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**A Content Analysis of Euthanasia Polls in Australia and  
New Zealand – Words Do Matter**

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Words Do Matter

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## Abstract

### *Aim:*

To explore whether public support for and opposition to Euthanasia and Physician Assisted Suicide (EPAS) as measured in historic Australian and New Zealand polls has been influenced by the wording of survey questions.

### *Methods:*

Australian and New Zealand random-sample post-1995 EPAS poll questions asked of the general public were identified and subjected to content analysis. Individual phrases and words were considered in terms of their favourability towards or unfavourability against EPAS and each poll question was assigned a net favourability score. Variation of support for EPAS based on year, location and favourability of language was analysed by various statistical methods.

### *Results:*

Mean public support for EPAS in Australia and New Zealand between 1995 and the present was 70.2% with support ranging between 47% and 85%. Support did not vary by location and has remained unchanged over time. However, support was positively associated with increasing levels of favourable wording, accounting for over 20% variation in mean support. Allusions to hopelessness had an especially strong effect on increasing support for EPAS.

### *Conclusion:*

Use of emotive phrases and language is associated with influencing attitudes to EPAS in Australia and New Zealand. Therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting public support for EPAS based on individual polls.

## Introduction

Euthanasia and Physician Assisted Suicide (EPAS) are increasingly being discussed in the medical, legal and public spheres. Certain forms of EPAS have been decriminalized or legalized in a number of regions, including in Canada, Victoria and Western Australia.<sup>1-3</sup> Government reviews are currently also occurring in many places, including in Australasia. A national referendum to gauge public opinion occurred in New Zealand (NZ) in 2020<sup>4</sup> and the Australian state of Queensland is considering proposed legislation.<sup>5</sup>

One motivation for legislators to review laws pertaining to EPAS is that, in contrast to research on palliative care and other clinicians' attitudes to EPAS,<sup>6-7</sup> public polling indicates a majority of the public support legal EPAS,<sup>8</sup> however the level of support varies between surveys. In Australia and New Zealand, some polls reveal support above 80% whereas others record support under 60%.<sup>9,10</sup> The reasons for this disparity have not been widely analysed although there are multiple possible factors including the timing and location of the surveys and the clarity and emotive nature of the wording of the questions themselves. It is possible that understanding of definitions and current laws influence responses.<sup>11</sup> Alternatively, perceptions of EPAS might be influenced by the language used within the polls themselves.<sup>12</sup> Language surrounding EPAS has developed over time with terms such as "euthanasia" and "assisted suicide" being replaced by "medical assistance in dying" and "voluntary assisted dying". These terms may influence public attitudes to EPAS by aligning it with terminology used in standard end of life care. Furthermore, emotive language such as "intolerable suffering" or "hopeless" may influence responses to polls because people are fearful of pain. Conversely, terms such as "kill" and "suicide" may encourage an unfavourable opinion about EPAS by giving the procedure negative connotations.

Given the influence public opinion has on legislators and the possibility that phrasing may influence views on EPAS, we set out to investigate whether public support for EPAS as measured in Australian and NZ polls is influenced by the wording of survey question(s) used.

## Methods

We hypothesised that questions could be worded in ways that would either encourage or discourage support for legalizing EPAS. To test this hypothesis, a content analysis of language used in polls was

undertaken. All Australian and NZ random-sample post-1995 EPAS poll questions asked of the general public were identified and subjected to content analysis.<sup>13, 14</sup> The cut-off year was chosen to align with the legalization of voluntary euthanasia in the Northern Territory of Australia, which brought the issue of EPAS to public attention.<sup>15</sup> A description of the search strategy used to identify polls reported in Australian and New Zealand news media sources is outlined in Appendix A. The following poll details were identified: the date and location of the poll; the method of polling; the exact wording of the question(s); any explanatory pre-amble; and the numbers in favour of and opposed to EPAS. Polls where the exact wording of the survey question could not be obtained were excluded, as were those that did not use a random population sample.

A standardized coding system was developed so that a direct approach to content analysis<sup>17</sup> of the exact wording of the poll questions could be performed. The coding system was developed from published literature on factors predicting favourable and unfavourable opinions on legalising EPAS. As desire for autonomy, fear of suffering, and the lack of a meaningful future life are reported as factors involved in people's acceptance of EPAS,<sup>18-20</sup> the following words (and their synonyms) closely connected with these were defined as favourable language: choice, help, intolerable pain/suffering and hopeless. As the use of voluntary alluded to patient autonomy and assisted alluded to helping, "voluntary euthanasia" and "voluntary assisted dying" were also coded as favourable language. As the intrinsic value or sanctity of life is reported as a factor in people's opposition to EPAS,<sup>21</sup> the following words (or their synonyms) were coded as unfavourable language: kill, lethal and suicide. "Assisted suicide" was therefore also coded as unfavourable language. Further consultation with a panel of experts in psychology, linguistics and palliative medicine, comprising both advocates and opponents of legalized EPAS, was then undertaken prior to finalization of the coding table.

Coding, based on the exact question wording, was performed by the primary investigator and two independent clinicians blinded to the specific survey details such as demographic details and level of support for EPAS reported. Each question was coded for:

- The presence or absence of favourable and unfavourable EPAS language, i.e.

Favourable EPAS language	“Voluntary euthanasia” “Voluntary assisted dying” Choice (or synonyms) Help (or synonyms) Intolerable pain or suffering (or synonyms) Hopelessness (or synonyms)
Unfavourable EPAS language	“Assisted suicide” Kill or lethal (or synonyms) Suicide (or synonym)

- A net favourability score was constructed and defined as the number of times favourable language was used minus the number of times unfavourable language was used, i.e.

Net favourability score = Total number of favourable language phrases – total number of unfavourable phrases
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Meta-analysis techniques (using Stata 15, College Station Tx, USA) were applied to estimate proportion supporting EPAS for each poll and across all polls. Multivariable regression analysis was used to examine the impact of location, year, net favourability score, and individual words and phrases on support for EPAS.

## Results

### Search results

Factiva and Google searches identified 181 and 60 articles respectively, revealing 79 separate, publicly reported EPAS polls after duplicates were removed. The minimum data required was available for 49 poll questions, with the earliest poll identified from 1962. 42 poll questions were from 1995 or later. Of these, 33 questions were from random sample polls, 29 of which the sample size was known. Details of these polls including the question asked are available in Appendix B. Two

polls contained 2 questions asking about EPAS and the remaining polls contained a single question each.

### Overall mean support and opposition

The mean support for EPAS in post-1995 random-sample polls was 70.2%, mean opposition was 19.2%, and 10.2% were either uncertain or did not care about the issue. Support for EPAS ranged from 47% to 85% (Figure 1) and opposition to EPAS ranged from 10% to 43%. From Figure 1 it is evident that while there is considerable variation in the estimate between polls, the 95% confidence interval for each poll estimate is quite narrow. The narrow confidence interval suggests that for each poll there is accuracy in the estimation of public support for and opposition to EPAS. Therefore, the difference in support between the polls suggests that the polls themselves are asking and measuring subtly different things. In fact, using the  $I^2$  statistic from meta-analysis to estimate the proportion of total variation that is due to inherent differences between polls, we observed that 97.6% of the variation in estimates of EPAS support is due to differences in the nature of the polls. Known differences between these polls were the year they were taken, the country within which they were conducted and the language used to ask the questions.

### Impact of favourable and unfavourable language use

Two poll questions contained no favourable or unfavourable language, 9 contained some unfavourable language and 30 contained some favourable language (Table 1). 13 questions contained one favourable or unfavourable phrase, and the remainder contained two or more of these phrases, resulting in net favourability scores ranging between -2 and +4. For example, the 2017 Australian poll question “If someone with a terminal illness who is experiencing unrelievable suffering asks to die, should a doctor be allowed to assist them to die?” received a net favourability score of 2 due to the presence of two favourable phrases and zero unfavourable phrases. The mean net favourability score of all polls was +1.8. Support for EPAS was positively associated with the net favourability score, with the lowest mean support of 57% when the net favourability score was -2 and the highest mean support of 79% when the score was +4 (Figure 2).

Analysis of specific terminology (Table 2) showed phrases related to hopelessness were associated with the greatest support for EPAS. Mean support for EPAS was 82% in the 5 (of 33) questions that referred to hopelessness as a condition for legal EPAS, compared with 68% support for EPAS in the remaining 28 poll questions.

Mention of helping, choosing, and unbearable pain occurred in 17, 19 and 9 poll questions respectively and these phrases were associated with mean levels of support for EPAS of 72%, 72% and 75% respectively compared with support levels of 68% in each case when these phrases were not mentioned. Use of the term “Voluntary Euthanasia” was associated with 75% support which fell to 69% in polls that did not use the term. The term “Voluntary Assisted Dying” was not associated with increased levels of support for EPAS.

In terms of unfavourable language, only six surveys used the word “kill” (or a synonym), three used the word “suicide” and none used the specific term “Physician Assisted Suicide.” Mean support for EPAS was 73% in the surveys that referenced killing or a synonym compared with 70% in those that did not. However, five of these surveys also mentioned hopelessness. In the single poll that mentioned killing without the mention of hopelessness, support for EPAS was 57%. Support for EPAS was 71% in the surveys that mentioned suicide compared with 70% in the remaining polls.

Multivariable linear regression analysis using a robust standard error estimator was used to model the between question variation. The net favourability score was seen to increase support for EPAS by 3.9 percentage points (95% CI 2.7, 5.2;  $P=5.2\times 10^{-7}$ ) for each unit increase in net favourability score. In other words, each time the net favourability score increased by 1, there was an associated average increase in support for EPAS of 3.9%. Subsequently, each individual phrase was entered into the model to test for any effect that was independent of that already included in the net favourability score. Inclusion of hopelessness in a question increased EPAS support by 7.8 percentage points (95% CI 3.8, 11.8;  $P=4.1\times 10^{-4}$ ) in a model also including net favourability score. “Kill”, when included in



this model was associated with a decrease in 3.9 percentage points (95% CI -0.083, 0.005; P=0.079). All other single terms produced estimated changes of less than 3.8% with P values ranging between 0.19 to 0.69.

#### Public support for EPAS by location

Comparing support for EPAS by country, the raw data shows higher support for EPAS in Australia than NZ with mean support of 74% and 67% (P=0.004) respectively. However, Australian polls had higher favourability scores on average with a mean net favourability score of 2.6 compared with NZ surveys' mean of 1.0 (Figure 3). When adjusted for net favourability score and mention of “hopelessness”, i.e. when adjusting for language used, there was no difference in support for EPAS between Australia (71.1%) and NZ (69.5%; P=0.48).

#### Public support for EPAS by time

Support for EPAS in Australia and other western nations increased during the late 20th century.<sup>22-23</sup> However post-1995 it appears that public support for EPAS has slightly decreased by 0.89 percentage points (95% CI -1.4, 0.35; P=0.002) percentage points per year. However, recent polls have lower net favourability scores (Figure 4). When adjusted for net favourability score and mention of “hopelessness”, i.e. when adjusting for language used, time no longer had an effect on public support for EPAS with only a yearly average change of +0.06 percentage points (95% CI -0.5, 0.6; P=0.84) demonstrated.

#### Final Model Predicting Support for EPAS

After considering all potential language, time, and location predictors, the final model predicting factors influencing EPAS support contained only net favourability score and hopelessness. A one unit increase in net favourability score was associated with an increase in support of 2.7 percentage points (95% CI 1.6, 3.8) while the inclusion of hopelessness added an additional 7.8 percentage points (95% CI 3.8, 11.8). Variation in net favourability score and inclusion or non-inclusion of hopelessness accounted for 56% of the variance in support of EPAS.

## Discussion

Our research identified 29 publicly-reported poll questions on EPAS from randomly selected population samples in Australia and New Zealand since 1995 with sufficient details for analysis. Of interest is the observation that the majority of polls used emotive language to some degree; only 2 poll questions used language devoid of the defined favourable and unfavourable words. Most of the polls also tended towards using language favourable to EPAS as can be noted in the mean favourability score of 1.8 and the median value of 2. The reasons for this have not been explored in this study but it raises interesting questions about why this might be the case.

Our content analysis of EPAS polls shows that the language used in the poll's question influences level of public support. The mention of hopelessness is most strongly associated with higher support for EPAS, which is consistent with prior research that has demonstrated a link between a desire for EPAS and hopelessness, independent of depression and knowledge of prognosis in cancer patients.<sup>24</sup> Hope is an emotive concept that is a fundamental aspect of human endeavour and survival<sup>25</sup> and it has been closely linked with resilience, suffering and quality of life.<sup>26,27</sup> Even when experiencing a terminal illness, a person may maintain hope, for example through the desire to spend time with a loved one, to leave a written legacy for their family or in spiritual beliefs in life after death. Without hope, however, purpose fades along with the human desire of continued existence. As such, questions that assume and describe hopelessness may influence a person to be more receptive to EPAS.

Other individual words are less strongly associated with changes in level of support for EPAS, however when considered cumulatively, the more times favourable language is used within a single poll question, the greater the level of support for EPAS. This suggests that public attitudes regarding EPAS may not be firmly fixed but can be swayed. Furthermore, as the study also found that the majority of poll questions about EPAS contain language that is slanted towards the favourable spectrum, especially in Australia, a question is raised as to the neutrality of organizations and individuals who have arranged public polling in recent years. Although this analysis did not examine

those who have commissioned these polls, it would be interesting to explore whether they were connected to lobby groups either in favour or against EPAS and to consider if any bias played a role in construction of the poll questions themselves.

Only a small number of polls contained the unfavourable language of “kill” (or synonyms). The use of this language does appear to have an impact on support for and opposition to EPAS when other favourable terms are absent in the poll question. It is significant to note, however, that there was still majority support for EPAS in these polls. This indicates that the language used to describe EPAS is of less importance than other factors in influencing peoples’ beliefs regarding EPAS. In the few poll questions that contained unfavourable language without any concurrent favourable language there was, however, an associated reduction in support of EPAS. Given that this reduction in support for EPAS was not seen in poll questions that contained both favourable and unfavourable language together, it appears that language favourable to EPAS has greater emotive power in influencing support for EPAS than does language unfavourable to EPAS. This was especially apparent when reviewing poll questions that contained references to both hopelessness and killing; support for EPAS was very high in surveys that contained reference to hopelessness alone as well as those surveys that contained reference to both hopelessness and killing. This reaction could be a reflection of the prevalence of death anxiety in the general public and the current societal reluctance to think about death.<sup>28</sup>

One criticism that can be levelled at this survey of words is the equal weighting of favourable and unfavourable terminology in the method and tabulation of results. The term “kill” and its synonyms, for example, would seem further away from neutral than the term “help” and its synonyms, however these were both valued at 1 (-1 and +1 respectively in terms of favourability). However, this variable impact was examined in the multivariable linear regression analysis which indeed confirmed that not all favourable and unfavourable terminology had an equal impact. As already described, allusion to hope was far more impactful than other phrases and words.

Although this study was an observation study of surveys that varied by location, time, population, method of polling, polling company and language used, it appears that through the wording of a poll question it is possible to influence support for EPAS by approximately 20%. As the majority of public surveys have language more favourable to EPAS, reports of 80% community support for legalizing EPAS may be over-estimations. When worded neutrally, public support for EPAS is probably approximately 65% in Australia and NZ. This is still a clear majority but it is not the overwhelming majority that is sometimes reported. Further prospective randomized controlled trials of carefully worded concurrent polls could more thoroughly examine the observation that language use influences level of support for EPAS and thereby confirm the true level of public support when neutral language is used.

A key implication of these findings is that, given the influence language has on poll responses about EPAS, it would be wise to be careful when interpreting level of support for EPAS from public polls. Law-makers particularly should be cautious in relying on polls to direct public policy regarding EPAS.

### **Conclusion**

Use of emotive phrases and language is associated with influencing attitudes to EPAS in Australia and NZ. The degree to which this influence occurs is in the order of over 20% variation in mean support. Caution should be exercised when interpreting public support for EPAS based on individual polls and further research could be helpful to better understand the power and influence of language in the EPAS debate.

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Figures, Tables and Appendices

Figures:

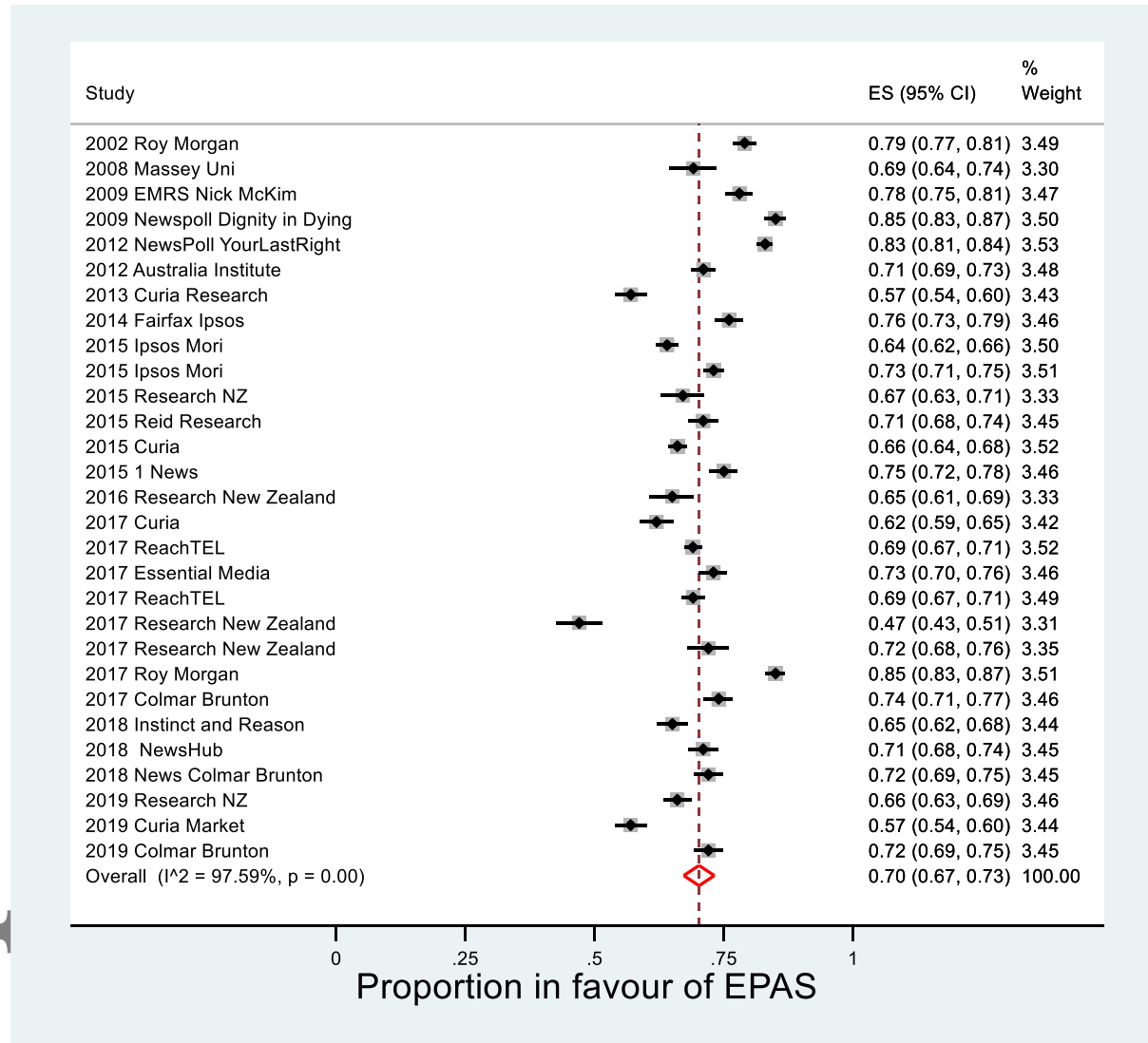


Figure 1. Forest plot showing proportion support for EPAS and 95% confidence intervals (CI) in random-sample polls. ES=Effect size (proportion). (0 to 1 indicates 0% to 100% public support, e.g. 0.5 would indicate 50% of respondents supported EPAS and 0.75 would indicate 75% of respondents supported EPAS)

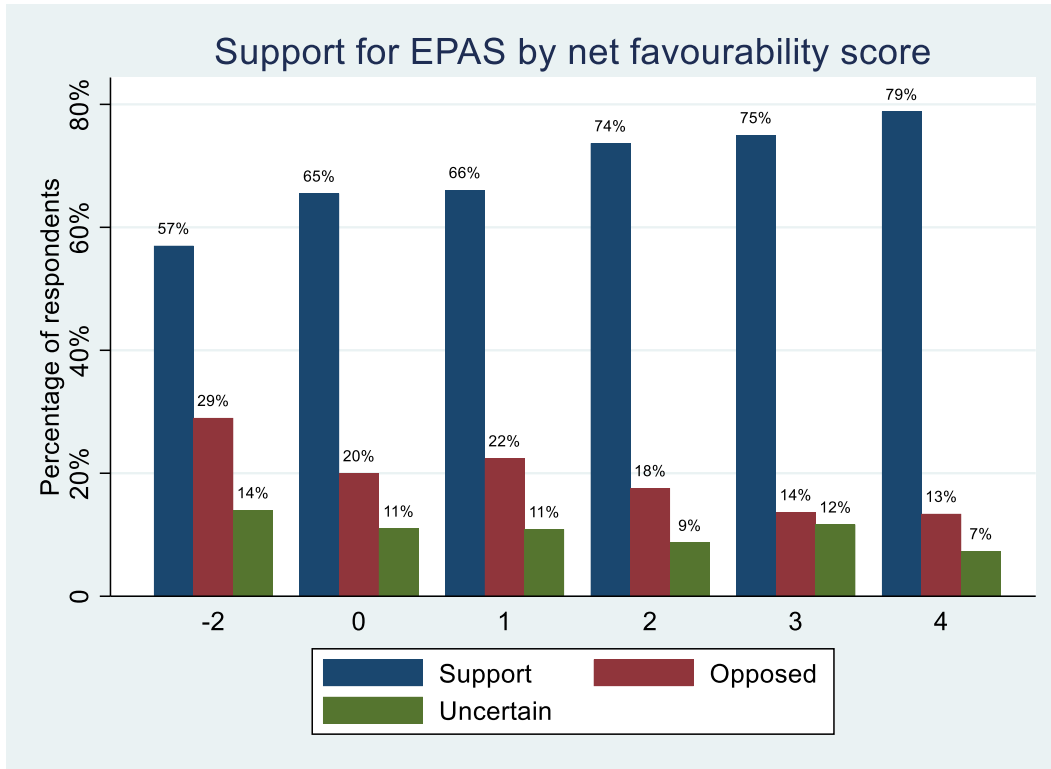


Figure 2. Mean support for, opposition to and uncertainty about legalization of EPAS depending on the net favourability score.

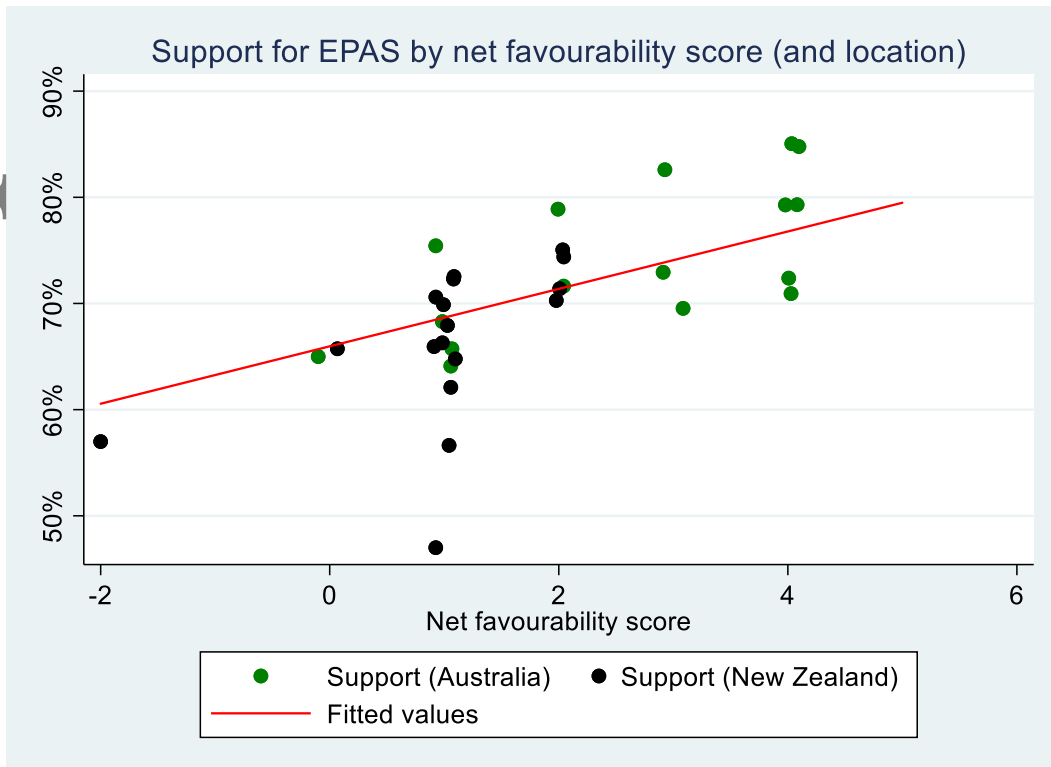


Figure 3. Support for EPAS in individual Australian polls (green dots) and individual New Zealand polls (black dots) showing net favourability as the influencer of support for EPAS rather than location.



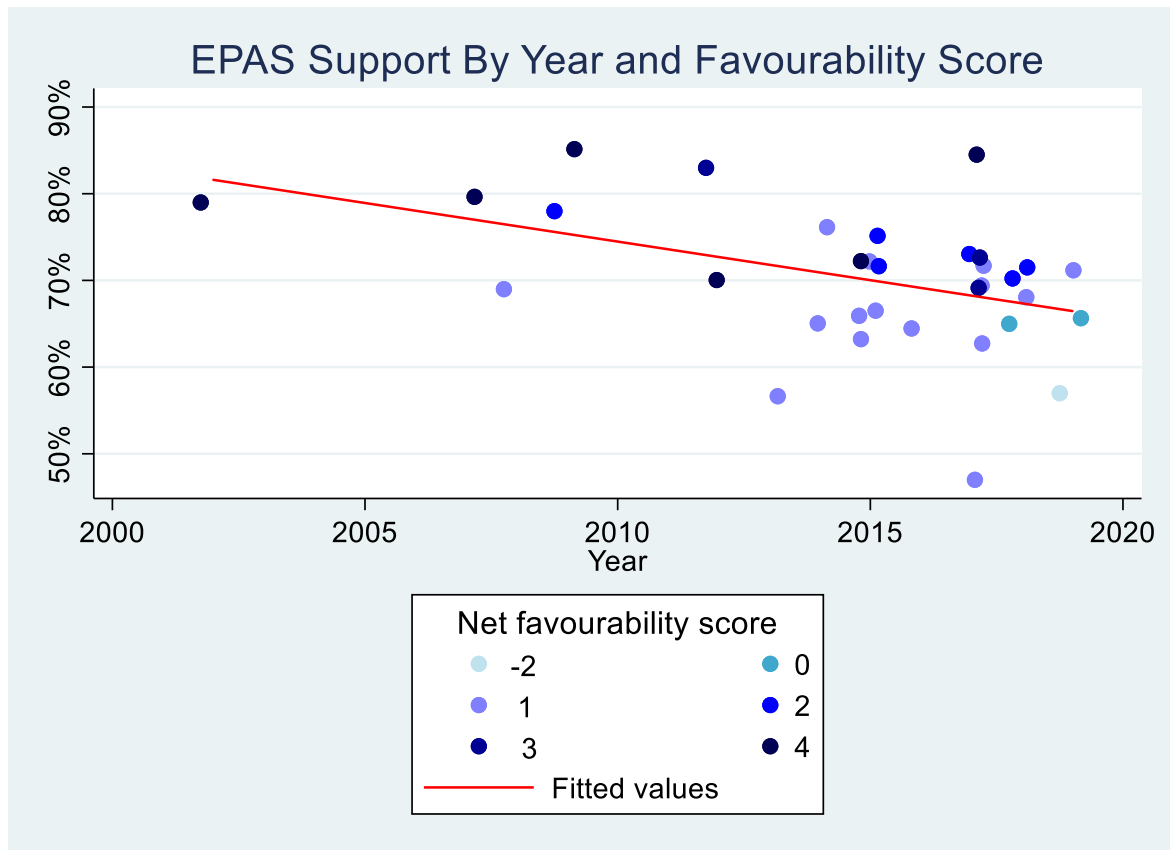


Figure 4. Support for EPAS over the last two decades where each dot represents an individual poll. Darker dots represent poll questions with higher net favourability scores. Although recent polls show, on average, lower support for EPAS, when net favourability is taken into account, level of support appears to be stable and unchanged over time.

Tables:

	Unfavourable language present	Unfavourable language absent	Total
<b>Favourable language present</b>	8	22	30 <i>(mean support 71%)</i>
<b>Favourable language absent</b>	1	2	3 <i>(mean support 62.7%)</i>
<b>Total</b>	9 <i>(mean support 69.3%)</i>	24 <i>(mean support 72.8%)</i>	33 <i>(mean support 70.3%)</i>

Table 1. Number of poll questions with favourable and unfavourable language.

Term / phrase	Questions containing the term / phrase			Questions not containing the term / phrase		
	Number of questions	Support for EPAS	95% confidence interval	Number of questions	Support for EPAS	95% confidence interval
Hopelessness	5 (of 33)	82%	79-86%	28	68%	66-71%
Helping	17	72%	69-75%	16	68%	63-73%
Choosing	19	72%	68-76%	14	68%	64-72%
Unbearable pain	9	75%	70-80%	24	68%	65-72%
Voluntary Euthanasia	6	75%	67-84%	27	69%	66-72%
Voluntary Assisted Dying	6	70%	65-75%	27	70%	67-74%
Physician Assisted Suicide	0			33	70%	67-73%
Kill	6	73%	60-87%	27	70%	67-72%
Suicide	3	71%	59-84%	30	70%	67-73%

Table 2. Number of poll questions with specific words or phrases and their mean level of support for EPAS.

Appendices:

Appendix A – Search Methodology Utilised to Identify Publicly Reported EPAS Polls

Publicly reported polls were identified through an online search using the news media search engine Factiva and Google. A Factiva search of the headline and lead paragraph of all major news and business sources in Australia and NZ, including discontinued sources, was undertaken with the following search query: (“euthanasia” or “assisted suicide” or “assisted dying” or “assisted death” or “assistance in dying”) and (“poll” or “survey”).

Given the known research difficulties in obtaining comprehensive results when searching media reports and as there are no current definitive solutions or set protocols to this research problem, 6 additional Google searches were undertaken to identify polls not reported through the Factiva search.<sup>16</sup> For each Google search, the first 10 results were reviewed. These searches were:

“Australia phone poll euthanasia”; “New Zealand phone poll euthanasia”; “Australia online poll euthanasia”; “New Zealand online poll euthanasia”; “Australia survey euthanasia” and “New Zealand survey euthanasia.”

Each article was read and reviewed and eligible articles identified. Articles reporting on EPAS polls only for specific subgroups of the population (e.g. medical staff), and articles not reporting on EPAS polls were excluded, as were any duplicate articles.

Details of the poll question, poll results and polling organization were extracted from the news article. An online search for the official primary source report on the poll was then undertaken. If the primary report was unable to be located, the organization that conducted the poll was contacted with a request for the full details of the poll.

Appendix B – The list of all collected polls where exact wording was established.

Year	Question	Support	Number
Location		Opposition	Poll Method
		Uncertain	
2019	Do you think a person who is terminally ill or incurably ill should be able to request the assistance of a doctor to end their life?	72% Support	Number: 1,000
NZ		20% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		7% Uncertain	
2019	Do you think a doctor should be allowed to give deadly drugs to deliberately kill a patient?	57% Support	
NZ		29% Opposition	Number: 1,048
		14% Uncertain	Poll Method: Phone

2019	Medical practitioners should be allowed by law to end a person's life if they have a terminal illness and if the person requests it.	66% Support	Number: 1,220
NZ		20% Opposition	Poll Method: Online
		11% Uncertain	
2018	Do you think a person who is terminally ill or incurably ill should be able to request the assistance of a doctor to end their life?	72% Support	Number: 1,000
NZ		20% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		7% Uncertain	
2018	Parliament is considering passing a euthanasia law that would allow terminally patients to choose to die, with the help and approval of their doctors. Do you support it?	71% Support	Number: 1,000
NZ		19.5% Opposition	Poll Method: Mixed
		9.5% Uncertain	
2018	What is your view on Euthanasia? It should be legalised OR It should not be legalised OR Uncertain	65% Support	Number: 1,004
Aus			Poll Method: Mail
2018	What is your view on whether voluntary euthanasia should be legal – strongly oppose, somewhat oppose, somewhat favour, strongly favour?	68% Support	
NZ		20% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		12% Uncertain	
2017	Do you think a person who is terminally or incurably ill should be able to request the assistance of a doctor to end their life?	74% Support	Number: 1,007
NZ		18% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		8% Uncertain	
2017	If a hopelessly ill patient with no chance of recovery asks for a lethal dose, should a doctor be allowed to give a lethal dose, or not?	85% Support	Number: 1,386
Aus		15% Opposition	Poll Method: SMS
2017	Suppose a person has a painful, incurable disease. Do you think that doctors should be allowed by law to end the patient's life, if the patient requests it?	72% Support	Number: 500
NZ		19% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		9% Uncertain	
2017	Still thinking about that person with a painful, incurable disease, do you think that someone else, such as a close relative, should be allowed by law to help end the patient's life, if the patient requests it?	47% Support	Number: 500
NZ		43% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		6% Uncertain	
2017	If someone with a terminal illness who is experiencing unrelievable suffering asks to die, should a doctor be allowed to assist them to die?	69% Support	Number: 1,650
Aus		13% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
NSW		18% Uncertain	
2017	If someone with a terminal illness who is experiencing unrelievable suffering asks to die, should a doctor be allowed to assist them to die?	73% Support	Number: 1,032
Aus		15% Opposition	Poll Method: Online
		12% Uncertain	
2017	Do you support or oppose the Andrews government's planned new assisted dying laws?	69% Support	Number: 3,000
Aus		13% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
Vic		18% Uncertain	
2017	To what extent do you support or oppose assisted dying? Do you strongly oppose, somewhat oppose, somewhat support or strongly support it?	62% Support	Number: 894
NZ		22% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		17% Uncertain	
2016	Suppose a person has a painful, incurable disease. Do you think that doctors should be allowed by law to end the patient's life, if the patient requests it?	65% Support	Number: 500
NZ		22% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		13% Uncertain	
2015	Do you think a person who is terminally ill or incurably ill should be able to request the assistance of a doctor to end their life?	75% Support	Number: 1,000
NZ		21% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		4% Uncertain	
2015	What is your view on whether voluntary euthanasia should be legal – strongly oppose, somewhat oppose, somewhat favour, strongly favour?	66% Support	Number: 2,782
NZ		20% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		14% Uncertain	
2015	Should law be changed to allow 'assisted dying' or 'euthanasia'?"	71% Support	Number: 1,000
NZ		24% Opposition	Poll Method: Mixed
		5% Uncertain	
2015	Suppose a person has a painful incurable disease. Do you think that doctors should be allowed by law to end the patient's life if the patient requests it?	67% Support	Number: 501
NZ		24% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		9% Uncertain	
2015	What do you think of doctor-assisted dying? Do you think it should be legal or not for a doctor to assist a patient aged 18 or over in ending their life, if that is that patient's wish, provided that the patient is terminally ill (where it is believed that they have 6 months or less to live), of sound mind, and expresses a clear desire to end their life?"	73% Support	Number: 2,000
Aus		15% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		12% Uncertain	
2015	When a person has a disease that cannot be cured and is living in severe pain, do you think a doctor should or should not be allowed by law to assist the patient to commit suicide if the patient requests it?	72% Support	
Aus		12% Opposition	
		16% Uncertain	
2015	Do you think it should be legal or not for a doctor to assist a patient aged 18 or over in ending their life, by the doctor administering life-ending medication?	64% Support	Number: 2,000
Aus			Poll Method: Phone
2014	When a person has a disease that cannot be cured and is living in severe pain, do you think a doctor should or should not be allowed by law to assist the patient to commit suicide if the patient requests it?	66% Support	
Aus		14% Opposition	
		20% Uncertain	
2014	Euthanasia, or assisted dying, is the ending of a person's life. Do you think the law should be kept as it is, or should it be changed so that the family or close friends of people with incurable diseases can help them commit suicide, without those friends or relatives risking prosecution?	76% Support	Number: 1,000
Aus		23% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
Vic		3% Uncertain	

2013 NZ	If someone really wants to die, doctors should be allowed to help them kill themselves.	57% Support	Number: 1,000
		31% Opposition	
		12% Uncertain	
2012 Aus	Thinking now about voluntary euthanasia, if a hopelessly ill patient, experiencing unrelievable suffering, with absolutely no chance of recovering, asks for a lethal dose, should a doctor be allowed to provide a lethal dose?	83% Support	Number: 2,521
		13% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		5% Uncertain	
2012 Aus	This question is about voluntary euthanasia. If someone with a terminal illness who is experiencing unrelievable suffering asks to die, should a doctor be allowed to assist them to die?	71% Support	Random: N
		13% Opposition	Number: 1,422
		16% Uncertain	
2009 Aus	Thinking now about voluntary euthanasia, if a hopelessly ill patient, experiencing unrelievable suffering, with absolutely no chance of recovering, asks for a lethal dose, should a doctor be allowed to provide a lethal dose?	85% Support	Number: 1,201
		10% Opposition	
		5% Uncertain	
2009 Aus Tas	Are you "in favour of changing the law to allow doctors to meet the patient's wish to end their life?"	78% Support	Number: 1,000
		15% Opposition	Poll Method: Phone
		7% Uncertain	
2008 NZ	Suppose a person has a painful incurable disease. Do you think that doctors should be allowed by law to end the patient's life if the patient requests it?	69% Support	Number: 411
		19% Opposition	Poll Method: Mail
		12% Uncertain	
2007 Aus	Thinking now about voluntary euthanasia, if a hopelessly ill patient, experiencing unrelievable suffering, with absolutely no chance of recovering, asks for a lethal dose, should a doctor be allowed to provide a lethal dose?	80% Support	
		14% Opposition	
		6% Uncertain	
2002 Aus	Thinking now about voluntary euthanasia, if a hopelessly ill patient, experiencing unrelievable suffering, with absolutely no chance of recovering, asks for a lethal dose, should a doctor be allowed to provide a lethal dose?	79% Support	Number: 1,300
		14% Opposition	
		6% Uncertain	