



AFR, RedBridge Group and Accent Research federal poll

April, 2026

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Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Friday 24 April and Thursday 30 April. The sample of N = 1,014 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 774.

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

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

Vote intention questions were located immediately after demographic items and other questions used for screening and quotas. Undecided respondents were asked a leaner question. Those who refused to or were unable to provide a vote intention in both the initial question and leaner made up 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

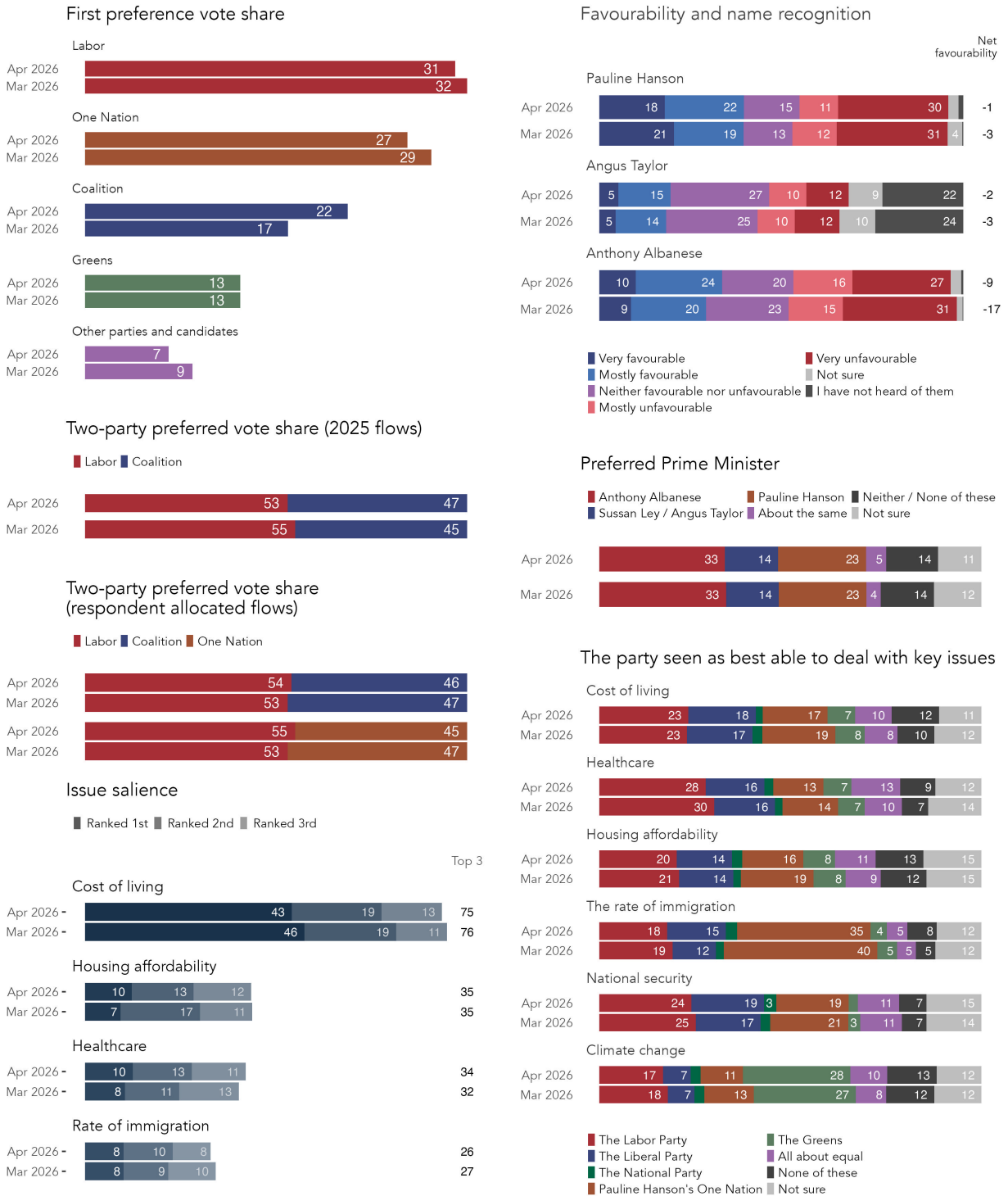


Figure 1: Summary of key findings from the April 2026 AFR / Redbridge Group / Accent Research Poll.

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 April 2026

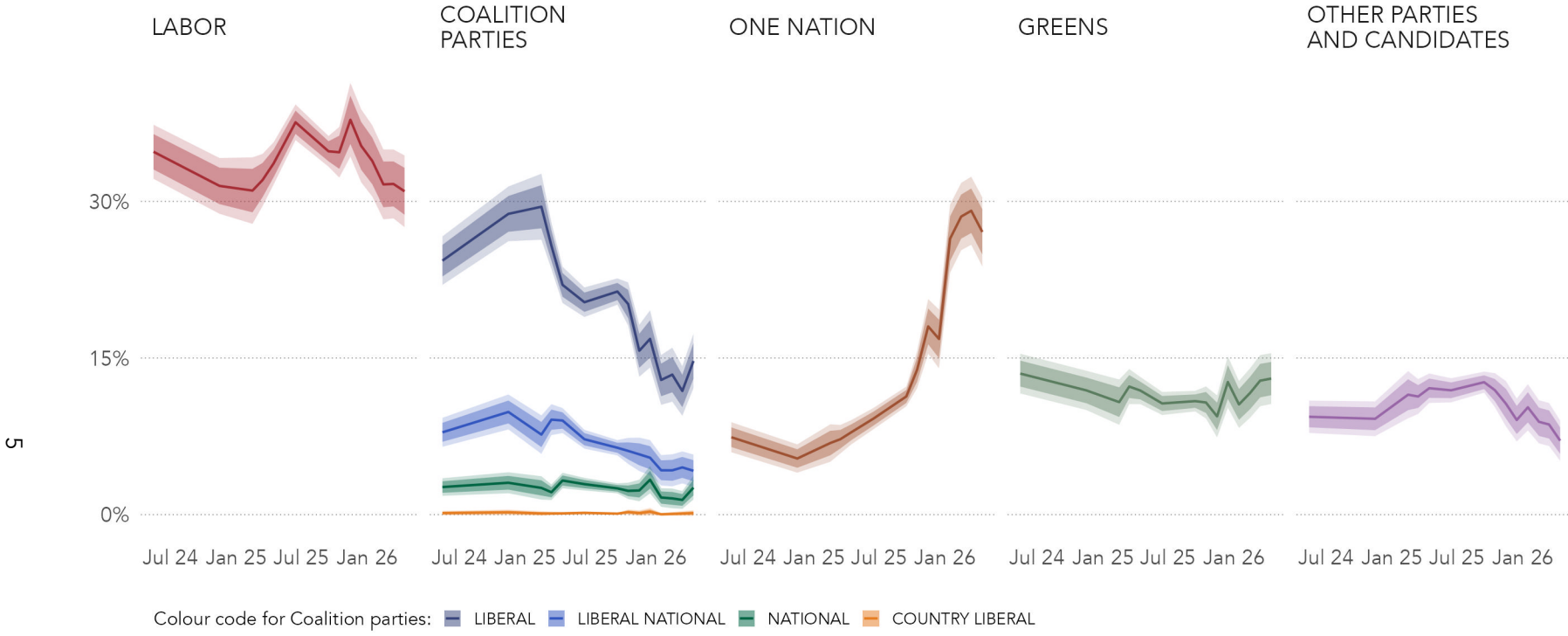


Figure 2: Shifts in the estimated first preference vote share since May 2024. The shaded area around the curves represent 80 and 95 per cent confidence intervals.

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

		Respondent allocated two-party preferred		
		Labor	Coalition	One Nation
Labor vs. Coalition				
	Greens	90	10	-
	One Nation	25	75	-
	Other parties and candidates	56	44	-
Labor vs. One Nation				
	CLP/LNP/Nat	22	-	78
	Greens	92	-	8
	Liberal	35	-	65
	Other parties and candidates	66	-	34

Table 2: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by wave of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll.

Wave	Labor	Liberal	Liberal National	National	Country Liberal	One Nation	Greens	Other Parties And Candidates	Labor two-party vote share		
									vs. Coalition (2025 flows)	vs. Coalition (respondent allocated)	vs. One Nation (respondent allocated)
Apr 2026	31	15	4	3	0	27	13	7	53	54	55
Mar 2026	32	12	4	1	0	29	13	9	55	53	53
Feb 2026	32	13	4	2	0	28	12	9	54	53	54
Jan 2026	34	13	4	2	0	26	11	10	56	55	56
Dec 2025	35	17	6	3	0	17	13	9	56	56	-
Nov 2025	38	16	6	2	0	18	9	11	56	57	-
Oct 2025	35	20	6	2	0	14	11	12	54	-	-
Sep 2025	35	21	6	3	0	11	11	13	54	-	-
Jun 2025	38	20	7	3	0	9	11	12	56	-	-
Apr 2025	34	22	9	3	0	8	12	12	53	-	-
Mar 2025	32	26	9	2	0	7	12	12	51	-	-
Feb 2025	31	29	8	3	0	7	11	11	49	-	-
Nov 2024	32	29	10	3	0	5	12	9	49	-	-
May 2024	35	24	8	3	0	7	14	9	53	-	-

CURRENT FIRST PREFERENCE FEDERAL VOTE INTENTION

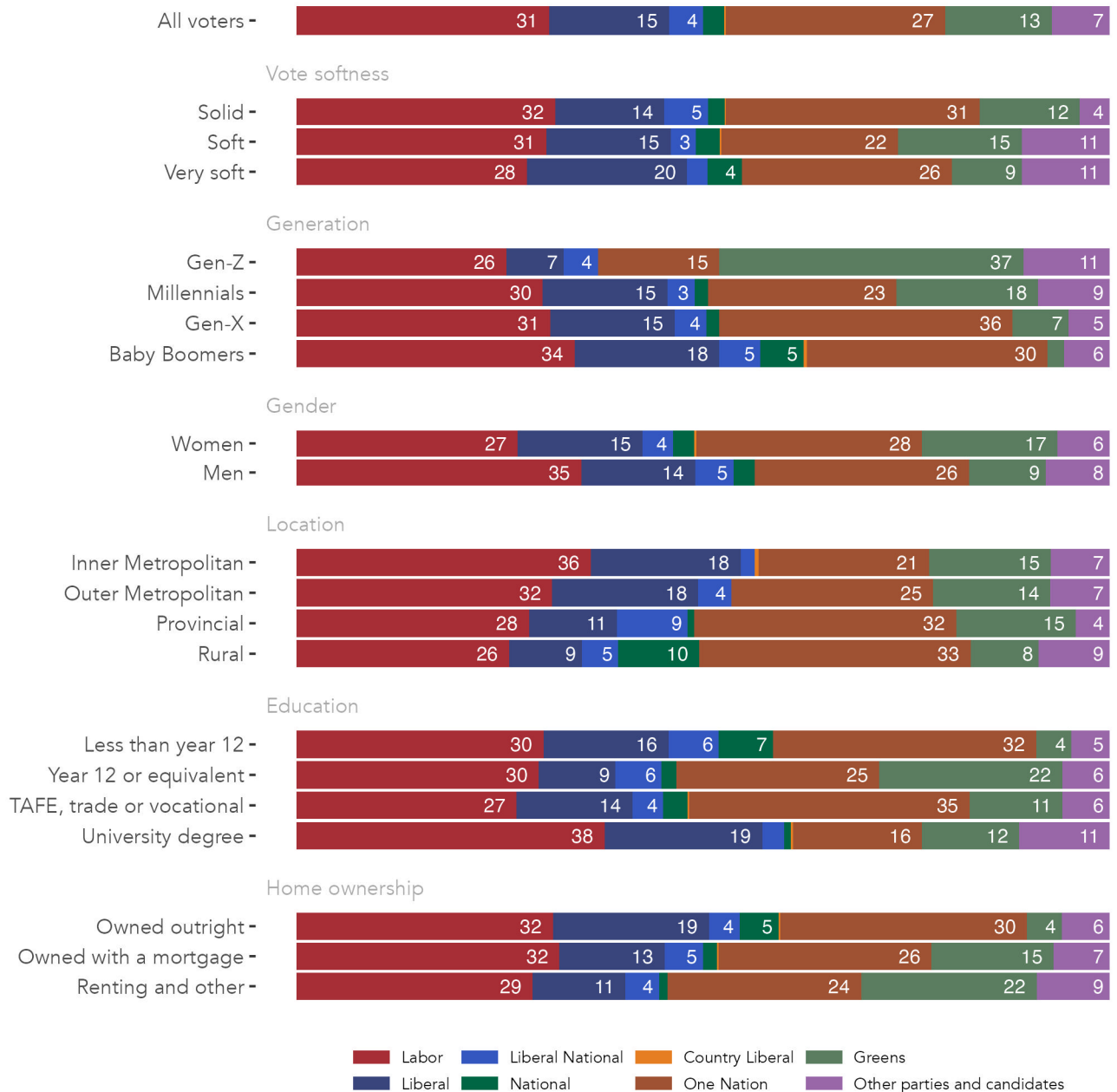


Figure 3: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Note: some cells contain small samples, and these should be interpreted conservatively.

Table 3: 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	Country Liberal	One Nation	Greens	Other parties and candidates	vs. Coalition (2025 flows)	vs. Coalition (respondent allocated)	vs. One Nation (respondent allocated)
All voters	31	15	4	3	0	27	13	7	53	54	55
Vote softness											
Solid	32	14	5	2	0	31	12	4	53	53	50
Soft	31	15	3	3	0	22	15	11	55	54	60
Very soft	28	20	2	4	0	26	9	11	48	53	60
Generation											
Gen-Z	26	7	4	0	0	15	37	11	68	71	68
Millennials	30	15	3	2	0	23	18	9	56	56	60
Gen-X	31	15	4	2	0	36	7	5	49	50	49
Baby Boomers	34	18	5	5	0	30	2	6	47	45	48
Gender											
Women	27	15	4	3	0	28	17	6	52	52	54
Men	35	14	5	3	0	26	9	8	54	55	55
Location											
Inner Metropolitan	36	18	2	0	1	21	15	7	59	62	64
Outer Metropolitan	32	18	4	0	0	25	14	7	54	55	57
Provincial	28	11	9	1	0	32	15	4	52	51	52
Rural	26	9	5	10	0	33	8	9	46	43	43
Education											
Less than year 12	30	16	6	7	0	32	4	5	45	46	39
Year 12 or equivalent	30	9	6	2	0	25	22	6	59	62	58
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	14	4	3	0	35	11	6	49	48	48
University degree	38	19	3	1	0	16	12	11	58	58	67
Home ownership											
Owned outright	32	19	4	5	0	30	4	6	46	45	46
Owned with a mortgage	32	13	5	2	0	26	15	7	55	55	59
Renting and other	29	11	4	1	0	24	22	9	59	62	60

Vote softness

VOTE SOFTNESS BY PARTY OF FIRST PREFERENCE VOTE INTENTION

Shift in vote softness between November 2024 and April 2026

■ Solid ■ Soft ■ Very soft

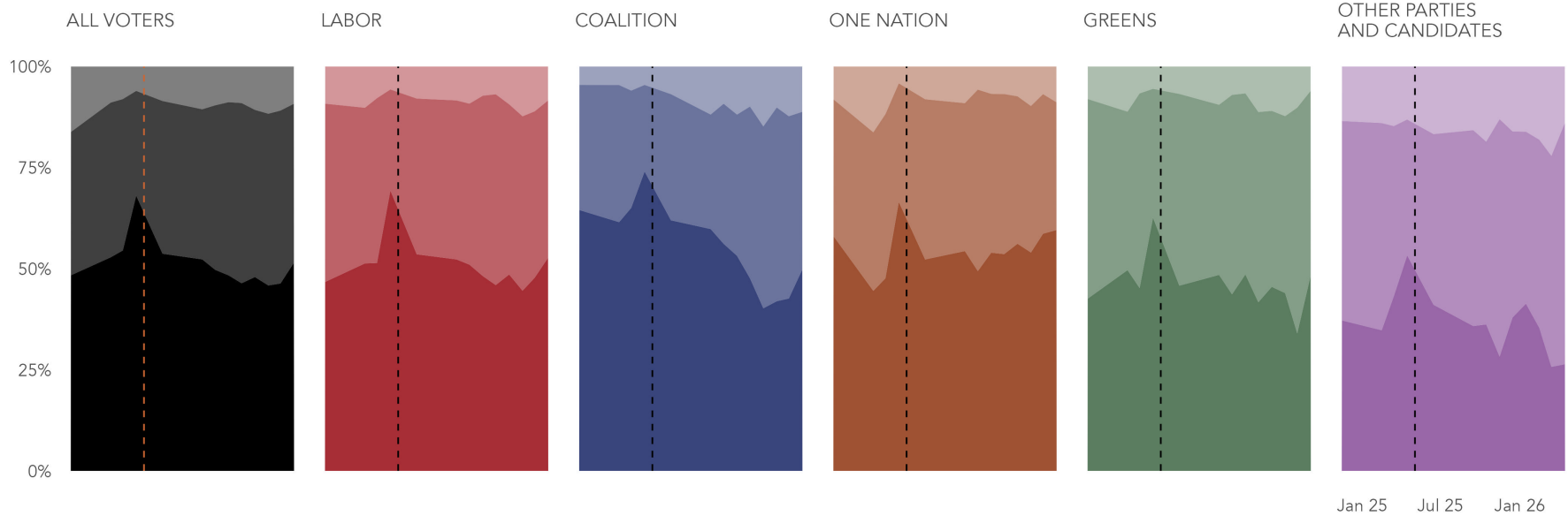


Figure 4: Vote softness by current first preference vote intention. A solid voter is defined here as one who could express a first preference in the initial vote intention question, and is certain they will vote that way. A soft voter is one who also expressed a first preference in the initial vote intention 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.

Table 4: Vote softness by current first preference vote intention.

Wave	ALL VOTERS			LABOR			COALITION			ONE NATION			GREENS			OTHER PARTIES		
	Solid	Soft	V. soft	Solid	Soft	V. soft	Solid	Soft	V. soft	Solid	Soft	V. soft	Solid	Soft	V. soft	Solid	Soft	V. soft
Apr 2026	52	39	9	53	39	8	50	39	11	59	32	9	48	46	6	26	60	14
Mar 2026	46	43	11	48	41	11	43	45	12	59	34	7	34	56	10	26	52	22
Feb 2026	46	42	12	45	43	12	42	48	10	54	36	10	44	44	12	35	47	18
Jan 2026	48	41	11	49	42	9	40	45	15	56	37	7	45	44	11	41	43	16
Dec 2025	46	45	9	46	47	7	48	42	10	54	39	7	42	47	11	38	46	16
Nov 2025	48	43	9	48	45	7	53	35	12	54	39	7	48	45	7	28	59	13
Oct 2025	50	41	9	51	40	9	56	35	9	49	45	6	44	49	7	36	45	19
Sep 2025	52	37	11	52	39	9	60	28	12	54	37	9	49	42	9	36	48	16
Jun 2025	54	38	8	54	38	8	62	31	7	52	40	8	46	47	7	41	42	17
Apr 2025	68	26	6	69	25	6	74	21	5	67	29	4	63	32	5	53	34	13
Mar 2025	55	37	8	51	41	8	65	29	6	48	40	12	45	48	7	43	42	15
Feb 2025	53	38	9	51	39	10	61	34	5	45	39	16	50	39	11	35	51	14
Nov 2024	48	36	16	47	44	9	64	31	5	58	34	8	43	49	8	37	49	14

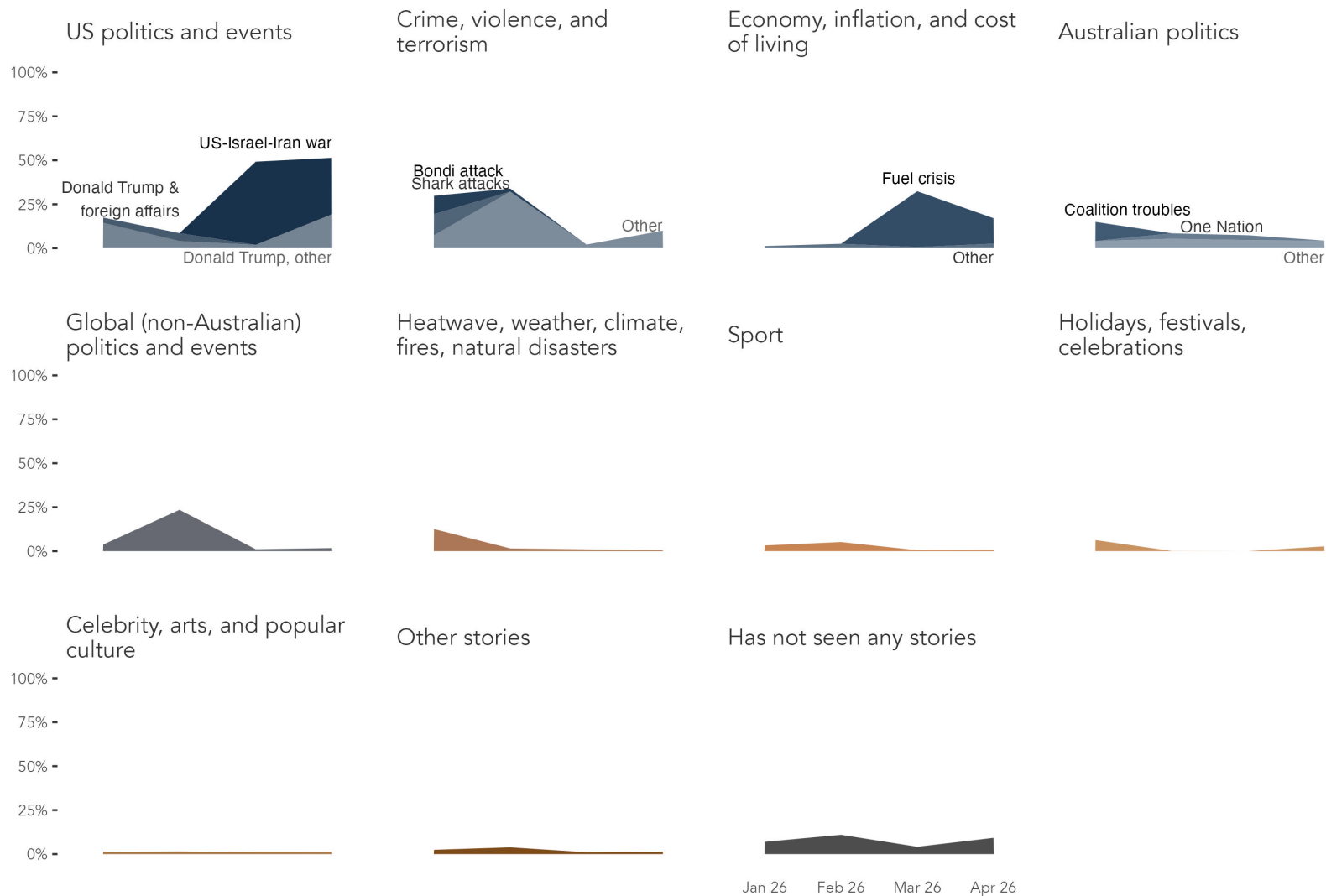
The news story that had the biggest impact in the past week

Question text

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

Free text response

The news stories that had the greatest salience with voters over the past four months



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Figure 5: 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 facet).

The news stories that had the greatest salience with voters over the past four months

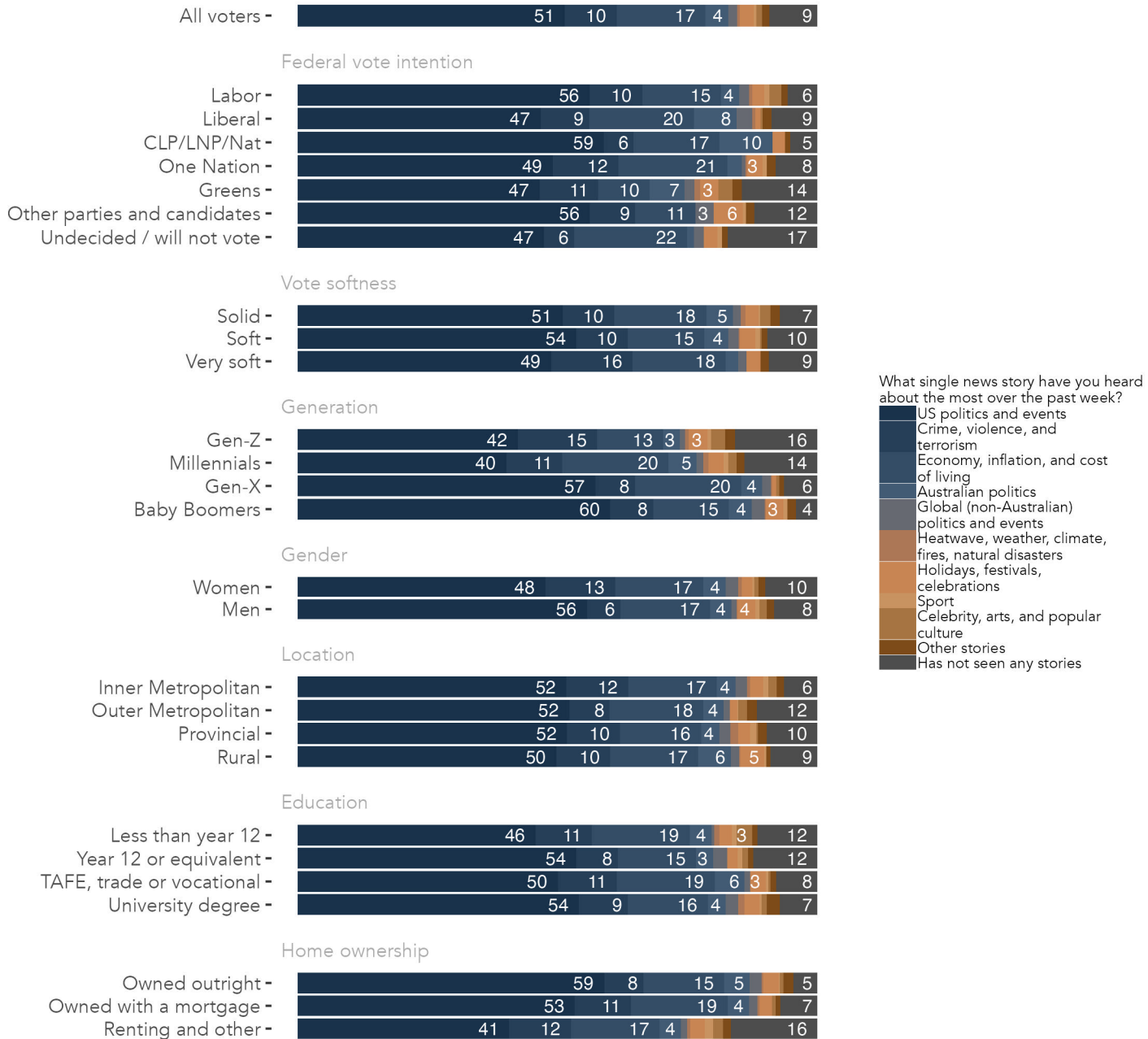


Figure 6: The news stories that had the greatest salience with voters over the past four months, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 5: The news stories that had the greatest salience with voters over the past four months, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	US politics and events	Crime, violence, and terrorism	Economy, inflation, and cost of living	Australian politics	Global (non-Australian) politics and events	Heatwave, weather, climate, fires, natural disasters	Holidays, festivals, celebrations	Sport	Celebrity, arts, and popular culture	Other stories	Has not seen any stories
All voters	51	10	17	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	9
Federal vote intention											
Labor	56	10	15	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	6
Liberal	47	9	20	8	3	1	1	0	0	2	9
CLP/LNP/Nat	59	6	17	10	0	0	2	0	0	1	5
One Nation	49	12	21	3	1	0	3	1	0	2	8
Greens	47	11	10	7	2	1	3	0	3	2	14
Other parties and candidates	56	9	11	0	3	0	6	1	0	2	12
Undecided / will not vote	47	6	22	1	2	0	3	1	0	1	17
Vote softness											
Solid	51	10	18	5	2	1	2	0	2	2	7
Soft	54	10	15	4	2	0	3	1	0	1	10
Very soft	49	16	18	2	1	0	3	0	0	2	9
Generation											
Gen-Z	42	15	13	3	1	1	3	1	3	2	16
Millennials	40	11	20	5	1	1	3	1	2	2	14
Gen-X	57	8	20	4	2	0	1	0	1	1	6
Baby Boomers	60	8	15	4	3	0	3	1	0	2	4
Gender											
Women	48	13	17	4	3	1	2	0	1	1	10
Men	56	6	17	4	1	0	4	1	1	2	8
Location											
Inner Metropolitan	52	12	17	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	6
Outer Metropolitan	52	8	18	4	1	0	1	0	2	2	12
Provincial	52	10	16	4	2	1	2	1	0	2	10
Rural	50	10	17	6	2	0	5	0	0	1	9
Education											
Less than year 12	46	11	19	4	0	1	2	1	3	1	12
Year 12 or equivalent	54	8	15	3	3	0	2	1	1	1	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	50	11	19	6	1	0	3	1	0	1	8
University degree	54	9	16	4	2	1	3	0	1	3	7
Home ownership											
Owned outright	59	8	15	5	2	0	3	0	1	2	5
Owned with a mortgage	53	11	19	4	2	0	2	0	1	1	7
Renting and other	41	12	17	4	1	1	3	2	2	1	16

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. Angus Taylor
- E. Matt Canavan
- F. Donald Trump
- G. Tony Abbott
- H. Chris Bowen

Single select; random reverse 1-5

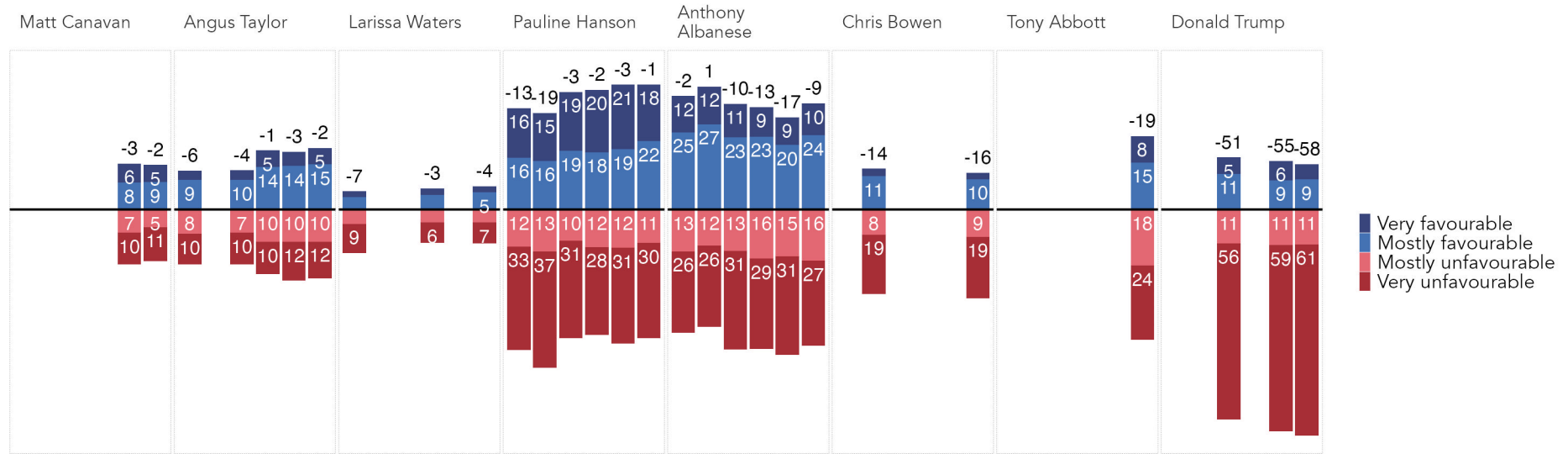
- 1. Very favourable
- 2. Mostly favourable
- 3. Neither favourable nor unfavourable
- 4. Mostly unfavourable
- 5. Very unfavourable
- 6. Not sure
- 7. I have not heard of them

*Some of the individuals asked about are rotated between surveys, and not asked in every wave.

FAVOURABILITY AND NAME RECOGNITION OF POLITICAL FIGURES

Shift between November 2025 and April 2026

Favourability



Name recognition

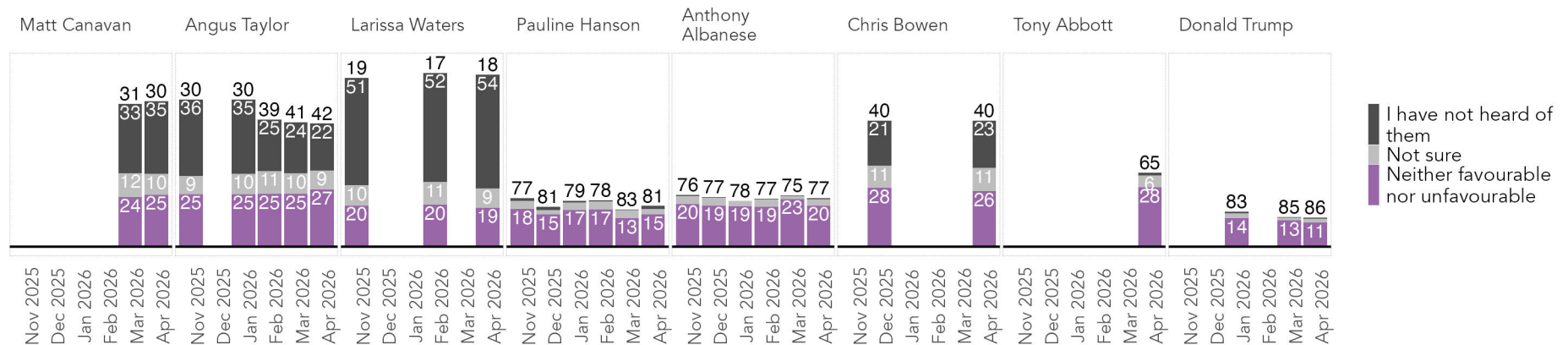


Figure 7: Favourability ratings and name recognition of political figures. Figures above the top row of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable to each individual (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view). The values above the second row of the 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).

Table 6: Favourability ratings and name recognition of political figures.

Wave	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
Angus Taylor								
Apr 2026	5	15	27	10	12	9	22	-2
Mar 2026	5	14	25	10	12	10	24	-3
Feb 2026	5	14	25	10	10	11	25	-1
Jan 2026	3	10	25	7	10	10	35	-4
Nov 2025	3	9	25	8	10	9	36	-6
Anthony Albanese								
Apr 2026	10	24	20	16	27	3	0	-9
Mar 2026	9	20	23	15	31	2	0	-17
Feb 2026	9	23	19	16	29	4	0	-13
Jan 2026	11	23	19	13	31	3	0	-10
Dec 2025	12	27	19	12	26	4	0	1
Nov 2025	12	25	20	13	26	4	0	-2
Chris Bowen								
Apr 2026	2	10	26	9	19	11	23	-16
Dec 2025	2	11	28	8	19	11	21	-14
Donald Trump								
Apr 2026	5	9	11	11	61	2	1	-58
Mar 2026	6	9	13	11	59	2	0	-55
Jan 2026	5	11	14	11	56	2	1	-51
Larissa Waters								
Apr 2026	2	5	19	4	7	9	54	-4
Feb 2026	2	5	20	4	6	11	52	-3
Nov 2025	2	4	20	4	9	10	51	-7
Matt Canavan								
Apr 2026	5	9	25	5	11	10	35	-2
Mar 2026	6	8	24	7	10	12	33	-3
Pauline Hanson								
Apr 2026	18	22	15	11	30	3	1	-1
Mar 2026	21	19	13	12	31	4	0	-3
Feb 2026	20	18	17	12	28	4	1	-2
Jan 2026	19	19	17	10	31	3	1	-3
Dec 2025	15	16	15	13	37	2	2	-19
Nov 2025	16	16	18	12	33	4	1	-13
Tony Abbott								
Apr 2026	8	15	28	18	24	6	1	-19

Anthony Albanese

Favourability rating and name recognition of Anthony Albanese

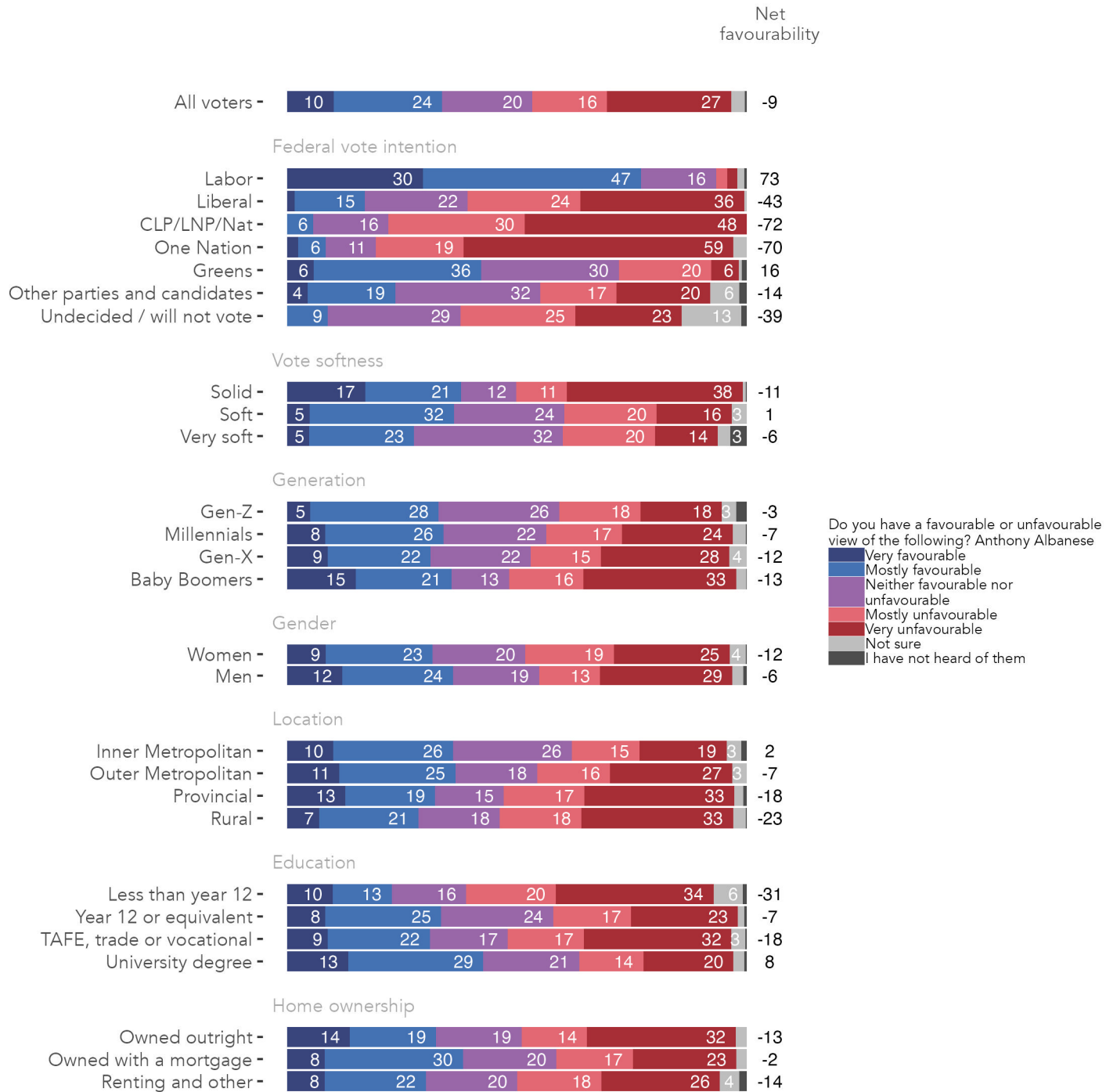


Figure 8: Favourability rating and name recognition of Anthony Albanese, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 7: Favourability rating and name recognition of Anthony Albanese, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	24	20	16	27	3	0	-9
Federal vote intention								
Labor	30	47	16	2	2	2	1	73
Liberal	2	15	22	24	36	1	0	-43
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	6	16	30	48	0	0	-72
One Nation	2	6	11	19	59	3	0	-70
Greens	6	36	30	20	6	1	1	16
Other parties and candidates	4	19	32	17	20	6	2	-14
Undecided / will not vote	0	9	29	25	23	13	1	-39
Vote softness								
Solid	17	21	12	11	38	1	0	-11
Soft	5	32	24	20	16	3	0	1
Very soft	5	23	32	20	14	3	3	-6
Generation								
Gen-Z	5	28	26	18	18	3	2	-3
Millennials	8	26	22	17	24	3	0	-7
Gen-X	9	22	22	15	28	4	0	-12
Baby Boomers	15	21	13	16	33	2	0	-13
Gender								
Women	9	23	20	19	25	4	0	-12
Men	12	24	19	13	29	2	1	-6
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	10	26	26	15	19	3	1	2
Outer Metropolitan	11	25	18	16	27	3	0	-7
Provincial	13	19	15	17	33	2	1	-18
Rural	7	21	18	18	33	3	0	-23
Education								
Less than year 12	10	13	16	20	34	6	1	-31
Year 12 or equivalent	8	25	24	17	23	2	1	-7
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	22	17	17	32	3	0	-18
University degree	13	29	21	14	20	2	1	8
Home ownership								
Owned outright	14	19	19	14	32	2	0	-13
Owned with a mortgage	8	30	20	17	23	2	0	-2
Renting and other	8	22	20	18	26	4	2	-14

Angus Taylor

Favourability rating and name recognition of Angus Taylor

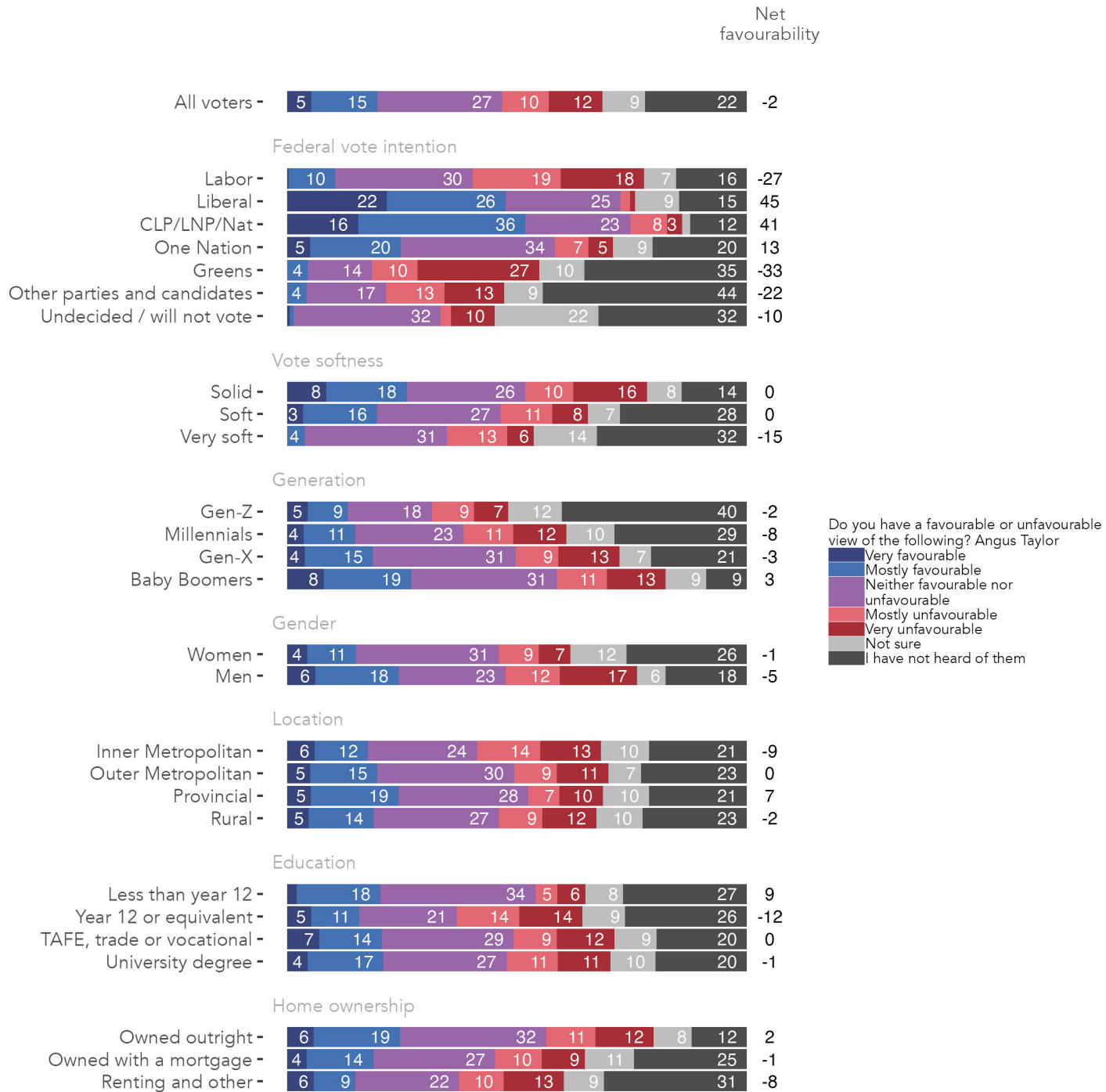


Figure 9: Favourability rating and name recognition of Angus Taylor, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 8: Favourability rating and name recognition of Angus Taylor, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	15	27	10	12	9	22	-2
Federal vote intention								
Labor	0	10	30	19	18	7	16	-27
Liberal	22	26	25	2	1	9	15	45
CLP/LNP/Nat	16	36	23	8	3	2	12	41
One Nation	5	20	34	7	5	9	20	13
Greens	0	4	14	10	27	10	35	-33
Other parties and candidates	0	4	17	13	13	9	44	-22
Undecided / will not vote	1	1	32	2	10	22	32	-10
Vote softness								
Solid	8	18	26	10	16	8	14	0
Soft	3	16	27	11	8	7	28	0
Very soft	0	4	31	13	6	14	32	-15
Generation								
Gen-Z	5	9	18	9	7	12	40	-2
Millennials	4	11	23	11	12	10	29	-8
Gen-X	4	15	31	9	13	7	21	-3
Baby Boomers	8	19	31	11	13	9	9	3
Gender								
Women	4	11	31	9	7	12	26	-1
Men	6	18	23	12	17	6	18	-5
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	6	12	24	14	13	10	21	-9
Outer Metropolitan	5	15	30	9	11	7	23	0
Provincial	5	19	28	7	10	10	21	7
Rural	5	14	27	9	12	10	23	-2
Education								
Less than year 12	2	18	34	5	6	8	27	9
Year 12 or equivalent	5	11	21	14	14	9	26	-12
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	14	29	9	12	9	20	0
University degree	4	17	27	11	11	10	20	-1
Home ownership								
Owned outright	6	19	32	11	12	8	12	2
Owned with a mortgage	4	14	27	10	9	11	25	-1
Renting and other	6	9	22	10	13	9	31	-8

