The end of the Australian Dream? How Australians feel about housing, opportunities for the next generation, and their own retirement

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The end of the Australian Dream?

How Australians feel about housing, opportunities for the next generation, and their own retirement

An Accent Research and RedBridge Group MRP report

About Accent Research

At Accent Research, gathering usable insights sits at the heart of everything we do. We run high-quality surveys, and turn the results into actionable information for planning, decision-making and campaigning.

We are the Australian leader in Multilevel Regression with Poststratification (MRP), using it to provide political campaigns with the granular intelligence required to win elections.

About RedBridge Group

RedBridge is committed to influence with integrity. We enable clients to influence governments, stakeholders and public opinion to achieve outcomes that provide shared and meaningful benefits.

Our team has extensive relationships with all levels of government across the country and across the political spectrum. We specialise in research that provides insight on complex social, political and communication challenges.

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Contents

Executive summary

This report shows results from MRPs fit to three questions asked in surveys run by RedBridge and Accent Research between 15 May and 27 August, 2024.

These are:

- Do you think home ownership is attainable for young people today without family assistance?
- On average, do you think the standard of living in Australia will be better or worse for the next generation?
- Which one of the following best describes how you feel about retirement? (Confident / Not confident / Unsure)

Our analysis reveals that just 15 per cent of voters believe that it is possible for young Australians to buy a home without help, fewer than eight per cent say that on average the standard of living will be better for the next generation of Australians and 27 per cent are very confident that their retirement will be financially secure.

The end of the Australian Dream

The electorates with the largest share of voters who believe that it is possible for young Australians to buy a home without family assistance have fewer renters, and have lower housing costs compared to incomes. These tend to be electorates in the affluent suburbs of Sydney's north (Berowra, Mitchell, Bradfield), Melbourne's east (Kooyong) and Perth's west (Curtin), or rural and regional areas (Gippsland, Maranoa, Nicholls). However, even in these electorates, less than 1 in 5 voters believes this is possible.

The electorates with the lowest share believing this is possible tend to be in the traditional working class areas of Sydney's west (Chifley, Watson, Fowler, Blaxland), Brisbane's west and south (Rankin, Blair, Oxley), Adelaide's north (Spence) and across the north of Australia (Lingiari in particular). In these seats about 1 in 10 voters believe home ownership is attainable for young Australians.

A lower standard of living?

Views on whether the next generation will enjoy a higher standard of living tend to break down on an urban/rural divide. Voters living in electorates closer to the state capital CBDs, with higher incomes and (somewhat counterintuitively) more renters and higher housing costs tend to be more optimistic about the future. This includes the seats of Melbourne, Perth, Adelaide and Sydney, and other mostly affluent inner and middle suburban seats. Some more working class seats also tended to have a few reasonably optimistic voters (such as several western Sydney electorates). However, even in these divisions, only around 1 in 10 voters

thought the next generation would have a higher standard of living.

The most pessimistic seats tended to be in rural and regional Australia, and on the suburban fringes of Brisbane and Perth (Blair and Canning, respectively). In Queensland in particular, a number of seats were near the bottom of the list for voters that are optimistic about the opportunities for future generations: Wide Bay, Flynn, Capricornia and Maranoa. In these electorates, only around five per cent of voters think the next generation will enjoy a higher standard of living.

Retirement

The electorates where voters are most optimistic of their retirement tend to follow a similar pattern. Those seats closer to the centres of large metropolitan areas, with higher household incomes tended to have the largest share of voters who are confident they will have a comfortable retirement.

Once again this was the seats in Sydney's north (Berowra, Bradfield, Mackellar), Melbourne's east (Goldstein, Kooyong) and Perth's west (Curtin), that tended to contain the largest share of voters with positive expectations about their retirement; along with similar seats, where around a third of voters are confident of a secure retirement.

The bottom of the list is largely filled (again) with the traditional working class seats of Sydney's west (Chifley, McMahon, Blaxland), Brisbane's west and south (Blair, Rankin), Adelaide's north (Spence) and across the north of Australia (Lingiari and Durack in particular). Here, one in five voters feels confident about their retirement.

The political implications

This pessimism about access to the Australian Dream appears to have political consequences.

While views on the likely quality of life for future generations are not strongly associated with swings to or from the government (more optimistic seats are actually predicted to be swinging towards the Coalition), this is not the case for the other two measures examined in this report.

The first preference and two-party swing against Labor is predicted to be largest in those electorates where fewer voters believed home ownership is attainable for young Australians without help from their family, and fewer voters anticipate a secure retirement (predicted swings taken from the Accent Research - RedBridge vote intention MRP).

This indicates that the ongoing housing affordability and cost of living crises are biting, and some voters, at least, may be willing to punish the government at the ballot box.

How these results were produced

These results are estimates from a model-based approach called MRP (Multilevel Regression with Post-stratification), fit to data from a survey of 4,017 Australian voters from survey data collected over online panels.

Estimates are based on the current electoral boundaries for the Australian House of Representatives.

MRP works by sharing information across electorates, with voters assumed to behave in a similar way to voters with shared characteristics in other divisions. It can be used to estimate vote intention, as it has been by Accent Research and RedBridge in previous reports. It can also be used to estimate attitudes towards different ideas, organisations and events. This is something we showcase in this report.

Is home ownership attainable for young people today without family assistance?

Do you think home ownership is attainable for young people today without family assistance?

■ Yes ■ No ■ Unsure

	Yes	No	Unsure
National	15	77	8
NSW	15	77	8
VIC	15	76	9
QLD	14	77	8
WA	15	76	9
SA	15	77	9
TAS	15	76	9
ACT	15	77	7
NT	12	79	9
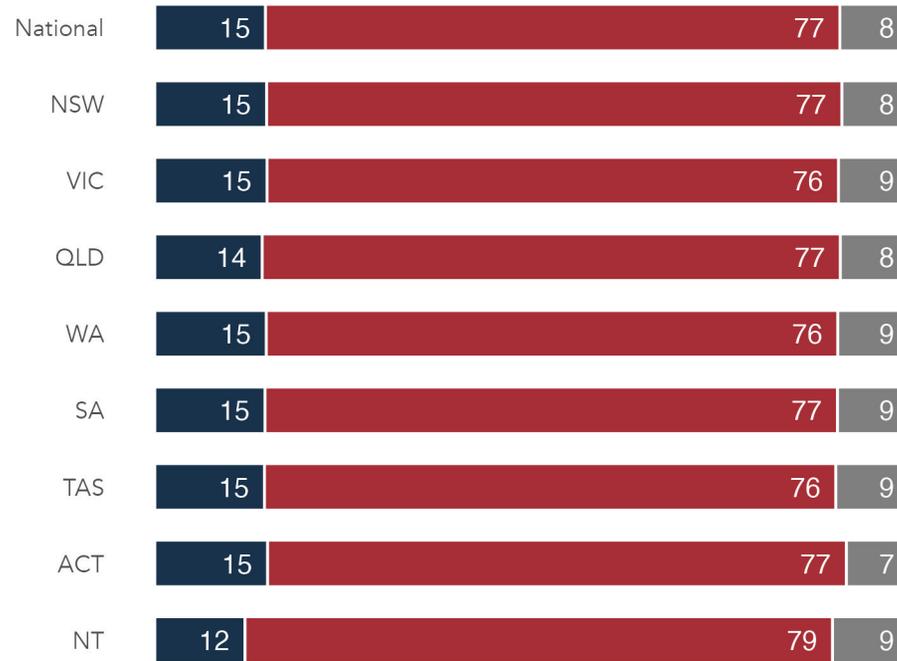
Figure 1: Estimated share of voters who believe it possible for young Australians to buy a home without help, by state.

