



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

Concern over immigration, attitudes towards politics and government, and vote intention

A RedBridge Public Opinion Snapshot

12 - 21 April, 2024

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Concern over immigration, attitudes towards politics
and government, and vote intention

A RedBridge Public Opinion Snapshot

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Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Friday 12 April and Sunday 21 April. The sample of N = 1,529 Australian citizens aged 18 and older, who were enrolled to vote was recruited over online panel to fill quotas based on age, gender, location (regions, based on electoral division), education and vote at the 2022 federal election.

Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education, religion and location. The efficiency of these weights was 83 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 1270.

Based on this effective sample size, the margin of error (95 per cent confidence interval) for a 50 per cent result on the full sample is ± 2.7 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 was 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.

Detailed findings and question wording are contained in the following sections.

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 2022*
3. National Party *shown in electorates where Nationals ran a candidate in 2022*
4. The Greens
5. Other parties and candidates *relevant options shown in electorates where they ran in 2022*
6. Will not vote
7. 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 2022*
3. National Party *shown in electorates where Nationals ran a candidate in 2022*
4. The Greens
5. Other parties and candidates *shown in electorates where they ran in 2022*
6. Will not vote
7. Undecided

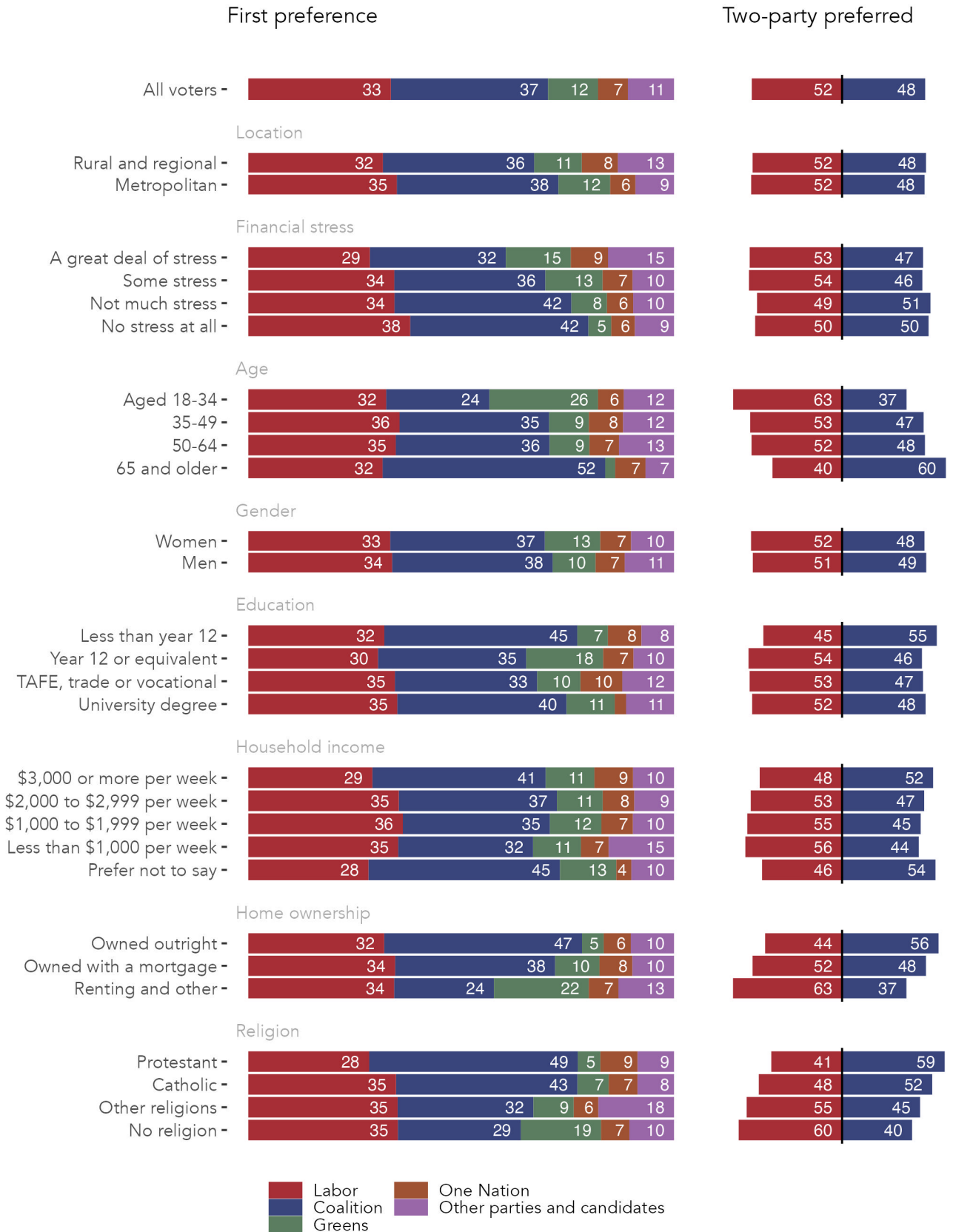


Figure 1: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives.

Table 1: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives

	Labor	Coalition	Greens	One Nation	Other parties and candidates	LABOR 2PP
All voters	33	37	12	7	11	52
Location						
Rural and regional	32	36	11	8	13	52
Metropolitan	35	38	12	6	9	52
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	29	32	15	9	15	53
Some stress	34	36	13	7	10	54
Not much stress	34	42	8	6	10	49
No stress at all	38	42	5	6	9	50
Age						
Aged 18-34	32	24	26	6	12	63
35-49	36	35	9	8	12	53
50-64	35	36	9	7	13	52
65 and older	32	52	2	7	7	40
Gender						
Women	33	37	13	7	10	52
Men	34	38	10	7	11	51
Education						
Less than year 12	32	45	7	8	8	45
Year 12 or equivalent	30	35	18	7	10	54
TAFE, trade or vocational	35	33	10	10	12	53
University degree	35	40	11	3	11	52
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	29	41	11	9	10	48
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	35	37	11	8	9	53
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	36	35	12	7	10	55
Less than \$1,000 per week	35	32	11	7	15	56
Prefer not to say	28	45	13	4	10	46
Home ownership						
Owned outright	32	47	5	6	10	44
Owned with a mortgage	34	38	10	8	10	52
Renting and other	34	24	22	7	13	63
Religion						
Protestant	28	49	5	9	9	41
Catholic	35	43	7	7	8	48
Other religions	35	32	9	6	18	55
No religion	35	29	19	7	10	60

How soft is the support for each party?

Question text

Asked of those respondents who provided a vote intention

How likely are you to change your vote between now and the election?

Single select; random reverse

1. Not at all likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Very likely

Softness of vote intention by party of first preference vote

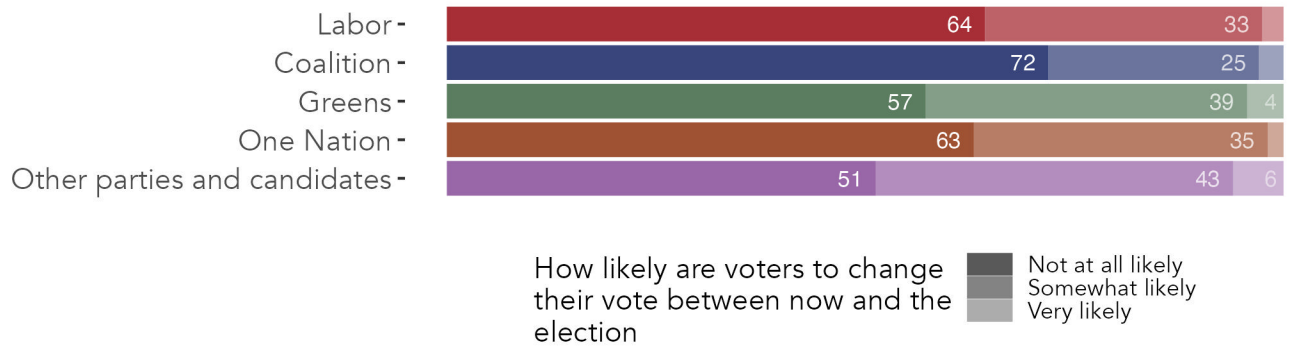


Figure 2: Softness of federal vote intention, by current party voters intend to give their first preference support to.

Softness of vote intention by age and party of first preference vote

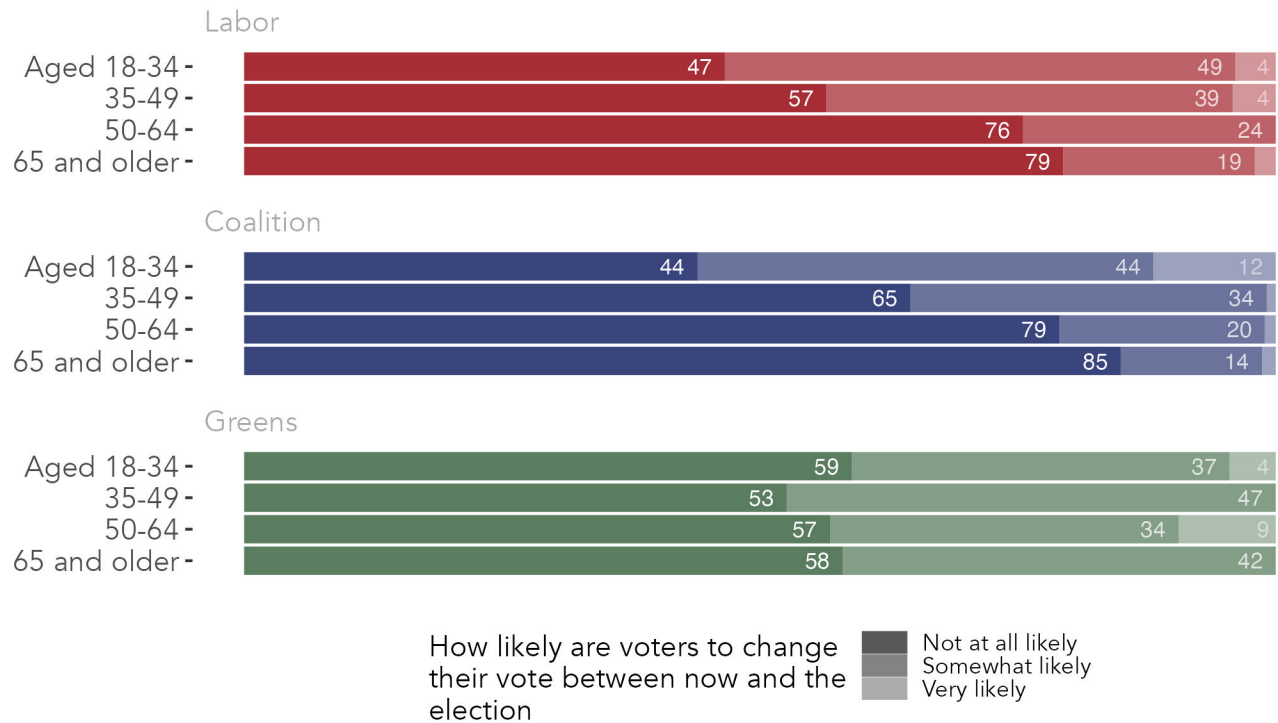


Figure 3: Softness of federal vote intention, by age and party of current vote intention.

Softness of vote intention by financial stress and party of first preference vote

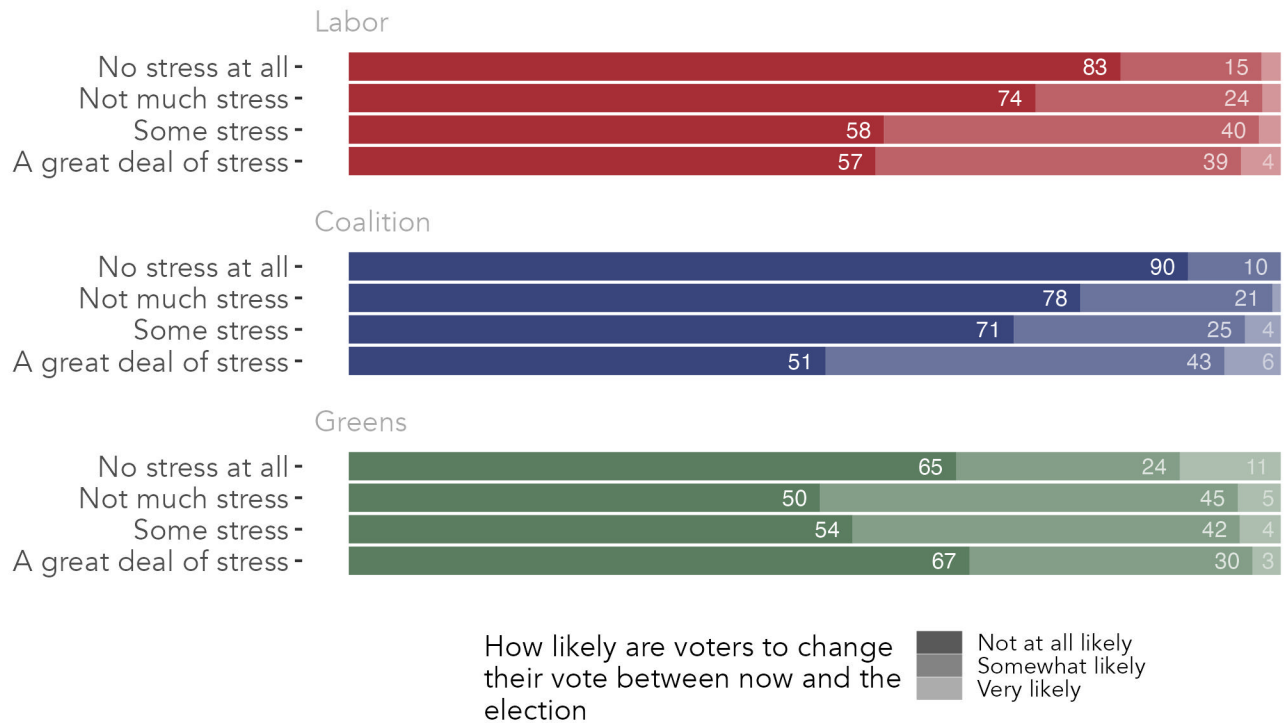


Figure 4: Softness of federal vote intention, by financial stress and party of current vote intention.

Is Australia heading in the right direction?

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

Australia is heading in the right or wrong direction

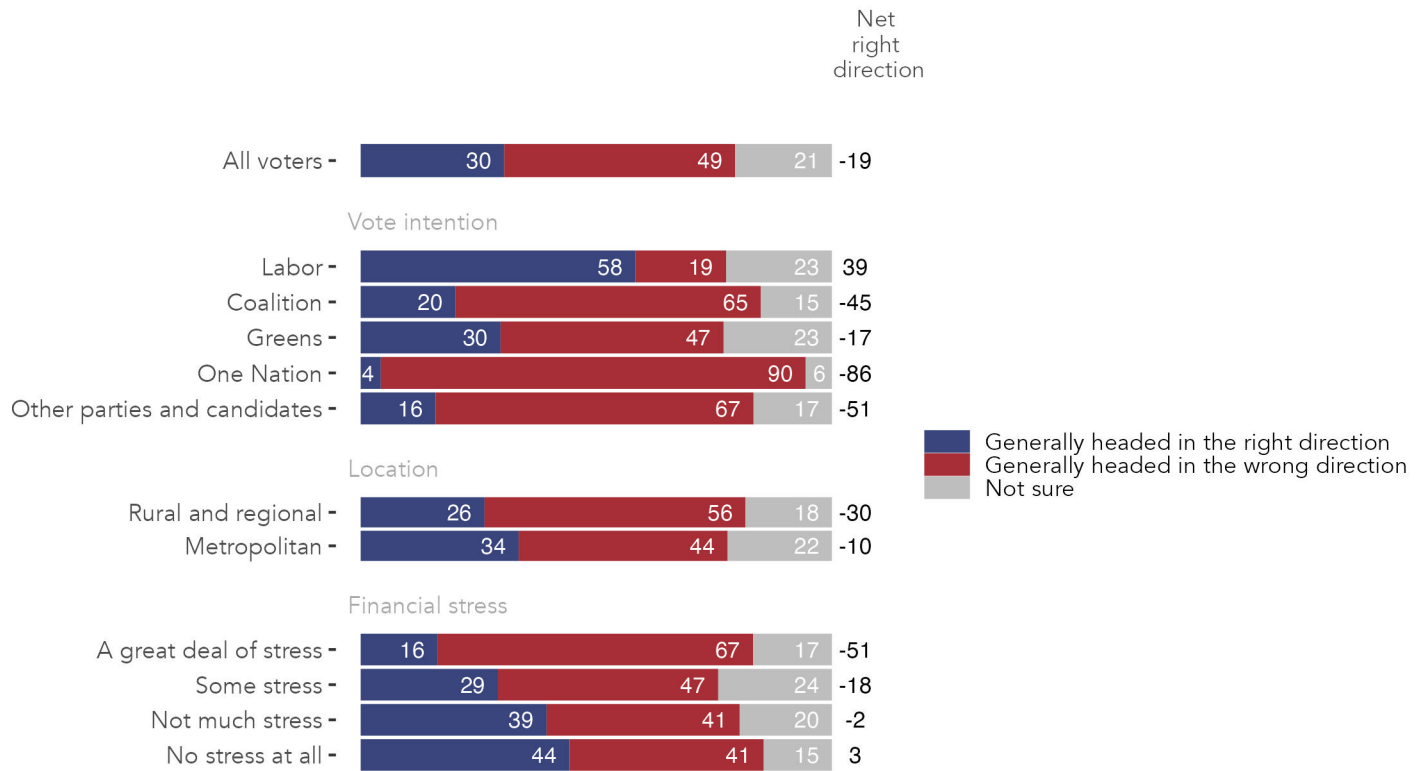


Figure 5: Australia is heading in the right or wrong direction, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress.

Table 2: Australia is heading in the right or wrong direction, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Generally headed in the right direction	Generally headed in the wrong direction	Not sure	Net right direction
All voters	30	49	21	-19
Vote intention				
Labor	58	19	23	39
Coalition	20	65	15	-45
Greens	30	47	23	-17
One Nation	4	90	6	-86
Other parties and candidates	16	67	17	-51
Location				
Rural and regional	26	56	18	-30
Metropolitan	34	44	22	-10
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	16	67	17	-51
Some stress	29	47	24	-18
Not much stress	39	41	20	-2
No stress at all	44	41	15	3

Australia is heading in the right or wrong direction

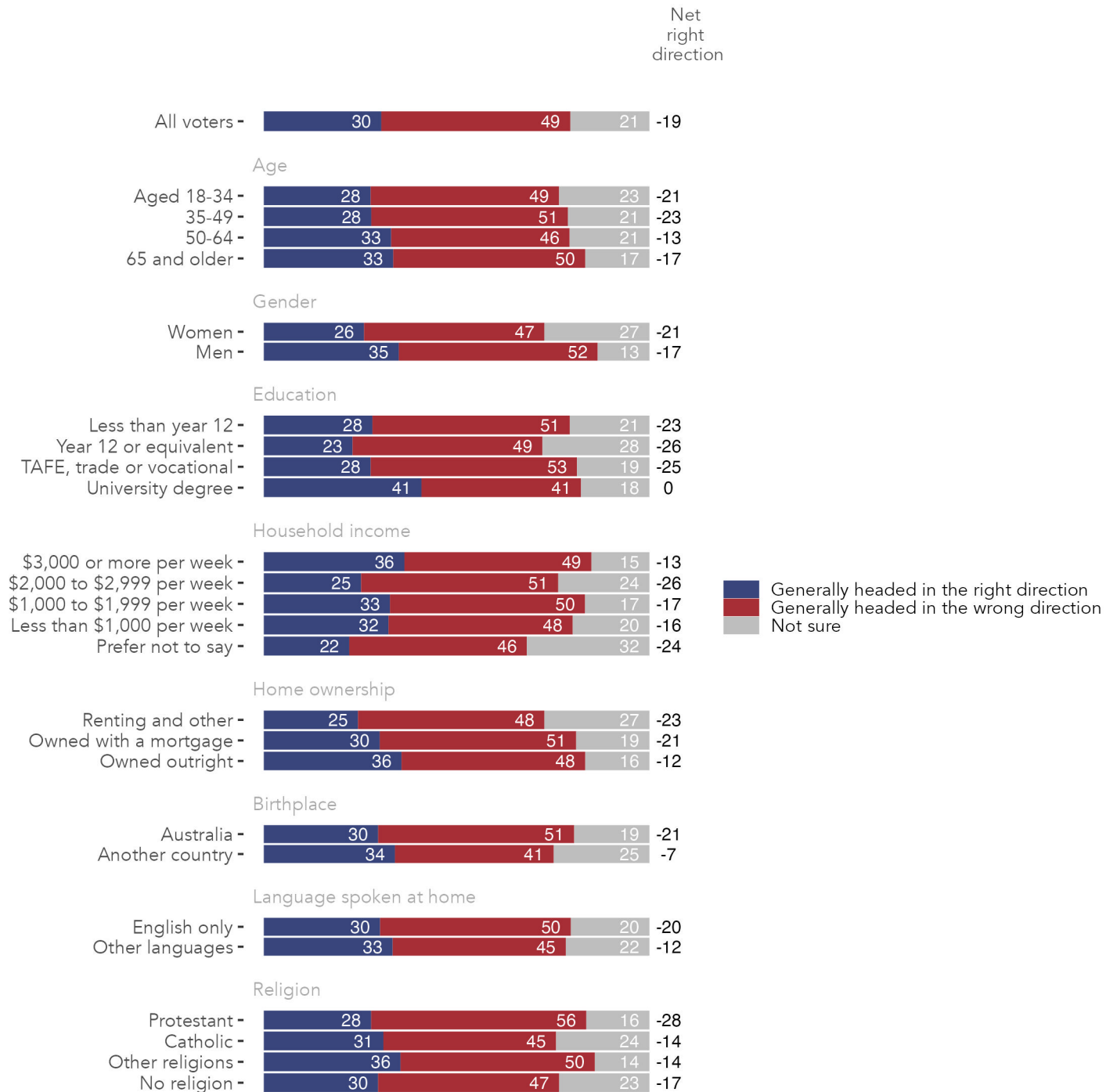


Figure 6: Australia is heading in the right or wrong direction, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Australia is generally headed in the right direction (the share who say it is heading in the right direction, minus those saying it is headed in the wrong direction) for each group.

Table 3: Australia is heading in the right or wrong direction, by demographic characteristics.

	Generally headed in the right direction	Generally headed in the wrong direction	Not sure	Net right direction
All voters	30	49	21	-19
Age				
Aged 18-34	28	49	23	-21
35-49	28	51	21	-23
50-64	33	46	21	-13
65 and older	33	50	17	-17
Gender				
Women	26	47	27	-21
Men	35	52	13	-17
Education				
Less than year 12	28	51	21	-23
Year 12 or equivalent	23	49	28	-26
TAFE, trade or vocational	28	53	19	-25
University degree	41	41	18	0
Household income				
\$3,000 or more per week	36	49	15	-13
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	25	51	24	-26
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	33	50	17	-17
Less than \$1,000 per week	32	48	20	-16
Prefer not to say	22	46	32	-24
Home ownership				
Renting and other	25	48	27	-23
Owned with a mortgage	30	51	19	-21
Owned outright	36	48	16	-12
Birthplace				
Australia	30	51	19	-21
Another country	34	41	25	-7
Language spoken at home				
English only	30	50	20	-20
Other languages	33	45	22	-12
Religion				
Protestant	28	56	16	-28
Catholic	31	45	24	-14
Other religions	36	50	14	-14
No religion	30	47	23	-17

The better party to manage policy issues

Question text

Who do you think is best to manage the following issues, Anthony Albanese and Labor or Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties?

Carousel; randomise questions

- A. Energy policy
- B. Foreign affairs
- C. Economic management
- D. Cost of living relief
- E. Supporting small and medium sized businesses
- F. Immigration

Single select; random reverse 1-2

- 1. Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties
- 2. Anthony Albanese and Labor
- 3. Both the same
- 4. Neither
- 5. Not sure

Who is the best to manage the following issues?

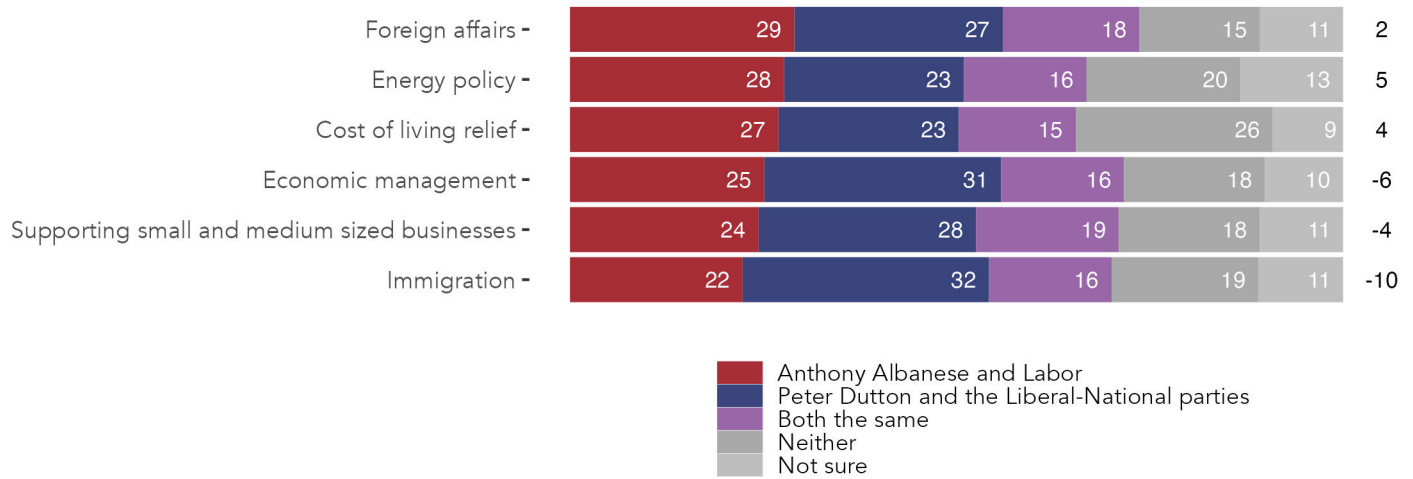


Figure 7: Who do voters think is best to manage each of these issues, Anthony Albanese and Labor or Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties? Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing each issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited minus the share who say the Coalition).

Energy policy

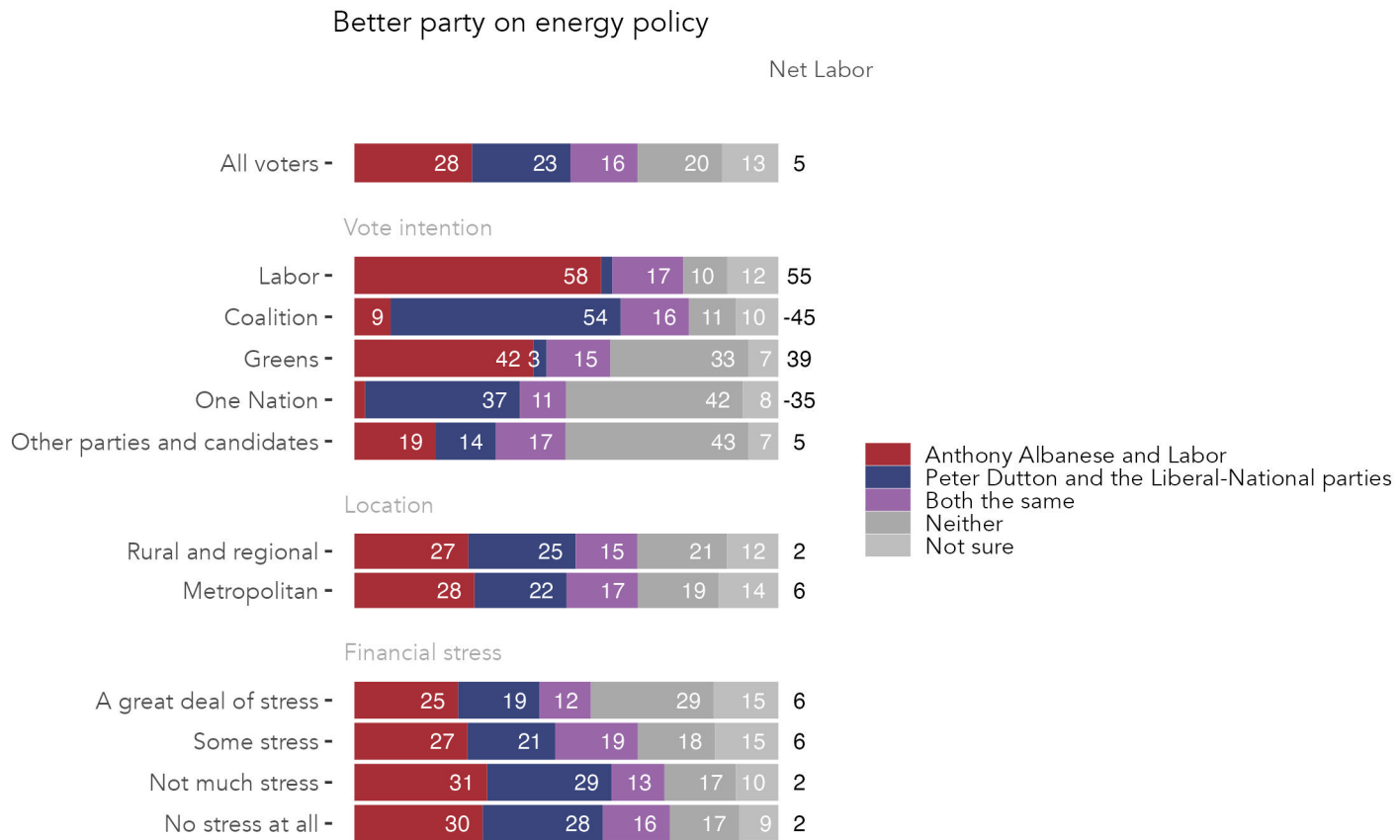


Figure 8: Better party on energy policy, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing this issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited, minus the share who say the Coalition).

Table 4: Better party on energy policy, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties	Both the same	Neither	Not sure	Net Labor
All voters	28	23	16	20	13	5
Vote intention						
Labor	58	3	17	10	12	55
Coalition	9	54	16	11	10	-45
Greens	42	3	15	33	7	39
One Nation	2	37	11	42	8	-35
Other parties and candidates	19	14	17	43	7	5
Location						
Rural and regional	27	25	15	21	12	2
Metropolitan	28	22	17	19	14	6
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	25	19	12	29	15	6
Some stress	27	21	19	18	15	6
Not much stress	31	29	13	17	10	2
No stress at all	30	28	16	17	9	2

Better party on energy policy

Net Labor

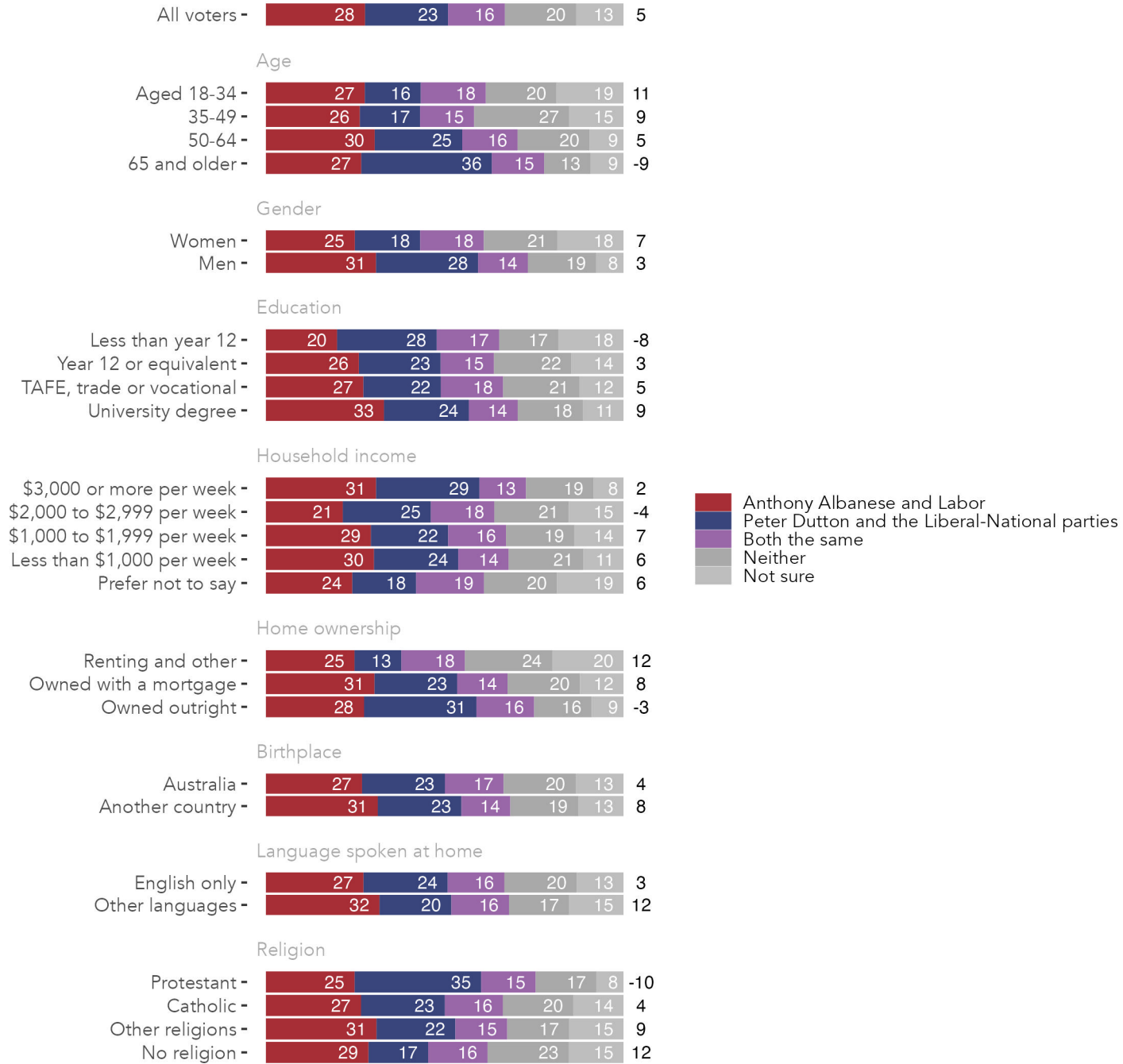


Figure 9: Better party on energy policy, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing this issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited, minus the share who say the Coalition).

Table 5: Better party on energy policy, by demographic characteristics.

	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties	Both the same	Neither	Not sure	Net Labor
All voters	28	23	16	20	13	5
Age						
Aged 18-34	27	16	18	20	19	11
35-49	26	17	15	27	15	9
50-64	30	25	16	20	9	5
65 and older	27	36	15	13	9	-9
Gender						
Women	25	18	18	21	18	7
Men	31	28	14	19	8	3
Education						
Less than year 12	20	28	17	17	18	-8
Year 12 or equivalent	26	23	15	22	14	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	22	18	21	12	5
University degree	33	24	14	18	11	9
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	31	29	13	19	8	2
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	21	25	18	21	15	-4
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	29	22	16	19	14	7
Less than \$1,000 per week	30	24	14	21	11	6
Prefer not to say	24	18	19	20	19	6
Home ownership						
Renting and other	25	13	18	24	20	12
Owned with a mortgage	31	23	14	20	12	8
Owned outright	28	31	16	16	9	-3
Birthplace						
Australia	27	23	17	20	13	4
Another country	31	23	14	19	13	8
Language spoken at home						
English only	27	24	16	20	13	3
Other languages	32	20	16	17	15	12
Religion						
Protestant	25	35	15	17	8	-10
Catholic	27	23	16	20	14	4
Other religions	31	22	15	17	15	9
No religion	29	17	16	23	15	12

Foreign affairs

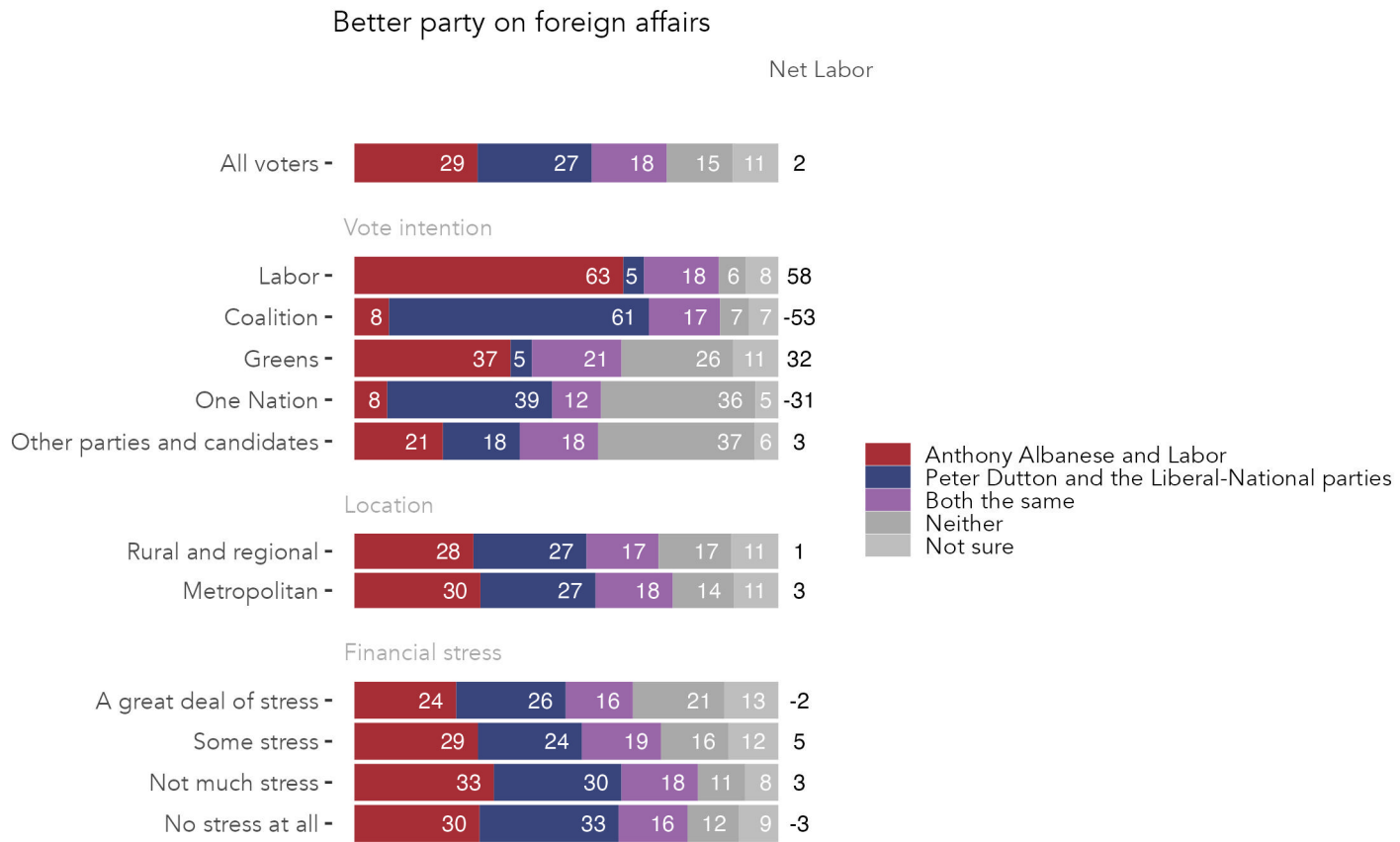


Figure 10: Better party on foreign affairs, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing this issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited, minus the share who say the Coalition).

Table 6: Better party on foreign affairs, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties	Both the same	Neither	Not sure	Net Labor
All voters	29	27	18	15	11	2
Vote intention						
Labor	63	5	18	6	8	58
Coalition	8	61	17	7	7	-53
Greens	37	5	21	26	11	32
One Nation	8	39	12	36	5	-31
Other parties and candidates	21	18	18	37	6	3
Location						
Rural and regional	28	27	17	17	11	1
Metropolitan	30	27	18	14	11	3
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	24	26	16	21	13	-2
Some stress	29	24	19	16	12	5
Not much stress	33	30	18	11	8	3
No stress at all	30	33	16	12	9	-3

Better party on foreign affairs

Net Labor

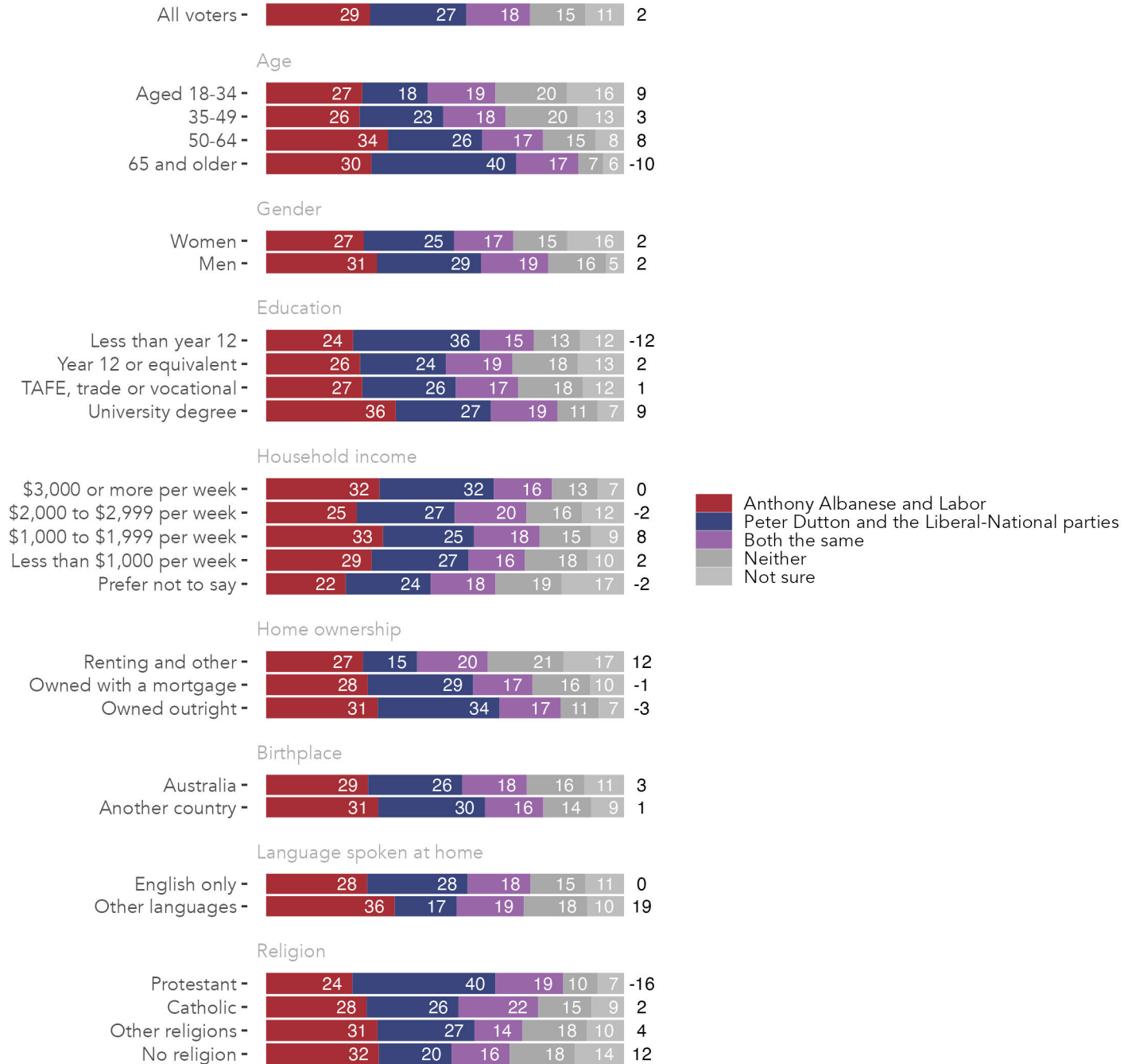


Figure 11: Better party on foreign affairs, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing this issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited, minus the share who say the Coalition).

Table 7: Better party on foreign affairs, by demographic characteristics.

	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties	Both the same	Neither	Not sure	Net Labor
All voters	29	27	18	15	11	2
Age						
Aged 18-34	27	18	19	20	16	9
35-49	26	23	18	20	13	3
50-64	34	26	17	15	8	8
65 and older	30	40	17	7	6	-10
Gender						
Women	27	25	17	15	16	2
Men	31	29	19	16	5	2
Education						
Less than year 12	24	36	15	13	12	-12
Year 12 or equivalent	26	24	19	18	13	2
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	26	17	18	12	1
University degree	36	27	19	11	7	9
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	32	32	16	13	7	0
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	25	27	20	16	12	-2
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	33	25	18	15	9	8
Less than \$1,000 per week	29	27	16	18	10	2
Prefer not to say	22	24	18	19	17	-2
Home ownership						
Renting and other	27	15	20	21	17	12
Owned with a mortgage	28	29	17	16	10	-1
Owned outright	31	34	17	11	7	-3
Birthplace						
Australia	29	26	18	16	11	3
Another country	31	30	16	14	9	1
Language spoken at home						
English only	28	28	18	15	11	0
Other languages	36	17	19	18	10	19
Religion						
Protestant	24	40	19	10	7	-16
Catholic	28	26	22	15	9	2
Other religions	31	27	14	18	10	4
No religion	32	20	16	18	14	12

Economic management

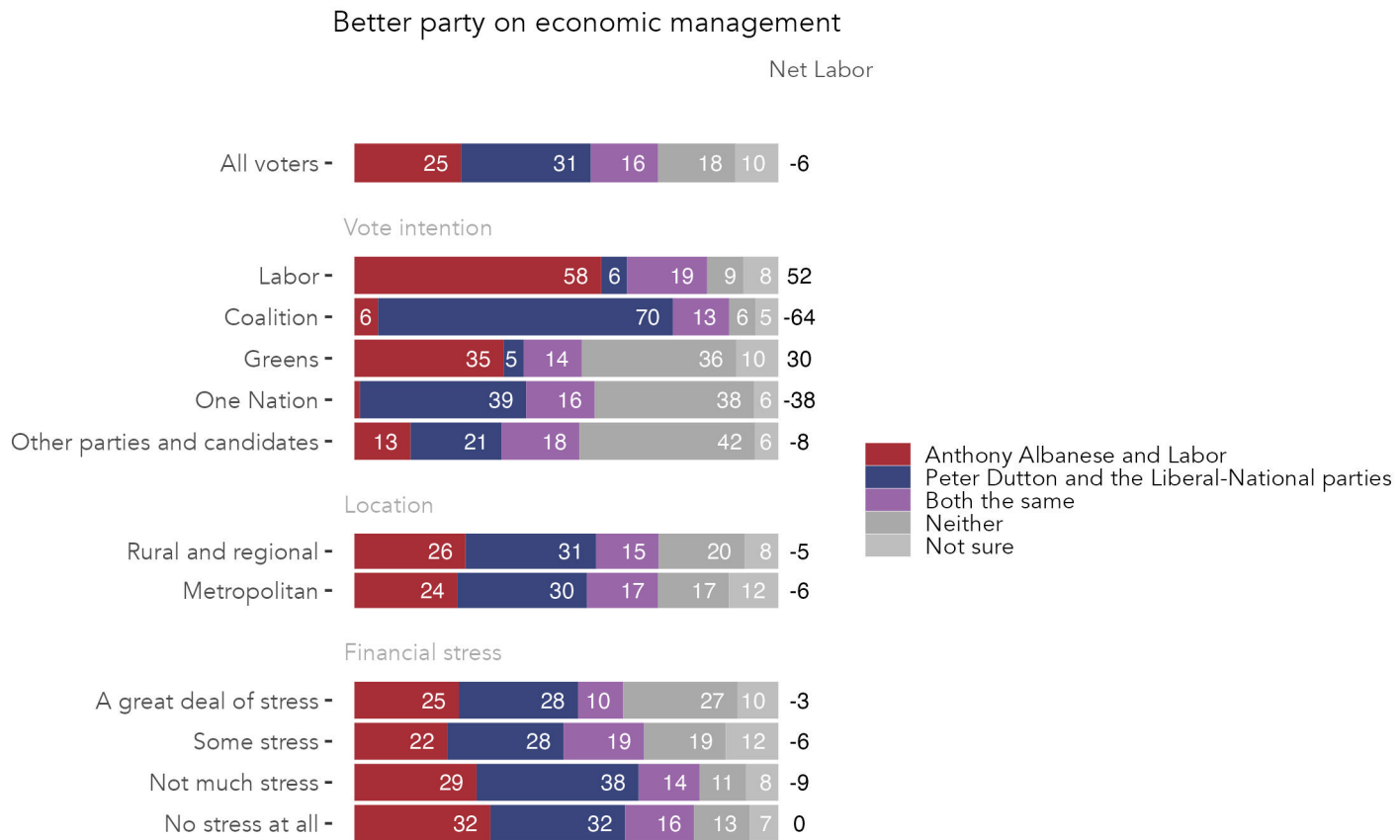


Figure 12: Better party on economic management, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing this issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited, minus the share who say the Coalition).

Table 8: Better party on economic management, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties	Both the same	Neither	Not sure	Net Labor
All voters	25	31	16	18	10	-6
Vote intention						
Labor	58	6	19	9	8	52
Coalition	6	70	13	6	5	-64
Greens	35	5	14	36	10	30
One Nation	1	39	16	38	6	-38
Other parties and candidates	13	21	18	42	6	-8
Location						
Rural and regional	26	31	15	20	8	-5
Metropolitan	24	30	17	17	12	-6
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	25	28	10	27	10	-3
Some stress	22	28	19	19	12	-6
Not much stress	29	38	14	11	8	-9
No stress at all	32	32	16	13	7	0

Better party on economic management

Net Labor

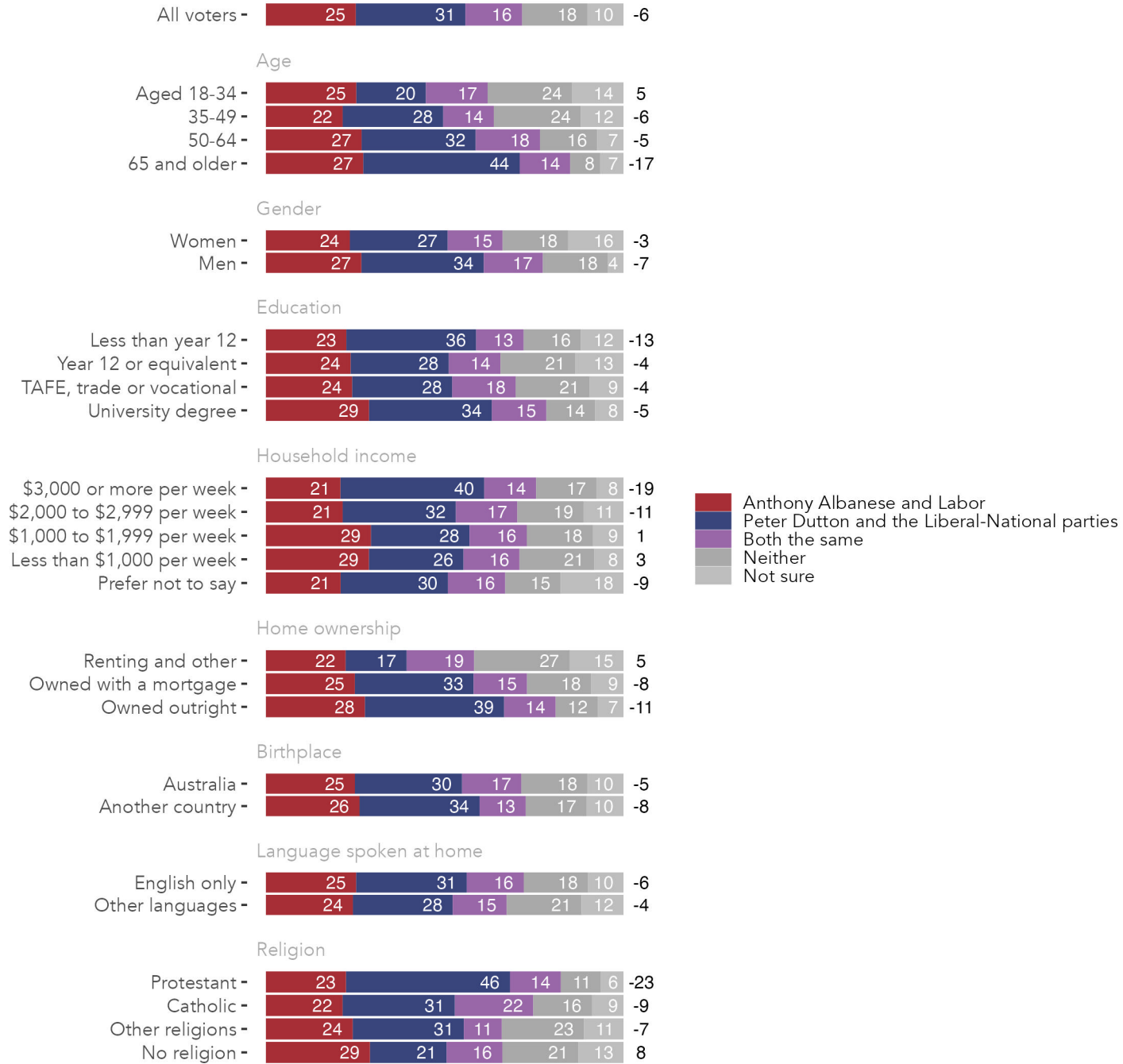


Figure 13: Better party on economic management, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing this issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited, minus the share who say the Coalition).

Table 9: Better party on economic management, by demographic characteristics.

	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties	Both the same	Neither	Not sure	Net Labor
All voters	25	31	16	18	10	-6
Age						
Aged 18-34	25	20	17	24	14	5
35-49	22	28	14	24	12	-6
50-64	27	32	18	16	7	-5
65 and older	27	44	14	8	7	-17
Gender						
Women	24	27	15	18	16	-3
Men	27	34	17	18	4	-7
Education						
Less than year 12	23	36	13	16	12	-13
Year 12 or equivalent	24	28	14	21	13	-4
TAFE, trade or vocational	24	28	18	21	9	-4
University degree	29	34	15	14	8	-5
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	21	40	14	17	8	-19
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	21	32	17	19	11	-11
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	29	28	16	18	9	1
Less than \$1,000 per week	29	26	16	21	8	3
Prefer not to say	21	30	16	15	18	-9
Home ownership						
Renting and other	22	17	19	27	15	5
Owned with a mortgage	25	33	15	18	9	-8
Owned outright	28	39	14	12	7	-11
Birthplace						
Australia	25	30	17	18	10	-5
Another country	26	34	13	17	10	-8
Language spoken at home						
English only	25	31	16	18	10	-6
Other languages	24	28	15	21	12	-4
Religion						
Protestant	23	46	14	11	6	-23
Catholic	22	31	22	16	9	-9
Other religions	24	31	11	23	11	-7
No religion	29	21	16	21	13	8

Cost of living relief

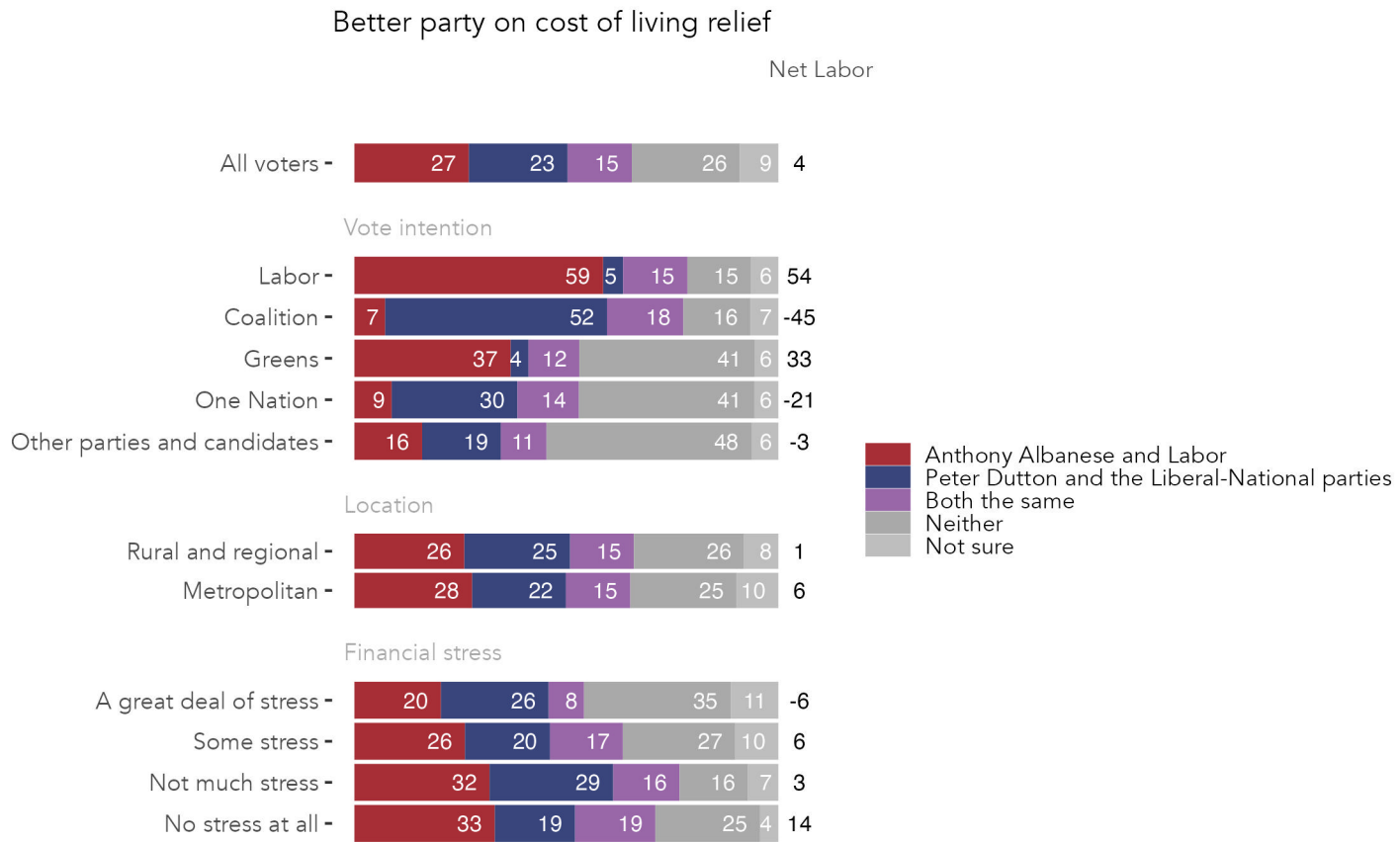


Figure 14: Better party on cost of living relief, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing this issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited, minus the share who say the Coalition).

Table 10: Better party on cost of living relief, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties	Both the same	Neither	Not sure	Net Labor
All voters	27	23	15	26	9	4
Vote intention						
Labor	59	5	15	15	6	54
Coalition	7	52	18	16	7	-45
Greens	37	4	12	41	6	33
One Nation	9	30	14	41	6	-21
Other parties and candidates	16	19	11	48	6	-3
Location						
Rural and regional	26	25	15	26	8	1
Metropolitan	28	22	15	25	10	6
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	20	26	8	35	11	-6
Some stress	26	20	17	27	10	6
Not much stress	32	29	16	16	7	3
No stress at all	33	19	19	25	4	14

Better party on cost of living relief

Net Labor

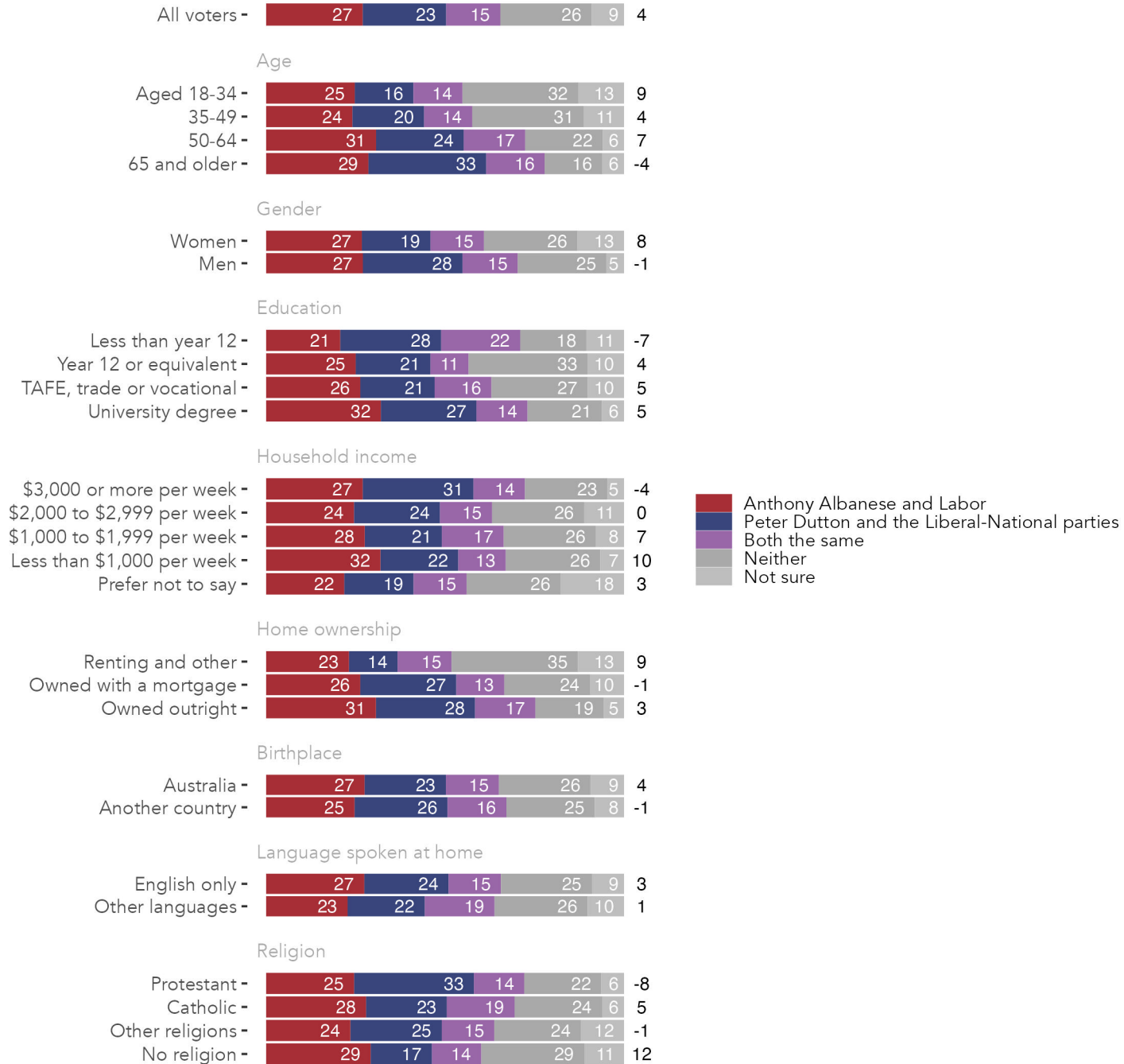


Figure 15: Better party on cost of living relief, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing this issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited, minus the share who say the Coalition).

Table 11: Better party on cost of living relief, by demographic characteristics.

	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties	Both the same	Neither	Not sure	Net Labor
All voters	27	23	15	26	9	4
Age						
Aged 18-34	25	16	14	32	13	9
35-49	24	20	14	31	11	4
50-64	31	24	17	22	6	7
65 and older	29	33	16	16	6	-4
Gender						
Women	27	19	15	26	13	8
Men	27	28	15	25	5	-1
Education						
Less than year 12	21	28	22	18	11	-7
Year 12 or equivalent	25	21	11	33	10	4
TAFE, trade or vocational	26	21	16	27	10	5
University degree	32	27	14	21	6	5
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	27	31	14	23	5	-4
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	24	24	15	26	11	0
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	28	21	17	26	8	7
Less than \$1,000 per week	32	22	13	26	7	10
Prefer not to say	22	19	15	26	18	3
Home ownership						
Renting and other	23	14	15	35	13	9
Owned with a mortgage	26	27	13	24	10	-1
Owned outright	31	28	17	19	5	3
Birthplace						
Australia	27	23	15	26	9	4
Another country	25	26	16	25	8	-1
Language spoken at home						
English only	27	24	15	25	9	3
Other languages	23	22	19	26	10	1
Religion						
Protestant	25	33	14	22	6	-8
Catholic	28	23	19	24	6	5
Other religions	24	25	15	24	12	-1
No religion	29	17	14	29	11	12

Supporting small and medium sized businesses

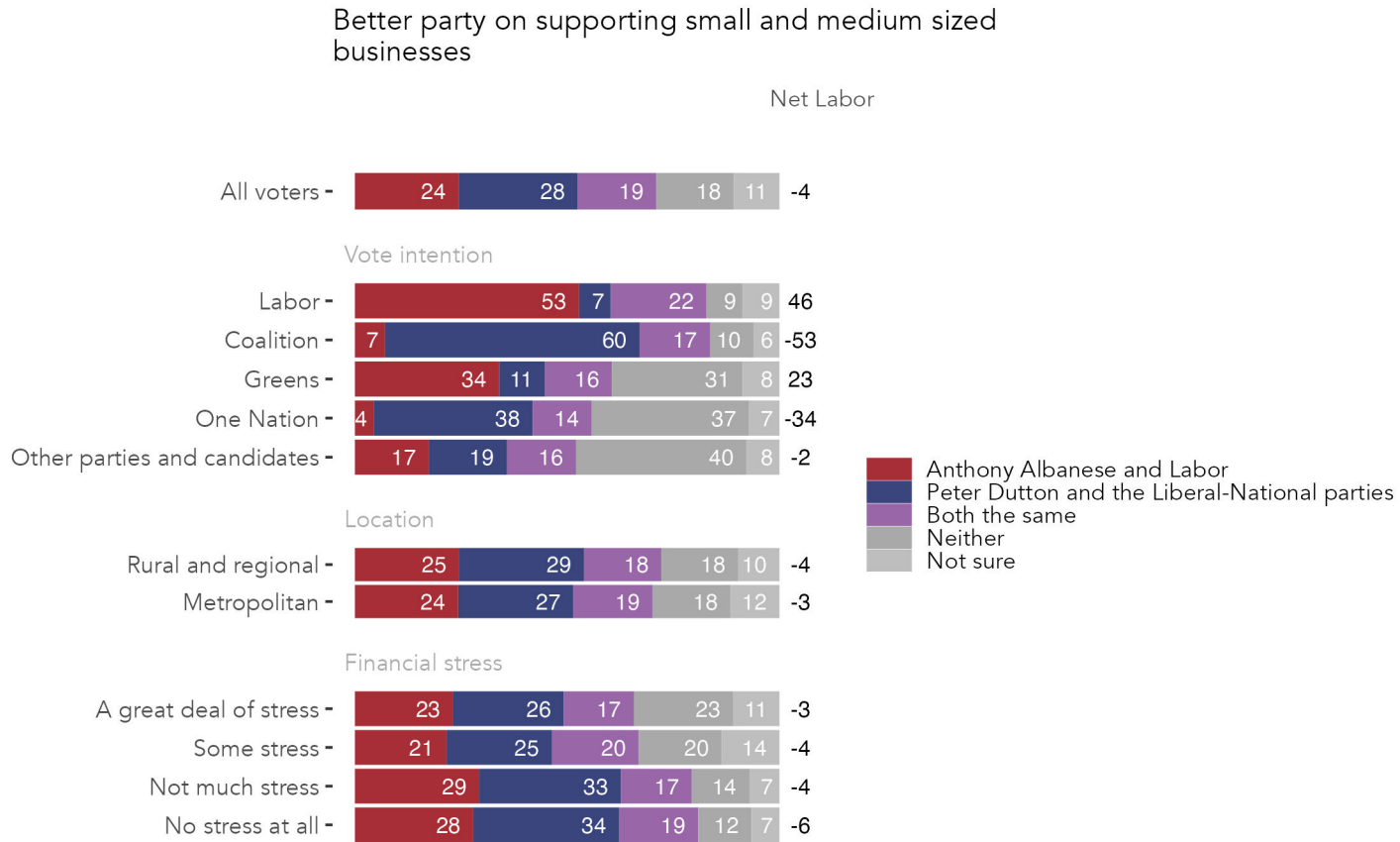


Figure 16: Better party on supporting small and medium sized businesses, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing this issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited, minus the share who say the Coalition).

Table 12: Better party on supporting small and medium sized businesses, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties	Both the same	Neither	Not sure	Net Labor
All voters	24	28	19	18	11	-4
Vote intention						
Labor	53	7	22	9	9	46
Coalition	7	60	17	10	6	-53
Greens	34	11	16	31	8	23
One Nation	4	38	14	37	7	-34
Other parties and candidates	17	19	16	40	8	-2
Location						
Rural and regional	25	29	18	18	10	-4
Metropolitan	24	27	19	18	12	-3
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	23	26	17	23	11	-3
Some stress	21	25	20	20	14	-4
Not much stress	29	33	17	14	7	-4
No stress at all	28	34	19	12	7	-6

Better party on supporting small and medium sized businesses

Net Labor

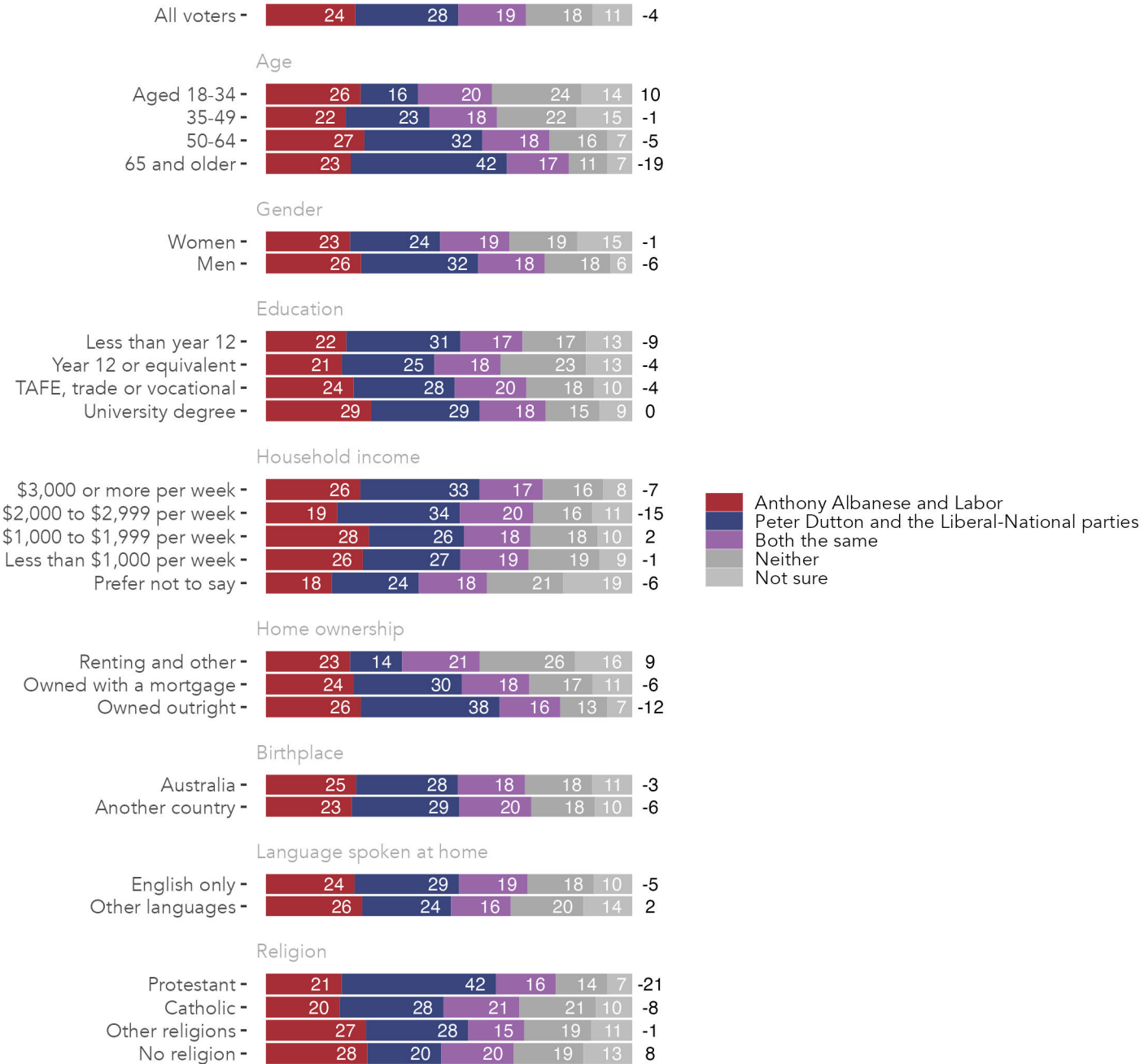


Figure 17: Better party on supporting small and medium sized businesses, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing this issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited, minus the share who say the Coalition).

Table 13: Better party on supporting small and medium sized businesses, by demographic characteristics.

	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties	Both the same	Neither	Not sure	Net Labor
All voters	24	28	19	18	11	-4
Age						
Aged 18-34	26	16	20	24	14	10
35-49	22	23	18	22	15	-1
50-64	27	32	18	16	7	-5
65 and older	23	42	17	11	7	-19
Gender						
Women	23	24	19	19	15	-1
Men	26	32	18	18	6	-6
Education						
Less than year 12	22	31	17	17	13	-9
Year 12 or equivalent	21	25	18	23	13	-4
TAFE, trade or vocational	24	28	20	18	10	-4
University degree	29	29	18	15	9	0
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	26	33	17	16	8	-7
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	19	34	20	16	11	-15
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	28	26	18	18	10	2
Less than \$1,000 per week	26	27	19	19	9	-1
Prefer not to say	18	24	18	21	19	-6
Home ownership						
Renting and other	23	14	21	26	16	9
Owned with a mortgage	24	30	18	17	11	-6
Owned outright	26	38	16	13	7	-12
Birthplace						
Australia	25	28	18	18	11	-3
Another country	23	29	20	18	10	-6
Language spoken at home						
English only	24	29	19	18	10	-5
Other languages	26	24	16	20	14	2
Religion						
Protestant	21	42	16	14	7	-21
Catholic	20	28	21	21	10	-8
Other religions	27	28	15	19	11	-1
No religion	28	20	20	19	13	8

Immigration

Better party on immigration

Net Labor

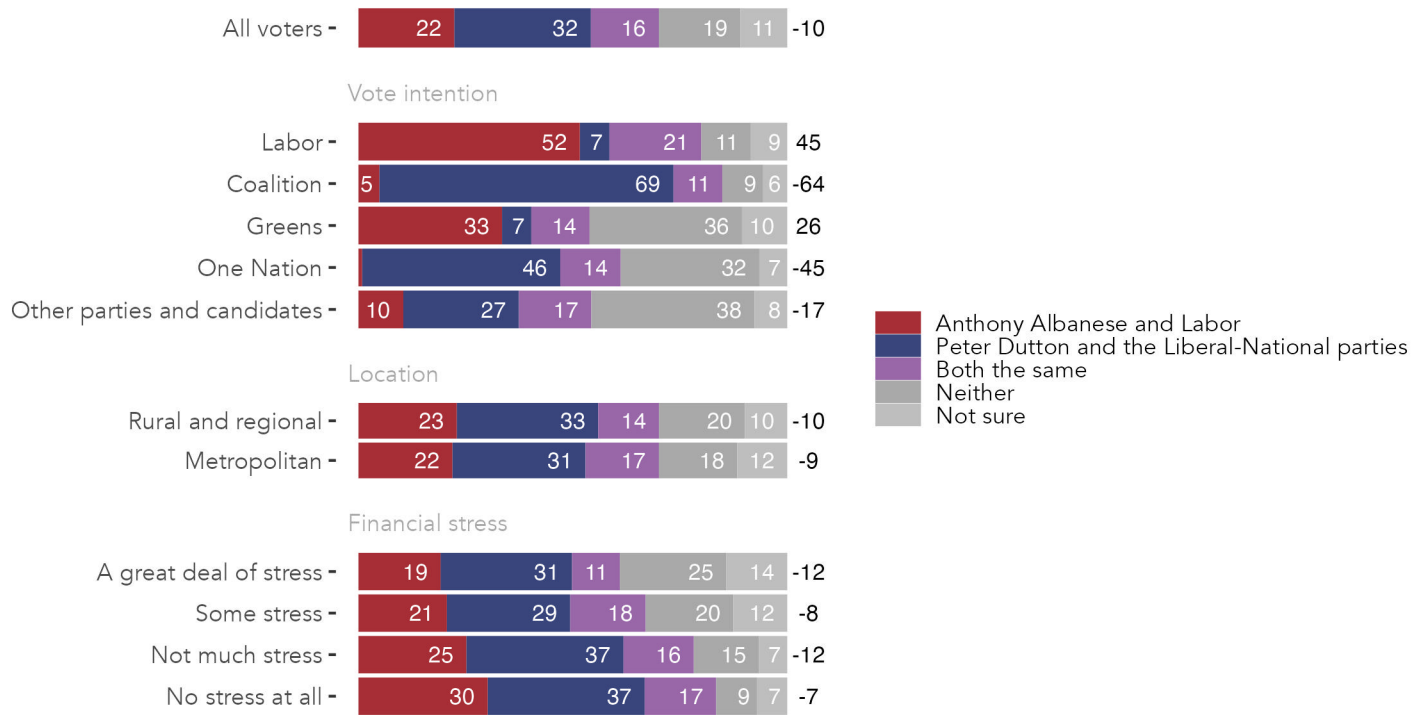


Figure 18: Better party on immigration, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing this issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited, minus the share who say the Coalition).

Table 14: Better party on immigration, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties	Both the same	Neither	Not sure	Net Labor
All voters	22	32	16	19	11	-10
Vote intention						
Labor	52	7	21	11	9	45
Coalition	5	69	11	9	6	-64
Greens	33	7	14	36	10	26
One Nation	1	46	14	32	7	-45
Other parties and candidates	10	27	17	38	8	-17
Location						
Rural and regional	23	33	14	20	10	-10
Metropolitan	22	31	17	18	12	-9
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	19	31	11	25	14	-12
Some stress	21	29	18	20	12	-8
Not much stress	25	37	16	15	7	-12
No stress at all	30	37	17	9	7	-7

Better party on immigration

Net Labor

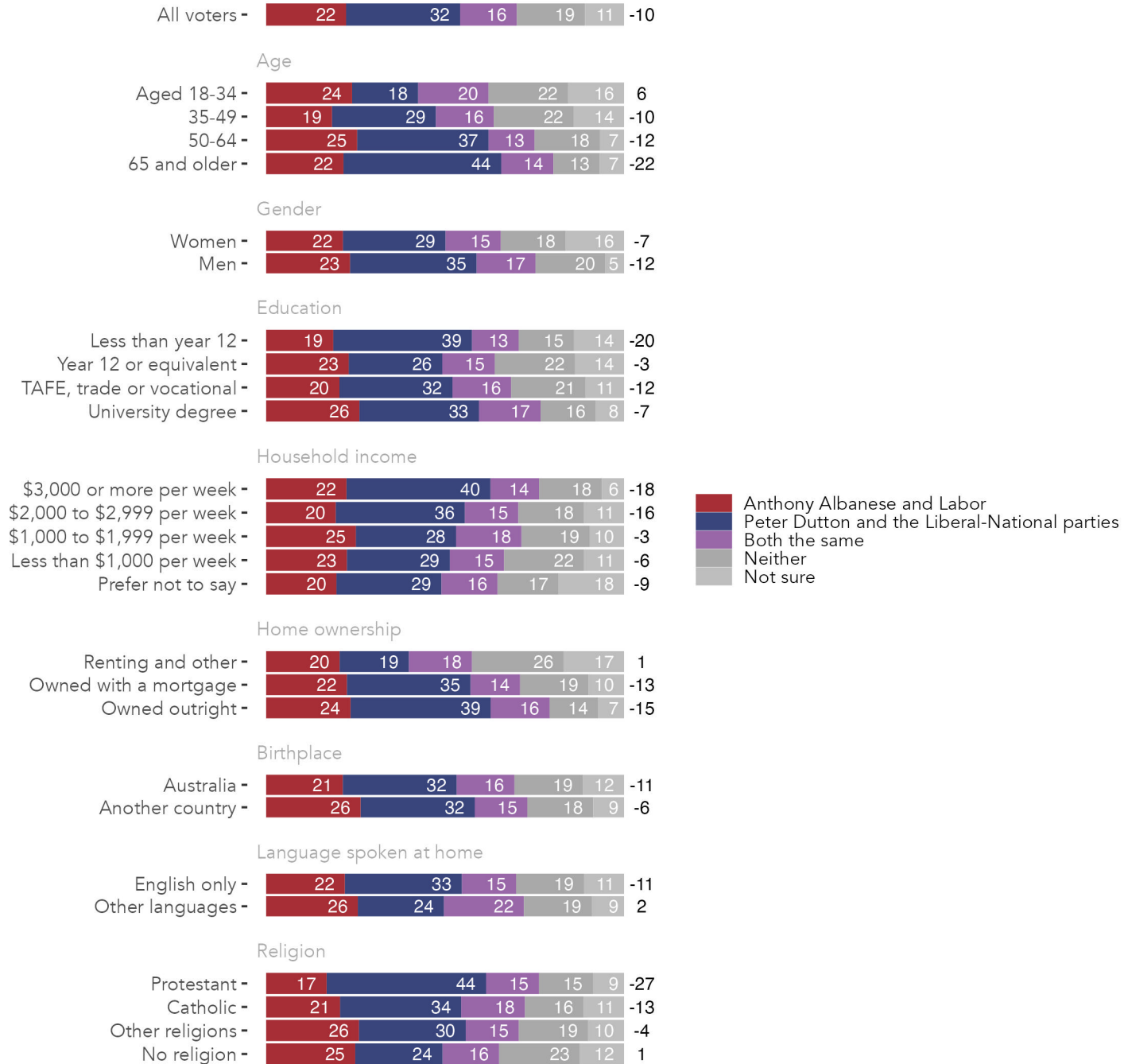


Figure 19: Better party on immigration, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net percentage of voters who believe Anthony Albanese and Labor are better suited to managing this issue (percentage who say Labor are better suited, minus the share who say the Coalition).

Table 15: Better party on immigration, by demographic characteristics.

	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties	Both the same	Neither	Not sure	Net Labor
All voters	22	32	16	19	11	-10
Age						
Aged 18-34	24	18	20	22	16	6
35-49	19	29	16	22	14	-10
50-64	25	37	13	18	7	-12
65 and older	22	44	14	13	7	-22
Gender						
Women	22	29	15	18	16	-7
Men	23	35	17	20	5	-12
Education						
Less than year 12	19	39	13	15	14	-20
Year 12 or equivalent	23	26	15	22	14	-3
TAFE, trade or vocational	20	32	16	21	11	-12
University degree	26	33	17	16	8	-7
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	22	40	14	18	6	-18
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	20	36	15	18	11	-16
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	25	28	18	19	10	-3
Less than \$1,000 per week	23	29	15	22	11	-6
Prefer not to say	20	29	16	17	18	-9
Home ownership						
Renting and other	20	19	18	26	17	1
Owned with a mortgage	22	35	14	19	10	-13
Owned outright	24	39	16	14	7	-15
Birthplace						
Australia	21	32	16	19	12	-11
Another country	26	32	15	18	9	-6
Language spoken at home						
English only	22	33	15	19	11	-11
Other languages	26	24	22	19	9	2
Religion						
Protestant	17	44	15	15	9	-27
Catholic	21	34	18	16	11	-13
Other religions	26	30	15	19	10	-4
No religion	25	24	16	23	12	1

Voter perceptions of the government and opposition

Question text

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Carousel; randomise questions

- A. The Albanese Labor Government is focused on the right priorities.
- B. Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties are ready for government.

Single select; random reverse 1-4

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Disagree
- 4. Strongly disagree
- 5. Unsure

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

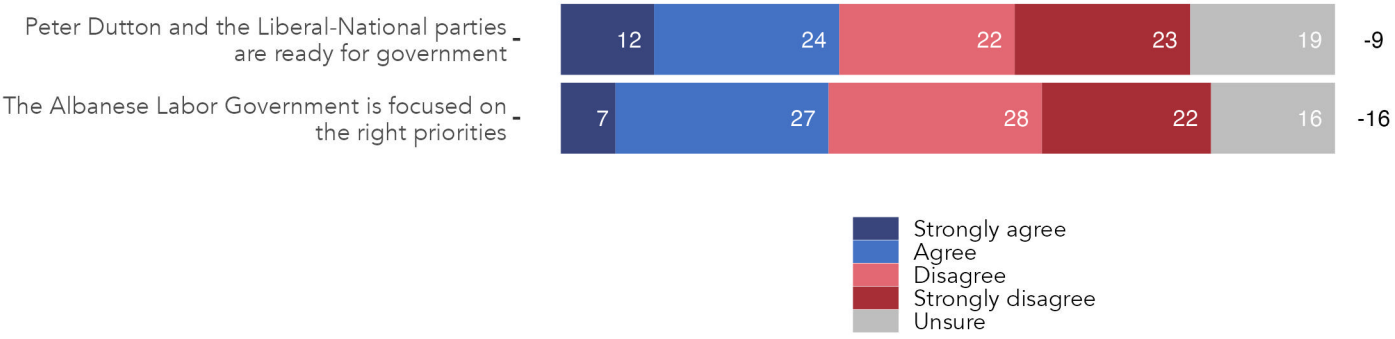


Figure 20: Voter perceptions of the government and opposition. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net agreement with each statement (total share that agree with each statement, minus the total share that disagree).

The Albanese Labor Government is focused on the right priorities

The Albanese Labor Government is focused on the right priorities

Net agree

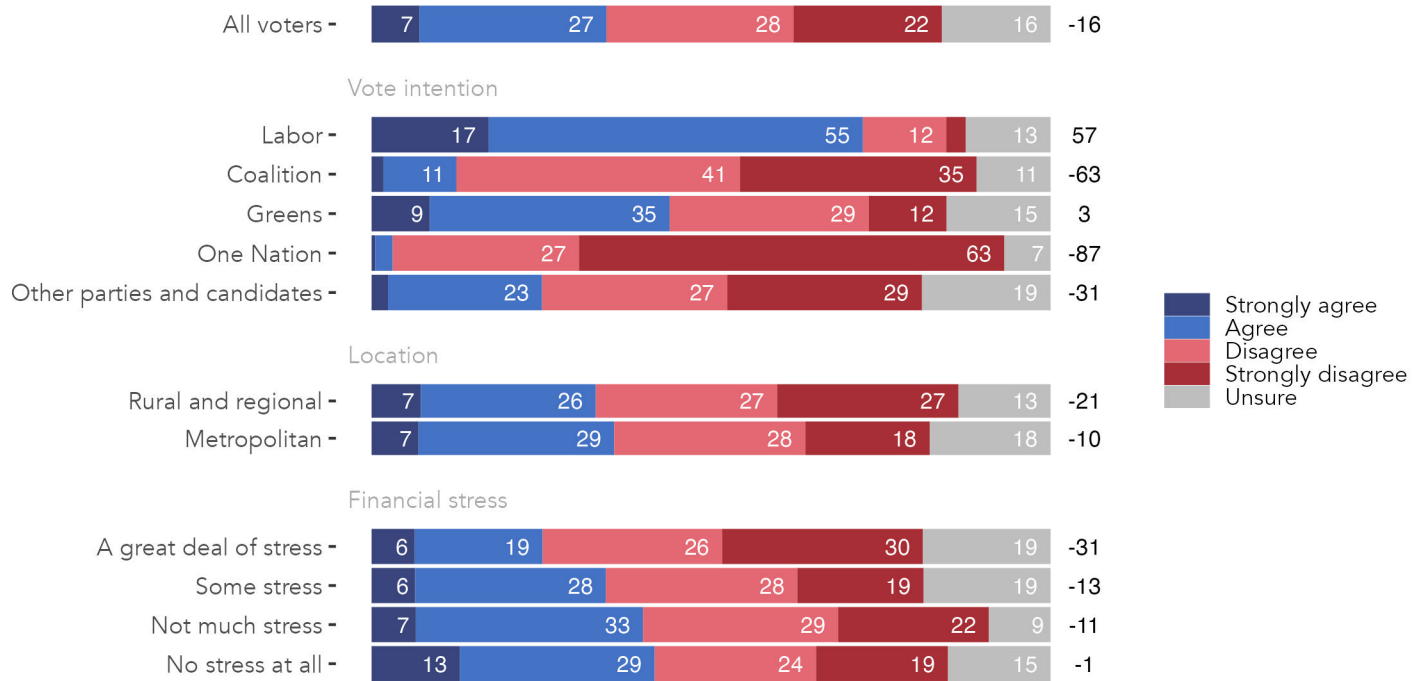


Figure 21: The Albanese Labor Government is focused on the right priorities, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 16: The Albanese Labor Government is focused on the right priorities, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	7	27	28	22	16	-16
Vote intention						
Labor	17	55	12	3	13	57
Coalition	2	11	41	35	11	-63
Greens	9	35	29	12	15	3
One Nation	1	2	27	63	7	-87
Other parties and candidates	2	23	27	29	19	-31
Location						
Rural and regional	7	26	27	27	13	-21
Metropolitan	7	29	28	18	18	-10
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	6	19	26	30	19	-31
Some stress	6	28	28	19	19	-13
Not much stress	7	33	29	22	9	-11
No stress at all	13	29	24	19	15	-1

The Albanese Labor Government is focused on the right priorities

Net agree

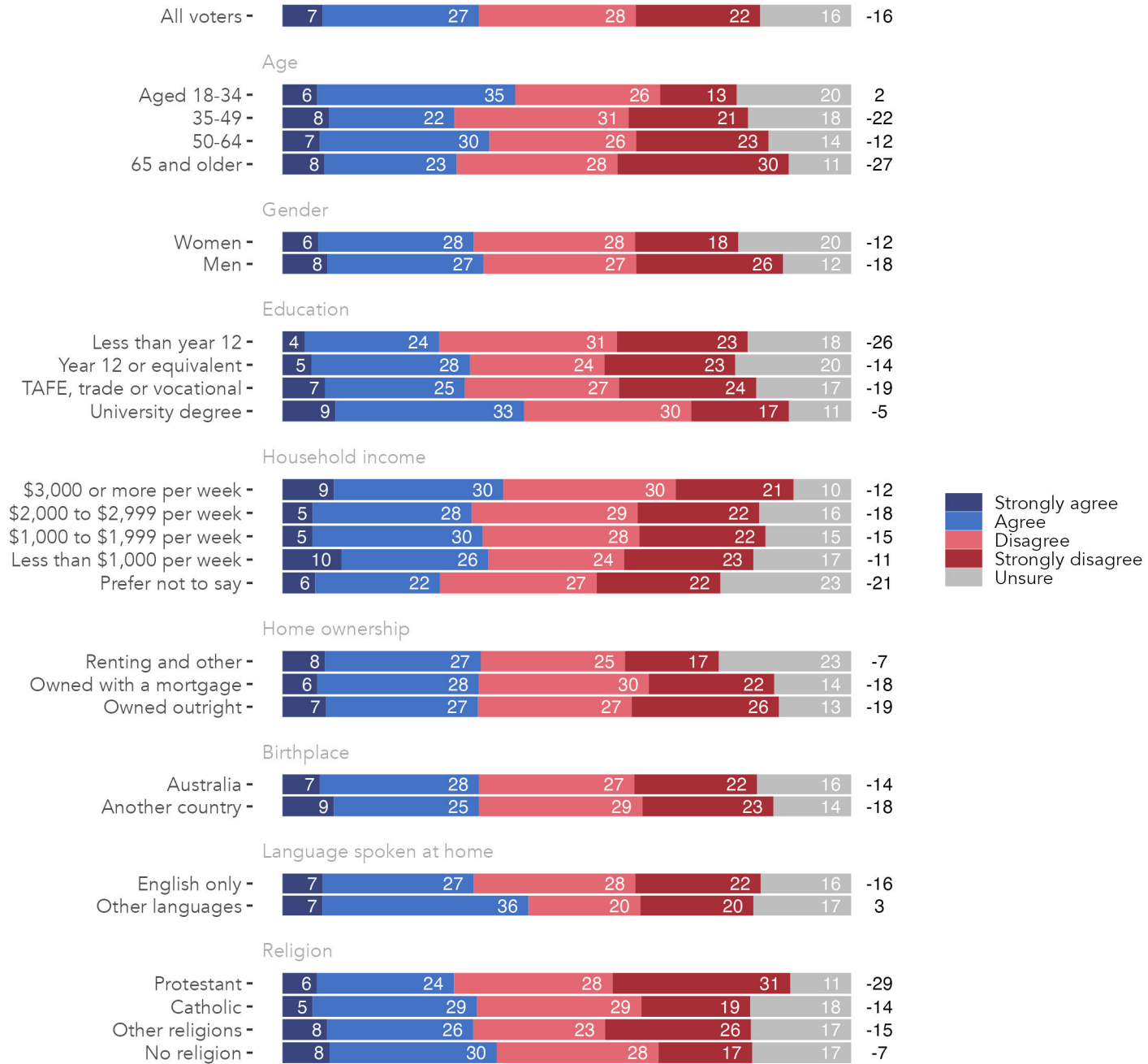


Figure 22: The Albanese Labor Government is focused on the right priorities, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 17: The Albanese Labor Government is focused on the right priorities, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	7	27	28	22	16	-16
Age						
Aged 18-34	6	35	26	13	20	2
35-49	8	22	31	21	18	-22
50-64	7	30	26	23	14	-12
65 and older	8	23	28	30	11	-27
Gender						
Women	6	28	28	18	20	-12
Men	8	27	27	26	12	-18
Education						
Less than year 12	4	24	31	23	18	-26
Year 12 or equivalent	5	28	24	23	20	-14
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	25	27	24	17	-19
University degree	9	33	30	17	11	-5
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	9	30	30	21	10	-12
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	5	28	29	22	16	-18
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	5	30	28	22	15	-15
Less than \$1,000 per week	10	26	24	23	17	-11
Prefer not to say	6	22	27	22	23	-21
Home ownership						
Renting and other	8	27	25	17	23	-7
Owned with a mortgage	6	28	30	22	14	-18
Owned outright	7	27	27	26	13	-19
Birthplace						
Australia	7	28	27	22	16	-14
Another country	9	25	29	23	14	-18
Language spoken at home						
English only	7	27	28	22	16	-16
Other languages	7	36	20	20	17	3
Religion						
Protestant	6	24	28	31	11	-29
Catholic	5	29	29	19	18	-14
Other religions	8	26	23	26	17	-15
No religion	8	30	28	17	17	-7

Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties are ready for government

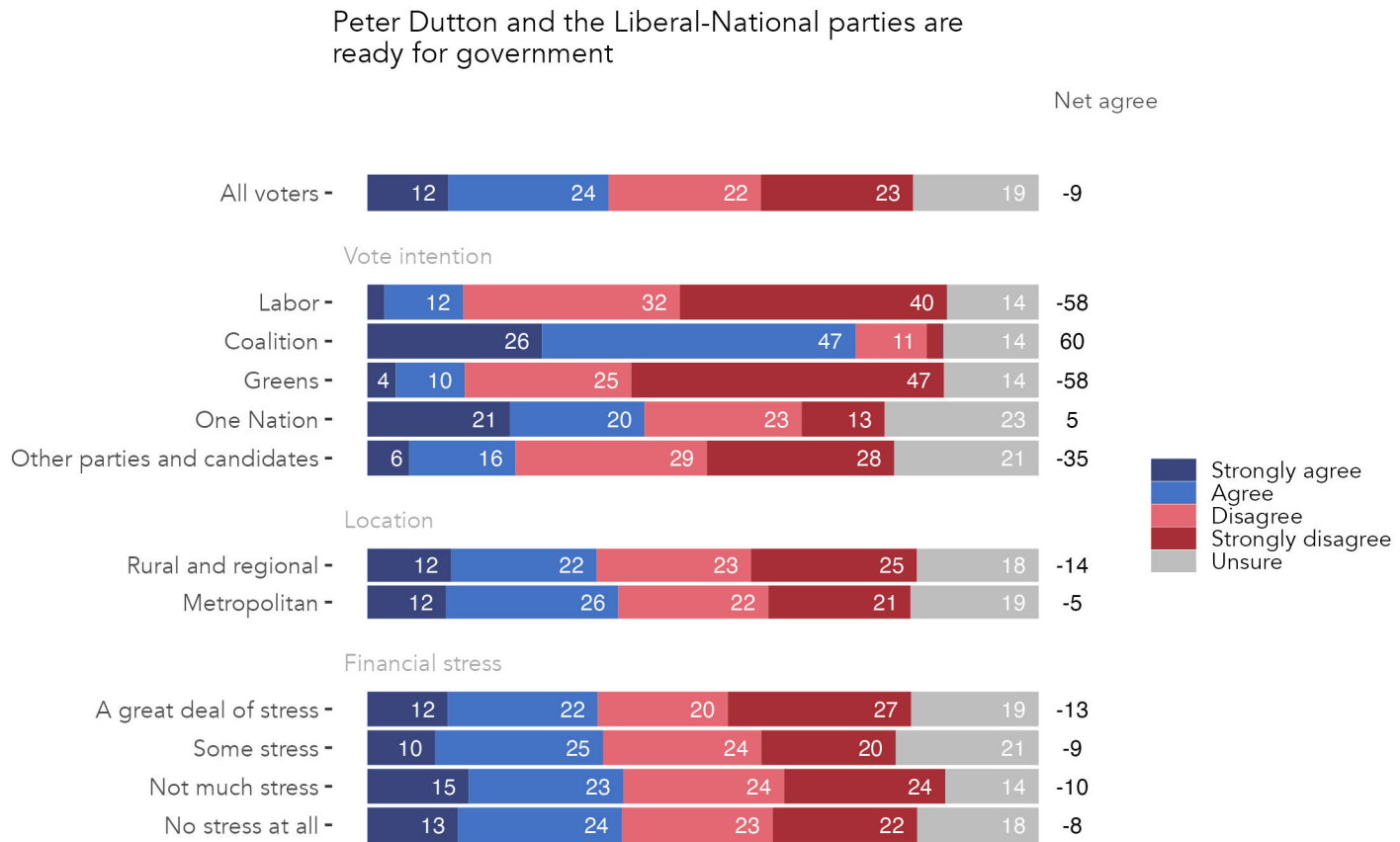


Figure 23: Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties are ready for government, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 18: Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties are ready for government, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	12	24	22	23	19	-9
Vote intention						
Labor	2	12	32	40	14	-58
Coalition	26	47	11	2	14	60
Greens	4	10	25	47	14	-58
One Nation	21	20	23	13	23	5
Other parties and candidates	6	16	29	28	21	-35
Location						
Rural and regional	12	22	23	25	18	-14
Metropolitan	12	26	22	21	19	-5
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	12	22	20	27	19	-13
Some stress	10	25	24	20	21	-9
Not much stress	15	23	24	24	14	-10
No stress at all	13	24	23	22	18	-8

Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties are ready for government

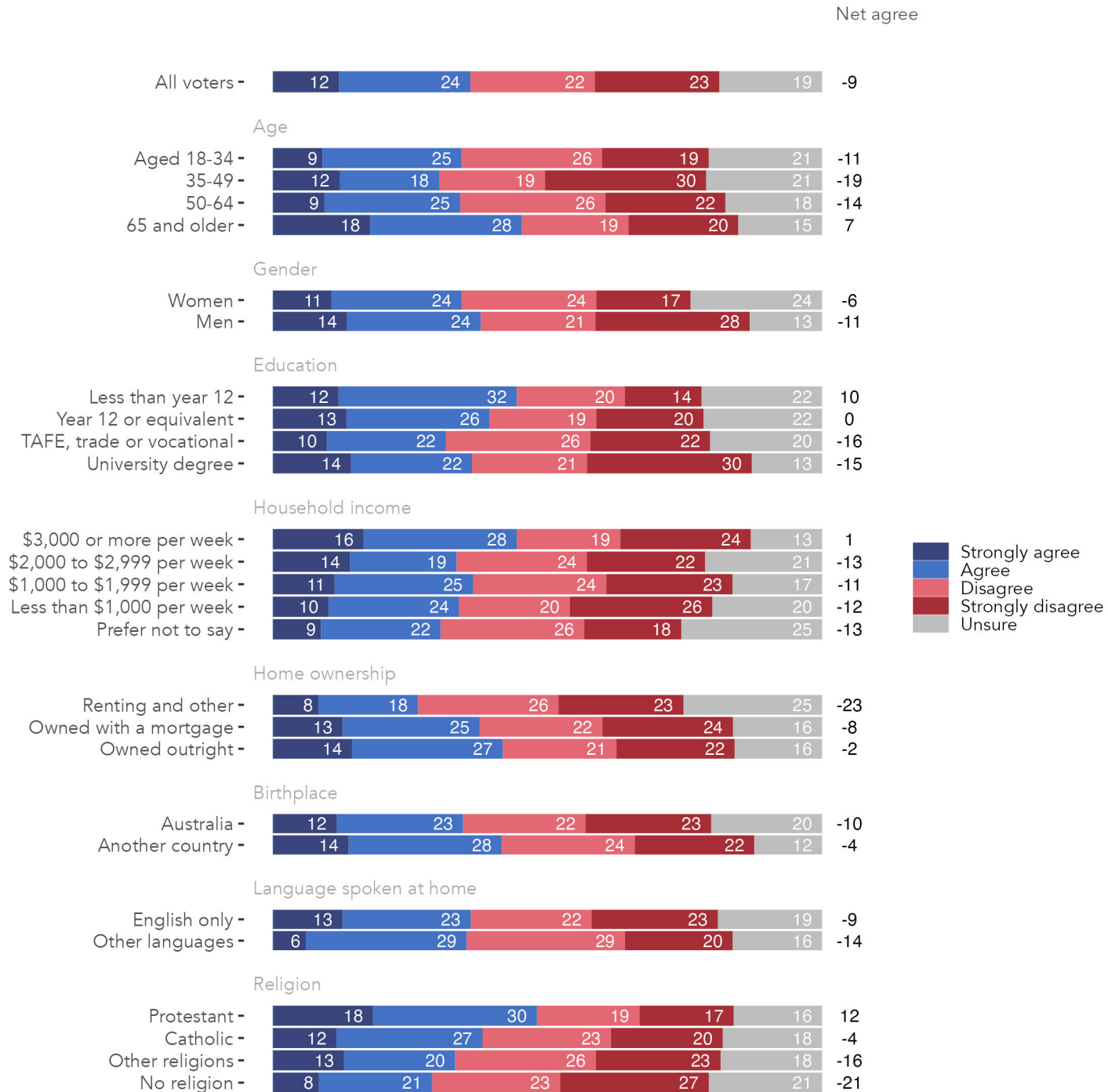


Figure 24: Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties are ready for government, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 19: Peter Dutton and the Liberal-National parties are ready for government, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	12	24	22	23	19	-9
Age						
Aged 18-34	9	25	26	19	21	-11
35-49	12	18	19	30	21	-19
50-64	9	25	26	22	18	-14
65 and older	18	28	19	20	15	7
Gender						
Women	11	24	24	17	24	-6
Men	14	24	21	28	13	-11
Education						
Less than year 12	12	32	20	14	22	10
Year 12 or equivalent	13	26	19	20	22	0
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	22	26	22	20	-16
University degree	14	22	21	30	13	-15
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	16	28	19	24	13	1
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	14	19	24	22	21	-13
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	11	25	24	23	17	-11
Less than \$1,000 per week	10	24	20	26	20	-12
Prefer not to say	9	22	26	18	25	-13
Home ownership						
Renting and other	8	18	26	23	25	-23
Owned with a mortgage	13	25	22	24	16	-8
Owned outright	14	27	21	22	16	-2
Birthplace						
Australia	12	23	22	23	20	-10
Another country	14	28	24	22	12	-4
Language spoken at home						
English only	13	23	22	23	19	-9
Other languages	6	29	29	20	16	-14
Religion						
Protestant	18	30	19	17	16	12
Catholic	12	27	23	20	18	-4
Other religions	13	20	26	23	18	-16
No religion	8	21	23	27	21	-21

Expectations of interest rate cuts

Question text

When do you expect an interest rate cut to occur?

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. In the next six months
2. In 6 to 12 months
3. In 12 to 18 months
4. In more than 18 months
5. Not sure

Expectations around interest rate cuts

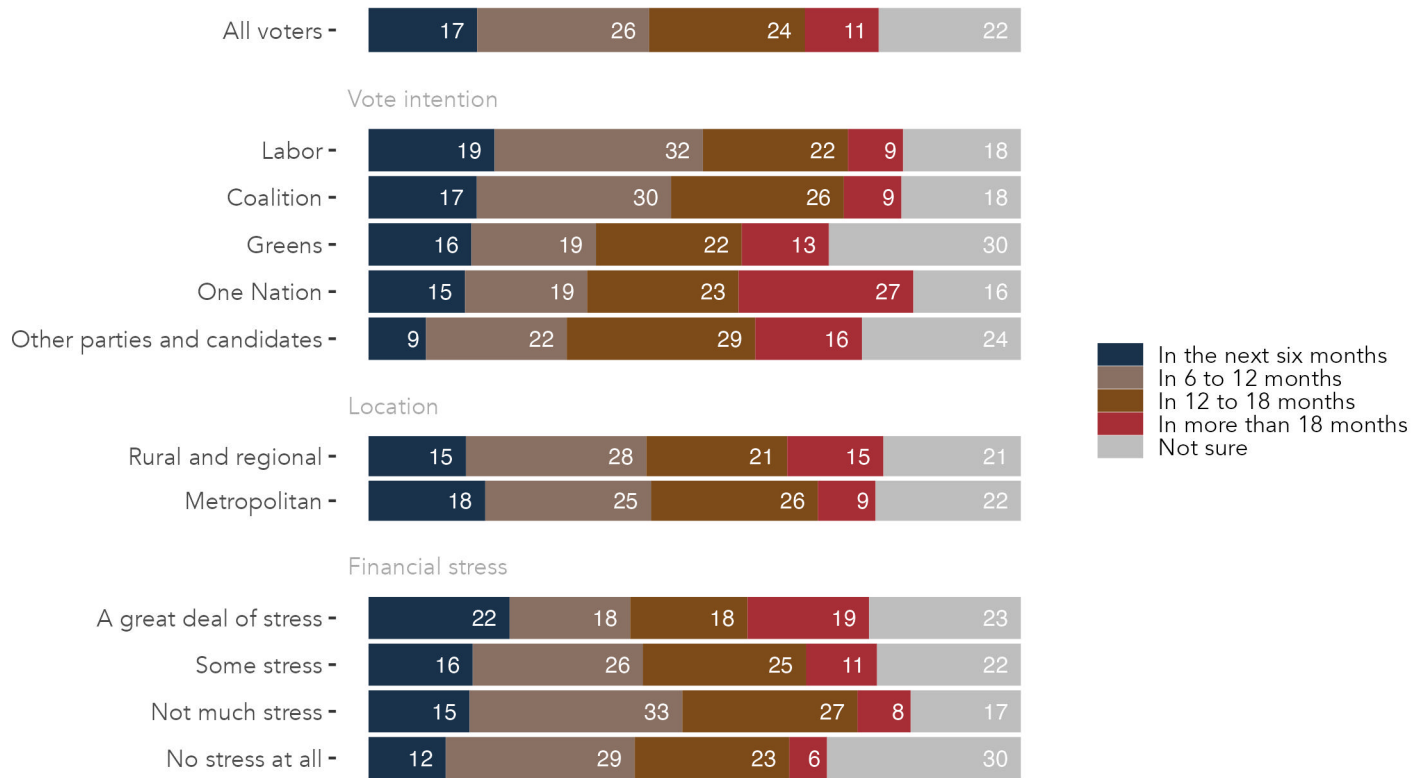


Figure 25: Expectations around interest rate cuts, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress.

Table 20: Expectations around interest rate cuts, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	In the next six months	In 6 to 12 months	In 12 to 18 months	In more than 18 months	Not sure
All voters	17	26	24	11	22
Vote intention					
Labor	19	32	22	9	18
Coalition	17	30	26	9	18
Greens	16	19	22	13	30
One Nation	15	19	23	27	16
Other parties and candidates	9	22	29	16	24
Location					
Rural and regional	15	28	21	15	21
Metropolitan	18	25	26	9	22
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	22	18	18	19	23
Some stress	16	26	25	11	22
Not much stress	15	33	27	8	17
No stress at all	12	29	23	6	30

Expectations around interest rate cuts

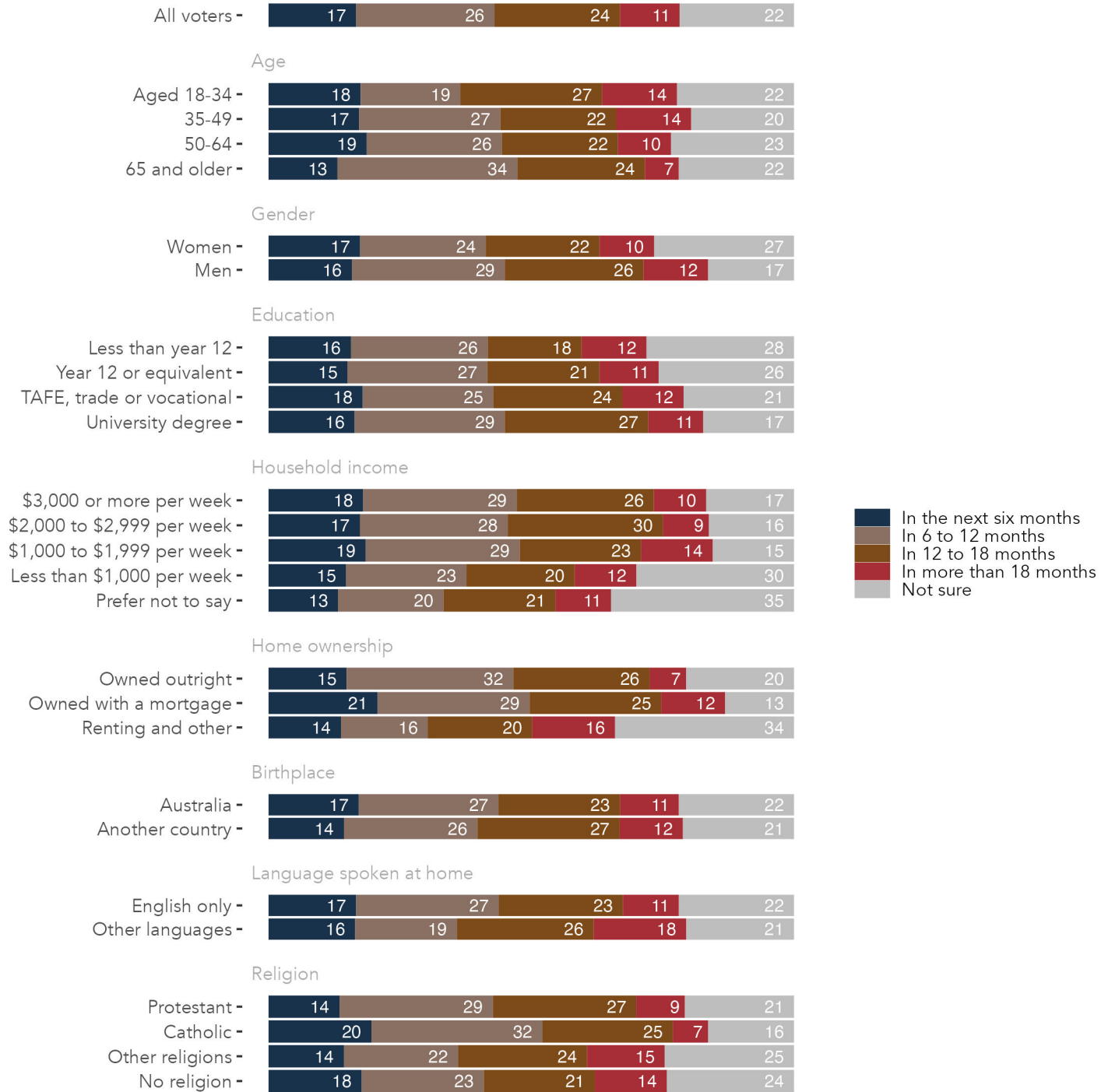


Figure 26: Expectations around interest rate cuts, by demographic characteristics.

Table 21: Expectations around interest rate cuts, by demographic characteristics.

	In the next six months	In 6 to 12 months	In 12 to 18 months	In more than 18 months	Not sure
All voters	17	26	24	11	22
Age					
Aged 18-34	18	19	27	14	22
35-49	17	27	22	14	20
50-64	19	26	22	10	23
65 and older	13	34	24	7	22
Gender					
Women	17	24	22	10	27
Men	16	29	26	12	17
Education					
Less than year 12	16	26	18	12	28
Year 12 or equivalent	15	27	21	11	26
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	25	24	12	21
University degree	16	29	27	11	17
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	18	29	26	10	17
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	17	28	30	9	16
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	19	29	23	14	15
Less than \$1,000 per week	15	23	20	12	30
Prefer not to say	13	20	21	11	35
Home ownership					
Renting and other	14	16	20	16	34
Owned with a mortgage	21	29	25	12	13
Owned outright	15	32	26	7	20
Birthplace					
Australia	17	27	23	11	22
Another country	14	26	27	12	21
Language spoken at home					
English only	17	27	23	11	22
Other languages	16	19	26	18	21
Religion					
Protestant	14	29	27	9	21
Catholic	20	32	25	7	16
Other religions	14	22	24	15	25
No religion	18	23	21	14	24

Attitudes towards immigration

Question text

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Carousel; randomise questions

- A. Australian cities are already too crowded
- B. Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia
- C. Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents
- D. Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger
- E. Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system
- F. Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians
- G. The current rate of immigration is making housing less affordable for young people in Australia

Single select; random reverse 1-4

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Disagree
- 4. Strongly disagree
- 5. Not sure

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

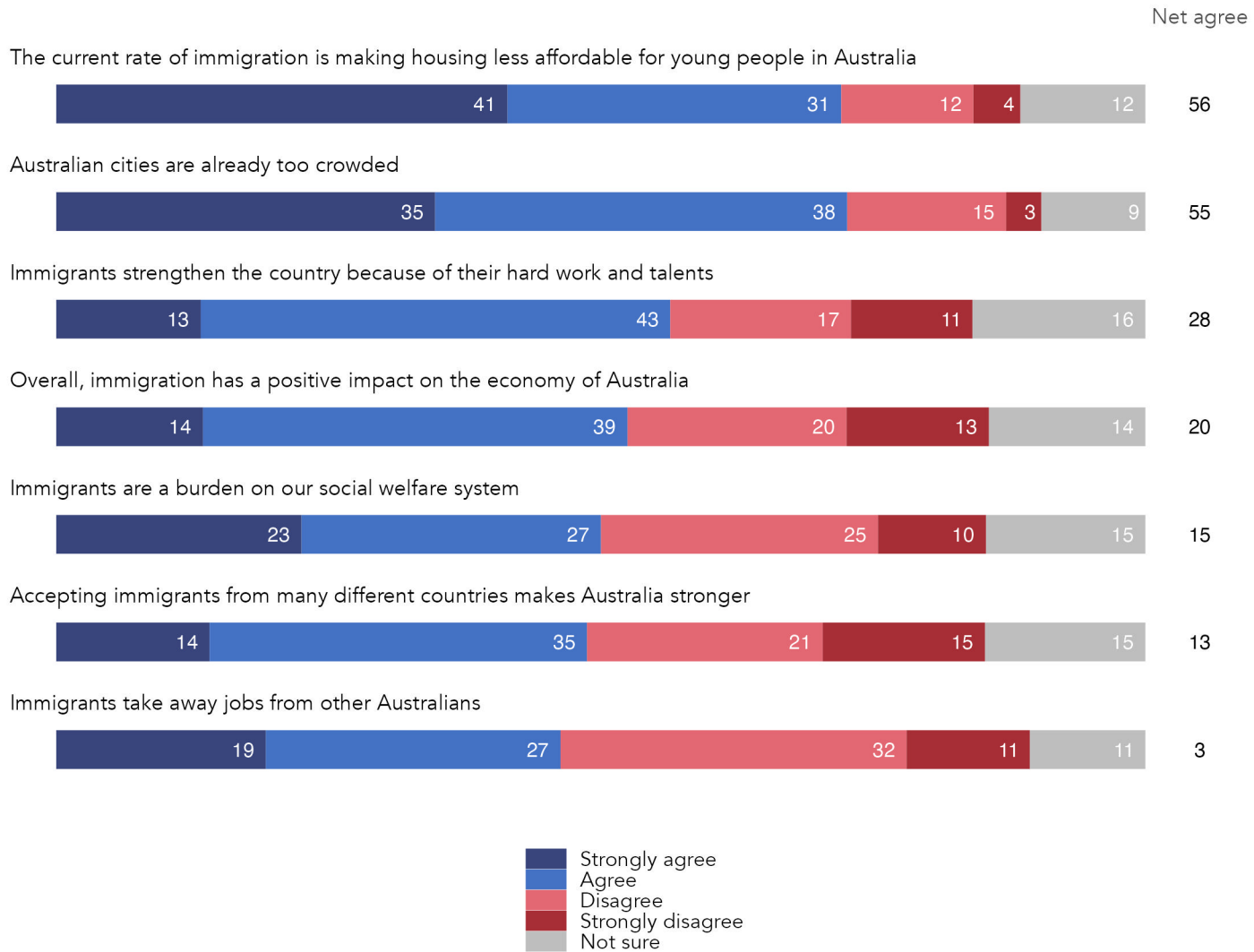


Figure 27: Attitudes towards immigration. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share of voters that agree with each statement (the percentage that agree, minus the percentage that disagree).

Australian cities are already too crowded

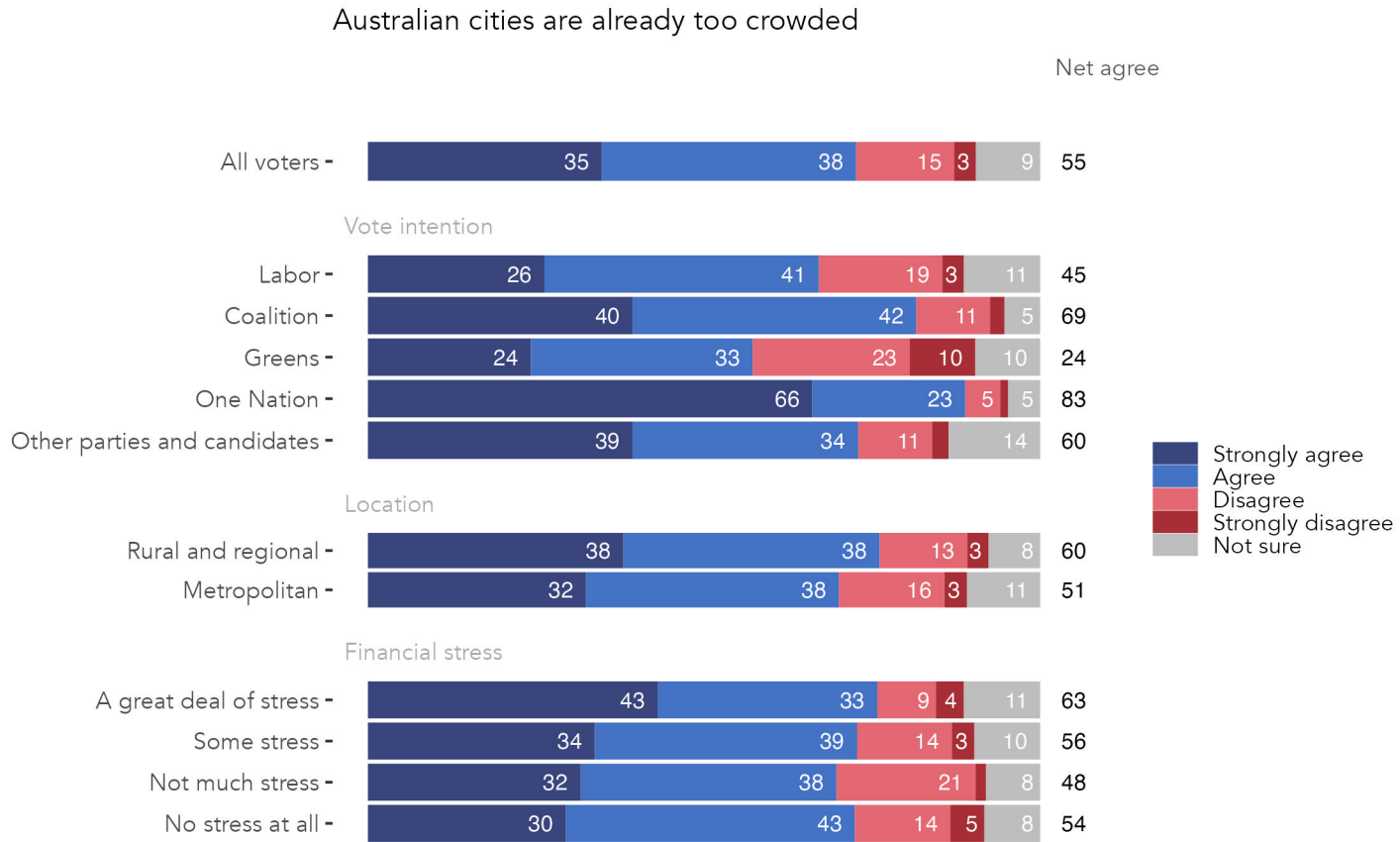


Figure 28: Australian cities are already too crowded, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 22: Australian cities are already too crowded, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	35	38	15	3	9	55
Vote intention						
Labor	26	41	19	3	11	45
Coalition	40	42	11	2	5	69
Greens	24	33	23	10	10	24
One Nation	66	23	5	1	5	83
Other parties and candidates	39	34	11	2	14	60
Location						
Rural and regional	38	38	13	3	8	60
Metropolitan	32	38	16	3	11	51
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	43	33	9	4	11	63
Some stress	34	39	14	3	10	56
Not much stress	32	38	21	1	8	48
No stress at all	30	43	14	5	8	54

Australian cities are already too crowded

Net agree

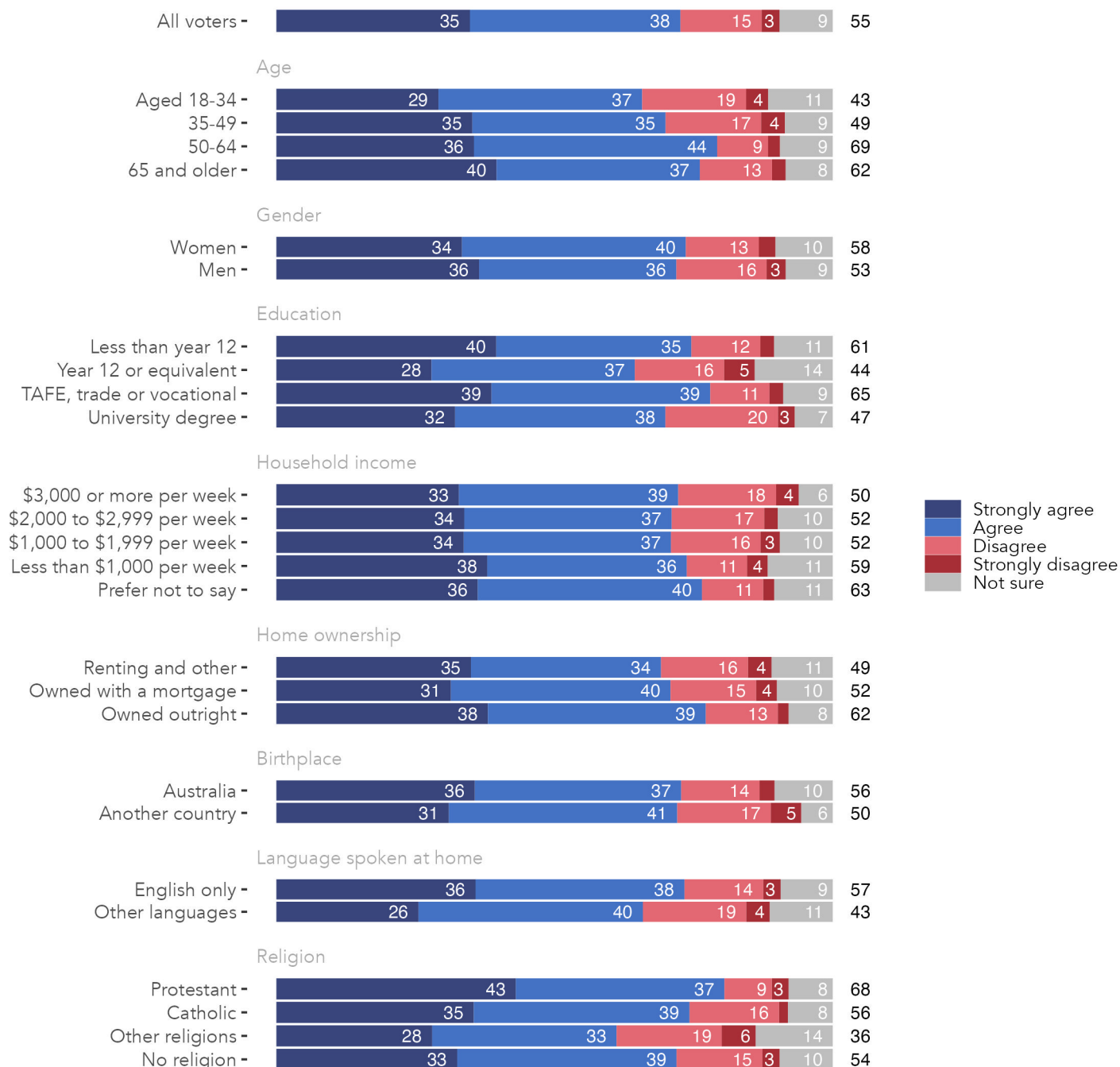


Figure 29: Australian cities are already too crowded, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 23: Australian cities are already too crowded, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	35	38	15	3	9	55
Age						
Aged 18-34	29	37	19	4	11	43
35-49	35	35	17	4	9	49
50-64	36	44	9	2	9	69
65 and older	40	37	13	2	8	62
Gender						
Women	34	40	13	3	10	58
Men	36	36	16	3	9	53
Education						
Less than year 12	40	35	12	2	11	61
Year 12 or equivalent	28	37	16	5	14	44
TAFE, trade or vocational	39	39	11	2	9	65
University degree	32	38	20	3	7	47
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	33	39	18	4	6	50
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	34	37	17	2	10	52
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	34	37	16	3	10	52
Less than \$1,000 per week	38	36	11	4	11	59
Prefer not to say	36	40	11	2	11	63
Home ownership						
Renting and other	35	34	16	4	11	49
Owned with a mortgage	31	40	15	4	10	52
Owned outright	38	39	13	2	8	62
Birthplace						
Australia	36	37	14	3	10	56
Another country	31	41	17	5	6	50
Language spoken at home						
English only	36	38	14	3	9	57
Other languages	26	40	19	4	11	43
Religion						
Protestant	43	37	9	3	8	68
Catholic	35	39	16	2	8	56
Other religions	28	33	19	6	14	36
No religion	33	39	15	3	10	54

Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia

Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia

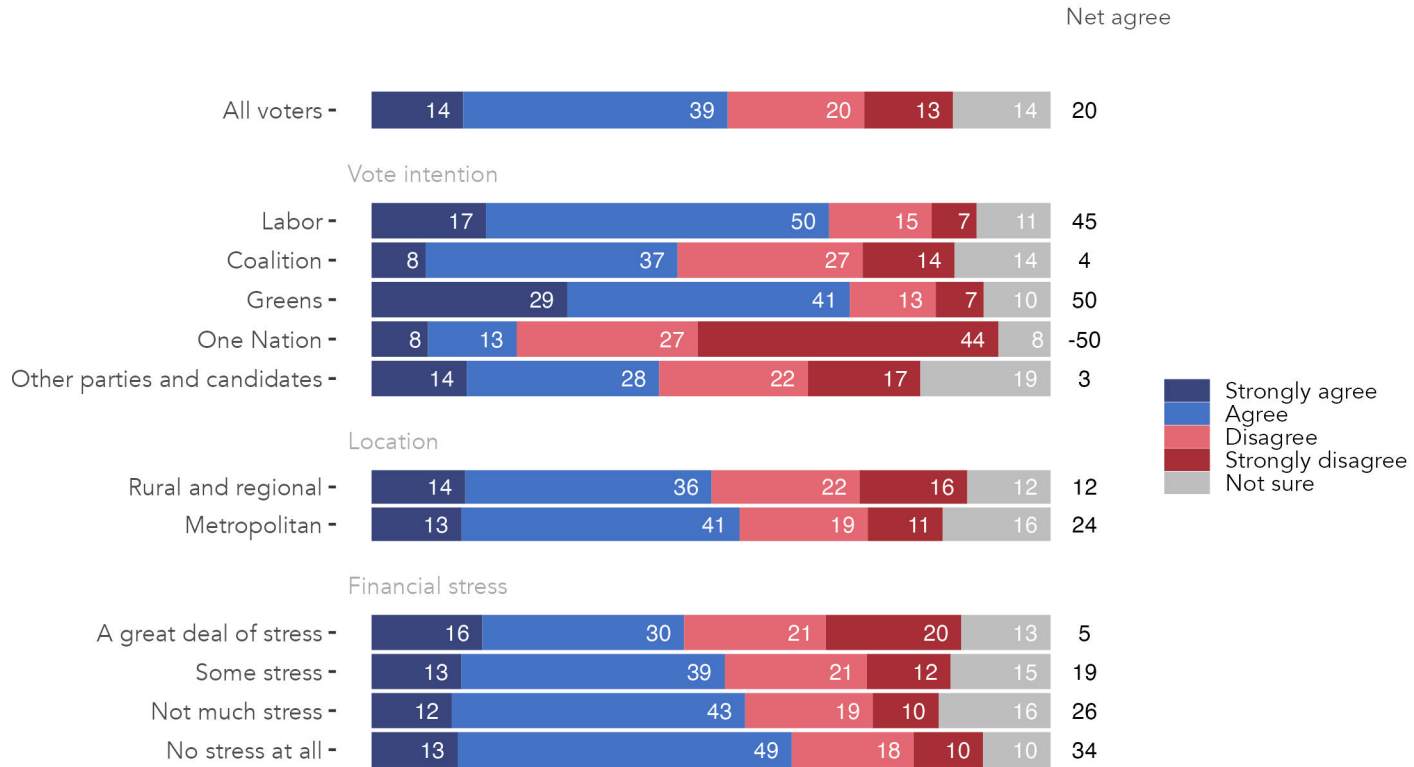


Figure 30: Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 24: Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	14	39	20	13	14	20
Vote intention						
Labor	17	50	15	7	11	45
Coalition	8	37	27	14	14	4
Greens	29	41	13	7	10	50
One Nation	8	13	27	44	8	-50
Other parties and candidates	14	28	22	17	19	3
Location						
Rural and regional	14	36	22	16	12	12
Metropolitan	13	41	19	11	16	24
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	16	30	21	20	13	5
Some stress	13	39	21	12	15	19
Not much stress	12	43	19	10	16	26
No stress at all	13	49	18	10	10	34

Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia

Net agree

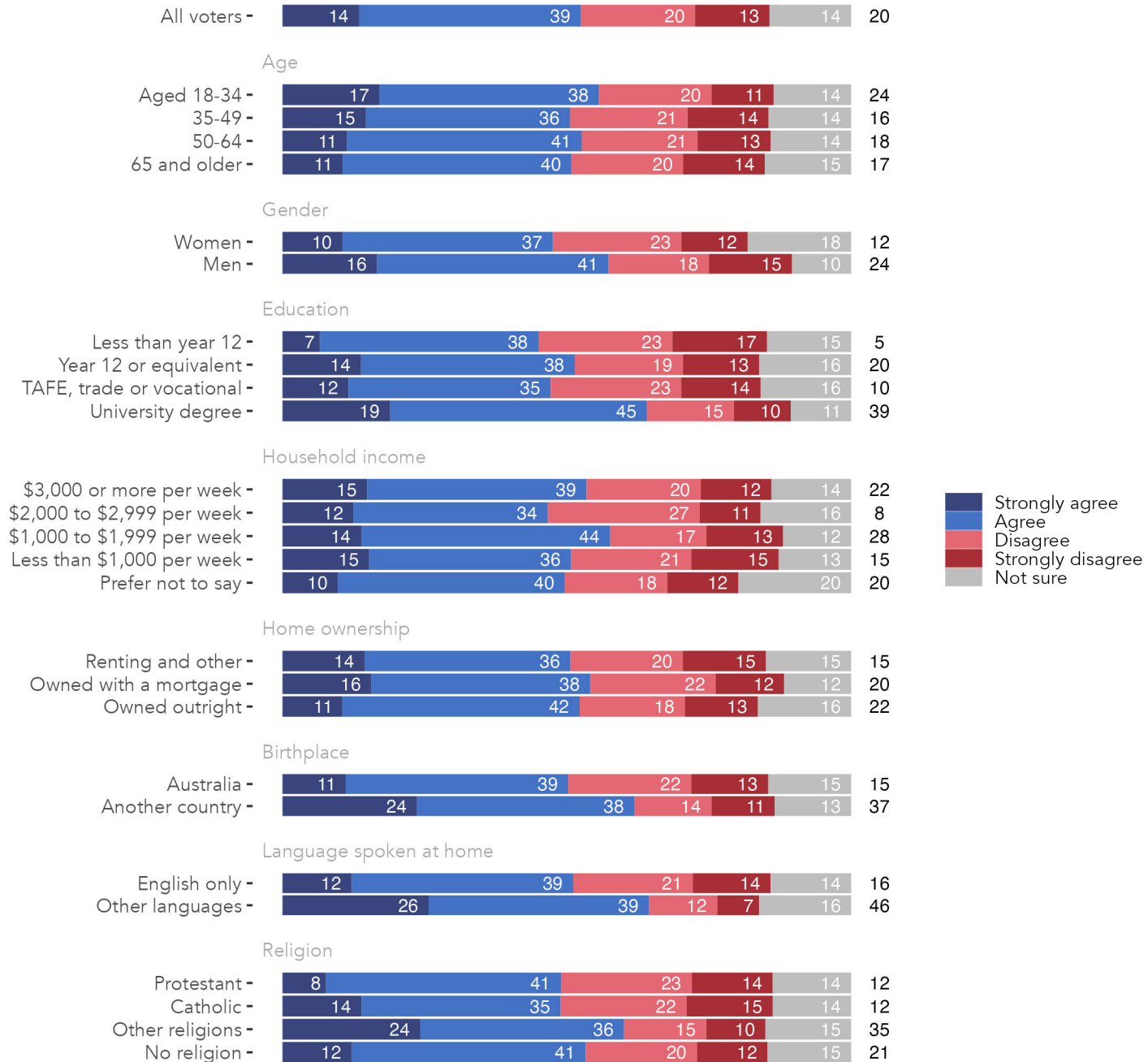


Figure 31: Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 25: Overall, immigration has a positive impact on the economy of Australia, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	14	39	20	13	14	20
Age						
Aged 18-34	17	38	20	11	14	24
35-49	15	36	21	14	14	16
50-64	11	41	21	13	14	18
65 and older	11	40	20	14	15	17
Gender						
Women	10	37	23	12	18	12
Men	16	41	18	15	10	24
Education						
Less than year 12	7	38	23	17	15	5
Year 12 or equivalent	14	38	19	13	16	20
TAFE, trade or vocational	12	35	23	14	16	10
University degree	19	45	15	10	11	39
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	15	39	20	12	14	22
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	12	34	27	11	16	8
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	14	44	17	13	12	28
Less than \$1,000 per week	15	36	21	15	13	15
Prefer not to say	10	40	18	12	20	20
Home ownership						
Renting and other	14	36	20	15	15	15
Owned with a mortgage	16	38	22	12	12	20
Owned outright	11	42	18	13	16	22
Birthplace						
Australia	11	39	22	13	15	15
Another country	24	38	14	11	13	37
Language spoken at home						
English only	12	39	21	14	14	16
Other languages	26	39	12	7	16	46
Religion						
Protestant	8	41	23	14	14	12
Catholic	14	35	22	15	14	12
Other religions	24	36	15	10	15	35
No religion	12	41	20	12	15	21

Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents

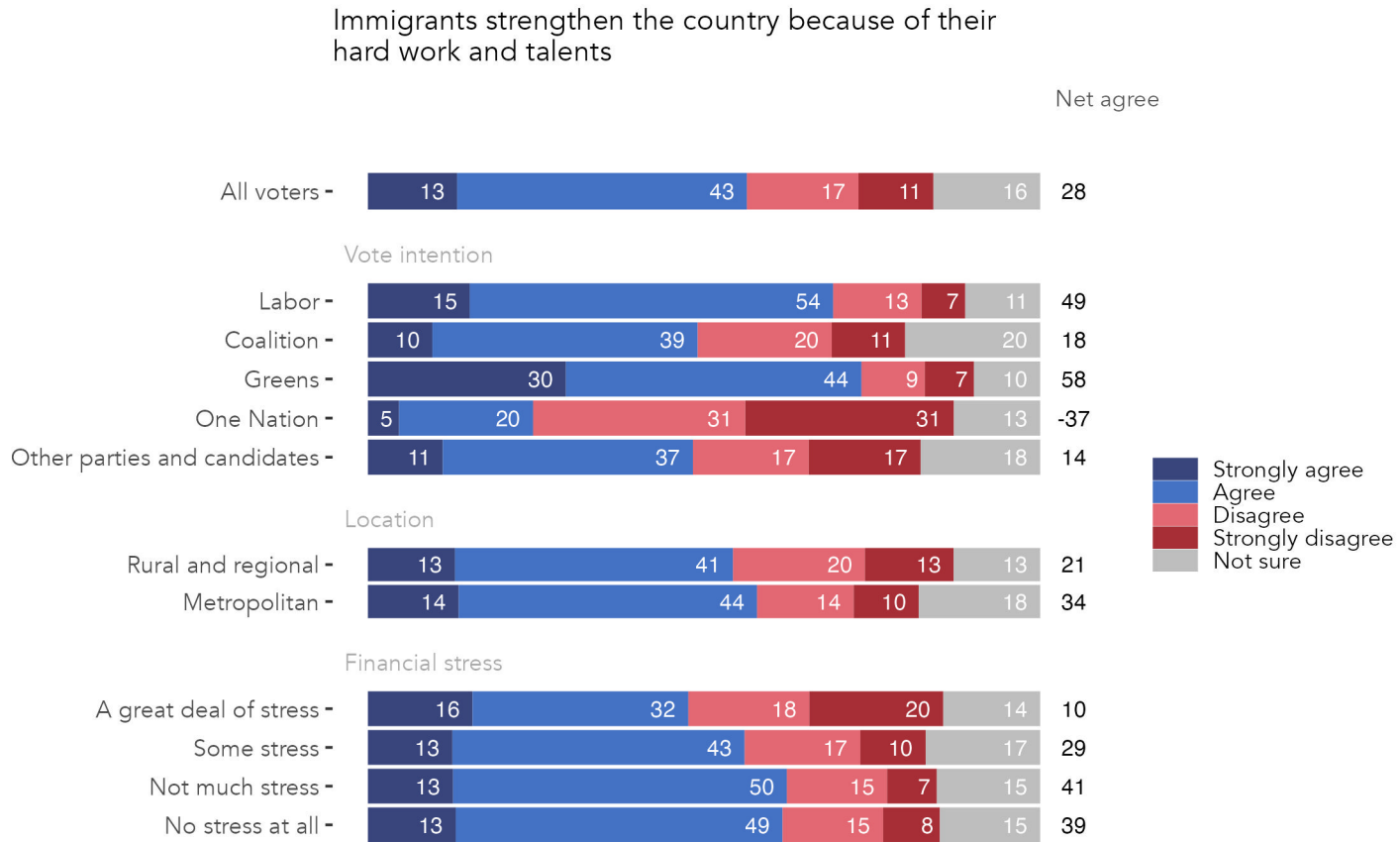


Figure 32: Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 26: Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	13	43	17	11	16	28
Vote intention						
Labor	15	54	13	7	11	49
Coalition	10	39	20	11	20	18
Greens	30	44	9	7	10	58
One Nation	5	20	31	31	13	-37
Other parties and candidates	11	37	17	17	18	14
Location						
Rural and regional	13	41	20	13	13	21
Metropolitan	14	44	14	10	18	34
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	16	32	18	20	14	10
Some stress	13	43	17	10	17	29
Not much stress	13	50	15	7	15	41
No stress at all	13	49	15	8	15	39

Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents

Net agree

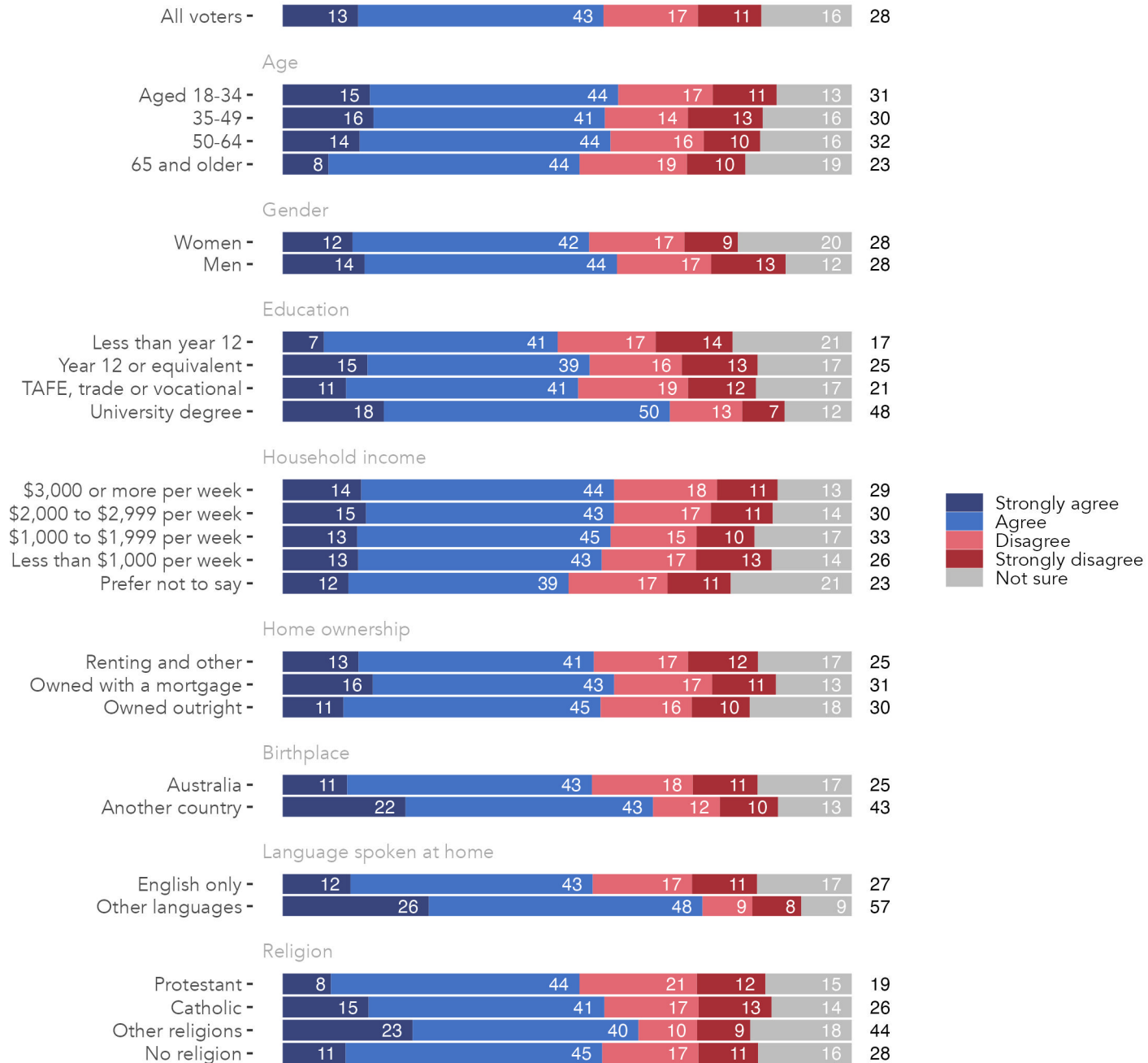


Figure 33: Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 27: Immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	13	43	17	11	16	28
Age						
Aged 18-34	15	44	17	11	13	31
35-49	16	41	14	13	16	30
50-64	14	44	16	10	16	32
65 and older	8	44	19	10	19	23
Gender						
Women	12	42	17	9	20	28
Men	14	44	17	13	12	28
Education						
Less than year 12	7	41	17	14	21	17
Year 12 or equivalent	15	39	16	13	17	25
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	41	19	12	17	21
University degree	18	50	13	7	12	48
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	14	44	18	11	13	29
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	15	43	17	11	14	30
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	13	45	15	10	17	33
Less than \$1,000 per week	13	43	17	13	14	26
Prefer not to say	12	39	17	11	21	23
Home ownership						
Renting and other	13	41	17	12	17	25
Owned with a mortgage	16	43	17	11	13	31
Owned outright	11	45	16	10	18	30
Birthplace						
Australia	11	43	18	11	17	25
Another country	22	43	12	10	13	43
Language spoken at home						
English only	12	43	17	11	17	27
Other languages	26	48	9	8	9	57
Religion						
Protestant	8	44	21	12	15	19
Catholic	15	41	17	13	14	26
Other religions	23	40	10	9	18	44
No religion	11	45	17	11	16	28

Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger

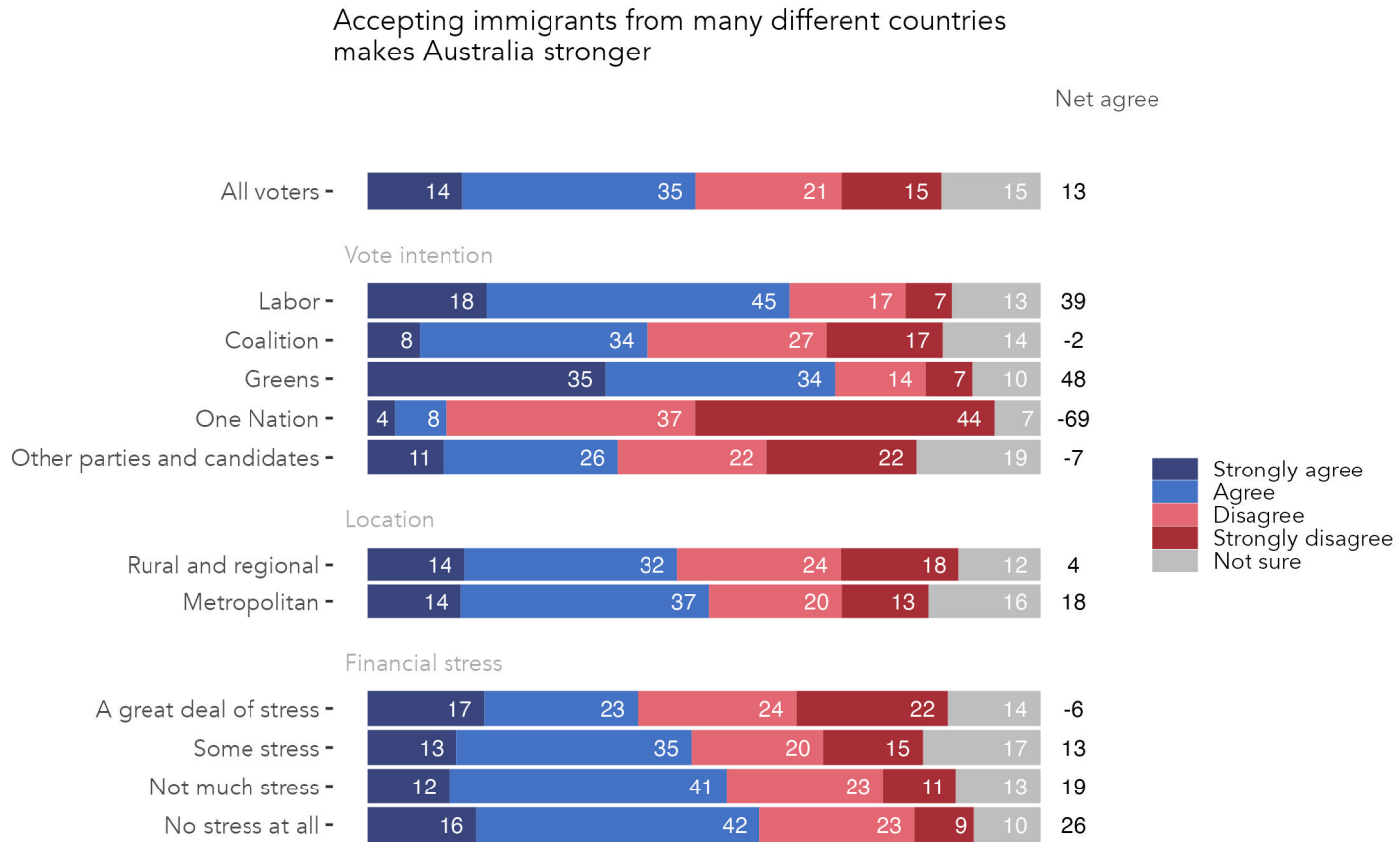


Figure 34: Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 28: Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	14	35	21	15	15	13
Vote intention						
Labor	18	45	17	7	13	39
Coalition	8	34	27	17	14	-2
Greens	35	34	14	7	10	48
One Nation	4	8	37	44	7	-69
Other parties and candidates	11	26	22	22	19	-7
Location						
Rural and regional	14	32	24	18	12	4
Metropolitan	14	37	20	13	16	18
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	17	23	24	22	14	-6
Some stress	13	35	20	15	17	13
Not much stress	12	41	23	11	13	19
No stress at all	16	42	23	9	10	26

Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger

Net agree

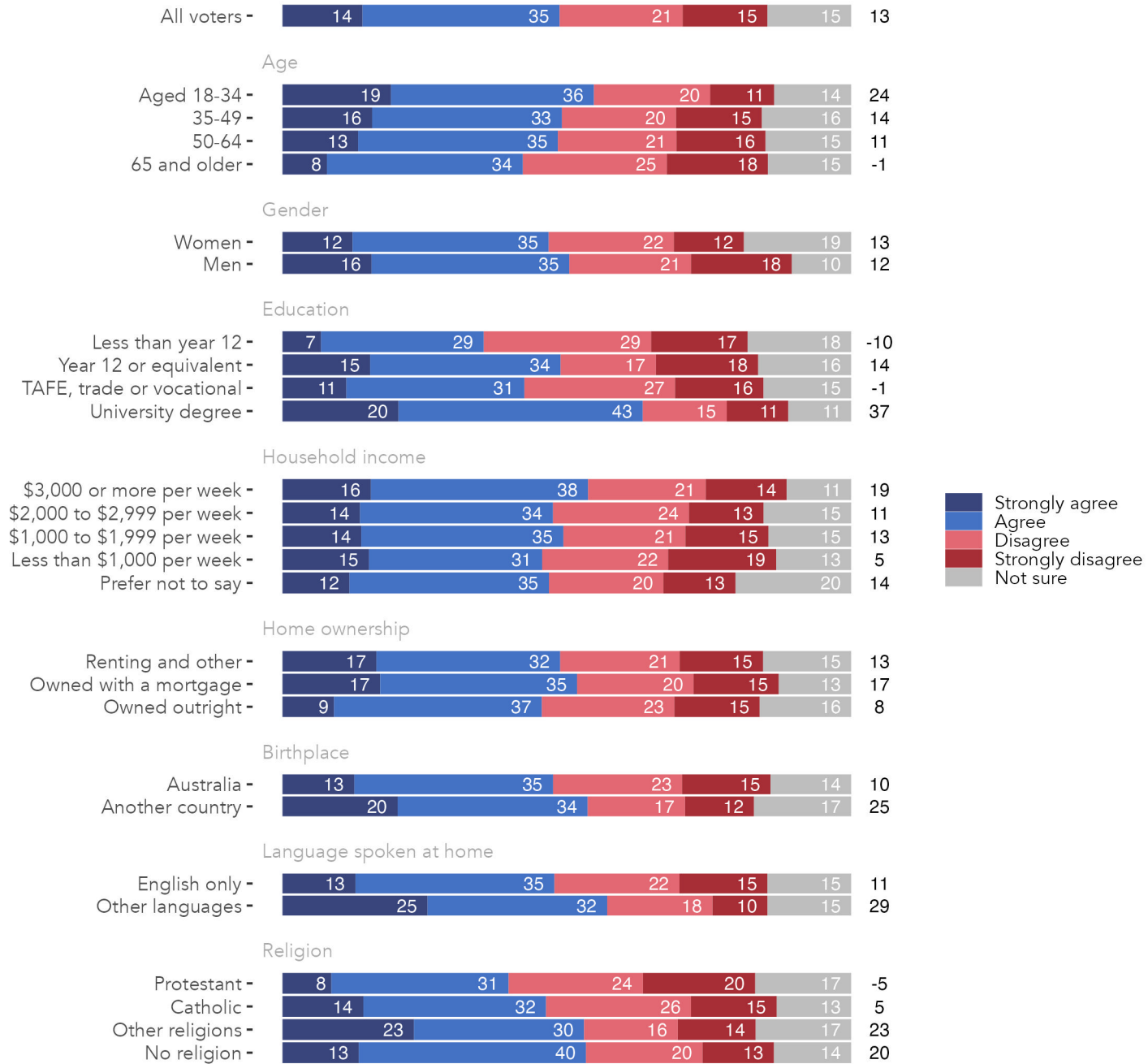


Figure 35: Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 29: Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	14	35	21	15	15	13
Age						
Aged 18-34	19	36	20	11	14	24
35-49	16	33	20	15	16	14
50-64	13	35	21	16	15	11
65 and older	8	34	25	18	15	-1
Gender						
Women	12	35	22	12	19	13
Men	16	35	21	18	10	12
Education						
Less than year 12	7	29	29	17	18	-10
Year 12 or equivalent	15	34	17	18	16	14
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	31	27	16	15	-1
University degree	20	43	15	11	11	37
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	16	38	21	14	11	19
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	14	34	24	13	15	11
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	14	35	21	15	15	13
Less than \$1,000 per week	15	31	22	19	13	5
Prefer not to say	12	35	20	13	20	14
Home ownership						
Renting and other	17	32	21	15	15	13
Owned with a mortgage	17	35	20	15	13	17
Owned outright	9	37	23	15	16	8
Birthplace						
Australia	13	35	23	15	14	10
Another country	20	34	17	12	17	25
Language spoken at home						
English only	13	35	22	15	15	11
Other languages	25	32	18	10	15	29
Religion						
Protestant	8	31	24	20	17	-5
Catholic	14	32	26	15	13	5
Other religions	23	30	16	14	17	23
No religion	13	40	20	13	14	20

Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system

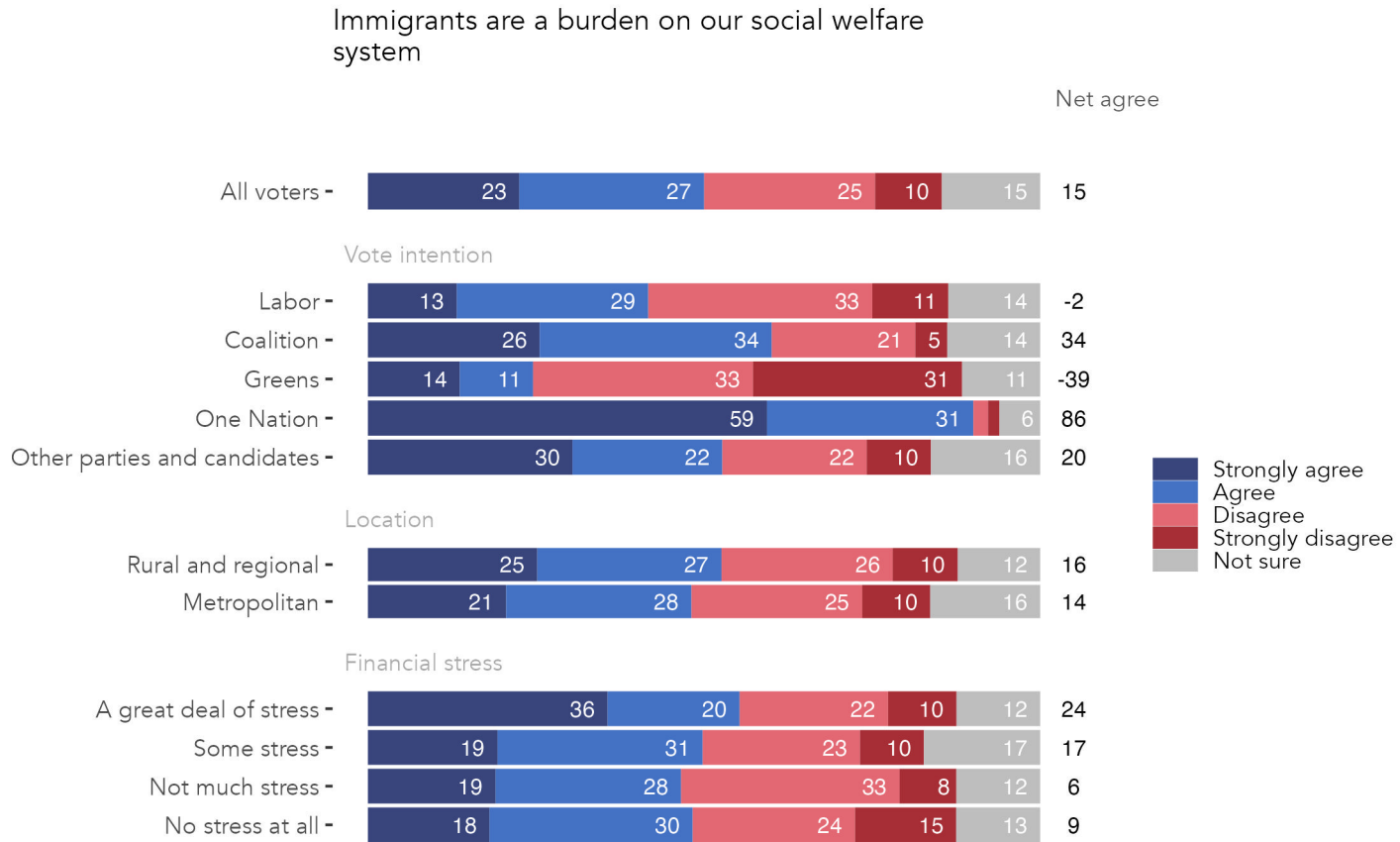


Figure 36: Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 30: Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	23	27	25	10	15	15
Vote intention						
Labor	13	29	33	11	14	-2
Coalition	26	34	21	5	14	34
Greens	14	11	33	31	11	-39
One Nation	59	31	2	2	6	86
Other parties and candidates	30	22	22	10	16	20
Location						
Rural and regional	25	27	26	10	12	16
Metropolitan	21	28	25	10	16	14
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	36	20	22	10	12	24
Some stress	19	31	23	10	17	17
Not much stress	19	28	33	8	12	6
No stress at all	18	30	24	15	13	9

Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system

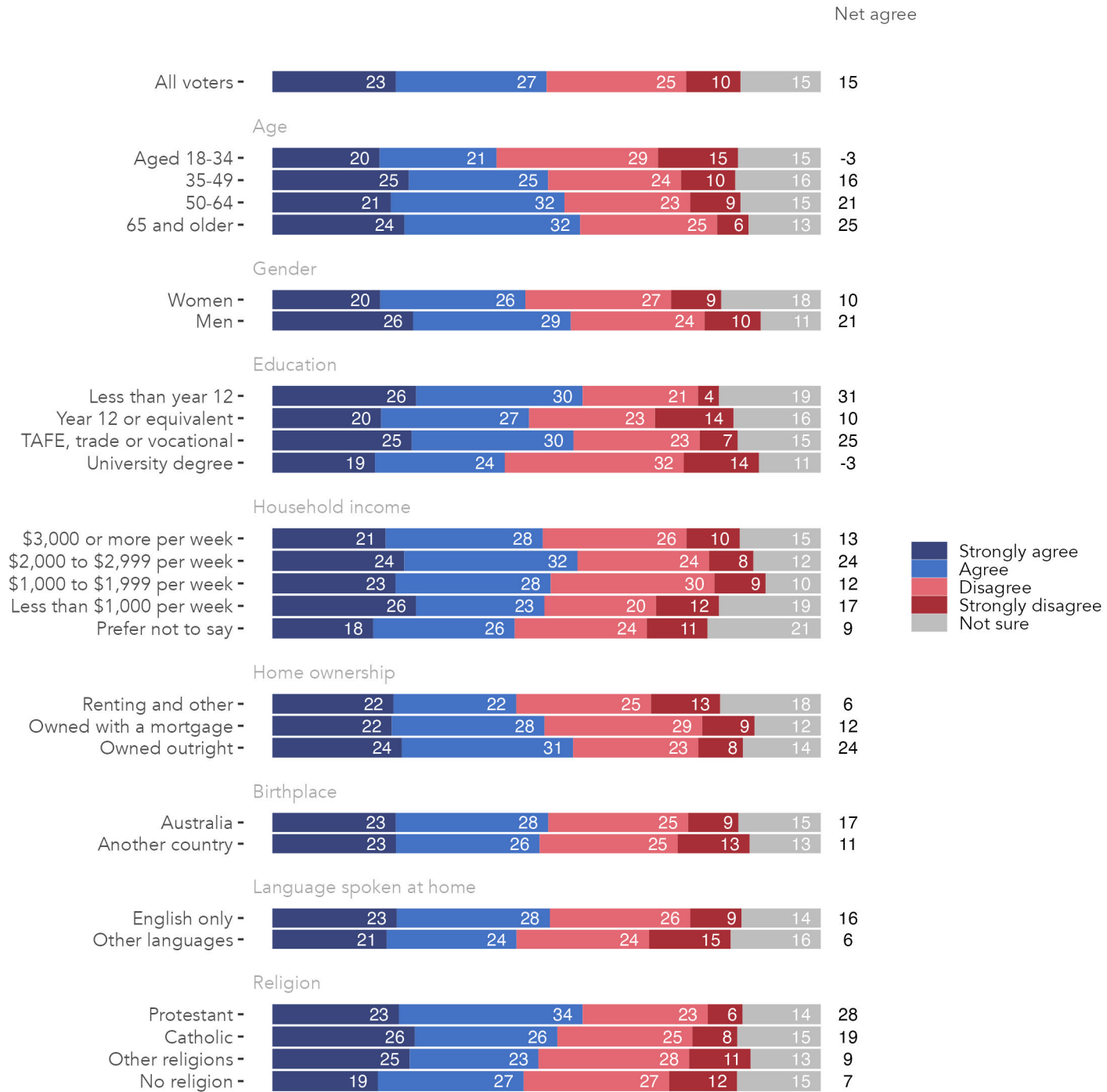


Figure 37: Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 31: Immigrants are a burden on our social welfare system, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	23	27	25	10	15	15
Age						
Aged 18-34	20	21	29	15	15	-3
35-49	25	25	24	10	16	16
50-64	21	32	23	9	15	21
65 and older	24	32	25	6	13	25
Gender						
Women	20	26	27	9	18	10
Men	26	29	24	10	11	21
Education						
Less than year 12	26	30	21	4	19	31
Year 12 or equivalent	20	27	23	14	16	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	30	23	7	15	25
University degree	19	24	32	14	11	-3
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	21	28	26	10	15	13
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	24	32	24	8	12	24
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	23	28	30	9	10	12
Less than \$1,000 per week	26	23	20	12	19	17
Prefer not to say	18	26	24	11	21	9
Home ownership						
Renting and other	22	22	25	13	18	6
Owned with a mortgage	22	28	29	9	12	12
Owned outright	24	31	23	8	14	24
Birthplace						
Australia	23	28	25	9	15	17
Another country	23	26	25	13	13	11
Language spoken at home						
English only	23	28	26	9	14	16
Other languages	21	24	24	15	16	6
Religion						
Protestant	23	34	23	6	14	28
Catholic	26	26	25	8	15	19
Other religions	25	23	28	11	13	9
No religion	19	27	27	12	15	7

Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians

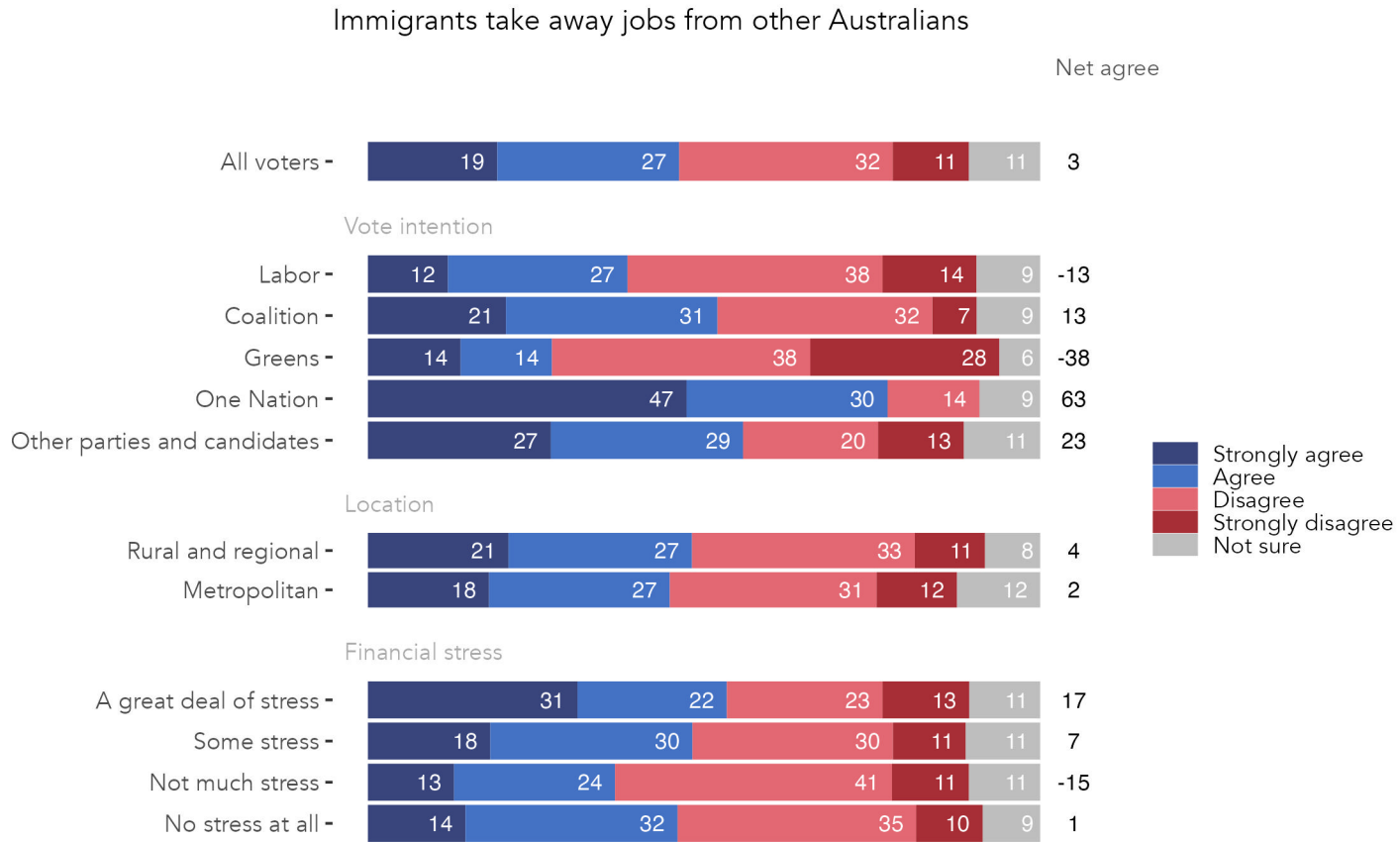


Figure 38: Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 32: Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	19	27	32	11	11	3
Vote intention						
Labor	12	27	38	14	9	-13
Coalition	21	31	32	7	9	13
Greens	14	14	38	28	6	-38
One Nation	47	30	14	0	9	63
Other parties and candidates	27	29	20	13	11	23
Location						
Rural and regional	21	27	33	11	8	4
Metropolitan	18	27	31	12	12	2
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	31	22	23	13	11	17
Some stress	18	30	30	11	11	7
Not much stress	13	24	41	11	11	-15
No stress at all	14	32	35	10	9	1

Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians

Net agree

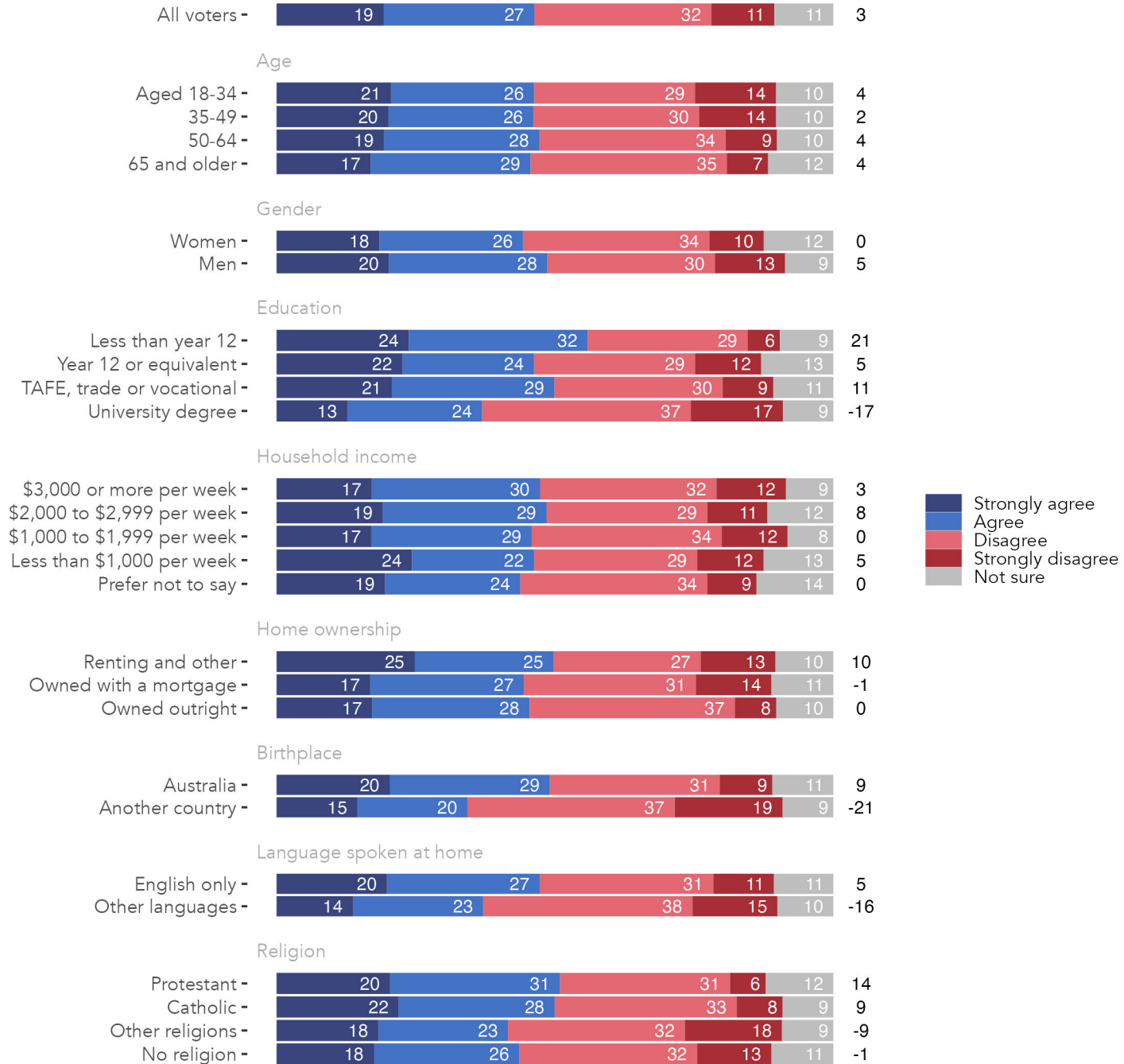


Figure 39: Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 33: Immigrants take away jobs from other Australians, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	19	27	32	11	11	3
Age						
Aged 18-34	21	26	29	14	10	4
35-49	20	26	30	14	10	2
50-64	19	28	34	9	10	4
65 and older	17	29	35	7	12	4
Gender						
Women	18	26	34	10	12	0
Men	20	28	30	13	9	5
Education						
Less than year 12	24	32	29	6	9	21
Year 12 or equivalent	22	24	29	12	13	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	21	29	30	9	11	11
University degree	13	24	37	17	9	-17
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	17	30	32	12	9	3
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	19	29	29	11	12	8
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	17	29	34	12	8	0
Less than \$1,000 per week	24	22	29	12	13	5
Prefer not to say	19	24	34	9	14	0
Home ownership						
Renting and other	25	25	27	13	10	10
Owned with a mortgage	17	27	31	14	11	-1
Owned outright	17	28	37	8	10	0
Birthplace						
Australia	20	29	31	9	11	9
Another country	15	20	37	19	9	-21
Language spoken at home						
English only	20	27	31	11	11	5
Other languages	14	23	38	15	10	-16
Religion						
Protestant	20	31	31	6	12	14
Catholic	22	28	33	8	9	9
Other religions	18	23	32	18	9	-9
No religion	18	26	32	13	11	-1

The current rate of immigration is making housing less affordable for young people in Australia

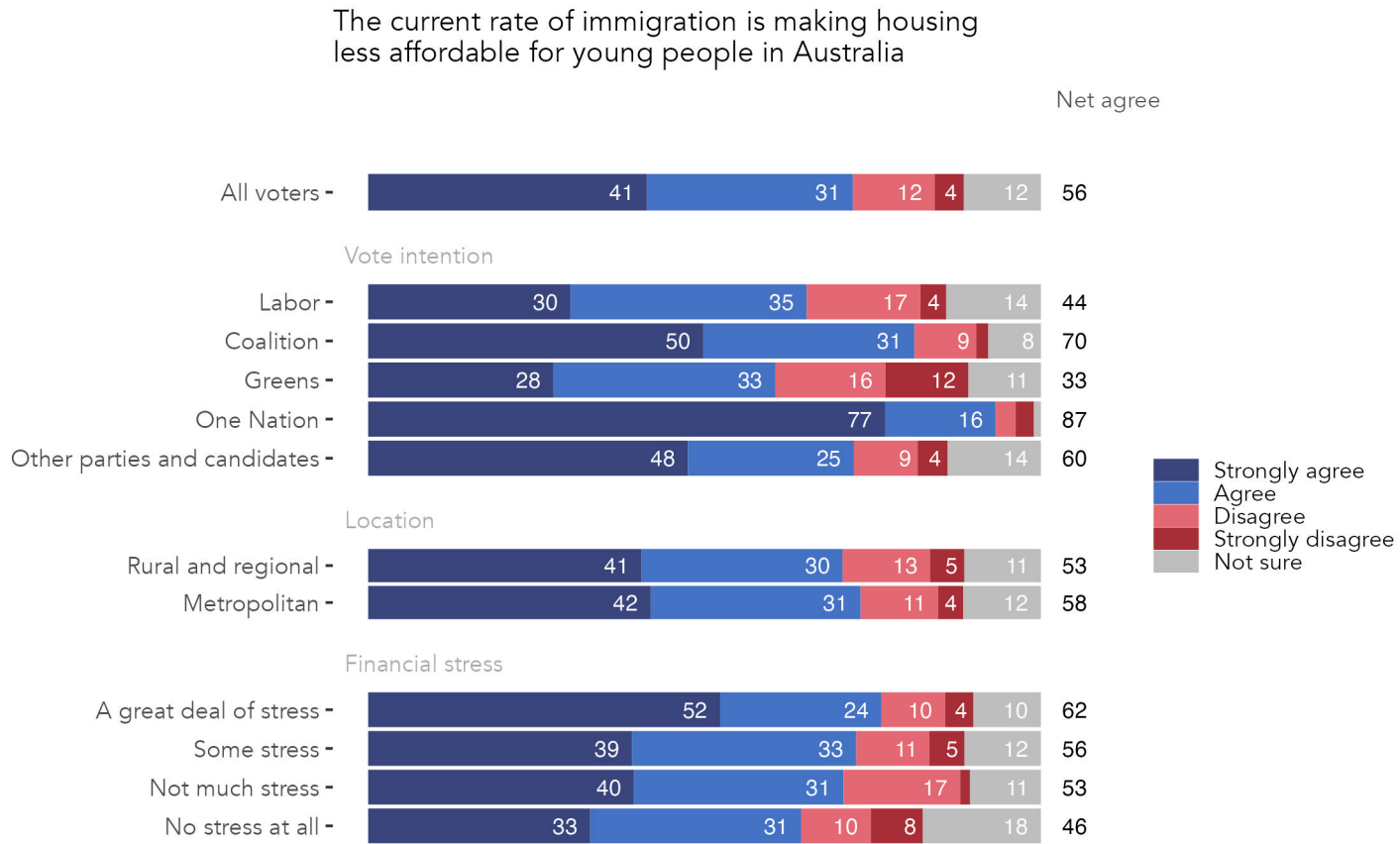


Figure 40: The current rate of immigration is making housing less affordable for young people in Australia, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 34: The current rate of immigration is making housing less affordable for young people in Australia, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	41	31	12	4	12	56
Vote intention						
Labor	30	35	17	4	14	44
Coalition	50	31	9	2	8	70
Greens	28	33	16	12	11	33
One Nation	77	16	3	3	1	87
Other parties and candidates	48	25	9	4	14	60
Location						
Rural and regional	41	30	13	5	11	53
Metropolitan	42	31	11	4	12	58
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	52	24	10	4	10	62
Some stress	39	33	11	5	12	56
Not much stress	40	31	17	1	11	53
No stress at all	33	31	10	8	18	46

The current rate of immigration is making housing less affordable for young people in Australia

Net agree

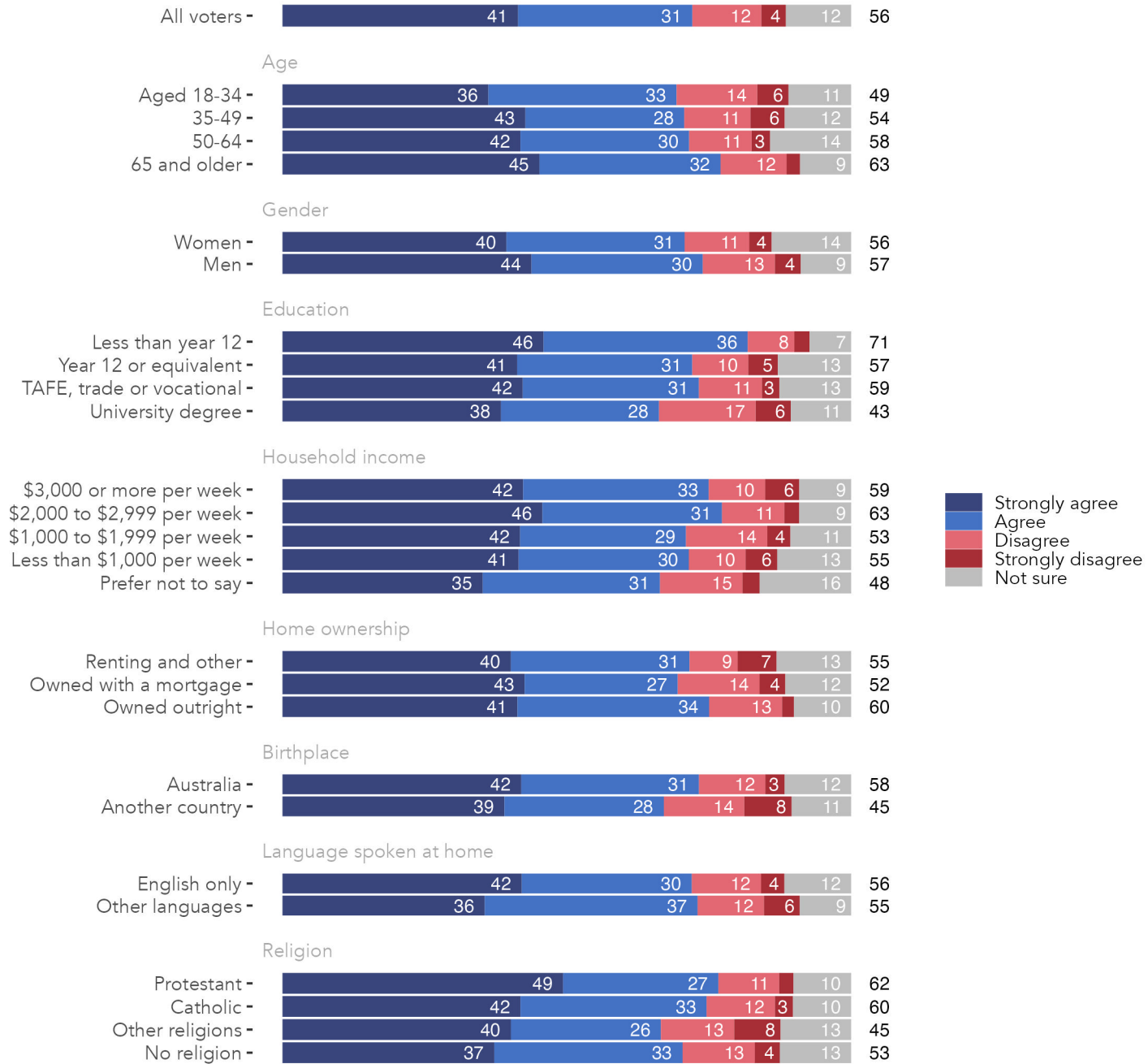


Figure 41: The current rate of immigration is making housing less affordable for young people in Australia, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent net agreement (the total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree) for each group.

Table 35: The current rate of immigration is making housing less affordable for young people in Australia, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	41	31	12	4	12	56
Age						
Aged 18-34	36	33	14	6	11	49
35-49	43	28	11	6	12	54
50-64	42	30	11	3	14	58
65 and older	45	32	12	2	9	63
Gender						
Women	40	31	11	4	14	56
Men	44	30	13	4	9	57
Education						
Less than year 12	46	36	8	3	7	71
Year 12 or equivalent	41	31	10	5	13	57
TAFE, trade or vocational	42	31	11	3	13	59
University degree	38	28	17	6	11	43
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	42	33	10	6	9	59
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	46	31	11	3	9	63
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	42	29	14	4	11	53
Less than \$1,000 per week	41	30	10	6	13	55
Prefer not to say	35	31	15	3	16	48
Home ownership						
Renting and other	40	31	9	7	13	55
Owned with a mortgage	43	27	14	4	12	52
Owned outright	41	34	13	2	10	60
Birthplace						
Australia	42	31	12	3	12	58
Another country	39	28	14	8	11	45
Language spoken at home						
English only	42	30	12	4	12	56
Other languages	36	37	12	6	9	55
Religion						
Protestant	49	27	11	3	10	62
Catholic	42	33	12	3	10	60
Other religions	40	26	13	8	13	45
No religion	37	33	13	4	13	53

Effect of immigration reduction policy on vote

Question text

If a political party committed to reduce annual immigration numbers, would that make you more or less likely to vote for that party at the next federal election?

Single select; random reverse 1-5

1. Much more likely
2. More likely
3. No difference
4. Less likely
5. Much less likely
6. Unsure

The effect on vote of a party committing to reduce annual immigration numbers

Net more likely

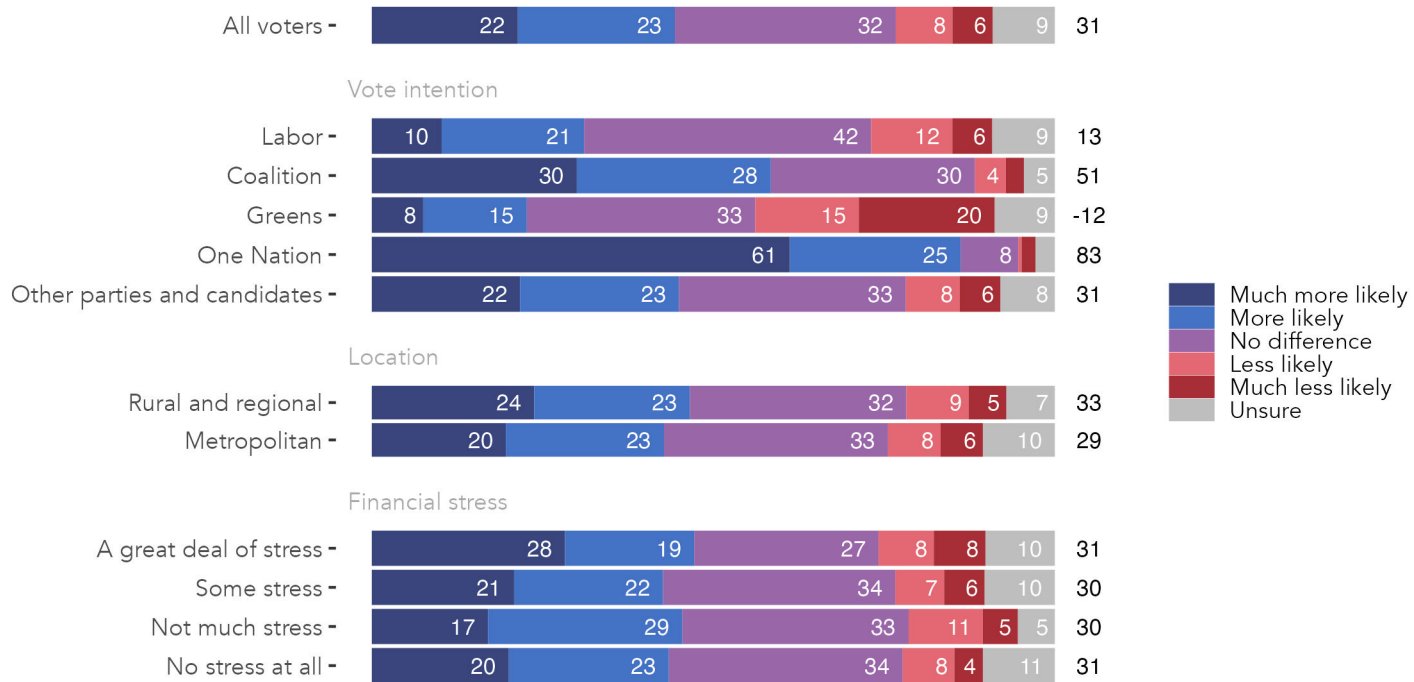


Figure 42: The effect on vote of a party committing to reduce annual immigration numbers, federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share in each group more likely to vote for a party with this policy (total share saying more likely, minus those saying less likely).

Table 36: The effect on vote of a party committing to reduce annual immigration numbers, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Much more likely	More likely	No difference	Less likely	Much less likely	Unsure	Net more likely
All voters	22	23	32	8	6	9	31
Vote intention							
Labor	10	21	42	12	6	9	13
Coalition	30	28	30	4	3	5	51
Greens	8	15	33	15	20	9	-12
One Nation	61	25	8	1	2	3	83
Other parties and candidates	22	23	33	8	6	8	31
Location							
Rural and regional	24	23	32	9	5	7	33
Metropolitan	20	23	33	8	6	10	29
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	28	19	27	8	8	10	31
Some stress	21	22	34	7	6	10	30
Not much stress	17	29	33	11	5	5	30
No stress at all	20	23	34	8	4	11	31

The effect on vote of a party committing to reduce annual immigration numbers

Net more likely

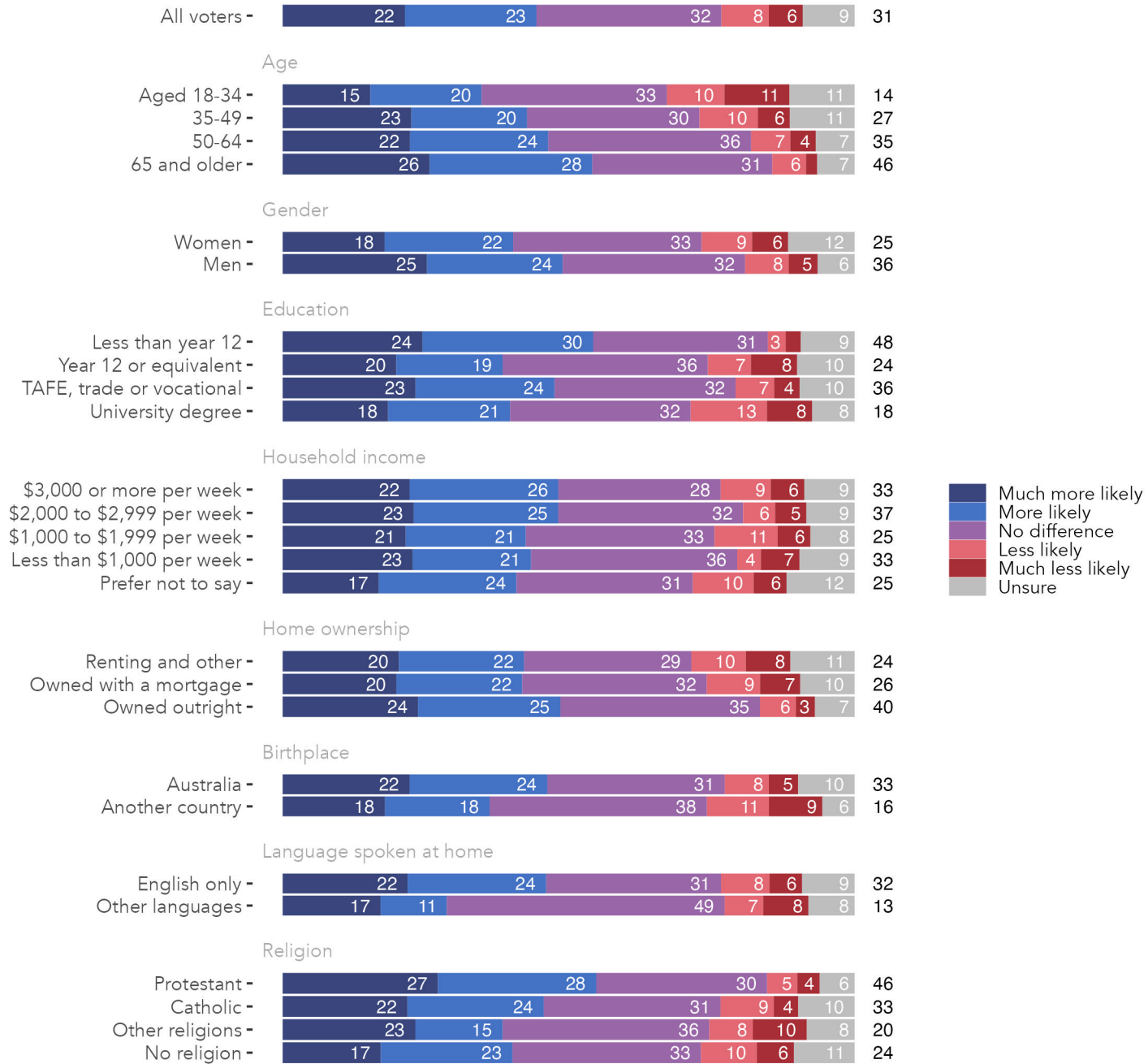


Figure 43: The effect on vote of a party committing to reduce annual immigration numbers, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share in each group more likely to vote for a party with this policy (total share saying more likely, minus those saying less likely).

Table 37: The effect on vote of a party committing to reduce annual immigration numbers, by demographic characteristics.

	Much more likely	More likely	No difference	Less likely	Much less likely	Unsure	Net more likely
All voters	22	23	32	8	6	9	31
Age							
Aged 18-34	15	20	33	10	11	11	14
35-49	23	20	30	10	6	11	27
50-64	22	24	36	7	4	7	35
65 and older	26	28	31	6	2	7	46
Gender							
Women	18	22	33	9	6	12	25
Men	25	24	32	8	5	6	36
Education							
Less than year 12	24	30	31	3	3	9	48
Year 12 or equivalent	20	19	36	7	8	10	24
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	24	32	7	4	10	36
University degree	18	21	32	13	8	8	18
Household income							
\$3,000 or more per week	22	26	28	9	6	9	33
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	23	25	32	6	5	9	37
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	21	21	33	11	6	8	25
Less than \$1,000 per week	23	21	36	4	7	9	33
Prefer not to say	17	24	31	10	6	12	25
Home ownership							
Renting and other	20	22	29	10	8	11	24
Owned with a mortgage	20	22	32	9	7	10	26
Owned outright	24	25	35	6	3	7	40
Birthplace							
Australia	22	24	31	8	5	10	33
Another country	18	18	38	11	9	6	16
Language spoken at home							
English only	22	24	31	8	6	9	32
Other languages	17	11	49	7	8	8	13
Religion							
Protestant	27	28	30	5	4	6	46
Catholic	22	24	31	9	4	10	33
Other religions	23	15	36	8	10	8	20
No religion	17	23	33	10	6	11	24

The performance of the Albanese Government

Question text

Would you rate the performance of the Albanese Labor Government good or poor on...

Carousel; randomise questions

- A. Relieving cost of living pressures
- B. Improving the healthcare system

Single select; random reverse 1-4

- 1. Very good
- 2. Good
- 3. Poor
- 4. Very poor
- 5. Unsure

Relieving cost of living pressures

Performance of the Albanese Government on relieving cost of living pressures

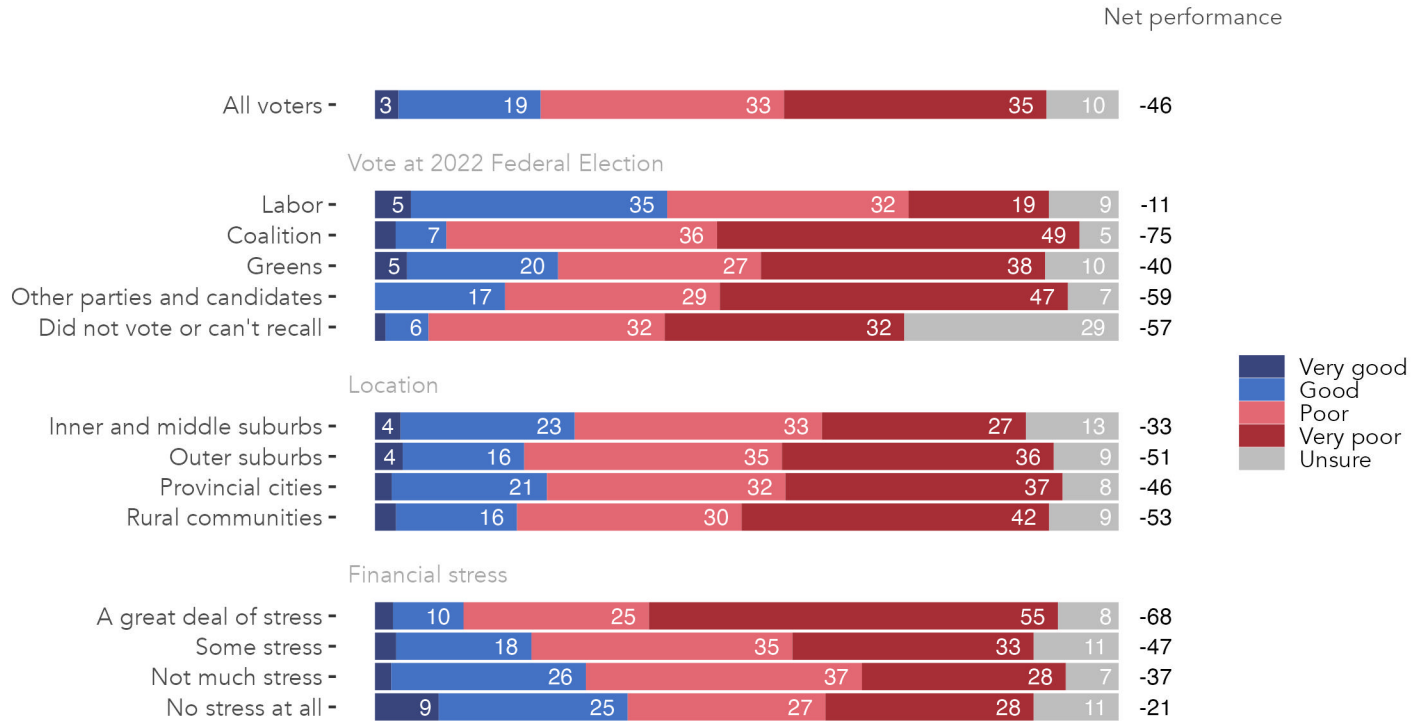


Figure 44: Performance of the Albanese Government on relieving cost of living pressures, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net positive rating the performance of the Albanese Government (the total share rating the government's performance as good or very good, minus the total share rating it poor or very poor) for this issue in each group.

Table 38: Performance of the Albanese Government on relieving cost of living pressures, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Unsure	Net performance
All voters	4	19	32	35	10	-44
Vote intention						
Labor	6	42	28	14	10	6
Coalition	2	6	37	50	5	-79
Greens	4	21	34	31	10	-40
One Nation	0	7	25	64	4	-82
Other parties and candidates	2	14	34	41	9	-59
Location						
Rural and regional	3	18	32	38	9	-49
Metropolitan	4	20	32	33	11	-41
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	3	10	23	56	8	-66
Some stress	3	18	35	32	12	-46
Not much stress	3	26	37	27	7	-35
No stress at all	9	24	27	28	12	-22

Performance of the Albanese Government on relieving cost of living pressures

Net performance

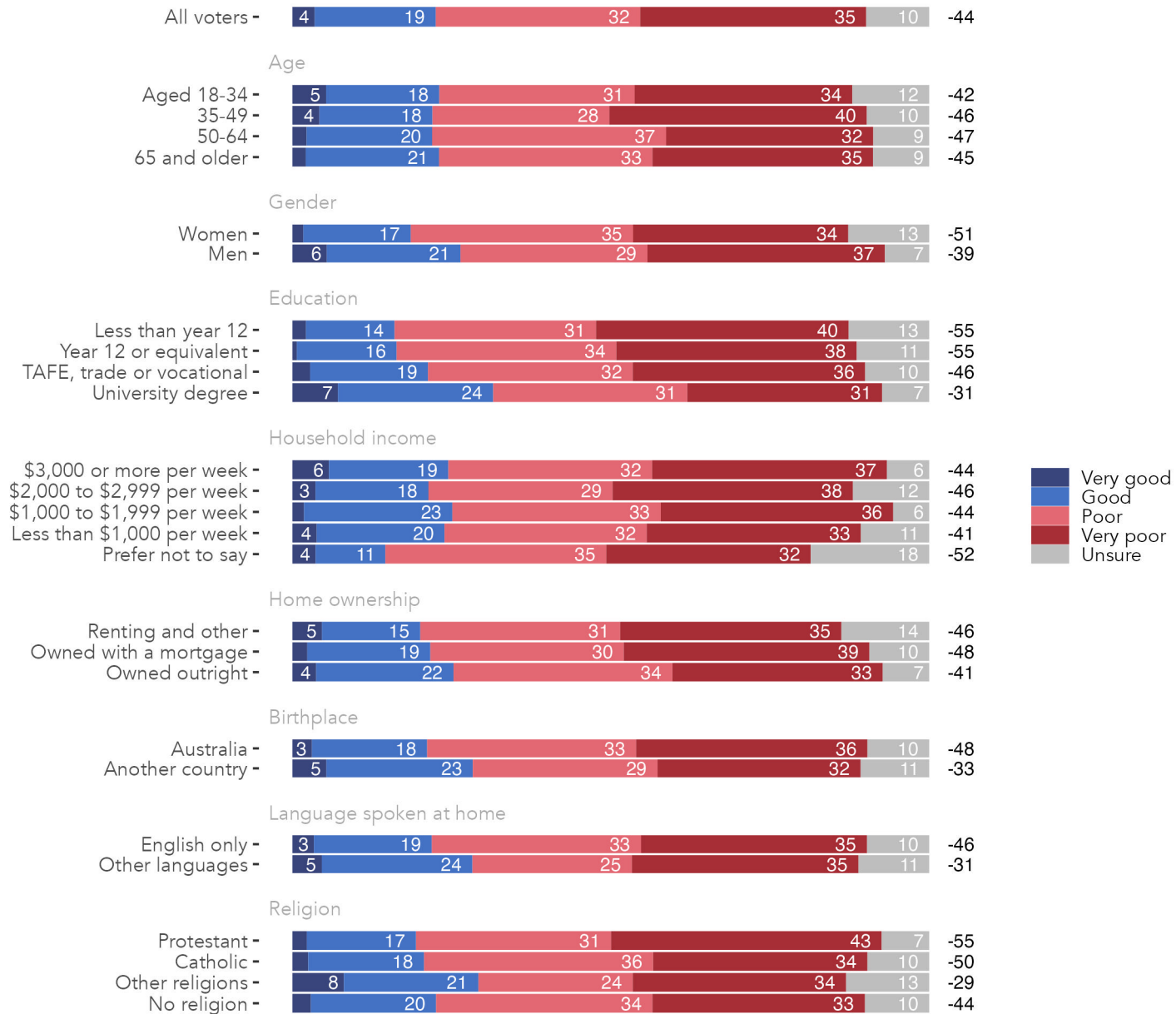


Figure 45: Performance of the Albanese Government on relieving cost of living pressures, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net positive rating the performance of the Albanese Government (the total share rating the government's performance as good or very good, minus the total share rating it poor or very poor) for this issue in each group.

Table 39: Performance of the Albanese Government on relieving cost of living pressures, by demographic characteristics.

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Unsure	Net performance
All voters	4	19	32	35	10	-44
Age						
Aged 18-34	5	18	31	34	12	-42
35-49	4	18	28	40	10	-46
50-64	2	20	37	32	9	-47
65 and older	2	21	33	35	9	-45
Gender						
Women	1	17	35	34	13	-51
Men	6	21	29	37	7	-39
Education						
Less than year 12	2	14	31	40	13	-55
Year 12 or equivalent	1	16	34	38	11	-55
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	19	32	36	10	-46
University degree	7	24	31	31	7	-31
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	6	19	32	37	6	-44
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	3	18	29	38	12	-46
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	2	23	33	36	6	-44
Less than \$1,000 per week	4	20	32	33	11	-41
Prefer not to say	4	11	35	32	18	-52
Home ownership						
Renting and other	5	15	31	35	14	-46
Owned with a mortgage	2	19	30	39	10	-48
Owned outright	4	22	34	33	7	-41
Birthplace						
Australia	3	18	33	36	10	-48
Another country	5	23	29	32	11	-33
Language spoken at home						
English only	3	19	33	35	10	-46
Other languages	5	24	25	35	11	-31
Religion						
Protestant	2	17	31	43	7	-55
Catholic	2	18	36	34	10	-50
Other religions	8	21	24	34	13	-29
No religion	3	20	34	33	10	-44

Improving the healthcare system

Performance of the Albanese Government on improving the healthcare system

Net performance

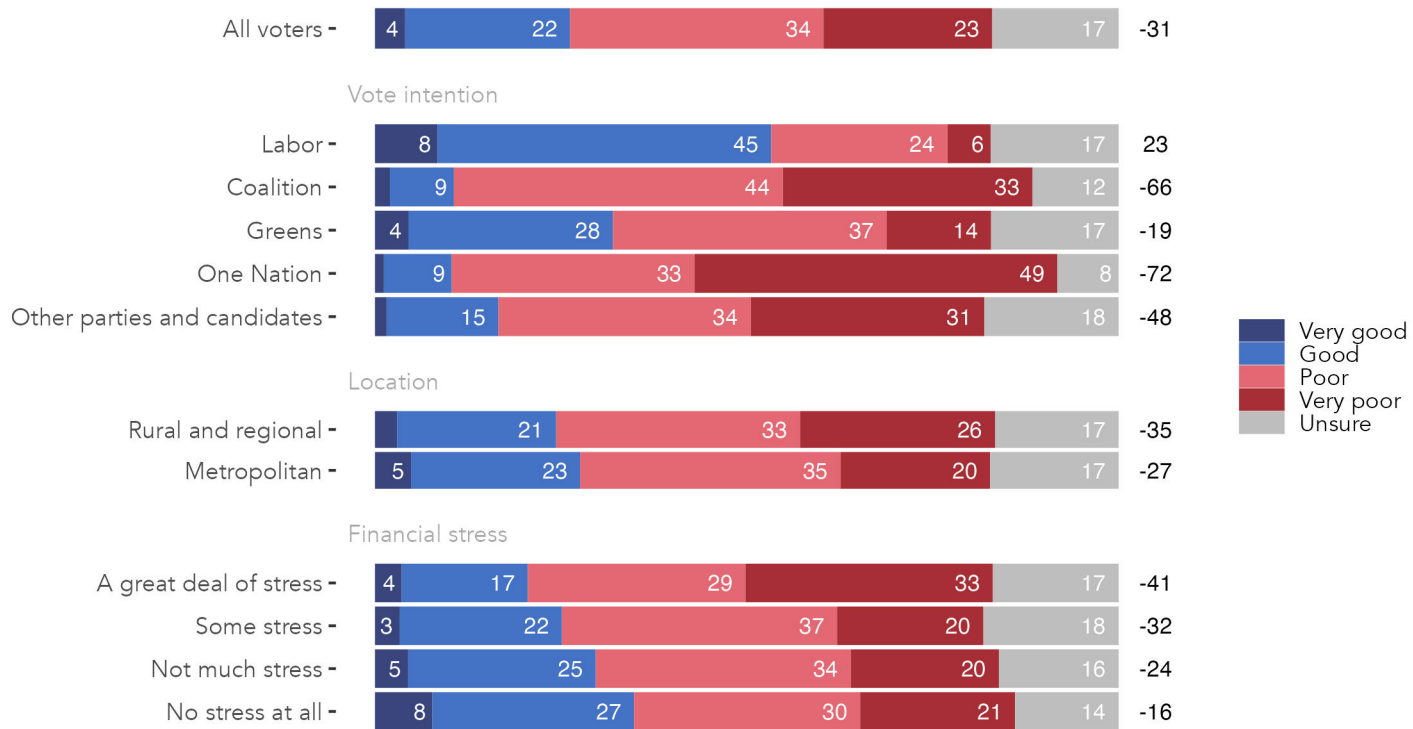


Figure 46: Performance of the Albanese Government on improving the healthcare system, by federal vote intention, location and financial stress. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net positive rating the performance of the Albanese Government (the total share rating the government's performance as good or very good, minus the total share rating it poor or very poor) for this issue in each group.

Table 40: Performance of the Albanese Government on improving the healthcare system, by vote intention, location and financial stress.

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Unsure	Net performance
All voters	4	22	34	23	17	-31
Vote intention						
Labor	8	45	24	6	17	23
Coalition	2	9	44	33	12	-66
Greens	4	28	37	14	17	-19
One Nation	1	9	33	49	8	-72
Other parties and candidates	2	15	34	31	18	-48
Location						
Rural and regional	3	21	33	26	17	-35
Metropolitan	5	23	35	20	17	-27
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	4	17	29	33	17	-41
Some stress	3	22	37	20	18	-32
Not much stress	5	25	34	20	16	-24
No stress at all	8	27	30	21	14	-16

Performance of the Albanese Government on improving the healthcare system

Net performance

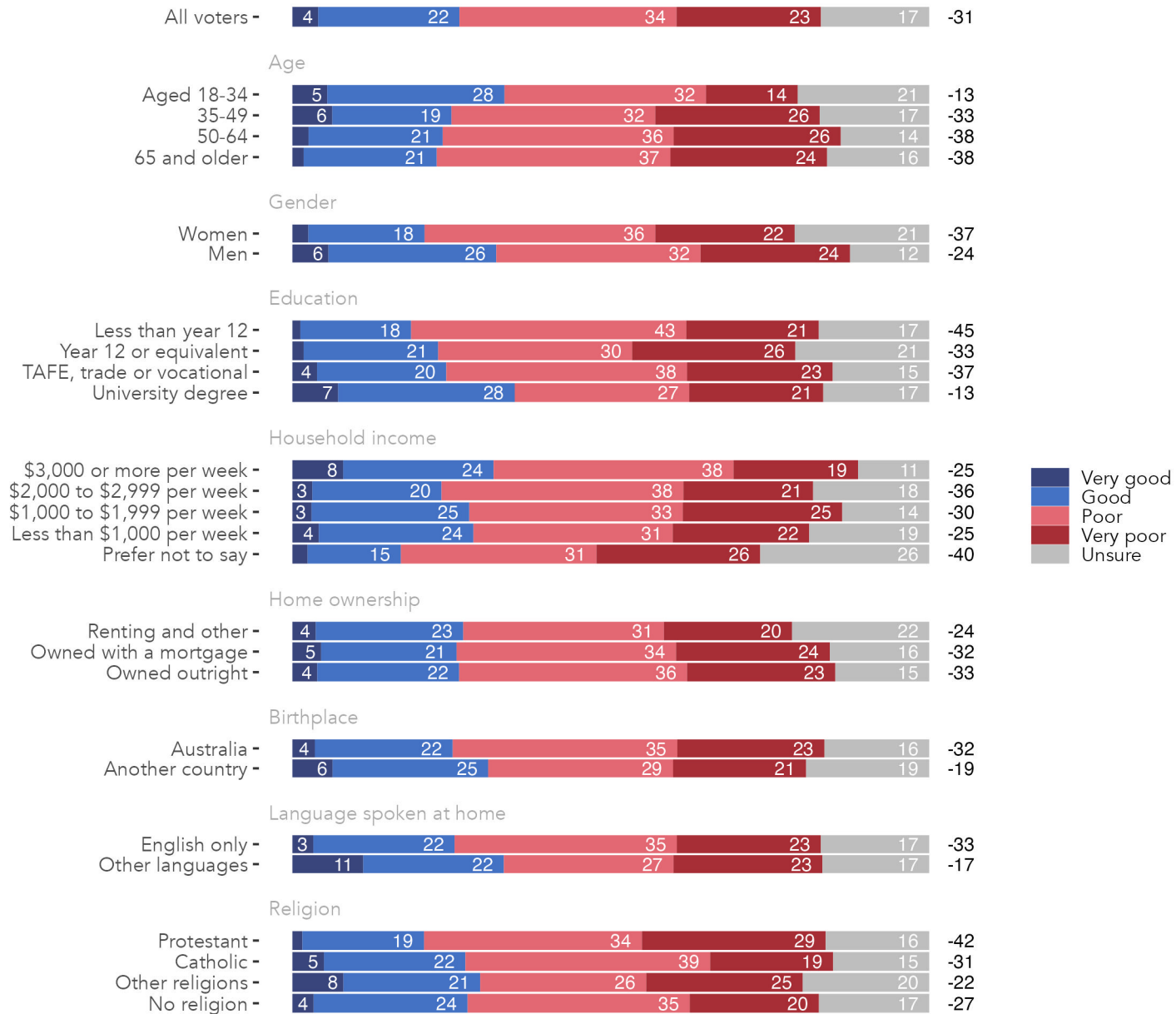


Figure 47: Performance of the Albanese Government on improving the healthcare system, by demographic characteristics. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net positive rating the performance of the Albanese Government (the total share rating the government's performance as good or very good, minus the total share rating it poor or very poor) for this issue in each group.

Table 41: Performance of the Albanese Government on improving the healthcare system, by demographic characteristics.

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Unsure	Net performance
All voters	4	22	34	23	17	-31
Age						
Aged 18-34	5	28	32	14	21	-13
35-49	6	19	32	26	17	-33
50-64	3	21	36	26	14	-38
65 and older	2	21	37	24	16	-38
Gender						
Women	3	18	36	22	21	-37
Men	6	26	32	24	12	-24
Education						
Less than year 12	1	18	43	21	17	-45
Year 12 or equivalent	2	21	30	26	21	-33
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	20	38	23	15	-37
University degree	7	28	27	21	17	-13
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	8	24	38	19	11	-25
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	3	20	38	21	18	-36
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	3	25	33	25	14	-30
Less than \$1,000 per week	4	24	31	22	19	-25
Prefer not to say	2	15	31	26	26	-40
Home ownership						
Renting and other	4	23	31	20	22	-24
Owned with a mortgage	5	21	34	24	16	-32
Owned outright	4	22	36	23	15	-33
Birthplace						
Australia	4	22	35	23	16	-32
Another country	6	25	29	21	19	-19
Language spoken at home						
English only	3	22	35	23	17	-33
Other languages	11	22	27	23	17	-17
Religion						
Protestant	2	19	34	29	16	-42
Catholic	5	22	39	19	15	-31
Other religions	8	21	26	25	20	-22
No religion	4	24	35	20	17	-27



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY