

Monday, 14 July 2014

ALP (56.5%, down 1%) lead reduced over L-NP (43.5%) as new Senate (& PUP Senators) block the repeal of the Carbon Tax

If a Federal Election were held today the ALP would win easily (56.5%, down 1%) cf. L-NP (43.5%, up 1%) on a two-party preferred basis according to today's multi-mode Morgan Poll conducted over the last two weekends – July 5/6 & 12/13, 2014.

This Morgan Poll on voting intention was conducted with an Australia-wide cross-section of 3,955 Australian electors aged 18+. Despite the L-NP gaining on a two-party preferred basis, primary support for the ALP improved to 38.5% (up 2% from the last released Morgan Poll a fortnight ago) whilst the L-NP primary vote is 34% (down 1%).

This week the L-NP gained stronger preference support from minor parties including the Palmer United Party (PUP) (7.5%, up 0.5% - **the equal highest recorded**) and Independents/Others (8.5%, down 1%). Support for the Greens fell slightly to 11.5% (down 0.5%).

Support for the Palmer United Party is now highest in the two mining States which elected PUP Senators: Palmer's home State of Queensland (13.5%) and Western Australia (13%). Support for PUP is significantly lower in New South Wales (5.5%), Victoria (5%), Tasmania (6%) and South Australia (5.5%).

Analysis by Gender

Analysis by Gender shows that ALP support remains strongest amongst women with the ALP 60.5% well ahead of the L-NP 39.5% on a two-party preferred basis. Support amongst men is closer with the ALP 52.5% just ahead of the L-NP on 47.5%.

Analysis by States

The ALP maintains a strong two-party preferred lead in all Australian States except Western Australia: L-NP 50.5% cf. ALP 49.5%. New South Wales: ALP 55% cf. L-NP 45%, Victoria: ALP 58.5% cf. L-NP 41.5%, Queensland: ALP 56.5% cf. L-NP 43.5%, South Australia: ALP 64.5% cf. L-NP 35.5% and Tasmania: ALP 61% cf. L-NP 39%.

Roy Morgan Government Confidence Rating

The Roy Morgan Government Confidence Rating has fallen to 90 this week (down 5.5pts over the past fortnight). Now 36.5% (down 3%) of Australians say Australia is 'heading in the right direction' and 46.5% (up 2.5%) say Australia is 'heading in the wrong direction'.

The Morgan Poll surveys a larger sample (including people who only use a mobile phone) than any other public opinion poll.

Gary Morgan says:

"The ALP (56.5%, down 1% in a fortnight) has maintained a significant lead over the L-NP (43.5%) on a two-party preferred basis after the new Senate sat for the first time last week. The new Senate welcomed many new crossbenchers including three incoming Palmer United Party Senators that Prime Minister Tony Abbott needs to 'woo' to pass many of his Government's more contentious pieces of legislation.

"Despite an often stated commitment by PUP Leader Clive Palmer that he will help the Abbott Government repeal the Carbon Tax, Palmer's own party dealt a blow to the Government last week when it voted against the repeal of the Carbon Tax. PUP voted

against the repeal on the grounds the Carbon Tax repeal bill didn't include an amendment mandating power companies to pass on the savings they get as a result of the abolition of the Carbon Tax to consumers.

"It is widely expected a 're-worked' Carbon Tax repeal bill will pass Parliament this week with Palmer's support. As a successful mining entrepreneur Palmer has a clear interest in seeing both the Carbon Tax and the Mining Tax repealed."

Electors were asked: *"If an election for the House of Representatives were held today – which party will receive your first preference?"* Visit the [Roy Morgan Online Store](#) to browse our range of [Voter Profiles by electorate](#), detailed [Voting Intention Demographics Reports](#) and [Most important Political Issue Reports](#) (all 150 electorates ranked by an issue).

Finding No. 5683 – This multi-mode Morgan Poll on Federal voting intention was conducted via SMS and face-to-face interviewing over the last two weekends of July 5/6 & 12/13, 2014 with an Australia-wide cross-section of 3,955 Australian electors aged 18+, of all electors surveyed 2% did not name a party.

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Federal Voting Intention Summary – House of Reps (%)

	L-NP	ALP	The Greens	Palmer United	Katter	Ind./ Others
RECENT FEDERAL ELECTION RESULTS	%	%	%	%	%	%
Election March 2, 1996	47.3 (8.6)	38.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	12.2
Election October 3 [^] , 1998	39.5 (5.3)	40.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	18.3
Election November 10, 2001	43 (5.6)	37.8	4.4	0.0	0.3	13.5
Election October 9, 2004	46.4 (5.9)	37.6	7.2	0.0	0.3	8.5
Election November 24, 2007	42.1 (5.9)	43.4	7.8	0.0	0.3	6.4
Election, August 21, 2010	43.6 (3.7)	38.0	11.8	0.0	0.3	6.3
Election, September 7, 2013	45.5 (4.3)	33.4	8.7	5.5	1.0	5.9
MORGAN POLL						
September 21/22, 2013	43.5 (2.5)	34	10.5	4	1.5	6.5
October 5/6, 2013	42 (2)	37	9	4.5	0.5	7
October 19/20, 2013	43.5 (2.5)	34.5	10	4.5	1	6.5
November 2/3, 2013	41.5 (1.5)	35	10.5	5.5	1	6.5
November 16/17, 2013	42.5 (2.5)	32.5	11	5	1	8
November 30/ December 1, 2013	41.5 (2)	38.5	8.5	3.5	1	7
December 7/8 & 14/15, 2013	40.5 (2)	38.5	10	3.5	1	6.5
January 4/5 & 11/12, 2014	39 (2)	38	10.5	3.5	1.5	7.5
January 18/19 & 25/26, 2014	39.5 (2)	37	11.5	3	1	8
February ½ & 8/9, 2014	40.5 (2)	37	10.5	4.5	1	6.5
February 15/16 & 22/23, 2014	41 (2.5)	35.5	10.5	4.5	1	7.5
March 1/2 & 8/9, 2014	39.5 (2)	37	12	4	1	6.5
March 15/16 & 22/23, 2014	38 (2)	38.5	11	4.5	1	7
March 29/30 & April 5/6, 2014	38.5 (2)	34.5	12	5	1.5	8.5
April 12/13 & 19/20, 2014	38.5 (2)	34	13	5	1.5	8
April 26/27 & May 3/4, 2014	37.5 (2)	37	12	5.5	1	7
May 17/18, 2014	35 (2)	38.5	12	6.5	1.5	6.5
May 24/25 & May 31/ June 1, 2014	35 (2)	38	11	7.5	1	7.5
June 7/8, 2014	33 (1.5)	42	12	4.5	1	7.5
June 14/15, 2014	36.5 (2)	38	12	5.5	1	7
June 21/22 & 28/29, 2014	35 (2.5)	36.5	12	7	1.5	8
July 5/6 & 12/13, 2014	34 (2)	38.5	11.5	7.5	1	7.5

Note: ^ 1998 Federal election results have been updated to include results from the electorate of Newcastle supplementary election. The L-NP did not have a candidate contesting the electorate of Newcastle.

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Federal Voting Intention Summary – House of Reps (%)

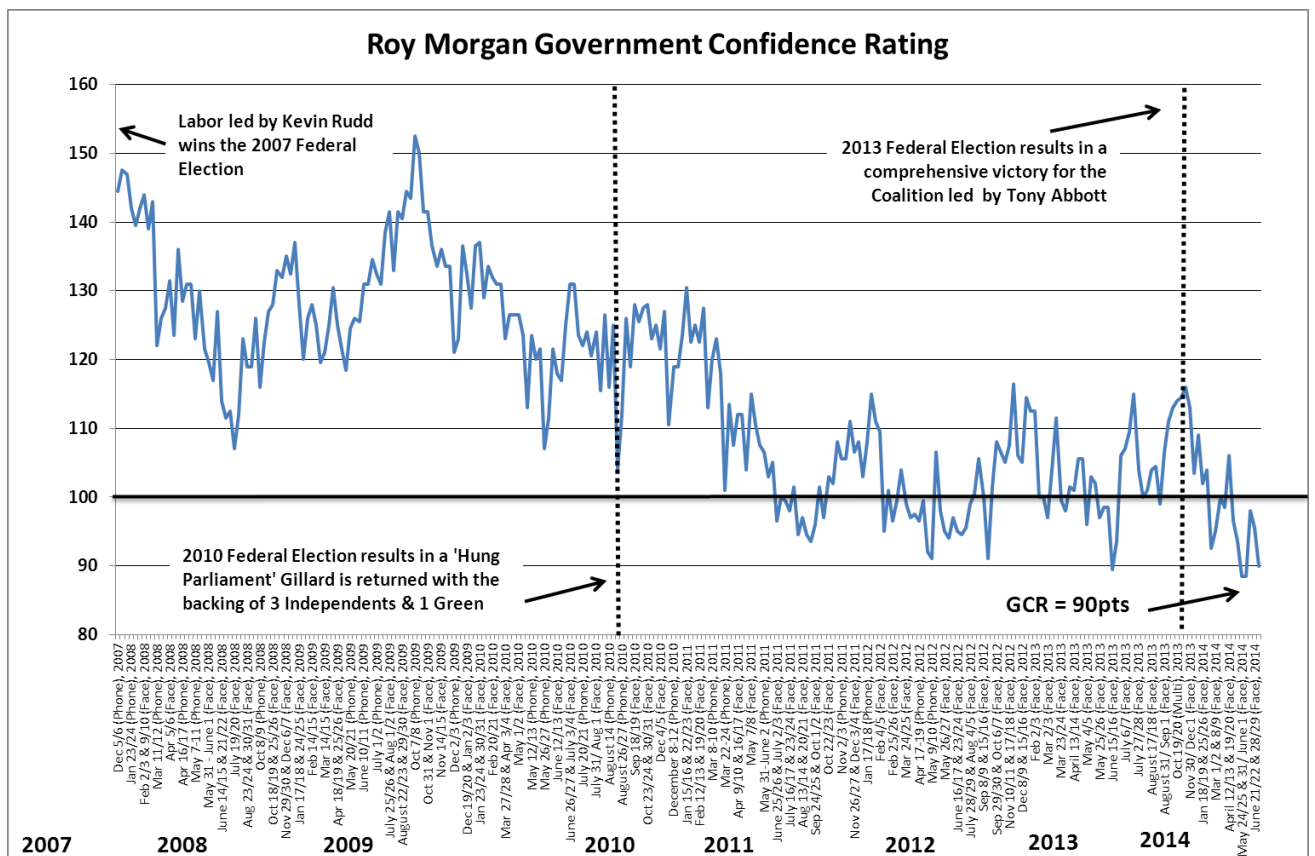
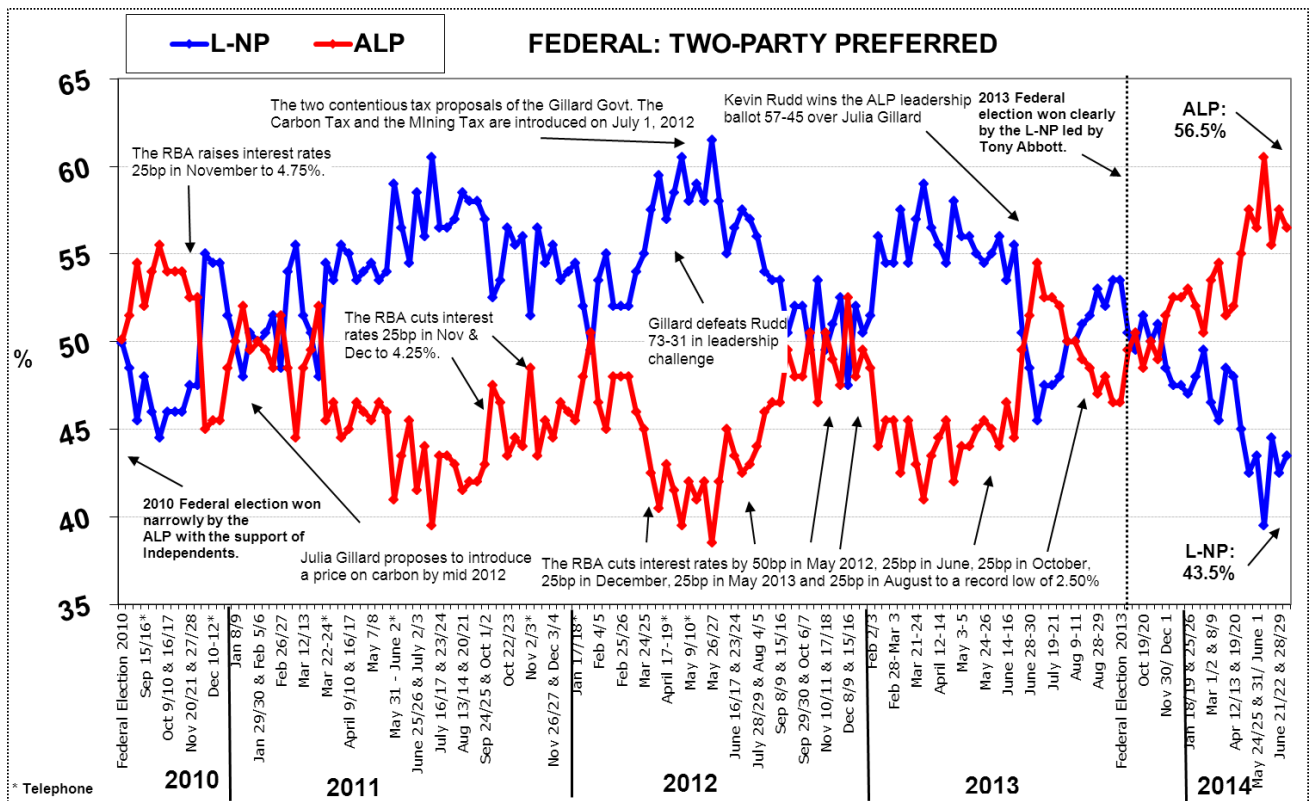
Two-Party Preferred Vote (%)

RECENT FEDERAL ELECTION RESULTS	L-NP	ALP
	%	%
Election, March 2, 1996	53.6	46.4
Election, October 3 [^] , 1998	49	51
Election, November 10, 2001	51	49
Election, October 9, 2004	52.7	47.3
Election, November 24, 2007	47.3	52.7
Election, August 21, 2010	49.9	50.1
Election, September 7, 2013	53.5	46.5
Final Pre-Election Morgan Poll – September 4-6, 2013	53.5	46.5

	Preferences distributed by how electors say they will vote		Preferences distributed by how electors voted at the 2013 election	
	%	%	%	%
MORGAN POLL	L-NP	ALP	L-NP	ALP
September 21/22, 2013	50.5	49.5	50	50
October 5/6, 2013	49.5	50.5	50	50
October 19/20, 2013	51.5	48.5	51	49
November 2/3, 2013	50	50	50	50
November 16/17, 2013	51	49	51.5	48.5
November 30/ December 1, 2013	48.5	51.5	48.5	51.5
December 7/8 & 14/15, 2013	47.5	52.5	47.5	52.5
January 4/5 & 11/12, 2014	47.5	52.5	47	53
January 18/19 & 25/26, 2014	47	53	47.5	52.5
February 1/2 & 8/9, 2014	48	52	49	51
February 15/16 & 22/23, 2014	49.5	50.5	49.5	50.5
March 1/2 & 8/9, 2014	46.5	53.5	47.5	52.5
March 15/16 & 22/23, 2014	45.5	54.5	46.5	53.5
March 29/30 & April 5/6, 2014	48.5	51.5	48	52
April 12/13 & 19/20, 2014	48	52	48	52
April 26/27 & May 3/4, 2014	45	55	46.5	53.5
May 17/18, 2014	42.5	57.5	43.5	56.5
May 24/25 & May 31/ June 1, 2014	43.5	56.5	45	55
June 7/8, 2014	39.5	60.5	41	59
June 14/15, 2014	44.5	55.5	45.5	54.5
June 21/22 & 28/29, 2014	42.5	57.5	45.5	54.5
July 5/6 & 12/13, 2014	43.5	56.5	44	56

[^] 1998 Federal Election results have been updated to include results from the electorate of Newcastle supplementary election. The L-NP did not have a candidate contesting the electorate of Newcastle. ****Multi = Multi-mode interviewing conducted via combined methodology.**

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Australia Heading In “Right” Or “Wrong” Direction

Electors were asked: “Generally speaking, do you feel that things in Australia are heading in the right direction or would you say things are seriously heading in the wrong direction?”

	Interviewing Dates — L-NP Government (Tony Abbott v Chris Bowen & Bill Shorten)								
	Sep 21/22	Oct 5/6	Oct 19/20	Nov 2/3	Nov 16/17	Nov 30/ Dec 1	Dec 7/8	Jan 4/5 & 11/12	Jan 18/19 & 25/26
	Multi	Multi	Multi	Face	Face	Face	Face	Face	Face
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Right direction	42	42	42.5	45.5	48.5	48	42	45	41.5
Wrong direction	31	29	28.5	31	32.5	35	38.5	36	39.5
Roy Morgan GCR*	111	113	114	114.5	116	113	103.5	109	102
Can't say	27	29	29	23.5	19	17	19.5	19	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	Interviewing Dates — L-NP Government (Tony Abbott v Bill Shorten)								
	Feb 1/2 & 8/9	Feb 15/16 & 22/23	Mar 1/2 & 8/9	Mar 15/16 & 22/23	Mar 29/30 & Apr 5/6	Apr 12/13 & 19/20	Apr 26/27 & May 3/4	May 17/18	
	Face	Face	Face	Face	Face	Face	Face	Face	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Right direction	43	37.5	38	41.5	39	43.5	39.5	39	
Wrong direction	39	45	43	41.5	40.5	37.5	43	45.5	
Roy Morgan GCR*	104	92.5	95	100	98.5	106	96.5	93.5	
Can't say	18	17.5	19	17	20.5	19	17.5	15.5	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

	Interviewing Dates — L-NP Government (Tony Abbott v Bill Shorten)								
	May 24/25 & 31/ June 1	June 7/8	June 14/15	June 21/22 & 28/29	July 5/6 & 12/13				
	Face	Face	Face	Face	Face				
	%	%	%	%	%				
Right direction	37	36	41.5	39.5	36.5				
Wrong direction	48.5	47.5	43.5	44	46.5				
Roy Morgan GCR*	88.5	88.5	98	95.5	90				
Can't say	14.5	16.5	15	16.5	17				
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100				

Phone: Telephone survey method; Face: Face-to-face survey method. *Roy Morgan GCR = Roy Morgan Government Confidence Rating (100 plus the difference between the percentage of people who say the country is “going in the right direction” and the percentage who say the country is “going in seriously the wrong direction”).

Margin of Error

The margin of error to be allowed for in any estimate depends mainly on the number of interviews on which it is based. The following table gives indications of the likely range within which estimates would be 95% likely to fall, expressed as the number of percentage points above or below the actual estimate. The figures are approximate and for general guidance only, and assume a simple random sample. Allowance for design effects (such as stratification and weighting) should be made as appropriate.

Sample Size	Percentage Estimate			
	40%-60%	25% or 75%	10% or 90%	5% or 95%
500	±4.5	±3.9	±2.7	±1.9
1,000	±3.2	±2.7	±1.9	±1.4
1,500	±2.6	±2.2	±1.5	±1.1
2,000	±2.2	±1.9	±1.3	±1.0

Morgan Poll Accuracy — Recent Elections State & Federal (2006 – 2013)

The Morgan Poll has proven to be consistently the most accurate regular poll in recent Australian Elections — including the 2013 Federal Election, 2010 Federal Election, 2007 Federal Election, 2010 Victorian State Election & 2012 Queensland State Election.

The **Morgan Poll** was the most accurate of all polling companies at [the 2013 Federal Election](#) for the two-party preferred vote (L-NP: 53.5% cf. ALP 46.5%) (sample 4,937 electors).

The **Morgan Poll** was the most accurate of all polling companies at [the 2007 Federal Election](#) for both primary vote and two-party preferred predictions (sample 2,115 electors).

The **Morgan Poll** accurately predicted [that the ALP would win the 2006 Queensland Election with a reduced majority](#) (sample 604 electors).

The **Morgan Poll** accurately predicted [that the ALP would win the 2006 Victorian Election with a reduced majority](#) (sample 956 electors). The **Morgan Poll** was also the most accurate on the primary vote of the major parties for the Victorian election.

Note: The [discussion on Possum Pollytics](#) regarding Morgan and Newspoll is well worth reading.

The following included comment says it all: “I find it interesting that for the only poll in the last five years for which there is any ‘real’ figure with which to compare, i.e. the polls immediately before the 2004 election, Morgan (45.5%) was closer to the actual Coalition Primary (46.7%) than Newspoll (45%) or Nielsen (49%), and Morgan (38.5%) was also closer to the ALP actual primary (37.6%) than Newspoll (39%), and only marginally further away than Nielsen (37%). Since we have no idea of how far away the ongoing polls are from ‘reality’ (whatever that means), surely we should just go with what we know, that in the most recent testable case, Morgan was better at forecasting the actual primary vote than Newspoll. On what possible basis should we decide that the Newspoll or Nielsen primary vote estimate is ‘better’ than Morgan’s.”

[View Federal Voting Intention Trend](#)