

Polling - Anti-siphoning laws

May 2024

Method

Short disclosure statement

Panel provider	Dynata
Research company	The Australia Institute
Client commissioning the research	NA
Fieldwork dates	21 May 2024 to 23 May 2024
Mode of data collection	Online recruited from research panel
Target population	Australian adults aged 18+
Sample size	1,005
Australian Polling Council compliant	Yes
Voting intention published	No
Long disclosure statement	See below

Long disclosure statement

Effective sample size after weighting applied	935
Margin of error associated with effective sample size	±3%
Variables used in weighting	Age, gender, state/territory based on Australian Bureau of Statistics “National, state and territory population” data
Gender identity categorisation	Those who answered the gender identity question as “Non-binary”, “I use a different term”, or “Prefer not to answer” had their responses included with females for the purpose of reporting, due to constraints from weighting data availability
Weighting method used	Raking method
Full question text, responses categories and randomisation	See below
Source of online sample	Dynata’s online panel
Positioning of voting intention questions in questionnaire	Immediately after demographics, before policy questions
How were undecided voters handled?	Respondents who answered “Don’t know / Not sure” for voting intention were then asked a leaning question; these leanings are included in voting intention crosstabs
Method of calculating 2PP	NA
Voting intention categorisation	Voting crosstabs show voting intentions for the House of Representatives. “Coalition” includes separate responses for Liberal and National. “Other” refers to Independent/Other, and minor parties in cases where they were included in the voting intention but represent too small a sample to be reported separately in the crosstabs
Location results	Results are shown only for larger states

Detailed results

No preceding questions in the poll are expected to have influenced the results of the questions published here.

Australia’s “anti-siphoning laws” give free-to-air broadcasters the first opportunity to acquire the broadcast rights to nationally significant sporting events.

The rights only apply to broadcasts through aerials, even though many Australians watch free-to-air TV via the internet (“digital rights”).

Would you support or oppose extending anti-siphoning laws to cover digital rights as well as aerial rights?

- Strongly support
- Support
- Oppose
- Strongly oppose
- Don’t know / Not sure