

Is demography moving against the Coalition?

Age and the conservative vote
in Australia, 1987 to 2004

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Preface

This report was commissioned by Peter Browne from *Australian Policy Online* to examine *Newspoll* data for age-related patterns in voting intentions. The starting point was the observation that:

Around the time of the past federal election there was speculation that voter demographics were moving against the government, on the argument that a very conservative group of older voters was inevitably giving way to a younger, less conservative group. We were interested to see whether the *Newspoll* data showed any trends that supported that view and, correspondingly, conflicted with the standard view that as voters age they become more likely to vote for the Coalition.

The results from an examination of the *Newspoll* data are presented below. They are written for a general audience, and make use of a series of graphs to illustrate the findings. While there are some technical issues involved, these are presented in a separate section afterwards. The findings are also presented as tables (in Part 3).

Thanks go to Sol Lebovic, then of *Newspoll*, for his help in providing data and for discussing preliminary findings with *Australian Policy Online*. Thanks also to Murray Goot for feedback and useful advice, and to Peter Browne for commissioning the report.

Part 1

Findings

Introduction

Does demography favour the Liberal/National Party Coalition in Australia, or is there a shift underway in the opposite direction?

As is well known, John Howard's Coalition has struck a chord with older Australian over the last decade.¹ Large proportions of older voters (those aged 60 and over) have consistently favoured the Liberal/National Parties since the mid 1990s, with the first preference vote for the Coalition in this age group averaging well over 50 per cent.

As the population ages, can we expect this voting pattern to continue, leading to a consolidation of support for the conservative parties? Or, on the other hand, will the movement of 'baby boomers' into the ranks of older Australians moderate this conservatism, and perhaps even reverse it?

This paper is a brief attempt to answer this question by drawing on a well-known data source, *Newspoll*. While it is always difficult to be definitive with these kinds of questions, the attempt is certainly worthwhile. The results below suggest that demography will *not* be on the side of the Coalition in coming years. As the 'baby boomers' age, the voting patterns of older Australians appear to be changing, and changing in a direction which is adverse for the Liberal/National Party vote.

¹ See, for example, Andrew Leigh (2005) *Economic Voting and Electoral Behaviour: How do Individual, Local and National Factors Affect the Partisan Choice?* The Australian National University Centre for Economic Policy Research, Discussion Paper No. 489, pp. 16–18.

Analysis

The analysis in this report draws on 17 years of *Newspoll* public opinion polling data. People's voting intentions in the lead up to the Federal elections from 1987 through to 2004 are analysed by age groups (in five year brackets).² The results are shown as a series of graphs (Part 2) and tables (Part 3) and the key findings are presented below. For ease of expression, the terms 'support for' and 'voting intention' are used interchangeably.³

With a time series like this you need to disentangle *period* effects (like 'Tampa' in 2001) from *cohort* effects (like the 'baby boomers' moving through the ranks). In other words, has a drop in support for one party resulted from something unique to that election campaign? Or does it reflect a longer term decline in the demographic underpinnings of support as the population ages? While there are a number of sophisticated ways of dealing with this issue, a simple approach is to compare the voting intention of a specific age-group with the average for all age-groups. The 'gap' between these two will change over time, sometimes widening and sometimes narrowing. When the overall average shifts in one direction, this can be viewed as a 'period effect', and the decisive boost in support for the Coalition in 1996 is an example of this. On the other hand, the variation in the gap between a specific age group and the overall average may reflect a cohort effect, and if this gap is steadily narrowing over time, then specific age-related effects may be working their way through.

What can we say about older Australians? Looking at the solid red dots in Figure 1.1 (on page 4), it is clear that voters aged 60 and over have supported the Coalition to a much greater extent than the overall average (shown as hollow blue dots).⁴ The age gap favouring the Coalition ranges from 5 to 10 percentage points. Only in 1990 was the gap not large enough to count as statistically significant.⁵ In every other year, there was a considerable gap. There is, of course, some variability in the size of this gap. In some years where the average support moved against the Coalition, the support by older voters increased and the gap widened (eg. 2001 to 2004). In other years, the gap narrowed (eg. 1996 to 1998).

If we look at the age group which is younger by five years (55 to 59) we also notice a similar pattern in the years leading up to 1998. As Figure 1.2 on page 5 shows,⁶ the gap between the overall average and this specific age-group was quite wide until 1998 (with 1990 again standing out as an anomaly). However, for the years 1998 to 2004, the gap either disappeared or narrowed considerably. Now what is inter-

² This analysis, as well as the AES analysis discussed below, refers to first preference votes in the House of Representatives. The *Newspoll* data is weighted with weights supplied by *Newspoll*. The AES data is also weighted using weights calculated from Australian Election Commission results.

³ Strictly speaking, *Newspoll* asks respondents about their voting intentions. While this may not translate into the same voting behaviour on election day, it does provide a reasonable measure of voter 'support'.

⁴ For more information on how to read these graphs, see Part 2 below.

⁵ See the next section for a discussion of this concept.

⁶ All of the graphs in this section are repeated on pages 12 and 13 below, where they are labelled Figures 7, 8 and 9.

Is demography moving against the Coalition?

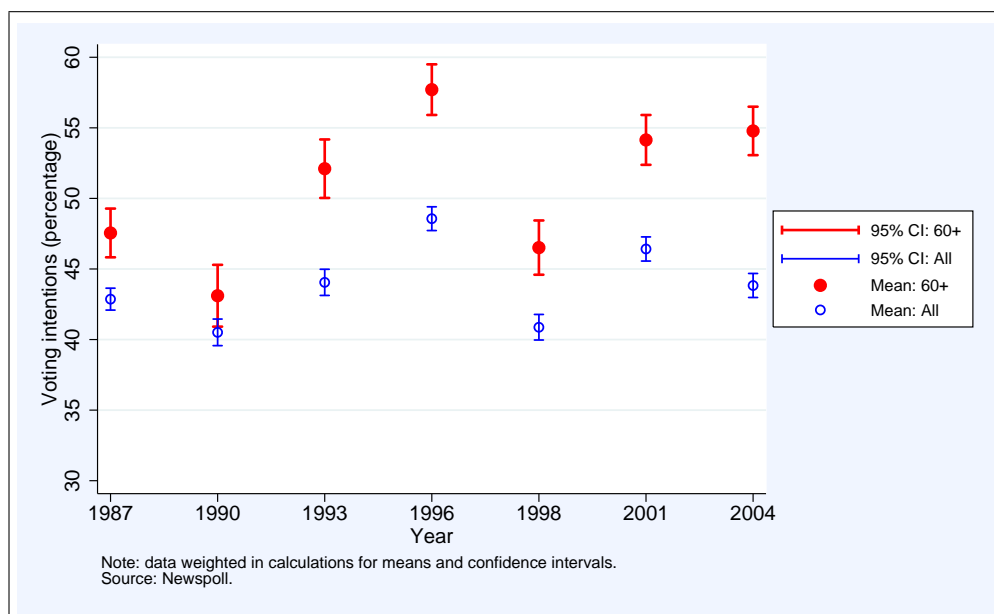


Figure 1.1: Voting for Lib/National Coalition: 60+ year olds

esting about this age group—the 55 to 59 year olds—is that by around 2000 the first wave of ‘baby boomers’ had entered their ranks. Those born in 1945 or 1946 were turning 55 in 2000 and 2001. It is possible, therefore, that some of the downturn in Coalition support by this age group in the lead up to the elections of 2001 and 2004 reflects the arrival on the scene of some of these early ‘baby boomers’.

This notion finds more support in the data for the next younger age group—those aged 50 to 54. If we look at Figure 1.3 on page 5, the voting intention pattern up to, and including 1998, showed strong support for the Coalition. This age group consistently supported the Liberal/National Parties through all these years, though the gap began to close slightly in 1998. However, in 2001 and 2004 this gap evaporated entirely (and even appeared to be reversing in 2004). By 2001, this age cohort was made up entirely of early ‘baby boomers’: those born between 1947 and 1951.

Looking across the full set of graphs in Part 2, it is evident that as a general rule younger voters—those aged under 40—favoured the ALP over the Coalition. Voters in the middle-aged groups—those between 40 and 59 years—have a less clearcut pattern in their voting intentions. The tendency, however, is toward greater support for the Coalition among the older age groups, particularly in the earlier period (prior to 1998). Finally, as we saw above, voters aged 60 and above strongly favoured the Coalition over the ALP. In summary, this broad picture suggests that as voters grow older, they are more inclined to support the Coalition.⁷

⁷ However, as pointed out earlier, the period effects and cohort effects cannot be easily disentangled, particularly with a time series of this duration.

Is demography moving against the Coalition?

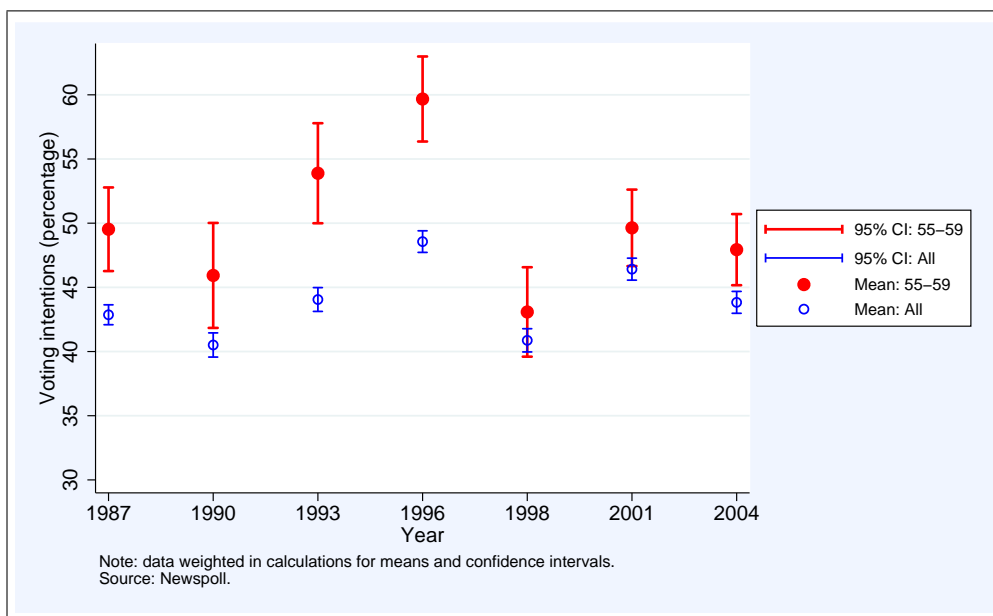


Figure 1.2: Voting for Lib/National Coalition: 55-59 year olds

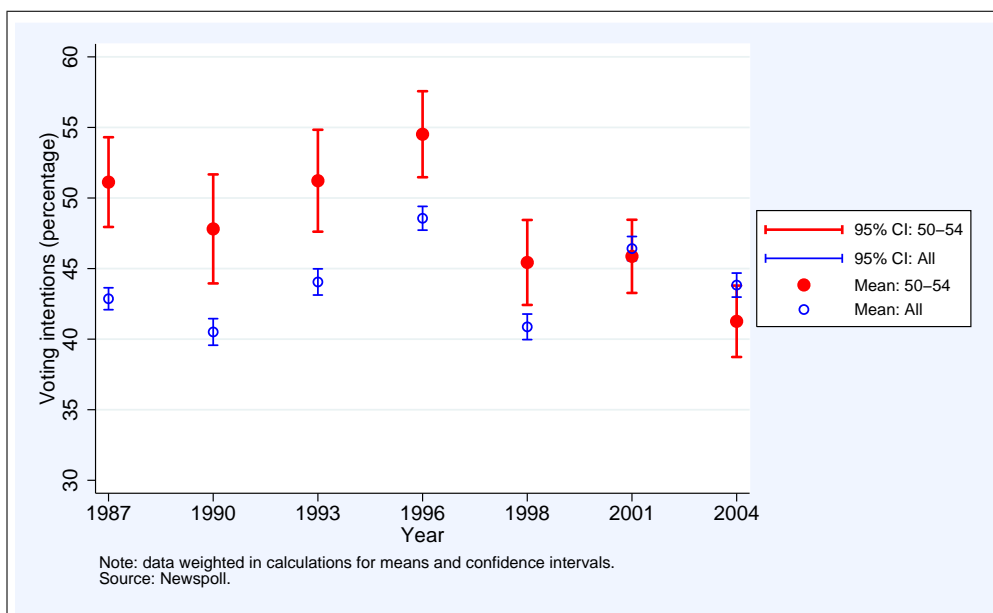


Figure 1.3: Voting for Lib/National Coalition: 50-54 year olds

What appears to be happening in Figure 1.3 is that among voters aged in their 50s this overall trend has begun to break down during the last two elections. They have turned away from the Coalition. This coincides with a change in the composition of this age group: they are now made up of people born in the late 1940s and early 1950s. In other words, the shift away from the Coalition among this particular group of older voters coincides with the arrival of a significant cohort of early 'baby boomers' in their ranks.

If the sentiments of these 'baby boomers' are still Whitlamesque, if they can remember an era when social reform flourished, and if their aversion to economic rationalism and hyper-individualism remains intact, then one can easily imagine that many of these voters will be hostile to the Coalition. The data in these graphs seems to fit this interpretation.

In summary, while in general older voters favour the Liberal/National Parties, the greying of the 'baby boomers' appears to be over-turning this truism. This may well signal a demographic shift working against the Coalition in coming years.

Technical considerations

It is important to realise that the *Newspoll* data are not panel data, where the same group of people are tracked over time. Rather, different sub-populations are recruited into the various samples across these years producing a time series of cross-sectional data. You can, of course, follow an age cohort through these kind of data, but it's important to keep in mind that the composition of the cohort will be changing over time. Not only do people die or emigrate, but new entrants—such as immigrants—join the cohort. Consequently, while we may talk about an 'age cohort' in these data, these reservations need to be kept in mind.

Secondly, because the data is based on a survey sample, the figures produced (called 'point estimates') always have a margin of error around them. This is due to sampling variability (also called sampling error). The strategy for dealing with this is to calculate a confidence interval (CI) for each of the point estimates. These CIs are tabulated in Part 2 of this paper, and are shown as vertical bars in the graphs.

Confidence intervals provide a useful way of illustrating the sampling variability in these *Newspoll* data because they easily show the margin of error around the point estimates by providing a lower bound (or limit) and an upper bound. In the case of a 95 per cent confidence interval (the level used in this paper), these bounds can be defined as follows. If the sample were to be repeatedly taken, then in 19 out of 20 occasions, the true population value of the point estimate would lie within these bounds.

A common practice is to visually examine two point estimates and their associated confidence intervals. If the two confidence intervals do not overlap, then the difference between the two point estimates can be regarded as statistically significant. Conversely, if they do overlap, then the difference between the estimates may not be statistically significant. In the case of these *Newspoll* data, the mean value for an age group is compared with the mean value for all age groups and where the confidence intervals do not overlap, an age-related difference is evident.⁸

Another kind of reality check on the results is to consider more than one source. In this case, the *Newspoll* data can be compared with data from the Australian Election Studies (AES) for the same period. The AES is a mail-back survey conducted soon after each election which asks respondents how they have just voted. It is a staple source for academic analysis of voting patterns and the number of usable observations in the data ranges from 1,800 to about 3,000 for each of the various years. The *Newspoll* data is based on a telephone survey of voting intentions, and is the staple source for newspaper reports and commentators in the lead-up to an election. The number of observations in these data is between 11,000 and 17,000 for each of the various years.⁹ These differences in the number of observations are evident in the graphs: the *Newspoll* data have much narrower confidence intervals than do the AES data. It is also worth noting that in the comparison graphs, both sets of data are presented in 10 year age periods to achieve comparability. Of course, voting intention (*Newspoll*) and actual voting behaviour (AES) are not the same thing, but the comparison is still worth making because there are few other available data sources which line up so neatly for the time period under review.

So what does the AES tell us? As Figures 15 to 18 (in Part 2) show, the figures are fairly consistent most of the time, though there are a few anomalies. For those aged under 40, the results are consistent until 1998, and then they diverge sharply. Fortunately (for our purposes), among those aged 40 and over the results are much more uniform. Figure 19 shows that for voters aged 60 and over, the inclination towards the Coalition holds strongly across all years, though in 2004 the AES suggests this has begun to weaken. Figure 18 is the 'test' for the 'baby boomers' thesis, and the results show reasonable support for it, though there remains some uncertainty. On the one hand, the mean figures for both the *Newspoll* and AES data are very close, and both show a large drop in support for the Coalition from 1998 onward. This is certainly consistent with the analysis presented earlier. However, the confidence intervals in the AES data are so large, that we cannot be definitive about the trend in these data. It may well be that the AES and *Newspoll* data do not line up this closely, once we take these confidence intervals into account. In conclusion, while the AES data may not conclusively support the 'baby boomer' thesis which emerges from the *Newspoll* data, neither do they provide strong evidence against it.

⁸ Another approach, often preferred to the confidence interval strategy, is to calculate the standard error of the difference. See Rory Wolfe and James Hanley, "If we're so different, why do we keep overlapping? When 1 plus 1 doesn't make 2", *Canadian Medical Association Journal* Jan 8 2002; 166(1), pp. 65–6. However, the confidence interval approach lends itself to graphing data as carried out here.

⁹ The *Newspoll* data is pooled from several surveys in each of the years.

Part 2

Graphs

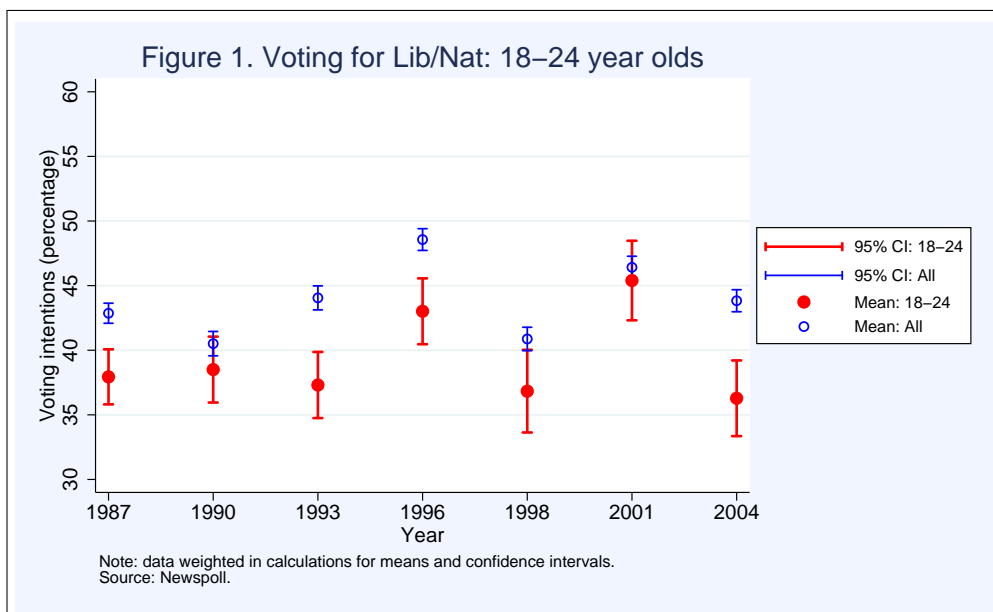
As noted earlier, the *Newspoll* graphs show the confidence intervals for the voting *intentions* of each age group. The dots indicate the point estimate (the mean value of the percentage intending to vote for the Liberal/National Parties) and the vertical bars show the spread of the confidence interval (abbreviated to CI). The small horizontal lines indicate the upper and lower bounds of the confidence intervals.

Each graph shows one particular age group, and repeats the all-age group average, so that visual inspection of the graph easily indicates whether the voting intention for that age group differs from the overall average for all respondents.

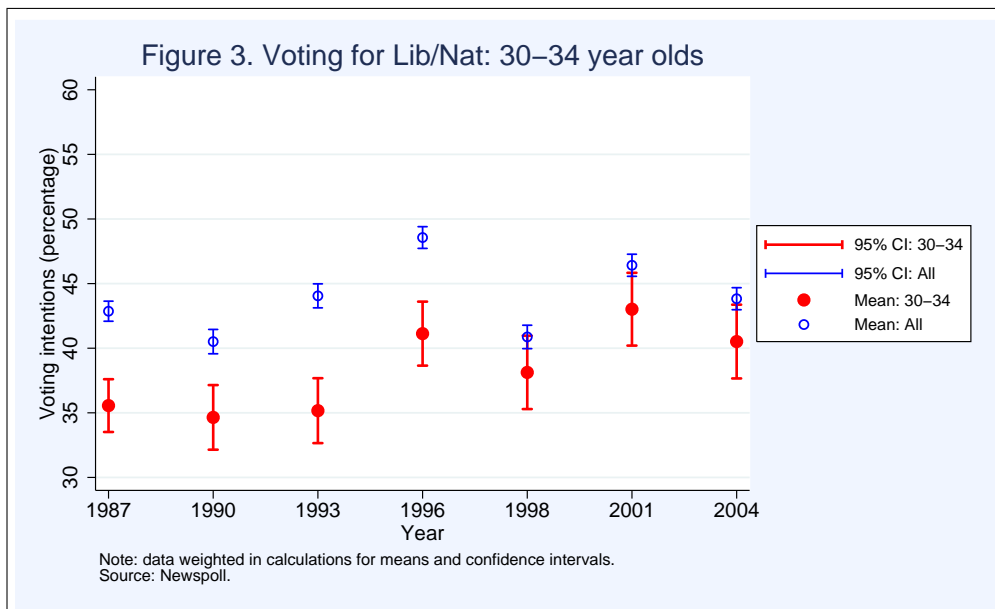
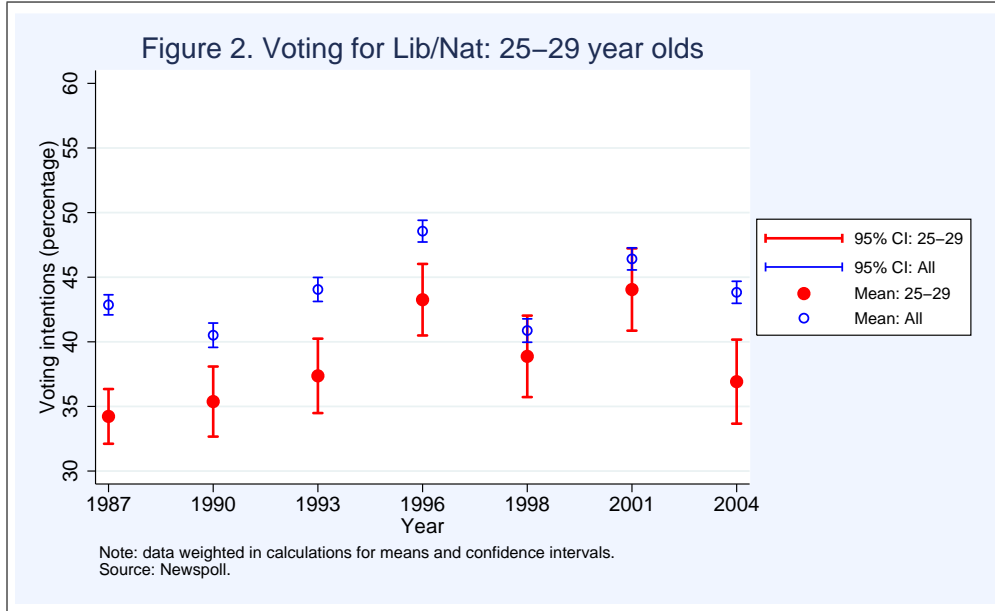
In the case of the AES data the graphs show voting *behaviour* for each age group, as measured by the reported vote in the House of Representatives in the last election.

In the graphs which show both *Newspoll* and AES data, the dots and the bars are offset from each year's marker. Those to the left of the year marker represent the *Newspoll* data, those to the right represent the AES data.

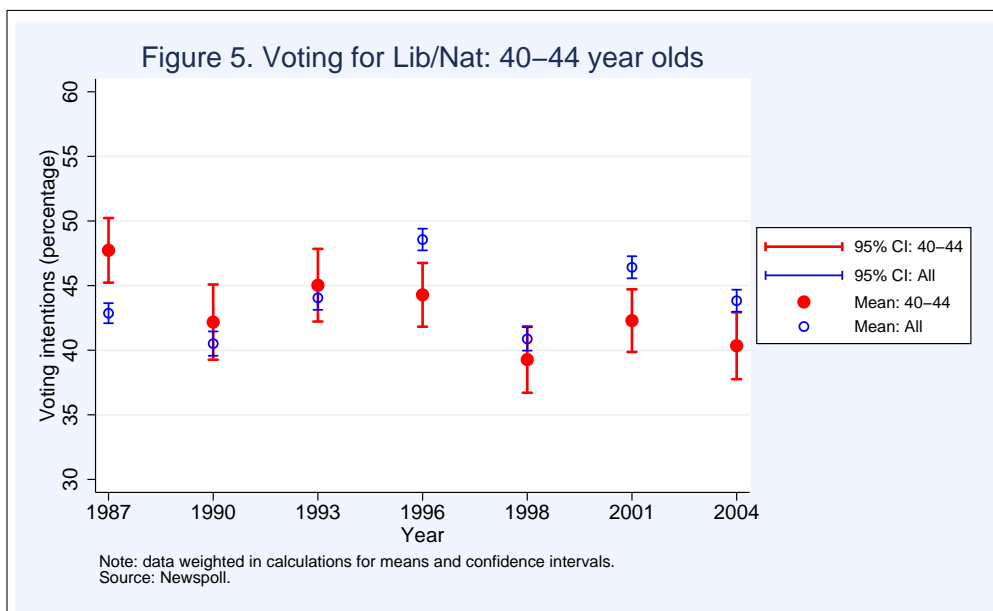
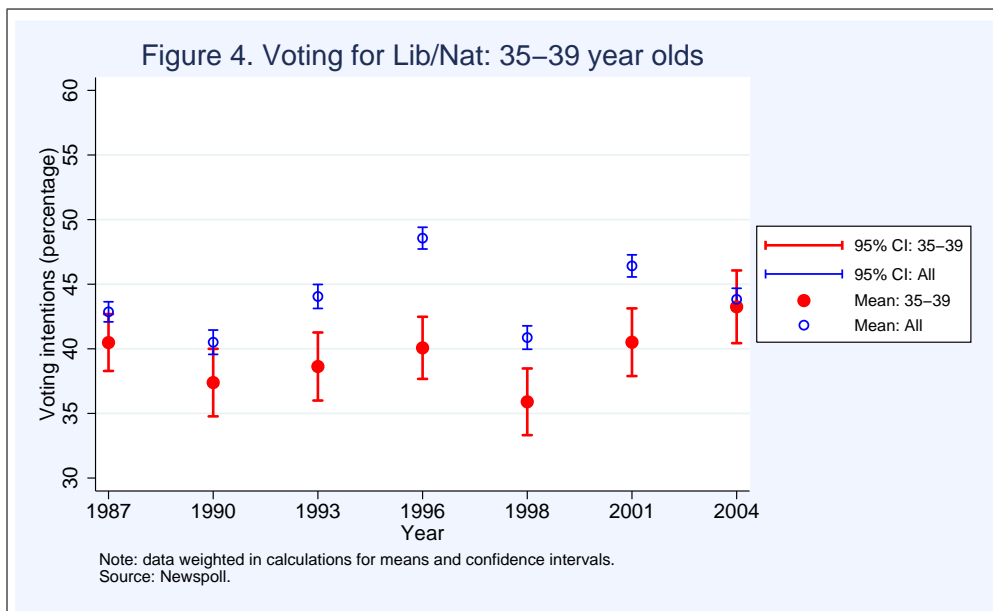
2.1 Newspoll



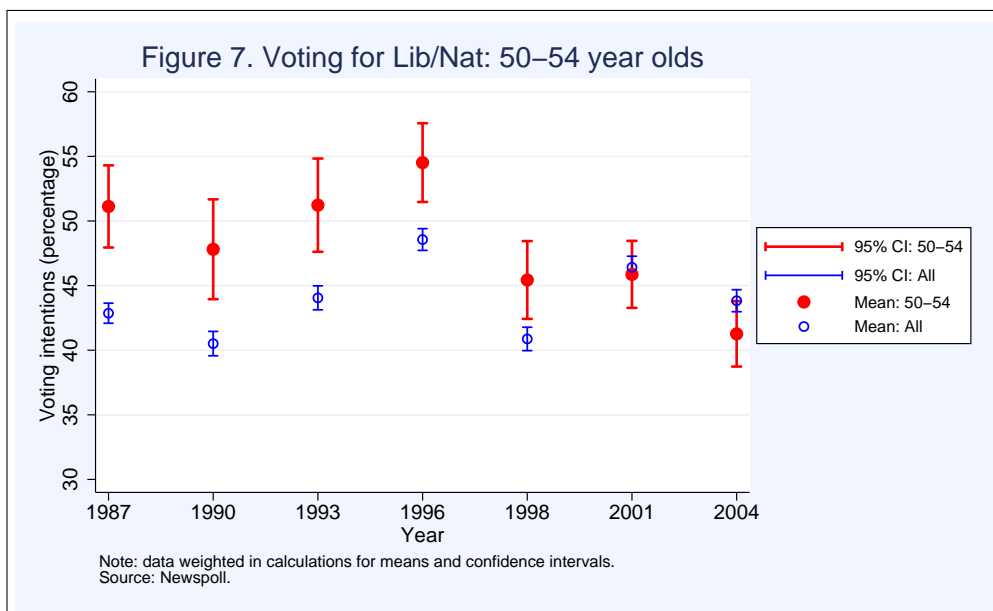
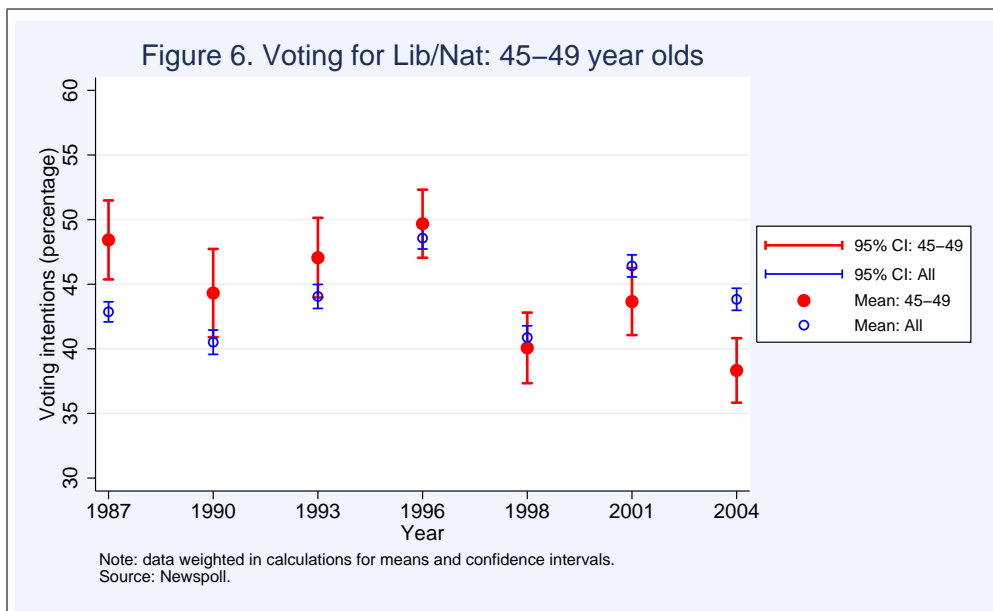
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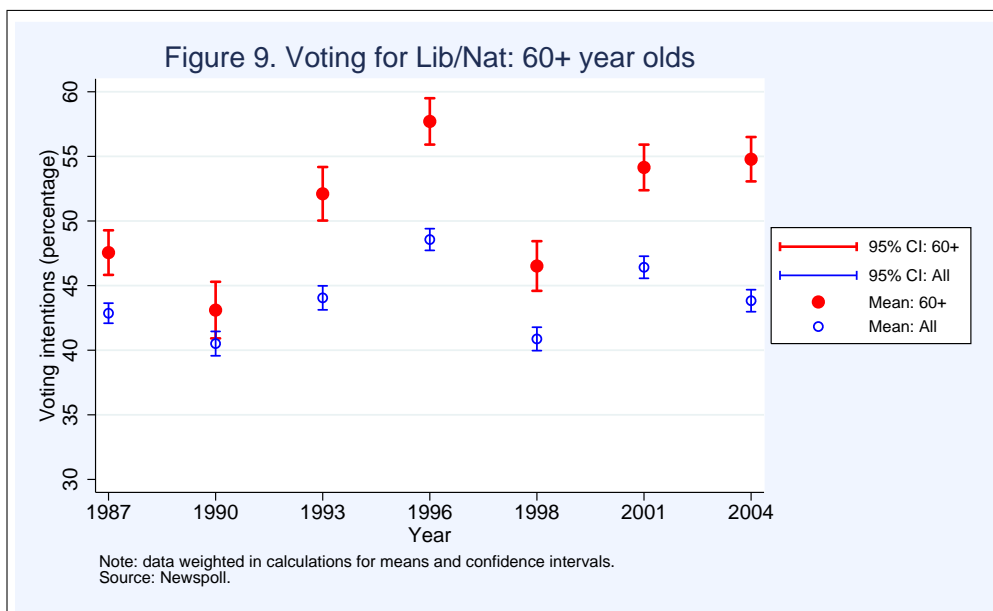
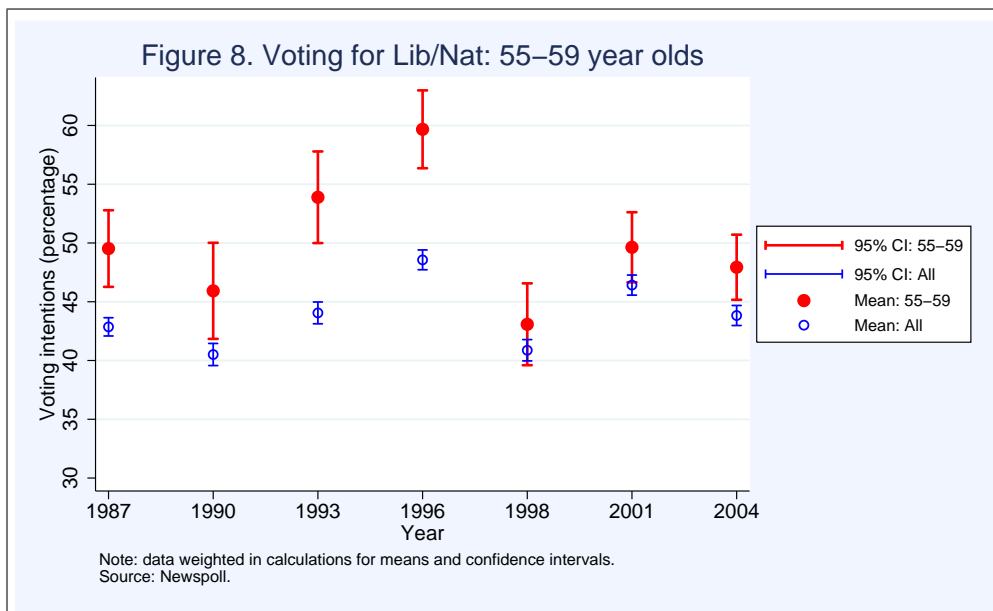
Is demography moving against the Coalition?



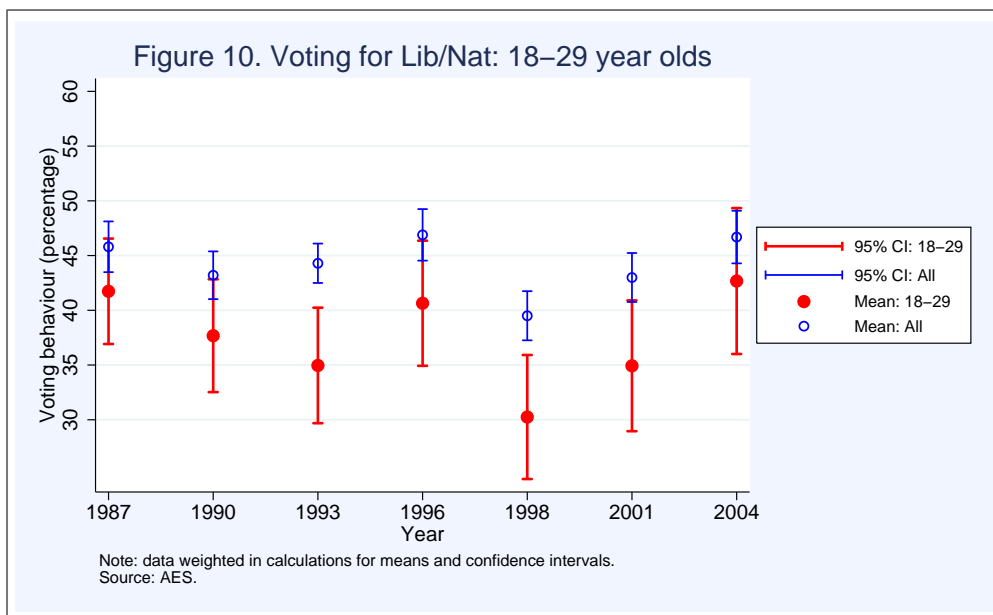
Is demography moving against the Coalition?



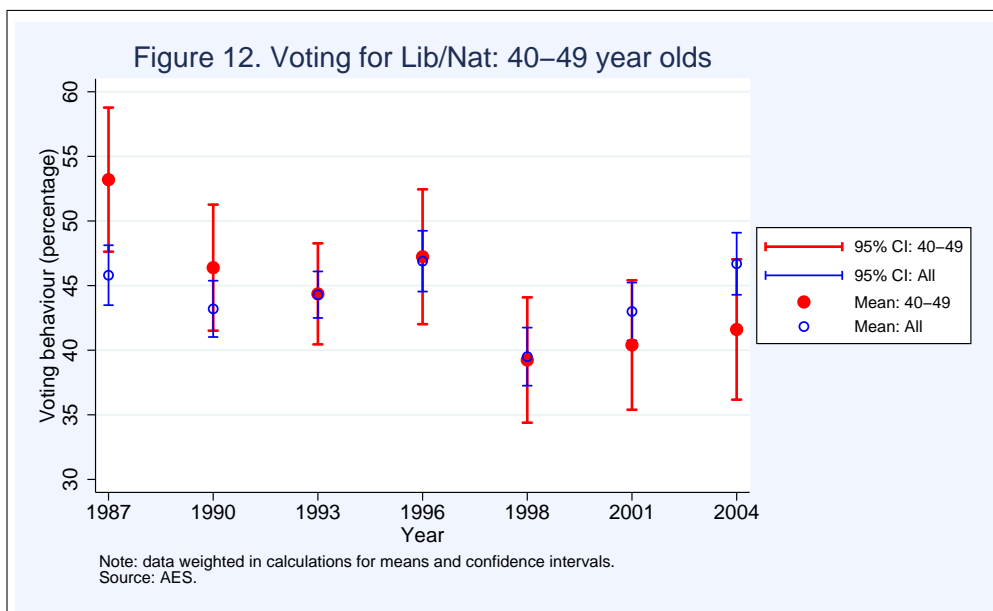
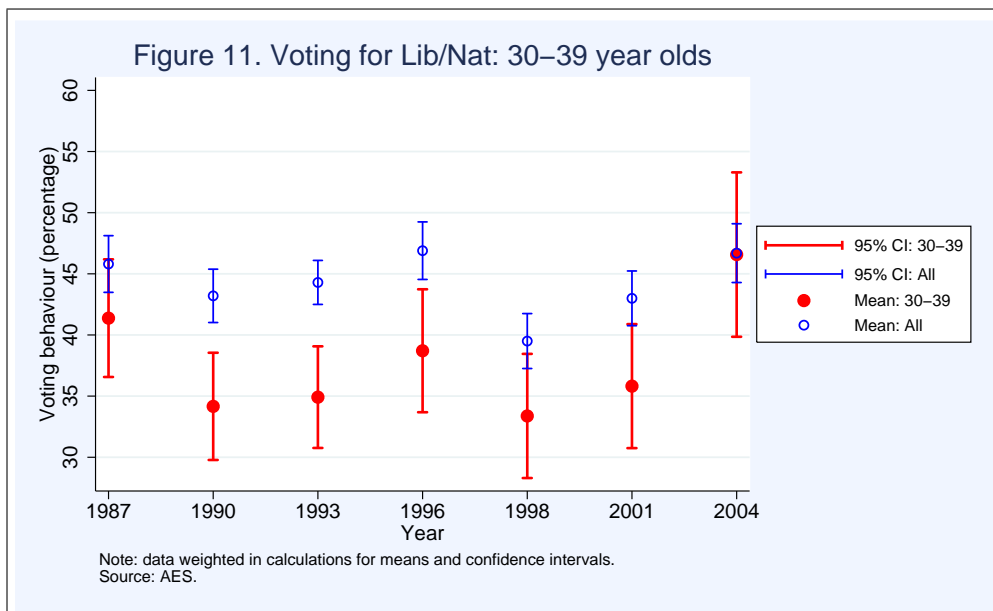
Is demography moving against the Coalition?



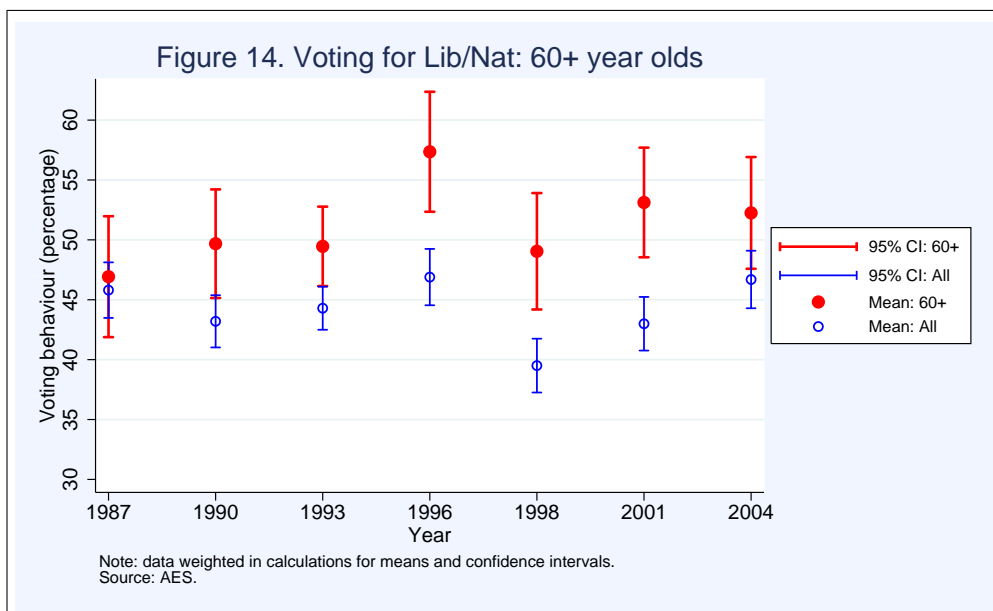
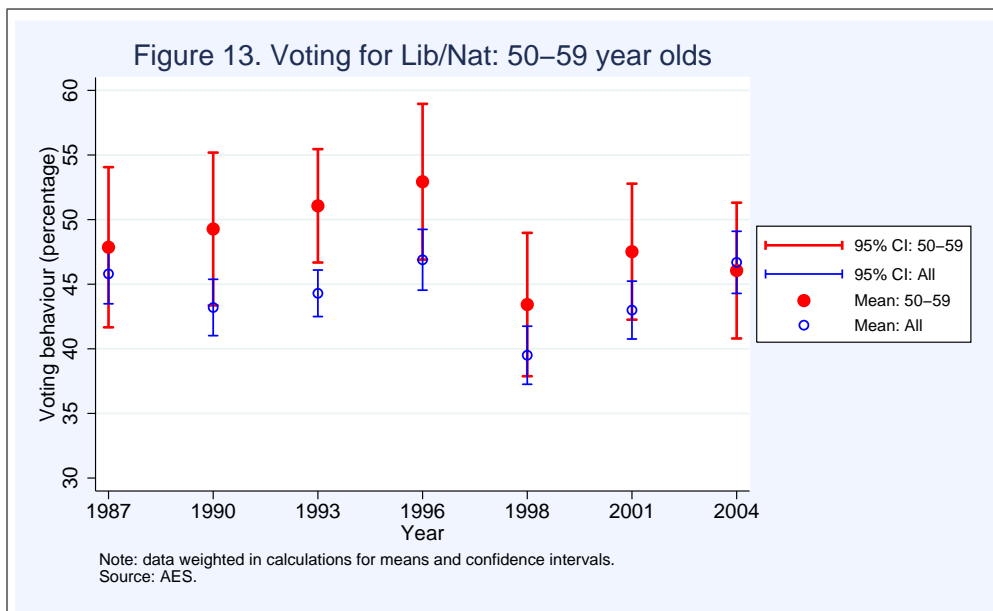
2.2 AES



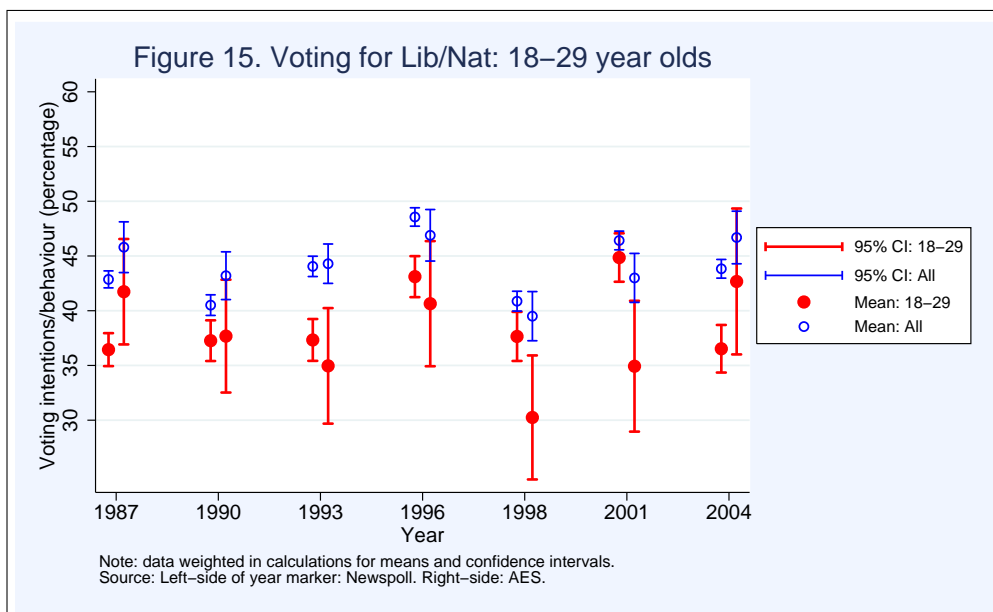
Is demography moving against the Coalition?



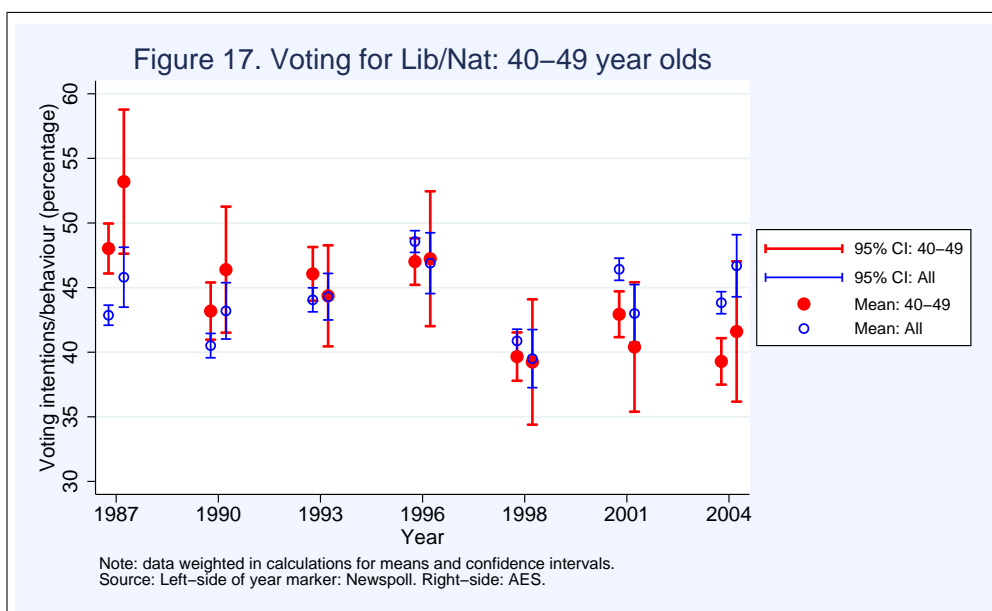
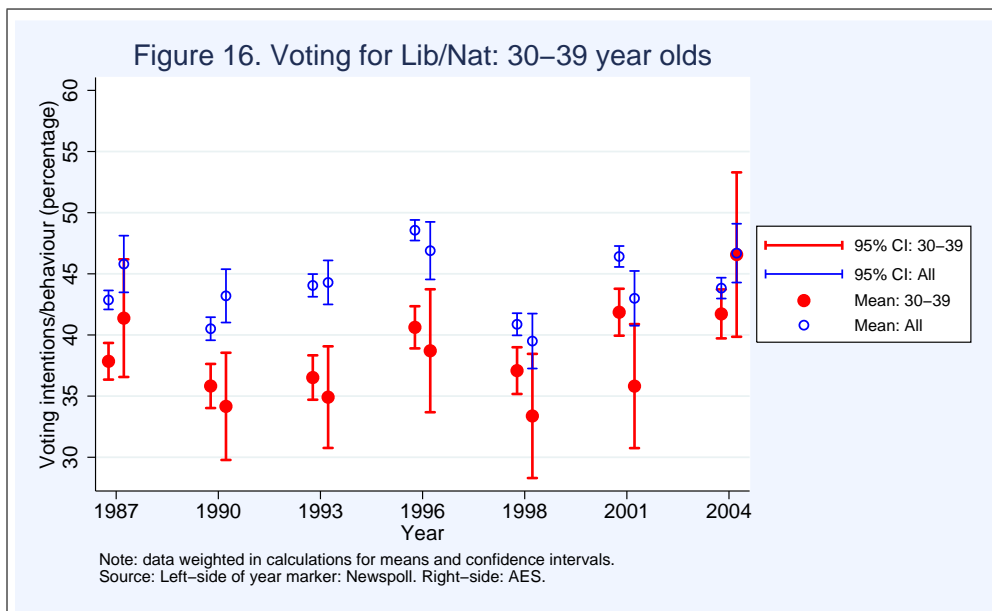
Is demography moving against the Coalition?



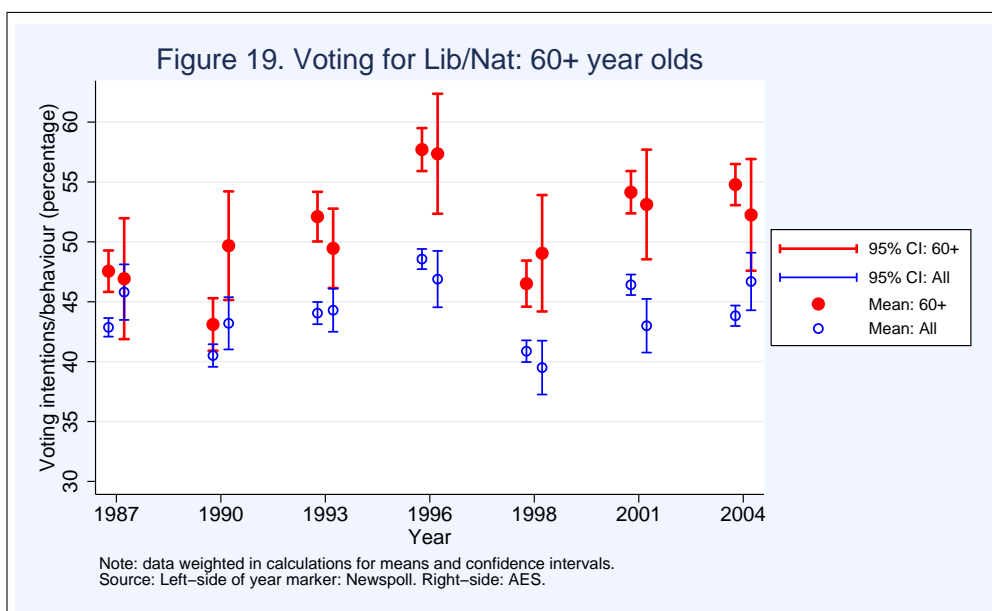
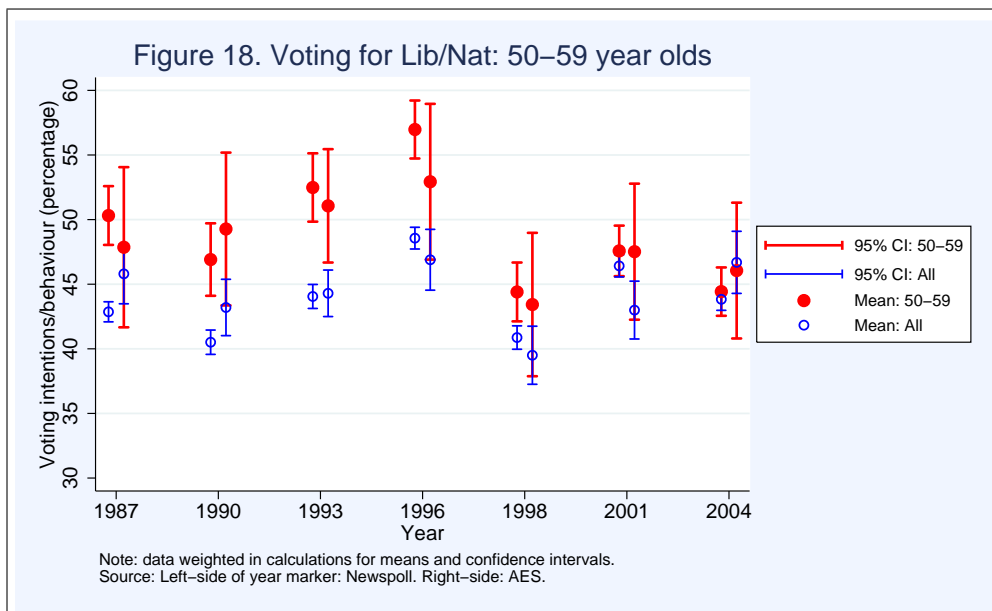
2.3 Newpoll and AES compared



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Is demography moving against the Coalition?



Part 3

Tables

3.1 Newspoll

Table 3.1: Voting by Age Group and Year (percentages)

ALP	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18-24	53	42	48	43	41	39	46	44
25-29	59	44	51	42	44	38	43	46
30-34	56	47	53	45	45	39	43	47
35-39	50	43	48	46	45	44	39	45
40-44	45	40	42	42	46	40	41	42
45-49	44	37	41	39	41	40	45	41
50-54	44	37	42	35	37	38	41	39
55-59	44	40	37	33	40	35	35	37
60 plus	47	45	40	35	37	35	34	38
Total	50	43	45	40	41	38	40	42
Lib/Nat	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18-24	38	39	37	43	37	45	36	39
25-29	34	35	37	43	39	44	37	39
30-34	36	35	35	41	38	43	41	38
35-39	40	37	39	40	36	41	43	40
40-44	48	42	45	44	39	42	40	43
45-49	48	44	47	50	40	44	38	44
50-54	51	48	51	55	45	46	41	47
55-59	50	46	54	60	43	50	48	50
60 plus	48	43	52	58	47	54	55	51
Total	43	41	44	49	41	46	44	44
Other	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18-24	9	19	15	14	22	16	18	16
25-29	7	20	12	14	17	18	21	16
30-34	9	19	12	14	17	18	16	15
35-39	9	20	13	14	20	15	18	16
40-44	8	18	13	14	15	18	19	15
45-49	7	18	12	12	19	16	17	15
50-54	5	15	7	11	18	16	18	14
55-59	6	14	9	8	17	15	17	13
60 plus	6	12	8	8	17	11	11	10
Total	8	17	11	12	18	15	16	14

Note: Weighted data

Source: Newspoll

Population: Respondents eligible to vote who indicated a party voting intention.

Is demography moving against the Coalition?

Table 3.2: Voting by Age Group and Year, unweighted (percentages)

ALP	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18-24	52	42	45	42	41	38	46	44
25-29	55	43	49	42	43	36	43	46
30-34	53	43	49	43	44	39	41	45
35-39	47	41	45	44	44	42	38	43
40-44	42	38	39	41	44	38	40	40
45-49	42	35	37	36	40	40	43	39
50-54	41	32	40	33	35	37	40	37
55-59	42	39	34	29	38	35	35	36
60 plus	43	42	36	31	35	33	33	36
Total	47	40	42	38	40	37	39	41
Lib/Nat	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18-24	38	40	40	44	37	46	38	40
25-29	36	36	39	44	39	45	37	39
30-34	38	36	39	43	40	43	42	40
35-39	44	37	42	42	38	43	44	41
40-44	50	44	48	45	39	44	41	45
45-49	50	47	51	52	41	44	40	46
50-54	54	52	54	57	46	47	42	49
55-59	51	47	57	62	44	49	47	51
60 plus	51	47	56	60	48	55	55	53
Total	45	42	47	50	42	47	45	46
Other	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18-24	10	18	15	14	22	16	16	15
25-29	8	20	12	14	18	19	20	15
30-34	9	20	12	15	16	18	17	15
35-39	9	22	14	14	18	16	18	15
40-44	9	18	13	14	16	18	18	15
45-49	8	18	12	12	18	17	17	15
50-54	6	16	7	10	18	16	19	14
55-59	7	14	9	9	18	16	18	13
60 plus	6	11	8	9	17	12	12	11
Total	8	17	11	12	18	16	16	14

Note: Unweighted data

Source: Newspoll

Population: Respondents eligible to vote who indicated a party voting intention.

Is demography moving against the Coalition?

Table 3.3: Voting by Age Group and Year, confidence intervals (percentages)

ALP	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18-24	53	42	48	43	41	39	46	44
95% CI	[50,55]	[39,45]	[44,52]	[40,46]	[37,44]	[35,42]	[43,49]	[43,46]
25-29	59	44	51	42	44	38	43	46
95% CI	[56,61]	[41,48]	[47,55]	[39,45]	[41,48]	[34,41]	[39,46]	[45,47]
30-34	56	47	53	45	45	39	43	47
95% CI	[53,58]	[43,50]	[49,56]	[42,48]	[42,48]	[36,42]	[40,46]	[45,48]
35-39	50	43	48	46	45	44	39	45
95% CI	[48,53]	[39,46]	[44,52]	[43,49]	[42,48]	[41,47]	[36,42]	[44,46]
40-44	45	40	42	42	46	40	41	42
95% CI	[42,48]	[36,44]	[38,46]	[39,45]	[43,48]	[37,43]	[38,44]	[41,43]
45-49	44	37	41	39	41	40	45	41
95% CI	[41,48]	[33,42]	[36,45]	[36,42]	[38,44]	[37,43]	[42,47]	[40,42]
50-54	44	37	42	35	37	38	41	39
95% CI	[40,47]	[32,41]	[38,47]	[31,38]	[33,40]	[35,41]	[38,44]	[37,40]
55-59	44	40	37	33	40	35	35	37
95% CI	[41,48]	[35,44]	[32,41]	[29,37]	[36,43]	[32,39]	[32,38]	[36,39]
60 plus	47	45	40	35	37	35	34	38
95% CI	[45,48]	[42,47]	[37,42]	[32,37]	[35,39]	[33,37]	[32,36]	[38,39]
Total	50	43	45	40	41	38	40	42
95% CI	[49,51]	[41,44]	[43,46]	[39,41]	[40,42]	[37,39]	[39,41]	[42,42]
Lib/Nat	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18-24	38	39	37	43	37	45	36	39
95% CI	[35,40]	[35,42]	[34,41]	[40,46]	[33,40]	[42,49]	[33,39]	[38,41]
25-29	34	35	37	43	39	44	37	39
95% CI	[32,37]	[32,39]	[34,41]	[40,46]	[35,42]	[41,48]	[33,41]	[37,40]
30-34	36	35	35	41	38	43	41	38
95% CI	[33,38]	[32,38]	[32,38]	[38,44]	[35,41]	[40,46]	[37,44]	[37,40]
35-39	40	37	39	40	36	41	43	40
95% CI	[38,43]	[34,41]	[35,42]	[37,43]	[33,39]	[38,43]	[40,46]	[38,41]
40-44	48	42	45	44	39	42	40	43
95% CI	[45,51]	[38,46]	[41,49]	[41,47]	[36,42]	[40,45]	[37,43]	[42,44]
45-49	48	44	47	50	40	44	38	44
95% CI	[45,52]	[40,49]	[43,52]	[47,53]	[37,43]	[41,47]	[36,41]	[43,45]
50-54	51	48	51	55	45	46	41	47
95% CI	[48,55]	[43,52]	[47,56]	[51,58]	[42,49]	[43,49]	[38,44]	[46,49]
55-59	50	46	54	60	43	50	48	50
95% CI	[46,53]	[41,51]	[49,59]	[56,64]	[39,47]	[46,53]	[45,51]	[48,51]
60 plus	48	43	52	58	47	54	55	51
95% CI	[46,49]	[41,46]	[50,55]	[56,60]	[44,49]	[52,56]	[53,57]	[50,52]
Total	43	41	44	49	41	46	44	44
95% CI	[42,44]	[39,42]	[43,45]	[48,50]	[40,42]	[45,47]	[43,45]	[44,44]

Note: Weighted data with 95% confidence intervals.

Source: Newspoll

Population: Respondents eligible to vote who indicated a party voting intention.

Is demography moving against the Coalition?

Table 3.3: **Confidence intervals (CONTINUED) (percentages)**

Other	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18-24	9	19	15	14	22	16	18	16
95% CI	[8,11]	[17,22]	[12,17]	[12,16]	[19,25]	[14,18]	[15,20]	[15,17]
25-29	7	20	12	14	17	18	21	16
95% CI	[6,8]	[17,23]	[9,15]	[12,17]	[14,20]	[16,21]	[17,24]	[15,17]
30-34	9	19	12	14	17	18	16	15
95% CI	[7,10]	[16,21]	[10,14]	[12,16]	[14,19]	[15,20]	[14,19]	[14,16]
35-39	9	20	13	14	20	15	18	16
95% CI	[8,11]	[17,22]	[11,16]	[12,16]	[17,22]	[13,17]	[15,20]	[15,16]
40-44	8	18	13	14	15	18	19	15
95% CI	[6,9]	[15,21]	[10,15]	[12,16]	[13,17]	[16,20]	[16,21]	[14,16]
45-49	7	18	12	12	19	16	17	15
95% CI	[5,9]	[15,22]	[9,15]	[10,13]	[16,21]	[14,18]	[15,19]	[14,16]
50-54	5	15	7	11	18	16	18	14
95% CI	[4,7]	[12,18]	[4,9]	[9,13]	[15,21]	[14,18]	[16,20]	[13,15]
55-59	6	14	9	8	17	15	17	13
95% CI	[5,8]	[11,17]	[7,12]	[6,9]	[14,20]	[13,17]	[15,20]	[12,14]
60 plus	6	12	8	8	17	11	11	10
95% CI	[5,7]	[10,14]	[7,9]	[7,9]	[15,18]	[10,12]	[10,12]	[10,11]
Total	8	17	11	12	18	15	16	14
95% CI	[7,8]	[16,18]	[10,12]	[11,12]	[17,19]	[15,16]	[15,17]	[14,14]

Note: Weighted data with 95% confidence intervals.

Source: Newspoll

Population: Respondents eligible to vote who indicated a party voting intention.

3.2 AES

Table 3.4: Voting by Age Group and Year (percentages)

ALP	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18 to 29 years	48	40	49	37	45	43	36	43
30 to 39 years	48	46	52	43	48	40	36	46
40 to 49 years	40	35	44	41	37	40	41	40
50 to 59 years	45	35	40	33	33	34	40	37
60 years and over	47	39	43	36	36	34	35	39
Total	46	39	45	38	40	38	38	41
Lib/Nat	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18 to 29 years	42	38	35	41	30	35	43	38
30 to 39 years	41	34	35	39	33	36	47	37
40 to 49 years	53	46	44	47	39	40	42	44
50 to 59 years	48	49	51	53	43	48	46	48
60 years and over	47	50	49	57	49	53	52	51
Total	46	43	44	47	40	43	47	44
Other	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18 to 29 years	10	22	16	22	24	22	21	19
30 to 39 years	10	20	13	19	18	25	17	17
40 to 49 years	7	19	12	12	24	19	17	16
50 to 59 years	7	16	9	14	24	18	14	14
60 years and over	6	12	8	7	15	13	13	10
Total	8	18	11	14	21	19	16	15

Note: Data weighted by AEC returns

Source: AES

Population: How voted in House of Representatives.

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Table 3.5: Voting by Age Group and Year, unweighted (percentages)

ALP	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18 to 29 years	53	43	52	35	46	42	34	45
30 to 39 years	53	47	56	40	48	39	34	47
40 to 49 years	44	36	46	38	37	39	39	40
50 to 59 years	50	36	41	30	33	33	39	38
60 years and over	52	40	45	33	36	33	34	39
Total	51	41	47	36	40	37	36	42
Lib/Nat	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18 to 29 years	38	38	37	45	33	38	46	39
30 to 39 years	38	34	36	44	36	38	49	38
40 to 49 years	50	46	46	51	42	43	44	46
50 to 59 years	44	49	53	58	47	50	49	50
60 years and over	43	49	50	62	52	56	55	52
Total	42	43	46	52	43	46	49	46
Other	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18 to 29 years	8	20	11	20	21	20	20	17
30 to 39 years	9	19	8	16	16	23	16	15
40 to 49 years	6	18	8	11	20	18	17	13
50 to 59 years	6	15	6	11	19	17	12	12
60 years and over	5	11	5	6	12	12	11	8
Total	7	16	7	12	17	17	14	13

Note: Data weighted by AEC returns

Source: AES

Population: How voted in House of Representatives.

Is demography moving against the Coalition?

Table 3.6: Voting by Age Group and Year, confidence intervals (percentages)

ALP	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18 to 29 years	48	40	49	37	45	43	36	43
95% CI	[43,53]	[35,45]	[43,54]	[32,43]	[39,52]	[37,49]	[30,43]	[41,45]
30 to 39 years	48	46	52	43	48	40	36	46
95% CI	[43,53]	[41,50]	[48,57]	[38,48]	[43,54]	[34,45]	[30,43]	[44,48]
40 to 49 years	40	35	44	41	37	40	41	40
95% CI	[34,45]	[30,39]	[40,48]	[36,46]	[32,42]	[35,45]	[36,47]	[38,42]
50 to 59 years	45	35	40	33	33	34	40	37
95% CI	[39,51]	[30,41]	[36,45]	[27,39]	[28,38]	[29,39]	[35,46]	[35,39]
60 years and over	47	39	43	36	36	34	35	39
95% CI	[42,52]	[34,43]	[39,46]	[31,41]	[32,41]	[30,38]	[31,40]	[37,41]
Total	46	39	45	39	40	38	38	41
95% CI	[43,48]	[37,42]	[43,47]	[36,41]	[38,42]	[36,40]	[35,40]	[40,42]
Lib/Nat	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18 to 29 years	42	38	35	41	30	35	43	38
95% CI	[37,47]	[32,43]	[30,40]	[35,46]	[25,36]	[29,41]	[36,49]	[36,40]
30 to 39 years	41	34	35	39	33	36	47	37
95% CI	[36,46]	[30,39]	[31,39]	[34,44]	[28,38]	[31,41]	[40,53]	[35,39]
40 to 49 years	53	46	44	47	39	40	42	44
95% CI	[48,59]	[41,51]	[40,48]	[42,52]	[34,44]	[35,45]	[36,47]	[43,46]
50 to 59 years	48	49	51	53	43	48	46	48
95% CI	[42,54]	[43,55]	[47,56]	[47,59]	[38,49]	[42,53]	[41,51]	[46,50]
60 years and over	47	50	49	57	49	53	52	51
95% CI	[42,52]	[45,54]	[46,53]	[52,62]	[44,54]	[49,58]	[48,57]	[49,53]
Total	46	43	44	47	40	43	47	44
95% CI	[43,48]	[41,45]	[42,46]	[45,49]	[37,42]	[41,45]	[44,49]	[43,45]
Other	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998	2001	2004	Total
18 to 29 years	10	22	16	22	24	22	21	19
95% CI	[7,14]	[17,27]	[11,21]	[17,27]	[19,30]	[17,27]	[16,27]	[17,21]
30 to 39 years	10	20	13	19	18	25	17	17
95% CI	[7,13]	[16,24]	[9,17]	[14,23]	[14,23]	[20,29]	[12,22]	[15,19]
40 to 49 years	7	19	12	12	24	19	17	16
95% CI	[4,10]	[15,23]	[9,15]	[8,15]	[19,28]	[15,23]	[13,21]	[14,17]
50 to 59 years	7	16	9	14	24	18	14	14
95% CI	[4,11]	[11,20]	[6,12]	[9,19]	[19,29]	[14,23]	[10,17]	[13,16]
60 years and over	6	12	8	7	15	13	13	10
95% CI	[3,8]	[8,15]	[6,10]	[4,10]	[11,18]	[10,16]	[9,16]	[9,11]
Total	8	17	11	14	20	19	16	15
95% CI	[7,10]	[16,19]	[9,12]	[13,16]	[18,22]	[17,21]	[14,18]	[14,15]

Note: Weighted data with 95% confidence intervals. Data weighted by AEC returns

Source: AES

Population: How voted in House of Representatives.