



Federal vote intention and public opinion

6 to 11 December, 2023

RedBridge Group

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Key findings

- The Labor Party still leads on two-party preferred, but support now look much like the 2022 election results.
- On two-party terms, Labor leads with those who are experiencing a great deal of financial stress. This is largely driven by the large primary votes for The Greens and other parties and candidates, much of which flows back to Labor, rather than direct primary support. Coalition support is very low among voters aged 18-34 (with a lower primary vote than the Greens, and only a third of the two-party vote) and those who do not own their own home (37 per cent two-party preferred).
- Just 33 per cent of voters agree the Labor government is focused on the right priorities, with 53 per cent disagreeing. The same number agree the opposition is ready for government (although slightly fewer disagree, with a larger share undecided).
- Voters who say their financial situation causes them stress are less likely to agree that the government has the right priorities.
- Just 23 per cent of soft and undecided voters agree the government has the right priorities, slightly less than the 26 per cent who agree the opposition is ready for government.
- Cost of living dominates voter priorities, with 48 per cent ranking it as their top issue, and a total of 83 per cent listing it as one of their top three concerns facing Australia. This is followed by housing affordability, which is ranked number one by 10 per cent of voters, and is in the top three of 45 per cent.
- Cost of living was ranked highly by voters of all parties, and those in the inner and outer suburbs, as well as rural and regional areas. It was particularly important for voters who reported experiencing a great deal of financial stress, younger voters and those who did not own their own home or were paying off a mortgage.
- Australians have mixed views on immigration. A majority (70 per cent) agree Australian cities are already too crowded, and 44 and 41 per cent respectively agree that immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system and that they take jobs from other Australians. However, majorities agree that immigrants strengthen the country through their hard work and talents (59 per cent), that it has a positive impact on the economy (56 per cent) and immigration make Australia stronger (54 per cent).
- Overall, 8 per cent of voters believe immigration should be increased, 36 per cent kept at its current level and 46 per cent would like to see it decreased. Pluralities of Labor and Greens voters want immigration maintained at its current level, while a majority of Coalition voters would like to see it decreased. There were no groups for which a plurality wants immigration increased.
- More Australians believe it will take at least another 12 months for an interest rate cut to occur (41 per cent) than think it will happen in the next year (35 per cent).
- Related to this, just 9 per cent believe inflation will return to the 2-3 per cent range in the next 12 months, with 17 per cent believing this will happen in one to two years, 18 per cent in two to three years, and 28 per cent in three or more years (and another 28 per cent were not sure).

Methodology

The fieldwork was conducted between 06 December and 11 December 2023, with the sample of $N = 2,010$ Australian citizens aged 18 and older who were enrolled to vote. All respondents were recruited over online panel to fill quotas based on age, gender, location (AEC region), education and vote at the 2022 federal election. Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education and location. The efficiency for these weights was 92 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 1847.

Based on this effective sample size, the margin of error (95 per cent confidence interval) for a 50 per cent result on the full sample is ± 2.3 per cent.

This is larger for subsets of the data, such as age or language spoken at home, and results based on these and similar breakdowns should be interpreted conservatively.

Vote intention questions were located immediately after demographic items and other questions used for screening and quotas. Preferences were allocated based on the flows from the 2022 federal election.

Undecided respondents were asked a leaner question. Those who refused to or were unable to provide a vote intention in both the initial question and leaner made up 9 per cent of the sample, and were excluded from published vote intention figures.

Detailed findings and question wording are contained in the following sections.

Vote intention

Question text

If a federal election for the House of Representatives were held today, which of the following would you give your first vote to?

1. Labor Party
2. Liberal Party shown in divisions where Liberals ran a candidate in 2022
3. National Party shown in division where Nationals ran a candidate in 2022
4. Liberal-National Party shown in Qld
5. Country Liberal Party shown in the NT
6. Greens
7. Other parties and candidates relevant options shown in divisions where they ran in 2022
8. Will not vote
9. Undecided

If answered 'Undecided' above

If you had to pick, which of these are you leaning towards?

1. Labor Party
2. Liberal Party shown in divisions where Liberals ran a candidate in 2022
3. National Party shown in division where Nationals ran a candidate in 2022
4. Liberal-National Party shown in Qld
5. Country Liberal Party shown in the NT
6. Greens
7. Other parties and candidates shown in divisions where they ran in 2022
8. Will not vote
9. Undecided

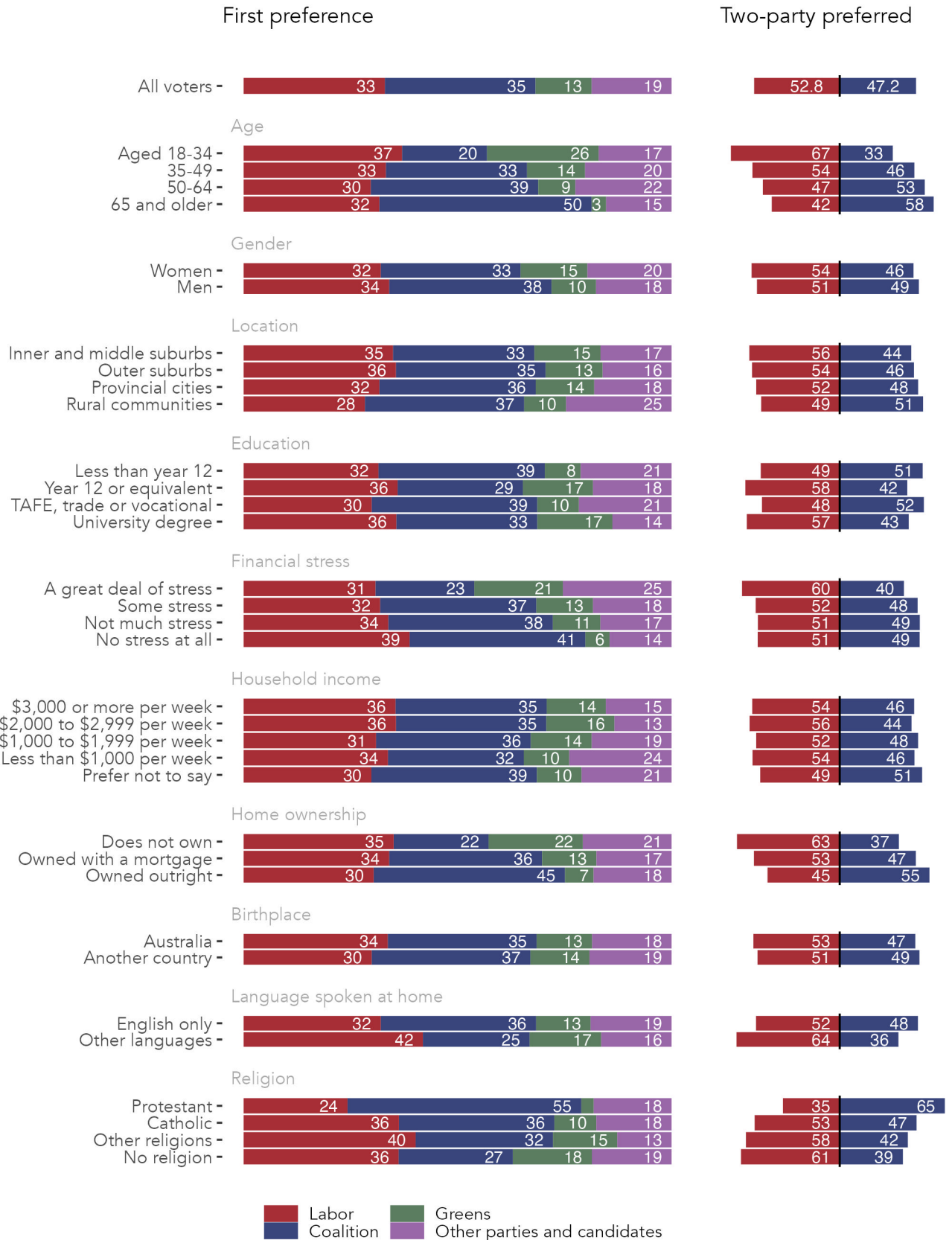


Figure 1: Vote intention for the House of Representatives, by individual characteristics.

Table 1: Vote intention for the House of Representatives

| | | Labor | Coalition | Greens | Other parties and candidates | LABOR 2PP |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------|--------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | All voters | 33 | 35 | 13 | 19 | 52.8 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| | Aged 18-34 | 37 | 20 | 26 | 17 | 67.0 |
| | 35-49 | 33 | 33 | 14 | 20 | 54.0 |
| | 50-64 | 30 | 39 | 9 | 22 | 47.0 |
| | 65 and older | 32 | 50 | 3 | 15 | 42.0 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| | Women | 32 | 33 | 15 | 20 | 54.0 |
| | Men | 34 | 38 | 10 | 18 | 51.0 |
| Location | | | | | | |
| | Inner and middle suburbs | 35 | 33 | 15 | 17 | 56.0 |
| | Outer suburbs | 36 | 35 | 13 | 16 | 54.0 |
| | Provincial cities | 32 | 36 | 14 | 18 | 52.0 |
| | Rural communities | 28 | 37 | 10 | 25 | 49.0 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| | Less than year 12 | 32 | 39 | 8 | 21 | 49.0 |
| | Year 12 or equivalent | 36 | 29 | 17 | 18 | 58.0 |
| | TAFE, trade or vocational | 30 | 39 | 10 | 21 | 48.0 |
| | University degree | 36 | 33 | 17 | 14 | 57.0 |
| Financial stress | | | | | | |
| | A great deal of stress | 31 | 23 | 21 | 25 | 60.0 |
| | Some stress | 32 | 37 | 13 | 18 | 52.0 |
| | Not much stress | 34 | 38 | 11 | 17 | 51.0 |
| | No stress at all | 39 | 41 | 6 | 14 | 51.0 |
| Household income | | | | | | |
| | \$3,000 or more per week | 36 | 35 | 14 | 15 | 54.0 |
| | \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 36 | 35 | 16 | 13 | 56.0 |
| | \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 31 | 36 | 14 | 19 | 52.0 |
| | Less than \$1,000 per week | 34 | 32 | 10 | 24 | 54.0 |
| | Prefer not to say | 30 | 39 | 10 | 21 | 49.0 |
| Home ownership | | | | | | |
| | Does not own | 35 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 63.0 |
| | Owned with a mortgage | 34 | 36 | 13 | 17 | 53.0 |
| | Owned outright | 30 | 45 | 7 | 18 | 45.0 |
| Birthplace | | | | | | |
| | Australia | 34 | 35 | 13 | 18 | 53.0 |
| | Another country | 30 | 37 | 14 | 19 | 51.0 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | | | |
| | English only | 32 | 36 | 13 | 19 | 52.0 |
| | Other languages | 42 | 25 | 17 | 16 | 64.0 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| | Protestant | 24 | 55 | 3 | 18 | 35.0 |
| | Catholic | 36 | 36 | 10 | 18 | 53.0 |
| | Other religions | 40 | 32 | 15 | 13 | 58.0 |
| | No religion | 36 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 61.0 |

Is the Albanese government focused on the right priorities?

Question text

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The Albanese federal Labor government is focused on the right priorities.

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Not sure

The Albanese government is focused on the right priorities

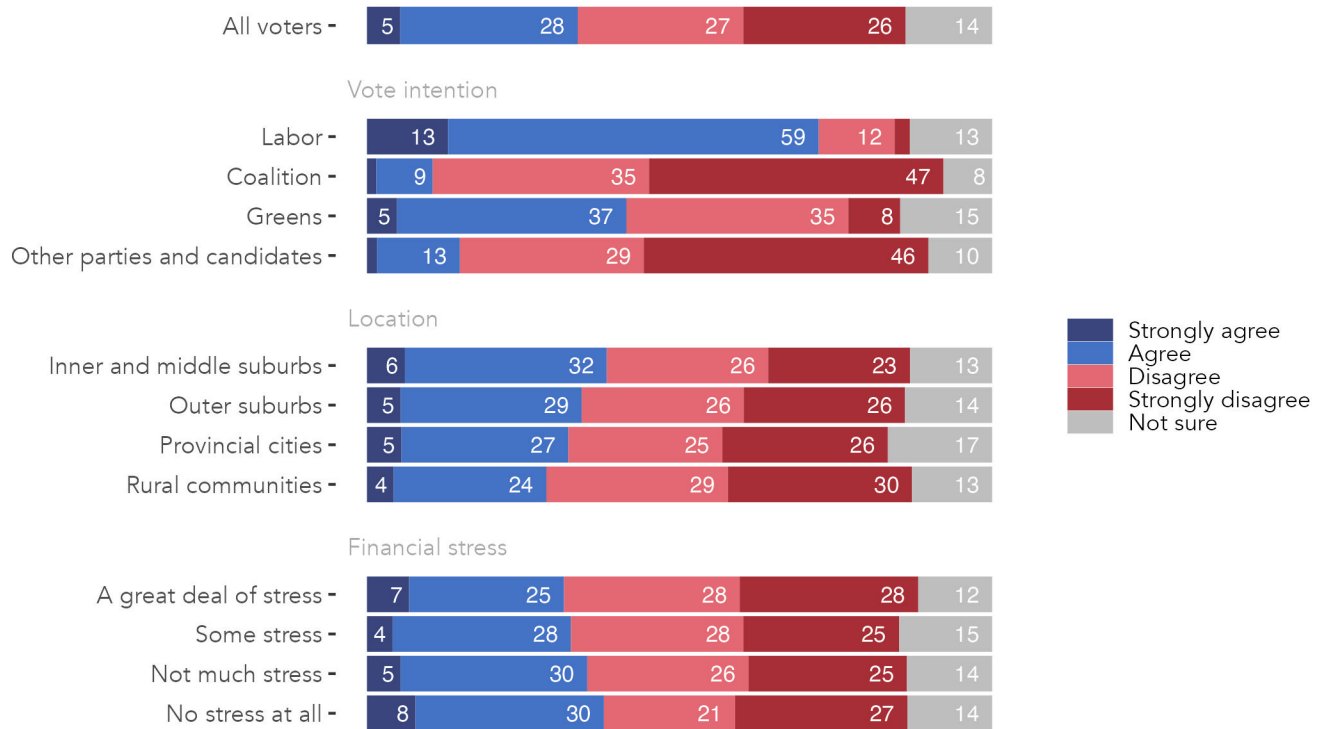


Figure 2: Share of voters who agree and disagree that the Albanese government is focused on the right priorities, by vote intention and location.

Table 2: Share of voters who agree and disagree that the Albanese government is focused on the right priorities, by vote intention and location.

| | | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | All voters | 5 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 14 |
| Vote intention | | | | | | |
| | Labor | 13 | 59 | 12 | 3 | 13 |
| | Coalition | 1 | 9 | 35 | 47 | 8 |
| | Greens | 5 | 37 | 35 | 8 | 15 |
| | Other parties and candidates | 2 | 13 | 29 | 46 | 10 |
| Location | | | | | | |
| | Inner and middle suburbs | 6 | 32 | 26 | 23 | 13 |
| | Outer suburbs | 5 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 14 |
| | Provincial cities | 5 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 17 |
| | Rural communities | 4 | 24 | 29 | 30 | 13 |
| Financial stress | | | | | | |
| | A great deal of stress | 7 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 12 |
| | Some stress | 4 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 15 |
| | Not much stress | 5 | 30 | 26 | 25 | 14 |
| | No stress at all | 8 | 30 | 21 | 27 | 14 |

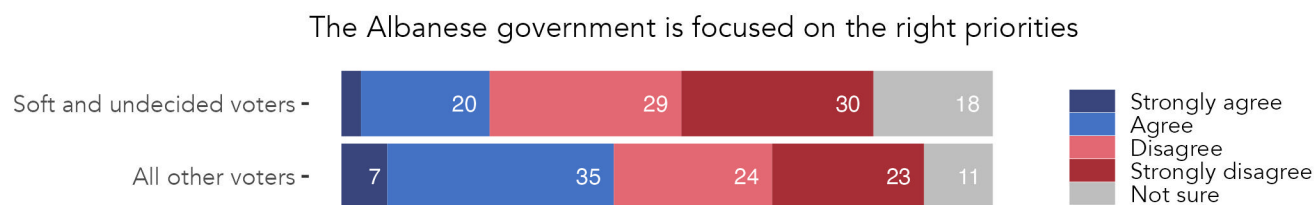


Figure 3: Share of soft and undecided voters, versus those more certain of their decision, who agree and disagree that the Albanese government is focused on the right priorities. Soft and undecided voters here are those who required a prompt to provide their vote intention, were still unable to select an option for whom they would vote when prompted with a leaner, or who had changed their vote choice since the last election.

The Albanese government is focused on the right priorities

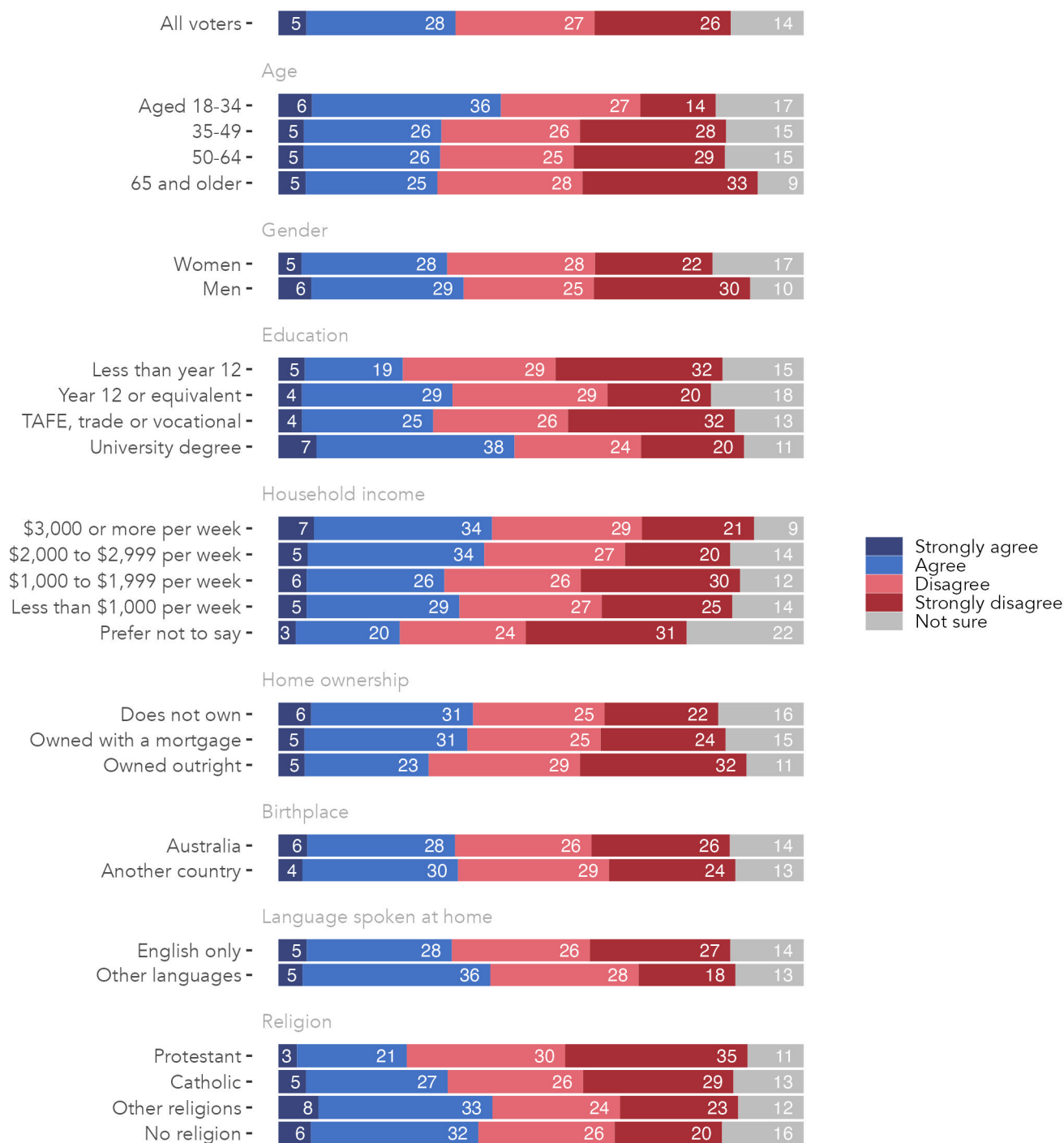


Figure 4: Share of voters who agree and disagree that the Albanese government is focused on the right priorities, by individual characteristics.

Table 3: Share of voters who agree and disagree that the Albanese government is focused on the right priorities, by individual characteristics.

| | | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Age | | | | | | |
| | Aged 18-34 | 6 | 36 | 27 | 14 | 17 |
| | 35-49 | 5 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 15 |
| | 50-64 | 5 | 26 | 25 | 29 | 15 |
| | 65 and older | 5 | 25 | 28 | 33 | 9 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| | Women | 5 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 17 |
| | Men | 6 | 29 | 25 | 30 | 10 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| | Less than year 12 | 5 | 19 | 29 | 32 | 15 |
| | Year 12 or equivalent | 4 | 29 | 29 | 20 | 18 |
| | TAFE, trade or vocational | 4 | 25 | 26 | 32 | 13 |
| | University degree | 7 | 38 | 24 | 20 | 11 |
| Household income | | | | | | |
| | \$3,000 or more per week | 7 | 34 | 29 | 21 | 9 |
| | \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 5 | 34 | 27 | 20 | 14 |
| | \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 6 | 26 | 26 | 30 | 12 |
| | Less than \$1,000 per week | 5 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 14 |
| | Prefer not to say | 3 | 20 | 24 | 31 | 22 |
| Home ownership | | | | | | |
| | Does not own | 6 | 31 | 25 | 22 | 16 |
| | Owned with a mortgage | 5 | 31 | 25 | 24 | 15 |
| | Owned outright | 5 | 23 | 29 | 32 | 11 |
| Birthplace | | | | | | |
| | Australia | 6 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 14 |
| | Another country | 4 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 13 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | | | |
| | English only | 5 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 14 |
| | Other languages | 5 | 36 | 28 | 18 | 13 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| | Protestant | 3 | 21 | 30 | 35 | 11 |
| | Catholic | 5 | 27 | 26 | 29 | 13 |
| | Other religions | 8 | 33 | 24 | 23 | 12 |
| | No religion | 6 | 32 | 26 | 20 | 16 |

Is the Coalition ready for government?

Question text

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The federal Coalition opposition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government.

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Not sure

The Coalition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government

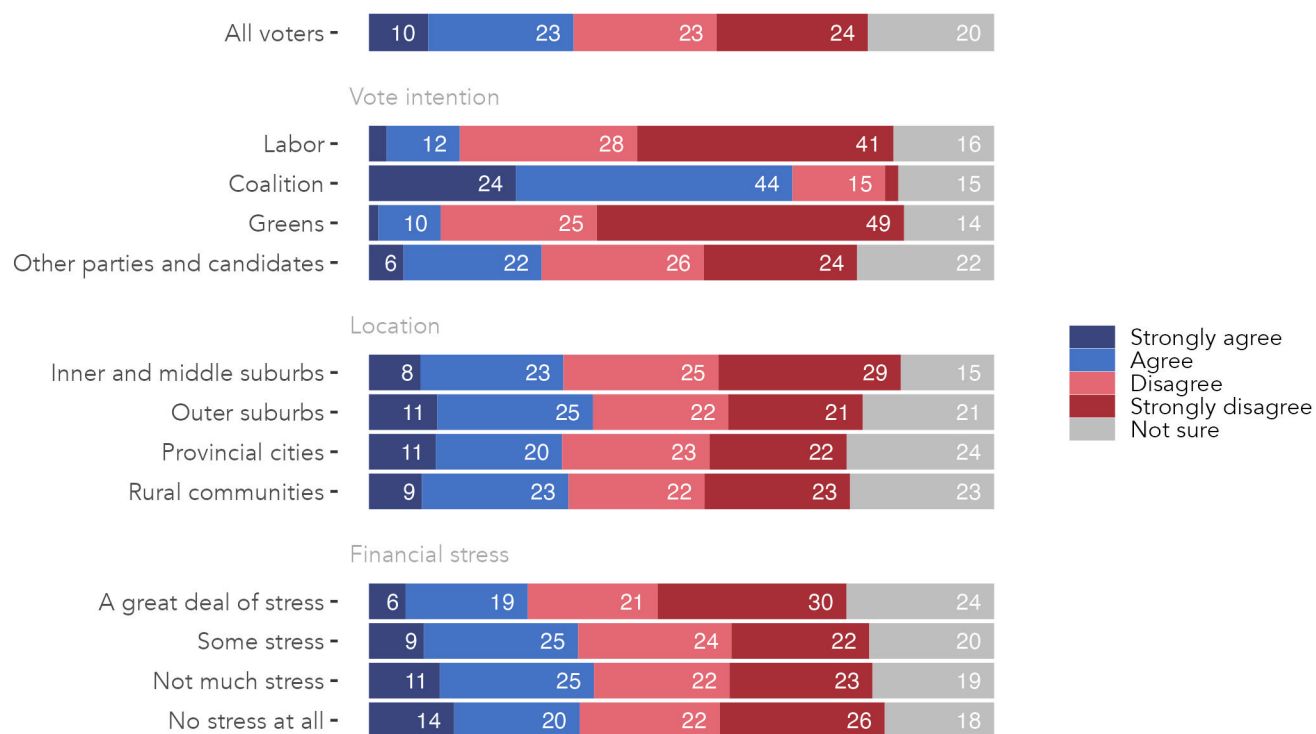


Figure 5: Share of voters who agree and disagree that the Coalition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government, by vote intention and location.

Table 4: Share of voters who agree and disagree that the Coalition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government, by vote intention and location.

| | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| All voters | 10 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 20 |
| Vote intention | | | | | |
| Labor | 3 | 12 | 28 | 41 | 16 |
| Coalition | 24 | 44 | 15 | 2 | 15 |
| Greens | 2 | 10 | 25 | 49 | 14 |
| Other parties and candidates | 6 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| Location | | | | | |
| Inner and middle suburbs | 8 | 23 | 25 | 29 | 15 |
| Outer suburbs | 11 | 25 | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| Provincial cities | 11 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 24 |
| Rural communities | 9 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 23 |
| Financial stress | | | | | |
| A great deal of stress | 6 | 19 | 21 | 30 | 24 |
| Some stress | 9 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 20 |
| Not much stress | 11 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 19 |
| No stress at all | 14 | 20 | 22 | 26 | 18 |

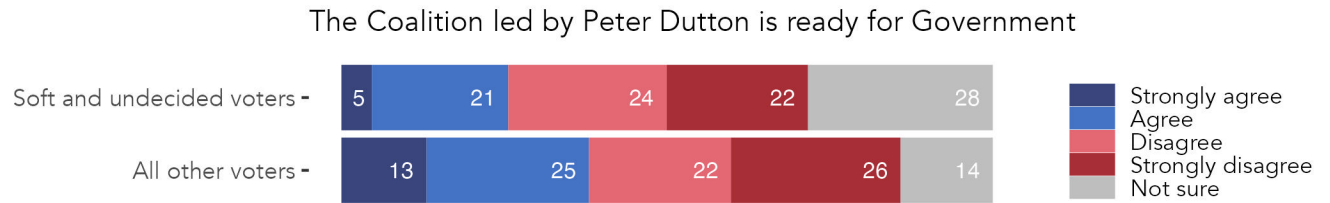


Figure 6: Share of soft and undecided voters, versus those more certain of their decision, who agree and disagree that the Coalition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government. Soft and undecided voters here are those who required a prompt to provide their vote intention, were still unable to select an option for whom they would vote when prompted with a leaner, or who had changed their vote choice since the last election.

The Coalition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government

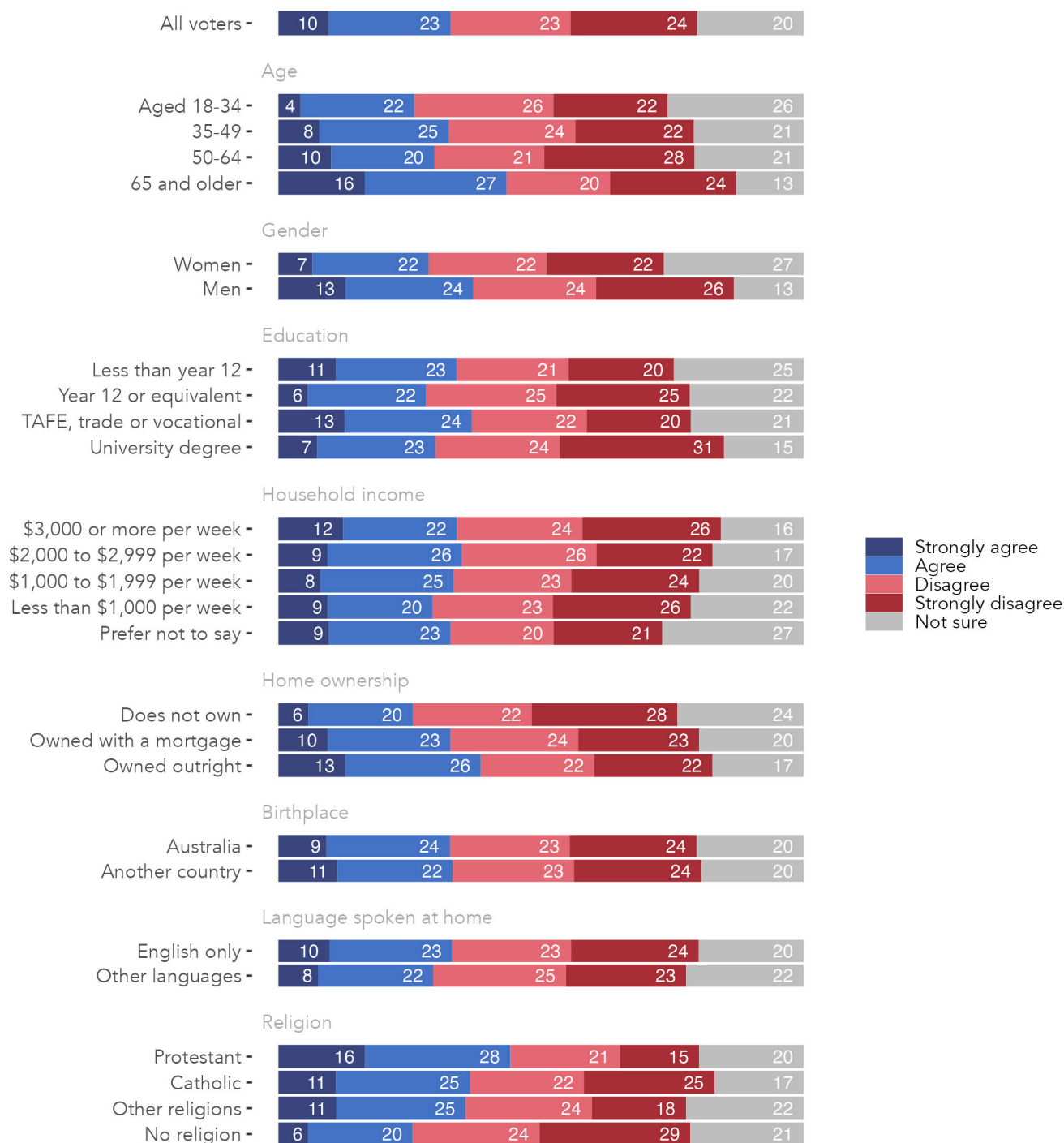


Figure 7: Share of voters who agree and disagree that the Coalition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government, by individual characteristics.

Table 5: Share of voters who agree and disagree that the Coalition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government, by individual characteristics.

| | | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | All voters | 10 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 20 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| | Aged 18-34 | 4 | 22 | 26 | 22 | 26 |
| | 35-49 | 8 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 |
| | 50-64 | 10 | 20 | 21 | 28 | 21 |
| | 65 and older | 16 | 27 | 20 | 24 | 13 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| | Women | 7 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 27 |
| | Men | 13 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 13 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| | Less than year 12 | 11 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 25 |
| | Year 12 or equivalent | 6 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 22 |
| | TAFE, trade or vocational | 13 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 21 |
| | University degree | 7 | 23 | 24 | 31 | 15 |
| Household income | | | | | | |
| | \$3,000 or more per week | 12 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 16 |
| | \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 9 | 26 | 26 | 22 | 17 |
| | \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 8 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 20 |
| | Less than \$1,000 per week | 9 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 22 |
| | Prefer not to say | 9 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 27 |
| Home ownership | | | | | | |
| | Does not own | 6 | 20 | 22 | 28 | 24 |
| | Owned with a mortgage | 10 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 20 |
| | Owned outright | 13 | 26 | 22 | 22 | 17 |
| Birthplace | | | | | | |
| | Australia | 9 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 20 |
| | Another country | 11 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 20 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | | | |
| | English only | 10 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 20 |
| | Other languages | 8 | 22 | 25 | 23 | 22 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| | Protestant | 16 | 28 | 21 | 15 | 20 |
| | Catholic | 11 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 17 |
| | Other religions | 11 | 25 | 24 | 18 | 22 |
| | No religion | 6 | 20 | 24 | 29 | 21 |

Most important issues

Question text

Right now, what are the top 3 most important issues currently facing Australia?

Where the most important issue is ranked 1, the second most important 2, and the third most important 3, and so on.

Ranking; randomise 1-11

1. Climate change
2. Cost of living
3. Housing affordability
4. Public transport
5. Healthcare
6. Roads and traffic
7. Crime
8. The economy
9. Immigration
10. Interest rates
11. Education
12. Something else (please specify) Fixed; free text response

Top 3 issues facing Australia

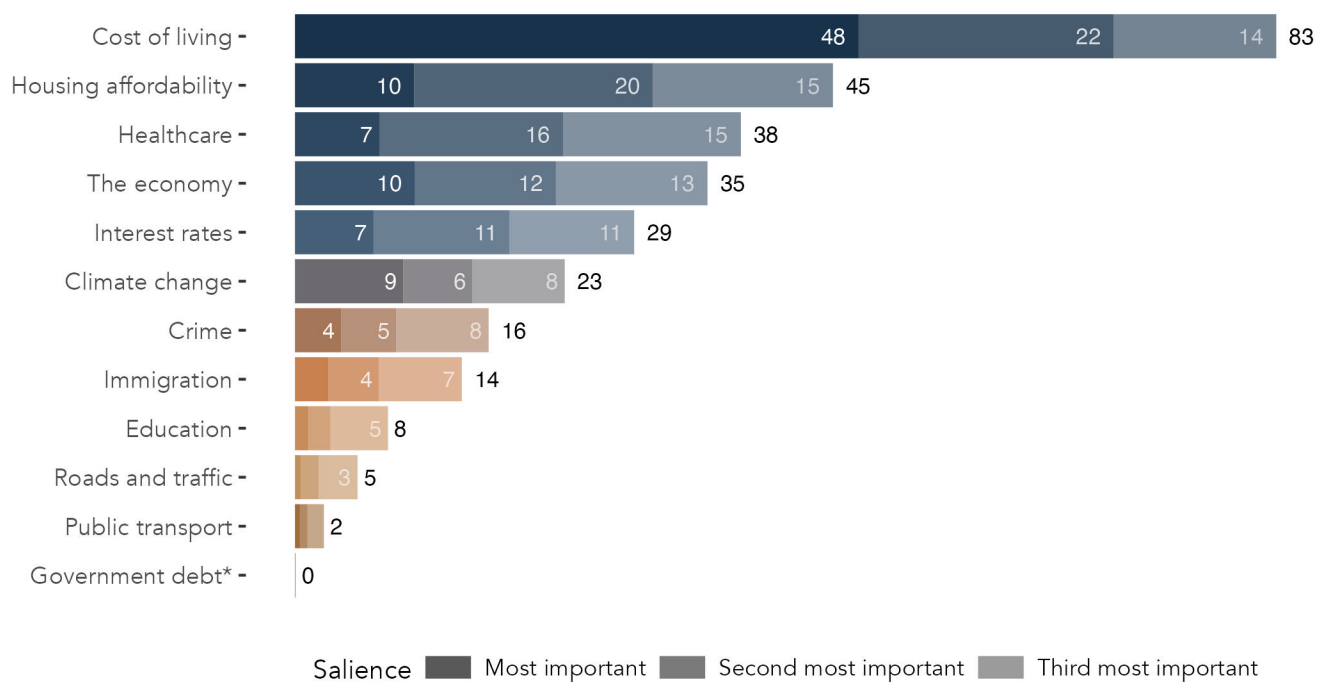


Figure 8: The three most important issues currently facing Australia. Numbers in black at the end of each row indicate the total share of voters ranking the option as one of the three most important issues. *Government debt was not listed as an option, but was offered by a few respondents as an unprompted answer.

Cost of living

Share ranking 'cost of living' as one of the three most important issues currently facing Australia

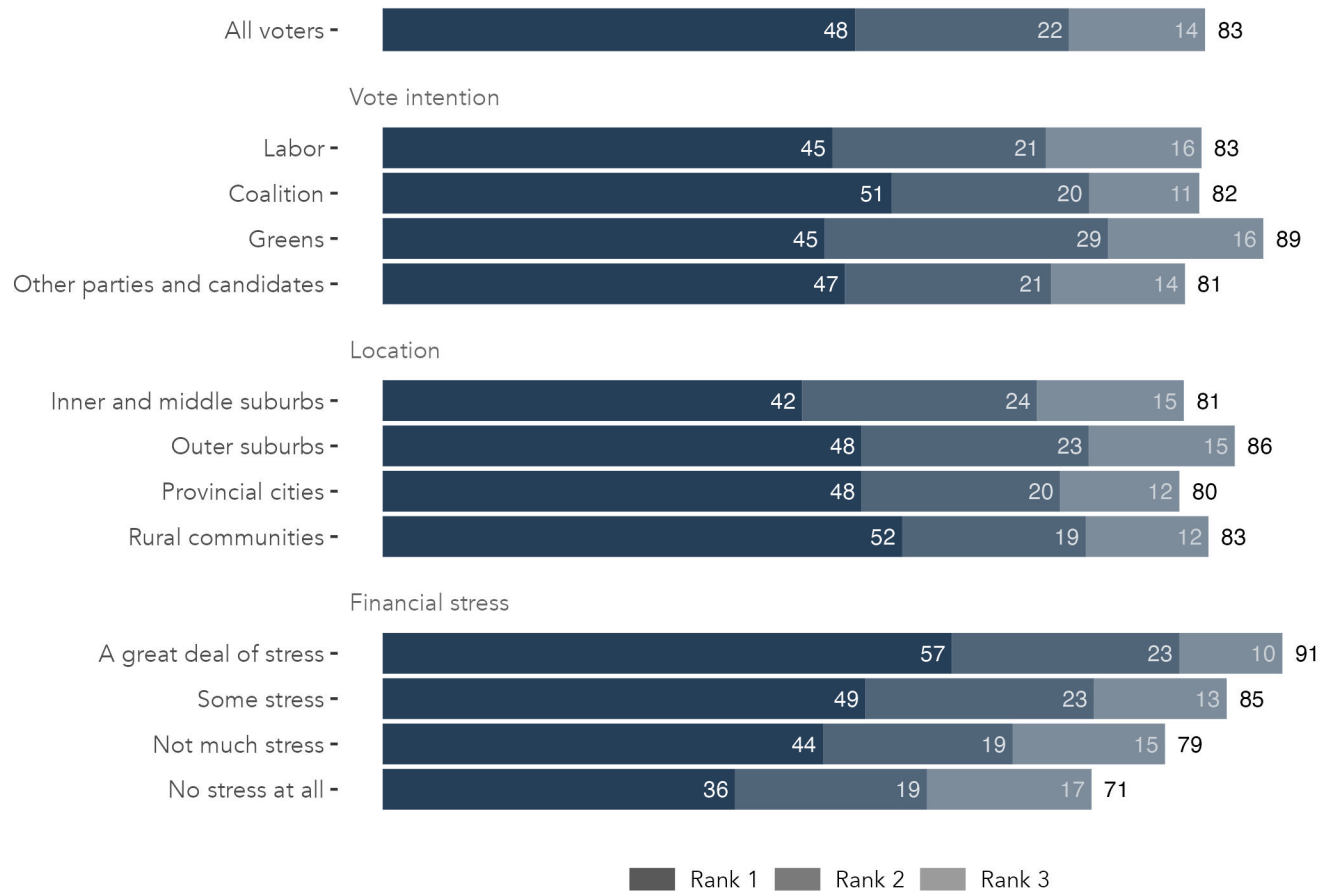


Figure 9: Share ranking 'cost of living' as one of the three most important issues currently facing Australia, by vote intention, location and financial stress. Numbers in black at the end of each row indicate the total share of voters ranking the option as one of their top three most important issues.

Table 6: Share ranking 'cost of living' as one of the three most important issues currently facing Victorian, by State vote intention, location and financial stress.

| | Rank 1 | Rank 2 | Rank 3 | Total |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| All voters | 48 | 22 | 14 | 83 |
| Vote intention | | | | |
| Labor | 45 | 21 | 16 | 83 |
| Coalition | 51 | 20 | 11 | 82 |
| Greens | 45 | 29 | 16 | 89 |
| Other parties and candidates | 47 | 21 | 14 | 81 |
| Location | | | | |
| Inner and middle suburbs | 42 | 24 | 15 | 81 |
| Outer suburbs | 48 | 23 | 15 | 86 |
| Provincial cities | 48 | 20 | 12 | 80 |
| Rural communities | 52 | 19 | 12 | 83 |
| Financial stress | | | | |
| A great deal of stress | 57 | 23 | 10 | 91 |
| Some stress | 49 | 23 | 13 | 85 |
| Not much stress | 44 | 19 | 15 | 79 |
| No stress at all | 36 | 19 | 17 | 71 |

Table 7: Share ranking 'cost of living' as one of the three most important issues currently facing Australia, by individual characteristics.

| | Rank 1 | Rank 2 | Rank 3 | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| All voters | 48 | 22 | 14 | 83 |
| Age | | | | |
| Aged 18-34 | 51 | 26 | 12 | 89 |
| 35-49 | 54 | 20 | 15 | 89 |
| 50-64 | 48 | 20 | 12 | 81 |
| 65 and older | 37 | 20 | 16 | 73 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Women | 48 | 22 | 14 | 84 |
| Men | 47 | 21 | 14 | 82 |
| Education | | | | |
| Less than year 12 | 49 | 17 | 13 | 79 |
| Year 12 or equivalent | 49 | 23 | 13 | 84 |
| TAFE, trade or vocational | 51 | 21 | 14 | 86 |
| University degree | 42 | 23 | 15 | 80 |
| Household income | | | | |
| \$3,000 or more per week | 46 | 20 | 16 | 82 |
| \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 46 | 24 | 16 | 86 |
| \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 50 | 24 | 9 | 84 |
| Less than \$1,000 per week | 47 | 18 | 15 | 81 |
| Prefer not to say | 46 | 20 | 15 | 81 |
| Home ownership | | | | |
| Does not own | 53 | 24 | 13 | 89 |
| Owned with a mortgage | 51 | 23 | 14 | 87 |
| Owned outright | 40 | 19 | 15 | 73 |
| Birthplace | | | | |
| Australia | 49 | 21 | 14 | 84 |
| Another country | 43 | 23 | 14 | 80 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | |
| English only | 47 | 22 | 14 | 83 |
| Other languages | 54 | 21 | 10 | 85 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Protestant | 43 | 22 | 13 | 79 |
| Catholic | 46 | 20 | 12 | 78 |
| Other religions | 57 | 19 | 11 | 87 |
| No religion | 49 | 22 | 15 | 86 |

Share ranking 'cost of living' as one of the three most important issues currently facing Australia

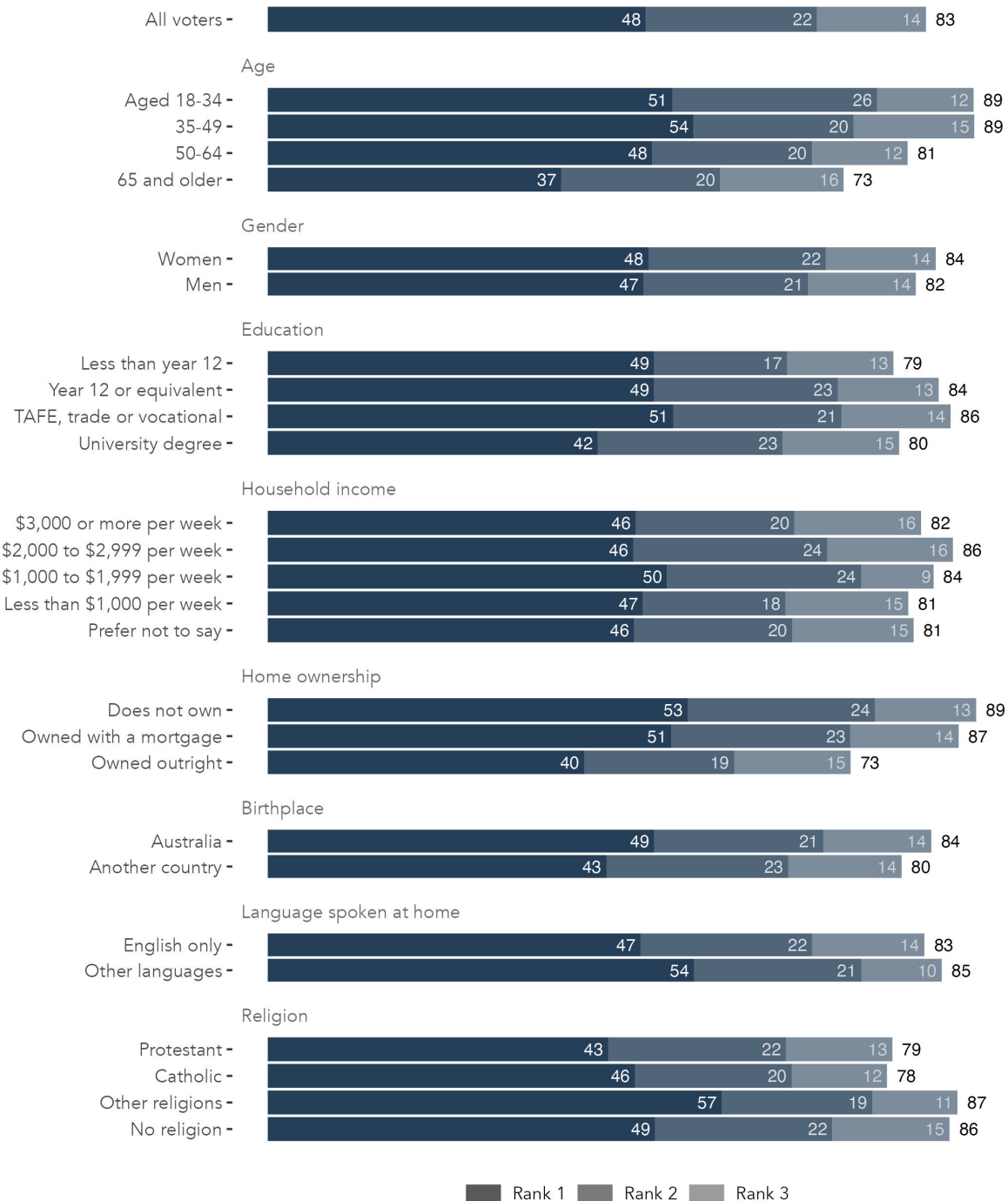


Figure 10: Share ranking 'cost of living' as one of the three most important issues currently facing Victoria, by individual characteristics. Numbers in black at the end of each row indicate the total share of Victorians ranking the option as one of their top three most important issues.

Attitudes towards immigration

Now thinking about immigration to Australia.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Carousel

Statements; randomised

- A. Australian cities are already too crowded
- B. Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia
- C. Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents
- D. Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger
- E. Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system
- F. Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians

Single select; random reverse 1-4

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Disagree
- 4. Strongly disagree
- 5. Not sure

Attitudes towards immigration

Australian cities are already too crowded



Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents



Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia



Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger



Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system



Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians



Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree Not sure

Figure 11: Share of voters who agree and disagree with each statement about immigration.

Australian cities are already too crowded

Australian cities are already too crowded

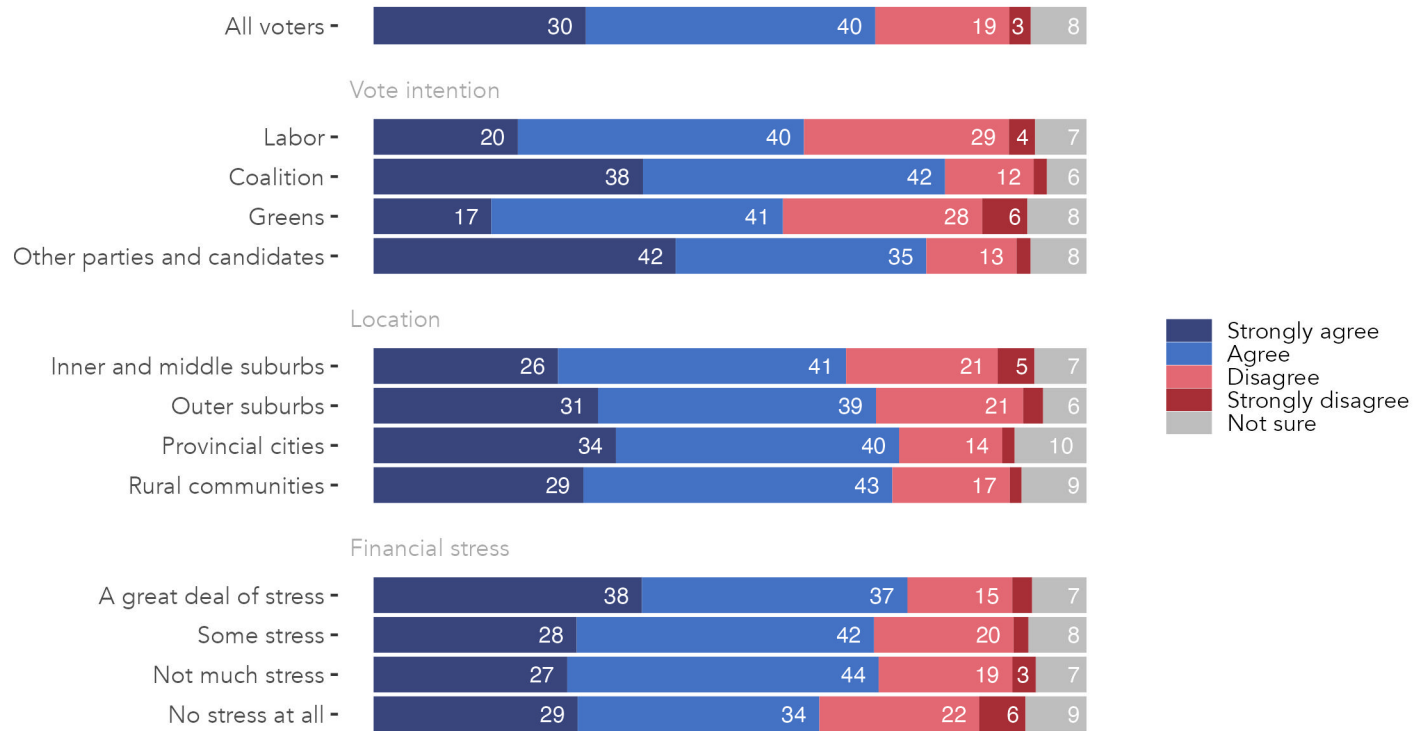


Figure 12: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Australian cities are already too crowded, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

Table 8: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Australian cities are already too crowded, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

| | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| All voters | 30 | 40 | 19 | 3 | 8 |
| Vote intention | | | | | |
| Labor | 20 | 40 | 29 | 4 | 7 |
| Coalition | 38 | 42 | 12 | 2 | 6 |
| Greens | 17 | 41 | 28 | 6 | 8 |
| Other parties and candidates | 42 | 35 | 13 | 2 | 8 |
| Location | | | | | |
| Inner and middle suburbs | 26 | 41 | 21 | 5 | 7 |
| Outer suburbs | 31 | 39 | 21 | 3 | 6 |
| Provincial cities | 34 | 40 | 14 | 2 | 10 |
| Rural communities | 29 | 43 | 17 | 2 | 9 |
| Financial stress | | | | | |
| A great deal of stress | 38 | 37 | 15 | 3 | 7 |
| Some stress | 28 | 42 | 20 | 2 | 8 |
| Not much stress | 27 | 44 | 19 | 3 | 7 |
| No stress at all | 29 | 34 | 22 | 6 | 9 |