The parts of Australia where voters are more and less likely to say that home ownership is or is not attainable for young people today without family assistance

■ Yes ■ No ■ Unsure

	Yes	No	Unsure
National	15	77	8
Metropolitan - inner city	15	76	9
Metropolitan - middle suburbs	15	76	9
Metropolitan - outer suburbs	14	77	9
Provincial	14	78	8
Rural	16	77	8
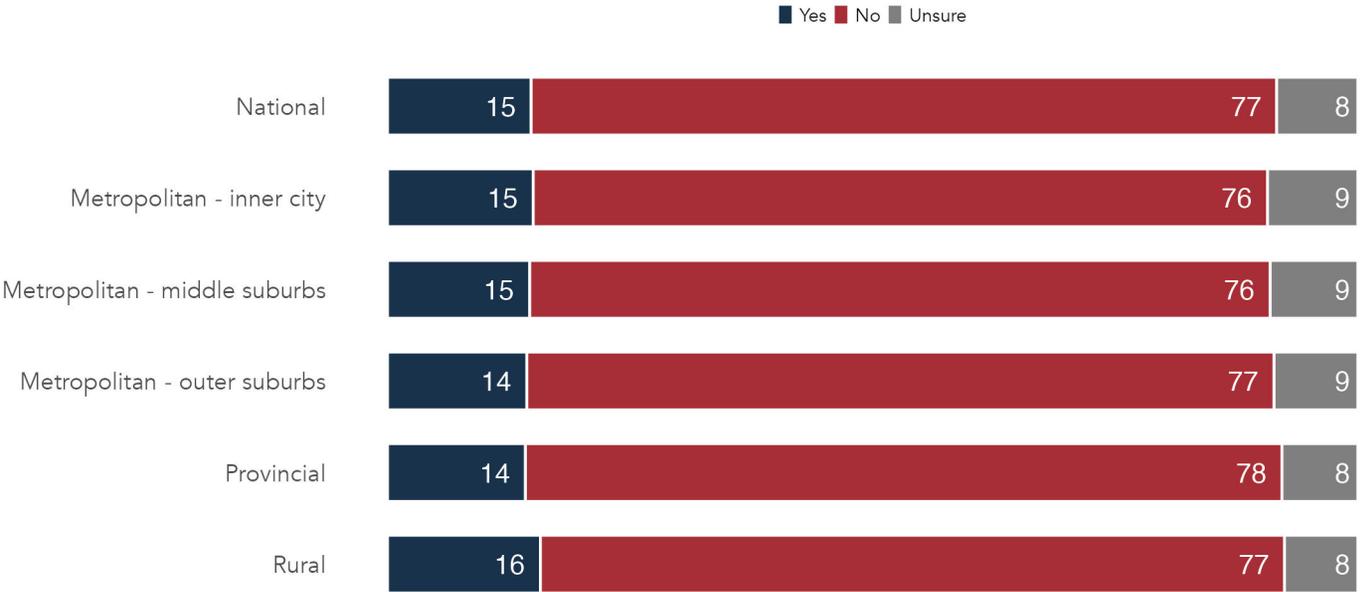
Figure 2: Estimated geographic distribution of views on whether it is possible for young Australians to buy a home without help, across metropolitan and regional areas. Electorates are allocated using AEC defined regions, with inner metropolitan areas split between the inner city and middle suburbs.

Home ownership is attainable for young people today without family assistance
Distribution across electorates, and major metropolitan areas

Figure 3: Share of voters saying that home ownership is attainable for young people today without family assistance, by electoral division. Plots show all of Australia (left-hand side) and major metropolitan areas (right-hand side).

Electorates where voters are most and least likely to say that home ownership is
attainable for young people today without family assistance

Top and bottom divisions

■ Yes ■ No ■ Unsure

Most likely to say yes

Division	Yes	No	Unsure
Berowra	20	73	7
Mitchell	19	75	6
Gippsland	19	74	6
Kooyong	19	74	7
Curtin	19	74	7
Cook	19	75	7
Maranoa	18	76	6
Bradfield	18	74	8
Moore	18	75	7
Nicholls	18	76	7

Least likely to say yes

Division	Yes	No	Unsure
Spence	12	78	10
Oxley	12	79	9
Blaxland	12	78	10
Fowler	12	78	10
Watson	12	75	13
Blair	11	80	8
Rankin	11	79	9
Lingiari	11	79	10
Brand	11	77	12
Chifley	11	80	9

Figure 4: Electorates estimated to have the highest and lowest share of voters who say that home ownership is attainable for young people today without family assistance.

Estimated share who say housing is attainable by divisional characteristics

By distance from state capital CBD

By median household income

By share of households that rent

By weighted housing cost : income ratio
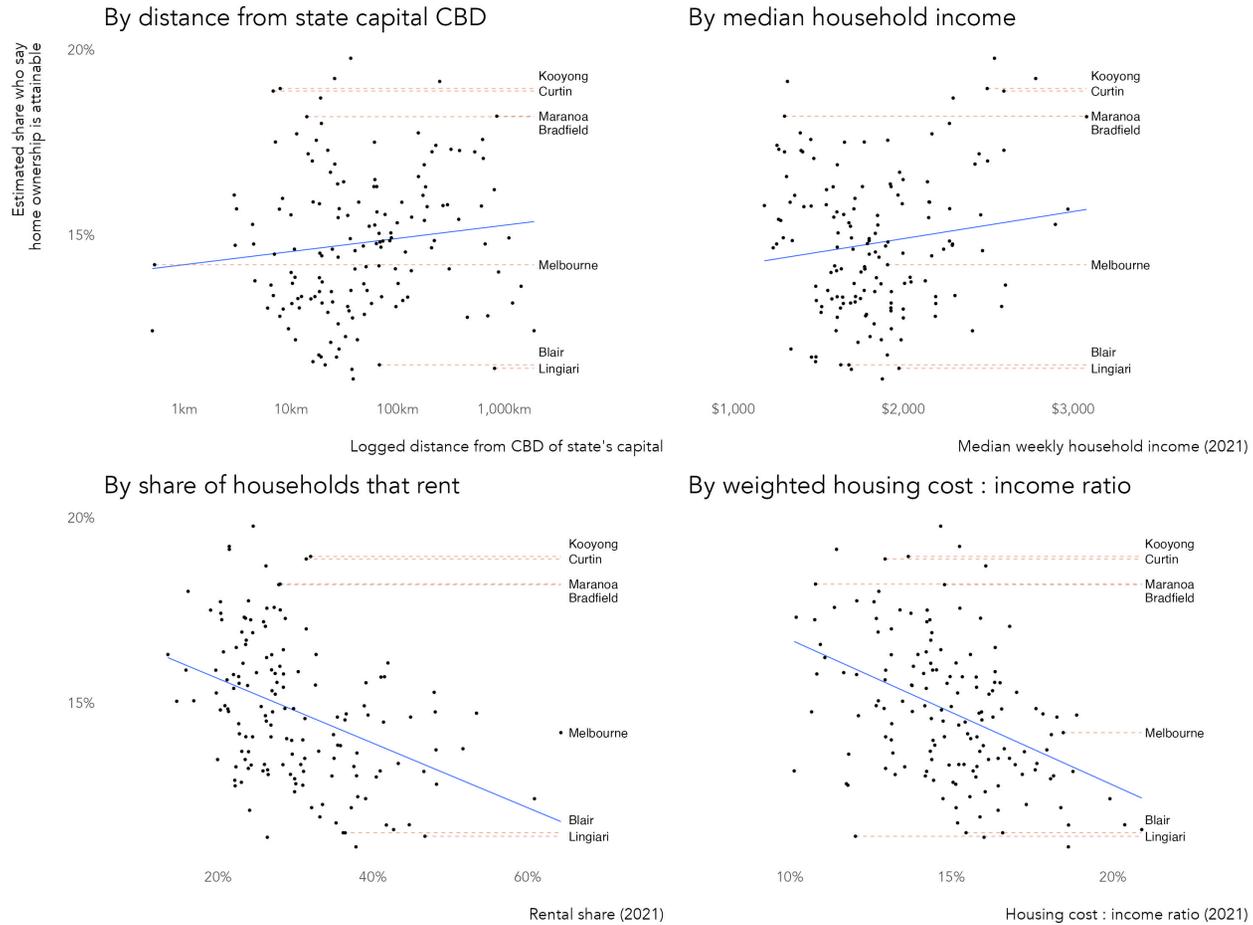
Figure 5: Estimated relationship between the share of voters who say home ownership is attainable for young people today without family assistance, and division-level characteristics.

Predicted first preference swing
By perception of housing attainability

Estimated primary vote swing

Coalition   Labor   Greens   Other parties and candidates

Gaining votes

10%

0%

-10%

Losing votes

15%   20%   15%   20%   15%   20%   15%   20%

Estimated share who say housing is attainable
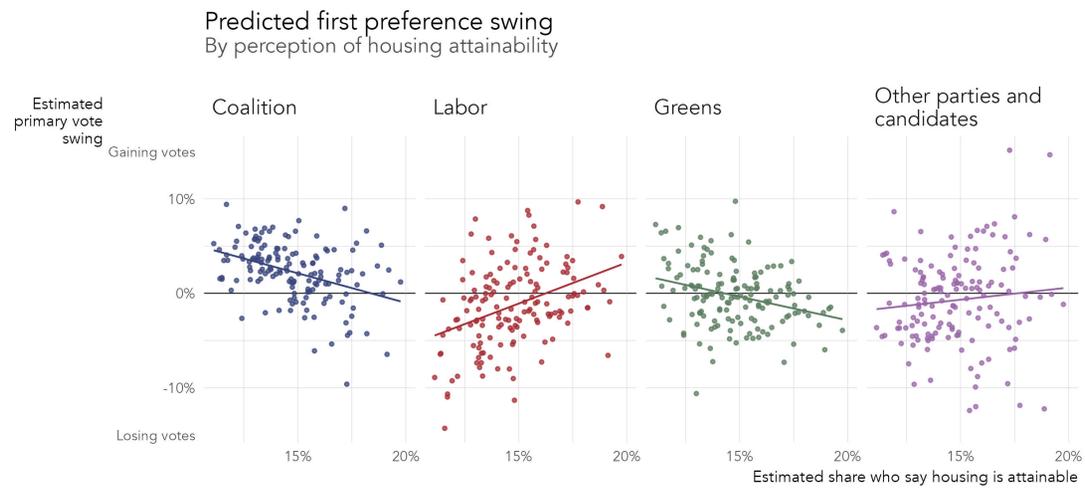
Figure 6: Estimated relationship between the share of voters who say home ownership is attainable for young people today without family assistance, and predicted first preference vote swings in each electorate.

Predicted two-candidate preferred swing
By perception of housing attainability

Estimated two-candidate vote swing

Coalition   Labor   Greens   Other parties and candidates

Gaining votes

10%

0%

-10%

Losing votes

15%   20%   15%   20%   15%   20%   15%   20%

Estimated share who say housing is attainable
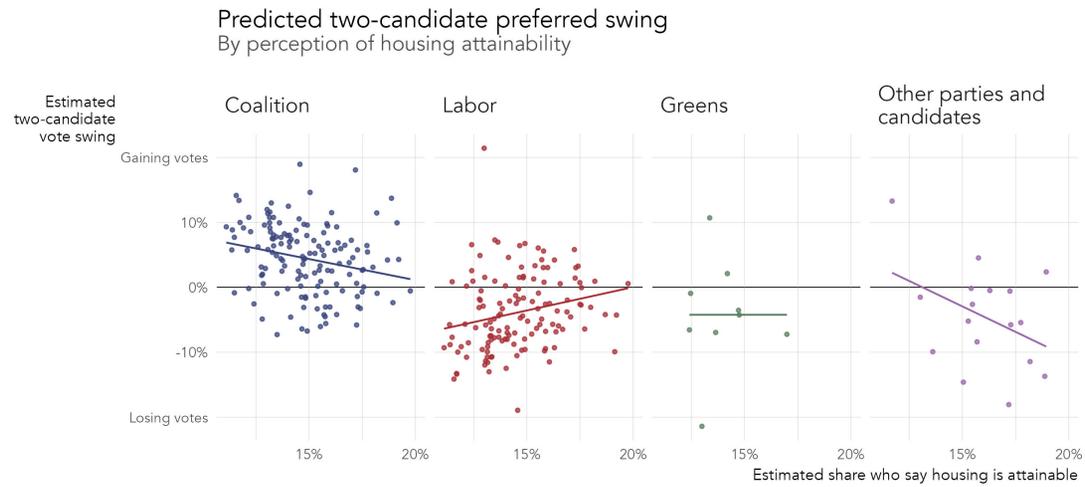
Figure 7: Estimated relationship between the share of voters who say home ownership is attainable for young people today without family assistance, and predicted two-candidate preferred vote swings in each electorate.

Do voters believe the standard of living in Australia will be better or worse for the next generation?

On average, do you think the standard of living in Australia will be better or worse for the next generation?

Much better ■ Better ■ The same ■ Worse ■ Much worse ■ Unsure

	Better	The same	Worse	Much worse	Unsure
National	7	16	45	26	5
NSW	7	16	45	26	5
VIC	7	16	45	25	6
QLD	7	15	46	26	5
WA	7	16	46	25	5
SA	7	16	46	25	6
TAS	7	16	47	24	6
ACT	9	17	46	24	4
NT	7	13	45	28	6
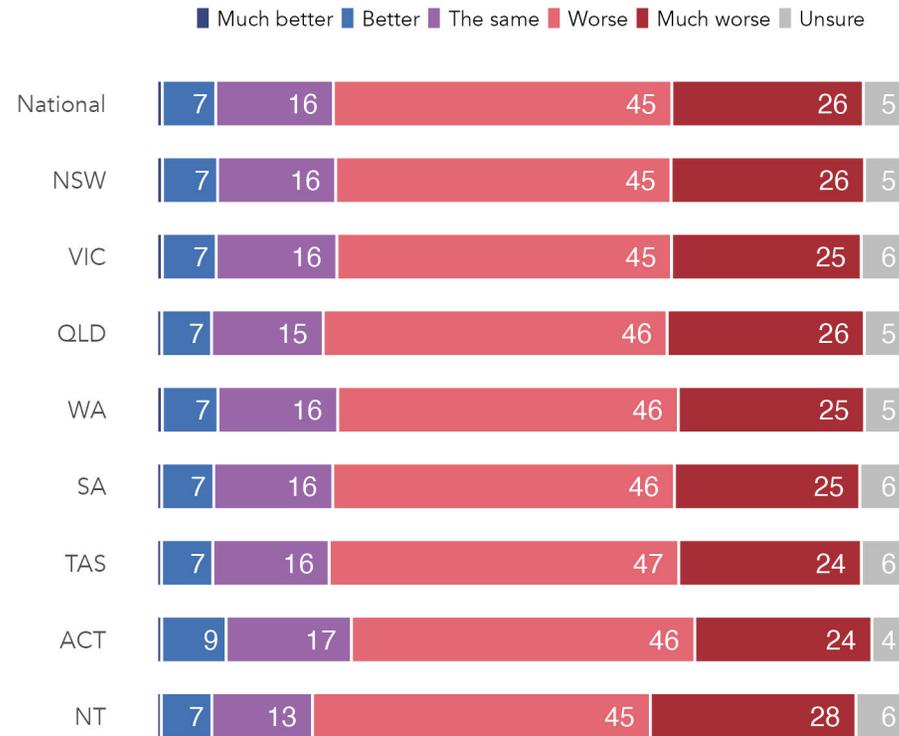
Figure 8: Estimated attitudes about whether the standard of living in Australia will be better or worse for the next generation, by state.

The parts of Australia where voters are more and less likely to say that the standard of living in Australia will be better or worse for the next generation

■ Much better ■ Better ■ The same ■ Worse ■ Much worse ■ Unsure

	Better	The same	Worse	Much worse	Unsure
National	7	16	45	26	5
Metropolitan - inner city	10	17	44	23	5
Metropolitan - middle suburbs	8	17	44	25	6
Metropolitan - outer suburbs	7	16	44	27	5
Provincial	6	15	48	25	5
Rural	6	15	47	26	6
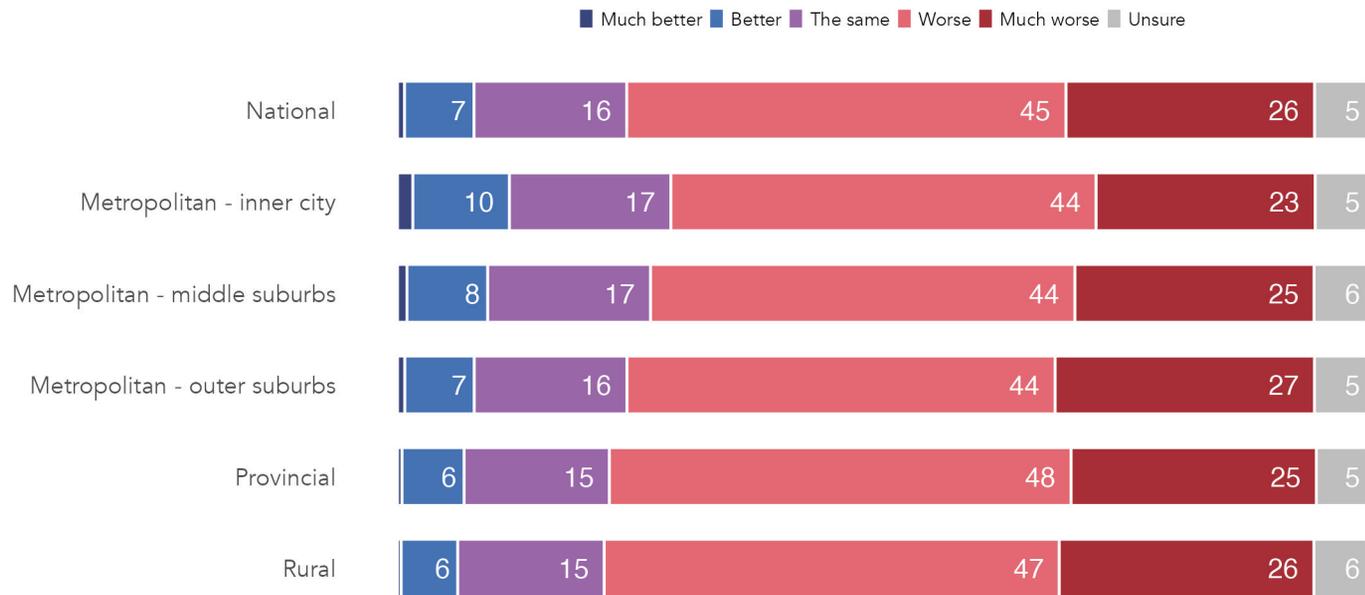
Figure 9: Estimated geographic distribution of views on whether the standard of living in Australia will be better or worse for the next generation, across metropolitan and regional areas. Electorates are allocated using AEC defined regions, with inner metropolitan areas split between the inner city and middle suburbs.

The standard of living in Australia will be better for the next generation

Distribution across electorates, and major metropolitan areas

Figure 10: Share of voters saying that the standard of living will be better for the next generation, by electoral division. Plots show all of Australia (left-hand side) and major metropolitan areas (right-hand side).

Electorates where voters are most and least likely to say that the standard of living
in Australia will be much better for the next generation

Top and bottom divisions

■ Much better ■ Better ■ The same ■ Worse ■ Much worse ■ Unsure

Most likely to say better

	Much better	Better	The same	Worse	Much worse	Unsure
Melbourne		12	16	46	18	5
Perth		13	16	45	20	4
Adelaide		11	18	41	24	5
Fremantle		12	16	46	21	4
Sydney		10	15	45	20	9
Curtin		10	19	35	28	6
Cunningham		11	17	45	21	5
Griffith		11	17	45	22	5
Clark		10	17	37	29	5
Bradfield		9	19	38	25	7

Least likely to say better

	Much better	Better	The same	Worse	Much worse	Unsure
Durack		6	12	50	27	5
Blair		6	12	49	28	5
Parkes		5	15	45	30	4
Hume		5	14	50	26	5
Wide Bay		5	15	51	24	5
Braddon		4	14	49	26	6
Canning		4	14	52	24	6
Flynn		4	13	48	28	7
Capricornia		4	12	50	28	6
Maranoa		4	15	47	27	7

Figure 11: Electorates estimated to have the highest and lowest share of voters who say that the standard of living in Australia will be better for the next generation.

Estimated share who say the next generation will have a better standard of living
by divisional characteristics

By distance from state capital CBD

By median household income

By share of households that rent

By weighted housing cost : income ratio

Figure 12: Estimated relationship between the share of voters who say the standard of living will be better for the next generation, and division-level characteristics.

Predicted first preference swing
By the share of voters who say the standard of living is improving

Estimated primary vote swing

Gaining votes

Coalition Labor Greens Other parties and candidates

10%

0%

-10%

Losing votes

5%   10%   5%   10%   5%   10%   5%   10%

Estimated share who say the standard of living will be better for the next generation
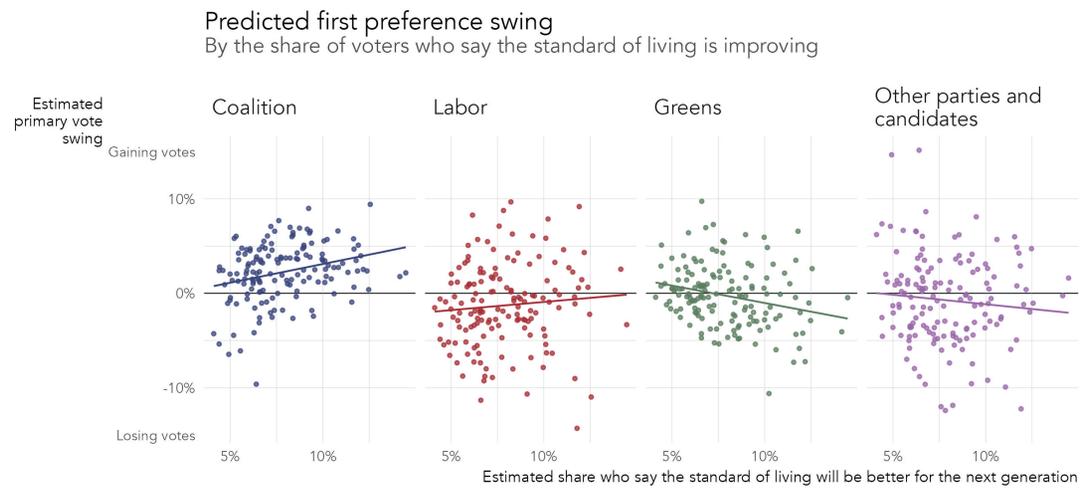
Figure 13: Estimated relationship between the share of voters who say the standard of living will be better for the next generation, and predicted first preference vote swings in each electorate.

Predicted two-candidate preferred swing
By the share of voters who say the standard of living is improving

Coalition Labor Greens Other parties and candidates

Estimated two-candidate vote swing

Gaining votes
10%
0%
-10%
Losing votes

5% 10% 5% 10% 5% 10% 5% 10%

Estimated share who say the standard of living will be better for the next generation
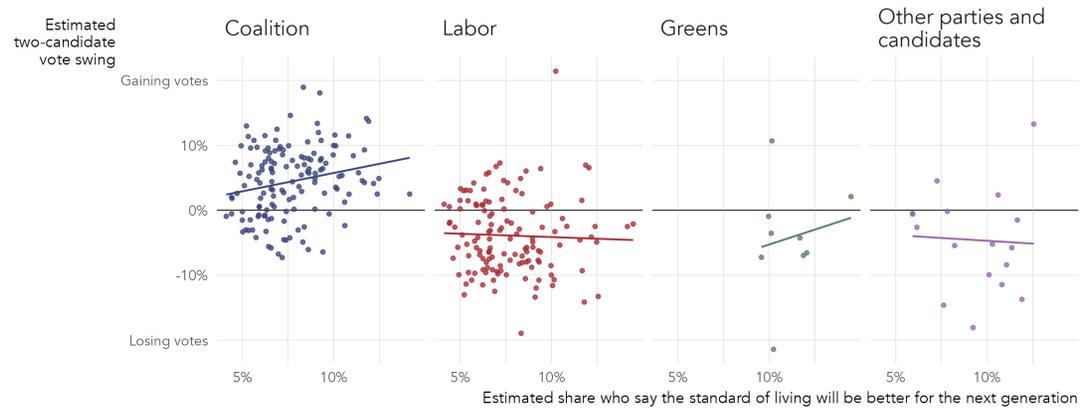
Figure 14: Estimated relationship between the share of voters who say the standard of living will be better for the next generation, and predicted two-candidate preferred vote swings in each electorate.

How voters feel about their retirement

Which one of the following best describes how you feel about retirement?

■ I am very confident that my retirement is financially secured
■ I am not confident that my retirement is financially secured
■ I have not seriously considered my retirement

	Very confident	Not confident	Not considered
National	27	59	14
NSW	27	59	14
VIC	28	58	14
QLD	26	60	13
WA	28	59	13
SA	28	59	13
TAS	29	57	14
ACT	28	59	13
NT	21	63	16

Figure 15: Estimated confidence in the financial security of retirement, by state.

The parts of Australia where voters are more and less confident that their retirement is financially secured

Legend:
- ■ I am very confident that my retirement is financially secured
- ■ I am not confident that my retirement is financially secured
- ■ I have not seriously considered my retirement

Region	Very confident	Not confident	Not considered
National	27	59	14
Metropolitan - inner city	30	55	15
Metropolitan - middle suburbs	29	57	15
Metropolitan - outer suburbs	27	59	14
Provincial	26	60	14
Rural	27	61	12
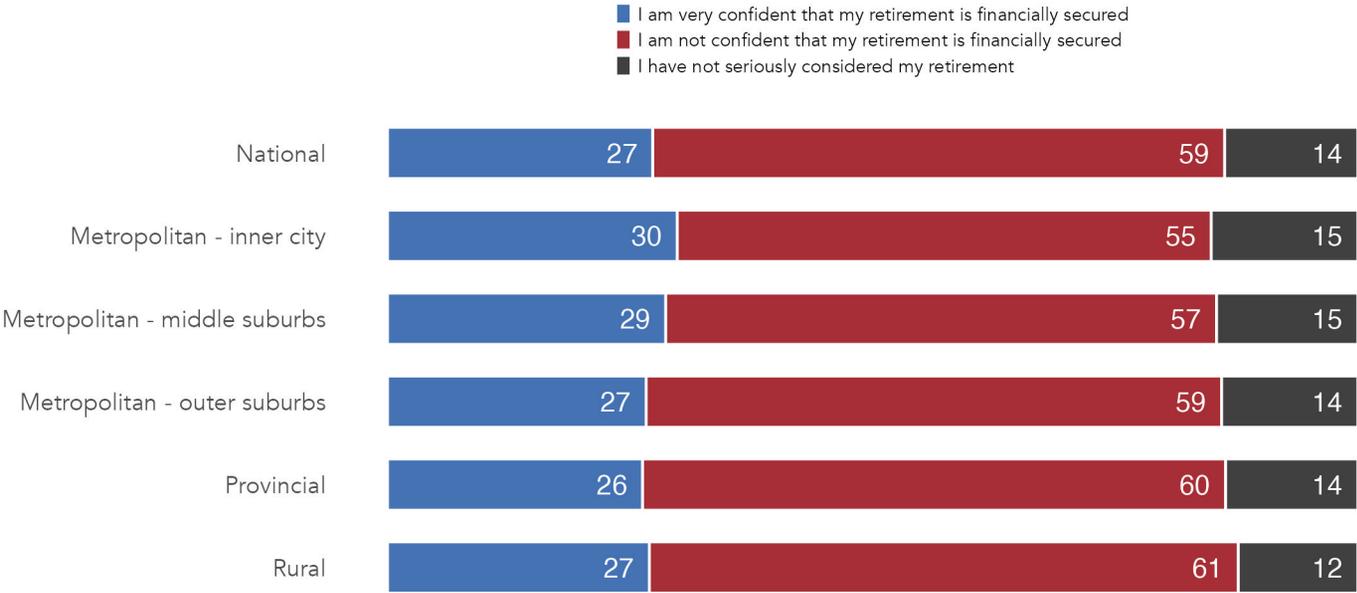
Figure 16: Confidence in a financially secure retirement across metropolitan and regional areas. Electorates are allocated using AEC defined regions, with inner metropolitan areas split between the inner city and middle suburbs.

I am very confident that my retirement is financially secured

Distribution across electorates, and major metropolitan areas
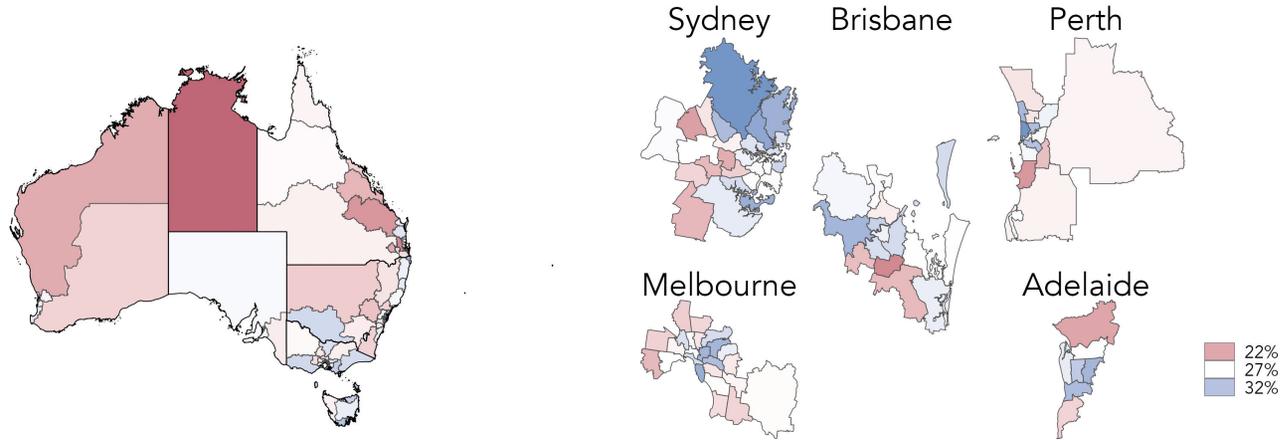
Figure 17: Share of voters who are confident their retirement is financially secure, by electoral division. Plots show all of Australia (left-hand side) and major metropolitan areas (right-hand side).

Electorates where voters are most and least likely to say they are very confident
their retirement is financially secured

Top and bottom divisions

■ I am very confident that my retirement is financially secured
■ I am not confident that my retirement is financially secured
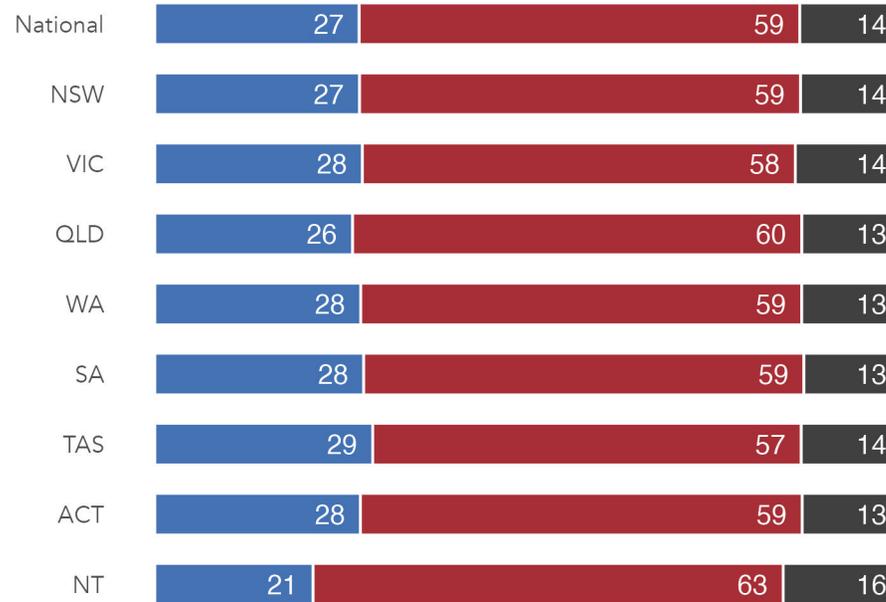■ I have not seriously considered my retirement

Most likely to say they are very confident

Division	Very confident	Not confident	Not considered
Curtin	36	52	12
Berowra	36	52	12
Bradfield	34	52	14
Goldstein	34	50	16
Cook	34	52	14
Mackellar	34	53	14
Kooyong	33	52	14
Ryan	33	53	13
Menzies	33	51	16
Sturt	33	55	12

Least likely to say they are very confident

Division	Very confident	Not confident	Not considered
Blaxland	22	64	14
Durack	22	66	12
Mcmahon	22	64	14
Spence	22	65	13
Chifley	22	63	16
Brand	21	65	14
Flynn	21	65	14
Rankin	20	68	12
Blair	20	67	13
Lingiari	18	67	14
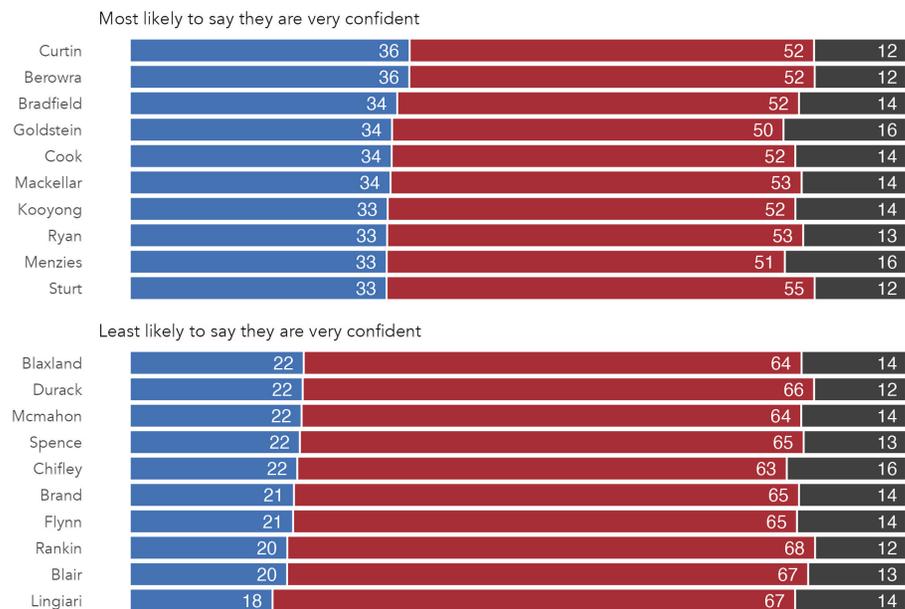
Figure 18: Electorates estimated to have the highest and lowest share of voters who say they are very confident that their retirement is financially secured.

Estimated share of voters who are confident their retirement is secure
by divisional characteristics

Figure 19: Estimated relationship between the share of voters who say they are confident their retirement is financially secure, and division-level characteristics.

Predicted first preference swing
By the share of voters who are confident their retirement is secure

Estimated primary vote swing

Coalition Labor Greens Other parties and candidates

Gaining votes

10%

0%

-10%

Losing votes

20% 25% 30% 35% 20% 25% 30% 35% 20% 25% 30% 35% 20% 25% 30% 35%

Estimated share confident their retirement is secure

Figure 20: Estimated relationship between the share of voters who are confident their retirement is secure, and predicted first preference vote swings in each electorate.

Predicted two-candidate preferred swing
By the share of voters who are confident their retirement is secure

Estimated two-candidate vote swing

Coalition   Labor   Greens   Other parties and candidates

Gaining votes

10%

0%

-10%

Losing votes

20% 25% 30% 35%   20% 25% 30% 35%   20% 25% 30% 35%   20% 25% 30% 35%

Estimated share confident their retirement is secure
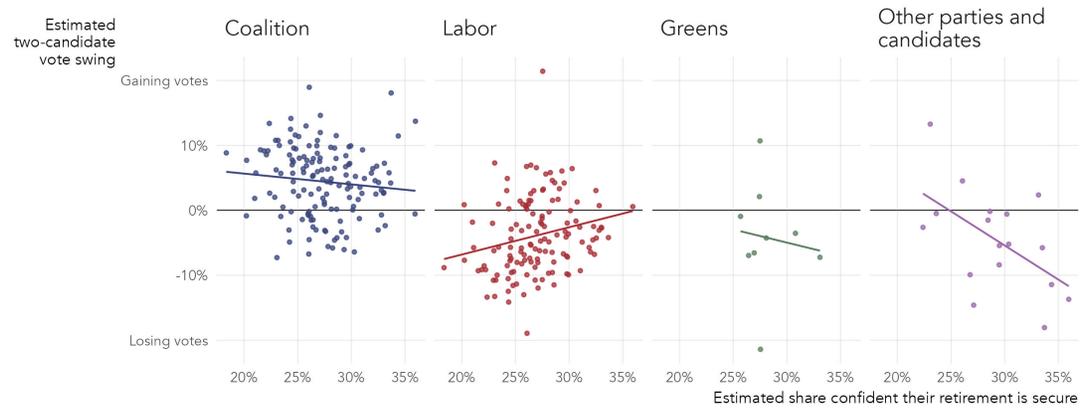
Figure 21: Estimated relationship between the share of voters who are confident their retirement is secure, and predicted two-candidate preferred vote swings in each electorate.
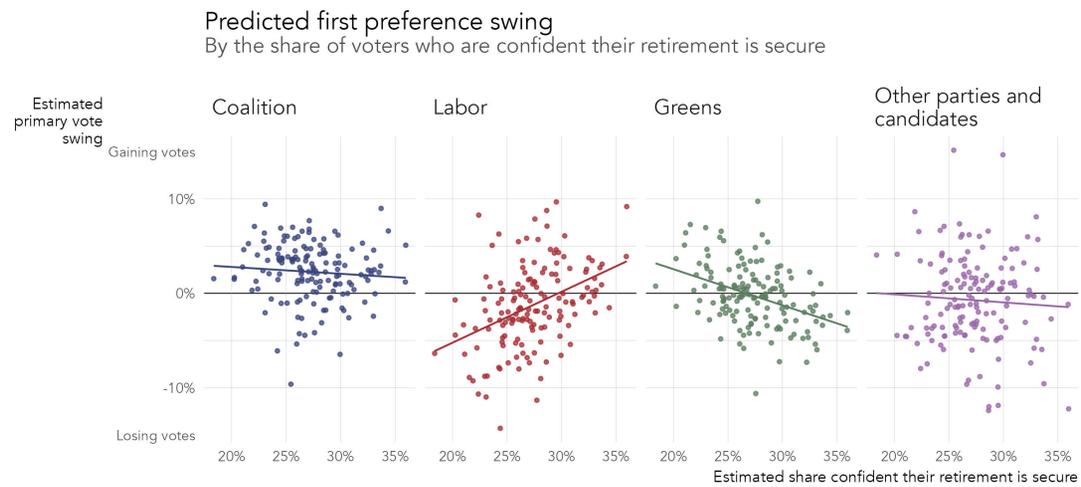
Appendices

Appendix 1: Methodology

The primary method used to produce the estimates for this report was a model-assisted approach called multilevel regression with post-stratification (MRP).

This model was fit to a nationally representative sample of 4,017 Australian voters from survey data collected over online panels.

MRP combines both individual-level information from survey respondents, and division-level information (such as the median household income or weighted population density of each division), which helps improve the fit of these models and to obtain reasonable division-level inferences.

This is a two-step process. First models are fit to the survey data predicting the outcome in which we are interested. This can be vote intention or attitudes towards different issues. We then post-stratify these estimates on a frame created with Census data, allowing us to make a prediction for population sub-groups, including small area estimates for residents of each electoral division.

Question wording

Home ownership

Do you think home ownership is attainable for young people today without family assistance?

Single select; random reverse 1-2

1. Yes
2. No
3. Unsure

Standards of living for the next generation

On average, do you think the standard of living in Australia will be better or worse for the next generation?

Single select; random reverse 1-5

1. Much better
2. Better
3. The same
4. Worse
5. Much worse
6. Unsure

Retirement

Which one of the following best describes how you feel about retirement?

Single select; random reverse 1-2

1. I am very confident that my retirement is financially secured
2. I am not confident that my retirement is financially secured
3. I have not seriously considered my retirement

Variable selection

Two types of variables are used for MRP: individual and division-level predictors.

Individual-level predictors are characteristics of individual voters, which are obtained from respondents through surveys, but also have matching data from the Census for post-stratification. This includes age, gender and education.

In addition, aggregate population-level information about the electorates in which voters live is also included in the model. This includes socio-economic predictors, such as median household income, and population density and diversity, which are highly correlated, and so are reduced down to two dimensions using factor analysis.

Fitting the model

Using these data, we fit multinomial multilevel logistic regression models for each outcome Y as a function of predictors X (our individual and division level variables).

This treats the probability of a particular response for any type of individual respondent as a function of the demographic and geographic characteristics that define them. For example, each of the demographic characteristics of respondents included in the model is allocated its own cell c for voters' age, gender, education, religion, whether they own their home and the electoral division in which they live (and its various characteristics).

Post-stratification

To weight predictions from these models, cells are extracted from the Census using the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) TableBuilder website to create a post-stratification frame, enabling the cross-classification of X by division. This consists of 14,400 cells, with an individual cell for each cross-classification of age (3) x gender (2) x education (2) x religion (4) x home ownership (2) x division (150). The estimate for each cell is weighted by the number of Australian citizens found matching those demographic characteristics in the actual population. Additional demographics would mean additional cells. This potentially produces more noise in the estimates, but also provides greater predictive power and additional characteristics on which we can weight these data. Non-Census variables may also be imputed onto the post-stratification frame. We do this with 2022 House of Representatives vote.

The frame from this process is then used to post-stratify vote intention. These cells are treated as a data set with which to predict Y, using the model derived from the survey data. For a multinomial outcome Y, θ_c, we predict the probability that elector i in the corresponding Census cell c has attribute $Y = k$.

Each cell is assigned the relevant population frequency N_c, calculated by multiplying the probability of Y for each cell with the population count from the Census. Summing over cells and dividing by the total cell count gives us an estimate for the proportion of citizens within a division with attribute $Y = k$. Using this approach, we can measure voters attitudes or attributes in all 150 electoral divisions represented in the next Australian

parliament.

Appendix 2: Detailed tables for the division-level estimates for perceptions of the attainability of a home without help

Table 1: Estimated share of voters that think home ownership is and is not attainable for young people today without family assistance, by Commonwealth electoral division.

Division	Yes	No	Unsure
ACT			
Bean	17	77	6
Canberra	14	78	9
Fenner	15	78	8
NSW			
Banks	16	77	8
Barton	13	78	9
Bennelong	16	76	8
Berowra	20	73	7
Blaxland	12	78	10
Bradfield	18	74	8
Calare	16	77	7
Chifley	11	80	9
Cook	19	75	7
Cowper	15	77	8
Cunningham	16	75	9
Dobell	13	79	8
Eden-Monaro	14	78	8
Farrer	18	77	6
Fowler	12	78	10
Gilmore	16	78	6
Grayndler	13	77	9
Greenway	13	79	8
Hughes	16	76	8
Hume	15	78	7
Hunter	13	79	8
Kingsford Smith	13	77	9
Lindsay	15	76	9
Lyne	17	76	7
Macarthur	12	80	8

Table 1: Estimated share of voters that think home ownership is and is not attainable for young people today without family assistance, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	Yes	No	Unsure
Mackellar	17	75	8
Macquarie	15	77	8
Mcmahon	12	79	9
Mitchell	19	75	6
New England	17	77	6
Newcastle	15	77	8
Page	17	76	7
Parkes	16	77	7
Parramatta	14	77	9
Paterson	14	79	7
Reid	15	76	9
Richmond	17	75	8
Riverina	16	77	7
Robertson	15	78	7
Shortland	14	79	7
Sydney	12	76	12
Warringah	16	76	8
Watson	12	75	13
Wentworth	15	76	9
Werriwa	13	78	9
Whitlam	14	79	8
NT			
Lingiari	11	79	10
Solomon	13	78	9
QLD			
Blair	11	80	8
Bonner	16	76	8
Bowman	16	77	7
Brisbane	15	77	9
Capricornia	13	79	8

Table 1: Estimated share of voters that think home ownership is and is not attainable for young people today without family assistance, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	Yes	No	Unsure
Dawson	14	77	9
Dickson	15	75	9
Fadden	14	79	7
Fairfax	15	77	8
Fisher	16	77	8
Flynn	13	77	11
Forde	13	78	8
Griffith	15	75	10
Groom	15	76	8
Herbert	15	77	8
Hinkler	16	77	7
Kennedy	14	76	11
Leichhardt	12	79	9
Lilley	12	78	9
Longman	13	79	8
Maranoa	18	76	6
McPherson	15	78	7
Moncrieff	15	77	8
Moreton	14	76	10
Oxley	12	79	9
Petrie	15	78	8
Rankin	11	79	9
Ryan	17	76	7
Wide Bay	15	77	8
Wright	15	78	6
SA			
Adelaide	16	74	10
Barker	17	77	7
Boothby	16	75	9
Grey	15	76	9

Table 1: Estimated share of voters that think home ownership is and is not attainable for young people today without family assistance, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	Yes	No	Unsure
Hindmarsh	14	76	10
Kingston	13	78	9
Makin	13	78	8
Mayo	15	77	8
Spence	12	78	10
Sturt	18	75	8
TAS			
Bass	15	77	8
Braddon	15	76	9
Clark	13	77	10
Franklin	16	75	10
Lyons	15	77	8
VIC			
Aston	16	75	8
Ballarat	13	79	8
Bendigo	13	78	8
Bruce	15	74	11
Calwell	13	75	12
Casey	16	77	7
Chisholm	16	77	7
Cooper	12	78	9
Corangamite	15	77	8
Corio	13	78	8
Deakin	17	76	7
Dunkley	14	79	7
Flinders	17	74	8
Fraser	13	74	12
Gellibrand	13	78	9
Gippsland	19	74	6
Goldstein	17	75	8

Table 1: Estimated share of voters that think home ownership is and is not attainable for young people today without family assistance, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	Yes	No	Unsure
Gorton	13	78	8
Hawke	13	80	8
Holt	14	78	9
Hotham	14	77	9
Indi	16	76	9
Isaacs	14	77	8
Jagajaga	14	76	10
Kooyong	19	74	7
La Trobe	16	77	7
Lalor	13	79	8
Macnamara	14	77	9
Mallee	17	75	7
Maribyrnong	14	75	11
Mcewen	16	77	7
Melbourne	14	74	12
Menzies	18	75	8
Monash	16	77	7
Nicholls	18	76	7
Scullin	13	77	10
Wannon	17	76	7
Wills	13	77	10
WA			
Brand	11	77	12
Bullwinkel	15	78	7
Burt	12	78	10
Canning	14	77	9
Cowan	13	75	11
Curtin	19	74	7
Durack	13	80	7
Forrest	17	75	8

Table 1: Estimated share of voters that think home ownership is and is not attainable for young people today without family assistance, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	Yes	No	Unsure
Fremantle	15	77	8
Hasluck	13	77	9
Moore	18	75	7
O'Connor	16	77	7
Pearce	13	79	8
Perth	16	75	9
Swan	14	74	12
Tangney	18	74	8

Appendix 3: Detailed tables for the share of voters in each Commonwealth electoral division who believe the standard of living in Australia will be better or worse for the next generation

Table 2: Estimated share of voters that believe the standard of living will be better or worse for the next generation, by Commonwealth electoral division.

Division	Much better	Better	The same	Worse	Much worse	Unsure
ACT						
Bean	0	7	18	45	25	4
Canberra	1	11	16	47	21	4
Fenner	1	7	16	46	25	4
NSW						
Banks	1	6	18	43	27	5
Barton	1	8	16	42	27	5
Bennelong	1	7	18	44	25	5
Berowra	1	9	19	42	23	6
Blaxland	2	8	14	43	29	6
Bradfield	1	9	19	38	25	7
Calare	0	6	17	40	31	6
Chifley	1	6	13	46	28	5
Cook	1	5	18	43	25	7
Cowper	0	7	15	43	30	5
Cunningham	0	11	17	45	21	5
Dobell	0	5	15	47	26	6
Eden-Monaro	0	5	16	49	24	6
Farrer	0	6	16	48	26	4
Fowler	2	11	12	33	37	5
Gilmore	0	6	18	47	23	6
Grayndler	1	9	17	48	20	5
Greenway	1	6	16	47	25	6
Hughes	1	7	16	43	28	5
Hume	1	5	14	50	26	5
Hunter	0	6	14	50	25	5
Kingsford Smith	1	8	16	47	22	6
Lindsay	1	5	14	48	28	4
Lyne	0	6	16	48	26	4
Macarthur	1	6	13	49	26	6

Table 2: Estimated share of voters that believe the standard of living will be better or worse for the next generation, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	Much better	Better	The same	Worse	Much worse	Unsure
Mackellar	1	10	17	37	30	5
Macquarie	0	6	16	48	23	5
Mcmahon	1	6	13	45	29	5
Mitchell	1	8	19	43	24	5
New England	0	6	16	45	28	5
Newcastle	0	8	16	50	21	4
Page	0	6	16	46	27	4
Parkes	0	5	15	45	30	4
Parramatta	1	9	15	43	25	6
Paterson	0	7	15	48	26	4
Reid	1	7	17	43	25	5
Richmond	1	11	15	50	20	4
Riverina	0	6	16	46	27	5
Robertson	0	6	16	49	22	6
Shortland	0	6	16	48	25	5
Sydney	2	10	15	45	20	9
Warringah	2	10	17	38	29	5
Watson	1	10	13	42	28	6
Wentworth	2	9	17	39	26	7
Werriwa	2	7	13	43	31	5
Whitlam	0	7	15	46	24	7
NT						
Lingiari	1	6	12	44	30	7
Solomon	1	8	15	46	25	6
QLD						
Blair	0	6	12	49	28	5
Bonner	1	7	19	43	25	6
Bowman	0	6	17	46	25	5
Brisbane	1	9	18	45	23	4
Capricornia	0	4	12	50	28	6
Dawson	0	5	15	47	27	6

Table 2: Estimated share of voters that believe the standard of living will be better or worse for the next generation, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	Much better	Better	The same	Worse	Much worse	Unsure
Dickson	0	6	17	47	24	6
Fadden	1	7	14	47	27	5
Fairfax	1	6	15	49	23	7
Fisher	0	6	16	47	25	6
Flynn	0	4	13	48	28	7
Forde	1	6	13	47	28	4
Griffith	1	11	17	45	22	5
Groom	0	6	14	44	30	7
Herbert	1	6	13	46	27	7
Hinkler	0	6	17	43	30	4
Kennedy	1	9	12	40	33	5
Leichhardt	1	7	12	48	27	4
Lilley	1	7	17	46	25	5
Longman	0	5	14	46	29	5
Maranoa	0	4	15	47	27	7
McPherson	1	6	14	50	23	6
Moncrieff	2	8	13	47	25	5
Moreton	1	9	18	41	25	6
Oxley	1	9	15	41	30	4
Petrie	1	5	16	44	28	6
Rankin	1	8	13	43	31	4
Ryan	1	9	18	46	21	5
Wide Bay	0	5	15	51	24	5
Wright	0	6	14	48	27	5
SA						
Adelaide	1	11	18	41	24	5
Barker	0	4	15	50	24	7
Boothby	1	7	18	45	23	6
Grey	0	5	13	49	25	8
Hindmarsh	1	8	17	46	23	5
Kingston	0	6	15	47	24	7

