



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

Victorian Great Forest National Park survey

Prepared for the Wilderness Society and Victorian National Parks Association

11 October, 2024

Victorian Great Forest National Park survey
Prepared for the Wilderness Society and Victorian National Parks Association
A RedBridge Group Report



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

©2024 RedBridge Group

Executive summary

- National parks matter to Victorians. Eighty-four per cent say they are very or somewhat important, while just 18 per cent say they are not particularly or not at all important. This is a bipartisan view. Eighty-two per cent of Labor voters, 83 per cent of Coalition supporters and 85 per cent of Greens voters say national parks are important.
- Most Victorians engage with their state's bushland, and say that the presence of a national park makes them more inclined to visit an area. Sixty-nine per cent report having engaged in at least one activity in the bush in the past year.
- Eighty per cent of Victorians support the creation of new national parks, while just eight per cent oppose them. This includes 89 per cent of Labor voters, 72 per cent of Coalition supporters and 94 per cent of Greens voters.
- Voters are more likely to say that delivery of the Great Forest National Park increases their support for Labor (33 per cent) than reduces it (13 per cent). Alternatively, failure to deliver appears to reduce this support (34 per cent) more than increase it (10 per cent).
- Coalition support also benefits from backing new national parks and a logging ban, with 34 per cent of voters reporting this increases their likelihood of voting for the Liberal and National parties, while it decreases the chances for 10 per cent. Opposing new parks and a logging ban potentially loses these parties support, with 48 per cent saying it would make them less likely to vote for the Coalition and 14 per cent that it would make them more likely to do so. This pattern is observable with current Coalition voters and those living in inner and middle metropolitan areas, the outer suburbs, and rural and regional areas.

Contents

Executive summary	1
Methodology	3
Key findings	4
The importance of national parks to Victorians	7
Support for the creation of new national parks	12
Does the presence of a national park make Victorians more likely to visit a region?	18
Does delivery of the Great Forest National Park make Victorians more or less likely to vote for the Labor Party?	24
What impact does support for logging or more national parks have on the likelihood of voting for the Coalition?	32
How important is nature to Victorians?	40
What would encourage Victorians to visit national parks more often?	45
Waterfalls or rivers	47
More / better toilet facilities	52
How do Victorians engage with their state’s bushlands?	57
Short bush walks	65
Picnics	70
Photography	75
None of these	80

Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Thursday 26 September and Friday 4 October, 2024. The sample of N = 1,518 Victorian citizens aged 18 and older, and who are enrolled to vote, was recruited over online panel. Quotas for age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2022 federal election were used to ensure the sample is representative of the Victorian state electorate.

Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education and location. The efficiency of these weights was 93 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 1412.

Based on this effective sample size, the margin of error (95 per cent confidence interval) for a 50 per cent result on the full sample is ± 2.6 per cent.

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

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

Key findings

National parks matter to Victorians

Thirty-eight per cent say they are very important and 46 per cent somewhat important. Just 16 per cent say they are not particularly important and two per cent not at all important (see figure 1).

This is a bipartisan view. Eighty-two per cent of Victorians who say they intend to give Labor their first preference vote, 83 per cent of Coalition supporters and 85 per cent of Greens voters all say national parks are very or somewhat important.

It is also consistent across all parts of the state. Eighty-four per cent of Victorians living in the inner and middle suburbs of Melbourne rate national parks as very or somewhat important, as do 82 per cent of those in the outer suburbs and 87 per cent of those in rural and regional areas. A majority of all major demographic groups also rate national parks as very or somewhat important (shown in figure 2). Older Victorians are actually more likely to rate parks as very important, with 45 per cent of those aged 65 and older doing so (with another 41 per cent saying they are somewhat important), compared to 28 per cent of Victorians aged 18-34 (55 of whom rate them somewhat important).

Victorians' engagement with national parks

Most Victorians engage with the state's bushland, and say that the presence of a national park makes them more inclined to visit an area.

Sixty-nine per cent of Victorians report having engaged in at least one activity in the state's bushland in the past 12 months (see figure 25), and it is mostly those who rate the state's national parks as important who are more likely to be actively involved in the bush.

Forty-five per cent of Victorians who rate national parks as very important have engaged in three or more activities in the bush (with a median of two activities), compared with 24 per cent of those who rate them as somewhat important (a median of one activity), and less than 10 per cent of those who say they are either not particularly or not at all important (a median of zero activities; see figure 23).

The most common activities are short bush walks, of which almost half of Victorians (48 per cent) report having participated in over the past year, followed by picnics (36 per cent), photography (21 per cent), camping over multiple days and birdwatching (11 per cent each), and fishing (10 per cent; shown in figure 24).

More than half of Victorians (57 per cent) say that the presence of a national park makes them more likely to travel to and stay in different parts of regional Victoria. Just five per cent say it makes them less likely to do so (see figures 5 and 6).

Support for new national parks

As a result, it is no surprise that there is significant support for new national parks.

As can be seen in figures 3 and 4, 80 per cent of Victorians support the creation of new national parks (36 per cent strongly support and 44 per cent support) while just eight per cent oppose them (five per cent oppose and three per cent strongly oppose). Twelve per cent are not sure.

Consistent with how Victorians value national parks, this support is largely bipartisan and evenly distributed across the state. Eighty-nine per cent of Labor voters, 72 per cent of Coalition supporters and 94 per cent of Greens voters support new parks. Similarly, the establishment of new parks are supported by wide majorities in the inner and middle suburbs of Melbourne (81 per cent), the outer suburbs (82 per cent) and rural and regional areas (79 per cent).

The potential impact of national parks policy on support for the Labor Party

Victorians generally view national parks very favourably. Most have actively engaged with the bush in the past year, most say they are more likely to visit a regional area if it has a national park, and they strongly support the establishment of new national parks.

Therefore, it is no surprise that voters say they are more likely to vote for the Labor Party and Liberal-National Coalition if they establish (for the Labor government) or support (for the Coalition) new national parks in Victoria.

To test this, voters were exposed to two survey experiments. The results from these are shown in figures 7 and 11.

In the first, respondents were told that the Victorian state Labor government promised the “largest expansion to our forest reserve system in our state’s history” with one proposal to protect more of Victoria’s environment being the creation of a Great Forest National Park. Half the sample was then asked if the delivery of the new national park would make them more or less likely to vote Labor, while the other half of the sample was asked how failure to deliver would influence their vote.

As can be seen in figure 7, voters say they would be more likely to support Labor if they deliver the great Great Forest National Park than if they do not.

Thirty-three per cent of those who were asked if they were more or less likely to support Labor if they did deliver this new national park (N = 747) said they would be: eight per cent much more likely, 25 per cent somewhat more likely. Just 13 per cent said they would be less likely to vote Labor: nine per cent much less likely and four per cent somewhat less likely.

Conversely, of those who were asked if failure to deliver would influence their vote (N=771), 10 per cent said this would make them more likely to support Labor: four per cent much and six per cent somewhat more likely. Thirty-four per cent said it would make them less likely to do so: 21 per cent much less likely and 13 per cent somewhat less likely.

Focusing just on those who currently intend to give Labor their first preference vote (figure 8), the impact is even more apparent. Fifty-five per cent of current Labor supporters say delivery of the park strengthens their resolve to vote Labor, and it makes just four per cent less likely to do so. Alternatively, failure to deliver

the Great Forest National Park makes 21 per cent of Victorians who currently intend to vote for the Labor Party less likely to do so, and 15 per cent more likely.

Voters also say they are more likely to vote for a Coalition that supports new national parks and a ban on logging

Similarly, support for new national parks and a ban on logging in native forests is a net positive for the Coalition.

Half of the sample each were asked whether it would make them more or less likely to vote for the Liberal or National Party (depending on their electorate) if these parties either promised to oppose new national parks and allow logging to restart in native forests, or support new national parks and ban logging in these areas.

As figure 11 shows, 34 per cent of those who were asked if they were more or less likely to vote for the Coalition if they supported new parks and a ban on logging (N = 763) said they would be: 11 per cent much more likely, 23 per cent somewhat more likely. Ten per cent said they would be less likely to do so: five per cent each for both much and somewhat less likely.

Of those who were asked if opposition to new parks and a ban on logging would influence their vote (N=755), 14 per cent said this would make them more likely to support the Coalition parties: seven per cent both much and somewhat more likely. Forty-eight per cent said it would make them less likely to vote for the Liberal and National parties (32 per cent much less likely and 16 per cent somewhat less likely).

Even among current Coalition voters, support for national parks and a native forest logging ban is a net vote winner (figure 12). Thirty-six per cent of current Coalition voters say Liberal-National support for this strengthens their resolve to vote for these parties, and 10 per cent say it makes them less likely to do so. Alternatively, opposition to new national parks and a logging ban makes 27 per cent of current Coalition voters less likely to do give these parties their first preference, and 15 per cent say it makes them more likely to do so.

Support for national parks is a net positive for the Coalition parties across the inner and middle suburbs of Melbourne, the outer suburbs and rural and regional areas (see figure 14). Forty-nine per cent of voters in the inner and middle suburbs say that failure to support national parks and a logging ban would make them less likely to vote for the Coalition (in practice, these are all votes for the Liberal Party), while nine per cent say it would make them more likely to support the Coalition. Conversely, 37 per cent of voters in these inner and middle suburban areas say support for national parks and a logging ban would make them more likely to vote for the Coalition, while nine per cent say it would make them less likely to do so.

The importance of national parks to Victorians

Question text

Now thinking about Victoria's national parks...

How important are national parks to you personally?

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Very important
2. Somewhat important
3. Not particularly important
4. Not at all important

How important are national parks to Victorians

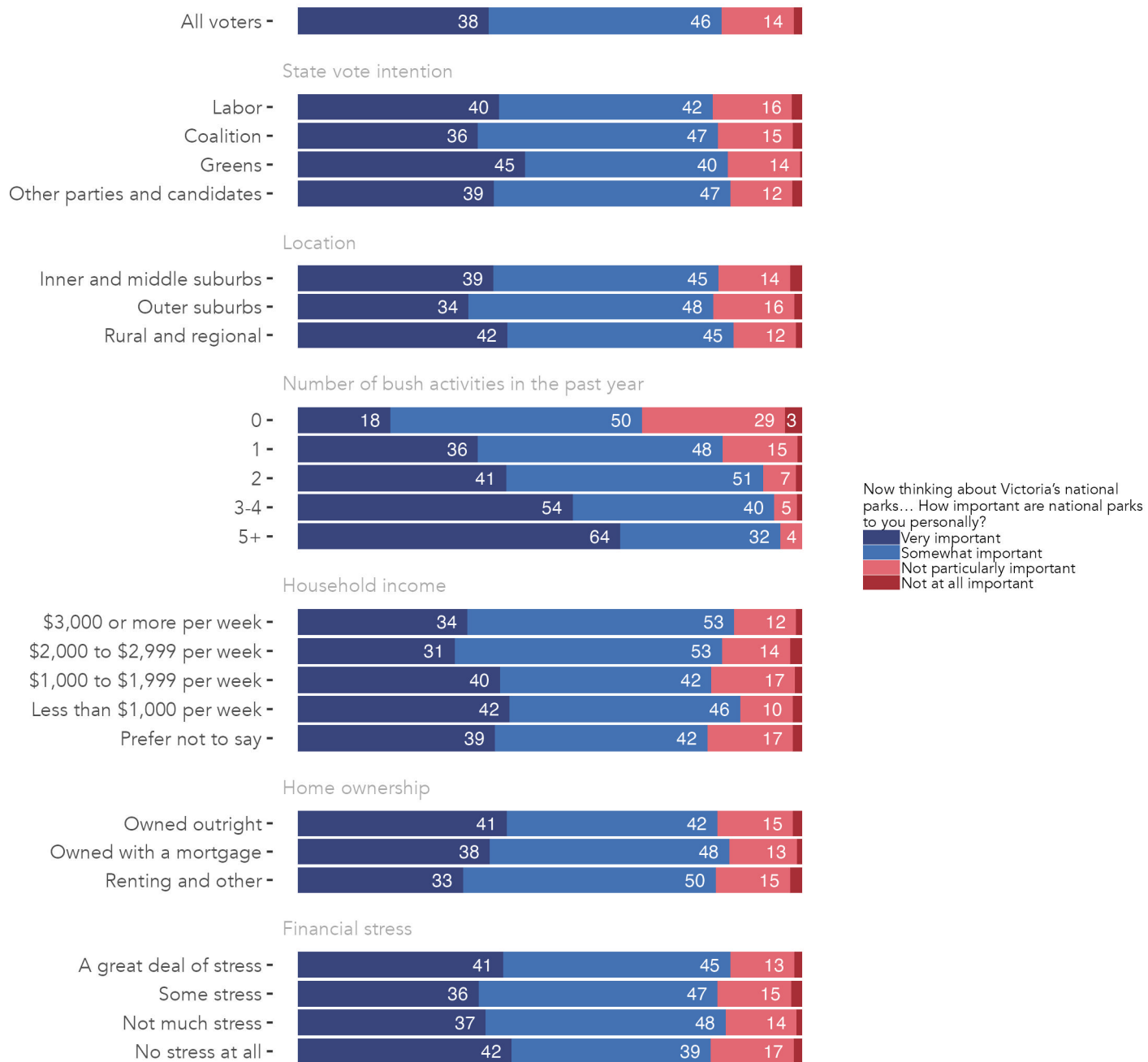


Figure 1: How important are national parks to Victorians, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 1: How important are national parks to Victorians, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not particularly important	Not at all important
All voters	38	46	14	2
State vote intention				
Labor	40	42	16	2
Coalition	36	47	15	2
Greens	45	40	14	1
Other parties and candidates	39	47	12	2
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	39	45	14	2
Outer suburbs	34	48	16	2
Rural and regional	42	45	12	1
Number of bush activities in the past year				
0	18	50	29	3
1	36	48	15	1
2	41	51	7	1
3-4	54	40	5	1
5+	64	32	4	0
Household income				
\$3,000 or more per week	34	53	12	1
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	31	53	14	2
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	40	42	17	1
Less than \$1,000 per week	42	46	10	2
Prefer not to say	39	42	17	2
Home ownership				
Owned outright	41	42	15	2
Owned with a mortgage	38	48	13	1
Renting and other	33	50	15	2
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	41	45	13	1
Some stress	36	47	15	2
Not much stress	37	48	14	1
No stress at all	42	39	17	2

How important are national parks to Victorians

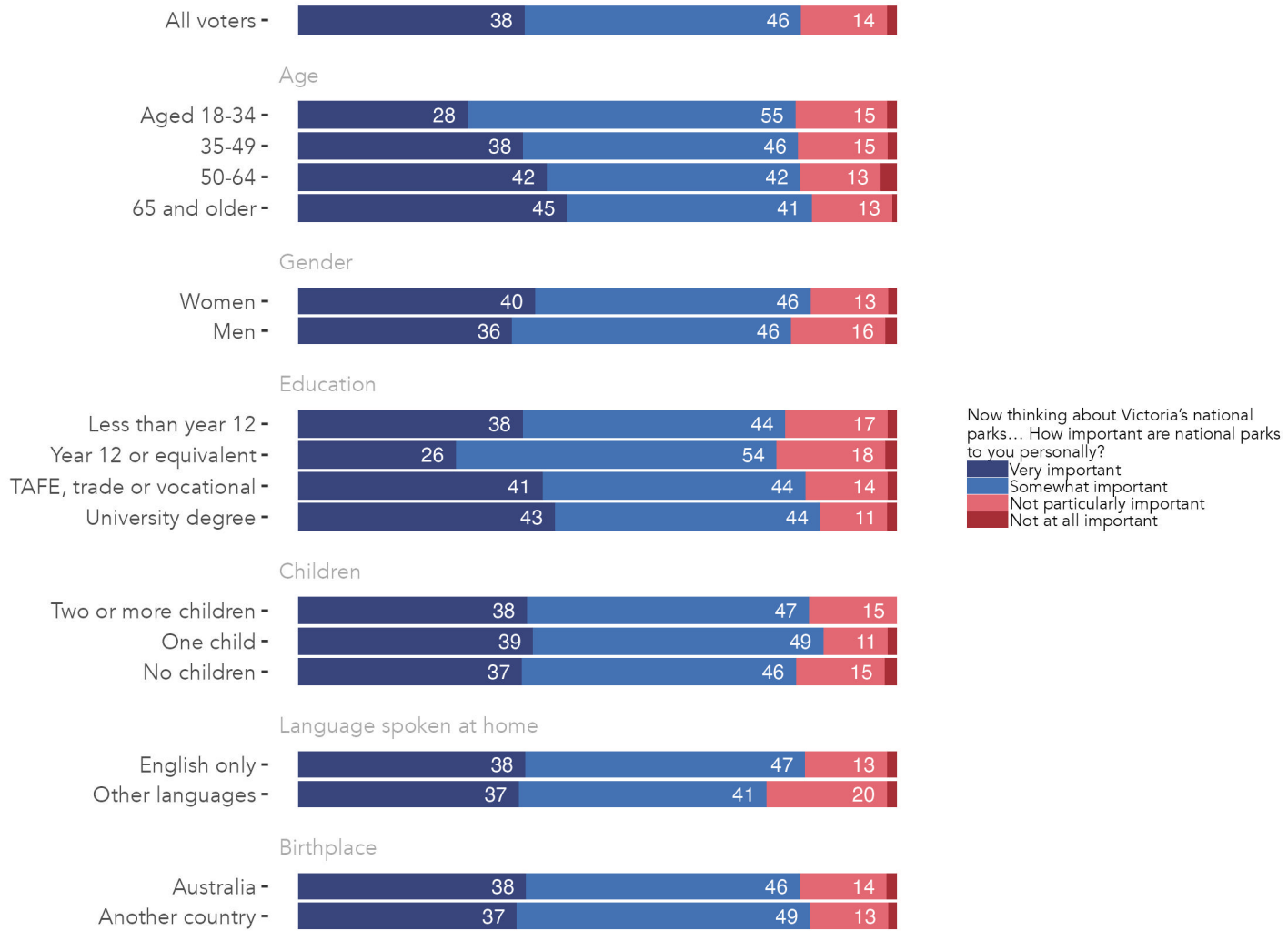


Figure 2: How important are national parks to Victorians, by demographic characteristics.

Table 2: How important are national parks to Victorians, by demographic characteristics.

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not particularly important	Not at all important
All voters	38	46	14	2
Age				
Aged 18-34	28	55	15	2
35-49	38	46	15	1
50-64	42	42	13	3
65 and older	45	41	13	1
Gender				
Women	40	46	13	1
Men	36	46	16	2
Education				
Less than year 12	38	44	17	1
Year 12 or equivalent	26	54	18	2
TAFE, trade or vocational	41	44	14	1
University degree	43	44	11	2
Children				
Two or more children	38	47	15	0
One child	39	49	11	1
No children	37	46	15	2
Language spoken at home				
English only	38	47	13	2
Other languages	37	41	20	2
Birthplace				
Australia	38	46	14	2
Another country	37	49	13	1

Support for the creation of new national parks

Question text

Still thinking about Victoria's national parks...

Do you support or oppose the creation of new national parks to protect native forests and endangered wildlife?

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Strongly support
2. Support
3. Oppose
4. Strongly oppose
5. Not sure

Support for the creation of new national parks

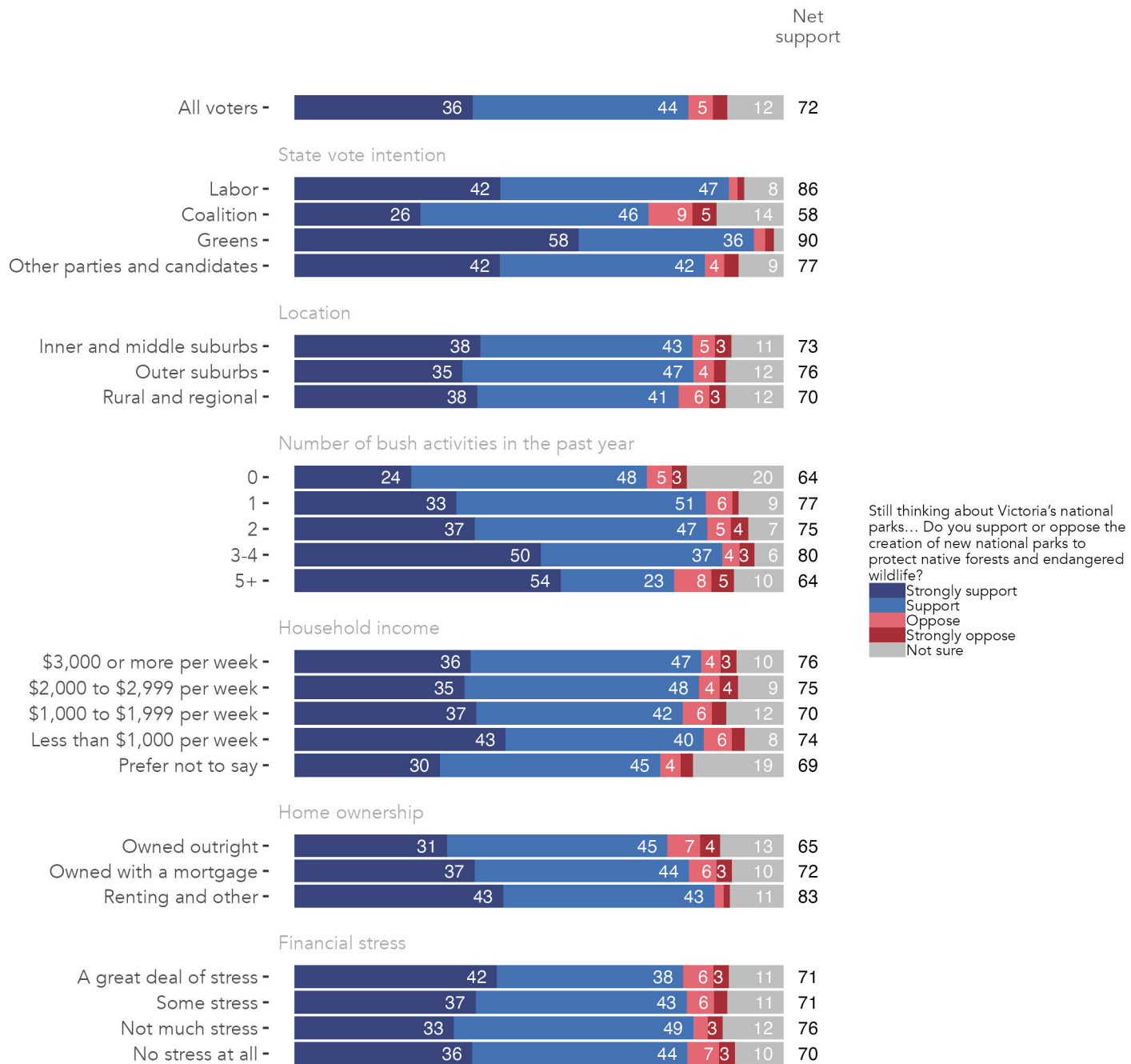


Figure 3: Support for the creation of new national parks, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who support the proposal (total share that support, minus the share who oppose).

Table 3: Support for the creation of new national parks, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Not sure	Net support
All voters	36	44	5	3	12	72
State vote intention						
Labor	42	47	2	1	8	86
Coalition	26	46	9	5	14	58
Greens	58	36	2	2	2	90
Other parties and candidates	42	42	4	3	9	77
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	38	43	5	3	11	73
Outer suburbs	35	47	4	2	12	76
Rural and regional	38	41	6	3	12	70
Number of bush activities in the past year						
0	24	48	5	3	20	64
1	33	51	6	1	9	77
2	37	47	5	4	7	75
3-4	50	37	4	3	6	80
5+	54	23	8	5	10	64
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	36	47	4	3	10	76
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	35	48	4	4	9	75
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	37	42	6	3	12	70
Less than \$1,000 per week	43	40	6	3	8	74
Prefer not to say	30	45	4	2	19	69
Home ownership						
Owned outright	31	45	7	4	13	65
Owned with a mortgage	37	44	6	3	10	72
Renting and other	43	43	2	1	11	83
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	42	38	6	3	11	71
Some stress	37	43	6	3	11	71
Not much stress	33	49	3	3	12	76

Table 3: Support for the creation of new national parks, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress. *(continued)*

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Not sure	Net support
No stress at all	36	44	7	3	10	70

Support for the creation of new national parks

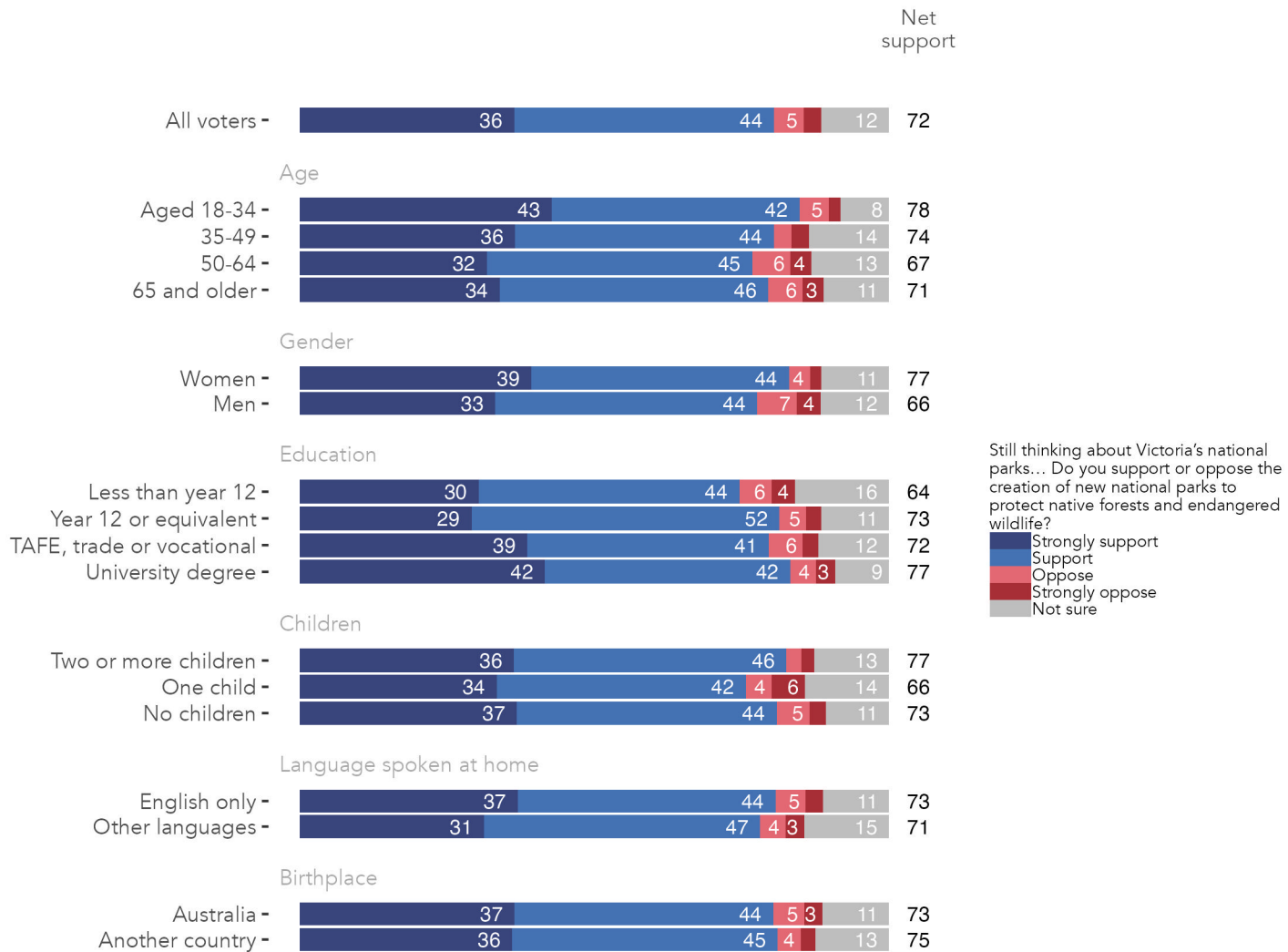


Figure 4: Support for the creation of new national parks, by demographic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who support the proposal (total share that support, minus the share who oppose).

Table 4: Support for the creation of new national parks, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Not sure	Net support
All voters	36	44	5	3	12	72
Age						
Aged 18-34	43	42	5	2	8	78
35-49	36	44	3	3	14	74
50-64	32	45	6	4	13	67
65 and older	34	46	6	3	11	71
Gender						
Women	39	44	4	2	11	77
Men	33	44	7	4	12	66
Education						
Less than year 12	30	44	6	4	16	64
Year 12 or equivalent	29	52	5	3	11	73
TAFE, trade or vocational	39	41	6	2	12	72
University degree	42	42	4	3	9	77
Children						
Two or more children	36	46	3	2	13	77
One child	34	42	4	6	14	66
No children	37	44	5	3	11	73
Language spoken at home						
English only	37	44	5	3	11	73
Other languages	31	47	4	3	15	71
Birthplace						
Australia	37	44	5	3	11	73
Another country	36	45	4	2	13	75

Does the presence of a national park make Victorians more likely to visit a region?

Question text

Thinking about what makes you want to travel to and stay in different parts of regional Victoria.

Does an area having national parks make you more or less likely to visit?

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Much more likely
2. Somewhat more likely
3. Somewhat less likely
4. Much less likely
5. It doesn't make any difference
6. Not sure

Does the presence of a national park make Victorians more likely to visit a region

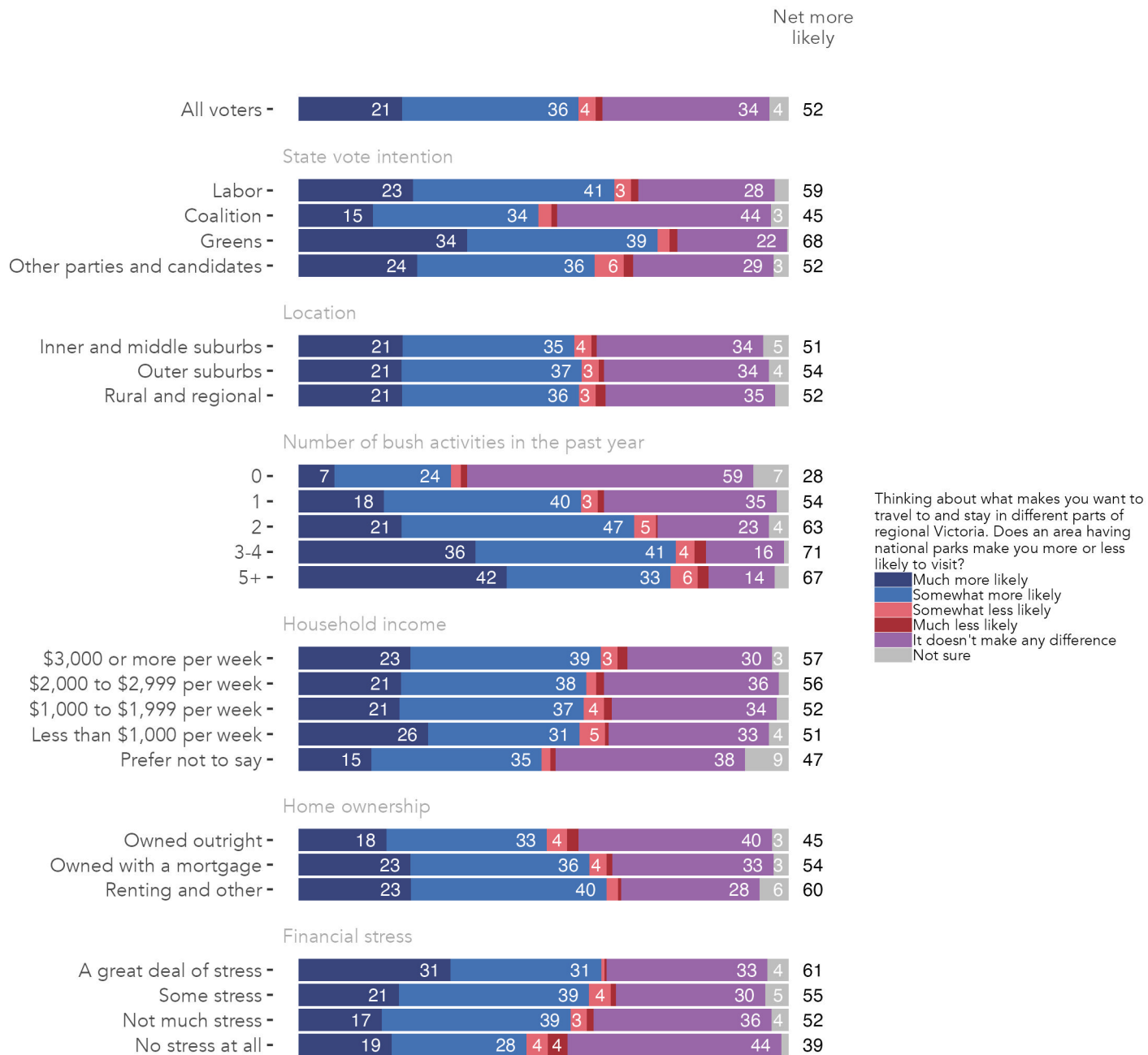


Figure 5: Does the presence of a national park make Victorians more likely to visit a region, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who report being more likely (total share that report more likely, minus the share who report less likely).

Table 5: Does the presence of a national park make Victorians more likely to visit a region, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Much more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	Much less likely	It doesn't make any difference	Not sure	Net more likely
All voters	21	36	4	1	34	4	52
State vote intention							
Labor	23	41	3	2	28	3	59
Coalition	15	34	3	1	44	3	45
Greens	34	39	3	2	22	0	68
Other parties and candidates	24	36	6	2	29	3	52
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	21	35	4	1	34	5	51
Outer suburbs	21	37	3	1	34	4	54
Rural and regional	21	36	3	2	35	3	52
Number of bush activities in the past year							
0	7	24	2	1	59	7	28
1	18	40	3	1	35	3	54
2	21	47	5	0	23	4	63
3-4	36	41	4	2	16	1	71
5+	42	33	6	2	14	3	67
Household income							
\$3,000 or more per week	23	39	3	2	30	3	57
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	21	38	2	1	36	2	56
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	21	37	4	2	34	2	52
Less than \$1,000 per week	26	31	5	1	33	4	51
Prefer not to say	15	35	2	1	38	9	47
Home ownership							
Owned outright	18	33	4	2	40	3	45
Owned with a mortgage	23	36	4	1	33	3	54
Renting and other	23	40	2	1	28	6	60
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	31	31	1	0	33	4	61
Some stress	21	39	4	1	30	5	55

Table 5: Does the presence of a national park make Victorians more likely to visit a region, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress. *(continued)*

	Much more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	Much less likely	It doesn't make any difference	Not sure	Net more likely
Not much stress	17	39	3	1	36	4	52
No stress at all	19	28	4	4	44	1	39

Does the presence of a national park make Victorians more likely to visit a region

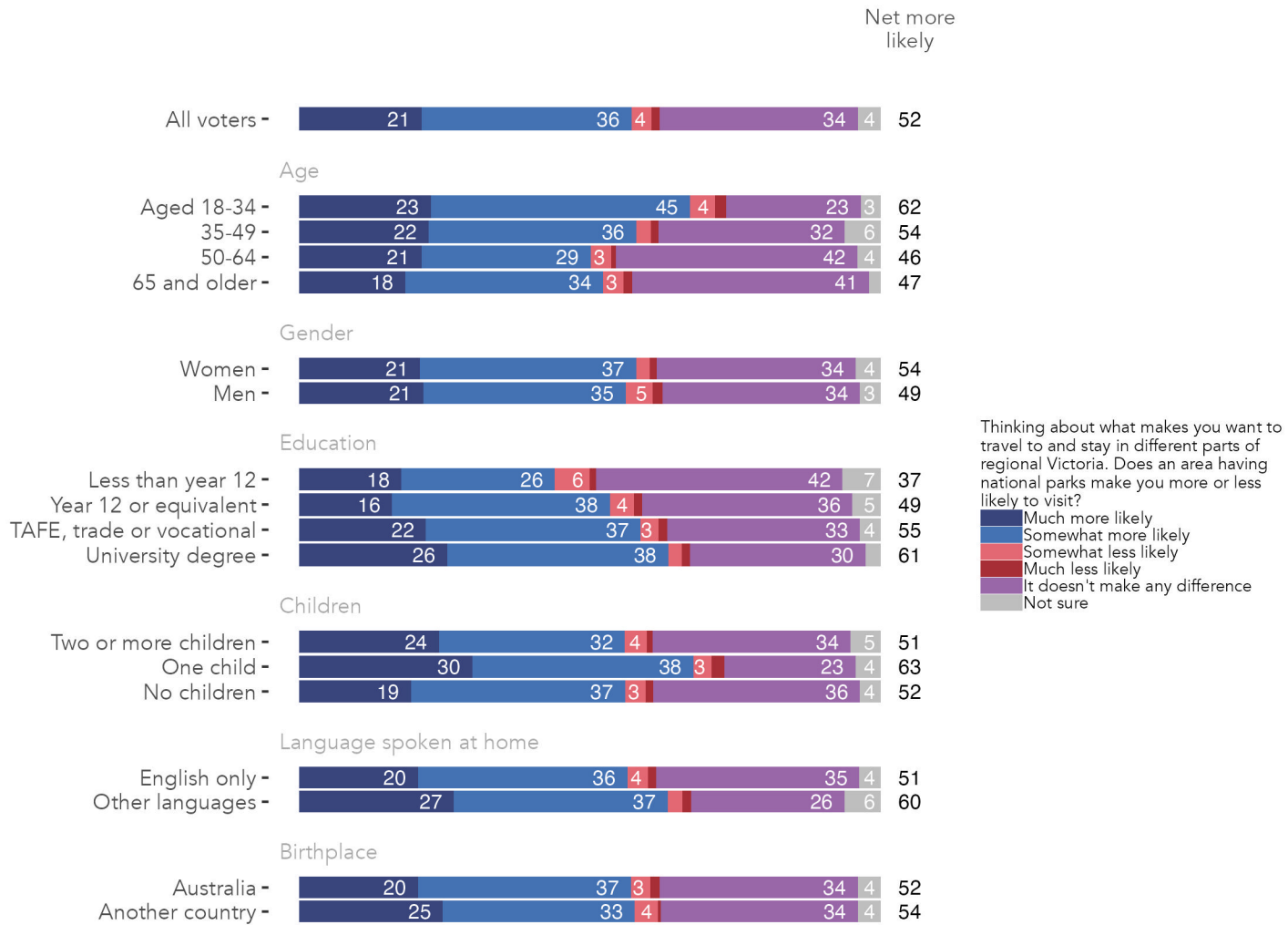


Figure 6: Does the presence of a national park make Victorians more likely to visit a region, by demographic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who report being more likely (total share that report more likely, minus the share who report less likely).

Table 6: Does the presence of a national park make Victorians more likely to visit a region, by demographic characteristics.

