

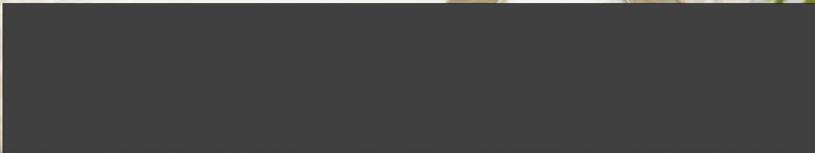
DPC TRACKING RESEARCH 2023-24

Wave 4 Report

October 2023



For more information contact:



GAME CHANGERS



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Key themes that emerged this wave

1. Cost of living – groceries down, fuel up, rebate awareness helping satisfaction

2. Housing pressures continue to put Queenslanders under strain, At the same time, satisfaction with Queensland Government regarding housing and local infrastructure is improving.

3. Across the 4 waves, crime and safety perceptions relatively steady

4. Clear concerns about climate change, openness to Purified Recycled Water and renewables

5. Healthcare concerns are consistent with a trend we are seeing across Australia

BACKGROUND AND APPROACH

Background and objectives



Background

The Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) aims to conduct longitudinal research to gain insights about a range of issues facing everyday Queenslanders, and to track and understand the ongoing response to the government's updated Objectives for the Community.

Briefly, these Objectives include:

- Secure jobs in our traditional and emerging industries.
- Deliver even better services right across Queensland.
- Protect and enhance our Queensland lifestyle as we grow, including creating opportunities for First Nations Queenslanders to thrive in modern Queensland.

The findings from this ongoing research provide greater understanding of Queenslanders' views and expectations. Additionally, they help the Government identify any issues or concerns as they progress through the goal of growth and prosperity, and inform Government response and policy directions to enable programs and services to be tailored and targeted to the needs of the community.



Research objectives

The ongoing objectives of this longitudinal research are to:

- **Gain insights** about a range of issues facing everyday Queenslanders.
- **Examine Queenslanders views** and ongoing response to the government's updated Objectives for the Community.
- **Identify any issues, concerns and/or potential barriers** to success to future policy direction as the government drives its forward agenda of growth and prosperity.
- **Identifying opportunities to create and sustain value** for government and its stakeholders – with insights that may help inform and/or enable policies/programs/services to be tailored and targeted to the needs of the community.

Approach and sample

The research consists of a 10 wave (6-weekly) tracking program using a 15 minute online questionnaire of n=1,200 Queenslanders per wave. Quotas are applied for age, gender and region.

| Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| Fieldwork period 26 May – 6 Jun 2023 | Fieldwork period 3 May – 14 Jul 2023 | Fieldwork period 15 – 28 Aug 2023 | Fieldwork period 26 Sep – 6 Oct 2023 | Expected fieldwork period W/C 6 – 11 Nov 2023 | Expected fieldwork period W/C 18 Dec 2023 – 8 Jan 2024 | Expected fieldwork period W/C 12 – 19 Feb 2024 | Expected fieldwork period W/C 25 Mar – 1 Apr 2024 | Expected fieldwork period W/C 6 – 13 May 2024 | Expected fieldwork period W/C 17 – 24 Jun 2024 |

Reporting notes:

- **Weighting:** The weighting scheme was updated in Wave 3, including previous waves. The weighting is a multi-stage weighting with RIM weight of Age and Gender within each region, and then merged for each wave. Weighting uses ABS 2021 census data, for age, gender and region.
- **Significance testing:** Significant differences at 95% confidence intervals are shown on each slide, with the comparison groups shown in the legend:
 - Between subgroups ▲ ▼
 - Between waves ■ ■
 - Significantly different than total %%

Context

When looking at these findings, it is important to keep in mind the context that took place within Queensland during or close to the fieldwork period which impacted the social and political climate. These include:

- The Reserve Bank of Australia hiked interest rates on 6th June 2023 to 4.1%, leading to the highest interest rates in 12 years.
 - This was then held steady until October 2023.
- The housing crisis and increasing rate of homelessness within the community has continued through the first half of 2023.
- The Queensland budget for 2023-24 was released on 13th June 2023, including announcements for:
 - \$550 energy rebate
 - 15 hours per week of free kindergarten from January 2024 for all 4-year-old Queensland children
 - \$2.88 billion additional for Qld Health
 - Additional \$1.25 billion over 5 years for housing and homelessness across Queensland
 - Total commitments of \$88.729 billion over 4 years for The Big Build
 - Renewable energy targets outlined in the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan
- The referendum to vote on an Indigenous Voice to Parliament was held on the 14th October 2023 (set on the 30th August).
 - Australians overwhelmingly voted against the Voice, with the strongest rejection coming from Queenslanders (69% No vote)
- The Queensland Government's 'Concessions' communication campaign launched 11th June 2023.
 - Energy-efficient appliances rebate announced 4 Sep 2023.
- 24 Aug 2023, Queensland government fast-tracked new laws to allow children to be held in police watch houses for adults.

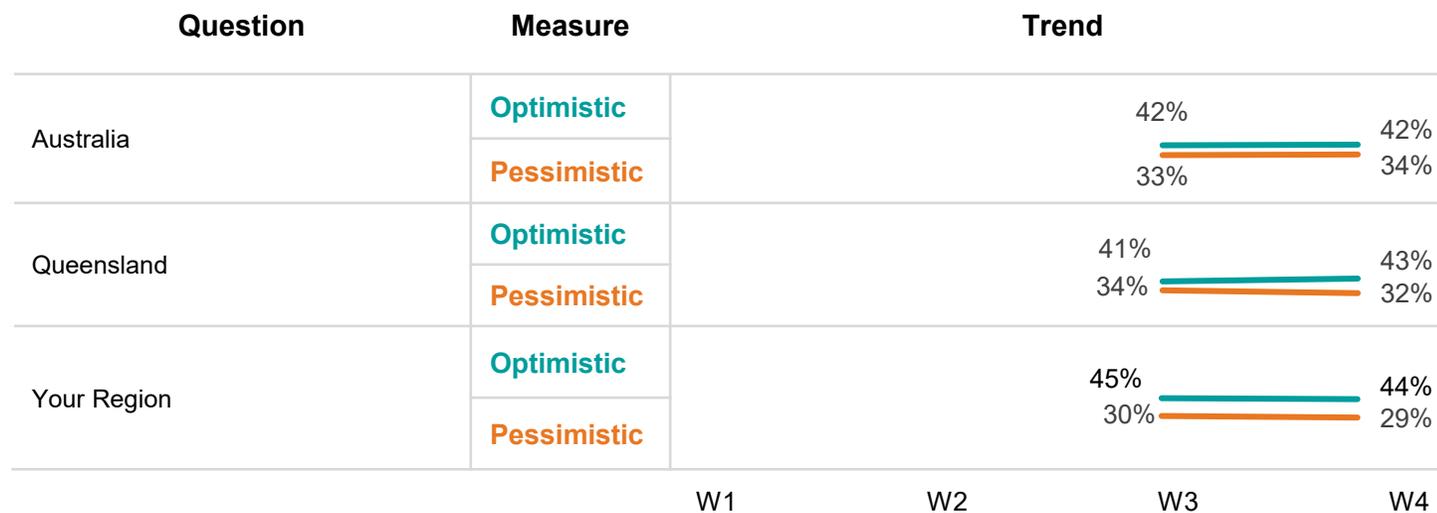
**Cost of living –
groceries down,
fuel up, rebate
awareness
helping
satisfaction**

1

Optimism outweighing pessimism, but not by a lot. Both remain relatively stable at all levels

Pessimism is higher in Central Queensland regarding the region.

Optimism towards future of regions

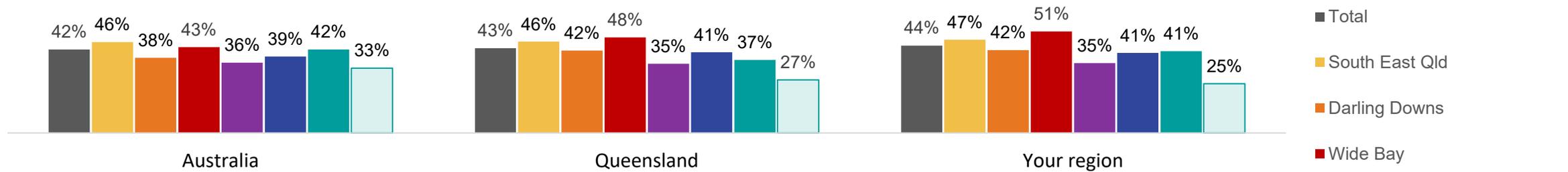


Wave 4:
Your Region - Pessimistic
 Central Qld- 43% ▲

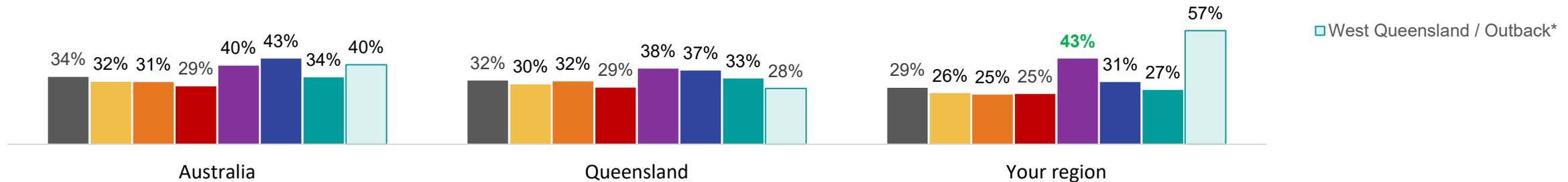
Optimism to pessimism ratio relatively consistent across most regions in Queensland

All regions except Central Queensland and West Queensland/Outback are more optimistic than pessimistic about the future of their region. These regions are also more likely to be pessimistic than optimistic about the future of Australia and Queensland.

Optimism towards future of regions
(% Optimistic)



Optimism towards future of regions
(% Pessimistic)

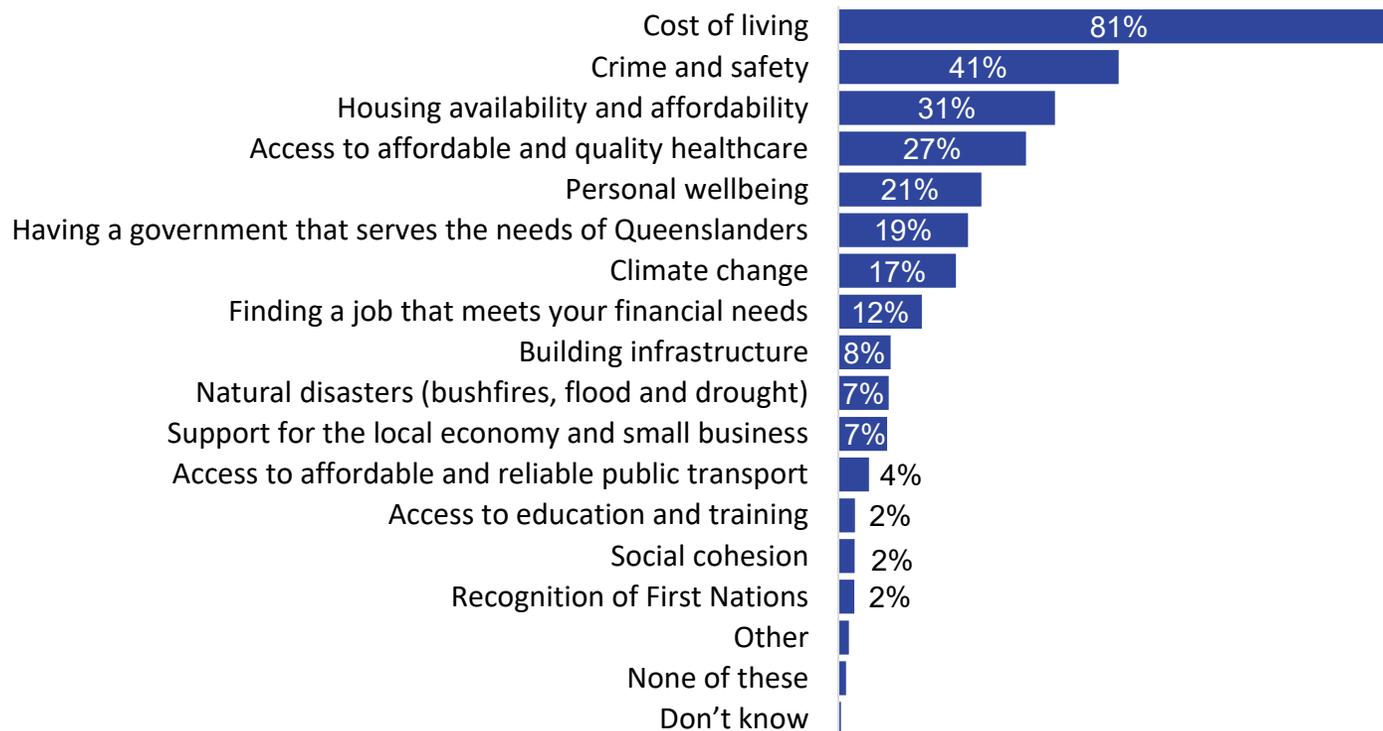


Cost of living remains top-of-mind for Queenslanders

Crime and safety remains a standout in second place at 41% followed by housing availability and affordability (31%) then healthcare access (27%). This is very much in line with the recent qualitative work we conducted for DPC.

For comparison, the October Ipsos Issues Monitor* has cost of living remaining the top issue for Australians (62%) and Queenslanders (57%), although it is down slightly from the Monitor's record high of June (Australia: 68%).

Top issues facing households at the moment



Wave 4

Crime and safety

50+ years – 48% ▲

ROQ (Far North Qld) – 45% ▲ (54% ▲)

Housing availability and affordability

18-49 years – 38% ▲

SEQ – 37% ▲

CALD – 48% ▲

Government that serves the needs of Qlders

50+ years – 27% ▲

Climate Change

Males – 21% ▲

Finding a job that meets your financial needs

18-49 years – 18% ▲

Building Infrastructure

Males – 10% ▲

Access to affordable and reliable public transport

CALD – 13% ▲

*Ipsos Issues Monitor, base n=1,000 Australia monthly (Oct 2023), n=201 Queensland, we ask Australians to select the three most important issues facing their state.

Satisfaction with the Queensland Government for easing the cost of living is the highest we've seen this year

We are also seeing gradual upward trends in satisfaction with 'creating jobs', 'delivering quality healthcare', and 'tackling climate change'.

Satisfaction with Qld state government performance

| % Satisfied | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Managing natural disaster and emergency preparedness | 46% | 51% | 49% | 52% |
| Delivering quality education and training | 37% | 42% | 37% | 39% |
| Creating jobs for Queenslanders | 31% | 32% | 33% | 35% |
| Building local infrastructure (such as schools, hospitals, public housing and roads) | 29% | 33% | 30% | 35% |
| Delivering quality healthcare services | 30% | 31% | 32% | 34% |
| Maintaining a quality lifestyle for Queenslanders | 28% | 31% | 29% | 31% |
| Being a trustworthy government | 24% | 24% | 25% | 28% |
| Managing population and economic growth | 23% | 24% | 24% | 25% |
| Tackling climate change | 21% | 21% | 23% | 25% |
| Making more homes and land available | 15% | 16% | 16% | 19% |
| Tackling crime | 15% | 15% | 15% | 17% |
| Easing the cost of living | 10% | 9% | 11% | 15% |
| Making housing more affordable | 9% | 10% | 9% | 12% |

Satisfied:
Delivering quality education
 Parents living with children – 46% ▲

Maintaining a quality lifestyle
 SEQ– 37% ▲

Being a trustworthy government
 SEQ– 36% ▲

Tackling crime
 ROQ (Far North Qld) – 14% ▼ (7% ▼)

Concerns around fuel prices are increasing, with decreasing concern for groceries and utilities

These top issues are particularly felt by older Queenslanders, with younger Queenslanders feeling more pressure from rent and mortgage payments.

Top cost of living issues

| % Selected (max 3) | Wave 1 Total | Wave 2 Total | Wave 3 Total | Wave 4 Total |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Weekly groceries | 82% | 84% | 80% | 76% |
| Fuel prices | 52% | 45% | 56% | 66% |
| Utility payments such as electricity and water | 54% | 53% | 50% | 45% |
| Paying rent | 30% | 26% | 26% | 29% |
| Insurance | 27% | 31% | 30% | 28% |
| Mortgage repayments | 25% | 29% | 25% | 23% |
| Going on holidays | 9% | 8% | 10% | 9% |
| Eating out | 6% | 8% | 8% | 7% |
| School fees | 3% | 2% | 4% | 5% |
| Childcare costs | 5% | 5% | 3% | 3% |
| Other | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| Don't know | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% |

Wave 4

Weekly groceries
 50+ years – 82% ▲
 ROQ (Wide Bay) – 79% ▲ (86% ▲)

Fuel
 50+ years – 72% ▲

Utility payments
 50+ years – 55% ▲

Paying rent
 18-49 years – 37% ▲
 SEQ – 34% ▲
 Parents living with children – 23% ▼
 Low income – 35% ▲
 CALD – 51% ▲

Insurance
 50+ years – 38% ▲
 ROQ – 31% ▲
 Parents living with children – 22% ▼

Mortgage repayments
 18-49 years – 31% ▲
 Wide Bay – 14% ▼
 Parents living with children – 35% ▲
 Low income – 8% ▼

Affordability of essentials remains steady

Despite fewer Queenslanders listing groceries and utility payments in their top three cost of living concerns, the numbers that can regularly afford groceries and bills remains stable.

