



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

July public opinion snapshot

A RedBridge Group Political Report

22 July, 2024

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Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Wednesday 10 July and Friday 19 July over online panel. The sample of N = 1,505 Australian citizens aged 18 and older who are enrolled to vote were recruited to fill quotas based on age, gender, 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 72 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 1082.

Based on this effective sample size, the margin of error (95 per cent confidence interval) for a 50 per cent result on the full sample is ± 3 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 10.4 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. Liberal-National Party *shown in QLD*
5. Country Liberal Party *shown in the NT*
6. The Greens
7. Other parties and candidates *relevant options shown in electorates where they ran in 2022*
8. Will not vote
9. 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. Liberal-National Party *shown in QLD*
5. Country Liberal Party *shown in the NT*
6. The Greens
7. Other parties and candidates *relevant options shown in electorates where they ran in 2022*
8. Will not vote
9. Undecided

Current federal vote intention

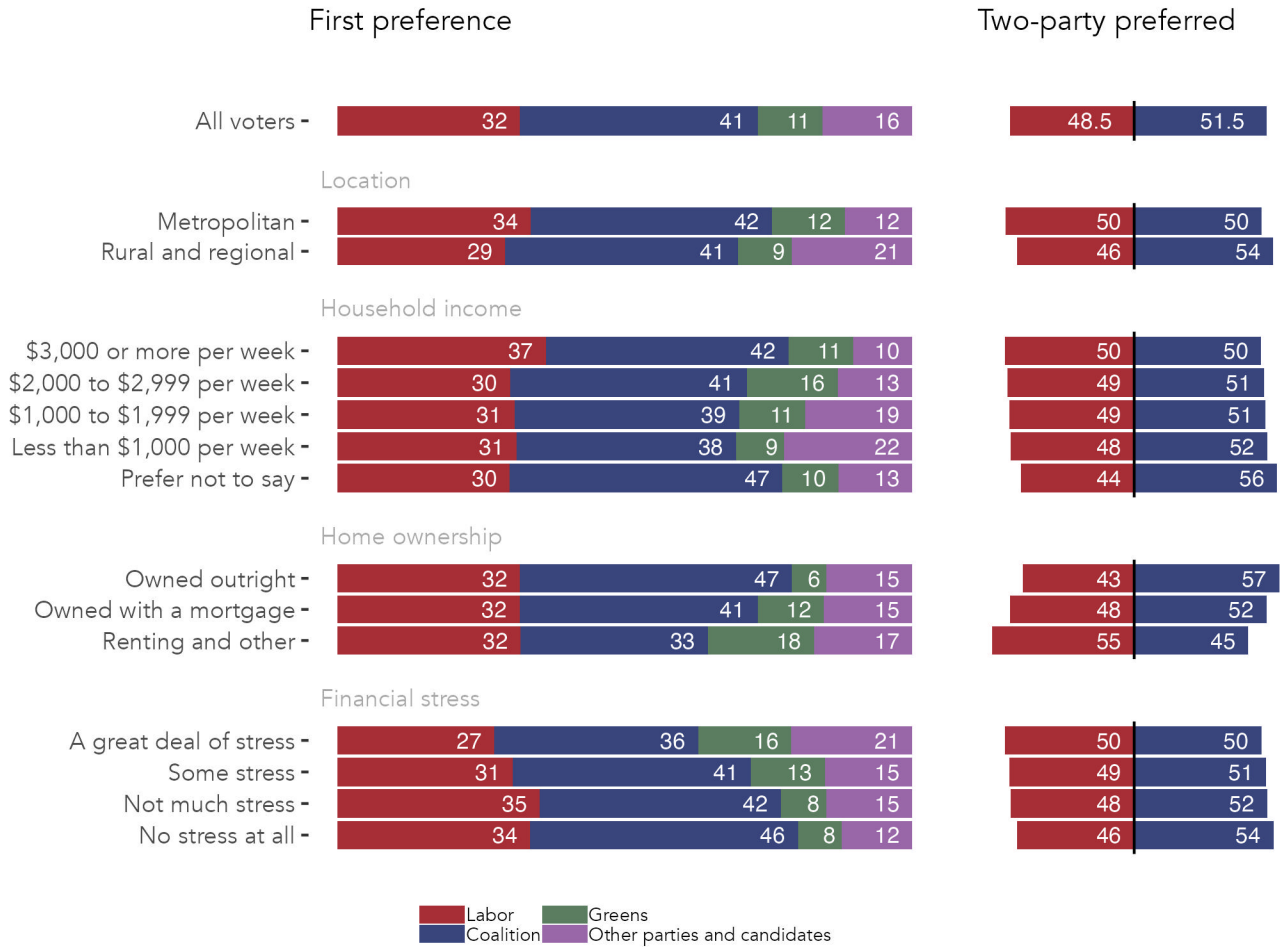


Figure 1: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by location, household income, home ownership and financial stress

Table 1: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Labor	Coalition	Greens	Other parties and candidates	LABOR 2PP
All voters	32	41	11	16	48.5
Location					
Metropolitan	34	42	12	12	50.0
Rural and regional	29	41	9	21	46.0
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	37	42	11	10	50.0
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	30	41	16	13	49.0
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	31	39	11	19	49.0
Less than \$1,000 per week	31	38	9	22	48.0
Prefer not to say	30	47	10	13	44.0
Home ownership					
Owned outright	32	47	6	15	43.0
Owned with a mortgage	32	41	12	15	48.0
Renting and other	32	33	18	17	55.0
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	27	36	16	21	50.0
Some stress	31	41	13	15	49.0
Not much stress	35	42	8	15	48.0
No stress at all	34	46	8	12	46.0

Current federal vote intention

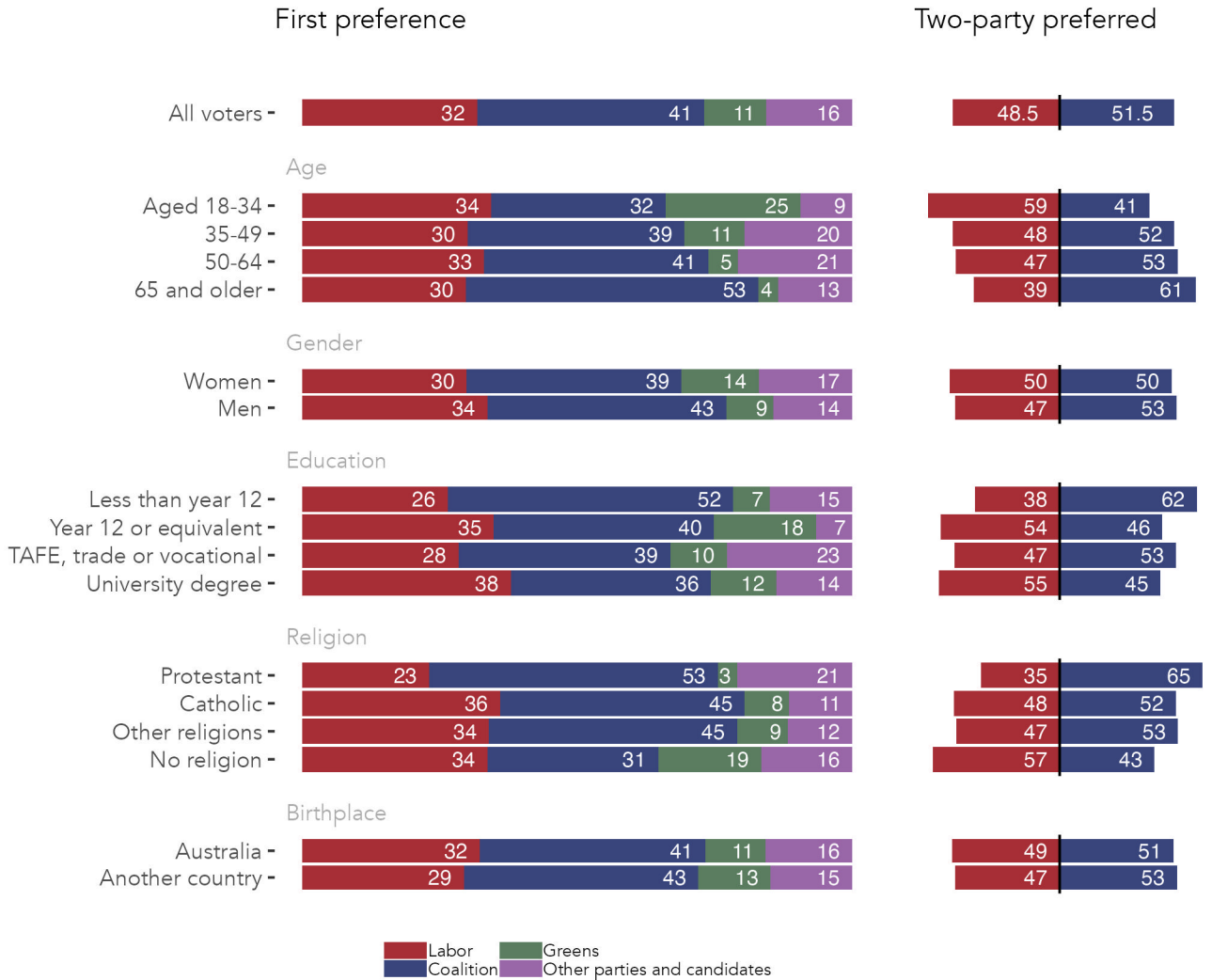


Figure 2: Federal vote intention for the House of Representatives, by demographic characteristics.

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

	Labor	Coalition	Greens	Other parties and candidates	LABOR 2PP
All voters	32	41	11	16	48.5
Age					
Aged 18-34	34	32	25	9	59.0
35-49	30	39	11	20	48.0
50-64	33	41	5	21	47.0
65 and older	30	53	4	13	39.0
Gender					
Women	30	39	14	17	50.0
Men	34	43	9	14	47.0
Education					
Less than year 12	26	52	7	15	38.0
Year 12 or equivalent	35	40	18	7	54.0
TAFE, trade or vocational	28	39	10	23	47.0
University degree	38	36	12	14	55.0
Religion					
Protestant	23	53	3	21	35.0
Catholic	36	45	8	11	48.0
Other religions	34	45	9	12	47.0
No religion	34	31	19	16	57.0
Birthplace					
Australia	32	41	11	16	49.0
Another country	29	43	13	15	47.0

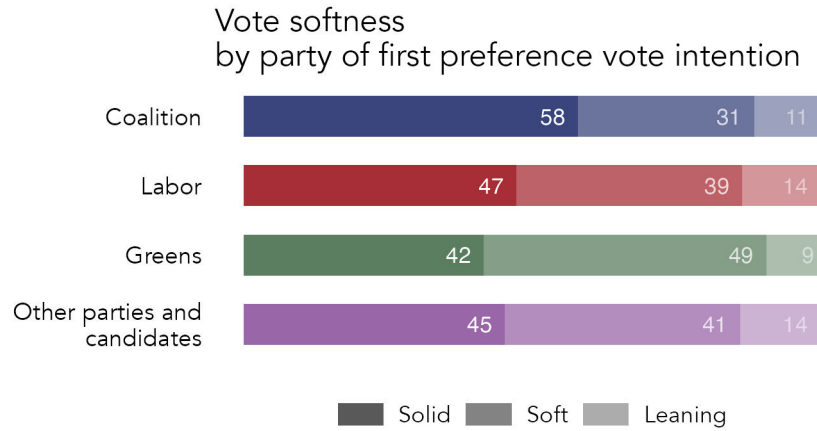


Figure 3: Vote softness by current first preference vote intention. A solid voter is defined here as one who could express a first preference in the initial vote intention question, and is certain they will vote that way. A soft voter is one who also expressed a first preference in the initial vote intention question but says they may change their vote. A leaner is a voter who was either undecided in the first vote intention question but who was then able to express a preference when prompted, or who otherwise says they will probably change their vote.

Is Australia heading in the right or wrong direction?

Question text

Would you say that things in Australia are...

Single select; random reverse 1-2

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

Is Australia heading in the right or wrong direction

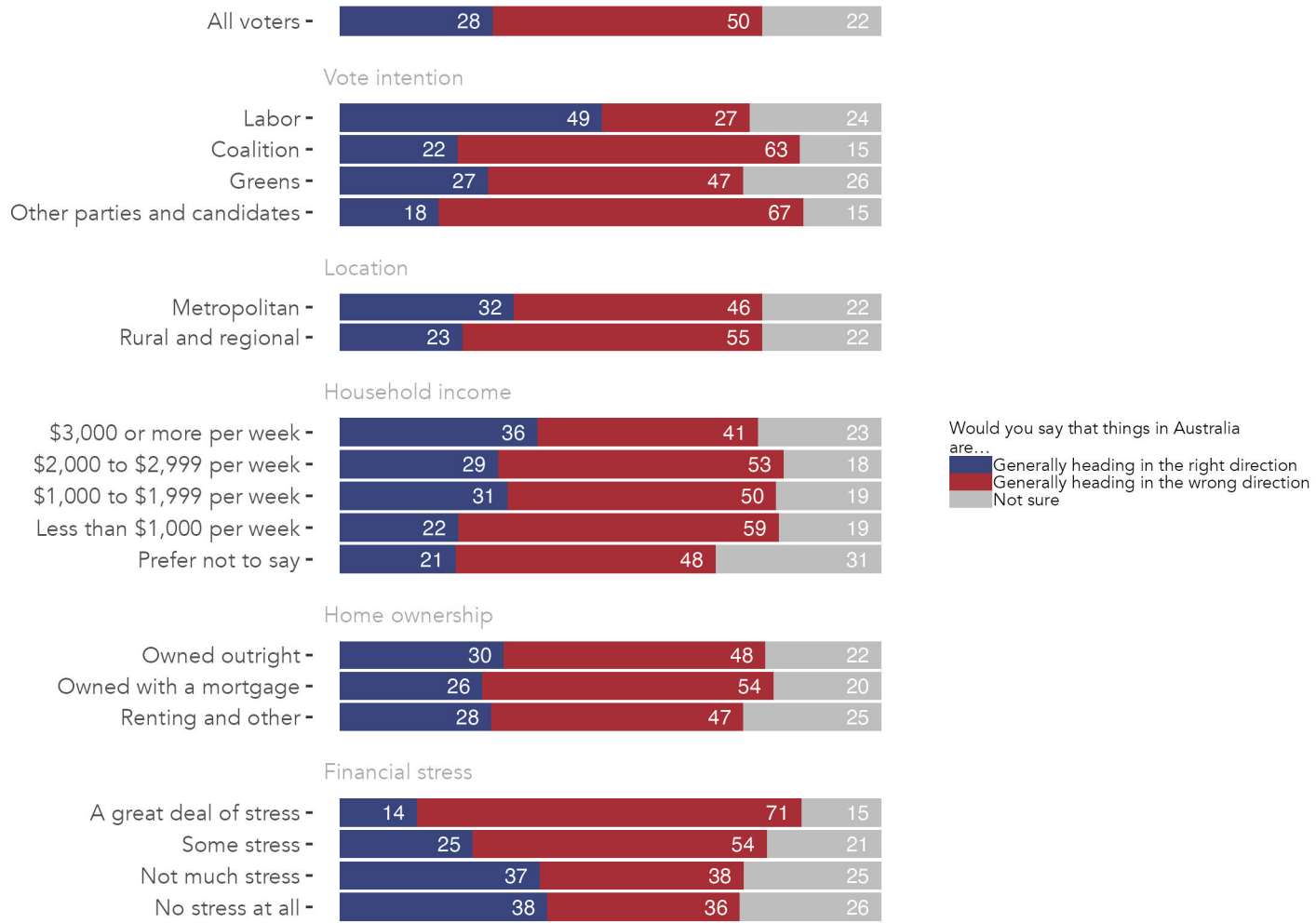


Figure 4: Is Australia heading in the right or wrong direction, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 3: Is Australia heading in the right or wrong direction, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Generally heading in the right direction	Generally heading in the wrong direction	Not sure
All voters	28	50	22
Vote intention			
Labor	49	27	24
Coalition	22	63	15
Greens	27	47	26
Other parties and candidates	18	67	15
Location			
Metropolitan	32	46	22
Rural and regional	23	55	22
Household income			
\$3,000 or more per week	36	41	23
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	29	53	18
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	31	50	19
Less than \$1,000 per week	22	59	19
Prefer not to say	21	48	31
Home ownership			
Owned outright	30	48	22
Owned with a mortgage	26	54	20
Renting and other	28	47	25
Financial stress			
A great deal of stress	14	71	15
Some stress	25	54	21
Not much stress	37	38	25
No stress at all	38	36	26

Is Australia heading in the right or wrong direction

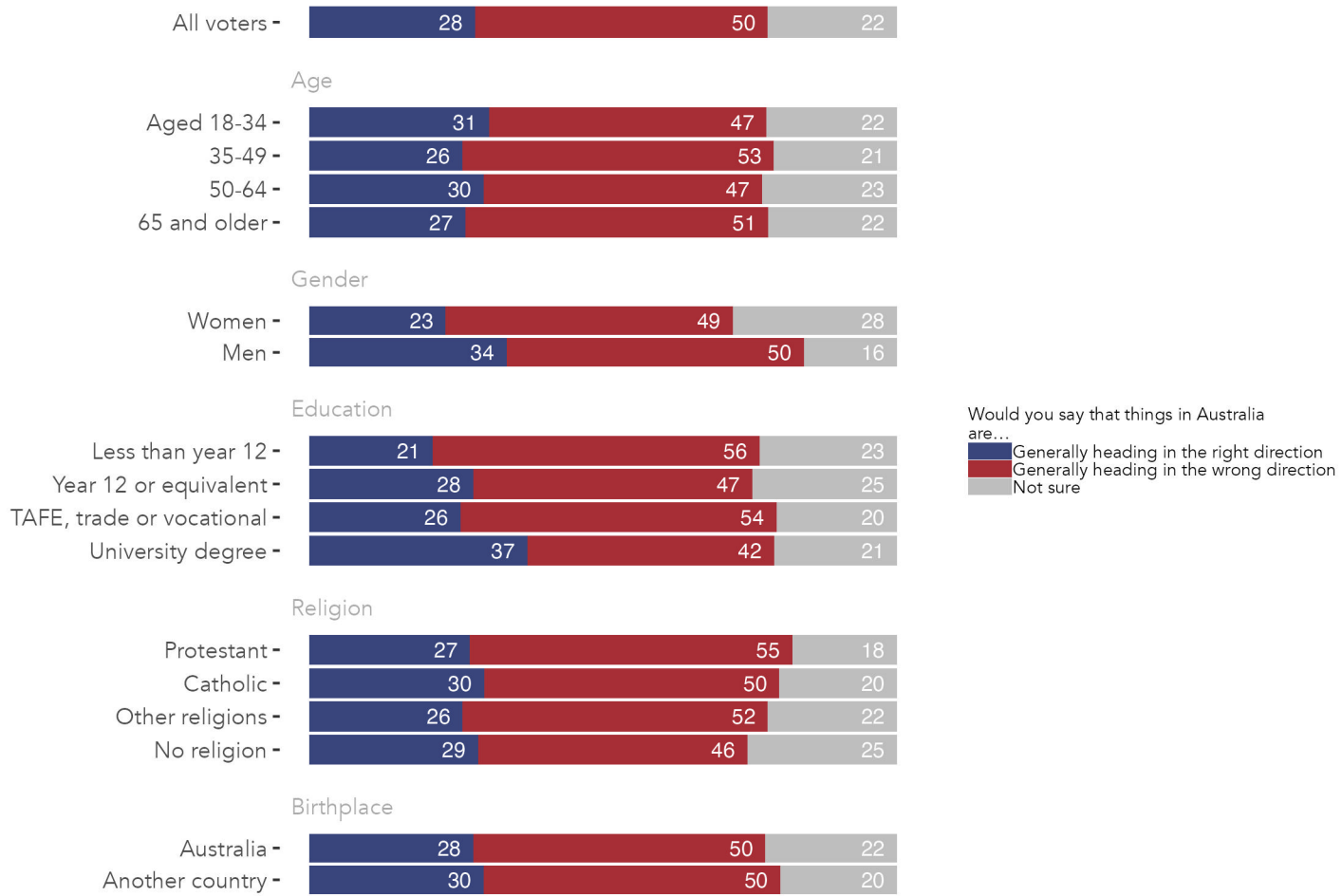


Figure 5: Is Australia heading in the right or wrong direction, by demographic characteristics.

Table 4: Is Australia heading in the right or wrong direction, by demographic characteristics.

	Generally heading in the right direction	Generally heading in the wrong direction	Not sure
All voters	28	50	22
Age			
Aged 18-34	31	47	22
35-49	26	53	21
50-64	30	47	23
65 and older	27	51	22
Gender			
Women	23	49	28
Men	34	50	16
Education			
Less than year 12	21	56	23
Year 12 or equivalent	28	47	25
TAFE, trade or vocational	26	54	20
University degree	37	42	21
Religion			
Protestant	27	55	18
Catholic	30	50	20
Other religions	26	52	22
No religion	29	46	25
Birthplace			
Australia	28	50	22
Another country	30	50	20

Perceptions of the Federal Government, the Opposition, and energy policy

Question text

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Carousel; randomise questions

- A. The Albanese federal Labor government is focused on the right priorities.
- B. The federal Coalition opposition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government.
- C. If Australia were to produce nuclear energy it would be cheaper for consumers than renewable energy.
- D. The Albanese Government's renewable energy policies and timelines are pushing the costs of energy 'through the roof'.
- E. Nuclear energy is unsafe.

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 statement?

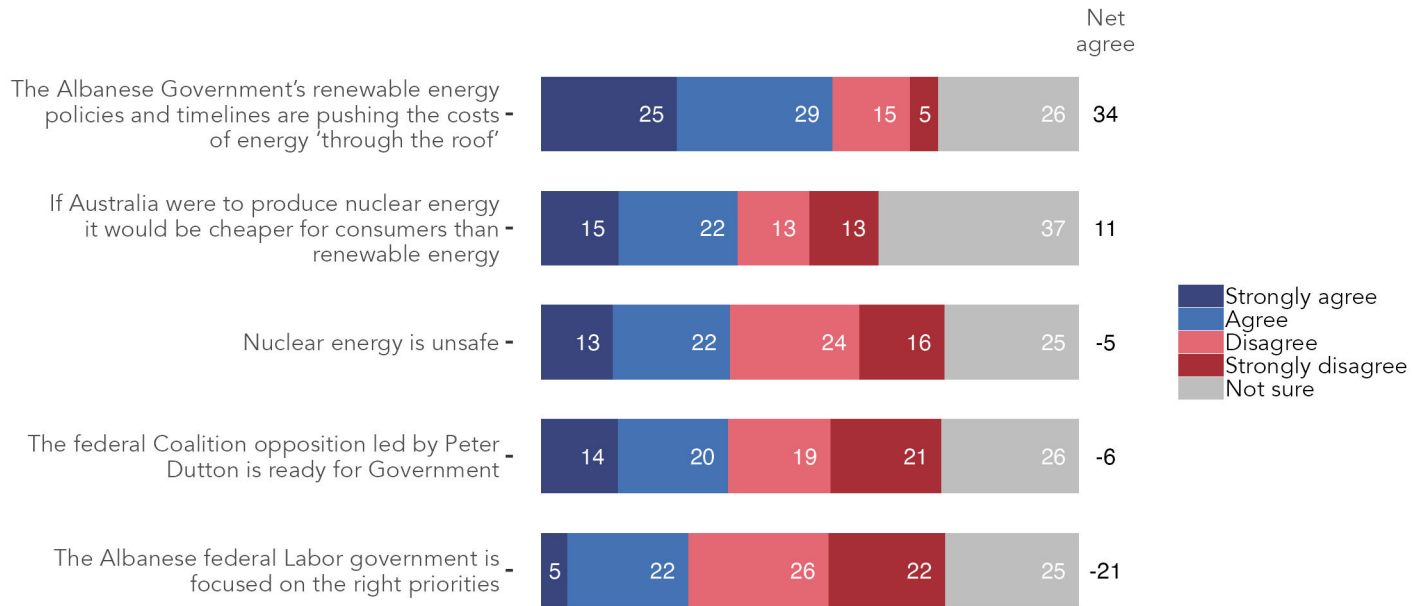


Figure 6: Agreement and disagreement with statements on Australian politics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who agree (total share who agree, minus the share who disagree).

The Albanese federal Labor government is focused on the right priorities

Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Albanese Labor government is focused on the right priorities

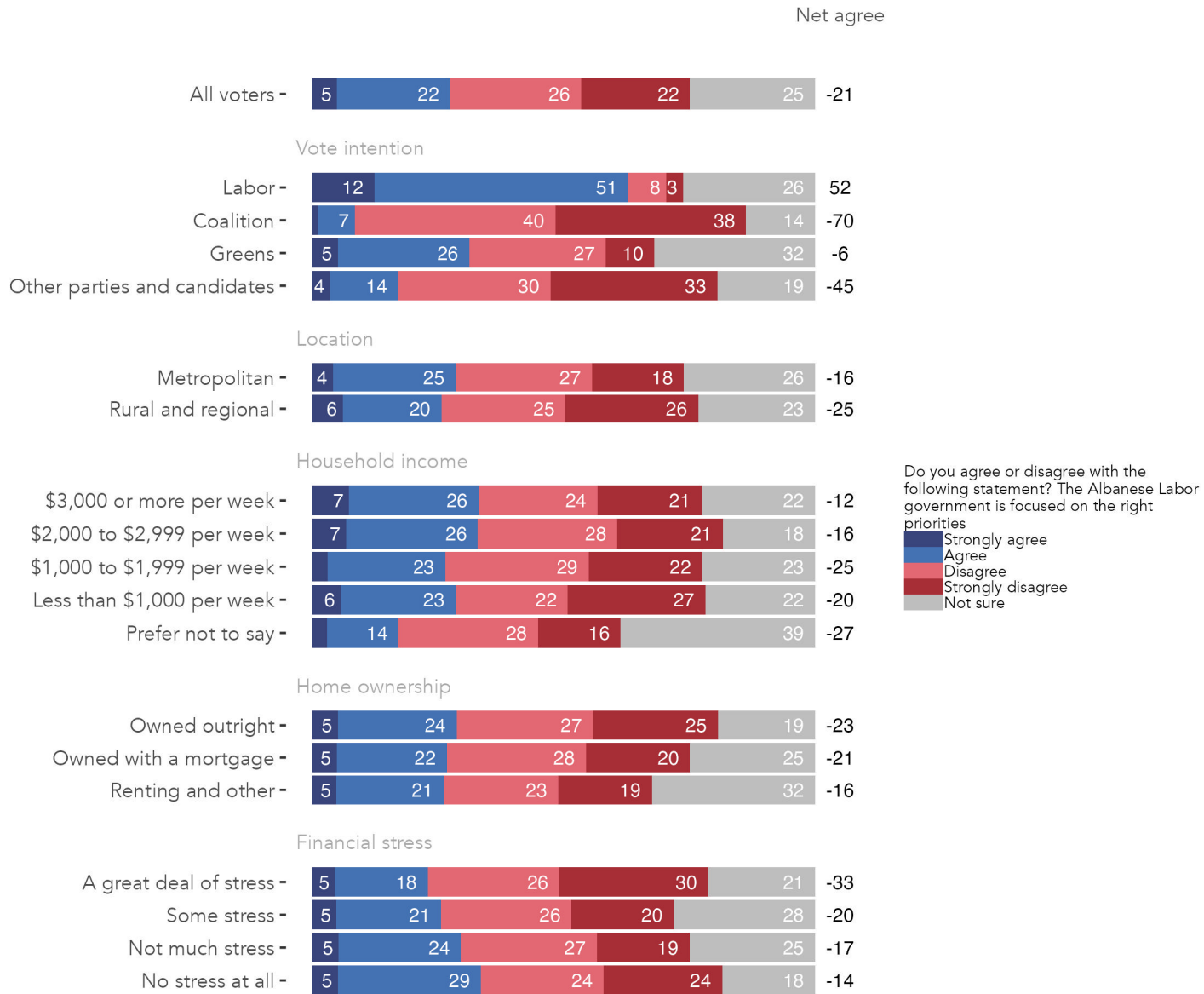


Figure 7: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Albanese Labor government is focused on the right priorities, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 5: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Albanese Labor government is focused on the right priorities, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	5	22	26	22	25	-21
Vote intention						
Labor	12	51	8	3	26	52
Coalition	1	7	40	38	14	-70
Greens	5	26	27	10	32	-6
Other parties and candidates	4	14	30	33	19	-45
Location						
Metropolitan	4	25	27	18	26	-16
Rural and regional	6	20	25	26	23	-25
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	7	26	24	21	22	-12
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	7	26	28	21	18	-16
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	3	23	29	22	23	-25
Less than \$1,000 per week	6	23	22	27	22	-20
Prefer not to say	3	14	28	16	39	-27
Home ownership						
Owned outright	5	24	27	25	19	-23
Owned with a mortgage	5	22	28	20	25	-21
Renting and other	5	21	23	19	32	-16
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	5	18	26	30	21	-33
Some stress	5	21	26	20	28	-20
Not much stress	5	24	27	19	25	-17
No stress at all	5	29	24	24	18	-14

Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Albanese Labor government is focused on the right priorities

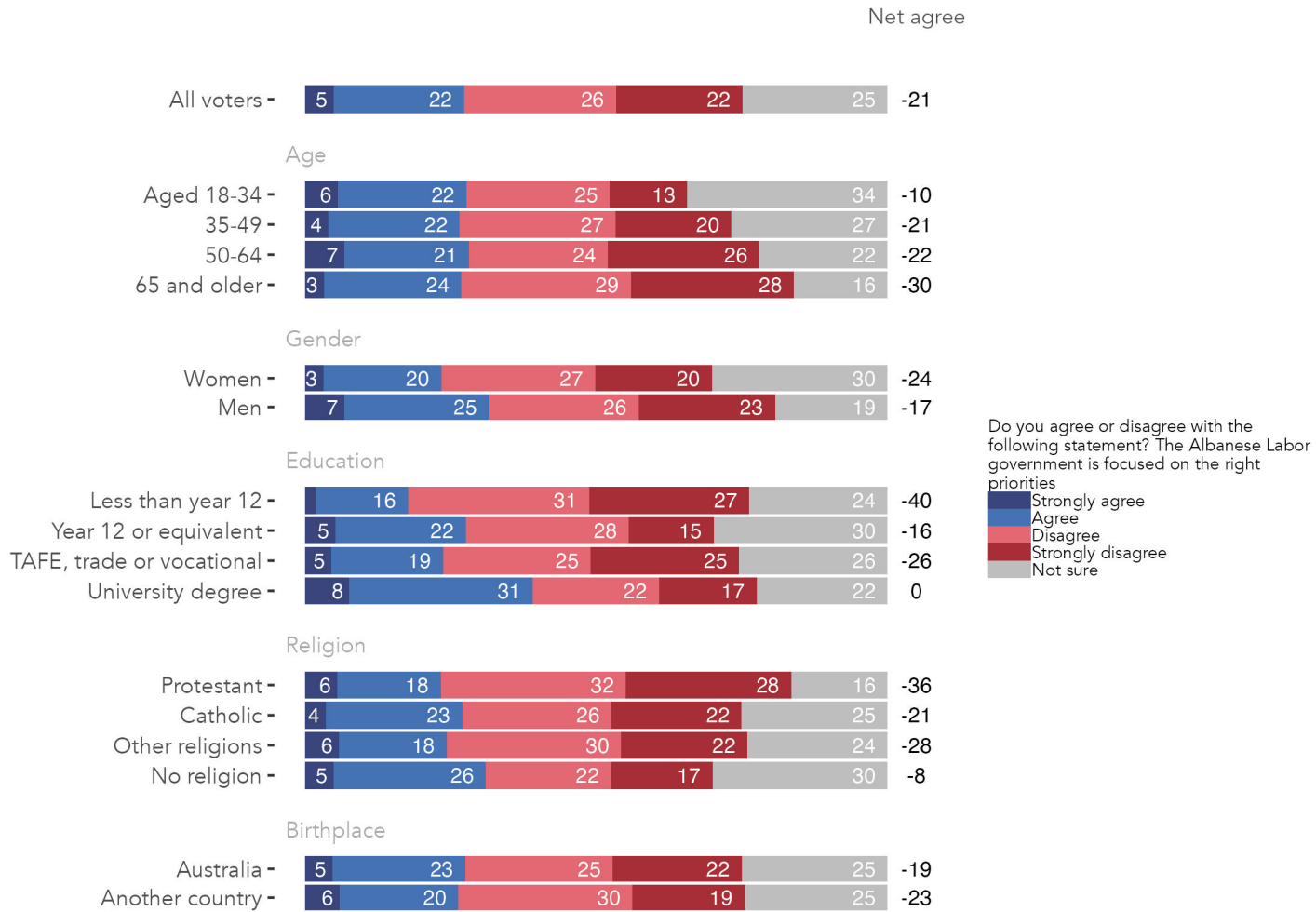


Figure 8: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Albanese Labor government is focused on the right priorities, by demographic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 6: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Albanese Labor government is focused on the right priorities, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	5	22	26	22	25	-21
Age						
Aged 18-34	6	22	25	13	34	-10
35-49	4	22	27	20	27	-21
50-64	7	21	24	26	22	-22
65 and older	3	24	29	28	16	-30
Gender						
Women	3	20	27	20	30	-24
Men	7	25	26	23	19	-17
Education						
Less than year 12	2	16	31	27	24	-40
Year 12 or equivalent	5	22	28	15	30	-16
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	19	25	25	26	-26
University degree	8	31	22	17	22	0
Religion						
Protestant	6	18	32	28	16	-36
Catholic	4	23	26	22	25	-21
Other religions	6	18	30	22	24	-28
No religion	5	26	22	17	30	-8
Birthplace						
Australia	5	23	25	22	25	-19
Another country	6	20	30	19	25	-23

The federal Coalition opposition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government

Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The federal Coalition opposition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government

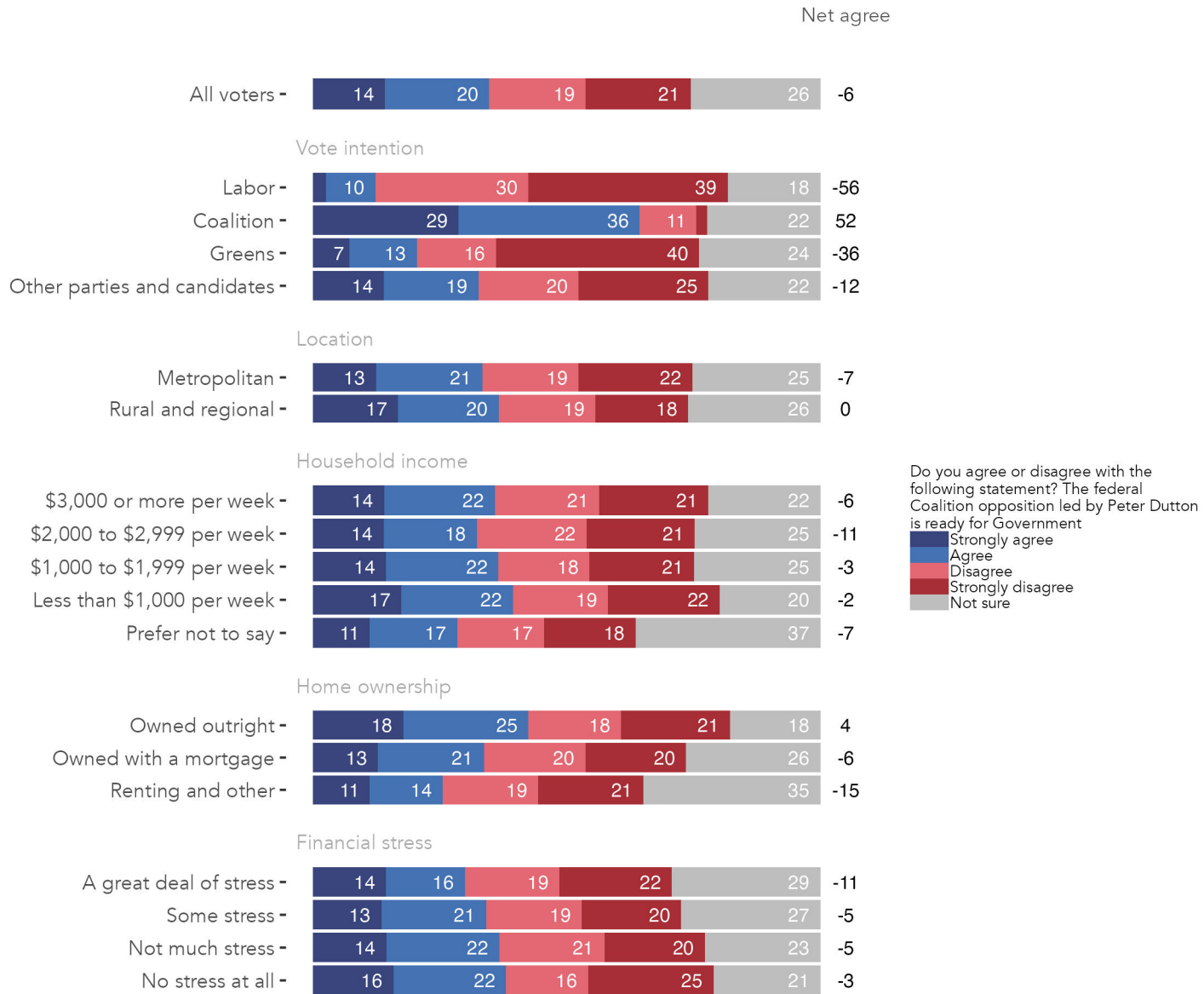


Figure 9: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The federal Coalition opposition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 7: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The federal Coalition opposition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	14	20	19	21	26	-6
Vote intention						
Labor	3	10	30	39	18	-56
Coalition	29	36	11	2	22	52
Greens	7	13	16	40	24	-36
Other parties and candidates	14	19	20	25	22	-12
Location						
Metropolitan	13	21	19	22	25	-7
Rural and regional	17	20	19	18	26	0
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	14	22	21	21	22	-6
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	14	18	22	21	25	-11
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	14	22	18	21	25	-3
Less than \$1,000 per week	17	22	19	22	20	-2
Prefer not to say	11	17	17	18	37	-7
Home ownership						
Owned outright	18	25	18	21	18	4
Owned with a mortgage	13	21	20	20	26	-6
Renting and other	11	14	19	21	35	-15
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	14	16	19	22	29	-11
Some stress	13	21	19	20	27	-5
Not much stress	14	22	21	20	23	-5
No stress at all	16	22	16	25	21	-3

Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The federal Coalition opposition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government

Net agree

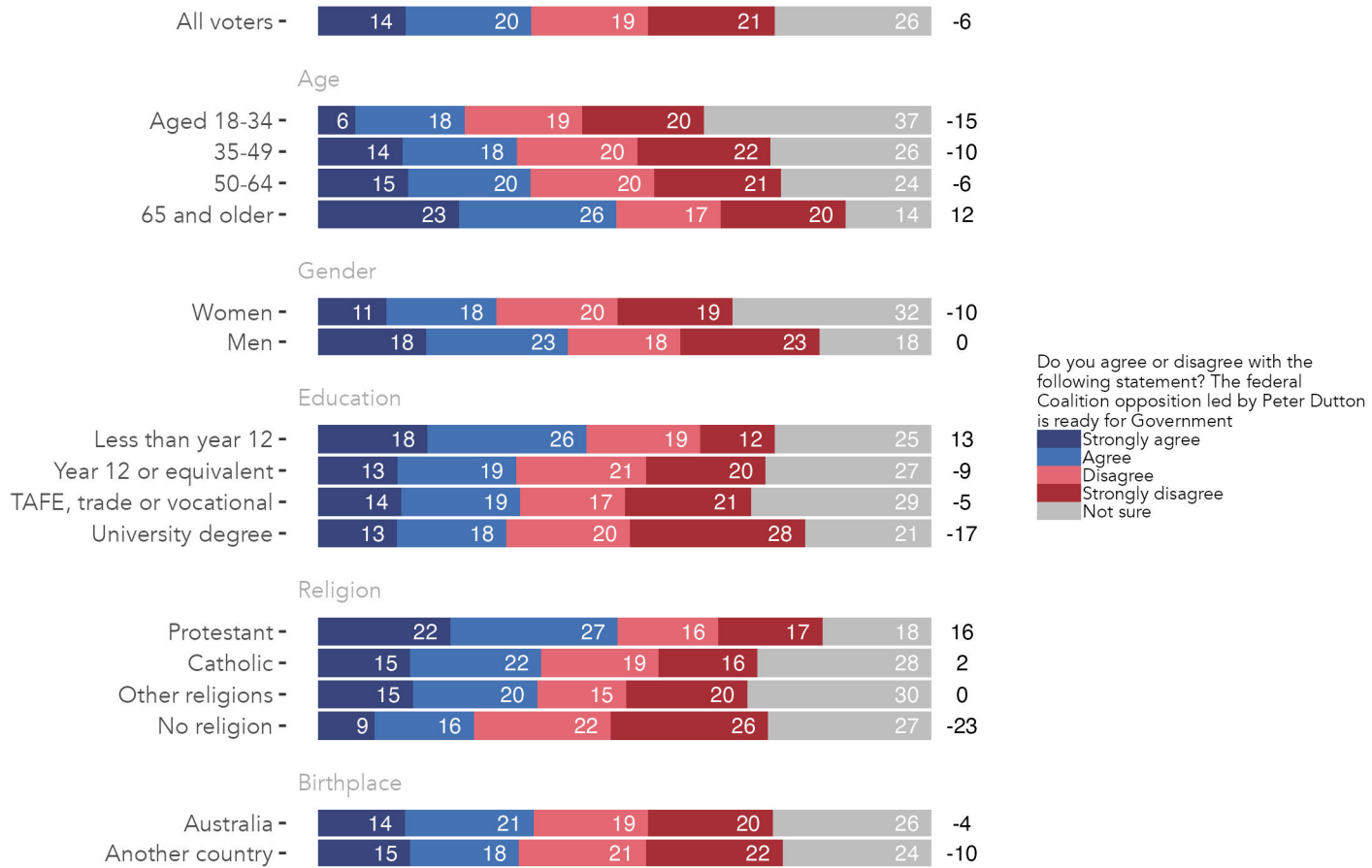


Figure 10: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The federal Coalition opposition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government, by demographic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 8: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The federal Coalition opposition led by Peter Dutton is ready for Government, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	14	20	19	21	26	-6
Age						
Aged 18-34	6	18	19	20	37	-15
35-49	14	18	20	22	26	-10
50-64	15	20	20	21	24	-6
65 and older	23	26	17	20	14	12
Gender						
Women	11	18	20	19	32	-10
Men	18	23	18	23	18	0
Education						
Less than year 12	18	26	19	12	25	13
Year 12 or equivalent	13	19	21	20	27	-9
TAFE, trade or vocational	14	19	17	21	29	-5
University degree	13	18	20	28	21	-17
Religion						
Protestant	22	27	16	17	18	16
Catholic	15	22	19	16	28	2
Other religions	15	20	15	20	30	0
No religion	9	16	22	26	27	-23
Birthplace						
Australia	14	21	19	20	26	-4
Another country	15	18	21	22	24	-10

If Australia were to produce nuclear energy it would be cheaper for consumers than renewable energy

Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: If Australia were to produce nuclear energy it would be cheaper for consumers than renewable energy

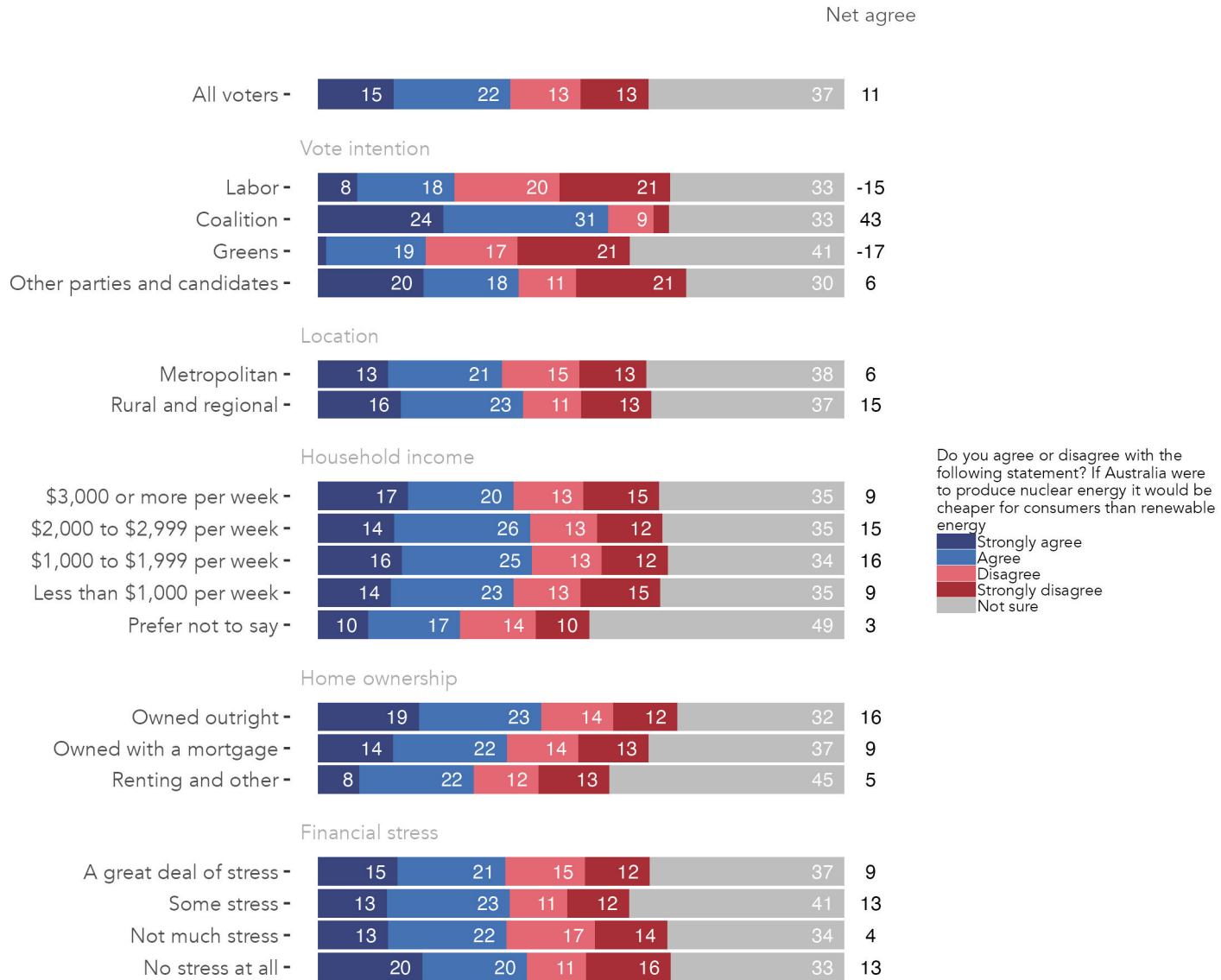


Figure 11: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: If Australia were to produce nuclear energy it would be cheaper for consumers than renewable energy, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 9: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: If Australia were to produce nuclear energy it would be cheaper for consumers than renewable energy, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	15	22	13	13	37	11
Vote intention						
Labor	8	18	20	21	33	-15
Coalition	24	31	9	3	33	43
Greens	2	19	17	21	41	-17
Other parties and candidates	20	18	11	21	30	6
Location						
Metropolitan	13	21	15	13	38	6
Rural and regional	16	23	11	13	37	15
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	17	20	13	15	35	9
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	14	26	13	12	35	15
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	16	25	13	12	34	16
Less than \$1,000 per week	14	23	13	15	35	9
Prefer not to say	10	17	14	10	49	3
Home ownership						
Owned outright	19	23	14	12	32	16
Owned with a mortgage	14	22	14	13	37	9
Renting and other	8	22	12	13	45	5
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	15	21	15	12	37	9
Some stress	13	23	11	12	41	13
Not much stress	13	22	17	14	34	4
No stress at all	20	20	11	16	33	13

Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: If Australia were to produce nuclear energy it would be cheaper for consumers than renewable energy

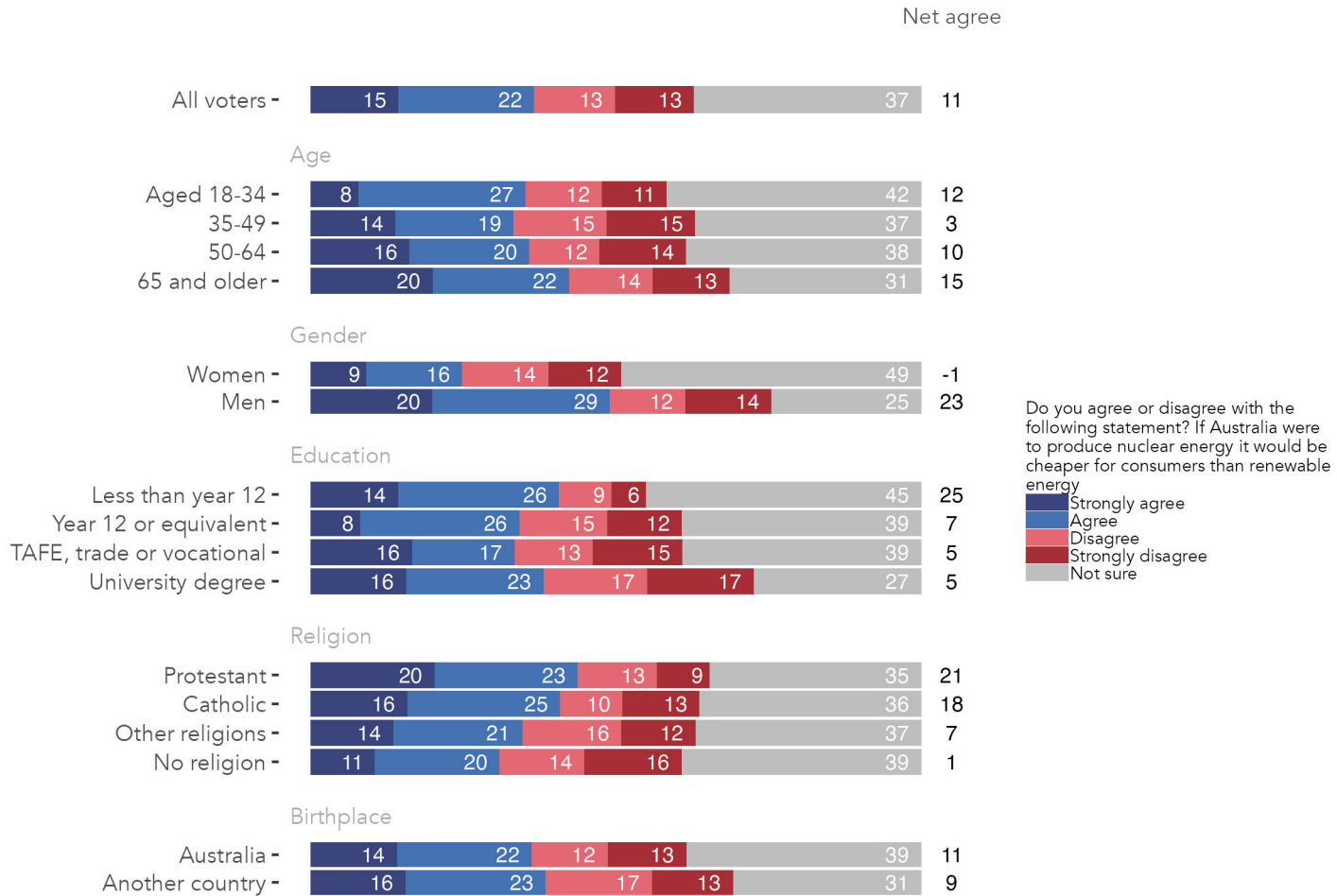


Figure 12: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: If Australia were to produce nuclear energy it would be cheaper for consumers than renewable energy, by demographic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 10: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: If Australia were to produce nuclear energy it would be cheaper for consumers than renewable energy, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	15	22	13	13	37	11
Age						
Aged 18-34	8	27	12	11	42	12
35-49	14	19	15	15	37	3
50-64	16	20	12	14	38	10
65 and older	20	22	14	13	31	15
Gender						
Women	9	16	14	12	49	-1
Men	20	29	12	14	25	23
Education						
Less than year 12	14	26	9	6	45	25
Year 12 or equivalent	8	26	15	12	39	7
TAFE, trade or vocational	16	17	13	15	39	5
University degree	16	23	17	17	27	5
Religion						
Protestant	20	23	13	9	35	21
Catholic	16	25	10	13	36	18
Other religions	14	21	16	12	37	7
No religion	11	20	14	16	39	1
Birthplace						
Australia	14	22	12	13	39	11
Another country	16	23	17	13	31	9

The Albanese Government's renewable energy policies and timelines are pushing the costs of energy 'through the roof'

Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Albanese Government's renewable energy policies and timelines are pushing the costs of energy 'through the roof'

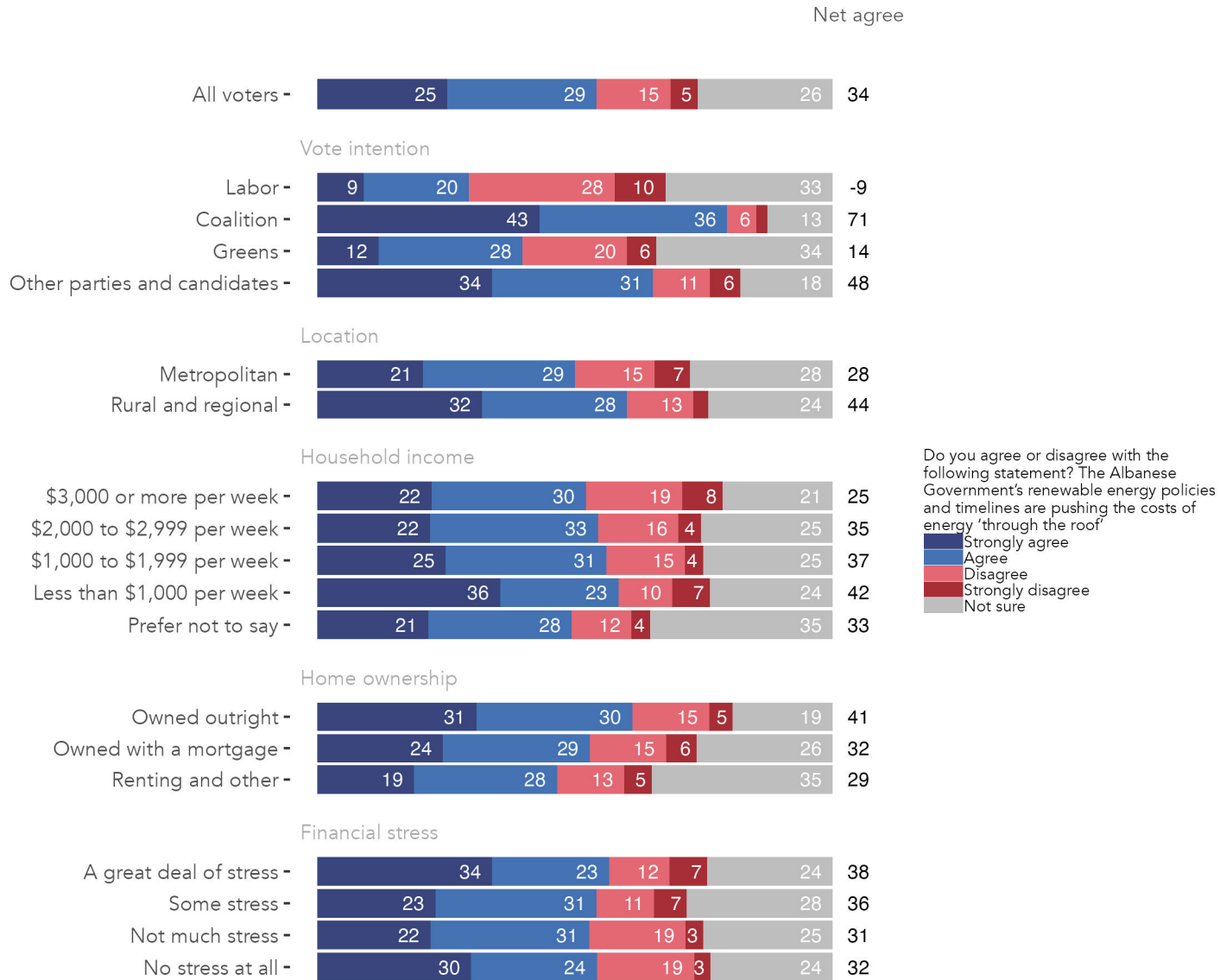


Figure 13: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Albanese Government's renewable energy policies and timelines are pushing the costs of energy 'through the roof', by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 11: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Albanese Government's renewable energy policies and timelines are pushing the costs of energy 'through the roof', by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	25	29	15	5	26	34
Vote intention						
Labor	9	20	28	10	33	-9
Coalition	43	36	6	2	13	71
Greens	12	28	20	6	34	14
Other parties and candidates	34	31	11	6	18	48
Location						
Metropolitan	21	29	15	7	28	28
Rural and regional	32	28	13	3	24	44
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	22	30	19	8	21	25
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	22	33	16	4	25	35
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	25	31	15	4	25	37
Less than \$1,000 per week	36	23	10	7	24	42
Prefer not to say	21	28	12	4	35	33
Home ownership						
Owned outright	31	30	15	5	19	41
Owned with a mortgage	24	29	15	6	26	32
Renting and other	19	28	13	5	35	29
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	34	23	12	7	24	38
Some stress	23	31	11	7	28	36
Not much stress	22	31	19	3	25	31
No stress at all	30	24	19	3	24	32

Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Albanese Government's renewable energy policies and timelines are pushing the costs of energy 'through the roof'

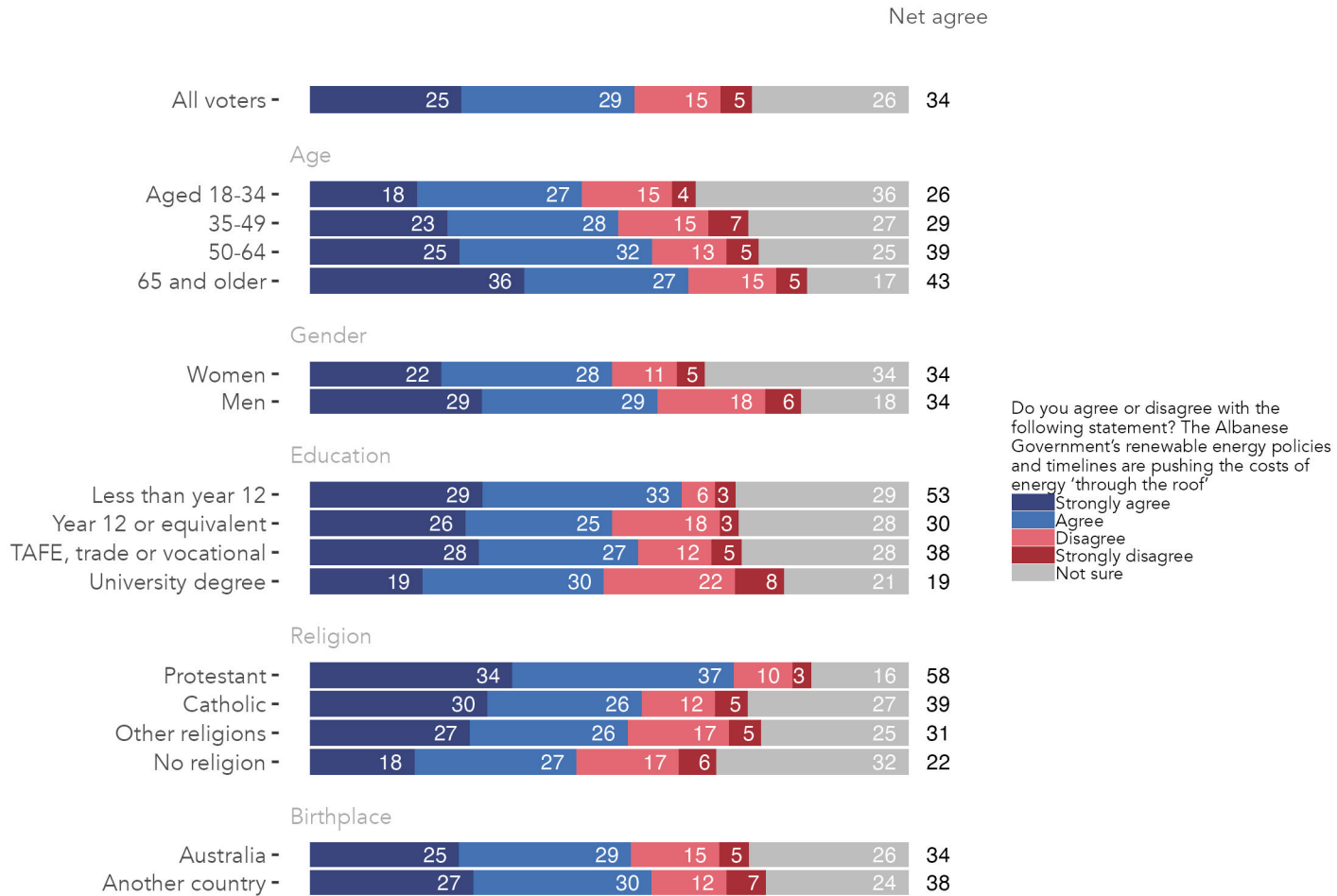


Figure 14: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Albanese Government's renewable energy policies and timelines are pushing the costs of energy 'through the roof', by demographic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 12: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Albanese Government's renewable energy policies and timelines are pushing the costs of energy 'through the roof', by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	25	29	15	5	26	34
Age						
Aged 18-34	18	27	15	4	36	26
35-49	23	28	15	7	27	29
50-64	25	32	13	5	25	39
65 and older	36	27	15	5	17	43
Gender						
Women	22	28	11	5	34	34
Men	29	29	18	6	18	34
Education						
Less than year 12	29	33	6	3	29	53
Year 12 or equivalent	26	25	18	3	28	30
TAFE, trade or vocational	28	27	12	5	28	38
University degree	19	30	22	8	21	19
Religion						
Protestant	34	37	10	3	16	58
Catholic	30	26	12	5	27	39
Other religions	27	26	17	5	25	31
No religion	18	27	17	6	32	22
Birthplace						
Australia	25	29	15	5	26	34
Another country	27	30	12	7	24	38

Nuclear energy is unsafe

Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Nuclear energy is unsafe

Net agree

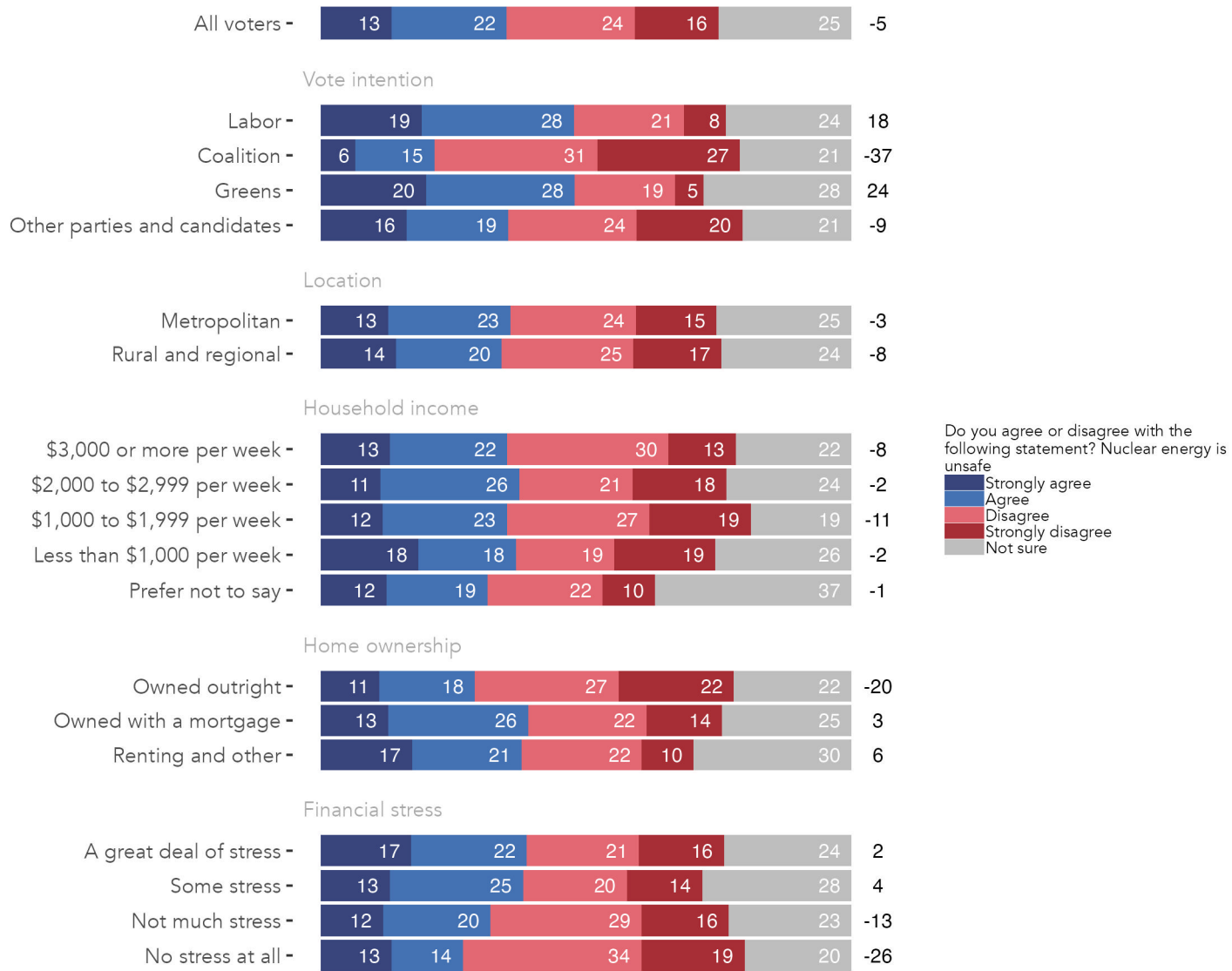


Figure 15: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Nuclear energy is unsafe, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 13: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Nuclear energy is unsafe, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	13	22	24	16	25	-5
Vote intention						
Labor	19	28	21	8	24	18
Coalition	6	15	31	27	21	-37
Greens	20	28	19	5	28	24
Other parties and candidates	16	19	24	20	21	-9
Location						
Metropolitan	13	23	24	15	25	-3
Rural and regional	14	20	25	17	24	-8
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	13	22	30	13	22	-8
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	11	26	21	18	24	-2
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	12	23	27	19	19	-11
Less than \$1,000 per week	18	18	19	19	26	-2
Prefer not to say	12	19	22	10	37	-1
Home ownership						
Owned outright	11	18	27	22	22	-20
Owned with a mortgage	13	26	22	14	25	3
Renting and other	17	21	22	10	30	6
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	17	22	21	16	24	2
Some stress	13	25	20	14	28	4
Not much stress	12	20	29	16	23	-13
No stress at all	13	14	34	19	20	-26

Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Nuclear energy is unsafe

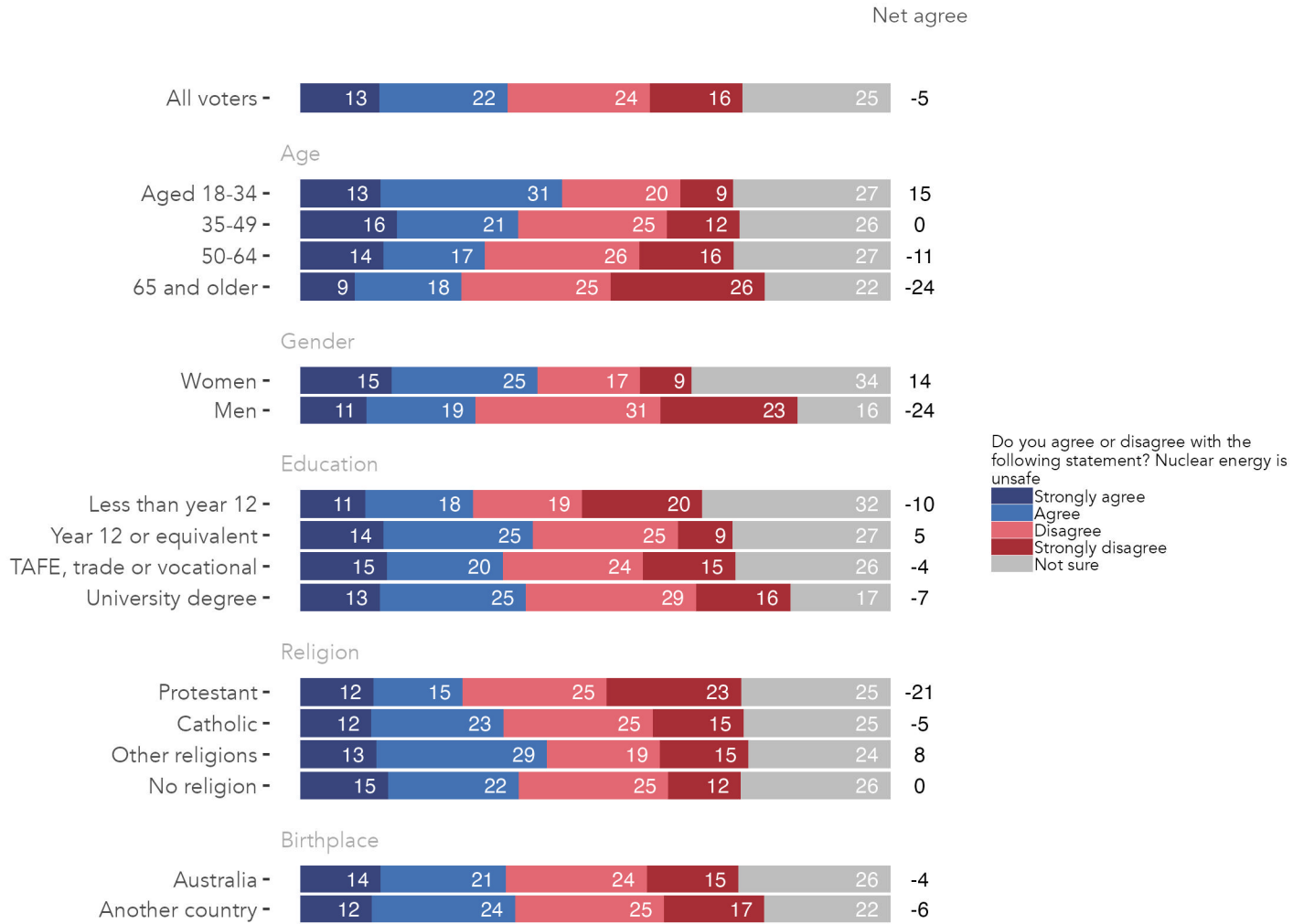


Figure 16: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Nuclear energy is unsafe, by demographic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

Table 14: Share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Nuclear energy is unsafe, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure	Net agree
All voters	13	22	24	16	25	-5
Age						
Aged 18-34	13	31	20	9	27	15
35-49	16	21	25	12	26	0
50-64	14	17	26	16	27	-11
65 and older	9	18	25	26	22	-24
Gender						
Women	15	25	17	9	34	14
Men	11	19	31	23	16	-24
Education						
Less than year 12	11	18	19	20	32	-10
Year 12 or equivalent	14	25	25	9	27	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	15	20	24	15	26	-4
University degree	13	25	29	16	17	-7
Religion						
Protestant	12	15	25	23	25	-21
Catholic	12	23	25	15	25	-5
Other religions	13	29	19	15	24	8
No religion	15	22	25	12	26	0
Birthplace						
Australia	14	21	24	15	26	-4
Another country	12	24	25	17	22	-6

Support for the construction of nuclear power plants

Question text

Would you support or oppose a nuclear power plant being built in pipe Location?

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Strongly support
2. Support
3. Oppose
4. Strongly oppose
5. Don't know

Location of proposed plants

- A. the Hunter Valley IF STATE = NSW
- B. Gippsland IF STATE = VIC
- C. Central Queensland IF STATE = QLD
- D. Collie IF STATE = WA
- E. Port Augusta IF STATE = SA

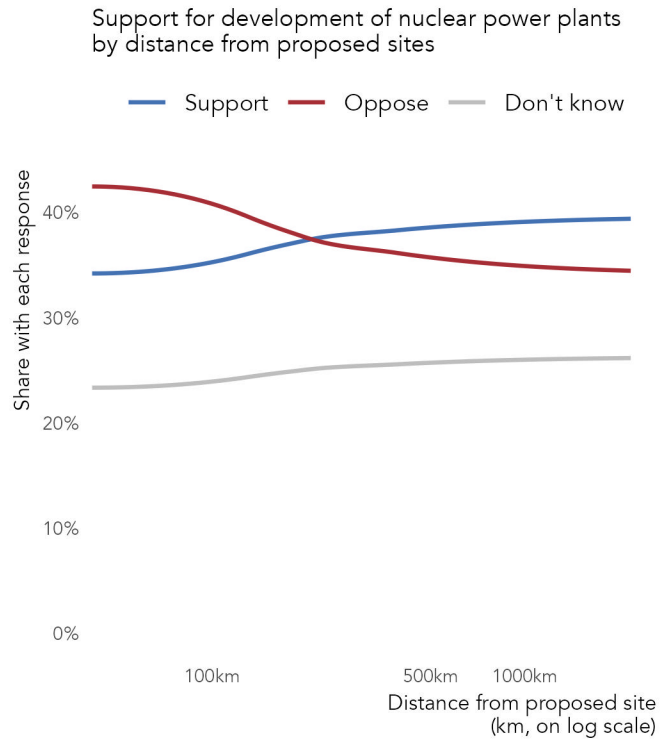


Figure 17: Share of voters saying they support or oppose the construction of a nuclear power plant at a named location in their state, by approximate distance from that location. Distance is calculated using the centre of the postcode in which each voter lives, and the postcode of the proposed location for the nuclear powerplant in their state. The smoothed curves were produced using generalised additive models.

Support for and opposition to the development of nuclear power plants

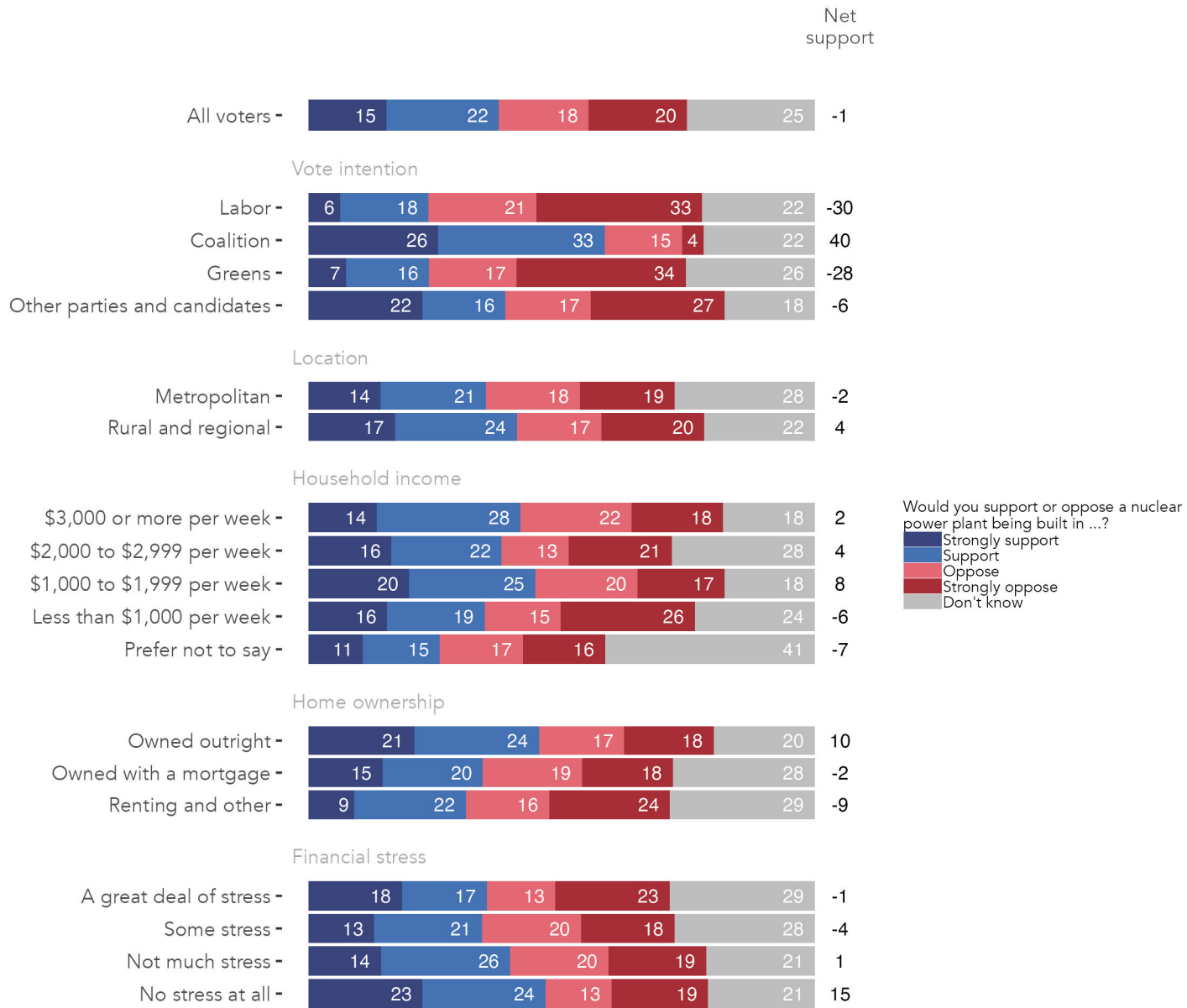


Figure 18: Support for and opposition to the development of nuclear power plants, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who support the proposal (total share that support, minus the share who oppose).

Table 15: Support for and opposition to the development of nuclear power plants, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know	Net support
All voters	15	22	18	20	25	-1
Vote intention						
Labor	6	18	21	33	22	-30
Coalition	26	33	15	4	22	40
Greens	7	16	17	34	26	-28
Other parties and candidates	22	16	17	27	18	-6
Location						
Metropolitan	14	21	18	19	28	-2
Rural and regional	17	24	17	20	22	4
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	14	28	22	18	18	2
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	16	22	13	21	28	4
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	20	25	20	17	18	8
Less than \$1,000 per week	16	19	15	26	24	-6
Prefer not to say	11	15	17	16	41	-7
Home ownership						
Owned outright	21	24	17	18	20	10
Owned with a mortgage	15	20	19	18	28	-2
Renting and other	9	22	16	24	29	-9
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	18	17	13	23	29	-1
Some stress	13	21	20	18	28	-4
Not much stress	14	26	20	19	21	1
No stress at all	23	24	13	19	21	15

Support for and opposition to the development of nuclear power plants

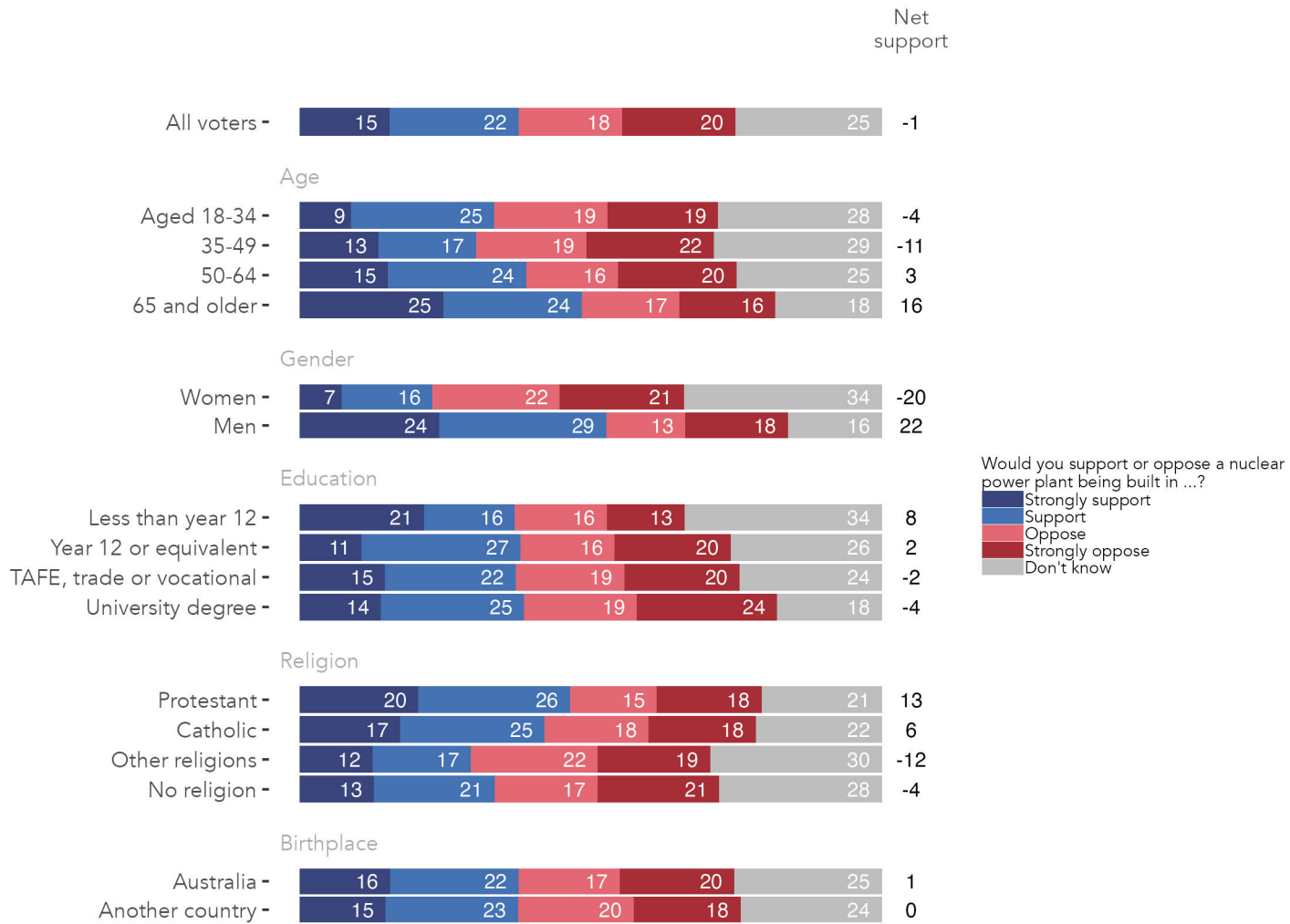


Figure 19: Support for and opposition to the development of nuclear power plants, by demographic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who support the proposal (total share that support, minus the share who oppose).

Table 16: Support for and opposition to the development of nuclear power plants, by demographic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know	Net support
All voters	15	22	18	20	25	-1
Age						
Aged 18-34	9	25	19	19	28	-4
35-49	13	17	19	22	29	-11
50-64	15	24	16	20	25	3
65 and older	25	24	17	16	18	16
Gender						
Women	7	16	22	21	34	-20
Men	24	29	13	18	16	22
Education						
Less than year 12	21	16	16	13	34	8
Year 12 or equivalent	11	27	16	20	26	2
TAFE, trade or vocational	15	22	19	20	24	-2
University degree	14	25	19	24	18	-4
Religion						
Protestant	20	26	15	18	21	13
Catholic	17	25	18	18	22	6
Other religions	12	17	22	19	30	-12
No religion	13	21	17	21	28	-4
Birthplace						
Australia	16	22	17	20	25	1
Another country	15	23	20	18	24	0

Which party has a better plan for Australia's energy reliability and affordability?

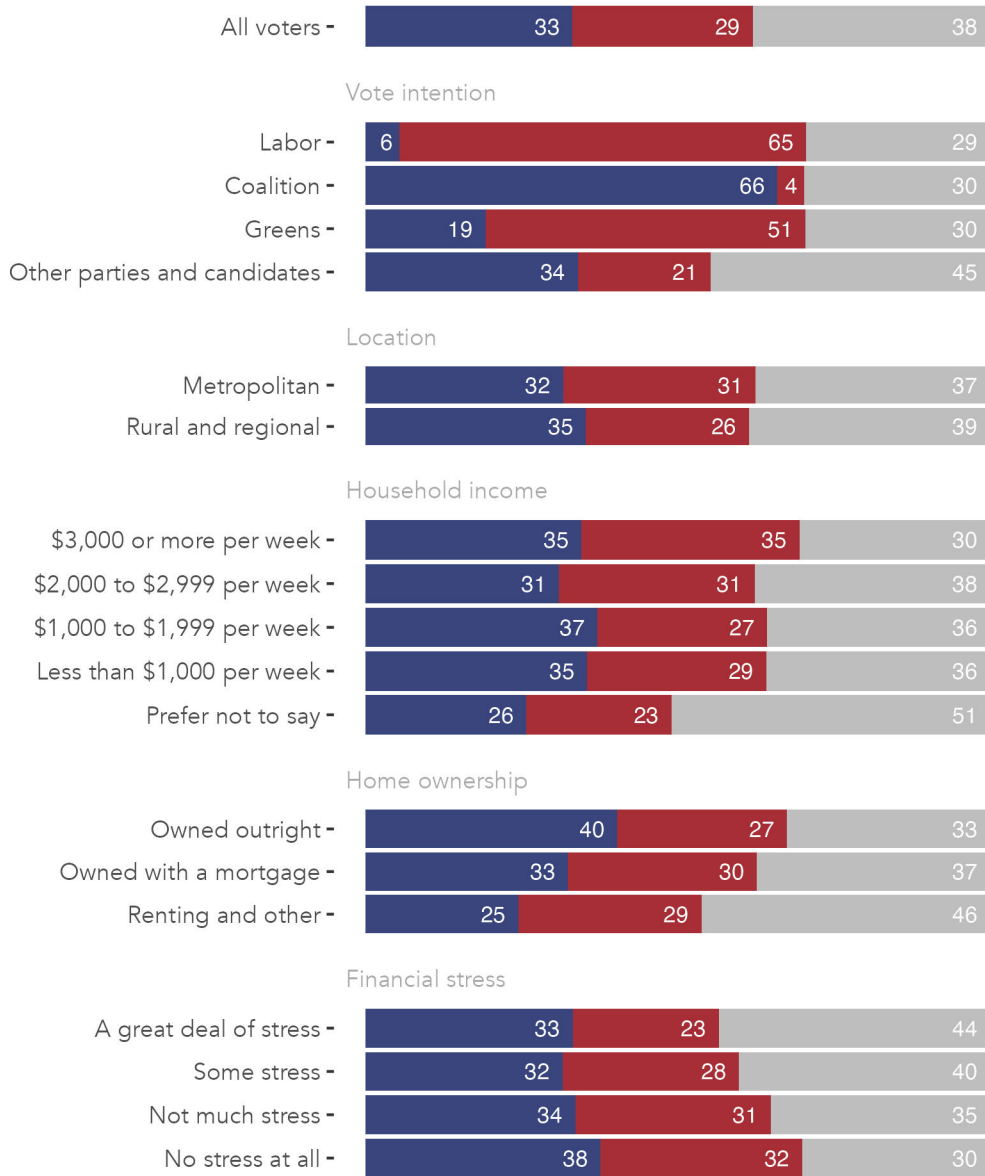
Question text

Who has a better plan for Australia's future energy reliability and affordability, Anthony Albanese and Labor or Peter Dutton and the Coalition?

Single select; random reverse 1-2

1. Anthony Albanese and Labor
2. Peter Dutton and the Coalition
3. Not sure

Who has a better plan for Australia's future energy reliability and affordability



Who has a better plan for Australia's future energy reliability and affordability, Anthony Albanese and Labor or Peter Dutton and the Coalition?

- Peter Dutton and the Coalition
- Anthony Albanese and Labor
- Not sure

Figure 20: Who has a better plan for Australia's future energy reliability and affordability, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 17: Who has a better plan for Australia’s future energy reliability and affordability, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Peter Dutton and the Coalition	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Not sure
All voters	33	29	38
Vote intention			
Labor	6	65	29
Coalition	66	4	30
Greens	19	51	30
Other parties and candidates	34	21	45
Location			
Metropolitan	32	31	37
Rural and regional	35	26	39
Household income			
\$3,000 or more per week	35	35	30
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	31	31	38
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	37	27	36
Less than \$1,000 per week	35	29	36
Prefer not to say	26	23	51
Home ownership			
Owned outright	40	27	33
Owned with a mortgage	33	30	37
Renting and other	25	29	46
Financial stress			
A great deal of stress	33	23	44
Some stress	32	28	40
Not much stress	34	31	35
No stress at all	38	32	30

Who has a better plan for Australia's future energy reliability and affordability

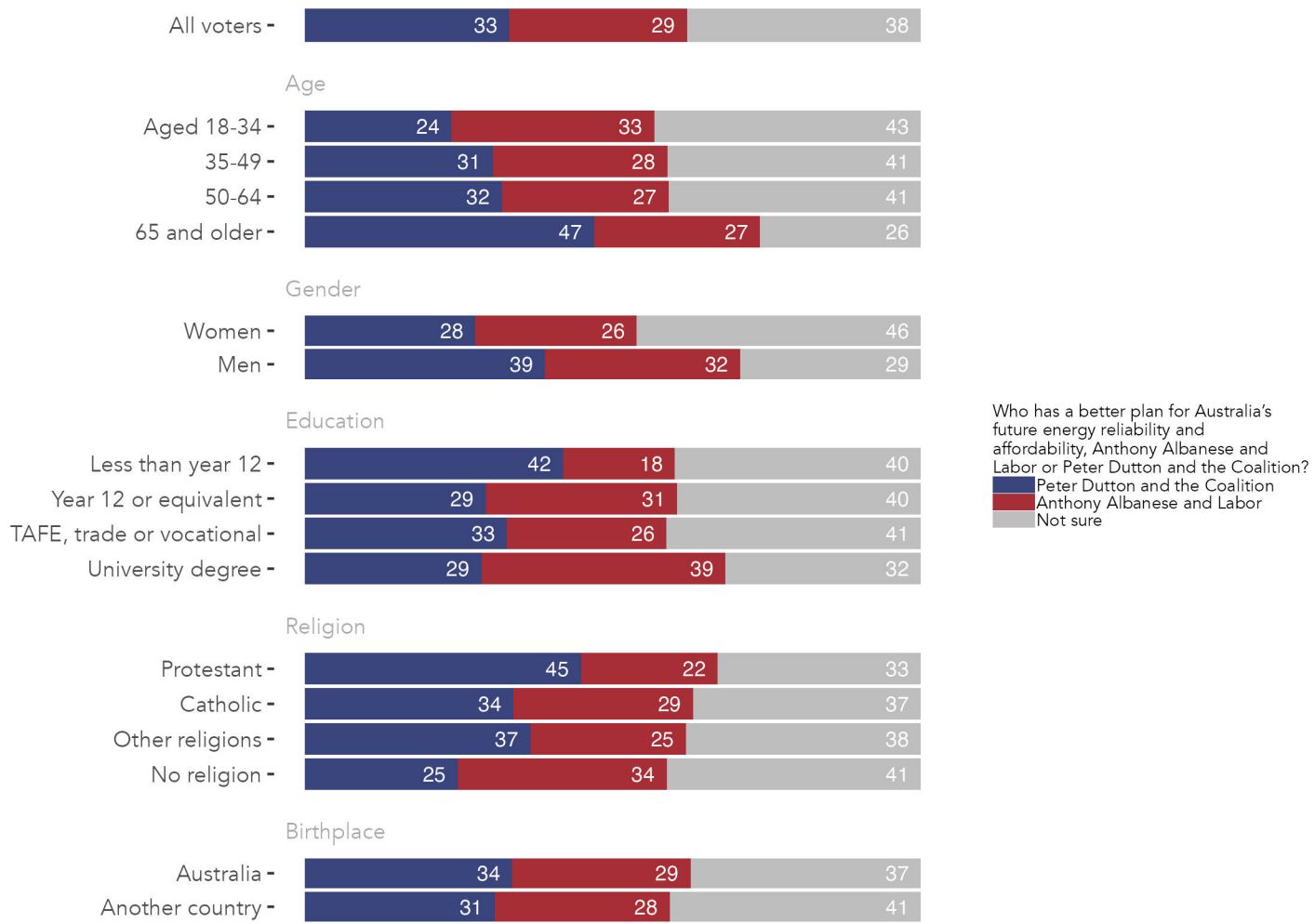


Figure 21: Who has a better plan for Australia's future energy reliability and affordability, by demographic characteristics.

Table 18: Who has a better plan for Australia's future energy reliability and affordability, by demographic characteristics.

	Peter Dutton and the Coalition	Anthony Albanese and Labor	Not sure
All voters	33	29	38
Age			
Aged 18-34	24	33	43
35-49	31	28	41
50-64	32	27	41
65 and older	47	27	26
Gender			
Women	28	26	46
Men	39	32	29
Education			
Less than year 12	42	18	40
Year 12 or equivalent	29	31	40
TAFE, trade or vocational	33	26	41
University degree	29	39	32
Religion			
Protestant	45	22	33
Catholic	34	29	37
Other religions	37	25	38
No religion	25	34	41
Birthplace			
Australia	34	29	37
Another country	31	28	41

Attention paid to the conflict in Gaza

Question text

Now thinking about the current conflict between Israel and Hamas in the Gaza Strip in Palestine.

How much attention have you paid to this conflict?

Single select; random reverse

1. A great deal
2. Much
3. Some
4. A little
5. None at all

Attention paid to the conflict between Israel and Hamas

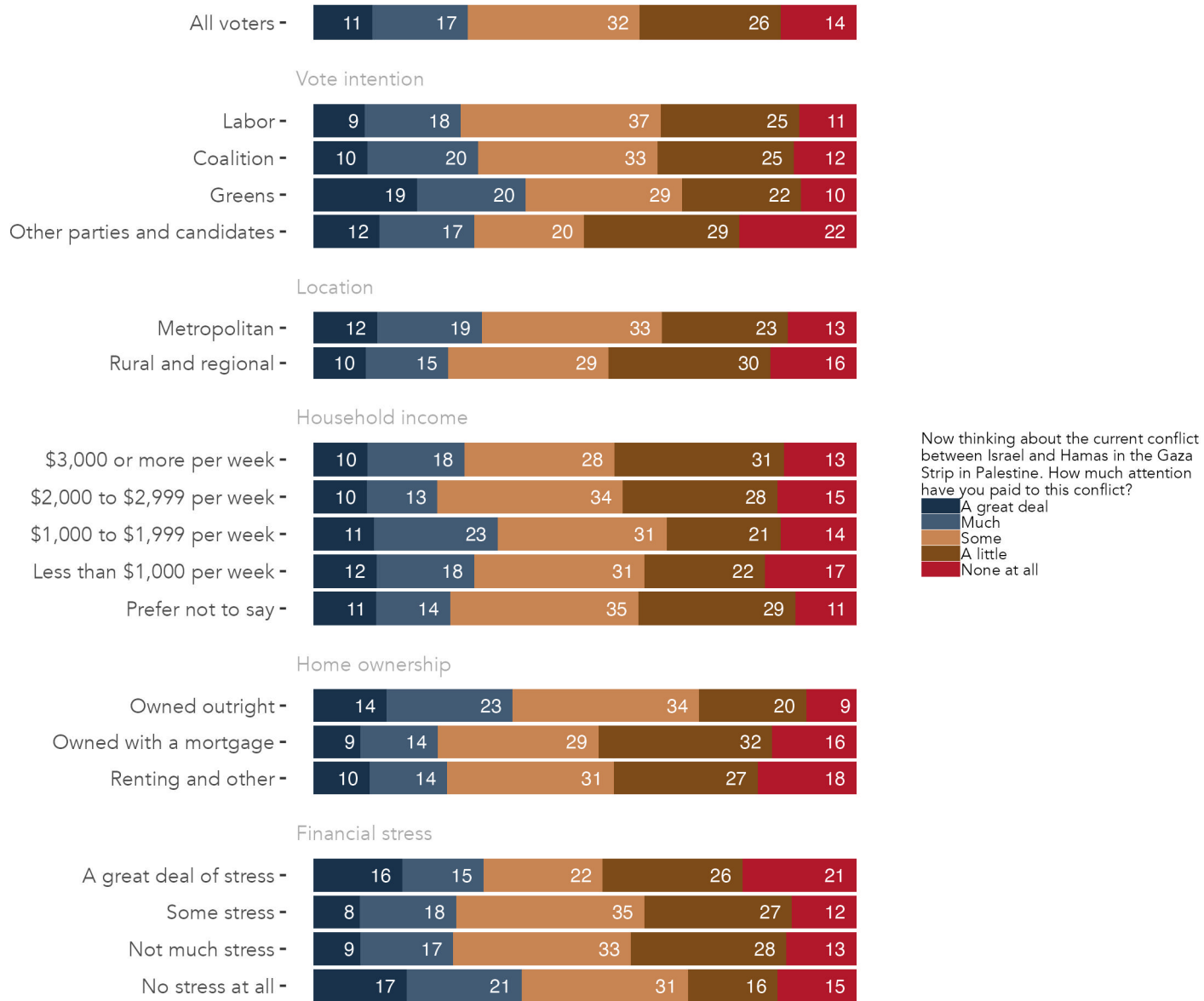


Figure 22: Attention paid to the conflict between Israel and Hamas, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 19: Attention paid to the conflict between Israel and Hamas, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	A great deal	Much	Some	A little	None at all
All voters	11	17	32	26	14
Vote intention					
Labor	9	18	37	25	11
Coalition	10	20	33	25	12
Greens	19	20	29	22	10
Other parties and candidates	12	17	20	29	22
Location					
Metropolitan	12	19	33	23	13
Rural and regional	10	15	29	30	16
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	10	18	28	31	13
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	10	13	34	28	15
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	11	23	31	21	14
Less than \$1,000 per week	12	18	31	22	17
Prefer not to say	11	14	35	29	11
Home ownership					
Owned outright	14	23	34	20	9
Owned with a mortgage	9	14	29	32	16
Renting and other	10	14	31	27	18
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	16	15	22	26	21
Some stress	8	18	35	27	12
Not much stress	9	17	33	28	13
No stress at all	17	21	31	16	15

Attention paid to the conflict between Israel and Hamas

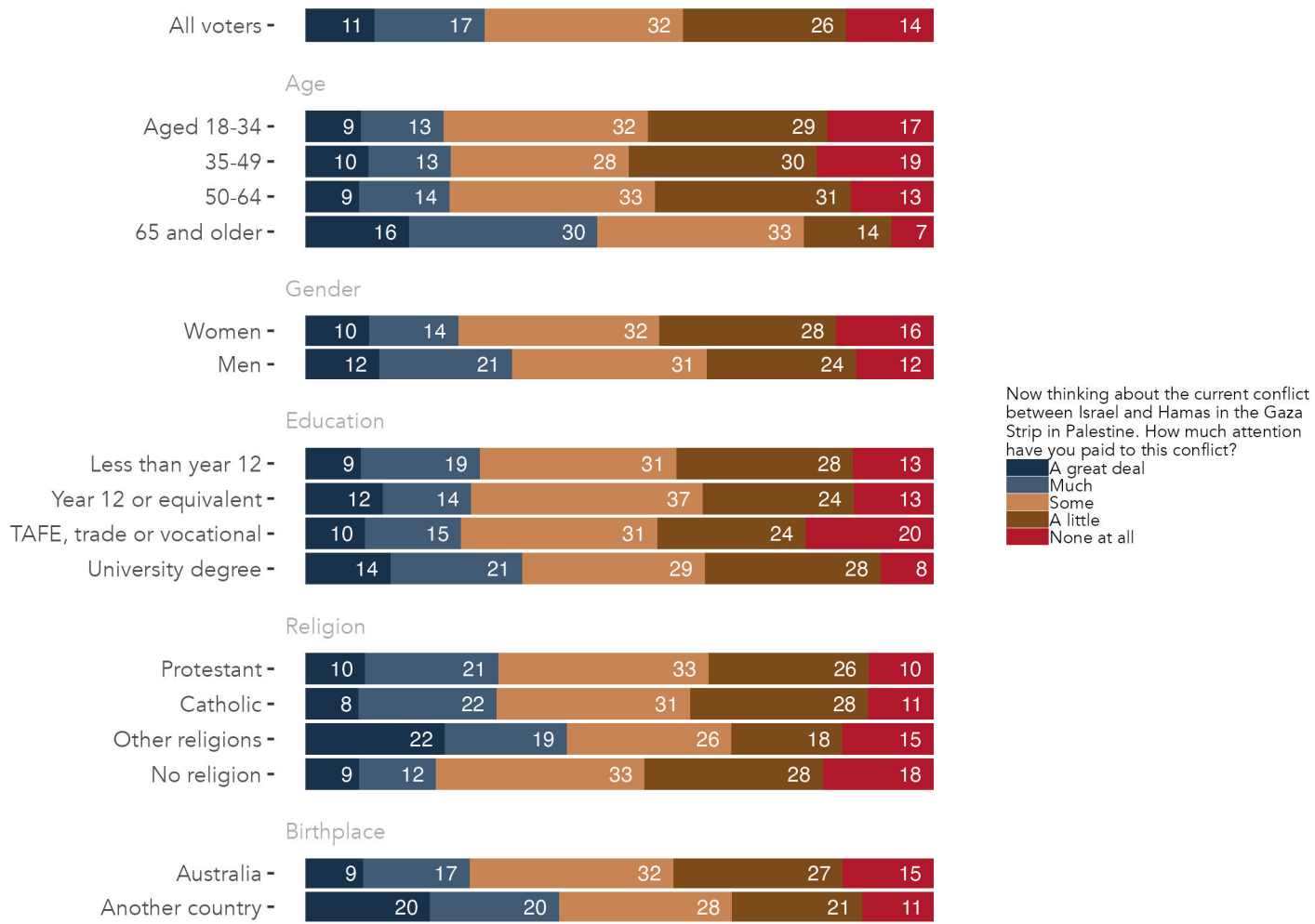


Figure 23: Attention paid to the conflict between Israel and Hamas, by demographic characteristics.

Table 20: Attention paid to the conflict between Israel and Hamas, by demographic characteristics.

	A great deal	Much	Some	A little	None at all
All voters	11	17	32	26	14
Age					
Aged 18-34	9	13	32	29	17
35-49	10	13	28	30	19
50-64	9	14	33	31	13
65 and older	16	30	33	14	7
Gender					
Women	10	14	32	28	16
Men	12	21	31	24	12
Education					
Less than year 12	9	19	31	28	13
Year 12 or equivalent	12	14	37	24	13
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	15	31	24	20
University degree	14	21	29	28	8
Religion					
Protestant	10	21	33	26	10
Catholic	8	22	31	28	11
Other religions	22	19	26	18	15
No religion	9	12	33	28	18
Birthplace					
Australia	9	17	32	27	15
Another country	20	20	28	21	11

Labor's performance in handling the conflict in Gaza

Question text

Still thinking about the conflict between Israel and Hamas.

How would you rate the performance of Prime Minister Anthony Albanese and the Labor federal government on this issue?

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Poor
4. Very poor
5. Not sure

Perceived performance of the Albanese Labor Government on the conflict in Gaza, by attention paid to the conflict

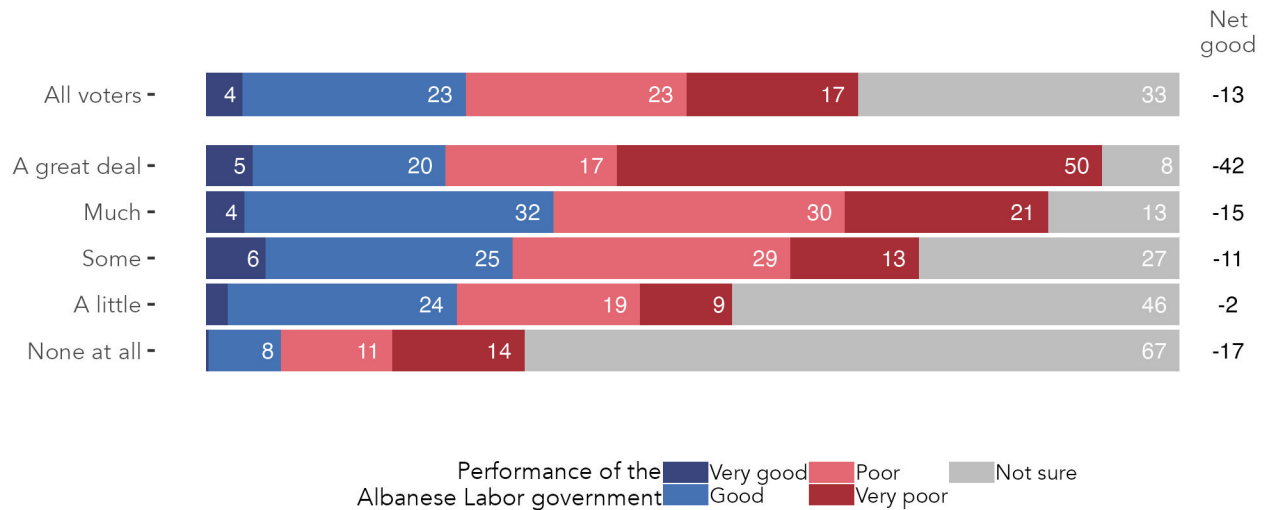
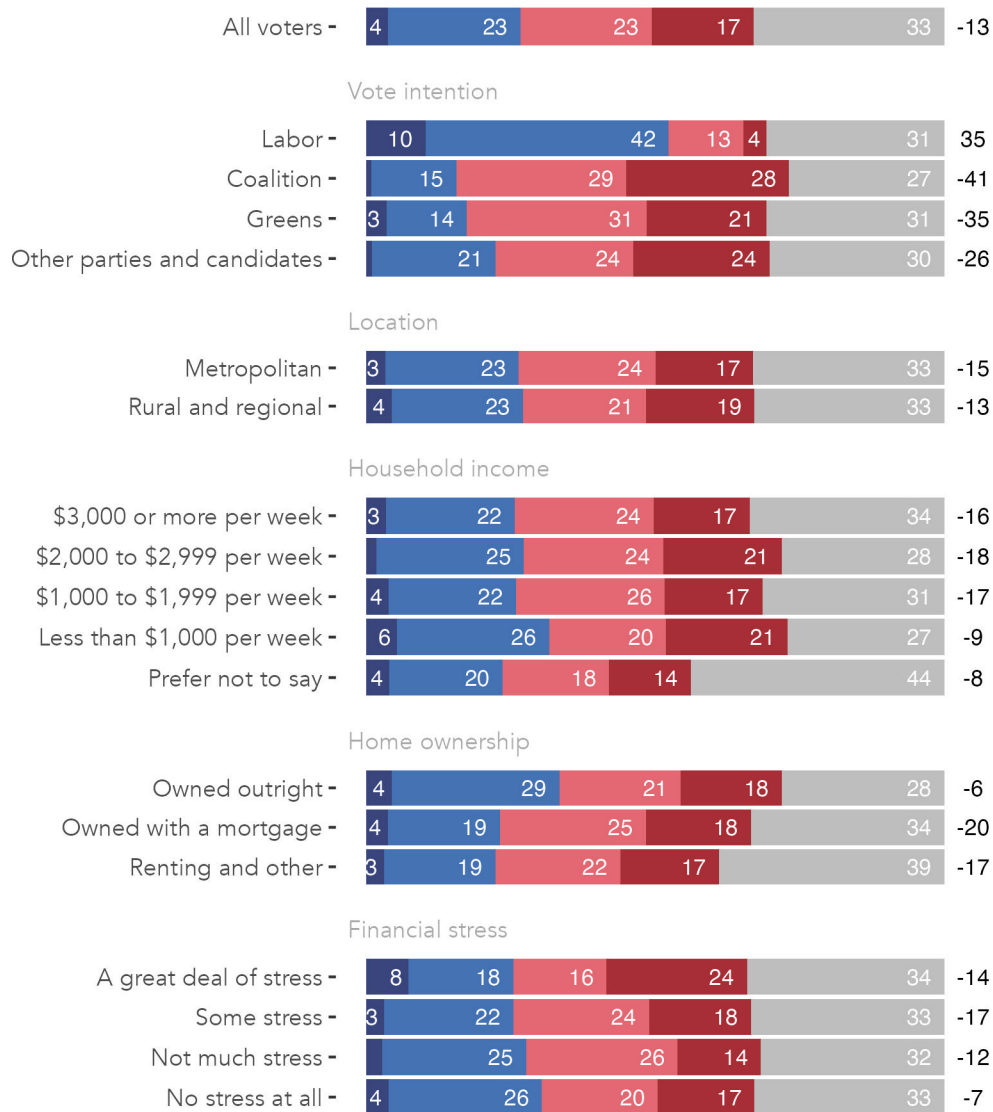


Figure 24: How voters rate the performance of the Albanese Labor government's on the conflict in Gaza, by the amount of attention they report giving the conflict. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think its performance has been good (total share who say good, minus the share who say poor).

Perceived performance of the Albanese Labor Government on the conflict in Gaza

Net good



Still thinking about the conflict between Israel and Hamas. How would you rate the performance of Prime Minister Anthony Albanese and the Labor federal government on this issue?

Very good
Good
Poor
Very poor
Not sure

Figure 25: Perceived performance of the Albanese Labor Government on the conflict in Gaza, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who rate performance on this as good (total share who report good, minus the share who report poor).

Table 21: Perceived performance of the Albanese Labor Government on the conflict in Gaza, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net good
All voters	4	23	23	17	33	-13
Vote intention						
Labor	10	42	13	4	31	35
Coalition	1	15	29	28	27	-41
Greens	3	14	31	21	31	-35
Other parties and candidates	1	21	24	24	30	-26
Location						
Metropolitan	3	23	24	17	33	-15
Rural and regional	4	23	21	19	33	-13
Household income						
\$3,000 or more per week	3	22	24	17	34	-16
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	2	25	24	21	28	-18
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	4	22	26	17	31	-17
Less than \$1,000 per week	6	26	20	21	27	-9
Prefer not to say	4	20	18	14	44	-8
Home ownership						
Owned outright	4	29	21	18	28	-6
Owned with a mortgage	4	19	25	18	34	-20
Renting and other	3	19	22	17	39	-17
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	8	18	16	24	34	-14
Some stress	3	22	24	18	33	-17
Not much stress	3	25	26	14	32	-12
No stress at all	4	26	20	17	33	-7

Perceived performance of the Albanese Labor Government on the conflict in Gaza

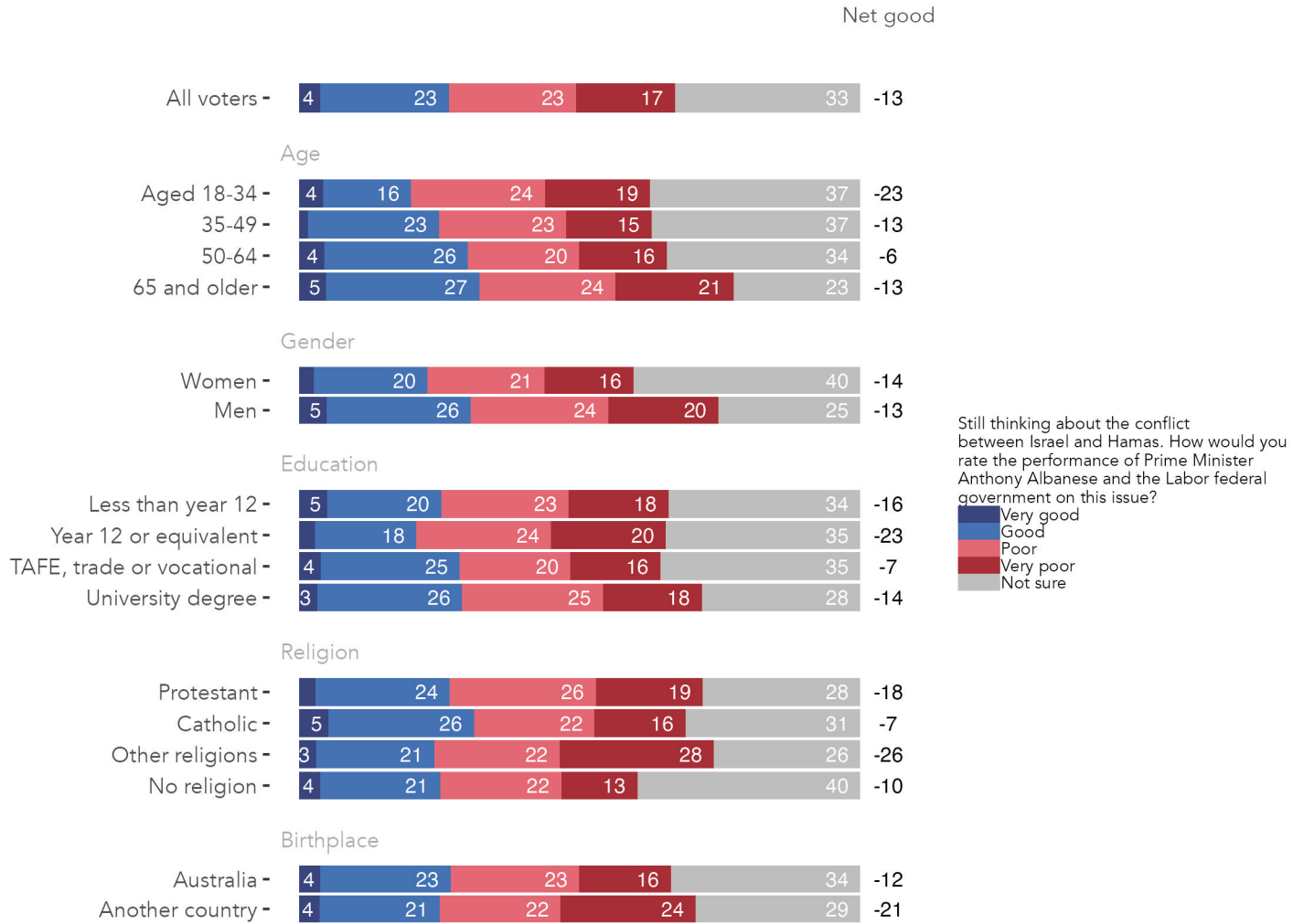


Figure 26: Perceived performance of the Albanese Labor Government on the conflict in Gaza, by demographic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who rate performance on this as good (total share who report good, minus the share who report poor).

Table 22: Perceived performance of the Albanese Labor Government on the conflict in Gaza, by demographic characteristics.

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net good
All voters	4	23	23	17	33	-13
Age						
Aged 18-34	4	16	24	19	37	-23
35-49	2	23	23	15	37	-13
50-64	4	26	20	16	34	-6
65 and older	5	27	24	21	23	-13
Gender						
Women	3	20	21	16	40	-14
Men	5	26	24	20	25	-13
Education						
Less than year 12	5	20	23	18	34	-16
Year 12 or equivalent	3	18	24	20	35	-23
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	25	20	16	35	-7
University degree	3	26	25	18	28	-14
Religion						
Protestant	3	24	26	19	28	-18
Catholic	5	26	22	16	31	-7
Other religions	3	21	22	28	26	-26
No religion	4	21	22	13	40	-10
Birthplace						
Australia	4	23	23	16	34	-12
Another country	4	21	22	24	29	-21

Importance of the conflict in Gaza to vote intention

Question text

If an election were held today, how important would the government's handling of the conflict in Gaza be to your vote?

Single select; random reverse

1. Very important
2. Somewhat important
3. Not particularly important
4. Not at all important

Reported importance of the government's handling of the conflict in Gaza for vote choice

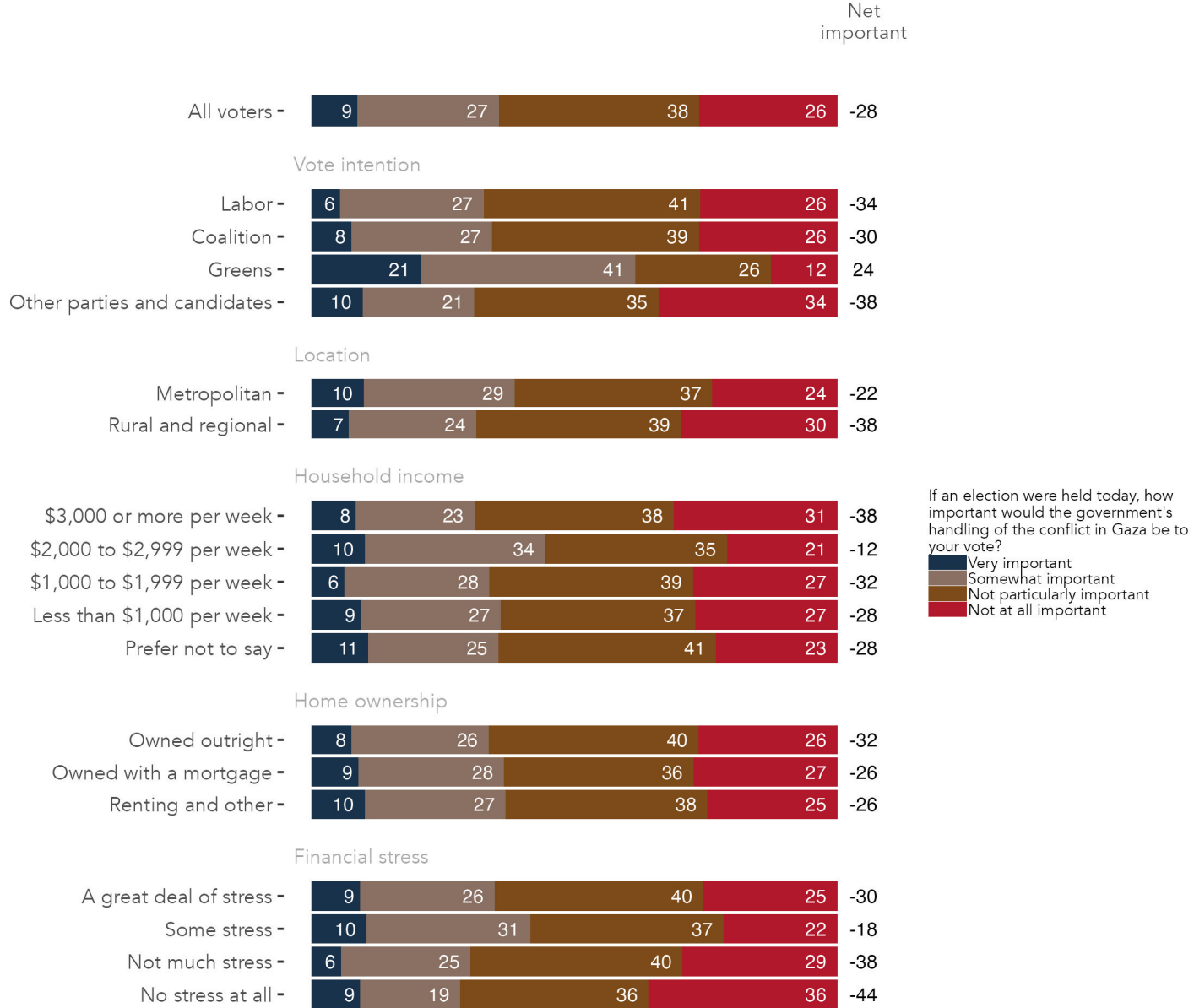


Figure 27: Reported importance of the government's handling of the conflict in Gaza for vote choice, by current vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who report that the government's handling of the Gaza conflict is important to their vote (total share who report 'very' or 'somewhat' important, minus the share who report 'not particularly' or 'not at all' important).

Table 23: Reported importance of the government's handling of the conflict in Gaza for vote choice, by vote intention, location, household income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not particularly important	Not at all important	Net important
All voters	9	27	38	26	-28
Vote intention					
Labor	6	27	41	26	-34
Coalition	8	27	39	26	-30
Greens	21	41	26	12	24
Other parties and candidates	10	21	35	34	-38
Location					
Metropolitan	10	29	37	24	-22
Rural and regional	7	24	39	30	-38
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	8	23	38	31	-38
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	10	34	35	21	-12
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	6	28	39	27	-32
Less than \$1,000 per week	9	27	37	27	-28
Prefer not to say	11	25	41	23	-28
Home ownership					
Owned outright	8	26	40	26	-32
Owned with a mortgage	9	28	36	27	-26
Renting and other	10	27	38	25	-26
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	9	26	40	25	-30
Some stress	10	31	37	22	-18
Not much stress	6	25	40	29	-38
No stress at all	9	19	36	36	-44

Reported importance of the government's handling of the conflict in Gaza for vote choice

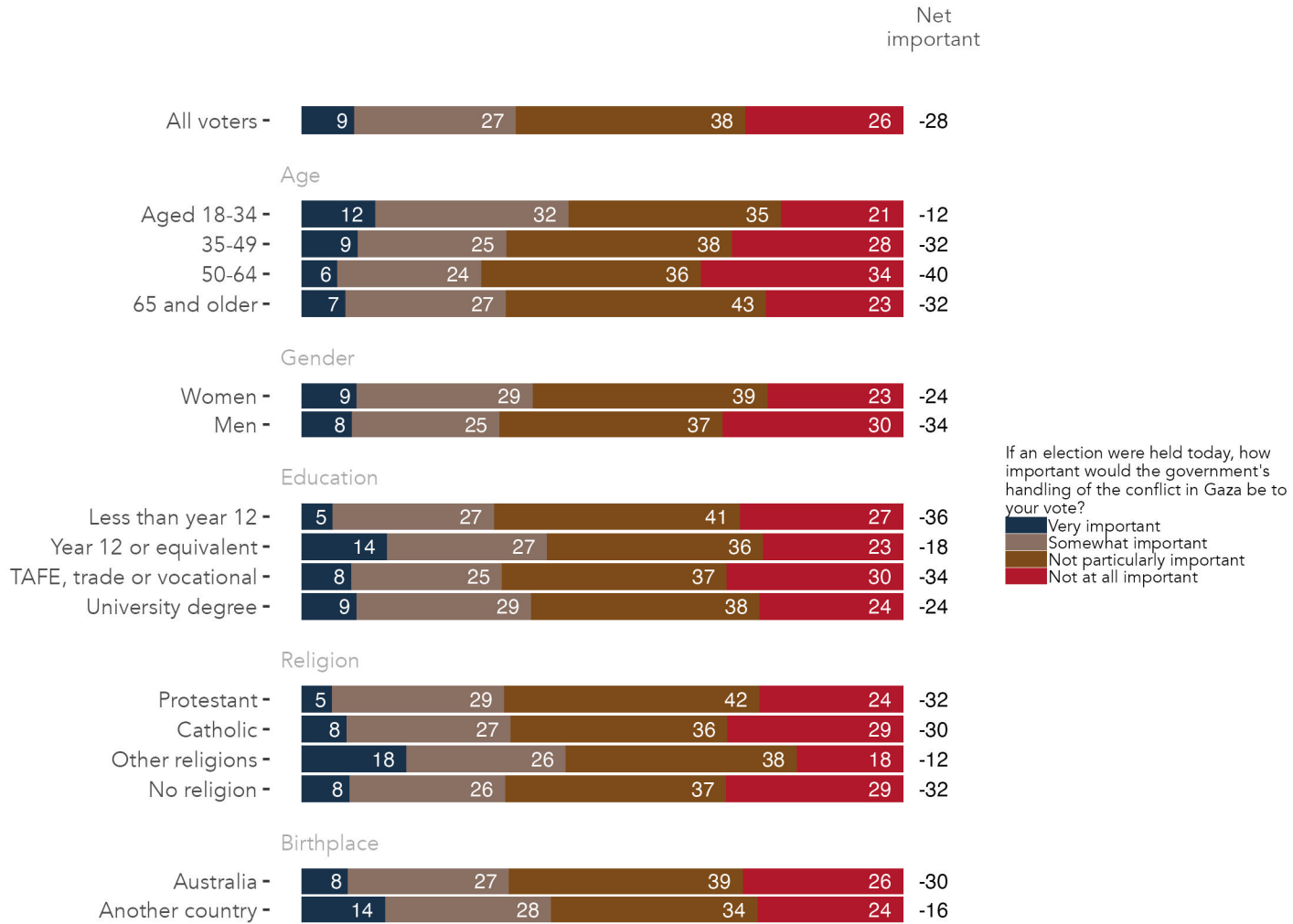


Figure 28: Reported importance of the government's handling of the conflict in Gaza for vote choice, by demographic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot denote the net share who report that the government's handling of the Gaza conflict is important to their vote (total share who report 'very' or 'somewhat' important, minus the share who report 'not particularly' or 'not at all' important).

Table 24: Reported importance of the government’s handling of the conflict in Gaza for vote choice, by demographic characteristics.

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not particularly important	Not at all important	Net important
All voters	9	27	38	26	-28
Age					
Aged 18-34	12	32	35	21	-12
35-49	9	25	38	28	-32
50-64	6	24	36	34	-40
65 and older	7	27	43	23	-32
Gender					
Women	9	29	39	23	-24
Men	8	25	37	30	-34
Education					
Less than year 12	5	27	41	27	-36
Year 12 or equivalent	14	27	36	23	-18
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	25	37	30	-34
University degree	9	29	38	24	-24
Religion					
Protestant	5	29	42	24	-32
Catholic	8	27	36	29	-30
Other religions	18	26	38	18	-12
No religion	8	26	37	29	-32
Birthplace					
Australia	8	27	39	26	-30
Another country	14	28	34	24	-16



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY