Australian Unity Wellbeing Index
Survey 7

Report 7.0
August 2003

"The Wellbeing of Australians –
The Effects of Work"

Robert A. Cummins
School of Psychology, Deakin University

Richard Eckersley
National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health
Australian National University

Sing Kai Lo
Institute for International Health, University of Sydney

Erik Okerstrom
Australian Unity

Bruce Hunter and Melanie Davern
Doctoral Students, Deakin University

Australian Centre on Quality of Life
Deakin University, 221 Burwood Highway
Melbourne, Victoria 3125, Australia

http://acqol.deakin.edu.au

Published by Deakin University, Geelong, Victoria 3217, Australia

First published September 2003

© Deakin University and Australian Unity Limited

ISBN 0 7300 2599 3

This is a joint publication of:

The School of Psychology, Deakin University
The Australian Centre on Quality of Life, Deakin University
Australian Unity

Correspondence should be directed to:

Professor Robert A. Cummins
Deakin University
Geelong, Victoria 3217
Australia

Email: cummins@deakin.edu.au
Website: acqol.deakin.edu.au

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement
`

We thank Ann-Marie James for word processing this document. All analyses in this Report were performed by Bruce Hunter.

We also gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Dr Brent Davis, Australian National University, who suggested the items on political preference.

Index of Tables

Index of Figures

Executive Summary

Results of the seventh survey using the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index, conducted in June 2003, show that wellbeing in Australia has risen to its highest level since surveys began in April 2001. The Personal Wellbeing Index, which measures people's satisfaction with their own lives, rose 0.6 percentage points since the last survey, conducted in March 2003, to 75.9%, which is 2.7 points above its lowest point in April 2001. The National Wellbeing Index, which measures satisfaction with living conditions in Australia, rose 1.3 points to 61.6%, 5.9 points higher than its April 2001 low.

The rise is probably due to a sense of relief and satisfaction over the rapid victory over Iraq, with few allied casualties and none among Australian troops and without, at the time, any retaliatory terrorist attacks. This boost in morale has built upon previous rises in wellbeing following the September 11 and October 12 terrorist attacks. These events appear to have produced a stronger sense of community and patriotism, jolted people out of the rut of everyday life, and made them appreciate more what they have and the preciousness of life.

This explanation for the latest rise in wellbeing is supported by the findings that the biggest increases in personal wellbeing occurred in the areas of safety (up 2.2 points) and future security (up 2 points), while the largest increase in national wellbeing was with national security (up 4.6 points).

Satisfaction with the personal domains of Relationships and Community Connectedness, which showed significant rises in the March survey, rose again in June, although not significantly. This is consistent with the suggested effects of threat and danger in increasing social cohesion and strengthening personal relationships.

Satisfaction with the national domain of Government rose significantly (up 2.3 points), recovering the ground lost in the March survey. The fall in March was probably due to opposition to the war (at that time twice as many people opposed the war as supported it) and/or the dissipation of the boost in support following the Bali bombings. The apparent success of the Iraq war would appear to have restored support. Satisfaction with business also rose (by 2 points), thereby recovering ground lost in the previous survey, possibly because of publicity about chief executive salaries and payouts.

The seventh survey asked people for the first time about their satisfaction with their neighbourhood. The score was significantly higher than for community connectedness (78.9% vs 71.2%), suggesting people feel better about the physical aspects of where they live, such as the amenities available, than they do about their relationships with the people who live there. It is also possible that 'community' is understood as a more abstract sense of connection and belonging than 'neighbourhood', so has less personal meaning for people.

The survey also included several specific questions about work. People were asked if they earned money from the work they did. Those who did were then asked about their satisfaction with work security, their ability to find another comparable job if necessary, and the balance between work and family. The average satisfaction scores were, respectively 72.3%, 67.2% and 69.4% - neither particularly high nor low.

There were significant and interesting differences in wellbeing between the earning and non-earning groups. While there was no difference in personal wellbeing index scores, non-earners scored significantly lower in health (72.2% vs 77.3%), but higher in community connectedness (73.6% vs 69.4%) and neighbourhood satisfaction (80.8% vs 77.5%). With national domains, non-earners were significantly more satisfied than earners with social conditions (64.3% vs 61.4%) and government (58.4% vs 53.9%)

Other findings include:

- Non-earning men aged 26-55 show significantly lower wellbeing than earning men, suggesting the importance of this role to men in this age range, compared to younger and older men (many more of whom are likely to be students or retired). This age effect is not significant among women.
- Non-earning men who live alone have low wellbeing, indicating their vulnerability to social isolation. Again, this is not the case for women in this group.
- Young adults are more likely to remain living with their parents if the household income is high.
- Having a political preference for the party in power is advantageous for the wellbeing of people with household incomes less than $30,000.
- Satisfaction with the balance between work and family does not show a disadvantage for females.

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index is based on quarterly telephone surveys of more than 2,000 adult Australians in all States and from metropolitan and country areas. The Index consists of two main values: the Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI), which is the average level of satisfaction with seven aspects (or domains) of people's personal lives; and the National Wellbeing Index (NWI), the average level of satisfaction with six aspects of national life. The values are expressed as a percentage of the maximum possible score, so representing varying degrees of satisfaction (not the proportion satisfied). Additional questions are asked in each survey to study the effect of specific issues and events on wellbeing.

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 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 people aged 18 years or over and fluent in English, were surveyed by telephone over the period 20th of May to 18th of June 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 23,598 calls were made. Of these, 13,445 connected with a respondent and 1,993 agreed to complete the survey. This gives an effective response rate of 15%. The reason for this low rate is that, in order to maintain an even geographic and gender split at all times throughout the survey, each call operator recruits alternate males and females. Thus, willing respondents who were not of the required gender have had to be refused in order to maintain the overall gender balance.

From the total 1,993 respondents, 16 withdrew during the telephone interview and 12 cases were removed due to incomplete or aberrant data. This leaves an effective sample size of 1,965 for analysis.

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.

48.8% of participants were male and 51.2% 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.

1.4. Internal Report Organisation

(a) The new results from this survey are summarised in Table 2.1 on the next page.

(b) All other Tables are presented as appendices.

(c) Chapter 2 presents a comparative analysis with previous surveys.

(d) Chapters 3-9 present the major groupings of independent (demographic) variables. Within each Chapter, the first section concerns the analysis of all dependent variables listed in Table 2.1. This is followed by analyses of the demographic variables in combination with the Personal Wellbeing Index and other measures.

(e) Chapters 10-13 concern special topics for this survey and the impact of national and personal life events.

(f) Each Chapter contains a dot-point summary.

2. A Comparison Between Survey 7 and Survey 6

2.1. Overview

Table 2.1: Means and standard deviations of the seventh survey

Question	Mean	SD	% Change from March 2003	t-test p value
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	75.85	11.55	+0.64	.09
Personal domains				
1. Standard of living	77.82	16.93	+0.13	.82
2. Health	75.15	19.69	-0.83	.18
3. Achievements in life	74.77	16.81	-0.22	.69
4. Personal relationships	81.32	17.88	+0.74	.22
5. How safe you feel	79.05	17.01	+2.20	**.00**
6. Community connect	71.17	19.13	+0.19	.76
7. Future security	71.41	19.17	+1.98	**.00**
Life as a whole	78.23	16.78	+0.08	.89
Survey-specific personal Aspects				
- Own happiness	80.41	17.05		
- Work security	72.32	23.45		
- Confident another job	67.18	27.76		
- Balance work/family	69.36	20.37		
- Neighbourhood	78.93	18.08		
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	61.65	14.79	+1.33	**.01**
National domains				
1. Economic situation	66.14	18.22	+0.70	.24
2. State of the environment	59.60	18.84	-0.25	.68
3. Social conditions	62.60	17.76	-0.40	.49
4. Government	55.78	25.48	+2.33	**.01**
5. Business	60.86	18.46	+2.00	**.00**
6. National security	65.17	18.78	+4.64	**.00**
Life in Australia	83.04	17.04	-1.39	**.01**
Survey-specific national Aspects				
- World anxiety	64.58	22.78		
- Political support	73.40	20.26		

The Major Indices

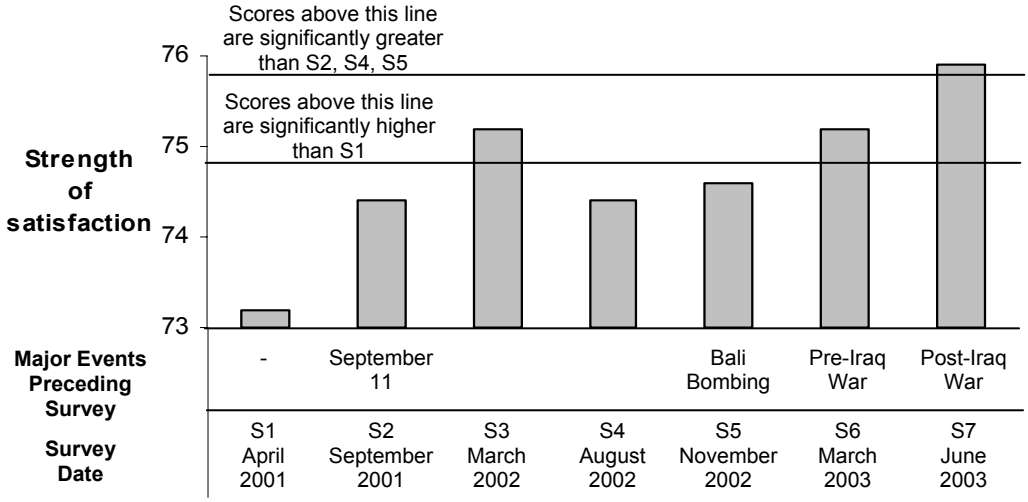


Figure 2.1: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

The Personal Wellbeing Index has reached a new high point. Two reasons can be proposed as:

1. That the Iraq war is over without loss of Australian life, despite active troop engagement. This would make people who were against the war feel good through a sense of relief that it was over quickly and did not lead to further escalation of the conflict. It would make people who were for the war feel good in victory.

2. Data from Morgan Research during this period (May 22-28, 2003) reflect a majority Australian view that they had joined a powerful ally in defeating a tyrant for the benefit of Iraqi people. For example, while 65% agree that America is the world's only superpower and can do what it likes, 63% have a generally favourable attitude to the USA, regarding Americans as friendly (61%) if arrogant (72%). They agree with American policy on terrorism (61%), that America was right to invade Iraq (53%) and that the Iraqi people will be better off following the fall of Saddam Hussein (67%). Moreover, 50% of the sample agreed that American military presence has helped to bring peace and stability to this part of the world. So there seems little doubt that this widespread perception of having joined the winning team has bolstered personal wellbeing.

From a different perspective, the Personal Wellbeing Index is also highly stable. Over the seven surveys it has varied by just 2.7%. 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 followed September 11 and reached its maximum about 6 months after the event. The second accompanied the build-up in tension immediately prior to the USA attack on Iraq and the immediate post-war period.

These general trends, and especially the overall rise in wellbeing since April 2001, are reflected by most of the personal domains. However, the domains that most clearly reflect this pattern are Relationships, Community and, most recently, Personal Safety. External threat causes people to become more satisfied with their connection to other people. The aforementioned post-war relief and bolstered American connection has likely caused satisfaction with personal safety to increase.

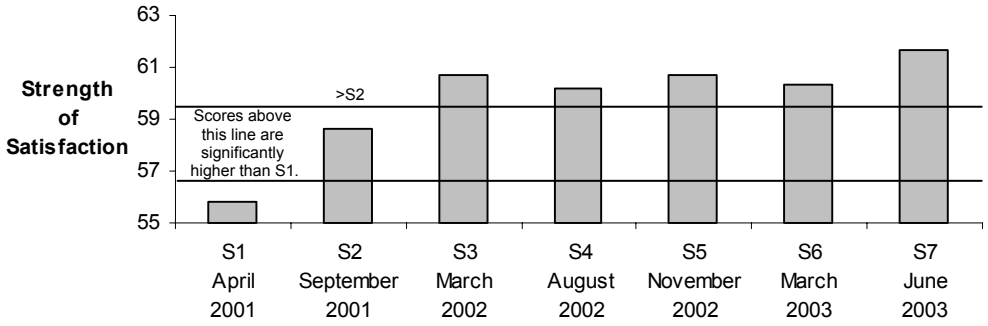


Figure 2.2: **National Wellbeing Index**

The National Wellbeing Index rose consistently over the second and third surveys, and has now stabilised at this higher level. Its highest level of 61.7% was achieved at June 2003 (S7). This is 5.9% higher than its level in April 2001 (S1).

2.2. Personal Wellbeing Domains

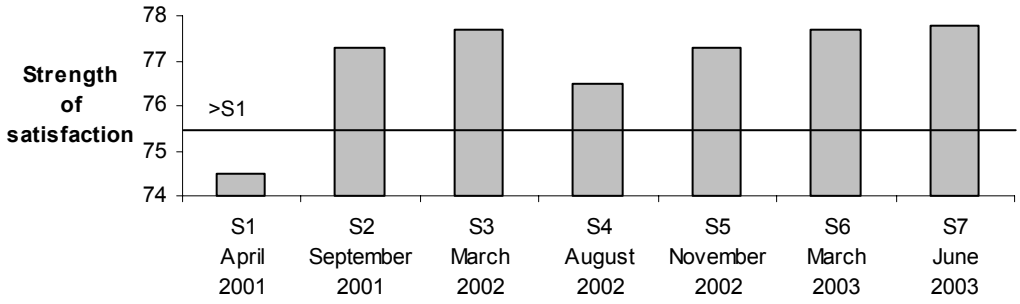


Figure 2.3: Satisfaction with **Standard of Living**

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 other parts of the world, and the fact that the Australian economy has survived well the global economic downturn, have contributed to this effect. The range of scores is 3.4% between April 2001 (S1) and June 2003 (S7).

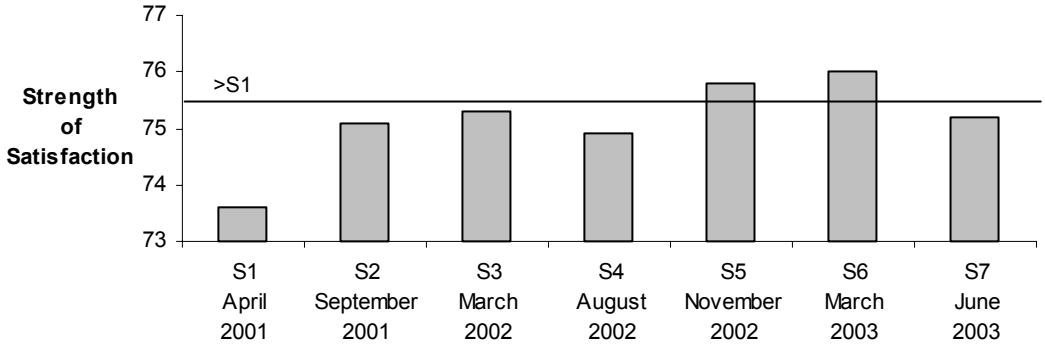


Figure 2.4: Satisfaction with **Health**

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

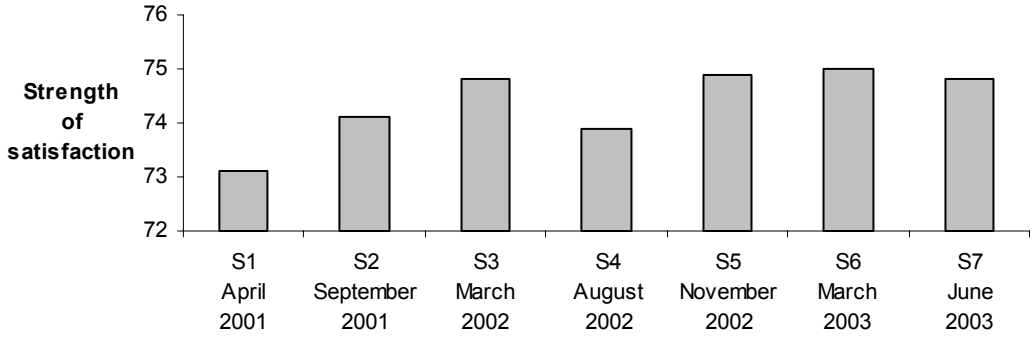


Figure 2.5: Satisfaction with **What you Achieve in Life**

There has been no significant change in satisfaction with 'what you achieve in life'. The range of scores is 1.8% between April 2001 (S1) and March 2003 (S6).

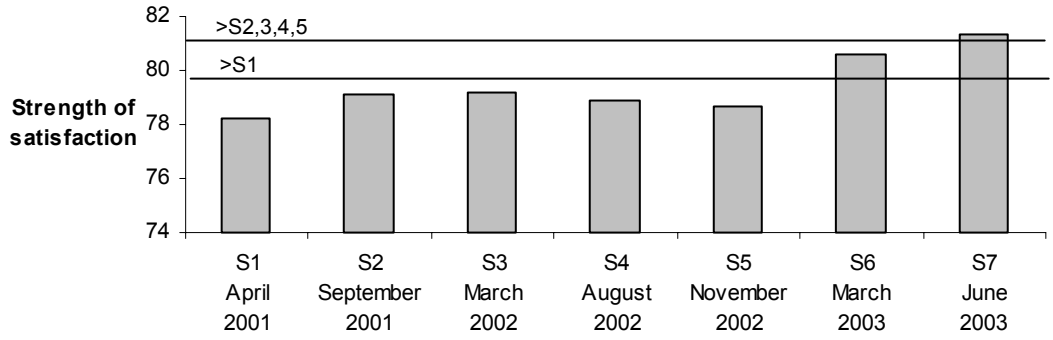


Figure 2.6: Satisfaction with **Relationships**

Satisfaction with personal relationships has risen significantly for the second time and is currently at its highest level. It is notable that this pattern does not conform to that of the Personal Wellbeing Index (Figure 2.1) in that the rise is restricted to the period surrounding the Iraq war. It therefore differs from the domains Standard of Living, Safety, Community, and Future Security, all of which rose significantly in the period following September 11. Perhaps this difference is due to the qualitative difference between these events as:

- The terrorist attacks did not directly involve many Australians. There was a general sense of foreboding after the attacks. It was uncertain whether they signalled such atrocities would be committed in Australia, that the world economy would be severely damaged, and that America may retaliate in ways harmful to the world in general, and Australia in particular. In fact none of these things happened in a way that really affected Australia. No attacks happened in Australia, the nation rode-out the world economic situation better than most other countries, and the war in Afghanistan was soon over, marked by clear victory and low casualties among the Australian troops. So the end result of this was a greater sense that the average, high, standard of living in Australia had been maintained. Personal safety and future security rose with the evidence of no global, catastrophic, retaliatory action by the USA and no evidence of terrorist attacks in Australia. And people bonded more to others in their community due both to the common perception of external threat and its gradual resolution.

- While the above responses were reactions to a past event, the rise in Satisfaction with relationships at Survey 6 was in anticipation of the looming war, to which Australian troops were clearly to be committed. At this time, both of the domains involving other people rose significantly. Perhaps the anticipation of war drew people closer to their family and friends (relationships) as well as enhancing bonding with the general community.

- Following the successful conclusion of the war, safety and future security also rose to new heights, probably due to post-war relief and bolstered American alliance as has been previously discussed.

The range of scores is 3.1% between April 2001 (S1) and June 2003 (S7).

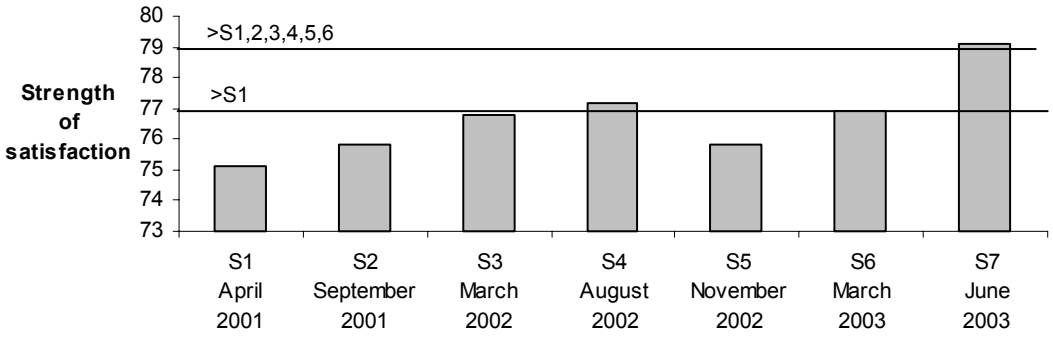


Figure 2.7: Satisfaction With **How Safe you Feel**

Satisfaction with personal safety seems to rise following the conclusion of a period of danger. Thus, it rose significantly about one year following September 11 (S4) and has now risen again to unprecedented levels following the Iraq war (S7). A weaker but non-significant rise was also seen following the Bali Bombing (S5). This most recent (S7) rise may also be linked to the positive feelings of relief and being involved in the American partnership detailed earlier. The range of scores is 4.0% between April 2001 (S1) and June 2003 (S7).

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 returned to this higher level in the lead-up to the Iraq war (S6) and this has been maintained. This pattern 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 been regained in the post-war period. The range of scores is 2.6% between April 2001 (S1) and June 2003 (S7).

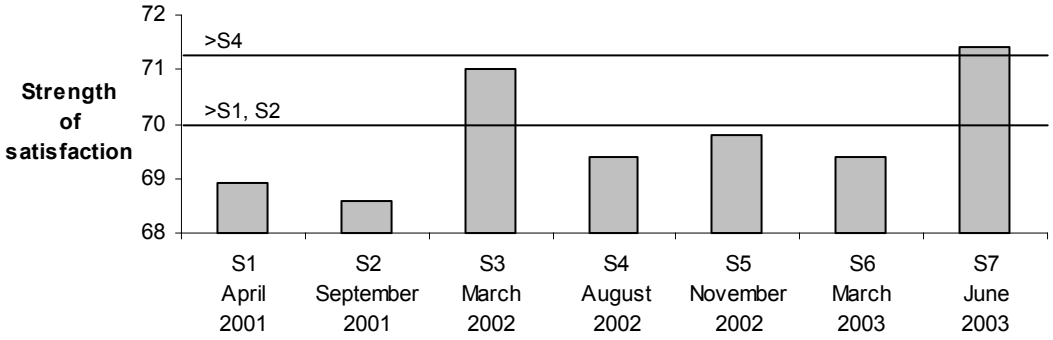


Figure 2.9: Satisfaction with Future Security

Satisfaction with future security dropped to its lowest level immediately following September 11, and then rose to a significantly higher level six months later (S3). It has now risen to its highest level yet recorded (S7). The rise in future security at Survey 3 looks like a reaction to the absence of follow-up attacks following September 11. This positive reaction soon dissipated, however, until it was revived by the aftermath of the Iraq war. The range of scores is 2.9% between September 2001 (S2) and June 2003 (S3).

2.3. Survey – Specific Items

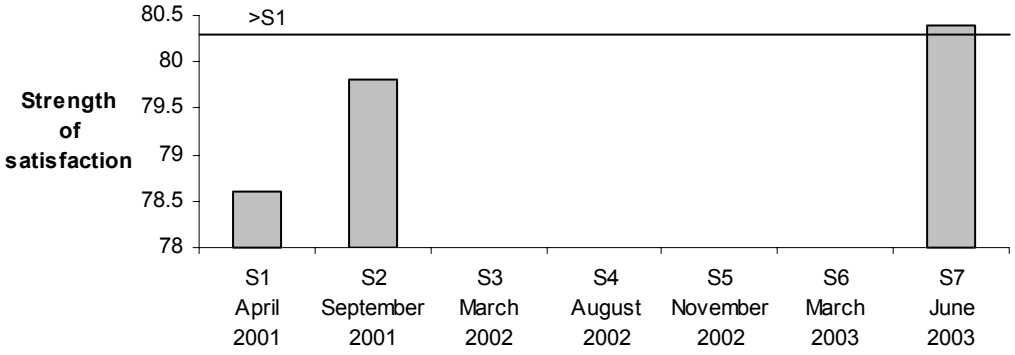


Figure 2.10: Satisfaction with **Own Happiness**

Of the three times happiness has been included in the survey, it is now at its highest level and significantly greater than April 2001 (S1). The range of scores is just 1.8%, which is smaller than all of the domain satisfaction items except 'What you achieve in life' which also has a range of 1.8%.

Four new Personal Financial items were trialled as **satisfaction with Work Security** (72.3%), **Confidence of finding another job** (67.2%), **Balance between work and family** (69.4%), and **Satisfaction with Neighbourhood** (78.9%) (Table A2.1). These will be discussed in the context of specific demographic groups.

2.4. Life as a Whole

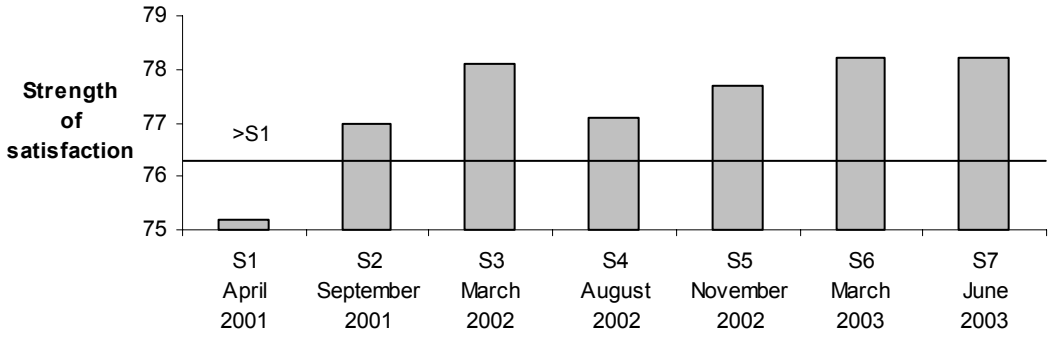


Figure 2.11: Satisfaction with **Life as a Whole**

After an initial rise in September 2001 (S2) this single global item has remained higher and steady. The range of scores is 3.1% between April 2001 (S1) and June 2003 (S7).

Summary of the Changes in Personal Wellbeing

The data from Table A2.1, summarised by Figure 2.1 to Figure 2.11, indicate that the major effect across the seven 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 health and achievements.

2.5. National Wellbeing Domains

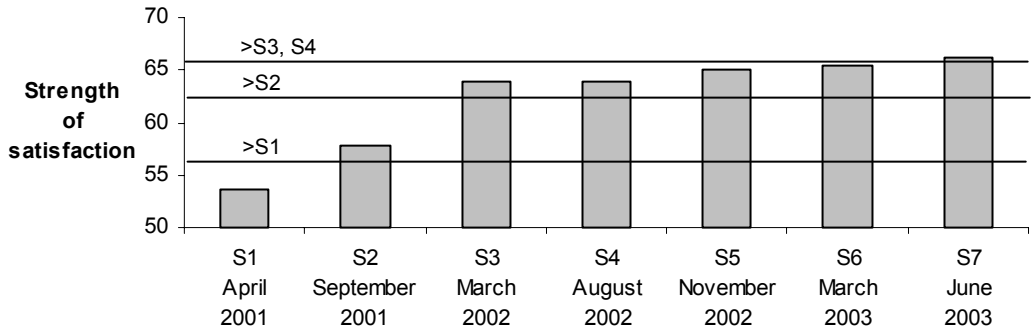


Figure 2.12: Satisfaction With the **Economic Situation in Australia**

Satisfaction with the economic situation rose significantly from its baseline (S1) both immediately following September 11 (S2) and again six months later (S3). This was followed by a period of stability over the next 12 months (S4-S6), but now it has risen significantly once again (S7). This is much the same pattern as displayed by both the Personal Wellbeing Index (Figure 2.1) and the National Wellbeing Index (Figure 2.2), but this national domain is displaying greater statistical sensitivity than either of the Indexes. Whereas each Index has statistically differentiated three levels of satisfaction strength, economic situation has differentiated four levels. The range of values is 12.5%, being between April 2001 (S1) and June 2003 (S7).

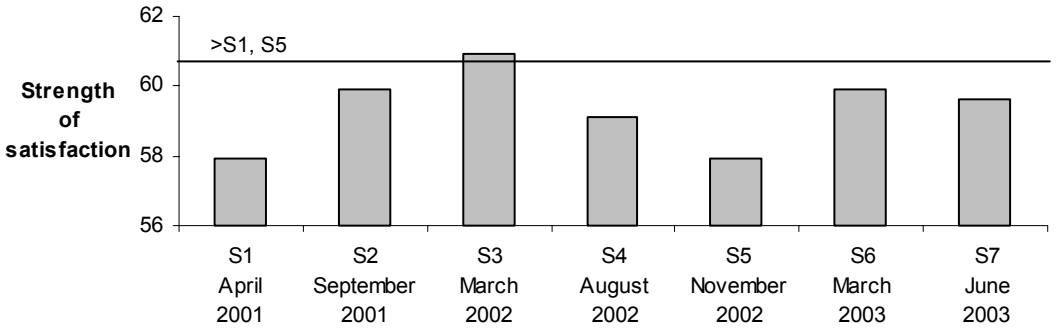


Figure 2.13: Satisfaction with the **State of the Natural Environment in Australia**

The level of satisfaction with the natural environment has shown no statistical change over the past four surveys. So the significant rise six months following September 11 is hard to understand. It appears not to have been simply part of the general rise in both national and personal wellbeing that took place at that time, since no comparable domain rise has occurred in Survey 7. The range is 3.0% between April 2001 and March 2002 (S3).

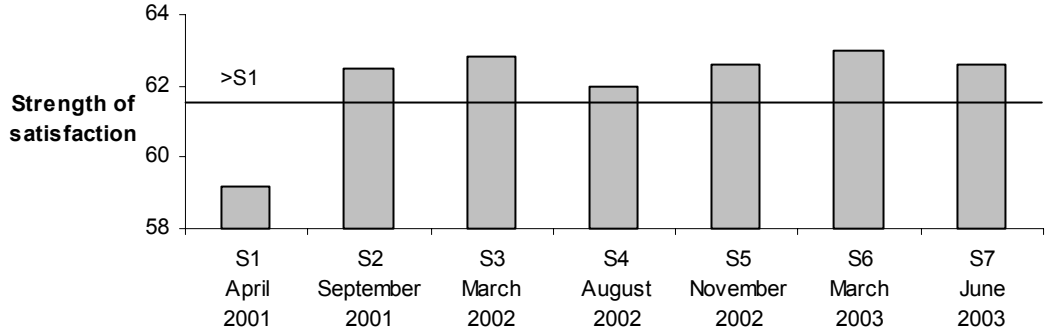


Figure 2.14: Satisfaction with the **Social Conditions in Australia**

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).

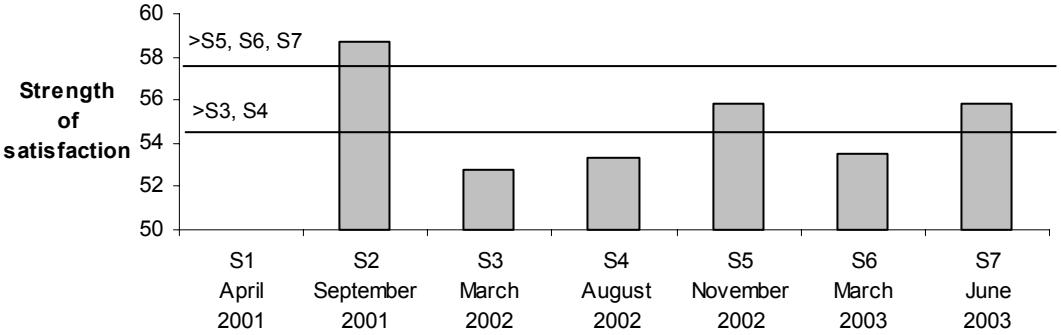


Figure 2.15: Satisfaction with **Government in Australia**

Satisfaction with Government has again risen to a level higher than it was following September 11 (S3, S4). 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, and now again following the Iraq war. The most obvious explanation for the

September 11 (S2) and Bali (S5) rise is that the perception of external threat causes satisfaction with Government to increase. However the pre-Iraq war situation (S6) was different. While it constituted a threat to Australia in so far as there were fears of Weapons of Mass Destruction being unleashed in Iraq and perhaps elsewhere, and Australian troops were committed to fight in the front-line, Australia's involvement divided the nation, with 23% in favour and 53% opposed to the war (Report 6.0). Perhaps because of this division, the rise in satisfaction with Government did not materialise. Moreover, the subsequent rise at S7 represents increased satisfaction for a quite different set of reasons which involve relief at no deaths among the Australian troops and the bolstered American alliance. The range of values is 5.9% between September 2001 (S2) and March 2002 (S3).

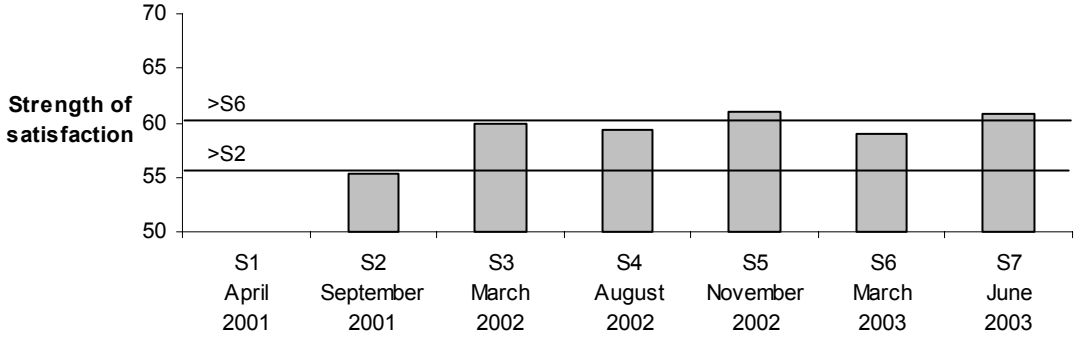


Figure 2.16: Satisfaction with **Business in Australia**

Satisfaction with Business has risen to one of its highest levels, being 2.0% higher than in March 2003 (S6). Satisfaction with both 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 range of values is 5.7% between April 2001 (S1) and November 2002 (S5).

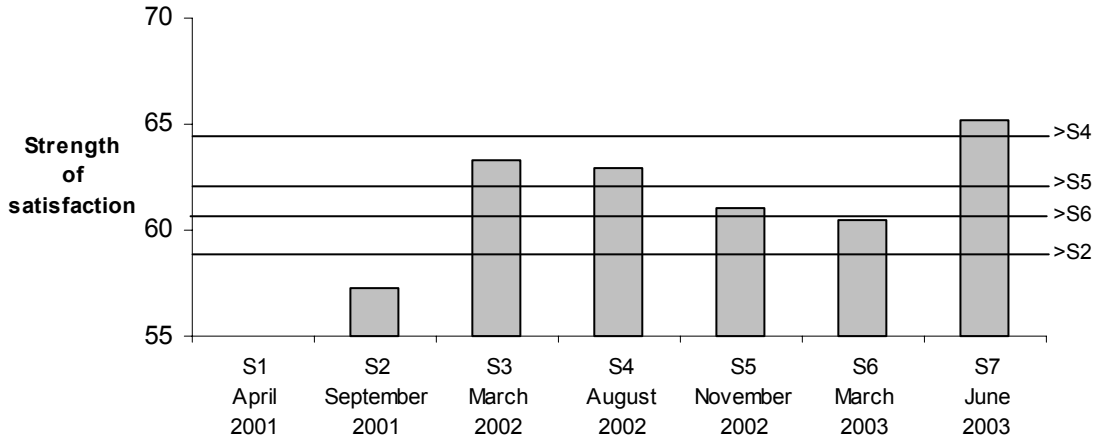


Figure 2.17: Satisfaction with **National Security**

Satisfaction with national security has risen to a new high. The dramatic rise of 4.6% since the pre-Iraq survey (S6) seems almost certain to reflect the American influence. The range of values is 7.9% between September 2001 (S2) and June 2003 (S7).

2.6. Life in Australia

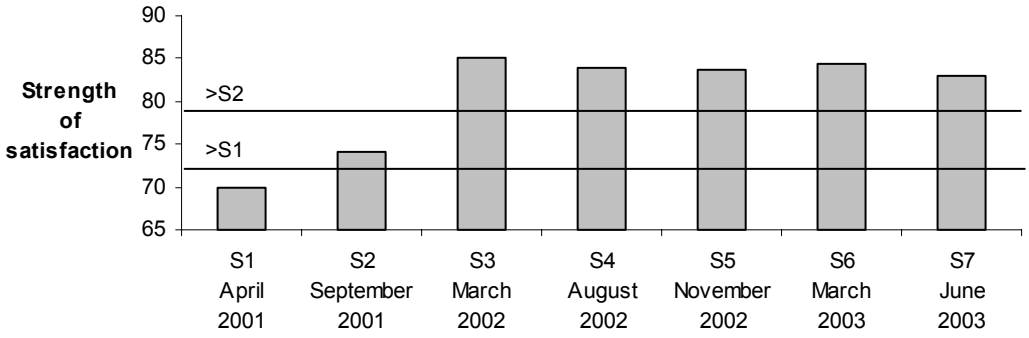


Figure 2.18: Satisfaction with **Life in Australia**

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).

2.7. A Standard Score Approach to the Data

Table A2.2 presents the range of data from the 7 surveys that have been conducted. For each variable, the seven mean scores for each survey have been used as data to produce an overall mean and standard deviation. The height of the bars in the subsequent Figures represent two standard deviations around the mean of each variable and, as such, presents an alternative view of the data. Individual values that lie beyond two standard deviations from the mean differ from the other values a $p<.05$. The following observations pertain:

(a) The number of available values for each calculation (7) is small, and so the sensitivity of this procedure to detect change is low. This is because outlying values have a relatively strong influence on the standard deviation. They drag the SD out, and so reducing the change they will lie beyond the 2SD margin. This dulling effect will weaken as more survey means become available for inclusion in the calculations.

(b) These calculations provide our best estimate of a normal range for each variable within which group mean scores should be found. These ranges have been calculated on the basis of two standard deviations around the mean, and are presented in Figure 2.19 below.

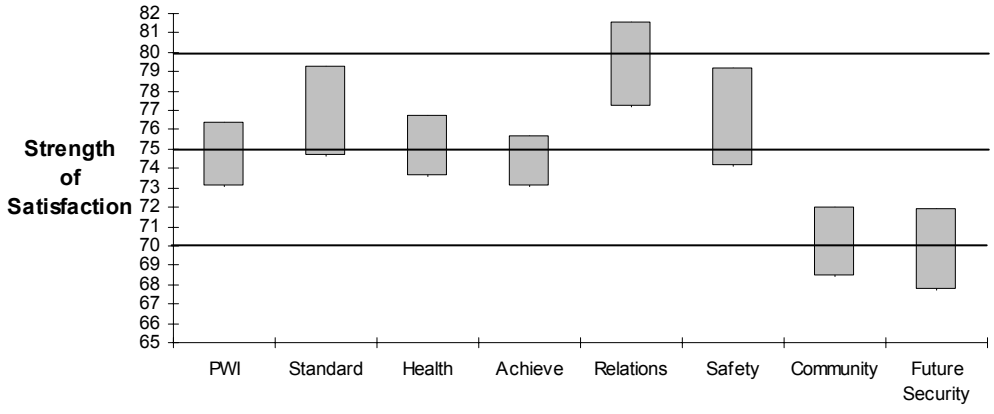


Figure 2.19: Range (2SD) of Personal Wellbeing Variables

As can be seen, the ranges show modest variation with a 13.9% difference between the top of the highest range (Relationships: 81.6) to the bottom of the lowest range (Future Security: 67.7). The ranges also differ in magnitude, from the largest (Safety: 5.1) to the smallest (Achievements: 2.6). These ranges (see Table A2.2) can now be used to more accurately judge whether the domain scores produced by the population sub-groups, described later in this report, lie above or below the normal range.

Of particularly importance in this regard are the values for the Personal Wellbeing Index. The mean (74.7) is remarkably close to the predicted mean for Western populations (75.0). However, the range of 73.1 to 76.4 is just 3.3 percentage points, which is far smaller than the 70 to 80 range that has been previously estimated from the data reported from general reviews of the literature. The figure of 3.3 is the most accurate estimate of the true range of population values yet published due to the use of consistent methodology between the surveys.

It is quite remarkable to be able to predict the population mean score on subjective wellbeing with 95% confidence to within 3.3 percentage points.

Until more survey mean scores become available, and we can demonstrate the stability of these estimates, except in special circumstances we will generally continue to employ the more conservative 70-80 range as our measure of normality.

(c) The Figures A2.1 to A2.9 serve to emphasise the relative abnormality of the first survey (S1). Because of this, there are two competing hypotheses concerning the overall interpretation of these data. The first is the one we have consistently adopted in our reports. This is that S1 is our normative benchmark for the Australian population, and that the subsequent changes are attributable to September 11 and other major world events. This interpretation has face value, in that the wellbeing changes appear to be roughly temporally linked to such events. It also has theoretical value in that the domain responses are consistent with social psychological theory, for example, external treat causing social cohesion (increased satisfaction with relationships and community). Nevertheless, the assumption of S1 as normative will depend, for its demonstration, on the return of the wellbeing values to this level after a period of relative calm on the national and international scene.

The second hypothesis is that, for some reason, the values at S1 are abnormal. We can find no evidence for this, having scrutinized the relevant data on several occasions. However, until the population means return to their S1 levels, this hypothesis cannot be completely discounted.

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, $^{5}/_{7}$ of the personal domains and $^{2}/_{6}$ of the national domains have reached their highest value yet recorded.

2. The major rises have occurred in the domains that denote connection to other people and security. Thus, the personal domains of Relationships and Community Connection both recorded their highest values. We suggest this reflects the influence of external sources of threat to cause increased social cohesion.

   In addition, the three domains concerned with issues of safety or security all show higher values than they have previously achieved. This applies to the personal domains of Safety, Future Security, and to the national domain of National Security. This seems an appropriate response to the common belief that, through the war, Australia is a safer place due to American influence.

3. 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 2.7% and the National Wellbeing Index by 5.9%. In general, the national indicators show more variability

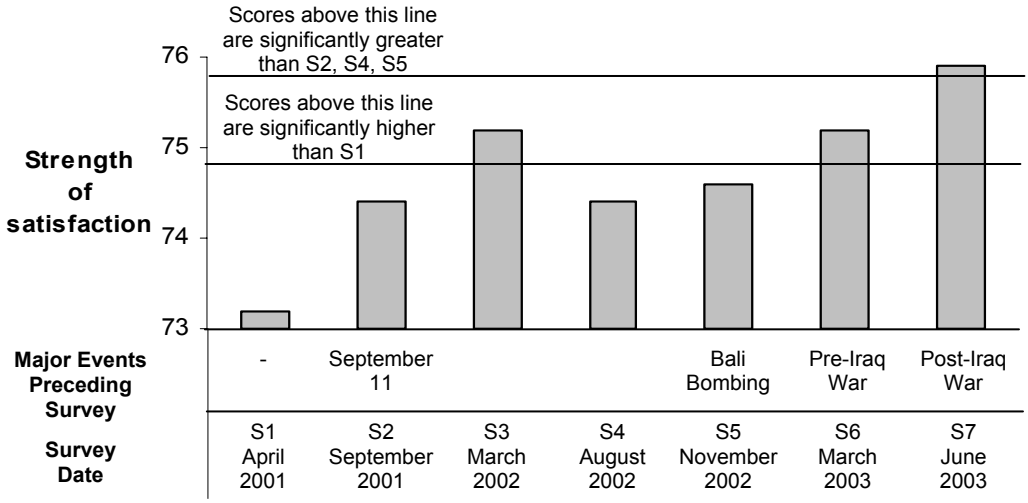
than the personal indicators and this has been detailed in Report 4.0, Table A7.1. The greatest variation has been shown by the abstract national indicator 'Satisfaction with Life in Australia' which has varied by 15.2% over the surveys.

4. 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.

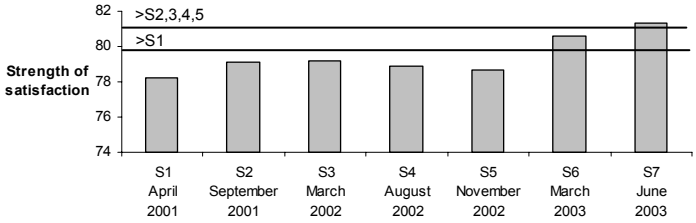
5. The attribution of causation is a fraught process when interpreting data patterns such as these. Numerous other events have taken place which could influence these trends. Nevertheless, the data patterns do appear to bear a reasonable relationship to events that can be personalised, and do not seem 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.

Dot Point Summary for A Comparison Between Survey 7 and Survey 6

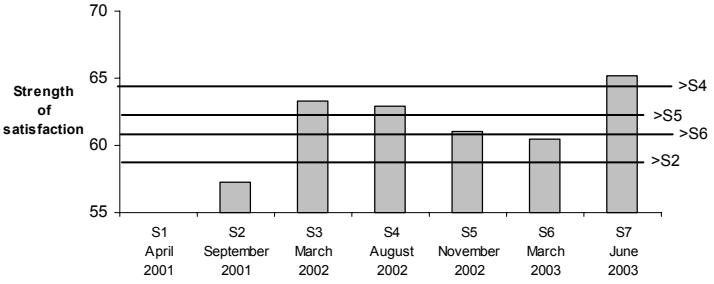
The **Personal Wellbeing Index** has reached its highest level yet recorded. It is 2.7 percentage points higher than it was in April 2001.



Both domains that indicate satisfaction with other people (**Relationships** and **Connection to Community**) have recorded record highs. This Figure depicts Personal Relationships.



All three domains concerning satisfaction with security (**Personal safety** and **Future Security**, and **National Security**) are at their highest yet recorded. This figure depicts National Security.



3. Household Income

3.1. Income and Wellbeing

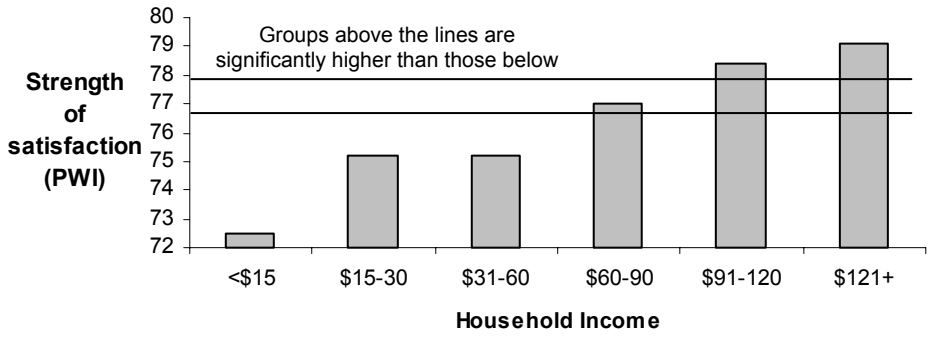


Figure 3.1: Income and the **Personal Wellbeing Index**

This general pattern, of rising PWI with income, is common to all surveys. Also familiar is the jump in personal wellbeing around $60,000. As we have argued previously, this seems to constitute a threshold income below which people under some type of challenge, such as supporting dependents or living alone, find their wellbeing compromised.

What is new about this survey is that while the PWI of the of the richest households ($120K+) has reached a new high point across our surveys (78.7%), the PWI for the poorest households (<$15K) has fallen slightly since the last survey (see Table A3.15). This has increased the PWI gap between these two groups from 4.0% in Survey 6 to 6.6% now in Survey 7. Indeed, for the first time since our surveys began, the two highest income groups have a PWI higher than the $60K-90K. It is evident that the most recent rise in population PWI has been most marked in the highest income households.

Table A3.1 also indicates that the above pattern has been confined to just four domains as standard of living, health, achievements and future security. No income-related differences are evident in personal relationships, safety, or community connectedness.

In terms of the survey-specific personal items, satisfaction with own happiness, work security, and confidence in finding another job all shared much the same pattern as above (with no difference for balance between work/family or neighbourhood). However, the outstanding result is the response of the lowest income group to the item "If you lost your current job, how satisfied are you that you could get another job doing the same kind of work?". The satisfaction level of 38.2% is one of our lowest satisfaction levels on record. The income differences to this item are shown in Figure 3.4.

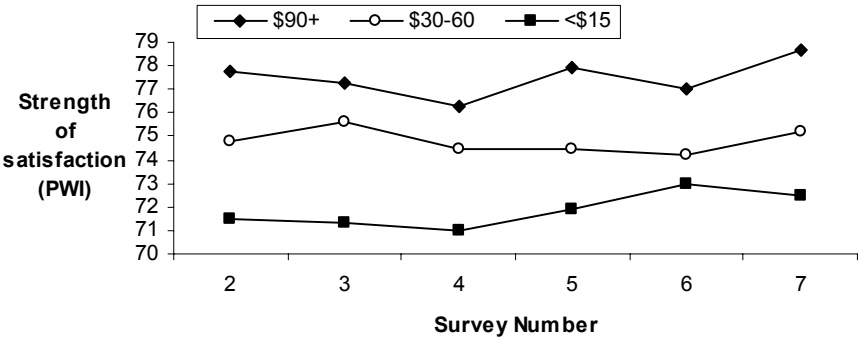


Figure 3.2: Income x Survey: Personal Wellbeing Index

The PWI patterns of change from the three broad income groups (Table 3.15) are generally comparable and steady, with a maximum fluctuation of 2.4% across the surveys. No data on income

are available from Survey 1. The three distributions are also quite distinct from one another as shown in Table A3.16 and in the figure below.

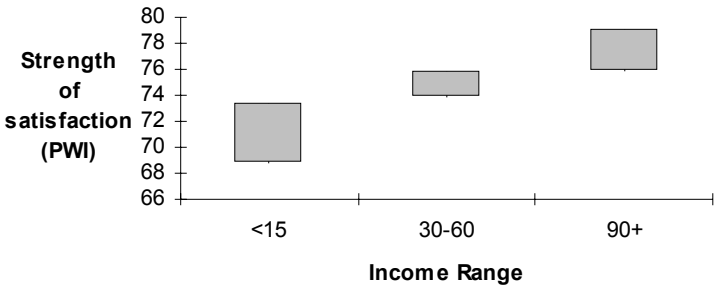


Figure 3.3: Income Range: Personal Wellbeing Index

The bars in Figure 3.3 indicate the PWI normal range for each income group calculated as two standard deviations around the mean (Table A3.16). These ranges are quite distinct from one another.

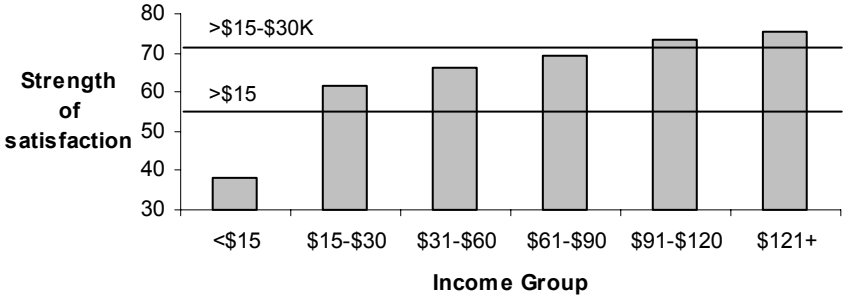


Figure 3.4: Income x Confident Another Job

From this Figure, there are three levels of confidence as <$15K, $15-90K, and $91K+. The range is 37.3 percentage points, which is the largest we have encountered. While this low level of confidence could be highly stressful, it is somewhat ameliorated by the relatively higher level of satisfaction "with the security of your job or work". The lowest income group evidence a level of 62.3%. While this is still lower than the higher income groups (Table A2.1) the extent of difference is much less marked.

In terms of the National Wellbeing Index, Life in Australia, world-anxiety, and strength of political support, there is little evidence of systematic income effects.

3.2. Income and Gender

There is a difference in the distribution of household income for males and females (Table A3.3) in that females are over represented in the low income ranges (Table A3.10) and under represented in the high income ranges (Table A3.9). This was also found in the last survey where it was explained that this gender difference in the lowest income category is caused by the higher proportion of older females who live alone.

Table A3.4 shows no interaction between income and gender for the PWI.

3.3. Income and Age

Up to the age of 56 years, the age-groups are fairly equally spread across the income ranges (see Table A3.5 and A3.6). After this age the income distribution becomes progressively concentrated in the lower income ranges.

In order to further investigate these differences, Table A3.7 compares the PWI scores when all income groups above $60,000 are combined into a single group. Table A3.8 further consolidates the cell sizes by creating just three age groups. The data are presented below.

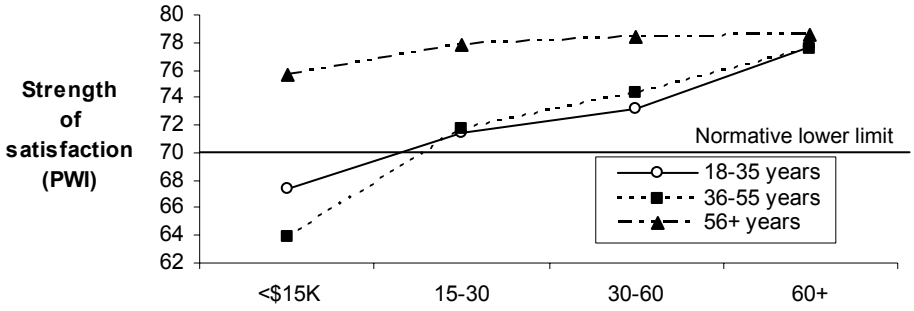


Figure 3.5: Income x Age on the **Personal Wellbeing Index**

While the PWI of people over 56 years of age seem to be little affected by household income (range 3.0%), the wellbeing of people aged 36-55 years is more vulnerable to income (range 13.8%). This is most evident in the lowest income group 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.

While the 18-35 year group also showed below normal levels of wellbeing in the <$15,000 group, the number of values (N=15) is too small to be reliable.

3.4. Income and Household Structure

Tables A3.11 and A3.12 show the lowest incomes to be concentrated among people who live alone or as single parents. The highest incomes are concentrated among the people living with their partner, either alone or with children. These households will often benefit from a dual income.

Table A3.13 collapses these data within four income groups and there is a strong tendency for more people in high income households to be living with their parents.

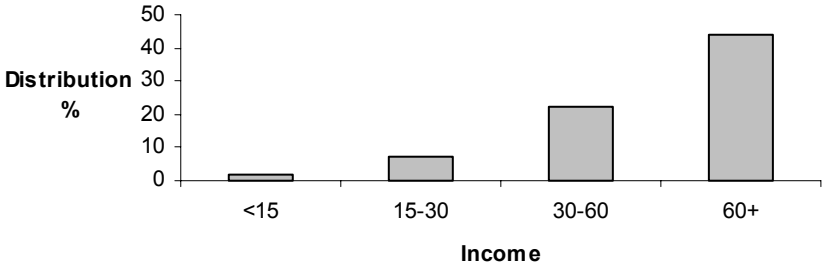


Figure 3.6: Income and Living with Parents: Distribution

It seems that young adults can more easily be retained within the family home if the household income is high. Of the 75 people living with their parents 2.0% had a household income of <$15,000, while 59% had a household income of $60,000+. This is likely to be explained through the relative availability of household financial resources to continue supporting someone old enough to be independent.

This idea is supported by the analysis presented in Table A3.14 which shows lower than normal wellbeing in people living with their parents in low income households. This effect disappears when household incomes exceed $30,000.

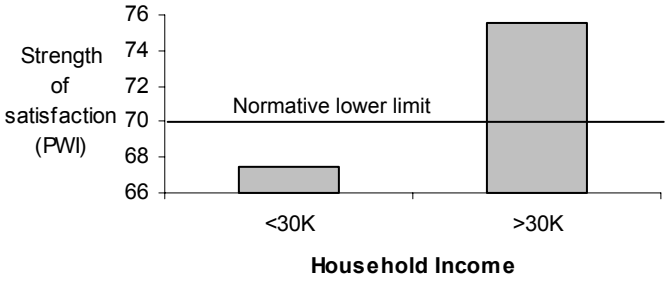


Figure 3.7: Living with Parents in Low Income Households: Personal Wellbeing Index

3.5. Income x Relationship Status

Table A3.15 shows the distribution of income and PWI within the mental status groups. While most of these contain frequencies too small to be reliable, the Never Married and Married groups can be compared as shown below.

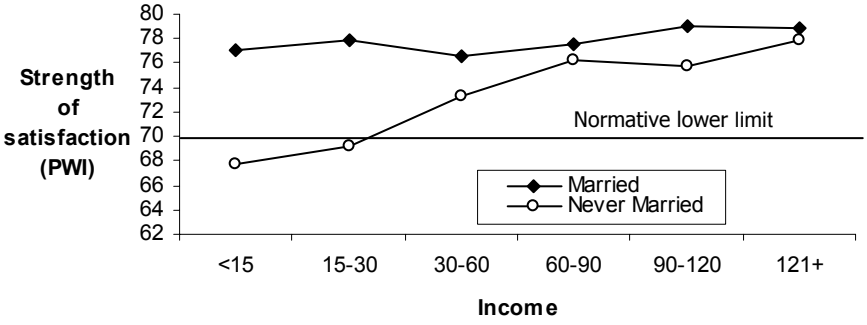


Figure 3.8: Income x Never Married/Married: PWI

It is evident that income makes little difference to the wellbeing of married couples. It seems likely that their mutually supportive relationship acts on a buffer to hardship in the low income ranges. People with no partner are at greater risk of homeostatic defeat if they lack an intimate relationship. Their homeostatic systems are more exposed to environmental challenge and this is exacerbated for people who have too little money for it to be used as an alternative defensive buffer. Thus, low income people without partners are at higher risk than normal of homeostatic defeat (Table A3.16). While the cell sizes are insufficient to support a gender breakdown, previous results would lead us to suspect that males who have never married are at higher risk of homeostatic failure than females.

3.6. Income and Political Party Preference

Table A3.17 indicates the income distribution between the political parties. There are no marked differences between the major parties. If the income percentages are grouped as <$30,000 and >$60,000 then the aggregate percentages are: Liberal (35.7; 38.0%), Labour (30.6; 30.6%), Green (29.4; 43.8%). Due to these similarities it is unlikely that wellbeing differences between the parties are due to differential income.

The wellbeing ratings of the party preferences are provided in Tables A3.18 and A3.19. The cell sizes only permit a reliable comparison between the two major parties and these are shown below.

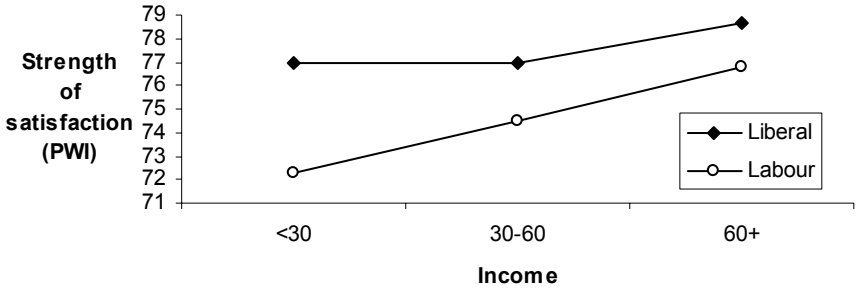


Figure 3.9: Income x Political Party Preference: Personal Wellbeing Index

It is evident that whereas income seems to have little influence on Liberal voters, income has a marked effect on Labour voters. Essentially, Labour voters who earn less than $30,000 have a level of personal wellbeing that is significantly lower than both the equivalent income Liberal voters and Labour voters who earn $60,000 or more.

The explanation for these differences is uncertain but may reflect the psychological advantage of being on the winning team. In these terms, being a supporter of the political party in power may act to bolster the homeostatic system. Feeling that the country is being managed in a way consistent with one's world view may be consoling and add to the sense of personal control, self-esteem, and optimism, all of which are proposed as internal buffers.

Labour voters, however, being aligned with the party in opposition, gain none of the above. For them, the country is being managed by a group they oppose and in ways they disapprove. None of this would assist homeostasis and may, indeed, be a hindrance.

In order to interpret the relative influence of such political beliefs, reference can be made to Table A3.1. The overall mean of the <$15,000 group (N=223) is 72.5. This is almost the same as the Labour group (72.8, N=62) and much less than the Liberal group (76.1, N=75). Thus, it appears that the dominant influence is the advantage to be gained by supporting the political party in power.

Strength of political preference showed no variation for the Labour Party, but did vary for the Liberal Party as shown below.

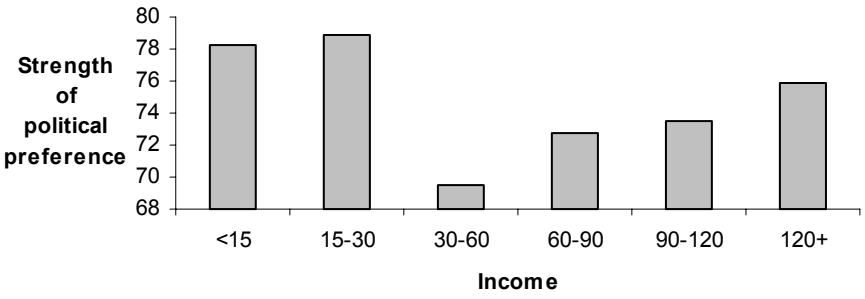
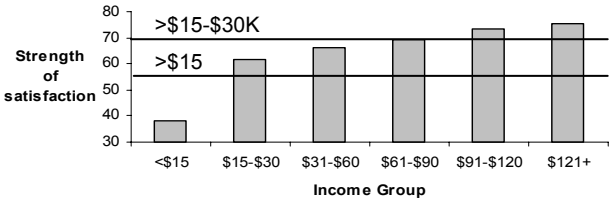


Figure 3.10: Income and Strength of Party Preference: Liberal Supporters

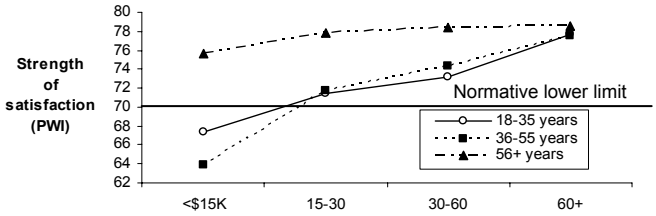
The differences in Figure 3.10 are caused by the higher strength of political belief in the two lowest income groups. This is interesting since it is these two groups who show the greatest relative advantage in wellbeing due to their political affiliation (Figure 3.9). It thus appears that strong political support for the ruling political party is good for personal wellbeing among low income groups.

Dot Summary Points for Household Income:

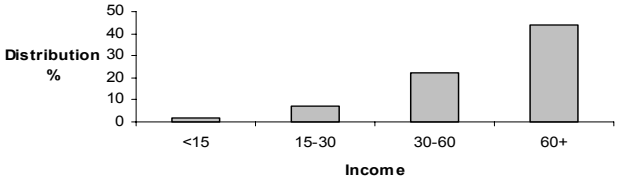
1. People who are employed and earning less than $15,000 have a very low satisfaction with the security of their employment.

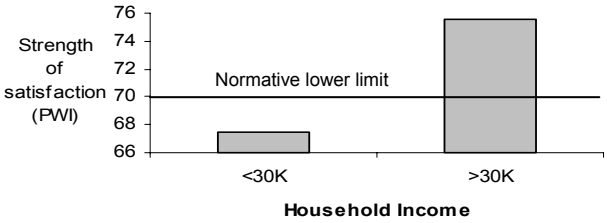


2. People aged 36-55 years in households with an income less than $15,000 have below normal wellbeing.

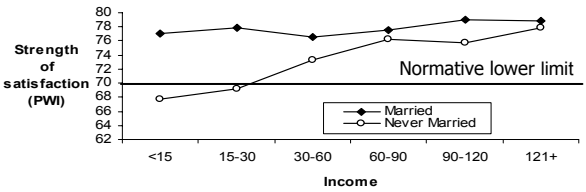


3. Young adults are more likely to remain living with their parents if the household income is high.

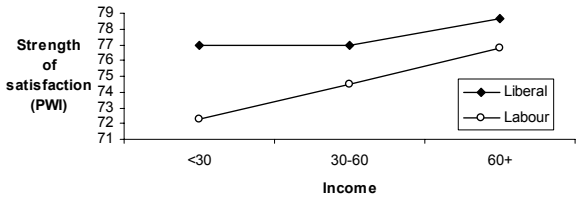




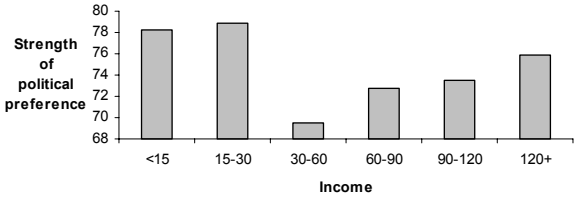
4. People who have never married in households where the income is <$30,000 have below normal wellbeing.



5. Having a political preference for the party in power is advantageous for the wellbeing of people with household income <$30,000.



6. People with a preference for the party in power, living in households with incomes <$30,000, have strong political beliefs.



4. Gender

4.1. Overall Distribution

The sample comprised 959 males (48.9%) and 1006 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 A4.1) the Personal Wellbeing Index is again higher for females (p=.013), as is also the two global item of Life as a Whole (p=.039), but not Life in Australia (p=.389). All of the personal domains except safety are inclined to be higher for females, with the most marked differences being apparent for personal relationships and community connectedness, the two domains that involve interacting with other people. Satisfaction with safety is higher for males, as found in previous surveys.

In confirmation of this inter-personal advantage for females, they also exhibit a significantly higher level of satisfaction with the survey-specific item of neighbourhood, as well as higher satisfaction with their own happiness and work security. However, no gender difference is apparent in the confidence of finding another job, or in the balance between work and family.

At the national level, both the National Wellbeing Index (p=.048) and three of the national domains (Economic situation, State of the environment, and National security) all show a marginally significant, higher satisfaction for males. For the survey-specific national items, strength of political support was not different for males and females, but the level of world anxiety was far higher in females (7.0 percentage points).

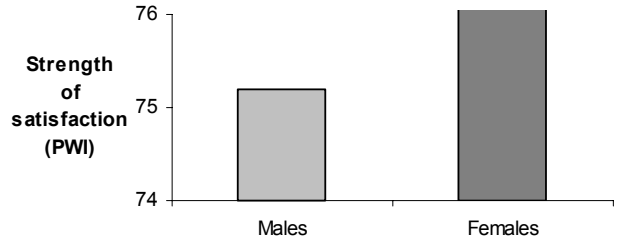


Figure 4.1: Gender and **Personal Wellbeing Index**

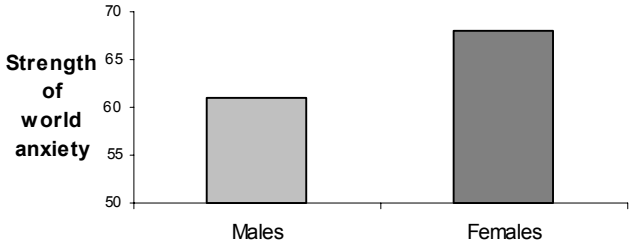


Figure 4.2: Gender Differences in **World Anxiety**

From all of this, the following general principles can be deduced as:

1. Females tend to respond more strongly both to matters of personal satisfaction and to general anxiety about the state of the world. They are, thus, either more emotionally responsive than

males or more willing to express strong emotions. It is apparent that anxiety about the global, non-personal prospect of war does not bear a simple relationship with personal wellbeing.

2. This heightened responsiveness is particularly evident in the items that involve interpersonal contact (relationships, community connection, and neighbourhood). It seems likely that females may feel additionally more satisfied in these areas because they are generally better at forming interpersonal relationships than are males.

3. One personal domain shows a reversal of the above trend. Males have more satisfaction with personal safety than females. While in this survey the difference is marginally significant (p=.05) it is a consistent finding across our surveys (see next section).

4.3. Gender Wellbeing Comparisons Across Surveys

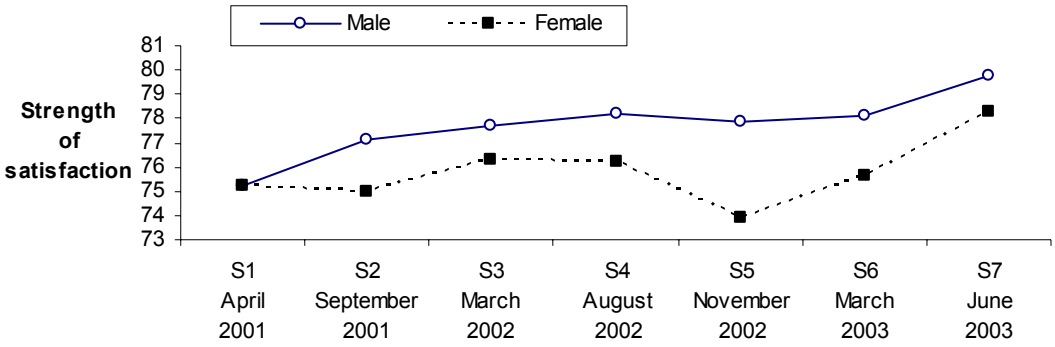


Figure 4.3: **Satisfaction with Safety** across all Surveys

From the analyses presented in Table A4.2 the following can be deduced:

1. On average, males have higher satisfaction with safety than do females.

2. Since the first surveys, males have shown a consistently rising trend of increased satisfaction. This has achieved significance (S7 > S1).

3. Safety for females has also reached its highest point in our surveys (S7 > S1, S2, S5, S6).

4. The male-female interaction is not significant (p = .091).

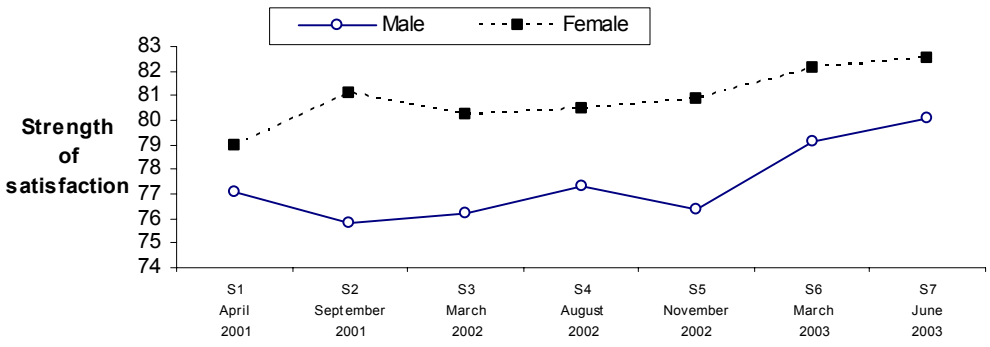


Figure 4.4: **Satisfaction with Relationships** across all Survey

From the analyses presented in Table A4.2 the following can be deduced:

1. Females have consistently higher satisfaction with relationships than males.

2. Male satisfaction remained steady up to S5, but over the period surrounding the Iraq war it has become higher (S7 > S2, S3, S5).

3. Satisfaction for females has shown a trend of increased satisfaction since September 11, and this became significant in the period surrounding the Iraq war (S6, S7 > S1).

4. The male-female interaction is not significant (p=.084).

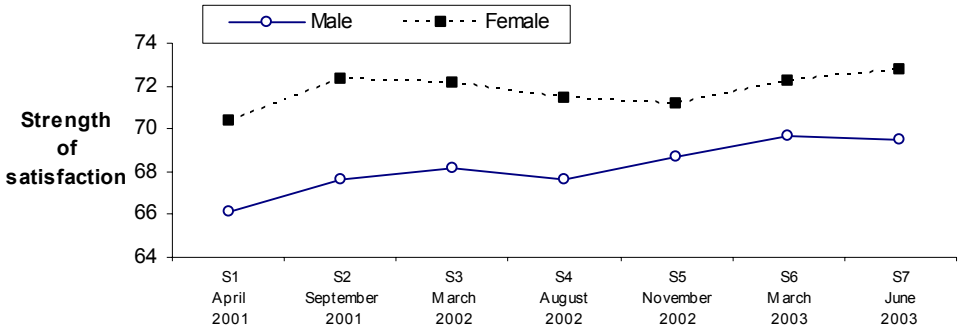


Figure 4.5: **Satisfaction with Connection to Community** across all Surveys

From the analyses presented in Table A4.2 the following can be deduced:

1. Females have consistently higher satisfaction in feeling connected to their community than do males.

2. Male satisfaction has shown a rising trend since September 11 which reached significance in the period surrounding the Iraq war (S6, S7 > S1).

3. Satisfaction for females has not changed across the surveys (p=.076) and the male-female interaction is not significant (p=.523).

In conclusion, while rising trends have been evident in most of these data since September 11, these trends have not achieved significance until the period surrounding the Iraq war. Since the upswings that occurred during this period generally built on rising trends, it is not possible to determine the relative influence of the Iraq war, compared with other major events, on the reported data.

4.4. Gender and Age

The age x gender distribution is given in Table A4.4 and the analyses are presented in Table A4.3.

In terms of the Personal Wellbeing Index, there is no interaction with age. Nor is there a gender x age interaction with happiness or work security. There is, however, a significant interaction (p=.038) with confidence of finding another job, and this is shown below.

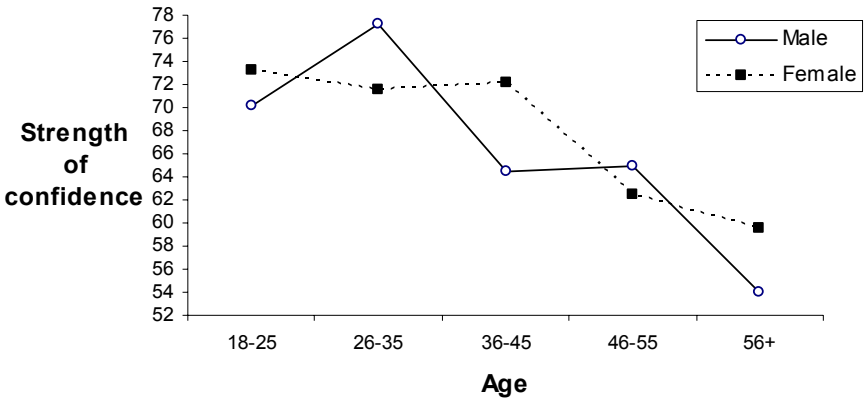


Figure 4.6: Gender x Age: **Confidence in Finding Another Job**

The interaction is caused by the high level of confidence (77.2%) expressed by males aged 26-35 years, which is 5.6 percentage points higher than females at this age. However, over the next decade males show a precipitous loss of confidence (-12.8 percentage points) whereas females change hardly at all (+0.6 percentage points).

Then, over the next decade, this pattern is reversed. By 46-55 years female confidence has fallen by 10.3 percentage points whereas male confidence remains steady. Male confidence then falls a further 11.0 percentage points over the age of 56 years.

There is also an interesting pattern of gender difference in satisfaction with the balance between work and family (Table A4.3).

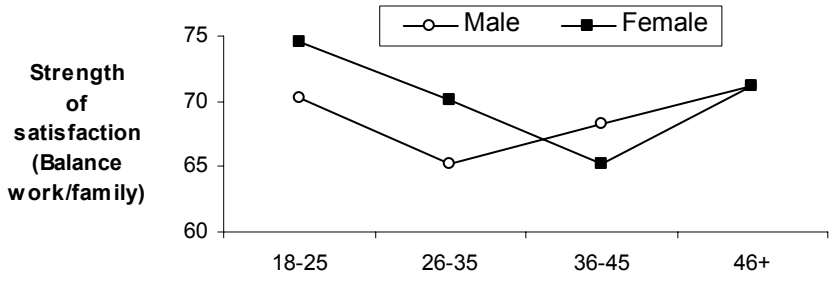


Figure 4.7: Gender x Age: Satisfaction with Work/Family Balance

The age-trend for males is not significant (p=.062). However, the low point for males (26-35 years) is the same as the low point for females (36-45) with both groups stating their satisfaction as 65.2%. The female trend is significant (p=.009) due to the high level of satisfaction (74.6%) at age 18-25.

These results do not support the commonly held view that employed females have more difficulty in balancing their work and family life than males. Both genders find this balance most difficult when they are aged 26-45 years.

4.5. Gender and Household Structure

There are two differences within this analysis. One is for people living alone (Table A4.5), where males (71.3) are lower on the Personal Wellbeing Index than females (75.0). The male value is close to the lower normative margin for groups which is 70%.

The other difference comes about when the genders are compared in relation to whether they are living with their parents (Tables A4.6 and A4.8).

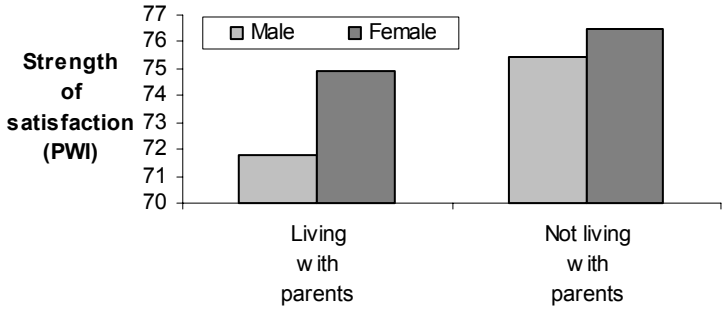


Figure 4.8: Gender x Living With Parents: Personal Wellbeing Index

The males who live with their parents (N=71) have lower wellbeing than males who do not. No such difference is evident in relation to the females. However, the lower male wellbeing (71.8) still lies within the normal range.

4.6. Gender x Relationship Status

The values for the Personal Wellbeing Index are shown below.

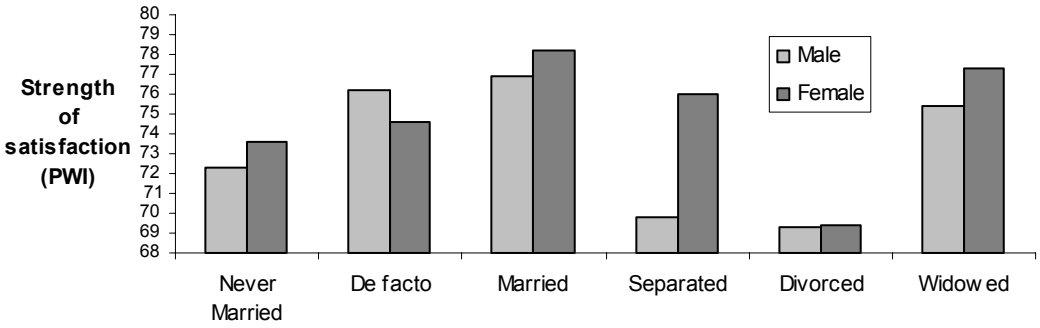


Figure 4.9: Gender x Relationship Status: Personal Wellbeing Index

As might be expected, people who are living as married or de facto have relatively high levels of personal wellbeing, while people who are divorced have relatively low levels of wellbeing. However, there are other comparisons which are less intuitively obvious as follows (Table A4.9):

1. The act of separation without divorce affects the personal wellbeing of males and females very differently. It reduces the wellbeing of males (69.8) to be no different from that of divorced males (69.3), both of which are below the normative lower limit for groups. Females who are separated, on the other hand, evidence only a slight fall in wellbeing. There could be several reasons for this gender difference as:

   (a) The females have stronger supportive relationships outside the marriage.

   (b) The females continue to live with the dependent children.

   (c) The females continue to live in the family home with continuing financial resources, while the male relocates to live alone.

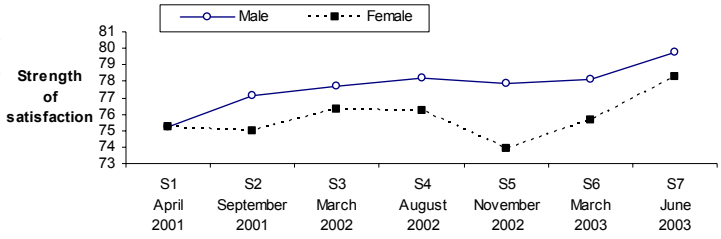
2. People who have never married have a level of personal wellbeing that is below that of people who are married or de facto. Whether this is due to the 'value added' effect of living with another person, or whether it is a constitutional difference between these groups is not known.

3. People who are widowed have a normal level of personal wellbeing.

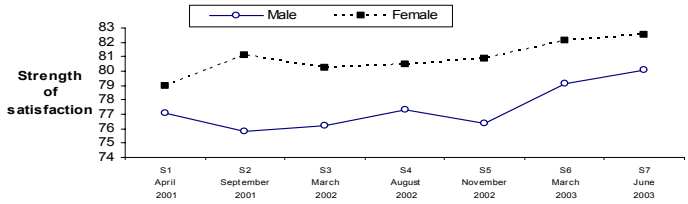
Table A4.10 presents the domain breakdown of males and females who are either divorced or separated. While there are some interesting trends in these data, the cell sizes are too small to provide convincing statistical differences. Data from other surveys need to be combined in order to study the domain differences between these groups.

Dot Summary Points for Gender

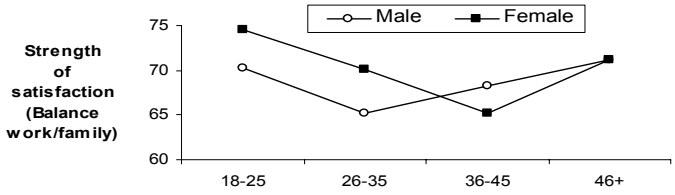
1. Satisfaction with **safety** is higher for males and has risen to its highest point for both males and females.



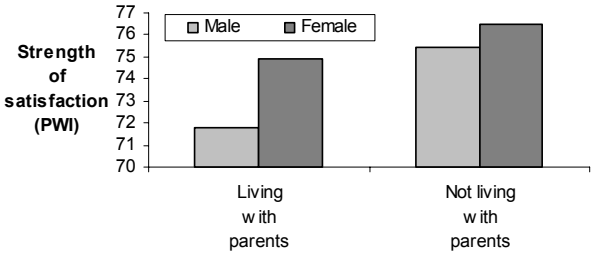
2. Satisfaction with **relationships** and **community** is highest in females. These measures have also generally risen to their highest value.



3. Satisfaction with **work-family balance** does not show a disadvantage for females. Both gender groups experience their lowest satisfaction at 26-45 years of age.



4. Males **living with their parents** have lower personal wellbeing than males who do not.



5. Age

5.1. Distribution Overall

The sample is well represented in all age groups (Table A5.2).

5.2. Age and Wellbeing

A consistent finding in our surveys is that wellbeing improves after the age of 55 years. This pattern can be seen in the **Personal Wellbeing Index** (Table A5.1).

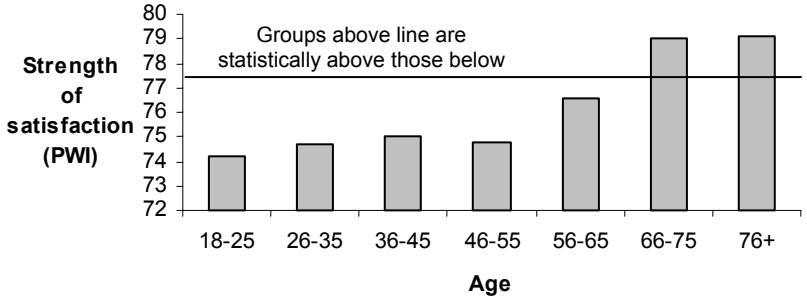


Figure 5.1: Age and the **Personal Wellbeing Index**

This general pattern holds for all personal domains except **health** and **safety**, which show no significant age-related change. In terms of **health**, satisfaction did show a decrease with age (p=.010) but the lack of post-hoc significance is due to the rise in the standard deviation in the older groups (Table A5.1). Nevertheless, given that a marked degree of medical infirmity must exist within the 76+ year group, the fact that their health satisfaction is only 6.5 percentage points lower than the youngest group is a powerful example of adaptation as a process for the maintenance of wellbeing.

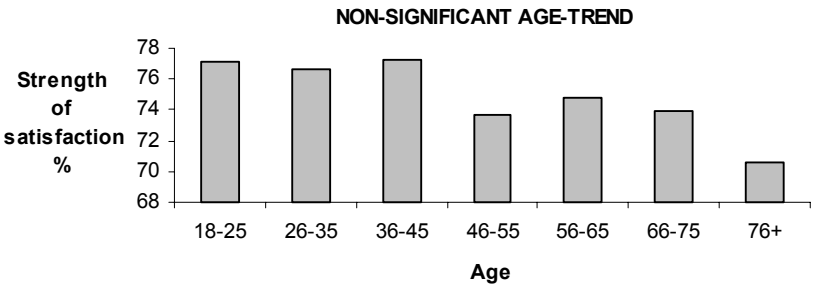


Figure 5.2: Age and **Satisfaction with Health**

The survey specific items of satisfaction with own **happiness** and **neighbourhood** also show a rise with age that tends to become significant after 56 years. The **National Wellbeing Index** also shows this trend, due to the three domains of **Environment**, **Social Conditions**, and **Government**. However, no age-related change is evident in the national domains of **Economic Situation** or **National Security**. **Life in Australia** also shows no change. But satisfaction with **Business** shows a different trend, with satisfaction lowest in middle age.

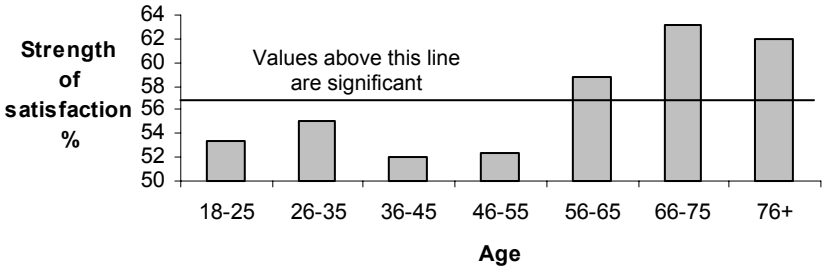


Figure 5.3: Age and Satisfaction with **Government**

Figure 5.4: Age and Satisfaction with **Business**

It is not clear why satisfaction with **business** should decrease for the middle-age groups. This pattern of data has not been evident in previous surveys.

In terms of the survey-specific national items, **World Anxiety** shows no age-related trend while strength of **political support** shows much the same pattern as Satisfaction with **Government** (Figure 5.3).

5.3. Age and Household Structure

The following observations can be made from Table A5.3:

(a) The frequency of 1-person households is lowest in the 18-25 age groups and generally increases with age. It is notable that 50.0% of this youngest age group live with their parents.

(b) 2-person households are concentrated in the 46-75 age ranges (67.6% of such households). Presumably this reflects the period after children have left home and before a partner has died.

(c) Single parents (N=77 : 4.0% of the sample) are concentrated in the 26-54 year age groups (78.0% of such age-group households) as expected. Their wellbeing consistently lies below the normative value of 70 (Table A5.4).

(d) Living with non-partner (N=120 : 6.3% of the sample) is most common within the 18-35 age group (50.0% of such age-group households).

(e) An interesting comparison in this sample is the choice of life-style by those persons without partners, who are neither living with their parents nor are they single parents. A total of 404 people either live alone or with non-partner(s). The age-related distribution has been calculated from Table 5.4 and is shown in Figure 5.5.

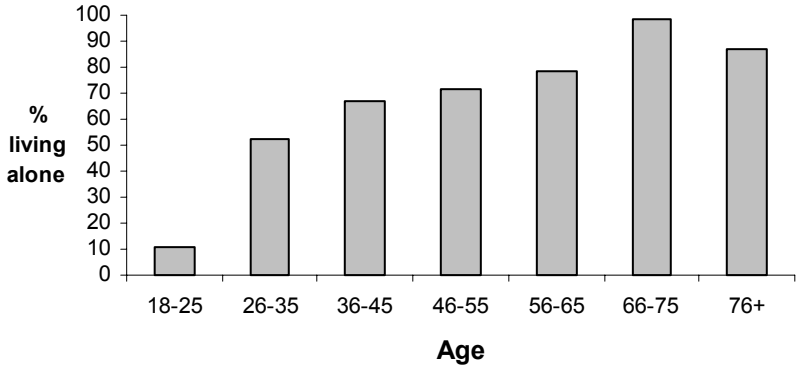


Figure 5.5: People living alone as a percentage of the total (alone + non-partners)

The reasons for this increasing trend of independence are likely to be complex. At the youngest ages the strong tendency to live with non-partners rather than living alone may be based on economic necessity, personal insecurity, or friendship groups moving away from home together. Then, as people become older, they may live alone because they can afford to do so and have gained the personal security for independent living. Alternatively, they may have been left alone by their friends, who may have found partners, or they may be alone due to divorce or separation. There are very different reasons for living alone and should be reflected in the Personal Wellbeing Index.

The older groups, however, are more likely to be living alone through choice. They are less likely to have experienced recent separation or divorce, have the confidence of maturity, and often a stable economic situation which may include an owned home. This should be reflected by relatively high levels of wellbeing.

Unfortunately the cell sizes are too small for reliable differences to be detected (Table A5.5 and A5.6). In order to further investigate this area, data need to be combined across surveys.

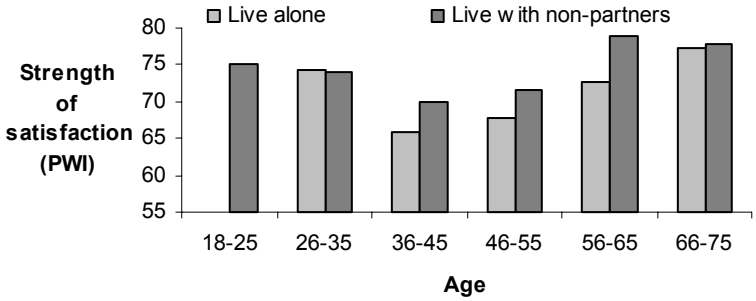


Figure 5.6: Living alone or with non-partners by age: Personal Wellbeing Index

5.4. Age and Living with Parents

A total of 113 people (5.9% of the total sample) live with their parents (Table A5.7). As might be expected, the number is highest at the lowest ages, with 77.8% of such people being aged 18-25 years. Table A5.8 indicates a trend for people over the age of 25 years living with their parents to have lower personal wellbeing. However, the level of significance is marginal (p=.033) for the 26-35 year group, and the number of people older than this, living with their parents (N=6) is too small for a confident interpretation to be made. It is concluded that this result requires replication in another study before it can be considered to be reliable. There is no significant interaction with gender (Table A5.9)

5.5. Age and Children in Household

In Survey 6 we found that the presence of children in families where the respondent was aged 56 years or more suppressed the normal rise in wellbeing that we find at this age. The Figure is shown below.

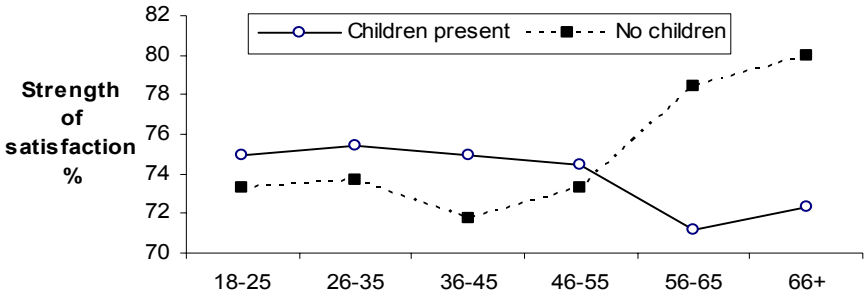


Figure 5.7: **Survey 6:** Age x Children in Household: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

An analysis of variance applied to these data yields a significant interaction ($F(5,1548) = 4.02$, $p=.001$). As can be seen, the data are very different above and below 55 years of age. For groups aged 18-55, children exert no significant influence an adult wellbeing. 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. Moreover, this result was robust across the domains.

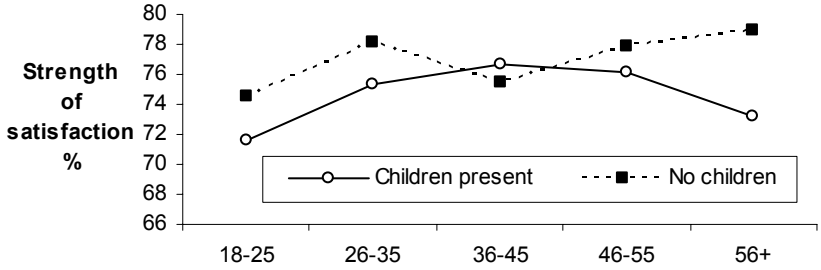
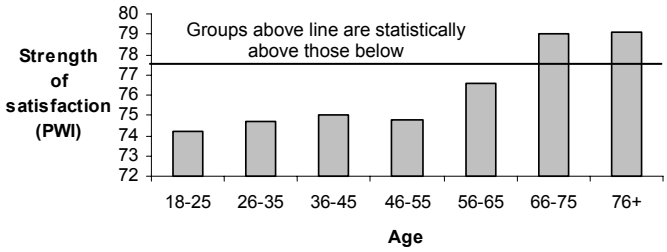


Figure 5.8: **Survey 7**: Age x Children in Household: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

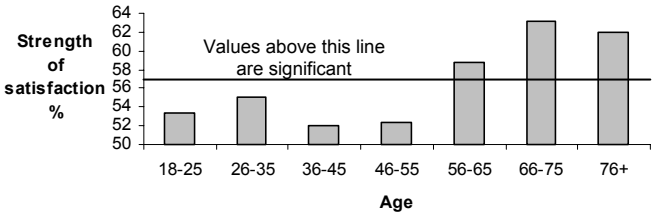
The data in Figure 5.8 have been drawn from Survey 7 (Table A5.10). As can be seen the only significant difference, once again, is in the people aged 56 years and over. Here, the presence of children has inhibited the normal rise in wellbeing evident at this age. Since this pattern of data has now been demonstrated in two consecutive surveys, it is likely to be robust.

Dot Summary Points for Age

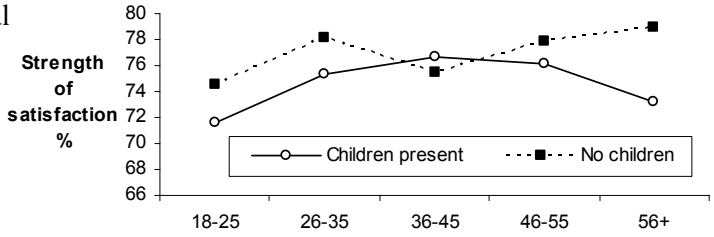
1. Personal wellbeing rises with age.



2. Satisfaction wit Government rises after 55 years of age.



3. The presence of children inhibits the normal rise in wellbeing evident at 55 years and over.



6. Earning Money from Work

We asked "Do you earn money from the work you do?".

A 'Yes' response formed a gate to three subsequent questions (11-13 on the questionnaire) concerning satisfaction with aspect of work. No additional information was gathered on why people did not earn money in this way. They could have been a house person financially supported by their partner, unemployed, on a pension or superannuation, or engaged in voluntary labour. This is likely to be a highly heterogeneous group.

Of the total sample, 1131 (57.6%) earned money from their work, while 834 (42.4%) did not (Table A6.1).

6.1. Personal Wellbeing

The two groups of earners and non-earners did not differ in the Personal Wellbeing Index. However, they did differ in the domains of health and community, and the survey-specific item of Neighbourhood as shown below:

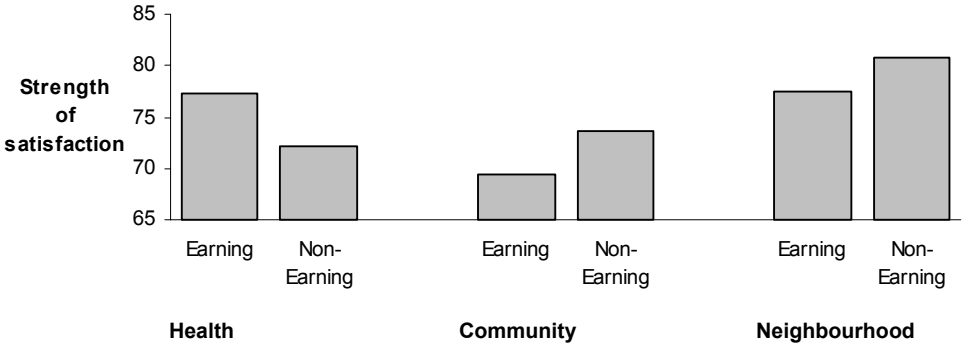


Figure 6.1: Earning Money and **Wellbeing Domains**

There are three observations in relation to Figure 6.1 as follows:

1. Within the Personal Wellbeing Index, 'domain compensation' can be seen to be operating in order to maintain wellbeing. Within the earners, satisfaction with community connection is lower, and with health is higher. In the non-earn group the opposite pattern is observed, thus yielding the same level of overall wellbeing for both groups. Domain compensation, where a decrease in one personal domain is compensated by a rise in another, is one mechanism for maintaining personal wellbeing, and is now well documented from within our survey data, but the precise domains that show this reciprocity differ according to the groups that are being compared. This is the first time we have seen health and community connection apparently linked in this way.