Around half of Queenslanders with a low income and parents living with children struggle to regularly afford groceries and bills. Only a third of Indigenous Queenslanders report being able to regularly afford to pay their bills, with two fifths struggling to afford groceries.

Affordability of essentials

| Question | Measure | Trend | | | |
|--|----------|-------|----|-----|----|
| I can regularly afford to buy groceries | Agree | 60% | | 61% | |
| | Disagree | 24% | | 22% | |
| I can regularly afford to pay my bills | Agree | 58% | | 58% | |
| | Disagree | 24% | | 25% | |
| I am still able to put money aside for savings despite the rising cost of living | Agree | 48% | | 49% | |
| | Disagree | 36% | | 35% | |
| | | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 |

Wave 4: Agree

Afford to buy groceries

- 50+ years – 69% ▲
- Parents living with children – 55% ▼
- Low income – 52% ▼
- First nations – 39% ▼

Afford to pay my bills

- 50+ years – 66% ▲
- Parents living with children – 52% ▼
- Low income – 47% ▼
- First nations – 34% ▼

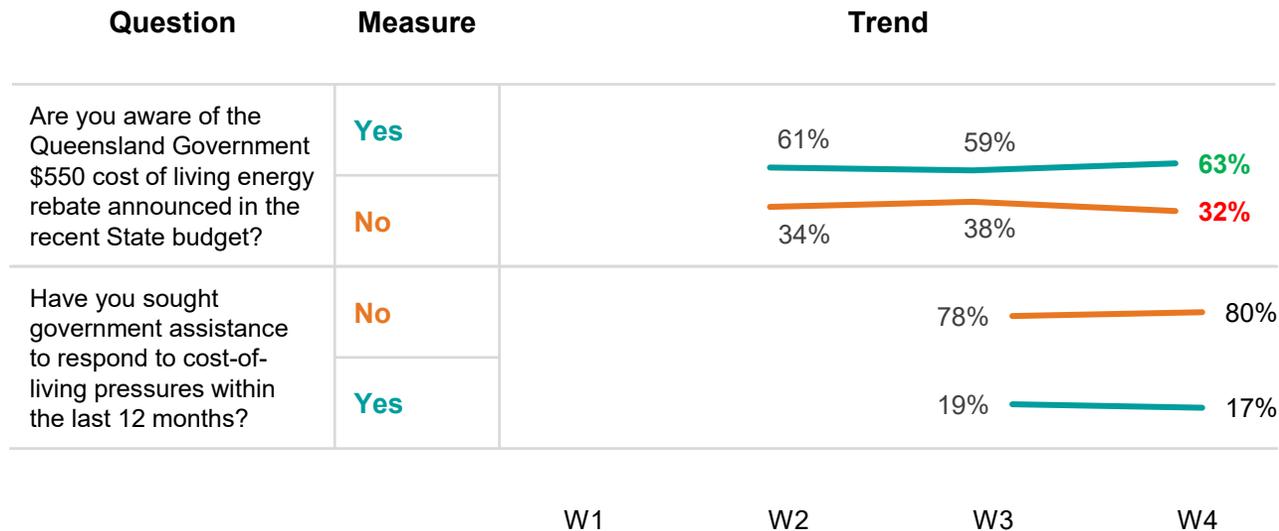
Able to put money aside for savings

- Males – 40% ▲
- Low income – 22% ▼

Awareness of energy rebate has increased in the past 6 weeks

Awareness of the cost of living energy rebate has increased, suggesting communications have been successful. This wave also saw satisfaction with the Qld State Government’s performance on easing the cost of living increase, indicating the rebate may be swaying opinions.

A quarter of parents have sought assistance. Similarly to last wave, younger Queenslanders, those with a low income and Indigenous Queenslanders are also more likely to seek government assistance, noting that it is almost double among the later.



Wave 4

Aware of rebate
50+ years – 76% ▲

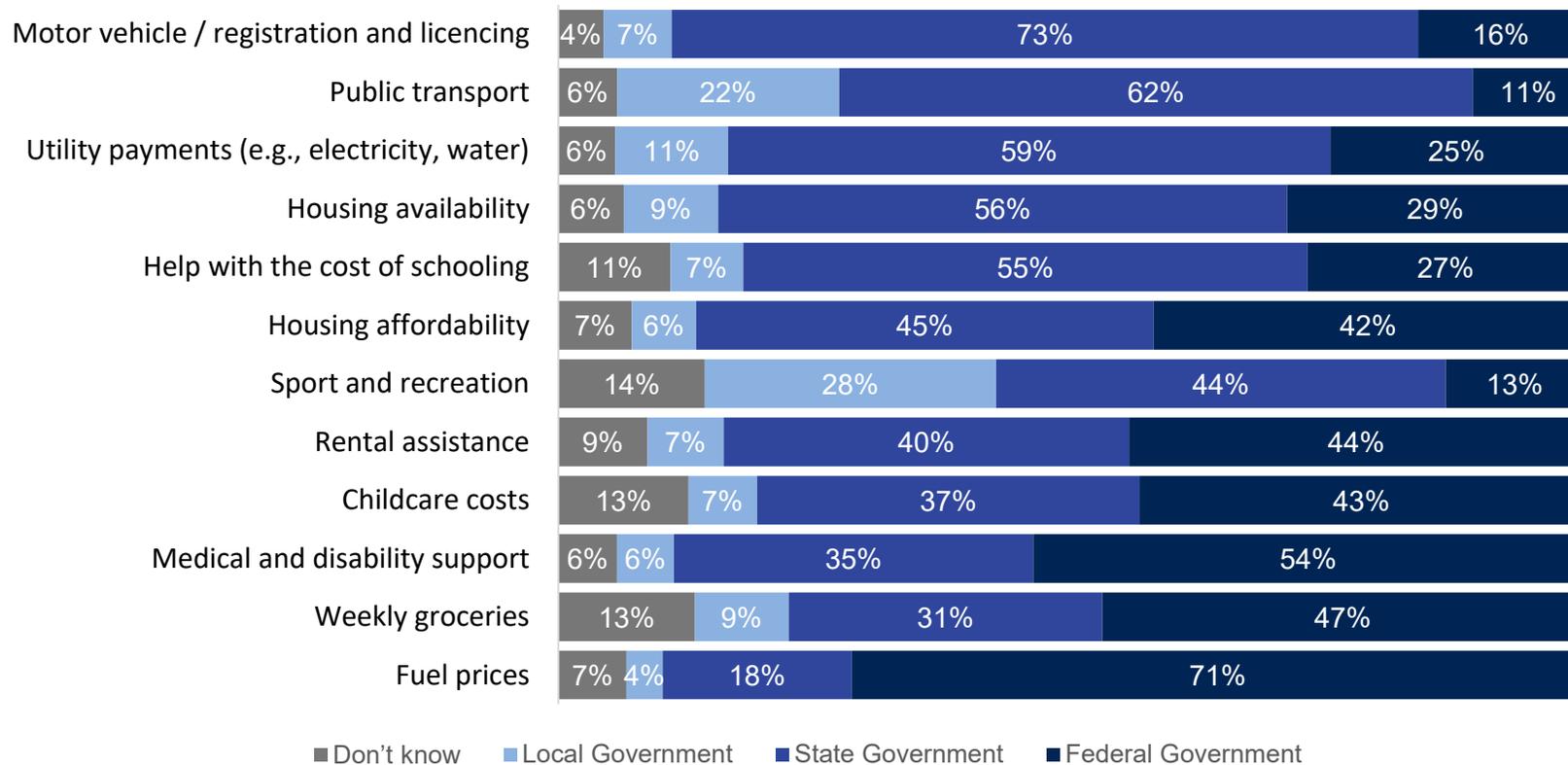
Sought government assistance
18-49 years – 21% ▲
Parents living with children – 24% ▲
Low income – 23% ▲
First Nations – 43% ▲



Queenslanders consider the Federal Government primarily responsible for easing the cost of groceries and fuel

State government is seen as most responsible for 7 of the 12 issues, particularly around vehicles and transport, housing and utilities, and schooling costs. Although Federal Government is primarily responsible, state government is seen as significantly more responsible for medical and disability support compared to last wave.

Level of government responsible for easing aspects of cost of living



State government:

- Motor vehicle/registration and licencing**
50+ years – 84% ▲
Males – 78% ▲
- Public transport**
50+ years – 68% ▲
Males – 67% ▲
First Nations – 43% ▼
- Utility payments**
50+ years – 66% ▲
Males – 64% ▲
- Housing availability**
50+ years – 64% ▲
- Help with cost of schooling**
Males – 60% ▲
- Sport and recreation**
50+ years – 49% ▲
Males – 48% ▲
- Fuel prices**
18-49 years – 22% ▲

Housing pressures continue to put Queenslanders under strain, At the same time, satisfaction with Qld Government regarding housing and local infrastructure is improving.

2

Housing pressures have bounced back as second top contributor to the cost of living

Federal and state government policies remain steady. Younger Queenslanders were most likely to nominate housing pressures and low unemployment as contributing most to the rising cost of living.

Top cost of living contributors

| % Selected (max 3) | Wave 1 Total | Wave 2 Total | Wave 3 Total | Wave 4 Total |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Federal Government policies | - | 53% | 53% | 52% |
| Housing pressures | - | 48% | 43% | 48% |
| State Government policies | - | 45% | 47% | 46% |
| Overseas markets | - | 32% | 32% | 34% |
| War in Ukraine | - | 27% | 27% | 30% |
| Natural disasters | - | 15% | 16% | 17% |
| Climate change | - | 12% | 14% | 14% |
| Low unemployment | - | 10% | 14% | 12% |
| Other | - | 10% | 10% | 8% |
| Don't know | - | 8% | 6% | 6% |

Wave 4
Housing pressures
 18-49 years – 53% ▲

Overseas markets
 50+ years – 38% ▲

War in Ukraine
 50+ years – 37% ▲

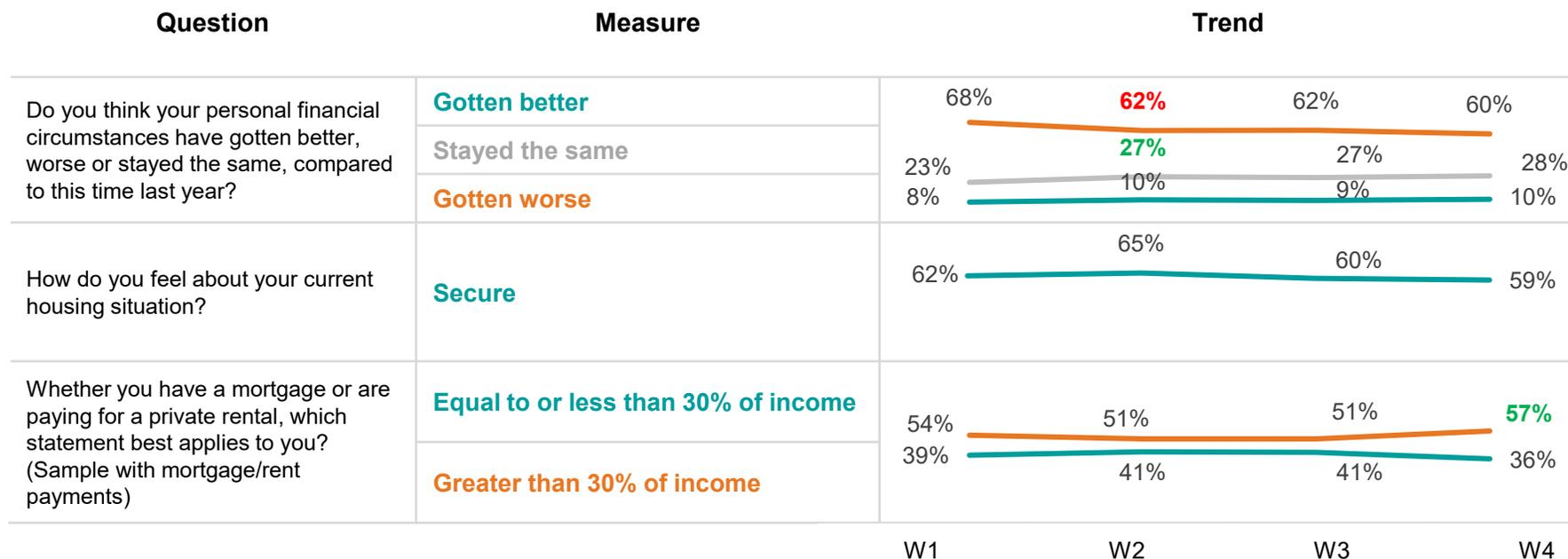
Natural Disasters
 Females – 21% ▲

Low unemployment
 18-49 years – 17% ▲

The number of Queenslanders spending more than 30% of their income on housing is approaching 3 in 5

57% of Queenslanders this wave reported spending more than 30% of their income on housing, which is a significant increase since last wave, yet perceptions of personal financial circumstances and feelings towards individual housing situations remain steady. Older Queenslanders and ROQ most likely to be over the 30% threshold.

Personal finances and housing



Wave 4
Gotten better
 Low income – 5% ▼

Stayed the same
 50+ years – 32% ▲
 Parents living with children – 22% ▼

Gotten worse
 Low income – 68% ▲

Wave 4:
Secure
 50+ years – 69% ▲
 ROQ – 63% ▲
 CALD – 36% ▼

Rising interest rates and migration continue to be the top two perceived contributors to the housing shortage

Parents, females and younger Queenslanders are more likely to see rising interest rates as a top contributor, whereas older Queenslanders more likely to attribute shortages to increased migration and lack of government investment.

Top housing shortage contributors

| | % Selected (max 3) | Wave 1 Total | Wave 2 Total | Wave 3 Total | Wave 4 Total |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Rising interest rates | - | - | 46% | 44% | 42% |
| Increases in migration to Queensland | - | - | 41% | 43% | 40% |
| Lack of government investment in housing | - | - | 34% | 32% | 32% |
| Government rules and regulations (e.g., around construction, tiny homes, investment tax benefits) | - | - | 24% | 28% | 27% |
| Slower construction due to materials shortage | - | - | 28% | 26% | 25% |
| Lack of properties being built | - | - | 19% | 19% | 22% |
| Vacant homes not being offered for rent | - | - | 20% | 20% | 21% |
| Investors buying multiple properties | - | - | 23% | 22% | 21% |
| Increase in short term holiday letting services (e.g., Airbnb) | - | - | 19% | 17% | 17% |
| Lack of acceptance of medium/high density housing | - | - | 10% | 10% | 11% |
| Lack of land supply | - | - | 8% | 8% | 9% |
| Natural disasters (e.g., fire and flood) | - | - | 6% | 5% | 6% |
| Don't know | - | - | 3% | 3% | 3% |
| Other | - | - | 3% | 3% | 3% |

Rising interest rates
 18-49 years – 47% ▲
 Females – 49% ▲
 Parents living with children – 50% ▲

Increases in migration to Queensland
 50+ years – 46% ▲

Lack of government investing in housing
 50+ years – 38% ▲

Investors buying multiple properties
 18-49 years – 28% ▲

Lack of land supply
 Males – 13% ▲

Satisfaction with the Queensland Government for infrastructure and housing has increased

Satisfaction is the highest it has been since tracking began across a number of areas, including building local infrastructure, making more homes and land available, and making housing more affordable.

Satisfaction with Qld state government performance

| % Satisfied | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Managing natural disaster and emergency preparedness | 46% | 51% | 49% | 52% |
| Delivering quality education and training | 37% | 42% | 37% | 39% |
| Creating jobs for Queenslanders | 31% | 32% | 33% | 35% |
| Building local infrastructure (such as schools, hospitals, public housing and roads) | 29% | 33% | 30% | 35% |
| Delivering quality healthcare services | 30% | 31% | 32% | 34% |
| Maintaining a quality lifestyle for Queenslanders | 28% | 31% | 29% | 31% |
| Being a trustworthy government | 24% | 24% | 25% | 28% |
| Managing population and economic growth | 23% | 24% | 24% | 25% |
| Tackling climate change | 21% | 21% | 23% | 25% |
| Making more homes and land available | 15% | 16% | 16% | 19% |
| Tackling crime | 15% | 15% | 15% | 17% |
| Easing the cost of living | 10% | 9% | 11% | 15% |
| Making housing more affordable | 9% | 10% | 9% | 12% |

Satisfied:

Delivering quality education

Parents living with children – 46% ▲

Maintaining a quality lifestyle

SEQ– 37% ▲

Being a trustworthy government

SEQ– 36% ▲

Tackling crime

ROQ (Far North Qld) – 14% ▼ (7% ▼)

Queenslanders want to see more infrastructure to support growth and maintain our great lifestyle

While we saw satisfaction in building local infrastructure increase this wave, and Queenslanders want to see more and at a greater pace to support Queensland's growth. Older Queenslanders are particularly supportive of infrastructure while the Darling Downs are least likely to view growth positively.

Role of Government in Queensland's Future

| % Agree | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| We require more infrastructure to support population growth in Qld | 82% | 87% | 83% | 86% |
| We need to plan for infrastructure and services to maintain Queensland's great lifestyle | 78% | 80% | 78% | 78% |
| I can accept short term disruption and inconvenience to improve local infrastructure | 71% | 75% | 72% | 75% |
| Growth is good for me and my local community | 59% | 66% | 57% | 64% |
| We should re-think types of housing and block sizes to ensure housing availability | 60% | 58% | 61% | 63% |
| The Olympics are a good idea for Brisbane | 43% | 45% | 43% | 43% |
| Infrastructure is being delivered at the pace needed to keep up with Queensland's growth | 27% | 25% | 24% | 26% |

Agree:

Infrastructure to support population growth

50+ years – 93% ▲

We need to plan for infrastructure and services

50+ years – 84% ▲

I can accept short term disruption

50+ years – 81% ▲

CALD – 41% ▼

Growth is good

Darling Downs – 51% ▼

Parents living with children – 72% ▲

We should rethink types of housing

50+ years – 70% ▲

The Olympics are a good idea for Brisbane

18-49 years – 48% ▲

SEQ – 50% ▲

Infrastructure delivered at pace with Qld's growth

18-49 years – 31% ▲

SEQ – 31% ▲

**Across the 4
waves, crime and
safety
perceptions
relatively steady**

3

Overall levels of community safety are relatively steady when comparing Wave 4 to Wave 1

The degree to which crime is seen as an issue continues to trend down from its peak in wave 2, bringing it back in line with wave 1. However, it is still seen as an issue in regional Queensland (particularly Far North Queensland). Regional Queenslanders report lower general feelings of safety and safety going out at night, while females are least likely to feel safe at night.

The October Ipsos Issues Monitor* has Crime as the second most important issue for Queenslanders (48%) after cost of living (57%).

Crime in your community

| Question | Measure | Trend | | | |
|---|----------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| I am confident I know what to look out for to avoid being a victim of online scams or fraud | Agree | 75% | 78% | 74% | 76% |
| | Disagree | 10% | 7% | 9% | 9% |
| Crime is an issue in my community | Agree | 66% | 71% | 67% | 65% |
| | Disagree | 15% | 12% | 13% | 15% |
| I generally feel safe in my community | Agree | 57% | 59% | 54% | 59% |
| | Disagree | 23% | 21% | 23% | 21% |
| I feel safe going out at night in my community | Agree | 40% | 39% | 37% | 40% |
| | Disagree | 41% | 41% | 41% | 40% |
| | | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 |

Wave 4: Agree
Crime is an issue
 ROQ (North Qld, Far North Qld) – 71% ▲ (75% ▲, 82% ▲)
 Parents living with children – 73% ▲

I generally feel safe
 ROQ (Darling Downs, Far North Qld) – 54% ▼ (45% ▼, 44% ▼)

I feel safe going out at night
 Females - 29% ▼
 ROQ – 34% ▼
 Low income – 33% ▼

*Ipsos Issues Monitor, base n=1,000 Australia monthly (Oct 2023), n=201 Queensland, we ask Australians to select the three most important issues facing their state.

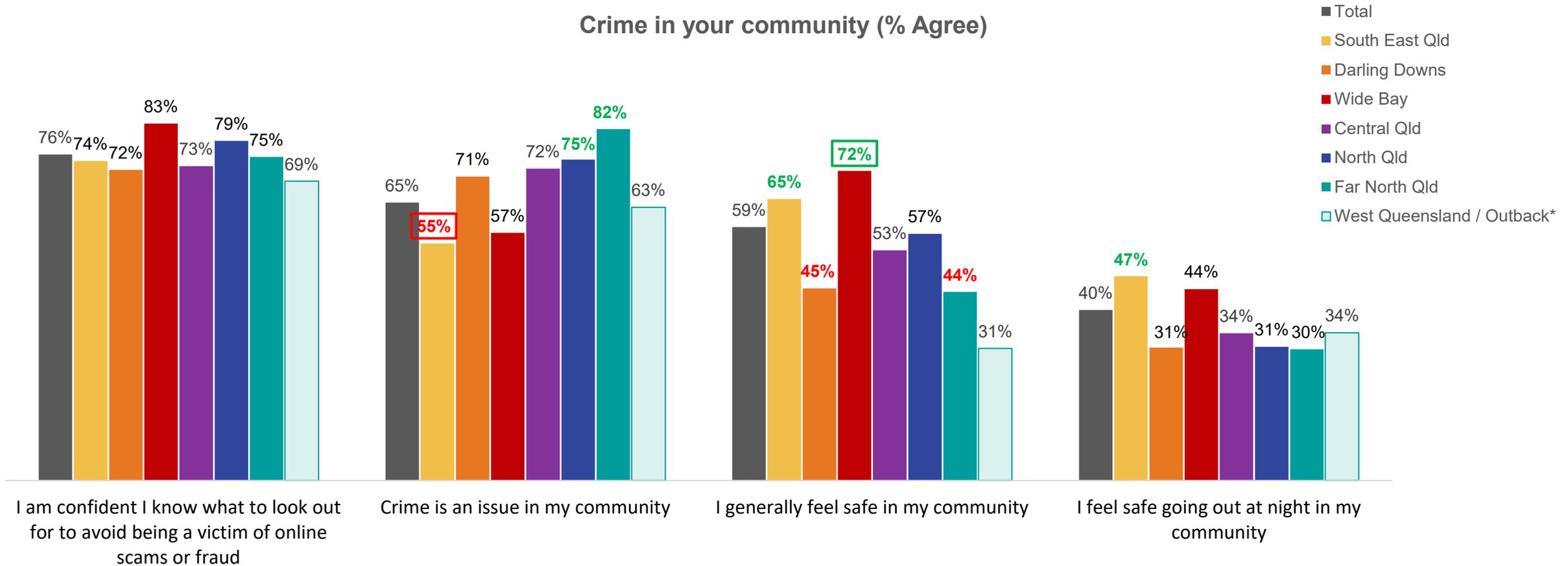


Crime strongest as an issue in North and Far North Queensland

Crime is seen as an issue by at least 3 in 4 in North and Far north Qld, with less than half of Far Northerners generally feeling safe in their community. Again this fits what we heard in the recent qualitative project where crime was quickly raised in our discussions with community.

South East Queenslanders are more likely to feel safe compared to the rest of Queensland, and report crime as less of an issue compared to last wave. Those in Wide Bay also have greater feelings of general safety compared to last wave.

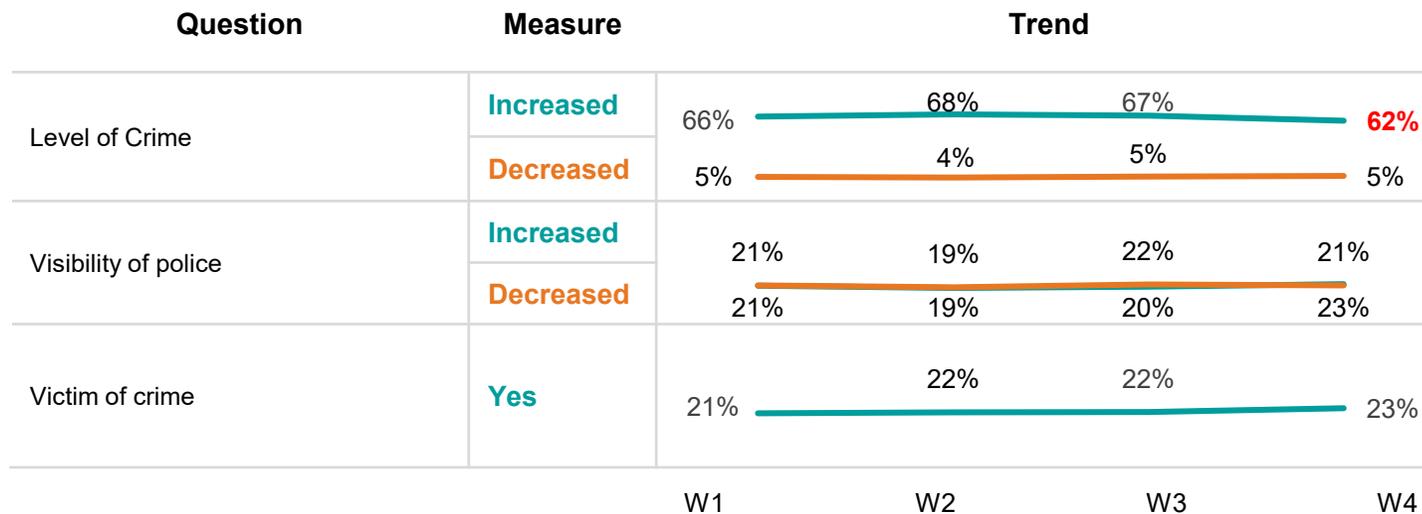
Crime in your community (% Agree)



This wave we see a decrease in the proportion who believe crime is increasing. It is now the lowest we have seen across the 4 waves.

Regional Queensland is again more likely believe crime is on the increase, while visibility of police is particularly high in North Qld. Half of Indigenous Queenslanders report themselves or someone in their household having been a victim of crime in the past 12 months, which is more than double the Queensland total (23%).

Experience with crime and police



Wave 4: Increased

Level of crime

ROQ – 66% ▲

Visibility of police

18-49 years – 26% ▲

North Qld – 34% ▲

Wave 4: Yes (victim of crime)

18-49 years – 29% ▲

Females – 27% ▲

ROQ (Far North Qld) – 26% ▲ (33% ▲)

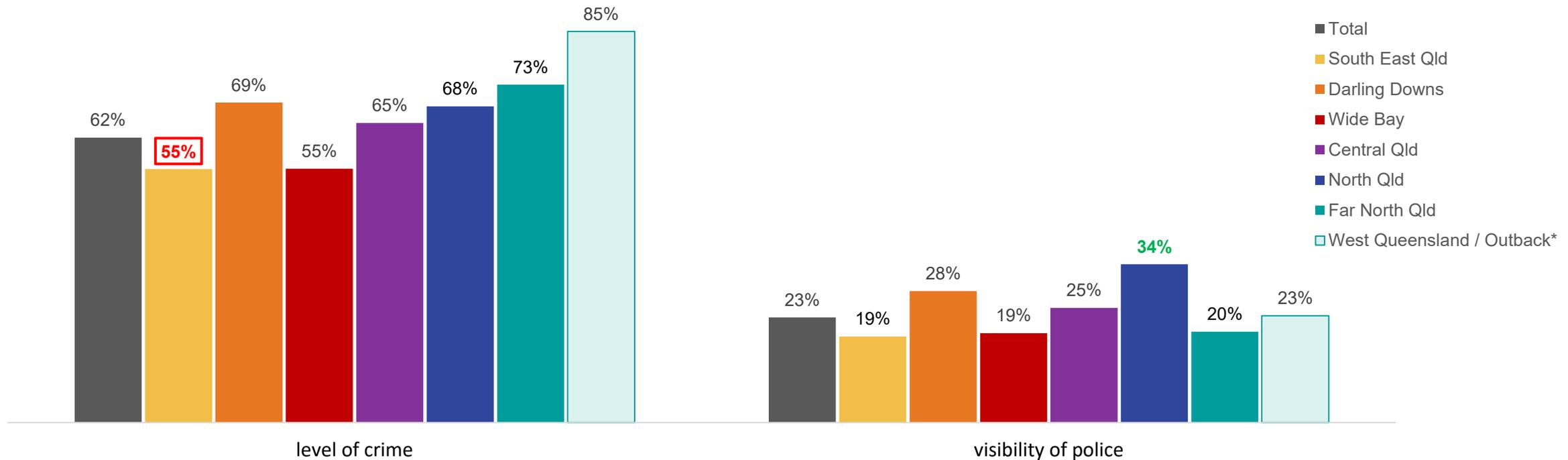
Parents living with children – 30% ▲

First Nations – 51% ▲

Perceived levels of crime remain high across most of regional Queensland.

South East Queenslanders and Wide Bay are the least likely to report a belief that crime has increased in the past 12 months, and they are less likely to report it as increasing compared to last wave. Visibility of police remains high in North Queensland.

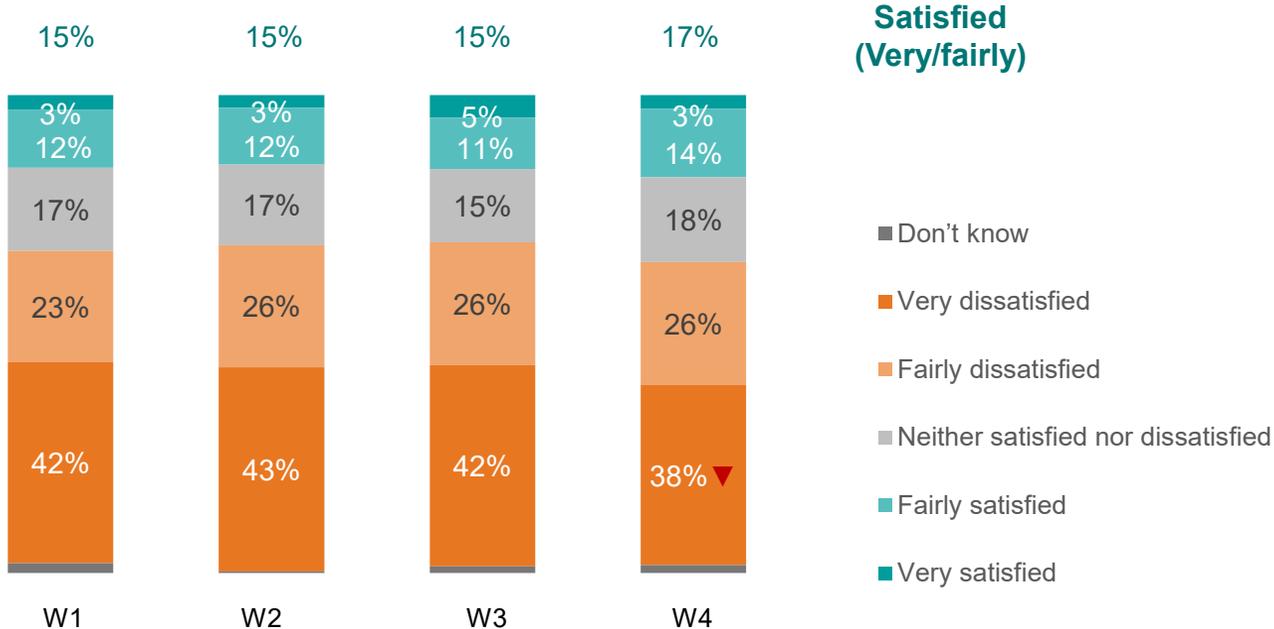
Change in crime and police in past 12 months (% increased)



Satisfaction with Queensland Government performance on tackling crime remains low and has improved a little

While satisfaction is relatively stable, there has been a decrease in the proportion very dissatisfied. Lower satisfaction across regional Queensland, with the lowest in Far North Queensland.

Satisfaction with Queensland Government performance on tackling crime

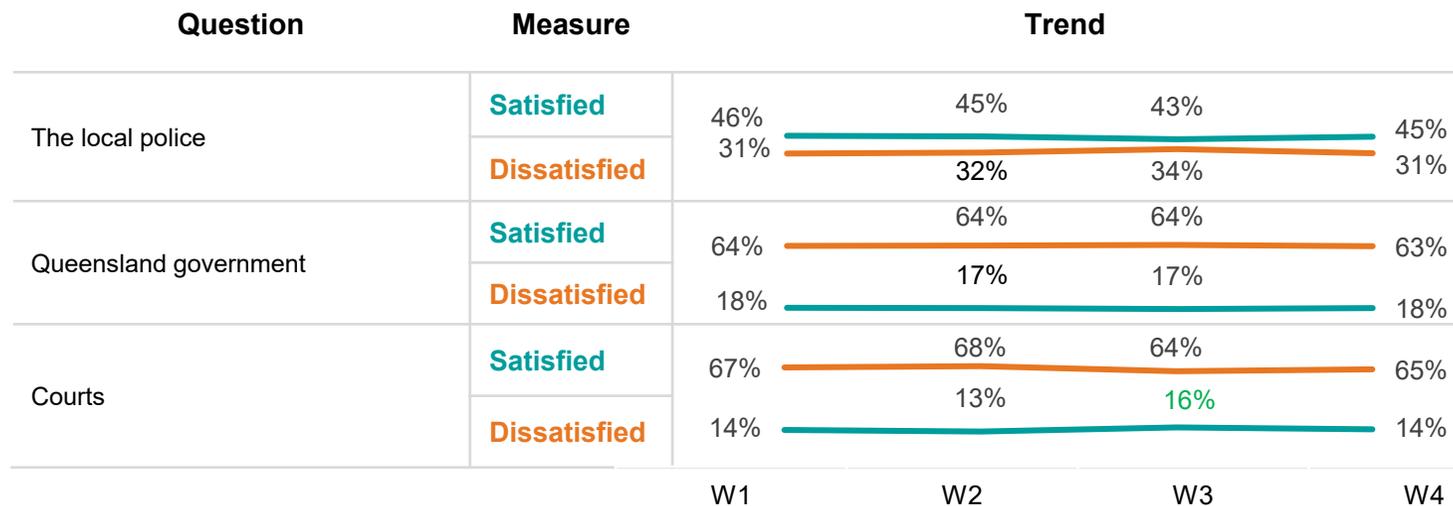


Wave 4: Satisfied Tackling crime
 ROQ (Far North Qld) – 14% ▼ (7% ▼)

Satisfaction with response to local crime and anti-social behaviour remains stable.

Satisfaction with local police remains relatively high, particularly among older Queenslanders. Those in regional Queensland report lower satisfaction with Queensland Government and Court responses to local crime and anti-social behaviour.

Satisfaction with response to local crime and anti-social behaviour



Wave 4: Satisfied

Local Police
50+ years – 52% ▲

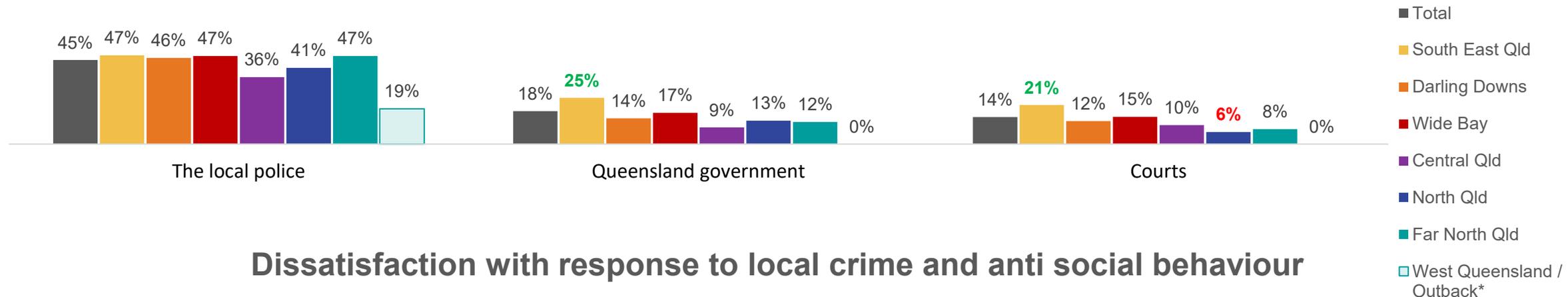
Queensland government
ROQ – 13% ▼

Courts
18-49 years – 18% ▲
ROQ (North Qld) – 10% ▼ (6% ▼)

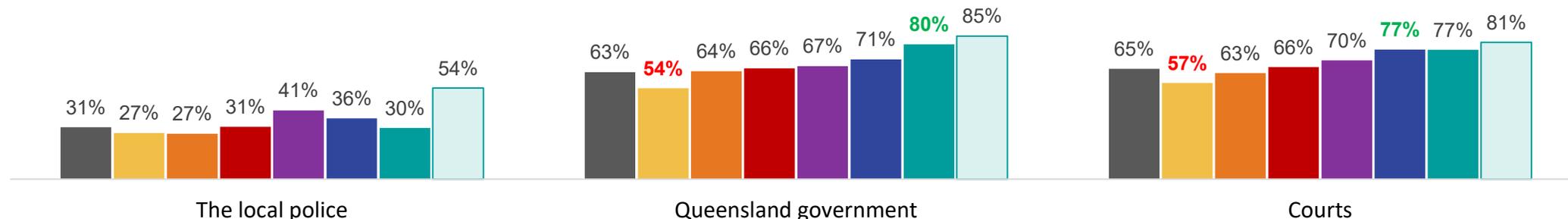
Across all regions, we see much higher satisfaction with local police.

Interestingly, those in South East Queensland report greater satisfaction with the Queensland Government and the Courts. This is in line with qualitative findings across a number of studies conducted by Ipsos in recent months where regional Queenslanders reported a belief that Government decisions and communication are very SEQ centric.

Satisfaction with response to local crime and anti social behaviour



Dissatisfaction with response to local crime and anti social behaviour



Lenient sentencing remains top perceived cause of crime

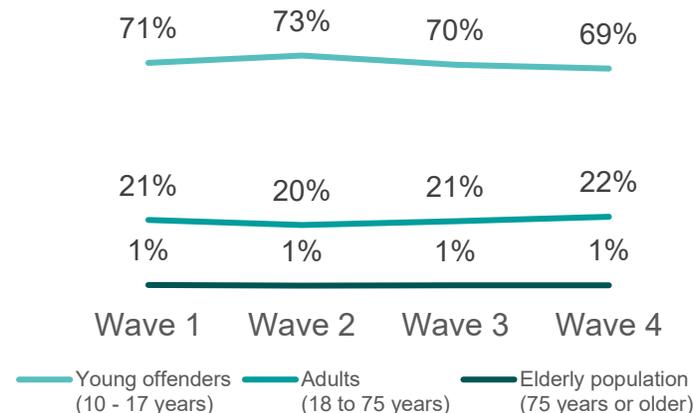
Drug use has risen to the second most common cause of crime, closely followed by lack of supervision and poor parenting. Again, this data is in line with the recent qualitative project where people expressed an understanding that crime is a complex issue with many factors contributing.

Regional Queenslanders, particularly those in Far North Queensland, are more likely to attribute criminal activity to young offenders. In the qualitative project most wanted to extend the definition of young offenders beyond 17 and include those in the early 20's.

Top 3 reasons why people commit crime

| Total % selected (max 3) | Wave 1 Total | Wave 2 Total | Wave 3 Total | Wave 4 Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Lenient sentencing of criminals | 54% | 56% | 55% | 54% |
| Drug use | 50% | 47% | 46% | 49% |
| Lack of supervision of minors | 48% | 50% | 49% | 47% |
| Poor parenting | 44% | 44% | 45% | 43% |
| Breakdown of family | 25% | 28% | 27% | 26% |
| Poverty | 24% | 21% | 24% | 23% |
| Poor/lack of education | 18% | 17% | 17% | 18% |
| Unemployment | 16% | 19% | 18% | 18% |
| Underemployment | 7% | 6% | 8% | 8% |
| Other | 4% | 5% | 3% | 3% |
| Don't know | 3% | 2% | 2% | 3% |
| None of these | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% |

Demographic most associated with criminal activity in community



Wave 4:

- Lenient sentencing**
50+ years – 64% ▲
ROQ – 59% ▲
- Drug use**
Far North Qld – 34% ▼
- Lack of supervision of minors**
50+ years – 54% ▲
Far North Qld – 65% ▲
- Poor parenting**
Males – 49% ▲
- Poverty**
18-49 years – 28% ▲
- Lack of education**
18-49 years – 24% ▲
- Unemployment**
18-49 years – 22% ▲
- Young offenders**
ROQ (Far North Qld) – 75% ▲ (89% ▲)
- Adults**
18-49 years – 26% ▲
ROQ (Far North Qld) – 18% ▼ (7% ▼)

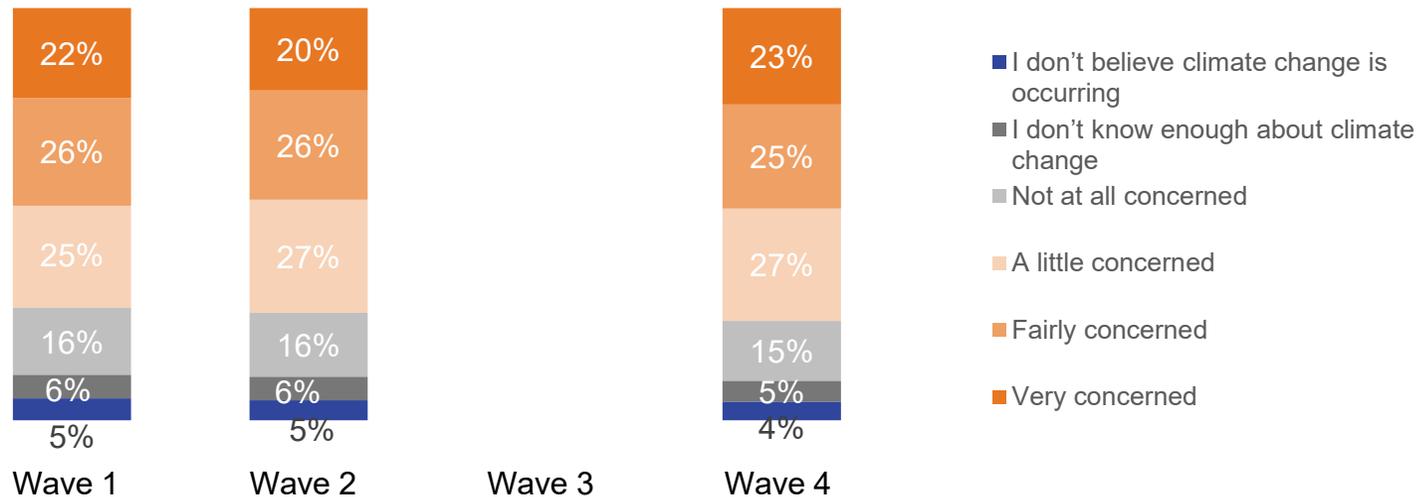
Clear concerns about climate change, openness to Purified Recycled Water and renewables

4

Majority of Queenslanders are concerned about the impact of climate change on the future of Queensland

Older Queenslanders are more likely to be unconcerned or to believe climate change is not occurring.

Concern about impact of climate change on the future of Queensland



Wave 4:
Not at all concerned
 50+ years - 19% ▲
 Males - 19% ▲

I don't believe climate change is occurring
 50+ years - 7% ▲
 Low income - 8% ▲

Natural disasters becoming a greater issue for households

Fires across Victoria and New South Wales, along with the announcement that September of 2023 was the driest on record in Australia, may be contributing to this rise in concern.

Top issues facing households at the moment

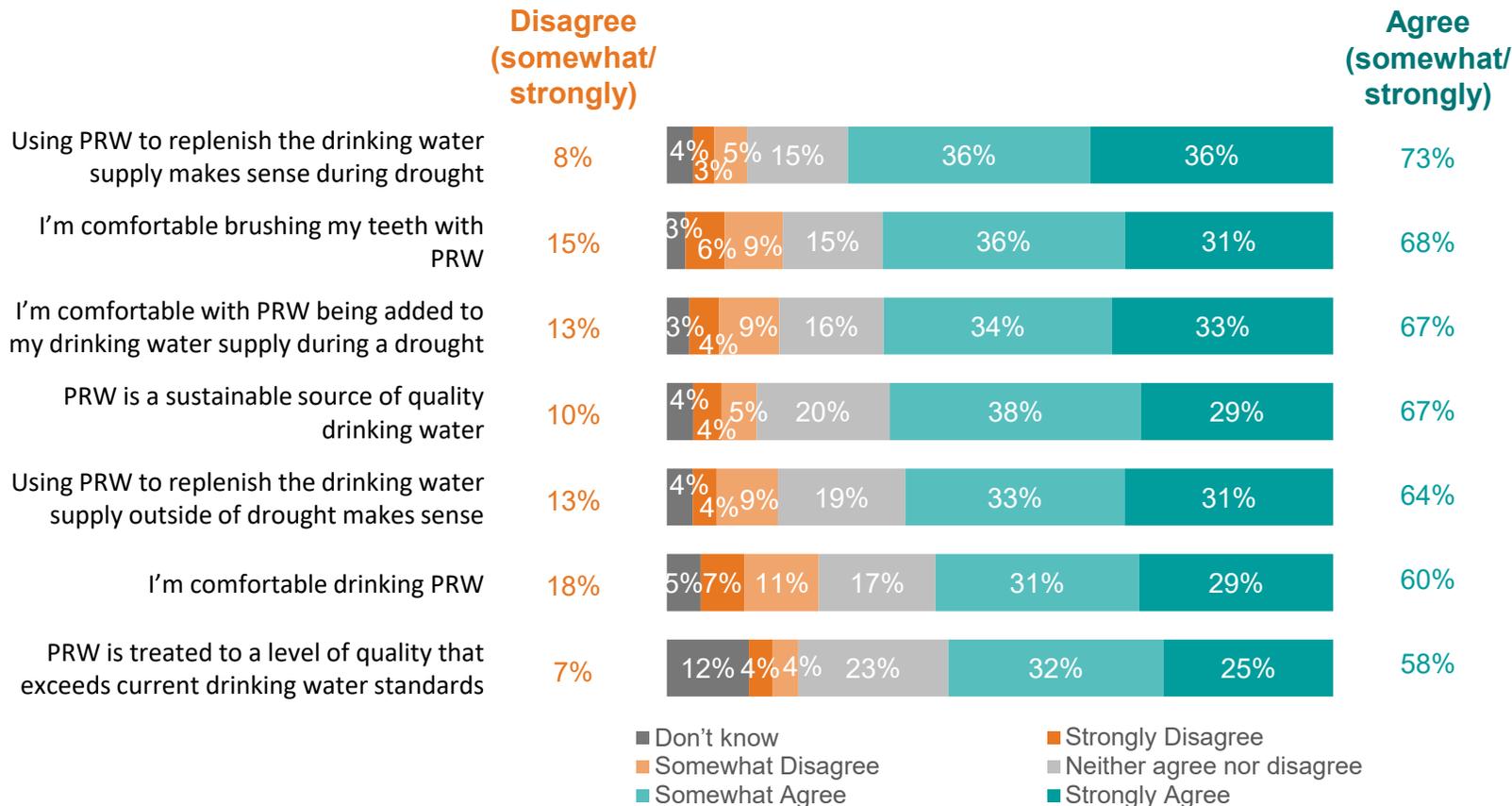
| % Selected (max 3) | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cost of living | 82% | 83% | 83% | 81% |
| Crime and safety | 39% | 40% | 40% | 41% |
| Housing availability and affordability | 31% | 28% | 30% | 31% |
| Access to affordable and quality healthcare | 26% | 32% | 27% | 27% |
| Personal wellbeing | 23% | 22% | 20% | 21% |
| Having a government that serves the needs of Queenslanders | 20% | 23% | 23% | 19% |
| Climate change | 11% | 12% | 18% | 17% |
| Finding a job that meets your financial needs | 13% | 15% | 13% | 12% |
| Building infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, public housing and roads | 8% | 9% | 7% | 8% |
| Natural disasters (bushfires, flood and drought) | 4% | 3% | 4% | 7% |
| Support for the local economy and small business | 7% | 7% | 6% | 7% |
| Access to affordable and reliable public transport | 5% | 4% | 6% | 4% |
| Access to education and training | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% |
| Social cohesion (e.g. acceptance of multiculturalism, religious groups living in harmony etc) | 3% | 3% | 2% | 2% |
| Recognition of First Nations | 3% | 3% | 4% | 2% |
| Other | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| None of these | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Don't know | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Wave 4
Climate Change
 Males – 21% ▲

Queenslanders are open to the use of Purified Recycled Water, even outside of drought conditions

Almost 3 in 4 Queenslanders say that it makes sense to replenish drinking water with purified recycled water during times of drought and almost 2 in 3 agree it makes sense outside of drought. Agreement is lowest on the standard to which purified recycled water is treated, indicating education about its quality is needed.

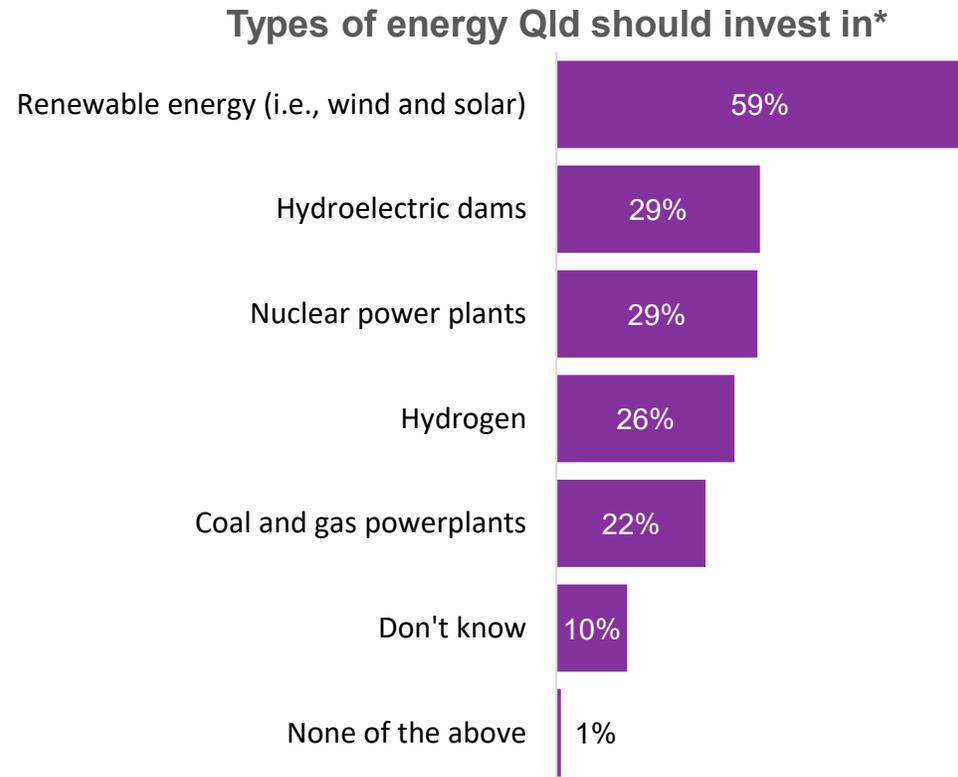
Attitudes towards Purified Recycled Water



Wave 4: Agree
Exceeds current standards
50+ years – 68% ▲

When asked, most think Queensland should invest in renewable energy

3 in 5 Queenslanders believe the state should invest in wind, solar and other renewables, and over a quarter are in favour of hydroelectric dams, nuclear power plants and hydrogen. Coal and gas powerplants are the least favourable energy sources for Queensland to invest in.



*Ipsos Issues Monitor, base n=1,000 Australia monthly (Oct 2023), n=201 Queensland

36 – © Ipsos | 23-034653-01 DPC Tracking W4 Report

From October Ipsos Issues Monitor. What type of energy would you say [INSERT STATE/TERRITORY] should be investing in? base n = 201.

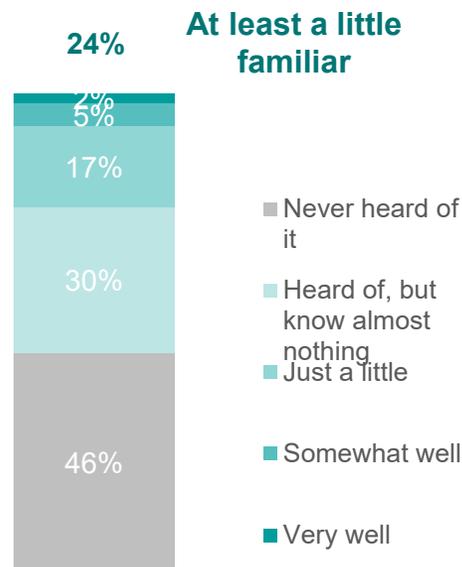
▲ ▼ Significantly higher/lower than total @ 95% CI



Low awareness and familiarity with the QLD Energy and Jobs Plan

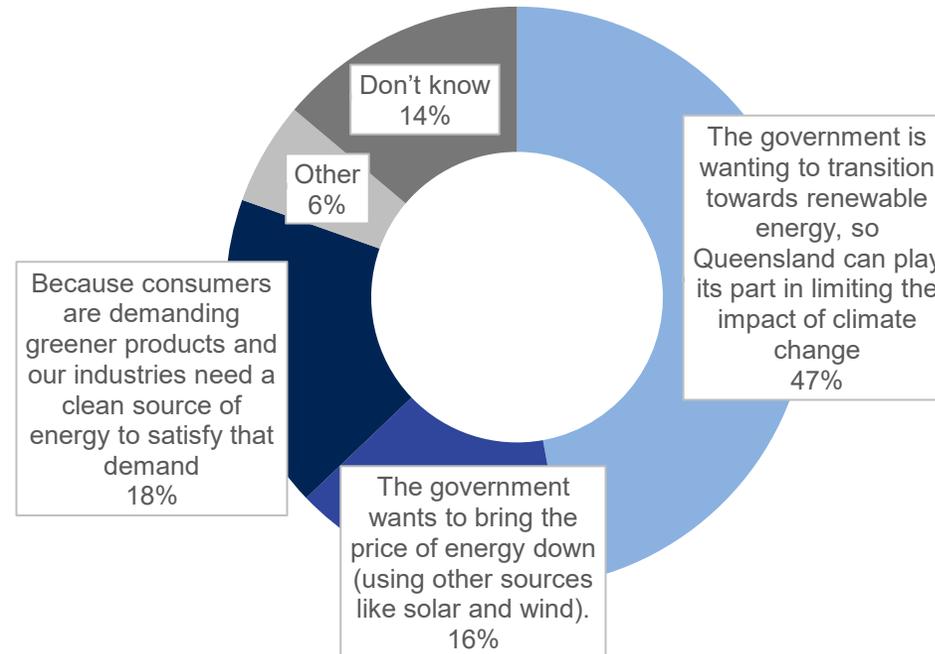
A quarter of Queenslanders claim to be at least a little familiar with 'The Plan', with greater familiarity among younger Queenslanders and parents. Almost half believe the transition is motivated by the government wanting to limit Queensland's impact on climate change.

Familiarity with the QLD Energy and Jobs Plan



At least a little familiar

Government motivations for the Plan

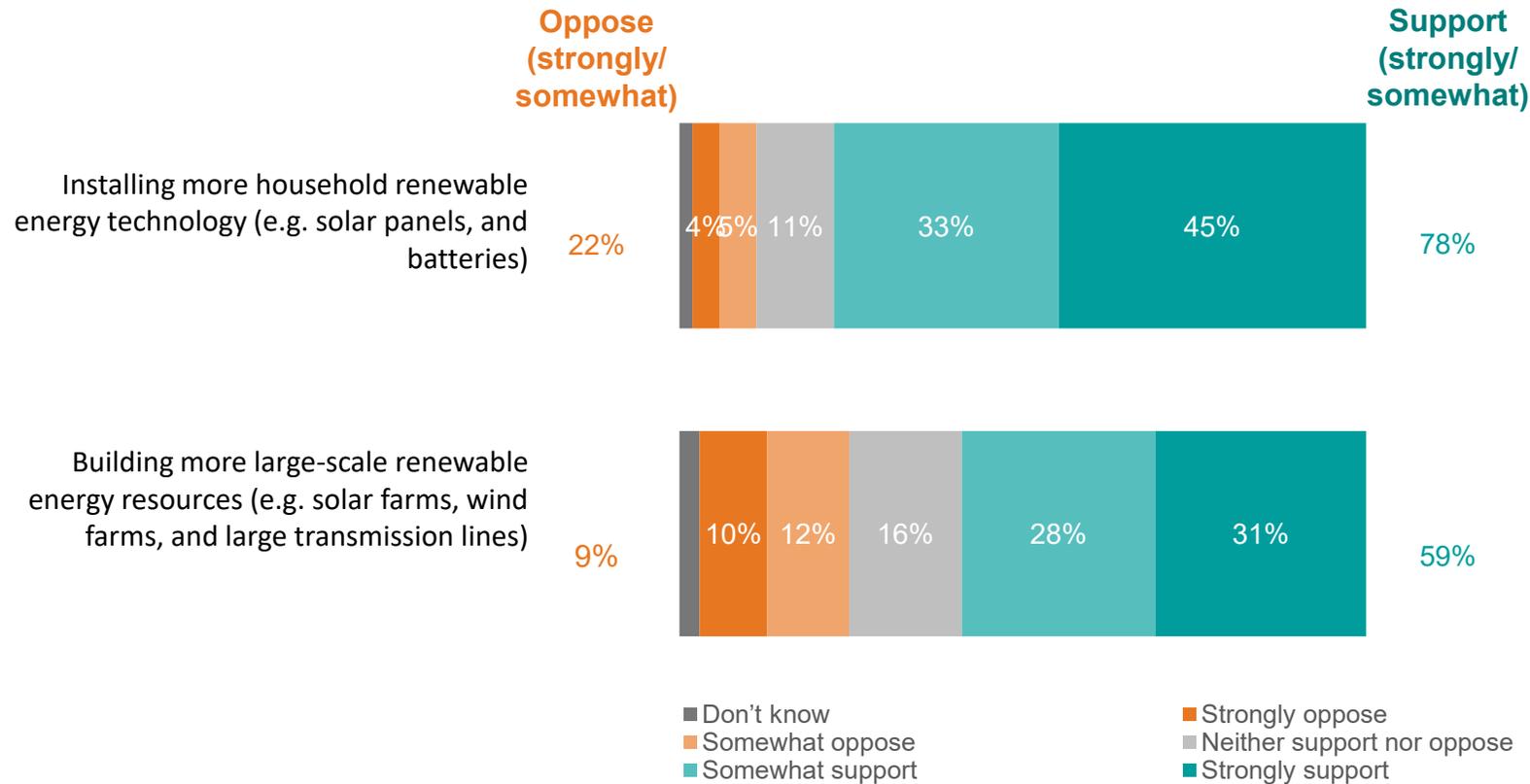


Wave 4: At least a little familiar
 18 – 49 years – 29% ▲
 Parents living with children – 31% ▲
 Low income – 18% ▼

Strong support for household renewable energy technology.

8 in 10 support household renewable energy technology while 6 in 10 support large scale renewable energy infrastructure.

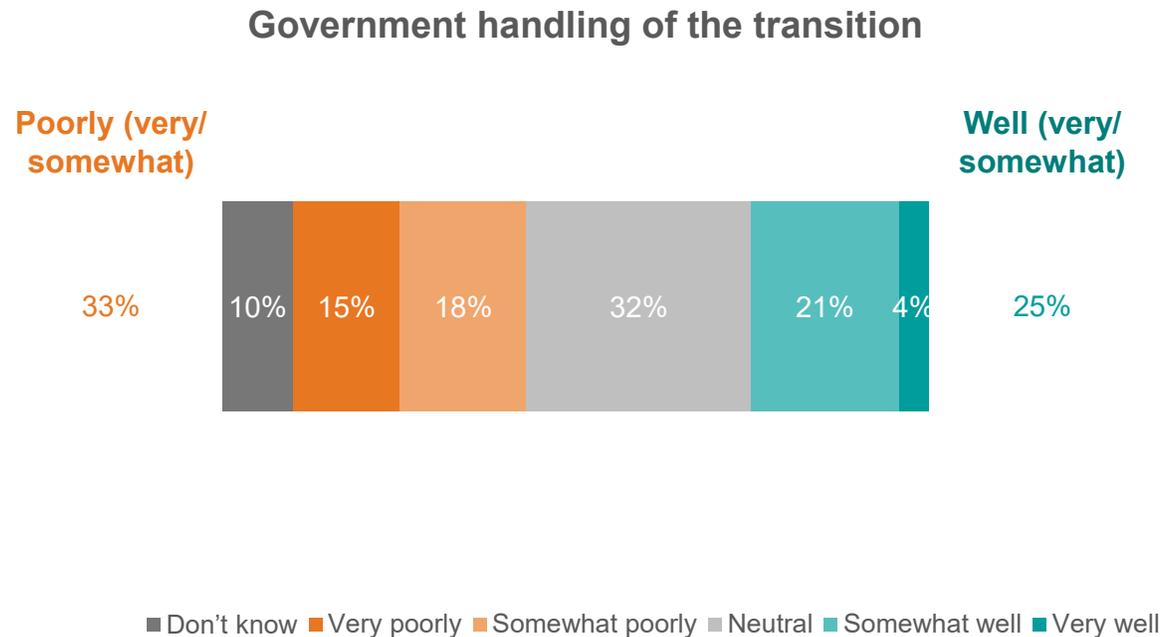
Support for elements of the Plan



Wave 4: Support:
Building more large-scale sources
 CALD – 77% ▲

Given low awareness of the QEJP it is not surprising that few have a positive opinion the government's handling of the transition.

A third of Queenslanders have a poor opinion, with another third neutral and only a quarter positive about the government's handling of the transition to renewable energy. Males and older Queenslanders most likely to view it as poor.



Wave 4: Poorly
 50+ years – 38% ▲
 Males – 40% ▲
 CALD – 16% ▼

**Healthcare
concerns are
consistent with a
trend we are
seeing across
Australia**

5

More Queenslanders consider the state government as responsible for providing medical and disability support this wave

However, the majority still consider the Federal Government primarily responsible for providing medical and disability support.

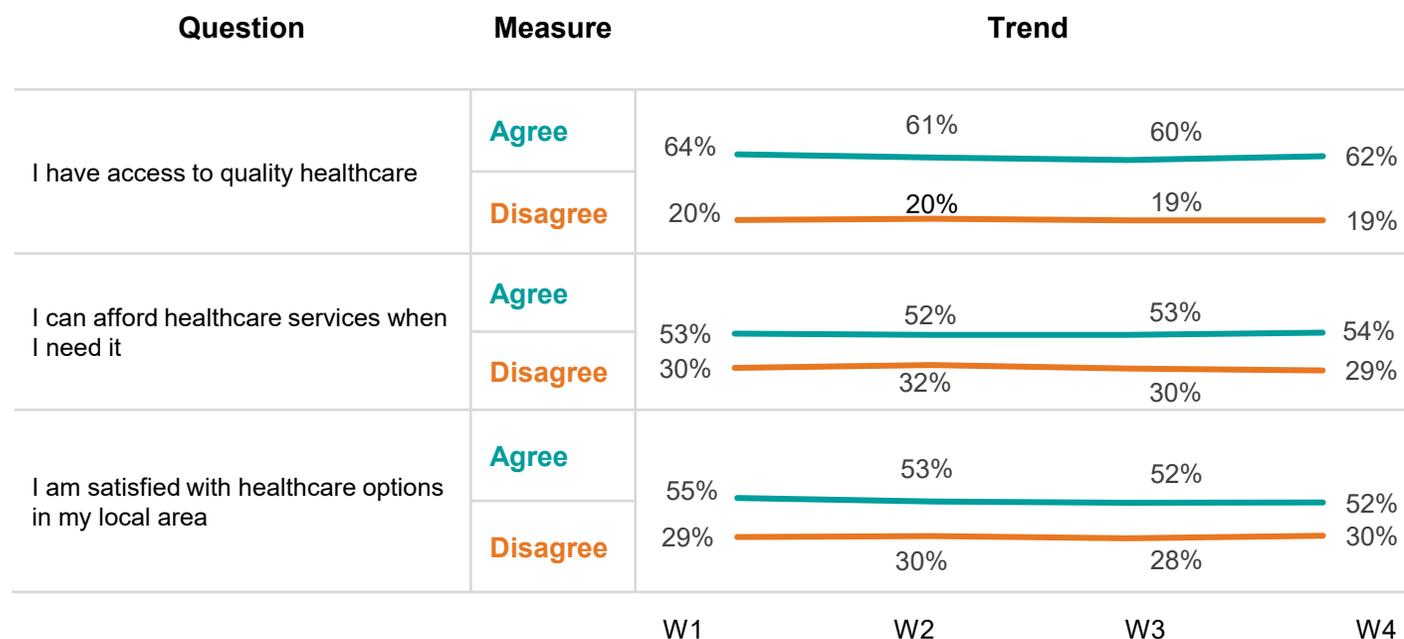
Responsibility for easing the cost of living

| % Selected State Government | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Motor vehicle / registration and licencing | - | - | 75% | 73% |
| Public transport | - | - | 63% | 62% |
| Utility payments (e.g., electricity, water) | - | - | 56% | 59% |
| Housing availability | - | - | 56% | 56% |
| Help with the cost of schooling | - | - | 56% | 55% |
| Housing affordability | - | - | 43% | 45% |
| Sport and recreation | - | - | 43% | 44% |
| Rental assistance | - | - | 40% | 40% |
| Childcare costs | - | - | 35% | 37% |
| Medical and disability support | - | - | 30% | 35% |
| Weekly groceries | - | - | 30% | 31% |
| Fuel prices | - | - | 19% | 18% |

Access to, and satisfaction with, healthcare remains stable; and continues to be lower in regional Queensland

Similarly to the last wave, access to, and satisfaction with, healthcare is lowest in West Queensland, Outback and Central Queensland.

Access to Healthcare



Wave 4: Agree
Access to healthcare
 ROQ (Central Qld) – 56% ▼ (43% ▼)

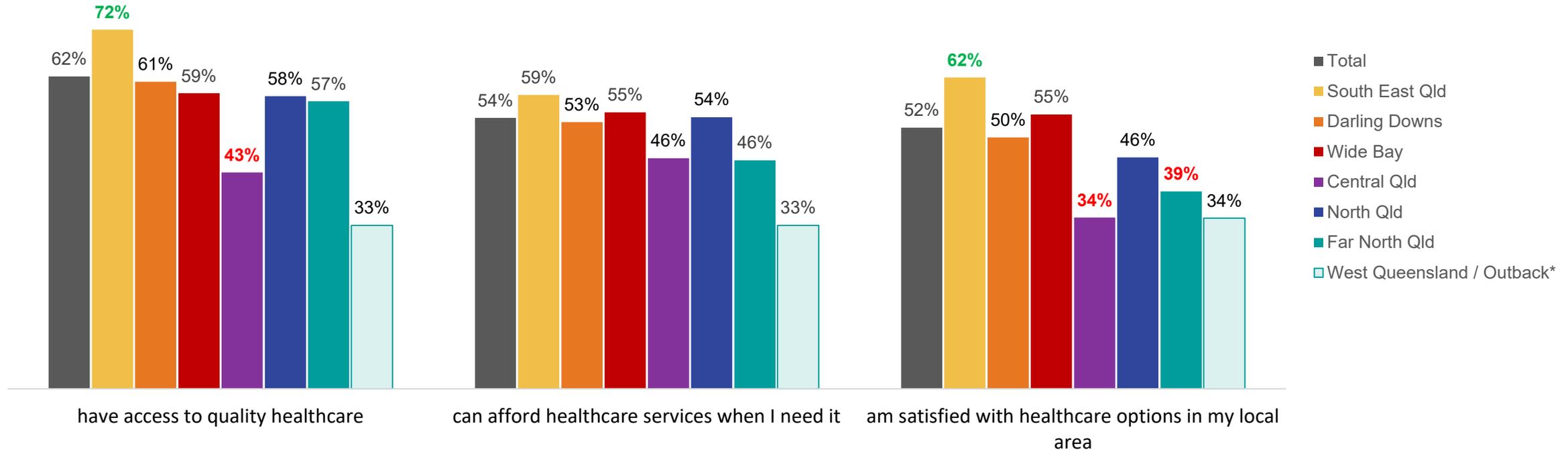
Healthcare affordability
 Low income – 45% ▼

Satisfaction with healthcare options
 ROQ (Central Qld, Far North Qld) – 45% ▼
 (34% ▼, 39% ▼)

Satisfaction with, and access to, healthcare highest in South East Queensland

Access and satisfaction is lower for central Queensland. Wide Bay is significantly higher for access to quality healthcare and satisfied with local options compared to last wave.

Access to Healthcare (% Agree)



Access to a GP, medical expenses and emergency department wait times remain the most important issues facing the healthcare system

Among regional Queenslanders, having enough medical workers in nearby hospitals has grown in importance since last wave.

Most important issues facing the healthcare system

| % Selected (max 3) | Wave 1 Total* | Wave 2 Total | Wave 3 Total | Wave 4 Total |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Access to a GP when I need one | 24% | 55% | 50% | 50% |
| Out of pocket medical expenses | 25% | 51% | 49% | 47% |
| Emergency department wait times | 10% | 39% | 40% | 37% |
| Enough medical workers in your area/ hospital | 10% | 35% | 31% | 34% |
| Elective surgery wait times | 5% | 19% | 23% | 21% |
| Access to an outpatients specialist appointment | 4% | 15% | 18% | 18% |
| Number of hospital beds | 3% | 17% | 18% | 18% |
| Access to mental health facilities | 6% | 20% | 16% | 17% |
| Access to an ambulance | 3% | 15% | 16% | 16% |
| Health support in the home | 2% | 8% | 8% | 8% |
| Access to maternity services | 1% | 5% | 4% | 3% |
| Don't know | 5% | 2% | 3% | 4% |

Wave 4:

Access to a GP when I need one

ROQ – 54% ▲

Out of pocket medical expenses

First Nations – 24% ▼

Enough medical workers

50+ years – 40% ▲

ROQ – 40% ▲

Access to outpatients specialist appointment

50+ years – 23% ▲

Access to mental health facilities

18-49 years – 24% ▲

Access to an ambulance

SEQ – 21% ▲

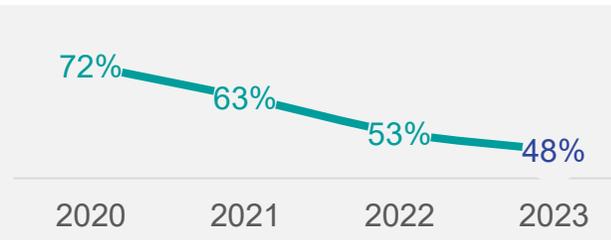
Ipsos Health Service Monitor 2023: Key stats Australia

The number of Australians who have easy access to medical care is declining, while costs of receiving treatment is becoming increasingly felt.

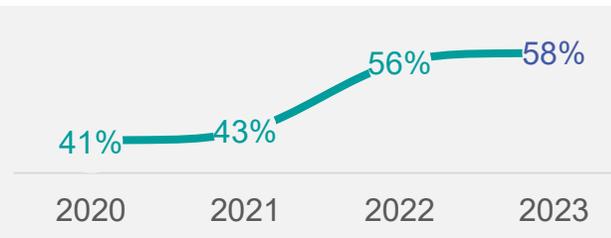


48%

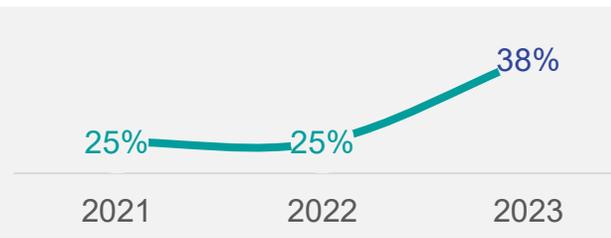
of Australians find it easy to get an appointment with doctors in their local area



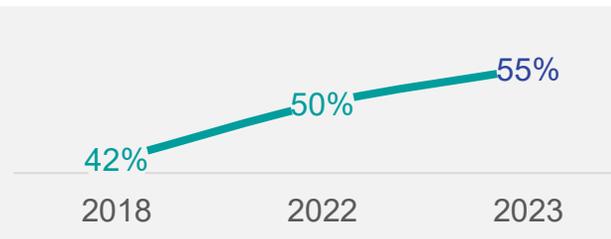
The portion of Australians who say they can **easily get a doctor's appointment** is declining.



Many Australians are saying it **takes too long to get an appointment with a doctor.**



Cost of accessing treatment is increasingly felt as one of the biggest problems facing the Healthcare system



More Australians are saying many **people in Australia cannot afford good healthcare.**

APPENDIX

8

Upcoming dates

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| Questionnaire approval | 15 Sep | 27 Oct | 8 Dec | 2 Feb | 15 Mar | 26 Apr | 7 Jun |
| Scripting & testing | 18-22 Sep | 30 Oct - 3 Nov | 11-15 Dec | 5-9 Feb | 18-22 Mar | 29 Apr - 3 May | 10-14 Jun |
| Fieldwork | 25 Sep - 6 Oct | 6-17 Nov | 18 Dec 23 - 12 Jan 24 | 12-23 Feb | 25 Mar - 5 Apr | 6-17 May | 17-28 Jun |
| Data processing | 9-13 Oct | 20-24 Nov | 15-17 Jan | 26-28 Feb | 8-10 Apr | 20-22 May | 1-3 Jul |
| Full report | 25 Oct | 6 Dec | 31 Jan | 13 Mar | 24 Apr | 5 Jun | 17 Jul |
| Presentation | 27 Oct | 8 Dec | 2 Feb | 15 Mar | 26 Apr | 7 Jun | 19 Jul |

Demographics

Sample size n=1,200 per wave

| | Unweighted | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 |
|----------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Age | 18-29 | 25% | 25% | 18% | 16% |
| | 30-49 | 30% | 34% | 39% | 38% |
| | 50+ | 45% | 42% | 43% | 45% |
| Gender | Male | 42% | 39% | 47% | 46% |
| | Female | 58% | 61% | 53% | 53% |
| Region | SEQ | 43% | 38% | 39% | 40% |
| | ROQ | 57% | 62% | 61% | 60% |
| Region 2 | South East Qld | 43% | 38% | 39% | 40% |
| | Darling Downs | 13% | 11% | 12% | 11% |
| | Wide Bay | 14% | 11% | 12% | 13% |
| | Central Qld | 8% | 11% | 11% | 9% |
| | North Qld | 14% | 14% | 13% | 14% |
| | Far North Qld | 8% | 13% | 12% | 11% |
| | West Queensland / Outback | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% |

| | Weighted | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 |
|------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Parents | Parents living with children | 35% | 35% | 37% | 36% |
| | Other | 65% | 65% | 63% | 64% |
| Employment | Employed | 56% | 56% | 58% | 57% |
| | Studying | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% |
| | Retired | 22% | 23% | 21% | 21% |
| | Others | 19% | 18% | 18% | 18% |
| Education | Year 12 or below | 34% | 30% | 33% | 33% |
| | Advanced education | 66% | 70% | 67% | 67% |
| Household income | Low income (<\$51,999) | 34% | 32% | 33% | 33% |
| | \$52,000 - \$207,999 | 53% | 55% | 53% | 53% |
| | \$208,000+ | 6% | 6% | 6% | 7% |
| | Refused | 6% | 6% | 8% | 7% |
| First Nations | Yes | 4% | 4% | 5% | 5% |
| | No | 95% | 95% | 93% | 93% |
| | Prefer not to say | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| CALD | Yes | 6% | 7% | 7% | 6% |
| | No | 93% | 92% | 92% | 92% |
| | Prefer not to say | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |

Questionnaire

1. Screener Questions

SQ1 Which of the following best describes how you think of yourself?

Q2 What is your date of birth?

Q3 And what is the postcode where you live?

SQ4 Which of the following best describes your household?

SQ5. You mentioned that you live with your child(ren). How old are they? *Please select all ages that apply.*

[validation question] SQ6. The following question is to verify that you are a real person. Please select the image displaying a traffic light.

2. General Perceptions of Queensland

Q1 From the following list, please select the top three most important issues facing you or your household at the moment.

Q2 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the Queensland State Government's performance in each of the following areas?

Q42 In general, how optimistic or pessimistic are you about the future of:

Q3 To what extent do you agree or disagree that Queensland is headed in the right direction?

3. Cost of Living

Q4 How concerned are you about the rising cost of living?

Q5 Below is a list of issues that are impacted by the rising costs of living. Which three of the following issues affect you the most?

Q39. Please select up to three items from the following list that you believe has contributed the most to the rising cost of living.

Q43 When it comes to easing the cost of living, which level of government do you believe has most responsibility for providing assistance for:

Q44 Please rate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Q46 Have you sought government assistance to respond to cost-of-living pressures within the last 12 months?

4. Housing

Q6 How do you feel about your current housing situation?

Q7 Whether you have a mortgage or are paying for a private rental, which statement best applies to you?

Q40. Please select up to three items from the following list that you believe has contributed the most to the housing shortage.

5. Finances and Economy

Q8 Do you think your personal financial circumstances have gotten better, worse or stayed the same, compared to this time last year?

Q41. Are you aware of the Queensland government \$550 cost of living energy rebate announced in the recent state budget?

6. Education

Q9 Please indicate to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements.

9.1 My family and/or I have access to affordable, high-quality education

9.2 I have access to development and training opportunities in my local area

9.3 I am satisfied with education options in my local area

9.4 Training and development opportunities in my local area have helped me get a job or improve my employment status

9.5 Training and development opportunities in my local area are relevant to the jobs available nearby

7. First Nations

Q10 To the best of your knowledge, what does an Indigenous Voice to parliament mean?

Q11 ...It is compulsory for Australian citizens to vote "yes" or "no" in a referendum. Even if it's a leaning at the moment, how do you currently plan to vote?

Q12 How certain or uncertain do you feel about your decision to vote [yes/no] in the referendum?

Questionnaire

8. Crime and Safety

Q13 Please indicate your top three primary sources for information on safety and crime?

Q14 In the past 12 months, have you, or someone in your household, been a victim of crime in your community?

Q15 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way in which local crime and anti-social behaviour are dealt with by...

Q16 Please indicate to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements.

16.1 I generally feel safe in my community

16.2 Crime is an issue in my community

16.3 I feel safe going out at night in my community

16.4 I am confident I know what to look out for to avoid being a victim of online scams or fraud

Q17 Reflecting on the last 12 months, please indicate whether you think each of the following has increased or decreased in your community:

Q18 What demographic do you believe is most commonly associated with criminal activity in your community?

Q19 What type of crime do you feel is more of a problem in your community?

Q20 Thinking about the reasons that may cause people to commit crimes, what do you think is the most common reason?

9. Environment

Q21 To what extent are you concerned about the impact of climate change on the future of Queensland?

Q47 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about purified recycled water?

47.1 Purified recycled water is a sustainable source of quality drinking water

47.2 Purified recycled water is treated to a level of quality that exceeds current drinking water standards before it is piped to replenish Wivenhoe Dam

47.3 Using purified recycled water to replenish the drinking water supply in Wivenhoe Dam makes sense during times of drought

47.4 Using purified recycled water to replenish the drinking water supply in Wivenhoe Dam outside of drought makes sense to me

47.5 I would be comfortable drinking purified recycled water

47.6 I would be comfortable brushing my teeth with purified recycled water

47.7 If South East Queensland were to experience a drought in the next 2-3 years, I would be comfortable with purified recycled water being added to my drinking water supply (via Wivenhoe Dam).

Q22 Please rate how responsible you think each group below is for leading a reduction in carbon emissions.

Q23 Renewable energy is produced using natural resources that are constantly replaced and never run out (e.g., solar power, wind power, hydropower, battery technology).

Q24 Please indicate to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements.

24.1 I support the Queensland Government's renewable energy target of 70% by 2032 and 80% by 2035.

24.2 I support the Queensland Government's approach to charging mining companies more when commodity prices are higher.

24.3 I believe that renewable energy sources (e.g., wind, solar, hydrogen) will reduce electricity bills in the future.

24.4 I believe there are economic benefits in taking up renewable energy.

Q25 Some people try to reduce their impact on climate change by making changes to their lifestyle or the goods and services they purchase. For each, please indicate whether you have done this, are considering this, or are not going to do this.

Questionnaire

10. Planning for the Future

Q26 Please indicate to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements.

- 26.1** The Olympics are a good idea for Brisbane
- 26.2** Queensland's population is growing. To plan for this growth, we require more infrastructure to support this growth.
- 26.3** By planning well, we can ensure the community has the infrastructure and services it needs to maintain Queensland's great lifestyle.
- 26.4** To ensure everyone has access to housing, we need to re-think the type of housing and the block sizes we live on.
- 26.5** Infrastructure is being delivered at the pace needed to keep up with Queensland's growth.
- 26.6** Growth is good for me and my local community.
- 26.7** To improve local infrastructure, we accept there will be short term disruption and inconvenience.

11. Health and Wellbeing

Q27 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the following aspects of your personal life?

Q28 Please indicate to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements.

- 28.1** I have access to quality healthcare
- 28.2** I can afford healthcare services when I need it
- 28.3** I am satisfied with healthcare options in my local area

Q29 Below are some issues facing the health care system. Please select up to three items that are most important to you.

Q30 In the past 12 months, have you or an immediate family member attended a Queensland public hospital emergency department for medical care/treatment?

Q31 What was your main reason for attending a Queensland public hospital emergency department for medical care/treatment?

Q32 Overall, how would you rate the care you received?

Q33 How many times in the past twelve (12) months did you visit a GP, clinic, or other health care place, other than an Emergency Department, to get medical care or advice about your health?

E1 Please indicate how familiar you are with The Queensland Energy & Jobs Plan, taking into account all the ways you have learned about or had contact with The Plan.

E2 To what extent do you support or oppose ...

- E2.1** Building more large-scale renewable energy resources (e.g. solar farms, wind farms, and large transmission lines)
- E2.2** Installing more household renewable energy technology (e.g. solar panels, and batteries)

E3 And at an overall level, how well do you think The Queensland Government is managing the transition to renewable energy?

E4 Thinking about the Queensland Government's Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan, which of the following statements do you believe is the government's key motivation for the Plan?

- E4.1** The government is wanting to transition towards renewable energy, so Queensland can play its part in limiting the impact of climate change.
- E4.2** The government wants to bring the price of energy down (using other sources like solar and wind).
- E2.3** Because consumers are demanding greener products and our industries need a clean source of energy to satisfy that demand.
- E2.4** Other
- E2.5** Don't know

12. Demographics

Q34 Which of these best describes your employment status? Please select the one that best describes your situation.

Q35 What is the highest level of education that you have completed?

Q36 What is your approximate annual household income before tax? That is, the combined income of all members of your household

Q37 Do you identify as a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent?

Q38 Do you speak a language other than English at home?

Q45 Do you have any other comments about the survey?

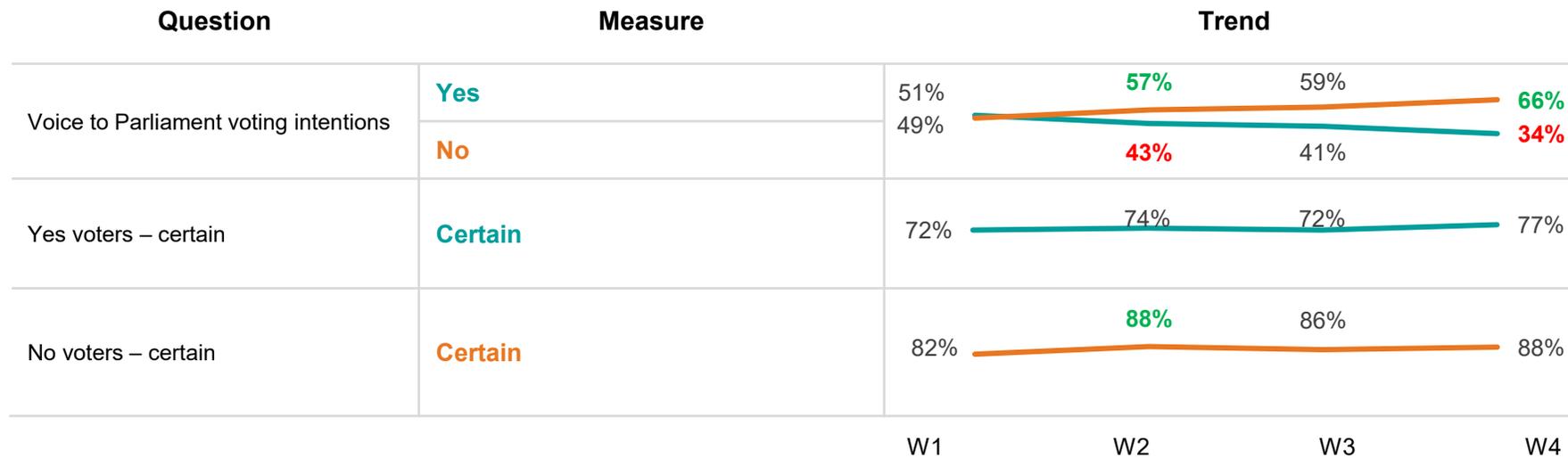
Question changes per wave

| Wave | Added | Changed / updated | Removed |
|------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 2 | SQ6, Q39, Q40, Q41 | Q33 (added code 0) Q9 (added codes 4 & 5, updated logic) | Q10 |
| 3 | Q42, Q43, Q44, Q45, Q46 | | Q3, Q21-25, Q30-33 |
| 4 | Q21, Q47, E1-4 | | |

EXTRA CHARTS

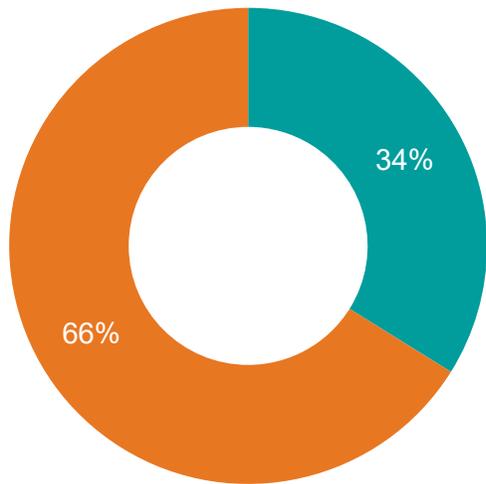
TRACKING – Voice to Parliament

Voice to Parliament voting intentions and certainty



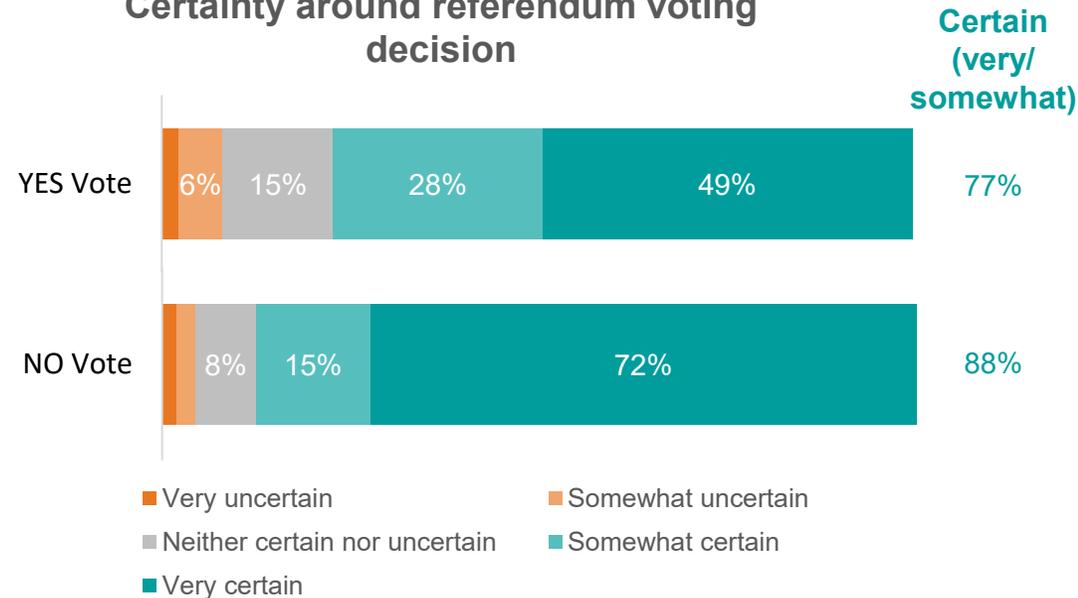
Voice to Parliament

Voice to Parliament voting intentions



- Yes, in support of a Voice to Parliament for Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people
- No, not in support of a Voice to Parliament for Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people

Certainty around referendum voting decision



Yes, in support
 18-49 years – 41% ▲
 ROQ (Darling Downs, Wide Bay) – 26% ▼ (25% ▼, 20% ▼)
 CALD – 59% ▲

Voting No – Very certain
 Age 50+ – 81% ▲

TRACKING - Satisfaction with aspects of life

| Satisfaction with aspects of life | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| % Satisfied | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 |
| Your personal relationships | 70% | 74% | 68% | 70% |
| Your standard of living | 62% | 64% | 58% | 61% |
| How safe you feel | 62% | 61% | 57% | 61% |
| Your health | 59% | 62% | 57% | 58% |
| What you are achieving in life | 60% | 60% | 54% | 56% |
| Your future security | 49% | 50% | 46% | 48% |
| Feeling part of your community | 52% | 52% | 47% | 48% |

Wave 4: Satisfied

Your personal relationships
 50+ years – 77% ▲
 First Nations – 47% ▼

Standard of living
 50+ years – 68% ▲
 Low income – 53% ▼
 First Nations – 41% ▼

How safe you feel
 50+ years – 66% ▲

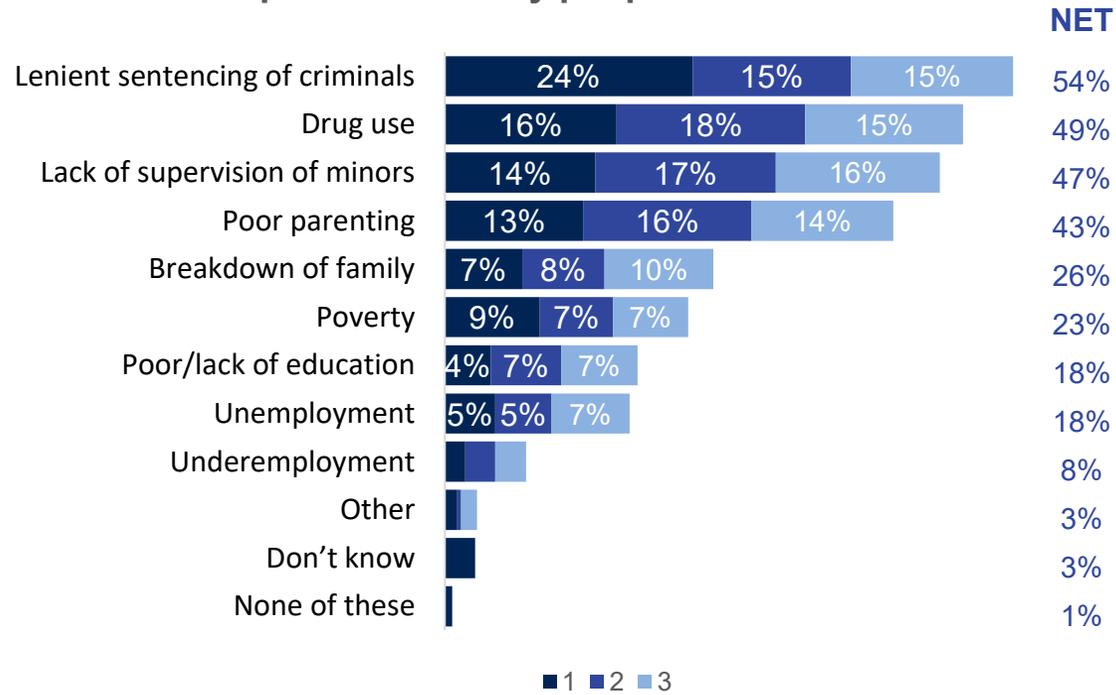
What you are achieving in life
 50+ years – 64% ▲

Your future security
 50+ years – 55% ▲

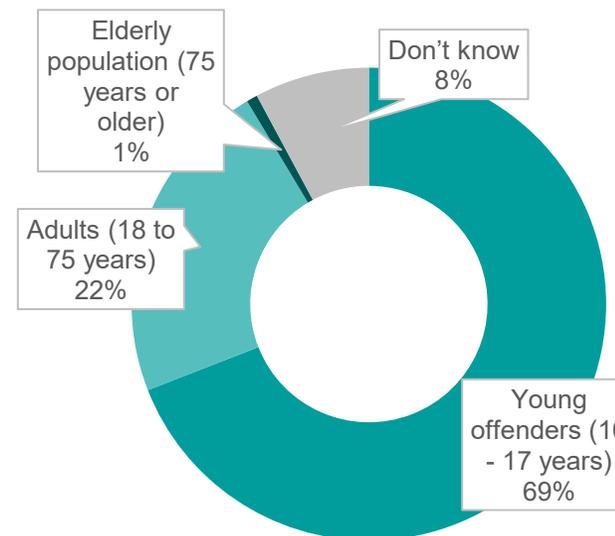
Feeling part of your community
 50+ years – 56% ▲

Perceptions of criminals

Top 3 reasons why people commit crime



Demographic most associated with criminal activity in community



Lenient sentencing

50+ years – 64% ▲
ROQ – 59% ▲

Drug use

Far North Qld – 34% ▼

Lack of supervision of minors

50+ years – 54% ▲
Far North Qld – 65% ▲

Poor parenting

Males – 49% ▲

Poverty

18-49 years – 28% ▲

Lack of education

18-49 years – 24% ▲

Unemployment

18-49 years – 22% ▲

Young offenders

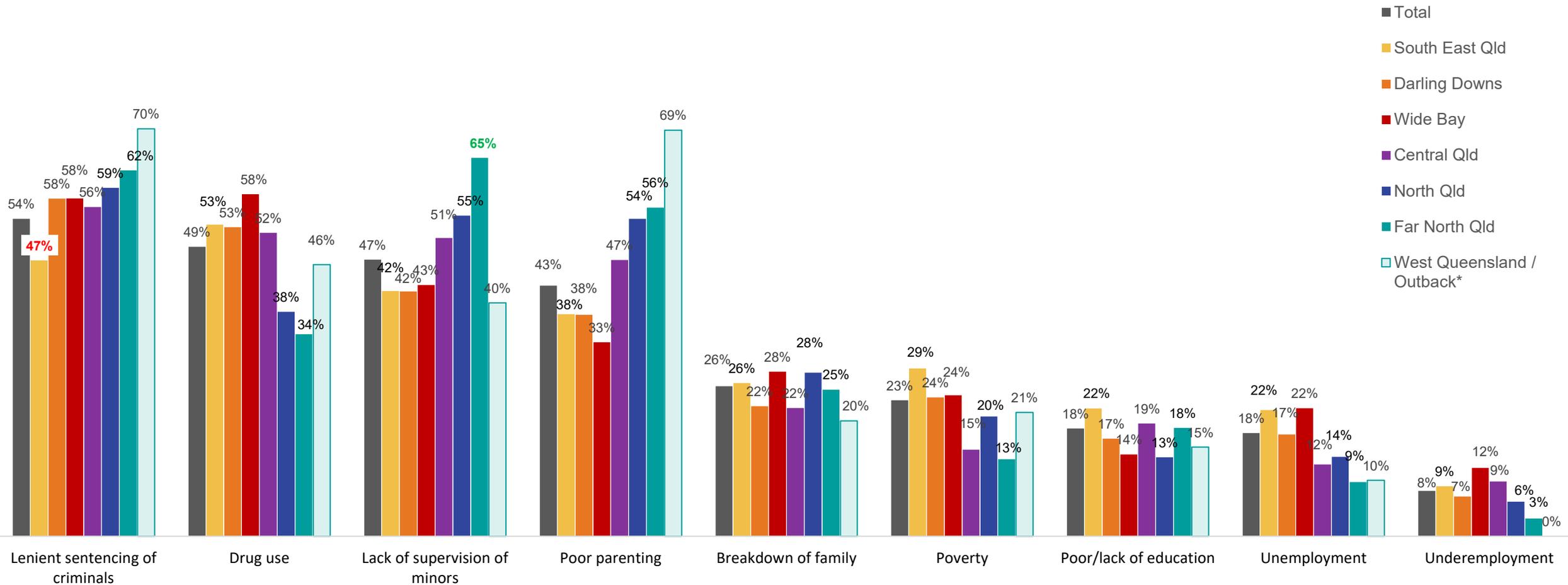
ROQ (Far North Qld) – 75% ▲ (89% ▲)

Adults

18-49 years – 26% ▲
ROQ (Far North Qld) – 18% ▼ (7% ▼)

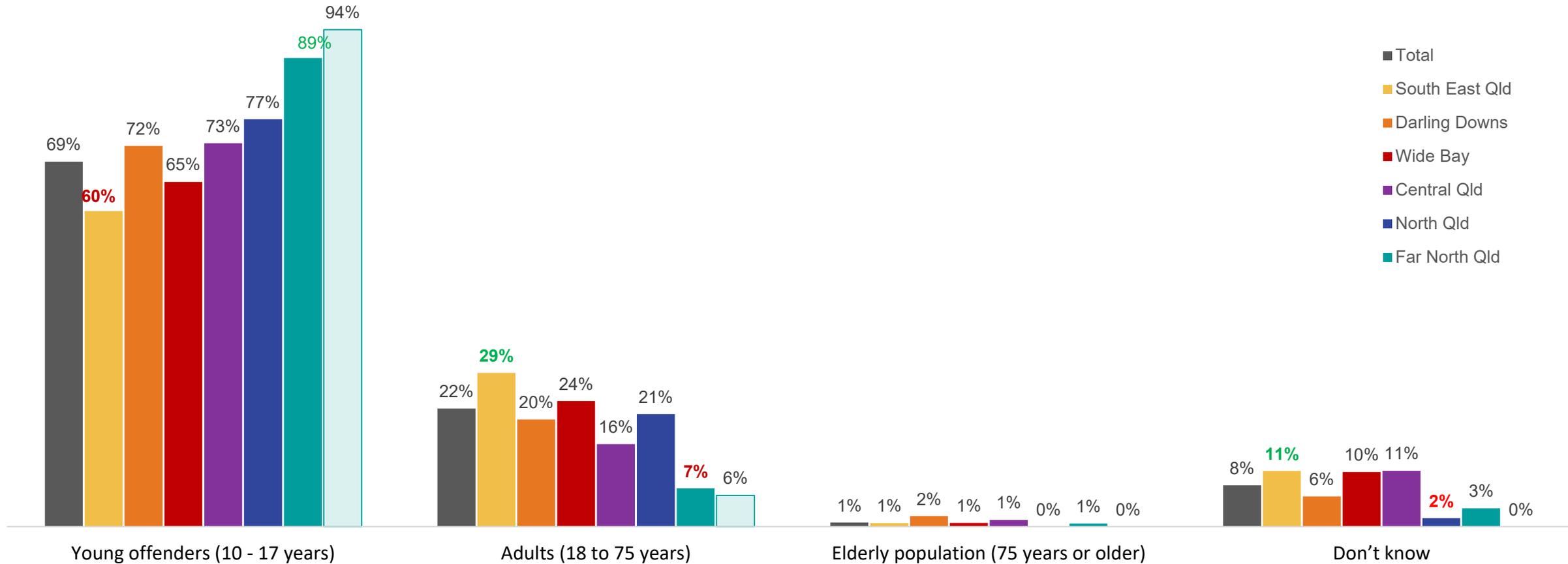
Perceived reasons people commit crime in regional Queensland

