

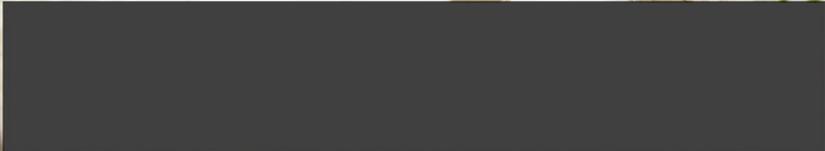
DPC TRACKING RESEARCH 2023-24

Wave 5 Report

5 December, 2023



For more information contact:



GAME CHANGERS



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Key themes that emerged this wave

1. Satisfaction with government and local region optimism are down

2. Cost of living concerns remain high and closely tied to housing

3. Shift in perceived responsibility for rental assistance from federal to state government

4. Decreasing perceptions of safety for Queenslanders

5. Downward healthcare trends, particularly in Wide Bay and Central Queensland

6. Queenslanders want to see more done to close the gap for First Nations Peoples

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	Fieldwork period 6 – 17 Nov 2023	Expected fieldwork period W/C 4 Dec 2023	Expected fieldwork period W/C 29 Jan 2024	Expected fieldwork period W/C 11 Mar 2024	Expected fieldwork period W/C 22 Apr 2024	Expected fieldwork period W/C 3 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.
 - **7 Nov 2023**, rate lifted to 4.35%.
- The housing crisis and increasing rate of homelessness within the community has continued through 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**.
- **14 Nov 2023**, media coverage of Queensland Government contract with Ipsos to conduct research.
- **15 Nov 2023**, Federal Government cuts to Queensland infrastructure, cancelling nine projects with delays to more.
- **19 Nov 2023**, Queensland government doubles first homeowner grant.
- **24 Nov 2023**, Woolloongabba revitalisation for 2032 Olympics kicks off.

**Satisfaction with
government and
local region
optimism are down**

1

After a peak last wave, satisfaction with Queensland Government performance is back to August levels

There are several metrics significantly lower than last wave and trending lower than previous waves as well, including being a trustworthy government, managing population and economic growth, and performance around housing, including making more homes and land available and making housing more affordable.

Satisfaction with Qld state government performance

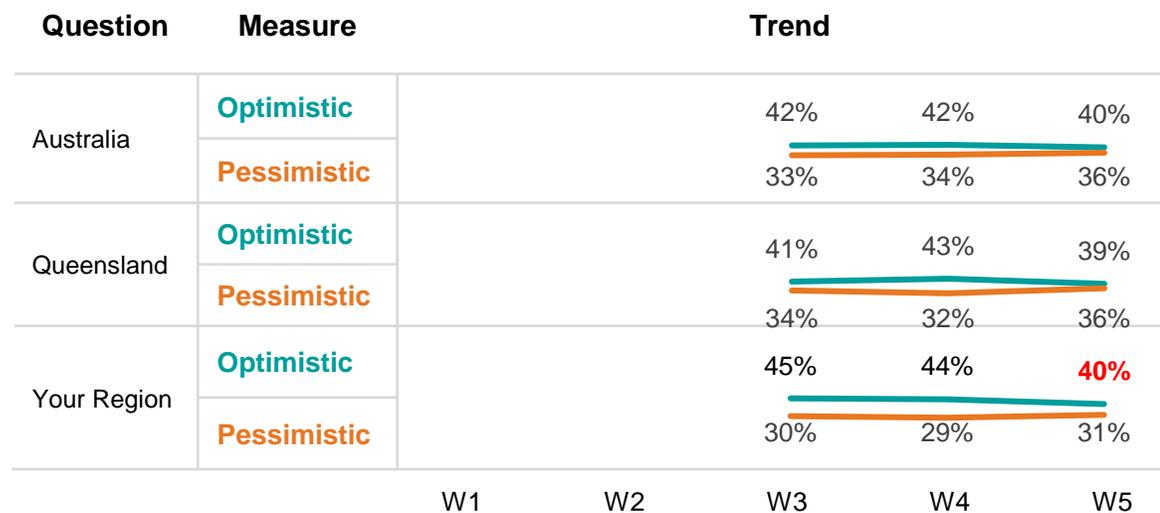
% Satisfied	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Natural disaster & emergency preparedness	46%	51%	49%	52%	49%
Delivering quality education and training	37%	42%	37%	39%	38%
Delivering quality healthcare services	30%	31%	32%	34%	33%
Creating jobs for Queenslanders	31%	32%	33%	35%	31%
Building local infrastructure	29%	33%	30%	35%	31%
Maintaining a quality lifestyle for Queenslanders	28%	31%	29%	31%	29%
Being a trustworthy government	24%	24%	25%	28%	23%
Tackling climate change	21%	21%	23%	25%	23%
Managing population and economic growth	23%	24%	24%	25%	21%
Tackling crime	15%	15%	15%	17%	16%
Making more homes and land available	15%	16%	16%	19%	14%
Easing the cost of living	10%	9%	11%	15%	12%
Making housing more affordable	9%	10%	9%	12%	10%

Satisfied:
Delivering quality health services
 Central Qld – 17% ▼

Optimism towards the future of local regions has decreased

This decrease is driven by those living in SEQ, with a decrease from last wave from 47% to 40% optimism this wave, whereas the rest of Queensland did not change significantly (42% wave 4 to 40% wave 5).

Optimism towards future of regions



**Cost of living
concerns remain
high and closely
tied to housing**

2

Cost of living remains top-of-mind for Queenslanders

Crime and safety remains a standout in second place at 42% followed by housing availability and affordability (30%) then healthcare access (28%). This is very much in line with the recent qualitative work we conducted for DPC.

For comparison, the November Ipsos Issues Monitor* has cost of living (67%) remaining the top issue for Queenslanders, followed by housing (48%) and crime (38%).

Top issues facing households at the moment

% Selected (max 3)	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Cost of living	82%	83%	83%	81%	84%
Crime and safety	39%	40%	40%	41%	42%
Housing availability and affordability	31%	28%	30%	31%	30%
Access to affordable and quality healthcare	26%	32%	27%	27%	28%
Having a government that serves the needs of Queenslanders	20%	23%	23%	19%	21%
Personal wellbeing	23%	22%	20%	21%	19%
Climate change	11%	12%	18%	17%	15%
Finding a job that meets your financial needs	13%	15%	13%	12%	14%
Building infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, public housing and roads	8%	9%	7%	8%	6%
Support for the local economy and small business	7%	7%	6%	7%	6%
Natural disasters (bushfires, flood and drought)	4%	3%	4%	7%	8%
Access to affordable and reliable public transport	5%	4%	6%	4%	4%
Access to education and training	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Recognition of First Nations	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%
Social cohesion	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Other	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
None of these	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Don't know	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%

*Ipsos Issues Monitor, base n=1,000 Australia monthly (Nov 2023), n=193 Queensland, we ask Australians to select the three most important issues facing their state.

Top issues facing households at the moment

Cost of living is consistently the most concerning issue for Queenslanders, across all Queensland audiences. Some issues that have changed since last wave include CALD Queenslanders more concerned with housing availability and affordability, and there is a shift away from concern with climate change, both for younger Queenslanders (18-49 years) and parents. Parents are now more concerned with having a government that serves the need of Queenslanders.

There is a concerning shift with Queenslanders with low income towards being more concerned with finding a job that meets their financial needs and less focus on personal wellbeing. Those outside of SEQ are also more concerned with finding a job.

Wave 5:

Crime and safety

- 50+ years – 48% ▲
- ROQ (North Qld) – 46% ▲ (58% ▲)
- Wide Bay – 31% ▼
- CALD – 24% ▼

Housing availability and affordability

- 18-49 years – 38% ▲
- SEQ – 37% ▲
- CALD – 48% ▲*

Access to affordable and reliable quality healthcare

- 50+ years – 33% ▲
- Females – 33% ▲
- Wide Bay – 38% ▲

Government that serves the needs of Qlders

- 50+ years – 28% ▲
- Males – 25% ▲
- Parents living with children – 21%*

Personal wellbeing

- Low income – 16%*

Climate Change

- 18-49 years – 10% ▼*
- Males – 18% ▲
- Parents living with children – 9% ▼*
- CALD – 30% ▲

Finding a job that meets your financial needs

- 18-49 years – 21% ▲
- ROQ – 15%*
- Low income – 18%*

Recognition of First Nations

- First Nations – 15% ▲

Concern around groceries is back up

This is driven by Queenslanders (18-49 years), females, ROQ, parents and First Nations Peoples.

Fuel prices remain high after an increase last wave, matching the November Ipsos Issues Monitor* which has petrol prices now the in the top five issues facing Australians (21%). Conflict in the Middle East and a low Australian dollar saw fuel prices increase, pushing petrol prices into fifth place (+4 pts) for the first time since April 2023.

Concerns around utilities payments are at their lowest point since May 2023.

Top cost of living issues

% Selected (max 3)	Wave 1 Total	Wave 2 Total	Wave 3 Total	Wave 4 Total	Wave 5 Total
Weekly groceries	82%	84%	80%	76%	80%
Fuel prices	52%	45%	56%	66%	64%
Utility payments such as electricity and water	54%	53%	50%	45%	43%
Insurance	27%	31%	30%	28%	30%
Paying rent	30%	26%	26%	29%	29%
Mortgage repayments	25%	29%	25%	23%	25%
Going on holidays	9%	8%	10%	9%	8%
Eating out	6%	8%	8%	7%	6%
Childcare costs	3%	2%	4%	5%	4%
School fees	5%	5%	3%	3%	4%
Other	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Don't know	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%

Wave 5:

Weekly groceries

50+ years – 84% ▲

ROQ – 83% ▲

Fuel

50+ years – 70% ▲

Parents living with children – 57% ▼

CALD – 44% ▼

Utility payments

50+ years – 49% ▲

SEQ – 48% ▲

Low income – 48% ▲

Insurance

50+ years – 45% ▲

ROQ – 34% ▲

Parents living with children – 24% ▼

Low income – 38% ▲

First Nations – 13% ▼

Paying rent

18-49 years – 38% ▲

First Nations – 49% ▲

Mortgage repayments

18-49 years – 35% ▲

Parents living with children – 39% ▲

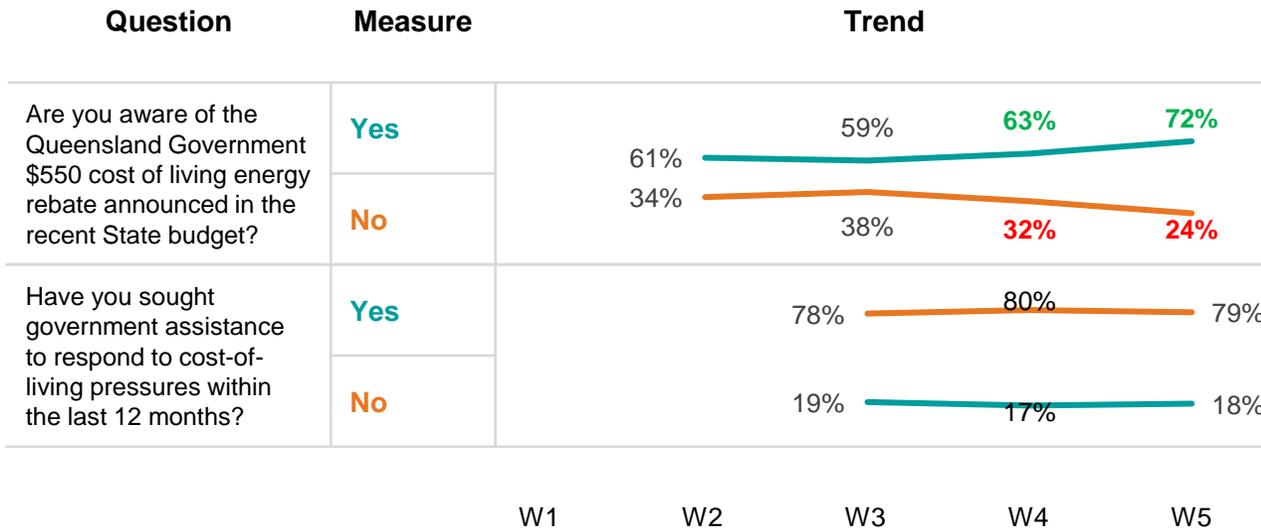
Low income – 10% ▼

*Ipsos Issues Monitor, base n=1,000 Australia monthly (Nov 2023), n=193 Queensland, we ask Australians to select the three most important issues facing their state.

Awareness of the energy rebate continues to rise

This is consistent with lower concerns around utilities payments, suggesting the communications and Concessions campaign have been successful. The Concessions campaign also had a positive impact on Queenslanders' perceptions of the Queensland government dealing with rising cost of living*.

There has been no change in the numbers who have sought government assistance, with similar subgroups more likely including younger Queenslanders (18-49 years), females, parents, those with a low income and First Nations Peoples.



Wave 5, Aware:
 50+ years – 85% ▲
 ROQ (North QLD) – 75% ▲ (80% ▲)

Wave 5, Sought assistance
 18-49 years – 25% ▲
 Females – 22% ▲
 Parents living with children – 23% ▲
 Low income – 23% ▲
 First Nations – 34% ▲

*From the Ipsos conducted Concessions campaign evaluation, post-wave survey (n=1000) and extra dip (n=1000) conducted Sep-Oct 2023.

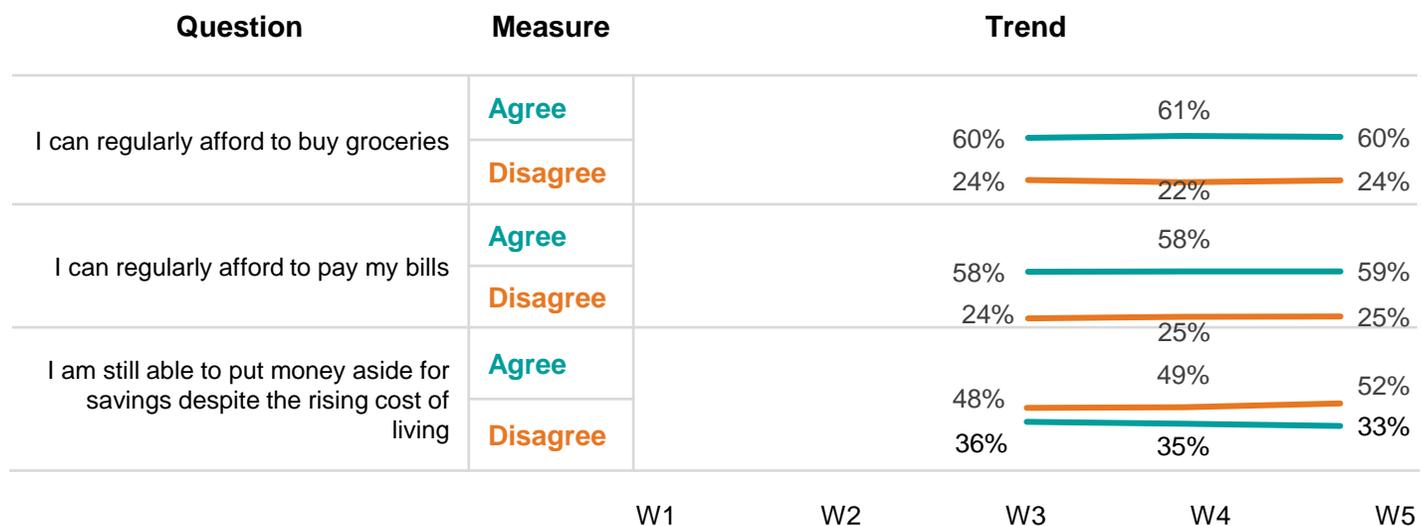


Cost of living beginning to affect ability to save

Around half of Queenslanders with a low income struggle to regularly afford groceries and bills.

Younger Queenslanders (18-49 years) and males are more likely this wave to say they can't save (disagree that they can put money aside for saving despite rising cost of living).

Affordability of essentials



Wave 5, Agree
Afford to buy groceries
 50+ years – 67% ▲
 Low income – 50% ▼

Afford to pay my bills
 50+ years – 67% ▲
 Low income – 50% ▼

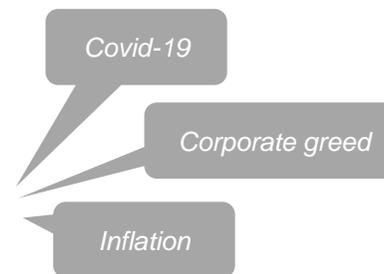
Able to put money aside for savings
 Low income – 21% ▼

Queenslanders continue to consider Federal government policies as the top contributor to rising cost of living

Housing pressures remain the second contribution to rising cost of living, while there was a significant decrease in people who chose climate change. Of those who wrote in responses, common themes included Covid-19, corporate greed and rising interest rates.

Top cost of living contributors

% Selected (max 3)	Wave 1 Total	Wave 2 Total	Wave 3 Total	Wave 4 Total	Wave 5 Total
Federal Government policies	-	53%	53%	52%	51%
Housing pressures	-	48%	43%	48%	47%
State Government policies	-	45%	47%	46%	45%
Overseas markets	-	32%	32%	34%	34%
War in Ukraine	-	27%	27%	30%	27%
Natural disasters	-	15%	16%	17%	16%
Climate change	-	12%	14%	14%	11%
Low unemployment	-	10%	14%	12%	13%
Other	-	10%	10%	8%	11%
Don't know	-	8%	6%	6%	8%



Wave 5:
Federal Government policies
 Parents living with children – 58% ▲

State Government policies
 Males – 50% ▲

Natural Disasters
 50+ years – 21% ▲
 Females – 21% ▲

Low unemployment
 18-49 years – 17% ▲

A range of government policies were identified as contributing to the rising cost of living

Policies contributing to rising cost of living

Increases in inflation, lack of wage rises, government debt, getting ready for the Olympics in Queensland, OPECoil Supply decisions, roll on from Russian invasion, wasting money on the Voice Referendum, out of touch with what people need.

Rising house interest rates, inflation, GP not bulk billed any more.

Fuel excise, immigration policies, push toward 'green' power.

Lack of supplies and food due to reliance on overseas supplies. Wasting time and lack of forward thinking on climate change.

Rising house interest rates, inflation, GP not bulk billed anymore.

Failure to ensure localised food and economic security with planning and early investment.

Allowing the uncontrolled price rises in the power and grocery industry.

Shift in perceived responsibility for rental assistance from federal to state government

3

Rising cost of living and housing shortage closely tied

As with contributors to rising cost of living, Queenslanders consider rising interest rates and migration to Queensland as the top contributions to the housing shortage.

Housing remains the second issues of concern after cost of living in the November Ipsos Issues Monitor* for Australians (44%) and Queenslanders (48%).

Top housing shortage contributors

% Selected (max 3)	Wave 1 Total	Wave 2 Total	Wave 3 Total	Wave 4 Total	Wave 5 Total
Rising interest rates	-	46%	44%	42%	44%
Increases in migration to Queensland	-	41%	43%	40%	42%
Lack of government investment in housing	-	34%	32%	32%	29%
Slower construction due to materials shortage	-	28%	26%	25%	26%
Government rules and regulations (e.g., around construction, tiny homes, investment tax benefits)	-	24%	28%	27%	25%
Investors buying multiple properties	-	23%	22%	21%	23%
Vacant homes not being offered for rent	-	20%	20%	21%	23%
Lack of properties being built	-	19%	19%	22%	20%
Increase in short term holiday letting services (e.g., Airbnb)	-	19%	17%	17%	16%
Lack of acceptance of medium/high density housing	-	10%	10%	11%	10%
Lack of land supply	-	8%	8%	9%	7%
Natural disasters (e.g., fire and flood)	-	6%	5%	6%	6%
Don't know	-	3%	3%	3%	4%
Other	-	3%	3%	3%	3%

*Ipsos Issues Monitor, base n=1,000 Australia monthly (Nov 2023), n=193 Queensland, we ask Australians to select the three most important issues facing their state.

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

Total sample, base n = 1,200 per wave.

Wave 5:

Rising interest rates

18-49 years – 51% ▲

Females – 52% ▲

Parents living with children – 51% ▲

Low income – 37% ▼

Increases in migration to Queensland

50+ years – 47% ▲

Lack of government investing in housing

50+ years – 36% ▲

Low income – 36% ▲

Government rules and regulations

ROQ – 29% ▲

Investors buying multiple properties

18-49 years – 29% ▲

Low income – 17% ▼

Vacant homes not being offered for rent

Low income – 29% ▲

Lack of properties being built

Males – 24% ▲

SEQ – 24% ▲

Increase in short term holiday letting services

First Nations – 4% ▼

Lack of land supply

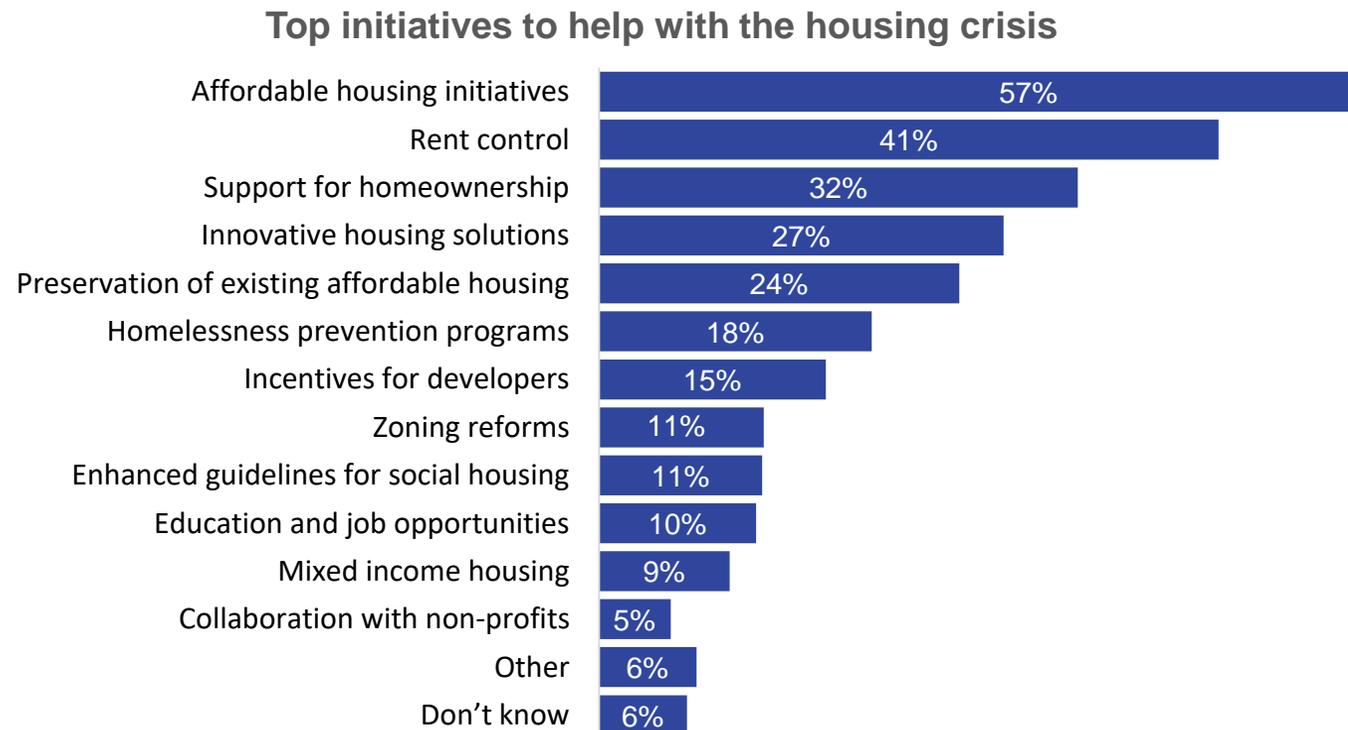
Males – 10% ▲

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



Three in five Queenslanders believe that affordable housing initiatives would help the housing shortage

Followed by rent control, particularly among younger Queenslanders and females. Queenslanders in SEQ and Darling Downs were more likely to choose support for home ownership as being helpful, suggesting that Queensland Government doubling the first homeowner grant in mid-November may improve satisfaction moving forward.



Affordable housing initiatives

Females – 61% ▲

Rent Control

18-49 years – 46% ▲

Females – 45% ▲

Support for homeownership

ROQ (Darling Downs) – 35% ▲ (44% ▲)

Parents living with children – 40% ▲

Low income – 24% ▼

Innovating housing solutions

50+ years – 31% ▲

Preservation of existing affordable housing

50+ years – 29% ▲

Females – 27% ▲

Low income – 29% ▲

Incentives for developers

50+ years – 18% ▲

Males – 19% ▲

Zoning reforms

Males – 15% ▲

Education and job opportunities

18-49 years – 14% ▲

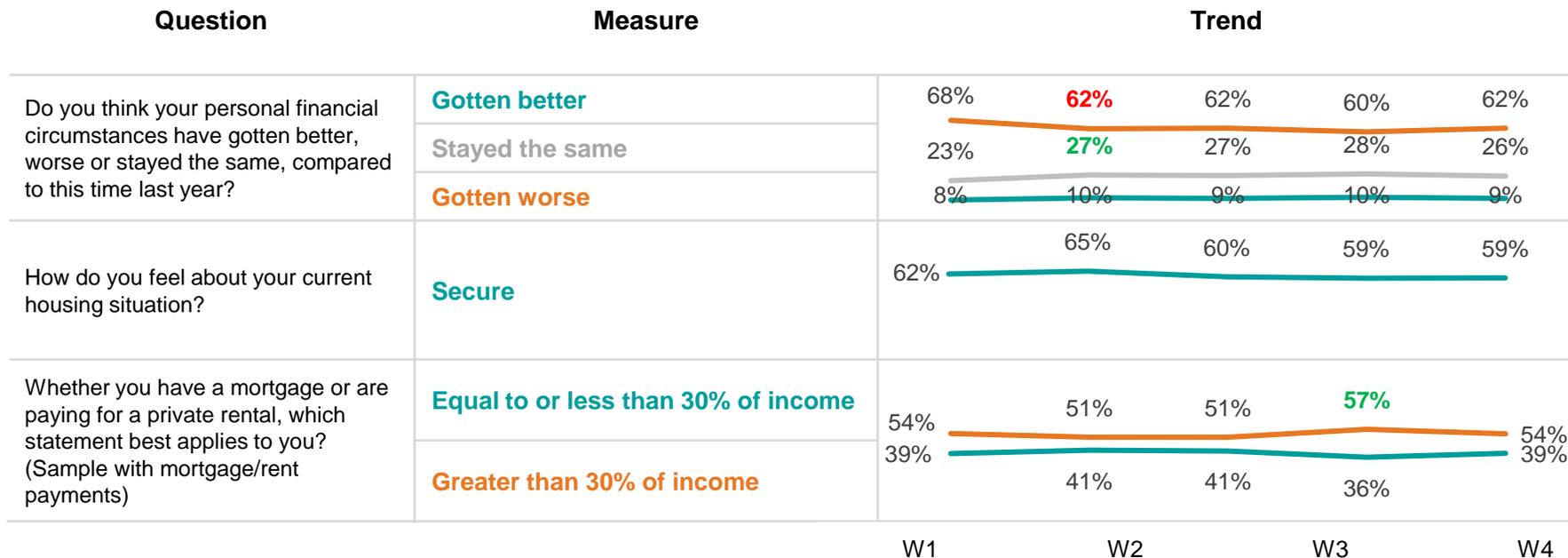
▲ ▼ Significantly higher/lower than total @ 95% CI

Personal finances and housing payments remain high but stable

In line with 'housing pressures' being considered the second highest contributor to the rising cost of living, over half of Queenslanders with mortgage or rent payments say these payments are more than 30% of their income.

Housing security remains stable at three in five Queenslanders indicating they feel secure in their current housing situation.

Personal finances and housing



Wave 5:
Gotten better
 18 – 49 years – 12% ▲
 Low income – 6% ▼

Stayed the same
 50+ years – 32% ▲

Secure
 50+ years – 68% ▲

Greater than 30% of income
 Low income – 63% ▲

More Queenslanders consider state government responsible for rental assistance this wave

This shift means more people now consider state government responsible for rental assistance than federal government (42%). This is in line with lower satisfaction with the Queensland Government's performance around housing, including making more homes and land available and making housing more affordable.

Responsibility for easing the cost of living

% Selected State Government	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Motor vehicle / registration and licencing	-	-	75%	73%	74%
Public transport	-	-	63%	62%	63%
Utility payments (e.g., electricity, water)	-	-	56%	59%	58%
Help with the cost of schooling	-	-	56%	55%	57%
Housing availability	-	-	56%	56%	55%
Housing affordability	-	-	43%	45%	46%
Sport and recreation	-	-	43%	44%	43%
Rental assistance	-	-	40%	40%	45%
Childcare costs	-	-	35%	37%	39%
Medical and disability support	-	-	30%	35%	34%
Weekly groceries	-	-	30%	31%	29%
Fuel prices	-	-	19%	18%	17%

Wave 5, State government:
Motor vehicle/registration and licencing
50+ years – 83% ▲
Public transport
50+ years – 71% ▲
Utility payments
50+ years – 68% ▲
Help with cost of schooling
50+ years – 65% ▲
Parents living with children – 63% ▲
Housing availability
50+ years – 62% ▲
Males – 59% ▲
Central Qld – 41% ▼
Housing affordability
50+ years – 51% ▲
Sport and recreation
50+ years – 52% ▲
Fuel prices
18-49 years – 21% ▲
SEQ – 23% ▲

Support for more infrastructure remains stable, while support for the Brisbane Olympics has decreased

This is seen particular among Queenslanders 50+ years, males, SEQ residents, and Queenslanders with a low income.

Role of Government in Queensland's Future

% Agree	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
We require more infrastructure to support population growth in Qld	82%	87%	83%	86%	85%
We need to plan for infrastructure and services to maintain Queensland's great lifestyle	78%	80%	78%	78%	80%
I can accept short term disruption and inconvenience to improve local infrastructure	71%	75%	72%	75%	75%
Growth is good for me and my local community	59%	66%	57%	64%	63%
We should re-think types of housing and block sizes to ensure housing availability	60%	58%	61%	63%	61%
The Olympics are a good idea for Brisbane	43%	45%	43%	43%	38%
Infrastructure is being delivered at the pace needed to keep up with Queensland's growth	27%	25%	24%	26%	24%

Agree:
Infrastructure to support population growth
 50+ years – 92% ▲

We need to plan for infrastructure and services
 50+ years – 86% ▲

I can accept short term disruption
 50+ years – 80% ▲

Growth is good
 Parents living with children – 70% ▲

We should rethink types of housing
 50+ years – 67% ▲

The Olympics are a good idea for Brisbane
 18-49 years – 43% ▲
 Parents living with children – 45% ▲

Infrastructure delivered at pace with Qld's growth
 18-49 years – 29% ▲

Decreasing perceptions of safety for Queenslanders

4

Queenslanders' satisfaction with their safety at lowest point

Safety satisfaction is lower for those living in Far North Queensland and has decreased since last wave for younger Queenslanders (18-49 years) and males.

Satisfaction with aspects of life

% Satisfied	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Your personal relationships	70%	74%	68%	70%	70%
Your standard of living	62%	64%	58%	61%	59%
How safe you feel	62%	61%	57%	61%	56%
Your health	59%	62%	57%	58%	55%
What you are achieving in life	60%	60%	54%	56%	53%
Feeling part of your community	52%	52%	47%	48%	49%
Your future security	49%	50%	46%	48%	46%

Satisfied:

Your personal relationships

Low income – 62% ▼

Standard of living

50+ years – 66% ▲

Low income – 49% ▼

How safe you feel

50+ years – 63% ▲

Far North Qld – 41% ▼

Your health

Low income – 47% ▼

What you are achieving in life

50+ years – 60% ▲

North Qld – 65% ▲

Low income – 46% ▼

Feeling part of your community

50+ years – 59% ▲

Your future security

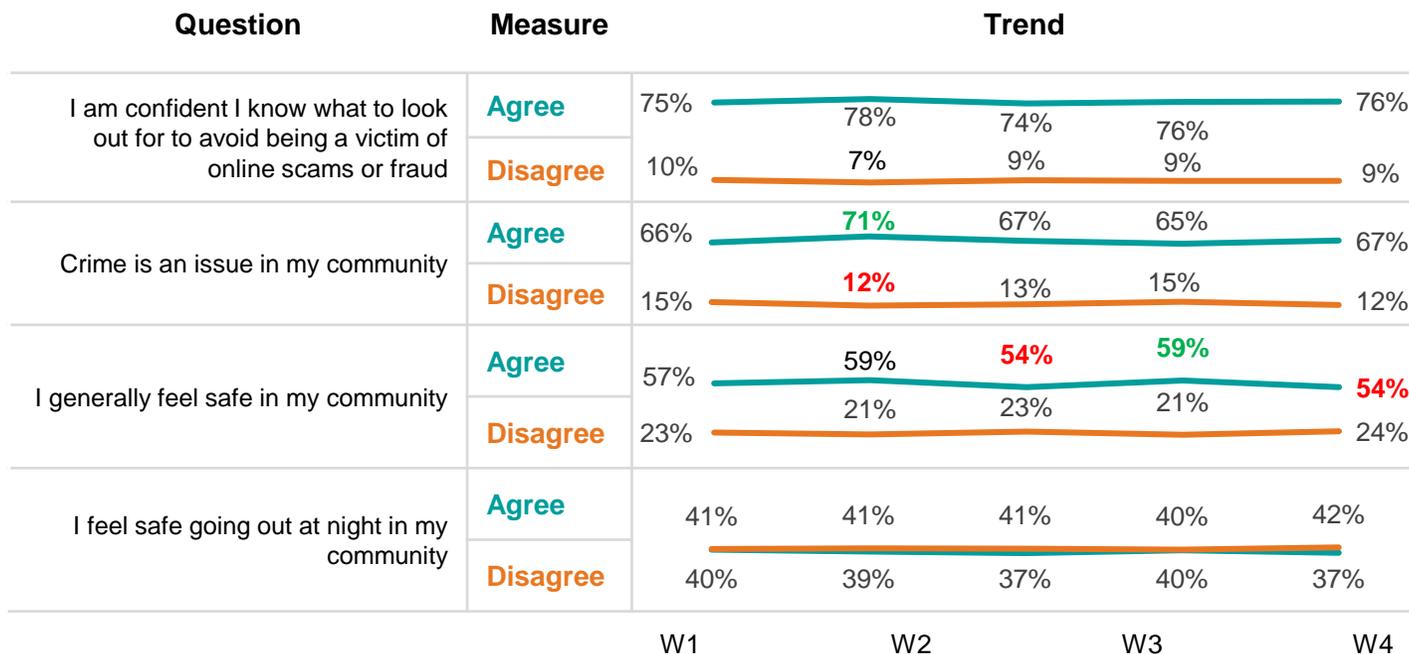
50+ years – 52% ▲

Low income – 36% ▼

Consistent with this, fewer Queenslanders generally feel safe in their community this wave

The November Ipsos Issues Monitor* shows that while crime is the third highest concern for Queenslanders, concern is down in November (38%) compared to October (48%) and significantly more likely to be a top concern in Queensland compared to the rest of Australia (20%).

Crime in your community



Wave 5, Agree:
Crime is an issue
 18-49 years – 71% ▲
 Females – 71% ▲
 ROQ (North Qld, Far North Qld) – 72% ▲ (76% ▲, 83% ▲)
 Parents living with children – 76% ▲
 Low income – 61% ▼

I generally feel safe
 50+ years – 61% ▲
 ROQ (Far North Qld) – 50% ▼ (39% ▼)
 Wide Bay – 63% ▲

I feel safe going out at night
 Males - 45% ▲
 ROQ (Far North Qld) – 34% ▼ (27% ▼)

*Ipsos Issues Monitor, base n=1,000 Australia monthly (Nov 2023), n=193 Queensland, we ask Australians to select the three most important issues facing their state.

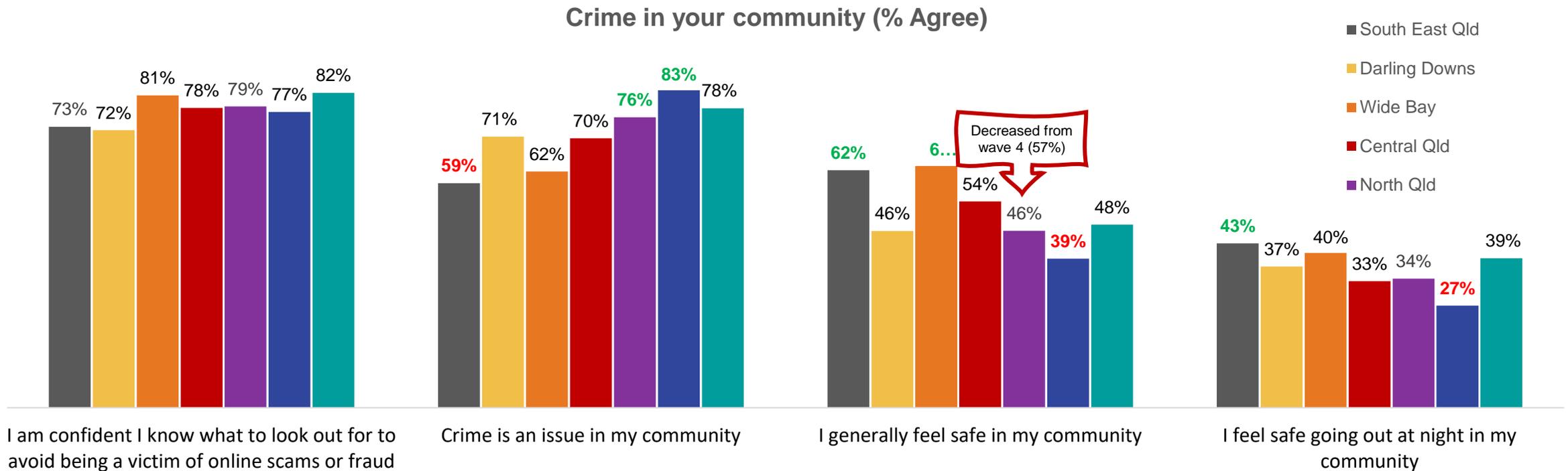


Crime remains strongest as an issue in North and Far North Queensland

Crime is seen as an issue by at least three quarters in North and Far north Queensland. This is consistent with what we heard in the recent qualitative project where crime was quickly raised in our discussions with community.

SEQ and Wide Bay are more likely to feel safe compared to the rest of Queensland, while North Queensland are showing decreasing feelings of safety in their community compared to last wave.

This divide between SEQ and ROQ in perceived crime and safety is consistent with QPS data showing crime rates higher in regional Queensland* and reporting in the media**.



*<https://mypolice.qld.gov.au/queensland-crime-statistics/>

**<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-11-26/queensland-crime-stats-show-divide-between-regional-metro-cities/102826018>

Perceptions of crime and police remains higher in regional Queensland

Regional Queensland is again more likely believe crime is on the increase, particularly Central and North Queensland. Visibility of police is also perceived to be higher in regional Queensland, and respondents from North and Far North Queensland were more likely than SEQ residents to have experienced crime in their household in the past 12 months.

Experience with crime and police

Question	Measure	Trend				
Level of Crime	Increased	66%	68%	67%	62%	62%
	Decreased	5%	4%	5%	5%	6%
Visibility of police	Increased	21%	19%	22%	21%	23%
	Decreased	21%	19%	20%	23%	22%
Victim of crime	Yes	21%	22%	22%	23%	22%
		W1	W2	W3	W4	

Wave 5, Increased:

Level of crime

ROQ (Central Qld, North Qld) – 66% ▲
 (73% ▲, 73% ▲)
 Parents living with children – 68% ▲

Visibility of police

18-49 years – 26% ▲
 ROQ – 24% ▲
 First Nations – 40% ▲

Wave 5, Yes (victim of crime)

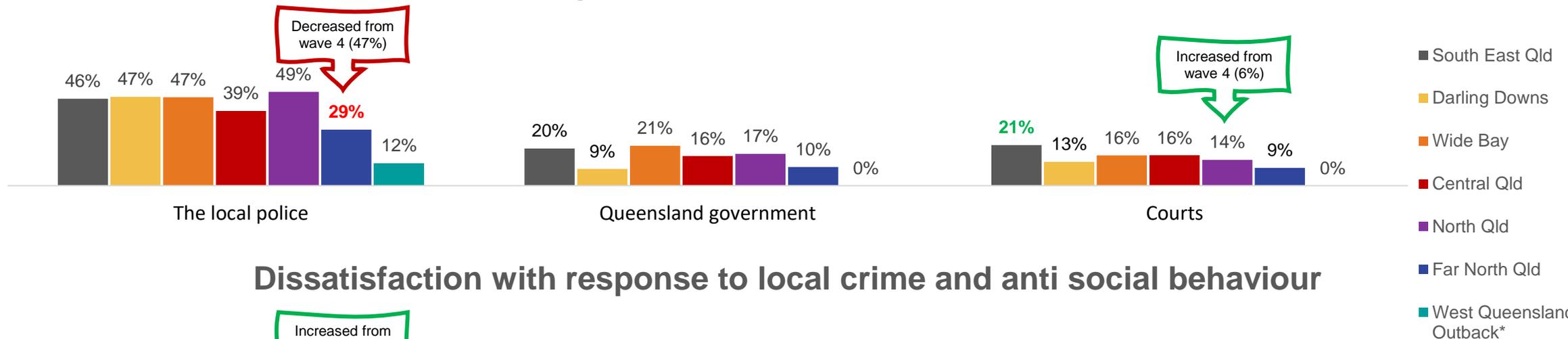
18-49 years – 29% ▲
 ROQ (North Qld, Far North Qld) – 25% ▲
 (31% ▲, 32% ▲)
 Wide Bay – 15% ▼
 First Nations – 38% ▲

Satisfaction with response to crime is lower in regional Queensland

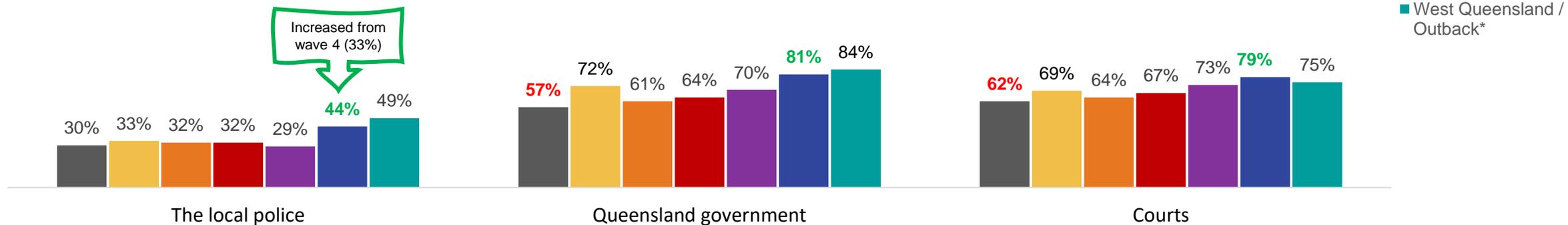
This is in line with qualitative findings across several studies conducted by Ipsos in recent months where regional Queenslanders reported a belief that Government decisions and communication are SEQ-centric.

Satisfaction with the local police has decreased in Far North Queensland, while satisfaction with the courts has increased for North Queensland.

Satisfaction with response to local crime and anti social behaviour



Dissatisfaction with response to local crime and anti social behaviour



Property crimes remain the top cause of most problems in communities

Those in Wide Bay are significantly less likely to cite property crimes, and while those in Far North Queensland are more likely to cite property crimes as the most problematic, and less likely to cite drug-related offences. North Queensland is more likely to cite traffic and motor offences.

Crimes causing most problems in community

% Selected	Wave 1 Total	Wave 2 Total	Wave 3 Total	Wave 4 Total	Wave 5 Total
Property crimes such as break-ins, vandalism and theft	59%	62%	59%	56%	57%
Drug-related criminal offences	10%	11%	10%	11%	12%
Traffic and motor vehicle offences	9%	10%	10%	11%	10%
Domestic violence	6%	5%	5%	7%	7%
I don't feel that crime is a problem in my community	4%	2%	4%	3%	3%
Violent crimes such as murder, assault (including sexual assault) and armed robbery	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%
Gang-related offences	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Don't know	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%

Property crimes
 Wide Bay – 46% ▼
 Far North Qld – 74% ▲
 Low income – 50% ▼

Drug-related offences
 Far North Qld – 4% ▼

Traffic and motor offences
 North Qld – 17% ▲

Violent crimes
 18-49 years – 4% ▲

Downward healthcare trends, particularly in Wide Bay and Central Queensland

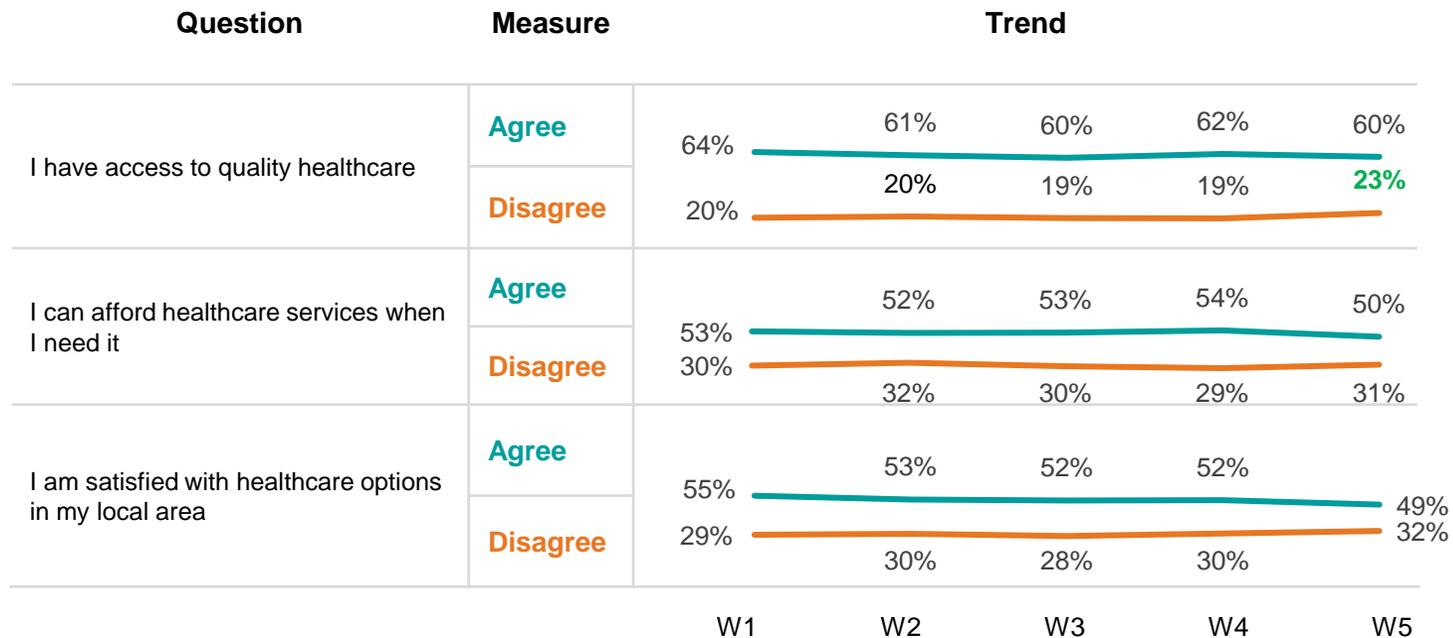
5

Perceived access to quality healthcare down this wave

Wave on wave decrease driven by males and Queenslanders with low income, with ROQ perceiving a consistent lower access to quality healthcare.

Healthcare affordability and options are also down in Central Queensland.

Access to Healthcare



Agree:
Access to healthcare
 SEQ – 68% ▲

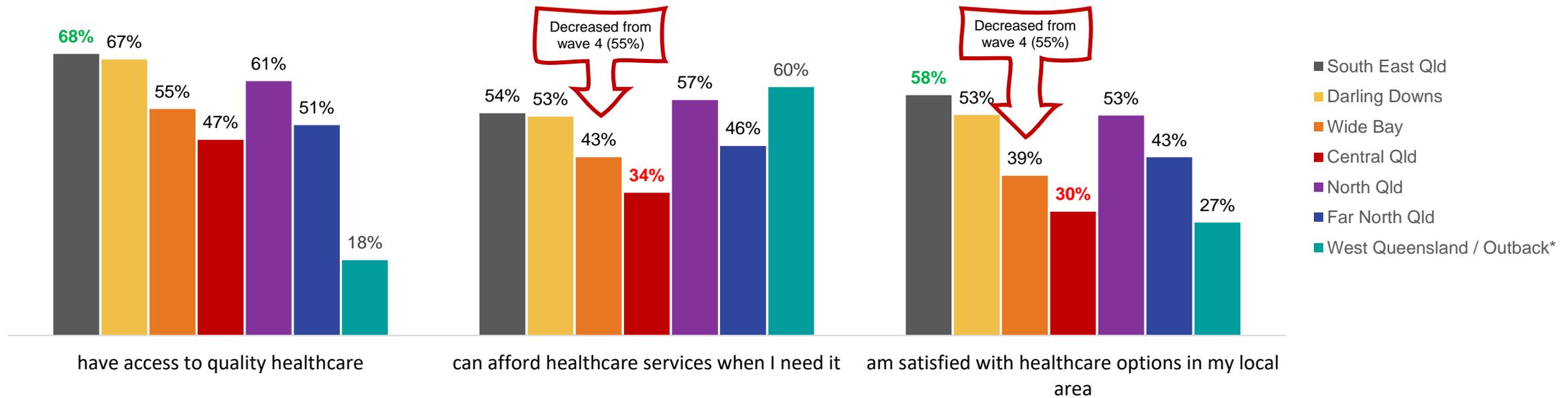
Healthcare affordability
 Central Qld – 34% ▼
 Low income – 40% ▼

Satisfaction with healthcare options
 ROQ (Central Qld) – 44% ▼ (30% ▼)

Perceived affordability and satisfaction with healthcare has decreased in Wide Bay this wave

And access and satisfaction remain lower for Central Queensland.

Access to Healthcare (% Agree)



Access to a GP and out of pocket medical expenses remain the most important issues facing the healthcare system

Staffing concerns are down this wave, with this decrease driven by males, older Queenslanders (50+) and regional Queenslanders.

Most important issues facing the healthcare system

% Selected (max 3)	Wave 1 Total*	Wave 2 Total	Wave 3 Total	Wave 4 Total	Wave 5 Total
Access to a GP when I need one	24%	55%	50%	50%	53%
Out of pocket medical expenses	25%	51%	49%	47%	49%
Emergency department wait times	10%	39%	40%	37%	36%
Enough medical workers in your area/ hospital	10%	35%	31%	34%	29%
Elective surgery wait times	5%	19%	23%	21%	22%
Access to mental health facilities	6%	20%	16%	17%	17%
Number of hospital beds	3%	17%	18%	18%	19%
Access to an outpatients specialist appointment	4%	15%	18%	18%	18%
Access to an ambulance	3%	15%	16%	16%	17%
Health support in the home	2%	8%	8%	8%	7%
Access to maternity services	1%	5%	4%	3%	5%
Don't know	5%	2%	3%	4%	3%

Enough medical workers

North Qld – 39% ▲

Elective surgery wait times

50+ years – 27% ▲

Access to outpatients specialist appointment

50+ years – 22% ▲

Females – 22% ▲

Number of hospital beds

Males – 23% ▲

Access to mental health facilities

18-49 years – 24% ▲

Females – 21% ▲

First Nations – 33% ▲

Access to maternity services

Central Qld – 11% ▲

Low income – 2% ▼

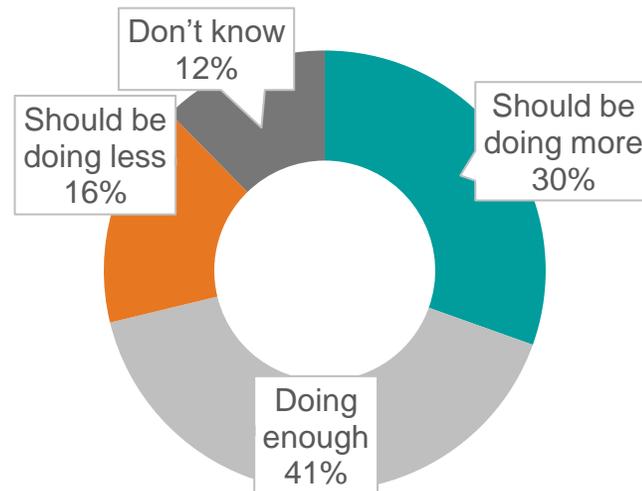
**Queenslanders want
to see more done to
close the gap for First
Nations Peoples**

6

Three in 10 Queenslanders believe we should be doing more for First Nations Peoples

And this increases to 51% for First Nations Peoples living in Queensland. Those living in regional Queensland are more likely to say we should be doing less compared to SEQ residents.

Do you think the Queensland Government should be doing more or less for First Nations Peoples?



Wave 5:
Should be doing more
18-49 years – 37% ▲
SEQ - 36% ▲
First Nations – 51% ▲

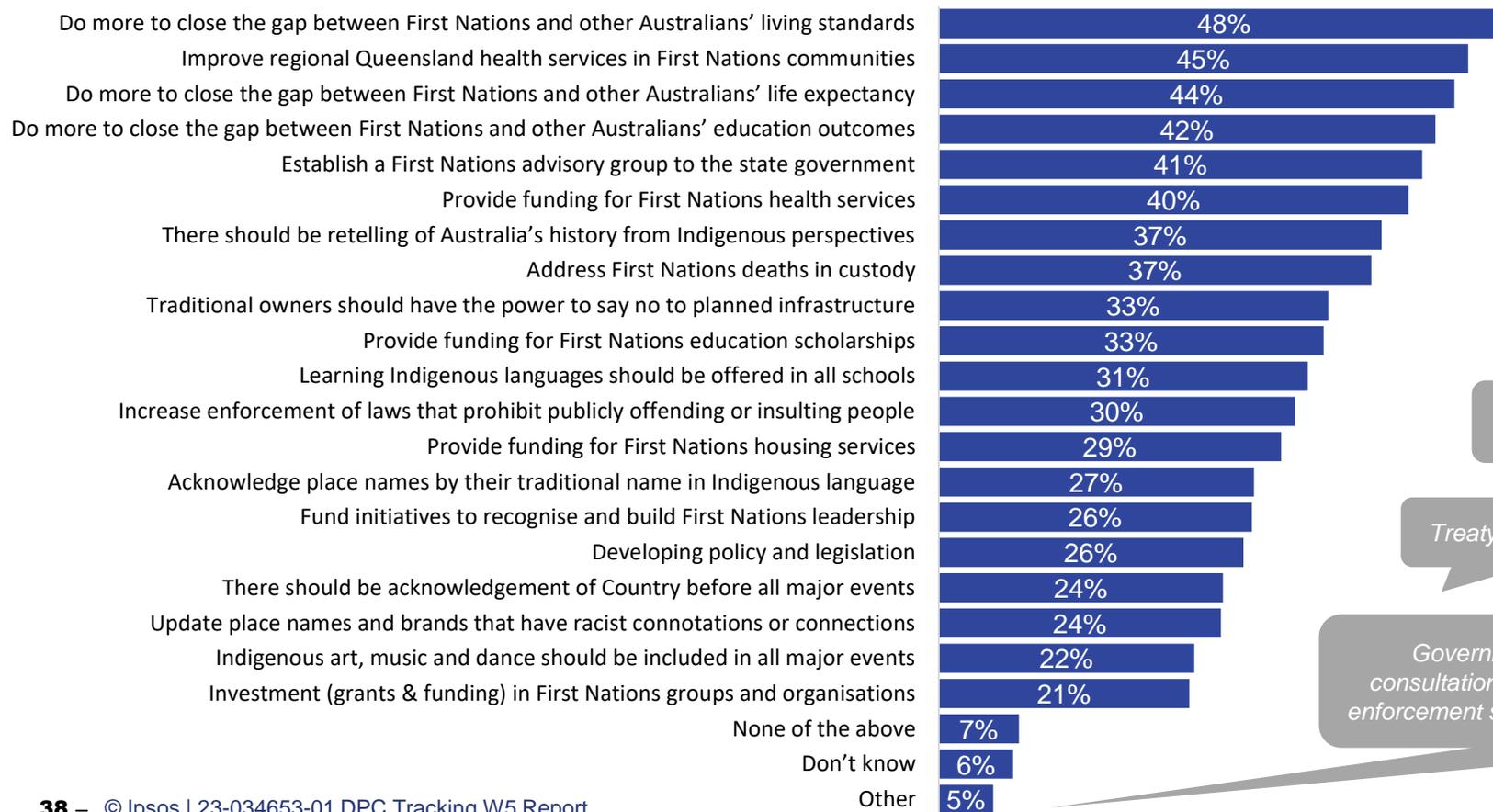
Doing enough
50+ years – 47% ▲

Should be doing less
ROQ – 19% ▲

Queenslanders want to see more done to close the gap

The top three issues for First Nations respondents are to establish a First Nations advisory group to state government (53%), address First Nations deaths in custody (49%) and Indigenous languages offered in all schools (49%).

Role of QLD Government in improving First Nations issues



Wave 5:
Improve regional Queensland health services in First Nations communities
 50+ years – 62% ▲

Ensure existing funds are properly allocated to meet the above listed needs.

Provide affordable, healthy food to remote communities.

Introduce a Voice to Parliament for the State.

Treaty and truth telling.

Improve education on the culture, as well as the lifestyle they lead.

Government organisations, rather than politicians, should have more consultation direct with indigenous persons. E.g. hospital administrators, law enforcement should directly consult solutions with local indigenous communities.

Appendix

7

Upcoming dates

	Wave 4	Wave 5	Wave 6	Wave 7	Wave 8	Wave 9	Wave 10
Questionnaire approval	15 Sep	27 Oct	24 Nov 23	19 Jan 24	1 Mar 23	12 Apr 23	24 May 23
Scripting & testing	18-22 Sep	30 Oct - 3 Nov	27 Nov - 4 Dec 23	22 - 26 Jan	4 - 8 Mar	15 - 19 Apr	27 - 31 May
Fieldwork	25 Sep - 6 Oct	6-17 Nov	5 - 18 Dec 23	29 Jan - 9 Feb	11 - 22 Mar	22 Apr - 3 May	3 - 14 Jun
Data processing	9-13 Oct	20-24 Nov	18 - 21 Dec 23	12 - 16 Feb	25 - 29 Mar	6 - 10 May	17 - 21 Jun
Full report	25 Oct	6 Dec	17 Jan 24	28 Feb 23	10 Apr 23	22 May 23	3 Jul 23
Presentation	27 Oct	8 Dec	19 Jan 24	1 Mar 23	12 Apr 23	24 May 23	5 Jul 23

Ipsos Issues Monitor Technical notes

The precision of Ipsos online polls are calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of 1,000 accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of 500 accurate to +/- 4.8 percentage points. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please visit www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/2017-03/IpsosPA_CredibilityIntervals.pdf

Ipsos Issues Monitor data uses cell weighting for age (18-29, 30-49, 50+), gender (male, female) and region (metro, regional), using ABS 2021 census data, for age, gender and region.

Polling Methodology Disclosure Statements

Ipsos believes in transparency around the polling we undertake. Further to this, and as a founding member of the **Australian Polling Council**, we are pleased to comply with the Council's Code of Conduct, including making available a Methodology Disclosure Statement around each of our published polls, including our Ipsos Issues Monitor. These statements can be accessed here: <https://www.ipsos.com/en-au/polling-methodology-disclosure-statements>



**Australian
Polling Council
Quality Mark**

Demographics

Sample size n=1,200 per wave, unweighted

Unweighted		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Age	18-29	25%	25%	18%	16%	18%
	30-49	30%	34%	39%	38%	36%
	50+	45%	42%	43%	45%	46%
Gender	Male	42%	39%	47%	46%	49%
	Female	58%	61%	53%	53%	52%
Region	SEQ	43%	38%	39%	40%	36%
	ROQ	57%	62%	61%	60%	64%
Region 2	South East Qld	43%	38%	39%	40%	36%
	Darling Downs	13%	11%	12%	11%	12%
	Wide Bay	14%	11%	12%	13%	14%
	Central Qld	8%	11%	11%	9%	10%
	North Qld	14%	14%	13%	14%	15%
	Far North Qld	8%	13%	12%	11%	12%
	West Queensland / Outback	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%

Weighted		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Parents	Parents living with children	35%	35%	37%	36%	36%
	Other	65%	65%	63%	64%	64%
Employment	Employed	56%	56%	58%	57%	55%
	Studying	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
	Retired	22%	23%	21%	21%	23%
	Others	19%	18%	18%	18%	20%
Education	No tertiary	35%	32%	32%	33%	35%
	TAFE/Tech	34%	35%	35%	32%	34%
	University	31%	34%	33%	35%	31%
Household income	Low income (<\$51,999)	34%	32%	33%	33%	34%
	\$52,000 - \$207,999	53%	55%	53%	53%	55%
	\$208,000+	6%	6%	6%	7%	5%
	Refused	6%	6%	8%	7%	7%
First Nations	Yes	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%
	No	95%	95%	93%	93%	93%
	Prefer not to say	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%
CALD	Yes	6%	7%	7%	6%	5%
	No	93%	92%	92%	92%	94%
	Prefer not to say	1%	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.

Q39A. You selected <IF Q39=5> Federal Government policies <IF Q39=6> State Government policies <IF Q39=5 AND 6> State and Federal Government policies in the previous question. Which specific policies do you believe are contributing 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.

Q48. Please select up to three items from the following list that you believe would help the housing crisis.

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

Questionnaire

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?

Q49. Do you think the Queensland Government should be doing more to improve the lives of for less for First Nations Peoples?

Q49A. What role should the Queensland Government play to improve the lives of First Nations Peoples? Please select all that apply.

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		
5	Q39A, Q48, Q49, Q49A		Q11, Q12, Q13, Q21, Q47, E1-4

Extra charts

TRACKING – Cost of living issues

Concern about the rising cost of living

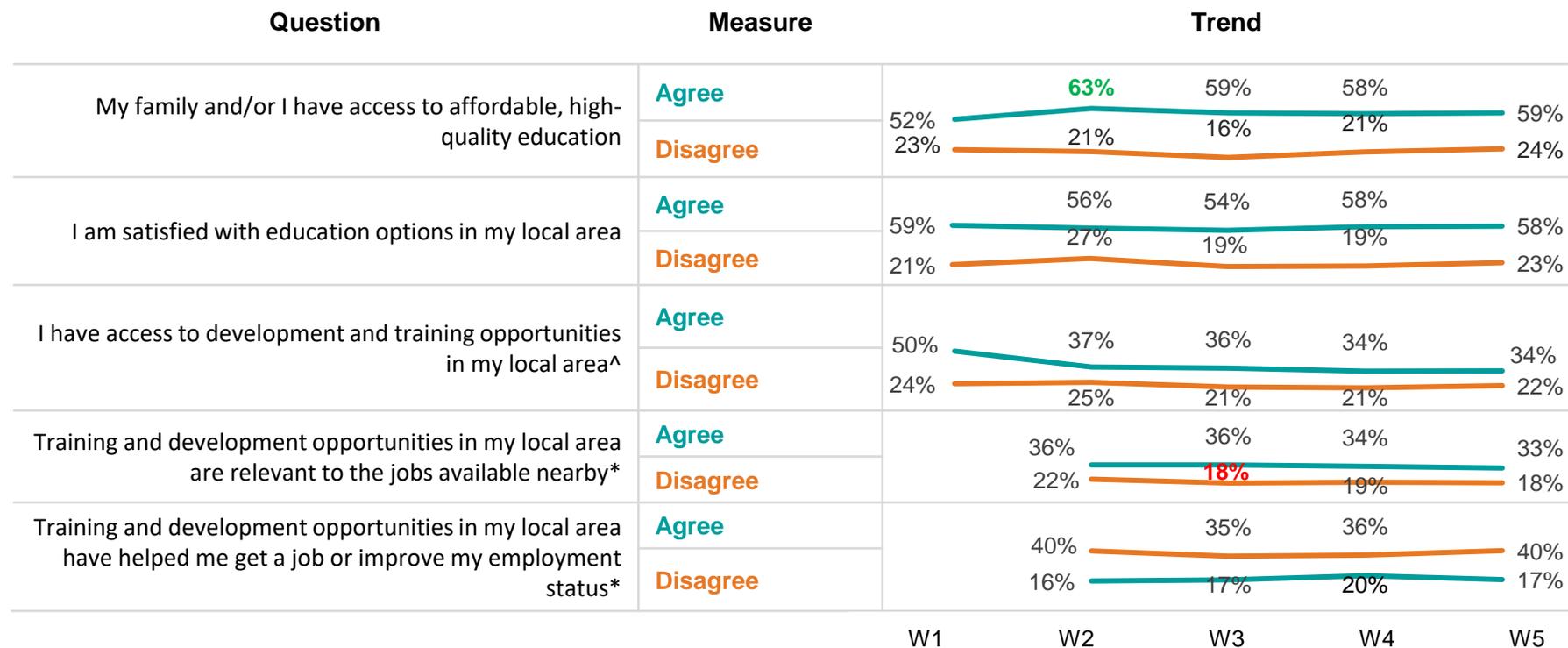


Wave 5:
Very concerned
Parents living with children – 71% ▲

Not at all concerned
Far North Qld – 5% ▲

TRACKING - Access to Education and Training

Access to Education



Agree:
Access to affordable, high-quality education
 SEQ – 69% ▲
 Low income – 40% ▼
 First Nations – 36% ▼

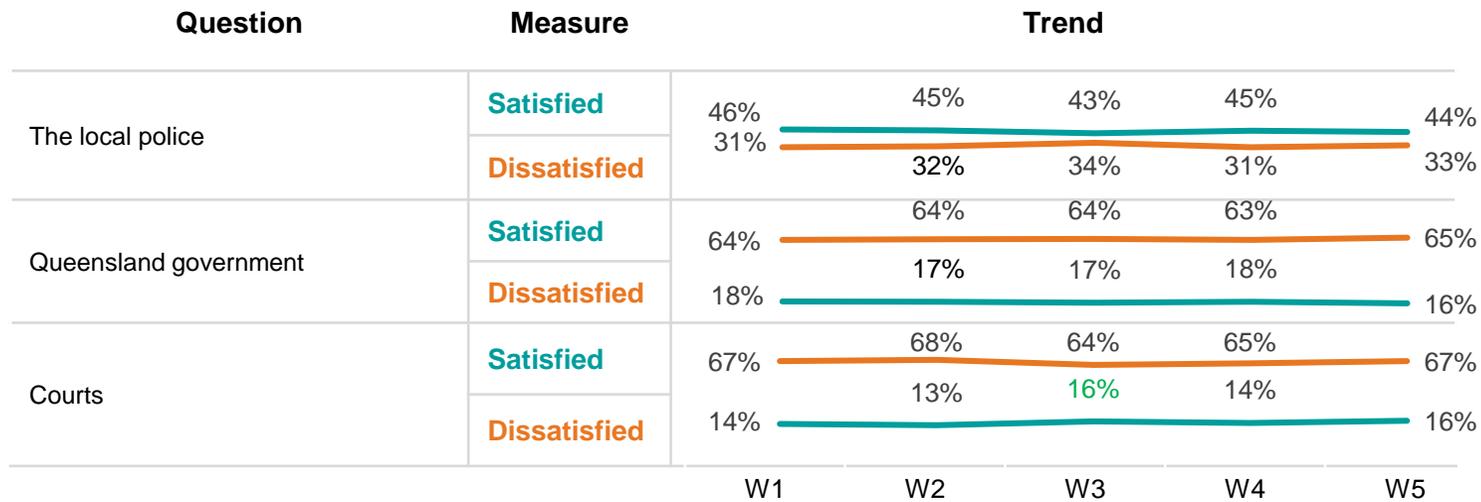
Access to development and training
 18-49 years – 41% ▲
 Wide Bay – 22% ▼
 Low income – 23% ▼
 Parents living with children - 43% ▲

Training and development is relevant
 18-49 years – 38% ▲
 North Qld – 45% ▲
 Low income – 26% ▼

Training helped me get a job
 18-49 years – 25% ▲
 SEQ – 22% ▲
 Parents living with children - 22% ▲
 Low income – 10% ▼

TRACKING - Satisfaction with response to local crime and anti-social behaviour

Satisfaction with response to local crime and anti social behaviour

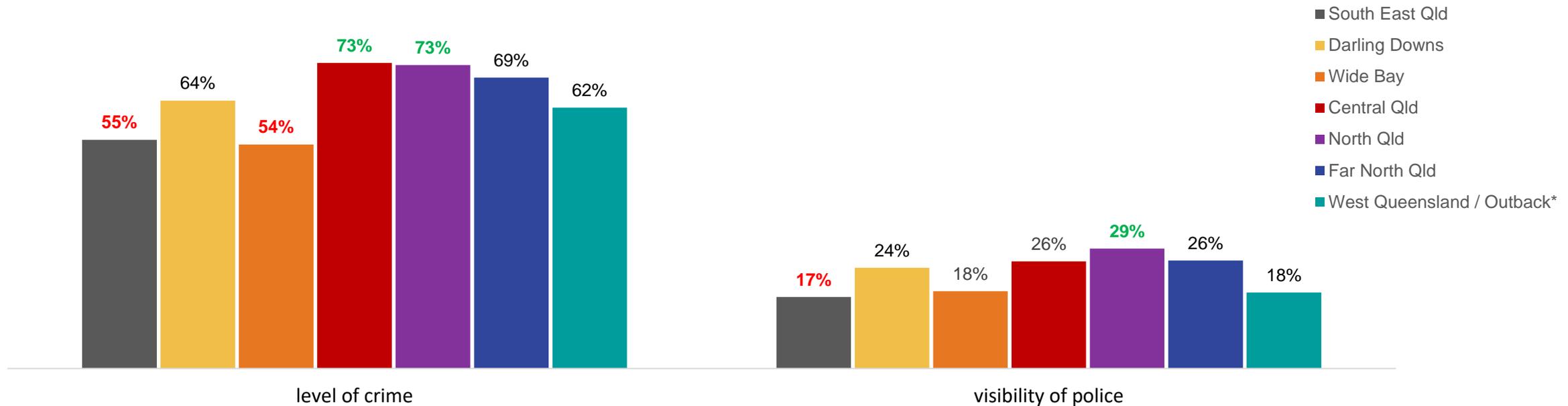


Wave 5, Satisfied:
Local Police
 50+ years – 51% ▲
 Far North Qld – 29% ▼

Courts
 18-49 years – 22% ▲
 SEQ – 21% ▲

Perceived levels of crime in regional Queensland

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

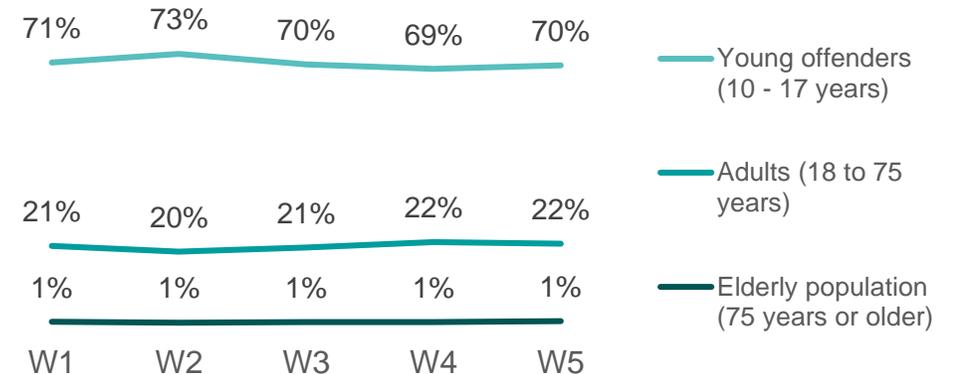


TRACKING – Perceptions of criminals

Top 3 reasons why people commit crime

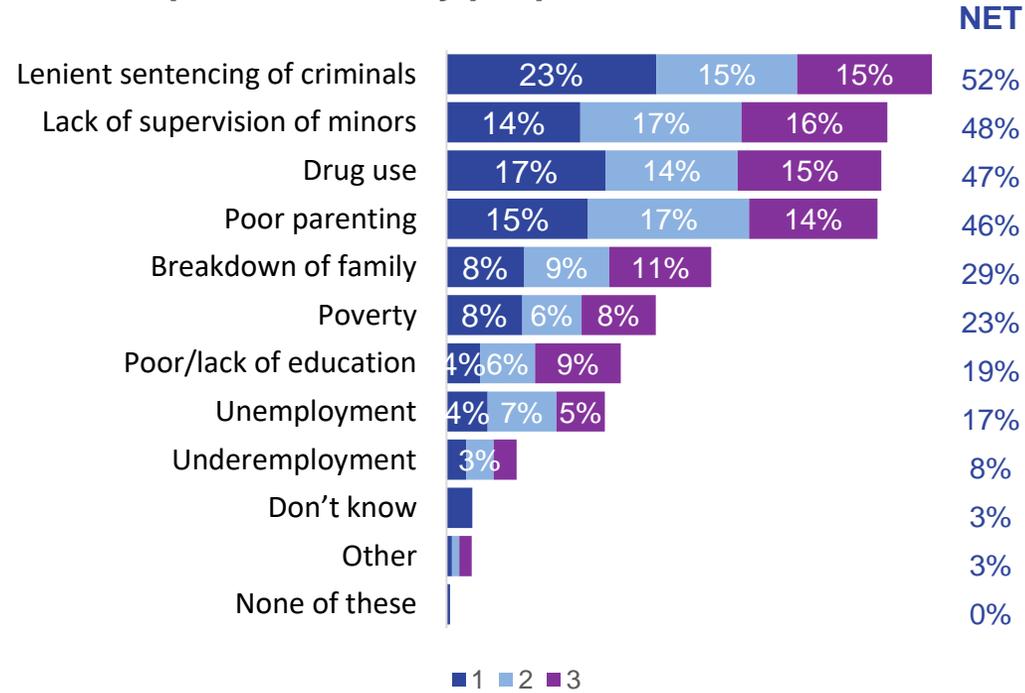
Total % selected (max 3)	Wave 1 Total	Wave 2 Total	Wave 3 Total	Wave 4 Total	Wave 5 Total
Lenient sentencing of criminals	54%	56%	55%	54%	52%
Lack of supervision of minors	48%	50%	49%	47%	48%
Drug use	50%	47%	46%	49%	47%
Poor parenting	44%	44%	45%	43%	46%
Breakdown of family	25%	28%	27%	26%	29%
Poverty	24%	21%	24%	23%	23%
Poor/lack of education	18%	17%	17%	18%	19%
Unemployment	16%	19%	18%	18%	17%
Underemployment	7%	6%	8%	8%	8%
Other	4%	5%	3%	3%	3%
Don't know	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%
None of these	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%

Q18. What demographic do you believe is most commonly associated with criminal activity in your community? Automated charting by Banner: waves

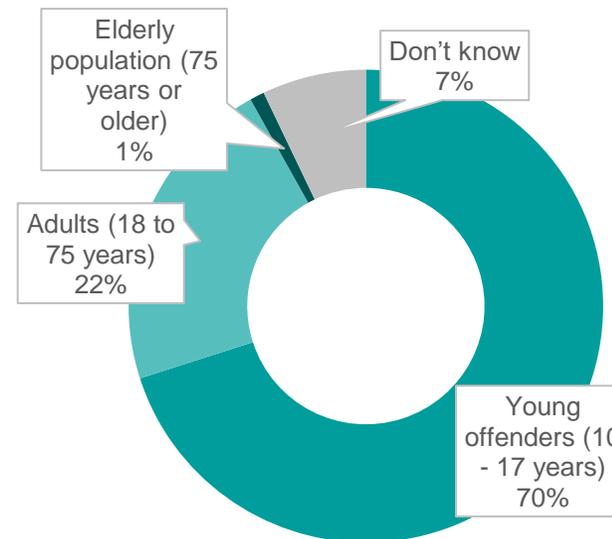


Perceptions of criminals

Top 3 reasons why people commit crime



Demographic most associated with criminal activity in community



Lenient sentencing

50+ years – 58% ▲

Drug use

Females – 52% ▲

Far North Qld – 30% ▼

Poverty

18-49 years – 29% ▲

Young offenders

ROQ (North Qld, Far North Qld) – 74% ▲
(79% ▲, 88% ▲)

Wide Bay – 58% ▼

Parents living with children – 76% ▲

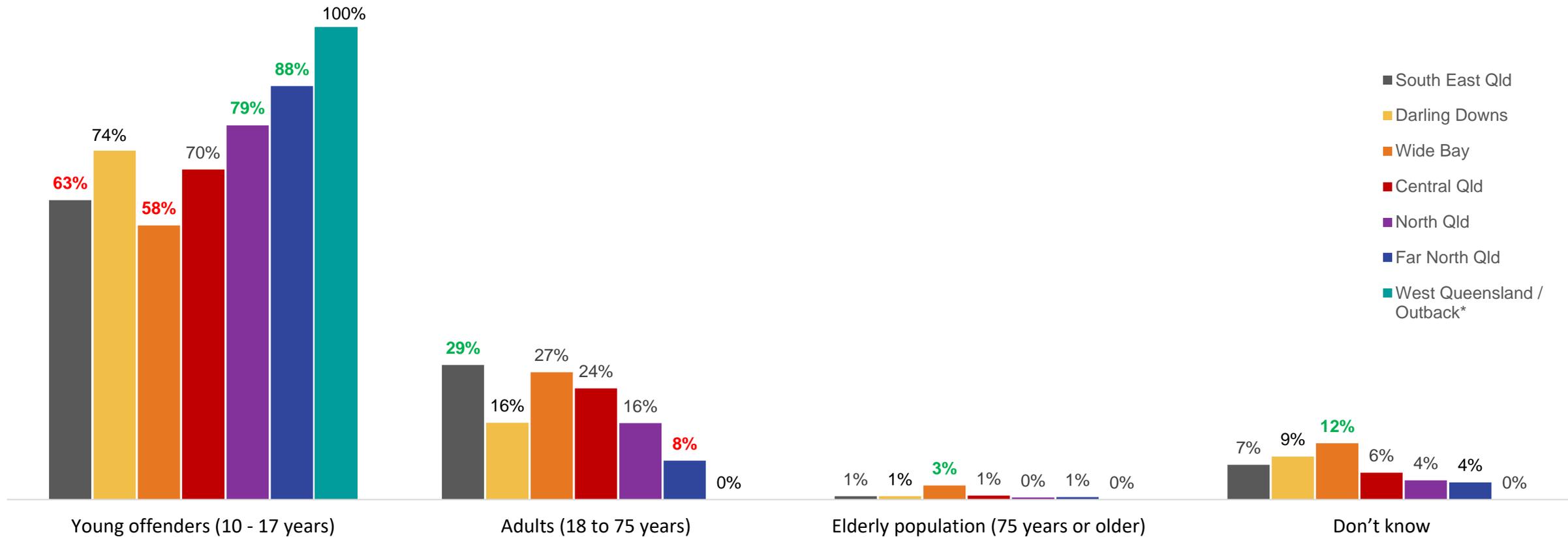
Adults

18-49 years – 25% ▲

ROQ (Far North Qld) – 18% ▼ (8% ▼)

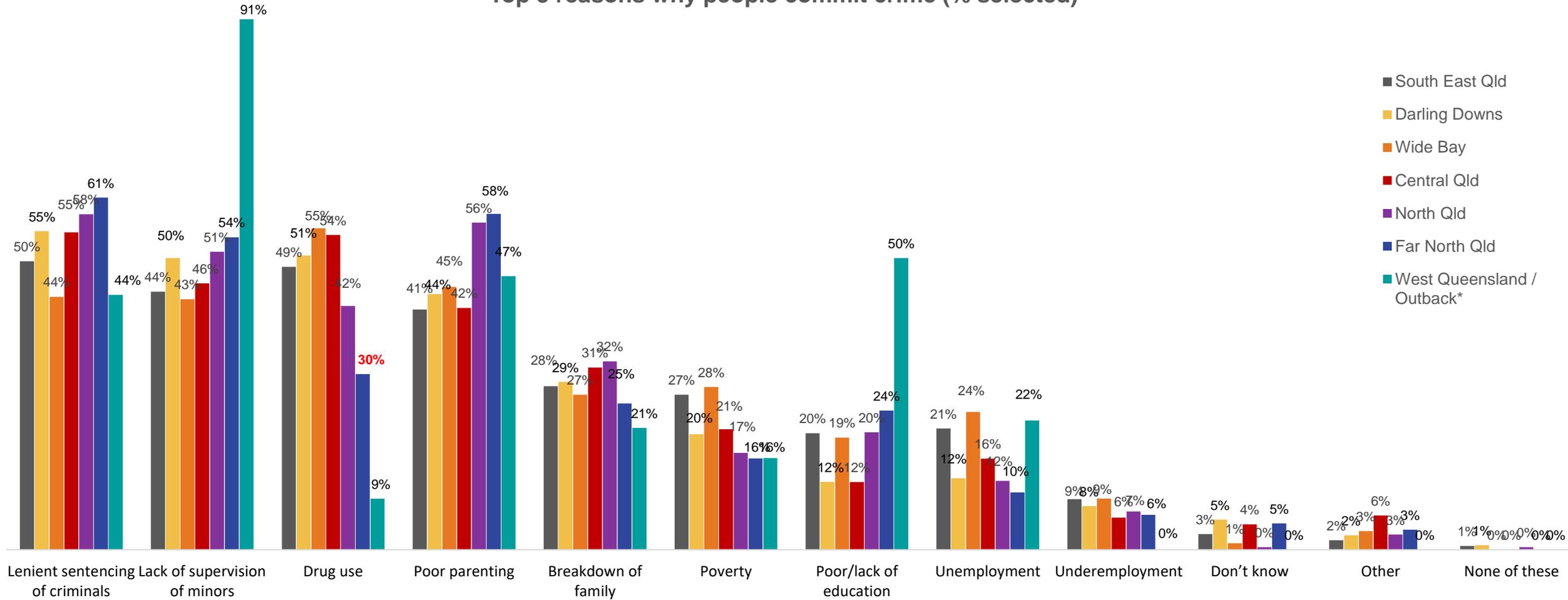
Perceived demographics associated with crime in regional Queensland

Demographic most associated with criminal activity in community



Perceived reasons people commit crime in regional Queensland

Top 3 reasons why people commit crime (% selected)



ABOUT IPSOS

Ipsos is the third largest market research company in the world, present in 90 markets and employing more than 18,000 people.

Our research professionals, analysts and scientists have built unique multi-specialist capabilities that provide powerful insights into the actions, opinions and motivations of citizens, consumers, patients, customers or employees. Our 75 business solutions are based on primary data coming from our surveys, social media monitoring, and qualitative or observational techniques.

“Game Changers” – our tagline – summarises our ambition to help our 5,000 clients to navigate more easily our deeply changing world.

Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos is listed on the Euronext Paris since July 1st, 1999. The company is part of the SBF 120 and the Mid-60 index and is eligible for the Deferred Settlement Service (SRD).

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GAME CHANGERS

In our world of rapid change, the need for reliable information to make confident decisions has never been greater.

At Ipsos we believe our clients need more than a data supplier, they need a partner who can produce accurate and relevant information and turn it into actionable truth.

This is why our passionately curious experts not only provide the most precise measurement, but shape it to provide True Understanding of Society, Markets and People.

To do this we use the best of science, technology and know-how and apply the principles of security, simplicity, speed and substance to everything we do.

So that our clients can act faster, smarter and bolder. Ultimately, success comes down to a simple truth:
You act better when you are sure.