2. The most obvious reason health satisfaction is low for the non-earners is that they, themselves, have poor physical health. However, the reason for this difference may be more complex. First, there is generally a very poor relationship between physical health and health satisfaction, due to adaptation. People become used to the presence of chronic illness or disability, and adapt to the imposed limitations. Second, perceived health is known to be very susceptible to hierarchy effects. That is, people low in social hierarchies report poorer health satisfaction than people who have higher social status. Thus, the low health satisfaction of the non-earner group could be influenced by the fact that their perceived social status is less than their wage-earning partner, or other wage-earners in their immediate community.

3. It is notable that earners rate their satisfaction with both community connectedness and neighbourhood lower than non-earners. Presumably this is because the non-earners have more motivation and opportunity to engage with people living in their proximity and to engage with their neighbourhood in general. However, both groups rate their neighbourhood satisfaction as 7-8 percentage points higher than their satisfaction with community connection, and these differences are significant (Table A6.20). People, thus, see these as separate constructs, and feel less satisfied with their connection to other people living around them than to the more abstract notion of 'neighbourhood'.

6.2. National Wellbeing

The National Wellbeing Index is higher in the non-earner group (Table A6.1). This has been caused by the three domains shown in Figure 6.2.

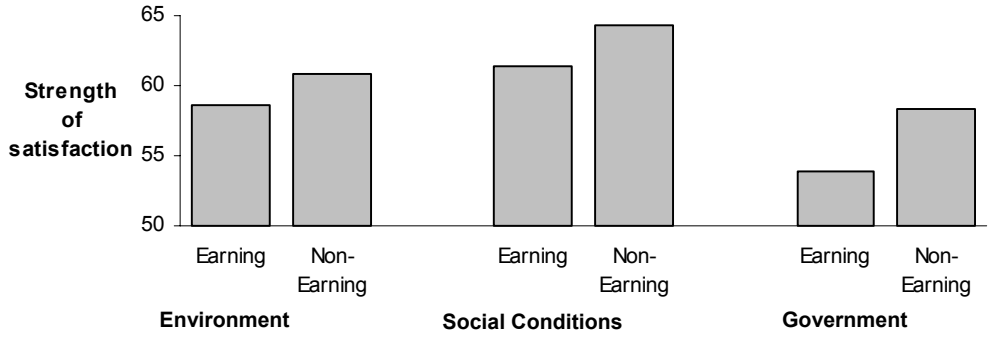


Figure 6.2: Earning Money and **National Wellbeing Domains**

People who do not earn money from the work they do have higher satisfaction with the state of the environment, social conditions, and Government. This may be a reflection of their higher satisfaction with community connection and neighbourhood. These people are more in touch with, and perhaps more informed about the world around them, and so evidence greater appreciation. For the people earning money from work, the demands of the work-place may act to cause them relative isolation from other matters.

In terms of the two survey-specific items, both also evidenced an increased strength among the non-earners. Again, people who are not working for money may have more time to digest the problems of the world, and to manifest this as higher anxiety about the international situation. They may also have the capacity to direct their emotional feelings towards issues of non-work, such as politics.

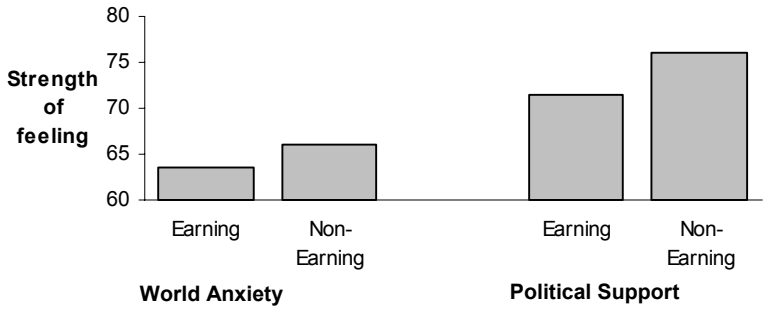


Figure 6.3: Earning Money and Strength **of World Anxiety** and **Political Support**

6.3. Earning Money and Gender

A significantly greater proportion of males earned money from their work (62.8% vs 52.6%; Table A6.2). This likely reflects the tradition of the male breadwinner and the female house person. It is interesting is that there is only a 10.2% difference between the genders; surely a much smaller margin than some decades ago. Dual income households are now commonplace.

There is no interaction between gender and earning money on the PWI (Table A6.3).

6.4. Earning Money and Household Income

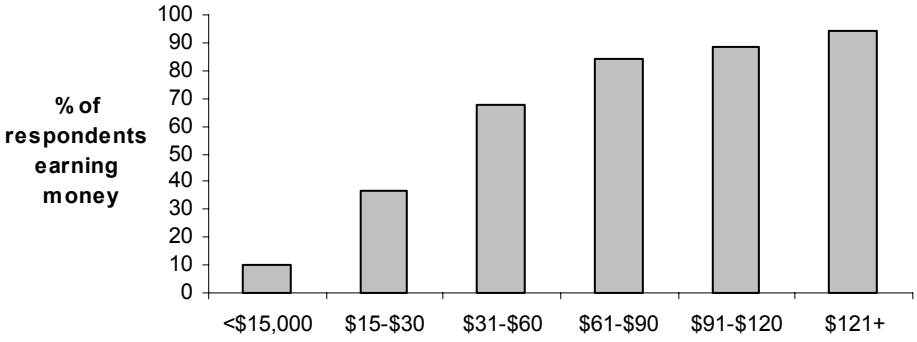


Figure 6.4: Earning Money and Household Income: **% of respondents**

From Tables A6.4 and A6.5 it can be seen that, of the 223 people earning less than $15,000, only 9.9% earn money from their work. This group predominantly comprises retired people on a pension, house persons, students or people who are unemployed.

However, from this low percentage of earners in the lowest income bracket, Figure 6.4 indicates the progressive involvement of people in paid work as household income rises. There are likely two reasons for this. First, that dual-income households tend to have higher household income. While this may seem obvious, it does not explain the progressive nature of the increase.

The second possible reason is more interesting, that high household income presents both partners, in the common two-adult family, with the option of working for money. These data, therefore, introduce the idea that when people are presented with the choice of home-making combined with either no outside work, voluntary work, or working for money, they tend to choose to earn money. The reason for this choice is not difficult to understand given the powerful influence of paid employment on wellbeing. Not only does employment increase household financial resources but it also facilitates social interaction, develops personal expertise, and provides a sense of purpose.

So, why do only 54% of people in the $15,000 to $60,000 bracket earn money from their work? There may be several reasons as:

1. They may choose not to work for money and prefer to spend their time homemaking, studying, or in voluntary work. This, however, does not explain why the relative proportion of such people changes with higher household income.

2. They may be relatively unskilled such that they find the type of paid work available to them unattractive.

3. They may not be able to afford child-care while they work, or reason that the financial gain after paying for child-care makes earning money not worthwhile.

4. They may have a young family and choose to spend their life in full-time care until their children grow older.

The balance of these reasons seems likely to predict a lower personal wellbeing for the people in this income bracket. However, this is not so. There is no interaction between household income and earning money (Tables A6.6 and A6.7).

6.5. Earning Money x Age

There is a fairly consistent proportion of people who are earners (72.9% to 80.7%) between the ages of 18 to 55 years (Tables A6.8 and A6.9). This proportion then progressively decreases as more people retire from work. Only 5.9% of respondents aged 66-75 years still earn money from their work.

In terms of personal wellbeing, there is a significant interaction with age as shown below:

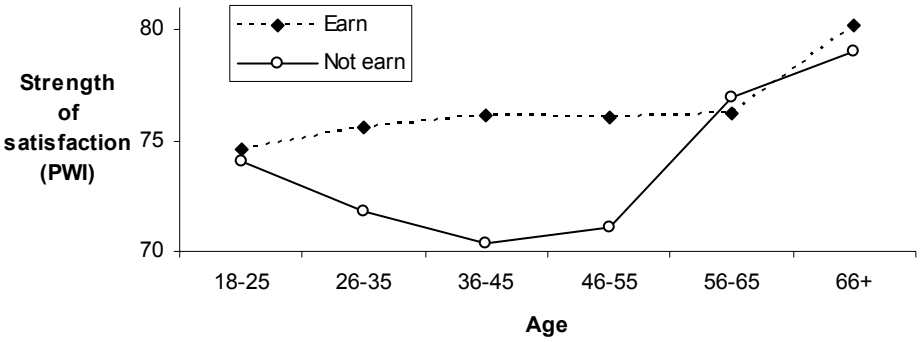


Figure 6.5: Earn Money x Age: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

It appears that earning money from work is important for the maintenance of wellbeing between the ages of 26-55 years (Tables A6.10 and A6.11). Moreover, the interaction remains significant when household income is held constant (Tables A6.21 to A6.27).

The reason for this decrease may be a direct consequence of non-work for people in this 26-55 year group, or it may be that they have particularly poor health or personal circumstances, and that these conditions both prevent them from working and decrease PWI. If poor health or personal circumstances were the cause then it would be expected that the proportion of these people, relative to workers, would increase over time, as the group accumulates physically or socially disabled members. This, however, does not happen. The percentage of each of the four youngest age groups that do not work for money is 35.4%, 31.8%, 23.0%, and 32.1% respectively. Thus, the lowest proportion, of 23.0% at 36-45 years, also corresponds with the lowest PWI score. This is evidence against the idea that this 26-55 year group are particularly medically compromised and leaves open the possibility that their low wellbeing is caused by the psychological consequences of not working for money.

The interaction depicted in Figure 6.5 is evident in the domains of standard of living, health, and future security. It is not present in the other four domains. This domain selectivity is interesting given that the people who are non-employed may have an employed partner.

The normative domain ranges presented in Table A2.2, have been used to classify the domain values as being above, within, or below the normative range (Table A6.34).

The normative values that have been used to make these classifications are based on the whole data set (Table A2.2). This has a weakness for the comparison of age-related data, as here, due to the substantial age-related changes in the PWI that we always find (Chapter 5). Most obviously from Table A6.34, the 66+ year group dominate the 'Above range' classification. This is due to the overall rise in the PWI scores within the older age-groups. Thus, in order for this analysis to be sensitive to

the issue of employment, a new set of domain norms need to be created for each age range. In the absence of such data, the classifications in Table A6.34 cannot be interpreted since they are so contaminated with age-related variance.

This leaves the previous analysis as the one guiding our interpretation. That the interaction shown in Figure 6.5 is due to the domains of standard of living, health and future security.

The fact that standard of living and future security fall for non-employed people between the ages of 26-55 years probably reflects either dependence on social security payments or on the wage of an employed partner. The decrease in health satisfaction seems not to be a direct consequence of poor physical health that prevents employment. As has been argued, there is no evidence of accumulation in the proportion of non-earners over the 18-55 age range. This would be expected if the group accumulated permanently disabled members. However, the lack of employment could cause the perception of poor health. People could use this as an explanation for their lack of employment in an effort to maintain their wellbeing. If this is so, then their perception of ill-health, as a determined cognitive strategy, would be likely to persist into the person's older years. There is evidence that this occurs.

Table A6.22 indicates that even following 55 years of age, at which time physically healthy people join the non-employed group due to retirement/redundancy, the group health satisfaction remains lower than any of the employed age groups. Thus, in summary, it seems that the decreased satisfaction with all three domains are a consequence of non-employment. The lower satisfaction with health domains may be a protective device for this group, giving them a reason for their non-employment, and so allowing them to maintain their wellbeing.

6.6. Gender x Age x Earn Money

The proportion of males and females earning money at different ages (Tables A6.12 and A6.13) is shown in Figure 6.6.

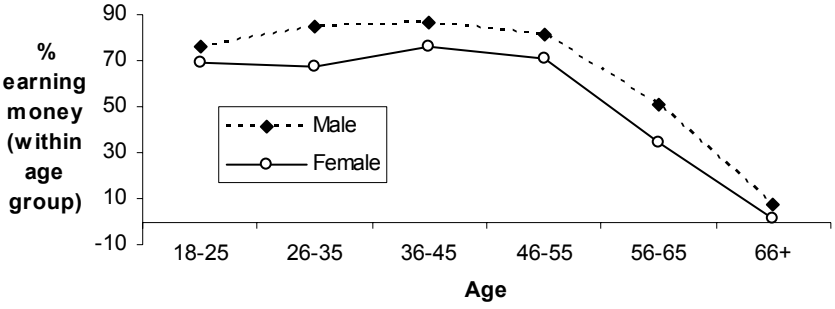


Figure 6.6: Gender x Age x Earn Money: **Distribution**

While slightly more males than females earn money for their work at each age grouping, for both genders working for money is the norm between the ages of 18-55 years.

In terms of the PWI, there is a significant interaction between earn money, age, and gender (Table A6.14 and A6.15) as shown below. The age-group 66+ years has been omitted from this analysis since the cell sizes are too small to be reliable.

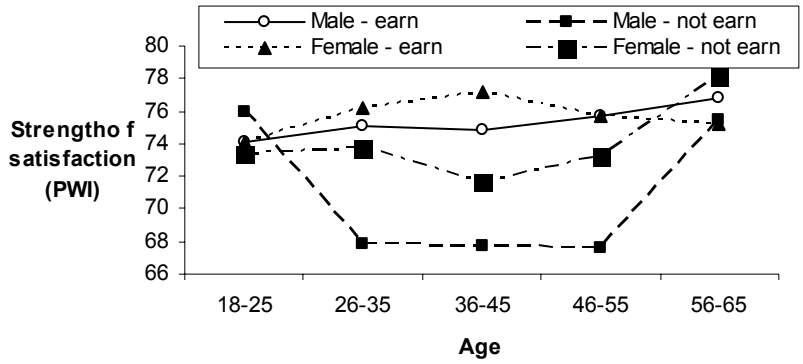


Figure 6.7: Earn Money x Gender x Age: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

The significant interaction in Figure 6.7 is caused by the age group 26-55 years, where the personal wellbeing of non-earning males drops down significantly below their equivalently-aged peers who are working for money. While some slight drop is also evident for females, this is not statistically significant.

It appears that males aged 18-25 years are maintaining their normal levels of wellbeing despite the fact that they are not working for money. This may be because they have optimism about their future life. This may be because they are students or because they simply have faith that things will get better. However, past 26 years this optimism is no longer sufficient to maintain normal levels of wellbeing, and this persists over the normal working life period, up to age 56+ years. At this age many people have retired and, so, it becomes more normative not to work for money. When this occurs, the group of people not-working for money includes those who were previously unemployed together with those who have retired from work, and the group wellbeing goes up. We cannot know for certain from these data whether the wellbeing of the people who were formally not working for money rises after 56 years of age, but we have circumstantial evidence this has happened.

If the wellbeing of the previously non-earning group remained low, then the group variance should increase as they are joined by the retirees. The reverse has occurred. Between 46-55 years and 56-65 years, the mean of the male not-earn group has risen from 67.5 to 75.4, yet the standard deviation has dropped from 15.4 to 12.1. This is consistent with a rise in the personal wellbeing of people who were non-earners when they were 46-55 years old.

6.7. Household Structure x Earn Money

Almost 20% of the sample either live alone (14.9%) or as a single parent (4.0%) (Table A6.16). Almost 70% live either with their partner alone (34.0%) or with their partner plus another person in the household (34.9%). Of the remaining households, 6.3% live with non-partners and 5.9% live with one or both of their parents.

When these groups are examined in relation to whether the respondent earned money from their work, a significant interaction is found with the Personal Wellbeing Index (Table A6.17). In order to determine whether these differences are gender sensitive Tables A6.28 to A6.33 have been prepared. These show no gender difference for single parents, living with non-partner, or living with parents. There is, however, a gender effect for the other three household structures as shown below.

Figure 6.8: Live Alone x Gender x Earn Money: Personal Wellbeing Index

Clearly, here, males who live alone and who are not earning money have a lower personal wellbeing than either males who are employed (p=.036) or females living alone who are not employed (p=.005).

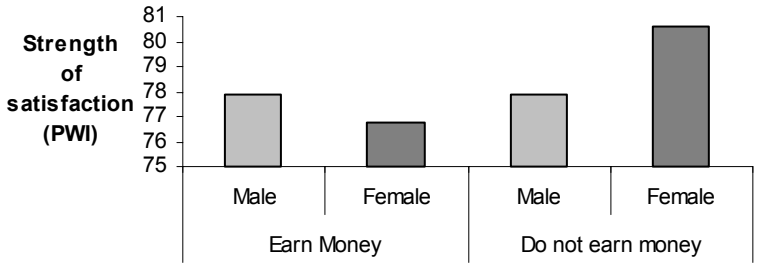


Figure 6.9: Live Only with Partner x Gender x Earn Money: Personal Wellbeing Index

The outstanding group here are the females living only with their partner and not earning money Table A6.30. The personal wellbeing of this group is one of our highest on record (80.61%). It is significantly higher than females who earn money and living with their partner (p=.001) and higher than males in this household structure (p=.019). However, as can be seen from Table A6.35, the data look rather different when respondent age is limited to 18-55 years. Within this age range non-earning females (N=31; PWI=77.88) are no different from earning females (N=99; PWI=76.55) and earning males (N=100; PWI=77.55). The group that is different, and lower, is non-earning males (N=17; PWI=72.60). While this again emphasises the importance to males of earning money from work, the wellbeing of this group is within the normal range. This reinforces the buffering capacity of relationships to maintain wellbeing in adverse circumstances.

Figure 6.10: Live with Partner plus Other(s) x Gender x Earn Money: Personal Wellbeing Index

The significant difference in this Figure 6.10 is caused by the female/earning group which is higher than both of the non-earning groups. It is particularly interesting that females with children at home have higher wellbeing if they are also earning money from work.

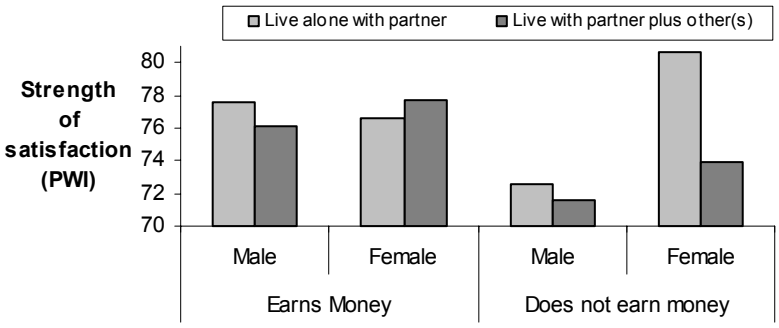


Figure 6.11: Influence of Children on the Personal Wellbeing Index for People Aged 18-55 years

This Figure 6.11 summarises the data and shows that the major difference in wellbeing associated with children in the household is shown by females. Essentially, the personal wellbeing of the women who have children, and who do not work for money, is about 4.0 percentage points lower than either females with children who do work or females without children.

Conclusions

It appears that males, but not females, are responding to the traditional gender roles males as breadwinners and females as homemakers. Males who do not earn money from their work have reduced wellbeing. This is most particularly evident when males do not live with another adult, either because they live alone or as a single parent. Then their personal wellbeing is below normal. These data are consistent with our conclusions from previous reports, that men living by themselves are at high risk of mental health problems. This is probably due to their relative difficulty, compared with females, to form supportive and intimate social relationships. Females living alone do much better than men probably because they are more skilled at forming and maintaining such relationships even though they are not actually living with the adult(s) concerned.

Females respond very differently to the presence of children depending on whether they are working for money or not. In the absence of such work, females who live alone with their partner have a high–normal level of wellbeing (77.9) In the presence of children, however, the females who are not earning money have a lower wellbeing (73.9%). The reason for this may be tied to the greater ability of employed people to engage in adult interaction outside the home.

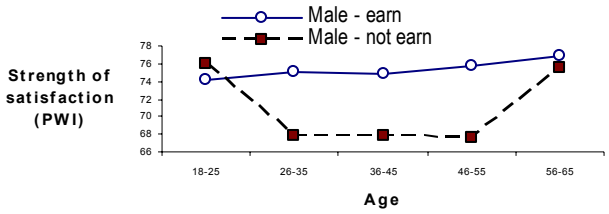
Males show a lower level of wellbeing if they are not earning money irrespective of whether there are children in the household or not.

6.8. Relationship Status x Earn Money

As might be expected due to their age, the highest proportion (93.4%) of people who do not earn money from the work they do is found among people who are widowed (Table A6.18). It is also no surprise to find that the lowest proportion in this regard is found among people who are defacto/living together (22.1%). Notably, however, over one third of people who are separated (35.8%) or divorced (41.3%) do not earn money from work. It might be expected that these people may be highly vulnerable if they are dependent on their ex-partner for income. However, Table A6.19 shows no reliable-differences between any of these groups in terms of their personal wellbeing.

Dot Point Summary of Earning Money from Work

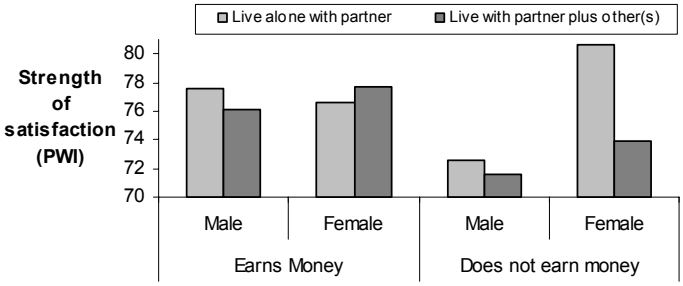
Males between the ages of 26-55 years are highly vulnerable to the negative effects of not earning money from the work they do. The differences between earning – not earning females is not significant. These findings are consistent with previous research showing greater male vulnerability to potentially stressful circumstances.



Males who do not work for money and who live alone have low wellbeing and higher than normal risk of mental health problems.

For males aged 18-55 years, the presence of children makes little difference to their wellbeing. The important factor is earning money from work. Males who are not earning have lower wellbeing.

For females not earning aged 18-55 years, their wellbeing is comparable to earning males and higher than earning females as long as they have no children in the household. However, if there are children in the household then female wellbeing falls unless they have paid employment.



7. Household Structure

7.1. Household Structure: Distribution

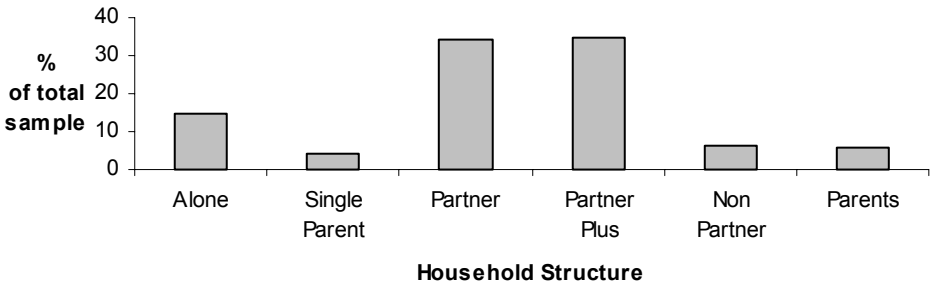


Figure 7.1: Distribution of **Household Structure**

These data are taken from Table A7.2. The smallest group are single parents (N=77) and the largest groups are people living with their partner alone (N=652) or with their partner plus another person, which we assume to normally be a child (N=671).

7.2. Household Structure and Wellbeing

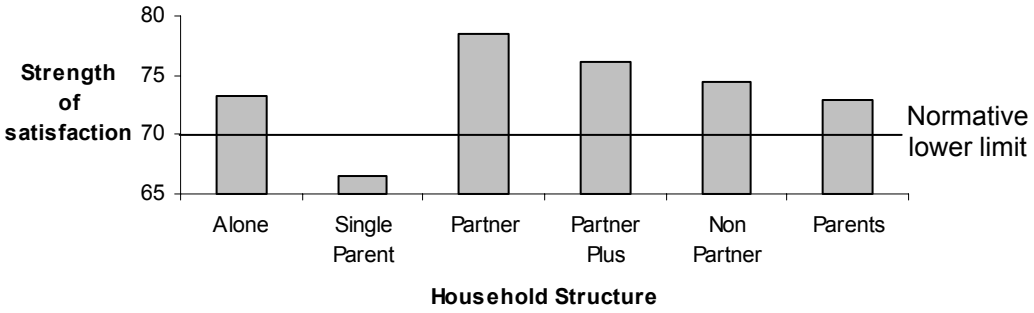


Figure 7.2: Household Structure and **Satisfaction with Relationships**

The most obvious difference (Table A7.1) is the very low wellbeing of single parents. Their score on the Personal Wellbeing Index is well below the normative limit of 70 and lower than all other groups.

Compared to the highest scoring group (people living only with their partner), single parents score lower on all domains except satisfaction with health and safety. However, even these domains show at least a seven point advantage to people living with their partner. It is concluded that the single parent sample has lower than normal wellbeing across all domains and are therefore at higher than normal risk of problems with mental health.

A similar pattern to the one above occurs for satisfaction with own happiness, neighbourhood and with most of the national domains. However, no group differences are evident for any of the three work-related items, national security, life in Australia, world anxiety, or political support. The last of these is interesting since single parents did rate satisfaction with Government lower than did the other relationship groups (46.9% satisfaction). Presumably, therefore, their vote would not go to the party currently holding office.

7.3. Single Parents

7.3.1. Single Parents and Age

As expected, most single parents are aged 26-55 years (78% of single parents) (Table A5.3) and their wellbeing is consistently low across all age groups that have enough respondents to provide reliable data (Table A5.4).

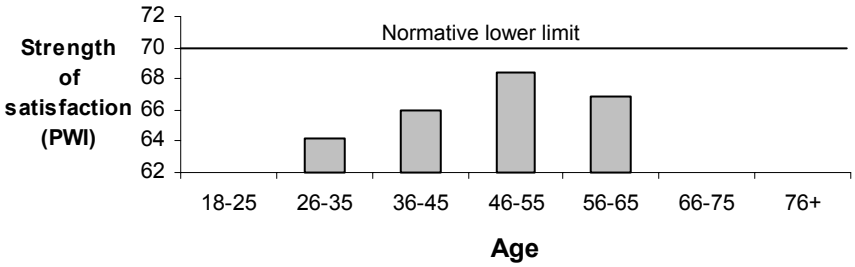


Figure 7.3: Single Parents x Age: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

This pattern of low wellbeing is consistent for all personal domains (Table A7.1)

7.3.2. Single Parents and Gender

Table A4.5 indicates that 70.1% of single parents are female but that there is no gender difference in personal wellbeing.

7.3.3. Single Parents and Income

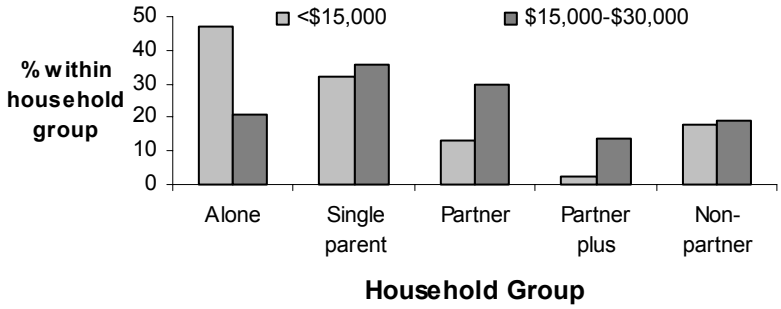


Figure 7.4: Single Parents and Income: **Distribution**

These data, derived from Table A3.10, indicate that single parents are the most economically disadvantaged group. 67.8% have an income less than $30,000, and while this is comparable to the 68.0% of people on low income who live alone, many of the latter group are elderly people living in their owned home. Single parents have the additional financial burden of their child.

7.3.4. Single Parents and Employment

Table A6.16 indicates that 58.4% of the single parents are employed, and that there is no difference in wellbeing between employed and not-employed single parents (Table A6.17).

Table A7.3 cross-tabulates household structure x relationship status. While the cell values are too small to allow an overall statistical analysis, the following observations can be made:

1. The never married who live as single parents (N=12) have an extremely low wellbeing (62.7).

2. The married who live alone (N=8) have a level of wellbeing (87.1) that is way above our normal range. This result definitely requires confirmation before it is taken seriously.

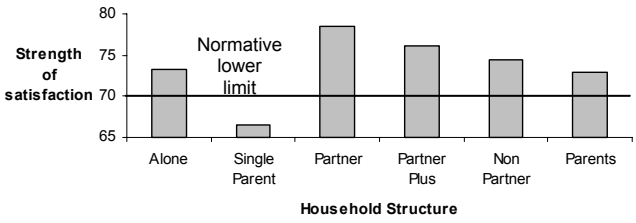
3. There appears to be a substantial difference between people living as single parents who are separated (N=15 : 72.8 wellbeing) and those who are divorced (N=33 : 67.1 wellbeing).

4. People who are widowed and living with non-partners (N=16) have a very high wellbeing. People who are widowed and living as single parents (N=9) have extremely low wellbeing (61.6).

All of these results require confirmation through subsequent surveys.

Dot Summary Points for Number Household Structure

1. Single parents have a lower level of wellbeing than any other group. They are also the most economically disadvantaged group. Their lower wellbeing is not moderated by gender, age, or employment.



8. Relationship Status

8.1. Overall Distribution

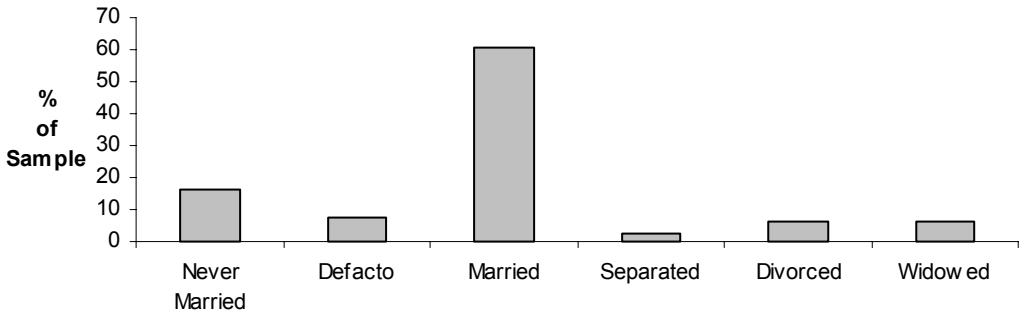


Figure 8.1: Relationship Status: **Percentage Distribution**

By far the most popular relationship status is being married (60.9% of the sample). In contrast, de facto is much less common (7.4%). The smallest groups are those who are separated but not divorced (2.8%).

8.2. Personal Wellbeing

See Table A8.1.

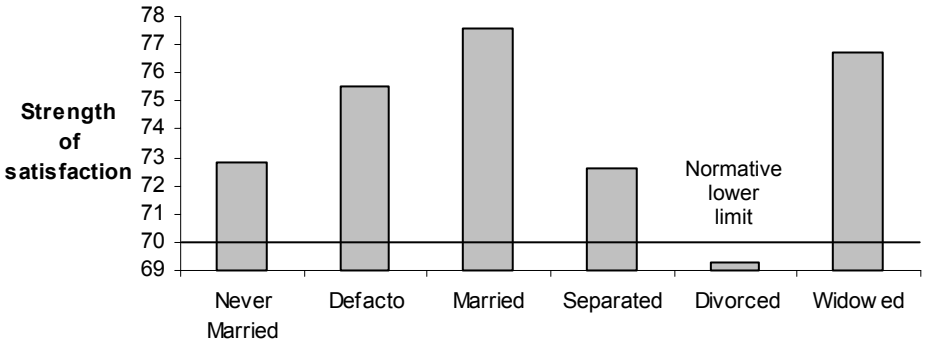


Figure 8.2: Relationship Status: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

- Defacto, Married, Widowed > Divorced
- Married > Never Married

As we have found in previous surveys, marriage is a gamble. If it works, the participants have a higher level of personal wellbeing than people who have never married. However, people for whom marriage has failed, and who have divorced, have the lowest level of personal wellbeing (69.3) which lies below the normative lower limit of 70.0.

A summary of the differences in personal domains is given below.

Table 8.1: Relationship Status: Personal Domains

	> Greater than the groups below			
Domain	Married	Defacto	Widowed	Never Married
Standard	S, D	D	S, D	D
Health		D		
Achievement	NM, D		NM	
Relationships	NM, S, D, W	NM, D		
Safety				
Community	NM, DE, D		NM, DE, D	
Future Security	NM, D			

Observations from this Table are as follows:

1. The lowest group across most domains are people who have divorced.

2. The highest group across most domains are people who are married.

3. The only domain to show no group difference is safety.

4. The Never Married group are lower than Married on four domains (achievements, relationships, community, and future security).

5. The Widowed group have the second highest level of PWI, and are higher than the Never Married group on achievements and community connection.

In terms of the survey-specific personal items, own happiness and satisfaction with neighbourhood follow much the same pattern as the PWI, but no group differences are evident in any of the work-related items.

8.3. National Domains

There is a tendency for the widowed group to rate the national items higher than the other groups. This is particularly evident in terms of satisfaction with Government and for the survey-specific item strength of political support. The profile for each of these two variables is similar and is shown in relation to Government below.

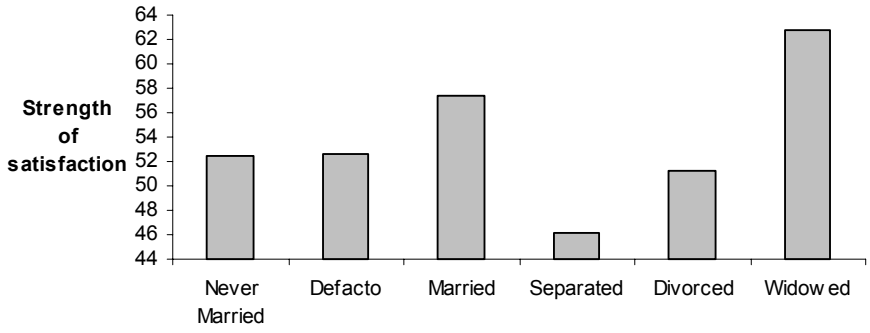


Figure 8.3: Relationship Status: Satisfaction with Government

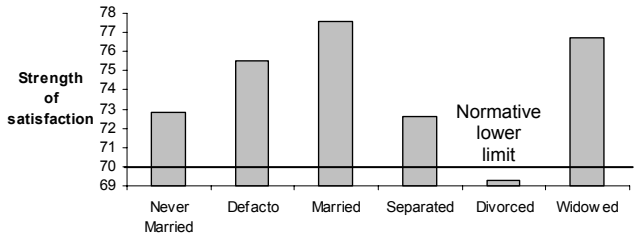
8.4. Age of Children

Table A8.3 shows the effects of child age on the personal wellbeing of relationship status groups. The only group with cell sizes sufficient to support an analysis is the married group. While this shows a rise of parental wellbeing in the 11-15 age group, previous surveys have found parental wellbeing to

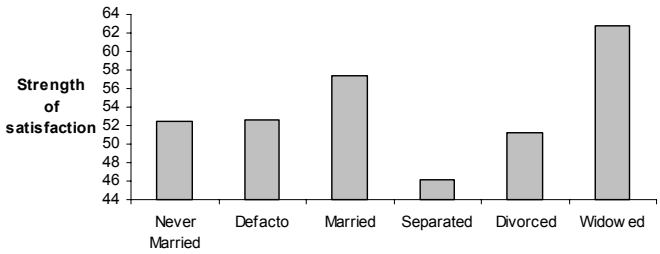
be highest in the 6-10 age group. It is evident that surveys need to be combined in order to generate a reliable result.

Dot Summary Points for Relationship Status

1. Personal wellbeing is highest for people who are married and lowest for those who are divorced.



2. Satisfaction with Government is highest in people who are widowed. This may be due to the higher average age of this group.



9. Children in Household

Children are defined as being less than 18 years of age. They have been split into the age groupings of: 0-5, 6-12, 13-17. This is different from previous Reports where we have defined children as being less than 21 years of age. The new definition, which has been adopted because it is more accurate in its definition of the target group, has caused the results to more emphatically reflect the decrement to adult wellbeing that accompanies the presence of children.

9.1. Age of Youngest Household Member

There were no differences in the Personal Wellbeing Index due to the age of children in households (Table A9.1).

9.2. Children and the Wellbeing of Adults

Table A9.2 shows the effects of children on personal wellbeing domains. The overall PWI is higher in the no-child group (Figure 9.1).

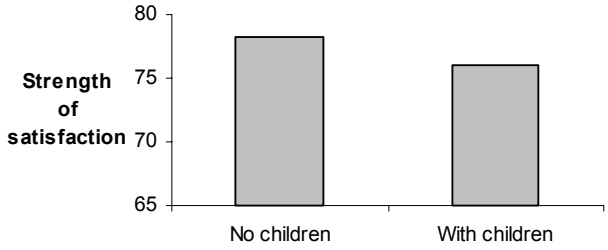


Figure 9.1: The Influence of Children on the Personal Wellbeing Index

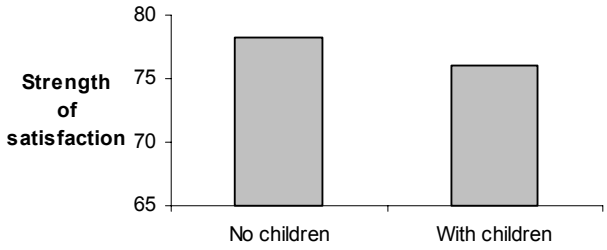
This pattern is reflected in four of the seven domains as: Standard of living, Achievements, Relationships, and Future security. It is evident that parents do not perceive their children as enhancing their sense of personal 'Achievement', and nor do they see their children as enhancing their sense of future security. On the contrary, their children appear to have detracted from their previous levels of satisfaction in these areas.

9.3. Children x Gender

Table A9.4 shows the gender breakdown for the personal wellbeing domains. Using a criterion of $p<.01$ it can be seen that both males and females have lower satisfaction with Standard of living and Relationships. Additionally, males, but not females, have lower satisfaction with Achievements and Future security. Thus, male wellbeing is decreased to a greater extent than female wellbeing by the presence of children. Importantly, however, the Personal wellbeing Index of both gender groups remains within the normal range.

Dot Point Summary for Children in Household

1. The presence of children is associated with a lower level of adult wellbeing. This is most marked for the domains of Standard of living, Achievements, relationships, and Future security. Males are more affected in this regard than are females.



10. Political Views

We asked: "If a federal election were held next Saturday, how would you vote?"

"On a scale from 0 to 10, how strong is your support for that party?"

10.1. Distribution

The data below are taken from Table A10.2.

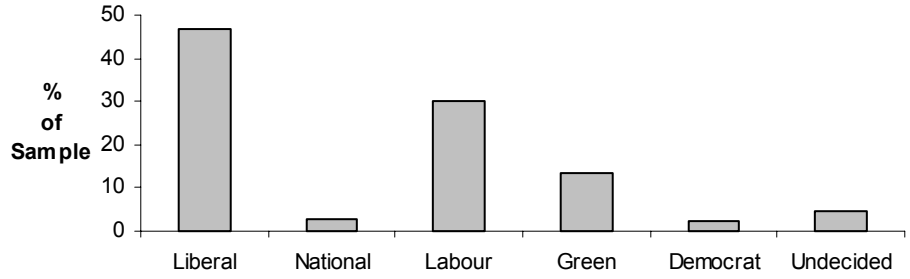


Figure 10.1: Voting Intention: **Distribution**

This seems likely to reasonably reflect the national political preference at the time of the survey.

10.2. Personal Wellbeing

The data are taken from Table A10.1

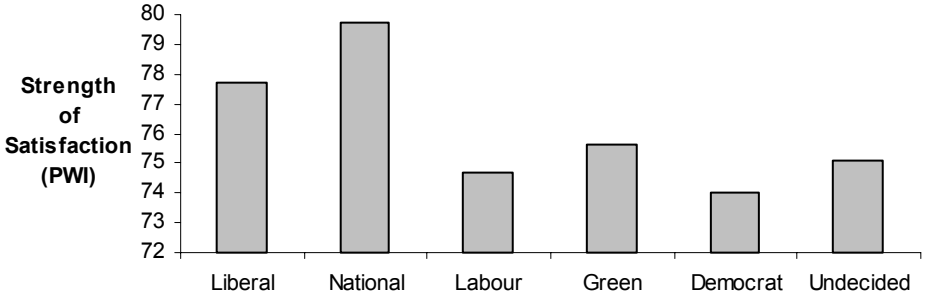


Figure 10.2: Voting Intention: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

The extent of statistical difference between these parties is biased by the cell numbers, which range from 715 for Liberal to 36 for Democrat. However, the Personal wellbeing index is higher for the Liberals than for Labour (p=.000) and the extent of this difference is most apparent in the lower income groups (Table A3.18 and discussion in Chapter 3).

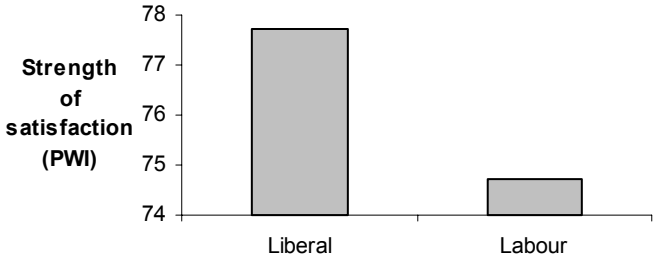


Figure 10.3: Political Party Preference: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

This pattern in Figure 10.3 is fairly consistent throughout the personal domains and Life as a Whole (Table A10.1). The exception is satisfaction with health which showed no difference. In addition, Liberal > Green in the domains of Standard of Living and Future Security. Much the same pattern also occurs for the survey-specific personal aspects.

The pattern in Figure 10.3 is repeated for the National domains, but the differences are larger Figure 10.4. Moreover there is fairly consistent difference such that Liberal > Green and Democrat. Notably, the Green satisfaction with the national indices is lower than the other parties.

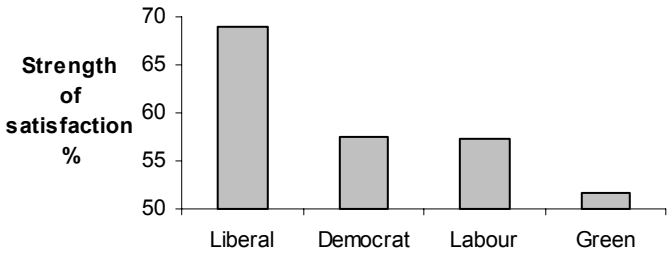


Figure 10.4: Political Party Preference: **National Wellbeing Index**

In conclusion, political party allegiance is associated with significant differences in wellbeing. These associations are stronger for national than for personal domains.

10.3. Strength of Political Views

The overall distribution is shown in Table A10.3 and in Figure 10.5. Table A10.4 shows that the strength of political support.

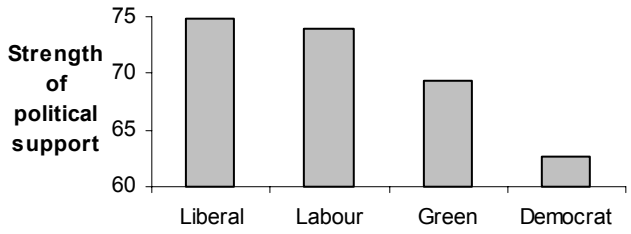


Figure 10.5: Political Party Preference: **Strength of Political Support**

It is interesting that supporters of the opposition parties do not have a stronger strength of political support than Liberal supporters. Indeed, the strength of support among the Liberals is stronger than among the Greens and Democrats, and is not age-dependent (Table A10.9). This does not look like a situation where any of the alternative parties would seriously challenge the Liberals in an election.

The correlations between strength of political support and wellbeing are shown in Table A10.5. It is evident that these two measures are significantly correlated for both the Personal and National indices, with stronger correlations for the National indices.

It is interesting to note this positive relationship between strength of political support and wellbeing, and that this strength is highest among Liberal voters, who are also the most numerous in our sample. Through this linkage it would be expected that as approval for Government goes up, the overall wellbeing of the nation to also go up.

It is also notable that the two items related to negative affect (level of world anxiety and sadness when recalling the Bali bombing) are positively related to strength of political support. It would be interesting to know whether changes in the strength of this relationship were stronger for the party in power. In any event, given that the number of Liberals is higher and their political support stronger than the other parties (Figures 10.4 and 10.5), it would be expected that an increase in World anxiety would favor the Liberal Party in an election situation.

10.4. Political Views and Income

These have been analysed previously in Chapter 3.

10.5. Political Views and Gender

There is no difference in the gender distribution between the parties (Table A10.7) and nor is there a differential strength of political support between males and females (Table A10.8). However, the correlation between political support and wellbeing is much stronger for females (Table A10.6). Of the 24 possible correlations, only two were significant at <.01 among males. This compares with 17 significant correlations among females.

10.6. Political Views and Age

Table A10.9 shows a different age trend in support for the parties, with more of the younger voters supporting non-government and the older voters supporting the Liberals. The age x gender breakdown (Table A10.10) suffers from small cell sizes, but does not reveal major gender discrepancies.

10.7. Political Views and Household Structure

Table A10.11 shows that the proportion of people supporting each political party does not seem to systematically vary by household structure. The strength of party support similarly shows little variation for the non-Government parties, but does for the Liberal Party as shown below.

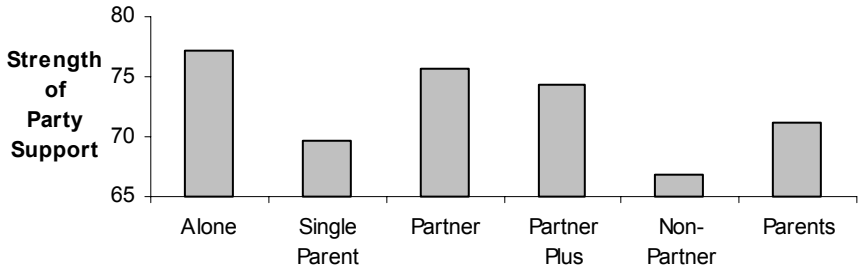


Figure 10.6: Liberal Supporter x Household Structure: **Strength of party support**

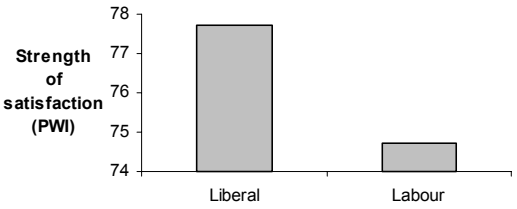
It seems possible that people who are single parents or live with non-partners feel the Government is not providing them with the support they think they deserve.

10.8. Political Views and Relationship Status

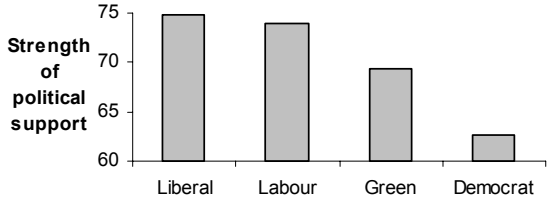
Table A10.12 shows no major influence of relationship status.

Dot Point Summary for Political Views

1. Personal and national wellbeing is higher among Liberal supporters.



2. Strength of political party support is highest among Liberal supporters.



3. Strength of political support is linked positively, but weakly, to wellbeing. Thus, since there are a majority of Liberal Supporters, as satisfaction with Government goes up, there would be a slight tendency for population wellbeing to also increase.

4. People (especially females) with high anxiety about the state of the world tend to have strong levels of political support. Thus, given the numerical advantage of Liberal supporters and their greater strength of party support, it is possible that an increase in world anxiety would favour the Liberal Party in an election situation.

11. Anxiety About the World Situation

11.1. Distribution

People were asked: 'On a scale from 0 to 10, how anxious are you about the state of the world?' The distribution of scores, standardized from 0 to 100, are presented in Table A11.2 and in Figure 11.1 below:

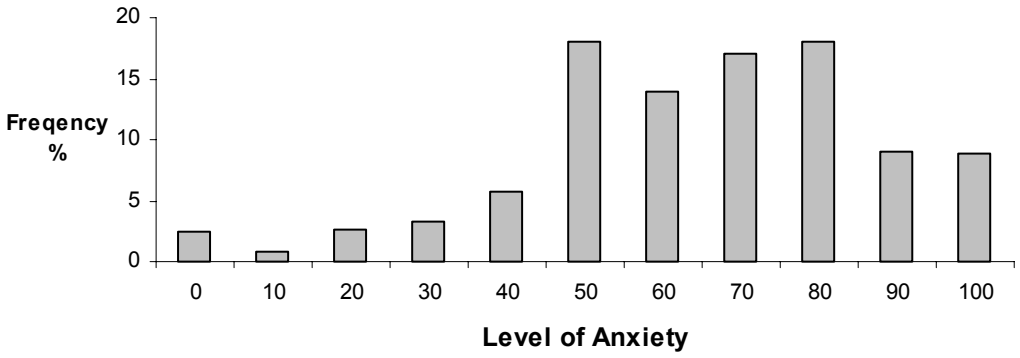


Figure 11.1: Frequency of Response to **Level of Anxiety**

The overall mean level of World Anxiety is 64.6. This is less than the strength of sadness when recalling terrorist attacks, which has ranged between 69.2 – 71.9 (Chapter 12). It seems likely that this represents a generally low level of anxiety.

A distinct minority of people (N=292, or 15.1% of respondents) rated their level of anxiety as less than half-strength (<50%). A similar proportion (N=345, or 17.9%%) rated their anxiety level as extreme (90 or 100%). But the shape of the distribution is peculiar, with no clear gradation in level of anxiety either rising or falling from the most commonly recorded levels of 50-80%.

This item was intended as a general measure of anxiety since the question is so abstract. If this is so, then it appears that the normative strength of such abstract anxiety is from 50-80 since 67% of the sample scored within this range.

It is probably adaptive to feel some degree of anxiety in this regard. To register no negative affect in relation to the world situation is to be psychologically unprepared for world events that might have personal consequences. Scores of 9 and 10, on the other hand, may indicate a state of over-preparedness, where the anxiety becomes linked to forms of pathology. This will be confirmed below. Thus, it is tentatively suggested that an abstract anxiety strength of 50-80% is likely to be personally adaptive.

11.2. Anxiety About the World and Wellbeing

11.2.1. Personal Wellbeing

Table A11.1 shows a generally weak relationship between anxiety and wellbeing. Across the levels of anxiety, the Personal Wellbeing Index and the two domains of safety and future security showed an overall significant variation, but no significant post-hoc tests. The only domain to show a strong effect is health, as shown below.

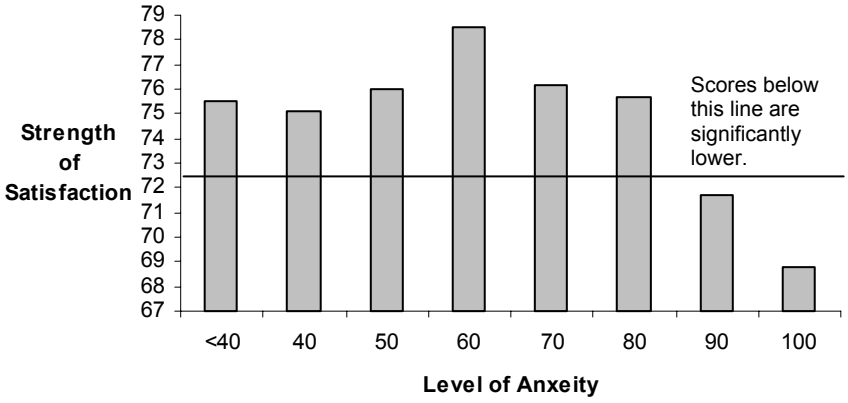


Figure 11.2: Anxiety and Satisfaction with **Health**

As can be seen, only the two highest levels of world anxiety (90 and 100) are associated with diminished health satisfaction. It is not clear why this domain is more strongly linked to world anxiety than the other personal domains. Importantly, however, even though high levels of anxiety are associated with lower personal wellbeing (Table A11.8), the highest levels of World Anxiety are not sufficient to defeat wellbeing homeostasis. The 8.9% of the sample (N=171; Table A11.2) who rated their anxiety as maximal have a personal wellbeing of 73.3 (Table A11.1).

11.2.2. National Wellbeing

The National Wellbeing Index and its constituent domains show a similar, weak relationship with anxiety as the majority of the personal domains. However, strength of political support (r=.08, p=.002) and particularly sadness to Bali attacks (r=.35, p=.000) show a stronger relationship (Table A11.3).

The national domains show an interesting pattern (Table A11.1) in which there is a tendency for the groups with mid-range anxiety (50-70) to show higher levels of satisfaction than either of the low or high anxiety groups. This is significant for all national domains except National Security. The example of Government is shown below.

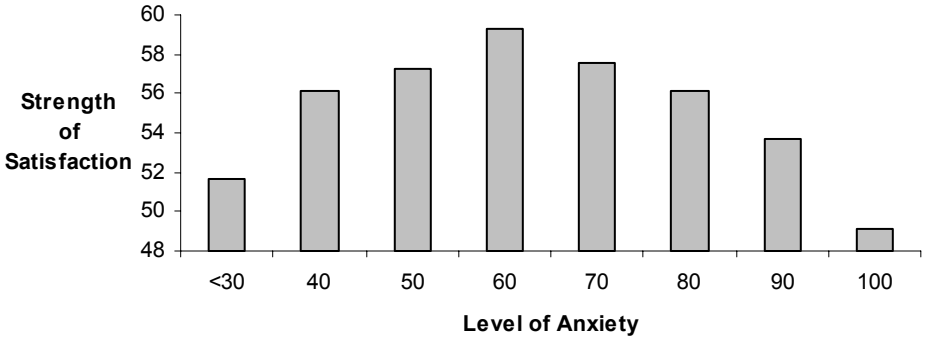


Figure 11.3: Anxiety and Satisfaction with **Government**

The relationships between strength of anxiety and strength of political support shows a different pattern.

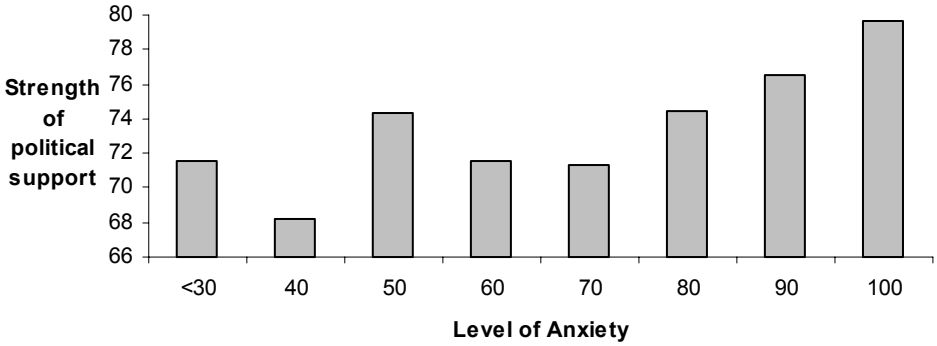


Figure 11.4: Anxiety and Strength of **Political Support**

In this figure, the significance is caused by the higher strength of political support for the maximally anxious group (N=171). This group also has the lowest level of satisfaction with Government (Figure 11.3). This it would appear that moderate levels of anxiety about the state of the world serve the government best. These people have the highest satisfaction with government and a moderate strength of political support.

This changes, however, at anxiety levels of 90 and 100 (Table 11.9; Figure 11.2). At these levels, satisfaction with government falls and strength of political support rises, as shown below:

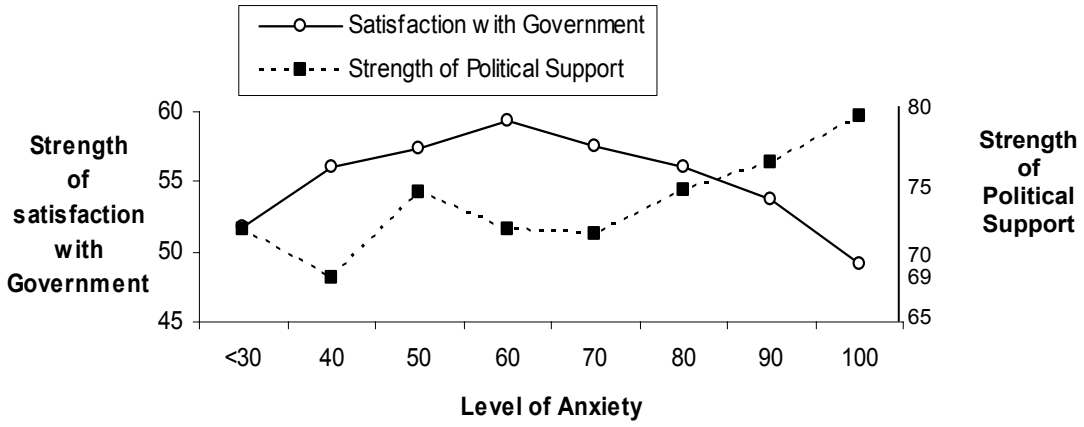


Figure 11.5: Satisfaction with Government vs. Strength of **Political Support**

This Figure 11.5 seems to depict three groups of people as follows:

1. Anxiety very low (<30). These people seem apathetic. They have low anxiety about the world situation and a low strength of political support.

2. As anxiety rises into the mid-range (40-80), satisfaction with Government rises but the strength of political support remains low.

3. At the highest levels of anxiety (90-100), satisfaction with Government falls and strength of political support rises. It seems these people would constitute disaffected voters in an election situation who would vote against the Government. This proportion of people within the whole sample may be a more interesting index of election outcome in countries where voting was not compulsory.

11.3. Anxiety and Income

There is a rise in anxiety in the lower income groups.

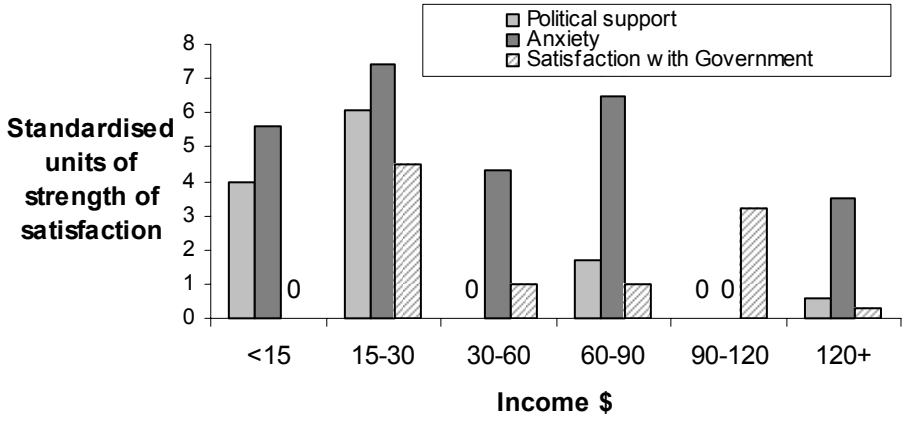


Figure 11.6: Income Effects on Anxiety, Political Support, and Satisfaction with Gov.

The data for this figure represent, for each variable, the difference between the lowest score (zero) and each other income group score.

The statistical significance in this Figure is restricted to the $15-30 group which shows higher levels of political support and anxiety than the lowest higher income groups (Table A3.1). This again shows that these two variables tend to move together, except the very high anxiety ranges as shown above. Satisfaction with Government also tends to follow this trend although the income groups are not significantly different in this regard.

11.4. Anxiety and Gender

Females are more anxious than males about the world situation (Table A4.1; Table A11.6). This is consistent with their generally higher responsiveness to questions of emotional strength.

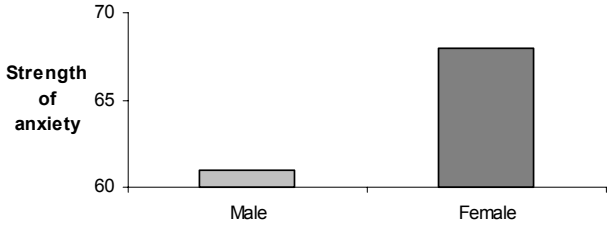


Figure 11.7: Gender x Anxiety: Strength

The magnitude of male and female correlations between anxiety and other variables is of similar magnitude (Table A11.4).

11.5. Anxiety and Age

The strength of anxiety about the world situation shows a non-significant rise with age (Table A5.1). When the sample is dichotomized into 80 or less (low) and 90 and above (high), Table A11.7 shows that the difference in distribution across age groups is different. The youngest group have relatively fewer high-anxious people, while the older groups have relatively more high-anxious people.

11.6. Anxiety and Household Structure

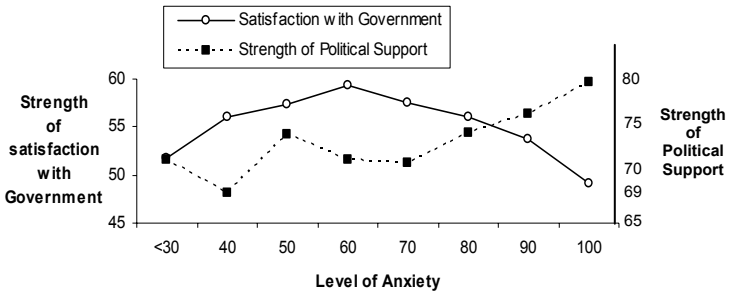
Table A11.10 shows that the distribution of highly anxious people is not affected by household structure.

11.7. Anxiety and Relationship Status

Table A11.11 shows that the distribution of highly anxious people is not affected by relationship status.

Dot Point Summary for Anxiety about the World Situation

1. At the highest levels of world anxiety, satisfaction with the Government falls and the strength of political support for the person's chosen party rises. These people may represent disaffected voters in an election situation who would be inclined to vote against the Government.



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 and May 2003 surveys.

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 A12.1. The comparable percentages are shown in
Figure 12.1 below.

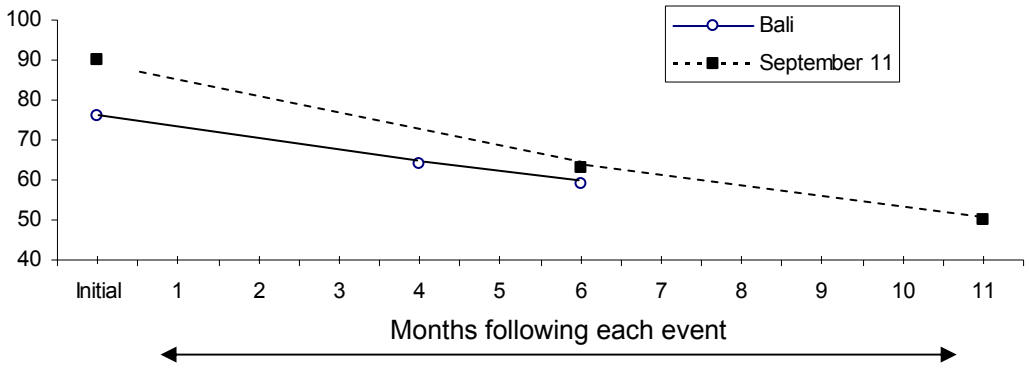


Figure 12.1: Comparable Percentages of People Feeling Sad when Recalling the Terrorist Attacts.

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, and an even slower rate of decrease (1.4%) in the 4 to 7 month period following Bali.

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.

Social Desirability responding

The other 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 both events. This has always seemed to be unlikely since there has been no matching trend in the Personal Wellbeing Index. The second reason is that people are responding in a socially desirable way to a question concerning human tragedy. In these terms their response would be expected to be little different to questions concerning sadness when recalling the Holocaust or the assassination of President Kennedy. Within this social desirability framework the data would be expected to have a number of characteristics as follows:

(a) The percentage of respondents recalling the event with sadness would be maximal immediately following the event. This would then decrease to some fairly constant level determined by the proportion of the population that feel obliged to respond to such questions in a socially desirable manner. This is consistent with the data.

(b) The strength of sadness should not systematically decrease with the passage of time after the event. If such a decrease was evident, it would indicate that the sadness represented a personally felt emotion in response to the event. In this situation there would be a threshold for recall sadness that would cause people to report that they felt sad. Then, the strength of sadness would be expected to change with time due to one of two influences. Either the higher percentage of people reporting sadness immediately after the event includes people with a higher threshold, and therefore higher reported sadness. Or, if the threshold is constant, then the sample immediately following the event will include people whose sadness exceeds the threshold by a wide margin. In both of these cases the strength of sadness should be highest immediately after the event. However, the data do not show this pattern. It can therefore be concluded that it is unlikely that there is a threshold for recall sadness that causes people to engage in socially desirable responding.

(c) The strength of sadness remains constant with the passage of time after the event. This would be expected if the strength of sadness does not represent a personal emotional response to the terrorist attacks, but rather a perception of what a socially acceptable level of expressed sadness might be. This is consistent with the data.

(d) If the strength of sadness is driven by perceptions of social desirability, then such sadness should have little relationship with personal wellbeing. It might, however, correlate with general levels of anxiety. This is because generally anxious people are likely to have a stronger propensity to engage in social desirability responding in order to contain their anxiety. The data are consistent with these predictions. The correlation between recall sadness and the personal Wellbeing Index is non-significant, whereas with world anxiety it is .35 (Table A11.3).

From this it can be concluded that the record of recalled sadness to the terrorist events represents the changing incidence of social desirability responding . Moreover, people who respond in this way regard 70 as an appropriate level of sadness to express in order to be perceived as responding in a socially acceptable manner.

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

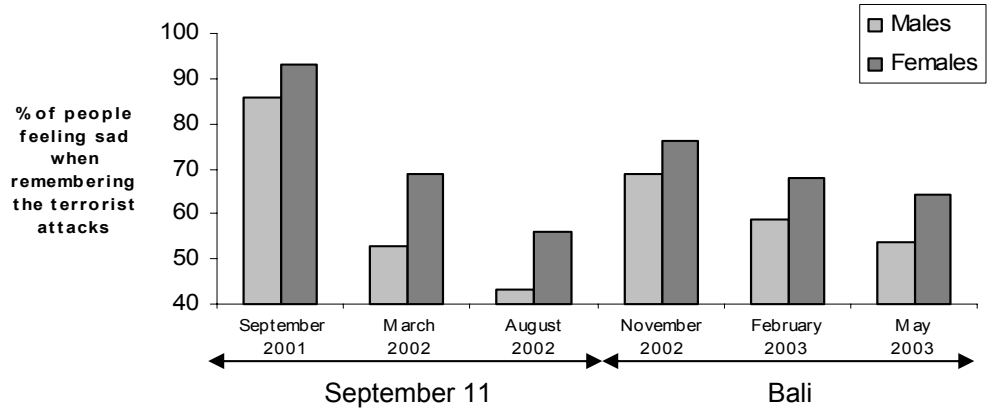


Figure 12.2: Gender differences in percentage of people feeling sad when remembering the attacks

The percentages in Figure 12.2 represent the percentage of all males or females in each survey who responded they felt sad when recalling each event. It can be seen that consistently fewer males than females respond 'Yes' to this question (Chi-square=5,7942=104.47, p=.000).

12.3. Gender x Age on the Number of People who Recall with Sadness

Table A12.2 indicates no age x gender interaction in the number of people who recall Bali with sadness.

12.4. Income and the Number of People who Recall with Sadness

Table A12.3 indicates no influence of income on the number of people who recall Bali with sadness.

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 A12.4.

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 A12.1).

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

The data from the six relevant surveys are presented in Table A12.7 and shown below:

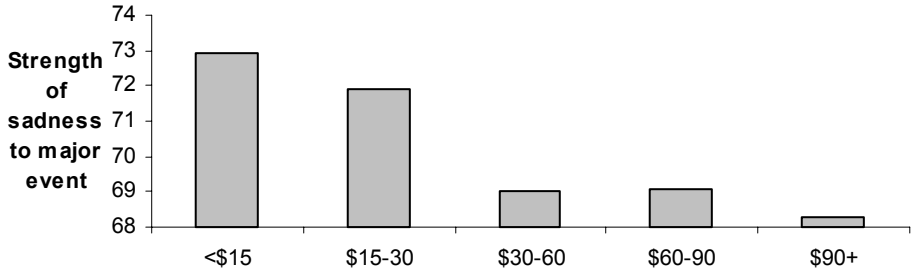


Figure 12.3: Strength of Sadness: Income Differences

What is apparent from the analysis reported in Table A12.7 is that the strength of sadness reported by people living in households earning <$15,000 is higher than for households $30-$60,000 and above. In other words, people in the lowest income group are responding to these major events with a greater intensity of sadness.

12.7. Age and Strength of Sadness

The combined data from the six relevant surveys are presented in Table A12.5 and shown below.

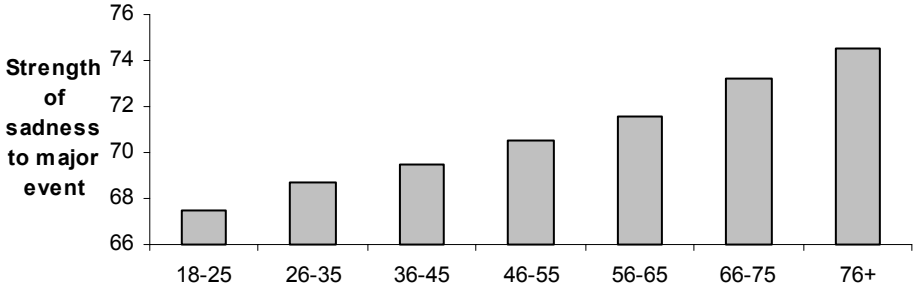


Figure 12.4: Strength of Sadness: Age

Strength of response sadness to the terrorist attacks seems to increase linearly with age. The differences between one age group and the next, starting with the youngest group, are 1.2%, 0.8%, 1.0%, 1.1%, 1.6%, 1.3%. This is a remarkable level of consistency showing that the strength of response sadness increases by approximately one percent per decade.

12.8. Gender and Strength of Sadness

Table A12.6 shows that females show a higher level of response sadness than males.

12.9. 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 59% of people who recall the Bali attacks. Our interpretation of these data is as follows:

The 'sadness' is not equivalent to a chronic sense of personal sadness. The levels of personal life satisfaction recorded through the Personal Wellbeing Index have been rising during this period.

The 'sadness' is more likely to represent responding in a socially desirable manner to questions about horrific world events. In this context people are responding in much the same way that they would to

events such as the holocaust, which many people would also say they recall with sadness. This interpretation is supported by the following data characteristics:

(a) The percentage of respondents recalling the event with sadness has been maximal immediately following each event. This percentage has then decreased to about 50% of the population. We suggest that this represents the proportion of the population that feel obliged to respond to such questions in a socially desirable manner and will be expected to remain fairly stable over time. This is consistent with the data.

(b) The strength of the reported sadness has not diminished over time. Instead it has remained very constant, varying by only 2.7% across the surveys, with a range of 69.2% to 71.9%.This suggests that the people who acknowledge sadness when they recall the events are regarding 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.

(c) The strength of sadness has little relationship with personal wellbeing. It does, however, correlate with general levels of anxiety. This is because generally anxious people are likely to have a stronger propensity to engage in social desirability responding in order to contain their anxiety. The data are consistent with these predictions. The correlation between recall sadness and the personal Wellbeing Index is non-significant, whereas with world anxiety it is .35.

Within this context the other data on sadness trends can be interpreted as follows:

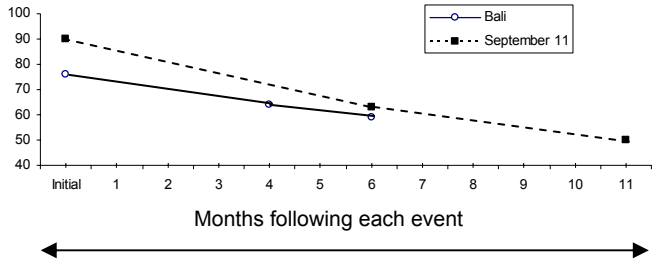
Income: People on low incomes are more likely to report that they feel saddened. One characteristic of social desirability responding is that it is more prevalent among people who are disadvantaged. They are less likely to disagree with questions phrased in the positive since to do so is to invite confrontation. They wish to avoid this since the adoption of an alternative view may likely require the expenditure of energy and the intellectual defence of their position. The easy way out is simply to agree with the position that has been put to them. People in low income households are thus more likely to engage in social desirability responding.

Age: People are more likely to say they feel saddened as they grow older. It is hard to reconcile this with social desirability. Perhaps this could be true in people who are very old, using the argument above, but that is no explanation for the steady increase with age that has been found.

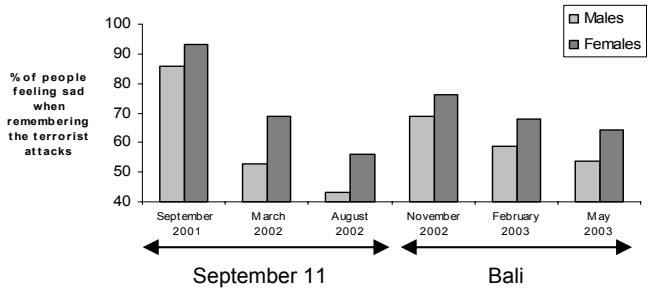
Gender: Females are more likely to report they feel sad when recalling the terrorist attacks. However, they also report a higher intensity of sadness. This introduces the possibility that females may have a lower threshold for sadness than males. They may, or may not, additionally have a greater propensity for social desirability responding.

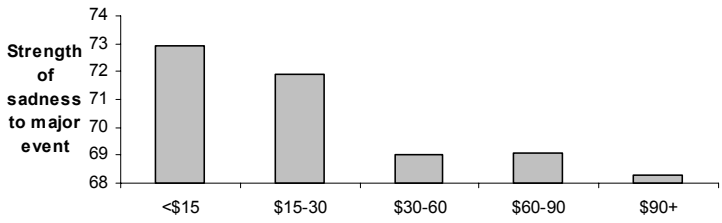
Dot Point Summary for Terrorist Attack Recall Sadness

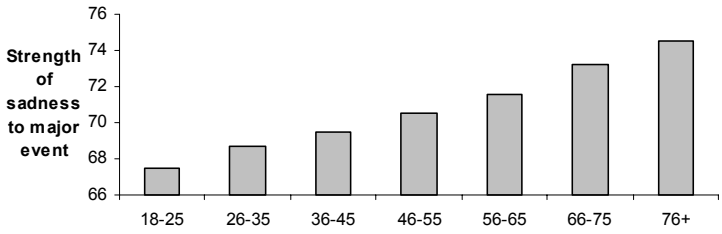
1. Over half of the population continue to recall the S11/Bali terrorist attacks with sadness.



2. Females are more likely than males to recall the terrorist attacks with sadness.







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 A13.1). The proportion, of people reporting a personal life event has peaked twice (Figure 13.1). The proportion at S6 (pre-Iraq war) (54.6%) is almost the same as that immediately following September 11 (55.0%). This allows a hypothesis that these two major events have increased people's sensitivity to the events in their lives. One test for this is to use the seven percentage values as data to create a mean (49.23) and standard deviation (4.48). The results are shown in Figure 13.1.

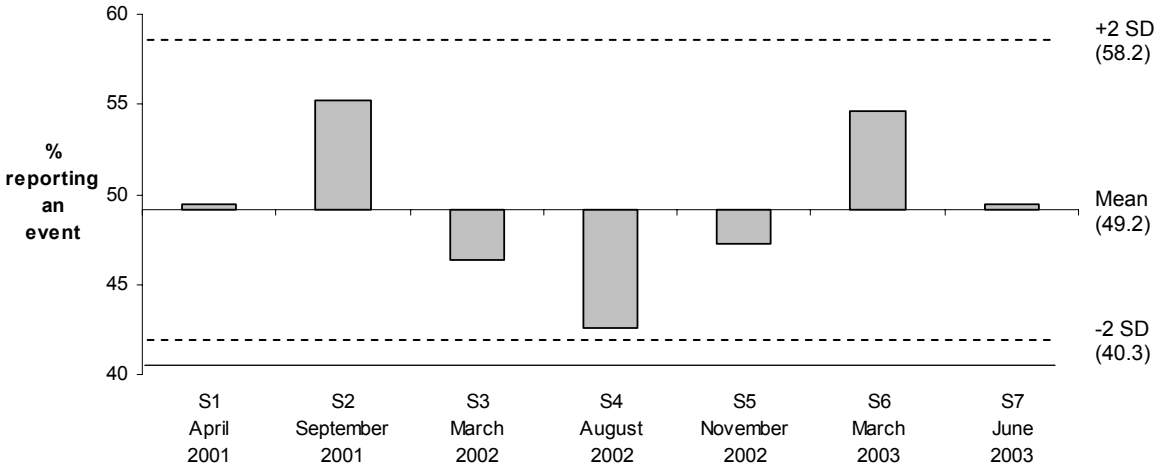


Figure 13.1: Percentage of Respondents Reporting the Experience of a Personal Life Event

There is a 12.6% range between the seven surveys in the percentage of people reporting a personal life event. While none of the individual value lie outside the two standard deviation range, this is likely to change as more data points are added by future surveys and the SD decreases. As it stands, three percentages stand out. Two are markedly higher than the mean, and correspond to the period immediately following September 11 (S2) and immediately preceding the Iraq war (S6). Thus, it may be that increased anxiety associated with such events also increased people's sensitivity to events in their own lives.

The drop in reported events at S4 is more difficult to interpret. It may simply be a value that remains within the normal range. This will become clearer if future scores lie below the current mean.

The breakdown into happy and sad events is presented below:

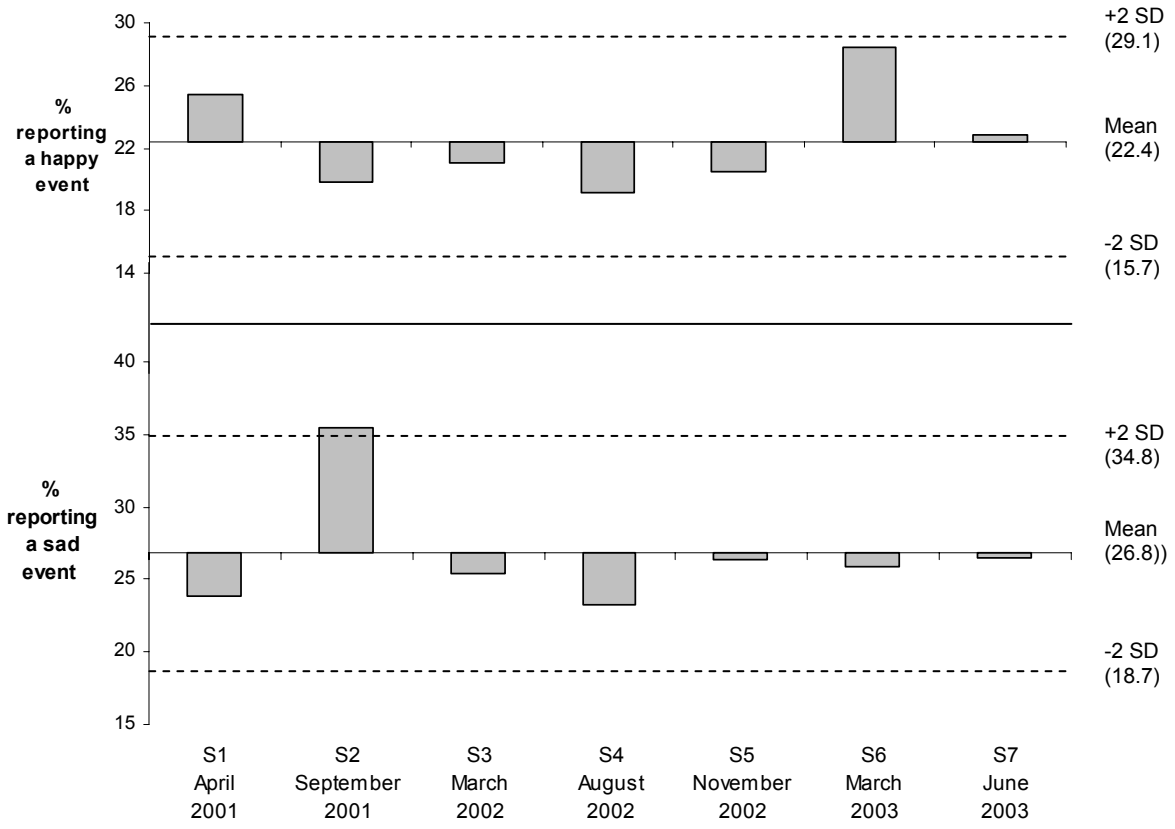


Figure 13.2: The Percentage of People Reporting a Happy or a Sad Event in Their Life

The construction of Figure 13.2 follows the same procedure as Figure 13.1. The seven happy event percentages (Table A13.2) produce a mean (22.43), SD (3.36) and 2 x SD range (15.71 to 29.15). The seven sad event percentages produce a mean (26.77), SD (4.03) and 2 x SD range (18.71 to 34.83).

As can be seen, the patterns for happy and sad events are very different from one-another. Moreover, they are clearly not reciprocal. While an approximately equal proportion of people reported happy or sad events at most times, the increase in the incidence of people reporting happy events at S6, and sad events at S2, did not result in an usually low proportion of people reporting sad or happy events respectively. The correlation between the seven happy and sad percentages in Table A13.2 is -0.27, which is non-significant. This apparent independence of sensitivity to happy and sad events is being masked, however, by gender differences, as the next section will show.

The most unusual occasion of people reporting a happy event coincided with the period immediately prior to the Iraq war (S6). The outstanding percentage of people reporting a sad event in their lives occurred immediately following September 11 (S2). This value lies outside the 2 SD range and, when converted yields a Z score of 2.13. It is, thus, significantly beyond the range of the other survey means.

One explanation of the pre-Iraq rise in happy events is that the looming war induced an enhanced sense of optimism as a defence 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. But this does not explain why a comparable rise failed to occur following the terrorist attacks.

Summary interpretation

Following September 11, more people than normal reported the occurrence of a sad event in their personal lives. The incidence of such people returned to normal within six months after the event.

The percentage of people reporting a happy event in their personal lives did not change significantly after September 11, but almost achieved a significant rise (Z = 1.79) in the period immediately prior to the Iraq war (S6). At this time, the incidence of people reporting a sad event in their lives showed no change.

Gender and Life Events

Females show a stronger tendency than men to report that something has happened to them recently causing them to feel happier or sadder than normal (Table A13.3). However, using the percentages as data, the overall gender difference is not significant (M: 47.03±5.33; F: 50.93±3.89; t(5) 1.450, NS).

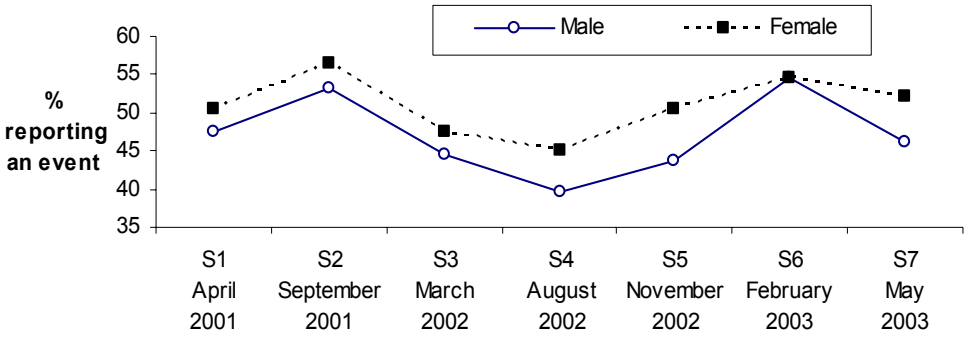


Figure 13.3: Gender Differences in Reporting a Personal Life Event: Distribution as % of Total Survey N

When the differential gender data from Table A13.3 are employed in the same manner as for Figure 13.2, the pattern is as follows:

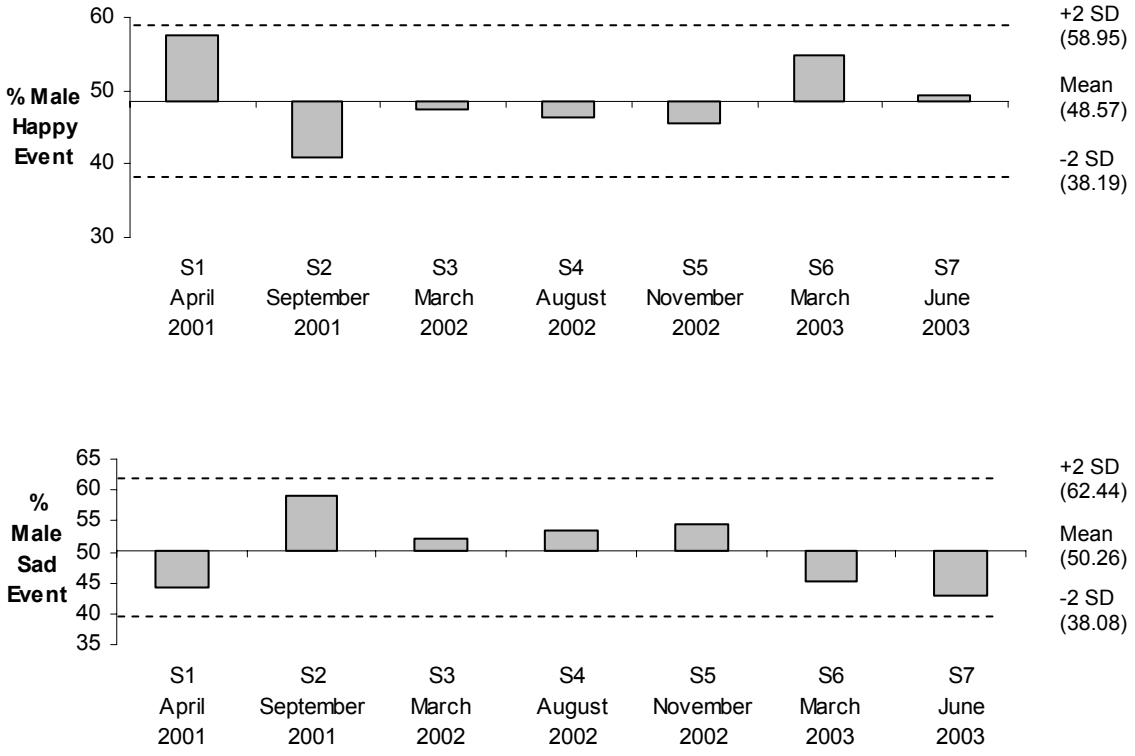


Figure 13.4: Proportion of Males Reporting a Happy or Sad Event

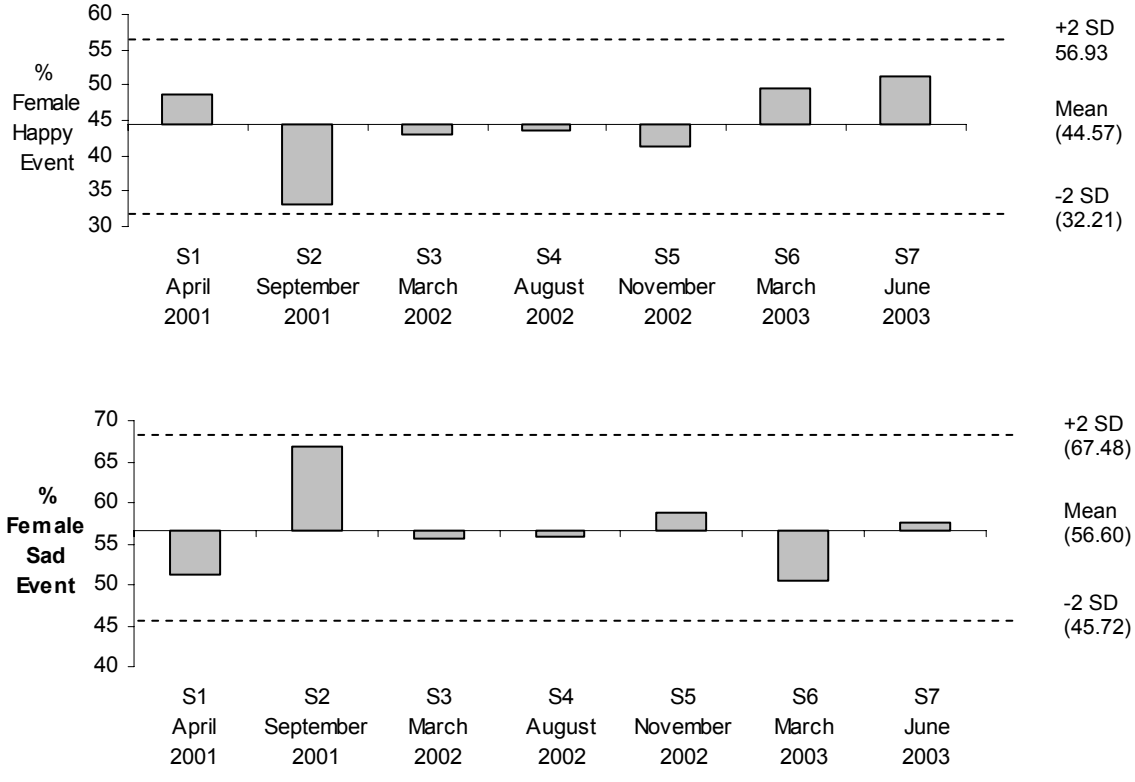


Figure 13.5: Proportion of Females Reporting a Happy or Sad Event

Using the percentages from Table A13.3 as data, the means and correlations are shown below:

Table 13.1: Proportion of People Reporting Happy or Sad Events: Gender

	Male		Female	
	Happy	Sad	Happy	Sad
Mean	48.57	50.26	44.57	56.60
SD	5.19	6.09	6.18	5.44
r	-.861*		-.865*	

What can be seen from these patterns is that the reciprocity between the reporting of positive and negative events has become more evident. As shown in Table 13.1, the inverse correlations between the proportion of people reporting happy or sad events is significant for both genders ($p<.05$). This is excellent evidence for the validity of this measure as an index of population sensitivity to the positive and negative events in their lives. As the proportion of people reporting a happy event rises, the proportion reporting a sad event falls, even though these two groups of people are independent from one another. Clearly, some external, global influence is predisposing the population to experience more happy or sad events. Moreover, since the changes presented in Figure 13.2 seem to be reasonably aligned to the major events of September 11 and the Iraq war, it can be hypothesized that major world events can predispose whole populations of people to experience their lives differently.

In order to determine whether the different proportions of people who have experienced happy/sad events across surveys relates to personal wellbeing, Table A13.4 has been prepared. This presents the correlations, separated by gender, between the proportion of people who have experienced a happy/sad event within each survey (Table A13.3) with the corresponding value on each of the three domains (Relationships, Safety, Community) that have shown a gender x survey difference (Table A4.2). The Happy-Sad % data have been drawn from Table A13.5. While one of the correlations reaches significance, this is expected by chance given that 18 correlation values have been calculated. These results are indeterminate at this stage but will be calculated again when more surveys add to the data pool.

There is a tendency for about the same proportion of males and females to report a happy event, and about the same proportion of males to report either a happy or a sad event. Females, however, are more likely to report a sad event in their lives ($t(s) = 3.584$, $p<.05$).

Figure 13.6: Proportion of People Reporting Happy or Sad Events: Gender Differences

In order to investigate these gender differences in a relative manner, the proportion of happy and sad events has been compared 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. (Table A13.5; Figure 13.6).

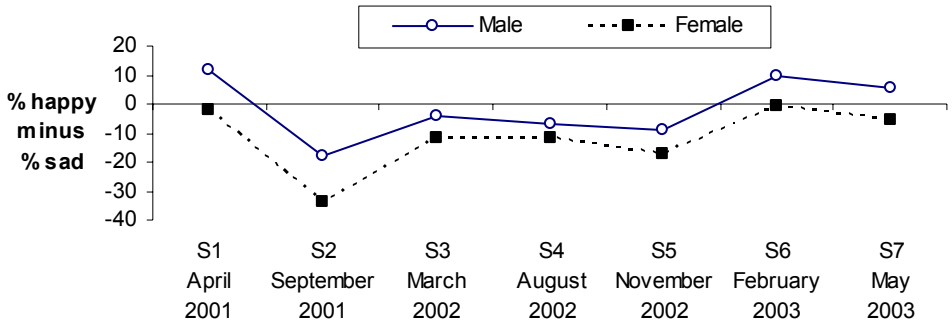


Figure 13.7: Percent of Happy Events minus Percent of Sad Events

From this it is clear that the normal pattern of reporting was severely disrupted for both males and females by the events by S11, with both genders reporting a higher incidence of people who had experienced a negative life event. Following this, there was a differential rate of recovery for males and females.

As has been demonstrated, the female data depict a higher proportion of women who report a negative than a positive event. This pattern was greatly exaggerated following September 11 but recovered to its normal level after six months.

The male pattern is different. If the Surveys 1, 6 and 7 are used to define a normative response, males are more prone to reporting positive than negative events. This balance was severely disrupted following September 11, at which time more males reported a negative than a positive event. However, unlike the females, the normal pattern of male reporting did not reappear until February 2003 (S6) some 17 months following the attack. Thus, it appears that the recovery of females in this regard is some three-times as fast as for males.

Age and Life Events

Table A13.7 lists, and then summarises, the effects of age on life events. These data are summarised in Figure 13.8. As can be seen, the probability of reporting a personal event that made the person feel happier or sadder than normal decreases steadily after 55 years of age. However, the relative experience of these two event types changes dramatically between 26-35 years and 36-45 years. Whereas the proportion of people reporting a happy event dominates in the two youngest-groups, beyond 36 years the majority of people reporting an event in their lives report a negative event.

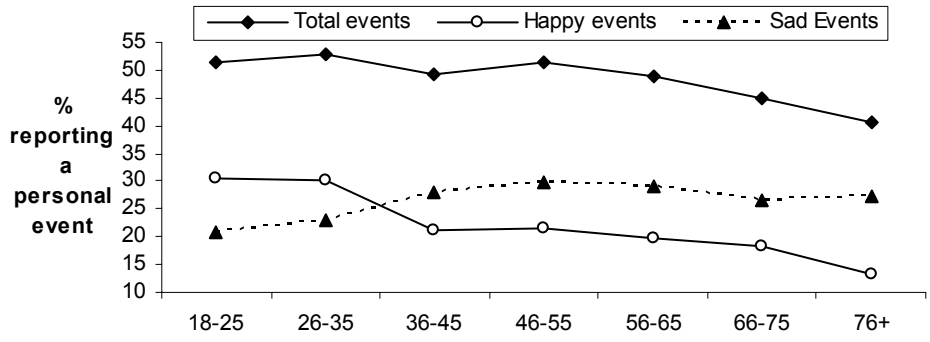


Figure 13.8: Combined Sample Life Events – Percentage

It is difficult to reconcile these data with the finding that the PWI scores increase with age Chapter 5. Either the experience of life events and the recall of personal events are unrelated, or the tendency to report negative events threatens SWB homeostasis and the homeostatic system compensates by raising SWB in a protective or compensatory manner.

Income and Life Events

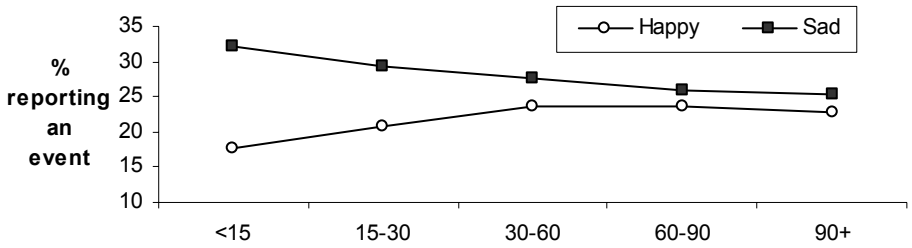


Figure 13.9: Combined Sample Life Events: Income

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 up to an income of about $60,000.

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.

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 (Table A13.6):

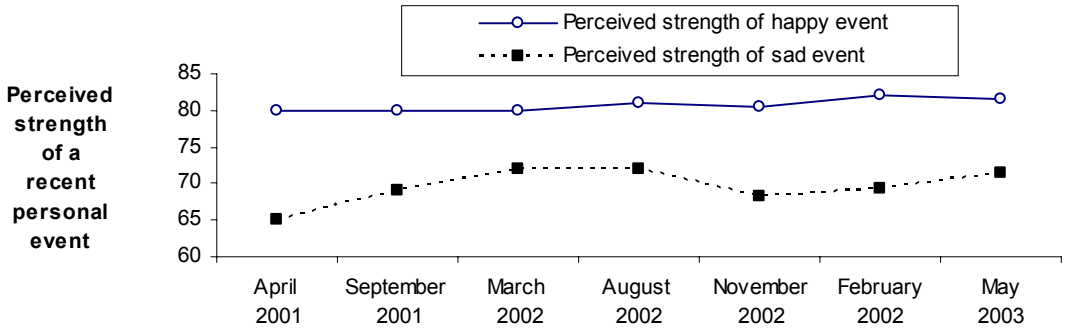


Figure 13.10: Perceived strength of recent personal events

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 S1-7: $F(6,3089) = 1.89$, $p=.079$.

Sad events evidence somewhat less stability. Here, the ANOVA is significant S1-7: $F(6,3680) = 4.30$, $p=.000$ [S3, S4, S7 > S1].

This pattern is difficult to interpret. It means that the proportion of people reporting a sad event rose higher six months following September 11, remained high over the next six months, returned to

normal, then rose again following the Iraq war. None of the other variables seem to match this pattern. Further data are required.

Household Income effects on Intensity

In survey 6, no income group differences in intensity could be found for either happy events (happy: $F(5,441) = .74$, $p>.05$) or sad events (sad: $F(5,421) = .78$, $p>.05$). Similarly in this survey no differences could be found (Table A13.12). However, the cell sizes are small and data need to be combined across surveys to make the tests more sensitive.

Gender Effects on Intensity

The gender difference for happy events is significant (Female > Male) but for sad events is non-significant (Table A13.10). This is the same finding as for Survey 5 and so appears to be reliable.

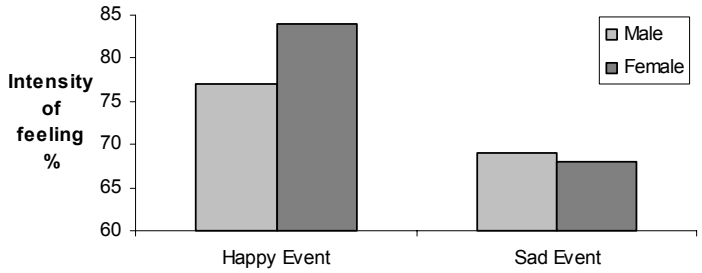


Figure 13.11: The Intensity of Happiness/Sadness to a Personal Life Event

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 Chapter 12).

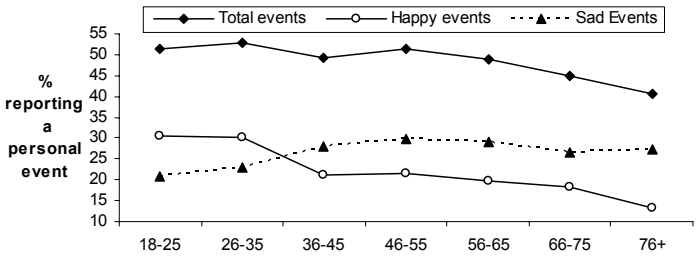
Age effects on Intensity

While marginal age-related differences are found in Survey 6 (Table A13.11), no differences were found in surveys 5 or 7. While this indicates the possibility of age-related change, the magnitude is small and will require confirmation through the combination of survey data.

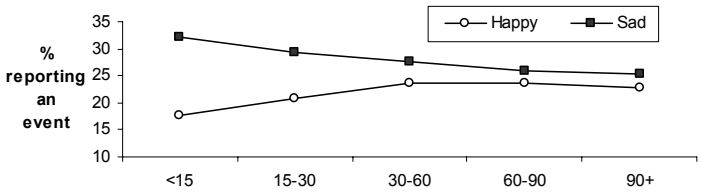
Dot Point Summary for Life Events

1. Females are more likely to report the experience of a sad event in their lives.

2. From 18-35 years of age, more people report happy than sad events in their lives. After 36 years (36-45 age bracket) more people report sad than report happy events in their lives.



3. People with low household incomes (less than $30,000) are more likely to report sad events, and less likely to report happy events in their lives than people with higher incomes. This is consistent with the use of money as a flexible resource.



Appendix A1. References

References to the Text

Best, C.J., Cummins, R.A., Lo, S.K. (2000). The quality of rural and metropolitan life. *Australian Journal of Psychology, 52 (2),* 69-74.

Cummins, R.A., Eckersley, R. Pallant, J. Van Vugt, J, & Misajon, R. (2002). *The development of a national index of subjective wellbeing*: *The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index.* Social Indicators Research (in press).

Field, D. (1981) Retrospective reports by healthy intelligent elderly people of personal events of their adult lives. *International Journal of Behavioral Development, 4,* 77-97.

Liang, J., Bennett, J., Whitelaw, N., & Maeda, D. (1991) The structure of self-reported physical health among the aged in the United States and Japan. *Medical Care, 29*, 1161-1180.

Morgan, A. (2003). Hope for a world without war revives faith in the church. *Sydney Morning Herald*, April 18, News p. 6.

Susser, E.S., Herman, D.B., & Aaron, B. (2002) Combating the terror of terrorism. *Scientific American*, 287 (2), 55-61.

Tran, T.V., Chatters, L., & Wright, R., Jnr. (1991) Health, stress, psychological resources, and subjective well-being among older blacks. *Psychology and Aging, 6(1),* 100-108.

Previous Reports on the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index

Cummins, R.A., Eckersley, R., Pallant, J., van Vugt, J., Shelly, J., Pusey, M., & Misajon, R. (2001). *Australian Unity Wellbeing Index: Survey 1, Report 1.0,* Melbourne: School of Psychology, Deakin University. ISBN 0 7300 2593 4.

Cummins, R.A., Eckersley, R., Pallant, J., Misajon, R. & Davern, M. (2001). *Australian Unity Wellbeing Index:, Survey 2, Report 2.1,* Melbourne: Australian Centre on Quality of Life, School of Psychology, Deakin University. ISBN 0 7300 2590 X.

Cummins, R.A., Eckersley, R., Pallant, J., Davern, M. & Misajon, R. (2001). *Australian Unity Wellbeing Index: Survey 2, Report 2.2 - Special Report on Income & Geographic Location.* Melbourne: Australian Centre on Quality of Life, School of Psychology, Deakin University. ISBN 0 7300 2592 6.

Cummins, R.A., Eckersley, R., Pallant, J., & Davern, M. (2002). *Australian Unity Wellbeing Index: Survey 3, Report 3.1 - Wellbeing in Australia and the aftermath of September 11.* Melbourne: Australian Centre of Quality of Life, School of Psychology, Deakin University. ISBN 0 7300 2591 8.

Cummins, R.A., Eckersley, R., Pallant, J., Okerstrom, E., & Davern, M. (2002). *Australian Unity Wellbeing Index: Survey 3, Report 3.2 - The impact of personal relationships and household structure on the wellbeing of Australians.* Melbourne: Australian Centre of Quality of Life, School of Psychology, Deakin University. ISBN 0 7300 2596 9.

Cummins, R.A., Eckersley, R., Lo, S.K., Okerstrom, E., & Davern, M. (2002). *Australian Unity Wellbeing Index: Report 4.0 – The Wellbeing of Australians 1. Work and Leisure, 2. The Impact of September 11 One Year Later*. Melbourne: Australian Centre on Quality of Life, School of Psychology, Deakin University. ISBN 0 7300 2595 0.

Cummins, R.A., Eckersley, R., Lo, S.K., Okerstrom, E., Hunter, B., & Davern, M. (2003). *Australian Unity Wellbeing Index: Report 5.0 – The Wellbeing of Australians – 1. Personal Finances 2. The Impact of the Bali Bombing*. Melbourne: Australian Centre on Quality of Life, School of Psychology, Deakin University. ISBN 0 7300 2594 2.

Cummins, R.A., Eckersley, R., Lo, S.K., Okerstrom, E., Davern, M. & Hunter, B. (2003). *Australian Unity Wellbeing Index: Report 6.0 – The Wellbeing of Australians –Impact of the Impending Iraq War*. Melbourne: Australian Centre on Quality of Life, School of Psychology, Deakin University. ISBN 0 7300 2583 7.

Appendix A2. Summary

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

Table A2.1: Comparison between all 6 surveys measured in Degree of Satisfaction (%)

	Survey 1 (N=1974)		Survey 2 (N=1973)		Survey 3 (N=2030)		Survey 4 (N=1986)		Survey 5 (N=1966)		Survey 6 (N=1979)		Survey 7 (N=1965)		p
Question	Mean	SD	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	**75.85**	**11.55**	**.000**
					S3>S1 *p = .000*				***S5>S1*** *p = .010*		***S6>S1*** *p=.000*		***S7>S1*** *p=.000*		
													S7>S2 *p=.003*		
													S7>S4 *p=.004*		
													S7>S5 *p=.022*		
Personal Index domains															
- 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	**77.82**	**16.93**	**.000**
			S2>S1 *p = .000*		***S3>S1*** *p = .000*		***S4>S1*** *p = .012*		***S5>S1*** *p = .000*		***S6>S1*** *p = .000*		***S7>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	**75.15**	**19.69**	**.013**
									S5>S1 *p = .019*		***S6>S1*** *p = .007*				
- 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	**74.77**	**16.81**	**.014**
- 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	**81.32**	**17.88**	**.000**
											S6>S1 *p = .005*		***S7>S1*** *p=.000*		
													S7>S2 *p=.012*		
													S7>S3 *p=.018*		
													S7>S4 *p=.004*		
													S7>S5 *p=.001*		
- 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	**79.05**	**17.01**	**.000**
							S4>S1 *p = .015*						***S7>S1*** *p=.000*		
													S7>S2 *p=.000*		
													S7>S3 *p=.003*		
													S7>S4 *p=.020*		
													S7>S5 *p=.000*		
													S7>S6 *p=.002*		
- 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	**71.17**	**19.13**	**.000**
					S3>S1 *p = .023*						***S6>S1*** *p = .004*		***S7>S1*** *p = .001*		

	Survey 1 (N=1974)		Survey 2 (N=1973)		Survey 3 (N=2030)		Survey 4 (N=1986)		Survey 5 (N=1966)		Survey 6 (N=1979)		Survey 7 (N=1965)		p
Question	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
- 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	**71.41**	**19.17**	**.000**
					S3>S2 *p = .004*								***S7>S1*** *p = .002*		
													S7>S2 *p = .000*		
													S7>S4 *p = .024*		
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	**78.23**	**16.78**	**.000**
					S3>S1 *p = .000*		***S4>S1*** *p = .015*		***S5>S1*** *p = .000*		***S6>S1*** *p = .000*		***S7>S1*** *p =.000*		
Survey–specific aspects of Personal Life															
- happiness	78.60	18.75	79.77	18.67									**80.41**	**17.05**	**.006**
													S7>S1 *p = .005*		
- work security													72.32	23.44	
- confident another job													67.16	27.76	
- balance work/family													69.39	20.38	
- neighbourhood													78.93	18.08	
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	**61.65**	**14.79**	**.000**
					S3>S2 *p = .000*		***S4>S2*** *p = .013*		***S5>S2*** *p = .000*		***S6>S2*** *p = .007*		***S7>S2*** *p = .000*		
National Index domains															
- 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	**66.14**	**18.22**	**.000**
			S2>S1 *p = .000*		***S3>S1*** *p = .000*		***S4>S1*** *p = .000*		***S5>S1*** *p = .000*		***S6>S1*** *p = .000*		***S7>S1*** *p = .000*		
					S3>S2 *p = .000*		***S4>S2*** *p = .000*		***S5>S2*** *p = .000*		***S6>S2*** *p = .000*		***S7>S2*** *p = .000*		
													S7>S3 *p = .009*		
													S7>S4 *p = .005*		
- environment	57.92	19.40	59.87	19.19	60.91	19.15	59.08	19.54	57.92	20.06	59.85	19.02	**59.60**	**18.84**	**.000**
					S3>S1 *p = .000*										
					S3>S5 *p = .000*										
- social conditions	59.18	19.89	62.53	17.96	62.76	18.77	61.99	18.89	62.62	18.84	63.00	18.48	**62.60**	**17.76**	**.000**
			S2>S1 *p = .000*		***S3>S1*** *p = .000*		***S4>S1*** *p = .000*		***S5>S1*** *p = .000*		***S6>S1*** *p = .000*		***S7>S1*** *p = .000*		
- Australia governed	-	-	58.69	23.66	52.80	25.04	53.26	24.50	55.77	24.27	53.45	26.29	**55.78**	**25.48**	**.000**
			S2>S3 *p = .000*						***S5>S3*** *p = .002*				***S7>S3*** *p = .003*		
			S2>S4 *p = .000*						***S5>S4*** *p = .020*						
			S2>S5 *p = .002*												
			S2>S6 *p = .000*												
			S2>S7 *p = .003*												
- business	-	-	55.41	18.88	59.88	19.23	59.31	18.62	61.11	18.55	58.86	19.35	**60.86**	**18.46**	**.000**
					S3>S2 *p = .000*		***S4>S2*** *p = .000*		***S5>S2*** *p = .000*		***S6>S2*** *p = .000*		***S7>S2*** *p = .000*		
									S5>S6 *p = .004*				***S7>S6*** *p = .015*		

	Survey 1 (N=1974)		Survey 2 (N=1973)		Survey 3 (N=2030)		Survey 4 (N=1986)		Survey 5 (N=1966)		Survey 6 (N=1979)		Survey 7 (N=1965)		p
Question	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
- national security	-	-	57.32	20.18	63.33	20.16	62.93	20.21	61.04	19.72	60.53	21.26	**65.17**	**18.78**	**.000**
					S3>S2 *p = .000*		***S4>S2*** *p = .000*		***S5>S2*** *p = .000*		***S6>S2*** *p = .000*		***S7>S2*** *p = .000*		
					S3>S5 *p = .006*		***S4>S6*** *p = .005*						***S7>S4*** *p = .006*		
					S3>S6 *p = .000*								***S7>S5*** *p = .000*		
													S7>S6 *p = .000*		
Life in Australia	69.64	20.90	73.89	20.05	84.79	17.29	83.83	16.76	83.58	17.39	84.43	16.54	**83.04**	**17.04**	**.000**
			S2>S1 *p = .000*		***S3>S1*** *p = .000*		***S4>S1*** *p = .000*		***S5>S1*** *p = .000*		***S6>S1*** *p = .000*		***S7>S1*** *p = .000*		
					S3>S2 *p = .000*		***S4>S2*** *p = .000*		***S5>S2*** *p = .000*		***S6>S2*** *p = .000*		***S7>S2*** *p = .000*		
Trends															
- own life changing for the better	63.81	19.22	63.54	19.63	-		-	-	63.56	19.28	-	-			.887
- Australia changing for the better	52.84	19.83	53.62	19.25	-		-	-	53.27	19.84	-	-			.456

Appendix A2.2: Normative Ranges Calculated from Survey Mean Scores

Table A2.2: Normative Ranges Calculated from Survey Mean Scores

	Mean	SD	-2 SD	+2 SD
PWI	74.68	0.86	73.14	76.40
Standard	76.95	1.19	74.57	79.33
Health	75.14	0.76	73.62	76.66
Achievements	74.40	0.66	73.08	75.72
Relationships	79.44	1.10	77.24	81.64
Safety	76.65	1.29	74.07	79.23
Community	70.21	0.91	68.39	72.03
Future Security	69.78	1.06	67.66	71.90
Life as a whole	77.36	1.08	75.20	79.52

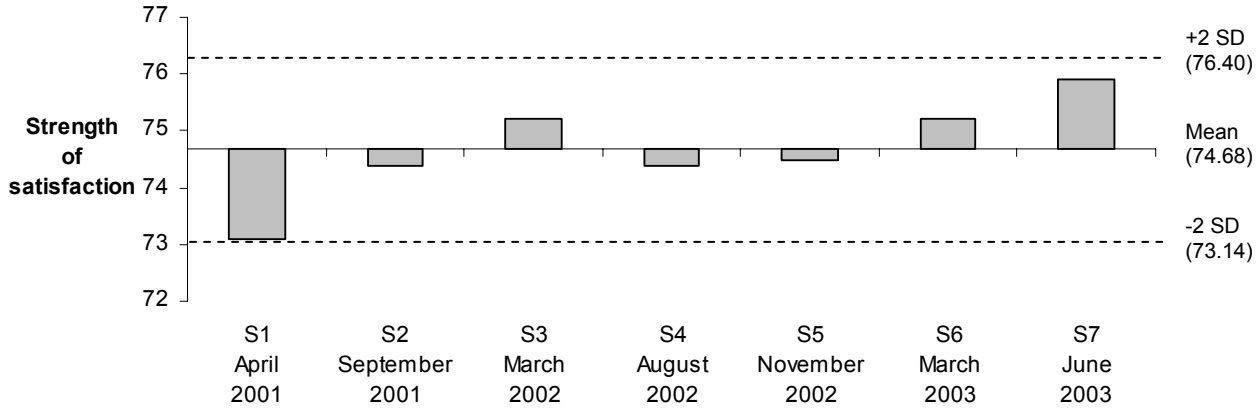


Figure A2.1: Personal Wellbeing Index (74.68 ± 0.86)

The value at S1 (73.1) corresponds to a Z score of 2.00, making it marginally significantly different from the other means.

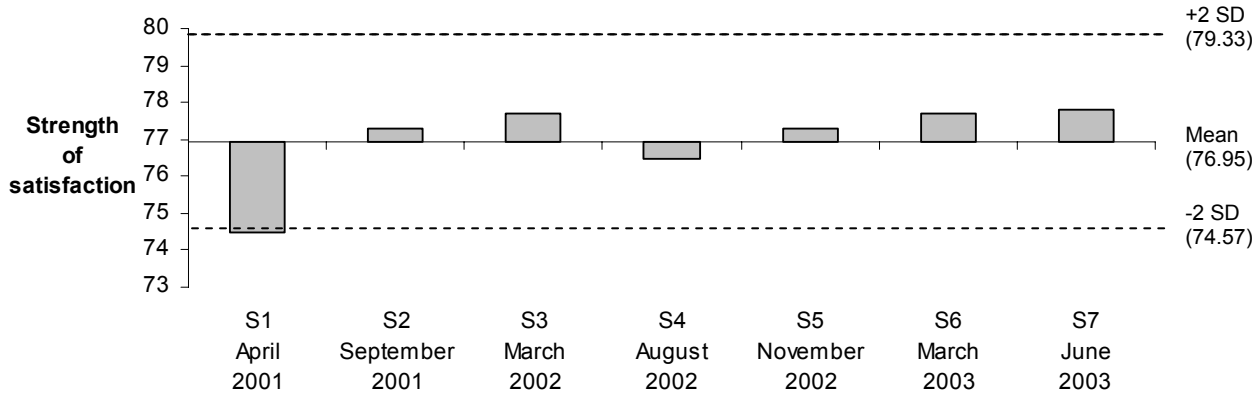


Figure A2.2: Standard of Living (76.95 ± 1.19)

The value at S1 (74.46) corresponds to a Z score of 2.09 which makes it significantly different from the other mean scores.

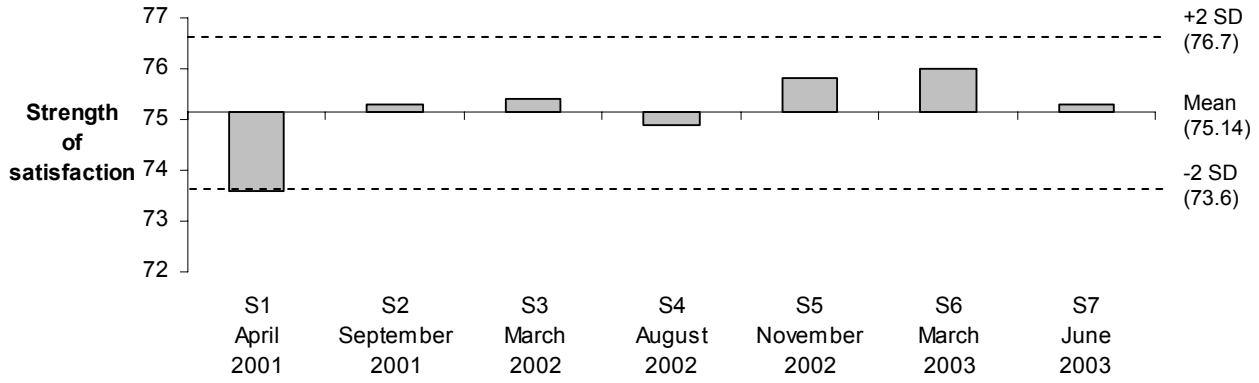


Figure A2.3: Health (75.14 ± 0.76)

The value at S1 (73.64) corresponds to a Z score of 2.03 which makes it significantly different from the other mean scores.

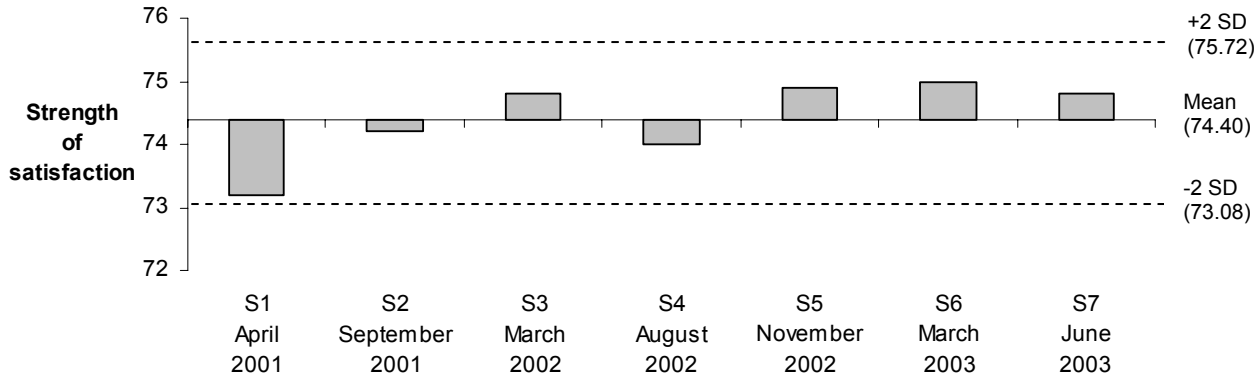


Figure A2.4: Achievements (74.40 ± 0.66)

The value at S1 (73.17) corresponds to a Z score of 1.86 which just fails to reach significance.

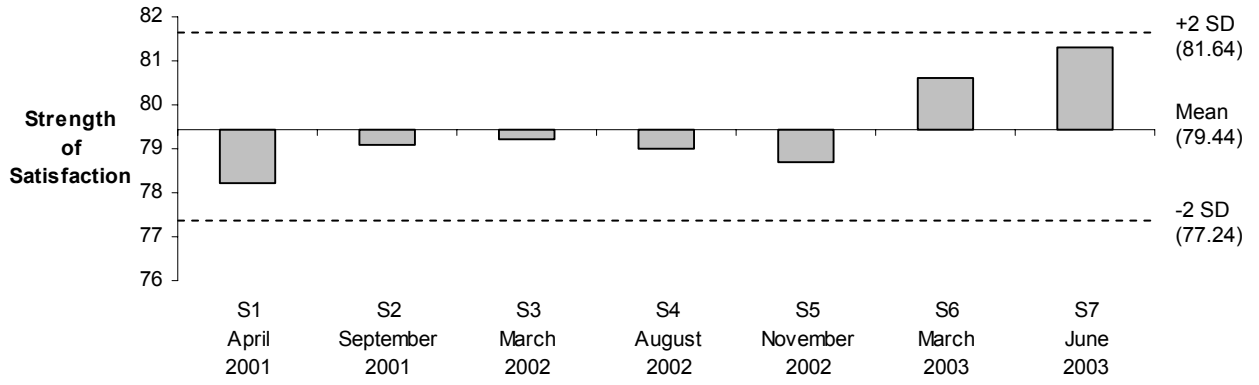


Figure A2.5: Relationships (79.44 ± 1.10)

The value at S7 (81.32) corresponds to a Z score of 1.71 which is not significant.

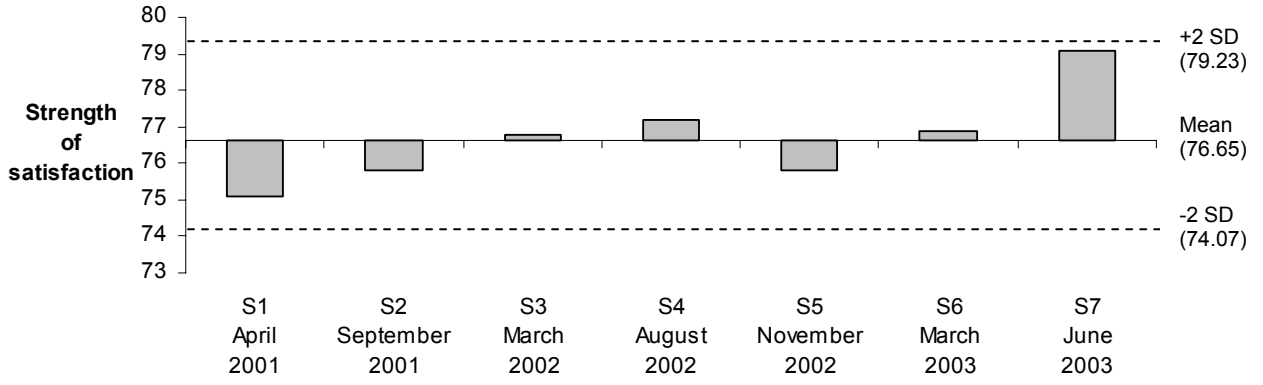


Figure A2.6: Safety (76.65 ± 1.29)

The value at S7 (79.05) corresponds to a Z score of 1.86 which is not significant.

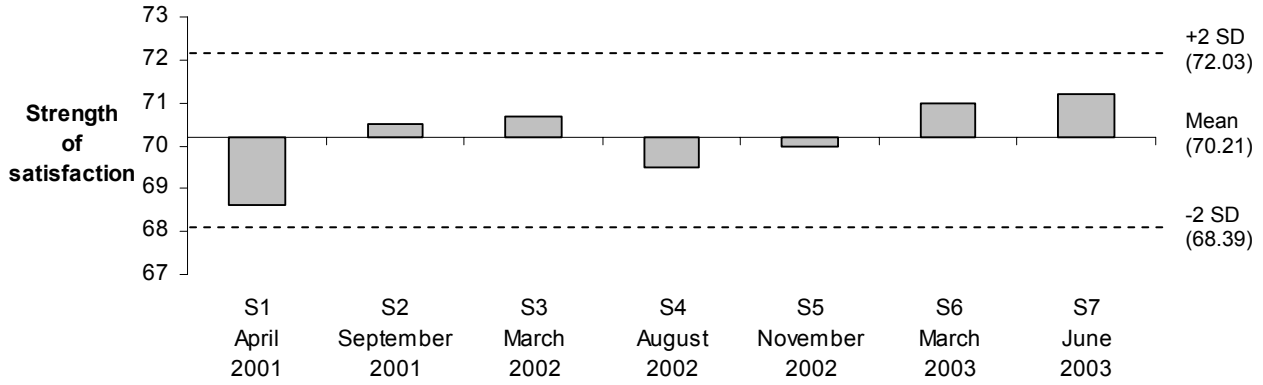


Figure A2.7: Community (70.21 ± 0.91)

The value at S1 (68.59) corresponds to a Z score of 1.78 which is not significant.

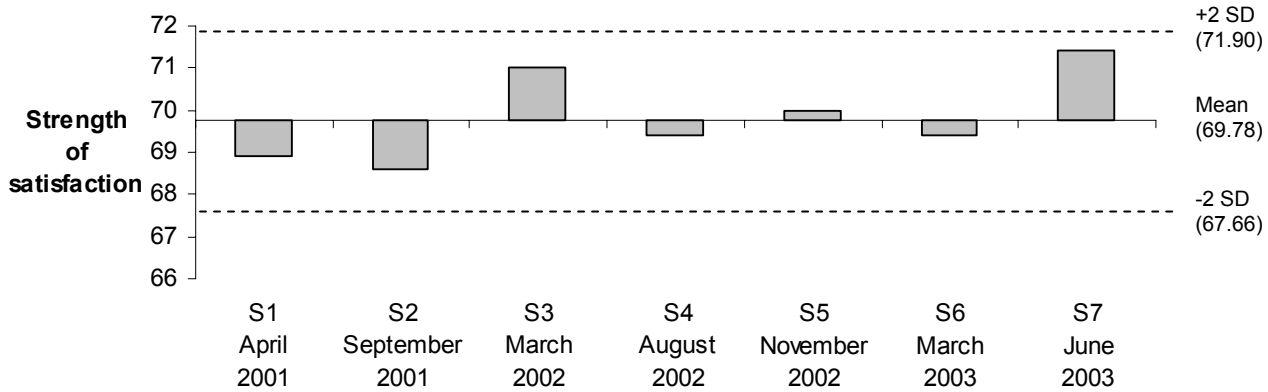


Figure A2.8: Future Security (69.78 ± 1.06)

None of the above values are different from one another.

Figure A2.9: Life as a Whole (77.36 ± 1.08)

The value at S1 (75.17) corresponds to a Z score of 2.03 which is significantly different from the other mean scores.

Appendix A3. Household Income

Table A3.1: Household Income

	≤$15,000		>$15,000-$30,000		>$30,000-$60,000		>$60,000-$90,000		>$90,000-$120,000		>$120,000+		P=
N =	223		317		417		284		140		101		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	72.54	15.47	75.16	11.92	75.16	11.38	77.03	9.93	78.42	8.46	79.13	9.45	**.000**
							>$15K p=.004		**>$15K** p=.000		**>$15K** p=.000		
									>$15-30K p=.016		**>$15-30K** p=.013		
									>$30-60K p=.006		**>$30-60K** p=.007		
Personal domains													
1. Standard of living	71.35	22.84	74.48	18.56	76.92	15.50	80.35	13.21	82.36	11.67	84.06	12.98	**.000**
					>$15K p=.018		**>$15K** p=.000		**>$15K** p=.000		**>$15K** p=.000		
							>$15-30K p=.000		**>$15-30K** p=.000		**>$15-30K** p=.000		
									>$30-60K p=.000		**>$30-60K** p=.000		
2. Health	67.76	25.03	73.72	19.94	76.71	18.17	77.43	17.54	78.36	15.71	79.41	16.72	**.000**
					>$15K p=.000		**>$15K** p=.000		**>$15K** p=.000		**>$15K** p=.000		
3. Achievements in life	73.59	19.24	73.99	17.94	73.01	17.09	75.69	14.75	76.79	11.89	79.60	13.02	**.000**
											>$15K p=.018		
											>$15-30K p=.012		
											>$30-60K p=.000		
4. Personal relationships	77.79	23.73	81.93	18.06	79.86	18.27	82.75	15.44	82.29	14.41	84.16	14.23	**.013**
5. How safe you feel	75.50	21.64	78.67	16.67	79.61	15.94	80.04	15.12	80.86	15.38	80.50	16.33	.076
6. Community Conn.	72.59	20.90	73.09	19.09	69.71	19.21	70.81	18.07	71.00	18.08	70.59	16.84	.216
7. Future security	67.42	23.84	70.10	19.54	69.31	19.68	72.23	17.09	77.19	15.13	76.22	16.53	**.000**
									>$15K p=.000		**>$15K** p=.003		
									>$15-30K p=.001		**>$30-60K** p=.007		
									>$30-60K p=.000				
Life as a whole	75.02	22.68	77.91	17.68	76.60	16.38	79.68	13.64	80.07	11.78	82.08	12.03	**.000**
											>$15K p=.005		
											>$30-60K p=.003		
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS													
- Own happiness	77.89	21.36	80.50	18.26	79.04	17.79	80.95	14.30	82.07	13.28	83.96	12.25	**.007**
											>$15K p=.020		
											>$30-60K p=.018		
- Work security	62.27	34.63	64.52	23.96	69.43	24.14	76.41	21.71	78.79	19.41	73.47	24.66	**.000**
							>$15-30K p=.000		**>$15-30K** p=.000				
							>$30-60K p=.009		**>$30-60K** p=.001				
- Confident another job	38.18	28.39	61.38	32.35	65.97	26.70	69.44	26.05	73.55	23.30	75.53	24.52	**.000**
			>$15K p=.024		**>$15K** p=.003		**>$15K** p=.001		**>$15K** p=.000		**>$15K** p=.000		
									>$15-30K p=.016		**>$15-30K** p=.006		
- Balance work/family	68.10	25.81	70.44	22.38	67.53	21.61	71.85	17.83	68.21	18.78	64.21	23.95	.047
- Neighbourhood	78.16	21.15	80.32	17.80	77.58	18.56	77.70	16.87	78.79	17.69	82.48	12.84	**.020**

	≤$15,000		>$15,000-$30,000		>$30,000-$60,000		>$60,000-$90,000		>$90,000-$120,000		>$120,000+		P=
N =	223		317		417		284		140		101		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	59.87	17.29	61.65	15.21	60.72	14.17	62.38	13.93	63.10	13.46	60.98	16.02	.317
National domains													
1. Economic situation	61.97	22.51	64.81	18.55	65.00	17.24	68.35	16.34	68.99	16.07	69.60	17.55	**.000**
							>$15K p=.009		**>$15K** p=.012		**>$15K** p=.019		
2. State of the environment	59.30	21.37	58.74	18.73	58.67	17.82	60.96	18.16	57.50	17.84	57.72	21.40	.466
3. Social conditions	62.71	20.42	61.56	18.03	61.89	15.94	63.29	16.85	61.93	17.75	59.60	19.79	.619
4. Government	53.47	29.51	58.06	25.49	54.42	24.22	54.45	24.62	56.76	21.44	53.76	27.45	.280
5. Business	58.66	21.64	61.28	18.77	59.18	18.26	61.91	17.61	64.71	16.13	60.50	18.55	**.014**
									>$30-60K p=.013				
6. National Security	63.54	21.75	65.26	19.11	64.48	19.55	65.16	17.53	67.10	16.22	65.25	21.06	.610
Life in Australia	82.80	20.86	83.17	16.70	82.55	16.57	83.87	15.88	83.14	16.19	81.88	18.75	.905
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS													
- World anxiety	64.91	25.21	66.73	21.13	63.61	24.15	65.83	20.27	59.34	21.92	62.87	23.97	**.022**
			>$90-120K p=.015										
- Political support	74.35	23.51	76.52	19.29	70.36	20.51	71.99	20.03	70.34	17.07	73.90	20.72	**.004**
			>$30-60K p=.004										

Table A3.2: Income Distribution

	<$15,000	$15,000-$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000-$90,000	$90,000-$120,000	$120,000+	Total
N	223	317	417	284	140	101	1482
%	11.3	16.1	284	14.5	7.1	5.1	75.4

INCOME X GENDER

Table A3.3: Income x Gender: Distribution

	Male		Female		Total	
Income	N	%	N	%	N	%
<$15,000	102	45.7%	121	54.3%	223	15.0%
$15,000-$30,000	156	49.2%	161	50.8%	317	21.4%
$30,000-$60,000	214	51.3%	203	48.7%	417	28.1%
$60,000-$90,000	140	49.3%	144	50.7%	284	19.2%
$90,000-$120,000	84	60.0%	56	40.0%	140	9.4%
$120,000+	60	59.4%	41	40.6%	101	6.8%
Total	756	51.0%	728	49.0%	1482	100.0%

$\chi^2(5,1482) = 10.616, p=.060$

Table A3.4: Income x Gender: Personal Wellbeing Index

	PWB	Male	Female	**p=**
<$15,000	(M)	70.97	73.94	.165
	(SD)	16.17	14.74	
	(N)	99	111	
$15,000-$30,000	(M)	75.05	75.26	.881
	(SD)	11.69	12.17	
	(N)	151	156	
$30,000-$60,000	(M)	74.42	75.93	.182
	(SD)	11.01	11.73	
	(N)	205	199	
$60,000-$90,000	(M)	77.30	76.76	.652
	(SD)	9.52	10.32	
	(N)	137	143	
$90,000-$120,000	(M)	78.40	78.44	.978
	(SD)	8.25	8.86	
	(N)	84	55	
$120,000+	(M)	79.22	79.00	.910
	(SD)	9.53	9.46	
	(N)	57	40	
p=		Welch (5,732) = 6.086, **p=.000**	Welch (5, 703) = 2.155, p=.060	
		$60-90K **>** *<15K, p=.010* *$90-120K* **>** *<15K, p=.001* *$90-120K* **>** *$30-60K, p=.014* *$120K+* **>** *<$15K, p=.001*		

INCOME X AGE GROUP

Table A3.5: Income x Age: Distribution

	<$15,000		$15,000-$30,000		$30,000-$60,000		$60,000-$90,000		$90,000-$120,000		$120,000+		Total	
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-25	7	6.1	19	16.5	38	33.0	38	27.0	13	11.3	7	6.1	115	7.8
26-35	8	3.6	27	12.1	75	33.5	75	28.6	34	15.2	16	7.1	224	15.2
36-45	15	4.7	37	11.7	108	34.1	108	26.8	37	11.7	35	11.0	317	21.4
46-55	28	9.2	53	17.5	85	28.1	85	22.1	38	12.5	32	10.6	303	20.5
56-65	53	21.1	70	27.9	73	29.1	73	12.4	14	5.6	10	4.0	251	17.0
66-75	53	34.2	68	43.9	29	18.7	29	1.3	2	1.3	1	.6	155	10.5
76+	57	50.4	43	38.1	8	7.1	8	3.5	1	.9	0	.0	113	7.6
Total	221	15.0	317	21.4	416	28.1	416	19.2	139	9.4	101	6.8	1478	100.0

No χ^2 Analyses – See below

Table A3.6: Income x Age: Distribution (*Collapsed)*

	$15,000-$30,000		$30,000-$60,000		$60,000+		Total	
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-35	61	18.0%	113	33.3%	165	48.7%	339	22.9%
36-45	52	16.4%	108	34.1%	157	49.5%	317	21.4%
46-55	81	26.7%	85	28.1%	137	45.2%	303	20.5%
56+	344	66.3%	110	21.2%	65	12.5%	519	35.1%
Total	538	36.4%	416	28.1%	524	35.5%	1478	100.0%

$\chi^2(6,1478) = 337.090, p=.000$

Table A3.7: Income x Age: Personal Wellbeing Index

	<$15,000	$15,000-$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000+	Total
18-25 (N)	7	19	38	51	115
% within Age	6.1%	16.5%	33.0%	44.3%	
(Mean)	68.78	73.76	72.08	78.26	**p=.010**
(SD)	14.51	9.19	10.66	8.72	
	No sign. Post-hocs				
26-35 (N)	8	27	75	114	224
% within Age	3.6%	12.1%	33.5%	50.9%	
(Mean)	66.07	69.89	73.75	77.31	**p=.003**
(SD)	16.01	9.22	12.37	9.27	
				>$15-30K, p=.003	
36-45 (N)	15	37	108	157	317
% within Age	4.7%	11.7%	34.1%	49.5%	
(Mean)	67.71	72.24	74.30	76.34	p=.069
(SD)	16.12	15.08	11.63	8.43	
46-55 (N)	28	53	85	137	303
% within Age	9.2%	17.5%	28.1%	45.2%	
(Mean)	61.79	71.37	74.62	79.24	**p=.000**
(SD)	19.48	13.70	9.36	10.28	
			>$15-30K, p=.012	*> <$15K, p=.000 >$15-30K, p=.002 >$30-60K, p=.005*	
56-65 (N)	53	70	73	55	251
% within Age	21.1%	27.9%	29.1%	21.9%	
(Mean)	72.89	75.30	76.72	77.88	p=.180
(SD)	14.40	10.88	12.05	11.21	
66-75 (N)	53	68	29	5	155
% within Age	34.2%	43.9%	18.7%	3.2%	
(Mean)	77.52	78.68	82.17	81.71	p=.350
(SD)	13.28	11.06	10.42	4.89	
76+ (N)	57	43	8	5	113
% within Age	50.4%	38.1%	7.1%	4.4%	
(Mean)	76.30	80.92	80.00	82.57	p=.186
(SD)	12.66	8.09	8.65	9.11	

Table A3.8: Income x Age (*collapsed*): Personal Wellbeing Index

		<$15,000	$15,000-$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000+	p=
18-35	(Mean) (SD) (N)	67.33 14.84 15	71.49 9.31 46	73.19 11.80 111	77.60 9.09 165 ***>**$15-$30K, p=.001* ***>**$30-$60K, p=.006*	**.000**
36-55	(Mean) (SD) (N)	63.85 18.40 43	71.72 14.19 87	74.44 10.67 185 ***>** *<$15K, p=.004*	77.69 9.43 288 ***>** *<$15K, p=.000* ***>**$30-$60K, p=.002* ***>**$30-$60K, p=.005*	**.000**
56+	(Mean) (SD) (N)	75.62 13.52 151	77.84 10.58 174	78.41 11.60 107	78.57 10.71 62	.167
p=		**.001**	**.000**	**.002**	.773	
		56+ > 36-55, p=.001	*56+ > 18-35, p=.000* *56+ > 36-55, p=.002*	*56+ > 18-35, p=.002* *56+ > 36-55, p=.011*		

INCOME X AGE X GENDER

Table A3.9: Income, Age and Gender: Distribution

	<$15,000	$15,000-$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000-$90,000	$90,000-$120,000	$120,000+	Total
Male 18-25	3	10	23	17	9	5	67
Female 18-25	4	9	15	14	4	2	48
Male 26-35	4	13	39	32	16	10	114
Female 26-35	4	14	36	32	18	6	110
Male 36-45	8	12	50	40	23	17	150
Female 36-45	7	25	58	45	14	18	167
Male 46-55	10	27	41	28	25	19	150
Female 46-55	18	26	44	39	13	13	153
Male 56-65	24	36	38	19	10	8	135
Female 56-65	29	34	35	12	4	2	116
Male 66-75	27	39	17	1	0	1	85
Female 66-75	26	29	12	1	2	0	70
Male 76+	25	19	6	3	1	0	54
Female 76+	32	24	2	1	0	0	59
Total	221	317	416	284	139	101	1478

No χ^2 Analysis – Cell Size

Table A3.10: People Aged 56+ on <$15,000: Gender Distribution

	Males		Females	
Household structure	N	%	N	%
live alone	34	39.5%	52	60.5%
live as single parent	2	66.7%	1	33.3%
live with partner	29	48.3%	31	51.7%
live with partner plus	4	100.0%	-	-
live with non-partner	5	62.5%	3	37.5%
live with parent(s)	-	-	-	-
Total	74	46.0%	87	54.0%

INCOME X HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

Table A3.11: Income x Accommodation Status: Distribution

		<$15,000	$15,000-$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000-$90,000	$90,000-$120,000	$120,000+	Total
live alone	N	106	47	51	13	8	0	225
	%	*47.1%*	*20.9%*	*22.7%*	*5.8%*	*3.6%*	*.0%*	*15.3%*
as single parent	N	20	22	16	3	1	0	62
	%	*32.3%*	*35.5%*	*25.8%*	*4.8%*	*1.6%*	*.0%*	*4.2%*
with partner	N	67	151	130	85	46	27	506
	%	*13.2%*	*29.8%*	*25.7%*	*16.8%*	*9.1%*	*5.3%*	*34.3%*
with partner plus	N	11	72	176	138	66	65	528
	%	*2.1%*	*13.6%*	*33.3%*	*26.1%*	*12.5%*	*12.3%*	*35.8%*
with non-partner	N	14	15	22	18	6	3	78
	%	*17.9%*	*19.2%*	*28.2%*	*23.1%*	*7.7%*	*3.8%*	*5.3%*
with parent(s)	N	2	7	22	25	13	6	75
	%	*2.7%*	*9.3%*	*29.3%*	*33.3%*	*17.3%*	*8.0%*	*5.1%*
Total		220	314	417	282	140	101	1474

No χ^2 Analysis – Cell size

Table A3.12: All People on $121,000+: Gender and Household Structure

	Males		Females	
Household structure	N	%	N	%
live alone	-		-	
live as single parent	-		-	
live with partner	16	59.3%	11	40.7%
live with partner plus	37	56.9%	28	43.1%
live with non-partner	3	100.0%	-	
live with parents	4	66.7%	2	33.3%
Total	60	59.4%	41	40.6%

Table A3.13: Income (*collapsed*) x Accommodation Status: Personal Wellbeing Index

		<$15,000	$15,000-$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000+	Total
live alone	(N)	106	47	51	21	225
	(%)	*47.1%*	*20.9%*	*22.7%*	*9.3%*	
	(M)	71.63	72.35	73.63	73.30	
	(SD)	15.60	13.98	14.60	8.60	
as single parent	(N)	20	22	16	4	62
	(%)	*32.3%*	*35.5%*	*25.8%*	*6.5%*	
	(M)	61.64	67.92	67.32	66.67	
	(SD)	18.61	16.66	13.81	21.82	
with partner	(N)	67	151	130	158	506
	(%)	*13.2%*	*29.8%*	*25.7%*	*31.2%*	
	(M)	77.66	78.76	77.62	77.62	
	(SD)	12.85	10.37	10.81	10.24	
with partner plus	(N)	11	72	176	269	528
	(%)	*2.1%*	*13.6%*	*33.3%*	*50.9%*	
	(M)	71.86	72.46	74.90	77.76	
	(SD)	14.88	10.51	10.16	9.24	
with non-partner	(N)	14	15	22	27	78
	(%)	*17.9%*	*19.2%*	*28.2%*	*34.6%*	
	(M)	72.86	73.90	75.32	73.25	
	(SD)	11.77	9.42	12.90	10.05	
with parent(s)	(N)	2	7	22	44	75
	(%)	*2.7%*	*9.3%*	*29.3%*	*58.7%*	
	(M)	57.14	70.61	71.84	77.03	
	(SD)	24.24	8.57	8.90	10.82	
Total		220	314	417	523	1474

Table A3.14: Income x Accommodation Status: Personal Wellbeing Index

	PWB	<$30,000	>$30,000	p=
live alone	(M)	71.86	73.98	.316
	(SD)	15.07	12.87	
	(N)	153	72	
as single parent	(M)	64.93	67.29	.605
	(SD)	17.69	14.17	
	(N)	42	20	
with partner	(M)	78.42	78.40	.980
	(SD)	11.16	10.22	
	(N)	218	288	
with partner plus	(M)	72.38	76.81	**.000**
	(SD)	11.05	9.64	
	(N)	83	445	
with non-partner	(M)	73.40	74.14	.773
	(SD)	10.44	11.23	
	(N)	29	49	
with parent(s)	(M)	67.62	75.49	.029
	(SD)	12.80	9.55	
	(N)	9	66	
		Welch(5,512)= 9.614, **p=.000**	Welch(5,917)= 4.524, **p=.001**	
		partner>alone, p=.000 partner>single parent, p=.000t partner>partner plus other, p=.001	*No sign post-hocs*	

INCOME X RELATIONSHIP STATUS

Table A3.15: Income x Marital Status: Personal Wellbeing Index

		<$15,000	$15,000-$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000-$90,000	$90,000-$120,000	$120,000+	Total
Never married	(N)	30	34	64	53	21	8	210
	(%)	*14.3%*	*16.2%*	*30.5%*	*25.2%*	*10.0%*	*3.8%*	
	(M)	67.67	69.24	73.33	76.15	75.78	77.86	
	(SD)	13.99	12.70	12.83	10.00	5.83	10.53	
De facto/ Living together	(N)	4	19	39	28	21	11	122
	(%)	*3.3%*	*15.6%*	*32.0%*	*23.0%*	*17.2%*	*9.0%*	
	(M)	78.21	68.95	72.37	77.50	79.32	81.29	
	(SD)	8.68	12.12	9.60	10.55	7.58	12.61	
Married	(N)	75	204	264	188	89	80	900
	(%)	*8.3%*	*22.7%*	*29.3%*	*20.9%*	*9.9%*	*8.9%*	
	(M)	77.04	77.91	76.46	77.55	79.11	78.91	
	(SD)	12.78	10.30	10.66	9.46	8.88	9.01	
Separated/ Not divorced	(N)	16	10	17	2	1	1	47
	(%)	*34.0%*	*21.3%*	*36.2%*	*4.3%*	*2.1%*	*2.1%*	
	(M)	69.52	70.71	76.34	59.29	74.29	90.00	
	(SD)	16.18	9.14	9.23	23.23	.	.	
Divorced	(N)	32	25	23	10	3	0	93
	(%)	*34.4%*	*26.9%*	*24.7%*	*10.8%*	*3.2%*	*.0%*	
	(M)	63.36	71.37	71.12	74.86	72.38	69.00	
	(SD)	20.82	11.35	13.66	12.27	17.46	16.21	
Widowed	(N)	58	22	5	0	2	1	88
	(%)	*65.9%*	*25.0%*	*5.7%*	*.0%*	*2.3%*	*1.1%*	
	(M)	76.30	70.95	82.29	83.57	74.29	75.43	
	(SD)	13.54	17.67	10.91	11.11	.	14.60	
Total		215	314	412	281	137	101	1460

No χ^2 Test

Table A3.16: Income x Marital Status: Personal Wellbeing Index

	PWB	<$30,000	>$30,000	p=
never married	(M)	68.50	74.98	**.001**
	(SD)	13.24	10.90	
	(N)	64	146	
de facto/ living together	(M)	70.56	76.27	.022
	(SD)	11.97	10.24	
	(N)	23	99	
married	(M)	77.68	77.49	.802
	(SD)	11.01	9.89	
	(N)	279	621	
separated/ not divorced	(M)	70.00	75.21	.180
	(SD)	13.58	11.62	
	(N)	26	21	
divorced	(M)	66.86	72.26	.120
	(SD)	17.66	13.28	
	(N)	57	36	
widowed	(M)	74.74	81.61	.209
	(SD)	14.93	9.73	
	(N)	80	8	
		Welch(5,506)=9.616, **p=.000**	F(5,908)= 3.328, **p=.006**	
		married>never married, p=.000 *married>divorced, p=.001*	*No sign post-hocs*	

INCOME X POLITICAL PARTY PREFERENCES

Table A3.17: Income x Political party preference: Distribution

		<$15,000	$15,000-$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000-$90,000	$90,000-$120,000	$120,000+	Total
Liberal	N	75	123	146	110	57	43	554
	%	*13.5%*	*22.2%*	*26.4%*	*19.9%*	*10.3%*	*7.8%*	*43.9%*
National	N	6	5	14	9	1	1	36
	%	*16.7%*	*13.9%*	*38.9%*	*25.0%*	*2.8%*	*2.8%*	*2.9%*
Labor	N	62	80	105	69	31	19	366
	%	*16.9%*	*21.9%*	*28.7%*	*18.9%*	*8.5%*	*5.2%*	*29.0%*
Green	N	15	34	45	33	25	15	167
	%	*9.0%*	*20.4%*	*26.9%*	*19.8%*	*15.0%*	*9.0%*	*13.2%*
Democrat	N	6	6	12	5	3	1	33
	%	*18.2%*	*18.2%*	*36.4%*	*15.2%*	*9.1%*	*3.0%*	*2.6%*
Undecided	N	16	7	10	8	3	3	47
	%	*34.0%*	*14.9%*	*21.3%*	*17.0%*	*6.4%*	*6.4%*	*3.7%*
Total	N	180	255	332	234	120	82	1203
	%	*15.0%*	*21.2%*	*27.6%*	*19.5%*	*10.0%*	*6.8%*	*100.0%*

No χ^2 Analysis – Cell size

Table A3.18: Income x Political party preference: Personal Wellbeing Index

Political Party		<$15,000	$15,000-$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000-$90,000	$90,000-$120,000	$120,000+	Total
Liberal	(M)	76.09	77.59	77.03	78.10	78.72	80.45	
	(SD)	14.88	10.86	10.74	9.61	7.79	8.69	
	(N)	75	123	146	110	57	43	554
National	(M)	74.76	77.14	79.08	86.83	82.86	74.29	
	(SD)	21.90	9.53	7.49	6.84	-	-	
	(N)	6	5	14	9	1	1	36
Labor	(M)	72.76	71.93	74.47	75.90	77.28	79.60	
	(SD)	11.59	14.75	10.96	10.63	10.39	8.24	
	(N)	62	80	105	69	31	19	366
Green	(M)	67.35	75.04	74.78	75.97	79.43	79.14	
	(SD)	17.41	10.04	10.20	8.94	7.96	11.83	
	(N)	15	34	45	33	25	15	167
Democrat	(M)	69.52	69.76	71.67	82.86	86.19	85.71	
	(SD)	10.79	6.48	14.81	8.92	5.02	-	
	(N)	6	6	12	5	3	1	33
Undecided	(M)	71.43	82.04	75.00	71.61	84.29	79.52	
	(SD)	21.32	9.29	12.01	8.52	1.43	6.44	
	(N)	16	7	10	8	3	3	47
Total		180	255	332	234	120	82	1203

No χ^2 Analysis – Cell Size

Table A3.19: Income x Political Party Preference: Personal Wellbeing Index

		<$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000+	p=
Liberal	(M)	77.02	77.03	78.74	.163
	(SD)	12.52	10.74	8.97	
	(N)	190	143	205	
National	(M)	75.84	79.08	85.32	.138
	(SD)	16.67	7.49	7.23	
	(N)	11	14	11	
Labor	(M)	72.29	74.47	76.84	**.008**
	(SD)	13.44	10.96	10.24	
	(N)	135	100	117	
		>$60K > <$30K, p=.008			
Green	(M)	72.80	74.78	77.81	.039
	(SD)	12.93	10.20	9.31	
	(N)	48	43	73	
Democrat	(M)	69.64	71.67	84.29	**.001**
	(SD)	8.49	14.81	7.00	
	(N)	12	12	9	
		>$60K > <$30K, p=.001			
Undecided	(M)	74.66	75.00	76.02	.965
	(SD)	18.93	12.01	8.74	
	(N)	23	10	14	
p=		.025	.238	**.015**	
				No sign. post-hocs	

Table A3.20: Household Income Differences Across Surveys: Personal Wellbeing Index

Survey		2			3			4			5			6			7		
		<15	30-60	90+	<15	30-60	90+	<15	30-60	90+	<15	30-60	90+	<15	30-60	90+	<15	30-60	90+
PWB	Mean	71.50	74.83	77.48	71.33	75.62	77.26	71.00	74.46	76.26	71.91	74.53	77.91	72.98	74.22	77.00	72.54	75.16	78.71
	SD	15.20	12.04	10.95	15.67	10.65	11.60	14.74	11.35	11.77	14.09	12.22	9.48	13.06	11.48	10.18	15.47	11.38	8.87
Std living	Mean	73.38	78.09	83.43	70.64	78.33	82.75	71.95	76.04	80.08	74.21	75.92	82.30	71.44	75.37	82.54	71.35	76.92	83.07
	SD	22.13	16.40	14.00	23.25	16.28	14.99	21.24	16.28	15.80	22.48	16.51	12.40	23.19	16.90	12.83	22.84	15.50	12.24
Health	Mean	70.05	76.47	79.80	68.68	77.08	77.24	67.15	76.94	76.62	69.00	75.89	79.05	70.51	77.17	78.73	67.76	76.71	78.80
	SD	23.46	19.27	17.64	25.19	18.38	20.22	24.93	17.92	19.12	23.70	19.13	15.87	24.17	18.38	16.32	25.03	18.17	16.12
Achievements	Mean	72.89	73.73	76.76	72.17	75.11	75.88	73.44	73.26	76.03	74.21	74.53	76.03	73.75	72.96	76.19	73.59	73.01	77.96
	SD	20.12	18.74	15.64	21.58	16.14	17.19	21.45	16.46	16.88	19.93	18.02	14.37	20.98	16.73	15.51	19.24	17.09	12.43
Relationships	Mean	76.67	79.63	82.89	74.97	79.63	81.64	76.31	79.19	80.56	74.17	77.18	82.22	78.71	79.43	81.36	77.79	79.86	83.07
	SD	25.30	21.20	16.67	27.47	20.43	18.78	24.77	19.40	19.44	28.00	22.17	15.23	21.90	20.12	17.01	23.73	18.27	14.34
Safety	Mean	71.64	76.88	76.62	73.73	77.99	78.08	74.07	77.45	78.46	73.43	77.40	80.63	75.85	77.66	77.75	75.50	79.61	80.71
	SD	23.40	18.95	18.22	23.43	17.67	18.22	22.69	17.50	17.30	20.98	18.27	14.74	19.98	17.37	16.52	21.64	15.94	15.76
Community	Mean	70.66	70.05	69.02	70.25	70.45	69.98	67.61	68.86	70.18	73.64	70.88	69.44	70.51	69.06	70.97	72.59	69.71	70.83
	SD	23.62	20.45	19.78	22.19	19.11	19.18	22.19	18.78	19.41	23.14	18.91	18.86	21.01	19.53	18.39	20.90	19.21	17.54
Future Sec.	Mean	65.17	68.95	73.82	68.08	70.77	73.37	66.78	68.86	71.64	68.59	69.48	75.71	68.37	68.09	71.54	67.42	69.31	76.79
	SD	22.89	19.82	17.90	23.78	18.15	19.19	23.16	18.69	20.38	23.28	19.24	16.07	20.67	19.88	18.58	23.84	19.68	15.70
Life as Whole	Mean	75.39	76.94	81.86	74.00	78.72	81.06	73.87	77.07	79.32	76.14	76.28	80.56	77.51	76.50	80.21	75.02	76.60	80.91
	SD	22.62	18.40	14.23	22.10	15.58	16.27	21.59	15.76	15.67	21.34	17.12	12.48	20.40	15.94	13.51	22.68	16.38	11.90

Legend:
<15 = <$15,000
30-60 = $30,000-$60,000
90+ = $90,000+

Table A3.21: Normative Ranges Calculated from Survey

	Mean Scores (N=6)											
	<$15,000				$15,000-$60,000				$91,000+			
	Mean	SD	-2 SD	+2 SD	Mean	SD	-2 SD	+2 SD	Mean	SD	-2 SD	+2 SD
PWI	71.86	0.76	68.84	73.40	74.80	0.52	73.76	75.84	77.44	0.83	75.78	79.1

Table A3.22: Income x Political party preference: Strength of Political Belief

Political Party		<$15,000	$15,000-$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000-$90,000	$90,000-$120,000	$120,000+	Total
Liberal	(M)	78.19	78.93	69.45	72.75	73.51	75.85	
	(SD)	21.71	18.22	21.56	19.48	16.42	21.56	
	(N)	72	122	145	109	57	41	546
National	(M)	74.00	62.50	69.29	81.11	100.00	100.00	
	(SD)	15.17	18.93	17.74	18.33	.	.	
	(N)	5	4	14	9	1	1	34
Labor	(M)	71.97	78.48	73.24	71.01	67.67	73.68	
	(SD)	24.28	18.82	18.99	20.87	18.13	22.41	
	(N)	61	79	102	69	30	19	360
Green	(M)	69.33	69.09	69.55	70.30	68.00	68.67	
	(SD)	22.51	18.60	20.34	18.11	16.58	15.06	
	(N)	15	33	44	33	25	15	165
Democrat	(M)	62.00	58.00	60.00	72.00	66.67	50.00	
	(SD)	28.64	22.80	19.07	16.43	5.77	.	
	(N)	5	5	12	5	3	1	31
Total								

Table A3.23: Income (collapsed) x Political party preference: Strength of Political Belief

	PWB	<$30,000	>$30,000	**p=**
Liberal	(M)	78.66	71.88	**.000**
	(SD)	19.53	20.21	
	(N)	194	352	
National	(M)	68.89	76.00	.333
	(SD)	16.91	19.15	
	(N)	9	25	
Labor	(M)	75.64	71.82	.085
	(SD)	21.53	19.76	
	(N)	140	220	
Green	(M)	69.17	69.32	.963
	(SD)	19.66	18.13	
	(N)	48	117	
Democrat	(M)	60.00	63.33	.663
	(SD)	24.49	17.13	
	(N)	10	21	
p=		F(5,405) = 3.294, **p=.006**	F(5,735) = 1.731, p=.125	
		No sign post-hocs		

Table A3.24: Income x Political party preference: Strength of Political Belief – Major Party Voters

Political Party		<$15,000	$15,000-$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000-$90,000	$90,000-$120,000	$120,000+	**p=**
Liberal	(M)	78.19	78.93	69.45	72.75	73.51	75.85	**.002**
	(SD)	21.71	18.22	21.56	19.48	16.42	21.56	
	(N)	72	122	145	109	57	41	
			$15-$30K **>** *$30-$60K, p=.002*					
Labor	(M)	71.97	78.48	73.24	71.01	67.67	73.68	.096
	(SD)	24.28	18.82	18.99	20.87	18.13	22.41	
	(N)	61	79	102	69	30	19	
Green	(M)	69.33	69.09	69.55	70.30	68.00	68.67	.999
	(SD)	22.51	18.60	20.34	18.11	16.58	15.06	
	(N)	15	33	44	33	25	15	
p=		.189	.022	.329	.759	.210	.518	

Table A3.25: Household Income Differences Across Surveys: Personal Wellbeing Index

Survey		2			3			4			5			6			7		
		<15	30-60	90+	<15	30-60	90+	<15	30-60	90+	<15	30-60	90+	<15	30-60	90+	<15	30-60	90+
PWB	Mean	71.50	74.83	77.48	71.33	75.62	77.26	71.00	74.46	76.26	71.91	74.53	77.91	72.98	74.22	77.00	72.54	75.16	78.71
	SD	15.20	12.04	10.95	15.67	10.65	11.60	14.74	11.35	11.77	14.09	12.22	9.48	13.06	11.48	10.18	15.47	11.38	8.87
Std living	Mean	73.38	78.09	83.43	70.64	78.33	82.75	71.95	76.04	80.08	74.21	75.92	82.30	71.44	75.37	82.54	71.35	76.92	83.07
	SD	22.13	16.40	14.00	23.25	16.28	14.99	21.24	16.28	15.80	22.48	16.51	12.40	23.19	16.90	12.83	22.84	15.50	12.24
Health	Mean	70.05	76.47	79.80	68.68	77.08	77.24	67.15	76.94	76.62	69.00	75.89	79.05	70.51	77.17	78.73	67.76	76.71	78.80
	SD	23.46	19.27	17.64	25.19	18.38	20.22	24.93	17.92	19.12	23.70	19.13	15.87	24.17	18.38	16.32	25.03	18.17	16.12
Achievements	Mean	72.89	73.73	76.76	72.17	75.11	75.88	73.44	73.26	76.03	74.21	74.53	76.03	73.75	72.96	76.19	73.59	73.01	77.96
	SD	20.12	18.74	15.64	21.58	16.14	17.19	21.45	16.46	16.88	19.93	18.02	14.37	20.98	16.73	15.51	19.24	17.09	12.43
Relationships	Mean	76.67	79.63	82.89	74.97	79.63	81.64	76.31	79.19	80.56	74.17	77.18	82.22	78.71	79.43	81.36	77.79	79.86	83.07
	SD	25.30	21.20	16.67	27.47	20.43	18.78	24.77	19.40	19.44	28.00	22.17	15.23	21.90	20.12	17.01	23.73	18.27	14.34
Safety	Mean	71.64	76.88	76.62	73.73	77.99	78.08	74.07	77.45	78.46	73.43	77.40	80.63	75.85	77.66	77.75	75.50	79.61	80.71
	SD	23.40	18.95	18.22	23.43	17.67	18.22	22.69	17.50	17.30	20.98	18.27	14.74	19.98	17.37	16.52	21.64	15.94	15.76
Community	Mean	70.66	70.05	69.02	70.25	70.45	69.98	67.61	68.86	70.18	73.64	70.88	69.44	70.51	69.06	70.97	72.59	69.71	70.83
	SD	23.62	20.45	19.78	22.19	19.11	19.18	22.19	18.78	19.41	23.14	18.91	18.86	21.01	19.53	18.39	20.90	19.21	17.54
Future Sec.	Mean	65.17	68.95	73.82	68.08	70.77	73.37	66.78	68.86	71.64	68.59	69.48	75.71	68.37	68.09	71.54	67.42	69.31	76.79
	SD	22.89	19.82	17.90	23.78	18.15	19.19	23.16	18.69	20.38	23.28	19.24	16.07	20.67	19.88	18.58	23.84	19.68	15.70
Life as Whole	Mean	75.39	76.94	81.86	74.00	78.72	81.06	73.87	77.07	79.32	76.14	76.28	80.56	77.51	76.50	80.21	75.02	76.60	80.91
	SD	22.62	18.40	14.23	22.10	15.58	16.27	21.59	15.76	15.67	21.34	17.12	12.48	20.40	15.94	13.51	22.68	16.38	11.90

Legend:
<15 = <$15,000
30-60 = $30,000-$60,000
90+ = $90,000+

Appendix A4. Gender

Table A4.1: Gender Differences

	Male		Female		p=
N =	959		1006		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	75.18	11.71	76.49	11.37	**.013**
Personal domains					
1. Standard of living	77.03	17.05	78.57	16.80	.043
2. Health	74.76	19.41	75.53	19.96	.382
3. Achievements in life	73.95	16.89	75.56	16.69	.034
4. Personal relationships	80.11	18.29	82.48	17.41	**.003**
5. How safe you feel	79.82	17.46	78.32	16.55	.050
6. Community connect	69.49	19.57	72.78	18.56	**.000**
7. Future security	70.86	19.51	71.94	18.83	.217
Life as a whole	77.43	17.30	79.00	16.24	.039
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS					
- Own happiness	79.47	17.26	81.30	16.82	**.017**
- Work security	70.82	24.06	74.04	22.65	**.022**
- Confident another job	66.15	28.27	68.36	27.15	.187
- Balance work/family	69.01	20.40	69.77	20.34	.565
- Neighbourhood	77.63	18.38	80.16	17.71	**.002**
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	62.35	15.05	60.95	14.50	.048
National domains					
1. Economic situation	67.02	18.83	65.29	17.58	.038
2. State of the environment	60.45	19.46	58.79	18.22	.053
3. Social conditions	63.07	18.52	62.15	17.00	.261
4. Government	55.45	26.45	56.09	24.51	.578
5. Business	61.18	18.76	60.56	18.17	.471
6. National Security	66.07	18.82	64.30	18.72	.040
Life in Australia	82.70	17.40	83.37	16.70	.389
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS					
World anxiety	61.03	22.81	67.98	22.22	**.000**
Political support	73.46	20.07	73.33	20.47	.899

Table A4.2: Gender Differences Across Surveys: Personal Wellbeing Index

		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Survey		M	F	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**	**79.82**	**78.32**
	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	17.46	16.55
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**	**80.11**	**82.48**
	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	18.29	17.41
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**	**69.49**	**72.78**
	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	19.57	18.56

Multiple Comparisons S1-S7:

Safety

ANOVAs

Males: Welch (6,6135) = 4.552, p=.000
S7>S1, p=.000
Females: Welch (6, 7677) = 6.270, p=.000
S7>S1, p=.001
S7>S2, p=.000
S7>S5, p=.000
S7>S6, p=.015

2-Way ANOVAs

Survey: F(6,13812) = 8.683, p=.000

Gender: F(1,13812) = 35.759, p=.000

Interaction F(6, 13812) = 1.818, p=.091

Relationships

ANOVAs

Males: Welch (6,6139) = 5.612, p=.000
S7>S2, p=.001
S7>S3, p=.003
S7>S5, p=.001
Females: Welch (6, 7672) = 3.459, p=.002
S6>S1, p=.010
S7>S1, p=.001

2-Way ANOVAs

Survey: F(6,13811) = 6.764, p=.000

Gender: F(1,13811) = 101.578, p=.000

Interaction F(6, 13811) = 1.856, p=.084

Community

ANOVAs

Males: Welch (6,6129) = 3.147, p=.004
S6>S1, p=.007
S7>S1, p=.016
Females: Welch (6, 7641) = 1.905, p=.076

2-Way ANOVAs

Survey: F(6,13770) = 4.469, P=.000

Gender: F(1,13770) = 105.830, p=.000

Interaction F(6, 13770) = .861, p=.523

Table A4.3: Gender x Age

Variable	Age Group	Male			Female			p=
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	
PWB	18-25	74.53	10.81	93	73.91	11.02	79	.708
Age: F(6,1867) = 6.675, p=.000	26-35	73.96	11.29	141	75.40	10.63	141	.272
Gender: F(1,1867) = 5.089, p=.024	36-45	73.91	11.04	173	75.88	11.45	212	.089
Gender x Age: F(6,1867) = .697, p=.652	46-55	74.62	12.19	174	74.98	12.78	196	.785
	56-65	76.09	11.59	172	77.12	11.67	165	.417
	66-75	77.34	12.37	107	80.90	9.63	95	.025
	76+	78.37	12.33	58	79.64	8.66	75	.489
	Total	75.21	11.67	918	76.46	11.41	963	
	p=	.037			.000			
		No sign. post-hocs			*66-75 > 18-25, p=.000* *66-75 > 26-35, p=.001* *66-75 > 36-45, p=.002* *66-75 > 46-55, p=.000* *76+ > 18-25, p=.009* *76+ > 46-55, p=.015*			
Happiness	18-25	77.40	18.08	96	77.04	17.99	81	.895
Age: F(6,1927) =5.975, p=.000	26-35	77.61	18.18	142	80.42	15.75	142	.164
Gender: F(1,1927) = 4.261, p=.039	36-45	78.12	16.26	181	80.88	16.18	217	.092
Gender x Age: F(6,1927) = .420, p=.866	46-55	78.61	16.23	180	79.00	18.59	200	.829
	56-65	79.94	18.28	176	82.77	15.60	173	.121
	66-75	85.00	15.01	108	85.83	16.20	96	.703
	76+	82.00	18.81	65	84.64	16.46	84	.363
	Total	79.45	17.28	948	81.25	16.84	993	
	p=	.008			.002			
		66-75 > 26-35, p=.014 *66-75 > 36-45, p=.018*			*66-75 > 18-25, p=.009* *66-75 > 46-55, p=.018*			
Work Security	18-25	75.00	20.83	72	74.64	21.15	56	.924
Age: F(4,1099) = 3.489, p=.008	26-35	71.43	23.87	119	71.04	23.73	96	.906
Gender: F(1,1099) =3.082, p=.079	36-45	67.31	24.08	156	75.18	21.18	164	.002
Gender x Age: F(4,1099) = 1.305, p=.266	46-55	68.84	25.26	146	71.57	24.33	140	.352
	56+	76.36	23.62	99	79.67	22.06	61	.379
	Total	70.96	24.05	592	73.91	22.73	517	
	p=	.018			.111			
		No sign. post-hocs						
Confidence Another Job	18-25	70.14	27.45	72	73.21	25.52	56	.518
Age: F(4,1077) = 10.939, p=.000	26-35	77.17	21.97	120	71.58	21.85	95	.065
Gender: F(1,1077) =.894, p=.345	36-45	64.39	27.73	155	72.21	26.13	163	.010
Gender x Age: F(4,1077) = 2.547, p=.038	46-55	64.97	27.99	145	62.54	28.01	134	.470
	56+	53.96	32.35	91	59.46	34.45	56	.330
	Total	66.24	28.30	583	68.21	27.29	504	
	p=	.000			.003			
		18-25 > 56+, p=.007 *26-35 > 36-45, p=.000* *26-35 > 46-55, p=.001* *26-35 > 56+, p=.000*			*No sign. post-hocs*			
Balance Work and Family	18-25	70.27	20.81	73	74.55	18.94	55	.235
Age: F(4,1089) = 8.311, p=.000	26-35	65.21	21.54	119	70.11	16.49	94	.062
Gender: F(1,1089) = 1.775, p=.183	36-45	68.19	19.79	155	65.21	22.70	163	.214
Gender x Age: F(4,1089) = 1.565, p=.181	46-55	67.08	20.62	144	69.42	20.24	139	.336
	56+	77.14	17.47	98	77.29	18.27	59	.961
	Total	69.07	20.44	589	69.67	20.41	510	
	p=	.000			.001			
		56+ > 26-35, p=.000 *56+ > 36-45, p=.006* *56+ > 46-55, p=.001*			*56+ > 36-45, p=.001*			

Variable	Age Group	Male Mean	Male SD	Male N	Female Mean	Female SD	Female N	p=
Balance Work and Family Recoded 46+	18-25	70.27	20.81	73	74.55	18.94	55	.235
	26-35	65.21	21.54	119	70.11	16.49	94	.062
	36-45	68.19	19.79	155	65.21	22.70	163	.214
	46+	71.16	19.99	242	71.77	19.96	198	.750
	Total	69.07	20.44	589	69.67	20.41	510	
	p=	.062			.009			
					18-25 > 36-45, p=.020			
Neighbourhood Age: F(6,1919) = 8.431, p=.000 Gender: F(1,1919) = 7.227, p=.007 Gender x Age: F(6,1919) = 1.167, p=.321	18-25	73.89	18.75	95	75.00	17.72	80	.691
	26-35	77.61	15.48	142	76.24	17.01	141	.481
	36-45	73.33	18.82	180	78.85	18.66	217	.004
	46-55	77.42	20.78	178	80.61	17.15	198	.108
	56-65	80.57	16.39	175	82.83	17.03	173	.208
	66-75	81.39	17.37	108	85.42	16.15	96	.089
	76+	81.36	19.37	66	82.98	18.15	84	.601
	Total	77.63	18.38	944	80.20	17.71	989	
	p=	.000			.000			
		56-65 > 36-45, p=.004			*56-65 > 18-25, p=.017*			
		66-75 > 36-45, p=.005			*56-65 > 26-35, p=.016*			
					66-75 > 18-25, p=.002			
					66-75 > 26-35, p=.002			
World Anxiety Age: F(6, 1896) = 1.314, p=.247 Gender: F(1,1896) = 38.579, p=.000 Gender x Age: F(6,1896) = .414, p=.870	18-25	59.16	18.83	95	63.08	18.26	78	.169
	26-35	59.21	21.50	139	67.11	21.36	142	.002
	36-45	61.72	23.63	180	68.80	21.64	216	.002
	46-55	62.51	23.75	179	67.64	22.58	199	.032
	56-65	61.38	24.41	174	69.59	24.00	172	.002
	66-75	58.68	21.56	106	68.28	24.96	93	.004
	76+	63.39	24.22	62	70.00	20.80	75	.088
	Total	60.94	22.84	935	68.04	22.25	975	
	p=	.614			.439			
Political Party Support Age: F(6,1450) = 8.219, p=.000 Gender: F(1,1450) = .006, p=.937 Gender x Age: F(6,1450) = 1.719, p=.113	18-25	71.27	23.36	71	66.67	21.19	54	.259
	26-35	72.39	16.83	109	67.73	17.35	97	.052
	36-45	71.73	19.82	139	70.06	20.02	156	.475
	46-55	72.03	20.44	143	72.09	19.42	153	.978
	56-65	74.75	19.35	139	77.20	21.38	132	.323
	66-75	74.78	21.21	90	81.52	20.62	66	.049
	76+	80.93	20.67	54	81.97	19.82	61	.783
	Total	73.44	20.12	745	73.30	20.49	719	
	p=	.079			.000			
					56-65 > 18-25, p=.019			
					56-65 > 26-35, p=.008			
					66-75 > 18-25, p=.001			
					66-75 > 26-35, p=.000			
					66-75 > 36-45, p=.002			
					76+ > 18-25, p=.001			
					76+ > 26-35, p=.000			
					76+ > 36-45, p=.002			
					76+ > 46-55, p=.019			

Table A4.4: Gender and Age: Distribution

	N	%
Male 18-25	96	4.9
Female 18-25	81	4.2
Male 26-35	142	7.3
Female 26-35	142	7.3
Male 36-45	181	9.3
Female 36-45	217	11.2
Male 46-55	180	9.3
Female 46-55	200	10.3
Male 56-65	176	9.1
Female 56-65	173	8.9
Male 66-75	108	5.6
Female 66-75	96	4.9
Male 76+	66	3.4
Female 76+	84	4.3
Total	1942	100.0

Table A4.5: Gender x Household Structure: Distribution and Personal Wellbeing Index

		Male	Female	Total
live alone	(N)	136	151	287
	(%)	47.4%	52.6%	
	(M)	71.32	74.95	p=.033
	(SD)	14.81	13.16	
as single parent	(N)	23	54	77
	(%)	29.9%	70.1%	
	(M)	66.02	66.63	p=.879
	(SD)	13.63	16.81	
with partner	(N)	329	323	652
	(%)	50.5%	49.5%	
	(M)	77.88	78.95	p=.200
	(SD)	10.88	10.03	
with partner plus	(N)	322	349	671
	(%)	48.0%	52.0%	
	(M)	75.74	76.70	p=.220
	(SD)	10.02	9.89	
with non-partner	(N)	55	65	120
	(%)	45.8%	54.2%	
	(M)	73.17	75.34	p=.279
	(SD)	9.98	11.60	
with parent(s)	(N)	74	39	113
	(%)	65.5%	34.5%	
	(M)	71.81	74.85	p=.199
	(SD)	12.31	10.41	
Total		939	981	1920

$\chi^2(5,1920) = 25.173, p=.000$

Table A4.6: Gender x Living with Parents: Gender Distribution

	Live with Parents					
	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Males	74	7.9	865	92.1	939	48.9
Females	39	4.0	942	96.0	981	51.1
Total	113	5.9	1807	94.1	1920	100.0

$\chi^2(1,1920) = 13.209, p=.000$

Table A4.7: Age x Living with Parents: Distribution

Age & Gender	**N**	**%**
Male 18-25	56	49.6%
Female 18-25	32	28.3%
Male 26-35	14	12.4%
Female 26-35	3	2.7%
Male 36-45	2	1.8%
Female 36-45	2	1.8%
Male 46-55	2	1.8%
Female 46-55	2	1.8%
Male 56-65	-	
Female 56-65	-	
Male 66-75	-	
Female 66-75	-	
Male 76+	-	
Female 76+	-	
Total	113	100.0%

Table A4.8: Gender x Live with Parent(s): Personal Wellbeing Index

	Males			Females			
With Parents	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	p
yes	71.81	12.31	71	74.85	10.41	38	.199
no	75.43	11.62	838	76.52	11.46	913	.047
Total	75.14	11.70	909	76.45	11.42	951	
p	**F(1,907) = 6.281, p=.012**			**F(1,949) = .782, p=.377**			

Table A4.9: Gender x Relationship Status: Distribution and Personal Wellbeing Index

		Male	*Female*	*Total*
Never married	(N)	175	133	308
	(%)	56.8%	43.2%	
	(M)	72.23	73.60	*p=.320*
	(SD)	11.78	11.84	
De facto/ Living together	(N)	77	63	140
	(%)	55.0%	45.0%	
	(M)	76.24	74.61	*p=.386*
	(SD)	10.62	10.99	
Married	(N)	560	598	1158
	(%)	48.4%	51.6%	
	(M)	76.94	78.24	*p=.032*
	(SD)	10.56	9.82	
Separated/ Not divorced	(N)	30	23	53
	(%)	56.6%	43.4%	
	(M)	69.80	75.96	*p=.084*
	(SD)	12.81	11.93	
Divorced	(N)	55	66	121
	(%)	45.5%	54.5%	
	(M)	69.25	69.41	*p=.956*
	(SD)	15.38	15.96	
Widowed	(N)	36	85	121
	(%)	29.8%	70.2%	
	(M)	75.39	77.25	*p=.505*
	(SD)	15.04	13.02	
Total		933	968	1901
p=		*.000*		*.000*
		Married > never married, p=.000 Married > divorced, p=.011	*Married > never married, p=.001 Married > divorced, p=.001*	

$\chi^2(5,1901) = 29.507, p=.000$

Table A4.10: Gender x Relationship Status: Personal Wellbeing Index

Variable		Male			Female			
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	**p=**
Standard of Living	Separated/Not divorced	65.67	23.59	30	72.61	18.88	23	.253
	Divorced	65.09	25.38	55	69.24	21.14	66	.328
	Total	65.29	24.62	85	70.11	20.53	89	
	p=	.919			.501			
Health	Separated/Not divorced	67.00	21.68	30	74.78	26.78	23	.248
	Divorced	65.45	26.23	55	72.58	21.51	66	.103
	Total	66.00	24.60	85	73.15	22.84	89	
	p=	.784			.692			
Achievements in Life	Separated/Not divorced	69.00	18.82	30	77.39	15.44	23	.089
	Divorced	70.18	18.51	55	71.52	19.39	66	.701
	Total	69.76	18.51	85	73.03	18.55	89	
	p=	.780			.192			
Personal Relationships	Separated/Not divorced	70.69	24.04	29	77.83	20.22	23	.260
	Divorced	71.30	21.64	54	68.79	25.63	66	.569
	Total	71.08	22.36	83	71.12	24.56	89	
	p=	.907			.129			
Safety	Separated/Not divorced	76.67	19.88	30	80.87	14.43	23	.397
	Divorced	76.91	22.02	55	74.09	19.45	66	.456
	Total	76.82	21.17	85	75.84	18.45	89	
	p=	.960			.130			
Community Connectedness	Separated/Not divorced	74.33	18.13	30	76.52	16.95	23	.656
	Divorced	66.11	21.84	54	65.85	21.57	65	.947
	Total	69.05	20.86	84	68.64	20.91	88	
	p=	.083			.035			
Future Security	Separated/Not divorced	62.76	21.36	29	71.74	17.49	23	.110
	Divorced	67.64	22.60	55	64.85	21.36	66	.488
	Total	65.95	22.18	84	66.63	20.56	89	
	p=	.341			.168			

Appendix A5. Chronological Age

Table A5.1: Age Differences: Mean SD

	18-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		66-75		76+		P
N =	177		284		398		380		349		204		150		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	74.24	10.88	74.68	10.97	74.99	11.30	74.81	12.49	76.59	11.62	79.02	11.28	79.09	10.40	***.000***
											>18-25 *p=.001*		***>18-25*** *p=.005*		
											>26-35 *p=.001*		***>26-35*** *p=.005*		
											>36-45 *p=.001*		***>36-45*** *p=.007*		
											>46-55 *p=.001*		***>46-55*** *p=.004*		
Personal domains															
1. Standard of living	79.55	15.00	77.15	15.04	75.43	16.88	75.21	17.99	78.42	17.81	83.19	14.96	81.60	17.54	***.000***
											>26-35 *p=.000*		***>36-45*** *p=.005*		
											>36-45 *p=.000*		***>46-55*** *p=.004*		
											>46-55 *p=.000*				
											>56-65 *p=.017*				
2. Health	77.06	18.35	76.58	18.40	77.23	17.59	73.68	20.33	74.84	20.07	73.92	20.97	70.60	23.64	***.010***
3. Achievements in life	70.23	15.78	72.78	17.78	74.99	15.30	73.77	17.75	75.42	16.15	79.22	16.41	78.11	17.55	***.000***
									>18-25 *p=.014*		***>18-25*** *p=.000*		***>18-25*** *p=.000*		
											>26-35 *p=.001*				
											>46-55 *p=.003*				
4. Personal relationships	77.51	17.73	80.28	17.77	80.20	17.92	80.50	19.15	82.59	17.17	83.97	17.60	87.09	14.01	***.000***
											>18-25 *p=.007*		***>18-25*** *p=.000*		
													>26-35 *p=.003*		
													>36-45 *p=.001*		
													>46-55 *p=.002*		
5. How safe you feel	79.32	16.09	78.35	15.90	78.18	16.88	80.45	16.51	78.88	17.57	78.08	18.69	80.47	18.16	*.441*
6. Community connect	65.57	19.40	66.36	18.00	70.43	19.29	70.53	19.78	73.10	19.03	78.19	15.98	76.85	18.75	***.000***
									>18-25 *p=.001*		***>18-25*** *p=.000*		***>18-25*** *p=.000*		
									>26-35 *p=.000*		***>26-35*** *p=.000*		***>26-35*** *p=.000*		
											>36-45 *p=.000*		***>36-45*** *p=.011*		
											>46-55 *p=.000*		***>46-55*** *p=.016*		
											>56-65 *p=.018*				
7. Future security	69.31	17.62	71.24	16.91	68.72	19.27	69.92	20.84	71.60	20.36	76.70	17.25	77.36	17.49	***.000***
											>18-25 *p=.001*		***>18-25*** *p=.001*		
											>26-35 *p=.012*		***>26-35*** *p=.015*		
											>36-45 *p=.000*		***>36-45*** *p=.000*		
											>46-55 *p=.001*		***>46-55*** *p=.001*		
Life as a whole	75.97	15.54	75.88	16.40	77.51	15.37	76.77	17.55	79.48	17.58	82.99	15.89	81.34	18.33	***.000***
											>18-25 *p=.001*		***>26-35*** *p=.021*		
											>26-35 *p=.000*				
											>36-45 *p=.003*				
											>46-55 *p=.000*				
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS															
- Own happiness	77.23	17.99	79.01	17.03	79.62	16.25	78.82	17.49	81.35	17.04	85.39	15.55	83.49	17.51	***.000***
											>18-25 *p=.000*		***>18-25*** *p=.016*		
											>26-35 *p=.001*				
											>36-45 *p=.002*				

	18-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		66-75		76+		P
N =	177		284		398		380		349		204		150		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
- Work security	74.84	20.89	71.26	23.74	71.34	22.94	70.17	24.80	77.81 ***>46-55*** *p=.012*	23.50	- ***>46-55*** *p=.000*	-	-	-	***.012***
- Confident another job	71.48 ***>56-65*** *p=.002*	26.56	74.70 ***>46-55*** *p=.000* ***>56-65*** *p=.000*	22.04	68.40 ***>56-65*** *p=.009*	27.16	63.80	27.98	57.63	32.60	-	-	-	-	***-***
- Balance work/family	72.11	20.06	67.37	19.59	66.67	21.35	68.23	20.43	76.64 ***>26-35*** *p=.000* ***>36-45*** *p=.000* ***>46-55*** *p=.000*	17.76	-	-	-	-	***.000***
- Neighbourhood	74.40	18.24	76.93	16.25	76.35	18.91	79.10	18.99	81.70 ***>18-25*** *p=.000* ***>26-35*** *p=.015* ***>36-45*** *p=.001*	16.73	83.28 ***>18-25*** *p=.000* ***>26-35*** *p=.002* ***>36-45*** *p=.000*	16.89	82.27 ***>18-25*** *p=.002* ***>36-45*** *p=.010*	18.65	***.000***
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	62.29	12.62	62.64	13.03	60.00	14.43	59.52	15.60	62.20	15.92	64.91 ***>36-45*** *p=.004* ***>46-55*** *p=.001*	13.96	64.50	15.53	***.000***
National domains															
1. Economic situation	65.43	15.20	66.75	16.69	65.10	17.92	65.52	18.97	66.14	19.70	67.36	18.04	69.64	18.61	*.230*
2. State of the environment	60.30	19.92	59.86	16.28	59.24	19.30	56.53	19.32	58.86	18.91	62.85 ***>46-55*** *p=.003*	18.55	63.78 ***>46-55*** *p=.002*	18.03	***.001***
3. Social conditions	65.06	16.08	63.02	15.76	61.25	17.26	59.95	19.60	61.81	18.37	65.89 ***>46-55*** *p=.002*	16.00	66.55 ***>46-55*** *p=.009*	18.41	***.000***
4. Government	53.41	22.44	54.98	23.65	51.98	24.89	52.43	26.40	58.81 ***>36-45*** *p=.005* ***>46-55*** *p=.012*	25.81	63.05 ***>18-25*** *p=.005* ***>26-35*** *p=.009* ***>36-45*** *p=.000* ***>46-55*** *p=.000*	24.99	62.04 ***>36-45*** *p=.001* ***>46-55*** *p=.002*	26.88	***.000***
5. Business	63.83 ***>36-45*** *p=.019*	15.20	64.06 ***>36-45*** *p=.002* ***>46-55*** *p=.009* ***>56-65*** *p=.015*	15.75	58.86	17.80	59.12	19.70	59.13	19.94	63.68	17.71	61.89	19.95	***.000***
6. National Security	65.06	17.72	65.68	17.40	63.27	19.07	64.08	19.66	67.11	18.86	66.65	17.73	66.21	20.06	*.098*
Life in Australia	82.43	15.44	83.00	15.34	82.61	16.56	82.69	17.14	82.72	18.91	84.70	16.16	84.38	19.44	*.732*
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS															
World Anxiety	60.92	18.62	63.20	21.75	65.58	22.81	65.21	23.25	65.46	24.52	63.17	23.65	67.01	22.57	*.080*
Political support	69.28	22.47	70.19	17.19	70.85	19.91	72.06	19.88	75.94 ***>26-35*** *p=.019*	20.36	77.63 ***>26-35*** *p=.008* ***>36-45*** *p=.022*	21.16	81.48 ***>18-25*** *p=.000* ***>26-35*** *p=.000* ***>36-45*** *p=.000* ***>46-55*** *p=.001*	20.14	***.000***

Table A5.2: Age Distribution

Age	N	%
18-25	177	9.1
26-35	284	14.6
36-45	398	20.5
46-55	380	19.6
56-65	349	18.0
66-75	204	10.5
76+	150	7.7
Total	1942	100.0

Table A5.3: Age x Household Structure (% within age group): Distribution

	live alone	live as single parent	live with partner	live with partner plus other (s)	live with non partner	live with parent(s)	Total
18-25 (N)	4	5	26	20	33	88	176
% in age group	2.3%	2.8%	14.8%	11.4%	18.8%	**50.0%**	
% in household	**1.4%**	6.5%	4.0%	3.0%	**27.5%**	77.9%	9.2%
26-35 (N)	30	16	67	122	27	17	279
% in age group	10.8%	5.7%	24.0%	43.7%	9.7%	6.1%	
% in household	10.6%	**20.8%**	10.3%	18.3%	**22.5%**	15.0%	14.6%
36-45 (N)	30	21	54	270	15	4	394
% in age group	7.6%	5.3%	13.7%	68.5%	3.8%	1.0%	
% in household	10.6%	**27.3%**	8.3%	40.5%	12.5%	3.5%	20.6%
46-55 (N)	50	23	106	171	20	4	374
% in age group	13.4%	6.1%	28.3%	45.7%	5.3%	1.1%	
% in household	17.6%	**29.9%**	**16.3%**	25.7%	16.7%	3.5%	19.6%
56-65 (N)	55	10	195	65	15	0	340
% in age group	16.2%	2.9%	57.4%	19.1%	4.4%	.0%	
% in household	19.4%	13.0%	**30.0%**	9.8%	12.5%	.0%	17.8%
66-75 (N)	53	2	138	9	1	0	203
% in age group	26.1%	1.0%	68.0%	4.4%	.5%	.0%	
% in household	18.7%	2.6%	**21.3%**	1.4%	.8%	.0%	10.6%
76+ (N)	62	0	63	9	9	0	143
% in age group	43.4%	.0%	44.1%	6.3%	6.3%	.0%	
% in household	21.8%	.0%	9.7%	1.4%	7.5%	.0%	7.5%
Total (N)	284	77	649	666	120	113	1909

Table A5.4: Age and Household Structure: Personal Wellbeing Index

		live alone	live as single parent	live with partner	live with partner plus other (s)	live with non partner	live with parent(s)	**p=**
18-25	(Mean)	89.52	59.64	74.89	71.43	75.19	74.57	
	(SD)	4.36	15.27	10.05	8.60	11.22	10.71	
	(N)	3	4	26	19	33	86	
26-35	(Mean)	74.29	64.20	78.18	75.06	74.07	69.16	
	(SD)	13.60	14.57	10.30	9.24	9.79	11.08	
	(N)	29	16	66	122	27	17	
36-45	(Mean)	65.87	65.99	76.46	76.65	70.00	64.29	
	(SD)	14.81	15.19	9.65	9.76	10.13	22.27	
	(N)	28	21	52	262	15	3	
46-55	(Mean)	67.70	68.39	77.74	76.85	71.50	53.81	
	(SD)	15.63	19.70	10.32	10.19	10.06	12.96	
	(N)	49	23	103	166	20	3	
56-65	(Mean)	72.58	66.86	78.25	75.97	78.76		
	(SD)	14.52	10.96	10.22	11.83	11.94		
	(N)	52	10	190	61	15	-	
66+	(Mean)	77.31	78.57	79.94	80.25	77.86		
	(SD)	11.43	4.04	11.01	6.27	12.33		
	(N)	108	2	191	17	10	-	

p=

Table A5.5: Live Alone Households - Age x Gender: Personal Wellbeing Index

Live Alone	PWI	Males	Females
18-25	(Mean)	91.43	85.71
	(SD)	4.04	.
	(N)	2	1
26-35	(Mean)	72.76	75.71
	(SD)	14.90	12.61
	(N)	14	15
36-45	(Mean)	67.33	64.18
	(SD)	13.40	16.68
	(N)	15	13
46-55	(Mean)	68.39	66.39
	(SD)	16.16	14.96
	(N)	32	17
56-65	(Mean)	70.12	74.53
	(SD)	14.10	14.80
	(N)	23	29
66-75	(Mean)	74.74	79.54
	(SD)	12.11	9.31
	(N)	25	28
76+	(Mean)	73.97	79.00
	(SD)	17.03	8.48
	(N)	18	37

Table A5.6: Live With Non-Partner Households - Age x Gender: Personal Wellbeing Index

Live with Non-Partner	PWI	Males	Females
18-25	(Mean)	72.65	77.07
	(SD)	7.98	13.00
	(N)	14	19
26-35	(Mean)	72.86	75.60
	(SD)	9.43	10.44
	(N)	15	12
36-45	(Mean)	68.10	72.86
	(SD)	9.42	11.36
	(N)	9	6
46-55	(Mean)	74.52	70.20
	(SD)	12.76	8.91
	(N)	6	14
56-65	(Mean)	76.25	81.63
	(SD)	11.22	12.95
	(N)	8	7
66-75	(Mean)	88.57	-
	(SD)	-	-
	(N)	1	-
76+	(Mean)	77.86	76.33
	(SD)	17.17	12.53
	(N)	2	7

Table A5.7: Age and Living with Parents

	Live with Parents		
	Yes	No	Total
18-25	88	88	176
26-35	17	262	279
36-45	4	390	394
46-55	4	370	374
56-65	0	340	340
66-75	0	203	203
76+	0	143	143
Total	113	1796	1909

Table A5.8: Age and Living with Parents: Personal Wellbeing Index

PWB	Live with Parents	Yes			No			
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	p
Parents: F(1,1843) = 15.180, p=.000 **Age**: F(2,1843) = 3.828, p=.022 **Parents x Age**: F(2,1843) = 7.070, p=.001	18-25	74.57	10.71	86	74.03	11.11	85	.749
	26-35	69.16	11.08	17	74.99	10.88	260	.033
	36+	59.05	17.28	6	76.32	11.67	1395	.000
	Total	72.87	11.72	109	76.01	11.54	1740	

Table A5.9: Age x Gender: Living with parents: Personal Wellbeing Index

		Male	Female	p=
18-25	(Mean)	73.57	76.25	.265
	(SD)	11.98	8.05	
	(N)	54	32	
26-35	(Mean)	68.98	70.00	.890
	(SD)	10.09	17.84	
	(N)	14	3	
36+	(Mean)	53.33	64.76	.480
	(SD)	13.73	21.44	
	(N)	3	3	

Table A5.10: Age x Children in Household (Yes/No)

Children in the Household	Yes			No			
PWB	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	**p=**
18-25	71.60	8.85	17	74.54	9.90	28	.320
26-35	75.26	9.34	128	78.07	10.28	60	.064
36-45	76.72	9.79	273	75.52	9.65	37	.483
46-55	76.11	9.73	109	77.87	10.53	159	.166
56+	73.17	12.75	18	78.92	10.60	424	.026
	F(4,540) = 1.808, p=.126			F(4,703) = 1.991, p=.094			

Appendix A6. Earning Money

Table A6.1: Earners and non-earners

	Earn money		Do not earn money		p=
N =	1131		834		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	75.77	10.65	75.96	12.70	.724
Personal domains					
1. Standard of living	77.93	15.38	77.66	18.84	.733
2. Health	77.33	17.21	72.21	22.30	**.000**
3. Achievements in life	74.70	15.22	74.87	18.76	.826
4. Personal relationships	80.65	17.69	82.23	18.10	.054
5. How safe you feel	79.53	16.15	78.40	18.10	.152
6. Community connect	69.35	18.93	73.64	19.13	**.000**
7. Future security	70.81	18.42	72.24	20.13	.109
Life as a whole	77.98	15.40	78.57	18.49	.458
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS					
- Own happiness	79.86	16.50	81.15	17.76	.100
- Work security	72.32	23.45			-
- Confident another job	67.18	27.76			-
- Balance work/family	69.36	20.37			-
- Neighbourhood	77.54	18.27	80.79	17.65	**.000**
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	60.92	14.57	62.74	15.06	**.011**
National domains					
1. Economic situation	66.44	17.73	65.73	18.89	.398
2. State of the environment	58.66	18.95	60.89	18.63	**.010**
3. Social conditions	61.37	17.61	64.31	17.85	**.000**
4. Government	53.86	24.91	58.42	26.02	**.000**
5. Business	60.76	18.01	61.01	19.10	.776
6. National Security	64.41	18.82	66.23	18.69	.038
Life in Australia	83.46	16.32	82.48	17.98	.220
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS					
World anxiety	63.47	22.05	66.12	23.66	**.012**
Political support	71.40	19.85	76.10	20.51	**.000**

Table A6.2: Gender x Earn Money: Gender Distribution

	Earn Money					
	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Males	602	62.8%	357	37.2%	959	48.8%
Females	529	52.6%	477	47.4%	1006	51.2%
Total	1131	57.6%	834	42.4%	1965	100.0%

$\chi^2(1,1965) = 20.866, p<.001$

Table A6.3: Earn Money x Gender: Personal Wellbeing Index

PWB	Gender	Yes			No		
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
Earn Money: F(1,1899) = .001, p=.971 **Gender**: F(1,1899) = 6.979, p=.008 **Earn x Gender**: F(1,1899) = 1.650, p=.199	Male	75.42	10.60	587	74.75	13.41	341
	Female	76.16	10.71	519	76.87	12.08	456
	F>M						

Table A6.4: Earn x Income: Distribution

Income	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<$15,000	22	9.9%	201	90.1%	223	15.0%
$15,000-$30,000	116	36.6%	201	63.4%	317	21.4%
$30,000-$60,000	281	67.4%	136	32.6%	417	28.1%
$60,000-$90,000	239	84.2%	45	15.8%	284	19.2%
$90,000-$120,000	124	88.6%	16	11.4%	140	9.4%
$120,000+	95	94.1%	6	5.9%	101	6.8%
Total	877	59.2%	605	40.8%	1482	100.0%

No χ^2 Analyses, Cell sizes<30

Table A6.5: Earn x Income: Distribution (Collapsed)

Income	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<$15,000	22	9.9%	201	90.1%	223	15.0%
$15,000-$30,000	116	36.6%	201	63.4%	317	21.4%
$30,000-$60,000	281	67.4%	136	32.6%	417	28.1%
$60,000+	458	87.2%	67	12.8%	525	35.4%
Total	877	59.2%	605	40.8%	1482	100.0%

$\chi^2(3,1482) = 474.145$, p=.000

Table A6.6: Earn Money x Income Group – Personal Wellbeing Index

Income Group	Yes			No			
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	p=
<$15,000	67.48	18.52	21	73.10	15.04	189	.115
$15,000-<$30,000	74.76	10.44	115	75.39	12.74	192	.651
$30,000-<$60,000	74.35	11.00	273	76.85	12.01	131	.039
$60,000-<$90,000	76.82	9.89	236	78.12	10.15	44	.428
$90,000-<$120,000	78.30	8.52	123	79.29	8.23	16	.664
$120, 000+	79.65	9.25	91	71.19	9.83	6	.033

Table A6.7: Earn Money x Income Group (collapsed)

PWB	Income Group	Yes			No			
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	p=
Earn Money: F(1,1427) =3 .281, p = .070 **Income**: F(4,1427) = 5.945, p = .000 **Earn x Income**: F(4,1427) = 1.268, p=.281	<$15,000	67.48	18.52	21	73.10	15.04	189	.115
	$15,000-<$30,000	74.76	10.44	115	75.39	12.74	192	.651
	$30,000-<$60,000	74.35	11.00	273	76.85	12.01	131	.039
	$60,000-<$90,000	76.82	9.89	236	78.12	10.15	44	.428
	$90,000+	78.88	8.84	214	77.08	9.22	22	.366
	Total	76.05	10.59	859	75.24	13.18	578	
		Welch(4,854) = 8.446, *p=.000*			Welch(4,573) = 2.443, *p=.051*			
		$90K+>$15K-30K, p=.004 *$90K+>$60-$90K, p=.000*						

Table A6.8: Earn x Age group: Distribution

	Yes		No		Total	
Age Group	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-25	129	72.9%	48	27.1%	177	9.1%
26-35	216	76.1%	68	23.9%	284	14.6%
36-45	321	80.7%	77	19.3%	398	20.5%
46-55	288	75.8%	92	24.2%	380	19.6%
56-65	148	42.4%	201	57.6%	349	18.0%
66-75	12	5.9%	192	94.1%	204	10.5%
76+	3	2.0%	147	98.0%	150	7.7%
Total	1117	57.5%	825	42.5%	1942	100.0%

No χ^2 Analyses, Cell sizes<30

Table A6.9: Earn x Age group: Distribution (Collapsed)

	Yes		No		Total	
Age Group	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-25	129	72.9%	48	27.1%	177	9.1%
26-35	216	76.1%	68	23.9%	284	14.6%
36-45	321	80.7%	77	19.3%	398	20.5%
46-55	288	75.8%	92	24.2%	380	19.6%
56+	163	23.2%	540	76.8%	703	36.2%
Total	1117	57.5%	825	42.5%	1942	100.0%

$\chi^2(4,1942) = 535.248, p=.000$

Table A6.10: Earn Money x Age group – Personal Wellbeing Index

	Yes			**No**			
Age Group	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	**p=**
18-25	74.13	11.01	127	74.57	10.61	45	.815
26-35	75.60	10.41	214	71.79	12.20	68	**.012**
36-45	76.05	9.90	313	70.40	15.28	72	**.004**
46-55	75.99	11.23	280	71.14	15.27	90	**.006**
56-65	76.15	11.18	143	76.91	11.96	194	.553
66+	80.19	7.69	15	78.99	11.06	320	.678

Table A6.11: Earn Money x Age Group *(over 66+ collapsed), PWB*

		Yes			**No**			
PWB	**Age Group**	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	**p=**
Earn Money: F(1,1869) = 9.706, p=.002. **Age**: F(5,1869) = 5.517, p=.000. **Earn x Age**: F(5,1869) = 3.551, p=.004.	18-25	74.13	11.01	127	74.57	10.61	45	.815
	26-35	75.60	10.41	214	71.79	12.20	68	**.012**
	36-45	76.05	9.90	313	70.40	15.28	72	**.004**
	46-55	75.99	11.23	280	71.14	15.27	90	**.006**
	56-65	76.15	11.18	143	76.91	11.96	194	.553
	66+	80.19	7.69	15	78.99	11.06	320	.678
		F(5,1086)=1.238, p=.289			Welch(5,783)=11.469, p=.000			
					66+>26-35, p=.000			
					66+>36-45, p=.000			
					66+>46-55, p=.000			

Analysis of Covariance for Income
Income: *F(5,1417) = 14.202, p=.000*
Earn x Age: *F(5, 1417) = 2 916, p=.013*

Table A6.12: Earn x Age and Gender: Distribution

	Yes		No		Total	
Age & Gender	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male 18-25	73	76.0%	23	24.0%	96	4.9%
Female 18-25	56	69.1%	25	30.9%	81	4.2%
Male 26-35	120	84.5%	22	15.5%	142	7.3%
Female 26-35	96	67.6%	46	32.4%	142	7.3%
Male 36-45	156	86.2%	25	13.8%	181	9.3%
Female 36-45	165	76.0%	52	24.0%	217	11.2%
Male 46-55	146	81.1%	34	18.9%	180	9.3%
Female 46-55	142	71.0%	58	29.0%	200	10.3%
Male 56-65	89	50.6%	87	49.4%	176	9.1%
Female 56-65	59	34.1%	114	65.9%	173	8.9%
Male 66-75	9	8.3%	99	91.7%	108	5.6%
Female 66-75	3	3.1%	93	96.9%	96	4.9%
Male 76+	3	4.5%	63	95.5%	66	3.4%
Female 76+	0	.0%	84	100.0%	84	4.3%
Total	1117	57.5%	825	42.5%	1942	100.0%

No χ^2 Analyses, Several cell sizes <30

Table A6.13: Earn x Age and Gender: Distribution *(Collapsed)*

	Yes		No		Total	
Age & Gender	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male 18-25	73	76.0%	23	24.0%	96	4.9%
Female 18-25	56	69.1%	25	30.9%	81	4.2%
Male 26-35	120	84.5%	22	15.5%	142	7.3%
Female 26-35	96	67.6%	46	32.4%	142	7.3%
Male 36-45	156	86.2%	25	13.8%	181	9.3%
Female 36-45	165	76.0%	52	24.0%	217	11.2%
Male 46-55	146	81.1%	34	18.9%	180	9.3%
Female 46-55	142	71.0%	58	29.0%	200	10.3%
Male 56-65	89	50.6%	87	49.4%	176	9.1%
Female 56-65	59	34.1%	114	65.9%	173	8.9%
Total	1117	57.5%	825	42.5%	1942	100.0%

$\chi^2(9,1942) = 561.705, p=.000$

Table A6.14: Earn Money x Gender & Age: Personal Wellbeing Index

		Yes			**No**			
PWB	**Gender & Age Group**	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	**p=**
Earn Money: F(1,1857) = 16.151, p=.000 **Age&Gender**: F(11,1857) = 3.715, p=.000 **Earn x Age&Gender**: F(11,1857) = 2.844, p=.001	Males 18-25	74.13	11.09	72	75.92	9.91	21	.507
	Females 18-25	74.13	11.01	55	73.39	11.27	24	.787
	Males 26-35	75.09	10.66	119	67.86	12.84	22	**.005**
	Females 26-35	76.24	10.11	95	73.66	11.55	46	.178
	Male 36-45	74.81	10.00	151	67.73	15.40	22	**.047**
	Females 36-45	77.20	9.68	162	71.57	15.24	50	**.017**
	Males 46-55	76.30	10.68	141	67.45	15.44	33	**.003**
	Females 46-55	75.67	11.80	139	73.28	14.88	57	.235
	Male 56-65	76.81	11.05	86	75.37	12.13	86	.415
	Females 56-65	75.16	11.41	57	78.15	11.73	108	.119
	Males 66+	77.62	6.19	12	77.71	12.70	153	.964
	Females 66+	90.48	2.18	3	80.16	9.19	167	.054
		F(11,1080) = 1.401, p=.166			Welch(11,777)=6.205, p=000			
					F66+>M26-35, p=.013 *F66+>M46-55, p=.003*			

Table A6.15: Earn Money x Gender & Age Group (Recoded 56+) – Personal Wellbeing Index

PWB	Gender & Age Group	Yes			No			
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	p=
Earn Money: F(1,1861) = 17.457, p=.000	Males 18-25	74.13	11.09	72	75.92	9.91	21	.507
	Females 18-25	74.13	11.01	55	73.39	11.27	24	.787
Age & Gender F(9,1861) = 4.846, p=.000	Males 26-35	75.09	10.66	119	67.86	12.84	22	**.005**
	Females 26-35	76.24	10.11	95	73.66	11.55	46	.178
Earn x Age & Gender F(9,1861) = 4.107, p=.000	Male 36-45	74.81	10.00	151	67.73	15.40	22	**.047**
	Females 36-45	77.20	9.68	162	71.57	15.24	50	**.017**
	Males 46-55	76.30	10.68	141	67.45	15.44	33	**.003**
	Females 46-55	75.67	11.80	139	73.28	14.88	57	.235
	Males 56+	76.91	10.55	98	76.87	12.52	239	.975
	Females 56+	75.93	11.62	60	79.37	10.29	275	**.022**
		F(9,1082) = 1.043, p=.403			Welch(9,779)=6.646, p=000			
					F56+>M26-35, p=.017 *F56+>M46-55, p=.005*			

Table A6.16: Household Structure x Earn Money: Distribution

	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
live alone	98	34.1%	189	65.9%	287	14.9%
live as single parent	45	58.4%	32	41.6%	77	4.0%
live with partner	298	45.7%	354	54.3%	652	34.0%
live with partner plus other(s)	505	75.3%	166	24.7%	671	34.9%
live with non-partner	76	63.3%	44	36.7%	120	6.3%
live with parent(s)	87	77.0%	26	23.0%	113	5.9%
Total	1109	57.8%	811	42.2%	1920	100.0%

$\chi^2(5,1920) = 207.332, p<.001$

Table A6.17: Earn Money x Household Structure: Personal Wellbeing Index

PWB	Earn Money Household Group	Yes			No			
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	p=
Earn Money: F(1,1848) = .013, p=.909.	Live alone	73.85	11.79	95	72.87	15.17	177	.557
	Live as single parent	68.10	15.79	45	64.06	15.83	31	.277
Household structure: F(5,1848) = 20.487, p=.000.	Live with partner	77.37	10.19	291	79.30	10.64	340	.021
	live with partner plus other(s)	76.78	9.47	493	74.55	11.20	159	**.024**
Earn x H'hold structure: F(5,1848) = 2.974, p=.011.	live with non-partner	74.08	10.32	76	74.81	11.94	44	**.727**
	live with parent(s)	71.94	11.58	84	76.00	11.90	25	.129
		Welch (5,1078) = 7.089, p=.000			Welch (5,770) = 11.432, p=.000			
		partner>single parent, p=.005 *partner>live with parents, p=.002* *partner plus>single parent, p=.010* *partner plus>live with parents, p=.007*			*partner>alone, p=.000* *partner>single parent, p=.000* *partner>partner plus other(s), p=.000* *partner plus>single parent, p=.017*			

Table A6.18: Relationship Status x Earn Money: Distribution

	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Never married	207	67.2%	101	32.8%	308	16.2%
De facto/Living together	109	77.9%	31	22.1%	140	7.4%
Married	667	57.6%	491	42.4%	1158	60.9%
Separated/Not divorced	34	64.2%	19	35.8%	53	2.8%
Divorced	71	58.7%	50	41.3%	121	6.4%
Widowed	8	6.6%	113	93.4%	121	6.4%
Total	1096	57.7%	805	42.3%	1901	100.0%

$\chi^2(5,1901) = 165.014, p<.001$

Table A6.19: Earn money x Relationship status – Personal Wellbeing Index

	Yes			No			
Relationship status	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	**p=**
Never married	73.81	11.21	201	70.82	12.77	98	.039
De facto/Living together	75.71	10.23	106	74.73	12.74	29	.664
Married	77.24	9.69	653	78.12	10.86	472	.158
Separated/Not divorced	73.55	11.89	33	70.79	14.20	18	.464
Divorced	70.49	14.00	70	67.65	17.78	48	.356
Widowed	74.64	11.55	8	76.83	13.82	104	.665
	Welch(5,1065) = 5.797, p=.000			Welch(5,763) = 8.776, p=.000			
	married>never married, p=.002			*married>never married, p=.000*			
	married>divorced, p=.003			*married>divorced, p=.003*			

Table A6.20: Earn Money: Satisfaction with Community vs. Neighbourhood

	Earn Money			
	Yes		No	
Satisfaction (%SM)	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Community Connectedness	69.36	18.94	73.64	19.14
Neighbourhood	77.50	18.22	80.92	17.41

Earn Money: t(1116) = 12.948, p=.000
Non-Earn Money: t(825) =-9.923, p=.000

Table A6.21: Earn Money x Age Group - Standard of Living

		Yes			**No**			
Standard of Living	**Age Group**	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	**p=**
Earn Money: F(1,1929) = 13.018, p=.000 **Age**: F(5,1929) = 7.117, p=.000 **Earn x Age**: F(5,1929) = 3.260, p=.006	18-25	80.47	14.68	129	77.02	15.73	47	.178
	26-35	78.61	13.81	216	72.50	17.74	68	**.011**
	36-45	77.29	15.24	321	67.66	20.83	77	**.000**
	46-55	76.74	16.37	288	70.43	21.73	92	**.012**
	56-65	78.24	16.77	148	78.56	18.59	201	.871
	66+	81.33	14.57	15	82.57	16.18	339	.772
		F(5,1111)=1.396, p=.223			Welch(5,818)=12.462,**p=.000**			
					56-65>36-45, p=.002			
					66+>26-35, p=.001			
					66+>36-45, p=.000			
					66+>46-55, p=.000			

Analysis of Covariance for Income
Income: *F(5,1460) = 27.798, p=.000*
Earn x Age: *F(5,1460) =3.839, p=.002*

Table A6.22: Earn Money x Age Group - Health

		Yes			**No**			
Health	**Age Group**	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	**p=**
Earn Money: F(1,1929) = 10.878, p=.001 **Age**: F(5,1929) = 3.605, p=.003 **Earn x Age**: F(5,1929) = 3.412, p=.005	18-25	76.20	18.59	129	79.38	17.67	48	.308
	26-35	76.90	17.68	216	75.59	20.62	68	.609
	36-45	78.13	16.04	320	73.51	22.70	77	.095
	46-55	76.53	17.26	288	64.78	26.00	92	**.000**
	56-65	78.78	17.14	148	71.94	21.56	201	**.001**
	66+	76.67	21.27	15	72.33	22.22	339	.459
		F(5,1110)=.616, p=.688			Welch(5,819)=3.389,**p=.006**			
					18-25>46-55, p=.002			

Analysis of Covariance for Income
Income: *F(5,1461) = 5.241, p=.000*
Earn x Age: *F(5,1461) =2 213, p=.051*

Table A6.23: Earn Money x Age Group – Achievements in Life

		Yes			No			
Achievements in Life	**Age Group**	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	**p=**
***Earn Money**: F(1,1923) = 9.250, p=.002* ***Age**: F(5,1923) = 4.833, p=.000* ***Earn x Age**: F(5,1923) = 1.248, p=.284*	*18-25*	70.93	14.60	129	68.30	18.69	47	.386
	26-35	73.89	16.83	216	69.26	20.25	68	.091
	36-45	76.28	13.68	320	69.61	19.96	77	**.007**
	46-55	74.63	15.82	287	71.09	22.65	92	.165
	56-65	75.44	14.72	147	75.40	17.16	200	.981
	66+	81.33	11.87	15	78.64	17.08	337	.545
		F(5,1108)=3.080, ***p=.009***			Welch(5,815)=6.897,***p=.000***			
		36-45>18-25, p=.009			*66+>18-25, p=.010* *66+>26-35, p=.009* *66+>36-45, p=.006*			

Table A6.24: Earn Money x Age Group – Personal Relationships

		Yes			No			
Personal Relationships	**Age Group**	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	**p=**
***Earn Money**: F(1,1926) = .494, p=.482* ***Age**: F(5,1926) = 2.907, p=.013* ***Earn x Age**: F(5,1926) = 1.515, p=.182*	*18-25*	76.36	18.58	129	80.62	14.93	48	.155
	26-35	80.65	18.14	216	79.12	16.64	68	.537
	36-45	81.28	16.49	321	75.66	22.59	76	.044
	46-55	80.94	18.39	288	79.13	21.41	92	.431
	56-65	82.72	16.58	147	82.49	17.63	201	.900
	66+	85.33	14.07	15	85.28	16.35	337	.990
		F(5,1110)=2.259, *p=.047*			Welch(5,816)=4.435, ***p=.001***			
					66+>36-45, p=.010			

Table A6.25: Earn Money x Age Group - Safety

		Yes			No			
Safety	**Age Group**	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	**p=**
***Earn Money**: F(1,1923) = 3.256, p=.071* ***Age**: F(5,1923) = .972, p=.434* ***Earn x Age**: F(5,1923) = 1.575, p=.164*	*18-25*	79.15	16.96	129	79.79	13.59	47	.816
	26-35	79.58	15.26	216	74.41	17.31	68	**.019**
	36-45	78.69	16.25	320	76.05	19.26	76	.222
	46-55	81.39	15.42	287	77.50	19.31	92	.080
	56-65	77.84	18.02	148	79.65	17.24	201	.341
	66+	82.00	11.46	15	78.96	18.73	336	.534
		F(5,1109)=1.351, *p=.240*			Welch(5,814)=1.269, *p=.275*			

Table A6.26: Earn Money x Age Group – Community Connectedness

		Yes			No			
Community Connectedness	**Age Group**	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	**p=**
***Earn Money**: F(1,1915) = .232, p=.630* ***Age**: F(5,1915) = 6.578, p=.000* ***Earn x Age**: F(5,1915) = 1.029, p=.399*	*18-25*	64.80	19.55	127	67.66	19.02	47	.390
	26-35	67.07	17.08	215	64.12	20.61	68	.239
	36-45	70.85	18.50	319	68.70	22.32	77	.437
	46-55	70.24	19.87	287	71.41	19.59	92	.622
	56-65	71.37	19.92	146	74.37	18.30	199	.148
	66+	76.00	12.42	15	77.70	17.37	335	.708
		F(5,1103)=3.344, ***p=.005***			Welch(5,812)=8.295,***p=.000***			
		-			*56-65>26-35, p=.006* *66+>18-25, p=.017* *66+>26-35, p=.000* *66+>36-45, p=.019*			

Table A6.27: Earn Money x Age Group – Future Security

		Yes			No			
Future Security	**Age Group**	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	**p=**
***Earn Money**: F(1,1894) = 4.911, p=.027*	*18-25*	69.84	16.38	127	67.87	20.74	47	.559
***Age**: F(5,1894) = 4.239, p=.001*	*26-35*	72.42	16.28	215	67.50	18.40	68	.036
***Earn x Age**: F(5,1894) = 3.958, p=.001*	*36-45*	70.06	18.37	318	62.88	21.95	73	**.011**
	46-55	71.35	19.50	281	65.44	24.13	90	.037
	56-65	68.78	20.93	147	73.71	19.72	197	.026
	66+	78.67	16.42	15	76.89	17.38	328	.698
		Welch(5,1097)=1.585, *p=.169*			Welch(5,797)=9.861,***p=.000***			
					56-65>36-45, p=.005			
					66+>26-35, p=.003			
					66+>36-45, p=.000			
					66+>46-55, p=.001			

Analysis of Covariance for Income
Income: *F(5,1435) = 12.766, p=.000*
Earn x Age: *F(5,1435) =2.795, p=.016*

Table A6.28 Live Alone: Gender x Earn Money, PWB

Earn Money	**Yes**			**No**			
PWB	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	**p=**
Males	54	74.34	10.95	76	69.17	16.77	*.036*
Females	41	73.21	12.91	101	75.66	13.26	*.316*
p=		*.645*			*.005*		

Table A6.29: Live As Single Parent: Gender x Earn Money, PWB

Earn Money	**Yes**			**No**			
PWB	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	**p=**
Males	15	66.95	13.55	8	64.29	14.53	*.665*
Females	30	68.67	16.99	23	63.98	16.56	*.319*
p=		*.736*			*.963*		

Table A6.30: Live With Partner (Only): Gender x Earn Money, PWB

Earn Money	**Yes**			**No**			
PWB	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	**P=**
Males	153	77.88	9.96	163	77.88	11.71	*.999*
Females	138	76.81	10.45	177	80.61	9.38	*.001*
p=		*.373*			*.019*		

Table A6.31: Live With Partner Plus Other(s): Gender x Earn Money, PWB

Earn Money	**Yes**			**No**			
PWB	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	**p=**
Males	267	76.08	9.85	47	73.80	10.87	*.150*
Females	226	77.61	8.96	112	74.86	11.37	*.026*
p=		*.074*			*.588*		

Table A6.32: Live With Non-Partner: Gender x Earn Money, PWB

Earn Money	**Yes**			**No**			
PWB	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	**p=**
Males	32	73.21	8.59	23	73.11	11.85	*.969*
Females	44	74.71	11.47	21	76.67	12.05	*.529*
p=		*.537*			*.329*		

Table A6.33: Live With Parents: Gender x Earn Money, PWB

Earn Money	**Yes**			**No**			
PWB	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	*N*	*Mean*	*SD*	**p=**
Males	55	70.57	12.63	16	76.07	10.40	*.116*
Females	29	74.53	8.90	9	75.87	14.91	*.741*
p=		*.137*			*.969*		

Table A6.34: Earning Money x Age and Normative Domain Values

Domain		Above Range	Within Range	Below Range
Standard of Living:	Yes	18-25, 66+	26-35, 36-45, 46-55, 56-65	Nil
	No	66+	18-25, 56-65	26-35, 36-45, 46-55
Health:	Yes	26-35, 36-45, 56-65	18-25, 46-55, 66+	
	No	18-25	26-35	36-45, 46-55, 56-65, 66+
Achievements:	Yes	36-46, 66+	26-35, 46-55; 56-65	18-25
	No	66+	56-65	18-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46-55
Relationships:	Yes	56-65, 66+	26-35, 36-45, 46-55	18-25
	No	56-65, 66+	18-25, 26-35, 46-55	36-45
Safety:	Yes	26-35, 46-55, 66+	18-25, 36-45, 56-65	
	No	18-25, 56-65	26-35, 36-45, 46-55, 66+	
Community:	Yes	66+	36-45, 46-55, 56-65	18-25, 26-35
	No	56-65, 66+	36-45, 46-55	18-25, 26-35
Future Security:	Yes	18-25, 26-35, 66+	36-45, 46-55, 56-65	
	No	56-65, 66+	18-25	26-35, 36-45, 46-55

Table A6.35: Live with Partner Only: Earn Money x Gender & Age: Personal Wellbeing Index

	Earn Money	Yes			No			
PWB	Gender & Age Group	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	
Live with Partner Only	Males 18-25	79.64	8.29	12	78.57	.	1	
	Females 18-25	**67.14**	**9.45**	**9**	**77.14**	**8.41**	**4**	
	Males 26-35	78.39	10.91	32	68.10	16.43	3	
	Females 26-35	**78.06**	**8.83**	**28**	**87.14**	**2.86**	**3**	
	Male 36-45	76.23	10.09	25	73.33	15.01	3	
	Females 36-45	**78.18**	**7.56**	**22**	**65.00**	**17.17**	**2**	
	Males 46-55	77.60	9.78	31	73.14	10.73	10	
	Females 46-55	**76.71**	**10.75**	**40**	**81.88**	**9.31**	**22**	
	Male 56-65	78.27	10.33	48	77.93	10.21	49	
	Females 56-65	**76.16**	**11.87**	**35**	**79.75**	**9.03**	**58**	
	Males 66+	76.57	6.44	5	78.76	12.37	96	
	Females 66+	**91.43**	**2.02**	**2**	**81.15**	**9.43**	**88**	
		77.31	10.18	289	79.30	10.65	339	

Table A6.36: Earn Money Gender x Live with Parent(s): Personal Wellbeing Index

		Males			Females			
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	p
Earn Money	Live with Parents	70.57	12.63	55	74.53	8.90	29	.137
	Don't Live with Parents	75.99	10.21	521	76.18	10.86	479	.781
	p	**Welch(1,574) = 9.477, p=.003**			F(1,506) = .638, p=.425			
Don't Earn Money	Live with Parents	76.07	10.40	16	75.87	14.91	9	.969
	Don't Live with Parents	74.50	13.58	317	76.90	12.09	434	.011
	p	F(1,331) = .209, p=.648			F(1,441) = .063, p=.801			

Table A6.37: Live with Partner Plus Other(s): Earn Money x Gender & Age: Personal Wellbeing Index

PWB	Earn Money	Yes			No			
	Gender & Age Group	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	
Live with Partner Plus Other(s)	Males 18-25	73.17	7.45	9	65.71	.	1	
	Females 18-25	73.71	11.46	5	66.07	7.32	4	
	Males 26-35	74.97	9.43	54	63.33	15.28	3	
	Females 26-35	76.58	7.31	33	74.73	9.75	32	
	Male 36-45	76.02	9.18	97	70.24	13.93	12	
	Females 36-45	78.25	8.53	115	75.45	12.19	38	
	Males 46-55	77.52	9.94	75	76.14	7.32	10	
	Females 46-55	77.77	10.03	64	70.84	11.93	17	
	Male 56-65	76.51	12.57	27	73.29	9.97	10	
	Females 56-65	72.38	12.57	6	77.86	11.84	18	
	Males 66+	77.62	4.59	3	79.61	6.97	11	
	Females 66+				85.24	.82	3	

Table A6.38: Live with Partner Only – Age (18-55) x Gender x Earn Money: Personal Wellbeing Index

Partner Only	Earn Money	Yes			No			p
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	
Age 18-55	Males	77.76	9.99	100	72.61	11.53	17	.057
	Females	76.55	9.82	99	80.69	10.07	31	.044
	p=	F(1,197) = .738, p=.391			F(1,46) = 6.385, p=.015			

Table A6.39: Live with Partner Plus Other – Age (18-55) x Gender x Live with Parent(s): Personal Wellbeing Index

Partner Plus	Earn Money	Yes			No			p
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	
Age 18-55	Males	76.15	9.44	235	71.54	11.92	26	.022
	Females	77.75	8.88	217	73.92	11.26	91	.002
	p=	F(1,450) = 3.418, p=.065			F(1,115) = .886, p=.349			

Appendix A7. Household Structure

Table A7.1: Household Structure

N =	Alone 287		Single parent 77		Partner 652		Partner Plus 671		Non-Partner 120		Parents 113		p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	73.21	14.07	66.45	15.83	78.41	10.47	76.24	9.96	74.35	10.90	72.87	11.72	***.000***
	>Single Parent, *p=.015*				***>Alone***, *p=.000* ***>Single Parent***, *p=.000* ***>Partner Plus***, *p=.002* ***>Non-Partner***, *p=.003* ***>Parents***, *p=.000*		***>Alone***, *p=.020* ***>Single Parent***, *p=.000*		***>Single Parent***, *p=.003*				
1. Standard of living	75.07	19.98	65.97	22.20	81.06	15.63	76.78	15.24	77.42	16.42	80.09	16.34	***.000***
	>Single Parent, *p=.022*				***>Alone***, *p=.000* ***>Single Parent***, *p=.000* ***>Partner Plus***, *p=.000*		***>Single Parent***, *p=.001*		***>Single Parent***, *p=.002*		***>Single Parent***, *p=.000*		
2. Health	71.08	23.25	67.53	23.57	76.18	19.38	77.19	17.13	73.50	19.90	73.89	19.75	***.000***
					>Alone, *p=.018*		***>Alone***, *p=.001* ***>Single Parent***, *p=.011*						
3. Achievements in life	73.31	18.99	64.94	22.46	77.58	16.09	75.08	15.26	72.17	15.18	68.76	15.93	***.000***
					>Alone, *p=.015* ***>Single Parent***, *p=.000* ***>Non-Partner***, *p=.007* ***>Parents***, *p=.000*		***>Single Parent***, *p=.003* ***>Parents***, *p=.002*						
4. Personal relationships	72.76	23.00	67.79	25.99	86.54	14.10	83.75	14.07	76.33	18.51	73.45	18.70	***.000***
					>Alone, *p=.000* ***>Single Parent***, *p=.000* ***>Partner Plus***, *p=.005* ***>Non-Partner***, *p=.000* ***>Parents***, *p=.000*		***>Alone***, *p=.000* ***>Single Parent***, *p=.000* ***>Non-Partner***, *p=.001* ***>Parents***, *p=.000*						
5. How safe you feel	78.60	18.40	72.08	20.48	79.66	17.13	79.37	15.83	79.75	15.74	78.21	17.77	*.063*
6. Community connect	71.44	20.18	65.32	22.28	73.12	18.49	70.99	18.45	71.42	18.16	64.55	20.39	***.000***
	>Parents, *p=.016*				***>Single Parent***, *p=.009* ***>Parents***, *p=.000*		***>Parents***, *p=.013*						
7. Future security	69.82	22.38	61.18	22.39	74.40	18.42	70.89	17.48	69.83	18.61	68.38	18.32	***.000***
					>Single Parent, *p=.000* ***>Partner Plus***, *p=.007*		***>Single Parent***, *p=.007*						

N =	Alone 287		Single parent 77		Partner 652		Partner Plus 671		Non-Partner 120		Parents 113		p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Life as a whole	75.89	20.36	68.44	23.40	81.15	15.92	78.42	14.19	74.92	15.88	75.40	15.70	***.000***
					>Alone, *p=.002* ***>Single Parent***, *p=.000* ***>Partner Plus***, *p=.015* ***>Non-Partner***, *p=.002* ***>Parents***, *p=.007*		***>Single Parent***, *p=.007*						
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS													
- Own happiness	76.38	19.72	68.44	24.06	84.50	15.01	81.09	14.79	77.75	15.47	74.07	19.35	***.000***
					>Alone, *p=.000* ***>Single Parent***, *p=.000* ***>Partner Plus***, *p=.001* ***>Non-Partner***, *p=.000* ***>Parents***, *p=.000*		***>Alone***, *p=.005* ***>Single Parent***, *p=.000* ***>Parents***, *p=.005*						
- Work security	68.99	25.81	65.78	24.02	73.65	23.55	73.44	22.48	71.32	25.10	70.12	23.49	*.132*
- Confident another job	66.11	30.01	62.22	28.67	65.89	29.18	68.35	26.29	69.21	27.99	66.00	28.08	*.605*
- Balance work/family	67.67	21.67	67.11	22.01	72.34	19.84	67.97	19.82	68.22	22.93	71.63	20.40	*.049*
- Neighbourhood	77.14	20.39	69.87	23.54	81.45	16.78	79.12	17.01	75.93	18.36	75.45	18.35	***.000***
					>Single Parent, *p=.001* ***>Parents***, *p=.022*		***>Single Parent***, *p=.018*						
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	61.09	16.06	55.54	15.72	62.90	14.34	61.30	14.31	60.17	14.72	63.54	14.39	***.002***
					>Single Parent, *p=.001*						***>Single Parent***, *p=.008*		
1. Economic situation	65.96	20.61	58.33	20.76	67.31	17.75	65.91	17.62	65.47	17.79	67.52	16.63	***.019***
					>Single Parent, *p=.010*								
2. State of the environment	59.28	19.29	53.12	18.01	60.86	17.99	58.85	18.49	58.24	20.03	62.26	20.53	***.007***
					>Single Parent, *p=.008*						***>Single Parent***, *p=.014*		
3. Social conditions	63.33	19.06	56.32	19.31	62.82	17.84	62.19	16.61	62.25	18.03	67.05	16.75	***.003***
											>Single Parent, *p=.001*		
4. Government	55.45	27.79	46.93	22.78	59.00	24.65	54.57	24.87	51.97	25.57	53.49	24.92	***.000***
					>Single Parent, *p=.001* ***>Partner Plus***, *p=.019*								
5. Business	59.08	19.13	54.61	20.10	61.83	18.23	61.17	17.89	59.83	17.32	63.93	18.77	***.005***
					>Single Parent, *p=.015*						***>Single Parent***, *p=.009*		
6. National Security	65.62	20.20	60.42	19.60	66.60	18.38	64.20	18.28	62.99	18.72	66.11	18.99	*.034*
Life in Australia	82.22	19.23	77.97	20.34	84.02	16.59	83.00	16.52	83.64	15.06	82.50	15.39	*.186*
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS													
World anxiety	64.66	23.61	68.53	22.94	63.64	22.85	65.08	22.78	64.62	23.06	62.55	19.51	*.478*
Political support	75.65	21.73	71.75	19.80	73.62	20.48	72.67	19.23	69.42	21.33	73.46	20.44	*.219*

Table A7.2: Household Structure: Distribution

Number of people	N	%
live alone	287	14.9
live as single parent	77	4.0
live with partner	652	34.0
live with partner plus	671	34.9
live with non-partner	120	6.3
live with parent(s)	113	5.9
Total	1920	100.0

Table A7.3: Household Structure x Relationship Status: Personal Wellbeing Index

		live alone	live as single parent	live with partner	live with partner plus other (s)	live with non partner	live with parent(s)	p=
Never married	(Mean)	71.96	62.74	70.57	81.61	73.91	73.67	
	(SD)	13.39	12.43	12.92	7.06	10.42	10.89	
	(N)	92	12	10	8	72	100	
De facto/	(Mean)	79.05	-	76.86	73.51	91.43	70.00	
Living together	(SD)	7.19		10.67	10.83	.	.	
	(N)	3		71	59	1	1	
Married	(Mean)	87.14	62.86	78.67	76.52	74.64	68.57	
	(SD)	8.81	21.43	10.38	9.79	3.57	.	
	(N)	8	3	537	569	4	1	
Separated/	(Mean)	70.59	72.76	87.86	70.95	73.51	-	
Not divorced	(SD)	14.04	13.43	3.03	14.50	8.60		
	(N)	17	15	2	6	11		
Divorced	(Mean)	69.06	67.14	88.00	74.90	70.00	44.76	
	(SD)	15.31	16.22	7.04	12.69	13.34	9.51	
	(N)	53	33	5	7	15	3	
Widowed	(Mean)	78.14	61.59	78.57	70.00	80.36	-	
	(SD)	12.60	19.17	.	.	11.25		
	(N)	80	9	1	1	16		
p=								

Appendix A8. Relationship Status

Table A8.1: Relationship Status

	Never Married		De-facto/ Living Together		Married		Separated/ Not divorced		Divorced		Widowed		p
N =	308		140		1158		53		121		121		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	72.83	11.81	75.50 **>Divorced**, p=.006	10.78	77.61 **>Never Married**, p=.000 **>Divorced**, p=.000	10.20	72.58	12.68	69.33	15.64	76.67 **>Divorced**, p=.003	13.64	**.000**
1. Standard of living	78.21 **>Divorced**, p=.000	15.63	77.00 **>Divorced**, p=.002	15.95	79.33 **>Separated** p=.013 **>Divorced**, p=.000	15.44	68.68	21.75	67.36	23.16	80.41 **>Separated** p=.013 **>Divorced**, p=.000	17.63	**.000**
2. Health	74.55	19.36	78.14 **>Divorced**, p=.017	18.41	76.52	18.32	70.38	24.10	69.34	23.94	69.50	25.39	**.000**
3. Achievements in life	69.67	17.32	72.59	16.17	76.76 **>Never Married**, p=.000 **>Divorced**, p=.019	15.81	72.64	17.78	70.91	18.93	76.89 **>Never Married**, p=.003	18.03	**.000**
4. Personal relationships	73.02	20.02	84.21 **>Never Married**, p=.000 **>Divorced**, p=.000	13.09	85.30 **>Never Married**, p=.000 **>Separated** p=.009 **>Divorced**, p=.000 **>Widowed**, p=.005	14.31	73.85	22.51	69.92	23.85	78.10	21.15	**.000**
5. How safe you feel	78.73	16.18	79.93	16.56	79.52	16.54	78.49	17.69	75.37	20.62	78.84	19.20	.392
6. Community connect	67.17	19.09	66.38	19.55	72.80 **>Never Married**, p=.000 **>De facto** p=.002 **>Divorced**, p=.002	18.30	75.28	17.50	65.97	21.60	76.75 **>Never Married**, p=.000 **>De facto** p=.000 **>Divorced**, p=.000	20.26	**.000**
7. Future security	67.89	19.90	71.24	19.34	72.96 **>Never Married**, p=.001 **>Divorced**, p=.017	17.75	66.73	20.07	66.12	21.88	74.43	21.65	**.000**
Life as a whole	74.92	16.26	78.21	15.93	80.00 **>Never Married**, p=.000 **>Divorced**, p=.020	15.28	73.02	18.35	73.17	22.27	79.75	19.08	**.000**
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS													
- Own happiness	75.10	18.22	81.43 **>Never Married**, p=.003	15.89	83.04 **>Never Married**, p=.000 **>Divorced**, p=.000	14.95	74.15	19.75	74.21	21.40	77.85	20.98	**.000**
- Work security	70.34	25.15	74.17	22.09	73.39	22.90	63.82	26.17	68.87	24.47	83.75	15.98	.044
- Confident another job	68.67	27.89	70.28	26.06	66.72	27.53	56.18	30.95	64.57	30.68	77.14	21.38	.112

	Never Married		De-facto/ Living Together		Married		Separated/ Not divorced		Divorced		Widowed		p
N =	308		140		1158		53		121		121		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
- Balance work/family	69.55	20.82	69.26	19.89	69.34	20.02	69.12	24.04	66.62	23.35	72.86	12.54	.925
- Neighbourhood	75.20	18.42	75.90	19.59	80.88 **>Never Married**, p=.000 **>Divorced**, p=.019	16.42	74.34	23.25	73.64	23.66	81.32	18.21	**.000**
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	61.88	14.23	60.03	14.20	62.25	14.44	57.27	14.49	58.60	16.86	64.42	16.63	**.008**
1. Economic situation	66.33	17.91	64.48	18.09	66.68	17.74	63.85	20.88	64.29	19.16	67.39	21.01	.461
2. State of the environment	59.87 **>De facto** p=.022	18.91	53.88	20.23	60.39 **>De facto** p=.001	18.01	54.23	19.23	56.72	20.42	62.41 **>De facto** p=.004	19.59	**.000**
3. Social conditions	64.15	17.46	60.51	18.28	62.79	17.11	59.61	18.97	59.75	20.52	65.04	19.17	.050
4. Government	52.47	25.03	52.55	24.04	57.40 **>Separated** p=.020	24.93	46.15	25.53	51.26	27.76	62.68 **>Never Married**, p=.003 **>De facto** p=.020 **>Separated** p=.001 **>Divorced**, p=.008	26.06	**.000**
5. Business	61.55	17.97	62.04	16.81	61.29	18.28	55.47	21.08	57.76	20.22	61.89	18.62	.087
6. National Security	65.91	17.68	64.93	19.21	65.52	18.53	63.77	22.97	60.67	18.94	66.22	20.18	.137
Life in Australia	81.72	15.98	86.30	14.25	83.26	16.82	81.70	18.99	81.58	18.15	84.58	18.84	.094
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS													
World anxiety	63.51	21.20	59.71	23.96	65.06	22.64	61.73	26.70	67.31	23.64	67.41	23.32	.037
Political support	71.71	21.12	69.74	19.71	73.64	20.00	70.23	20.76	72.11	19.46	81.76 **>Never Married**, p=.001 **>De facto** p=.000 **>Married** p=.004 **>Divorced**, p=.015	21.11	**.000**

Table A8.2: Distribution

	N	%
Never married	308	16.2
Defacto	140	7.4
Married	1158	60.9
Separated	53	2.8
Divorced	121	6.4
Widowed	121	6.4
Total	1,901	100.0

Table A8.3: Age of Youngest x Relationship Status: Personal Wellbeing Index

		Never married	De facto/Living Together	Married	Separated/Not Divorced	Divorced	Widowed	p=
0-5	(Mean)	68.88	74.49	75.22	74.00	71.07	74.29	
	(SD)	12.94	8.37	10.31	11.18	13.11	.	
	(N)	14	35	195	5	4	1	
6-10	(Mean)	62.54	80.83	75.48	76.43	70.78	61.43	
	(SD)	14.49	11.63	9.83	8.29	14.82	32.37	
	(N)	9	12	132	4	11	4	
11-15	(Mean)	75.24	68.29	78.01	70.20	66.86	72.14	
	(SD)	8.30	5.57	9.67	14.78	11.26	3.03	
	(N)	30	5	100	14	10	2	
16-20	(Mean)	75.21	73.63	78.02	75.71	66.12	71.43	
	(SD)	10.84	9.43	8.64	12.37	14.54	.	
	(N)	60	13	83	3	7	1	
p=								

Appendix A9. Children in Household

NB: All data refer to respondents aged 18-55 years not living alone.

Table A9.1: Age of Youngest Household Member: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

			PWB of Respondent	
Age	N	%	Mean	SD
0-5	263	13.9	74.73	10.25
6-12	254	13.4	74.66	11.44
13-17	166	8.8	75.49	10.24
Adult 18+	1207	63.9	76.37	12.00
Total	1890	100.0	Welch (3,1827) = 2.663, p=.049 *No sig. post-hocs*	

Table A9.2: No Children vs. Children Households: **Personal Wellbeing Index**

Domain	Group	Mean	SD	N	p=
Standard of living	Children < 18y	75.81	15.47	559	.000
	No children	81.16	15.25	734	
Health	Children < 18y	77.07	17.05	559	.405
	No children	76.22	19.33	733	
Achievements	Children < 18y	74.82	15.33	558	.004
	No children	77.40	16.05	731	
Personal Rel/ships	Children < 18y	82.94	14.06	558	.000
	No children	86.96	13.92	733	
Safety	Children < 18y	79.48	15.55	558	.964
	No children	79.44	17.15	730	
Community connect	Children < 18y	71.04	17.89	556	.086
	No children	72.83	18.91	728	
Future Security	Children < 18y	70.51	17.30	550	.000
	No children	74.17	18.38	720	
PWI	Children < 18y	75.97	9.78	546	.000
	No children	78.28	10.52	709	

Table A9.3: Household structure * Children in Household Crosstabulation

		Children in Household		Total
		Yes	No	
Household structure	live with partner	40	589	629
	live with partner plus other(s)	519	145	664
Total		559	734	1293

Where children in household = youngest <18

Table A9.4: No Children vs Children households x Gender: Personal Wellbeing Index

Variable	Group	Male			Female			
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	p=
Standard of Living	Children < 18y	75.23	15.36	256	76.30	15.58	303	.416
	No children	80.42	14.81	379	81.94	15.69	355	.450
	Total	78.33	15.24	635	79.35	15.88	658	
	p=	.000			.000			
Health	Children < 18y	76.48	17.22	256	77.56	16.91	303	.459
	No children	75.70	19.24	379	76.78	19.45	354	.450
	Total	76.02	18.44	635	77.14	18.31	657	
	p=	.599			.584			
Achievements	Children < 18y	73.18	16.01	255	76.20	14.62	303	.020
	No children	77.40	15.95	377	77.40	16.18	354	1.000
	Total	75.70	16.10	632	76.85	15.48	657	
	p=	.001			.324			
Personal R'ships	Children < 18y	81.80	15.37	255	83.89	12.82	303	.085
	No children	85.95	14.23	378	88.03	13.53	355	.044
	Total	84.28	14.82	633	86.12	13.36	658	
	p=	.001			.000			
Safety	Children < 18y	80.12	16.78	255	78.94	14.45	303	.375
	No children	80.74	17.24	377	78.05	16.97	353	.034
	Total	80.49	17.05	632	78.46	15.85	656	
	p=	.651			.464			
Community Connect.	Children < 18y	68.24	18.73	255	73.42	16.81	301	.001
	No children	71.89	18.70	376	73.84	19.11	352	.165
	Total	70.41	18.78	631	73.64	18.07	653	
	p=	.016			.771			
Future Security	Children < 18y	69.29	18.52	253	71.55	16.14	297	.127
	No children	73.94	18.95	371	74.41	17.78	349	.728
	Total	72.05	18.90	624	73.10	17.09	646	
	p=	.003			.034			
PWB	Children < 18y	75.03	10.00	250	76.76	9.53	296	.039
	No children	77.96	10.67	365	78.62	10.36	344	.404
	Total	76.77	10.49	615	77.76	10.02	640	
	p=	.001			.012			

Appendix A10. Political Party

Table A10.1 - Political Party Preference

N =	Liberal 715		National 41		Labour 457		Green 203		Democrat 36		Undecided 71		p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	77.70	10.74	79.65	11.90	74.66	11.93	75.61	10.61	73.97	11.87	75.08	13.52	**.000**
	>Labour, p=.000												
1. Standard of living	80.62	15.93	80.73	18.63	75.84	16.79	75.91	18.23	74.17	16.97	76.76	16.80	**.000**
	>Labour, p=.000												
	>Green, p=.005												
2. Health	75.73	19.49	79.76	15.08	74.30	19.61	76.21	18.72	76.11	18.86	74.79	19.34	.513
3. Achievements in life	77.04	15.43	77.56	14.45	73.26	17.43	74.53	16.17	69.44	16.38	73.66	17.01	**.001**
	>Labour, p=.003												
4. Personal relationships	82.68	17.05	83.41	18.66	80.33	18.43	79.75	16.59	75.00	19.64	84.51	17.79	**.012**
5. How safe you feel	80.25	15.79	83.90	14.47	77.83	17.69	81.87	14.94	80.28	15.76	76.06	19.46	**.009**
6. Community connect	73.04	18.24	79.76	19.94	70.18	19.99	69.95	18.14	70.56	17.56	69.15	20.55	**.004**
			>Labour, p=.024										
7. Future security	74.62	17.29	72.44	18.41	69.60	19.66	69.95	19.35	72.22	18.99	69.57	20.18	**.000**
	>Labour, p=.000												
	>Green, p=.021												
Life as a whole	80.34	15.60	83.41	14.07	77.40	16.49	77.56	16.20	77.22	14.06	77.18	18.45	**.008**
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS													
- Own happiness	82.83	15.38	82.68	19.75	79.12	17.49	77.78	18.09	78.06	15.08	79.72	18.51	**.000**
	>Labour, p=.003												
	>Green, p=.002												
- Work security	76.30	21.51	76.80	21.35	69.23	24.64	69.79	23.15	72.92	21.16	72.50	22.43	**.003**
	>Labour, p=.002												
- Confident another job	69.39	25.95	78.75	25.25	65.25	28.58	66.31	27.89	73.33	24.44	65.00	28.24	.100
- Balance work/family	70.65	20.04	79.20	16.31	68.82	20.68	67.18	20.64	63.91	24.63	65.12	20.63	.028
- Neighbourhood	81.15	16.24	83.90	15.63	77.55	18.97	76.11	19.93	74.17	19.77	74.51	21.57	**.000**
	>Labour, p=.013												
	>Green, p=.016												
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	69.01	11.23	69.26	12.42	57.27	14.42	51.60	14.34	57.40	15.14	61.72	16.49	**.000**
	>Labour, p=.000		**>Labour**, p=.000		**>Green**, p=.000						**>Green**, p=.001		
	>Green, p=.000		**>Green**, p=.000										
	>Democrat, p=.002		**>Democrat**, p=.013										
	>Undecided, p=.022												
1. Economic situation	72.85	15.39	70.26	13.65	61.38	18.91	60.66	18.44	62.94	18.01	63.94	19.44	**.000**
	>Labour, p=.000		**>Labour**, p=.008										
	>Green, p=.000		**>Green**, p=.006										
	>Undecided, p=.008												
2. State of the environment	64.26	16.72	68.21	17.15	58.56	18.93	46.11	18.54	53.06	21.36	62.79	20.28	**.000**
	>Labour, p=.000		**>Labour**, p=.024		**>Green**, p=.000						**>Green**, p=.000		
	>Green, p=.000		**>Green**, p=.000										
			>Democrat, p=.018										

N =		Liberal 715		National 41		Labour 457		Green 203		Democrat 36		Undecided 71		p
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
3. Social conditions		66.95 **>Labour**, p=.000 **>Green**, p=.000 **>Democrat**, p=.015	15.70	68.50 **>Green**, p=.000	18.61	60.71 **>Green**, p=.000	18.80	52.77	18.15	56.11	17.93	65.07 **>Green**, p=.000	19.60	**.000**
4. Government		71.70 **>Labour**, p=.000 **>Green**, p=.000 **>Democrat**, p=.000 **>Undecided**, p=.000	17.95	68.46 **>Labour**, p=.000 **>Green**, p=.000 **>Democrat**, p=.003 **>Undecided**, p=.004	19.27	44.53 **>Green**, p=.000	24.14	36.00	23.34	48.89	23.03	51.64 **>Green**, p=.000	26.20	**.000**
5. Business		67.62 **>Labour**, p=.000 **>Green**, p=.000	14.80	67.89 **>Labour**, p=.008 **>Green**, p=.000	16.30	57.53 **>Green**, p=.010	18.64	51.92	19.34	58.24	18.00	61.72 **>Green**, p=.002	16.67	**.000**
6. National Security		69.55 **>Labour**, p=.000 **>Green**, p=.000	16.33	70.00	17.69	62.48	19.72	62.77	19.73	65.14	15.41	63.18	20.69	**.000**
Life in Australia		86.65 **>Labour**, p=.000 **>Green**, p=.000	14.36	88.00 **>Green**, p=.001	13.44	81.20	18.00	77.45	18.84	85.00	14.44	83.52	18.37	**.000**
SURVEY-SPECIFIC ASPECTS	**NATIONAL**													
World anxiety		63.97	22.40	62.20	23.08	64.39	22.63	65.35	24.51	60.28	23.36	65.88	21.80	.797
Political support		74.86	20.06	74.87	19.58	73.96	20.35	69.35	17.99	62.65	21.22	86.67	32.66	

Table A10.2: Political Party: Distribution

Political Party	N	%
Liberal	715	46.9
National	41	2.7
Labour	457	30.0
Green	203	13.3
Democrat	36	2.4
Undecided	71	4.7
Total	1,523	100.00

Table A10.3: Level of Political Support (0-100): Distribution

Level of Support	N	%
0	7	.5
10	7	.5
20	17	1.2
30	23	1.6
40	36	2.4
50	200	13.6
60	190	12.9
70	261	17.7
80	293	19.9
90	149	10.1
100	292	19.8
Total	1475	100.0

Table A10.4: Political Party: Level of Political Support

		Liberal	National	Labour	Green	Democrat	p=
Level of Support	(M)	74.86	74.87	73.96	69.35	62.65	.000
	(SD)	20.06	19.58	20.35	17.99	21.22	
	(N)	706	39	450	200	34	
		> Green, p=.005 *> Demo, p=.005*		*> Demo, p=.012*			

Note: Undecided category removed as low *n* value for ratings of Political Support

One-Way Analysis of Variance
Party: *F(5,1424) = 5.635, p=.000*

Two-Way Analysis of Variance
Party: *F(4,1106) = 4.296, p=.002*
Income: *F(5,1106) = .902, p=.479*
Party x Income: *F(20, 1106) = 1 065, p=.381*

Table A10.5: Correlations with Political Support: Whole Sample

	Correlation r=	p=		Correlation r=	p=
PWI	.086	**.001**	Neighbourhood	.099	**.000**
Standard of living	.088	**.001**	**NWI**	.135	**.000**
Health	-.031	.235	Economic situation	.096	**.000**
Achievements	.048	.068	Environment	.051	.051
Personal relationships	.093	**.000**	Social conditions	.077	**.004**
Safety	.045	.082	Government	.174	**.000**
Community connect	.079	**.002**	Business	.113	**.000**
Future security	.043	.101	National security	.113	**.000**
Life as a whole	.082	**.002**	**Life in Australia**	.081	**.002**
Own happiness	.076	**.003**	World Anxiety	.079	**.002**
Work security	.117	**.001**	Influence of Bali attack (If feel sad to attack)	.111	**.001**
Confident another job	.067	.053			
Balance work/family	.051	.144			

Table A10.6: Correlations and Political Support: Gender Differences

	Male	p=	Female	p=		Male	p=	Female	p=
PWI	.049	.185	.123	**.001**	Neighbourhood	.056	.126	.145	**.000**
Standard of living	.034	.347	.145	**.000**	**NWI**	.104	**.006**	.172	**.000**
Health	-.068	.062	.006	.881	Economic situation	.051	.167	.148	**.000**
Achievements	.047	.200	.049	.191	Environment	.045	.218	.058	.122
Personal relationships	.076	**.039**	.113	**.002**	Social conditions	.049	.186	.108	**.004**
Safety	.041	.257	.049	.187	Government	.132	**.000**	.220	**.000**
Community connect	.044	.232	.117	**.002**	Business	.090	**.016**	.140	**.000**
Future security	.019	.611	.069	.064	National security	.075	**.043**	.154	**.000**
Life as a whole	.057	.120	.111	**.003**	**Life in Australia**	.038	.297	.126	**.001**
Own happiness	.039	.289	.116	**.002**	World Anxiety	.069	.058	.092	**.014**
Work security	.086	.065	.159	**.002**	Influence of Bali attack	.093	.064	.126	**.007**
Confident another job	.037	.427	.106	**.040**	(If feel sad to attack)				
Balance work/family	-.038	.423	.156	**.002**					

Table A10.7: Political Party x Gender: Distribution

	PWB	Male	Female	Total
Liberal	(N)	361	354	715
	(% Gender)	50.5%	49.5%	
National	(N)	21	20	41
	(% Gender)	51.2%	48.8%	
Labor	(N)	228	229	457
	(% Gender)	49.9%	50.1%	
Green	(N)	110	93	203
	(% Gender)	54.2%	45.8%	
Democrat	(N)	18	18	36
	(% Gender)	50.0%	50.0%	
Undecided	(N)	31	40	71
	(% Gender)	43.7%	56.3%	
Total	(N)	769	754	1523
	(%)	50.5%	49.5%	

$\chi^2(5,1523) = 2.512, p=.775$

Table A10.8: Political Party x Gender: Political Party Support

	PWB	Male	Female	p=
Liberal	(M)	74.72	75.00	.853
	(SD)	20.20	19.94	
	(N)	356	350	
National	(M)	79.50	70.00	.129
	(SD)	21.64	16.33	
	(N)	20	19	
Labor	(M)	73.62	74.29	.725
	(SD)	19.52	21.18	
		224	226	
Green	(M)	69.17	69.57	.876
	(SD)	18.30	17.72	
		108	92	
Democrat	(M)	65.56	59.38	.405
	(SD)	19.77	22.94	
	(N)	18	16	
	p=	.024	.007	
		No significant Post-hocs	*No significant Post-hocs*	

Note: Undecided category removed as low *n* value for ratings of Political Support

Table A10.9: Political Party x Age: Distribution & Political Party Support

	Liberal	National	Labor	Green	Democrat	Undecided	Total
18-25 (N)	42	3	47	30	2	7	131
% within Age	32.1%	2.3%	35.9%	22.9%	1.5%	5.3%	
(Mean)	69.05	86.67	72.61	66.33	50.00		
(SD)	24.48	23.09	20.49	19.56	42.43		
26-35 (N)	86	7	70	34	7	14	218
% within Age	39.4%	3.2%	32.1%	15.6%	3.2%	6.4%	
(Mean)	72.14	81.43	69.29	69.09	60.00		
(SD)	17.29	15.74	16.53	17.56	8.16		
36-45 (N)	138	11	87	39	12	16	303
% within Age	45.5%	3.6%	28.7%	12.9%	4.0%	5.3%	
(Mean)	71.38	72.00	71.05	70.00	66.36		
(SD)	20.65	20.44	20.98	15.22	20.14		
46-55 (N)	136	5	90	52	5	12	300
% within Age	45.3%	1.7%	30.0%	17.3%	1.7%	4.0%	
(Mean)	70.90	60.00	74.33	71.37	77.50		
(SD)	20.28	12.25	20.67	18.00	15.00		
56-65 (N)	155	5	74	27	5	9	275
% within Age	56.4%	1.8%	26.9%	9.8%	1.8%	3.3%	
(Mean)	77.30	82.00	77.26	68.89	48.00		
(SD)	18.34	24.90	20.29	21.18	25.88		
66-75 (N)	94	8	40	13	2	6	163
% within Age	57.7%	4.9%	24.5%	8.0%	1.2%	3.7%	
(Mean)	79.68	75.71	78.16	59.17	80.00		
(SD)	20.76	19.88	21.42	16.21	28.28		
76+ (N)	60	2	45	5	3	7	122
% within Age	49.2%	1.6%	36.9%	4.1%	2.5%	5.7%	
(Mean)	86.10	65.00	78.37	82.00	56.67		
(SD)	15.31	21.21	22.14	10.95	25.17		
Total	711	41	453	200	36	71	1512
(Mean)	74.87	74.87	73.92	69.14	62.65		
(SD)	20.09	19.58	20.39	18.01	21.22		

Table A10.10 Political Party x Age and Gender: Distribution

		Liberal	National	Labor	Green	Democrat	Undecided	Total
Male 18-25	(N)	27	3	24	16	0	2	72
	(%)	37.5%	4.2%	33.3%	22.2%	.0%	2.8%	
Female 18-25	(N)	15	0	23	14	2	5	59
	(%)	25.4%	.0%	39.0%	23.7%	3.4%	8.5%	
Male 26-35	(N)	47	3	35	19	4	8	116
	(%)	40.5%	2.6%	30.2%	16.4%	3.4%	6.9%	
Female 26-35	(N)	39	4	35	15	3	6	102
	(%)	38.2%	3.9%	34.3%	14.7%	2.9%	5.9%	
Male 36-45	(N)	63	5	39	24	3	5	139
	(%)	45.3%	3.6%	28.1%	17.3%	2.2%	3.6%	
Female 36-45	(N)	75	6	48	15	9	11	164
	(%)	45.7%	3.7%	29.3%	9.1%	5.5%	6.7%	
Male 46-55	(N)	66	2	43	26	3	7	147
	(%)	44.9%	1.4%	29.3%	17.7%	2.0%	4.8%	
Female 46-55	(N)	70	3	47	26	2	5	153
	(%)	45.8%	2.0%	30.7%	17.0%	1.3%	3.3%	
Male 56-65	(N)	75	3	42	12	4	4	140
	(%)	53.6%	2.1%	30.0%	8.6%	2.9%	2.9%	
Female 56-65	(N)	80	2	32	15	1	5	135
	(%)	59.3%	1.5%	23.7%	11.1%	.7%	3.7%	
Male 66-75	(N)	54	5	22	8	1	2	92
	(%)	58.7%	5.4%	23.9%	8.7%	1.1%	2.2%	
Female 66-75	(N)	40	3	18	5	1	4	71
	(%)	56.3%	4.2%	25.4%	7.0%	1.4%	5.6%	
Male 76+	(N)	27	0	21	3	3	3	57
	(%)	47.4%	.0%	36.8%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	
Female 76+	(N)	33	2	24	2	0	4	65
	(%)	50.8%	3.1%	36.9%	3.1%	.0%	6.2%	
Total		711	41	453	200	36	71	1512

Table A10.11: Political Party x Household Structure: Distribution & Political Party Support

		Liberal	National	Labour	Green	Democrat	Undecided	Total
Live alone	(N)	105	7	69	27	7	7	222
	(%)	47.3%	3.2%	31.1%	12.2%	3.2%	3.2%	
	(M)	77.24	82.00	75.74	68.89	77.14		
	(SD)	22.47	21.68	22.81	16.25	18.90		
Single parent	(N)	23	1	24	11	2	4	65
	(%)	35.4%	1.5%	36.9%	16.9%	3.1%	6.2%	
	(M)	69.57	80.00	77.50	69.09	20.00		
	(SD)	17.45	.	19.17	19.21	.		
Partner	(N)	278	15	133	59	12	23	520
	(%)	53.5%	2.9%	25.6%	11.3%	2.3%	4.4%	
	(M)	75.62	74.00	73.62	69.30	58.33		
	(SD)	19.87	19.57	18.55	20.52	24.43		
Partner plus	(N)	239	16	154	71	14	24	518
	(%)	46.1%	3.1%	29.7%	13.7%	2.7%	4.6%	
	(M)	74.38	72.50	71.45	70.29	65.38		
	(SD)	18.97	20.17	20.82	17.02	7.76		
Non-partner	(N)	33	0	31	19	1	9	93
	(%)	35.5%	.0%	33.3%	20.4%	1.1%	9.7%	
	(M)	66.88	-	75.16	67.37	20.00		
	(SD)	20.86		22.64	17.59	.		
Parents	(N)	26	2	38	13	0	4	83
	(%)	31.3%	2.4%	45.8%	15.7%	.0%	4.8%	
	(M)	71.15	80.00	77.57	69.23	-		
	(SD)	22.33	28.28	18.32	18.47			
Total		704	41	449	200	36	71	1501

Table A10.12: Political Party x Relationship Status: Distribution & Political Party Support

		Liberal	National	Labor	Green	Democrat	Undecided	
Never married	(N)	76	5	98	41	4	10	234
	(%)	32.5%	2.1%	41.9%	17.5%	1.7%	4.3%	
	(M)	70.80	76.00	74.23	69.27	52.50		
	(SD)	22.59	23.02	21.01	16.03	25.00		
De facto/	(N)	45	4	28	34	4	4	119
Living together	*(%)*	37.8%	3.4%	23.5%	28.6%	3.4%	3.4%	
	(M)	68.22	70.00	68.57	73.24	70.00		
	(SD)	24.05	18.26	15.33	17.70	10.00		
Married	(N)	465	26	250	93	21	43	898
	(%)	51.8%	2.9%	27.8%	10.4%	2.3%	4.8%	
	(M)	75.76	76.15	72.98	67.67	60.95		
	(SD)	18.92	20.21	20.54	18.61	18.95		
Separated/	(N)	18	2	13	7	1	5	46
Not divorced	*(%)*	39.1%	4.3%	28.3%	15.2%	2.2%	10.9%	
	(M)	73.33	80.00	70.77	71.43	20.00		
	(SD)	18.15	.	22.53	21.16	.		
Divorced	(N)	45	1	28	15	3	5	97
	(%)	46.4%	1.0%	28.9%	15.5%	3.1%	5.2%	
	(M)	70.00	60.00	76.67	69.33	85.00		
	(SD)	19.42	.	18.40	21.54	21.21		
Widowed	(N)	54	3	29	6	1	3	96
	(%)	56.3%	3.1%	30.2%	6.3%	1.0%	3.1%	
	(M)	81.89	70.00	84.48	75.00	60.00		
	(SD)	21.67	28.28	20.97	16.43	.		
Total		703	41	446	196	34	70	1490

Appendix A11. Anxiety About the World Situation

Table A11.1: Level of Anxiety & Wellbeing

N =	30 or less		40		50		60		70		80		90		100		p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX	75.30	13.22	74.83	10.99	76.76	10.97	77.09	9.82	76.21	10.97	76.04	10.53	74.34	12.88	73.28	14.86	.041
1. Standard of living	77.11	19.50	78.30	15.99	78.13	17.14	78.76	13.75	79.05	14.72	76.09	17.08	77.93	16.91	76.73	21.53	.349
2. Health	75.50	18.89	75.09	20.27	75.95	19.38	78.47	16.08	76.19	19.69	75.69	18.37	71.72	21.57	68.76	24.88	**.000**
							>90, p=.013		**>100**, p=.023								
							>100, p=.000										
3. Achievements in life	74.61	19.31	74.20	16.75	74.86	15.75	75.96	15.35	75.27	15.26	75.06	15.42	74.24	18.23	73.22	20.25	.875
4. Personal relationships	79.67	21.58	79.55	15.44	82.13	17.77	80.82	16.13	80.40	17.63	82.21	16.39	81.61	17.36	82.57	21.78	.542
5. How safe you feel	80.11	18.61	78.66	16.58	80.63	16.62	80.00	14.03	79.91	14.83	79.31	14.86	76.01	18.29	73.59	24.80	**.011**
6. Community connect	69.27	23.03	67.68	16.98	71.24	20.47	71.62	15.17	72.07	17.10	71.30	17.84	71.21	19.48	72.13	24.11	.396
7. Future security	70.50	23.66	70.36	19.45	73.82	18.22	73.68	15.15	70.90	18.09	71.60	18.43	67.78	19.79	68.09	23.45	**.004**
Life as a whole	76.01	20.43	76.94	16.28	78.91	16.26	78.43	14.58	79.24	14.26	77.61	16.01	78.68	16.38	78.42	22.29	.584
SURVEY-SPECIFIC PERSONAL ASPECTS																	
- Own happiness	79.89	19.52	78.84	14.57	81.70	16.52	80.67	15.73	80.06	14.80	80.72	16.59	78.97	19.18	80.71	21.14	.672
- Work security	72.62	25.97	68.03	22.40	73.48	23.66	73.28	20.57	73.87	22.77	70.79	24.97	73.66	22.15	68.75	26.31	.451
- Confident another job	69.39	29.44	66.76	24.89	65.76	29.61	69.60	26.13	65.88	25.18	67.10	27.32	66.41	29.22	68.70	32.66	.863
- Balance work/family	65.66	24.17	67.75	19.21	69.71	20.43	69.09	19.31	70.32	18.82	71.20	18.84	64.79	20.46	74.68	23.90	.062
- Neighbourhood	77.26	20.77	77.48	16.97	79.88	16.90	78.49	15.95	78.59	16.92	80.35	16.68	79.77	17.63	77.25	24.69	.437
NATIONAL WELLBEING INDEX	58.61	16.93	60.71	12.96	63.23	14.05	63.54	12.74	63.18	13.39	61.90	14.61	58.63	15.82	58.21	18.22	**.000**
1. Economic situation	63.02	20.69	66.64	16.77	68.66	16.99	67.12	15.67	68.46	15.54	65.43	17.86	64.35	19.24	61.03	24.13	**.000**
					>100, p=.009				**>100**, p=.011								
2. State of the environment	57.01	22.30	58.04	15.99	61.78	17.34	60.65	16.75	60.96	17.25	60.43	18.47	54.73	20.27	57.14	22.75	**.001**
					>90, p=.004				**>90**, p=.021								
3. Social conditions	58.97	19.60	61.80	17.12	63.65	16.35	65.02	15.40	63.26	16.36	63.37	17.84	59.88	19.25	59.64	21.71	**.004**
							>0-30, p=.019										
4. Government	51.69	28.79	56.09	21.76	57.28	26.31	59.27	22.12	57.63	22.28	56.07	24.63	53.71	26.75	49.10	31.02	**.004**
							>100, p=.008										
5. Business	56.07	21.34	60.19	16.43	62.77	17.85	62.94	14.42	61.93	16.52	61.52	18.01	57.78	20.15	58.40	23.67	**.001**
					>0-30, p=.013		**>0-30**, p=.007										
6. National Security	62.22	21.80	64.15	17.99	65.84	18.02	66.58	16.04	67.80	16.32	64.34	17.57	64.22	19.76	62.04	24.95	**.016**
Life in Australia	82.46	19.21	85.05	15.43	84.12	16.67	84.10	14.33	82.78	15.06	81.69	16.25	80.65	18.47	83.21	22.90	.178
SURVEY-SPECIFIC NATIONAL ASPECTS																	
Political support	71.63	23.71	68.19	22.37	74.30	19.76	71.59	17.69	71.26	18.83	74.43	19.26	76.53	19.05	79.61	23.08	**.001**
															>40, p=.012		
															>60, p=.024		
															>70, p=.014		

Table A11.2: Level of Anxiety (0-100): Distribution

Level of Anxiety	N	%
0	49	2.5
10	18	0.9
20	51	2.6
30	62	3.2
40	112	5.8
50	348	18.0
60	268	13.9
70	328	17.0
80	348	18.0
90	174	9.0
100	171	8.9
Total	1929	100.0

Table A11.3: Correlations with Anxiety: Whole Sample

	Correlation with Anxiety	p=		Correlation with Anxiety	p=
PWI	-.040	.086	**NWI**	-.019	.418
Standard of living	-.020	.379	Economic situation	-.039	.090
Health	-.073	**.001**	Environment	-.022	.334
Achievements	-.015	.517	Social conditions	.003	.887
Personal relationships	.035	.124	Government	-.025	.274
Safety	-.090	**.000**	Business	.010	.657
Community connect	.043	.061	National security	.002	.939
Future security	-.044	.054	**Life in Australia**	-.037	.109
Life as a whole	.022	.346	Political support	.079	**.002**
Own happiness	-.011	.623			
Work security	-.028	.351	Influence of Bali attack (If feel sad to attack)	.345	**.000**
Confident another job	-.019	.539			
Balance work/family	.061	.044			
Neighbourhood	.021	.356			

Table A11.4: Correlations and Anxiety: Gender Differences

	Males	P=	Females	p=		Males	p=	Females	p=
PWI	-.054	.103	-.045	.164	**NWI**	-.031	.357	.005	.873
Standard of living	-.064	.050	.008	.794	Economic situation	-.050	.131	-.015	.648
Health	-.065	.047	-.090	**.005**	Environment	-.030	.356	-.002	.941
Achievements	-.028	.396	-.019	.561	Social conditions	.024	.470	-.011	.738
Personal relationships	.042	.195	.007	.832	Government	-.061	.061	.009	.798
Safety	-.100	**.002**	-.069	.030	Business	.028	.401	-.004	.911
Community connect	.009	.788	.052	.106	National security	.025	.459	-.006	.850
Future security	-.061	.064	-.038	.234	**Life in Australia**	-.062	.058	-.018	.572
Life as a whole	-.008	.813	.036	.256	Political support	.069	.058	.092	**.014**
Own happiness	.001	.974	-.041	.196					
Work security	-.079	.054	.015	.737	Influence of Bali attack (If feel sad to attack)	.273	**.000**	.398	**.000**
Confident another job	-.076	.068	.041	.360					
Balance work/family	.006	.112	.051	.245					
Neighbourhood	-.007	.839	.027	.393					

Table A11.5: 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
Anxiety 8 or less	165	249	344	243	123	84	1208
(%)	13.7%	20.6%	28.5%	20.1%	10.2%	7.0%	82.8%
Anxiety 9 or more	49	63	69	40	13	17	251
(%)	19.5%	25.1%	27.5%	15.9%	5.2%	6.8%	17.2%
Total	214	312	413	283	136	101	1459
(%)	14.7%	21.4%	28.3%	19.4%	9.3%	6.9%	100.0%

$\chi 2(5,1459) = 14.360, p=.013$

Table A11.6: Anxiety x Gender: Distribution

	Gender Male	Female	Total
Anxiety 8 or less (N)	818	766	1584
(%)	51.6%	48.4%	82.1%
Anxiety 9 or more (N)	125	220	345
(%)	36.2%	63.8%	17.9%
Total (N)	943	986	1929
(%)	48.9%	51.1%	100.0%

$\chi 2(1,1929) = 26.921, p=.000$

Table A11.7: Anxiety x Age: Distribution

	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-75	76+	Total
Anxiety 8 or less	159	243	322	301	273	164	106	1568
(%)	10.1%	15.5%	20.5%	19.2%	17.4%	10.5%	6.8%	82.1%
Anxiety 9 or more	14	38	74	77	73	35	31	342
(%)	4.1%	11.1%	21.6%	22.5%	21.3%	10.2%	9.1%	17.9%
Total (N)	173	281	396	378	346	199	137	1910
(%)	9.1%	14.7%	20.7%	19.8%	18.1%	10.4%	7.2%	100.0%

$\chi 2(6,1910) = 21.222, p=.002$

Table A11.8: High and Low Anxiety: Personal Domains

	Group	N	Mean	SD	p =
PWB	Anxiety 8 or less	1545	76.24	10.98	.003
	Anxiety 9 or more	328	73.83	13.86	
Standard of living	Anxiety 8 or less	1583	77.88	16.35	.627
	Anxiety 9 or more	345	77.33	19.32	
Health	Anxiety 8 or less	1584	76.26	18.72	.000
	Anxiety 9 or more	344	70.26	23.28	
Achievements in life	Anxiety 8 or less	1579	75.10	16.01	.221
	Anxiety 9 or more	343	73.73	19.24	
Personal relationships	Anxiety 8 or less	1580	81.11	17.51	.393
	Anxiety 9 or more	345	82.09	19.66	
Safety	Anxiety 8 or less	1580	79.89	15.70	.000
	Anxiety 9 or more	343	74.81	21.76	
Community connectedness	Anxiety 8 or less	1572	71.01	18.51	.606
	Anxiety 9 or more	342	71.67	21.86	
Future security	Anxiety 8 or less	1565	72.08	18.59	.001
	Anxiety 9 or more	333	67.93	21.61	
Life as a Whole	Anxiety 8 or less	1580	78.15	16.08	.719
	Anxiety 9 or more	345	78.55	19.51	
Own Happiness	Anxiety 8 or less	1584	80.56	16.30	.526
	Anxiety 9 or more	344	79.83	20.16	
Work Security	Anxiety 8 or less	938	72.47	23.39	.577
	Anxiety 9 or more	173	71.39	24.22	
Confident another job	Anxiety 8 or less	921	67.24	27.24	.933
	Anxiety 9 or more	169	67.46	30.76	
Balance work/family	Anxiety 8 or less	928	69.43	19.95	947
	Anxiety 9 or more	173	69.31	22.58	
Neighbourhood	Anxiety 8 or less	1575	79.02	17.20	.689
	Anxiety 9 or more	345	78.52	21.43	

Table A11.9: High and Low Anxiety: National Domains

	Group	N	Mean	SD	p =
NWB	Anxiety 8 or less	1432	62.30	14.16	.000
	Anxiety 9 or more	300	58.42	17.02	
Economic situation	Anxiety 8 or less	1540	66.87	17.20	.001
	Anxiety 9 or more	335	62.72	21.82	
Environment	Anxiety 8 or less	1563	60.31	18.05	.001
	Anxiety 9 or more	337	55.93	21.54	
Social conditions	Anxiety 8 or less	1560	63.08	17.04	.006
	Anxiety 9 or more	336	59.76	20.47	
Government	Anxiety 8 or less	1559	56.70	24.52	.002
	Anxiety 9 or more	337	51.42	29.00	
Business	Anxiety 8 or less	1512	61.41	17.51	.011
	Anxiety 9 or more	324	58.09	21.95	
National security	Anxiety 8 or less	1538	65.53	17.78	.071
	Anxiety 9 or more	328	63.14	22.47	
Life in Australia	Anxiety 8 or less	1571	83.18	16.13	.292
	Anxiety 9 or more	335	81.91	20.78	
Political support	Anxiety 8 or less	1211	72.49	19.86	.000
	Anxiety 9 or more	249	78.11	21.23	

Table A11.10: Anxiety x Household Structure – Distribution

	live alone	live as single parent	live with partner	live with partner plus other(s)	live with non-partner	live with parent(s)	Total
Anxiety 8 or less	226	57	537	540	95	99	1554
(%)	14.5%	3.7%	34.6%	34.7%	6.1%	6.4%	82.3%
Anxiety 9 or more	51	18	108	124	22	11	334
(%)	15.3%	5.4%	32.3%	37.1%	6.6%	3.3%	17.7%
Total (N)	277	75	645	664	117	110	1888
(%)	14.7%	4.0%	34.2%	35.2%	6.2%	5.8%	100.0%

$\chi 2(5,1888) = 7.555$, $p = .183$
(Note: Cell size < 30)

Table A11.11: Anxiety x Relationship Status – Distribution

	Never married	De facto/ Living together	Married	Separated/ Not divorced	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Anxiety 8 or less	257	119	936	41	95	85	1533
(%)	16.8%	7.8%	61.1%	2.7%	6.2%	5.5%	82.0%
Anxiety 9 or more	45	21	208	11	24	27	336
(%)	13.4%	6.3%	61.9%	3.3%	7.1%	8.0%	18.0%
Total (N)	302	140	1144	52	119	112	1869
(%)	16.2%	7.5%	61.2%	2.8%	6.4%	6.0%	100.0%

$\chi 2(5,1869) = 6.410$, $p = .268$
(Note: Cell size < 30)

Appendix A12. Bali Bombing and September 11 Recall Sadness

Table A12.1: The percentage of people feeling sad when recalling S11 or Bali

	September 2001	March 2002	August 2002	November 2002	February 2003	May 2003
Event recalled	S11	S11	S11	Bali	Bali	Bali
Total N	1790	1261	986	1494	1257	1154
% of Total	90.7%	62.8%	50.0%	76.1%	63.8%	59.1%
N of Males (within gender)	622	393	418	672	574	510
% of males	85.6%	54.1%	43.3%	69.4%	59.1%	53.6%
N of females (within gender)	1168	868	568	822	683	644
% of females	93.7%	67.8%	56.4%	82.6%	68.3%	64.5%
% females - % males	8.3	13.7	13.1	13.2	9.2	10.9

Male vs Female across Survey
$\chi^2(5,7942) = 104.417, p=.000$

Table A12.2: Gender x Age Effects on Bali Sadness: Distribution

	Yes sadder by Bali				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total
18-25 (N)	47	50.5%	46	49.5%	93
26-35 (N)	65	45.5%	78	54.5%	143
36-45 (N)	97	40.6%	142	59.4%	239
46-55 (N)	96	44.4%	120	55.6%	216
56-65 (N)	98	45.2%	119	54.8%	217
66-75 (N)	61	46.9%	69	53.1%	130
76+ (N)	42	39.3%	65	60.7%	107
Total (N)	506	44.2%	639	55.8%	1145

$\chi^2(6,1145) = 4.411, p=.621$

Table A12.3: Income x Bali Sadness: Distribution within Income Group

	<$15	$15-30	$30-60	$60-90	$91+	Total
S5 November 2002						
N	118	181	252	142	91	784
% saddened	15.1%	23.1%	32.1%	18.1%	11.6%	
S6 February 2003						
N	143	207	308	179	148	985
% saddened	14.5%	21.0%	31.3%	18.2%	15.0%	
S7 May 2003						
N	150	203	232	157	114	856
% saddened	17.5%	23.7%	27.1%	18.3%	13.3%	

$\chi 2(8,2625) = 12.447, p=.132$
NB: Total N for S6, S7 >S5 due to different item to measure income.

Table A12.4: Strength of Sadness When Recalling Terrorist Attacks

	September 11			Bali		
	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7
N	1,790	1233	968	1,487	1250	1145
Mean	71.86	70.48	69.15	70.95	70.10	71.16
SD	26.64	24.07	22.32	23.16	22.98	21.87

Table A12.5: Strength of Terrorist Attack Sadness x Age

	Age	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-75	76+
S11	N	213	273	368	363	248	204	121
(Survey 2)	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
S11	N	97	135	205	255	226	174	89
(Survey 3)	Mean	68.14	67.93	67.76	71.18	70.71	73.45	75.62
	SD	20.78	22.79	24.87	24.56	24.41	25.14	22.66
S11	N	100	128	187	190	157	97	70
(Survey 4)	Mean	67.60	68.91	68.50	68.05	68.66	73.09	71.14
	SD	20.11	20.93	22.12	23.25	23.75	22.38	22.94
Bali	N	145	231	298	290	230	189	80
(Survey 5)	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	N	111	175	262	239	215	150	73
(Survey 6)	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
Bali	N	93	143	239	214	217	130	101
(Survey 7)	Mean	66.56	69.72	69.41	70.47	73.09	72.69	76.53
	SD	21.29	20.52	22.28	23.05	22.01	20.68	21.09
Mean of total		67.54	68.73	69.52	70.53	71.60	73.17	74.45

Survey 2: F(6,1789) = .776, p=.596
Survey 3: F(6,1180) = 2.001, p=.063
Survey 4: F(6,928) = .791, p=.577
Survey 5: F(6,1462) = 4.453, p=.000
Survey 6: F(6,1224) = 1.958, p=.069
Survey 7: F(6,1136) = 2.498, p=.021 (No significant post-hoc tests)

Surveys 2-7 combined: F(6,7718) = 7.963, p=.000
56-65 > 18-25, p=.005
66-75 > 18-25, p=.000
66-75 > 26-35, p=.001
66-75 > 36-45, p=.008
76+ > 18-25, p=.000
76+ > 26-35, p=.000
76+ > 36-45, p=.001

Table A12.6: Gender x Bali Sadness: Degree of Sadness

		N	Mean	SD	p=
Survey 2	Male	622	68.73	26.90	.000
	Female	1168	73.53	26.36	
Survey 3	Male	384	69.56	24.88	.366
	Female	849	70.90	23.71	
Survey 4	Male	414	67.58	22.45	.059
	Female	554	70.32	22.17	
Survey 5	Male	670	69.19	22.81	.008
	Female	817	72.39	23.35	
Survey 6	Male	573	68.94	23.25	.100
	Female	677	71.08	22.72	
Survey 7	Male	509	69.90	21.84	.081
	Female	636	72.17	21.86	

Surveys 2-7 combined: F(1,7871) =28.831, p=.000

Table A12.7: Income Across Multi Surveys: Strength of Sadness

		Income Group <$15,000	$15-$30	$30-$60	$60-$90	$90,000+
Survey 2	N	378	415	320	283	184
(S11)	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
(S11)	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
(S11)	Mean	72.40	70.82	67.93	69.53	64.65
	SD	23.45	22.93	21.64	21.21	19.80
Survey 5	N	116	180	252	142	111
(Bali)	Mean	74.57	72.94	67.34	69.65	69.82
	SD	24.08	22.98	23.99	22.10	22.32
Survey 6	N	143	207	307	178	148
(Bali)	Mean	71.40	70.82	69.61	67.98	69.73
	SD	23.60	23.38	23.88	22.05	21.19
Survey 7	N	145	201	231	157	114
(Bali)	Mean	74.41	73.83	69.00	67.13	68.33
	SD	23.12	21.14	21.13	21.37	22.81
Survey Mean		72.98	71.96	69.00	69.13	68.26

Survey 2: F(4,1789) = .145, p=.965
Survey 3: Welch(4,1232) = 1.109, p=.351
Survey 4: F(4,967) =1 630, p=.165
Survey 5: F(4,780) = 2.803, p=.025
Survey 6: F(4,982) = .558, p=.693
Survey 7: F(4,847) = 3.838, p=.004 (No significant post-hoc tests)

Surveys 2-7 combined: Welch(4,6598) = 5.883, p=.000
<$15K > $30-$60K, p=.004
<$15K > $60-$90K, p=.009
<$15K > $90+K, p=.012

Appendix A13. Life Events

Table A13.1: The proportion of people experiencing a recent personal life event

	April 2001	September 2001	March 2002	August 2002	November 2002	February 2003	May 2003
N (total sample)	1974	1973	2030	1986	1966	1979	1965
N (reporting event)	971	1090	939	843	928	1078	964
% of total	**49.2**	**55.2**	**46.4**	**42.6**	**47.3**	**54.6**	**49.3**

Table A13.2: 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	May 2003
a happy event							
N	501	391	426	381	401	561	445
%	**25.4**	**19.8**	**21.1**	**19.2**	**20.4**	**28.4**	**22.7**
a sad event							
N	470	699	513	462	527	517	519
%	**23.8**	**35.4**	**25.4**	**23.3**	**26.8**	**26.2**	**26.5**

Table A13.3: Gender Differences in Life Events Across the Four Surveys

	April 2001			September 2001			March 2002			August 2002			November 2002			February 2003			May 2003		
	Male	Female	Total	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	954	1,003	1,957
HAPPY																					
N	220	281	501	158	233	391	156	270	426	179	202	381	193	208	401	291	270	561	217	228	445
% 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**		**48.8**	**51.2**	
SAD																					
N	175	295	470	228	471	699	170	343	513	206	256	462	231	296	527	241	276	517	223	296	519
% 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**		**43.0**	**57.0**	
TOTAL	395	576	971	386	704	1,090	326	613	939	385	458	843	424	504	928	532	546	1,078	440	524	964
%	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	46.1	52.2	49.3

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 = 3.245, df=2, p=.080
May 2003:	Chi-square = 2.974, df=2, p=.088

Table A13.4: Correlations (r) Between Happy/Sad Events and Personal Domains x Gender

	Male		Happy minus sad	Female		Happy minus sad
	Happy %	Sad %		Happy %	Sad %	
PWI						
Standard Health						
Achievements						
Relationships	.503	-.804*	.690	.150	.162	.006
Safety	-.272	-.108	-.067	.558	-.174	.391
Community	-.015	-.214	.112	-.030	.352	-.193
Future Security						

Table A13.5: Difference Between the % of People Reporting Happy and Sad Events

		April 2001	September 2001	March 2002	August 2002	November 2002	February 2003	May 2003
Happy % Minus Sad %	Males	11.4	-18.2	-4.2	-7.0	-9.0	9.4	5.8
	Females	-2.4	-33.8	-12.0	-11.8	-17.4	-1.0	-5.8

Table A13.6: Life Event Intensity x Survey

Event Intensity	Survey	S1 April 2002	S2 September 2001	S3 March 2002	S4 August 2002	S5 November 2002	S6 February 2003	S7 May 2003	p=
A happy event	(Mean)	79.34	79.39	80.29	80.90	80.55	82.06	81.64	.079
	(SD)	16.74	17.81	17.65	16.51	16.18	16.30	14.88	
	(N)	501	391	420	379	401	559	445	
A sad event	(Mean)	65.21	69.16	71.48	71.53	68.28	69.40	71.52	.000
	(SD)	25.91	25.24	23.26	22.34	23.55	23.96	22.25	
	(N)	470	699	507	458	524	515	514	

A Happy Event: F(6,3089) = 1.886, p=.079

A Sad Event: Welch(6,3680) = 4.301, p=.000

S3 >S1, p=.002

S4 > S1, p = .002

S7 > S1, p=.001

Table A13.7 Life Event Distribution x Age

	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-75	76+	Total
Survey 1								
Sample N	207	316	436	409	238	219	148	1973
Event N	116	177	225	197	103	96	57	971
% of Total Sample								
Happy %	36.7	37.3	25.5	21.5	18.9	20.1	12.8	
Sad %	19.3	18.7	26.1	26.7	24.4	23.7	25.7	
Total Sample %	56.0	56.0	51.6	48.2	43.3	43.8	38.5	
Survey 2								
Sample N	244	307	404	400	270	218	130	1973
Event N	139	183	227	233	149	100	59	1090
% of Total Sample								
Happy %	26.6	25.1	18.3	17.8	20.4	15.1	12.3	
Sad %	30.3	34.5	37.9	40.5	34.8	30.7	33.1	
Total Sample %	56.9	59.6	56.2	58.3	55.2	45.9	45.4	
Survey 3								
Sample N	183	239	377	402	341	253	129	1924
Event N	82	130	177	194	157	110	44	894
% of Total Sample								
Happy %	24.6	26.8	23.3	23.4	16.7	15.8	11.6	
Sad %	20.2	27.6	23.6	24.9	29.3	27.7	22.5	
Total Sample %	44.8	54.4	46.9	48.3	46.0	43.5	34.1	
Survey 4								
Sample N	211	293	410	391	278	182	134	1899
Event N	88	120	164	189	121	76	58	816
% of Total Sample								
Happy %	26.1	23.2	15.6	20.7	18.7	16.5	14.9	
Sad %	15.6	17.7	24.4	27.6	24.8	25.3	28.4	
Total Sample %	41.7	41.0	40.0	48.3	43.5	41.8	43.3	
Survey 5								
Sample N	205	319	407	380	294	218	104	1927
Event N	99	164	190	189	130	102	37	911
% 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	46.7	49.7	44.2	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 7								
Sample N	176	284	398	378	348	204	147	1935
Event N	95	147	197	193	176	88	62	958
% of Total Sample								
Happy %	31.8	28.5	23.1	22.8	21.3	19.6	10.9	
Sad %	22.2	23.2	26.4	28.3	29.3	23.5	31.3	
Total Sample %	54.0	51.8	49.5	51.1	50.6	43.1	42.2	

Survey 1: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(6,971) = 40.810$, $p=.000$
Survey 2: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(6,1090) = 16.633$, $p=.011$
Survey 3: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(6,894) = 16.918$, $p=.010$
Survey 4: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(6,816) = 23.865$, $p=.001$
Survey 5: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(6,911) = 35.737$, $p=.000$
Survey 6: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(6,1060) = 56.478$, $p=.000$
Survey 7: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(6,958) = 22.701$, $p=.001$

	Combined samples						
	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-75	76+
Sample N	1,417	2,051	2,847	2,729	2,107	1,512	900
Event N	730	1,085	1,406	1,404	1,031	679	365
% of Total Sample							
Happy %	30.5	30.0	21.2	21.7	19.7	18.1	13.4
Sad %	20.9	22.8	28.1	29.8	29.0	26.7	27.2
Total Sample %	51.5	52.9	49.4	51.4	48.9	44.9	40.5
Happy % minus sad %	+9.5	+7.2	-7.9	-8.1	-9.3	-8.6	-13.8

Table A13.8 Life Event Distribution x Income

	<$15	$15-30	$30-60	$60-90	$90+	Total
Survey 2						
Sample N	408	462	592	307	204	1973
Event N	204	252	334	184	116	1090
% of Total Sample	50.0	54.5	56.4	59.9	56.9	
Happy %	16.2	21.9	19.9	20.2	21.6	
Sad %	33.8	32.7	36.5	39.7	35.3	
Happy %-Sad %						
Survey 3						
Sample N	326	435	535	257	470	2023
Event N	160	207	257	122	193	939
% of Total Sample	49.1	47.6	48.0	47.5	41.1	
Happy %	18.1	21.1	23.7	21.0	20.0	
Sad %	31.0	26.4	24.3	26.5	21.1	
Happy %-Sad %						
Survey 4						
Sample N	312	349	535	283	501	1980
Event N	137	156	232	117	201	843
% of Total Sample	43.9	44.7	43.4	41.3	40.1	
Happy %	15.1	22.3	20.7	18.4	18.6	
Sad %	28.8	22.3	22.6	23.0	21.6	
Happy %-Sad %						
Survey 5						
Sample N	138	234	331	195	126	1024
Event N	71	98	168	97	58	492
% of Total Sample	51.4	41.9	50.8	49.8	47.8	
Happy %	13.0	12.8	22.4	23.1	23.6	
Sad %	38.4	29.1	28.4	26.7	24.2	
Happy %-Sad %						
Survey 6						
Sample N	215	317	490	302	236	1560
Event N	121	185	274	150	136	866
% of Total Sample	56.3	58.4	55.9	49.7	57.8	
Happy %	25.1	24.0	31.2	30.8	28.9	
Sad %	31.2	34.4	24.7	18.9	28.9	
Happy %-Sad %						
Survey 7						
Sample N	222	316	416	283	241	1478
Event N	108	168	213	141	108	738
% of Total Sample	48.6	53.2	51.2	49.8	44.8	
Happy %	18.5	22.8	22.8	28.6	23.7	
Sad %	30.2	30.4	28.4	21.2	21.2	
Happy %-Sad %						

Survey 2: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(4,1090) = 3.673$, $p=.452$
Survey 3: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(4,939) = 7.354$, $p=.118$
Survey 4: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(4,843) = 8.739$, $p=.067$
Survey 5: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(4,492) = 15.176$, $p=.004$
Survey 6: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(4,866) = 19.114$, $p=.001$
Survey 7: % of Total Sample $\chi^2(4,738) = 12.815$, $p=.012$

	Combined Samples (Surveys 2-7)				
	<14%	15-30	31-60	61-90	90+
Sample N	1,621	2,113	2,899	1,627	1,778
Event N	801	1,066	1,478	811	812
% of Total Sample	49.4	50.4	51.0	49.8	45.7
Happy %	17.7	20.8	23.5	23.7	22.7
Sad %	32.2	29.2	27.5	26.0	25.4
Happy % minus sad %	-14.5	-8.4	-4.0	-2.3	-2.7

Table A13.9: Life Event Intensity x Survey

Event Intensity	Survey	S1 April 2002	S2 September 2001	S3 March 2002	S4 August 2002	S5 November 2002	S6 February 2003	S7 May 2003	p=
A happy event	(Mean)	79.34	79.39	80.29	80.90	80.55	82.06	81.64	.079
	(SD)	16.74	17.81	17.65	16.51	16.18	16.30	14.88	
	(N)	501	391	420	379	401	559	445	
A sad event	(Mean)	65.21	69.16	71.48	71.53	68.28	69.40	71.52	.000
	(SD)	25.91	25.24	23.26	22.34	23.55	23.96	22.25	
	(N)	470	699	507	458	524	515	514	

A Happy Event: F(6,3089) = 1.886, p=.079
A Sad Event: Welch(6,3680) = 4.301, p=.000
S3 >S1, p=.002
S4 > S1, p = .002
S7 > S1, p=.001

Table A13.10: Life Event Intensity x Gender

	Survey 6			Survey 7		
	Male	Female	p=	Male	Female	p=
Happy event						
Mean	79.41	84.91	.000	80.00	83.20	.023
SD	16.84	15.23		14.27	15.30	
N	290	269		217	228	
Sad event						
Mean	69.16	69.60	.836	70.78	72.06	.519
SD	23.41	24.47		22.59	22.02	
N	239	276		218	296	

Survey 6: *A Happy Event: F(1,557) = 16.275, p=.000*
A Sad Event: F(1,513) = .043, p=.836
Survey 7: *A Happy Event: F(1,443) = 5.197, p=.023*
A Sad Event: F(1,512) = .417, p=.519

Table A13.11: Age Effects on Life Event Intensity

	Survey 6			Survey 7		
Happy Event	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
18-25	74	77.43	18.36	56	80.18	15.19
26-35	120	84.92	16.55	81	81.36	15.15
36-45	94	82.77	16.81	92	81.52	14.60
46-55	92	80.98	13.99	86	83.14	14.16
56-65	90	80.67	16.54	74	80.14	15.30
66-75	56	84.11	14.49	40	82.50	14.81
76+	22	88.64	10.82	16	85.63	17.11
	F(6,541) = 2.621, p=.016 *No sign. Post-hocs*			F(6,438) = .578, p=.748		
Sad Event	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
18-25	37	71.08	18.22	39	63.85	24.99
26-35	44	74.55	19.70	66	72.42	25.24
36-45	131	71.76	23.19	105	70.76	22.09
46-55	115	63.91	29.28	106	74.43	19.28
56-65	104	67.31	23.12	100	70.60	22.82
66-75	51	75.69	19.21	47	74.68	22.25
76+	26	66.15	24.34	45	70.22	20.61
	Welch (6,501) = 2.380, p=.032 *No sign. Post-hocs*			F(6,501) = 1.327, p=.243		

Table A13.12: Life Event Intensity x Income

	Income	<$15,000	$15,000-$30,000	$30,000-$60,000	$60,000-$90,000	$90,000-$120,000	>$120,000	p=
A happy event	(Mean)	84.63	84.03	80.84	81.60	78.97	79.29	.343
	(SD)	14.33	15.98	13.66	14.44	12.35	15.38	
	(N)	41	72	95	81	29	28	
A sad event	(Mean)	74.93	71.16	72.97	68.67	61.54	77.50	.081
	(SD)	24.70	21.73	20.77	23.32	23.78	21.92	
	(N)	67	95	118	60	26	24	

Survey 7: *A Happy Event: F(5,340) = 1.132, p=.343*
A Sad Event: F(5,384) = 1.979, p=.081

Appendix A14. 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 A15. Questionnaire

Survey #7 Questionnaire

The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index- May 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 female/male who had the most recent birthday, and is at least 18 years old?"

"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?"

Not interested	Not speaking English

From Date	19/05/2003	From Time	2:11:54 PM	
To Date	19/05/2003	To Time	2:11:54 PM	
Ask for name		Operators Name	AUSTUNITY\G	Nominate Call-Back

"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 inform 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 own happiness?
   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10 Do you earn money from the work you do?
   Yes ☐ No ☐ **[If NO go to Item 14]**

11. How satisfied are you with security of your job or work?
    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

12. If you lost your current job, how satisfied are you that you could get another job doing much the same kind of work?
    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

13. How satisfied are you with the balance between your work and family?
    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

14. Thinking now about the neighbourhood where you live
    On a scale from 0 to 10, How satisfied are you with your neighbourhood?
    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

(National well-being)

(National - Abstract)

"Turning now to life in Australia----------"

15. 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-----

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22. 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 from 0 to 10?

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

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

[**If 'yes'**]

On a scale from 0 to 10, how strong would you rate this sadness?

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

24. On a scale from 0 to 10, how anxious are you about the state of the world?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Not at all anxious very anxious

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. How old is the youngest person in your household? ☐

28. If a federal election were held next Saturday, how would you vote?

Liberal
National
Labor
Green
Democrat
Other
Don't know / Unsure

29. On a scale from 0 to 10, how strong is your support for that party?
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

30. I am going to ask who you live with. Do you live---------

:alone
:as a single parent
:with your partner
:with your partner and another person (child or adult)
:with another person / people not your partner
:with one or both of your parents

31. What is your marital status now?
Never married
De facto or living together
Married
Separated but not divorced
Divorced
Widowed

32 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

33. 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.