Life in Australia™ methods

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Documentation

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Social Research Centre

Life in Australia™

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the Wurundjeri People who are the Traditional Custodians of the lands on which our company is located, and all the Traditional Custodians of country throughout Australia, where we conduct our business. We pay our respects to Elders, past, present, and emerging. The Social Research Centre is committed to honouring First Peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to the land, waters and seas and their rich contribution to society.

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List of abbreviations and terms

A-BS	Address-based sampling
CATI	Computer-assisted telephone interviewing
CAWI	Computer-assisted web interviewing (i.e. online)
COMR	Completion Rate
CUMRR	Cumulative Response Rate
G-NAF	Geo-coded National Address File
IRSD	SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage
IVR	Interactive voice response
PROR	Profile Rate
RDD	Random digit dialling
RECR	Recruitment Rate
RETR	Retention Rate
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SMS	Short Messaging Service (i.e. text message)
VASS	Voting Adjusted Sample Selection

1.   Introduction

Established by the Social Research Centre in November 2016, Life in Australia™ is Australia's first and only national probability-based online panel. The panel is the most methodologically rigorous online panel in Australia and is one of only a small number of probability-based online panels worldwide.[1] Members of Life in Australia™ are randomly recruited via traditional, high coverage sampling frames such as random digit dialling (RDD) of mobile phone and landline phone numbers or residential addresses and agree to provide their contact details to take part in surveys on a regular basis.

Unlike other research panels, Life in Australia™ includes people with and without internet access. Those without internet access, or who are not comfortable completing surveys over the internet, are able to complete surveys by telephone (typically, less than 1% of completed interviews).

Research conducted by the Social Research Centre shows Life in Australia™ produces survey estimates of comparable accuracy to other major approaches for conducting probability surveys and superior to estimates derived from opt-in online panels, the most frequently used method of undertaking surveys (Pennay et al., 2024).

Life in Australia™ fields surveys every 2 weeks (see Section 3.1 for more details) and comprises around 10,250 adults aged 18 years and over from across Australia.

This paper documents the survey methodology used in Life in Australia™ as of August 2025.

1.1.   Accreditation

All aspects of research conducted by the Social Research Centre are undertaken in accordance with ISO 20252:2019 Market, Opinion and Social Research Standard, the Research Society (formerly AMSRS) Code of Professional Behaviour, the Australian Privacy Principles, and the *Privacy (Market and Social Research) Code 2021*.

The Social Research Centre is an accredited Company Partner of The Research Society with all senior staff as full members and several senior staff QPR accredited. The Social Research Centre is also a member of the Australian Data and Insights Association (ADIA, formerly known as AMSRO) and bound by the *Privacy (Market and Social Research) Code 2021*.

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[1] Others include the Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel, NORC's AmeriSpeak, and the GESIS Panel in Germany.

2. Sample design

2.1. Sample design for recruitment to Life in Australia™

2.1.1 Target population

The primary target population for Life in Australia™ is adults aged 18+ years resident in Australia. Some surveys sample children of panellists.

2.1.2 Recruitment to Life in Australia™

Life in Australia™ panellists have been recruited using a variety of probability sampling frames and survey modes. These are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1   Summary of Life in Australia™ recruitment

Year	Sampling frame	Recruitment mode(s)	Panel members profiled (n)	Current panel members[*]	Recruitment Rate[†] %	Profile Rate %
2016	DFRDD	CATI	3,322	1,152	20.0%	77.7%
2018	Mobile RDD	CATI	267	88	12.1%	69.7%
2019	A-BS	CAWI / CATI	1,810	858	10.8%	100.0%
2020	A-BS	Mail push-to-web / CATI	309	196	6.1%	100.0%
2020	Mobile RDD	IVR	158	83	1.6%	100.0%
2020	Mobile RDD	SMS push-to-web	145	63	3.1%	100.0%
2021	Mobile RDD	SMS push-to-web	510	206	3.4%	100.0%
2021	A-BS	CAWI / CATI	3,715	1,960	7.7%	100.0%
2023	Mobile RDD	SMS push-to-web	4,164	1,537	2.6%	100.0%
2024	Mobile RDD	SMS push-to-web	3,267	1,537	1.8%	100.0%
2025	Mobile RDD	SMS push-to-web	1,969	1,969	1.4%	100.0%

Notes: A-BS = address-based sampling; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CAWI = computer-assisted web interviewing; DFRDD = dual-frame (landline and mobile) RDD; IVR = interactive voice response; RDD = random digit dialling; SMS = short message service (i.e., text message).

[*] As of March 2025.

[†] American Association for Public Opinion Research (2023) Response Rate 3. See Callegaro and DiSogra (2008) for details on outcome rates for online panels; profile rates are of questionable relevance for non-CATI modes and are set at 100%.

Dual-frame RDD CATI (2016)

Initial recruitment in 2016 used a dual-frame random digit dialling sample design, with a 30:70 split between the landline RDD sample frame and mobile phone RDD sample frame. For the landline sample, an alternating next / last birthday method was used to randomly select respondents from households where 2 or more in-scope persons were present. For mobile sample, the phone answerer was the selected respondent, provided they were eligible to join Life in Australia™. Only 1 person per household was invited to join the panel. RDD sample was supplied by SamplePages.[2] Mobile and landline coverage in Australia in 2017–18

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[2] SamplePages selected numbers randomly from the Australian Communication and Media Authority's register of numbers, which shows all allocated (i.e. potentially in use) blocks of mobile numbers. For mobile RDD, SamplePages does not use a list-assisted approach (Brick et al., 1995); a pure RDD sample is drawn. A list-assisted approach is used for landline RDD. Before release to the Social Research Centre, sampled numbers underwent HLR/SS7 look-up to check for active status (a process sometimes called 'pulsing' or 'pinging'), with inactive numbers not being provided to the Social Research Centre. SamplePages reported a 1% false negative rate for these checks for active status.

was 98% (Phillips et al., 2019), including the 1% error rate from RDD vendor checks for number working status. See Kaczmirek et al. (2018) for more detailed account of the original recruitment to Life in Australia™.

Mobile RDD CATI (2018)

In 2018, the panel was refreshed using only mobile RDD sample. Only online participants that were under 55 years old were recruited, in order to balance the demographics of the panel (the age profile of panel members was older than that of the Australian population). For both the recruitment in 2016 and panel refreshment in 2018, the RDD sample was provided by SamplePages. Mobile coverage in Australia in 2017–18 was 93% (Phillips et al., 2019), again with a 1% error rate from working number look-up as part of SamplePages' processes.

Address-based sampling (2019, 2020, 2021)

Between October–December 2019, the panel was expanded. This recruitment used address-based sampling (A-BS; Link et al., 2005) with push-to-web methodology (Dillman, 2017).[3] In order to help re-balance the demographic profile of the panel (the panel was older and more educated than the Australian population), recruitment was limited to persons able to complete Life in Australia™ questionnaires online. The sampling frame used was the Geo-coded National Address File (G-NAF), Australia's authoritative list of addresses, and was assumed to cover all Australian addresses.[4] An 'any adult' approach to selection was applied; i.e. 1 adult per household with no attempt to impose a selection routine.[5] The G-NAF is an open-source file that is built and maintained by Geoscape Australia (Australian Government, 2025). Later rounds of recruitment took place in 2020 (with IVR and SMS push-to-web as described below) and 2021. Offline respondents were recruited in 2021 (a call-in number was provided). Coverage was estimated at 96.1% of addresses due to the Social Research Centre's exclusion of certain addresses that have a low probability of being residential.

Mobile RDD interactive voice response (2020)

Interactive voice response (IVR) push-to-web made use of IVR (an automated call) to briefly describe the reason for the call (Couper, Singer, & Tourangeau, 2004); people who were interested were then sent a link to the profile survey via SMS. IVR coverage was estimated at 97%, based on 98% mobile coverage (Australian Communications and Media Authority, 2024a) and the 1% working number look-up error rate referred to above.[6]

Mobile RDD SMS push-to-web (2020, 2021, 2023–25)

SMS push-to-web uses SMS as the mode of invitation, with respondents invited to click a link to complete the profile survey online. As described in footnote 4, above, no up-to-date official statistics on internet access are available, apart from those derived from Life in Australia™; the Australian Communications and Media

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[3] Addresses matched to telephone numbers received reminder calls; respondents who received a reminder call could join the panel via telephone, with the panel profile being collected via CATI.
[4] The homeless population in 2021 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023b) living in improvised dwellings (N = 7,636), supported accommodation (N = 24,291) and boarding houses (N = 22,137) are assumed inaccessible via A-BS, amounted to 0.2% of the total Australian population of all ages (N = 25,422,788) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023b). The most recent official statistics on internet usage other than those collected from Life in Australia™ (Australian Communications and Media Authority, 2024b) are for the 2016–17 financial year, when 86.1% of adults used the internet (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018). Indicative of trends since then, internet usage was excluded from the 2021 Census of Population and Housing on the rationale that internet access via smartphones was effectively universal (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2020).
[5] In the interest of response maximisation, a decision was made to allow any responsible adult within the household to complete the survey rather than apply a within-household selection procedure. This decision was based on the knowledge that within-household selection methods have been found to add a layer of complexity that increases non-response (Battaglia et al., 2008). Thus, while a within-household selection method may be desired as a means of minimising coverage error, this is overshadowed by the potential to increase non-response error. The accuracy of within-household selection procedures applied to address-based sampling studies has also been questioned (Olson, Stange, & Smyth, 2014).
[6] SamplePages was the mobile RDD sample supplier.

Authority (2024b) estimates 99% internet coverage, using Life in Australia™ data; we assume that non-internet users overlapped with those without mobile phones.

In April 2021, the panel was replenished. This recruitment used an RDD mobile sample frame with SMS invitation. Only online participants were recruited. SMS coverage is estimated at 95%, based on 96% mobile coverage (Australian Communications and Media Authority, 2023a) and the 1% working number look-up error rate referred to above.[7]

In February–March 2023, February–March 2024, and February 2025, the panel was expanded using an RDD mobile sampling frame and SMS push-to-web, as described above. Coverage is as described above.

2.1.3 Retirements and panel attrition

Over time some panellists have withdrawn from future participation in the panel, while others are retired due to non-response or poor-quality responses; see Table 1 for details on panellists recruited and currently on the panel.

2.2. Sample selection for surveys

2.2.1 General population samples

Our standard approach in sample selection for general population surveys fielded on Life in Australia™ is as follows. Stratified random samples of Life in Australia™ panellists are defined by age (18–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, 65+), gender, education (less than a bachelor's degree, bachelor's degree or above), and speaking a language other than English at home. To come as close as possible to population norms on the stratification variables, target numbers of completed surveys by stratum are set based on population proportions. Because there may not be sufficient numbers of Life in Australia™ panellists within some strata given expected completion rates, we use non-linear optimisation to determine the number of cases selected that will minimise the sum of squared error between population proportions and the expected proportion of completed interviews, while satisfying constraints including that selections within a stratum may not exceed the available sample and that completed surveys equal the target number of completed surveys.

Once stratum targets have been assigned, individual respondents are selected using a novel procedure designed to control burden across panel members. See Appendix 1 for technical details. As a simple summary, panel members are assigned a burden score based on recent history with respect to number of survey invitations and length of survey, where the burden score is transformed into a probability of selection such that the most burdened panel members have the lowest probabilities of selection. Sample selection within stratum then uses the cube method (Deville & Tillé, 2004, 2005), balancing on the following auxiliary variables: country of birth group, education, moved address in prior year, age group, citizenship, employment status, family structure, gender, health, housing tenure, use of language other than English at home, marital status, recruitment year and mode, capital city / rest of state (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021a), Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) quintile (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023c), and state.

2.2.2 Voting adjusted sample selection

People who participate in probability-based online panels are more likely to skew to the political left than the general population (Pew Research Center, 2024). This pattern has also been observed among Life in Australia™ panellists. As a result, studies with a focus on outcomes likely to be correlated with vote may use Voting Adjusted Sample Selection (VASS).

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[7] SamplePages was the mobile RDD sample supplier.

VASS involves selection of a sub-sample of Life in Australia™ panellists so that probabilities of selection within the sub-sample are in proportion to a voting adjusted sampling weight[8] that combines demographic and latest available voting benchmarks from 2021 Census of Population and Housing (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023a), as well as Australian Electoral Commission (2022, 2025) as shown by the following formula:[9]

$$P(i) = \frac{w_i}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} w_j}$$

where:

$P(i)$ is the probability of selection for the ith panellist.

w_i is the voting adjusted sampling weight of the ith panellist.

$\sum_{j=1}^{n} w_j$ is the sum of the voting adjusted sampling weights of all n inscope panellists.

A random sample of the required size is then selected proportional to sampling probability $P(i)$.

Burden control (see above and Appendix 1) is not used on VASS samples.

To validate this approach, we tested it by using simulation to generate a random sample of 2,000 completed surveys based on historical response rates to compare bias for both voting and other outcome variables. We found that this approach substantially reduces bias on voting variables compared to a non-adjusted stratified random sample without introducing bias to non-voting outcomes or unduly impacting on weighting efficiency (Kish, 1965); see Table 2, Note: Bias was calculated using the following variables: resident at same address 1 year ago, country of birth (Australia; United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, United States of America, and South Africa; North Africa and the Middle East, South-East Asia, North-East Asia, and Southern and Central Asia, as defined by Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016) Major Groups; all other countries), number of children in household, citizenship status (Australian citizen, other), family structure of household, Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021a), household tenure, Indigenous status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous), labour force status (employed, other), marital status, remoteness (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021b), SEIFA (IRSD national quintiles), 2023 federal referendum vote.

Table 3, and Table 4, below. Further bias reduction can be achieved by adding voting benchmarks into the post-stratification weight for the adjusted sample; see Table 5, below, at the price of reduced weighting efficiency.

Table 2   Weighting efficiency and bias

Approach	Weighting efficiency	Average absolute bias
Standard stratified sampling	86.2	2.6
VASS	84.5	2.1
VASS with vote added to weighting benchmarks	80.4	1.8

Note: Bias was calculated using the following variables: resident at same address 1 year ago, country of birth (Australia; United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, United States of America, and South Africa; North Africa and the Middle East, South-East Asia, North-East Asia, and Southern and Central Asia, as defined by Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016) Major Groups; all other countries), number of children in household, citizenship status (Australian citizen, other), family structure of household, Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021a), household tenure, Indigenous status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous), labour force status (employed, other), marital status, remoteness (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021b), SEIFA (IRSD national quintiles), 2023 federal referendum vote.

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[8] Voting adjusted sampling weight is calculated using raking (Deming & Stephan, 1940), with constant design weights and benchmarks of voting and panel strata (see section 2.2.1 for details on panel strata).
[9] Surveys fielded with VASS prior to the 3 May 2025 federal election used benchmarks from the 2022 federal election (Australian Electoral Commission, 2023).

Table 3   Change in 2022 House of Representatives first preference voting estimates, VASS sampling alone

Party	Population proportion	Standard estimate	VASS estimate	Improvement in bias
Coalition	26.12	27.68	28.70	-1.02
ALP	23.84	37.76	28.50	9.26
Greens	8.96	15.34	11.16	4.18
Other party	18.25	5.30	11.89	6.59
Did not vote/Not eligible	22.83	13.91	19.76	5.85

Table 4   Change in Voice Referendum estimates, VASS sampling alone

Referendum	Population proportion	Standard estimate	VASS estimate	Improvement in bias
Yes to the Voice	30.11	42.76	38.38	4.38
No to the Voice	45.27	40.73	40.87	0.14
Did not vote/Not eligible	24.62	16.51	20.75	4.24

Table 5   Change in Voice Referendum estimates, VASS sampling and adding vote to weighting adjustment

Referendum	Population proportion	Standard estimate	VASS estimate	Improvement in bias
Yes to the Voice	30.11	42.76	35.89	6.87
No to the Voice	45.27	40.73	42.20	1.47
Did not vote/Not eligible	24.62	16.51	22.88	6.37

The main limitation of this approach is as sample size increases the weighting efficiency decreases; see Figure 1.

Figure 1   Sample size by weighting efficiency
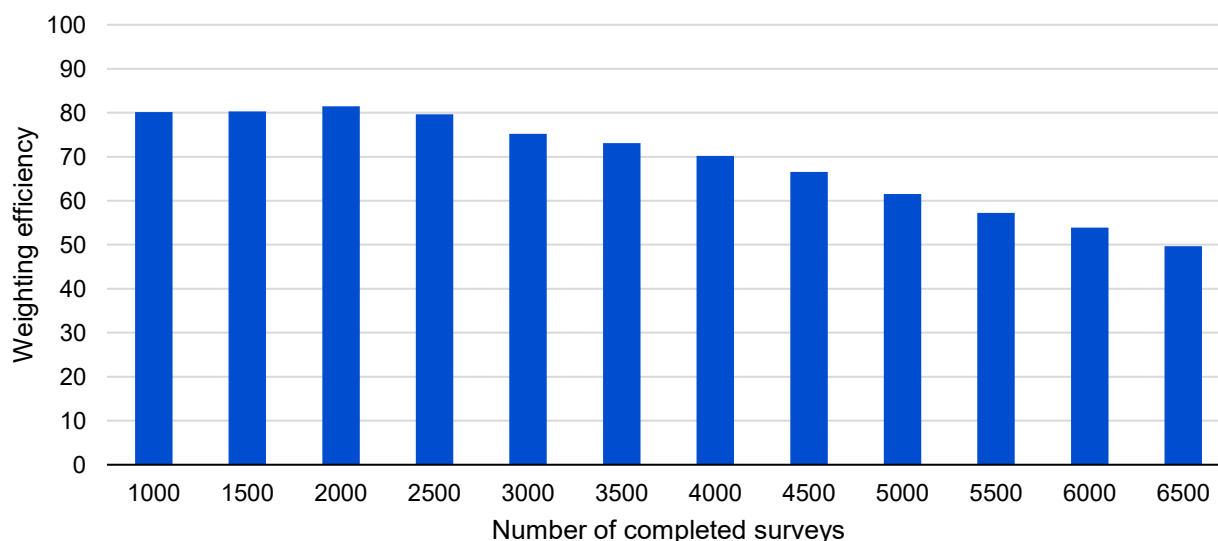
The main advantage of this approach is that allows vote to be included in the weighting adjustment to correct for political leaning skew in panel sub-samples of certain size without a large drop in weighting efficiency (estimated as 6 percentage point reduction for sample size of 2,000 completes) and without increasing bias for other outcomes of interest.

2.2.3 Special populations

A variety of approaches are used for sample selection for special populations based on the target population and client needs. Examples of surveys of special populations that have been fielded on Life in Australia™ include:

- State or territory specific samples
- Samples focusing on a particular demographic (e.g. people who were recorded female at birth, parents, particular age groups)
- Longitudinal samples

In order to identify special populations for which there are no profile variables (see section 5), it is necessary to either screen panellists in a prior wave or ask the screening questions within the current survey. Our preferred approach to screen for eligibility in prior waves as it avoids inviting panellists only to screen them out, as well as providing more certainty about likely achievable sample sizes. This can be potentially challenging when there is no full-panel wave in which each panellist's eligibility can be determined. When it is not possible to screen for eligibility in a prior wave, we typically offer a lottery incentive to screened-out panellists as a token of appreciation for the panellist's time.