Pauline Hanson

Favourability rating and name recognition of Pauline Hanson

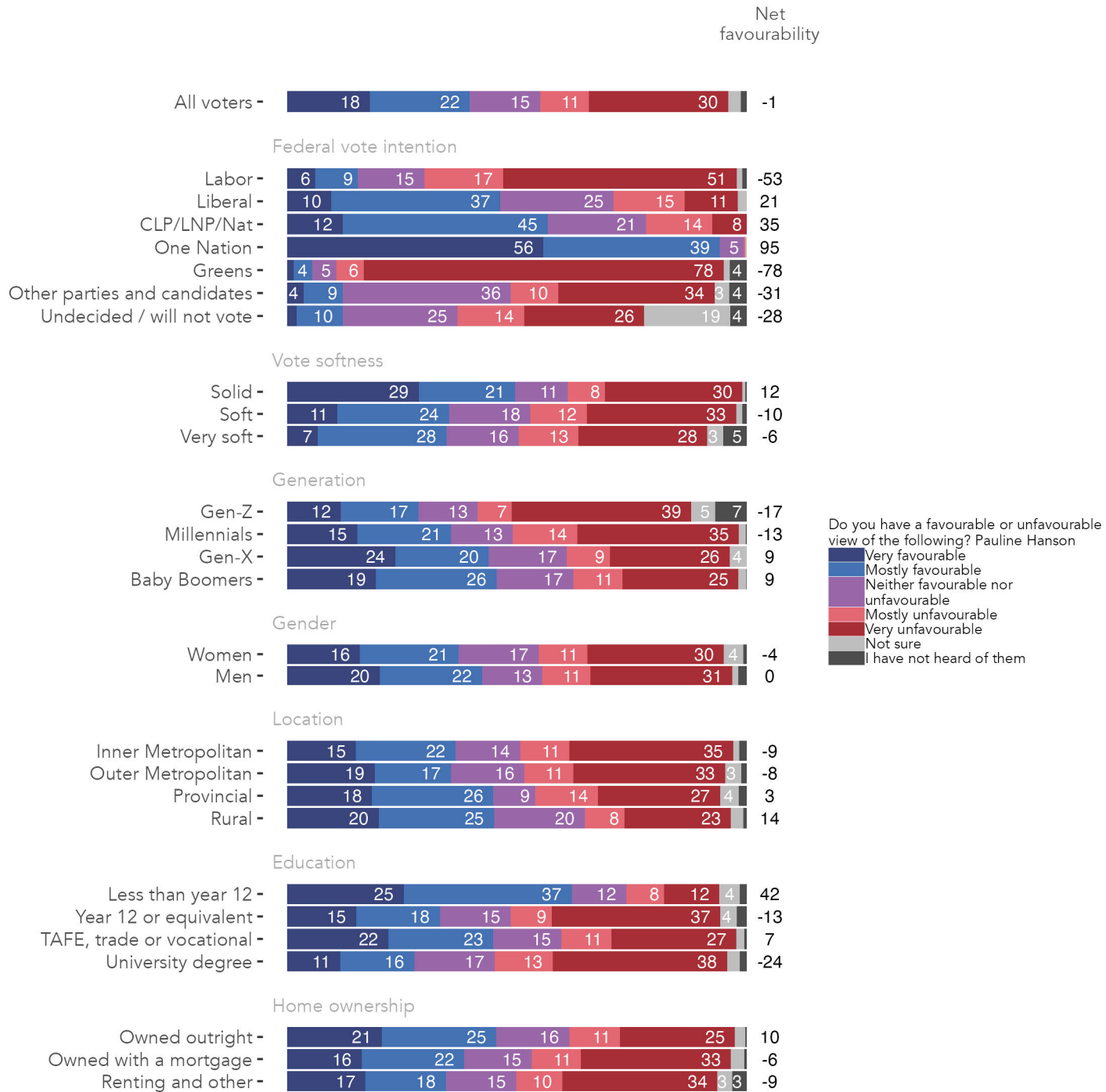


Figure 10: Favourability rating and name recognition of Pauline Hanson, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 9: Favourability rating and name recognition of Pauline Hanson, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	18	22	15	11	30	3	1	-1
Federal vote intention								
Labor	6	9	15	17	51	1	1	-53
Liberal	10	37	25	15	11	2	0	21
CLP/LNP/Nat	12	45	21	14	8	0	0	35
One Nation	56	39	5	0	0	0	0	95
Greens	2	4	5	6	78	1	4	-78
Other parties and candidates	4	9	36	10	34	3	4	-31
Undecided / will not vote	2	10	25	14	26	19	4	-28
Vote softness								
Solid	29	21	11	8	30	1	0	12
Soft	11	24	18	12	33	1	1	-10
Very soft	7	28	16	13	28	3	5	-6
Generation								
Gen-Z	12	17	13	7	39	5	7	-17
Millennials	15	21	13	14	35	2	0	-13
Gen-X	24	20	17	9	26	4	0	9
Baby Boomers	19	26	17	11	25	2	0	9
Gender								
Women	16	21	17	11	30	4	1	-4
Men	20	22	13	11	31	1	2	0
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	15	22	14	11	35	1	2	-9
Outer Metropolitan	19	17	16	11	33	3	1	-8
Provincial	18	26	9	14	27	4	2	3
Rural	20	25	20	8	23	3	1	14
Education								
Less than year 12	25	37	12	8	12	4	2	42
Year 12 or equivalent	15	18	15	9	37	4	2	-13
TAFE, trade or vocational	22	23	15	11	27	2	0	7
University degree	11	16	17	13	38	3	2	-24
Home ownership								
Owned outright	21	25	16	11	25	2	0	10
Owned with a mortgage	16	22	15	11	33	3	0	-6
Renting and other	17	18	15	10	34	3	3	-9

Matt Canavan

Favourability rating and name recognition of Matt Canavan

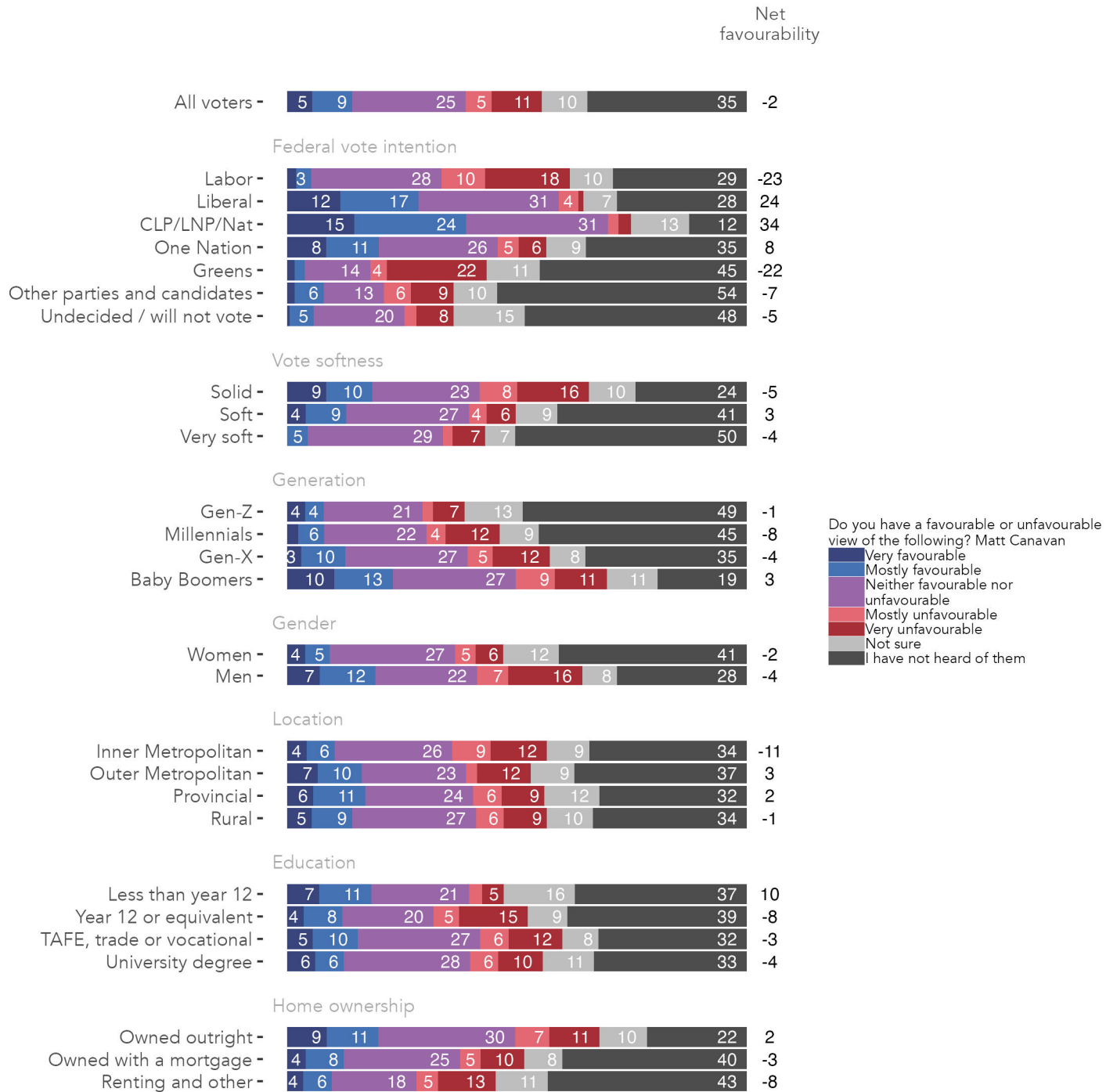


Figure 11: Favourability rating and name recognition of Matt Canavan, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 10: Favourability rating and name recognition of Matt Canavan, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	9	25	5	11	10	35	-2
Federal vote intention								
Labor	2	3	28	10	18	10	29	-23
Liberal	12	17	31	4	1	7	28	24
CLP/LNP/Nat	15	24	31	2	3	13	12	34
One Nation	8	11	26	5	6	9	35	8
Greens	2	2	14	4	22	11	45	-22
Other parties and candidates	2	6	13	6	9	10	54	-7
Undecided / will not vote	1	5	20	3	8	15	48	-5
Vote softness								
Solid	9	10	23	8	16	10	24	-5
Soft	4	9	27	4	6	9	41	3
Very soft	0	5	29	2	7	7	50	-4
Generation								
Gen-Z	4	4	21	2	7	13	49	-1
Millennials	2	6	22	4	12	9	45	-8
Gen-X	3	10	27	5	12	8	35	-4
Baby Boomers	10	13	27	9	11	11	19	3
Gender								
Women	4	5	27	5	6	12	41	-2
Men	7	12	22	7	16	8	28	-4
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	4	6	26	9	12	9	34	-11
Outer Metropolitan	7	10	23	2	12	9	37	3
Provincial	6	11	24	6	9	12	32	2
Rural	5	9	27	6	9	10	34	-1
Education								
Less than year 12	7	11	21	3	5	16	37	10
Year 12 or equivalent	4	8	20	5	15	9	39	-8
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	10	27	6	12	8	32	-3
University degree	6	6	28	6	10	11	33	-4
Home ownership								
Owned outright	9	11	30	7	11	10	22	2
Owned with a mortgage	4	8	25	5	10	8	40	-3
Renting and other	4	6	18	5	13	11	43	-8

Donald Trump

Favourability rating and name recognition of Donald Trump

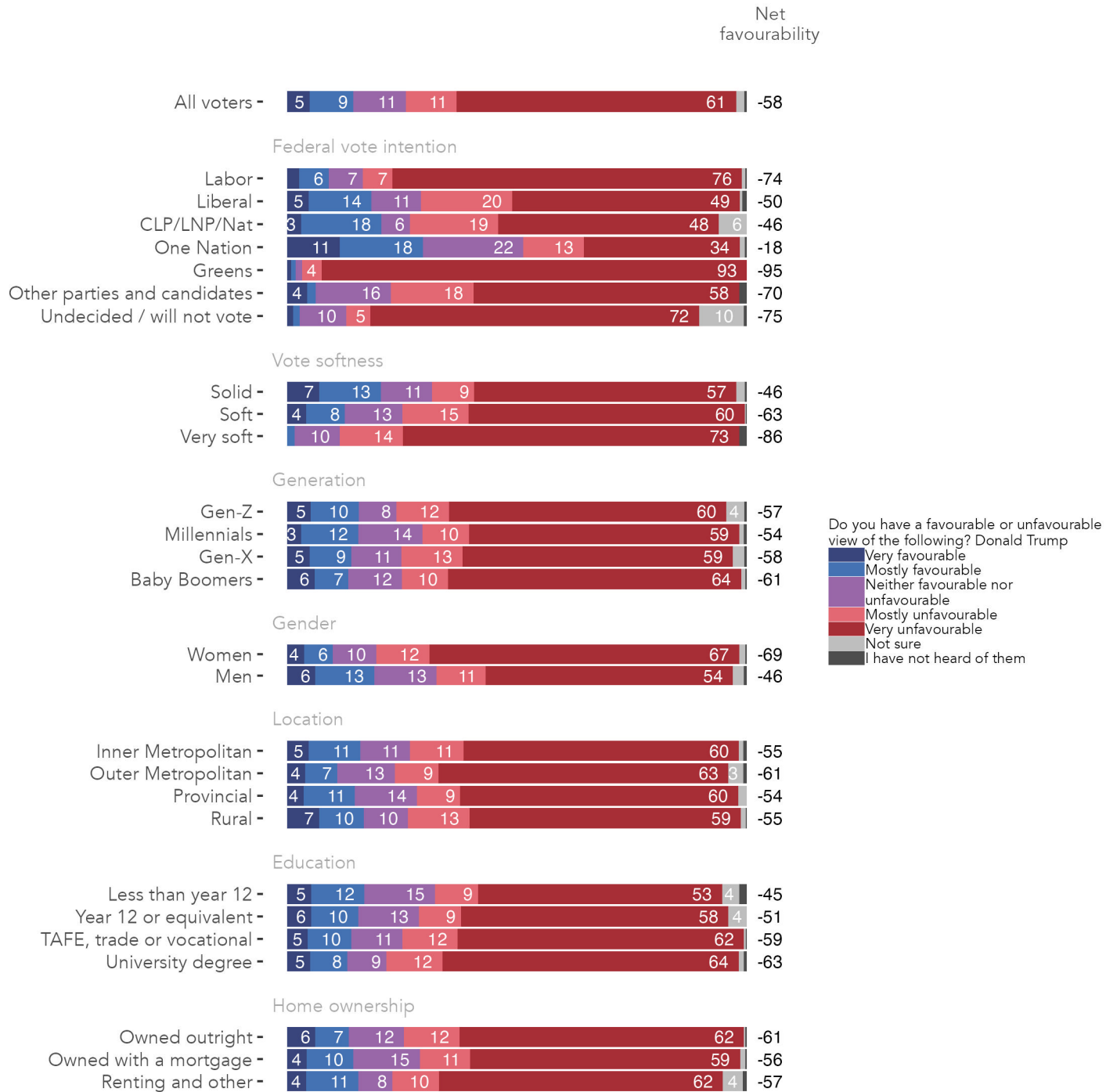


Figure 12: Favourability rating and name recognition of Donald Trump, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 11: Favourability rating and name recognition of Donald Trump, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	9	11	11	61	2	1	-58
Federal vote intention								
Labor	3	6	7	7	76	1	0	-74
Liberal	5	14	11	20	49	0	1	-50
CLP/LNP/Nat	3	18	6	19	48	6	0	-46
One Nation	11	18	22	13	34	1	1	-18
Greens	1	1	1	4	93	0	0	-95
Other parties and candidates	4	2	16	18	58	0	2	-70
Undecided / will not vote	1	1	10	5	72	10	1	-75
Vote softness								
Solid	7	13	11	9	57	2	1	-46
Soft	4	8	13	15	60	0	0	-63
Very soft	0	1	10	14	73	0	2	-86
Generation								
Gen-Z	5	10	8	12	60	4	1	-57
Millennials	3	12	14	10	59	1	1	-54
Gen-X	5	9	11	13	59	2	1	-58
Baby Boomers	6	7	12	10	64	1	0	-61
Gender								
Women	4	6	10	12	67	1	0	-69
Men	6	13	13	11	54	2	1	-46
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	5	11	11	11	60	1	1	-55
Outer Metropolitan	4	7	13	9	63	3	1	-61
Provincial	4	11	14	9	60	2	0	-54
Rural	7	10	10	13	59	1	0	-55
Education								
Less than year 12	5	12	15	9	53	4	2	-45
Year 12 or equivalent	6	10	13	9	58	4	0	-51
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	10	11	12	62	0	0	-59
University degree	5	8	9	12	64	1	1	-63
Home ownership								
Owned outright	6	7	12	12	62	1	0	-61
Owned with a mortgage	4	10	15	11	59	1	0	-56
Renting and other	4	11	8	10	62	4	1	-57

Larissa Waters

Favourability rating and name recognition of Larissa Waters

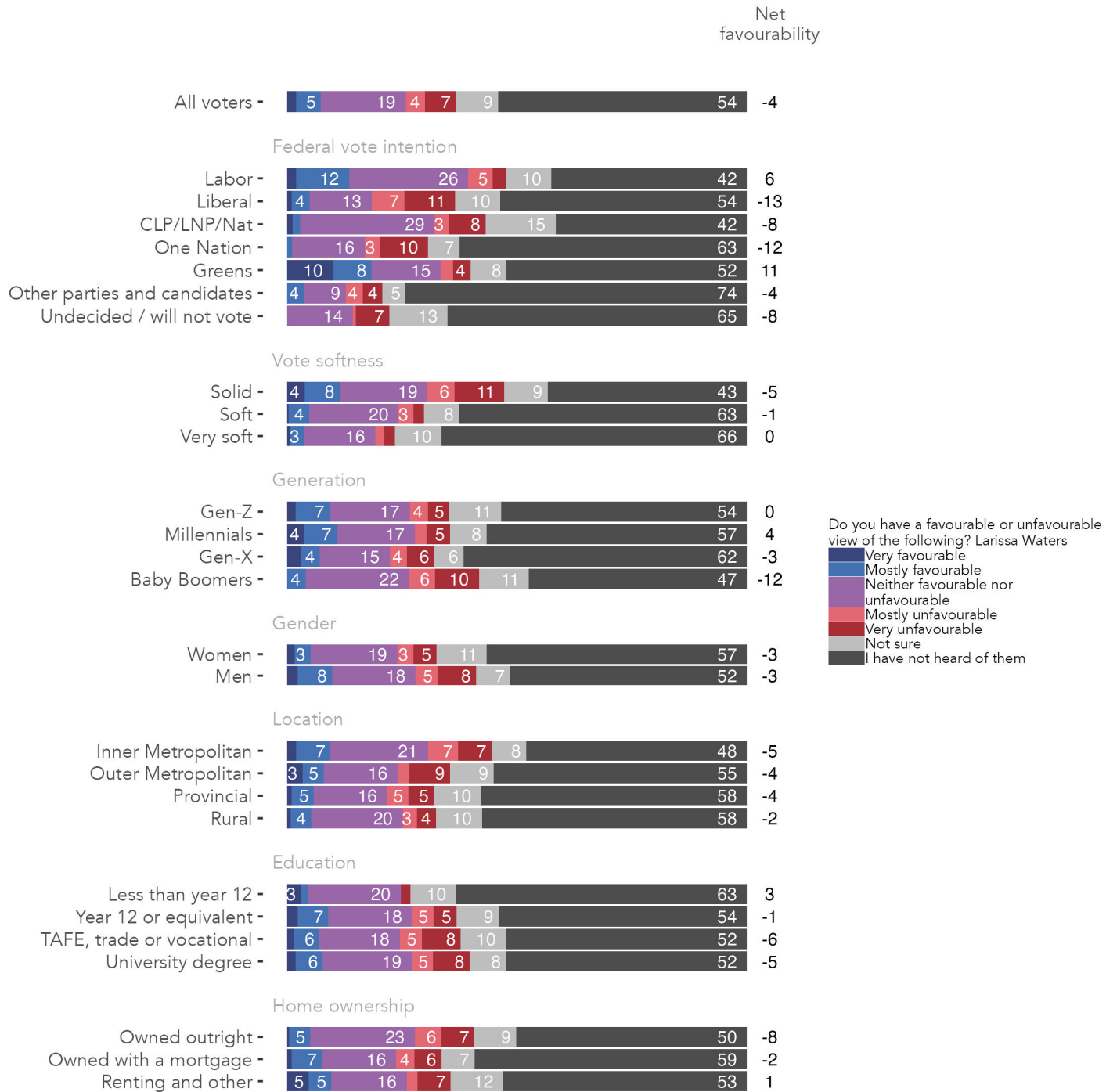


Figure 13: Favourability rating and name recognition of Larissa Waters, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 12: Favourability rating and name recognition of Larissa Waters, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	19	4	7	9	54	-4
Federal vote intention								
Labor	2	12	26	5	3	10	42	6
Liberal	1	4	13	7	11	10	54	-13
CLP/LNP/Nat	1	2	29	3	8	15	42	-8
One Nation	0	1	16	3	10	7	63	-12
Greens	10	8	15	3	4	8	52	11
Other parties and candidates	0	4	9	4	4	5	74	-4
Undecided / will not vote	0	0	14	1	7	13	65	-8
Vote softness								
Solid	4	8	19	6	11	9	43	-5
Soft	0	4	20	3	2	8	63	-1
Very soft	1	3	16	2	2	10	66	0
Generation								
Gen-Z	2	7	17	4	5	11	54	0
Millennials	4	7	17	2	5	8	57	4
Gen-X	3	4	15	4	6	6	62	-3
Baby Boomers	0	4	22	6	10	11	47	-12
Gender								
Women	2	3	19	3	5	11	57	-3
Men	2	8	18	5	8	7	52	-3
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	2	7	21	7	7	8	48	-5
Outer Metropolitan	3	5	16	3	9	9	55	-4
Provincial	1	5	16	5	5	10	58	-4
Rural	1	4	20	3	4	10	58	-2
Education								
Less than year 12	3	2	20	0	2	10	63	3
Year 12 or equivalent	2	7	18	5	5	9	54	-1
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	6	18	5	8	10	52	-6
University degree	2	6	19	5	8	8	52	-5
Home ownership								
Owned outright	0	5	23	6	7	9	50	-8
Owned with a mortgage	1	7	16	4	6	7	59	-2
Renting and other	5	5	16	2	7	12	53	1

Tony Abbott

Favourability rating and name recognition of Tony Abbott

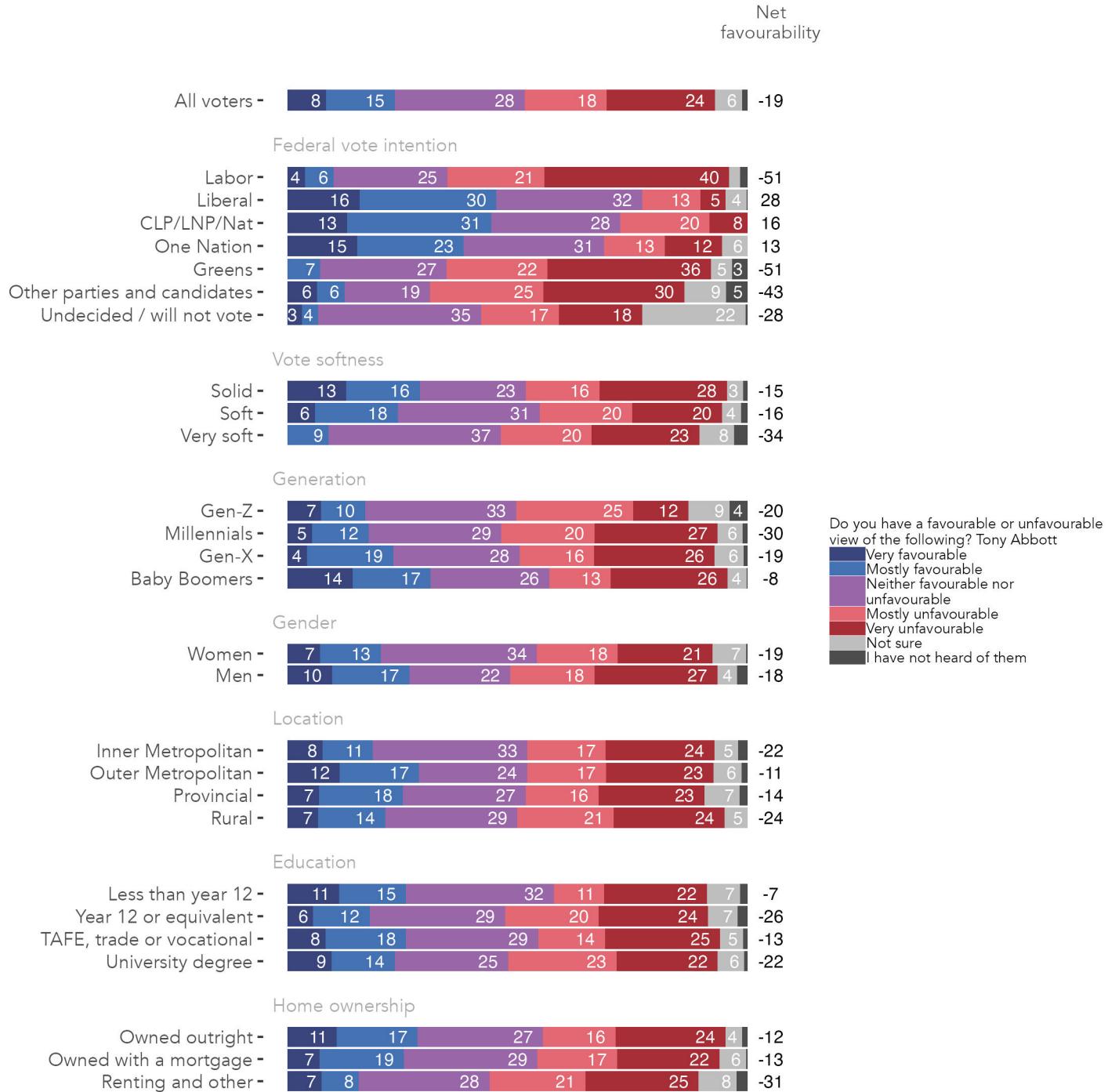


Figure 14: Favourability rating and name recognition of Tony Abbott, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 13: Favourability rating and name recognition of Tony Abbott, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	15	28	18	24	6	1	-19
Federal vote intention								
Labor	4	6	25	21	40	2	2	-51
Liberal	16	30	32	13	5	4	0	28
CLP/LNP/Nat	13	31	28	20	8	0	0	16
One Nation	15	23	31	13	12	6	0	13
Greens	0	7	27	22	36	5	3	-51
Other parties and candidates	6	6	19	25	30	9	5	-43
Undecided / will not vote	3	4	35	17	18	22	1	-28
Vote softness								
Solid	13	16	23	16	28	3	1	-15
Soft	6	18	31	20	20	4	1	-16
Very soft	0	9	37	20	23	8	3	-34
Generation								
Gen-Z	7	10	33	25	12	9	4	-20
Millennials	5	12	29	20	27	6	1	-30
Gen-X	4	19	28	16	26	6	1	-19
Baby Boomers	14	17	26	13	26	4	0	-8
Gender								
Women	7	13	34	18	21	7	0	-19
Men	10	17	22	18	27	4	2	-18
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	8	11	33	17	24	5	2	-22
Outer Metropolitan	12	17	24	17	23	6	1	-11
Provincial	7	18	27	16	23	7	2	-14
Rural	7	14	29	21	24	5	0	-24
Education								
Less than year 12	11	15	32	11	22	7	2	-7
Year 12 or equivalent	6	12	29	20	24	7	2	-26
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	18	29	14	25	5	1	-13
University degree	9	14	25	23	22	6	1	-22
Home ownership								
Owned outright	11	17	27	16	24	4	1	-12
Owned with a mortgage	7	19	29	17	22	6	0	-13
Renting and other	7	8	28	21	25	8	3	-31

Chris Bowen

Favourability rating and name recognition of Chris Bowen

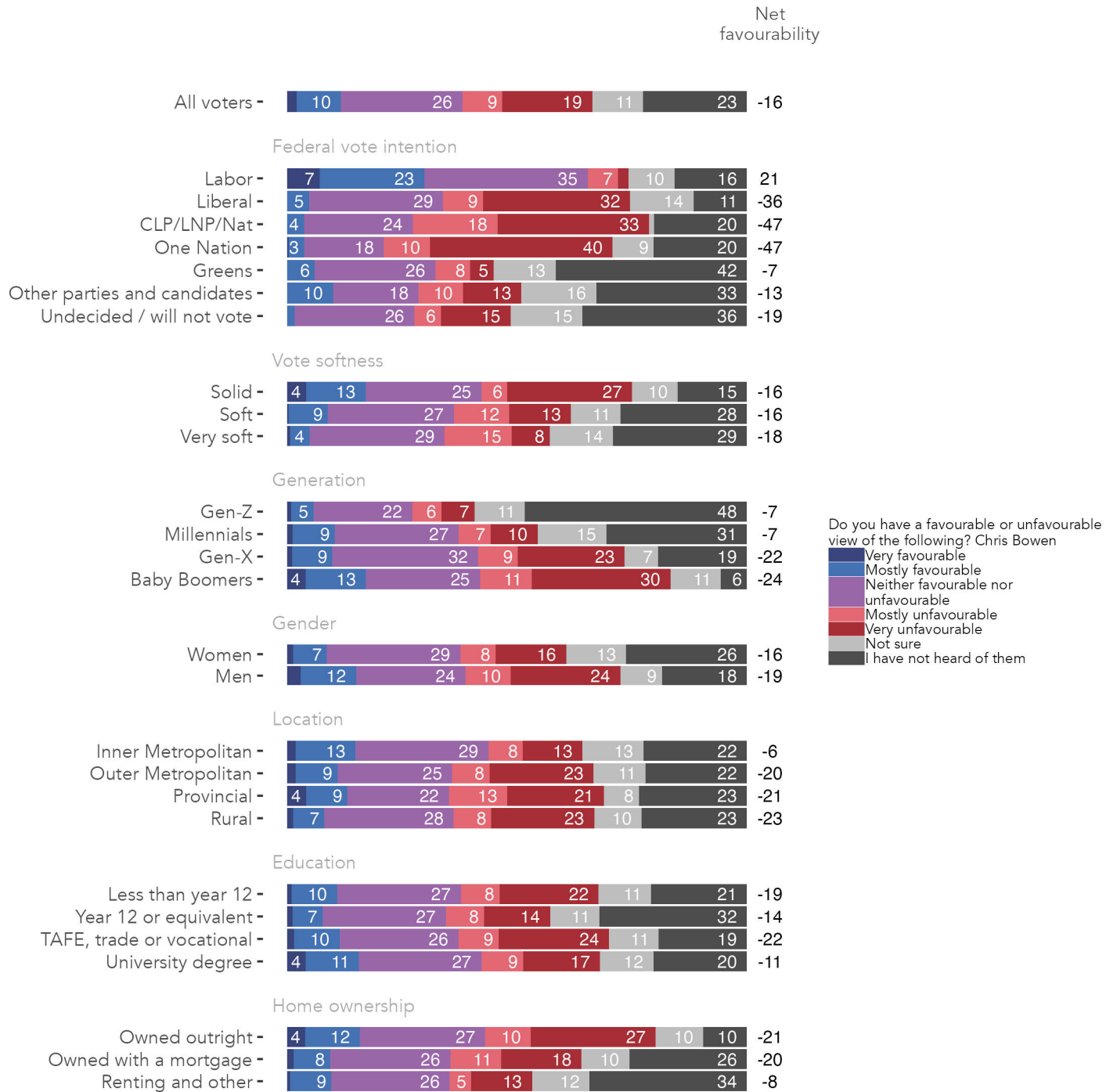


Figure 15: Favourability rating and name recognition of Chris Bowen, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 14: Favourability rating and name recognition of Chris Bowen, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	10	26	9	19	11	23	-16
Federal vote intention								
Labor	7	23	35	7	2	10	16	21
Liberal	0	5	29	9	32	14	11	-36
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	4	24	18	33	1	20	-47
One Nation	0	3	18	10	40	9	20	-47
Greens	0	6	26	8	5	13	42	-7
Other parties and candidates	0	10	18	10	13	16	33	-13
Undecided / will not vote	0	2	26	6	15	15	36	-19
Vote softness								
Solid	4	13	25	6	27	10	15	-16
Soft	0	9	27	12	13	11	28	-16
Very soft	1	4	29	15	8	14	29	-18
Generation								
Gen-Z	1	5	22	6	7	11	48	-7
Millennials	1	9	27	7	10	15	31	-7
Gen-X	1	9	32	9	23	7	19	-22
Baby Boomers	4	13	25	11	30	11	6	-24
Gender								
Women	1	7	29	8	16	13	26	-16
Men	3	12	24	10	24	9	18	-19
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	2	13	29	8	13	13	22	-6
Outer Metropolitan	2	9	25	8	23	11	22	-20
Provincial	4	9	22	13	21	8	23	-21
Rural	1	7	28	8	23	10	23	-23
Education								
Less than year 12	1	10	27	8	22	11	21	-19
Year 12 or equivalent	1	7	27	8	14	11	32	-14
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	10	26	9	24	11	19	-22
University degree	4	11	27	9	17	12	20	-11
Home ownership								
Owned outright	4	12	27	10	27	10	10	-21
Owned with a mortgage	1	8	26	11	18	10	26	-20
Renting and other	1	9	26	5	13	12	34	-8

Favourability ratings of institutions

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
- F. The Reserve Bank of Australia

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 instances, the parties (or other institutions) asked about are rotated between surveys.

FAVOURABILITY AND RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS

Shift between November 2025 and April 2026

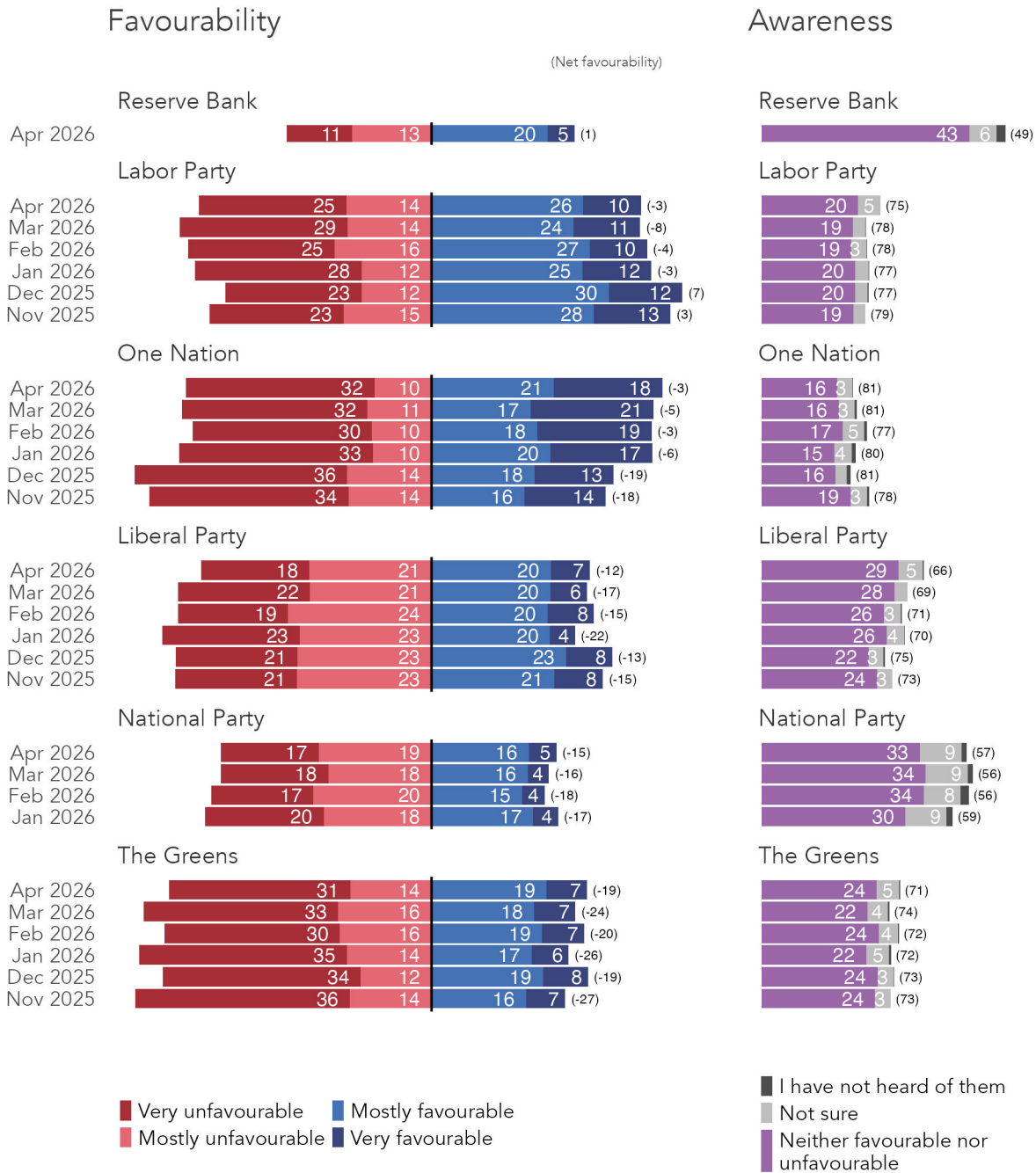


Figure 16: Favourability ratings and recognition of institutions. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the first plot indicate the net share who are favourable to each organisation (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view). The values on the right-hand 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).

Table 15: Favourability ratings and recognition of institutions.

Wave	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
Labor Party								
Apr 2026	10	26	20	14	25	5	0	-3
Mar 2026	11	24	19	14	29	3	0	-8
Feb 2026	10	27	19	16	25	3	0	-4
Jan 2026	12	25	20	12	28	3	0	-3
Dec 2025	12	30	20	12	23	3	0	7
Nov 2025	13	28	19	15	23	2	0	3
Liberal Party								
Apr 2026	7	20	29	21	18	5	0	-12
Mar 2026	6	20	28	21	22	3	0	-17
Feb 2026	8	20	26	24	19	3	0	-15
Jan 2026	4	20	26	23	23	4	0	-22
Dec 2025	8	23	22	23	21	3	0	-13
Nov 2025	8	21	24	23	21	3	0	-15
National Party								
Apr 2026	5	16	33	19	17	9	1	-15
Mar 2026	4	16	34	18	18	9	1	-16
Feb 2026	4	15	34	20	17	8	2	-18
Jan 2026	4	17	30	18	20	9	2	-17
One Nation								
Apr 2026	18	21	16	10	32	3	0	-3
Mar 2026	21	17	16	11	32	3	0	-5
Feb 2026	19	18	17	10	30	5	1	-3
Jan 2026	17	20	15	10	33	4	1	-6
Dec 2025	13	18	16	14	36	2	1	-19
Nov 2025	14	16	19	14	34	3	0	-18
Reserve Bank								
Apr 2026	5	20	43	13	11	6	2	1
The Greens								
Apr 2026	7	19	24	14	31	5	0	-19
Mar 2026	7	18	22	16	33	4	0	-24
Feb 2026	7	19	24	16	30	4	0	-20
Jan 2026	6	17	22	14	35	5	1	-26
Dec 2025	8	19	24	12	34	3	0	-19
Nov 2025	7	16	24	14	36	3	0	-27

The Labor Party

Favourability rating and awareness of the Labor Party

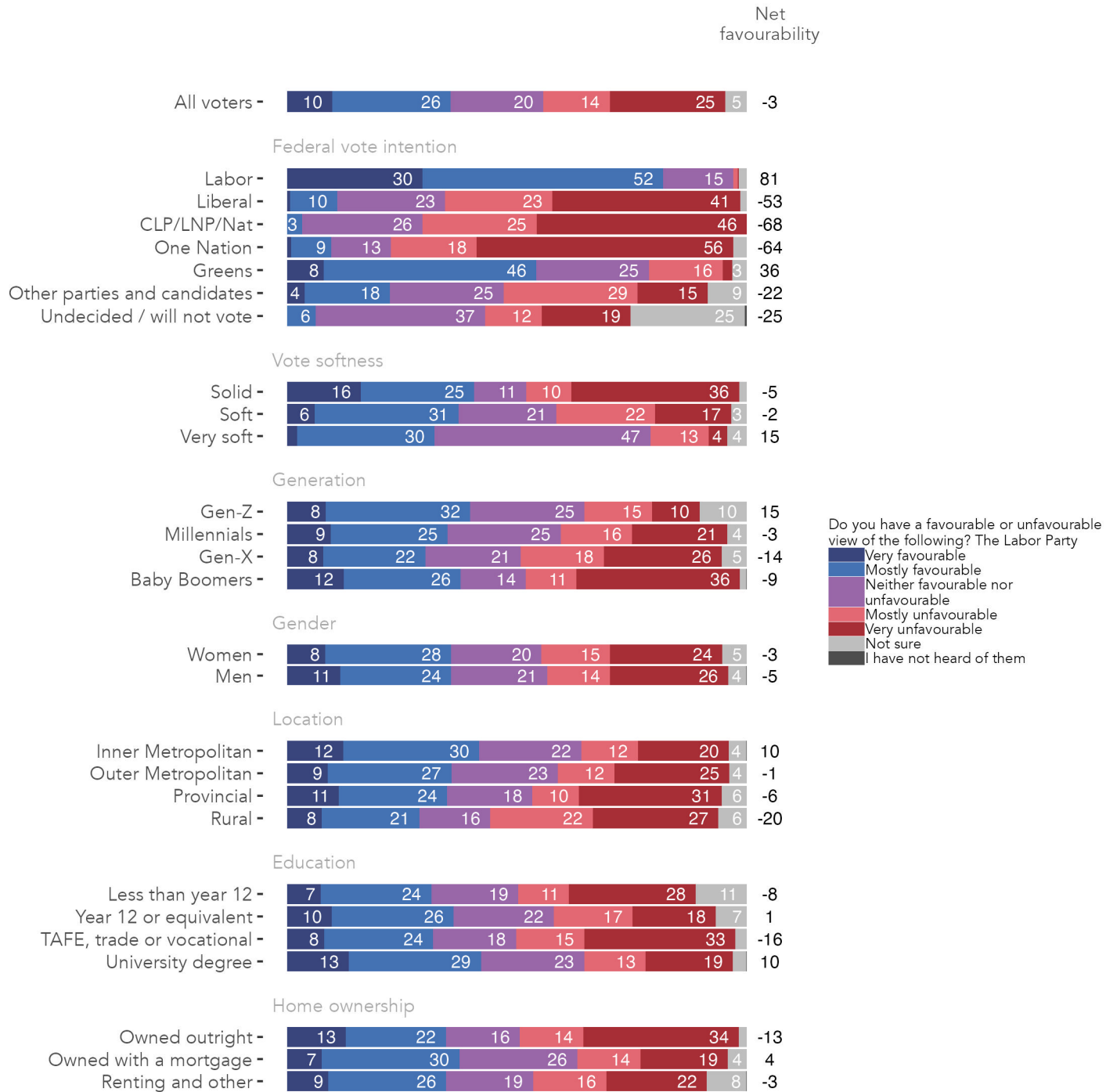


Figure 17: Favourability rating and awareness of the Labor Party, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 16: Favourability rating and awareness of the Labor Party, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	26	20	14	25	5	0	-3
Federal vote intention								
Labor	30	52	15	1	0	2	0	81
Liberal	1	10	23	23	41	2	0	-53
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	3	26	25	46	0	0	-68
One Nation	1	9	13	18	56	3	0	-64
Greens	8	46	25	16	2	3	0	36
Other parties and candidates	4	18	25	29	15	9	0	-22
Undecided / will not vote	0	6	37	12	19	25	1	-25
Vote softness								
Solid	16	25	11	10	36	2	0	-5
Soft	6	31	21	22	17	3	0	-2
Very soft	2	30	47	13	4	4	0	15
Generation								
Gen-Z	8	32	25	15	10	10	0	15
Millennials	9	25	25	16	21	4	0	-3
Gen-X	8	22	21	18	26	5	0	-14
Baby Boomers	12	26	14	11	36	1	0	-9
Gender								
Women	8	28	20	15	24	5	0	-3
Men	11	24	21	14	26	4	0	-5
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	12	30	22	12	20	4	0	10
Outer Metropolitan	9	27	23	12	25	4	0	-1
Provincial	11	24	18	10	31	6	0	-6
Rural	8	21	16	22	27	6	0	-20
Education								
Less than year 12	7	24	19	11	28	11	0	-8
Year 12 or equivalent	10	26	22	17	18	7	0	1
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	24	18	15	33	2	0	-16
University degree	13	29	23	13	19	3	0	10
Home ownership								
Owned outright	13	22	16	14	34	1	0	-13
Owned with a mortgage	7	30	26	14	19	4	0	4
Renting and other	9	26	19	16	22	8	0	-3

The Liberal Party

Favourability rating and awareness of the Liberal Party

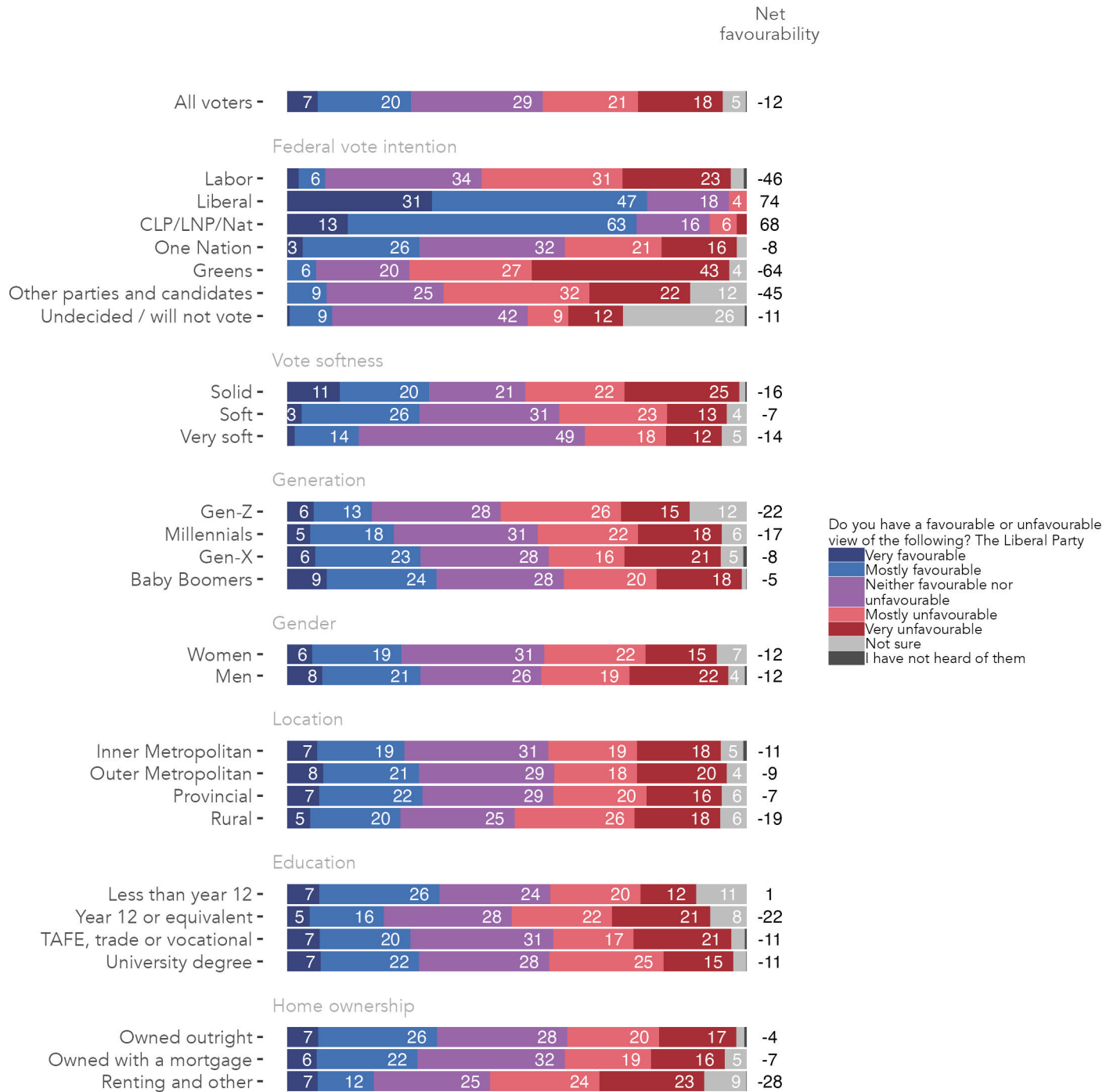


Figure 18: Favourability rating and awareness of the Liberal Party, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 17: Favourability rating and awareness of the Liberal Party, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	20	29	21	18	5	0	-12
Federal vote intention								
Labor	2	6	34	31	23	3	1	-46
Liberal	31	47	18	4	0	0	0	74
CLP/LNP/Nat	13	63	16	6	2	0	0	68
One Nation	3	26	32	21	16	2	0	-8
Greens	0	6	20	27	43	4	0	-64
Other parties and candidates	0	9	25	32	22	12	0	-45
Undecided / will not vote	1	9	42	9	12	26	1	-11
Vote softness								
Solid	11	20	21	22	25	1	0	-16
Soft	3	26	31	23	13	4	0	-7
Very soft	2	14	49	18	12	5	0	-14
Generation								
Gen-Z	6	13	28	26	15	12	0	-22
Millennials	5	18	31	22	18	6	0	-17
Gen-X	6	23	28	16	21	5	1	-8
Baby Boomers	9	24	28	20	18	1	0	-5
Gender								
Women	6	19	31	22	15	7	0	-12
Men	8	21	26	19	22	4	0	-12
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	7	19	31	19	18	5	1	-11
Outer Metropolitan	8	21	29	18	20	4	0	-9
Provincial	7	22	29	20	16	6	0	-7
Rural	5	20	25	26	18	6	0	-19
Education								
Less than year 12	7	26	24	20	12	11	0	1
Year 12 or equivalent	5	16	28	22	21	8	0	-22
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	20	31	17	21	3	1	-11
University degree	7	22	28	25	15	3	0	-11
Home ownership								
Owned outright	7	26	28	20	17	2	0	-4
Owned with a mortgage	6	22	32	19	16	5	0	-7
Renting and other	7	12	25	24	23	9	0	-28

The National Party

Favourability rating and awareness of the National Party

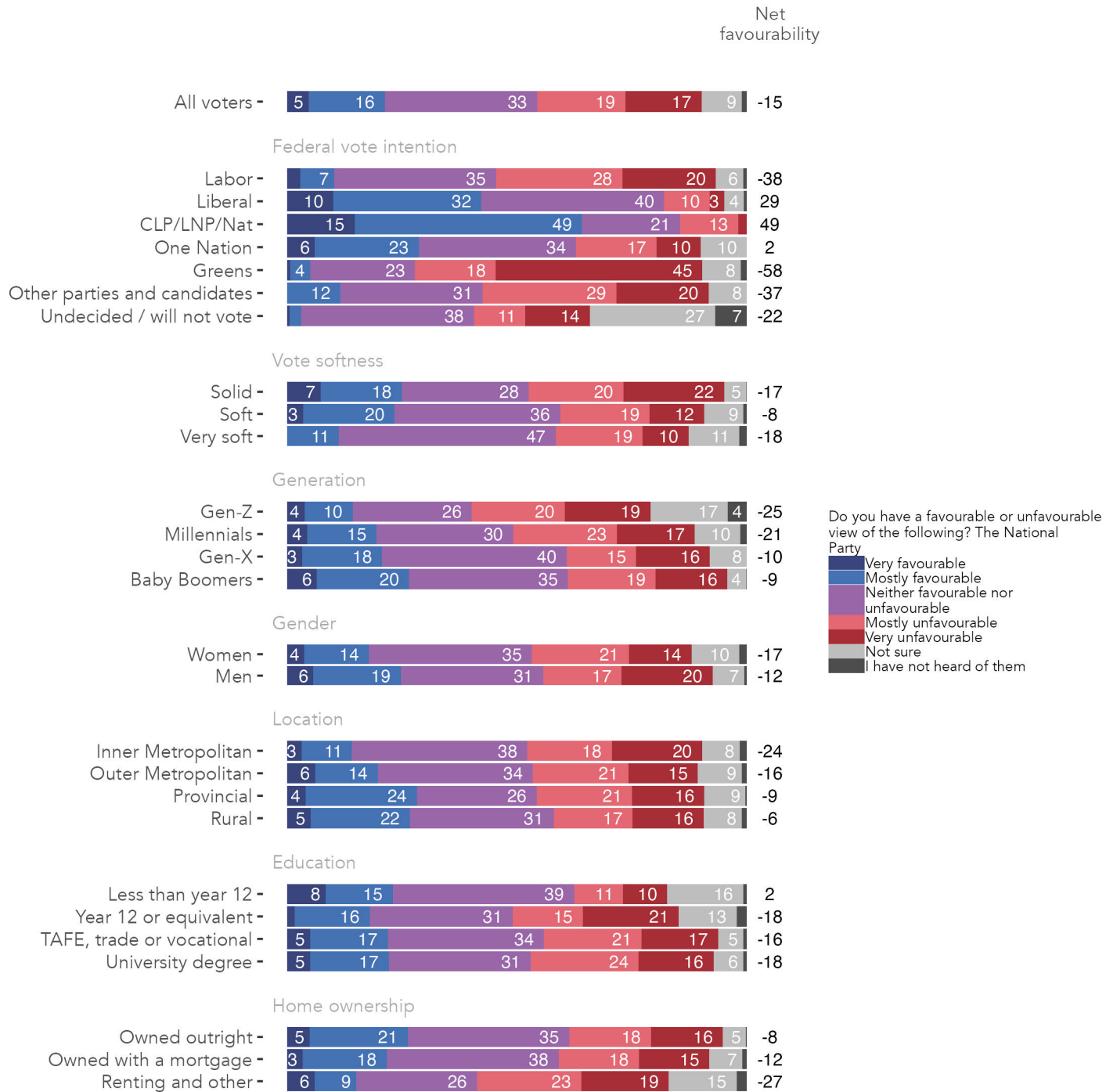


Figure 19: Favourability rating and awareness of the National Party, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 18: Favourability rating and awareness of the National Party, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	16	33	19	17	9	1	-15
Federal vote intention								
Labor	3	7	35	28	20	6	1	-38
Liberal	10	32	40	10	3	4	1	29
CLP/LNP/Nat	15	49	21	13	2	0	0	49
One Nation	6	23	34	17	10	10	0	2
Greens	1	4	23	18	45	8	1	-58
Other parties and candidates	0	12	31	29	20	8	0	-37
Undecided / will not vote	1	2	38	11	14	27	7	-22
Vote softness								
Solid	7	18	28	20	22	5	0	-17
Soft	3	20	36	19	12	9	1	-8
Very soft	0	11	47	19	10	11	2	-18
Generation								
Gen-Z	4	10	26	20	19	17	4	-25
Millennials	4	15	30	23	17	10	1	-21
Gen-X	3	18	40	15	16	8	0	-10
Baby Boomers	6	20	35	19	16	4	0	-9
Gender								
Women	4	14	35	21	14	10	2	-17
Men	6	19	31	17	20	7	0	-12
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	3	11	38	18	20	8	2	-24
Outer Metropolitan	6	14	34	21	15	9	1	-16
Provincial	4	24	26	21	16	9	0	-9
Rural	5	22	31	17	16	8	1	-6
Education								
Less than year 12	8	15	39	11	10	16	1	2
Year 12 or equivalent	2	16	31	15	21	13	2	-18
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	17	34	21	17	5	1	-16
University degree	5	17	31	24	16	6	1	-18
Home ownership								
Owned outright	5	21	35	18	16	5	0	-8
Owned with a mortgage	3	18	38	18	15	7	1	-12
Renting and other	6	9	26	23	19	15	2	-27

Pauline Hanson's One Nation

Favourability rating and awareness of Pauline Hanson's One Nation

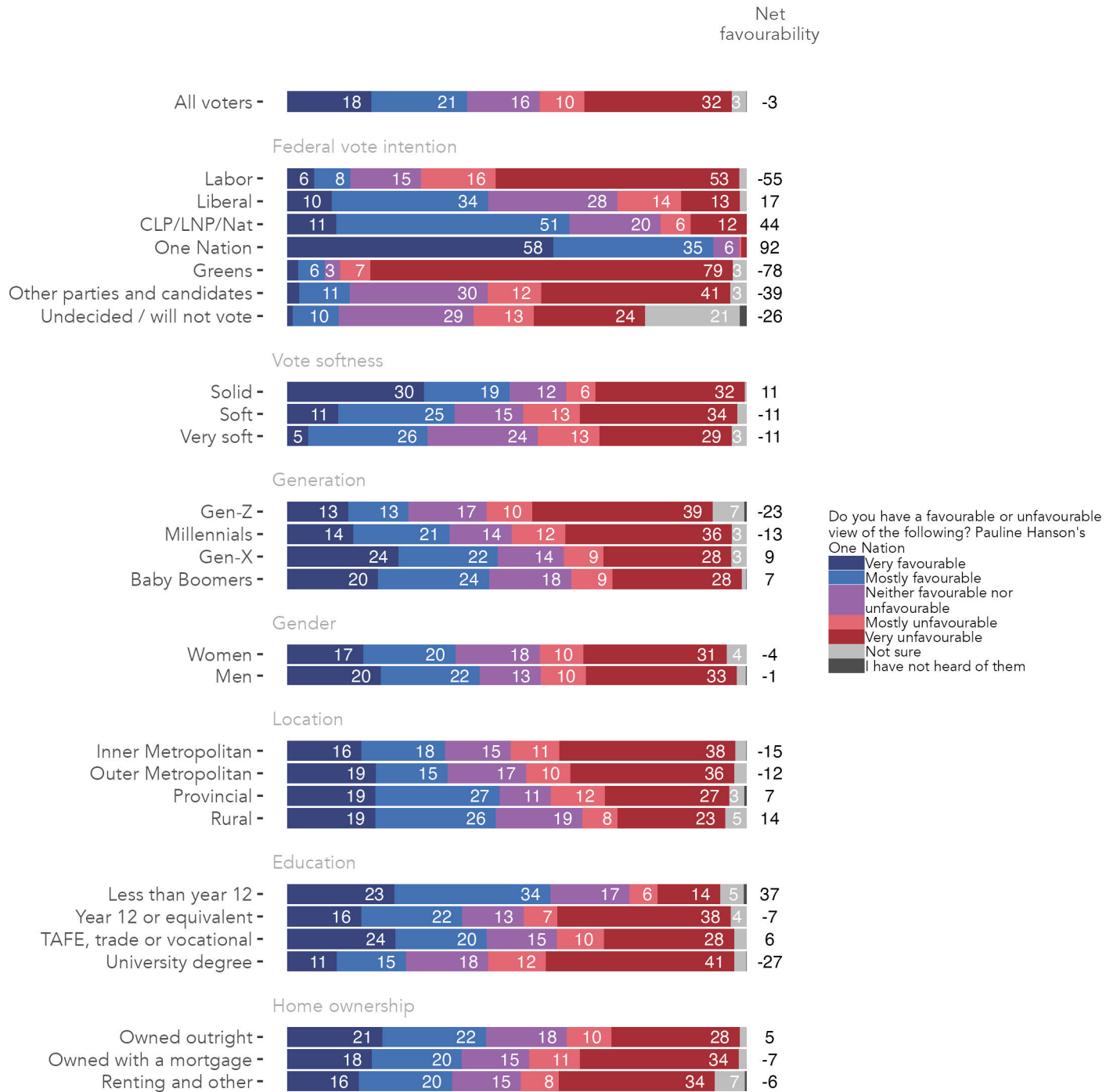


Figure 20: Favourability rating and awareness of Pauline Hanson's One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 19: Favourability rating and awareness of Pauline Hanson's One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	18	21	16	10	32	3	0	-3
Federal vote intention								
Labor	6	8	15	16	53	2	0	-55
Liberal	10	34	28	14	13	1	0	17
CLP/LNP/Nat	11	51	20	6	12	0	0	44
One Nation	58	35	6	0	1	0	0	92
Greens	2	6	3	7	79	3	0	-78
Other parties and candidates	3	11	30	12	41	3	0	-39
Undecided / will not vote	1	10	29	13	24	21	2	-26
Vote softness								
Solid	30	19	12	6	32	1	0	11
Soft	11	25	15	13	34	2	0	-11
Very soft	5	26	24	13	29	3	0	-11
Generation								
Gen-Z	13	13	17	10	39	7	1	-23
Millennials	14	21	14	12	36	3	0	-13
Gen-X	24	22	14	9	28	3	0	9
Baby Boomers	20	24	18	9	28	1	0	7
Gender								
Women	17	20	18	10	31	4	0	-4
Men	20	22	13	10	33	2	0	-1
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	16	18	15	11	38	2	0	-15
Outer Metropolitan	19	15	17	10	36	3	0	-12
Provincial	19	27	11	12	27	3	1	7
Rural	19	26	19	8	23	5	0	14
Education								
Less than year 12	23	34	17	6	14	5	1	37
Year 12 or equivalent	16	22	13	7	38	4	0	-7
TAFE, trade or vocational	24	20	15	10	28	3	0	6
University degree	11	15	18	12	41	3	0	-27
Home ownership								
Owned outright	21	22	18	10	28	1	0	5
Owned with a mortgage	18	20	15	11	34	2	0	-7
Renting and other	16	20	15	8	34	7	0	-6

The Greens

Favourability rating and awareness of the Greens

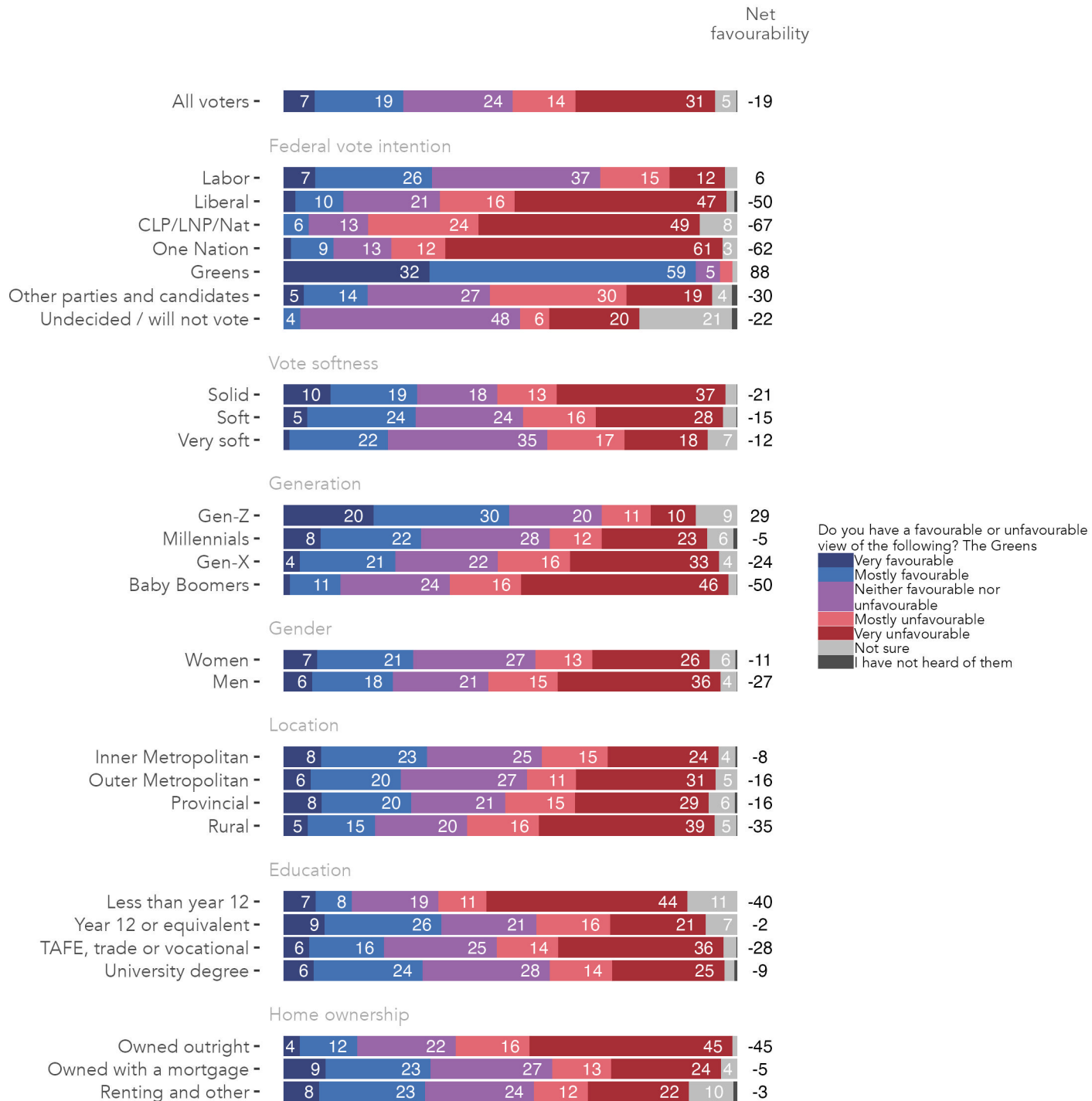


Figure 21: Favourability rating and awareness of the Greens, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 20: Favourability rating and awareness of the Greens, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	14	31	5	0	-19
Federal vote intention								
Labor	7	26	37	15	12	3	0	6
Liberal	3	10	21	16	47	2	1	-50
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	6	13	24	49	8	0	-67
One Nation	2	9	13	12	61	3	0	-62
Greens	32	59	5	3	0	1	0	88
Other parties and candidates	5	14	27	30	19	4	1	-30
Undecided / will not vote	0	4	48	6	20	21	1	-22
Vote softness								
Solid	10	19	18	13	37	3	0	-21
Soft	5	24	24	16	28	3	0	-15
Very soft	1	22	35	17	18	7	0	-12
Generation								
Gen-Z	20	30	20	11	10	9	0	29
Millennials	8	22	28	12	23	6	1	-5
Gen-X	4	21	22	16	33	4	0	-24
Baby Boomers	1	11	24	16	46	2	0	-50
Gender								
Women	7	21	27	13	26	6	0	-11
Men	6	18	21	15	36	4	0	-27
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	8	23	25	15	24	4	1	-8
Outer Metropolitan	6	20	27	11	31	5	0	-16
Provincial	8	20	21	15	29	6	1	-16
Rural	5	15	20	16	39	5	0	-35
Education								
Less than year 12	7	8	19	11	44	11	0	-40
Year 12 or equivalent	9	26	21	16	21	7	0	-2
TAFE, trade or vocational	6	16	25	14	36	3	0	-28
University degree	6	24	28	14	25	2	1	-9
Home ownership								
Owned outright	4	12	22	16	45	1	0	-45
Owned with a mortgage	9	23	27	13	24	4	0	-5
Renting and other	8	23	24	12	22	10	1	-3

The Reserve Bank of Australia

Favourability rating and awareness of The Reserve Bank of Australia

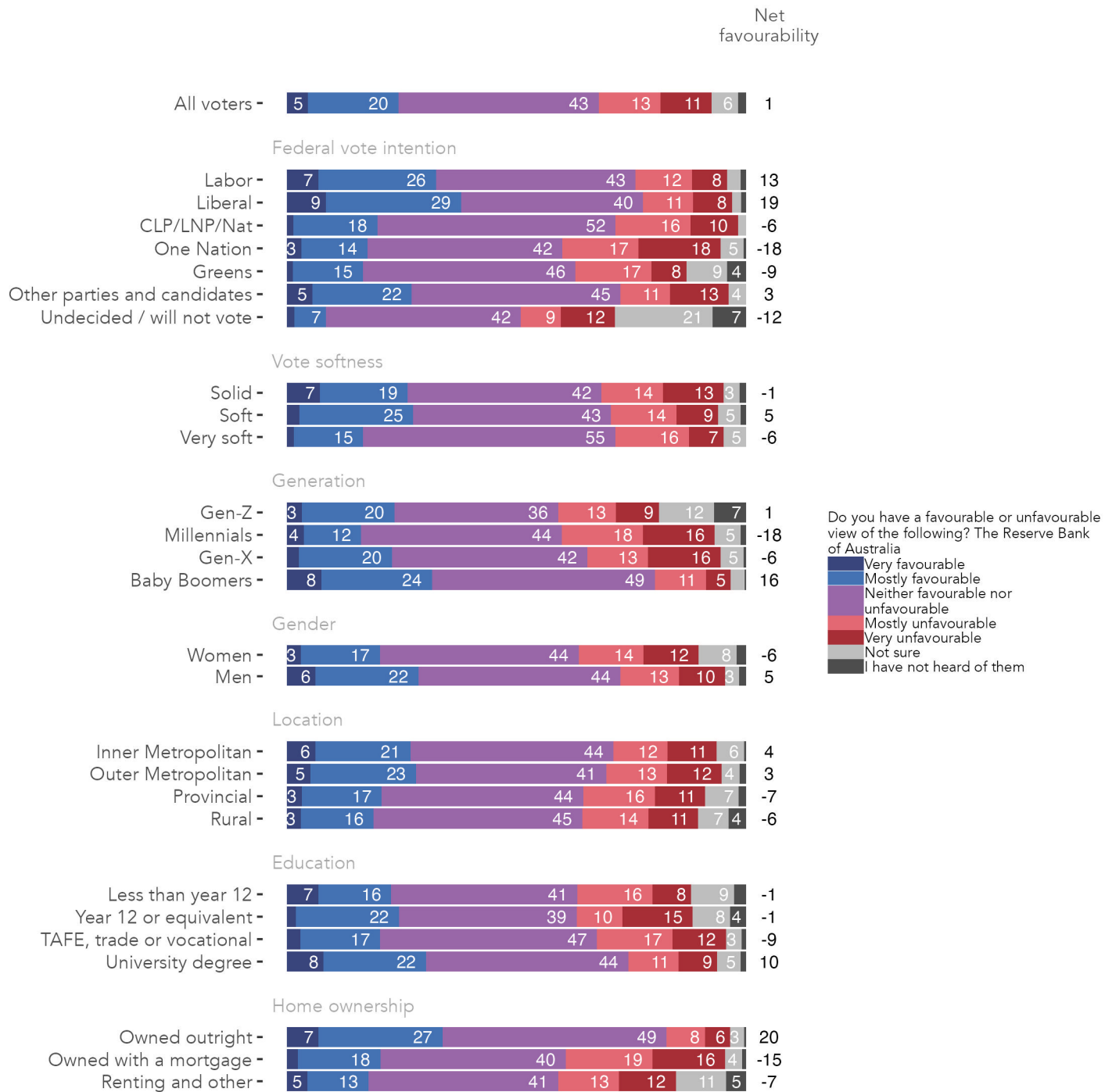


Figure 22: Favourability rating and awareness of The Reserve Bank of Australia, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 21: Favourability rating and awareness of The Reserve Bank of Australia, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	20	43	13	11	6	2	1
Federal vote intention								
Labor	7	26	43	12	8	3	1	13
Liberal	9	29	40	11	8	2	1	19
CLP/LNP/Nat	2	18	52	16	10	2	0	-6
One Nation	3	14	42	17	18	5	1	-18
Greens	1	15	46	17	8	9	4	-9
Other parties and candidates	5	22	45	11	13	4	0	3
Undecided / will not vote	2	7	42	9	12	21	7	-12
Vote softness								
Solid	7	19	42	14	13	3	2	-1
Soft	3	25	43	14	9	5	1	5
Very soft	2	15	55	16	7	5	0	-6
Generation								
Gen-Z	3	20	36	13	9	12	7	1
Millennials	4	12	44	18	16	5	1	-18
Gen-X	3	20	42	13	16	5	1	-6
Baby Boomers	8	24	49	11	5	3	0	16
Gender								
Women	3	17	44	14	12	8	2	-6
Men	6	22	44	13	10	3	2	5
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	6	21	44	12	11	6	0	4
Outer Metropolitan	5	23	41	13	12	4	2	3
Provincial	3	17	44	16	11	7	2	-7
Rural	3	16	45	14	11	7	4	-6
Education								
Less than year 12	7	16	41	16	8	9	3	-1
Year 12 or equivalent	2	22	39	10	15	8	4	-1
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	17	47	17	12	3	1	-9
University degree	8	22	44	11	9	5	1	10
Home ownership								
Owned outright	7	27	49	8	6	3	0	20
Owned with a mortgage	2	18	40	19	16	4	1	-15
Renting and other	5	13	41	13	12	11	5	-7

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

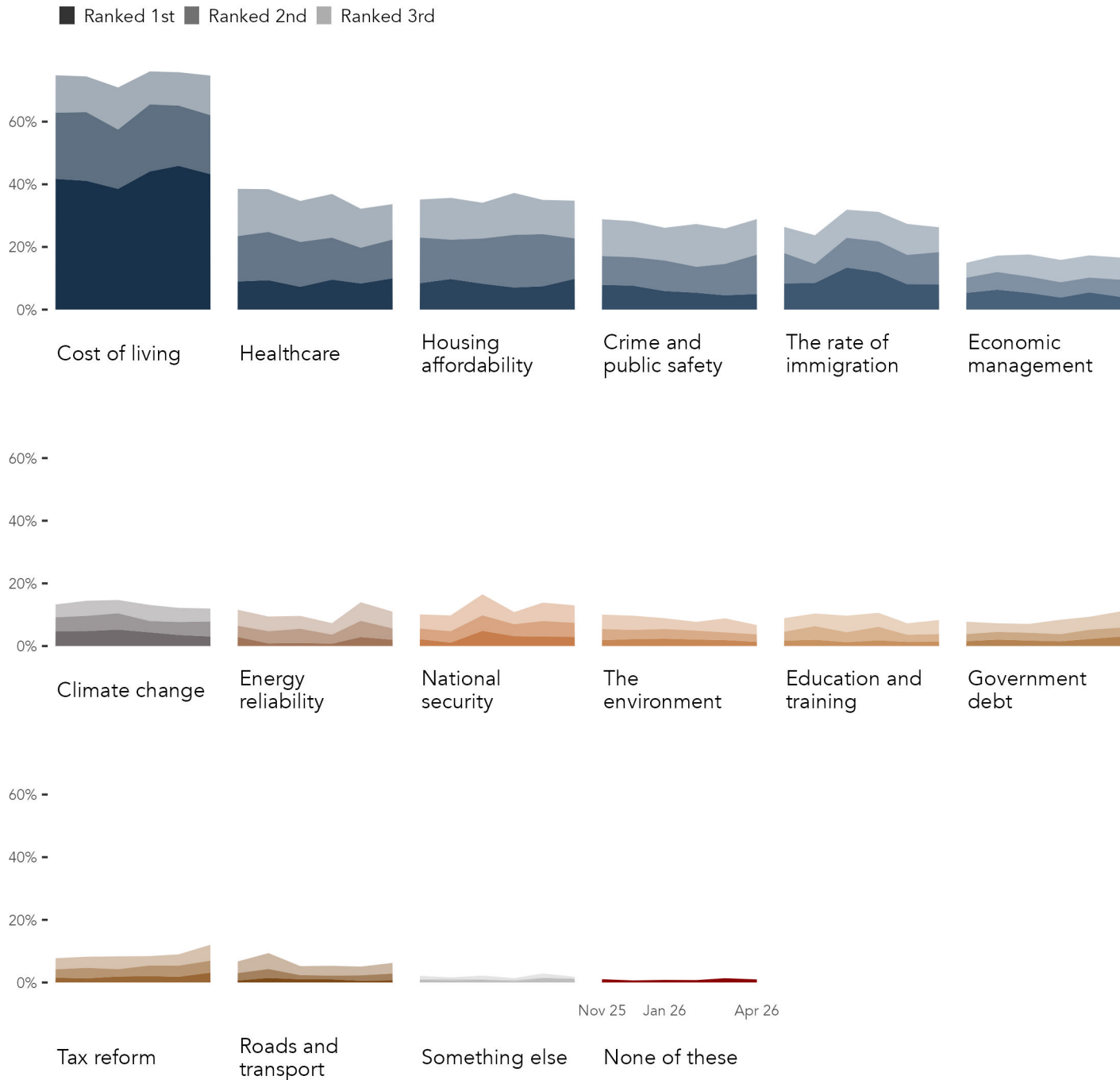


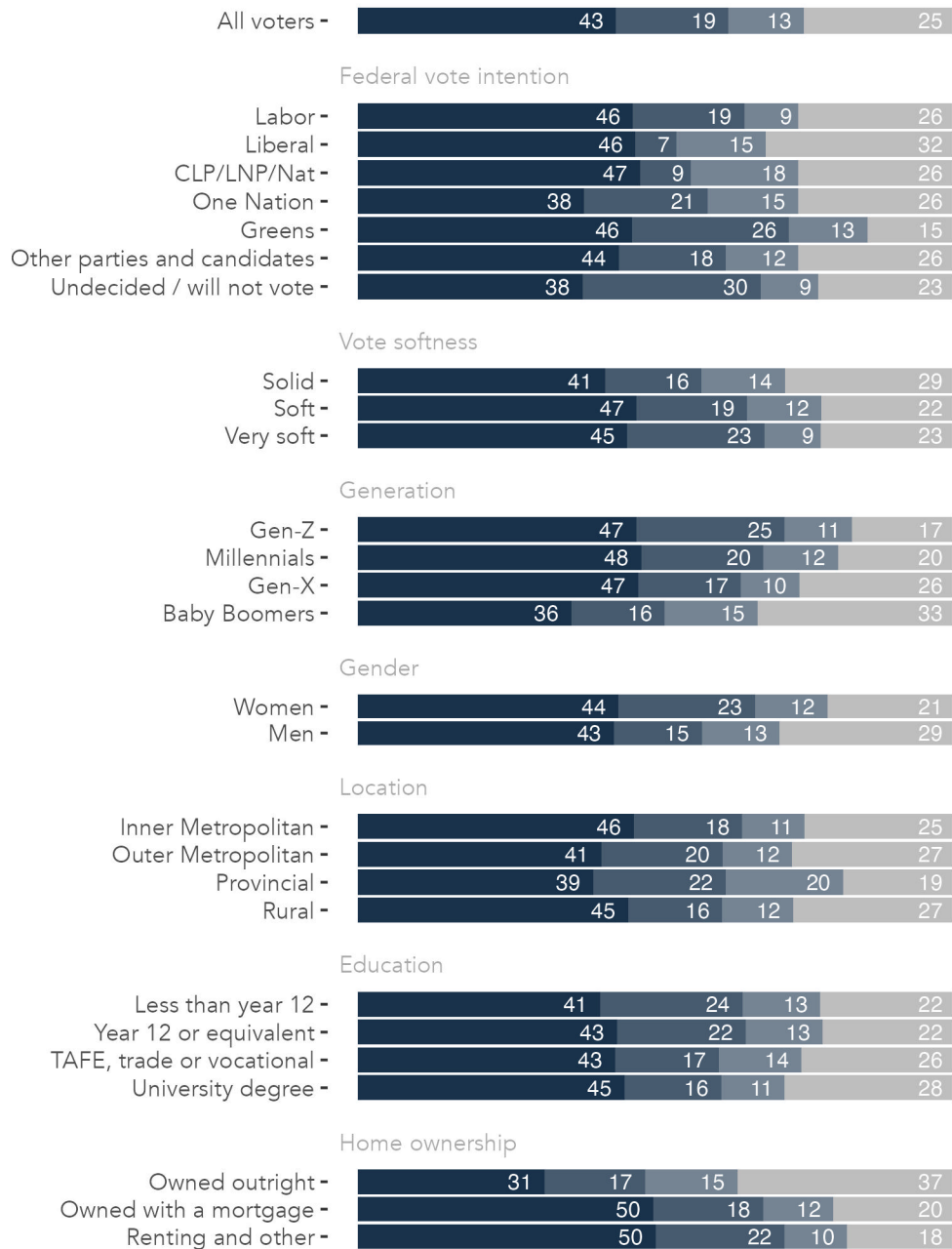
Figure 23: The issues that voters say are most important when deciding how to vote. Respondents were asked to rank the three issues that would most influence their vote (with the most important ranked first). They are ordered by the share of voters ranking them as one of their top three issues.

Table 22: Issue salience in the two most recent waves of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll.

Issue	April 2026				March 2026				
	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Top 3	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Top 3	Top 3 – Change
Cost of living	43	19	13	75	46	19	11	76	-1
Healthcare	10	13	11	34	8	11	13	32	2
Housing affordability	10	13	12	35	7	17	11	35	0
Crime and public safety	5	13	11	29	5	10	11	26	3
The rate of immigration	8	10	8	26	8	9	10	27	-1
Climate change	3	5	4	12	4	4	4	12	0
The environment	1	3	3	7	2	3	4	9	-2
Economic management	4	6	7	17	5	5	7	17	0
National security	3	4	6	13	3	5	6	14	-1
Education and training	1	2	5	8	1	2	4	7	1
Tax reform	3	4	5	12	2	3	4	9	3
Government debt	3	3	5	11	2	3	4	9	2
Energy reliability	2	4	5	11	3	5	6	14	-3
Roads and transport	1	2	3	6	0	2	3	5	1
Something else	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	3	-1
None of these	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

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

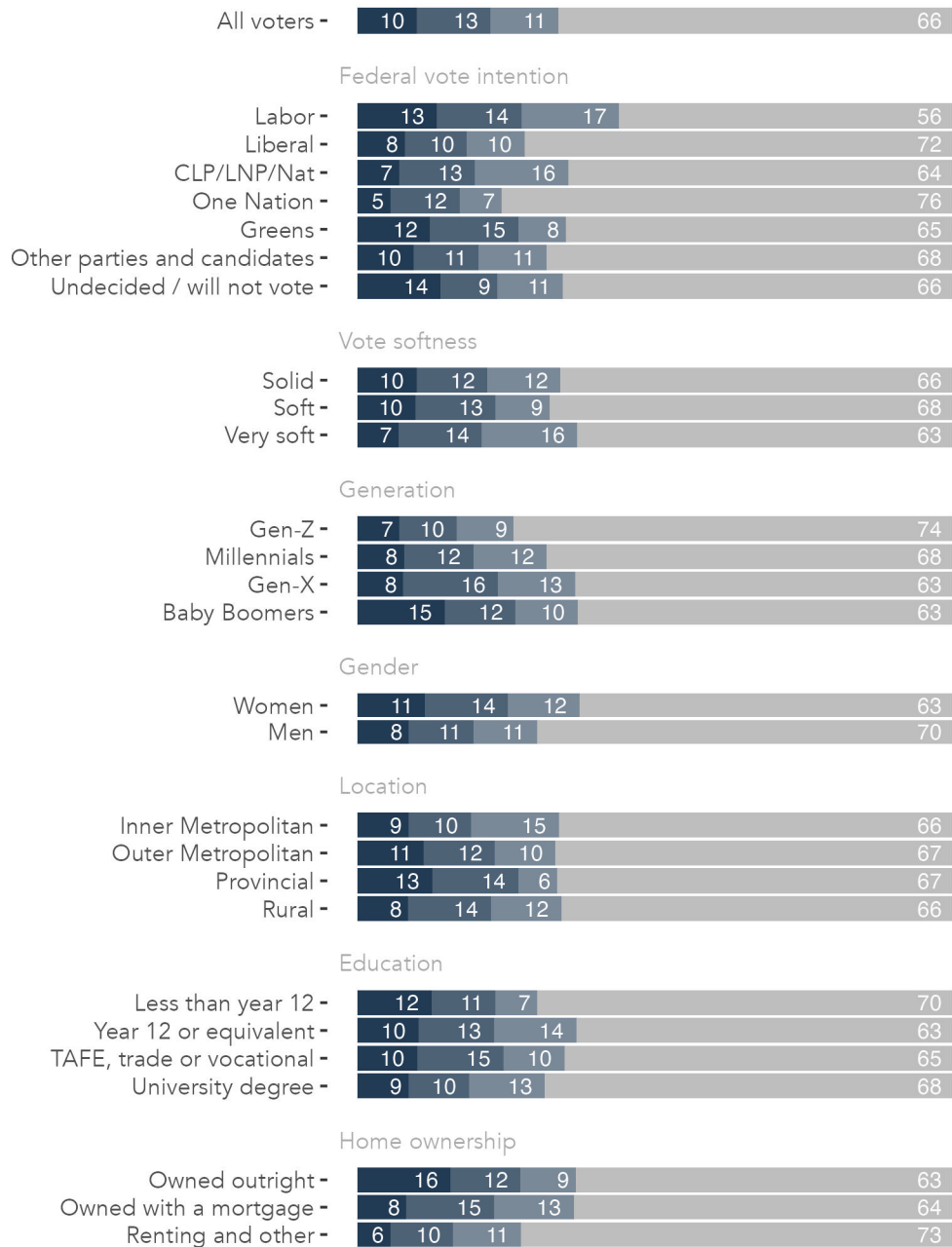
Figure 24: The salience of cost of living as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 23: The salience of cost of living as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	43	19	13	25
Federal vote intention				
Labor	46	19	9	26
Liberal	46	7	15	32
CLP/LNP/Nat	47	9	18	26
One Nation	38	21	15	26
Greens	46	26	13	15
Other parties and candidates	44	18	12	26
Undecided / will not vote	38	30	9	23
Vote softness				
Solid	41	16	14	29
Soft	47	19	12	22
Very soft	45	23	9	23
Generation				
Gen-Z	47	25	11	17
Millennials	48	20	12	20
Gen-X	47	17	10	26
Baby Boomers	36	16	15	33
Gender				
Women	44	23	12	21
Men	43	15	13	29
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	46	18	11	25
Outer Metropolitan	41	20	12	27
Provincial	39	22	20	19
Rural	45	16	12	27
Education				
Less than year 12	41	24	13	22
Year 12 or equivalent	43	22	13	22
TAFE, trade or vocational	43	17	14	26
University degree	45	16	11	28
Home ownership				
Owned outright	31	17	15	37
Owned with a mortgage	50	18	12	20
Renting and other	50	22	10	18

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 25: The salience of healthcare as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 24: The salience of healthcare as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	10	13	11	66
Federal vote intention				
Labor	13	14	17	56
Liberal	8	10	10	72
CLP/LNP/Nat	7	13	16	64
One Nation	5	12	7	76
Greens	12	15	8	65
Other parties and candidates	10	11	11	68
Undecided / will not vote	14	9	11	66
Vote softness				
Solid	10	12	12	66
Soft	10	13	9	68
Very soft	7	14	16	63
Generation				
Gen-Z	7	10	9	74
Millennials	8	12	12	68
Gen-X	8	16	13	63
Baby Boomers	15	12	10	63
Gender				
Women	11	14	12	63
Men	8	11	11	70
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	9	10	15	66
Outer Metropolitan	11	12	10	67
Provincial	13	14	6	67
Rural	8	14	12	66
Education				
Less than year 12	12	11	7	70
Year 12 or equivalent	10	13	14	63
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	15	10	65
University degree	9	10	13	68
Home ownership				
Owned outright	16	12	9	63
Owned with a mortgage	8	15	13	64
Renting and other	6	10	11	73

Housing affordability

The salience of housing affordability as a federal political issue

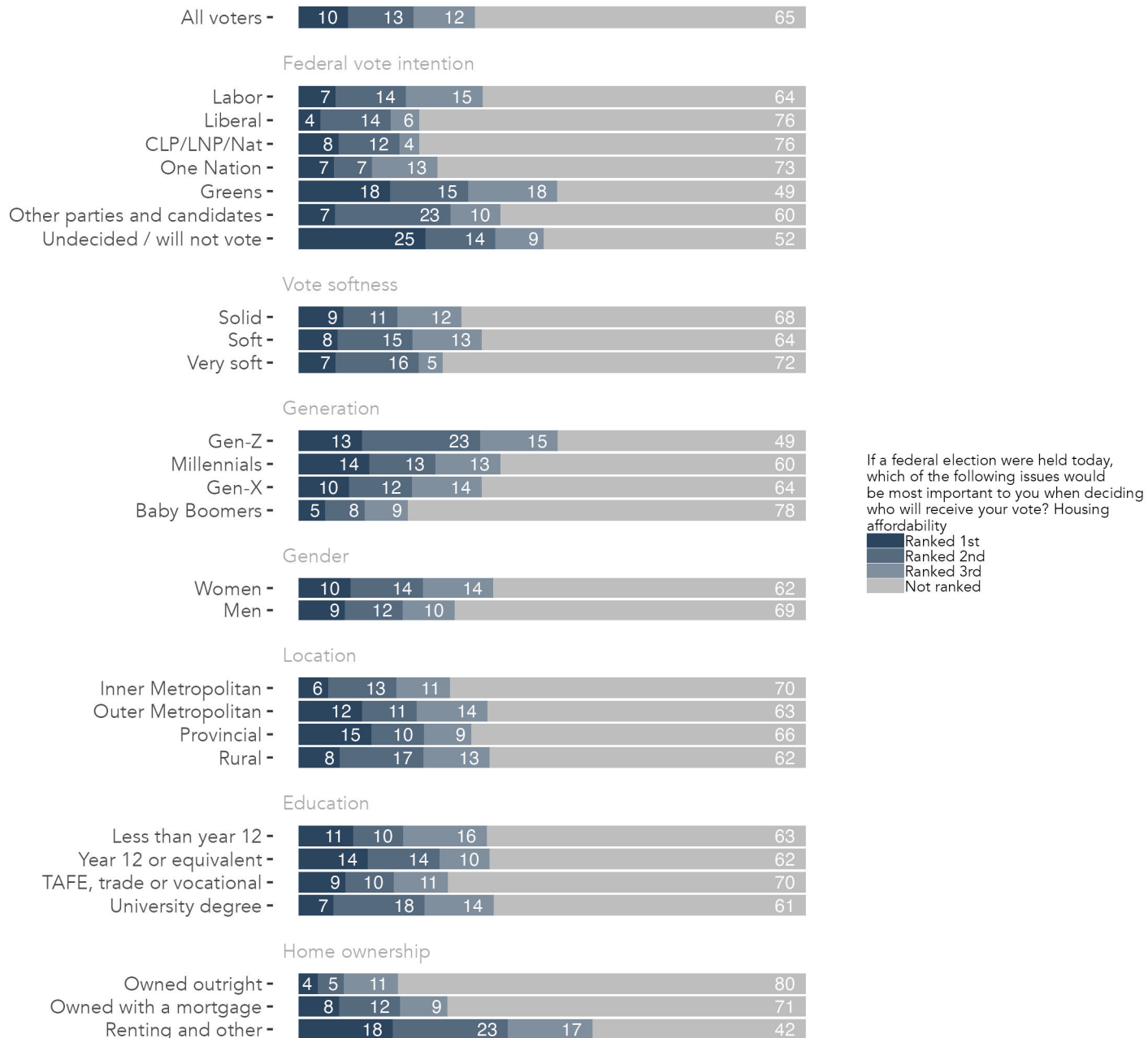


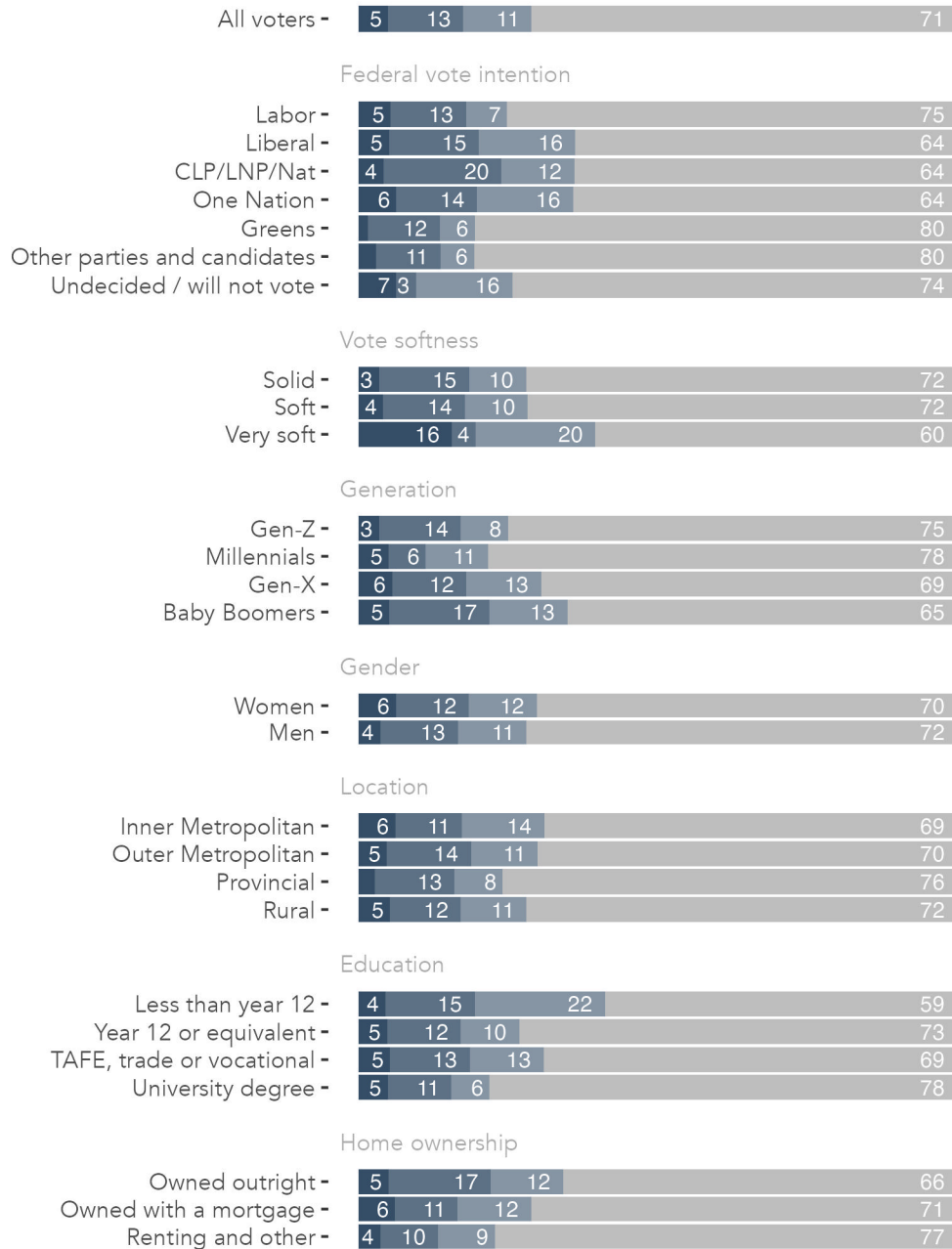
Figure 26: The salience of housing affordability as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 25: The salience of housing affordability as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	10	13	12	65
Federal vote intention				
Labor	7	14	15	64
Liberal	4	14	6	76
CLP/LNP/Nat	8	12	4	76
One Nation	7	7	13	73
Greens	18	15	18	49
Other parties and candidates	7	23	10	60
Undecided / will not vote	25	14	9	52
Vote softness				
Solid	9	11	12	68
Soft	8	15	13	64
Very soft	7	16	5	72
Generation				
Gen-Z	13	23	15	49
Millennials	14	13	13	60
Gen-X	10	12	14	64
Baby Boomers	5	8	9	78
Gender				
Women	10	14	14	62
Men	9	12	10	69
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	6	13	11	70
Outer Metropolitan	12	11	14	63
Provincial	15	10	9	66
Rural	8	17	13	62
Education				
Less than year 12	11	10	16	63
Year 12 or equivalent	14	14	10	62
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	10	11	70
University degree	7	18	14	61
Home ownership				
Owned outright	4	5	11	80
Owned with a mortgage	8	12	9	71
Renting and other	18	23	17	42

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 27: The salience of crime and public safety as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 26: The salience of crime and public safety as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	5	13	11	71
Federal vote intention				
Labor	5	13	7	75
Liberal	5	15	16	64
CLP/LNP/Nat	4	20	12	64
One Nation	6	14	16	64
Greens	2	12	6	80
Other parties and candidates	3	11	6	80
Undecided / will not vote	7	3	16	74
Vote softness				
Solid	3	15	10	72
Soft	4	14	10	72
Very soft	16	4	20	60
Generation				
Gen-Z	3	14	8	75
Millennials	5	6	11	78
Gen-X	6	12	13	69
Baby Boomers	5	17	13	65
Gender				
Women	6	12	12	70
Men	4	13	11	72
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	6	11	14	69
Outer Metropolitan	5	14	11	70
Provincial	3	13	8	76
Rural	5	12	11	72
Education				
Less than year 12	4	15	22	59
Year 12 or equivalent	5	12	10	73
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	13	13	69
University degree	5	11	6	78
Home ownership				
Owned outright	5	17	12	66
Owned with a mortgage	6	11	12	71
Renting and other	4	10	9	77

The rate of immigration

The salience of immigration as a federal political issue

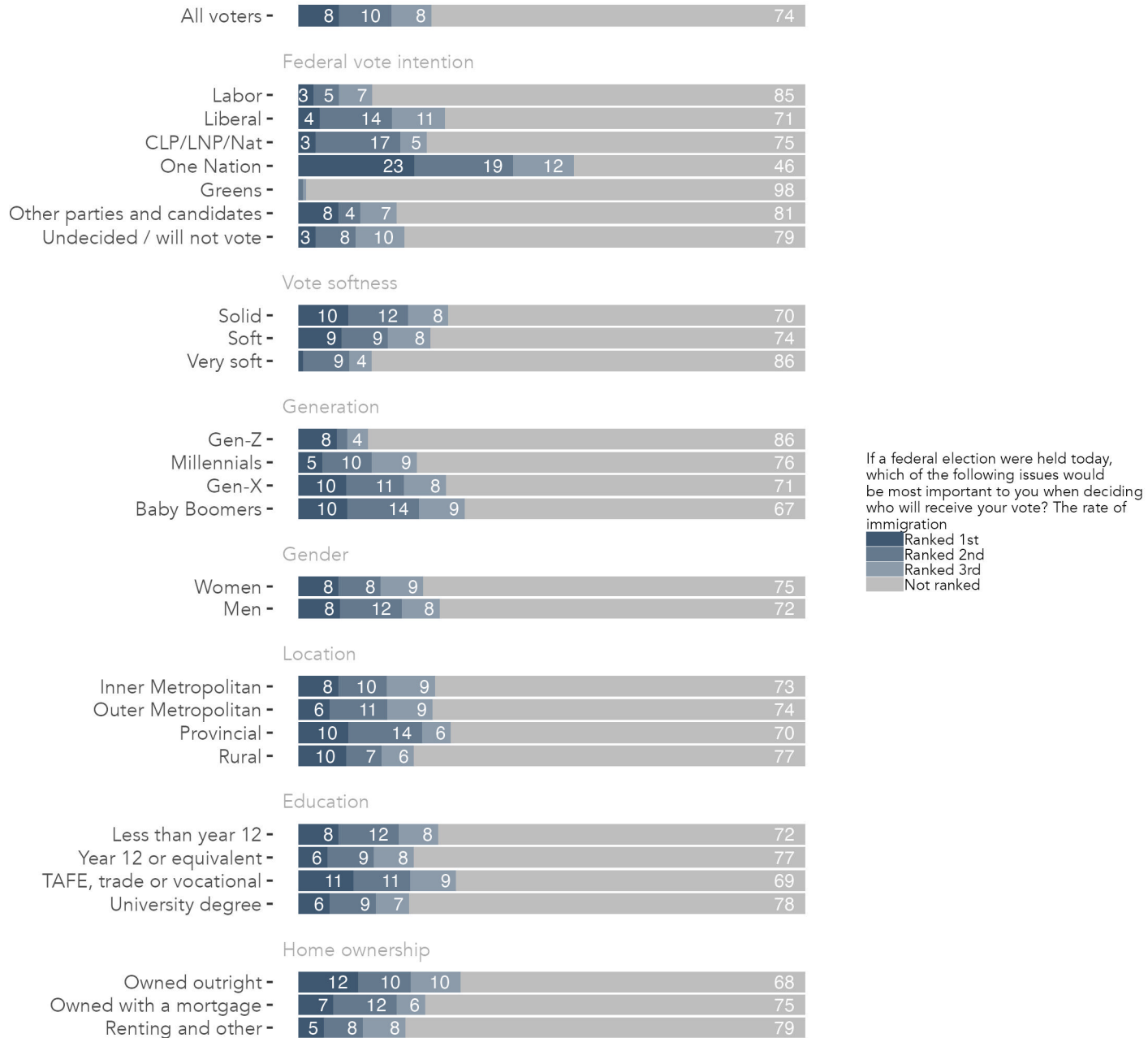


Figure 28: The salience of immigration as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 27: The salience of immigration as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	8	10	8	74
Federal vote intention				
Labor	3	5	7	85
Liberal	4	14	11	71
CLP/LNP/Nat	3	17	5	75
One Nation	23	19	12	46
Greens	0	1	1	98
Other parties and candidates	8	4	7	81
Undecided / will not vote	3	8	10	79
Vote softness				
Solid	10	12	8	70
Soft	9	9	8	74
Very soft	1	9	4	86
Generation				
Gen-Z	8	2	4	86
Millennials	5	10	9	76
Gen-X	10	11	8	71
Baby Boomers	10	14	9	67
Gender				
Women	8	8	9	75
Men	8	12	8	72
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	8	10	9	73
Outer Metropolitan	6	11	9	74
Provincial	10	14	6	70
Rural	10	7	6	77
Education				
Less than year 12	8	12	8	72
Year 12 or equivalent	6	9	8	77
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	11	9	69
University degree	6	9	7	78
Home ownership				
Owned outright	12	10	10	68
Owned with a mortgage	7	12	6	75
Renting and other	5	8	8	79

Economic management

The salience of economic management as a federal political issue

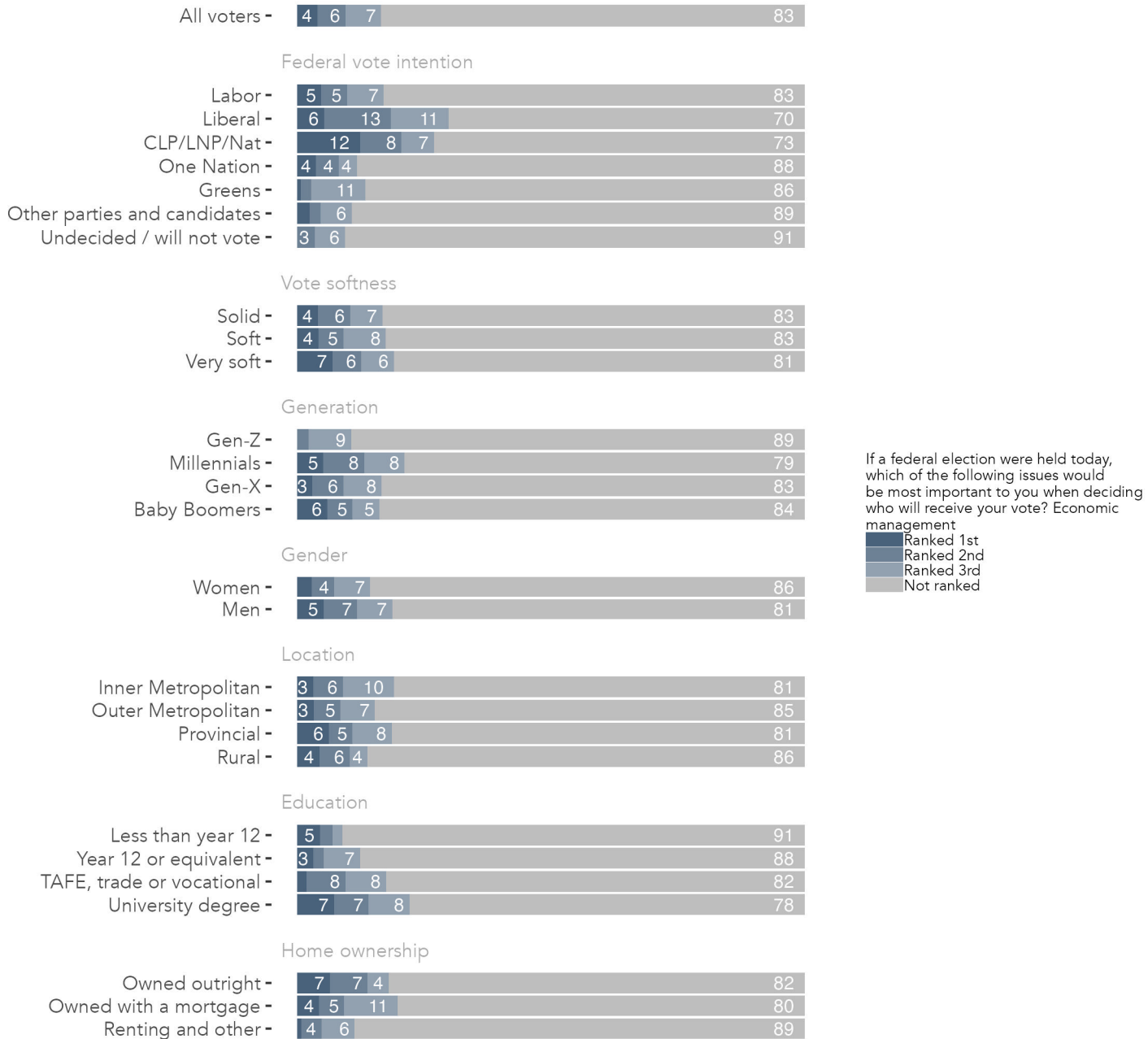


Figure 29: The salience of economic management as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 28: The salience of economic management as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	4	6	7	83
Federal vote intention				
Labor	5	5	7	83
Liberal	6	13	11	70
CLP/LNP/Nat	12	8	7	73
One Nation	4	4	4	88
Greens	1	2	11	86
Other parties and candidates	3	2	6	89
Undecided / will not vote	0	3	6	91
Vote softness				
Solid	4	6	7	83
Soft	4	5	8	83
Very soft	7	6	6	81
Generation				
Gen-Z	0	2	9	89
Millennials	5	8	8	79
Gen-X	3	6	8	83
Baby Boomers	6	5	5	84
Gender				
Women	3	4	7	86
Men	5	7	7	81
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	3	6	10	81
Outer Metropolitan	3	5	7	85
Provincial	6	5	8	81
Rural	4	6	4	86
Education				
Less than year 12	5	2	2	91
Year 12 or equivalent	3	2	7	88
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	8	8	82
University degree	7	7	8	78
Home ownership				
Owned outright	7	7	4	82
Owned with a mortgage	4	5	11	80
Renting and other	1	4	6	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

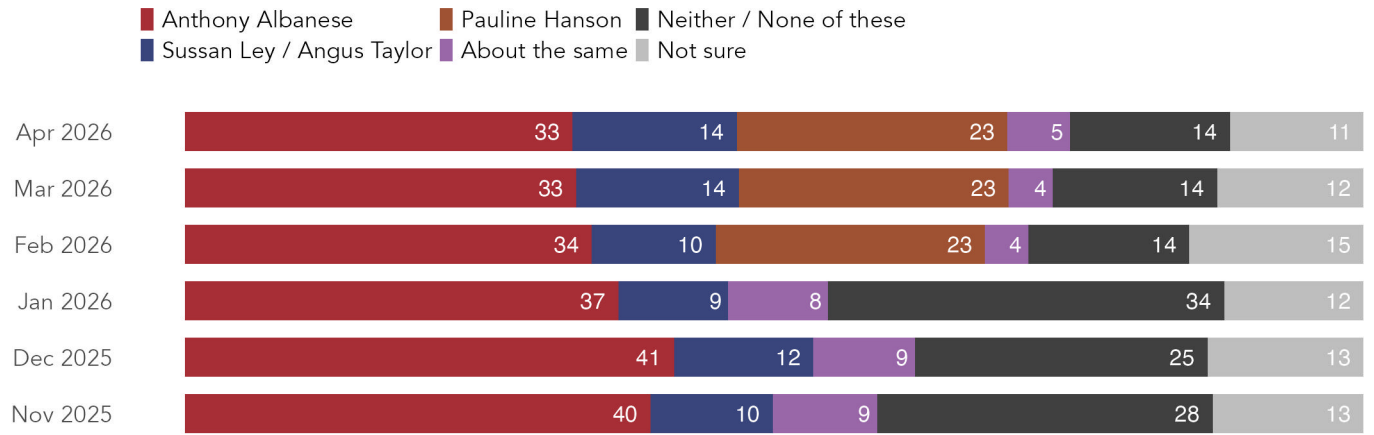


Figure 30: Preferred Prime Minister, by wave of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll. Sussan Ley was asked up until the January 2026 poll. Pauline Hanson and Angus Taylor were asked from the February poll.

Preferred Prime Minister

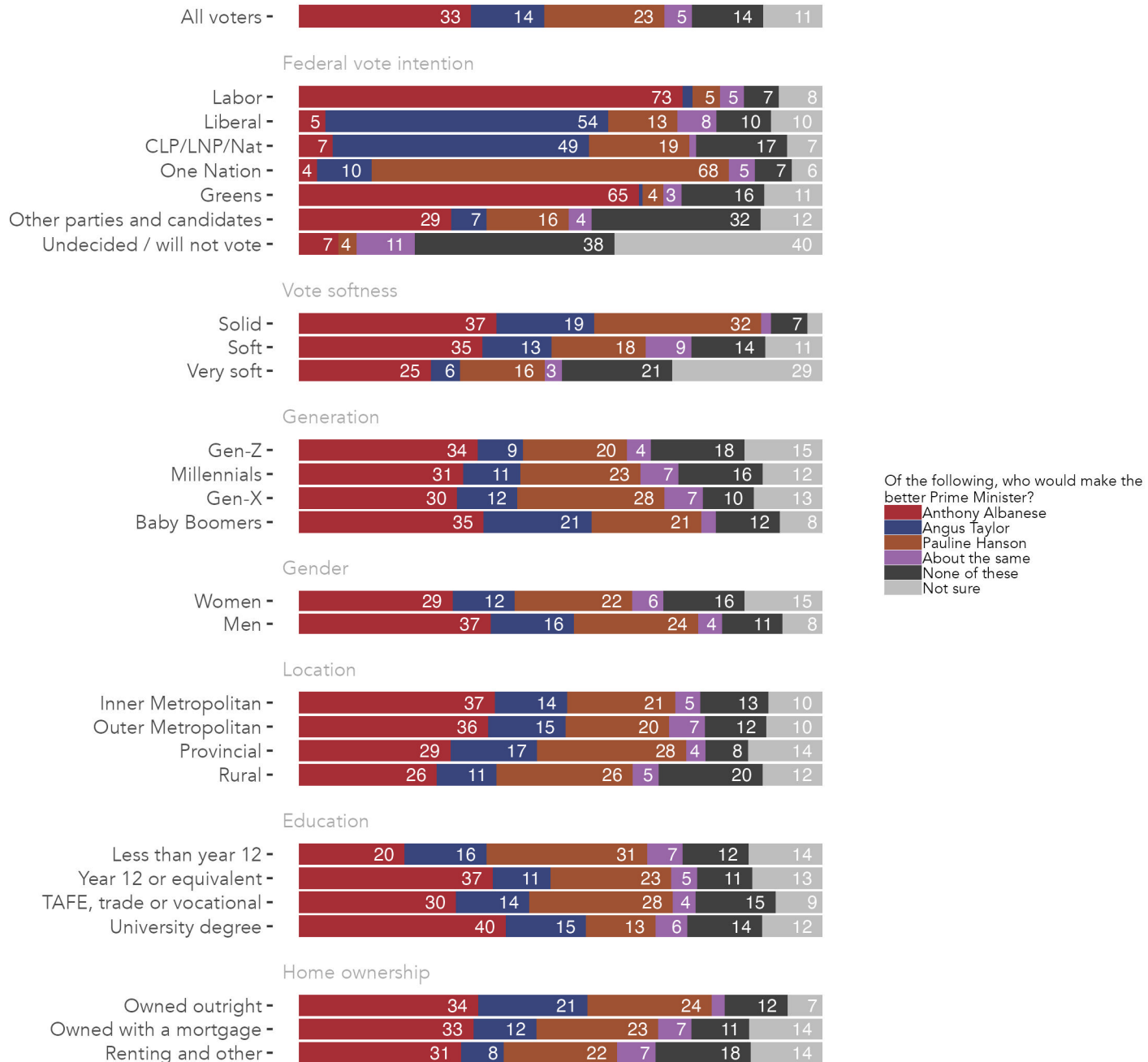


Figure 31: Preferred Prime Minister, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 29: Preferred Prime Minister, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Anthony Albanese	Angus Taylor	Pauline Hanson	About the same	None of these	Not sure
All voters	33	14	23	5	14	11
Federal vote intention						
Labor	73	2	5	5	7	8
Liberal	5	54	13	8	10	10
CLP/LNP/Nat	7	49	19	1	17	7
One Nation	4	10	68	5	7	6
Greens	65	1	4	3	16	11
Other parties and candidates	29	7	16	4	32	12
Undecided / will not vote	7	0	4	11	38	40
Vote softness						
Solid	37	19	32	2	7	3
Soft	35	13	18	9	14	11
Very soft	25	6	16	3	21	29
Generation						
Gen-Z	34	9	20	4	18	15
Millennials	31	11	23	7	16	12
Gen-X	30	12	28	7	10	13
Baby Boomers	35	21	21	3	12	8
Gender						
Women	29	12	22	6	16	15
Men	37	16	24	4	11	8
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	37	14	21	5	13	10
Outer Metropolitan	36	15	20	7	12	10
Provincial	29	17	28	4	8	14
Rural	26	11	26	5	20	12
Education						
Less than year 12	20	16	31	7	12	14
Year 12 or equivalent	37	11	23	5	11	13
TAFE, trade or vocational	30	14	28	4	15	9
University degree	40	15	13	6	14	12
Home ownership						
Owned outright	34	21	24	2	12	7
Owned with a mortgage	33	12	23	7	11	14
Renting and other	31	8	22	7	18	14

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
- G. Crime and public safety
- H. Economic management
- I. Energy reliability

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...

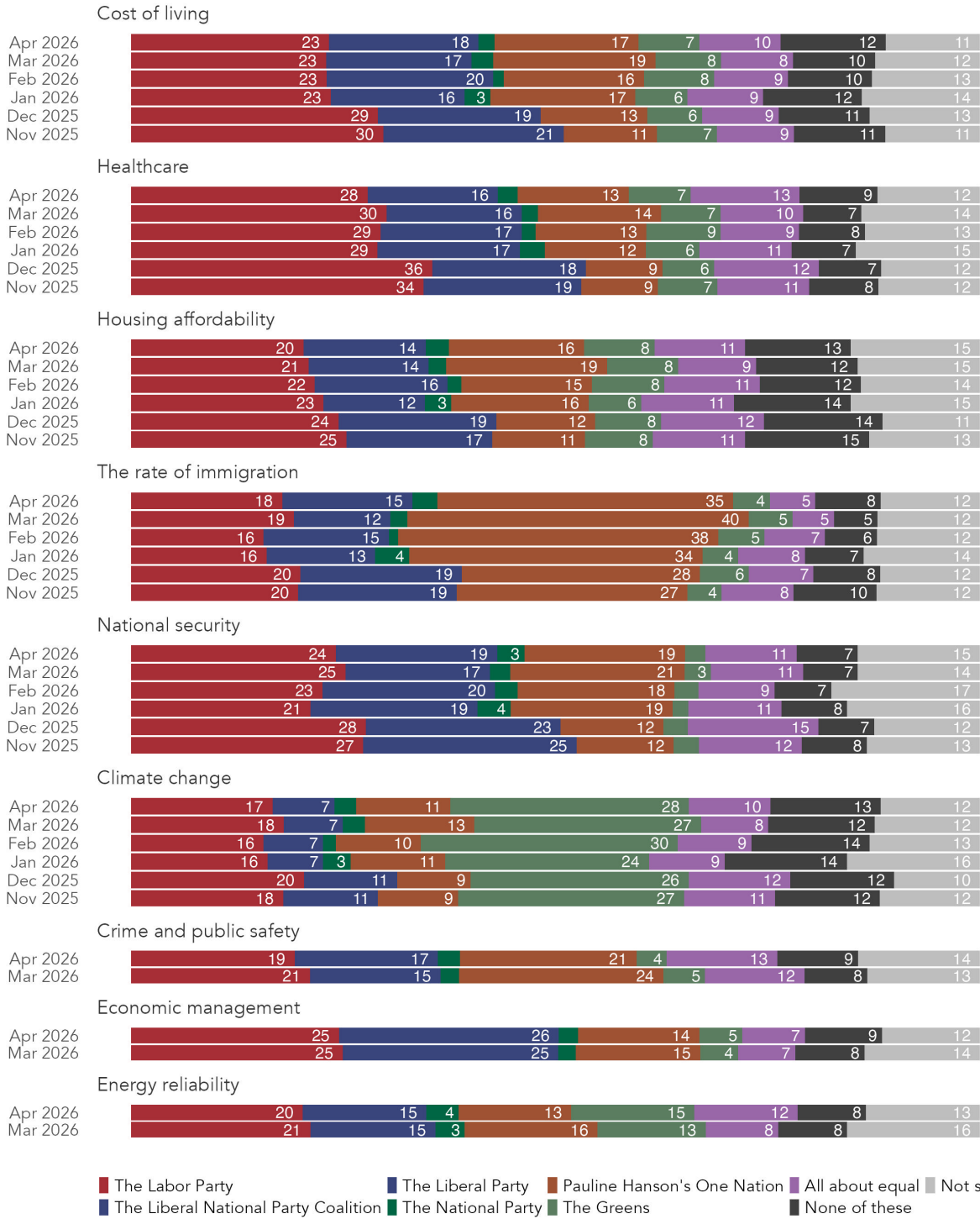


Figure 32: Voters' perceptions on which party is best able to handle key policy issues. The final three issues were only asked from the March survey.

Table 30: Which of the following do you believe is best able to deal with each of the following policy areas? The two most recent waves of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll compared.

Issue	April 2026								March 2026							
	Labor	Liberal	National	One Nation	Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure	Labor	Liberal	National	One Nation	Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
Cost of living	23	18	2	17	7	10	12	11	23	17	3	19	8	8	10	12
Healthcare	28	16	2	13	7	13	9	12	30	16	2	14	7	10	7	14
Housing affordability	20	14	3	16	8	11	13	15	21	14	2	19	8	9	12	15
National security	24	19	3	19	2	11	7	15	25	17	2	21	3	11	7	14
Climate change	17	7	2	11	28	10	13	12	18	7	3	13	27	8	12	12
The rate of immigration	18	15	3	35	4	5	8	12	19	12	2	40	5	5	5	12
Crime and public safety	19	17	3	21	4	13	9	14	21	15	2	24	5	12	8	13
Economic management	25	26	2	14	5	7	9	12	25	25	2	15	4	7	8	14
Energy reliability	20	15	4	13	15	12	8	13	21	15	3	16	13	8	8	16

Cost of living

The party best suited to deal with cost of living

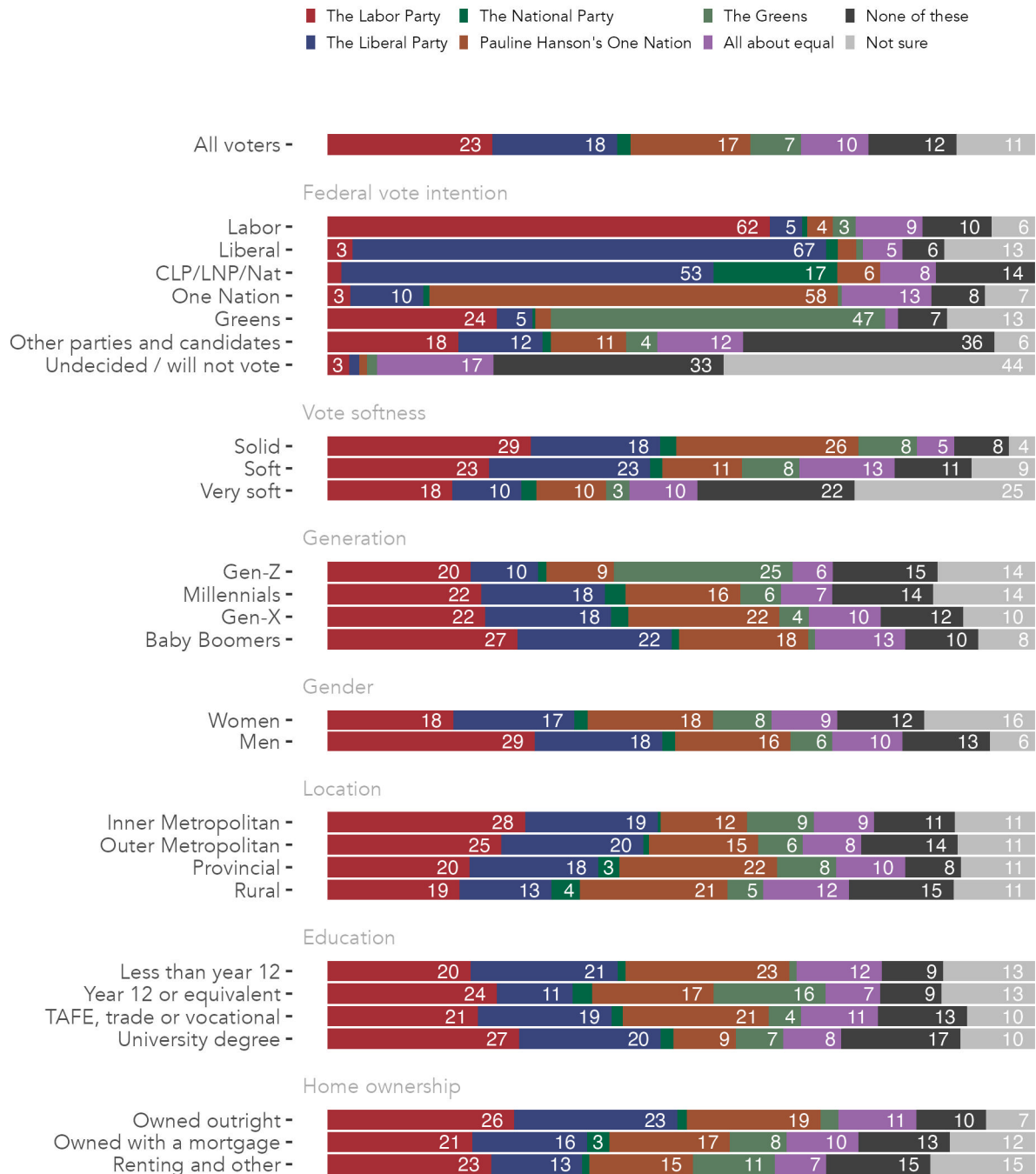


Figure 33: The party best suited to deal with cost of living, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 31: The party best suited to deal with cost of living, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	18	2	17	7	10	12	11
Federal vote intention								
Labor	62	5	1	4	3	9	10	6
Liberal	3	67	2	3	1	5	6	13
CLP/LNP/Nat	2	53	17	6	0	8	14	0
One Nation	3	10	1	58	0	13	8	7
Greens	24	5	0	2	47	2	7	13
Other parties and candidates	18	12	1	11	4	12	36	6
Undecided / will not vote	3	1	0	1	1	17	33	44
Vote softness								
Solid	29	18	2	26	8	5	8	4
Soft	23	23	2	11	8	13	11	9
Very soft	18	10	2	10	3	10	22	25
Generation								
Gen-Z	20	10	1	9	25	6	15	14
Millennials	22	18	3	16	6	7	14	14
Gen-X	22	18	2	22	4	10	12	10
Baby Boomers	27	22	1	18	1	13	10	8
Gender								
Women	18	17	2	18	8	9	12	16
Men	29	18	2	16	6	10	13	6
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	28	19	1	12	9	9	11	11
Outer Metropolitan	25	20	1	15	6	8	14	11
Provincial	20	18	3	22	8	10	8	11
Rural	19	13	4	21	5	12	15	11
Education								
Less than year 12	20	21	1	23	1	12	9	13
Year 12 or equivalent	24	11	3	17	16	7	9	13
TAFE, trade or vocational	21	19	1	21	4	11	13	10
University degree	27	20	2	9	7	8	17	10
Home ownership								
Owned outright	26	23	1	19	3	11	10	7
Owned with a mortgage	21	16	3	17	8	10	13	12
Renting and other	23	13	1	15	11	7	15	15

Healthcare

The party best suited to deal with healthcare

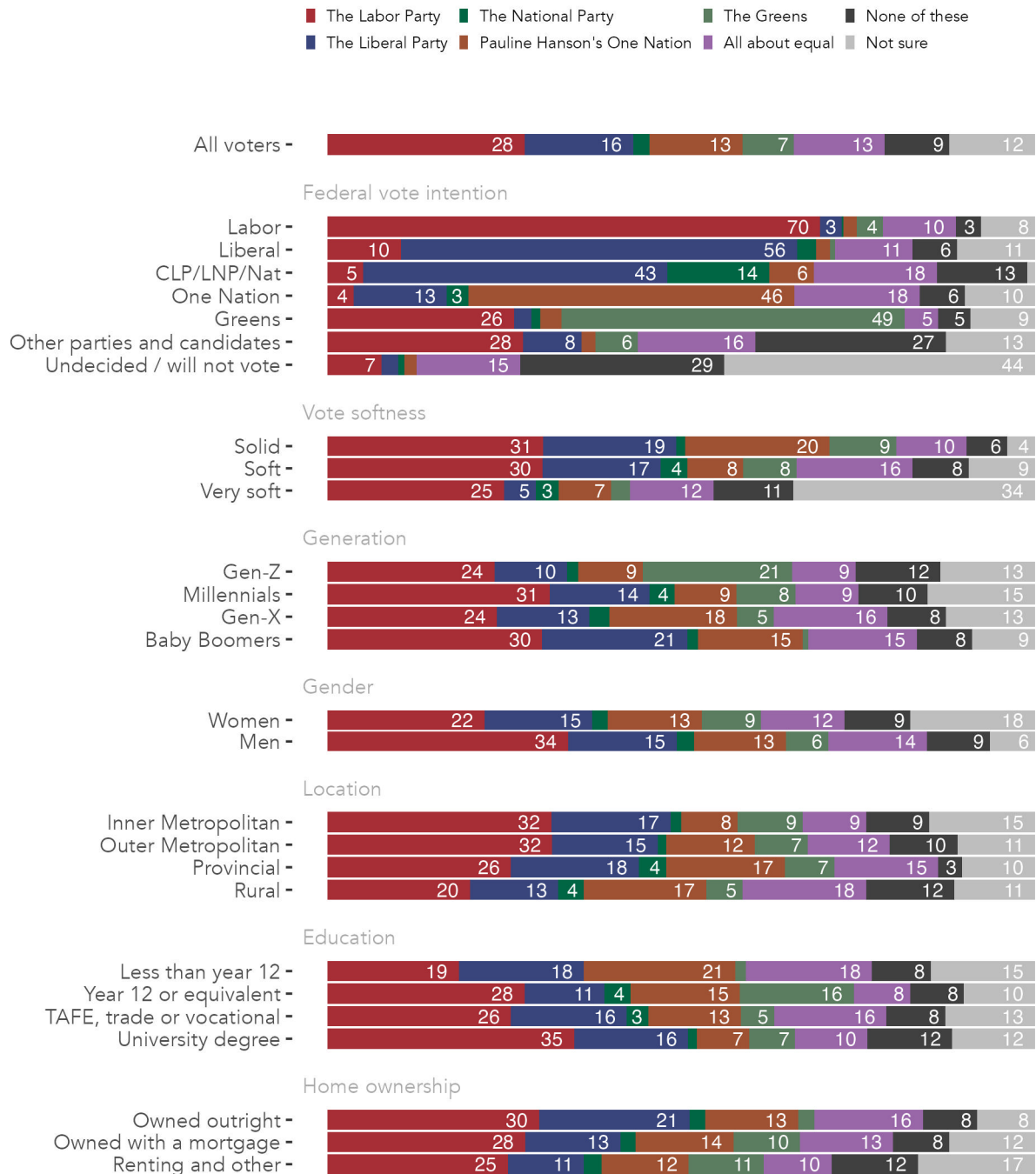


Figure 34: The party best suited to deal with healthcare, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 32: The party best suited to deal with healthcare, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	28	16	2	13	7	13	9	12
Federal vote intention								
Labor	70	3	0	2	4	10	3	8
Liberal	10	56	3	2	1	11	6	11
CLP/LNP/Nat	5	43	14	6	0	18	13	1
One Nation	4	13	3	46	0	18	6	10
Greens	26	2	1	3	49	5	5	9
Other parties and candidates	28	8	0	2	6	16	27	13
Undecided / will not vote	7	2	1	2	0	15	29	44
Vote softness								
Solid	31	19	1	20	9	10	6	4
Soft	30	17	4	8	8	16	8	9
Very soft	25	5	3	7	3	12	11	34
Generation								
Gen-Z	24	10	2	9	21	9	12	13
Millennials	31	14	4	9	8	9	10	15
Gen-X	24	13	3	18	5	16	8	13
Baby Boomers	30	21	1	15	1	15	8	9
Gender								
Women	22	15	2	13	9	12	9	18
Men	34	15	3	13	6	14	9	6
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	32	17	1	8	9	9	9	15
Outer Metropolitan	32	15	1	12	7	12	10	11
Provincial	26	18	4	17	7	15	3	10
Rural	20	13	4	17	5	18	12	11
Education								
Less than year 12	19	18	0	21	1	18	8	15
Year 12 or equivalent	28	11	4	15	16	8	8	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	26	16	3	13	5	16	8	13
University degree	35	16	1	7	7	10	12	12
Home ownership								
Owned outright	30	21	2	13	2	16	8	8
Owned with a mortgage	28	13	2	14	10	13	8	12
Renting and other	25	11	2	12	11	10	12	17

Housing affordability

The party best suited to deal with housing affordability

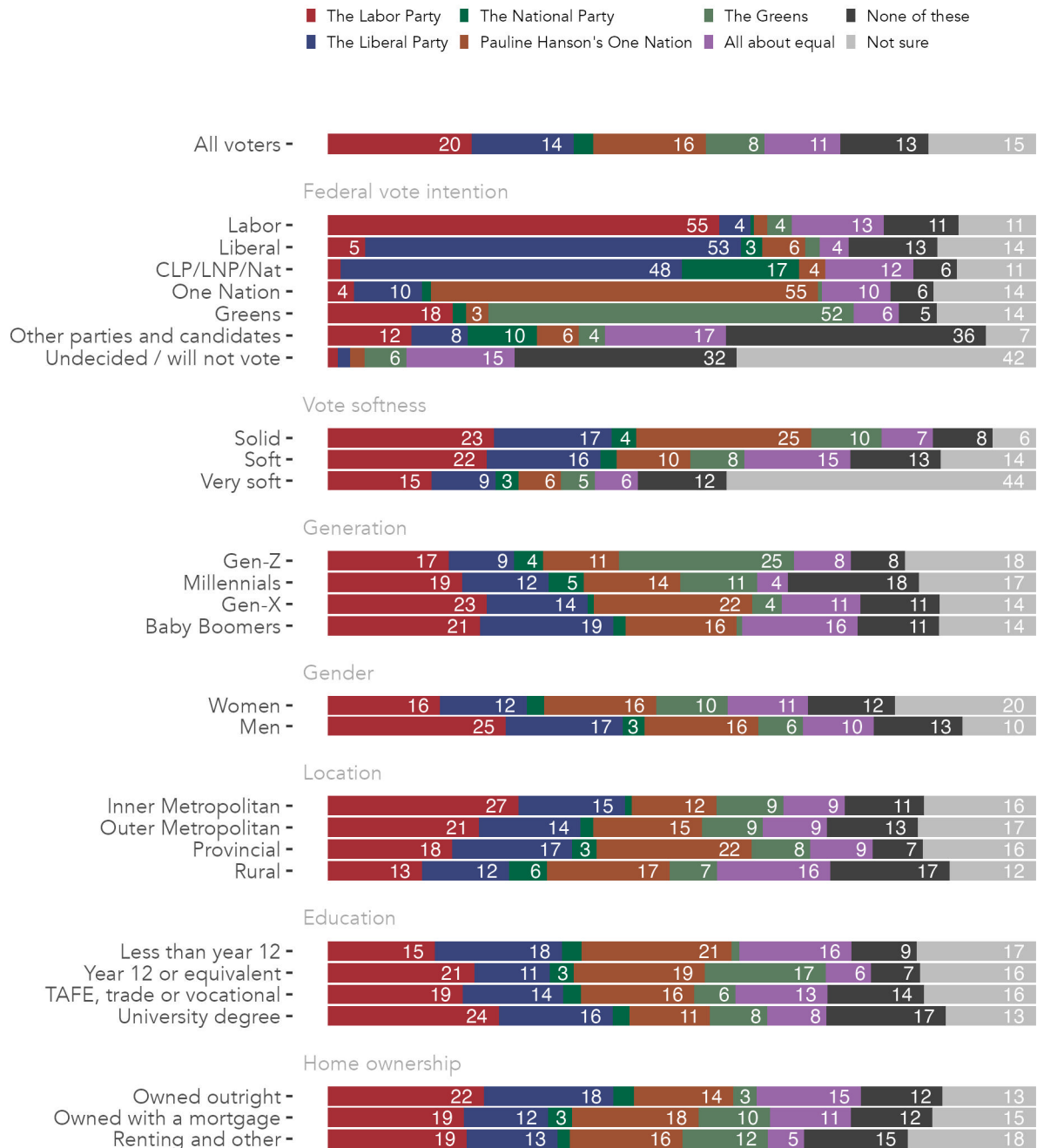


Figure 35: The party best suited to deal with housing affordability, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 33: The party best suited to deal with housing affordability, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	20	14	3	16	8	11	13	15
Federal vote intention								
Labor	55	4	0	2	4	13	11	11
Liberal	5	53	3	6	2	4	13	14
CLP/LNP/Nat	2	48	17	4	0	12	6	11
One Nation	4	10	1	55	0	10	6	14
Greens	18	0	2	3	52	6	5	14
Other parties and candidates	12	8	10	6	4	17	36	7
Undecided / will not vote	1	2	0	2	6	15	32	42
Vote softness								
Solid	23	17	4	25	10	7	8	6
Soft	22	16	2	10	8	15	13	14
Very soft	15	9	3	6	5	6	12	44
Generation								
Gen-Z	17	9	4	11	25	8	8	18
Millennials	19	12	5	14	11	4	18	17
Gen-X	23	14	1	22	4	11	11	14
Baby Boomers	21	19	2	16	1	16	11	14
Gender								
Women	16	12	3	16	10	11	12	20
Men	25	17	3	16	6	10	13	10
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	27	15	1	12	9	9	11	16
Outer Metropolitan	21	14	2	15	9	9	13	17
Provincial	18	17	3	22	8	9	7	16
Rural	13	12	6	17	7	16	17	12
Education								
Less than year 12	15	18	3	21	1	16	9	17
Year 12 or equivalent	21	11	3	19	17	6	7	16
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	14	2	16	6	13	14	16
University degree	24	16	3	11	8	8	17	13
Home ownership								
Owned outright	22	18	3	14	3	15	12	13
Owned with a mortgage	19	12	3	18	10	11	12	15
Renting and other	19	13	2	16	12	5	15	18

National security

The party best suited to deal with national security

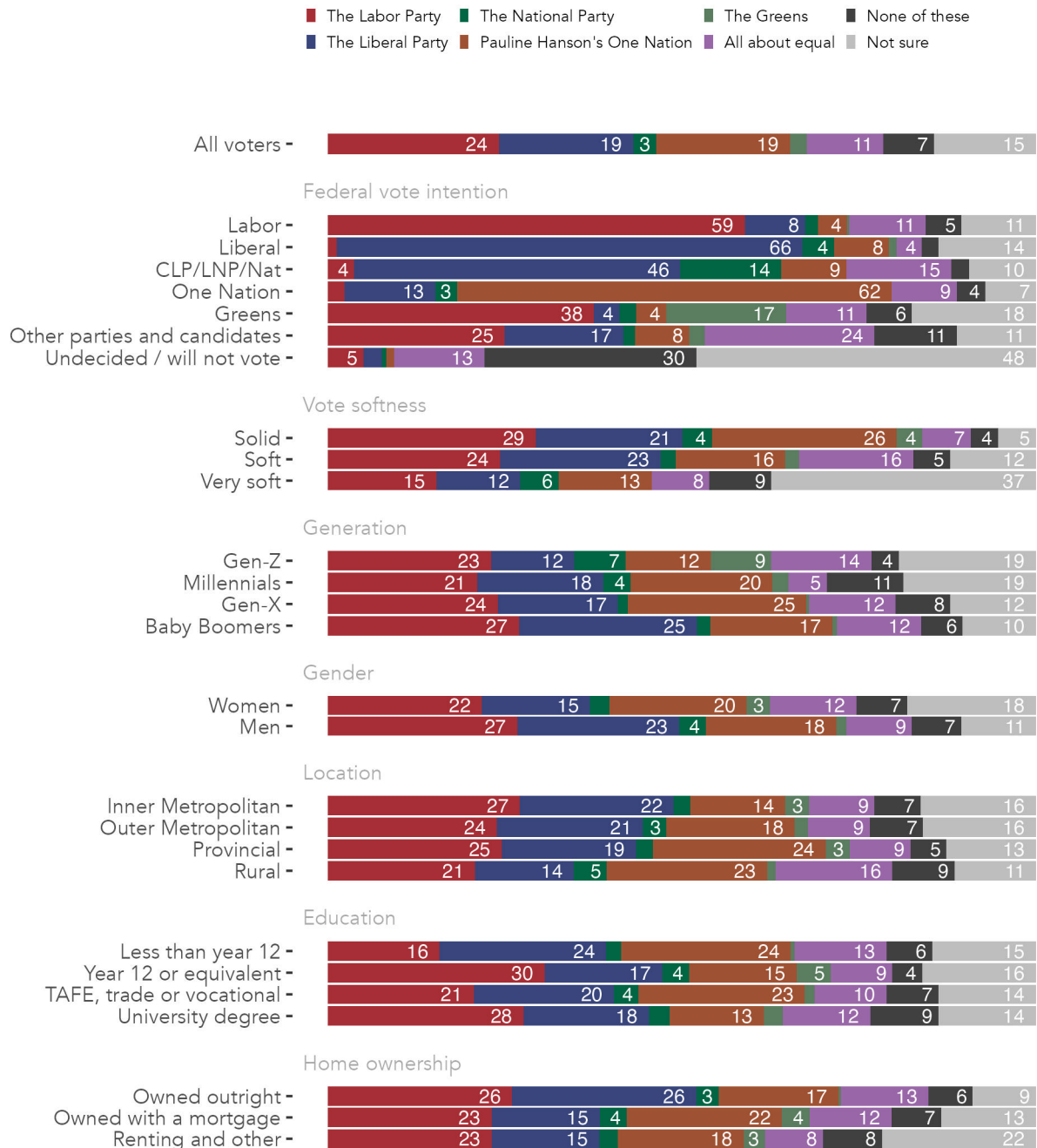


Figure 36: The party best suited to deal with national security, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 34: The party best suited to deal with national security, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	24	19	3	19	2	11	7	15
Federal vote intention								
Labor	59	8	2	4	0	11	5	11
Liberal	1	66	4	8	1	4	2	14
CLP/LNP/Nat	4	46	14	9	0	15	2	10
One Nation	2	13	3	62	0	9	4	7
Greens	38	4	2	4	17	11	6	18
Other parties and candidates	25	17	2	8	2	24	11	11
Undecided / will not vote	5	2	1	1	0	13	30	48
Vote softness								
Solid	29	21	4	26	4	7	4	5
Soft	24	23	2	16	2	16	5	12
Very soft	15	12	6	13	0	8	9	37
Generation								
Gen-Z	23	12	7	12	9	14	4	19
Millennials	21	18	4	20	2	5	11	19
Gen-X	24	17	2	25	0	12	8	12
Baby Boomers	27	25	2	17	1	12	6	10
Gender								
Women	22	15	3	20	3	12	7	18
Men	27	23	4	18	1	9	7	11
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	27	22	2	14	3	9	7	16
Outer Metropolitan	24	21	3	18	2	9	7	16
Provincial	25	19	2	24	3	9	5	13
Rural	21	14	5	23	1	16	9	11
Education								
Less than year 12	16	24	2	24	0	13	6	15
Year 12 or equivalent	30	17	4	15	5	9	4	16
TAFE, trade or vocational	21	20	4	23	1	10	7	14
University degree	28	18	3	13	3	12	9	14
Home ownership								
Owned outright	26	26	3	17	0	13	6	9
Owned with a mortgage	23	15	4	22	4	12	7	13
Renting and other	23	15	3	18	3	8	8	22

Climate change

The party best suited to deal with climate change

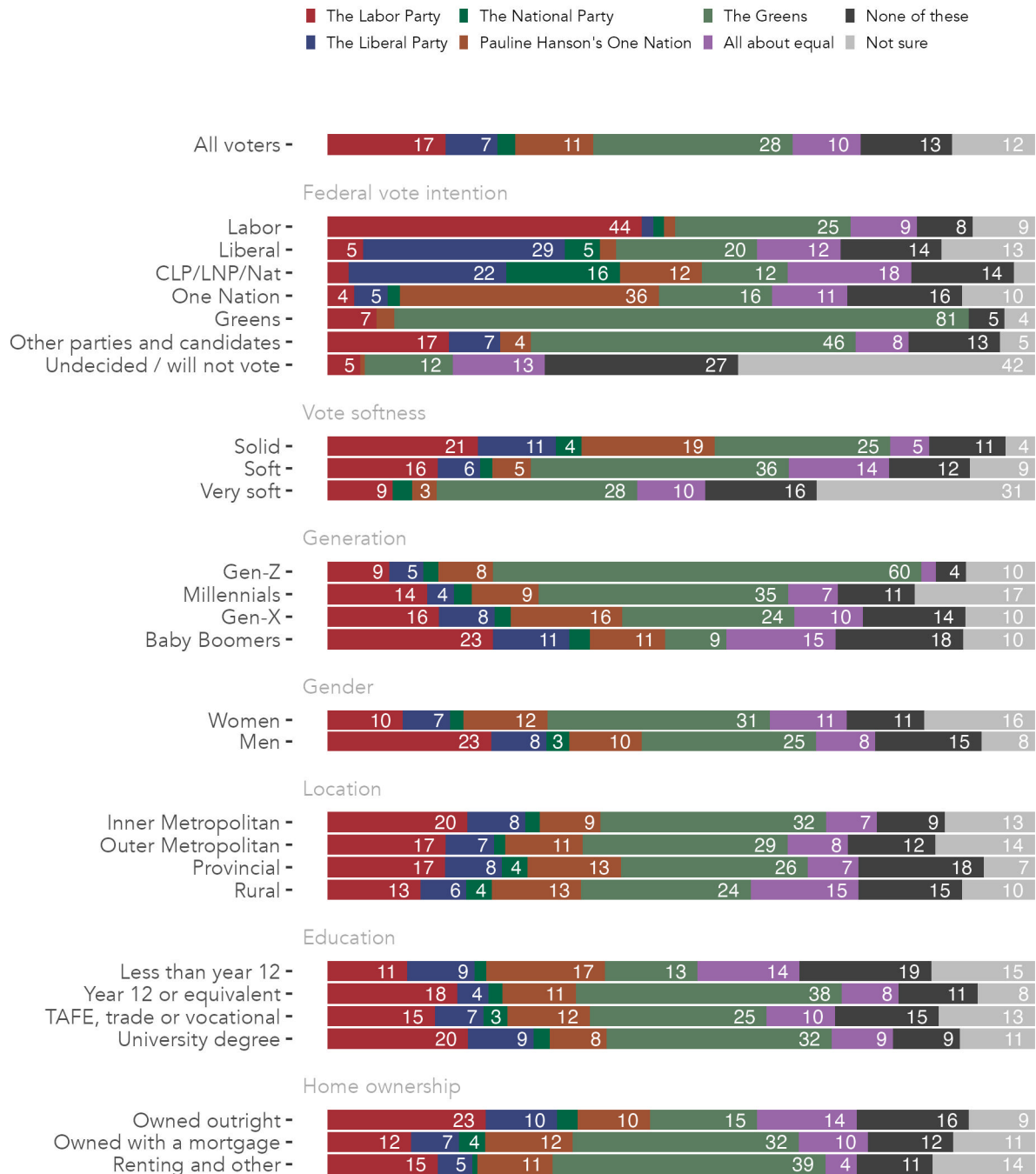


Figure 37: The party best suited to deal with climate change, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 35: The party best suited to deal with climate change, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	17	7	2	11	28	10	13	12
Federal vote intention								
Labor	44	2	1	2	25	9	8	9
Liberal	5	29	5	2	20	12	14	13
CLP/LNP/Nat	3	22	16	12	12	18	14	3
One Nation	4	5	2	36	16	11	16	10
Greens	7	0	0	3	81	0	5	4
Other parties and candidates	17	7	0	4	46	8	13	5
Undecided / will not vote	5	0	0	1	12	13	27	42
Vote softness								
Solid	21	11	4	19	25	5	11	4
Soft	16	6	2	5	36	14	12	9
Very soft	9	0	3	3	28	10	16	31
Generation								
Gen-Z	9	5	2	8	60	2	4	10
Millennials	14	4	3	9	35	7	11	17
Gen-X	16	8	2	16	24	10	14	10
Baby Boomers	23	11	3	11	9	15	18	10
Gender								
Women	10	7	2	12	31	11	11	16
Men	23	8	3	10	25	8	15	8
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	20	8	2	9	32	7	9	13
Outer Metropolitan	17	7	2	11	29	8	12	14
Provincial	17	8	4	13	26	7	18	7
Rural	13	6	4	13	24	15	15	10
Education								
Less than year 12	11	9	2	17	13	14	19	15
Year 12 or equivalent	18	4	2	11	38	8	11	8
TAFE, trade or vocational	15	7	3	12	25	10	15	13
University degree	20	9	2	8	32	9	9	11
Home ownership								
Owned outright	23	10	3	10	15	14	16	9
Owned with a mortgage	12	7	4	12	32	10	12	11
Renting and other	15	5	1	11	39	4	11	14

The rate of immigration

The party best suited to deal with the rate of immigration

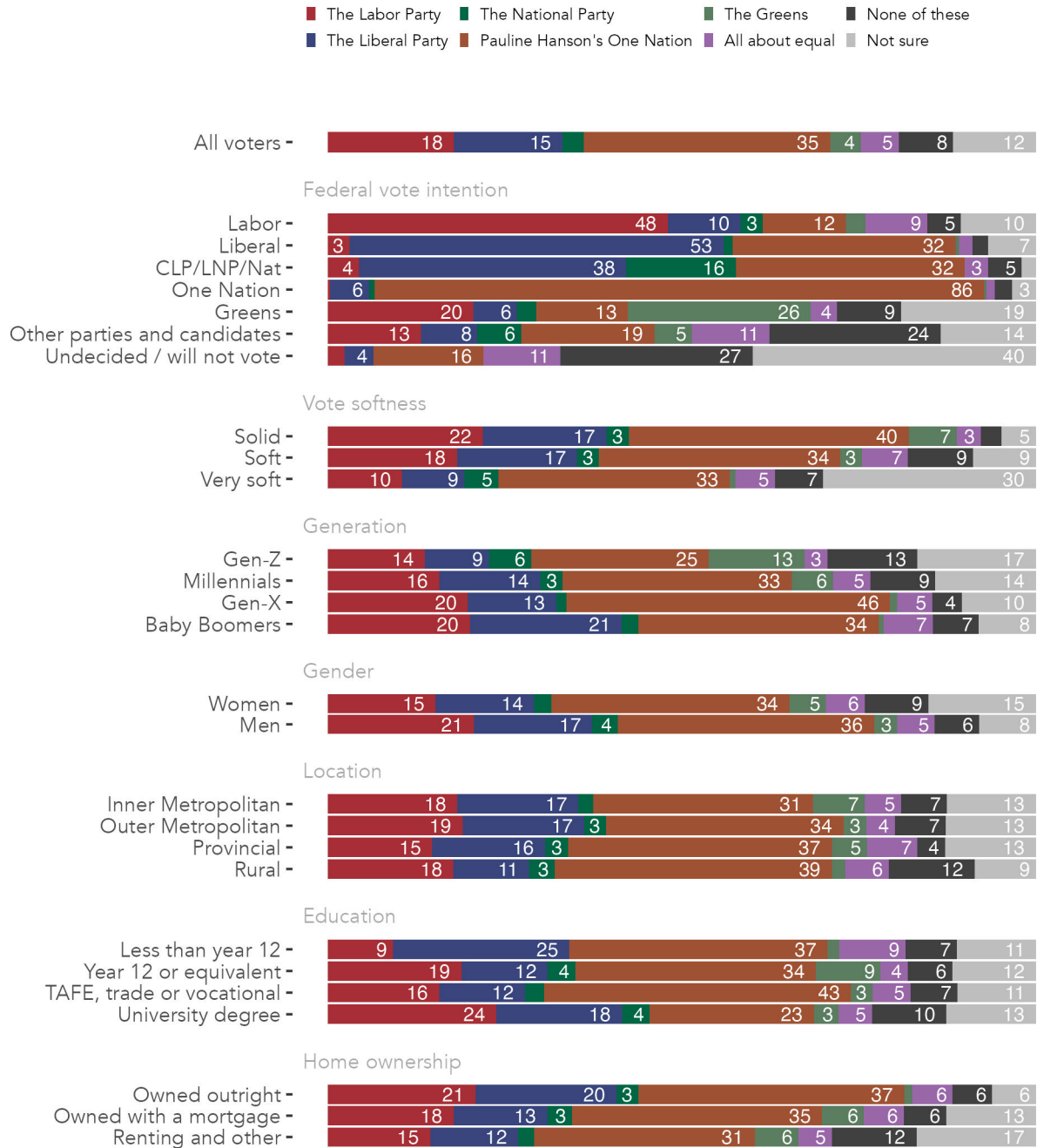


Figure 38: The party best suited to deal with the rate of immigration, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 36: The party best suited to deal with the rate of immigration, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	18	15	3	35	4	5	8	12
Federal vote intention								
Labor	48	10	3	12	3	9	5	10
Liberal	3	53	1	32	0	2	2	7
CLP/LNP/Nat	4	38	16	32	0	3	5	2
One Nation	0	6	1	86	0	1	3	3
Greens	20	6	3	13	26	4	9	19
Other parties and candidates	13	8	6	19	5	11	24	14
Undecided / will not vote	2	4	0	16	0	11	27	40
Vote softness								
Solid	22	17	3	40	7	3	3	5
Soft	18	17	3	34	3	7	9	9
Very soft	10	9	5	33	1	5	7	30
Generation								
Gen-Z	14	9	6	25	13	3	13	17
Millennials	16	14	3	33	6	5	9	14
Gen-X	20	13	1	46	1	5	4	10
Baby Boomers	20	21	2	34	1	7	7	8
Gender								
Women	15	14	2	34	5	6	9	15
Men	21	17	4	36	3	5	6	8
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	18	17	2	31	7	5	7	13
Outer Metropolitan	19	17	3	34	3	4	7	13
Provincial	15	16	3	37	5	7	4	13
Rural	18	11	3	39	2	6	12	9
Education								
Less than year 12	9	25	0	37	2	9	7	11
Year 12 or equivalent	19	12	4	34	9	4	6	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	16	12	3	43	3	5	7	11
University degree	24	18	4	23	3	5	10	13
Home ownership								
Owned outright	21	20	3	37	1	6	6	6
Owned with a mortgage	18	13	3	35	6	6	6	13
Renting and other	15	12	2	31	6	5	12	17

Crime and public safety

The party best suited to deal with crime and public safety

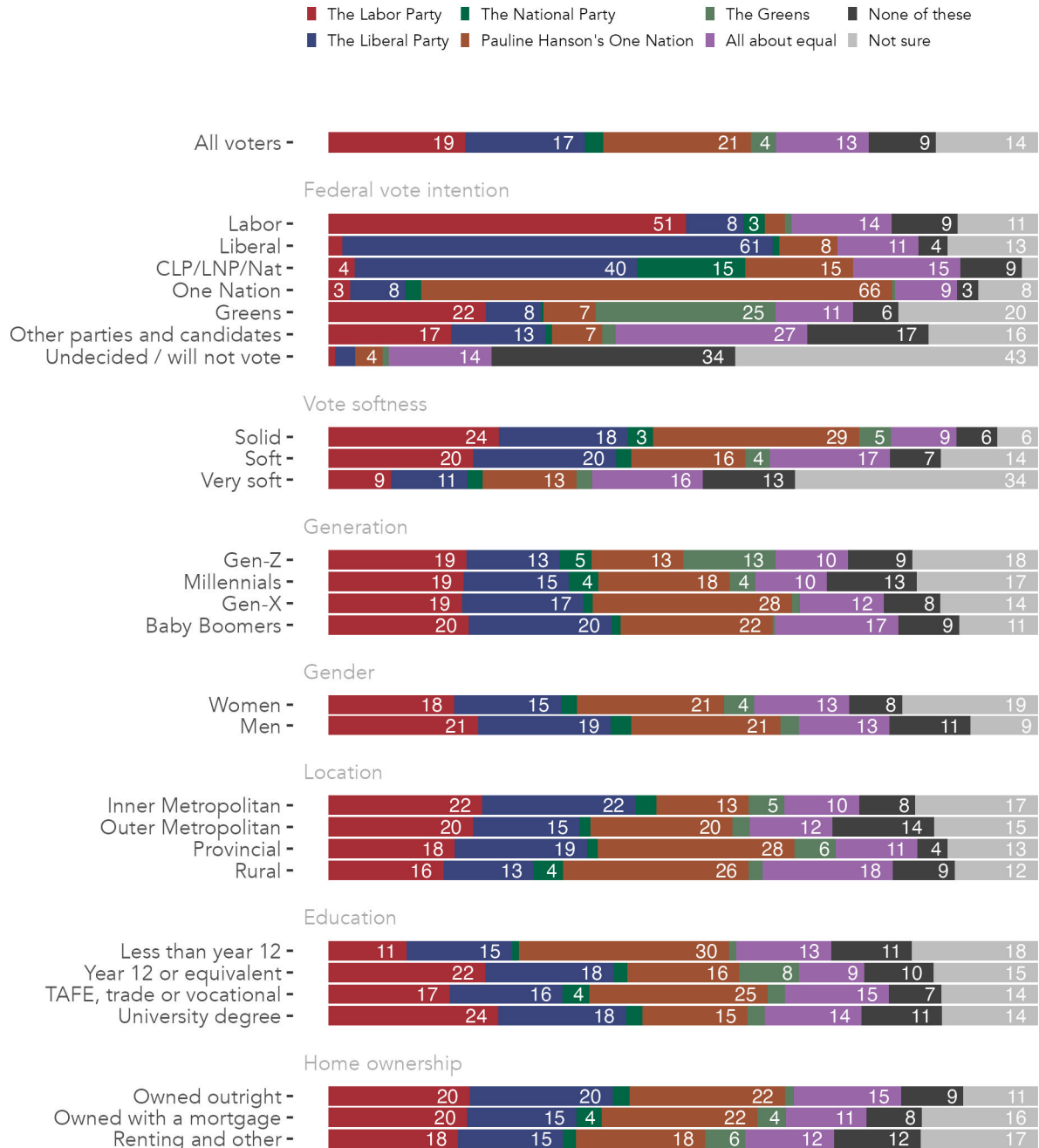


Figure 39: The party best suited to deal with crime and public safety, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 37: The party best suited to deal with crime and public safety, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	19	17	3	21	4	13	9	14
Federal vote intention								
Labor	51	8	3	3	1	14	9	11
Liberal	2	61	1	8	0	11	4	13
CLP/LNP/Nat	4	40	15	15	0	15	9	2
One Nation	3	8	2	66	1	9	3	8
Greens	22	8	1	7	25	11	6	20
Other parties and candidates	17	13	1	7	2	27	17	16
Undecided / will not vote	1	3	0	4	1	14	34	43
Vote softness								
Solid	24	18	3	29	5	9	6	6
Soft	20	20	2	16	4	17	7	14
Very soft	9	11	2	13	2	16	13	34
Generation								
Gen-Z	19	13	5	13	13	10	9	18
Millennials	19	15	4	18	4	10	13	17
Gen-X	19	17	1	28	1	12	8	14
Baby Boomers	20	20	1	22	0	17	9	11
Gender								
Women	18	15	2	21	4	13	8	19
Men	21	19	3	21	3	13	11	9
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	22	22	3	13	5	10	8	17
Outer Metropolitan	20	15	2	20	2	12	14	15
Provincial	18	19	1	28	6	11	4	13
Rural	16	13	4	26	2	18	9	12
Education								
Less than year 12	11	15	1	30	1	13	11	18
Year 12 or equivalent	22	18	2	16	8	9	10	15
TAFE, trade or vocational	17	16	4	25	2	15	7	14
University degree	24	18	2	15	2	14	11	14
Home ownership								
Owned outright	20	20	2	22	1	15	9	11
Owned with a mortgage	20	15	4	22	4	11	8	16
Renting and other	18	15	2	18	6	12	12	17

Economic management

The party best suited to deal with economic management

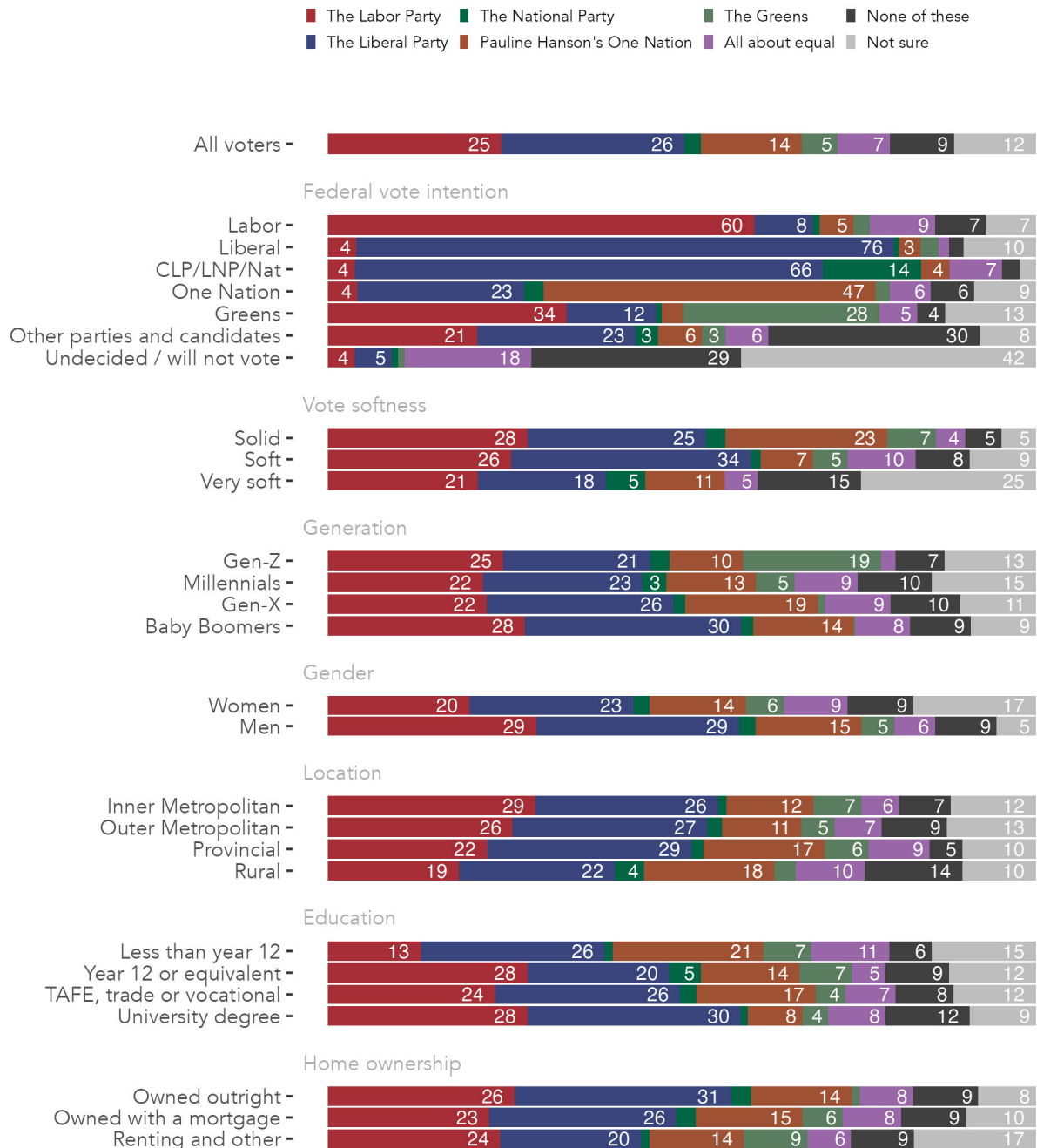


Figure 40: The party best suited to deal with economic management, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 38: The party best suited to deal with economic management, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	25	26	2	14	5	7	9	12
Federal vote intention								
Labor	60	8	1	5	3	9	7	7
Liberal	4	76	1	3	3	1	2	10
CLP/LNP/Nat	4	66	14	4	0	7	3	2
One Nation	4	23	3	47	2	6	6	9
Greens	34	12	1	3	28	5	4	13
Other parties and candidates	21	23	3	6	3	6	30	8
Undecided / will not vote	4	5	1	0	1	18	29	42
Vote softness								
Solid	28	25	3	23	7	4	5	5
Soft	26	34	1	7	5	10	8	9
Very soft	21	18	5	11	0	5	15	25
Generation								
Gen-Z	25	21	3	10	19	2	7	13
Millennials	22	23	3	13	5	9	10	15
Gen-X	22	26	2	19	1	9	10	11
Baby Boomers	28	30	2	14	0	8	9	9
Gender								
Women	20	23	2	14	6	9	9	17
Men	29	29	2	15	5	6	9	5
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	29	26	1	12	7	6	7	12
Outer Metropolitan	26	27	2	11	5	7	9	13
Provincial	22	29	2	17	6	9	5	10
Rural	19	22	4	18	3	10	14	10
Education								
Less than year 12	13	26	1	21	7	11	6	15
Year 12 or equivalent	28	20	5	14	7	5	9	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	24	26	2	17	4	7	8	12
University degree	28	30	1	8	4	8	12	9
Home ownership								
Owned outright	26	31	3	14	1	8	9	8
Owned with a mortgage	23	26	3	15	6	8	9	10
Renting and other	24	20	1	14	9	6	9	17

Energy reliability

The party best suited to deal with energy reliability

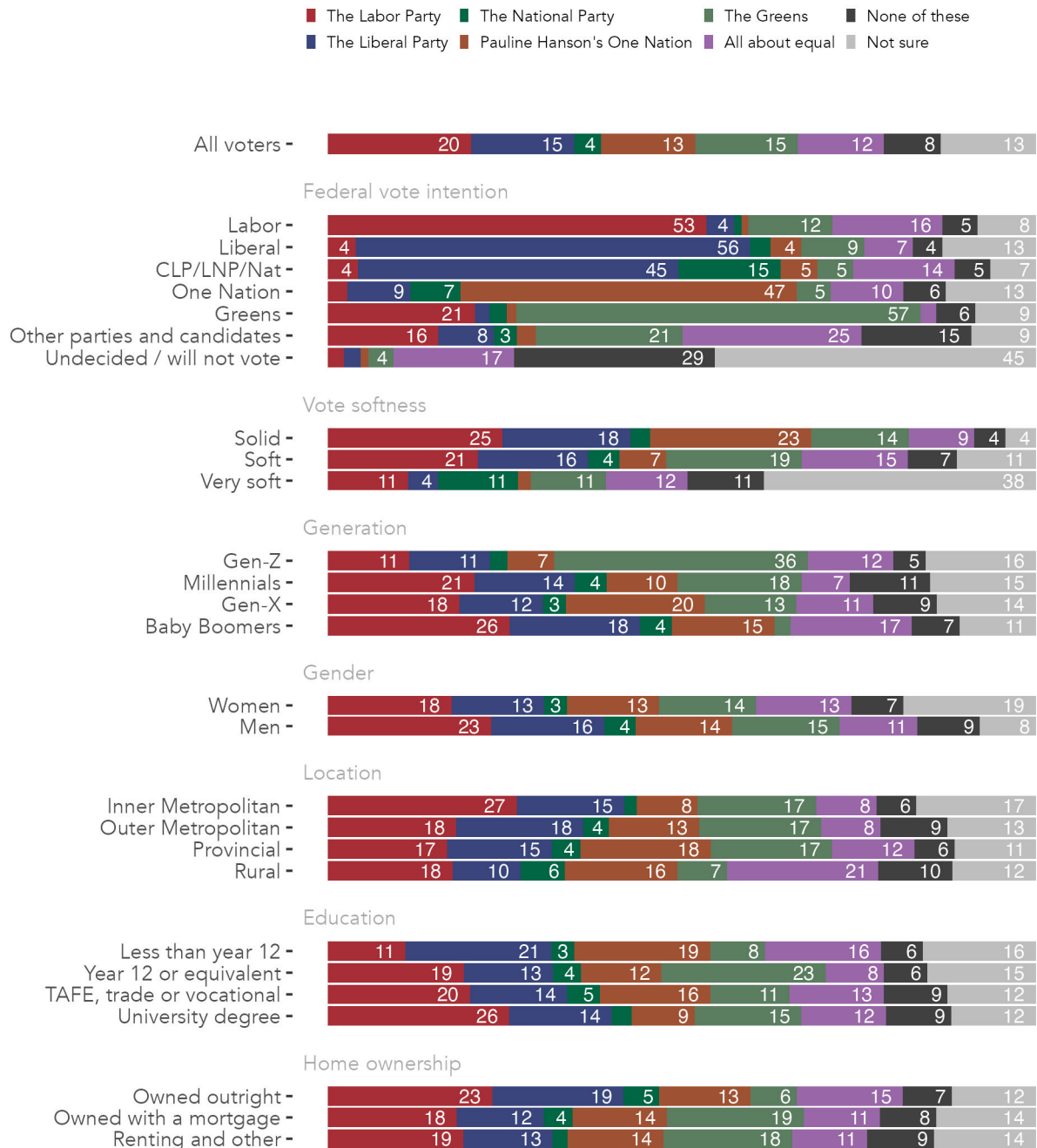


Figure 41: The party best suited to deal with energy reliability, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 39: The party best suited to deal with energy reliability, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	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	20	15	4	13	15	12	8	13
Federal vote intention								
Labor	53	4	1	1	12	16	5	8
Liberal	4	56	3	4	9	7	4	13
CLP/LNP/Nat	4	45	15	5	5	14	5	7
One Nation	3	9	7	47	5	10	6	13
Greens	21	2	2	1	57	2	6	9
Other parties and candidates	16	8	3	3	21	25	15	9
Undecided / will not vote	2	2	0	1	4	17	29	45
Vote softness								
Solid	25	18	3	23	14	9	4	4
Soft	21	16	4	7	19	15	7	11
Very soft	11	4	11	2	11	12	11	38
Generation								
Gen-Z	11	11	2	7	36	12	5	16
Millennials	21	14	4	10	18	7	11	15
Gen-X	18	12	3	20	13	11	9	14
Baby Boomers	26	18	4	15	2	17	7	11
Gender								
Women	18	13	3	13	14	13	7	19
Men	23	16	4	14	15	11	9	8
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	27	15	2	8	17	8	6	17
Outer Metropolitan	18	18	4	13	17	8	9	13
Provincial	17	15	4	18	17	12	6	11
Rural	18	10	6	16	7	21	10	12
Education								
Less than year 12	11	21	3	19	8	16	6	16
Year 12 or equivalent	19	13	4	12	23	8	6	15
TAFE, trade or vocational	20	14	5	16	11	13	9	12
University degree	26	14	3	9	15	12	9	12
Home ownership								
Owned outright	23	19	5	13	6	15	7	12
Owned with a mortgage	18	12	4	14	19	11	8	14
Renting and other	19	13	2	14	18	11	9	14

The likelihood of voting for each party at a future election

Question text

Using a scale from 0 to 10, how likely are you to vote for each of the following parties at a future federal election?

0 means you would never vote for this party, and 10 means you would definitely vote for this party.

Grid; Rows; randomise

- A. The Liberal Party SKIP IF respondent would vote for the Coalition
- B. The Labor Party SKIP IF respondent would vote for Labor
- C. The Greens SKIP IF respondent would vote for the Greens
- D. Pauline Hanson's One Nation SKIP IF respondent would vote for One Nation
- E. The National Party SKIP IF respondent would vote for the Coalition

Slider; random reverse 0-10

- 0. 0 - Would never vote for this party
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10. 10 - Would definitely vote for this party
- 11. Not sure

How likely are you to vote for each of the following parties at a future federal election?

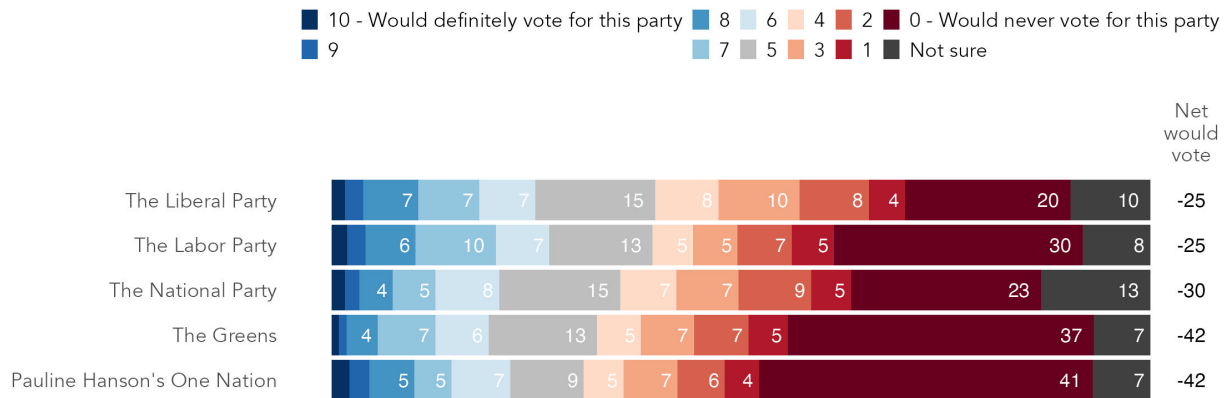


Figure 42: The likelihood of voting for each party at a future election. Note: respondents currently intending to vote for a given party were not shown that party in this question (this includes all Coalition voters for the Liberal and National parties). Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who would vote for each party at a future election (total share that select values 6-10, minus the share who select values 0-4).

The Liberal Party

Likelihood of voting for the Liberal Party at a future election

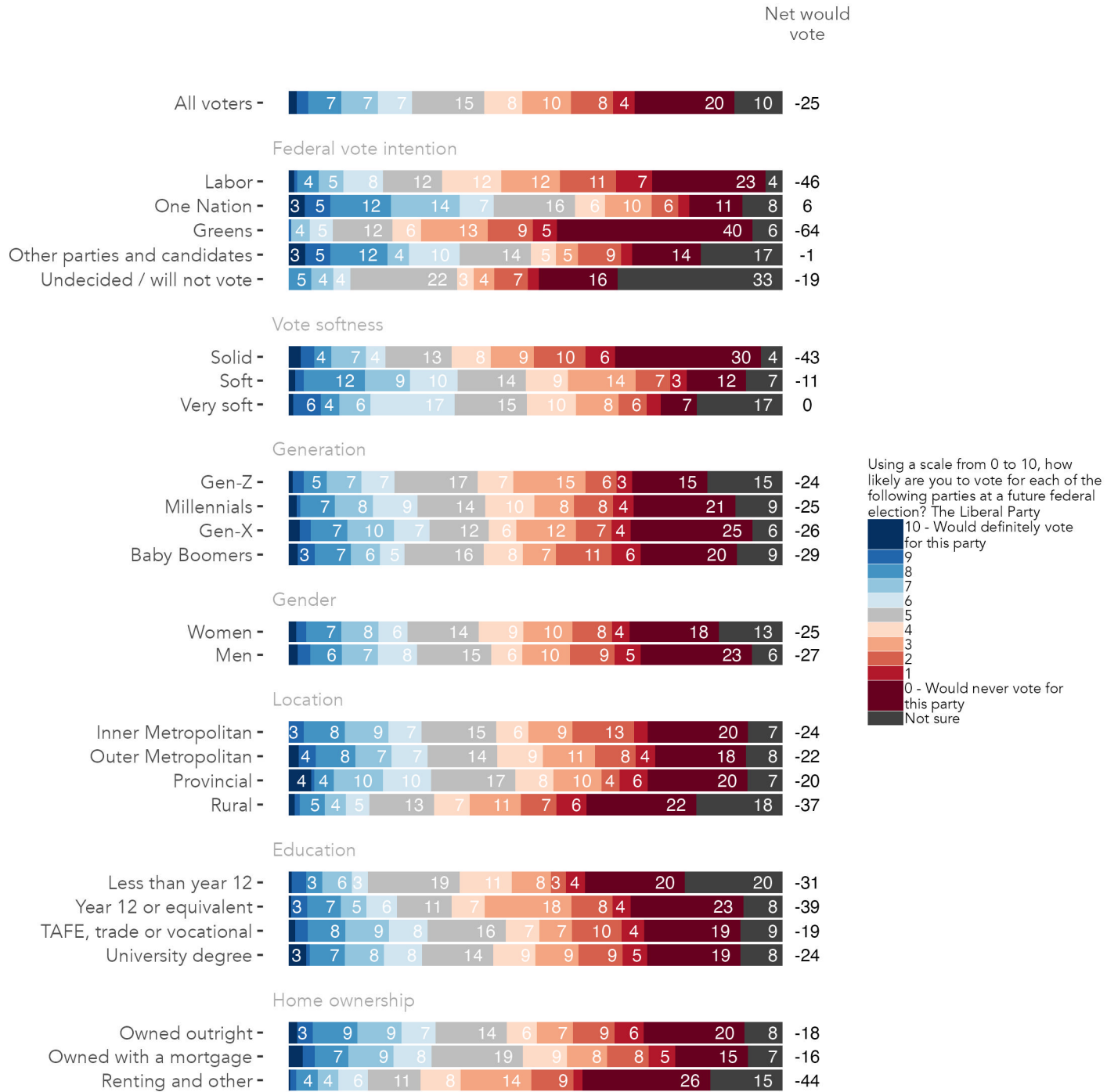


Figure 43: Likelihood of voting for the Liberal Party at a future election, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who would vote for each party at a future election (total share that select values 6-10, minus the share who select values 0-4).

Table 40: Likelihood of voting for the Liberal Party at a future election, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	10 - Would definitely vote for this party	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 - Would never vote for this party	Not sure	Net would vote
All voters	2	2	7	7	7	15	8	10	8	4	20	10	-25
Federal vote intention													
Labor	1	1	4	5	8	12	12	12	11	7	23	4	-46
One Nation	3	5	12	14	7	16	6	10	6	2	11	8	6
Greens	0	0	0	4	5	12	6	13	9	5	40	6	-64
Other parties and candidates	3	5	12	4	10	14	5	5	9	2	14	17	-1
Undecided / will not vote	0	0	5	4	4	22	3	4	7	2	16	33	-19
Vote softness													
Solid	2	3	4	7	4	13	8	9	10	6	30	4	-43
Soft	1	2	12	9	10	14	9	14	7	3	12	7	-11
Very soft	1	6	4	6	17	15	10	8	6	3	7	17	0
Generation													
Gen-Z	1	2	5	7	7	17	7	15	6	3	15	15	-24
Millennials	1	1	7	8	9	14	10	8	8	4	21	9	-25
Gen-X	2	2	7	10	7	12	6	12	7	4	25	6	-26
Baby Boomers	2	3	7	6	5	16	8	7	11	6	20	9	-29
Gender													
Women	1	2	7	8	6	14	9	10	8	4	18	13	-25
Men	2	3	6	7	8	15	6	10	9	5	23	6	-27
Location													
Inner Metropolitan	0	3	8	9	7	15	6	9	13	3	20	7	-24
Outer Metropolitan	2	4	8	7	7	14	9	11	8	4	18	8	-22
Provincial	4	0	4	10	10	17	8	10	4	6	20	7	-20
Rural	1	1	5	4	5	13	7	11	7	6	22	18	-37
Education													
Less than year 12	0	3	3	6	3	19	11	8	3	4	20	20	-31
Year 12 or equivalent	0	3	7	5	6	11	7	18	8	4	23	8	-39
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	2	8	9	8	16	7	7	10	4	19	9	-19
University degree	3	1	7	8	8	14	9	9	9	5	19	8	-24
Home ownership													
Owned outright	2	3	9	9	7	14	6	7	9	6	20	8	-18
Owned with a mortgage	3	2	7	9	8	19	9	8	8	5	15	7	-16
Renting and other	0	1	4	4	6	11	8	14	9	2	26	15	-44

The Labor Party

Likelihood of voting for the Labor Party at a future election

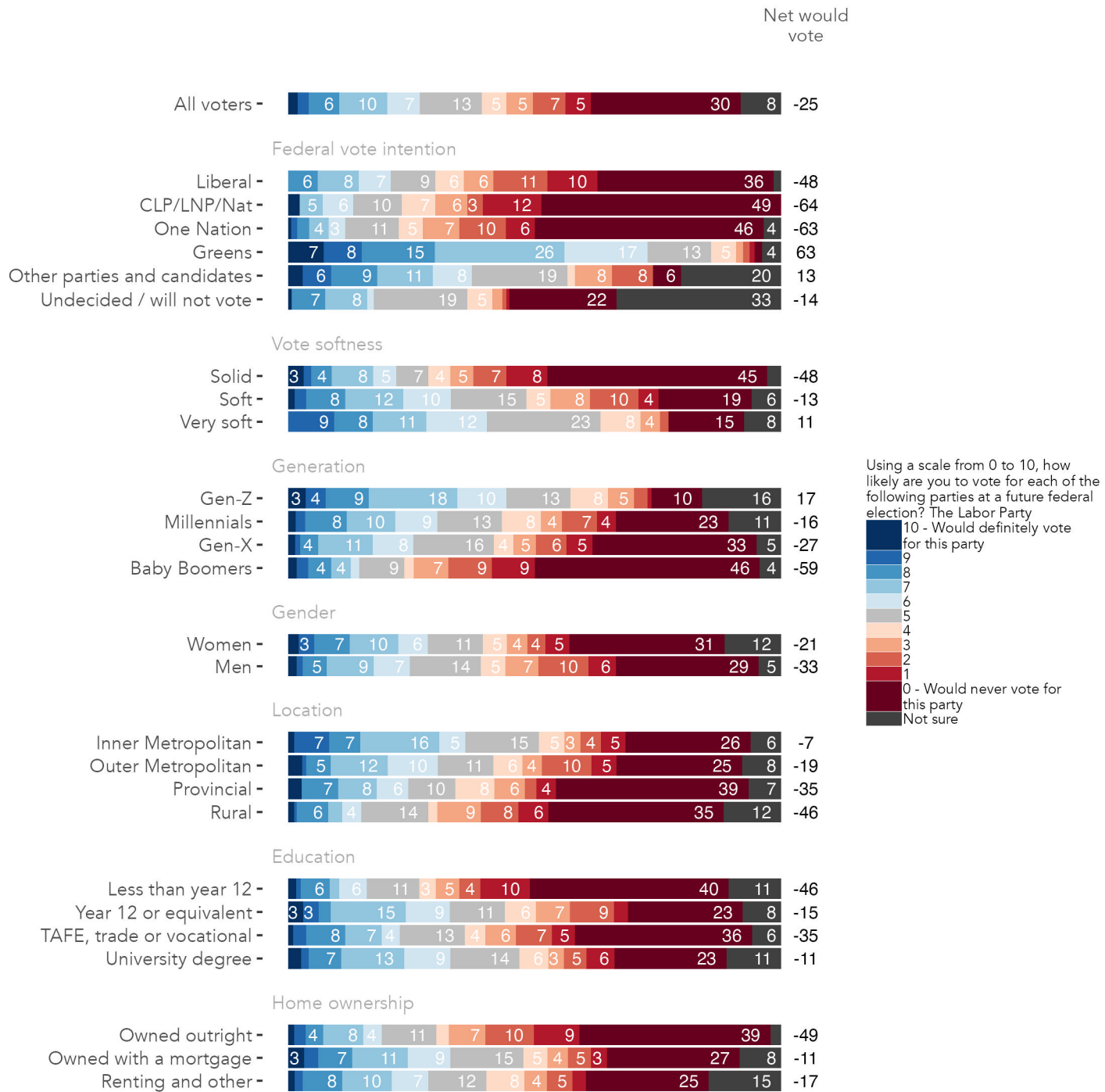


Figure 44: Likelihood of voting for the Labor Party at a future election, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who would vote for each party at a future election (total share that select values 6-10, minus the share who select values 0-4).

Table 41: Likelihood of voting for the Labor Party at a future election, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	10 - Would definitely vote for this party	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 - Would never vote for this party	Not sure	Net would vote
All voters	2	2	6	10	7	13	5	5	7	5	30	8	-25
Federal vote intention													
Liberal	0	0	6	8	7	9	6	6	11	10	36	1	-48
CLP/LNP/Nat	2	0	0	5	6	10	7	6	3	12	49	0	-64
One Nation	1	1	2	4	3	11	5	7	10	6	46	4	-63
Greens	7	8	15	26	17	13	5	2	1	1	1	4	63
Other parties and candidates	3	6	9	11	8	19	2	8	8	0	6	20	13
Undecided / will not vote	1	0	7	8	1	19	5	2	1	1	22	33	-14
Vote softness													
Solid	3	1	4	8	5	7	4	5	7	8	45	3	-48
Soft	1	2	8	12	10	15	5	8	10	4	19	6	-13
Very soft	0	9	8	11	12	23	8	4	2	0	15	8	11
Generation													
Gen-Z	3	4	9	18	10	13	8	5	3	1	10	16	17
Millennials	1	2	8	10	9	13	8	4	7	4	23	11	-16
Gen-X	2	1	4	11	8	16	4	5	6	5	33	5	-27
Baby Boomers	2	2	4	4	2	9	2	7	9	9	46	4	-59
Gender													
Women	2	3	7	10	6	11	5	4	4	5	31	12	-21
Men	2	1	5	9	7	14	5	7	10	6	29	5	-33
Location													
Inner Metropolitan	1	7	7	16	5	15	5	3	4	5	26	6	-7
Outer Metropolitan	3	1	5	12	10	11	6	4	10	5	25	8	-19
Provincial	3	0	7	8	6	10	8	6	2	4	39	7	-35
Rural	1	0	6	3	4	14	2	9	8	6	35	12	-46
Education													
Less than year 12	1	1	6	2	6	11	3	5	4	10	40	11	-46
Year 12 or equivalent	3	3	3	15	9	11	6	7	9	3	23	8	-15
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	3	8	7	4	13	4	6	7	5	36	6	-35
University degree	2	1	7	13	9	14	6	3	5	6	23	11	-11
Home ownership													
Owned outright	1	2	4	8	4	11	3	7	10	9	39	2	-49
Owned with a mortgage	3	3	7	11	9	15	5	4	5	3	27	8	-11
Renting and other	1	2	8	10	7	12	8	4	5	3	25	15	-17

The Greens

Likelihood of voting for the Greens at a future election

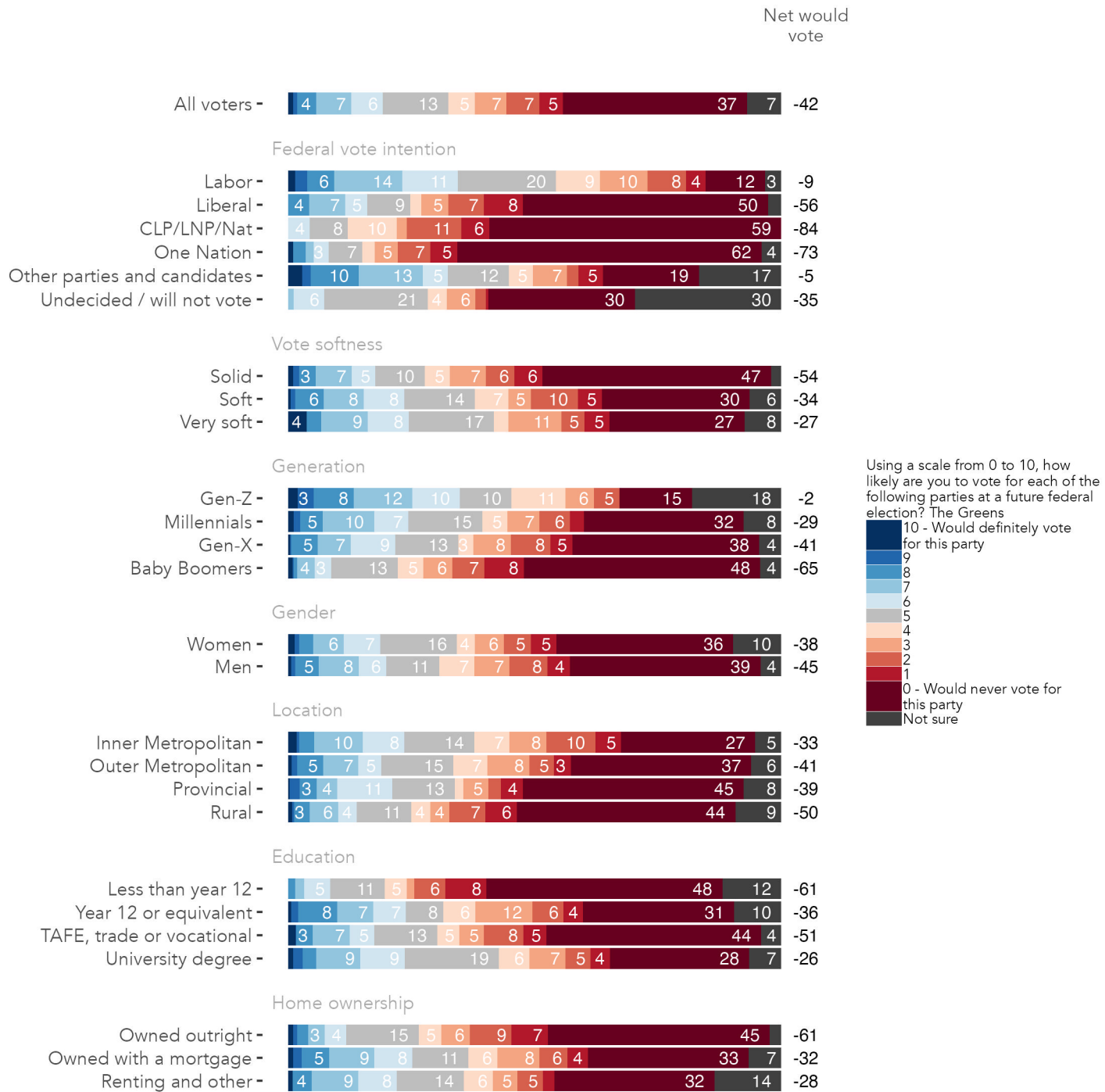


Figure 45: Likelihood of voting for the Greens at a future election, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who would vote for each party at a future election (total share that select values 6-10, minus the share who select values 0-4).

Table 42: Likelihood of voting for the Greens at a future election, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	10 - Would definitely vote for this party	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 - Would never vote for this party	Not sure	Net would vote
All voters	1	1	4	7	6	13	5	7	7	5	37	7	-42
Federal vote intention													
Labor	1	2	6	14	11	20	9	10	8	4	12	3	-9
Liberal	0	0	4	7	5	9	2	5	7	8	50	3	-56
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	0	0	0	4	8	10	2	11	6	59	0	-84
One Nation	1	0	2	2	3	7	2	5	7	5	62	4	-73
Other parties and candidates	3	2	10	13	5	12	5	7	2	5	19	17	-5
Undecided / will not vote	0	0	0	1	6	21	4	6	2	0	30	30	-35
Vote softness													
Solid	1	1	3	7	5	10	5	7	6	6	47	2	-54
Soft	0	1	6	8	8	14	7	5	10	5	30	6	-34
Very soft	4	0	3	9	8	17	3	11	5	5	27	8	-27
Generation													
Gen-Z	2	3	8	12	10	10	11	6	5	0	15	18	-2
Millennials	1	1	5	10	7	15	5	7	6	3	32	8	-29
Gen-X	0	0	5	7	9	13	3	8	8	5	38	4	-41
Baby Boomers	1	0	1	4	3	13	5	6	7	8	48	4	-65
Gender													
Women	1	1	3	6	7	16	4	6	5	5	36	10	-38
Men	0	1	5	8	6	11	7	7	8	4	39	4	-45
Location													
Inner Metropolitan	2	1	3	10	8	14	7	8	10	5	27	5	-33
Outer Metropolitan	1	1	5	7	5	15	7	8	5	3	37	6	-41
Provincial	0	2	3	4	11	13	2	5	3	4	45	8	-39
Rural	1	1	3	6	4	11	4	4	7	6	44	9	-50
Education													
Less than year 12	0	0	1	2	5	11	5	2	6	8	48	12	-61
Year 12 or equivalent	0	1	8	7	7	8	6	12	6	4	31	10	-36
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	0	3	7	5	13	5	5	8	5	44	4	-51
University degree	1	2	3	9	9	19	6	7	5	4	28	7	-26
Home ownership													
Owned outright	1	1	2	3	4	15	5	6	9	7	45	2	-61
Owned with a mortgage	1	2	5	9	8	11	6	8	6	4	33	7	-32
Renting and other	1	0	4	9	8	14	6	5	5	2	32	14	-28

Pauline Hanson's One Nation

Likelihood of voting for Pauline Hanson's One Nation at a future election

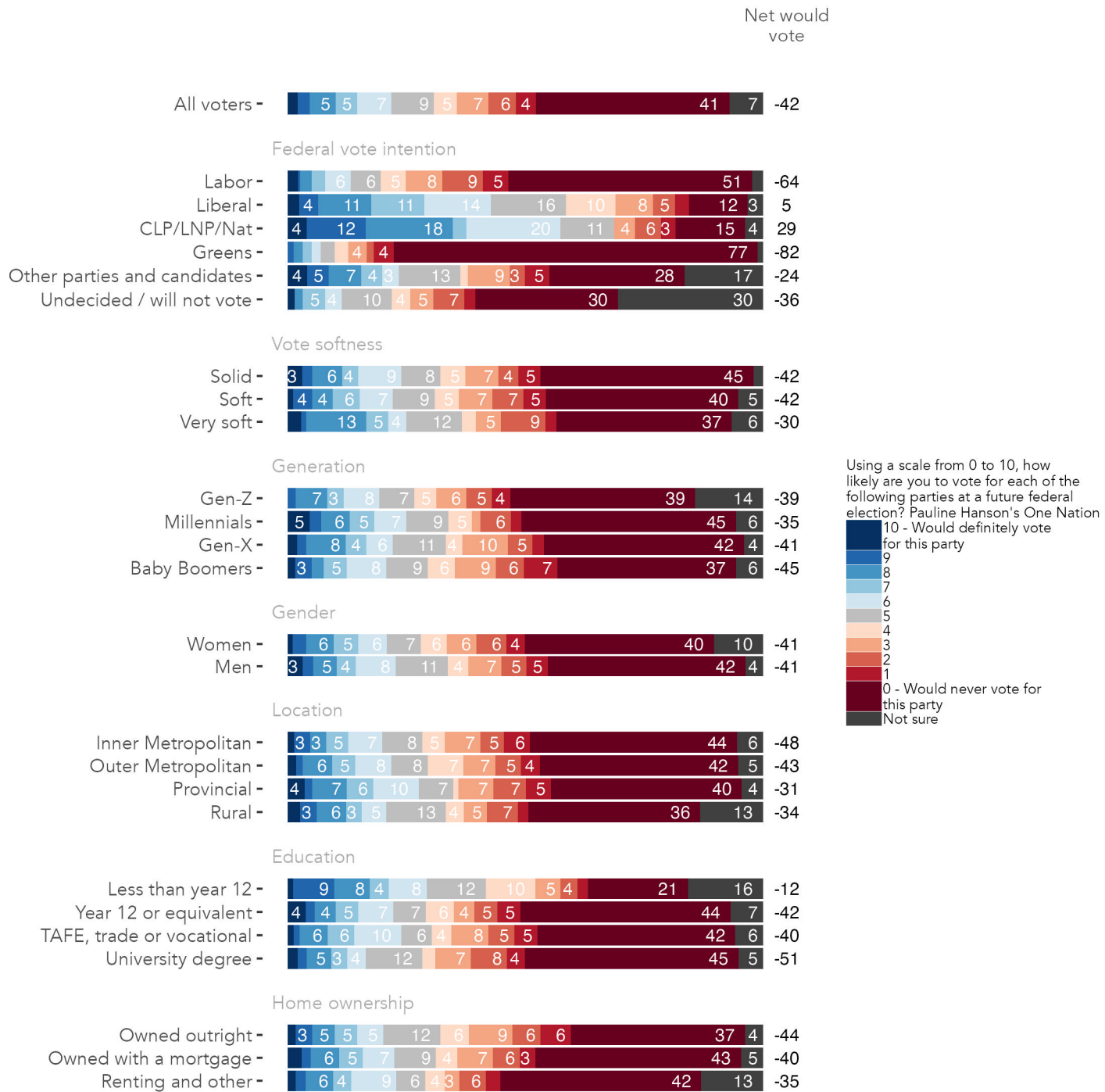


Figure 46: Likelihood of voting for Pauline Hanson's One Nation at a future election, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who would vote for each party at a future election (total share that select values 6-10, minus the share who select values 0-4).

Table 43: Likelihood of voting for Pauline Hanson's One Nation at a future election, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	10 - Would definitely vote for this party	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 - Would never vote for this party	Not sure	Net would vote
All voters	2	2	5	5	7	9	5	7	6	4	41	7	-42
Federal vote intention													
Labor	2	1	2	3	6	6	5	8	9	5	51	2	-64
Liberal	3	4	11	11	14	16	10	8	5	3	12	3	5
CLP/LNP/Nat	4	12	18	3	20	11	0	4	6	3	15	4	29
Greens	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	1	4	77	1	-82
Other parties and candidates	4	5	7	4	3	13	2	9	3	5	28	17	-24
Undecided / will not vote	1	0	2	5	4	10	4	5	7	2	30	30	-36
Vote softness													
Solid	3	2	6	4	9	8	5	7	4	5	45	2	-42
Soft	1	4	4	6	7	9	5	7	7	5	40	5	-42
Very soft	3	1	13	5	4	12	3	5	9	2	37	6	-30
Generation													
Gen-Z	0	2	7	3	8	7	5	6	5	4	39	14	-39
Millennials	5	2	6	5	7	9	5	2	6	2	45	6	-35
Gen-X	2	2	8	4	6	11	4	10	5	2	42	4	-41
Baby Boomers	2	3	2	5	8	9	6	9	6	7	37	6	-45
Gender													
Women	1	3	6	5	6	7	6	6	6	4	40	10	-41
Men	3	2	5	4	8	11	4	7	5	5	42	4	-41
Location													
Inner Metropolitan	1	3	3	5	7	8	5	7	5	6	44	6	-48
Outer Metropolitan	2	1	6	5	8	8	7	7	5	4	42	5	-43
Provincial	4	2	7	6	10	7	1	7	7	5	40	4	-31
Rural	3	3	6	3	5	13	4	5	7	2	36	13	-34
Education													
Less than year 12	1	9	8	4	8	12	10	5	4	2	21	16	-12
Year 12 or equivalent	4	2	4	5	7	7	6	4	5	5	44	7	-42
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	1	6	6	10	6	4	8	5	5	42	6	-40
University degree	2	2	5	3	4	12	3	7	8	4	45	5	-51
Home ownership													
Owned outright	2	3	5	5	5	12	6	9	6	6	37	4	-44
Owned with a mortgage	3	2	6	5	7	9	4	7	6	3	43	5	-40
Renting and other	2	2	6	4	9	6	4	3	6	3	42	13	-35

The National Party

Likelihood of voting for the National Party at a future election

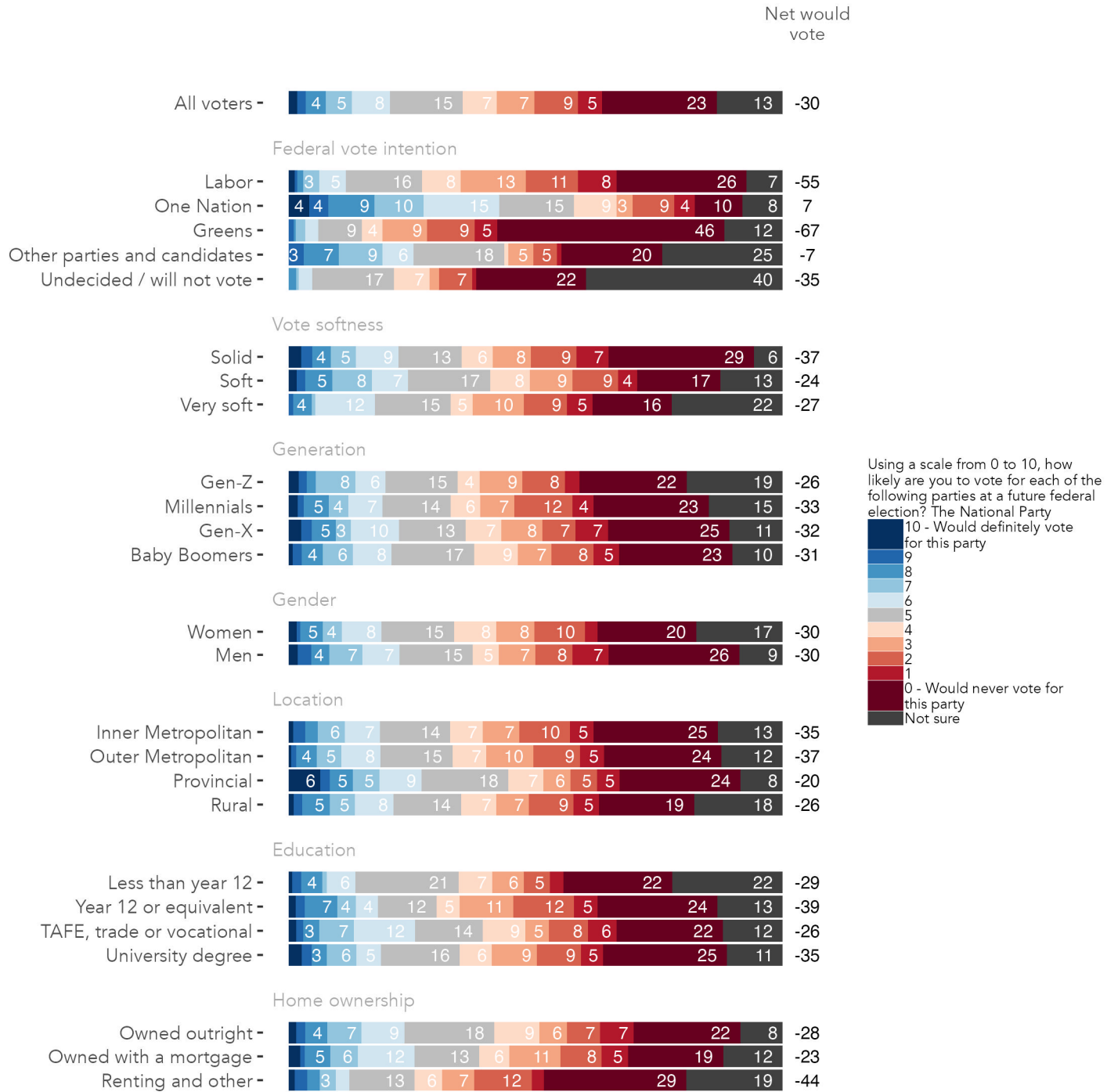


Figure 47: Likelihood of voting for the National Party at a future election, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who would vote for each party at a future election (total share that select values 6-10, minus the share who select values 0-4).

Table 44: Likelihood of voting for the National Party at a future election, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	10 - Would definitely vote for this party	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 - Would never vote for this party	Not sure	Net would vote
All voters	2	2	4	5	8	15	7	7	9	5	23	13	-30
Federal vote intention													
Labor	1	1	1	3	5	16	8	13	11	8	26	7	-55
One Nation	4	4	9	10	15	15	9	3	9	4	10	8	7
Greens	0	1	0	2	3	9	4	9	9	5	46	12	-67
Other parties and candidates	0	3	7	9	6	18	1	5	5	1	20	25	-7
Undecided / will not vote	0	0	1	0	3	17	7	2	7	1	22	40	-35
Vote softness													
Solid	2	2	4	5	9	13	6	8	9	7	29	6	-37
Soft	1	2	5	8	7	17	8	9	9	4	17	13	-24
Very soft	0	1	4	1	12	15	5	10	9	5	16	22	-27
Generation													
Gen-Z	2	2	2	8	6	15	4	9	8	3	22	19	-26
Millennials	2	1	5	4	7	14	6	7	12	4	23	15	-33
Gen-X	2	2	5	3	10	13	7	8	7	7	25	11	-32
Baby Boomers	1	2	4	6	8	17	9	7	8	5	23	10	-31
Gender													
Women	1	1	5	4	8	15	8	8	10	3	20	17	-30
Men	2	3	4	7	7	15	5	7	8	7	26	9	-30
Location													
Inner Metropolitan	1	2	3	6	7	14	7	7	10	5	25	13	-35
Outer Metropolitan	0	1	4	5	8	15	7	10	9	5	24	12	-37
Provincial	6	2	5	5	9	18	7	6	5	5	24	8	-20
Rural	1	2	5	5	8	14	7	7	9	5	19	18	-26
Education													
Less than year 12	1	2	4	1	6	21	7	6	5	3	22	22	-29
Year 12 or equivalent	1	2	7	4	4	12	5	11	12	5	24	13	-39
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	1	3	7	12	14	9	5	8	6	22	12	-26
University degree	3	2	3	6	5	16	6	9	9	5	25	11	-35
Home ownership													
Owned outright	1	2	4	7	9	18	9	6	7	7	22	8	-28
Owned with a mortgage	2	1	5	6	12	13	6	11	8	5	19	12	-23
Renting and other	1	2	3	3	3	13	6	7	12	2	29	19	-44

How messages impact willingness to vote for One Nation

Respondents were shown the two batteries of items in a random order.

Question text

Here are some things that have been said and written about Pauline Hanson and One Nation.

For each one, how much would it affect your willingness to vote for One Nation?

Carousel; randomise statements

- A. Pauline Hanson is a strong supporter and admirer of Donald Trump
- B. Pauline Hanson speaks her mind and says what other politicians won't
- C. Pauline Hanson has called for Australia to help Donald Trump "stamp out evil" by entering the conflict with Iran
- D. One Nation stands up for ordinary Australians struggling with the cost of living
- E. A vote for One Nation is a wasted vote, because they cannot form government
- F. Pauline Hanson and One Nation share the values of ordinary Australians, while the major parties only represent the elites
- G. Pauline Hanson has voted in parliament to cut penalty rates and weaken protections for workers

And here are a few more things that have been said and written about Pauline Hanson and One Nation.

For each one, how much would it affect your willingness to vote for One Nation?

Carousel; randomise statements

- A. Pauline Hanson and One Nation will reduce the level of immigration to Australia
- B. Pauline Hanson and One Nation have no experience governing or managing a federal budget
- C. Voting for One Nation sends a message to Labor and the Coalition that voters want change
- D. If One Nation held the balance of power, it could create economic uncertainty and risk
- E. One Nation will put Australia first
- F. Some of the people Pauline Hanson associates with have expressed extreme or controversial views
- G. The major parties aren't up to the job anymore, and it's time to give One Nation a chance

Single select; random reverse 1-5

- 1. Much less willing
- 2. Somewhat less willing
- 3. No difference
- 4. Somewhat more willing
- 5. Much more willing
- 6. Don't know

How exposure to messages impacts willingness to vote for One Nation

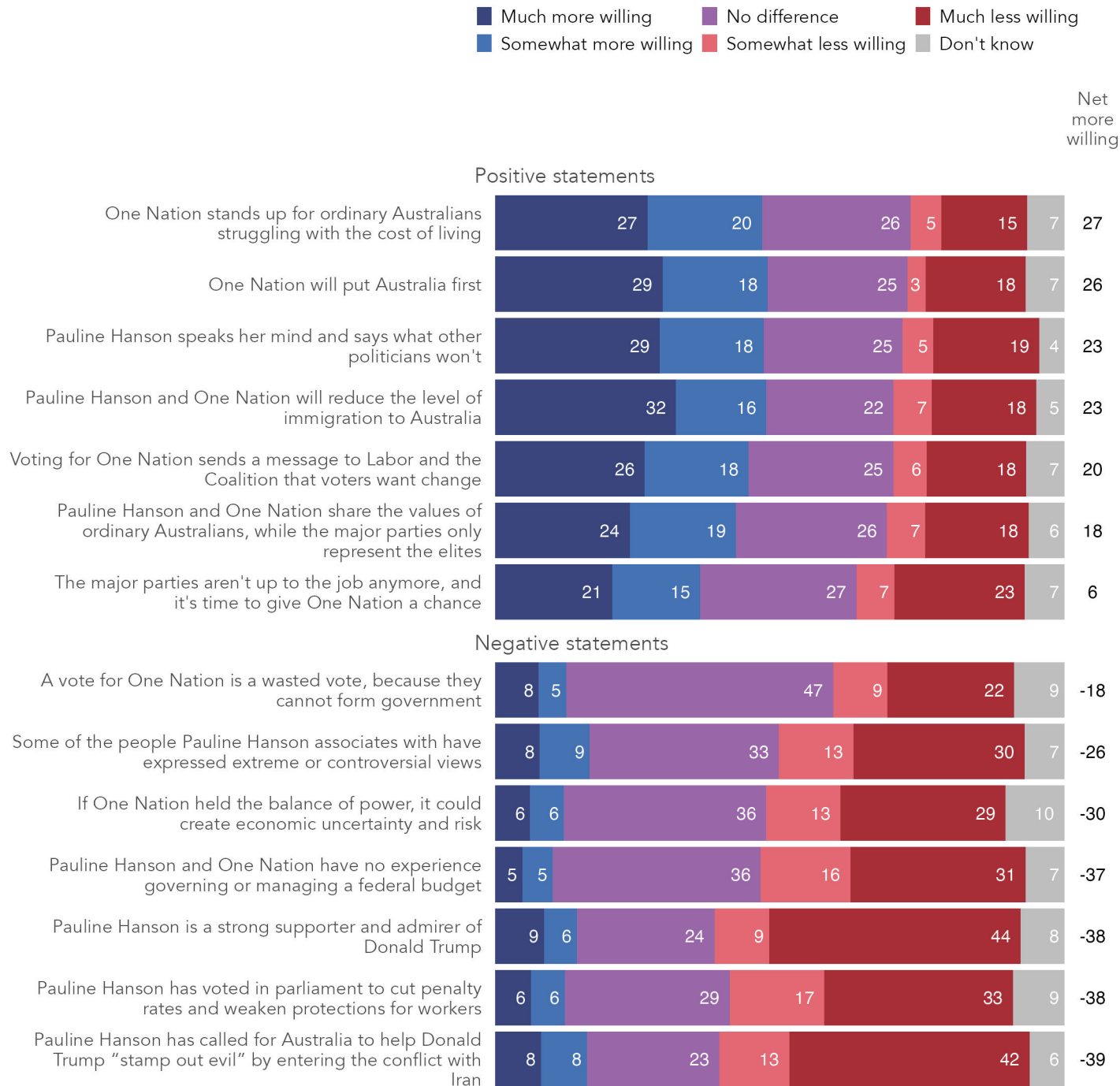


Figure 48: How exposure to different messages impacts voters' willingness to support One Nation. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that seeing this message make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Impact of messages by pre-treatment willingness to support One Nation

How exposure to positive messages impacts willingness to vote for One Nation

Net more willing

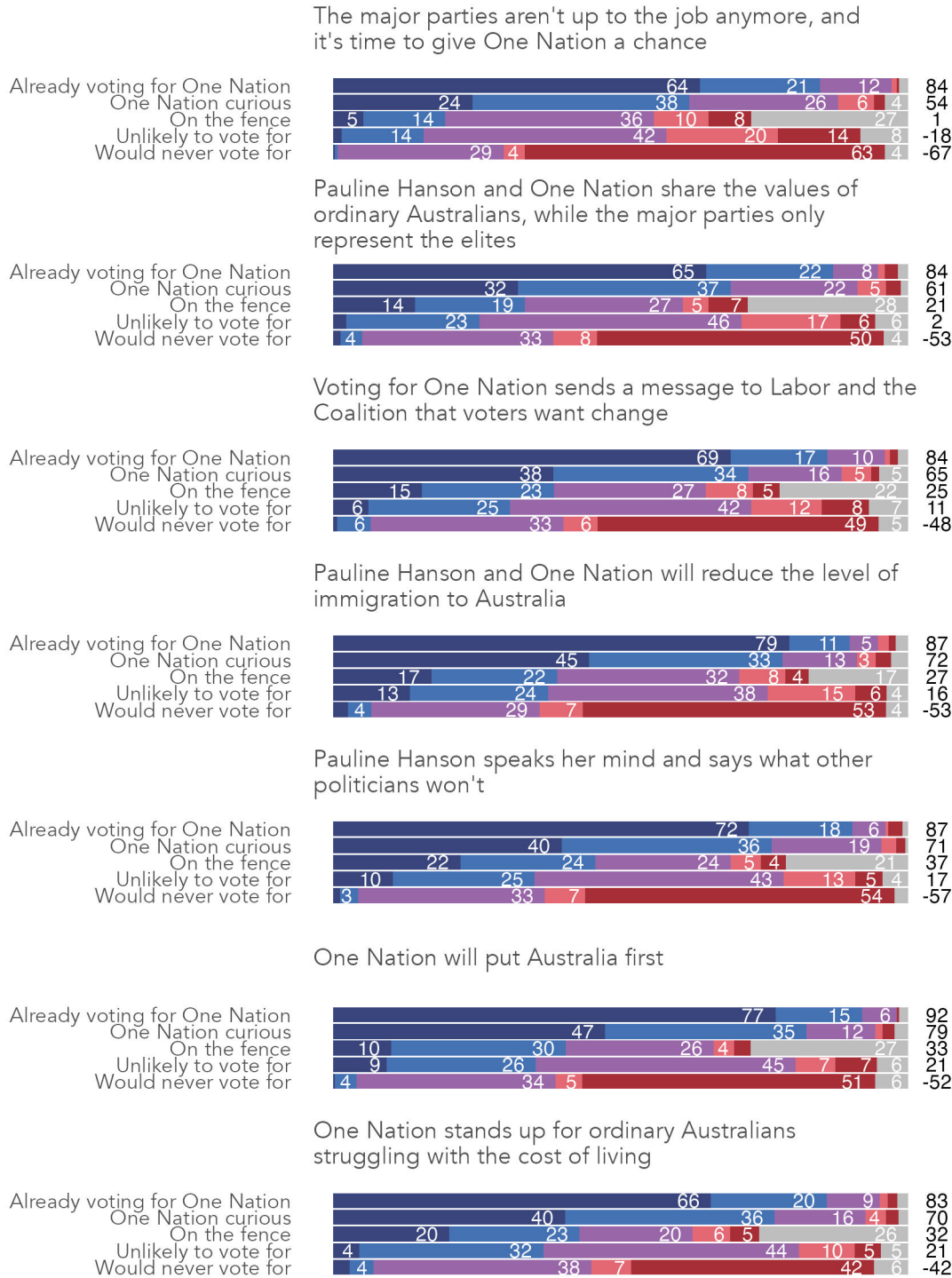


Figure 49: How exposure to positive messages impacts voters' willingness to support One Nation. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that seeing this message make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

How exposure to negative messages impacts willingness to vote for One Nation

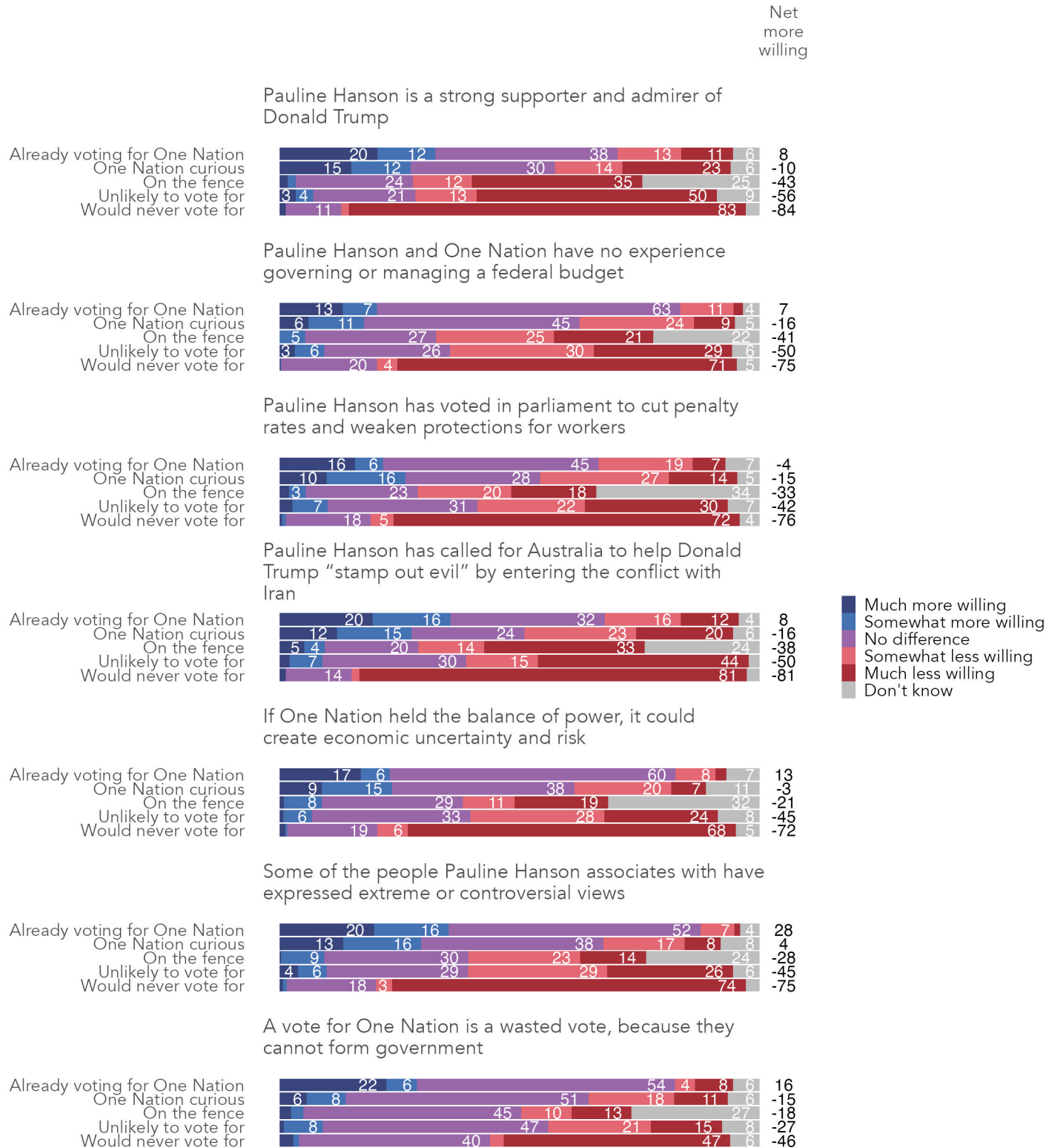


Figure 50: How exposure to negative messages impacts voters' willingness to support One Nation. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that seeing this message make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Pauline Hanson is a strong supporter and admirer of Donald Trump

Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson is a strong supporter and admirer of Donald Trump on willingness to vote for One Nation

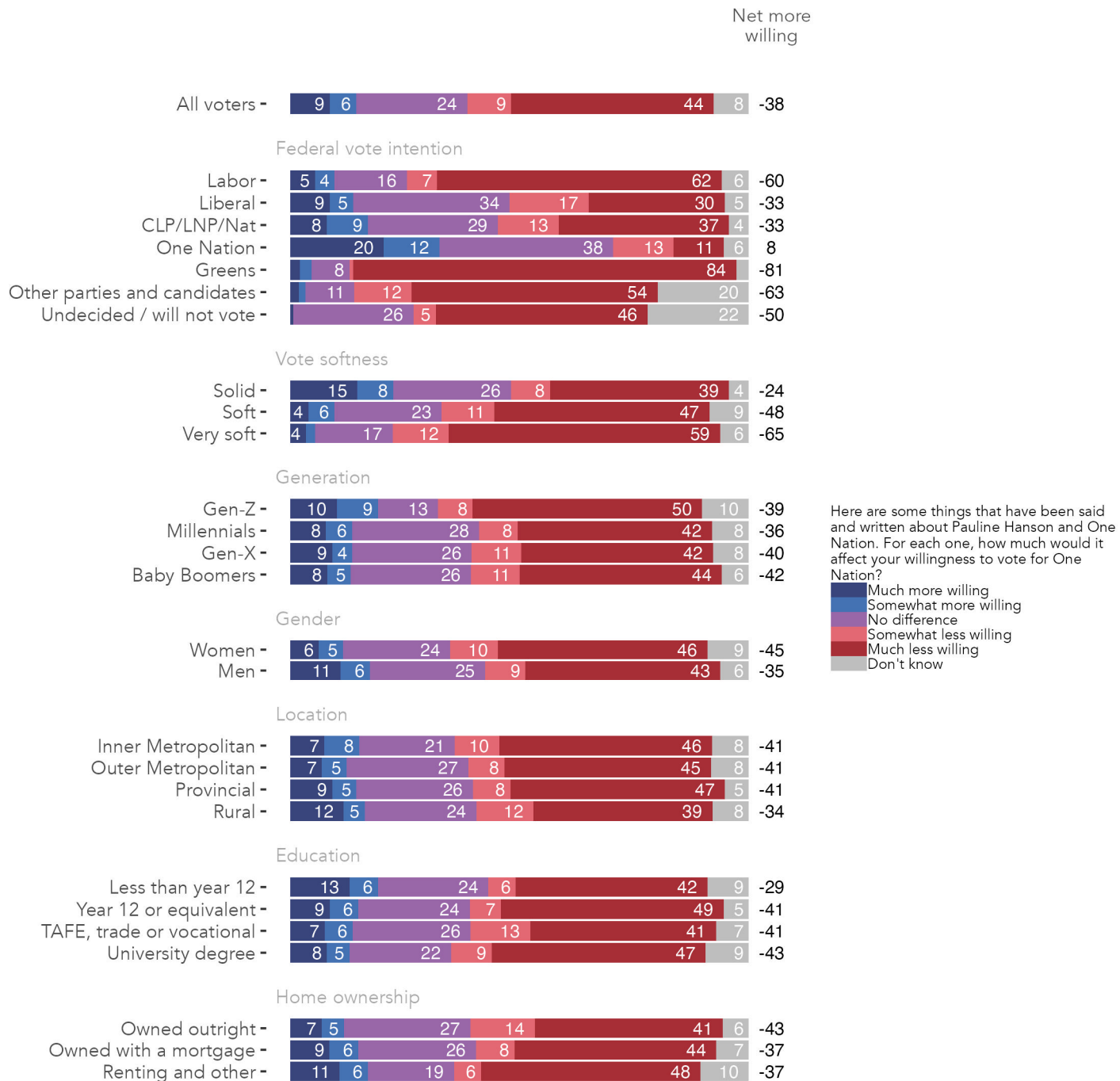


Figure 51: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson is a strong supporter and admirer of Donald Trump on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 45: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson is a strong supporter and admirer of Donald Trump on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	9	6	24	9	44	8	-38
Federal vote intention							
Labor	5	4	16	7	62	6	-60
Liberal	9	5	34	17	30	5	-33
CLP/LNP/Nat	8	9	29	13	37	4	-33
One Nation	20	12	38	13	11	6	8
Greens	2	2	8	1	84	3	-81
Other parties and candidates	2	1	11	12	54	20	-63
Undecided / will not vote	1	0	26	5	46	22	-50
Vote softness							
Solid	15	8	26	8	39	4	-24
Soft	4	6	23	11	47	9	-48
Very soft	4	2	17	12	59	6	-65
Generation							
Gen-Z	10	9	13	8	50	10	-39
Millennials	8	6	28	8	42	8	-36
Gen-X	9	4	26	11	42	8	-40
Baby Boomers	8	5	26	11	44	6	-42
Gender							
Women	6	5	24	10	46	9	-45
Men	11	6	25	9	43	6	-35
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	7	8	21	10	46	8	-41
Outer Metropolitan	7	5	27	8	45	8	-41
Provincial	9	5	26	8	47	5	-41
Rural	12	5	24	12	39	8	-34
Education							
Less than year 12	13	6	24	6	42	9	-29
Year 12 or equivalent	9	6	24	7	49	5	-41
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	6	26	13	41	7	-41
University degree	8	5	22	9	47	9	-43
Home ownership							
Owned outright	7	5	27	14	41	6	-43
Owned with a mortgage	9	6	26	8	44	7	-37
Renting and other	11	6	19	6	48	10	-37

Pauline Hanson speaks her mind and says what other politicians won't

Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson speaks her mind and says what other politicians won't on willingness to vote for One Nation

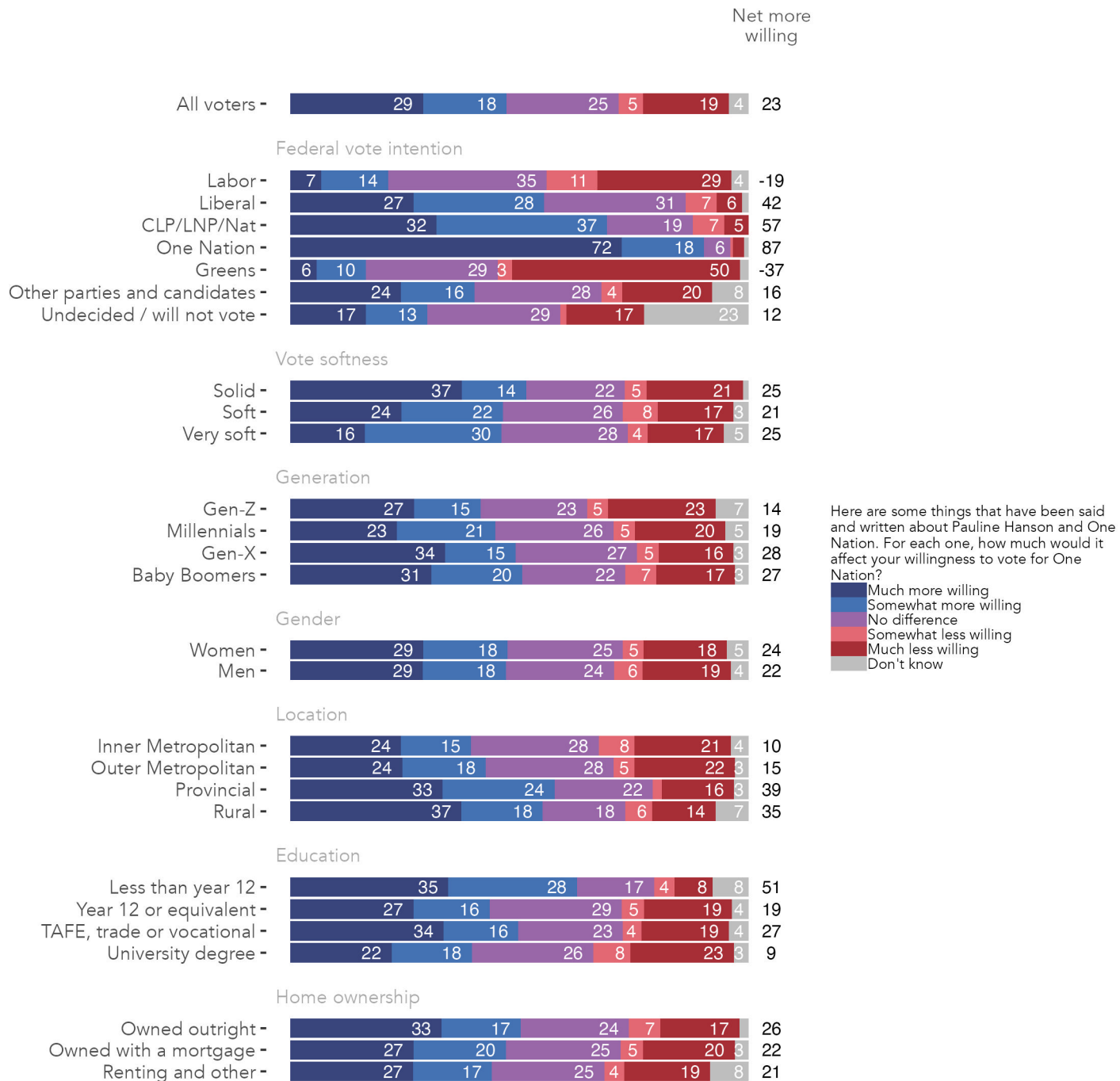


Figure 52: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson speaks her mind and says what other politicians won't on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 46: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson speaks her mind and says what other politicians won't on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	29	18	25	5	19	4	23
Federal vote intention							
Labor	7	14	35	11	29	4	-19
Liberal	27	28	31	7	6	1	42
CLP/LNP/Nat	32	37	19	7	5	0	57
One Nation	72	18	6	1	2	1	87
Greens	6	10	29	3	50	2	-37
Other parties and candidates	24	16	28	4	20	8	16
Undecided / will not vote	17	13	29	1	17	23	12
Vote softness							
Solid	37	14	22	5	21	1	25
Soft	24	22	26	8	17	3	21
Very soft	16	30	28	4	17	5	25
Generation							
Gen-Z	27	15	23	5	23	7	14
Millennials	23	21	26	5	20	5	19
Gen-X	34	15	27	5	16	3	28
Baby Boomers	31	20	22	7	17	3	27
Gender							
Women	29	18	25	5	18	5	24
Men	29	18	24	6	19	4	22
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	24	15	28	8	21	4	10
Outer Metropolitan	24	18	28	5	22	3	15
Provincial	33	24	22	2	16	3	39
Rural	37	18	18	6	14	7	35
Education							
Less than year 12	35	28	17	4	8	8	51
Year 12 or equivalent	27	16	29	5	19	4	19
TAFE, trade or vocational	34	16	23	4	19	4	27
University degree	22	18	26	8	23	3	9
Home ownership							
Owned outright	33	17	24	7	17	2	26
Owned with a mortgage	27	20	25	5	20	3	22
Renting and other	27	17	25	4	19	8	21

Pauline Hanson has called for Australia to help Donald Trump “stamp out evil” by entering the conflict with Iran

Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson has called for Australia to help Donald Trump 'stamp out evil' by entering the conflict with Iran on willingness to vote for One Nation

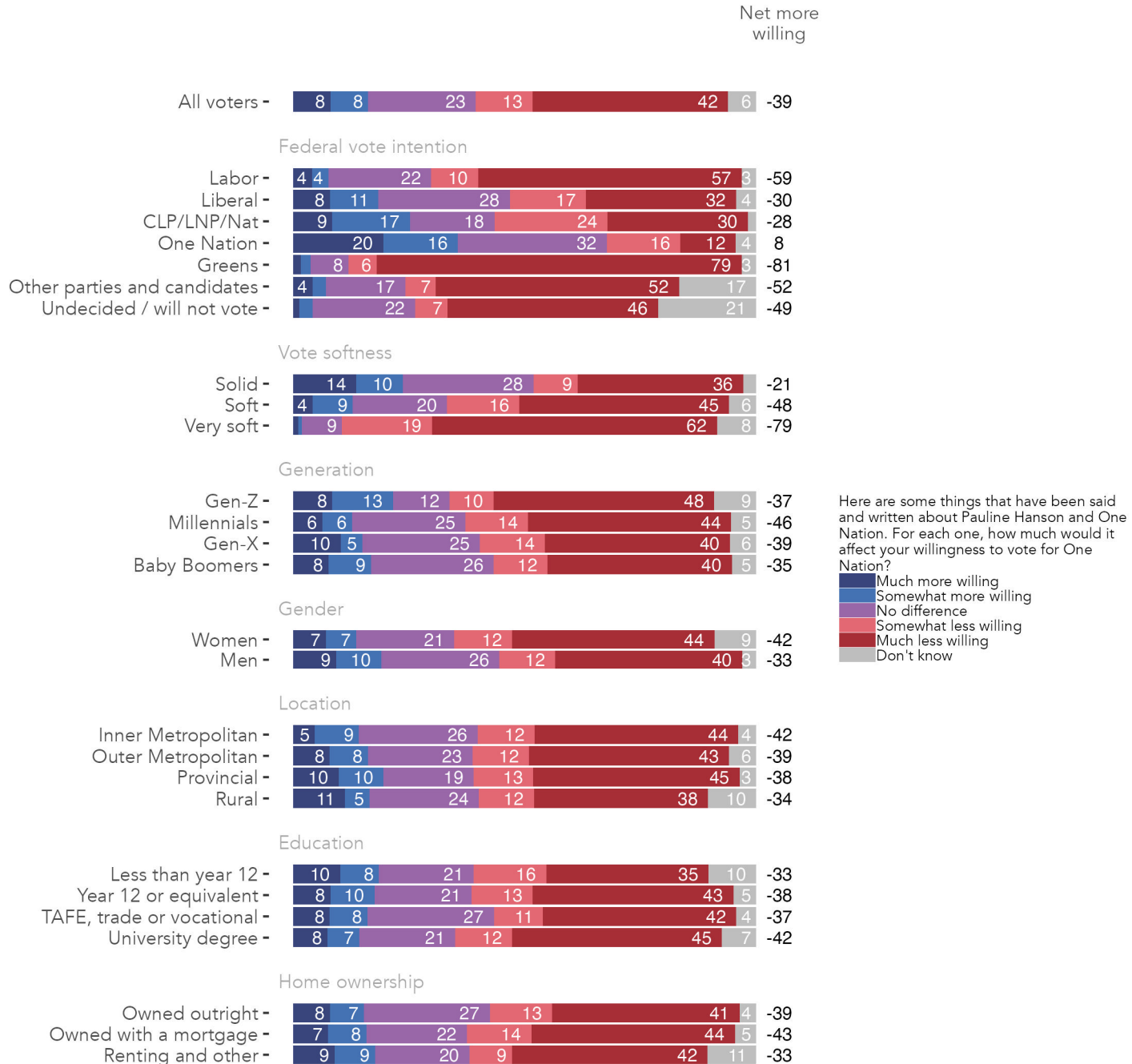


Figure 53: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson has called for Australia to help Donald Trump 'stamp out evil' by entering the conflict with Iran on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 47: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson has called for Australia to help Donald Trump 'stamp out evil' by entering the conflict with Iran on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	8	8	23	13	42	6	-39
Federal vote intention							
Labor	4	4	22	10	57	3	-59
Liberal	8	11	28	17	32	4	-30
CLP/LNP/Nat	9	17	18	24	30	2	-28
One Nation	20	16	32	16	12	4	8
Greens	2	2	8	6	79	3	-81
Other parties and candidates	4	3	17	7	52	17	-52
Undecided / will not vote	1	3	22	7	46	21	-49
Vote softness							
Solid	14	10	28	9	36	3	-21
Soft	4	9	20	16	45	6	-48
Very soft	1	1	9	19	62	8	-79
Generation							
Gen-Z	8	13	12	10	48	9	-37
Millennials	6	6	25	14	44	5	-46
Gen-X	10	5	25	14	40	6	-39
Baby Boomers	8	9	26	12	40	5	-35
Gender							
Women	7	7	21	12	44	9	-42
Men	9	10	26	12	40	3	-33
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	5	9	26	12	44	4	-42
Outer Metropolitan	8	8	23	12	43	6	-39
Provincial	10	10	19	13	45	3	-38
Rural	11	5	24	12	38	10	-34
Education							
Less than year 12	10	8	21	16	35	10	-33
Year 12 or equivalent	8	10	21	13	43	5	-38
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	8	27	11	42	4	-37
University degree	8	7	21	12	45	7	-42
Home ownership							
Owned outright	8	7	27	13	41	4	-39
Owned with a mortgage	7	8	22	14	44	5	-43
Renting and other	9	9	20	9	42	11	-33

One Nation stands up for ordinary Australians struggling with the cost of living

Impact of hearing that One Nation stands up for ordinary Australians struggling with the cost of living on willingness to vote for One Nation

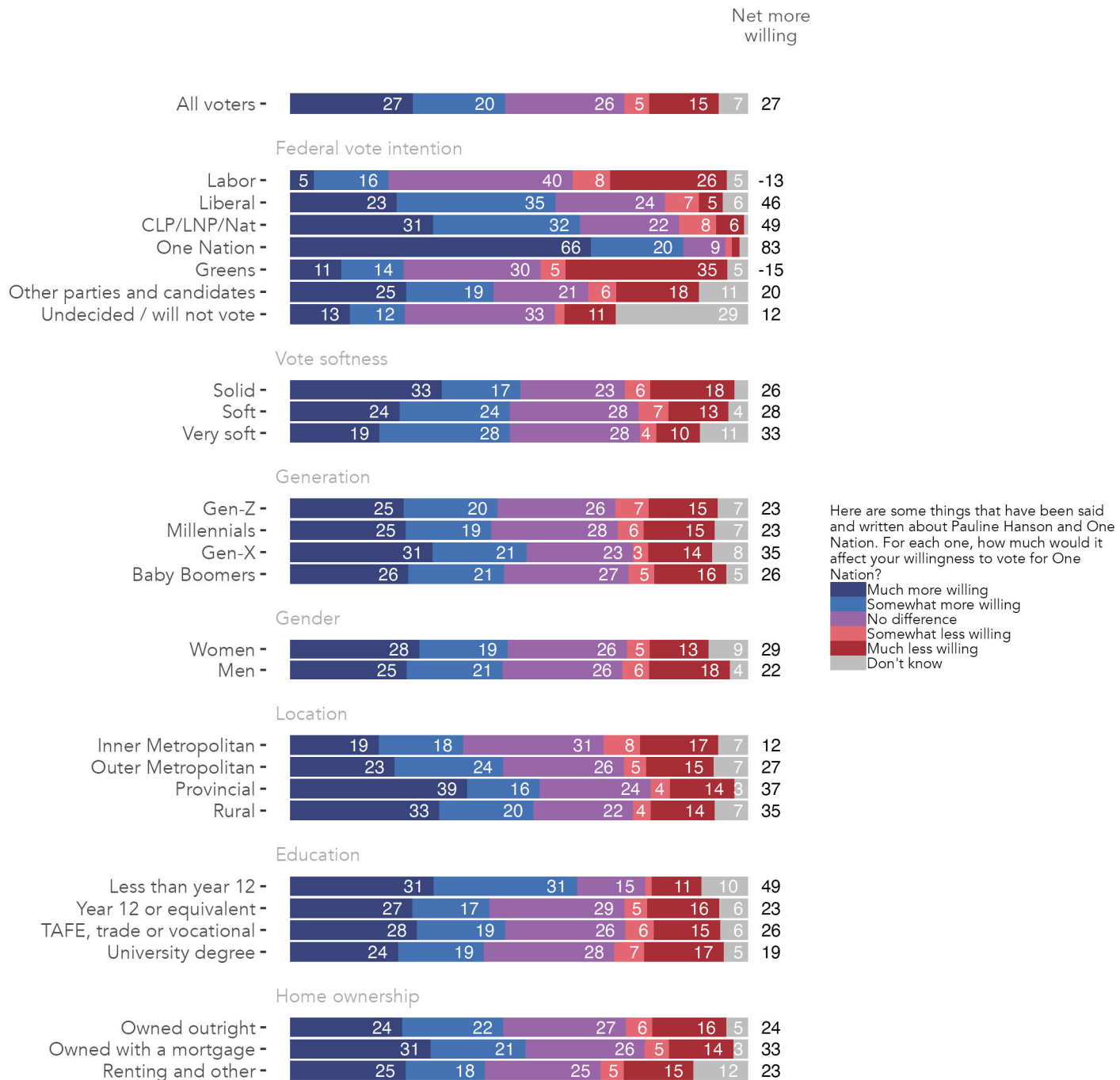


Figure 54: Impact of hearing that One Nation stands up for ordinary Australians struggling with the cost of living on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 48: Impact of hearing that One Nation stands up for ordinary Australians struggling with the cost of living on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	27	20	26	5	15	7	27
Federal vote intention							
Labor	5	16	40	8	26	5	-13
Liberal	23	35	24	7	5	6	46
CLP/LNP/Nat	31	32	22	8	6	1	49
One Nation	66	20	9	1	2	2	83
Greens	11	14	30	5	35	5	-15
Other parties and candidates	25	19	21	6	18	11	20
Undecided / will not vote	13	12	33	2	11	29	12
Vote softness							
Solid	33	17	23	6	18	3	26
Soft	24	24	28	7	13	4	28
Very soft	19	28	28	4	10	11	33
Generation							
Gen-Z	25	20	26	7	15	7	23
Millennials	25	19	28	6	15	7	23
Gen-X	31	21	23	3	14	8	35
Baby Boomers	26	21	27	5	16	5	26
Gender							
Women	28	19	26	5	13	9	29
Men	25	21	26	6	18	4	22
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	19	18	31	8	17	7	12
Outer Metropolitan	23	24	26	5	15	7	27
Provincial	39	16	24	4	14	3	37
Rural	33	20	22	4	14	7	35
Education							
Less than year 12	31	31	15	2	11	10	49
Year 12 or equivalent	27	17	29	5	16	6	23
TAFE, trade or vocational	28	19	26	6	15	6	26
University degree	24	19	28	7	17	5	19
Home ownership							
Owned outright	24	22	27	6	16	5	24
Owned with a mortgage	31	21	26	5	14	3	33
Renting and other	25	18	25	5	15	12	23

A vote for One Nation is a wasted vote, because they cannot form government

Impact of hearing that a vote for One Nation is a wasted vote, because they cannot form government on willingness to vote for One Nation

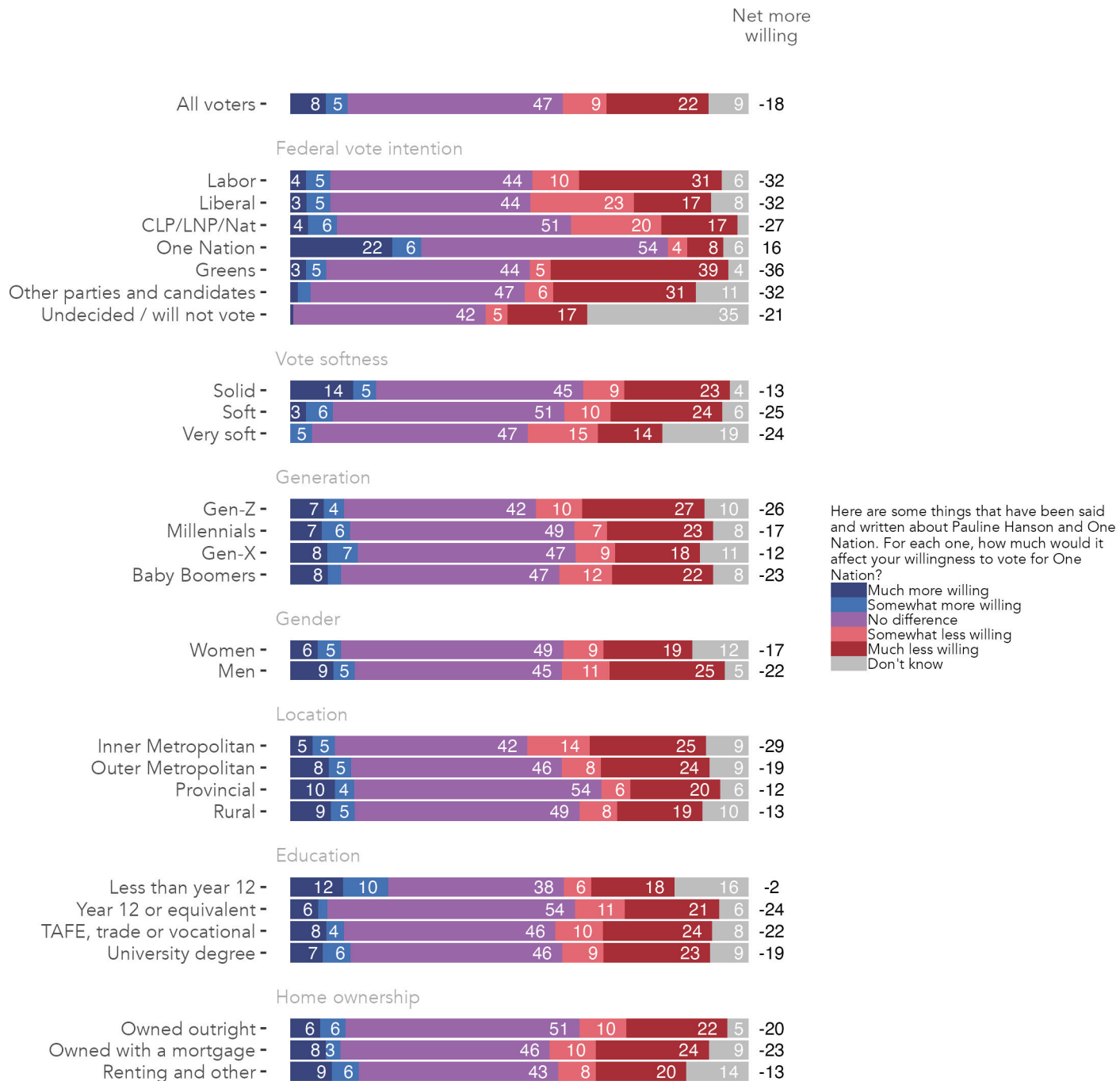


Figure 55: Impact of hearing that a vote for One Nation is a wasted vote, because they cannot form government on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 49: Impact of hearing that a vote for One Nation is a wasted vote, because they cannot form government on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	8	5	47	9	22	9	-18
Federal vote intention							
Labor	4	5	44	10	31	6	-32
Liberal	3	5	44	23	17	8	-32
CLP/LNP/Nat	4	6	51	20	17	2	-27
One Nation	22	6	54	4	8	6	16
Greens	3	5	44	5	39	4	-36
Other parties and candidates	2	3	47	6	31	11	-32
Undecided / will not vote	1	0	42	5	17	35	-21
Vote softness							
Solid	14	5	45	9	23	4	-13
Soft	3	6	51	10	24	6	-25
Very soft	0	5	47	15	14	19	-24
Generation							
Gen-Z	7	4	42	10	27	10	-26
Millennials	7	6	49	7	23	8	-17
Gen-X	8	7	47	9	18	11	-12
Baby Boomers	8	3	47	12	22	8	-23
Gender							
Women	6	5	49	9	19	12	-17
Men	9	5	45	11	25	5	-22
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	5	5	42	14	25	9	-29
Outer Metropolitan	8	5	46	8	24	9	-19
Provincial	10	4	54	6	20	6	-12
Rural	9	5	49	8	19	10	-13
Education							
Less than year 12	12	10	38	6	18	16	-2
Year 12 or equivalent	6	2	54	11	21	6	-24
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	4	46	10	24	8	-22
University degree	7	6	46	9	23	9	-19
Home ownership							
Owned outright	6	6	51	10	22	5	-20
Owned with a mortgage	8	3	46	10	24	9	-23
Renting and other	9	6	43	8	20	14	-13

Pauline Hanson and One Nation share the values of ordinary Australians, while the major parties only represent the elites

Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson and One Nation share the values of ordinary Australians, while the major parties only represent the elites on willingness to vote for One Nation

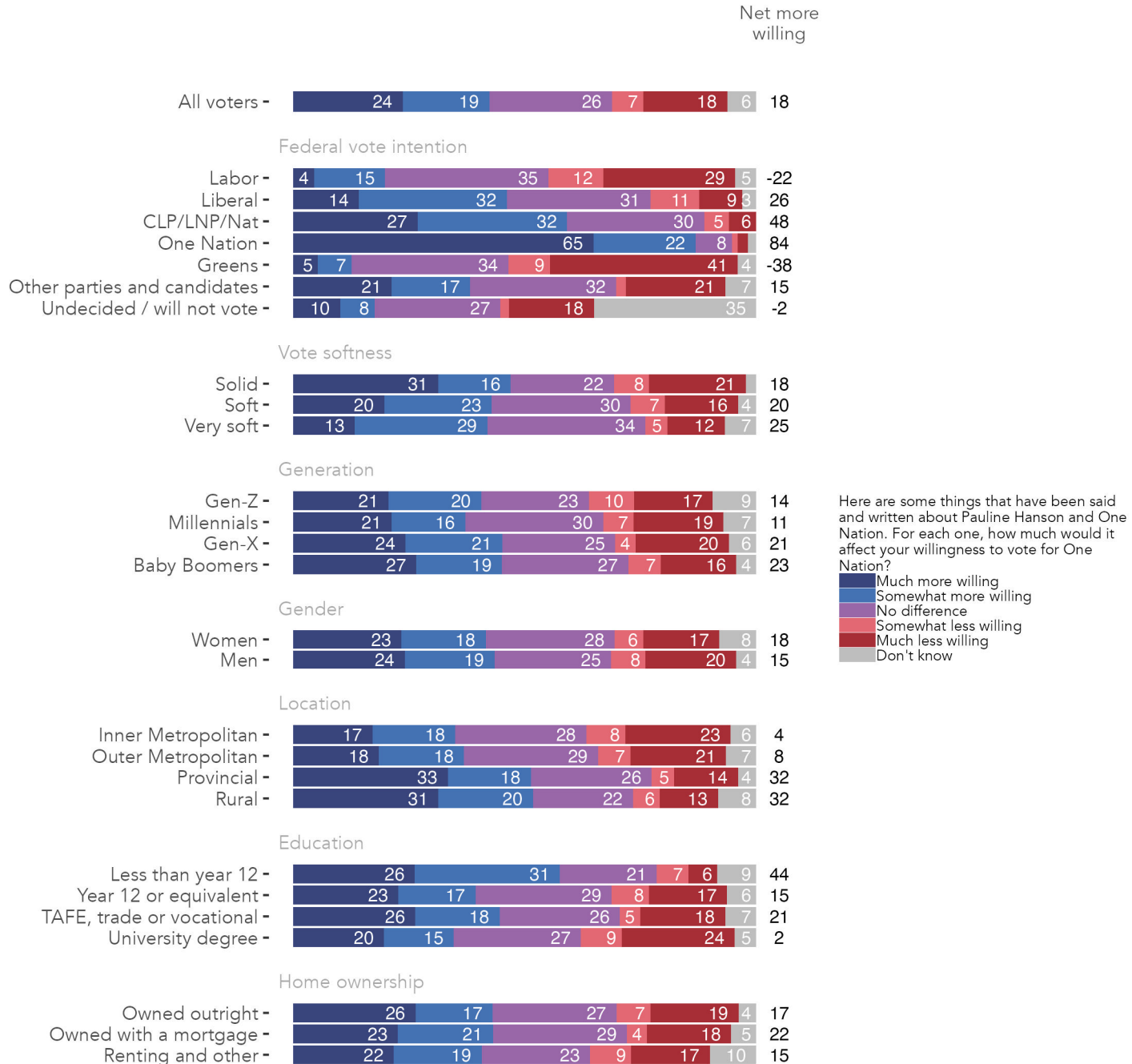


Figure 56: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson and One Nation share the values of ordinary Australians, while the major parties only represent the elites on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 50: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson and One Nation share the values of ordinary Australians, while the major parties only represent the elites on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	24	19	26	7	18	6	18
Federal vote intention							
Labor	4	15	35	12	29	5	-22
Liberal	14	32	31	11	9	3	26
CLP/LNP/Nat	27	32	30	5	6	0	48
One Nation	65	22	8	1	2	2	84
Greens	5	7	34	9	41	4	-38
Other parties and candidates	21	17	32	2	21	7	15
Undecided / will not vote	10	8	27	2	18	35	-2
Vote softness							
Solid	31	16	22	8	21	2	18
Soft	20	23	30	7	16	4	20
Very soft	13	29	34	5	12	7	25
Generation							
Gen-Z	21	20	23	10	17	9	14
Millennials	21	16	30	7	19	7	11
Gen-X	24	21	25	4	20	6	21
Baby Boomers	27	19	27	7	16	4	23
Gender							
Women	23	18	28	6	17	8	18
Men	24	19	25	8	20	4	15
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	17	18	28	8	23	6	4
Outer Metropolitan	18	18	29	7	21	7	8
Provincial	33	18	26	5	14	4	32
Rural	31	20	22	6	13	8	32
Education							
Less than year 12	26	31	21	7	6	9	44
Year 12 or equivalent	23	17	29	8	17	6	15
TAFE, trade or vocational	26	18	26	5	18	7	21
University degree	20	15	27	9	24	5	2
Home ownership							
Owned outright	26	17	27	7	19	4	17
Owned with a mortgage	23	21	29	4	18	5	22
Renting and other	22	19	23	9	17	10	15

Pauline Hanson has voted in parliament to cut penalty rates and weaken protections for workers

Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson has voted in parliament to cut penalty rates and weaken protections for workers on willingness to vote for One Nation

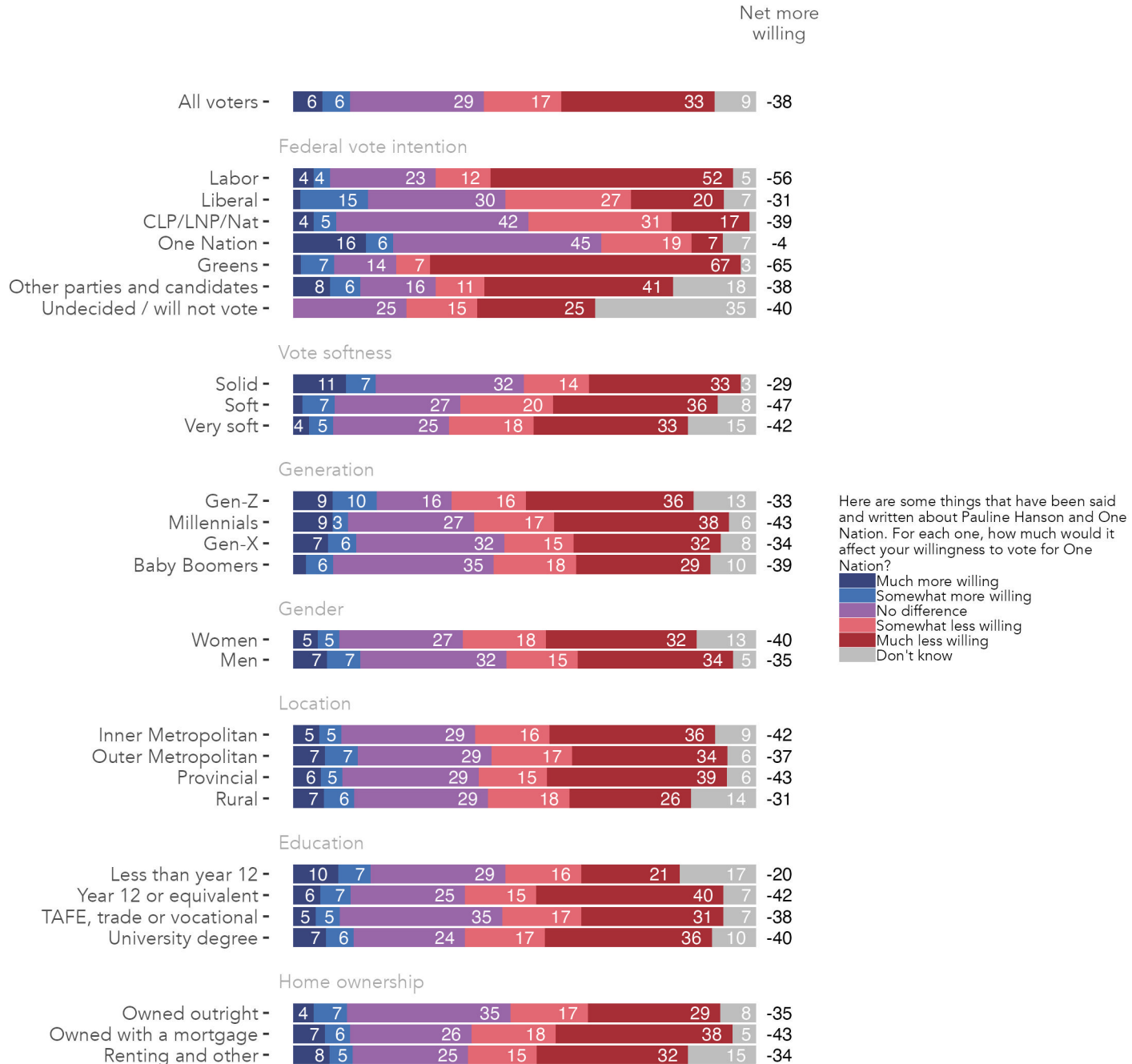


Figure 57: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson has voted in parliament to cut penalty rates and weaken protections for workers on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 51: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson has voted in parliament to cut penalty rates and weaken protections for workers on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	6	6	29	17	33	9	-38
Federal vote intention							
Labor	4	4	23	12	52	5	-56
Liberal	1	15	30	27	20	7	-31
CLP/LNP/Nat	4	5	42	31	17	1	-39
One Nation	16	6	45	19	7	7	-4
Greens	2	7	14	7	67	3	-65
Other parties and candidates	8	6	16	11	41	18	-38
Undecided / will not vote	0	0	25	15	25	35	-40
Vote softness							
Solid	11	7	32	14	33	3	-29
Soft	2	7	27	20	36	8	-47
Very soft	4	5	25	18	33	15	-42
Generation							
Gen-Z	9	10	16	16	36	13	-33
Millennials	9	3	27	17	38	6	-43
Gen-X	7	6	32	15	32	8	-34
Baby Boomers	2	6	35	18	29	10	-39
Gender							
Women	5	5	27	18	32	13	-40
Men	7	7	32	15	34	5	-35
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	5	5	29	16	36	9	-42
Outer Metropolitan	7	7	29	17	34	6	-37
Provincial	6	5	29	15	39	6	-43
Rural	7	6	29	18	26	14	-31
Education							
Less than year 12	10	7	29	16	21	17	-20
Year 12 or equivalent	6	7	25	15	40	7	-42
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	5	35	17	31	7	-38
University degree	7	6	24	17	36	10	-40
Home ownership							
Owned outright	4	7	35	17	29	8	-35
Owned with a mortgage	7	6	26	18	38	5	-43
Renting and other	8	5	25	15	32	15	-34

Pauline Hanson and One Nation will reduce the level of immigration to Australia

Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson and One Nation will reduce the level of immigration to Australia on willingness to vote for One Nation

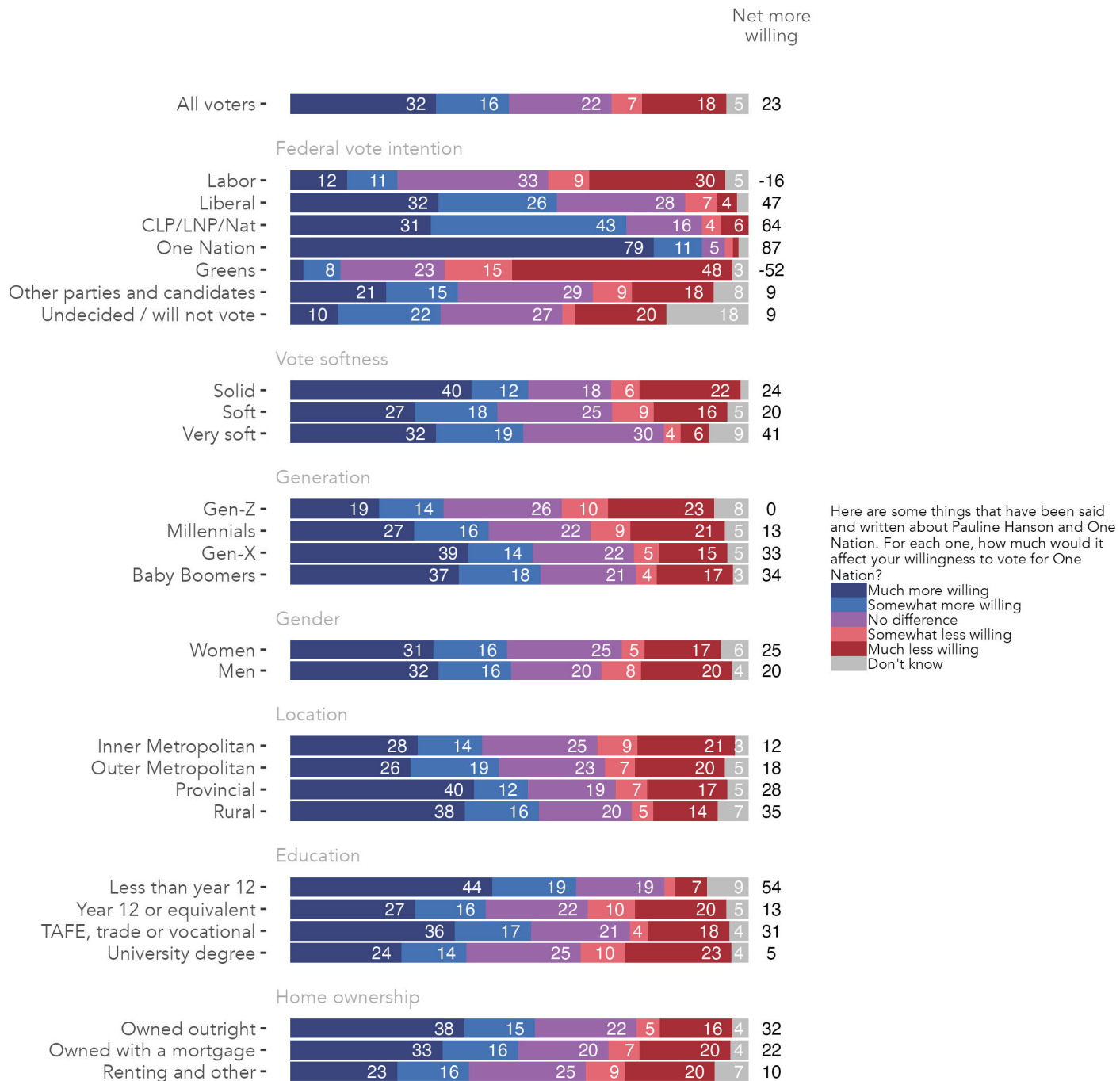


Figure 58: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson and One Nation will reduce the level of immigration to Australia on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 52: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson and One Nation will reduce the level of immigration to Australia on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	32	16	22	7	18	5	23
Federal vote intention							
Labor	12	11	33	9	30	5	-16
Liberal	32	26	28	7	4	3	47
CLP/LNP/Nat	31	43	16	4	6	0	64
One Nation	79	11	5	2	1	2	87
Greens	3	8	23	15	48	3	-52
Other parties and candidates	21	15	29	9	18	8	9
Undecided / will not vote	10	22	27	3	20	18	9
Vote softness							
Solid	40	12	18	6	22	2	24
Soft	27	18	25	9	16	5	20
Very soft	32	19	30	4	6	9	41
Generation							
Gen-Z	19	14	26	10	23	8	0
Millennials	27	16	22	9	21	5	13
Gen-X	39	14	22	5	15	5	33
Baby Boomers	37	18	21	4	17	3	34
Gender							
Women	31	16	25	5	17	6	25
Men	32	16	20	8	20	4	20
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	28	14	25	9	21	3	12
Outer Metropolitan	26	19	23	7	20	5	18
Provincial	40	12	19	7	17	5	28
Rural	38	16	20	5	14	7	35
Education							
Less than year 12	44	19	19	2	7	9	54
Year 12 or equivalent	27	16	22	10	20	5	13
TAFE, trade or vocational	36	17	21	4	18	4	31
University degree	24	14	25	10	23	4	5
Home ownership							
Owned outright	38	15	22	5	16	4	32
Owned with a mortgage	33	16	20	7	20	4	22
Renting and other	23	16	25	9	20	7	10

Pauline Hanson and One Nation have no experience governing or managing a federal budget

Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson and One Nation have no experience governing or managing a federal budget on willingness to vote for One Nation

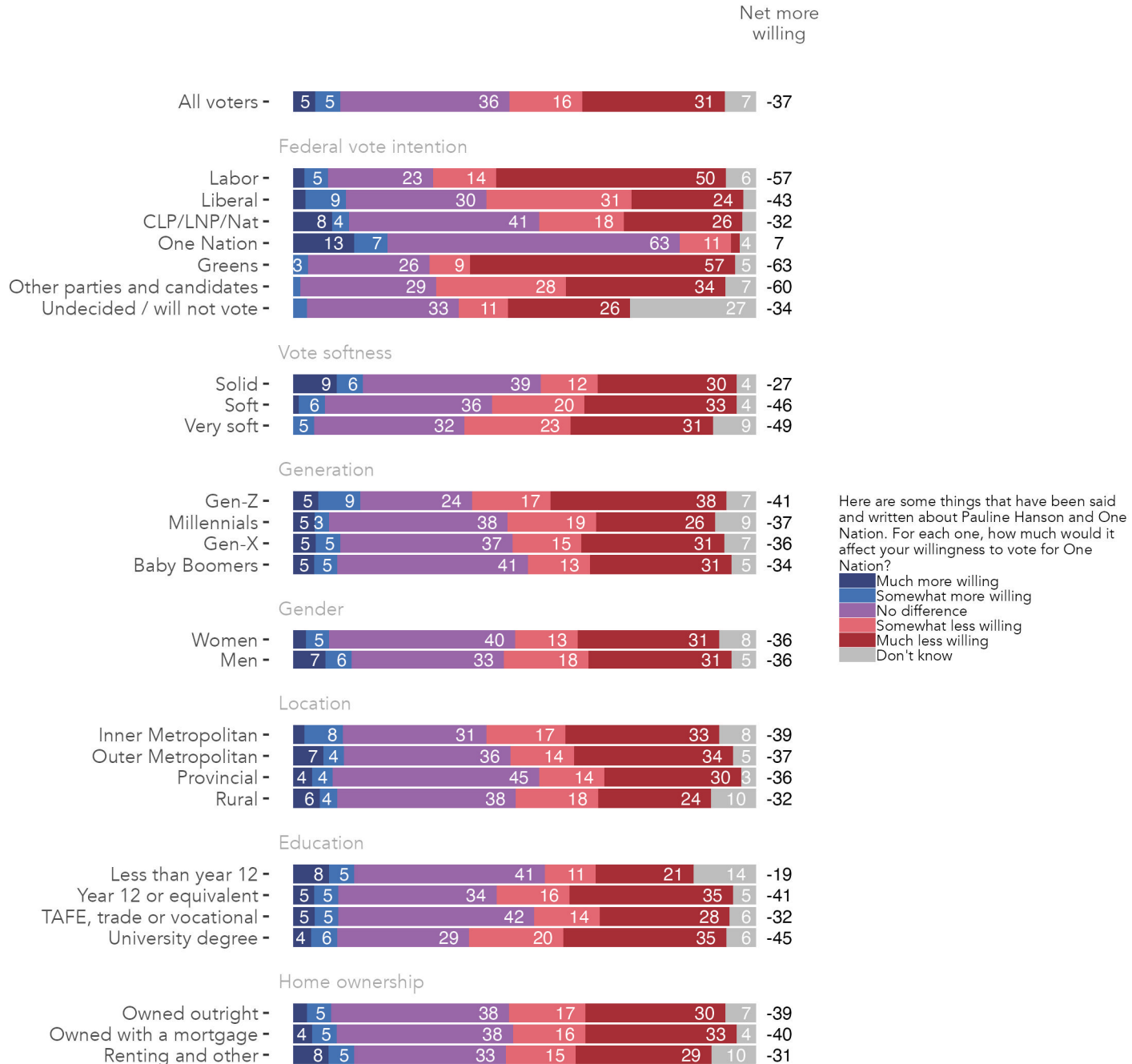


Figure 59: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson and One Nation have no experience governing or managing a federal budget on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 53: Impact of hearing that Pauline Hanson and One Nation have no experience governing or managing a federal budget on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	5	5	36	16	31	7	-37
Federal vote intention							
Labor	2	5	23	14	50	6	-57
Liberal	3	9	30	31	24	3	-43
CLP/LNP/Nat	8	4	41	18	26	3	-32
One Nation	13	7	63	11	2	4	7
Greens	0	3	26	9	57	5	-63
Other parties and candidates	0	2	29	28	34	7	-60
Undecided / will not vote	0	3	33	11	26	27	-34
Vote softness							
Solid	9	6	39	12	30	4	-27
Soft	1	6	36	20	33	4	-46
Very soft	0	5	32	23	31	9	-49
Generation							
Gen-Z	5	9	24	17	38	7	-41
Millennials	5	3	38	19	26	9	-37
Gen-X	5	5	37	15	31	7	-36
Baby Boomers	5	5	41	13	31	5	-34
Gender							
Women	3	5	40	13	31	8	-36
Men	7	6	33	18	31	5	-36
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	3	8	31	17	33	8	-39
Outer Metropolitan	7	4	36	14	34	5	-37
Provincial	4	4	45	14	30	3	-36
Rural	6	4	38	18	24	10	-32
Education							
Less than year 12	8	5	41	11	21	14	-19
Year 12 or equivalent	5	5	34	16	35	5	-41
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	5	42	14	28	6	-32
University degree	4	6	29	20	35	6	-45
Home ownership							
Owned outright	3	5	38	17	30	7	-39
Owned with a mortgage	4	5	38	16	33	4	-40
Renting and other	8	5	33	15	29	10	-31

Voting for One Nation sends a message to Labor and the Coalition that voters want change

Impact of hearing that voting for One Nation sends a message to Labor and the Coalition that voters want change on willingness to vote for One Nation

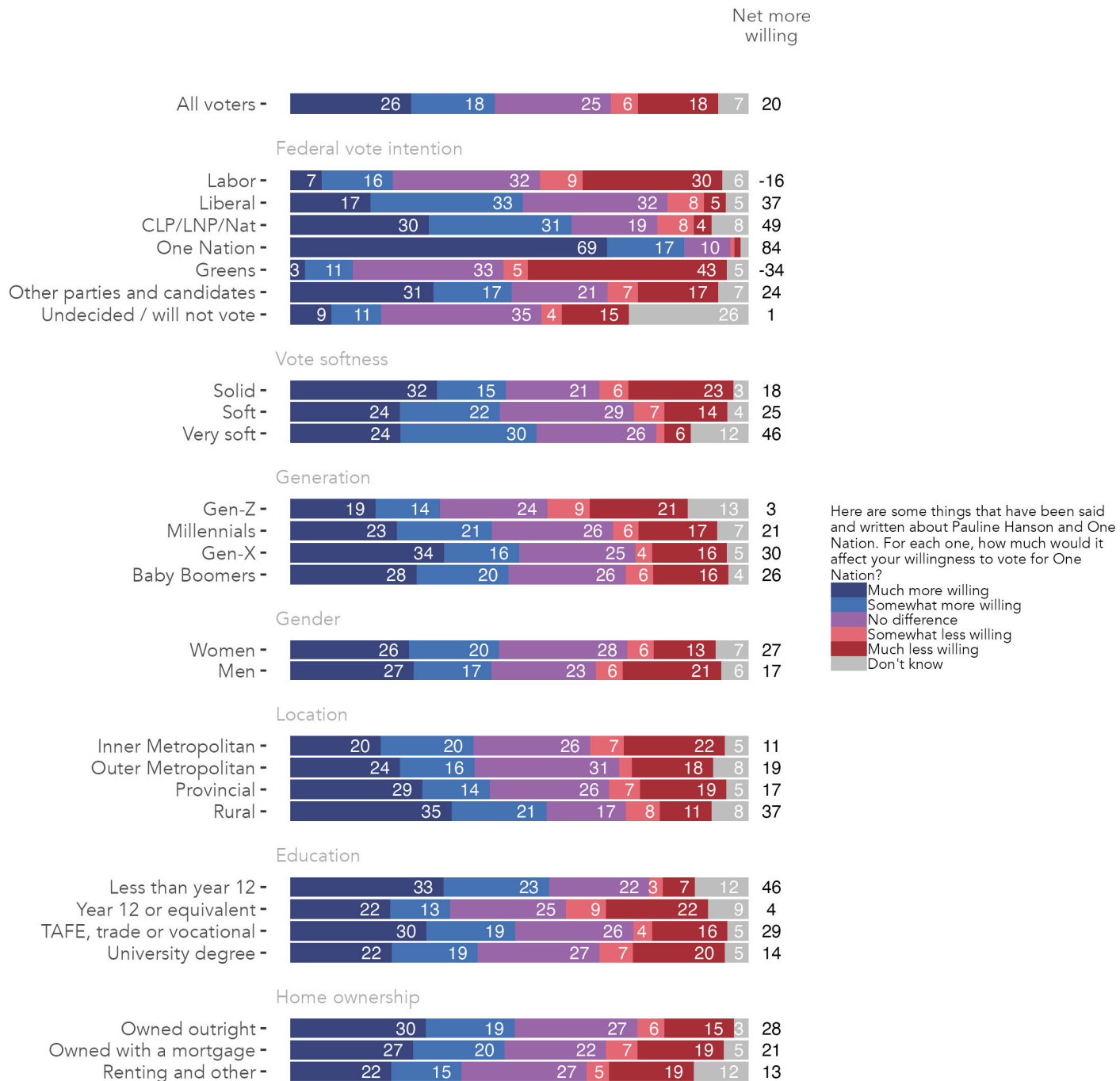


Figure 60: Impact of hearing that voting for One Nation sends a message to Labor and the Coalition that voters want change on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 54: Impact of hearing that voting for One Nation sends a message to Labor and the Coalition that voters want change on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	26	18	25	6	18	7	20
Federal vote intention							
Labor	7	16	32	9	30	6	-16
Liberal	17	33	32	8	5	5	37
CLP/LNP/Nat	30	31	19	8	4	8	49
One Nation	69	17	10	1	1	2	84
Greens	3	11	33	5	43	5	-34
Other parties and candidates	31	17	21	7	17	7	24
Undecided / will not vote	9	11	35	4	15	26	1
Vote softness							
Solid	32	15	21	6	23	3	18
Soft	24	22	29	7	14	4	25
Very soft	24	30	26	2	6	12	46
Generation							
Gen-Z	19	14	24	9	21	13	3
Millennials	23	21	26	6	17	7	21
Gen-X	34	16	25	4	16	5	30
Baby Boomers	28	20	26	6	16	4	26
Gender							
Women	26	20	28	6	13	7	27
Men	27	17	23	6	21	6	17
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	20	20	26	7	22	5	11
Outer Metropolitan	24	16	31	3	18	8	19
Provincial	29	14	26	7	19	5	17
Rural	35	21	17	8	11	8	37
Education							
Less than year 12	33	23	22	3	7	12	46
Year 12 or equivalent	22	13	25	9	22	9	4
TAFE, trade or vocational	30	19	26	4	16	5	29
University degree	22	19	27	7	20	5	14
Home ownership							
Owned outright	30	19	27	6	15	3	28
Owned with a mortgage	27	20	22	7	19	5	21
Renting and other	22	15	27	5	19	12	13

If One Nation held the balance of power, it could create economic uncertainty and risk

Impact of hearing that If One Nation held the balance of power, it could create economic uncertainty and risk on willingness to vote for One Nation

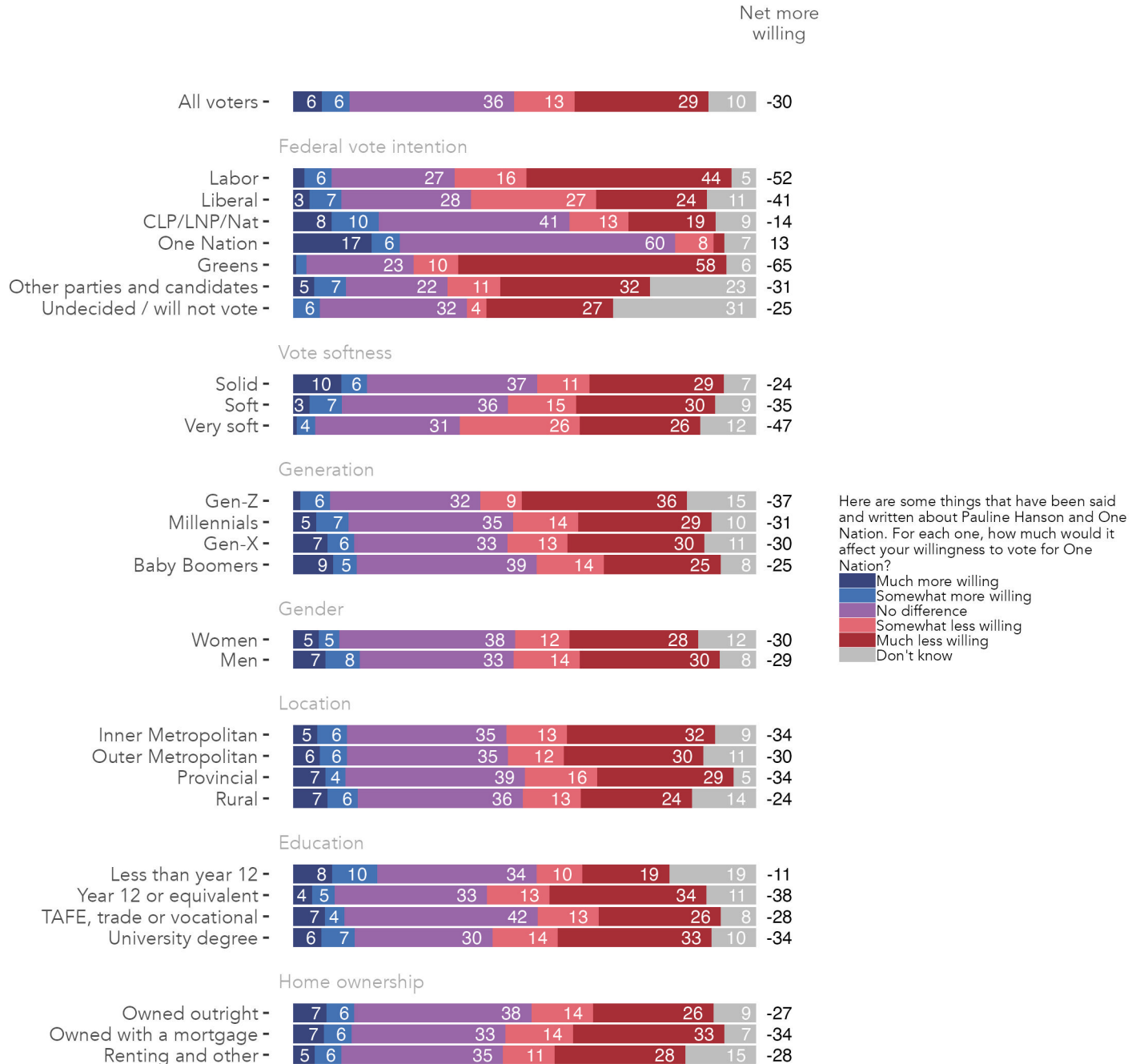


Figure 61: Impact of hearing that If One Nation held the balance of power, it could create economic uncertainty and risk on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 55: Impact of hearing that If One Nation held the balance of power, it could create economic uncertainty and risk on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	6	6	36	13	29	10	-30
Federal vote intention							
Labor	2	6	27	16	44	5	-52
Liberal	3	7	28	27	24	11	-41
CLP/LNP/Nat	8	10	41	13	19	9	-14
One Nation	17	6	60	8	2	7	13
Greens	1	2	23	10	58	6	-65
Other parties and candidates	5	7	22	11	32	23	-31
Undecided / will not vote	0	6	32	4	27	31	-25
Vote softness							
Solid	10	6	37	11	29	7	-24
Soft	3	7	36	15	30	9	-35
Very soft	1	4	31	26	26	12	-47
Generation							
Gen-Z	2	6	32	9	36	15	-37
Millennials	5	7	35	14	29	10	-31
Gen-X	7	6	33	13	30	11	-30
Baby Boomers	9	5	39	14	25	8	-25
Gender							
Women	5	5	38	12	28	12	-30
Men	7	8	33	14	30	8	-29
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	5	6	35	13	32	9	-34
Outer Metropolitan	6	6	35	12	30	11	-30
Provincial	7	4	39	16	29	5	-34
Rural	7	6	36	13	24	14	-24
Education							
Less than year 12	8	10	34	10	19	19	-11
Year 12 or equivalent	4	5	33	13	34	11	-38
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	4	42	13	26	8	-28
University degree	6	7	30	14	33	10	-34
Home ownership							
Owned outright	7	6	38	14	26	9	-27
Owned with a mortgage	7	6	33	14	33	7	-34
Renting and other	5	6	35	11	28	15	-28

One Nation will put Australia first

Impact of hearing that One Nation will put Australia first on willingness to vote for One Nation

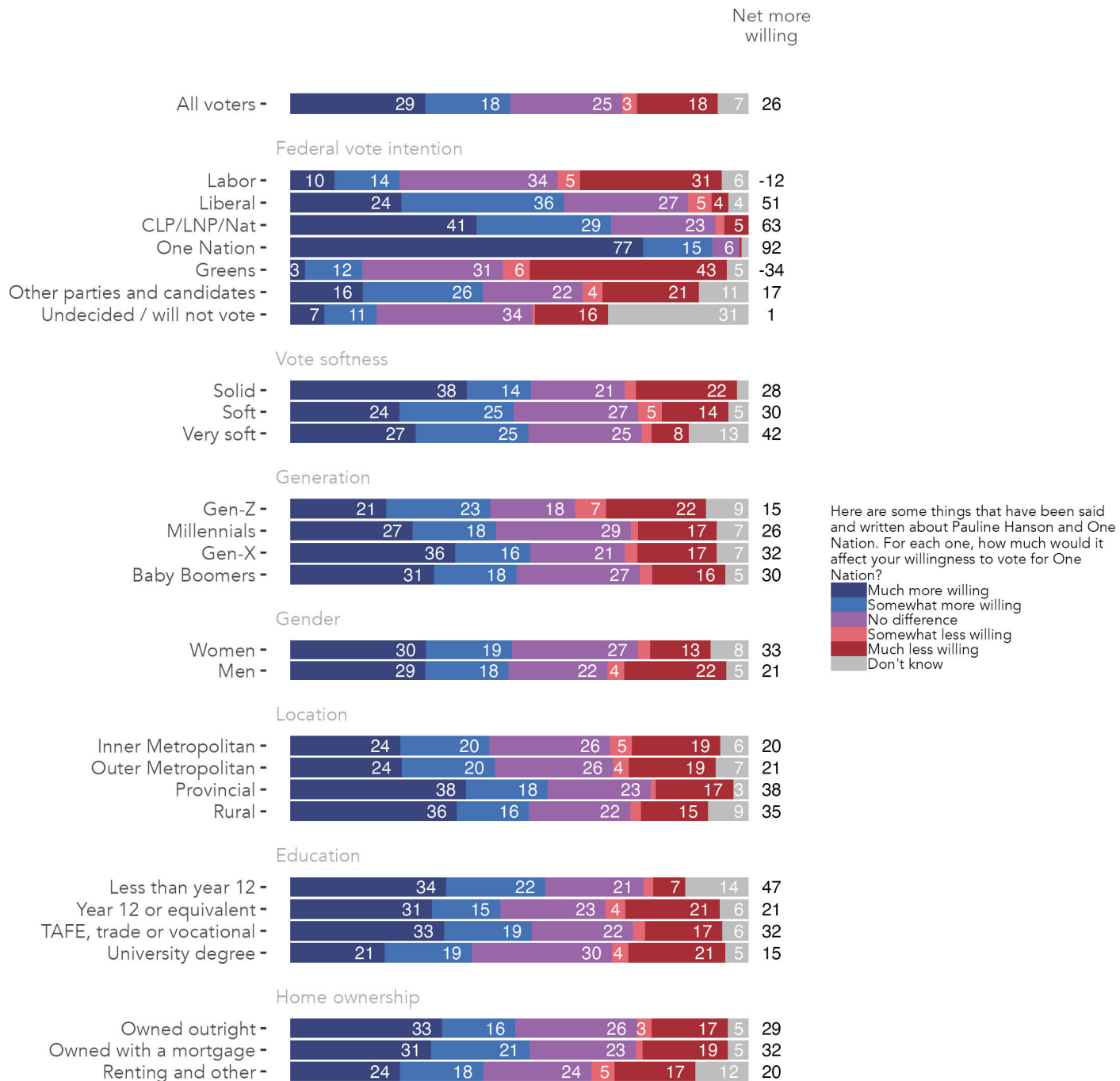


Figure 62: Impact of hearing that One Nation will put Australia first on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 56: Impact of hearing that One Nation will put Australia first on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	29	18	25	3	18	7	26
Federal vote intention							
Labor	10	14	34	5	31	6	-12
Liberal	24	36	27	5	4	4	51
CLP/LNP/Nat	41	29	23	2	5	0	63
One Nation	77	15	6	0	0	2	92
Greens	3	12	31	6	43	5	-34
Other parties and candidates	16	26	22	4	21	11	17
Undecided / will not vote	7	11	34	1	16	31	1
Vote softness							
Solid	38	14	21	2	22	3	28
Soft	24	25	27	5	14	5	30
Very soft	27	25	25	2	8	13	42
Generation							
Gen-Z	21	23	18	7	22	9	15
Millennials	27	18	29	2	17	7	26
Gen-X	36	16	21	3	17	7	32
Baby Boomers	31	18	27	3	16	5	30
Gender							
Women	30	19	27	3	13	8	33
Men	29	18	22	4	22	5	21
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	24	20	26	5	19	6	20
Outer Metropolitan	24	20	26	4	19	7	21
Provincial	38	18	23	1	17	3	38
Rural	36	16	22	2	15	9	35
Education							
Less than year 12	34	22	21	2	7	14	47
Year 12 or equivalent	31	15	23	4	21	6	21
TAFE, trade or vocational	33	19	22	3	17	6	32
University degree	21	19	30	4	21	5	15
Home ownership							
Owned outright	33	16	26	3	17	5	29
Owned with a mortgage	31	21	23	1	19	5	32
Renting and other	24	18	24	5	17	12	20

Some of the people Pauline Hanson associates with have expressed extreme or controversial views

Impact of hearing that some of the people Pauline Hanson associates with have expressed extreme or controversial views on willingness to vote for One Nation

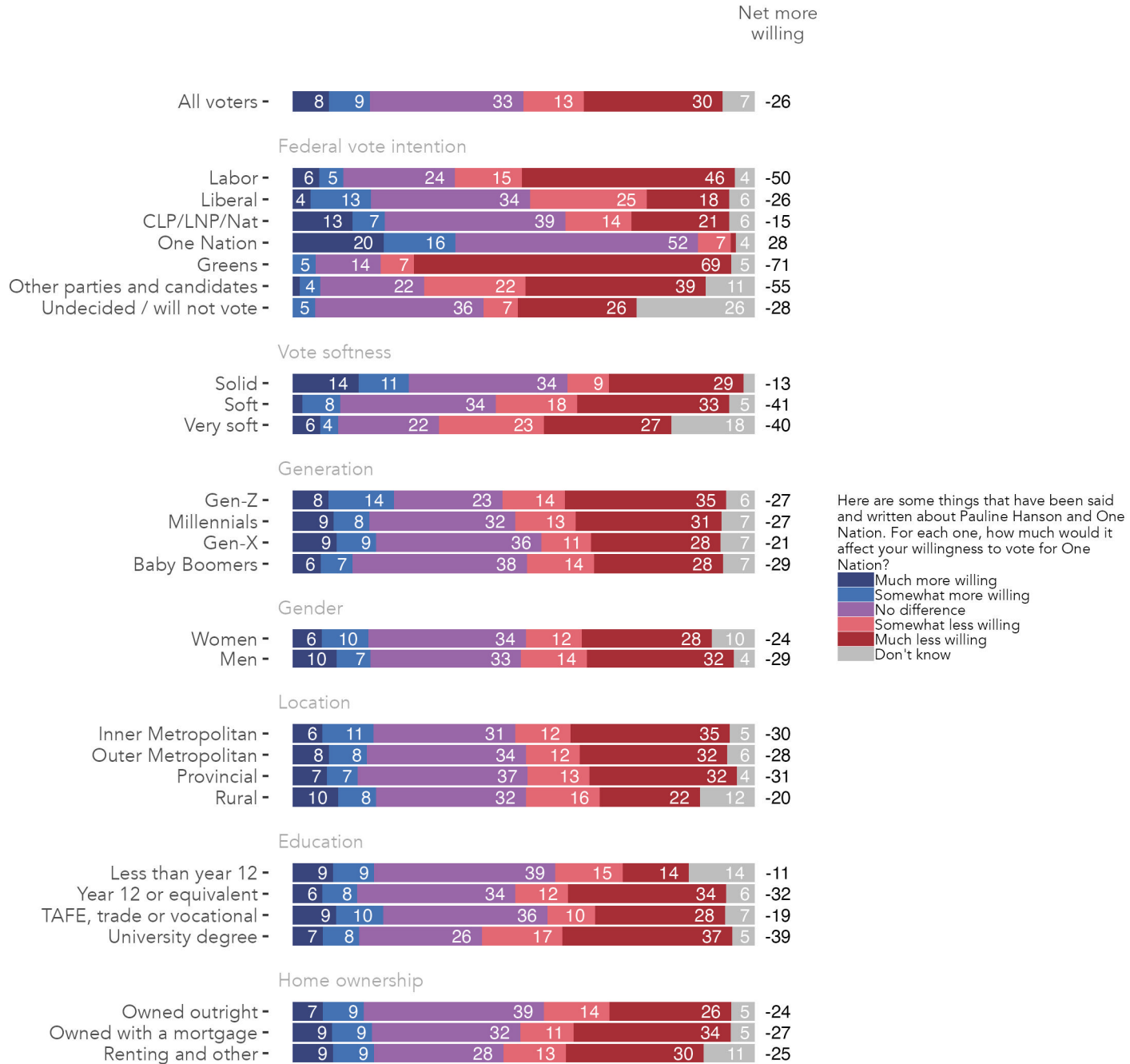


Figure 63: Impact of hearing that some of the people Pauline Hanson associates with have expressed extreme or controversial views on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 57: Impact of hearing that some of the people Pauline Hanson associates with have expressed extreme or controversial views on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	8	9	33	13	30	7	-26
Federal vote intention							
Labor	6	5	24	15	46	4	-50
Liberal	4	13	34	25	18	6	-26
CLP/LNP/Nat	13	7	39	14	21	6	-15
One Nation	20	16	52	7	1	4	28
Greens	0	5	14	7	69	5	-71
Other parties and candidates	2	4	22	22	39	11	-55
Undecided / will not vote	0	5	36	7	26	26	-28
Vote softness							
Solid	14	11	34	9	29	3	-13
Soft	2	8	34	18	33	5	-41
Very soft	6	4	22	23	27	18	-40
Generation							
Gen-Z	8	14	23	14	35	6	-27
Millennials	9	8	32	13	31	7	-27
Gen-X	9	9	36	11	28	7	-21
Baby Boomers	6	7	38	14	28	7	-29
Gender							
Women	6	10	34	12	28	10	-24
Men	10	7	33	14	32	4	-29
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	6	11	31	12	35	5	-30
Outer Metropolitan	8	8	34	12	32	6	-28
Provincial	7	7	37	13	32	4	-31
Rural	10	8	32	16	22	12	-20
Education							
Less than year 12	9	9	39	15	14	14	-11
Year 12 or equivalent	6	8	34	12	34	6	-32
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	10	36	10	28	7	-19
University degree	7	8	26	17	37	5	-39
Home ownership							
Owned outright	7	9	39	14	26	5	-24
Owned with a mortgage	9	9	32	11	34	5	-27
Renting and other	9	9	28	13	30	11	-25

The major parties aren't up to the job anymore, and it's time to give One Nation a chance

Impact of hearing that the major parties aren't up to the job anymore, and it's time to give One Nation a chance on willingness to vote for One Nation

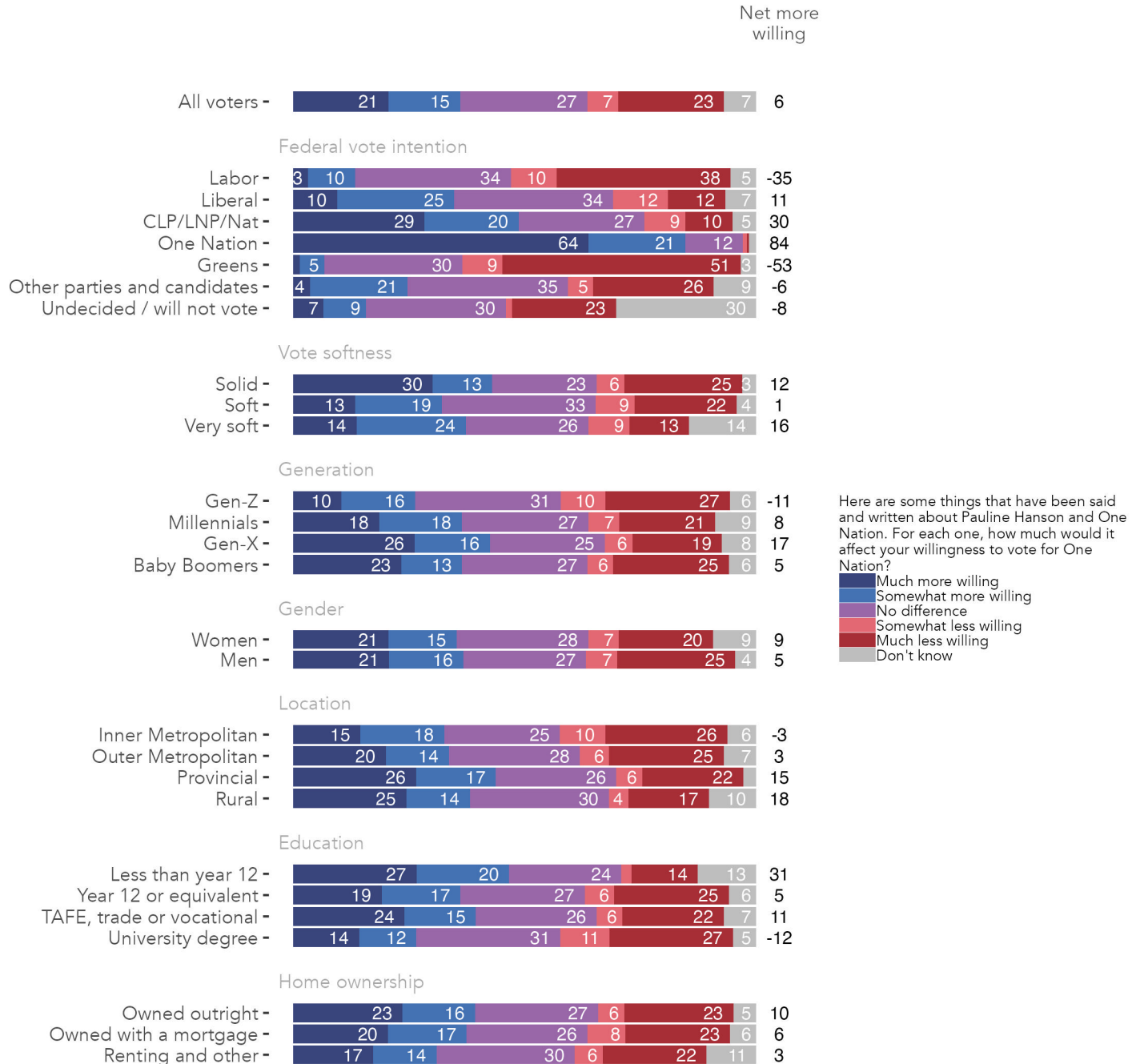


Figure 64: Impact of hearing that the major parties aren't up to the job anymore, and it's time to give One Nation a chance on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that hearing this would make them more willing to vote for One Nation (total share that say more willing, minus the share who say less willing).

Table 58: Impact of hearing that the major parties aren't up to the job anymore, and it's time to give One Nation a chance on willingness to vote for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Much more willing	Somewhat more willing	No difference	Somewhat less willing	Much less willing	Don't know	Net more willing
All voters	21	15	27	7	23	7	6
Federal vote intention							
Labor	3	10	34	10	38	5	-35
Liberal	10	25	34	12	12	7	11
CLP/LNP/Nat	29	20	27	9	10	5	30
One Nation	64	21	12	1	0	2	84
Greens	2	5	30	9	51	3	-53
Other parties and candidates	4	21	35	5	26	9	-6
Undecided / will not vote	7	9	30	1	23	30	-8
Vote softness							
Solid	30	13	23	6	25	3	12
Soft	13	19	33	9	22	4	1
Very soft	14	24	26	9	13	14	16
Generation							
Gen-Z	10	16	31	10	27	6	-11
Millennials	18	18	27	7	21	9	8
Gen-X	26	16	25	6	19	8	17
Baby Boomers	23	13	27	6	25	6	5
Gender							
Women	21	15	28	7	20	9	9
Men	21	16	27	7	25	4	5
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	15	18	25	10	26	6	-3
Outer Metropolitan	20	14	28	6	25	7	3
Provincial	26	17	26	6	22	3	15
Rural	25	14	30	4	17	10	18
Education							
Less than year 12	27	20	24	2	14	13	31
Year 12 or equivalent	19	17	27	6	25	6	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	24	15	26	6	22	7	11
University degree	14	12	31	11	27	5	-12
Home ownership							
Owned outright	23	16	27	6	23	5	10
Owned with a mortgage	20	17	26	8	23	6	6
Renting and other	17	14	30	6	22	11	3

The statement that makes voters most hesitant to vote for One Nation

Question text

Thinking about this some more...

Which of the following statements, if any, **makes you most hesitant** about voting for One Nation

Single select; randomise 1-5

1. Pauline Hanson is a strong supporter and admirer of President Donald Trump.
2. Pauline Hanson and One Nation have never delivered a budget.
3. Pauline Hanson has said Australia should support Donald Trump and enter the conflict in Iran.
4. A One Nation minority government means economic uncertainty and risk.
5. A vote for One Nation is a wasted vote.
6. I don't have any hesitations about voting for One Nation
7. I would never vote for One Nation
8. Other
9. Unsure

Which of the following statements, if any, makes you most hesitant about voting for One Nation?

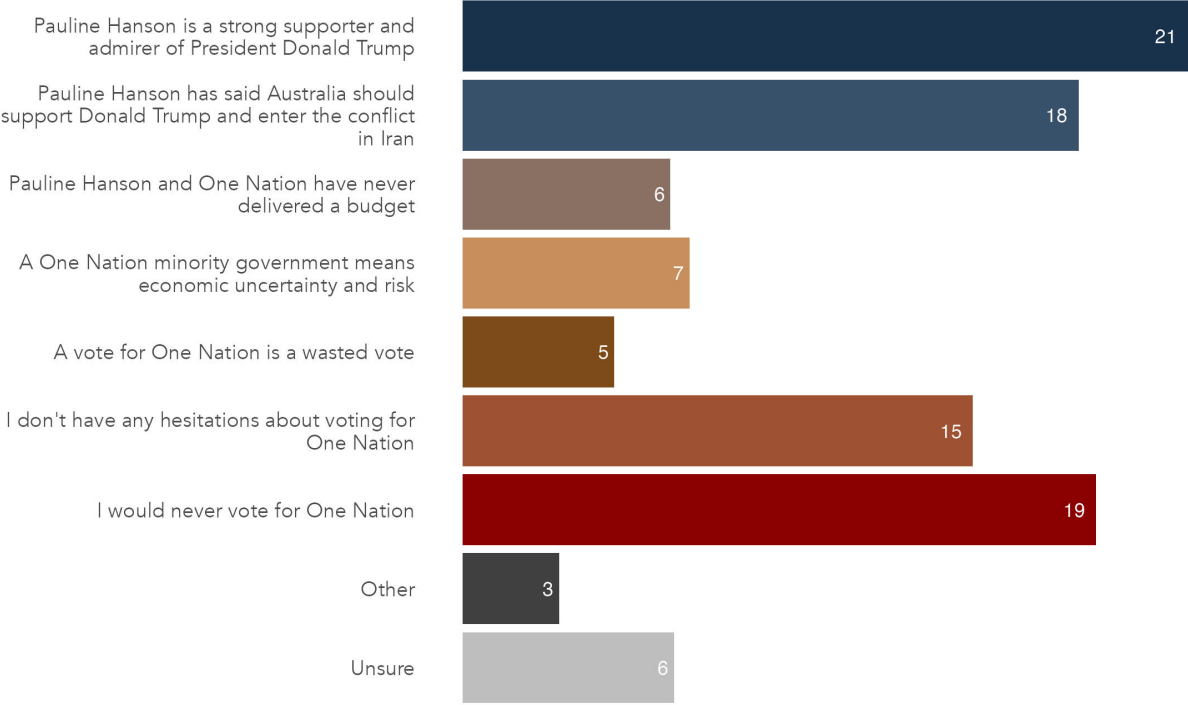


Figure 65: Which of these statements makes voters most hesitant about voting for One Nation.

Which of the following statements, if any, makes you most hesitant about voting for One Nation?

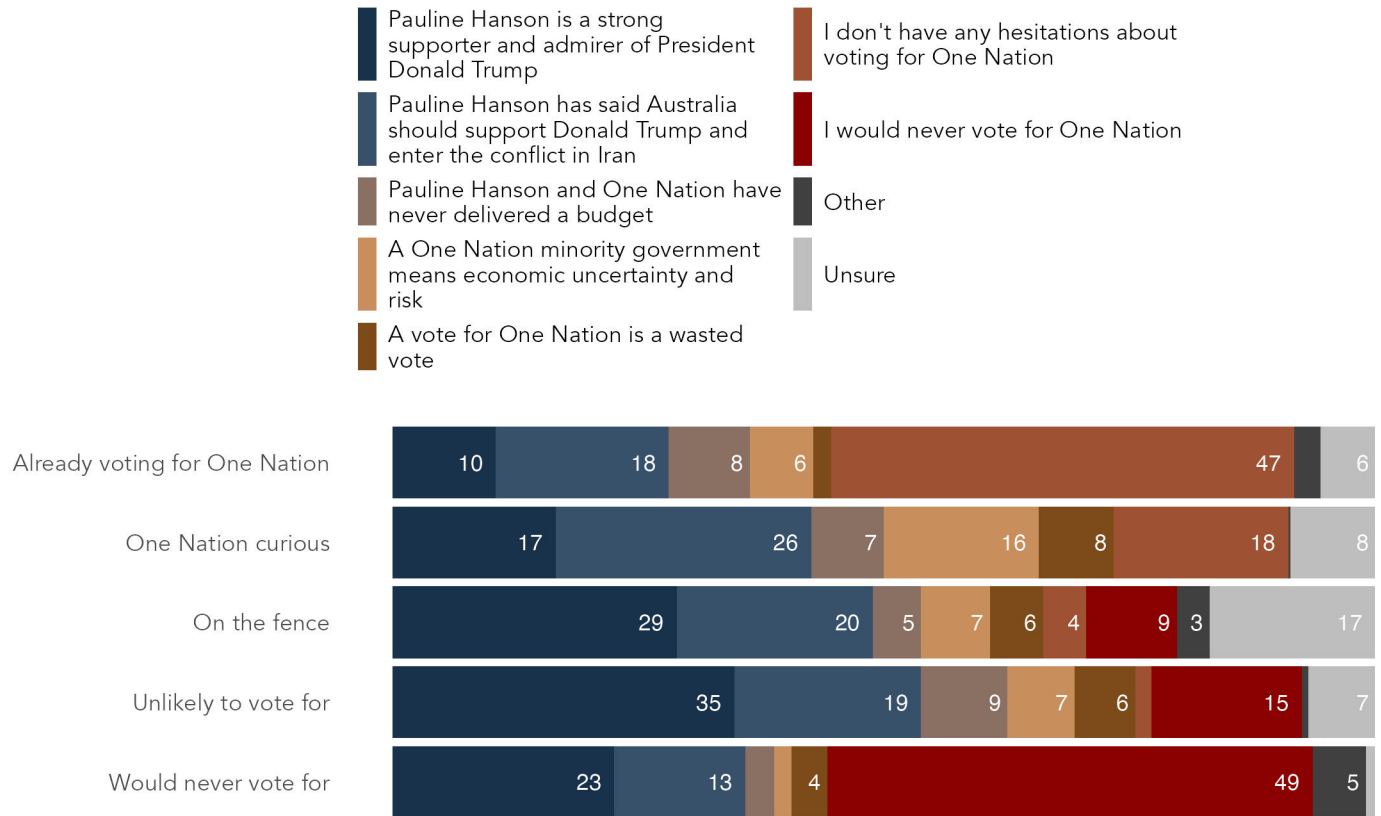


Figure 66: Which of these statements makes voters most hesitant about voting for One Nation.

Which of these messages makes voters most hesitant about voting for One Nation

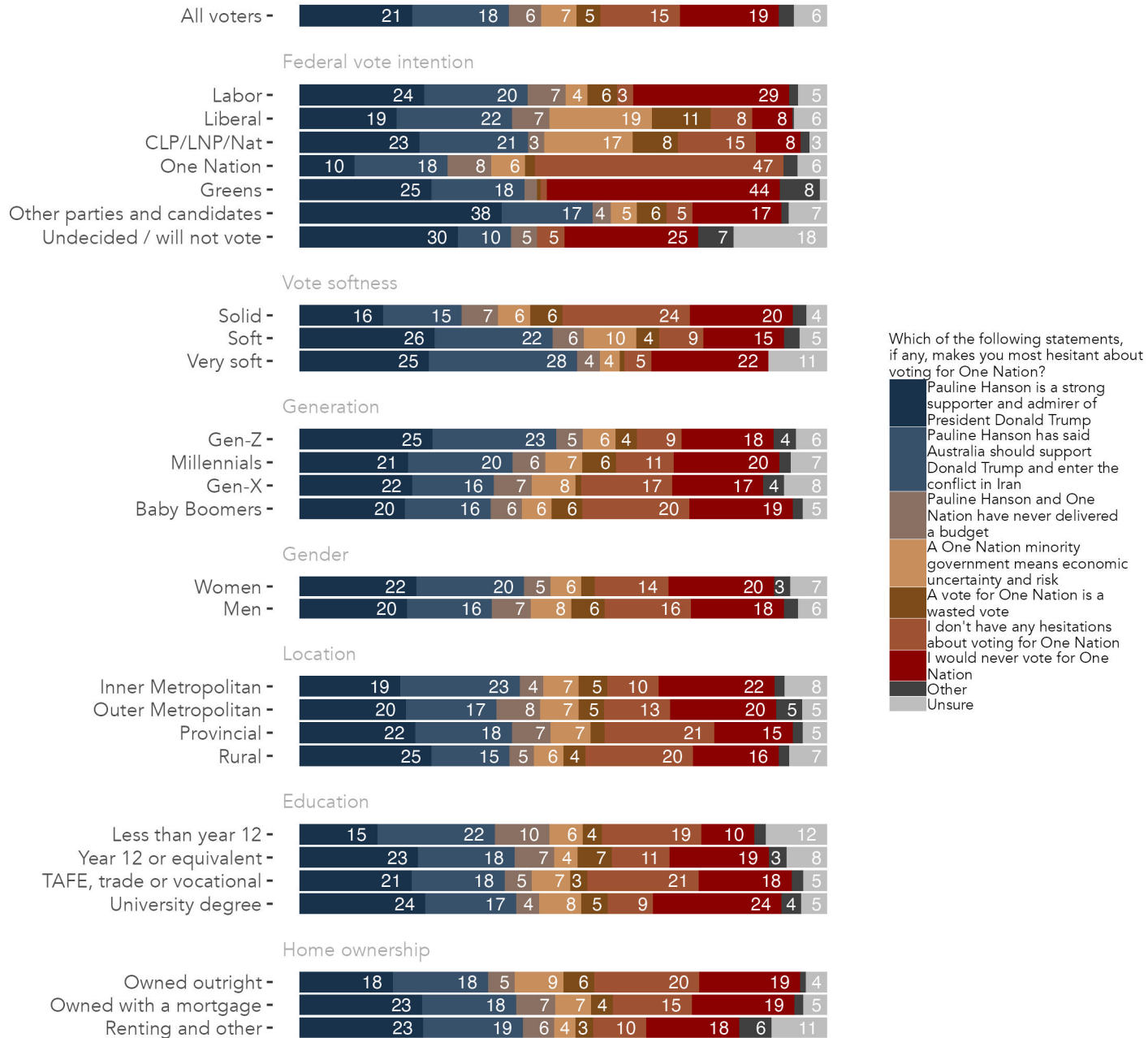


Figure 67: Which of these messages makes voters most hesitant about voting for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

Table 59: Which of these messages makes voters most hesitant about voting for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April.

	Pauline Hanson is a strong supporter and admirer of President Donald Trump	Pauline Hanson has said Australia should support Donald Trump and enter the conflict in Iran	Pauline Hanson and One Nation have never delivered a budget	A One Nation minority government means economic uncertainty and risk	A vote for One Nation is a wasted vote	I don't have any hesitations about voting for One Nation	I would never vote for One Nation	Other	Unsure
All voters	21	18	6	7	5	15	19	3	6
Federal vote intention									
Labor	24	20	7	4	6	3	29	2	5
Liberal	19	22	7	19	11	8	8	0	6
CLP/LNP/Nat	23	21	3	17	8	15	8	2	3
One Nation	10	18	8	6	2	47	0	3	6
Greens	25	18	2	0	1	1	44	8	1
Other parties and candidates	38	17	4	5	6	5	17	1	7
Undecided / will not vote	30	10	5	0	0	5	25	7	18
Vote softness									
Solid	16	15	7	6	6	24	20	2	4
Soft	26	22	6	10	4	9	15	3	5
Very soft	25	28	4	4	1	5	22	0	11
Generation									
Gen-Z	25	23	5	6	4	9	18	4	6
Millennials	21	20	6	7	6	11	20	2	7
Gen-X	22	16	7	8	1	17	17	4	8
Baby Boomers	20	16	6	6	6	20	19	2	5
Gender									
Women	22	20	5	6	3	14	20	3	7
Men	20	16	7	8	6	16	18	3	6
Location									
Inner Metropolitan	19	23	4	7	5	10	22	2	8
Outer Metropolitan	20	17	8	7	5	13	20	5	5
Provincial	22	18	7	7	3	21	15	2	5
Rural	25	15	5	6	4	20	16	2	7
Education									
Less than year 12	15	22	10	6	4	19	10	2	12
Year 12 or equivalent	23	18	7	4	7	11	19	3	8
TAFE, trade or vocational	21	18	5	7	3	21	18	2	5

Table 59: Which of these messages makes voters most hesitant about voting for One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 24-30 April. (continued)

	Pauline Hanson is a strong supporter and admirer of President Donald Trump	Pauline Hanson has said Australia should support Donald Trump and enter the conflict in Iran	Pauline Hanson and One Nation have never delivered a budget	A One Nation minority government means economic uncertainty and risk	A vote for One Nation is a wasted vote	I don't have any hesitations about voting for One Nation	I would never vote for One Nation	Other	Unsure
University degree	24	17	4	8	5	9	24	4	5
Home ownership									
Owned outright	18	18	5	9	6	20	19	1	4
Owned with a mortgage	23	18	7	7	4	15	19	2	5
Renting and other	23	19	6	4	3	10	18	6	11

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