



C|T GROUP

# Business Council of Australia Research

May 2023

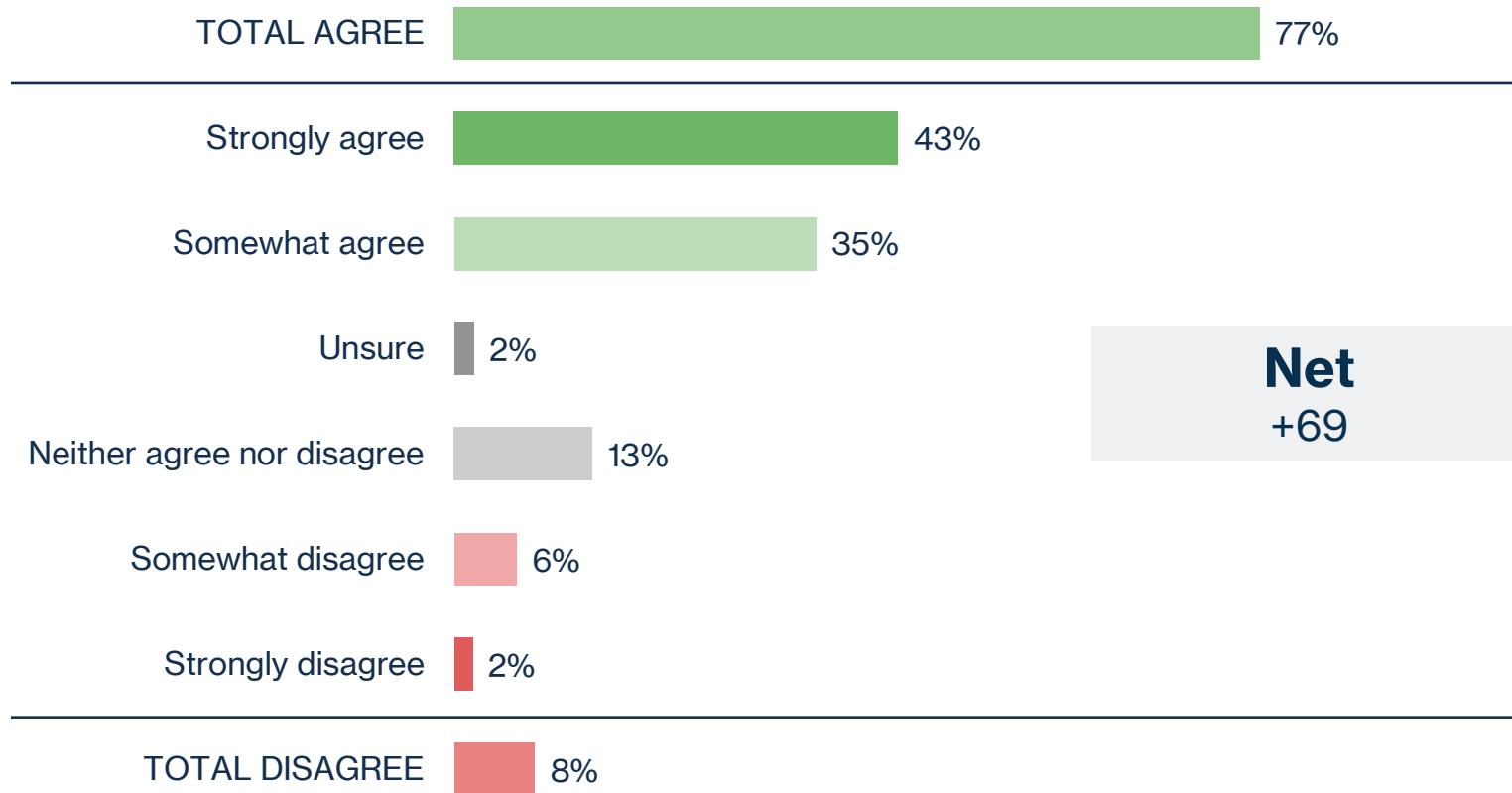


# Objectives and Methodology

- The purpose of the research is to provide public opinion insights from voters, which will provide a robust evidence base to **inform the BCA's communications and advocacy activities.**
- An online survey was conducted among the voting population of Australia between 13-19 April 2023.
- In total, **n=2115** participants took part.
- Quotas and weighting were used in order for the sample to be representative of the voting population of Australia. Weighting targets include, age, sex, state/territory, qualifications, and 2022 Federal Election vote.
- Weighting targets were derived from statistics collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), as well as the results of the 2022 Federal Election from the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC).
- The aggregate results are accurate to a maximum margin of error of  $\pm 2\%$  (95% confidence, simple random sample;  $\pm 4$  for nets); sub samples are subject to larger margins of error.
- A 'net' score represents the total proportion of participants who give a positive response (e.g., 'agree') minus the total proportion who give a negative response (e.g., 'disagree').
- Arrows are used to represent statistically significant differences (at the 95% confidence level).



# Remuneration inconsistent with experience and output



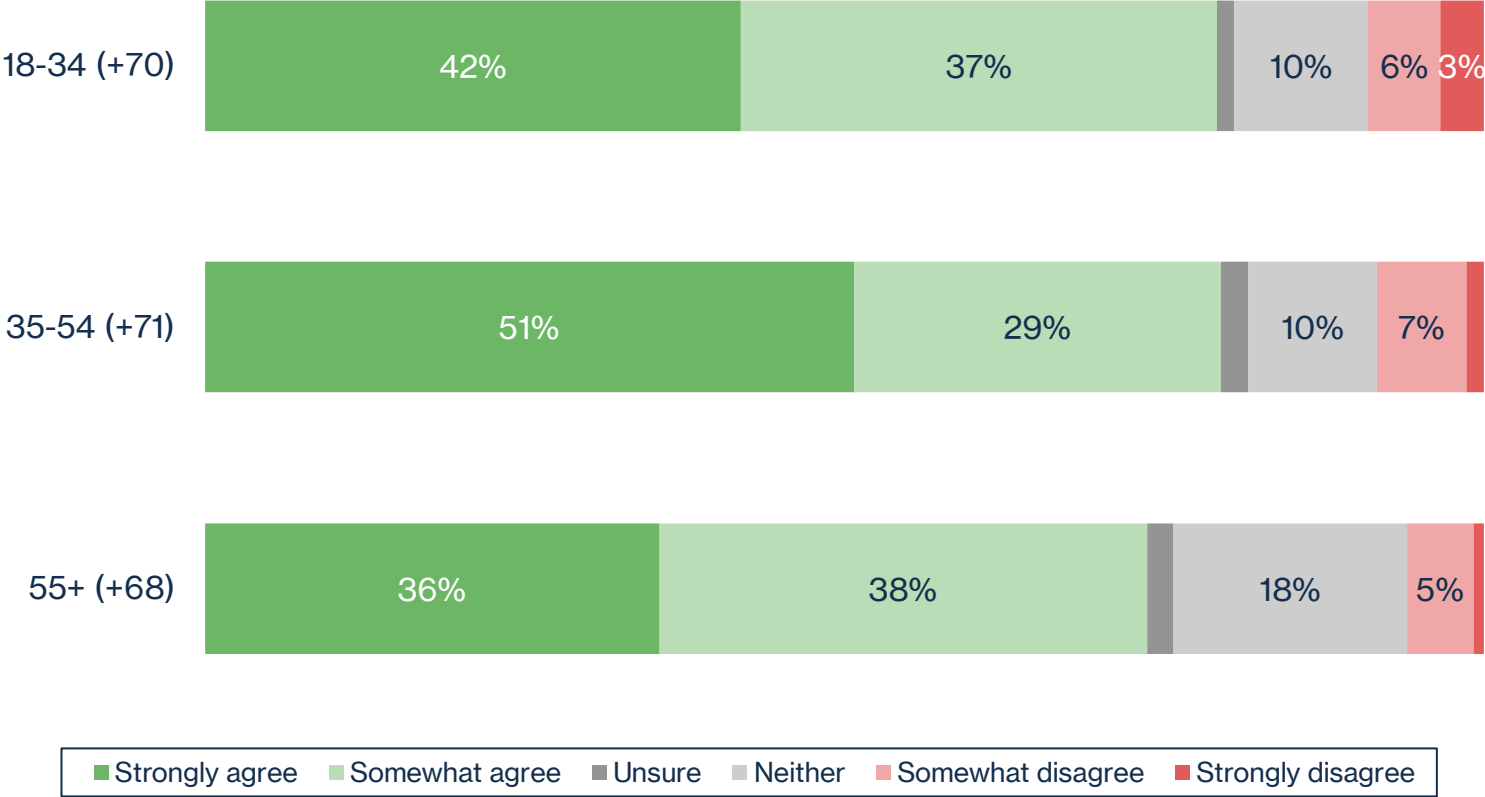
A substantial majority of voters (+70) agree that they would feel frustrated if someone who had less experience, or didn't work as hard, was getting paid the same amount of money, with 43% of voters strongly agreeing and just 8% disagreeing.

Agreement is broadly consistent across demographic groups and locations, though those with higher household incomes of \$120,000 or more are significantly more likely to agree (+78) than those on HHI of less than \$60,000 (+62).



# Remuneration inconsistent with experience and output by age group

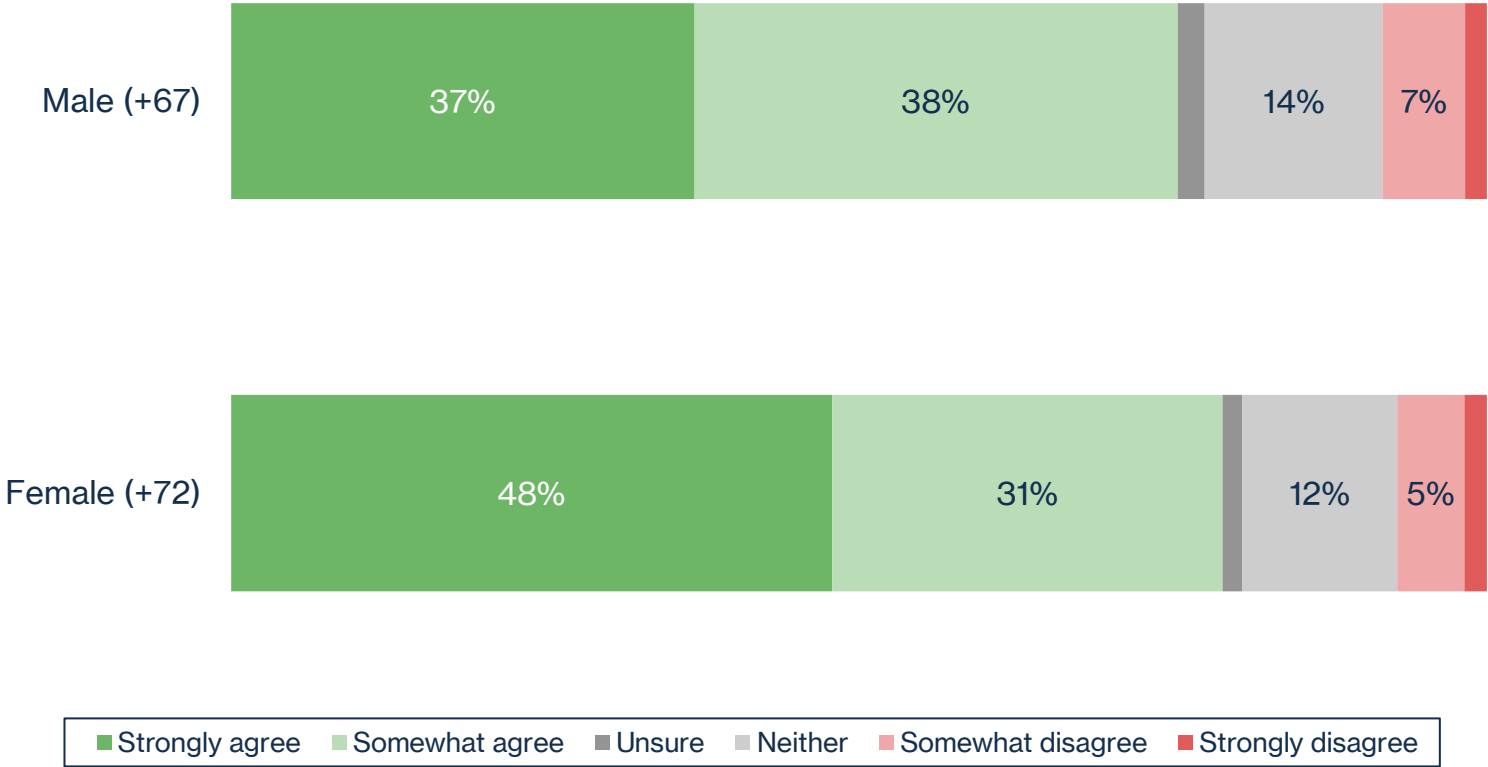
Agreement is broadly consistent across age groups, though those aged 35-54 are the most likely to strongly agree (51%).





# Remuneration inconsistent with experience and output by gender

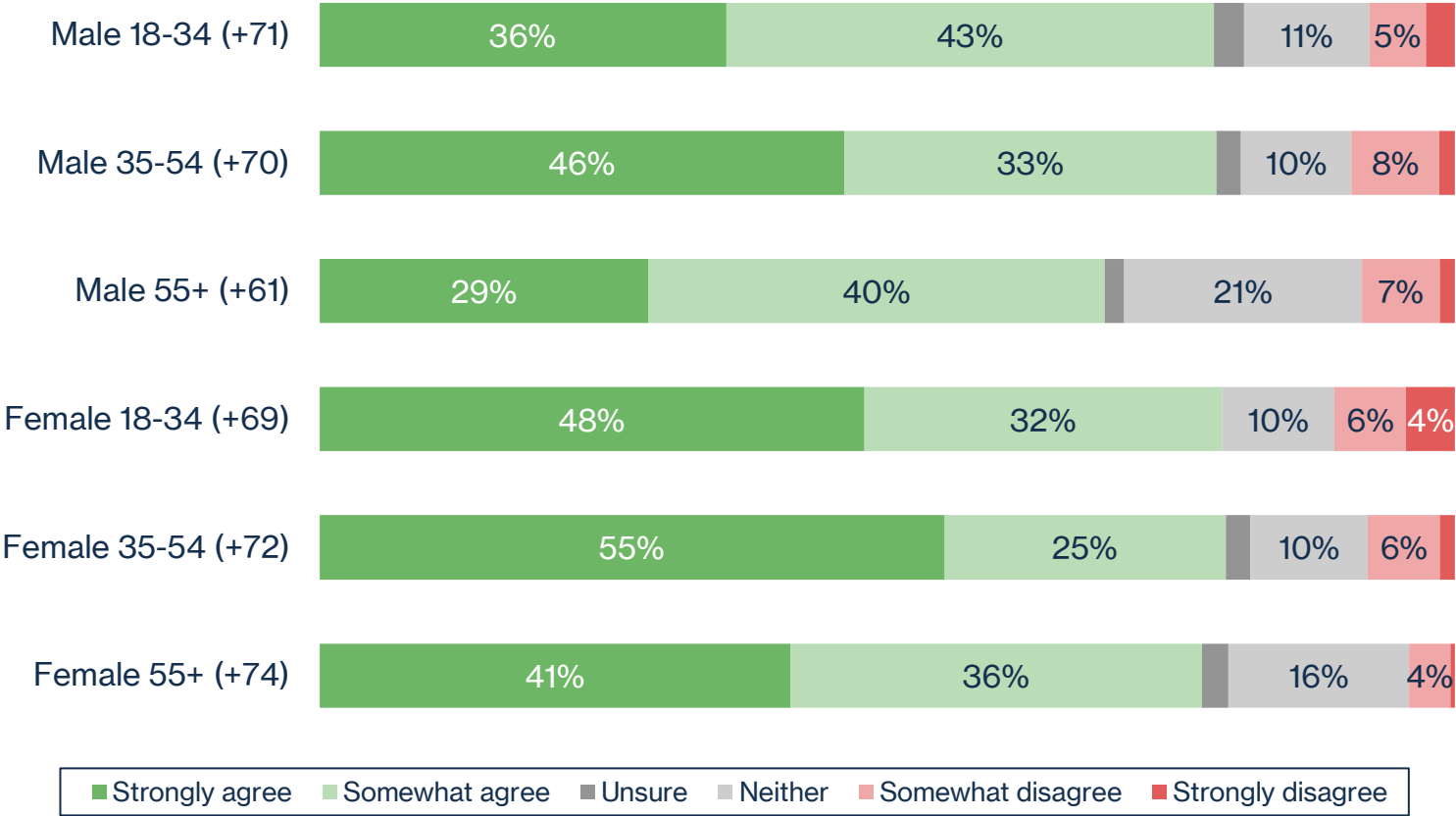
Women (+72) are marginally more likely to agree than men (+67), driven by 48% of women who strongly agree.





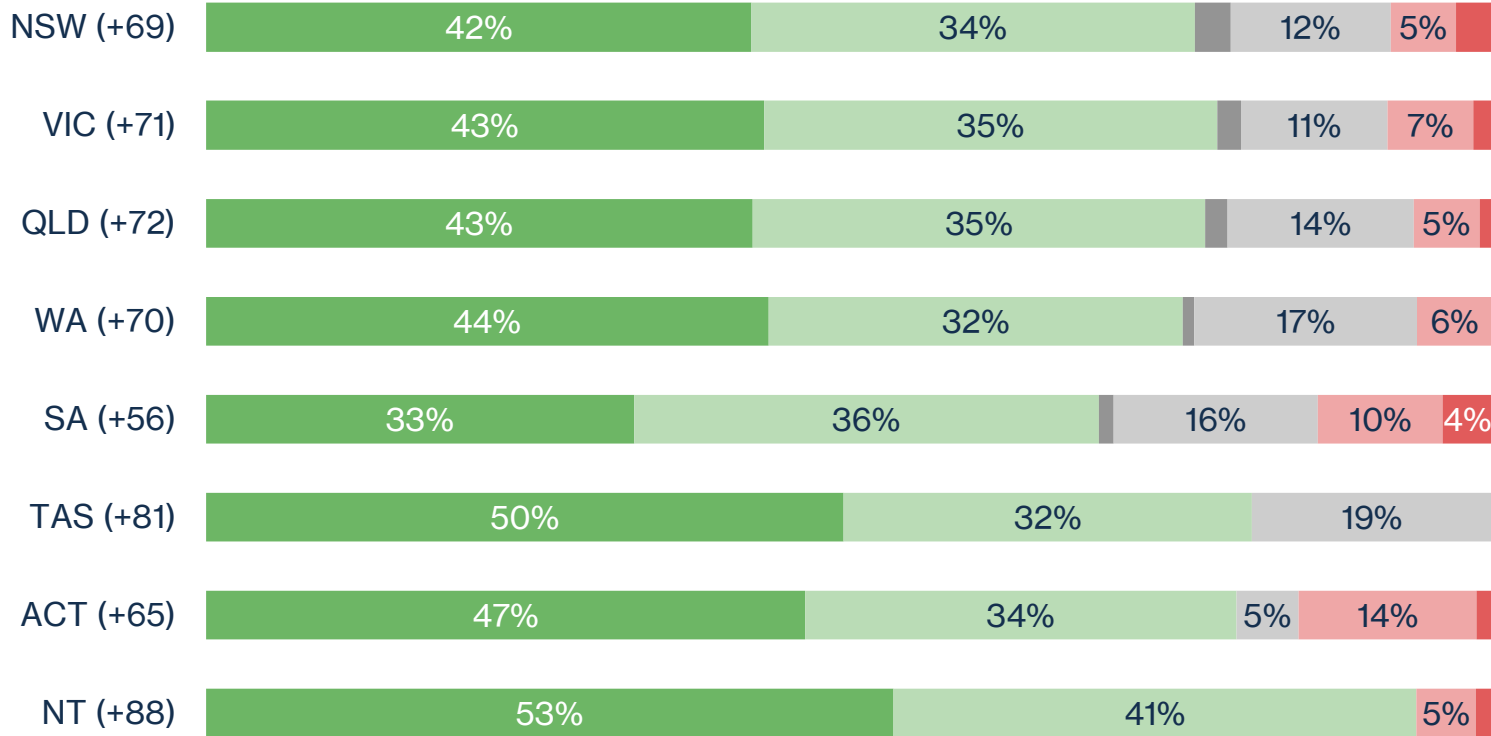
# Remuneration inconsistent with experience and output by gender & age

Agreement is broadly consistent across gender-age groups, with women 35-54 the most likely to strongly agree (55%).





# Remuneration inconsistent with experience and output by state/territory



■ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Unsure ■ Neither ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Strongly disagree

Agreement is broadly consistent across states.

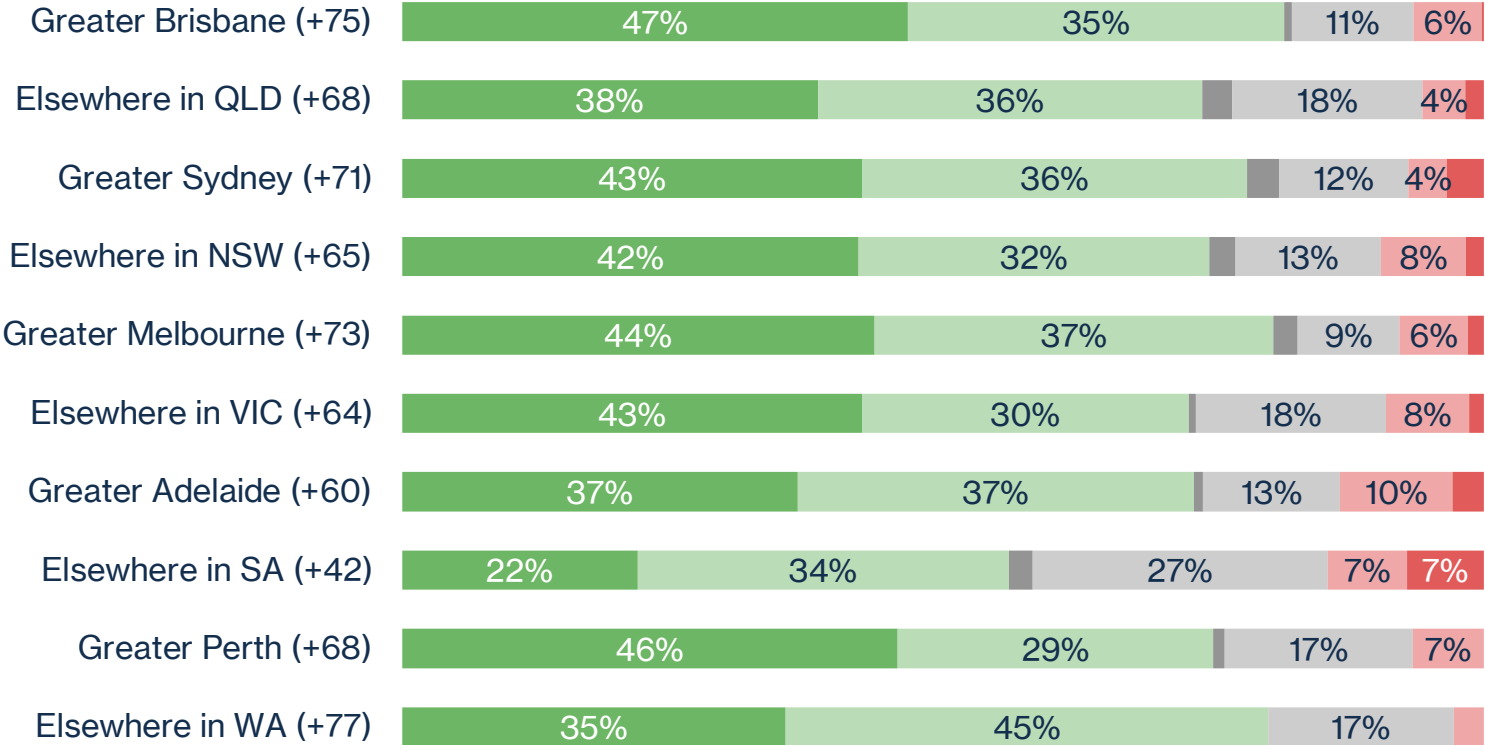
Note: Low base size in TAS (n=48), ACT (n=39), and NT n=20) resulting in a higher margin of error.

Please take caution when interpreting results.



# Remuneration inconsistent with experience and output by location

Agreement is broadly consistent across locations.



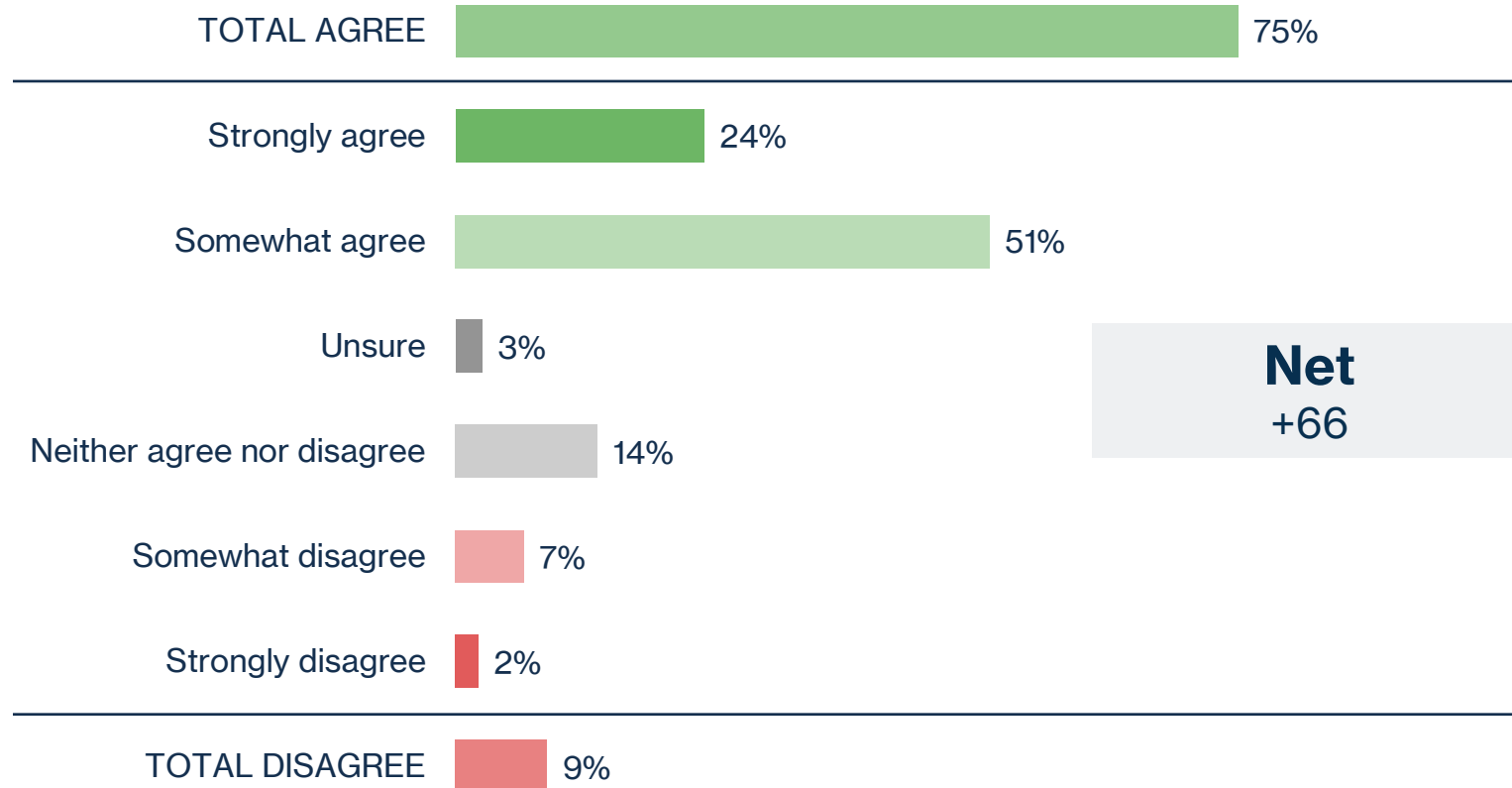
■ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Unsure ■ Neither ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Strongly disagree

Note: Low base size in Elsewhere in SA (n=34) and Elsewhere in WA (n=35) resulting in a higher margin of error.

Please take caution when interpreting results.



# Hiring temporary workers for major projects

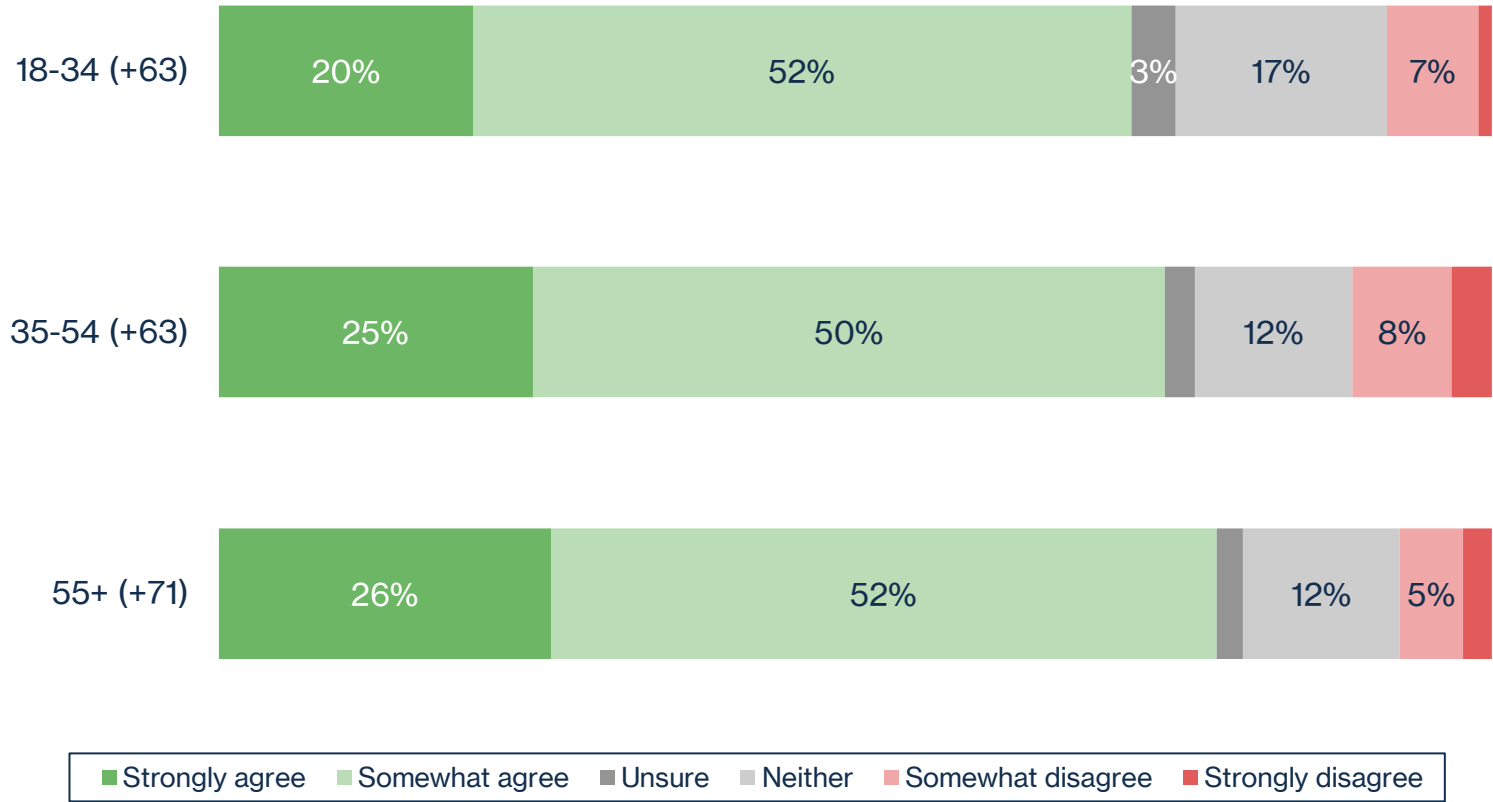


Three quarters of voters (+66) agree that companies should be allowed to hire temporary labour hire workers to fill surge capacity when they have major projects to complete.

Agreement is broadly consistent across demographic groups and locations.



# Hiring temporary workers for major projects by age group

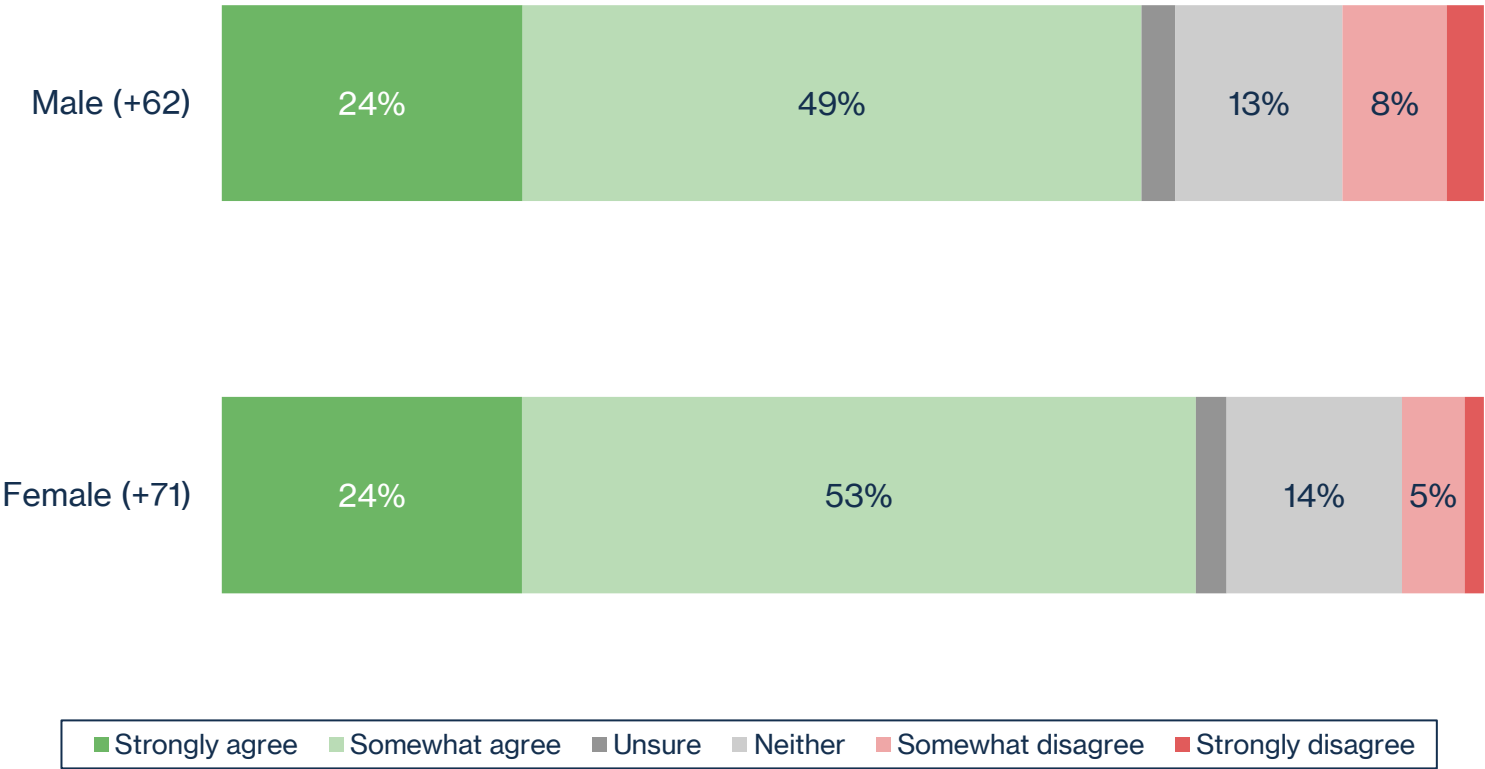


Agreement that companies should be allowed to hire temporary labour hire workers to fill surge capacity when they have major projects to complete is broadly consistent across age groups.



# Hiring temporary workers for major projects by gender

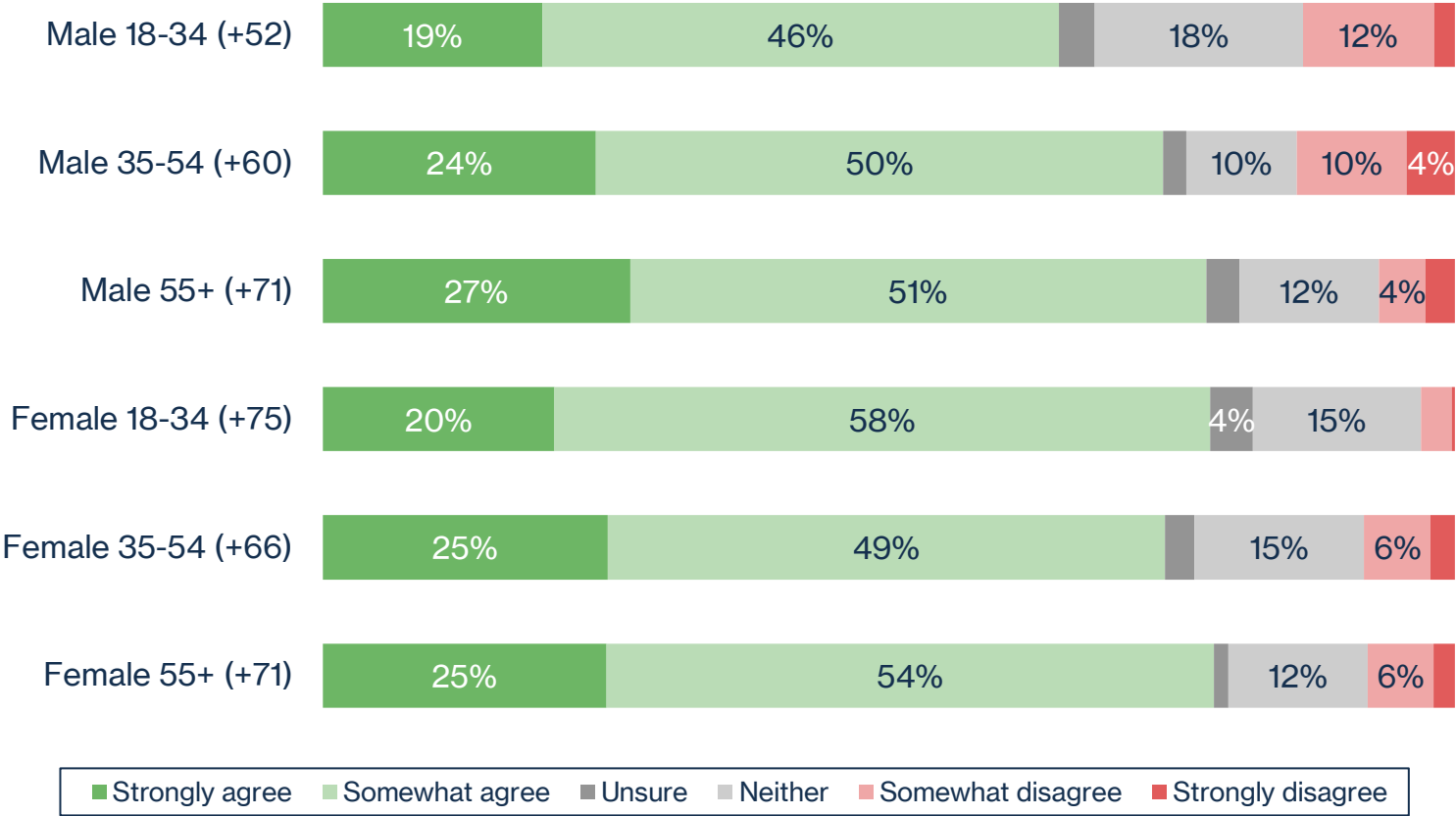
Both men and women agree that companies should be allowed to hire temporary labour hire workers to fill surge capacity when they have major projects to complete.





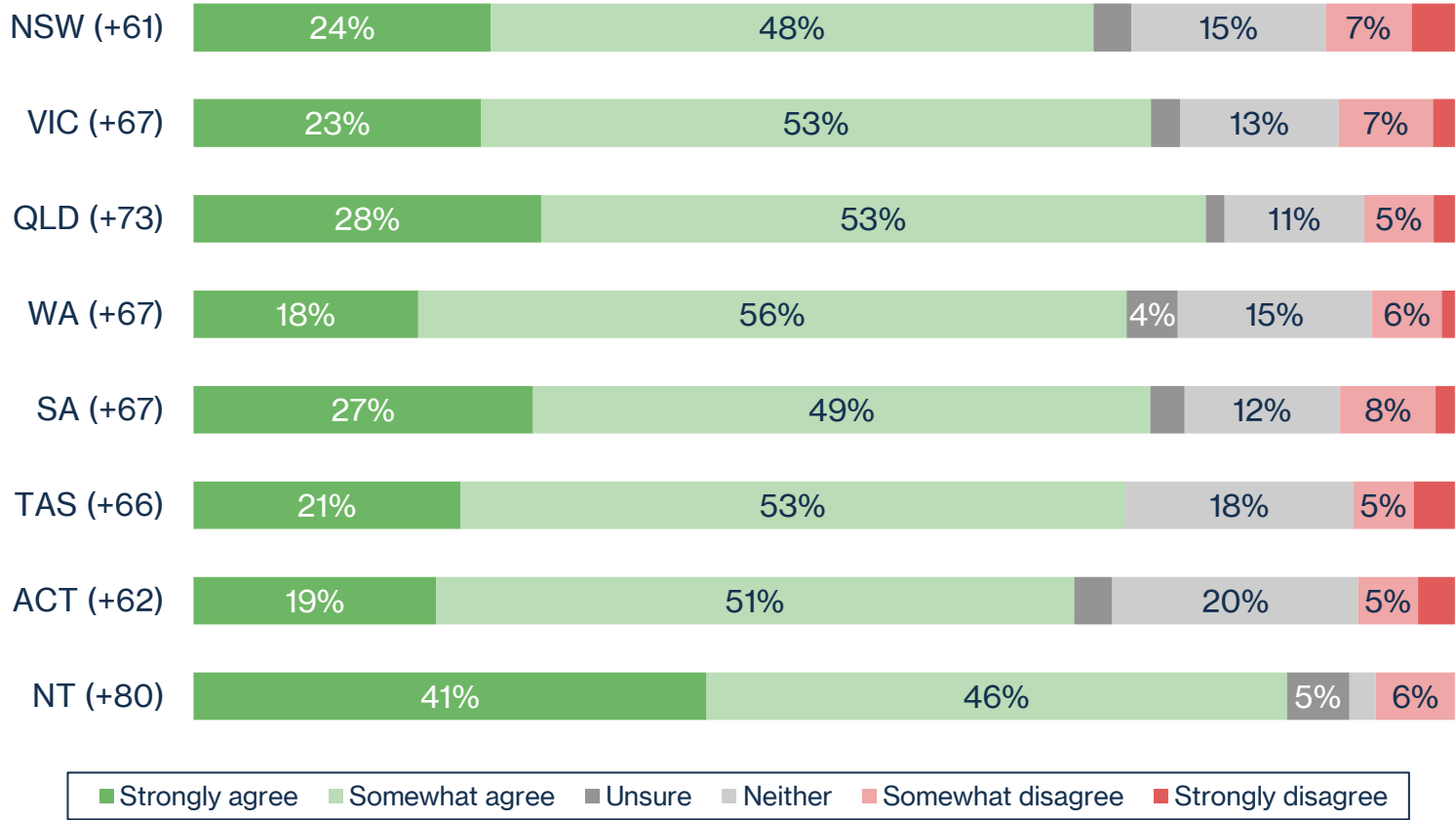
# Hiring temporary workers for major projects by gender & age

Agreement is consistent across gender-age groups that companies should be allowed to hire temporary labour hire workers to fill surge capacity when they have major projects to complete.





# Hiring temporary workers for major projects by state/territory



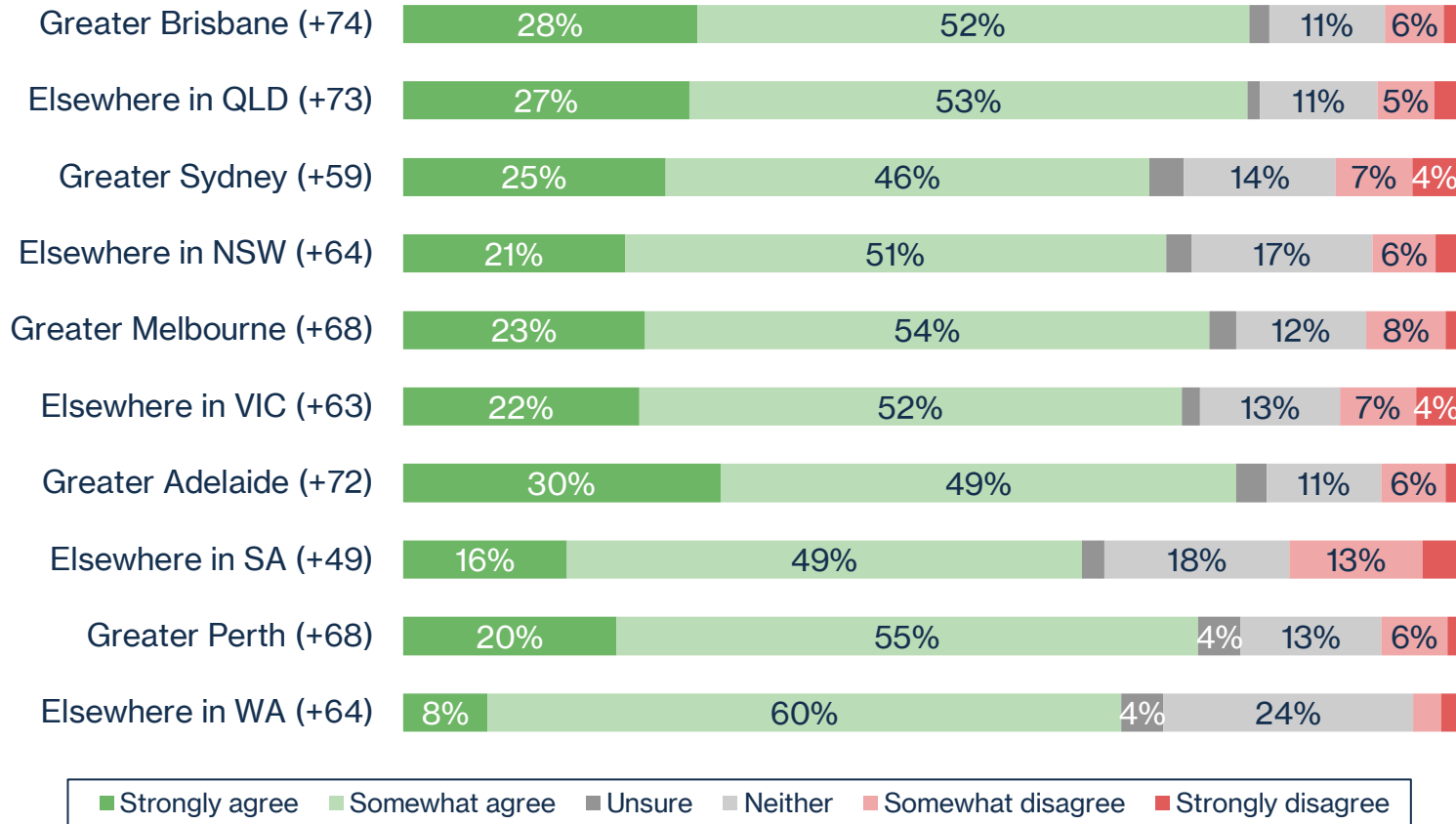
Agreement is consistent across states that companies should be allowed to hire temporary labour hire workers to fill surge capacity when they have major projects to complete.

Note: Low base size in TAS (n=48), ACT (n=39), and NT n=20) resulting in a higher margin of error.

Please take caution when interpreting results.



# Hiring temporary workers for major projects by location



Agreement is relatively consistent across locations that companies should be allowed to hire temporary labour hire workers to fill surge capacity when they have major projects to complete.

Note: Low base size in Elsewhere in SA (n=34) and Elsewhere in WA (n=35) resulting in a higher margin of error.

Please take caution when interpreting results.



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