Australian cities are already too crowded

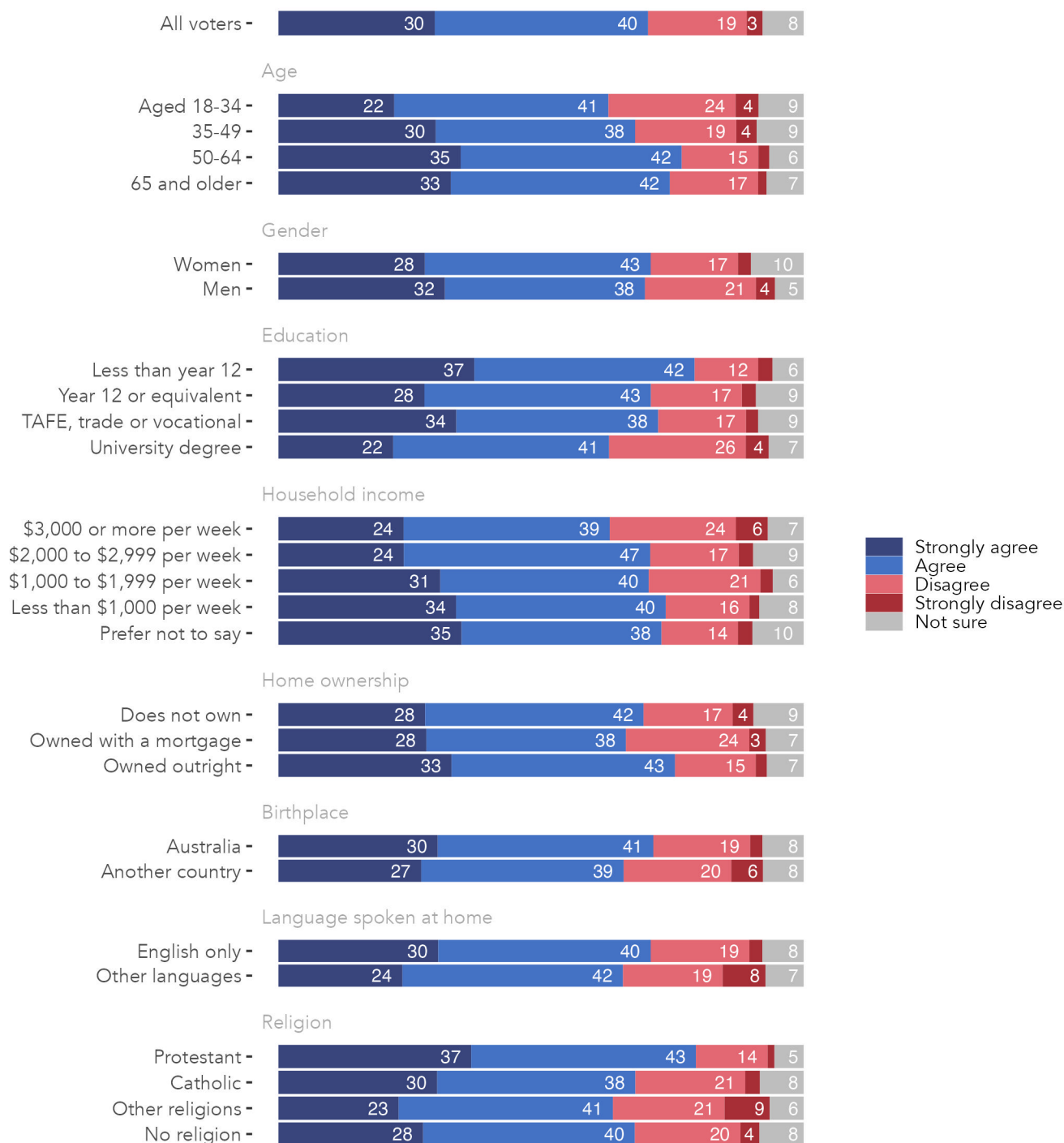


Figure 13: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Australian cities are already too crowded, by individual characteristics.

Table 9: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Australian cities are already too crowded, by individual characteristics.

| | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| All voters | 30 | 40 | 19 | 3 | 8 |
| Age | | | | | |
| Aged 18-34 | 22 | 41 | 24 | 4 | 9 |
| 35-49 | 30 | 38 | 19 | 4 | 9 |
| 50-64 | 35 | 42 | 15 | 2 | 6 |
| 65 and older | 33 | 42 | 17 | 1 | 7 |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Women | 28 | 43 | 17 | 2 | 10 |
| Men | 32 | 38 | 21 | 4 | 5 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Less than year 12 | 37 | 42 | 12 | 3 | 6 |
| Year 12 or equivalent | 28 | 43 | 17 | 3 | 9 |
| TAFE, trade or vocational | 34 | 38 | 17 | 2 | 9 |
| University degree | 22 | 41 | 26 | 4 | 7 |
| Household income | | | | | |
| \$3,000 or more per week | 24 | 39 | 24 | 6 | 7 |
| \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 24 | 47 | 17 | 3 | 9 |
| \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 31 | 40 | 21 | 2 | 6 |
| Less than \$1,000 per week | 34 | 40 | 16 | 2 | 8 |
| Prefer not to say | 35 | 38 | 14 | 3 | 10 |
| Home ownership | | | | | |
| Does not own | 28 | 42 | 17 | 4 | 9 |
| Owned with a mortgage | 28 | 38 | 24 | 3 | 7 |
| Owned outright | 33 | 43 | 15 | 2 | 7 |
| Birthplace | | | | | |
| Australia | 30 | 41 | 19 | 2 | 8 |
| Another country | 27 | 39 | 20 | 6 | 8 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | | |
| English only | 30 | 40 | 19 | 3 | 8 |
| Other languages | 24 | 42 | 19 | 8 | 7 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Protestant | 37 | 43 | 14 | 1 | 5 |
| Catholic | 30 | 38 | 21 | 3 | 8 |
| Other religions | 23 | 41 | 21 | 9 | 6 |
| No religion | 28 | 40 | 20 | 4 | 8 |

Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents

Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents

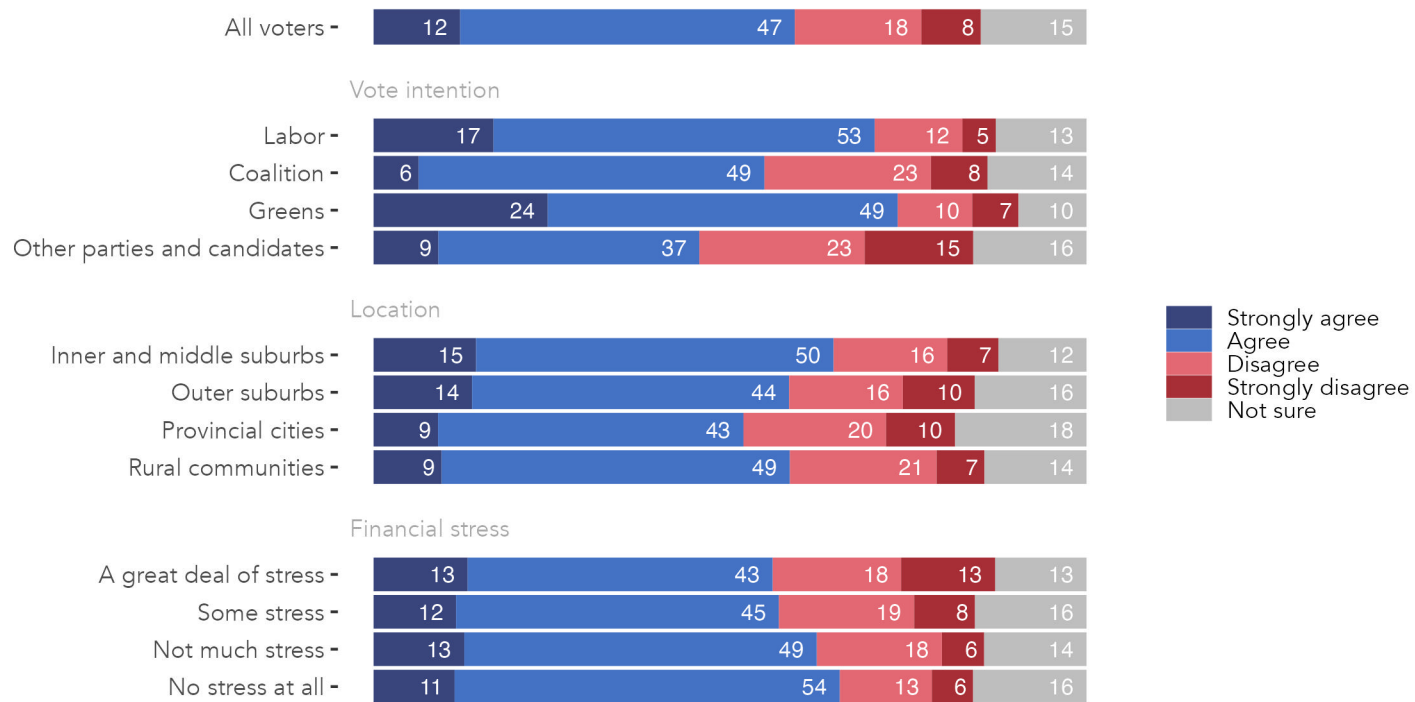


Figure 14: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

Table 10: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

| | | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | All voters | 12 | 47 | 18 | 8 | 15 |
| Vote intention | | | | | | |
| | Labor | 17 | 53 | 12 | 5 | 13 |
| | Coalition | 6 | 49 | 23 | 8 | 14 |
| | Greens | 24 | 49 | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| | Other parties and candidates | 9 | 37 | 23 | 15 | 16 |
| Location | | | | | | |
| | Inner and middle suburbs | 15 | 50 | 16 | 7 | 12 |
| | Outer suburbs | 14 | 44 | 16 | 10 | 16 |
| | Provincial cities | 9 | 43 | 20 | 10 | 18 |
| | Rural communities | 9 | 49 | 21 | 7 | 14 |
| Financial stress | | | | | | |
| | A great deal of stress | 13 | 43 | 18 | 13 | 13 |
| | Some stress | 12 | 45 | 19 | 8 | 16 |
| | Not much stress | 13 | 49 | 18 | 6 | 14 |
| | No stress at all | 11 | 54 | 13 | 6 | 16 |

Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents

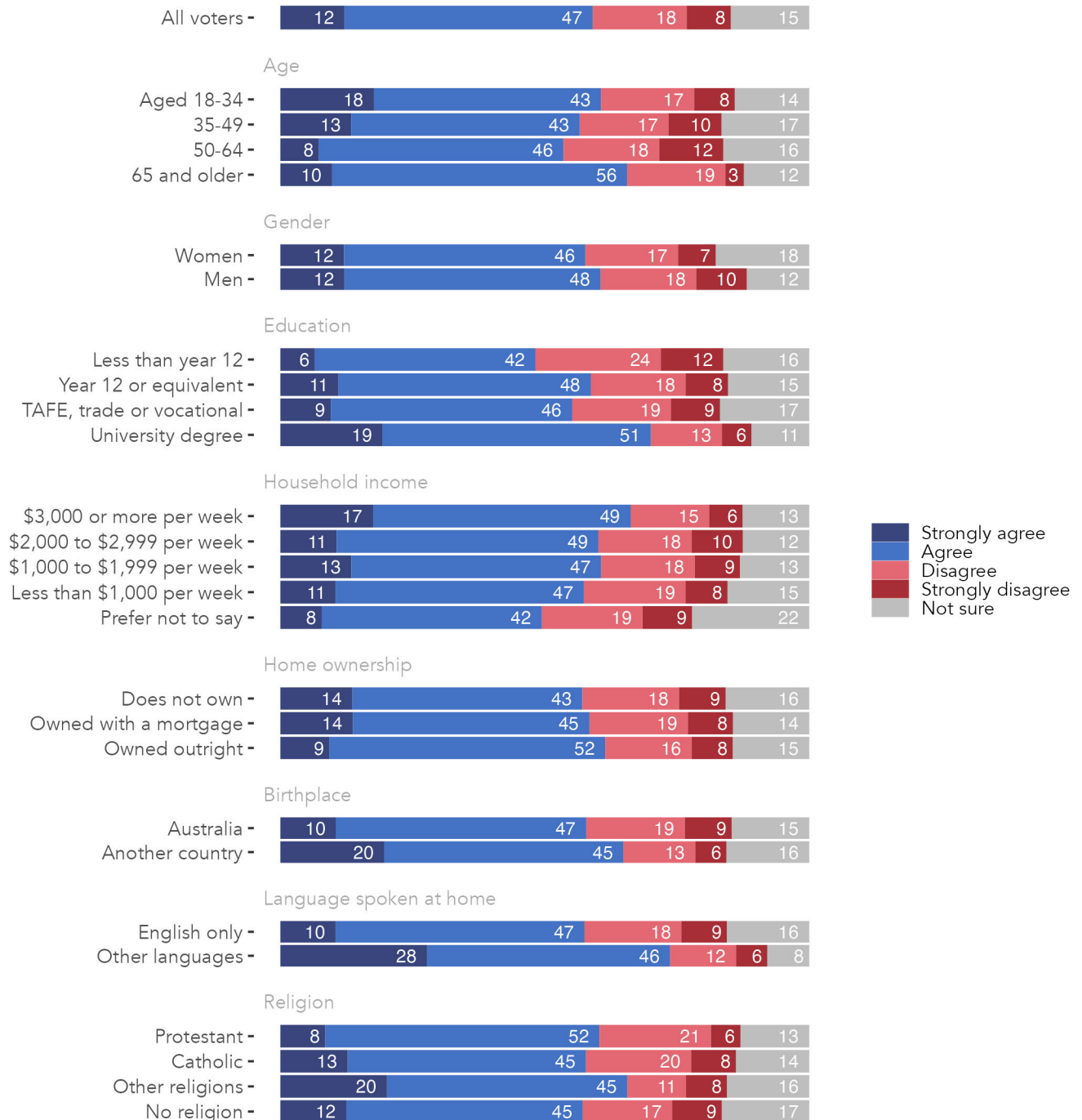


Figure 15: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents, by individual characteristics.

Table 11: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents, by individual characteristics.

| | | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | All voters | 12 | 47 | 18 | 8 | 15 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| | Aged 18-34 | 18 | 43 | 17 | 8 | 14 |
| | 35-49 | 13 | 43 | 17 | 10 | 17 |
| | 50-64 | 8 | 46 | 18 | 12 | 16 |
| | 65 and older | 10 | 56 | 19 | 3 | 12 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| | Women | 12 | 46 | 17 | 7 | 18 |
| | Men | 12 | 48 | 18 | 10 | 12 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| | Less than year 12 | 6 | 42 | 24 | 12 | 16 |
| | Year 12 or equivalent | 11 | 48 | 18 | 8 | 15 |
| | TAFE, trade or vocational | 9 | 46 | 19 | 9 | 17 |
| | University degree | 19 | 51 | 13 | 6 | 11 |
| Household income | | | | | | |
| | \$3,000 or more per week | 17 | 49 | 15 | 6 | 13 |
| | \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 11 | 49 | 18 | 10 | 12 |
| | \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 13 | 47 | 18 | 9 | 13 |
| | Less than \$1,000 per week | 11 | 47 | 19 | 8 | 15 |
| | Prefer not to say | 8 | 42 | 19 | 9 | 22 |
| Home ownership | | | | | | |
| | Does not own | 14 | 43 | 18 | 9 | 16 |
| | Owned with a mortgage | 14 | 45 | 19 | 8 | 14 |
| | Owned outright | 9 | 52 | 16 | 8 | 15 |
| Birthplace | | | | | | |
| | Australia | 10 | 47 | 19 | 9 | 15 |
| | Another country | 20 | 45 | 13 | 6 | 16 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | | | |
| | English only | 10 | 47 | 18 | 9 | 16 |
| | Other languages | 28 | 46 | 12 | 6 | 8 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| | Protestant | 8 | 52 | 21 | 6 | 13 |
| | Catholic | 13 | 45 | 20 | 8 | 14 |
| | Other religions | 20 | 45 | 11 | 8 | 16 |
| | No religion | 12 | 45 | 17 | 9 | 17 |

Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia

Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia

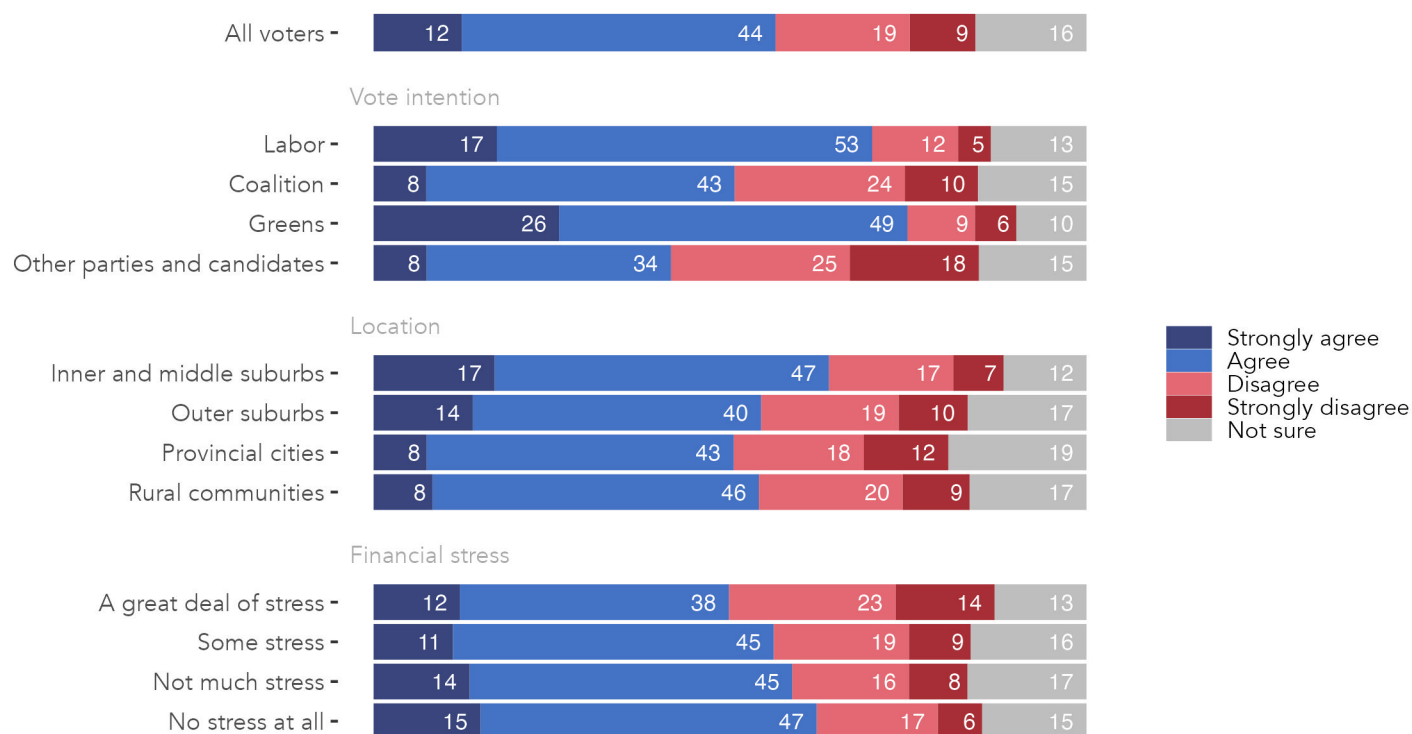


Figure 16: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

Table 12: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

| | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| All voters | 12 | 44 | 19 | 9 | 16 |
| Vote intention | | | | | |
| Labor | 17 | 53 | 12 | 5 | 13 |
| Coalition | 8 | 43 | 24 | 10 | 15 |
| Greens | 26 | 49 | 9 | 6 | 10 |
| Other parties and candidates | 8 | 34 | 25 | 18 | 15 |
| Location | | | | | |
| Inner and middle suburbs | 17 | 47 | 17 | 7 | 12 |
| Outer suburbs | 14 | 40 | 19 | 10 | 17 |
| Provincial cities | 8 | 43 | 18 | 12 | 19 |
| Rural communities | 8 | 46 | 20 | 9 | 17 |
| Financial stress | | | | | |
| A great deal of stress | 12 | 38 | 23 | 14 | 13 |
| Some stress | 11 | 45 | 19 | 9 | 16 |
| Not much stress | 14 | 45 | 16 | 8 | 17 |
| No stress at all | 15 | 47 | 17 | 6 | 15 |

Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia

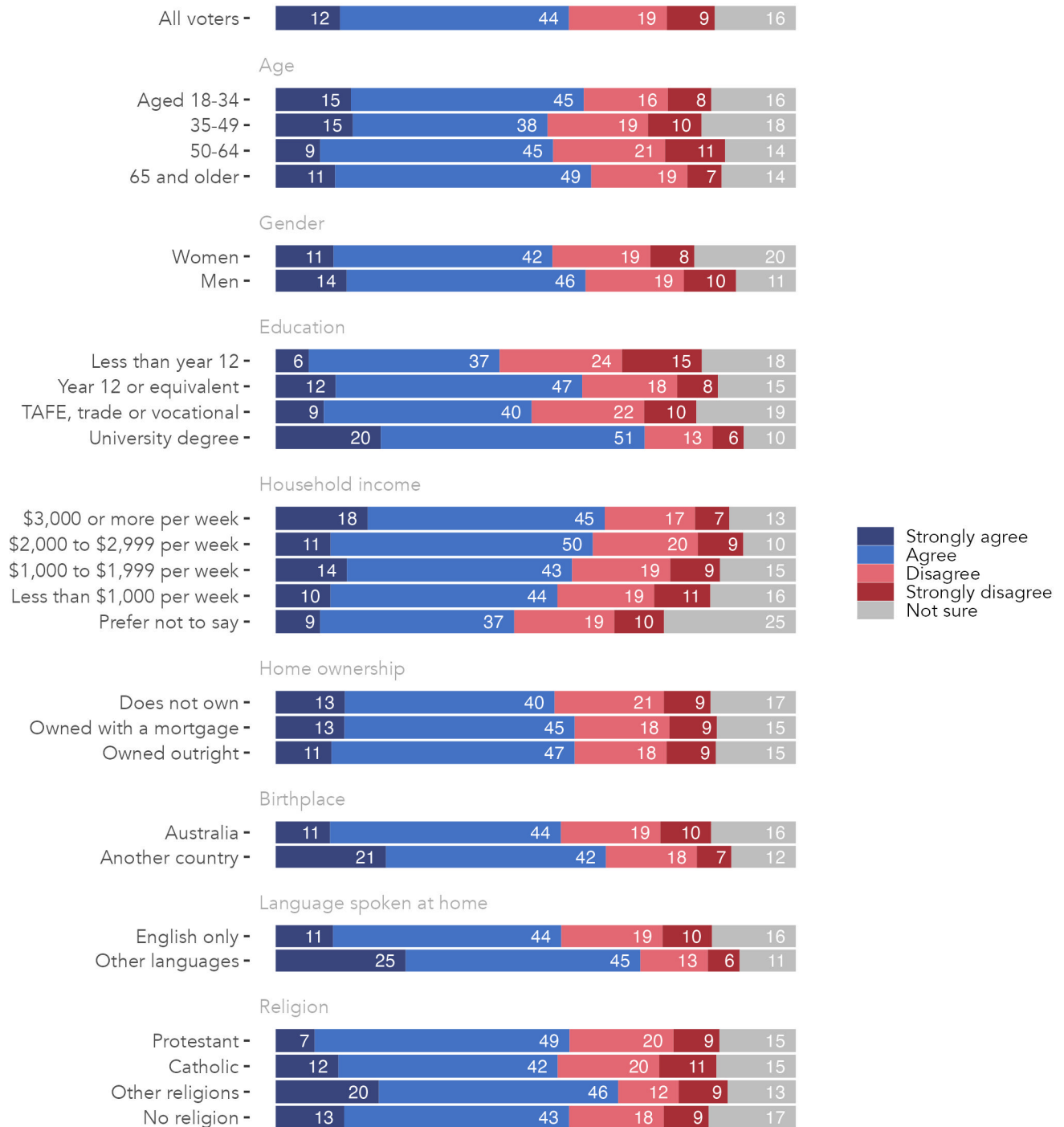


Figure 17: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia, by individual characteristics.

Table 13: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia, by individual characteristics.

| | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| All voters | 12 | 44 | 19 | 9 | 16 |
| Age | | | | | |
| Aged 18-34 | 15 | 45 | 16 | 8 | 16 |
| 35-49 | 15 | 38 | 19 | 10 | 18 |
| 50-64 | 9 | 45 | 21 | 11 | 14 |
| 65 and older | 11 | 49 | 19 | 7 | 14 |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Women | 11 | 42 | 19 | 8 | 20 |
| Men | 14 | 46 | 19 | 10 | 11 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Less than year 12 | 6 | 37 | 24 | 15 | 18 |
| Year 12 or equivalent | 12 | 47 | 18 | 8 | 15 |
| TAFE, trade or vocational | 9 | 40 | 22 | 10 | 19 |
| University degree | 20 | 51 | 13 | 6 | 10 |
| Household income | | | | | |
| \$3,000 or more per week | 18 | 45 | 17 | 7 | 13 |
| \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 11 | 50 | 20 | 9 | 10 |
| \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 14 | 43 | 19 | 9 | 15 |
| Less than \$1,000 per week | 10 | 44 | 19 | 11 | 16 |
| Prefer not to say | 9 | 37 | 19 | 10 | 25 |
| Home ownership | | | | | |
| Does not own | 13 | 40 | 21 | 9 | 17 |
| Owned with a mortgage | 13 | 45 | 18 | 9 | 15 |
| Owned outright | 11 | 47 | 18 | 9 | 15 |
| Birthplace | | | | | |
| Australia | 11 | 44 | 19 | 10 | 16 |
| Another country | 21 | 42 | 18 | 7 | 12 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | | |
| English only | 11 | 44 | 19 | 10 | 16 |
| Other languages | 25 | 45 | 13 | 6 | 11 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Protestant | 7 | 49 | 20 | 9 | 15 |
| Catholic | 12 | 42 | 20 | 11 | 15 |
| Other religions | 20 | 46 | 12 | 9 | 13 |
| No religion | 13 | 43 | 18 | 9 | 17 |

Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger

Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger

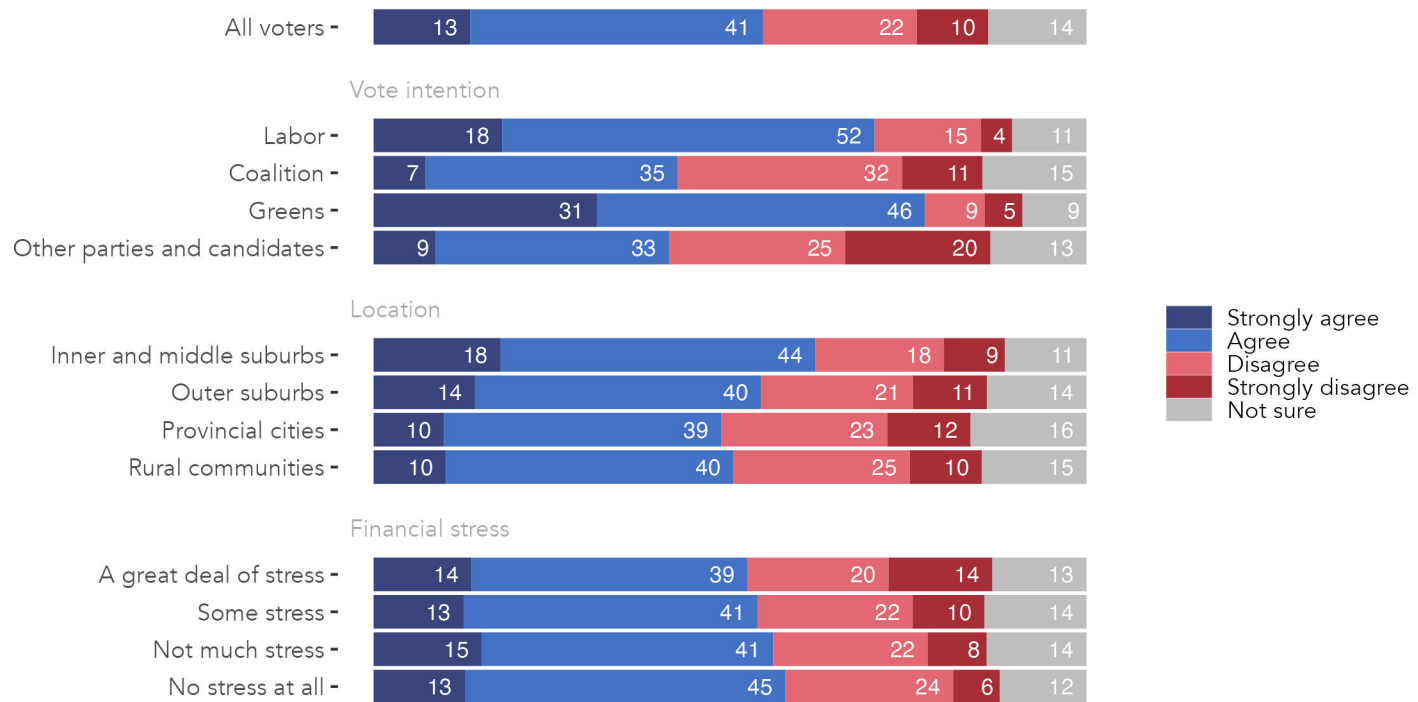


Figure 18: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

Table 14: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

| | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| All voters | 13 | 41 | 22 | 10 | 14 |
| Vote intention | | | | | |
| Labor | 18 | 52 | 15 | 4 | 11 |
| Coalition | 7 | 35 | 32 | 11 | 15 |
| Greens | 31 | 46 | 9 | 5 | 9 |
| Other parties and candidates | 9 | 33 | 25 | 20 | 13 |
| Location | | | | | |
| Inner and middle suburbs | 18 | 44 | 18 | 9 | 11 |
| Outer suburbs | 14 | 40 | 21 | 11 | 14 |
| Provincial cities | 10 | 39 | 23 | 12 | 16 |
| Rural communities | 10 | 40 | 25 | 10 | 15 |
| Financial stress | | | | | |
| A great deal of stress | 14 | 39 | 20 | 14 | 13 |
| Some stress | 13 | 41 | 22 | 10 | 14 |
| Not much stress | 15 | 41 | 22 | 8 | 14 |
| No stress at all | 13 | 45 | 24 | 6 | 12 |

Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger

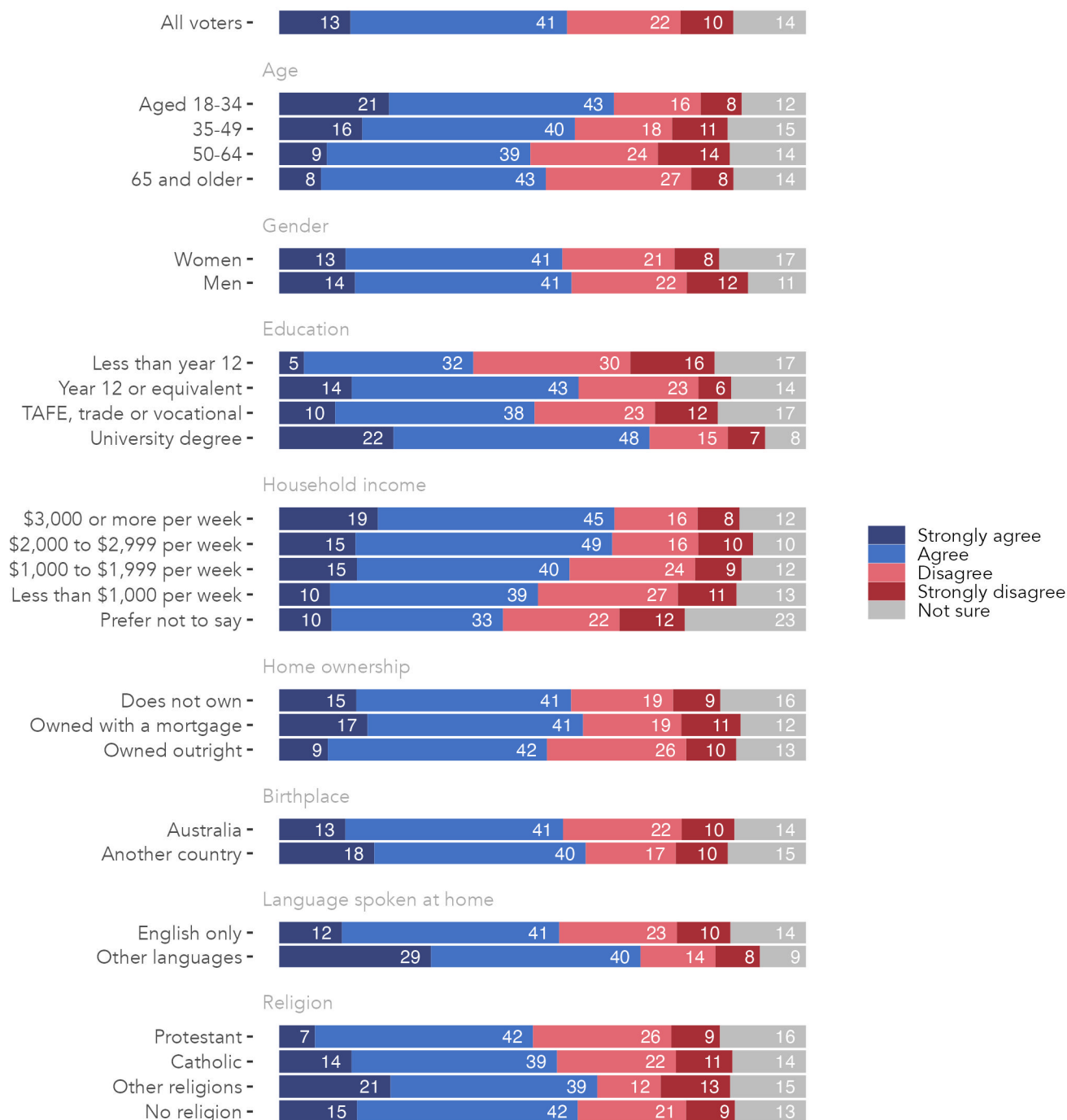


Figure 19: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger, by individual characteristics.

Table 15: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger, by individual characteristics.

| | | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | All voters | 13 | 41 | 22 | 10 | 14 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| | Aged 18-34 | 21 | 43 | 16 | 8 | 12 |
| | 35-49 | 16 | 40 | 18 | 11 | 15 |
| | 50-64 | 9 | 39 | 24 | 14 | 14 |
| | 65 and older | 8 | 43 | 27 | 8 | 14 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| | Women | 13 | 41 | 21 | 8 | 17 |
| | Men | 14 | 41 | 22 | 12 | 11 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| | Less than year 12 | 5 | 32 | 30 | 16 | 17 |
| | Year 12 or equivalent | 14 | 43 | 23 | 6 | 14 |
| | TAFE, trade or vocational | 10 | 38 | 23 | 12 | 17 |
| | University degree | 22 | 48 | 15 | 7 | 8 |
| Household income | | | | | | |
| | \$3,000 or more per week | 19 | 45 | 16 | 8 | 12 |
| | \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 15 | 49 | 16 | 10 | 10 |
| | \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 15 | 40 | 24 | 9 | 12 |
| | Less than \$1,000 per week | 10 | 39 | 27 | 11 | 13 |
| | Prefer not to say | 10 | 33 | 22 | 12 | 23 |
| Home ownership | | | | | | |
| | Does not own | 15 | 41 | 19 | 9 | 16 |
| | Owned with a mortgage | 17 | 41 | 19 | 11 | 12 |
| | Owned outright | 9 | 42 | 26 | 10 | 13 |
| Birthplace | | | | | | |
| | Australia | 13 | 41 | 22 | 10 | 14 |
| | Another country | 18 | 40 | 17 | 10 | 15 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | | | |
| | English only | 12 | 41 | 23 | 10 | 14 |
| | Other languages | 29 | 40 | 14 | 8 | 9 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| | Protestant | 7 | 42 | 26 | 9 | 16 |
| | Catholic | 14 | 39 | 22 | 11 | 14 |
| | Other religions | 21 | 39 | 12 | 13 | 15 |
| | No religion | 15 | 42 | 21 | 9 | 13 |

Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system

Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system

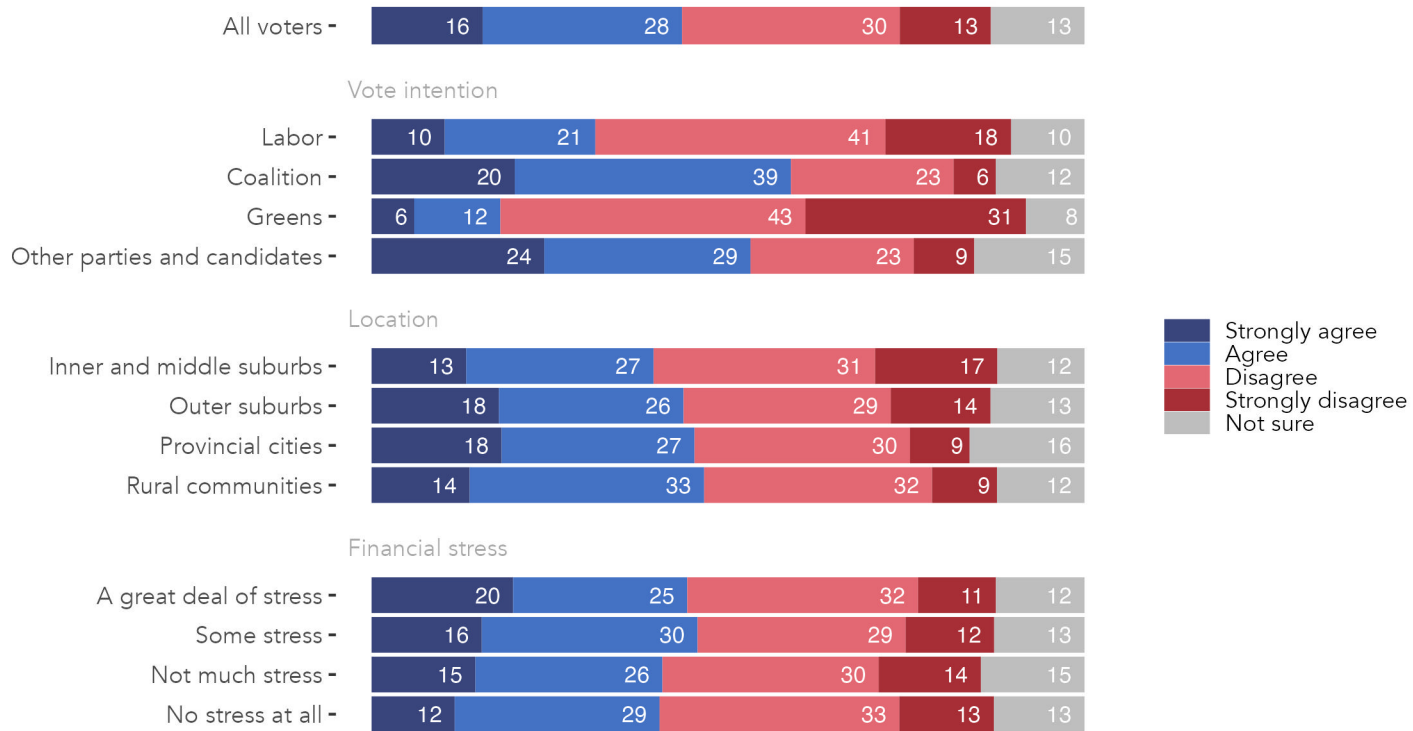


Figure 20: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

Table 16: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

| | | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | All voters | 16 | 28 | 30 | 13 | 13 |
| Vote intention | | | | | | |
| | Labor | 10 | 21 | 41 | 18 | 10 |
| | Coalition | 20 | 39 | 23 | 6 | 12 |
| | Greens | 6 | 12 | 43 | 31 | 8 |
| | Other parties and candidates | 24 | 29 | 23 | 9 | 15 |
| Location | | | | | | |
| | Inner and middle suburbs | 13 | 27 | 31 | 17 | 12 |
| | Outer suburbs | 18 | 26 | 29 | 14 | 13 |
| | Provincial cities | 18 | 27 | 30 | 9 | 16 |
| | Rural communities | 14 | 33 | 32 | 9 | 12 |
| Financial stress | | | | | | |
| | A great deal of stress | 20 | 25 | 32 | 11 | 12 |
| | Some stress | 16 | 30 | 29 | 12 | 13 |
| | Not much stress | 15 | 26 | 30 | 14 | 15 |
| | No stress at all | 12 | 29 | 33 | 13 | 13 |

Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system

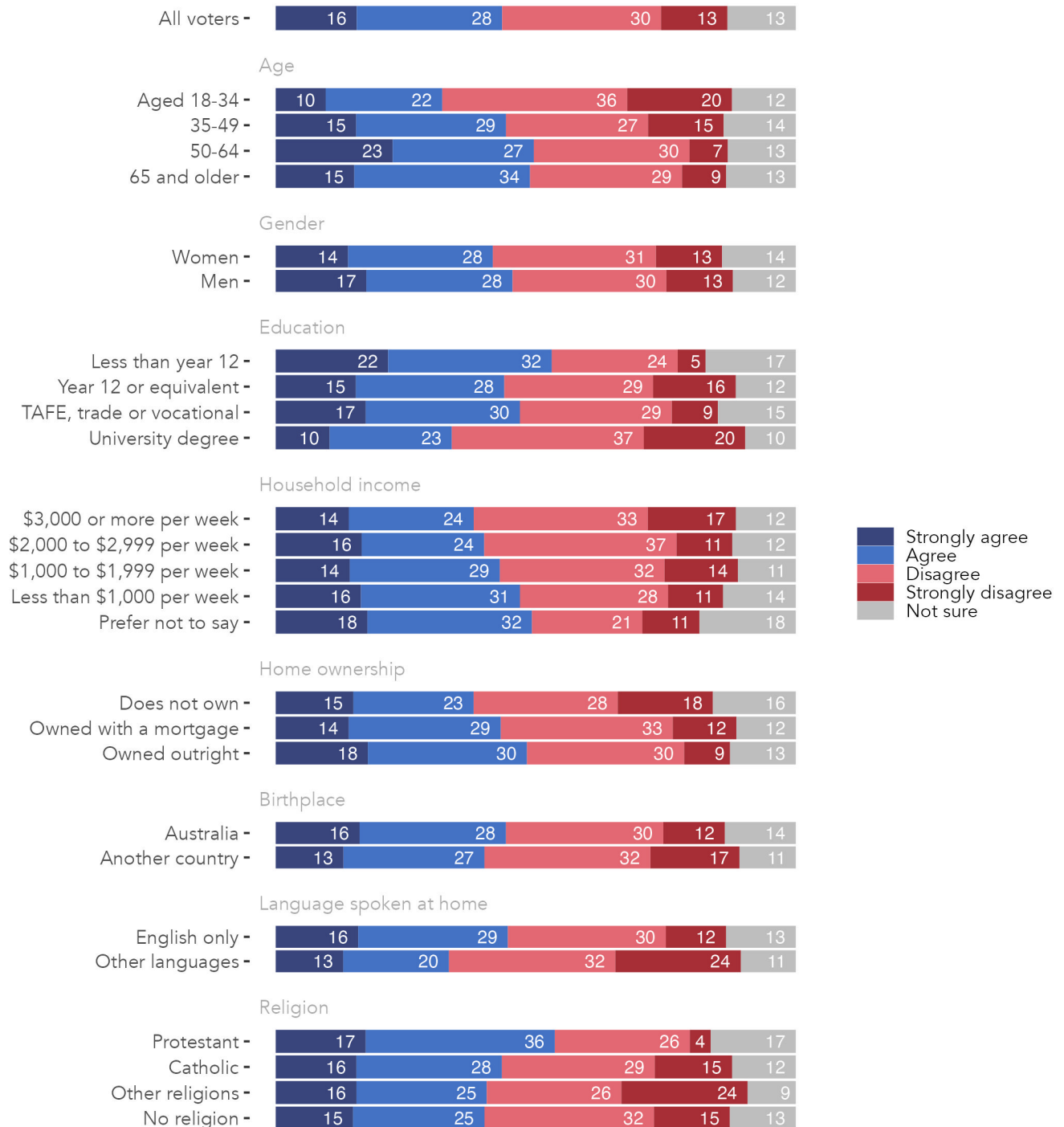


Figure 21: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system, by individual characteristics.

Table 17: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system, by individual characteristics.

| | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| All voters | 16 | 28 | 30 | 13 | 13 |
| Age | | | | | |
| Aged 18-34 | 10 | 22 | 36 | 20 | 12 |
| 35-49 | 15 | 29 | 27 | 15 | 14 |
| 50-64 | 23 | 27 | 30 | 7 | 13 |
| 65 and older | 15 | 34 | 29 | 9 | 13 |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Women | 14 | 28 | 31 | 13 | 14 |
| Men | 17 | 28 | 30 | 13 | 12 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Less than year 12 | 22 | 32 | 24 | 5 | 17 |
| Year 12 or equivalent | 15 | 28 | 29 | 16 | 12 |
| TAFE, trade or vocational | 17 | 30 | 29 | 9 | 15 |
| University degree | 10 | 23 | 37 | 20 | 10 |
| Household income | | | | | |
| \$3,000 or more per week | 14 | 24 | 33 | 17 | 12 |
| \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 16 | 24 | 37 | 11 | 12 |
| \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 14 | 29 | 32 | 14 | 11 |
| Less than \$1,000 per week | 16 | 31 | 28 | 11 | 14 |
| Prefer not to say | 18 | 32 | 21 | 11 | 18 |
| Home ownership | | | | | |
| Does not own | 15 | 23 | 28 | 18 | 16 |
| Owned with a mortgage | 14 | 29 | 33 | 12 | 12 |
| Owned outright | 18 | 30 | 30 | 9 | 13 |
| Birthplace | | | | | |
| Australia | 16 | 28 | 30 | 12 | 14 |
| Another country | 13 | 27 | 32 | 17 | 11 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | | |
| English only | 16 | 29 | 30 | 12 | 13 |
| Other languages | 13 | 20 | 32 | 24 | 11 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Protestant | 17 | 36 | 26 | 4 | 17 |
| Catholic | 16 | 28 | 29 | 15 | 12 |
| Other religions | 16 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 9 |
| No religion | 15 | 25 | 32 | 15 | 13 |

Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians

Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians

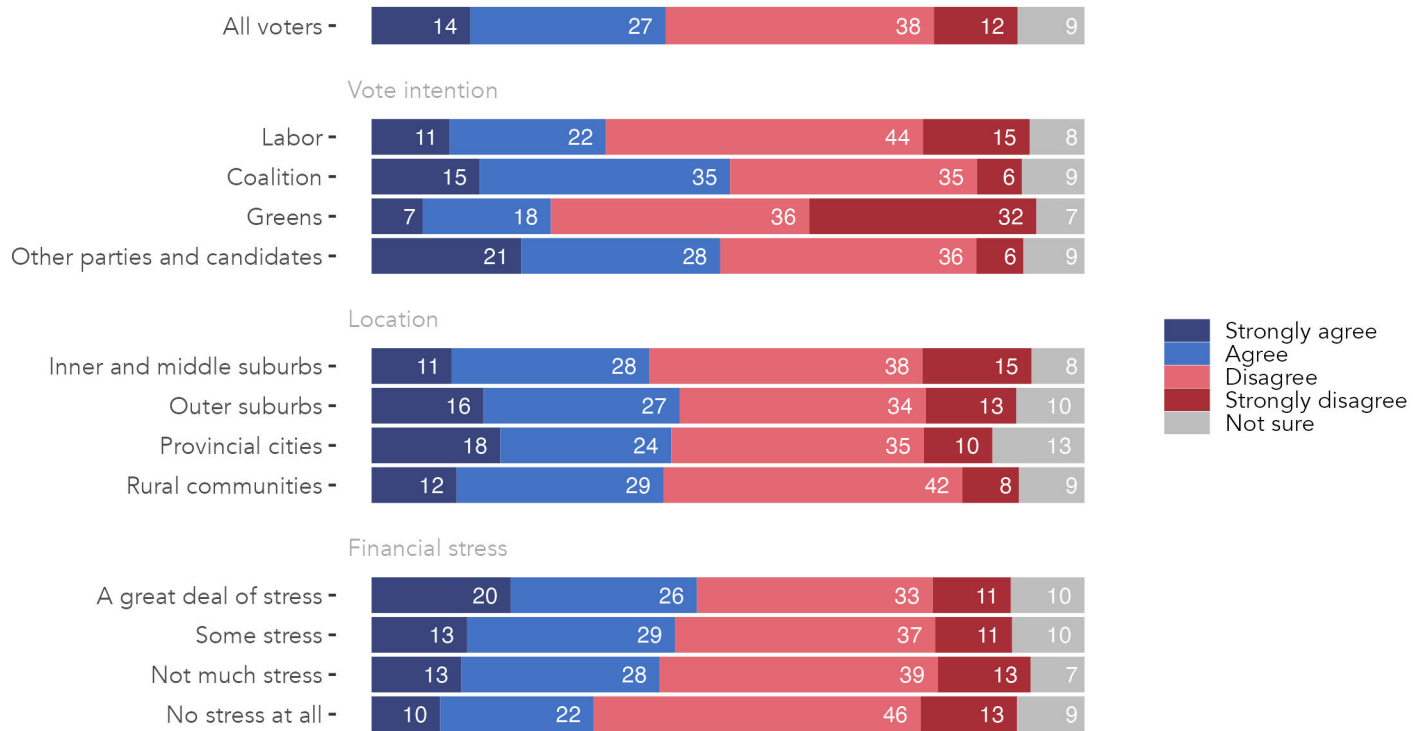


Figure 22: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

Table 18: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

| | | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | All voters | 14 | 27 | 38 | 12 | 9 |
| Vote intention | | | | | | |
| | Labor | 11 | 22 | 44 | 15 | 8 |
| | Coalition | 15 | 35 | 35 | 6 | 9 |
| | Greens | 7 | 18 | 36 | 32 | 7 |
| | Other parties and candidates | 21 | 28 | 36 | 6 | 9 |
| Location | | | | | | |
| | Inner and middle suburbs | 11 | 28 | 38 | 15 | 8 |
| | Outer suburbs | 16 | 27 | 34 | 13 | 10 |
| | Provincial cities | 18 | 24 | 35 | 10 | 13 |
| | Rural communities | 12 | 29 | 42 | 8 | 9 |
| Financial stress | | | | | | |
| | A great deal of stress | 20 | 26 | 33 | 11 | 10 |
| | Some stress | 13 | 29 | 37 | 11 | 10 |
| | Not much stress | 13 | 28 | 39 | 13 | 7 |
| | No stress at all | 10 | 22 | 46 | 13 | 9 |

Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians

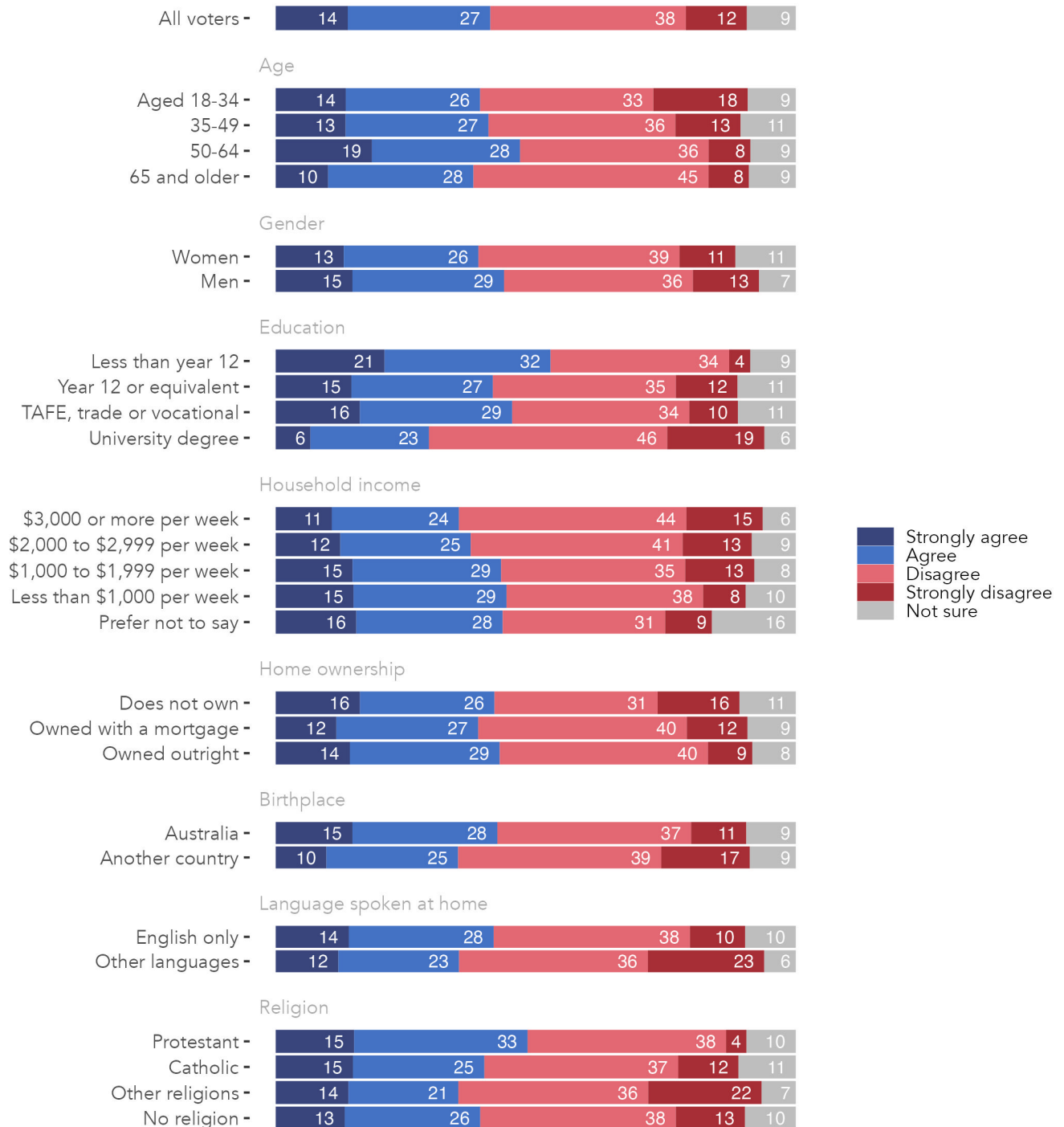


Figure 23: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians, by individual characteristics.

Table 19: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians, by individual characteristics.

| | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| All voters | 14 | 27 | 38 | 12 | 9 |
| Age | | | | | |
| Aged 18-34 | 14 | 26 | 33 | 18 | 9 |
| 35-49 | 13 | 27 | 36 | 13 | 11 |
| 50-64 | 19 | 28 | 36 | 8 | 9 |
| 65 and older | 10 | 28 | 45 | 8 | 9 |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Women | 13 | 26 | 39 | 11 | 11 |
| Men | 15 | 29 | 36 | 13 | 7 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Less than year 12 | 21 | 32 | 34 | 4 | 9 |
| Year 12 or equivalent | 15 | 27 | 35 | 12 | 11 |
| TAFE, trade or vocational | 16 | 29 | 34 | 10 | 11 |
| University degree | 6 | 23 | 46 | 19 | 6 |
| Household income | | | | | |
| \$3,000 or more per week | 11 | 24 | 44 | 15 | 6 |
| \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 12 | 25 | 41 | 13 | 9 |
| \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 15 | 29 | 35 | 13 | 8 |
| Less than \$1,000 per week | 15 | 29 | 38 | 8 | 10 |
| Prefer not to say | 16 | 28 | 31 | 9 | 16 |
| Home ownership | | | | | |
| Does not own | 16 | 26 | 31 | 16 | 11 |
| Owned with a mortgage | 12 | 27 | 40 | 12 | 9 |
| Owned outright | 14 | 29 | 40 | 9 | 8 |
| Birthplace | | | | | |
| Australia | 15 | 28 | 37 | 11 | 9 |
| Another country | 10 | 25 | 39 | 17 | 9 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | | |
| English only | 14 | 28 | 38 | 10 | 10 |
| Other languages | 12 | 23 | 36 | 23 | 6 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Protestant | 15 | 33 | 38 | 4 | 10 |
| Catholic | 15 | 25 | 37 | 12 | 11 |
| Other religions | 14 | 21 | 36 | 22 | 7 |
| No religion | 13 | 26 | 38 | 13 | 10 |

Should immigration be kept at its present level, increased or decreased?

Question text

Still thinking now about immigration to Australia.

In your view, should immigration be kept at its present level, increased or decreased?

Single select; reverse 1-3

1. Increased
2. Kept at its present level
3. Decreased
4. Not sure

Should immigration be kept at its present level, increased or decreased

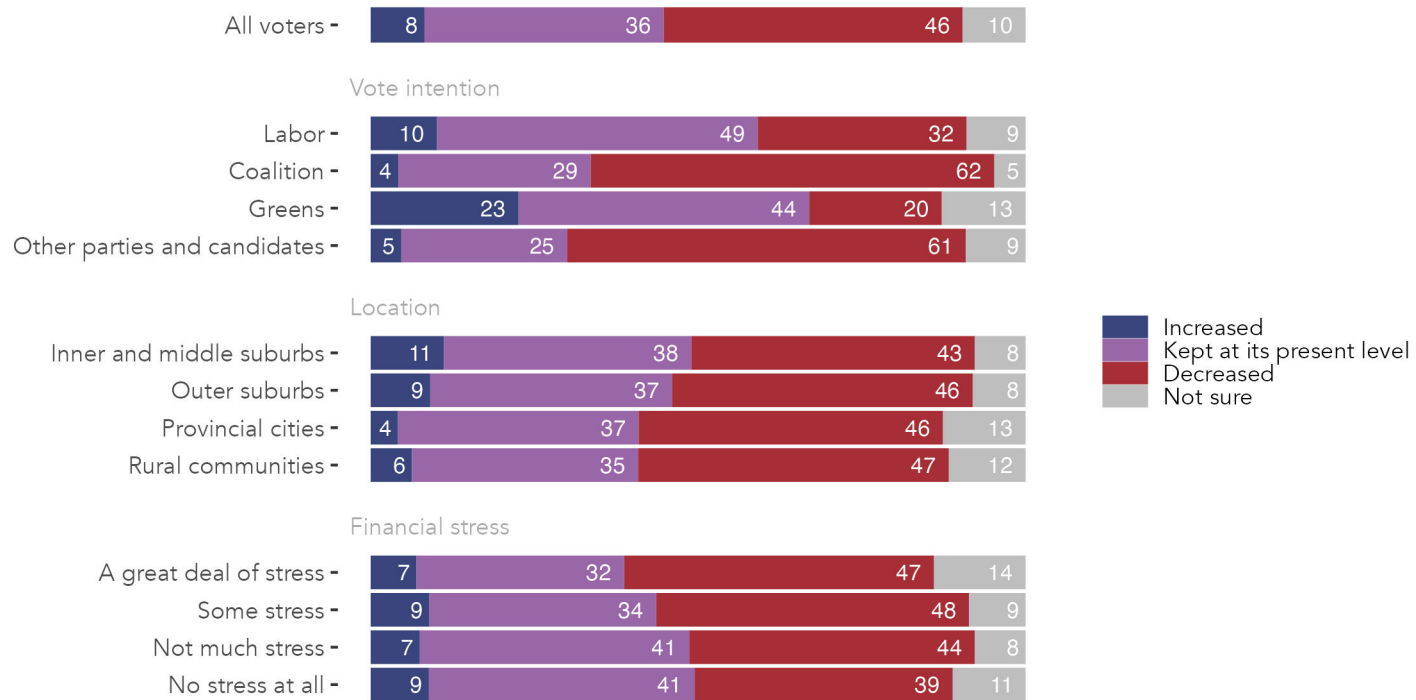


Figure 24: Share of voters who believe immigration be kept at its present level, increased or decreased, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

Table 20: Share of voters who believe immigration be kept at its present level, increased or decreased, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

| | Increased | Kept at its present level | Decreased | Not sure |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| All voters | 8 | 36 | 46 | 10 |
| Vote intention | | | | |
| Labor | 10 | 49 | 32 | 9 |
| Coalition | 4 | 29 | 62 | 5 |
| Greens | 23 | 44 | 20 | 13 |
| Other parties and candidates | 5 | 25 | 61 | 9 |
| Location | | | | |
| Inner and middle suburbs | 11 | 38 | 43 | 8 |
| Outer suburbs | 9 | 37 | 46 | 8 |
| Provincial cities | 4 | 37 | 46 | 13 |
| Rural communities | 6 | 35 | 47 | 12 |
| Financial stress | | | | |
| A great deal of stress | 7 | 32 | 47 | 14 |
| Some stress | 9 | 34 | 48 | 9 |
| Not much stress | 7 | 41 | 44 | 8 |
| No stress at all | 9 | 41 | 39 | 11 |

Should immigration be kept at its present level, increased or decreased

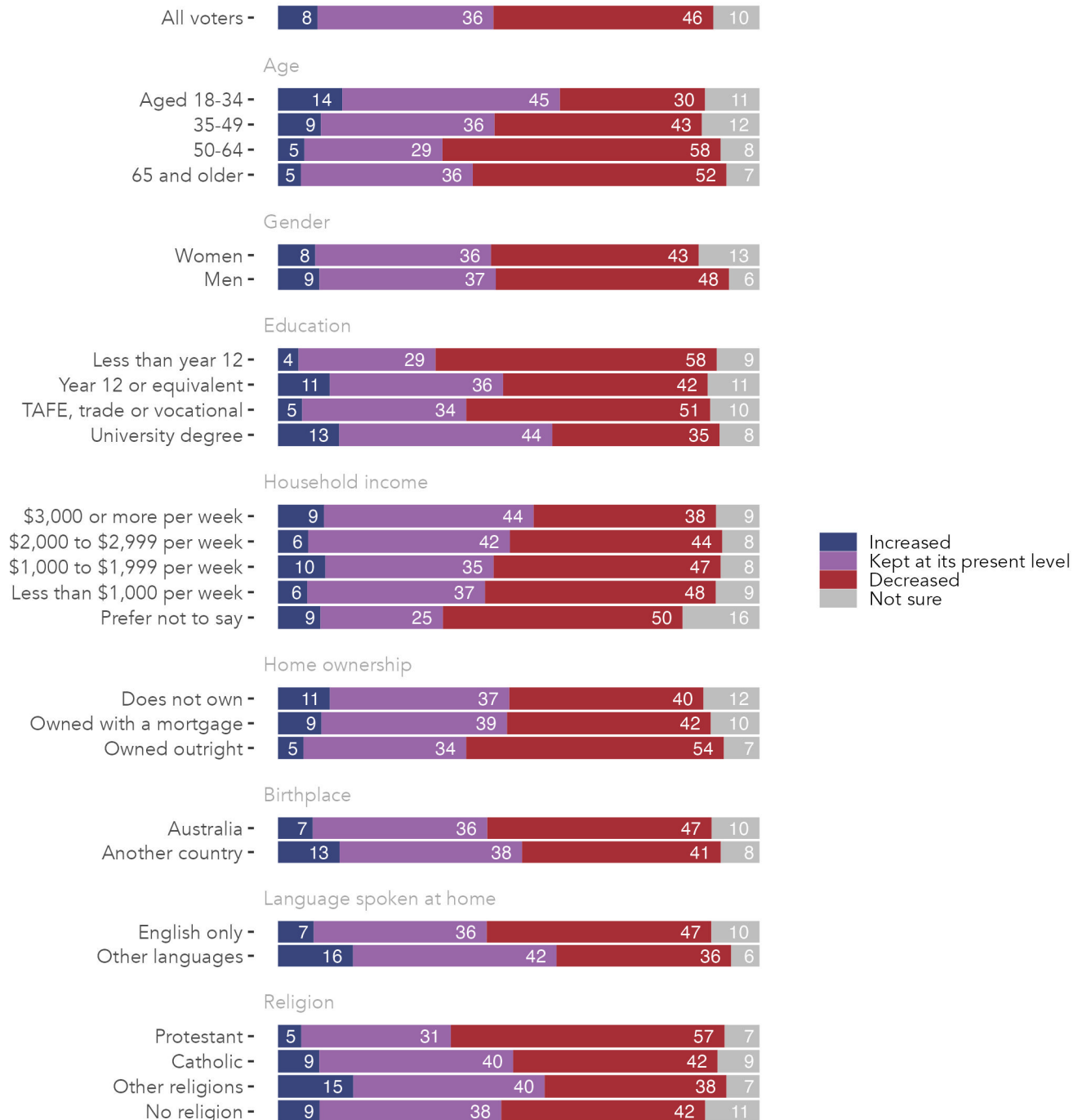


Figure 25: Share of voters who believe immigration be kept at its present level, increased or decreased, by individual characteristics.

Table 21: Share of voters who believe immigration be kept at its present level, increased or decreased, individual characteristics.

| | Increased | Kept at its present level | Decreased | Not sure |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| All voters | 8 | 36 | 46 | 10 |
| Age | | | | |
| Aged 18-34 | 14 | 45 | 30 | 11 |
| 35-49 | 9 | 36 | 43 | 12 |
| 50-64 | 5 | 29 | 58 | 8 |
| 65 and older | 5 | 36 | 52 | 7 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Women | 8 | 36 | 43 | 13 |
| Men | 9 | 37 | 48 | 6 |
| Education | | | | |
| Less than year 12 | 4 | 29 | 58 | 9 |
| Year 12 or equivalent | 11 | 36 | 42 | 11 |
| TAFE, trade or vocational | 5 | 34 | 51 | 10 |
| University degree | 13 | 44 | 35 | 8 |
| Household income | | | | |
| \$3,000 or more per week | 9 | 44 | 38 | 9 |
| \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 6 | 42 | 44 | 8 |
| \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 10 | 35 | 47 | 8 |
| Less than \$1,000 per week | 6 | 37 | 48 | 9 |
| Prefer not to say | 9 | 25 | 50 | 16 |
| Home ownership | | | | |
| Does not own | 11 | 37 | 40 | 12 |
| Owned with a mortgage | 9 | 39 | 42 | 10 |
| Owned outright | 5 | 34 | 54 | 7 |
| Birthplace | | | | |
| Australia | 7 | 36 | 47 | 10 |
| Another country | 13 | 38 | 41 | 8 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | |
| English only | 7 | 36 | 47 | 10 |
| Other languages | 16 | 42 | 36 | 6 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Protestant | 5 | 31 | 57 | 7 |
| Catholic | 9 | 40 | 42 | 9 |
| Other religions | 15 | 40 | 38 | 7 |
| No religion | 9 | 38 | 42 | 11 |

When do Australian voters expect an interest rate cut to occur?

Question text

When do you expect an interest rate cut to occur?

Single select; reverse 1-4

1. In the next six months
2. In 6 to 12 months
3. In 12 to 18 months
4. In more than 18 months
5. Not sure

When do Australian voters expect an interest rate cut to occur

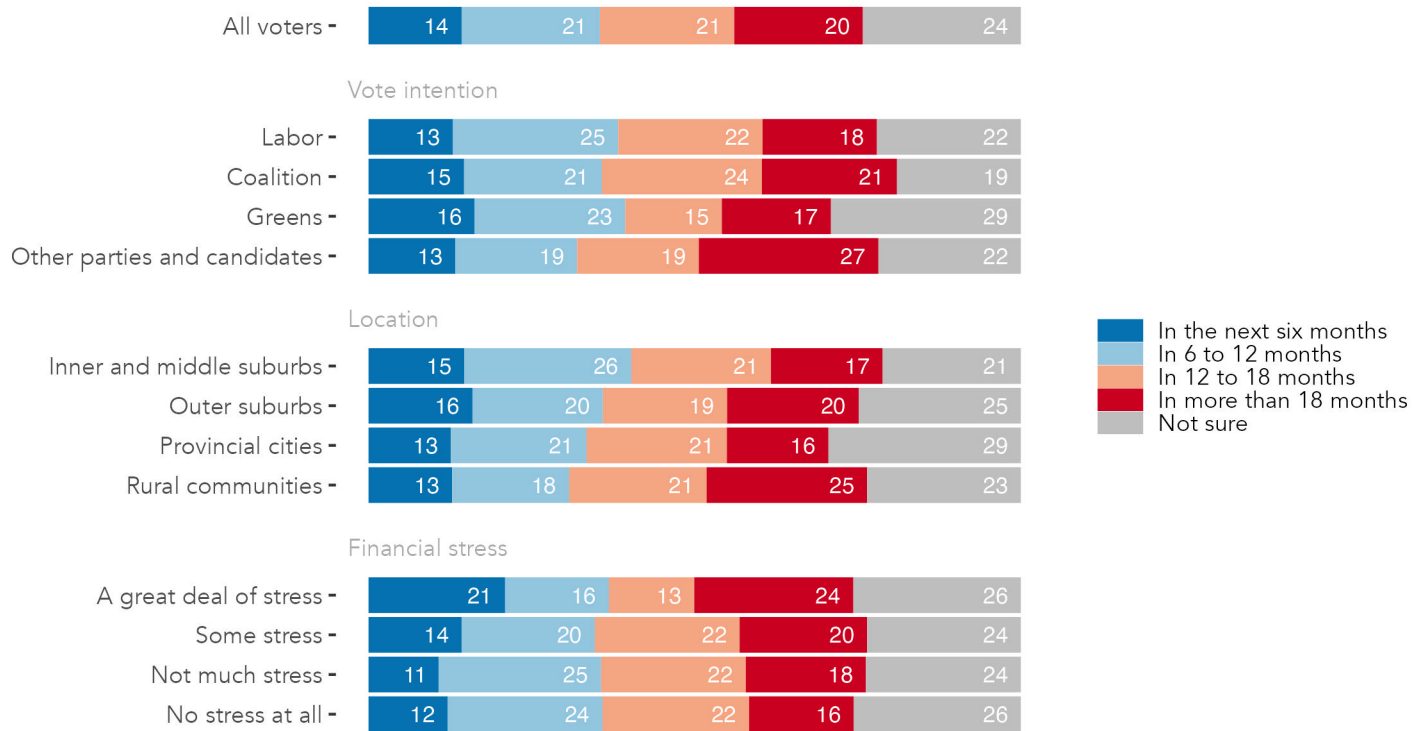


Figure 26: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement When do Australian voters expect an interest rate cut to occur, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

Table 22: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement When do Australian voters expect an interest rate cut to occur, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

| | In the next six months | In 6 to 12 months | In 12 to 18 months | In more than 18 months | Not sure |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------|
| All voters | 14 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 24 |
| Vote intention | | | | | |
| Labor | 13 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 22 |
| Coalition | 15 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 19 |
| Greens | 16 | 23 | 15 | 17 | 29 |
| Other parties and candidates | 13 | 19 | 19 | 27 | 22 |
| Location | | | | | |
| Inner and middle suburbs | 15 | 26 | 21 | 17 | 21 |
| Outer suburbs | 16 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 25 |
| Provincial cities | 13 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 29 |
| Rural communities | 13 | 18 | 21 | 25 | 23 |
| Financial stress | | | | | |
| A great deal of stress | 21 | 16 | 13 | 24 | 26 |
| Some stress | 14 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 24 |
| Not much stress | 11 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 24 |
| No stress at all | 12 | 24 | 22 | 16 | 26 |

When do Australian voters expect an interest rate cut to occur

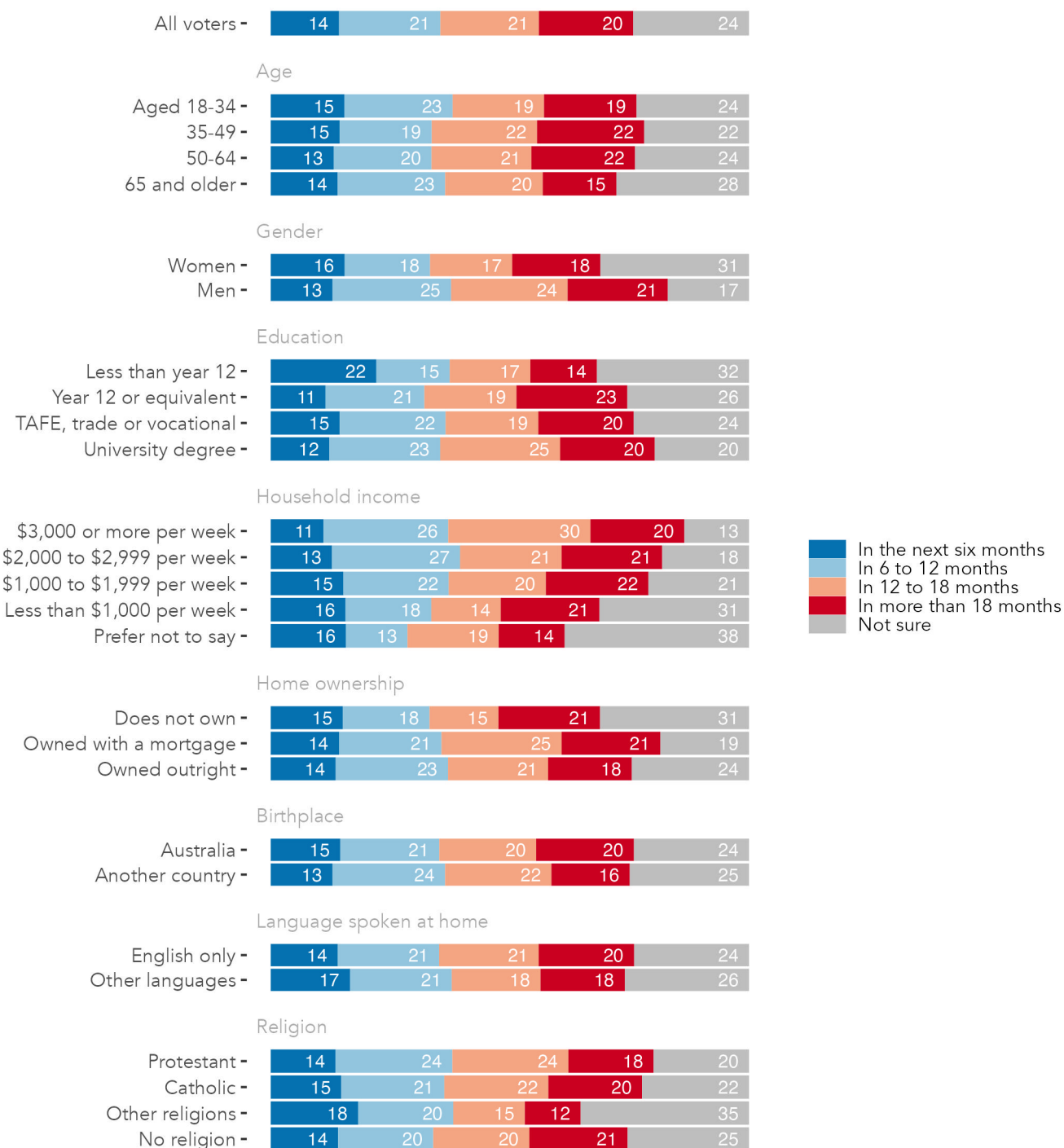


Figure 27: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement When do Australian voters expect an interest rate cut to occur, by individual characteristics.

Table 23: When do Australian voters expect an interest rate cut to occur, by individual characteristics.

| | | In the next six months | In 6 to 12 months | In 12 to 18 months | In more than 18 months | Not sure |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------|
| | All voters | 14 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 24 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| | Aged 18-34 | 15 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 24 |
| | 35-49 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| | 50-64 | 13 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 |
| | 65 and older | 14 | 23 | 20 | 15 | 28 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| | Women | 16 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 31 |
| | Men | 13 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 17 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| | Less than year 12 | 22 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 32 |
| | Year 12 or equivalent | 11 | 21 | 19 | 23 | 26 |
| | TAFE, trade or vocational | 15 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 24 |
| | University degree | 12 | 23 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| Household income | | | | | | |
| | \$3,000 or more per week | 11 | 26 | 30 | 20 | 13 |
| | \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 13 | 27 | 21 | 21 | 18 |
| | \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 15 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 21 |
| | Less than \$1,000 per week | 16 | 18 | 14 | 21 | 31 |
| | Prefer not to say | 16 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 38 |
| Home ownership | | | | | | |
| | Does not own | 15 | 18 | 15 | 21 | 31 |
| | Owned with a mortgage | 14 | 21 | 25 | 21 | 19 |
| | Owned outright | 14 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 24 |
| Birthplace | | | | | | |
| | Australia | 15 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 24 |
| | Another country | 13 | 24 | 22 | 16 | 25 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | | | |
| | English only | 14 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 24 |
| | Other languages | 17 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 26 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| | Protestant | 14 | 24 | 24 | 18 | 20 |
| | Catholic | 15 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 22 |
| | Other religions | 18 | 20 | 15 | 12 | 35 |
| | No religion | 14 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 25 |

When do Australian voters expect annual inflation rates to return to 2 to 3 per cent?

Question text

Inflation is an increase in the prices of the goods and services.

When do you expect annual inflation rates to return to approximately 2% to 3%?

Single select; reverse 1-6

1. In the next 12 months
2. In one to two years
3. In two to three years
4. In three to four years
5. In four to five years
6. In more than five years
7. Not sure

When do Australian voters expect annual inflation rates to return to 2 to 3 per cent

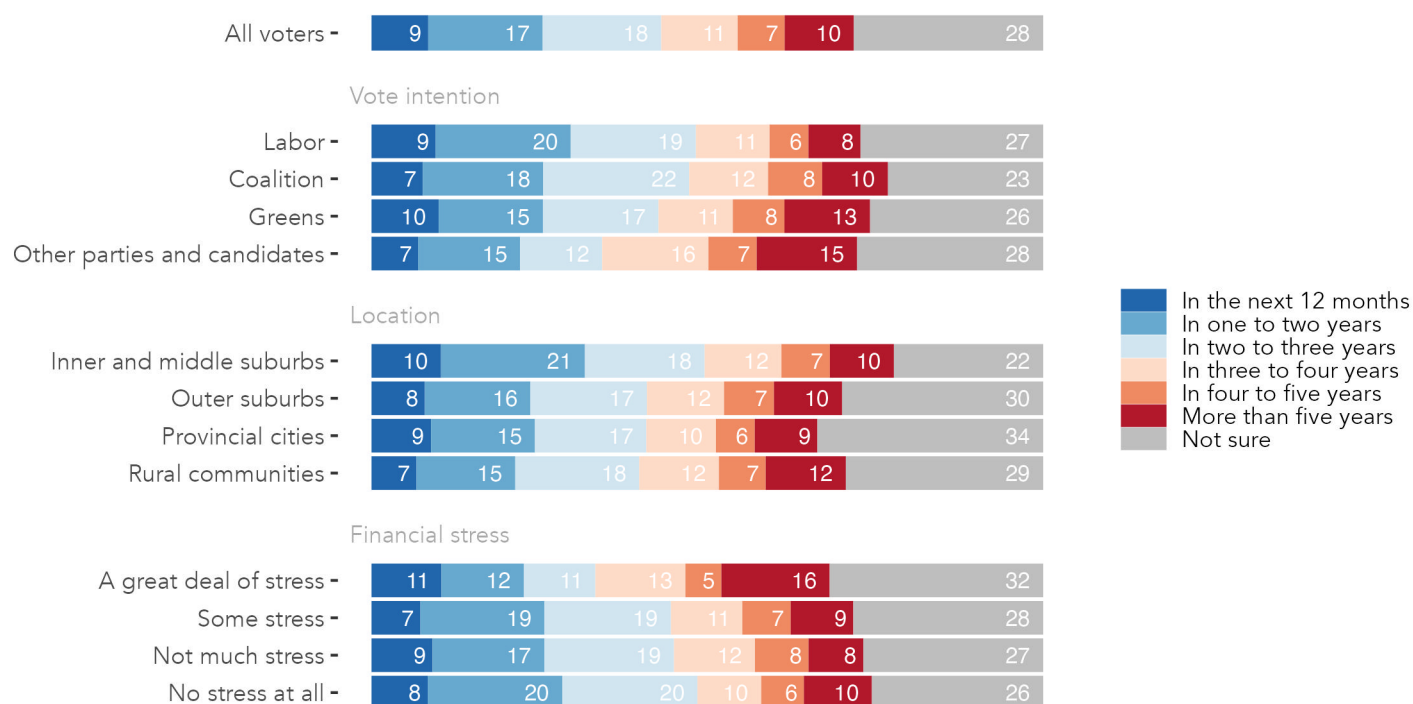


Figure 28: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement When do Australian voters expect annual inflation rates to return to 2 to 3 per cent, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

Table 24: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement When do Australian voters expect annual inflation rates to return to 2 to 3 per cent, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

| | In the next 12 months | In one to two years | In two to three years | In three to four years | In four to five years | More than five years | Not sure |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| All voters | 9 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 28 |
| Vote intention | | | | | | | |
| Labor | 9 | 20 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 27 |
| Coalition | 7 | 18 | 22 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 23 |
| Greens | 10 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 26 |
| Other parties and candidates | 7 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 15 | 28 |
| Location | | | | | | | |
| Inner and middle suburbs | 10 | 21 | 18 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 22 |
| Outer suburbs | 8 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 30 |
| Provincial cities | 9 | 15 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 34 |
| Rural communities | 7 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 29 |
| Financial stress | | | | | | | |
| A great deal of stress | 11 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 16 | 32 |
| Some stress | 7 | 19 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 28 |
| Not much stress | 9 | 17 | 19 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 27 |
| No stress at all | 8 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 26 |

When do Australian voters expect annual inflation rates to return to 2 to 3 per cent

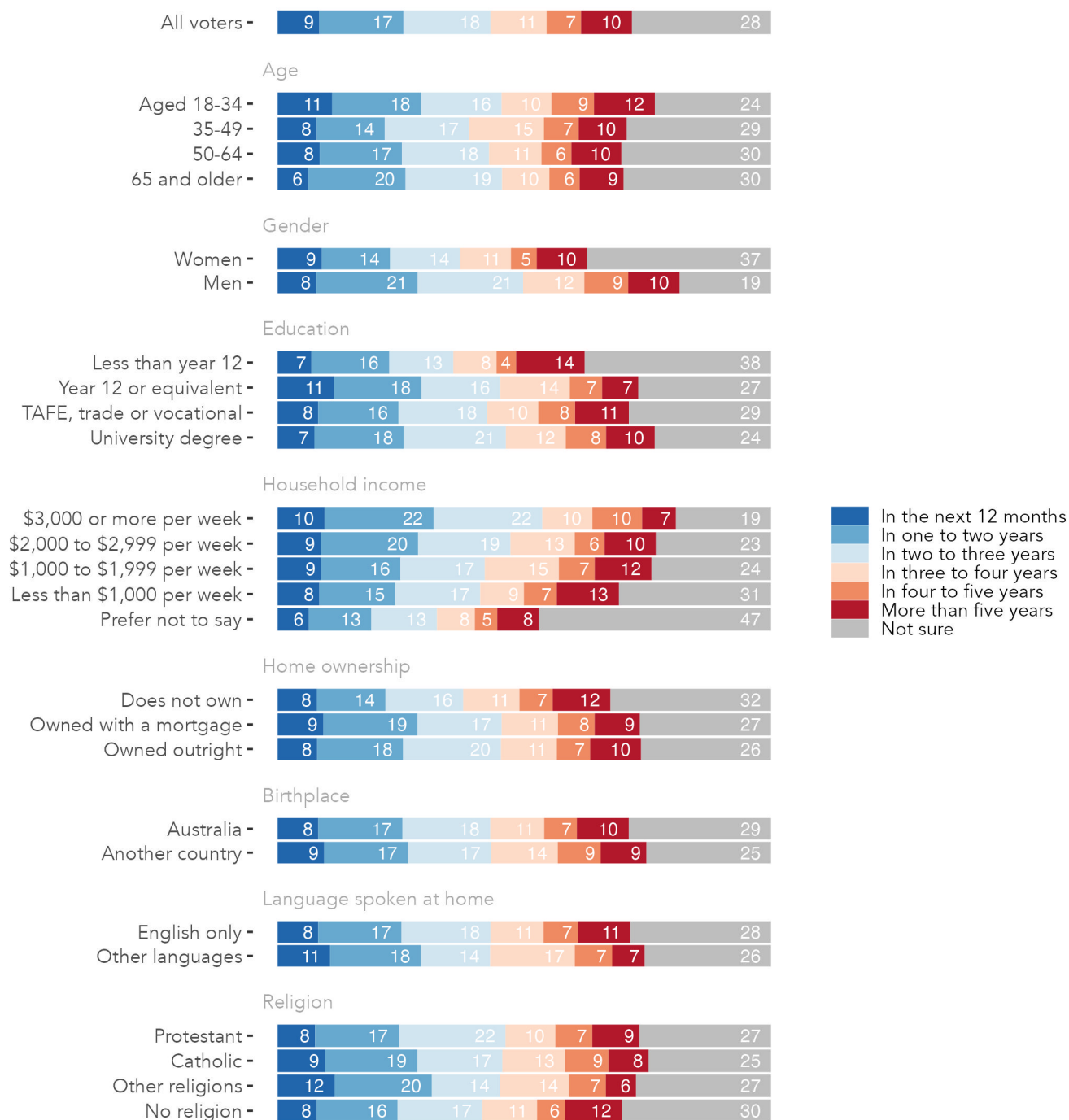


Figure 29: Share of voters who agree and disagree with the statement When do Australian voters expect annual inflation rates to return to 2 to 3 per cent, by individual characteristics.

Table 25: When do Australian voters expect annual inflation rates to return to 2 to 3 per cent, by individual characteristics.

| | | In the next 12 months | In one to two years | In two to three years | In three to four years | In four to five years | More than five years | Not sure |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| | All voters | 9 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 28 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| | Aged 18-34 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 24 |
| | 35-49 | 8 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 29 |
| | 50-64 | 8 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 30 |
| | 65 and older | 6 | 20 | 19 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 30 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | |
| | Women | 9 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 37 |
| | Men | 8 | 21 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| | Less than year 12 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 38 |
| | Year 12 or equivalent | 11 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 27 |
| | TAFE, trade or vocational | 8 | 16 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 29 |
| | University degree | 7 | 18 | 21 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 24 |
| Household income | | | | | | | | |
| | \$3,000 or more per week | 10 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 19 |
| | \$2,000 to \$2,999 per week | 9 | 20 | 19 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 23 |
| | \$1,000 to \$1,999 per week | 9 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 7 | 12 | 24 |
| | Less than \$1,000 per week | 8 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 31 |
| | Prefer not to say | 6 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 47 |
| Home ownership | | | | | | | | |
| | Does not own | 8 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 32 |
| | Owned with a mortgage | 9 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 27 |
| | Owned outright | 8 | 18 | 20 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 26 |
| Birthplace | | | | | | | | |
| | Australia | 8 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 29 |
| | Another country | 9 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 25 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | | | | | |
| | English only | 8 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 28 |
| | Other languages | 11 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 26 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| | Protestant | 8 | 17 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 27 |
| | Catholic | 9 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 25 |
| | Other religions | 12 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 27 |
| | No religion | 8 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 30 |