Top reasons why people commit crime



Perceived demographics associated with crime in regional Queensland

Demographic most associated with criminal activity in community

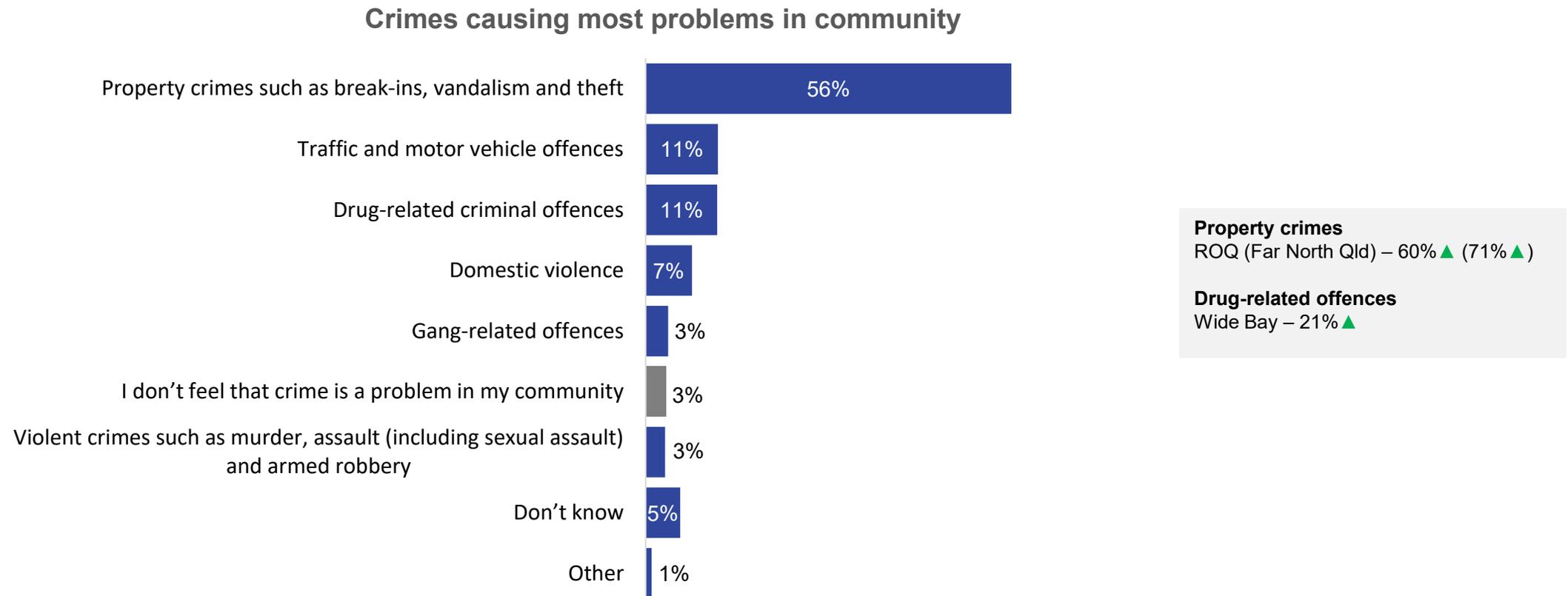


TRACKING - Crimes causing most problems in communities

Crimes causing most problems in community

| | % Selected | Wave 1 Total | Wave 2 Total | Wave 3 Total | Wave 4 Total |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Property crimes such as break-ins, vandalism and theft | | 59% | 62% | 59% | 56% |
| Traffic and motor vehicle offences | | 9% | 10% | 10% | 11% |
| Drug-related criminal offences | | 10% | 11% | 10% | 11% |
| Domestic violence | | 6% | 5% | 5% | 7% |
| Gang-related offences | | 3% | 2% | 2% | 3% |
| I don't feel that crime is a problem in my community | | 4% | 2% | 4% | 3% |
| Violent crimes such as murder, assault (including sexual assault) and armed robbery | | 3% | 3% | 4% | 3% |
| Don't know | | 4% | 4% | 5% | 5% |
| Other | | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |

Crimes causing most problems in communities



TRACKING – Safety and Crime information sources

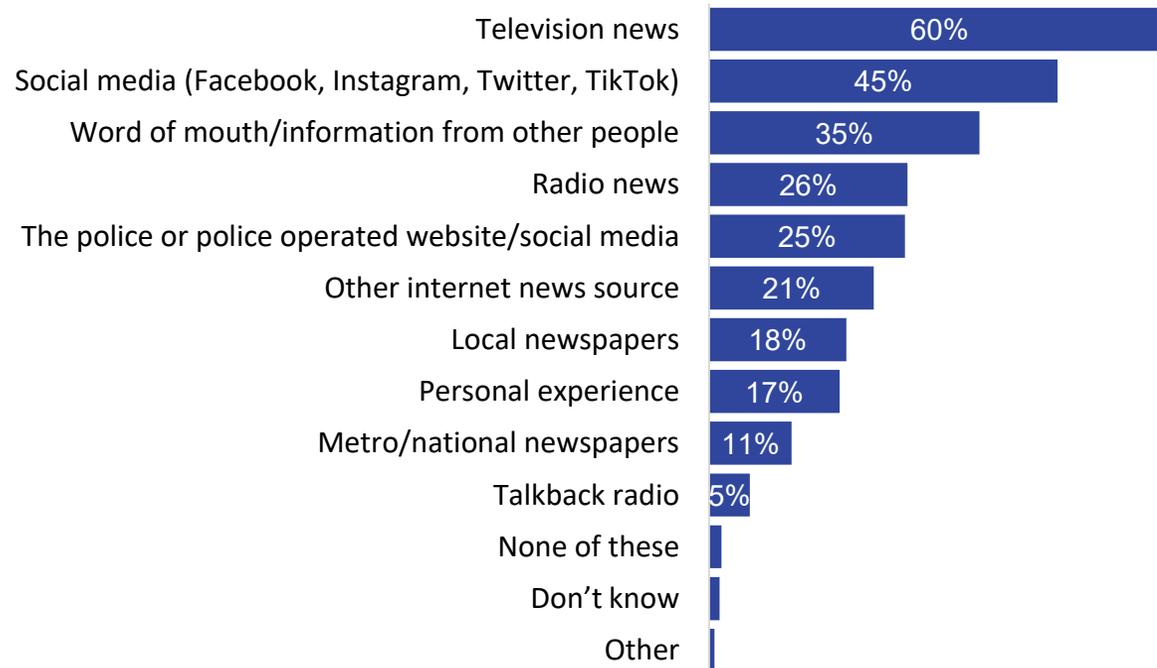
Top 3 sources for information on safety and crime

| % Selected (max 3) | Wave 1 Total | Wave 2 Total | Wave 3 Total | Wave 4 Total |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Television news | 62% | 62% | 61% | 60% |
| Social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, TikTok) | 45% | 48% | 47% | 45% |
| Word of mouth/information from other people | 35% | 36% | 34% | 35% |
| Radio news | 32% | 28% | 25% | 26% |
| The police or police operated website/social media | 22% | 24% | 25% | 25% |
| Other internet news source | 21% | 20% | 20% | 21% |
| Local newspapers | 18% | 19% | 19% | 18% |
| Personal experience | 16% | 16% | 17% | 17% |
| Metro/national newspapers | 10% | 9% | 11% | 11% |
| Talkback radio | 7% | 8% | 6% | 5% |
| None of these | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Don't know | 2% | 1% | 2% | 1% |
| Other | 62% | 62% | 61% | 60% |

  Significantly higher / lower than previous wave – 95% CI.

Safety and Crime information sources

Top 3 sources for information on safety and crime (Total)



Television news

- 50+ years – 78% ▲
- Parents living with children – 51% ▼
- Low income – 66% ▲

Social media

- 18-49 years – 58% ▲
- Female – 53% ▲
- ROQ (Central Qld) - 50% ▲ (59% ▲)
- Parents living with children – 54% ▲
- Low income – 37% ▼

Police

- Far North Qld – 42% ▲
- Parents living with children – 31% ▲

Local newspapers

- ROQ (North Qld, Far North Qld) – 22% ▲ (26% ▲, 28% ▲)

Personal Experience

- 18-49 years – 20% ▲
- First Nations – 32% ▲

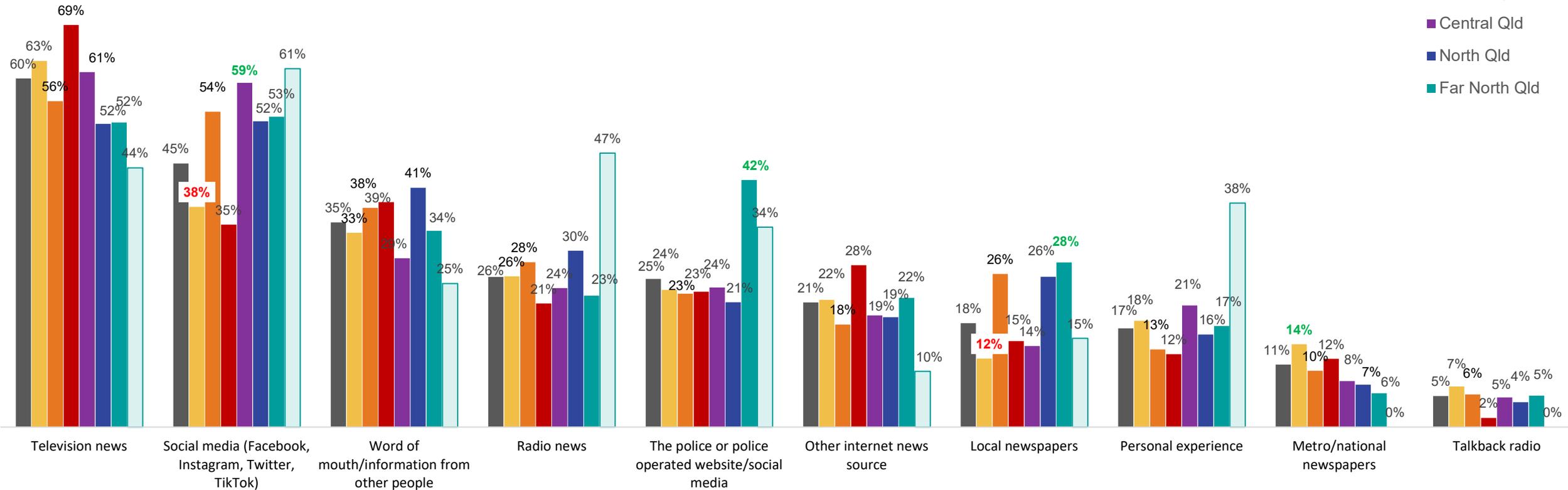
Metro/national newspapers

- ROQ – 8% ▼

Primary information sources for crime news in regional Queensland

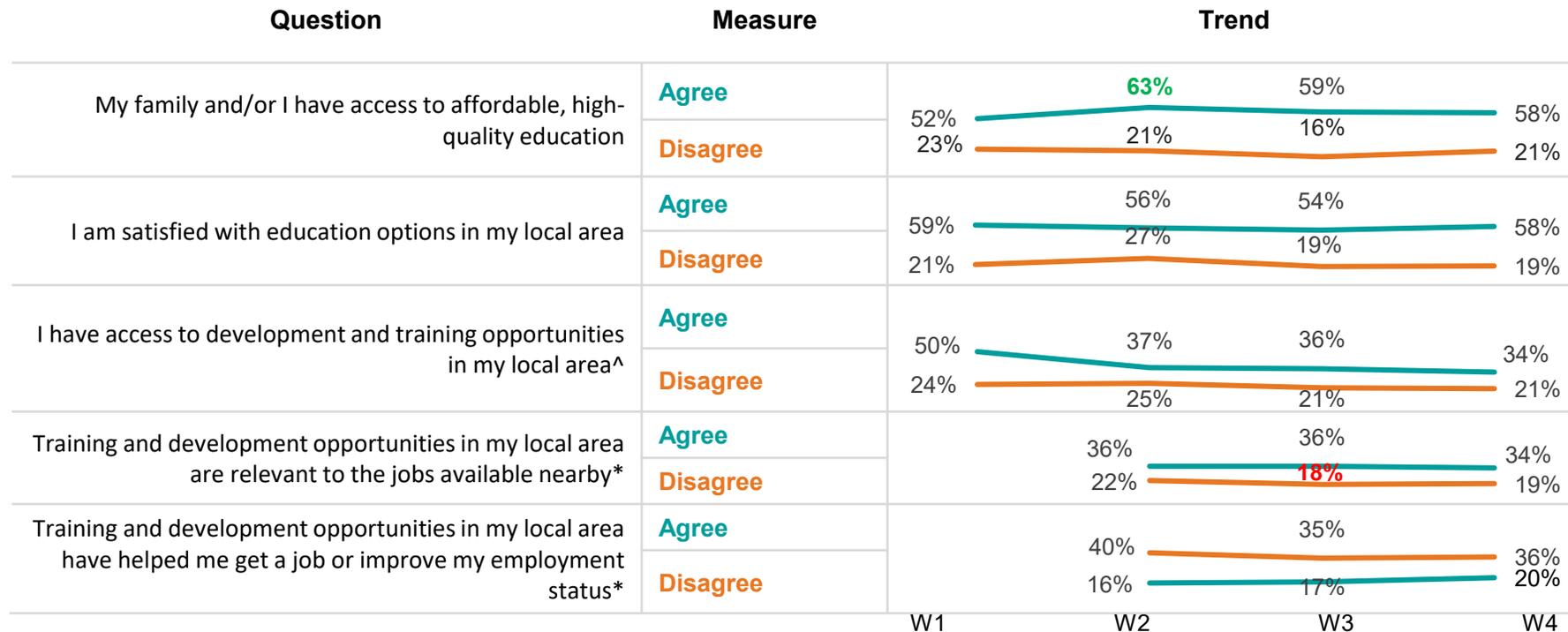
Top 3 sources for information on safety and crime (Total)

- Total
- South East Qld
- Darling Downs
- Wide Bay
- Central Qld
- North Qld
- Far North Qld

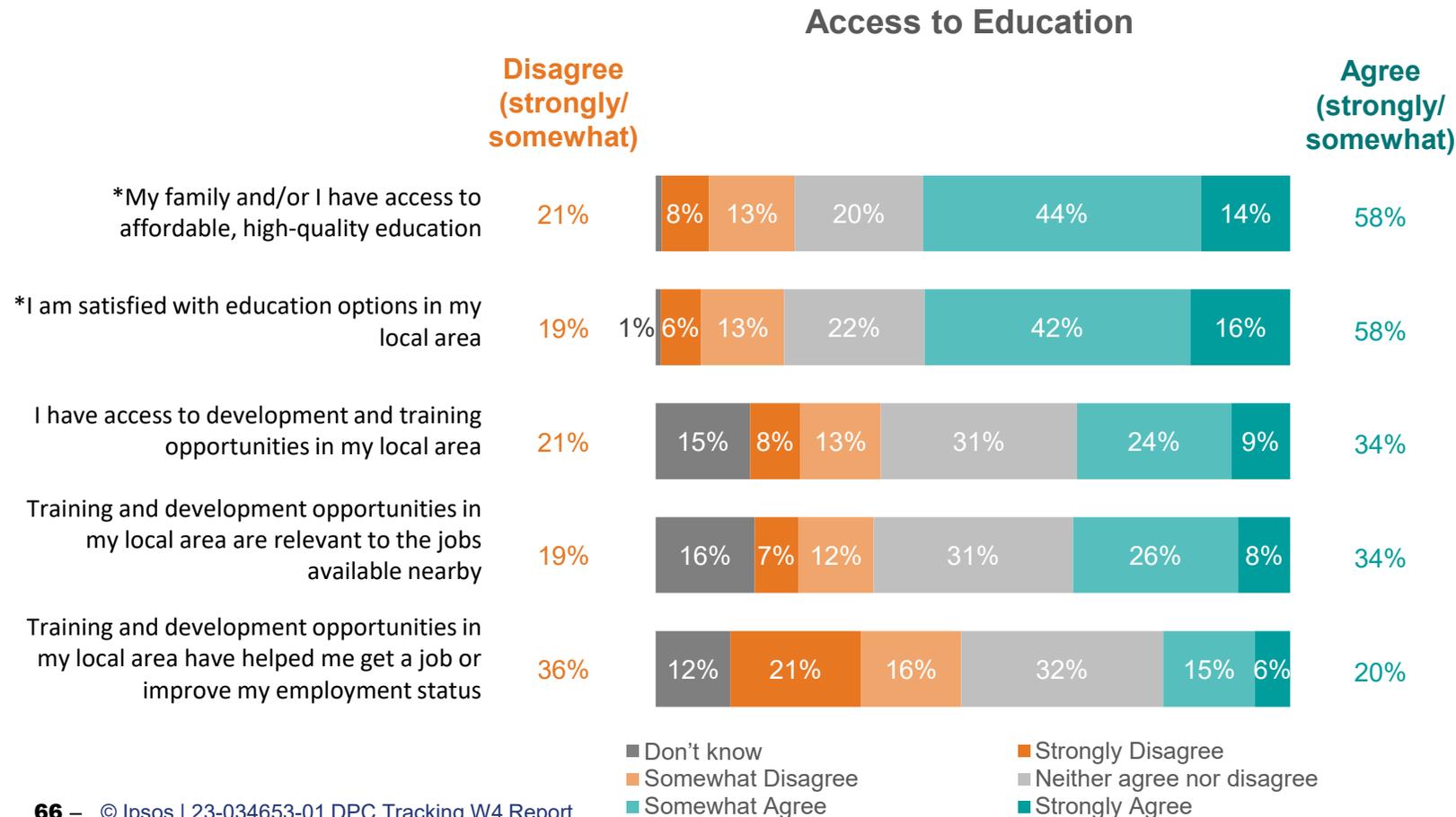


TRACKING - Access to Education and Training

Access to Education



Access to Education and Training



Agree:
Access to affordable, high-quality education
 Low income – 36% ▼

Access to development and training
 18-49 years – 40% ▲
 Parents living with children - 41% ▲

Training and development is relevant
 18-49 years – 39% ▲
 Parents living with children - 41% ▲
 Low income – 27% ▼

Training helped me get a job
 18-49 years – 29% ▲
 Parents living with children - 28% ▲
 Low income – 15% ▼

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GAME CHANGERS

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