2.2.4 Coordinated selections

On rare occasions, a Life in Australia™ wave may include surveys on similar topics that may give rise to context effects: systematic differences in answers given to questions in the second survey based on having answered questions in the first survey, compared to the counter-factual scenario in which the panellist only completed the second survey. In cases where it is not possible to schedule the surveys to be fielded in different waves, our approach is to draw a single sample covering both surveys and then split the sample between the surveys, using a balanced sampling approach, ensuring that panellists see only 1 survey.

3.   Field methods

3.1.   Frequency and timing of waves

Typically, 2 Life in Australia™ waves are fielded per month, except for the second half of December and first half of January, where waves are not fielded due to the Christmas / summer holidays. Life in Australia™ is in field for 2 weeks. Waves are usually released to field on a Monday afternoon and closed out 2 Mondays later, where a small number of panellists are invited to complete the survey as a 'soft launch' to ensure that any problems with the programmed survey are caught at an early stage, with a 'hard launch' of the remaining sample the following day after data checks. It is also sometimes necessary to reduce additional sample late in the field period in order to reach target.[10] Occasionally, a wave will be fielded while another wave is in field, either due to the need to collect data immediately after an event (e.g. the Voice to Parliament referendum) or to allow sufficient time for sample selection after screening in a prior wave.

3.2.   Surveys per wave

Waves may include multiple, independent surveys on behalf of different clients to different samples of panellists. Sample selected for surveys in a wave may overlap, although as described on p. 4, above, we use a burden control technique to ensure that invitations are spread as evenly as possible. Invitations, reminders, and the panel dashboard list of open surveys include a short form of the survey name to allow panellists invited to more than 1 survey in a wave to distinguish one from the other. As described in section 2.2.4, we occasionally select sample to ensure that panellists do not receive invitations to 2 specific surveys.

3.3.   Omnibus surveys

Life in Australia™ occasionally runs brief so-called 'omnibus' surveys at the end of a primary survey. The introduction to the omnibus module clearly identifies the client for each question.

3.4.   Contact methodology

The standard contact methodology adopted for online Life in Australia™ members is an initial survey invitation via email and SMS (where available), followed by multiple email reminders and a reminder SMS. Up to 5 reminders in different modes (including email, SMS, and telephone) are administered within the fieldwork period. Telephone non-response follow-up of online panel members who have not yet competed the survey commences in the second week of fieldwork and consists of reminder calls encouraging completion of the online survey. Offline members with a valid mobile telephone number are also sent a short SMS invitation that contained a link to the survey as well as the reminder SMS halfway through fieldwork. We may deviate from this protocol in cases where the number of completed surveys midway through fieldwork appears likely to exceed the budgeted number by reducing the number of contacts or where the number of completed surveys appears likely to be below the budgeted number by increasing the number of contacts and/or slightly extending time in field; we can also change reminder timing in an effort to bring the final completed number of surveys as close to budget as possible. An example of a contact sequence shown below in Table 6.

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[10] As we discuss in Section 3.4, we can also alter contact cycles if the expected number of completed surveys will be below target, adding additional contacts and holding the survey open for slightly longer. Our preferred approach has varied over time; initially preferring to alter the contact cycle, more recently releasing a smaller amount of sample to reduce the risk of needing to cut back on additional contact attempts. For more on the rationale on the changing approach, see Phillips et al. (2025).

Table 6   Summary of contact schedule

Contact type	Date
Email + SMS (soft launch)	Day 1
Email + SMS (hard launch)	Day 2
Email	Day 5
Email + SMS	Day 9
Reminder calls	Days 9–14
Email	Day 13

The following call procedures are typically implemented:

- A 4 call regime for mobile sample with an upper limit of 6 calls and a 6 call regime for landline sample, with an upper limit of 9 call attempts
- For mobile phones, capping the maximum number of unanswered call attempts to no more than 4 so as to avoid appearing over-zealous in our attempts to achieve interviews
- Contact attempts are spread over weekday evenings (6:30 pm to 8:30 pm), weekday late afternoon/early evening (4:30 pm to 6:30 pm), Saturdays (11:00 am to 5:00 pm) and Sundays (11:00 am to 5:00 pm) (weekdays between 9:00 am to 4:30 pm are typically reserved to fulfill appointments)
- Leaving messages on answering machines and voicemails
- Appointments are set for any time that the call centre is operational (weekdays between 9 am to 8:30 pm; weekends 11:00 am to 5:00 pm)
- A 1800 number is in operation to address sample member queries and support the response maximisation effort. There is also a respondent page on our website (with responses to frequently asked questions).

See Appendix 2 for examples of communications material.

3.5.   Language of interview

Interviewing is conducted in English only. Under-coverage due to linguistic isolates, defined as adults who speak English either not well or not all, is estimated at 3.6% based on the 2021 Census.

3.6.   Incentives

All members are offered an incentive to complete the survey. The incentives offered for completing the survey have a value of $10 for surveys up to 20 minutes in length and are incremented by $5 for every 10 minutes beyond that. The incentive options are:

- Coles / Myer gift card (offline panellists only)
- Points redeemable as an electronic gift card from a wide variety of vendors
- Charitable donation to a designated charity out of 5 selected charities offered which are purposively selected to include a range of causes and interests and changed on an annual basis.

All members can choose to donate the amount to a nominated charity or opt out of receiving an incentive.

3.7. CATI fieldwork

3.7.1 Interviewer briefing

All interviewers and supervisors selected to work on a survey with CATI administration attend a 2 hour briefing session, which focuses on all aspects of survey administration, including:

- Survey context and background, including a detailed explanation of Life in Australia™
- Survey procedures and sample management protocols
- The importance of respondent liaison procedures
- Strategies to maintain co-operation
- Detailed examination of the survey questionnaire, with a focus on the use of pre-coded response lists and item-specific data quality issues.

After the initial briefing session, interviewers engage in comprehensive practice interviewing.

For online-only surveys where the only use of telephone calls is for reminders, a shortened and simplified briefing is given.

3.7.2 Fieldwork quality control procedures

The in-field quality monitoring techniques applied to Life in Australia™ waves include:

- Monitoring (by remote listening) of each interviewer within their first 3 shifts, where the supervisor listens in to at least 75% of the interview and provided comprehensive feedback on data quality issues and respondent liaison technique
- Validation of a minimum of 5% of the telephone surveys conducted via remote monitoring (covering the interviewers' approach and commitment-gaining skills, as well as the conduct of the interviews)
- Field team de-briefing after the first shift and, thereafter, whenever there is important information to impart in relation to data quality, consistency of interview administration, techniques to avoid refusals, appointment-making conventions, or project performance
- Examination of 'Other (specify)' responses (if any)
- Monitoring of timestamps for segments of the survey and overall time taken to complete the survey
- Monitoring of the interview-to-refusal ratio by interviewer.

4. Response outcomes

4.1.1 Completion rate

The Social Research Centre uses standard industry definitions for calculating outcome rates (American Association for Public Opinion Research, 2023; Callegaro & DiSogra, 2008). The completion rate (COMR) represents completed interviews as a proportion of all Life in Australia™ members invited to participate in each survey. The overall completion rate for a full panel survey is approximately 75% to 80%, resulting in a possible final sample size up to about 8,000 (assuming all panel members are invited).[11]

4.1.2 Cumulative response rate

Completion rates only tell part of the story. The panellists invited to participate in a given survey had to agree to participate in Life in Australia™ in the first place, then provide essential details in order to join the panel by completing the panel profile and finally remain in the panel until they were invited to complete a specific survey.

The cumulative response rate (CUMRR2) takes account of non-response at each point. It is the product of the recruitment rate (RECR), the profile rate (PROR), the retention rate (RETR) and the completion rate: CUMRR2 = RECR × PROR × RETR × COMR (Callegaro & DiSogra, 2008). The recruitment rate is the rate at which eligible individuals agree to join the panel. The profile rate is the rate at which initially consenting individuals complete the panel profile, thus joining the panel. The retention rate is the proportion of active panellists at the time of this survey out of all those who joined the panel.

Because Life in Australia™ is made up of panellists recruited at different points in time, the recruitment, profile, and retention rates shown are weighted in proportion to the composition of the panellists who completed the specific survey.

An indicative cumulative response rate as of July 2025 for a general population survey of the whole panel is 2.6% (see Table 7).

Table 7   Indicative panel outcome rates at July 2025

Code	Name	%
RECR	Recruitment rate	6.6
PROR	Profile rate	96.9
RETR	Retention rate	51.9
COMR	Completion rate	78.9
CUMRR2	Cumulative response rate 2	2.6

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[11] Surveys sampled as described in section 2.2 will have lower completion rates due to probability of selection being inversely proportional to expected completion rates. This approach maximises representativeness of sample at the price of lower headline completion rates. The 75% to 80% completion rate applies in a whole-of-panel sample.

5.   Panel profile

Life in Australia™ collects extensive information on panellists as part of the recruitment profile survey. In addition, we refresh profile information about once a year. The 2025 recruitment and profile questionnaire can be found in Appendix 3.

5.1.   Standard data file inclusions

The following panel variables are included as standard with full length surveys:[12]

- State/territory of residence
- Resident in capital city or rest of state (GCCSA)
- State/territory of residence × capital city or rest of state
- SEIFA (IRSD, national quintiles)
- Gender
- Age group (18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, 65–74, 75+)
- Country of birth group (Australia, main English-speaking countries [Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, UK, USA], non-English-speaking countries [other countries])
- Citizenship status
- Uses a language other than English at home
- Family household composition
- Highest level of education attained

5.2.   Additional profile items

Other data captured in the profile includes the following (note that questions are added or dropped at each profile update). These data are available at additional charge and may require clients to execute a restricted access data agreement due to sensitivity or reidentification risk (marked with an asterisk):

- Postcode*
- Suburb of residence*
- Australian Remoteness Indexes for Areas
- Local Government Area*
- 2025 federal electorate*
- Single-year age*

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[12] Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status was formerly included as a standard data file inclusion. Although the Social Research Centre continues to collect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status for Life in Australia™ panellists to understand the extent to which Life in Australia™ covers Indigenous Australians, we have discontinued providing this as a standard demographic because of the problematic history of use of data about Indigenous Australians and not being in keeping with best practices for Indigenous data sovereignty (Australian Government, 2024; Kukutai & Taylor, 2016; Mayam nayri Wingara Indigenous Data Sovereignty Collective & Australian Indigenous Governance Institute, 2018). Indigenous researchers refer to the BADDR (Walter, 2019) paradigm (Blaming, Aggregated, Decontextualised data, Deficit government priority data, Restricted access data), which has characterised and continues to characterise much of the troubled history of statistics about Indigenous Australians. It is also important to understand the limitations of Life in Australia™ with respect to Indigenous Australians, including the fact that Life in Australia™ is a predominantly online panel when substantial and important parts of the Indigenous population have limited access to the internet, and the costs of access may be high (Featherstone et al., 2024); the limited sample size of Indigenous Australians in Life in Australia™ means that data are necessarily aggregate (see BADDR framework, above); and measurement by survey is a Western methodology and may not be relevant or appropriate to Indigenous ways of being, knowing, and doing.

- Sex recorded at birth[13]

- Sexual orientation*

- Frequency of use of internet for various purposes

- Country of birth*

- Country of birth (Standard Australian Classification of Countries [SACC; Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016] Major groupings)

- Country of birth (SACC Minor grouping)

- Mother's country of birth group

- Mother's country of birth*

- Father's country of birth group

- Father's country of birth*

- Number of grandparents born in Australia

- Year of arrival in Australia for a period of 1 year or more*

- Year of arrival in Australia for a period of 1 year or more grouped

- Language other than English used at home*

- Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status (see footnote 12)

- Ancestry (up to 2 cultural and ethnic groups recorded)*

- Religion*

- Experience of discrimination in past 12 months

- Highest educational qualification

- Highest level of schooling completed

- Employment status

- Self-employed

- Actively looked for work in last 4 weeks

- Labour force status

- Occupation*

- Industry*

- Personal income

- Household income

- Service in the ADF*

- Family members' service in the ADF*

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[13] Sex recorded at birth is only provided when relevant: 'The preferred Australian Government approach is to collect and use gender information. Information regarding sex would ordinarily not be required and should only be collected where there is a legitimate need for that information and it is consistent with Australian Privacy Principle 3 (see paragraph 29)' (Australian Government, 2015, p. 4). Although the quote refers to the Australian Government, we apply this principle more broadly. As an example of a relevant use case, the National Survey of Women's Health has asked questions about female reproductive health for which sex is the relevant construct.

- Receipt of various government benefits: Age Pension, JobSeeker Payment, Disability Support Pension, Carer Allowance / Payment, Parenting Payment, Youth Allowance

- Betting*

- Self-assessed health

- Disability status* (Census Disability Module; severe / core disability)

- Carer status

- Tobacco smoking

- Vaping

- Nicotine pouches

- Chewable/dissolvable nicotine substances

- Other nicotine products

- Alcohol frequency

- Alcohol amount

- Exceeds Australian alcohol risk guideline 1a (no more than 10 standard drinks a week)

- Exceeds Australian alcohol risk guideline 1b (fewer than 5 standard drinks on any occasion)

- Age first drank alcohol

- Banks with various banks (CBA, NAB, Westpac, other)

- Marital status

- Housing tenure

- Whether lived at same address 1 year ago

- Number of adults in household and relationship to respondent

- Number and age of children in household more than 50% of the time and relationship to the respondent*

- Vote choice in the 2022 and 2025 Australian federal elections and the 2023 Australian referendum

- Selected health conditions: arthritis, asthma, cancer (including remission), dementia, diabetes, heart disease, kidney disease, lung condition, mental health condition, stroke, other long-term condition, no long-term condition*

- Household structure

Asterisked items are those for which a restricted access data agreement is required due to item sensitivity or reidentification risk.

6. Data processing and outputs

6.1. Coding

Open-ended questions and back-coding of questions with an 'Other (specify)' option will be undertaken by experienced, fully briefed coders. Outputs will be validated in accordance with ISO 20252 procedures, using an independent validation approach.

6.2. Data quality checks for online completes

Data quality checks for online completes consist of checks for the following, where the specific checks made will depend on questionnaire content:

- Logic checks
- Proportion of 'don't know' and 'refused' responses
- Speeding
- Straightlining
- Verbatim responses to open-ended questions

We consider all these indicators when determining whether a respondent is removed for poor data quality. Data quality indicators other than verbatim responses are used to identify potentially problematic cases. Generally, verbatim responses are decisive, with those indicating thoughtful engagement with the survey being kept and others being removed (e.g. nonsense responses like 'asdfgh,' *non sequiturs*, profanities).

Data quality is tracked for panel members over time and those with repeated issues are retired from the panel.

After these checks, cases are removed due to poor data quality and are not counted toward the completion rate.

6.3. Weighting

As a high-level overview, Life in Australia™ weights are created in 4 steps:

1. Panel weights. Weights are created for the probability of selection into the panel and retention in the panel (the latter for existing panellists only) using a model-based approach. A large number of candidate weighting solutions are evaluated with respect to variance and bias before selecting the preferred solution (see Section 6.3.1).

2. Probability of selection weights. Weights adjust for the likelihood of selection from the panel to be invited to a specific survey.

3. Response propensity weights. For the sample invited to complete a specific survey, response propensity weights are created. A logistic regression model is used to predict the likelihood of each panel member completing the specific survey, conditional on characteristics available for both respondents and non-respondents. The model incorporates a wide range of demographic, attitudinal, and behavioural characteristics collected from all panel members. Weights are calculated for propensity classes.

4. Post-stratification weights. The weights are then adjusted to population benchmarks. For general population surveys, in most cases a 'streamlined' approach is used, which calibrates the sample to number of adults in the household, age by highest educational attainment, gender, use of a language other than English at home, region (capital city, rest of state), and state or territory.

The weighting process is described in more detail below.

6.3.1 Panel weights

As more panellists were recruited over time through multiple rounds and mechanisms and from multiple sampling frames, the calculation of selection probabilities grew increasingly cumbersome. Declining response rates combined with differential response and attrition rates meant that the initial design-based assumptions of known probability of selection could no longer be justified as a basis for weighting. As a result, a model-based approach to calculating panel weights was introduced in 2020. The model-based approach to the calculation of weights is described by, for example, Valliant, Dorfman, and Royall (2000) and Elliott and Valliant (2017) has been increasingly recognised as the appropriate methodology for contemporary probability samples like Life in Australia™ (see, e.g., Mercer, 2024).

Model-based approaches avoid the assumptions of a random selection mechanism and do not require calculation of inclusion probabilities, instead using a model to 'project' the responding sample to the population (Valliant, 2020). Covariates used in the predictive model need to be known for sample cases but only totals need to be available for non-sample cases.

Life in Australia™ collects more than 20 characteristics about respondents for which population totals can be obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics or from other official sources. Having such a wealth of available data means that we can try a range of model covariates with a view to aligning the weighted sample as closely as possible with the population totals for the available characteristics. Refer to Kreuter et al. (2009) and Peytchev, Presser, and Zhang (2018) for more details about the choice and use of characteristics for non-response and weighting adjustments.

Imputation of missing values

The model-based weighting approach required that no missing values were present for variables used in the model. As in nearly all surveys, this was not the case here. To overcome this situation, a statistical model (Stekhoven & Bühlmann, 2012) was applied to each item with missing values to impute the most likely value for a respondent, conditional upon their other responses, using the R package *missRanger*. Given the very low prevalence of missing values overall (generally much less than 5% for most items), the imputation process was expected to have a negligible impact on weighted estimates made from the dataset.[14]

The variables used in the imputations, along with the number and percentage of missing values imputed for each variable, are shown in Table 8.

Table 8   Level of imputation of variables

Covariate	#	%
Address 1 year ago	434	4.23
Number of adults living in the household	565	5.51
Age group	15	0.15
Number of children living in the household	487	4.75
Citizenship status	15	0.15
Country of birth	32	0.31
Gender	160	1.56
Highest education	14	0.14
Highest schooling	9	0.09
Homeownership	457	4.46
Part of state	10	0.10
Labour force status	70	0.68

[14] There were 3 variables with greater than 5% missing values. Most of the missingness for voting in the referendum and family structure were due to non-response of the panel refresh. The missingness of voting in the 2022 election was item-level non-response.

Covariate	#	%
Language other than English spoken at home	9	0.09
Marital status	11	0.11
Remoteness	0	0.00
SEIFA IRSD national quintiles	321	3.13
State	411	4.01
Voting – House of Representatives 2022	434	4.23
Voting – Referendum	565	5.51

Model specification

For weighting the 2025 Life in Australia™ replenishment, a number of covariates were considered for inclusion and expanded into a large number of combinations. Each set of covariates, referred to as a 'weighting solution', was assessed for its ability to align the responding sample as closely as possible with the population of Australian adults on the available characteristics.

In order to rapidly consider a large set of candidate solutions, a time- and resource-efficient weighting strategy was implemented using raking (Deming & Stephan, 1940) from the R package *survey*, instead of generalised regression, also known as calibration (Deville, Särndal, & Sautory, 1993). At this stage, no attempt is made to enforce bounds on the weights.[15]

A small number of weighting solutions were considered candidates to use as the panel weight, using the metrics described in the following section. Once the number of weighting solutions had been reduced to a candidate shortlist, a generalised regression model (Deville et al., 1993) was used. This method replaces raking and bounds were enforced. The calibration models were ultimately evaluated on the same metrics as the raking solutions to find the preferred model from the shortlist of candidates.[16]

Choice of weighting solution

There were 2 criteria for the choice of shortlist model candidates, reflecting the aim of producing a weighting solution that balances bias and variance:

1. Maximising the effective sample size, measured here by the weighting efficiency (Kish, 1965, 1992) (primary consideration).

2. Minimising the bias, defined here as the trimean of the absolute percentage point differences between the model predictions and the population totals (Tukey, 1977) (secondary consideration).

Weighting efficiency

Weighting efficiency was used to describe the amount of variation in a set of weights. Low efficiency indicates that the weights adjust for many differences between the benchmarks and the sample. Higher weighting efficiency is generally preferred since it is associated with lower variance in the survey estimates but is not necessarily an indicator of the quality of the weighting solution. If the solution only includes variables whose distribution in the sample is already consistent with the population, the result would be a highly efficient solution that does little to reduce the bias across other variables.

Weighting efficiency (wt_{eff}) was defined using the formula:

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[15] Bounds are maximum and minimum values for weights, typically enforced to increase weighting efficiency (Kish, 1965, 1992). Raking includes the ability to not enforce bounds on weights. Rather, bounds are included only after creating a shortlist of candidate weighting solutions. Bounds are parameters that are unique to each weighting solution, meaning it is not something that can be easily specified when dealing with the large number of models being calculated.

[16] The method used for these candidates was logit calibration, and the bounds were determined using the percentiles of unbounded raked weights.

$$wt_{eff} = 100 \times \frac{\frac{1}{n} (\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i^2}$$

w_i was the weight for the ith panellist (where $i = 1,2,...,n$). Weighting efficiency has some well-known limitations (Valliant, Dever, & Kreuter, 2013) but is useful for comparing weighting solutions within a single dataset.

Trimean of absolute bias

The trimean of absolute bias is a measure of the difference between the weighted survey estimates and the population benchmarks. The closer this measure is to zero, the better the sample aligns with the population on the benchmark characteristics. The trimean of absolute bias was used as it was a robust measure of bias that was less impacted by the inclusion of model covariates in the bias calculations. This approach was preferred over the alternate course of excluding model covariates from the bias calculations. Since many combinations were used, excluding the covariates would significantly limit the covariates remaining for bias assessment.

The trimean of bias was calculated as follows:

$$Bias = \frac{Q1 + 2 \times Q2 + Q3}{4}$$

where Q_m was the mth quartile of set **B**, which contained all of B_j. B_j was the average absolute bias of weighted estimates for variable j, as determined by the following:

$$B_j = \frac{\sum_k |E(x_{jk}) - \bar{x}_{jk}|}{K_j}$$

where:

$E(x_{jk})$ denotes the benchmark value of the kth category (where $k = 1,2,...,K$) of the jth variable; and

$\bar{x}_{jk}$ denotes the weighted estimate of category k in variable j.

Variables used in bias assessment

The set of demographic variables used in the bias calculation is shown in Table 9. These included variables which are considered for inclusion in the set of weighting variables, along with other non-weighting demographics. Including a wide range of variables for bias assessment ensured that the weighted solution aligned with the population in numerous aspects. For each potential weighting solution, the bias was calculated using the set of variables in Table 9.

Table 9   Covariates used in bias assessment

Covariate	Benchmark categories	Benchmark source
Address 1 year ago	2	(A)
Number of Adults living in the household	3	(B)
Age group	5	(A)
Number of children living in the household	4	(B)
Citizenship status	2	(A)
Country of birth	4	(A)
Gender	2	(A)
Highest education	5	(A)
Highest schooling	6	(A)

Covariate	Benchmark categories	Benchmark source
Homeownership	3	(A)
Part of state	2	(A)
Labour force status	2	(C)
Language other than English spoken at home	2	(A)
Marital status	5	(A)
Remoteness	3	(A)
SEIFA	5	(A)
State	8	(A)
Voting – House of Representatives 2022	6	(D)
Voting – Referendum	3	(E)

A. Census 2021 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023a) with population updates (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2024b).

B. National Health Survey 2020–21 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2022) with population updates (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2024b).

C. Labour Force Survey (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2024a) with population updates (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2024b). Adjusted using Australian Bureau of Statistics (2024a), Labour Force Status (LFSP) by age (AGEP).

D. 2023 federal election results (Australian Electoral Commission, 2022).

E. Federal referendum results (Australian Electoral Commission, 2023).

Model selection

Ideally, the panel would be perfectly aligned with the population on all characteristics (average absolute bias = 0%) and there would be no variability introduced through weighting (weighting efficiency = 100%). In reality, these 2 measures work against each other; bias is reduced as more variables are added to the solution, but the variability in the weights then increases. A compromise between the 2 was required to choose the optimal set of variables. Bias and efficiency were calculated for each candidate model. The solution chosen yielded a satisfactory balance between bias and efficiency and contained a wide range of model covariates. The final set of covariates selected for the model were as follows:

- Age group by highest education
- Gender
- Language spoken at home
- Remoteness Area
- State

The categories and population totals corresponding to the covariates used in option chosen are shown in Table 10.

Table 10   Covariates used in model for establishment weights, with population distributions and data sources

Characteristic	Benchmark target (#)	Benchmark target (%)	Source
Age group by Highest education			(A)
18-34 years	6,487,104	30.3	
34-44 years x Below Bachelor	2,162,863	10.1	
35-44 years x Bachelor or higher	1,673,147	7.82	
45-54 years x Below Bachelor	2,236,076	10.45	
45-54 years x Bachelor or higher	1,081,618	5.05	
55-64 years x Below Bachelor	2,299,251	10.74	

Characteristic	Benchmark target (#)	Benchmark target (%)	Source
55-64 years x Bachelor or higher	7,67,656	3.59	
65+ years x Below Bachelor	3,867,594	18.07	
65+ years x Bachelor or higher	831,658	3.88	
Gender			(A)
Man or male	10,880,976	50.83	
Woman or female	10,525,991	49.17	
Uses a language other than English at home			(A)
Yes	5,158,534	24.1	
No	16,248,433	75.9	
Remoteness Area of residence			(A)
Major Cities of Australia	15,459,664	72.22	
Inner Regional Australia	3,822,853	17.86	
Rest of Australia	2,124,450	9.92	
State or Territory of residence			(A)
New South Wales	6,686,419	31.23	
Victoria	5,518,467	25.78	
Queensland	4,360,531	20.37	
South Australia	1,499,042	7.00	
Western Australia	2,311,645	10.8	
Tasmania	461,646	2.16	
Northern Territory	193,976	0.91	
Australian Capital Territory	375,241	1.75	

A. Census 2021 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023a) with population updates (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2024b).

6.3.2   Probability of selection weight

Sample selection is usually completed using a stratified sample design (see Section 2.2.1). This stratification is enforced to ensure representation across the 4 demographic variables but has the consequence of altering the probability of selection for different groups. As such, panel weights need adjustment to reflect the selection process. Within each stratum, the probability of selection is equal to the number of selections in the stratum divided by the population of the stratum. The panel weight is divided by this probability of selection to adjust for the selection process. This results in a weight which captures both the probability of inclusion in the panel, and selection in the survey.

6.3.3   Response propensity weights

As is typical for a panel survey, not all members respond to all waves, some withdraw or are retired from the panel and new members are recruited. To limit the impact of such events on the representativeness of estimates made from respondents, enrolment weights are adjusted through the use of propensity scores (Rosenbaum & Rubin, 1983). These are calculated by means of a logistic regression model predicting the likelihood of a panel member participating in the current wave, conditional on characteristics available for both respondents and non-respondents. The model incorporates a wide range of demographic, attitudinal, and behavioural characteristics collected from all panel members.

To reduce the impact of very low or very high values, the predicted probabilities are collapsed into classes (after Cochran, 1968), with propensity scores assigned as the mean probability within each class. The base weights are then calculated as the ratio of the enrolment weight to the propensity class score.

6.3.4 Post-stratification weights

To ensure that estimates made from a survey dataset are representative of Australians aged 18 years or older, the base weights are adjusted using calibration (Deville et al., 1993) so that, as described above, their distribution matches external benchmarks for the key demographic parameters. The adjustment variables were determined from a number of considerations:

- Which variables are most associated with response propensity?

- Which variables are most associated with key outcome variables?

With these in mind, the characteristics used for adjustment in the standard Life in Australia™ weighting approach are shown in Table 11.[17] Benchmarks for these variables were sourced from official Australian Bureau of Statistics sources including the 2021 Census (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023a), supplemented by the latest Demographic Statistics (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2024b), and the 2020–21 National Health Survey (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2022).

Table 11   Characteristics used for adjusting base weights, with benchmark totals and data sources

Category	Benchmark Target (#)	Benchmark Target (%)	Source
Number of adults in the household			(B)
1	3,441,334	16.08	
2	11,792,838	55.09	
3 or more	6,172,795	28.84	
Age group by Highest education			(A)
18-24 years	2,452,579	11.46	
25-34 years x Below Bachelor	1,779,287	8.31	
25-34 years x Bachelor or higher	2,255,238	10.54	
35-44 years x Below Bachelor	1,673,147	7.82	
35-44 years x Bachelor or higher	2,162,863	10.10	
45-54 years x Below Bachelor	1,081,618	5.05	
45-54 years x Bachelor or higher	2,236,076	10.45	
55-64 years x Below Bachelor	767,656	3.59	
55-64 years x Bachelor or higher	2,299,251	10.74	
65+ years x Below Bachelor	831,658	3.88	
65+ years x Bachelor or higher	3,867,594	18.07	
Gender			(A)
Man or male	10,880,976	50.83	
Woman or female	10,525,991	49.17	
Language other than English used at home			(A)
Yes	5,158,534	24.10	
No	16,248,433	75.90	
Geographic location			(A)
Capital city	14,353,903	67.05	
Rest of state	7,053,064	32.95	

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[17] Some surveys fielded on Life in Australia™ will use different weighting approaches. These can be for reasons including continuity with methods used in prior surveys, special populations, or longitudinal samples.

Category	Benchmark Target (#)	Benchmark Target (%)	Source
State or territory of residence			(A)
NSW	6,686,419	31.23	
VIC	5,518,467	25.78	
QLD	4,360,531	20.37	
SA	1,499,042	7.00	
WA	2,311,645	10.80	
TAS	461,646	2.16	
NT	193,976	0.91	
ACT	375,241	1.75	

Sources:

A. Census 2021 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023a) with population updates (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2024b).
B. National Health Survey, 2020–21 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2022).

Large differences in weights may lead to large variances in survey estimates, and so limiting these variations can improve the precision of estimates. The use of constraints in calibration aims to reduce the variance at the same time as limiting increases in the bias. The method applied is incorporated directly in the calibration process. The impact of setting bounds on the weights is assessed by comparing the weighting efficiency (Kish, 1992) of adjusted weights for different constraints. Bounded weights are generally preferred when their efficiency is close to that of the unbounded weights.

The regression weighting approach used to adjust the base weights requires that there are no missing values across the adjustment variables or values other than those for which there are reliable benchmarks. Like most surveys, however, some Life in Australia™ respondents do not provide answers to all questions commonly used for weighting. The imputed values used in establishment weights are used in this adjustment (see p. 16). Given the very low prevalence of missing values overall (see Table 8), the imputation process is expected to have a negligible impact on weighted estimates made from the dataset.

Appendix 1　Burden control sampling

Burden score

Each panellist $p = 1, 2, \ldots, N$, who is a candidate for being sampled to a survey, has been previously sampled to some number k_p of surveys over the last H days (where k_p may be equal to 0). Label the sampling dates $d_1, \ldots, d_{k_p}$, where d_s is the date that panellist p was sampled to their sth survey. Let t be today's date (or the current sampling date) and define the sth date difference (in units of days) as $\delta_s(t) = t - d_s$. Also, let ℓ_s denote the expected length of survey s. Then, the current burden due to survey s for panellist p is given by

$$F_s(p, t) = \frac{C\ell_s}{\delta_s(t)}$$

where $C > 0$ is a constant parameter. The burden score (B) of panellist p, for $k_p > 0$ is then given by

$$B_p(t) = \begin{cases} \displaystyle\sum_{s=1}^{k_p} F_s(p, t), & if \ k_p > 0 \\ 0, & if \ k_p = 0 \end{cases}$$

Burden score examples

Example 1

With $H = 20$ and $C = 1$, if a panellist is sampled to a 10 minute survey today, then their burden score will be 10 today. Tomorrow it will be 5, the next day it will be 2.5, etc. After 20 days, the horizon will be crossed, and the burden score will become zero (see Figure 2). The parameter C allows one to adjust the impact of each minute of survey length (or, equivalently, of each day duration since being sampled). Note that to modify the decay rate of the burden score in practical applications, the denominator $\delta_s(t)$ can be raised to a constant power parameter.

Figure 2　Burden score over time for panellist sampled to a 10 minute survey at day 0, where $C = 1$ and $H = 20$
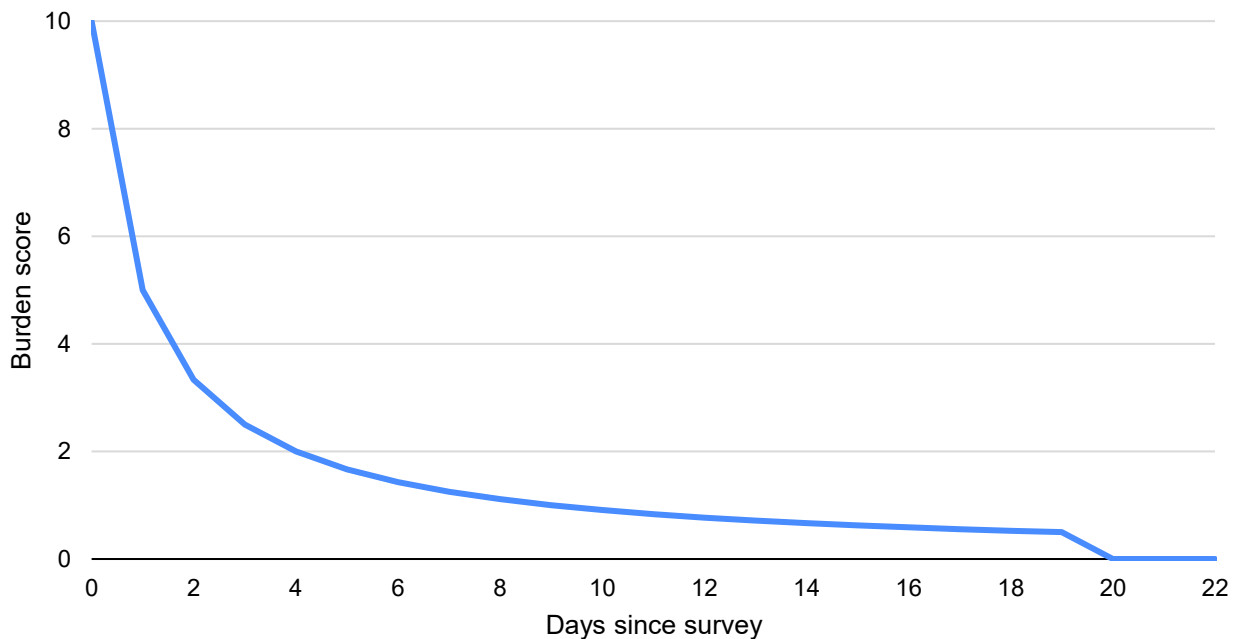
Example 2

For this example, we choose horizon $H = 60$ and scale $C = 1$. Consider the four surveys in Table 12, and the sampling histories in Table 13 for five panellists. We see, for example, that:

- Panellist 1 participated in none of the 5 surveys. It follows that $B_1(t) = 0$

- Panellist 2 participated in Survey 2, with expected length 10 minutes, which was 14 days ago. Hence, $B_2(t) = 10/14 \approx 0.72$.

- Panellist 3 participated in Surveys 1 and 3. Hence the burden score is $B_3(t) = 10/14 + 10/42 \approx 0.95$.

Table 12   Days since survey and survey lengths for Example 2

Survey	Days since survey	Expected length (mins)
1	14	10
2	28	10
3	42	10
4	56	10

Table 13   Survey participation and burden scores for Example 2

Survey	Panellist 1	Panellist 2	Panellist 3	Panellist 4	Panellist 5
1		✓	✓		
2				✓	
3			✓	✓	
4				✓	✓
Burden score	0	0.72	0.95	0.77	0.18

From burden score to balanced sampling

The burden score gives us a number greater than zero, which must then be converted to an inclusion probability. There are a number of considerations in this process:

- The sampling specification is provided as a target sample size n_h for each stratum $h = 1, 2, \ldots, L$, where L is the number of strata.

- Sampling within each stratum is balanced with respect to a number of auxiliary variables using the cube method (Deville & Tillé, 2004, 2005). The cube method requires the inclusion probabilities in the target population to sum to the target sample size (in our case n_h for stratum h).

- The burden score is a non-negative number (often greater than 1), and it can be zero. The burden score increases with the level of burden, though we would like probability of inclusion to decrease with the level of burden.

The above considerations lead to the following definitions for probabilities of inclusion. Recalling (1), let the ease score be defined as:

$$\varepsilon_p(t) = \frac{1}{B_p(t) + 1}$$

Note, $\varepsilon_p(t)$ is a number between 0 and 1, which takes value 1 when $B_p(t) = 0$, and $\varepsilon_p(t)$ is decreasing in $B_p(t)$. Now, let G denote the set of indices of panellists belonging to stratum h, assuming that $n_h < |G|$ (i.e. the sample size required by the specification is less than the number of panellists in the stratum). For any panellist $p \in G$, we define the probability of inclusion for panellist p as the scaled normalised ease score

$$P_p(t) = n_h \frac{\varepsilon_p(t)}{\sum_{i \in G} \varepsilon_p(t)}$$

It follows that $\sum_{p \in G} P_p(t) = n_h$, as required for the sample cube method. However, it is now possible that $P_p(t) > 1$, i.e. not a probability. This is particularly likely when n_h is close to $|G|$. To see this, consider the simple case of a stratum with two panellists, having ease scores $\varepsilon_1(t) = 0.75$ and $\varepsilon_2(t) = 0.25$. Then, $P_p(t)$ gives

$$P_1(t) = 2 \frac{0.75}{0.75 + 0.25} = 1.5 > 1$$

There are a number of algorithmic approaches to remedy this problem. The simplest approach is to set uniform inclusion probabilities for all panellists in any stratum in which this violation is observed. A less dramatic solution is what we will call shave and redistribute. The shave and redistribute method first shaves any probability greater than 1 back to 1, and then redistributes the excess amongst the remaining panellists, proportional to their initial probability of inclusion. In other words for the q panellists where $P_s \geq 1$ we take the excess $e_q = 1 - P_q$, setting $P_q^{(2)} = P_q - e_q = 1$ to shave off a total excess of $\eta = \sum_q e_q$ and then for all other panellists r, distribute their share of the total excess via

$$P_r^{(2)} = P_r + \eta \frac{P_r}{\sum_{P_p < 1} P_p}$$

Since the shave and redistribute method is not guaranteed to return $P_s^{(2)} < 1$, we can default to uniform probabilities after successive failures of shave and redistribute.

Appendix 2   Invitations and reminders

Email communications

Email invitation

Subject: Life in Australia™ - <survey name> is now open

Dear <first name>,

You are invited to participate in the *Life in Australia™* <survey name>. By completing this survey, you will earn a $<amount> reward.

To complete the survey, please click on the below link.

Start Survey

The survey will take about <length> minutes to complete. **This survey will close on <date>.** The survey will only be open for two weeks, so make sure you get in quickly!

Remember that by being part of the study, your views and experiences will influence Australian researchers, policymakers and academics.

You can log in to your portal to view all of your surveys and rewards at the *Life in Australia™* **Member Home**.

If this is your first time logging in, you can set your password from the 'Login' page using this email address.

If you have any queries about the study, you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au. The *Life in Australia*™ webpage also has lots of information about the study.

Yours sincerely,

The *Life in Australia™* team

To not receive any further emails from us regarding this survey, please click here. To opt-out from all future Life in Australia™ surveys, please call 1800 023 040. Your privacy is important to us. Please review our Privacy Policy.

Email reminder 1

Subject: Earn a $<amount> reward by completing the Life in Australia™ <survey name>

Dear <firstname>,

From our records, it looks like you haven't completed the *Life in Australia™* <survey name> If you recently completed the survey, please disregard this email.

By participating in this survey, you will earn a $<amount> reward.

To complete the survey, please click on the button below:

Start Survey

The survey will take about <length> minutes to complete. **The survey will close on <date>.**

Thank you very much for being part of *Life in Australia™*. Your participation is appreciated.

If you have any queries about the study, you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au. The *Life in Australia*™ webpage also has lots of information about the study.

Yours sincerely,

The *Life in Australia™* team

To not receive any further emails from us regarding this survey, please click here. To opt-out from all future Life in Australia™ surveys, please call 1800 023 040. Your privacy is important to us. Please review our Privacy Policy.

Email reminder 2

Subject: Survey reminder for the Life in Australia™ <survey name>

Dear <first name>,

From our records, it looks like you haven't completed the *Life in Australia™* <survey name>. If you recently completed the survey, please disregard this email.

By participating in this survey, you will earn a $<amount> reward.

To complete the survey, please click on the button below:

Start Survey

The survey will take about <length> minutes to complete. **The survey will close on <date>.**

Thank you very much for being part of *Life in Australia™*. Your participation is appreciated.

If you have any queries about the study, you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au. The *Life in Australia™* webpage also has lots of information about the study.

Yours sincerely,

The *Life in Australia™* team

To not receive any further emails from us regarding this survey, please click here. To opt-out from all future Life in Australia™ surveys, please call 1800 023 040. Your privacy is important to us. Please review our Privacy Policy.

Email reminder 3

Subject: Last chance to complete the Life in Australia™ <survey name> - closing <soon / date>!

Dear <first name>,

The *Life in Australia*™ <survey name> will be **closing <very soon / date>!**

We need to hear from you for our results to be representative of the Australian population. If you recently completed the survey, please disregard this email.

The survey will take about <length> minutes to complete. By participating in this survey, you will earn a $<amount> reward.

To complete the survey, please click on the button below:

Start Survey

Thank you very much for being part of *Life in Australia*™. Your participation is appreciated.

If you have any queries about the study, you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au. The *Life in Australia*™ webpage also has lots of information about the study.

Yours sincerely,

The *Life in Australia*™ team

* Don't forget, you can log in to your portal to view all of your surveys and rewards at Life in Australia™ Member Home.

To not receive any further emails from us regarding this survey, please click here. To opt-out from all future Life in Australia™ surveys, please call 1800 023 040. Your privacy is important to us. Please review our Privacy Policy.

SMS communications

SMS invitation (online)

The Life in Australia survey is now open. Go to <link> to complete for a $<amount> reward. To opt out call 1800023040.

SMS invitation (offline)

The Life in Australia survey is now open. We will call you in the next few days, or go to <link> to complete for a $<amount> reward. To opt out call 1800023040.

SMS reminder (online and offline)

The Life in Australia study closes on <date>. To access the survey, click <link>. Call 1800023040 if you have any questions, or to opt out.

Appendix 3 Recruitment and profile update questionnaires

2025 Top-up Recruitment and Profile Refresh Survey

January 2025

*(POPTYPE = 2, SMS PUSH-TO-WEB EXPANSION)
ONLINE_WELCOME_SCREEN. Thank you for your interest in the Life in Australia™ study.

By participating in the Life in Australia™ study, you will be able to share your views on a range of important issues facing Australia, like health and wellbeing, education, jobs, law and politics, media and communication, drugs and alcohol, migration, and many more. We need to hear from as many people as possible to ensure the results accurately reflect the views of **all** Australians.

Being part of Life in Australia™ is easy. Life in Australia™ members are invited to do short surveys up to twice a month. The surveys are about important issues facing Australia, so this is a real opportunity to have your views heard and represented.

The results are used by governments, not-for-profits, and other researchers to improve our understanding of Australia.

You will be paid $20 just for agreeing to be part of the study. In addition, you will receive a reward each time you complete a survey. If you prefer, instead of receiving the reward yourself we can donate it to one of our nominated charities on your behalf.

To join the study and qualify for your reward, please complete the following questions. Your answers to these questions are saved so that we don't have to re-ask them in each survey.

How to answer this survey:

- Please read each question and follow the instructions to record your reply.

- Please DO NOT use the 'Back' and 'Forward' buttons in the browser.

- Please use the buttons at the bottom of each screen.

- If you would like to pause the survey to return to it later, simply click the 'Save and close' button and click on your original link to return.

- **If you don't wish to answer any question, you can just click 'Next' to move to the next question.**

- The information collected will be treated in strict confidence; see https://srcentre.com.au/collectionstatement for more details.

For more information on the Life in Australia™ study visit: https://lifeinaus.srcentre.com.au/

Please click 'Next' to start the questionnaire.

Intro

*(ALL)
SRC_INTRO   The next set of questions are standard demographic questions we ask about once a year. This allows us to avoid repeatedly asking you the same questions in every survey. Answers to these questions are included with the data of other surveys you complete as part of the Life in Australia™ study. [IF poptype = 1: Some of the questions may seem repetitive but we need to ask you again to make sure we have the most accurate and up-to-date information.] For more information about how we collect and use your information, see <https://srcentre.com.au/collectionstatement >. Your personal information is subject to privacy protection, details can be found in our collection statement at < https://srcentre.com.au/collectionstatement >.

Location, gender, sex, and age

*(ALL)
P_STATE   Which state or territory do you currently live in? [ADDED 2016]

    1.   NSW
    2.   VIC
    3.   QLD
    4.   SA
    5.   WA
    6.   TAS
    7.   NT
    8.   ACT

    -98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
    -99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_STATE=98,99, DID NOT PROVIDE STATE)
STATECHK   We need to know the state and postcode of where you live. Some surveys on Life in Australia™ are only for people who live in particular places. In most cases, we only provide information on what state people live in, whether they live in the capital city or rest of state, how <u>remote</u> the place they live is and the broad <u>socio-economic status</u> of the place where they live. More detailed information about where Life in Australia™ members live is only shared under special restrictions.

All information is kept confidential and is bound by the Privacy Act.

    1.   Go back to provide state
    99.   Prefer not to provide state *(IF poptype =2,3,4, 'and exit from the study') *(IF poptype =2,3,4 GO TO TERM2, *(IF poptype =1, Continue)

*(ALL)
POSTCODE   What is the postcode or name of the suburb or town where you live? [ADDED 2016]

    (INTERVIEWER NOTE: We want the postcode of where they live, *not* work or postal address.)

    1.   [predictive text entry list – FORCE TO SELECT FROM THE LIST]

    -98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
    -99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_POSTCODE=98,99, DID NOT PROVIDE POSTCODE)
PCODECHK   We need to know the state, postcode, and suburb of where you live. Some surveys on Life in Australia™ are only for people who live in particular places. In most cases, we only provide information on what state people live in, whether they live in the capital city or rest of state, how <u>remote</u> the place they live is and the broad <u>socio-economic status</u> of the place where they live. More detailed information about where Life in Australia™ members live is only shared under special restrictions on who has access to the data and what they can use it for.

All information is kept confidential and is bound by the Privacy Act.

    1.   Go back to provide postcode
    99.   Prefer not to provide postcode *(IF poptype=2,3,4, 'and exit from the study') (*(IF poptype=2,3,4, GO TO TERM2, *(IF poptype=1, Continue)

*(ASKAGEFLAG=1, MISSING AGE ON PROFILE)
P_BIRTHMTHYR   What month and year were you born? [ADDED 2016]

(IF NEEDED: *We want this information so that we know your age at each survey without having to ask you each time.*)

1.   Month:
2.   Year: (ALLOWABLE YEAR 1904-2023 AS OF 1st OF THE MONTH)

-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_BIRTHMTHYR=99 OR P_BIRTHMTHYR_2=>2007, REFUSED P_BIRTHMTHYR, OR UNDER 18)
P_AGE How old are you today? [ADDED 2016]

1.   (_____) years *(PROGRAMMING NOTE: IF POPTYPE=2,3,4 AND (P_AGE=<15 | (P_AGE=16-17 & NOT WITHIN-HH REFERRAL)), GO TO TERM1) *(ALLOW WHOLE NUMBERS 1–120)

-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_AGE=999, REFUSED AGE)
P_AGE_GROUP   Which age group would you fall into? [ADDED 2016]

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME.)

95.   Under 16 *(PROGRAMMING NOTE: IF POPTYPE=2,3,4 (new panellist) GO TO TERM1)
0.   16–17 years *(PROGRAMMING NOTE: IF POPTYPE=2,3,4 (new panellist) & NOT A WITHIN-HH REFERAL GO TO TERM1)
1.   18–24 years
2.   25–34 years
3.   35–44 years
4.   45–54 years
5.   55–64 years
6.   65–74 years
7.   75 or more years

-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say [IF POPTYPE=2,3,4 (new panellist) GO TO TERM2]

*(ALL)
P_GENDER Now, to ensure we have a good mix of people in our study, we ask a few general questions about you. [ADDED 2016; CHANGED TO CURRENT WORDING 2021]

How do you describe your gender?

Gender refers to your current gender, which may be different to sex recorded at birth and may be different to what is indicated on legal documents.

(READ OUT)

1.   Man or male
2.   Woman or female
3.   Non-binary
4.   You / I use a different term (please describe)

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ASK_SEX_FLAG = 1, DO NOT HAVE VALID SEX RECORDED ON BIRTH FOR THIS PANELLIST)
P_SEX   What was your **sex recorded at birth**? [ADDED 2023]

Recorded at birth means what it said on your original birth certificate.

(READ OUT)

1. Male
2. Female
3. Another term (please specify) [TEXT BOX]

-98. (Don't know) / Not sure
-99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

[TIMESTAMP]

Communication and gambling

Thank you for answering those questions. Next, I / we would like to ask you some questions about what you do online and any betting you might do.

*(ALL)
P_INTERNET   How often do you…? [ADDED 2016; MODIFIED IN 2023 (p_internet_view added); MODIFIED IN 2025 (p_internet_post removed)]

p_internet_info.	Look for information over the Internet [ADDED 2016]
p_internet_comment.	Comment or post images or videos to social media (Facebook, TikTok, Instagram, Snapchat, X, etc.) [ADDED 2016]
p_internet_view.	Read comments or view posts, images, and videos on social media sites [ADDED 2023]

(READ OUT)

[CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]
1. More than once a day
2. About once a day
3. Three to five days a week
4. One to two days a week
5. Every few weeks
6. Once a month
7. Less than once a month
8. Never

-98. (Don't know) / Not sure
-99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_BET   In the last 12 months, have you done any of the following gambling activities **for money**? [ADDED IN 2020 (variations in wording from the 2024–25 versions), DROPPED 2023; ADDED 2024; MODIFIED 2025: p_bet_loot and p_bet_skins added, p_bet_fantasy examples updated]

[STATEMENTS]

p_bet_machine.	Played poker machines or gaming machines at a venue or on the internet
p_bet_races.	Bet on horse or greyhound races, including trackside virtual racing (*do not include sweeps*)
p_bet_scratch.	Bought **instant** scratch tickets
p_bet_lotto.	Played a lottery game like Tattslotto or Powerball
p_bet_keno.	Played Keno
p_bet_casino.	Played casino games, such as blackjack, poker, or roulette, at a casino or on the internet
p_bet_bingo.	Played bingo or housie for money
p_bet_sports.	Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket, or tennis (*do not include sweeps, fantasy sports, and eSports*)
p_bet_esports.	Bet on eSports like CS:GO, League of Legends, or DOTA2 (*eSports means betting on professional video game tournaments*)
p_bet_fantasy.	Bet on **fantasy sports** games like Draftstars, PlayUp, or SportChamps (*fantasy sports is a type of online game, where participants assemble virtual teams of real sports players; betting on fantasy sports involves spending money*) [MODIFIED 2025: CHANGED NAMES OF WEBSITES]
p_bet_event.	Bet on a non-sporting event, such as who will win an Academy Award, election, or a reality TV show
p_bet_loot.	Purchase loot boxes, loot box keys, loot crates, or loot crate keys (*loot boxes are items or 'mystery-boxes' in some video games that players buy before they know exactly what it contains*) [ADDED 2025]
p_bet_skins.	Using skins or skin deposits for gambling (*skins are virtual game items or other tradeable graphics that alter the appearance of your avatar or game characters*) [ADDED 2025]
p_bet_informal.	Bet on informal private games like cards, mah-jong, or snooker for money
p_bet_raffle.	Bought raffle tickets, sweeps or other competitions (*this includes sweeps on the Melbourne Cup, spring racing carnival, footy tipping, spinning wheels or sporting events*)
p_bet_other.	Played any other gambling activity **not** including raffles or sweeps

[CODE FRAME]
1.   Yes
2.   No

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(NONE OF P_BET_MACHINE THROUGH P_BET_OTHER EQUAL TO 1, DID NOT GAMBLE)
P_BET_CHECK   Just to confirm, in the **last 12 months** have you spent any money on gambling activities? [ADDED 2024]

(DO NOT READ OUT)

1.   Yes—have spent money gambling
2.   No—have **not** spent any money on gambling

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

[TIMESTAMP]

Health and well-being

*(ALL)
HEALTH_INTRO.   Next, some questions about health.

1.   Continue

*(ALL)
P_HEALTH   In general, would you say that your health is…? [ADDED 2018]

(READ OUT)

[CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]
1.   Excellent
2.   Very good
3.   Good
4.   Fair
5.   Poor

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_HELP_CARE Do you ever need someone to help with, or be with you for, **self-care activities**? [DIFFERENT DISABILITY QUESTION ADDED 2016, DROPPED 2019; THIS VERSION ADDED 2023]

IF NEEDED: *For example: doing everyday activities such as eating, showering, dressing or toileting.*

(READ OUT)

1.   Yes, always
2.   Yes, sometimes
3.   No

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_HELP_MOVE   Do you ever need someone to help you with, or be with you for, **body movement activities**? [DIFFERENT DISABILITY QUESTION ADDED 2016, DROPPED 2019; THIS VERSION ADDED 2023]

IF NEEDED: For example: getting out of bed, moving around at home or at places away from home.

(READ OUT)

1.   Yes, always
2.   Yes, sometimes
3.   No

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_HELP_COMM   Do you ever need someone to help you with, or be with you for, **communication activities**? [DIFFERENT DISABILITY QUESTION ADDED 2016, DROPPED 2019; THIS VERSION ADDED 2023]

IF NEEDED: *For example: understanding, or being understood by others.*

(READ OUT)

1.   Yes, always
2.   Yes, sometimes
3.   No

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_HELP_CARE=1,2 OR P_HELP_MOVE=1,2 OR P_HELP_COMM=1,2; NEEDS HELP WITH CARE,
           MOVEMENT OR COMMUNICATION ALWAYS OR SOME OF THE TIME)
HELP_STRING   SYSTEM VARIABLE CONTAINING TEXT FILL FOR HELP_REASON

HELP_CARE	HELP_MOVE	HELP_COMM	HELP_REASON
1,2	3,98,99	3,98,99	"self-care activities"
3,98,99	1,2	3,98,99	"body movement activities"
3,98,99	3,98,99	1,2	"communication activities"
1,2	1,2	3,98,99	"self-care and body movement activities"
1,2	3,98,99	1,2	"self-care and communication activities"
3,98,99	1,2	1,2	"body movement and communication activities"
1,2	1,2	1,2	"self-care, body movement and communication activities"

*(HELP_CARE=1,2 OR HELP_MOVE=1,2 OR HELP_COMM=1,2; NEEDS HELP WITH CARE,
           MOVEMENT OR COMMUNICATION ALWAYS OR SOME OF THE TIME)
HELP_REASON   What are the reasons you need assistance with <FILL FROM HELP_STRING>?
           [DIFFERENT DISABILITY QUESTION ADDED 2016, DROPPED 2019; THIS VERSION ADDED
           2023]

           Please select all that apply.

           (READ OUT)

           *ALLOW MULTIPLES
           p_help_st_con.   Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months)
           p_help_lt_con.   Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)
           p_help_dis.   Disability (lasting six months or more)
           p_help_age.   Old or young age
           p_help_lang.   Difficulty with English language
           p_help_oth.   Other reason (please specify) [TEXT BOX]

           p_help_dk.   ^(Don't know) / Not sure
           p_help_ref.   ^(Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_CARER   In the last two weeks, did you spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family
           members or others because of a disability, a long-term health condition or problems related to old
           age? [ADDED 2016 (wording differs); REMOVED 2019; ADDED 2023]

           IF NEEDED:

           If you receive Carer Allowance or Carer Payment, please select 'Yes'.

           *If you sometimes provide help (such as shopping), please select 'Yes' **only** if the person needs it
           because of their condition.*

           Do not include volunteer work.

           (READ OUT)

           1.   Yes, did provide unpaid care, help or assistance
           2.   No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance

           -98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
           -99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_SMOKE_2025   How often, if at all, do you currently smoke cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other tobacco products? [PRIOR SMOKING QUESTIONS: ADDED 2016; REMOVED 2018; ADDED 2019; CHANGED 2024; THIS VERSION ADDED IN 2025]

IF NEEDED: *This excludes e-cigarettes, vaping products, and vapes.*

(READ OUT)

[CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]
1.   Daily
2.   At least weekly (not daily)
3.   Less often than weekly
4.   Not at all, but I have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in my lifetime
5.   Not at all, and I have **not** smoked more than 100 cigarettes in my lifetime

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_SMOKE_2025=4, FORMER SMOKERS)
P_SMOKE_QUIT   When did you stop smoking? Was it… [ADDED 2025]

1.   Within the last 12 months
2.   More than 12 months ago

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_VAPE_2025 How often, if at all, do you currently use **vaping products**, **vapes,** or **e-cigarettes**? [ADDED 2025]

(READ OUT)

[CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]
1.   Daily
2.   At least weekly (not daily)
3.   At least monthly (not weekly)
4.   Less often than monthly
5.   I used to use them, but no longer use
6.   I only tried them once or twice
7.   I have never used them

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_VAPE_2025=5, FORMER VAPER)
P_VAPE_QUIT When did you stop vaping? [ADDED 2025]

(READ OUT)

1.   Within the last 12 months
2.   More than 12 months ago

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_NICOTINE_OTH   How often, if at all, do you use any of the following products containing nicotine or nicotine-like substances? [ADDED 2025]

(READ OUT)

[STATEMENTS]
a.   Nicotine pouches (*for example: Zyn, On!, Velo*)
b.   Chewable/dissolvable nicotine products (*for example: hard candy, Verve, gummies, toothpicks*)
c.   Other nicotine products but **not** including tobacco products, vapes or nicotine replacement medicines (*for example: gums, patches, lozenges, inhalators*)

[RESPONSE FRAME] [CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]
1.   Daily
2.   At least weekly (not daily)
3.   Less often than weekly
4.   Not at all

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_DRINK_FREQ_2025 In the **last 12 months**, how often did you have an alcoholic drink of any kind? [DIFFERENT ALCOHOL QUESTION ADDED 2019; ALMOST IDENTICAL QUESTION ADDED 2020, DROPPED 2024; ADDED 2025]

(READ OUT)

[CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]
1.   Every day
2.   5 to 6 days a week
3.   3 to 4 days a week
4.   1 to 2 days a week
5.   2 to 3 days a month
6.   About 1 day a month
7.   Less often than 1 day a month [NOT PRESENT IN 2020–23 VERSION]
8.   Never [AUTOFILL P_DRINK_BINGE_FREQ = 1 (never had more than 5 drinks)] [WAS 'Do not drink alcohol' IN 2020–23 VERSION]

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_DRINK_FREQ_2025=1-7, EVER DRINKS ALCOHOL)
P_DRINK_AMT_2025   On a day that you have an alcoholic drink, how many standard drinks do you usually have? [ADDED 2025]

*See https://www.health.gov.au/topics/alcohol/about-alcohol/standard-drinks-guide to help you understand what a **standard drink** is (this will open a new tab).*

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

IF NEEDED: For definitions of a standard drink, refer to https://www.health.gov.au/topics/alcohol/about-alcohol/standard-drinks-guide.

[CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]
1.   20 or more standard drinks
2.   16-19 standard drinks
3.   13-15 standard drinks
4.   11-12 standard drinks
5.   9-10 standard drinks
6.   7-8 standard drinks
7.   5-6 standard drinks
8.   3-4 standard drinks
9.   2 standard drinks
10.   1 standard drink
11.   Half a standard drink

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_DRINK_FREQ_2025=1-7, EVER DRINKS ALCOHOL)
P_DRINK_BINGE_FREQ.   How often have you had 5 or more drinks on any single day **in the last 12 months**? [ADDED 2025]

*See https://www.health.gov.au/topics/alcohol/about-alcohol/standard-drinks-guide to help you understand what a **standard drink** is (this will open a new tab).*

IF NEEDED: For definitions of a standard drink, refer to https://www.health.gov.au/topics/alcohol/about-alcohol/standard-drinks-guide.

[CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]
1.   Never
2.   A few times in the past 12 months
3.   Once a month
4.   2 or 3 days a month
5.   Once a week
6.   2 or 3 days a week
7.   4 or 5 days a week
8.   6 or 7 days a week

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
FIRSTDRINK   How old were you the very first time you ever drank an alcoholic beverage – including either beer, wine, or spirits? [ADDED 2025 FOR AI EXPERIMENT]

1.   <RANGE 1-100> (Specify)

997.   Have never had an alcoholic beverage
998.   (Don't know) / Not sure
999.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

[TIMESTAMP]

Voting

*(ALL)
VOTE_INTRO   Now some questions about voting and politics.

    1.   Next

*(ALL)
P_PARTY_SUPPORT   Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as Liberal, Labor, National, or what? [ADDED 2018; REMOVED 2019; ADDED 2025]

We still want to hear how you think of yourself even if you are not enrolled to vote or not eligible to vote.

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME.)

    1.   Liberal
    2.   Labor
    3.   National
    4.   Greens
   -96.   Other party (please specify) [TEXT BOX]
   -97.   No party

   -99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

IF ELECTORATE_LOOKUP_TABLE_2025 RETURNS ONLY ONE MATCH TO ELECTORATE, AUTOFILL P_ELECTORATE

*(IF ELECTORATE_LOOKUP_TABLE_2025 RETURNS MORE THAN ONE MATCH TO ELECTORATE)
P_ELECTORATE_2025 In which electorate are you living today? [ADDED 2024; CHANGED IN 2025 FOR REDISTRICTING]

To find your electorate, visit https://electorate.aec.gov.au/. Any information you enter on the Australian Electoral Commission's website is not shared with the Social Research Centre.

IF NEEDED: *We would like to know the electorate in which you live, even if you are / were not enrolled to vote.*

IF VOTELOC1=1 & LOOKUP_TABLE_2025≠NULL: SHOW ELECTORATES FROM LOOKUP_TABLE_2025 FOR SUBURB
IF (VOTELOC1=2 OR VOTELOC2=1) AND p_state=1-8: SHOW ELECTORATES FOR p_state
IF VOTELOC1=3 OR VOTELOC2=2: SHOW ELECTORATES FOR VOTESTATE
IF (VOTELOC1=4 OR VOTELOC2=3) OR (VOTELOC1=1 & LOOKUP_TABLE_2025=NULL): SHOW ENTIRE LIST BELOW

NSW
101.   Banks
102.   Barton
103.   Bennelong
104.   Berowra
105.   Blaxland
106.   Bradfield
107.   Calare
108.   Chifley
109.   Cook
110.   Cowper
111.   Cunningham
112.   Dobell
113.   Eden-Monaro
114.   Farrer
115.   Fowler
116.   Gilmore
117.   Grayndler
118.   Greenway

119. Hughes
120. Hume
121. Hunter
122. Kingsford Smith
123. Lindsay
124. Lyne
125. Macarthur
126. Mackellar
127. Macquarie
128. McMahon
129. Mitchell
130. Newcastle
131. New England
132. Page
132. Parkes
134. Parramatta
135. Paterson
136. Reid
137. Richmond
138. Riverina
139. Robertson
140. Shortland
141. Sydney
142. Warringah
143. Watson
144. Wentworth
145. Werriwa
146. Whitlam
VIC
201. Aston
202. Ballarat
203. Bendigo
204. Bruce
205. Calwell
206. Casey
207. Chisholm
208. Cooper
209. Corangamite
210. Corio
211. Deakin
212. Dunkley
213. Flinders
214. Fraser
215. Gellibrand
216. Gippsland
217. Goldstein
218. Gorton
219. Hawke
220. Holt
221. Hotham
222. Indi
223. Isaacs
224. Jagajaga
225. Kooyong
226. Lalor
227. La Trobe
228. Macnamara
229. Mallee
230. Maribyrnong
231. McEwen
232. Melbourne
233. Menzies
234. Monash

235. Nicholls
236. Scullin
237. Wannon
238. Wills
QLD
301. Blair
302. Bonner
303. Bowman
304. Brisbane
305. Capricornia
306. Dawson
307. Dickson
308. Fadden
309. Fairfax
310. Fisher
311. Flynn
312. Forde
313. Griffith
314. Groom
315. Herbert
316. Hinkler
317. Kennedy
318. Leichhardt
319. Lilley
320. Longman
321. Maranoa
322. McPherson
323. Moncrieff
324. Moreton
325. Oxley
326. Petrie
327. Rankin
328. Ryan
329. Wide Bay
330. Wright
SA
401. Adelaide
402. Barker
403. Boothby
404. Grey
405. Hindmarsh
406. Kingston
407. Makin
408. Mayo
409. Spence
410. Sturt
WA
501. Brand
502. Bullwinkel
503. Burt
504. Canning
505. Cowan
506. Curtin
507. Durack
508. Forrest
509. Fremantle
510. Hasluck
511. Moore
512. O'Connor
513. Pearce
514. Perth
515. Swan
516. Tangney

TAS
601. Bass
602. Braddon
603. Clark
604. Franklin
605. Lyons
NT
701. Lingiari
702. Solomon
ACT
801. Bean
802. Canberra
803. Fenner

-997. Other (please specify) [TEXT BOX]

-998. (Don't know) / Not sure
-999. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_BIRTHMTHYR = <= 2007 OR P_AGE>=18 OR P_AGE_GROUP = 1-99)
P_ENROLLED To the best of your knowledge, are you currently enrolled to vote in Australian elections?
[ADDED 2025]

If you are not sure, you can check with the Australian Electoral Commission at https://check.aec.gov.au/. Any information you enter on the Australian Electoral Commission's website is not shared with the Social Research Centre.

(READ OUT)

1. Yes
2. No

3. Not eligible to vote

-98. (Don't know) / Not sure
-99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(IF ASK_VOTE2022_FLAG=1 & P_ENROLLED = 1, NEED TO ASK 2022 VOTE AND CURRENTLY ELIGIBLE TO VOTE)
VOTE22_ELI   Some people were unable to vote or chose not to vote in the last federal election.
        Did you vote in the federal election held on Saturday 21 May 2022? [ADDED 2023]

(READ OUT)

1. Yes
2. No

3. Not eligible to vote

-98. (Don't know) / Not sure
-99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(VOTE22_ELI =1)
P_VOTE22   In the Federal election for the House of Representatives on Saturday 21 May 2022, which party did you vote for **first** in the **House of Representatives**? [VOTE ADDED 2016 (2016 election), REMOVED 2018, ADDED 2019 (2019 election); ADDED 2023 (2022 election), MODIFIED 2025 (add code for CLP in the NT)]

(PROBE TO CODEFRAME)

1.   Liberal Party
2.   National Party
3.   Labor Party (ALP)
4.   Greens
5.   Liberal National Party (LNP) [ONLY DISPLAY FOR P_STATE='QLD']
6.   Country Liberal Party (CLP) [ONLY DIPLAY FOR P_STATE='NT'] [ADDED 2025]
-96.   Some other party (please specify) <text box>
-97.   Did not vote *(PROGRAMMER: DO NOT SHOW, FILL IN FROM VOTE22_ELI=2)
-95.   Not eligible to vote *(PROGRAMMER: DO NOT SHOW, FILL IN FROM VOTE22_ELI=3)

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ASK_VOTE_2PP_FLAG = 1 | ANY(P_VOTE22,4,-96), EXISTING PANELLIST WHO VOTED FOR COALITION OR VOTED FOR GREENS OR OTHER PARTY)
P_VOTE_2PP_2022   Which party had your highest voting preference of the two major parties in the Federal election for the House of Representatives on Saturday 21 May 2022? [ADDED 2025]

(READ OUT)

1.   Liberal Party / National Party [IF P_STATE=3 (QLD): / Liberal National Party] [IF P_STATE=7 (NT): / Country Liberal Party]
2.   Labor Party (ALP)

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(IF ASK_VOTEREF_FLAG=1 & P_ENROLLED = 1, NEED TO ASK REFERENDUM VOTE AND CURRENTLY ELIGIBLE TO VOTE)
P_VOTED_REFERENDUM_2023   Did you vote in the referendum about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice on Saturday 14 October 2023? [ADDED 2024]

1.   Yes
2.   No

3.   Not eligible to vote

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(VOTEREF_ELI =1)
P_VOTE_REFERENDUM_2023In the referendum about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice on Saturday 14 October 2023, how did you vote? [ADDED 2024]

(READ OUT)

1.   Yes to the Voice
2.   No to the Voice
-96.   Voted informal
-97.   Did not vote *(PROGRAMMER: DO NOT SHOW, FILL IN FROM VOTEREF_ELI=2)
-95.   Not eligible to vote *(PROGRAMMER: DO NOT SHOW, FILL IN FROM VOTEREF_ELI=3)

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

[TIMESTAMP]

Open-end

*(INTERVIEWMODE=WEB)
MAJOPROB_WEB   What do you think is the **most important** problem facing Australia today? [ADDED 2016, REMOVED 2018, ADDED 2025]

1.   Specify [TEXT BOX]

98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

[TIMESTAMP]

Cultural and linguistic diversity

*(COBFLAG=1, DO NOT HAVE RESPONDENT COB ON PROFILE)
P_COB   The next few questions are about your background.

In which country were you born? [ADDED IN 2016; CODEFRAME DISPLAY MODIFIED IN 2023 (changed from select countries + other specify to predictive text entry)]

1.   <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING COUNTRY LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 4 IN THIS DOCUMENT>

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(COB_MOTHER_FLAG=1, DO NOT RESPONDENT'S MOTHER'S COB ON PROFILE)
P_COB_MOTHER   In which country was your **mother** born? [ADDED 2018; CODEFRAME DISPLAY MODIFIED IN 2023 (changed from select countries + other specify to predictive text entry)]

1.   <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING COUNTRY LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 4 IN THIS DOCUMENT>

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(COB_FATHER_FLAG=1, DO NOT RESPONDENT'S FATHER'S COB ON PROFILE)
P_COB_FATHER   And, in which country was your **father** born? [ADDED 2018; CODEFRAME DISPLAY MODIFIED IN 2024 (changed from select countries + other specify to predictive text entry)]

1.   <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING COUNTRY LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 4 IN THIS DOCUMENT>

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_COB=1101 & P_COB_MOTHER=1101 & P_COB_FATHER=1101, RESPONDENT, RESPONDENT'S MOTHER AND RESPONDENT'S FATHER ALL BORN IN AUSTRALIA)
P_COB_GRANDPARENTS   How many of your **grandparents** were born in Australia? [ADDED 2025]

(READ OUT)

[CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]
1.   **All** of my grandparents were born in Australia
2.   **Some** of my grandparents were born in Australia
3.   **None** of my grandparents were born in Australia

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(IF P_COB~=1101 OR (COBFLAG=0 AND S_COB~=1101)), NOT BORN IN AUSTRALIA)
P_YR_ARRV   In what year did you first arrive in Australia to live for one year or more? [ADDED 2024]

1.   <RANGE 1920 TO 2025, WHOLE NUMBERS>

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_CITIZEN_2025   Are you…? [ADDED IN 2016; MODIFIED IN 2024 AND 2025]

(READ ALOUD)

1.   An Australian citizen (*including dual citizens*)
5.   A New Zealand citizen with a Special Category visa (IF NEEDED: *this visa lets New Zealand citizens live, study, and work in Australia indefinitely*) [THIS RESPONSE OPTION WAS ADDED IN 2025]
2.   Not an Australian citizen but a permanent resident of Australia (IF NEEDED: *a permanent visa that allows you to remain in Australia indefinitely*) [THIS RESPONSE OPTION WAS ADDED IN 2024]
3.   Another status, like on a bridging visa, family visa, work visa, or student visa [THIS RESPONSE OPTION WAS ADDED IN 2024]
4.   Other (please specify) [TEXT BOX] [THIS RESPONSE OPTION WAS ADDED IN 2024]

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_LOTE Do you use a language other than English **at home**? [ADDED IN 2016; MODIFIED TO 'USE' IN 2023]

Include sign languages (for example, AUSLAN).

(READ OUT)

1.   Yes
2.   No

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_LOTE=1, USES LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME)
P_LANG Which language **other than English** do you use at home? [ADDED 2018; DROPPED 2023; ADDED 2024; MODIFIED 2025 (reduced to one language only)]

IF NEEDED: *If you use more than one language other than English, select the one that you use most often.*

Include sign languages and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: Include sign languages and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages.

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

1.   <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING LANGUAGE LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 1 IN THIS DOCUMENT> [FOR 2025, MERGE IN p_lang1 ONLY]

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_ATSI   Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? [ADDED 2016]

(IF YES, PROBE TO FRAME)

1.   Yes – Aboriginal
2.   Yes – Torres Strait Islander
3.   Yes – both
4.   No

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_ANCESTRY What is your ancestry? [ADDED 2024]

*Provide up to **two** ancestries only.*

Examples: Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, Croatian, Serbian, Filipino, Tamil, Sinhalese, Hmong, Māori, Pitcairn, Australian South Sea Islander.

IF NEEDED: Examples include Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, Croatian, Serbian, Filipino, Tamil, Sinhalese, Hmong, Māori, Pitcairn, Australian South Sea Islander.

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

1.   <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING ANCESTRY LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 2 IN THIS DOCUMENT>

2.   <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING ANCESTRY LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 2 IN THIS DOCUMENT>

DO NOT SHOW DON'T KNOW AND REFUSED. DISPLAYED ONLY IF ONLY SECOND ANCESTRY IS BLANK.

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_RELIGION   What is your religion? [ADDED 2018; CODEFRAME DISPLAY MODIFIED 2024 (changed from select countries + other specify to predictive text entry)]

Examples: Catholic, Anglican (Church of England), Uniting Church, Islam, Buddhism, Presbyterian, Hinduism, Greek Orthodox, Baptist.

IF NEEDED: Examples include Catholic, Anglican, Uniting Church, Islam, Buddhism, Presbyterian, Hinduism, Greek Orthodox, Baptist.

PROGRAMMERS: FOR PRIOR YEAR DATA, USE P_RELIG NOT P_RELIG_2016.

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

1.   <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING RELIGION LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 3 IN THIS DOCUMENT>

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_DISCRIM   How frequently or infrequently have you experienced discrimination because of your skin colour, ethnic origin, or religion over the last 12 months? [ADDED 2025]

(READ OUT)

[CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]
1.   Very frequently
2.   Frequently
3.   Infrequently
4.   Very infrequently
5.   Never

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

[TIMESTAMP]

Education

*(ALL)
P_HIGHEST_SCHOOLING   Now, some questions about your education.

What is the highest year of primary or secondary school you have **completed**? [ADDED 2016]

If you are currently at school, select the highest year of school you have completed, not the year you are currently in.

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If respondent is currently at school, select the highest year of schooling they have completed, not the year they are currently in.)

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

1.   Year 12 or equivalent
2.   Year 11 or equivalent
3.   Year 10 or equivalent
4.   Year 9 or equivalent
5.   Year 8 or below
6.   Did not go to school

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_HIGHEST_QUALIFICATION What is the level of the highest educational qualification you have
completed, if any? [ADDED 2016; MODIFIED 2023 (added have not completed a qualification)]

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If respondent is currently studying for a qualification, select the highest
qualification they have completed, not the one they are studying for.)

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

0.   Have not completed a qualification [ADDED 2023]
1.   Postgraduate Degree Level (*include master degree, doctoral degree, other postgraduate
        degree*)
2.   Graduate Diploma and/or Graduate Certificate Level
3.   Bachelor Degree Level
4.   Advanced Diploma and/or Diploma Level
5.   Certificate III and/or IV Level
6.   Certificate I and/or II Level
96.   Other (please specify) [TEXT BOX]

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

[TIMESTAMP]

Employment, ADF service, benefits, and income

*(ALL)
P_EMP1   Last week, did you have a job of any kind? [ADDED 2016; MODIFIED 2018, 2019, 2020, 2025]

(READ OUT)

1.   Yes, worked for payment or profit
2.   Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down
3.   Yes, unpaid work in a family business
4.   Yes, other unpaid work
5.   No, did not have a job

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_EMP1=1-4, IS EMPLOYED)
P_SELFEMP   Thinking about the job or business in which you usually work the most hours, that is your
main job: Do you work for an employer or in your own business? [ADDED 2025]

1.   Employer
2.   Own business

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_EMP2 Did you actively look for work at any time in the last four weeks? [ADDED 2025]

> IF NEEDED:
>
> *Full-time work means 35 hours or more per week.*
>
> *Examples of actively looking for work include:*
> *- writing, telephoning or applying to an employer for work*
> *- having a job interview*
> *- checking or registering with an employment agency*
> *- taking steps to purchase or start a business*
> *- advertising or tendering for work*
> *- contacting friends or relatives in order to obtain work*
> *- answering an advertisement for a job.*
>
> 1.   Yes, looked for work
> 2.   No, did not look for work
>
> -98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
> -99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_ADF   Have you ever served in the Australian Defence Force? [ADDED 2025]

> IF NEEDED:
>
> *Include Royal Australian Navy, Australian Army, Royal Australian Air Force, Second Australian Imperial Force, National Service, and NORFORCE.*
>
> *Exclude service for non-Australian defence forces.*
>
> *Select all that apply.*
>
> (PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

[ALLOW MULTIPLES]
p_adf_none.   ^**No** [exclusive]

Regular Service

p_adf_curr_regular.   Yes, current service
p_adf_fmr_regular.   Yes, previous service

Reserves Service

p_adf_curr_reserve.   Yes, current service
p_adf_fmr_reserve.   Yes, previous service

p_adf_dk.   ^(Don't know) / Not sure [exclusive]
p_adf_ref.   ^(Refused) / Prefer not to say [exclusive]

*(ALL)

P_ADF_FAM   Have any of the following people **ever** served in the Australian Defence Force? [ADDED 2025]

[STATEMENTS]
p_adf_fam_parent.   Your mother or father (or step-mother or step-father)
p_adf_fam_sibling.   Your brother or sister (or step-brother or step-sister)
p_adf_fam_child.   Your son or daughter (or step-son or step-daughter)
p_adf_fam_partner.   Your current or former partner or spouse

(READ OUT)

[CODEFRAME]
1.   Yes
2.   No

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_BENTYPE   Do **you personally** currently receive any of the following government pensions, benefits or allowances? [CONCESSION CARD Q ADDED 2016, DROPPED 2023; THIS QUESTION ADDED 2023; MODIFIED 2025 (added description of benefits, changed Newstart to JobSeeker and added Youth Allowance)]

(READ OUT)

[STATEMENTS]
p_ben_age_pension.   Age Pension (IF NEEDED: *The main income support payment for people who have reached Age Pension age.*) [EXPANATORY TEXT ADDED 2025]
p_ben_jobseeker.   Jobseeker Payment (IF NEEDED: *Financial help if you're between 22 and Age Pension age and looking for work. It's also for when you're sick or injured and can't do your usual work or study for a short time.*) [ADDED IN 2025: IN 2024 AND PREVIOUS YEARS IT WAS NEWSTART, NOT JOBSEEKER. OLDER VERSION WAS p_ben_newstart. DO NOT CARRY OVER DATA FROM PREVIOUS PROFILE.]
p_ben_dis_pension.   Disability Support Pension (IF NEEDED: *Financial help if you have a physical, intellectual or psychiatric condition that is likely to persist for more than 2 years and stops you from working.*) [EXPANATORY TEXT ADDED 2025]
p_ben_carer.   Carer Allowance / Carer Payment (IF NEEDED: *Carer Allowance is a supplementary payment if you care for someone who needs daily support; Carer Payment is a payment if you give constant care to someone with disability or a medical condition, or an adult who is frail aged.*) [EXPANATORY TEXT ADDED 2025]
p_ben_parent.   Parenting Payment (IF NEEDED: *The main income support payment while you're a young child's main carer.*) [EXPANATORY TEXT ADDED 2025]
p_ben_youth.   Youth Allowance (IF NEEDED: *Financial help if you're 24 or younger and a student or Australian Apprentice, or 21 or younger and looking for work*) [ADDED IN 2025]

[CODE FRAME]
1.   Yes
2.   No

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_INCOME   Before tax or other deductions, what is your **personal** total annual income? [ADDED 2016; DROPPED 2023; ADDED 2025 (code frame differs from earlier versions due to collapsed categories)]

Please include wages and salaries, government pensions, benefits and allowances and income from interest, dividends or other sources.

If you're not sure, it's OK to give your best guess.

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: Seeking estimate only.)

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

1. $1 - $33,799 per year ($1 - $649 per week)
2. $33,800 - $41,599 per year ($650 - $799 per week)
3. $41,600 - $51,999 per year ($800 - $999 per week)
4. $52,000 - $77,999 per year ($1,000 - $1,499 per week)
5. $78,000 - $90,999 per year ($1,500 - $1,749 per week)
6. $91,000 or more per year ($1,750 or more per week)
7. $0 or nil income
8.   Negative income

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

[TIMESTAMP]

Banking

*(ALL)
P_BANK Which, if any, of the following banks do you have a **debit card** or **credit card** with? [ADDED 2025; being used to see who uses ANZ for access to DataCo, which can provide ANZ transaction data]

Select all that apply.

(READ OUT)
(MULTIPLES ACCEPTED)
(CATI NOTE: If respondent doesn't own a bank card use 'Another bank (specify))

[ALLOW MULTIPLES]
p_bank_anz.   ANZ
p_bank_cba.   CommBank (Commonwealth Bank)
p_bank_nab.   NAB (National Australia Bank)
p_bank_wpac. Westpac
p_bank_oth.   Another bank (specify)

p_bank_dk.   ^(Don't know) / Not sure
p_bank_ref.   ^(Refused) / Prefer not to say

[TIMESTAMP]

Personal status

*(ALL)
P_MARITAL   What is your current marital status? [ADDED 2019]

IF NEEDED: *'Married' refers to registered marriages.*

(READ OUT)

1.   Never married
2.   Widowed
3.   Divorced
4.   Separated but not divorced
5.   Married

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_SEXID How do you describe your sexual orientation? [ADDED 2023]

(READ OUT)

1.   Heterosexual or straight
2.   Gay
3.   Lesbian
4.   Bisexual
5.   Asexual
6.   Pansexual
7.   Queer
8.   I use a different term (please specify) [TEXT BOX]

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

[TIMESTAMP]

Dwelling tenure and residential mobility

*(ALL)
P_HOMEOWNER   Is the dwelling in which you live…? [ADDED 2018]

This question asks about your household. A person who lives rent free with a parent who owns the dwelling with a mortgage should answer 'Owned with a mortgage'. A person who is renting from a landlord should answer 'Rented'.

(READ OUT)

1.   Owned outright
2.   Owned with a mortgage
4.   Rented
5.   Occupied rent free
3.   Purchased under a shared equity scheme (IF NEEDED: *A shared equity scheme is a way to share the cost of buying a home with an equity partner, such as a private investor, not-for profit organisation or government housing authority.*)
6.   Occupied under a life tenure scheme (IF NEEDED: *A life tenure scheme is a contract to live in the dwelling for the term of your life without the full rights of ownership. This is a common arrangement in retirement villages.*)
7.   Some other arrangement (please specify) [TEXT BOX]

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_ADDRESS1YEAR   Were you living at your current address this time last year? [ADDED 2018]

    1.   Yes
    2.   No

    -98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
    -99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

[TIMESTAMP]

Household structure

*(ALL)
P_NO_OF_ADULTS   And now for some questions about your household.

Including yourself, how many people **aged 18 years and over** live in your household? [ADDED 2016]

[PROGRAMMER NOTE: ALLOW RESPONSES 1-20. DISPLAY IF ANSWER IS GREATER THAN 10: 'That seems like an unlikely response. Please check and re-enter.']

    1.   <RANGE 1 TO 20, WHOLE NUMBERS>

    -98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
    -99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(IF P_NO_OF_ADULTS=2, EXACTLY TWO OTHER ADULTS)
P_RELATION1 What is the other adult in your household's relationship to you? [ADDED 2024; MODIFIED 2025 (instructions for 4. brother or sister)]

Examples of other relationships: son-in-law, grand-daughter, uncle, boarder

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

    1.   Husband or wife
    2.   De facto partner
    3.   Child [ADOPTED CHILD BACK-CODED HERE]
    4.   Brother or sister (*include step-brother and step-sister*)
    5.   Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant
    6.   Other relationship (please specify) [TEXT BOX]

    -98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
    -99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(IF P_NO_OF_ADULTS=3-20, 3+ OTHER ADULTS)
ADULT_INTRO The next questions are about your relationship with each of the other adults aged **18 years and over** who live in your household, starting with the youngest.
PROGRAMMER: LOOP THROUGH P_NO_OF_ADULTS-1. PLEASE SHOW ADULT_LOOP_INTRO THROUGH P_RELATION ON ONE SCREEN.

ADULT_FILL BY LOOP SEQUENCE
    1.   youngest
    2.   second
    3.   third
    4.   fourth
    5.   fifth
    6.   sixth
    7.   seventh
    8.   eighth
    9.   ninth
    10.   tenth
    11.   11th
    12.   12th

13. 13th
14. 14th
15. 15th
16. 16th
17. 17th
18. 18th
19. 19th
20. 20th

*(IF P_NO_OF_ADULTS=3-20)
P_RELATION   Thinking about the <ADULT_FILL> adult aged 18 years and older living in your household. [ADDED 2024, MODIFIED 2025 (instructions for brother or sister)]

What is this person's relationship to you?

Examples of other relationships: son-in-law, grand-daughter, uncle, boarder

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

1. Husband or wife (DO NOT SHOW IF SELECTED IN PREVIOUS LOOP ITERATION)
2. De facto partner (DO NOT SHOW IF SELECTED IN PREVIOUS LOOP ITERATION)
3. Child [ADOPTED CHILD BACK-CODED HERE]
4. Brother or sister (*include step-brother and step-sister*)
5. Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant
6. Other relationship (please specify) [TEXT BOX]

-98. (Don't know) / Not sure
-99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)
P_NO_OF_CHILDREN How many children **under age 18** are currently living in your household (at least 50% of the time)? [ADDED 2018]

If there are no children under age 18 currently living in your household at least 50% of the time, please enter the number 0.

1. <RANGE 0-10, WHOLE NUMBERS>
2. None

-98. (Don't know) / Not sure
-99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_NO_OF_CHILDREN=1, ONE CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD)
PROGRAMMER: PLEASE SHOW P_CHILD_AGE AND P_CHILD_RELATION ON ONE SCREEN.

*(P_NO_OF_CHILDREN=1, ONE CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD)
P_CHILD_AGE_1   How old is this child? [CHILD AGE RANGES WERE ASKED 2021–2023; ADDED 2024]

For children less than 1 year old, please enter the number 0.

NUMERIC PUNCH WITH VALID RANGE 0-17

-98. (Don't know) / Not sure
-99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_NO_OF_CHILDREN=1, ONE CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD)
P_CHILD_RELATION_1   Are you… [ADDED P_PARENT 2023 (parent of any child in HH); MODIFIED P_PARENT 2024 (asked regarding each child); MODIFIED 2025]

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

1.   The parent, step-parent, or guardian of this child
2.   The brother or sister of this child (IF NEEDED: or step-brother or step-sister)
3.   A relative of this child, but not their parent (IF NEEDED: for example: grandparent, uncle, sister) or
4.   Not related to this child

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_NO_OF_CHILDREN=2-10, HAVE MULTIPLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD)
CHILD_INTRO The next questions are about the children **under age 18** are currently living in your household (at least 50% of the time). Because some surveys will ask questions about children of particular ages, we will ask a few questions about each child, starting with the **youngest**.

PROGRAMMER: LOOP THROUGH P_NO_OF_CHILDREN. PLEASE SHOW P_CHILD_AGE THROUGH P_CHILD_RELATION ON ONE SCREEN.

CHILD_FILL BY LOOP SEQUENCE

1.   youngest
2.   second
3.   third
4.   fourth
5.   fifth
6.   sixth
7.   seventh
8.   eighth
9.   ninth
10.   tenth

*(P_NO_OF_CHILDREN=2-10, HAVE MULTIPLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD)
P_CHILD_AGE Thinking about the <CHILD_FILL> child under 18 currently living in your household (at least 50% of the time).

How old is this child? [CHILD AGE RANGES WERE ASKED 2021–2023; ADDED 2024]

For children less than 1 year old, please enter the number 0.

<NUMERIC PUNCH WITH VALID RANGE 0-17>

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_NO_OF_CHILDREN=2-10, HAVE MULTIPLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD)
P_CHILD_RELATION   Are you… [ADDED AS P_PARENT 2024; MODIFIED 2025]

(READ OUT)

1.   The parent, step-parent, or guardian of this child
2.   The brother or sister of this child (IF NEEDED: or step-brother or step-sister)
3.   A relative of this child, but not their parent (IF NEEDED: for example: grandparent, uncle, sister) or
4.   Not related to this child

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

[TIMESTAMP]

CLOSING SCRIPT FOR NEW PANELLISTS

*(POPTYPE=2,3,4, NEW PANELLISTS)
CLOSENEW   Thank you again for agreeing to be part of the Life in Australia™ study, you are now completely enrolled.

The next survey is planned to start in April 2025, so we'll be in touch closer to that time.

This research study has been carried out in compliance with the *Privacy Act 1988* and the *Privacy (Market and Social Research) Code 2021*, and the information you have provided will only be used for research purposes. Our Privacy Policy is available via our website, http://www.srcentre.com.au/research-participants#privacy

Please visit the Life in Australia™ webpage for further information, or you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au.

If you would like to talk to someone about how you have been feeling or have any concerns about your mental health, please visit: https://www.lifeline.org.au/ or call *Lifeline* on 13 11 14.

Your answers have been submitted. You may now close this page.

CLOSING SCRIPT FOR EXISTING PANELLISTS

*(POPTYPE =1, EXISTING PANELLISTS)
CLOSEOLD   Thank you for being part of the Life in Australia™ study.

This research study has been carried out in compliance with the *Privacy Act 1988* and the *Privacy (Market and Social Research) Code 2021*, and the information you have provided will only be used for research purposes. Our Privacy Policy is available via our website, http://www.srcentre.com.au/research-participants#privacy

Please visit the Life in Australia™ webpage for further information, or you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au.

If you would like to talk to someone about how you have been feeling or have any concerns about your mental health, please visit: https://www.lifeline.org.au/ or call *Lifeline* on 13 11 14.

Your answers have been submitted. You may now close this page.

APPENDIX 1: LANGUAGE LOOK-UP LIST

    8998 Aboriginal English
    6513 Acehnese
    9201 Acholi
    8901 Adnyamathanha
    1403 Afrikaans
    9203 Akan
    8121 Alawa
    3901 Albanian
    8315 Alngith
    8603 Alyawarr
    9214 Amharic
    8156 Amurdak
    8101 Anindilyakwa
    8607 Antekerrepenh
    8703 Antikarinya
    9241 Anuak
    8902 Arabana
    4202 Arabic
    4901 Armenian
    3903 Aromunian (Macedo-Romanian)
    8629 Arrernte
    5213 Assamese
    4206 Assyrian Neo-Aramaic

9701 Auslan
4302 Azeri
8946 Baanbay
8947 Badimaya
6514 Balinese
4104 Balochi
8903 Bandjalang
8904 Banyjima
8948 Barababaraba
8801 Bardi
9242 Bari
2901 Basque
9243 Bassa
8905 Batjala
3401 Belorussian
9215 Bemba
5201 Bengali
8906 Bidjara
6515 Bikol
8504 Bilinarra
6501 Bisaya
9402 Bislama
3501 Bosnian
3502 Bulgarian
8802 Bunuba
8181 Burarra
6101 Burmese
7101 Cantonese
2301 Catalan
6502 Cebuano
8611 Central Anmatyerr
4207 Chaldean Neo-Aramaic
9232 Chichewa (Nyanja)
6102 Chin Haka
3503 Croatian
3601 Czech
3604 Czechoslovakian
8233 Daatiwuy
8951 Dadi Dadi
8122 Dalabon
9244 Dan (Gio-Dan)
1501 Danish
4105 Dari
8221 Dhalwangu
8907 Dhanggatti
8952 Dharawal
5214 Dhivehi
8291 Dhuwaya
9216 Dinka
8908 Diyari
8305 Djabugay
8953 Djabwurrung
8231 Djambarrpuyngu
8292 Djangu
8232 Djapu
8222 Djarrwark
8262 Djinba
1401 Dutch
8306 Dyirbal
8612 Eastern Anmatyerr
8621 Eastern Arrernte
1601 Estonian
9217 Ewe

9301 Fijian
5217 Fijian Hindustani
6512 Filipino
1602 Finnish
2101 French
1402 Frisian
9245 Fulfulde
9218 Ga
1101 Gaelic (Scotland)
8211 Galpu
8813 Gambera
8911 Gamilaraay
8261 Ganalbingu
8157 Garrwa
8913 Garuwali
4902 Georgian
1301 German
9302 Gilbertese
9244 Gio-Dan
8307 Girramay
8914 Githabul
8212 Golumala
8803 Gooniyandi
2201 Greek
8123 Gudanji
8954 Gudjal
5202 Gujarati
8242 Gumatj
8915 Gumbaynggir
8148 Gunavidji (Ndjebbana)
8171 Gundjeihmi
8182 Gun-nartpa
8243 Gupapuyngu
8505 Gurindji
8506 Gurindji Kriol
8183 Gurr-goni
8302 Guugu Yimidhirr
8244 Guyamirrilili
7102 Hakka
9221 Harari
9222 Hausa
9403 Hawaiian English
4107 Hazaraghi
4204 Hebrew
6517 Hiligaynon (Ilonggo)
5203 Hindi
9503 HiriMotu (Motu)
6201 Hmong
3301 Hungarian
6516 Iban
1502 Icelandic
9223 Igbo
6503 Ilokano
6517 Ilonggo (Hiligaynon)
6504 Indonesian
1102 Irish
2401 Italian
8127 Iwaidja
8128 Jaminjung
7201 Japanese
8507 Jaru
6518 Javanese
8814 Jawi

8131 Jawoyn
8132 Jingulu
8401 Kalaw Kawaw Ya/Kalaw Lagaw Ya
8916 Kanai
5101 Kannada
8917 Karajarri
6103 Karen
8918 Kariyarra
8704 Kartujarra
5215 Kashmiri
8921 Kaurna
8922 Kayardild
8606 Kaytetye
8955 Keerray-Woorroong
9702 Key Word Sign Australia
6301 Khmer
8815 Kija
9224 Kikuyu
9246 Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)
9247 Kirundi (Rundi)
9502 Kiwai
8308 Koko-Bera
5204 Konkani
7301 Korean
9248 Kpelle
9251 Krahn
9225 Krio
8924 Kriol
8316 Kugu Muminh
8705 Kukatha
8706 Kukatja
9254 Kuku Lumun (Lumun)
8301 Kuku Yalanji
8133 Kunbarlang
8172 Kune
8173 Kuninjku
8174 Kunwinjku
4101 Kurdish
8311 Kuuk Thayorre
8303 Kuuku-Ya'u
8158 Kuwema
8956 Ladji Ladji
8312 Lamalama
6401 Lao
8925 Lardil
8136 Larrakiya
2902 Latin
3101 Latvian
1302 Letzeburgish
9252 Liberian (Liberian English)
8508 Light Warlpiri
9262 Lingala
3102 Lithuanian
8235 Liyagalawumirr
8236 Liyagawumirr
9253 Loma (Lorma)
9253 Lorma (Loma)
9226 Luganda
9254 Lumun (Kuku Lumun)
9227 Luo
8707 Luritja
3504 Macedonian
8293 Madarrpa

9255 Madi
8137 Malak Malak
6505 Malay
5102 Malayalam
8511 Malngin
2501 Maltese
4208 Mandaean (Mandaic)
4208 Mandaic (Mandaean)
7104 Mandarin
9256 Mandinka
8926 Mangala
8138 Mangarrayi
8246 Manggalili
9257 Mann
8263 Manyjalpingu
8708 Manyjilyjarra
9303 Maori (Cook Island)
9304 Maori (New Zealand)
5205 Marathi
8166 Maridan (Marridan)
8141 Maringarr
8142 Marra
8161 Marramaninyshi
8234 Marrangu
8166 Marridan (Maridan)
8143 Marrithiyel
8711 Martu Wangka
8144 Matngala
8111 Maung
9205 Mauritian Creole
8175 Mayali
8402 Meriam Mir
7107 Min Nan
8804 Miriwoong
8957 Mirning
6303 Mon
7902 Mongolian
9258 Moro (Nuba Moro)
8317 Morrobalama
9503 Motu (HiriMotu)
8512 Mudburra
8146 Murrinh Patha
8927 Muruwari
8147 Na-kara
8928 Narungga
9306 Nauruan
9228 Ndebele
8148 Ndjebbana (Gunavidji)
5206 Nepali
8712 Ngaanyatjarra
8151 Ngalakgan
8152 Ngaliwurru
8162 Ngandi
8113 Ngan'gikurunggurr
8514 Ngardi
8805 Ngarinyin
8515 Ngarinyman
8931 Ngarluma
8932 Ngarrindjeri
8958 Ngatjumaya
8281 Nhangu
9307 Niue
9404 Norf'k-Pitcairn

1503 Norwegian
9231 Nuer
8153 Nungali
8114 Nunggubuyu
8933 Nyamal
8934 Nyangumarta
9232 Nyanja (Chichewa)
8806 Nyikina
8935 Nyungar
5216 Oriya
9206 Oromo
8936 Paakantyi
8937 Palyku/Nyiyaparli
6521 Pampangan
4102 Pashto
4106 Persian (excluding Dari)
9504 New Guinea Pidgin English (Tok Pisin)
8713 Pintupi
8714 Pitjantjatjara
3602 Polish
2302 Portuguese
5207 Punjabi
8115 Rembarrnga
8295 Rirratjingu
8271 Ritharrngu
6104 Rohingya
3904 Romanian
3905 Romany
9312 Rotuman
9247 Rundi (Kirundi)
3402 Russian
9308 Samoan
1101 Scots Gaelic
3505 Serbian
3507 Serbo-Croatian
9238 Seychelles Creole
9233 Shilluk
9207 Shona
5208 Sindhi
5211 Sinhalese
3603 Slovak
3506 Slovene
9405 Solomon Islands Pijin
9208 Somali
2303 Spanish
9211 Swahili
1504 Swedish
6511 Tagalog
5103 Tamil
4303 Tatar
5104 Telugu
6507 Tetum
6402 Thai
8318 Thaynakwith
9261 Themne
7901 Tibetan
9234 Tigre
9235 Tigrinya
6508 Timorese
8117 Tiwi
8322 Tjungundji
8722 Tjupany
9504 Tok Pisin

9313 Tokelauan
9311 Tongan
8403 Torres Strait Creole (Yumplatok)
9236 Tswana
5105 Tulu
4301 Turkish
4304 Turkmen
9314 Tuvaluan
3403 Ukrainian
5212 Urdu
4305 Uygur
4306 Uzbek
6302 Vietnamese
8163 Waanyi
8272 Wagilak
8164 Wagiman
8938 Wajarri
8516 Walmajarri
8961 Waluwarra
8154 Wambaya
8715 Wangkajunga
8962 Wangkangurru
8716 Wangkatha
8213 Wangurri
8517 Wanyjirra
8155 Wardaman
8963 Wargamay
8518 Warlmanpa
8521 Warlpiri
8717 Warnman
8294 Warramiri
8522 Warumungu
1103 Welsh
8964 Wergaia
8622 Western Arrarnta
8304 Wik Mungkan
8314 Wik Ngathan
8941 Wiradjuri
8807 Worla
8808 Worrorra
7106 Wu
8247 Wubulkarra
8811 Wunambal
8251 Wurlaki
9237 Xhosa
8718 Yankunytjatjara
8282 Yan-nhangu
8165 Yanyuwa
9315 Yapese
8812 Yawuru
1303 Yiddish
8313 Yidiny
8943 Yindjibarndi
8944 Yinhawangka
8945 Yorta Yorta
9212 Yoruba
8965 Yugambeh
3507 Yugoslavian
8721 Yulparija
8403 Yumplatok (Torres Strait Creole)
8321 Yupangathi
6105 Zomi
9213 Zulu

APPENDIX 2: ANCESTRY LOOK-UP LIST

5208 Acehnese
9111 Acholi
7201 Afghan
903   African
8101 African American
9201 Afrikaner
9101 Akan
3201 Albanian
4101 Algerian
8102 American
9222 Amhara
5101 Anglo-Burmese
7101 Anglo-Indian
9202 Angolan
4100 Arab
8201 Argentinian
7202 Armenian
4201 Ashkenazi
902   Asian
4908 Assyrian
1101 Australian
1102 Australian Aboriginal
1103 Australian South Sea Islander
2301 Austrian
7207 Azeri
4116 Bahraini
8404 Bajan
5211 Balinese
7118 Bangladeshi
8404 Barbadian
4301 Bari
3101 Basque
9223 Batswana
3301 Belarusan
2311 Belgian
7102 Bengali
4902 Berber
8107 Bermudan
7121 Bhutanese
8202 Bolivian
3202 Bosnian
8203 Brazilian
2100 British
5212 Bruneian
3203 Bulgarian
7103 Burgher
5102 Burmese
9233 Burundian
5104 Cambodian
9112 Cameroonian
8103 Canadian
8400 Caribbean Islander
3102 Catalan
905   Caucasian
8300 Central American
9100 Central or West African
7200 Central Asian
4911 Chaldean
2104 Channel Islander
8204 Chilean

5112 Chin
6101 Chinese
8205 Colombian
9113 Congolese
1501 Cook Islander
4903 Coptic
8304 Costa Rican
3204 Croatian
8401 Cuban
3215 Cypriot
3302 Czech
2401 Danish
4302 Darfur
4303 Dinka
2303 Dutch
9299 East African
3300 Eastern European
8206 Ecuadorian
4102 Egyptian
4117 Emirati
2101 English
9203 Eritrean
3303 Estonian
9204 Ethiopian
901 Eurasian
904 European
1502 Fijian
7122 Fijian Indian
5201 Filipino
2402 Finnish
2304 Flemish
2305 French
8104 French Canadian
2312 Frisian
9102 Fulani
7203 Georgian
2306 German
9103 Ghanaian
3107 Gibraltarian
9114 Gio
3205 Greek
8305 Guatemalan
7104 Gujarati
8207 Guyanese
1506 Hawaiian
7208 Hazara
8105 Hispanic North American
5103 Hmong
3304 Hungarian
9225 Hutu
2403 Icelandic
9115 Igbo
1401 I-Kiribati
7106 Indian
7128 Indian Tamil
5202 Indonesian
4904 Iranian
4103 Iraqi
2201 Irish
3103 Italian
9106 Ivorean
8402 Jamaican
6901 Japanese

5203 Javanese
4201 Jewish
4104 Jordanian
5213 Kadazan
5108 Karen
7123 Kashmiri
7204 Kazakh
9205 Kenyan
5104 Khmer (Cambodian)
6902 Korean
9116 Krahn
9234 Kunama
4905 Kurdish
4105 Kuwaiti
7215 Kyrgyz
5105 Lao
3305 Latvian
4106 Lebanese
9107 Liberian
4107 Libyan
3306 Lithuanian
2313 Luxembourg
3206 Macedonian
9235 Madi
5204 Madurese
5100 Mainland South-East Asian
9206 Malawian
5205 Malay
7107 Malayali
7117 Maldivian
3104 Maltese
4912 Mandaean
9117 Mandinka
2105 Manx
1201 Māori
5200 Maritime South-East Asian
9226 Masai
9207 Mauritian
8306 Mayan
1300 Melanesian and Papuan
8301 Mexican
1400 Micronesian
4201 Mizrachi
3207 Moldovan
5111 Mon
6903 Mongolian
3208 Montenegrin
4108 Moroccan
9208 Mozambican
9211 Namibian
8106 Native North American Indian
1402 Nauruan
7111 Nepalese
1301 New Caledonian
1200 New Zealand Peoples
1202 New Zealander
8302 Nicaraguan
9104 Nigerian
1503 Niuean
1302 Ni-Vanuatu
4000 North African and Middle Eastern
8100 North American
6000 North-East Asian

2000 North-West European
2400 Northern European
2404 Norwegian
4913 Nubian
4304 Nuer
1000 Oceanian
9236 Ogaden
4118 Omani
9212 Oromo
7112 Pakistani
4111 Palestinian
1303 Papua New Guinean
8213 Paraguayan
7124 Parsi
7205 Pathan
8000 Peoples of the Americas
4300 Peoples of the Sudan
8208 Peruvian
1512 Pitcairn
3307 Polish
1500 Polynesian
3105 Portuguese
8405 Puerto Rican
7113 Punjabi
4121 Qatari
5113 Rohingya
3212 Roma Gypsy
3211 Romanian
3308 Russian
9237 Rwandan
8303 Salvadoran
1504 Samoan
4112 Saudi Arabian
2102 Scottish
9118 Senegalese
4201 Sephardi
3213 Serbian
9213 Seychellois
9238 Shona
9108 Sierra Leonean
7114 Sikh
7125 Sindhi
5214 Singaporean
7115 Sinhalese
3311 Slovak
3214 Slovene
1304 Solomon Islander
9214 Somali
3313 Sorb/Wend
9215 South African
8200 South American
7199 South Asian
3200 South Eastern European
4305 South Sudanese
5000 South-East Asian
9200 Southern and East African
7000 Southern and Central Asian
3000 Southern and Eastern European
7100 Southern Asian
3100 Southern European
3106 Spanish
7126 Sri Lankan
7127 Sri Lankan Tamil

4306 Sudanese
5206 Sundanese
9241 Swahili
9242 Swazilander
2405 Swedish
2307 Swiss
4113 Syrian
1507 Tahitian
6102 Taiwanese
7211 Tajik
7131 Tamil
9216 Tanzanian
7212 Tatar
7132 Telugu
5215 Temoq
5106 Thai
9121 Themne
6904 Tibetan
9228 Tigrayan
9231 Tigre
5207 Timorese
9122 Togolese
1508 Tokelauan
1505 Tongan
1104 Torres Strait Islander
8403 Trinidadian Tobagonian
4114 Tunisian
4907 Turkish
7213 Turkmen
1511 Tuvaluan
9217 Ugandan
7214 Uighur
3312 Ukrainian
8211 Uruguayan
7206 Uzbek
8212 Venezuelan
5107 Vietnamese
3216 Vlach
2103 Welsh
3313 Wend/Sorb
9199 West African
2300 Western European
907   White
4115 Yemeni
4914 Yezidi
9105 Yoruba
9218 Zambian
9221 Zimbabwean
9232 Zulu

APPENDIX 3: RELIGION LOOK-UP LIST

253111   Aboriginal Evangelical Missions
252411   Acts 2 Alliance
951211   Agnosticism
451311   Ahmadiyya
451312   Alawi
451313   Alevi
851311   Ancestor Veneration
251211   Ancient Church of the East
251199   Anglican
251111   Anglican Catholic Church
251112   Anglican Church of Australia

851611	Animism
251711	Antiochian Orthodox
252412	Apostolic Church (Australia)
253211	Apostolic Church of Queensland
252311	Armenian Apostolic
252413	Assemblies of God (Australian Christian Churches)
251299	Assyrian Apostolic
251212	Assyrian Church of the East
951212	Atheism
851111	Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions
252413	Australian Christian Churches (Assemblies of God)
851111	Australian Indigenous Traditional Religions
851211	Baha'i
251311	Baptist
252414	Bethesda Churches (Bethesda Ministries International)
252414	Bethesda Ministries International (Bethesda Churches)
253112	Born Again Christian
251411	Brethren
151199	Buddhism
252415	C3 Church Global (Christian City Church)
851811	Caodaism
251599	Catholic
251511	Chaldean Catholic
851399	Chinese Religions
253212	Christadelphians
253299	Christian
253113	Christian and Missionary Alliance
252816	Christian Church in Australia
252415	Christian City Church (C3 Church Global)
253114	Christian Community Churches of Australia
252422	Christian Outreach Centres (International Network of Churches)
252417	Christian Revival Crusade (CRC International)
253213	Christian Science
251611	Church of Christ (Nondenominational)
851812	Church of Scientology
253115	Church of the Nazarene
251699	Churches of Christ
251612	Churches of Christ (Conference)
252111	Community of Christ
851312	Confucianism
253116	Congregational
252312	Coptic Orthodox Church
252417	CRC International (Christian Revival Crusade)
851612	Druidism
851411	Druse
251799	Eastern Orthodox
851813	Eckankar
252313	Ethiopian Orthodox Church
253117	Ethnic Evangelical Churches
252418	Foursquare Gospel Church
252511	Free Reformed
252421	Full Gospel Church of Australia (Full Gospel Church)
253214	Gnostic Christians
253215	Grace Communion International (Worldwide Church of God)
251712	Greek Orthodox
351111	Hinduism
951213	Humanism
253118	Independent Evangelical Churches
251613	International Church of Christ
252422	International Network of Churches (Christian Outreach Centres)
451399	Islam
851814	Jainism
851599	Japanese Religions

251811	Jehovah's Witnesses
551111	Jewish
551111	Judaism
851815	Kirat Mundham
252112	Latter-day Saints
252112	LDS (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints)
253216	Liberal Catholic Church
252211	Lutheran
251713	Macedonian Orthodox
151111	Mahayana Buddhism
851816	Mandaean
251512	Maronite Catholic
251513	Melkite Catholic
253121	Methodist
951311	Multi Faith
451399	Muslim
851699	Nature Religion
951312	New Age
253217	New Apostolic Church
253218	New Churches (Swedenborgian)
951111	No Religion
951111	None
252399	Oriental Orthodox
253299	Other Christian
253199	Other Protestant
851899	Other Religious Group
951399	Other Spiritual Beliefs
951313	Own Spiritual Beliefs
851613	Paganism
252499	Pentecostal
252423	Pentecostal City Life Church
252512	Presbyterian
253223	Quakers (Religious Society of Friends)
851817	Rastafari
253221	Ratana (Māori)
951214	Rationalism
252513	Reformed
253222	Religious Science
253223	Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)
252424	Revival Centres
252425	Revival Fellowship
252426	Rhema Family Church
251517	Roman Catholic
251714	Romanian Orthodox
251715	Russian Orthodox
252611	Salvation Army
851818	Satanism
951299	Secular Beliefs
251716	Serbian Orthodox
252711	Seventh-day Adventist
451111	Shia
851511	Shinto
651111	Sikhism
851711	Spiritualism
851512	Sukyo Mahikari
451211	Sunni
253218	Swedenborgian (New Churches)
251514	Syriac Catholic
252314	Syrian Orthodox Church
251515	Syro Malabar Catholic
851313	Taoism
253224	Temple Society
851513	Tenrikyo

252112	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS)
951314	Theism
151112	Theravada Buddhism
851821	Theosophy
251516	Ukrainian Catholic
251717	Ukrainian Orthodox
951315	Unitarian Universalism
253122	United Methodist Church
252427	United Pentecostal
252811	Uniting Church
151113	Vajrayana Buddhism
252428	Victory Life Centre
252431	Victory Worship Centre
253123	Wesleyan Methodist Church
251517	Western Catholic
851614	Wiccan (Witchcraft)
851614	Witchcraft (Wiccan)
253215	Worldwide Church of God (Grace Communion International)
252432	Worship Centre Network
851822	Yezidi
851823	Zoroastrianism

APPENDIX 4: COUNTRY AND TERRITORY LOOK-UP LIST

1601	Adelie Land (France)
7201	Afghanistan
2408	Aland Islands
3201	Albania
4101	Algeria
1506	American Samoa
3101	Andorra
9201	Angola
8401	Anguilla
8402	Antigua and Barbuda
8201	Argentina
1602	Argentinian Antarctic Territory
7202	Armenia
8403	Aruba
1101	Australia
1603	Australian Antarctic Territory
2301	Austria
7203	Azerbaijan
8404	Bahamas
4201	Bahrain
7101	Bangladesh
8405	Barbados
3301	Belarus
2302	Belgium
8301	Belize
9101	Benin
8101	Bermuda
7102	Bhutan
8202	Bolivia
8433	Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
3202	Bosnia and Herzegovina
9202	Botswana
8203	Brazil
1604	British Antarctic Territory
5201	Brunei Darussalam
3203	Bulgaria
9102	Burkina Faso
9203	Burundi
9104	Cabo Verde

5102 Cambodia
9103 Cameroon
8102 Canada
8406 Cayman Islands
9105 Central African Republic
9106 Chad
922 Channel Islands
8204 Chile
1605 Chilean Antarctic Territory
6101 China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)
706 Christmas Island
707 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
8205 Colombia
9204 Comoros
9108 Congo, Democratic Republic of
9107 Congo, Republic of
1501 Cook Islands
8302 Costa Rica
9111 Cote d'Ivoire
3204 Croatia
8407 Cuba
8434 Curacao
3205 Cyprus
3302 Czechia
914 Czechoslovakia
6202 Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North)
9108 Democratic Republic of Congo
2401 Denmark
9205 Djibouti
8408 Dominica
8411 Dominican Republic
6202 DPRK
8206 Ecuador
4102 Egypt
2201 Éire
8303 El Salvador
2102 England
9112 Equatorial Guinea
9206 Eritrea
3303 Estonia
9226 Eswatini
9207 Ethiopia
8207 Falkland Islands
714 Falkland Islands (includes South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands)
2402 Faroe Islands
1404 Federated States of Micronesia
1502 Fiji
2403 Finland
613 Former Soviet Union
613 Former USSR
913 Former Yugoslavia
2303 France
716 French Antilles (Guadeloupe and Martinique)
8208 French Guiana
1503 French Polynesia
9113 Gabon
9114 Gambia
4202 Gaza Strip and West Bank
7204 Georgia
2304 Germany
9115 Ghana
3102 Gibraltar
3207 Greece

2404 Greenland
8412 Grenada
8413 Guadeloupe
1401 Guam
8304 Guatemala
2107 Guernsey
9116 Guinea
9117 Guinea-Bissau
8211 Guyana
8414 Haiti
6102 HK (SAR of China)
3103 Holy See
8305 Honduras
6102 Hong Kong (SAR of China)
3304 Hungary
2405 Iceland
7103 India
5202 Indonesia
4203 Iran
4204 Iraq
2201 Ireland
2103 Isle of Man
4205 Israel
3104 Italy
8415 Jamaica
6201 Japan
2108 Jersey
4206 Jordan
7205 Kazakhstan
9208 Kenya
1402 Kiribati
6202 Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North)
6203 Korea, Republic of (South)
3216 Kosovo
915 Kurdistan
4207 Kuwait
7206 Kyrgyzstan
5103 Laos
3305 Latvia
4208 Lebanon
9211 Lesotho
9118 Liberia
4103 Libya
2305 Liechtenstein
3306 Lithuania
2306 Luxembourg
6103 Macau (SAR of China)
9212 Madagascar
9213 Malawi
5203 Malaysia
7104 Maldives
9121 Mali
3105 Malta
1403 Marshall Islands
8416 Martinique
9122 Mauritania
9214 Mauritius
9215 Mayotte
8306 Mexico
1404 Micronesia, Federated States of
3208 Moldova
2307 Monaco
6104 Mongolia

3214 Montenegro
8417 Montserrat
4104 Morocco
9216 Mozambique
5101 Myanmar
1201 N.Z.
9217 Namibia
1405 Nauru
7105 Nepal
2308 Netherlands
924 Netherlands Antilles
1301 New Caledonia
1201 New Zealand
8307 Nicaragua
9123 Niger
9124 Nigeria
1504 Niue
1102 Norfolk Island
6202 North Korea
3206 North Macedonia
2104 Northern Ireland
1406 Northern Mariana Islands
2406 Norway
1201 NZ
4202 Occupied Palestinian Territories
4211 Oman
7106 Pakistan
1407 Palau
4202 Palestine
4202 Palestinian Territories
8308 Panama
1302 Papua New Guinea
8212 Paraguay
8213 Peru
5204 Philippines
1513 Pitcairn Islands
1302 PNG
3307 Poland
3106 Portugal
8421 Puerto Rico
4212 Qatar
1606 Queen Maud Land (Norway)
9107 Republic of Congo
6203 Republic of Korea (South)
9218 Reunion
6203 ROK
3211 Romania
1607 Ross Dependency (New Zealand)
3308 Russian Federation
9221 Rwanda
1505 Samoa
1506 Samoa, American
3107 San Marino
9125 Sao Tome and Principe
4213 Saudi Arabia
2105 Scotland
9126 Senegal
3215 Serbia
921 Serbia and Montenegro
9223 Seychelles
9127 Sierra Leone
5205 Singapore
8435 Sint Maarten (Dutch part)

3311 Slovakia
3212 Slovenia
1303 Solomon Islands
9224 Somalia
9225 South Africa
6203 South Korea
4111 South Sudan
3108 Spain
4108 Spanish North Africa
7107 Sri Lanka
8431 St Barthelemy
9222 St Helena
8422 St Kitts and Nevis
8423 St Lucia
8432 St Martin (French part)
8103 St Pierre and Miquelon
8424 St Vincent and the Grenadines
4105 Sudan
8214 Suriname
2407 Sweden
2311 Switzerland
4214 Syria
6105 Taiwan
7207 Tajikistan
9227 Tanzania
5104 Thailand
5206 Timor-Leste
9128 Togo
1507 Tokelau
1508 Tonga
8425 Trinidad and Tobago
4106 Tunisia
4215 Turkey
4215 Türkiye
7208 Turkmenistan
8426 Turks and Caicos Islands
1511 Tuvalu
2100 U.K.
8104 U.S.
8104 U.S.A.
9228 Uganda
2100 UK (United Kingdom)
3312 Ukraine
4216 United Arab Emirates
2100 United Kingdom
8104 United States of America
8215 Uruguay
8104 US
8104 USA
8428 U.S. Virgin Islands
8428 USVI
8428 US Virgin Islands
7211 Uzbekistan
1304 Vanuatu
8216 Venezuela
5105 Vietnam
8427 Virgin Islands, British
8428 Virgin Islands, United States
2106 Wales
1512 Wallis and Futuna
4107 Western Sahara
4217 Yemen
9231 Zambia

9232   Zimbabwe

Mini Profile Update

April 2025

Life in Australia survey

Thank you for taking part in this short Life in Australia survey. The survey is being conducted by the Social Research Centre, part of the Australian National University.

The next set of questions are standard demographic questions we ask once in a while. This allows us to avoid repeatedly asking you the same questions in every survey. Answers to these questions are included with the data of other surveys you complete as part of the Life in Australia™ study. Some of the questions may seem repetitive but we need to ask you again to make sure we have the most accurate and up-to-date information. For more information about how we collect and use your information, see <https://srcentre.com.au/collectionstatement >. Your personal information is subject to privacy protection, details can be found in our collection statement at < https://srcentre.com.au/collectionstatement >.

[DISPLAY IF POPULATION=2] For completing this survey, you'll receive a $5 thank you or you can donate the same amount to one of our selected charities. This will be processed in the next few weeks.

[DISPLAY IF POPULATION=1 To thank you for taking part in this survey, you will be entered into a prize draw for a chance to win one of five $100 rewards paid into your GiftPay account.

[DISPLAY IF POPULATION=1 Prize draw Terms and Conditions]

There are no right or wrong answers. Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can withdraw at any point.

If you don't wish to answer any question, you can just click 'Next' to move to the next question.

The information collected will be treated in strict confidence.

Please click 'Next' to start the survey.

*(CATI)

INTRO1   REINTRODUCE IF NECESSARY: Good (…), my name is (…) from the Social Research Centre, part of the Australian National University. Can I confirm I am speaking with **<TITLE> <FIRSTNAME> <SURNAME>?**

We are calling to ask you to take part in a short Life in Australia survey. These are standard demographic questions we ask once in a while.

[DISPLAY IF POPULATION=2] For completing this survey, you'll receive a $5 thank you or you can donate the same amount to one of our selected charities. This will be processed in the next few weeks.

[DISPLAY IF POPULATION=1] To thank you for taking part in this survey, you will be entered into a prize draw for a chance to win one of five $100 rewards paid into your GiftPay account.

This survey will only take <length> minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can withdraw at any point.

All responses are completely confidential and your information is protected by Australian Privacy Laws.

(**IF NECESSARY:** We understand that some of the questions have been asked multiple times. We do this to make sure we collect the most up to date opinions and circumstances of our participants. This also helps us understand how views change over time. Please bear with us if you feel you're repeating yourself!)

[DISPLAY IF POPULATION=1] Would you be willing to help us out by completing the survey online?

[DISPLAY IF POPULATION=2] Would you be willing to help us out by completing the survey today?

Health condition

*(ALL)
HEALTHCON   Have you been told by a doctor or nurse that you have any of these long-term health conditions?

Please select all that apply.

(READ OUT)

1. Arthritis
2. Asthma
3. Cancer – including remission
4. Dementia – including Alzheimer's
5. Diabetes – excluding gestational diabetes
6. Heart disease – including heart attack or angina
7. Kidney disease
8. Lung condition – including COPD or emphysema
9. Mental health condition – including depression or anxiety
10. Stroke
11. Any other long-term health condition(s)
12. No long-term health condition *(EXCLUSIVE)

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

Employment and income

*(ALL)
P_EMP1   Next, some questions about work.

Last week, did you have a job of any kind? [ADDED 2016; MODIFIED 2018, 2019, 2020, 2025]

(READ OUT)

1. Yes, worked for payment or profit
2. Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down
3. Yes, unpaid work in a family business
4. Yes, other unpaid work
5. No, did not have a job

-98. (Don't know) / Not sure
-99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_EMP1=1-4, IS EMPLOYED)
P_SELFEMP   Thinking about the job or business in which you usually work the most hours, that is your **main job**: Do you work for an employer or in your own business? [ADDED 2025]

1. Employer
2. Own business

-98. (Don't know) / Not sure
-99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_EMP1=1-4, IS EMPLOYED)

P_ANZSIC   What is your occupation in your <IF P_SELFEMP=1,-98,-99: job / IF P_SELFEMP=2: business>? [ADDED 2025 IN APRIL AFTER PROFILE UPDATE]

Please start typing the name of your occupation in the text box and select the correct one, or enter in full.

1.   (Predictive text verbatim text box) *PROGRAMMER NOTE: USE OCCUPATION LOOKUP LIST, IF NOT ON LIST ALLOW MANUAL ENTRY IN OTHER SPECIFY.

*(P_EMP1=1-4, IS EMPLOYED)

P_ANZSCO   What kind of business or service is carried out by your <IF P_SELFEMP=1,-98,-99: employer / IF P_SELFEMP=2: business>? [ADDED 2025 IN APRIL AFTER PROFILE UPDATE]

Please note 'business or service' refers to the industry your work falls under; for example, retail, construction, education.

*PROGRAMMER NOTE: FOR OCCUPATIONS WITH ASSOCIATED ANZSIC CODE SHOW RADIO BUTTONS WITH MATCHED INDUSTRIES TO ANZSCO FROM LOOKUP LIST WITH CODE FOR OTHER SPECIFY. FOR OCCUPATIONS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH PRE-CODED INDUSTRY AND WHERE EMPLOYER IS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRY, COLLECT INDUSTRY IN LEGACY WAY USING CODE 1.

1.   (verbatim text box)
90.   Other (Please specify)

-98. (Don't know) / Not sure
-99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_HH_INCOME_2025   Finally, before tax or other deductions, what is the **total** annual **household income** from all sources for you and your family or others living with you? Please include any pensions and allowances, and income from interest or dividends.

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: Seeking estimate only – especially if unsure of income of other household members. Probe with categories.)

IF NEEDED: *If on an age pension or disability support pension, for a single person select $20,800 to $25,999 per year. For a couple, select $26,000 - $33,799 per year.*

1. $208,000 or more per year ($4,000 or more per week)
2. $182,000 to $207,999 per year ($3,500 - $3,999 per week)
3. $156,000 to $181,999 per year ($3,000 - $3,499 per week)
4. $104,000 to $155,999 per year ($2,000 - $2,999 per week)
5. $91,000 to $103,999 per year ($1,750 - $1,999 per week)
6. $78,000 to $90,999 per year ($1,500 - $1,749 per week)
7. $65,000 to $77,999 per year ($1,250 - $1,499 per week)
8. $52,000 to $64,999 per year ($1,000 - $1,249 per week)
9. $41,600 to $51,999 per year ($800 - $999 per week)
10. $33,800 to $41,599 per year ($650 - $799 per week)
11. $26,000 to $33,799 per year ($500 - $649 per week)
12. $20,800 to $25,999 per year ($400 - $499 per week)
13. $15,600 to $20,799 per year ($300 - $399 per week)
14. $7,800 to $15,599 per year ($150 - $299 per week)
15.   Less than $7,800 per year ($1 - $149 per week)
16.   Nil
17.   Negative income

98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ONLINE)

Thank you for taking the time to participate. Please click 'Next' to submit your answers.

IMPORTANT: Clicking 'Next' confirms you have completed the survey. [IF POPULATION=1: You will be entered in the prize draw for a chance to win a one of five $100 rewards and you will be redirected to the member site.] [IF POPULATION=2 AND INCENTIVE=2: Your reward will be processed and sent in the next few weeks.]

This survey was conducted by the Social Research Centre and complies with the Privacy Act and the Australian Privacy Principles. The information you have provided will only be used for research purposes. Our Privacy Policy is available via our website, https://srcentre.com.au/privacy-policy/

For further information you can contact us on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au.

To talk to someone about any issues that have arisen from participating in this survey, about how you have been feeling, or if you have any concerns about your mental health, please seek support from one of the services listed below:

Beyond Blue	www.beyondblue.org.au
	Phone: 1300 22 4636
Lifeline	www.lifeline.org.au
	Phone: 13 11 14
1800RESPECT	www.1800respect.org.au
	Phone: 1800 737 732

*(CATI)

Thank you for taking the time to participate. Just in case you missed it, my name is (…) and this survey was conducted by the Social Research Centre.

[DISPLAY IF INCENTIVE=2] Your reward will be processed and sent in the next few weeks.

This research study complies with the Privacy Act and the Australian Privacy Principles. The information you have provided will only be used for research purposes. Our Privacy Policy is available via our website, http://www.srcentre.com.au/research-participants#privacy

For further information you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au.

To talk to someone about any issues that have arisen from participating in this survey, about how you have been feeling, or if you have any concerns about your mental health, I can give you the details of support services you can contact?

Beyond Blue	www.beyondblue.org.au
	Phone: 1300 22 4636
Lifeline	www.lifeline.org.au
	Phone: 13 11 14
1800RESPECT	www.1800respect.org.au
	Phone: 1800 737 732

1.   Complete

2025 vote update

May 2025

*(ALL)
SRC_INTRO   The following questions are asked on behalf of the Social Research Centre to understand how Australians voted in the most recent Federal election.

2025 VOTE (2025)

*(ALL)
P_ENROLLED To the best of your knowledge, are you currently enrolled to vote in Australian elections? [ADDED 2025]

If you are not sure, you can check with the Australian Electoral Commission at https://check.aec.gov.au/. Any information you enter on the Australian Electoral Commission's website is not shared with the Social Research Centre.

(READ OUT)

1.   Yes
2.   No

3.   Not eligible to vote

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(IF P_ENROLLED = 1, CURRENTLY ENROLLED TO VOTE)
VOTE_ELI_2025   Some people were unable to vote or chose not to vote in the last federal election. Did you vote in the federal election held on Saturday, 3 May 2025? [ADDED 2025]

If you voted before Saturday, 3 May 2025, at an early voting centre or through a postal vote, please respond 'Yes'.

(READ OUT)

1.   Yes
2.   No

3.   Not eligible to vote

-98.   (Don't know) / Not sure
-99.   (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(VOTE_ELI_2025=1, VOTED IN FEDERAL ELECTION)

P_VOTE_2025 In the Federal election for the House of Representatives on Saturday, 3 May 2025, which party did you vote for **first** in the **House of Representatives**? [VOTE ADDED 2016 (2016 election), REMOVED 2018, ADDED 2019 (2019 election); ADDED 2023 (2022 election), MODIFIED 2025 profile (add code for CLP in the NT); MODIFIED 2025 post-election with option for Pauline Hanson's One Nation and independent added (2025 election) and moved up mentions of LNP and CLP]

(PROBE TO CODEFRAME)

1. Liberal Party [ONLY DISPLAY FOR P_STATE=1,2,4,5,6,8, NSW, VIC, SA, WA, TAS, ACT] [MODIFIED JUNE 2025 TO DISPLAY ONLY FOR STATES WHERE THE LIBERAL PARTY RUNS]
2. National Party [ONLY DISPLAY FOR P_STATE=1,2,4,5,6,8, NSW, VIC, SA, WA, TAS, ACT] [MODIFIED JUNE 2025 TO DISPLAY ONLY FOR STATES WHERE THE NATIONAL PARTY RUNS]
5. Liberal National Party (LNP) [ONLY DISPLAY FOR P_STATE=3, QLD] [MODIFIED JUNE 2025 TO MOVE ABOVE LABOR]
6. Country Liberal Party (CLP) [ONLY DIPLAY FOR P_STATE=7, NT] [ADDED FEBRUARY 2025; MODIFIED JUNE 2025 TO MOVE ABOVE LABOR]
3. Labor Party (ALP)
4. The Greens
7. Pauline Hanson's One Nation [ADDED JUNE 2025]
8. An independent candidate [ADDED JUNE 2025]
-96. Some other party (please specify) <text box>
-94. Voted informally (IF NEEDED: *this means you did not submit a valid vote for the House of Representatives*) [ADDED JUNE 2025]
-97. Did not vote *(PROGRAMMER: DO NOT SHOW, FILL IN FROM VOTE_ELI_2025=2)
-95. Not eligible to vote *(PROGRAMMER: DO NOT SHOW, FILL IN FROM VOTE_ELI_2025=3)

-98. (Don't know) / Not sure
-99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ASK IF P_VOTE_2025 = 4, 7, 8, -96, -94, WHO VOTED FOR GREENS, PAULINE HANSON'S ONE NATION, INDEPENDENT, OTHER PARTY, OR VOTED INFORMALLY,)

P_VOTE_2PP_2025   Which party had your highest voting preference of the two major parties in the Federal election for the House of Representatives on Saturday, 3 May 2025? [ADDED FEBRUARY 2025, MODIFIED JUNE 2025 for 2025 election, update display for Coalition]

(READ OUT)

1. [IF P_STATE=1,2,4,5,6,8, NSW, VIC, SA, WA, TAS, ACT: Liberal Party / National Party] [IF P_STATE=3, QLD: Liberal National Party (LNP)] [IF P_STATE=7, NT: Country Liberal Party (CLP)] [MODIFIED JUNE 2025 to show correct Coalition party for state of residence]
2. Labor Party (ALP)

-98. (Don't know) / Not sure
-99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

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