

Federal Politics Poll

July 2026

Quantitative and qualitative analysis

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Methodology

The analysis is based on 828 survey responses which have been weighted for voting intentions. We adjust the responses by normalising them against the most recent NewsPoll published in *The Australian* newspaper.

The sample is not a probability sample and should be treated as indicative rather than as a population estimate. Percentages describe this respondent group; small subgroups, particularly the Nationalist category, are volatile and should not be over-interpreted. Individual questions have different bases because of item non-response.

Party labels were consolidated into voting “tribes” in the supplied data. ALP, Coalition, Greens and One Nation are shown separately. Independents, Teals and Sustainable Australia are grouped as Cosmopolitan; smaller right-of-centre parties are grouped as Nationalist. “Traditional vote” is self-identification, “last election” is recalled vote, and “first preference” is current intention. These measures are analytically distinct.

Quantitative analysis was conducted using Microsoft Excel. Percentages may not sum exactly to 100 because of rounding or non-response.

Qualitative analysis is based primarily on the full respondent text. It identifies recurring arguments, contrasts among voting tribes, shared concerns, underlying assumptions and politically important causal narratives. The supplied Leximancer maps are included as illustrations of concept relationships, not as the boundary or determinant of the analysis. They do not by themselves prove causation or measure the prevalence of every argument.

The poll was conducted from July 3, 2026 until July 9, 2026, using our online panel of over 6,000 Australian voters.

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Executive Summary

Australian politics is not simply moving to the right or the left. It is separating into two increasingly coherent blocs while the established centre-right fractures. Labor retains a consolidated electoral base and remains the preferred governing alternative for voters on the left. One Nation, meanwhile, has become the principal vehicle for voters who believe the major parties no longer represent their interests. The Coalition is caught between them: still regarded by many as the safer governing alternative, but no longer the automatic first choice of its traditional supporters.

The Coalition is preferred to One Nation by 68% to 32% when respondents are forced to choose between them. However, this result overstates the Coalition's strength on the right because it depends heavily on Labor, Greens and Cosmopolitan voters choosing the Coalition as the less objectionable alternative. Among current One Nation voters, 88% prefer One Nation to the Coalition. Many of these voters describe themselves as traditionally Coalition, showing that their sentiments remain with their former party but that their trust and active allegiance have shifted to One Nation.

Leadership reinforces the structural problem. Anthony Albanese is not broadly popular, but he dominates the preferred-prime-minister measure because Labor and Greens voters consolidate behind him while the right divides between Angus Taylor and Pauline Hanson. Taylor has not established authority beyond Coalition voters, while Hanson inspires unusually intense loyalty among her own supporters and equally intense rejection among much of the left. Albanese benefits from being the only leader capable of being Prime Minister on the left of the political spectrum.

The Budget exposes the same division in policy form. Labor and Greens voters see the changes to capital gains tax and negative gearing through fairness, housing access and intergenerational inequality. Coalition and One Nation voters see broken promises, damage to investment, pressure on rental supply and an attack on aspiration. The aggregate numbers suggest a close public argument, but the tribal figures reveal that the two sides are often not evaluating the same proposition. One side is judging who receives the benefit; the other is judging what happens to housing supply.

Housing is consequently the issue with the greatest capacity to move votes. It is recognised across the political spectrum, but it has not yet acquired a universally accepted explanation. Immigration, taxation, planning, construction costs, investor incentives, inequality and government competence all compete to explain the same visible failure. That makes housing politically fluid. Voters do not need to change their underlying values to change their judgement about which party has understood the problem. They need only decide that one causal account fits events better than another.

Multiculturalism presents a similar warning against relying on a headline figure alone. A clear majority supports Australia being multicultural, but respondents attach different conditions to that support. Progressive voters emphasise diversity, equality and welcome. More conservative voters emphasise common laws, English, civic obligations and the equal application of rules. The most useful distinction is therefore not simply support versus opposition, but pluralism as an end in itself versus pluralism contained within a shared national framework.

The contest ahead will be decided less by which side can list the most concerns than by which side can connect them. Cost of living, housing, immigration, tax, energy and trust are already present across the responses. The political advantage will go to the party that can turn those concerns into a

credible causal story, demonstrate it through events and offer voters a change of judgement without requiring them to repudiate their identity.

Key findings

- The sample is politically polarised. Current first preferences are ALP 33%, One Nation 29%, Coalition 17%, Greens 13%, Cosmopolitan 7% and Nationalist 1%.
- The Coalition's central problem is leakage to One Nation. Among self-described traditional Coalition voters, 53% now give One Nation their first preference, while only 43% remain with the Coalition.
- Labor leads the Coalition 54% to 46% in the forced choice and does even better in a competition with One Nation where Labor wins 55% among all respondents including 12% of Coalition voters.
- Anthony Albanese remains preferred prime minister on 50%, ahead of Pauline Hanson on 24% and Angus Taylor on 18%. This reflects Albanese's consolidation of Labor and Greens voters and the division of the right between Taylor and Hanson.
- Leader evaluations are intensely tribal. Albanese records 36% approval and 54% disapproval; Taylor 16% approval and 57% disapproval; Hanson 39% approval and 55% disapproval. Hanson nevertheless has the strongest intensity within her own constituency.
- The Budget and housing-tax changes create an almost mirror-image partisan divide. The Budget is approved by 85% of Labor voters but disapproved by 92% of Coalition and 92% of One Nation voters. Capital-gains-tax changes and abolition of negative gearing are strongly supported by Labor and Greens voters and strongly rejected by Coalition and One Nation voters.
- Multiculturalism retains aggregate majority support (59.8% agree, 29.2% disagree), but that majority conceals a profound split over whether multiculturalism means diversity alone or diversity within common laws, language and civic obligations.
- Housing is the key bridge issue. It appears across tribes, while immigration, tax, supply and government competence offer competing causal explanations. This makes housing the most plausible route by which views can shift as rents, construction and affordability outcomes become visible.
- The qualitative maps show shared anxiety but incompatible diagnoses: progressive voters emphasise climate, inequality and services; conservative and One Nation voters emphasise immigration, spending, energy costs, sovereignty and trust. The political contest is therefore over the causal story connecting common symptoms.

Most interesting and foundational findings

- One Nation is not merely drawing from a fixed fringe. Its current vote is built heavily from people who still describe themselves as traditional Coalition voters.
- The Coalition retains a preference advantage over One Nation among most non-One Nation tribes, yet most current One Nation voters choose One Nation over the Coalition. Recovery for the Coalition therefore requires more than preference discipline; it requires restoring first-preference trust. Labor needs to ensure the rift continues.

- Albanese's preferred-prime-minister lead coexists with net disapproval. The office choice is partly comparative: Taylor is weak outside the Coalition and Hanson is unacceptable to most voters on the left.
- The Budget is not being judged as a neutral fiscal package. It functions as a tribal signal about fairness, property, aspiration, redistribution and competence.
- The housing-tax debate is unusually event-sensitive. If rents worsen or supply contracts, an abstract dispute can be reframed quickly as a competence failure; if access improves without rental damage, the government's fairness narrative strengthens.
- Multiculturalism is popular at the level of principle but contested at the level of conditions. Common-law, English-language, assimilation and shared-values language is especially important among Coalition and One Nation respondents.
- Broad dissatisfaction does not form a single opposition coalition. Greens dissatisfaction often means Labor has not gone far enough; Coalition and One Nation dissatisfaction means it has gone too far or has lost control.

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Quantitative Analysis

Voting intention and political movement

Measure	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Greens	Nationalist	One Nation
Current first preference	33%	17%	7%	13%	1%	29%
Last election	34%	32%	8%	14%	2%	8%
Traditional identification	33%	37%	6%	13%	1%	4%

The defining movement is the collapse in Coalition first preference and the corresponding expansion of One Nation. The current One Nation share is more than three times the recalled last-election share and more than seven times traditional identification.

Direction of the country

Response	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Grns	Nationalist	ON	Total
Strongly agree	22%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	8%
Agree	59%	0%	23%	32%	0%	0%	25%
Neither agree nor disagree	13%	6%	19%	23%	0%	2%	10%
Disagree	3%	16%	35%	29%	18%	11%	14%
Strongly disagree	0%	76%	19%	16%	82%	85%	42%
Unsure	2%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Total agree	81%	1%	23%	32%	0%	1%	33%
Total disagree	3%	92%	54%	45%	100%	96%	56%
Net agree	81%	-91%	-31%	-13%	-100%	-95%	-22%

Views of national direction are starkly polarised. Labor voters are overwhelmingly positive, while Coalition, Nationalist and One Nation voters are overwhelmingly negative. Greens and Cosmopolitan voters are negative on balance, but their reasons often differ from those on the right: they are more likely to argue that government has been too cautious on climate, inequality, housing or institutional reform.

Forced-choice preferences

Choice	ALP voters	Coalition voters	Cosmopolitan voters	Greens voters	Nationalist voters	One Nation voters	Total
Labor over Coalition	100%	0%	85%	99%	0%	3%	54%
Coalition over Labor	0%	100%	15%	1%	100%	97%	46%
Labor over One Nation	100%	12%	83%	100%	0%	0%	55%
One Nation over Labor	0%	88%	17%	0%	100%	100%	46%
Coalition over One Nation	99%	94%	84%	96%	50%	12%	68%
One Nation over Coalition	1%	6%	16%	4%	50%	88%	32%

This table demonstrates that in a head-to-head contest with Labor the Coalition does marginally better than One Nation, which could be a decisive margin in a tight election. It also shows an overwhelming preference for the Coalition over One Nation in a head-to-head contest. This suggests that while One Nation has a lead over the Coalition in national polling, this lead will be substantially cut in specific electorates and may not translate into many seats.

Leadership and readiness for government

How strongly do you approve or disapprove of Anthony Albanese as Prime Minister?

	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Grns	Nationalist	ON	Total
Strongly approve	23%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	8%
Approve	64%	1%	23%	37%	0%	0%	28%
Neither approve nor disapprove	10%	2%	35%	25%	9%	2%	10%
Disapprove	2%	7%	26%	23%	9%	6%	9%
Strongly disapprove	0%	89%	16%	9%	82%	92%	45%
Unsure	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total approve	87%	1%	23%	42%	0%	0%	36%
Total disapprove	3%	96%	42%	32%	91%	98%	54%
Net approve	85%	-94%	-19%	10%	-91%	-97%	-18%

Has the Labor government done enough to deserve reelection?

	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Grns	Nationalist	ON	Total
Strongly agree	49%	1%	5%	13%	0%	0%	18%
Agree	46%	1%	37%	46%	0%	1%	24%
Neither agree nor disagree	4%	2%	21%	19%	0%	2%	6%
Disagree	0%	7%	23%	16%	18%	2%	6%
Strongly disagree	0%	89%	12%	5%	82%	95%	45%
Unsure	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total approve	95%	1%	42%	59%	0%	1%	42%
Total disapprove	1%	96%	35%	21%	100%	97%	51%
Net approve	95%	-94%	7%	38%	-100%	-96%	-9%

How strongly do you approve or disapprove of Angus Taylor as Leader of the Opposition?

	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Grns	Nationalist	ON	Total
Strongly approve	0%	7%	0%	3%	0%	2%	2%
Approve	2%	48%	0%	1%	10%	15%	13%
Neither approve nor disapprove	11%	29%	16%	7%	60%	43%	24%
Disapprove	29%	10%	30%	15%	30%	21%	22%
Strongly disapprove	57%	0%	53%	68%	0%	14%	35%
Unsure	0%	6%	2%	5%	0%	6%	4%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total approve	2%	55%	0%	4%	10%	16%	15%
Total disapprove	86%	10%	82%	84%	30%	35%	57%
Net approve	-84%	45%	-82%	-80%	-20%	-18%	-42%

Has the Coalition done enough to deserve to be elected as the government?

	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Grns	Nationalist	ON	Total
Strongly agree	1%	6%	4%	0%	0%	1%	2%
Agree	2%	31%	4%	0%	9%	5%	8%
Neither agree nor disagree	1%	32%	12%	3%	27%	25%	15%
Disagree	15%	18%	19%	9%	27%	34%	21%
Strongly disagree	81%	9%	61%	88%	36%	34%	54%
Unsure	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total approve	3%	37%	7%	0%	9%	5%	9%
Total disapprove	95%	27%	81%	97%	64%	68%	75%
Net approve	-92%	10%	-74%	-97%	-55%	-63%	-65%

How strongly do you approve or disapprove of Pauline Hanson as Leader of One Nation?

	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Grns	Nationalist	ON	Total
Strongly approve	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	63%	21%
Approve	1%	44%	12%	0%	55%	30%	18%
Neither approve nor disapprove	1%	20%	7%	3%	9%	5%	6%
Disapprove	3%	10%	5%	2%	18%	0%	4%
Strongly disapprove	94%	12%	75%	95%	18%	1%	51%
Unsure	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total approve	1%	57%	12%	0%	55%	94%	39%
Total disapprove	97%	22%	81%	97%	36%	1%	54%
Net approve	-96%	35%	-68%	-97%	18%	93%	-15%

Has One Nation done enough to deserve to be elected as the government?

	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Grns	Nationalist	ON	Total
Strongly agree	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	50%	15%
Agree	1%	15%	11%	0%	36%	32%	13%
Neither agree nor disagree	1%	30%	4%	0%	27%	12%	9%
Disagree	2%	32%	11%	0%	9%	3%	8%
Strongly disagree	96%	21%	74%	100%	27%	2%	54%
Unsure	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total approve	1%	18%	12%	0%	36%	83%	29%
Total disapprove	97%	53%	84%	100%	36%	4%	61%
Net approve	-96%	-35%	-72%	-100%	0%	78%	-33%

Who is your preferred Prime Minister?

	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Grns	Nationalist	ON	Grand Total
Anthony Albanese	99%	1%	73%	97%	0%	0%	50%
Angus Taylor	0%	85%	2%	0%	22%	9%	18%
Pauline Hanson	0%	5%	8%	0%	33%	78%	24%
Unsure	1%	9%	17%	3%	44%	12%	7%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The Coalition faces a triple weakness: Taylor's personal approval is low and only 9.5% of the full sample thinks the opposition has done enough to deserve election, while only 18% prefer Taylor as Prime Minister compared to 24% who prefer Hanson and 50% who prefer Albanese. Hanson's

approval is higher, but One Nation's readiness score also trails its leader approval, indicating reservations about the party's governing capacity. Labor's strength as the party of government is the weakness of the other two contenders. The relationship on the left between Labor and the Greens is also more unified than the relationship on the right between the Coalition and One Nation.

Budget and housing taxation

How strongly do you approve or disapprove of the budget?

	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Grns	Nationalist	ON	Total
Strongly approve	27%	1%	4%	12%	0%	1%	11%
Approve	58%	2%	42%	47%	10%	1%	29%
Neither approve nor disapprove	11%	4%	33%	29%	0%	5%	12%
Disapprove	3%	15%	13%	7%	10%	11%	9%
Strongly disapprove	1%	77%	7%	4%	80%	81%	39%
Unsure	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total approve	85%	3%	45%	59%	10%	2%	40%
Total disapprove	3%	92%	20%	11%	90%	92%	47%
Net approve	82%	-89%	25%	48%	-80%	-90%	-8%

How strongly do you approve or disapprove of the changes to the Capital Gains Tax?

	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Grns	Nationalist	ON	Total
Very good	49%	0%	18%	39%	0%	2%	23%
Good	41%	5%	42%	49%	10%	2%	24%
Neither good nor bad	4%	5%	16%	6%	0%	7%	6%
Bad	1%	33%	5%	1%	30%	25%	14%
Very bad	0%	52%	7%	0%	40%	56%	26%
Unsure	5%	6%	11%	5%	20%	8%	7%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total approve	90%	5%	60%	88%	10%	4%	47%
Total disapprove	1%	84%	13%	1%	70%	81%	40%
Net approve	89%	-79%	47%	87%	-60%	-78%	7%

How strongly do you approve or disapprove of the changes to negative gearing?

Row Labels	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Grns	Nationalist	ON	Total
Very good	51%	1%	29%	57%	0%	3%	27%
Good	38%	6%	49%	37%	20%	4%	23%
Neither good nor bad	4%	7%	9%	3%	0%	7%	6%
Bad	1%	34%	7%	1%	40%	29%	16%
Very bad	0%	43%	2%	0%	30%	50%	22%
Unsure	4%	9%	4%	3%	10%	8%	6%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total approve	90%	7%	78%	94%	20%	6%	50%
Total disapprove	1%	76%	9%	1%	70%	79%	38%
Net approve	88%	-69%	69%	93%	-50%	-73%	12%

Aggregate opinion is close enough to be politically contestable, but the tribal contrast is extreme. The government package consolidates Labor and Greens voters while providing a powerful grievance to Coalition and One Nation voters. Cosmopolitan voters are supportive on balance.

Multiculturalism

How strongly do you agree or disagree that Australia should be a multicultural country?

	ALP	Coalition	Cosmopolitan	Grns	Nationalist	ON	Total
Strongly agree	83%	12%	66%	85%	0%	2%	45%
Agree	13%	28%	20%	11%	0%	8%	14%
Neither agree nor disagree	2%	25%	5%	4%	45%	15%	11%
Disagree	1%	20%	4%	0%	36%	26%	12%
Strongly disagree	1%	14%	5%	0%	18%	48%	17%
Unsure	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total agree	96%	40%	86%	96%	0%	10%	60%
Total disagree	2%	34%	9%	0%	55%	74%	29%
Net approve	94%	6%	77%	96%	-55%	-64%	31%

Coalition voters are internally divided rather than uniformly opposed. This makes the meaning and conditions of multiculturalism more informative than a simple agree/disagree measure.

Qualitative Analysis

The following analysis is derived from the respondent comments and the earlier detailed reading of those comments. It is not limited to concepts displayed on a map. Each Leximancer map is placed after the relevant analysis as an illustrative aid: it shows associations among concepts, answer categories and voting tribes, while the prose draws on the broader substance, argument and tone of the responses. Brighter or more central map terms are more prominent; proximity indicates association, not causation.

National direction

A majority mood of wrong direction is broad but not ideologically coherent. Labor's positive language clusters around reform, support, tax and change. Greens and some Cosmopolitan dissatisfaction sits nearer climate, inequality and institutional concerns. Coalition and One Nation dissatisfaction clusters around immigration, spending, energy, business, taxes, prices and national control. Housing, cost of living and government performance connect these otherwise opposed diagnoses.

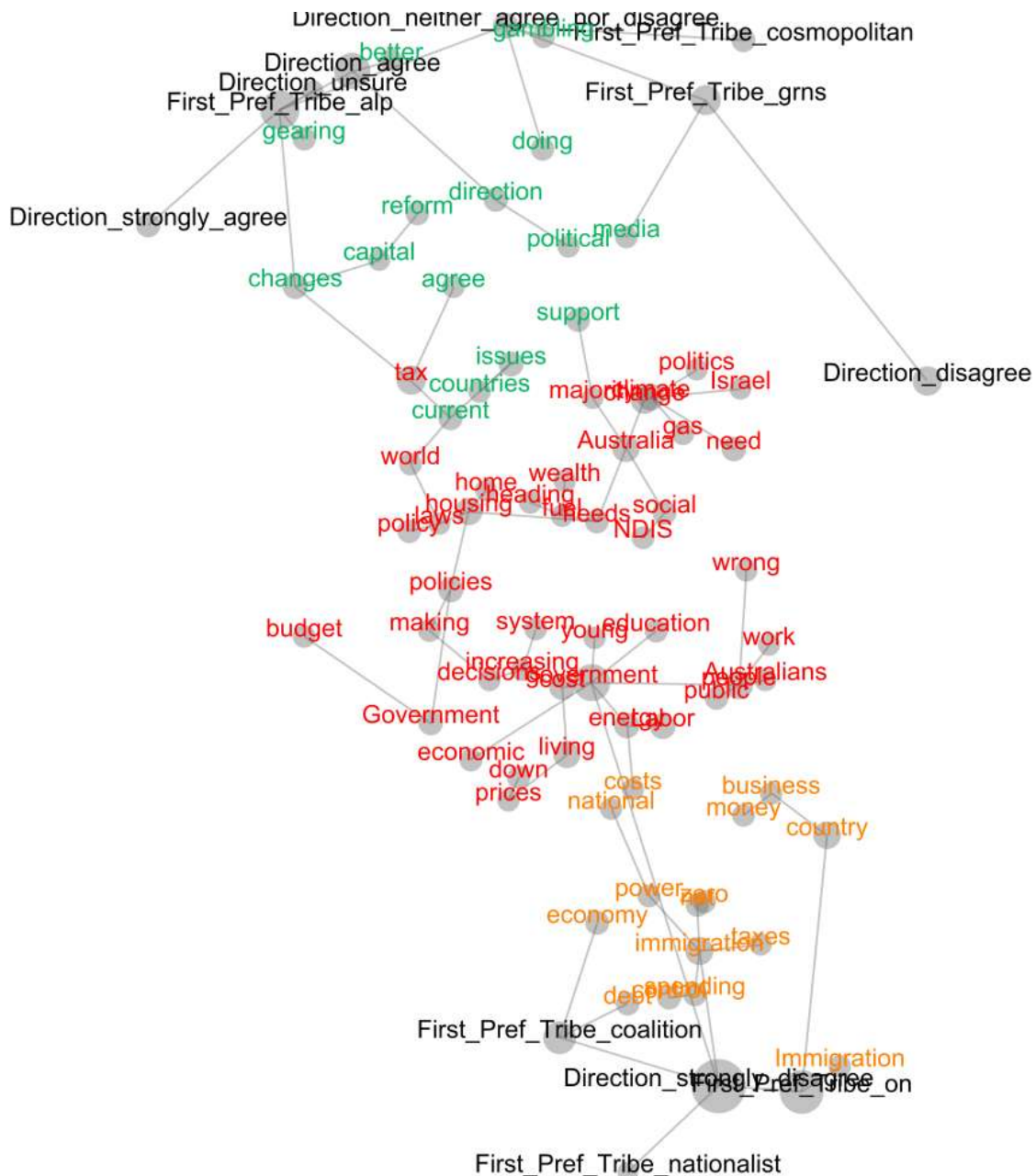


Figure: Illustrative Leximancer concept map for National direction. Source: supplied Leximancer output.

Verbatims

- Governments are protecting and furthering the interest of mining/corporate oligarchs - Governments are still subsidising fossil fuel extraction and exacerbating the climate crisis - Governments are using migrants as scapegoats to shift the blame and focus that the cost of living, energy, and housing crisis are all a result of their policy failures - Governments supporting Israel and Zionists and assisting a genocide - Governments are bankrolling the destruction. of natural environment in a climate, extinction and biodiversity crisis - Government has cut funding to the NDIS and exposing Australia's most vulnerable to harm - The government has repeatedly failed in their duty of care to young Australians, women, people of colour, disabled people, and the queer community

Mass immigration, incompatible immigrants, net zero, no effective defence, gender nonsense, Refusal to exploit our mineral and gas reserves, refusal to consider nuclear power, woke judiciary, Bending to the opinions and demands of radical minority groups and unions at the expense of the majority, Too many and too much Government. The power of senates makes them unelected government over our elected one, this means Australia has 11 governments, state and federal, not counting local Governments all of them generating a suffocating blizzard of red tape, laws and regulations with a massive national bureaucracy..

We have a government that are spending like drunken sailors on stupid things like subsidies for business that are making billions of dollars profit, we have a housing crisis, we have the lowest number of young people undertaking tertiary education because it costs too much and there no guarantee of a job, and we have the worst workplace relations and employee costs environment making the economic conditions impossible for businesses to be successful.. I don't agree with the socialist agenda of wealth equalisation and rewarding laziness and entitlement.

the current Labor government, previous ones with few exceptions (eg and the Whitlam) and all LNP governments due to their taking of large corporate donations, large scale and often out of the public view lobbying by corporate business BOTH parties of government fail to make decisions that if enacted would resolve some of the major issues facing most Australians eg. government large scale investment in affordable public housing; involvement in the highly uncertain and expensive AUKUS defence agreement, while cutting financial support of at least 140,000 people reliant on the NDIS government program.

We are too woke, becoming a tribal nation like Africa, cost of living is through the roof, our national debt is unbelievable, our immigration is far too high causing housing issues, we need to encourage assimilation not multiculturalism, we need to scrap all the climate change stuff, get out of Paris and adopt nuclear. I could go on. This is not the nation we emigrated to.

Failed leadership at a political level Lack of social cohesion driven by constituency farming for electoral purposes Failure to identify a sustainable population, aggravated by immigration Deindustrialisation Failed energy policies Housing opportunity Failure of purposeful education at all levels The size and scope of the public service The calibre of elected persons and their fitness office, with notable exceptions A growing tendency towards Big .Government and Budget deficits Diminished sovereignty Defence incapability

It's a challenging time to develop a way forward on many issues e.g. energy policy, climate change, cost of living issues, homelessness, housing affordability, tax reform ... on some of these issues Australia is doing as best as can reasonably be expected - Pacific foreign policy for instance; holding the tension between China and the US .. on others key issues are languishing e.

the Reserve bank is using an outdated model by using , or misusing, interest rates to bring down inflation but I suggest by increasing interest rates and thereby increasing housing loan repayments those who can increase their fees to clients which is inflationary. the Reserve Bank failed years ago to suggest to immigration to decrease immigration levels to a level within housing supply the Reserve bank failed to advise governments to increase the supply of social housing Chris Bowen is doing a great job increasing the supply of green energy Governments should rely on the public service to advise them and not use accounting firms Privatisation is a failure only citizens and residents should be able to own houses.

Most important and election issues

Cost of living, housing and the economy form the central shared problem-field. For Coalition and One Nation voters, immigration, spending, energy and government control become the explanatory chain. Greens voters are pulled toward climate and inequality; Labor voters toward housing, services and social stability. Housing is therefore the pivotal bridge issue because every tribe recognises the symptom while remaining open to competing explanations of demand, supply, tax and competence.

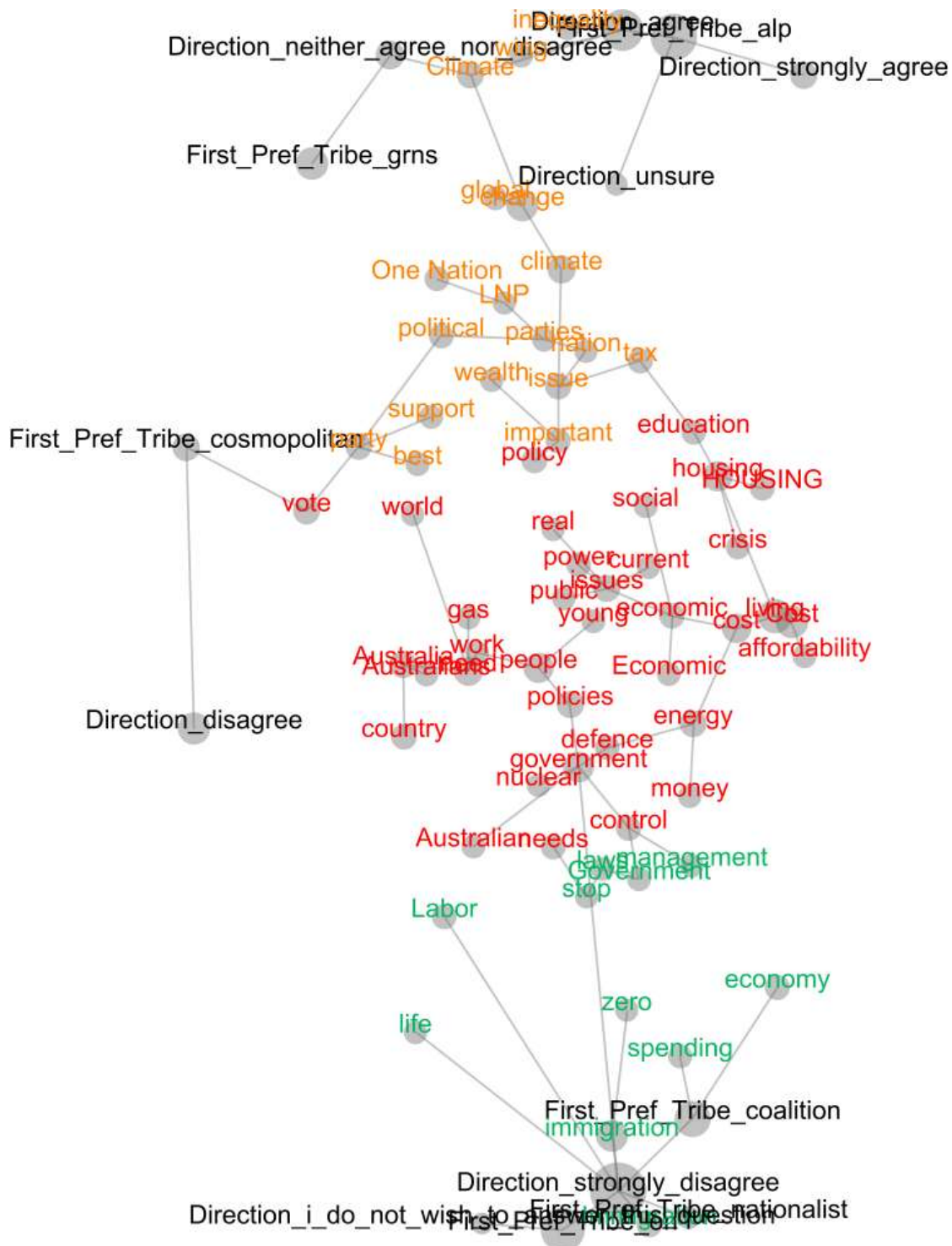


Figure: Illustrative Leximancer concept map for Most important and election issues. Source: supplied Leximancer output.

Verbatims

There are multiple concerns such as our resources being given away too cheaply to multinationals, immigration levels, housing unaffordability, a corrupt tertiary education sector, bank, supermarket and airline monopolies, misguided net zero policies and misguided defence spending. Probably the biggest single factor would be housing affordability as this directly impacts all young people across many areas such as the (in)ability to save for their own homes, raise families, enjoy a comfortable retirement, have enough discretionary spending money to buoy the economy, etc, etc.

Mass immigration, incompatible immigrants, net zero, no effective defence, gender nonsense, Refusal to exploit our mineral and gas reserves, refusal to consider nuclear power, woke judiciary, Bending to the opinions and demands of radical minority groups and unions at the expense of the majority, Too many and too much Government. The power of senates makes them unelected government over our elected one, this means Australia has 11 governments, state and federal, not counting local Governments all of them generating a suffocating blizzard of red tape, laws and regulations with a massive national bureaucracy..

Housing, global warming, and human rights/defence are the key issues for a secure Australia. We must have everyone in good quality and secure housing, we must urgently address global warming by speeding up the energy transition, and that needs to be in public hands so the cost benefit are passed onto consumers, and Australia must have a defence policy that is independent, focused on the best possible relations with our Asian and Pacific neighbours, and based on respect for the human rights of all.

child justice, or lack thereof. the social media ban is a miserable attempt to undermine the autonomy, privacy and stability of children in this country. the children of australia are so barely respected as people. children as young as 10 are incarcerated while supposedly being too young & vulnerable to make a simple social media account. how can you call that "justice"? the government simply seeks to control the dispersal of information and education all to protect its image of a cishet white australia inclusive the trans moral panic. or perhaps climate change.

We need a dramatic change in direction to secure our economic future and to achieve this there needs to be a heavy focus on affordable and reliable energy, control over population growth including source and trades of migrants, significant revision of the education curriculum, particularly critical thinking and strong and immediate attention to ensuring we have a defence strategy that will protect our people.

Cost of living including cost of housing seems to be exercising a lot of people and I must admit that, as a retiree on a part-pension, I'm happy to pick up a bit of casual work that helps pay the bills. But internationally there are many areas of concern that I think are at least as important as domestic issues, with more than a whiff of the fascism that faced my father's generation in the 1930s and led to WW2

Why respondents chose their current party

Party choice combines positive identification with negative sorting. Labor voters refer to government, policy and governing; Greens to climate and social concerns; Coalition to trust and the economy; One Nation to immigration, values, national interests and Pauline Hanson. The central map is crowded with “people”, “country”, “power”, “vote” and “change”, suggesting that many choices are comparative judgements about representation and institutional trust rather than enthusiastic policy endorsement.

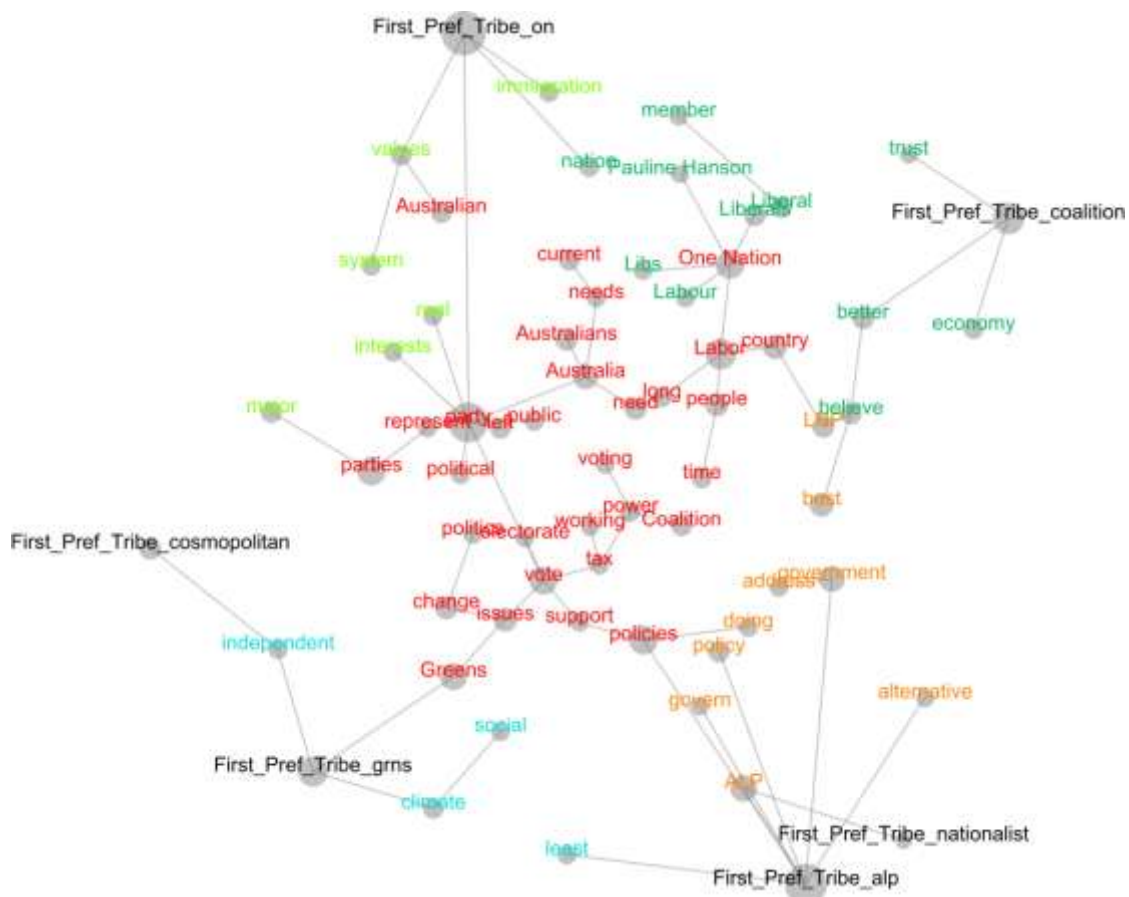


Figure: Illustrative Leximancer concept map for Why respondents chose their current party. Source: supplied Leximancer output.

Verbatims

The Labor Party and The Greens are the only two political parties who truly represent ALL Australians - including ordinary working and middle-class Australians - and not just the wealthiest, most privileged Top 1% who are openly favoured by the LNP. Despite the fact that the LNP maintain a pretense at being bible-thumping "Christians", they have a long, dark history of intolerance against non-English speaking migrants, defunding much-needed public programs that assist the most vulnerable people in our communities and a haughty, almost callous disregard for anyone who is poor, unemployed or, in any way, needing any level of assistance.

While I believe the Liberals have deserted their core role as a classical liberal party (less government, personal freedoms), I am just hanging onto voting for them because of some early emerging shoots (eg tax indexation). I'm tempted to vote PHON to give them a fright, but cannot support some of PHON's interventionist policy ideas.

3 years ago, if you asked me this question, Pauline Hanson's One Nation would have been my 2nd last choice (only the Greens come last for me). I do not agree with a lot of her policies, but the Coalition (who I vote for maybe 6 out of 10 times) and Labor (who I vote for about 4 out of 10 times) are just a bunch of career politicians who are two sides of the same coin - people that just want power, but have forgotten that being an MP means being a PUBLIC SERVANT and doing what is best for Australians.

The other parties do not represent my ideals or values. Note: even though the Libs are leaking support I can not bring myself to vote for 'more of the same' Labor inspired policies designed to strip away Australian societal values.

I usually vote Liberal, and occasionally Labor. The current Labor party are a disaster and the Liberals lost our trust when last in government and have not proven that they have returned to the Liberal foundations held by Howard, Menzies etc

I will not vote for a far-right anti-Australian party mentioned above if it ran in my electorate because it does not have any policies and their 'views' are meant to polarise Australians I would not vote for a national or liberal representative if one ran in my electorate because they do not have credible policies; they still want to have nuclear power plants when much cheaper renewable technologies exist We have not had any "teal" representatives in my electorate

Anthony Albanese

Approval is anchored in Labor identity and in perceptions of difficult circumstances, reform and government action. Disapproval among Coalition and One Nation voters is intense and linked to trust, promises, the economy, energy, taxation and leadership. Cosmopolitan and Greens respondents occupy a more conditional space: criticism often concerns caution, AUKUS, housing or insufficient reform rather than wholesale rejection of Labor's direction.

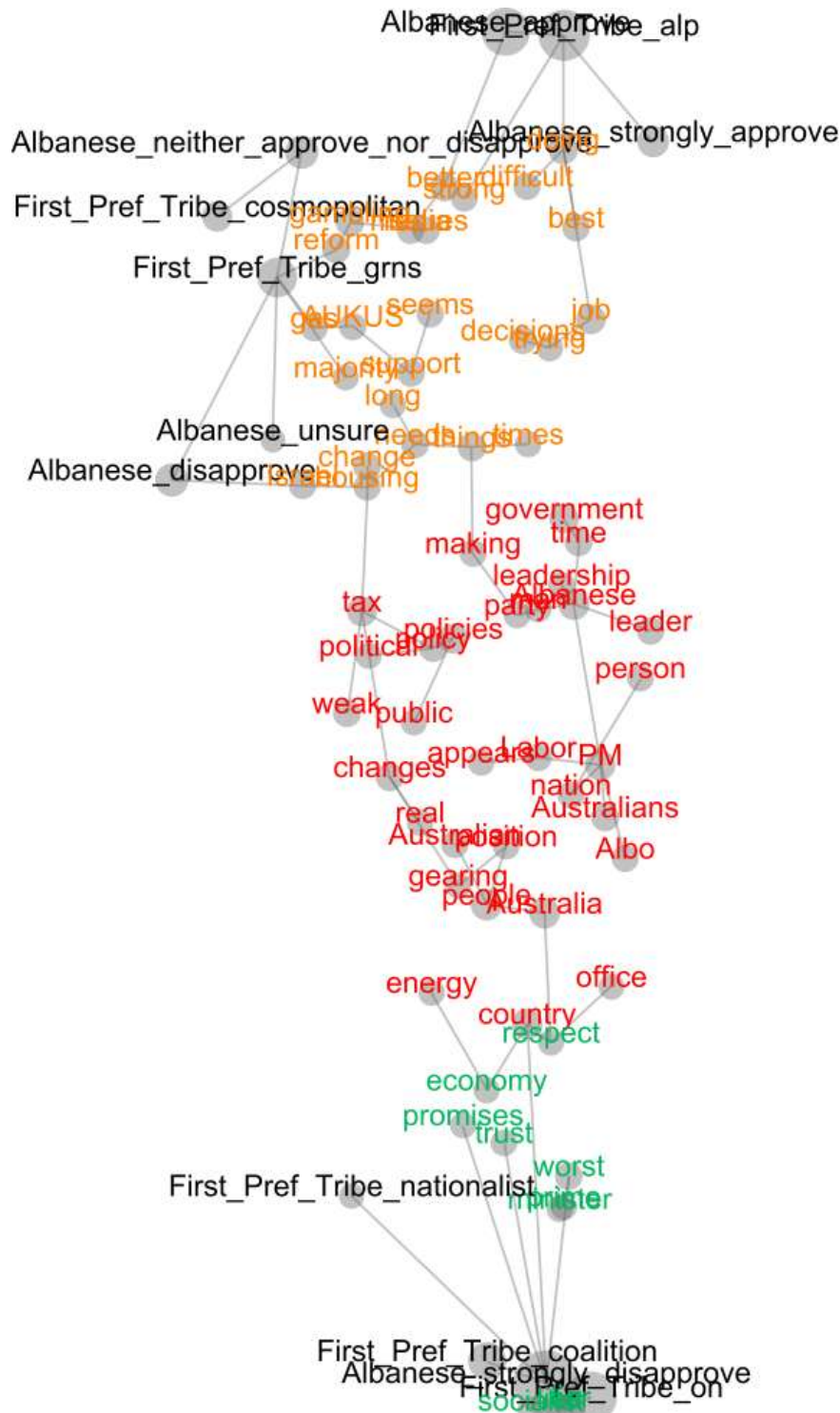


Figure: Illustrative Leximancer concept map for Anthony Albanese. Source: supplied Leximancer output.

Verbatims

His lack of courage to pursue policies needed to deal with Australia's challenges and in international affairs join other nations eg Canada, South Africa and some Scandinavian countries, Ireland denouncing Israel's genocide of Palestinians and not ending Australian companies supplying defence products to the US and Israel. Also not putting a 25 tax on corporate company gas exports (to fund needs for affordable housing, ending gaming advertising in the media; withdrawing from the bizarre and AUKUS agreement.

He is a weasel, he is a pathological liar, he is thin skinned and gets agro and irritated when things do not go his way, he blames everyone else and never takes responsibility, and he is somehow also arrogant and smug despite being the worst PM in my lifetime, and likely in Australia's entire history. I cannot believe how many people make excuses for his lies, it proves that some people will vote for their preferred party, even if the people they are voting for are completely lacking character back morals.

Although I strongly disagree with Albo's support for AUKUS, his lack of properly taxing gas exports, and his weak position on Israel's atrocities, he is nevertheless a good man and skilled politician in difficult times.

Untrustworthy, socialist in intent, ignores rural Australia, bad for environment (allowing Bowen free reign), ironically elitist, beholden to unions. Liar, Sneaky. I'm worried what other reforms will be sneaked through after this tranche of laws is bedded down. Albo is not fit for leadership. It's Peter Principe - he was there long enough so got the gig. He is a back room apparatchik. Uneducated. No business experience. Vainglorious. I despair that he will fool enough Aussies again at next election.

At his first term election, he said it would be better under his Government, but things were worse. At his second term election he said he would not change capital gain or negative gearing property arrangements, but he has now done this. He lied to get elected. He cannot be trusted.

Angus Taylor

Taylor's map is dominated by weakness and uncertainty outside the Coalition. Supportive respondents refer to time, experience and the need for a stronger alternative; detractors describe poor leadership, a lack of ideas, failure to stand out and an opposition still carrying the Liberal Party's past. One Nation proximity to neutral or modest approval reflects strategic openness, but the Coalition has not converted that into broad confidence that it deserves government.

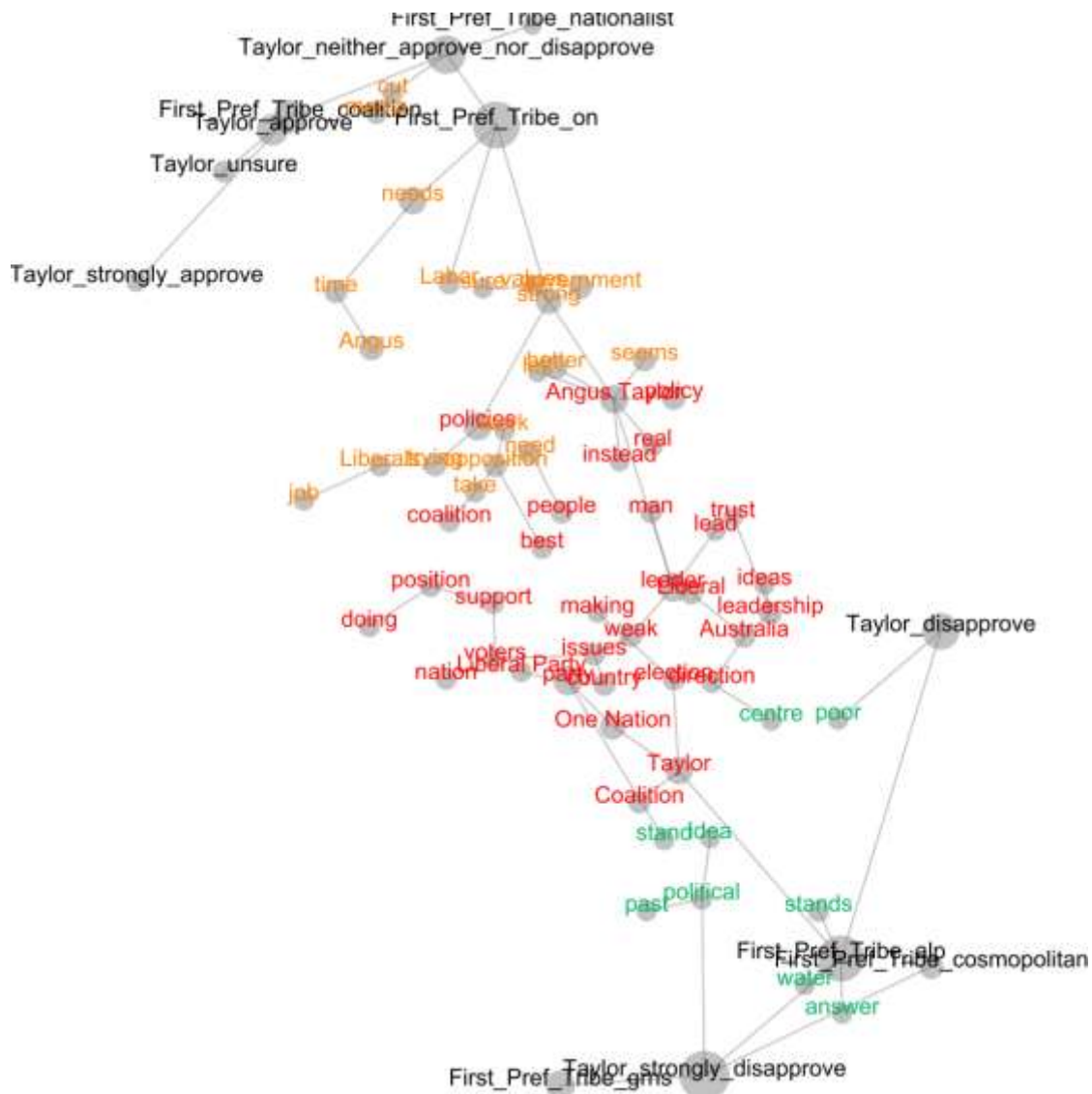


Figure: Illustrative Leximancer concept map for Angus Taylor. Source: supplied Leximancer output.

Verbatims

Angus Taylor is a weak leader, he is trying to hedge his bets, won't take a strong stance on issues in case he upsets One Nation voters. We need a strong opposition so that Labor have to work harder, so much better for the country when the opposition is strong.

An effective opposition has the important role of making sure the government is operating in the best interests of Australia, and also when the situation arises on important and urgent matters there is consensus instead of the constant and irrational argument as seems to be happening now.

He is yet to impress me - can he pull together a strong government if elected...only time will tell it really depends on the influence that minor parties can muster in that coalition to force policy and essential values changes which will deliver for Australia's forgotten people - the middle classes!

I like his policies he announced and think they are trying to push them but he is fighting one nation for air time He and his team need to be more focal and push all of the policies I think they should just say get out of paris rather than sitting on fence on that issue I think that has caused distrust in people who don't want net zero and think that staying in paris means coalition won't just backflip at some point again

Taylor does not have any clear position on many issues including his wishy washy response to multiculturalism and Liberal's refusal to accept Climate Change and the need to support renewables and not understanding that his deference to One Nation will not help him to win back voters

I like Angus Taylor but he needs to stop appeasing the lefties who will never vote for conservative values and get a backbone and show some leadership. Stand with the Nationals Leader, Matt Canavan, who is strong and convincing speaker when voicing his policies.

Pauline Hanson

Hanson has the clearest high-intensity leader relationship. Supporters associate her with values, immigration, standing firm and saying what others will not. Opponents associate her with division, racism, fear and a lack of governing capacity. The result is unusually strong attachment and rejection: political salience is high, but so is the ceiling imposed by negative affect among Labor, Greens and Cosmopolitan voters.

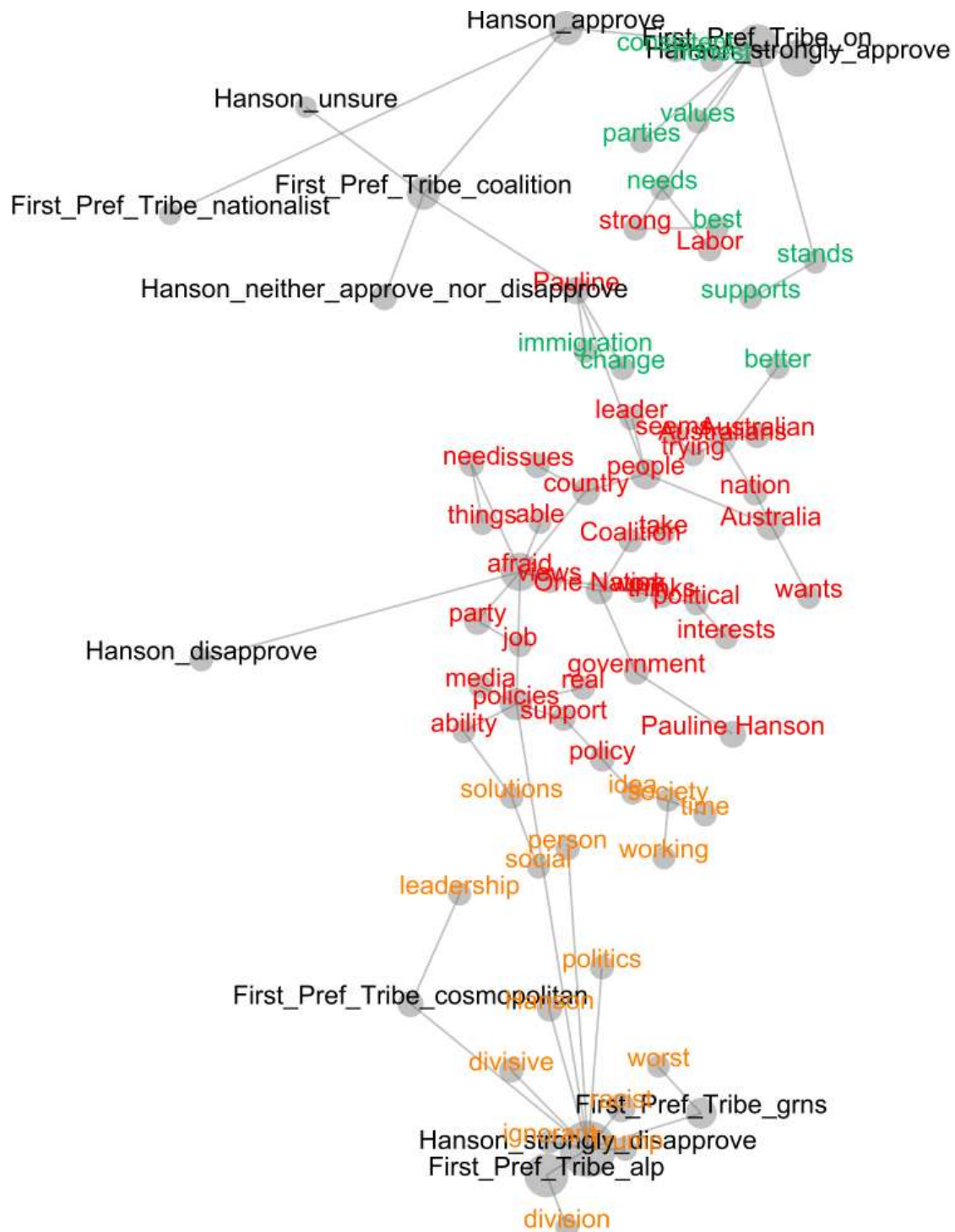


Figure: Illustrative Leximancer concept map for Pauline Hanson. Source: supplied Leximancer output.

Verbatims

She claims to represent real Australians but is/always has been racist (target groups change over time) but always votes against higher wages and better conditions, apes Trump, is bought by Reinhart, doesn't support women (paternity leave, health) or even farmers when they clash with gas and mining companies.

She has been consistent in her policies and values for her entire parliamentary life and she seems to be the only leader that is listening to an increasingly frustrated electorate. She is personable and lively, and has become so much more comfortable in front of a camera in recent times, but I still think she lacks the ability to control a group of strong minded party members, especially the men.

Pauline has been fearless in addressing the need for change and whilst I do not recognise many policies in her pronouncements it is hoped that with more members in house of representatives for ON the work will be done by the gathering of collective minds with wisdom and the groundswell of popular support now becoming increasingly obvious - we need change and she has offered the only lifeline to date!

She is deeply problematic and blinkered. She supports racist misogynist and ableist ideologies because she is an able bodied "pick me" white woman who thinks that her thought's and beliefs are more important than the wellbeing of everyone in society, not just people like her.

This person is ignorant , self centred, grasping on to wealthy patrons, hateful to the beautiful people who we rely on for so much especially in the medical sphere and agriculture. Not for one second should she be elected to hold a leadership role in this country.

Pauline echoes Australia's white bigoted racist past, lacks an ability to provide any sound policies and is currently largely surrounded by political rejects and duds. She offers a policy vacuum and confusion.

Performance of Pauline Hanson over the years has not changed but dissatisfaction of the electorate has swayed support of her as a leader with strong messages, but she has no policy or ability to back up her views or run the country.

Labor versus Coalition

Labor's narrow forced-choice advantage rests on near-total consolidation of Labor and Greens voters plus most Cosmopolitan voters. Coalition support is driven by economic management, tax, cultural concerns and rejection of Labor. The map also shows weak positive enthusiasm: "least", "better", "worse" and comparative language indicate that this contest often operates as a lesser-evil decision.

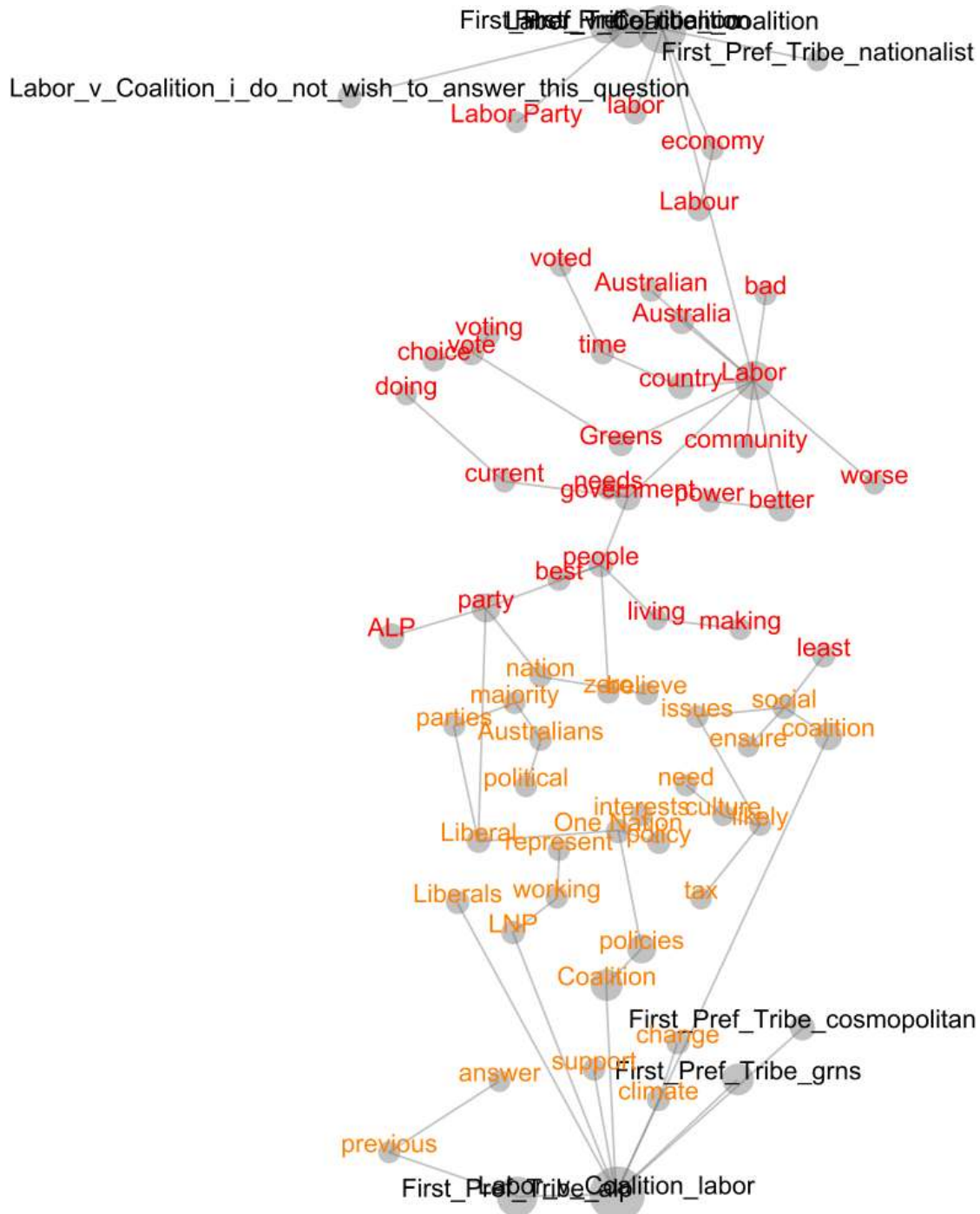


Figure: Illustrative Leximancer concept map for Labor versus Coalition. Source: supplied Leximancer output.

Verbatims

Labor is, by far, the best political party to represent the huge majority of Australians - especially the working- and middle-class. Unlike the deeply conservative elitists in the LNP who have NEVER achieved a single positive thing or passed any policy that provided any type of benefit, whatsoever, to anyone outside the Top 1%, the Labor Party are a truly egalitarian, fair-minded political party and the ONLY Party that, with the full collaboration of our hard-working Unions and Unionists, have introduced every single policy that has provided benefits and advantages to ALL Australians, eg the 40 hour.

To me being a voter for over 60years the only time the country moves forward for all citizens is when a Labor government is elected. Most of the best reforms have happened in Australia starting with Whitlam then through Hawke, Gillard, Rudd & now Albanese who have put social & welfare at the heart of social improvements, Medicare, Education, Law, NDIS, Aged Care, Climate Change etc

Because I believe anything that removes any form of political power that the Coalition or One Nation gain is better than nothing. They are promoting a terrible culture in this country - selfish, power-grabbing and racist.

The Labor party lied to us and can't be trusted can't organise themselves out of a paper bag and send money that actually belongs to people on stupid stuff instead of defence roads education etc One nation and Liberals particularly one nation will stop immigration will deport will stop NDIS will stop single mothers who are illegally married to Muslim men and breeding like rabbits

Although Labor has shown it is too frightened to stand up to some vested interests like the gambling lobby who cause so much societal damage with Australians losing more per head than other nations, the Coalition is essentially run by vested interests and the only surprise is just how cheaply that Coalition support can be bought for. I believe they are unfit for office and bear no resemblance to what they were half a century ago

As already stated. The country needs a break from the current left-driven social engineering, political correctness and poor policies in relation to housing, immigration and gender recognition and much much more.

Labor versus One Nation

Labor consolidates the left almost completely, while One Nation consolidates its own voters and wins most current Coalition voters. The debate is moral as well as managerial: Labor-side responses refer to danger, division, racism and governing suitability; One Nation-side responses refer to immigration, Australian interests, values, power and dissatisfaction with the major parties. This is a contest between institutional defence and anti-establishment representation.

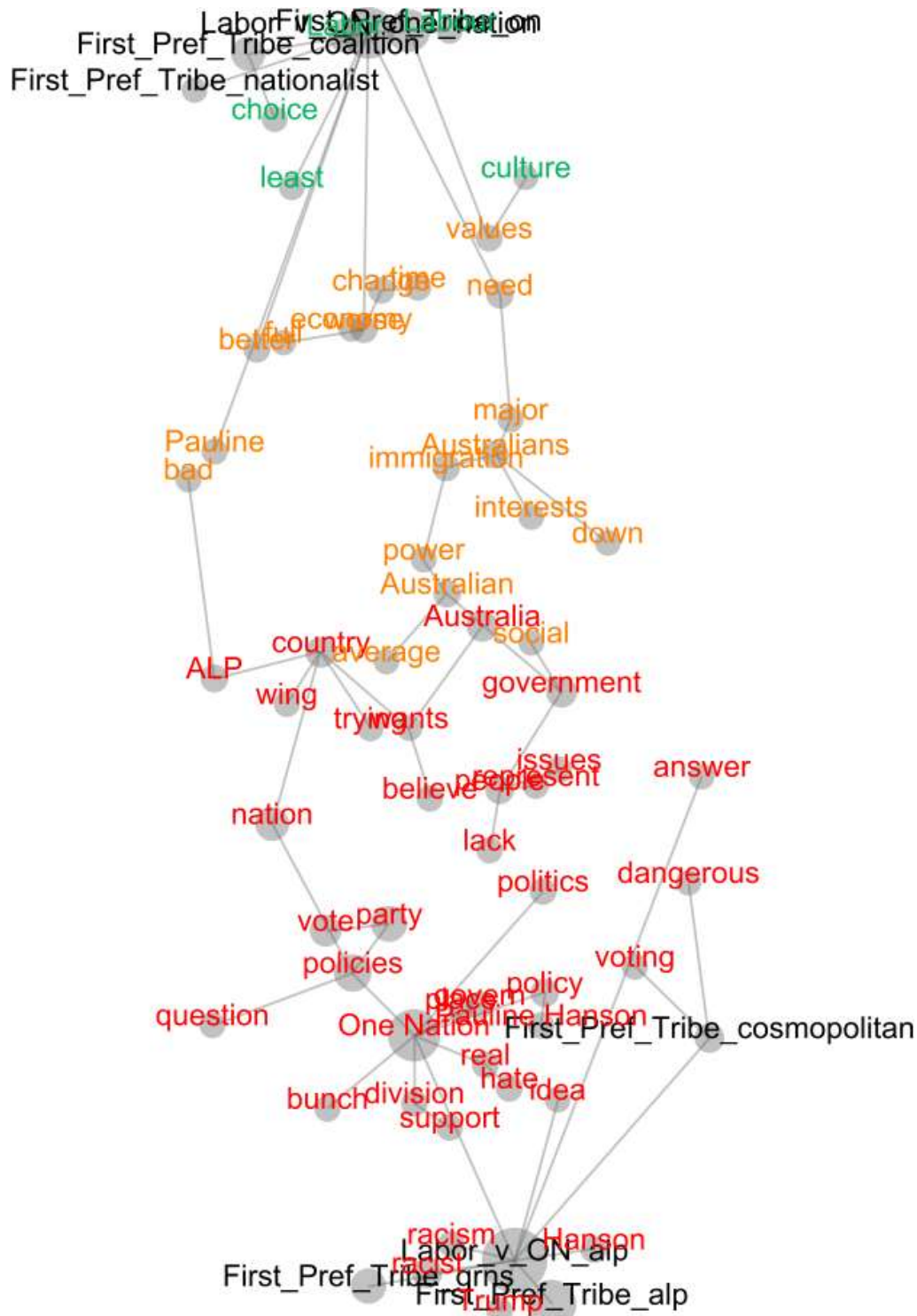


Figure: Illustrative Leximancer concept map for Labor versus One Nation. Source: supplied Leximancer output.

Verbatims

One Nation's policies better address the major problems our nation is facing and they would break the stagnant traditional political model which has landed us in this world of political deceit, over regulation, crime, and staggering debt. Hopefully they would place less emphasis on serving their party interests than the interests of the nation.

One Nation is just doing a Trump - they have no real policies and all the time they've been in government they've not done anything but be divisive and promote hate and fear, plus they are in the pocket of Gina, so there's no way they are going to do anything about the climate. Hanson has voted against stuff for the average Australian far more than she has to help them

Pauline Hanson is a politician who gathers support by referring to emotionally laden issues such as abortion. People who believe in no abortions will then vote for her regardless of the lack of any good economic or social policy

One Nation are a party that have relied on division rather than working on how to address concerns. Where they have put forward policy or what they would do, the details are vague, full of inconsistencies, or have serious consequences that make things worse.

Pauline Hanson at the National Press Club of Australia recently, was quite severe and perhaps lost support. However, she has guts, and I don't like weak leaders or weak individuals.

Coalition versus One Nation

The Coalition wins this forced choice overall because Labor, Greens and Cosmopolitan voters mostly prefer it to One Nation. That does not solve its first-preference problem. One Nation voters associate the Coalition with lost trust, compromise and failure to stand; Coalition voters question One Nation's candidates, experience and capacity to govern. The key divide is authenticity versus competence, with neither party currently owning both.

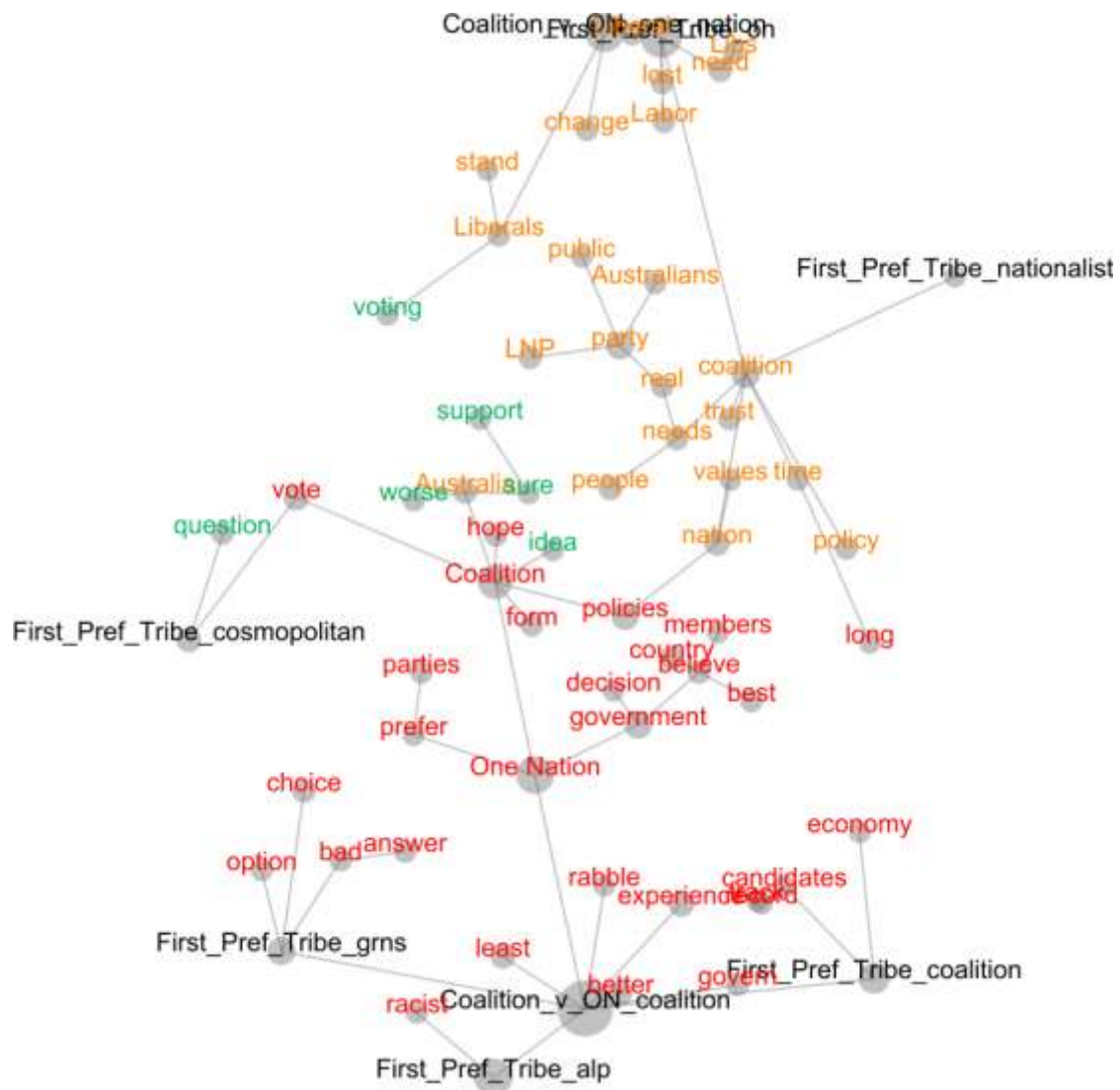


Figure: Illustrative Leximancer concept map for Coalition versus One Nation. Source: supplied Leximancer output.

Verbatims

Labor & the LNP have both lost the trust of Australians, they are career politiction's who have never had a real job are in government for themself and not the people they are grossly overpaid living like royalty at the expense of tax payers. Our children have no future, cannot buy property face massive job losses with the introduction of AI.

I temper this answer with another option - a coalition between LNP and ONP would be idea. The LNP would bring experience to the table, ONP would bring freshness and the voice of the people along with sound policies

I almost answered that I'd prefer not to answer this question because in many ways they are as bad as each other, but then I realised the Coalition has experience and is mor moderate that One Nation.

Coalition would have a chance of being a government for a reasonable period of time and we have seen their track record. Even though I disagree with them they are less hopeless than the rabble that is One Nation.

I would probably make sure my vote and preferences went to NEITHER of these parties - I would vote informally if these were the only two choices as I do not wish to support either. I despise One Nation and all that they stand for - which is increasingly looking very similar to what the Coalition stands for.

It is a knife edge decision. The coalition need to lift their game, and make a real philosophical distinction from the socialists, to lock in my vote.

I can already see One Nation has dragged the Coalition back to sensible stances on immigration and taxation and Net Zero. I feel a Coalition government that need One Nation confidence of supply (so ON can keep Coalition to their promises) will be best, and hopefully One Nation builds experience and can take over in their own right at the 2031 election.

Federal Budget

Supporters frame the Budget through fairness, inequality, housing and tax reform. Opponents frame it through broken promises, debt, spending, higher taxes, business and economic risk. The map shows that housing-tax measures are the Budget's organising controversy: the same changes are read either as redistribution toward younger and less wealthy Australians or as a threat to investment, rental supply and confidence.

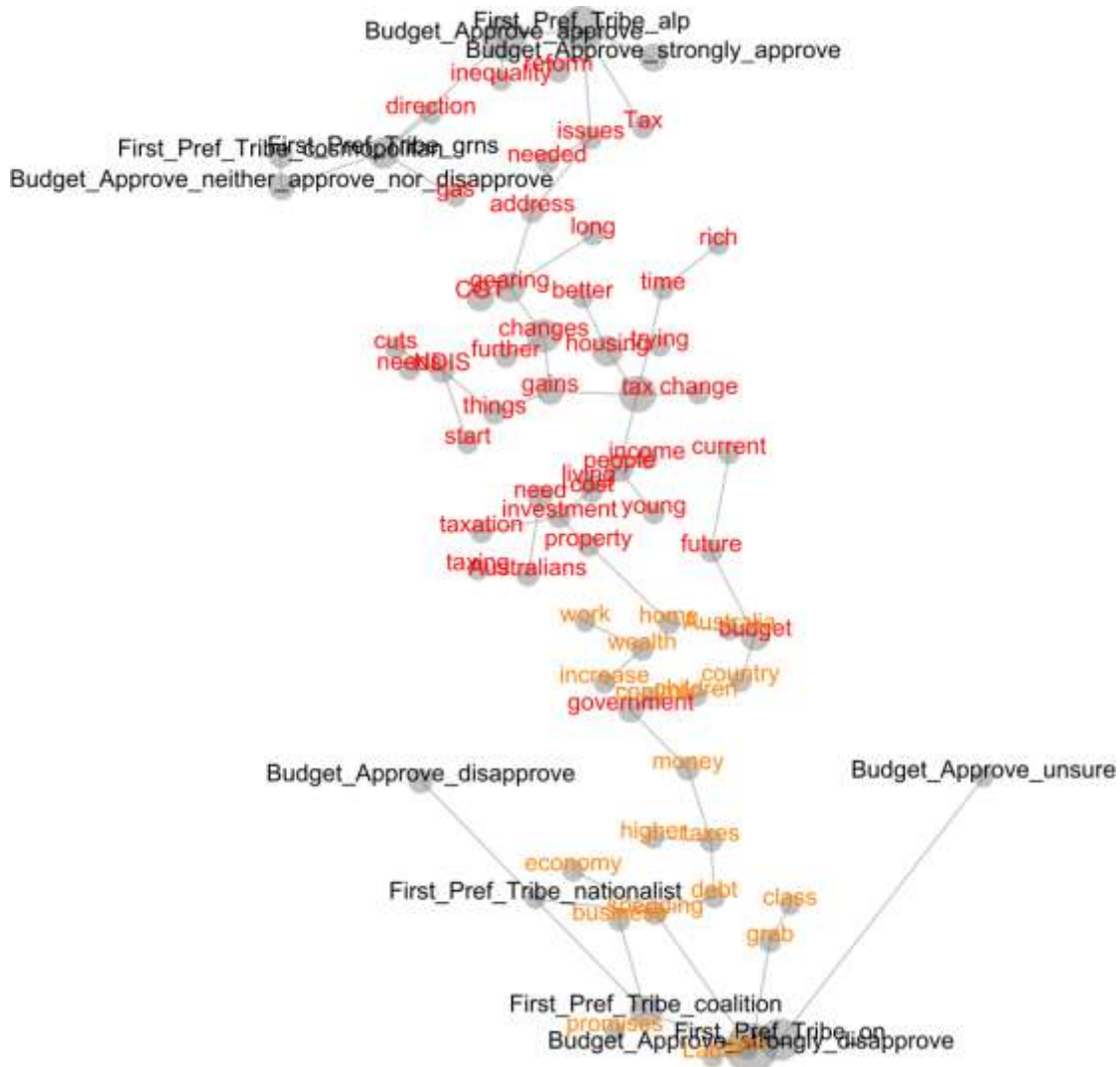


Figure: Illustrative Leximancer concept map for Federal Budget. Source: supplied Leximancer output.

Verbatims

NDIS changes appalling, still haven't raised the GP rebate so bulk billing possible for all, aged care a mixture but disapprove of automated decision-making, tax cuts too broad (need to tax wealthy more not less) as we need taxation to fund services. Some effort to address homelessness and high cost of housing but not sure it will provide relief to enough quickly enough.

Deceptive tricks to raise taxes while overspending like drunk sailors, as Costello said we need government to be debt free and our economy in positive growth. The Projects labor are spending on are out of control ie Snowy river scheme, we do not see spending that will open up Australia (Bradford Scheme) for the interior.

It has removed young people from ever having the opportunity of using negative gearing in the future unless on a new property which the majority of first home buyers won't be looking at, so those that have done rent invest to get a foot in the door are the last. With the increase in capital gains due from lowering the 50% discount to 30% and being applied to shares hits young people again.

The long overdue changes to negative gearing and capital gains are a step in the right direction. Of themselves they won't address housing affordability overnight but at least income from work/labour and capital is being treated more equitably.

Not sure it has done enough to contain and manage inflation however it's changes to negative gearing and capital gains tax has probably improved investment in things that produce stuff rather than favouring property and hopefully allow our children to buy houses.

In light of current international pressures, it is a very clever response that still pursues the ALO"progressive social assistance agenda and well structured to allow housing become more accessible/ affordable for the next generation. I am particularly pleased that we now have the possibility of a bright future for everyone in the country - underpinned by good health, education and social supports - and living in a Green future of solar, wind and non/renewable energy sources.

The broken promises about CGT and negative gearing are disgraceful. Furthermore, the increased government spending (on non-productive things like the NDIS) are sending us all broke.

Capital gains tax and negative gearing

Progressive support clusters around fairness, wealthy investors, housing access and a level playing field. Conservative opposition clusters around incentives, investment, rental supply, business risk and prices. The foundational dispute is causal: supporters expect reduced investor advantage to improve access; opponents expect reduced investment to shrink rental supply. Outcomes in rents, listings and construction will therefore shape retrospective judgements more than technical argument alone.

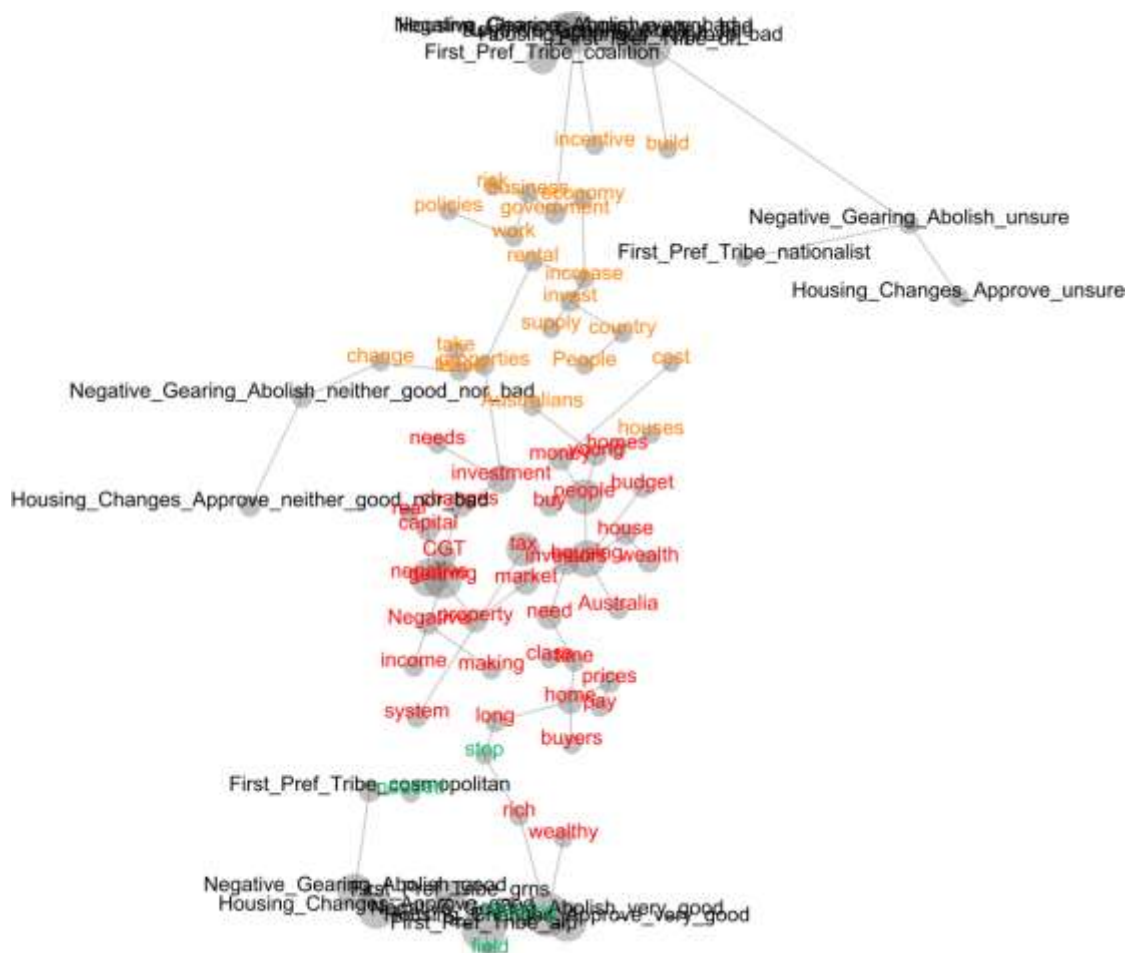


Figure: Illustrative Leximancer concept map for Capital gains tax and negative gearing. Source: supplied Leximancer output.

Verbatims

The absence of a serious capital gains tax, and the ability to negatively gear on residential property has thoroughly distorted the price of housing in Australia, commodifying an essential requirement for each of us, and distorting investment into areas that fail to inovate for our future. The effect on housing prices will be small over time, but sends a signal to investors to look at more productive uses of priavte investmentment capital.

capital gains are already heavily taxed, and we want Australians to be able to invest and take risk in this country No so sure that negative gearing changes are as harmful (mainly a property tax where as CTG affects everything In Australia) there has to be some reward for risk taking and investing otherwise we just become a backwater and that is rapidly happening already innovation will simply go overseas

The short term disruption should not be ignored - partly because the exceptions were not considered and partly because the changes involved broken promises. But the discount for capital gains was not good policy either There had to come a time when negative gearing was dealt with - it is unfair for new home buyers to have to compete against middle class and middle-aged investors who had the capacity to borrow (and then gave the proceeds of the sales by way of inheritance.

the above policy will make it more difficult for business to generate wealth. For instance, if i spend money on "environmental work " on my farm, not only is the cost to do this work heavily regulated market I will have to buy from, for the benefit of the urban population, but then the capital gains tax will wipe the incentive to do my project eliminating salinity.

In combination of the negative gearing reducing Tax Payments on income, and the 50% reduction of Capital Gains Tax treatment vastly stimulated the demand for existing housing as an investment, and as a result forced up housing prices beyond what ordinary wage earners could afford to pay. As a result, wage earners and young people were not able to afford to purchase a house to live in and forced to rent expensive accommodation while they tried to save funds for a deposit.

We need to stop thinking of housing as an investment class, and the changes will do that over time. There is a special capital gains case for start-ups in technology that should have been worked through prior to budget night so carve-outs were minimised post budget.

The manor in which the changes were made, with a lack of clear economic modelling and simply grandfathering existing assets demonstrated the rushed and political nature of the policies enacted. I honestly would have preferred even higher taxes on investors as a package of meaningful change that still incentivised investment in supply.

We need to reduce middle class welfare (via CGT discount, negative gearing, franking credits to be less generous & align with other western countries & ditto with death duties, & excessive grants to private schools & tax gas exports.

They both reduce the incentive for investment, the CGT on share purchases/sales is complex and does not take into account losses in a share portfolio. The abolition of negative gearing is a breach of the concept of profit/loss where an entity is taxed on its net income after expenses including loans.

Verbatims

we need to facilitate a unified civil civic culture based on shared values. we are proud of being a multi ethnic nation but we need Australians to share the same values and encourage a good grasp of the English language. i do not want anti life and anti women and anti christian and anti jewish islamic culture causing social division and posing a threat to our safety. there are plenty of lovely and productive Muslims but now we have too many here who hate us. We need a sharp reduction to immigration numbers and much more selective about who comes here and that they cannot become citizens for at least 6 years perhaps more in case we need to send them back to their country of origin as a result of their behaviour.

I agree if new Australian adopt our culture, law and norms, work hard and respect other Australians like the migrants in the 1950s-60s who help build modern Australia. I don't agree if they form enclaves, don't speak English, go on social security and bring their grudges and enmities here so they protest angrily and aggressively every week.

Certain cultures as shown in the past want to become good Australians, ie Italians, greeks, eastern europeans, Chinese, asian pacific, NZ, Brits, Irish, Scots, basically christian countries. Radical Islam, aggressive muslims wanting sharia law culture do not suit Australian values whether from Africa or the middle east.

Multiculturalism has given us so many benefits, and it's just inane to suggest we could "go back" to a monoculture (if there ever was one, barring Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respective cultures) after so many years of being one of the most multicultural societies on earth. 99% of people who immigrate to Australia are proud to be Australians and want to share in our riches and 'fair go' culture.

Australia is richer for the diversity that migrants bring to our country and culture. That said, I would like a stronger emphasis on aligning contemporary social values across all ethno-cultural groups - including white Australians.

Were all immigrants and Australia for years has prided itself on being a multicultural nation , were also an aging population and need immigration to fill jobs many of which current Austalians especially younger Australians will not do .

What Hanson called mono-culturalism (multi-racial, multi-ethnic, but ALL Australians first and foremost and committed to this country, and learning English etc is THIS ordinal definition rebranded If it so the new post-modernist definition introduced by Gillard in 2012, where the policy stated that we should NOT expect people to assimilate, and granting English is not necessary, and remove all mention of the obligations then NO - I reject this new definition. Worse, I found

out that Labor under Albo considered allowing immigrants to be able to do their citizenship test in other languages than English.

What multiculturalism means

Across tribes, definitions contain both diversity and cohesion. Progressive respondents stress equal rights, cultures, languages, religions and harmony. Coalition and One Nation respondents more often add acceptance of Australian laws, values, English and national belonging. The distinction is between pluralism as an end in itself and pluralism governed by a shared civic framework. Much apparent disagreement turns on which half of that definition receives priority.

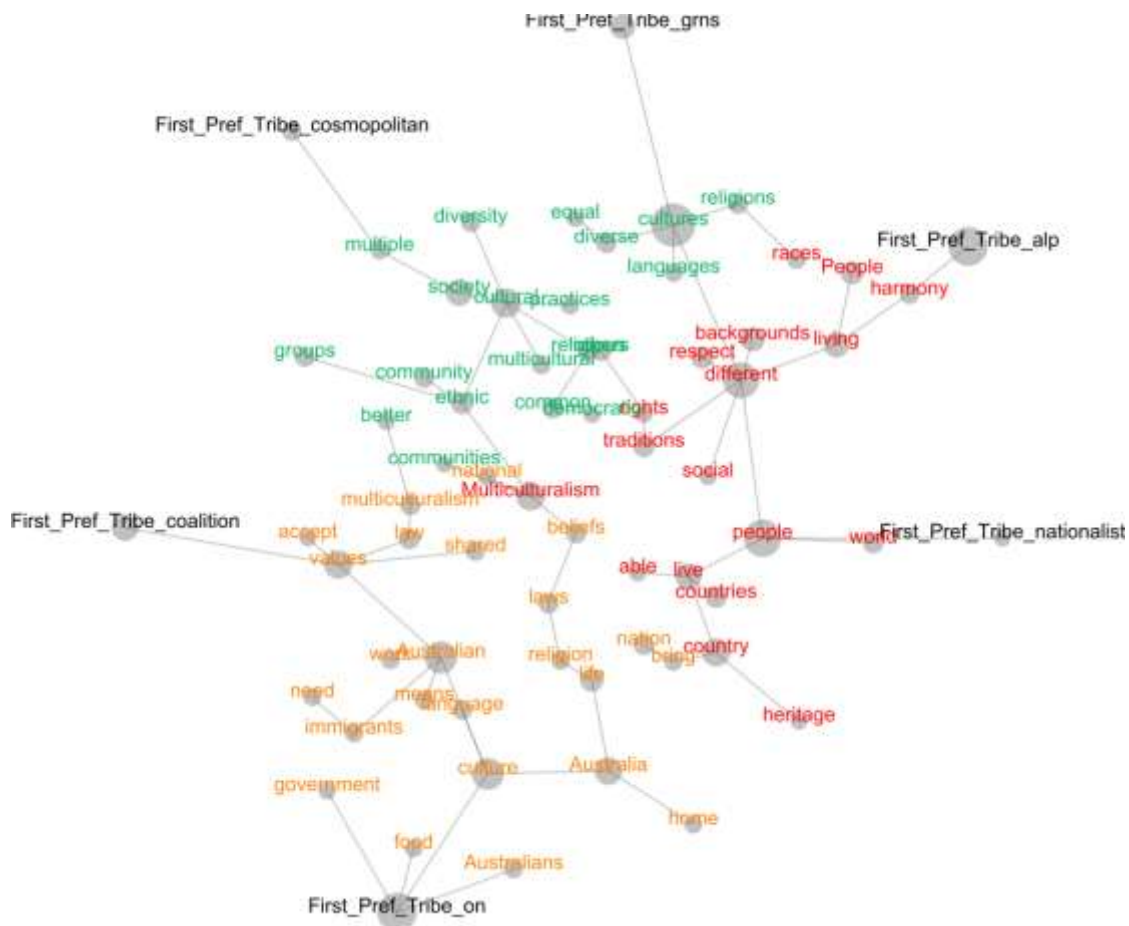


Figure: Illustrative Leximancer concept map for What multiculturalism means. Source: supplied Leximancer output.

Verbatims

the term monoculture has been well prosecuted by Konstantin Kisin who is able to explain why multiculturalism is problematic and integration to the Australian culture is very important. Multiculturalism means we are spending a lot of tax payer money pandering to people who could have put more effort into learning the english language like the refugee i hosted who put a lot of effort into being able to contribute and work and study. it is important we have happy ethnic and diverse faith communities but we need to encourage a shared civil civic culture / shared values thus the word mono is the opposite of multi but it needs to be

replaced with a better statement because the left will use it against one nation come election campaigning time.

Multiculturalism is NOT the same as multi race. The Marxists and other anti-west forces try to conflate the two concepts together in order to play the racism tag to silent their critics. but Australia is waking up to their puerile word games and the majority of people (even people who are first or second generation immigrants from other western countries) now can discern that multiculturalism that fails is where the lowest common denominator of societal values have to be accepted because the background and belief systems of the recent immigrants are not compatible with the very foundation of values that made this society a good place.

Non-discriminatory immigration and humanitarian schemes, no state religion, diversity of origins, faiths, languages, and recognition of those diversities within govt institutions eg. interpreting & translating, cultural safety in health services and education and criminal justice. Laws and expectations that build social cohesion and equity therefore earning adoption/trust in common laws, democratic systems, common values eg gender equity but acknowledging flexible or inclusive definitions of 'gender' and so on.

multiculturalism is about being open to, respectful of, accepting of, and celebrating other cultures of the different peoples who live in this country, with the caveat that those beliefs, traditions, religions etc do no harm to others, while also having those shared values as defined for getting your citizenship here, but maybe tweaking them a bit more to make sure our indigenous culture is also included, celebrated, accepted and respected.

A heap of different religious and racial living together in harmony celevrating diversity is definition (or something like that) to me in reality its allowing fringe, extremist and anti australian groups/ideas to flourish and not integrate/respect other cultures or the wider Australian community and instead try and turn us into the shithole countries they fled from

Multiculturism is having many different peoples from different cultural backgrounds in the country. They bring with them their cultural practices, which they are free to perform except where it transgresses existing Australian law or is considered more broadly as incompatible with people living in Australia.

Multiculturalism is the idea that people from many different cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic backgrounds can live together while maintaining their own traditions and identities. We are one of the world's most multicultural countries, with people from more than 300 ancestries and hundreds of languages spoken.

A culture is the belief and customs, traditions, etc., from a country in the Australian culture we don't kill anyone who leaves a religion, we don't intermarry, we don't marry children, we don't have 4 wives, we do not practice FGM, we don't injure a girl who refuses to marry by force, we don't wear middle ages garb, and we don't blast loud noises 5 times a day cursing others Not all cultures are the same Ours is worth preserving. Ms Hanson is the only one that understands that

Multiculturalism in its best sense is a society made up of many different people from many different backgrounds who are united by their wish to live in Australia, and participate in our national life, but who bring some of their own culture with them to enrich the fabric of life for all. That said, I would prefer if New Australians were able to leave old hatreds behind.

Conclusions

The July poll describes a political system undergoing a major realignment on the right while remaining anchored by a consolidated Labor/Greens bloc on the left. One Nation's strength comes substantially from traditional Coalition voters who no longer trust the Coalition to represent their values or distinguish itself from Labor. The Coalition remains the broadly preferred alternative to One Nation, but this preference is defensive and does not restore first-preference loyalty.

Housing is the issue most capable of changing the structure because it connects cost of living, immigration, tax, inequality, generational fairness and competence. The side that establishes the most credible causal story - and can point to visible outcomes - will have an advantage beyond its natural tribe. Multiculturalism, energy and leadership remain polarising, but housing is where cross-tribal movement is most plausible.