	Much more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	Much less likely	It doesn't make any difference	Not sure	Net more likely
All voters	21	36	4	1	34	4	52
Age							
Aged 18-34	23	45	4	2	23	3	62
35-49	22	36	3	1	32	6	54
50-64	21	29	3	1	42	4	46
65 and older	18	34	3	2	41	2	47
Gender							
Women	21	37	3	1	34	4	54
Men	21	35	5	2	34	3	49
Education							
Less than year 12	18	26	6	1	42	7	37
Year 12 or equivalent	16	38	4	1	36	5	49
TAFE, trade or vocational	22	37	3	1	33	4	55
University degree	26	38	2	1	30	3	61
Children							
Two or more children	24	32	4	1	34	5	51
One child	30	38	3	2	23	4	63
No children	19	37	3	1	36	4	52
Language spoken at home							
English only	20	36	4	1	35	4	51
Other languages	27	37	3	1	26	6	60
Birthplace							
Australia	20	37	3	2	34	4	52
Another country	25	33	4	0	34	4	54

Does delivery of the Great Forest National Park make Victorians more or less likely to vote for the Labor Party?

Half of respondents receive one of each of the following treatments:

A. *If the state Labor government **delivers** the Great Forest National Park, would you be more or less likely to vote for the Labor Party at the next state election?*

B. *If the state Labor government **fails to deliver** the Great Forest National Park, would you be more or less likely to vote for the Labor Party at the next state election?*

Question text

*In May 2023, the **Victorian state Labor government** promised the “largest expansion to our forest reserve system in our state’s history”.*

One proposal to protect more of Victoria’s environment is for the creation of a Great Forest National Park.

This would cover some of the most magnificent forests in Victoria all within 90 minutes of Melbourne.

pipied treatment

Single select; random reverse 1-5

1. Much more likely
2. Somewhat more likely
3. Neither more nor less likely
4. Somewhat less likely
5. Much less likely
6. Not sure

Are Victorians more or less likely to vote for the Labor Party if it...

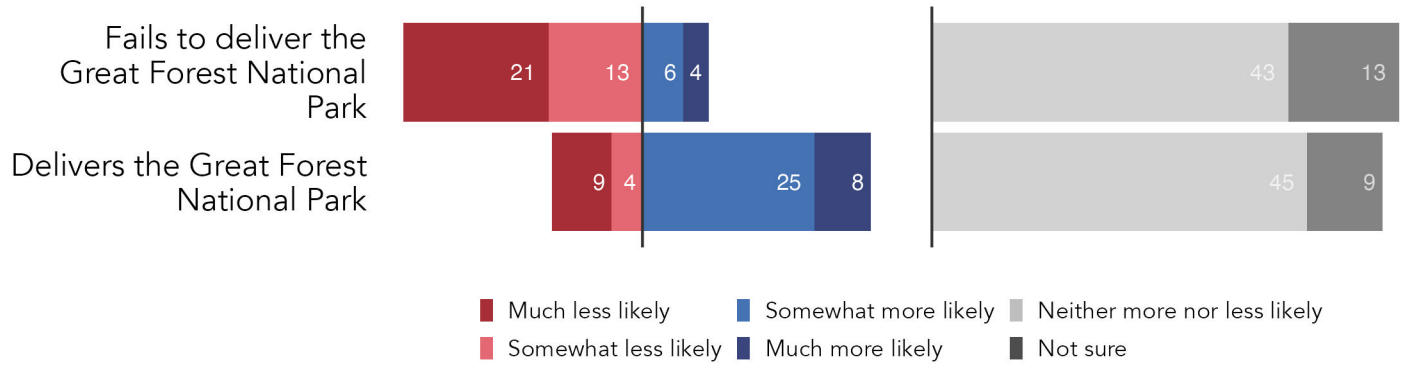


Figure 7: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Labor Party does or does not deliver the Great Forest National Park. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 747) was randomly asked if delivery of the new national park would make them more or less likely to vote Labor, while the other half of the sample (N=771) was asked how failure to deliver would influence their vote.

Are Victorians more or less likely to vote for the Labor Party if it...

By current state vote intention

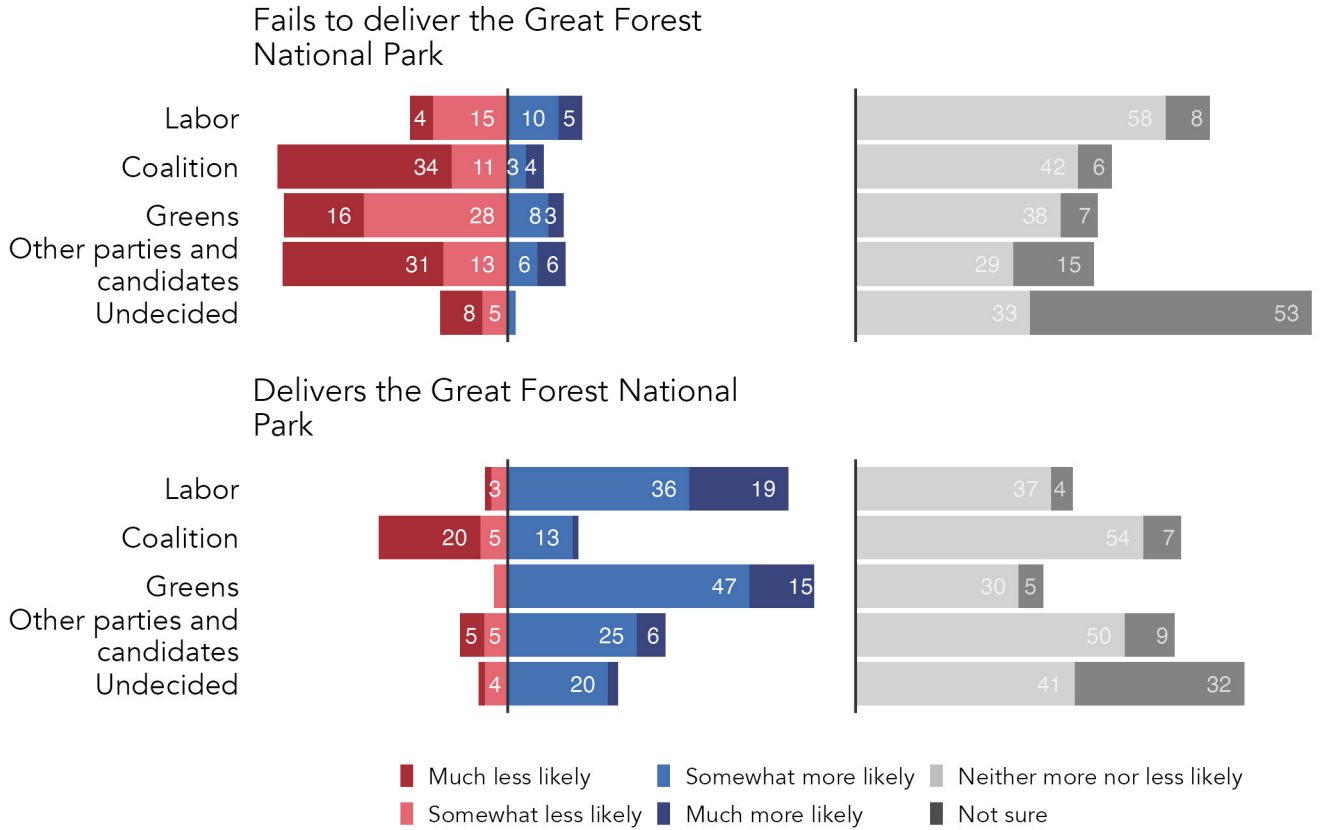


Figure 8: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Labor Party does or does not deliver the Great Forest National Park, by current first preference vote intention. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 747) was randomly asked if delivery of the new national park would make them more or less likely to vote Labor, while the other half of the sample (N=771) was asked how failure to deliver would influence their vote.

Table 7: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Labor Party does or does not deliver the Great Forest National Park, by current first preference vote intention. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 747) was randomly asked if delivery of the new national park would make them more or less likely to vote Labor, while the other half of the sample (N=771) was asked how failure to deliver would influence their vote.

	Much more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	Much less likely	Neither more nor less likely	Not sure
Fails to deliver the Great Forest National Park						
Labor	5	10	15	4	58	8
Coalition	4	3	11	34	42	6
Greens	3	8	28	16	38	7
Other parties and candidates	6	6	13	31	29	15
Undecided	0	1	5	8	33	53
Delivers the Great Forest National Park						
Labor	19	36	3	1	37	4
Coalition	1	13	5	20	54	7
Greens	15	47	3	0	30	5
Other parties and candidates	6	25	5	5	50	9
Undecided	2	20	4	1	41	32

Are Victorians more or less likely to vote for the Labor Party if it...

By softness of current vote intention

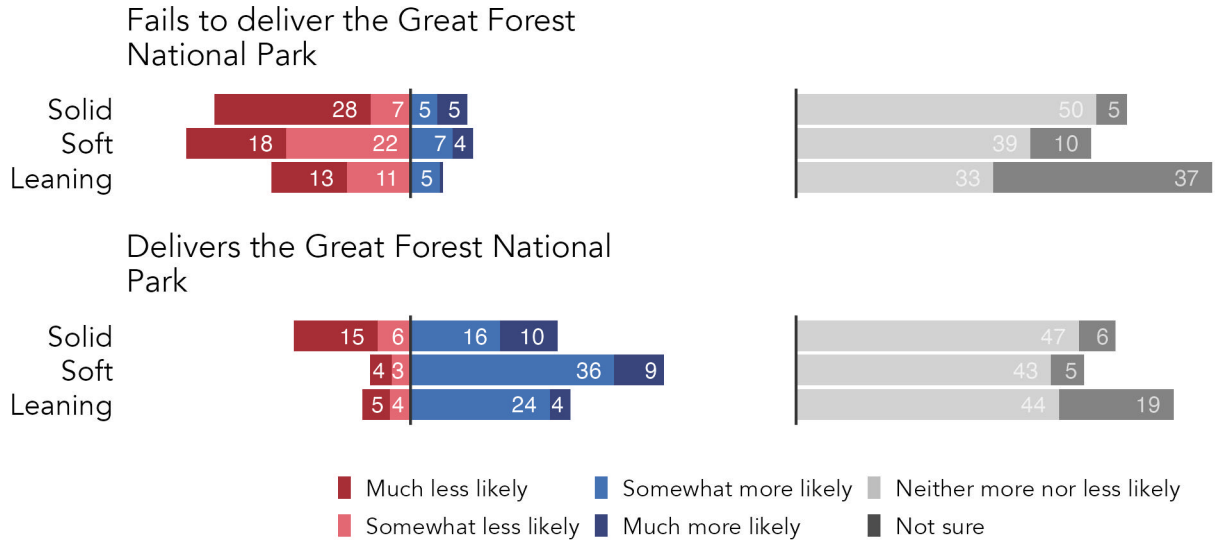


Figure 9: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Labor Party does or does not deliver the Great Forest National Park, by softness of current vote intention. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 747) was randomly asked if delivery of the new national park would make them more or less likely to vote Labor, while the other half of the sample (N=771) was asked how failure to deliver would influence their vote.

Table 8: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Labor Party does or does not deliver the Great Forest National Park, by softness of current vote intention. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 747) was randomly asked if delivery of the new national park would make them more or less likely to vote Labor, while the other half of the sample (N=771) was asked how failure to deliver would influence their vote.

	Much more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	Much less likely	Neither more nor less likely	Not sure
Fails to deliver the Great Forest National Park						
Solid	5	5	7	28	50	5
Soft	4	7	22	18	39	10
Leaning	1	5	11	13	33	37
Delivers the Great Forest National Park						
Solid	10	16	6	15	47	6
Soft	9	36	3	4	43	5
Leaning	4	24	4	5	44	19

Are Victorians more or less likely to vote for the Labor Party if it...

By location

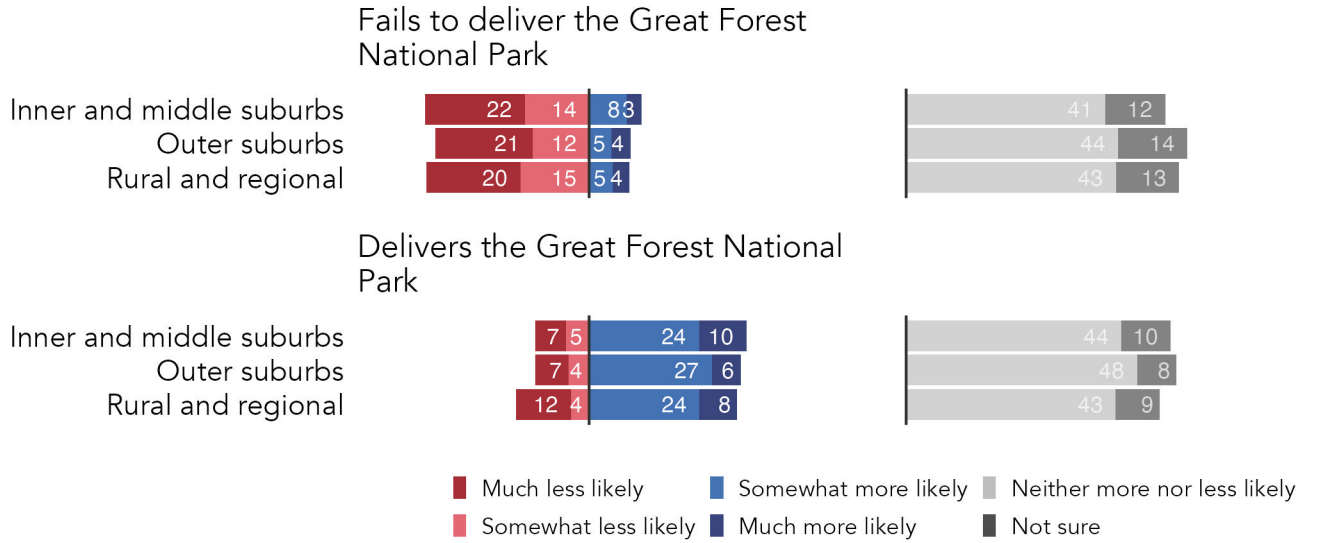


Figure 10: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Labor Party does or does not deliver the Great Forest National Park, by location. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 747) was randomly asked if delivery of the new national park would make them more or less likely to vote Labor, while the other half of the sample (N=771) was asked how failure to deliver would influence their vote.

Table 9: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Labor Party does or does not deliver the Great Forest National Park, by location. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 747) was randomly asked if delivery of the new national park would make them more or less likely to vote Labor, while the other half of the sample (N=771) was asked how failure to deliver would influence their vote.

	Much more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	Much less likely	Neither more nor less likely	Not sure
Fails to deliver the Great Forest National Park						
Inner and middle suburbs	3	8	14	22	41	12
Outer suburbs	4	5	12	21	44	14
Rural and regional	4	5	15	20	43	13
Delivers the Great Forest National Park						
Inner and middle suburbs	10	24	5	7	44	10
Outer suburbs	6	27	4	7	48	8
Rural and regional	8	24	4	12	43	9

What impact does support for logging or more national parks have on the likelihood of voting for the Coalition?

Question text

Randomised stem (half of respondents receive A, half B)

A. If the **pipe Coalition party** Party promised to **oppose** new national parks and allow logging of timber to restart in native forests, would this make you more or less likely to vote **pipe Coalition party** at the next state election?

B. If the **pipe Coalition party** promised to **support** new national parks and ban logging of timber in these areas, would this make you more or less likely to vote **pipe Coalition party** at the next state election?

Single select; random reverse 1-5

1. Much more likely
2. Somewhat more likely
3. Neither more nor less likely
4. Somewhat less likely
5. Much less likely
6. Not sure

Coalition party pipe

Respondents are allocated to one of these based on whether they were in an electorate with a Liberal or National Party candidate. If they live in a division with both, then the option they received was randomised.

1. Liberal
2. National

Are Victorians more or less likely to vote for the Liberal-National Coalition if it...

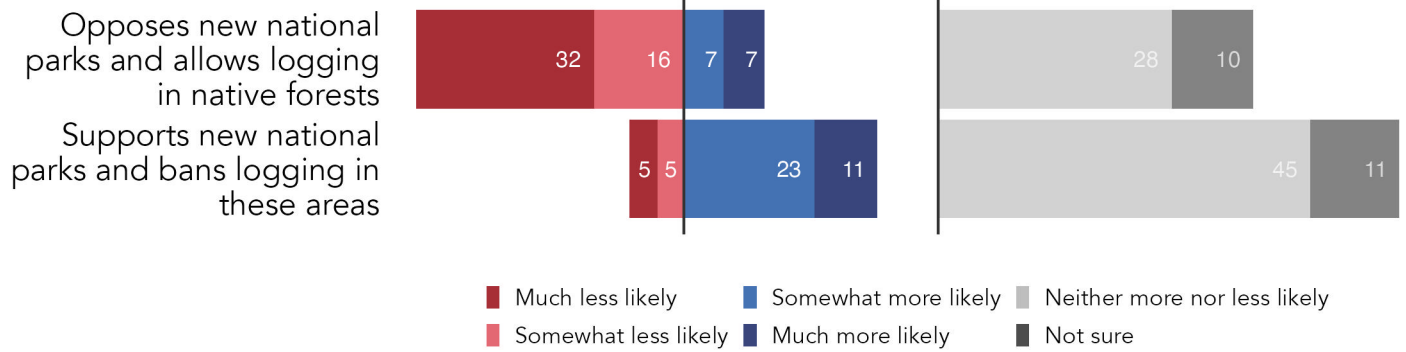


Figure 11: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Liberal-National Coalition parties support or oppose the establishment of new national parks, and a ban on logging of in these areas. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 755) was randomly asked if the Coalition parties were opposed to new national parks and were willing to allow logging in these areas, would make them more or less likely to vote for the Coalition. The other half of the sample (N=763) was asked how support for new national parks and a ban on logging would influence their vote.

Are Victorians more or less likely to vote for the Liberal-National Coalition if it...

By current state vote intention

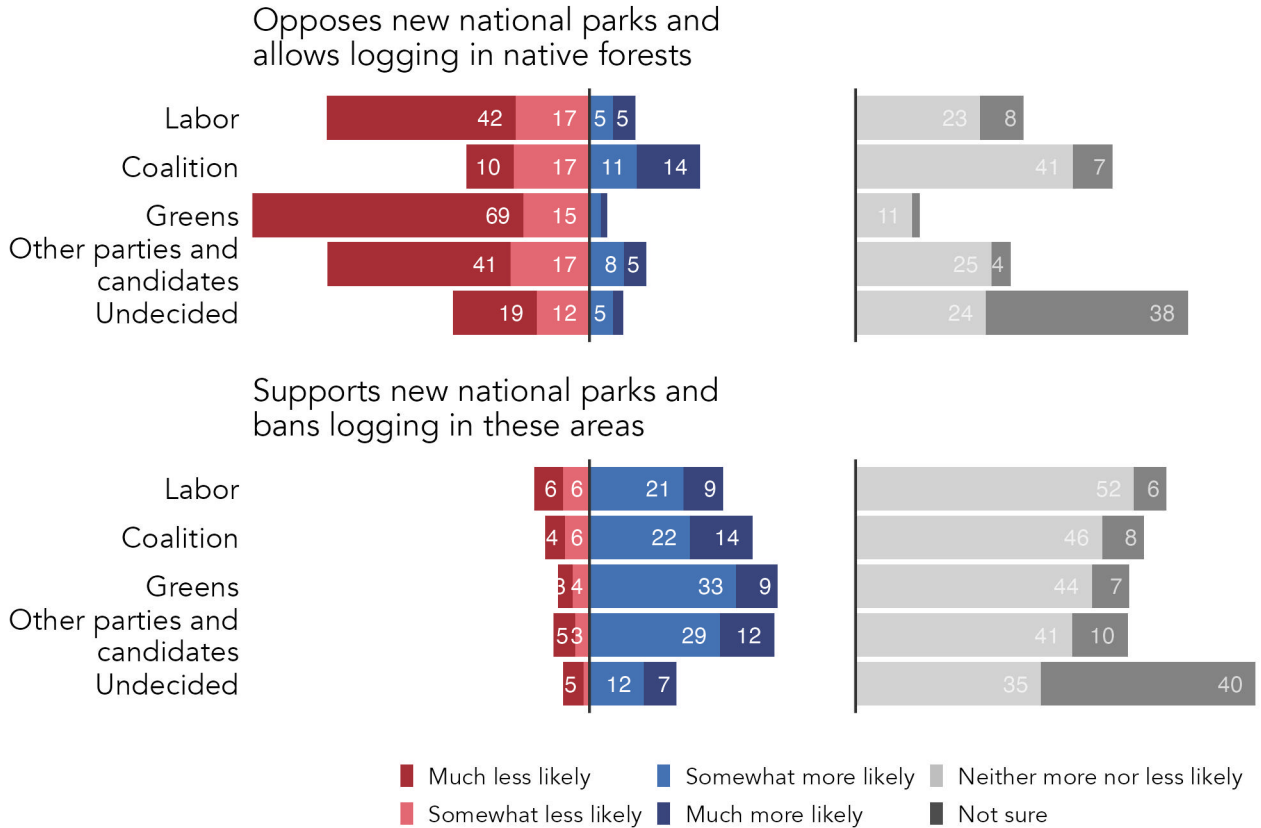


Figure 12: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Liberal-National Coalition parties support or oppose the establishment of new national parks, and a ban on logging of in these areas, by vote intention. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 755) was randomly asked if the Coalition parties were opposed to new national parks and were willing to allow logging in these areas, would make them more or less likely to vote for the Coalition. The other half of the sample (N=763) was asked how support for new national parks and a ban on logging would influence their vote.

Table 10: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Liberal-National Coalition parties support or oppose the establishment of new national parks, and a ban on logging of in these areas, by vote intention. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 755) was randomly asked if the Coalition parties were opposed to new national parks and were willing to allow logging in these areas, would make them more or less likely to vote for the Coalition. The other half of the sample (N=763) was asked how support for new national parks and a ban on logging would influence their vote.

	Much more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	Much less likely	Neither more nor less likely	Not sure
Opposes new national parks and allows logging in native forests						
Labor	5	5	17	42	23	8
Coalition	14	11	17	10	41	7
Greens	1	3	15	69	11	1
Other parties and candidates	5	8	17	41	25	4
Undecided	2	5	12	19	24	38
Supports new national parks and bans logging in these areas						
Labor	9	21	6	6	52	6
Coalition	14	22	6	4	46	8
Greens	9	33	4	3	44	7
Other parties and candidates	12	29	3	5	41	10
Undecided	7	12	1	5	35	40

Are Victorians more or less likely to vote for the Liberal-National Coalition if it...

By softness of current vote intention

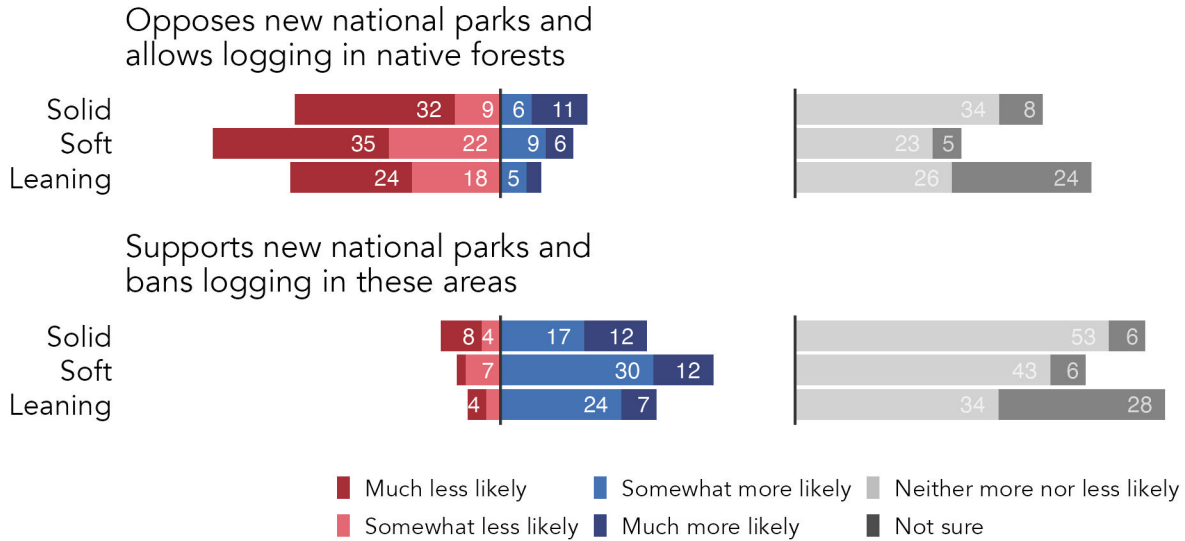


Figure 13: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Liberal-National Coalition parties support or oppose the establishment of new national parks, and a ban on logging of in these areas, by softness of current vote intention. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 755) was randomly asked if the Coalition parties were opposed to new national parks and were willing to allow logging in these areas, would make them more or less likely to vote for the Coalition. The other half of the sample (N=763) was asked how support for new national parks and a ban on logging would influence their vote.

Table 11: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Liberal-National Coalition parties support or oppose the establishment of new national parks, and a ban on logging of in these areas, by softness of current vote intention. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 755) was randomly asked if the Coalition parties were opposed to new national parks and were willing to allow logging in these areas, would make them more or less likely to vote for the Coalition. The other half of the sample (N=763) was asked how support for new national parks and a ban on logging would influence their vote.

	Much more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	Much less likely	Neither more nor less likely	Not sure
Opposes new national parks and allows logging in native forests						
Solid	11	6	9	32	34	8
Soft	6	9	22	35	23	5
Leaning	3	5	18	24	26	24
Supports new national parks and bans logging in these areas						
Solid	12	17	4	8	53	6
Soft	12	30	7	2	43	6
Leaning	7	24	3	4	34	28

Are Victorians more or less likely to vote for the Liberal-National Coalition if it...

By location

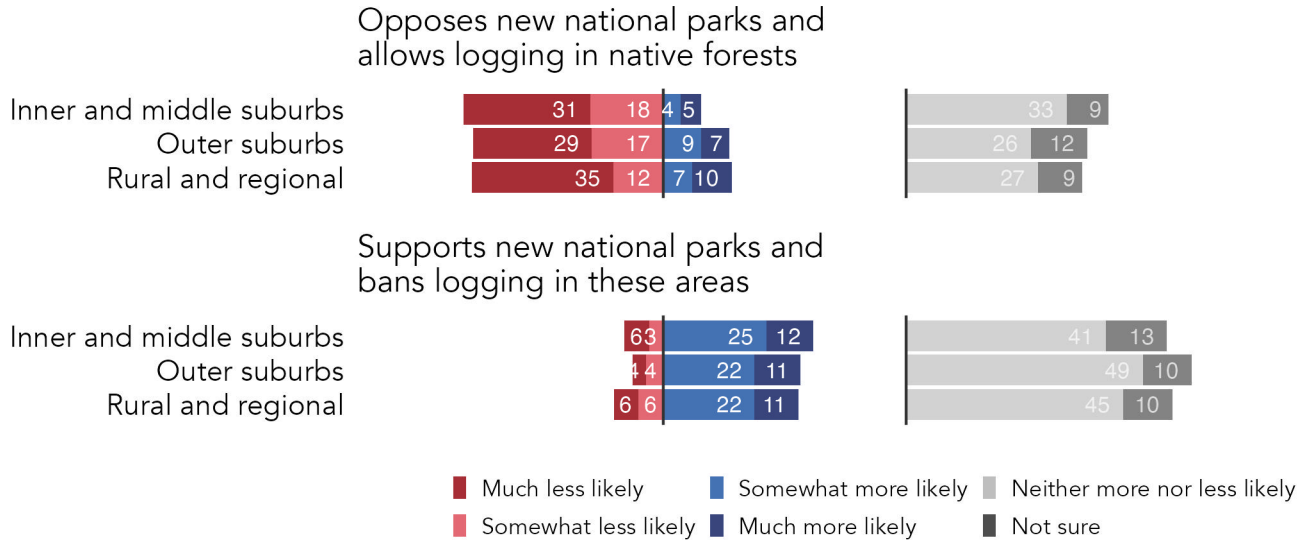


Figure 14: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Liberal-National Coalition parties support or oppose the establishment of new national parks, and a ban on logging of in these areas, by location. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 755) was randomly asked if the Coalition parties were opposed to new national parks and were willing to allow logging in these areas, would make them more or less likely to vote for the Coalition. The other half of the sample (N=763) was asked how support for new national parks and a ban on logging would influence their vote.

Table 12: Reported likelihood of changing vote if the Liberal-National Coalition parties support or oppose the establishment of new national parks, and a ban on logging of in these areas, by location. This analysis was the product of a randomised treatment. Approximately half the sample (N = 755) was randomly asked if the Coalition parties were opposed to new national parks and were willing to allow logging in these areas, would make them more or less likely to vote for the Coalition. The other half of the sample (N=763) was asked how support for new national parks and a ban on logging would influence their vote.

	Much more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	Much less likely	Neither more nor less likely	Not sure
Opposes new national parks and allows logging in native forests						
Inner and middle suburbs	5	4	18	31	33	9
Outer suburbs	7	9	17	29	26	12
Rural and regional	10	7	12	35	27	9
Supports new national parks and bans logging in these areas						
Inner and middle suburbs	12	25	3	6	41	13
Outer suburbs	11	22	4	4	49	10
Rural and regional	11	22	6	6	45	10

How important is nature to Victorians?

Question text

How important is it to you and your family to be able to enjoy and connect with nature?

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Very important
2. Somewhat important
3. Not particularly important
4. Not at all important

The share of Victorians who say nature is important

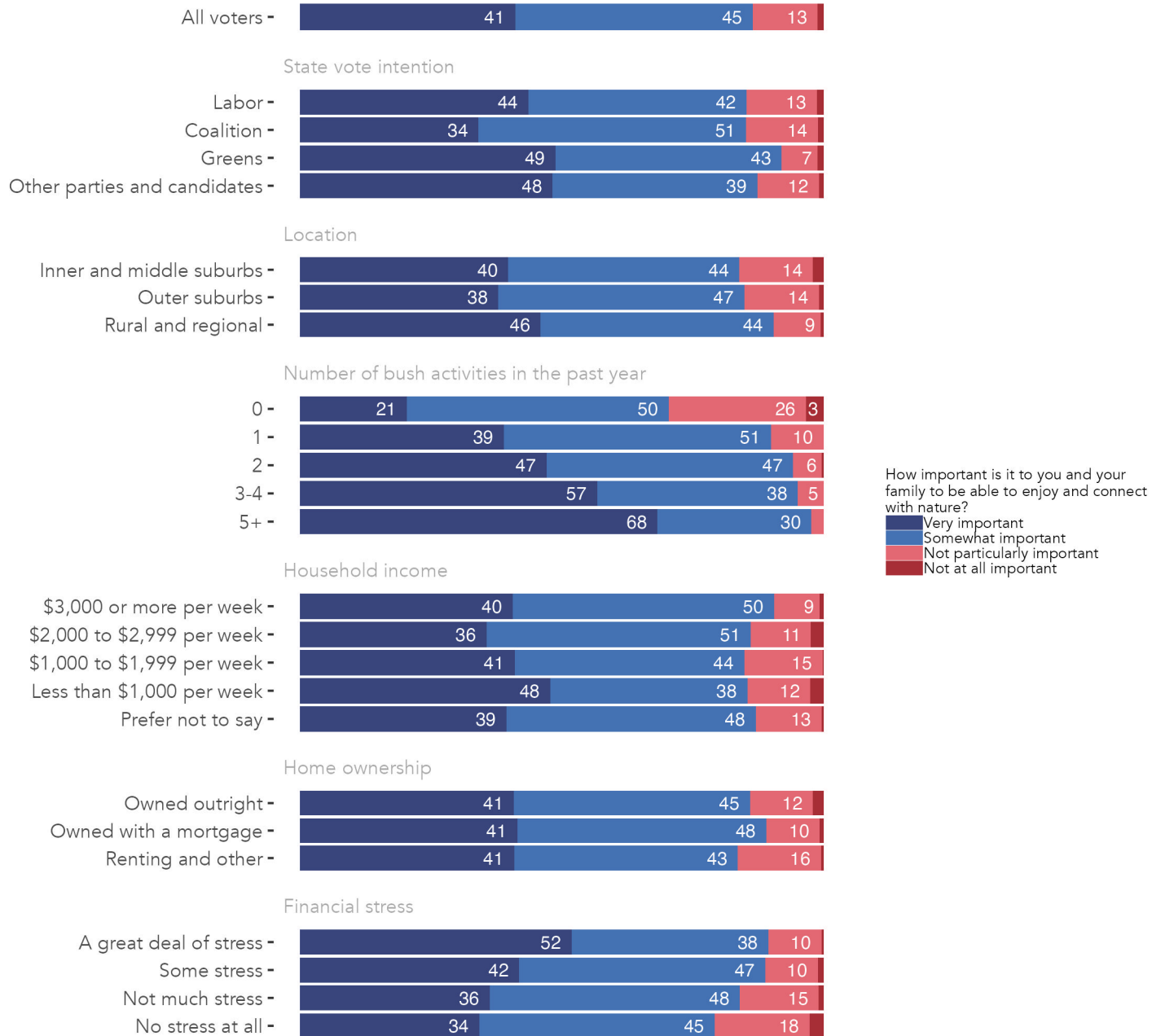


Figure 15: The share of Victorians who say nature is important, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 13: The share of Victorians who say nature is important, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not particularly important	Not at all important
All voters	41	45	13	1
State vote intention				
Labor	44	42	13	1
Coalition	34	51	14	1
Greens	49	43	7	1
Other parties and candidates	48	39	12	1
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	40	44	14	2
Outer suburbs	38	47	14	1
Rural and regional	46	44	9	1
Number of bush activities in the past year				
0	21	50	26	3
1	39	51	10	0
2	47	47	6	0
3-4	57	38	5	0
5+	68	30	2	0
Household income				
\$3,000 or more per week	40	50	9	1
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	36	51	11	2
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	41	44	15	0
Less than \$1,000 per week	48	38	12	2
Prefer not to say	39	48	13	0
Home ownership				
Owned outright	41	45	12	2
Owned with a mortgage	41	48	10	1
Renting and other	41	43	16	0
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	52	38	10	0
Some stress	42	47	10	1
Not much stress	36	48	15	1
No stress at all	34	45	18	3

The share of Victorians who say nature is important

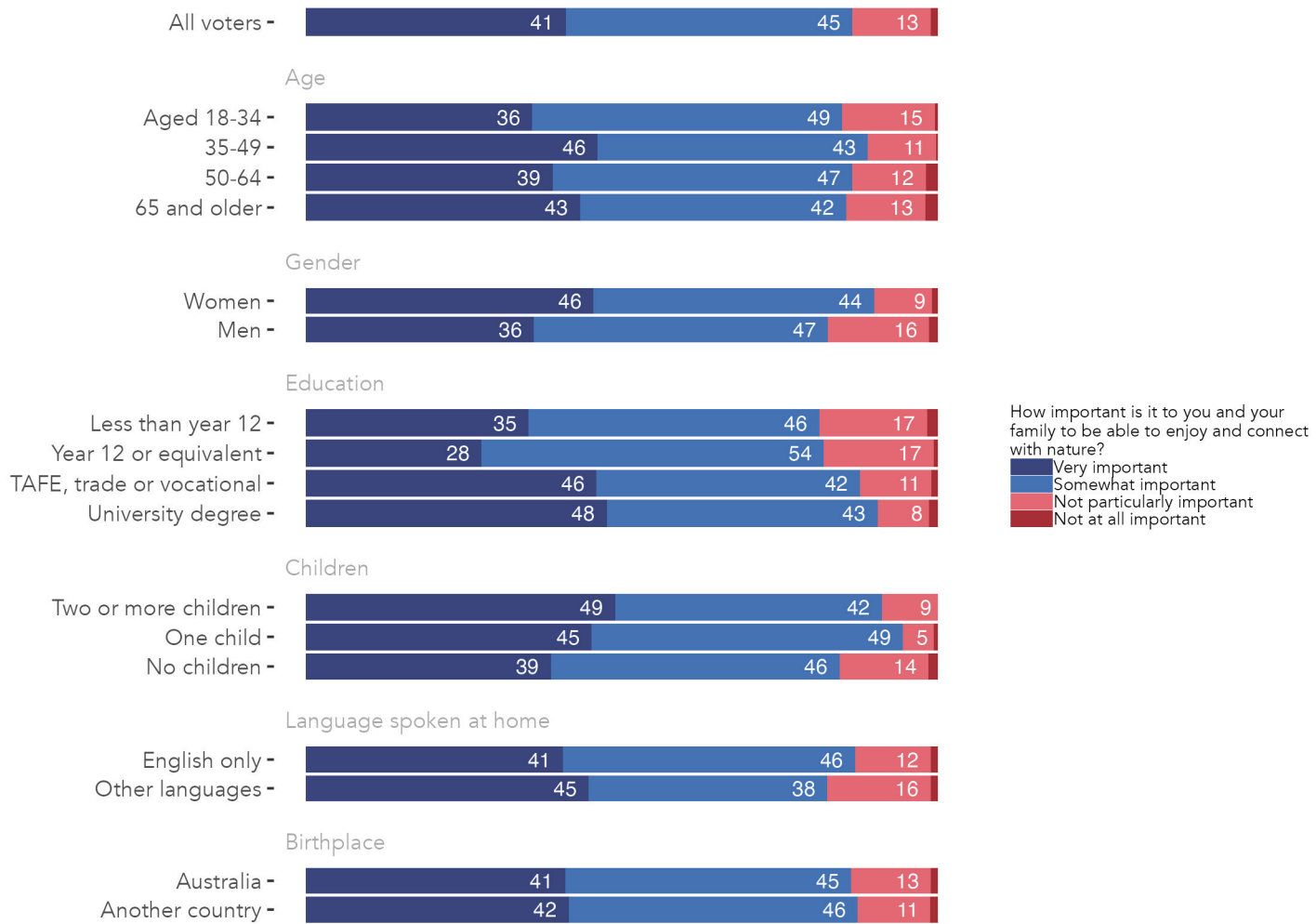


Figure 16: The share of Victorians who say nature is important, by demographic characteristics.

Table 14: The share of Victorians who say nature is important, by demographic characteristics.

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not particularly important	Not at all important
All voters	41	45	13	1
Age				
Aged 18-34	36	49	15	0
35-49	46	43	11	0
50-64	39	47	12	2
65 and older	43	42	13	2
Gender				
Women	46	44	9	1
Men	36	47	16	1
Education				
Less than year 12	35	46	17	2
Year 12 or equivalent	28	54	17	1
TAFE, trade or vocational	46	42	11	1
University degree	48	43	8	1
Children				
Two or more children	49	42	9	0
One child	45	49	5	1
No children	39	46	14	1
Language spoken at home				
English only	41	46	12	1
Other languages	45	38	16	1
Birthplace				
Australia	41	45	13	1
Another country	42	46	11	1

What would encourage Victorians to visit national parks more often?

Question text

Which of the following would make you visit national parks more often?

Multiple select; randomise 1-17

1. More short walking tracks and trails
2. More overnight hikes
3. More picnic areas
4. Seeing wildlife in their natural state
5. Knowing that all wildlife is protected
6. Waterfalls or rivers
7. Fishing
8. Peace and quiet
9. No shooting allowed / free of hunting
10. Interesting natural feature or views
11. More parks close to where you live
12. Easier access by public transport
13. Better maintained camping areas
14. Improved directional signage
15. Safe tracks for 4-wheel driving
16. Standard car access
17. More / better toilet facilities
18. Other (please specify) Free text
19. None of the above Exclusive

Which of the following would make you visit national parks more often?

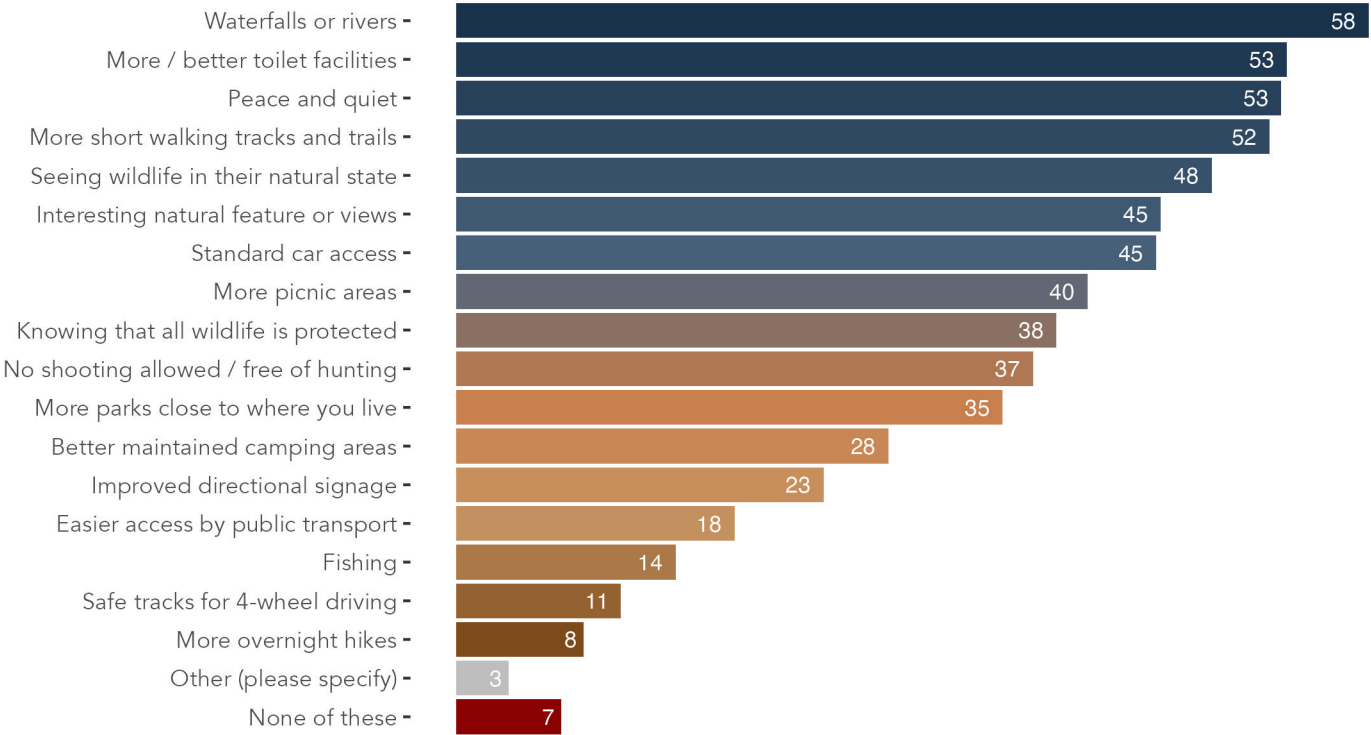
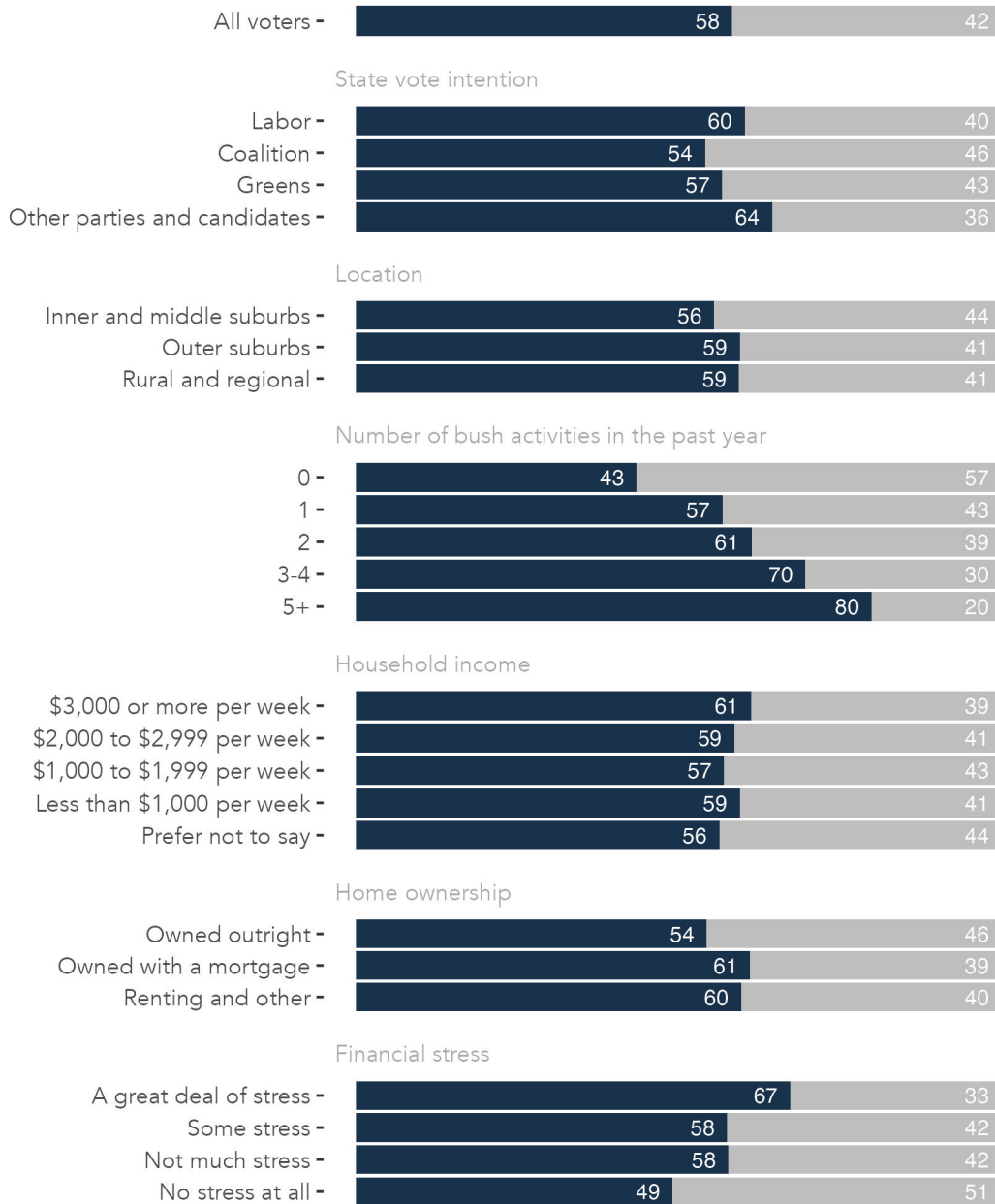


Figure 17: What would encourage Victorians to visit national parks more often? Figures sum to more than 100 as respondents could select multiple answers (except 'none of these', which was exclusive).

Waterfalls or rivers

Share of Victorians who say that waterfalls or rivers are features that increase their desire to visit national parks



Which of the following would make you visit national parks more often?
 Waterfalls or rivers
 Waterfalls or rivers
 Would not increase visitation

Figure 18: Share of Victorians who say that waterfalls or rivers are features that increase their desire to visit national parks, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 15: Share of Victorians who say that waterfalls or rivers are features that increase their desire to visit national parks, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Waterfalls or rivers	Would not increase visitation
All voters	58	42
State vote intention		
Labor	60	40
Coalition	54	46
Greens	57	43
Other parties and candidates	64	36
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	56	44
Outer suburbs	59	41
Rural and regional	59	41
Number of bush activities in the past year		
0	43	57
1	57	43
2	61	39
3-4	70	30
5+	80	20
Household income		
\$3,000 or more per week	61	39
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	59	41
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	57	43
Less than \$1,000 per week	59	41
Prefer not to say	56	44
Home ownership		
Owned outright	54	46
Owned with a mortgage	61	39
Renting and other	60	40
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	67	33
Some stress	58	42
Not much stress	58	42
No stress at all	49	51

Share of Victorians who say that waterfalls or rivers are features that increase their desire to visit national parks

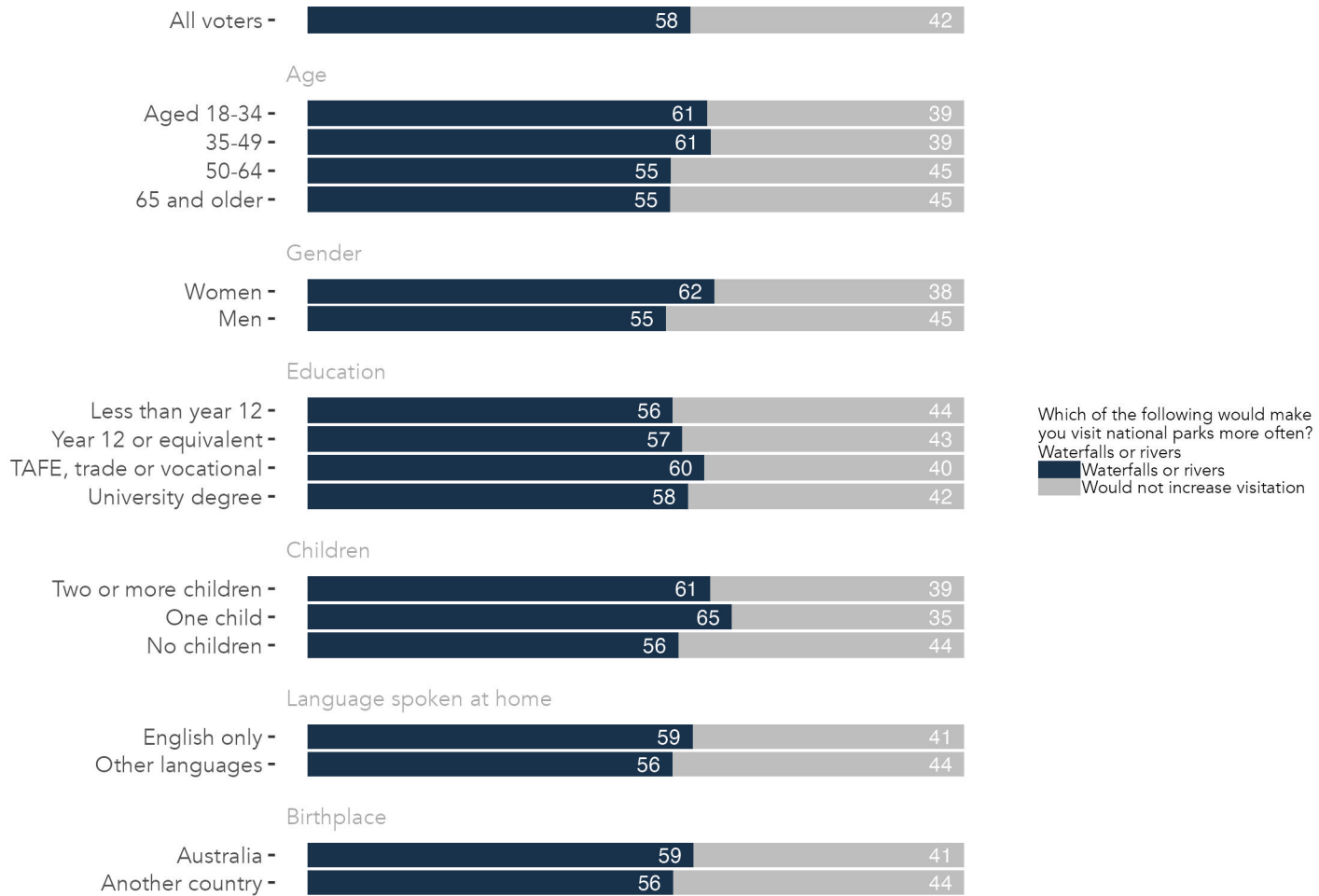


Figure 19: Share of Victorians who say that waterfalls or rivers are features that increase their desire to visit national parks, by demographic characteristics.

Table 16: Share of Victorians who say that waterfalls or rivers are features that increase their desire to visit national parks, by demographic characteristics.

	Waterfalls or rivers	Would not increase visitation
All voters	58	42
Age		
Aged 18-34	61	39
35-49	61	39
50-64	55	45
65 and older	55	45
Gender		
Women	62	38
Men	55	45
Education		
Less than year 12	56	44
Year 12 or equivalent	57	43
TAFE, trade or vocational	60	40
University degree	58	42
Children		
Two or more children	61	39
One child	65	35
No children	56	44
Language spoken at home		
English only	59	41
Other languages	56	44
Birthplace		
Australia	59	41
Another country	56	44

More / better toilet facilities

Share of Victorians who say that more or better toilet facilities would increase their desire to visit national parks

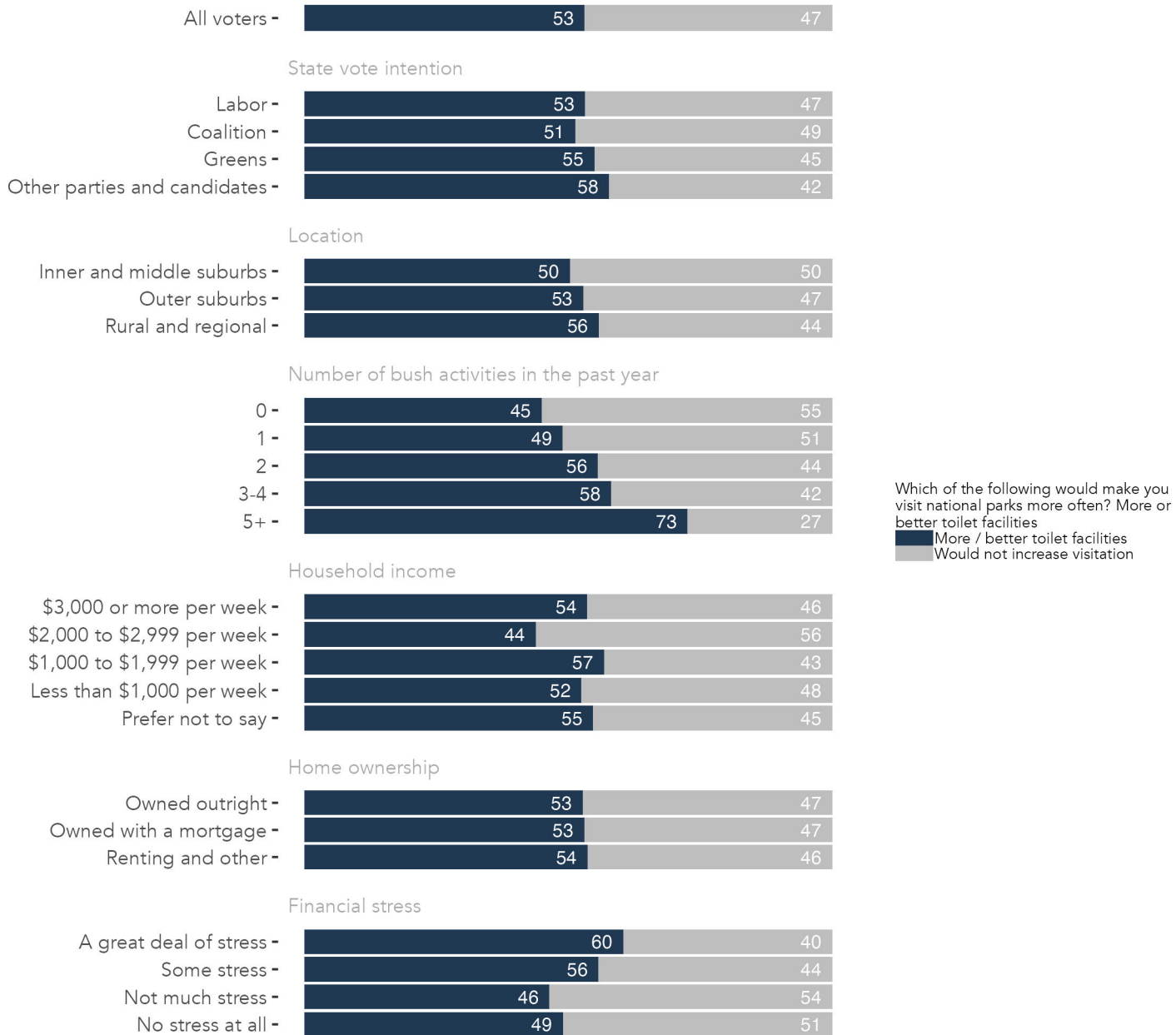


Figure 20: Share of Victorians who say that more or better toilet facilities would increase their desire to visit national parks, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 17: Share of Victorians who say that more or better toilet facilities would increase their desire to visit national parks, by vote intention, location, participation in bushland activities, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	More / better toilet facilities	Would not increase visitation
All voters	53	47
State vote intention		
Labor	53	47
Coalition	51	49
Greens	55	45
Other parties and candidates	58	42
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	50	50
Outer suburbs	53	47
Rural and regional	56	44
Number of bush activities in the past year		
0	45	55
1	49	51
2	56	44
3-4	58	42
5+	73	27
Household income		
\$3,000 or more per week	54	46
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	44	56
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	57	43
Less than \$1,000 per week	52	48
Prefer not to say	55	45
Home ownership		
Owned outright	53	47
Owned with a mortgage	53	47
Renting and other	54	46
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	60	40
Some stress	56	44
Not much stress	46	54
No stress at all	49	51

Share of Victorians who say that more or better toilet facilities would increase their desire to visit national parks

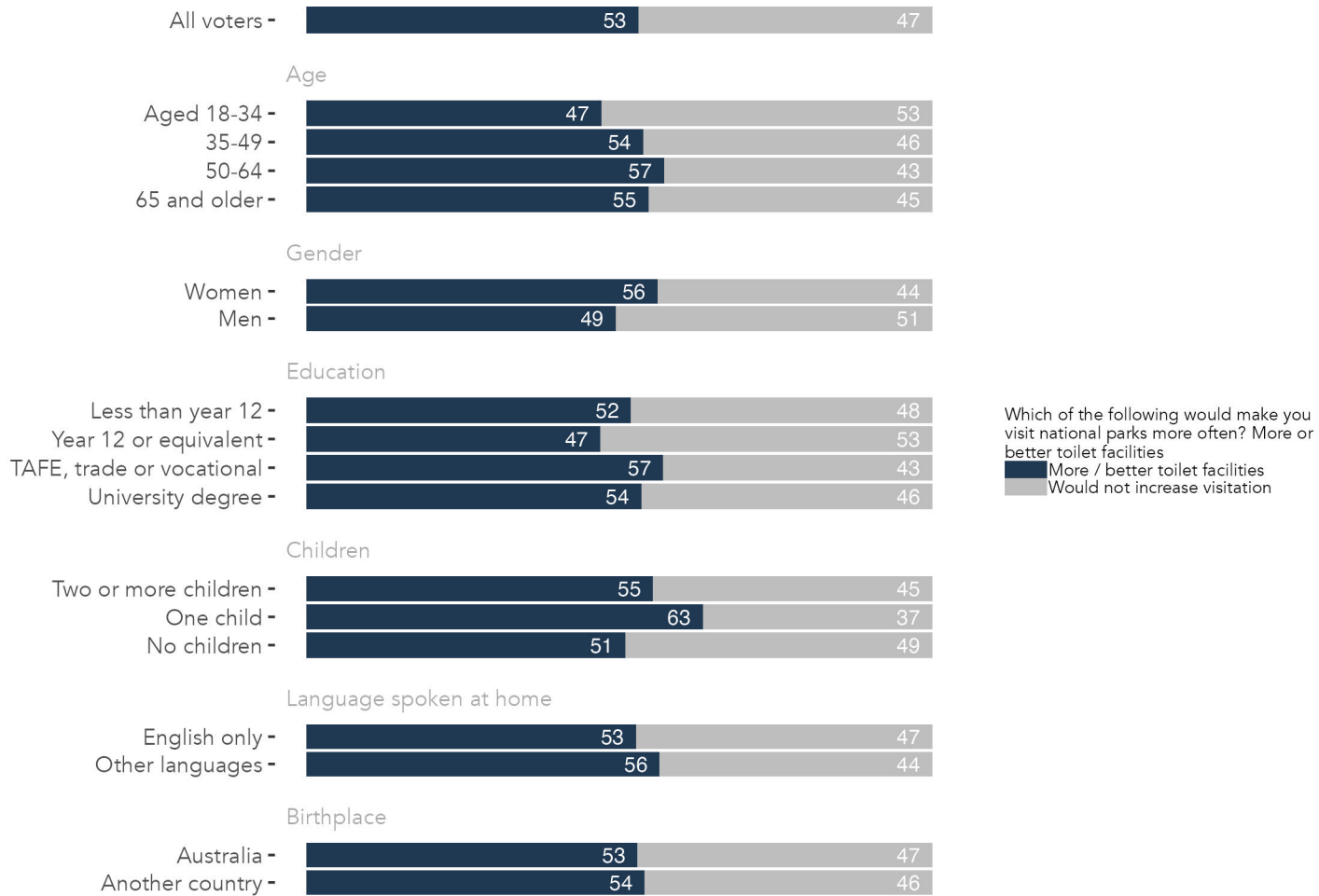


Figure 21: Share of Victorians who say that more or better toilet facilities would increase their desire to visit national parks, by demographic characteristics.

Table 18: Share of Victorians who say that more or better toilet facilities would increase their desire to visit national parks, by demographic characteristics.

	More / better toilet facilities	Would not increase visitation
All voters	53	47
Age		
Aged 18-34	47	53
35-49	54	46
50-64	57	43
65 and older	55	45
Gender		
Women	56	44
Men	49	51
Education		
Less than year 12	52	48
Year 12 or equivalent	47	53
TAFE, trade or vocational	57	43
University degree	54	46
Children		
Two or more children	55	45
One child	63	37
No children	51	49
Language spoken at home		
English only	53	47
Other languages	56	44
Birthplace		
Australia	53	47
Another country	54	46

How do Victorians engage with their state's bushlands?

Question text

In the last 12 months have you done any of the following activities in the Victorian bush?

Multiple select; randomise 1-17

1. Short bush walks
2. Educational tours
3. Shooting and hunting
4. 4-wheel driving on tracks
5. Off track 4-wheel driving
6. Trail bike riding (motorised)
7. Trail bike riding (non-motorised)
8. Mountain bike riding (non-motorised)
9. Overnight hikes
10. Picnics
11. Multi-day camping
12. Recreational prospecting
13. Bird watching
14. Photography
15. Fishing
16. Citizen science such as monitoring wildlife
17. Caravan camping
18. Other (please specify) Free text
19. None of these Exclusive

Number of activities Victorians report having done in the bushland in the past 12 months

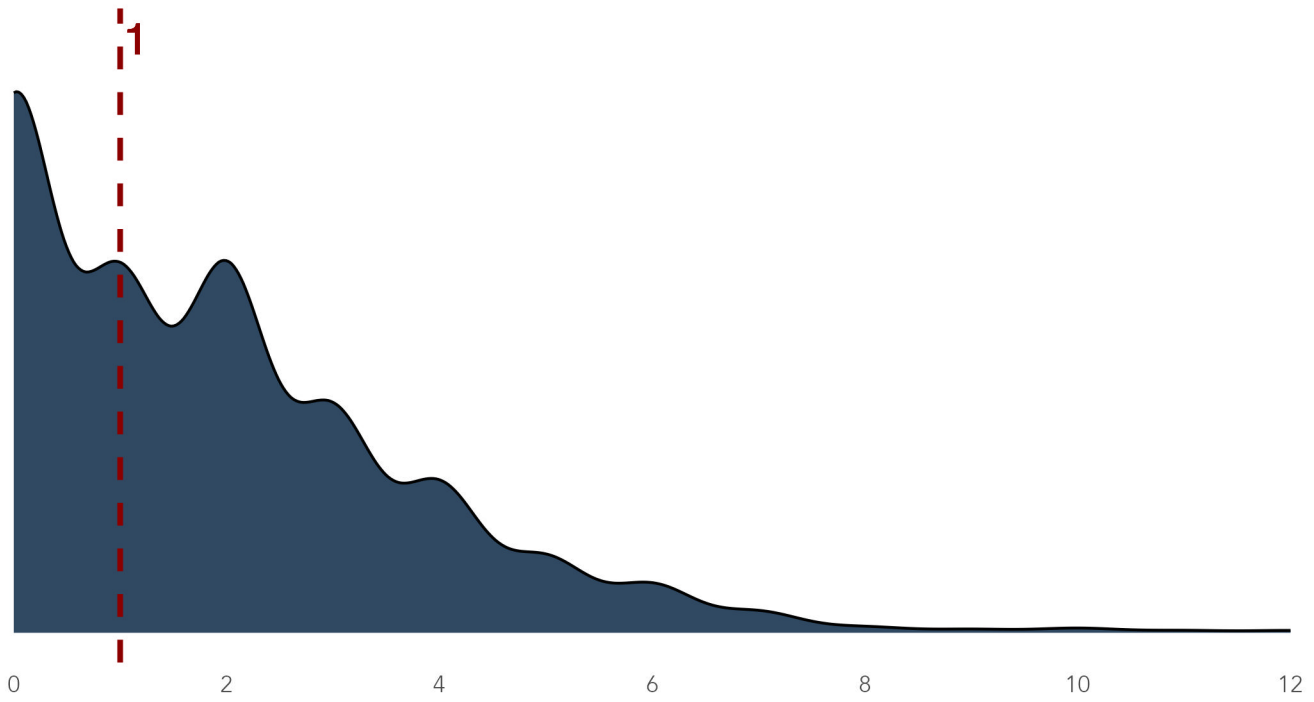
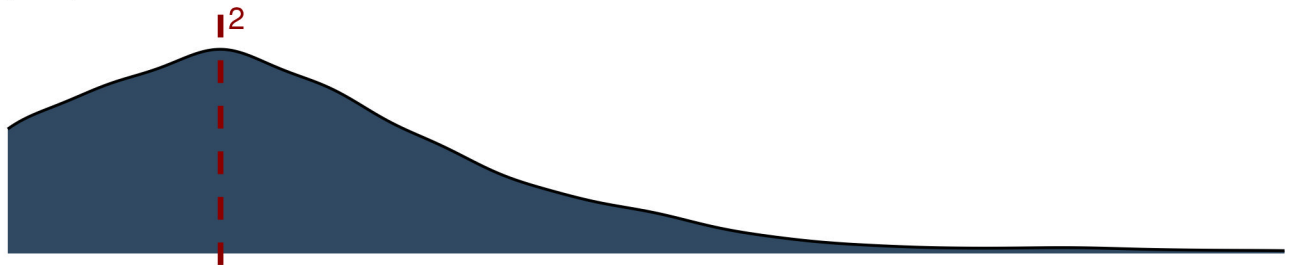


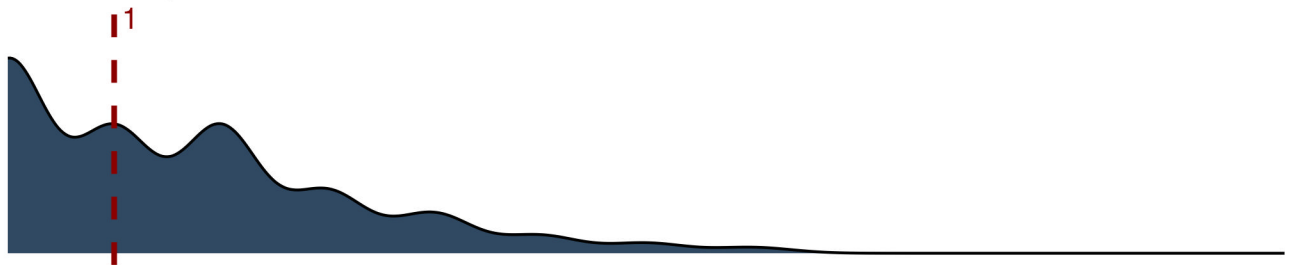
Figure 22: Number of activities Victorians report having engaged with in the state's bushlands in the past 12 months.

Number of activities Victorians report having done in the bushland in the past 12 months, by the perceived importance of national parks

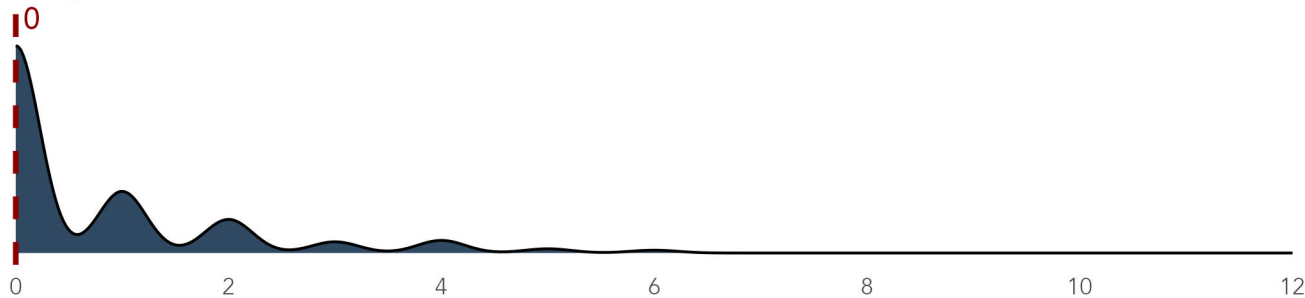
Very important



Somewhat important



Not important



The red dotted line and figure indicates the median number of reported activities.

Figure 23: Number of activities Victorians report having engaged with in the state's bushlands in the past 12 months, by stated importance of national parks.

In the last 12 months have you done any of the following activities in the Victorian bush?

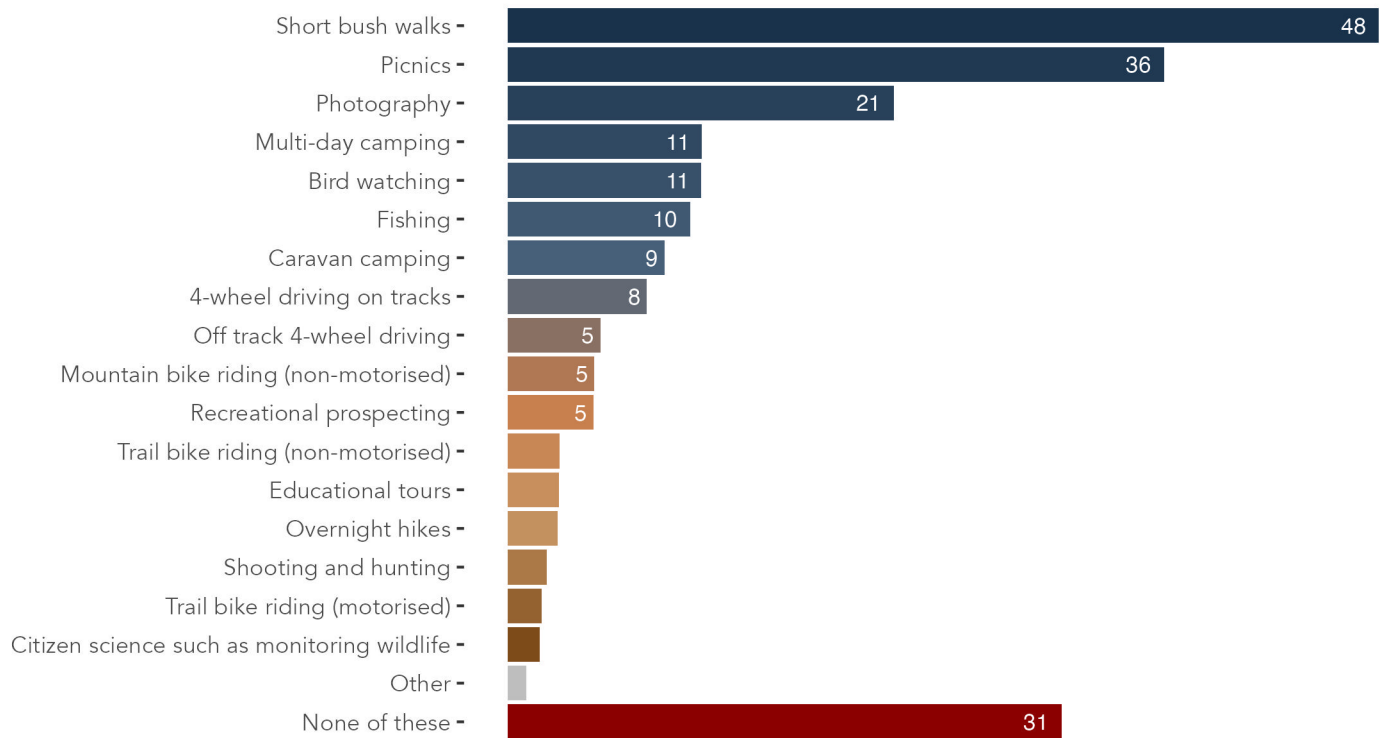


Figure 24: Activities Victorians report having done in the state's bushlands in the past 12 months. Figures sum to more than 100 as respondents could select multiple answers (except 'none of these', which was exclusive).

Number of types of activities undertaken in the Victorian bush in the last 12 months

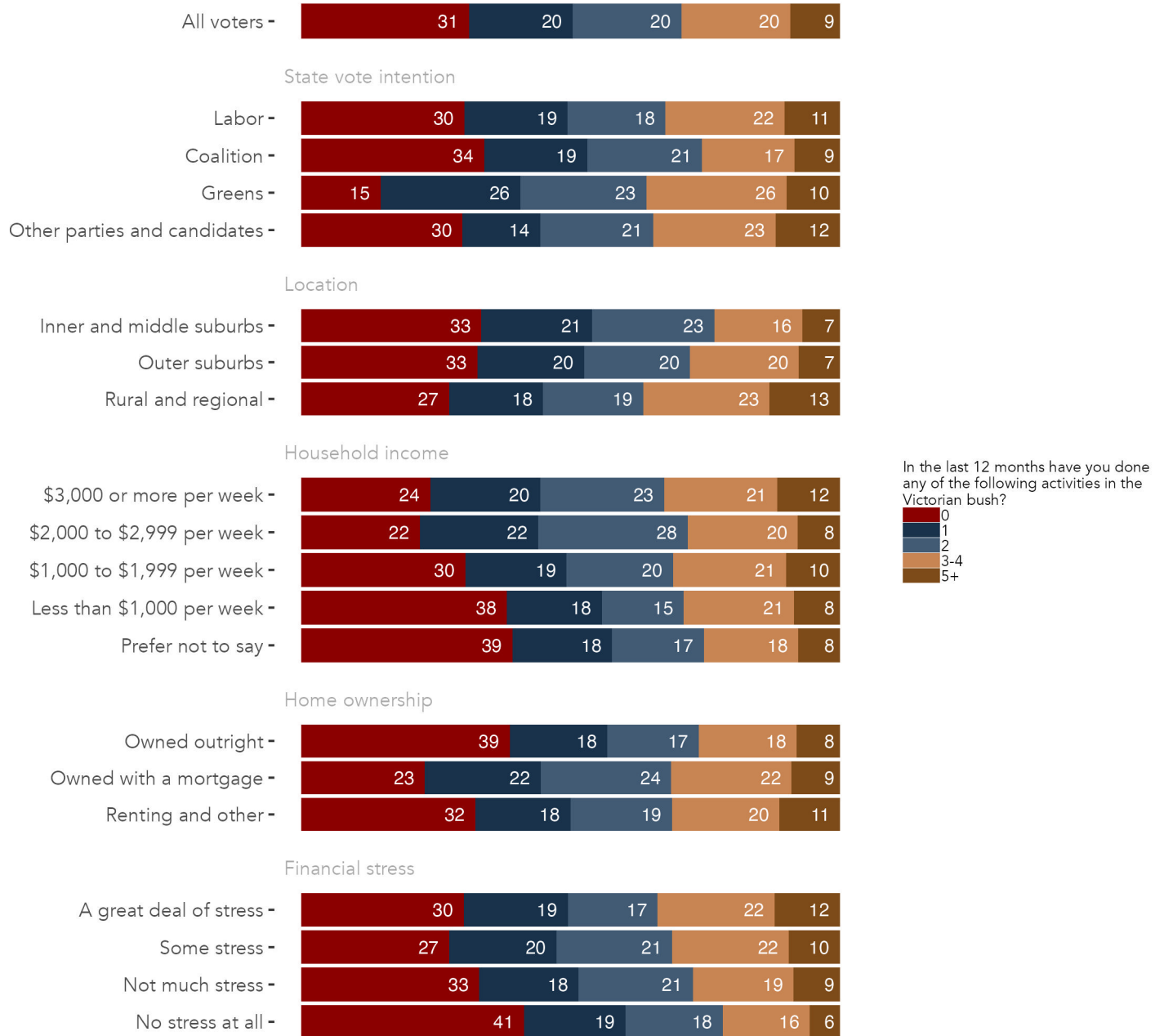


Figure 25: Number of types of activities undertaken in the Victorian bush in the last 12 months, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 19: Number of types of activities undertaken in the Victorian bush in the last 12 months, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	0	1	2	3-4	5+
All voters	31	20	20	20	9
State vote intention					
Labor	30	19	18	22	11
Coalition	34	19	21	17	9
Greens	15	26	23	26	10
Other parties and candidates	30	14	21	23	12
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	33	21	23	16	7
Outer suburbs	33	20	20	20	7
Rural and regional	27	18	19	23	13
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	24	20	23	21	12
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	22	22	28	20	8
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	30	19	20	21	10
Less than \$1,000 per week	38	18	15	21	8
Prefer not to say	39	18	17	18	8
Home ownership					
Owned outright	39	18	17	18	8
Owned with a mortgage	23	22	24	22	9
Renting and other	32	18	19	20	11
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	30	19	17	22	12
Some stress	27	20	21	22	10
Not much stress	33	18	21	19	9
No stress at all	41	19	18	16	6

Number of types of activities undertaken in the Victorian bush in the last 12 months

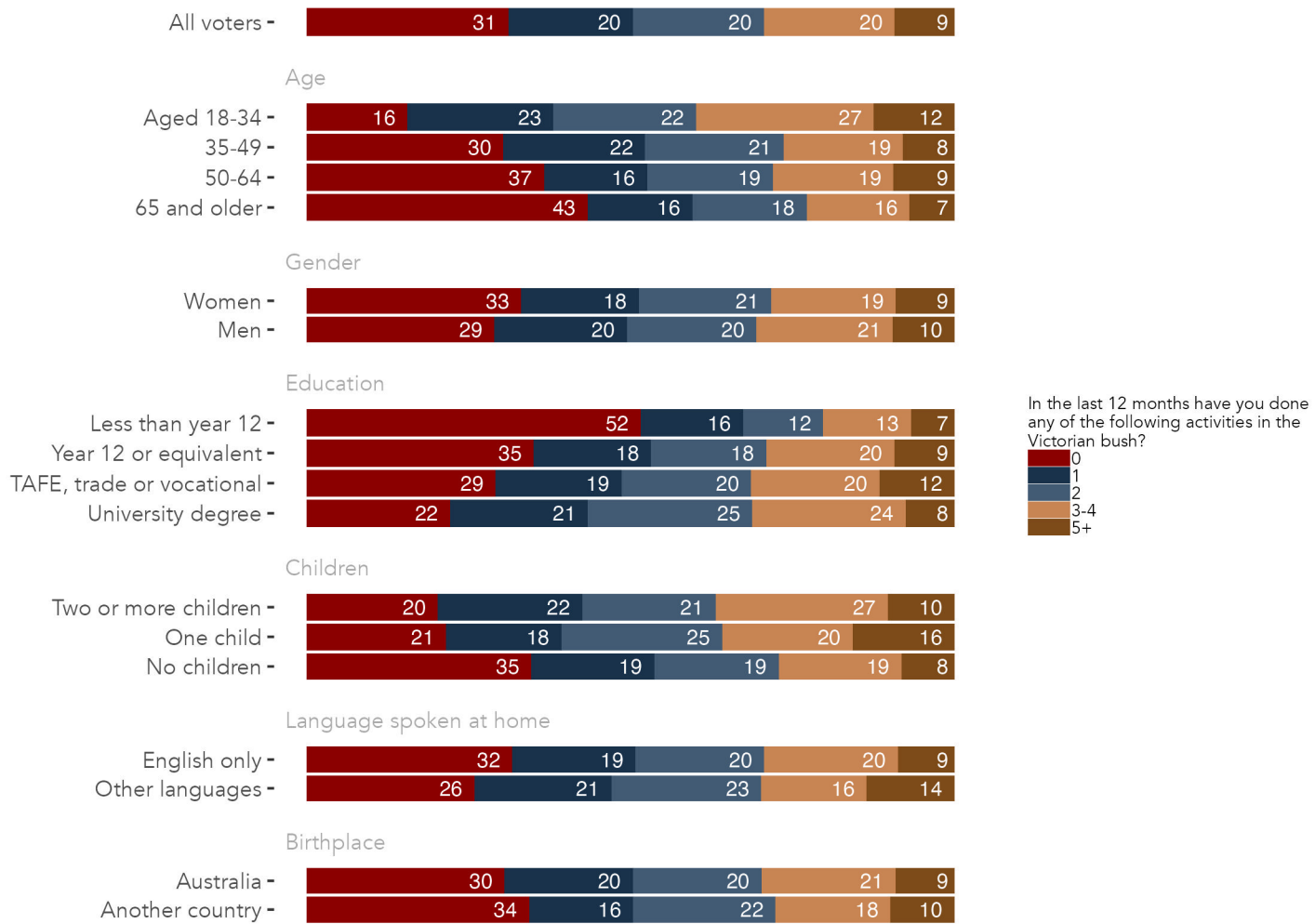


Figure 26: Number of types of activities undertaken in the Victorian bush in the last 12 months, by demographic characteristics.

Table 20: Number of types of activities undertaken in the Victorian bush in the last 12 months, by demographic characteristics.

	0	1	2	3-4	5+
All voters	31	20	20	20	9
Age					
Aged 18-34	16	23	22	27	12
35-49	30	22	21	19	8
50-64	37	16	19	19	9
65 and older	43	16	18	16	7
Gender					
Women	33	18	21	19	9
Men	29	20	20	21	10
Education					
Less than year 12	52	16	12	13	7
Year 12 or equivalent	35	18	18	20	9
TAFE, trade or vocational	29	19	20	20	12
University degree	22	21	25	24	8
Children					
Two or more children	20	22	21	27	10
One child	21	18	25	20	16
No children	35	19	19	19	8
Language spoken at home					
English only	32	19	20	20	9
Other languages	26	21	23	16	14
Birthplace					
Australia	30	20	20	21	9
Another country	34	16	22	18	10

Short bush walks

Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for a short bushwalk

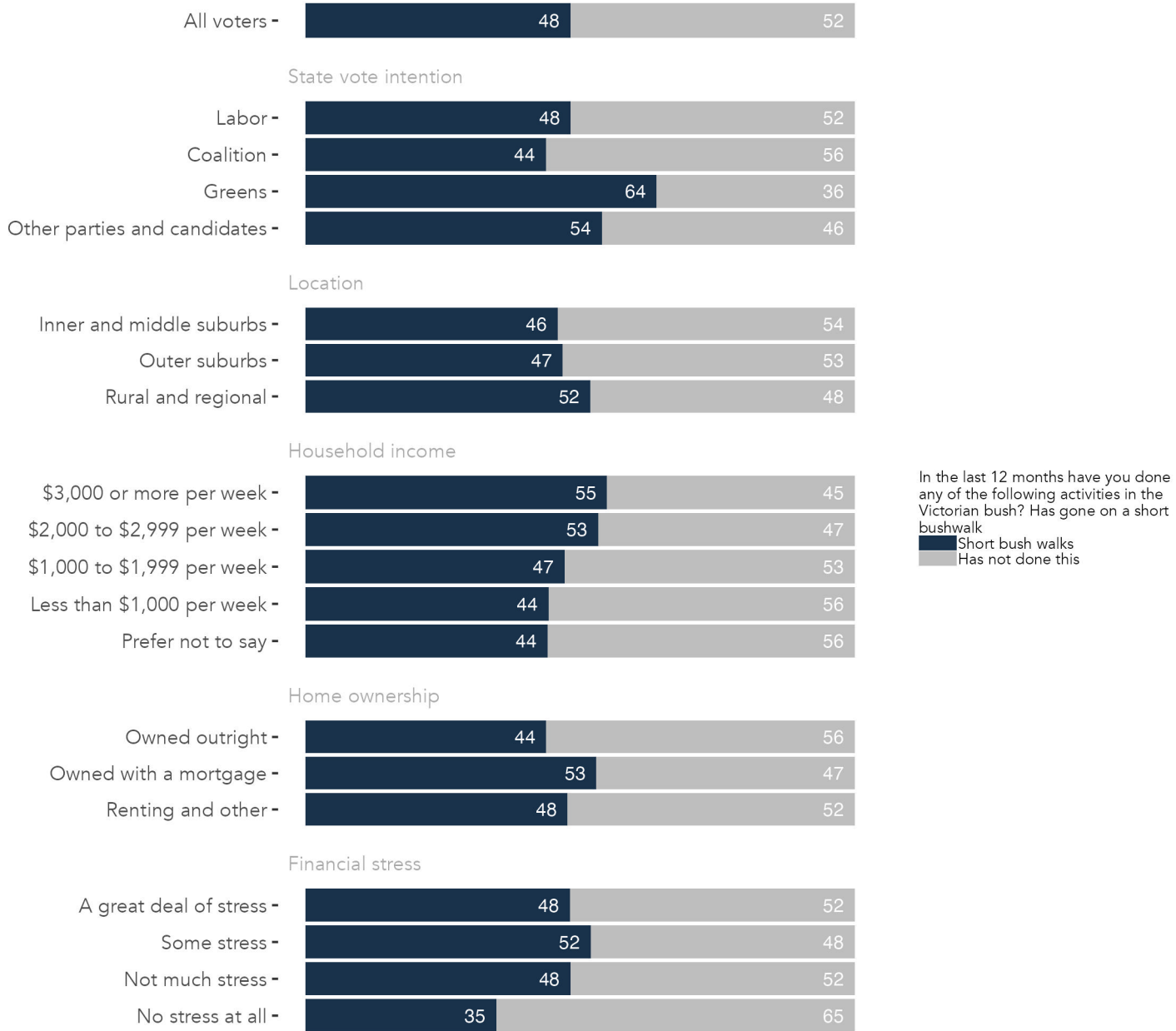


Figure 27: Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for a short bushwalk, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 21: Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for a short bushwalk, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Short bush walks	Has not done this
All voters	48	52
State vote intention		
Labor	48	52
Coalition	44	56
Greens	64	36
Other parties and candidates	54	46
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	46	54
Outer suburbs	47	53
Rural and regional	52	48
Household income		
\$3,000 or more per week	55	45
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	53	47
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	47	53
Less than \$1,000 per week	44	56
Prefer not to say	44	56
Home ownership		
Owned outright	44	56
Owned with a mortgage	53	47
Renting and other	48	52
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	48	52
Some stress	52	48
Not much stress	48	52
No stress at all	35	65

Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for a short bushwalk

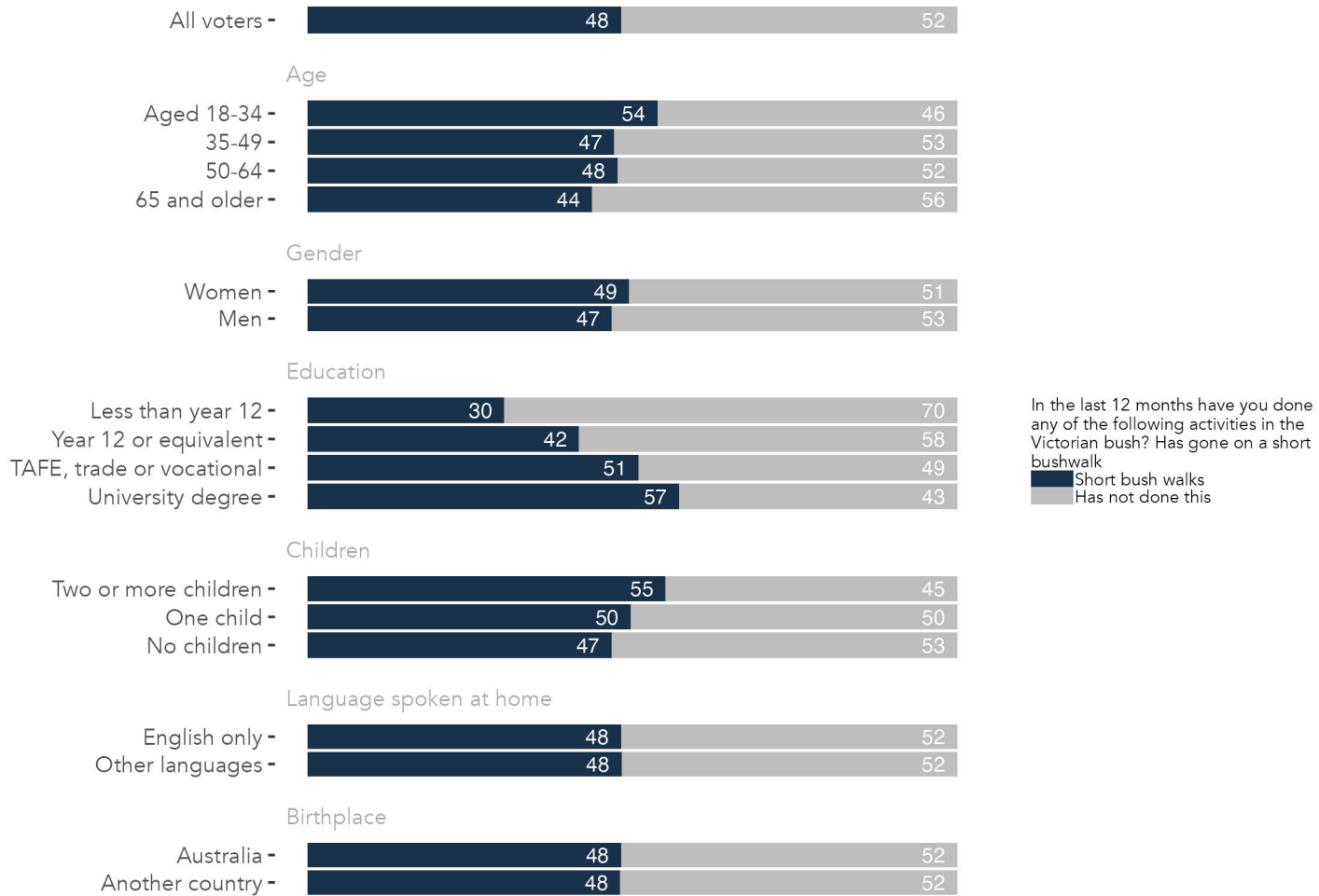


Figure 28: Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for a short bushwalk, by demographic characteristics.

Table 22: Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for a short bushwalk, by demographic characteristics.

	Short bush walks	Has not done this
All voters	48	52
Age		
Aged 18-34	54	46
35-49	47	53
50-64	48	52
65 and older	44	56
Gender		
Women	49	51
Men	47	53
Education		
Less than year 12	30	70
Year 12 or equivalent	42	58
TAFE, trade or vocational	51	49
University degree	57	43
Children		
Two or more children	55	45
One child	50	50
No children	47	53
Language spoken at home		
English only	48	52
Other languages	48	52
Birthplace		
Australia	48	52
Another country	48	52

Picnics

Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for a picnic

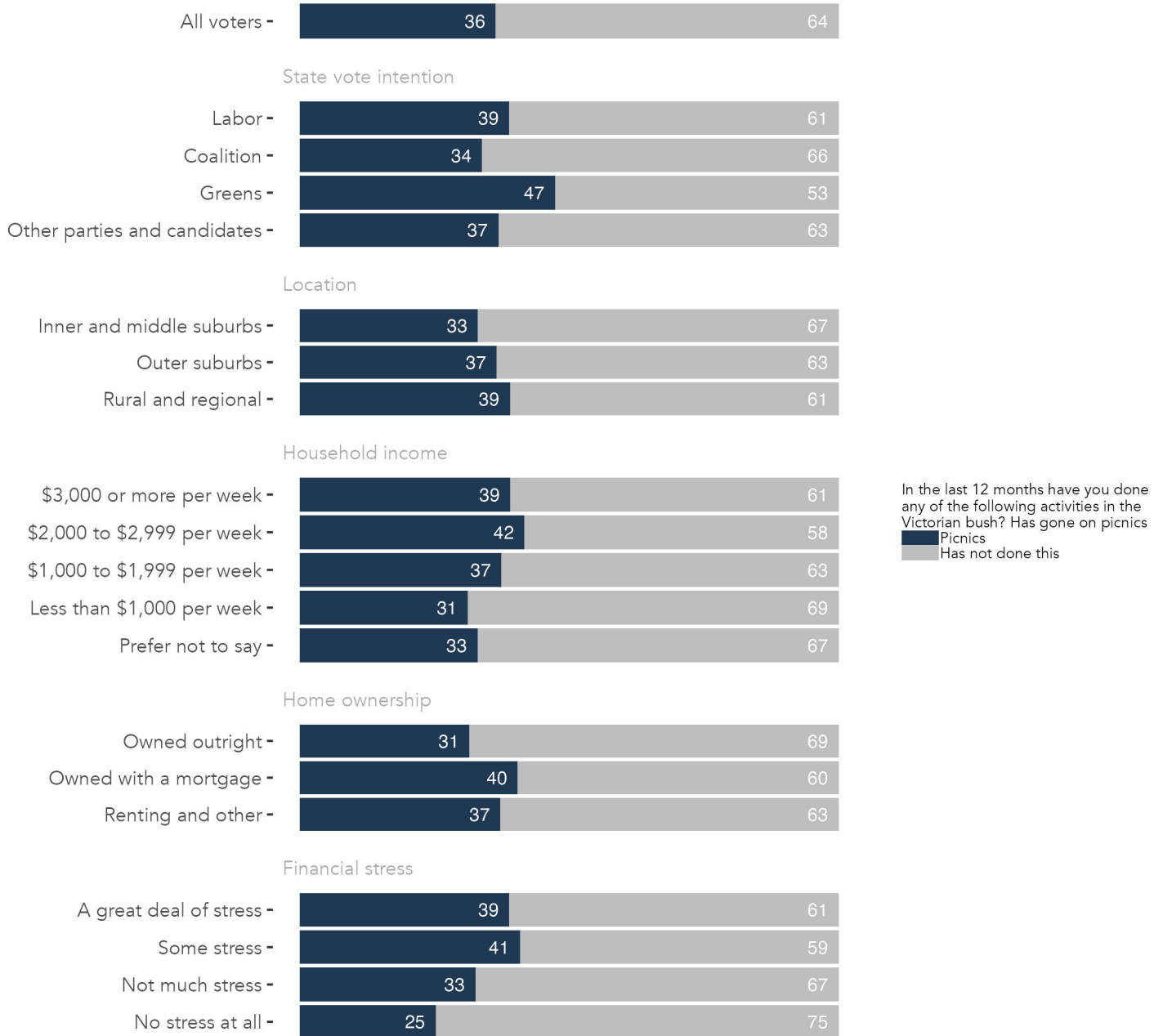


Figure 29: Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for a picnic, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 23: Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for a picnic, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Picnics	Has not done this
All voters	36	64
State vote intention		
Labor	39	61
Coalition	34	66
Greens	47	53
Other parties and candidates	37	63
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	33	67
Outer suburbs	37	63
Rural and regional	39	61
Household income		
\$3,000 or more per week	39	61
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	42	58
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	37	63
Less than \$1,000 per week	31	69
Prefer not to say	33	67
Home ownership		
Owned outright	31	69
Owned with a mortgage	40	60
Renting and other	37	63
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	39	61
Some stress	41	59
Not much stress	33	67
No stress at all	25	75

Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for a picnic

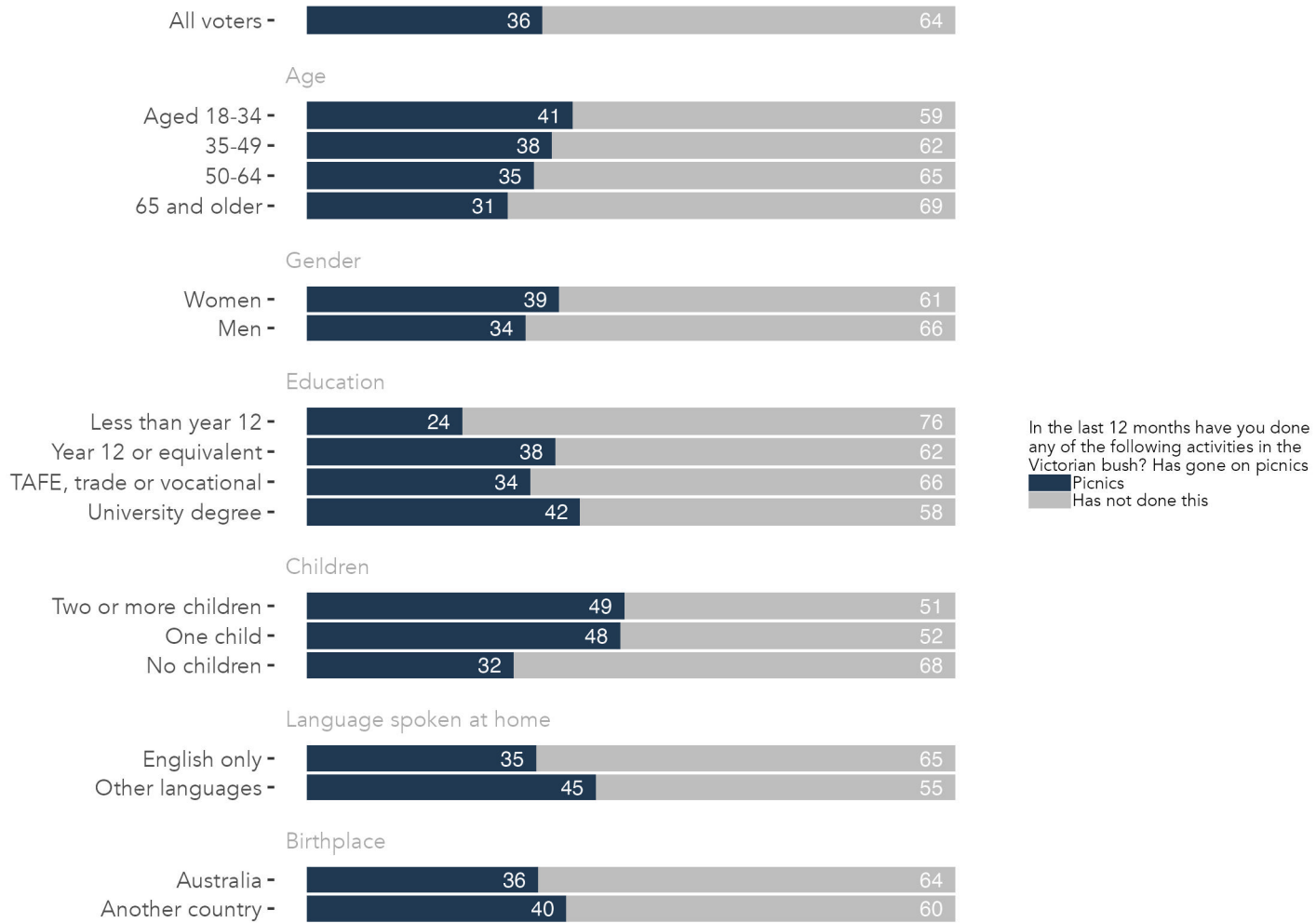


Figure 30: Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for a picnic, by demographic characteristics.

Table 24: Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for a picnic, by demographic characteristics.

	Picnics	Has not done this
All voters	36	64
Age		
Aged 18-34	41	59
35-49	38	62
50-64	35	65
65 and older	31	69
Gender		
Women	39	61
Men	34	66
Education		
Less than year 12	24	76
Year 12 or equivalent	38	62
TAFE, trade or vocational	34	66
University degree	42	58
Children		
Two or more children	49	51
One child	48	52
No children	32	68
Language spoken at home		
English only	35	65
Other languages	45	55
Birthplace		
Australia	36	64
Another country	40	60

Photography

Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for photography

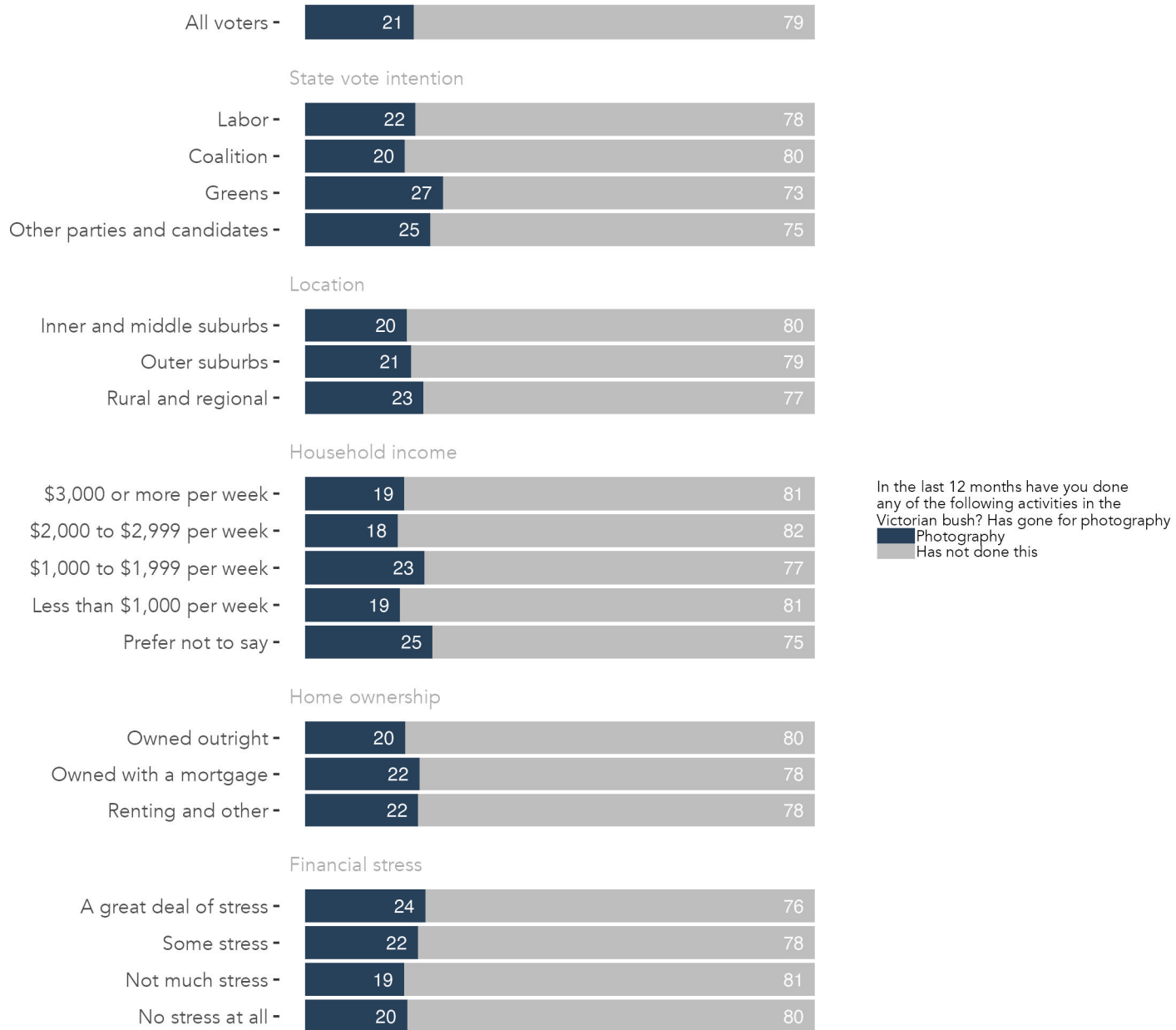


Figure 31: Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for photography, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 25: Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for photography, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Photography	Has not done this
All voters	21	79
State vote intention		
Labor	22	78
Coalition	20	80
Greens	27	73
Other parties and candidates	25	75
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	20	80
Outer suburbs	21	79
Rural and regional	23	77
Household income		
\$3,000 or more per week	19	81
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	18	82
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	23	77
Less than \$1,000 per week	19	81
Prefer not to say	25	75
Home ownership		
Owned outright	20	80
Owned with a mortgage	22	78
Renting and other	22	78
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	24	76
Some stress	22	78
Not much stress	19	81
No stress at all	20	80

Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for photography

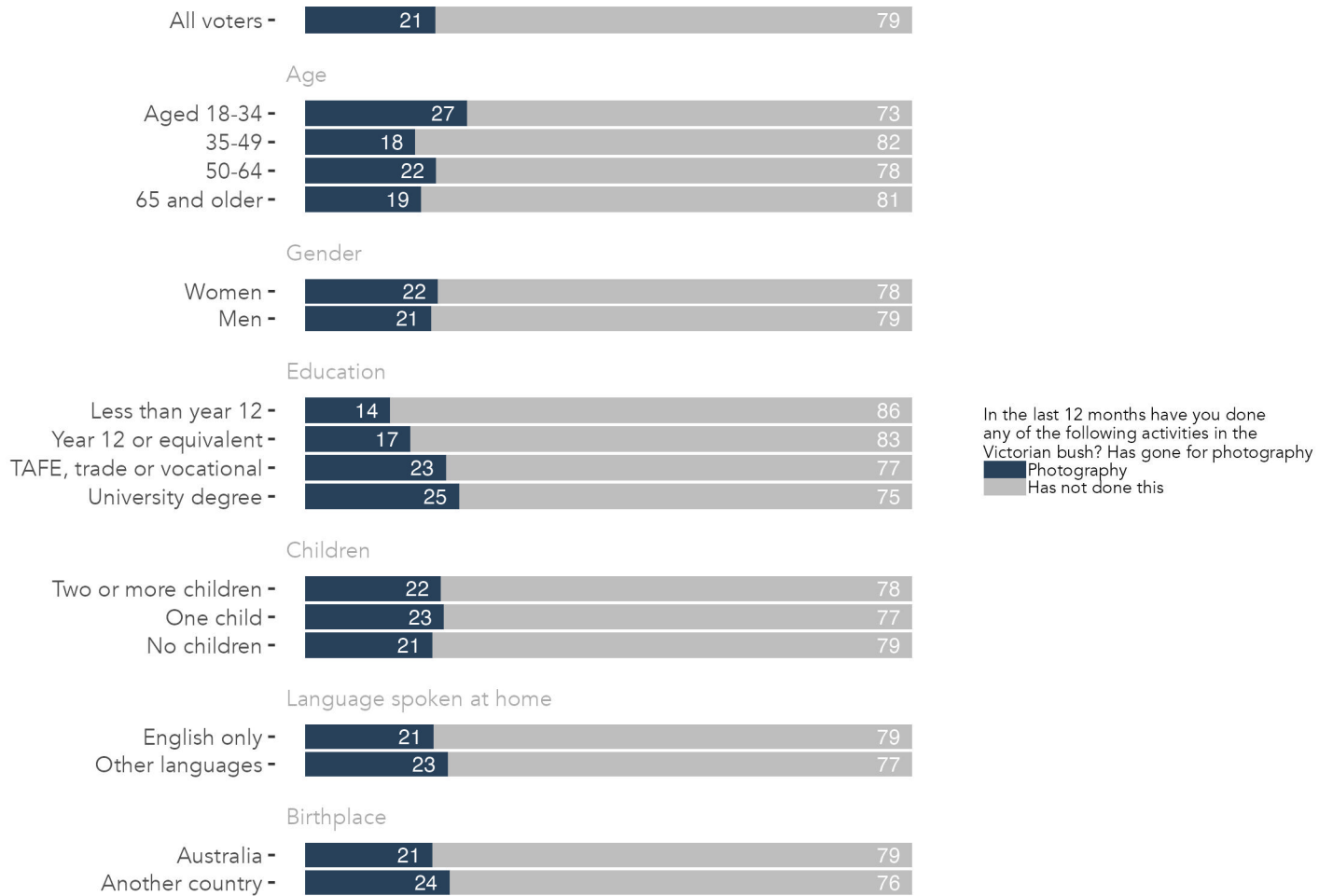


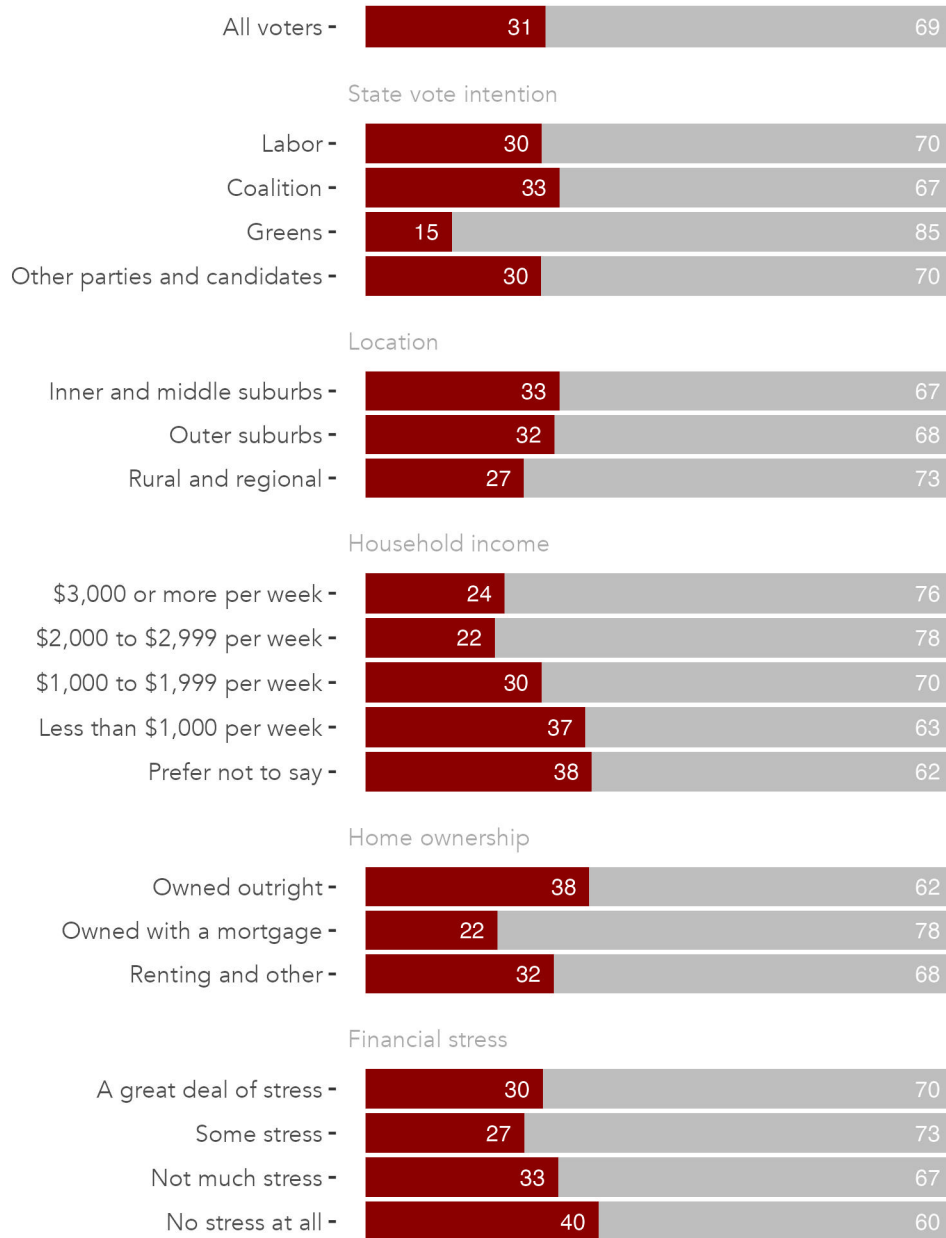
Figure 32: Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for photography, by demographic characteristics.

Table 26: Share of Victorians who say they have visited national parks in the past 12 months for photography, by demographic characteristics.

	Photography	Has not done this
All voters	21	79
Age		
Aged 18-34	27	73
35-49	18	82
50-64	22	78
65 and older	19	81
Gender		
Women	22	78
Men	21	79
Education		
Less than year 12	14	86
Year 12 or equivalent	17	83
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	77
University degree	25	75
Children		
Two or more children	22	78
One child	23	77
No children	21	79
Language spoken at home		
English only	21	79
Other languages	23	77
Birthplace		
Australia	21	79
Another country	24	76

None of these

Share of Victorians who say they have not visited national parks in the past 12 months for any of these activities



In the last 12 months have you done any of the following activities in the Victorian bush? Has not done any of these activities
■ None of the above
■ Has done some activity in national parks

Figure 33: Share of Victorians who say they have not visited national parks in the past 12 months for any of these activities, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 27: Share of Victorians who say they have not visited national parks in the past 12 months for any of these activities, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	None of the above	Has done some activity in national parks
All voters	31	69
State vote intention		
Labor	30	70
Coalition	33	67
Greens	15	85
Other parties and candidates	30	70
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	33	67
Outer suburbs	32	68
Rural and regional	27	73
Household income		
\$3,000 or more per week	24	76
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	22	78
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	30	70
Less than \$1,000 per week	37	63
Prefer not to say	38	62
Home ownership		
Owned outright	38	62
Owned with a mortgage	22	78
Renting and other	32	68
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	30	70
Some stress	27	73
Not much stress	33	67
No stress at all	40	60

Share of Victorians who say they have not visited national parks in the past 12 months for any of these activities

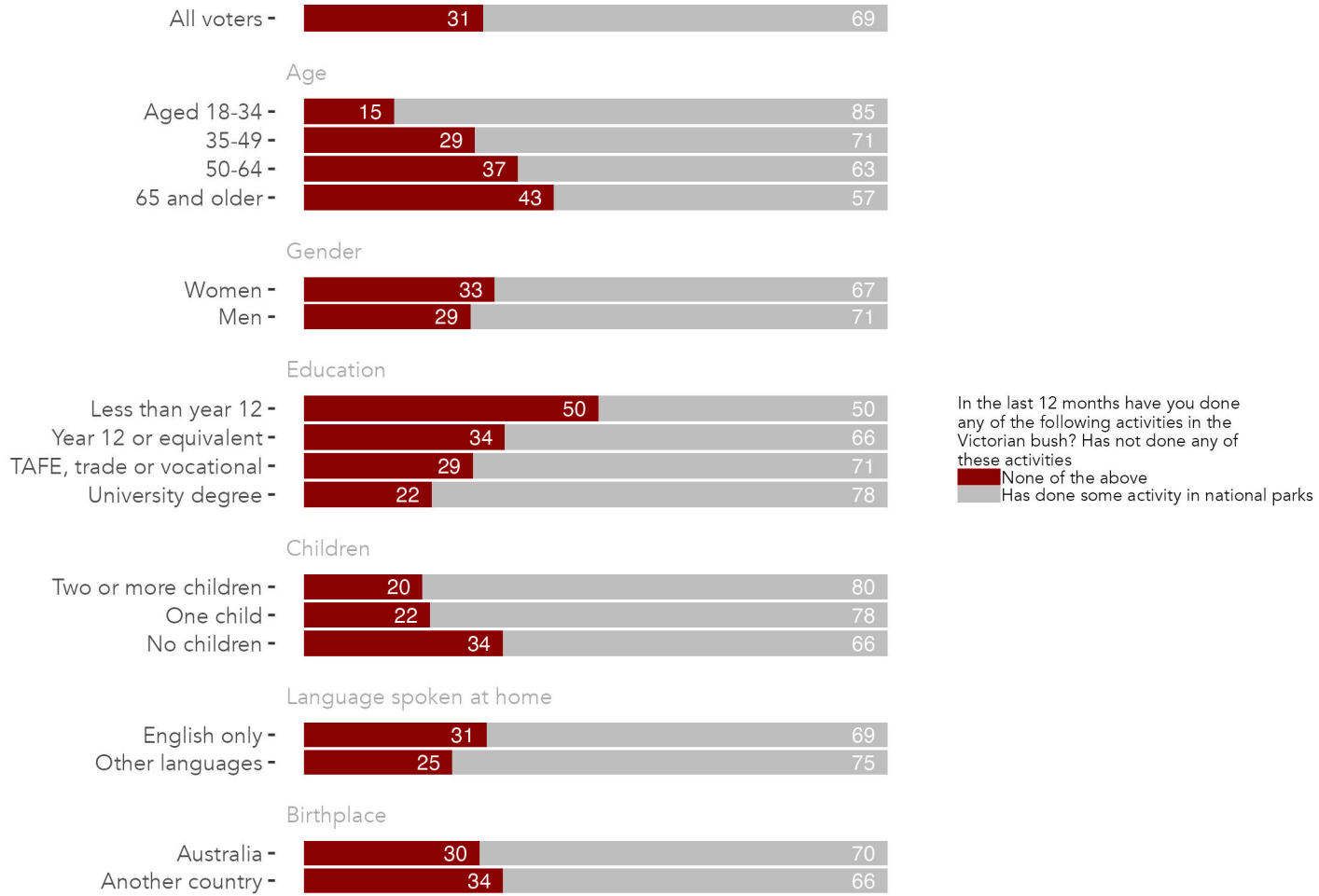


Figure 34: Share of Victorians who say they have not visited national parks in the past 12 months for any of these activities, by demographic characteristics.

Table 28: Share of Victorians who say they have not visited national parks in the past 12 months for any of these activities, by demographic characteristics.

	None of the above	Has done some activity in national parks
All voters	31	69
Age		
Aged 18-34	15	85
35-49	29	71
50-64	37	63
65 and older	43	57
Gender		
Women	33	67
Men	29	71
Education		
Less than year 12	50	50
Year 12 or equivalent	34	66
TAFE, trade or vocational	29	71
University degree	22	78
Children		
Two or more children	20	80
One child	22	78
No children	34	66
Language spoken at home		
English only	31	69
Other languages	25	75
Birthplace		
Australia	30	70
Another country	34	66



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY