

**Chapter 5. "Political Cleavages, Class Structures, and the Politics of Old and New Minorities  
in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, 1963-2019"**

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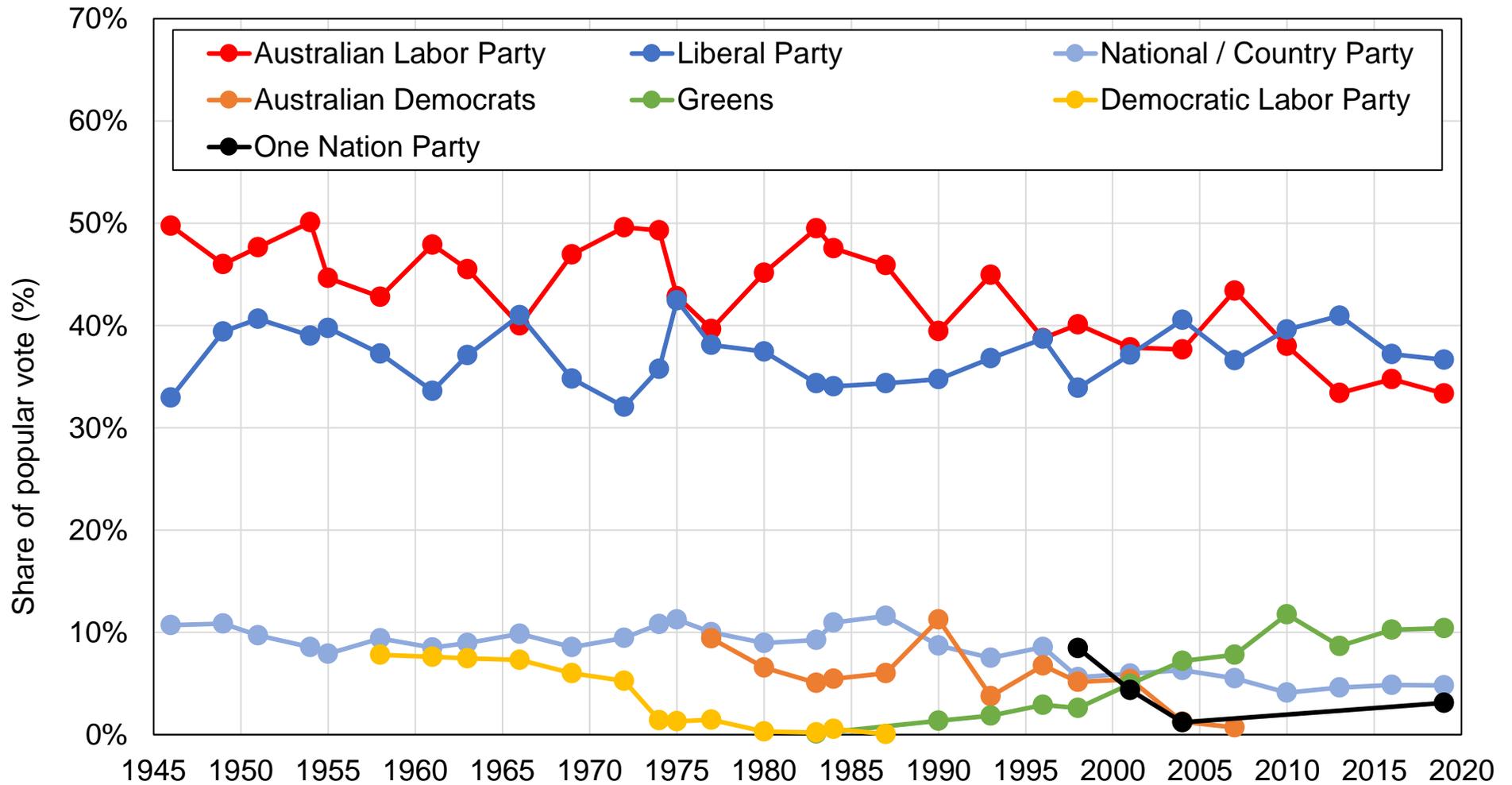
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Table A3	The structure of political cleavages in Australia, 2010-2019

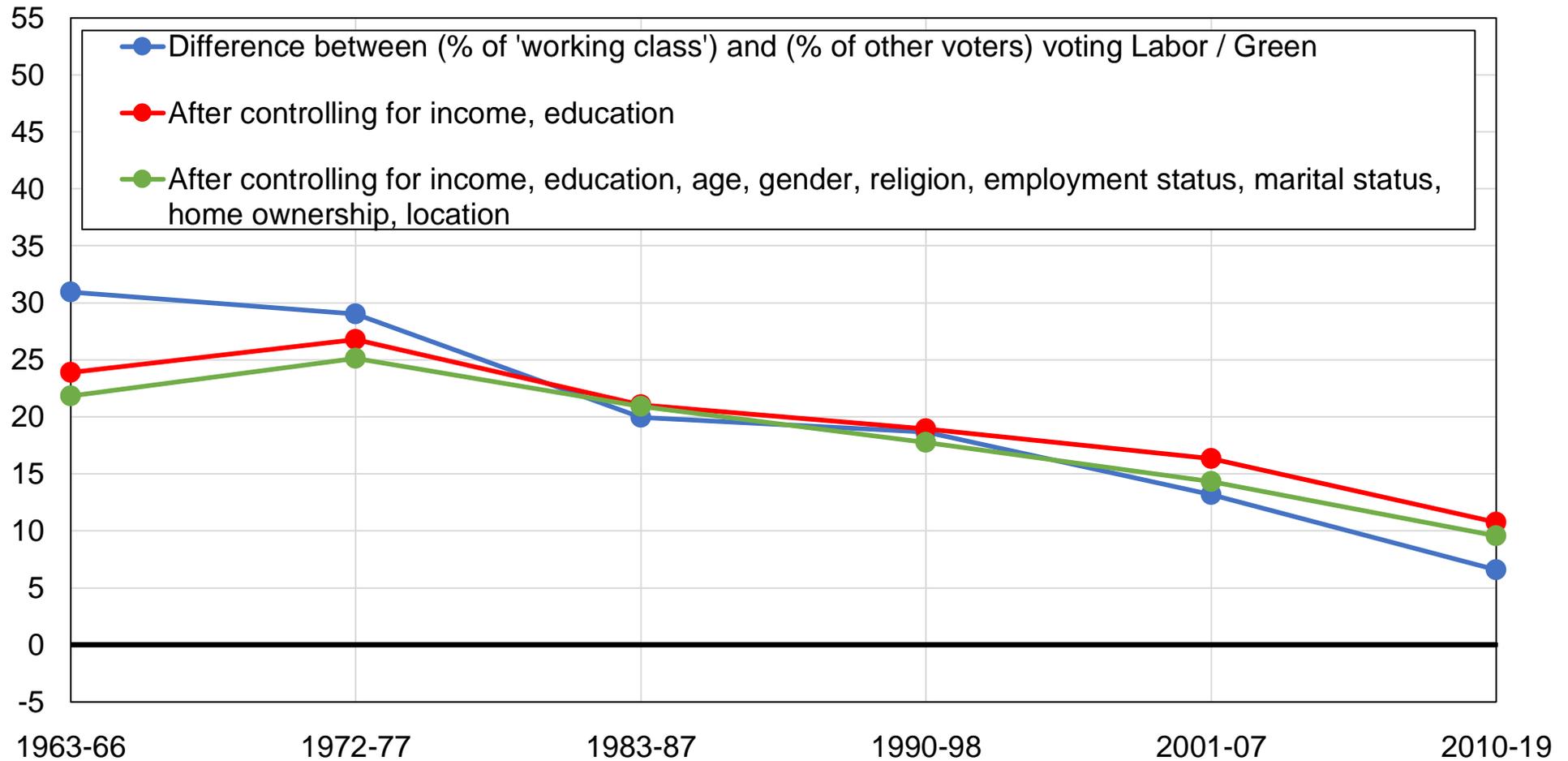
**Figure 1 - Election results in Australia, 1946-2019**



Source: author's computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Australian political parties in federal elections between 1946 and 2019.

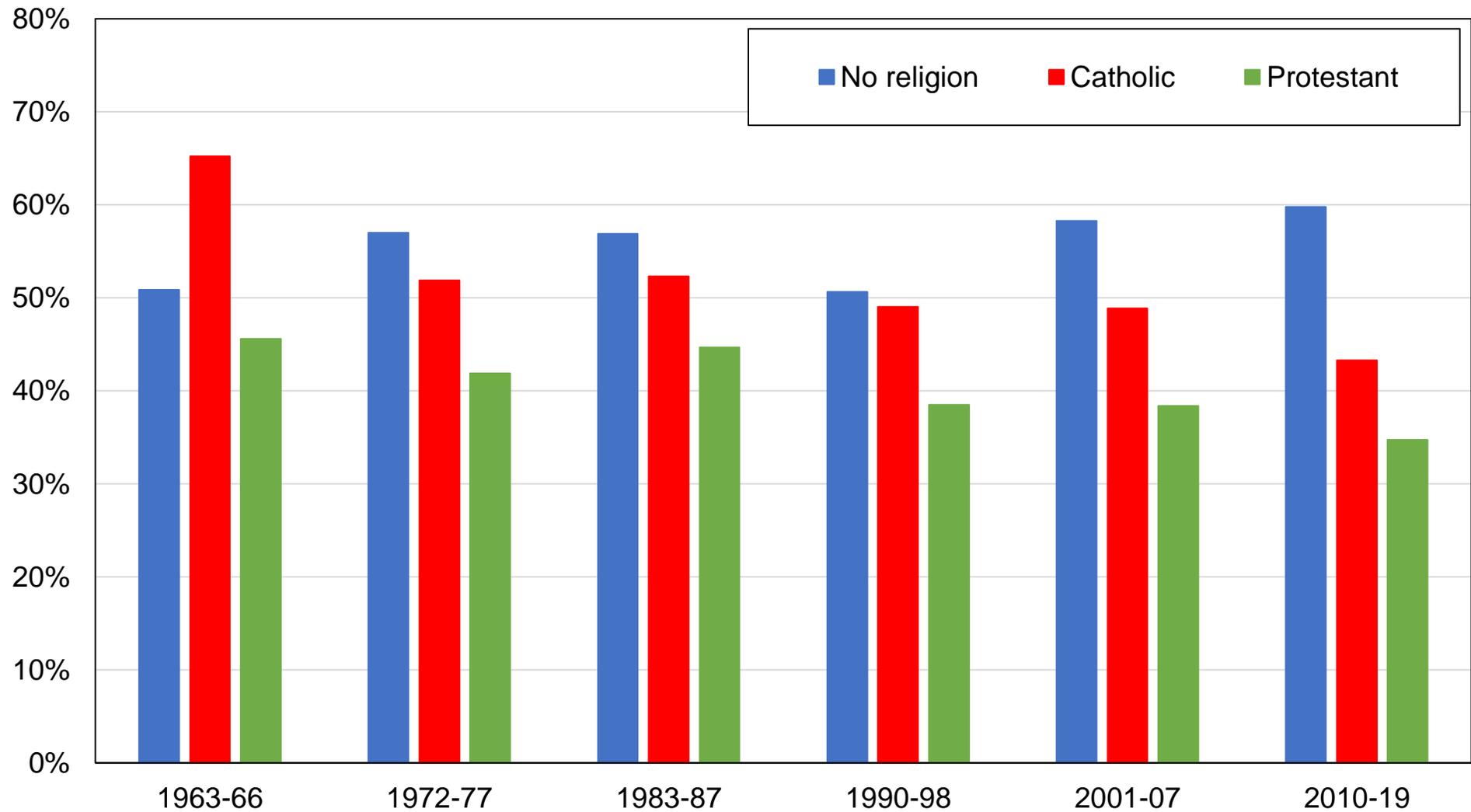
**Figure 2 - The decline of class voting in Australia**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters perceiving themselves as "working class" and the share of other voters perceiving themselves as "middle class" or "no class" voting for Labor / Greens, before and after controlling for other variables.

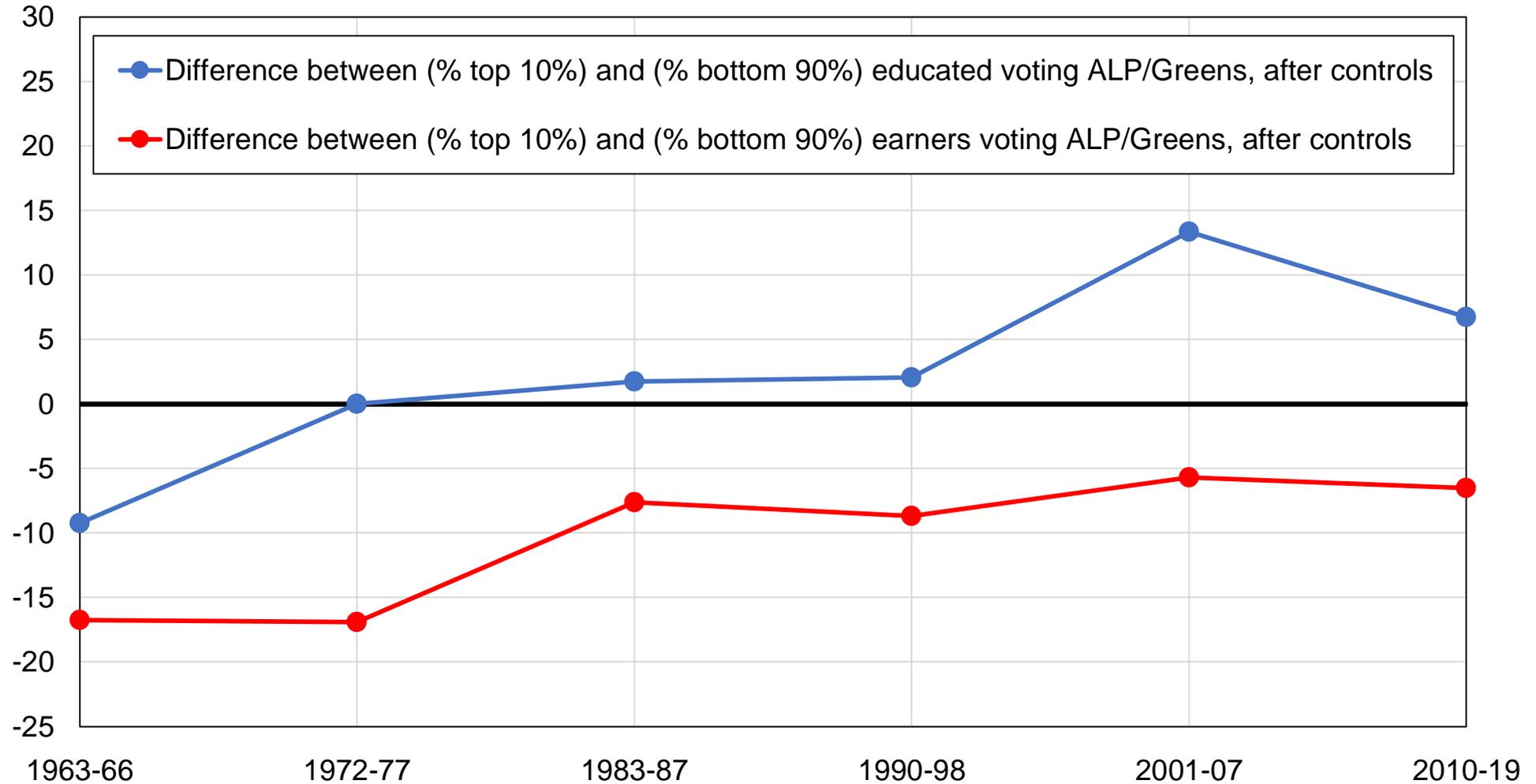
**Figure 3 - The transformation of the religious cleavage in Australia**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by religious affiliation.

**Figure 4 - The emergence of a multi-elite party system in Australia**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative bias of highest-educated and top-income voters towards the Labor / Greens, after controlling for income, education, age, gender, religion, employment, marital status, subjective class, home ownership, and rural-urban location.

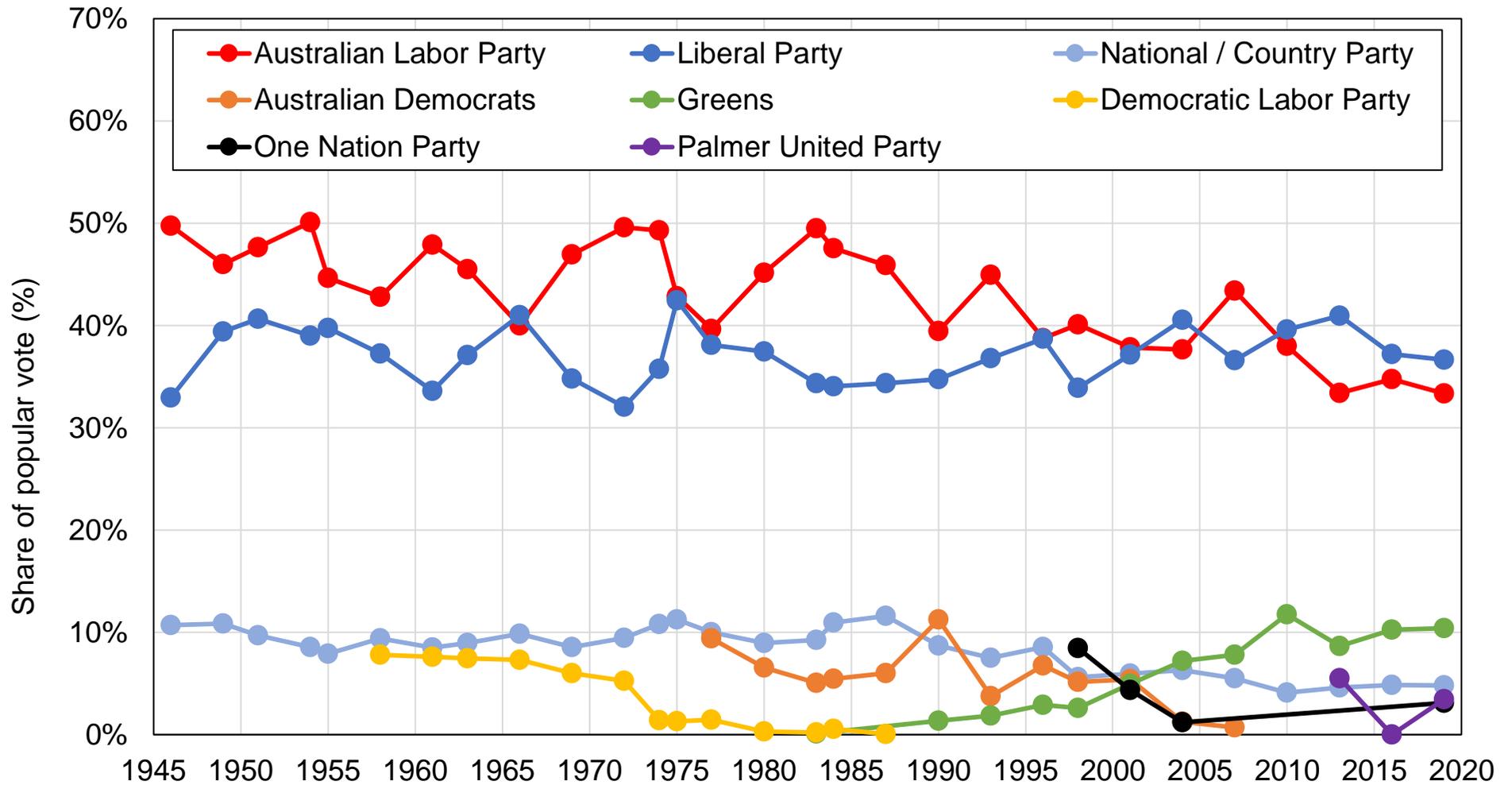
**Table 1 - The structure of political cleavages in Australia, 2010-2019**

	Share of votes received (%)			
	Labor	Greens	Liberal	National
<b>Education</b>				
Primary	36%	7%	44%	5%
Secondary	34%	7%	45%	4%
Tertiary	36%	17%	39%	2%
Postgraduate	36%	16%	38%	2%
<b>Income</b>				
Bottom 50%	36%	9%	42%	5%
Middle 40%	36%	13%	41%	3%
Top 10%	30%	12%	53%	1%
<b>Social class</b>				
Working class	42%	7%	37%	5%
Middle class	30%	13%	48%	3%
<b>Country of birth</b>				
Australia	34%	11%	42%	4%
Europe-US-Canada	35%	10%	44%	2%
Other	40%	8%	45%	1%

**Source:** author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

**Notes:** the table shows the average share of votes received by the Labor Party, the Australian Greens, the Liberal Party, and the National Party by selected individual characteristics over the 2010-2019 period.

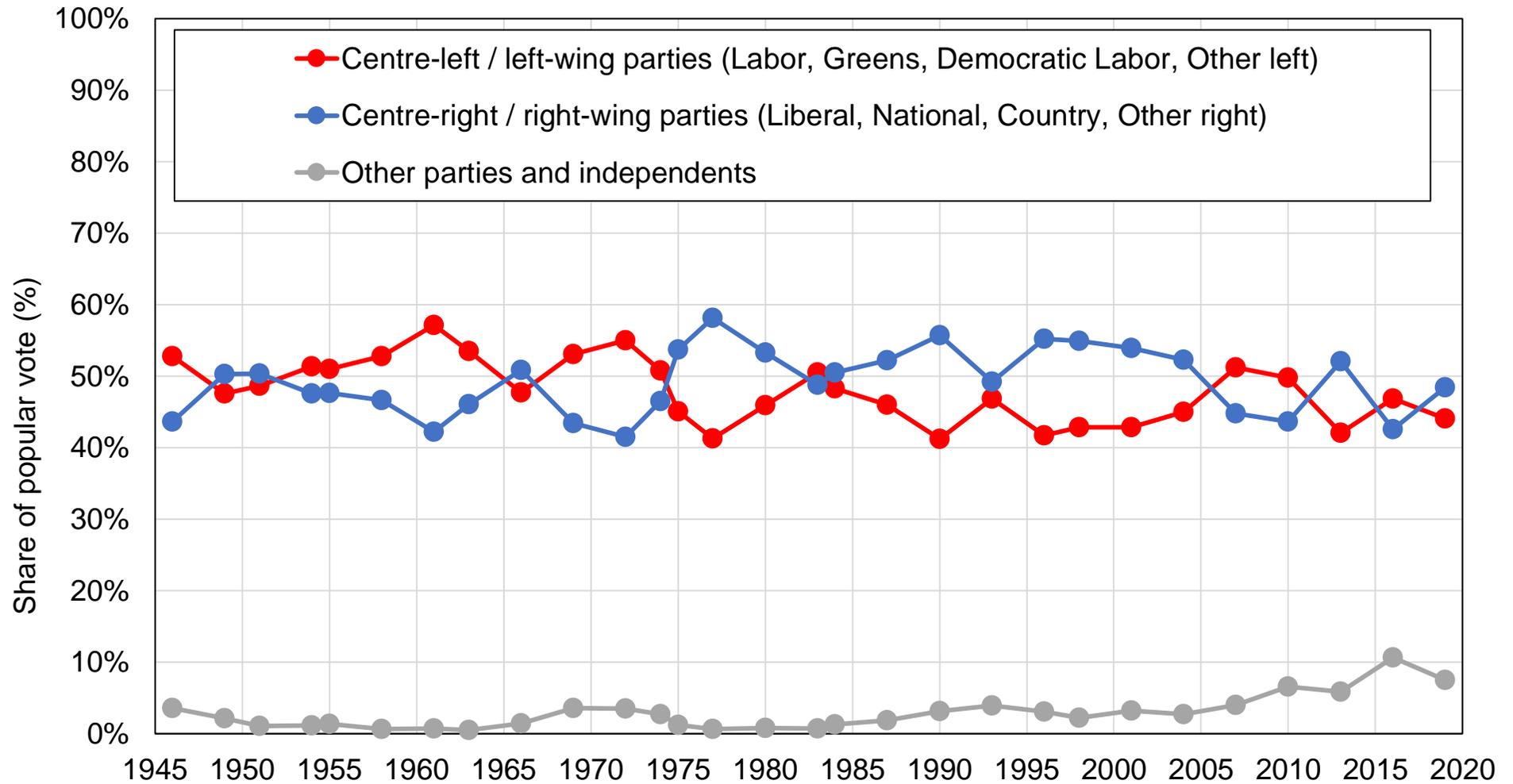
**Figure A1 - Election results in Australia, 1946-2019**



Source: author's computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Australian political parties in federal elections between 1946 and 2019.

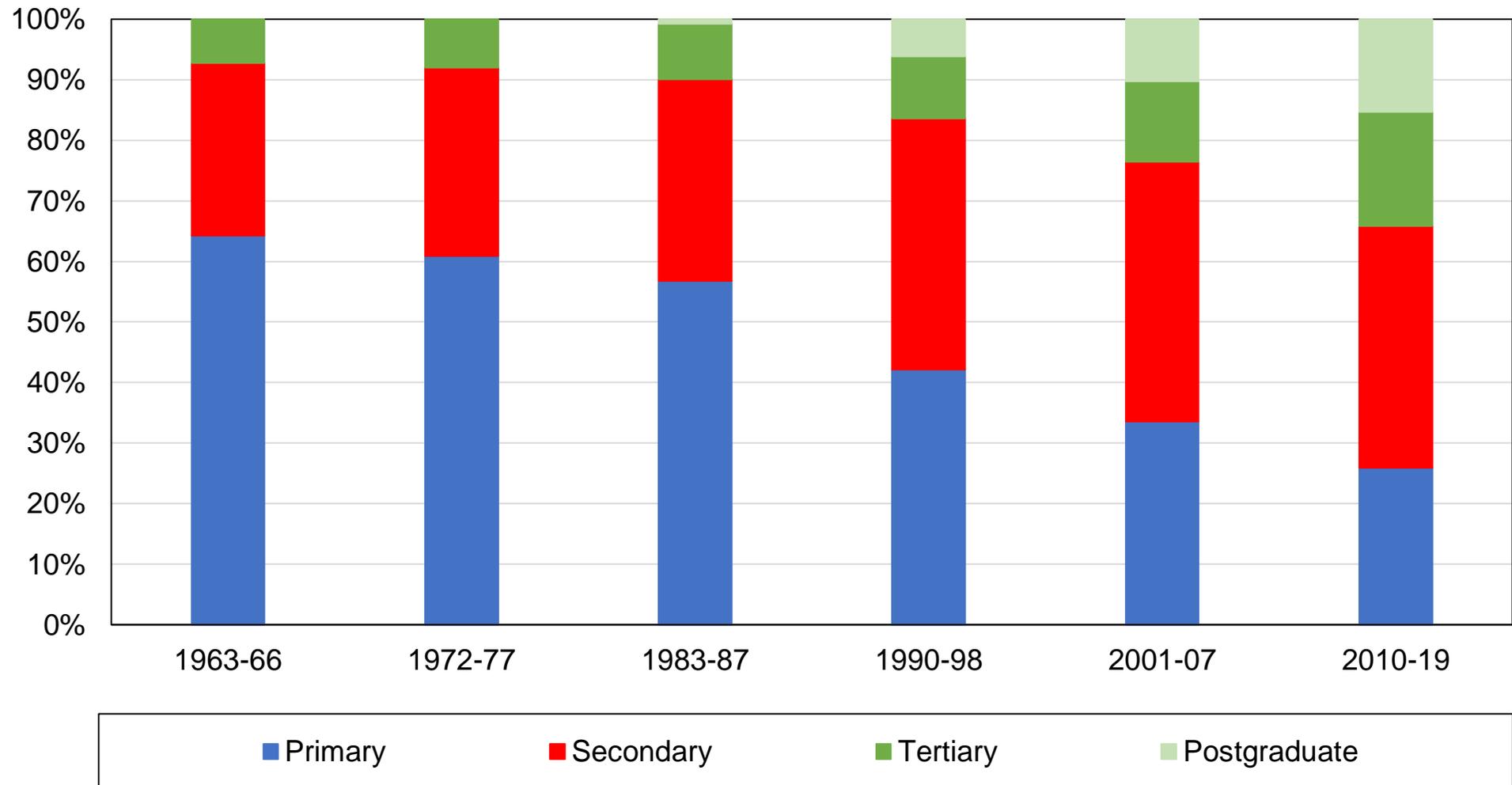
**Figure A2 - Election results in Australia by groups, 1946-2019**



Source: author's computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Australian political parties in federal elections between 1946 and 2019.

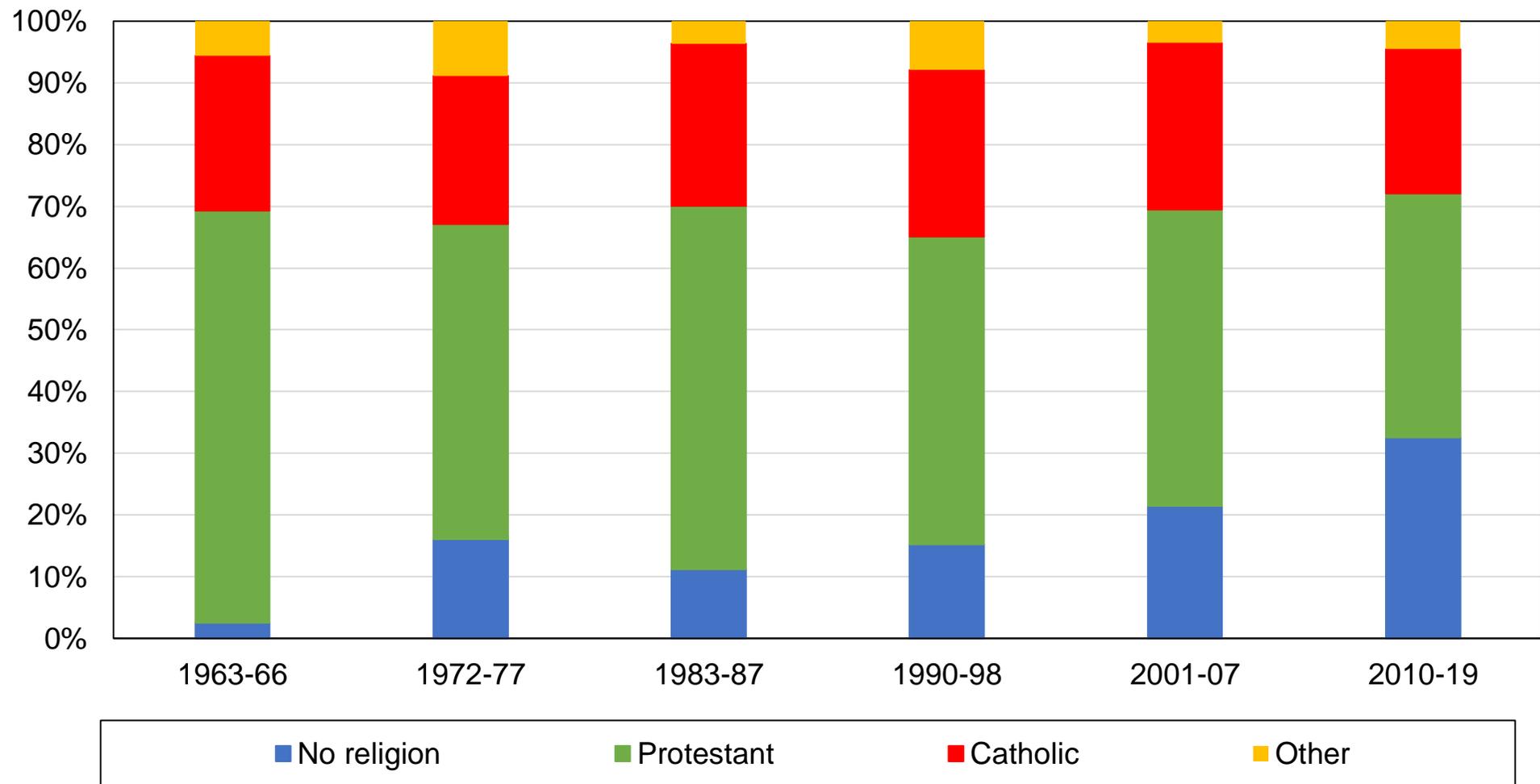
**Figure A3 - The evolution of education in Australia**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of education levels of the Australian adult population and its evolution over time since the 1960s.

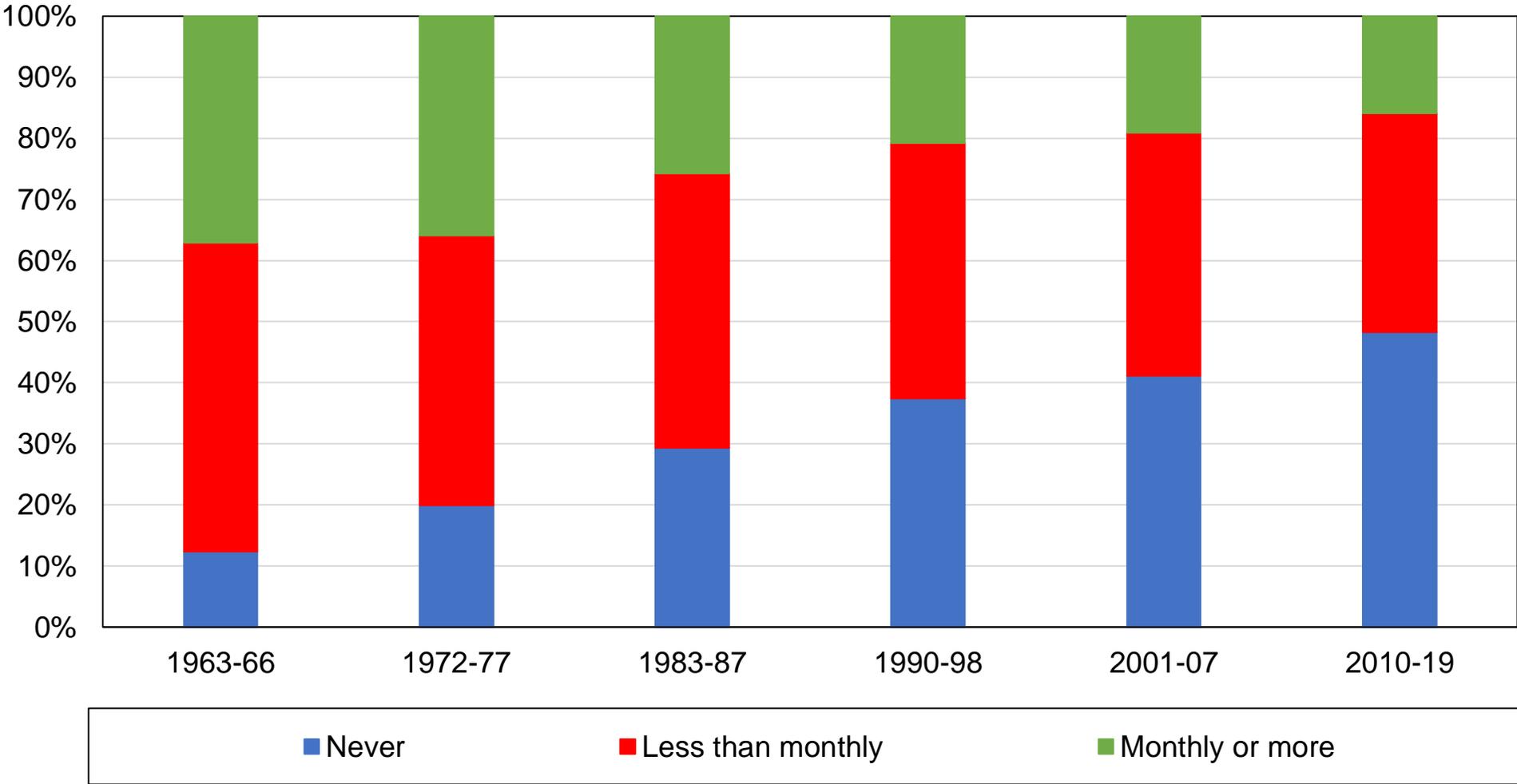
**Figure A4 - The evolution of religious affiliations in Australia**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of the religion affiliations of the Australian adult population and its evolution over time since the 1960s.

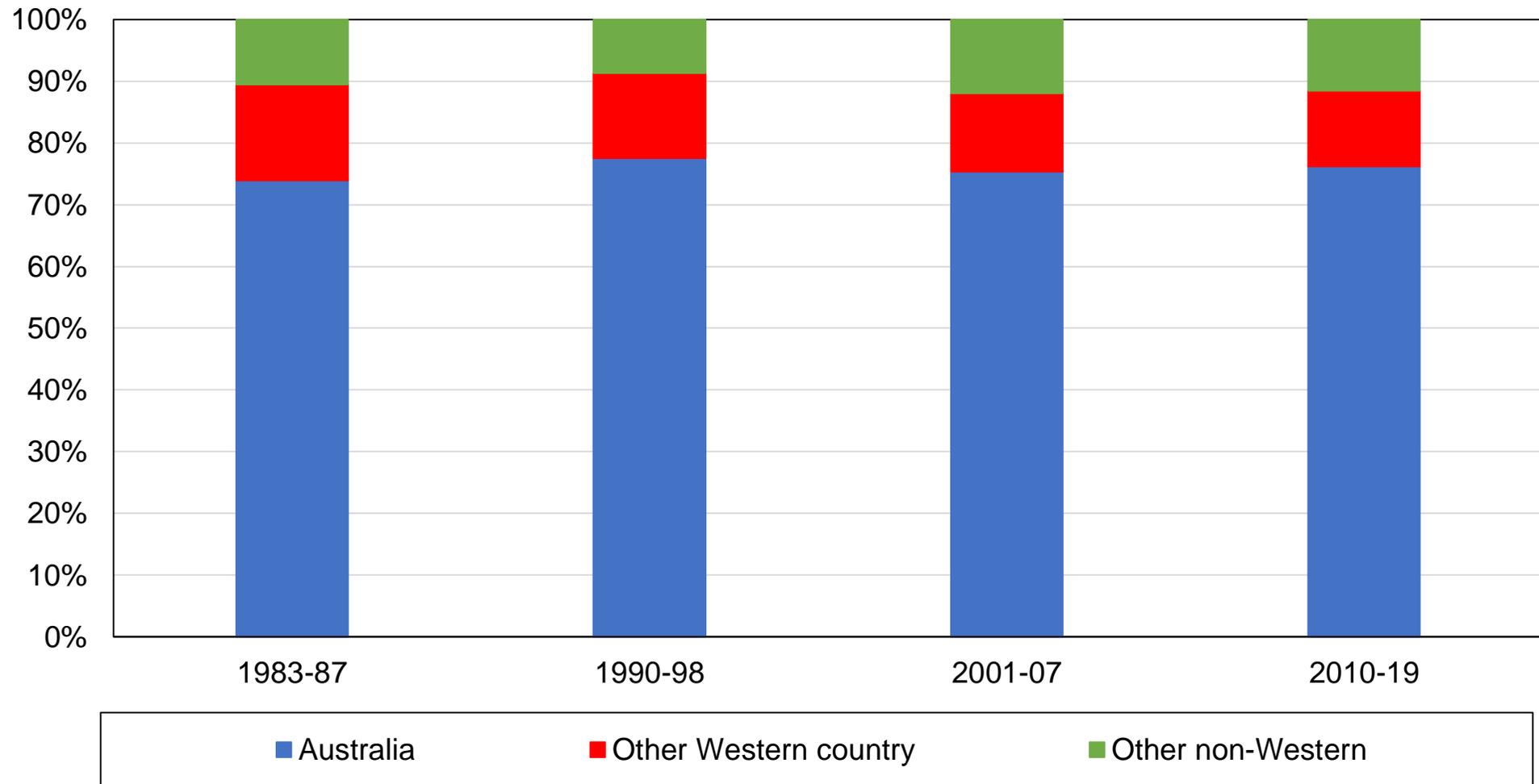
**Figure A5 - The evolution of church attendance in Australia**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of church attendance of the Australian adult population and its evolution over time since the 1960s.

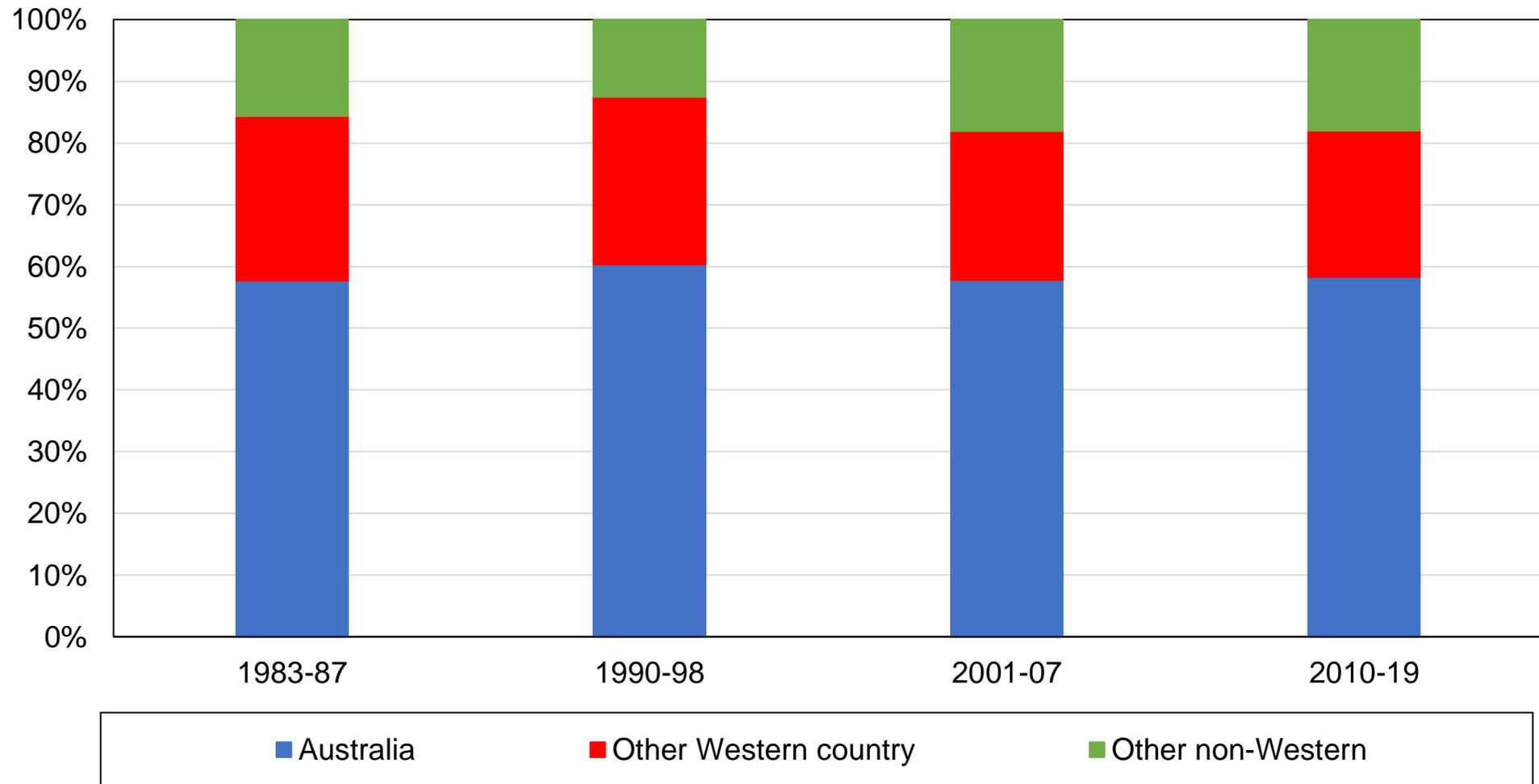
**Figure A6 - The distribution of country of birth in Australia**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of country of birth of the Australian adult population and its evolution over time since the 1960s. Western countries include Western European countries, the United States, Canada, and New Zealand.

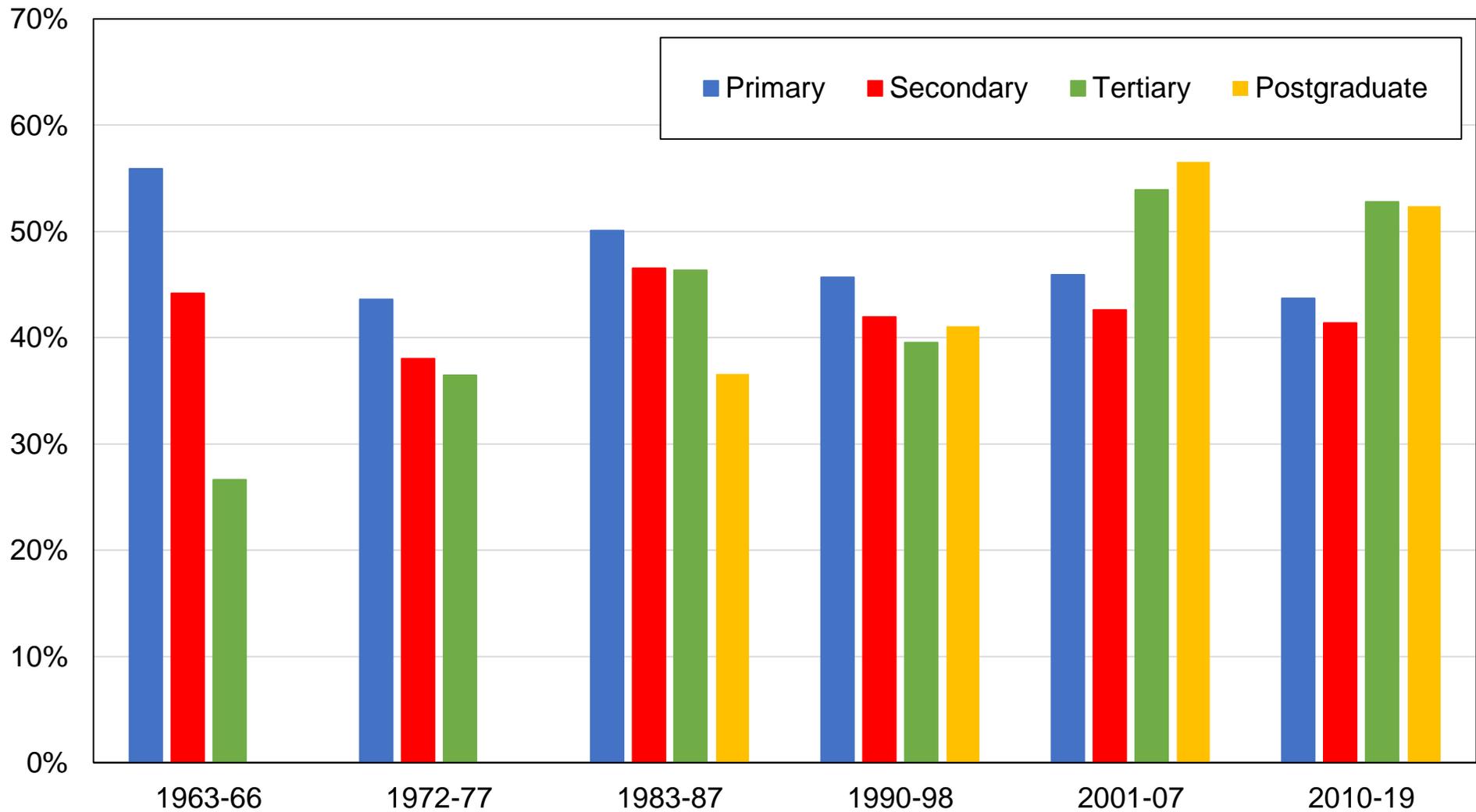
**Figure A7 - The distribution of country of origin in Australia**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of country of origin of the Australian adult population and its evolution over time since the 1960s. Western countries include Western European countries, the United States, Canada, and New Zealand. The country of origin is non-Australian if at least one parent is born overseas.

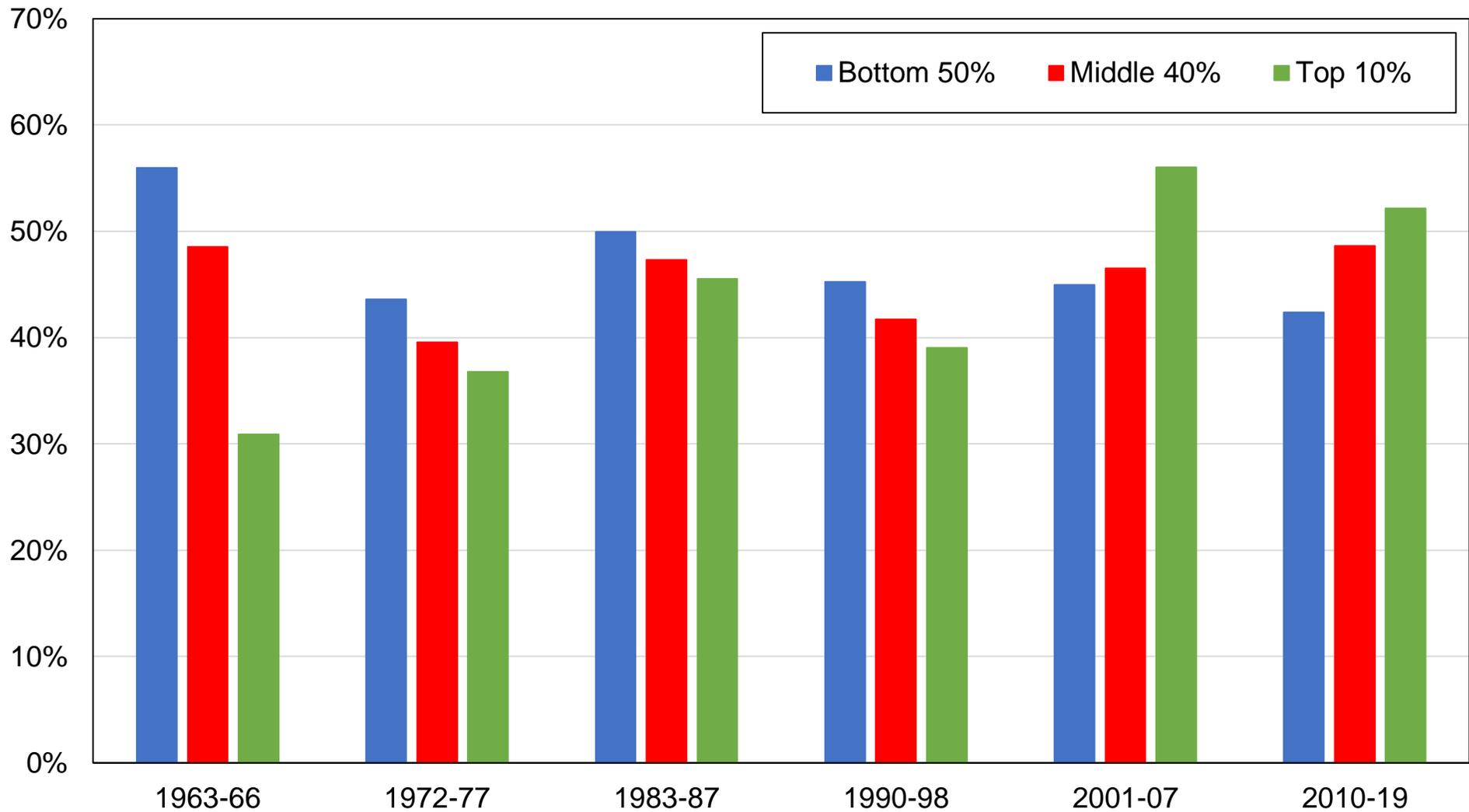
**Figure A8 - Vote for Labor / Greens by education level**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by education level.

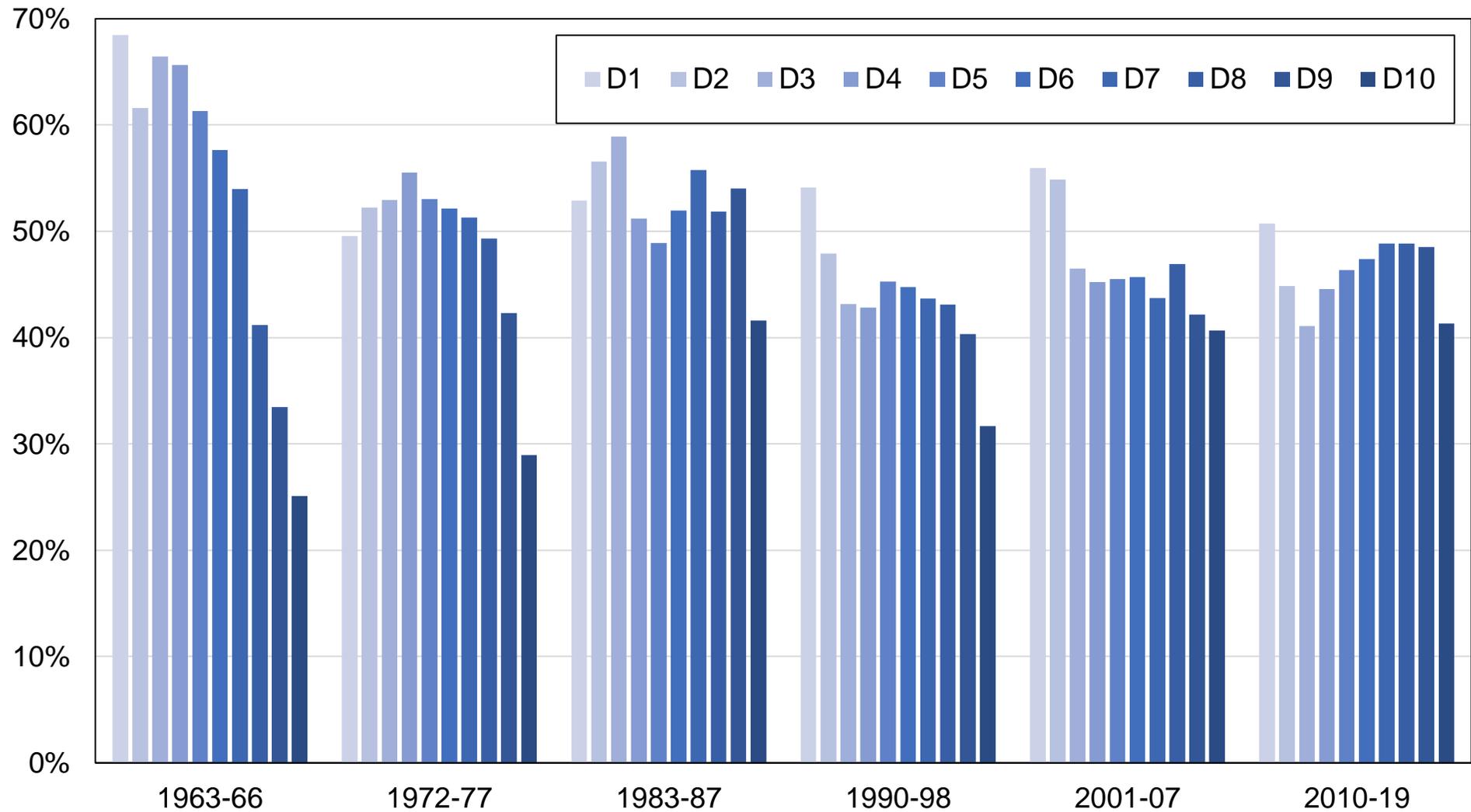
**Figure A9 - Vote for Labor / Greens by education group**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by education group.

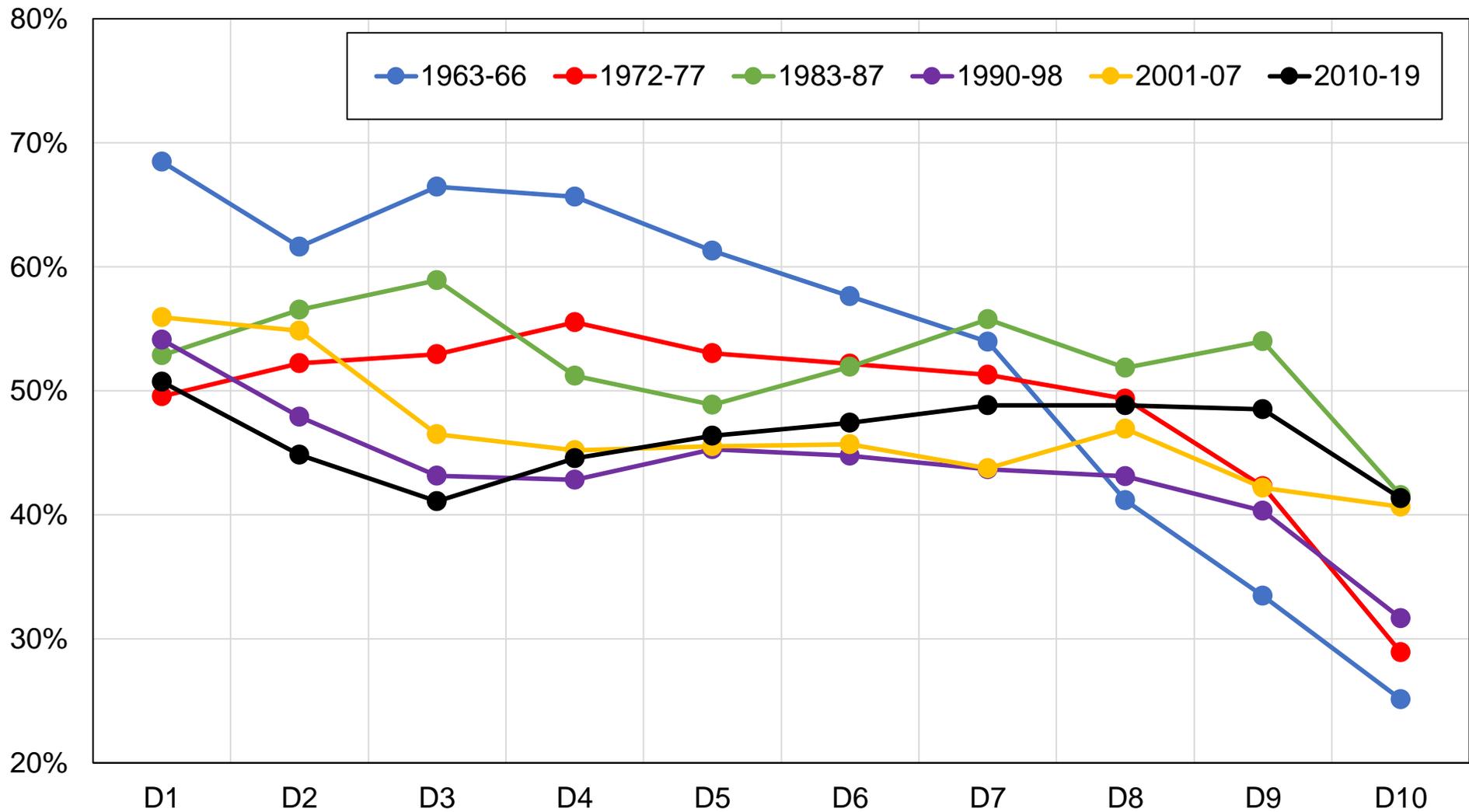
**Figure A10 - Vote for Labor / Greens by income decile**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by income decile.

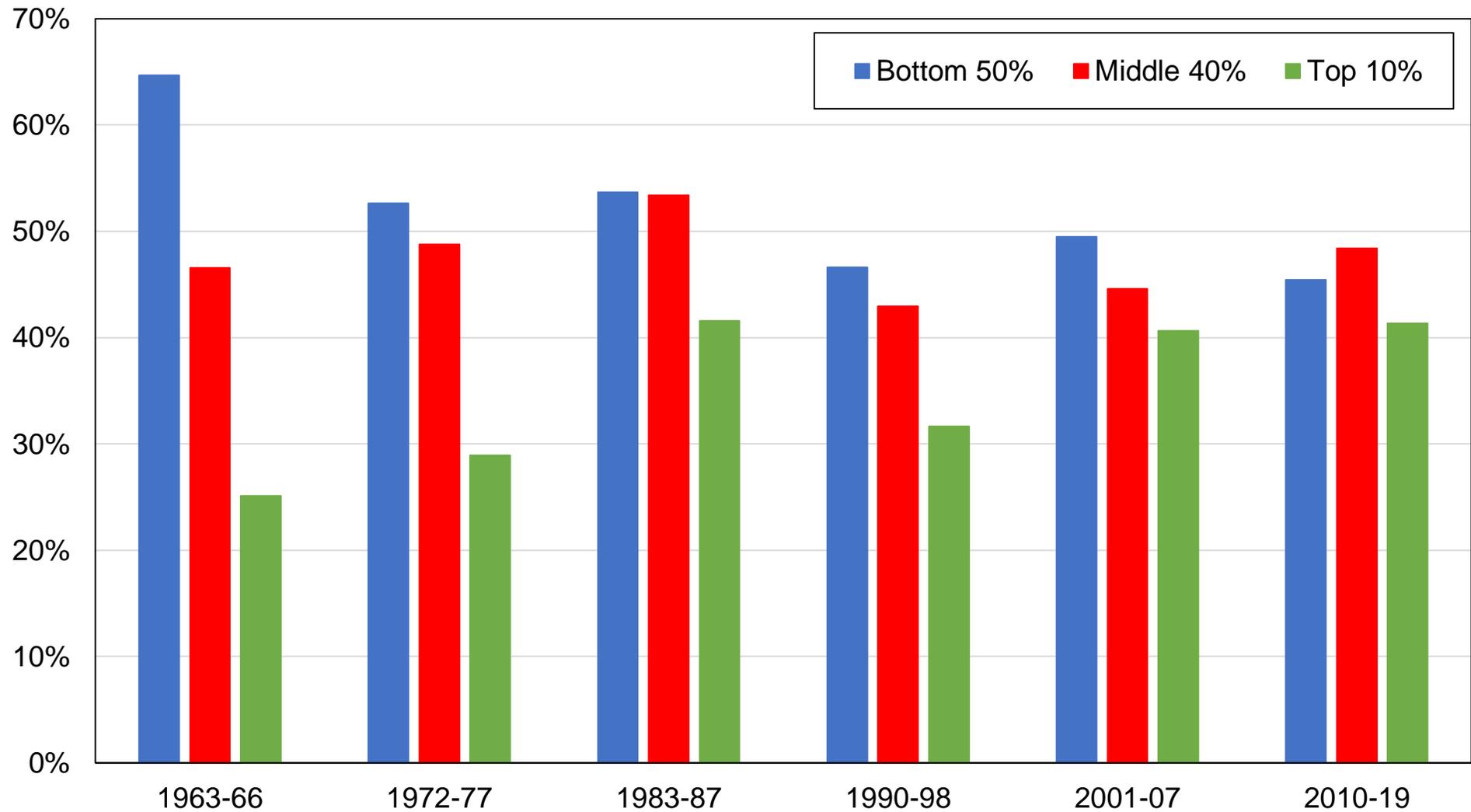
Figure A11 - Vote for Labor / Greens by income decile



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by income decile.

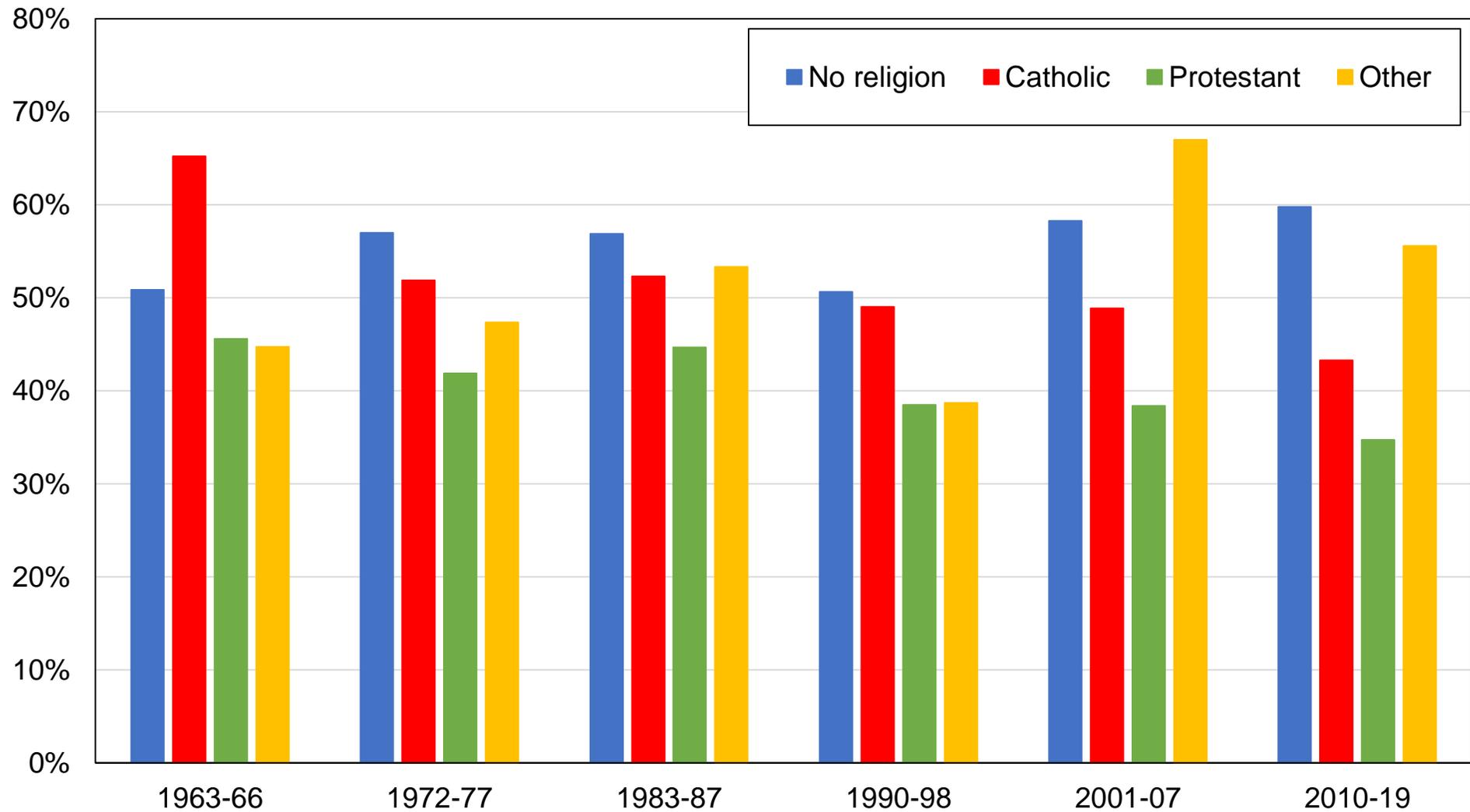
**Figure A12 - Vote for Labor / Greens by income group**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by income group.

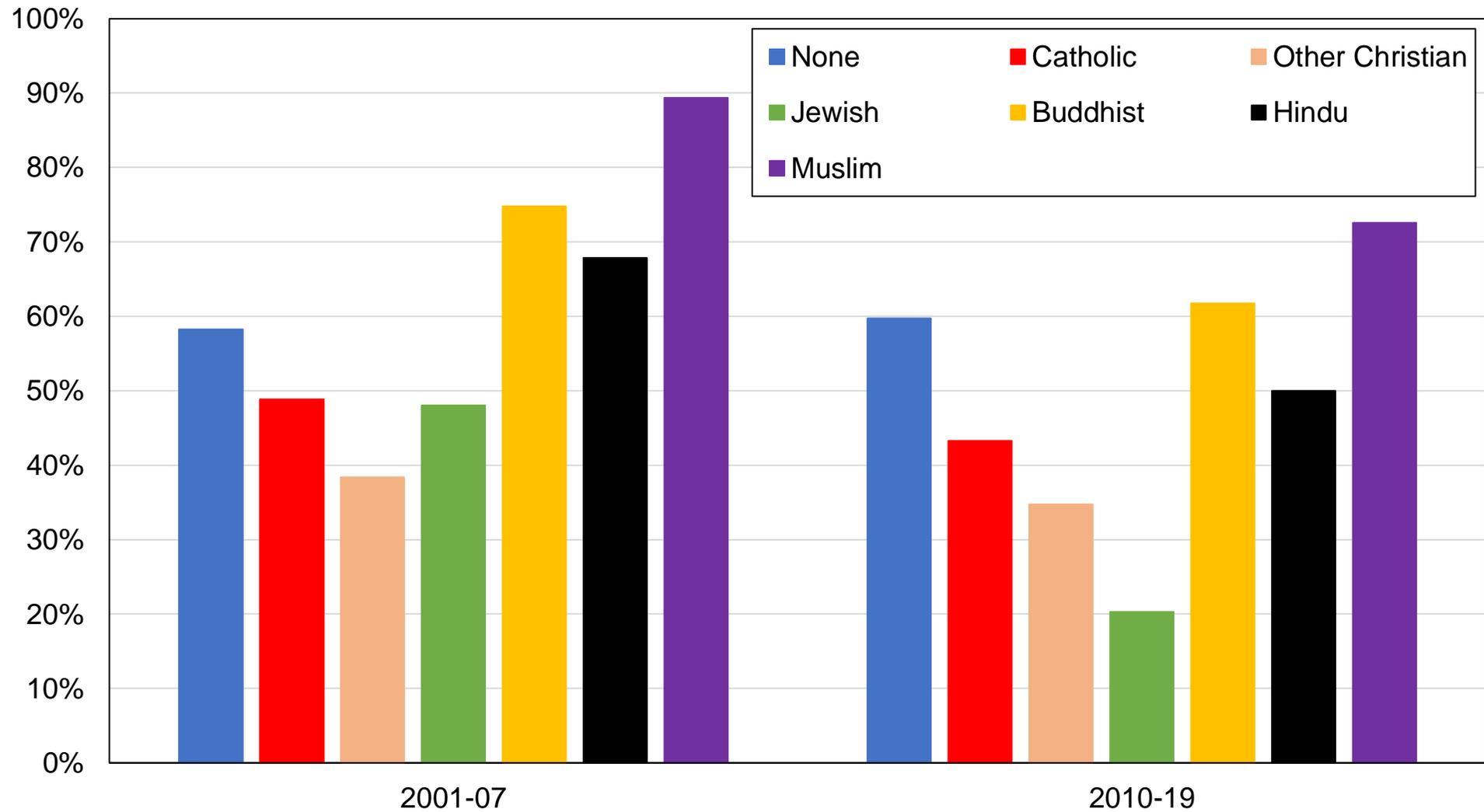
**Figure A13 - Vote for Labor / Greens by religious affiliation**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by religious affiliation.

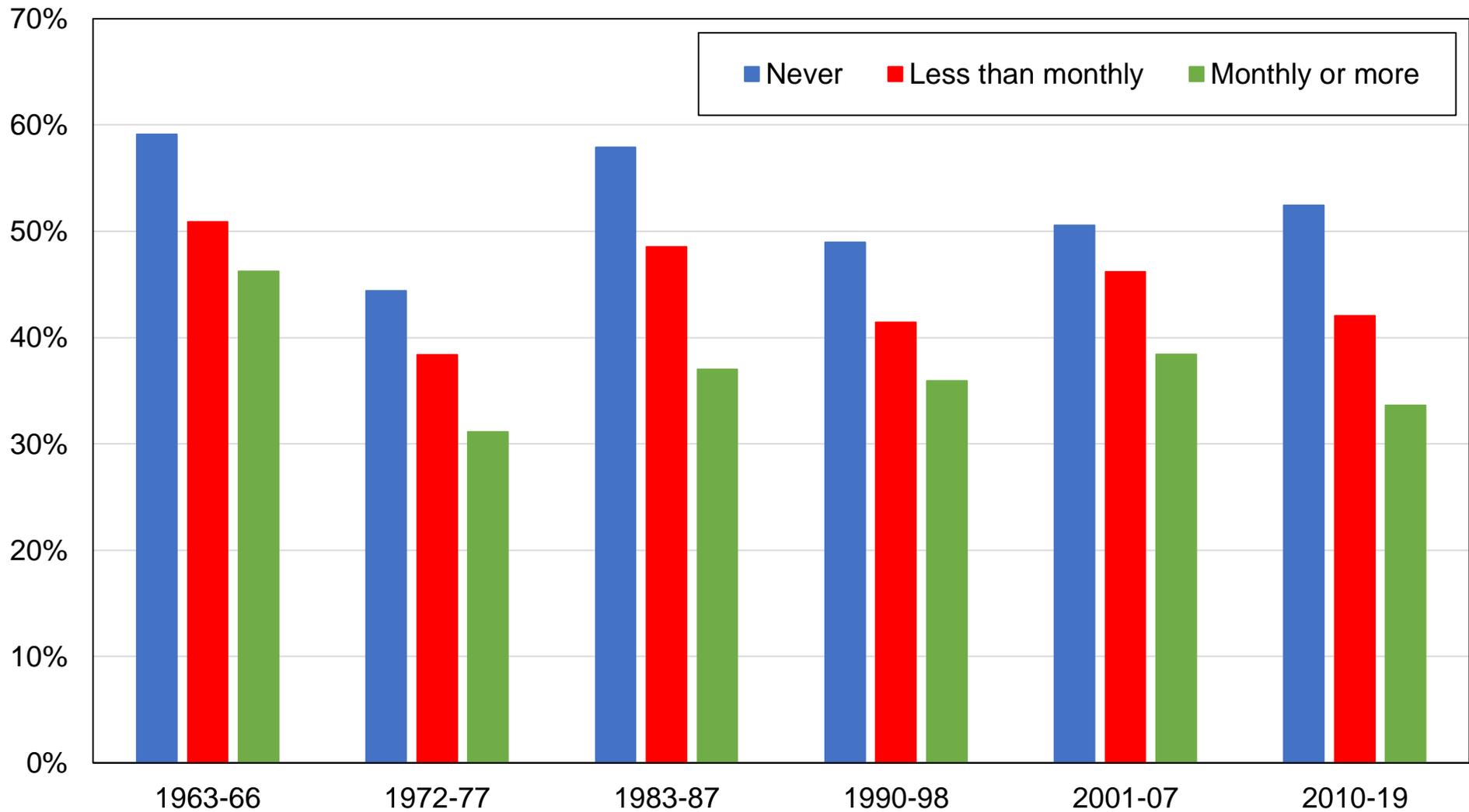
**Figure A13b - Vote for Labor / Greens by detailed religious affiliation**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by detailed religious affiliation.

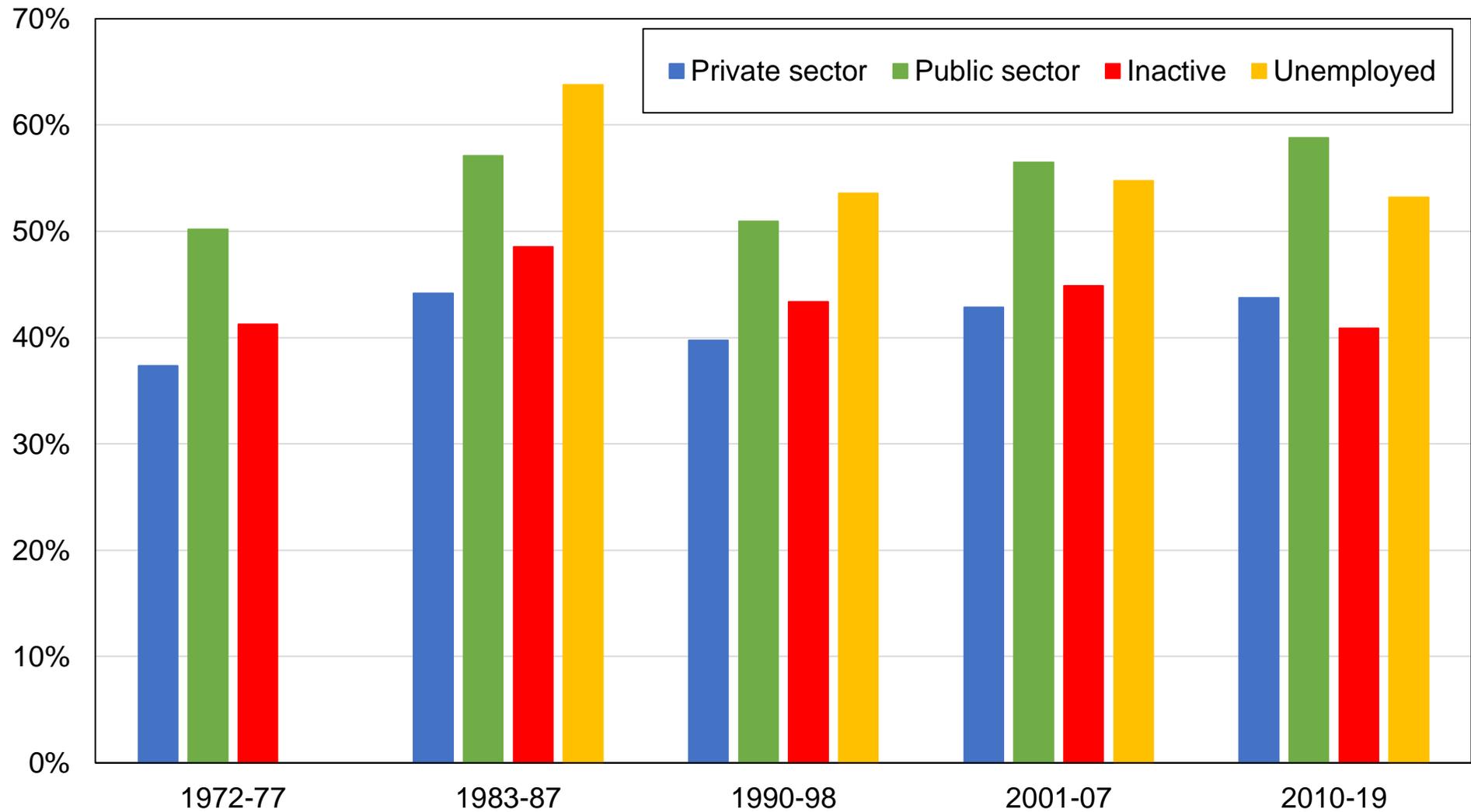
**Figure A14 - Vote for Labor / Greens by church attendance**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by frequency of church attendance.

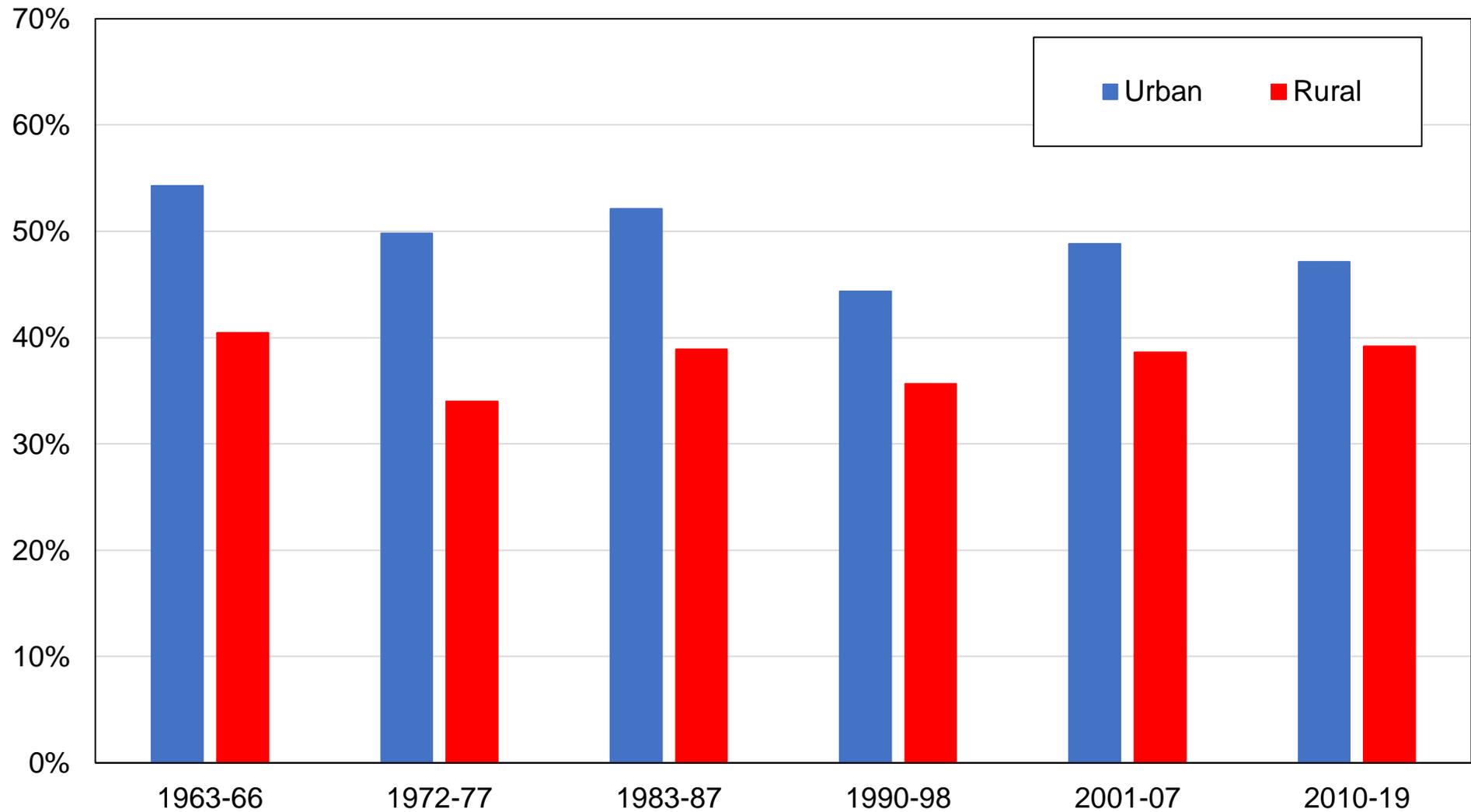
**Figure A15 - Vote for Labor / Greens by occupation**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by occupation.

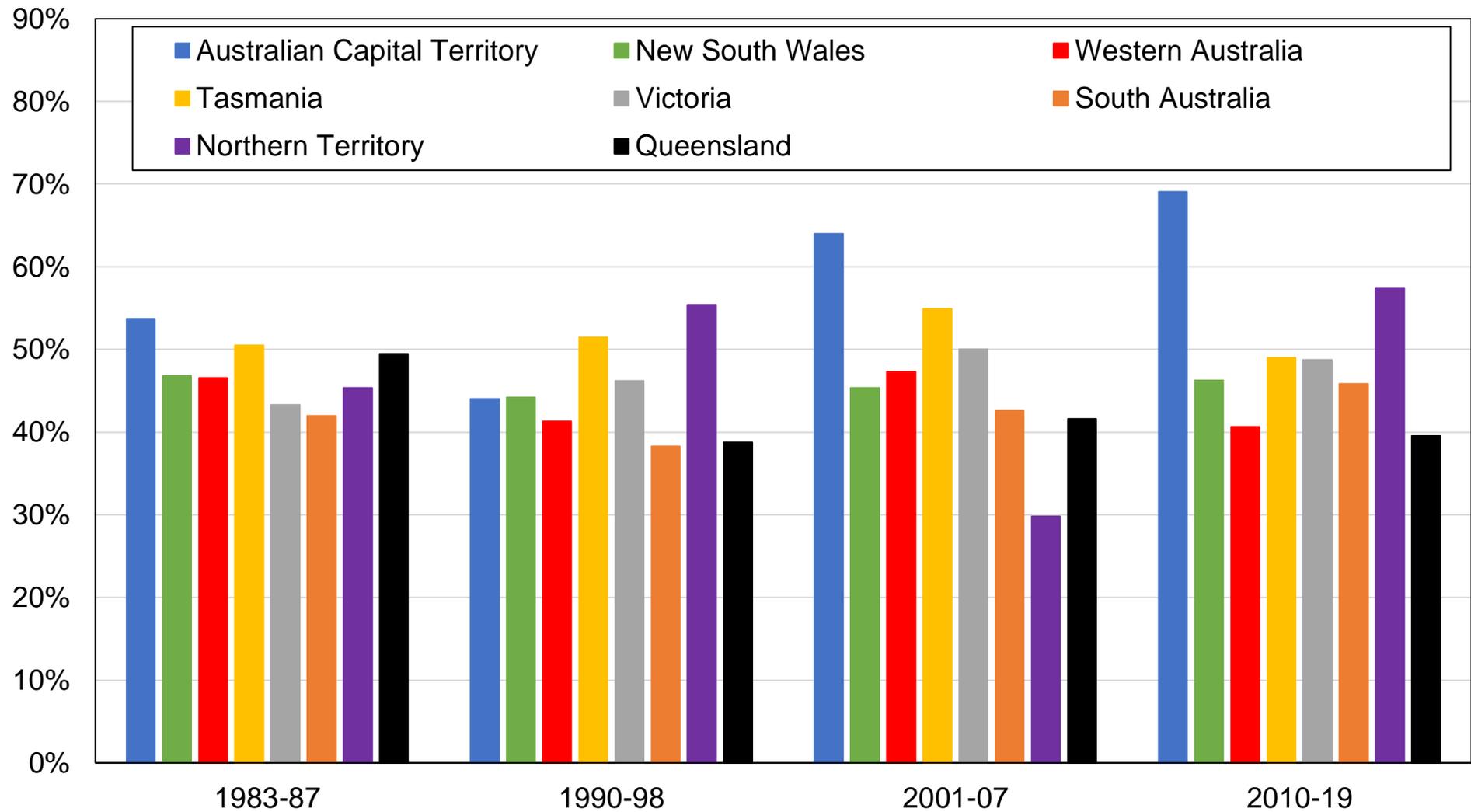
**Figure A16 - Vote for Labor / Greens by location**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by rural-urban location.

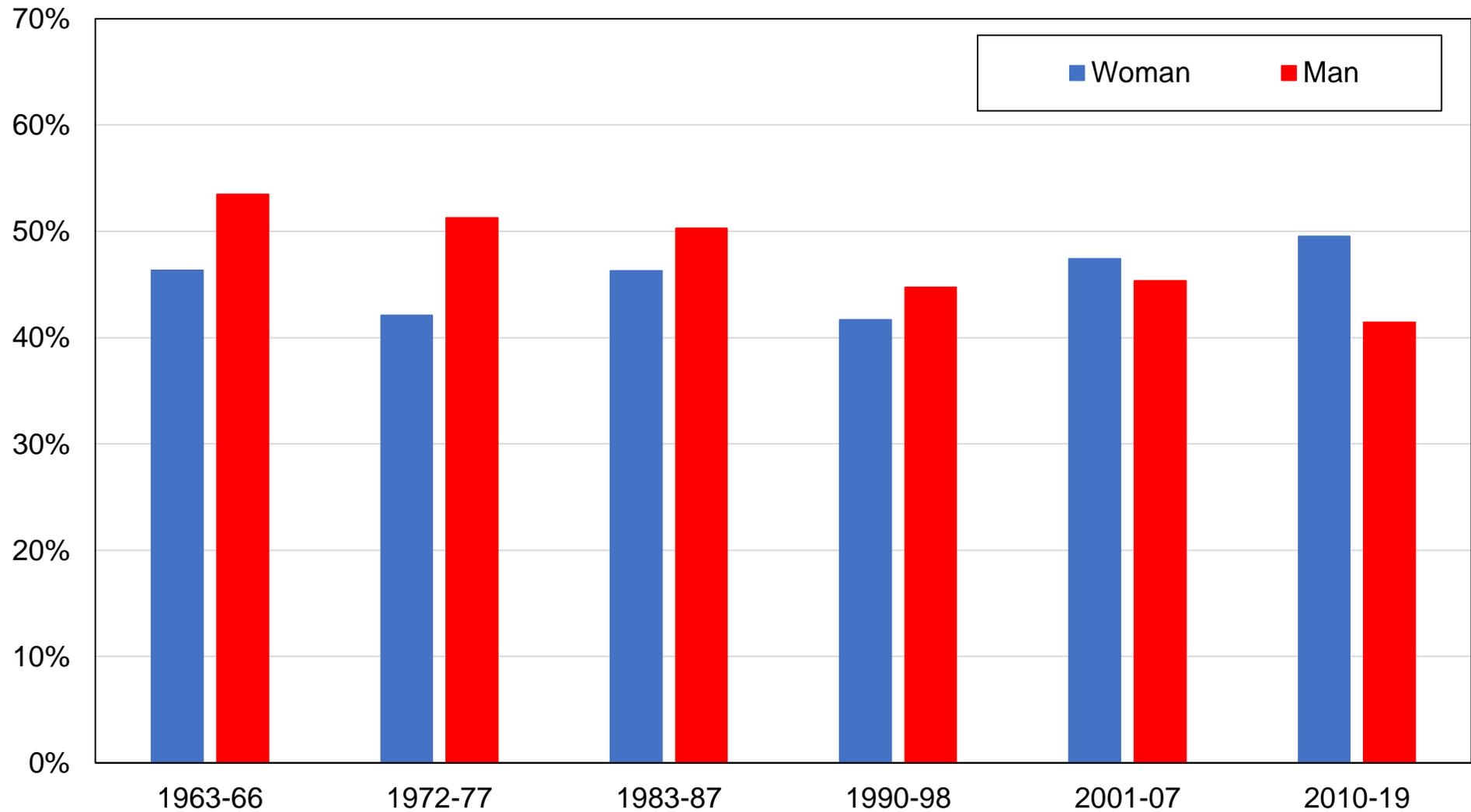
**Figure A17 - Vote for Labor / Greens by state**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by state of residence.

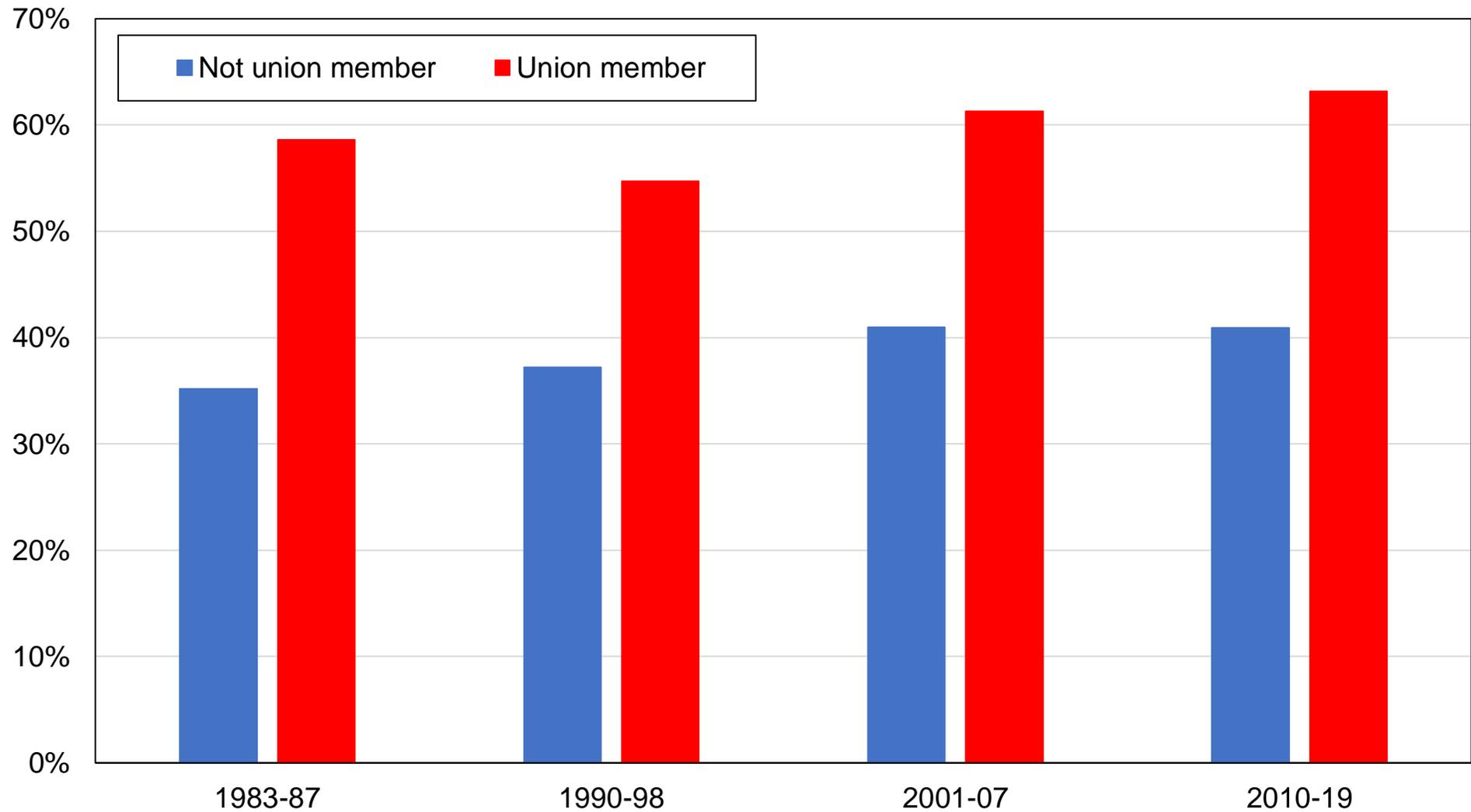
**Figure A18 - Vote for Labor / Greens by gender**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by gender.

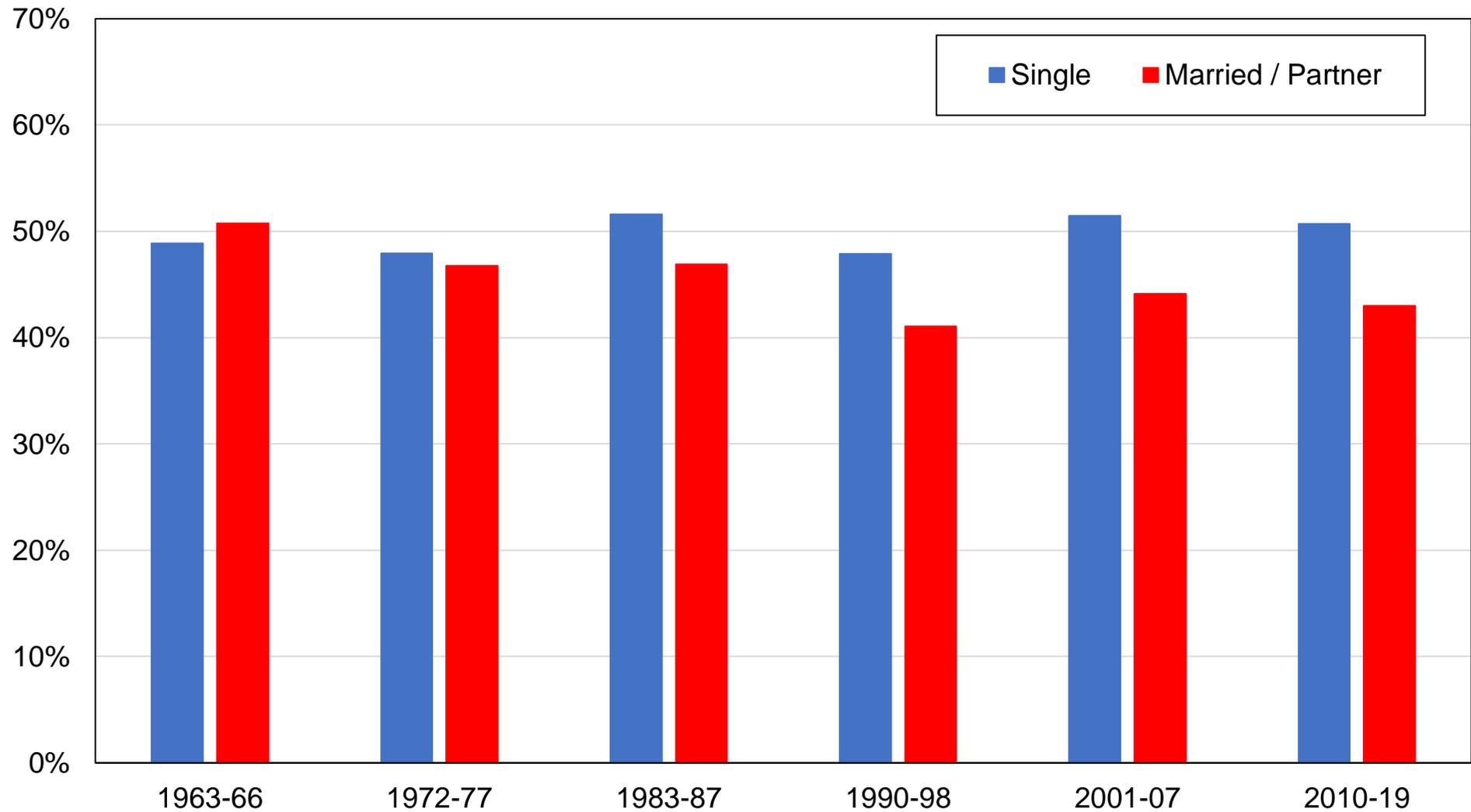
**Figure A19 - Vote for Labor / Greens by union membership**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by union membership status.

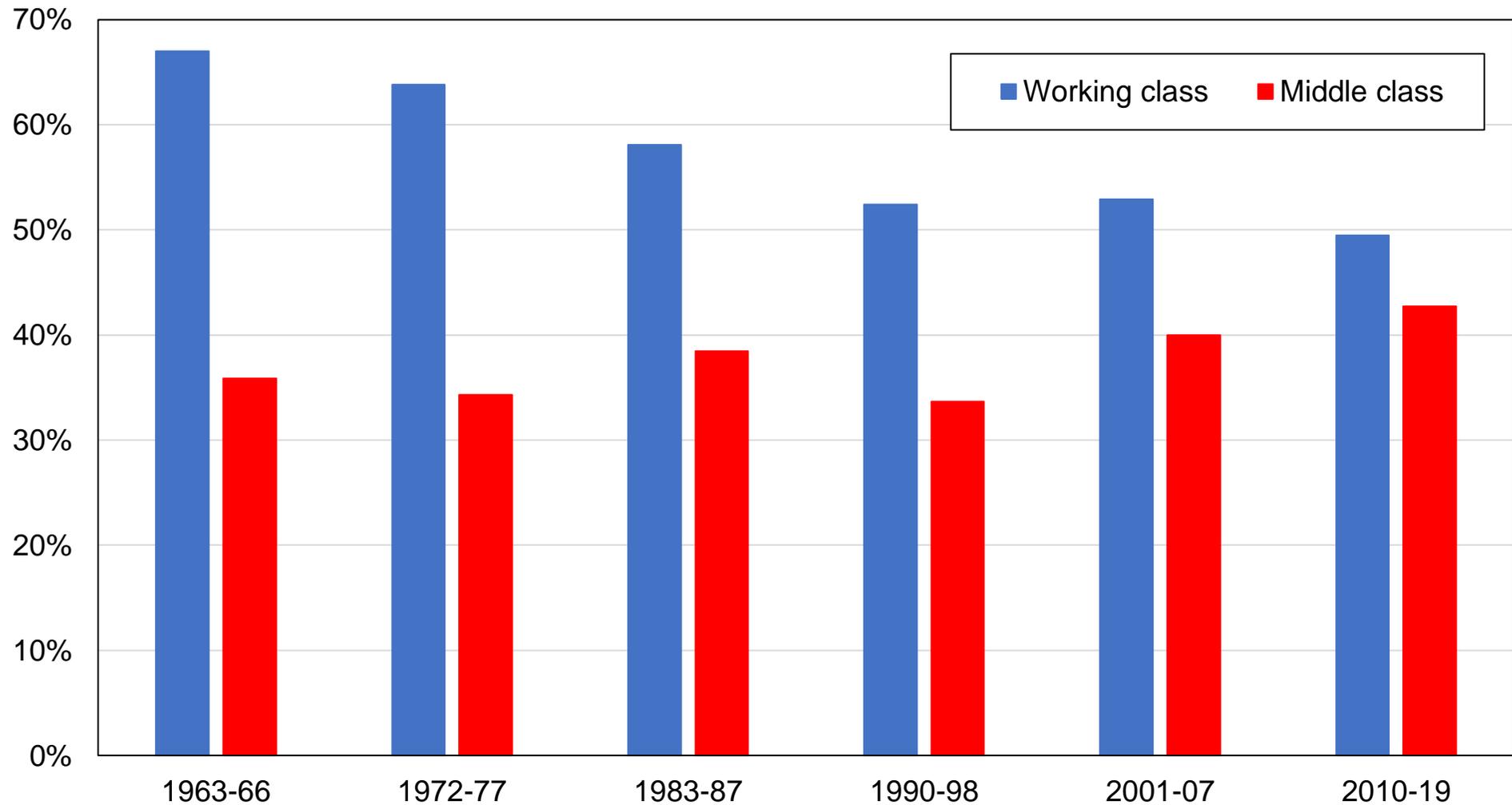
**Figure A20 - Vote for Labor / Greens by marital status**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by marital status.

**Figure A21 - Vote for Labor / Greens by perceived social class**

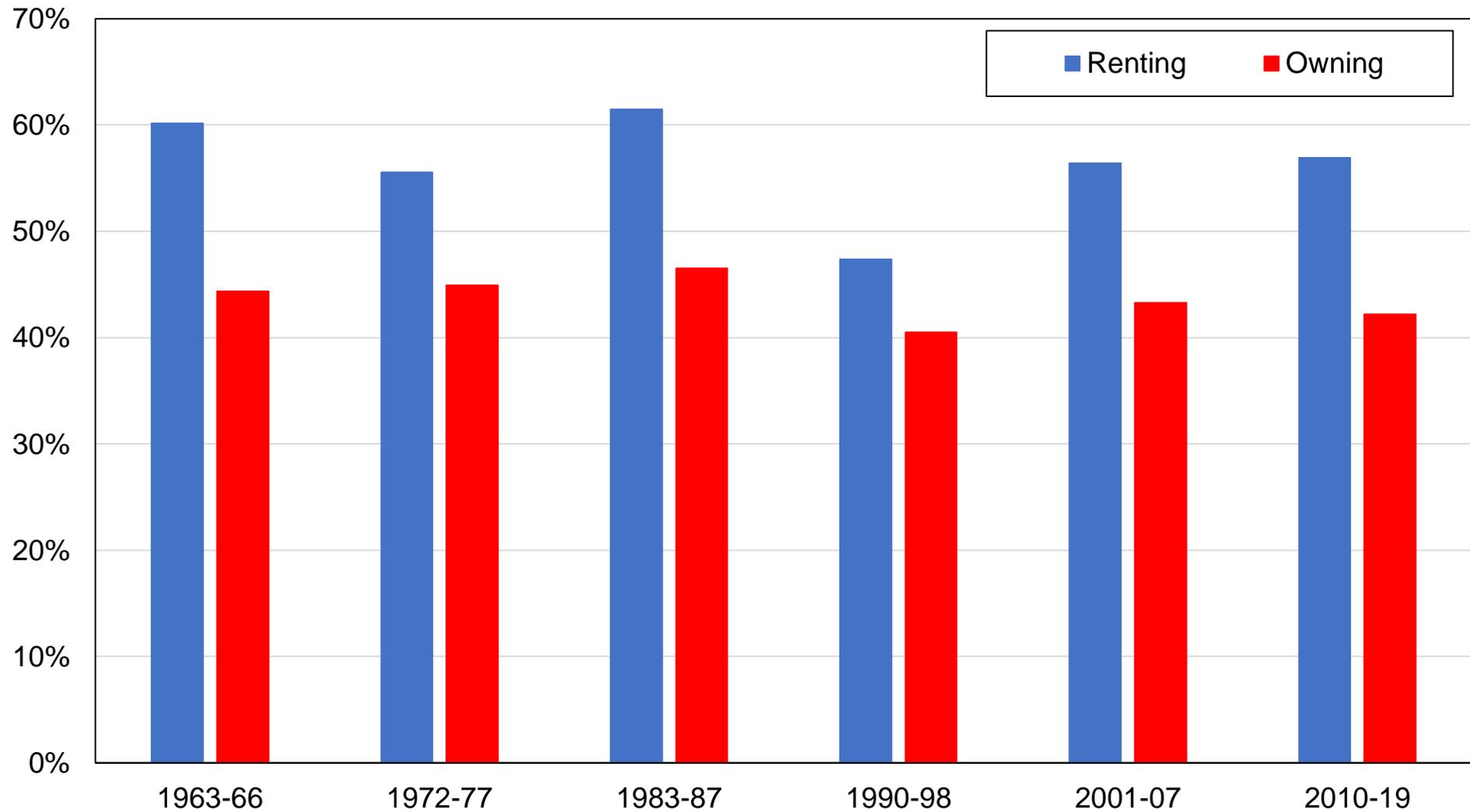


Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by self-perceived social class.

Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class" and "upper class".

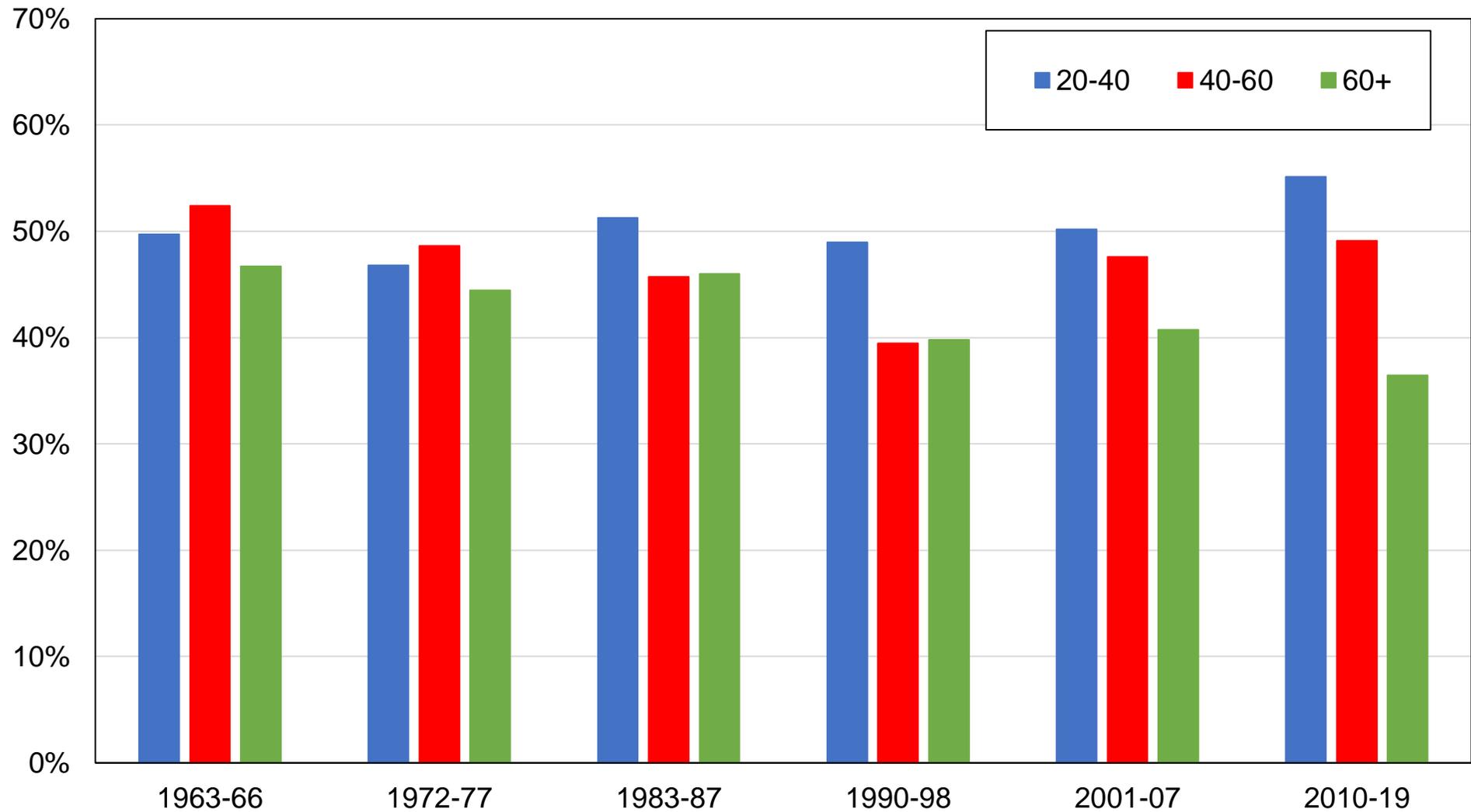
**Figure A22 - Vote for Labor / Greens by home status**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by home ownership status.

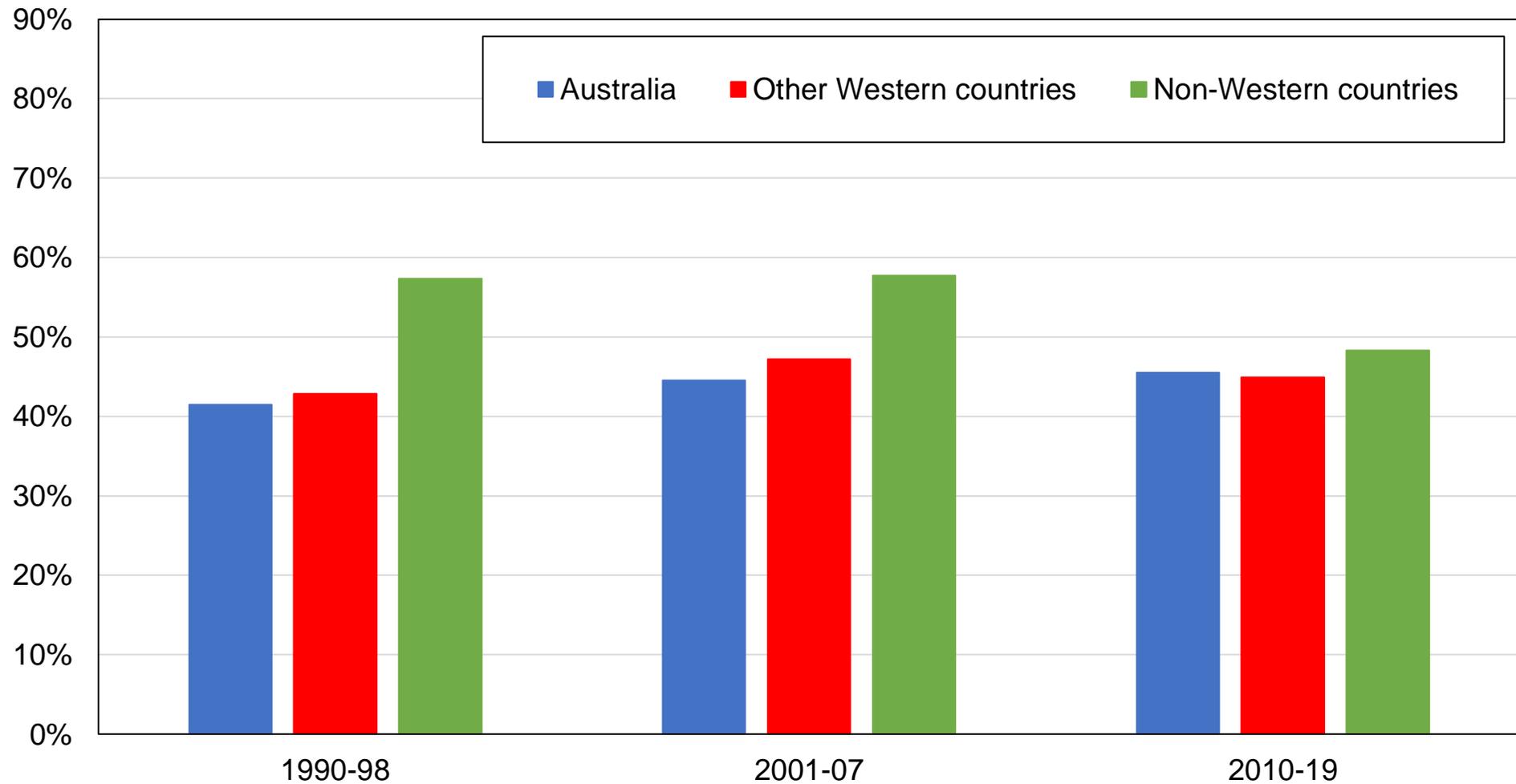
**Figure A23 - Vote for Labor / Greens by age group**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by age group.

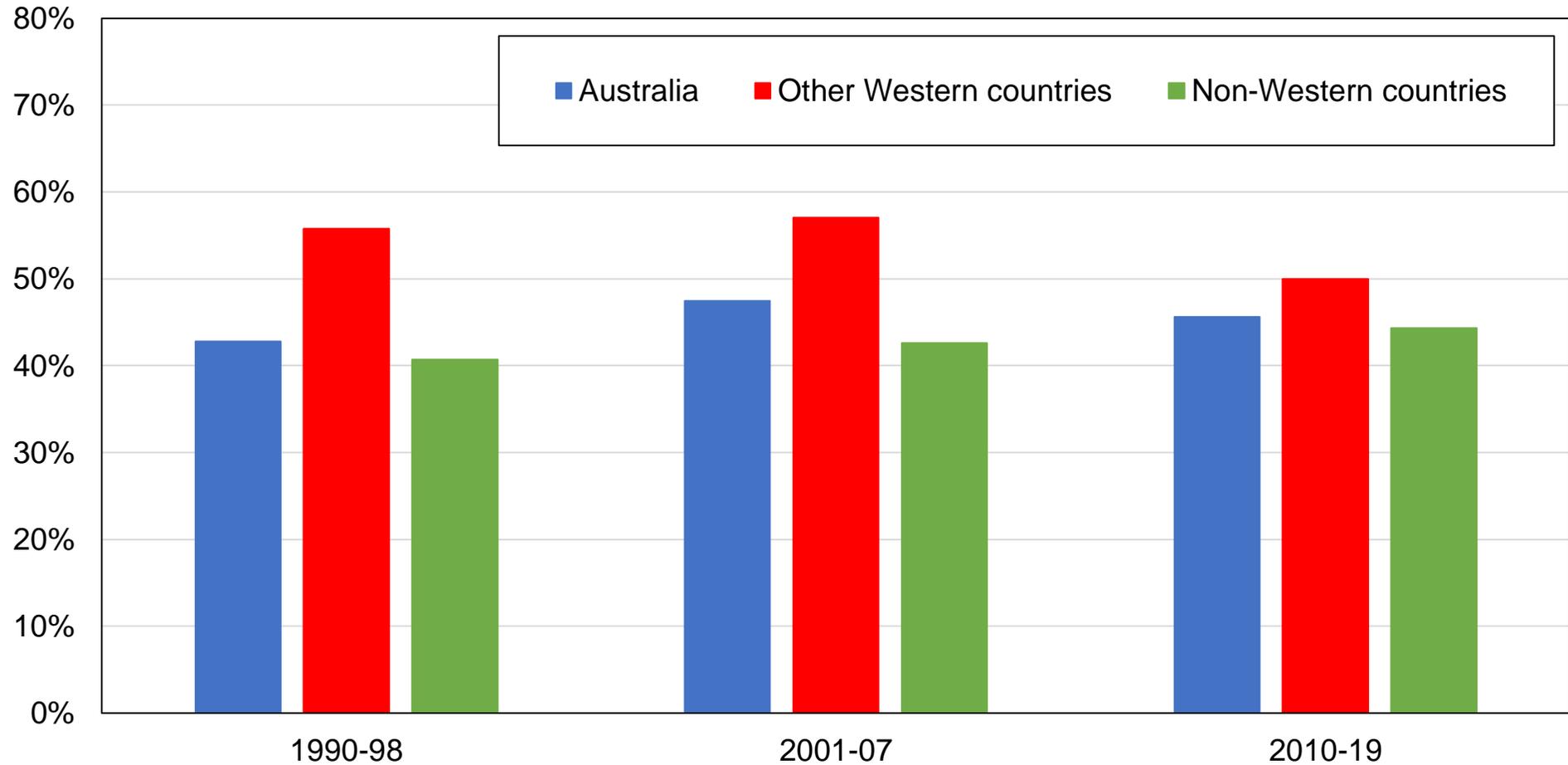
**Figure A24 - Vote for Labor / Greens by country of birth**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by country of birth. Other Western countries include Western European countries, the United States, Canada, and New Zealand. Non-Western countries include all remaining countries.

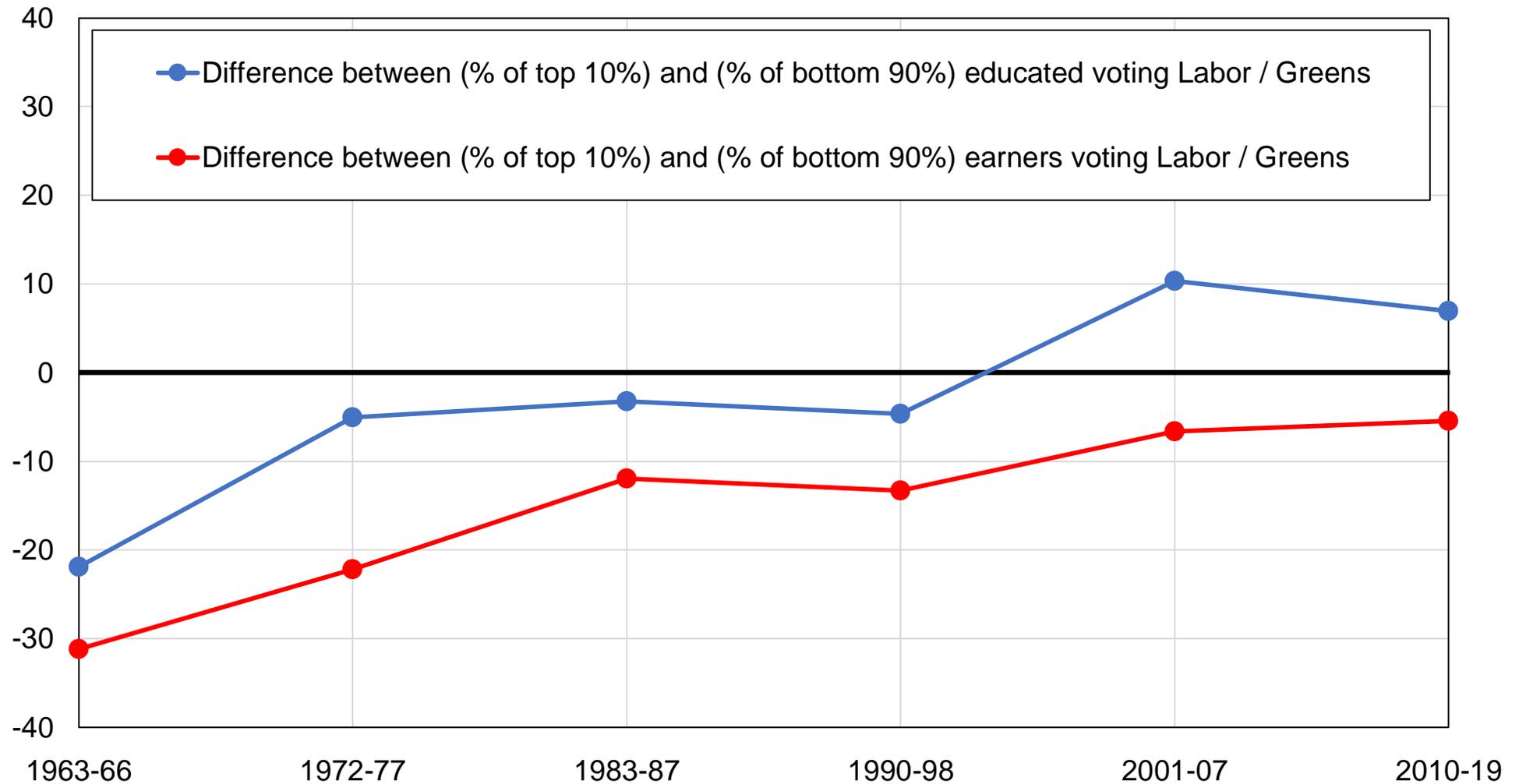
**Figure A25 - Vote for Labor / Greens by country of origin**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by country of origin. Other Western countries include Western European countries, the United States, Canada, and New Zealand. Non-Western countries include all remaining countries. A respondent has a foreign country of origin if at least one parent was born abroad.

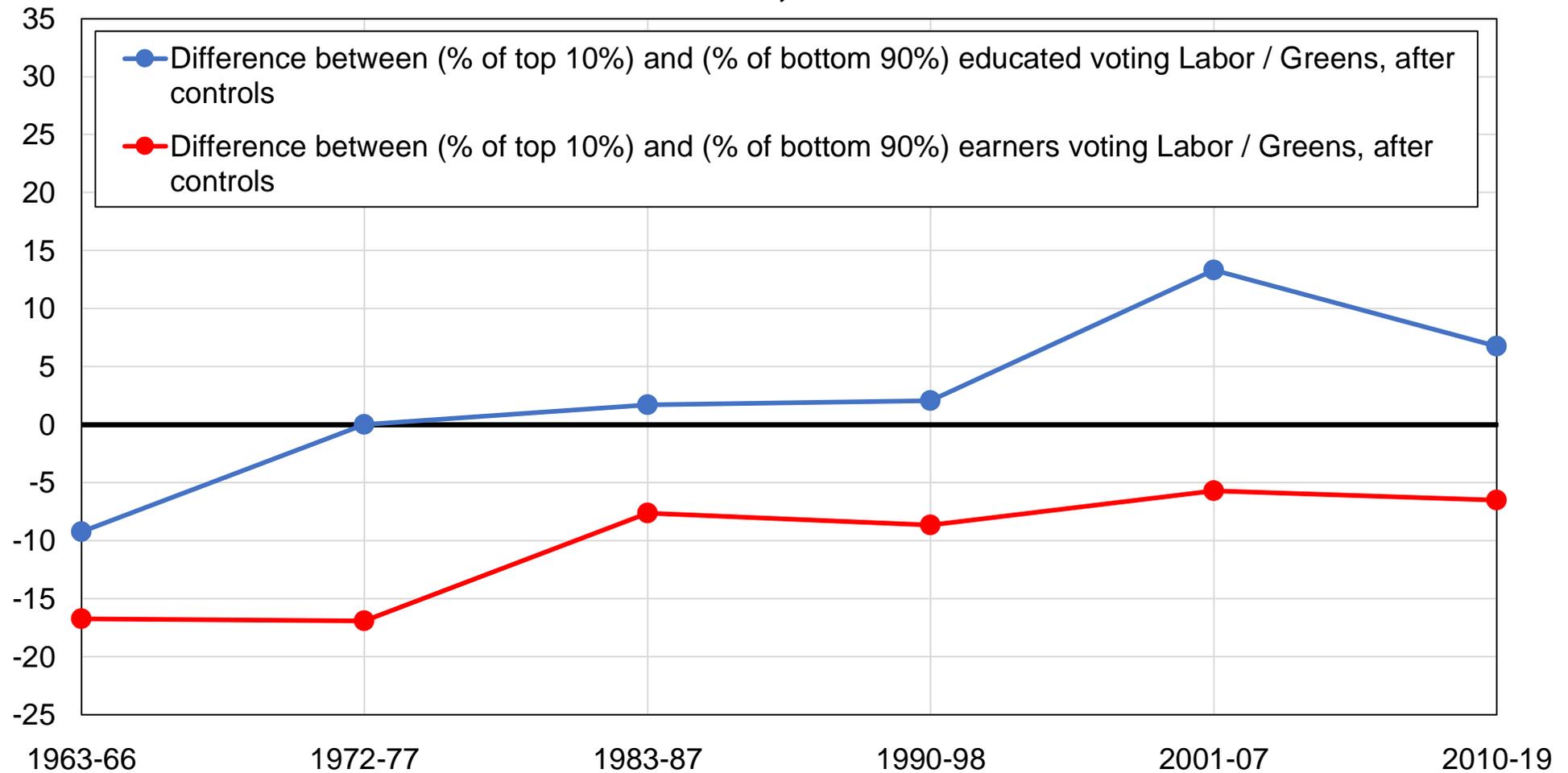
**Figure A26 - Vote for Labor / Green among highest-educated and top-income voters**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the support for Labor / Greens among highest-educated and top-income voters.

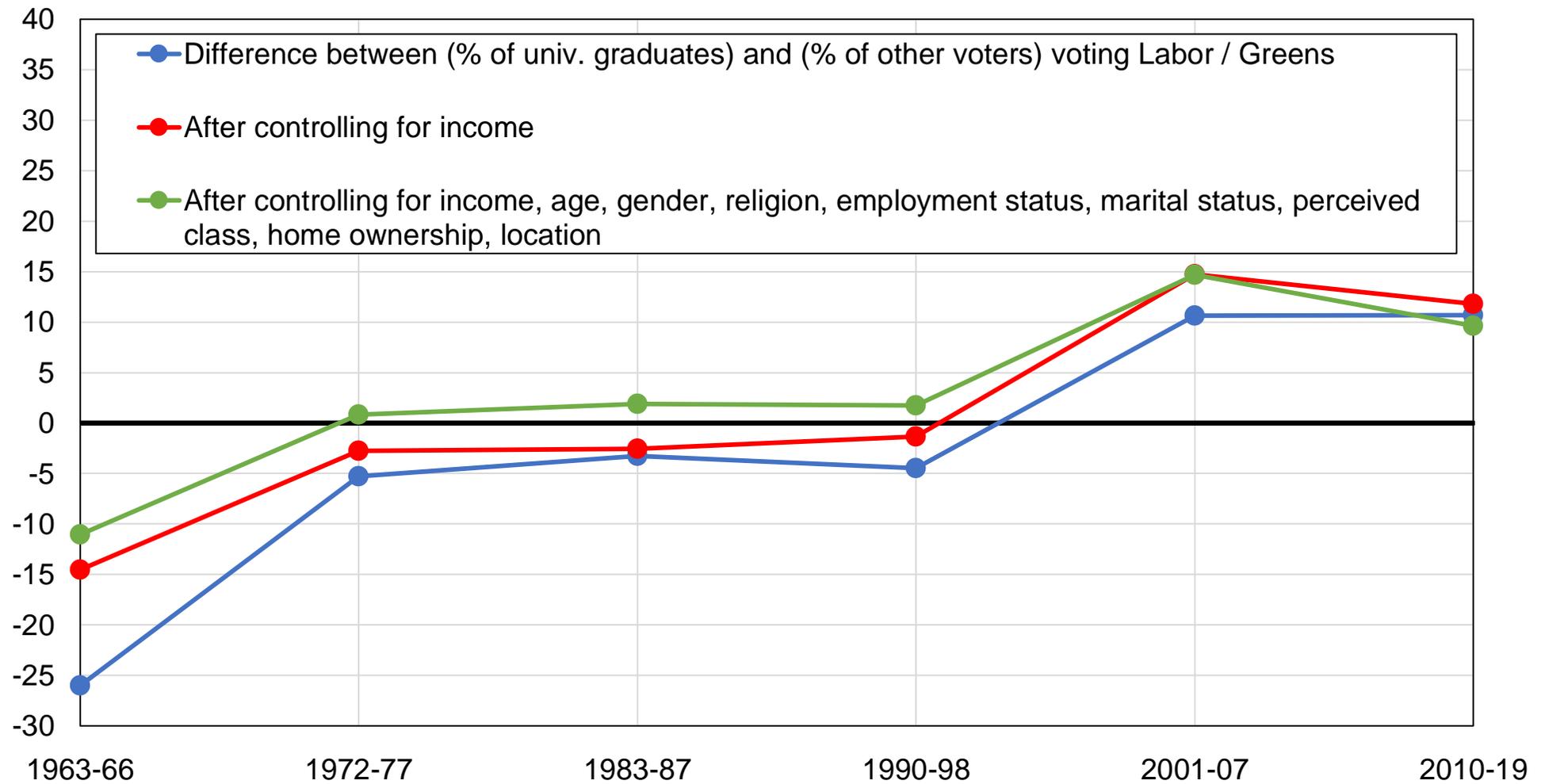
**Figure A27 - Vote for Labor / Green among highest-educated and top-income voters, after controls**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the support for Labor / Greens among highest-educated and top-income voters, after controlling for other variables.

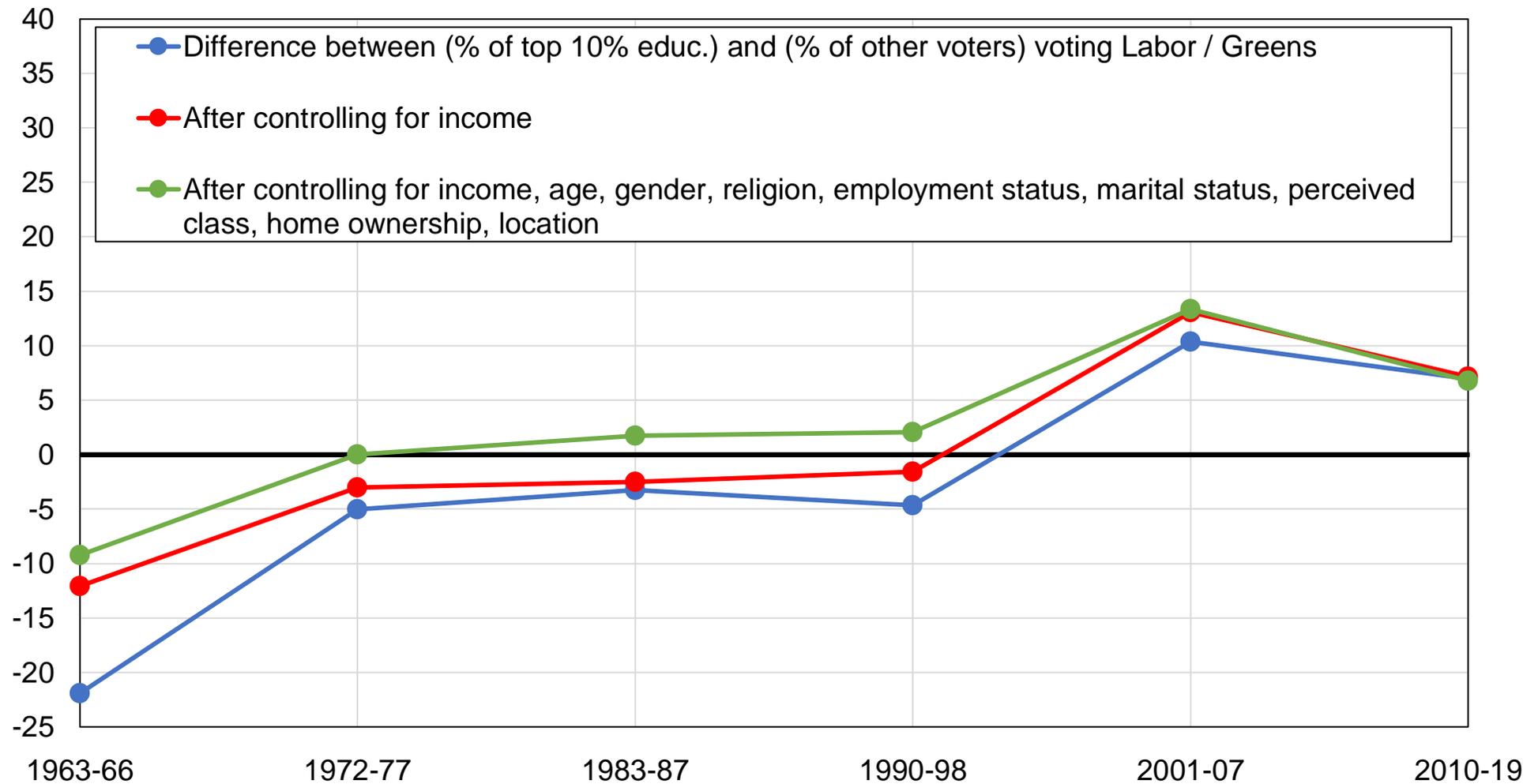
**Figure A28 - Vote for Labor / Green among university graduates**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of university graduates and the share of other voters voting for Labor / Greens, before and after controlling for other variables.

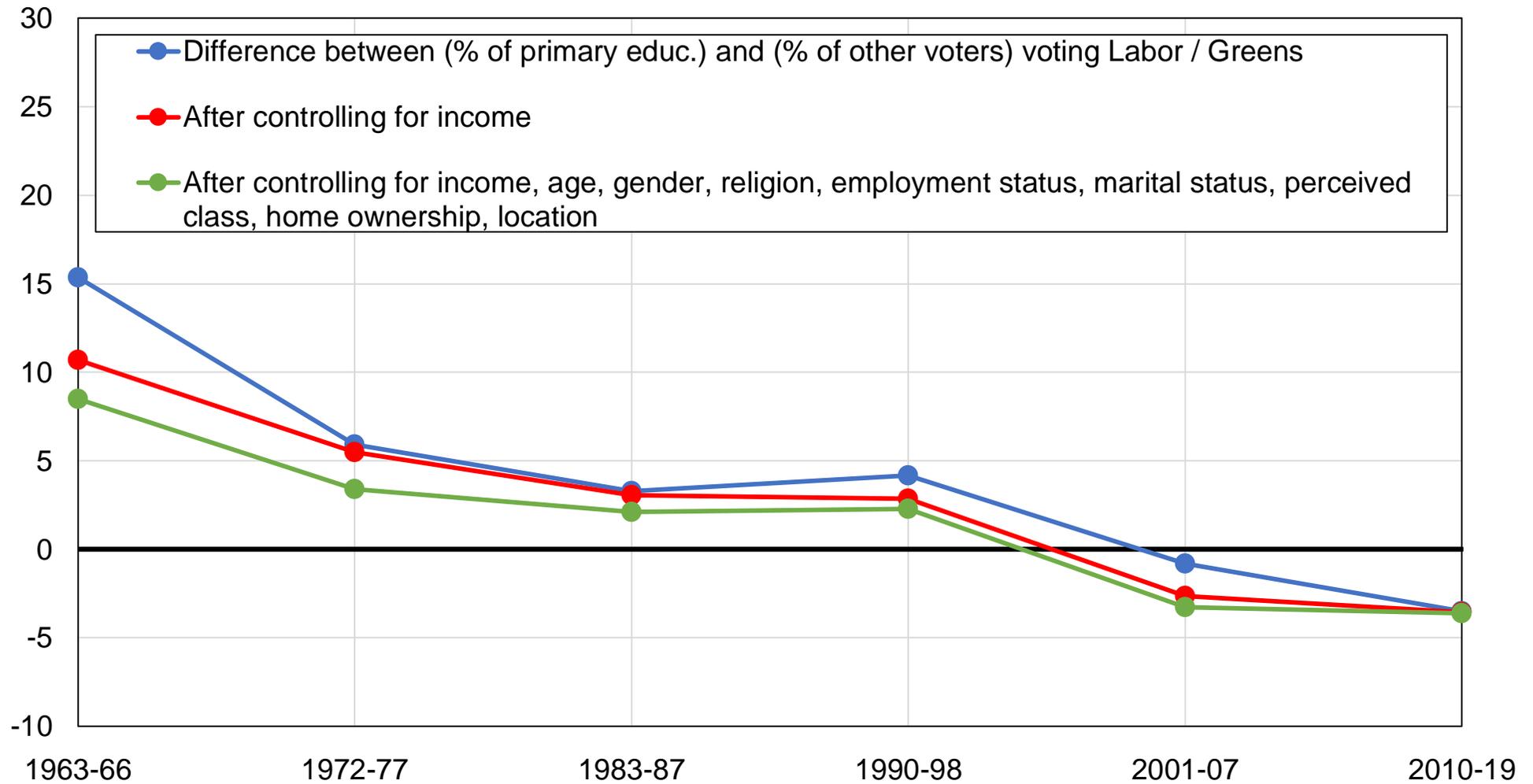
**Figure A29 - Vote for Labor / Green among highest-educated voters**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of other voters voting for Labor / Green parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

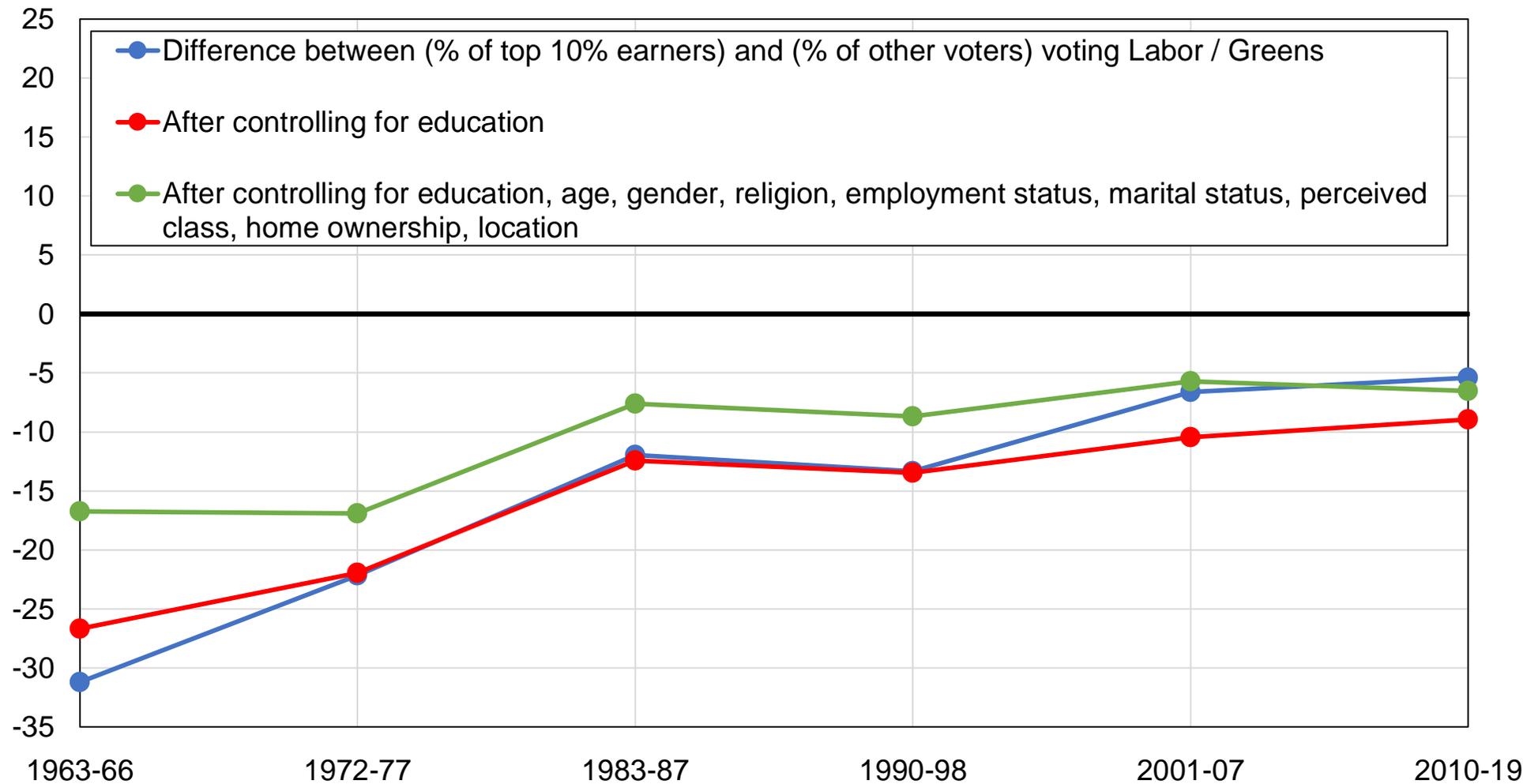
**Figure A30 - Vote for Labor / Green among primary-educated voters**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of primary educated voters and the share of other voters voting for Labor / Greens parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

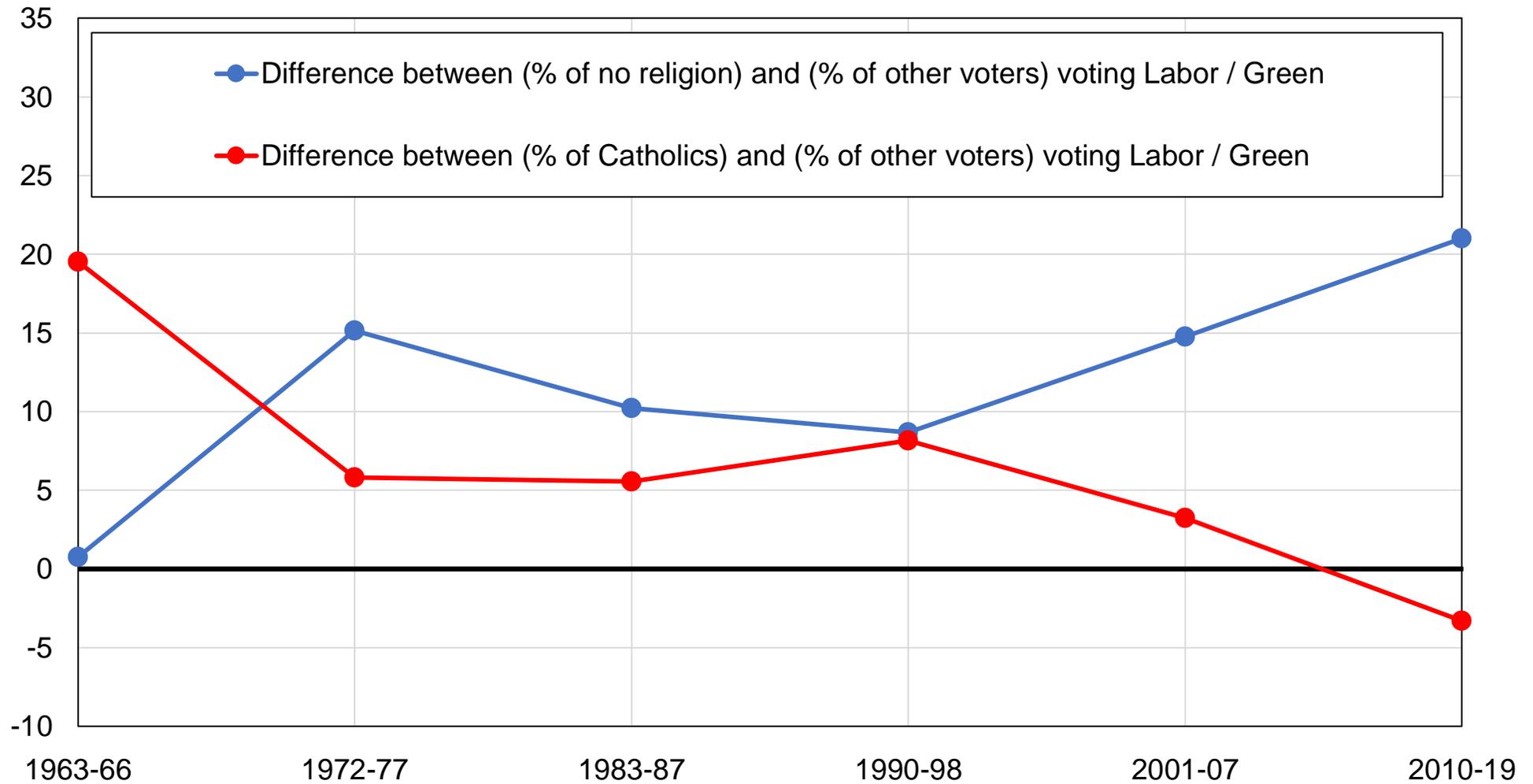
**Figure A31 - Vote for Labor / Green among top-income earners**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of other voters voting for Labor / Green parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

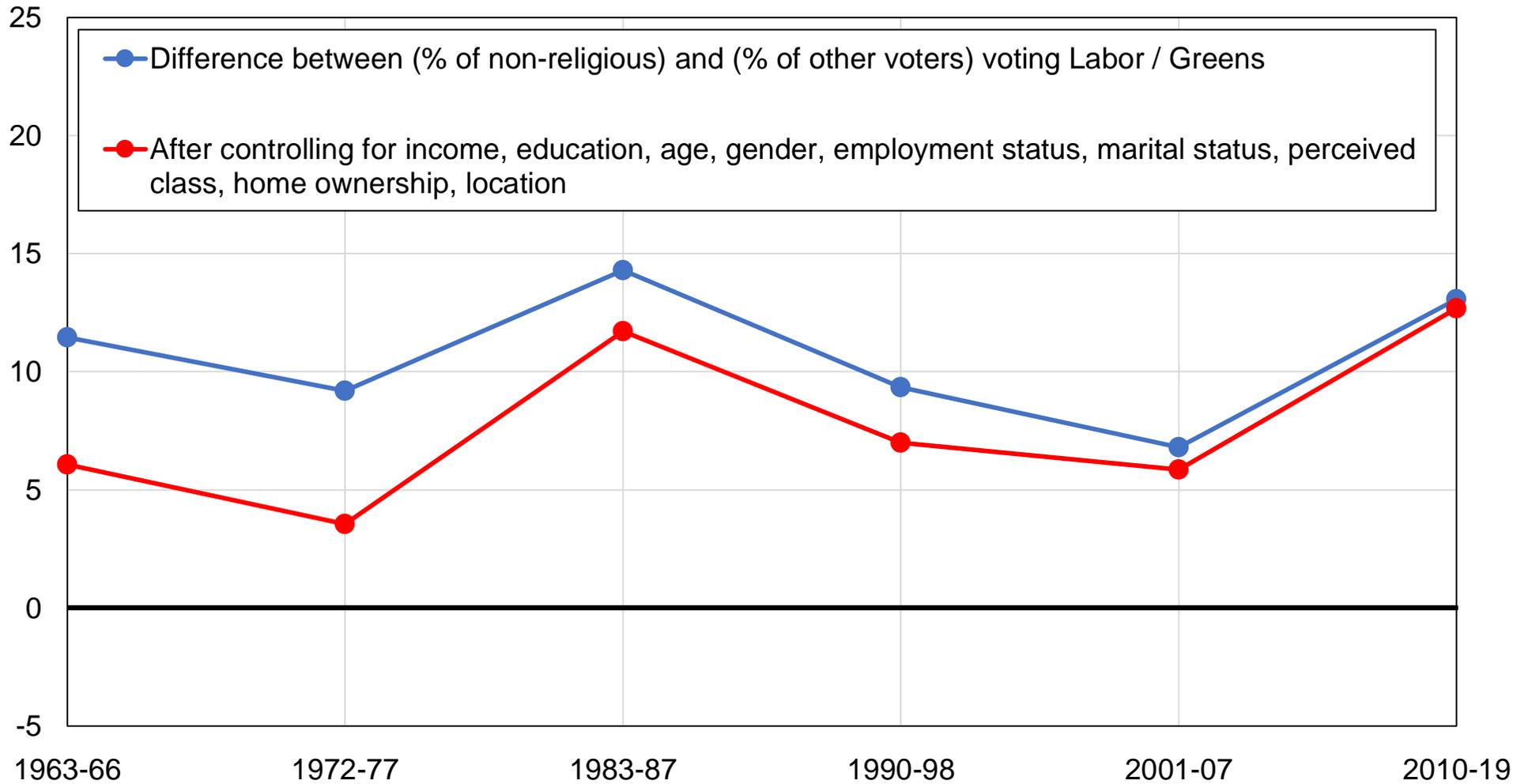
**Figure A32 - Vote for Labor / Green among Catholics and non-religious**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters declaring no religion and the share of other voters voting for Labor / Green, as well as the same difference between Catholics and others voters.

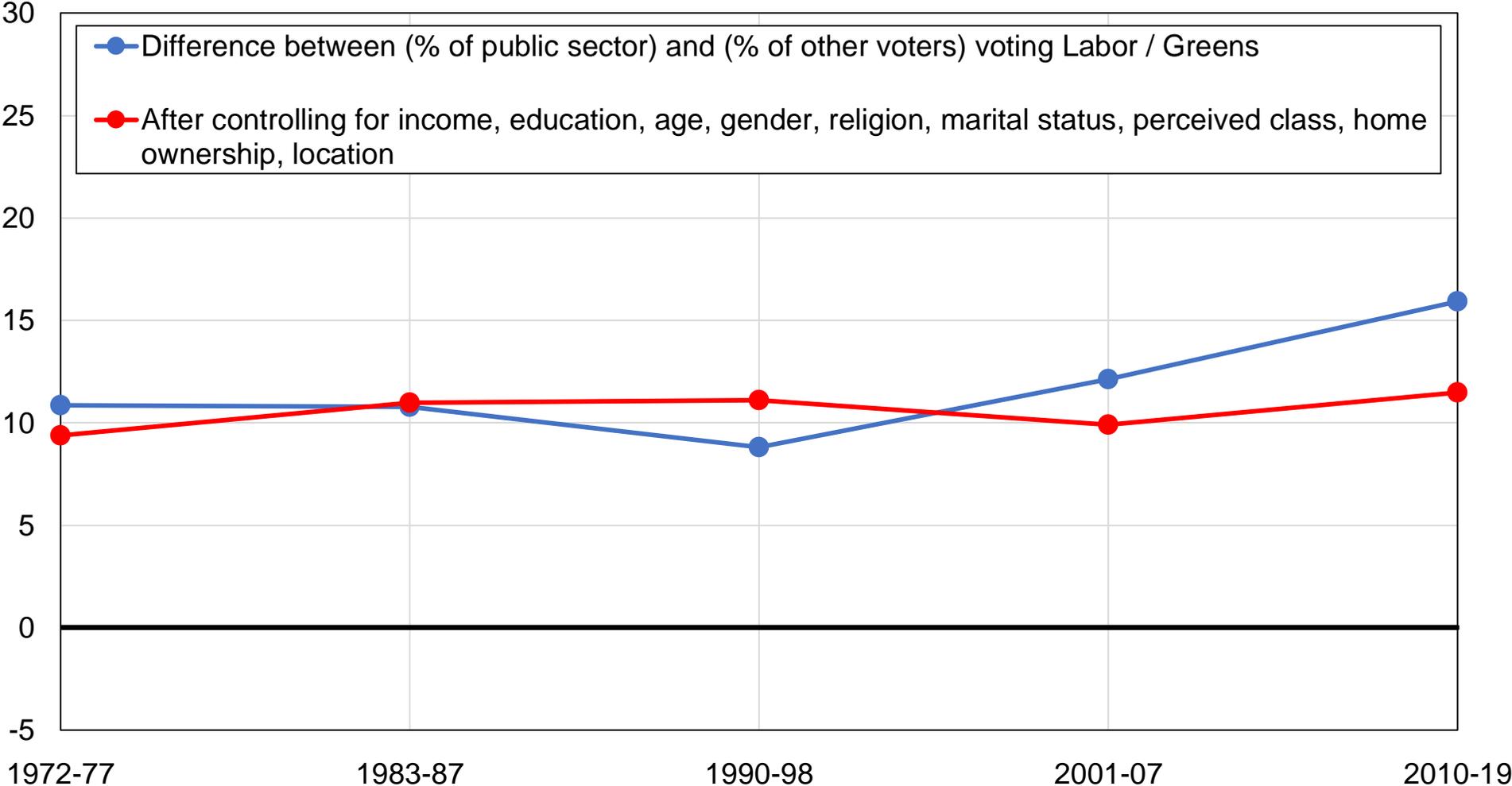
**Figure A33 - Vote for Labor / Green among the non-religious**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters never going to church and the share of other voters voting for Labor / Green parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

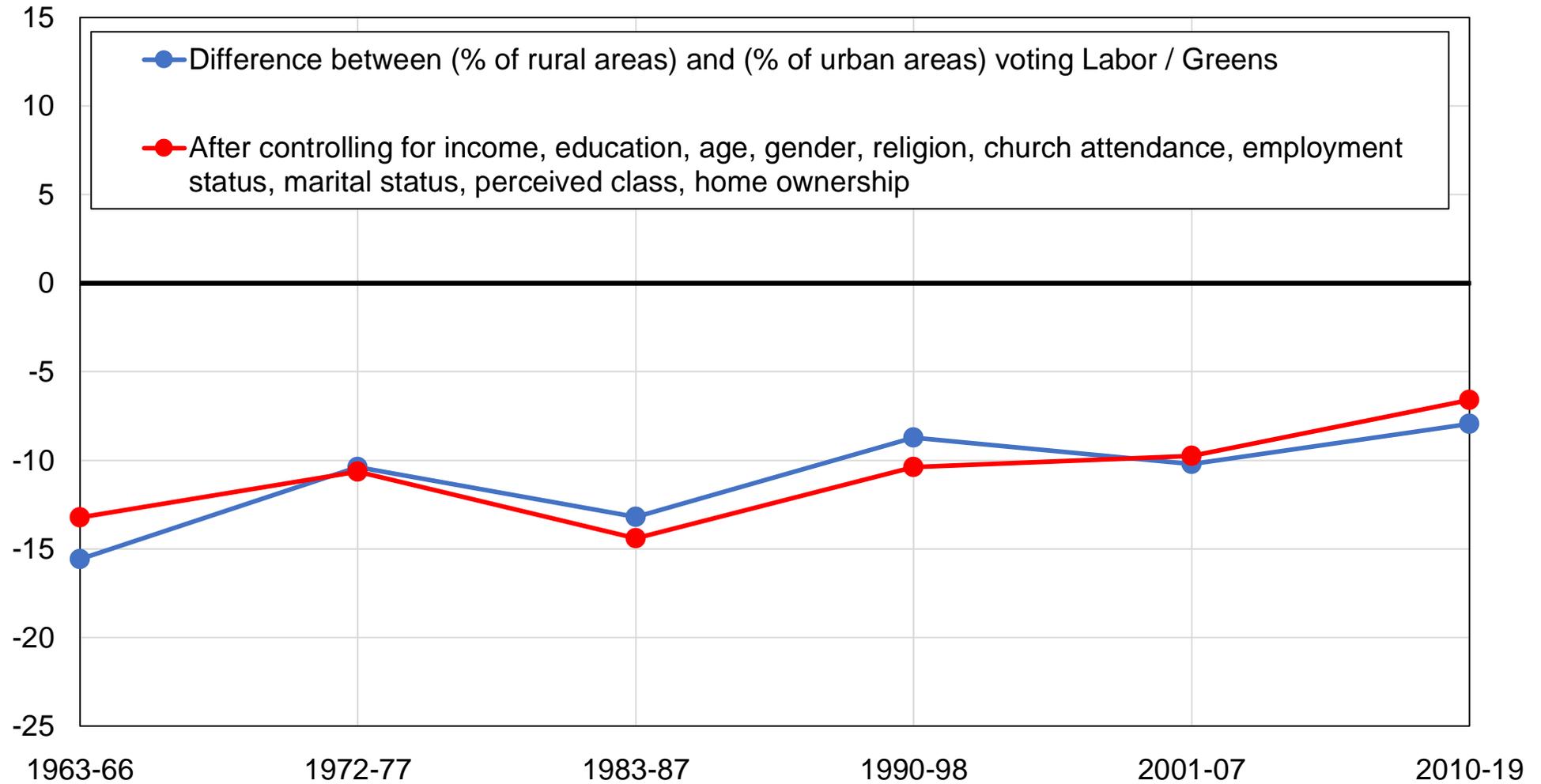
**Figure A34 - Vote for Labor / Green among public sector workers**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of public sector workers and the share of other voters voting for Labor / Green parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

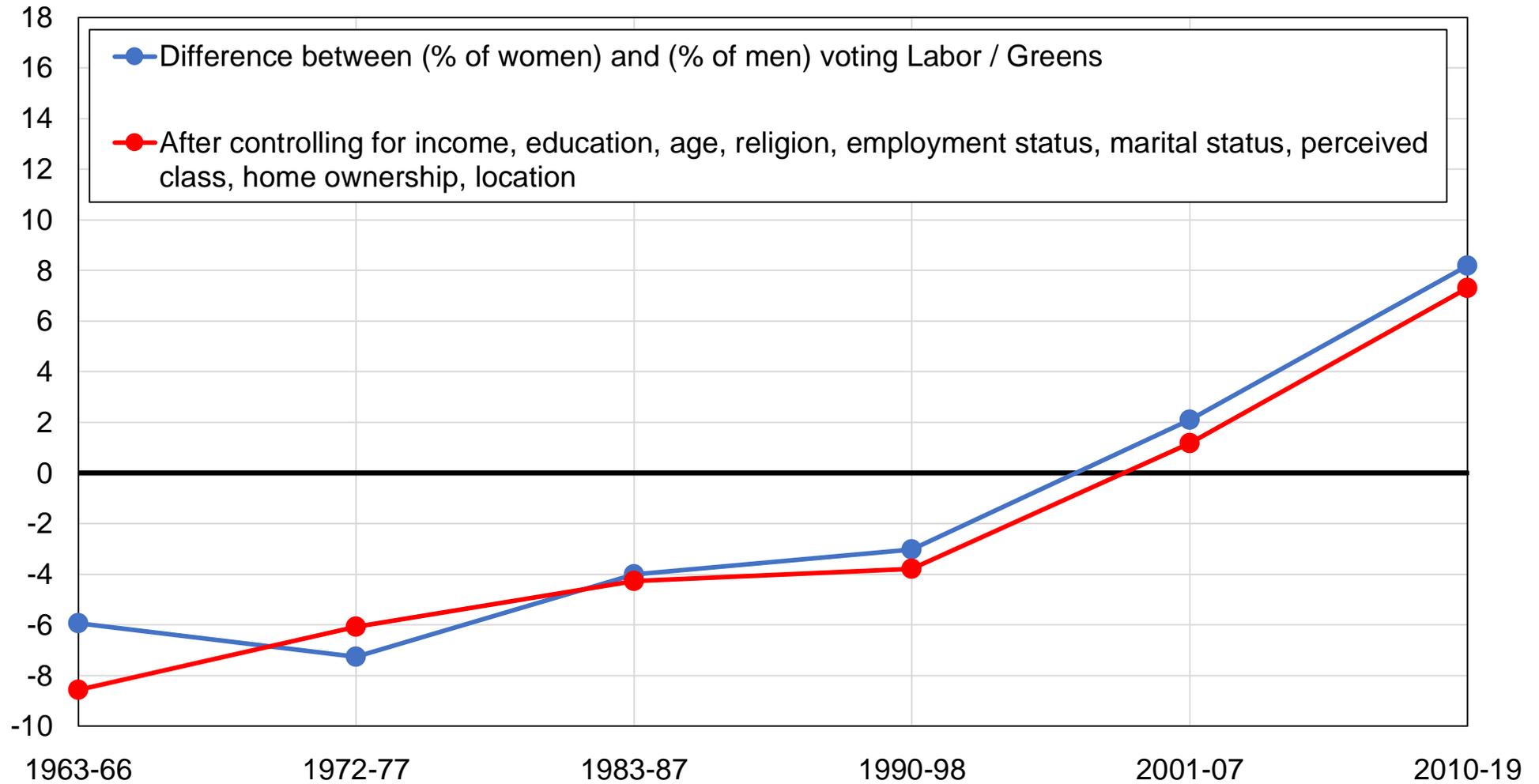
**Figure A35 - Vote for Labor / Green among rural areas**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of rural areas and the share of urban areas voting for Labor / Green parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

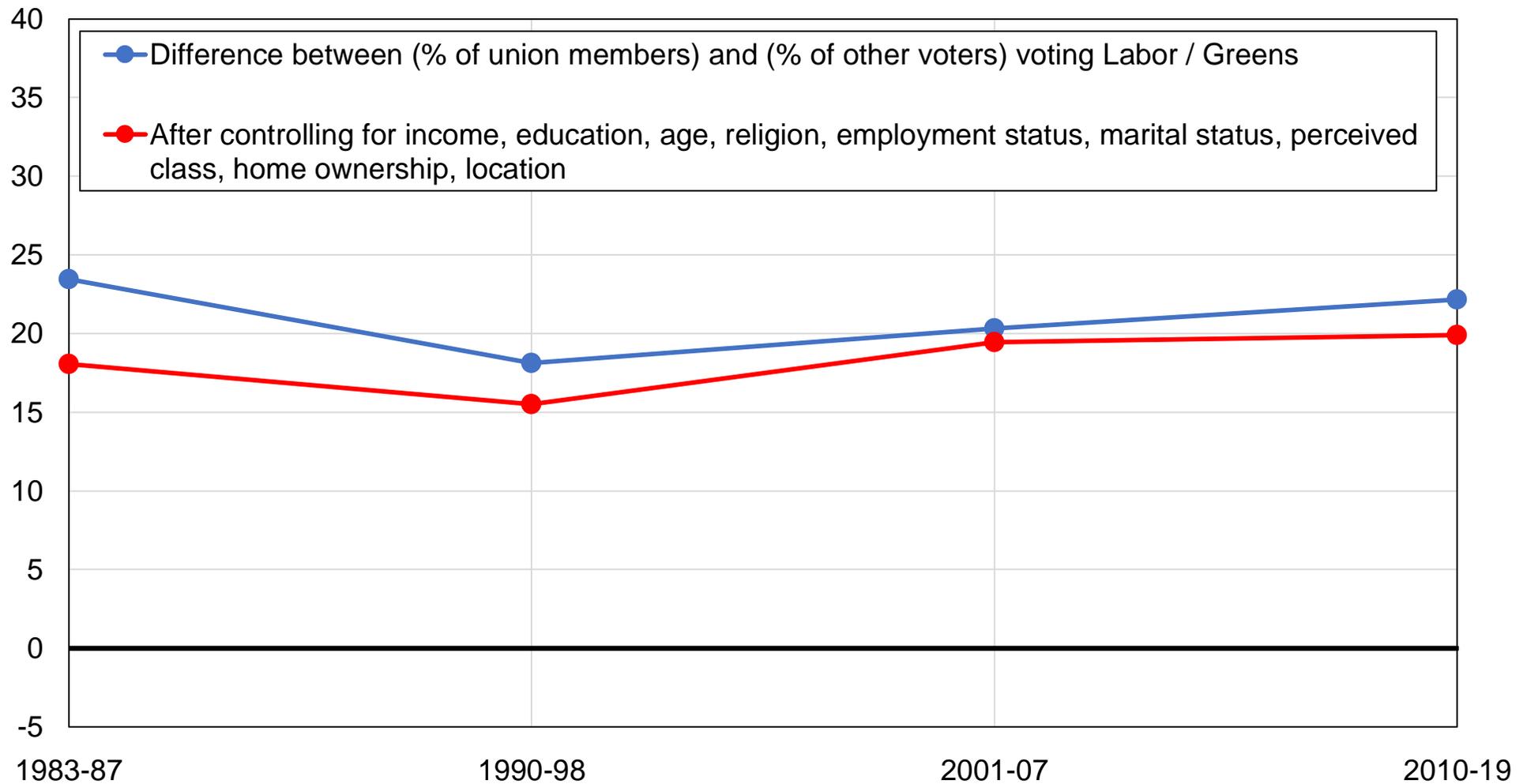
**Figure A36 - Vote for Labor / Green among women**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men voting for Labor / Green parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

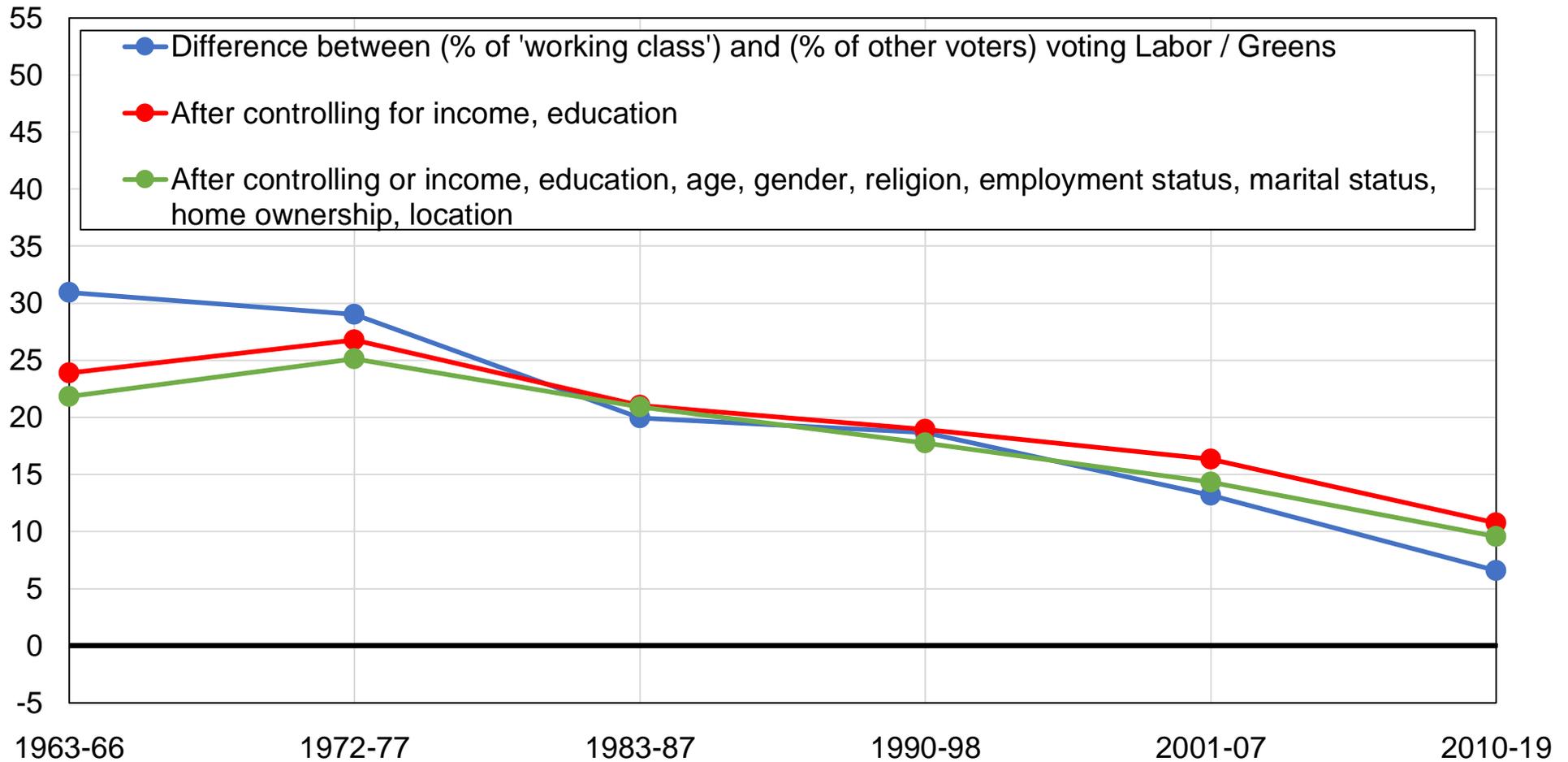
**Figure A37 - Vote for Labor / Green among union members**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of union members and the share of other voters voting for Labor / Green parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

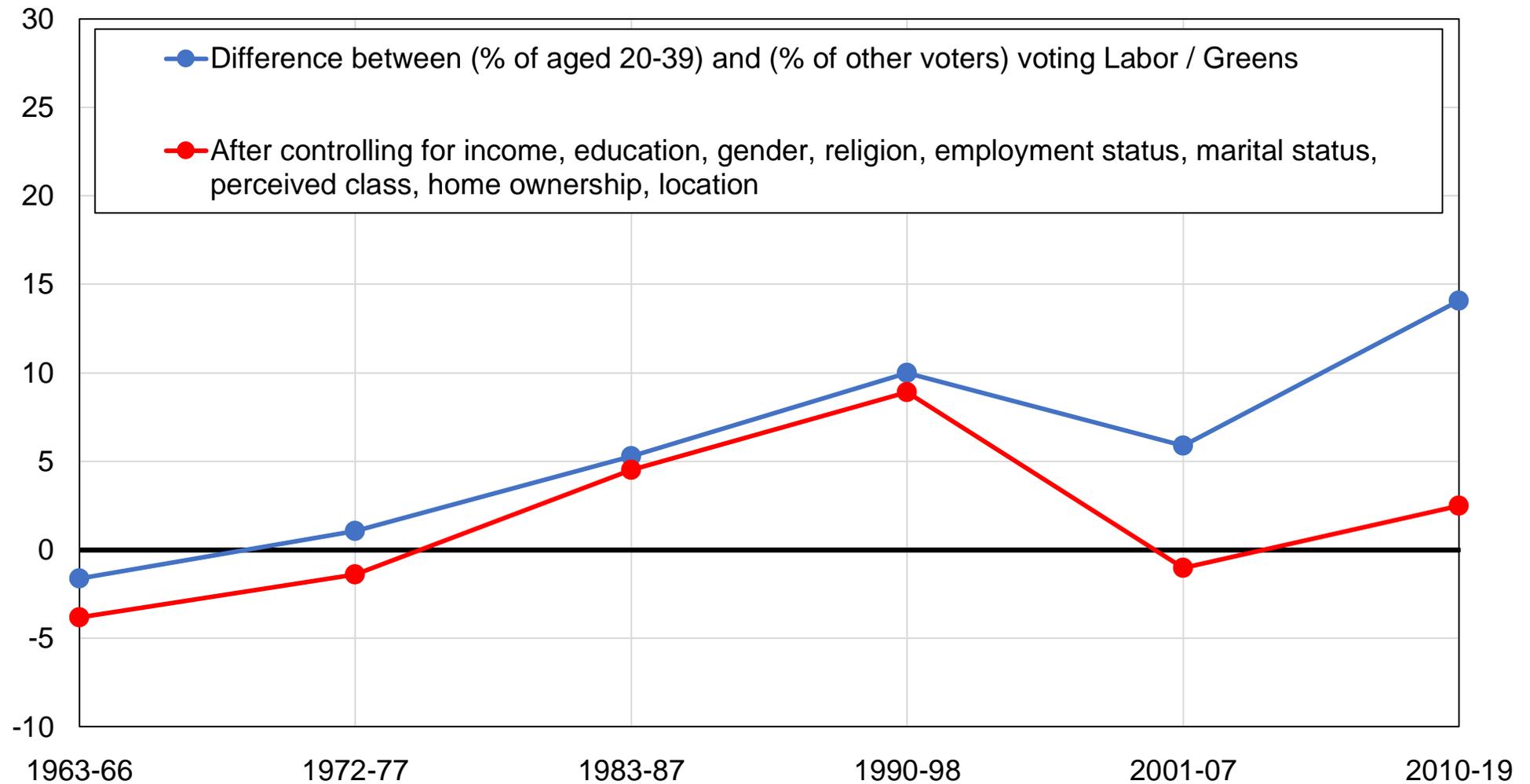
**Figure A38 - Vote for Labor / Green among the working class**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters perceiving themselves as "working class" and the share of other voters perceiving themselves as "middle class" or "no class" voting for Labor / Green parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

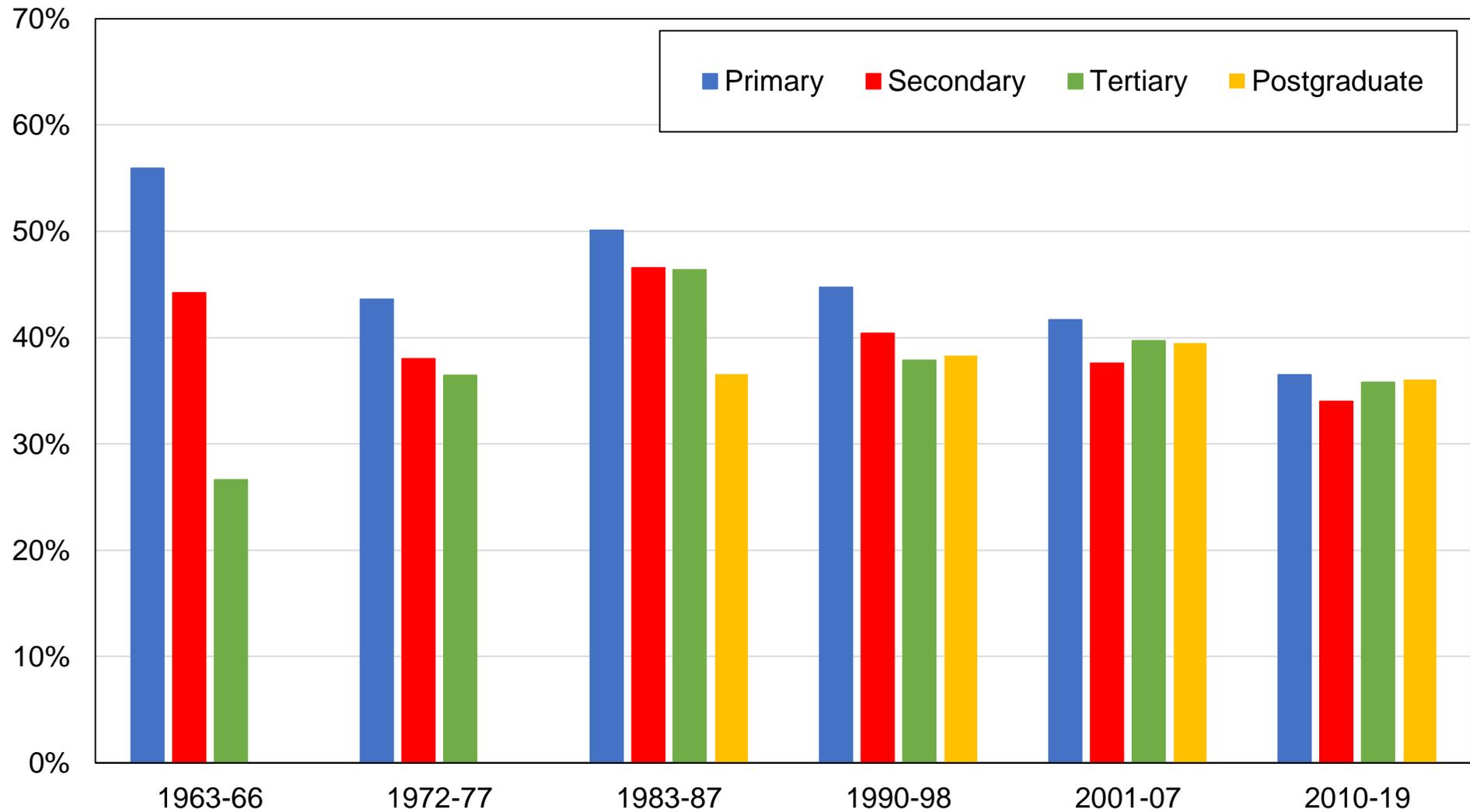
**Figure A39 - Vote for Labor / Green among young voters**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters aged 20-39 and the share of voters older than 40 voting for Labor / Green parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

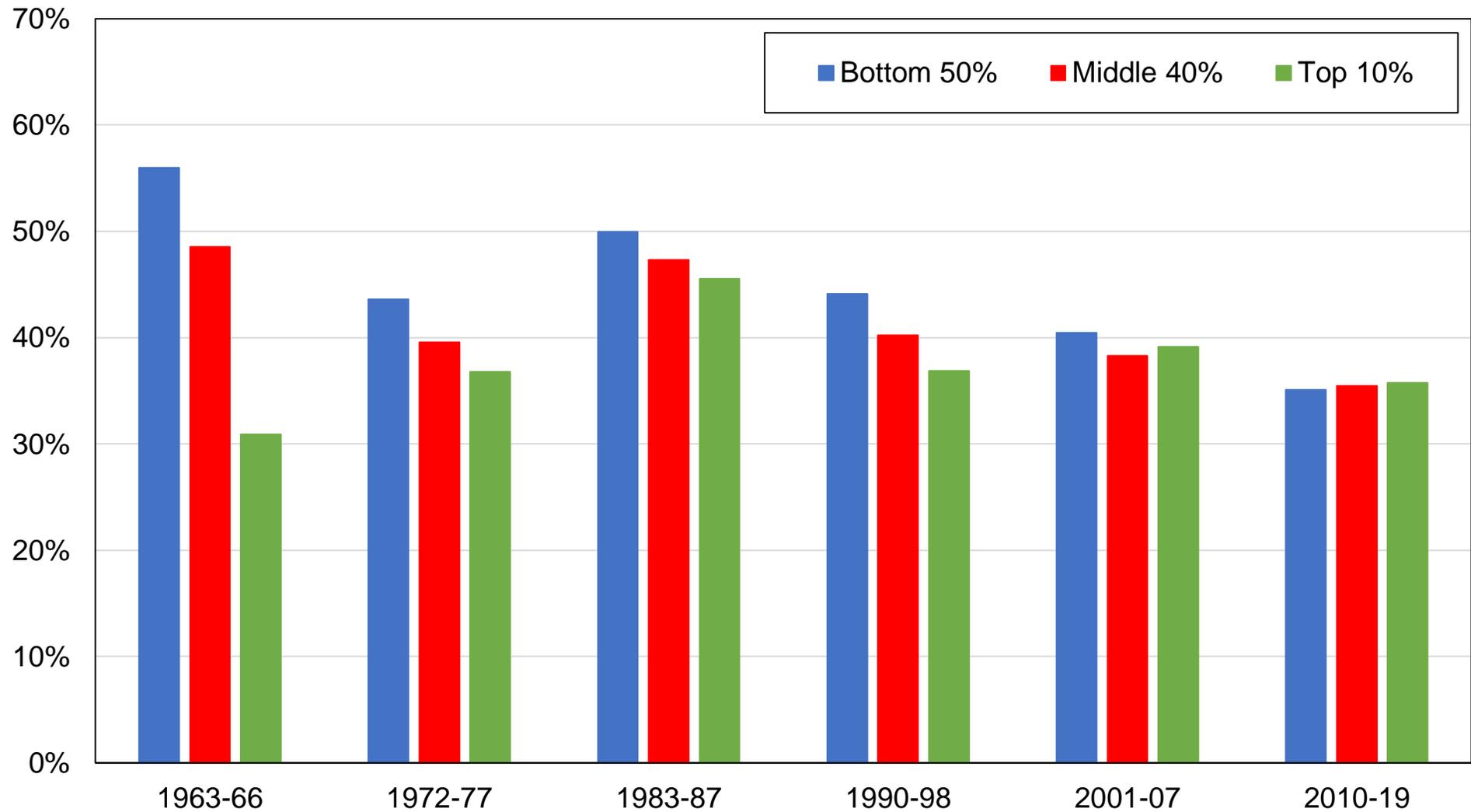
**Figure A40 - Vote for the Labor Party by education level**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Labor Party by education level.

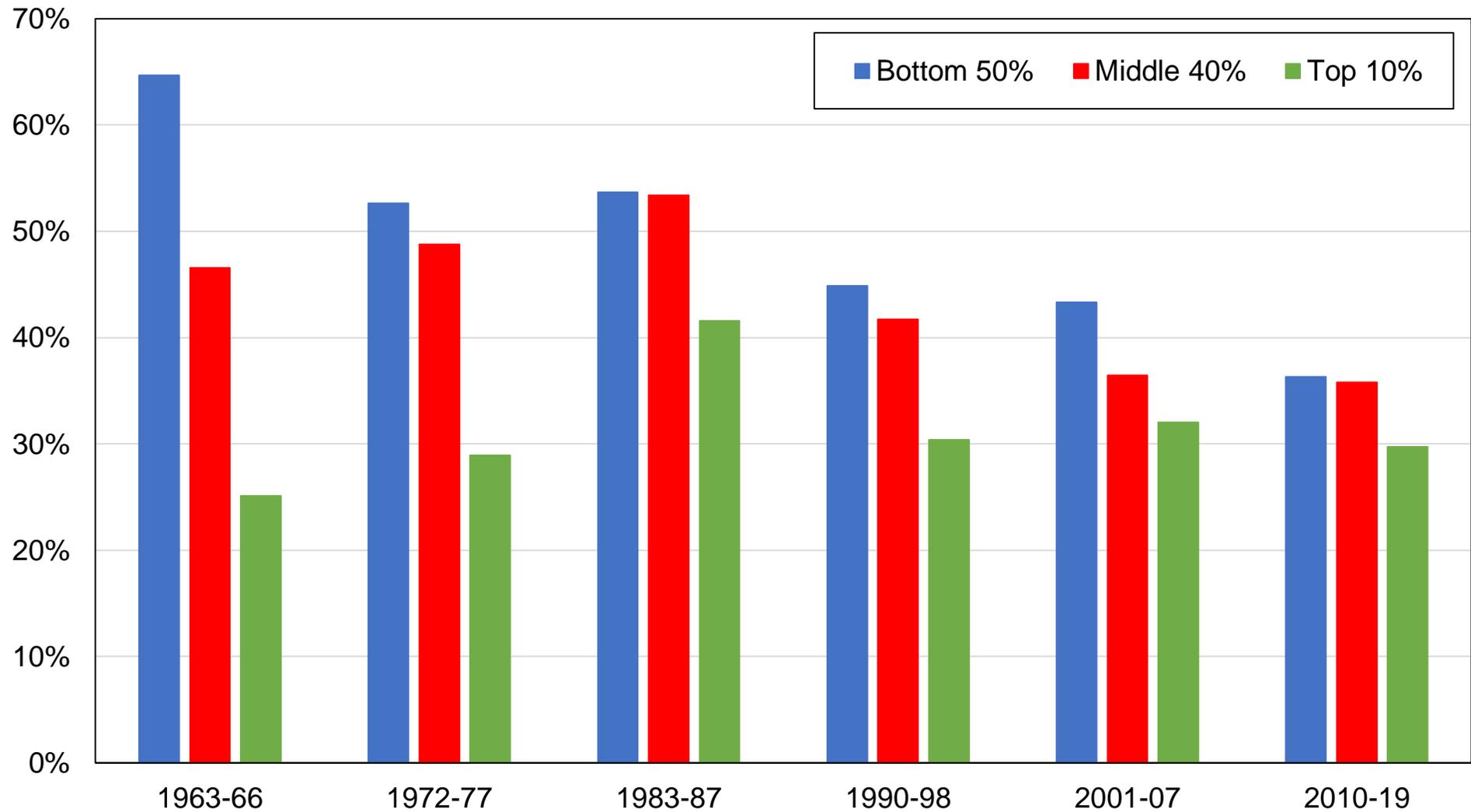
**Figure A41 - Vote for the Labor Party by education group**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Labor Party by education group.

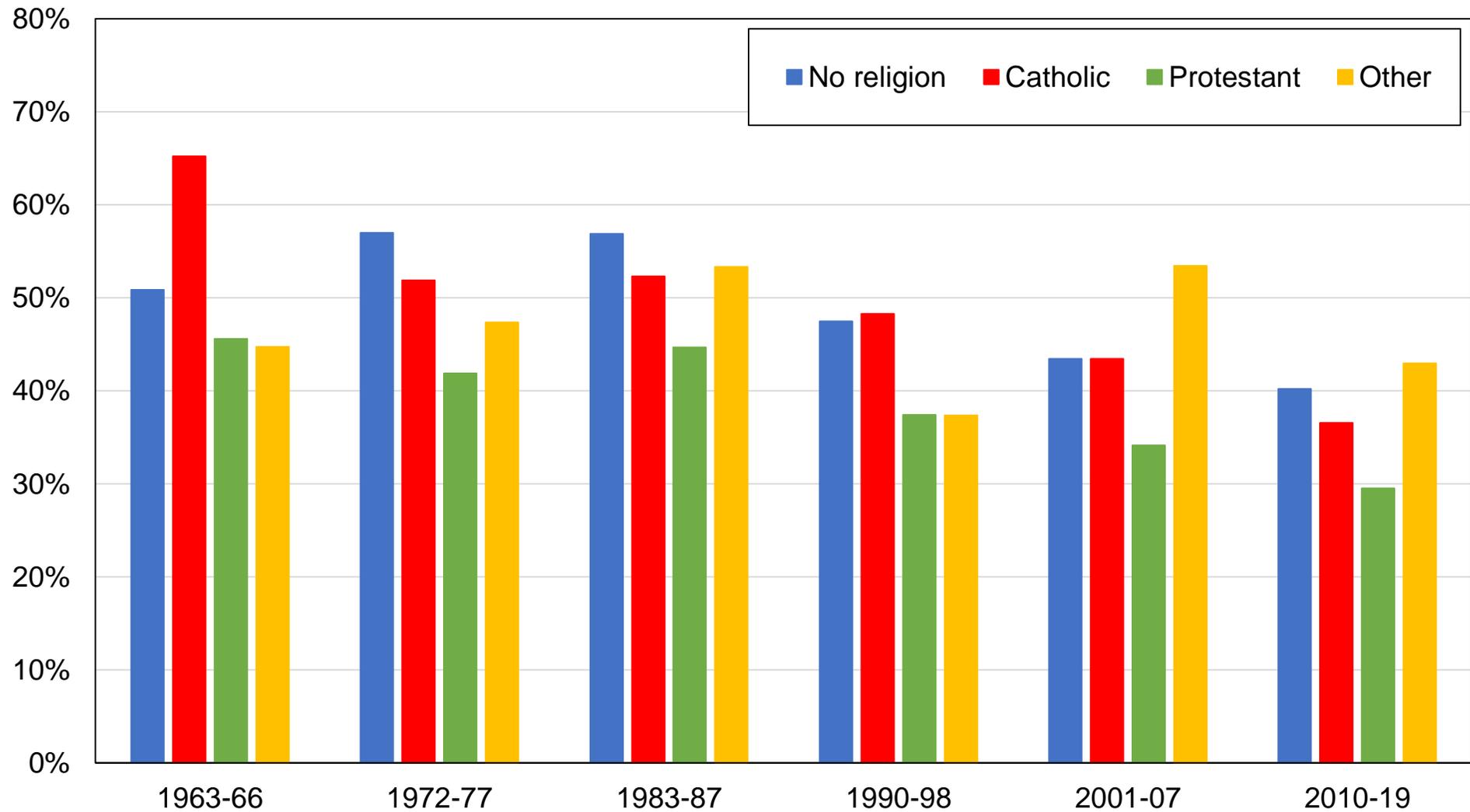
**Figure A42 - Vote for the Labor Party by income group**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Labor Party by income group.

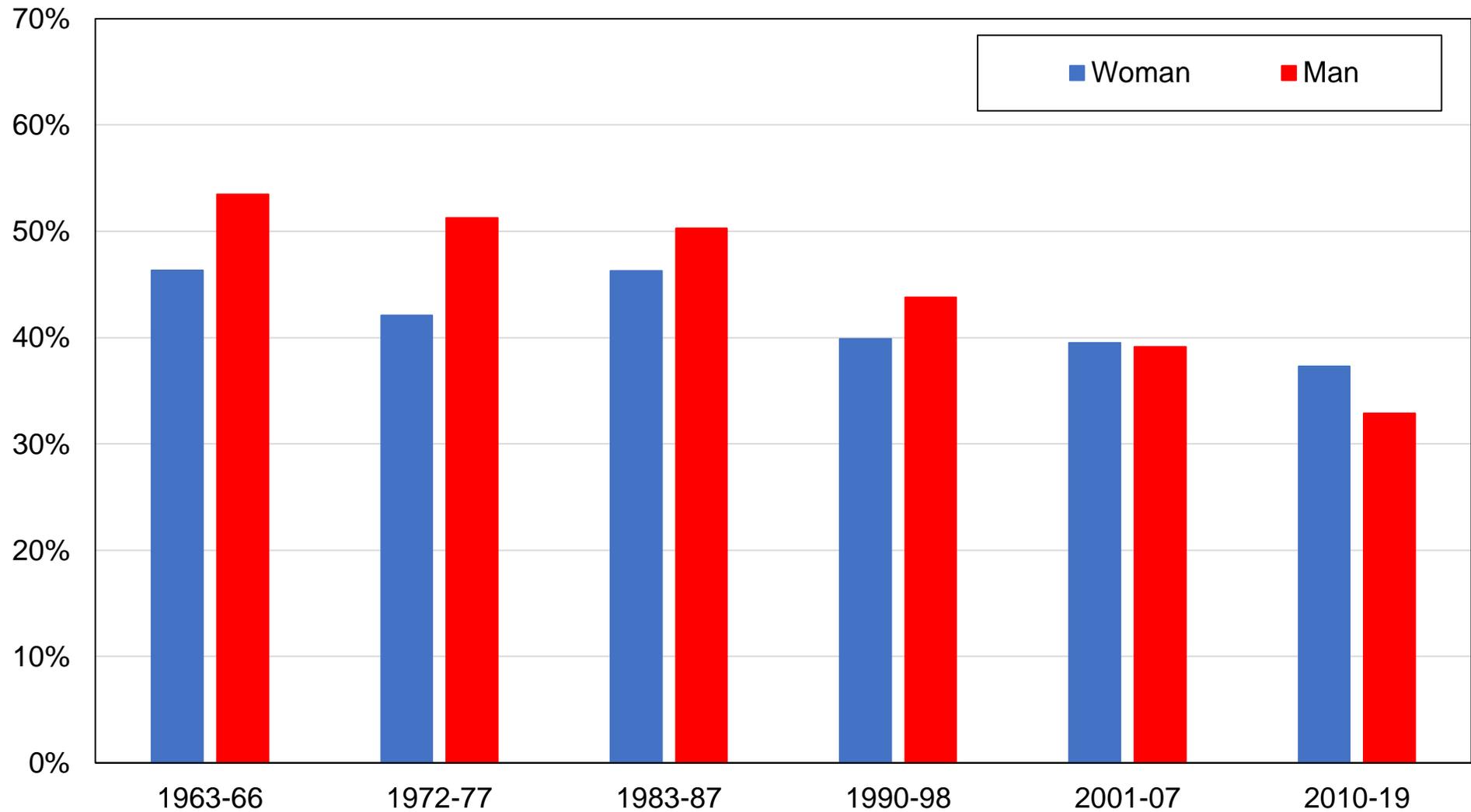
**Figure A43 - Vote for the Labor Party by religious affiliation**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Labor Party by religious affiliation.

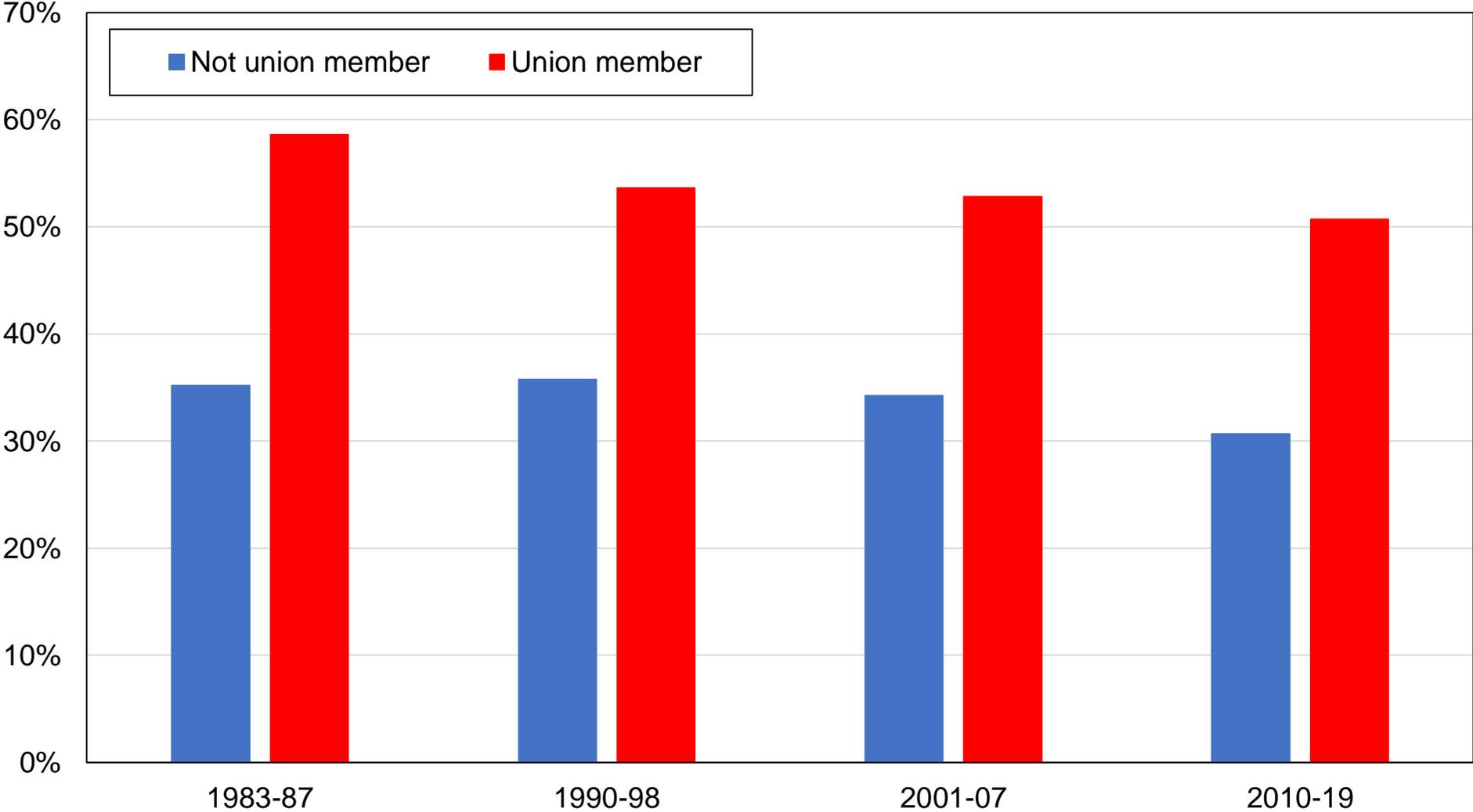
**Figure A44 - Vote for the Labor Party by gender**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

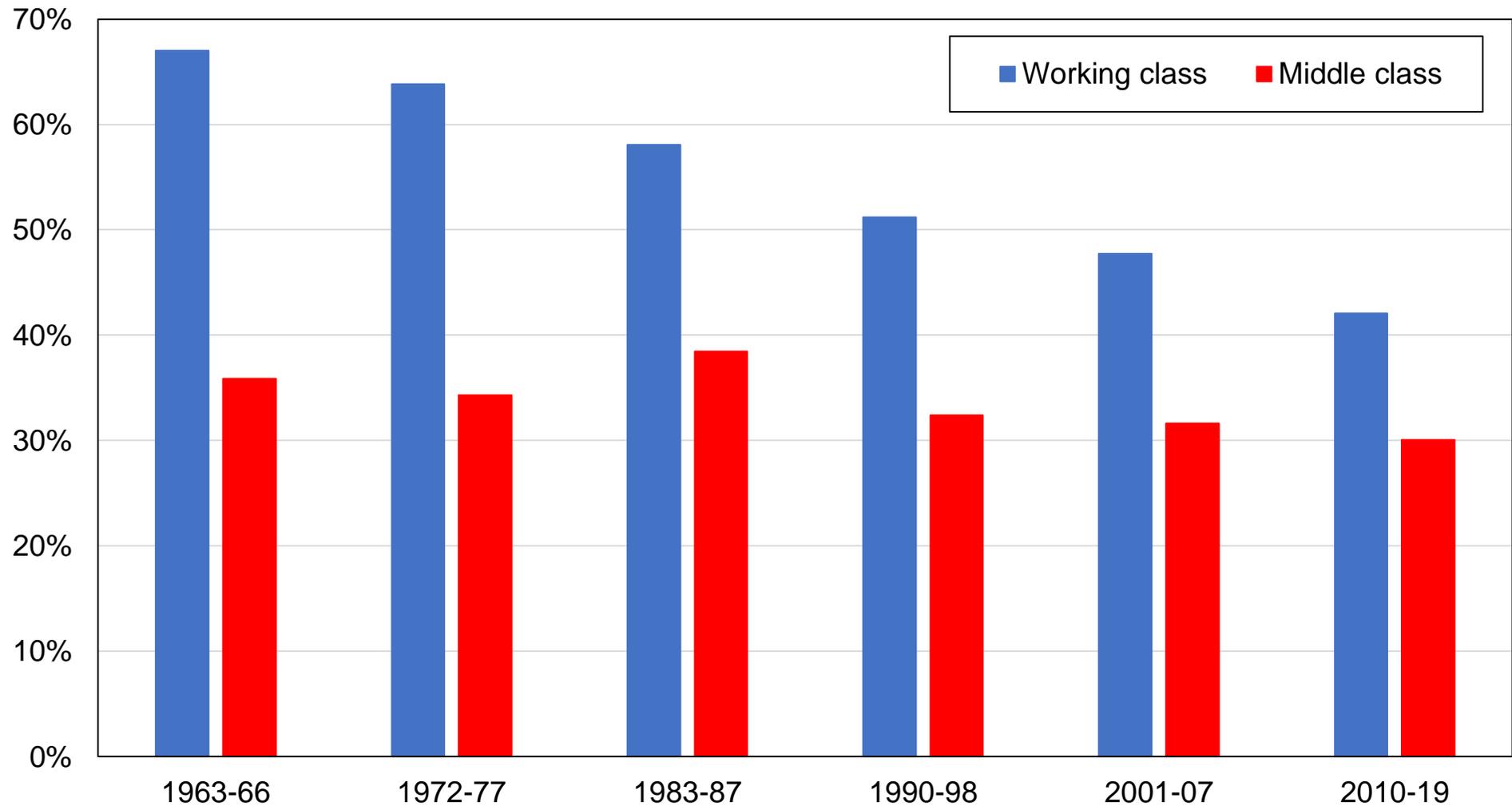
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Labor Party by gender.

**Figure A45 - Vote for the Labor Party by union membership**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.  
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Labor Party by union membership status.

**Figure A46 - Vote for the Labor Party by perceived social class**

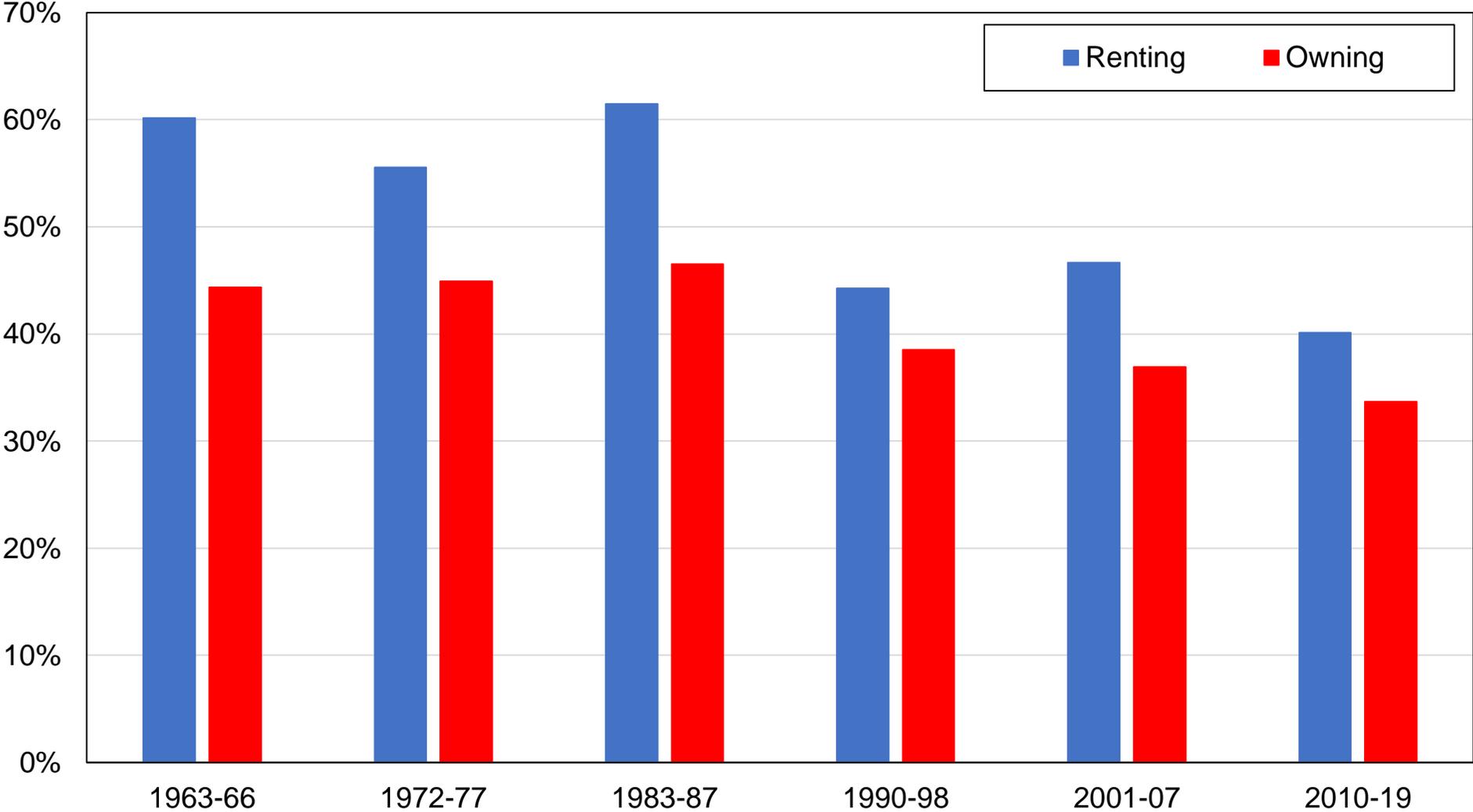


Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Labor Party by self-perceived social class.

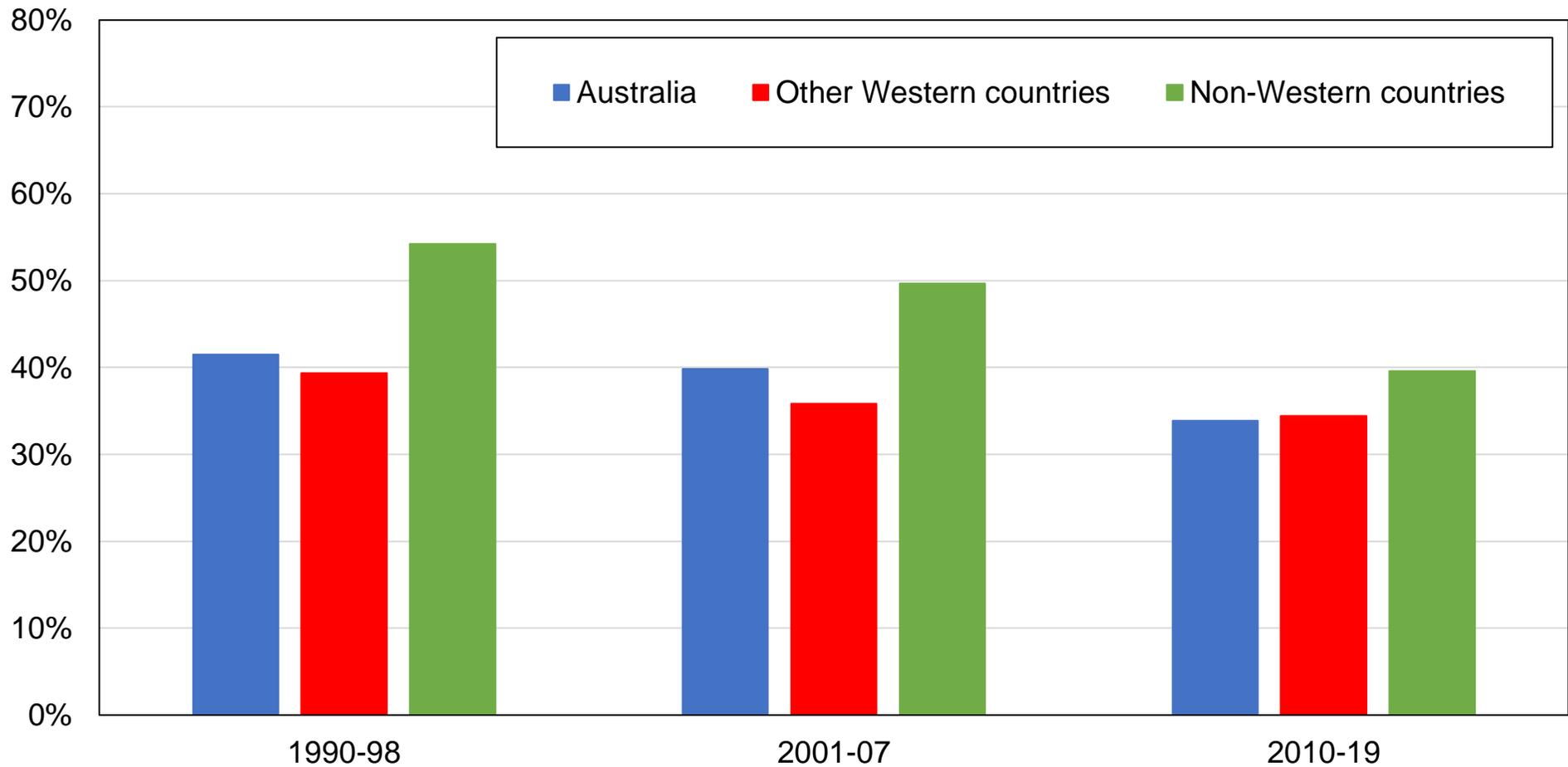
Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class" and "upper class".

**Figure A47 - Vote for the Labor Party by home status**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.  
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Labor Party by home ownership status.

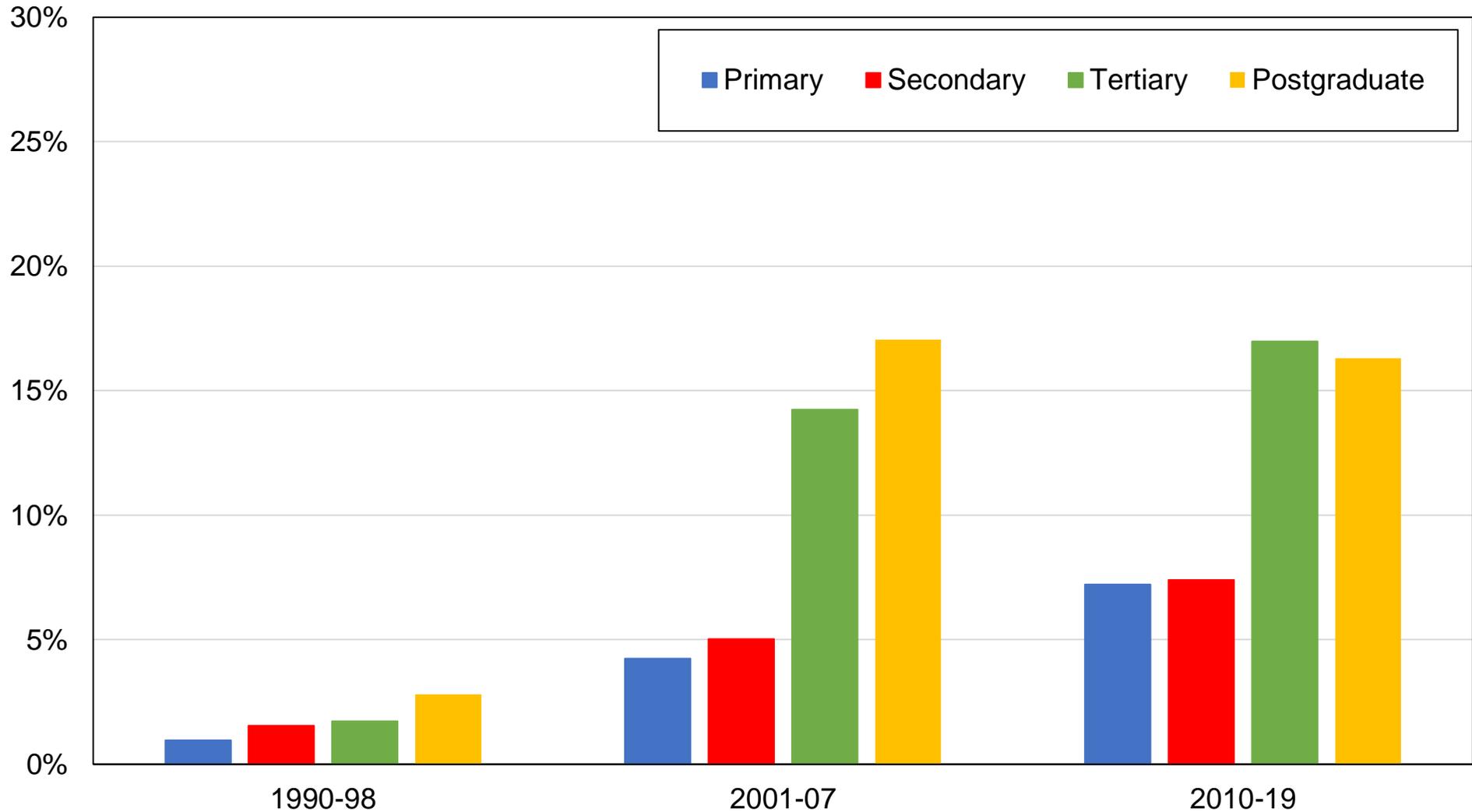
**Figure A48 - Vote for the Labor Party by country of origin**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Labor Party by country of origin. Other Western countries include Western European countries, the United States, Canada, and New Zealand. Non-Western countries include all remaining countries. A respondent has a foreign country of origin if at least one parent was born abroad.

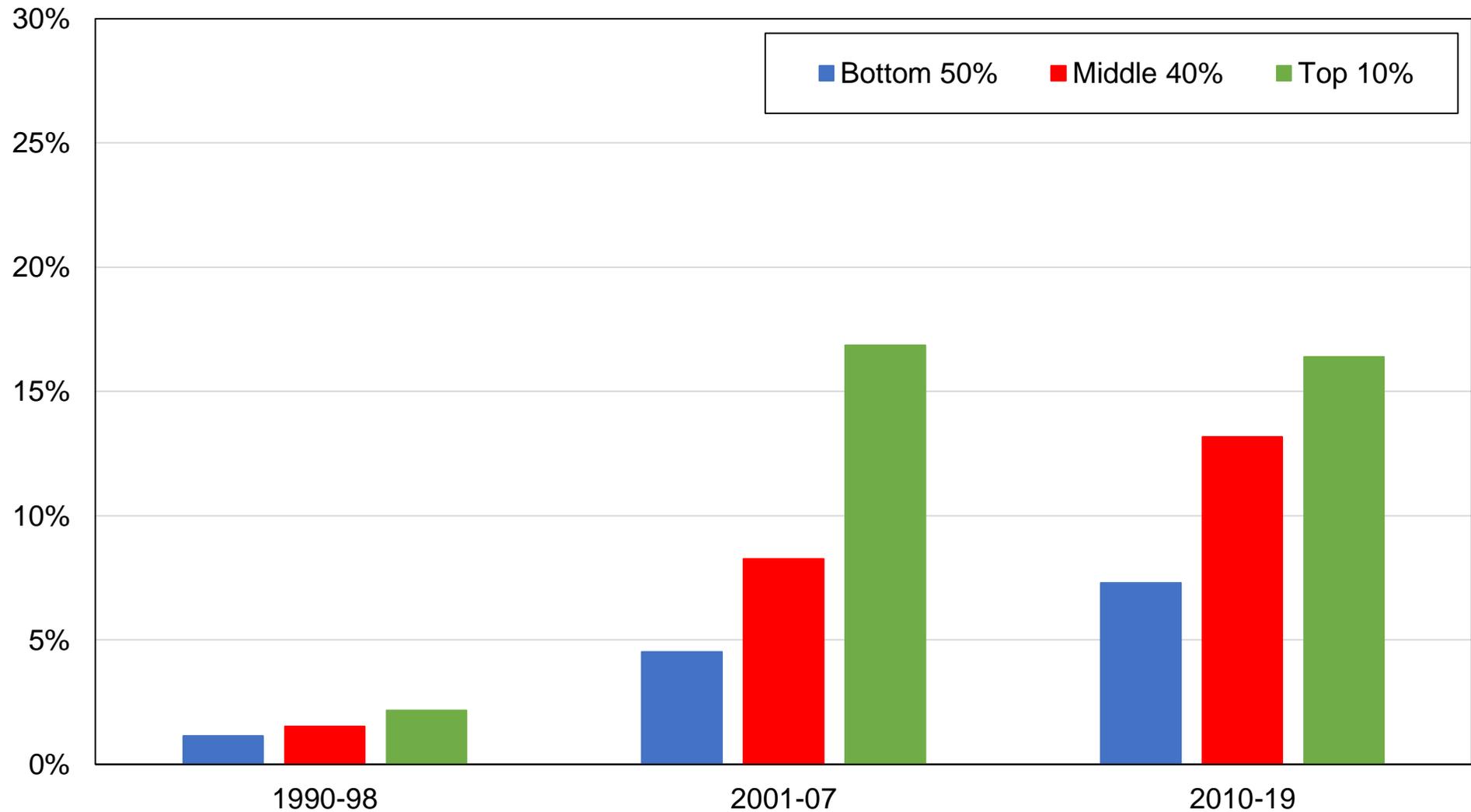
**Figure A49 - Vote for The Australian Greens by education level**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Greens by education level.

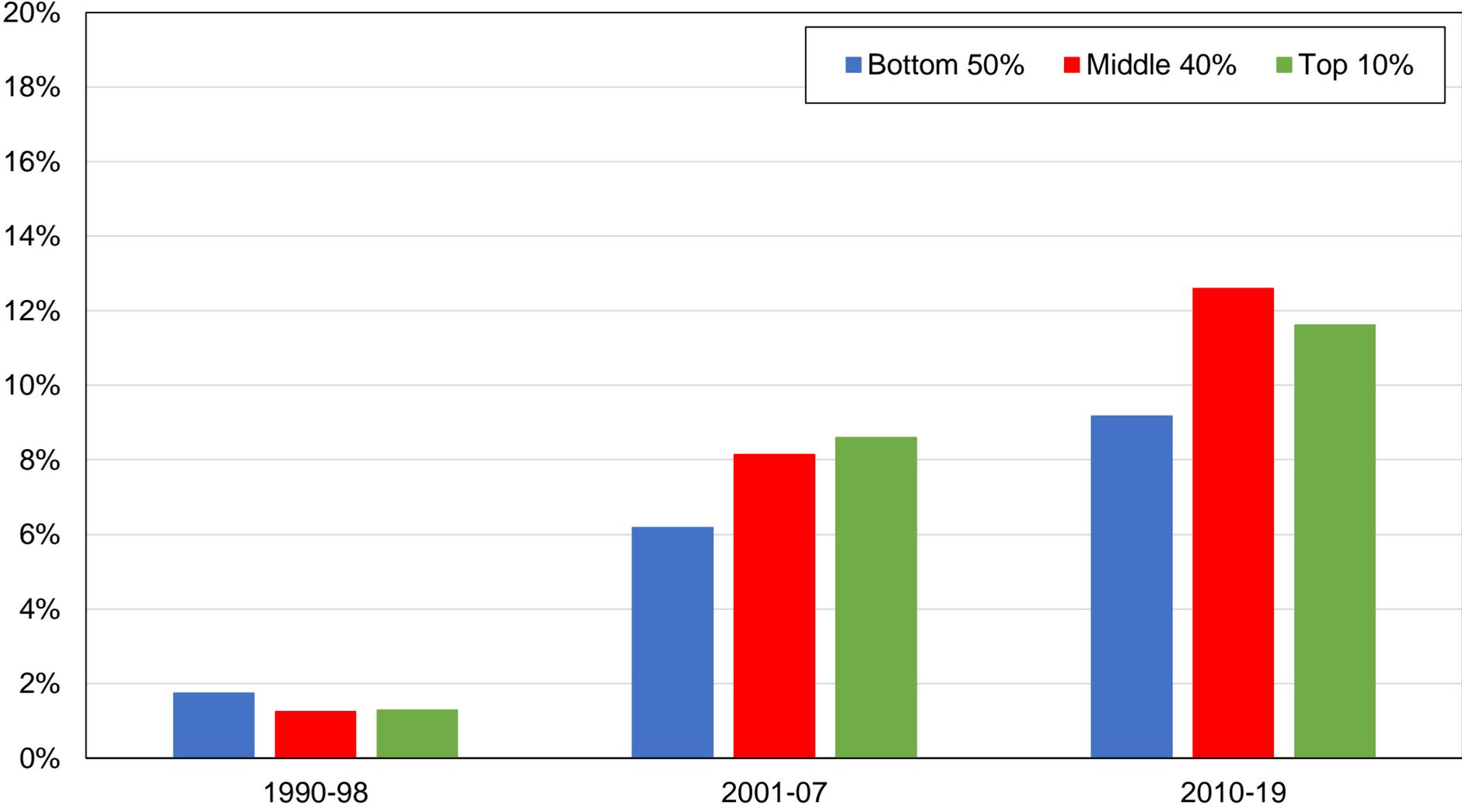
**Figure A50 - Vote for Greens by education group**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

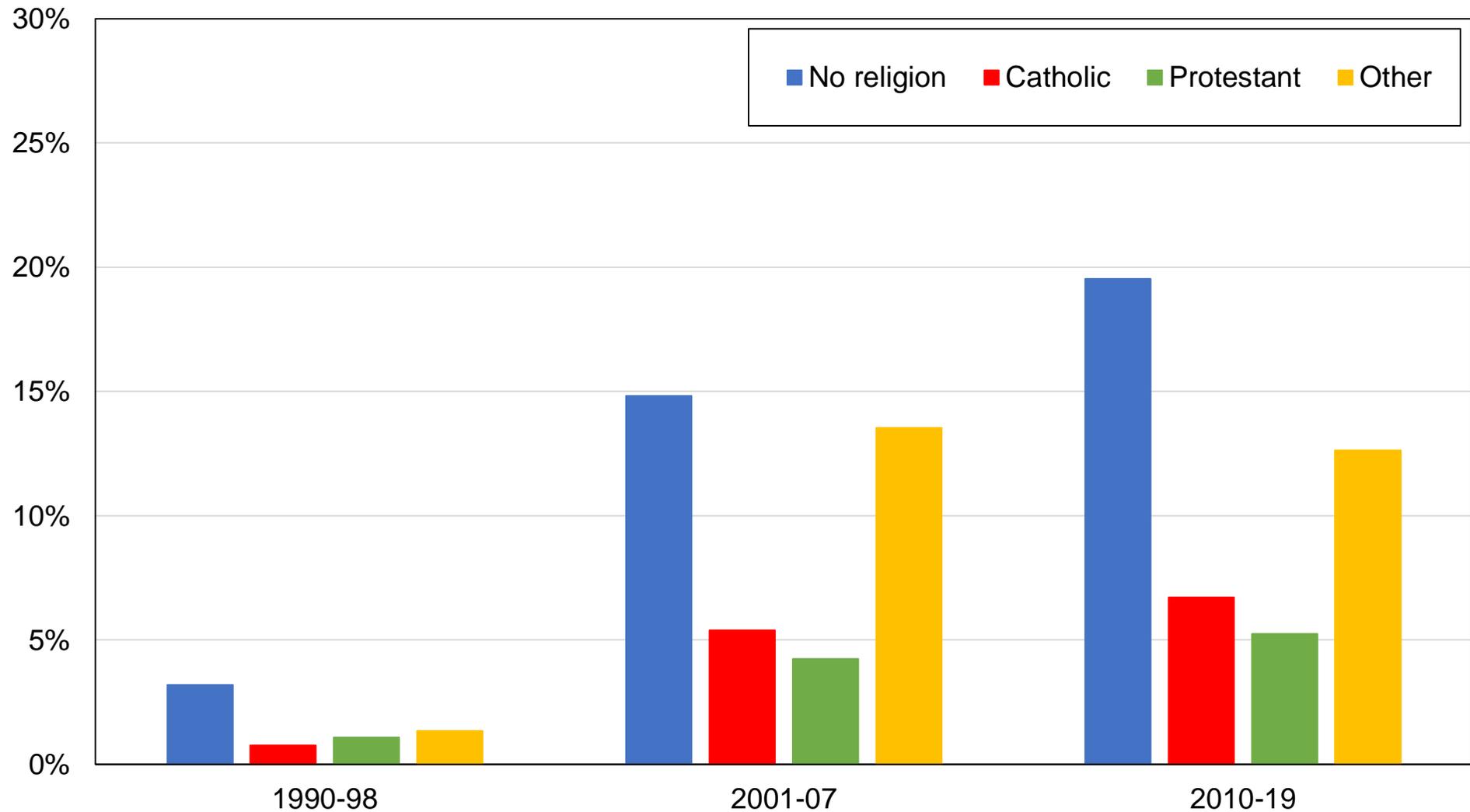
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Greens by education group.

**Figure A51 - Vote for The Australian Greens by income group**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.  
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Greens by income group.

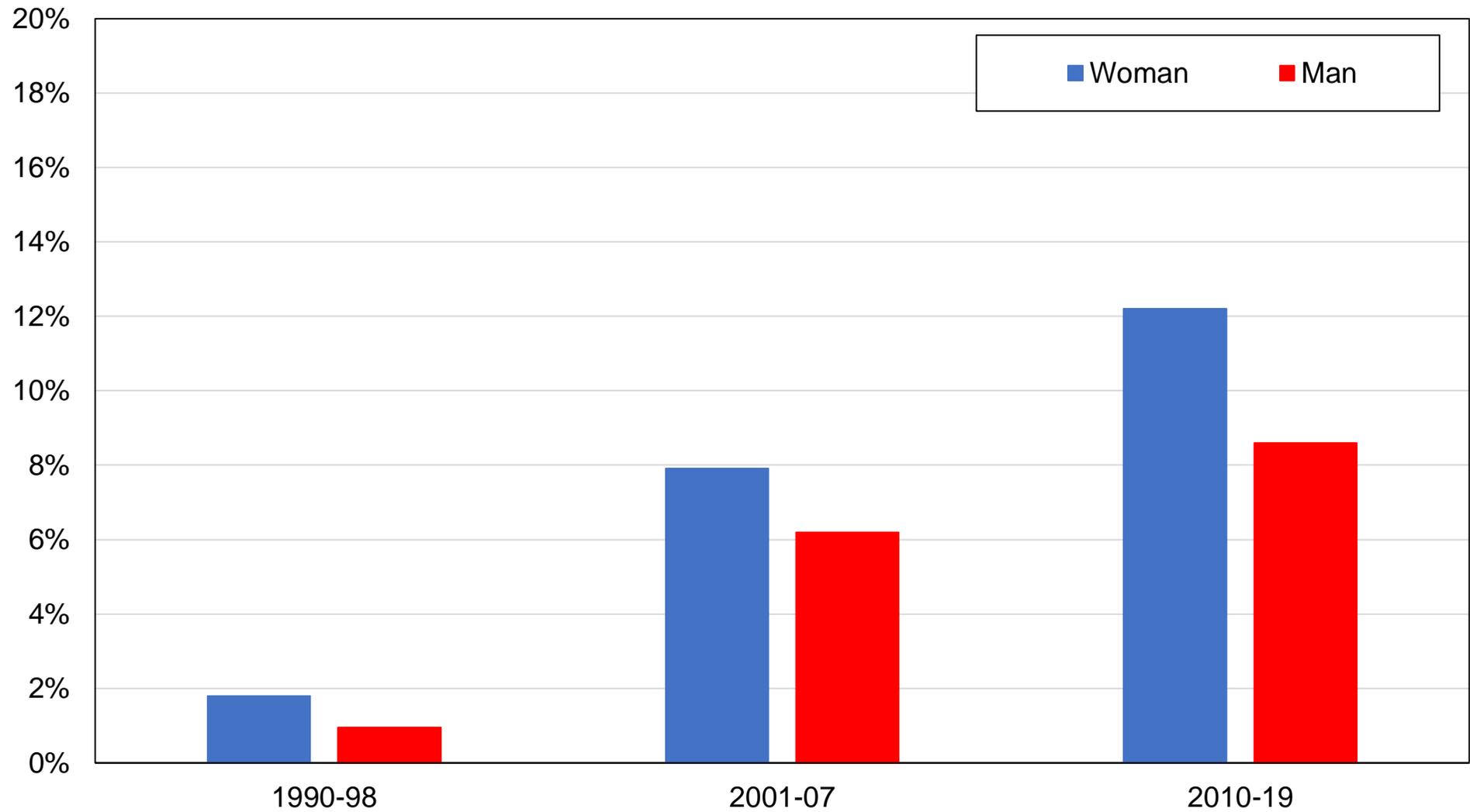
**Figure A52 - Vote for The Australian Greens by religious affiliation**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

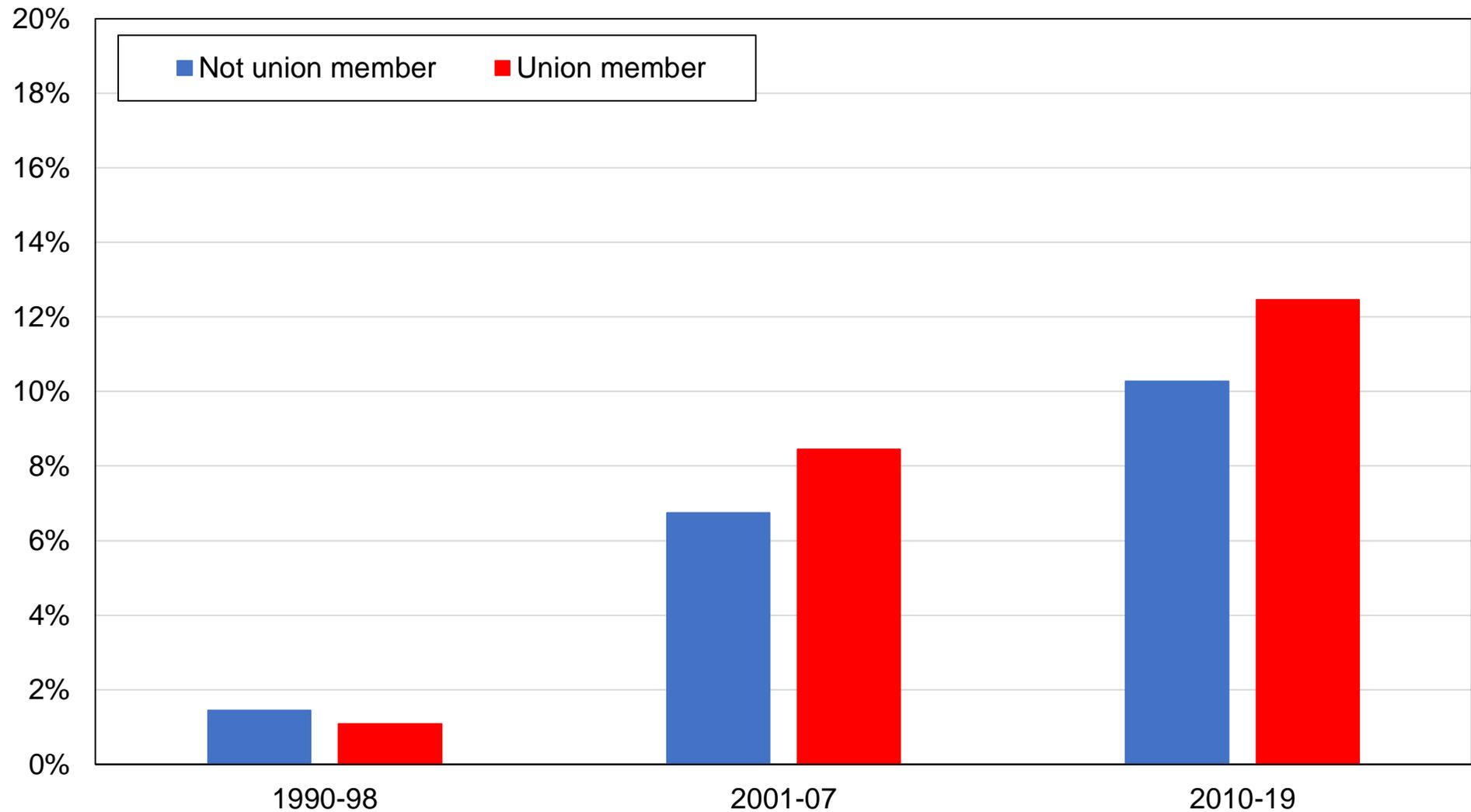
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Greens by religious affiliation.

**Figure A53 - Vote for The Australian Greens by gender**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.  
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Greens by gender.

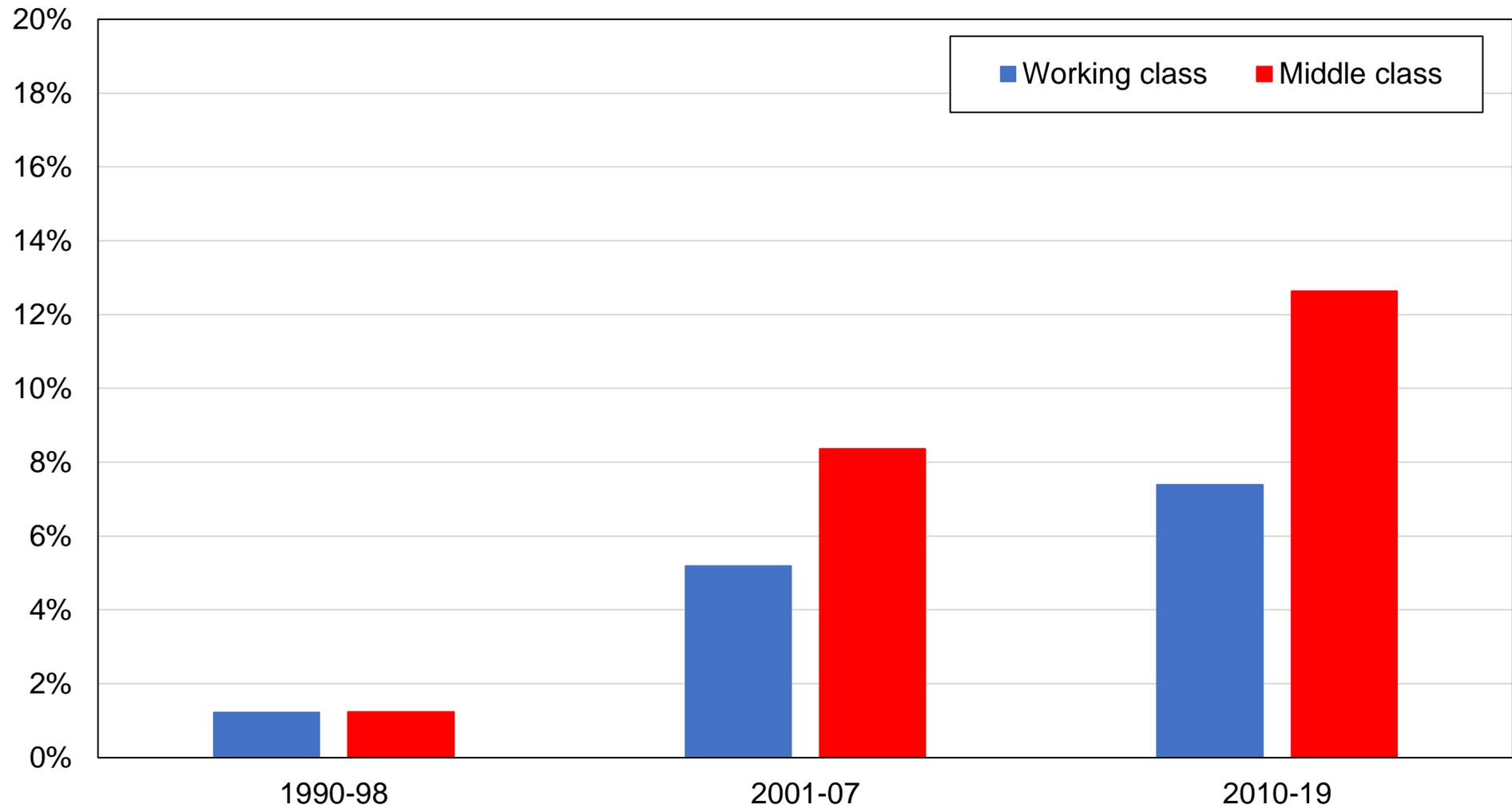
**Figure A54 - Vote for The Australian Greens by union membership**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Greens by union membership status.

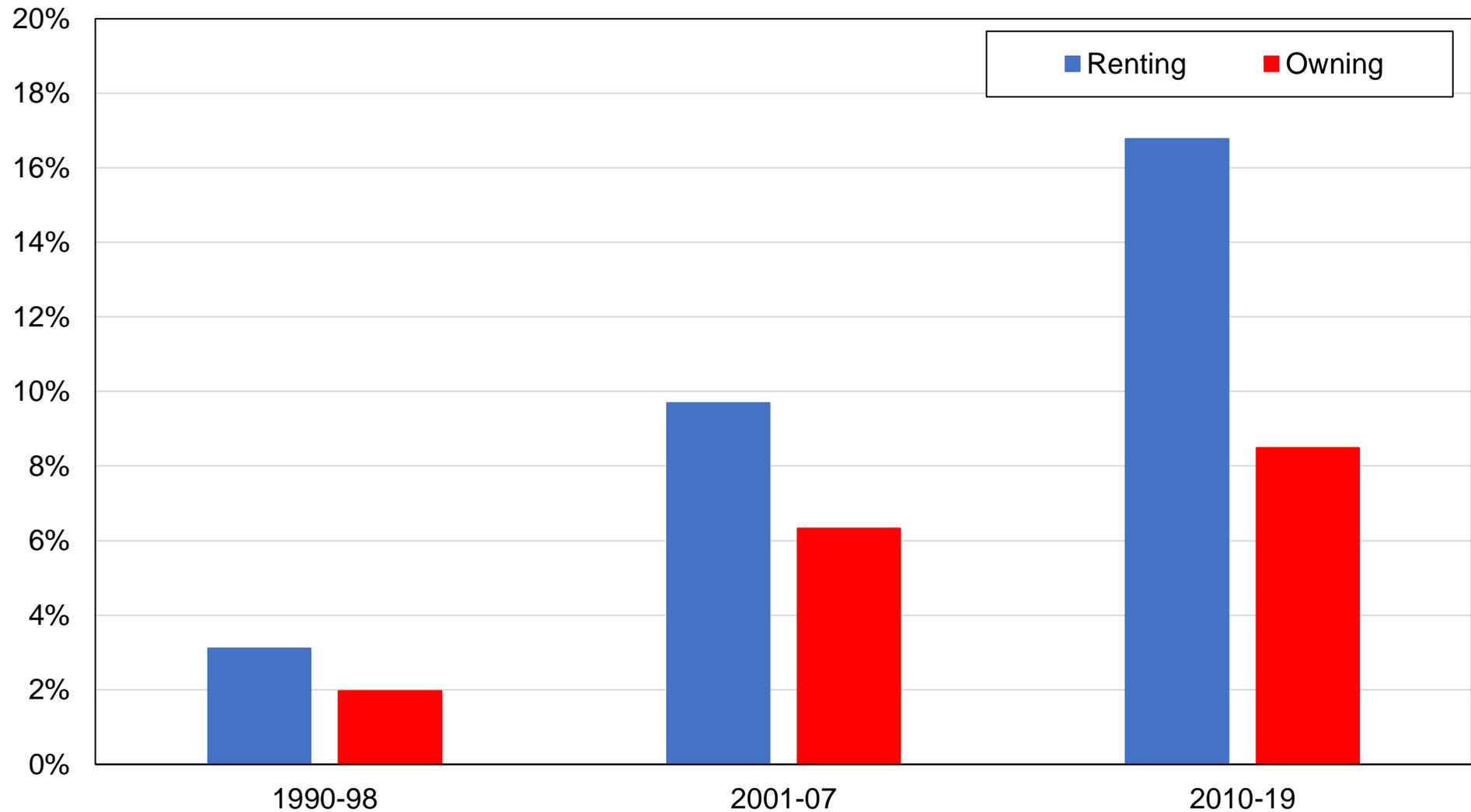
**Figure A55 - Vote for The Australian Greens by perceived social class**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Greens by self-perceived social class. Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class" and "upper class".

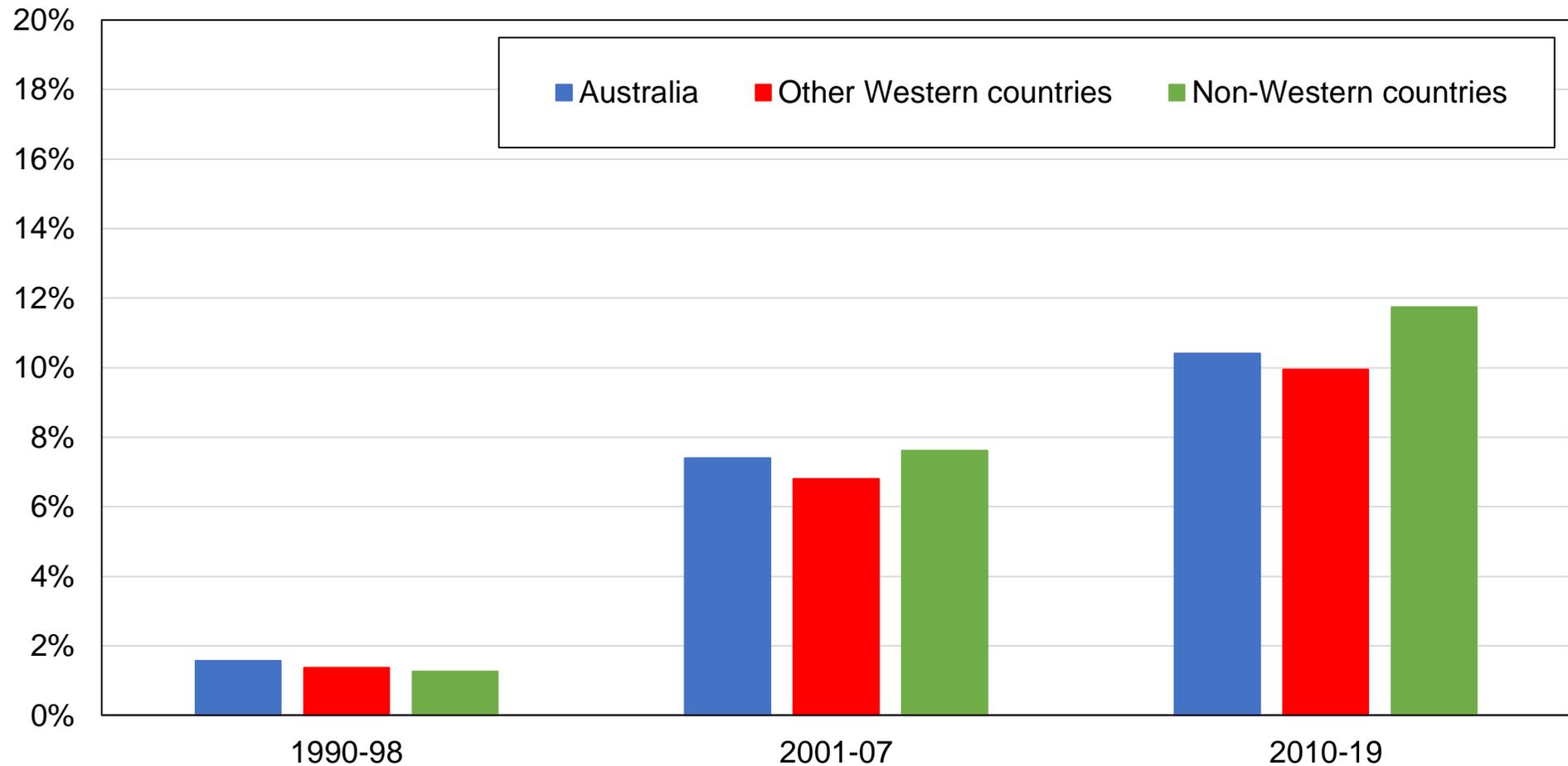
**Figure A56 - Vote for The Australian Greens by home status**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Greens by home ownership status.

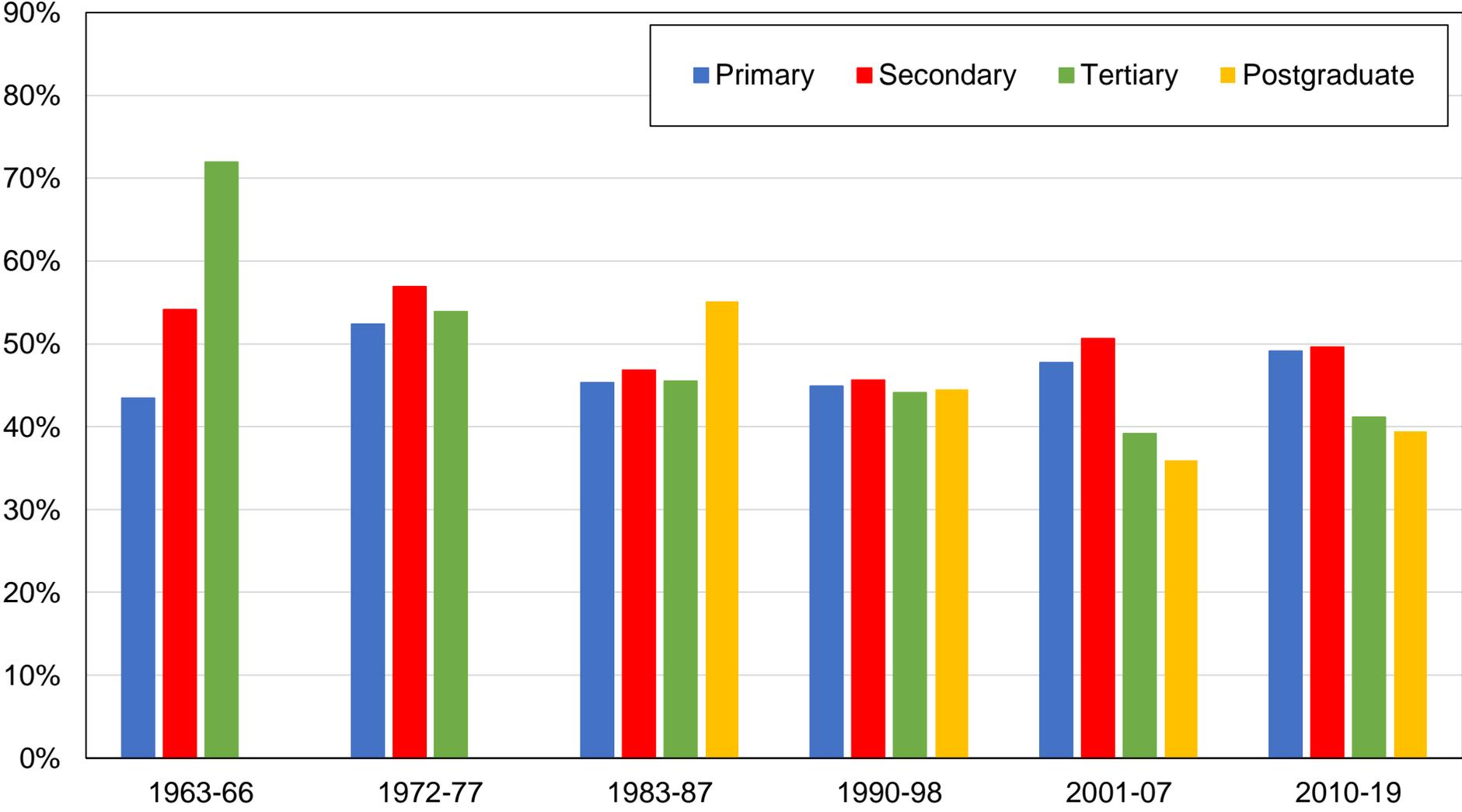
**Figure A57 - Vote for The Australian Greens by country of origin**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Greens by country of origin. Other Western countries include Western European countries, the United States, Canada, and New Zealand. Non-Western countries include all remaining countries. A respondent has a foreign country of origin if at least one parent was born abroad.

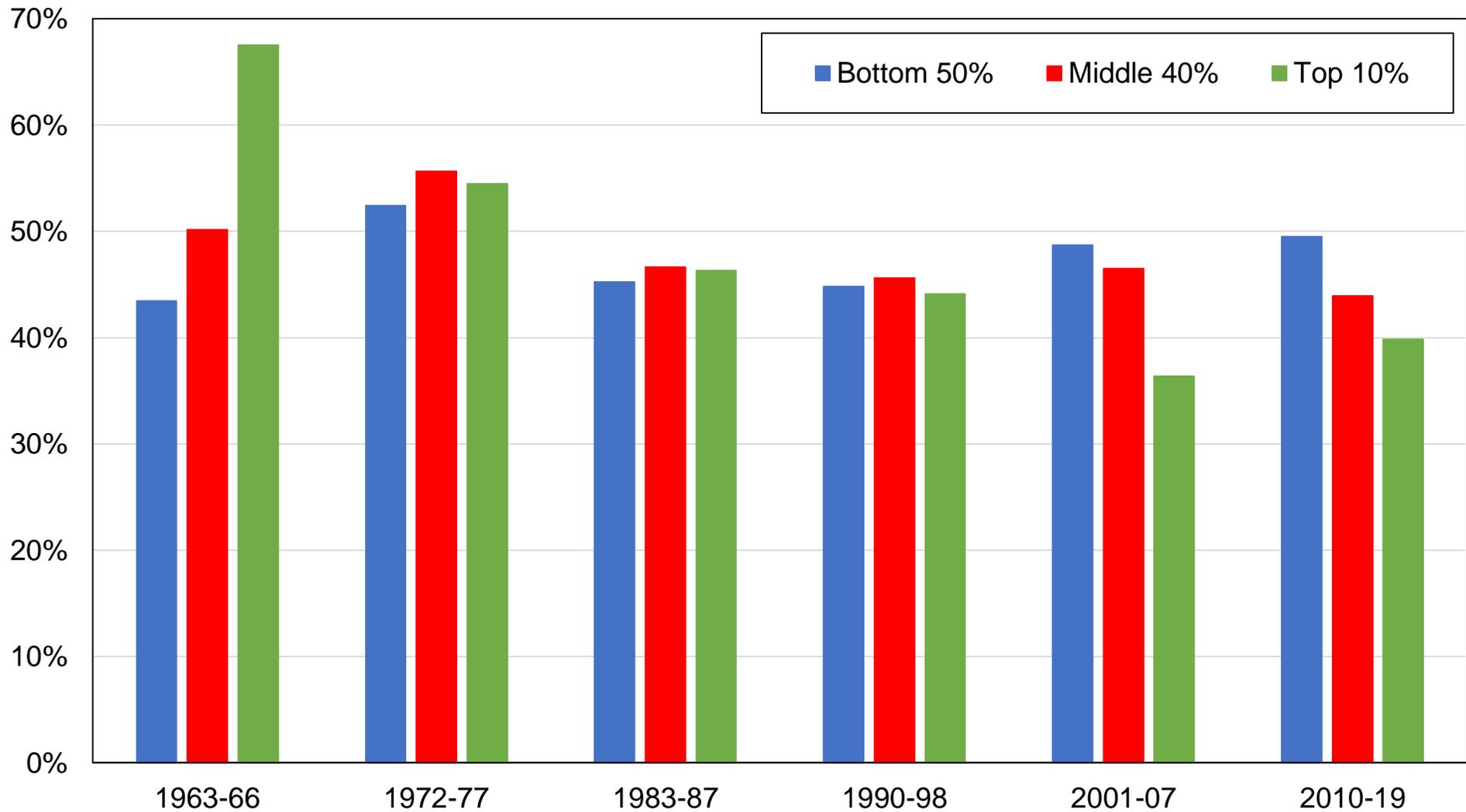
**Figure A58 - Vote for Liberal / National by education level**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal-National coalition by education level.

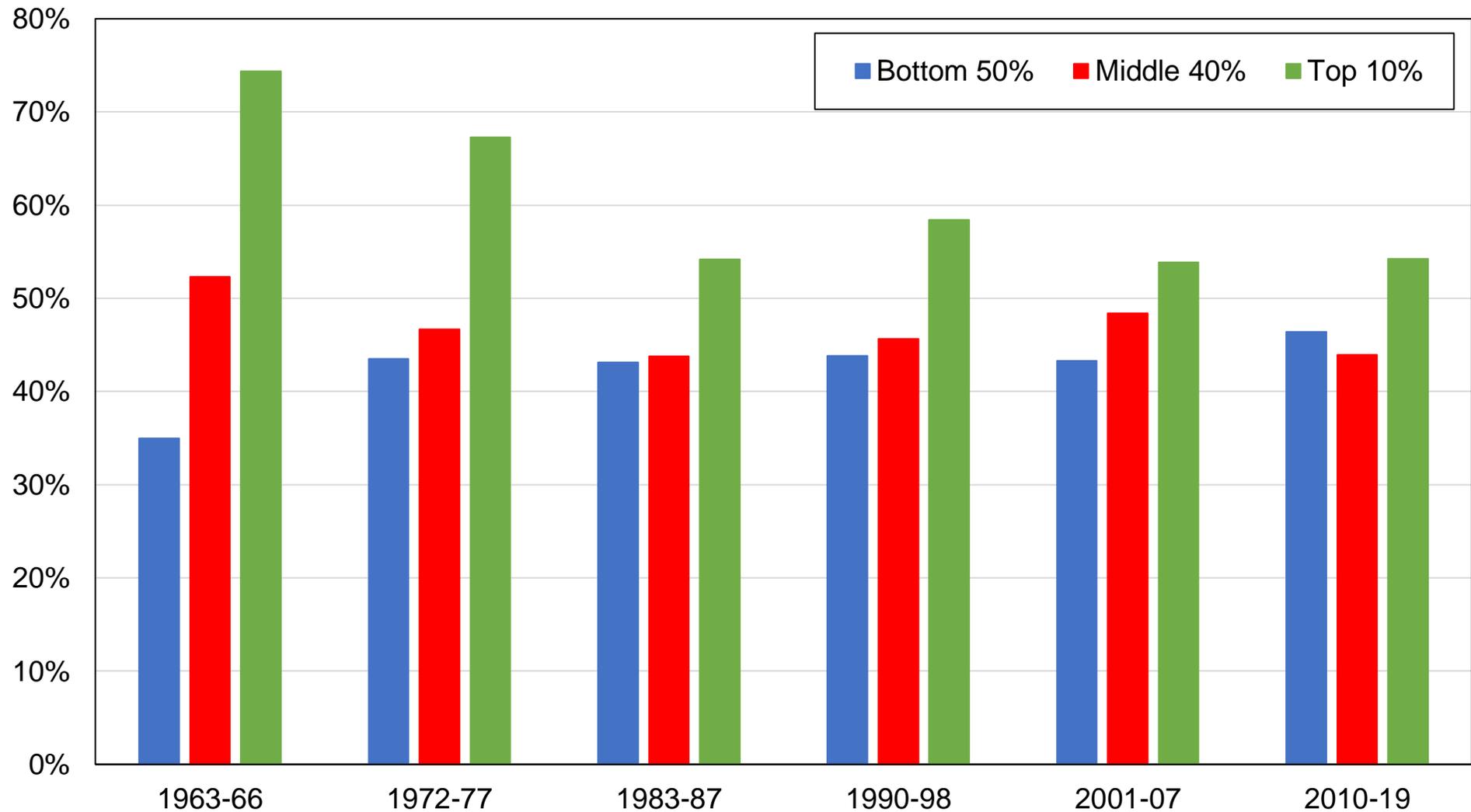
**Figure A59 - Vote for Liberal / National by education group**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal-National coalition by education group.

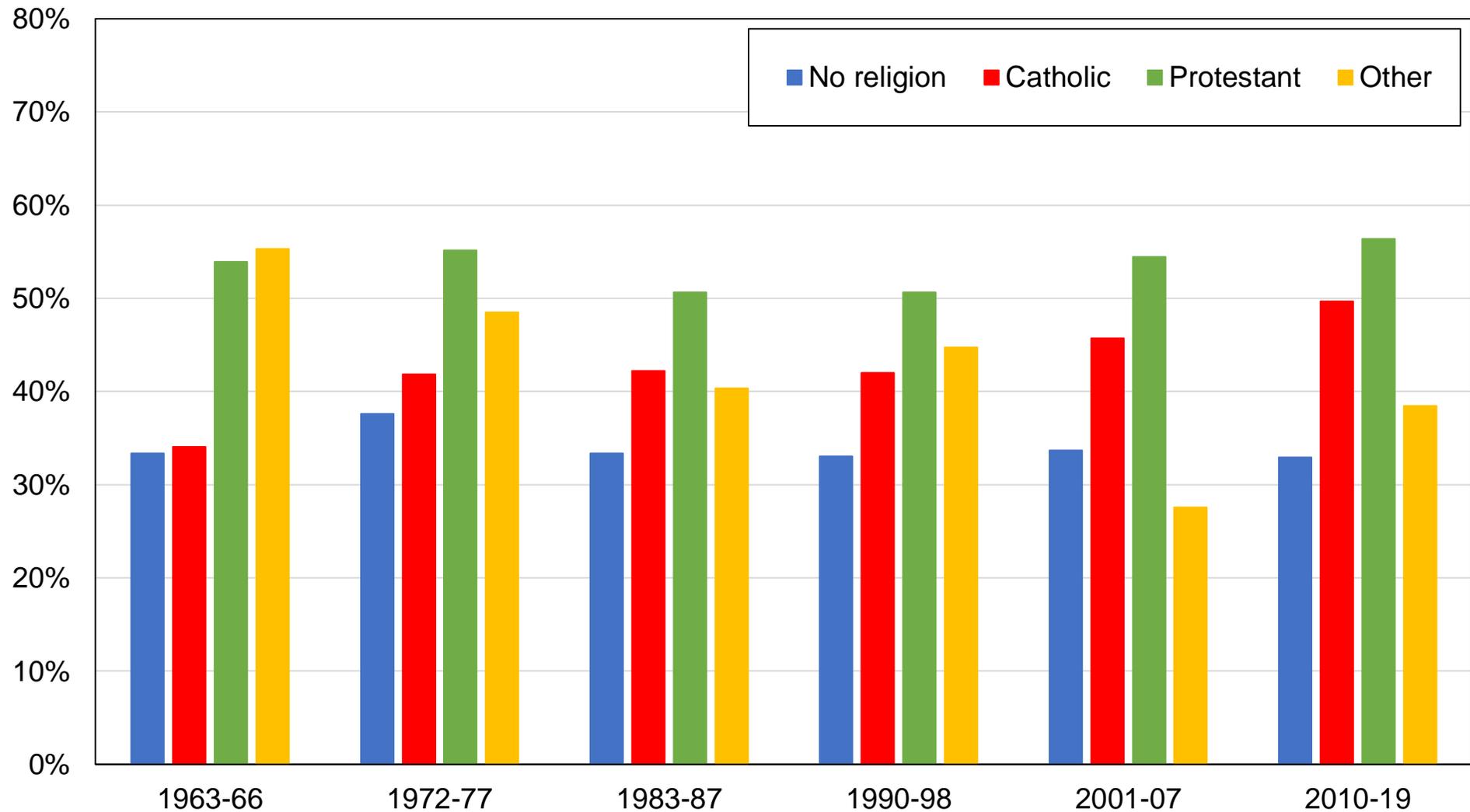
**Figure A60 - Vote for Liberal / National by income group**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal-National coalition by income group.

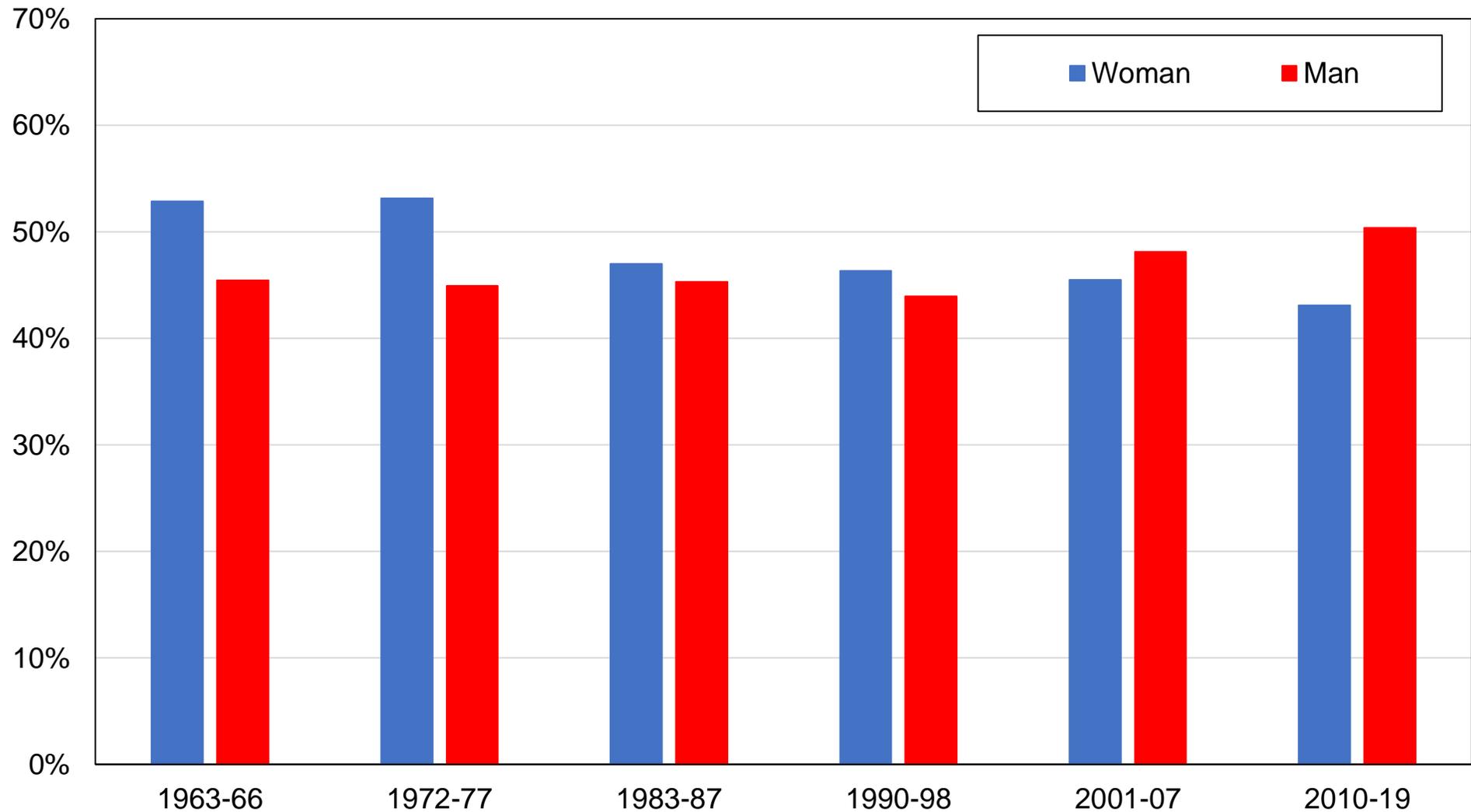
**Figure A61 - Vote for Liberal / National by religious affiliation**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal-National coalition by religious affiliation.

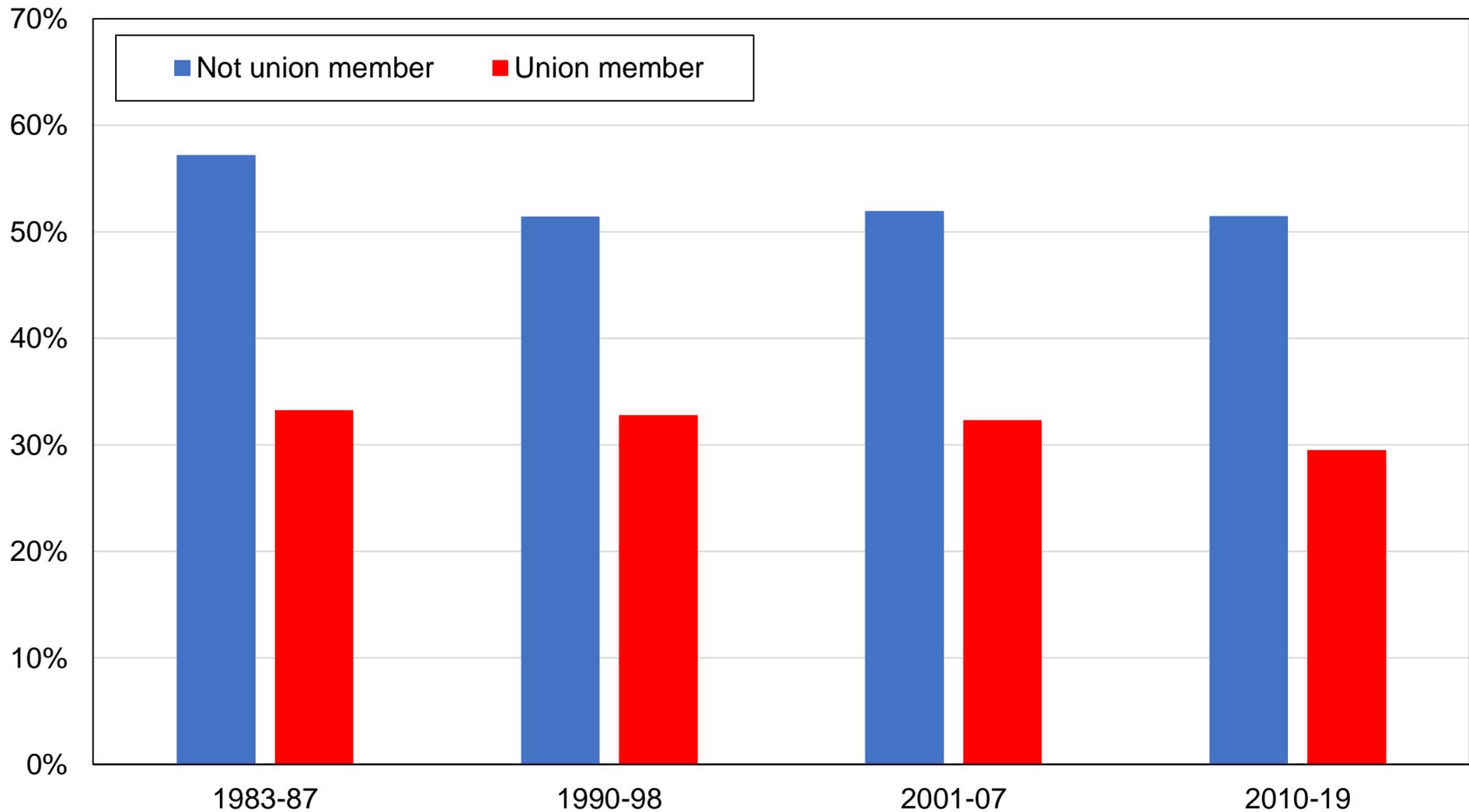
**Figure A62 - Vote for Liberal / National by gender**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal-National coalition by gender.

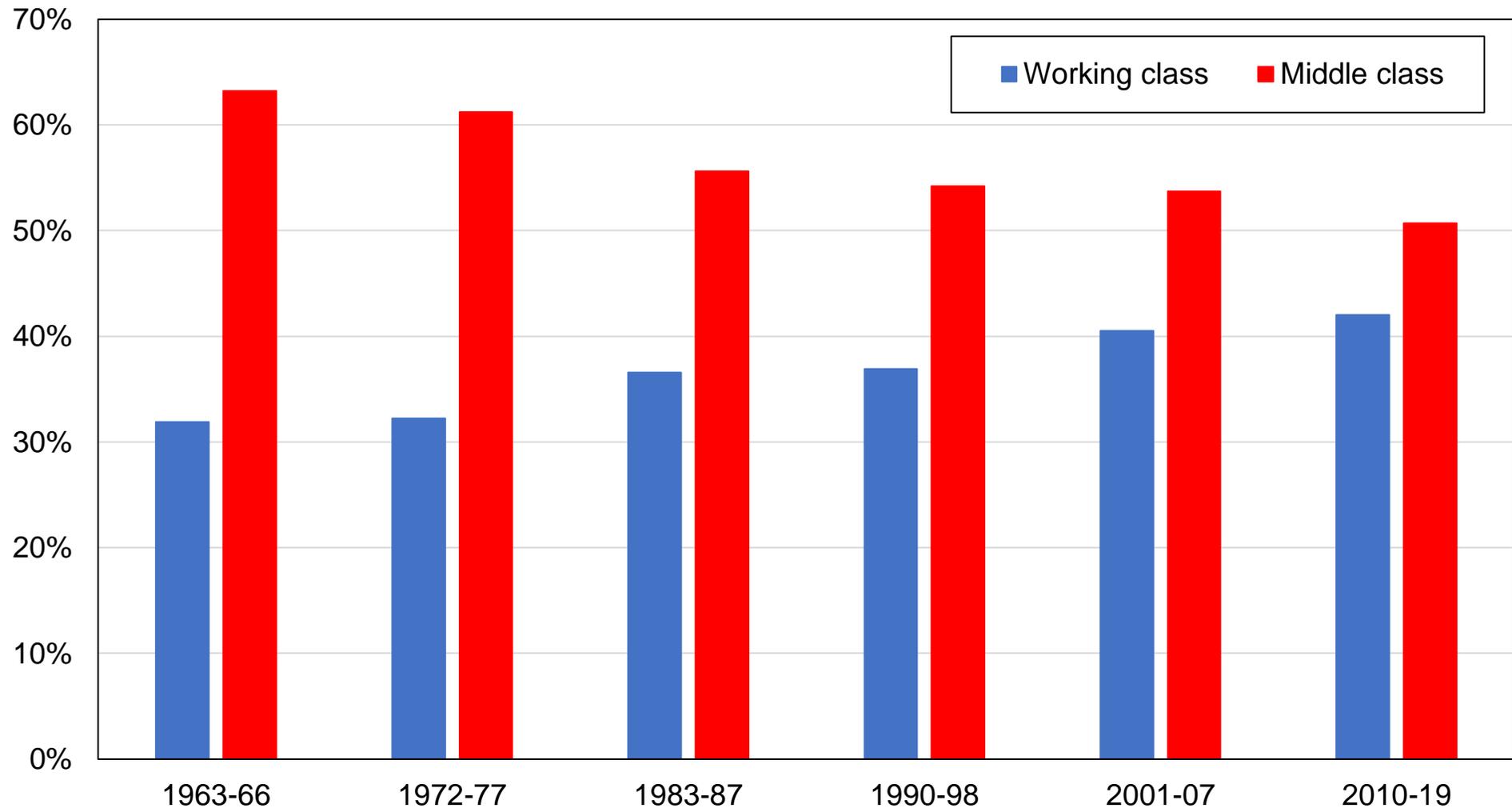
**Figure A63 - Vote for Liberal / National by union membership**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal-National coalition by union membership.

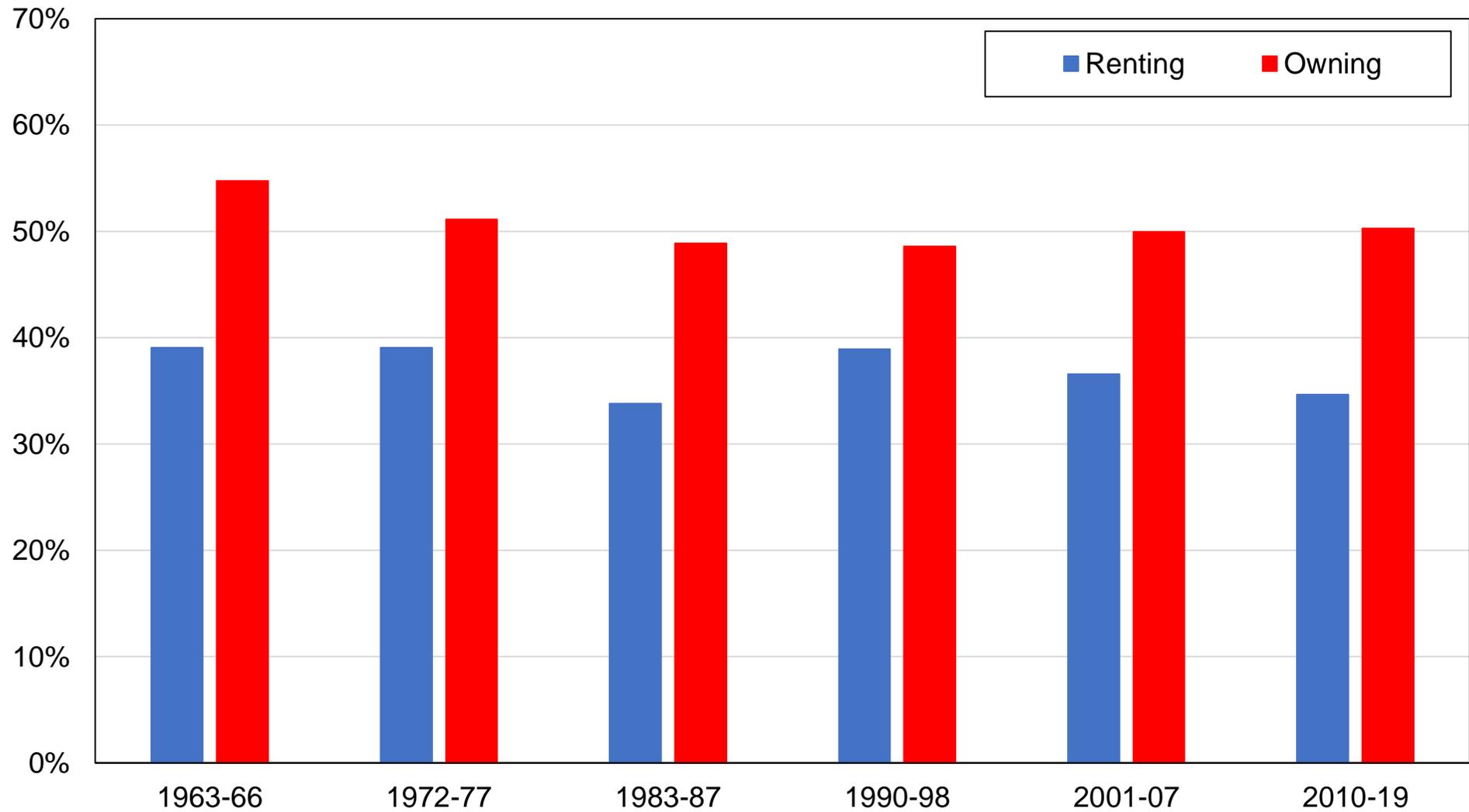
**Figure A64 - Vote for Liberal / National by perceived social class**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal-National coalition by self-perceived social class. Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class" and "upper class".

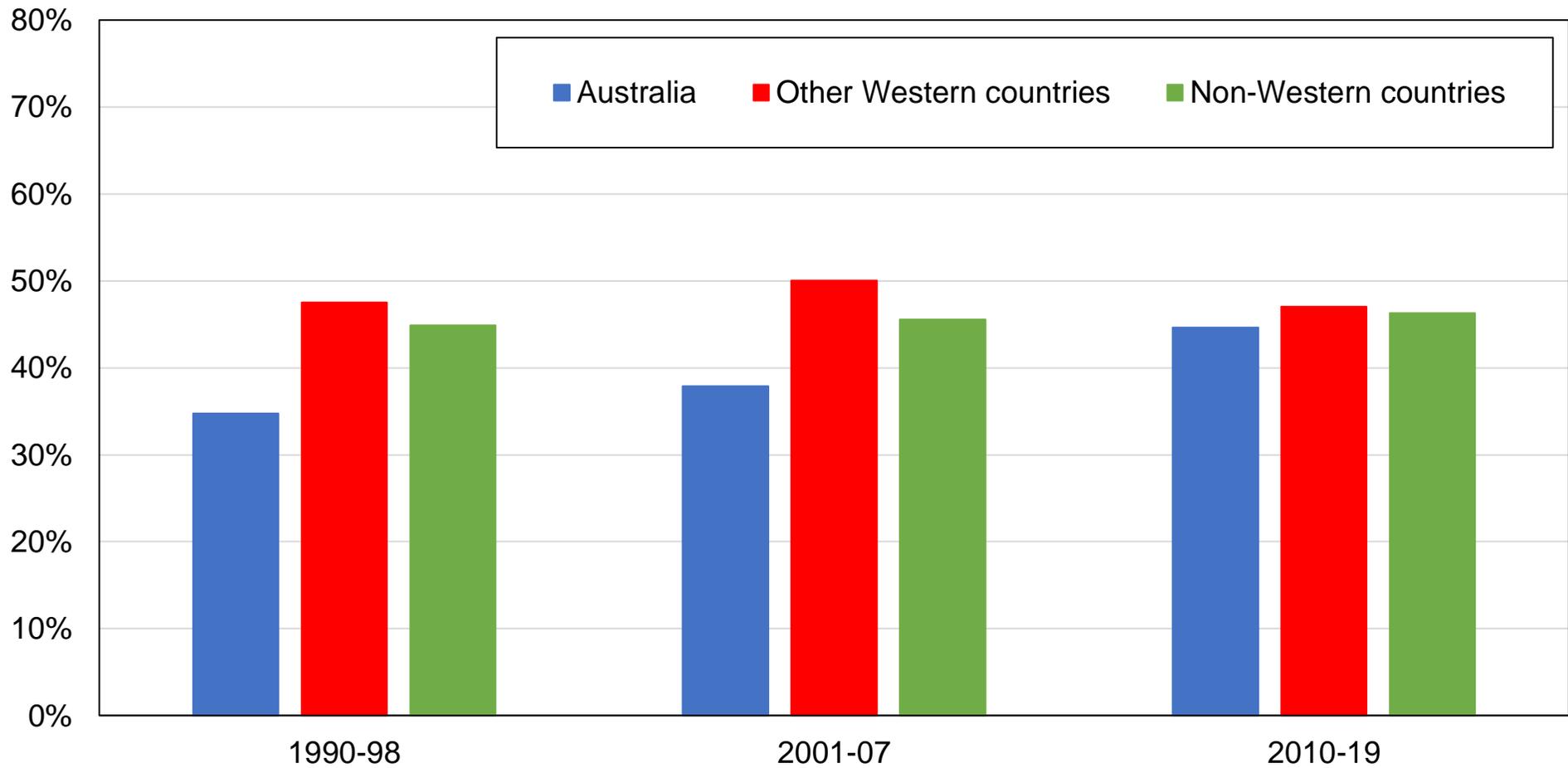
**Figure A65 - Vote for Liberal / National by home status**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal-National coalition by home ownership.

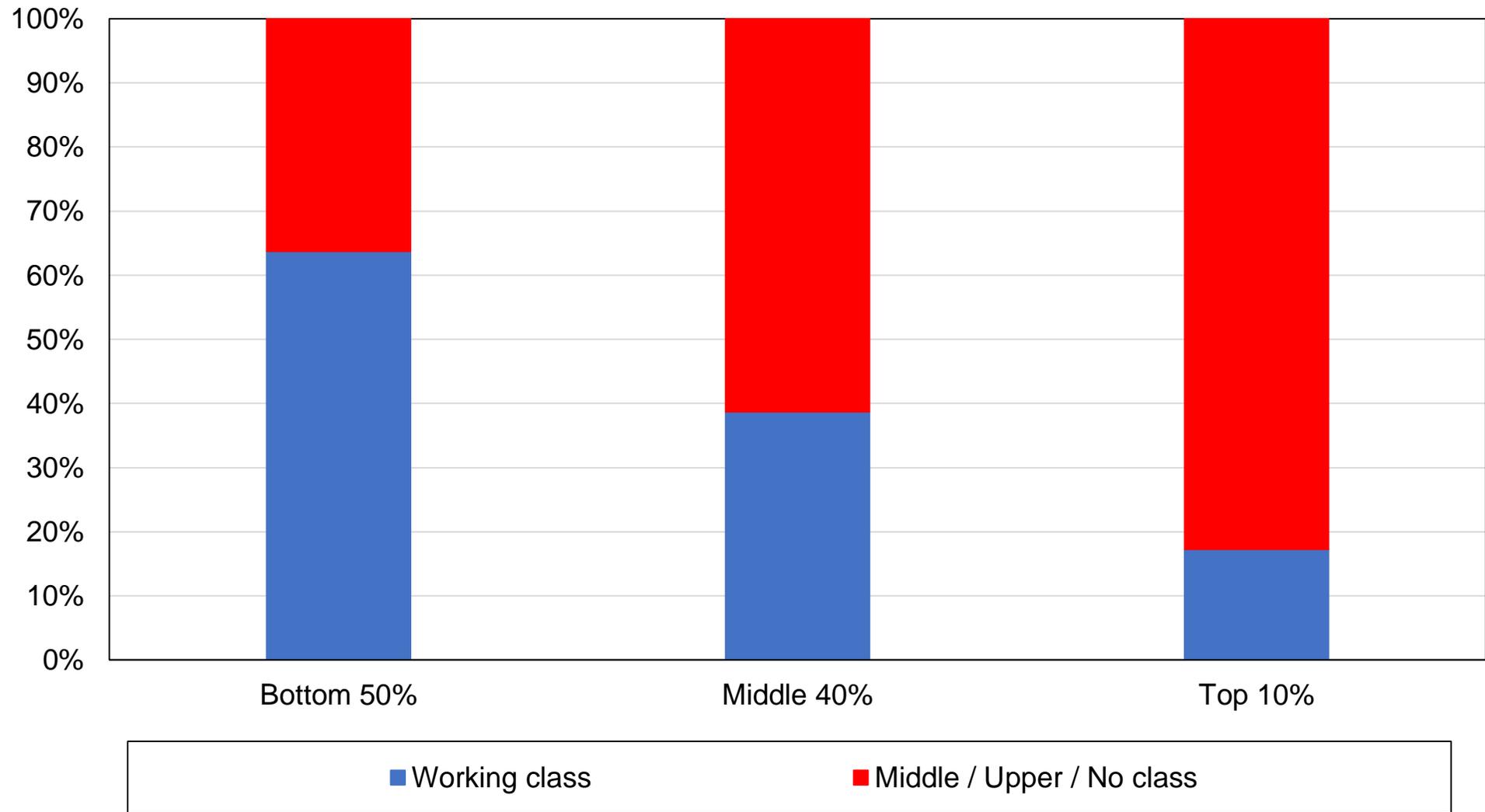
**Figure A66 - Vote for Liberal / National by country of origin**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal-National coalition by country of origin. Other Western countries include Western European countries, the United States, Canada, and New Zealand. Non-Western countries include all remaining countries. A respondent has a foreign country of origin if at least one parent was born abroad.

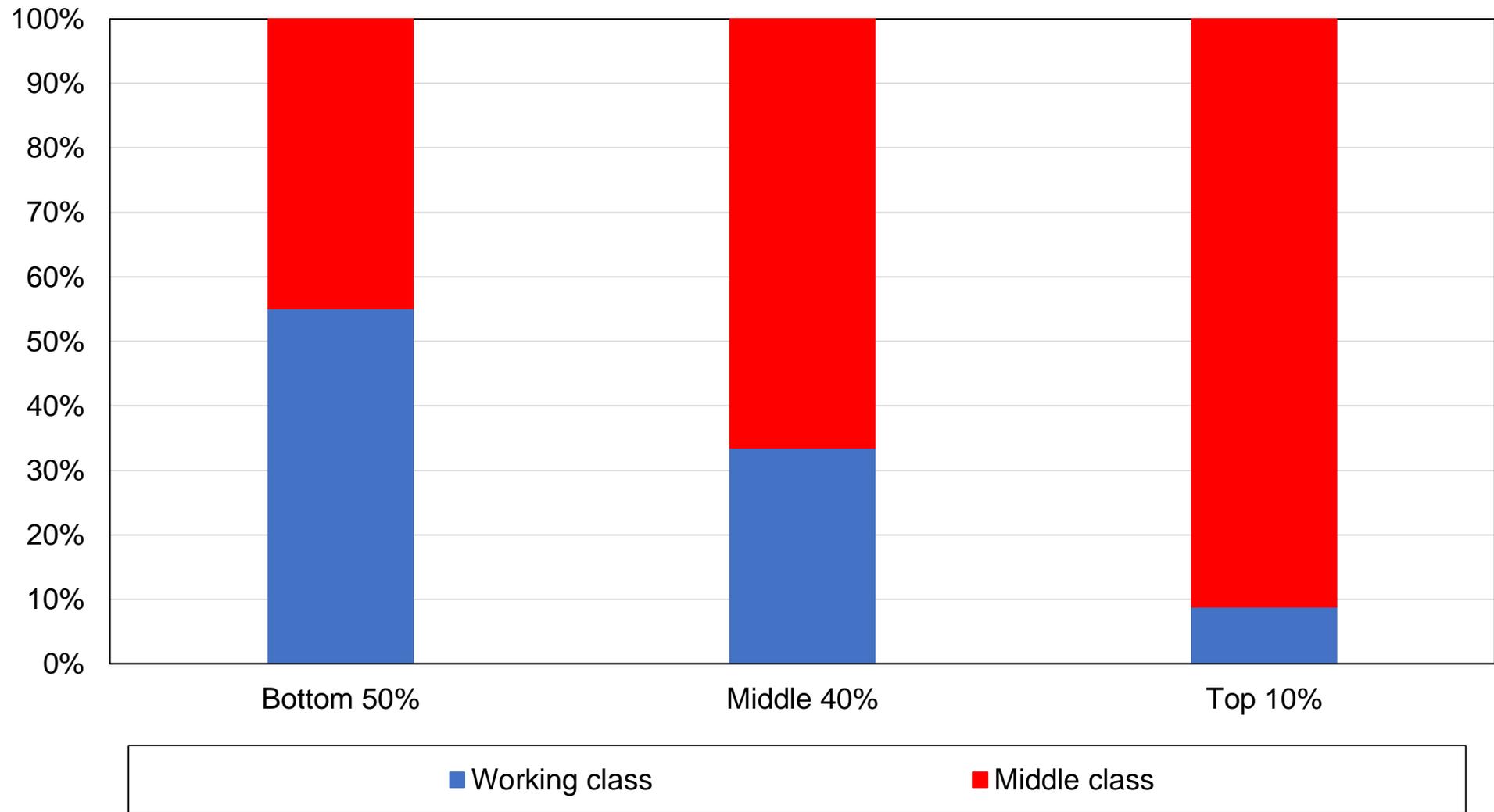
**Figure A67 - Composition of income groups by perceived class, 1960s**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income groups by perceived social class in 1963-1966.

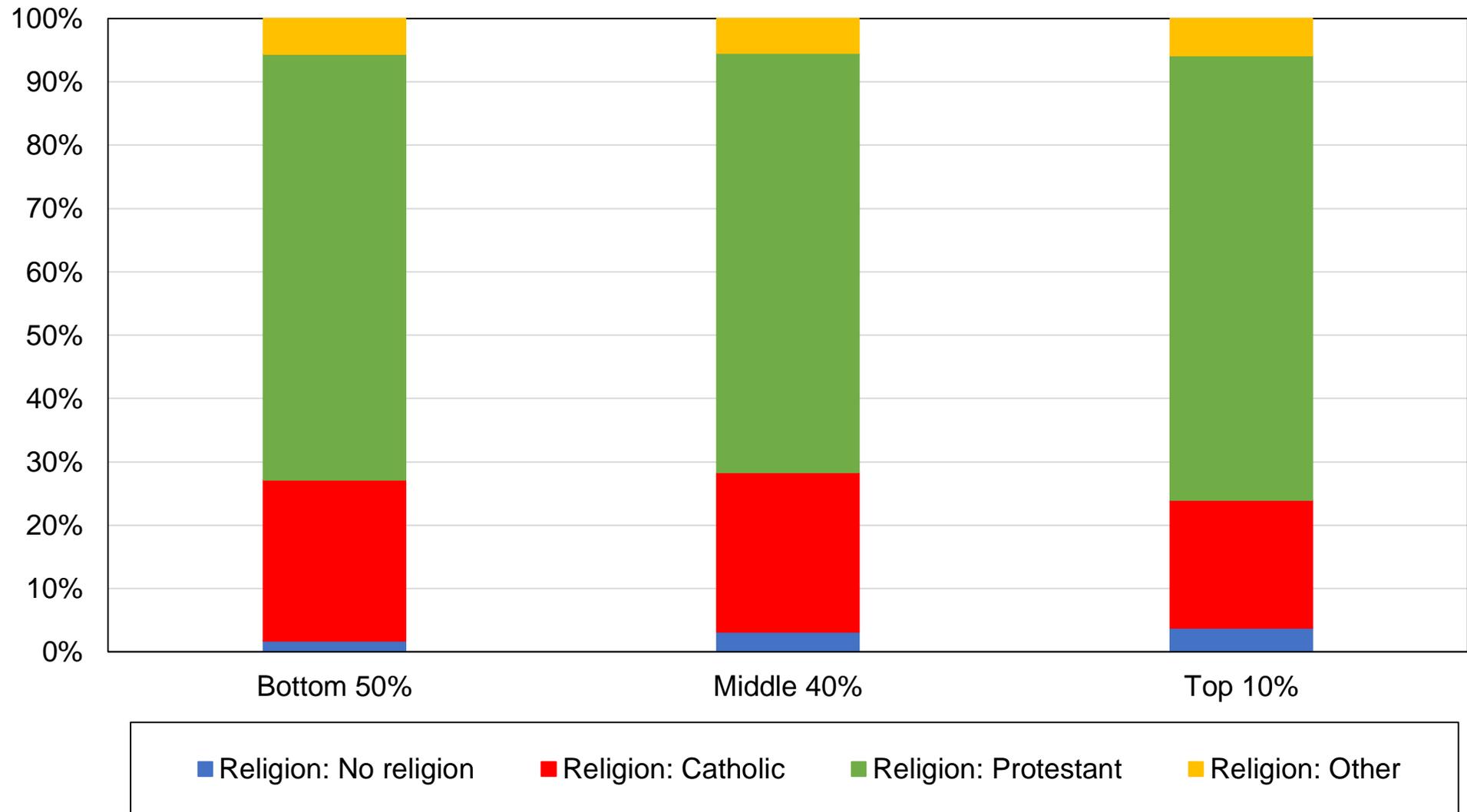
**Figure A68 - Composition of income groups by perceived class, 2010s**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income groups by perceived social class in 2010-2019.

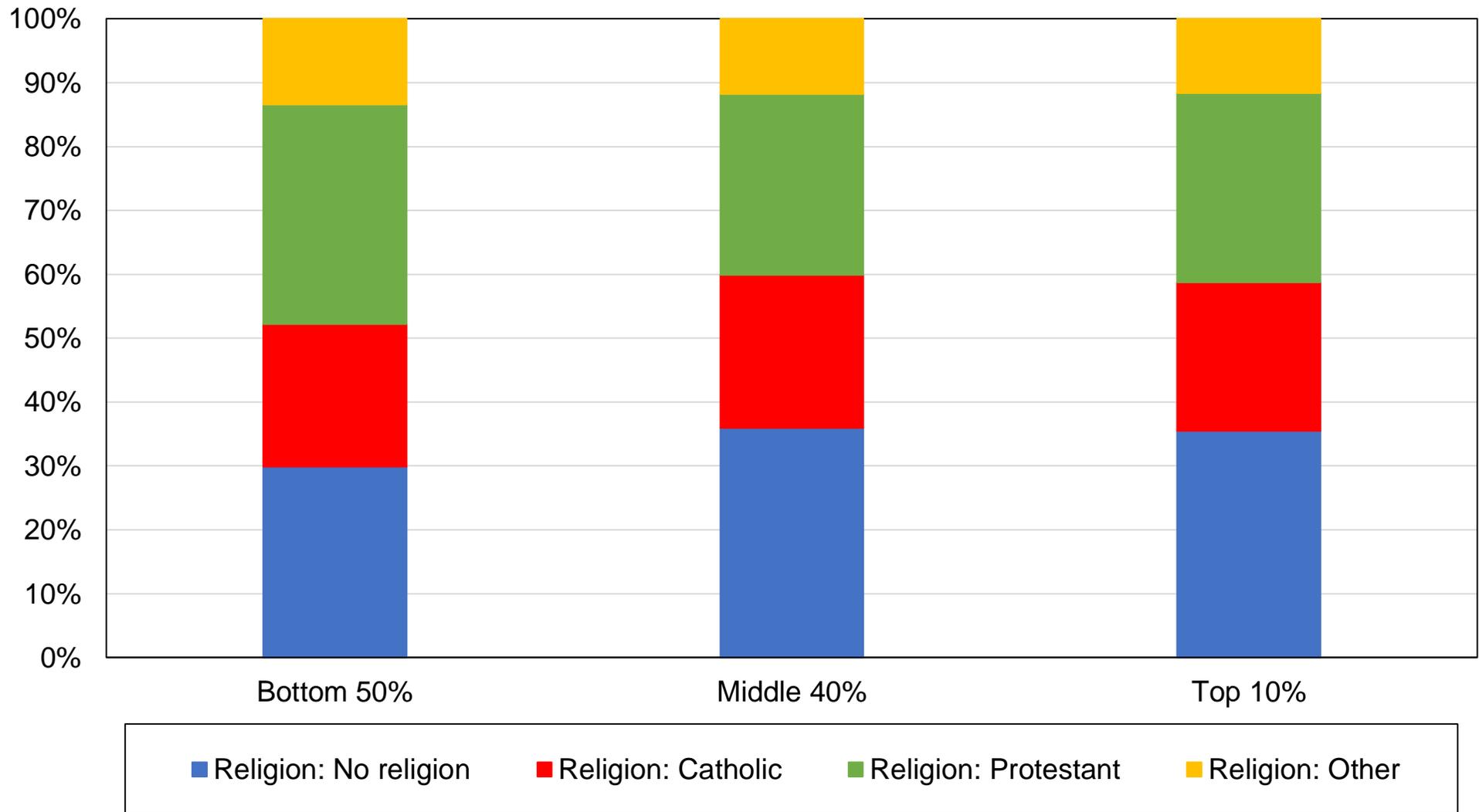
**Figure A69 - Composition of income groups by religion, 1960s**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income groups by religion in 1963-1966.

**Figure A69 - Composition of income groups by religion, 2010s**



Source: author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income groups by religion in 2010-2019.

**Table A1 - Survey data sources**

Year	Survey	Source	Sample size
1963	Social stratification in Australia	ISMP	1925
1966	Australian political attitudes	ISMP	2054
1972	Social mobility in Australia	ISMP	4939
1977	Australian political attitudes	ISMP	2016
1983	Australian national social science	ISMP	3012
1984	ISSP	ISMP	1528
1987	Australian Election Study	AES	1830
1990	Australian Election Study	AES	2037
1993	Australian Election Study	AES	3023
1996	Australian Election Study	AES	1797
1998	Australian Election Study	AES	1897
2001	Australian Election Study	AES	2010
2004	Australian Election Study	AES	1769
2007	Australian Election Study	AES	1873
2010	Australian Election Study	AES	2214
2013	Australian Election Study	AES	3955
2016	Australian Election Study	AES	2818
2019	Australian Election Study	AES	2179

**Source:** author's elaboration. ISSP: International Social Survey Programme, available from <http://w.issp.org/>. AES: Australian Election Studies, available from <https://australianelectionstudy.org/voter-studies/>. ISMP: International Social Mobility and Politics File, see P. Nieuwbeerta and H.B.G. Ganzeboom, "International Social Mobility and Politics File" (Steinmetz Archive, 1996), available from <https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/15265>.

**Note:** the table shows the surveys used in the chapter, the source from which these surveys can be obtained, and the sample size of each survey.

**Table A2 - Complete descriptive statistics by decade**

	1963-66	1972-77	1983-87	1990-98	2001-07	2010-19
Age: 20-40	43%	39%	48%	36%	28%	25%
Age: 40-60	45%	44%	33%	39%	44%	37%
Age: 60+	13%	17%	19%	25%	28%	38%
Subjective class: Not working class	53%	57%	50%	49%	54%	59%
Education: Primary	64%	61%	57%	42%	34%	26%
Education: Secondary	29%	31%	33%	42%	43%	40%
Education: Tertiary	7%	8%	9%	10%	13%	19%
Education: Postgraduate	0%	0%	1%	6%	10%	15%
Employment status: Employed	92%	65%	59%	58%	60%	57%
Employment status: Unemployed	0%	0%	1%	4%	3%	3%
Employment status: Inactive	8%	35%	40%	38%	37%	39%
Home ownership: Yes	59%	79%	81%	73%	74%	75%
Marital status: Married or with partner	86%	76%	69%	70%	67%	65%
Region: Australian Capital Territory			2%	2%	2%	2%
Region: New South Wales			33%	30%	33%	32%
Region: Northern Territory			0%	1%	0%	1%
Region: Queensland			16%	16%	19%	19%
Region: South Australia			11%	11%	8%	8%
Region: Tasmania			3%	5%	3%	3%
Region: Victoria			26%	23%	25%	25%
Region: Western Australia			8%	12%	9%	10%
Religion: No religion	2%	16%	11%	15%	21%	33%
Religion: Catholic	25%	24%	26%	27%	27%	23%
Religion: Protestant	67%	51%	59%	50%	48%	40%
Religion: Other	6%	9%	4%	8%	4%	5%
Church attendance: Never	12%	20%	29%	37%	41%	48%
Church attendance: Less than monthly	51%	44%	45%	42%	40%	36%
Church attendance: Monthly or more	37%	36%	26%	21%	19%	16%
Rural-urban: Rural areas	26%	15%	29%	23%	23%	19%
Sector		37%	34%	28%	26%	26%
Gender: Man	58%	56%	49%	49%	48%	48%
Union membership: Yes			41%	32%	25%	21%
Country of birth: Australia			74%	78%	75%	76%
Country of birth: Europe-US-Canada			16%	14%	13%	12%
Country of birth: Other			10%	9%	12%	12%
Country of origin: Australia			58%	60%	58%	58%
Country of origin: Europe-US-Canada			27%	27%	24%	24%
Country of origin: Other			16%	13%	18%	18%

**Source:** author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

**Note:** the table shows descriptive statistics by decade for selected available variables.

**Table A3 - The structure of political cleavages in Australia, 2010-2019**

	Share of votes received (%)			
	Labor	Greens	Liberal	National
<b>Education</b>				
Primary	36%	7%	44%	5%
Secondary	34%	7%	45%	4%
Tertiary	36%	17%	39%	2%
Postgraduate	36%	16%	38%	2%
<b>Income</b>				
Bottom 50%	36%	9%	42%	5%
Middle 40%	36%	13%	41%	3%
Top 10%	30%	12%	53%	1%
<b>Social class</b>				
Working class	42%	7%	37%	5%
Middle class	30%	13%	48%	3%
<b>Country of birth</b>				
Australia	34%	11%	42%	4%
Europe-US-Canada	35%	10%	44%	2%
Other	40%	8%	45%	1%
<b>Religion</b>				
None	40%	20%	30%	2%
Catholic	37%	7%	46%	4%
Other Christian	29%	5%	51%	5%
Jewish	15%	5%	77%	0%
Buddhist	52%	10%	32%	0%
Hindu	45%	5%	50%	0%
Muslim	58%	14%	24%	0%
Other	36%	22%	28%	3%

**Source:** author's computations using Australian political attitudes surveys.

**Notes:** the table shows the average share of votes received by the Labor Party, the Australian Greens, the Liberal Party, and the National Party by selected individual characteristics over the 2010-2019 period.