

Campaign snapshot: The Final Week

Prepared for News Corp Australia by RedBridge Group and Accent Research

Thursday 24 to Tuesday 29 April, 2025



Campaign snapshot: The Final Week
Prepared for News Corp Australia

A RedBridge Group and Accent Research Report



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

ACCENT RESEARCH

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Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Thursday 24 April and Tuesday 29 April, 2025. The sample of N = 1,011 Australian voters aged 18 and older was recruited over online panel. Quotas for age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2022 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 79 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 801.

Based on this effective sample size, the margin of error (95 per cent confidence interval) for a 50 per cent result on the full sample 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. Undecided voters who were unable to provide a vote intention in both the initial question and leaner made up five per cent of the sample, while those who had either cast an invalid vote or did not plan to vote comprised one per cent. Both were excluded from published vote intention figures. Two-party preferred was calculated using 2022 preference flows; except for Trumpet of Patriots, which are equally weighted between UAP 2022 preference flows and respondent allocated flows.

Detailed findings and question wording are contained in the following sections. These are shown in the order in which they appeared in the survey.

Federal vote intention

Question text

An election is scheduled for Saturday May 3, 2025. Early voting is now open.

Have you voted yet?

Single select

1. Yes
2. No

If respondent has voted: When you voted for the House of Representatives, which of the following did you give your first preference vote to?

*If respondent has not voted: If you were to cast your vote for the House of Representatives **today**, which of the following would you give your first preference vote to?*

Single select; arranged as per their order on the ballot in each electorate

1. Labor Party
2. Liberal Party shown in electorates where Liberals are running a candidate
3. National Party shown in electorates where Nationals are running a candidate
4. Liberal-National Party shown in QLD
5. Country Liberal Party shown in the NT
6. The Greens
7. Other parties and candidates relevant options shown in electorates where they are running
8. I cast an invalid vote fixed; shown if respondent has voted
9. Will not vote fixed; shown if respondent has not voted
10. Undecided fixed; shown if respondent has not voted

If answered 'Undecided' above

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

Single select; arranged as per their order on the ballot in each electorate

1. Labor Party
2. Liberal Party shown in electorates where Liberals are running a candidate
3. National Party shown in electorates where Nationals are running a candidate
4. Liberal-National Party shown in QLD
5. Country Liberal Party shown in the NT
6. The Greens
7. Other parties and candidates relevant options shown in electorates where they are running
8. Will not vote fixed
9. Undecided fixed

Estimated first preference vote share

November 2024 to April 2025

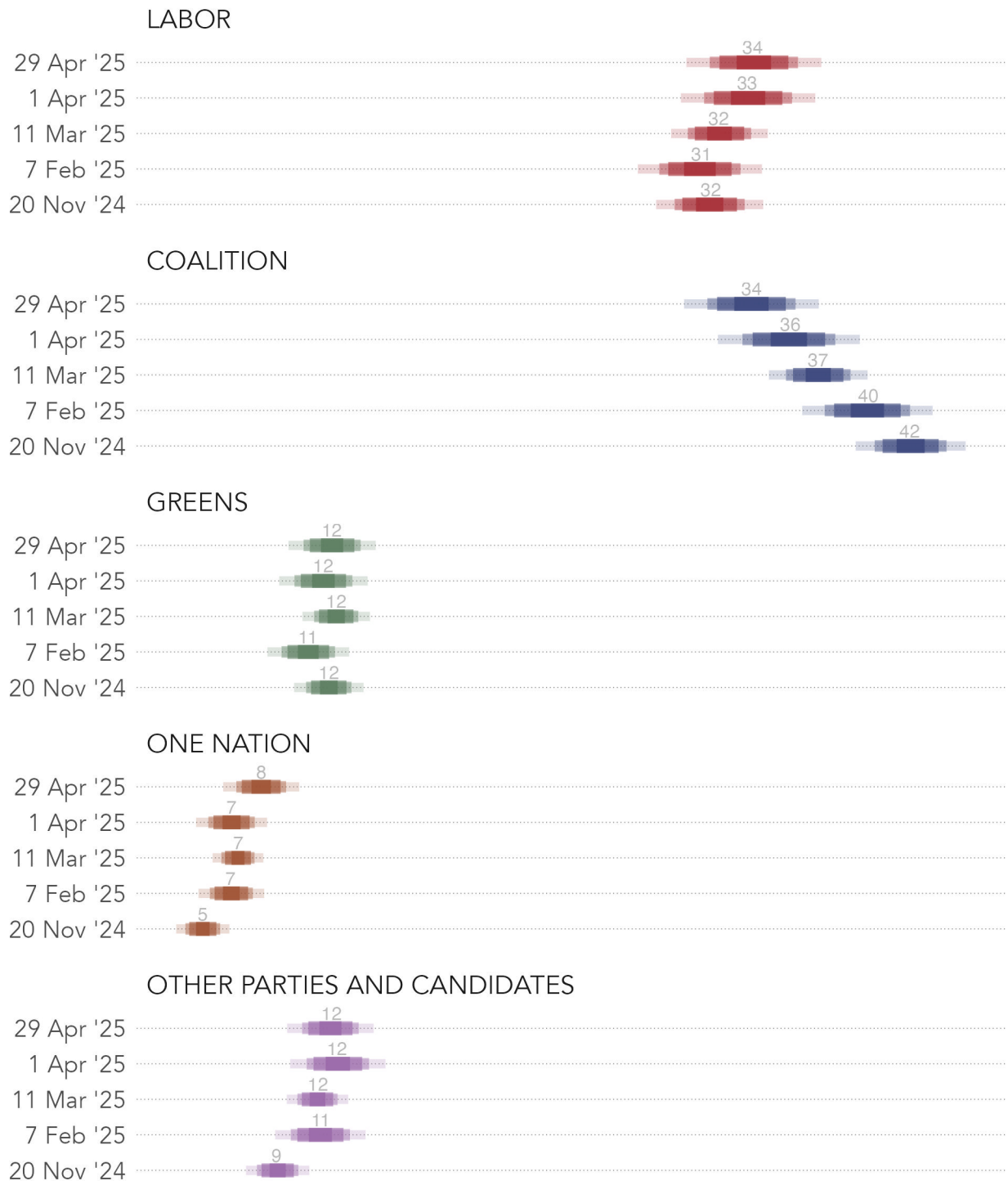


Figure 1: Estimated first preference vote share between November 2024 and April 2025. The date shown on the y-axis is the date of the last day of fieldwork. The range covered by each set of results represents the likely scope of possible outcomes. The more opaque part of each bar indicates those outcomes estimated to be more likely, and those with lower opacity less likely (but still possible) results.

Estimated two-party preferred vote share November 2024 to April 2025

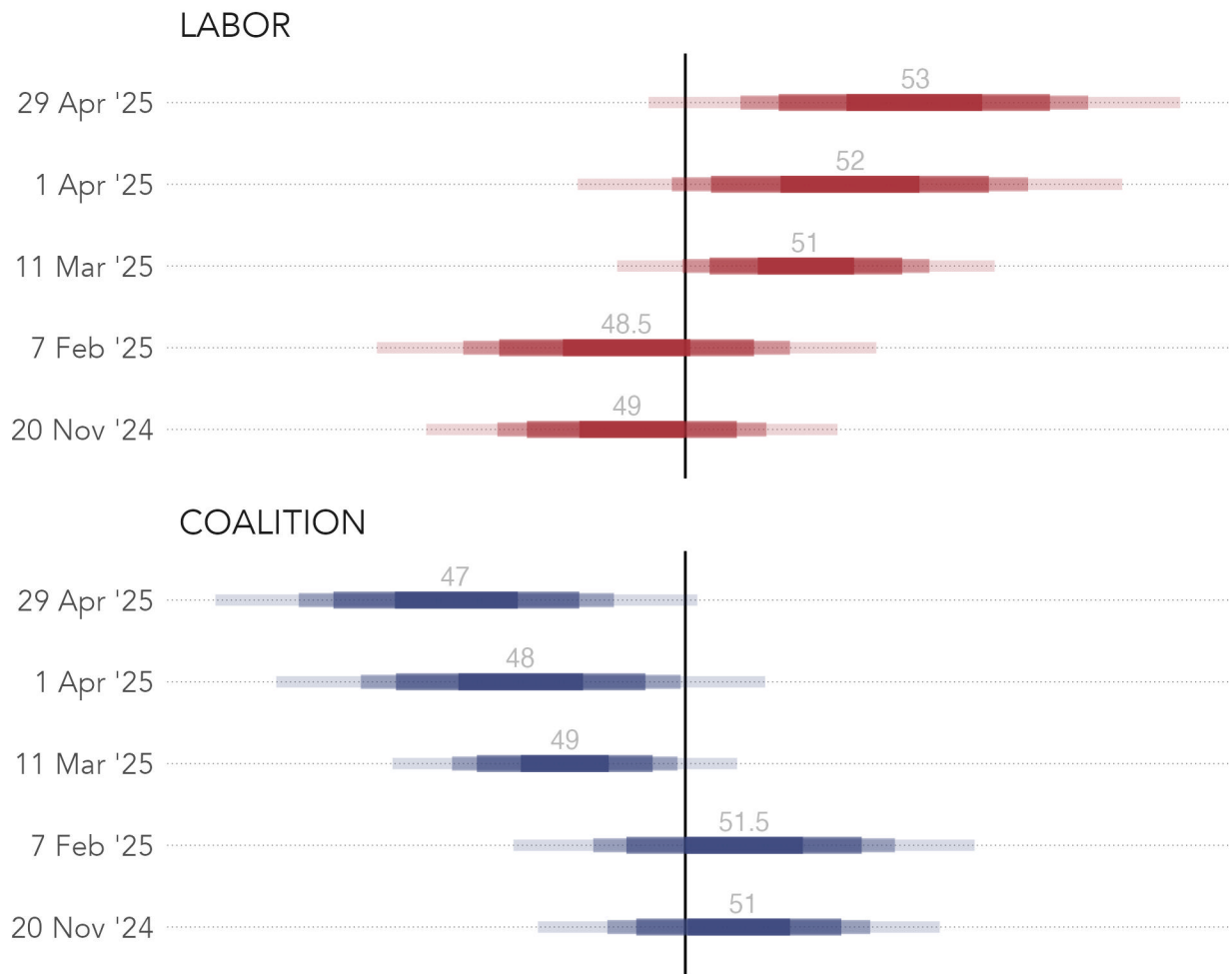


Figure 2: Estimated two-party preferred vote share between November 2024 and April 2025. The date shown on the y-axis is the date of the last day of fieldwork. The range covered by each set of results represents the likely scope of possible outcomes. The more opaque part of each bar indicates those outcomes estimated to be more likely, and those with lower opacity less likely (but still possible) results.

Estimated two-party preferred vote share

Respondent allocated and historical 2022 preference flows

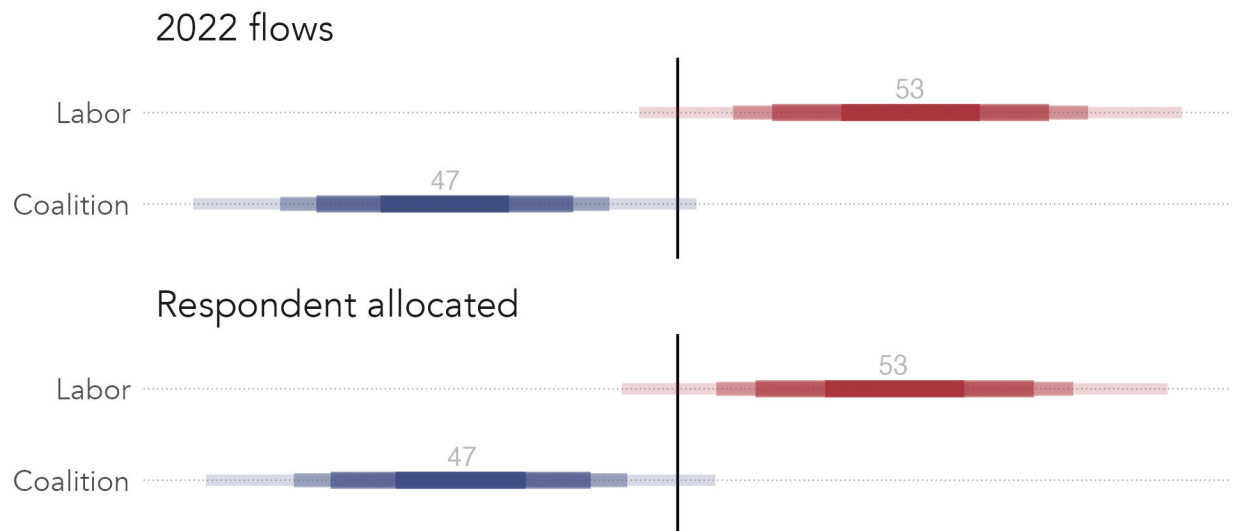


Figure 3: Coalition and Labor two-party preferred vote shares using both 2022 and respondent allocated preferences. The range covered by each set of results represents the likely scope of possible outcomes. The One Nation preference flow using respondent allocated preferences was 73 per cent, versus 64 per cent using historical 2022 flows. Using respondent allocated flows for One Nation but historical flows for all other parties does result in an increase in the Coalition two-party vote share of approximately 0.8 per cent. However, while it is possible One Nation preference flows will be more favourable to the Coalition at this federal election than the previous two federal contests, it is hard to justify adjusting the flows for just one party and not others.

Vote intention by generation

November 2024 to April 2025

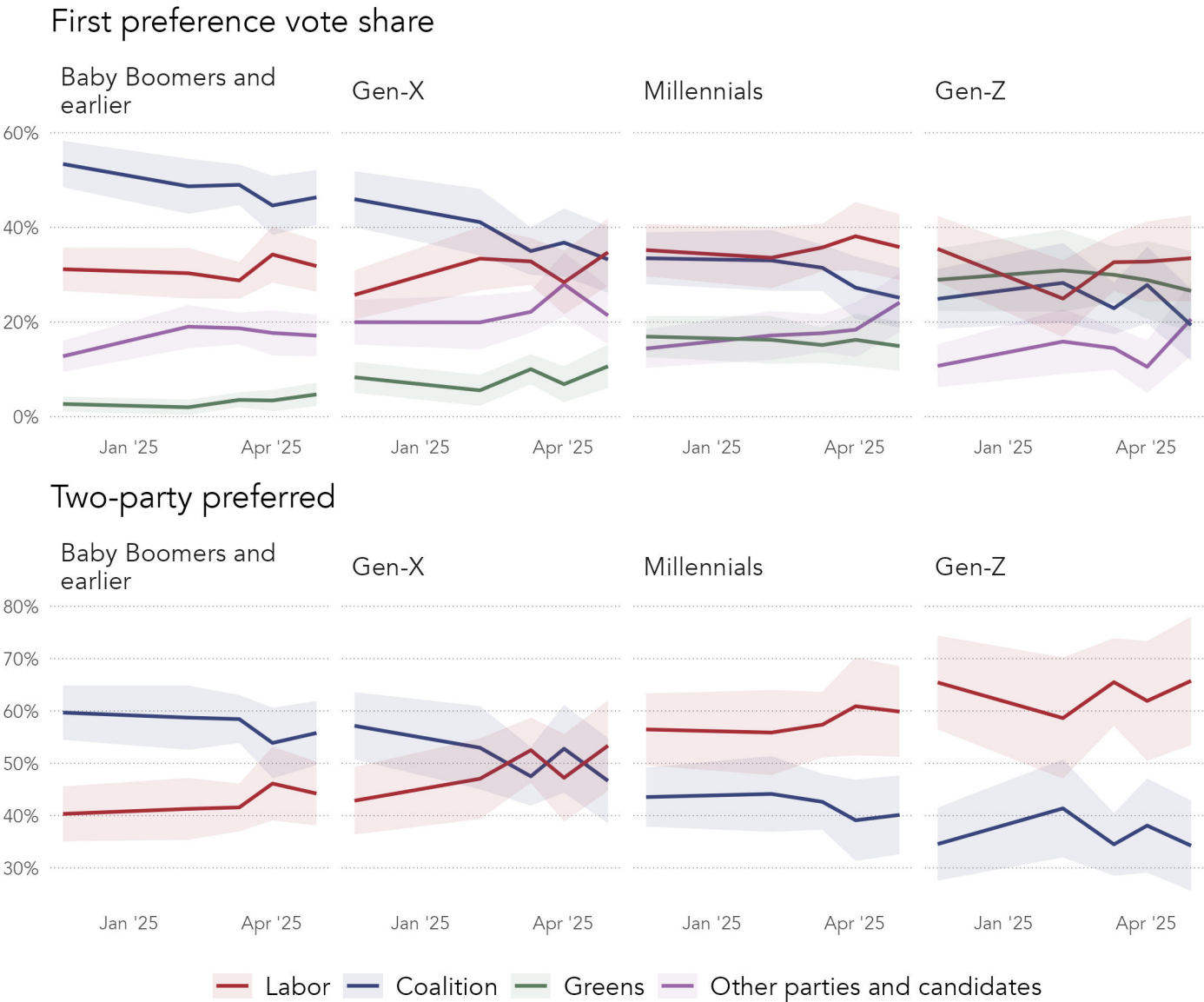
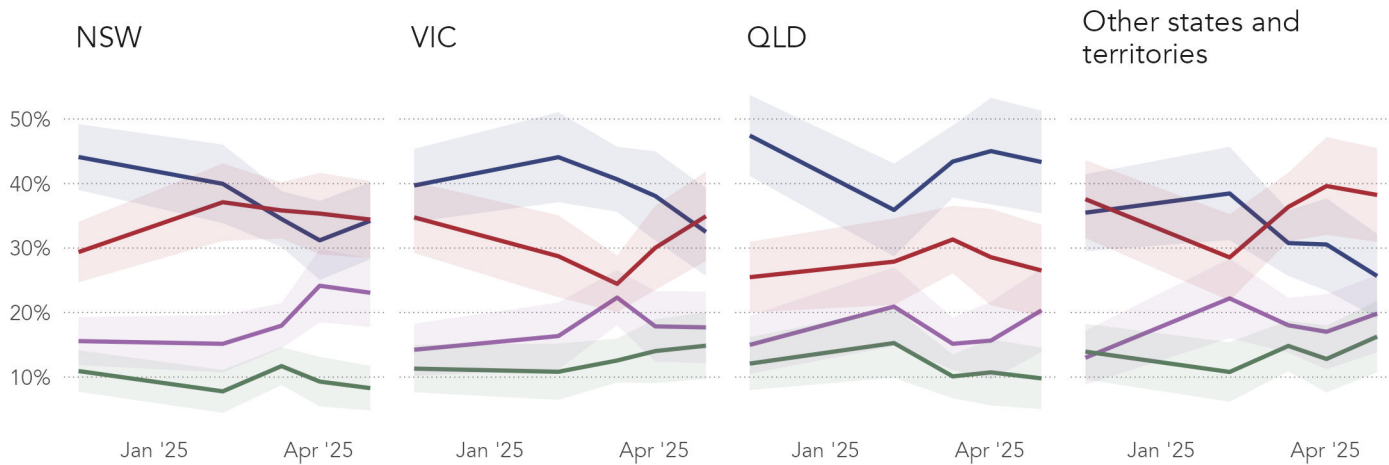


Figure 4: Estimated first preference and two-party preferred vote shares between November 2024 and April 2025, by generation. Shaded areas represent 95 per cent confidence intervals, and indicate the range of estimated likely outcomes.

Vote intention by state

November 2024 to April 2025

First preference vote share



Two-party preferred

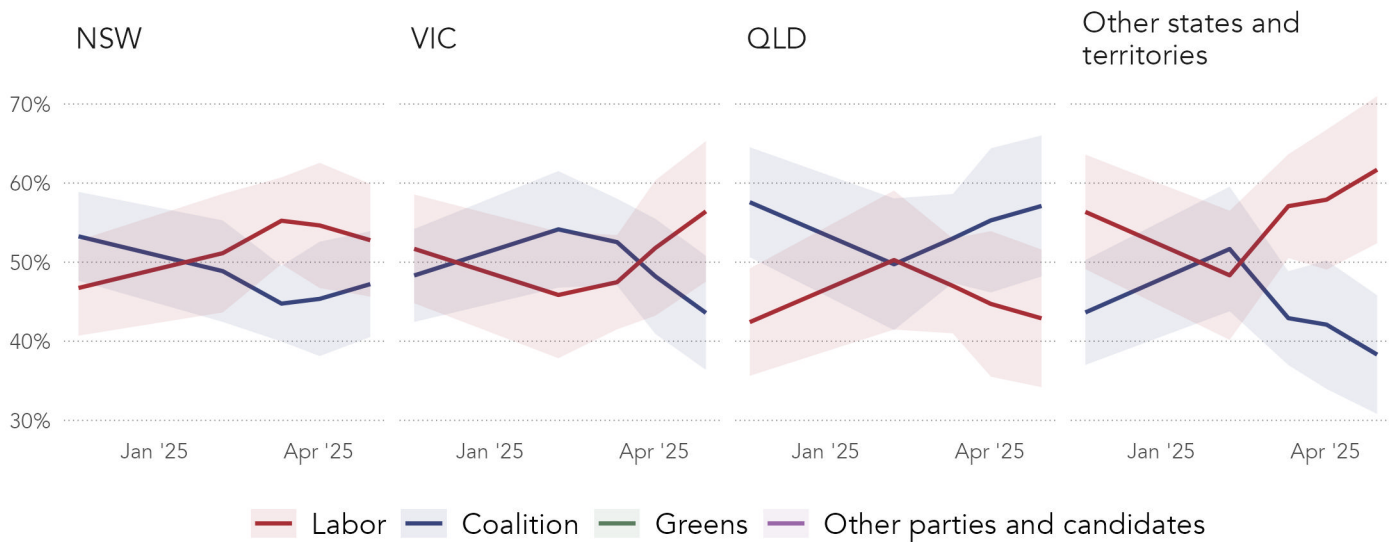


Figure 5: Estimated first preference and two-party preferred vote shares between November 2024 and April 2025, by state and territory. Shaded areas represent 95 per cent confidence intervals, and indicate the range of estimated likely outcomes.

Vote intention by gender

November 2024 to April 2025

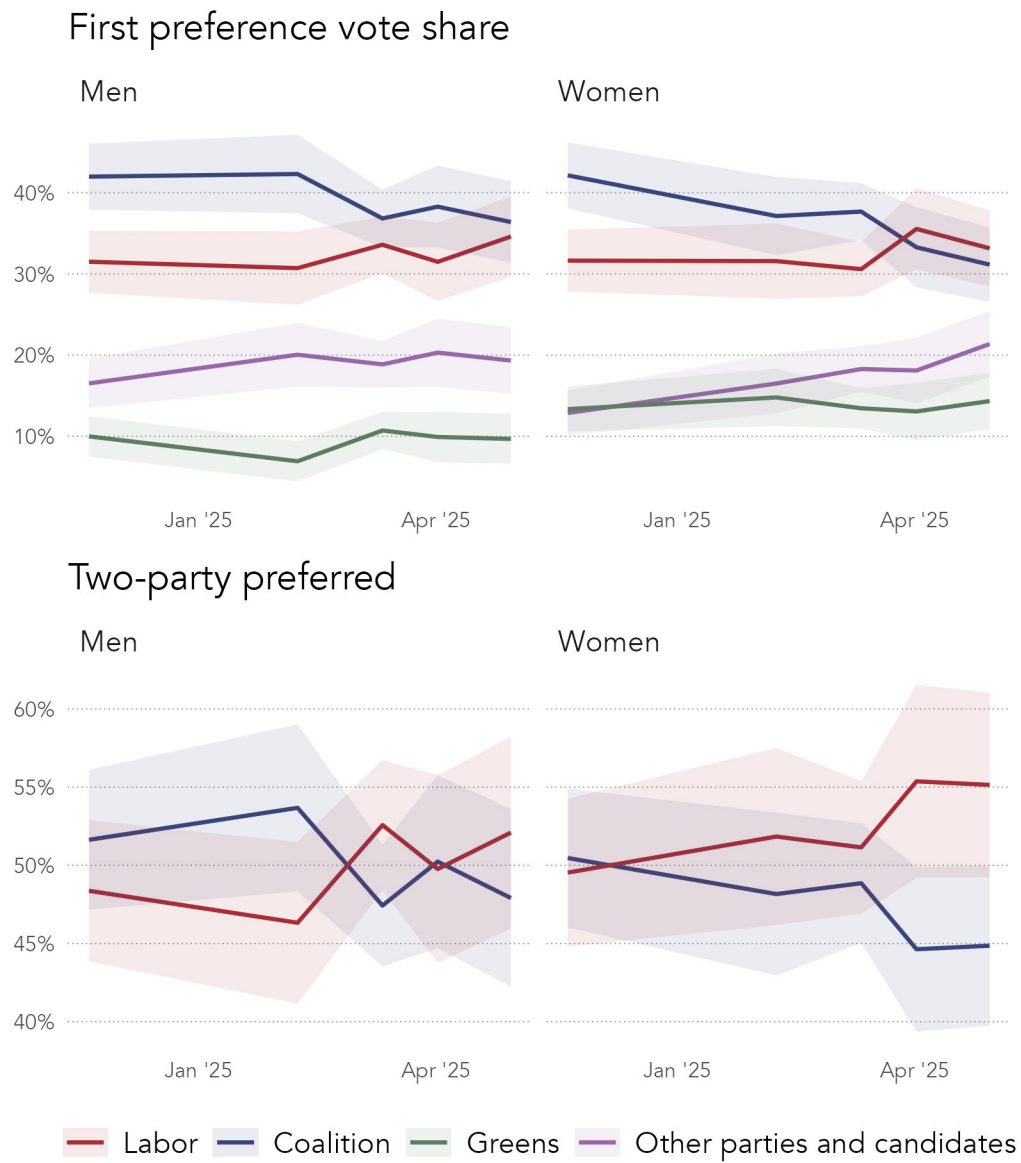


Figure 6: Estimated first preference and two-party preferred vote shares between November 2024 and April 2025, by gender. Shaded areas represent 95 per cent confidence intervals, and indicate the range of estimated likely outcomes.

Vote intention by home ownership

November 2024 to April 2025

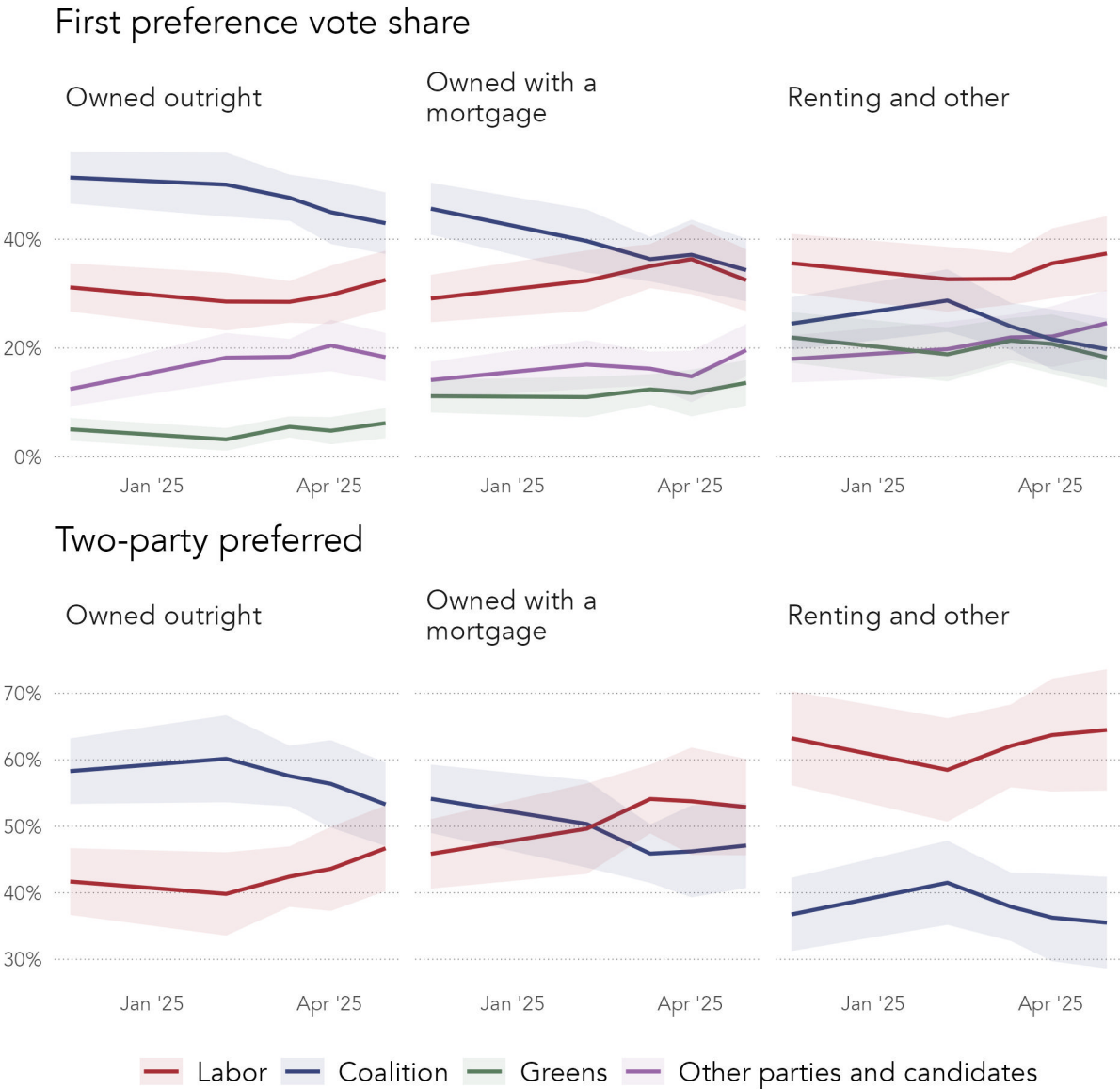


Figure 7: Estimated first preference and two-party preferred vote shares between November 2024 and April 2025, by home ownership. Shaded areas represent 95 per cent confidence intervals, and indicate the range of estimated likely outcomes.

Current federal vote intention

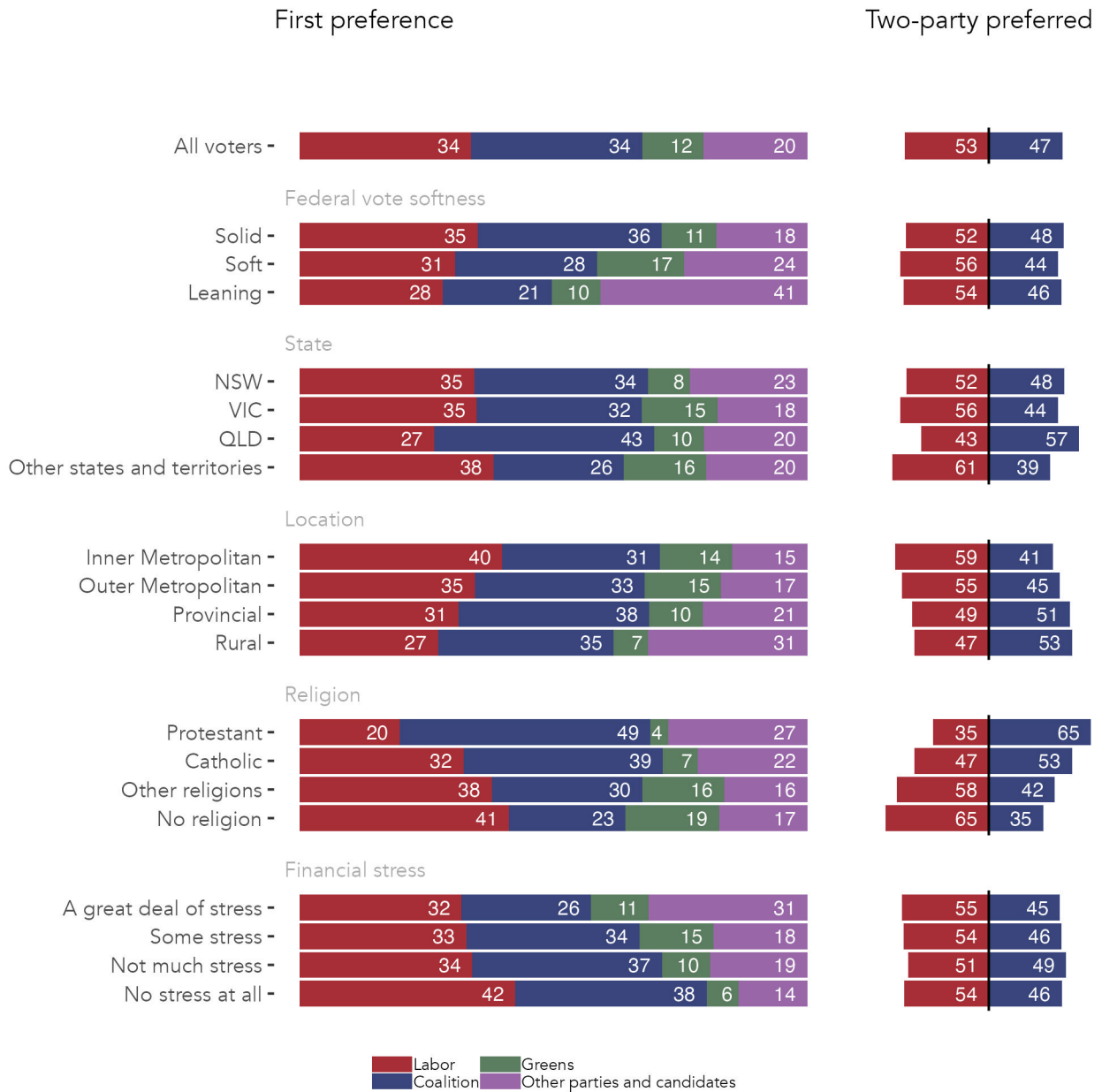


Figure 8: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by federal vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 1: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by federal vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress

	Labor	Coalition	Greens	Other parties and candidates	LABOR 2PP
All voters	34	34	12	20	53
Federal vote softness					
Solid	35	36	11	18	52
Soft	31	28	17	24	56
Leaning	28	21	10	41	54
State					
NSW	35	34	8	23	52
VIC	35	32	15	18	56
QLD	27	43	10	20	43
Other states and territories	38	26	16	20	61
Location					
Inner Metropolitan	40	31	14	15	59
Outer Metropolitan	35	33	15	17	55
Provincial	31	38	10	21	49
Rural	27	35	7	31	47
Religion					
Protestant	20	49	4	27	35
Catholic	32	39	7	22	47
Other religions	38	30	16	16	58
No religion	41	23	19	17	65
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	32	26	11	31	55
Some stress	33	34	15	18	54
Not much stress	34	37	10	19	51
No stress at all	42	38	6	14	54

Current federal vote intention

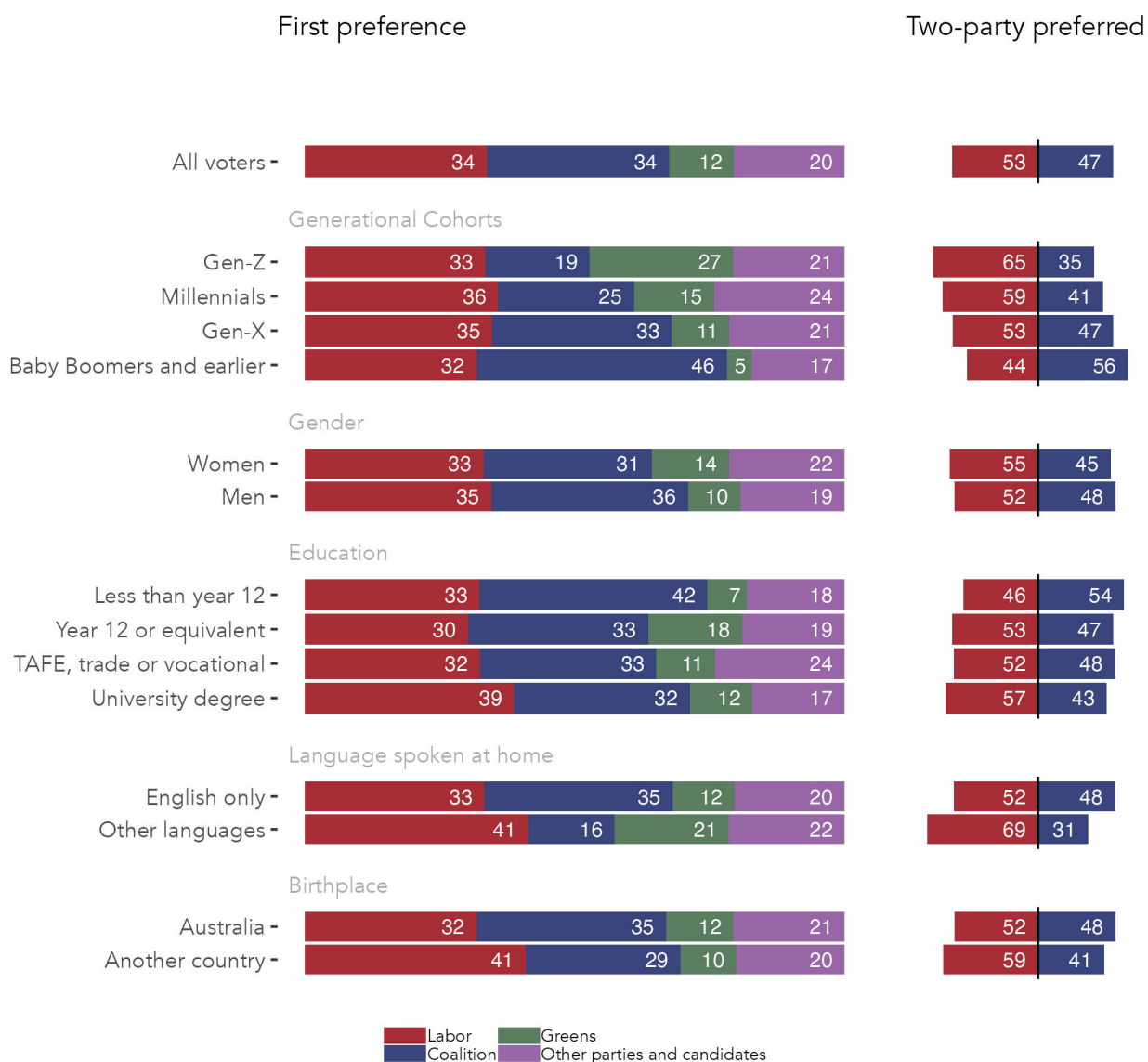


Figure 9: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by demographic characteristics.

Table 2: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by demographic characteristics.

	Labor	Coalition	Greens	Other parties and candidates	LABOR 2PP
All voters	34	34	12	20	53
Generational Cohorts					
Gen-Z	33	19	27	21	65
Millennials	36	25	15	24	59
Gen-X	35	33	11	21	53
Baby Boomers and earlier	32	46	5	17	44
Gender					
Women	33	31	14	22	55
Men	35	36	10	19	52
Education					
Less than year 12	33	42	7	18	46
Year 12 or equivalent	30	33	18	19	53
TAFE, trade or vocational	32	33	11	24	52
University degree	39	32	12	17	57
Language spoken at home					
English only	33	35	12	20	52
Other languages	41	16	21	22	69
Birthplace					
Australia	32	35	12	21	52
Another country	41	29	10	20	59

Current federal vote intention

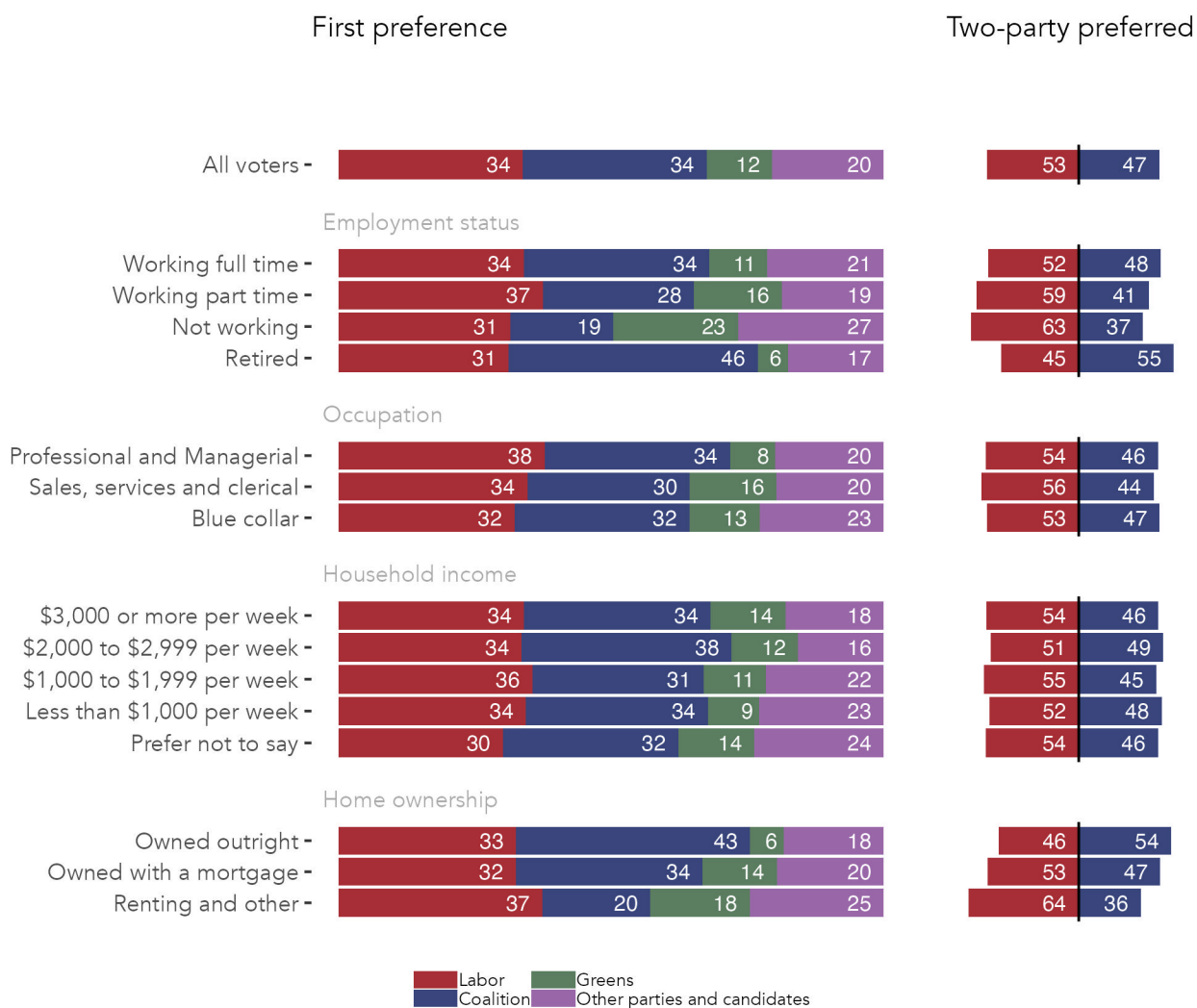


Figure 10: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 3: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	Labor	Coalition	Greens	Other parties and candidates	LABOR 2PP
All voters	34	34	12	20	53
Employment status					
Working full time	34	34	11	21	52
Working part time	37	28	16	19	59
Not working	31	19	23	27	63
Retired	31	46	6	17	45
Occupation					
Professional and Managerial	38	34	8	20	54
Sales, services and clerical	34	30	16	20	56
Blue collar	32	32	13	23	53
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	34	34	14	18	54
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	34	38	12	16	51
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	36	31	11	22	55
Less than \$1,000 per week	34	34	9	23	52
Prefer not to say	30	32	14	24	54
Home ownership					
Owned outright	33	43	6	18	46
Owned with a mortgage	32	34	14	20	53
Renting and other	37	20	18	25	64

Vote softness

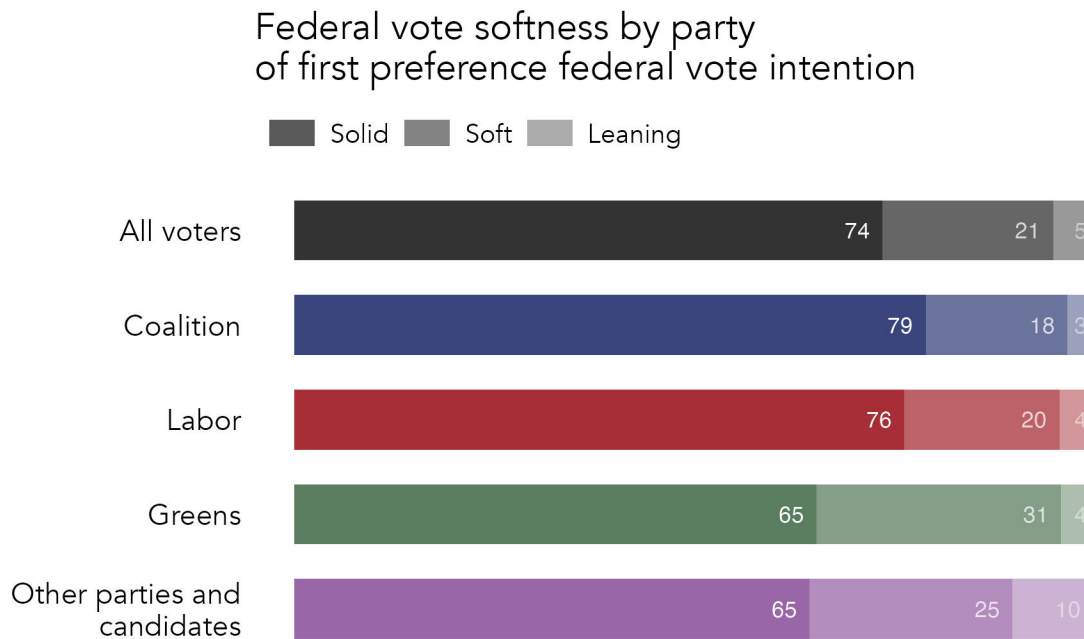


Figure 11: Federal vote softness by current first preference federal vote intention. A solid voter is defined here as one who could express a first preference in the initial vote intention question, and is certain they will vote that way; or who has already voted. A soft voter is one who also expressed a first preference in the initial vote intention question but says they may change their vote. A leaner is a voter 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.

Have voters shifted their support over the campaign?

Question text

The federal election was called on Friday 28 March.

Over the past four weeks have you changed your mind on which party or candidate has or will receive your first preference vote?

Single select; random reverse 1-2

1. Yes
2. No
3. Unsure

Share of voters that have shifted their support over the past four weeks

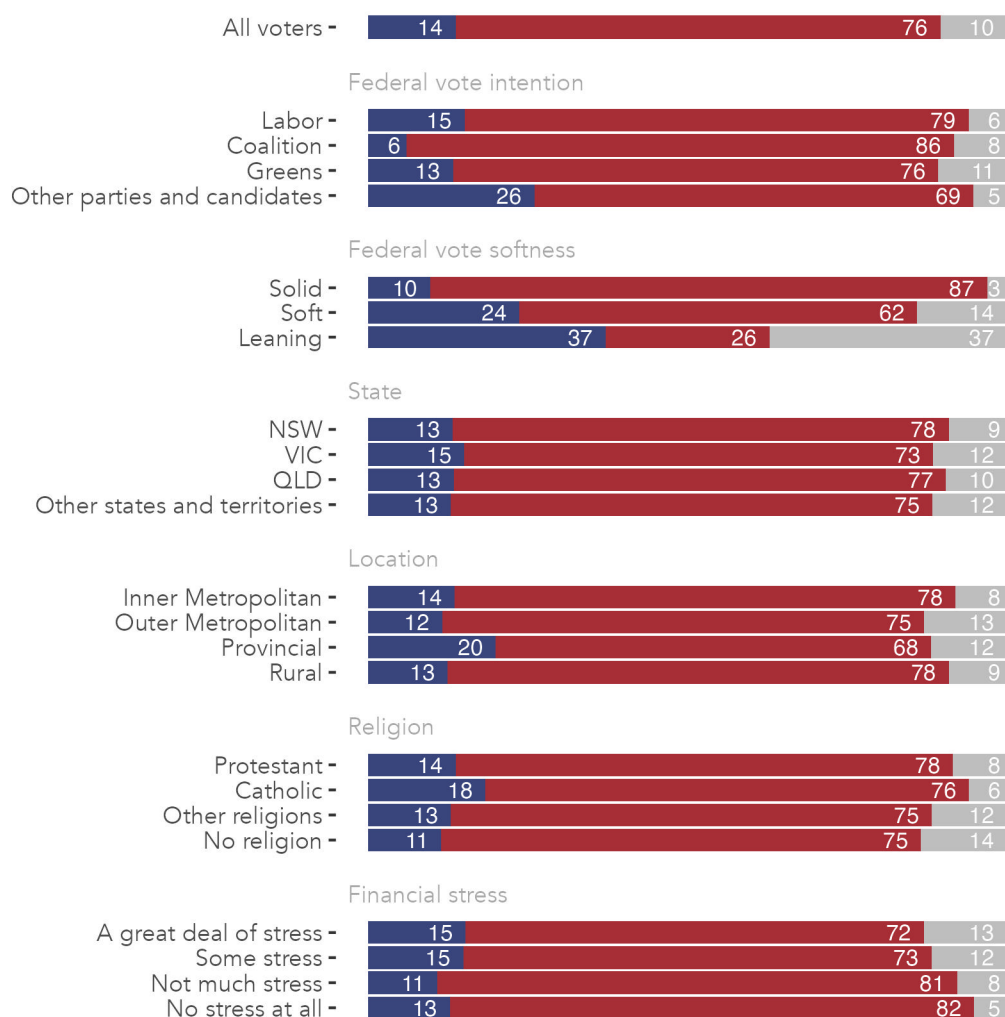
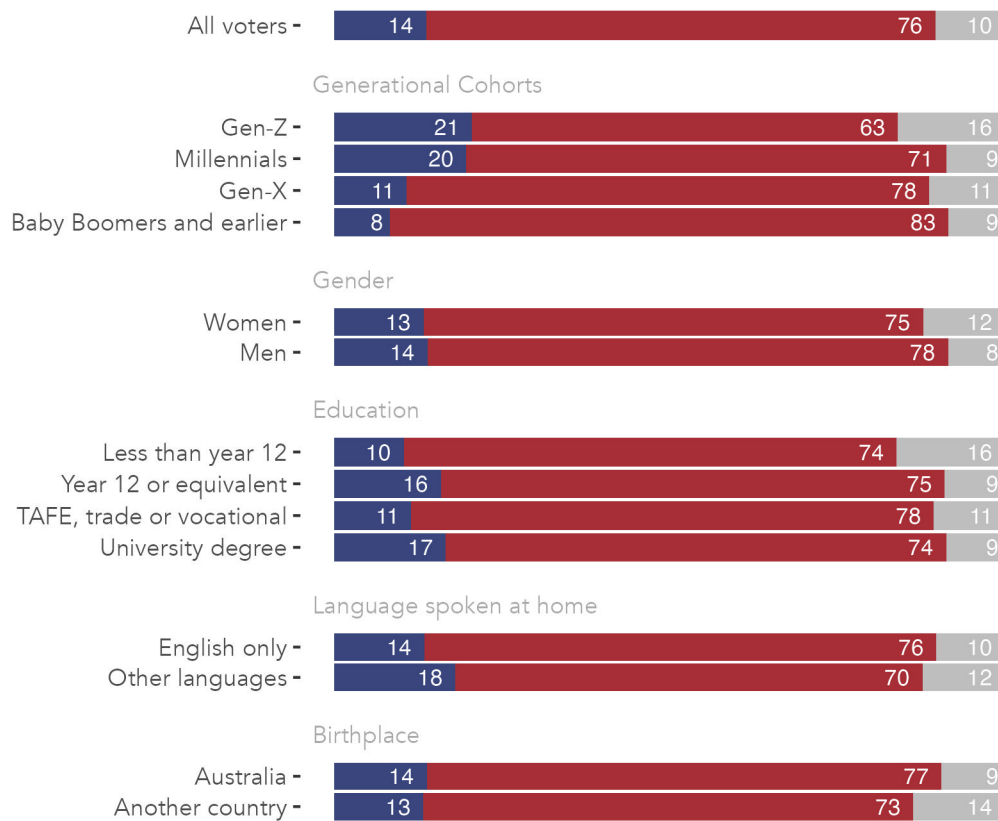


Figure 12: Share of voters that have shifted their support over the past four weeks, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 4: Share of voters that have shifted their support over the past four weeks, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

	Yes	No	Unsure
All voters	14	76	10
Federal vote intention			
Labor	15	79	6
Coalition	6	86	8
Greens	13	76	11
Other parties and candidates	26	69	5
Federal vote softness			
Solid	10	87	3
Soft	24	62	14
Leaning	37	26	37
State			
NSW	13	78	9
VIC	15	73	12
QLD	13	77	10
Other states and territories	13	75	12
Location			
Inner Metropolitan	14	78	8
Outer Metropolitan	12	75	13
Provincial	20	68	12
Rural	13	78	9
Religion			
Protestant	14	78	8
Catholic	18	76	6
Other religions	13	75	12
No religion	11	75	14
Financial stress			
A great deal of stress	15	72	13
Some stress	15	73	12
Not much stress	11	81	8
No stress at all	13	82	5

Share of voters that have shifted their support over the past four weeks



The federal election was called on Friday 28 March. Over the past four weeks have you changed your mind on which party or candidate has or will receive your first preference vote?

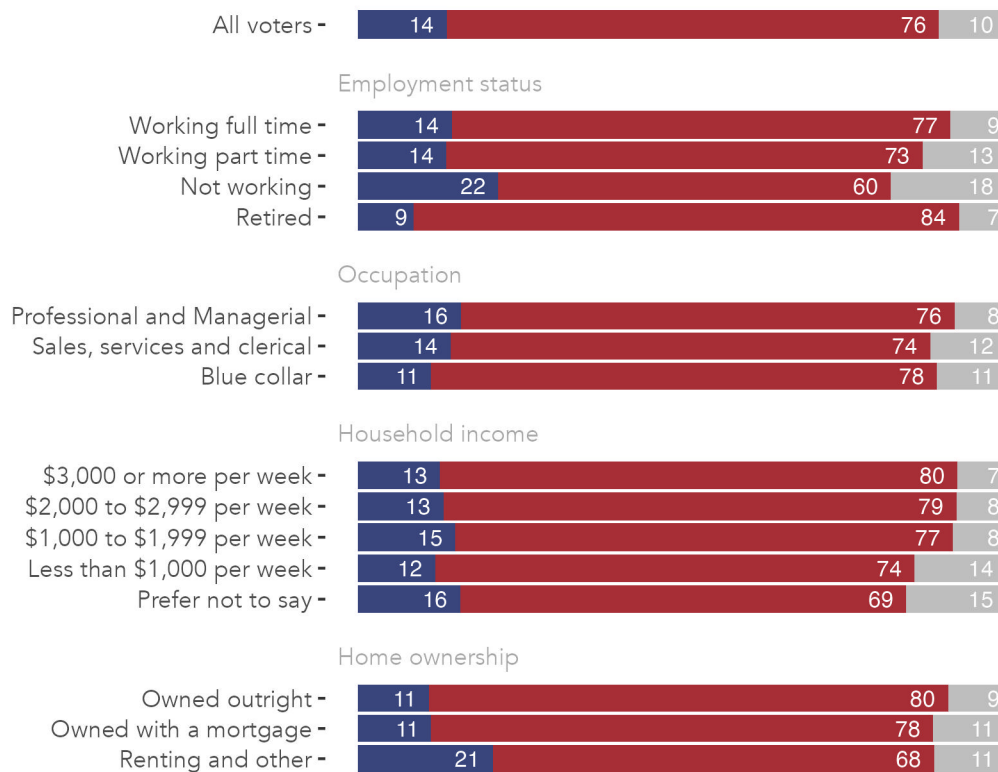
Yes
No
Unsure

Figure 13: Share of voters that have shifted their support over the past four weeks, by demographic characteristics.

Table 5: Share of voters that have shifted their support over the past four weeks, by demographic characteristics.

	Yes	No	Unsure
All voters	14	76	10
Generational Cohorts			
Gen-Z	21	63	16
Millennials	20	71	9
Gen-X	11	78	11
Baby Boomers and earlier	8	83	9
Gender			
Women	13	75	12
Men	14	78	8
Education			
Less than year 12	10	74	16
Year 12 or equivalent	16	75	9
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	78	11
University degree	17	74	9
Language spoken at home			
English only	14	76	10
Other languages	18	70	12
Birthplace			
Australia	14	77	9
Another country	13	73	14

Share of voters that have shifted their support over the past four weeks



The federal election was called on Friday 28 March. Over the past four weeks have you changed your mind on which party or candidate has or will receive your first preference vote?

Yes
No
Unsure

Figure 14: Share of voters that have shifted their support over the past four weeks, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 6: Share of voters that have shifted their support over the past four weeks, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	Yes	No	Unsure
All voters	14	76	10
Employment status			
Working full time	14	77	9
Working part time	14	73	13
Not working	22	60	18
Retired	9	84	7
Occupation			
Professional and Managerial	16	76	8
Sales, services and clerical	14	74	12
Blue collar	11	78	11
Household income			
\$3,000 or more per week	13	80	7
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	13	79	8
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	15	77	8
Less than \$1,000 per week	12	74	14
Prefer not to say	16	69	15
Home ownership			
Owned outright	11	80	9
Owned with a mortgage	11	78	11
Renting and other	21	68	11

The issues driving support

Question text

Wording of question if respondents had voted:

Thinking about the reasons you voted the way you did...

Which of the following were most important in deciding to vote **FOR** pipe federal vote choice in the House of Representatives.

Please rank up to your 5 most important issues, where the most important issue is ranked 1, the second most important 2, and so on.

Wording of question if respondents had not voted:

Thinking about the reasons you plan to vote the way you are...

Which of the following are most important in deciding whether you will vote **FOR** pipe federal vote choice in the House of Representatives.

Please rank up to your 5 most important issues, where the most important issue is ranked 1, the second most important 2, and so on.

Rank - min 1, max 5; randomise 1-14

1. Tax deductible mortgage interest payments
2. Allowing first home buyers to get a mortgage with a deposit of 5 per cent so they don't need Lenders Mortgage Insurance
3. Halving the fuel excise for 12 months saving motorists 25 cents per litre of fuel
4. Introducing a temporary Cost of Living Tax Offset to cut low and middle income earners' income tax by \$1,200
5. A proposed tax deduction of \$1000 a year on work-related expenses
6. A promise to make nine out of 10 GP visits bulk-billed by the end of the decade
7. 50 new urgent care clinics
8. A tax cut of \$5 a week
9. Cutting student debts by 20 per cent
10. A \$1 billion fund to build and expand around 160 childcare centres over four years
11. Banning price gouging by supermarkets
12. Legislating to allow the breakup of Coles and Woolworths if they're found to be abusing their market power
13. Having an experienced government in uncertain times
14. Global uncertainty around tariffs and share markets
15. Something else
16. None of these **Exclusive**

The reasons most important in deciding who voters would support

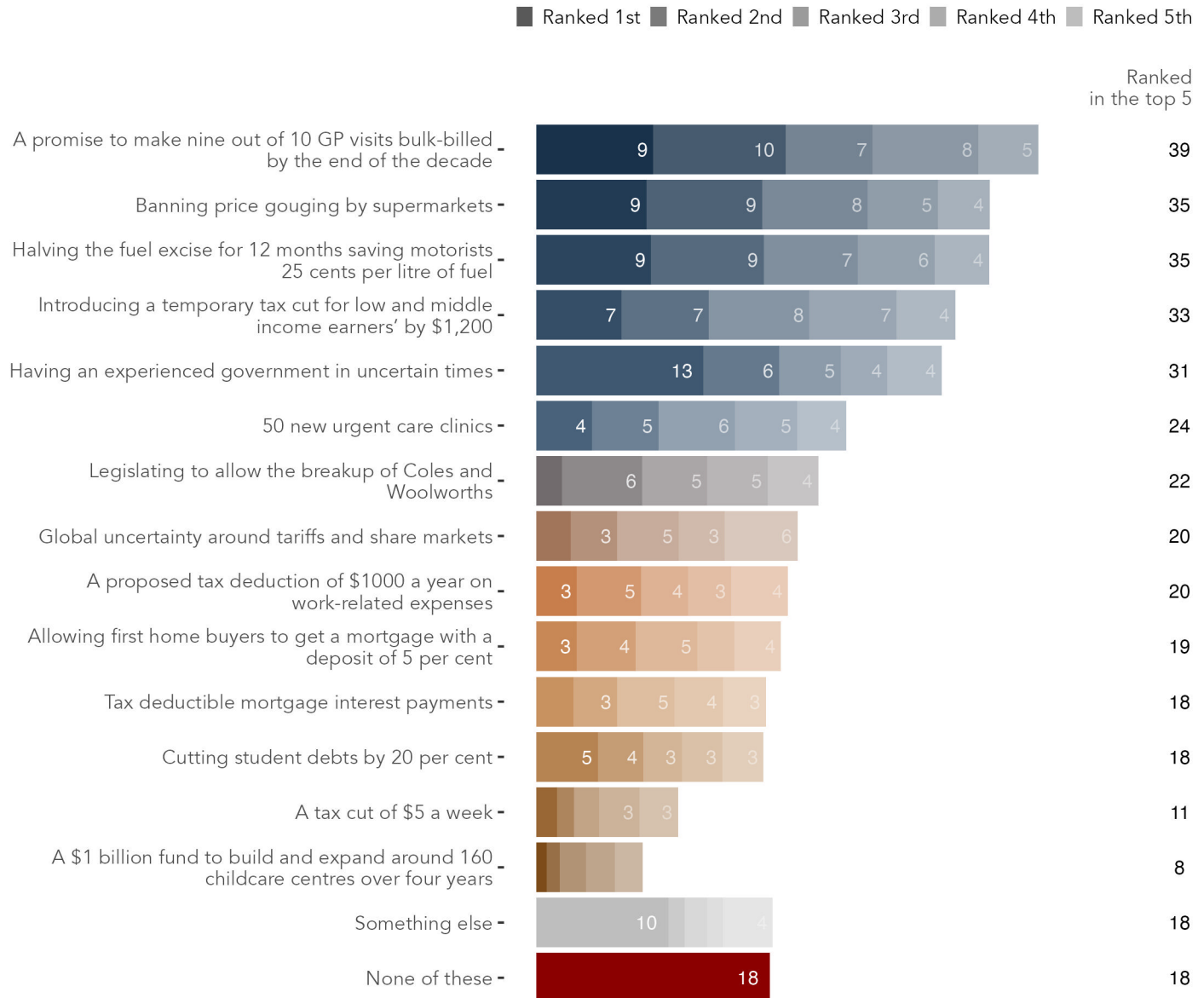


Figure 15: The top five reasons deciding which parties and candidates voters support, ranked.

A promise to make nine out of 10 GP visits bulk-billed by the end of the decade

The impact of 'A promise to make nine out of 10 GP visits bulk-billed by the end of the decade' on support

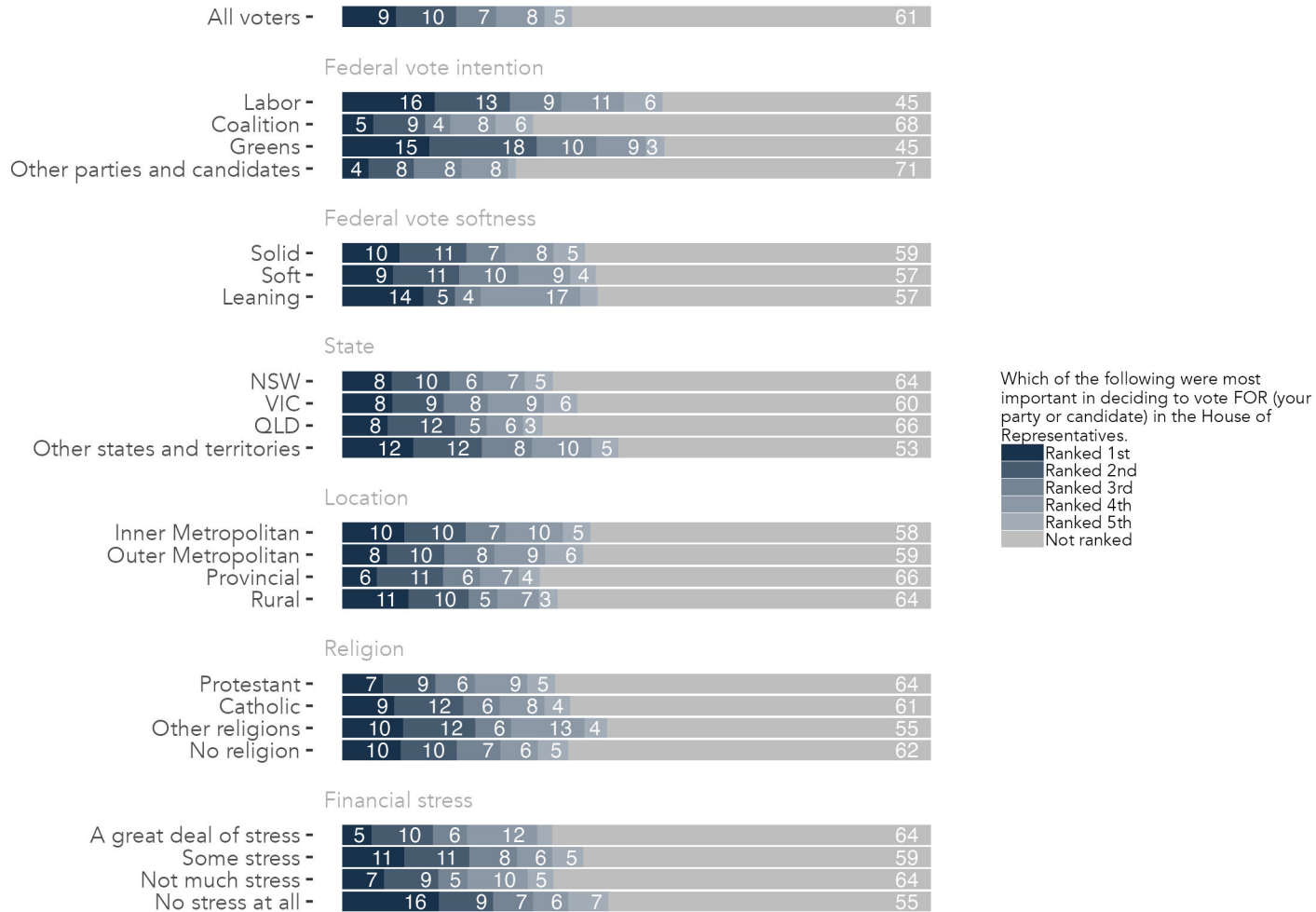


Figure 16: The impact of 'A promise to make nine out of 10 GP visits bulk-billed by the end of the decade' on support, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 7: The impact of 'A promise to make nine out of 10 GP visits bulk-billed by the end of the decade' on support, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	9	10	7	8	5	61
Federal vote intention						
Labor	16	13	9	11	6	45
Coalition	5	9	4	8	6	68
Greens	15	18	10	9	3	45
Other parties and candidates	4	8	8	8	1	71
Federal vote softness						
Solid	10	11	7	8	5	59
Soft	9	11	10	9	4	57
Leaning	14	5	4	17	3	57
State						
NSW	8	10	6	7	5	64
VIC	8	9	8	9	6	60
QLD	8	12	5	6	3	66
Other states and territories	12	12	8	10	5	53
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	10	10	7	10	5	58
Outer Metropolitan	8	10	8	9	6	59
Provincial	6	11	6	7	4	66
Rural	11	10	5	7	3	64
Religion						
Protestant	7	9	6	9	5	64
Catholic	9	12	6	8	4	61
Other religions	10	12	6	13	4	55
No religion	10	10	7	6	5	62
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	5	10	6	12	3	64
Some stress	11	11	8	6	5	59
Not much stress	7	9	5	10	5	64
No stress at all	16	9	7	6	7	55

The impact of 'A promise to make nine out of 10 GP visits bulk-billed by the end of the decade' on support

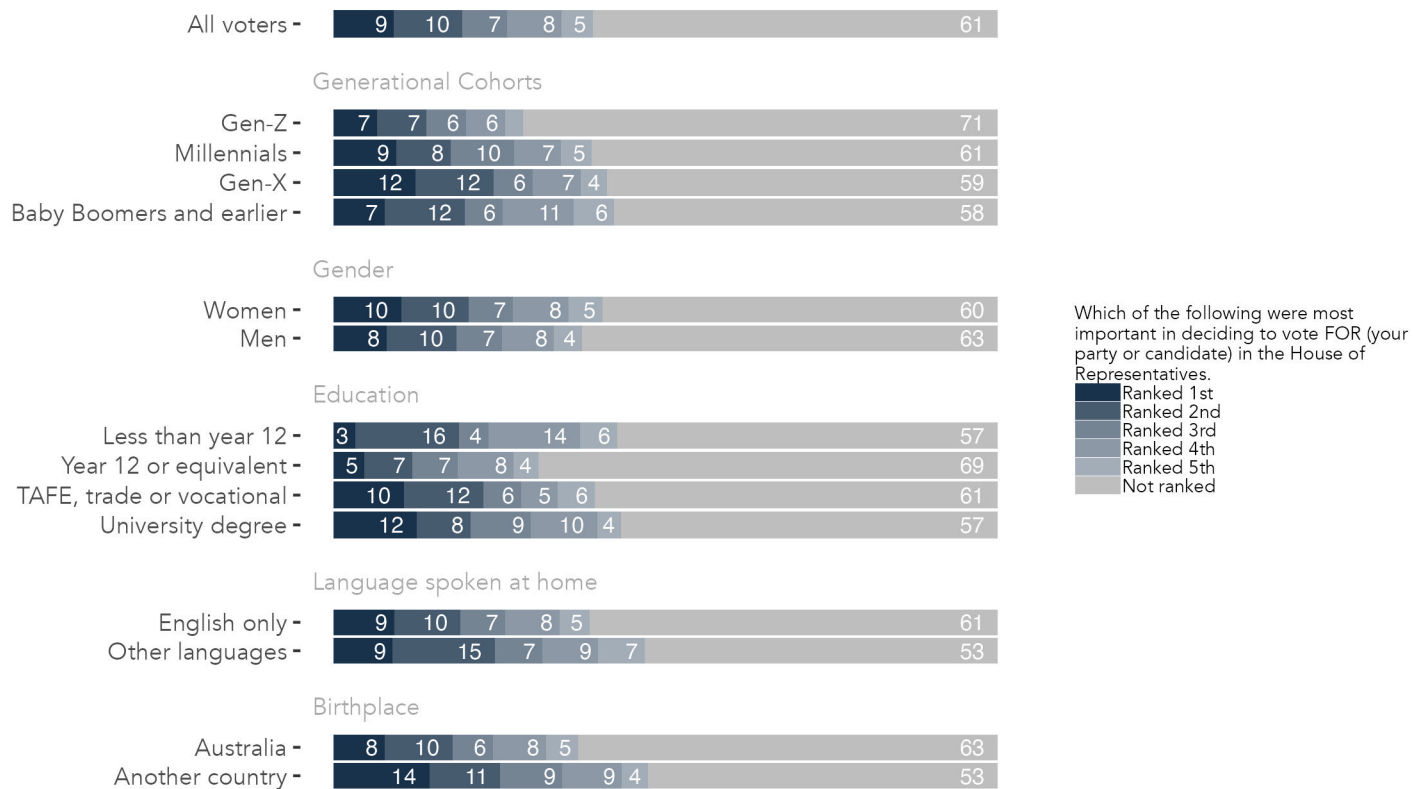


Figure 17: The impact of 'A promise to make nine out of 10 GP visits bulk-billed by the end of the decade' on support, by demographic characteristics.

Table 8: The impact of ‘A promise to make nine out of 10 GP visits bulk-billed by the end of the decade’ on support, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	9	10	7	8	5	61
Generational Cohorts						
Gen-Z	7	7	6	6	3	71
Millennials	9	8	10	7	5	61
Gen-X	12	12	6	7	4	59
Baby Boomers and earlier	7	12	6	11	6	58
Gender						
Women	10	10	7	8	5	60
Men	8	10	7	8	4	63
Education						
Less than year 12	3	16	4	14	6	57
Year 12 or equivalent	5	7	7	8	4	69
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	12	6	5	6	61
University degree	12	8	9	10	4	57
Language spoken at home						
English only	9	10	7	8	5	61
Other languages	9	15	7	9	7	53
Birthplace						
Australia	8	10	6	8	5	63
Another country	14	11	9	9	4	53

The impact of 'A promise to make nine out of 10 GP visits bulk-billed by the end of the decade' on support

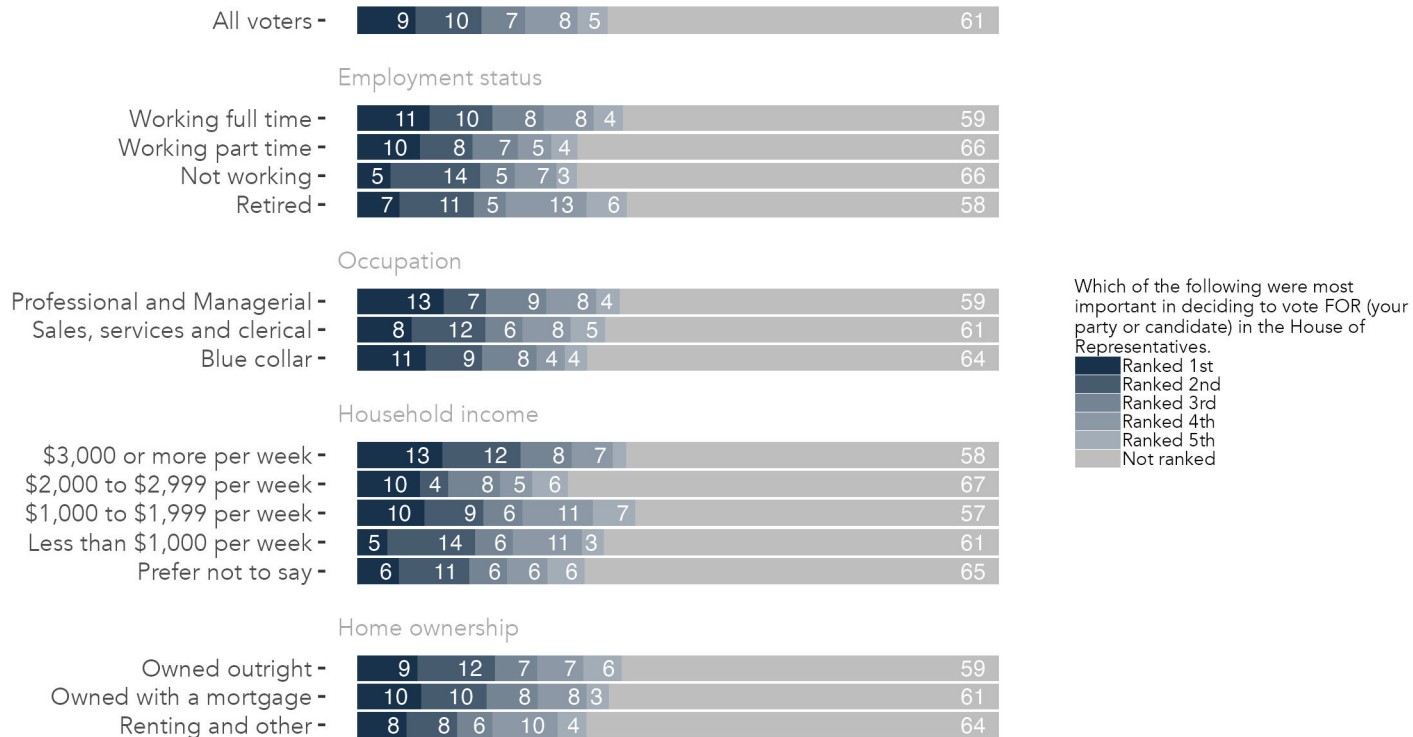


Figure 18: The impact of 'A promise to make nine out of 10 GP visits bulk-billed by the end of the decade' on support, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 9: The impact of 'A promise to make nine out of 10 GP visits bulk-billed by the end of the decade' on support, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	9	10	7	8	5	61
Employment status						
Working full time	11	10	8	8	4	59
Working part time	10	8	7	5	4	66
Not working	5	14	5	7	3	66
Retired	7	11	5	13	6	58
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	13	7	9	8	4	59
Sales, services and clerical	8	12	6	8	5	61
Blue collar	11	9	8	4	4	64
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	13	12	8	7	2	58
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	10	4	8	5	6	67
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	10	9	6	11	7	57
Less than \$1,000 per week	5	14	6	11	3	61
Prefer not to say	6	11	6	6	6	65
Home ownership						
Owned outright	9	12	7	7	6	59
Owned with a mortgage	10	10	8	8	3	61
Renting and other	8	8	6	10	4	64

Banning price gouging by supermarkets

The impact of 'banning price gouging by supermarkets' on vote

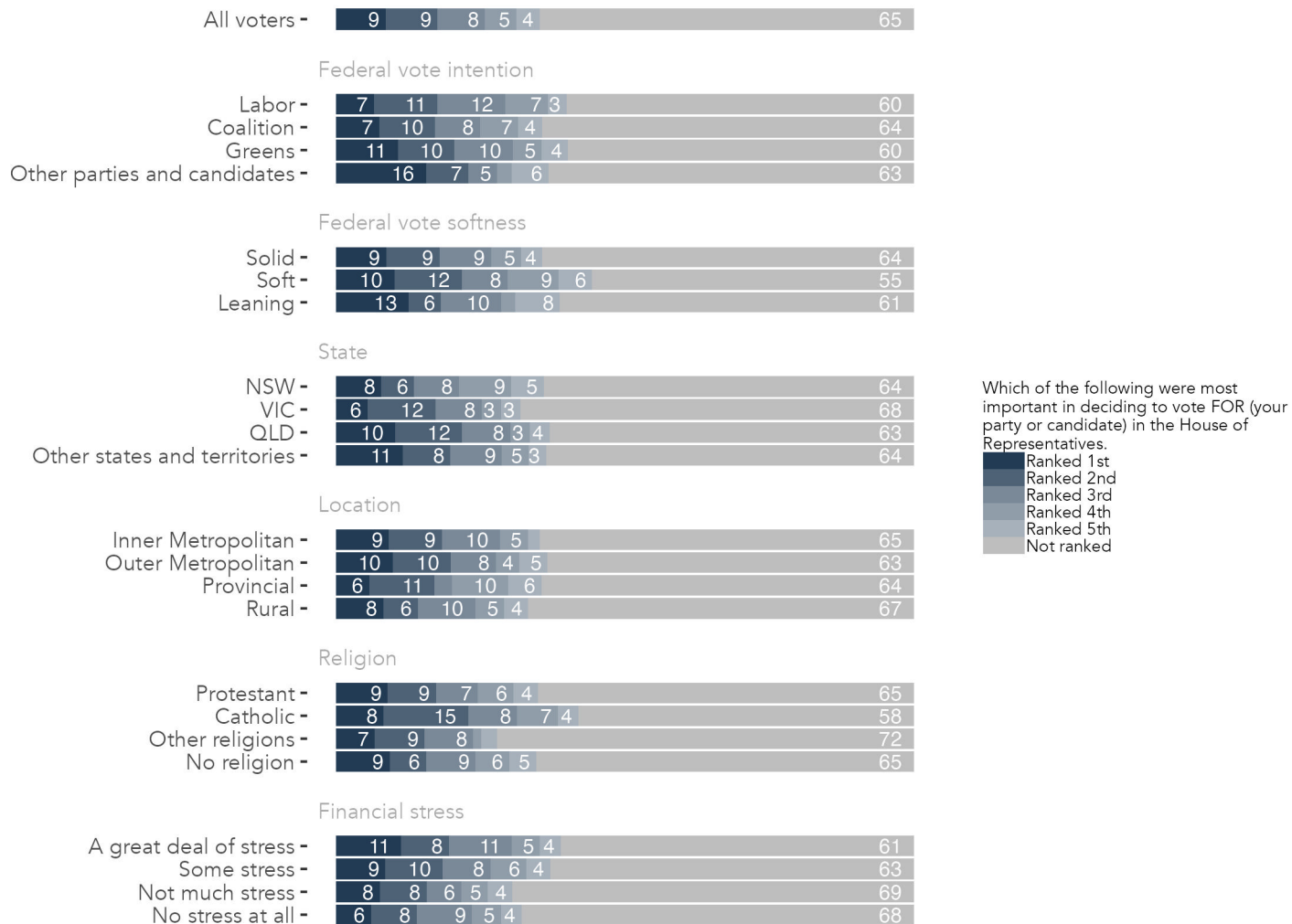
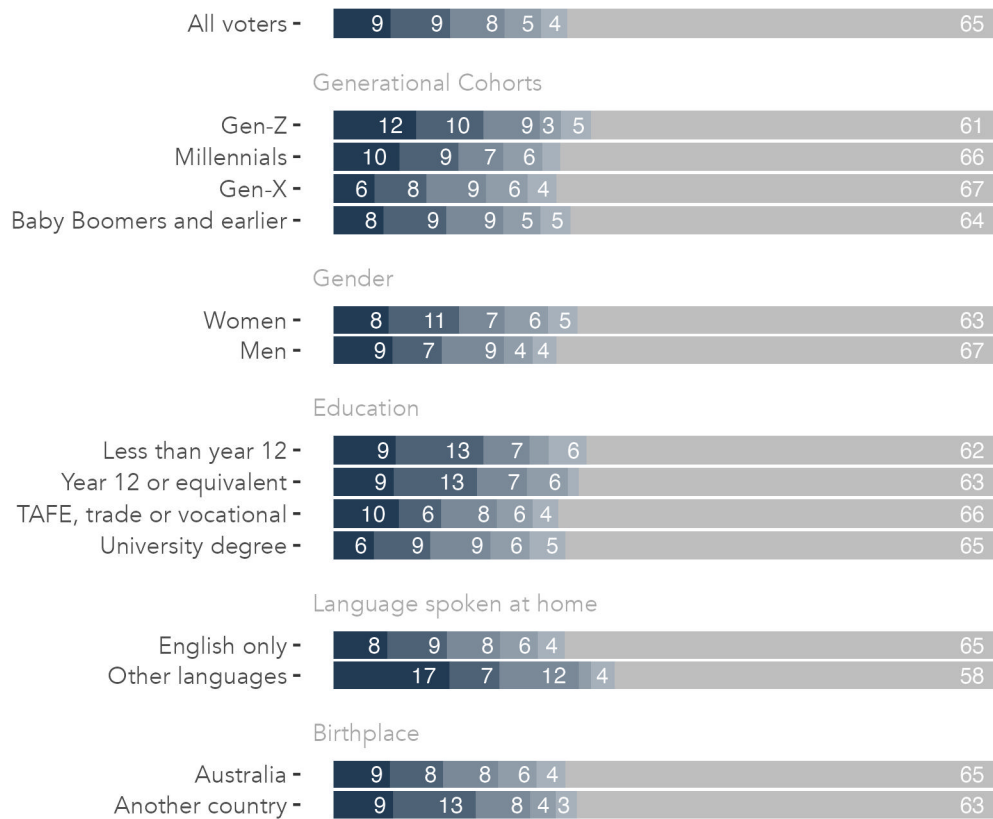


Figure 19: The impact of 'banning price gouging by supermarkets' on vote, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 10: The impact of 'banning price gouging by supermarkets' on vote, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	9	9	8	5	4	65
Federal vote intention						
Labor	7	11	12	7	3	60
Coalition	7	10	8	7	4	64
Greens	11	10	10	5	4	60
Other parties and candidates	16	7	5	3	6	63
Federal vote softness						
Solid	9	9	9	5	4	64
Soft	10	12	8	9	6	55
Leaning	13	6	10	2	8	61
State						
NSW	8	6	8	9	5	64
VIC	6	12	8	3	3	68
QLD	10	12	8	3	4	63
Other states and territories	11	8	9	5	3	64
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	9	9	10	5	2	65
Outer Metropolitan	10	10	8	4	5	63
Provincial	6	11	3	10	6	64
Rural	8	6	10	5	4	67
Religion						
Protestant	9	9	7	6	4	65
Catholic	8	15	8	7	4	58
Other religions	7	9	8	1	3	72
No religion	9	6	9	6	5	65
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	11	8	11	5	4	61
Some stress	9	10	8	6	4	63
Not much stress	8	8	6	5	4	69
No stress at all	6	8	9	5	4	68

The impact of 'banning price gouging by supermarkets' on vote



Which of the following were most important in deciding to vote FOR (your party or candidate) in the House of Representatives.

- Ranked 1st
- Ranked 2nd
- Ranked 3rd
- Ranked 4th
- Ranked 5th
- Not ranked

Figure 20: The impact of 'banning price gouging by supermarkets' on vote, by demographic characteristics.

Table 11: The impact of ‘banning price gouging by supermarkets’ on vote, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	9	9	8	5	4	65
Generational Cohorts						
Gen-Z	12	10	9	3	5	61
Millennials	10	9	7	6	2	66
Gen-X	6	8	9	6	4	67
Baby Boomers and earlier	8	9	9	5	5	64
Gender						
Women	8	11	7	6	5	63
Men	9	7	9	4	4	67
Education						
Less than year 12	9	13	7	3	6	62
Year 12 or equivalent	9	13	7	6	2	63
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	6	8	6	4	66
University degree	6	9	9	6	5	65
Language spoken at home						
English only	8	9	8	6	4	65
Other languages	17	7	12	2	4	58
Birthplace						
Australia	9	8	8	6	4	65
Another country	9	13	8	4	3	63

The impact of 'banning price gouging by supermarkets' on vote

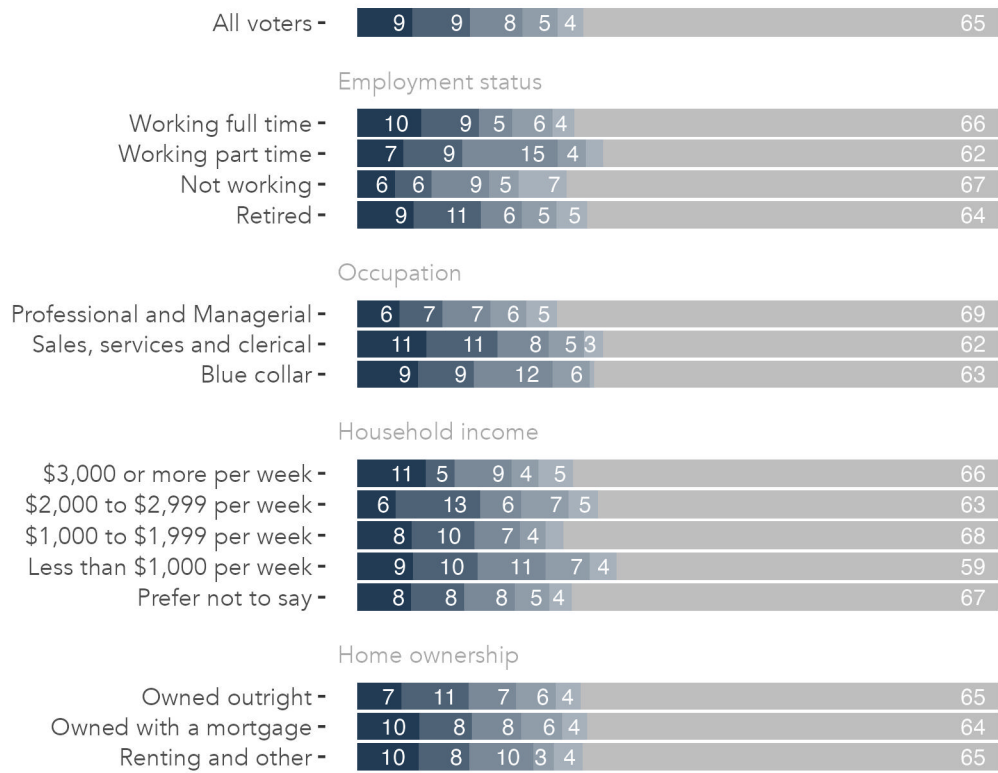


Figure 21: The impact of 'banning price gouging by supermarkets' on vote, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 12: The impact of ‘banning price gouging by supermarkets’ on vote, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	9	9	8	5	4	65
Employment status						
Working full time	10	9	5	6	4	66
Working part time	7	9	15	4	3	62
Not working	6	6	9	5	7	67
Retired	9	11	6	5	5	64
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	6	7	7	6	5	69
Sales, services and clerical	11	11	8	5	3	62
Blue collar	9	9	12	6	1	63
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	11	5	9	4	5	66
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	6	13	6	7	5	63
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	8	10	7	4	3	68
Less than \$1,000 per week	9	10	11	7	4	59
Prefer not to say	8	8	8	5	4	67
Home ownership						
Owned outright	7	11	7	6	4	65
Owned with a mortgage	10	8	8	6	4	64
Renting and other	10	8	10	3	4	65

Introducing a temporary Cost of Living Tax Offset to cut low and middle income earners' income tax by 1,200 dollars

The impact of 'Introducing a temporary Cost of Living Tax Offset to cut low and middle income earners' income tax by 1,200 dollars' on vote

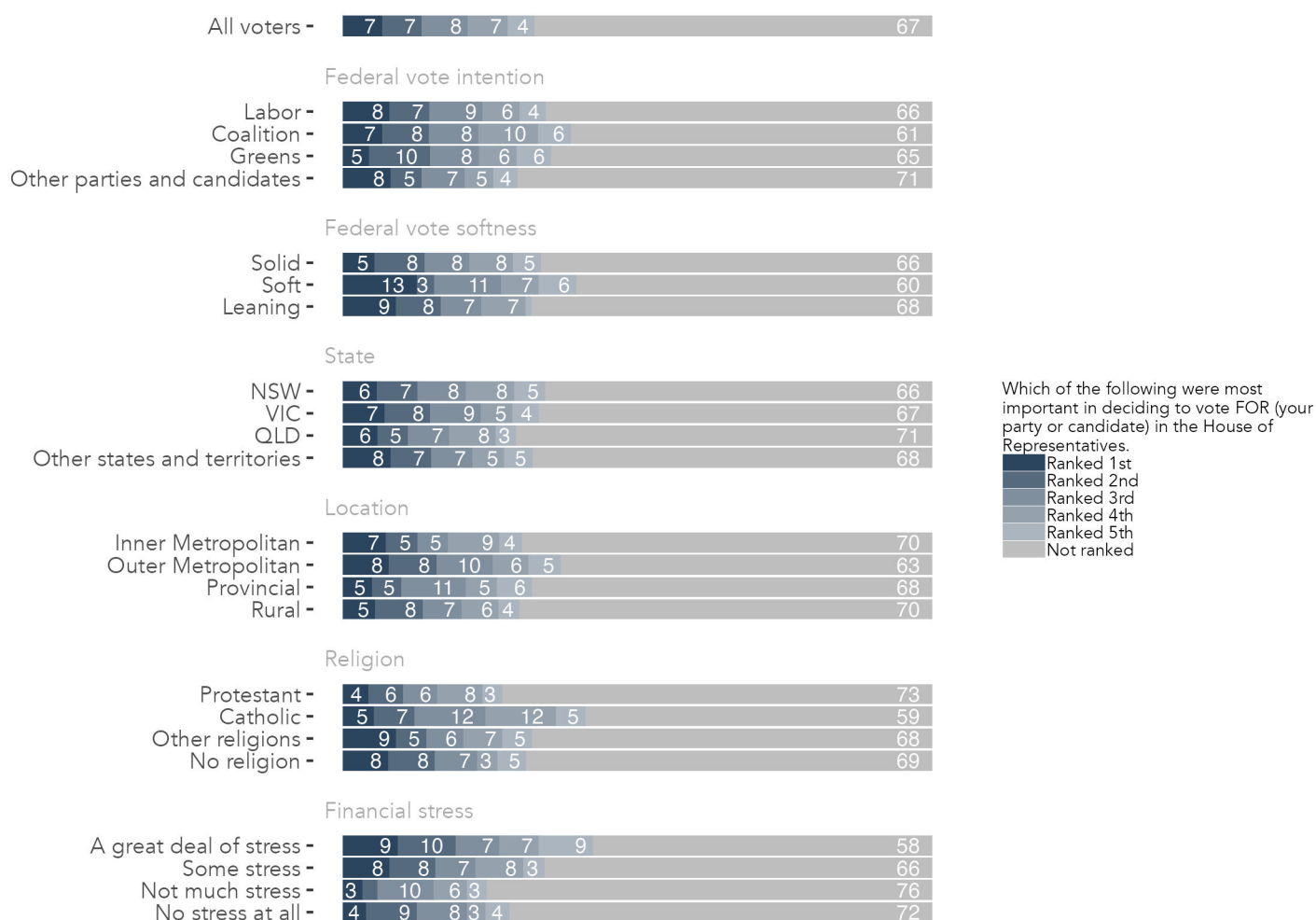


Figure 22: The impact of 'Introducing a temporary Cost of Living Tax Offset to cut low and middle income earners' income tax by 1,200 dollars' on vote, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 13: The impact of 'Introducing a temporary Cost of Living Tax Offset to cut low and middle income earners' income tax by 1,200 dollars' on vote, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	7	7	8	7	4	67
Federal vote intention						
Labor	8	7	9	6	4	66
Coalition	7	8	8	10	6	61
Greens	5	10	8	6	6	65
Other parties and candidates	8	5	7	5	4	71
Federal vote softness						
Solid	5	8	8	8	5	66
Soft	13	3	11	7	6	60
Leaning	9	8	7	7	1	68
State						
NSW	6	7	8	8	5	66
VIC	7	8	9	5	4	67
QLD	6	5	7	8	3	71
Other states and territories	8	7	7	5	5	68
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	7	5	5	9	4	70
Outer Metropolitan	8	8	10	6	5	63
Provincial	5	5	11	5	6	68
Rural	5	8	7	6	4	70
Religion						
Protestant	4	6	6	8	3	73
Catholic	5	7	12	12	5	59
Other religions	9	5	6	7	5	68
No religion	8	8	7	3	5	69
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	9	10	7	7	9	58
Some stress	8	8	7	8	3	66
Not much stress	3	2	10	6	3	76
No stress at all	4	9	8	3	4	72

The impact of 'Introducing a temporary Cost of Living Tax Offset to cut low and middle income earners' income tax by 1,200 dollars' on vote

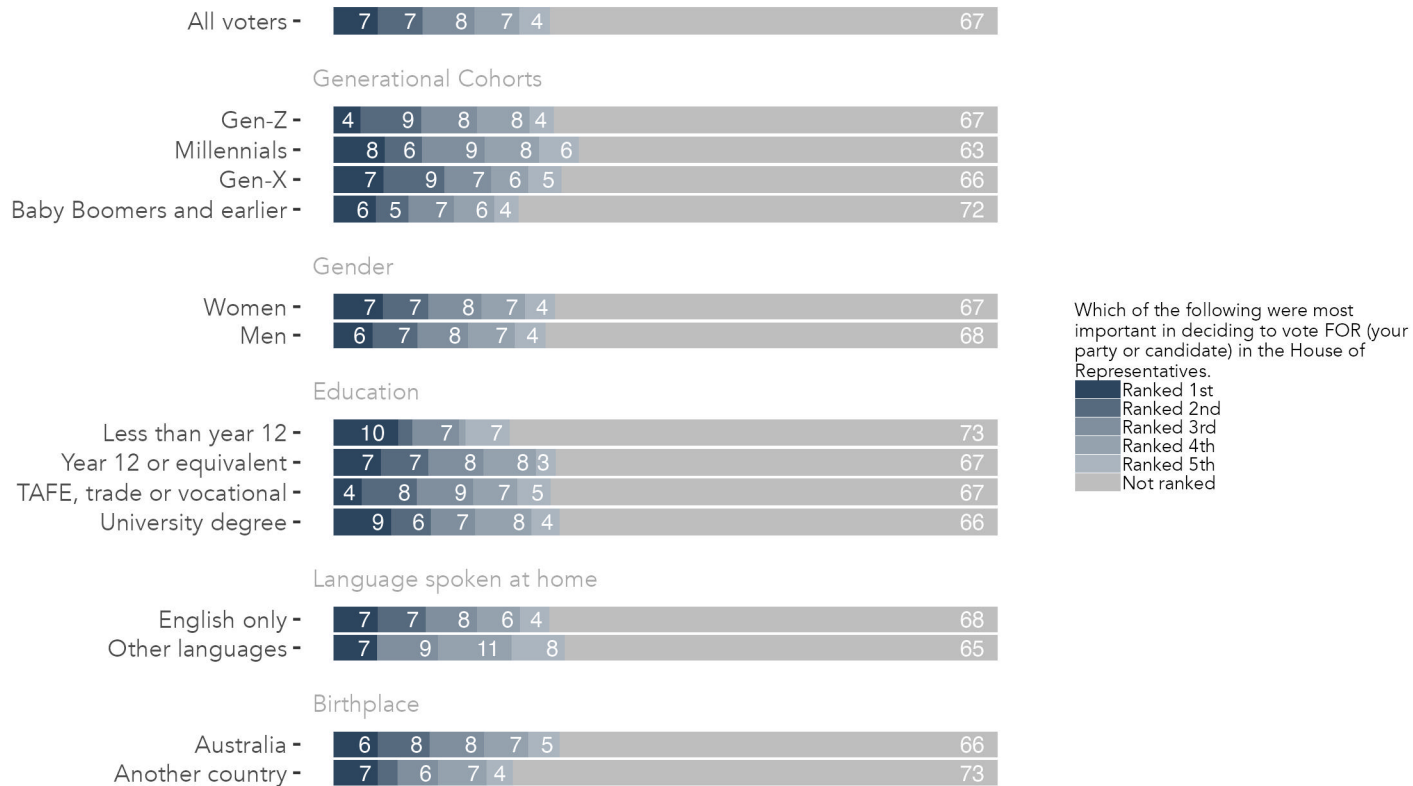


Figure 23: The impact of 'Introducing a temporary Cost of Living Tax Offset to cut low and middle income earners' income tax by 1,200 dollars' on vote, by demographic characteristics.

Table 14: The impact of ‘Introducing a temporary Cost of Living Tax Offset to cut low and middle income earners’ income tax by 1,200 dollars’ on vote, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	7	7	8	7	4	67
Generational Cohorts						
Gen-Z	4	9	8	8	4	67
Millennials	8	6	9	8	6	63
Gen-X	7	9	7	6	5	66
Baby Boomers and earlier	6	5	7	6	4	72
Gender						
Women	7	7	8	7	4	67
Men	6	7	8	7	4	68
Education						
Less than year 12	10	2	7	1	7	73
Year 12 or equivalent	7	7	8	8	3	67
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	8	9	7	5	67
University degree	9	6	7	8	4	66
Language spoken at home						
English only	7	7	8	6	4	68
Other languages	7	0	9	11	8	65
Birthplace						
Australia	6	8	8	7	5	66
Another country	7	3	6	7	4	73

The impact of 'Introducing a temporary Cost of Living Tax Offset to cut low and middle income earners' income tax by 1,200 dollars' on vote

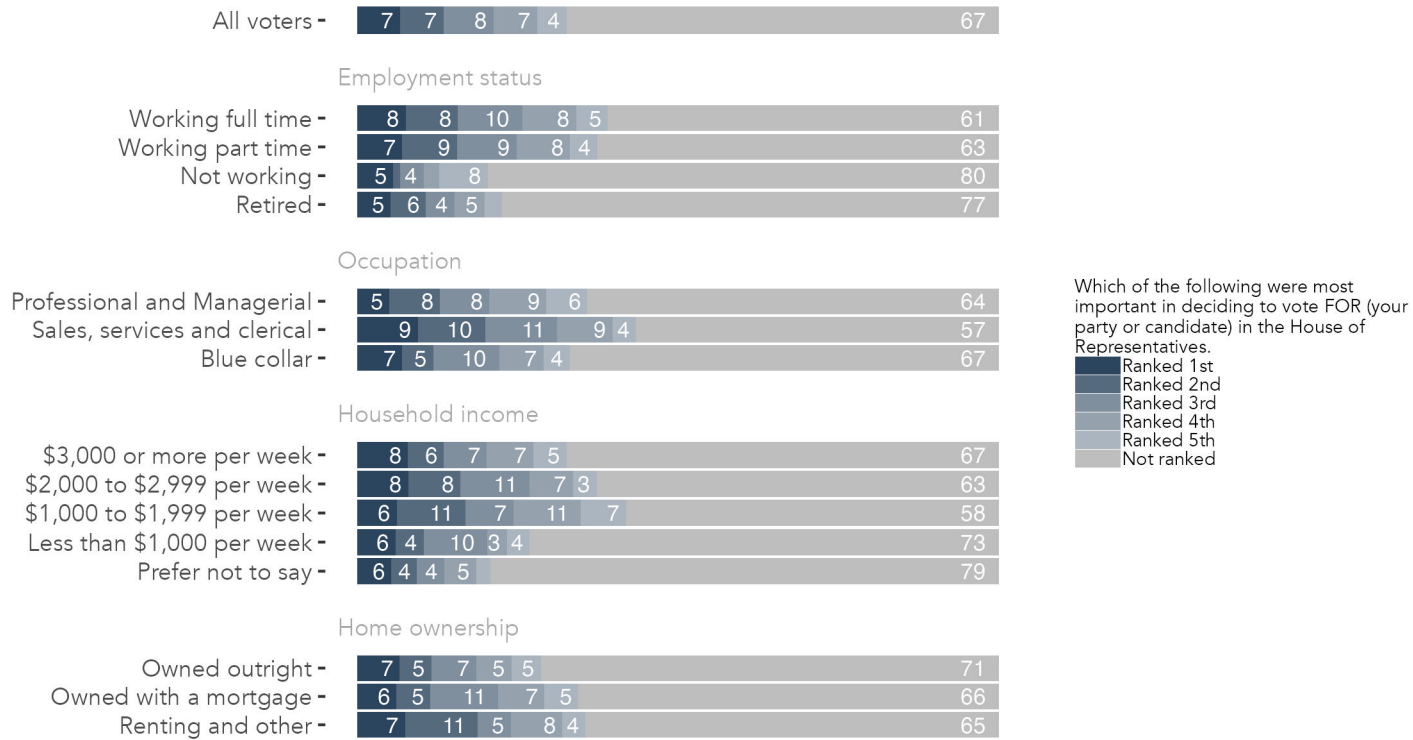


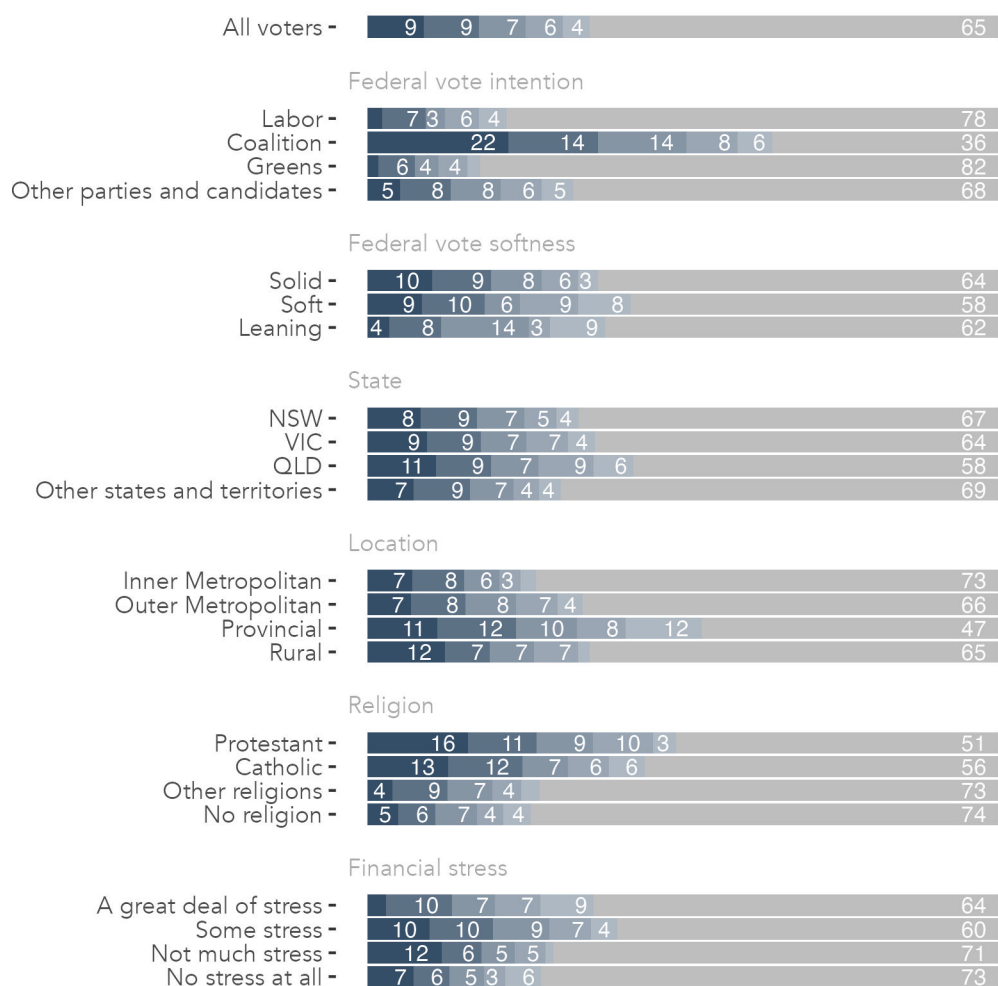
Figure 24: The impact of 'Introducing a temporary Cost of Living Tax Offset to cut low and middle income earners' income tax by 1,200 dollars' on vote, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 15: The impact of 'Introducing a temporary Cost of Living Tax Offset to cut low and middle income earners' income tax by 1,200 dollars' on vote, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	7	7	8	7	4	67
Employment status						
Working full time	8	8	10	8	5	61
Working part time	7	9	9	8	4	63
Not working	5	1	4	2	8	80
Retired	5	6	4	5	3	77
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	5	8	8	9	6	64
Sales, services and clerical	9	10	11	9	4	57
Blue collar	7	5	10	7	4	67
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	8	6	7	7	5	67
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	8	8	11	7	3	63
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	6	11	7	11	7	58
Less than \$1,000 per week	6	4	10	3	4	73
Prefer not to say	6	4	4	5	2	79
Home ownership						
Owned outright	7	5	7	5	5	71
Owned with a mortgage	6	5	11	7	5	66
Renting and other	7	11	5	8	4	65

Halving the fuel excise for 12 months saving motorists 25 cents per litre of fuel

The impact of 'Halving the fuel excise for 12 months saving motorists 25 cents per litre of fuel' on vote



Which of the following were most important in deciding to vote FOR (your party or candidate) in the House of Representatives.

- Ranked 1st
- Ranked 2nd
- Ranked 3rd
- Ranked 4th
- Ranked 5th
- Not ranked

Figure 25: The impact of 'Halving the fuel excise for 12 months saving motorists 25 cents per litre of fuel' on vote, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 16: The impact of ‘Halving the fuel excise for 12 months saving motorists 25 cents per litre of fuel’ on vote, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	9	9	7	6	4	65
Federal vote intention						
Labor	2	7	3	6	4	78
Coalition	22	14	14	8	6	36
Greens	2	6	4	4	2	82
Other parties and candidates	5	8	8	6	5	68
Federal vote softness						
Solid	10	9	8	6	3	64
Soft	9	10	6	9	8	58
Leaning	4	8	14	3	9	62
State						
NSW	8	9	7	5	4	67
VIC	9	9	7	7	4	64
QLD	11	9	7	9	6	58
Other states and territories	7	9	7	4	4	69
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	7	8	6	3	3	73
Outer Metropolitan	7	8	8	7	4	66
Provincial	11	12	10	8	12	47
Rural	12	7	7	7	2	65
Religion						
Protestant	16	11	9	10	3	51
Catholic	13	12	7	6	6	56
Other religions	4	9	7	4	3	73
No religion	5	6	7	4	4	74
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	3	10	7	7	9	64
Some stress	10	10	9	7	4	60
Not much stress	12	6	5	5	1	71
No stress at all	7	6	5	3	6	73

The impact of 'Halving the fuel excise for 12 months saving motorists 25 cents per litre of fuel' on vote

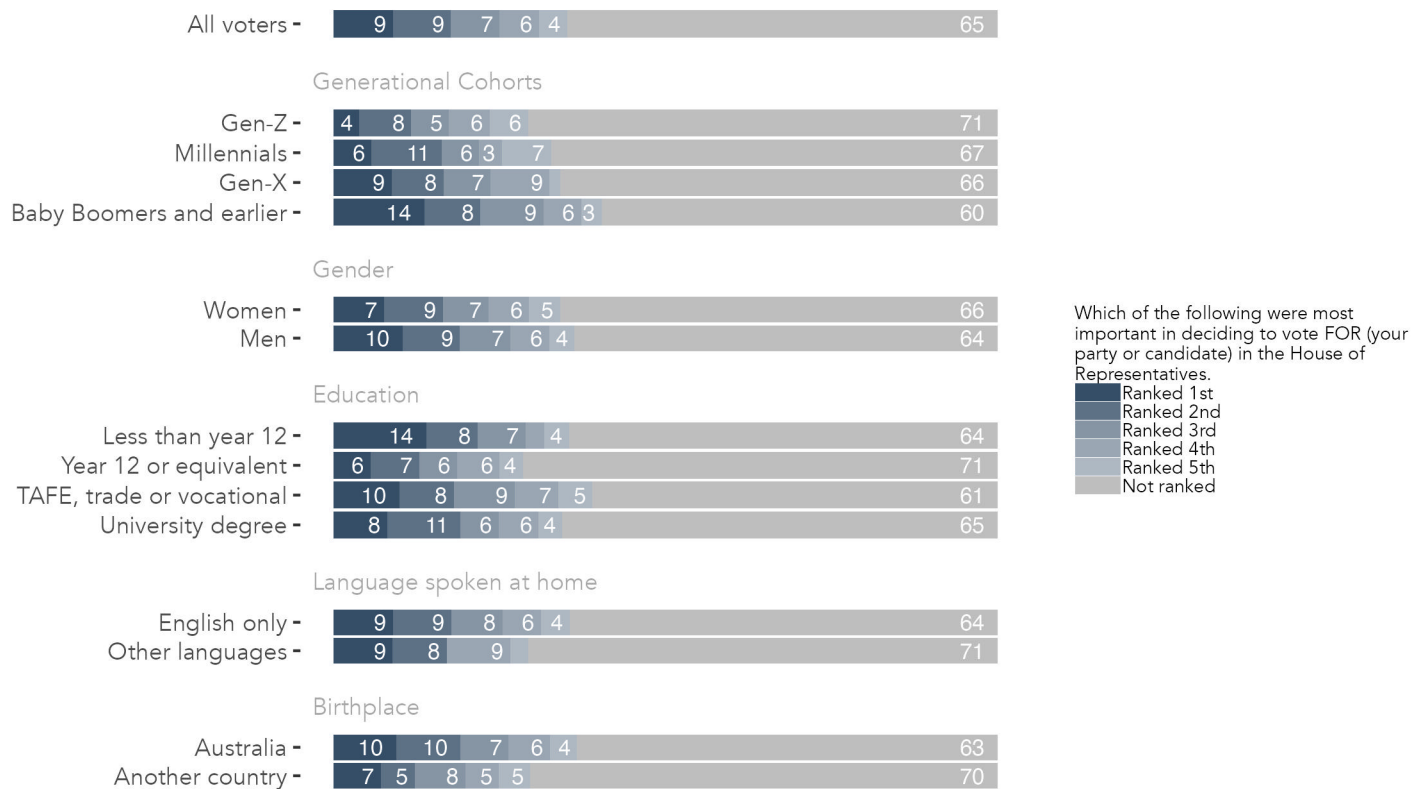


Figure 26: The impact of 'Halving the fuel excise for 12 months saving motorists 25 cents per litre of fuel' on vote, by demographic characteristics.

Table 17: The impact of ‘Halving the fuel excise for 12 months saving motorists 25 cents per litre of fuel’ on vote, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	9	9	7	6	4	65
Generational Cohorts						
Gen-Z	4	8	5	6	6	71
Millennials	6	11	6	3	7	67
Gen-X	9	8	7	9	1	66
Baby Boomers and earlier	14	8	9	6	3	60
Gender						
Women	7	9	7	6	5	66
Men	10	9	7	6	4	64
Education						
Less than year 12	14	8	7	3	4	64
Year 12 or equivalent	6	7	6	6	4	71
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	8	9	7	5	61
University degree	8	11	6	6	4	65
Language spoken at home						
English only	9	9	8	6	4	64
Other languages	9	8	0	9	3	71
Birthplace						
Australia	10	10	7	6	4	63
Another country	7	5	8	5	5	70

The impact of 'Halving the fuel excise for 12 months saving motorists 25 cents per litre of fuel' on vote

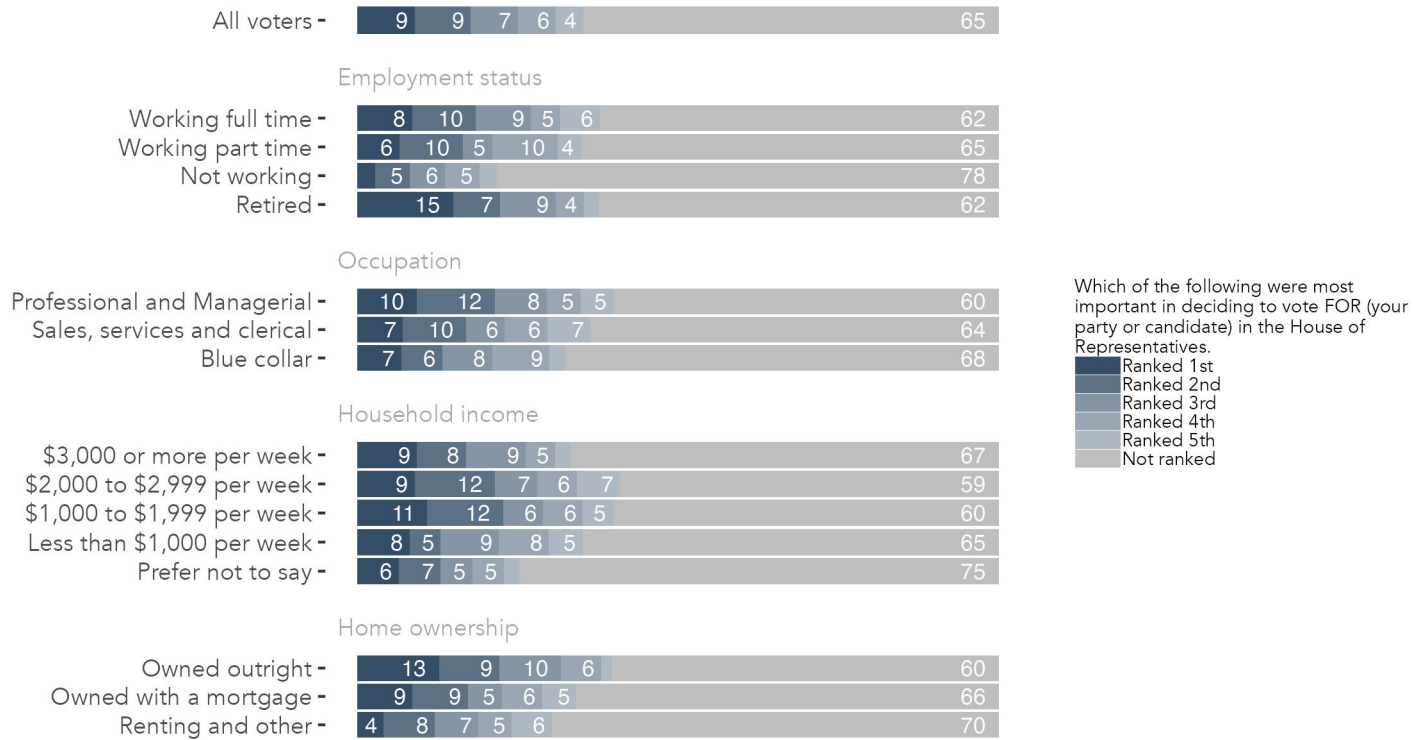


Figure 27: The impact of 'Halving the fuel excise for 12 months saving motorists 25 cents per litre of fuel' on vote, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 18: The impact of 'Halving the fuel excise for 12 months saving motorists 25 cents per litre of fuel' on vote, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	9	9	7	6	4	65
Employment status						
Working full time	8	10	9	5	6	62
Working part time	6	10	5	10	4	65
Not working	3	5	6	5	3	78
Retired	15	7	9	4	3	62
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	10	12	8	5	5	60
Sales, services and clerical	7	10	6	6	7	64
Blue collar	7	6	8	9	2	68
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	9	8	9	5	2	67
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	9	12	7	6	7	59
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	11	12	6	6	5	60
Less than \$1,000 per week	8	5	9	8	5	65
Prefer not to say	6	7	5	5	2	75
Home ownership						
Owned outright	13	9	10	6	2	60
Owned with a mortgage	9	9	5	6	5	66
Renting and other	4	8	7	5	6	70

Having an experienced government in uncertain times

The impact of 'Having an experienced government in uncertain times' on vote

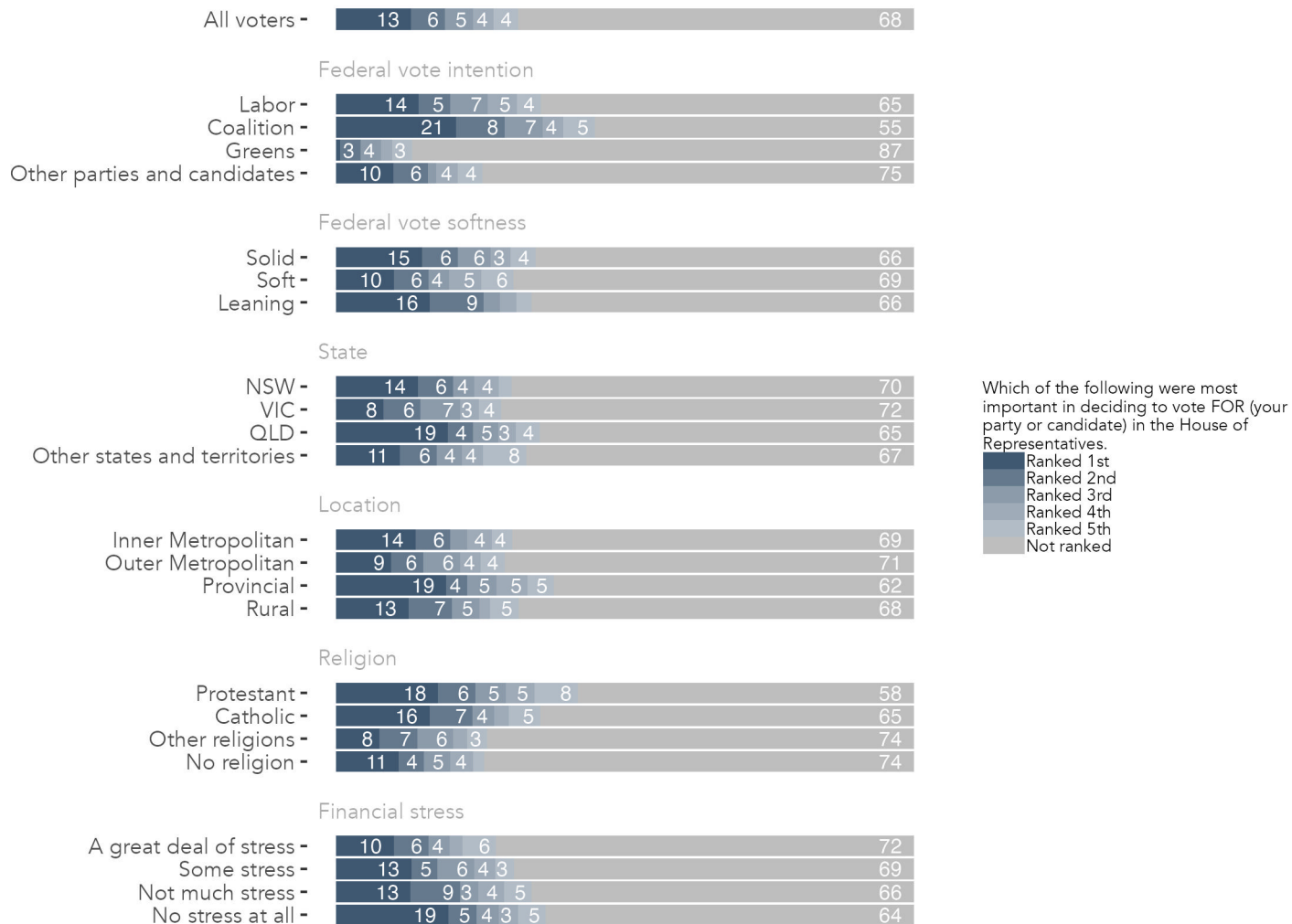


Figure 28: The impact of 'Having an experienced government in uncertain times' on vote, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 19: The impact of 'Having an experienced government in uncertain times' on vote, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	13	6	5	4	4	68
Federal vote intention						
Labor	14	5	7	5	4	65
Coalition	21	8	7	4	5	55
Greens	1	3	4	2	3	87
Other parties and candidates	10	6	1	4	4	75
Federal vote softness						
Solid	15	6	6	3	4	66
Soft	10	6	4	5	6	69
Leaning	16	9	3	3	3	66
State						
NSW	14	6	4	4	2	70
VIC	8	6	7	3	4	72
QLD	19	4	5	3	4	65
Other states and territories	11	6	4	4	8	67
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	14	6	3	4	4	69
Outer Metropolitan	9	6	6	4	4	71
Provincial	19	4	5	5	5	62
Rural	13	7	5	2	5	68
Religion						
Protestant	18	6	5	5	8	58
Catholic	16	7	4	3	5	65
Other religions	8	7	6	2	3	74
No religion	11	4	5	4	2	74
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	10	6	4	2	6	72
Some stress	13	5	6	4	3	69
Not much stress	13	9	3	4	5	66
No stress at all	19	5	4	3	5	64

The impact of 'Having an experienced government in uncertain times' on vote

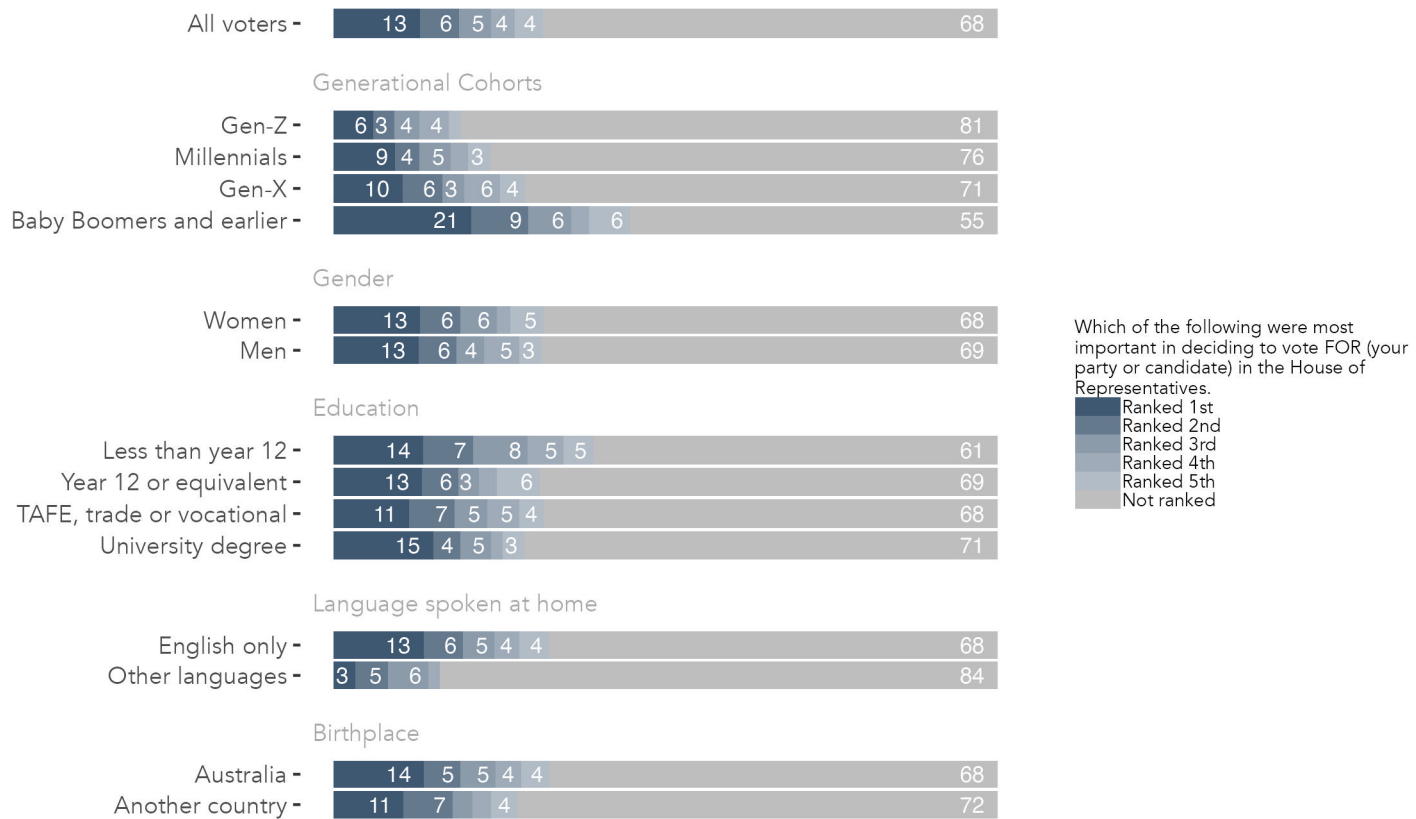


Figure 29: The impact of 'Having an experienced government in uncertain times' on vote, by demographic characteristics.

Table 20: The impact of 'Having an experienced government in uncertain times' on vote, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	13	6	5	4	4	68
Generational Cohorts						
Gen-Z	6	3	4	4	2	81
Millennials	9	4	5	3	3	76
Gen-X	10	6	3	6	4	71
Baby Boomers and earlier	21	9	6	3	6	55
Gender						
Women	13	6	6	2	5	68
Men	13	6	4	5	3	69
Education						
Less than year 12	14	7	8	5	5	61
Year 12 or equivalent	13	6	3	3	6	69
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	7	5	5	4	68
University degree	15	4	5	2	3	71
Language spoken at home						
English only	13	6	5	4	4	68
Other languages	3	5	6	2	0	84
Birthplace						
Australia	14	5	5	4	4	68
Another country	11	7	3	3	4	72

The impact of 'Having an experienced government in uncertain times' on vote

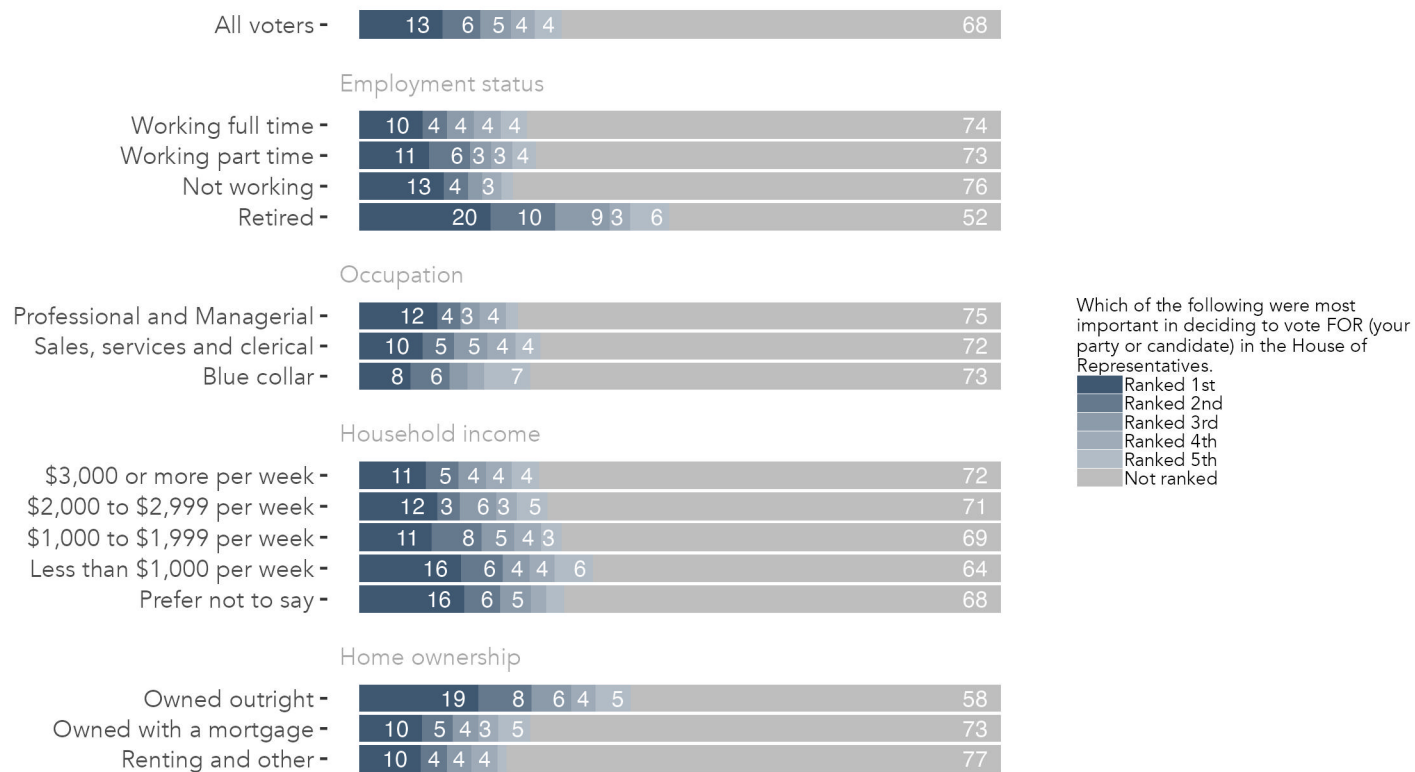


Figure 30: The impact of 'Having an experienced government in uncertain times' on vote, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 21: The impact of 'Having an experienced government in uncertain times' on vote, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	13	6	5	4	4	68
Employment status						
Working full time	10	4	4	4	4	74
Working part time	11	6	3	3	4	73
Not working	13	4	2	3	2	76
Retired	20	10	9	3	6	52
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	12	4	3	4	2	75
Sales, services and clerical	10	5	5	4	4	72
Blue collar	8	6	3	3	7	73
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	11	5	4	4	4	72
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	12	3	6	3	5	71
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	11	8	5	4	3	69
Less than \$1,000 per week	16	6	4	4	6	64
Prefer not to say	16	6	5	2	3	68
Home ownership						
Owned outright	19	8	6	4	5	58
Owned with a mortgage	10	5	4	3	5	73
Renting and other	10	4	4	4	1	77

The issues driving opposition

Question text

Wording of question if respondents had voted:

Thinking about the reasons you voted the way you did...

Which of the following were most important in deciding to vote **AGAINST** a party or candidate in the House of Representatives.

Please rank up to your 5 most important issues, where the most important issue is ranked 1, the second most important 2, and so on.

Wording of question if respondents had not voted:

Thinking about the reasons you plan to vote the way you are...

Which of the following are most important in deciding to vote **AGAINST** a party or candidate in the House of Representatives.

Please rank up to your 5 most important issues, where the most important issue is ranked 1, the second most important 2, and so on.

Rank - min 1, max 5; randomise 1-9

1. Concerns that Peter Dutton's nuclear plan will cost \$600 billion and will mean cuts to pay for it
2. Concerns Labor's spending has driven up inflation
3. Concerns a Liberal Government will cut Medicare spending
4. Concerns Anti-Semitism is out of control under Anthony Albanese
5. Concerns this is the highest spending government in 40 years
6. Concerns you will be worse off under Peter Dutton and the Coalition
7. Concerns Australia can't afford another three years of Labor
8. Concern about having a new and inexperienced government in uncertain times
9. Concern about the global uncertainty caused by Donald Trump
10. Something else
11. None of these **Exclusive**

The reasons most important in deciding who voters would oppose

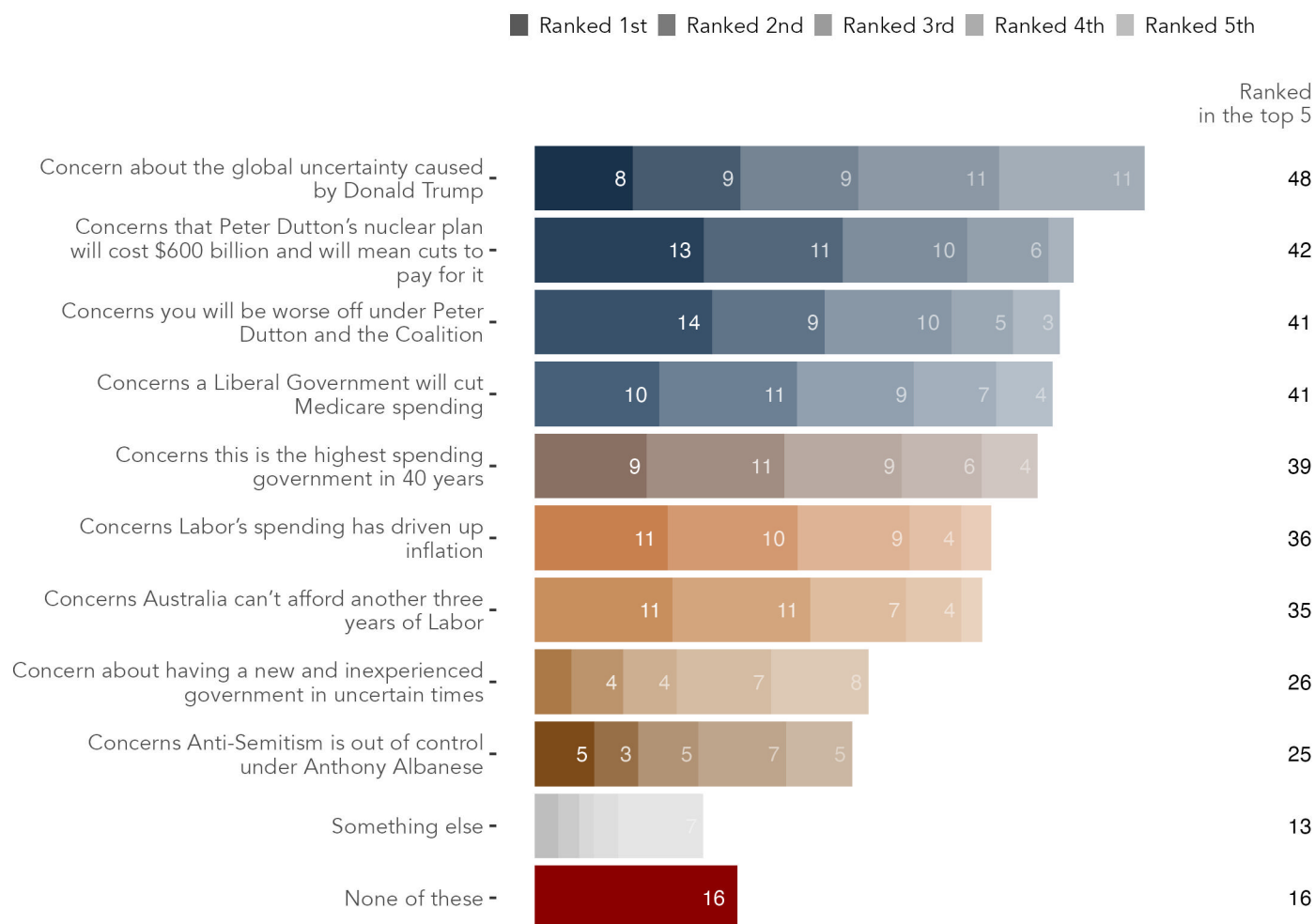


Figure 31: The top five reasons deciding which parties and candidates voters oppose, ranked.

Concern about the global uncertainty caused by Donald Trump

The share of voters opposing a party because of:
concern about the global uncertainty caused by
Donald Trump

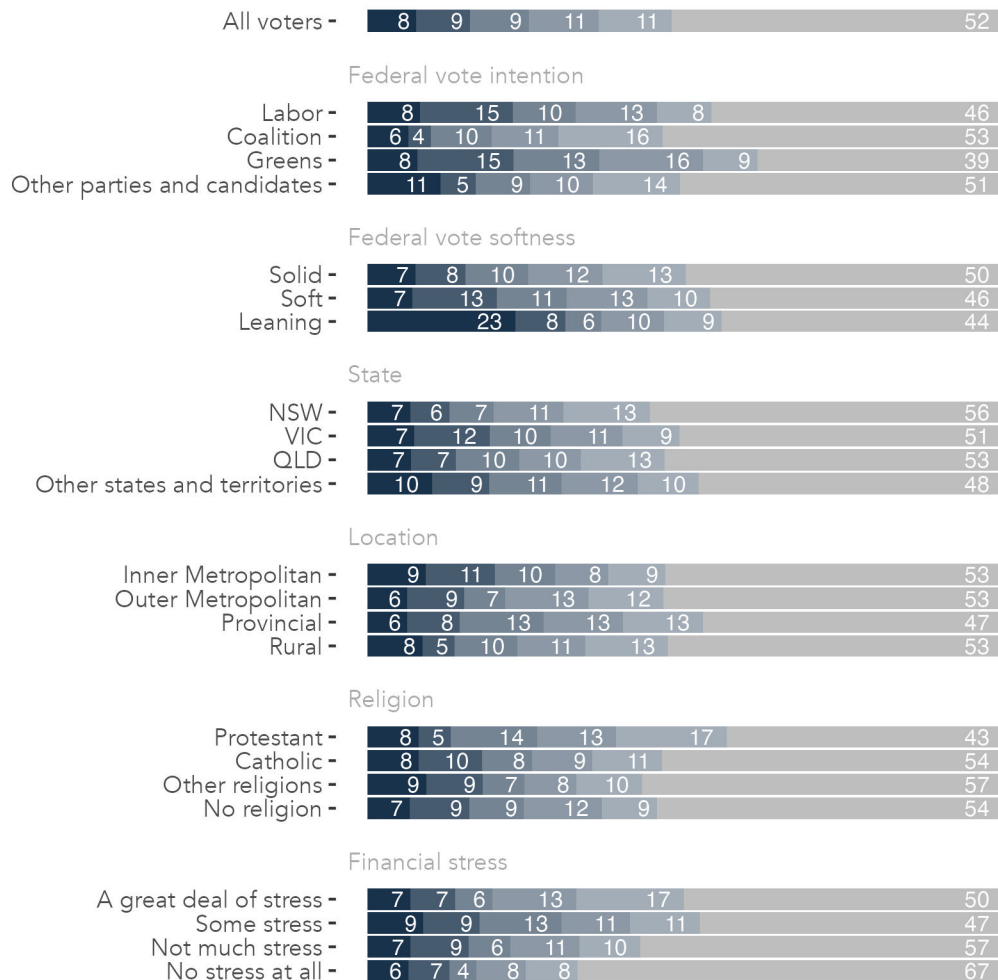
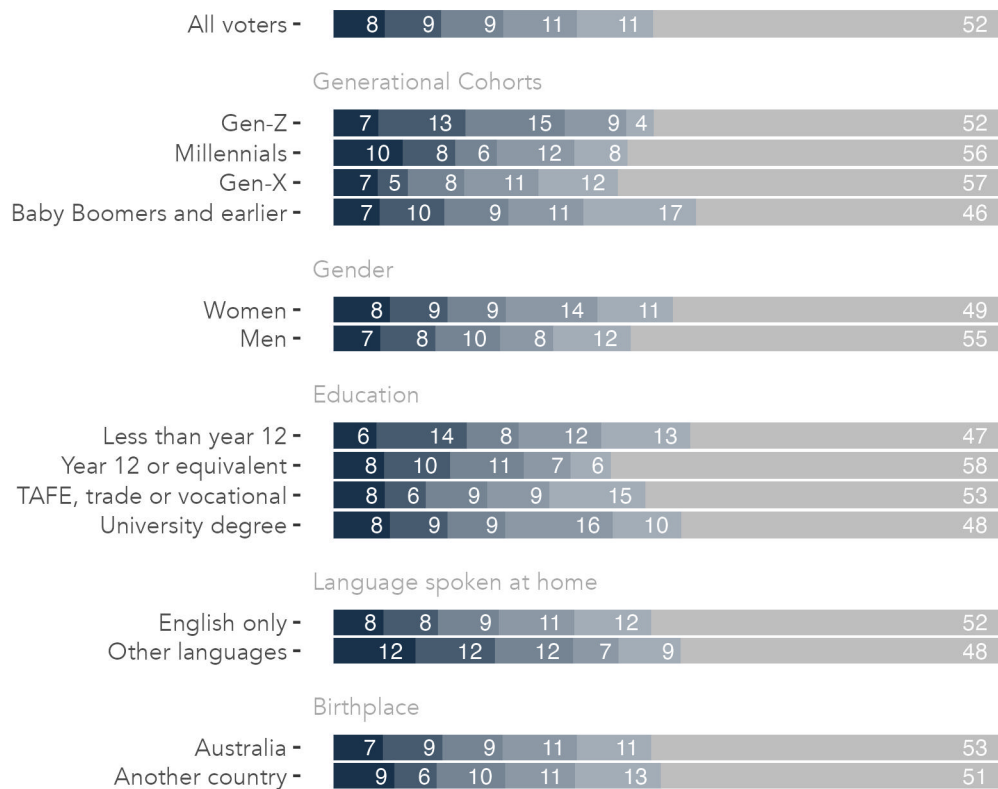


Figure 32: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concern about the global uncertainty caused by Donald Trump, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 22: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concern about the global uncertainty caused by Donald Trump, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	8	9	9	11	11	52
Federal vote intention						
Labor	8	15	10	13	8	46
Coalition	6	4	10	11	16	53
Greens	8	15	13	16	9	39
Other parties and candidates	11	5	9	10	14	51
Federal vote softness						
Solid	7	8	10	12	13	50
Soft	7	13	11	13	10	46
Leaning	23	8	6	10	9	44
State						
NSW	7	6	7	11	13	56
VIC	7	12	10	11	9	51
QLD	7	7	10	10	13	53
Other states and territories	10	9	11	12	10	48
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	9	11	10	8	9	53
Outer Metropolitan	6	9	7	13	12	53
Provincial	6	8	13	13	13	47
Rural	8	5	10	11	13	53
Religion						
Protestant	8	5	14	13	17	43
Catholic	8	10	8	9	11	54
Other religions	9	9	7	8	10	57
No religion	7	9	9	12	9	54
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	7	7	6	13	17	50
Some stress	9	9	13	11	11	47
Not much stress	7	9	6	11	10	57
No stress at all	6	7	4	8	8	67

The share of voters opposing a party because of:
concern about the global uncertainty caused by
Donald Trump



Which of the following are most important in deciding to vote AGAINST a party or candidate in the House of Representatives?

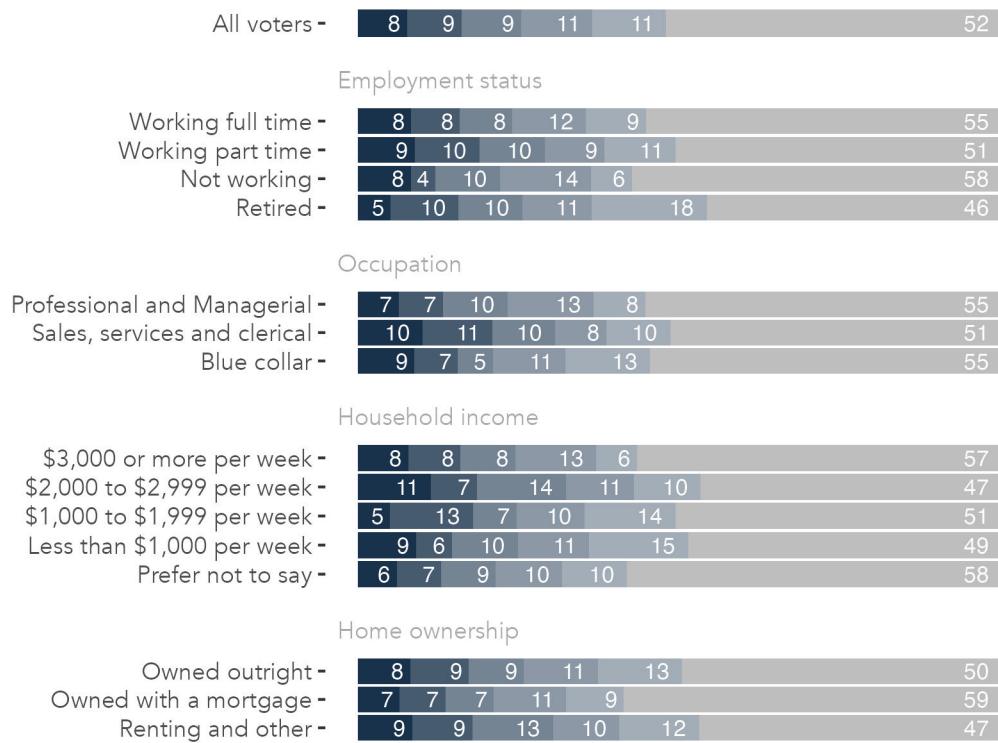
- Ranked 1st
- Ranked 2nd
- Ranked 3rd
- Ranked 4th
- Ranked 5th
- Not ranked

Figure 33: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concern about the global uncertainty caused by Donald Trump, by demographic characteristics.

Table 23: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concern about the global uncertainty caused by Donald Trump, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	8	9	9	11	11	52
Generational Cohorts						
Gen-Z	7	13	15	9	4	52
Millennials	10	8	6	12	8	56
Gen-X	7	5	8	11	12	57
Baby Boomers and earlier	7	10	9	11	17	46
Gender						
Women	8	9	9	14	11	49
Men	7	8	10	8	12	55
Education						
Less than year 12	6	14	8	12	13	47
Year 12 or equivalent	8	10	11	7	6	58
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	6	9	9	15	53
University degree	8	9	9	16	10	48
Language spoken at home						
English only	8	8	9	11	12	52
Other languages	12	12	12	7	9	48
Birthplace						
Australia	7	9	9	11	11	53
Another country	9	6	10	11	13	51

The share of voters opposing a party because of:
concern about the global uncertainty caused by
Donald Trump



Which of the following are most important in deciding to vote AGAINST a party or candidate in the House of Representatives?

- Ranked 1st
- Ranked 2nd
- Ranked 3rd
- Ranked 4th
- Ranked 5th
- Not ranked

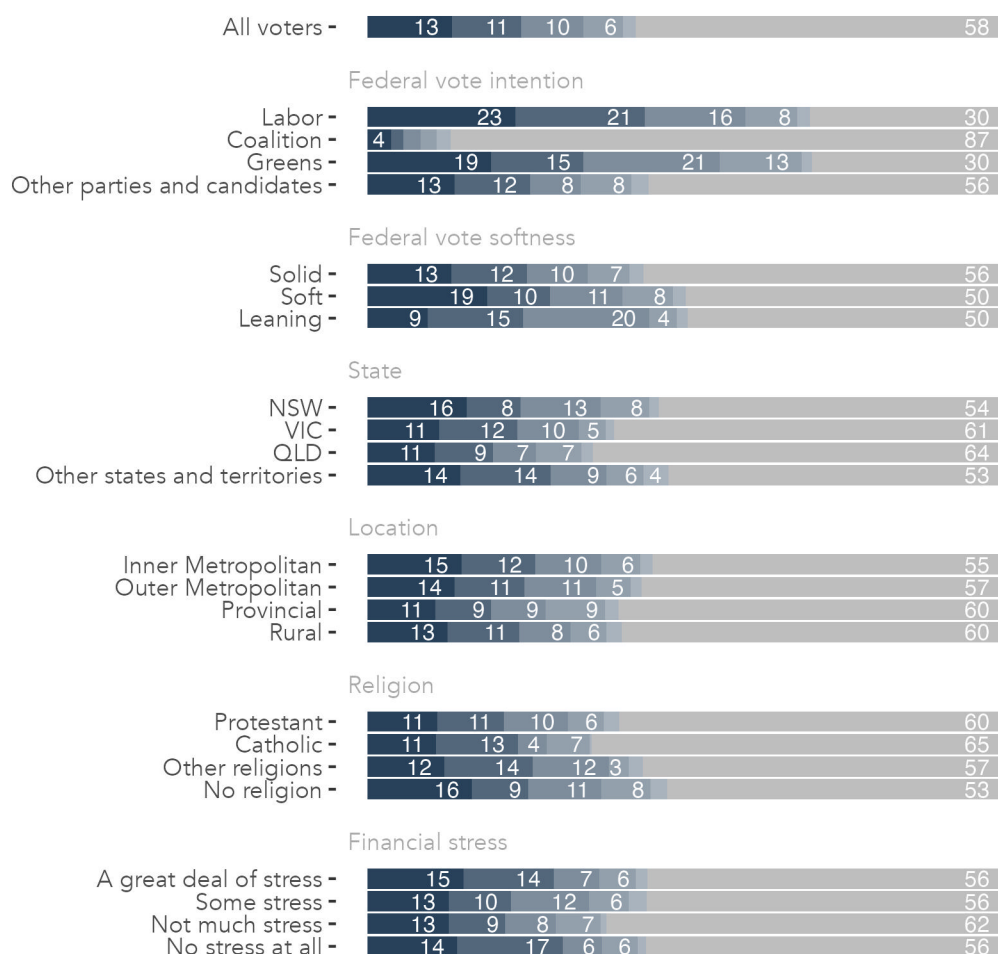
Figure 34: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concern about the global uncertainty caused by Donald Trump, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 24: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concern about the global uncertainty caused by Donald Trump, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	8	9	9	11	11	52
Employment status						
Working full time	8	8	8	12	9	55
Working part time	9	10	10	9	11	51
Not working	8	4	10	14	6	58
Retired	5	10	10	11	18	46
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	7	7	10	13	8	55
Sales, services and clerical	10	11	10	8	10	51
Blue collar	9	7	5	11	13	55
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	8	8	8	13	6	57
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	11	7	14	11	10	47
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	5	13	7	10	14	51
Less than \$1,000 per week	9	6	10	11	15	49
Prefer not to say	6	7	9	10	10	58
Home ownership						
Owned outright	8	9	9	11	13	50
Owned with a mortgage	7	7	7	11	9	59
Renting and other	9	9	13	10	12	47

Concerns that Peter Dutton's nuclear plan will cost 600 billion dollars and will mean cuts to pay for it

The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns that Peter Dutton's nuclear plan will cost 600 billion dollars and will mean cuts to pay for it



Which of the following are most important in deciding to vote AGAINST a party or candidate in the House of Representatives?

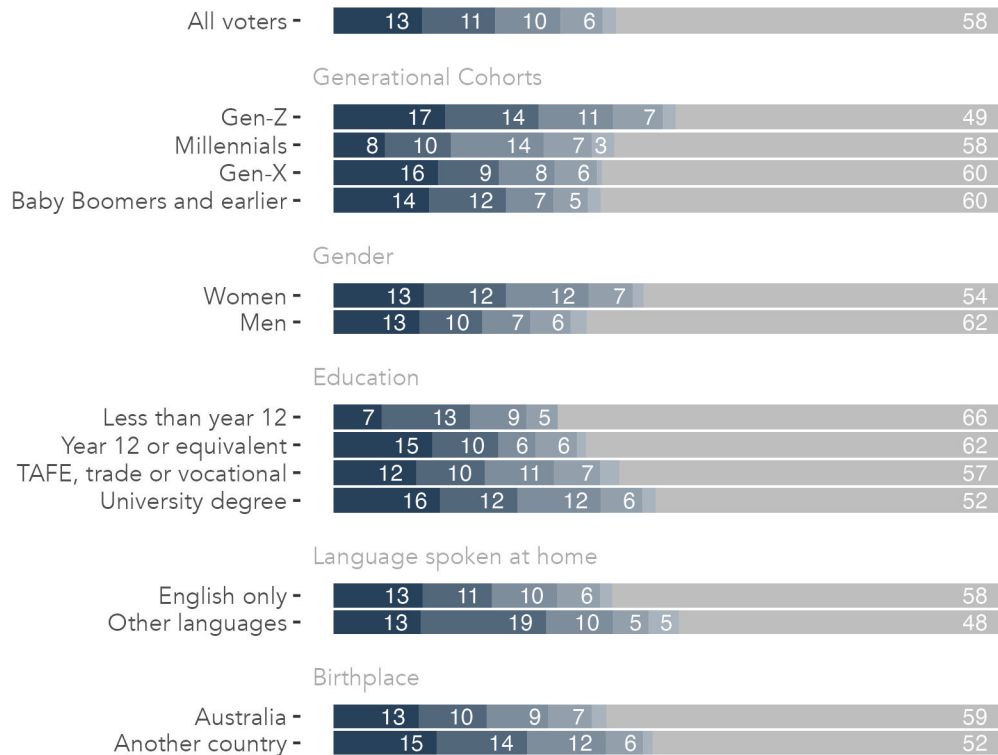
- Ranked 1st
- Ranked 2nd
- Ranked 3rd
- Ranked 4th
- Ranked 5th
- Not ranked

Figure 35: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns that Peter Dutton's nuclear plan will cost 600 billion dollars and will mean cuts to pay for it, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 25: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns that Peter Dutton’s nuclear plan will cost 600 billion dollars and will mean cuts to pay for it, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	13	11	10	6	2	58
Federal vote intention						
Labor	23	21	16	8	2	30
Coalition	4	2	3	2	2	87
Greens	19	15	21	13	2	30
Other parties and candidates	13	12	8	8	3	56
Federal vote softness						
Solid	13	12	10	7	2	56
Soft	19	10	11	8	2	50
Leaning	9	15	20	4	2	50
State						
NSW	16	8	13	8	1	54
VIC	11	12	10	5	1	61
QLD	11	9	7	7	2	64
Other states and territories	14	14	9	6	4	53
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	15	12	10	6	2	55
Outer Metropolitan	14	11	11	5	2	57
Provincial	11	9	9	9	2	60
Rural	13	11	8	6	2	60
Religion						
Protestant	11	11	10	6	2	60
Catholic	11	13	4	7	0	65
Other religions	12	14	12	3	2	57
No religion	16	9	11	8	3	53
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	15	14	7	6	2	56
Some stress	13	10	12	6	3	56
Not much stress	13	9	8	7	1	62
No stress at all	14	17	6	6	1	56

The share of voters opposing a party because of:
concerns that Peter Dutton's nuclear plan will
cost 600 billion dollars and will mean cuts to pay
for it



Which of the following are most important in deciding to vote AGAINST a party or candidate in the House of Representatives?

- Ranked 1st
- Ranked 2nd
- Ranked 3rd
- Ranked 4th
- Ranked 5th
- Not ranked

Figure 36: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns that Peter Dutton's nuclear plan will cost 600 billion dollars and will mean cuts to pay for it, by demographic characteristics.

Table 26: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns that Peter Dutton’s nuclear plan will cost 600 billion dollars and will mean cuts to pay for it, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	13	11	10	6	2	58
Generational Cohorts						
Gen-Z	17	14	11	7	2	49
Millennials	8	10	14	7	3	58
Gen-X	16	9	8	6	1	60
Baby Boomers and earlier	14	12	7	5	2	60
Gender						
Women	13	12	12	7	2	54
Men	13	10	7	6	2	62
Education						
Less than year 12	7	13	9	5	0	66
Year 12 or equivalent	15	10	6	6	1	62
TAFE, trade or vocational	12	10	11	7	3	57
University degree	16	12	12	6	2	52
Language spoken at home						
English only	13	11	10	6	2	58
Other languages	13	19	10	5	5	48
Birthplace						
Australia	13	10	9	7	2	59
Another country	15	14	12	6	1	52

The share of voters opposing a party because of:
concerns that Peter Dutton's nuclear plan will
cost 600 billion dollars and will mean cuts to pay
for it

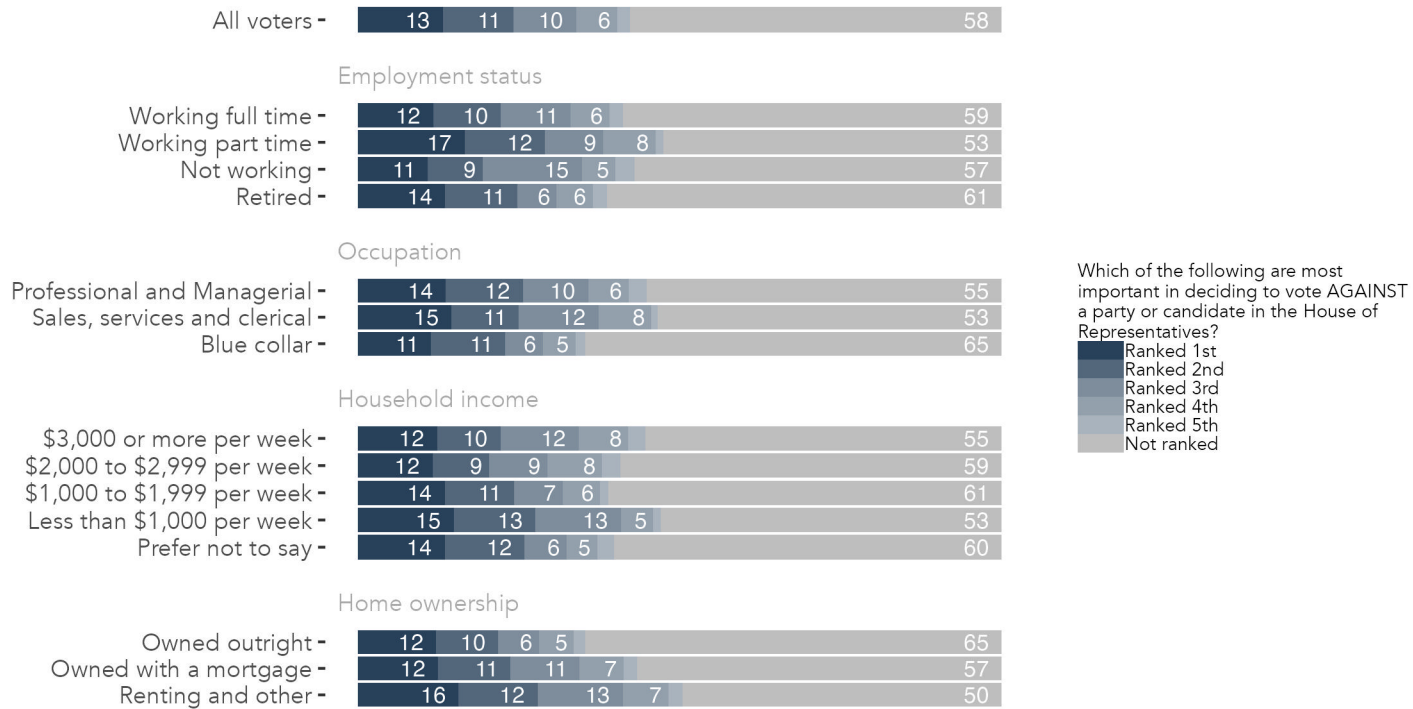


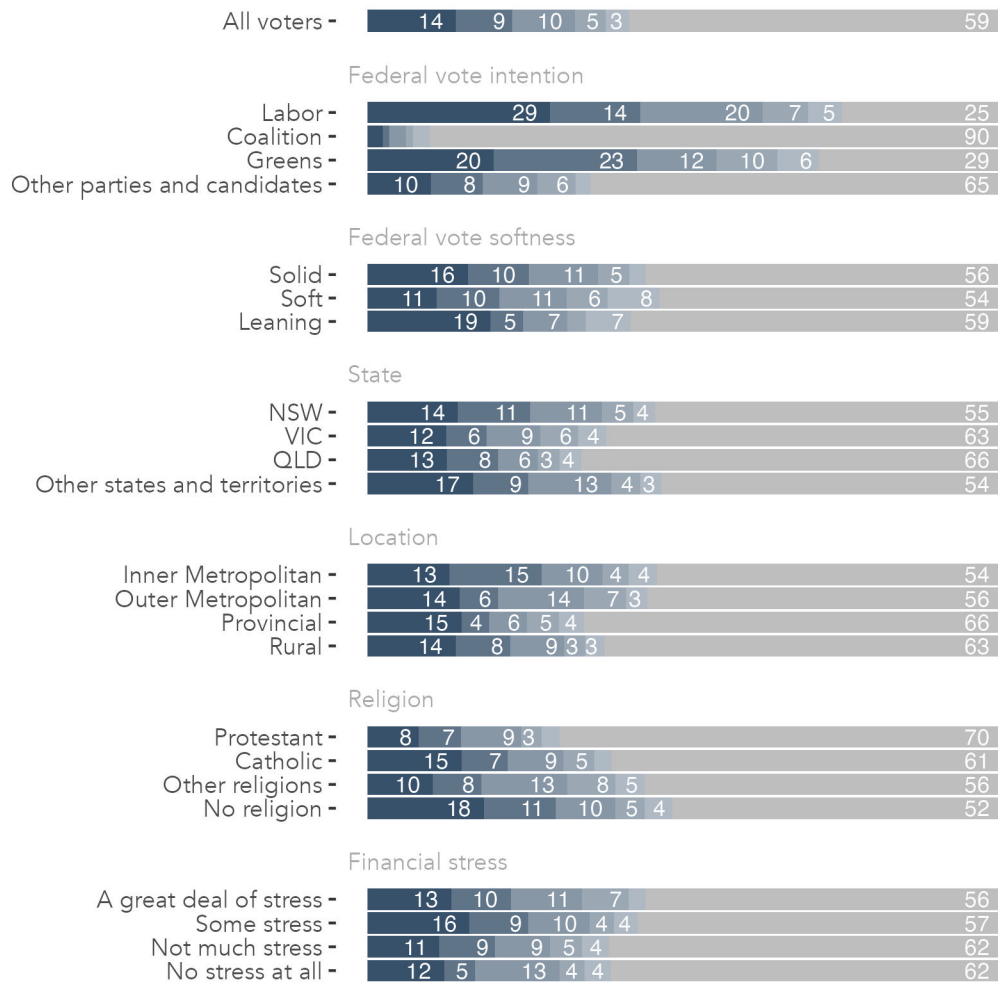
Figure 37: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns that Peter Dutton's nuclear plan will cost 600 billion dollars and will mean cuts to pay for it, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 27: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns that Peter Dutton’s nuclear plan will cost 600 billion dollars and will mean cuts to pay for it, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	13	11	10	6	2	58
Employment status						
Working full time	12	10	11	6	2	59
Working part time	17	12	9	8	1	53
Not working	11	9	15	5	3	57
Retired	14	11	6	6	2	61
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	14	12	10	6	3	55
Sales, services and clerical	15	11	12	8	1	53
Blue collar	11	11	6	5	2	65
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	12	10	12	8	3	55
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	12	9	9	8	3	59
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	14	11	7	6	1	61
Less than \$1,000 per week	15	13	13	5	1	53
Prefer not to say	14	12	6	5	3	60
Home ownership						
Owned outright	12	10	6	5	2	65
Owned with a mortgage	12	11	11	7	2	57
Renting and other	16	12	13	7	2	50

Concerns you will be worse off under Peter Dutton and the Coalition

The share of voters opposing a party because of:
concerns you will be worse off under Peter Dutton
and the Coalition



Which of the following are most important in deciding to vote AGAINST a party or candidate in the House of Representatives?

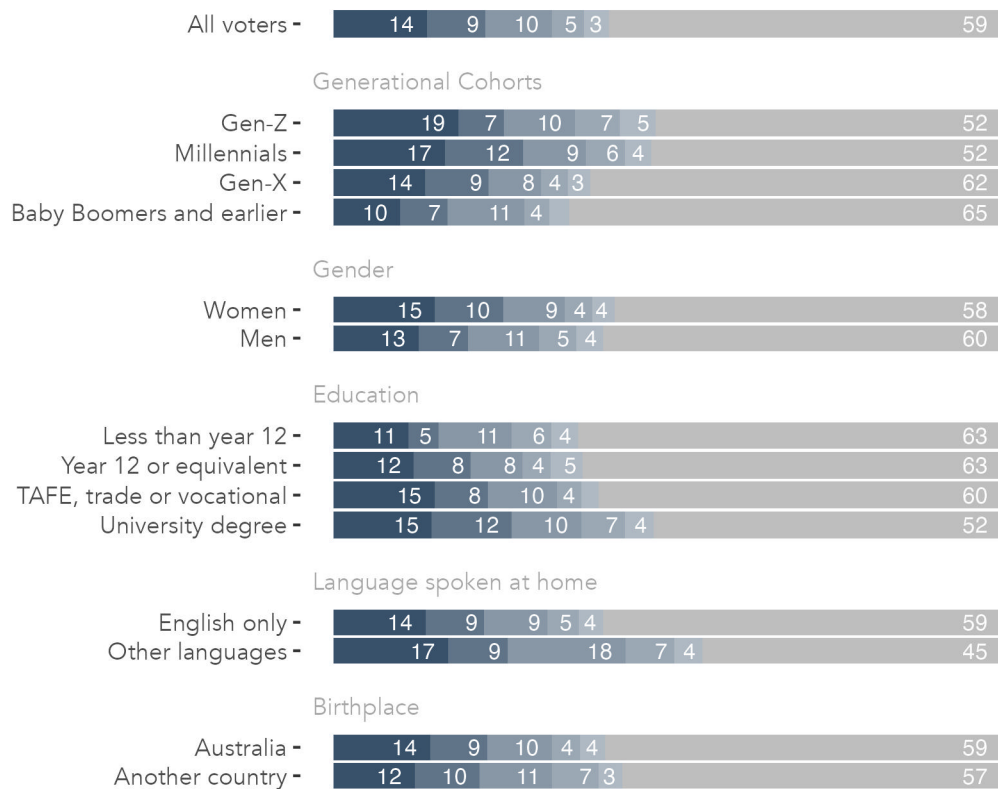
- Ranked 1st
- Ranked 2nd
- Ranked 3rd
- Ranked 4th
- Ranked 5th
- Not ranked

Figure 38: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns you will be worse off under Peter Dutton and the Coalition, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 28: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns you will be worse off under Peter Dutton and the Coalition, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	14	9	10	5	3	59
Federal vote intention						
Labor	29	14	20	7	5	25
Coalition	2	1	3	1	3	90
Greens	20	23	12	10	6	29
Other parties and candidates	10	8	9	6	2	65
Federal vote softness						
Solid	16	10	11	5	2	56
Soft	11	10	11	6	8	54
Leaning	19	5	7	3	7	59
State						
NSW	14	11	11	5	4	55
VIC	12	6	9	6	4	63
QLD	13	8	6	3	4	66
Other states and territories	17	9	13	4	3	54
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	13	15	10	4	4	54
Outer Metropolitan	14	6	14	7	3	56
Provincial	15	4	6	5	4	66
Rural	14	8	9	3	3	63
Religion						
Protestant	8	7	9	3	3	70
Catholic	15	7	9	5	3	61
Other religions	10	8	13	8	5	56
No religion	18	11	10	5	4	52
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	13	10	11	7	3	56
Some stress	16	9	10	4	4	57
Not much stress	11	9	9	5	4	62
No stress at all	12	5	13	4	4	62

The share of voters opposing a party because of:
concerns you will be worse off under Peter Dutton
and the Coalition



Which of the following are most important in deciding to vote AGAINST a party or candidate in the House of Representatives?

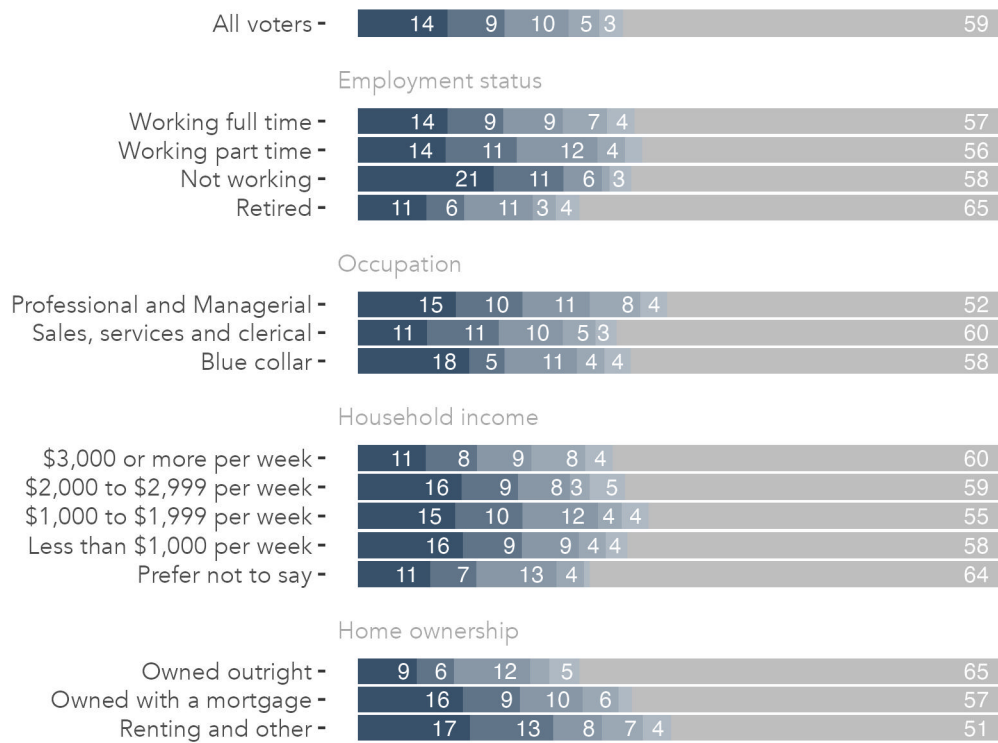
- Ranked 1st
- Ranked 2nd
- Ranked 3rd
- Ranked 4th
- Ranked 5th
- Not ranked

Figure 39: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns you will be worse off under Peter Dutton and the Coalition, by demographic characteristics.

Table 29: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns you will be worse off under Peter Dutton and the Coalition, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	14	9	10	5	3	59
Generational Cohorts						
Gen-Z	19	7	10	7	5	52
Millennials	17	12	9	6	4	52
Gen-X	14	9	8	4	3	62
Baby Boomers and earlier	10	7	11	4	3	65
Gender						
Women	15	10	9	4	4	58
Men	13	7	11	5	4	60
Education						
Less than year 12	11	5	11	6	4	63
Year 12 or equivalent	12	8	8	4	5	63
TAFE, trade or vocational	15	8	10	4	3	60
University degree	15	12	10	7	4	52
Language spoken at home						
English only	14	9	9	5	4	59
Other languages	17	9	18	7	4	45
Birthplace						
Australia	14	9	10	4	4	59
Another country	12	10	11	7	3	57

The share of voters opposing a party because of:
concerns you will be worse off under Peter Dutton
and the Coalition



Which of the following are most important in deciding to vote AGAINST a party or candidate in the House of Representatives?

- Ranked 1st
- Ranked 2nd
- Ranked 3rd
- Ranked 4th
- Ranked 5th
- Not ranked

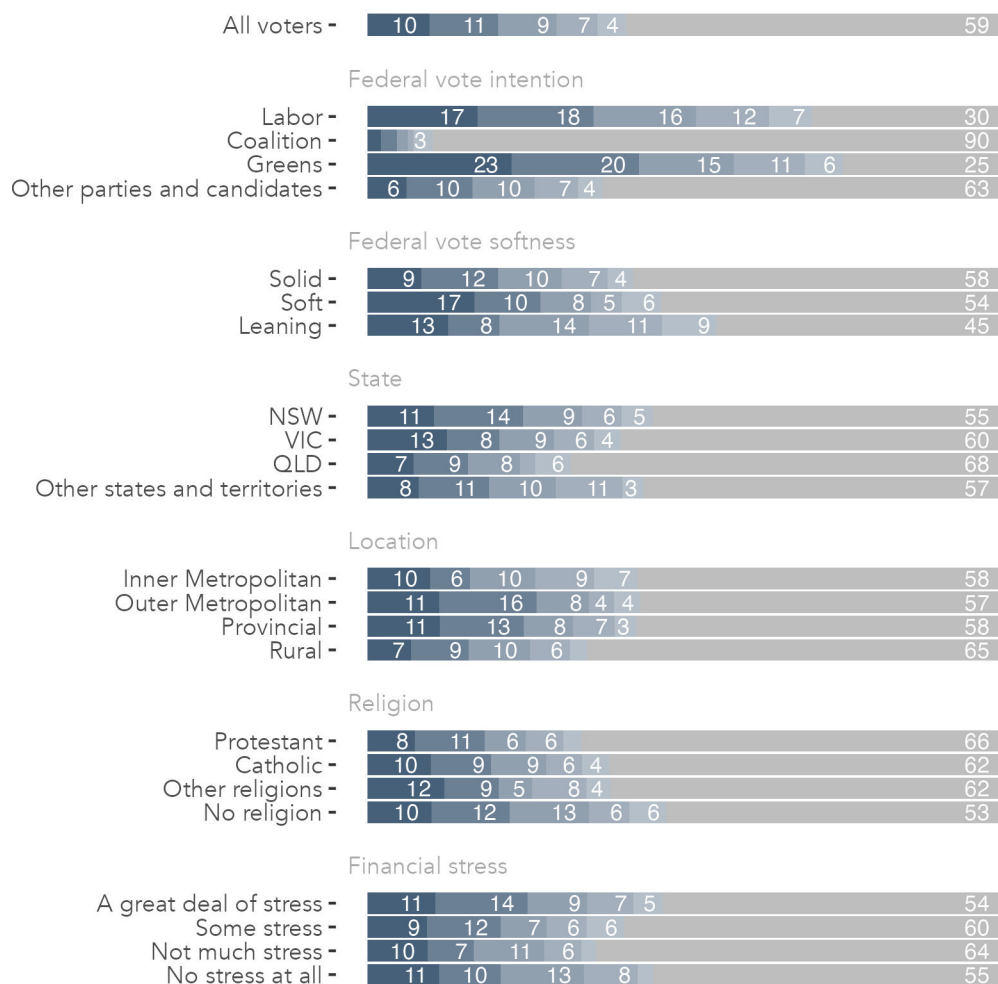
Figure 40: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns you will be worse off under Peter Dutton and the Coalition, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 30: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns you will be worse off under Peter Dutton and the Coalition, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	14	9	10	5	3	59
Employment status						
Working full time	14	9	9	7	4	57
Working part time	14	11	12	4	3	56
Not working	21	11	6	1	3	58
Retired	11	6	11	3	4	65
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	15	10	11	8	4	52
Sales, services and clerical	11	11	10	5	3	60
Blue collar	18	5	11	4	4	58
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	11	8	9	8	4	60
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	16	9	8	3	5	59
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	15	10	12	4	4	55
Less than \$1,000 per week	16	9	9	4	4	58
Prefer not to say	11	7	13	4	1	64
Home ownership						
Owned outright	9	6	12	3	5	65
Owned with a mortgage	16	9	10	6	2	57
Renting and other	17	13	8	7	4	51

Concerns a Liberal Government will cut Medicare spending

The share of voters opposing a party because of:
concerns a Liberal Government will cut Medicare
spending



Which of the following are most important in deciding to vote AGAINST a party or candidate in the House of Representatives?

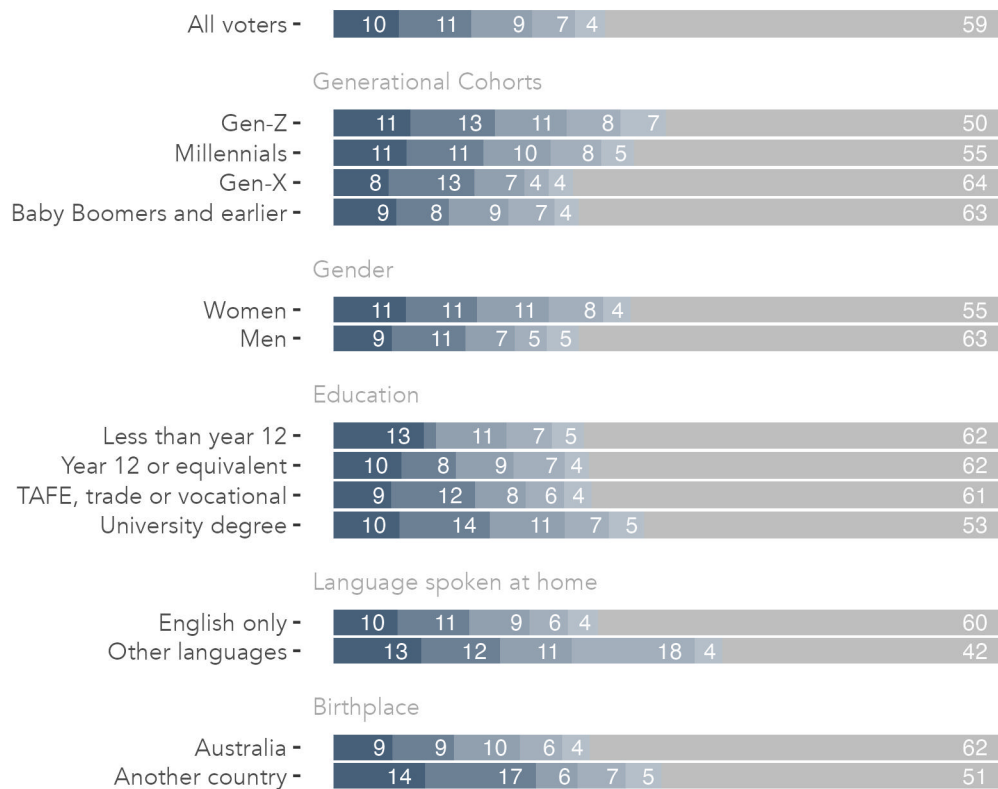
- Ranked 1st
- Ranked 2nd
- Ranked 3rd
- Ranked 4th
- Ranked 5th
- Not ranked

Figure 41: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns a Liberal Government will cut Medicare spending, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 31: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns a Liberal Government will cut Medicare spending, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	10	11	9	7	4	59
Federal vote intention						
Labor	17	18	16	12	7	30
Coalition	2	2	2	1	3	90
Greens	23	20	15	11	6	25
Other parties and candidates	6	10	10	7	4	63
Federal vote softness						
Solid	9	12	10	7	4	58
Soft	17	10	8	5	6	54
Leaning	13	8	14	11	9	45
State						
NSW	11	14	9	6	5	55
VIC	13	8	9	6	4	60
QLD	7	9	8	2	6	68
Other states and territories	8	11	10	11	3	57
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	10	6	10	9	7	58
Outer Metropolitan	11	16	8	4	4	57
Provincial	11	13	8	7	3	58
Rural	7	9	10	6	3	65
Religion						
Protestant	8	11	6	6	3	66
Catholic	10	9	9	6	4	62
Other religions	12	9	5	8	4	62
No religion	10	12	13	6	6	53
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	11	14	9	7	5	54
Some stress	9	12	7	6	6	60
Not much stress	10	7	11	6	2	64
No stress at all	11	10	13	8	3	55

The share of voters opposing a party because of:
concerns a Liberal Government will cut Medicare
spending



Which of the following are most important in deciding to vote AGAINST a party or candidate in the House of Representatives?

- Ranked 1st
- Ranked 2nd
- Ranked 3rd
- Ranked 4th
- Ranked 5th
- Not ranked

Figure 42: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns a Liberal Government will cut Medicare spending, by demographic characteristics.

Table 32: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns a Liberal Government will cut Medicare spending, by demographic characteristics.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	10	11	9	7	4	59
Generational Cohorts						
Gen-Z	11	13	11	8	7	50
Millennials	11	11	10	8	5	55
Gen-X	8	13	7	4	4	64
Baby Boomers and earlier	9	8	9	7	4	63
Gender						
Women	11	11	11	8	4	55
Men	9	11	7	5	5	63
Education						
Less than year 12	13	2	11	7	5	62
Year 12 or equivalent	10	8	9	7	4	62
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	12	8	6	4	61
University degree	10	14	11	7	5	53
Language spoken at home						
English only	10	11	9	6	4	60
Other languages	13	12	11	18	4	42
Birthplace						
Australia	9	9	10	6	4	62
Another country	14	17	6	7	5	51

The share of voters opposing a party because of:
concerns a Liberal Government will cut Medicare
spending

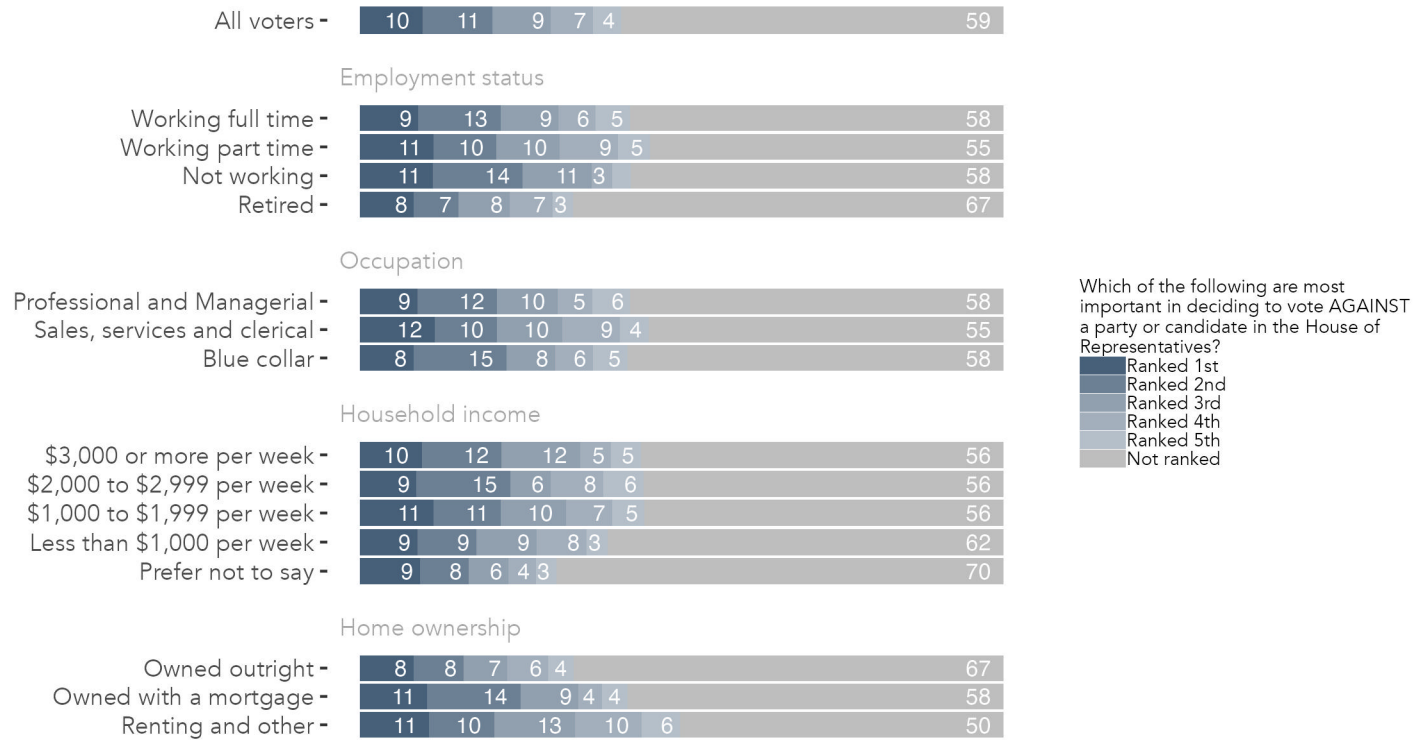


Figure 43: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns a Liberal Government will cut Medicare spending, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 33: The share of voters opposing a party because of: concerns a Liberal Government will cut Medicare spending, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Ranked 4th	Ranked 5th	Not ranked
All voters	10	11	9	7	4	59
Employment status						
Working full time	9	13	9	6	5	58
Working part time	11	10	10	9	5	55
Not working	11	14	11	3	3	58
Retired	8	7	8	7	3	67
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	9	12	10	5	6	58
Sales, services and clerical	12	10	10	9	4	55
Blue collar	8	15	8	6	5	58
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	10	12	12	5	5	56
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	9	15	6	8	6	56
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	11	11	10	7	5	56
Less than \$1,000 per week	9	9	9	8	3	62
Prefer not to say	9	8	6	4	3	70
Home ownership						
Owned outright	8	8	7	6	4	67
Owned with a mortgage	11	14	9	4	4	58
Renting and other	11	10	13	10	6	50

Preferred future leader of the Labor Party

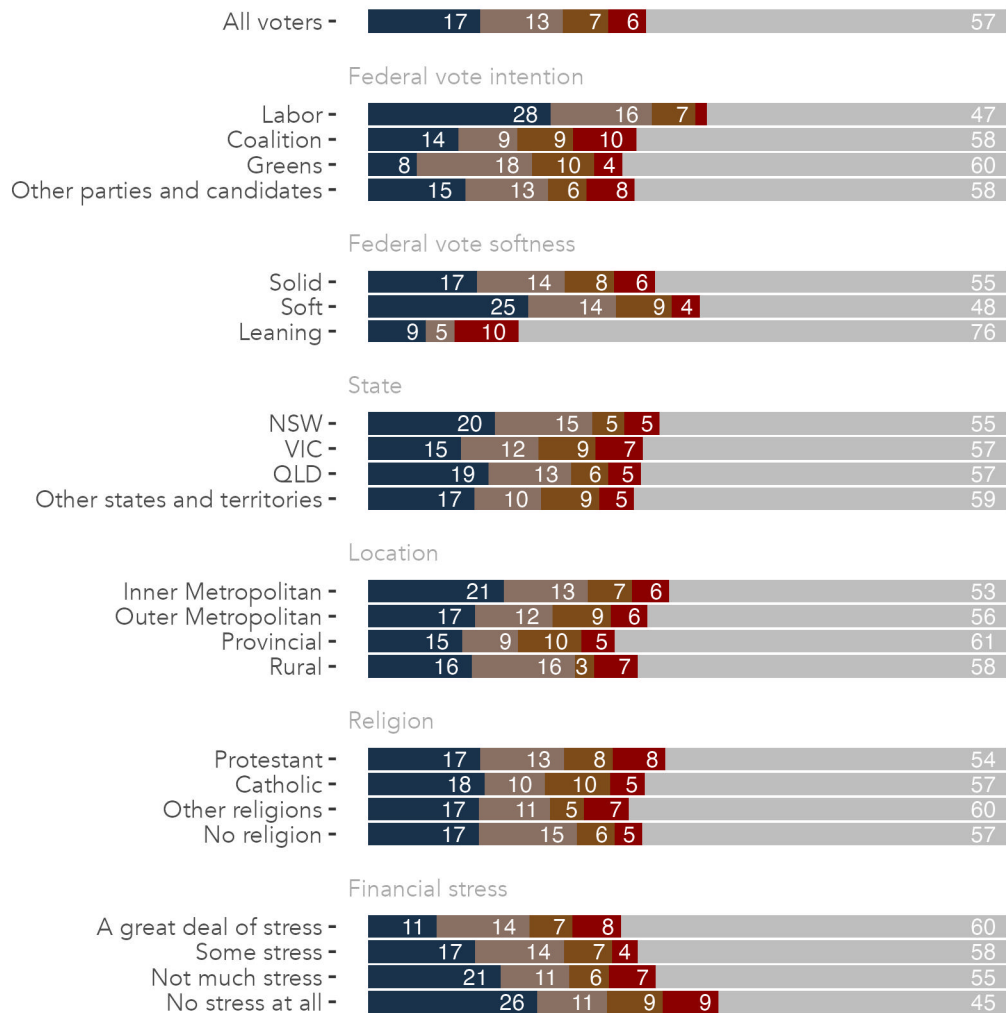
Question text

If Anthony Albanese was no longer the leader of the Labor Party, which of the following would you prefer to replace him?

Single select; random reverse 1-3

1. Jim Chalmers
2. Richard Marles
3. Tanya Plibersek
4. Someone else
5. Not sure

Who voters think should lead the Labor Party if Albanese were no longer the leader



If Anthony Albanese was no longer the leader of the Labor Party, which of the following would you prefer to replace him?

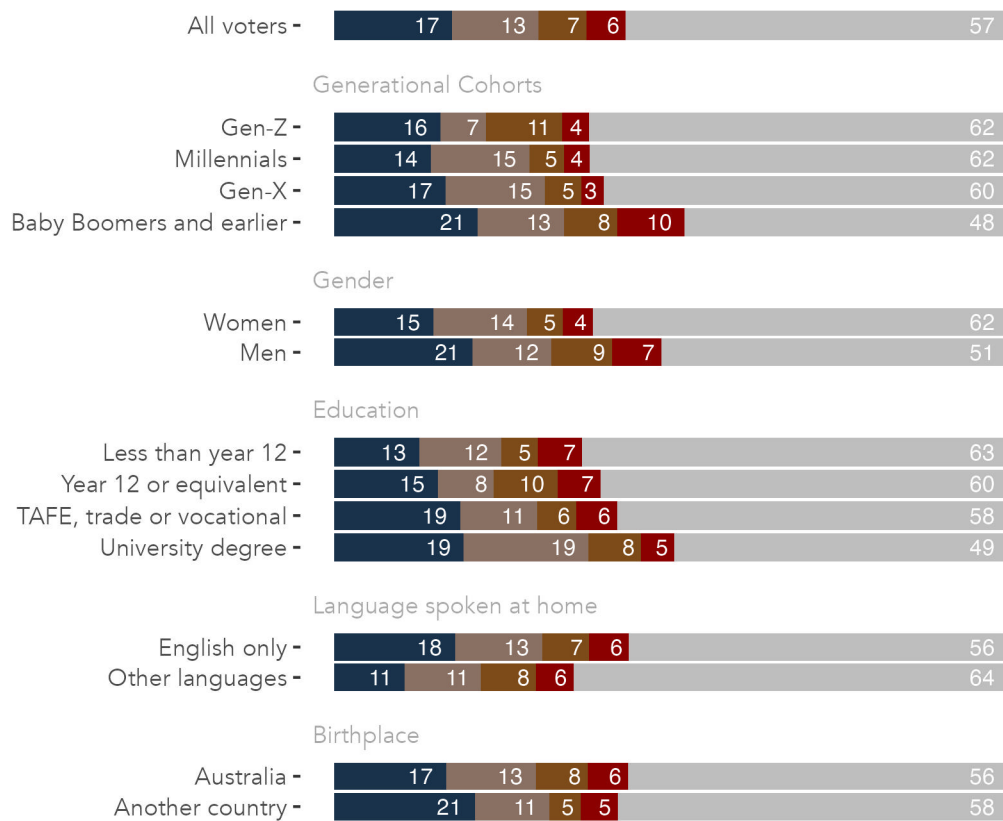
Jim Chalmers
 Tanya Plibersek
 Richard Marles
 Someone else
 Not sure

Figure 44: Who voters think should lead the Labor Party if Albanese were no longer the leader, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 34: Who voters think should lead the Labor Party if Albanese were no longer the leader, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

	Jim Chalmers	Tanya Plibersek	Richard Marles	Someone else	Not sure
All voters	17	13	7	6	57
Federal vote intention					
Labor	28	16	7	2	47
Coalition	14	9	9	10	58
Greens	8	18	10	4	60
Other parties and candidates	15	13	6	8	58
Federal vote softness					
Solid	17	14	8	6	55
Soft	25	14	9	4	48
Leaning	9	5	0	10	76
State					
NSW	20	15	5	5	55
VIC	15	12	9	7	57
QLD	19	13	6	5	57
Other states and territories	17	10	9	5	59
Location					
Inner Metropolitan	21	13	7	6	53
Outer Metropolitan	17	12	9	6	56
Provincial	15	9	10	5	61
Rural	16	16	3	7	58
Religion					
Protestant	17	13	8	8	54
Catholic	18	10	10	5	57
Other religions	17	11	5	7	60
No religion	17	15	6	5	57
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	11	14	7	8	60
Some stress	17	14	7	4	58
Not much stress	21	11	6	7	55
No stress at all	26	11	9	9	45

Who voters think should lead the Labor Party if Albanese were no longer the leader



If Anthony Albanese was no longer the leader of the Labor Party, which of the following would you prefer to replace him?

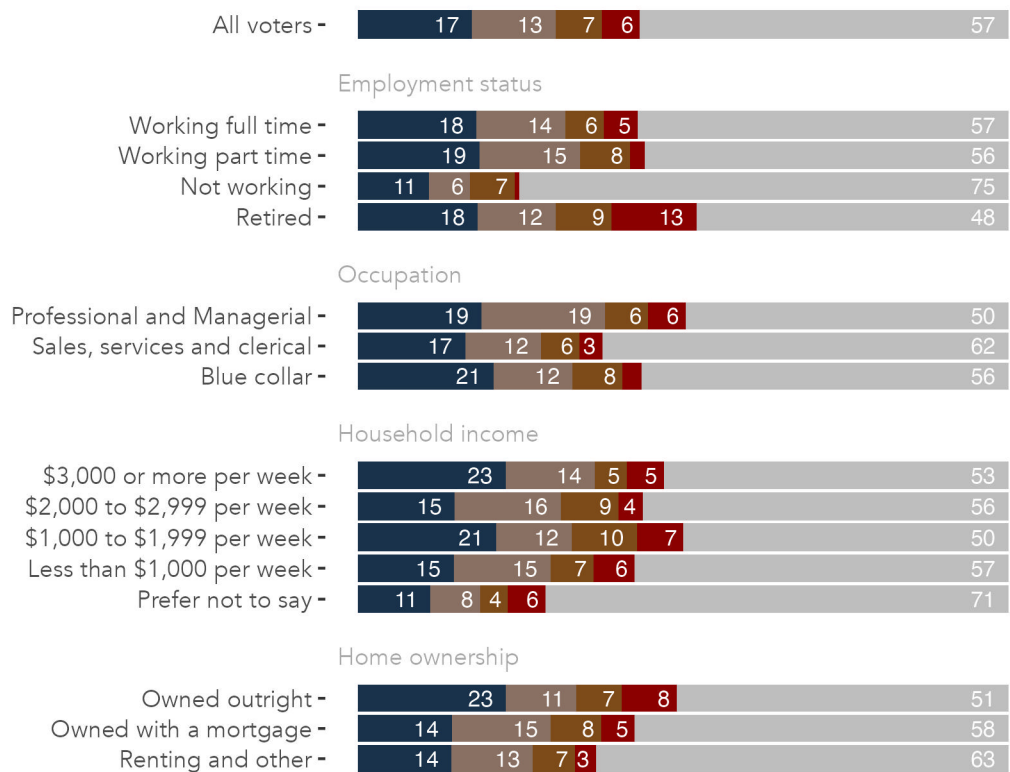
Jim Chalmers
 Tanya Plibersek
 Richard Marles
 Someone else
 Not sure

Figure 45: Who voters think should lead the Labor Party if Albanese were no longer the leader, by demographic characteristics.

Table 35: Who voters think should lead the Labor Party if Albanese were no longer the leader, by demographic characteristics.

	Jim Chalmers	Tanya Plibersek	Richard Marles	Someone else	Not sure
All voters	17	13	7	6	57
Generational Cohorts					
Gen-Z	16	7	11	4	62
Millennials	14	15	5	4	62
Gen-X	17	15	5	3	60
Baby Boomers and earlier	21	13	8	10	48
Gender					
Women	15	14	5	4	62
Men	21	12	9	7	51
Education					
Less than year 12	13	12	5	7	63
Year 12 or equivalent	15	8	10	7	60
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	11	6	6	58
University degree	19	19	8	5	49
Language spoken at home					
English only	18	13	7	6	56
Other languages	11	11	8	6	64
Birthplace					
Australia	17	13	8	6	56
Another country	21	11	5	5	58

Who voters think should lead the Labor Party if Albanese were no longer the leader



If Anthony Albanese was no longer the leader of the Labor Party, which of the following would you prefer to replace him?

Jim Chalmers
 Tanya Plibersek
 Richard Marles
 Someone else
 Not sure

Figure 46: Who voters think should lead the Labor Party if Albanese were no longer the leader, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 36: Who voters think should lead the Labor Party if Albanese were no longer the leader, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	Jim Chalmers	Tanya Plibersek	Richard Marles	Someone else	Not sure
All voters	17	13	7	6	57
Employment status					
Working full time	18	14	6	5	57
Working part time	19	15	8	2	56
Not working	11	6	7	1	75
Retired	18	12	9	13	48
Occupation					
Professional and Managerial	19	19	6	6	50
Sales, services and clerical	17	12	6	3	62
Blue collar	21	12	8	3	56
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	23	14	5	5	53
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	15	16	9	4	56
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	21	12	10	7	50
Less than \$1,000 per week	15	15	7	6	57
Prefer not to say	11	8	4	6	71
Home ownership					
Owned outright	23	11	7	8	51
Owned with a mortgage	14	15	8	5	58
Renting and other	14	13	7	3	63

Voters' preferred election outcome

Question text

Regardless of who you are thinking of voting for, which of the following results do you think will be **best** for Australia?

Single select; randomise 1-6

1. A majority Labor government
2. A majority Liberal-National Coalition government
3. A Labor minority government with the Greens
4. A Labor minority government with the Teal community independents
5. A Liberal-National Coalition minority government with the Greens
6. A Liberal-National Coalition minority government with the Teal community independents
7. None of these

Regardless of who you are thinking of voting for, which of the following results do you think will be best for Australia?

- A majority Labor government
- A Labor minority government with the Greens
- A Labor minority government with the Teal community independents
- A majority Liberal-National Coalition government
- A Liberal-National Coalition minority government with the Greens
- A Liberal-National Coalition minority government with the Teal community independents
- None of these

Prefers a Labor government



Prefers a Coalition government



Neither of these



Figure 47: The election outcome that voters believe will be the best result for Australia across time. Responses are organised by whether they prefer a Labor government, a Coalition government or neither of these. They are shaded by the specific outcome preferred (majority or minority government; and the nature of minority government). Figures shaded white within the bars are the share of voters preferring each specific outcome. Those shaded black at the end of each bar indicate the total share who believe a Labor or Coalition government will be better for Australia, or neither.

The government formation that voters think will be best for Australia

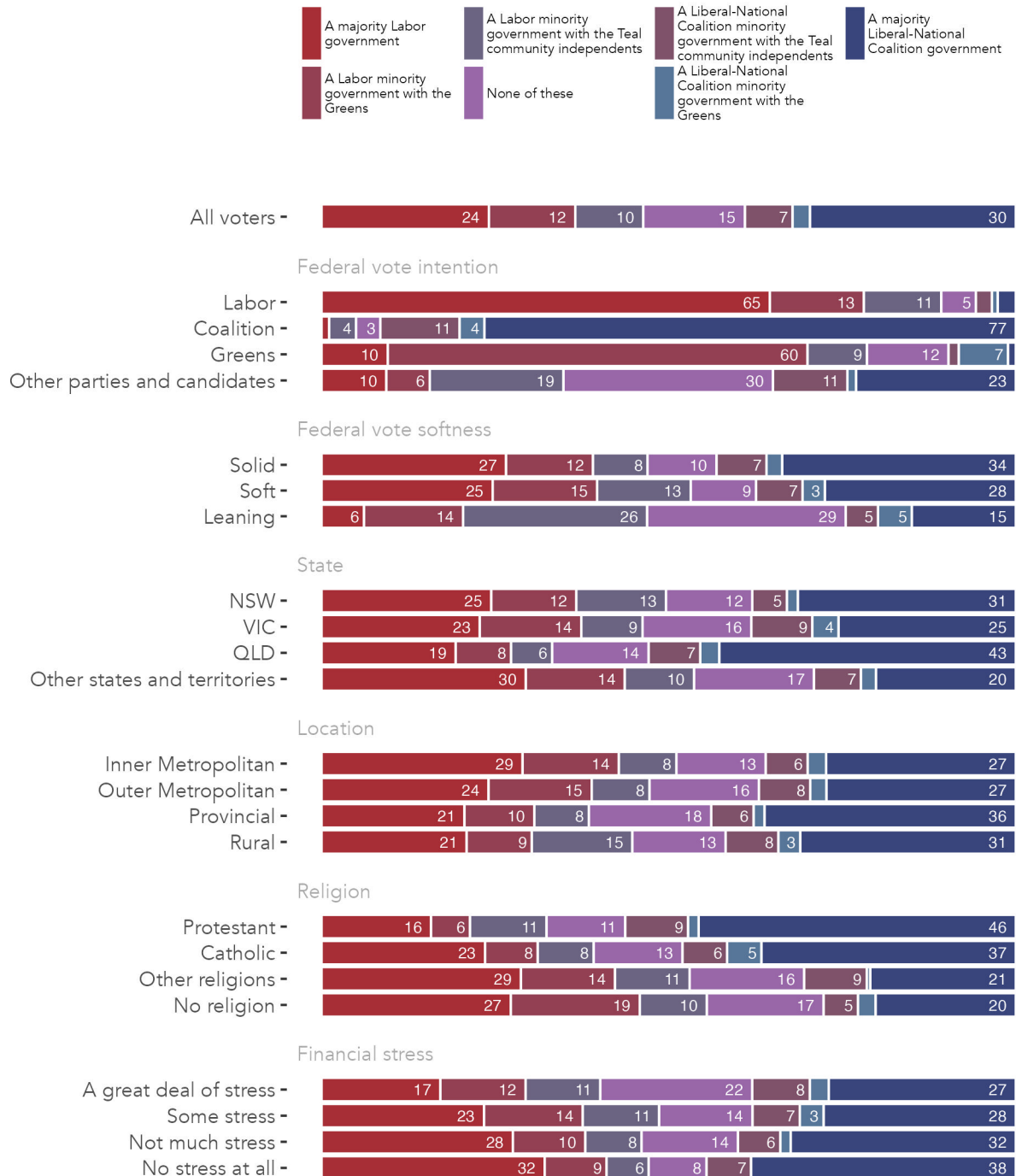


Figure 48: The government formation that voters think will be best for Australia, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

Table 37: The government formation that voters think will be best for Australia, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress.

	A majority Labor government	A Labor minority government with the Greens	A Labor minority government with the Teal community independ- ents	None of these	A Liberal- National Coalition minority government with the Teal community independ- ents	A Liberal- National Coalition minority government with the Greens	A majority Liberal- National Coalition government
All voters	24	12	10	15	7	2	30
Federal vote intention							
Labor	65	13	11	5	2	1	3
Coalition	1	0	4	3	11	4	77
Greens	10	60	9	12	1	7	1
Other parties and candidates	10	6	19	30	11	1	23
Federal vote softness							
Solid	27	12	8	10	7	2	34
Soft	25	15	13	9	7	3	28
Leaning	6	14	26	29	5	5	15
State							
NSW	25	12	13	12	5	2	31
VIC	23	14	9	16	9	4	25
QLD	19	8	6	14	7	3	43
Other states and territories	30	14	10	17	7	2	20
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	29	14	8	13	6	3	27
Outer Metropolitan	24	15	8	16	8	2	27
Provincial	21	10	8	18	6	1	36
Rural	21	9	15	13	8	3	31
Religion							
Protestant	16	6	11	11	9	1	46

Table 37: The government formation that voters think will be best for Australia, by federal vote intention and vote softness, state, location, religion and financial stress. (continued)

	A majority Labor government	A Labor minority government with the Greens	A Labor minority government with the Teal community independ- ents	None of these	A Liberal- National Coalition minority government with the Teal community independ- ents	A Liberal- National Coalition minority government with the Greens	A majority Liberal- National Coalition government
Catholic	23	8	8	13	6	5	37
Other religions	29	14	11	16	9	0	21
No religion	27	19	10	17	5	2	20
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	17	12	11	22	8	3	27
Some stress	23	14	11	14	7	3	28
Not much stress	28	10	8	14	6	2	32
No stress at all	32	9	6	8	7	0	38

The government formation that voters think will be best for Australia

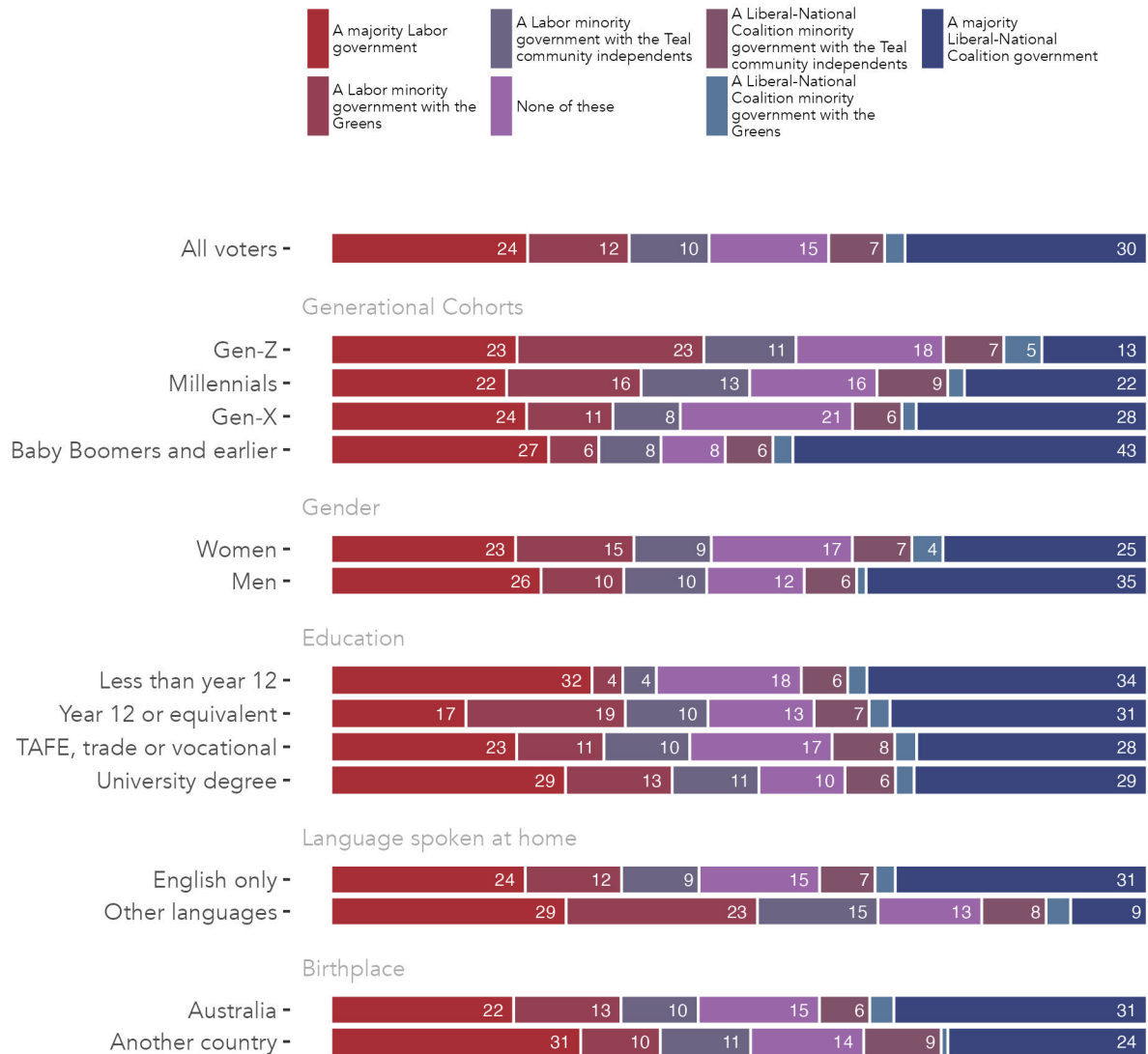


Figure 49: The government formation that voters think will be best for Australia, by demographic characteristics.

Table 38: The government formation that voters think will be best for Australia, by demographic characteristics.

	A majority Labor government	A Labor minority government with the Greens	A Labor minority government with the Teal community independ- ents	None of these	A Liberal- National Coalition minority govern- ment with the Teal community independ- ents	A Liberal- National Coalition minority govern- ment with the Greens	A majority Liberal- National Coalition govern- ment
All voters	24	12	10	15	7	2	30
Generational Cohorts							
Gen-Z	23	23	11	18	7	5	13
Millennials	22	16	13	16	9	2	22
Gen-X	24	11	8	21	6	2	28
Baby Boomers and earlier	27	6	8	8	6	2	43
Gender							
Women	23	15	9	17	7	4	25
Men	26	10	10	12	6	1	35
Education							
Less than year 12	32	4	4	18	6	2	34
Year 12 or equivalent	17	19	10	13	7	3	31
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	11	10	17	8	3	28
University degree	29	13	11	10	6	2	29
Language spoken at home							
English only	24	12	9	15	7	2	31
Other languages	29	23	15	13	8	3	9
Birthplace							
Australia	22	13	10	15	6	3	31
Another country	31	10	11	14	9	1	24

The government formation that voters think will be best for Australia

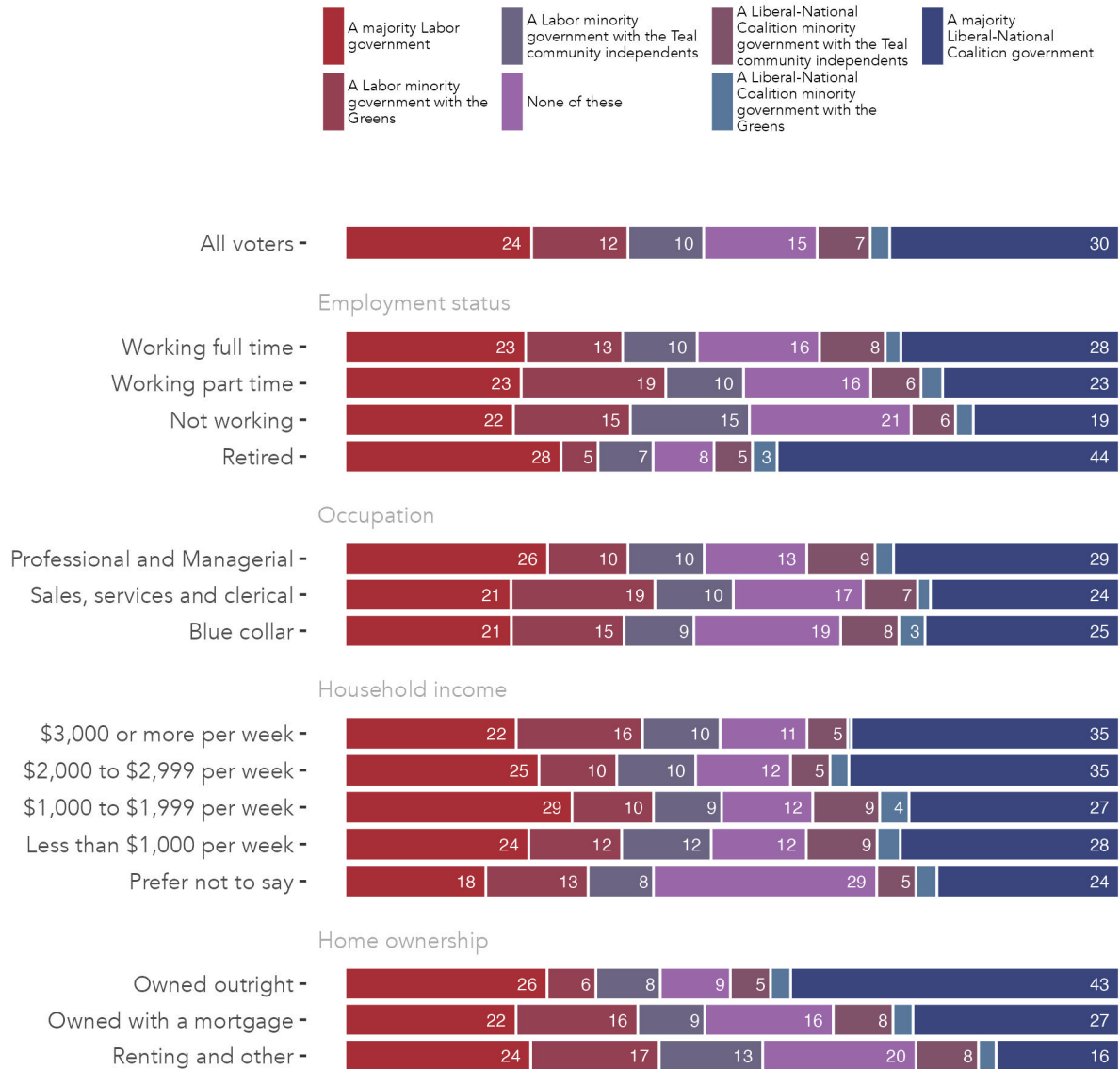


Figure 50: The government formation that voters think will be best for Australia, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

Table 39: The government formation that voters think will be best for Australia, by employment status and occupation, household income and home ownership.

	A majority Labor government	A Labor minority government with the Greens	A Labor minority govern- ment with the Teal community independ- ents	None of these	A Liberal- National Coalition minority govern- ment with the Teal community independ- ents	A Liberal- National Coalition minority govern- ment with the Greens	A majority Liberal- National Coalition govern- ment
All voters	24	12	10	15	7	2	30
Employment status							
Working full time	23	13	10	16	8	2	28
Working part time	23	19	10	16	6	3	23
Not working	22	15	15	21	6	2	19
Retired	28	5	7	8	5	3	44
Occupation							
Professional and Managerial	26	10	10	13	9	3	29
Sales, services and clerical	21	19	10	17	7	2	24
Blue collar	21	15	9	19	8	3	25
Household income							
\$3,000 or more per week	22	16	10	11	5	1	35
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	25	10	10	12	5	3	35
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	29	10	9	12	9	4	27
Less than \$1,000 per week	24	12	12	12	9	3	28
Prefer not to say	18	13	8	29	5	3	24
Home ownership							
Owned outright	26	6	8	9	5	3	43
Owned with a mortgage	22	16	9	16	8	2	27
Renting and other	24	17	13	20	8	2	16

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