



AFR, RedBridge Group and Accent Research federal poll

December, 2025

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Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Friday 5 December and Friday 12 December. The sample of $N = 1,012$ Australian citizens aged 18 and older, and who are enrolled to vote, was recruited over online panel. Quotas for age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2025 federal election were used to ensure the sample is representative of the Australian electorate.

Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education, religion and location. The efficiency of these weights was 77 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 776.

All results are estimates and involve a margin of error. Based on the effective sample size, the margin of error (95 per cent confidence interval) for a 50 per cent result on the full sample from this survey is ± 3.5 per cent.

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

Vote intention questions were located immediately after demographic items and other questions used for screening and quotas. Undecided respondents were asked a leaner question. Those who refused to or were unable to provide a vote intention in both the initial question and leaner made up seven per cent of the sample, and were excluded from published vote intention figures. Two-party preferred results are based on preference flows from the 2025 federal election.

Detailed findings and question wording are contained in the following sections. Questions are presented in the order they appeared in the survey.

Federal vote intention

Question text

*If a federal election for the House of Representatives were held **today**, which of the following would you give your first preference vote to?*

1. Labor Party
2. Liberal Party *shown in electorates where Liberals ran a candidate in 2025*
3. National Party *shown in electorates where Nationals ran a candidate in 2025*
4. Liberal-National Party *shown in QLD*
5. Country Liberal Party *shown in the NT*
6. The Greens
7. Pauline Hanson's One Nation *shown in electorates where One Nation ran a candidate in 2025*
8. Other parties and candidates *relevant options shown in electorates where they ran in 2025*
9. Will not vote
10. Undecided

If answered 'Undecided' above

If you had to pick, which of these are you leaning towards?

1. Labor Party
2. Liberal Party *shown in electorates where Liberals ran a candidate in 2025*
3. National Party *shown in electorates where Nationals ran a candidate in 2025*
4. Liberal-National Party *shown in QLD*
5. Country Liberal Party *shown in the NT*
6. The Greens
7. Pauline Hanson's One Nation *shown in electorates where One Nation ran a candidate in 2025*
8. Other parties and candidates *relevant options shown in electorates where they ran in 2025*
9. Will not vote
10. Undecided

TRENDS IN FIRST PREFERENCE VOTE INTENTION

May to December 2025

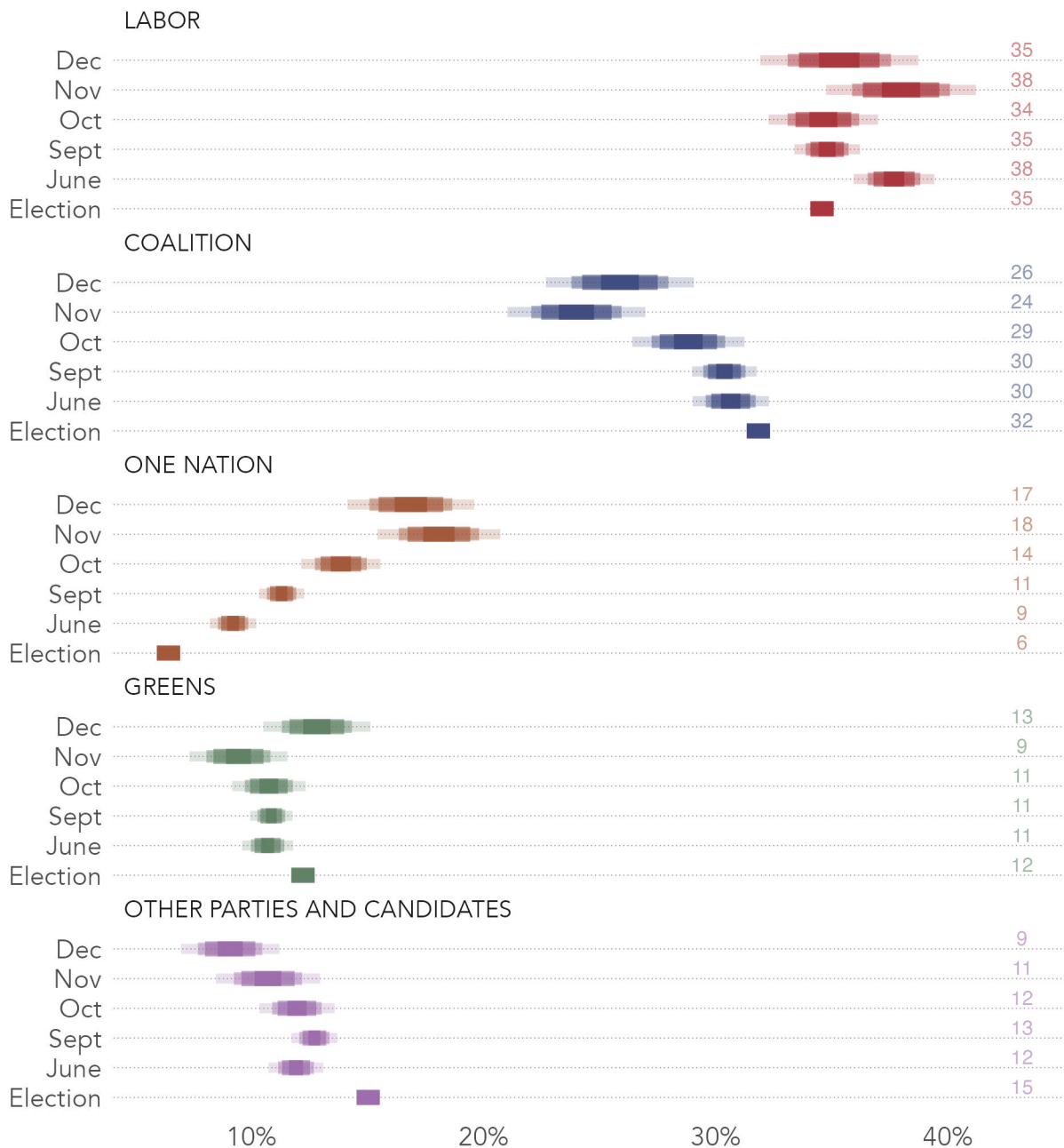


Figure 1: Shifts in the estimated first preference vote share since the May 3 Federal election. The range covered by each set of results represents the likely possible range of outcomes. The more opaque part of each bar indicates those outcomes estimated to be more likely, and those with lower opacity less likely (but still possible) results.

TRENDS IN THE TWO-PARTY PREFERRED VOTE

May to December 2025

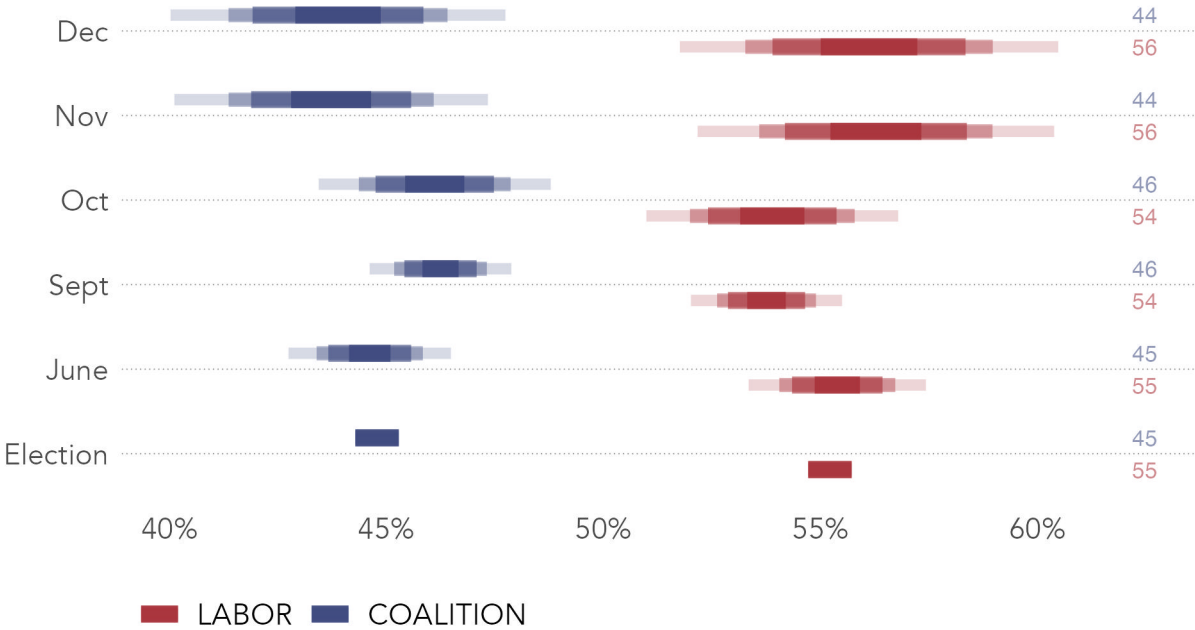


Figure 2: Shifts in estimated two-party preferred vote share since the May 3 Federal election. The range covered by each set of results represents the likely possible range of outcomes. The more opaque part of each bar indicates those outcomes estimated to be more likely, and those with lower opacity less likely (but still possible) results.

CURRENT FEDERAL VOTE INTENTION

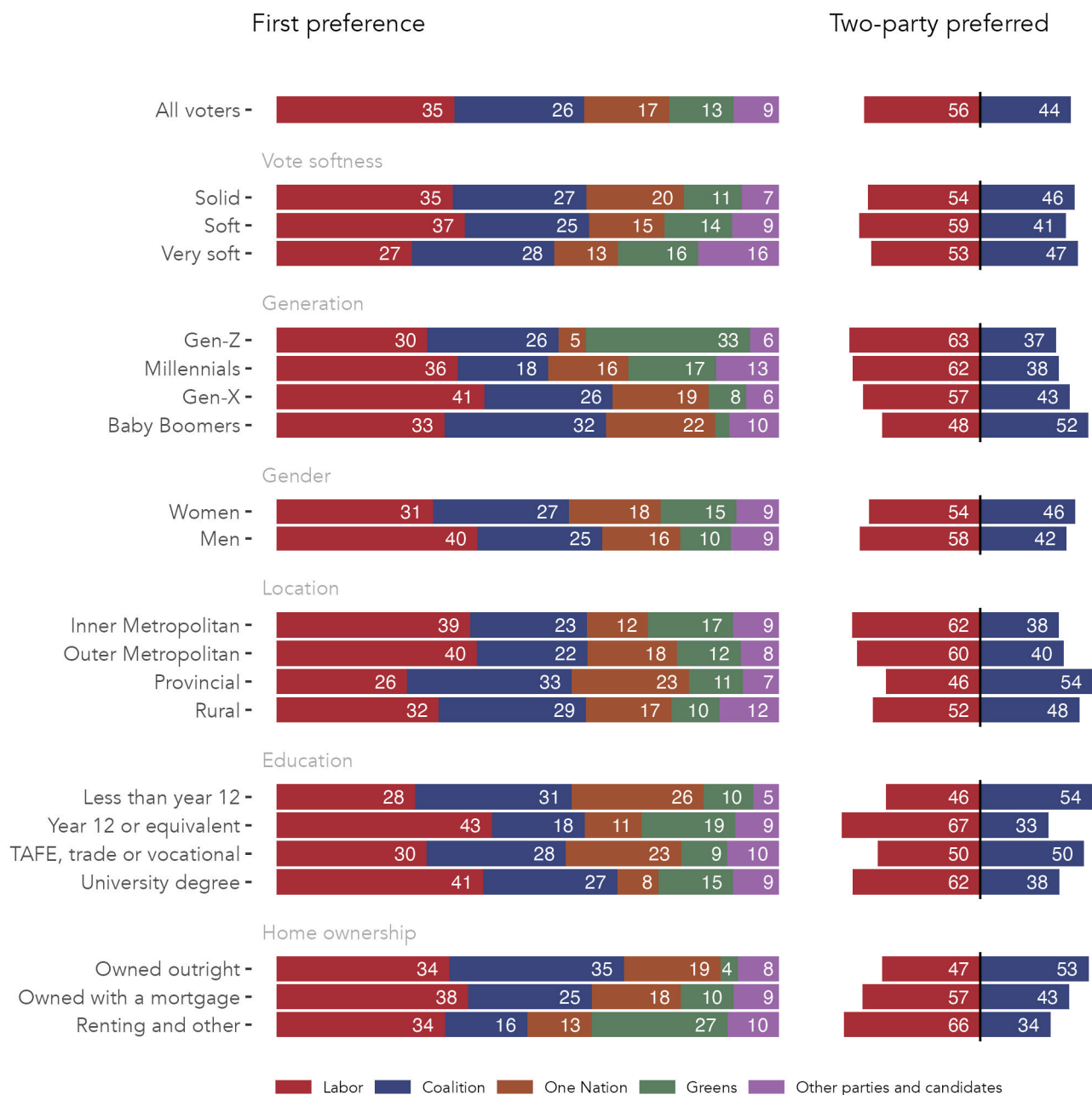


Figure 3: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 1: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by demographic characteristics.

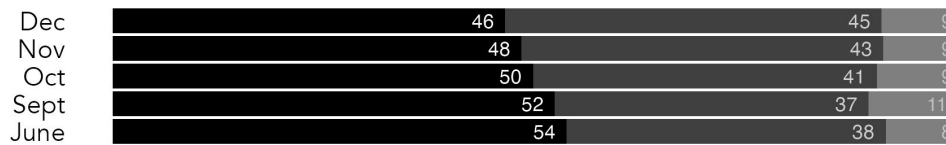
	Labor	Coalition	One Nation	Greens	Other parties and candidates	LABOR 2PP
All voters	35	26	17	13	9	56
Vote softness						
Solid	35	27	20	11	7	54
Soft	37	25	15	14	9	59
Very soft	27	28	13	16	16	53
Generation						
Gen-Z	30	26	5	33	6	63
Millennials	36	18	16	17	13	62
Gen-X	41	26	19	8	6	57
Baby Boomers	33	32	22	3	10	48
Gender						
Women	31	27	18	15	9	54
Men	40	25	16	10	9	58
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	39	23	12	17	9	62
Outer Metropolitan	40	22	18	12	8	60
Provincial	26	33	23	11	7	46
Rural	32	29	17	10	12	52
Education						
Less than year 12	28	31	26	10	5	46
Year 12 or equivalent	43	18	11	19	9	67
TAFE, trade or vocational	30	28	23	9	10	50
University degree	41	27	8	15	9	62
Home ownership						
Owned outright	34	35	19	4	8	47
Owned with a mortgage	38	25	18	10	9	57
Renting and other	34	16	13	27	10	66

Vote softness

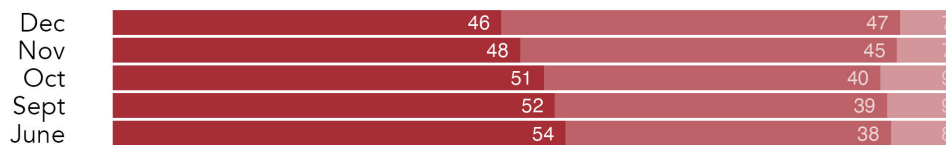
VOTE SOFTNESS BY PARTY OF FIRST PREFERENCE VOTE INTENTION

■ Solid ■ Soft ■ Very soft

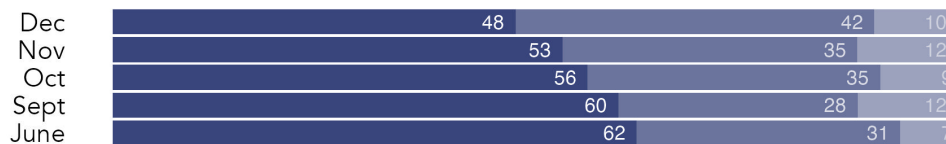
ALL VOTERS



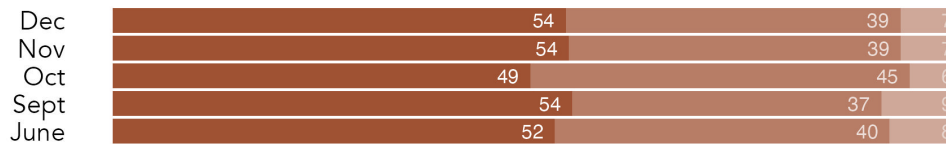
LABOR



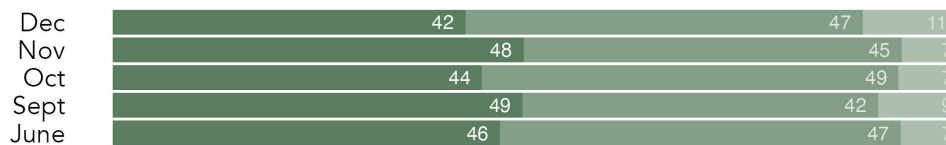
COALITION



ONE NATION



GREENS



OTHER PARTIES AND CANDIDATES

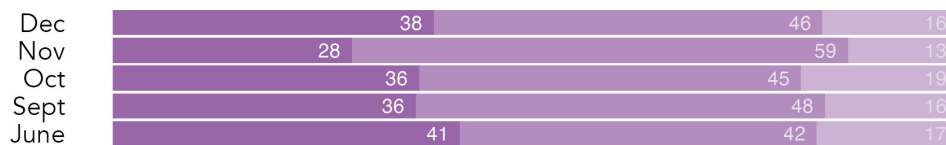


Figure 4: Vote softness by current first preference vote intention, since June 2025. A solid voter is defined here as one who could express a first preference in the initial vote intention question, and is certain they will vote that way. A soft voter is one who also expressed a first preference in the initial vote intention question but says they may change their vote. A very soft voter is one who was either undecided in the first vote intention question but who was then able to express a preference when prompted, or who otherwise says they will probably change their vote.

Name recognition and favourability ratings of political figures

Question text

Do you have a favourable or unfavourable view of the following?

Grid; randomise items

- A. Anthony Albanese
- B. Sussan Ley
- C. Jim Chalmers
- D. Pauline Hanson
- E. Barnaby Joyce
- F. Chris Bowen
- G. Tony Burke

Single select; random reverse 1-5

- 1. Very favourable
- 2. Mostly favourable
- 3. Neither favourable nor unfavourable
- 4. Mostly unfavourable
- 5. Very unfavourable
- 6. Not sure
- 7. I have not heard of them

Do you have a favourable or unfavourable view of the following?

Waves of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll compared

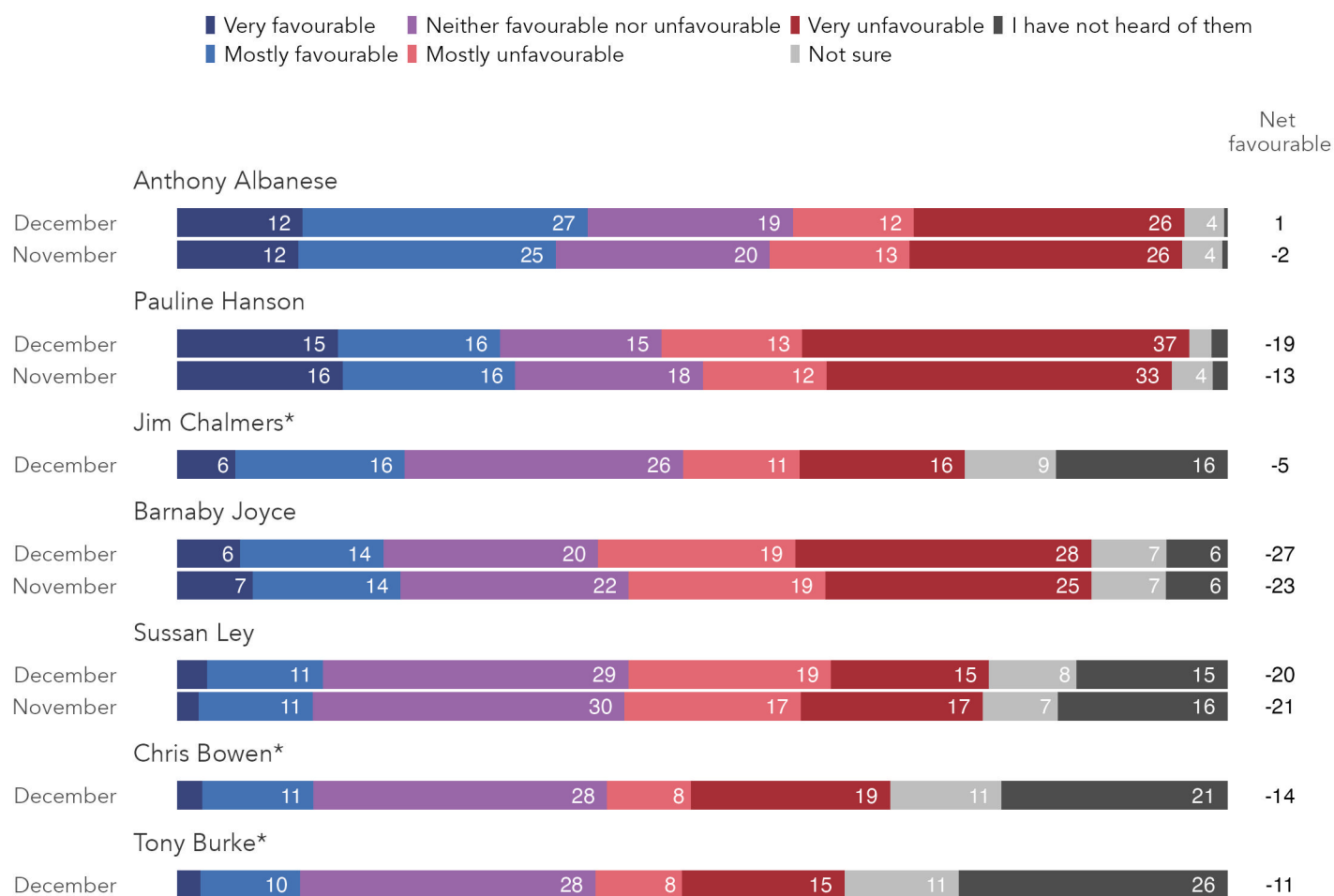


Figure 5: Name recognition and favourability ratings of political figures. Note: individuals with an asterisk next to their names were only included in the December wave of the poll. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable to each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Anthony Albanese

Favourability rating of Anthony Albanese

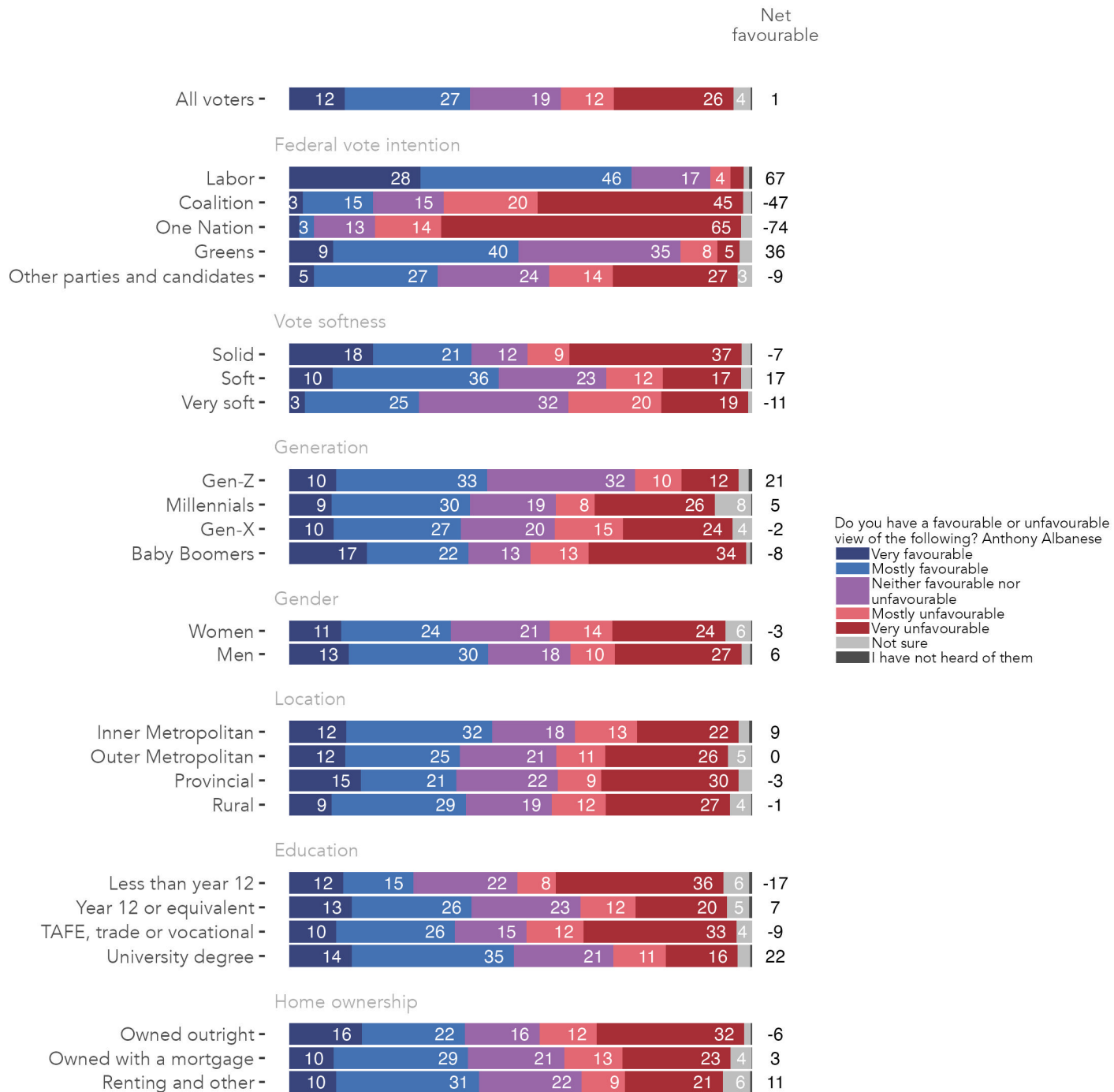


Figure 6: Favourability rating of Anthony Albanese, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 2: Favourability rating of Anthony Albanese, by demographic characteristics.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourable
All voters	12	27	19	12	26	4	0	1
Federal vote intention								
Labor	28	46	17	4	3	1	1	67
Coalition	3	15	15	20	45	2	0	-47
One Nation	2	3	13	14	65	3	0	-74
Greens	9	40	35	8	5	3	0	36
Other parties and candidates	5	27	24	14	27	3	0	-9
Vote softness								
Solid	18	21	12	9	37	2	1	-7
Soft	10	36	23	12	17	2	0	17
Very soft	3	25	32	20	19	1	0	-11
Generation								
Gen-Z	10	33	32	10	12	2	1	21
Millennials	9	30	19	8	26	8	0	5
Gen-X	10	27	20	15	24	4	0	-2
Baby Boomers	17	22	13	13	34	1	0	-8
Gender								
Women	11	24	21	14	24	6	0	-3
Men	13	30	18	10	27	2	0	6
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	12	32	18	13	22	2	1	9
Outer Metropolitan	12	25	21	11	26	5	0	0
Provincial	15	21	22	9	30	3	0	-3
Rural	9	29	19	12	27	4	0	-1
Education								
Less than year 12	12	15	22	8	36	6	1	-17
Year 12 or equivalent	13	26	23	12	20	5	1	7
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	26	15	12	33	4	0	-9
University degree	14	35	21	11	16	3	0	22
Home ownership								
Owned outright	16	22	16	12	32	1	1	-6
Owned with a mortgage	10	29	21	13	23	4	0	3
Renting and other	10	31	22	9	21	6	1	11

Sussan Ley

Favourability rating of Sussan Ley

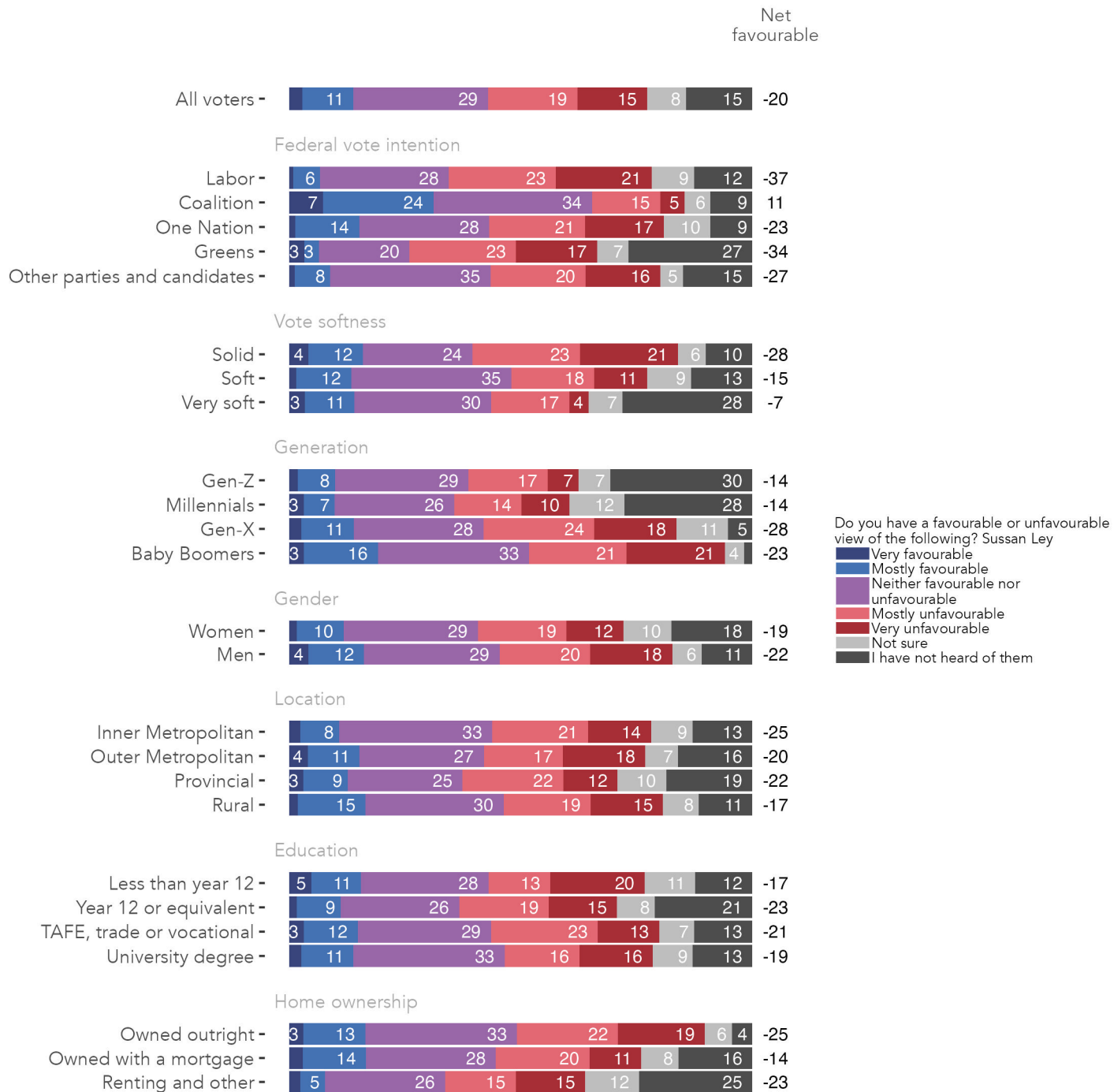


Figure 7: Favourability rating of Sussan Ley, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 3: Favourability rating of Sussan Ley, by demographic characteristics.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourable
All voters	3	11	29	19	15	8	15	-20
Federal vote intention								
Labor	1	6	28	23	21	9	12	-37
Coalition	7	24	34	15	5	6	9	11
One Nation	1	14	28	21	17	10	9	-23
Greens	3	3	20	23	17	7	27	-34
Other parties and candidates	1	8	35	20	16	5	15	-27
Vote softness								
Solid	4	12	24	23	21	6	10	-28
Soft	2	12	35	18	11	9	13	-15
Very soft	3	11	30	17	4	7	28	-7
Generation								
Gen-Z	2	8	29	17	7	7	30	-14
Millennials	3	7	26	14	10	12	28	-14
Gen-X	3	11	28	24	18	11	5	-28
Baby Boomers	3	16	33	21	21	4	2	-23
Gender								
Women	2	10	29	19	12	10	18	-19
Men	4	12	29	20	18	6	11	-22
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	2	8	33	21	14	9	13	-25
Outer Metropolitan	4	11	27	17	18	7	16	-20
Provincial	3	9	25	22	12	10	19	-22
Rural	2	15	30	19	15	8	11	-17
Education								
Less than year 12	5	11	28	13	20	11	12	-17
Year 12 or equivalent	2	9	26	19	15	8	21	-23
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	12	29	23	13	7	13	-21
University degree	2	11	33	16	16	9	13	-19
Home ownership								
Owned outright	3	13	33	22	19	6	4	-25
Owned with a mortgage	3	14	28	20	11	8	16	-14
Renting and other	2	5	26	15	15	12	25	-23

Jim Chalmers

Favourability rating of Jim Chalmers

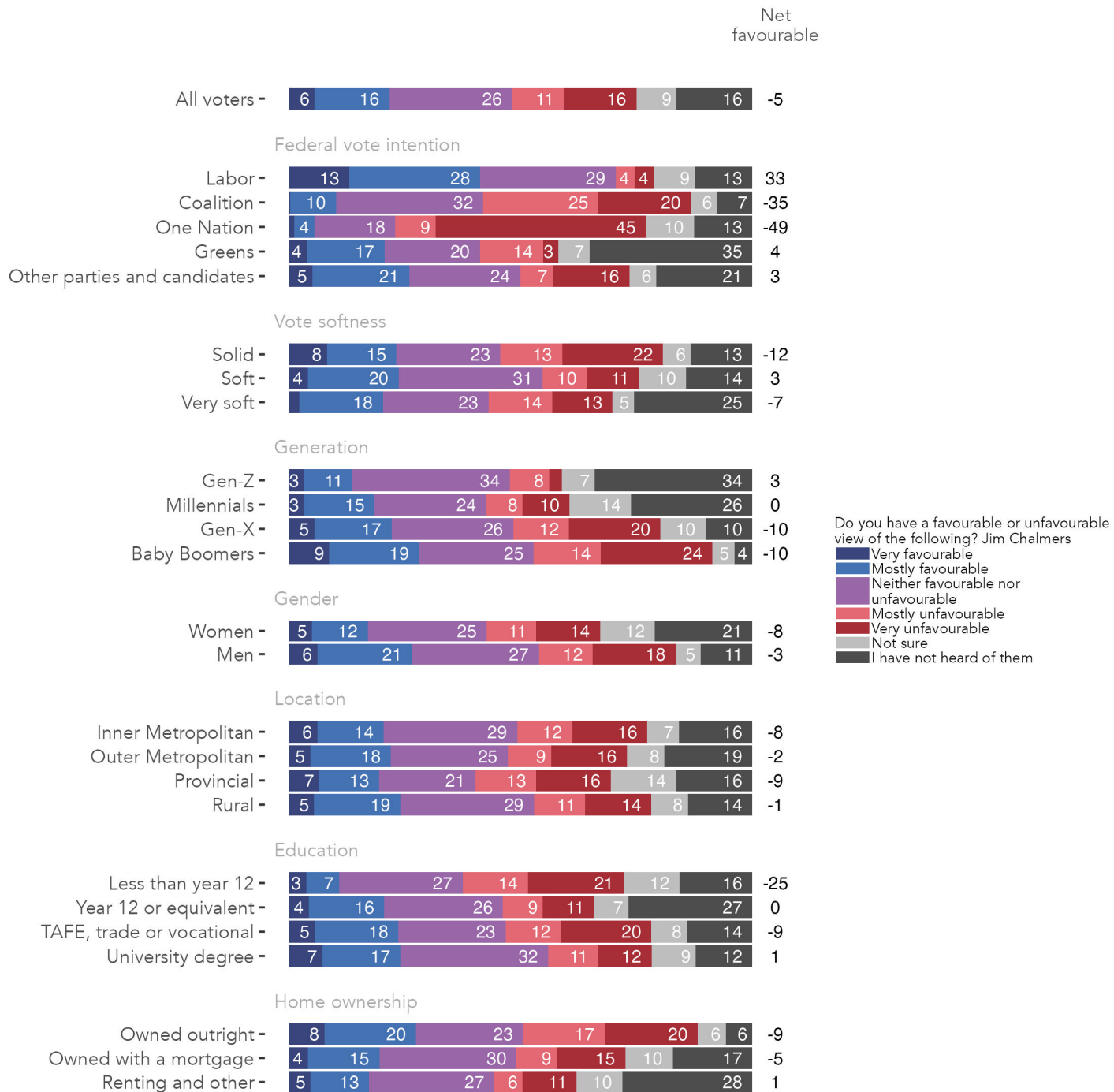


Figure 8: Favourability rating of Jim Chalmers, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 4: Favourability rating of Jim Chalmers, by demographic characteristics.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourable
All voters	6	16	26	11	16	9	16	-5
Federal vote intention								
Labor	13	28	29	4	4	9	13	33
Coalition	0	10	32	25	20	6	7	-35
One Nation	1	4	18	9	45	10	13	-49
Greens	4	17	20	14	3	7	35	4
Other parties and candidates	5	21	24	7	16	6	21	3
Vote softness								
Solid	8	15	23	13	22	6	13	-12
Soft	4	20	31	10	11	10	14	3
Very soft	2	18	23	14	13	5	25	-7
Generation								
Gen-Z	3	11	34	8	3	7	34	3
Millennials	3	15	24	8	10	14	26	0
Gen-X	5	17	26	12	20	10	10	-10
Baby Boomers	9	19	25	14	24	5	4	-10
Gender								
Women	5	12	25	11	14	12	21	-8
Men	6	21	27	12	18	5	11	-3
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	6	14	29	12	16	7	16	-8
Outer Metropolitan	5	18	25	9	16	8	19	-2
Provincial	7	13	21	13	16	14	16	-9
Rural	5	19	29	11	14	8	14	-1
Education								
Less than year 12	3	7	27	14	21	12	16	-25
Year 12 or equivalent	4	16	26	9	11	7	27	0
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	18	23	12	20	8	14	-9
University degree	7	17	32	11	12	9	12	1
Home ownership								
Owned outright	8	20	23	17	20	6	6	-9
Owned with a mortgage	4	15	30	9	15	10	17	-5
Renting and other	5	13	27	6	11	10	28	1

Pauline Hanson

Favourability rating of Pauline Hanson

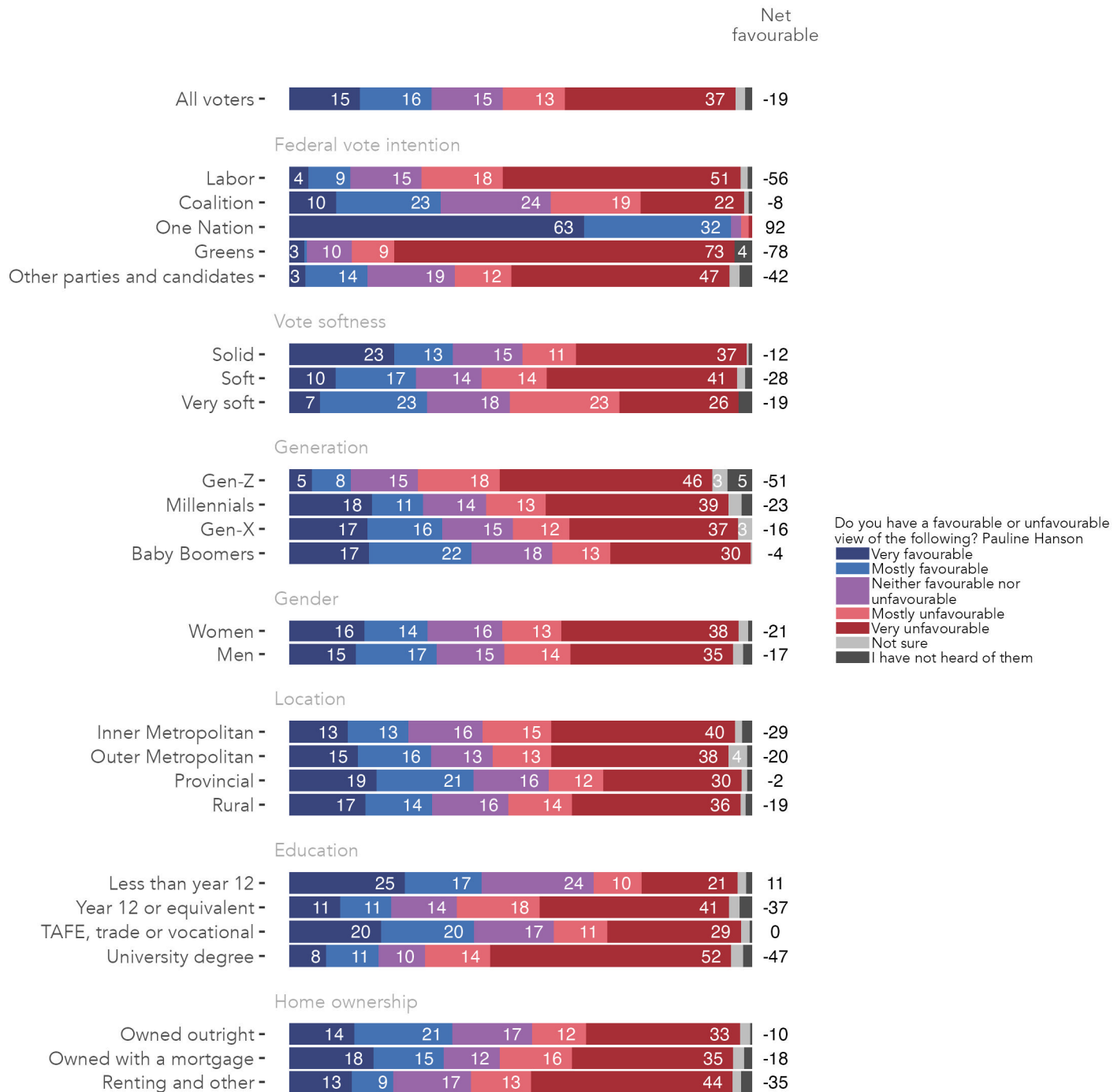


Figure 9: Favourability rating of Pauline Hanson, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 5: Favourability rating of Pauline Hanson, by demographic characteristics.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourable
All voters	15	16	15	13	37	2	2	-19
Federal vote intention								
Labor	4	9	15	18	51	2	1	-56
Coalition	10	23	24	19	22	1	1	-8
One Nation	63	32	2	2	1	0	0	92
Greens	3	1	10	9	73	0	4	-78
Other parties and candidates	3	14	19	12	47	2	3	-42
Vote softness								
Solid	23	13	15	11	37	0	1	-12
Soft	10	17	14	14	41	2	2	-28
Very soft	7	23	18	23	26	0	3	-19
Generation								
Gen-Z	5	8	15	18	46	3	5	-51
Millennials	18	11	14	13	39	3	2	-23
Gen-X	17	16	15	12	37	3	0	-16
Baby Boomers	17	22	18	13	30	0	0	-4
Gender								
Women	16	14	16	13	38	2	1	-21
Men	15	17	15	14	35	2	2	-17
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	13	13	16	15	40	1	2	-29
Outer Metropolitan	15	16	13	13	38	4	1	-20
Provincial	19	21	16	12	30	1	1	-2
Rural	17	14	16	14	36	1	2	-19
Education								
Less than year 12	25	17	24	10	21	2	1	11
Year 12 or equivalent	11	11	14	18	41	2	3	-37
TAFE, trade or vocational	20	20	17	11	29	2	1	0
University degree	8	11	10	14	52	3	2	-47
Home ownership								
Owned outright	14	21	17	12	33	2	1	-10
Owned with a mortgage	18	15	12	16	35	2	2	-18
Renting and other	13	9	17	13	44	2	2	-35

Barnaby Joyce

Favourability rating of Barnaby Joyce

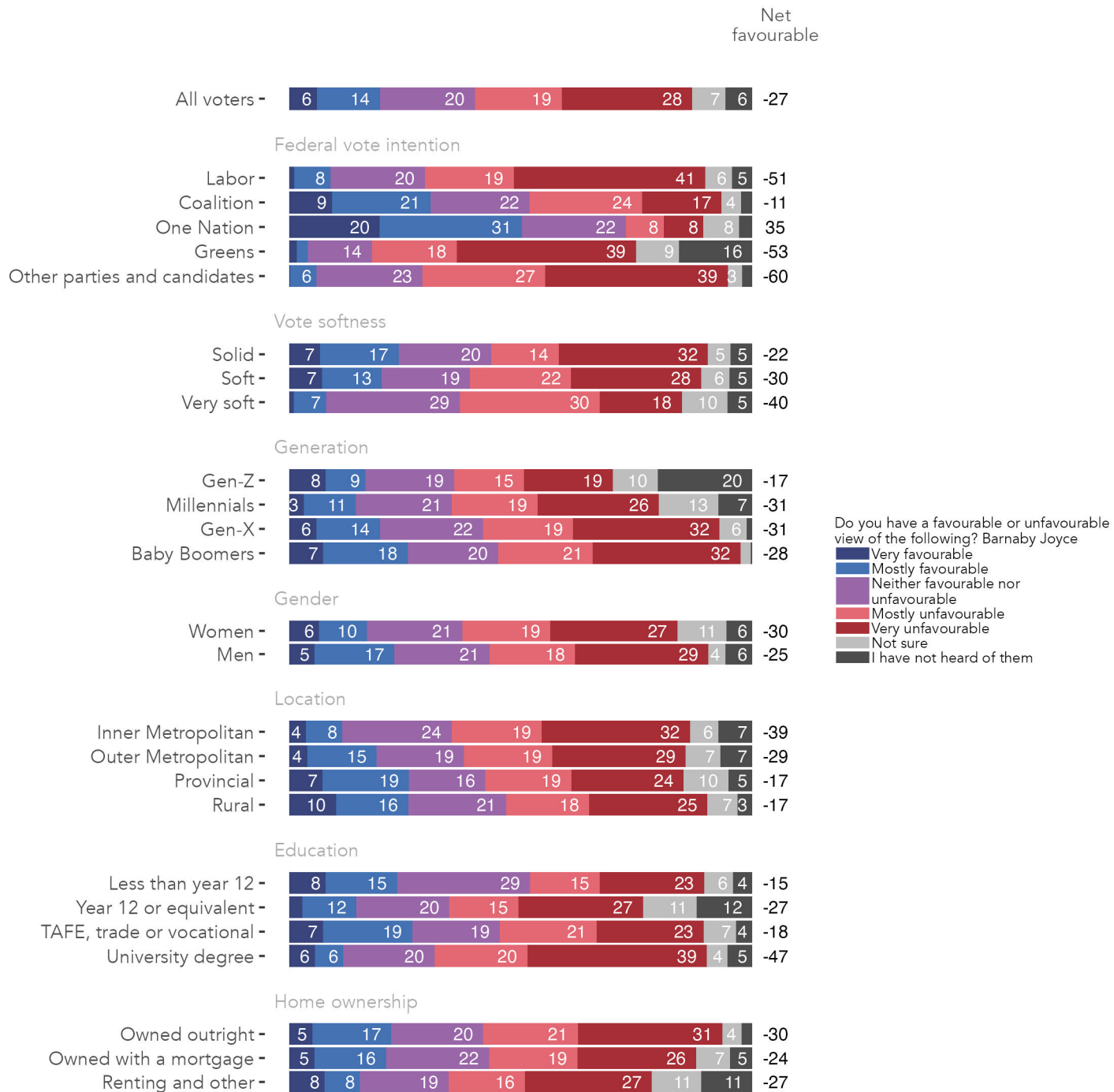


Figure 10: Favourability rating of Barnaby Joyce, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 6: Favourability rating of Barnaby Joyce, by demographic characteristics.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourable
All voters	6	14	20	19	28	7	6	-27
Federal vote intention								
Labor	1	8	20	19	41	6	5	-51
Coalition	9	21	22	24	17	4	3	-11
One Nation	20	31	22	8	8	8	3	35
Greens	2	2	14	18	39	9	16	-53
Other parties and candidates	0	6	23	27	39	3	2	-60
Vote softness								
Solid	7	17	20	14	32	5	5	-22
Soft	7	13	19	22	28	6	5	-30
Very soft	1	7	29	30	18	10	5	-40
Generation								
Gen-Z	8	9	19	15	19	10	20	-17
Millennials	3	11	21	19	26	13	7	-31
Gen-X	6	14	22	19	32	6	1	-31
Baby Boomers	7	18	20	21	32	2	0	-28
Gender								
Women	6	10	21	19	27	11	6	-30
Men	5	17	21	18	29	4	6	-25
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	4	8	24	19	32	6	7	-39
Outer Metropolitan	4	15	19	19	29	7	7	-29
Provincial	7	19	16	19	24	10	5	-17
Rural	10	16	21	18	25	7	3	-17
Education								
Less than year 12	8	15	29	15	23	6	4	-15
Year 12 or equivalent	3	12	20	15	27	11	12	-27
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	19	19	21	23	7	4	-18
University degree	6	6	20	20	39	4	5	-47
Home ownership								
Owned outright	5	17	20	21	31	4	2	-30
Owned with a mortgage	5	16	22	19	26	7	5	-24
Renting and other	8	8	19	16	27	11	11	-27

Chris Bowen

Favourability rating of Chris Bowen

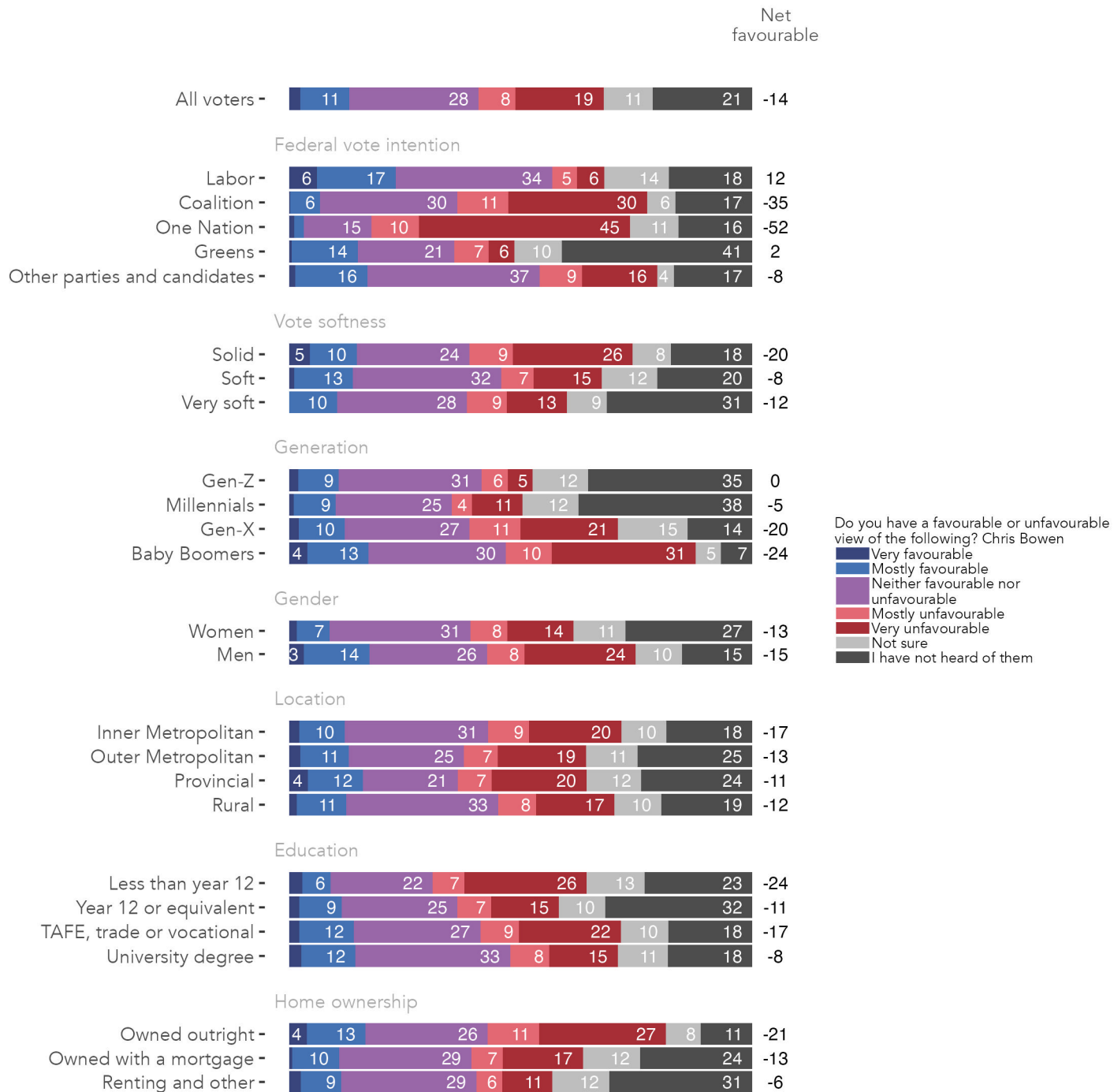


Figure 11: Favourability rating of Chris Bowen, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 7: Favourability rating of Chris Bowen, by demographic characteristics.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourable
All voters	2	11	28	8	19	11	21	-14
Federal vote intention								
Labor	6	17	34	5	6	14	18	12
Coalition	0	6	30	11	30	6	17	-35
One Nation	1	2	15	10	45	11	16	-52
Greens	1	14	21	7	6	10	41	2
Other parties and candidates	1	16	37	9	16	4	17	-8
Vote softness								
Solid	5	10	24	9	26	8	18	-20
Soft	1	13	32	7	15	12	20	-8
Very soft	0	10	28	9	13	9	31	-12
Generation								
Gen-Z	2	9	31	6	5	12	35	0
Millennials	1	9	25	4	11	12	38	-5
Gen-X	2	10	27	11	21	15	14	-20
Baby Boomers	4	13	30	10	31	5	7	-24
Gender								
Women	2	7	31	8	14	11	27	-13
Men	3	14	26	8	24	10	15	-15
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	2	10	31	9	20	10	18	-17
Outer Metropolitan	2	11	25	7	19	11	25	-13
Provincial	4	12	21	7	20	12	24	-11
Rural	2	11	33	8	17	10	19	-12
Education								
Less than year 12	3	6	22	7	26	13	23	-24
Year 12 or equivalent	2	9	25	7	15	10	32	-11
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	12	27	9	22	10	18	-17
University degree	3	12	33	8	15	11	18	-8
Home ownership								
Owned outright	4	13	26	11	27	8	11	-21
Owned with a mortgage	1	10	29	7	17	12	24	-13
Renting and other	2	9	29	6	11	12	31	-6

Tony Burke

Favourability rating of Tony Burke

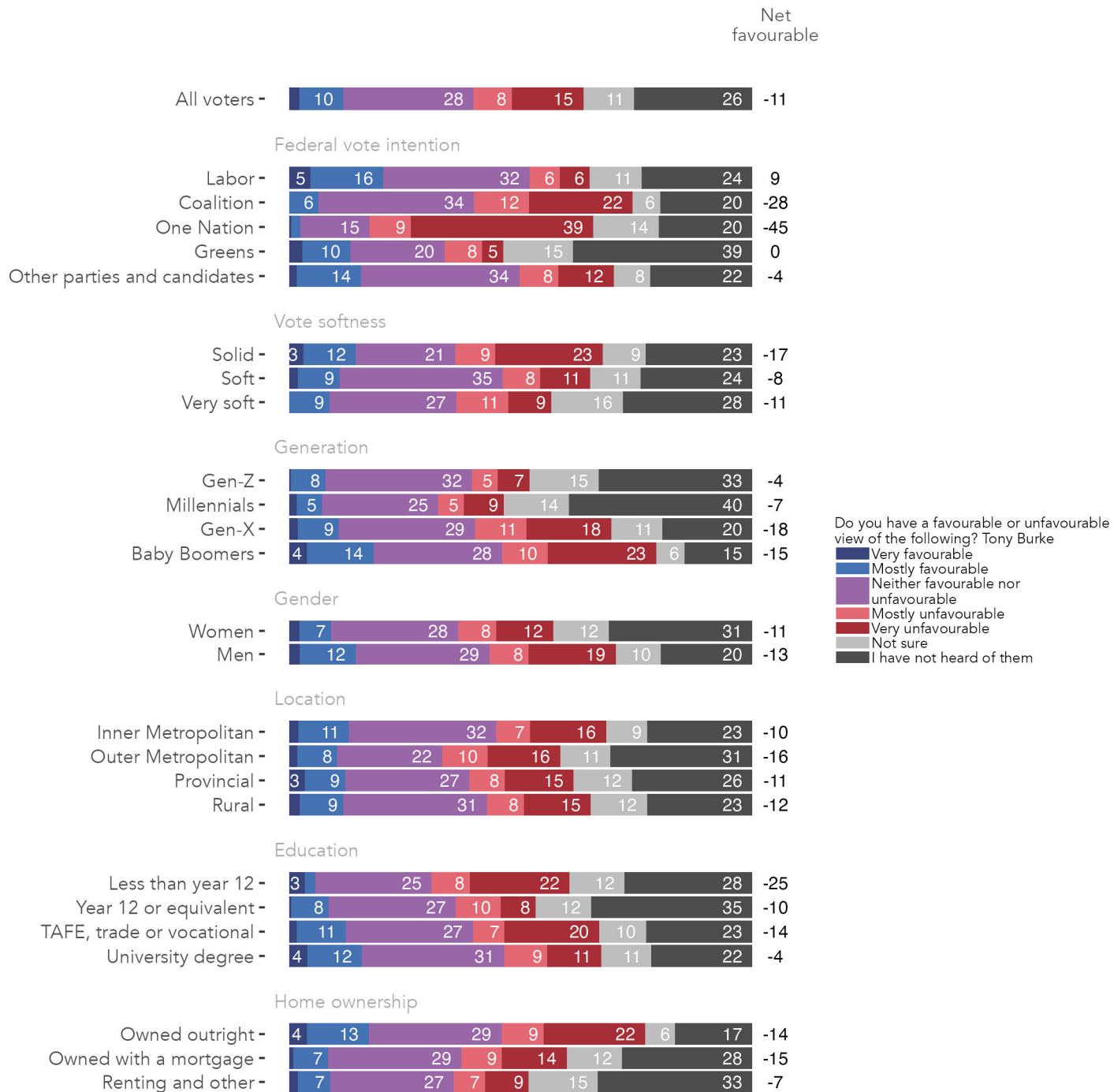


Figure 12: Favourability rating of Tony Burke, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 8: Favourability rating of Tony Burke, by demographic characteristics.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourable
All voters	2	10	28	8	15	11	26	-11
Federal vote intention								
Labor	5	16	32	6	6	11	24	9
Coalition	0	6	34	12	22	6	20	-28
One Nation	1	2	15	9	39	14	20	-45
Greens	3	10	20	8	5	15	39	0
Other parties and candidates	2	14	34	8	12	8	22	-4
Vote softness								
Solid	3	12	21	9	23	9	23	-17
Soft	2	9	35	8	11	11	24	-8
Very soft	0	9	27	11	9	16	28	-11
Generation								
Gen-Z	0	8	32	5	7	15	33	-4
Millennials	2	5	25	5	9	14	40	-7
Gen-X	2	9	29	11	18	11	20	-18
Baby Boomers	4	14	28	10	23	6	15	-15
Gender								
Women	2	7	28	8	12	12	31	-11
Men	2	12	29	8	19	10	20	-13
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	2	11	32	7	16	9	23	-10
Outer Metropolitan	2	8	22	10	16	11	31	-16
Provincial	3	9	27	8	15	12	26	-11
Rural	2	9	31	8	15	12	23	-12
Education								
Less than year 12	3	2	25	8	22	12	28	-25
Year 12 or equivalent	0	8	27	10	8	12	35	-10
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	11	27	7	20	10	23	-14
University degree	4	12	31	9	11	11	22	-4
Home ownership								
Owned outright	4	13	29	9	22	6	17	-14
Owned with a mortgage	1	7	29	9	14	12	28	-15
Renting and other	2	7	27	7	9	15	33	-7

Favourability ratings of parties and groups

Question text

And what about these...

Do you have a favourable or unfavourable view of the following?

Grid; randomise items

- A. The Liberal Party
- B. The Labor Party
- C. The Greens
- D. Pauline Hanson's One Nation
- E. Advance

Single select; random reverse 1-5

- 1. Very favourable
- 2. Mostly favourable
- 3. Neither favourable nor unfavourable
- 4. Mostly unfavourable
- 5. Very unfavourable
- 6. Not sure
- 7. I have not heard of them

Do you have a favourable or unfavourable view of the following?

Waves of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll compared

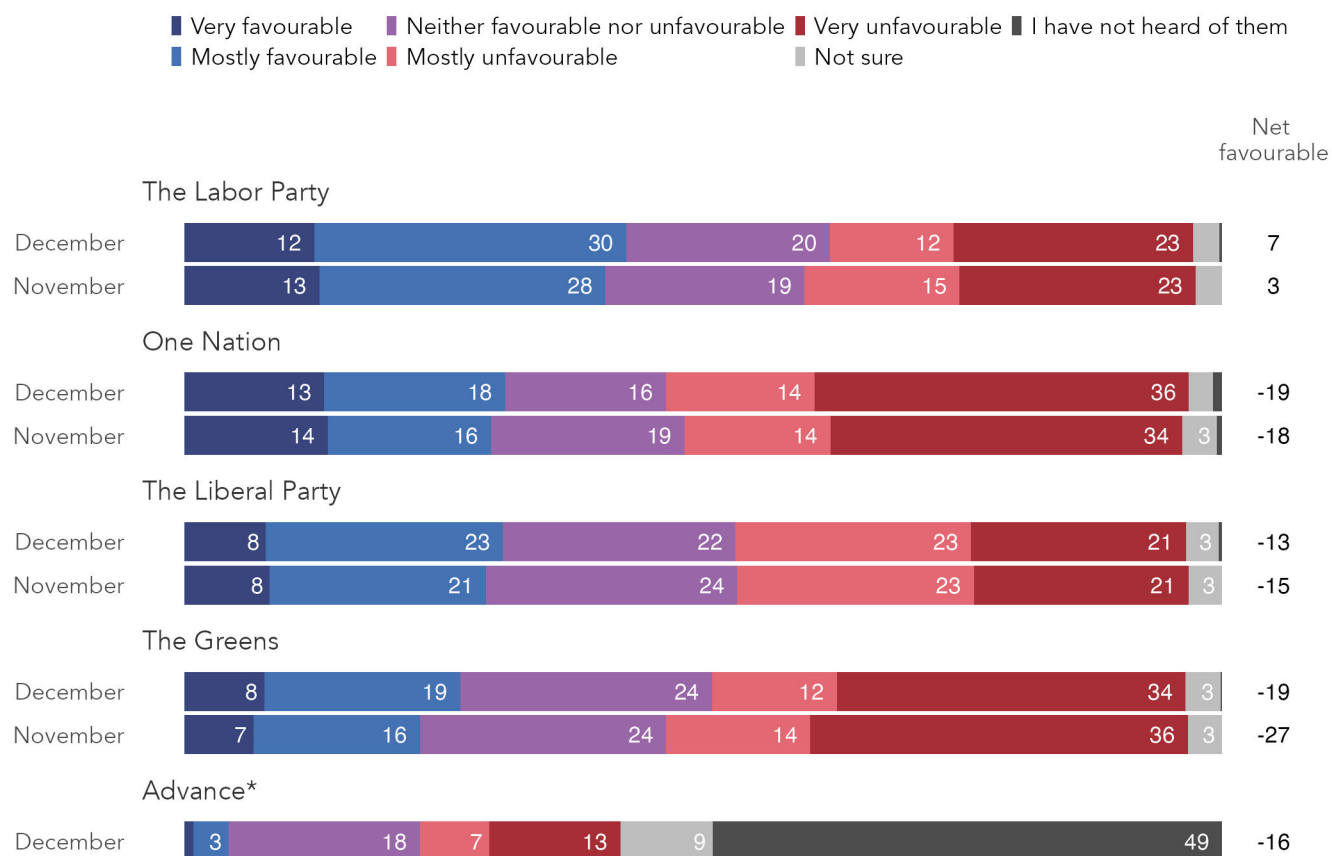


Figure 13: Favourability ratings of political parties and groups. Note: parties with an asterisk next to their names were only included in the December wave of the poll. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable to each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

The Liberal Party

Favourability rating of the Liberal Party

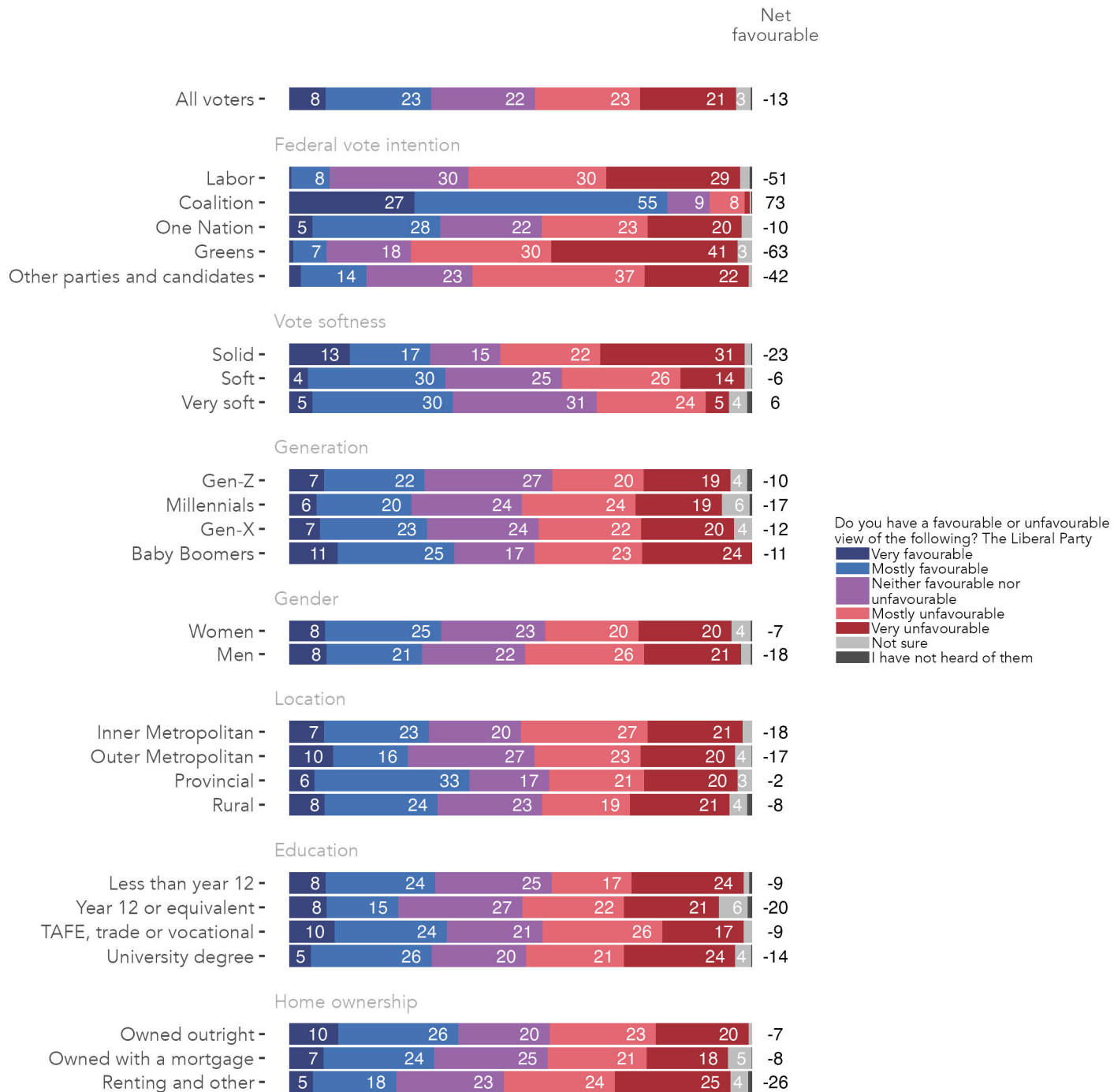


Figure 14: Favourability rating of the Liberal Party, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 9: Favourability rating of the Liberal Party, by demographic characteristics.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourable
All voters	8	23	22	23	21	3	0	-13
Federal vote intention								
Labor	0	8	30	30	29	2	1	-51
Coalition	27	55	9	8	1	0	0	73
One Nation	5	28	22	23	20	2	0	-10
Greens	1	7	18	30	41	3	0	-63
Other parties and candidates	3	14	23	37	22	1	0	-42
Vote softness								
Solid	13	17	15	22	31	2	0	-23
Soft	4	30	25	26	14	1	0	-6
Very soft	5	30	31	24	5	4	1	6
Generation								
Gen-Z	7	22	27	20	19	4	1	-10
Millennials	6	20	24	24	19	6	1	-17
Gen-X	7	23	24	22	20	4	0	-12
Baby Boomers	11	25	17	23	24	0	0	-11
Gender								
Women	8	25	23	20	20	4	0	-7
Men	8	21	22	26	21	2	0	-18
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	7	23	20	27	21	2	0	-18
Outer Metropolitan	10	16	27	23	20	4	0	-17
Provincial	6	33	17	21	20	3	0	-2
Rural	8	24	23	19	21	4	1	-8
Education								
Less than year 12	8	24	25	17	24	1	1	-9
Year 12 or equivalent	8	15	27	22	21	6	1	-20
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	24	21	26	17	2	0	-9
University degree	5	26	20	21	24	4	0	-14
Home ownership								
Owned outright	10	26	20	23	20	1	0	-7
Owned with a mortgage	7	24	25	21	18	5	0	-8
Renting and other	5	18	23	24	25	4	1	-26

The Labor Party

Favourability rating of the Labor Party

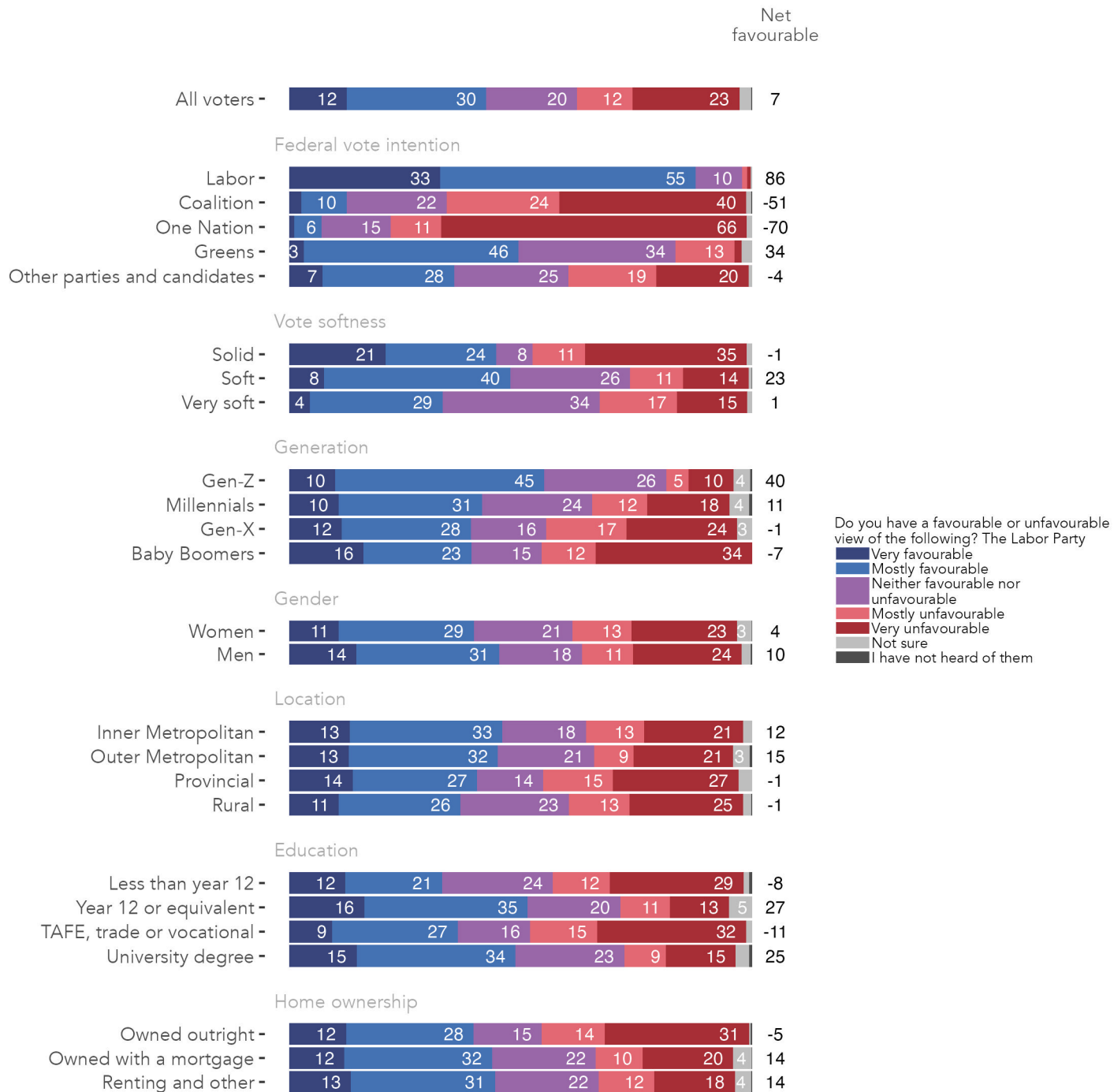


Figure 15: Favourability rating of the Labor Party, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 10: Favourability rating of the Labor Party, by demographic characteristics.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourable
All voters	12	30	20	12	23	3	0	7
Federal vote intention								
Labor	33	55	10	1	1	0	0	86
Coalition	3	10	22	24	40	1	0	-51
One Nation	1	6	15	11	66	1	0	-70
Greens	3	46	34	13	2	2	0	34
Other parties and candidates	7	28	25	19	20	1	0	-4
Vote softness								
Solid	21	24	8	11	35	1	0	-1
Soft	8	40	26	11	14	1	0	23
Very soft	4	29	34	17	15	1	0	1
Generation								
Gen-Z	10	45	26	5	10	4	0	40
Millennials	10	31	24	12	18	4	1	11
Gen-X	12	28	16	17	24	3	0	-1
Baby Boomers	16	23	15	12	34	0	0	-7
Gender								
Women	11	29	21	13	23	3	0	4
Men	14	31	18	11	24	2	0	10
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	13	33	18	13	21	2	0	12
Outer Metropolitan	13	32	21	9	21	3	1	15
Provincial	14	27	14	15	27	3	0	-1
Rural	11	26	23	13	25	2	0	-1
Education								
Less than year 12	12	21	24	12	29	1	1	-8
Year 12 or equivalent	16	35	20	11	13	5	0	27
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	27	16	15	32	1	0	-11
University degree	15	34	23	9	15	3	1	25
Home ownership								
Owned outright	12	28	15	14	31	0	0	-5
Owned with a mortgage	12	32	22	10	20	4	0	14
Renting and other	13	31	22	12	18	4	0	14

The Greens

Favourability rating of the Greens

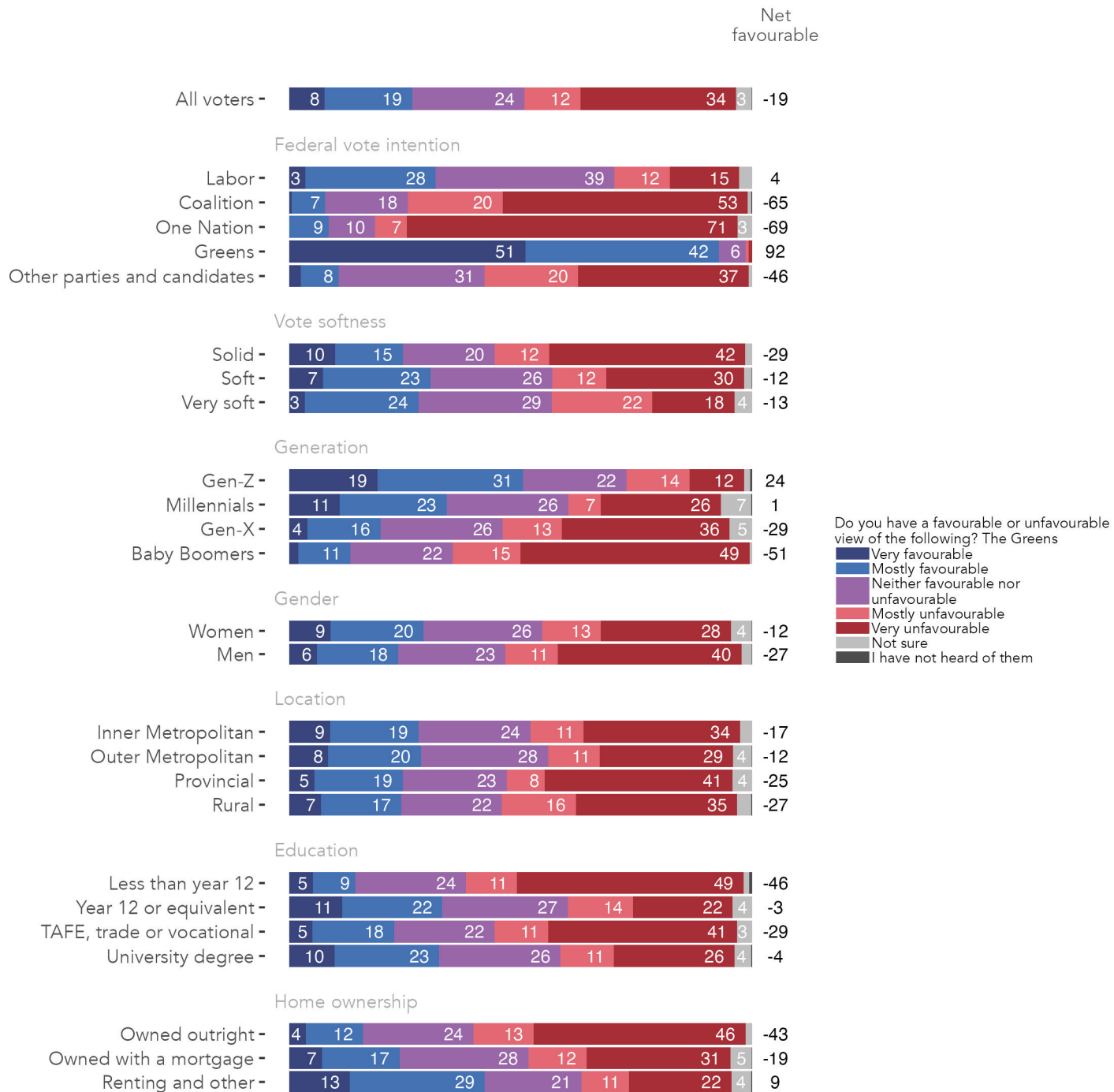


Figure 16: Favourability rating of the Greens, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 11: Favourability rating of the Greens, by demographic characteristics.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourable
All voters	8	19	24	12	34	3	0	-19
Federal vote intention								
Labor	3	28	39	12	15	3	0	4
Coalition	1	7	18	20	53	1	0	-65
One Nation	0	9	10	7	71	3	0	-69
Greens	51	42	6	0	1	0	0	92
Other parties and candidates	3	8	31	20	37	1	0	-46
Vote softness								
Solid	10	15	20	12	42	1	0	-29
Soft	7	23	26	12	30	2	0	-12
Very soft	3	24	29	22	18	4	0	-13
Generation								
Gen-Z	19	31	22	14	12	1	1	24
Millennials	11	23	26	7	26	7	0	1
Gen-X	4	16	26	13	36	5	0	-29
Baby Boomers	2	11	22	15	49	1	0	-51
Gender								
Women	9	20	26	13	28	4	0	-12
Men	6	18	23	11	40	2	0	-27
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	9	19	24	11	34	3	0	-17
Outer Metropolitan	8	20	28	11	29	4	0	-12
Provincial	5	19	23	8	41	4	0	-25
Rural	7	17	22	16	35	3	0	-27
Education								
Less than year 12	5	9	24	11	49	1	1	-46
Year 12 or equivalent	11	22	27	14	22	4	0	-3
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	18	22	11	41	3	0	-29
University degree	10	23	26	11	26	4	0	-4
Home ownership								
Owned outright	4	12	24	13	46	1	0	-43
Owned with a mortgage	7	17	28	12	31	5	0	-19
Renting and other	13	29	21	11	22	4	0	9

One Nation

Favourability rating of One Nation

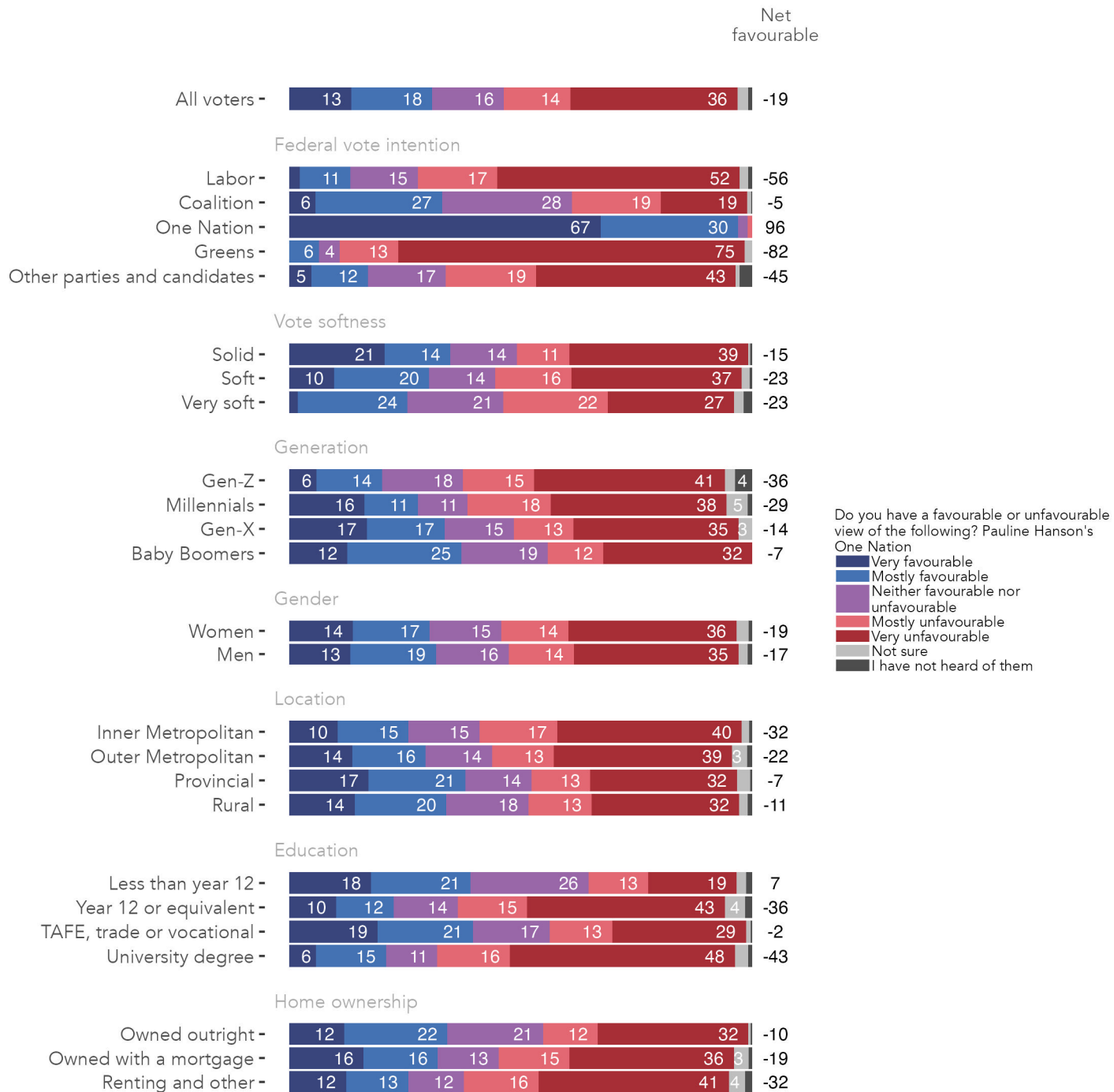


Figure 17: Favourability rating of One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 12: Favourability rating of One Nation, by demographic characteristics.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourable
All voters	13	18	16	14	36	2	1	-19
Federal vote intention								
Labor	2	11	15	17	52	2	1	-56
Coalition	6	27	28	19	19	1	0	-5
One Nation	67	30	2	1	0	0	0	96
Greens	0	6	4	13	75	2	0	-82
Other parties and candidates	5	12	17	19	43	1	3	-45
Vote softness								
Solid	21	14	14	11	39	1	0	-15
Soft	10	20	14	16	37	2	1	-23
Very soft	2	24	21	22	27	2	2	-23
Generation								
Gen-Z	6	14	18	15	41	2	4	-36
Millennials	16	11	11	18	38	5	1	-29
Gen-X	17	17	15	13	35	3	0	-14
Baby Boomers	12	25	19	12	32	0	0	-7
Gender								
Women	14	17	15	14	36	3	1	-19
Men	13	19	16	14	35	2	1	-17
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	10	15	15	17	40	2	1	-32
Outer Metropolitan	14	16	14	13	39	3	1	-22
Provincial	17	21	14	13	32	3	0	-7
Rural	14	20	18	13	32	2	1	-11
Education								
Less than year 12	18	21	26	13	19	2	1	7
Year 12 or equivalent	10	12	14	15	43	4	2	-36
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	21	17	13	29	1	0	-2
University degree	6	15	11	16	48	3	1	-43
Home ownership								
Owned outright	12	22	21	12	32	1	0	-10
Owned with a mortgage	16	16	13	15	36	3	1	-19
Renting and other	12	13	12	16	41	4	2	-32

Advance

Voters' views of Advance

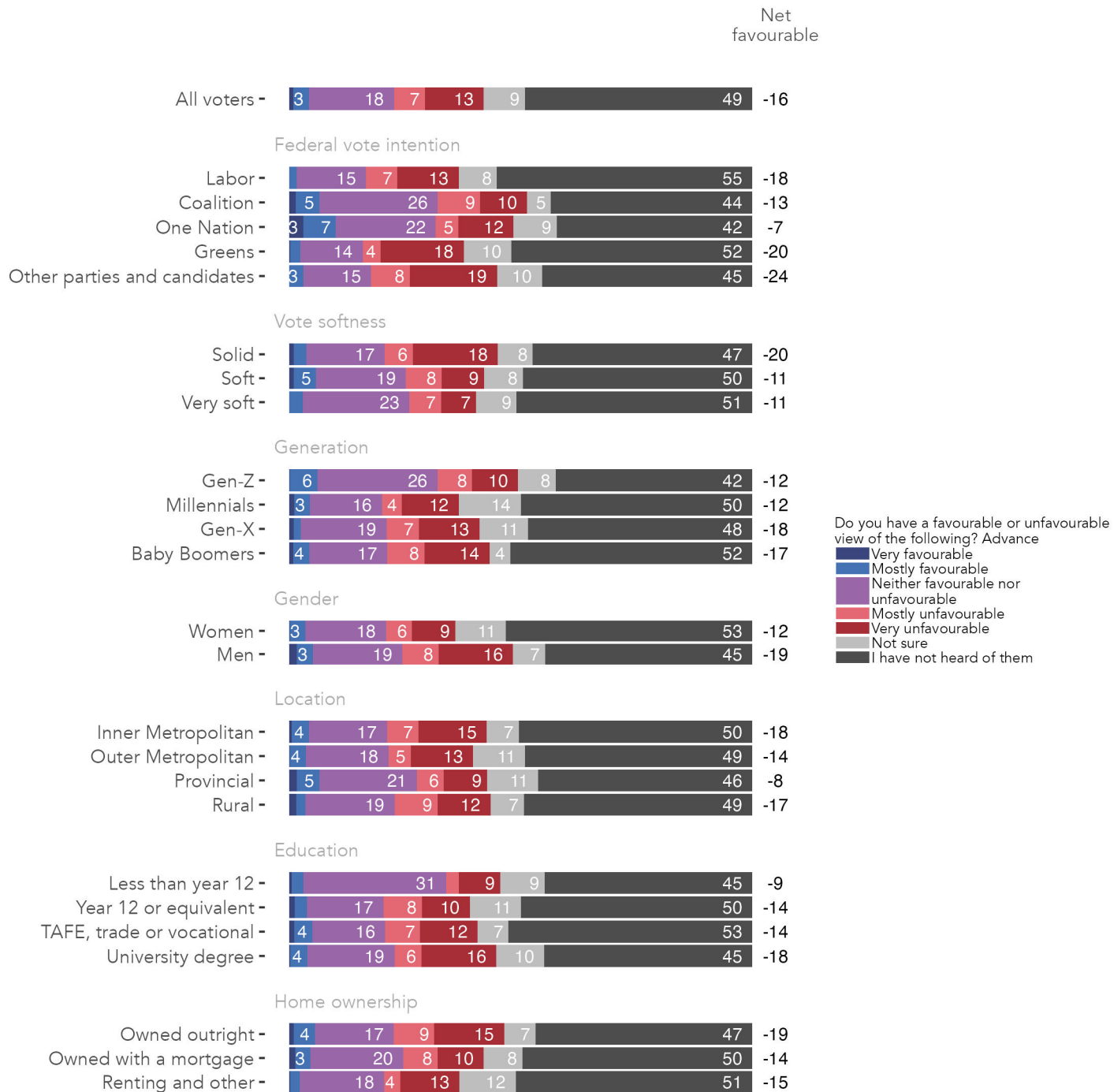


Figure 18: Voters' views of Advance, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 13: Voters' views of Advance, by demographic characteristics.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourable
All voters	1	3	18	7	13	9	49	-16
Federal vote intention								
Labor	0	2	15	7	13	8	55	-18
Coalition	1	5	26	9	10	5	44	-13
One Nation	3	7	22	5	12	9	42	-7
Greens	0	2	14	4	18	10	52	-20
Other parties and candidates	0	3	15	8	19	10	45	-24
Vote softness								
Solid	1	3	17	6	18	8	47	-20
Soft	1	5	19	8	9	8	50	-11
Very soft	0	3	23	7	7	9	51	-11
Generation								
Gen-Z	0	6	26	8	10	8	42	-12
Millennials	1	3	16	4	12	14	50	-12
Gen-X	1	1	19	7	13	11	48	-18
Baby Boomers	1	4	17	8	14	4	52	-17
Gender								
Women	0	3	18	6	9	11	53	-12
Men	2	3	19	8	16	7	45	-19
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	0	4	17	7	15	7	50	-18
Outer Metropolitan	0	4	18	5	13	11	49	-14
Provincial	2	5	21	6	9	11	46	-8
Rural	2	2	19	9	12	7	49	-17
Education								
Less than year 12	1	2	31	3	9	9	45	-9
Year 12 or equivalent	1	3	17	8	10	11	50	-14
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	4	16	7	12	7	53	-14
University degree	0	4	19	6	16	10	45	-18
Home ownership								
Owned outright	1	4	17	9	15	7	47	-19
Owned with a mortgage	1	3	20	8	10	8	50	-14
Renting and other	0	2	18	4	13	12	51	-15

Issue salience

Question text

If a federal election were held today, which of the following issues would be most important to you when deciding who will receive your vote?

Please rank your top 3, where the most important issue is ranked 1, the second most important 2, and the third most important 3.

Rank; min 3, max 3; randomise 1-14

1. Cost of living
2. Healthcare
3. Housing affordability
4. Crime and public safety
5. The rate of immigration
6. Climate change
7. The environment
8. Economic management
9. National security
10. Education and training
11. Tax reform
12. Government debt
13. Energy reliability
14. Roads and transport
15. Something else
16. None of these **Exclusive**

If a federal election were to be held right now, which of the following issues would most influence your vote?

Waves of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll compared

■ Ranked 1st ■ Ranked 2nd ■ Ranked 3rd

Top 3

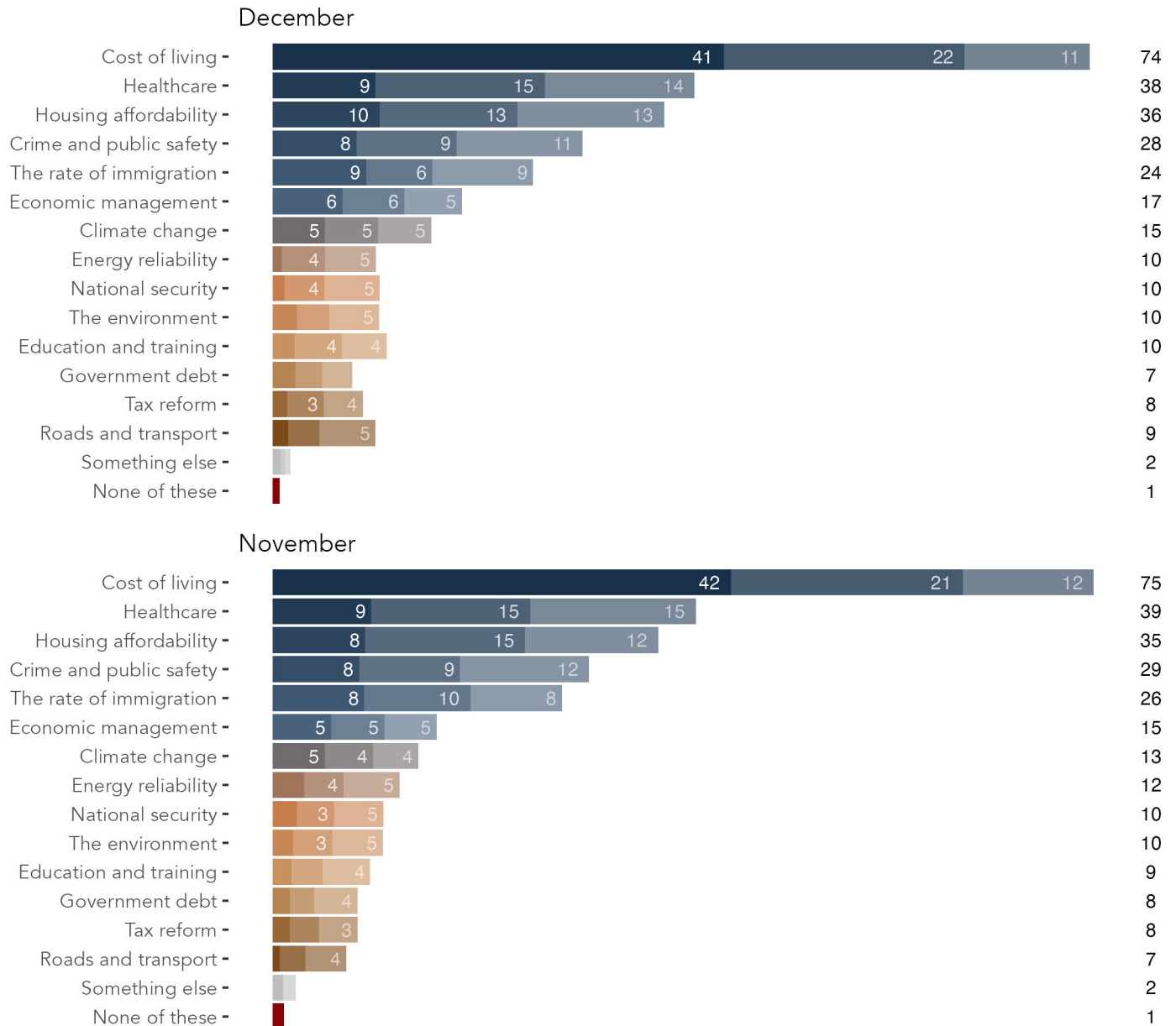
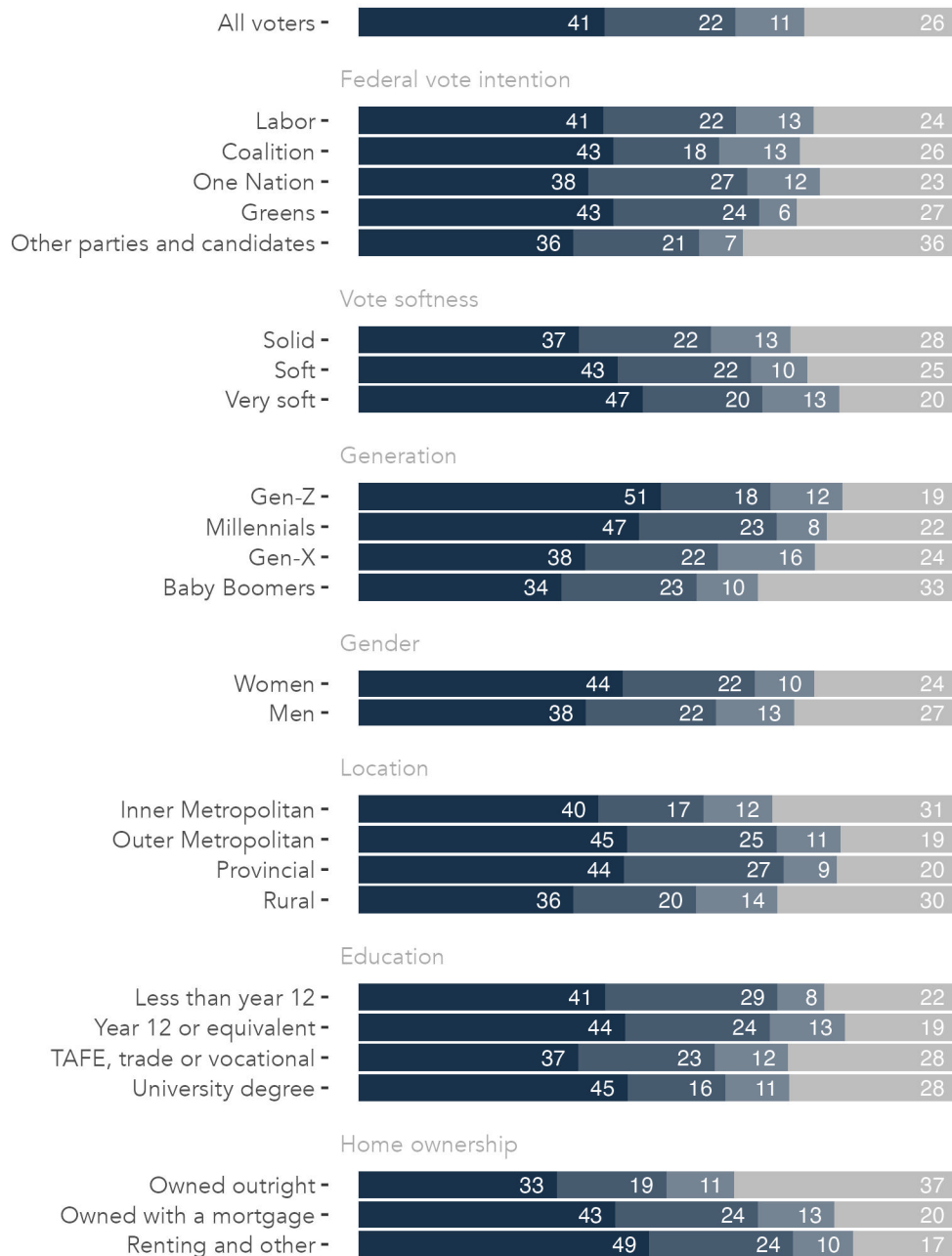


Figure 19: The issues that voters say are most important when deciding how to vote. Respondents were asked to rank the three issues that would most influence their vote (with the most important ranked first). They are ordered by the share of voters ranking them as one of their top three issues (represented by the black text down the right-hand side of the plot).

Cost of living

The salience of cost of living as a federal political issue



If a federal election were held today, which of the following issues would be most important to you when deciding who will receive your vote? Cost of living

Ranked 1st
 Ranked 2nd
 Ranked 3rd
 Not ranked

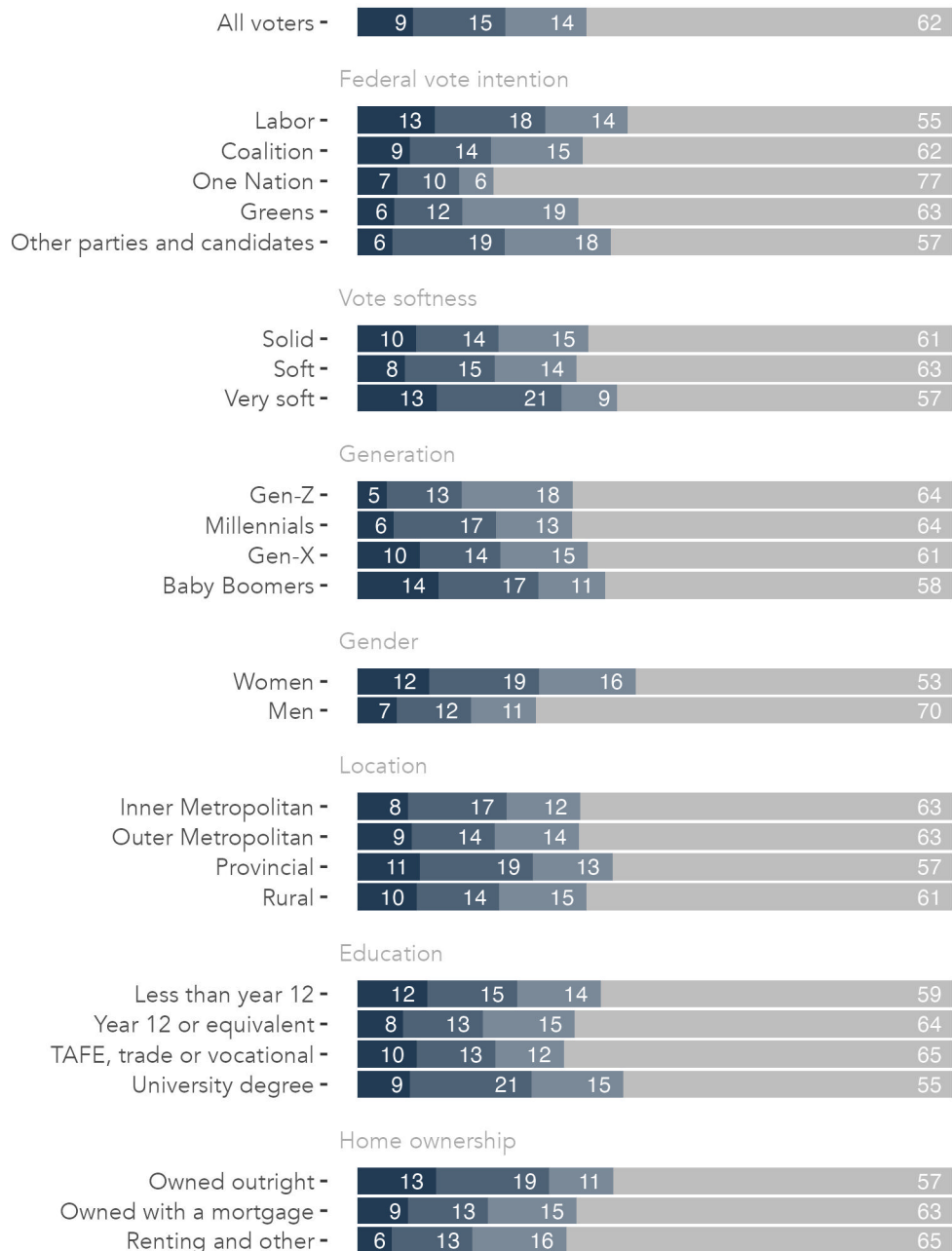
Figure 20: The salience of cost of living as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 14: The salience of cost of living as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	41	22	11	26
Federal vote intention				
Labor	41	22	13	24
Coalition	43	18	13	26
One Nation	38	27	12	23
Greens	43	24	6	27
Other parties and candidates	36	21	7	36
Vote softness				
Solid	37	22	13	28
Soft	43	22	10	25
Very soft	47	20	13	20
Generation				
Gen-Z	51	18	12	19
Millennials	47	23	8	22
Gen-X	38	22	16	24
Baby Boomers	34	23	10	33
Gender				
Women	44	22	10	24
Men	38	22	13	27
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	40	17	12	31
Outer Metropolitan	45	25	11	19
Provincial	44	27	9	20
Rural	36	20	14	30
Education				
Less than year 12	41	29	8	22
Year 12 or equivalent	44	24	13	19
TAFE, trade or vocational	37	23	12	28
University degree	45	16	11	28
Home ownership				
Owned outright	33	19	11	37
Owned with a mortgage	43	24	13	20
Renting and other	49	24	10	17

Healthcare

The salience of healthcare as a federal political issue



If a federal election were held today, which of the following issues would be most important to you when deciding who will receive your vote? Healthcare

Ranked 1st
Ranked 2nd
Ranked 3rd
Not ranked

Figure 21: The salience of healthcare as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 15: The salience of healthcare as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	9	15	14	62
Federal vote intention				
Labor	13	18	14	55
Coalition	9	14	15	62
One Nation	7	10	6	77
Greens	6	12	19	63
Other parties and candidates	6	19	18	57
Vote softness				
Solid	10	14	15	61
Soft	8	15	14	63
Very soft	13	21	9	57
Generation				
Gen-Z	5	13	18	64
Millennials	6	17	13	64
Gen-X	10	14	15	61
Baby Boomers	14	17	11	58
Gender				
Women	12	19	16	53
Men	7	12	11	70
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	8	17	12	63
Outer Metropolitan	9	14	14	63
Provincial	11	19	13	57
Rural	10	14	15	61
Education				
Less than year 12	12	15	14	59
Year 12 or equivalent	8	13	15	64
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	13	12	65
University degree	9	21	15	55
Home ownership				
Owned outright	13	19	11	57
Owned with a mortgage	9	13	15	63
Renting and other	6	13	16	65

Housing affordability

The salience of housing affordability as a federal political issue

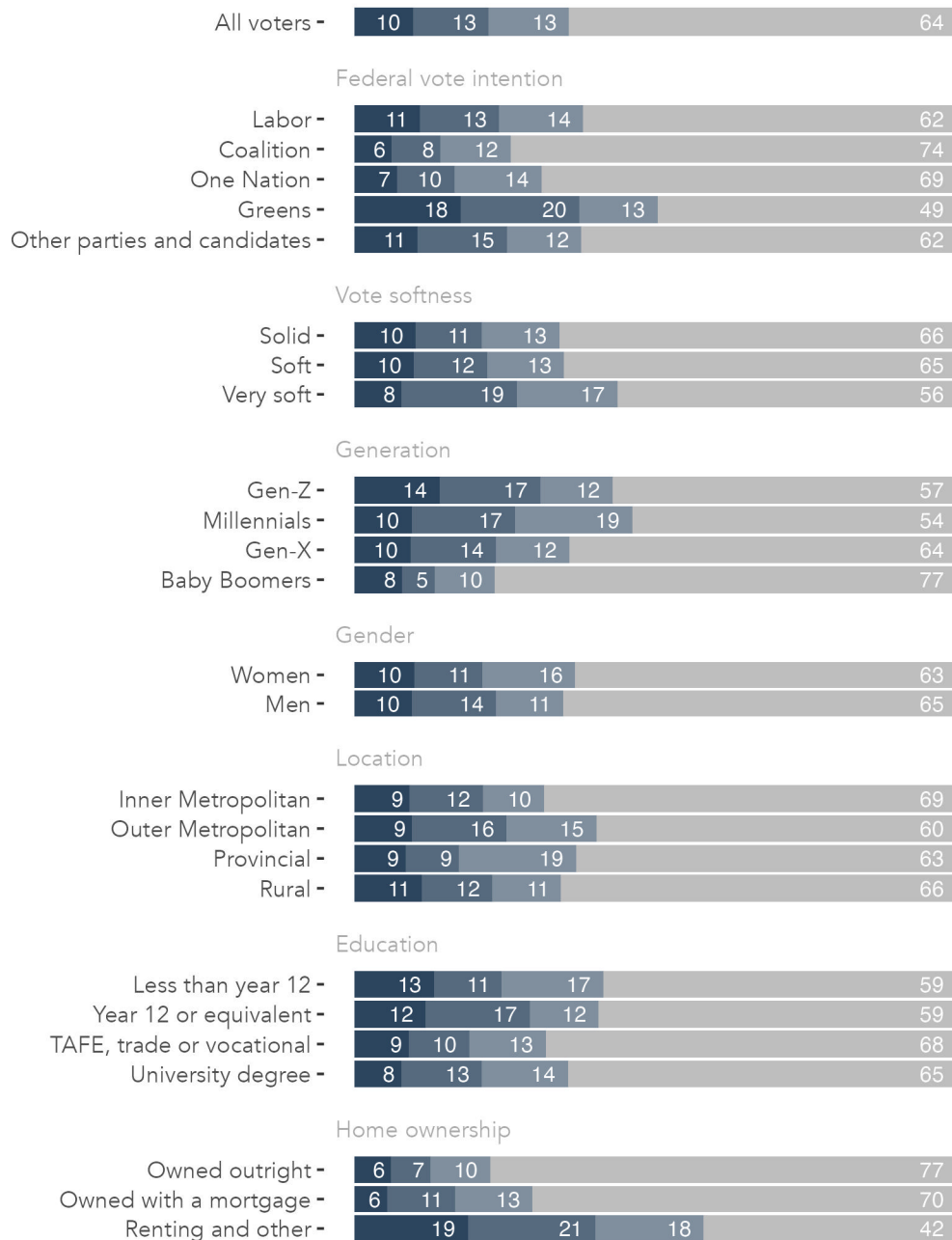


Figure 22: The salience of housing affordability as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 16: The salience of housing affordability as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	10	13	13	64
Federal vote intention				
Labor	11	13	14	62
Coalition	6	8	12	74
One Nation	7	10	14	69
Greens	18	20	13	49
Other parties and candidates	11	15	12	62
Vote softness				
Solid	10	11	13	66
Soft	10	12	13	65
Very soft	8	19	17	56
Generation				
Gen-Z	14	17	12	57
Millennials	10	17	19	54
Gen-X	10	14	12	64
Baby Boomers	8	5	10	77
Gender				
Women	10	11	16	63
Men	10	14	11	65
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	9	12	10	69
Outer Metropolitan	9	16	15	60
Provincial	9	9	19	63
Rural	11	12	11	66
Education				
Less than year 12	13	11	17	59
Year 12 or equivalent	12	17	12	59
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	10	13	68
University degree	8	13	14	65
Home ownership				
Owned outright	6	7	10	77
Owned with a mortgage	6	11	13	70
Renting and other	19	21	18	42

The rate of immigration

The salience of immigration as a federal political issue

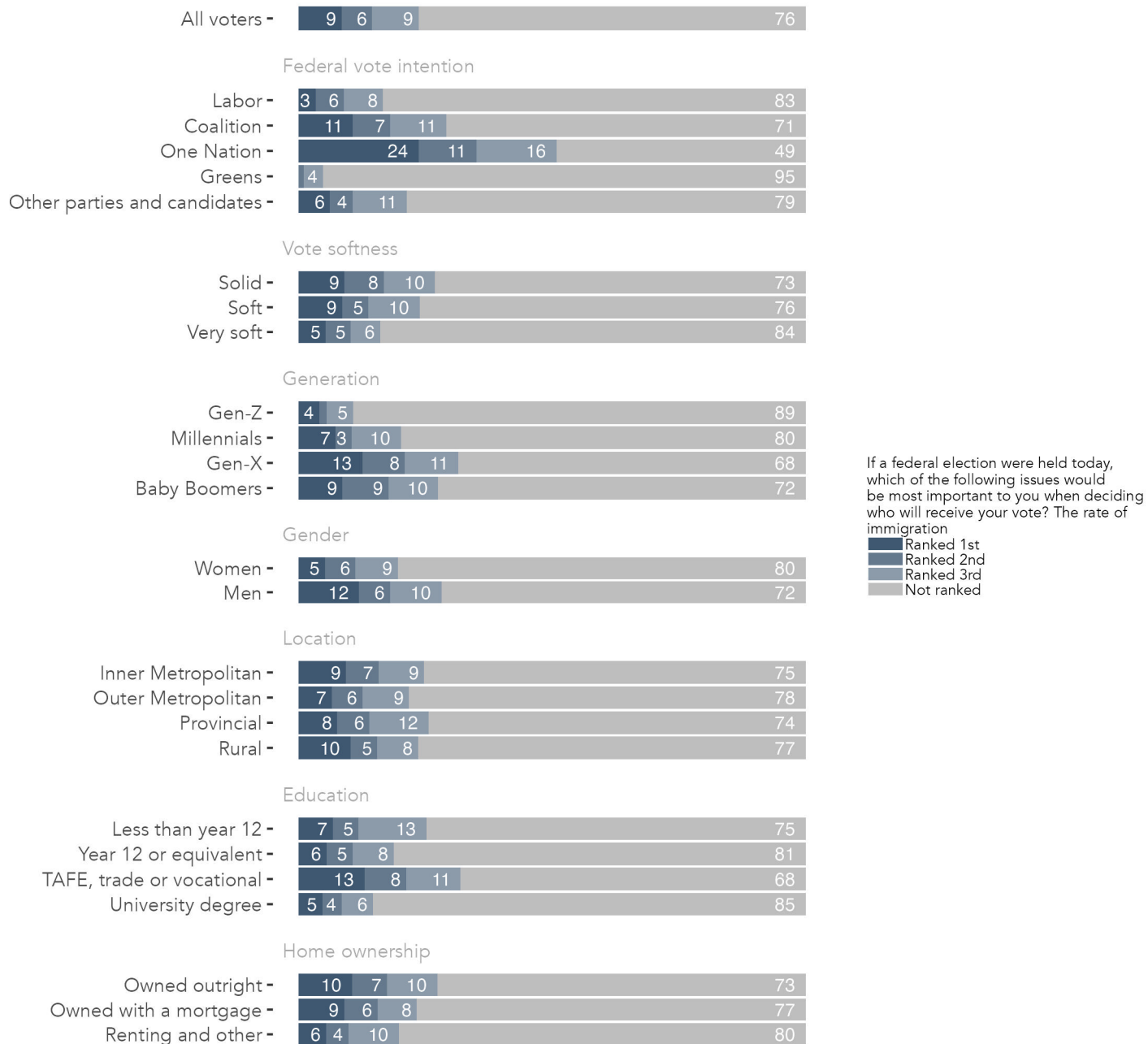


Figure 23: The salience of immigration as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 17: The salience of immigration as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	9	6	9	76
Federal vote intention				
Labor	3	6	8	83
Coalition	11	7	11	71
One Nation	24	11	16	49
Greens	0	1	4	95
Other parties and candidates	6	4	11	79
Vote softness				
Solid	9	8	10	73
Soft	9	5	10	76
Very soft	5	5	6	84
Generation				
Gen-Z	4	2	5	89
Millennials	7	3	10	80
Gen-X	13	8	11	68
Baby Boomers	9	9	10	72
Gender				
Women	5	6	9	80
Men	12	6	10	72
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	9	7	9	75
Outer Metropolitan	7	6	9	78
Provincial	8	6	12	74
Rural	10	5	8	77
Education				
Less than year 12	7	5	13	75
Year 12 or equivalent	6	5	8	81
TAFE, trade or vocational	13	8	11	68
University degree	5	4	6	85
Home ownership				
Owned outright	10	7	10	73
Owned with a mortgage	9	6	8	77
Renting and other	6	4	10	80

Preferred Prime Minister

Question text

Of the following, who would make the better Prime Minister?

Single select; random reverse 1-2

1. Anthony Albanese
2. Sussan Ley
3. About the same
4. Neither
5. Not sure

Australia's Preferred Prime Minister

Waves of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll compared

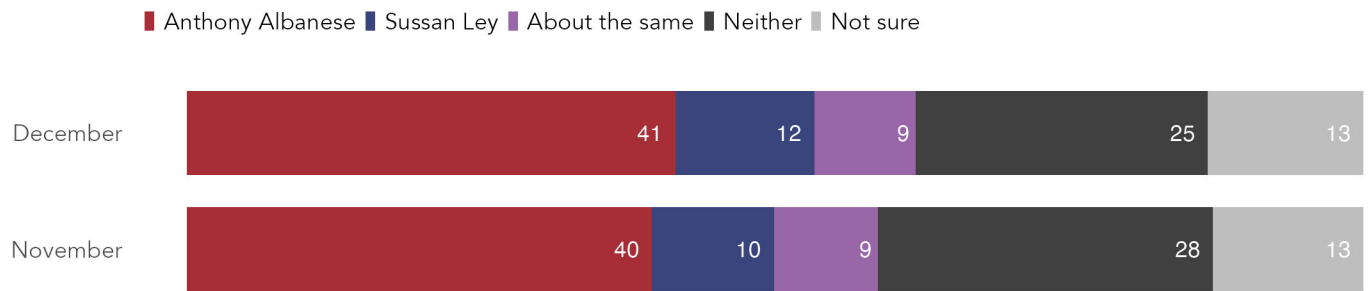


Figure 24: Preferred Prime Minister, by wave of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll.

Preferred Prime Minister

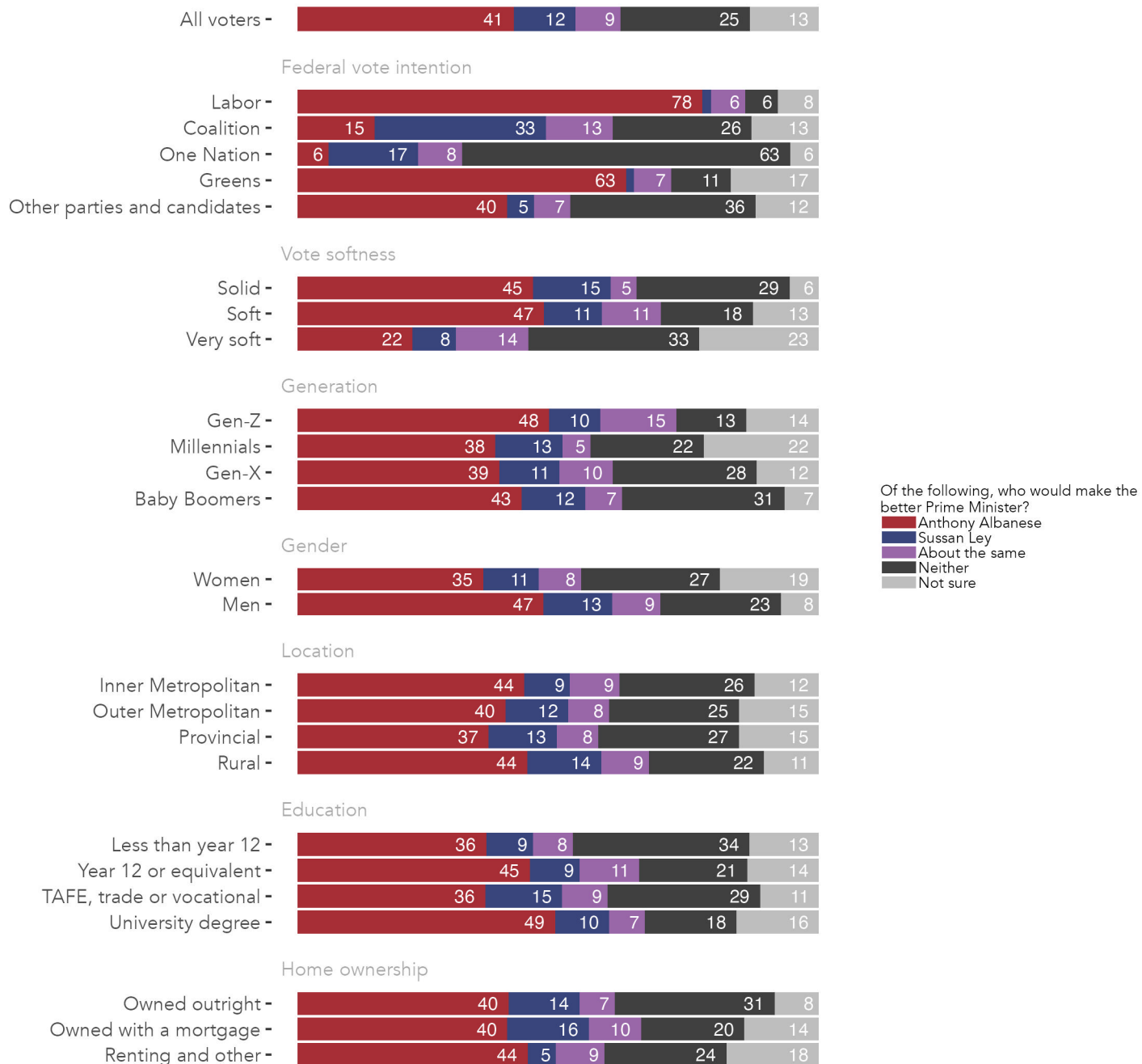


Figure 25: Preferred Prime Minister, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 18: Preferred Prime Minister, by demographic characteristics.

	Anthony Albanese	Sussan Ley	About the same	Neither	Not sure
All voters	41	12	9	25	13
Federal vote intention					
Labor	78	2	6	6	8
Coalition	15	33	13	26	13
One Nation	6	17	8	63	6
Greens	63	2	7	11	17
Other parties and candidates	40	5	7	36	12
Vote softness					
Solid	45	15	5	29	6
Soft	47	11	11	18	13
Very soft	22	8	14	33	23
Generation					
Gen-Z	48	10	15	13	14
Millennials	38	13	5	22	22
Gen-X	39	11	10	28	12
Baby Boomers	43	12	7	31	7
Gender					
Women	35	11	8	27	19
Men	47	13	9	23	8
Location					
Inner Metropolitan	44	9	9	26	12
Outer Metropolitan	40	12	8	25	15
Provincial	37	13	8	27	15
Rural	44	14	9	22	11
Education					
Less than year 12	36	9	8	34	13
Year 12 or equivalent	45	9	11	21	14
TAFE, trade or vocational	36	15	9	29	11
University degree	49	10	7	18	16
Home ownership					
Owned outright	40	14	7	31	8
Owned with a mortgage	40	16	10	20	14
Renting and other	44	5	9	24	18

Which party is best able to handle key issues?

Question text

Which of the following do you believe is best able to deal with...

Carousel; randomise items

- A. Cost of living
- B. Healthcare
- C. Housing affordability
- D. National security
- E. Climate change
- F. The rate of immigration

Single select; randomise 1-4

- 1. The Labor Party
- 2. The Liberal National Party Coalition
- 3. The Greens
- 4. Pauline Hanson's One Nation
- 5. All about equal
- 6. None of these
- 7. Not sure

Which of the following do you believe is best able to deal with...

Waves of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll compared

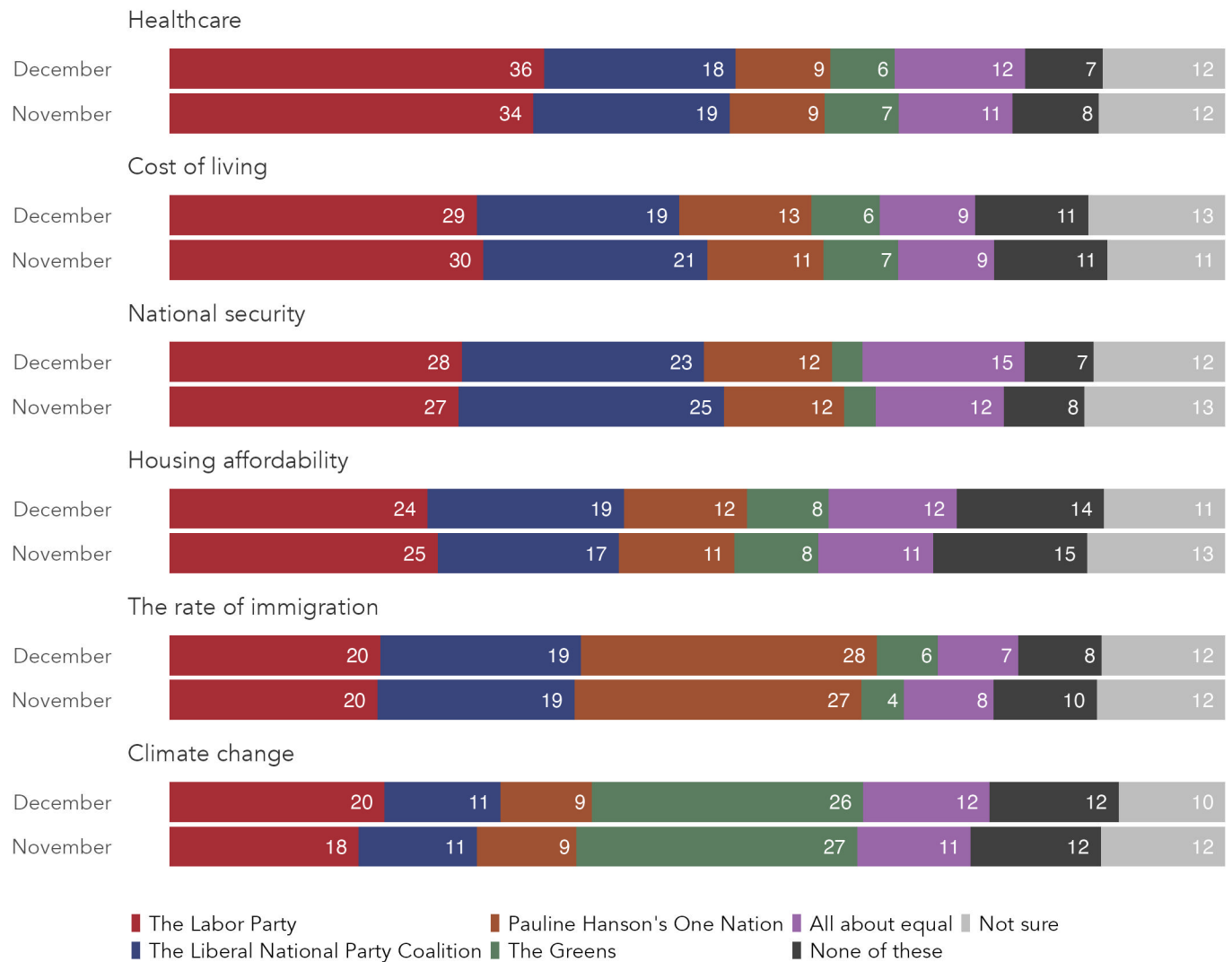


Figure 26: Voters' perceptions on which party is best able to handle key policy issues.

Cost of living

The party best suited to deal with cost of living

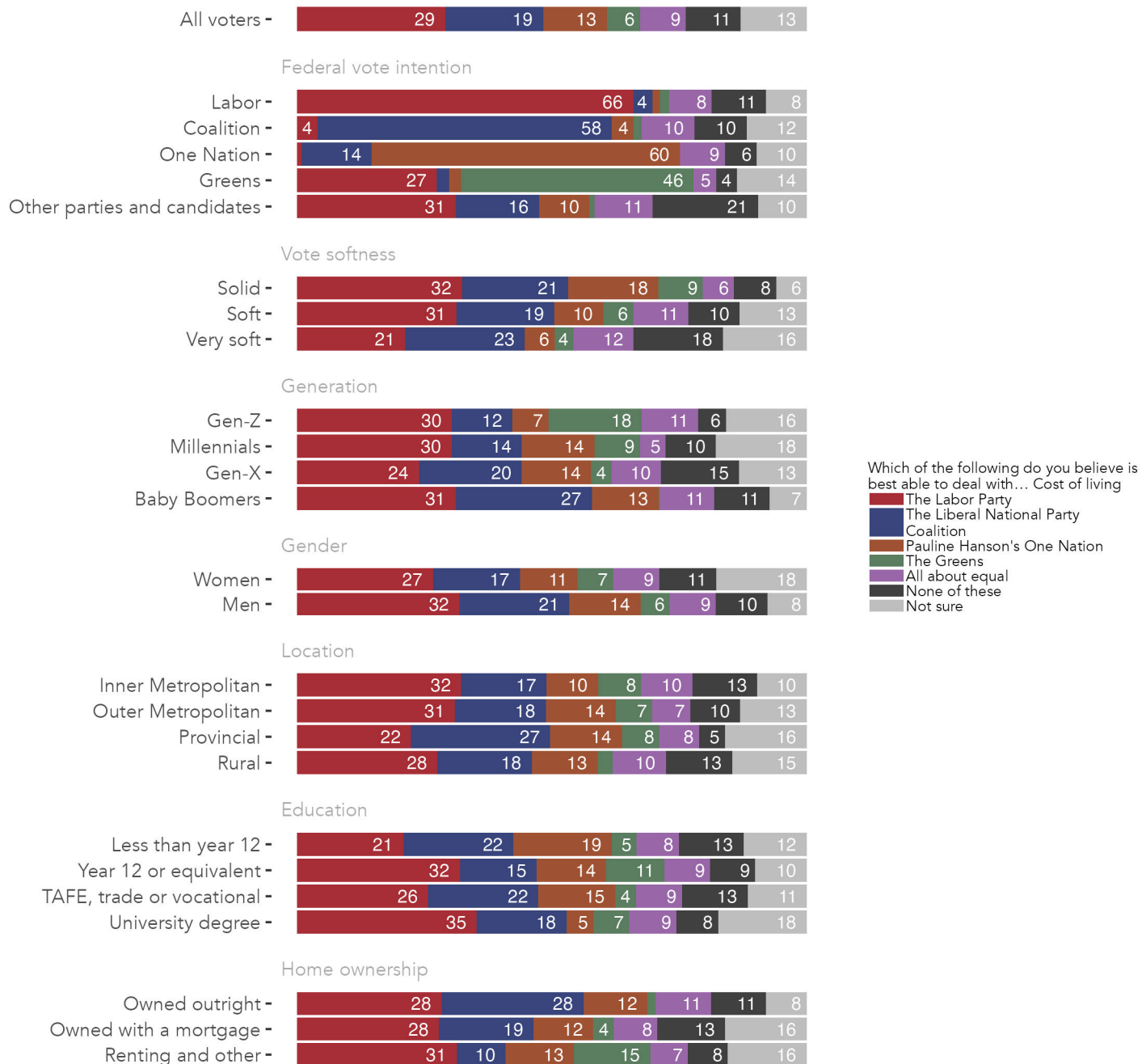


Figure 27: The party best suited to deal with cost of living, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 19: The party best suited to deal with cost of living, by demographic characteristics.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal National Party Coalition	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	29	19	13	6	9	11	13
Federal vote intention							
Labor	66	4	1	2	8	11	8
Coalition	4	58	4	2	10	10	12
One Nation	1	14	60	0	9	6	10
Greens	27	2	2	46	5	4	14
Other parties and candidates	31	16	10	1	11	21	10
Vote softness							
Solid	32	21	18	9	6	8	6
Soft	31	19	10	6	11	10	13
Very soft	21	23	6	4	12	18	16
Generation							
Gen-Z	30	12	7	18	11	6	16
Millennials	30	14	14	9	5	10	18
Gen-X	24	20	14	4	10	15	13
Baby Boomers	31	27	13	0	11	11	7
Gender							
Women	27	17	11	7	9	11	18
Men	32	21	14	6	9	10	8
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	32	17	10	8	10	13	10
Outer Metropolitan	31	18	14	7	7	10	13
Provincial	22	27	14	8	8	5	16
Rural	28	18	13	3	10	13	15
Education							
Less than year 12	21	22	19	5	8	13	12
Year 12 or equivalent	32	15	14	11	9	9	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	26	22	15	4	9	13	11
University degree	35	18	5	7	9	8	18
Home ownership							
Owned outright	28	28	12	2	11	11	8
Owned with a mortgage	28	19	12	4	8	13	16
Renting and other	31	10	13	15	7	8	16

Healthcare

The party best suited to deal with healthcare

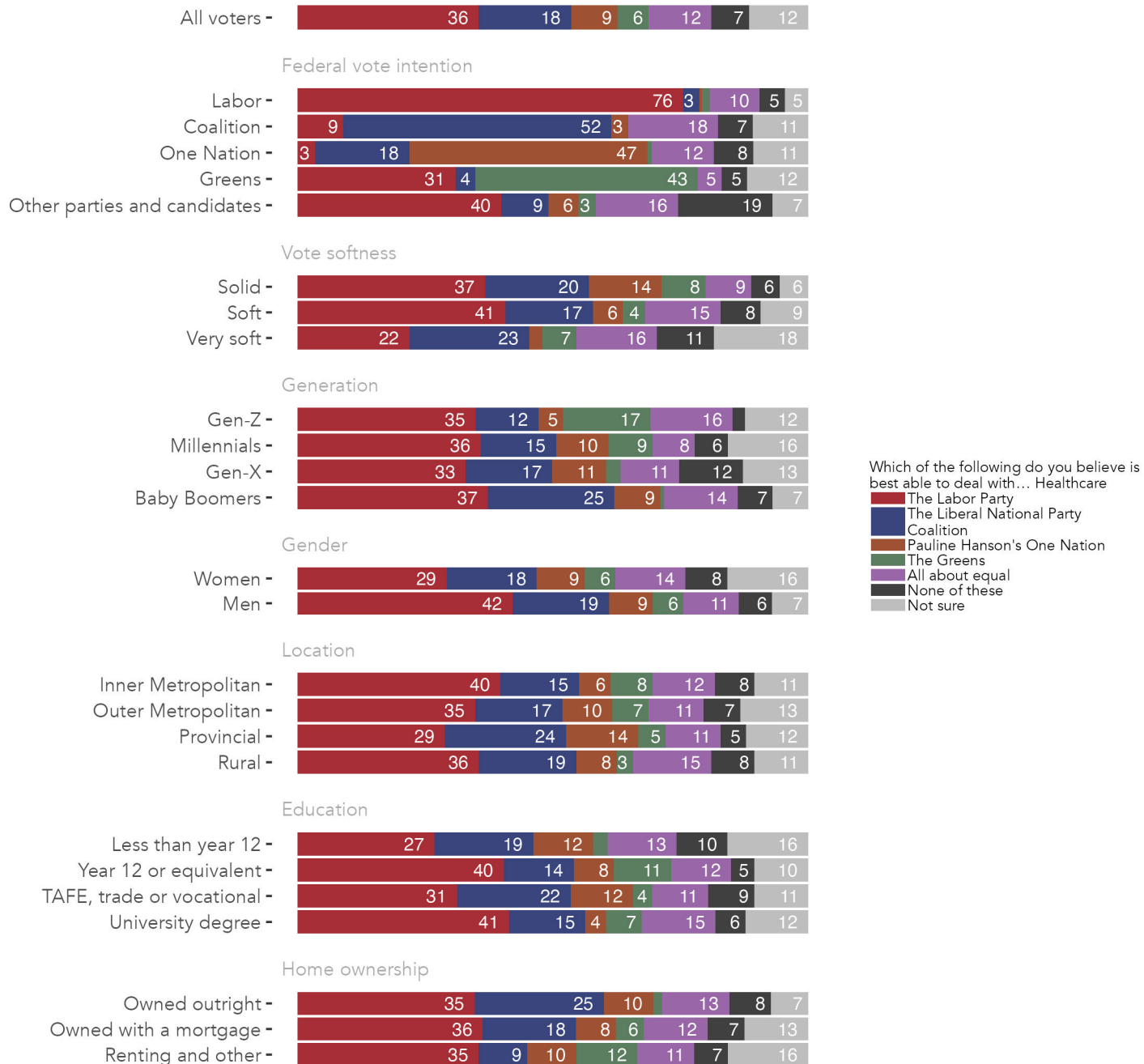


Figure 28: The party best suited to deal with healthcare, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 20: The party best suited to deal with healthcare, by demographic characteristics.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal National Party Coalition	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	36	18	9	6	12	7	12
Federal vote intention							
Labor	76	3	0	1	10	5	5
Coalition	9	52	3	0	18	7	11
One Nation	3	18	47	1	12	8	11
Greens	31	4	0	43	5	5	12
Other parties and candidates	40	9	6	3	16	19	7
Vote softness							
Solid	37	20	14	8	9	6	6
Soft	41	17	6	4	15	8	9
Very soft	22	23	3	7	16	11	18
Generation							
Gen-Z	35	12	5	17	16	3	12
Millennials	36	15	10	9	8	6	16
Gen-X	33	17	11	3	11	12	13
Baby Boomers	37	25	9	1	14	7	7
Gender							
Women	29	18	9	6	14	8	16
Men	42	19	9	6	11	6	7
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	40	15	6	8	12	8	11
Outer Metropolitan	35	17	10	7	11	7	13
Provincial	29	24	14	5	11	5	12
Rural	36	19	8	3	15	8	11
Education							
Less than year 12	27	19	12	3	13	10	16
Year 12 or equivalent	40	14	8	11	12	5	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	31	22	12	4	11	9	11
University degree	41	15	4	7	15	6	12
Home ownership							
Owned outright	35	25	10	2	13	8	7
Owned with a mortgage	36	18	8	6	12	7	13
Renting and other	35	9	10	12	11	7	16

Housing affordability

The party best suited to deal with housing affordability

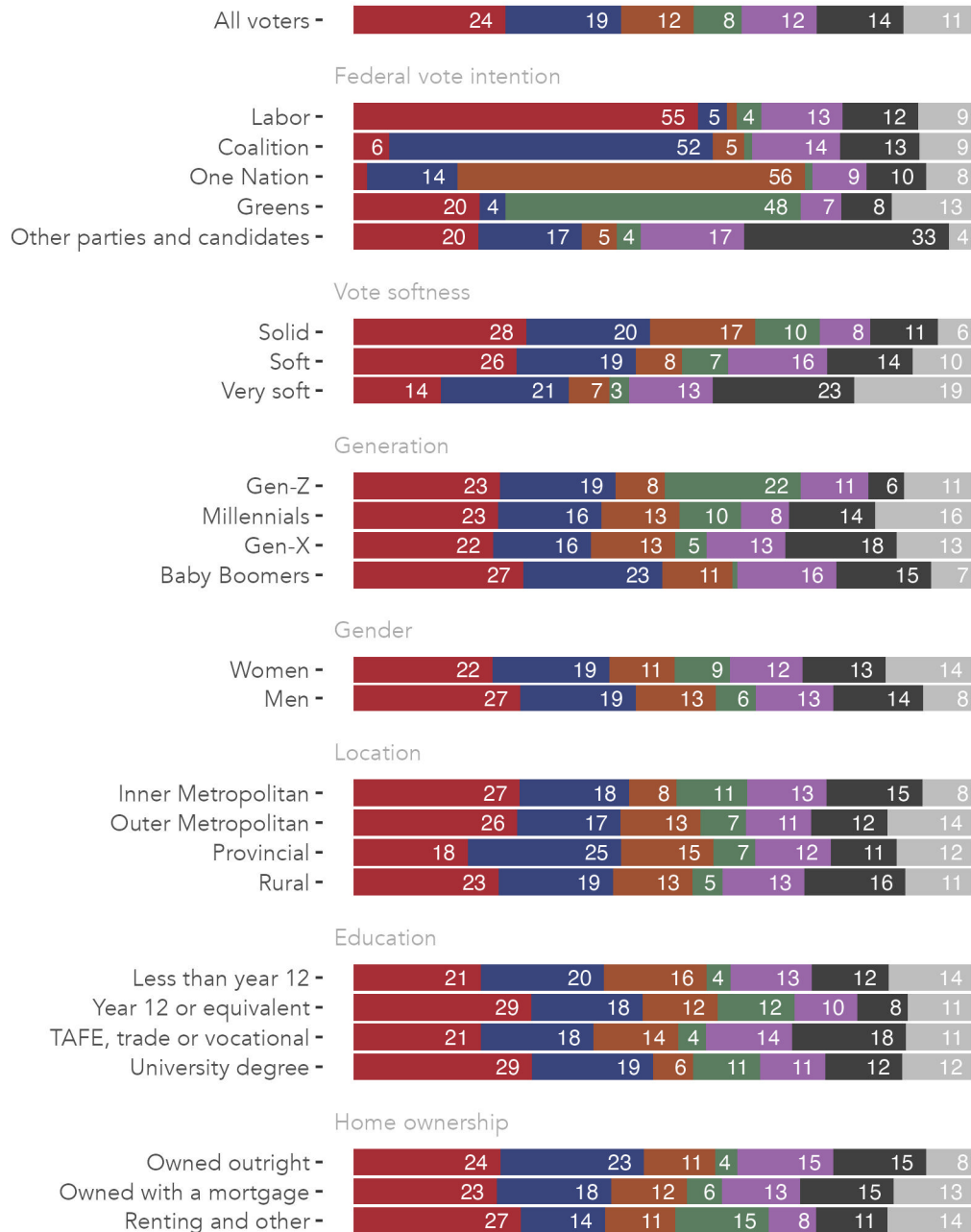


Figure 29: The party best suited to deal with housing affordability, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 21: The party best suited to deal with housing affordability, by demographic characteristics.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal National Party Coalition	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	24	19	12	8	12	14	11
Federal vote intention							
Labor	55	5	2	4	13	12	9
Coalition	6	52	5	1	14	13	9
One Nation	2	14	56	1	9	10	8
Greens	20	4	0	48	7	8	13
Other parties and candidates	20	17	5	4	17	33	4
Vote softness							
Solid	28	20	17	10	8	11	6
Soft	26	19	8	7	16	14	10
Very soft	14	21	7	3	13	23	19
Generation							
Gen-Z	23	19	8	22	11	6	11
Millennials	23	16	13	10	8	14	16
Gen-X	22	16	13	5	13	18	13
Baby Boomers	27	23	11	1	16	15	7
Gender							
Women	22	19	11	9	12	13	14
Men	27	19	13	6	13	14	8
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	27	18	8	11	13	15	8
Outer Metropolitan	26	17	13	7	11	12	14
Provincial	18	25	15	7	12	11	12
Rural	23	19	13	5	13	16	11
Education							
Less than year 12	21	20	16	4	13	12	14
Year 12 or equivalent	29	18	12	12	10	8	11
TAFE, trade or vocational	21	18	14	4	14	18	11
University degree	29	19	6	11	11	12	12
Home ownership							
Owned outright	24	23	11	4	15	15	8
Owned with a mortgage	23	18	12	6	13	15	13
Renting and other	27	14	11	15	8	11	14

National security

The party best suited to deal with national security

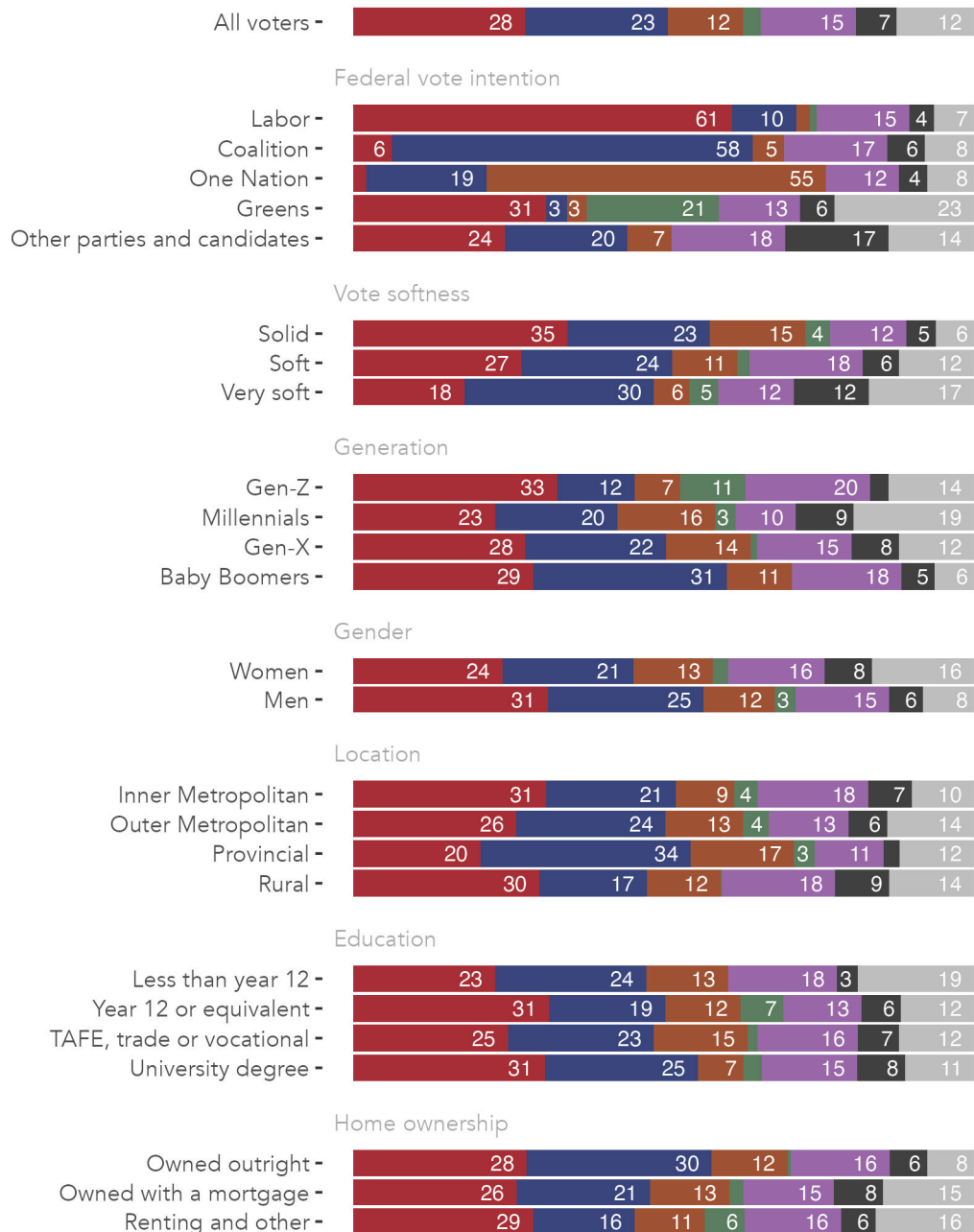


Figure 30: The party best suited to deal with national security, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 22: The party best suited to deal with national security, by demographic characteristics.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal National Party Coalition	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	28	23	12	3	15	7	12
Federal vote intention							
Labor	61	10	2	1	15	4	7
Coalition	6	58	5	0	17	6	8
One Nation	2	19	55	0	12	4	8
Greens	31	3	3	21	13	6	23
Other parties and candidates	24	20	7	0	18	17	14
Vote softness							
Solid	35	23	15	4	12	5	6
Soft	27	24	11	2	18	6	12
Very soft	18	30	6	5	12	12	17
Generation							
Gen-Z	33	12	7	11	20	3	14
Millennials	23	20	16	3	10	9	19
Gen-X	28	22	14	1	15	8	12
Baby Boomers	29	31	11	0	18	5	6
Gender							
Women	24	21	13	2	16	8	16
Men	31	25	12	3	15	6	8
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	31	21	9	4	18	7	10
Outer Metropolitan	26	24	13	4	13	6	14
Provincial	20	34	17	3	11	3	12
Rural	30	17	12	0	18	9	14
Education							
Less than year 12	23	24	13	0	18	3	19
Year 12 or equivalent	31	19	12	7	13	6	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	23	15	2	16	7	12
University degree	31	25	7	3	15	8	11
Home ownership							
Owned outright	28	30	12	0	16	6	8
Owned with a mortgage	26	21	13	2	15	8	15
Renting and other	29	16	11	6	16	6	16

Climate change

The party best suited to deal with climate change

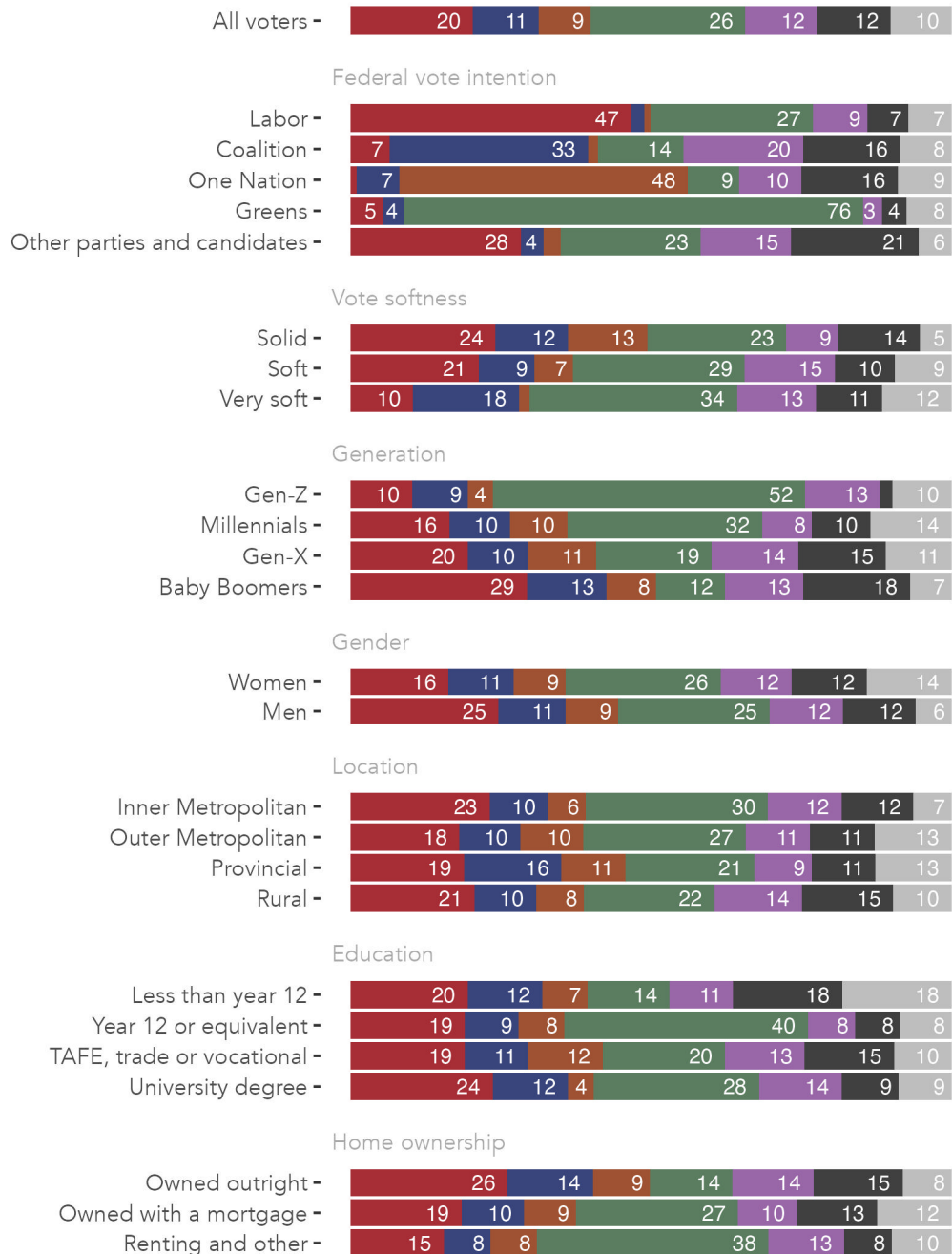


Figure 31: The party best suited to deal with climate change, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 23: The party best suited to deal with climate change, by demographic characteristics.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal National Party Coalition	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	20	11	9	26	12	12	10
Federal vote intention							
Labor	47	2	1	27	9	7	7
Coalition	7	33	2	14	20	16	8
One Nation	1	7	48	9	10	16	9
Greens	5	4	0	76	3	4	8
Other parties and candidates	28	4	3	23	15	21	6
Vote softness							
Solid	24	12	13	23	9	14	5
Soft	21	9	7	29	15	10	9
Very soft	10	18	2	34	13	11	12
Generation							
Gen-Z	10	9	4	52	13	2	10
Millennials	16	10	10	32	8	10	14
Gen-X	20	10	11	19	14	15	11
Baby Boomers	29	13	8	12	13	18	7
Gender							
Women	16	11	9	26	12	12	14
Men	25	11	9	25	12	12	6
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	23	10	6	30	12	12	7
Outer Metropolitan	18	10	10	27	11	11	13
Provincial	19	16	11	21	9	11	13
Rural	21	10	8	22	14	15	10
Education							
Less than year 12	20	12	7	14	11	18	18
Year 12 or equivalent	19	9	8	40	8	8	8
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	11	12	20	13	15	10
University degree	24	12	4	28	14	9	9
Home ownership							
Owned outright	26	14	9	14	14	15	8
Owned with a mortgage	19	10	9	27	10	13	12
Renting and other	15	8	8	38	13	8	10

The rate of immigration

The party best suited to deal with the rate of immigration

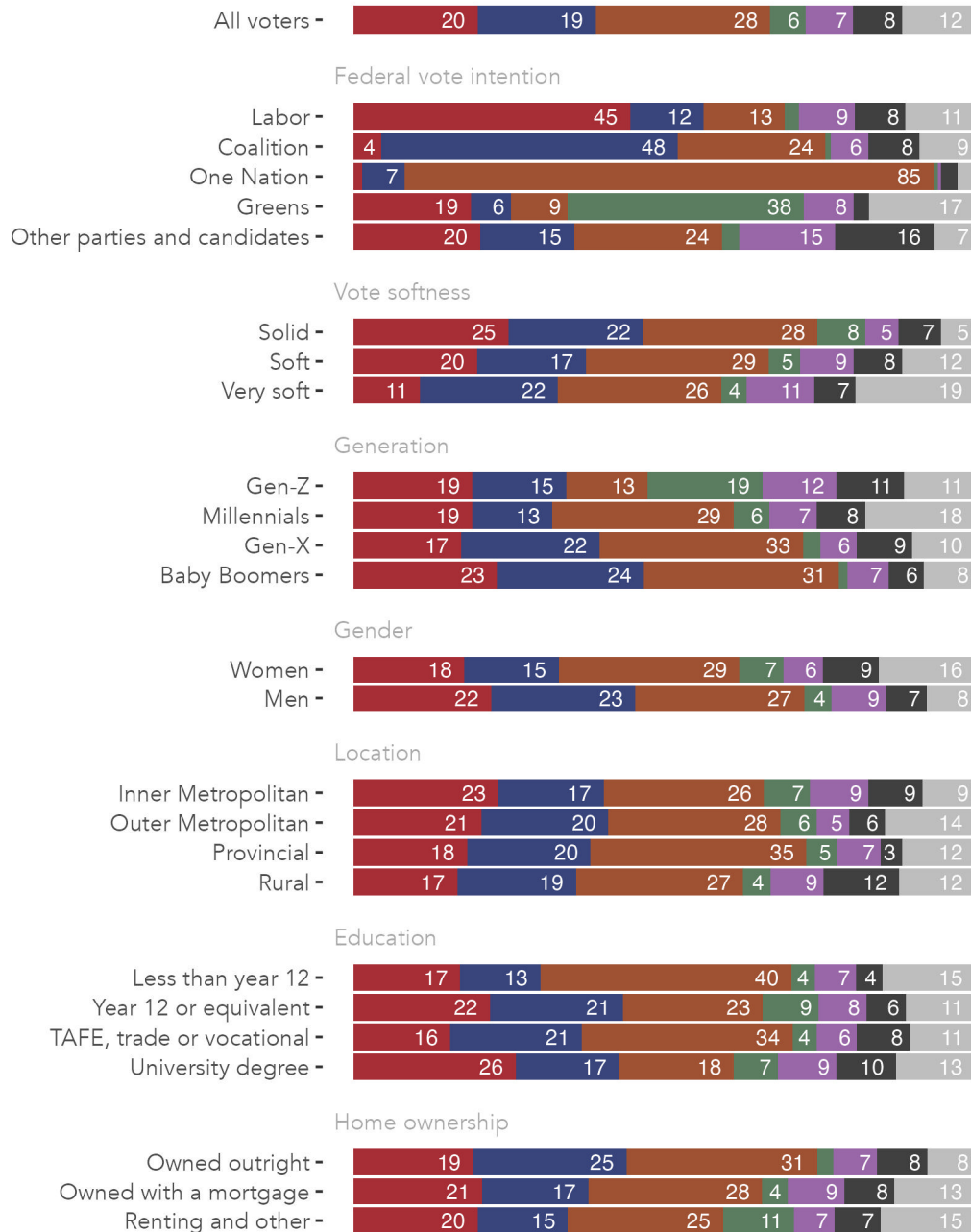


Figure 32: The party best suited to deal with the rate of immigration, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 24: The party best suited to deal with the rate of immigration, by demographic characteristics.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal National Party Coalition	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	20	19	28	6	7	8	12
Federal vote intention							
Labor	45	12	13	2	9	8	11
Coalition	4	48	24	1	6	8	9
One Nation	1	7	85	1	0	3	3
Greens	19	6	9	38	8	3	17
Other parties and candidates	20	15	24	3	15	16	7
Vote softness							
Solid	25	22	28	8	5	7	5
Soft	20	17	29	5	9	8	12
Very soft	11	22	26	4	11	7	19
Generation							
Gen-Z	19	15	13	19	12	11	11
Millennials	19	13	29	6	7	8	18
Gen-X	17	22	33	3	6	9	10
Baby Boomers	23	24	31	1	7	6	8
Gender							
Women	18	15	29	7	6	9	16
Men	22	23	27	4	9	7	8
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	23	17	26	7	9	9	9
Outer Metropolitan	21	20	28	6	5	6	14
Provincial	18	20	35	5	7	3	12
Rural	17	19	27	4	9	12	12
Education							
Less than year 12	17	13	40	4	7	4	15
Year 12 or equivalent	22	21	23	9	8	6	11
TAFE, trade or vocational	16	21	34	4	6	8	11
University degree	26	17	18	7	9	10	13
Home ownership							
Owned outright	19	25	31	2	7	8	8
Owned with a mortgage	21	17	28	4	9	8	13
Renting and other	20	15	25	11	7	7	15

Do Australians think the budget deficit is a serious problem?

Question text

Which of the following is closest to your view about the Federal budget?

Single select; random reverse 1-3

1. The budget deficit and debt is a serious problem that must be addressed immediately
2. The budget deficit and debt is a minor problem and can be reduced gradually
3. The budget deficit and debt is not a problem as other countries around the world have bigger deficits and debt and we can always borrow more money
4. None of these
5. Not sure

Australians' attitudes towards the seriousness of the budget deficit

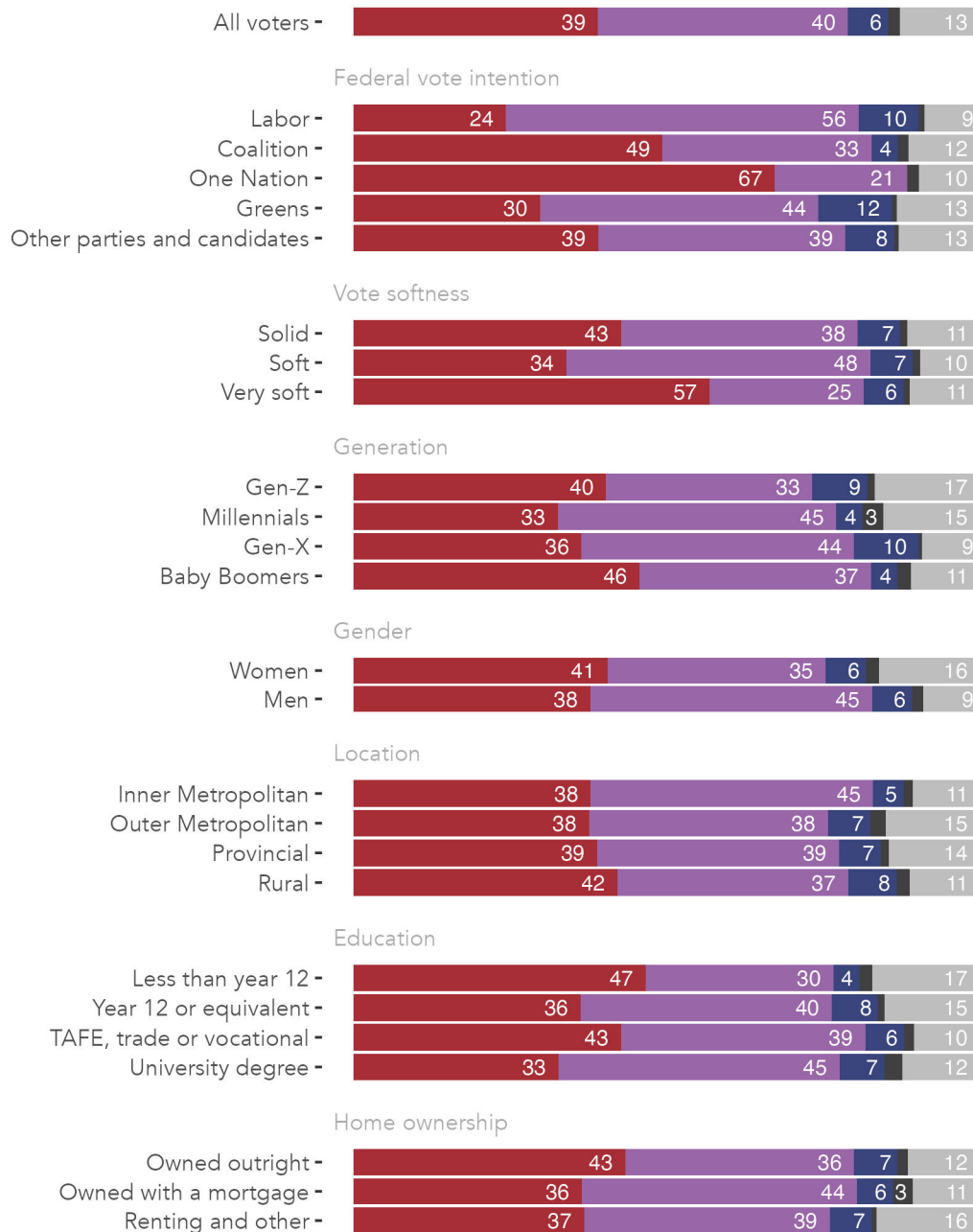


Figure 33: Australians' attitudes towards the seriousness of the budget deficit, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 25: Australians' attitudes towards the seriousness of the budget deficit, by demographic characteristics.

	The budget deficit and debt is a serious problem that must be addressed immediately	The budget deficit and debt is a minor problem and can be reduced gradually	The budget deficit and debt is not a problem as other countries around the world have bigger deficits	None of these	Not sure
All voters	39	40	6	2	13
Federal vote intention					
Labor	24	56	10	1	9
Coalition	49	33	4	2	12
One Nation	67	21	0	2	10
Greens	30	44	12	1	13
Other parties and candidates	39	39	8	1	13
Vote softness					
Solid	43	38	7	1	11
Soft	34	48	7	1	10
Very soft	57	25	6	1	11
Generation					
Gen-Z	40	33	9	1	17
Millennials	33	45	4	3	15
Gen-X	36	44	10	1	9
Baby Boomers	46	37	4	2	11
Gender					
Women	41	35	6	2	16
Men	38	45	6	2	9
Location					
Inner Metropolitan	38	45	5	1	11
Outer Metropolitan	38	38	7	2	15
Provincial	39	39	7	1	14
Rural	42	37	8	2	11
Education					
Less than year 12	47	30	4	2	17
Year 12 or equivalent	36	40	8	1	15
TAFE, trade or vocational	43	39	6	2	10
University degree	33	45	7	3	12
Home ownership					
Owned outright	43	36	7	2	12
Owned with a mortgage	36	44	6	3	11
Renting and other	37	39	7	1	16

Preferred responses to the budget deficit

Question text

Do you support or oppose...

Grid; randomise items

- A. The Federal government increasing taxes on high-income Australians to reduce the deficit and debt
- B. Spending cuts across all Federal government departments to reduce the deficit and debt
- C. A larger Federal budget deficit to avoid spending cuts

Single select; random reverse 1-4

- 1. Strongly support
- 2. Somewhat support
- 3. Somewhat oppose
- 4. Strongly oppose
- 5. Not sure

Do you support or oppose...

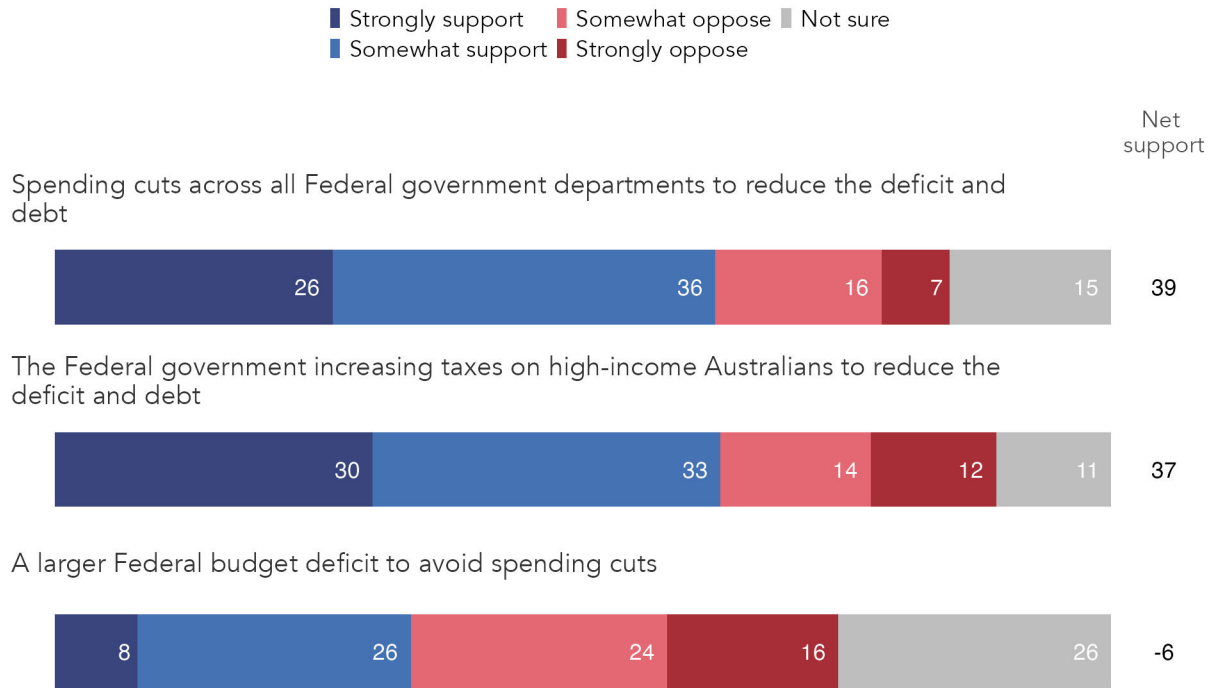


Figure 34: Support for, or opposition to, various policies aimed at managing the federal budget. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

The Federal government increasing taxes on high-income Australians to reduce the deficit and debt

Support for, or opposition to, the Federal government increasing taxes on high-income Australians to reduce the deficit and debt

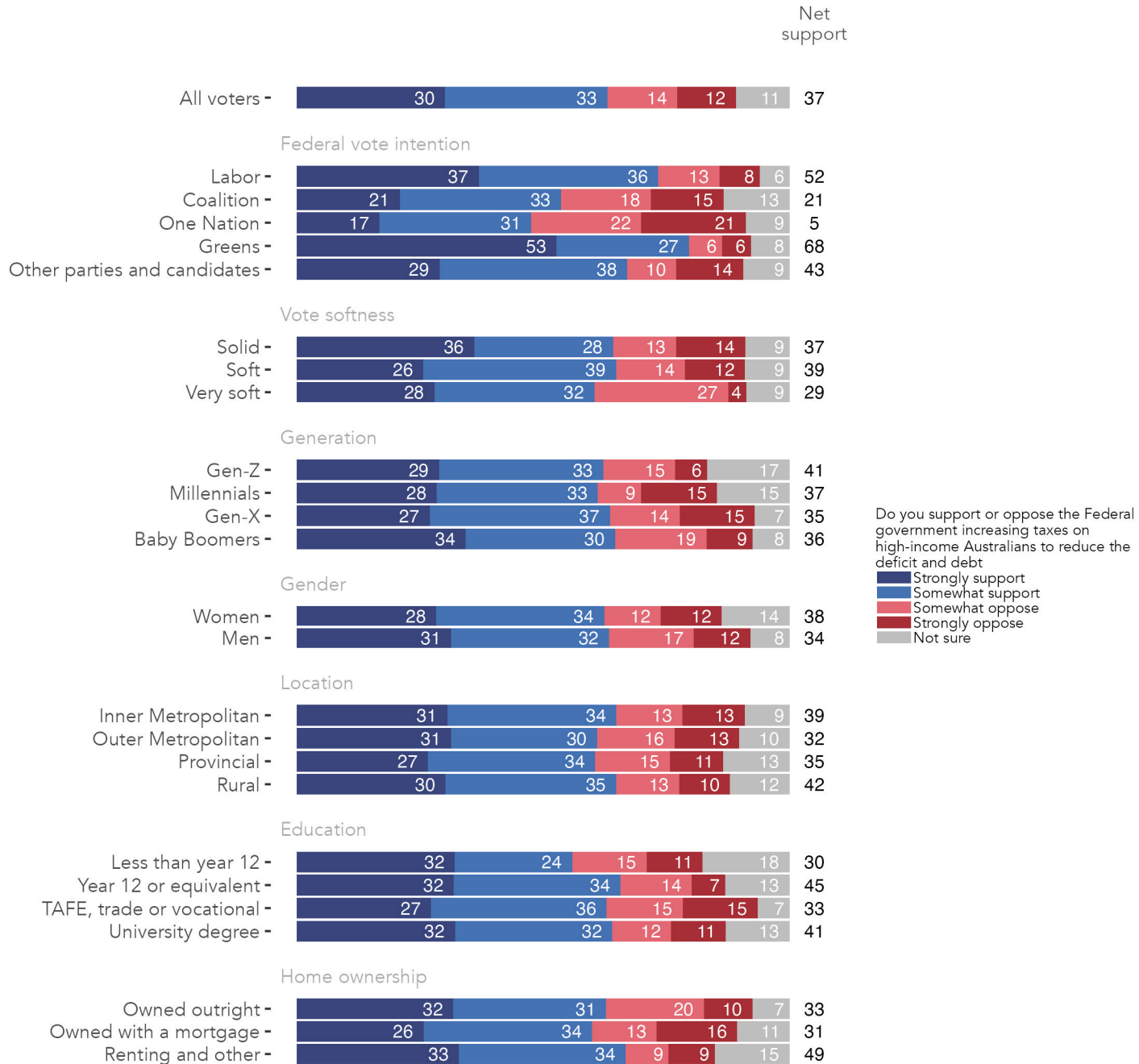


Figure 35: Support for, or opposition to, the Federal government increasing taxes on high-income Australians to reduce the deficit and debt, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 26: Support for, or opposition to, the Federal government increasing taxes on high-income Australians to reduce the deficit and debt, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Not sure	Net support
All voters	30	33	14	12	11	37
Federal vote intention						
Labor	37	36	13	8	6	52
Coalition	21	33	18	15	13	21
One Nation	17	31	22	21	9	5
Greens	53	27	6	6	8	68
Other parties and candidates	29	38	10	14	9	43
Vote softness						
Solid	36	28	13	14	9	37
Soft	26	39	14	12	9	39
Very soft	28	32	27	4	9	29
Generation						
Gen-Z	29	33	15	6	17	41
Millennials	28	33	9	15	15	37
Gen-X	27	37	14	15	7	35
Baby Boomers	34	30	19	9	8	36
Gender						
Women	28	34	12	12	14	38
Men	31	32	17	12	8	34
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	31	34	13	13	9	39
Outer Metropolitan	31	30	16	13	10	32
Provincial	27	34	15	11	13	35
Rural	30	35	13	10	12	42
Education						
Less than year 12	32	24	15	11	18	30
Year 12 or equivalent	32	34	14	7	13	45
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	36	15	15	7	33
University degree	32	32	12	11	13	41
Home ownership						
Owned outright	32	31	20	10	7	33
Owned with a mortgage	26	34	13	16	11	31
Renting and other	33	34	9	9	15	49

Spending cuts across all Federal government departments to reduce the deficit and debt

Support for, or opposition to, spending cuts
across all Federal government departments to
reduce the deficit and debt

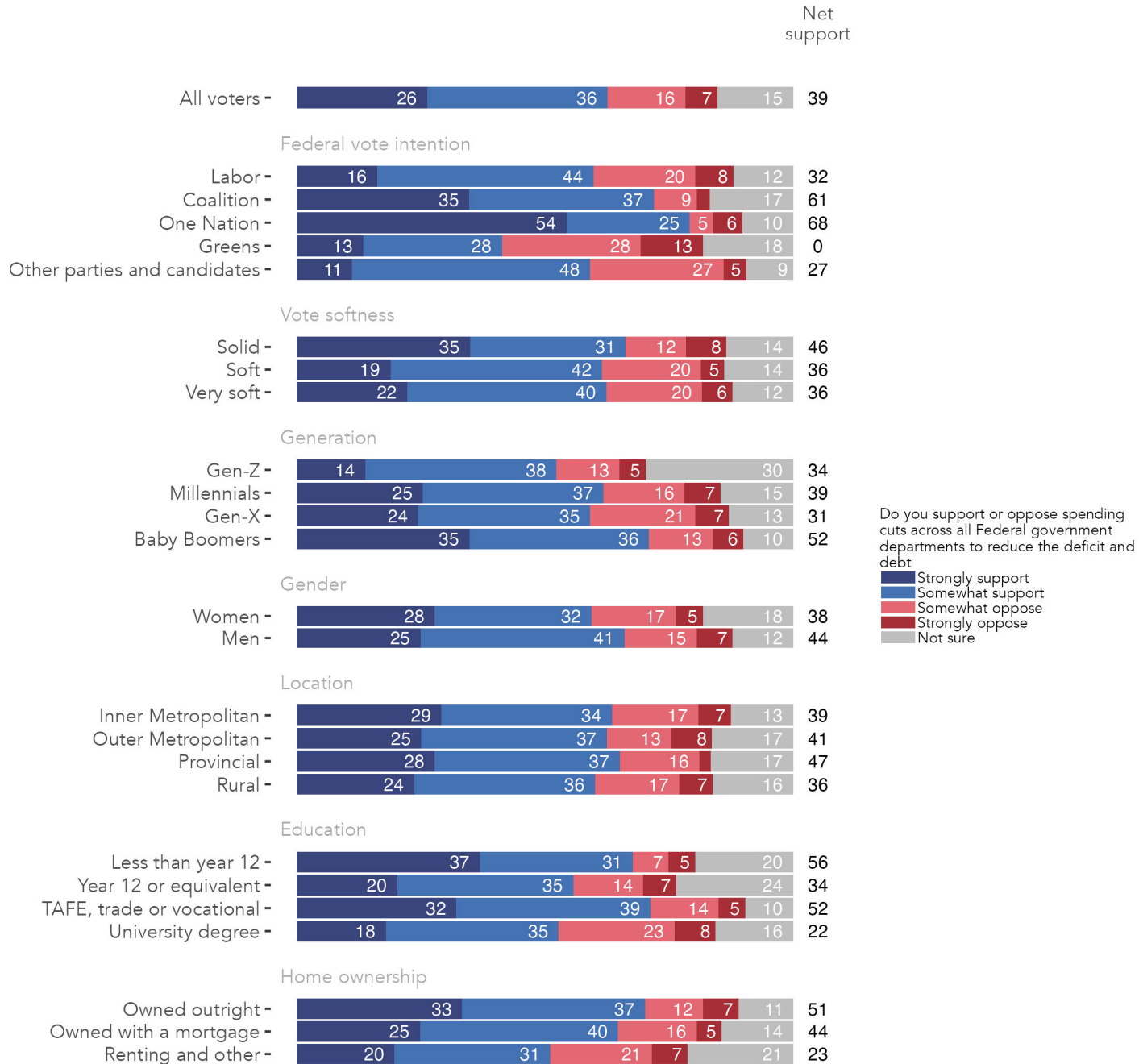


Figure 36: Support for, or opposition to, spending cuts across all Federal government departments to reduce the deficit and debt, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 27: Support for, or opposition to, spending cuts across all Federal government departments to reduce the deficit and debt, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Not sure	Net support
All voters	26	36	16	7	15	39
Federal vote intention						
Labor	16	44	20	8	12	32
Coalition	35	37	9	2	17	61
One Nation	54	25	5	6	10	68
Greens	13	28	28	13	18	0
Other parties and candidates	11	48	27	5	9	27
Vote softness						
Solid	35	31	12	8	14	46
Soft	19	42	20	5	14	36
Very soft	22	40	20	6	12	36
Generation						
Gen-Z	14	38	13	5	30	34
Millennials	25	37	16	7	15	39
Gen-X	24	35	21	7	13	31
Baby Boomers	35	36	13	6	10	52
Gender						
Women	28	32	17	5	18	38
Men	25	41	15	7	12	44
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	29	34	17	7	13	39
Outer Metropolitan	25	37	13	8	17	41
Provincial	28	37	16	2	17	47
Rural	24	36	17	7	16	36
Education						
Less than year 12	37	31	7	5	20	56
Year 12 or equivalent	20	35	14	7	24	34
TAFE, trade or vocational	32	39	14	5	10	52
University degree	18	35	23	8	16	22
Home ownership						
Owned outright	33	37	12	7	11	51
Owned with a mortgage	25	40	16	5	14	44
Renting and other	20	31	21	7	21	23

A larger Federal budget deficit to avoid spending cuts

Support for, or opposition to, a larger Federal budget deficit to avoid spending cuts

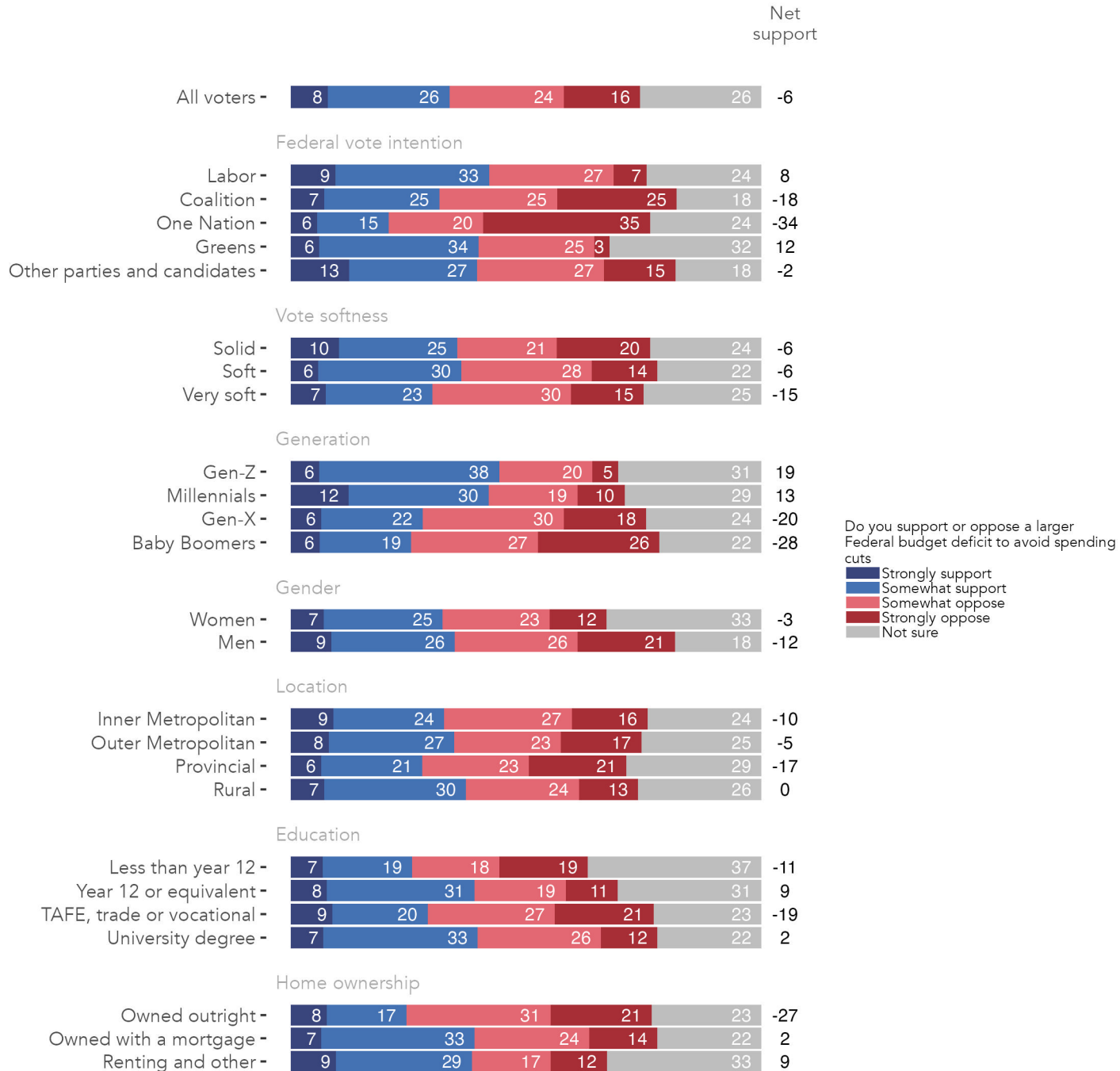


Figure 37: Support for, or opposition to, a larger Federal budget deficit to avoid spending cuts, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 28: Support for, or opposition to, a larger Federal budget deficit to avoid spending cuts, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Not sure	Net support
All voters	8	26	24	16	26	-6
Federal vote intention						
Labor	9	33	27	7	24	8
Coalition	7	25	25	25	18	-18
One Nation	6	15	20	35	24	-34
Greens	6	34	25	3	32	12
Other parties and candidates	13	27	27	15	18	-2
Vote softness						
Solid	10	25	21	20	24	-6
Soft	6	30	28	14	22	-6
Very soft	7	23	30	15	25	-15
Generation						
Gen-Z	6	38	20	5	31	19
Millennials	12	30	19	10	29	13
Gen-X	6	22	30	18	24	-20
Baby Boomers	6	19	27	26	22	-28
Gender						
Women	7	25	23	12	33	-3
Men	9	26	26	21	18	-12
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	9	24	27	16	24	-10
Outer Metropolitan	8	27	23	17	25	-5
Provincial	6	21	23	21	29	-17
Rural	7	30	24	13	26	0
Education						
Less than year 12	7	19	18	19	37	-11
Year 12 or equivalent	8	31	19	11	31	9
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	20	27	21	23	-19
University degree	7	33	26	12	22	2
Home ownership						
Owned outright	8	17	31	21	23	-27
Owned with a mortgage	7	33	24	14	22	2
Renting and other	9	29	17	12	33	9

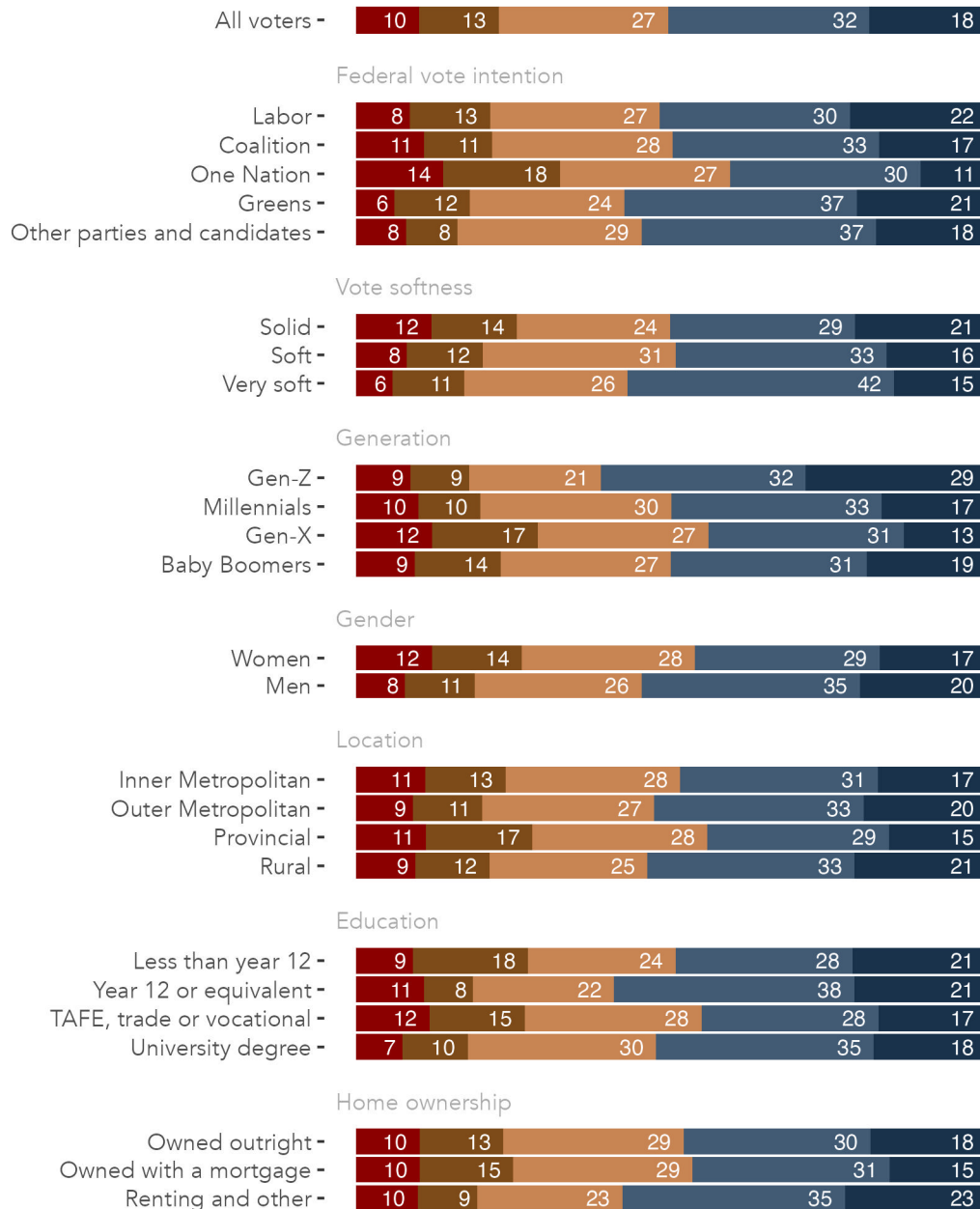
What is the minimum income a household needs to earn in a year to be considered wealthy in Australia?

Question text

In your opinion, what is the minimum income a household needs to earn in a year to be considered wealthy in Australia?

Slider; from \$0 to \$500,000

What is the minimum income a household needs to earn in a year to be considered wealthy in Australia



In your opinion, what is the minimum income a household needs to earn in a year to be considered wealthy in Australia?

- \$500,000 or more
- Between \$350,000 to \$499,999
- Between \$250,000 to \$349,999
- Between \$150,000 to \$249,999
- Less than \$150,000

Figure 38: What is the minimum income a household needs to earn in a year to be considered wealthy in Australia, by demographic characteristics, 5-12 December 2025.

Table 29: What is the minimum income a household needs to earn in a year to be considered wealthy in Australia, by demographic characteristics.

	\$500,000 or more	Between \$350,000 to \$499,999	Between \$250,000 to \$349,999	Between \$150,000 to \$249,999	Less than \$150,000
All voters	10	13	27	32	18
Federal vote intention					
Labor	8	13	27	30	22
Coalition	11	11	28	33	17
One Nation	14	18	27	30	11
Greens	6	12	24	37	21
Other parties and candidates	8	8	29	37	18
Vote softness					
Solid	12	14	24	29	21
Soft	8	12	31	33	16
Very soft	6	11	26	42	15
Generation					
Gen-Z	9	9	21	32	29
Millennials	10	10	30	33	17
Gen-X	12	17	27	31	13
Baby Boomers	9	14	27	31	19
Gender					
Women	12	14	28	29	17
Men	8	11	26	35	20
Location					
Inner Metropolitan	11	13	28	31	17
Outer Metropolitan	9	11	27	33	20
Provincial	11	17	28	29	15
Rural	9	12	25	33	21
Education					
Less than year 12	9	18	24	28	21
Year 12 or equivalent	11	8	22	38	21
TAFE, trade or vocational	12	15	28	28	17
University degree	7	10	30	35	18
Home ownership					
Owned outright	10	13	29	30	18
Owned with a mortgage	10	15	29	31	15
Renting and other	10	9	23	35	23

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