



AFR, RedBridge Group and Accent Research federal poll

May, 2026

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Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Monday 25 May and Thursday 28 May. The sample of N = 1,005 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 81 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 815.

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 ± 3.4 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

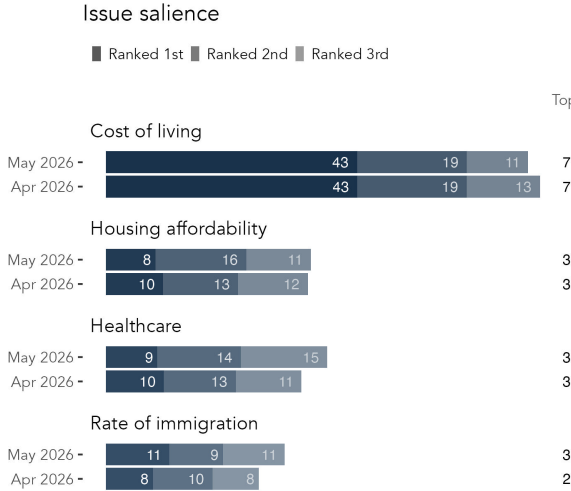
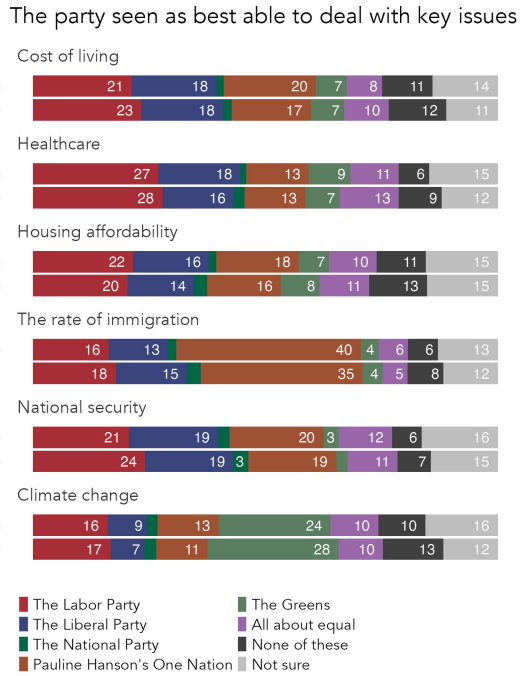
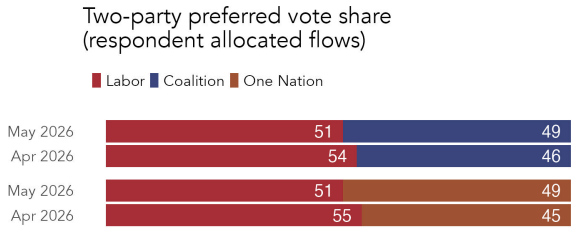
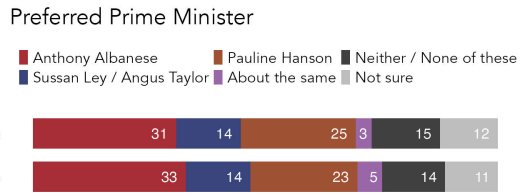
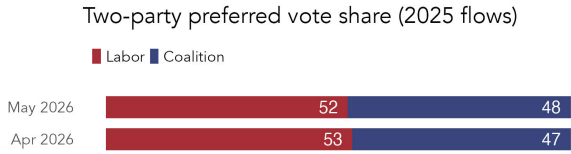
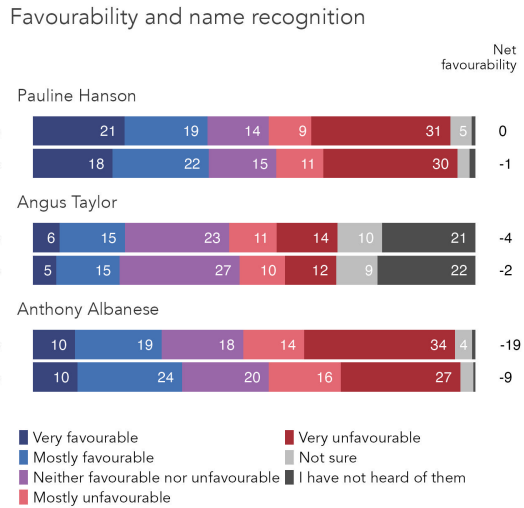
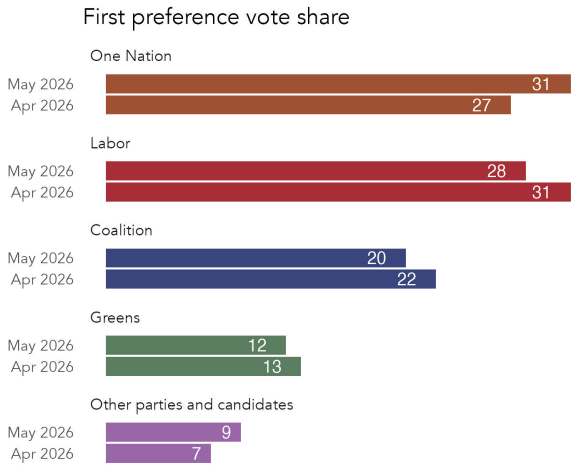


Figure 1: Summary of key findings from the May 2026 AFR / Redbridge Group / Accent Research Poll.

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
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
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 May 2026

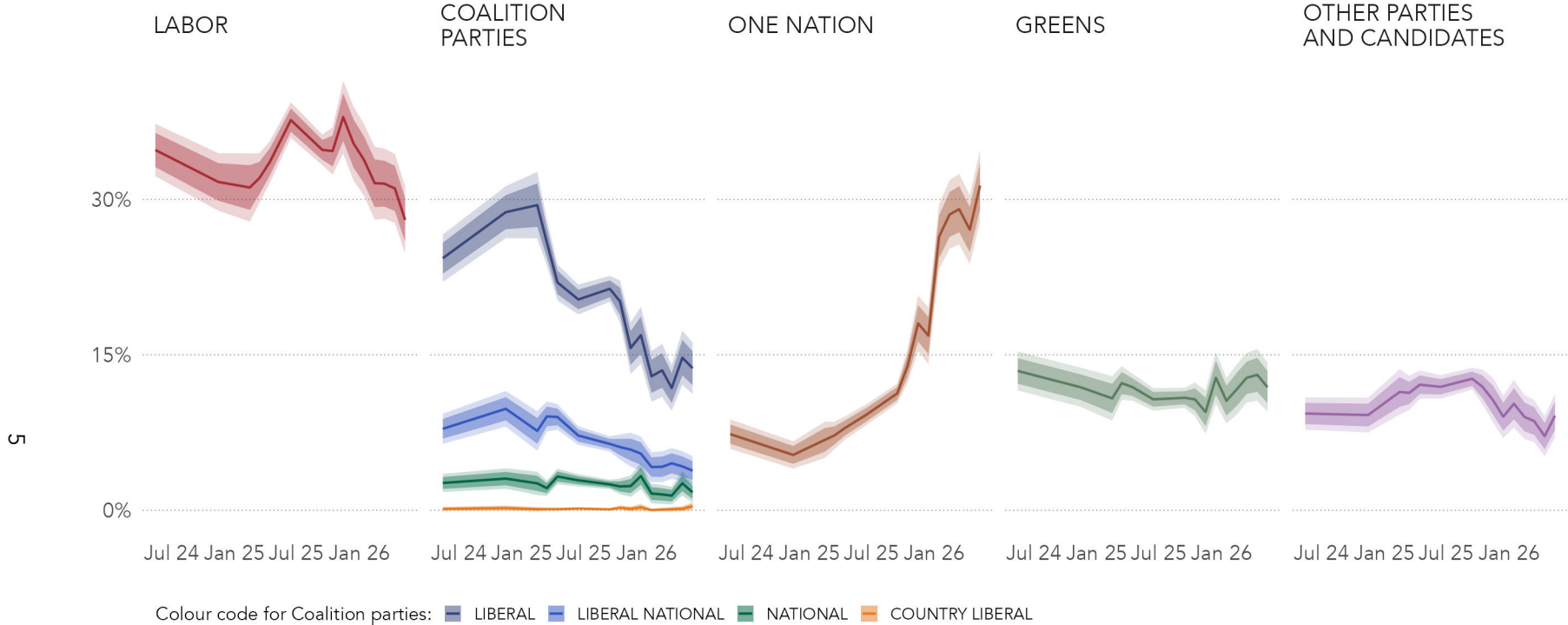


Figure 2: Shifts in the estimated first preference vote share since May 2024. The shaded area around the curves represent 80 and 95 per cent confidence intervals.

VOTE SHARE BY GENDER

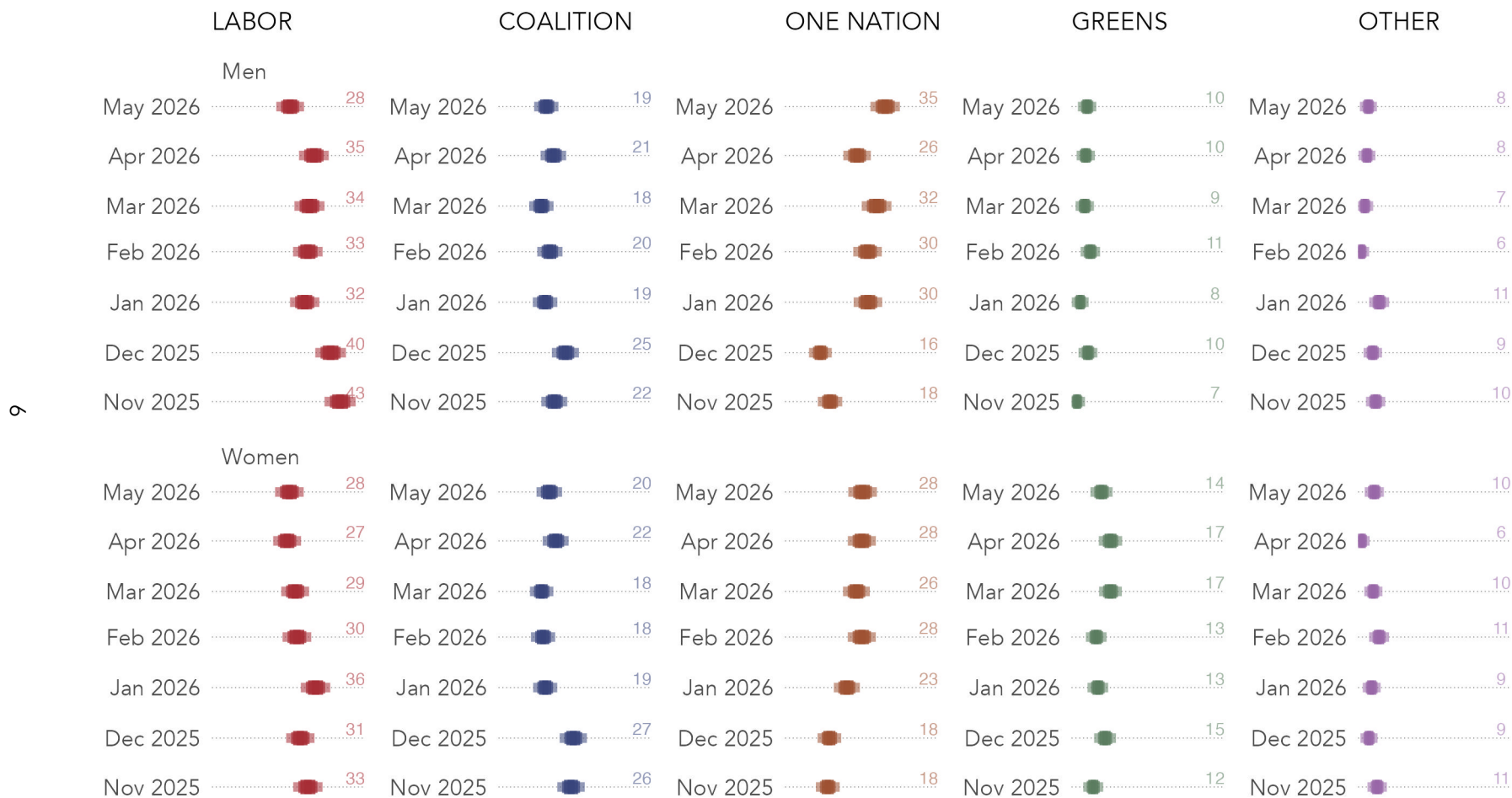


Figure 3: Estimated first preference vote share by gender.

VOTE SHARE BY GENERATION

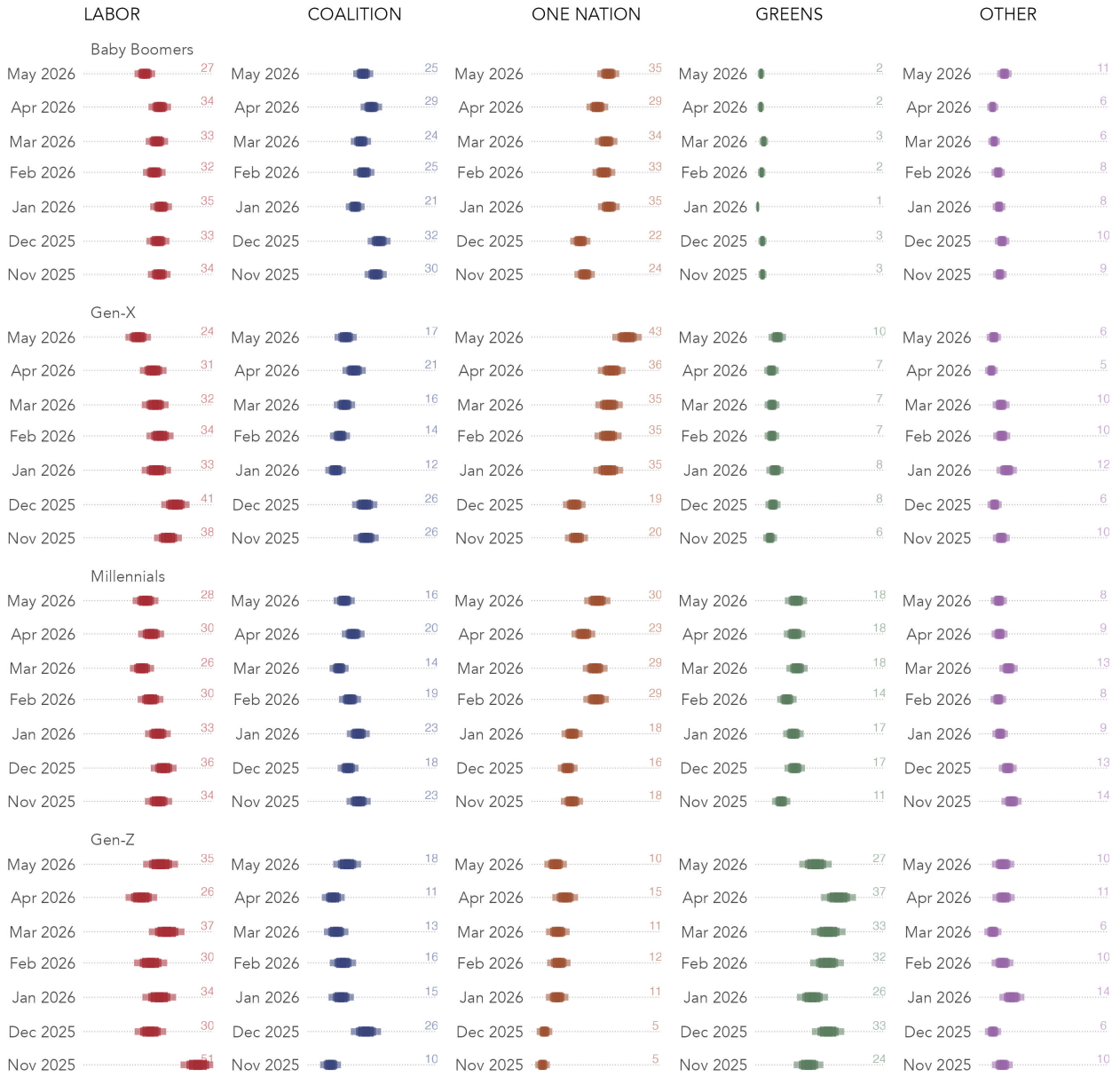


Figure 4: Estimated first preference vote share by generation.

VOTE SHARE BY HOME OWNERSHIP



Figure 5: Estimated first preference vote share by home ownership.

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

		Respondent allocated two-party preferred		
		Labor	Coalition	One Nation
First preference vote				
Labor vs. Coalition				
	Greens	90	10	-
	One Nation	21	79	-
	Other parties and candidates	60	40	-
Labor vs. One Nation				
	CLP/LNP/Nat	35	-	65
	Greens	92	-	8
	Liberal	31	-	69
	Other parties and candidates	67	-	33

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)
May 2026	28	14	4	2	0	31	12	9	52	51	51
Apr 2026	31	15	4	3	0	27	13	7	53	54	55
Mar 2026	31	12	5	1	0	29	13	9	55	53	53
Feb 2026	32	13	4	1	0	29	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

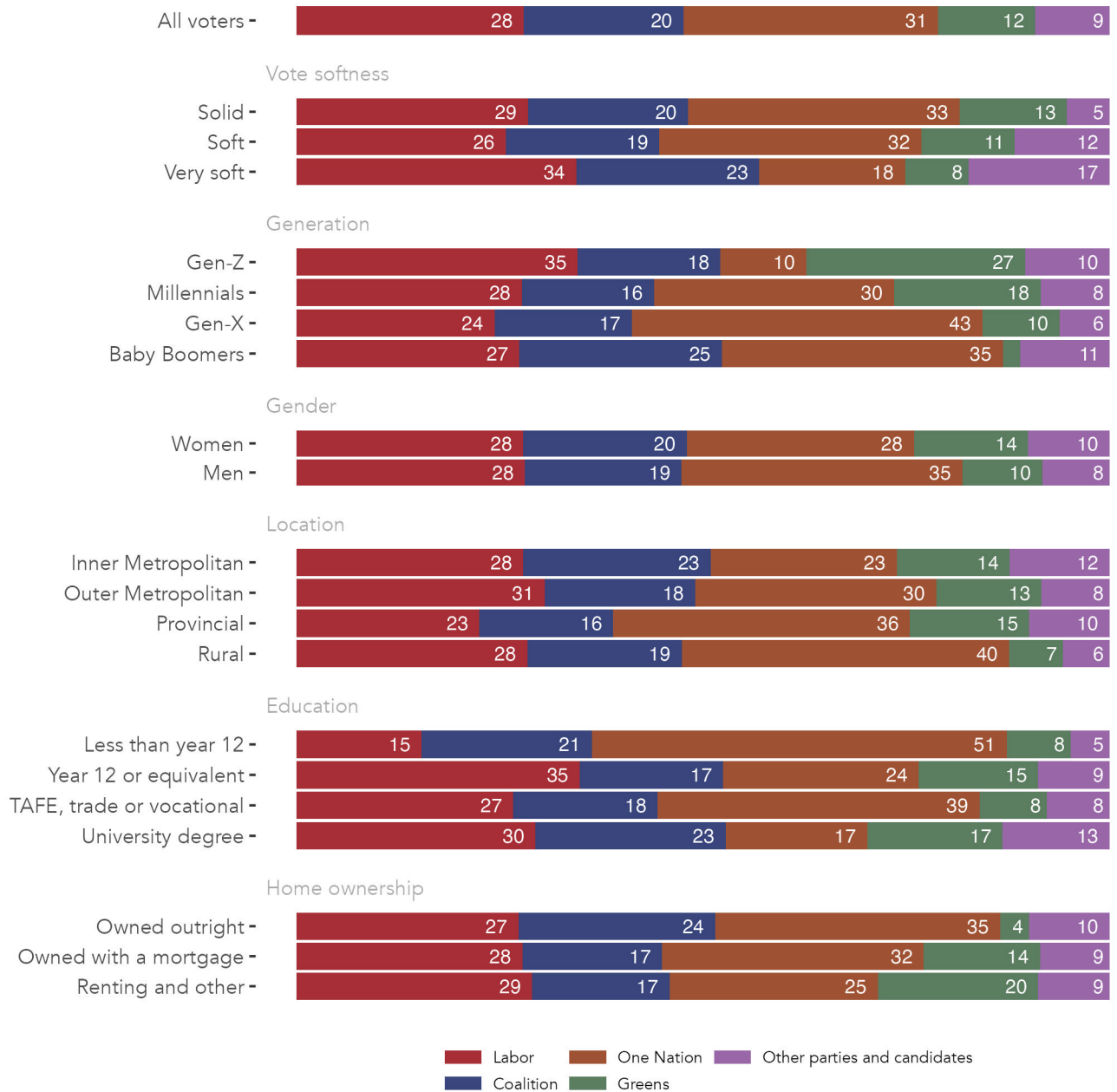


Figure 6: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Note: some cells contain small samples, and these should be interpreted conservatively.

Table 3: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by demographic characteristics.

	First preference vote intention					Labor two-party vote share		
	Labor	Coalition	One Nation	Greens	Other parties and candidates	vs. Coalition (2025 flows)	vs. Coalition (respondent allocated)	vs. One Nation (respondent allocated)
All voters	28	20	31	12	9	52	51	51
Vote softness								
Solid	29	20	33	13	5	52	50	48
Soft	26	19	32	11	12	51	49	52
Very soft	34	23	18	8	17	55	62	66
Generation								
Gen-Z	35	18	10	27	10	67	67	76
Millennials	28	16	30	18	8	56	58	57
Gen-X	24	17	43	10	6	47	46	42
Baby Boomers	27	25	35	2	11	45	41	42
Gender								
Women	28	20	28	14	10	53	53	55
Men	28	19	35	10	8	50	48	48
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	28	23	23	14	12	53	53	57
Outer Metropolitan	31	18	30	13	8	54	51	52
Provincial	23	16	36	15	10	50	52	53
Rural	28	19	40	7	6	48	46	43
Education								
Less than year 12	15	21	51	8	5	38	34	28
Year 12 or equivalent	35	17	24	15	9	59	60	58
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	18	39	8	8	48	46	45
University degree	30	23	17	17	13	56	56	64
Home ownership								
Owned outright	27	24	35	4	10	45	42	42
Owned with a mortgage	28	17	32	14	9	53	51	54
Renting and other	29	17	25	20	9	58	61	60

Vote softness

VOTE SOFTNESS BY PARTY OF FIRST PREFERENCE VOTE INTENTION

Shift in vote softness between November 2024 and May 2026

■ Solid ■ Soft ■ Very soft

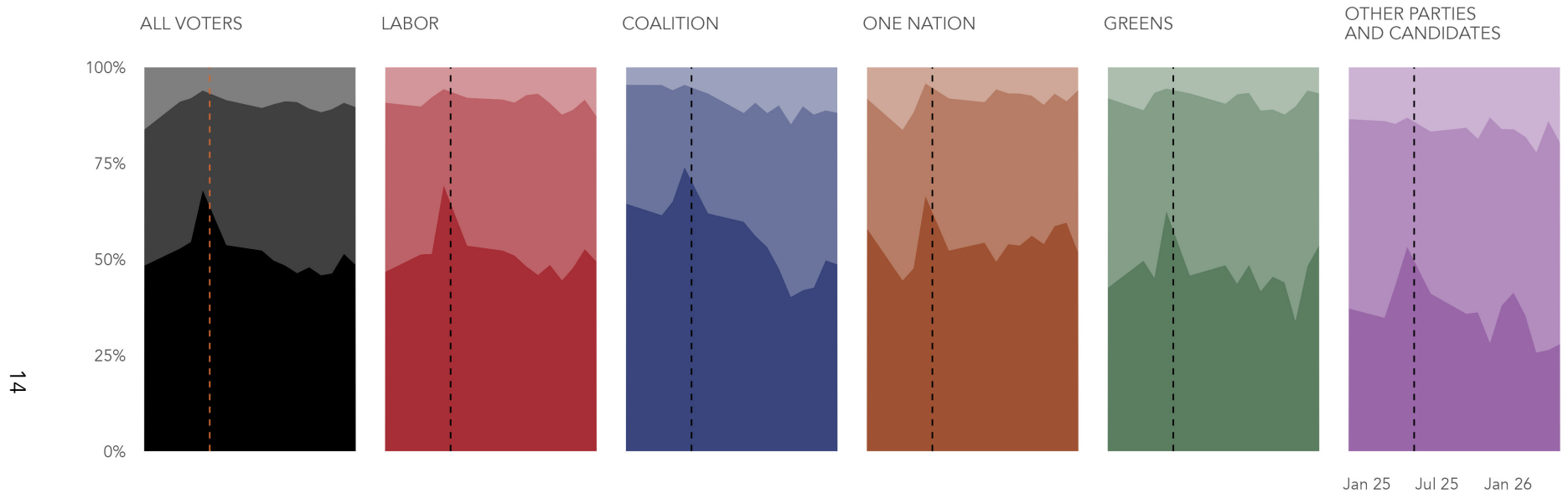


Figure 7: Vote softness by current first preference vote intention. A solid voter is defined here as one who could express a first preference in the initial vote intention question, and is certain they will vote that way. A soft voter is one who also expressed a first preference in the initial vote intention 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
May 2026	49	41	10	49	38	13	49	39	12	52	42	6	54	39	7	28	52	20
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

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. Jim Chalmers
- G. Andrew Hastie

Single select; random reverse 1-5

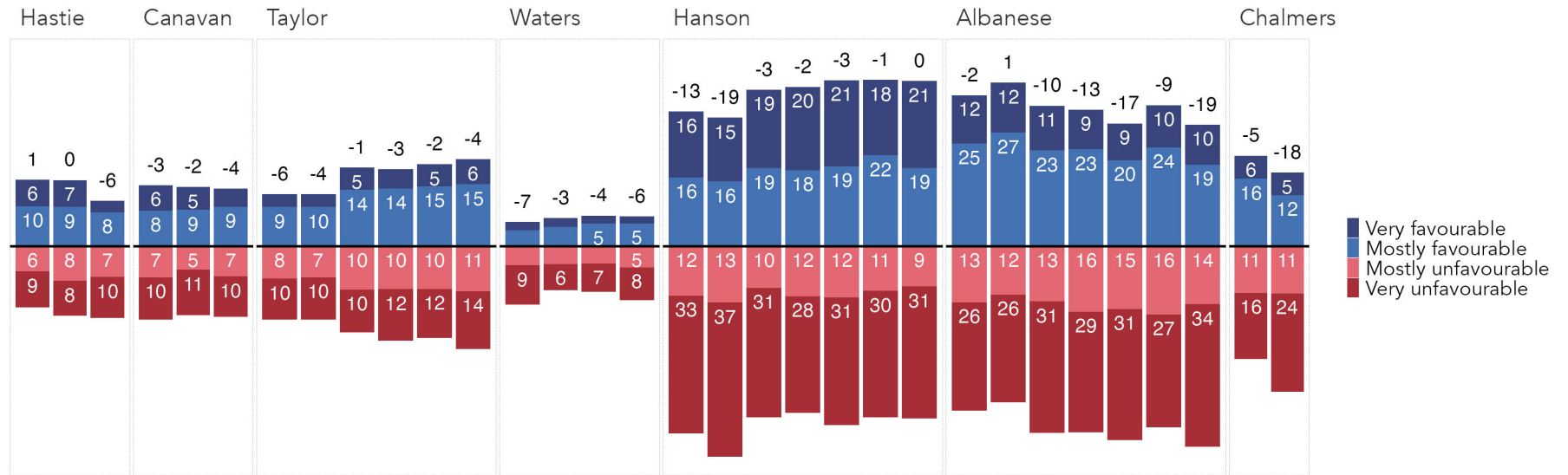
- 1. Very favourable
- 2. Mostly favourable
- 3. Neither favourable nor unfavourable
- 4. Mostly unfavourable
- 5. Very unfavourable
- 6. Not sure
- 7. I have not heard of them

*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 May 2026

Favourability



Name recognition

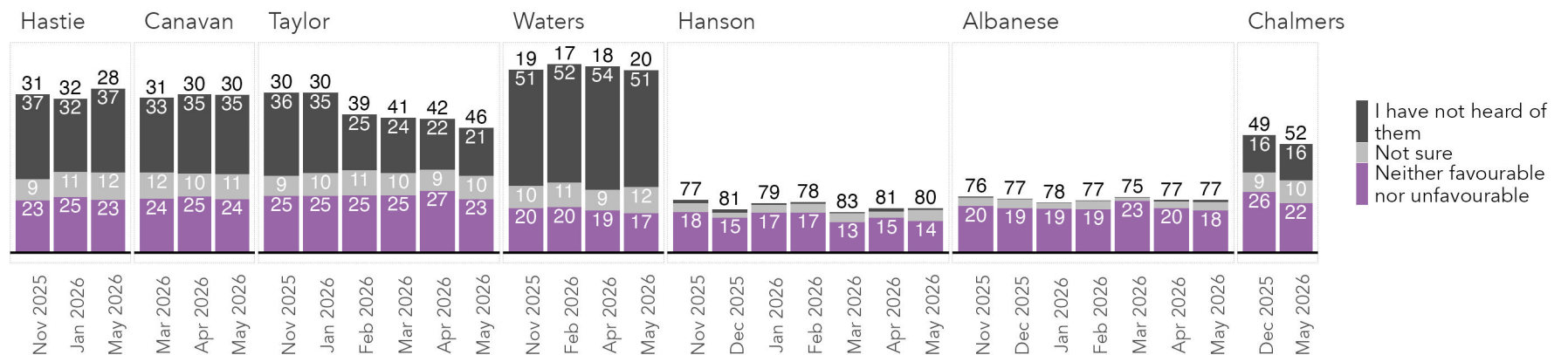


Figure 8: Favourability ratings and name recognition of political figures. Figures above the top row of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable to each individual (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view). The values above the second row of the 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 5: 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
Albanese								
May 2026	10	19	18	14	34	4	1	-19
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
Canavan								
May 2026	4	9	24	7	10	11	35	-4
Apr 2026	5	9	25	5	11	10	35	-2
Mar 2026	6	8	24	7	10	12	33	-3
Chalmers								
May 2026	5	12	22	11	24	10	16	-18
Dec 2025	6	16	26	11	16	9	16	-5
Hanson								
May 2026	21	19	14	9	31	5	1	0
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
Hastie								
May 2026	3	8	23	7	10	12	37	-6
Jan 2026	7	9	25	8	8	11	32	0
Nov 2025	6	10	23	6	9	9	37	1
Taylor								
May 2026	6	15	23	11	14	10	21	-4
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
Waters								
May 2026	2	5	17	5	8	12	51	-6
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

Anthony Albanese

Favourability rating and name recognition of Anthony Albanese

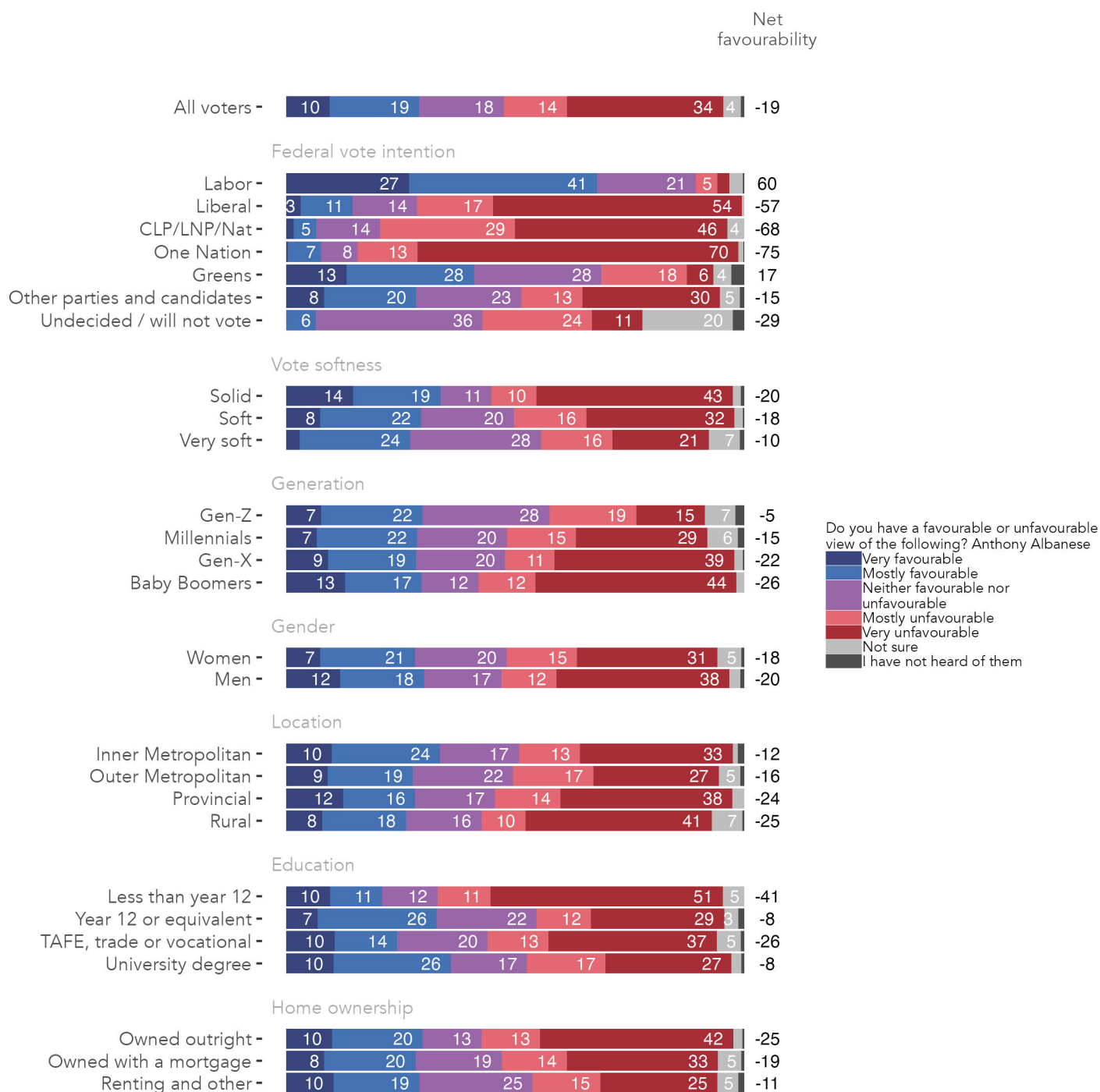


Figure 9: Favourability rating and name recognition of Anthony Albanese, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 6: Favourability rating and name recognition of Anthony Albanese, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	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	19	18	14	34	4	1	-19
Federal vote intention								
Labor	27	41	21	5	3	3	0	60
Liberal	3	11	14	17	54	1	0	-57
CLP/LNP/Nat	2	5	14	29	46	4	0	-68
One Nation	1	7	8	13	70	1	0	-75
Greens	13	28	28	18	6	4	3	17
Other parties and candidates	8	20	23	13	30	5	1	-15
Undecided / will not vote	0	6	36	24	11	20	3	-29
Vote softness								
Solid	14	19	11	10	43	2	1	-20
Soft	8	22	20	16	32	2	0	-18
Very soft	3	24	28	16	21	7	1	-10
Generation								
Gen-Z	7	22	28	19	15	7	2	-5
Millennials	7	22	20	15	29	6	1	-15
Gen-X	9	19	20	11	39	2	0	-22
Baby Boomers	13	17	12	12	44	2	0	-26
Gender								
Women	7	21	20	15	31	5	1	-18
Men	12	18	17	12	38	2	1	-20
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	10	24	17	13	33	1	2	-12
Outer Metropolitan	9	19	22	17	27	5	1	-16
Provincial	12	16	17	14	38	3	0	-24
Rural	8	18	16	10	41	7	0	-25
Education								
Less than year 12	10	11	12	11	51	5	0	-41
Year 12 or equivalent	7	26	22	12	29	3	1	-8
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	14	20	13	37	5	1	-26
University degree	10	26	17	17	27	2	1	-8
Home ownership								
Owned outright	10	20	13	13	42	2	0	-25
Owned with a mortgage	8	20	19	14	33	5	1	-19
Renting and other	10	19	25	15	25	5	1	-11

Angus Taylor

Favourability rating and name recognition of Angus Taylor

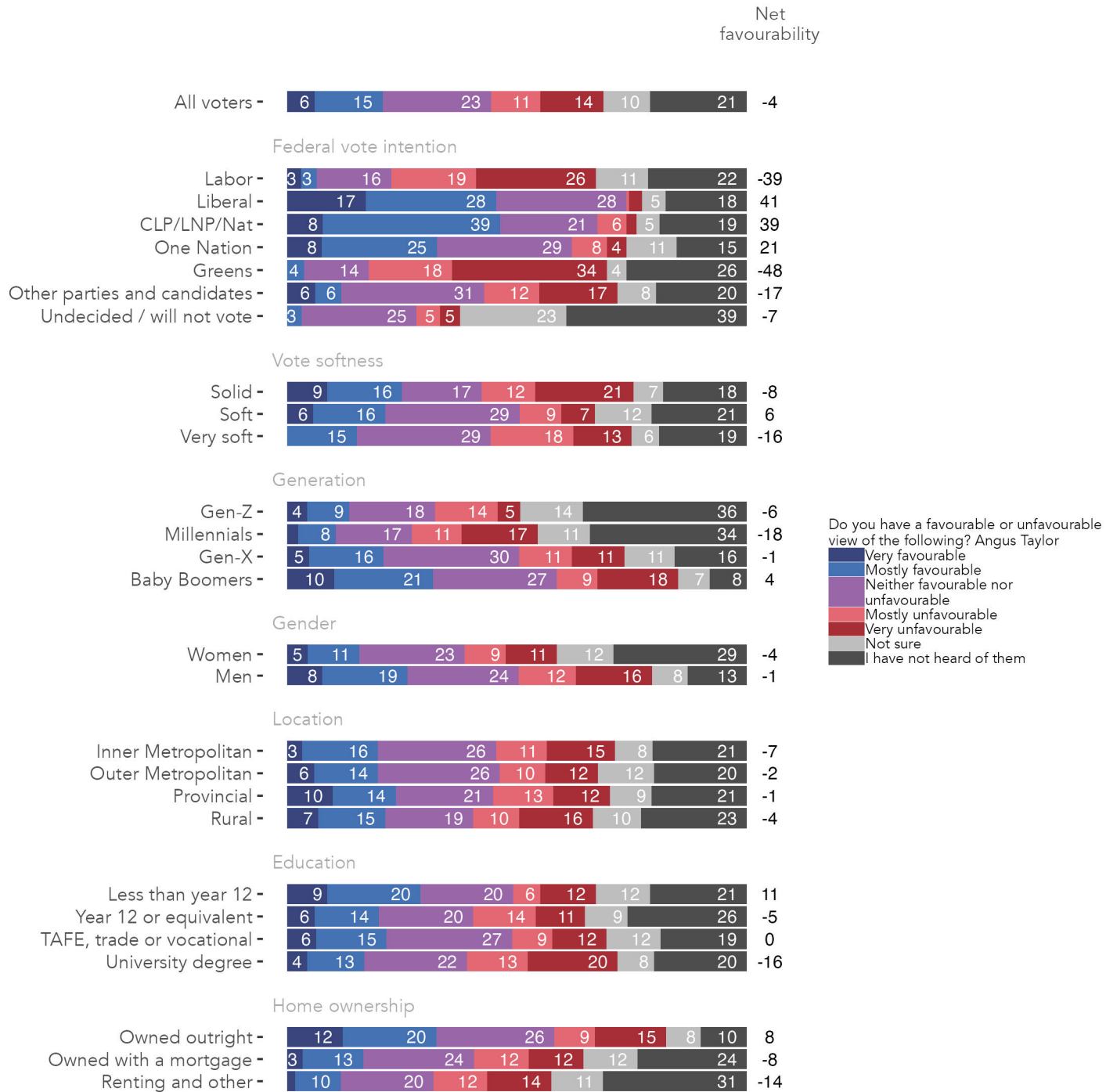


Figure 10: Favourability rating and name recognition of Angus Taylor, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 7: Favourability rating and name recognition of Angus Taylor, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

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

Pauline Hanson

Favourability rating and name recognition of Pauline Hanson

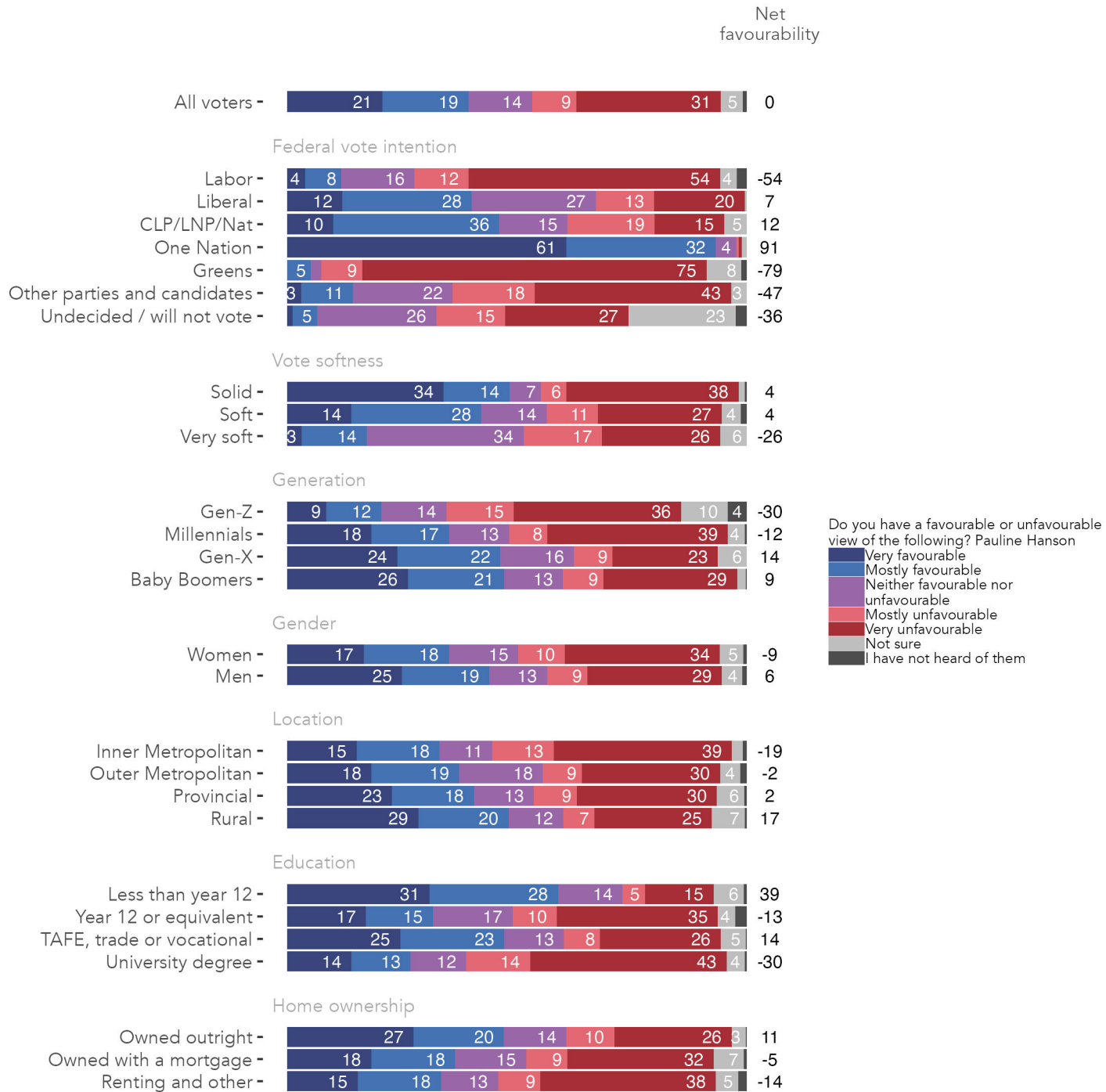


Figure 11: Favourability rating and name recognition of Pauline Hanson, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 8: Favourability rating and name recognition of Pauline Hanson, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	21	19	14	9	31	5	1	0
Federal vote intention								
Labor	4	8	16	12	54	4	2	-54
Liberal	12	28	27	13	20	0	0	7
CLP/LNP/Nat	10	36	15	19	15	5	0	12
One Nation	61	32	4	1	1	1	0	91
Greens	0	5	2	9	75	8	1	-79
Other parties and candidates	3	11	22	18	43	3	0	-47
Undecided / will not vote	1	5	26	15	27	23	3	-36
Vote softness								
Solid	34	14	7	6	38	1	0	4
Soft	14	28	14	11	27	4	2	4
Very soft	3	14	34	17	26	6	0	-26
Generation								
Gen-Z	9	12	14	15	36	10	4	-30
Millennials	18	17	13	8	39	4	1	-12
Gen-X	24	22	16	9	23	6	0	14
Baby Boomers	26	21	13	9	29	2	0	9
Gender								
Women	17	18	15	10	34	5	1	-9
Men	25	19	13	9	29	4	1	6
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	15	18	11	13	39	3	1	-19
Outer Metropolitan	18	19	18	9	30	4	2	-2
Provincial	23	18	13	9	30	6	1	2
Rural	29	20	12	7	25	7	0	17
Education								
Less than year 12	31	28	14	5	15	6	1	39
Year 12 or equivalent	17	15	17	10	35	4	2	-13
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	23	13	8	26	5	0	14
University degree	14	13	12	14	43	4	0	-30
Home ownership								
Owned outright	27	20	14	10	26	3	0	11
Owned with a mortgage	18	18	15	9	32	7	1	-5
Renting and other	15	18	13	9	38	5	2	-14

Matt Canavan

Favourability rating and name recognition of Matt Canavan

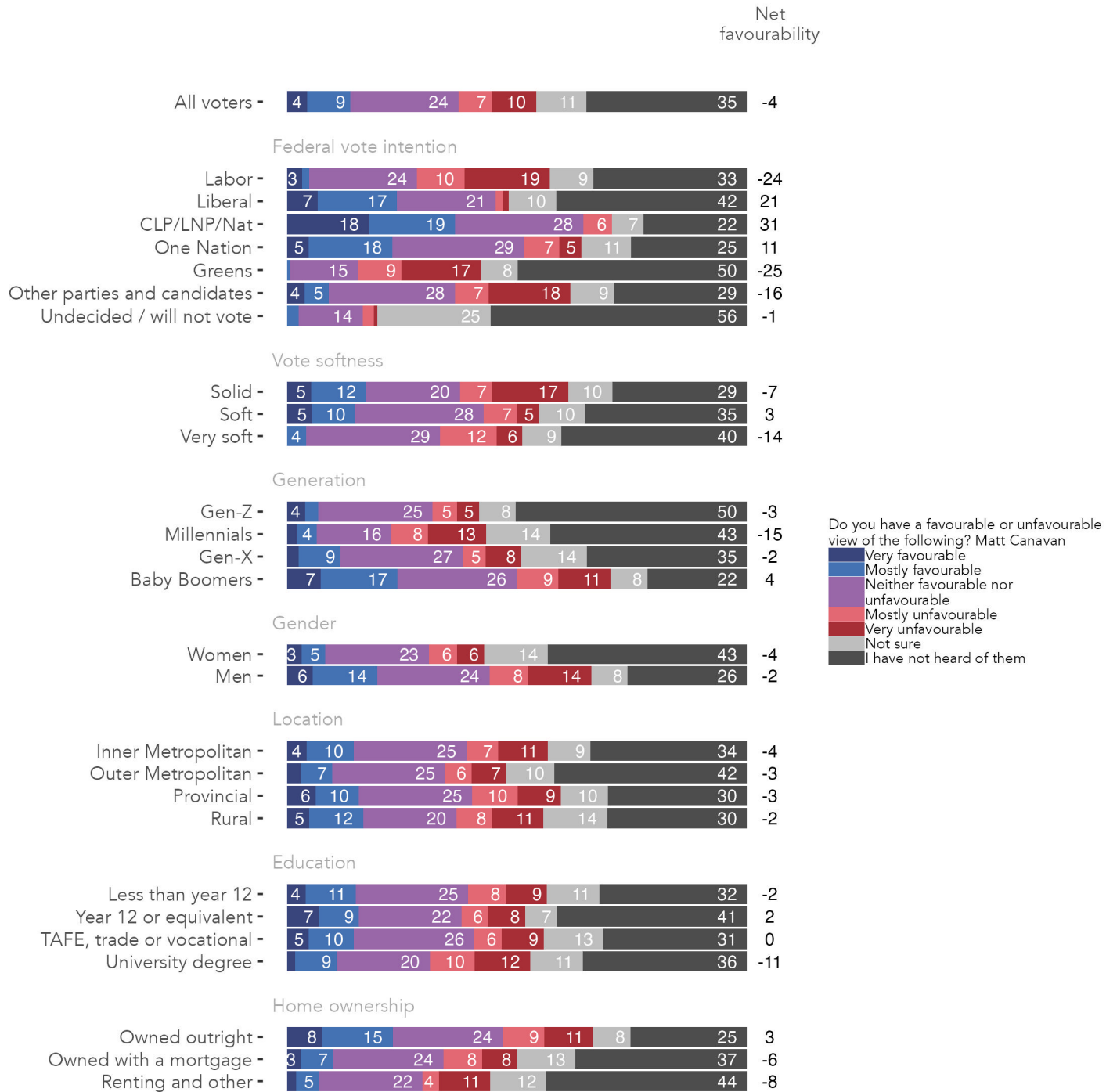


Figure 12: Favourability rating and name recognition of Matt Canavan, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 9: Favourability rating and name recognition of Matt Canavan, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	4	9	24	7	10	11	35	-4
Federal vote intention								
Labor	3	2	24	10	19	9	33	-24
Liberal	7	17	21	2	1	10	42	21
CLP/LNP/Nat	18	19	28	6	0	7	22	31
One Nation	5	18	29	7	5	11	25	11
Greens	0	1	15	9	17	8	50	-25
Other parties and candidates	4	5	28	7	18	9	29	-16
Undecided / will not vote	0	2	14	2	1	25	56	-1
Vote softness								
Solid	5	12	20	7	17	10	29	-7
Soft	5	10	28	7	5	10	35	3
Very soft	0	4	29	12	6	9	40	-14
Generation								
Gen-Z	4	3	25	5	5	8	50	-3
Millennials	2	4	16	8	13	14	43	-15
Gen-X	2	9	27	5	8	14	35	-2
Baby Boomers	7	17	26	9	11	8	22	4
Gender								
Women	3	5	23	6	6	14	43	-4
Men	6	14	24	8	14	8	26	-2
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	4	10	25	7	11	9	34	-4
Outer Metropolitan	3	7	25	6	7	10	42	-3
Provincial	6	10	25	10	9	10	30	-3
Rural	5	12	20	8	11	14	30	-2
Education								
Less than year 12	4	11	25	8	9	11	32	-2
Year 12 or equivalent	7	9	22	6	8	7	41	2
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	10	26	6	9	13	31	0
University degree	2	9	20	10	12	11	36	-11
Home ownership								
Owned outright	8	15	24	9	11	8	25	3
Owned with a mortgage	3	7	24	8	8	13	37	-6
Renting and other	2	5	22	4	11	12	44	-8

Jim Chalmers

Favourability rating and name recognition of Jim Chalmers

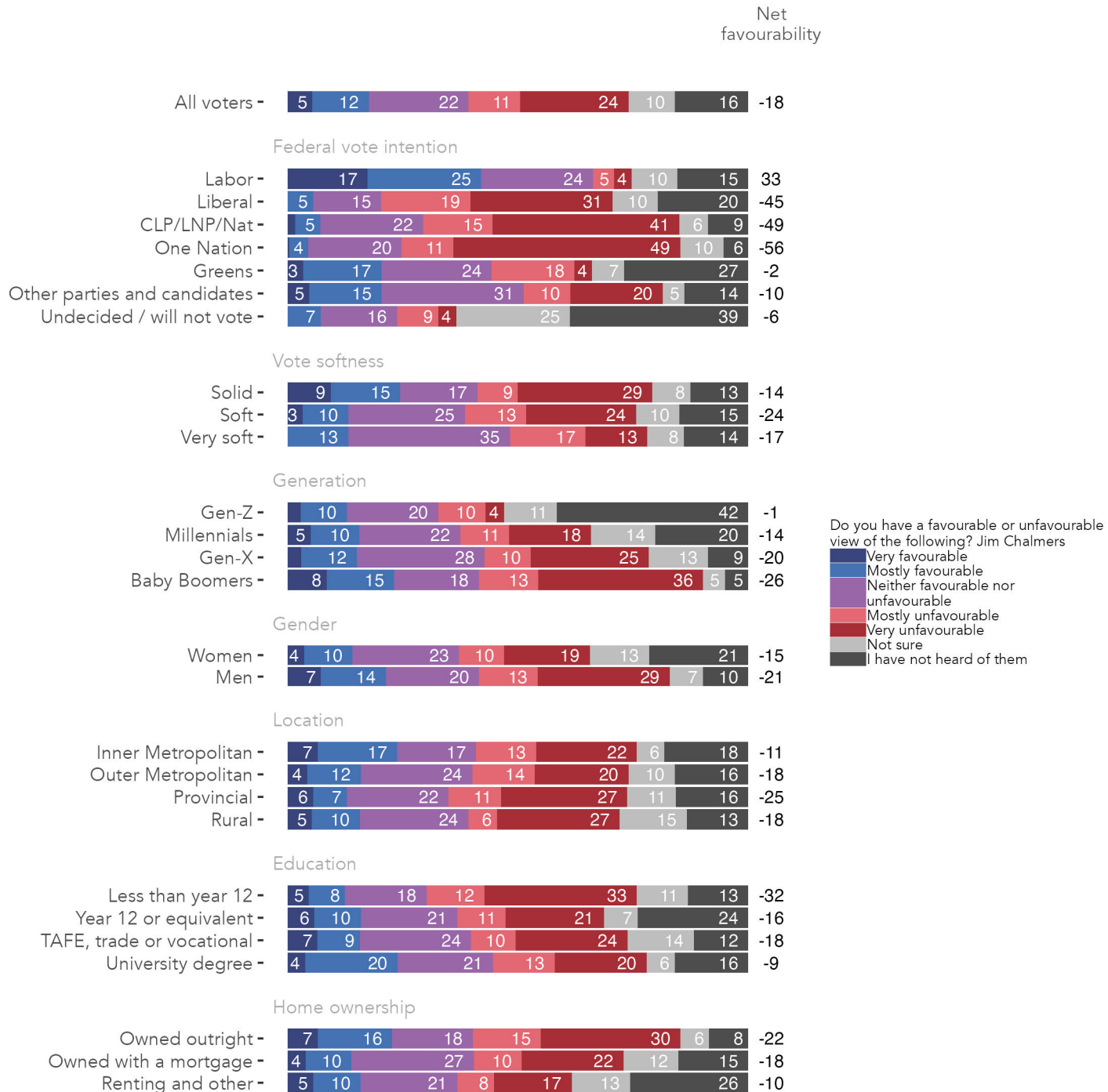


Figure 13: Favourability rating and name recognition of Jim Chalmers, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 10: Favourability rating and name recognition of Jim Chalmers, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	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	12	22	11	24	10	16	-18
Federal vote intention								
Labor	17	25	24	5	4	10	15	33
Liberal	0	5	15	19	31	10	20	-45
CLP/LNP/Nat	2	5	22	15	41	6	9	-49
One Nation	0	4	20	11	49	10	6	-56
Greens	3	17	24	18	4	7	27	-2
Other parties and candidates	5	15	31	10	20	5	14	-10
Undecided / will not vote	0	7	16	9	4	25	39	-6
Vote softness								
Solid	9	15	17	9	29	8	13	-14
Soft	3	10	25	13	24	10	15	-24
Very soft	0	13	35	17	13	8	14	-17
Generation								
Gen-Z	3	10	20	10	4	11	42	-1
Millennials	5	10	22	11	18	14	20	-14
Gen-X	3	12	28	10	25	13	9	-20
Baby Boomers	8	15	18	13	36	5	5	-26
Gender								
Women	4	10	23	10	19	13	21	-15
Men	7	14	20	13	29	7	10	-21
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	7	17	17	13	22	6	18	-11
Outer Metropolitan	4	12	24	14	20	10	16	-18
Provincial	6	7	22	11	27	11	16	-25
Rural	5	10	24	6	27	15	13	-18
Education								
Less than year 12	5	8	18	12	33	11	13	-32
Year 12 or equivalent	6	10	21	11	21	7	24	-16
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	9	24	10	24	14	12	-18
University degree	4	20	21	13	20	6	16	-9
Home ownership								
Owned outright	7	16	18	15	30	6	8	-22
Owned with a mortgage	4	10	27	10	22	12	15	-18
Renting and other	5	10	21	8	17	13	26	-10

Larissa Waters

Favourability rating and name recognition of Larissa Waters

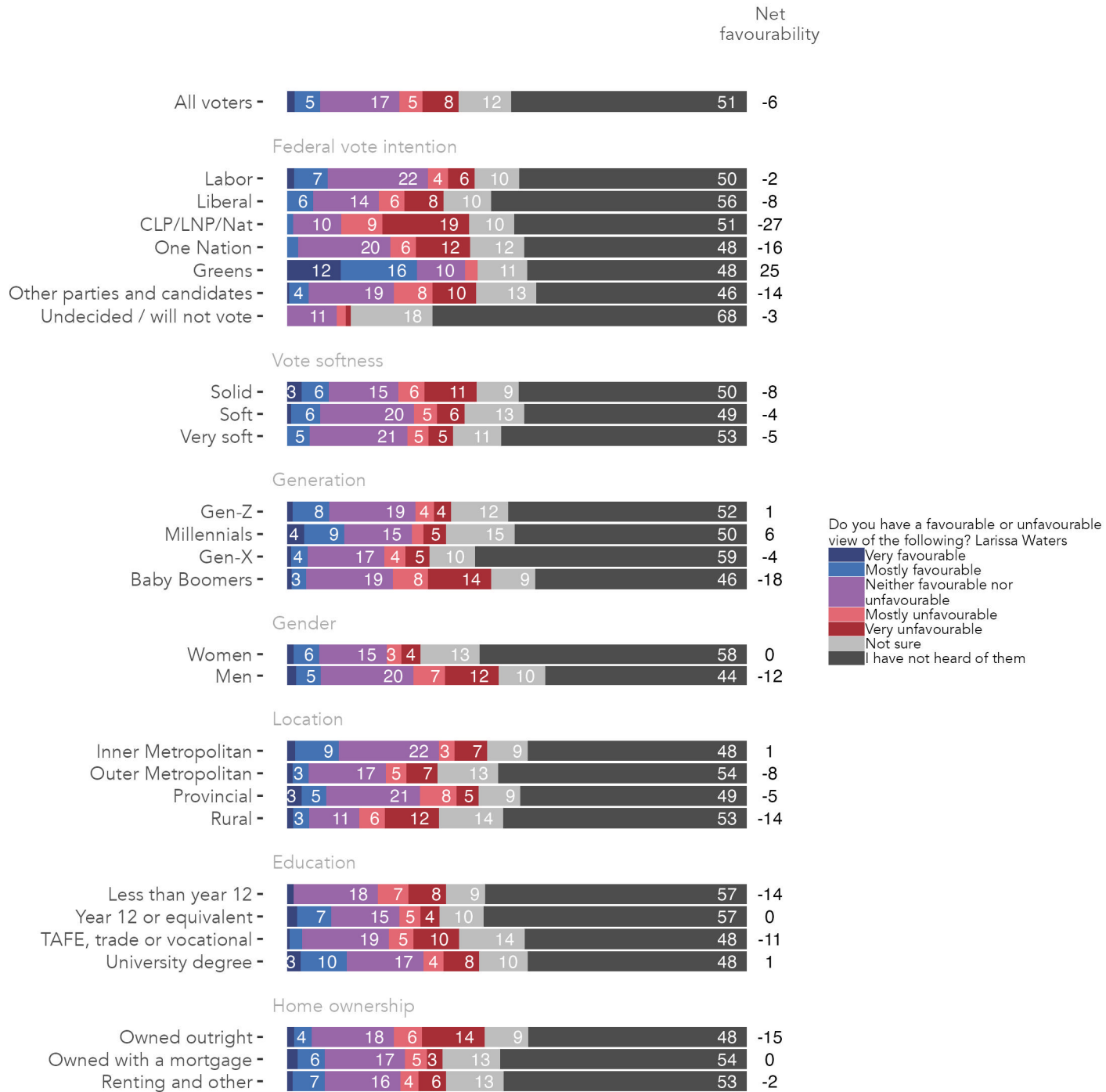


Figure 14: Favourability rating and name recognition of Larissa Waters, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 11: Favourability rating and name recognition of Larissa Waters, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	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	17	5	8	12	51	-6
Federal vote intention								
Labor	1	7	22	4	6	10	50	-2
Liberal	0	6	14	6	8	10	56	-8
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	1	10	9	19	10	51	-27
One Nation	0	2	20	6	12	12	48	-16
Greens	12	16	10	3	0	11	48	25
Other parties and candidates	0	4	19	8	10	13	46	-14
Undecided / will not vote	0	0	11	2	1	18	68	-3
Vote softness								
Solid	3	6	15	6	11	9	50	-8
Soft	1	6	20	5	6	13	49	-4
Very soft	0	5	21	5	5	11	53	-5
Generation								
Gen-Z	1	8	19	4	4	12	52	1
Millennials	4	9	15	2	5	15	50	6
Gen-X	1	4	17	4	5	10	59	-4
Baby Boomers	1	3	19	8	14	9	46	-18
Gender								
Women	1	6	15	3	4	13	58	0
Men	2	5	20	7	12	10	44	-12
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	2	9	22	3	7	9	48	1
Outer Metropolitan	1	3	17	5	7	13	54	-8
Provincial	3	5	21	8	5	9	49	-5
Rural	1	3	11	6	12	14	53	-14
Education								
Less than year 12	1	0	18	7	8	9	57	-14
Year 12 or equivalent	2	7	15	5	4	10	57	0
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	3	19	5	10	14	48	-11
University degree	3	10	17	4	8	10	48	1
Home ownership								
Owned outright	1	4	18	6	14	9	48	-15
Owned with a mortgage	2	6	17	5	3	13	54	0
Renting and other	1	7	16	4	6	13	53	-2

Andrew Hastie

Favourability rating and name recognition of Andrew Hastie

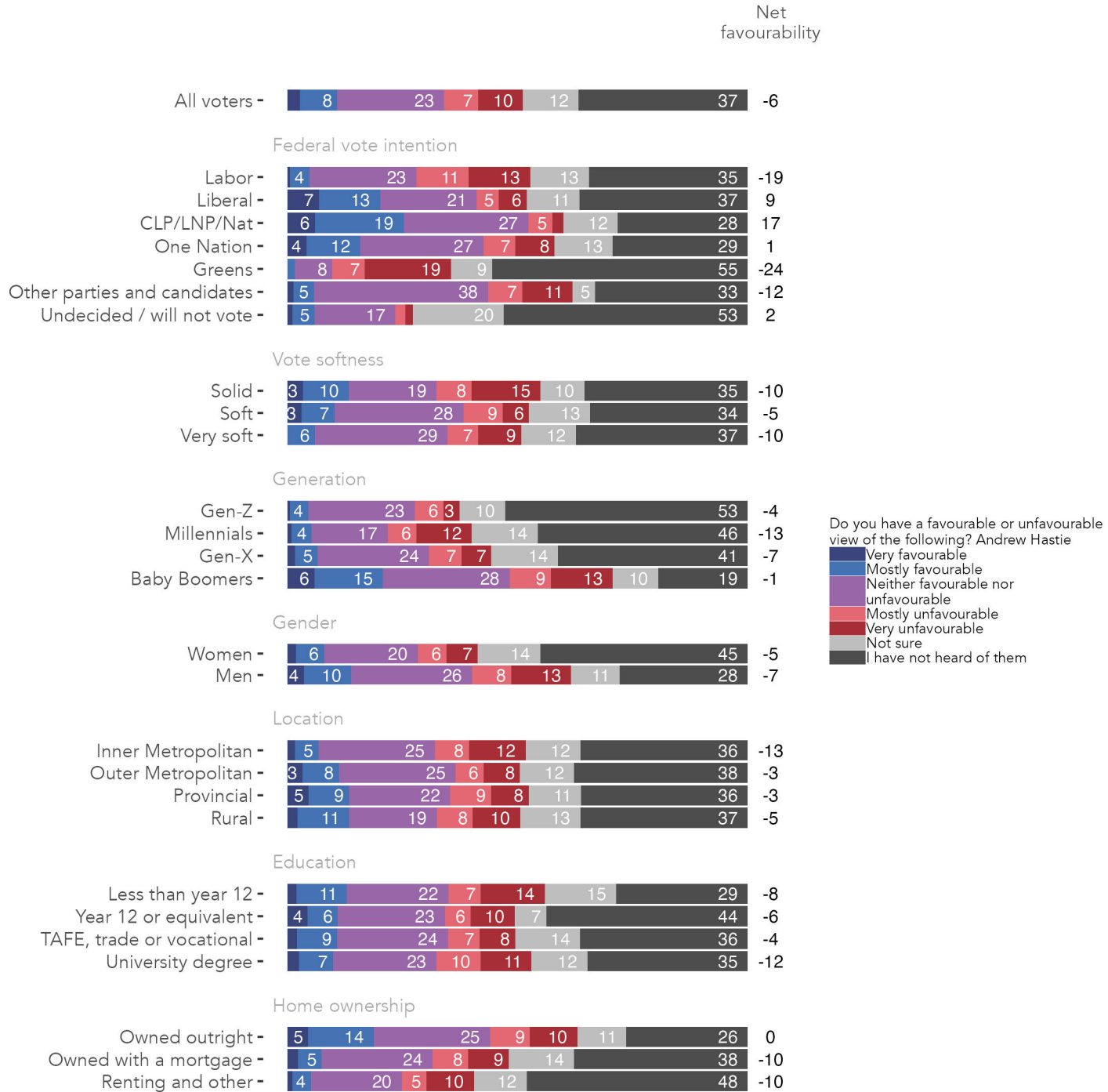


Figure 15: Favourability rating and name recognition of Andrew Hastie, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 12: Favourability rating and name recognition of Andrew Hastie, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	3	8	23	7	10	12	37	-6
Federal vote intention								
Labor	1	4	23	11	13	13	35	-19
Liberal	7	13	21	5	6	11	37	9
CLP/LNP/Nat	6	19	27	5	3	12	28	17
One Nation	4	12	27	7	8	13	29	1
Greens	0	2	8	7	19	9	55	-24
Other parties and candidates	1	5	38	7	11	5	33	-12
Undecided / will not vote	1	5	17	2	2	20	53	2
Vote softness								
Solid	3	10	19	8	15	10	35	-10
Soft	3	7	28	9	6	13	34	-5
Very soft	0	6	29	7	9	12	37	-10
Generation								
Gen-Z	1	4	23	6	3	10	53	-4
Millennials	1	4	17	6	12	14	46	-13
Gen-X	2	5	24	7	7	14	41	-7
Baby Boomers	6	15	28	9	13	10	19	-1
Gender								
Women	2	6	20	6	7	14	45	-5
Men	4	10	26	8	13	11	28	-7
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	2	5	25	8	12	12	36	-13
Outer Metropolitan	3	8	25	6	8	12	38	-3
Provincial	5	9	22	9	8	11	36	-3
Rural	2	11	19	8	10	13	37	-5
Education								
Less than year 12	2	11	22	7	14	15	29	-8
Year 12 or equivalent	4	6	23	6	10	7	44	-6
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	9	24	7	8	14	36	-4
University degree	2	7	23	10	11	12	35	-12
Home ownership								
Owned outright	5	14	25	9	10	11	26	0
Owned with a mortgage	2	5	24	8	9	14	38	-10
Renting and other	1	4	20	5	10	12	48	-10

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 ABC

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 May 2026

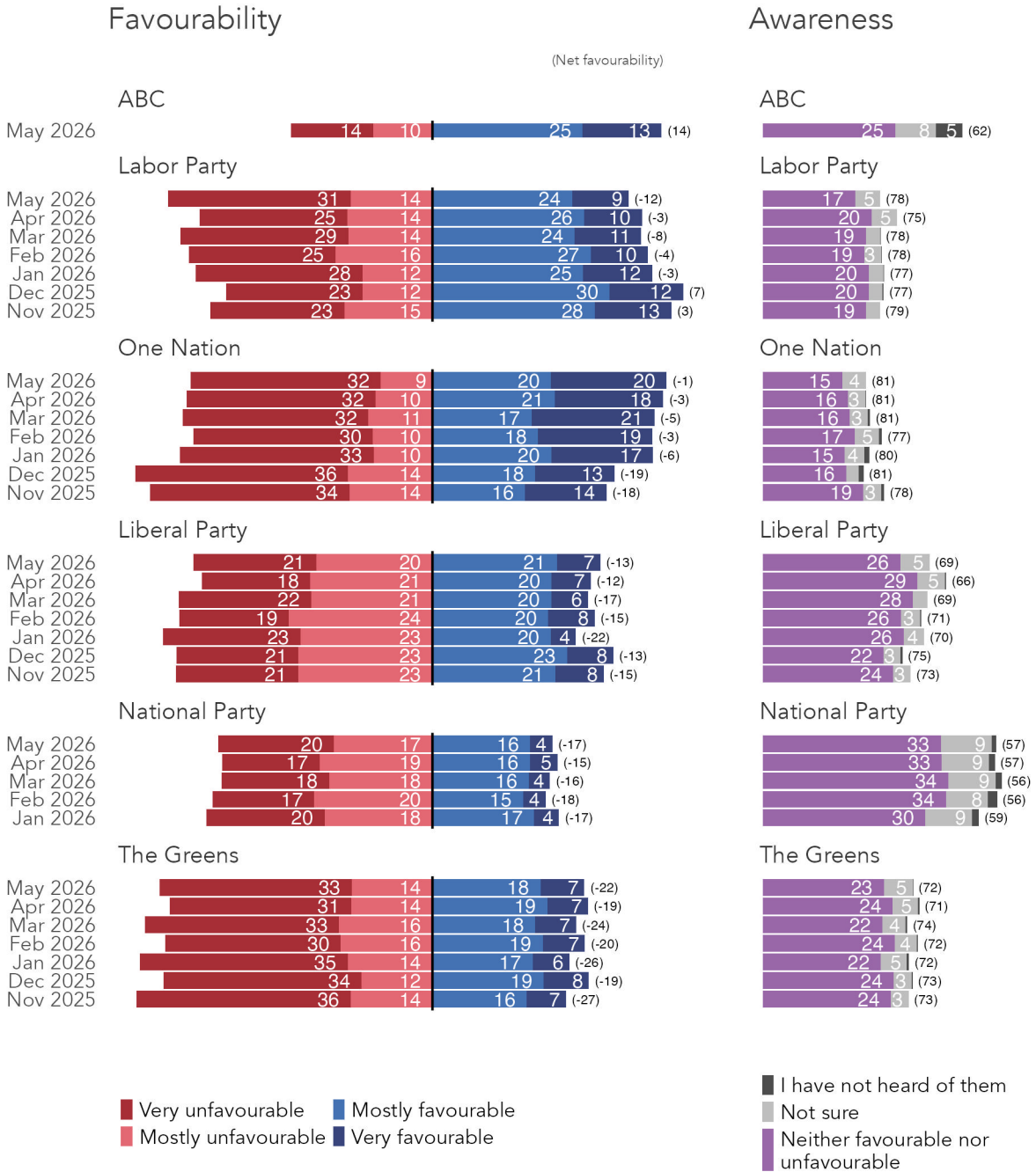


Figure 16: Favourability ratings and recognition of institutions. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the first plot indicate the net share who are favourable to each organisation (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view). The values on the right-hand 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 13: 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
ABC								
May 2026	13	25	25	10	14	8	5	14
Labor Party								
May 2026	9	24	17	14	31	5	0	-12
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								
May 2026	7	21	26	20	21	5	0	-13
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								
May 2026	4	16	33	17	20	9	1	-17
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								
May 2026	20	20	15	9	32	4	0	-1
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
The Greens								
May 2026	7	18	23	14	33	5	0	-22
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

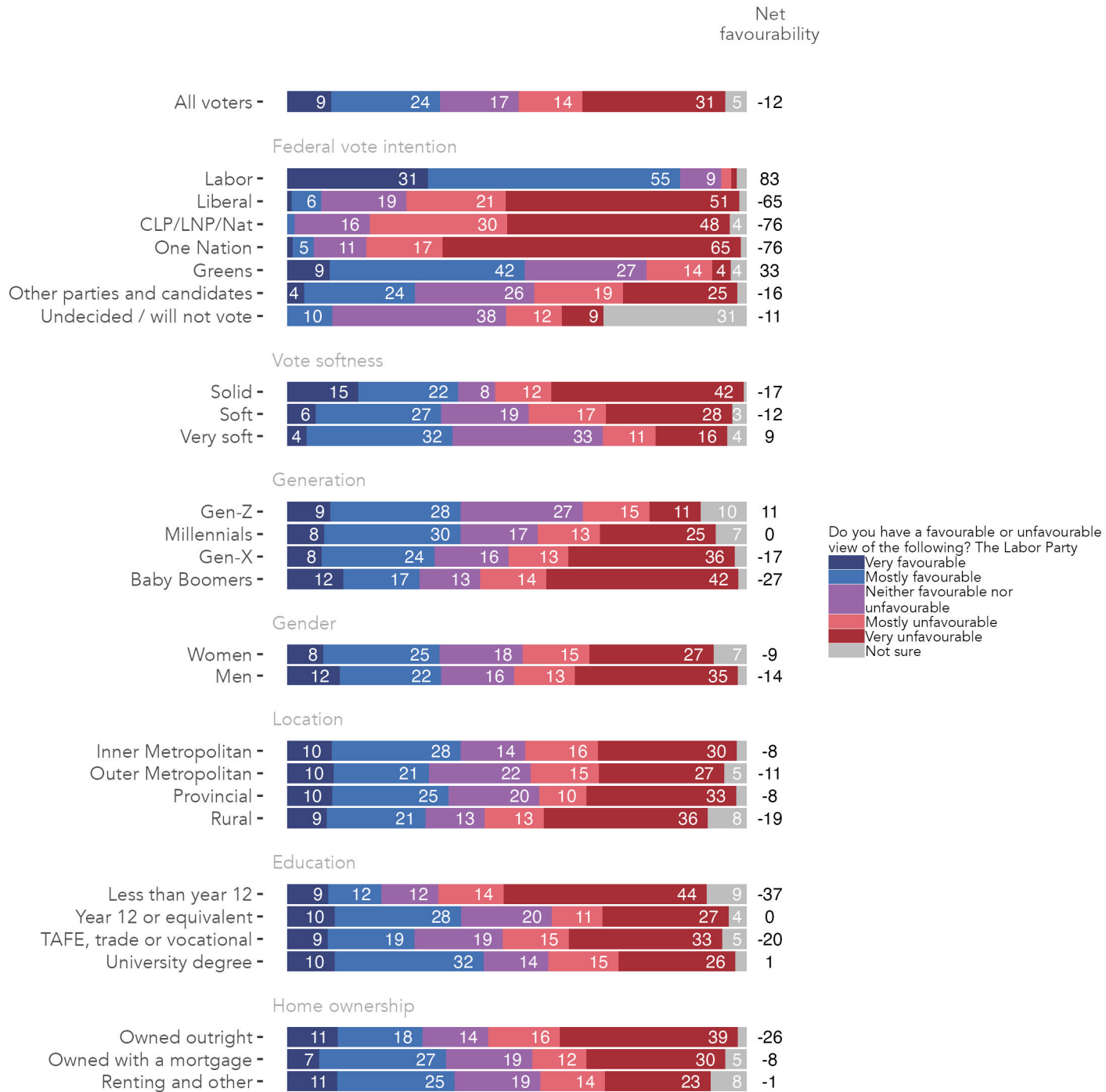


Figure 17: Favourability rating and awareness of the Labor Party, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 14: Favourability rating and awareness of the Labor Party, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	Net favourability
All voters	9	24	17	14	31	5	-12
Federal vote intention							
Labor	31	55	9	2	1	2	83
Liberal	1	6	19	21	51	2	-65
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	2	16	30	48	4	-76
One Nation	1	5	11	17	65	1	-76
Greens	9	42	27	14	4	4	33
Other parties and candidates	4	24	26	19	25	2	-16
Undecided / will not vote	0	10	38	12	9	31	-11
Vote softness							
Solid	15	22	8	12	42	1	-17
Soft	6	27	19	17	28	3	-12
Very soft	4	32	33	11	16	4	9
Generation							
Gen-Z	9	28	27	15	11	10	11
Millennials	8	30	17	13	25	7	0
Gen-X	8	24	16	13	36	3	-17
Baby Boomers	12	17	13	14	42	2	-27
Gender							
Women	8	25	18	15	27	7	-9
Men	12	22	16	13	35	2	-14
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	10	28	14	16	30	2	-8
Outer Metropolitan	10	21	22	15	27	5	-11
Provincial	10	25	20	10	33	2	-8
Rural	9	21	13	13	36	8	-19
Education							
Less than year 12	9	12	12	14	44	9	-37
Year 12 or equivalent	10	28	20	11	27	4	0
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	19	19	15	33	5	-20
University degree	10	32	14	15	26	3	1
Home ownership							
Owned outright	11	18	14	16	39	2	-26
Owned with a mortgage	7	27	19	12	30	5	-8
Renting and other	11	25	19	14	23	8	-1

The Liberal Party

Favourability rating and awareness of the Liberal Party

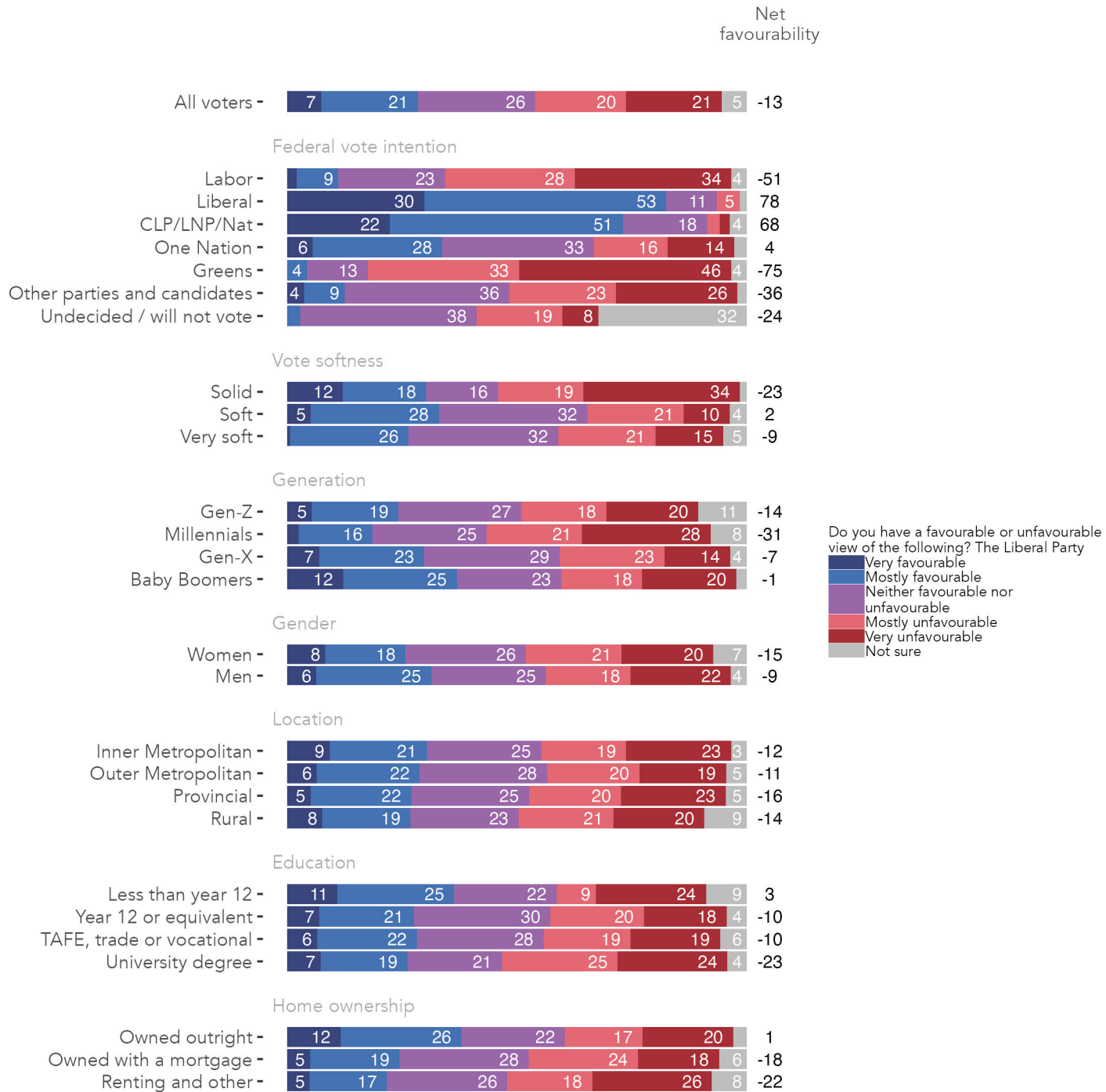


Figure 18: Favourability rating and awareness of the Liberal Party, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 15: Favourability rating and awareness of the Liberal Party, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	Net favourability
All voters	7	21	26	20	21	5	-13
Federal vote intention							
Labor	2	9	23	28	34	4	-51
Liberal	30	53	11	5	0	1	78
CLP/LNP/Nat	22	51	18	3	2	4	68
One Nation	6	28	33	16	14	3	4
Greens	0	4	13	33	46	4	-75
Other parties and candidates	4	9	36	23	26	2	-36
Undecided / will not vote	0	3	38	19	8	32	-24
Vote softness							
Solid	12	18	16	19	34	1	-23
Soft	5	28	32	21	10	4	2
Very soft	1	26	32	21	15	5	-9
Generation							
Gen-Z	5	19	27	18	20	11	-14
Millennials	2	16	25	21	28	8	-31
Gen-X	7	23	29	23	14	4	-7
Baby Boomers	12	25	23	18	20	2	-1
Gender							
Women	8	18	26	21	20	7	-15
Men	6	25	25	18	22	4	-9
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	9	21	25	19	23	3	-12
Outer Metropolitan	6	22	28	20	19	5	-11
Provincial	5	22	25	20	23	5	-16
Rural	8	19	23	21	20	9	-14
Education							
Less than year 12	11	25	22	9	24	9	3
Year 12 or equivalent	7	21	30	20	18	4	-10
TAFE, trade or vocational	6	22	28	19	19	6	-10
University degree	7	19	21	25	24	4	-23
Home ownership							
Owned outright	12	26	22	17	20	3	1
Owned with a mortgage	5	19	28	24	18	6	-18
Renting and other	5	17	26	18	26	8	-22

The National Party

Favourability rating and awareness of the National Party

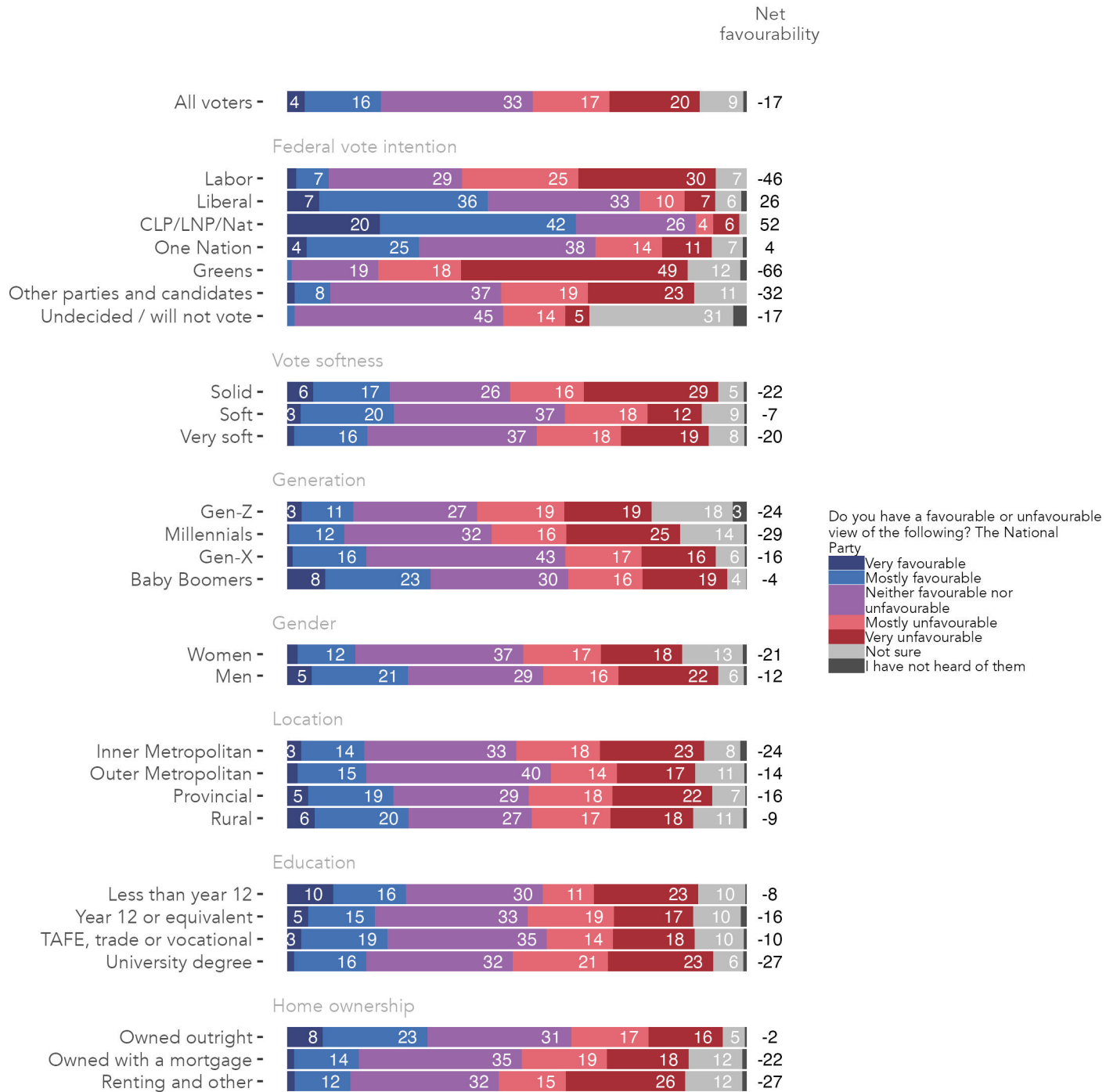


Figure 19: Favourability rating and awareness of the National Party, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 16: Favourability rating and awareness of the National Party, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	4	16	33	17	20	9	1	-17
Federal vote intention								
Labor	2	7	29	25	30	7	0	-46
Liberal	7	36	33	10	7	6	1	26
CLP/LNP/Nat	20	42	26	4	6	2	0	52
One Nation	4	25	38	14	11	7	1	4
Greens	0	1	19	18	49	12	1	-66
Other parties and candidates	2	8	37	19	23	11	0	-32
Undecided / will not vote	0	2	45	14	5	31	3	-17
Vote softness								
Solid	6	17	26	16	29	5	1	-22
Soft	3	20	37	18	12	9	1	-7
Very soft	1	16	37	18	19	8	1	-20
Generation								
Gen-Z	3	11	27	19	19	18	3	-24
Millennials	0	12	32	16	25	14	1	-29
Gen-X	1	16	43	17	16	6	1	-16
Baby Boomers	8	23	30	16	19	4	0	-4
Gender								
Women	2	12	37	17	18	13	1	-21
Men	5	21	29	16	22	6	1	-12
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	3	14	33	18	23	8	1	-24
Outer Metropolitan	2	15	40	14	17	11	1	-14
Provincial	5	19	29	18	22	7	0	-16
Rural	6	20	27	17	18	11	1	-9
Education								
Less than year 12	10	16	30	11	23	10	0	-8
Year 12 or equivalent	5	15	33	19	17	10	1	-16
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	19	35	14	18	10	1	-10
University degree	1	16	32	21	23	6	1	-27
Home ownership								
Owned outright	8	23	31	17	16	5	0	-2
Owned with a mortgage	1	14	35	19	18	12	1	-22
Renting and other	2	12	32	15	26	12	1	-27

Pauline Hanson's One Nation

Favourability rating and awareness of Pauline Hanson's One Nation

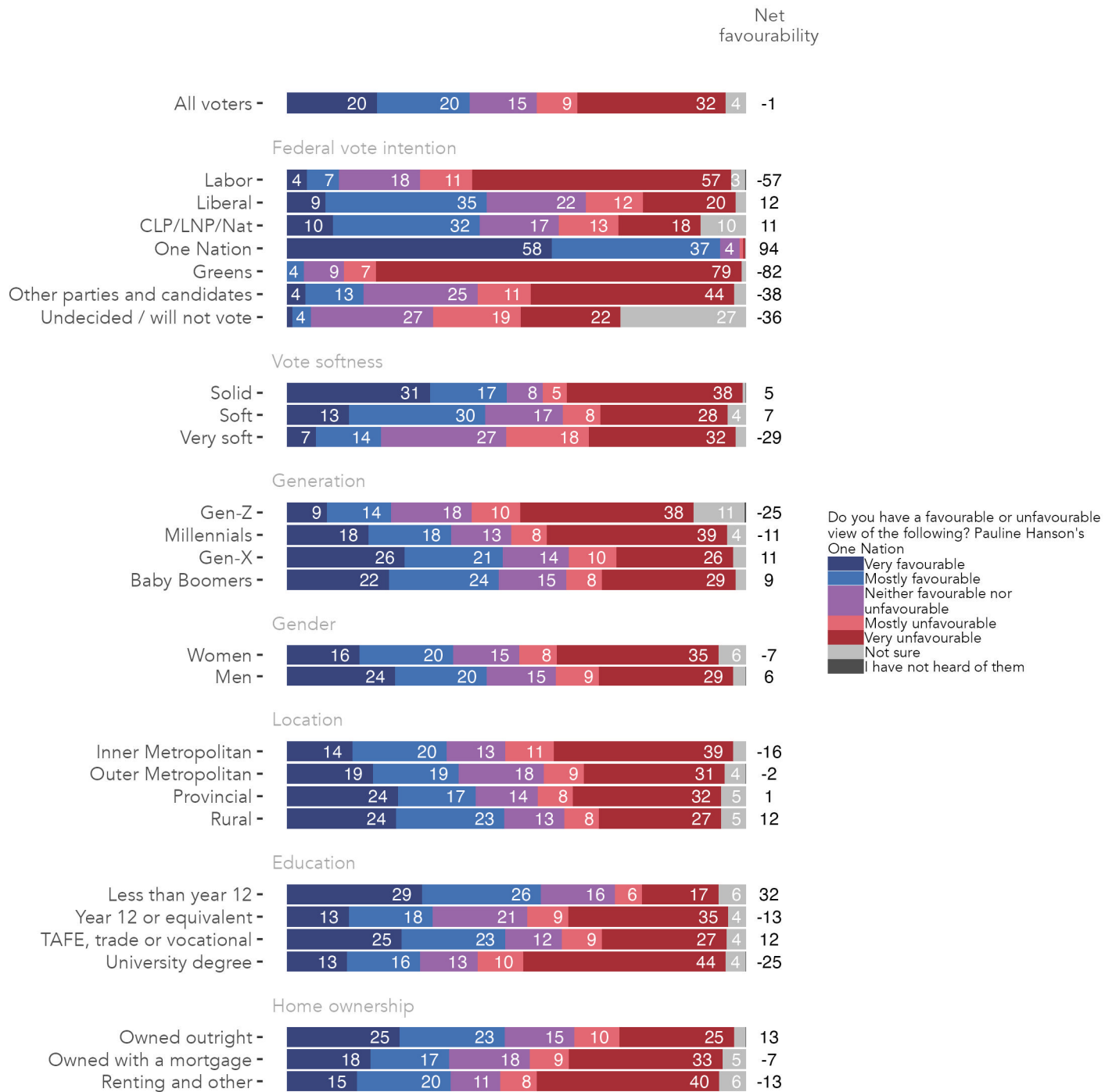


Figure 20: Favourability rating and awareness of Pauline Hanson's One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 17: Favourability rating and awareness of Pauline Hanson's One Nation, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	20	20	15	9	32	4	0	-1
Federal vote intention								
Labor	4	7	18	11	57	3	0	-57
Liberal	9	35	22	12	20	2	0	12
CLP/LNP/Nat	10	32	17	13	18	10	0	11
One Nation	58	37	4	1	0	0	0	94
Greens	0	4	9	7	79	1	0	-82
Other parties and candidates	4	13	25	11	44	3	0	-38
Undecided / will not vote	1	4	27	19	22	27	0	-36
Vote softness								
Solid	31	17	8	5	38	1	0	5
Soft	13	30	17	8	28	4	0	7
Very soft	7	14	27	18	32	2	0	-29
Generation								
Gen-Z	9	14	18	10	38	11	0	-25
Millennials	18	18	13	8	39	4	0	-11
Gen-X	26	21	14	10	26	3	0	11
Baby Boomers	22	24	15	8	29	2	0	9
Gender								
Women	16	20	15	8	35	6	0	-7
Men	24	20	15	9	29	3	0	6
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	14	20	13	11	39	3	0	-16
Outer Metropolitan	19	19	18	9	31	4	0	-2
Provincial	24	17	14	8	32	5	0	1
Rural	24	23	13	8	27	5	0	12
Education								
Less than year 12	29	26	16	6	17	6	0	32
Year 12 or equivalent	13	18	21	9	35	4	0	-13
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	23	12	9	27	4	0	12
University degree	13	16	13	10	44	4	0	-25
Home ownership								
Owned outright	25	23	15	10	25	2	0	13
Owned with a mortgage	18	17	18	9	33	5	0	-7
Renting and other	15	20	11	8	40	6	0	-13

The Greens

Favourability rating and awareness of the Greens

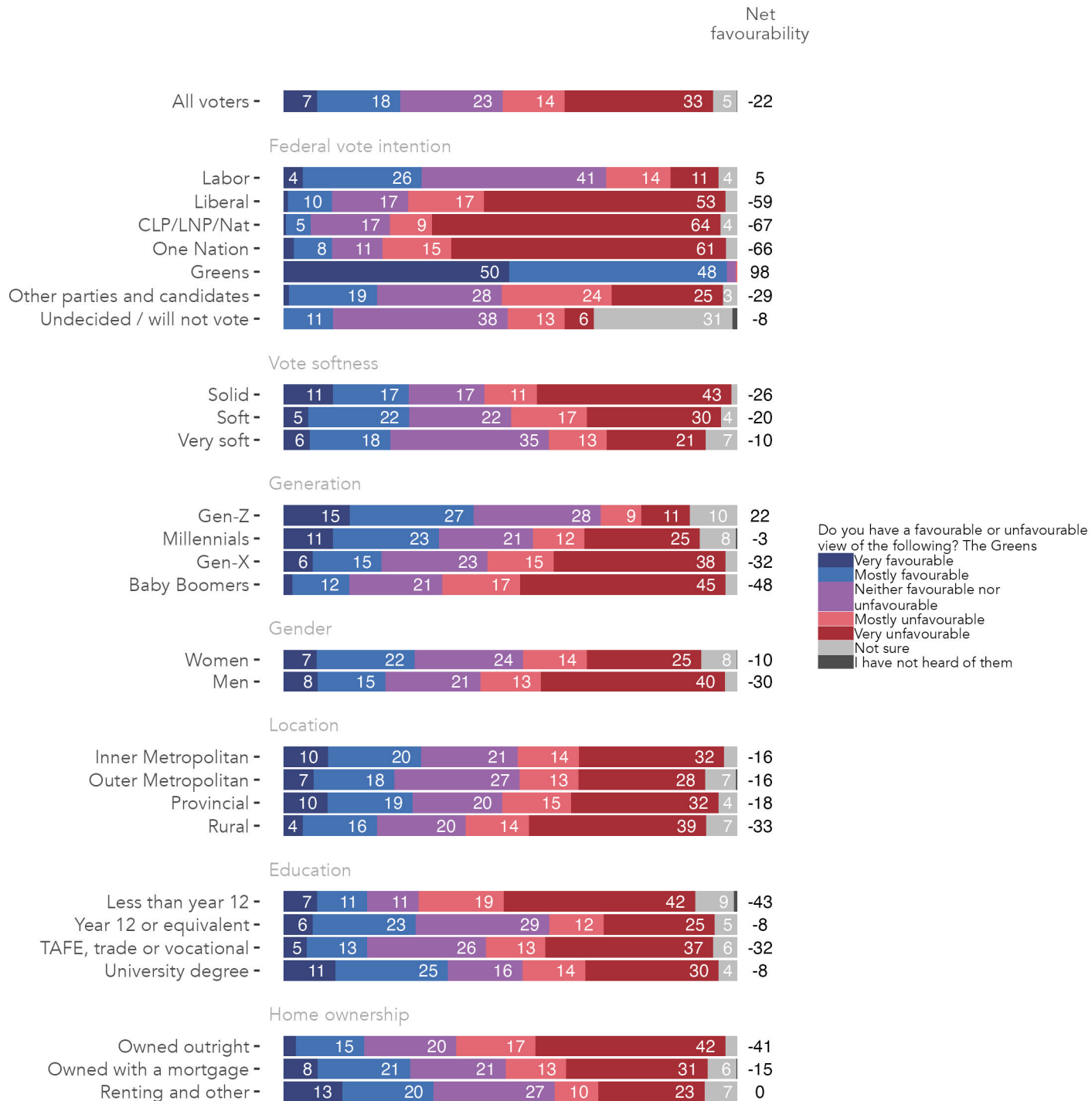


Figure 21: Favourability rating and awareness of the Greens, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 18: Favourability rating and awareness of the Greens, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Very favourable	Mostly favourable	Neither favourable nor unfavourable	Mostly unfavourable	Very unfavourable	Not sure	I have not heard of them	Net favourability
All voters	7	18	23	14	33	5	0	-22
Federal vote intention								
Labor	4	26	41	14	11	4	0	5
Liberal	1	10	17	17	53	2	0	-59
CLP/LNP/Nat	1	5	17	9	64	4	0	-67
One Nation	2	8	11	15	61	3	0	-66
Greens	50	48	2	0	0	0	0	98
Other parties and candidates	1	19	28	24	25	3	0	-29
Undecided / will not vote	0	11	38	13	6	31	1	-8
Vote softness								
Solid	11	17	17	11	43	1	0	-26
Soft	5	22	22	17	30	4	0	-20
Very soft	6	18	35	13	21	7	0	-10
Generation								
Gen-Z	15	27	28	9	11	10	0	22
Millennials	11	23	21	12	25	8	0	-3
Gen-X	6	15	23	15	38	3	0	-32
Baby Boomers	2	12	21	17	45	3	0	-48
Gender								
Women	7	22	24	14	25	8	0	-10
Men	8	15	21	13	40	3	0	-30
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	10	20	21	14	32	3	0	-16
Outer Metropolitan	7	18	27	13	28	7	0	-16
Provincial	10	19	20	15	32	4	0	-18
Rural	4	16	20	14	39	7	0	-33
Education								
Less than year 12	7	11	11	19	42	9	1	-43
Year 12 or equivalent	6	23	29	12	25	5	0	-8
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	13	26	13	37	6	0	-32
University degree	11	25	16	14	30	4	0	-8
Home ownership								
Owned outright	3	15	20	17	42	3	0	-41
Owned with a mortgage	8	21	21	13	31	6	0	-15
Renting and other	13	20	27	10	23	7	0	0

The ABC

Favourability rating and awareness of the ABC

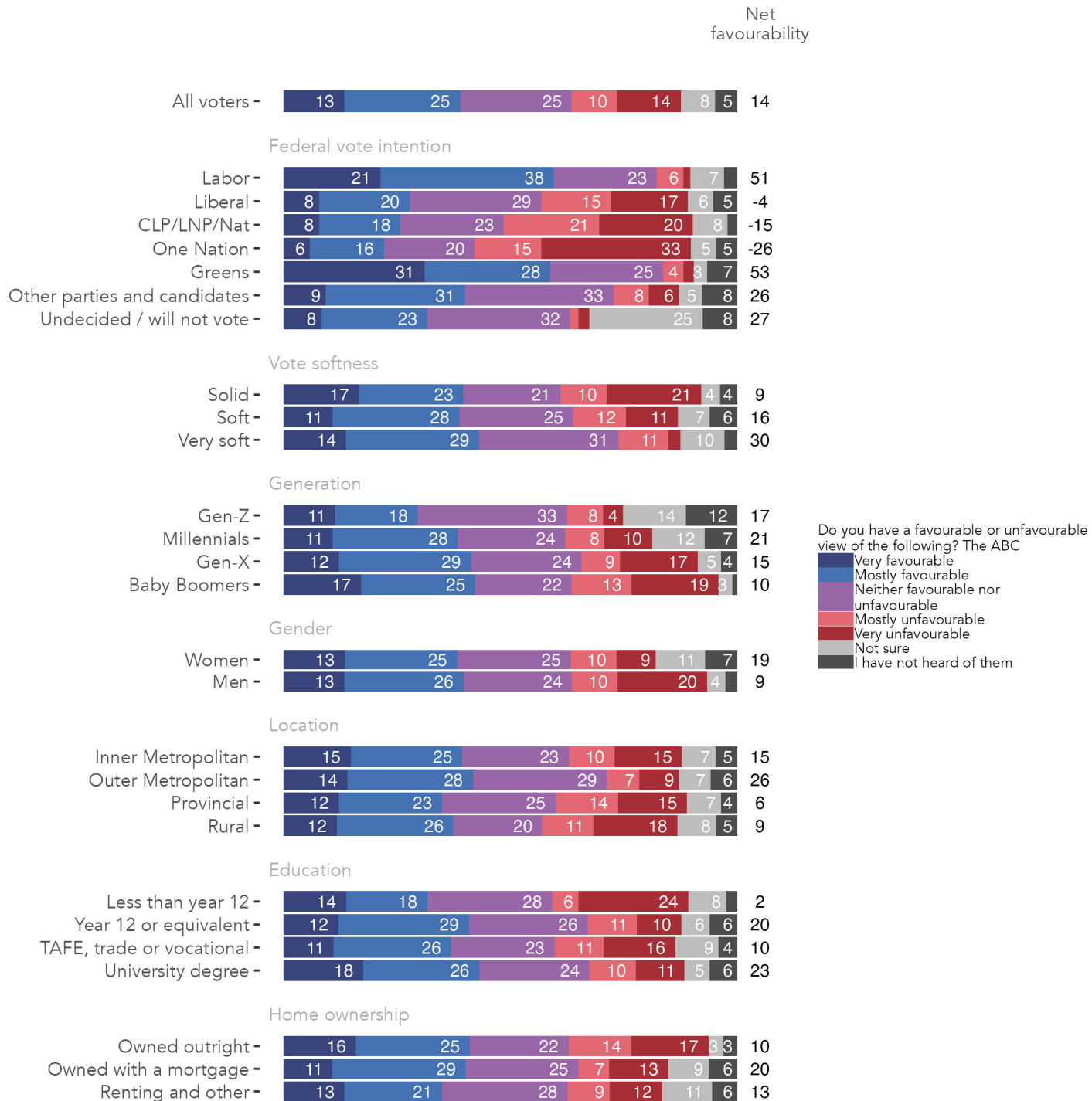


Figure 22: Favourability rating and awareness of the ABC, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who are favourable towards each individual or group (total share who hold a favourable view, minus the share who hold an unfavourable view).

Table 19: Favourability rating and awareness of the ABC, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

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

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

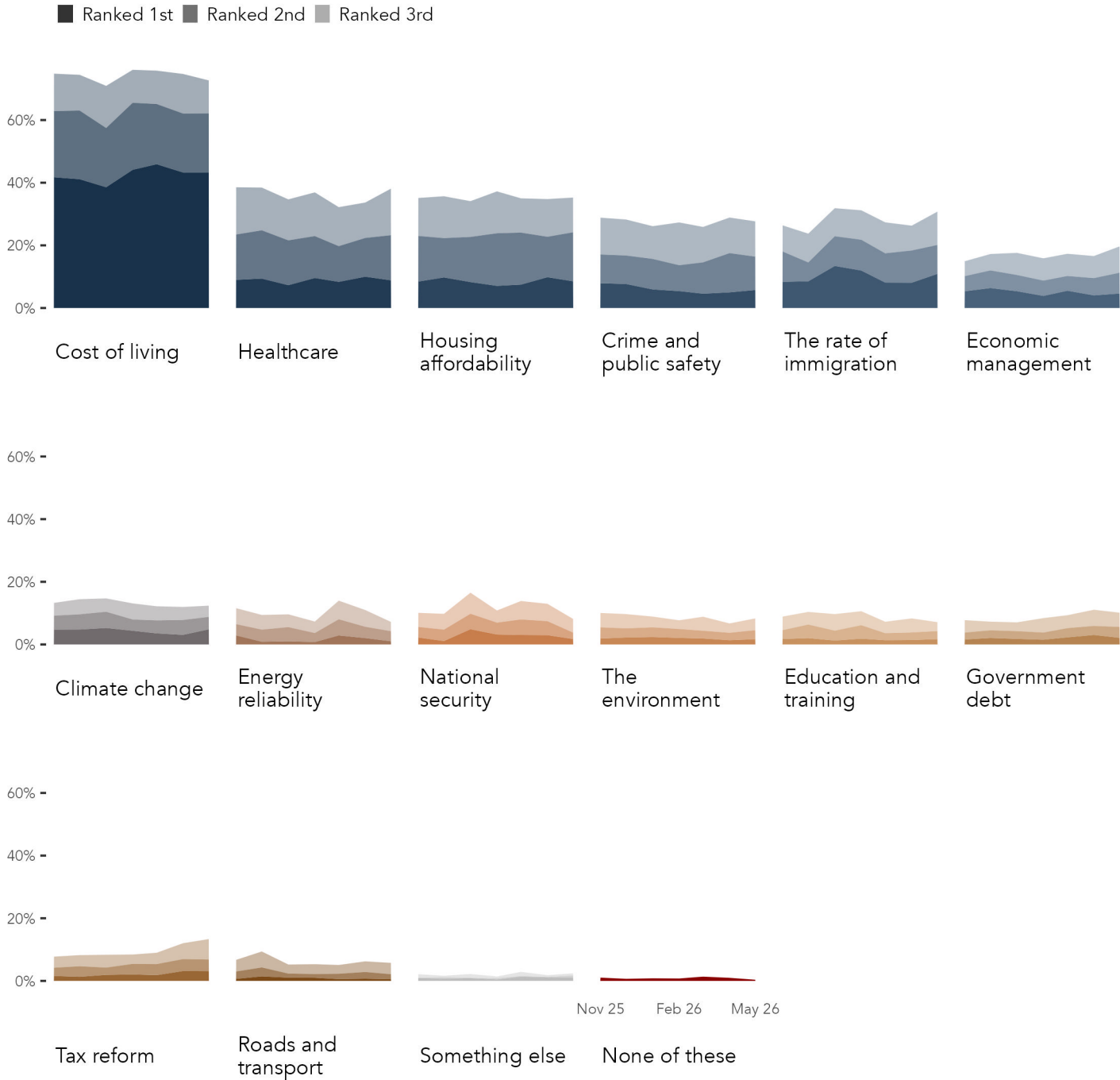


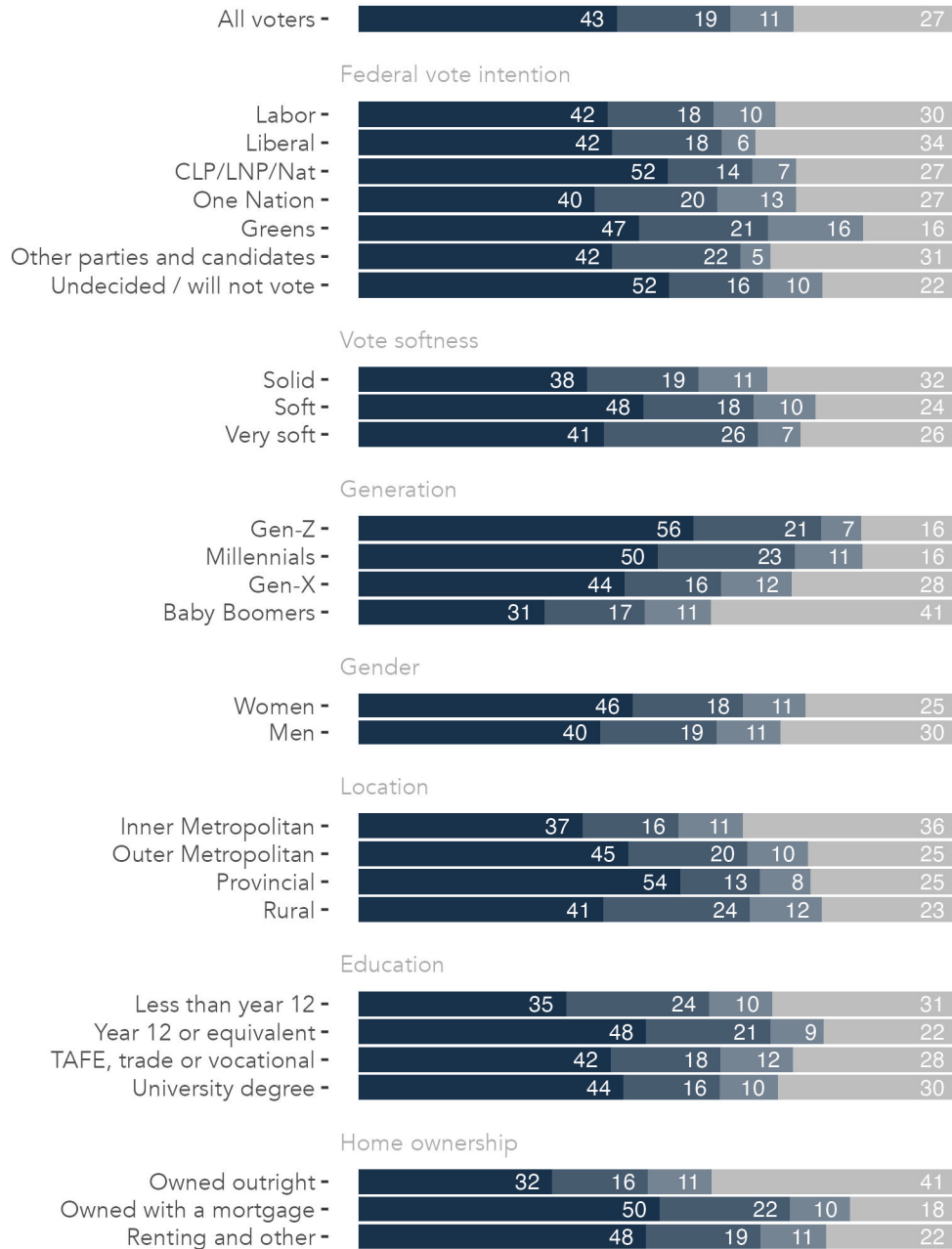
Figure 23: The issues that voters say are most important when deciding how to vote. Respondents were asked to rank the three issues that would most influence their vote (with the most important ranked first). They are ordered by the share of voters ranking them as one of their top three issues.

Table 20: Issue salience in the two most recent waves of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll.

Issue	May 2026				April 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	11	73	43	19	13	75	-2
Healthcare	9	14	15	38	10	13	11	34	4
Housing affordability	8	16	11	35	10	13	12	35	0
Crime and public safety	6	11	11	28	5	13	11	29	-1
The rate of immigration	11	9	11	31	8	10	8	26	5
Climate change	5	4	3	12	3	5	4	12	0
The environment	1	3	4	8	1	3	3	7	1
Economic management	5	7	8	20	4	6	7	17	3
National security	2	2	4	8	3	4	6	13	-5
Education and training	2	2	3	7	1	2	5	8	-1
Tax reform	3	4	6	13	3	4	5	12	1
Government debt	2	3	5	10	3	3	5	11	-1
Energy reliability	1	3	3	7	2	4	5	11	-4
Roads and transport	0	2	4	6	1	2	3	6	0
Something else	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	1
None of these	0	-	-	-	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

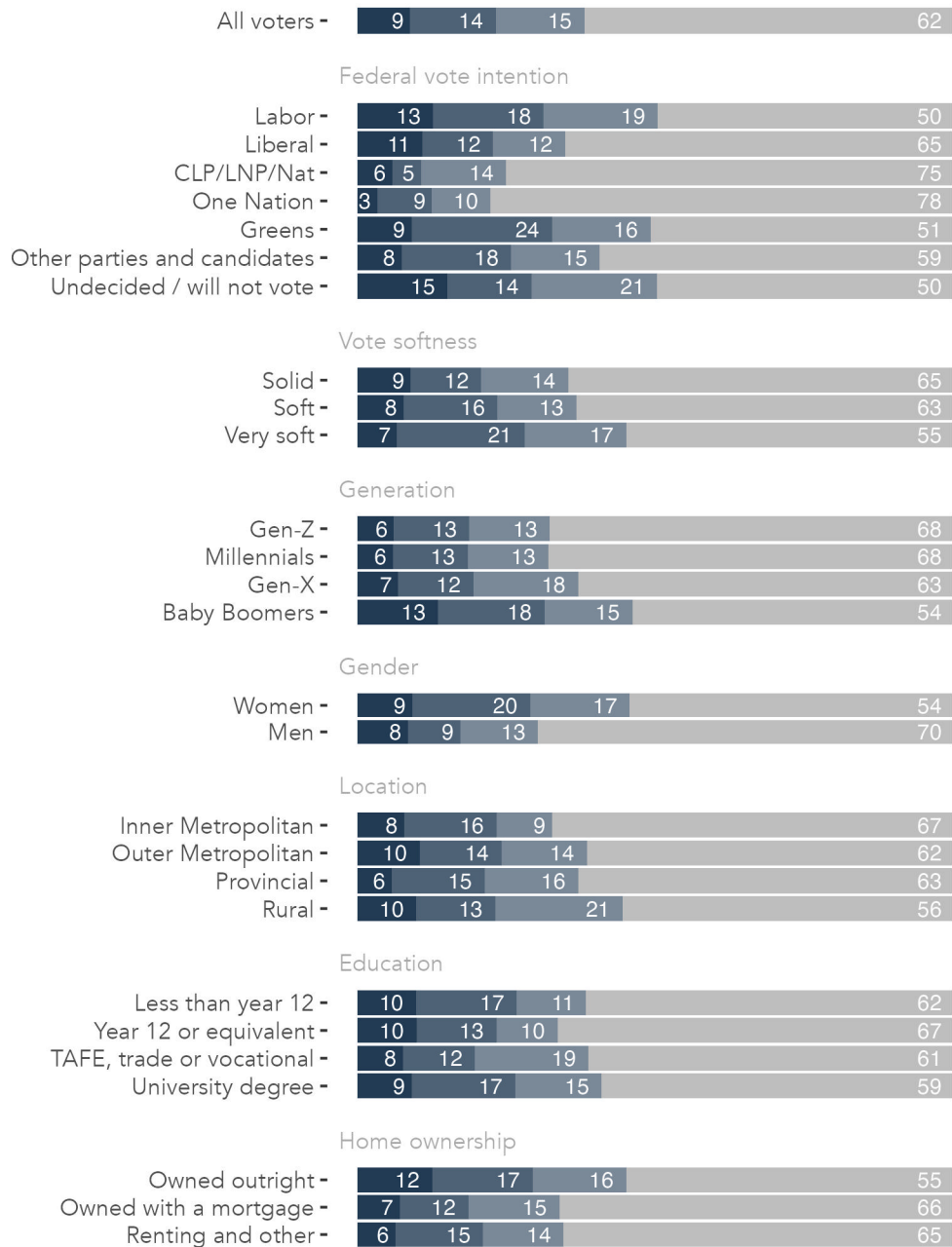
Figure 24: The salience of cost of living as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 21: The salience of cost of living as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	43	19	11	27
Federal vote intention				
Labor	42	18	10	30
Liberal	42	18	6	34
CLP/LNP/Nat	52	14	7	27
One Nation	40	20	13	27
Greens	47	21	16	16
Other parties and candidates	42	22	5	31
Undecided / will not vote	52	16	10	22
Vote softness				
Solid	38	19	11	32
Soft	48	18	10	24
Very soft	41	26	7	26
Generation				
Gen-Z	56	21	7	16
Millennials	50	23	11	16
Gen-X	44	16	12	28
Baby Boomers	31	17	11	41
Gender				
Women	46	18	11	25
Men	40	19	11	30
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	37	16	11	36
Outer Metropolitan	45	20	10	25
Provincial	54	13	8	25
Rural	41	24	12	23
Education				
Less than year 12	35	24	10	31
Year 12 or equivalent	48	21	9	22
TAFE, trade or vocational	42	18	12	28
University degree	44	16	10	30
Home ownership				
Owned outright	32	16	11	41
Owned with a mortgage	50	22	10	18
Renting and other	48	19	11	22

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, 25-28 May.

Table 22: The salience of healthcare as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	9	14	15	62
Federal vote intention				
Labor	13	18	19	50
Liberal	11	12	12	65
CLP/LNP/Nat	6	5	14	75
One Nation	3	9	10	78
Greens	9	24	16	51
Other parties and candidates	8	18	15	59
Undecided / will not vote	15	14	21	50
Vote softness				
Solid	9	12	14	65
Soft	8	16	13	63
Very soft	7	21	17	55
Generation				
Gen-Z	6	13	13	68
Millennials	6	13	13	68
Gen-X	7	12	18	63
Baby Boomers	13	18	15	54
Gender				
Women	9	20	17	54
Men	8	9	13	70
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	8	16	9	67
Outer Metropolitan	10	14	14	62
Provincial	6	15	16	63
Rural	10	13	21	56
Education				
Less than year 12	10	17	11	62
Year 12 or equivalent	10	13	10	67
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	12	19	61
University degree	9	17	15	59
Home ownership				
Owned outright	12	17	16	55
Owned with a mortgage	7	12	15	66
Renting and other	6	15	14	65

Housing affordability

The salience of housing affordability as a federal political issue

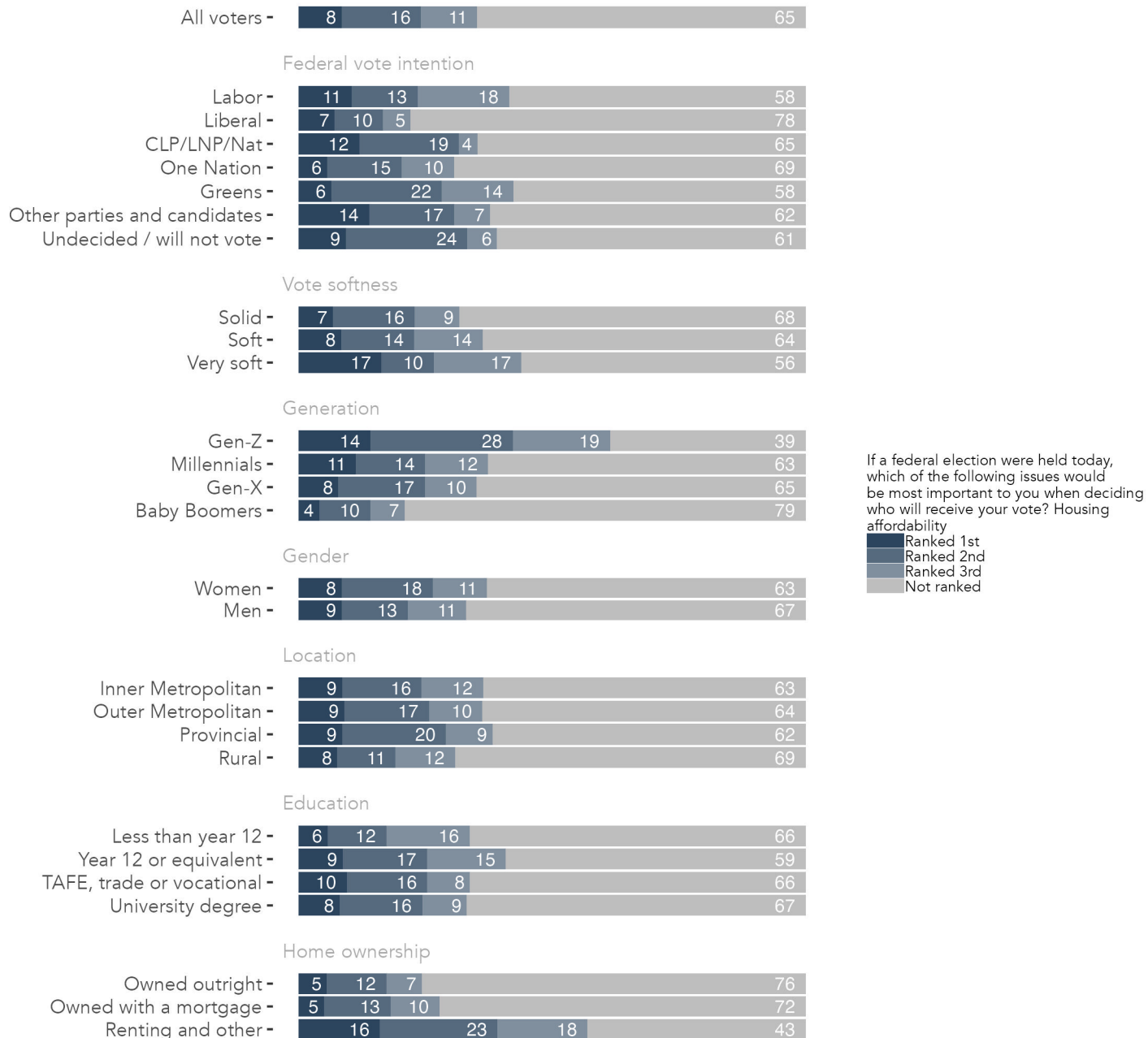


Figure 26: The salience of housing affordability as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 23: The salience of housing affordability as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	8	16	11	65
Federal vote intention				
Labor	11	13	18	58
Liberal	7	10	5	78
CLP/LNP/Nat	12	19	4	65
One Nation	6	15	10	69
Greens	6	22	14	58
Other parties and candidates	14	17	7	62
Undecided / will not vote	9	24	6	61
Vote softness				
Solid	7	16	9	68
Soft	8	14	14	64
Very soft	17	10	17	56
Generation				
Gen-Z	14	28	19	39
Millennials	11	14	12	63
Gen-X	8	17	10	65
Baby Boomers	4	10	7	79
Gender				
Women	8	18	11	63
Men	9	13	11	67
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	9	16	12	63
Outer Metropolitan	9	17	10	64
Provincial	9	20	9	62
Rural	8	11	12	69
Education				
Less than year 12	6	12	16	66
Year 12 or equivalent	9	17	15	59
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	16	8	66
University degree	8	16	9	67
Home ownership				
Owned outright	5	12	7	76
Owned with a mortgage	5	13	10	72
Renting and other	16	23	18	43

Crime and public safety

The salience of crime and public safety as a federal political issue

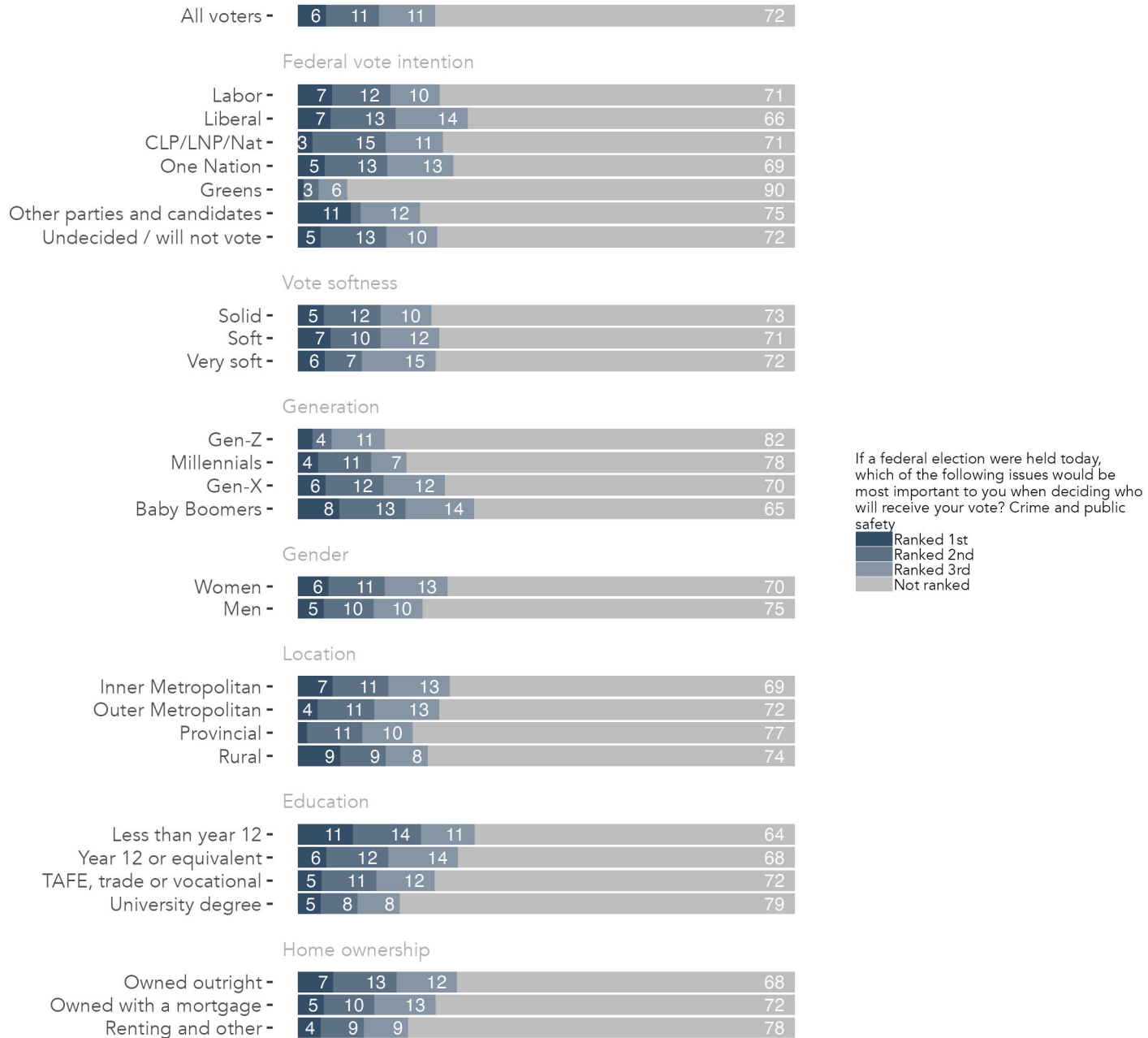


Figure 27: The salience of crime and public safety as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 24: The salience of crime and public safety as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	6	11	11	72
Federal vote intention				
Labor	7	12	10	71
Liberal	7	13	14	66
CLP/LNP/Nat	3	15	11	71
One Nation	5	13	13	69
Greens	1	3	6	90
Other parties and candidates	11	2	12	75
Undecided / will not vote	5	13	10	72
Vote softness				
Solid	5	12	10	73
Soft	7	10	12	71
Very soft	6	7	15	72
Generation				
Gen-Z	3	4	11	82
Millennials	4	11	7	78
Gen-X	6	12	12	70
Baby Boomers	8	13	14	65
Gender				
Women	6	11	13	70
Men	5	10	10	75
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	7	11	13	69
Outer Metropolitan	4	11	13	72
Provincial	2	11	10	77
Rural	9	9	8	74
Education				
Less than year 12	11	14	11	64
Year 12 or equivalent	6	12	14	68
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	11	12	72
University degree	5	8	8	79
Home ownership				
Owned outright	7	13	12	68
Owned with a mortgage	5	10	13	72
Renting and other	4	9	9	78

The rate of immigration

The salience of immigration as a federal political issue

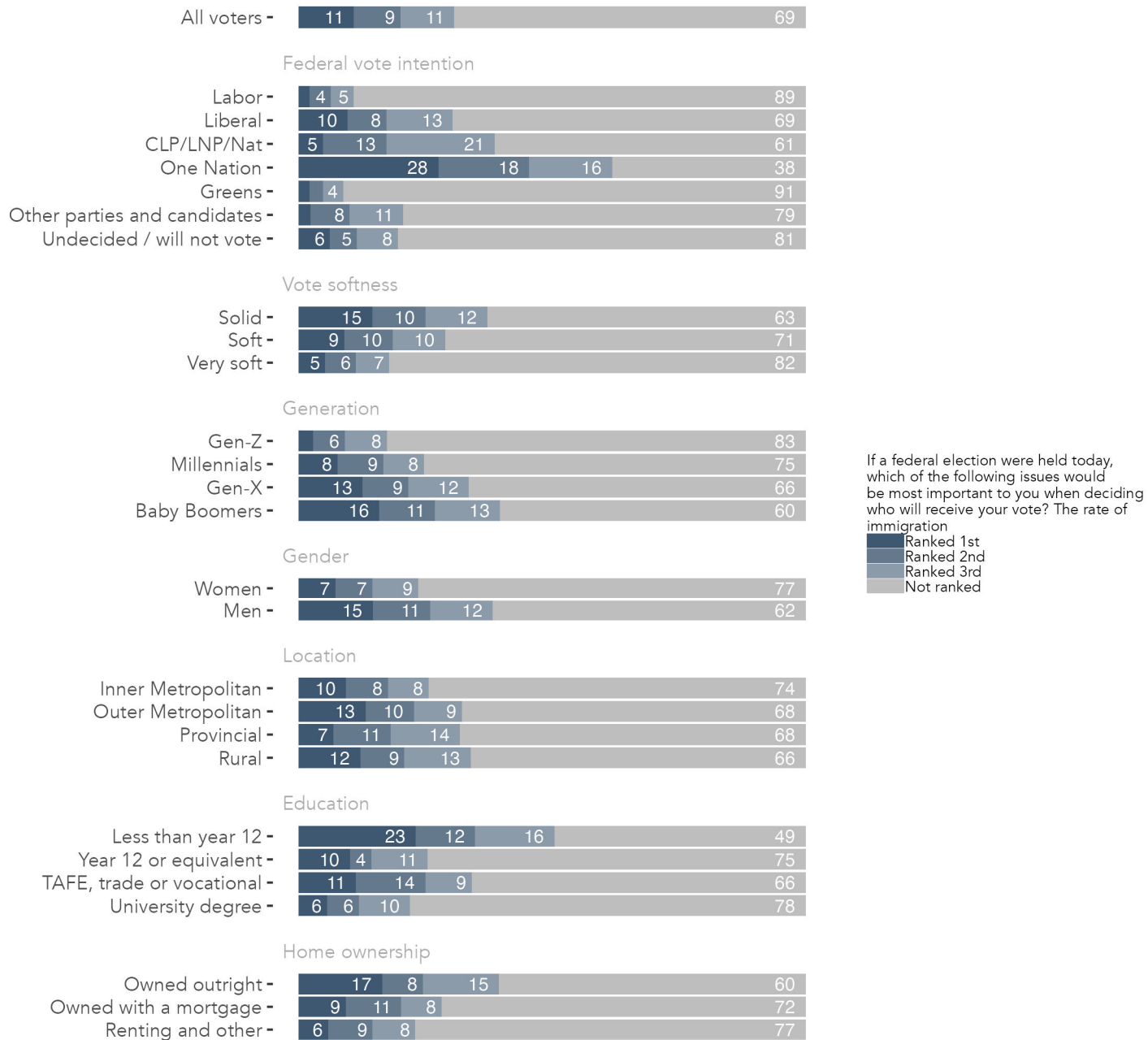


Figure 28: The salience of immigration as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 25: The salience of immigration as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	11	9	11	69
Federal vote intention				
Labor	2	4	5	89
Liberal	10	8	13	69
CLP/LNP/Nat	5	13	21	61
One Nation	28	18	16	38
Greens	2	3	4	91
Other parties and candidates	2	8	11	79
Undecided / will not vote	6	5	8	81
Vote softness				
Solid	15	10	12	63
Soft	9	10	10	71
Very soft	5	6	7	82
Generation				
Gen-Z	3	6	8	83
Millennials	8	9	8	75
Gen-X	13	9	12	66
Baby Boomers	16	11	13	60
Gender				
Women	7	7	9	77
Men	15	11	12	62
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	10	8	8	74
Outer Metropolitan	13	10	9	68
Provincial	7	11	14	68
Rural	12	9	13	66
Education				
Less than year 12	23	12	16	49
Year 12 or equivalent	10	4	11	75
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	14	9	66
University degree	6	6	10	78
Home ownership				
Owned outright	17	8	15	60
Owned with a mortgage	9	11	8	72
Renting and other	6	9	8	77

Economic management

The salience of economic management as a federal political issue

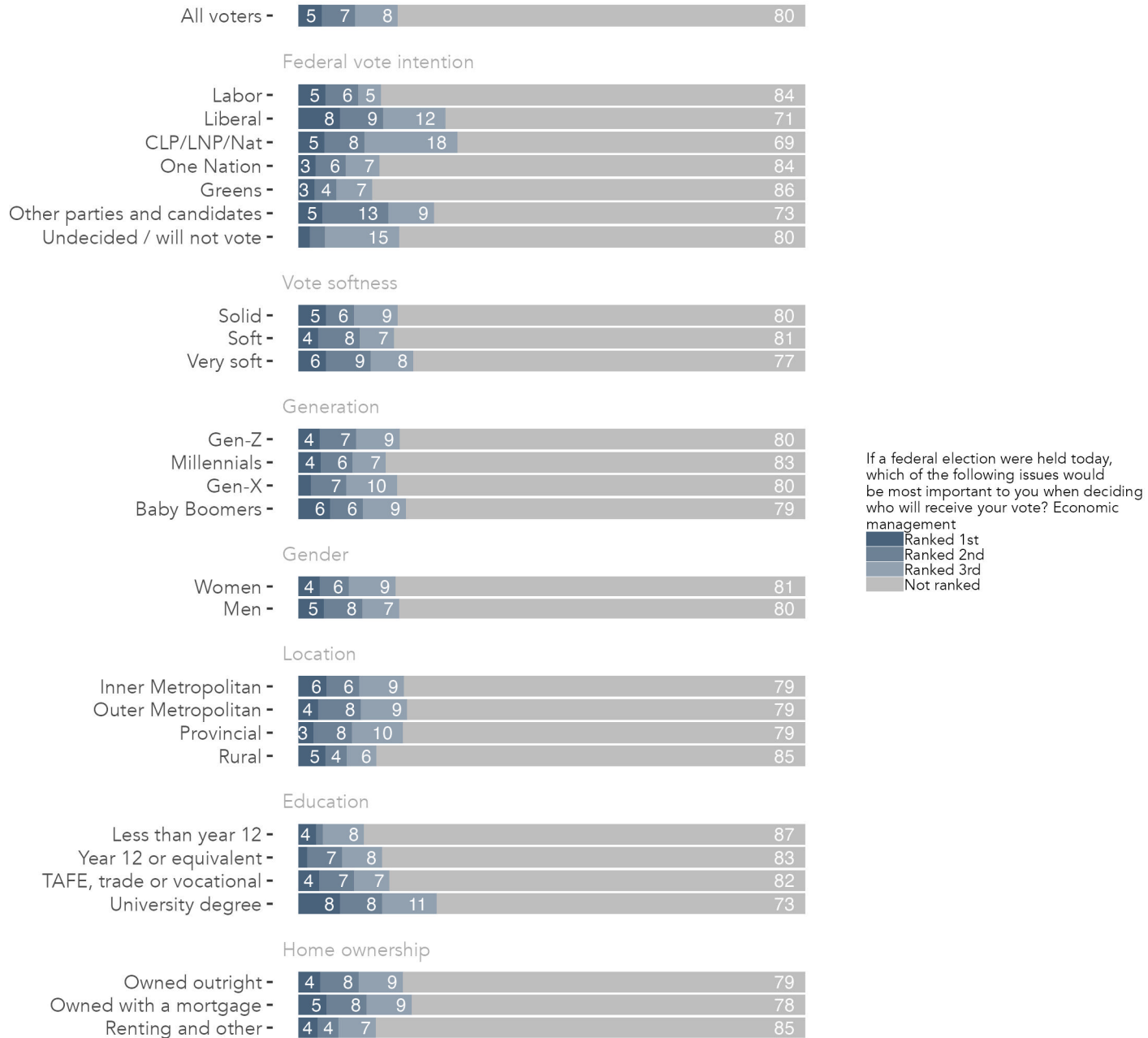


Figure 29: The salience of economic management as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 26: The salience of economic management as a federal political issue, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	5	7	8	80
Federal vote intention				
Labor	5	6	5	84
Liberal	8	9	12	71
CLP/LNP/Nat	5	8	18	69
One Nation	3	6	7	84
Greens	3	4	7	86
Other parties and candidates	5	13	9	73
Undecided / will not vote	2	3	15	80
Vote softness				
Solid	5	6	9	80
Soft	4	8	7	81
Very soft	6	9	8	77
Generation				
Gen-Z	4	7	9	80
Millennials	4	6	7	83
Gen-X	3	7	10	80
Baby Boomers	6	6	9	79
Gender				
Women	4	6	9	81
Men	5	8	7	80
Location				
Inner Metropolitan	6	6	9	79
Outer Metropolitan	4	8	9	79
Provincial	3	8	10	79
Rural	5	4	6	85
Education				
Less than year 12	4	1	8	87
Year 12 or equivalent	2	7	8	83
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	7	7	82
University degree	8	8	11	73
Home ownership				
Owned outright	4	8	9	79
Owned with a mortgage	5	8	9	78
Renting and other	4	4	7	85

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

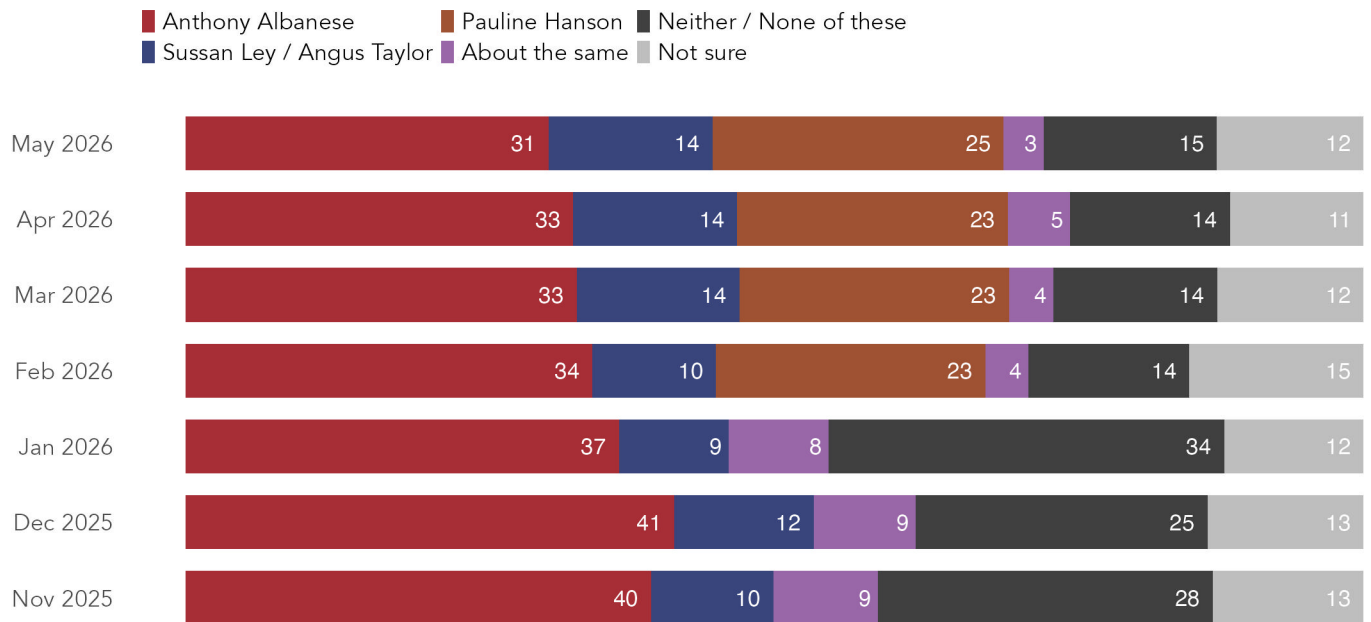


Figure 30: Preferred Prime Minister, by wave of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll. Sussan Ley was asked up until the January 2026 poll. Pauline Hanson and Angus Taylor were asked from the February poll.

Preferred Prime Minister

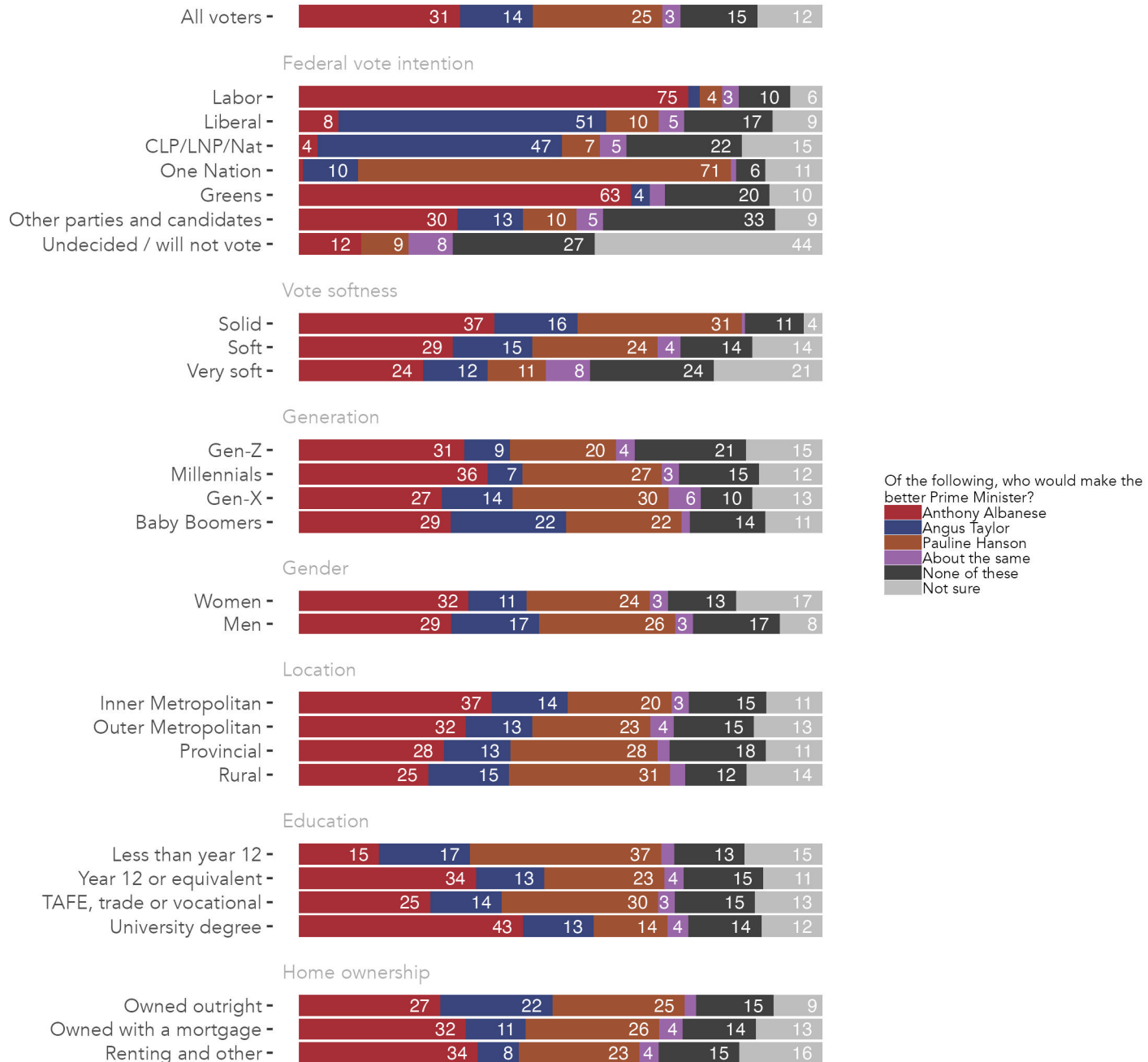


Figure 31: Preferred Prime Minister, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 27: Preferred Prime Minister, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Anthony Albanese	Angus Taylor	Pauline Hanson	About the same	None of these	Not sure
All voters	31	14	25	3	15	12
Federal vote intention						
Labor	75	2	4	3	10	6
Liberal	8	51	10	5	17	9
CLP/LNP/Nat	4	47	7	5	22	15
One Nation	1	10	71	1	6	11
Greens	63	4	0	3	20	10
Other parties and candidates	30	13	10	5	33	9
Undecided / will not vote	12	0	9	8	27	44
Vote softness						
Solid	37	16	31	1	11	4
Soft	29	15	24	4	14	14
Very soft	24	12	11	8	24	21
Generation						
Gen-Z	31	9	20	4	21	15
Millennials	36	7	27	3	15	12
Gen-X	27	14	30	6	10	13
Baby Boomers	29	22	22	2	14	11
Gender						
Women	32	11	24	3	13	17
Men	29	17	26	3	17	8
Location						
Inner Metropolitan	37	14	20	3	15	11
Outer Metropolitan	32	13	23	4	15	13
Provincial	28	13	28	2	18	11
Rural	25	15	31	3	12	14
Education						
Less than year 12	15	17	37	3	13	15
Year 12 or equivalent	34	13	23	4	15	11
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	14	30	3	15	13
University degree	43	13	14	4	14	12
Home ownership						
Owned outright	27	22	25	2	15	9
Owned with a mortgage	32	11	26	4	14	13
Renting and other	34	8	23	4	15	16

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...

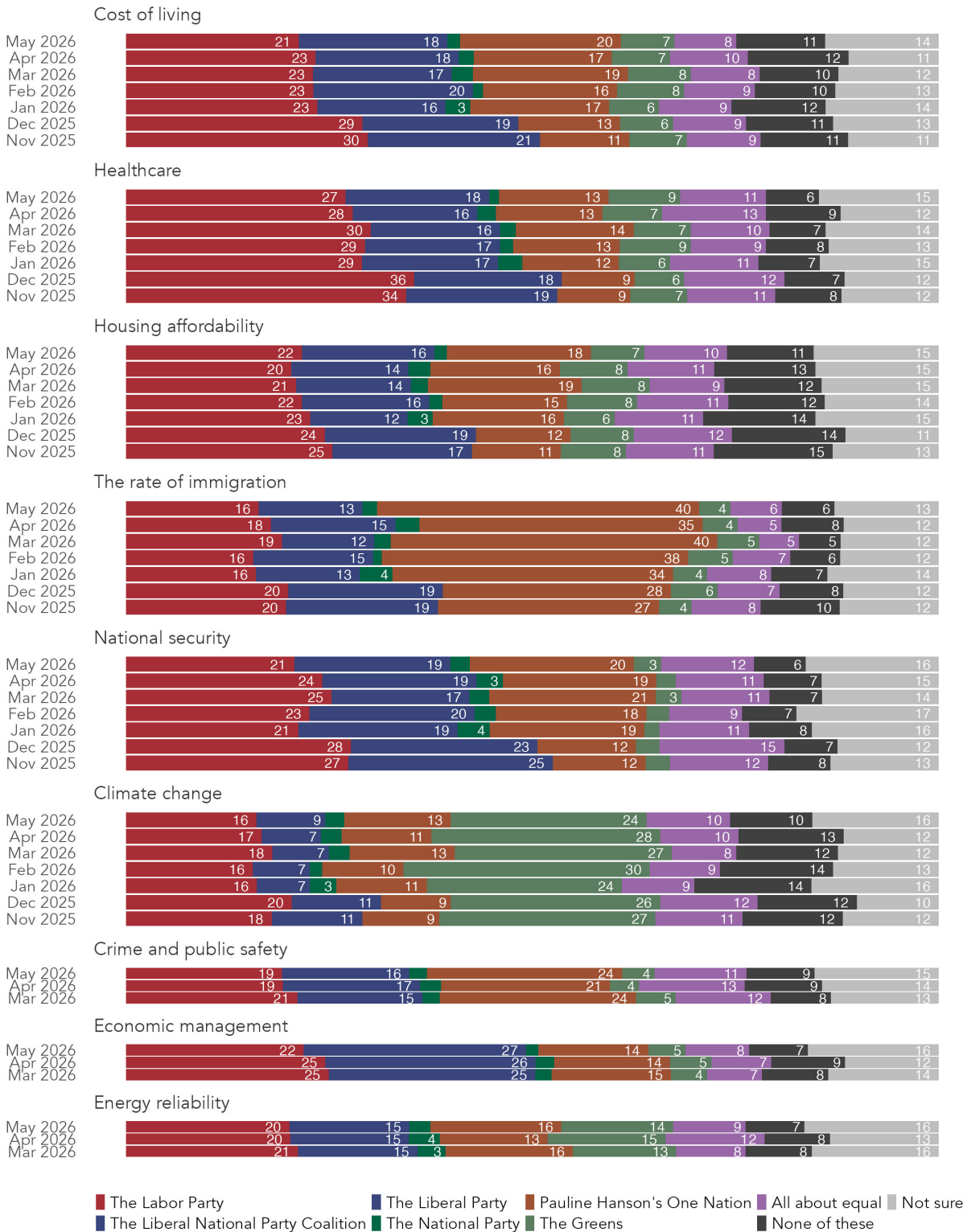


Figure 32: Voters' perceptions on which party is best able to handle key policy issues. The final three issues were only asked from the March survey.

Table 28: 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	May 2026								April 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	21	18	1	20	7	8	11	14	23	18	2	17	7	10	12	11
Healthcare	27	18	1	13	9	11	6	15	28	16	2	13	7	13	9	12
Housing affordability	22	16	1	18	7	10	11	15	20	14	3	16	8	11	13	15
National security	21	19	3	20	3	12	6	16	24	19	3	19	2	11	7	15
Climate change	16	9	2	13	24	10	10	16	17	7	2	11	28	10	13	12
The rate of immigration	16	13	2	40	4	6	6	13	18	15	3	35	4	5	8	12
Crime and public safety	19	16	2	24	4	11	9	15	19	17	3	21	4	13	9	14
Economic management	22	27	1	14	5	8	7	16	25	26	2	14	5	7	9	12
Energy reliability	20	15	3	16	14	9	7	16	20	15	4	13	15	12	8	13

Cost of living

The party best suited to deal with cost of living

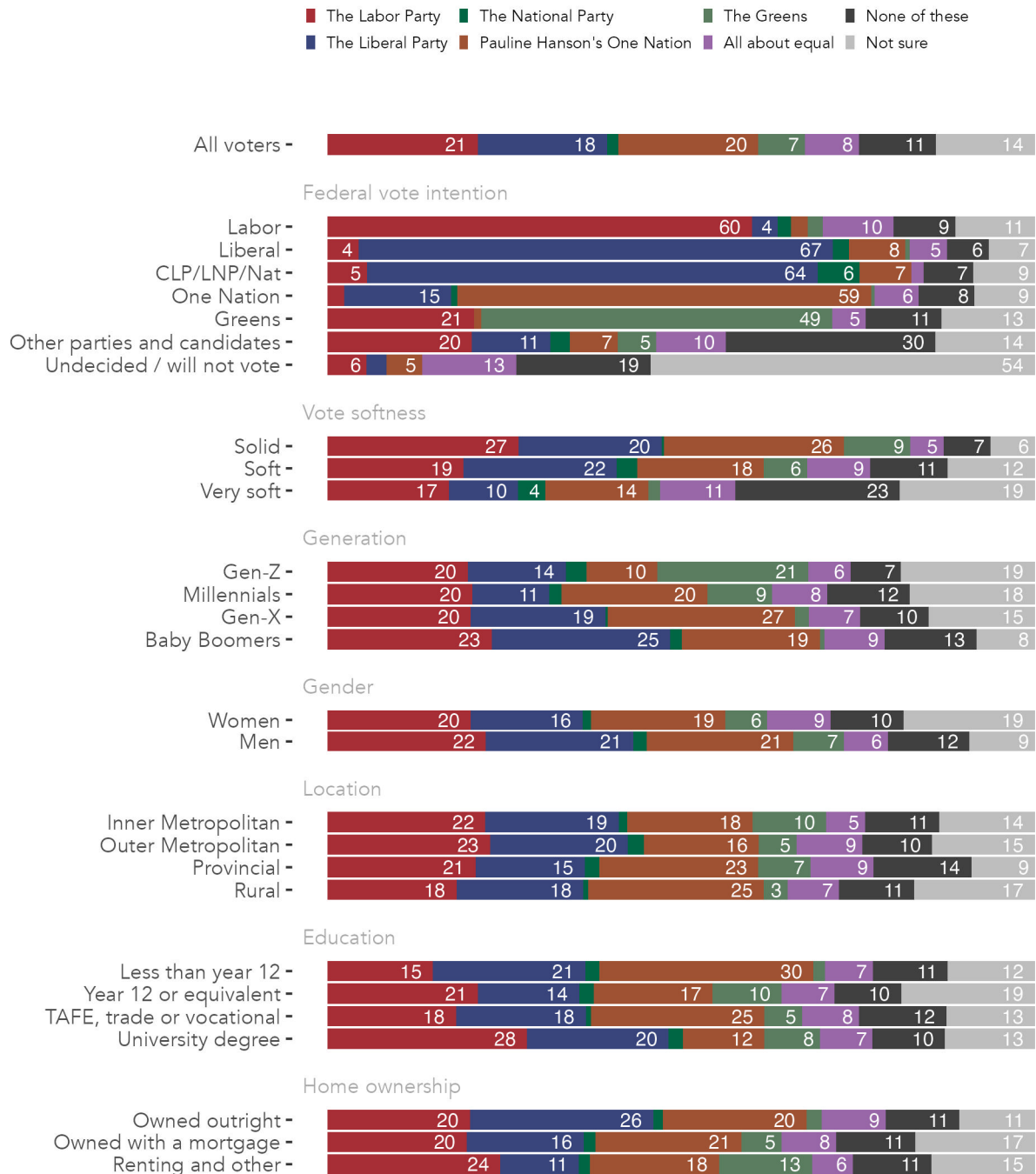


Figure 33: The party best suited to deal with cost of living, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 29: The party best suited to deal with cost of living, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	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	21	18	1	20	7	8	11	14
Federal vote intention								
Labor	60	4	2	2	2	10	9	11
Liberal	4	67	2	8	1	5	6	7
CLP/LNP/Nat	5	64	6	7	0	2	7	9
One Nation	2	15	1	59	0	6	8	9
Greens	21	0	0	1	49	5	11	13
Other parties and candidates	20	11	3	7	5	10	30	14
Undecided / will not vote	6	3	0	5	0	13	19	54
Vote softness								
Solid	27	20	0	26	9	5	7	6
Soft	19	22	3	18	6	9	11	12
Very soft	17	10	4	14	2	11	23	19
Generation								
Gen-Z	20	14	3	10	21	6	7	19
Millennials	20	11	2	20	9	8	12	18
Gen-X	20	19	0	27	2	7	10	15
Baby Boomers	23	25	2	19	1	9	13	8
Gender								
Women	20	16	1	19	6	9	10	19
Men	22	21	2	21	7	6	12	9
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	22	19	1	18	10	5	11	14
Outer Metropolitan	23	20	2	16	5	9	10	15
Provincial	21	15	2	23	7	9	14	9
Rural	18	18	1	25	3	7	11	17
Education								
Less than year 12	15	21	2	30	2	7	11	12
Year 12 or equivalent	21	14	2	17	10	7	10	19
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	18	1	25	5	8	12	13
University degree	28	20	2	12	8	7	10	13
Home ownership								
Owned outright	20	26	1	20	2	9	11	11
Owned with a mortgage	20	16	2	21	5	8	11	17
Renting and other	24	11	2	18	13	6	11	15

Healthcare

The party best suited to deal with healthcare

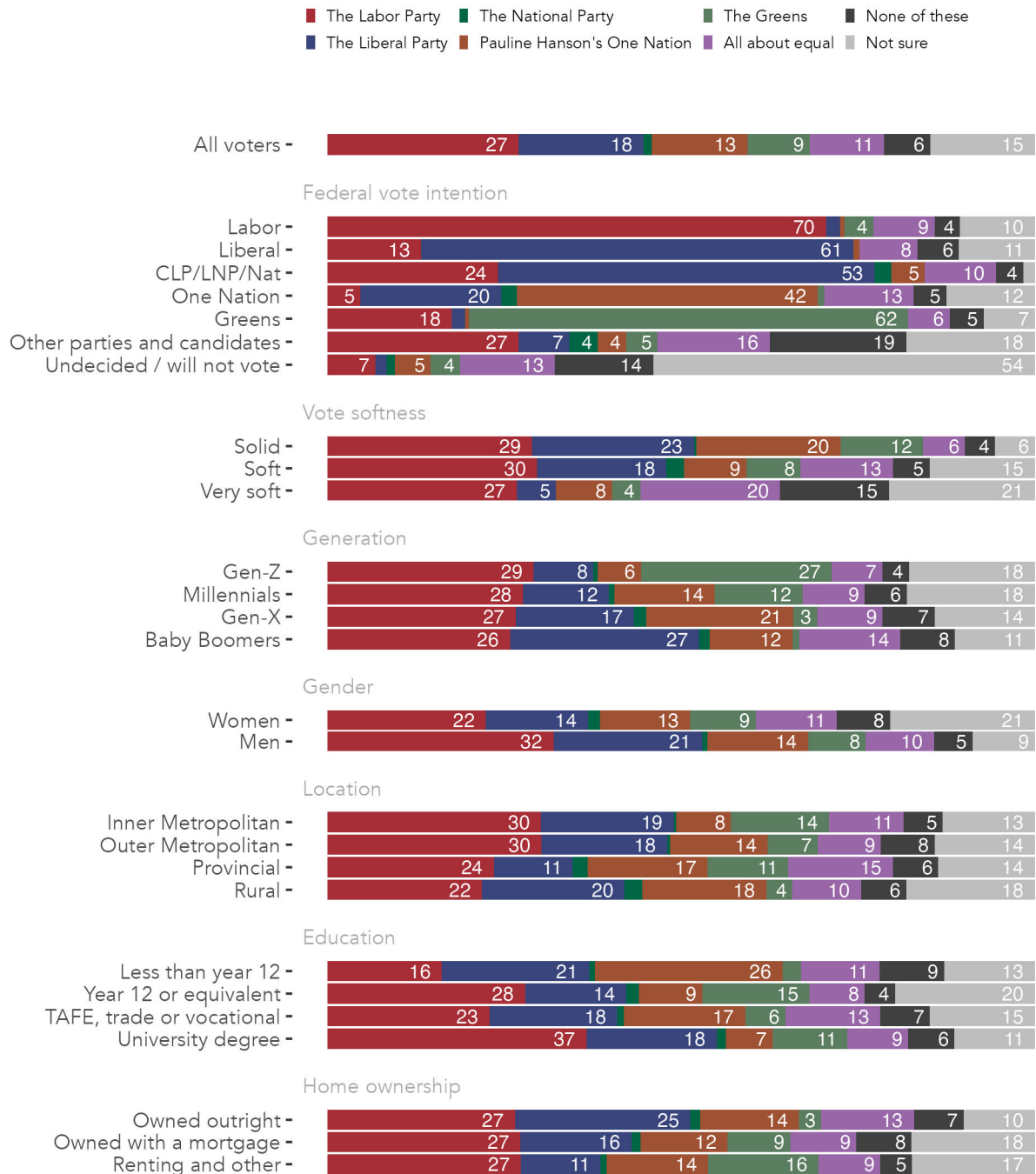


Figure 34: The party best suited to deal with healthcare, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 30: The party best suited to deal with healthcare, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	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	27	18	1	13	9	11	6	15
Federal vote intention								
Labor	70	2	0	1	4	9	4	10
Liberal	13	61	0	1	0	8	6	11
CLP/LNP/Nat	24	53	2	5	0	10	4	2
One Nation	5	20	2	42	1	13	5	12
Greens	18	2	0	0	62	6	5	7
Other parties and candidates	27	7	4	4	5	16	19	18
Undecided / will not vote	7	2	1	5	4	13	14	54
Vote softness								
Solid	29	23	0	20	12	6	4	6
Soft	30	18	2	9	8	13	5	15
Very soft	27	5	0	8	4	20	15	21
Generation								
Gen-Z	29	8	1	6	27	7	4	18
Millennials	28	12	1	14	12	9	6	18
Gen-X	27	17	2	21	3	9	7	14
Baby Boomers	26	27	1	12	1	14	8	11
Gender								
Women	22	14	2	13	9	11	8	21
Men	32	21	1	14	8	10	5	9
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	30	19	0	8	14	11	5	13
Outer Metropolitan	30	18	0	14	7	9	8	14
Provincial	24	11	2	17	11	15	6	14
Rural	22	20	2	18	4	10	6	18
Education								
Less than year 12	16	21	1	26	3	11	9	13
Year 12 or equivalent	28	14	2	9	15	8	4	20
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	18	1	17	6	13	7	15
University degree	37	18	1	7	11	9	6	11
Home ownership								
Owned outright	27	25	1	14	3	13	7	10
Owned with a mortgage	27	16	1	12	9	9	8	18
Renting and other	27	11	1	14	16	9	5	17

Housing affordability

The party best suited to deal with housing affordability

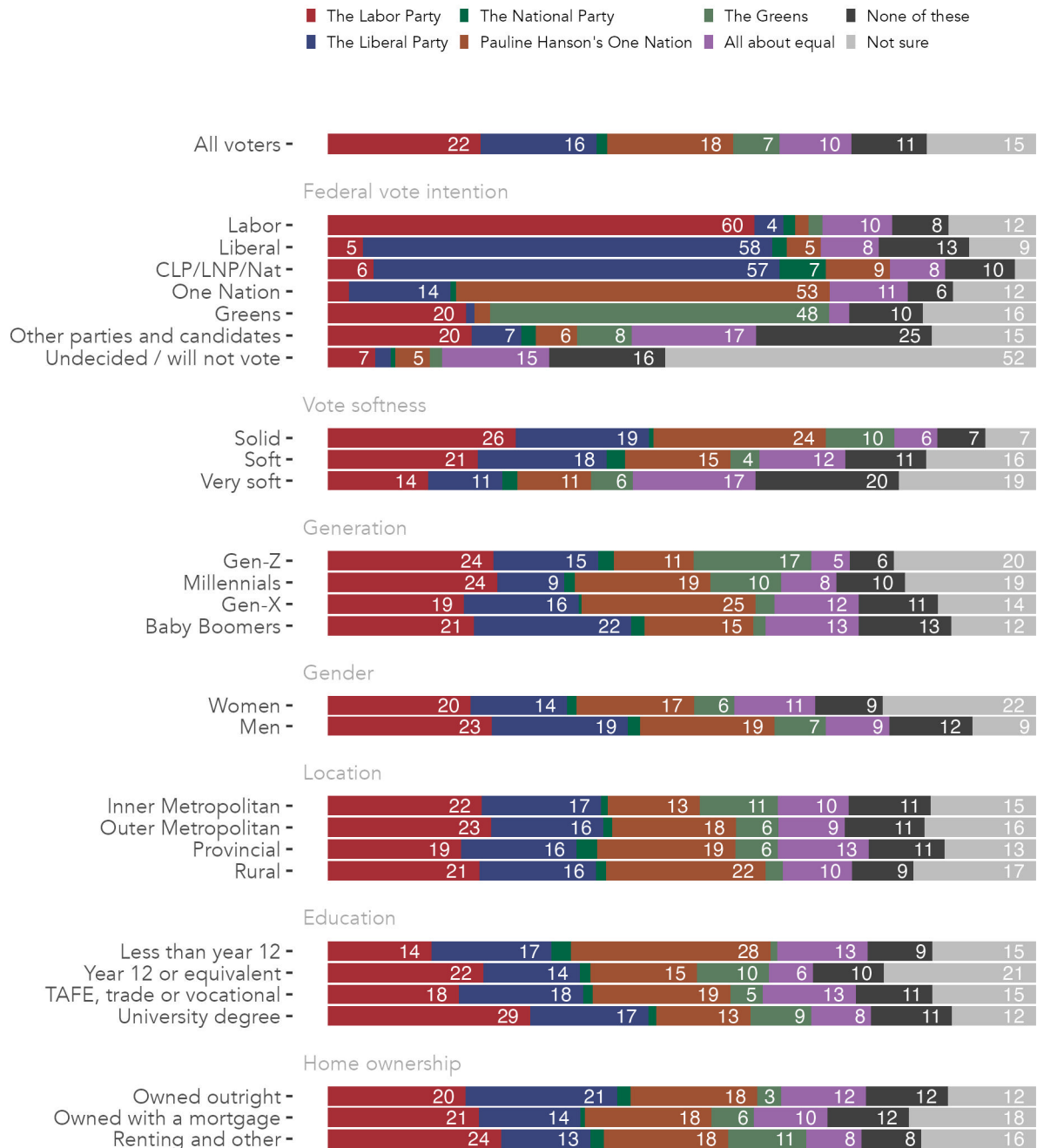


Figure 35: The party best suited to deal with housing affordability, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 31: The party best suited to deal with housing affordability, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal Party	The National Party	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	22	16	1	18	7	10	11	15
Federal vote intention								
Labor	60	4	2	2	2	10	8	12
Liberal	5	58	2	5	0	8	13	9
CLP/LNP/Nat	6	57	7	9	0	8	10	3
One Nation	3	14	1	53	0	11	6	12
Greens	20	1	0	2	48	3	10	16
Other parties and candidates	20	7	2	6	8	17	25	15
Undecided / will not vote	7	2	1	5	2	15	16	52
Vote softness								
Solid	26	19	1	24	10	6	7	7
Soft	21	18	3	15	4	12	11	16
Very soft	14	11	2	11	6	17	20	19
Generation								
Gen-Z	24	15	2	11	17	5	6	20
Millennials	24	9	1	19	10	8	10	19
Gen-X	19	16	0	25	3	12	11	14
Baby Boomers	21	22	2	15	2	13	13	12
Gender								
Women	20	14	1	17	6	11	9	22
Men	23	19	2	19	7	9	12	9
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	22	17	1	13	11	10	11	15
Outer Metropolitan	23	16	1	18	6	9	11	16
Provincial	19	16	3	19	6	13	11	13
Rural	21	16	2	22	3	10	9	17
Education								
Less than year 12	14	17	3	28	1	13	9	15
Year 12 or equivalent	22	14	2	15	10	6	10	21
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	18	1	19	5	13	11	15
University degree	29	17	1	13	9	8	11	12
Home ownership								
Owned outright	20	21	2	18	3	12	12	12
Owned with a mortgage	21	14	1	18	6	10	12	18
Renting and other	24	13	2	18	11	8	8	16

National security

The party best suited to deal with national security

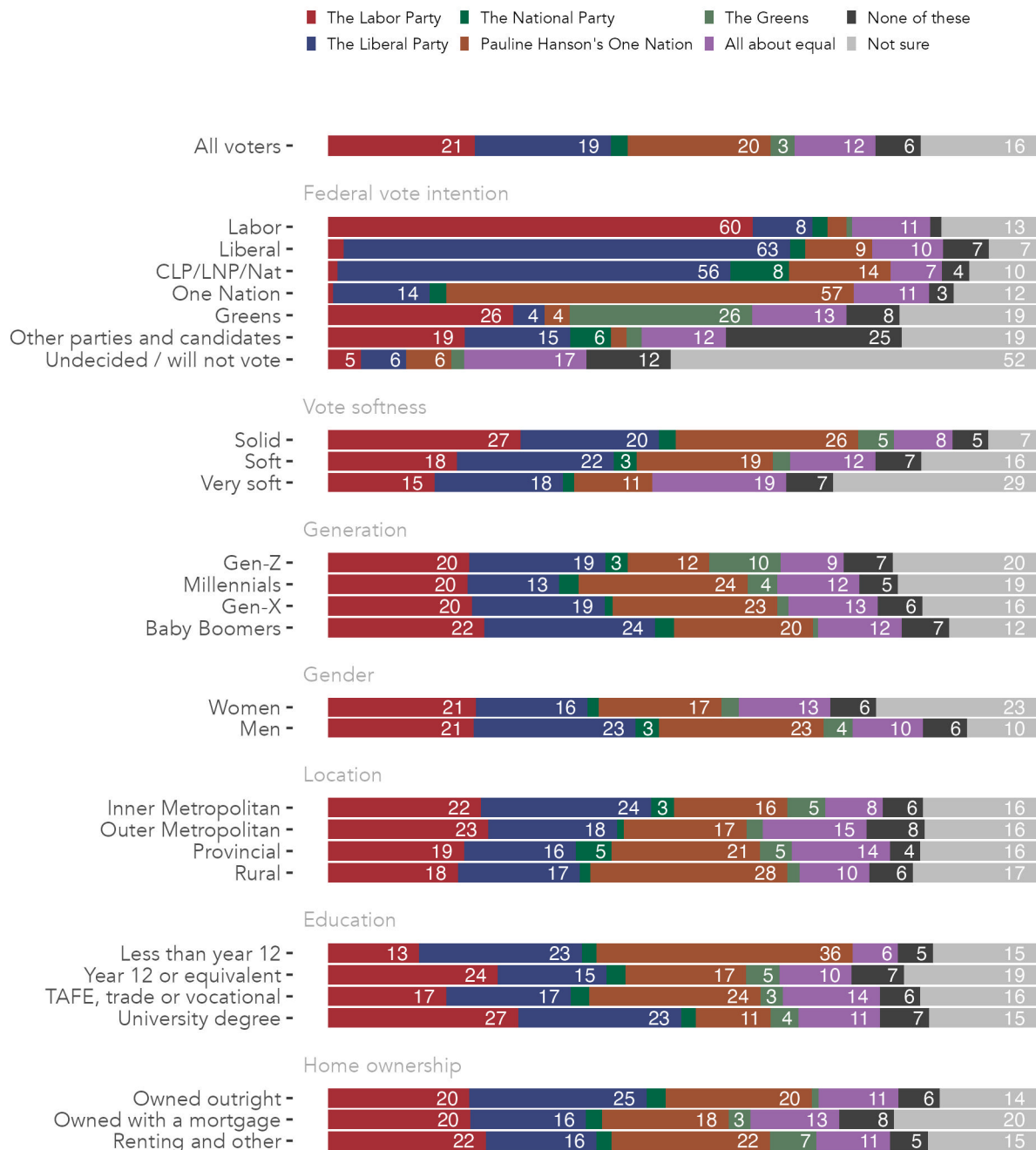


Figure 36: The party best suited to deal with national security, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 32: The party best suited to deal with national security, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	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	21	19	3	20	3	12	6	16
Federal vote intention								
Labor	60	8	2	3	1	11	2	13
Liberal	2	63	2	9	0	10	7	7
CLP/LNP/Nat	1	56	8	14	0	7	4	10
One Nation	1	14	2	57	0	11	3	12
Greens	26	4	0	4	26	13	8	19
Other parties and candidates	19	15	6	2	2	12	25	19
Undecided / will not vote	5	6	0	6	2	17	12	52
Vote softness								
Solid	27	20	2	26	5	8	5	7
Soft	18	22	3	19	3	12	7	16
Very soft	15	18	1	11	0	19	7	29
Generation								
Gen-Z	20	19	3	12	10	9	7	20
Millennials	20	13	3	24	4	12	5	19
Gen-X	20	19	1	23	2	13	6	16
Baby Boomers	22	24	3	20	0	12	7	12
Gender								
Women	21	16	2	17	2	13	6	23
Men	21	23	3	23	4	10	6	10
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	22	24	3	16	5	8	6	16
Outer Metropolitan	23	18	1	17	2	15	8	16
Provincial	19	16	5	21	5	14	4	16
Rural	18	17	2	28	2	10	6	17
Education								
Less than year 12	13	23	2	36	0	6	5	15
Year 12 or equivalent	24	15	3	17	5	10	7	19
TAFE, trade or vocational	17	17	3	24	3	14	6	16
University degree	27	23	2	11	4	11	7	15
Home ownership								
Owned outright	20	25	3	20	1	11	6	14
Owned with a mortgage	20	16	2	18	3	13	8	20
Renting and other	22	16	2	22	7	11	5	15

Climate change

The party best suited to deal with climate change

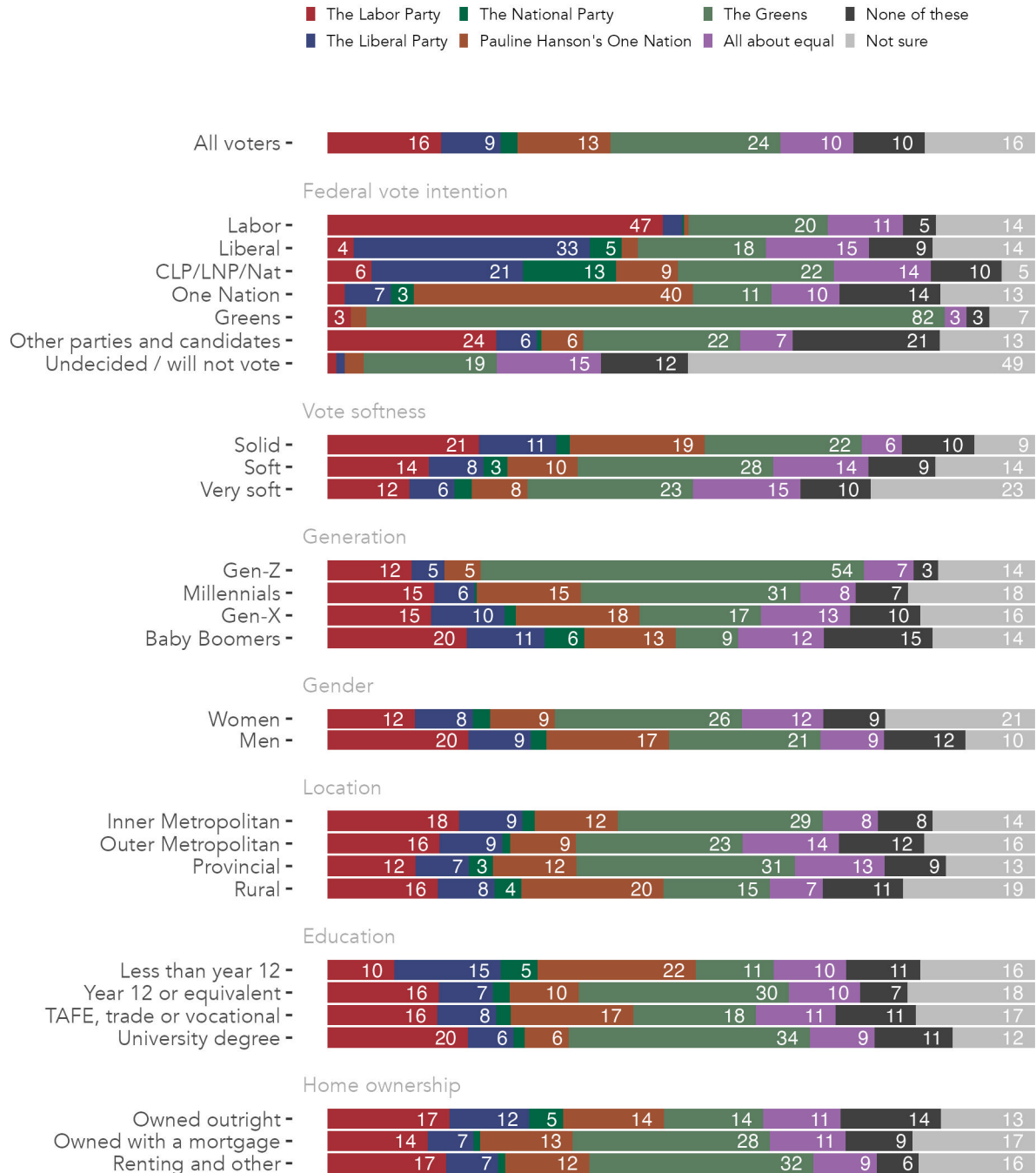


Figure 37: The party best suited to deal with climate change, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 33: The party best suited to deal with climate change, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal Party	The National Party	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	16	9	2	13	24	10	10	16
Federal vote intention								
Labor	47	3	0	0	20	11	5	14
Liberal	4	33	5	2	18	15	9	14
CLP/LNP/Nat	6	21	13	9	22	14	10	5
One Nation	2	7	3	40	11	10	14	13
Greens	3	0	0	2	82	3	3	7
Other parties and candidates	24	6	1	6	22	7	21	13
Undecided / will not vote	1	1	0	3	19	15	12	49
Vote softness								
Solid	21	11	2	19	22	6	10	9
Soft	14	8	3	10	28	14	9	14
Very soft	12	6	3	8	23	15	10	23
Generation								
Gen-Z	12	5	0	5	54	7	3	14
Millennials	15	6	0	15	31	8	7	18
Gen-X	15	10	1	18	17	13	10	16
Baby Boomers	20	11	6	13	9	12	15	14
Gender								
Women	12	8	3	9	26	12	9	21
Men	20	9	2	17	21	9	12	10
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	18	9	2	12	29	8	8	14
Outer Metropolitan	16	9	1	9	23	14	12	16
Provincial	12	7	3	12	31	13	9	13
Rural	16	8	4	20	15	7	11	19
Education								
Less than year 12	10	15	5	22	11	10	11	16
Year 12 or equivalent	16	7	2	10	30	10	7	18
TAFE, trade or vocational	16	8	2	17	18	11	11	17
University degree	20	6	2	6	34	9	11	12
Home ownership								
Owned outright	17	12	5	14	14	11	14	13
Owned with a mortgage	14	7	1	13	28	11	9	17
Renting and other	17	7	1	12	32	9	6	16

The rate of immigration

The party best suited to deal with the rate of immigration

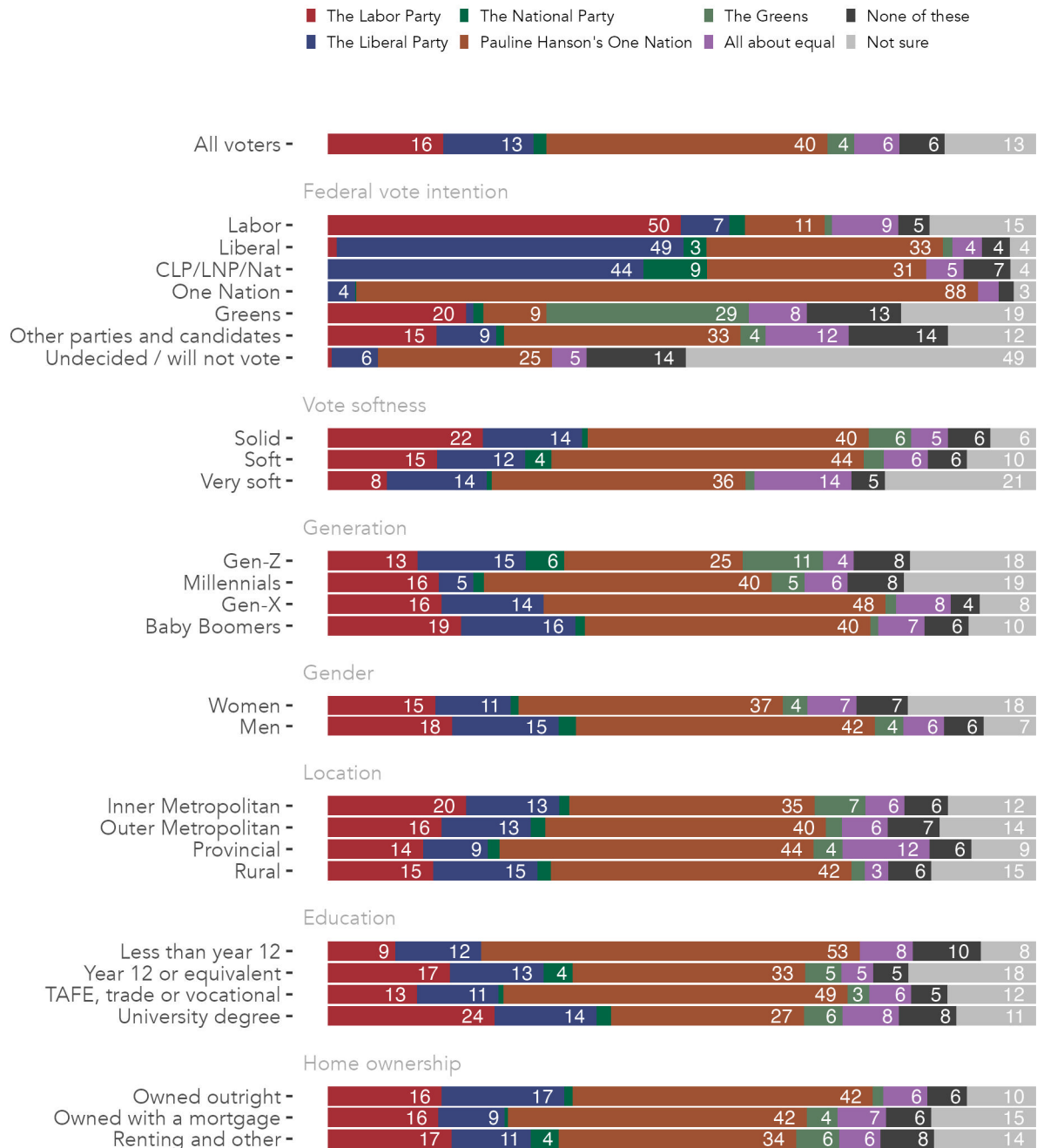


Figure 38: The party best suited to deal with the rate of immigration, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 34: The party best suited to deal with the rate of immigration, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal Party	The National Party	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	16	13	2	40	4	6	6	13
Federal vote intention								
Labor	50	7	2	11	1	9	5	15
Liberal	1	49	3	33	2	4	4	4
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	44	9	31	0	5	7	4
One Nation	0	4	0	88	0	3	2	3
Greens	20	1	1	9	29	8	13	19
Other parties and candidates	15	9	1	33	4	12	14	12
Undecided / will not vote	1	6	0	25	0	5	14	49
Vote softness								
Solid	22	14	1	40	6	5	6	6
Soft	15	12	4	44	3	6	6	10
Very soft	8	14	1	36	1	14	5	21
Generation								
Gen-Z	13	15	6	25	11	4	8	18
Millennials	16	5	1	40	5	6	8	19
Gen-X	16	14	0	48	2	8	4	8
Baby Boomers	19	16	1	40	1	7	6	10
Gender								
Women	15	11	1	37	4	7	7	18
Men	18	15	2	42	4	6	6	7
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	20	13	1	35	7	6	6	12
Outer Metropolitan	16	13	2	40	2	6	7	14
Provincial	14	9	2	44	4	12	6	9
Rural	15	15	2	42	2	3	6	15
Education								
Less than year 12	9	12	0	53	0	8	10	8
Year 12 or equivalent	17	13	4	33	5	5	5	18
TAFE, trade or vocational	13	11	1	49	3	6	5	12
University degree	24	14	2	27	6	8	8	11
Home ownership								
Owned outright	16	17	1	42	2	6	6	10
Owned with a mortgage	16	9	1	42	4	7	6	15
Renting and other	17	11	4	34	6	6	8	14

Crime and public safety

The party best suited to deal with crime and public safety

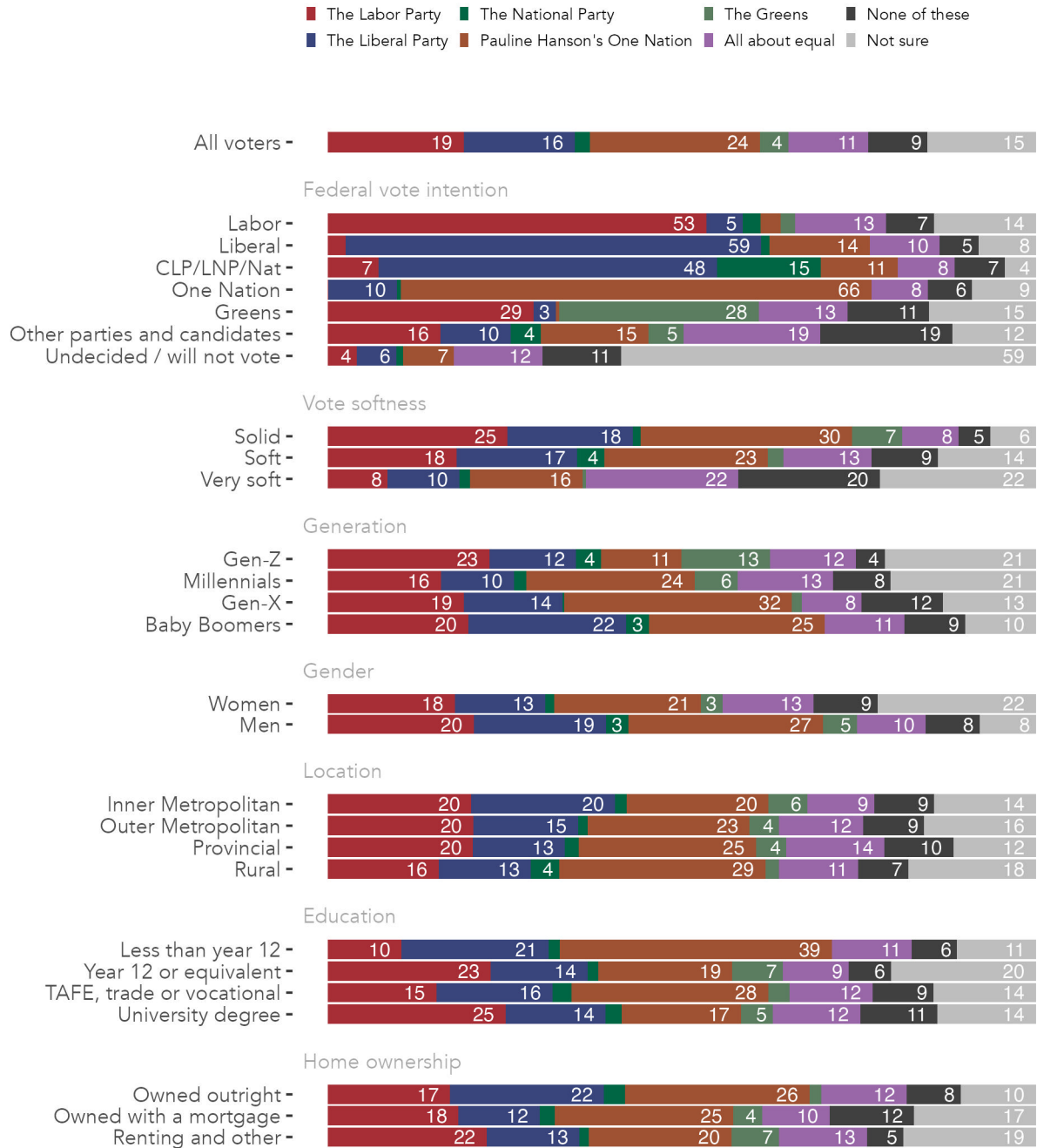


Figure 39: The party best suited to deal with crime and public safety, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 35: The party best suited to deal with crime and public safety, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	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	16	2	24	4	11	9	15
Federal vote intention								
Labor	53	5	3	3	2	13	7	14
Liberal	3	59	1	14	0	10	5	8
CLP/LNP/Nat	7	48	15	11	0	8	7	4
One Nation	0	10	1	66	0	8	6	9
Greens	29	3	0	1	28	13	11	15
Other parties and candidates	16	10	4	15	5	19	19	12
Undecided / will not vote	4	6	1	7	0	12	11	59
Vote softness								
Solid	25	18	1	30	7	8	5	6
Soft	18	17	4	23	2	13	9	14
Very soft	8	10	2	16	0	22	20	22
Generation								
Gen-Z	23	12	4	11	13	12	4	21
Millennials	16	10	2	24	6	13	8	21
Gen-X	19	14	0	32	2	8	12	13
Baby Boomers	20	22	3	25	0	11	9	10
Gender								
Women	18	13	1	21	3	13	9	22
Men	20	19	3	27	5	10	8	8
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	20	20	2	20	6	9	9	14
Outer Metropolitan	20	15	1	23	4	12	9	16
Provincial	20	13	2	25	4	14	10	12
Rural	16	13	4	29	2	11	7	18
Education								
Less than year 12	10	21	2	39	0	11	6	11
Year 12 or equivalent	23	14	2	19	7	9	6	20
TAFE, trade or vocational	15	16	3	28	3	12	9	14
University degree	25	14	2	17	5	12	11	14
Home ownership								
Owned outright	17	22	3	26	2	12	8	10
Owned with a mortgage	18	12	2	25	4	10	12	17
Renting and other	22	13	1	20	7	13	5	19

Economic management

The party best suited to deal with economic management

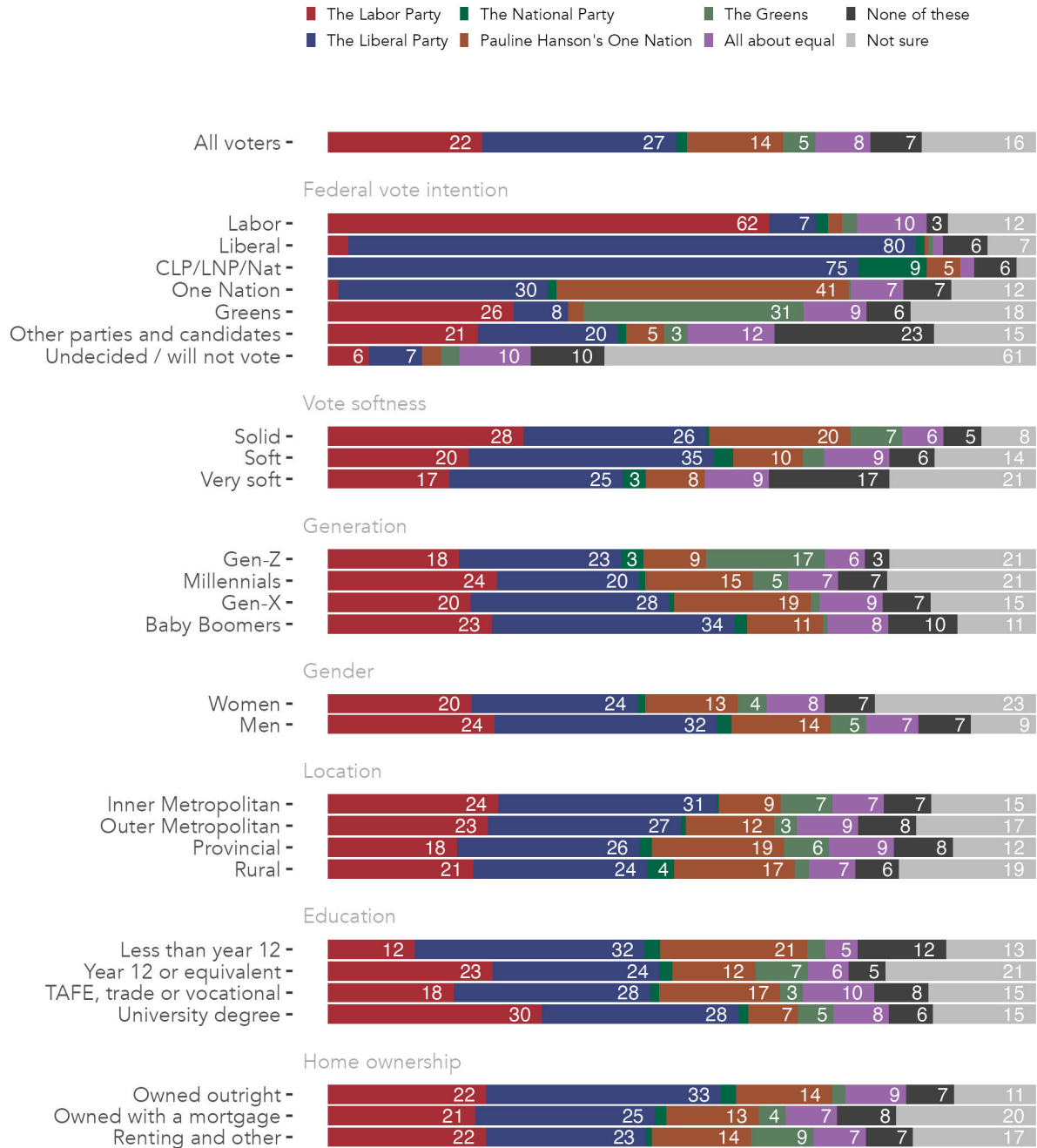


Figure 40: The party best suited to deal with economic management, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 36: The party best suited to deal with economic management, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	The Labor Party	The Liberal Party	The National Party	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	The Greens	All about equal	None of these	Not sure
All voters	22	27	1	14	5	8	7	16
Federal vote intention								
Labor	62	7	2	2	2	10	3	12
Liberal	3	80	1	1	1	1	6	7
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	75	9	5	0	2	6	3
One Nation	2	30	1	41	0	7	7	12
Greens	26	8	0	2	31	9	6	18
Other parties and candidates	21	20	1	5	3	12	23	15
Undecided / will not vote	6	7	0	3	3	10	10	61
Vote softness								
Solid	28	26	0	20	7	6	5	8
Soft	20	35	3	10	3	9	6	14
Very soft	17	25	3	8	0	9	17	21
Generation								
Gen-Z	18	23	3	9	17	6	3	21
Millennials	24	20	1	15	5	7	7	21
Gen-X	20	28	1	19	1	9	7	15
Baby Boomers	23	34	2	11	1	8	10	11
Gender								
Women	20	24	1	13	4	8	7	23
Men	24	32	2	14	5	7	7	9
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	24	31	0	9	7	7	7	15
Outer Metropolitan	23	27	1	12	3	9	8	17
Provincial	18	26	2	19	6	9	8	12
Rural	21	24	4	17	2	7	6	19
Education								
Less than year 12	12	32	2	21	3	5	12	13
Year 12 or equivalent	23	24	2	12	7	6	5	21
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	28	1	17	3	10	8	15
University degree	30	28	1	7	5	8	6	15
Home ownership								
Owned outright	22	33	2	14	2	9	7	11
Owned with a mortgage	21	25	2	13	4	7	8	20
Renting and other	22	23	1	14	9	7	7	17

Energy reliability

The party best suited to deal with energy reliability

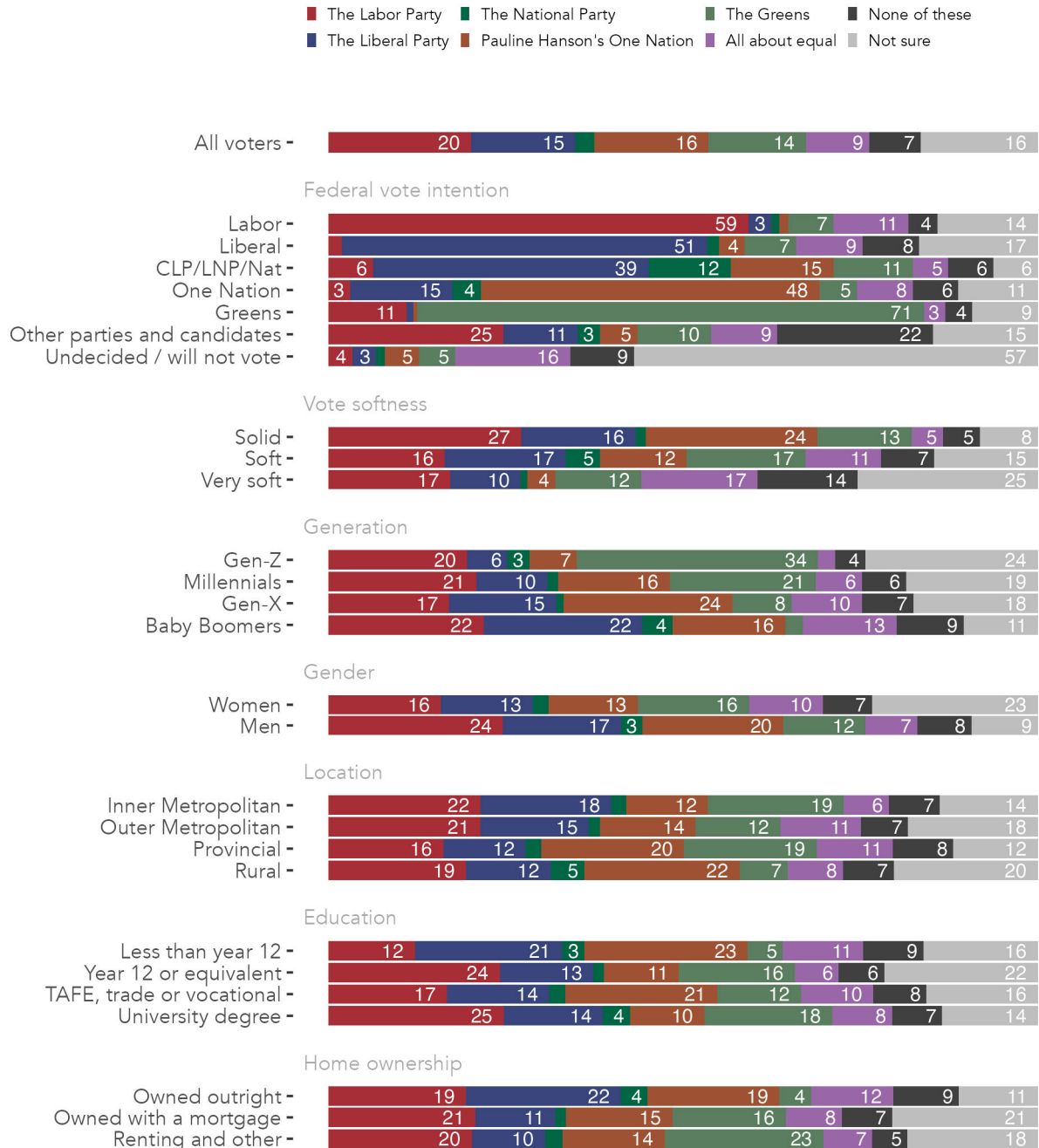


Figure 41: The party best suited to deal with energy reliability, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 37: The party best suited to deal with energy reliability, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	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	3	16	14	9	7	16
Federal vote intention								
Labor	59	3	1	1	7	11	4	14
Liberal	2	51	2	4	7	9	8	17
CLP/LNP/Nat	6	39	12	15	11	5	6	6
One Nation	3	15	4	48	5	8	6	11
Greens	11	1	0	1	71	3	4	9
Other parties and candidates	25	11	3	5	10	9	22	15
Undecided / will not vote	4	3	1	5	5	16	9	57
Vote softness								
Solid	27	16	2	24	13	5	5	8
Soft	16	17	5	12	17	11	7	15
Very soft	17	10	1	4	12	17	14	25
Generation								
Gen-Z	20	6	3	7	34	2	4	24
Millennials	21	10	1	16	21	6	6	19
Gen-X	17	15	1	24	8	10	7	18
Baby Boomers	22	22	4	16	3	13	9	11
Gender								
Women	16	13	2	13	16	10	7	23
Men	24	17	3	20	12	7	8	9
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	22	18	2	12	19	6	7	14
Outer Metropolitan	21	15	2	14	12	11	7	18
Provincial	16	12	2	20	19	11	8	12
Rural	19	12	5	22	7	8	7	20
Education								
Less than year 12	12	21	3	23	5	11	9	16
Year 12 or equivalent	24	13	2	11	16	6	6	22
TAFE, trade or vocational	17	14	2	21	12	10	8	16
University degree	25	14	4	10	18	8	7	14
Home ownership								
Owned outright	19	22	4	19	4	12	9	11
Owned with a mortgage	21	11	1	15	16	8	7	21
Renting and other	20	10	3	14	23	7	5	18

The direction that Australia is heading in

Question text

Would you say that things in Australia are...

Single select; random reverse 1-2

1. Generally headed in the **right** direction
2. Generally headed in the **wrong** direction
3. Not sure

Voters' views on the direction Australia is heading

Waves of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll compared

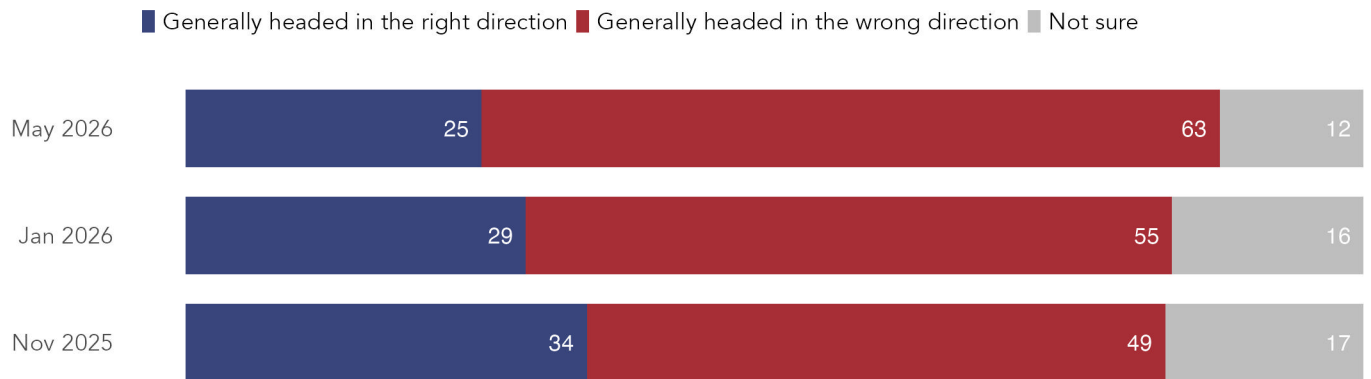


Figure 42: Voters' views on the direction Australia is heading in, by wave of the AFR/RedBridge/Accent Research poll.

Voters' views on the direction Australia is heading in

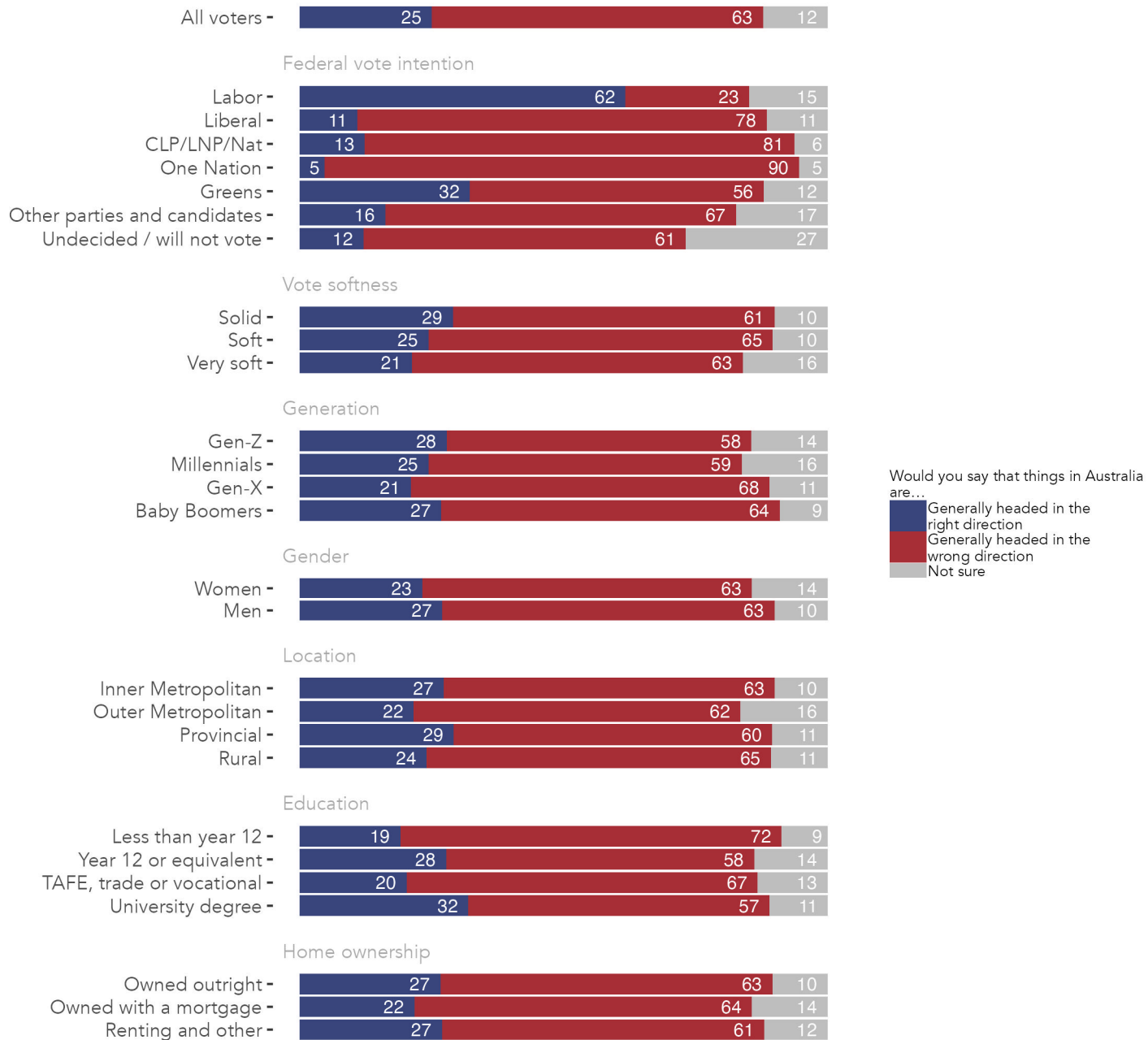


Figure 43: Voters' views on the direction Australia is heading in, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

Table 38: Voters' views on the direction Australia is heading in, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Generally headed in the right direction	Generally headed in the wrong direction	Not sure
All voters	25	63	12
Federal vote intention			
Labor	62	23	15
Liberal	11	78	11
CLP/LNP/Nat	13	81	6
One Nation	5	90	5
Greens	32	56	12
Other parties and candidates	16	67	17
Undecided / will not vote	12	61	27
Vote softness			
Solid	29	61	10
Soft	25	65	10
Very soft	21	63	16
Generation			
Gen-Z	28	58	14
Millennials	25	59	16
Gen-X	21	68	11
Baby Boomers	27	64	9
Gender			
Women	23	63	14
Men	27	63	10
Location			
Inner Metropolitan	27	63	10
Outer Metropolitan	22	62	16
Provincial	29	60	11
Rural	24	65	11
Education			
Less than year 12	19	72	9
Year 12 or equivalent	28	58	14
TAFE, trade or vocational	20	67	13
University degree	32	57	11
Home ownership			
Owned outright	27	63	10
Owned with a mortgage	22	64	14
Renting and other	27	61	12

How much have voters seen, read or heard about the Federal Budget?

Question text

On Tuesday, 12 May 2026 the Australian Federal Government handed down the 2026–27 Federal Budget.

How much, if anything, have you seen, read or heard about this?

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. A great deal
2. A fair amount
3. Not very much
4. Nothing at all

How much, if anything, have you seen, read or heard about the Federal Budget?

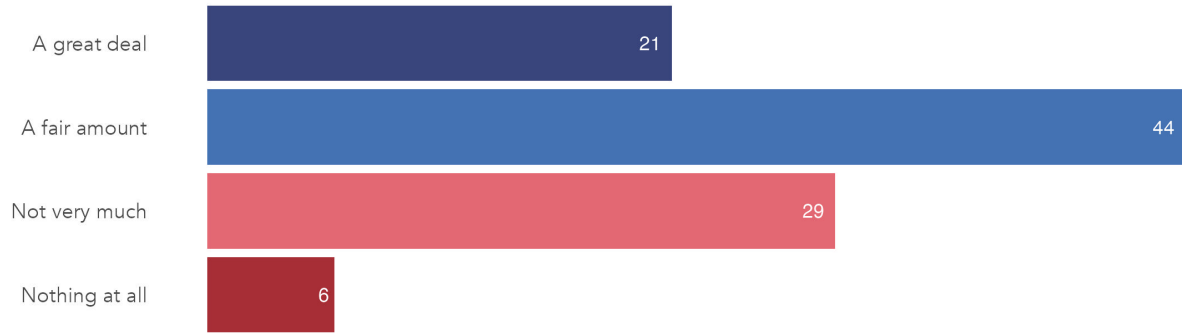


Figure 44: Awareness of the Federal Budget.

How much voters have seen, read or heard about the Federal Budget

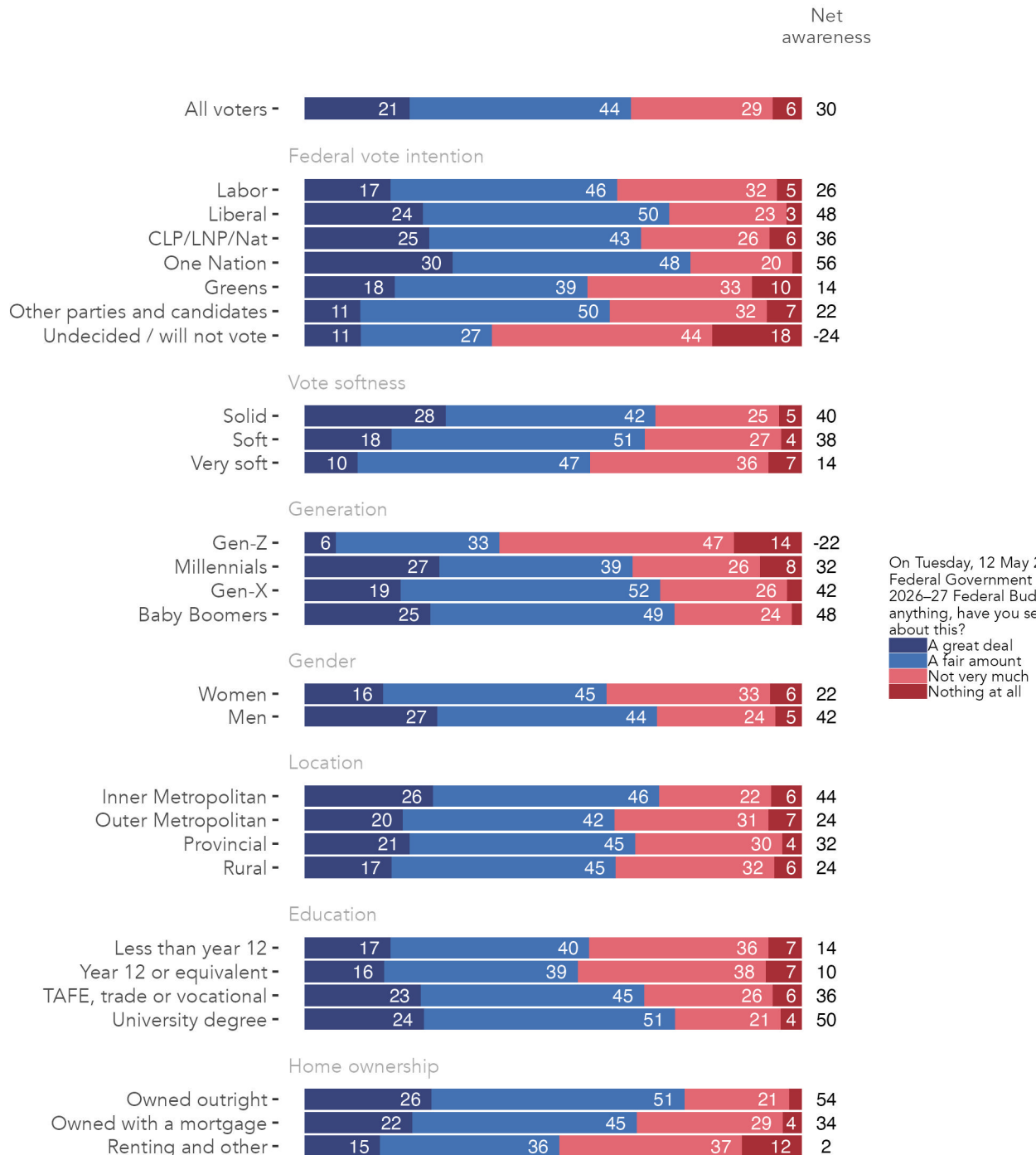


Figure 45: How much voters have seen, read or heard about the Federal Budget, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who had heard about the Federal Budget (total share that say they had heard 'a great deal' or 'a fair amount', minus the share who say they had heard 'not very much' or 'nothing at all').

Table 39: How much voters have seen, read or heard about the Federal Budget, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	Nothing at all	Net awareness
All voters	21	44	29	6	30
Federal vote intention					
Labor	17	46	32	5	26
Liberal	24	50	23	3	48
CLP/LNP/Nat	25	43	26	6	36
One Nation	30	48	20	2	56
Greens	18	39	33	10	14
Other parties and candidates	11	50	32	7	22
Undecided / will not vote	11	27	44	18	-24
Vote softness					
Solid	28	42	25	5	40
Soft	18	51	27	4	38
Very soft	10	47	36	7	14
Generation					
Gen-Z	6	33	47	14	-22
Millennials	27	39	26	8	32
Gen-X	19	52	26	3	42
Baby Boomers	25	49	24	2	48
Gender					
Women	16	45	33	6	22
Men	27	44	24	5	42
Location					
Inner Metropolitan	26	46	22	6	44
Outer Metropolitan	20	42	31	7	24
Provincial	21	45	30	4	32
Rural	17	45	32	6	24
Education					
Less than year 12	17	40	36	7	14
Year 12 or equivalent	16	39	38	7	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	45	26	6	36
University degree	24	51	21	4	50
Home ownership					
Owned outright	26	51	21	2	54
Owned with a mortgage	22	45	29	4	34
Renting and other	15	36	37	12	2

Perceptions of the Federal Budget

Asked of those who had heard a great deal, a fair amount or not very much about the budget. Those who had heard nothing about the budget were skipped.

Question text

Overall, how good or bad do you think the budget will be...

Carousel; randomise options

- A. For the country as a whole
- B. For you personally

Single select; random reverse 1-5

- 1. Very good
- 2. Good
- 3. It will have no impact
- 4. Bad
- 5. Very bad
- 6. Not sure

Overall, how good or bad do you think the budget will be...

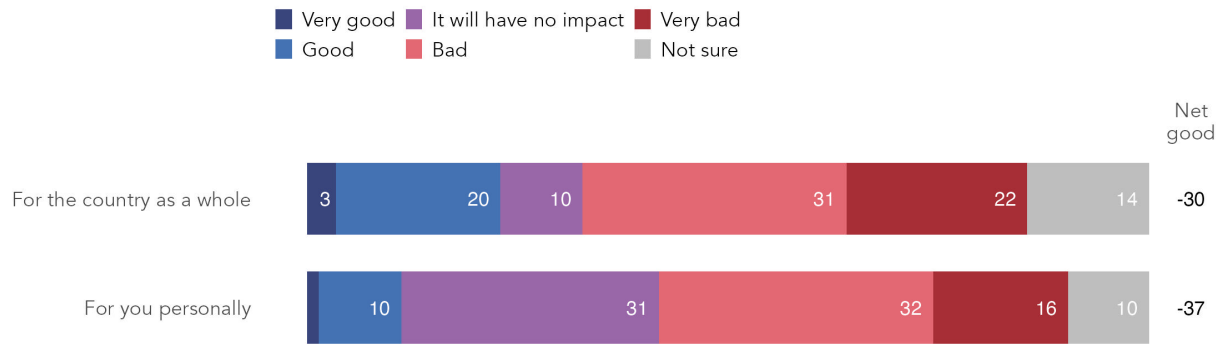


Figure 46: How voters perceive the impact of the federal budget. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that the budget would be good for this group (total share that say good, minus the share who say bad). This question was only asked of those respondents who had heard a great deal, a fair amount or not very much about the budget. Those who had heard nothing about the budget were skipped (N=950).

Overall, how good or bad do you think the budget will be...

By attention paid to the budget

Very good Good It will have no impact Bad Very bad Not sure

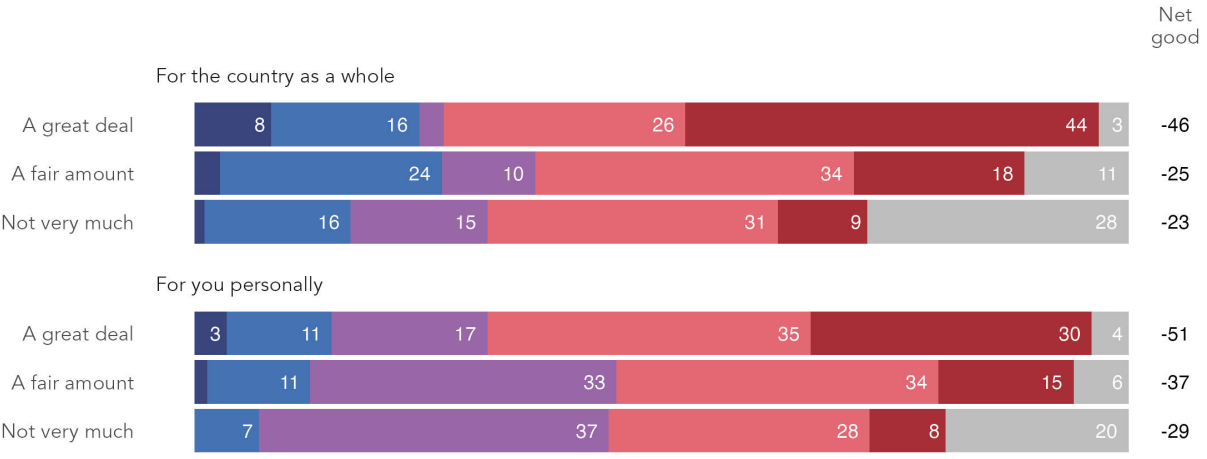


Figure 47: How voters perceive the impact of the federal budget, by attention paid to the budget. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say that the budget would be good for this group (total share that say good, minus the share who say bad). This question was only asked of those respondents who had heard a great deal, a fair amount or not very much about the budget. Those who had heard nothing about the budget were skipped (N=950).

Table 40: How voters perceive the impact of the federal budget to themselves and the country as a whole, by the amount of attention they have paid to it. This question was only asked of those respondents who had heard a great deal, a fair amount or not very much about the budget. Those who had heard nothing about the budget were skipped (N=950).

Attention paid to the budget	Very good	Good	It will have no impact	Bad	Very bad	Not sure	Net good
For the country as a whole							
A great deal	8	16	3	26	44	3	-46
A fair amount	3	24	10	34	18	11	-25
Not very much	1	16	15	31	9	28	-23
For you personally							
A great deal	3	11	17	35	30	4	-51
A fair amount	1	11	33	34	15	6	-37
Not very much	0	7	37	28	8	20	-29

For the country as a whole

How good or bad do voters say the budget will be for the country as a whole

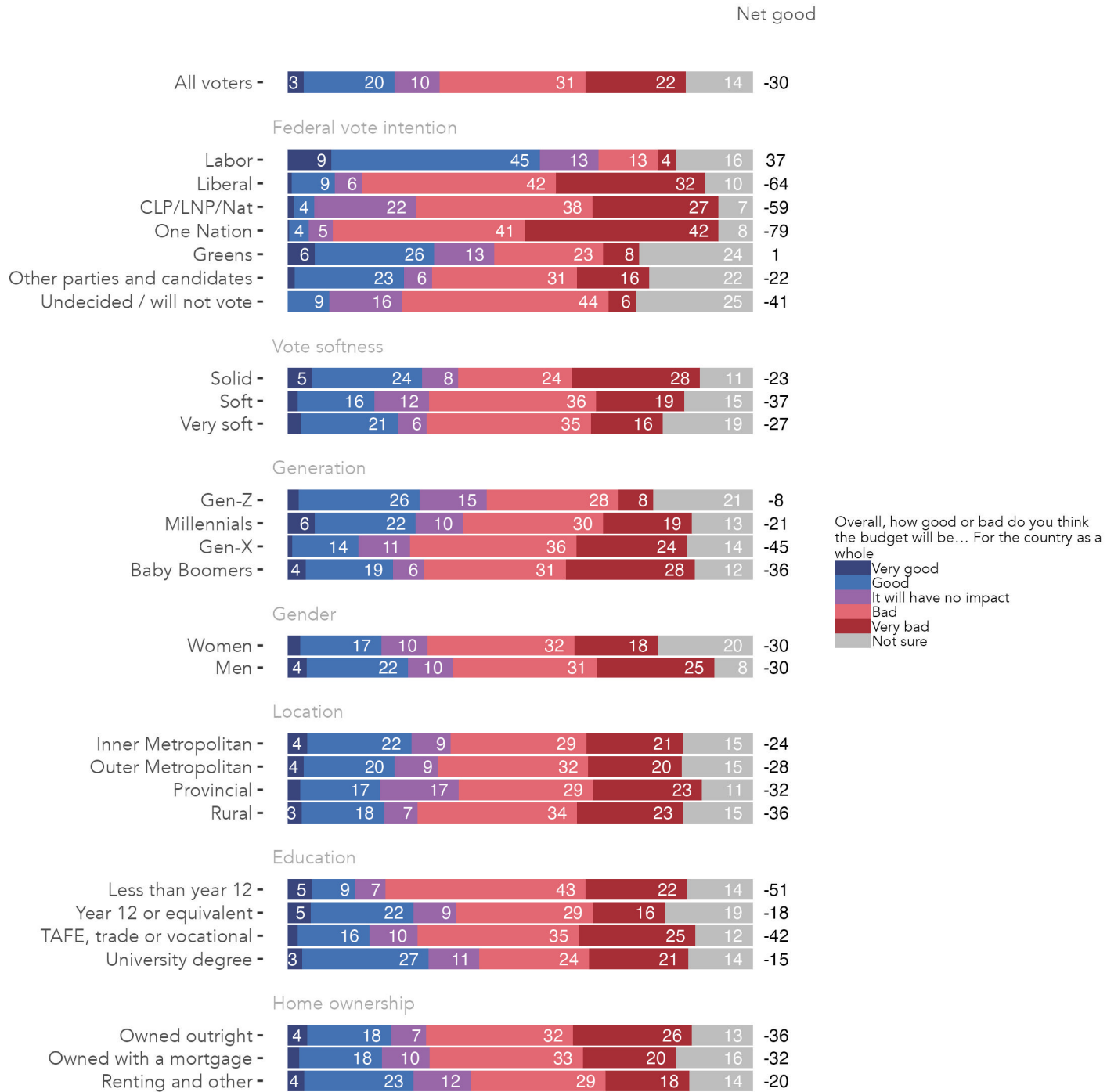


Figure 48: How good or bad do voters say the budget will be for the country as a whole, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. This question was only asked of those respondents who had heard a great deal, a fair amount or not very much about the budget. Those who had heard nothing about the budget were skipped (N=950).

Table 41: How good or bad do voters say the budget will be for the country as a whole, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Very good	Good	It will have no impact	Bad	Very bad	Not sure	Net good
All voters	3	20	10	31	22	14	-30
Federal vote intention							
Labor	9	45	13	13	4	16	37
Liberal	1	9	6	42	32	10	-64
CLP/LNP/Nat	2	4	22	38	27	7	-59
One Nation	0	4	5	41	42	8	-79
Greens	6	26	13	23	8	24	1
Other parties and candidates	2	23	6	31	16	22	-22
Undecided / will not vote	0	9	16	44	6	25	-41
Vote softness							
Solid	5	24	8	24	28	11	-23
Soft	2	16	12	36	19	15	-37
Very soft	3	21	6	35	16	19	-27
Generation							
Gen-Z	2	26	15	28	8	21	-8
Millennials	6	22	10	30	19	13	-21
Gen-X	1	14	11	36	24	14	-45
Baby Boomers	4	19	6	31	28	12	-36
Gender							
Women	3	17	10	32	18	20	-30
Men	4	22	10	31	25	8	-30
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	4	22	9	29	21	15	-24
Outer Metropolitan	4	20	9	32	20	15	-28
Provincial	3	17	17	29	23	11	-32
Rural	3	18	7	34	23	15	-36
Education							
Less than year 12	5	9	7	43	22	14	-51
Year 12 or equivalent	5	22	9	29	16	19	-18
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	16	10	35	25	12	-42
University degree	3	27	11	24	21	14	-15
Home ownership							
Owned outright	4	18	7	32	26	13	-36
Owned with a mortgage	3	18	10	33	20	16	-32
Renting and other	4	23	12	29	18	14	-20

For you personally

How good or bad do voters say the budget will be for them personally

Net good

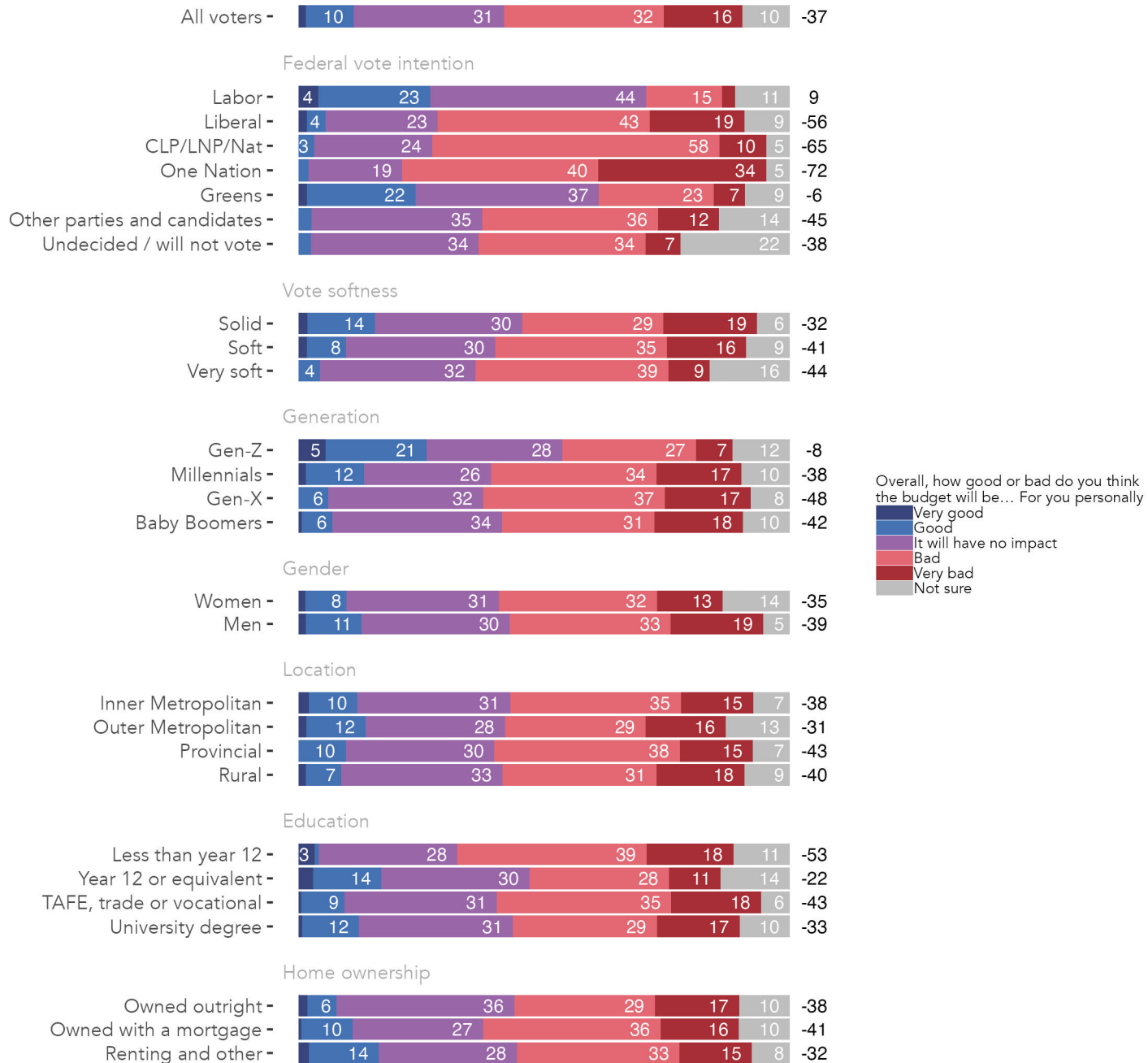


Figure 49: How good or bad do voters say the budget will be for them personally, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May. This question was only asked of those respondents who had heard a great deal, a fair amount or not very much about the budget. Those who had heard nothing about the budget were skipped (N=950).

Table 42: How good or bad do voters say the budget will be for them personally, by demographic characteristics, 25-28 May.

	Very good	Good	It will have no impact	Bad	Very bad	Not sure	Net good
All voters	1	10	31	32	16	10	-37
Federal vote intention							
Labor	4	23	44	15	3	11	9
Liberal	2	4	23	43	19	9	-56
CLP/LNP/Nat	0	3	24	58	10	5	-65
One Nation	0	2	19	40	34	5	-72
Greens	2	22	37	23	7	9	-6
Other parties and candidates	0	3	35	36	12	14	-45
Undecided / will not vote	0	3	34	34	7	22	-38
Vote softness							
Solid	2	14	30	29	19	6	-32
Soft	2	8	30	35	16	9	-41
Very soft	0	4	32	39	9	16	-44
Generation							
Gen-Z	5	21	28	27	7	12	-8
Millennials	1	12	26	34	17	10	-38
Gen-X	0	6	32	37	17	8	-48
Baby Boomers	1	6	34	31	18	10	-42
Gender							
Women	2	8	31	32	13	14	-35
Men	2	11	30	33	19	5	-39
Location							
Inner Metropolitan	2	10	31	35	15	7	-38
Outer Metropolitan	2	12	28	29	16	13	-31
Provincial	0	10	30	38	15	7	-43
Rural	2	7	33	31	18	9	-40
Education							
Less than year 12	3	1	28	39	18	11	-53
Year 12 or equivalent	3	14	30	28	11	14	-22
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	9	31	35	18	6	-43
University degree	1	12	31	29	17	10	-33
Home ownership							
Owned outright	2	6	36	29	17	10	-38
Owned with a mortgage	1	10	27	36	16	10	-41
Renting and other	2	14	28	33	15	8	-32

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