



AFR, RedBridge Group and Accent Research federal poll

March, 2026

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Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Monday 23 February and Friday 27 February. The sample of N = 1,006 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 76 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 762.

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 ± 3.6 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 nine per cent of the sample, and were excluded from published vote intention figures.

Two-party preferred results were calculated using both historic preference flows from the 2025 federal election, and respondent allocated flows.

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

Results summary

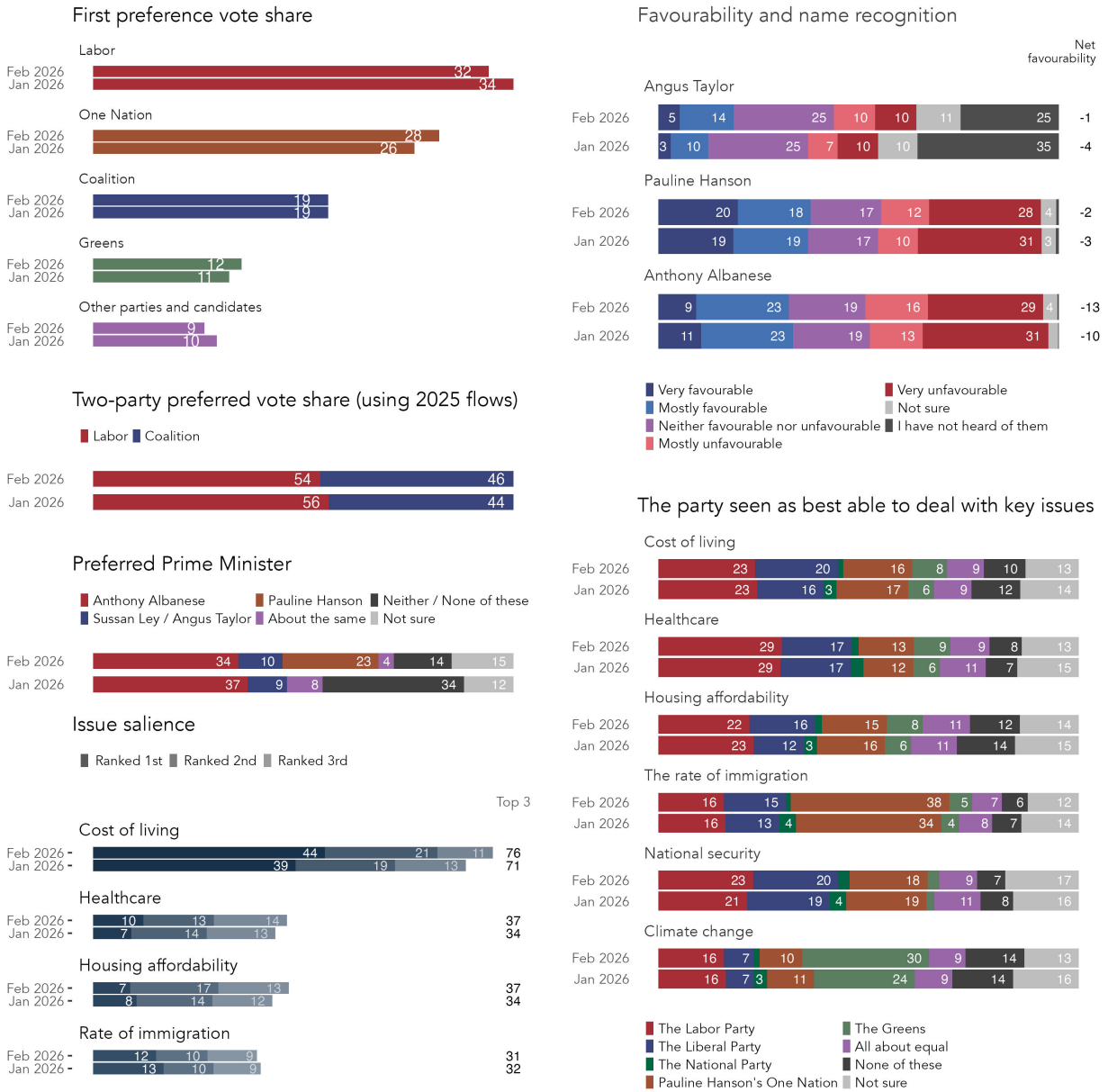


Figure 1: Summary of key findings from the February 2026 AFR / Redbridge Group / Accent Research Poll.

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

FIRST PREFERENCE VOTE SHARE

Shift in vote intention, May 2024 to February 2026

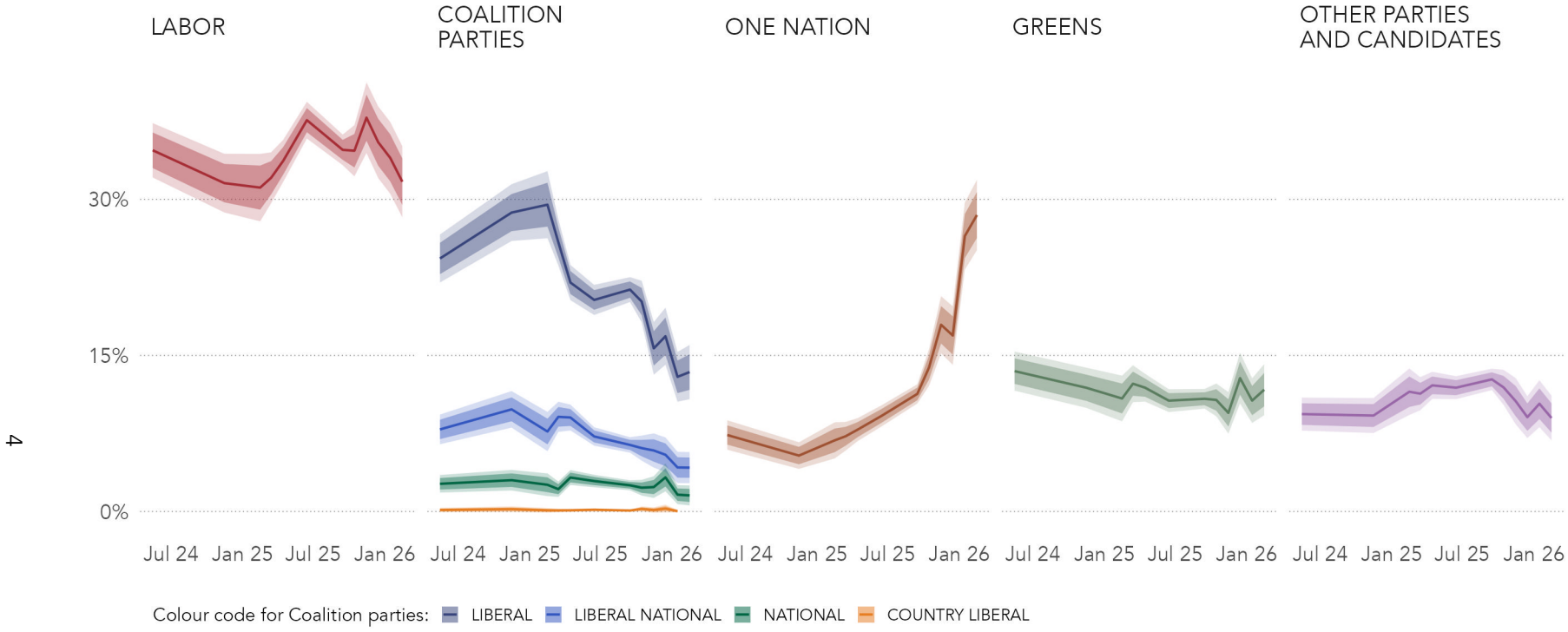


Figure 2: Shifts in the estimated first preference vote share since May 2024. The shaded area around the curves represent 80 and 95 per cent confidence intervals.

TWO-PARTY PREFERRED VOTE SHARE

Shift in vote intention using 2025 flows, May 2024 to February 2026

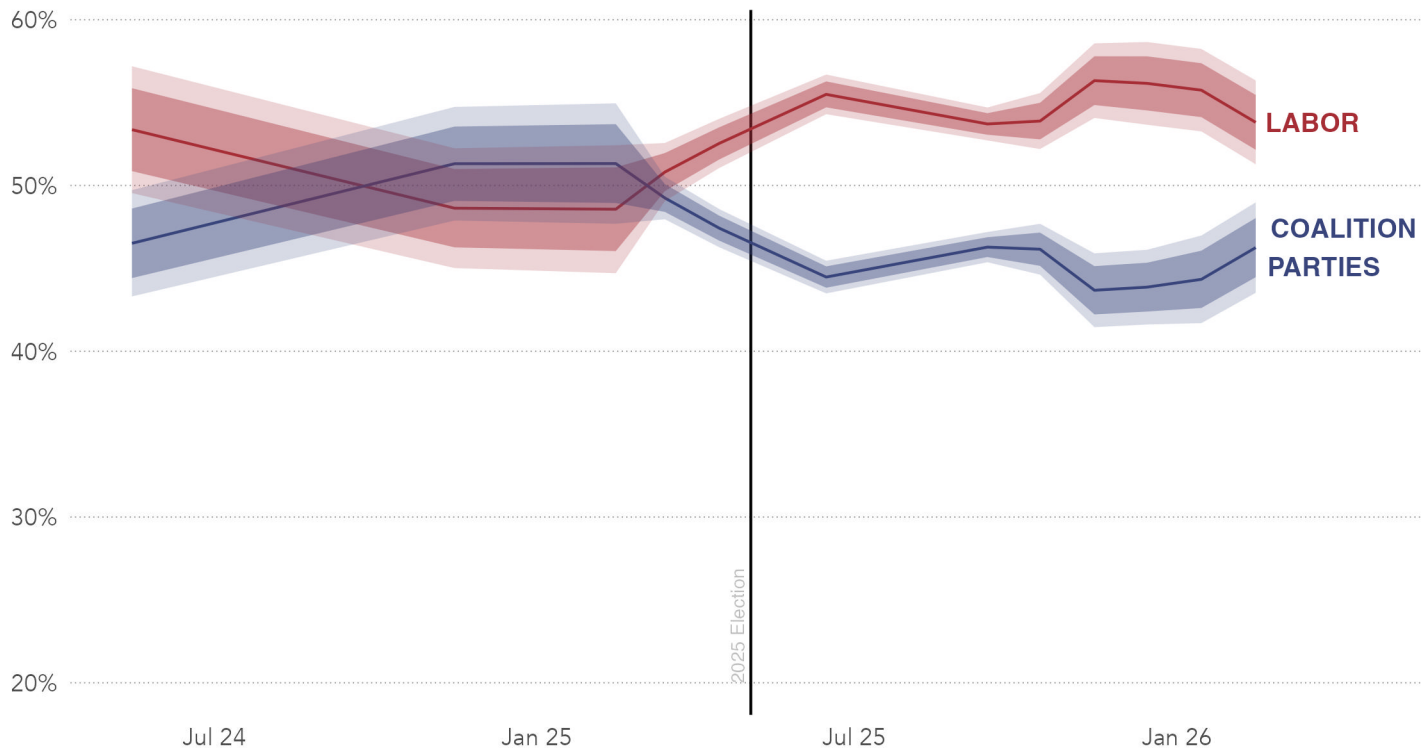


Figure 3: Shifts in estimated two-party preferred vote share, calculated using surveyed first preference votes and preference flows from the previous federal election. The shaded area around the curves represent 80 and 95 per cent confidence intervals.

CURRENT FIRST PREFERENCE FEDERAL VOTE INTENTION

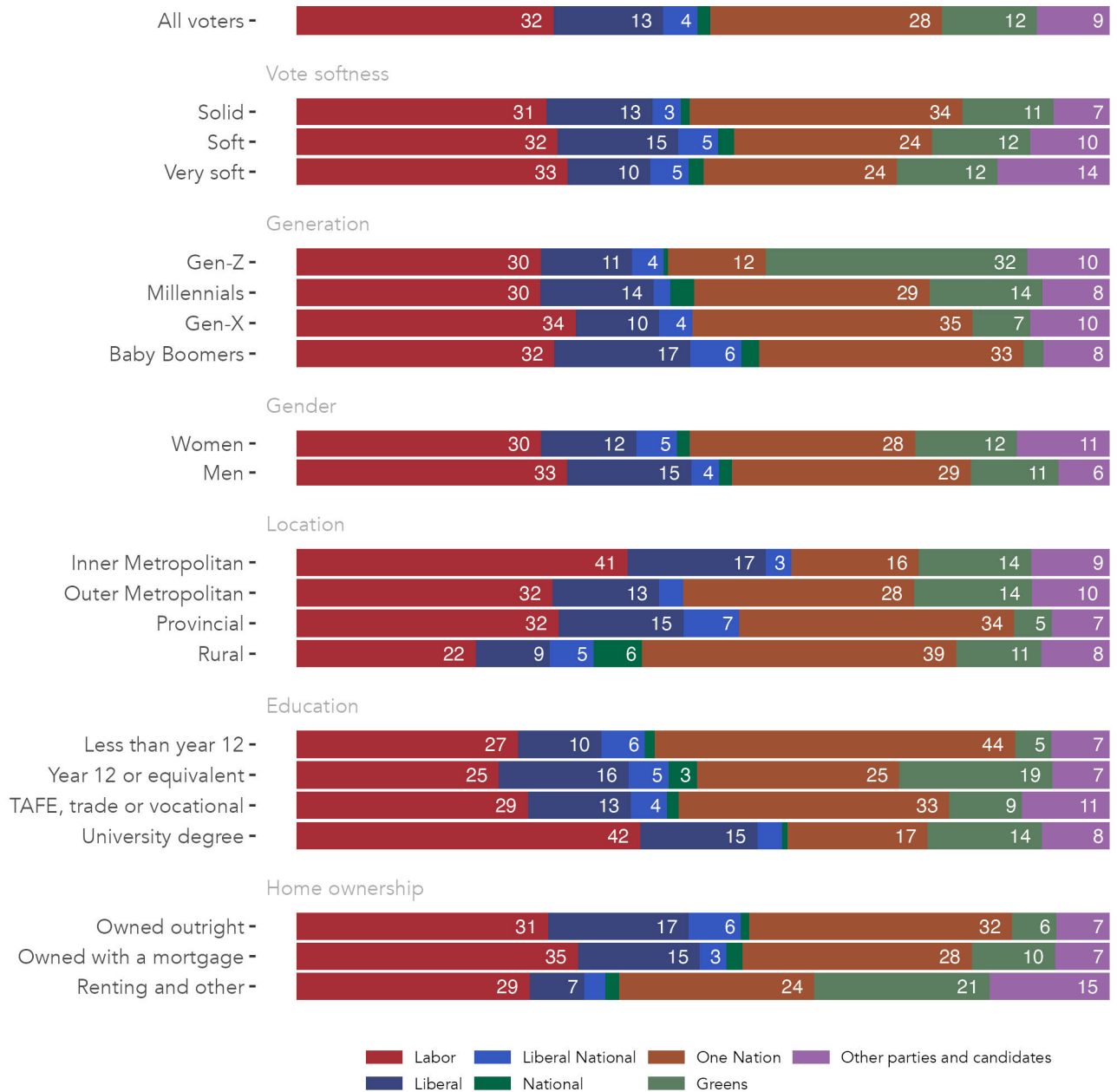


Figure 4: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Note: some cells contain small samples, and these should be interpreted conservatively.

Table 1: Federal two-party vote intention, by party of first preference.

First preference vote	Respondent allocated two-party preferred		
	Labor	Coalition	One Nation
Labor vs. Coalition			
Greens	83	17	-
One Nation	23	77	-
Other parties and candidates	61	39	-
Labor vs. One Nation			
CLP/LNP/Nat	40	-	60
Greens	89	-	11
Liberal	28	-	72
Other parties and candidates	68	-	32

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

	First preference vote intention							Labor two-party vote share		
	Labor	Liberal	Liberal National	National	One Nation	Greens	Other parties and candidates	vs. Coalition (2025 flows)	vs. Coalition (respondent allocated)	vs. One Nation (respondent allocated)
All voters	32	13	4	2	28	12	9	54	53	54
Vote softness										
Solid	31	13	3	1	34	11	7	53	53	50
Soft	32	15	5	2	24	12	10	54	53	57
Very soft	33	10	5	2	24	12	14	58	56	61
Generation										
Gen-Z	30	11	4	1	12	32	10	66	65	68
Millennials	30	14	2	3	29	14	8	54	55	59
Gen-X	34	10	4	0	35	7	10	55	54	51
Baby Boomers	32	17	6	2	33	2	8	46	45	45
Gender										
Women	30	12	5	2	28	12	11	54	53	56
Men	33	15	4	2	29	11	6	54	54	52
Location										
Inner Metropolitan	41	17	3	0	16	14	9	62	63	67
Outer Metropolitan	32	13	3	0	28	14	10	56	57	54
Provincial	32	15	7	0	34	5	7	48	49	48
Rural	22	9	5	6	39	11	8	45	43	45
Education										
Less than year 12	27	10	6	1	44	5	7	46	42	43
Year 12 or equivalent	25	16	5	3	25	19	7	52	54	52
TAFE, trade or vocational	29	13	4	1	33	9	11	50	50	46
University degree	42	15	3	1	17	14	8	64	63	72
Home ownership										
Owned outright	31	17	6	1	32	6	7	48	46	46
Owned with a mortgage	35	15	3	2	28	10	7	54	52	56
Renting and other	29	7	2	2	24	21	15	61	64	62

Vote softness

VOTE SOFTNESS BY PARTY OF FIRST PREFERENCE VOTE INTENTION

Shift in vote softness between November 2024 and February 2026

■ Solid ■ Soft ■ Very soft

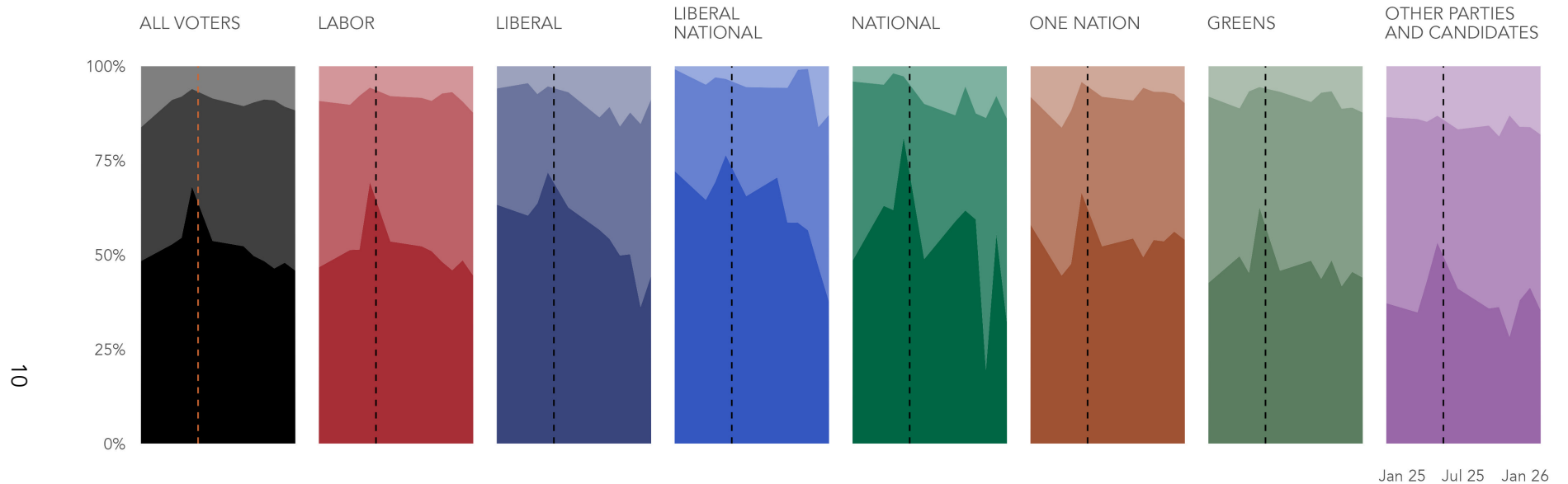


Figure 5: Vote softness by current first preference vote intention. A solid voter is defined here as one who could express a first preference in the initial vote intention question, and is certain they will vote that way. A soft voter is one who also expressed a first preference in the initial vote intention 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. The vertical dashed line represents the data of the 2025 federal election. Due to the small sample size, results for the Country Liberal Party are not shown.

Table 3: Vote softness by current first preference vote intention.

Wave	Solid	Soft	Very soft
ALL VOTERS			
Feb 2026	46	42	12
Jan 2026	48	41	11
Dec 2025	46	45	9
Nov 2025	48	43	9
Oct 2025	50	41	9
Sep 2025	52	37	11
Jun 2025	54	38	8
Apr 2025	68	26	6
Mar 2025	55	37	8
Feb 2025	53	38	9
Nov 2024	48	36	16
LABOR			
Feb 2026	45	43	12
Jan 2026	49	42	9
Dec 2025	46	47	7
Nov 2025	48	45	7
Oct 2025	51	40	9
Sep 2025	52	39	9
Jun 2025	54	38	8
Apr 2025	69	25	6
Mar 2025	51	41	8
Feb 2025	51	39	10
Nov 2024	47	44	9
LIBERAL			
Feb 2026	44	47	9
Jan 2026	36	49	15
Dec 2025	50	38	12
Nov 2025	50	34	16
Oct 2025	54	35	11
Sep 2025	57	30	13
Jun 2025	63	30	7
Apr 2025	72	23	5
Mar 2025	64	29	7
Feb 2025	60	35	5
Nov 2024	63	31	6
LIBERAL NATIONAL			
Feb 2026	38	49	13
Jan 2026	47	37	16
Dec 2025	56	43	1
Nov 2025	59	40	1
Oct 2025	58	36	6
Sep 2025	70	24	6
Jun 2025	66	29	5
Apr 2025	77	20	3
Mar 2025	69	28	3
Feb 2025	65	30	5
Nov 2024	72	27	1
NATIONAL			
Feb 2026	32	54	14
Jan 2026	56	36	8
Dec 2025	19	67	14

Table 3: Vote softness by current first preference vote intention. (continued)

Wave	Solid	Soft	Very soft
Nov 2025	59	28	13
Oct 2025	62	33	5
Sep 2025	59	28	13
Jun 2025	49	41	10
Apr 2025	81	16	3
Mar 2025	62	36	2
Feb 2025	63	32	5
Nov 2024	49	47	4
ONE NATION			
Feb 2026	54	36	10
Jan 2026	56	37	7
Dec 2025	54	39	7
Nov 2025	54	39	7
Oct 2025	49	45	6
Sep 2025	54	37	9
Jun 2025	52	40	8
Apr 2025	67	29	4
Mar 2025	48	40	12
Feb 2025	45	39	16
Nov 2024	58	34	8
GREENS			
Feb 2026	44	44	12
Jan 2026	45	44	11
Dec 2025	42	47	11
Nov 2025	48	45	7
Oct 2025	44	49	7
Sep 2025	49	42	9
Jun 2025	46	47	7
Apr 2025	63	32	5
Mar 2025	45	48	7
Feb 2025	50	39	11
Nov 2024	43	49	8
OTHER PARTIES AND CANDIDATES			
Feb 2026	35	47	18
Jan 2026	41	43	16
Dec 2025	38	46	16
Nov 2025	28	59	13
Oct 2025	36	45	19
Sep 2025	36	48	16
Jun 2025	41	42	17
Apr 2025	53	34	13
Mar 2025	43	42	15
Feb 2025	35	51	14
Nov 2024	37	49	14

Reasons for voting One Nation

Question text

What is the main reason you would vote for One Nation if an election were held now?

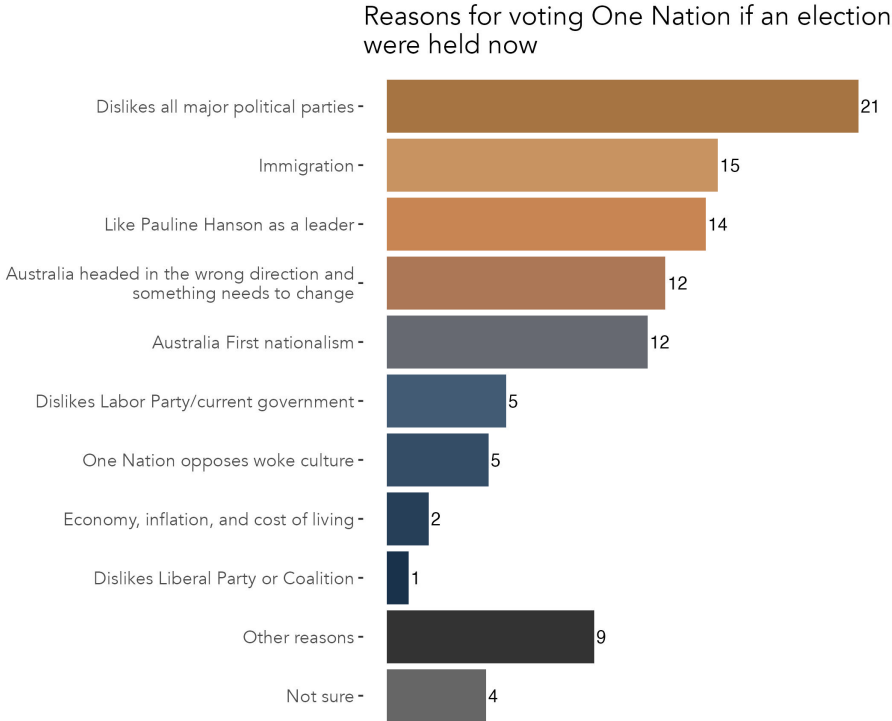


Figure 6: The main reasons given by One Nation voters for supporting the party. This was only asked of those who reported giving One Nation their first preference vote if an election were held now (N=254). Answers were given as free text, and then coded using a supervised large language model. Percentages reported are the share of One Nation voters giving each answer (excluding all other voters).

Reasons for voting One Nation if an election were held now

By 2025 vote recall

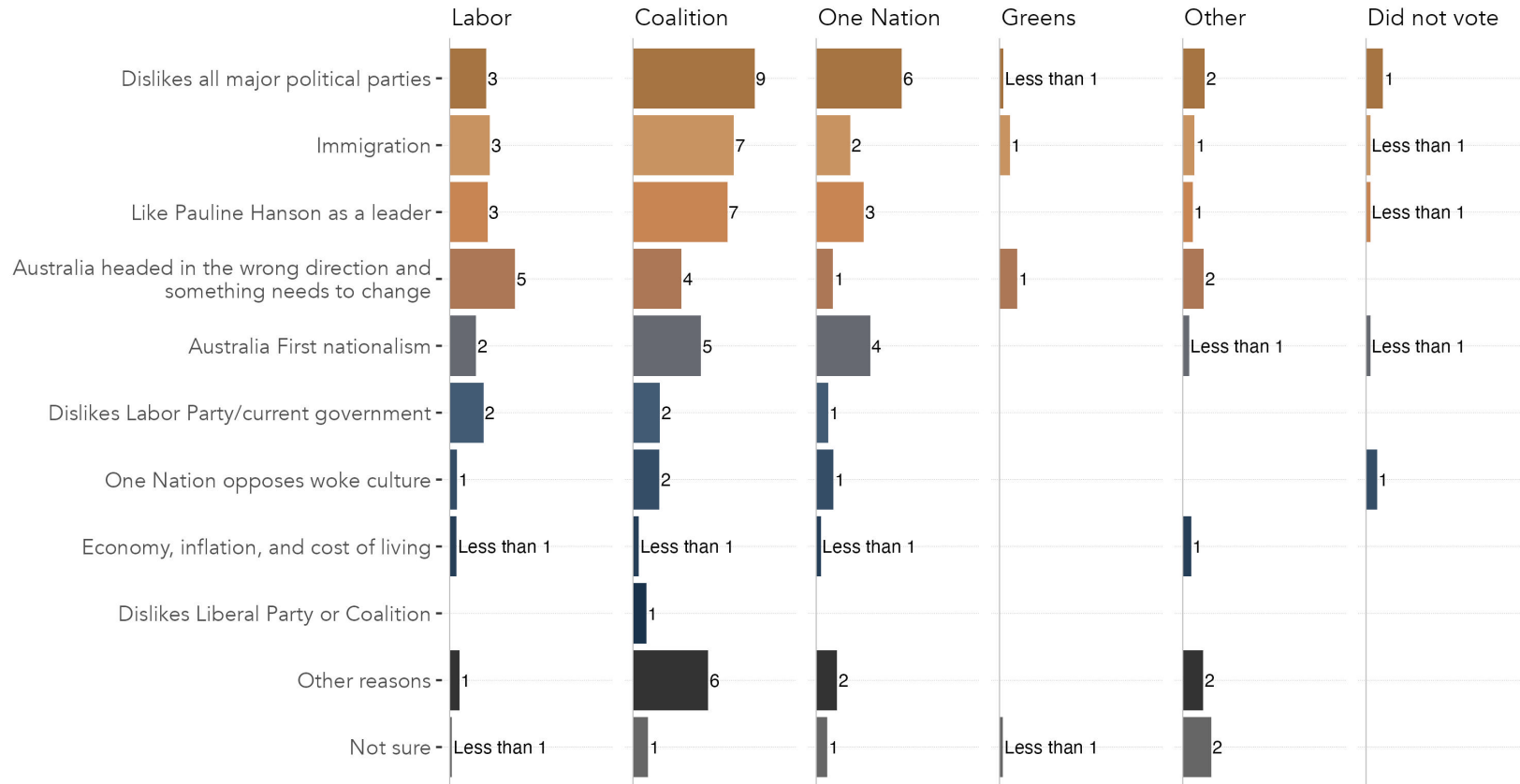


Figure 7: The main reasons given by One Nation voters for supporting the party, by 2025 vote recall. This was only asked of those who reported giving One Nation their first preference vote if an election were held now. Answers were given as free text, and then coded using a supervised large language model. Percentages reported are the share of current One Nation voters giving each answer (excluding all other voters).

The news story that had the biggest impact in the past week

Question text

What single news story have you heard about the most over the past week?

Free text response

The news story that had the greatest salience with voters in the past week

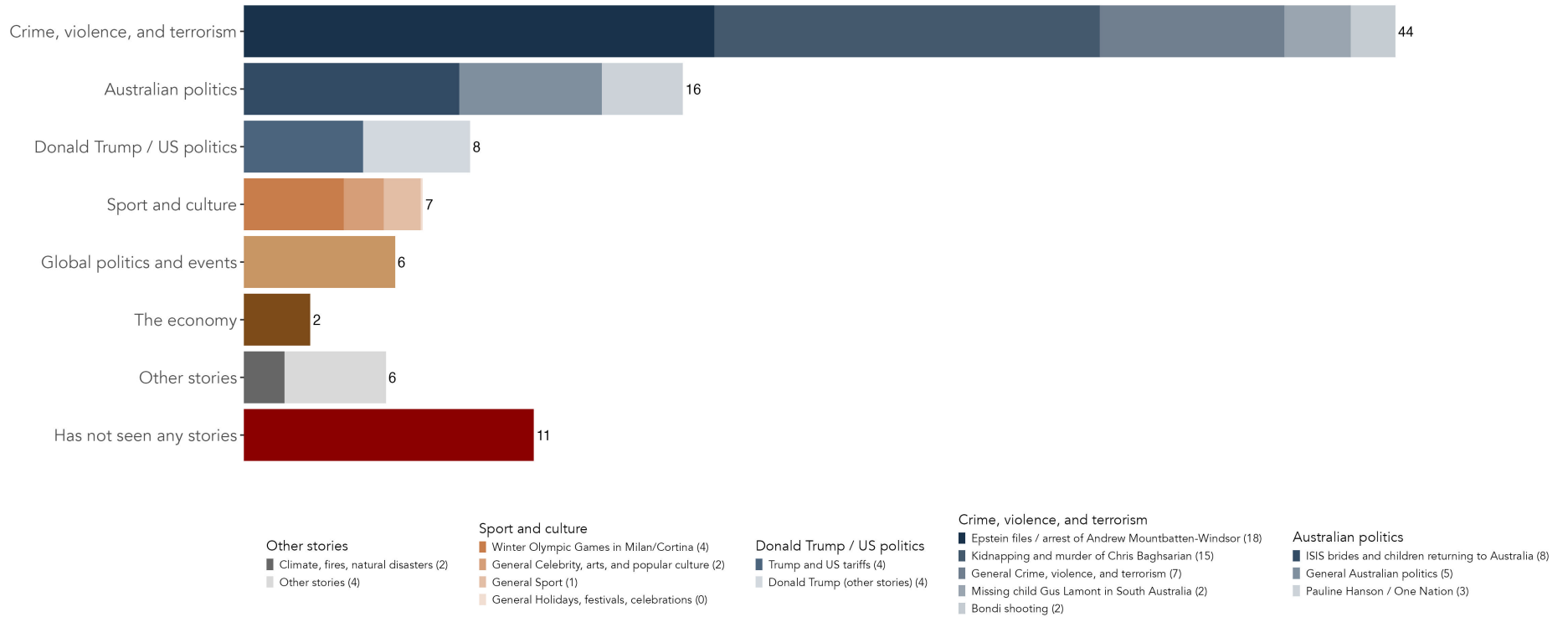


Figure 8: The single news story voters report hearing about the most over the past week. Answers were given as free text, and then coded using a supervised large language model. Related stories are grouped into topics (per row). Where this is done, these are broken down in the legend at the bottom of the plot (with the share of voters mentioning each sub-story listed in parentheses).

The news story that had the greatest salience with voters in the past week

By current vote intention

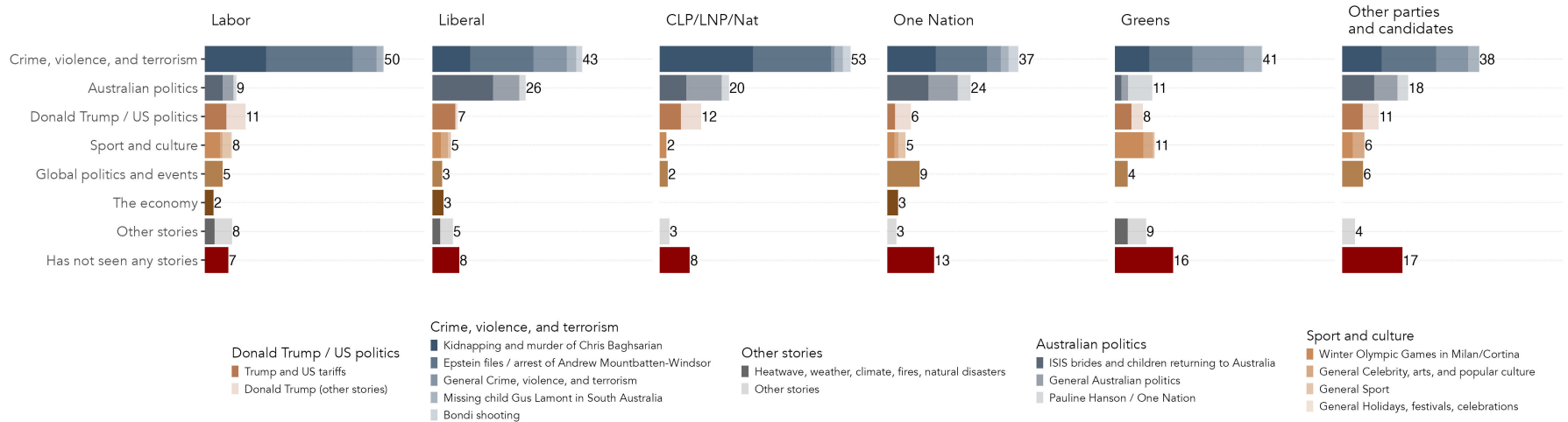


Figure 9: The single news story voters report hearing about the most over the past week, by current vote intention. Answers were given as free text, and then coded using a supervised large language model. Related stories are grouped into topics (per row). Where this is done, these are broken down in the legend at the bottom of the plot (with the share of voters mentioning each sub-story listed in parentheses).

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. Larissa Waters
- C. Pauline Hanson
- D. Barnaby Joyce
- E. Angus Taylor
- F. Jane Hume
- G. Tim Wilson
- H. David Littleproud

Single select; random reverse 1-5

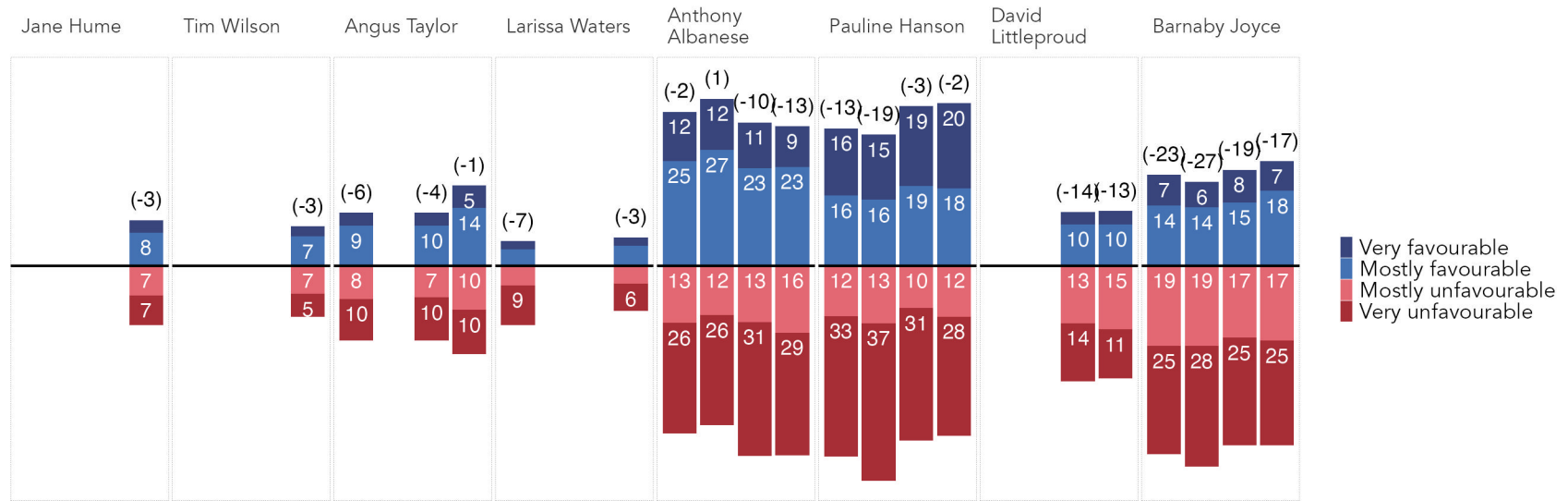
- 1. Very favourable
- 2. Mostly favourable
- 3. Neither favourable nor unfavourable
- 4. Mostly unfavourable
- 5. Very unfavourable
- 6. Not sure
- 7. I have not heard of them

*In some instance, the individuals asked about are rotated between surveys.

FAVOURABILITY AND NAME RECOGNITION OF POLITICAL FIGURES

Shift between November 2025 and February 2026

Favourability



Name recognition

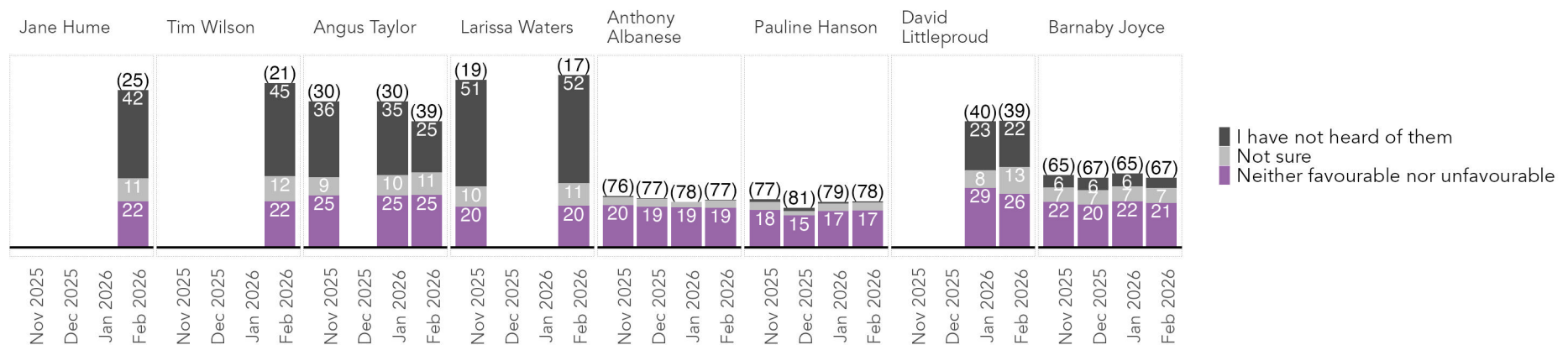


Figure 10: Favourability ratings and name recognition of political figures. Figures in parentheses above the top row of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable to each individual (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view). The values in parentheses above the second row of the plot is the share of voters with hard name recognition of each political figure (that is, the percentage who are able to express either a favourable or unfavourable perception of each).

Anthony Albanese

Favourability rating and name recognition of Anthony Albanese

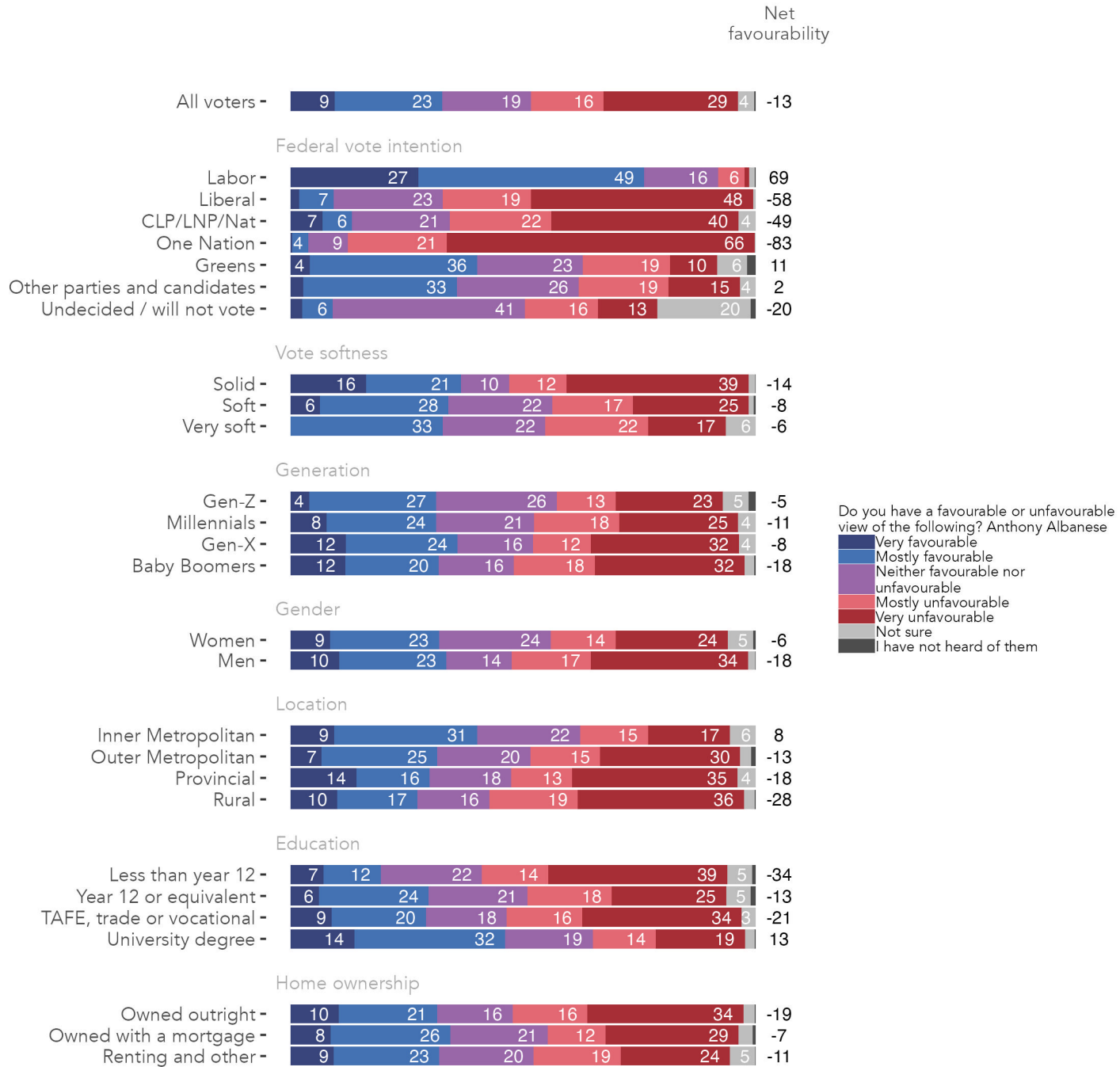


Figure 11: Favourability rating and name recognition of Anthony Albanese, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 4: Favourability rating and name recognition of Anthony Albanese, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	9	23	19	16	29	4	0	-13
Federal vote intention								
Labor	27	49	16	6	1	1	0	69
Liberal	2	7	23	19	48	1	0	-58
CLP/LNP/Nat	7	6	21	22	40	4	0	-49
One Nation	0	4	9	21	66	0	0	-83
Greens	4	36	23	19	10	6	2	11
Other parties and candidates	3	33	26	19	15	4	0	2
Undecided / will not vote	3	6	41	16	13	20	1	-20
Vote softness								
Solid	16	21	10	12	39	2	0	-14
Soft	6	28	22	17	25	1	1	-8
Very soft	0	33	22	22	17	6	0	-6
Generation								
Gen-Z	4	27	26	13	23	5	2	-5
Millennials	8	24	21	18	25	4	0	-11
Gen-X	12	24	16	12	32	4	0	-8
Baby Boomers	12	20	16	18	32	2	0	-18
Gender								
Women	9	23	24	14	24	5	1	-6
Men	10	23	14	17	34	2	0	-18
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	9	31	22	15	17	6	0	8
Outer Metropolitan	7	25	20	15	30	2	1	-13
Provincial	14	16	18	13	35	4	0	-18
Rural	10	17	16	19	36	2	0	-28
Education								
Less than year 12	7	12	22	14	39	5	1	-34
Year 12 or equivalent	6	24	21	18	25	5	1	-13
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	20	18	16	34	3	0	-21
University degree	14	32	19	14	19	2	0	13
Home ownership								
Owned outright	10	21	16	16	34	3	0	-19
Owned with a mortgage	8	26	21	12	29	3	1	-7
Renting and other	9	23	20	19	24	5	0	-11

Angus Taylor

Favourability rating and name recognition of Angus Taylor

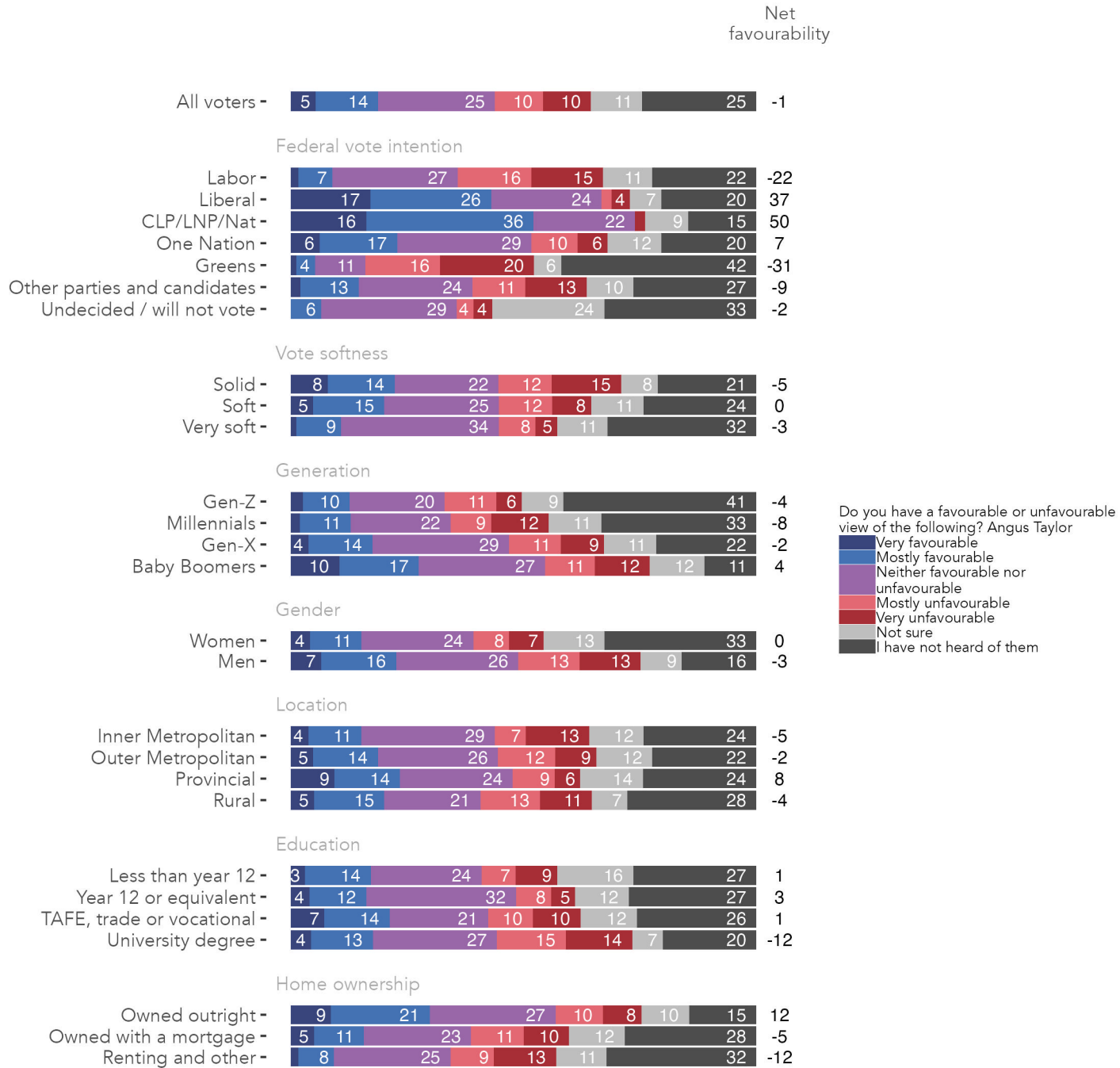


Figure 12: Favourability rating and name recognition of Angus Taylor, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 5: Favourability rating and name recognition of Angus Taylor, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	5	14	25	10	10	11	25	-1
Federal vote intention								
Labor	2	7	27	16	15	11	22	-22
Liberal	17	26	24	2	4	7	20	37
CLP/LNP/Nat	16	36	22	0	2	9	15	50
One Nation	6	17	29	10	6	12	20	7
Greens	1	4	11	16	20	6	42	-31
Other parties and candidates	2	13	24	11	13	10	27	-9
Undecided / will not vote	0	6	29	4	4	24	33	-2
Vote softness								
Solid	8	14	22	12	15	8	21	-5
Soft	5	15	25	12	8	11	24	0
Very soft	1	9	34	8	5	11	32	-3
Generation								
Gen-Z	3	10	20	11	6	9	41	-4
Millennials	2	11	22	9	12	11	33	-8
Gen-X	4	14	29	11	9	11	22	-2
Baby Boomers	10	17	27	11	12	12	11	4
Gender								
Women	4	11	24	8	7	13	33	0
Men	7	16	26	13	13	9	16	-3
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	4	11	29	7	13	12	24	-5
Outer Metropolitan	5	14	26	12	9	12	22	-2
Provincial	9	14	24	9	6	14	24	8
Rural	5	15	21	13	11	7	28	-4
Education								
Less than year 12	3	14	24	7	9	16	27	1
Year 12 or equivalent	4	12	32	8	5	12	27	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	14	21	10	10	12	26	1
University degree	4	13	27	15	14	7	20	-12
Home ownership								
Owned outright	9	21	27	10	8	10	15	12
Owned with a mortgage	5	11	23	11	10	12	28	-5
Renting and other	2	8	25	9	13	11	32	-12

Larissa Waters

Favourability rating and name recognition of Larissa Waters

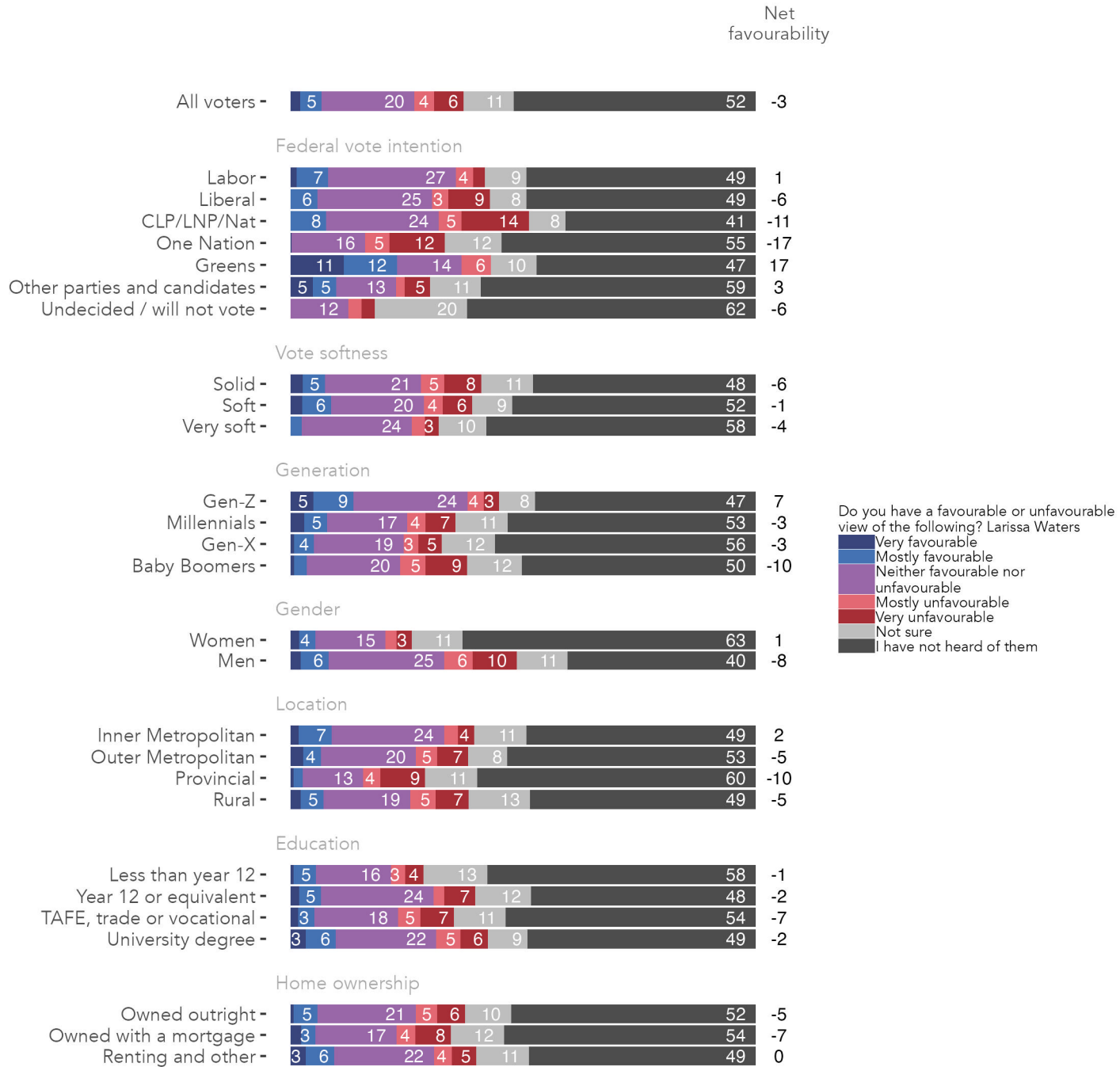


Figure 13: Favourability rating and name recognition of Larissa Waters, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 6: Favourability rating and name recognition of Larissa Waters, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	2	5	20	4	6	11	52	-3
Federal vote intention								
Labor	1	7	27	4	3	9	49	1
Liberal	0	6	25	3	9	8	49	-6
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	8	24	5	14	8	41	-11
One Nation	0	0	16	5	12	12	55	-17
Greens	11	12	14	6	0	10	47	17
Other parties and candidates	5	5	13	2	5	11	59	3
Undecided / will not vote	0	0	12	3	3	20	62	-6
Vote softness								
Solid	2	5	21	5	8	11	48	-6
Soft	3	6	20	4	6	9	52	-1
Very soft	0	2	24	3	3	10	58	-4
Generation								
Gen-Z	5	9	24	4	3	8	47	7
Millennials	3	5	17	4	7	11	53	-3
Gen-X	1	4	19	3	5	12	56	-3
Baby Boomers	1	3	20	5	9	12	50	-10
Gender								
Women	2	4	15	2	3	11	63	1
Men	2	6	25	6	10	11	40	-8
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	2	7	24	3	4	11	49	2
Outer Metropolitan	3	4	20	5	7	8	53	-5
Provincial	1	2	13	4	9	11	60	-10
Rural	2	5	19	5	7	13	49	-5
Education								
Less than year 12	1	5	16	3	4	13	58	-1
Year 12 or equivalent	2	5	24	2	7	12	48	-2
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	3	18	5	7	11	54	-7
University degree	3	6	22	5	6	9	49	-2
Home ownership								
Owned outright	1	5	21	5	6	10	52	-5
Owned with a mortgage	2	3	17	4	8	12	54	-7
Renting and other	3	6	22	4	5	11	49	0

Pauline Hanson

Favourability rating and name recognition of Pauline Hanson

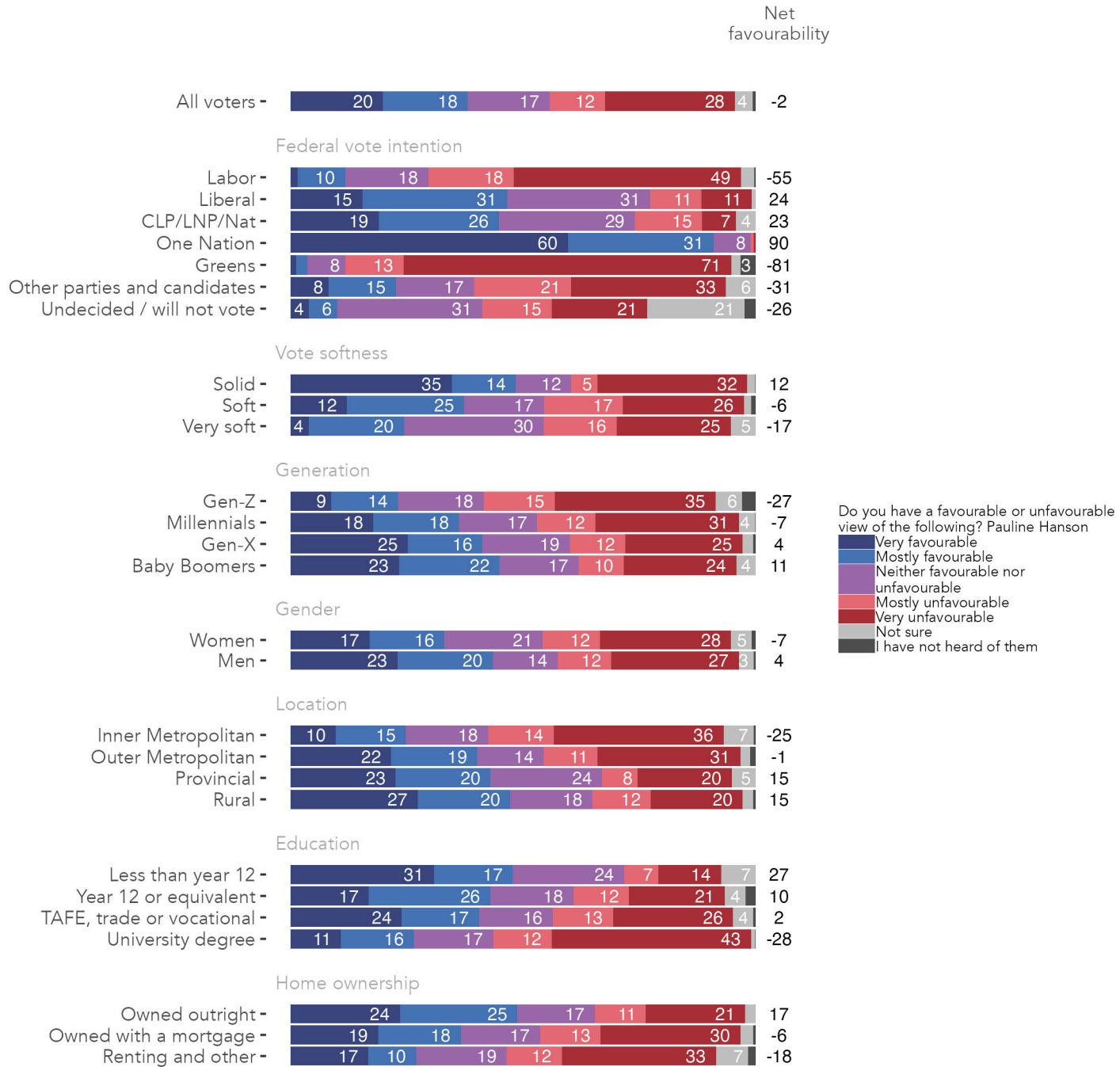


Figure 14: Favourability rating and name recognition of Pauline Hanson, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 7: Favourability rating and name recognition of Pauline Hanson, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	20	18	17	12	28	4	1	-2
Federal vote intention								
Labor	2	10	18	18	49	3	0	-55
Liberal	15	31	31	11	11	1	0	24
CLP/LNP/Nat	19	26	29	15	7	4	0	23
One Nation	60	31	8	1	0	0	0	90
Greens	1	2	8	13	71	2	3	-81
Other parties and candidates	8	15	17	21	33	6	0	-31
Undecided / will not vote	4	6	31	15	21	21	2	-26
Vote softness								
Solid	35	14	12	5	32	2	0	12
Soft	12	25	17	17	26	2	1	-6
Very soft	4	20	30	16	25	5	0	-17
Generation								
Gen-Z	9	14	18	15	35	6	3	-27
Millennials	18	18	17	12	31	4	0	-7
Gen-X	25	16	19	12	25	2	1	4
Baby Boomers	23	22	17	10	24	4	0	11
Gender								
Women	17	16	21	12	28	5	1	-7
Men	23	20	14	12	27	3	1	4
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	10	15	18	14	36	7	0	-25
Outer Metropolitan	22	19	14	11	31	2	1	-1
Provincial	23	20	24	8	20	5	0	15
Rural	27	20	18	12	20	2	1	15
Education								
Less than year 12	31	17	24	7	14	7	0	27
Year 12 or equivalent	17	26	18	12	21	4	2	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	24	17	16	13	26	4	0	2
University degree	11	16	17	12	43	1	0	-28
Home ownership								
Owned outright	24	25	17	11	21	2	0	17
Owned with a mortgage	19	18	17	13	30	3	0	-6
Renting and other	17	10	19	12	33	7	2	-18

Barnaby Joyce

Favourability rating and name recognition of Barnaby Joyce

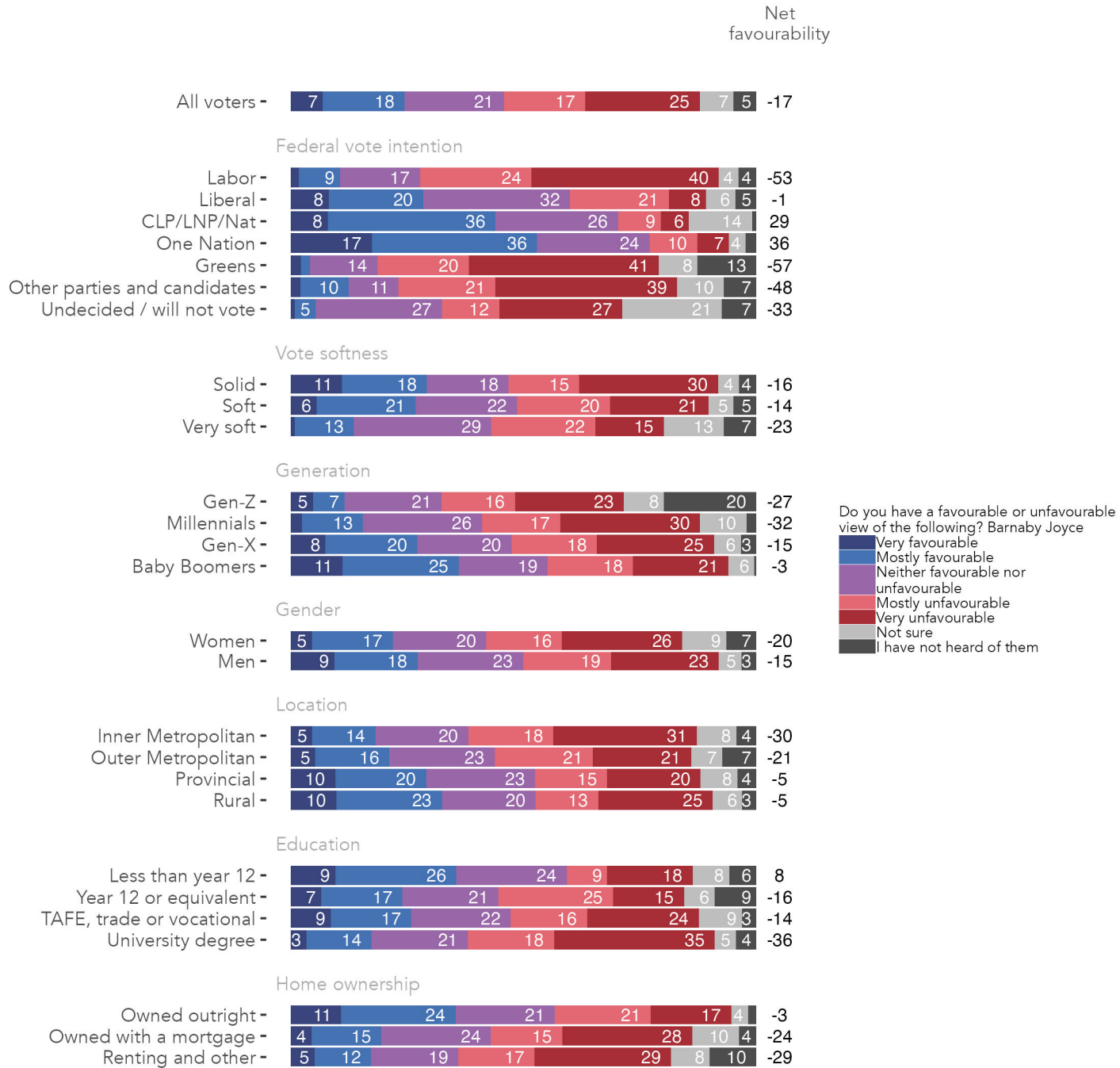


Figure 15: Favourability rating and name recognition of Barnaby Joyce, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 8: Favourability rating and name recognition of Barnaby Joyce, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	7	18	21	17	25	7	5	-17
Federal vote intention								
Labor	2	9	17	24	40	4	4	-53
Liberal	8	20	32	21	8	6	5	-1
CLP/LNP/Nat	8	36	26	9	6	14	1	29
One Nation	17	36	24	10	7	4	2	36
Greens	2	2	14	20	41	8	13	-57
Other parties and candidates	2	10	11	21	39	10	7	-48
Undecided / will not vote	1	5	27	12	27	21	7	-33
Vote softness								
Solid	11	18	18	15	30	4	4	-16
Soft	6	21	22	20	21	5	5	-14
Very soft	1	13	29	22	15	13	7	-23
Generation								
Gen-Z	5	7	21	16	23	8	20	-27
Millennials	2	13	26	17	30	10	2	-32
Gen-X	8	20	20	18	25	6	3	-15
Baby Boomers	11	25	19	18	21	6	0	-3
Gender								
Women	5	17	20	16	26	9	7	-20
Men	9	18	23	19	23	5	3	-15
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	5	14	20	18	31	8	4	-30
Outer Metropolitan	5	16	23	21	21	7	7	-21
Provincial	10	20	23	15	20	8	4	-5
Rural	10	23	20	13	25	6	3	-5
Education								
Less than year 12	9	26	24	9	18	8	6	8
Year 12 or equivalent	7	17	21	25	15	6	9	-16
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	17	22	16	24	9	3	-14
University degree	3	14	21	18	35	5	4	-36
Home ownership								
Owned outright	11	24	21	21	17	4	2	-3
Owned with a mortgage	4	15	24	15	28	10	4	-24
Renting and other	5	12	19	17	29	8	10	-29

Jane Hume

Favourability rating and name recognition of Jane Hume

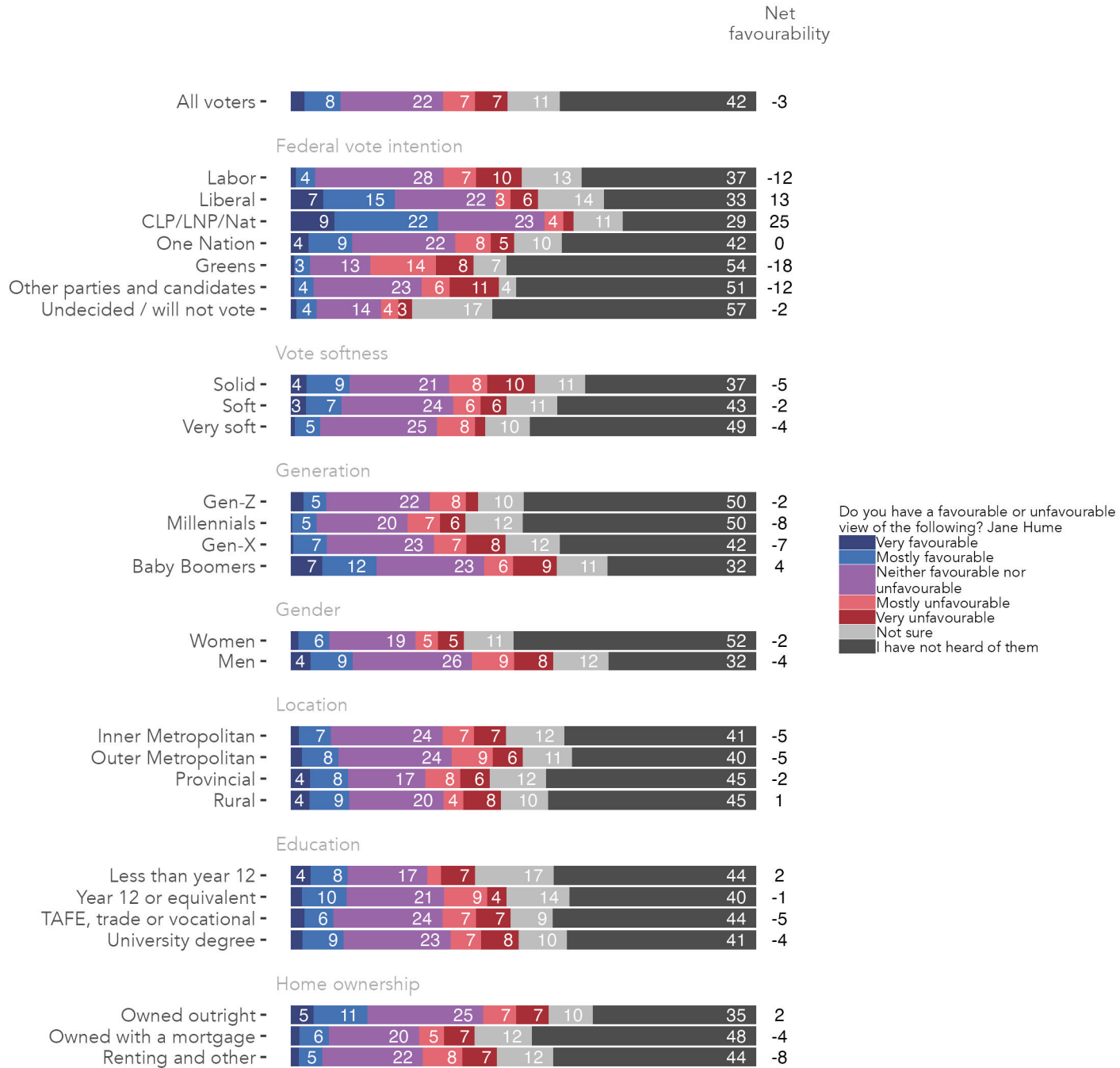


Figure 16: Favourability rating and name recognition of Jane Hume, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 9: Favourability rating and name recognition of Jane Hume, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	3	8	22	7	7	11	42	-3
Federal vote intention								
Labor	1	4	28	7	10	13	37	-12
Liberal	7	15	22	3	6	14	33	13
CLP/LNP/Nat	9	22	23	4	2	11	29	25
One Nation	4	9	22	8	5	10	42	0
Greens	1	3	13	14	8	7	54	-18
Other parties and candidates	1	4	23	6	11	4	51	-12
Undecided / will not vote	1	4	14	4	3	17	57	-2
Vote softness								
Solid	4	9	21	8	10	11	37	-5
Soft	3	7	24	6	6	11	43	-2
Very soft	1	5	25	8	2	10	49	-4
Generation								
Gen-Z	3	5	22	8	2	10	50	-2
Millennials	0	5	20	7	6	12	50	-8
Gen-X	1	7	23	7	8	12	42	-7
Baby Boomers	7	12	23	6	9	11	32	4
Gender								
Women	2	6	19	5	5	11	52	-2
Men	4	9	26	9	8	12	32	-4
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	2	7	24	7	7	12	41	-5
Outer Metropolitan	2	8	24	9	6	11	40	-5
Provincial	4	8	17	8	6	12	45	-2
Rural	4	9	20	4	8	10	45	1
Education								
Less than year 12	4	8	17	3	7	17	44	2
Year 12 or equivalent	2	10	21	9	4	14	40	-1
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	6	24	7	7	9	44	-5
University degree	2	9	23	7	8	10	41	-4
Home ownership								
Owned outright	5	11	25	7	7	10	35	2
Owned with a mortgage	2	6	20	5	7	12	48	-4
Renting and other	2	5	22	8	7	12	44	-8

Tim Wilson

Favourability rating and name recognition of Tim Wilson

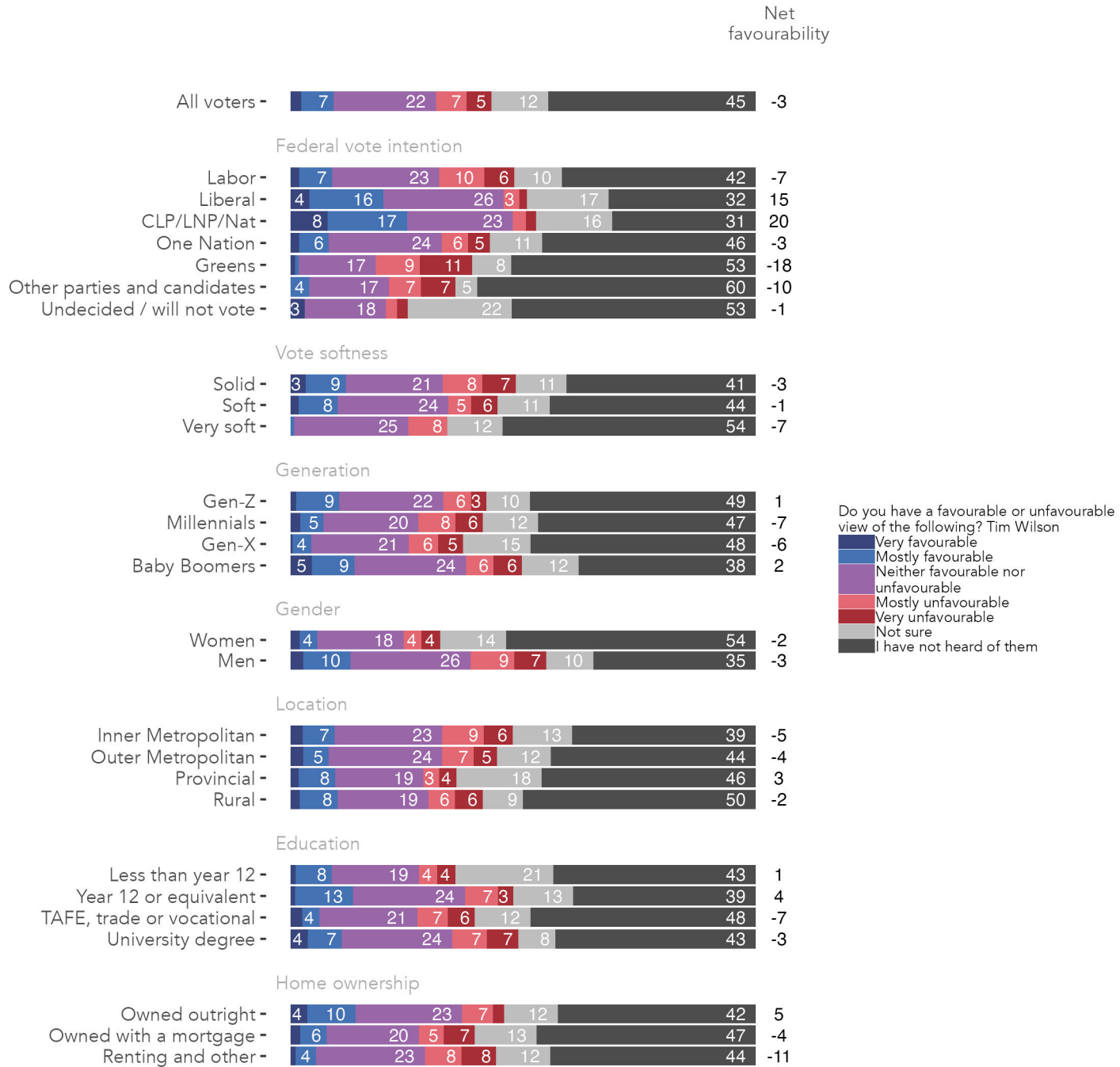


Figure 17: Favourability rating and name recognition of Tim Wilson, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 10: Favourability rating and name recognition of Tim Wilson, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	2	7	22	7	5	12	45	-3
Federal vote intention								
Labor	2	7	23	10	6	10	42	-7
Liberal	4	16	26	3	2	17	32	15
CLP/LNP/Nat	8	17	23	3	2	16	31	20
One Nation	2	6	24	6	5	11	46	-3
Greens	1	1	17	9	11	8	53	-18
Other parties and candidates	0	4	17	7	7	5	60	-10
Undecided / will not vote	3	0	18	2	2	22	53	-1
Vote softness								
Solid	3	9	21	8	7	11	41	-3
Soft	2	8	24	5	6	11	44	-1
Very soft	0	1	25	8	0	12	54	-7
Generation								
Gen-Z	1	9	22	6	3	10	49	1
Millennials	2	5	20	8	6	12	47	-7
Gen-X	1	4	21	6	5	15	48	-6
Baby Boomers	5	9	24	6	6	12	38	2
Gender								
Women	2	4	18	4	4	14	54	-2
Men	3	10	26	9	7	10	35	-3
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	3	7	23	9	6	13	39	-5
Outer Metropolitan	3	5	24	7	5	12	44	-4
Provincial	2	8	19	3	4	18	46	3
Rural	2	8	19	6	6	9	50	-2
Education								
Less than year 12	1	8	19	4	4	21	43	1
Year 12 or equivalent	1	13	24	7	3	13	39	4
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	4	21	7	6	12	48	-7
University degree	4	7	24	7	7	8	43	-3
Home ownership								
Owned outright	4	10	23	7	2	12	42	5
Owned with a mortgage	2	6	20	5	7	13	47	-4
Renting and other	1	4	23	8	8	12	44	-11

David Littleproud

Favourability rating and name recognition of David Littleproud

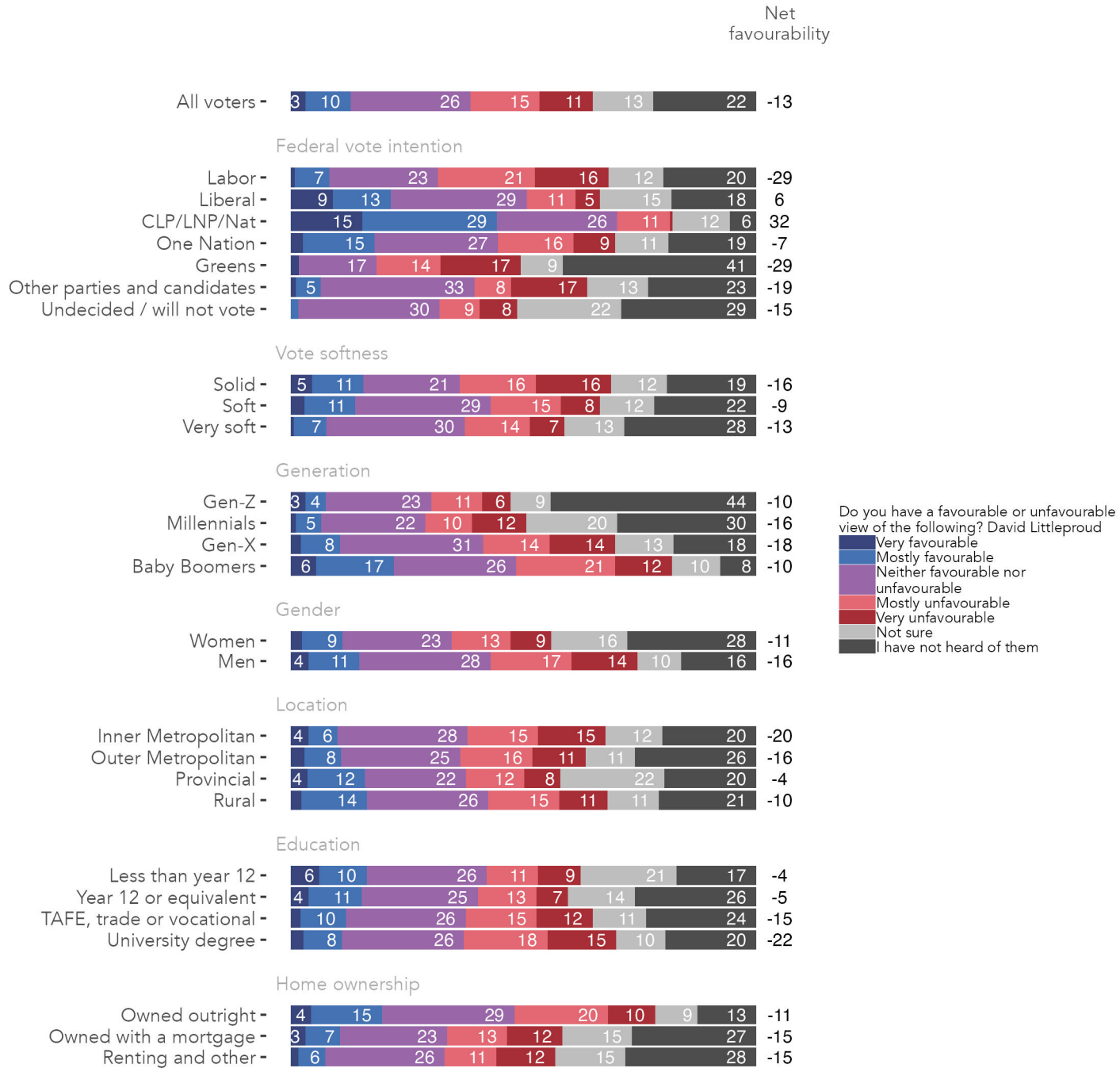


Figure 18: Favourability rating and name recognition of David Littleproud, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 11: Favourability rating and name recognition of David Littleproud, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	3	10	26	15	11	13	22	-13
Federal vote intention								
Labor	1	7	23	21	16	12	20	-29
Liberal	9	13	29	11	5	15	18	6
CLP/LNP/Nat	15	29	26	11	1	12	6	32
One Nation	3	15	27	16	9	11	19	-7
Greens	2	0	17	14	17	9	41	-29
Other parties and candidates	1	5	33	8	17	13	23	-19
Undecided / will not vote	0	2	30	9	8	22	29	-15
Vote softness								
Solid	5	11	21	16	16	12	19	-16
Soft	3	11	29	15	8	12	22	-9
Very soft	1	7	30	14	7	13	28	-13
Generation								
Gen-Z	3	4	23	11	6	9	44	-10
Millennials	1	5	22	10	12	20	30	-16
Gen-X	2	8	31	14	14	13	18	-18
Baby Boomers	6	17	26	21	12	10	8	-10
Gender								
Women	2	9	23	13	9	16	28	-11
Men	4	11	28	17	14	10	16	-16
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	4	6	28	15	15	12	20	-20
Outer Metropolitan	3	8	25	16	11	11	26	-16
Provincial	4	12	22	12	8	22	20	-4
Rural	2	14	26	15	11	11	21	-10
Education								
Less than year 12	6	10	26	11	9	21	17	-4
Year 12 or equivalent	4	11	25	13	7	14	26	-5
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	10	26	15	12	11	24	-15
University degree	3	8	26	18	15	10	20	-22
Home ownership								
Owned outright	4	15	29	20	10	9	13	-11
Owned with a mortgage	3	7	23	13	12	15	27	-15
Renting and other	2	6	26	11	12	15	28	-15

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. The National Party

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

*In some instance, the parties asked about are rotated between surveys.

FAVOURABILITY AND RECOGNITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Shift between November 2025 and February 2026

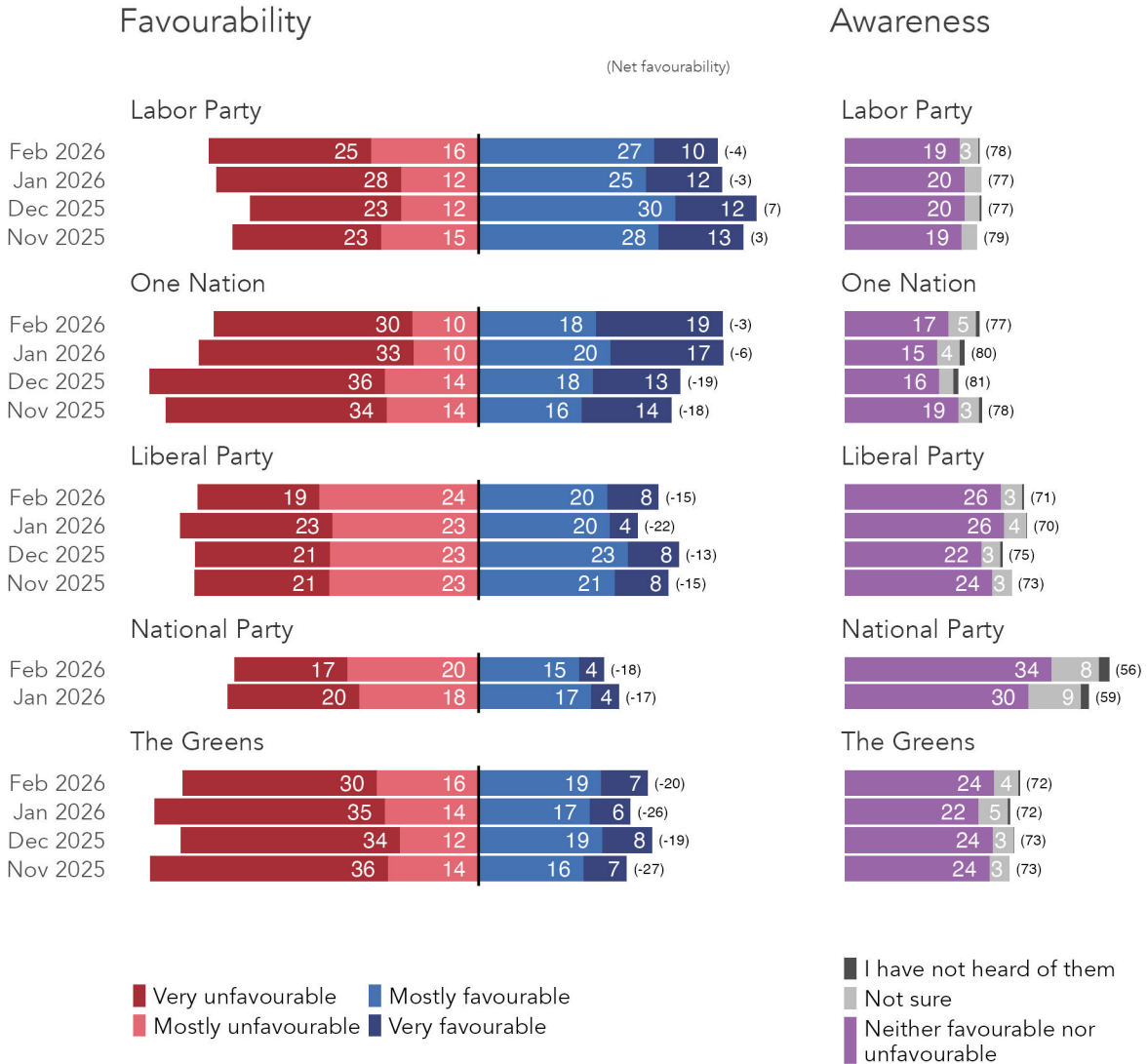


Figure 19: Favourability ratings and recognition of political parties. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the first plot indicate the net share who are favourable to each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view). The values on the right-hand side of the second plot is the share of voters with hard awareness of each organisation (that is, the percentage who are able to express either a favourable or unfavourable perception of each).

The Labor Party

Favourability rating and awareness of the Labor Party

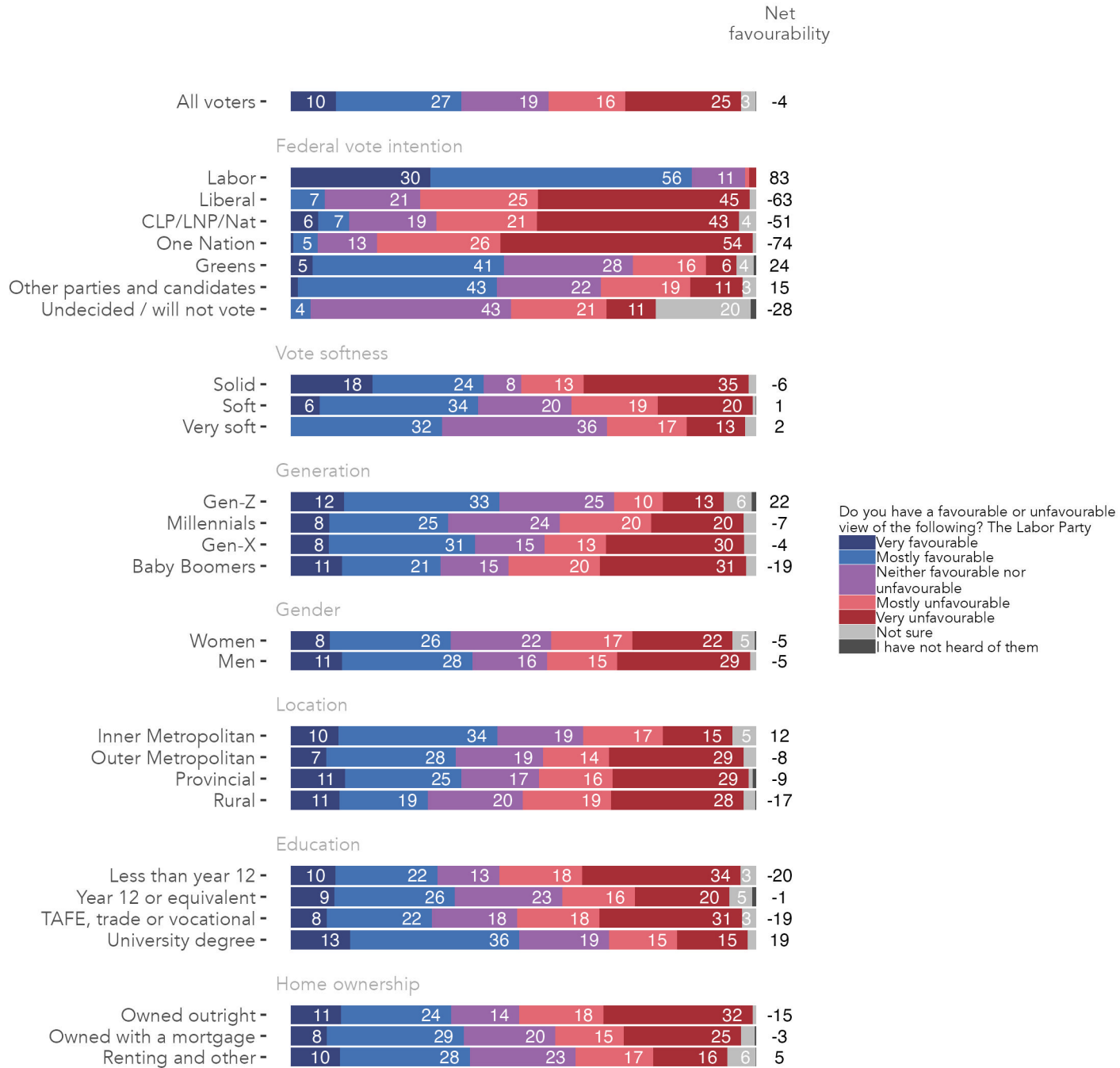


Figure 20: Favourability rating and awareness of the Labor Party, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 12: Favourability rating and awareness of the Labor Party, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	10	27	19	16	25	3	0	-4
Federal vote intention								
Labor	30	56	11	1	2	0	0	83
Liberal	0	7	21	25	45	2	0	-63
CLP/LNP/Nat	6	7	19	21	43	4	0	-51
One Nation	1	5	13	26	54	1	0	-74
Greens	5	41	28	16	6	4	0	24
Other parties and candidates	2	43	22	19	11	3	0	15
Undecided / will not vote	0	4	43	21	11	20	1	-28
Vote softness								
Solid	18	24	8	13	35	2	0	-6
Soft	6	34	20	19	20	1	0	1
Very soft	0	32	36	17	13	2	0	2
Generation								
Gen-Z	12	33	25	10	13	6	1	22
Millennials	8	25	24	20	20	3	0	-7
Gen-X	8	31	15	13	30	3	0	-4
Baby Boomers	11	21	15	20	31	2	0	-19
Gender								
Women	8	26	22	17	22	5	0	-5
Men	11	28	16	15	29	1	0	-5
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	10	34	19	17	15	5	0	12
Outer Metropolitan	7	28	19	14	29	3	0	-8
Provincial	11	25	17	16	29	1	1	-9
Rural	11	19	20	19	28	3	0	-17
Education								
Less than year 12	10	22	13	18	34	3	0	-20
Year 12 or equivalent	9	26	23	16	20	5	1	-1
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	22	18	18	31	3	0	-19
University degree	13	36	19	15	15	2	0	19
Home ownership								
Owned outright	11	24	14	18	32	1	0	-15
Owned with a mortgage	8	29	20	15	25	3	0	-3
Renting and other	10	28	23	17	16	6	0	5

The Liberal Party

Favourability rating and awareness of the Liberal Party

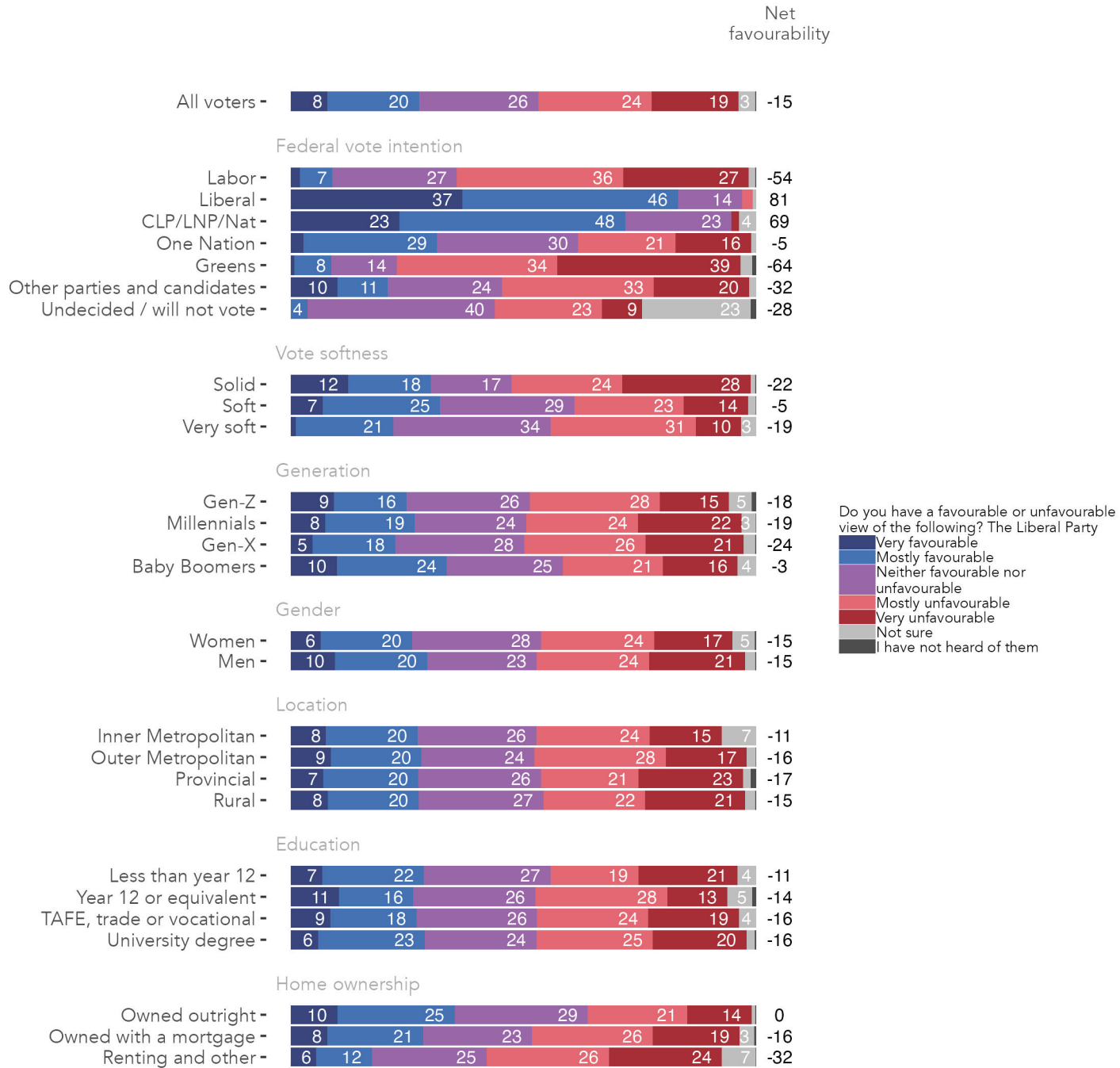


Figure 21: Favourability rating and awareness of the Liberal Party, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 13: Favourability rating and awareness of the Liberal Party, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	8	20	26	24	19	3	0	-15
Federal vote intention								
Labor	2	7	27	36	27	1	0	-54
Liberal	37	46	14	2	0	1	0	81
CLP/LNP/Nat	23	48	23	0	2	4	0	69
One Nation	3	29	30	21	16	1	0	-5
Greens	1	8	14	34	39	3	1	-64
Other parties and candidates	10	11	24	33	20	2	0	-32
Undecided / will not vote	0	4	40	23	9	23	1	-28
Vote softness								
Solid	12	18	17	24	28	1	0	-22
Soft	7	25	29	23	14	2	0	-5
Very soft	1	21	34	31	10	3	0	-19
Generation								
Gen-Z	9	16	26	28	15	5	1	-18
Millennials	8	19	24	24	22	3	0	-19
Gen-X	5	18	28	26	21	2	0	-24
Baby Boomers	10	24	25	21	16	4	0	-3
Gender								
Women	6	20	28	24	17	5	0	-15
Men	10	20	23	24	21	2	0	-15
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	8	20	26	24	15	7	0	-11
Outer Metropolitan	9	20	24	28	17	2	0	-16
Provincial	7	20	26	21	23	2	1	-17
Rural	8	20	27	22	21	2	0	-15
Education								
Less than year 12	7	22	27	19	21	4	0	-11
Year 12 or equivalent	11	16	26	28	13	5	1	-14
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	18	26	24	19	4	0	-16
University degree	6	23	24	25	20	2	0	-16
Home ownership								
Owned outright	10	25	29	21	14	1	0	0
Owned with a mortgage	8	21	23	26	19	3	0	-16
Renting and other	6	12	25	26	24	7	0	-32

The National Party

Favourability rating and awareness of the National Party

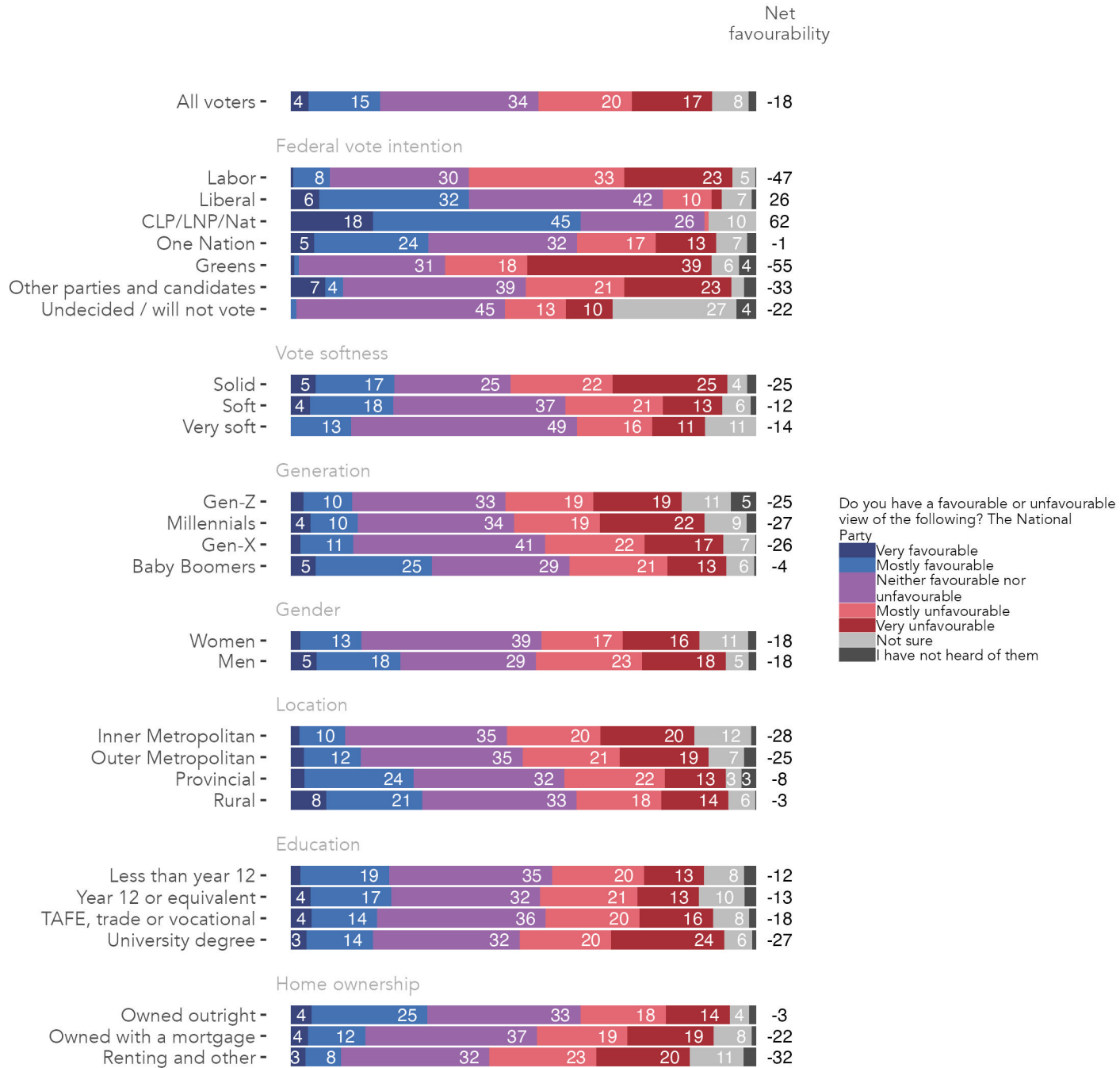


Figure 22: Favourability rating and awareness of the National Party, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 14: Favourability rating and awareness of the National Party, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	4	15	34	20	17	8	2	-18
Federal vote intention								
Labor	1	8	30	33	23	5	0	-47
Liberal	6	32	42	10	2	7	1	26
CLP/LNP/Nat	18	45	26	1	0	10	0	62
One Nation	5	24	32	17	13	7	2	-1
Greens	1	1	31	18	39	6	4	-55
Other parties and candidates	7	4	39	21	23	3	3	-33
Undecided / will not vote	0	1	45	13	10	27	4	-22
Vote softness								
Solid	5	17	25	22	25	4	2	-25
Soft	4	18	37	21	13	6	1	-12
Very soft	0	13	49	16	11	11	0	-14
Generation								
Gen-Z	3	10	33	19	19	11	5	-25
Millennials	4	10	34	19	22	9	2	-27
Gen-X	2	11	41	22	17	7	0	-26
Baby Boomers	5	25	29	21	13	6	1	-4
Gender								
Women	2	13	39	17	16	11	2	-18
Men	5	18	29	23	18	5	2	-18
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	2	10	35	20	20	12	1	-28
Outer Metropolitan	3	12	35	21	19	7	3	-25
Provincial	3	24	32	22	13	3	3	-8
Rural	8	21	33	18	14	6	0	-3
Education								
Less than year 12	2	19	35	20	13	8	3	-12
Year 12 or equivalent	4	17	32	21	13	10	3	-13
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	14	36	20	16	8	2	-18
University degree	3	14	32	20	24	6	1	-27
Home ownership								
Owned outright	4	25	33	18	14	4	2	-3
Owned with a mortgage	4	12	37	19	19	8	1	-22
Renting and other	3	8	32	23	20	11	3	-32

Pauline Hanson's One Nation

Favourability rating and awareness of Pauline Hanson's One Nation

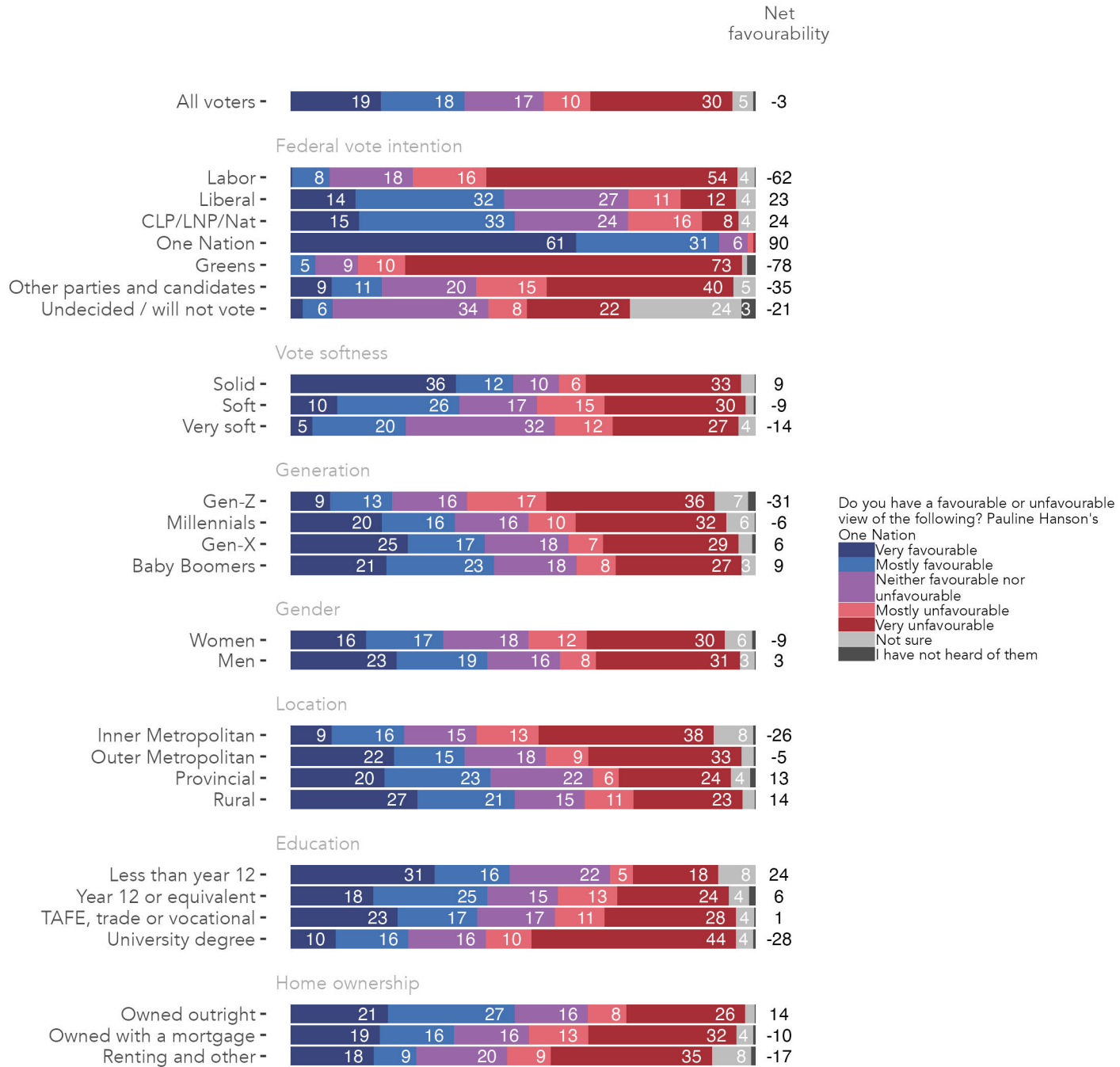


Figure 23: Favourability rating and awareness of Pauline Hanson's One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 15: Favourability rating and awareness of Pauline Hanson's One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	19	18	17	10	30	5	1	-3
Federal vote intention								
Labor	0	8	18	16	54	4	0	-62
Liberal	14	32	27	11	12	4	0	23
CLP/LNP/Nat	15	33	24	16	8	4	0	24
One Nation	61	31	6	1	1	0	0	90
Greens	0	5	9	10	73	1	2	-78
Other parties and candidates	9	11	20	15	40	5	0	-35
Undecided / will not vote	3	6	34	8	22	24	3	-21
Vote softness								
Solid	36	12	10	6	33	3	0	9
Soft	10	26	17	15	30	2	0	-9
Very soft	5	20	32	12	27	4	0	-14
Generation								
Gen-Z	9	13	16	17	36	7	2	-31
Millennials	20	16	16	10	32	6	0	-6
Gen-X	25	17	18	7	29	3	1	6
Baby Boomers	21	23	18	8	27	3	0	9
Gender								
Women	16	17	18	12	30	6	1	-9
Men	23	19	16	8	31	3	0	3
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	9	16	15	13	38	8	1	-26
Outer Metropolitan	22	15	18	9	33	3	0	-5
Provincial	20	23	22	6	24	4	1	13
Rural	27	21	15	11	23	3	0	14
Education								
Less than year 12	31	16	22	5	18	8	0	24
Year 12 or equivalent	18	25	15	13	24	4	1	6
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	17	17	11	28	4	0	1
University degree	10	16	16	10	44	4	0	-28
Home ownership								
Owned outright	21	27	16	8	26	2	0	14
Owned with a mortgage	19	16	16	13	32	4	0	-10
Renting and other	18	9	20	9	35	8	1	-17

The Greens

Favourability rating and awareness of the Greens

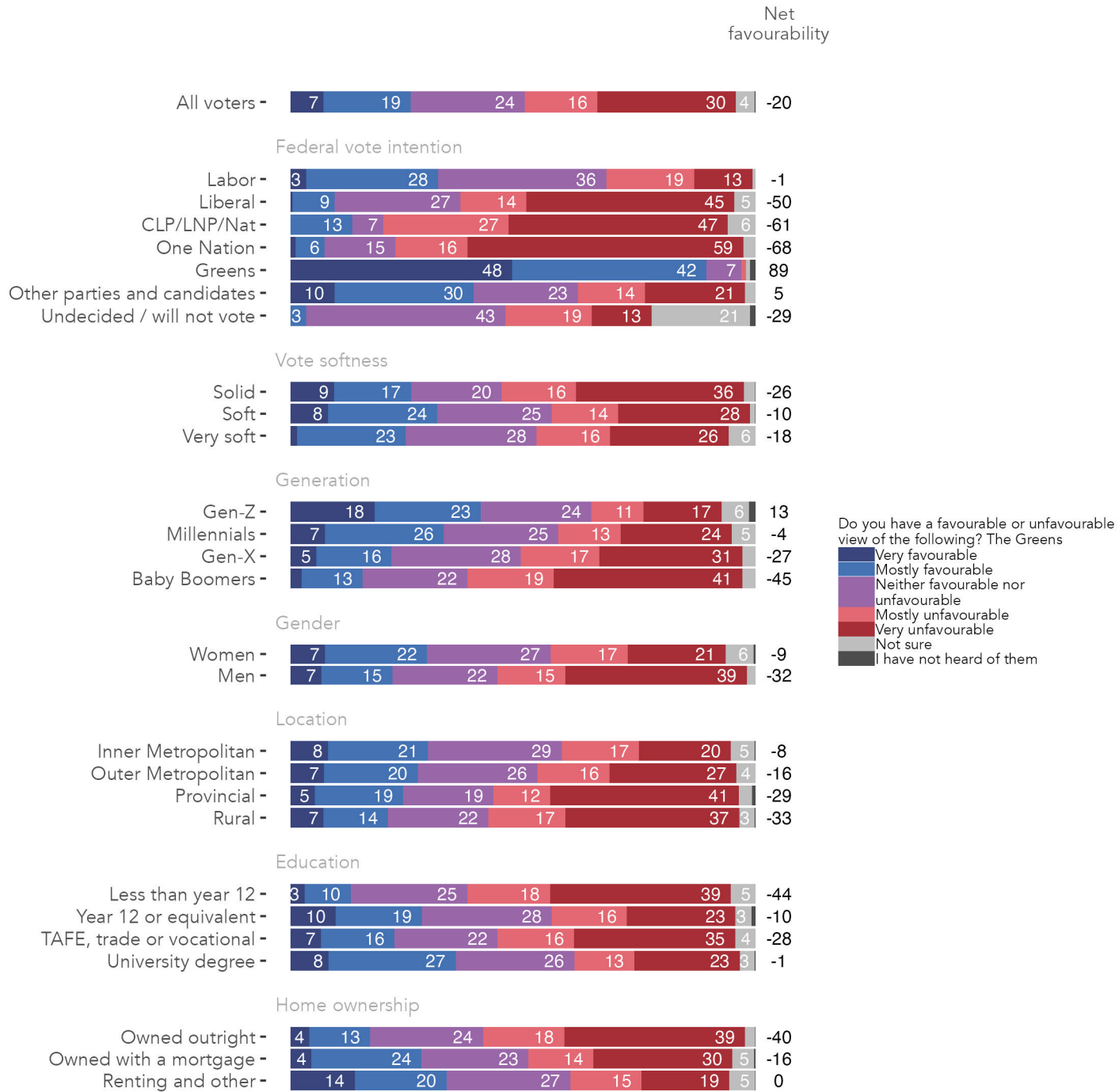


Figure 24: Favourability rating and awareness of the Greens, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 16: Favourability rating and awareness of the Greens, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	7	19	24	16	30	4	0	-20
Federal vote intention								
Labor	3	28	36	19	13	1	0	-1
Liberal	0	9	27	14	45	5	0	-50
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	13	7	27	47	6	0	-61
One Nation	1	6	15	16	59	3	0	-68
Greens	48	42	7	1	0	1	1	89
Other parties and candidates	10	30	23	14	21	2	0	5
Undecided / will not vote	0	3	43	19	13	21	1	-29
Vote softness								
Solid	9	17	20	16	36	2	0	-26
Soft	8	24	25	14	28	1	0	-10
Very soft	1	23	28	16	26	6	0	-18
Generation								
Gen-Z	18	23	24	11	17	6	1	13
Millennials	7	26	25	13	24	5	0	-4
Gen-X	5	16	28	17	31	3	0	-27
Baby Boomers	2	13	22	19	41	3	0	-45
Gender								
Women	7	22	27	17	21	6	0	-9
Men	7	15	22	15	39	2	0	-32
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	8	21	29	17	20	5	0	-8
Outer Metropolitan	7	20	26	16	27	4	0	-16
Provincial	5	19	19	12	41	3	1	-29
Rural	7	14	22	17	37	3	0	-33
Education								
Less than year 12	3	10	25	18	39	5	0	-44
Year 12 or equivalent	10	19	28	16	23	3	1	-10
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	16	22	16	35	4	0	-28
University degree	8	27	26	13	23	3	0	-1
Home ownership								
Owned outright	4	13	24	18	39	2	0	-40
Owned with a mortgage	4	24	23	14	30	5	0	-16
Renting and other	14	20	27	15	19	5	0	0

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

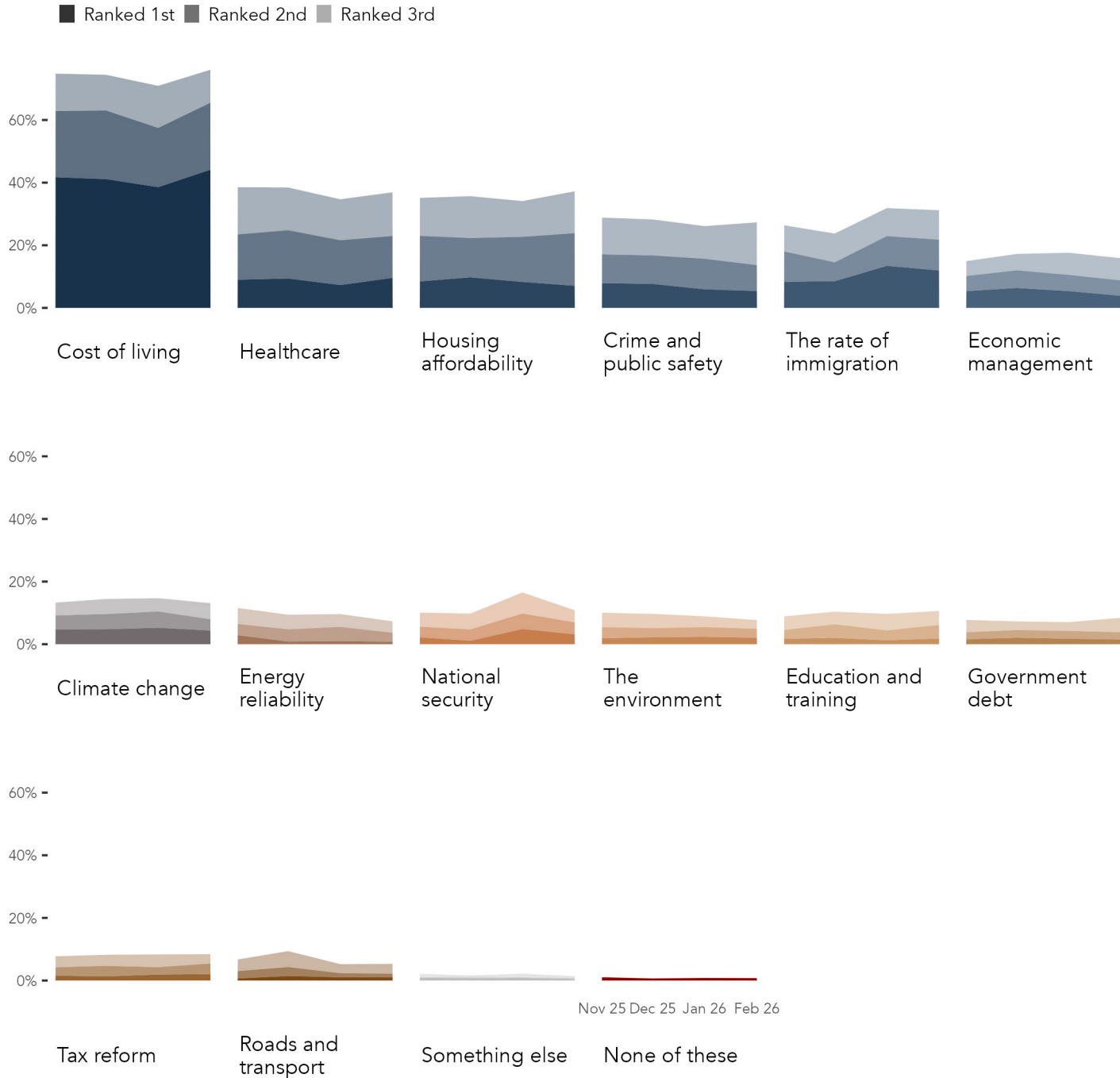
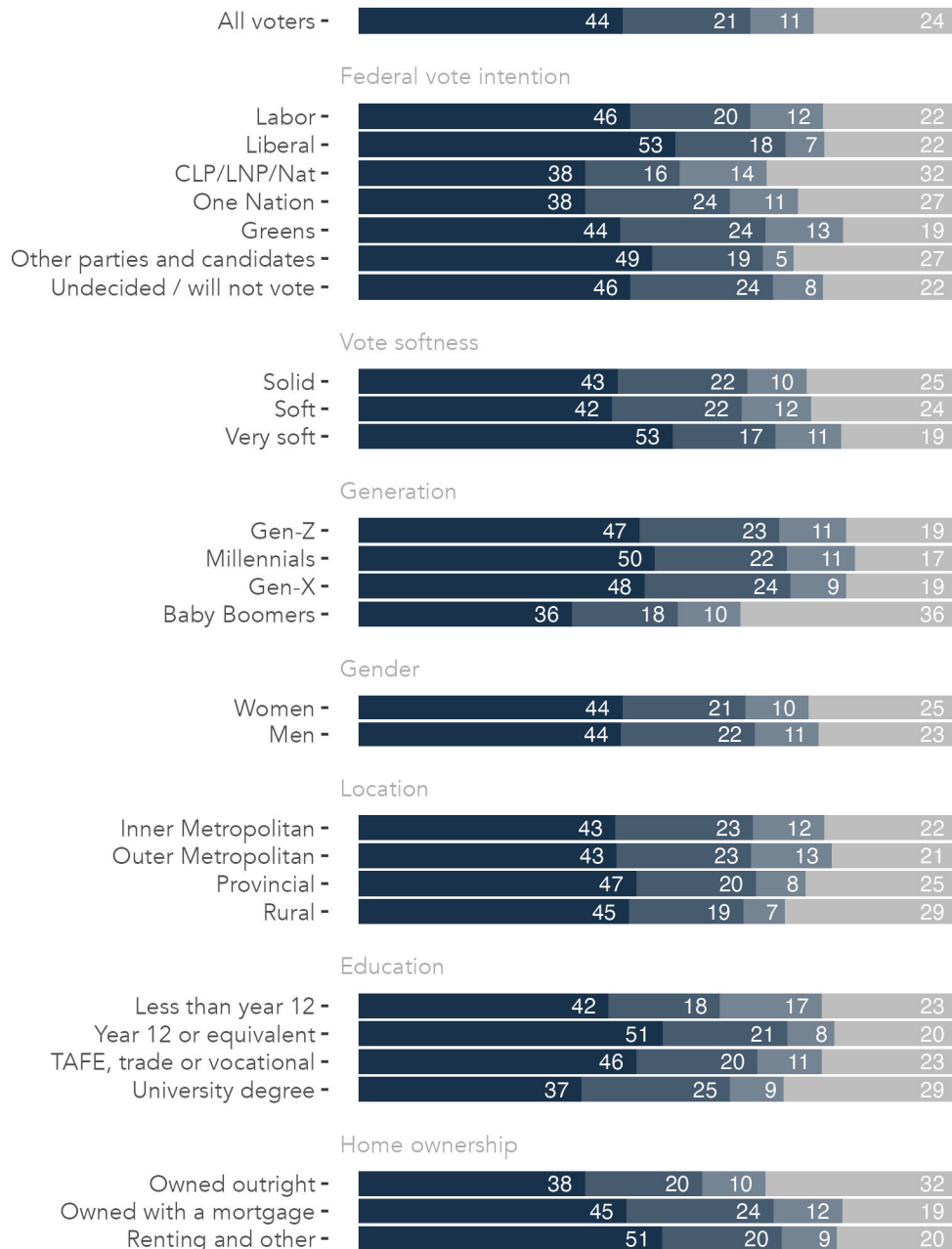


Figure 25: The issues that voters say are most important when deciding how to vote. Respondents were asked to rank the three issues that would most influence their vote (with the most important ranked first). They are ordered by the share of voters ranking them as one of their top three issues.

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

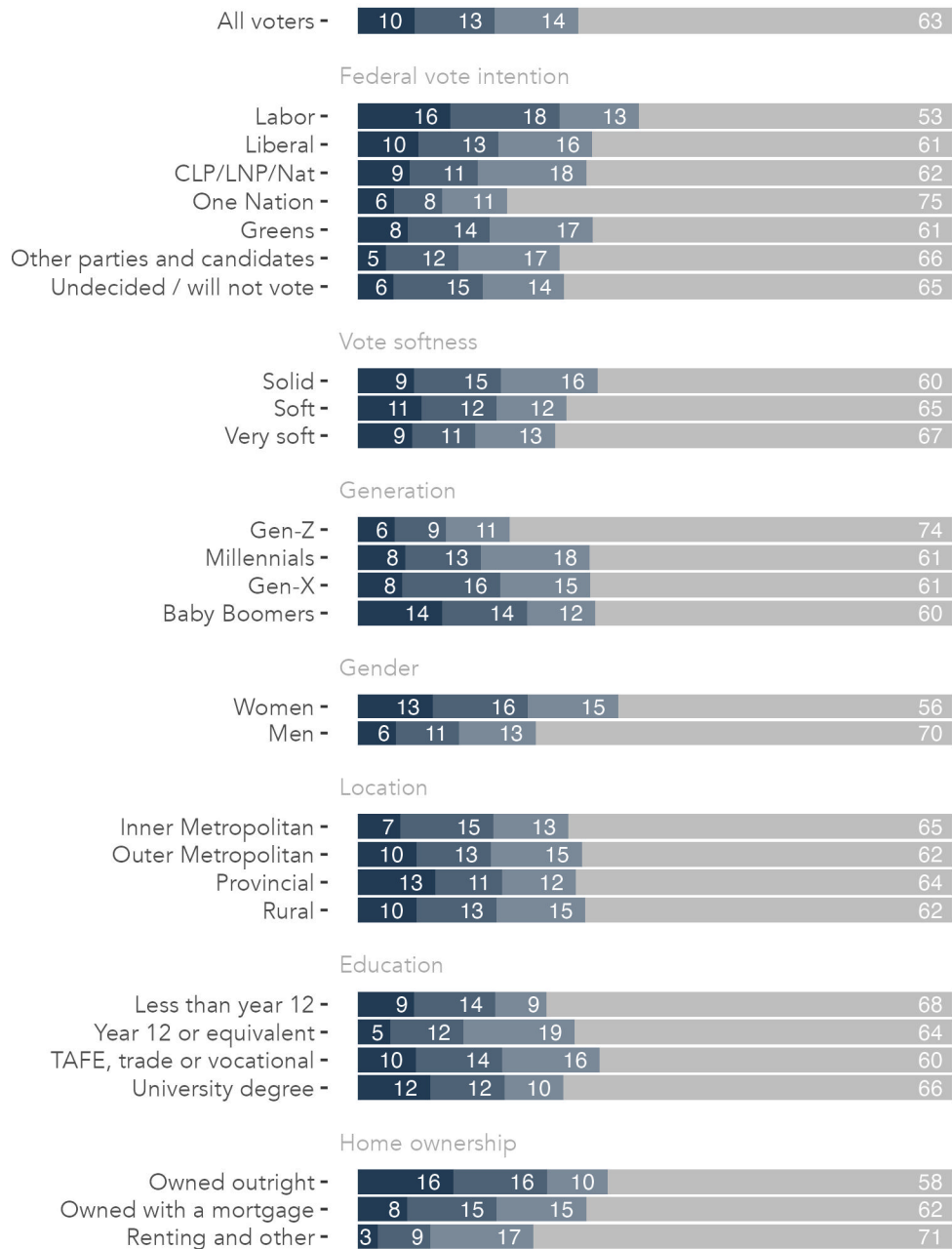
Figure 26: The salience of cost of living as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 17: The salience of cost of living as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	44	21	11	24
Federal vote intention				
Labor	46	20	12	22
Liberal	53	18	7	22
CLP/LNP/Nat	38	16	14	32
One Nation	38	24	11	27
Greens	44	24	13	19
Other parties and candidates	49	19	5	27
Undecided / will not vote	46	24	8	22
Vote softness				
Solid	43	22	10	25
Soft	42	22	12	24
Very soft	53	17	11	19
Generation				
Gen-Z	47	23	11	19
Millennials	50	22	11	17
Gen-X	48	24	9	19
Baby Boomers	36	18	10	36
Gender				
Women	44	21	10	25
Men	44	22	11	23
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	43	23	12	22
Outer Metropolitan	43	23	13	21
Provincial	47	20	8	25
Rural	45	19	7	29
Education				
Less than year 12	42	18	17	23
Year 12 or equivalent	51	21	8	20
TAFE, trade or vocational	46	20	11	23
University degree	37	25	9	29
Home ownership				
Owned outright	38	20	10	32
Owned with a mortgage	45	24	12	19
Renting and other	51	20	9	20

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

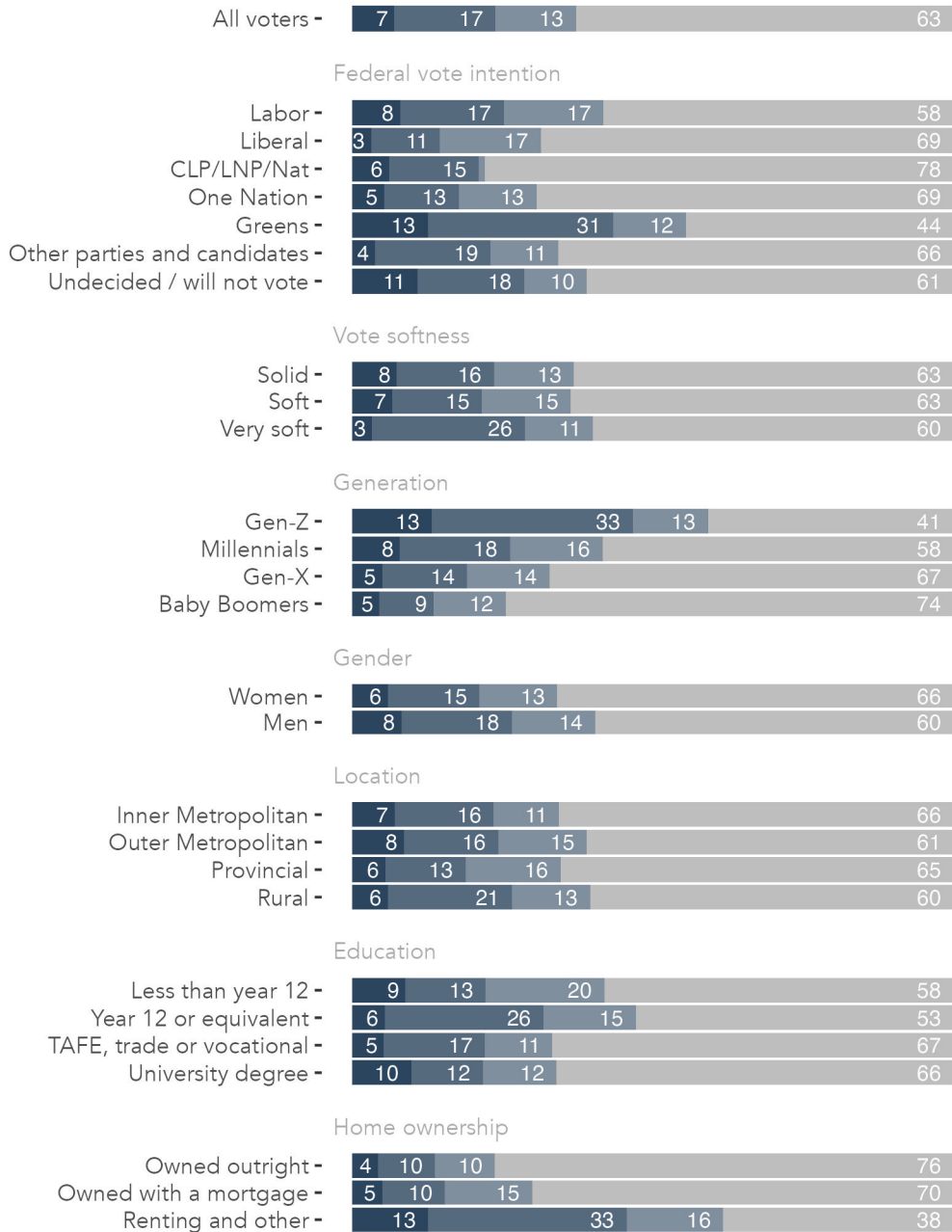
Figure 27: The salience of healthcare as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 18: The salience of healthcare as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	10	13	14	63
Federal vote intention				
Labor	16	18	13	53
Liberal	10	13	16	61
CLP/LNP/Nat	9	11	18	62
One Nation	6	8	11	75
Greens	8	14	17	61
Other parties and candidates	5	12	17	66
Undecided / will not vote	6	15	14	65
Vote softness				
Solid	9	15	16	60
Soft	11	12	12	65
Very soft	9	11	13	67
Generation				
Gen-Z	6	9	11	74
Millennials	8	13	18	61
Gen-X	8	16	15	61
Baby Boomers	14	14	12	60
Gender				
Women	13	16	15	56
Men	6	11	13	70
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	7	15	13	65
Outer Metropolitan	10	13	15	62
Provincial	13	11	12	64
Rural	10	13	15	62
Education				
Less than year 12	9	14	9	68
Year 12 or equivalent	5	12	19	64
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	14	16	60
University degree	12	12	10	66
Home ownership				
Owned outright	16	16	10	58
Owned with a mortgage	8	15	15	62
Renting and other	3	9	17	71

Housing affordability

The salience of housing affordability 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? Housing affordability

- Ranked 1st
- Ranked 2nd
- Ranked 3rd
- Not ranked

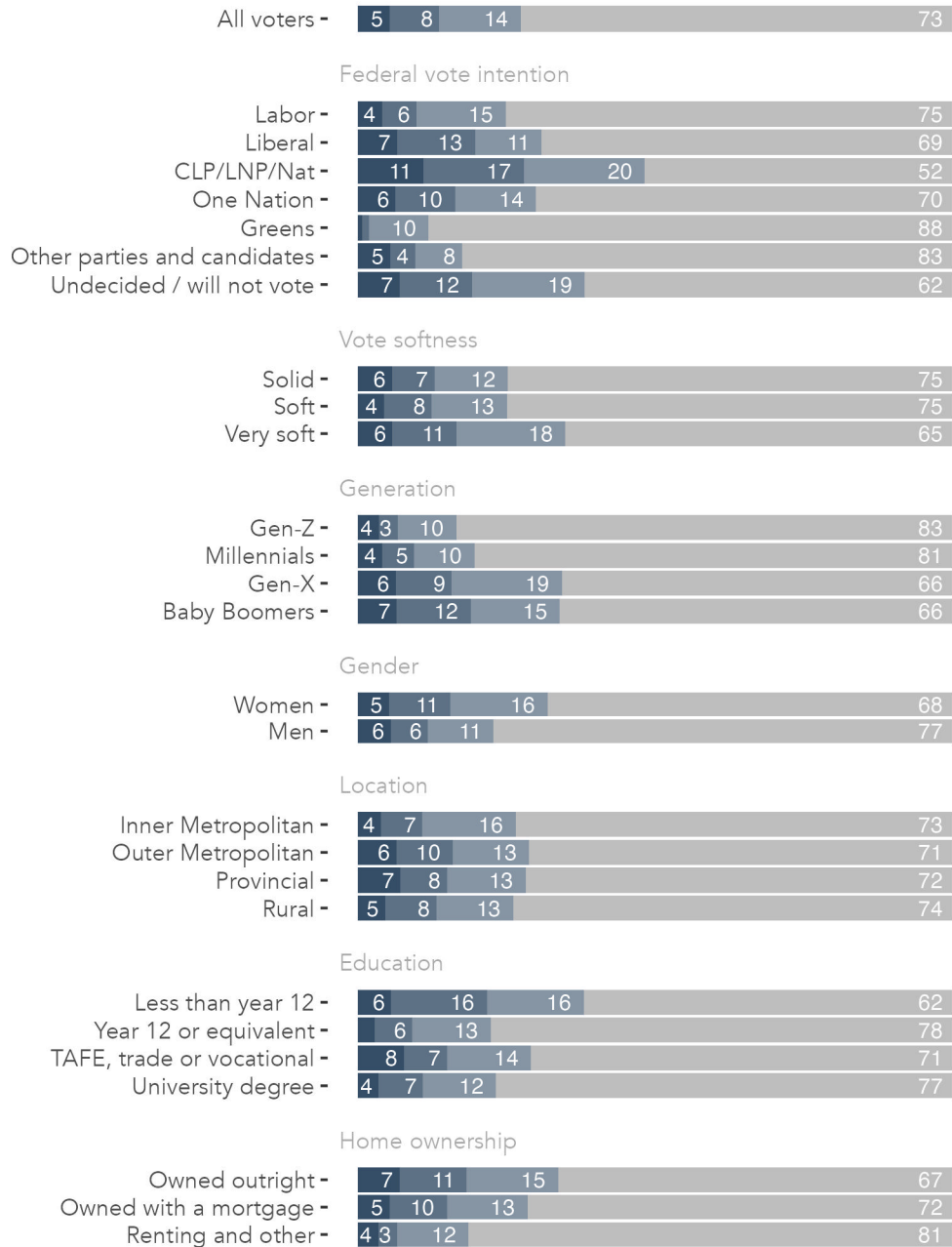
Figure 28: The salience of housing affordability as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 19: The salience of housing affordability as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	7	17	13	63
Federal vote intention				
Labor	8	17	17	58
Liberal	3	11	17	69
CLP/LNP/Nat	6	15	1	78
One Nation	5	13	13	69
Greens	13	31	12	44
Other parties and candidates	4	19	11	66
Undecided / will not vote	11	18	10	61
Vote softness				
Solid	8	16	13	63
Soft	7	15	15	63
Very soft	3	26	11	60
Generation				
Gen-Z	13	33	13	41
Millennials	8	18	16	58
Gen-X	5	14	14	67
Baby Boomers	5	9	12	74
Gender				
Women	6	15	13	66
Men	8	18	14	60
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	7	16	11	66
Outer Metropolitan	8	16	15	61
Provincial	6	13	16	65
Rural	6	21	13	60
Education				
Less than year 12	9	13	20	58
Year 12 or equivalent	6	26	15	53
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	17	11	67
University degree	10	12	12	66
Home ownership				
Owned outright	4	10	10	76
Owned with a mortgage	5	10	15	70
Renting and other	13	33	16	38

Crime and public safety

The salience of crime and public safety 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? Crime and public safety

Ranked 1st
Ranked 2nd
Ranked 3rd
Not ranked

Figure 29: The salience of crime and public safety as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 20: The salience of crime and public safety as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	5	8	14	73
Federal vote intention				
Labor	4	6	15	75
Liberal	7	13	11	69
CLP/LNP/Nat	11	17	20	52
One Nation	6	10	14	70
Greens	1	1	10	88
Other parties and candidates	5	4	8	83
Undecided / will not vote	7	12	19	62
Vote softness				
Solid	6	7	12	75
Soft	4	8	13	75
Very soft	6	11	18	65
Generation				
Gen-Z	4	3	10	83
Millennials	4	5	10	81
Gen-X	6	9	19	66
Baby Boomers	7	12	15	66
Gender				
Women	5	11	16	68
Men	6	6	11	77
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	4	7	16	73
Outer Metropolitan	6	10	13	71
Provincial	7	8	13	72
Rural	5	8	13	74
Education				
Less than year 12	6	16	16	62
Year 12 or equivalent	3	6	13	78
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	7	14	71
University degree	4	7	12	77
Home ownership				
Owned outright	7	11	15	67
Owned with a mortgage	5	10	13	72
Renting and other	4	3	12	81

The rate of immigration

The salience of immigration as a federal political issue

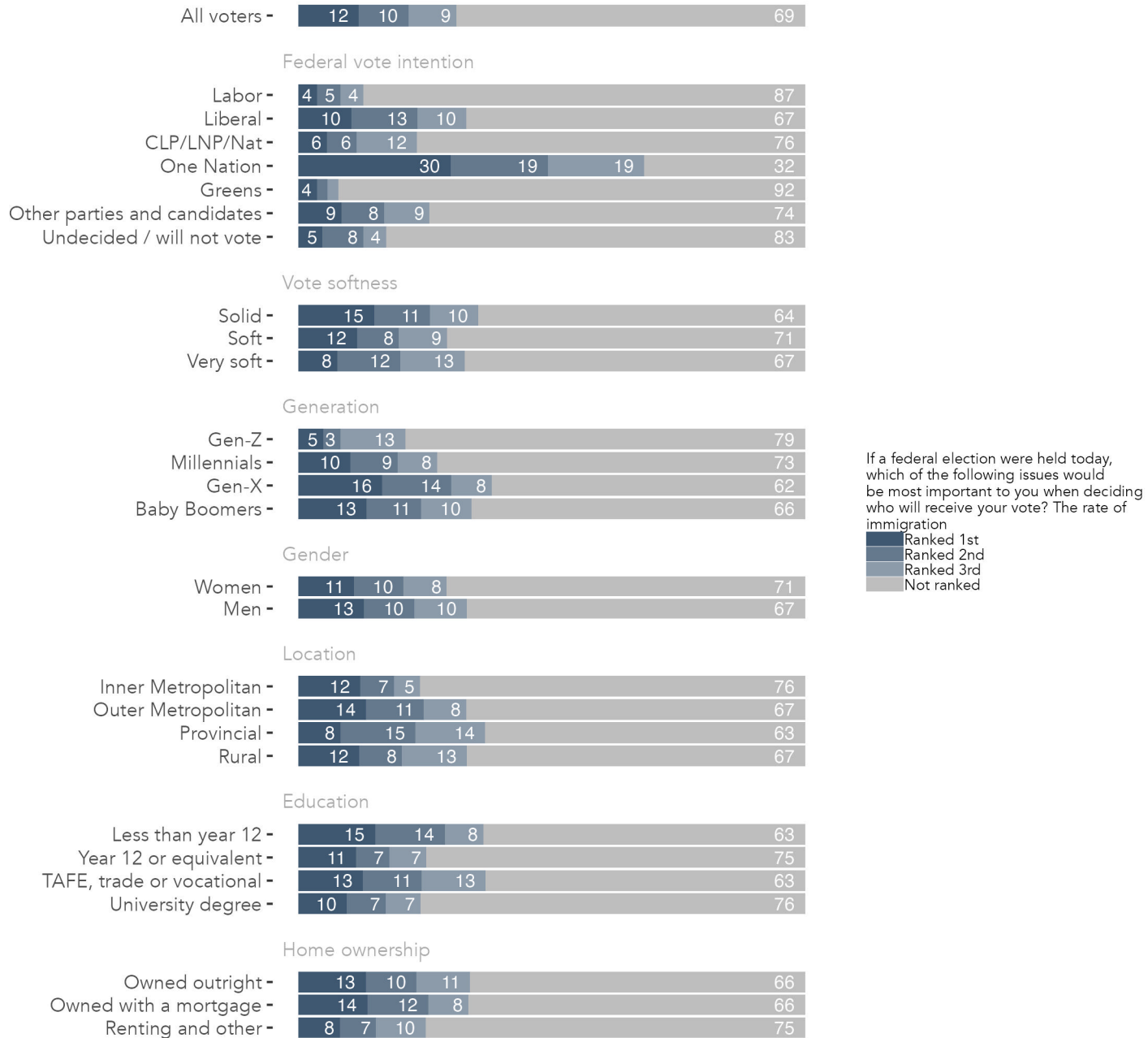


Figure 30: The salience of immigration as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 21: The salience of immigration as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	12	10	9	69
Federal vote intention				
Labor	4	5	4	87
Liberal	10	13	10	67
CLP/LNP/Nat	6	6	12	76
One Nation	30	19	19	32
Greens	4	2	2	92
Other parties and candidates	9	8	9	74
Undecided / will not vote	5	8	4	83
Vote softness				
Solid	15	11	10	64
Soft	12	8	9	71
Very soft	8	12	13	67
Generation				
Gen-Z	5	3	13	79
Millennials	10	9	8	73
Gen-X	16	14	8	62
Baby Boomers	13	11	10	66
Gender				
Women	11	10	8	71
Men	13	10	10	67
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	12	7	5	76
Outer Metropolitan	14	11	8	67
Provincial	8	15	14	63
Rural	12	8	13	67
Education				
Less than year 12	15	14	8	63
Year 12 or equivalent	11	7	7	75
TAFE, trade or vocational	13	11	13	63
University degree	10	7	7	76
Home ownership				
Owned outright	13	10	11	66
Owned with a mortgage	14	12	8	66
Renting and other	8	7	10	75

Economic management

The salience of economic management as a federal political issue

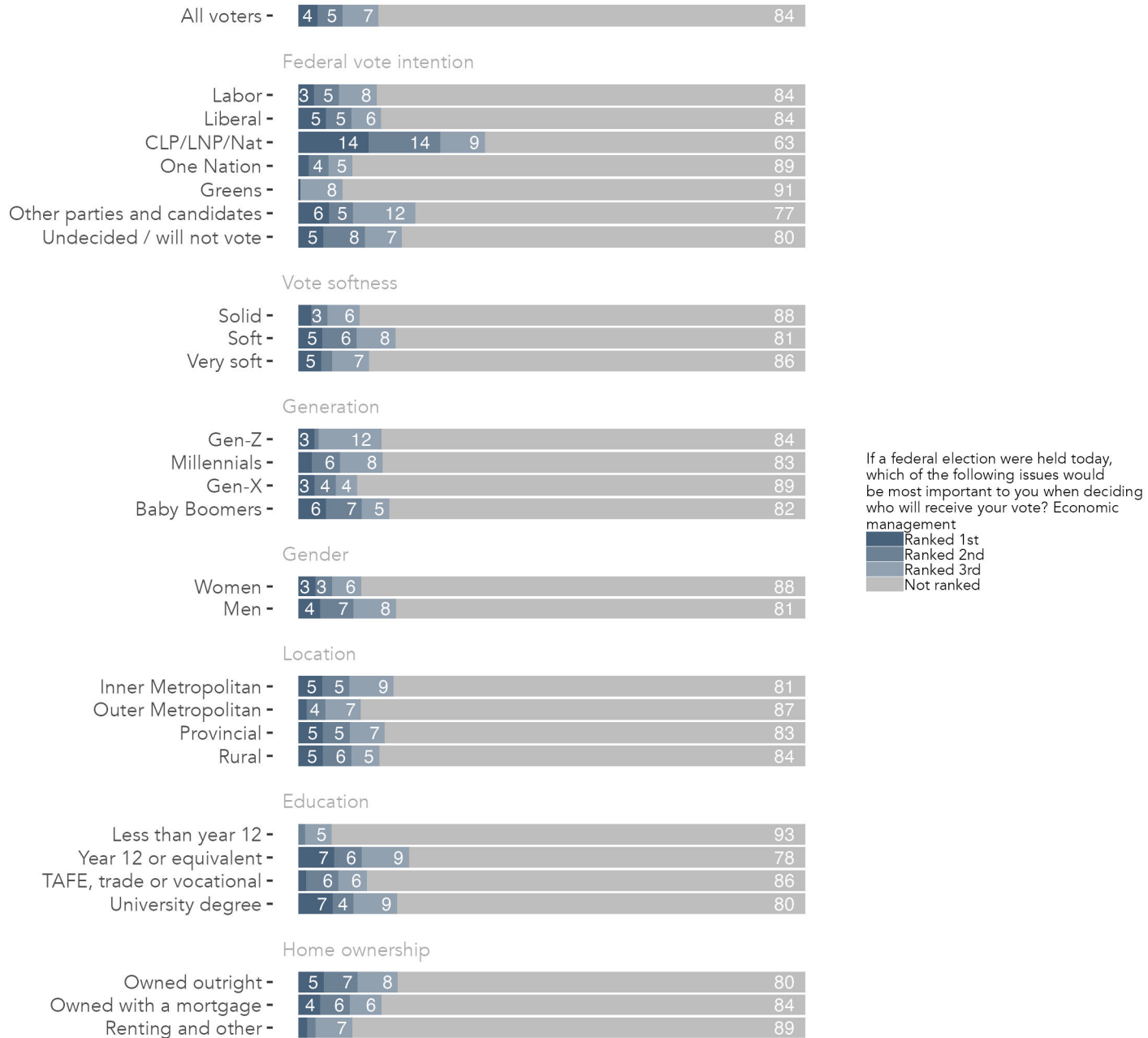


Figure 31: The salience of economic management as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 22: The salience of economic management as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	4	5	7	84
Federal vote intention				
Labor	3	5	8	84
Liberal	5	5	6	84
CLP/LNP/Nat	14	14	9	63
One Nation	2	4	5	89
Greens	1	0	8	91
Other parties and candidates	6	5	12	77
Undecided / will not vote	5	8	7	80
Vote softness				
Solid	3	3	6	88
Soft	5	6	8	81
Very soft	5	2	7	86
Generation				
Gen-Z	3	1	12	84
Millennials	3	6	8	83
Gen-X	3	4	4	89
Baby Boomers	6	7	5	82
Gender				
Women	3	3	6	88
Men	4	7	8	81
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	5	5	9	81
Outer Metropolitan	2	4	7	87
Provincial	5	5	7	83
Rural	5	6	5	84
Education				
Less than year 12	0	2	5	93
Year 12 or equivalent	7	6	9	78
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	6	6	86
University degree	7	4	9	80
Home ownership				
Owned outright	5	7	8	80
Owned with a mortgage	4	6	6	84
Renting and other	2	2	7	89

Preferred Prime Minister

Question text

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

Single select; random reverse 1-3

1. Anthony Albanese
2. Angus Taylor
3. Pauline Hanson
4. About the same
5. None of these
6. Not sure

Preferred Prime Minister

Waves of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll compared

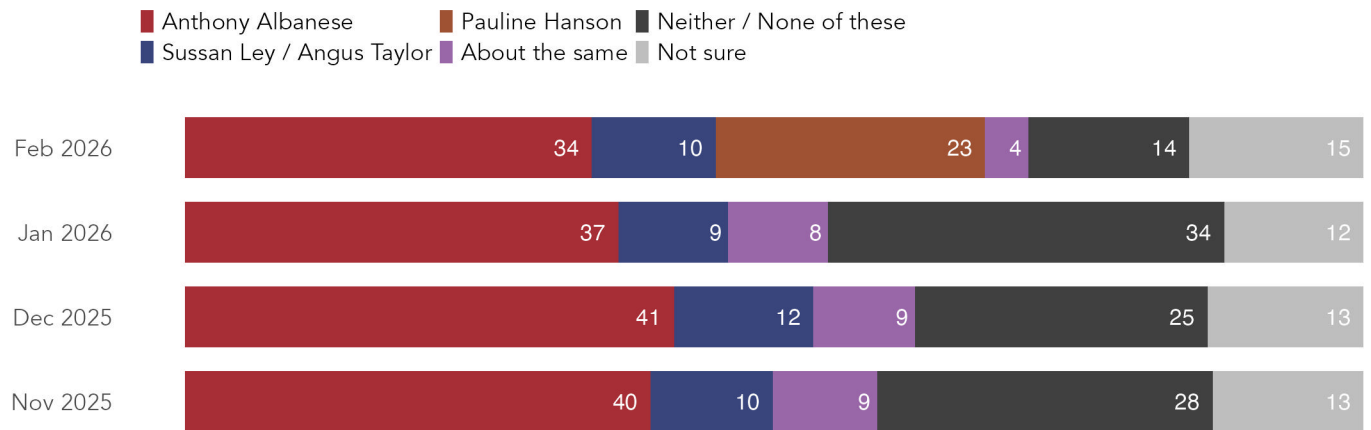


Figure 32: Preferred Prime Minister, by wave of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll. Sussan Ley was asked up until the January 2026 poll. Pauline Hanson and Angus Taylor were asked from the February poll.

Preferred Prime Minister

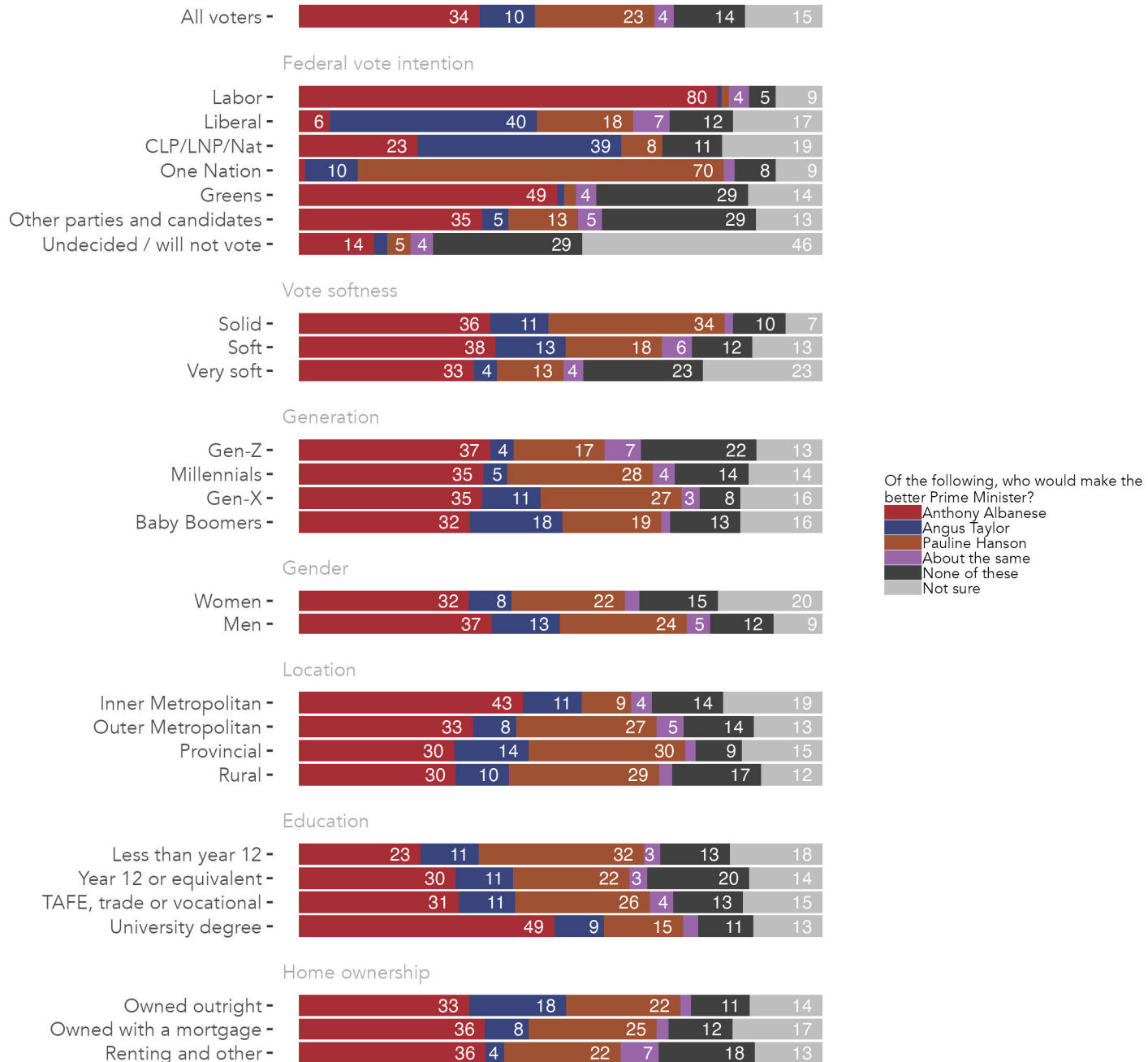


Figure 33: Preferred Prime Minister, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 23: Preferred Prime Minister, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Anthony Albanese	Angus Taylor	Pauline Hanson	About the same	None of these	Not sure
All voters	34	10	23	4	14	15
Federal vote intention						
Labor	80	1	1	4	5	9
Liberal	6	40	18	7	12	17
CLP/LNP/Nat	23	39	8	0	11	19
One Nation	1	10	70	2	8	9
Greens	49	2	2	4	29	14
Other parties and candidates	35	5	13	5	29	13
Undecided / will not vote	14	2	5	4	29	46
Vote softness						
Solid	36	11	34	2	10	7
Soft	38	13	18	6	12	13
Very soft	33	4	13	4	23	23
Generation						
Gen-Z	37	4	17	7	22	13
Millennials	35	5	28	4	14	14
Gen-X	35	11	27	3	8	16
Baby Boomers	32	18	19	2	13	16
Gender						
Women	32	8	22	3	15	20
Men	37	13	24	5	12	9
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	43	11	9	4	14	19
Outer Metropolitan	33	8	27	5	14	13
Provincial	30	14	30	2	9	15
Rural	30	10	29	2	17	12
Education						
Less than year 12	23	11	32	3	13	18
Year 12 or equivalent	30	11	22	3	20	14
TAFE, trade or vocational	31	11	26	4	13	15
University degree	49	9	15	3	11	13
Home ownership						
Owned outright	33	18	22	2	11	14
Owned with a mortgage	36	8	25	2	12	17
Renting and other	36	4	22	7	18	13

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 1-5

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

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

Waves of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll compared

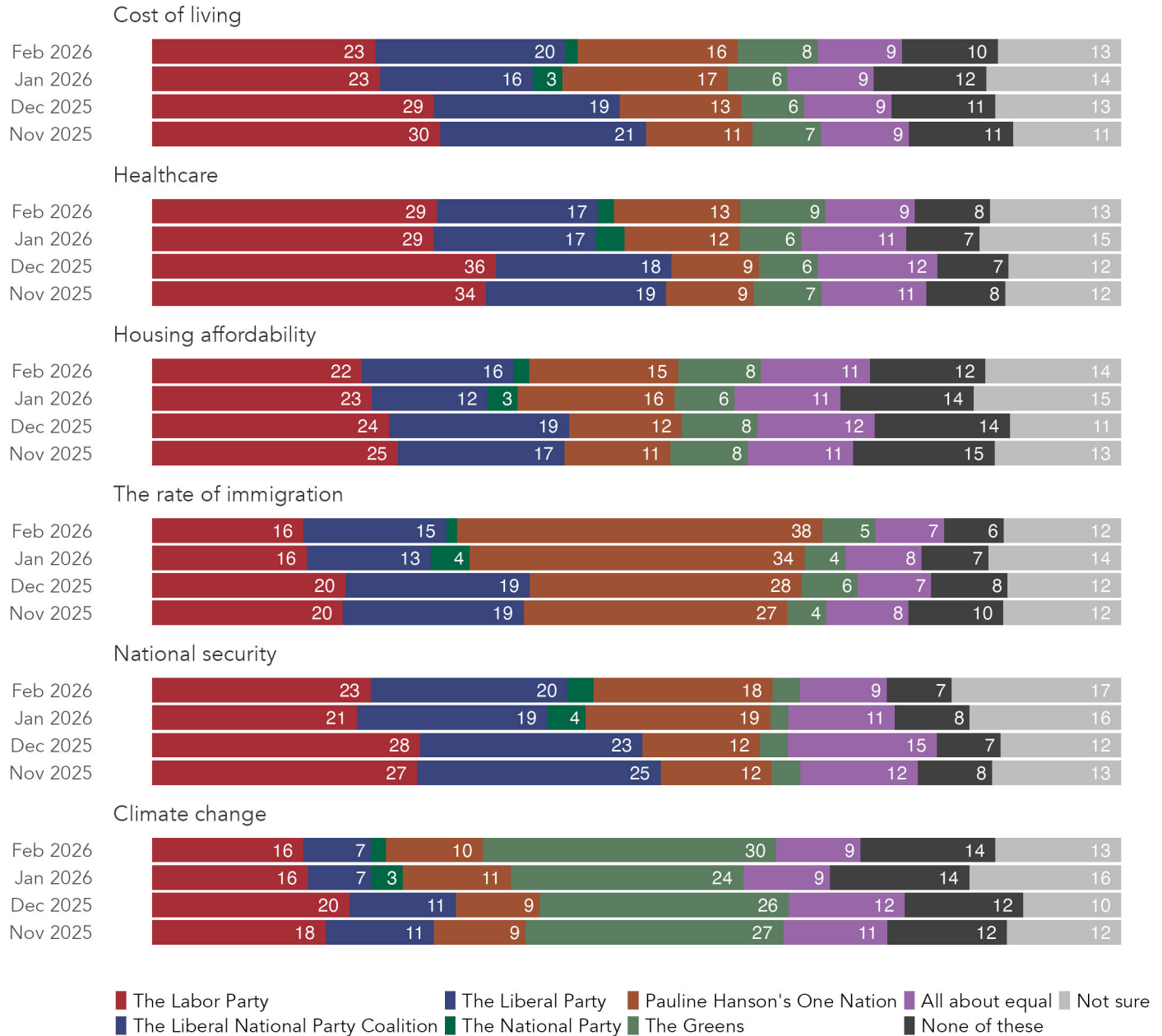


Figure 34: Voters' perceptions on which party is best able to handle key policy issues.

Cost of living

The party best suited to deal with cost of living

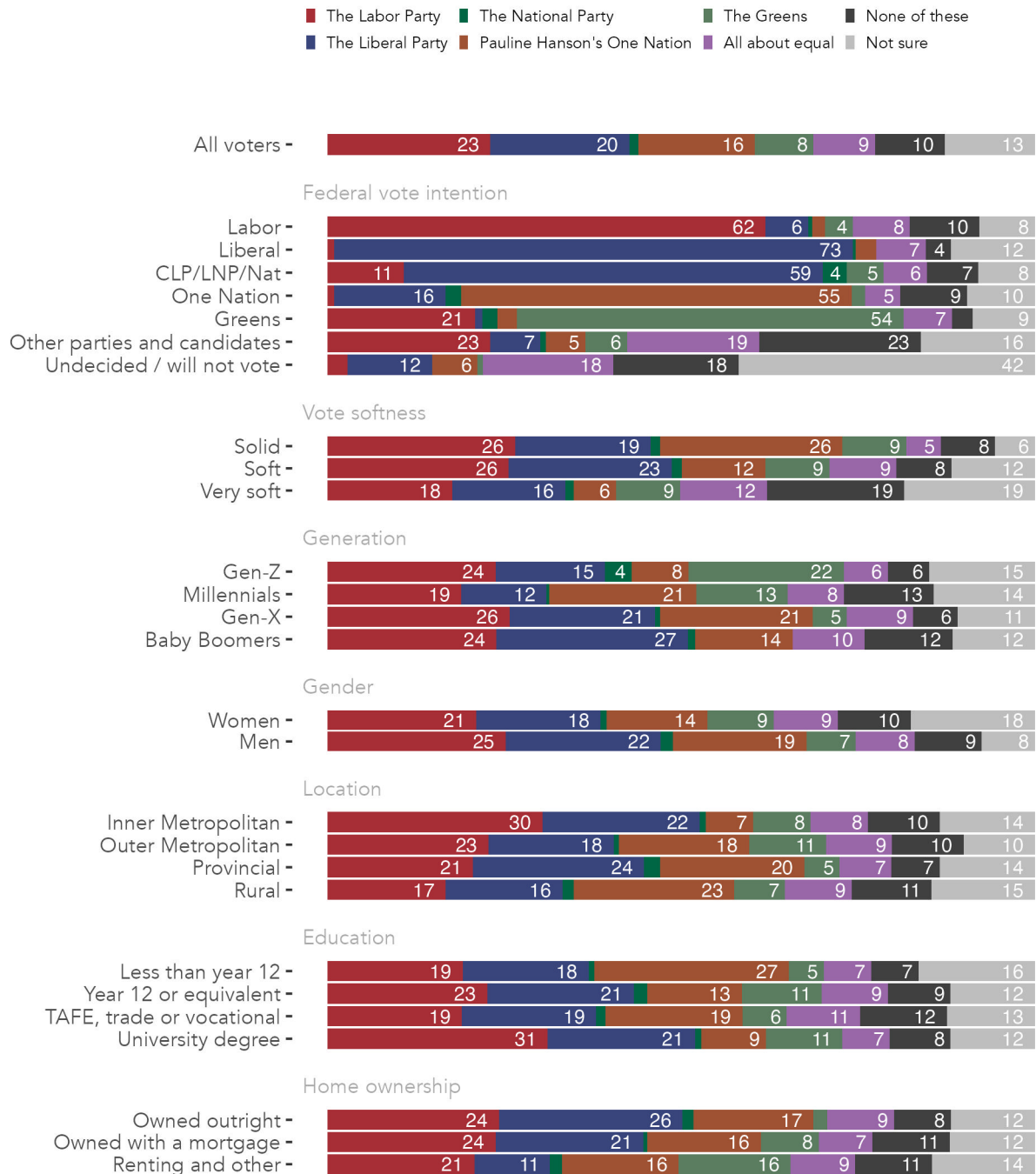


Figure 35: The party best suited to deal with cost of living, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 24: The party best suited to deal with cost of living, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal Party	The National Party	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	23	20	1	16	8	9	10	13
Federal vote intention								
Labor	62	6	0	2	4	8	10	8
Liberal	1	73	0	3	0	7	4	12
CLP/LNP/Nat	11	59	4	0	5	6	7	8
One Nation	1	16	2	55	2	5	9	10
Greens	21	1	2	3	54	7	3	9
Other parties and candidates	23	7	1	5	6	19	23	16
Undecided / will not vote	3	12	0	6	1	18	18	42
Vote softness								
Solid	26	19	1	26	9	5	8	6
Soft	26	23	1	12	9	9	8	12
Very soft	18	16	1	6	9	12	19	19
Generation								
Gen-Z	24	15	4	8	22	6	6	15
Millennials	19	12	0	21	13	8	13	14
Gen-X	26	21	1	21	5	9	6	11
Baby Boomers	24	27	1	14	0	10	12	12
Gender								
Women	21	18	1	14	9	9	10	18
Men	25	22	2	19	7	8	9	8
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	30	22	1	7	8	8	10	14
Outer Metropolitan	23	18	1	18	11	9	10	10
Provincial	21	24	2	20	5	7	7	14
Rural	17	16	2	23	7	9	11	15
Education								
Less than year 12	19	18	1	27	5	7	7	16
Year 12 or equivalent	23	21	2	13	11	9	9	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	19	1	19	6	11	12	13
University degree	31	21	1	9	11	7	8	12
Home ownership								
Owned outright	24	26	2	17	2	9	8	12
Owned with a mortgage	24	21	1	16	8	7	11	12
Renting and other	21	11	2	16	16	9	11	14

Healthcare

The party best suited to deal with healthcare

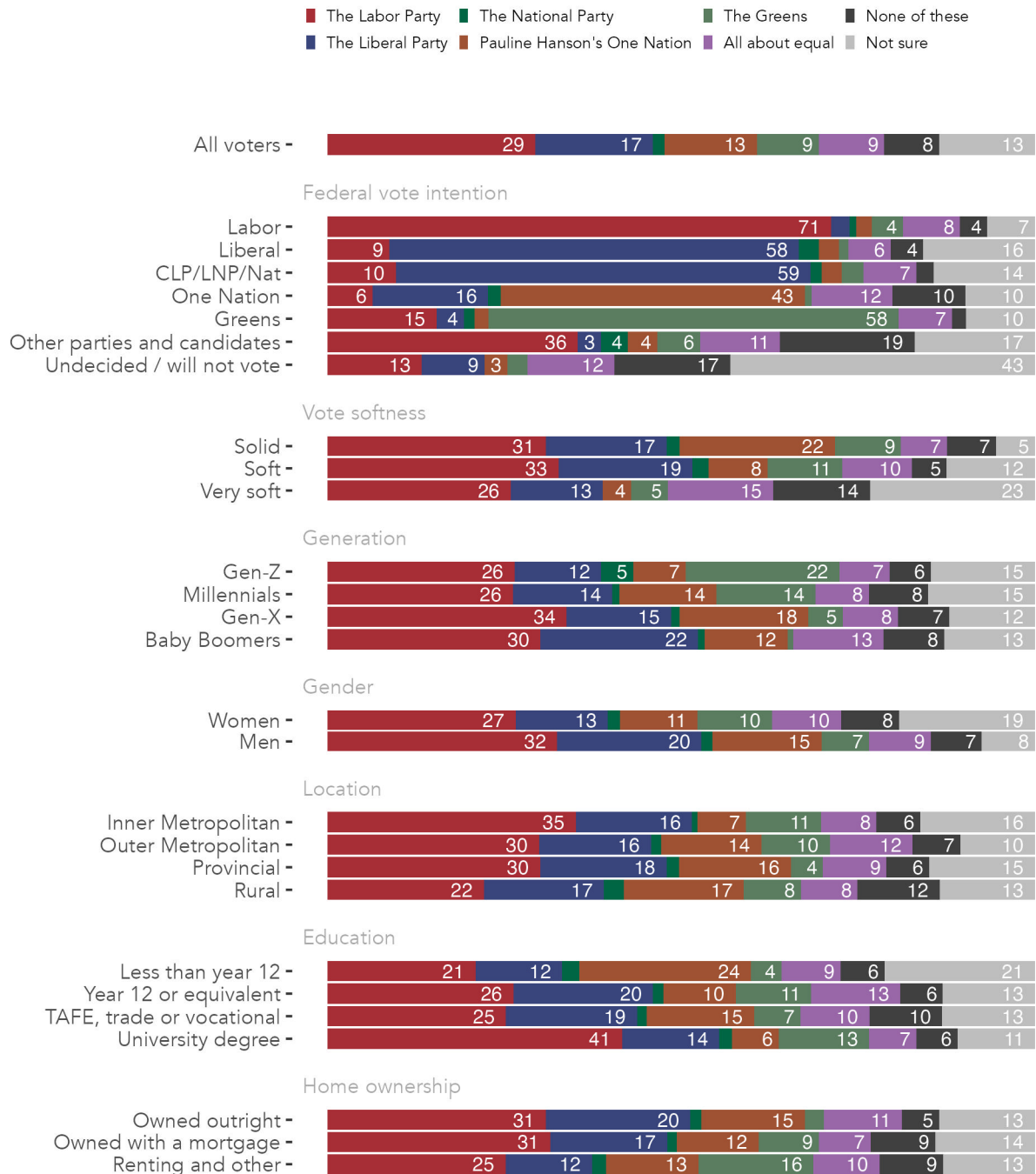


Figure 36: The party best suited to deal with healthcare, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 25: The party best suited to deal with healthcare, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal Party	The National Party	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	29	17	2	13	9	9	8	13
Federal vote intention								
Labor	71	3	1	2	4	8	4	7
Liberal	9	58	3	3	1	6	4	16
CLP/LNP/Nat	10	59	2	3	3	7	2	14
One Nation	6	16	2	43	1	12	10	10
Greens	15	4	2	2	58	7	2	10
Other parties and candidates	36	3	4	4	6	11	19	17
Undecided / will not vote	13	9	0	3	3	12	17	43
Vote softness								
Solid	31	17	2	22	9	7	7	5
Soft	33	19	2	8	11	10	5	12
Very soft	26	13	0	4	5	15	14	23
Generation								
Gen-Z	26	12	5	7	22	7	6	15
Millennials	26	14	1	14	14	8	8	15
Gen-X	34	15	1	18	5	8	7	12
Baby Boomers	30	22	1	12	1	13	8	13
Gender								
Women	27	13	2	11	10	10	8	19
Men	32	20	2	15	7	9	7	8
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	35	16	1	7	11	8	6	16
Outer Metropolitan	30	16	1	14	10	12	7	10
Provincial	30	18	2	16	4	9	6	15
Rural	22	17	3	17	8	8	12	13
Education								
Less than year 12	21	12	3	24	4	9	6	21
Year 12 or equivalent	26	20	1	10	11	13	6	13
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	19	1	15	7	10	10	13
University degree	41	14	2	6	13	7	6	11
Home ownership								
Owned outright	31	20	2	15	3	11	5	13
Owned with a mortgage	31	17	1	12	9	7	9	14
Renting and other	25	12	2	13	16	10	9	13

Housing affordability

The party best suited to deal with housing affordability

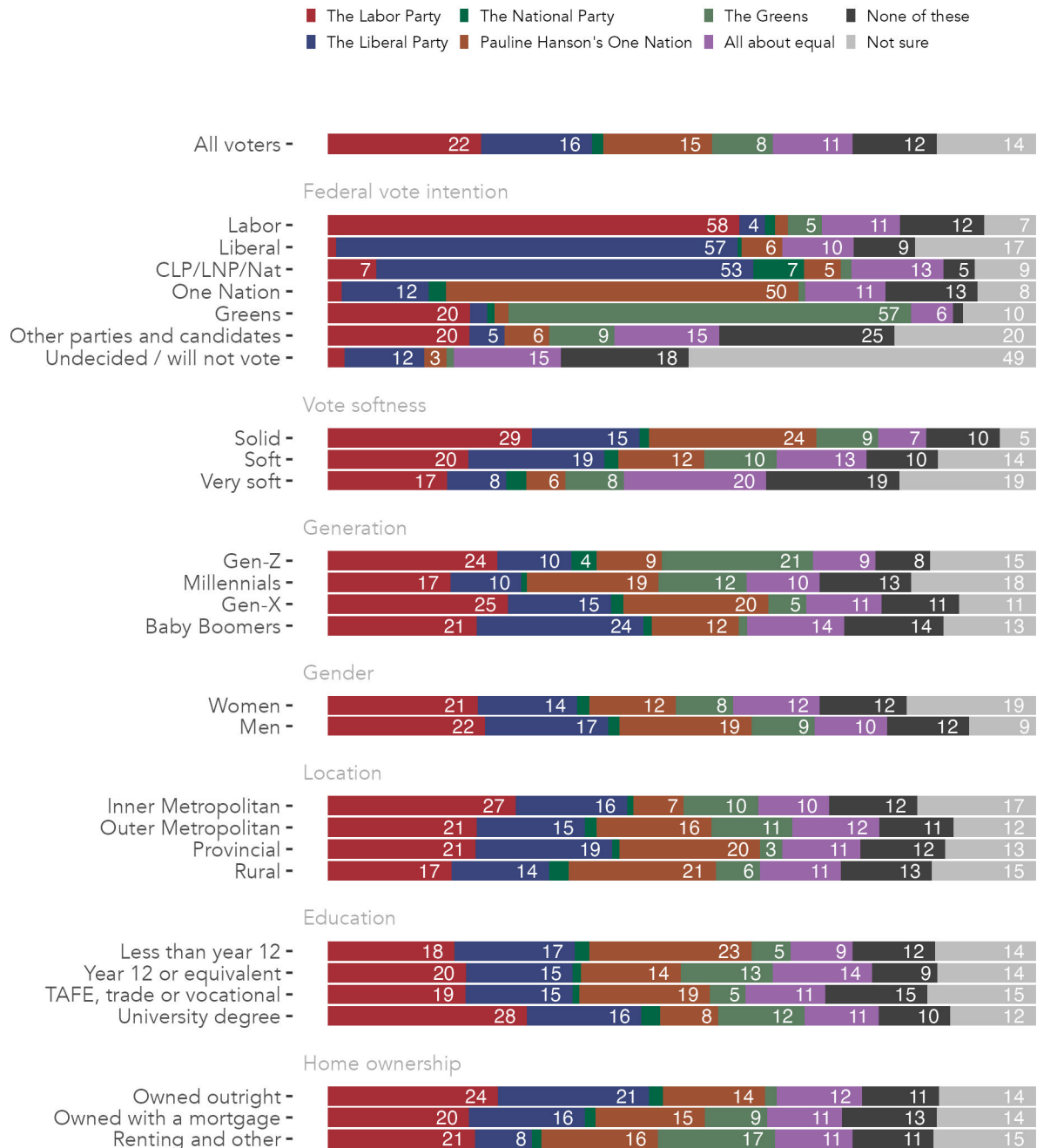


Figure 37: The party best suited to deal with housing affordability, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 26: The party best suited to deal with housing affordability, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal Party	The National Party	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	22	16	2	15	8	11	12	14
Federal vote intention								
Labor	58	4	1	2	5	11	12	7
Liberal	1	57	0	6	0	10	9	17
CLP/LNP/Nat	7	53	7	5	1	13	5	9
One Nation	2	12	3	50	1	11	13	8
Greens	20	3	1	2	57	6	1	10
Other parties and candidates	20	5	0	6	9	15	25	20
Undecided / will not vote	2	12	0	3	1	15	18	49
Vote softness								
Solid	29	15	1	24	9	7	10	5
Soft	20	19	2	12	10	13	10	14
Very soft	17	8	3	6	8	20	19	19
Generation								
Gen-Z	24	10	4	9	21	9	8	15
Millennials	17	10	1	19	12	10	13	18
Gen-X	25	15	2	20	5	11	11	11
Baby Boomers	21	24	1	12	1	14	14	13
Gender								
Women	21	14	2	12	8	12	12	19
Men	22	17	2	19	9	10	12	9
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	27	16	1	7	10	10	12	17
Outer Metropolitan	21	15	2	16	11	12	11	12
Provincial	21	19	1	20	3	11	12	13
Rural	17	14	3	21	6	11	13	15
Education								
Less than year 12	18	17	2	23	5	9	12	14
Year 12 or equivalent	20	15	1	14	13	14	9	14
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	15	1	19	5	11	15	15
University degree	28	16	3	8	12	11	10	12
Home ownership								
Owned outright	24	21	2	14	2	12	11	14
Owned with a mortgage	20	16	2	15	9	11	13	14
Renting and other	21	8	1	16	17	11	11	15

National security

The party best suited to deal with national security

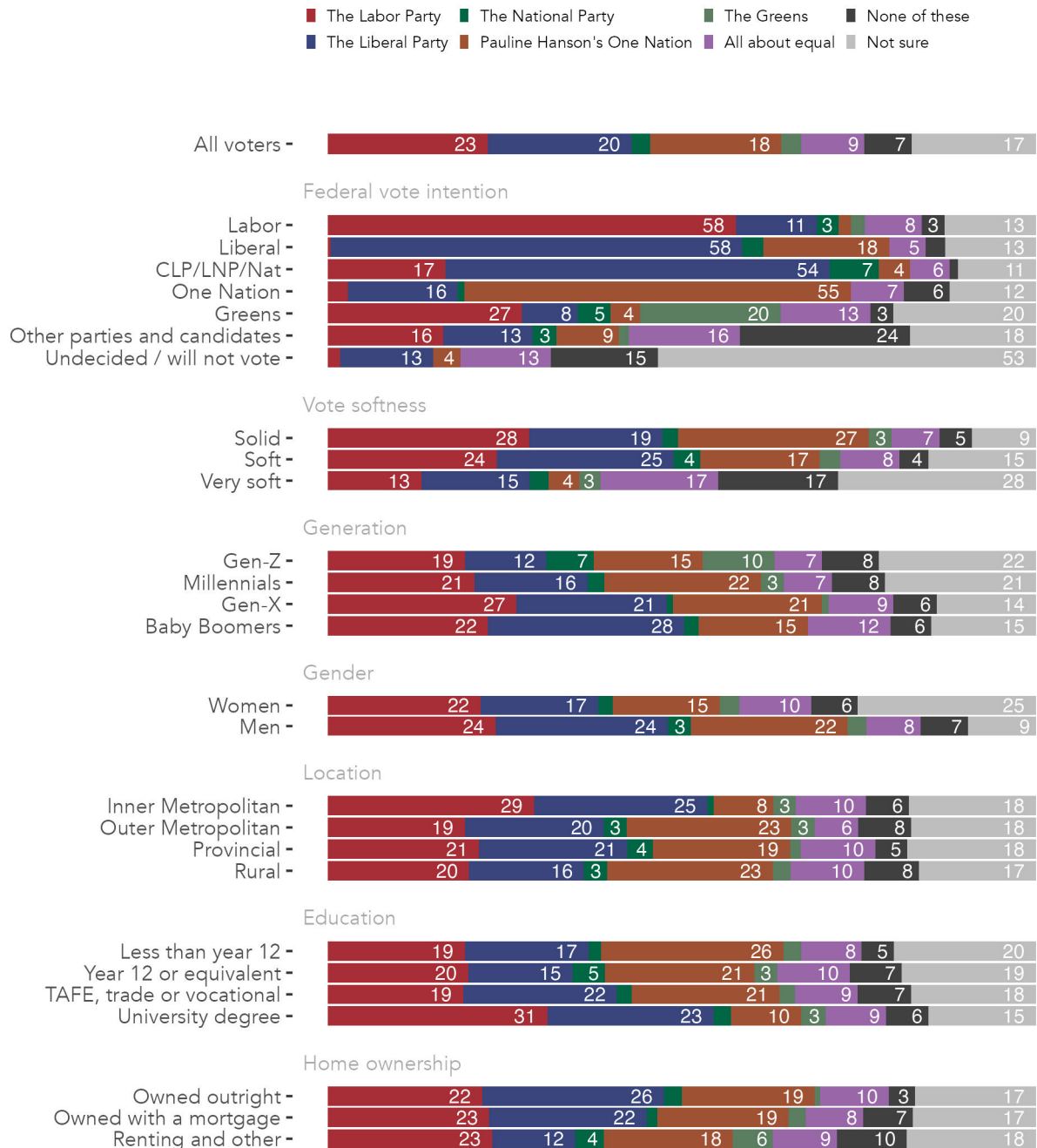


Figure 38: The party best suited to deal with national security, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 27: The party best suited to deal with national security, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal Party	The National Party	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	23	20	3	18	3	9	7	17
Federal vote intention								
Labor	58	11	3	2	2	8	3	13
Liberal	0	58	3	18	0	5	3	13
CLP/LNP/Nat	17	54	7	4	0	6	1	11
One Nation	3	16	1	55	0	7	6	12
Greens	27	8	5	4	20	13	3	20
Other parties and candidates	16	13	3	9	1	16	24	18
Undecided / will not vote	2	13	0	4	0	13	15	53
Vote softness								
Solid	28	19	2	27	3	7	5	9
Soft	24	25	4	17	3	8	4	15
Very soft	13	15	3	4	3	17	17	28
Generation								
Gen-Z	19	12	7	15	10	7	8	22
Millennials	21	16	2	22	3	7	8	21
Gen-X	27	21	1	21	1	9	6	14
Baby Boomers	22	28	2	15	0	12	6	15
Gender								
Women	22	17	2	15	3	10	6	25
Men	24	24	3	22	3	8	7	9
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	29	25	1	8	3	10	6	18
Outer Metropolitan	19	20	3	23	3	6	8	18
Provincial	21	21	4	19	2	10	5	18
Rural	20	16	3	23	3	10	8	17
Education								
Less than year 12	19	17	2	26	3	8	5	20
Year 12 or equivalent	20	15	5	21	3	10	7	19
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	22	2	21	2	9	7	18
University degree	31	23	3	10	3	9	6	15
Home ownership								
Owned outright	22	26	2	19	1	10	3	17
Owned with a mortgage	23	22	2	19	2	8	7	17
Renting and other	23	12	4	18	6	9	10	18

Climate change

The party best suited to deal with climate change

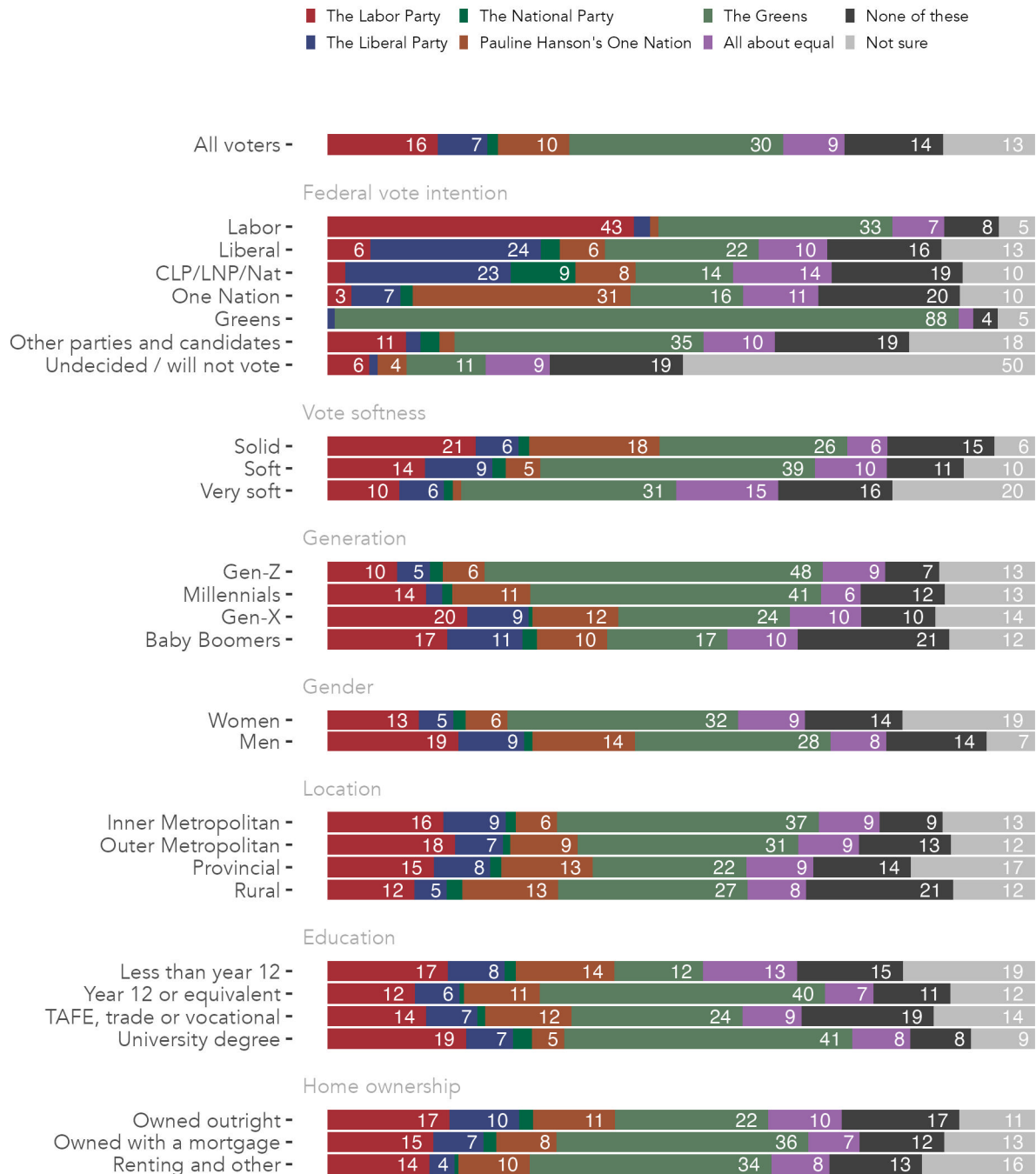


Figure 39: The party best suited to deal with climate change, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 28: The party best suited to deal with climate change, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal Party	The National Party	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	16	7	1	10	30	9	14	13
Federal vote intention								
Labor	43	3	0	1	33	7	8	5
Liberal	6	24	3	6	22	10	16	13
CLP/LNP/Nat	3	23	9	8	14	14	19	10
One Nation	3	7	2	31	16	11	20	10
Greens	0	1	0	0	88	2	4	5
Other parties and candidates	11	2	3	2	35	10	19	18
Undecided / will not vote	6	1	0	4	11	9	19	50
Vote softness								
Solid	21	6	2	18	26	6	15	6
Soft	14	9	2	5	39	10	11	10
Very soft	10	6	1	1	31	15	16	20
Generation								
Gen-Z	10	5	2	6	48	9	7	13
Millennials	14	2	1	11	41	6	12	13
Gen-X	20	9	1	12	24	10	10	14
Baby Boomers	17	11	2	10	17	10	21	12
Gender								
Women	13	5	2	6	32	9	14	19
Men	19	9	1	14	28	8	14	7
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	16	9	1	6	37	9	9	13
Outer Metropolitan	18	7	1	9	31	9	13	12
Provincial	15	8	2	13	22	9	14	17
Rural	12	5	2	13	27	8	21	12
Education								
Less than year 12	17	8	2	14	12	13	15	19
Year 12 or equivalent	12	6	1	11	40	7	11	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	14	7	1	12	24	9	19	14
University degree	19	7	3	5	41	8	8	9
Home ownership								
Owned outright	17	10	2	11	22	10	17	11
Owned with a mortgage	15	7	2	8	36	7	12	13
Renting and other	14	4	1	10	34	8	13	16

The rate of immigration

The party best suited to deal with the rate of immigration

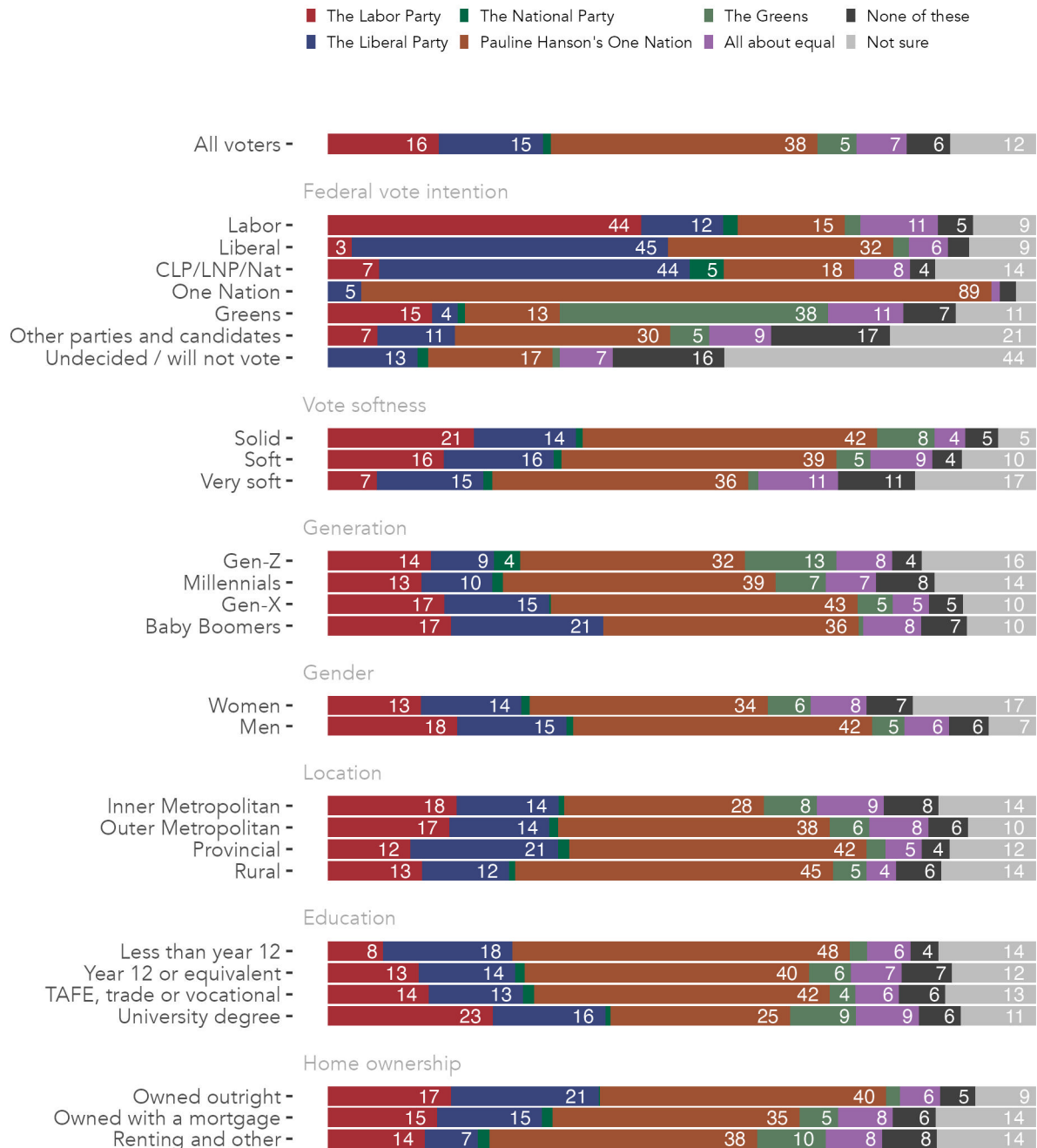


Figure 40: The party best suited to deal with the rate of immigration, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

Table 29: The party best suited to deal with the rate of immigration, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal Party	The National Party	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	16	15	1	38	5	7	6	12
Federal vote intention								
Labor	44	12	2	15	2	11	5	9
Liberal	3	45	0	32	2	6	3	9
CLP/LNP/Nat	7	44	5	18	0	8	4	14
One Nation	0	5	0	89	0	1	2	3
Greens	15	4	1	13	38	11	7	11
Other parties and candidates	7	11	0	30	5	9	17	21
Undecided / will not vote	0	13	2	17	1	7	16	44
Vote softness								
Solid	21	14	1	42	8	4	5	5
Soft	16	16	1	39	5	9	4	10
Very soft	7	15	1	36	2	11	11	17
Generation								
Gen-Z	14	9	4	32	13	8	4	16
Millennials	13	10	2	39	7	7	8	14
Gen-X	17	15	0	43	5	5	5	10
Baby Boomers	17	21	0	36	1	8	7	10
Gender								
Women	13	14	1	34	6	8	7	17
Men	18	15	1	42	5	6	6	7
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	18	14	1	28	8	9	8	14
Outer Metropolitan	17	14	1	38	6	8	6	10
Provincial	12	21	1	42	3	5	4	12
Rural	13	12	1	45	5	4	6	14
Education								
Less than year 12	8	18	0	48	2	6	4	14
Year 12 or equivalent	13	14	1	40	6	7	7	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	14	13	2	42	4	6	6	13
University degree	23	16	1	25	9	9	6	11
Home ownership								
Owned outright	17	21	0	40	2	6	5	9
Owned with a mortgage	15	15	2	35	5	8	6	14
Renting and other	14	7	1	38	10	8	8	14

How voters say they feel about the way things are going in Australia

Question text

Please complete the sentence below:

I'm feeling **free text box** about the way things are going in Australia these days.

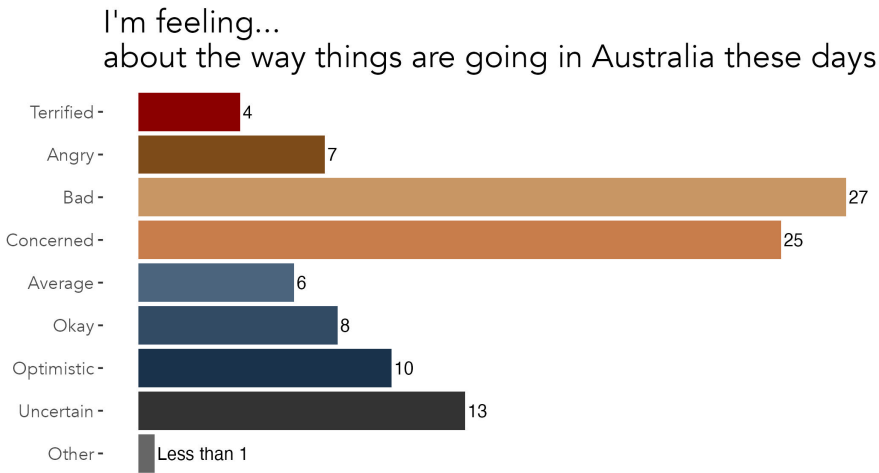


Figure 41: How voters say they feel about the way things are going in Australia. Answers were given as free text, and then coded using a supervised large language model.

I'm feeling... about the way things are going in Australia these days

By current vote intention

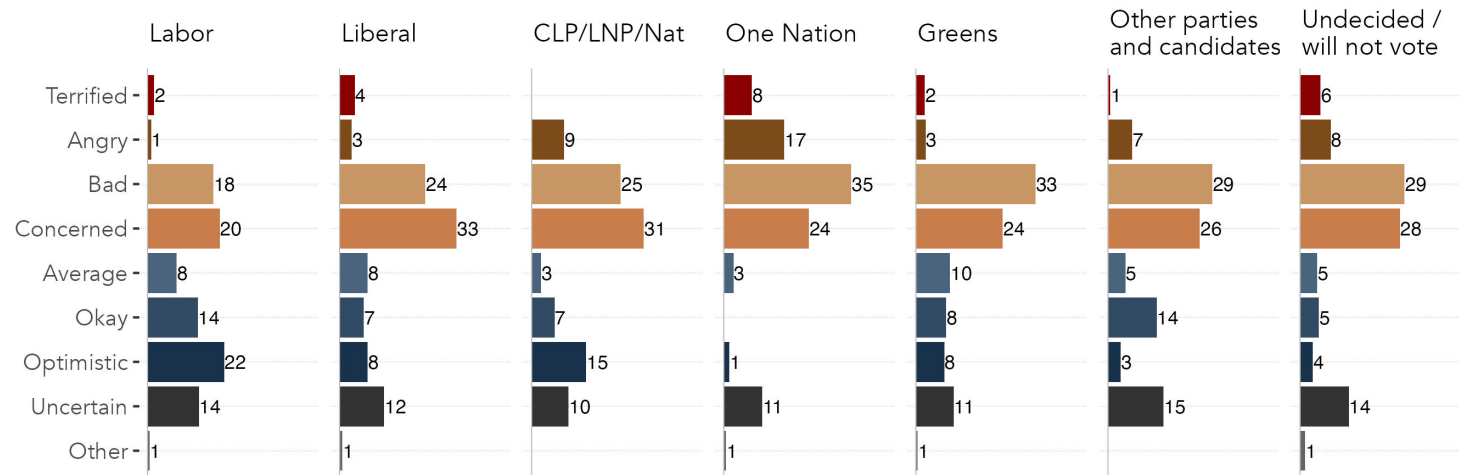


Figure 42: How voters say they feel about the way things are going in Australia, by current vote intention. Answers were given as free text, and then coded using a supervised large language model.

How voters respond to party messaging

Question text

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Carousel; randomise rows

- A. A Federal Coalition Government led by Angus Taylor will protect Australians' way of life and lift their standard of living.
- B. Anthony Albanese and Labor are building Australia's future.
- C. Anthony Albanese and Labor are focused on issues like cost-of-living while the Liberal Party are focused on themselves.
- D. I am more likely to vote for One Nation now that Barnaby Joyce has joined their team.
- E. Australians are turning to One Nation because governments have lost sight of the everyday issues that matter most to families.
- F. I am more likely to vote for the Liberal Party with Angus Taylor as leader.
- G. Angus Taylor and the Liberal Party will fight for people like me.
- H. Immigration numbers have been too high, immigration standards have been too low, and both need to change.

Single select; random reverse 1-5

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Somewhat agree
- 3. Neither agree nor disagree
- 4. Somewhat disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree
- 6. Not sure

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Neither agree nor disagree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Not sure

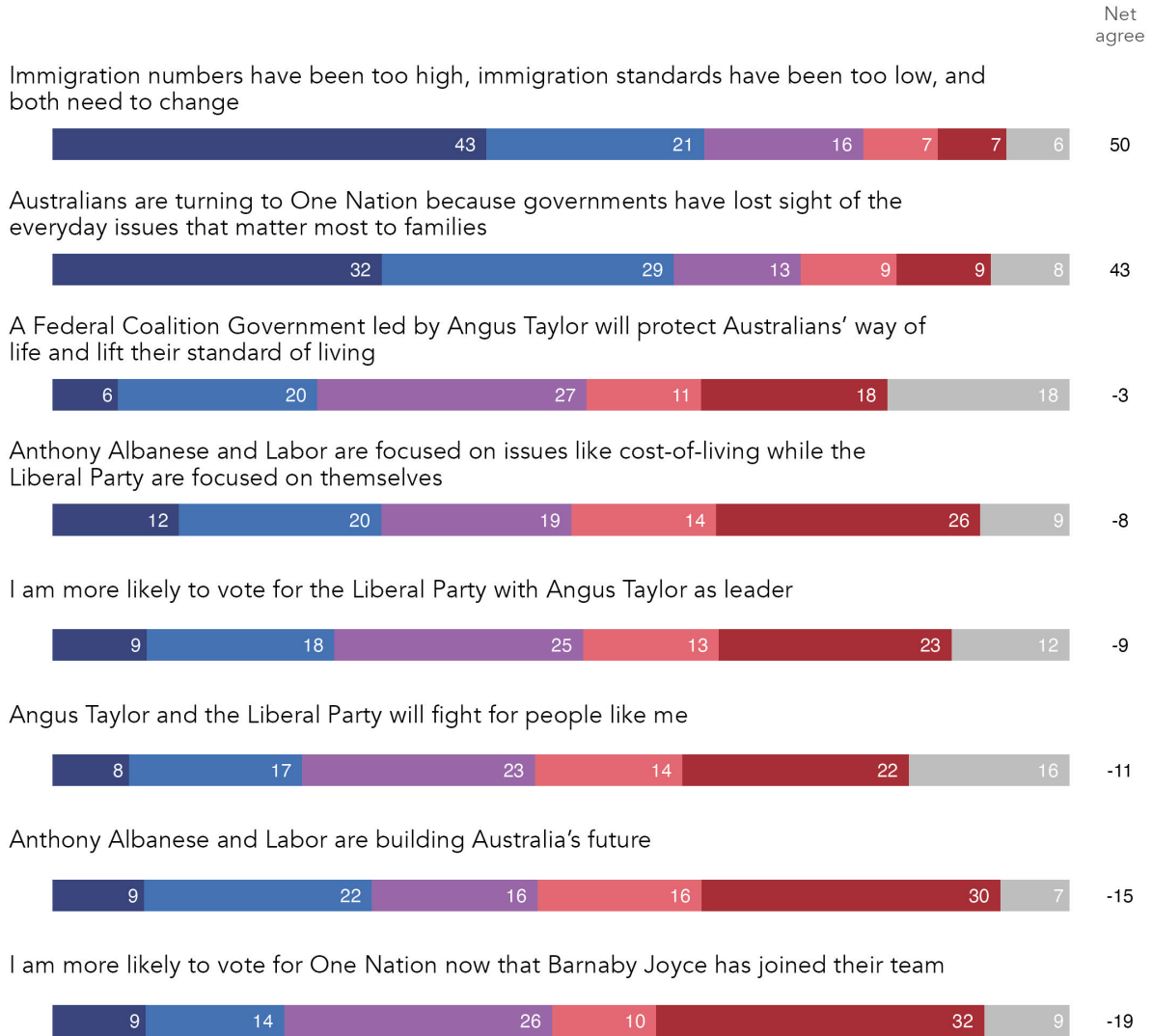


Figure 43: The share of Australians who agree or disagree with different party messaging statements. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

A Federal Coalition Government led by Angus Taylor will protect Australians' way of life and lift their standard of living

The share of voters that agree or disagree that:
A Federal Coalition Government led by Angus Taylor
will protect Australians' way of life and lift
their standard of living

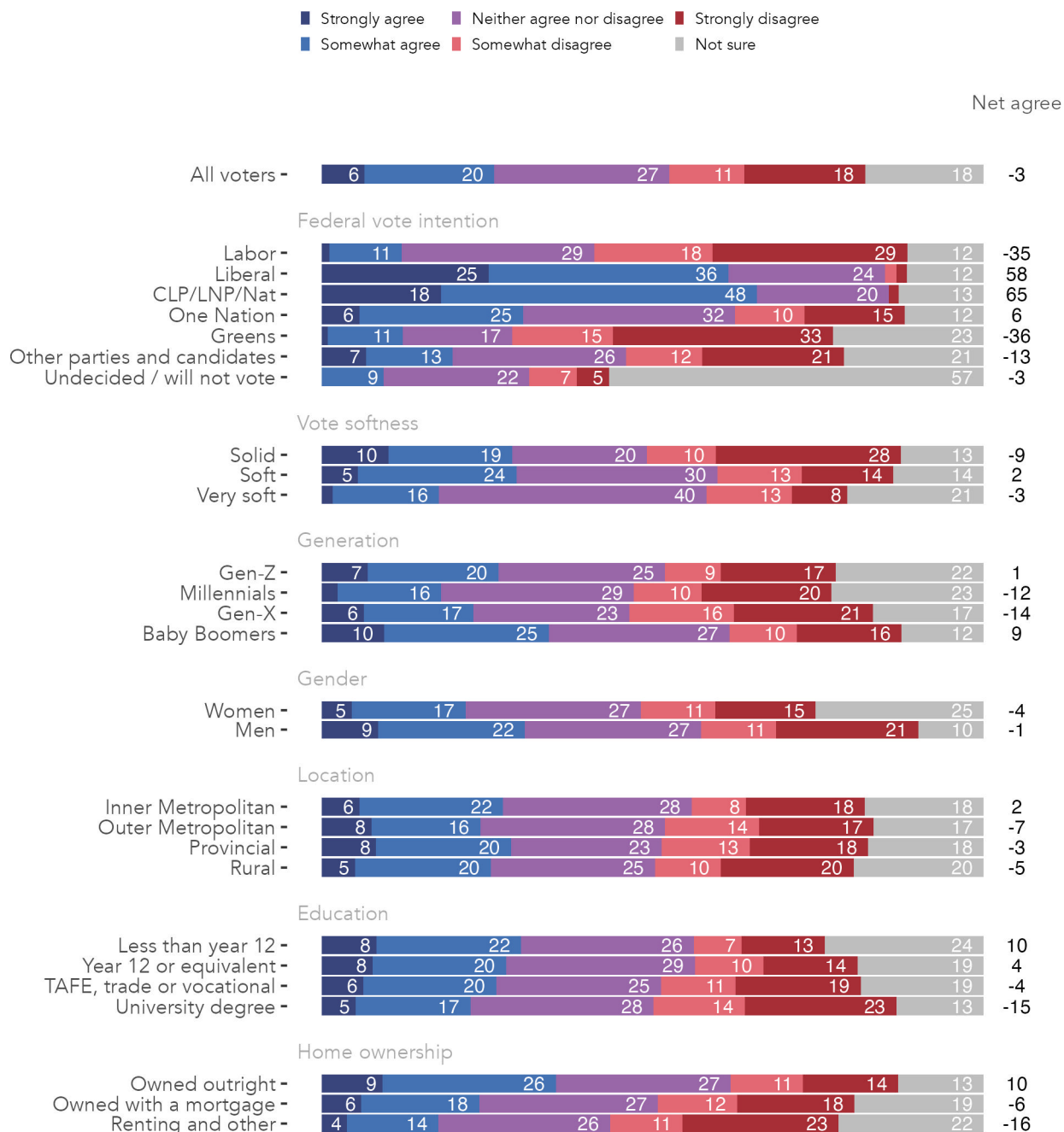


Figure 44: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: A Federal Coalition Government led by Angus Taylor will protect Australians' way of life and lift their standard of living, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 30: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: A Federal Coalition Government led by Angus Taylor will protect Australians' way of life and lift their standard of living, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	6	20	27	11	18	18	-3
Federal vote intention							
Labor	1	11	29	18	29	12	-35
Liberal	25	36	24	2	1	12	58
CLP/LNP/Nat	18	48	20	0	1	13	65
One Nation	6	25	32	10	15	12	6
Greens	1	11	17	15	33	23	-36
Other parties and candidates	7	13	26	12	21	21	-13
Undecided / will not vote	0	9	22	7	5	57	-3
Vote softness							
Solid	10	19	20	10	28	13	-9
Soft	5	24	30	13	14	14	2
Very soft	2	16	40	13	8	21	-3
Generation							
Gen-Z	7	20	25	9	17	22	1
Millennials	2	16	29	10	20	23	-12
Gen-X	6	17	23	16	21	17	-14
Baby Boomers	10	25	27	10	16	12	9
Gender							
Women	5	17	27	11	15	25	-4
Men	9	22	27	11	21	10	-1
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	6	22	28	8	18	18	2
Outer Metropolitan	8	16	28	14	17	17	-7
Provincial	8	20	23	13	18	18	-3
Rural	5	20	25	10	20	20	-5
Education							
Less than year 12	8	22	26	7	13	24	10
Year 12 or equivalent	8	20	29	10	14	19	4
TAFE, trade or vocational	6	20	25	11	19	19	-4
University degree	5	17	28	14	23	13	-15
Home ownership							
Owned outright	9	26	27	11	14	13	10
Owned with a mortgage	6	18	27	12	18	19	-6
Renting and other	4	14	26	11	23	22	-16

Anthony Albanese and Labor are building Australia's future

The share of voters that agree or disagree that: Anthony Albanese and Labor are building Australia's future

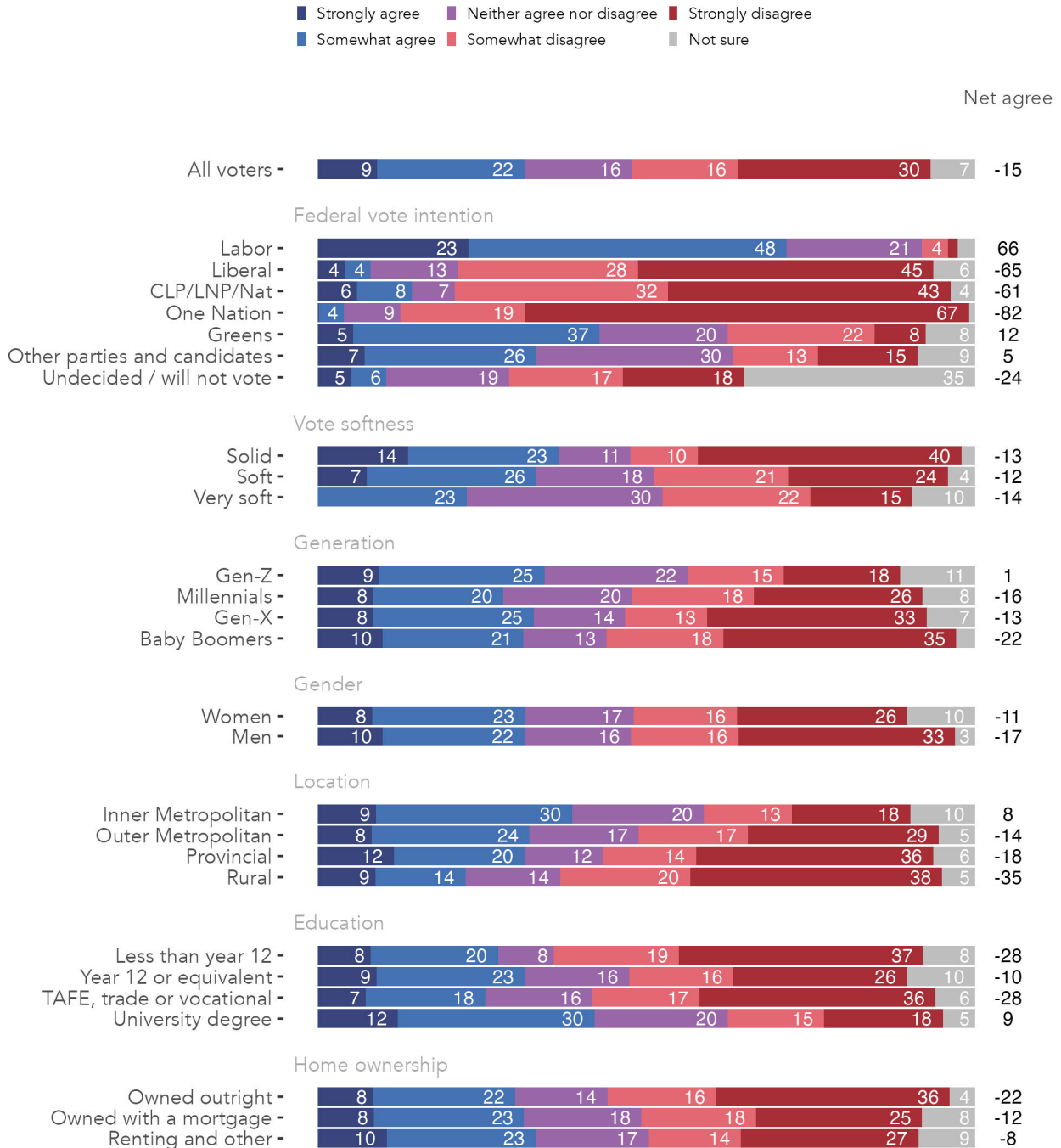


Figure 45: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: Anthony Albanese and Labor are building Australia's future, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 31: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: Anthony Albanese and Labor are building Australia's future, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	9	22	16	16	30	7	-15
Federal vote intention							
Labor	23	48	21	4	1	3	66
Liberal	4	4	13	28	45	6	-65
CLP/LNP/Nat	6	8	7	32	43	4	-61
One Nation	0	4	9	19	67	1	-82
Greens	5	37	20	22	8	8	12
Other parties and candidates	7	26	30	13	15	9	5
Undecided / will not vote	5	6	19	17	18	35	-24
Vote softness							
Solid	14	23	11	10	40	2	-13
Soft	7	26	18	21	24	4	-12
Very soft	0	23	30	22	15	10	-14
Generation							
Gen-Z	9	25	22	15	18	11	1
Millennials	8	20	20	18	26	8	-16
Gen-X	8	25	14	13	33	7	-13
Baby Boomers	10	21	13	18	35	3	-22
Gender							
Women	8	23	17	16	26	10	-11
Men	10	22	16	16	33	3	-17
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	9	30	20	13	18	10	8
Outer Metropolitan	8	24	17	17	29	5	-14
Provincial	12	20	12	14	36	6	-18
Rural	9	14	14	20	38	5	-35
Education							
Less than year 12	8	20	8	19	37	8	-28
Year 12 or equivalent	9	23	16	16	26	10	-10
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	18	16	17	36	6	-28
University degree	12	30	20	15	18	5	9
Home ownership							
Owned outright	8	22	14	16	36	4	-22
Owned with a mortgage	8	23	18	18	25	8	-12
Renting and other	10	23	17	14	27	9	-8

Anthony Albanese and Labor are focused on issues like cost-of-living while the Liberal Party are focused on themselves

The share of voters that agree or disagree that:
 Anthony Albanese and Labor are focused on issues
 like cost-of-living while the Liberal Party are
 focused on themselves

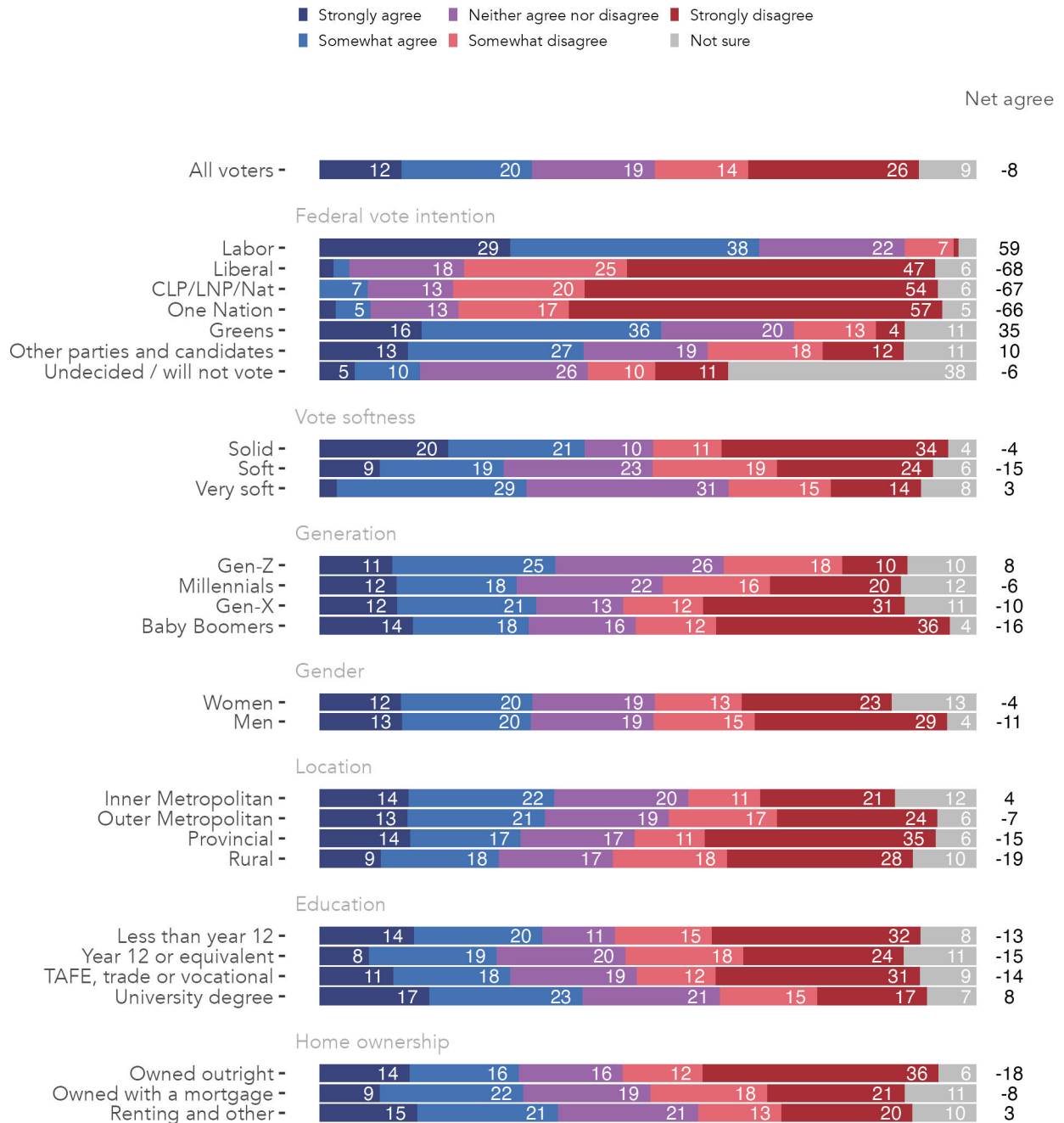


Figure 46: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: Anthony Albanese and Labor are focused on issues like cost-of-living while the Liberal Party are focused on themselves, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 32: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: Anthony Albanese and Labor are focused on issues like cost-of-living while the Liberal Party are focused on themselves, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	12	20	19	14	26	9	-8
Federal vote intention							
Labor	29	38	22	7	1	3	59
Liberal	2	2	18	25	47	6	-68
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	7	13	20	54	6	-67
One Nation	3	5	13	17	57	5	-66
Greens	16	36	20	13	4	11	35
Other parties and candidates	13	27	19	18	12	11	10
Undecided / will not vote	5	10	26	10	11	38	-6
Vote softness							
Solid	20	21	10	11	34	4	-4
Soft	9	19	23	19	24	6	-15
Very soft	3	29	31	15	14	8	3
Generation							
Gen-Z	11	25	26	18	10	10	8
Millennials	12	18	22	16	20	12	-6
Gen-X	12	21	13	12	31	11	-10
Baby Boomers	14	18	16	12	36	4	-16
Gender							
Women	12	20	19	13	23	13	-4
Men	13	20	19	15	29	4	-11
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	14	22	20	11	21	12	4
Outer Metropolitan	13	21	19	17	24	6	-7
Provincial	14	17	17	11	35	6	-15
Rural	9	18	17	18	28	10	-19
Education							
Less than year 12	14	20	11	15	32	8	-13
Year 12 or equivalent	8	19	20	18	24	11	-15
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	18	19	12	31	9	-14
University degree	17	23	21	15	17	7	8
Home ownership							
Owned outright	14	16	16	12	36	6	-18
Owned with a mortgage	9	22	19	18	21	11	-8
Renting and other	15	21	21	13	20	10	3

I am more likely to vote for One Nation now that Barnaby Joyce has joined their team

The share of voters that agree or disagree that:
I am more likely to vote for One Nation now that
Barnaby Joyce has joined their team

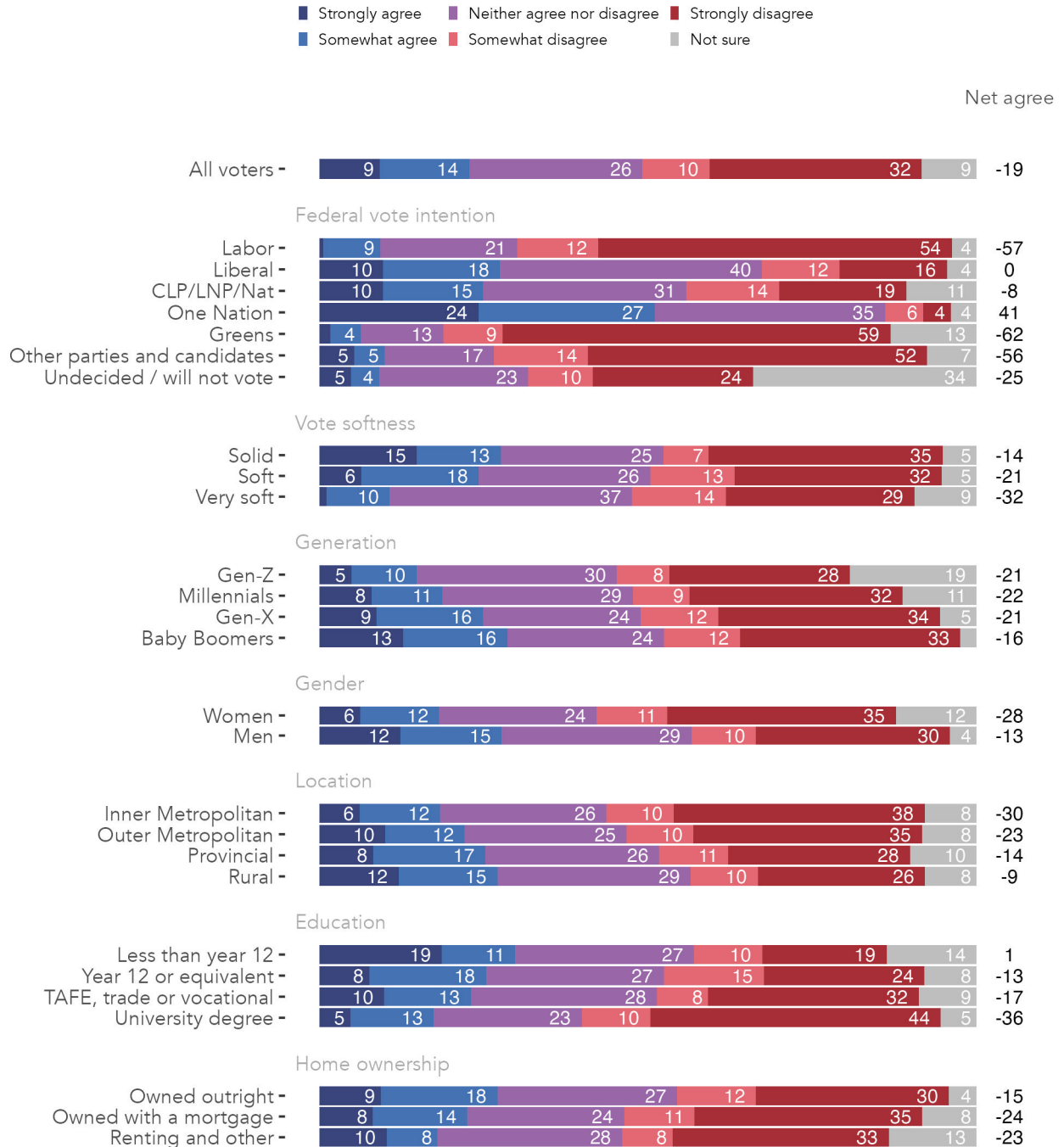


Figure 47: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: I am more likely to vote for One Nation now that Barnaby Joyce has joined their team, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 33: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: I am more likely to vote for One Nation now that Barnaby Joyce has joined their team, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	9	14	26	10	32	9	-19
Federal vote intention							
Labor	0	9	21	12	54	4	-57
Liberal	10	18	40	12	16	4	0
CLP/LNP/Nat	10	15	31	14	19	11	-8
One Nation	24	27	35	6	4	4	41
Greens	2	4	13	9	59	13	-62
Other parties and candidates	5	5	17	14	52	7	-56
Undecided / will not vote	5	4	23	10	24	34	-25
Vote softness							
Solid	15	13	25	7	35	5	-14
Soft	6	18	26	13	32	5	-21
Very soft	1	10	37	14	29	9	-32
Generation							
Gen-Z	5	10	30	8	28	19	-21
Millennials	8	11	29	9	32	11	-22
Gen-X	9	16	24	12	34	5	-21
Baby Boomers	13	16	24	12	33	2	-16
Gender							
Women	6	12	24	11	35	12	-28
Men	12	15	29	10	30	4	-13
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	6	12	26	10	38	8	-30
Outer Metropolitan	10	12	25	10	35	8	-23
Provincial	8	17	26	11	28	10	-14
Rural	12	15	29	10	26	8	-9
Education							
Less than year 12	19	11	27	10	19	14	1
Year 12 or equivalent	8	18	27	15	24	8	-13
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	13	28	8	32	9	-17
University degree	5	13	23	10	44	5	-36
Home ownership							
Owned outright	9	18	27	12	30	4	-15
Owned with a mortgage	8	14	24	11	35	8	-24
Renting and other	10	8	28	8	33	13	-23

Australians are turning to One Nation because governments have lost sight of the everyday issues that matter most to families.

The share of voters that agree or disagree that:
 Australians are turning to One Nation because
 governments have lost sight of the everyday issues
 that matter most to families

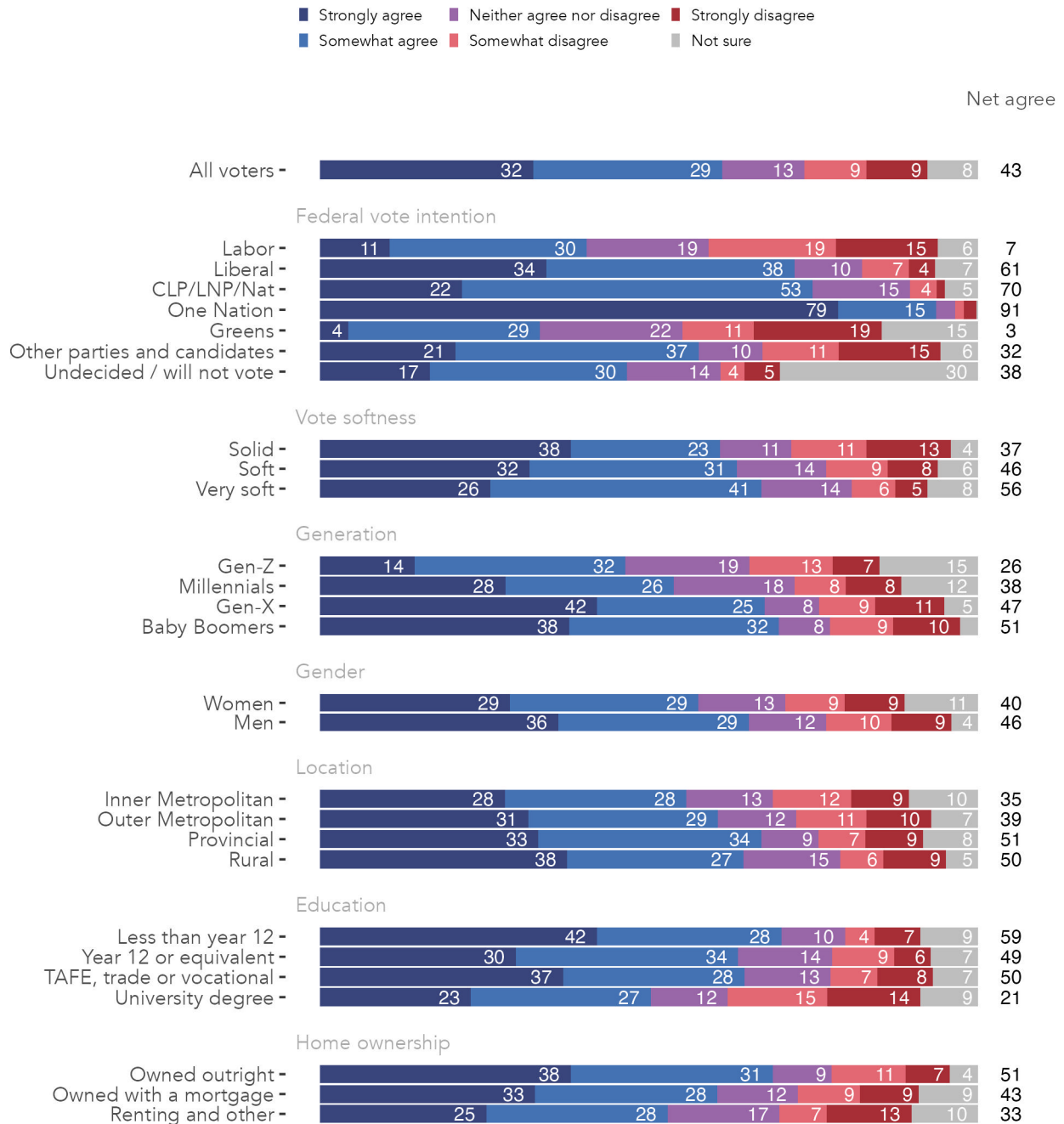


Figure 48: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: Australians are turning to One Nation because governments have lost sight of the everyday issues that matter most to families, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 34: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: Australians are turning to One Nation because governments have lost sight of the everyday issues that matter most to families, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	32	29	13	9	9	8	43
Federal vote intention							
Labor	11	30	19	19	15	6	7
Liberal	34	38	10	7	4	7	61
CLP/LNP/Nat	22	53	15	4	1	5	70
One Nation	79	15	3	1	2	0	91
Greens	4	29	22	11	19	15	3
Other parties and candidates	21	37	10	11	15	6	32
Undecided / will not vote	17	30	14	4	5	30	38
Vote softness							
Solid	38	23	11	11	13	4	37
Soft	32	31	14	9	8	6	46
Very soft	26	41	14	6	5	8	56
Generation							
Gen-Z	14	32	19	13	7	15	26
Millennials	28	26	18	8	8	12	38
Gen-X	42	25	8	9	11	5	47
Baby Boomers	38	32	8	9	10	3	51
Gender							
Women	29	29	13	9	9	11	40
Men	36	29	12	10	9	4	46
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	28	28	13	12	9	10	35
Outer Metropolitan	31	29	12	11	10	7	39
Provincial	33	34	9	7	9	8	51
Rural	38	27	15	6	9	5	50
Education							
Less than year 12	42	28	10	4	7	9	59
Year 12 or equivalent	30	34	14	9	6	7	49
TAFE, trade or vocational	37	28	13	7	8	7	50
University degree	23	27	12	15	14	9	21
Home ownership							
Owned outright	38	31	9	11	7	4	51
Owned with a mortgage	33	28	12	9	9	9	43
Renting and other	25	28	17	7	13	10	33

I am more likely to vote for the Liberal Party with Angus Taylor as leader

The share of voters that agree or disagree that: I am more likely to vote for the Liberal Party with Angus Taylor as leader

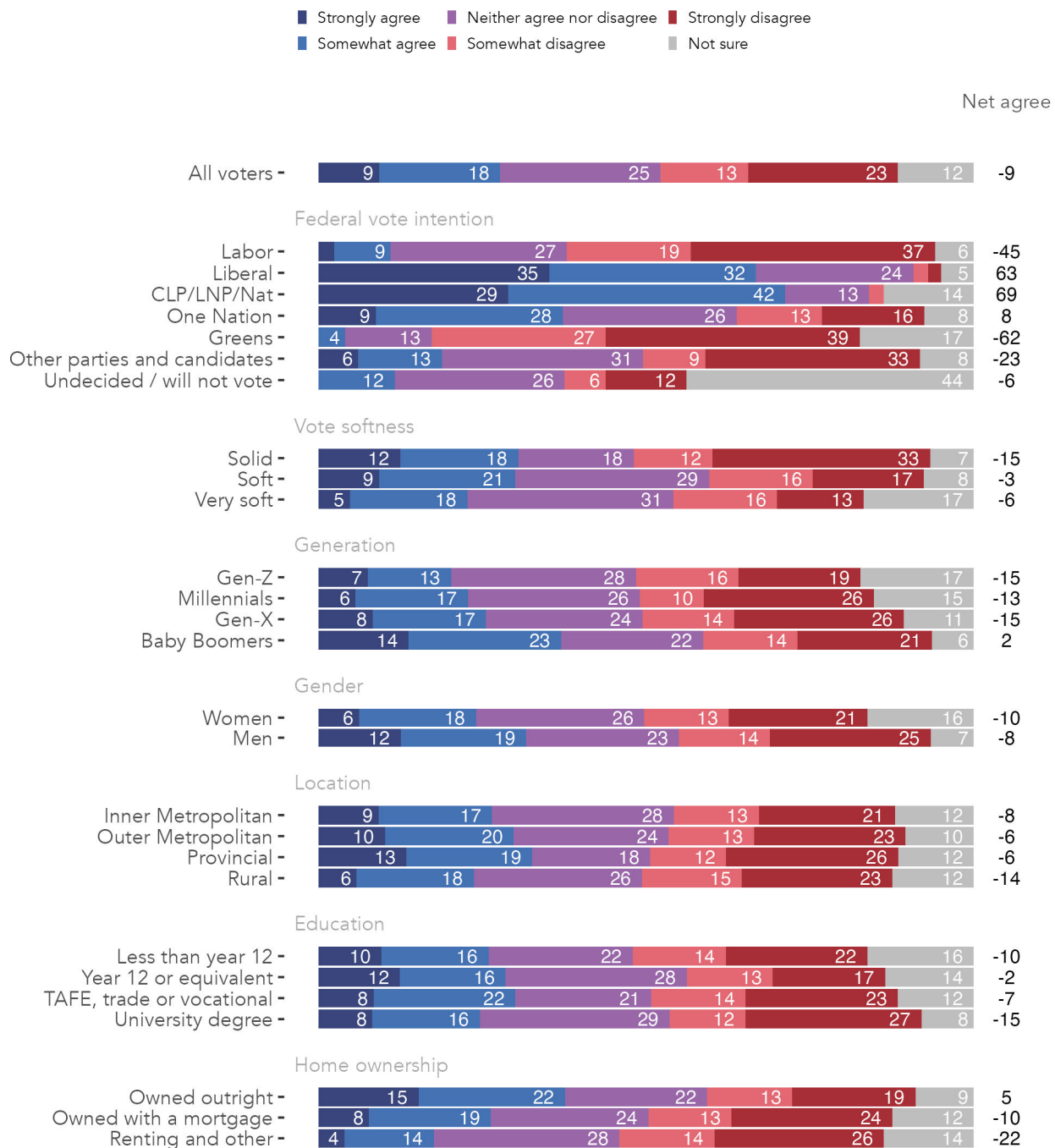


Figure 49: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: I am more likely to vote for the Liberal Party with Angus Taylor as leader, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 35: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: I am more likely to vote for the Liberal Party with Angus Taylor as leader, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	9	18	25	13	23	12	-9
Federal vote intention							
Labor	2	9	27	19	37	6	-45
Liberal	35	32	24	2	2	5	63
CLP/LNP/Nat	29	42	13	2	0	14	69
One Nation	9	28	26	13	16	8	8
Greens	0	4	13	27	39	17	-62
Other parties and candidates	6	13	31	9	33	8	-23
Undecided / will not vote	0	12	26	6	12	44	-6
Vote softness							
Solid	12	18	18	12	33	7	-15
Soft	9	21	29	16	17	8	-3
Very soft	5	18	31	16	13	17	-6
Generation							
Gen-Z	7	13	28	16	19	17	-15
Millennials	6	17	26	10	26	15	-13
Gen-X	8	17	24	14	26	11	-15
Baby Boomers	14	23	22	14	21	6	2
Gender							
Women	6	18	26	13	21	16	-10
Men	12	19	23	14	25	7	-8
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	9	17	28	13	21	12	-8
Outer Metropolitan	10	20	24	13	23	10	-6
Provincial	13	19	18	12	26	12	-6
Rural	6	18	26	15	23	12	-14
Education							
Less than year 12	10	16	22	14	22	16	-10
Year 12 or equivalent	12	16	28	13	17	14	-2
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	22	21	14	23	12	-7
University degree	8	16	29	12	27	8	-15
Home ownership							
Owned outright	15	22	22	13	19	9	5
Owned with a mortgage	8	19	24	13	24	12	-10
Renting and other	4	14	28	14	26	14	-22

Angus Taylor and the Liberal Party will fight for people like me

The share of voters that agree or disagree that:
Angus Taylor and the Liberal Party will fight for
people like me

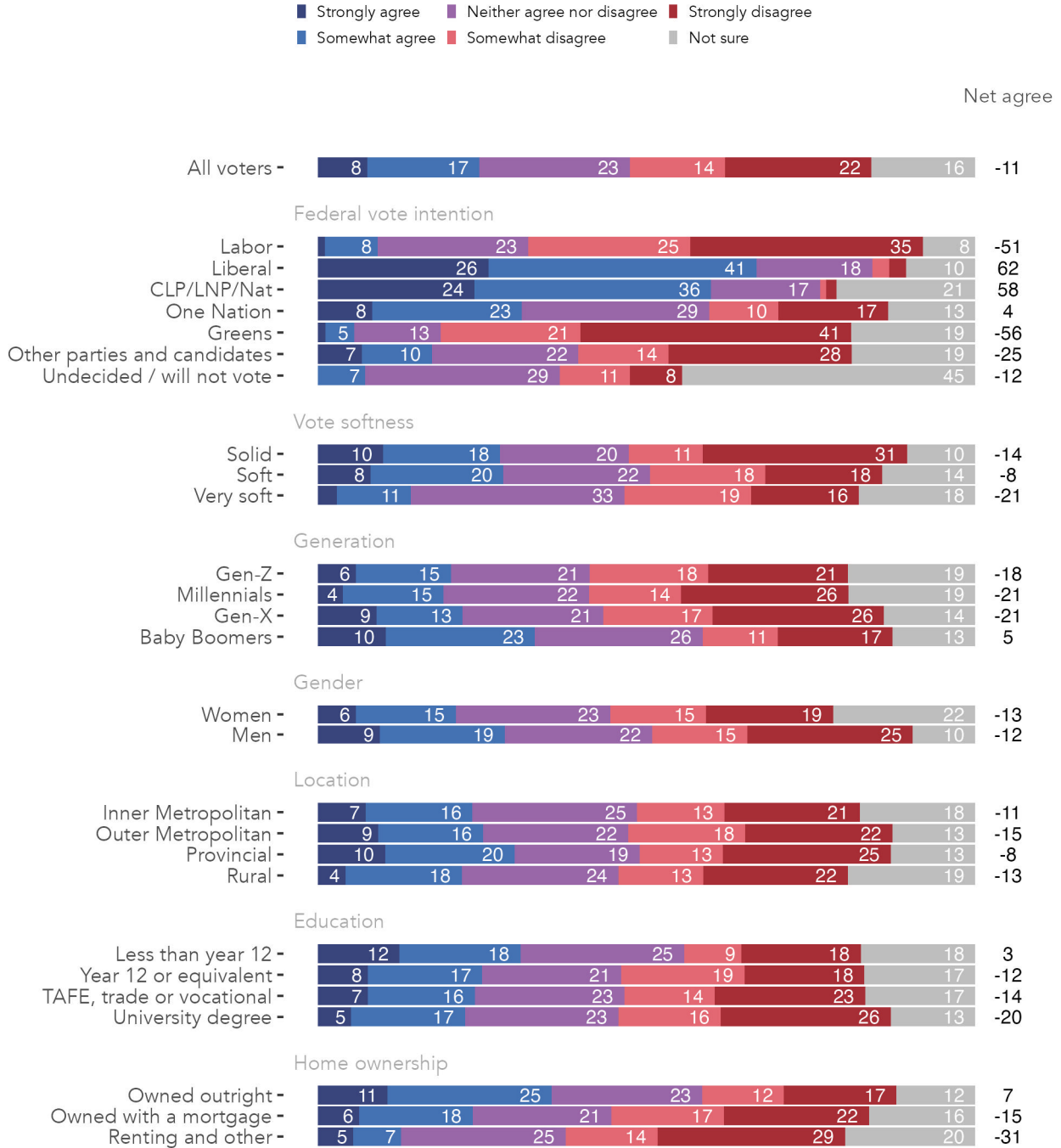


Figure 50: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: Angus Taylor and the Liberal Party will fight for people like me, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 36: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: Angus Taylor and the Liberal Party will fight for people like me, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	8	17	23	14	22	16	-11
Federal vote intention							
Labor	1	8	23	25	35	8	-51
Liberal	26	41	18	2	3	10	62
CLP/LNP/Nat	24	36	17	1	1	21	58
One Nation	8	23	29	10	17	13	4
Greens	1	5	13	21	41	19	-56
Other parties and candidates	7	10	22	14	28	19	-25
Undecided / will not vote	0	7	29	11	8	45	-12
Vote softness							
Solid	10	18	20	11	31	10	-14
Soft	8	20	22	18	18	14	-8
Very soft	3	11	33	19	16	18	-21
Generation							
Gen-Z	6	15	21	18	21	19	-18
Millennials	4	15	22	14	26	19	-21
Gen-X	9	13	21	17	26	14	-21
Baby Boomers	10	23	26	11	17	13	5
Gender							
Women	6	15	23	15	19	22	-13
Men	9	19	22	15	25	10	-12
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	7	16	25	13	21	18	-11
Outer Metropolitan	9	16	22	18	22	13	-15
Provincial	10	20	19	13	25	13	-8
Rural	4	18	24	13	22	19	-13
Education							
Less than year 12	12	18	25	9	18	18	3
Year 12 or equivalent	8	17	21	19	18	17	-12
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	16	23	14	23	17	-14
University degree	5	17	23	16	26	13	-20
Home ownership							
Owned outright	11	25	23	12	17	12	7
Owned with a mortgage	6	18	21	17	22	16	-15
Renting and other	5	7	25	14	29	20	-31

Immigration numbers have been too high, immigration standards have been too low, and both need to change

The share of voters that agree or disagree that: Immigration numbers have been too high, immigration standards have been too low, and both need to change

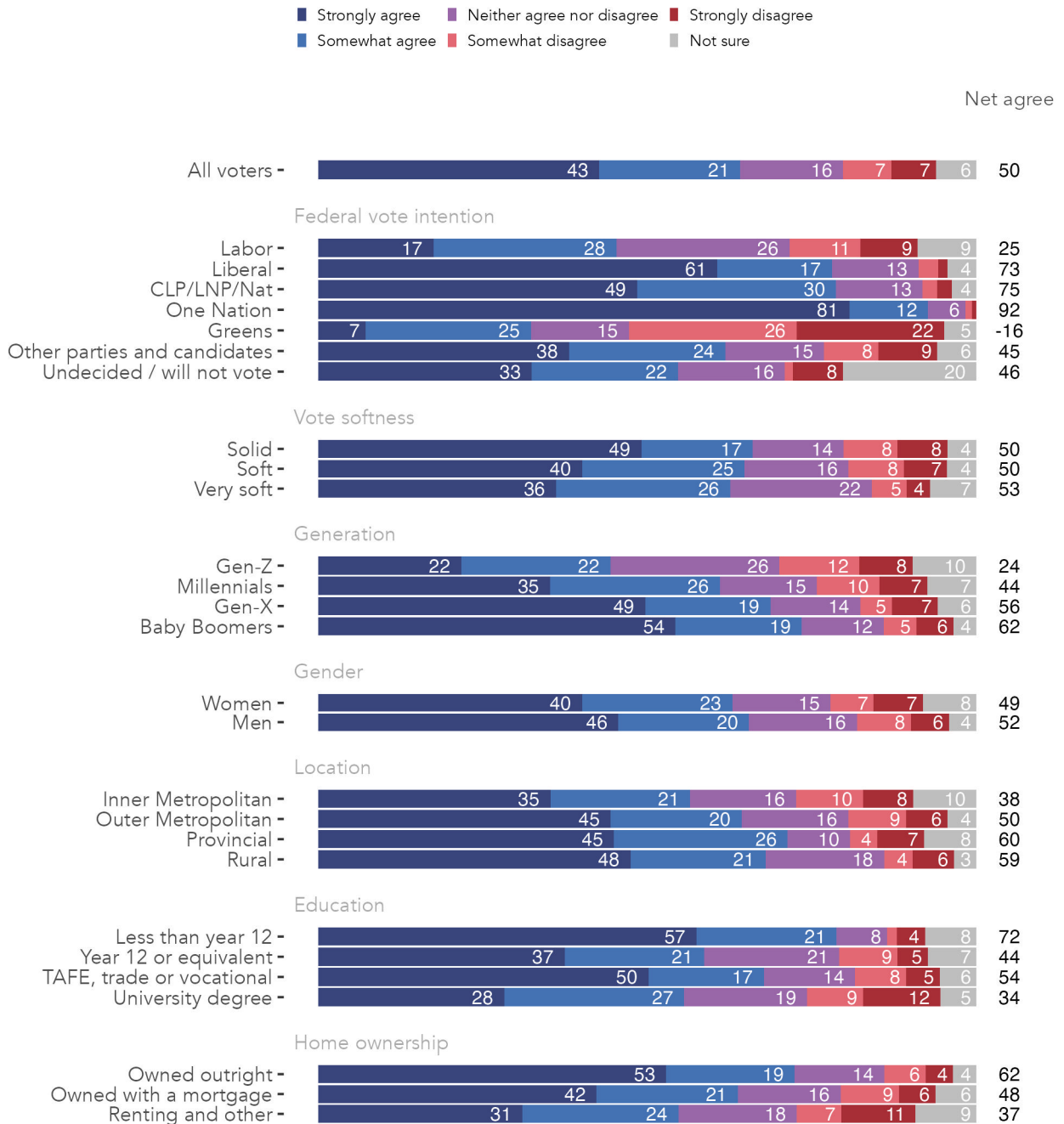


Figure 51: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: Immigration numbers have been too high, immigration standards have been too low, and both need to change, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 37: The share of voters that agree or disagree that: Immigration numbers have been too high, immigration standards have been too low, and both need to change, by demographic characteristics, 23-27 February.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	43	21	16	7	7	6	50
Federal vote intention							
Labor	17	28	26	11	9	9	25
Liberal	61	17	13	3	2	4	73
CLP/LNP/Nat	49	30	13	2	2	4	75
One Nation	81	12	6	1	0	0	92
Greens	7	25	15	26	22	5	-16
Other parties and candidates	38	24	15	8	9	6	45
Undecided / will not vote	33	22	16	1	8	20	46
Vote softness							
Solid	49	17	14	8	8	4	50
Soft	40	25	16	8	7	4	50
Very soft	36	26	22	5	4	7	53
Generation							
Gen-Z	22	22	26	12	8	10	24
Millennials	35	26	15	10	7	7	44
Gen-X	49	19	14	5	7	6	56
Baby Boomers	54	19	12	5	6	4	62
Gender							
Women	40	23	15	7	7	8	49
Men	46	20	16	8	6	4	52
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	35	21	16	10	8	10	38
Outer Metropolitan	45	20	16	9	6	4	50
Provincial	45	26	10	4	7	8	60
Rural	48	21	18	4	6	3	59
Education							
Less than year 12	57	21	8	2	4	8	72
Year 12 or equivalent	37	21	21	9	5	7	44
TAFE, trade or vocational	50	17	14	8	5	6	54
University degree	28	27	19	9	12	5	34
Home ownership							
Owned outright	53	19	14	6	4	4	62
Owned with a mortgage	42	21	16	9	6	6	48
Renting and other	31	24	18	7	11	9	37

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INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY