06	69.32	72.56	76.29	p=.001
(SD)	12.79	14.45	10.58	10.05	
		<15k<61+, p=.011			
		15-30<61+, p=.019			
		31-60<61+, p=.015			
46-55	32	42	97	126	N=297
% within Age	10.8%	14.1%	32.7%	42.4%	
(Mean)	65.76	65.11	72.62	76.50	p=.000
(SD)	16.62	19.49	13.96	11.52	
		<15k<61+, p=.013			
		15-30<61+, p=.006			
56-65	49	73	78	63	N=263
% within Age	18.6%	27.8%	29.7%	24.0%	
(Mean)	71.34	78.75	77.96	76.57	p=.010
(SD)	12.94	10.21	9.67	10.20	
		<15k<15-30, p=.008			
		<15k<31-60, p=.020			
66-75	53	72	32	14	N=171
% within Age	31.0%	42.1%	18.7%	8.2%	
(Mean)	77.23	77.96	80.86	81.32	p=.262
(SD)	8.64	9.87	9.59	11.74	
76+	40	24	8	7	N=79
% within Age	50.6%	30.4%	10.1%	8.9%	
(Mean)	79.68	80.25	77.50	82.45	p=.840
(SD)	11.60	10.12	11.11	5.70	

Table A2.7: Income x Age: Personal Wellbeing Index

	<\$15K	\$15-30K	\$31-60K	\$61K+	Total
18-35	19	54	141	165	N=379
Mean	71.28	69.34	73.43	76.01	p=.002
SD	9.50	13.19	10.75	11.03	
36-55	32	42	97	126	N=297
Mean	65.76	65.11	72.62	76.50	p=.000
SD	16.62	19.49	13.96	11.52	
	<i><15K<61+, p=.013</i>				
	<i>15-30K<61+, p=.006</i>				
56+	166	221	253	247	N=887
Mean	74.50	76.54	75.30	76.82	p=.131
SD	12.28	11.66	10.71	10.17	

Table A2.8: Income, Age and Gender: Distribution

	<\$15,000	\$15,000- \$30,000	\$31,000- \$60,000	\$61,000- \$90,000	\$91,000- \$120,000	\$121,000+	Total
Male 18-25	7	11	24	14	8	9	73
Female 18-25	4	10	30	5	4	3	56
Male 26-35	4	8	40	40	14	9	115
Female 26-35	4	25	47	37	17	5	135
Male 36-45	9	26	68	38	16	17	174
Female 36-45	5	21	63	52	14	22	177
Male 46-55	15	24	55	38	18	19	169
Female 46-55	17	18	42	31	11	9	128
Male 56-65	16	43	38	19	9	12	137
Female 56-65	33	30	40	13	4	6	126
Male 66-75	17	38	24	6	1	4	90
Female 66-75	36	34	8	3	0	0	81
Male 76+	15	14	3	3	0	2	37
Female 76+	25	10	5	1	1	0	42
Total	207	312	487	300	117	117	1540

$$\chi^2(65, 1540) = 454.54, p < .001$$

Table A2.9: People Aged 56+ on <\$15,000: Gender Distribution

Household size	Males (N=48)		Females (N=93)	
	N	%	N	%
1 person	18	37.5	47	50.5
2 people	26	54.2	41	44.1
3 people	4	8.3	3	3.2
4 people	0	0	2	2.2

Table A2.10: Income and Education: Distribution

	<\$15,000		\$15,000- \$30,000		\$31,000- \$60,000		\$61,000- \$90,000		\$91,000- \$120,000		\$121,000+		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Primary	30	42.9	20	28.6	11	15.7	6	8.6	0	0	3	4.3	70
Secondary	113	16.2	182	26.1	239	34.2	102	14.6	25	3.6	37	5.3	698
Post 2°- Non Uni	33	13.3	64	25.7	79	31.7	47	18.9	16	6.4	10	4.0	213
Post 2°- Uni	40	7.4	51	9.4	162	29.8	146	26.8	78	14.3	67	12.3	544
Total	216		317		491		301		119		117		1561

An overall Chi-square applied to the data in Table A2.11 is significant ($\chi^2 = (15,1561) = 226.54$, $p < .001$) as is also the comparison between University and Secondary ($\chi^2 = 5,1242 = 150.21$, $p < .001$), and University and Non-university ($\chi^2 (5,793) = 63.67$, $p < .001$).

Table A2.11: Income and Number in Household: Distribution (% within household)

	<\$15,000		\$15,000- \$30,000		\$31,000- \$60,000		\$61,000- \$90,000		\$91,000- \$120,000		\$121,000+		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	91	38.6	64	27.1	63	26.7	12	5.1	3	1.3	3	1.3	236
2	90	15.5	150	25.9	175	30.2	97	16.8	37	6.4	30	5.2	579
3	16	61.1	41	15.7	95	36.4	51	19.5	29	11.1	29	11.1	261
4	12	4.0	38	12.7	95	31.7	90	30.0	33	11.0	32	10.7	300
5	3	2.6	14	12.3	39	34.2	36	31.6	12	10.5	10	8.8	114
6	1	2.3	5	11.4	14	31.8	13	29.5	3	6.8	8	18.2	44
7 +	2	10.5	5	26.3	6	31.6	2	10.5	1	5.3	3	15.8	19
Total	215		317		487		301		118		115		1553

Table A2.12: All People on \$121,000+: Gender and Household Size Distribution

Household size	Males (N=72)		Females (N=43)	
	N	%	N	%
1 person	0	0	3	7.0
2 people	23	31.9	7	16.3
3 people	20	27.8	9	20.9
4 people	16	22.2	16	37.2
5 people	6	8.3	4	9.3
6 people	7	9.7	4	9.3

Table A2.13: Income x Number in Household: Personal Wellbeing Index

		<\$15,000	\$15,000- \$30,000	\$31,000- \$60,000	\$61,000- \$90,000	\$91,000- \$120,000	\$121,000+	Total
1		91	64	63	12	3	3	236
PWI	(M)	73.11	71.61	69.59	79.17	76.19	73.81	p=.284
	(SD)	13.90	14.80	12.38	8.25	19.71	4.12	
2		90	150	175	97	37	30	579
PWI	(M)	74.17	76.80	77.53	76.33	77.46	76.62	p=.348
	(SD)	12.62	11.99	10.04	9.82	10.35	13.29	
3		16	41	95	51	29	29	261
PWI	(M)	70.00	71.68	71.81	75.80	76.60	77.24	p=.042
	(SD)	11.69	14.15	11.11	11.04	10.24	9.74	
4		12	38	95	90	33	32	300
PWI	(M)	70.12	72.06	74.18	75.25	77.01	77.41	p=.194
	(SD)	11.12	16.85	11.83	12.88	9.35	8.35	
5		3	14	39	36	12	10	114
PWI	(M)	58.10	69.01	73.40	77.10	75.24	76.71	p=.043
	(SD)	17.22	11.61	11.16	11.73	12.10	6.43	
6+		3	10	20	15	4	11	63
PWI	(M)	77.14	65.00	74.79	75.81	74.29	79.35	p=.112
	(SD)	12.21	14.80	10.01	10.67	7.65	11.79	
Total		215	317	487	301	118	115	1553

Table A2.14: Income x Number in Household (Collapsed Groups): Personal Wellbeing Index

	1	2	3 or 4	5 or 6+	
<\$15,000 - \$30,000	142	253	107	30	N=532
Mean	72.41	75.70	71.37	67.34	p=.001
SD	14.29	12.36	14.36	13.52	
	2>3&4, p=.031				
	2>5&6+, p=.008				
\$31,000 - \$60,000	59	179	190	59	N=487
Mean	69.70	77.31	73.00	73.88	p=.000
SD	12.48	10.16	11.51	10.70	
	2>1, p=.000				
	2>3&4, p=.001				
\$61,000+	18	164	264	88	N=534
Mean	77.78	76.64	76.21	76.74	p=.916
SD	9.81	10.60	10.97	10.77	
Total	219	596	561	177	1553

Table A2.15: Income x Living with Parents: Distribution (% within Yes or No)

	<\$15,000		\$15,000- \$30,000		\$31,000- \$60,000		\$61,000- \$90,000		\$91,000- \$120,000		\$121,000+		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Yes	6	5.6	16	15.0	41	38.3	25	23.4	10	9.3	9	8.4	107
No	211	14.5	301	20.7	450	30.9	277	19.0	109	7.5	108	7.4	1456
Total	217		317		491		302		119		117		1563

$$\chi^2(5, 1563) = 10.57, p > .05$$

Table A2.16: Income x Living with Parent(s): Personal Wellbeing Index

	Yes			No			p
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
<\$15,000	6	72.62	15.32	200	72.99	13.03	.956
\$15,000-\$30,000	16	71.61	14.47	291	73.96	13.80	.509
\$31,000-\$60,000	40	69.64	11.85	443	74.63	11.37	.008
\$61,000-\$90,000	25	75.60	10.60	273	76.15	11.24	.815
\$91,000-\$120,000	9	78.73	7.90	108	76.72	10.46	.575
\$121,000+	9	78.73	7.87	108	77.00	10.32	.491

Appendix A3. Gender

Table A3.1: Gender Differences

N =	Male		Female		p=
	973		1005		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	74.69	11.69	75.71	11.97	.057
<i>Personal domains</i>					
1. Standard of living	76.93	16.98	78.42	17.76	.057
2. Health	75.28	19.39	76.67	19.77	.113
3. Achievements in life	74.07	17.33	75.88	16.96	.019
4. Personal relationships	79.08	20.10	82.05	19.06	.001
5. How safe you feel	78.10	18.09	75.64	18.82	.003
6. Community connect	69.73	19.93	72.19	19.38	.006
7. Future security	69.35	20.90	69.51	20.13	.862
Life as a whole	77.47	16.65	78.82	16.56	.072
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS					
- Spiritual/religious	72.41	24.62	77.39	21.50	.000
- Financial security	66.15	21.31	68.58	21.75	.013
- Savings/investments	59.19	23.53	60.43	25.75	.265
- Financial security control	65.59	23.81	67.30	24.27	.114
- Financial security improve	65.90	22.53	64.56	24.41	.213
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	60.54	15.64	60.10	14.80	.543
<i>National domains</i>					
1. Economic situation	65.96	19.33	64.93	18.21	.227
2. State of the environment	59.46	19.74	60.22	18.29	.376
3. Social conditions	63.10	19.25	62.90	17.70	.816
4. Government	53.95	25.99	52.96	26.57	.403
5. Business	59.53	19.47	58.19	19.21	.135
6. National Security	60.59	22.32	60.48	20.18	.909
Life in Australia	83.67	16.82	85.17	16.24	.046
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS					
Citizenship pride	88.79	18.46	92.08	15.87	.000
Anxiety about Iraq	70.32	18.39	73.57	19.56	.001

Table A3.2: Gender Differences Across Surveys: Personal Wellbeing Index

Survey	1		2		3		4		5		6		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Safety	Mean	75.19	75.19	77.08	74.97	77.74	76.30	78.21	76.18	77.86	73.86	78.10	75.64
	SD	20.90	19.66	19.10	20.48	20.04	19.44	18.01	18.90	18.20	19.94	18.09	18.82
Relationships	Mean	77.06	79.02	75.75	81.08	76.17	80.96	77.34	80.54	76.39	80.92	79.08	82.05
	SD	21.36	21.06	23.18	20.95	23.00	20.71	21.58	20.45	22.23	20.82	20.10	19.06
Community	Mean	66.13	70.38	67.59	72.26	68.22	72.09	67.59	71.40	68.72	71.21	69.73	72.19
	SD	22.12	19.37	21.54	20.55	20.56	19.09	19.97	19.27	20.67	20.24	19.93	19.38
Spirituality/Religion	Mean	NA		NA		NA		68.48	74.13	73.33	76.97	72.41	77.39
	SD	NA		NA		NA		24.28	22.25	21.58	20.63	24.62	21.50

Table A3.3: Gender x Age

Variable	Age Group	Male			Female		
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
PWB Age: F(6,1867) = 11.14, <i>p</i> <.001 Gender: F(1,1867) = 3.52, <i>p</i> >.05 Gender x Age: F(6,1867) = .51, <i>p</i> >.05	18-25	73.07	9.82	106	74.66	11.71	934
	26-35	73.11	12.07	130	75.38	10.27	81
	46-55	73.37	11.05	196	75.37	11.08	159
	56-65	73.01	14.04	200	74.19	11.58	217
	66-75	77.13	9.78	155	73.23	14.94	161
	76+	77.80	10.29	102	76.75	11.93	169
	Total	80.16	11.41	45	79.06	9.52	106
Financial Security Age: F(6,1912) = 11.18, <i>p</i> <.001 Gender: F(1,1912) = 3.89, <i>p</i> >.05 Gender x Age: F(6,1912) = .56, <i>p</i> >.05	18-25	63.15	20.22	108	66.07	21.36	956
	26-35	64.00	21.70	130	63.90	21.13	82
	46-55	64.11	21.26	197	70.00	20.00	161
	56-65	63.45	23.82	203	66.50	20.72	220
	66-75	67.47	20.25	158	65.63	23.84	167
	76+	71.65	17.40	109	67.84	23.57	176
	Total	79.22	17.19	51	72.52	19.48	107
Savings/ Investments Age: F(6,1900) = 4.74, <i>p</i> <.001 Gender: F(1,1900) = 4.64, <i>p</i> >.05 Gender x Age: F(6,1900) = .54, <i>p</i> >.05	18-25	55.75	23.94	106	59.14	23.51	948
	26-35	58.23	21.26	130	58.64	23.22	81
	46-55	55.36	22.86	196	63.77	23.30	162
	56-65	58.36	25.25	201	57.44	25.57	219
	66-75	61.99	22.70	156	58.00	26.32	165
	76+	63.30	22.81	109	60.46	26.73	175
	Total	68.60	23.65	50	61.94	27.29	108
Financial Security Control Age: F(6,1908) = 10.09, <i>p</i> <.001 Gender: F(1,1908) = .91, <i>p</i> >.05 Gender x Age: F(6,1908) = 3.80, <i>p</i> >.05	18-25	65.74	19.30	108	65.53	23.84	954
	26-35	68.24	21.50	131	67.44	21.30	82
	46-55	62.14	24.10	196	68.70	22.21	162
	56-65	61.93	26.03	202	63.62	24.27	218
	66-75	66.52	24.78	158	62.42	25.67	165
	76+	69.81	22.92	108	64.92	25.90	177
	Total	73.33	23.89	51	74.26	23.21	108
Financial Situation Improving Age: F(6,1854) = 31.49, <i>p</i> <.001 Gender: F(1,1854) = .16, <i>p</i> >.05 Gender x Age: F(6,1854) = .10, <i>p</i> >.05	18-25	75.61	16.26	107	65.72	22.57	932
	26-35	75.16	18.53	128	79.63	16.08	81
	46-55	66.25	21.67	192	71.77	21.19	158
	56-65	63.88	22.38	196	68.88	20.06	215
	66-75	61.55	23.58	155	62.80	24.88	164
	76+	55.48	23.48	104	55.72	25.69	166
	Total	59.80	26.69	50	53.76	24.81	101
Citizenship Pride Age: F(6,1907) = 5.52, <i>p</i> <.001 Gender: F(1,1907) = 10.68, <i>p</i> <.001 Gender x Age: F(6,1907) = .91, <i>p</i> >.05	18-25	85.14	19.47	109	88.78	18.52	954
	26-35	89.31	16.70	131	87.80	18.99	82
	46-55	86.62	20.12	195	88.89	16.79	162
	56-65	88.27	19.51	202	91.42	15.83	219
	66-75	91.33	16.90	158	92.42	18.25	165
	76+	90.09	18.52	108	94.74	12.45	175
	Total	94.90	12.23	51	94.67	12.61	107
Anxiety about Iraq Age: F(6,1373) = 3.03, <i>p</i> <.001 Gender: F(1,1373) = 5.94, <i>p</i> <.05 Gender x Age: F(6,1373) = .84, <i>p</i> >.05	18-25	66.81	20.13	72	70.24	18.44	622
	26-35	64.88	17.50	80	70.30	17.89	66
	46-55	70.29	18.35	140	71.53	19.55	124
	56-65	71.30	18.29	131	73.14	19.53	175
	66-75	71.01	16.86	89	75.89	18.57	129
	76+	73.19	18.35	69	74.01	20.02	137
	Total	76.59	19.05	41	75.23	19.98	86

Table A3.4: Gender and Age: Distribution

	N	%
Male 18-25	109	5.6
Female 18-25	82	4.2
Male 26-35	131	6.8
Female 26-35	162	8.4
Male 36-45	197	10.2
Female 36-45	220	11.4
Male 46-55	204	10.5
Female 46-55	167	8.6
Male 56-65	159	8.2
Female 56-65	179	9.2
Male 66-75	109	5.6
Female 66-75	109	5.6
Male 76+	51	2.6
Female 76+	58	3.0
Total	1937	

Table A3.5: Gender x Education: Distribution and Personal Wellbeing Index

	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary - Non University	Post Secondary - University	
Males	49	394	189	341	N=973
%wtn Gender	5.0%	40.5%	19.4%	35.0%	
Mean	72.47	74.60	74.36	75.19	p=.500
SD	13.21	12.14	11.48	11.01	
Females	44	498	129	329	N=1000
%wtn Gender	4.4%	49.8%	12.9%	32.9%	
Mean	75.88	75.27	74.60	76.83	p=.214
SD	13.21	12.45	12.93	10.64	
Total	93	892	318	670	1979

$$\chi^2(3,1973)=38.04, p<.001$$

Table A3.6: Gender x Number in Household: Distribution and Personal Wellbeing Index

	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
Males	132	358	178	182	81	33	
%wtn Gender	13.7%	37.1%	18.5%	18.9%	8.4%	3.4%	
	70.42	76.11	74.45	74.94	75.77	73.12	p=.003
	13.82	11.14	9.46	12.03	10.85	12.90	
	1<2, p=.001						
	1<4, p=.048						
	1<5, p=.038						
Females	137	387	149	185	78	53	
%wtn Gender	13.9%	39.1%	15.1%	18.7%	7.9%	5.4%	
	74.72	77.04	74.20	75.41	74.36	75.47	p=.117
	11.82	11.90	12.67	11.85	12.11	11.56	
Total	295	719	327	367	159	56	1953

$$\chi^2(6,1953) = 9.80, p>.05$$

Table A3.7: Gender x Living with Parents: Gender Distribution

	Live with Parents				Total	%
	Yes	%	No	%		
Males	106	10.9	868	89.1	974	100
Females	63	6.3	940	93.7	1003	100
Total	169		1808		1977	

$$\chi^2(1,1977) = 13.39, p < .001$$

Table A3.8: Age x Living with Parents: Distribution

Age & Gender	N	%
Male 18-25	70	42.2
Female 18-25	34	20.5
Male 26-35	17	10.2
Female 26-35	11	6.6
Male 36-45	8	4.8
Female 36-45	5	3.0
Male 46-55	7	4.2
Female 46-55	5	3.0
Male 56-65	2	1.2
Female 56-65	5	3.0
Female 66-75	1	0.6
Male 76+	1	0.6
Total	166	100.00

Table A3.9: Gender x Live with Parent(s): Personal Wellbeing Index

With Parents	Males			Females			p
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	
yes	72.9945	10.60956	104	75.7604	11.63159	62	.119
no	74.8951	11.81031	844	75.7033	12.00498	911	.156
Total	74.6866	11.69450	948	75.7069	11.97571	973	

Appendix A4. Chronological Age

Table A4.1: Age Differences: Mean SD

N =	18-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		66-75		76+		p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	74.07	10.05	74.35	11.57	73.80	11.33	73.11	14.43	76.93	10.94	78.44	9.90	80.92	10.46	.000
<i>Personal domains</i>															
1. Standard of living	78.42	14.50	76.69	16.35	74.63	17.02	76.01	19.90	79.58	16.94	80.18	17.19	85.78	15.71	.000
2. Health	78.17	16.43	77.54	19.80	76.28	18.24	73.96	22.26	75.68	19.50	74.65	19.91	75.32	20.07	.157
3. Achievements in life	74.66	15.52	73.66	16.58	72.88	16.12	72.13	19.88	77.31	16.23	79.54	14.87	78.70	19.91	.000
4. Personal relationships	76.49	20.18	80.41	18.22	79.57	19.62	76.88	23.91	83.18	17.68	84.98	14.72	87.80	15.83	.000
5. How safe you feel	77.32	18.56	76.96	17.98	76.18	17.70	76.11	20.89	77.80	17.12	78.06	17.48	77.59	19.42	.777
6. Community connect	63.60	18.53	67.54	21.00	70.96	18.42	70.73	21.25	73.46	18.76	76.28	17.61	77.83	18.47	.000
7. Future security	69.11	18.28	68.55	20.56	66.88	18.87	66.37	24.10	70.88	19.79	73.57	18.08	79.90	18.60	.000
Life as a whole	75.71	13.59	77.17	16.25	75.44	15.39	75.03	19.10	80.47	16.35	82.98	15.91	86.79	13.60	.000
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS															
- Spiritual/religious	70.00	24.17	71.26	24.09	74.27	23.75	74.31	23.47	76.84	22.65	77.90	19.51	83.88	20.12	.000
- Financial security	63.47	20.56	67.32	20.95	65.37	20.98	64.43	23.82	67.66	22.03	72.08	18.42	80.37	18.03	.000
- Savings/investments	57.01	23.61	61.30	22.54	56.46	24.32	58.20	25.71	61.18	24.89	62.63	25.09	68.11	25.75	.000
- Financial security control	66.47	20.15	68.50	21.86	62.92	24.17	62.15	25.83	65.67	25.35	72.04	23.12	78.22	22.06	.000
- Financial situation improve	77.34	16.26	73.29	20.08	67.64	20.85	63.39	23.52	58.54	24.83	54.63	24.10	56.73	29.12	.000

Appendix A4: Chronological Age continued

N =	18-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		66-75		76+		p
	191		293		417		370		338		218		109		
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
	59.53	14.27	60.87	13.85	59.20	15.46	57.43	17.13	62.53	14.45	62.92	13.66	62.87	17.38	.000
<i>National domains</i>															
1. Economic situation	65.90	18.04	66.29	17.46	65.60	18.50	63.09	20.45	66.40	18.04	66.32	18.74	66.37	20.33	.241
2. State of the environment	60.79	18.97	59.69	18.40	58.12	18.98	57.96	20.84	60.90	19.07	61.98	16.34	62.80	19.75	.032
3. Social conditions	63.04	18.44	63.20	17.90	61.50	17.73	59.95	20.95	65.03	17.18	65.32	17.94	67.74	18.27	.000
4. Government	46.76	24.33	52.43	24.14	51.43	25.57	49.97	28.30	59.32	25.37	58.50	25.98	58.68	29.86	.000
5. Business	60.86	16.43	61.40	18.35	59.27	18.97	54.79	21.84	58.22	19.26	60.00	17.98	60.00	22.46	.002
6. National Security	59.84	20.49	60.42	20.47	58.81	21.65	57.74	23.18	64.09	19.61	62.64	20.20	62.87	23.68	.001
Life in Australia	83.42	14.89	85.27	14.86	83.57	15.69	82.27	18.53	85.06	17.29	86.85	16.31	87.20	18.21	.017
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS															
Citizenship pride	86.28	19.26	89.08	16.72	89.15	18.12	90.14	19.04	93.12	14.80	92.37	15.99	95.19	13.91	.000
Anxiety about Iraq	68.48	19.10	68.92	19.01	71.87	19.04	73.58	18.53	72.83	18.85	74.32	19.24	74.61	21.11	.013

Table A4.2: Age Distribution

Age	N	%
18-25	191	9.9
26-35	293	15.1
36-45	417	21.5
46-55	371	19.2
56-65	338	17.4
66-75	218	11.3
76+	109	5.6
Total	1937	

Table A4.3: Age x Education (frequencies)

	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary - Non University	Post Secondary - University	Total
18-25	2 1.0%	91 47.6%	22 11.5%	76 39.8%	191
26-35	7 2.4%	116 39.6%	52 17.7%	118 40.3%	293
36-45	11 2.6%	184 44.1%	78 18.7%	144 34.5%	417
46-55	13 3.5%	155 41.8%	56 15.1%	147 39.6%	371
56-65	16 4.7%	171 50.7%	56 16.6%	94 27.9%	337
66-75	23 10.6%	102 47.0%	34 15.7%	58 26.7%	217
76+	18 16.8%	56 52.3%	17 15.9%	16 15.0%	107
Total	90	875	315	653	1933

$$\chi^2(18,1933) = 103.12, p < .001$$

	PWB		
	N	Mean	SD
Primary	87	74.15	13.24
Secondary	871	74.97	12.31
Post Secondary – Non University	306	74.46	12.06
Post Secondary - University	653	75.99	10.85

$$F(3,1916) = 1.71, p > .05$$

Table A4.4: Age x Number in Household (% within age group): Distribution

	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
18-25	10	42	42	49	29	19	191
% in age group	5.2%	22.0%	22.0%	25.7%	15.2%	9.9%	
% in household		5.8%	12.9%				
26-35	26	94	65	65	21	18	289
% in age group	9.0%	32.5%	22.5%	22.5%	7.3%	6.2%	
% in household		12.9%	19.9%				
36-45	35	60	76	142	67	33	413
% in age group	8.5%	14.5%	18.4%	34.4%	16.2%	8.0%	
% in household		8.2%	23.3%				
46-55	47	127	73	73	33	12	365
% in age group	12.9%	34.8%	20.0%	20.0%	9.0%	3.3%	
% in household		17.4%	22.4%				
56-65	54	202	55	20	3	2	336
% in age group	16.1%	60.1%	16.4%	6.0%	.9%	.6%	
% in household		27.7%	16.9%				
66-75	45	151	10	8	1	1	216
% in age group	20.8%	69.9%	4.6%	3.7%	.5%	.5%	
% in household		20.7%	3.1%				
76+	46	53	5	2	0	0	106
% in age group	43.4%	50.0%	4.7%	1.9%	-	-	
% in household		7.3%	1.5%				
Total	263	729	326	359	154	85	1916

Table A4.5: Age and Number in Household: Personal Wellbeing Index

	1	2	3	4+	p
18-25	10	41	41	95	.337
(Mean)	72.14	71.81	75.16	74.78	
(SD)	8.39	10.40	9.37	10.31	
26-35	26	93	63	103	.680
(Mean)	72.53	74.42	73.47	75.17	
(SD)	13.72	11.39	9.27	12.60	
36-45	35	60	74	240	.001
(Mean)	68.49	71.88	72.01	75.61	
(SD)	10.79	10.94	11.02	11.32	
	<i>1<4+, p = .004</i>				
46-55	45	121	73	116	.003
(Mean)	65.90	73.65	74.13	74.95	
(SD)	16.04	14.20	13.88	13.33	
	<i>1<2, p = .010</i>				
	<i>1<3, p = .012</i>				
	<i>1<4+, p = .002</i>				
56-65	51	194	53	24	.012
(Mean)	73.53	78.28	76.79	73.04	
(SD)	11.92	10.84	9.26	11.50	
	<i>1<2, p = .029</i>				
66+	82	197	14	10	.017
(Mean)	77.28	80.22	81.73	71.57	
(SD)	11.43	9.48	5.50	10.20	

Table A4.6: Age x 1-person households: Personal Wellbeing Index

	Males	Females	p
18-35	19	15	
(Mean)	73.46	71.81	.712
(SD)	13.51	11.86	
36-45	24	11	
(Mean)	67.32	71.04	.351
(SD)	11.45	9.15	
46-55	34	11	
(Mean)	65.17	68.18	.594
(SD)	16.08	16.48	
56-65	19	32	
(Mean)	74.96	72.68	.514
(SD)	12.97	11.37	
66-75	11	32	
(Mean)	73.12	76.92	.298
(SD)	10.00	10.44	
76+	11	27	
(Mean)	74.55	75.82	.213
(SD)	80.21	10.97	

Table A4.7: Age and Living with Parents

	Live with Parents		Total
	Yes	No	
18-25	104	87	191
26-35	28	265	293
36-45	13	404	417
46-55	12	359	371
56-65	7	329	336
66-75	1	217	218
76+	1	108	109
Total	166	1769	1935

Table A4.8: Age and Living with Parents: Personal Wellbeing Index

	Yes, live with parents			No, do not live with parents			p
	PWB			PWB			
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	
18-25	75.13	10.88	101	72.82	8.89	86	.118
26-35	71.58	10.98	28	74.65	11.62	261	.183
36-45	71.21	7.12	13	73.89	11.44	400	.402
46-55	69.76	15.65	12	73.23	14.40	349	.414
56+	80.32	5.29	9	78.01	10.67	621	.519
	F(4,162) = 2.06, p=.089			Welch(4,1716) = 15.01, p=.000			
				18-25<56+, p=.000			
				26-35<56+, p=.001			
				36-45<56+, p=.000			
				46-55<56+, p=.000			

Table A4.9: Age x Gender: Living with parents: Personal Wellbeing Index

	Male	Female	p=
18-25	66	33	
(Mean)	74.58	76.28	.465
(SD)	10.15	12.32	
26-35	17	11	
(Mean)	69.33	75.06	.182
(SD)	7.53	14.59	
36+	19	18	
(Mean)	70.60	75.24	.223
(SD)	13.49	8.56	

Table A4.10: Age x Children in Household (Yes/No)

Children in the Household							
Yes PWB				No PWB			p
Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N		
18-25	74.85	10.93	74	73.31	9.91	82	.359
26-35	75.44	11.74	124	73.74	11.57	109	.267
36-45	74.85	11.41	293	71.68	10.62	74	.031
46-55	74.51	13.86	144	73.34	14.26	161	.466
56-75	71.66	13.16	37	78.97	9.80	392	.002
F(6,667) = .723, p=.577				Welch(4,817) = 15.58, p=.000			
				18-25 < 56-75, p=.003			
				26-35 < 56-75, p=.000			
				36-45 < 56-75, p=.000			
				46-55 < 56-75, p=.000			

The above Table is dominated by an increase in the 56-75y group who do not live with children. When this group is removed and the total scores from the 18-55 groups are combined, the difference is significant, but in the opposite direction. With children 74.89±12.00, N=635; No children 73.15±12.21, N=426; $t(1059) = 2.30$, $p=.022$. However, the No Children group is contaminated with people who live alone, since we know that such people have a lower than normal level of wellbeing. Thus, when the No Children sample is restricted to those people living with another or multiple other people, the difference between this and the Children Present group becomes non-significant. No Children 73.54 ± 11.98, N=408, $t(1037) = 1.74$, $p=.83$. The significant difference shown in Table A4.10 for the 36-45y group also disappears (new No Children mean 72.07 ± 10.75). We conclude that the presence of children in households where the adults are aged 18-55 years does not significantly affect wellbeing.

Appendix A5. Education

Table A5.1: Education

	Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary- Non University		Post Secondary- University		p=
N =	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	74.15	13.24	74.97	12.31	74.46	12.06	75.99	10.85	.163
<i>Personal domains</i>									
1. Standard of living	77.20	17.34	77.76	18.67	76.13	17.27	78.42	15.54	.282
2. Health	72.26	19.79	75.41	20.76	74.81	20.12	77.83	17.43	.010
3. Achievements in life	72.83	21.80	74.43	17.53	74.86	17.53	76.12	15.63	.147
4. Personal relationships	80.97	22.12	81.02	20.81	80.47	19.09	79.97	17.91	.768
5. How safe you feel	74.35	20.34	76.17	19.74	77.44	18.24	77.77	16.55	.184
6. Community connectedness	70.43	20.48	71.13	20.72	71.55	19.22	70.60	18.36	.889
7. Future security	66.63	23.16	69.07	21.52	68.08	21.88	70.85	17.91	.092
Life as a whole	80.11	18.09	79.00	17.28	76.18	17.38	77.67	15.00	.035
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS									
- Spiritual/religious	76.77	20.77	74.64	24.21	75.17	23.83	75.46	21.77	.875
- Financial security	64.13	22.34	66.66	22.58	65.62	22.17	69.50	19.55	.009
- Savings/investments	55.96	25.70	58.91	26.29	59.65	23.79	61.59	22.62	.079
- Financial security control	67.58	23.40	65.83	25.35	64.98	25.04	67.83	21.79	.245
- Financial situation improve	58.72	27.39	64.29	24.68	63.52	23.79	68.21	20.69	.000
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	59.70	15.38	61.16	15.05	58.77	15.84	60.06	15.09	.144
<i>National domains</i>									
1. Economic situation	62.78	20.93	64.81	19.48	64.39	19.66	67.14	16.92	.027
2. State of the environment	63.22	18.47	60.76	18.29	57.85	19.27	59.04	19.73	.023
3. Social conditions	62.07	22.56	64.71	17.88	61.59	18.97	61.54	18.18	.003
4. Government	50.55	29.53	54.79	26.28	52.87	26.74	52.44	25.57	.229
5. Business	57.97	22.84	59.75	19.11	58.36	20.11	58.12	18.72	.377
6. National Security	59.89	21.89	61.17	21.51	58.03	21.63	60.92	20.66	.160
Life in Australia	87.17	15.99	85.91	16.87	82.66	16.33	82.98	16.02	.000

	Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary- Non University		Post Secondary- University		p=
N =	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS									
Citizenship pride	97.85	7.64	92.70	15.20	91.92	14.62	85.80	20.44	.000
Level of anxiety about Iraq	73.65	22.37	72.29	19.35	72.56	19.46	71.40	18.11	.743

Table A5.2: Distribution Overall

Education Level	N	%
Primary	93	4.7
Secondary	892	45.2
Post 2°- Non-Uni	318	16.1
Post 2°- University	670	34.0
Total	1973	

Table A5.3: Education and Number in Household: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
Primary	22	46	7	8	8	91
% wtn educat.	24.2%	50.5%	7.7%	8.8%	8.8%	100.0%
(Mean)	71.97	76.02	69.59	71.61	74.08	p=.648
(SD)	17.03	10.77	11.42	12.60	16.57	
Secondary	132	333	132	157	124	878
% wtn educat.	24.2%	50.5%	7.7%	8.8%	8.8%	100.0%
(Mean)	72.86	77.07	73.70	74.51	73.52	p=.002
(SD)	13.20	12.23	11.56	11.89	12.56	
	<i>1<2, p=.010</i>					
Post 2°- Other	33	122	66	59	37	317
% wtn educat.	10.4%	38.5%	20.8%	18.6%	11.7%	100.0%
(Mean)	69.46	76.40	73.83	73.58	74.60	p=.072
(SD)	13.17	10.49	11.44	14.66	11.62	
Post 2°- Uni	80	243	121	143	76	663
% wtn educat.	12.1%	36.7%	18.3%	21.6%	11.5%	100.0%
(Mean)	73.60	76.15	75.57	76.76	77.46	p=.188
(SD)	11.41	11.27	10.19	10.53	9.16	
Total	267	744	326	367	245	1949
	13.7%	38.2%	16.7%	18.8%	12.6%	100.0%

Table A5.4: Education x Living with Parents: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

	Live with Parents		Total
	Yes	No	
Primary	4	89	93
%wtn Education	4.3%	95.7%	100.0%
(Mean)	55.36	75.06	p=.003
(SD)	12.20	12.66	
Secondary	87	804	891
%wtn Education	9.8%	90.2%	100.0%
(Mean)	72.53	75.23	p=.056
(SD)	10.87	12.43	
Post 2°- Other	23	295	318
%wtn Education	7.2%	92.8%	100.0%
(Mean)	74.53	74.45	p=.975
(SD)	10.01	12.23	
Post 2°- Uni	54	615	669
%wtn Education	8.1%	91.9%	100.0%
(Mean)	77.43	75.85	p=.305
(SD)	10.14	10.92	
Total	168	1803	1971
	8.5%	91.5%	100.0%

Appendix A6. Number of People in Household

Table A6.1: Number of People in Household

N =	1 person 295		2 people 719		3 people 327		4 people 367		5 people 159		6 people 56		≥7 people 30		p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	72.57	13.04	76.74	11.44	74.33	11.03	75.18	11.93	75.09	11.46	74.59	12.07	74.52	12.27	.000
			2>1, p<.001												
			2>3, p<.05												
1. Standard of living	76.70	17.65	78.90	17.67	76.32	17.11	77.92	16.00	77.36	17.08	76.25	18.45	75.00	20.80	.257
2. Health	72.07	22.35	76.96	18.93	76.33	19.04	76.32	18.87	76.98	19.93	78.21	17.17	75.00	22.86	.061
3. Achievements in life	73.46	19.00	76.74	16.80	73.88	16.69	74.26	16.71	74.18	16.21	73.39	15.17	74.67	17.95	.046
4. Personal relationships	71.09	26.09	84.20	16.79	79.76	18.43	81.72	18.36	81.01	17.38	78.75	18.98	76.67	22.18	.000
			2>1, p<.001												
			2>3, p<.001												
			2>4, p<.001												
			2>5, p<.001												
5. How safe you feel	76.48	18.68	76.86	18.69	76.83	16.61	77.11	18.94	76.67	18.82	76.79	17.59	77.67	24.73	1.00
6. Community connect	70.58	19.65	71.74	19.85	68.87	18.60	71.37	20.14	72.39	18.33	68.93	22.21	69.00	21.07	.336
7. Future security	68.12	21.87	70.99	19.69	69.35	19.71	68.22	20.59	67.23	21.64	69.82	17.21	73.67	22.82	.135
Life as a whole	76.71	19.35	80.21	16.65	77.43	15.43	76.38	15.53	78.30	15.15	75.18	14.77	77.33	17.99	.003
			2>1, p<.05												
			2>4, p<.01												
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS															
- Spiritual/religious	76.44	23.25	75.68	23.33	72.38	23.84	74.68	22.76	72.29	21.67	80.81	17.54	76.09	28.88	.251
- Financial security	64.20	23.34	69.30	21.22	66.61	21.40	66.27	20.88	68.30	20.75	67.14	19.61	68.62	18.85	.047
			2>1, p<.05												
- Savings/investments	56.54	26.12	61.78	24.29	59.27	24.52	59.34	24.12	59.55	23.59	60.89	22.42	60.00	26.65	.118

Appendix A6 Number of People in Household continued

N =	1 person 295		2 people 719		3 people 327		4 people 367		5 people 159		6 people 56		≥7 people 30		p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
- Financial security control	66.38	25.92	67.87	24.15	64.74	22.98	65.27	23.64	64.94	23.43	68.18	21.09	69.33	23.77	.386
- Financial situation improve	58.44	25.79	62.32	23.76	69.31	21.09	69.30	21.21	68.37	22.90	74.00	19.68	68.93	23.62	.000
					3>1, p<.001		4>1, p<.001		5>1, p<.001		6>1, p<.001				
					3>2, p<.001		4>2, p<.001				6>2, p<.001				
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	59.76	15.48	60.39	15.03	59.45	15.83	60.43	14.90	59.98	14.93	65.13	13.24	64.73	13.25	.190
1. Economic situation	62.91	19.95	65.68	18.70	65.56	18.06	65.99	18.87	65.16	19.08	70.37	13.59	67.93	14.49	.053
2. State of the environment	58.24	19.93	59.68	19.11	59.29	19.39	60.71	17.71	60.06	18.41	66.43	17.73	64.83	17.45	.062
3. Social conditions	63.26	19.57	63.28	18.47	61.99	18.70	62.61	17.94	62.80	17.57	65.36	18.19	65.52	15.72	.831
4. Government	54.21	26.78	53.33	26.61	52.94	27.36	52.43	24.76	52.68	25.28	60.36	22.88	58.97	24.10	.396
5. Business	57.59	19.27	57.88	19.41	59.15	20.75	59.71	18.48	60.19	18.35	63.77	16.43	63.08	15.69	.167
6. National Security	61.25	21.81	61.24	20.89	58.65	21.93	60.85	20.05	57.87	22.82	64.46	16.94	62.40	24.20	.219
Life in Australia	85.07	17.28	84.81	16.63	81.63	17.80	85.29	14.94	85.71	15.16	83.64	14.58	85.67	13.57	.052
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS															
Citizenship pride	89.76	18.08	90.98	17.00	88.89	19.13	90.22	16.64	92.88	14.23	88.75	18.20	91.67	15.33	.269
Anxiety about Iraq	74.78	19.54	72.50	19.38	70.40	19.08	70.11	19.38	73.94	16.86	71.84	16.90	75.20	21.04	.103

Table A6.2: Number in Household: Distribution

Number of people	N	%
1	295	15.1
2	719	36.8
3	327	16.7
4	367	18.8
5	159	8.1
6	56	2.9
7	17	0.9
8	9	0.5
9	1	0.1
10	3	0.2
Total	1953	100.00

51.9% of the sample lives alone or with one other person.

Table A6.3: Number in Household x Living with Parents: Personal Wellbeing Index

	Live with Parents		Total
	Yes	No	
1 person	0	266	266
% wtn household	-	100.0%	100.0%
(Mean)	-	72.59	
(SD)	-	13.04	
2 people	20	727	747
% wtn household	2.7%	97.3%	p=.002
(Mean)	68.71	76.80	
(SD)	14.45	11.37	
3 people	52	275	327
% wtn household	15.9%	84.1%	p=.816
(Mean)	74.01	74.40	
(SD)	9.35	11.33	
4 people	47	320	367
% wtn household	12.8%	87.2%	p=.895
(Mean)	75.40	75.15	
(SD)	10.93	12.08	
5 people	26	133	159
% wtn household	16.4%	83.6%	p=.582
(Mean)	73.96	75.32	
(SD)	9.62	11.83	
6 or more	23	63	86
% wtn household	26.7%	73.3%	p=.539
(Mean)	75.90	74.08	
(SD)	12.59	11.94	
Total	168	1784	1952
	8.6%	91.4%	

Appendix A7. Children in Household

NB: All data refer to respondents aged 18-55 years not living alone (see Section 5.6)

Table A7.1: Age of Youngest Household Member: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

Age	N	%	PWB	
			Mean	SD
0-5	266	16.6	74.02	11.95
6-10	162	10.1	75.86	11.45
11-15	145	9.1	75.71	12.55
16-20	119	7.4	73.59	12.78
21+	907	56.7	76.32	11.48
Total	1599			

$F(4,1034) = 1.17$, $p = .146$. None of the post-hoc tests were significant.

Table A7.2: No Children vs. Children Households: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

Domain	Group	N	Mean	SD	p
Standard of living	no children	419	75.42	18.68	.120
	children <20	638	77.16	16.47	
Health	no children	419	77.21	19.94	.445
	children <20	639	76.28	19.07	
Achievements	no children	419	73.56	17.03	.850
	children <20	638	73.35	16.97	
Personal Rel/ships	no children	419	79.57	19.34	.288
	children <20	638	80.83	18.53	
Safety	no children	419	75.12	19.45	.047
	children <20	639	77.46	18.28	
Community connect	no children	417	66.33	20.08	.000
	children <20	637	71.19	19.97	
Future Security	no children	419	67.49	20.22	.564
	children <20	635	68.24	20.69	
PWI	no children	408	73.54	11.98	.083
	children <20	631	74.87	12.03	

Note: A gender split for personal relationships was not significant: Gender $F(1,1056) = .90$, $p = .344$.

A gender split for community connectedness showed no significant interaction: $F(1,1054) = 0.19$.

A gender split for safety showed no significant interaction: $F(1,1055) = .25$, $p = .620$ and the same lower scores for females as found in the total sample (Table A3.1).

Table A7.3: 2-Adult Households vs. Children Households: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

	Group	Mean	SD	p
PWB	2 adults only	73.88	12.72	.226
	Children <20 yrs	74.97	11.99	
Standard of living	2 adults only	75.83	18.44	.259
	Children <20 yrs	77.23	16.48	
Health	2 adults only	76.97	20.16	.650
	Children <20 yrs	76.33	19.06	
Achievements	2 adults only	73.28	17.61	.844
	Children <20 yrs	73.53	16.89	
Personal relationships	2 adults only	81.00	19.42	.970
	Children <20 yrs	80.95	18.53	
Safety	2 adults only	74.35	20.97	.029
	Children <20 yrs	77.57	18.23	
Community connect	2 adults only	66.81	20.79	.003
	Children <20 yrs	71.25	20.00	
Future Security	2 adults only	67.83	20.55	.707
	Children <20 yrs	68.39	20.66	

Table A7.4: Youngest Child (<21y) x Household Size: Distribution

	Number of People in Household						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
0-5	0	31	53	103	47	29	263
% wtn house	0%	68.9	36.1	35.6	36.7	37.7	
6-10	0	4	26	71	31	29	161
% wtn house	0%	8.9	17.7	24.6	24.2	37.7	
11-15	0	3	30	66	31	13	143
% wtn house	0%	6.7	20.4	22.8	24.2	16.9	
16-20	0	7	38	49	19	6	119
% wtn house	0%	15.6	25.9	17.0	14.8	7.8	
Total	0	45	147	289	128	77	1592

Table A7.5: Children vs. Household Size: Distribution within Households

	Number of People in Household						N
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
No Children	34	643	162	51	14	2	906
% Children under 20	100%	93.5%	52.4%	15.0%	9.9%	2.5%	
Children Present	0	45	147	289	128	77	686
% Children under 20	0%	6.5%	47.6%	85.0%	90.1%	97.5%	
N	34	688	309	340	142	79	1592

Table A7.6: Youngest Member vs. Household Size: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
0-5	5	48	101	46	29	N=229
(Mean)	65.14	72.71	75.22	76.06	73.30	p=.206
(SD)	5.11	9.93	11.99	11.77	12.68	
6-10	4	25	67	28	28	N=152
(Mean)	80.00	74.23	77.19	73.62	77.24	p=.503
(SD)	13.35	12.21	11.34	10.39	11.55	
11-15	3	27	66	30	12	N=138
(Mean)	68.57	74.29	75.97	76.10	76.31	p=.860
(SD)	7.56	16.11	13.06	9.49	11.74	
16-20	6	32	43	19	6	N=106
(Mean)	72.14	74.11	74.68	70.75	77.38	p=.758
(SD)	7.92	10.96	13.23	15.08	14.07	
21+	263	102	31	11	1	N=407
(Mean)	73.88	73.31	70.97	76.10	58.57	p=.442
(SD)	12.72	10.56	11.30	6.20		

Table A7.7: Comparison of Selected Children Groups: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

Group	N	PWB	
		Mean	SD
Single adult + child < 20y	24	69.46	10.43
Single adult	17	63.36	14.16
2 Adults (no children)	263	73.88	12.72
4 people including children aged 6-10	67	77.19	11.33

Table A7.8 Youngest Household Member vs. Household Size: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

	Age of Youngest Household Member					Total
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21+	
N	229	158	138	106	408	N=1033
(Mean)	74.40	76.13	75.54	73.81	73.54	p=.150
(SD)	11.59	11.38	12.76	12.64	11.98	

Appendix A8. Citizenship and National Pride

Table A8.1: Citizenship

N =	Australian		Other Country		p=
	1859		116		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	75.31	11.87	73.64	11.42	.138
<i>Personal domains</i>					
1. Standard of living	78.02	17.26	72.93	17.55	.002
2. Health	75.96	19.59	75.86	19.70	.957
3. Achievements in life	75.22	17.12	71.22	17.38	.015
4. Personal relationships	80.68	19.35	78.61	23.91	.271
5. How safe you feel	76.70	18.70	78.97	15.00	.123
6. Community connect	71.18	19.61	67.98	20.87	.092
7. Future security	69.34	20.54	71.48	19.11	.278
Life as a whole	78.37	16.38	74.31	19.75	.032
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS					
- Spiritual/religious	75.29	22.87	72.30	26.62	.309
- Financial security	67.48	21.53	66.35	21.62	.585
- Savings/investments	60.07	24.65	56.99	24.34	.198
- Financial security control	66.65	23.91	64.00	25.78	.251
- Financial situation improve	65.35	23.50	63.87	22.97	.521
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	60.20	15.31	62.33	13.50	.168
<i>National domains</i>					
1. Economic situation	65.39	18.91	66.32	16.79	.609
2. State of the environment	59.72	18.95	62.79	18.89	.097
3. Social conditions	62.94	18.40	64.35	19.34	.427
4. Government	53.41	26.40	54.78	23.72	.589
5. Business	58.77	19.32	60.76	19.20	.304
6. National Security	60.33	21.37	64.32	18.71	.055
Life in Australia	84.58	16.61	81.98	15.39	.101
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS					
Citizenship pride	91.32	16.52	76.73	22.42	.000
Anxiety about Iraq	72.12	19.22	72.00	17.49	.194

Table A8.2: Australian and Non-Australian Citizenship: Distribution

	N	%
Australian	1859	94.1
Non-Australian	116	5.9
Total	1975	

Table A8.3: Citizenship Pride for Australians and Non-Australians: Personal Wellbeing Index Distribution

	Citizenship Pride				Total
	Australian	%	Non-Australian	%	
0	9	0.5	1	0.8	10
10	6	0.3	1	0.8	7
20	6	0.3	1	0.8	7
30	15	0.8	1	0.8	16
40	16	0.8	2	1.8	18
50	46	2.5	22	19.5	68
60	33	1.8	3	2.6	36
70	82	4.4	13	11.5	95
80	169	9.1	19	16.8	188
90	266	14.4	18	15.9	284
100	1201	65.0	32	28.3	1233
Total	1849		113		1962

Table A8.4: Citizenship Pride Correlations

	Correlation with National Pride			
	Australian Citizens	p=	Others	p=
PWB	.072	.458	.233	.000
Standard of living	.095	.318	.136	.000
Health	-.051	.588	.107	.000
Achievements	.178	.061	.173	.000
Personal relationships	.131	.170	.190	.000
Safety	.167	.077	.115	.000
Community connect	-.012	.901	.180	.000
Future security	-.019	.839	.118	.000
Life as a whole	.054	.572	.193	.000
Religion/spirituality	.114	.300	.114	.000
Financial security	-.012	.903	.118	.000
Savings/investments	.052	.593	.091	.000
Fin. security control	-.051	.591	.147	.000
Fin. security improve	.080	.410	.053	.026
NWB	-.070	.487	.353	.000
Economic situation	.008	.932	.182	.000
Environment	.015	.874	.250	.000
Social conditions	-.169	.075	.305	.000
Government	-.015	.880	.316	.000
Business	.031	.753	.254	.000
National security	-.059	.542	.212	.000
Life in Australia	-.099	.299	.383	.000
Iraq Anxiety	-.009	.930	.056	.042
Infl. of Bali attack (If feel sad to attack)	-.121	.321	.150	.000

Appendix A9. Attitude to a War in Iraq

Table A9.1: War Support and Wellbeing

	Support		No Opinion/Neutral		Oppose		p=
N =	472 (24.4%)		448 (23.1%)		1018 (52.5%)		
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	76.44	11.56	75.50	12.14	74.34	11.82	.005
<i>Personal domains</i>							
1. Standard of living	79.26	16.63	77.63	16.12	76.79	18.30	.040
2. Health	76.29	19.92	76.07	19.70	75.60	19.44	.798
3. Achievements in life	76.27	16.43	74.99	16.79	74.25	17.67	.109
4. Personal relationships	82.50	18.31	80.13	20.53	79.67	19.73	.032
5. How safe you feel	78.11	18.44	77.70	16.84	75.90	19.13	.055
6. Community connect	71.26	19.85	71.72	19.02	70.36	19.86	.425
7. Future security	72.13	19.22	70.11	19.17	67.71	21.55	.000
Life as a whole	79.87	16.79	78.33	16.24	77.07	16.69	.009
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS							
- Spiritual/religious	76.01	23.28	73.09	25.23	75.01	22.35	.294
- Financial security	68.61	22.06	67.29	21.22	66.68	21.59	.278
- Savings/investments	60.84	24.96	60.99	23.24	58.75	25.23	.159
- Financial security control	67.80	24.35	67.64	22.52	65.39	24.49	.104
- Financial situation improve	66.34	23.72	65.72	22.59	64.72	23.68	.442
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	66.29	13.96	63.09	13.47	56.16	15.36	.000
<i>National domains</i>							
1. Economic situation	69.52	18.67	66.65	17.94	62.80	18.93	.000
2. State of the environment	64.92	17.85	62.39	16.22	56.22	20.00	.000
3. Social conditions	65.91	18.26	65.77	16.85	60.44	18.92	.000
4. Government	66.77	22.44	59.98	23.23	43.89	25.70	.000
5. Business	63.68	18.73	61.58	17.46	55.13	19.81	.000
6. National Security	65.76	20.07	63.08	18.87	56.96	22.23	.000
Life in Australia	85.88	17.01	86.04	14.30	82.94	17.21	.000
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS							
Citizenship pride	94.48	12.52	92.93	12.83	87.27	20.29	.000
Anxiety about Iraq	70.14	18.66	68.61	18.82	74.28	19.14	.000

Table A9.2: Income x War Support: Distribution

	Do You Support a War in Iraq?			Total
	Support	Neutral/No Opinion	Oppose	
<\$15,000	50	47	113	210
\$15,000-\$30,000	71	80	157	308
\$31,000-\$60,000	129	109	246	484
\$61,000-\$90,000	80	60	161	301
\$91,000-\$120,000	27	22	69	118
\$121,000+	35	24	57	116
Total	392	342	803	1537

$$\chi^2(10, 1537) = 7.70, p > .05$$

Table A9.3: Gender x War Support: Distribution

	Do you Support a War in Iraq?			Total
	Support	Neutral/No Opinion	Oppose	
Males (%)	309 (32.1)	225 (23.4)	428 (44.5)	962
Females (%)	163 (16.7)	223 (22.8)	590 (60.5)	976
Total	472	448	1018	1938

$$\chi^2(2, 1938) = 70.85, p < .001$$

Table A9.4: Age x War Support: Distribution

	Do You Support a War in Iraq?			Total
	Support	Neutral/ No Opinion	Oppose	
18-25 %	35 (18.3)	36 (18.8)	120 (62.8)	191
26-35 %	62 (21.7)	66 (23.1)	158 (55.2)	286
36-45 %	91 (21.9)	108 (26.0)	216 (52.0)	415
46-55 %	96 (26.4)	79 (21.7)	189 (51.9)	364
56-65 %	100 (30.3)	75 (22.7)	155 (47.0)	330
66-75 %	58 (28.3)	50 (24.4)	97 (47.3)	205
76+ %	21 (19.6)	26 (24.3)	60 (56.1)	107
Total	463	440	995	1898

$$\chi^2(12, 1898) = 23.49, p < .05$$

Table A9.5: Education Level and War Support

	Do You Support a War in Iraq?			Total
	Support	Neutral/ No Opinion	Oppose	
Primary (%)	23 (25.3)	26 (28.6)	42 (46.2)	91
Secondary (%)	237 (27.3)	210 (24.6)	422 (48.6)	869
Post 2°- Non-Uni (%)	81 (26.1)	76 (24.5)	153 (49.4)	40
Post 2°- Uni (%)	131 (19.8)	135 (20.4)	396 (59.8)	662
Total	472	447	1013	1932

$$\chi^2(6, 1932) = 23.70, p < .001$$

Appendix A10. War Anxiety

Table A10.1: War Anxiety & Wellbeing

N =	30 or less 50		40 59		50 192		60 144		70 299		80 323		90 143		100 207		p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	74.20	9.95	74.41	10.69	74.98	11.78	74.53	9.88	75.42	11.03	74.91	12.21	73.57	12.19	75.20	13.75	.894
1. Standard of living	76.20	18.06	78.47	13.11	77.55	17.42	75.38	16.65	78.46	15.12	78.85	16.32	78.11	15.43	77.38	20.95	.614
2. Health	74.60	21.02	74.07	20.35	74.90	20.26	79.37	16.61	77.49	17.95	75.82	18.98	74.76	20.75	74.59	22.87	.249
3. Achievements in life	74.80	16.93	71.36	19.52	75.74	16.08	71.11	14.82	75.32	16.08	75.14	16.35	73.50	17.97	78.50	19.71	.007
																	<i>51-60 < 91-100, p=.002</i>
4. Personal relationships	80.80	17.48	78.81	19.22	79.53	20.22	80.76	15.33	81.21	19.59	80.71	20.67	80.49	18.63	82.90	21.21	.788
5. How safe you feel	74.60	19.61	80.17	13.58	77.03	17.93	75.17	14.38	76.81	16.50	74.38	18.23	72.52	18.63	70.93	25.84	.004
																	<i>81-90 < 31-40, p=.039</i>
																	<i>90-100 < 31-40, p=.009</i>
6. Community connect	72.86	15.81	68.47	18.55	68.91	21.28	69.72	17.84	68.39	18.43	72.45	19.11	70.00	19.96	76.86	20.06	.000
																	<i>41-50 < 91-100, p=.001</i>
																	<i>51-60 < 91-100, p=.015</i>
																	<i>61-70 < 91-100, p=.000</i>
																	<i>81-90 < 91-100, p=.024</i>
7. Future security	65.00	19.61	69.49	16.55	70.16	18.68	68.88	16.41	68.72	18.77	68.31	20.30	65.25	18.96	63.95	28.18	.048
Life as a whole	77.00	17.99	75.93	14.64	77.86	16.09	75.97	14.93	77.39	15.90	78.73	16.66	78.38	15.42	79.47	18.52	.527
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS																	
- Spiritual/religious	74.86	26.63	68.79	23.82	76.69	24.17	70.52	22.88	74.36	21.00	75.45	22.59	72.55	19.18	74.87	26.15	.412
- Financial security	64.00	21.85	64.75	19.51	65.00	21.02	67.55	18.01	67.47	19.03	68.66	20.44	68.04	19.44	68.15	25.19	.483
- Savings/investments	58.20	22.56	57.12	24.57	56.35	23.92	59.72	22.07	60.27	21.89	62.81	22.64	59.22	25.55	57.61	30.93	.129
- Financial security control	64.80	19.82	66.78	21.61	65.27	22.50	65.49	21.12	65.10	21.92	67.45	23.83	64.69	23.40	64.98	30.06	.917
- Financial security improve	63.27	24.10	65.00	18.76	61.83	23.13	65.63	22.99	66.56	20.63	64.84	21.74	63.07	23.69	64.04	28.07	.541
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	55.89	16.85	63.12	13.76	61.63	14.56	60.63	11.86	60.76	12.90	61.66	14.66	57.31	15.04	55.71	18.19	.001
																	<i>91-100 < 31-40, p=.047</i>
																	<i>91-100 < 61-70, p=.044</i>
																	<i>91-100 < 71-80, p=.008</i>

Appendix A10 War Anxiety continued

N =	30 or less 50		40 59		50 192		60 144		70 299		80 323		90 143		100 207		p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
1. Economic situation	57.76	18.40	69.83	14.81	65.97	17.93	64.54	15.88	65.59	16.48	65.90	17.29	62.23	18.77	64.42	21.85	.011
2. State of the environment	55.92	21.40	61.19	17.33	61.26	17.40	60.28	17.54	60.30	16.69	61.35	18.27	57.83	19.10	56.75	24.28	.079
3. Social conditions	61.20	22.74	63.39	18.25	64.76	17.41	62.22	16.06	62.63	16.54	63.56	17.74	60.35	16.99	62.59	21.92	.533
4. Government	43.80	29.41	58.31	24.01	56.02	24.58	55.59	21.35	53.93	23.65	57.19	23.80	48.32	27.22	43.33	32.00	.000
										<i>81-90 < 71-80, p = .025</i>				<i>91-100 < 81-90, p=.024</i>			
															<i>91-100 < 31-40, p=.004</i>		
															<i>91-100 < 41-50, p=.000</i>		
															<i>91-100 < 51-60, p=.001</i>		
															<i>91-100 < 61-70, p=.002</i>		
															<i>91-100 < 71-80, p=.000</i>		
5. Business	57.08	20.93	62.07	17.94	57.49	19.97	58.84	14.90	60.91	17.01	60.72	18.01	56.27	18.62	54.01	23.27	.005
6. National Security	55.92	23.97	62.81	19.25	61.93	21.26	58.94	16.70	60.59	18.41	60.76	19.74	57.72	20.29	54.70	26.63	.043
														<i>91-100 < 61-70, p=.015</i>			
														<i>91-100 < 71-80, p=.023</i>			
Life in Australia	83.20	16.47	86.44	14.36	86.72	14.54	82.08	16.76	84.05	14.56	83.87	14.90	81.82	18.22	85.39	20.42	.084
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS																	
Citizenship pride	83.60	23.19	89.32	17.60	91.06	15.02	89.37	15.30	91.17	14.62	90.53	16.95	91.55	17.56	91.17	21.43	.165

Table A10.2: Anxiety Regarding Iraq War: Distribution

	Does the situation in Iraq make you anxious?
Yes	1415 (71.7%)
No	558 (28.3%)

If Yes, Level of Anxiety (0-100)

Level of Anxiety	N	%
0	3	.2
10	1	.1
20	12	.9
30	33	2.3
40	57	4.0
50	190	13.5
60	143	10.1
70	298	21.1
80	323	22.9
90	143	10.1
100	206	14.6
Total	1417	100.00

Table A10.3: War Anxiety and Decreased Wellbeing

Variable	Levels of anxiety necessary to decrease wellbeing
Safety	80
Achievements	90
Community	90
NWI	90
Government	90
National Security	90

Table A10.4: Correlations with Iraq Anxiety

	Correlation with Iraq Anxiety	p=		Correlation with Iraq Anxiety	p=
PWI	.005	.839	NWI	-.073	.009
Standard of living	.022	.418	Economic situation	-.008	.774
Health	-.012	.647	Environment	-.038	.159
Achievements	.060	.024	Social conditions	-.017	.530
Personal relationships	.039	.145	Government	-.085	.001
Safety	-.093	.000	Business	-.046	.090
Community connect	.091	.001	National security	-.062	.023
Future security	-.063	.020	Life in Australia	-.022	.414
Religion/spirituality	.010	.752	Citizenship pride	.051	.000
Financial security	.058	.029	Influence of Bali attack (If feel sad to attack)	.318	.056
Savings & investments	.028	.288			
Financial security control	.003	.918			
Financial security improve	.009	.731			
Life as a whole	.051	.055			

Table A10.5: Correlations and Iraq Anxiety

	Correlation with Iraq Anxiety					Males	p=	Females	p=
	Males	p=	Females	p=					
PWI	.003	.943	-.001	.984	NWI	-.111	.008	-.043	.256
Standard of living	.011	.775	.019	.587	Economic situation	-.054	.178	.028	.444
Health	.017	.667	-.040	.262	Environment	-.072	.072	-.014	.699
Achievements	.072	.073	.041	.249	Social conditions	-.036	.364	-.002	.996
Personal relationships	-.017	.678	.072	.043	Government	-.148	.000	-.040	.259
Safety	-.110	.006	-.076	.034	Business	-.073	.073	-.022	.561
Community connect	.112	.002	.060	.095	National security	-.117	.004	-.016	.669
Future security	-.073	.071	-.058	.107	Life in Australia	-.061	.124	.000	.991
Religion/spirituality	.077	.118	-.056	.179	Citizenship pride	-.003	.941	.083	.020
Financial security	.069	.085	.039	.277	Influence of Bali				
Savings & investments	-.013	-.748	.050	.166	attack (If feel sad to				
Financial security					control	.381	.000	.268	.000
Financial security	-.007	.852	-.002	.955	improve				
improve	-.008	.836	.023	.537					
Life as a whole	.035	.377	.054	.130					

Table A10.6: Anxiety x Income: Distribution

	<\$15,000	\$15,000- \$30,000	\$31,000- \$60,000	\$61,000- \$90,000	\$91,000- \$120,000	\$121,000+	Total
Anxious	157	234	341	219	80	84	1115
Not Anxious	60	81	149	82	38	33	443
Total	217	315	490	301	118	117	1558

$$\chi^2(5, 1558) = 3.19, p > .05$$

Table A10.7: Anxiety x Gender: Distribution

	Gender		Total
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Anxious	628 (64.8)	787 (78.4)	1415
Not Anxious	341 (35.2)	217 (21.6)	558
Total	969	1004	1973

$$\chi^2(1, 1973) = 44.28, p < .001$$

Table A10.8: Anxiety x Age: Distribution

	18-25 (%)	26-35 (%)	36-45 (%)	46-55 (%)	56-65 (%)	66-75 (%)	76+ (%)	Total
Anxious	137 71.7	205 70.2	313 75.4	258 69.5	227 67.4	155 71.8	90 82.6	1385
Not Anxious	54 28.3	87 29.8	102 24.6	113 30.5	110 32.6	61 28.2	19 17.4	546
Total	191	292	415	371	337	216	109	1931

$$\chi^2(6, 1931) = 13.49, p < .05$$

Table A10.9: Anxiety and Education

	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary - Trade	Post Secondary - University	Post Secondary - Other	Total
Anxious	73	641	192	480	25	1411
Not Anxious	19	248	85	188	16	556
Total	92	889	277	668	41	1967

$$\chi^2(4, 1967) = 5.84, p > .05$$

Table A10.10: High and Low Anxiety: Personal Domains

	Group	N	Mean	SD	p
PWB	Anxiety 7 or less	727	74.97	10.90	.679
	Anxiety 8 or more	649	74.71	12.68	
Standard of living	Anxiety 7 or less	742	77.48	16.10	.397
	Anxiety 8 or more	671	78.24	17.68	
Health	Anxiety 7 or less	744	76.72	18.78	.152
	Anxiety 8 or more	673	75.22	20.60	
Achievements in life	Anxiety 7 or less	742	74.26	16.27	.086
	Anxiety 8 or more	672	75.82	17.86	
Personal relationships	Anxiety 7 or less	742	80.47	18.81	.407
	Anxiety 8 or more	673	81.34	20.42	
Safety	Anxiety 7 or less	742	76.67	16.53	.000
	Anxiety 8 or more	669	72.93	20.95	
Community connectedness	Anxiety 7 or less	741	69.08	18.94	.000
	Anxiety 8 or more	672	73.29	19.72	
Future security	Anxiety 7 or less	736	68.93	18.19	.020
	Anxiety 8 or more	655	66.32	22.80	

Table A10.11: High and Low Anxiety: National Domains

	Group	N	Mean	SD	p
NWB	Anxiety 7 or less	680	60.81	13.57	.027
	Anxiety 8 or more	594	58.97	16.05	
Economic situation	Anxiety 7 or less	729	65.29	16.89	.522
	Anxiety 8 or more	655	64.67	19.11	
Environment	Anxiety 7 or less	738	60.33	17.43	.266
	Anxiety 8 or more	665	59.19	20.53	
Social conditions	Anxiety 7 or less	737	63.07	17.28	.615
	Anxiety 8 or more	663	62.58	18.96	
How Australia is governed	Anxiety 7 or less	741	54.45	24.07	.015
	Anxiety 8 or more	667	51.05	27.92	
Business	Anxiety 7 or less	708	59.48	17.82	.101
	Anxiety 8 or more	626	57.76	20.04	
National security	Anxiety 7 or less	725	60.47	19.38	.053
	Anxiety 8 or more	648	58.27	22.30	

Appendix A11. Bali Bombing and September 11 Recall Sadness

Table A11.1: The percentage of people feeling sad when recalling S11 or Bali

	September 2001	March 2002	August 2002	November 2002	February 2003
Total N in each survey	2004	2001	1973	1963	1979
% of total	90.4	62.7	50.0	76.0	63.8
% of males (within gender)	85.2	54.1	43.3	69.4	59.1
% of females (within gender)	93.5	67.8	56.4	82.6	68.3
Event recalled	S11	S11	S11	Bali	Bali

Table A11.2: Gender x Age Effects on Bali Sadness: Distribution

	Yes sadder by Bali				Total
	Male	%	Female	%	
18-25	63	56.8	48	43.2	111
26-35	67	38.3	108	61.7	175
36-45	119	45.2	144	54.8	263
46-55	120	50.2	119	49.8	239
56-65	92	42.8	123	57.2	215
66-75	74	48.4	79	51.6	153
76+	30	40.5	44	59.5	74
Total	565		665		1230

$$\chi^2(6, 1230) = 13.25, p < .05$$

Table A11.3: Income x Bali Sadness: Distribution

	<\$15	\$15-30	\$30-60	\$60-90	\$91+
S5 November 2002					
N	118	181	252	142	111
% saddened	84.3	77.4	76.1	72.8	67.3
S6 February 2003					
N	143	207	308	179	148
% saddened within income group	66.5%	65.3%	63.1%	59.7%	63.0%

$$\chi^2(5, 1555) = 3.53, p > .05$$

NB: Total N for S6 > S5 due to different item to measure income.

Table A11.4: Strength of Sadness When Recalling Terrorist Attacks

	September 11			Bali	
	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
N	1,790	1233	968	1,487	1257
Mean	71.86	70.48	69.15	70.95	69.98
SD	26.64	24.07	22.32	23.16	23.09

Table A11.5: Strength of Terrorist Attack Sadness x Age

Age		18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-75	76+
S11 (Survey 2)	N	213	273	368	363	248	204	121
	Mean	69.20	70.95	72.39	72.09	71.45	73.33	74.63
	SD	25.68	25.09	26.78	26.64	27.84	26.72	28.72
Bali (Survey 5)	N	145	231	298	290	230	189	80
	Mean	68.34	67.79	67.55	71.41	75.04	73.81	75.88
	SD	21.92	24.20	22.47	24.03	22.77	21.79	22.76
Bali (Survey 6)	N	111	175	262	239	215	150	73
	Mean	65.41	67.09	71.49	70.00	70.65	72.67	72.88
	SD	21.05	23.69	22.05	24.20	23.51	21.13	23.95

S6 F(6,1224) = 1.96, $p > .069$.

Table A11.6: Gender x Bali Sadness: Degree of Sadness

	N	Mean	SD
Male	573	68.94	23.25
Female	677	71.08	22.72

$t(1248) = -1.64, p > .05$

Table A11.7: Income Across Multi Surveys: Strength of Sadness

		Income Group				
		<\$15,000	\$15-\$30	\$30-\$60	\$60-\$90	\$90,000+
Survey 2 (S11)	N	378	415	320	283	184
	Mean	72.46	72.19	71.72	71.48	70.87
	SD	28.19	26.16	26.82	24.90	26.74
Survey 3	N	223	278	312	142	89
	Mean	72.64	71.15	68.40	69.01	66.18
	SD	26.94	24.25	23.99	20.60	24.89
Survey 4	N	171	184	256	129	86
	Mean	72.40	70.82	67.93	69.53	64.65
	SD	23.45	22.93	21.64	21.21	19.80
Survey 5 (Bali)	N	116	180	252	142	111
	Mean	74.57	72.94	67.34	69.65	69.82
	SD	24.08	22.98	23.99	22.10	22.32
Survey 6 (Bali)	N	143	207	307	178	148
	Mean	71.40	70.82	69.61	67.98	69.73
	SD	23.60	23.38	23.88	22.05	21.19

F(4,982) = .56, $p > .05$

		<\$15,000	\$15-\$30	\$30-\$60	\$60-\$90	\$91 -120	\$121+
Survey 6 (Bali)	N	143	207	307	178	77	71
	Mean	71.40	70.82	69.61	67.98	65.84	73.94
	SD	23.60	23.38	23.88	22.05	22.20	19.31

F(5,982) = 1.37, $p > .05$

Appendix A12. Life Events

Table A12.1: The proportion of people experiencing a recent personal life event

	April 2001	September 2001	March 2002	August 2002	November 2002	February 2003
N (total sample)	1,999	2,004	2,030	1,967	1,966	1,979
N (reporting event)	981	1,103	933	840	928	1,078
% of total	49.1	55.0	46.6	42.7	47.3	54.6

Table A12.2: The number of people reporting a recent personal event that makes them feel happier or sadder than normal

Number of people reporting	April 2002	September 2001	March 2002	August 2002	November 2002	February 2003
a happy event						
N	501	391	426	381	401	561
%	25.4	19.8	21.1	19.2	20.4	28.4
a sad event						
N	470	699	513	462	527	517
%	23.8	35.4	25.4	23.3	26.8	26.2

Table A12.3: Gender Differences in Life Events Across the Four Surveys

	April 2001			September 2001			March 2002			August 2002			November 2002			February 2003		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL IN SURVEY	831	1,143	1,974	727	1,246	1,973	733	1294	2,027	970	1,016	1,986	969	996	1,965	973	1,005	1,978
HAPPY																		
N	220	281	501	158	233	391	156	270	426	179	202	381	193	208	401	291	270	561
% within gender	55.7	48.8		40.9	33.1		47.9	44.0		46.5	44.1		45.5	41.3		54.7	49.5	
SAD																		
N	175	295	470	228	471	699	170	343	513	206	256	462	231	296	527	241	276	517
% within gender	44.3	51.2		59.1	66.9		52.1	56.0		53.5	55.9		54.5	58.7		45.3	50.5	
TOTAL	395	576	971	386	704	1,090	326	613	939	385	458	843	424	504	928	532	546	1,078
%	47.5	50.4	49.2	53.1	56.5	55.2	44.5	47.4	46.3	39.7	45.1	42.4	43.8	50.6	47.2	54.7	54.3	54.5

These percentages are calculated against the total number of people in each gender group who reported a life event that made them happier or sadder than normal. The Chi-square tests are as follows:

April 2001: Chi-square = 4.482, df=2, p=.037
 September 2001: Chi-square = 6.655, df=2, p=.012
 March 2002: Chi-square = 1.245, df=2, p=.271
 August 2002: Chi-square = 0.482, df=2, p=.532
 November 2002: Chi-square = 1.694, df=2, p=.206
 February 2003: Chi-square = 3.000, df=2, p=.223

Table A12.4: Difference Between the % of People Reporting Happy and Sad Events

		April 2001	September 2001	March 2002	August 2002	November 2002	February 2003
Happy %	Males	11.4	-18.2	-4.2	-7.0	-9.0	9.4
Minus Sad %	Females	-2.4	-33.8	-12.0	-11.8	-17.4	-1.0

Table A12.5 Life Event Distribution x Age

	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-75	76+	Total
Survey 5								
Sample N	205	319	407	380	294	218		1823
Event N								
% of Total Sample								
Happy %	29.3	28.2	20.1	20.5	15.0	14.2	10.6	
Sad %	19.0	23.2	26.5	29.2	29.3	32.6	25.0	
Total Sample %	48.3	51.4	46.6	49.7	44.3	46.8	35.6	
Survey 6								
Sample N	191	293	415	369	338	218	108	1932
Event N	111	164	226	209	195	107	48	1060
% of Total Sample								
Happy %	38.7	41.0	22.7	25.2	26.9	25.7	20.4	
Sad %	19.4	15.0	31.8	31.4	30.8	23.4	24.1	
Total Sample %	58.1	56.0	54.5	56.6	57.7	49.1	44.5	

Survey 5: % of Total Sample χ^2 (Survey 6: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(6,1060) = 56.48, p=.000$

Table A12.6 Life Event Distribution x Income

	<\$15	\$15-30	\$30-60	\$60-90	\$90-120	Total
Survey 5						
Sample N	138	234	331	195	165	1,063
Event N	71	98	168	97	79	513
% of Total Sample						
Happy %	13.0	12.8	22.4	23.1	23.6	
Sad %	38.4	29.1	28.4	26.7	24.2	
Total Sample %	51.4	41.9	50.8	49.8	47.8	
Survey 6						
Sample N	217	317	491	301	236	1,562
Event N	121	185	274	150	136	866
% of Total Sample						
Happy %	25.1	24.0	31.2	30.8	28.9	
Sad %	31.2	34.4	24.7	18.9	28.9	
Total Sample %	56.3	58.4	55.9	49.7	57.8	

Survey 5: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(4, \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) = 15.607, p=.004$ Survey 6: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(4,4878) = 58.72, p=.000$

Table A12.7: Perceived strength of a personal event

Perceived strength of event	April 2001	September 2001	March 2002	August 2002	November 2002	February 2003
Happy event						
Mean	79.3	79.4	80.3	80.9	80.5	82.1
SD	16.7	17.8	17.7	16.5	16.2	16.3
Sad event						
Mean	65.2	69.2	71.5	71.5	68.3	69.4
SD	25.9	25.2	23.3	22.3	23.5	24.0

Table A12.8: Gender Differences in Intensity

	Male	Female
Happy event		
N	290	269
Mean	79.41	84.91
SD	16.84	15.23
Sad event		
N	239	276
Mean	69.16	69.60
SD	23.41	24.47

Table A12.9: Age Effects on Life Event Intensity

Happy Event	N	Mean	SD
18-25	74	77.43	18.36
26-35	120	84.92	16.55
46-55	94	82.77	16.81
56-65	92	80.98	13.99
66-75	90	80.67	16.54
76+	56	84.11	14.49
Sad Event	N	Mean	SD
18-25	37	71.08	18.22
26-35	44	74.55	19.70
46-55	131	71.76	23.19
56-65	115	63.91	29.28
66-75	104	67.31	23.12
76+	51	75.69	19.21

Appendix A13. Psychometric Data

A13.1 Summary of Personal Wellbeing Across all Surveys

Table A13.1: Summary of Changes in the Measures of Personal Wellbeing

Measure	Lowest Score	Highest Score	Range
PWI	S1	S6	2.1
Index domains			
Standard of living	S1	S6	3.2
Health	S1	S6	2.4
Achievements	S1	S6	1.8
Relationships	S1	S6	2.4
Safety	S1	S4	2.1
Community connectedness	S1	S6	2.4
Future security	S2	S3	2.4
Non-index domains			
Financial security	S3	S4	2.6
Religious/spiritual	S4	S5	3.7
Note: *Non-significant			

These summary data exemplify the extraordinary stability of the Personal Wellbeing Index domains. Satisfaction ‘with what you achieve in life’ has varied by only 1.8% across the five surveys. This constitutes a level of reliability in measurement, and stability of satisfaction, unprecedented in the survey literature. Even the most volatile index domain (standard of living) has only varied by 3.2%.

The lowest point for most domains was the first survey, conducted in the months prior to S11. The only exception to this is Future Security, which was lowest immediately following S11. This seems to indicate the presence of persistent changes following S11 in some domains. Table A13.2 charts these differences.

Table A13.2: Summary of Changes in the Measures of Personal Wellbeing

Domain	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
Standard of living		>S1	>S1	>S1	>S1	>S1
Health		-	-	-	>S1	>S1
Achievements		-	-	-	>S1	>S1
Relationships		-	-	-	-	>S1
Safety		-	-	>S1	-	-
Community		>S1	>S1	-	-	>S1
Future security		-	>S1, S2	-	-	-

This pattern of change is clearly different between the domains. However, it must be recalled that many other events have impacted on the Australian people since September 11. These have mainly been financial, with negative returns on investments in the 2001-2002 financial year, and also the continued sense of threat induced by terrorist activity. Nevertheless, the general pattern is clearly an increase in domain satisfaction compared with pre-September 11 levels. Figure 2.3 to Figure 2.9 indicate this trend, which is on the margin of significance in many instances. It seems likely that the appearance of significance in isolated instances, such as with Safety (S4), reflect random fluctuations around the point of significance.

A13.2 Summary of the Five Surveys on Measures of National Wellbeing

Table A13.3: Summary of Changes in the Measures of National Wellbeing

Measure	Lowest Score	Highest Score	Range
Economic situation	S1	S6	11.8
Natural environment	S1	S3	3.0
Social conditions	S1	S6	3.8
Government	S3	S2	5.9
Business	S2	S5	5.7
National security	S2	S3	6.0

These data indicate a greater degree of variation than shown by the personal domains. Whereas the only personal domain to have a range of values greater than 3.0% was Standard of Living (3.2%, Table A13.1). All of the national domains have a range of 3.0% or higher, with the most volatile being Economic Situation with a range of 11.8%.

Similar to the personal domains, most of the national measures have their lowest point as the first survey in which they were included (S1 or S2). The exception is Government, which fell to its nadir three months following September 11 (S3) and which is currently only 0.7% above that mark.

As with the personal domains, some of the national domains also evidence persistent changes following S11, and these are depicted in Table A13.4.

Table A13.4: Summary of Significant Changes in the National Wellbeing Wellbeing

Domain	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
Economic situation		>S1	>S1,2	>S1,2	>S1,2	>S1,2
National Environment		>S1	>S1,4,5	-	-	>S5
Social conditions		>S1	>S1	>S1	>S1	>S1
Government	N/A	>S3,4,5,6	-	-	>S3,4,6	-
Business	N/A	-	>S2	>S2	>S2,4	>S2
National security	N/A	-	>S2,5,6	>S2,5,6	>S2	-

As seen with the Personal Domains, there has been a tendency for satisfaction with the National Domains to remain elevated following S11. This is reflected in the continued elevation of the National Wellbeing Index. Against this general trend, however, satisfaction with National Security fell immediately following S11, and satisfaction with Government has displayed a pattern of increase immediately following each of the two terrorist attacks.

A13.3 An Examination of the PWI Composition

An hierarchical multiple regression was conducted to determine whether the survey-specific items relating to personal wellbeing predicted Satisfaction with Life as a Whole beyond the PWI. The first step comprised the seven domains, the second step comprised Spiritual/Religious, Save Money, Pay for Essentials, Financial Security, and Afford Likes. The first step predicted 49.1% of the variance (R^2). The second step yielded a non-significant R^2 change of 0.001. It is concluded that none of the survey-specific items add to the power of the PWI to predict Life as a Whole. The spiritual/religious item yielded a standardised β of .028.

A13.4 An Examination of the NWI Composition

A multiple linear regression was used to predict Life in Australia by the national domains (N=1828).

Table A13.5: Life in Australia Predicted by the National Domains

Domain	Correlations						LIA	β	B	sr ²
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.					
1. Economic	.39	.41	.51	.51	.42	.38	.20	.17**	.16	
2. Environment	-	.49	.43	.43	.39	.29	.04	.04	.03	
3. Social	-	-	.45	.44	.39	.37	.18	.16**	.15	
4. Government	-	-	-	.60	.50	.34	.07	.04	.05	
5. Business	-	-	-	-	.48	.33	.04	.04	.03	
6. N. Security	-	-	-	-	-	.32	.09	.07*	.07	

** $p < .001$; * $p < .005$

^aUnique variability = .06; shared variability = .16

R² = .22^a
Adj R² = .22

Key: LIA = Life in Australia.

The six domains together explained just 22% of the variance in Life in Australia, which is quite a weak result. The domains of Environment, Government and Business failed to make a significant contribution, while the strongest predictor by far is Satisfaction with the Economic Situation.

The correlations of the national domains (refer Table A14) with the National Wellbeing Index are: Economic .73; Government .70; Social .72; Government .82; Business .77; National Security .72; and with Life in Australia .47.

A13.5 An Examination of the PWI and NWI Together

Table A13.6: Life as a Whole Prediction by the National Domains (N = 1,828)

Domain	Correlations						LAW	β	B	sr ²
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.					
1. Economic	.39	.41	.51	.51	.42	.25	.12**	.10	.09	
2. Environment	-	.49	.43	.43	.39	.19	.02	.02	.02	
3. Social	-	-	.45	.44	.39	.23	.10**	.09	.08	
4. Government	-	-	-	.60	.50	.23	.04	.02	.03	
5. Business	-	-	-	-	.48	.24	.09*	.08	.07	
6. N. Security	-	-	-	-	-	.20	.05	.04	.04	

** $p < .001$; * $p < .005$

^aUnique variability = .02; shared variability = .08

R² = .10^a
Adj R² = .09

Key: LAW = Life as a Whole

The predictive power of these national domains is generally weak, and together they only explain 11% of the variance in Life as a Whole. Of the national domains, the best predictors are Economic Conditions, Social Conditions and Business.

Table A13.7: Life in Australia Predicted by the Personal Domains (N = 1,928)

Domain	Correlations						LIA	β	B	sr ²
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.					
1. Standard	.31	.39	.31	.26	.34	.33	.19***	.18	.16	
2. Health	-	.32	.22	.23	.18	.19	.03	.02	.03	
3. Achievement	-	-	.35	.19	.31	.25	.08**	.08	.07	
4. Relationship	-	-	-	.19	.29	.22	.06*	.05	.06	
5. Safety	-	-	-	-	.28	.31	.21***	.19	.18	
6. Community	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.08***	.07	.07	
7. Fut. Security	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.00	.00	.00	

*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .005$; * $p < .01$ ^aUnique variability = .07; shared variability = .12R² = .19^aAdj R² = .19Key: LIA = Life in Australia

The correlations between the personal domains and Life in Australia are generally lower than the national domains. The combined predictive power of all seven personal domains predicted 19% of Life in Australia and is comparable to that of the national domains (22%). The implication of this is that the personal domains are as predictive of satisfaction with Life in Australia as the national domains. Safety and Standard of Living are the best predictors of the personal domains and Economic Situation and Social Conditions are the best predictors of the national domains in explaining satisfaction with Life in Australia.

Table A13.8: The Independent Contribution of the PWI Domains to Life as a Whole (R²)

	Standard	Health	Achieve	Relation	Safe	Comm.	Fut. Sec.
Step 1: All 6 domains other than the one being tested.	.42	.47	.45	.45	.49	.48	.48
Step 2: The domain under investigation.	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49
p for Change in R ²	.000	.001	.000	.000	.539	.001	.000

The Personal Wellbeing Index is conceptualised as the first level of deconstruction Life as a Whole. Thus, each domain should make an independent contribution to Life as a Whole. The above analysis indicates this holds true for six of the domains but not for Safety. Previous reports have also shown this domain to be a non-contributor, in the Australian context.

Table A13.9: Regression of Personal Domains Against Life as a Whole

	B	β	sr ²
Standard	.32*	.30	.27
Health	.12*	.11	.11
Achieve	.23*	.22	.19
Relationships	.20*	.17	.18
Safety	-.02	-.02	-.02
Community	.07*	.06	.06
Future Security	.10*	.08	.08

* $p < .001$ ^aUnique variability = .16; shared variability = .33R² = .49^aAdj R² = .49

The analysis below is a Principle Component Analysis that has used a varimax rotation with a Kaiser normalisation. The values below are factor loadings.

Table A13.10: Factor Analysis of the Personal and National Domains – 3 Factor Solution

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
Government	.79	.09	.10
Business	.77	.15	.10
Environment	.71	.15	.00
Social	.68	.21	.09
Economic	.67	.21	.21
National Security	.64	.02	.41
Achievements	.14	.75	.00
Relationships	.07	.70	.01
Standard	.19	.64	.23
Community	.17	.52	.27
Health	.11	.52	.22
Safety	.13	.14	.85
Future Security	.21	.35	.70
Eigen Values	4.53	1.60	.99

Factor 3 is not acceptable as a separate factor since it only contains two items that are free of cross-loadings. It is interesting, however, to see how the third factor gathers items concerning issues of safety, and that the item of ‘how safe you feel’ emerges as the strongest contributor. This reinforces the conclusion from the earlier Hierarchical Multiple Regression that the item of Safety may not belong in the Personal Wellbeing Index.

Table A13.11: Factor Analysis of the Personal and National Domains – 2 Factor Solution

	Factor 1	Factor 2
Government	.79	.11
Business	.77	.17
Nat. Security	.70	.19
Environment	.69	.12
Economic	.68	.26
Social	.67	.21
Achievements	.09	.67
Standard	.18	.67
Relations	.03	.62
Fut. Security	.30	.62
Community	.18	.58
Health	.12	.56
Safety	.26	.50
Eigen Values	4.53	1.60

Factor analysis of domains and global measures

A three factor solution produced a pattern similar to Table A13.12, where the only two non-complex domains loading onto the third factor were Safety and Community. The two factor solution is presented below.

Table A13.12: Factor Analysis of Domains and Global Measures

	Factor 1	Factor 2
Government	.78	.11
Business	.76	.16
Nat. Security	.70	.15
Economic	.69	.24
Environment	.68	.10
Social	.68	.19
Life in Australia	.47	.36
Life as a Whole	.11	.80
Standard	.19	.69
Achievements	.10	.68
Relationships	.05	.63
Fut. Security	.33	.56
Community	.21	.54
Health	.13	.54
Safety	.32	.42
Eigen Values	5.17	1.82

This analysis confirms the appropriate loading of Life as a Whole with the personal domains. However, Life in Australia loads higher with the national domain items than the personal domain items it loads on both factors. This is further evidence that Life in Australia shares considerable variance with personal wellbeing.

Table A13.13 Hierarchical Regression Predicting Life in Australia from Personal and National Domains

	R ²		
Step 1: All National Domains	.225		
Step 2: All Personal Domains	.290		
P for change in R ²	.000		

	β	B	sr ²
Economic	.18***	.16	.14
Environment	.04	.03	.03
Social	.14***	.13	.11
Government	.04	.03	.03
Business	.02	.01	.01
Nat. Security	.04	.03	.04
Standard	.12***	.12	.10
Health	.00	.00	.00
Achieve	.08***	.08	.07
Relationships	.07**	.06	.07
Safety	.15***	.13	.12
Community	.04	.03	.04
Fut. Security	-.06*	-.05	-.05

*** $p < .001$; ** $p < .005$; * $p < .05$

^aUnique variability = .07; shared variability = .22

R² = .29^a

Adj R² = .29

This analysis confirms the factor analysis (Table A13.14) in demonstrating that the personal domains make a substantial contribution to the prediction of Life in Australia. However, the following points can also be noted:

1. The addition of the personal domains allowed much the same pattern of contribution from the national domains with the exception of National Security. This became non-significant. Table A14 indicates that this domain correlates highly with the personal domains of Safety (.34) and Future Security (.46). However, as seen from Table A13.13, only Safety contributed to the solution. Thus, personal safety has captured the variance of national security in the prediction of Life in Australia.

This leads to the question as to whether Safety should be a national domain. But this can be answered in the negative. The relevant factor analysis (Table A13.14) gives no indication of cross-loading onto the National Wellbeing Index.

2. The other personal domains making a significant contribution are Standard of Living, Achievements, Relationships, and Community.

Appendix A14. Correlation Matrix

Table A14.1: - [Complete Correlation Matrix]

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
1. Life as a Whole	-																						
2. PWB	.67	-																					
3. NWB	.30	.48	-																				
4. Life in Australia	.32	.42	.44	-																			
5. Standard of living	.58	.68	.34	.32	-																		
6. Health	.41	.60	.24	.19	.31	-																	
7. Achievements in life	.51	.61	.25	.24	.40	.31	-																
8. Personal relationships	.48	.62	.25	.26	.32	.26	.34	-															
9. How safe you feel	.26	.60	.34	.33	.24	.25	.18	.20	-														
10. Community connect.	.37	.63	.30	.27	.37	.20	.28	.32	.32	-													
11. Future security	.41	.71	.41	.26	.41	.31	.29	.30	.47	.33	-												
12. Religion/spirituality	.21	.29	.18	.12	.17	.10	.26	.20	.16	.23	.19	-											
13. Financial security	.48	.60	.32	.21	.60	.33	.40	.32	.24	.27	.52	.20	-										
14. Savings/investments	.43	.51	.33	.16	.53	.28	.37	.26	.16	.25	.41	.15	.73	-									
15. Fin. security control	.46	.53	.33	.26	.49	.31	.40	.29	.21	.23	.44	.12	.66	.69	-								
16. Fin. situation imp.	.32	.40	.33	.19	.35	.27	.27	.18	.19	.14	.37	.08	.51	.51	.60	-							
17. Economic situation	.22	.36	.73	.36	.30	.19	.17	.19	.22	.22	.33	.13	.32	.28	.29	.36	-						
18. Environment	.20	.32	.68	.27	.22	.18	.16	.17	.19	.22	.27	.12	.21	.23	.22	.20	.41	-					
19. Social conditions	.25	.39	.72	.38	.24	.23	.18	.21	.28	.28	.33	.08	.20	.21	.24	.20	.41	.51	-				
20. Governed	.24	.35	.82	.34	.28	.14	.19	.21	.22	.20	.31	.16	.27	.28	.28	.23	.53	.42	.49	-			
21. Business	.23	.38	.80	.32	.28	.20	.24	.19	.25	.23	.28	.15	.28	.29	.28	.33	.54	.42	.49	.63	-		
22. National security	.20	.37	.73	.31	.20	.16	.17	.16	.36	.24	.35	.16	.19	.18	.20	.18	.42	.39	.44	.51	.51	-	

Appendix A15. Other Australian Indexes

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has published, *Measuring Australia's Progress*, which reports on national performance according to about 15 headline indicators and a range of background indicators. This research, however, is confined to objective indicators.

The Australia Institute constructs the *Genuine Progress Indicator* (GPI) for Australia. This composite index adjusts GDP for a range of economic, social and environmental factors which GDP either ignores or treats inappropriately.

The Centre for Independent Studies publishes a biennial *State of the Nation* report, covering a wide range of statistical indicators of Australia's well-being. Again, however, this effort is focused on objective indicators – things that can be measured in material terms.

The Evatt Foundation and the Public Sector Research Centre at the University of NSW produce an annual *The State of the States 2001* report, which assesses the States on 15 indicators of social, environmental and economic policy. Various market research companies include life satisfaction questions in regular surveys, but do not compile a comprehensive and systematic index of wellbeing.

Clemenger Communications produce an annual Clemenger Report.

Appendix A16. Questionnaire

Survey #6 Questionnaire

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index- February 2003

“Hello, my name is I’m calling on behalf of the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index and Deakin University. We are doing a survey on how people feel about life in Australia that will only take about 5 minutes to complete.”

“To help with our selection process can I speak to a male who had the most recent birthday, and is at least 18 years old?”

[Instructions to operator: In the initial stages of the survey we are targeting males until the male quotas are filled. If the person who answers is that person then continue. If the person is available repeat opening paragraph. If the person is not available, ask when they will be available and organise a call back time.]

“The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index involves asking you questions about how satisfied you are with different aspects of your life, and more generally, life in Australia. Would you like to share your views by being involved in the survey?”

“Thank you. The information you provide will be used to publish an overall survey result and it can be accessed by writing to Deakin University or Australian Unity or you can visit their websites. I’d also like to remind you that you’re welcome to withdraw from this survey at any time, and if you do, your answers will not be included in the analysed results.”

“I am going to ask how satisfied you feel, on a scale of Zero - 10.”

“Zero means you feel completely dissatisfied. 10 means you feel completely satisfied. And the middle of the scale is 5, which means you feel neutral.”

“Would you like me to go over this again for you?”

“In that case I will start by asking how satisfied you are with life. So,-----“

(Personal well-being)

(Personal - Abstract)

1. Thinking about your own life and personal circumstances, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

“Turning now to various areas of your life, -----“

(Personal Domains)

How satisfied are you ...?

2. with your standard of living?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

3. with your health?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

4. with what you achieve in life?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

5. with your personal relationships?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

6. with how safe you feel?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

7. with feeling part of your community?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

8. with your future security?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

9. with your religion or spirituality?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

[tick this box if the question does not apply to the respondent]

10. with your financial security?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

11. with your situation so far as savings and investments are concerned ?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

12. that your financial security is within your control?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

13. that your financial situation is going to improve?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(National well-being)

(National - Abstract)

“Turning now to life in Australia-----“

14. How satisfied are you with life in Australia?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(National Domains)

How satisfied are you with-----

15. the economic situation in Australia?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

16. the state of the natural environment in Australia?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

17. the social conditions in Australia?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

18. Government in Australia?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

19. business in Australia?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

20. national security in Australia?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

“Turning now to the events in your life-----“

21. Has anything happened to you recently causing you to feel happier or sadder than normal?

Yes, happier Yes, sadder No

If 'yes', how strong would you rate this influence on a 0 to 10 scale?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 Very Weak Very Strong

22. What about the terrorist bombings in Bali last year? Do they make you feel sadder than usual now? Yes No

If 'yes', how strong would you rate this sadness?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 Very Weak Very Strong

23. Do you support or oppose a war in Iraq?

Support No opinion/Neutral Oppose

24. What about the general situation concerning Iraq? Does this make you feel anxious?

Yes No

If 'yes', how strong would you rate your anxiety about the situation in Iraq?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Very Weak Very Strong

Now, just a few more questions about yourself.

25. Interviewer – record the sex of the respondent

Male Female

26. Can you tell me your age? *Interviewer type in age.*

27. What is your highest level of education?

- Primary
- Secondary
- Post-secondary – trade
- Post-secondary - University

28. Do you live with one or both of your parents? Yes/No

29. How many people live in your household?

30. Can you please give me the ages of the people who live with you? [maximum 9]

31. What is your citizenship?

32. On a 0 to 10 scale, how proud are you to be a citizen of -----?

33. I will now give you a number of categories for household income. Can you please give me an idea of your household's total annual income before tax? Please stop me when I say your household income category

- Less than \$15,000
- \$15,000 to \$30,000
- \$31,000 to \$60,000
- \$61,000 to \$90,000
- \$91,000 to \$120,000
- More than \$120,000

34. We are going to carry out another survey like this in 6 months' time. Would you be willing to help us again?

Yes No

(If YES) Thank You. Can you please tell me your name? You will not be identified in any report, but we need to record your name in order to contact you again.

Interviewer type in Title (Mr Ms Miss)

First Name

Surname

Street Address

Suburb

Post Code

[Do not type in any other information in the boxes other than the name. If person declines, please leave blank.]

(If NO, or YES) Thank you for helping us with this survey.