Table 2: Estimated share of voters that believe the standard of living will be better or worse for the next generation, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	Much better	Better	The same	Worse	Much worse	Unsure
Makin	1	6	17	44	27	4
Mayo	0	7	16	43	27	7
Spence	1	6	13	47	28	5
Sturt	1	8	18	44	22	6
TAS						
Bass	1	7	16	48	23	6
Braddon	1	4	14	49	26	6
Clark	1	10	17	37	29	5
Franklin	0	8	18	46	22	6
Lyons	0	5	14	52	23	6
VIC						
Aston	0	6	19	44	25	6
Ballarat	0	5	15	52	23	5
Bendigo	0	5	16	51	23	4
Bruce	1	9	15	39	30	6
Calwell	2	8	14	42	30	5
Casey	0	5	16	48	24	6
Chisholm	1	7	18	44	24	6
Cooper	1	9	15	49	20	6
Corangamite	0	5	18	49	22	5
Corio	0	7	15	47	25	6
Deakin	0	6	19	45	24	5
Dunkley	0	6	16	47	25	5
Flinders	0	5	16	49	23	6
Fraser	1	9	16	40	26	7
Gellibrand	1	7	15	46	25	5
Gippsland	0	5	18	44	27	6
Goldstein	1	8	18	39	27	7
Gorton	1	8	15	42	30	5
Hawke	1	6	14	48	27	4
Holt	1	7	14	45	27	6

Table 2: Estimated share of voters that believe the standard of living will be better or worse for the next generation, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	Much better	Better	The same	Worse	Much worse	Unsure
Hotham	1	7	18	43	26	5
Indi	1	7	14	42	31	6
Isaacs	1	8	18	41	27	5
Jagajaga	0	8	17	46	22	6
Kooyong	1	9	19	39	27	5
La Trobe	1	8	16	44	26	5
Lalor	1	8	13	43	28	7
Macnamara	2	10	15	49	18	6
Mallee	0	5	15	46	28	6
Maribyrnong	1	7	16	46	23	8
Mcewen	0	7	19	40	29	5
Melbourne	2	12	16	46	18	5
Menzies	1	6	18	39	24	11
Monash	0	4	16	49	24	7
Nicholls	0	8	14	43	29	5
Scullin	1	9	15	39	29	6
Wannon	0	6	16	45	26	7
Wills	1	9	15	50	20	5
WA						
Brand	0	5	14	49	25	6
Bullwinkel	0	5	16	50	23	6
Burt	1	8	15	43	29	4
Canning	0	4	14	52	24	6
Cowan	1	8	16	40	29	7
Curtin	2	10	19	35	28	6
Durack	0	6	12	50	27	5
Forrest	0	5	17	50	23	5
Fremantle	1	12	16	46	21	4
Hasluck	1	8	16	44	27	5
Moore	1	7	19	46	22	6
O'Connor	0	5	15	49	25	6

Table 2: Estimated share of voters that believe the standard of living will be better or worse for the next generation, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	Much better	Better	The same	Worse	Much worse	Unsure
Pearce	1	6	14	48	26	5
Perth	1	13	16	45	20	4
Swan	1	10	17	42	26	5
Tangney	1	9	20	42	24	5

Appendix 4: Detailed tables on the share of voters who are confident about their retirement, by Commonwealth electoral division

Table 3: Estimated share of voters who are confident that their retirement is financially secure, by Commonwealth electoral division.

Division	I am very confident that my retirement is financially secured	I am not confident that my retirement is financially secured	I have not seriously considered my retirement
ACT			
Bean	30	57	13
Canberra	26	60	14
Fenner	26	61	13
NSW			
Banks	30	56	14
Barton	27	59	14
Bennelong	29	57	13
Berowra	36	52	12
Blaxland	22	64	14
Bradfield	34	52	14
Calare	24	66	10
Chifley	22	63	16
Cook	34	52	14
Cowper	29	59	12
Cunningham	31	55	14
Dobell	23	64	13
Eden-Monaro	24	64	12
Farrer	30	58	12
Fowler	23	65	12
Gilmore	29	60	11
Grayndler	28	56	16
Greenway	26	58	17
Hughes	29	57	15
Hume	26	60	14
Hunter	25	60	15
Kingsford Smith	27	57	16
Lindsay	27	57	15

Table 3: Estimated share of voters who are confident that their retirement is financially secure, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	I am very confident that my retirement is financially secured	I am not confident that my retirement is financially secured	I have not seriously considered my retirement
Lyne	28	62	10
Macarthur	23	60	17
Mackellar	34	53	14
Macquarie	28	57	15
Mcmahon	22	64	14
Mitchell	33	55	12
New England	25	65	10
Newcastle	24	63	13
Page	28	61	10
Parkes	24	65	10
Parramatta	26	60	14
Paterson	24	62	14
Reid	28	56	16
Richmond	32	56	12
Riverina	26	61	13
Robertson	30	56	14
Shortland	27	59	14
Sydney	27	57	16
Warringah	29	57	13
Watson	24	60	16
Wentworth	30	54	16
Werriwa	25	60	16
Whitlam	26	60	14
NT			
Lingiari	18	67	14
Solomon	24	58	18
QLD			
Blair	20	67	13
Bonner	30	56	15

Table 3: Estimated share of voters who are confident that their retirement is financially secure, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	I am very confident that my retirement is financially secured	I am not confident that my retirement is financially secured	I have not seriously considered my retirement
Bowman	27	61	12
Brisbane	31	53	16
Capricornia	23	62	15
Dawson	24	61	14
Dickson	28	57	15
Fadden	28	58	13
Fairfax	31	55	14
Fisher	27	60	12
Flynn	21	65	14
Forde	23	65	12
Griffith	28	56	15
Groom	22	67	10
Herbert	26	60	14
Hinkler	28	60	12
Kennedy	27	61	12
Leichhardt	26	60	14
Lilley	26	58	16
Longman	23	64	12
Maranoa	26	62	12
McPherson	29	57	14
Moncrieff	30	57	13
Moreton	30	55	15
Oxley	23	62	14
Petrie	27	59	13
Rankin	20	68	12
Ryan	33	53	13
Wide Bay	29	59	12
Wright	25	62	13

SA

Table 3: Estimated share of voters who are confident that their retirement is financially secure, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	I am very confident that my retirement is financially secured	I am not confident that my retirement is financially secured	I have not seriously considered my retirement
Adelaide	31	55	14
Barker	26	63	11
Boothby	33	54	14
Grey	28	59	14
Hindmarsh	29	57	14
Kingston	25	61	14
Makin	27	59	14
Mayo	27	61	12
Spence	22	65	13
Sturt	33	55	12
TAS			
Bass	31	54	15
Braddon	26	62	11
Clark	28	58	13
Franklin	32	54	14
Lyons	28	58	13
VIC			
Aston	26	62	12
Ballarat	25	60	15
Bendigo	26	60	15
Bruce	26	60	14
Calwell	24	61	14
Casey	30	57	14
Chisholm	32	51	16
Cooper	26	59	15
Corangamite	28	58	14
Corio	26	58	16
Deakin	28	59	13
Dunkley	25	60	15

Table 3: Estimated share of voters who are confident that their retirement is financially secure, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	I am very confident that my retirement is financially secured	I am not confident that my retirement is financially secured	I have not seriously considered my retirement
Flinders	33	53	14
Fraser	26	59	14
Gellibrand	27	58	15
Gippsland	30	58	12
Goldstein	34	50	16
Gorton	24	62	14
Hawke	27	59	14
Holt	25	61	15
Hotham	26	60	14
Indi	26	63	11
Isaacs	27	58	15
Jagajaga	30	54	16
Kooyong	33	52	14
La Trobe	27	59	14
Lalor	23	64	13
Macnamara	30	55	16
Mallee	27	63	10
Maribyrnong	29	54	17
Mcewen	25	61	14
Melbourne	27	58	14
Menzies	33	51	16
Monash	31	53	16
Nicholls	30	58	12
Scullin	25	60	15
Wannon	30	57	13
Wills	28	55	17
WA			
Brand	21	65	14
Bullwinkel	26	58	15

Table 3: Estimated share of voters who are confident that their retirement is financially secure, by Commonwealth electoral division. *(continued)*

Division	I am very confident that my retirement is financially secured	I am not confident that my retirement is financially secured	I have not seriously considered my retirement
Burt	23	63	14
Canning	26	59	15
Cowan	26	61	13
Curtin	36	52	12
Durack	22	66	12
Forrest	29	59	12
Fremantle	28	59	13
Hasluck	28	56	15
Moore	33	54	13
O'Connor	25	64	11
Pearce	26	59	16
Perth	32	54	13
Swan	27	60	13
Tangney	32	55	13

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