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INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

EnergyShift: Wave 5

Prepared for the Australian Pipelines and Gas Association by RedBridge Group Australia

14 July, 2025

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Prepared for the Australian Pipelines and Gas Association

A RedBridge Group Report

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INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

Executive summary

Australians remain concerned about costs — of energy, groceries and housing — and believe that renewables and a transition to cleaner energy will increase power bills. This flows through to their intentions to invest in renewable energy (like solar) and electrification.

It also likely has significant implications for their attitudes towards energy policy more broadly.

Confidence in the renewables rollout impacting the broader energy system is increasingly bifurcated along partisan lines, with Labor voters generally reporting increased optimism and Coalition voters deepening pessimism regarding government performance, system reliability, and the perceived availability and cost of renewables. The expectation of rising power bills is a more universally shared concern, though the magnitude of expected increases still varies.

Voters retain strong and consistent support for increased energy production from solar; but are becoming increasingly sceptical of both onshore and offshore wind as a source of energy, which has been overtaken by natural gas as the second most popular energy source. This is partially partisan, but not entirely, and appears to be driven by concerns about the cost implications of renewable and clean energy.

However, support for new gas is contingent and context specific. Linking new gas projects to the faster retirement of coal-fired powerplants — for instance — increases the support for these projects, but it also flips the partisan gap on its head; increasing support among Labor and Greens voters (compared to a straight question about natural gas production) but driving it down with Coalition voters.

The growing partisan differences on energy supply and policy creates political risk for the sector, increasing the chances it will vary significantly whenever the party in government changes, at both federal and state levels.

Contents

Methodology

The fieldwork for the most recent wave of this tracking survey was conducted between Thursday 19 and Thursday 26 June, 2025. The sample of N = 2,012 Australian citizens aged 18 and older, who are enrolled to vote, was recruited over online panel to fill quotas based on age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2025 federal election.

An exclusion rule was used so that no respondent could receive two consecutive surveys of the track, ensuring the sample for each wave is independent of that from the proceeding wave.

Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education and location. The efficiency of these weights was 89 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 1794.

Based on this effective sample size, the margin of error (95 per cent confidence interval) for a 50 per cent result on the full sample is ± 2.3 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.

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

Key findings

Cost of living continues to dominate Australians' concerns, and their energy priorities

Australians remain concerned about costs — of energy, groceries and housing — and believe that renewables and a transition to cleaner energy will increase power bills. This flows through to their intentions to invest in renewable energy (like solar) as well as electrification (EVs; but also see on gas below). It also likely has significant implications for their attitudes towards energy policy more broadly.

Expected impact of renewables on energy costs, and how this influences expected behaviours

Cost of living remains salient with voters in June 2025, with 64 per cent rating it the most important issue for the Federal government to focus on (shown in figure 8). This is the exact same result as was observed in May and August 2024, and only one percentage point lower than in November last year (which is within the margin of error).

Of those voters who say cost of living is the most important issue (n=1,278 in the current wave of the track), 16 per cent report that electricity bills are causing them the most concern (behind only groceries and housing costs). This is an increase of five points since last November, and six since February 2024, suggesting that concerns about energy costs continue to grow in the electorate (see figure 13).

This concern for cost of living generally, and the cost of energy more specifically, can be seen in voters' energy priorities. When asked to rank three different energy objectives (faster emission reductions, maintaining energy reliability, and lowering energy costs), 63 per cent ranked lowering the cost of energy as the most important priority, while 23 per cent and 10 per cent ranked it as their second and third most important priorities, respectively (see figure 23). Conversely, 22 per cent ranked maintaining energy reliability as the key priority (with 56 per cent having this as their second priority, and 18 per cent as their third), and 11 per cent ranked a faster reduction in emissions as their priority (17 per cent had this second, 68 per cent third).

These results suggest that despite the Federal government energy rebate, the share of voters rating cost of energy as their top energy priority has continued to increase. At 63 per cent, the most recent wave saw the largest share nominating cost since the EnergyShift track began; up six points from last November (wave 4) and four points since February 2024. Conversely, at 11 per cent, the share ranking a faster reduction in emissions as their top priority is the lowest it has been since the track began; down four points since November (and the same since wave 1 in February 2024).

Among all demographic and economic groups, a majority nominated lowering costs as their top energy priority (see Figures 29 and 30). Although the salience of this issue was lower amongst those reporting no financial stress (45 per cent nominated as their top priority), and amongst those living in the inner and middle suburbs of cities and who intend to vote for the Greens (both 55 per cent). By contrast, the relative importance of maintaining the reliability of the energy grid was higher amongst those experiencing no financial stress (39 per cent rating this as their top priority), those aged 65 or over (34 per cent) and Coalition

voters (31 per cent). While a faster reduction of emissions had higher relative importance amongst Greens voters (30 per cent rated this as their top priority), those aged 18-34 (17 per cent) and those living in households making $3,000 or more per week (16 per cent).

Perceptions about the impact of renewables on energy costs, and how this influences expected behaviours

Most Australians anticipate that the transition to cleaner energy will increase their electricity bills. This belief also continues to grow. In February 2024, 61 per cent of voters said this would increase or significantly increase electricity bills over the next five years. Although the increase does appear to have (partially) levelled off since last November, the trajectory remains upwards, and by the latest wave in June, this had grown to 64 per cent (see figure 1).

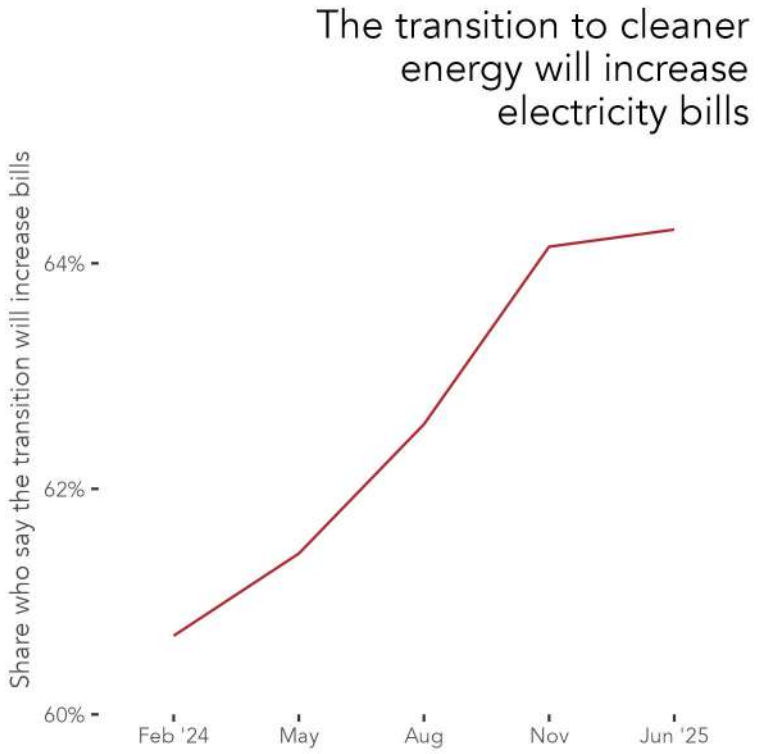

Figure 1: Share of voters who say that the transition to cleaner energy will increase electricity bills over the next five years, across each wave of the track.

While a partisan divide exists — Coalition voters are significantly more likely to expect higher increases — this is one area where the **partisan gap has actually narrowed slightly**, from a difference in the net share of Coalition and Labor voters who believe the transition to cleaner energy will increase power bills over those who say they will reduce them went from 28 percentage points in Wave 1, to 22 percentage points in Wave 5. This was largely driven by a small increase in the share of Labor voters who say the transition will increase bills combined with a larger decline in the proportion who believe they will reduce them (figure 87).

There is some evidence for a cyclical pattern in these attitudes (also noted below in relation to gas). From

February to August 2024 (ie, over Winter), there was a four point drop in the share saying that the cost of renewable energy options had gotten much or somewhat better (from 33 to 29 per cent), while the proportion who would pay an additional $50 per month to ensure all of their electricity comes from renewable sources also declined by six points, from 24 to 18 per cent (note that this was from a sub-sample of n=500 per wave; those willing to pay even more did not experience such a drop, but started the year with insignificant support).

As Winter in the Southern Hemisphere ended last year, between August and November, both measures rebounded. The share of voters who said the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better increased by three points, to 32 per cent (almost as high as it was in February). The proportion who say they would spend an extra $50 per month for renewable energy was also up two points, to 20 per cent.

However, as Australia moves back into Winter this year, perceptions of the cost of renewables has again declined, down to 24 per cent. This is a five point drop since last November, and 10 points lower than February 2024. A different pattern is evident this year for willingness to pay for renewables, however; the share of whom say they would pay an additional $50 per month continues to increase (up two points, to a still low 22 per cent).

The implications of the perceived higher cost of renewables, and a lack of appetite to increase their power bills to ensure electricity supplies come from renewable sources, can be seen in reported actions voters say that they expect to take to reduce their carbon emissions within the next three years (figure 91). Potentially as a result of cost concerns, Australians are less likely to say they would invest in solar panels or an electric vehicle (EV) now than they were in February 2024 (figure 2).

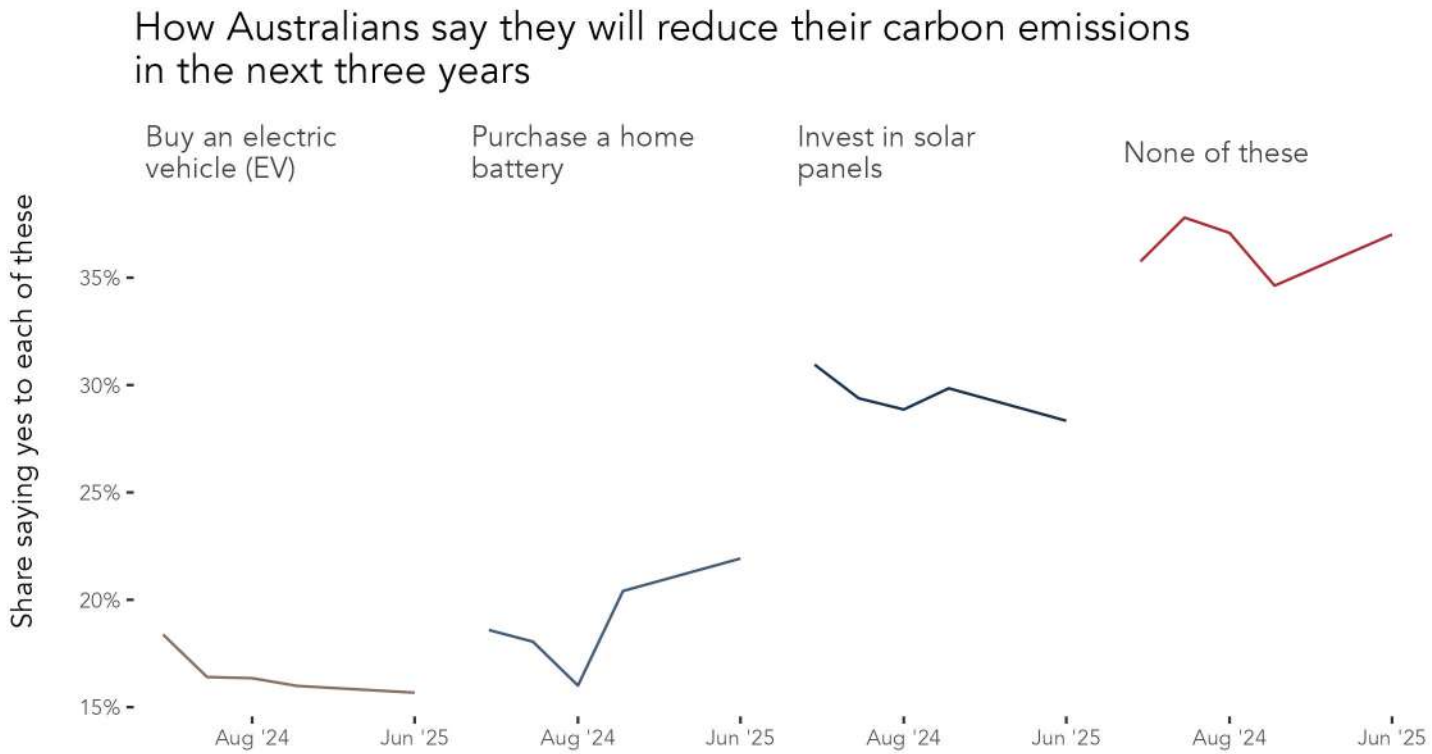

Figure 2: Changes in the ways that Australians say they will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years over time (three of seven options shown, plus none).

Views on the transition to renewables

Although Australians are clearly concerned about the cost of renewable energy, they also appear to have become slightly more confident about the transition since late 2024.

Australians are feeling a little better about the transition to renewable energy

Since February 2024, Australians have become more positive of the Federal government's performance on managing the transition to renewable energy. This is off a low base, however; and overall ratings remain moderately negative.

The share of voters rating the government's performance as poor or very poor has declined by seven points since Wave 1 of the EnergyShift track (from 38 to 31 per cent; see figure 18). However, most of these voters have shifted to neither good nor poor (up five points since February 2024). Conversely, the proportion rating the government's performance as good or very good has increased by just two points (from 19 to 21 per cent; within the margin of error).

The net effect of these shifts is an improvement in the electorate's rating of the government, up nine percentage points — but still negative — from -19 to -10 points (this is the share of those rating the government's performance as good, minus poor). This improvement is almost entirely among Labor voters; with perceptions of energy policy becoming increasingly partisan.

Conversely, a plurality of voters disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, and this has remained stable across the track, with the net agreement (the share that agree minus the proportion that disagrees) sitting at around the same level since February 2024 (with net agreement of -16 points in Wave 1 of the track, and -15 points in Wave 5; see figure 81).

There is growing (but still weak) confidence that the grid can handle the renewables rollout

This improved rating of the government is not isolated to this question, and is potentially evidence for increased confidence in the energy system.

Since the previous wave in the track, run last November, the share of voters saying they think it is likely or very likely that their state will experience blackouts from energy shortages during the renewable energy transition in the next few years has declined eight percentage points (down from 67 to 59 per cent). The drop in the proportion of Australians who expect the renewables transition will increase blackouts is even larger since the first wave of the track, down 10 points from the high (or low) point in February 2024 (shown in figure 129).

Similarly, Australians have become slightly less concerned about the reliability of their state's electricity system over this period. In February last year, 24 per cent of voters said they were very concerned, while 20 per cent reported not being concerned. The share who are very concerned has dropped to 21 per cent, while 23 per cent say they are not concerned (a three point increase in confidence; see figure 134).

While declining concern in the reliability of the network is mostly bipartisan (figure 135), the growing confidence in the ability of the network to deal with a growing supply from renewables is disproportionately

(but not entirely) driven by Labor and Greens voters. The share of both saying the transition will increase blackouts in their state is down nine points since Wave 1 of the track (from 59 to 50, and 54 to 45 per cent, respectively). Conversely, the drop is six points for both Coalition supporters (down from 80 to 74 per cent) and those who would give all other parties and candidates their first preference vote (from 75 to 69 per cent; see figure 130).

These uneven shifts in perceptions of the impact of renewables on the grid have slightly increased the partisan gap on this issue, with the margin between the share of Coalition and Labor voters saying that blackouts were likely or very likely increasing between Waves 1 and 5.

In the first wave of the EnergyShift track, Coalition voters were 21 percentage points more likely than Labor supporters to say that these blackouts were likely. This grew by three points since February 2024, to 24 percentage points in the most recent wave.

There are a few takeaways from these results:

- Both sets of results indicate that overall, Australians have negative expectations of grid reliability, with a heavy majority expecting blackouts caused by energy shortages during the transition to renewables (by a margin of 34 points; down from 50 points in February 2024).
- Similarly, the vast majority (68 per cent) were very or somewhat concerned about the reliability of the grid (after being told about an AEMO report indicating risks to supply). These concerns are evident, even among Labor voters (who are generally more positive than other voters), but substantially less negative than previously.
- What is interesting is that this widening of the partisan gap is not evident in the broader perceptions of the grid's reliability (see figure 135), suggesting that this is a symptom of the increasing politicisation of energy policy.

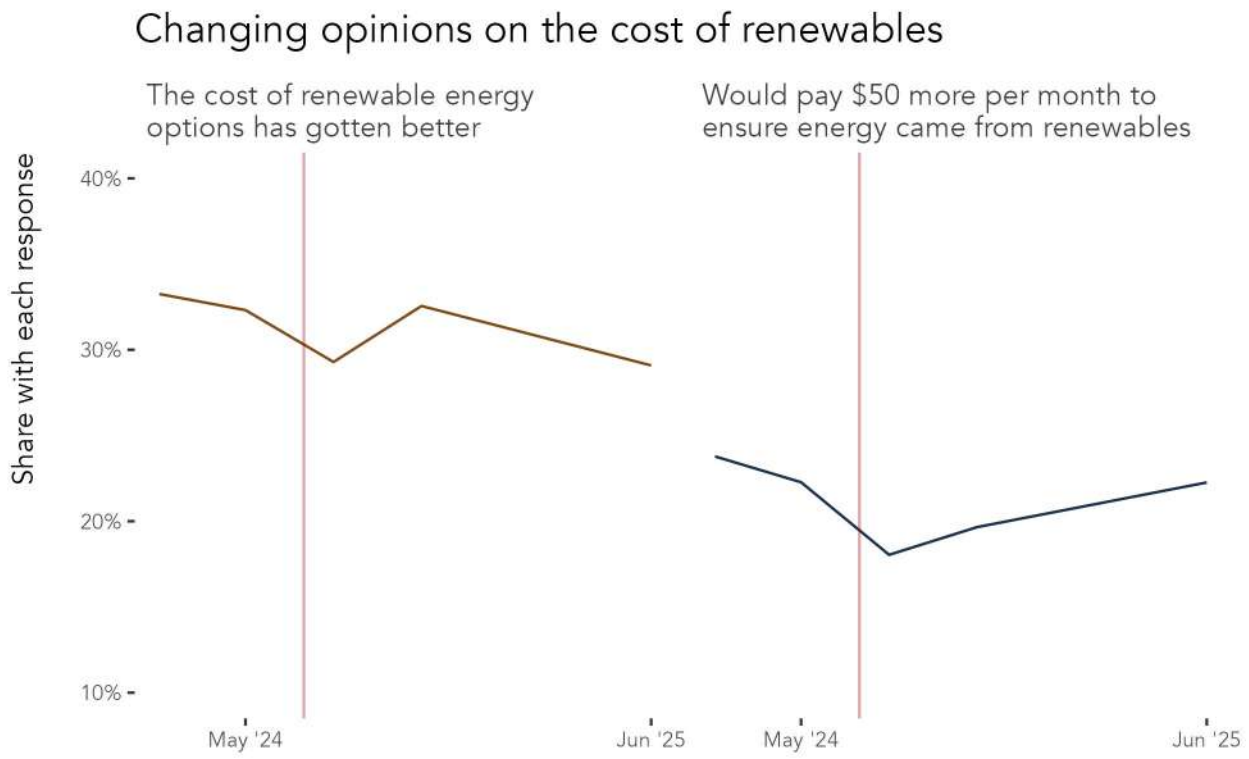

Figure 3: Share of voters who say the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better, and that they would be willing to pay more per month to ensure their energy came from renewables (the sample for the latter is approximately N=500 per wave). Waves 1 to 5 compared. The red vertical line indicates the beginning of the federal government's energy rebate (1 July, 2024).

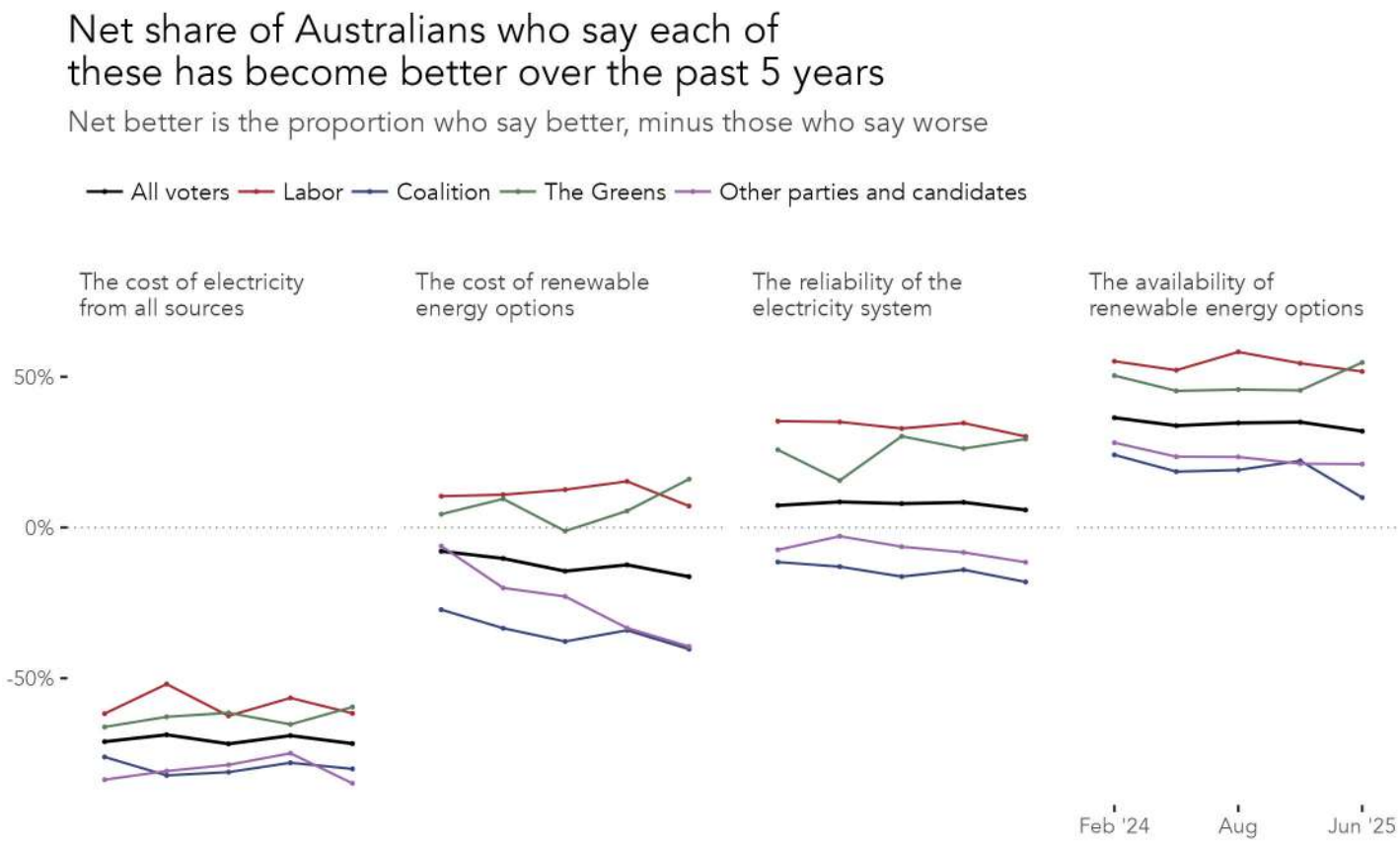

Figure 4: How Australians feel about the cost and reliability of renewable energy options, and all electricity sources, compared to five years ago. Wave 1-5 of the EnergyShift track, compared.

Changing views on Australia's energy mix

There is general consensus on the expanded use of solar as an energy source in Australia, and a majority support wind energy (both on- and offshore). However, continuing the trend identified in the previous wave of the track, support for wind power has declined since February 2024, while it has grown for natural gas.

Continued shift in attitudes towards renewables

Support for solar is still evident in the latest wave of the EnergyShift track, with little sign this is changing. A majority of voters also continue to support an increase in supply from wind energy (both on- and offshore); however, this is becoming increasingly contested in the electorate.

Overall, solar remains the most popular option for increased energy production (of those asked about). There is no evident trend in public opinion on renewables since the first wave of the track in February 2024, with 82 per cent supporting an increased use of solar in the latest wave, down two points from Wave 4 (but

up two from the APGA election survey run in March; see figure 112).

A different pattern is evident for both onshore and offshore wind. These were the second and third most popular sources for increased energy production in Wave 1 of the EnergyShift track. Support for increased production for onshore wind is down seven points since February 2024, and two points lower than it was last November (but up three points since March). Offshore wind is down five points since February last year, and two points lower than in November (but up five since March). Both forms of wind power now have less support for expanded production than natural gas.

While the partisan gap on these energy sources is large, and for wind power — but not for solar — it is increasing. This is largely driven by Coalition and "other" voters, whose support for both onshore and offshore wind has declined significantly.

Since the first wave of the track, support for on- and offshore wind is down seven and three percentage points, respectively among Labor voters; and down two (onshore) and up one point (offshore) with Greens supporters. Conversely, among Coalition voters, support for both is down 10 points each, while for those who intend to vote for all other parties and candidates, support for onshore is down 12 points and offshore down 15 (see figure 5).

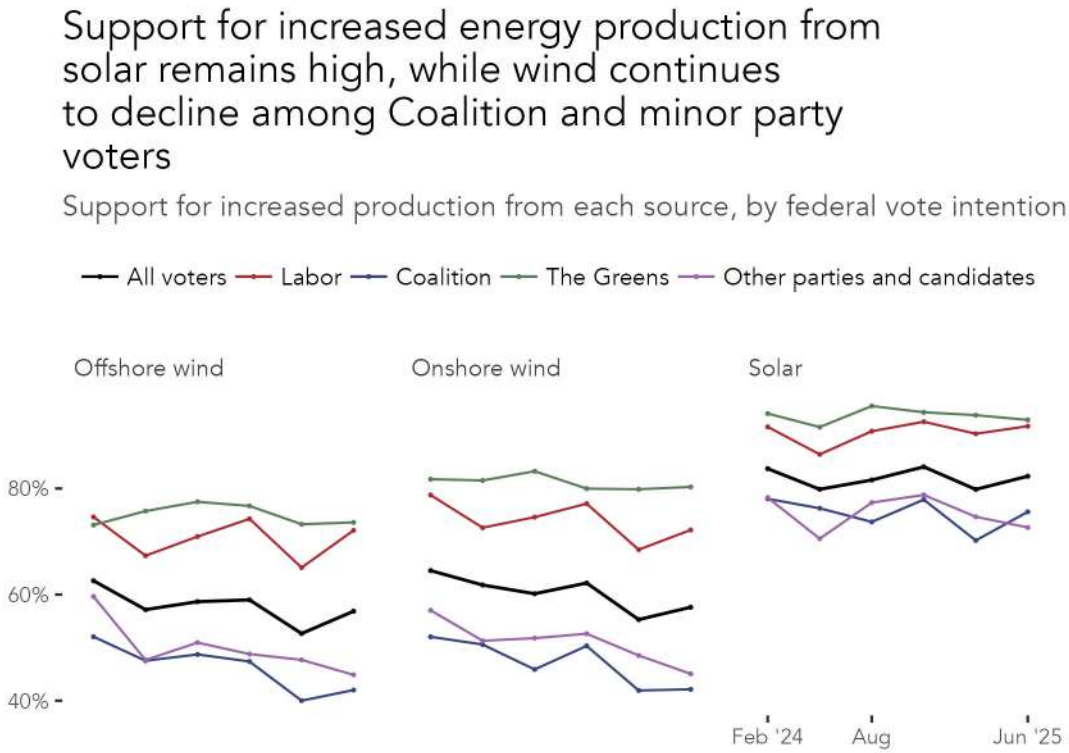

Figure 5: Support for increased energy production from solar and wind in each wave of the track, by federal vote intention.

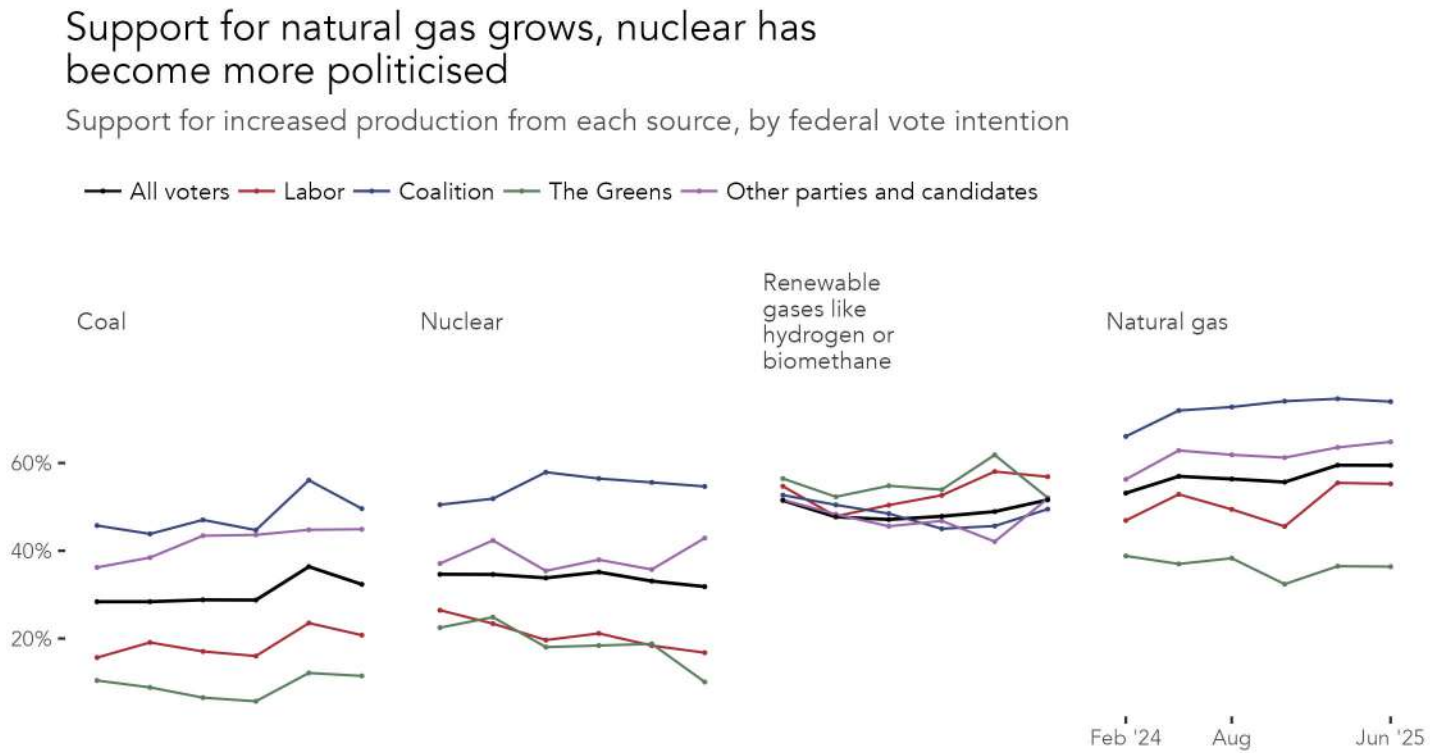

Figure 6: Support for increased energy production from gas, coal and nuclear in each wave of the track, by federal vote intention.

Support for gas continues to grow

As noted above, support for the use of natural gas as an energy source in Australia has grown, up seven points since February 2024, with 60 per cent of voters now favouring producing more energy from this source and just 10 per cent opposed; making gas the second most popular energy source, after solar (figure 112).

However, public opinion on natural gas is also becoming (slightly) more partisan.

Support is up eight points with Coalition voters, from an already high 66 per cent in February to 74 per cent now (where it has sat for three surveys in a row; see figure 6). Support among Labor voters appears to be less stable and has moved around considerably over the track (although it is currently also up eight points since February 2024; at 55 per cent). Greens voters, on the other hand, have become less supportive of gas since the first wave of the track, down three points (from an already low base, to 36 per cent).

Support for renewable gases like hydrogen and biomethane remains moderately high, and opposition quite low; and is not particularly partisan, with Greens and Labor voters actually slightly more supportive (although the difference between these and Coalition supporters is not large; see figure 6).

Overall support increased by one percentage point between February 2024 and June 2025 (see figure 112; note that this is within the margin of error). However, this was after a four point drop between February and August, from which it appears to have recovered.

A large share of voters — 39 per cent — remain uncertain or non-committal about these renewable gases, though, with 19 per cent neither supporting nor opposing this source of energy in the current wave of the track, and 20 per cent unsure (figure 112). This uncertainty has not changed across the track, and remains higher than for any of the other energy sources measured in this track. As noted in the Wave 4 report, this may indicate many Australians have little awareness of renewable gases, and support is vulnerable to a negative campaign.

Attitudes towards gas are positive, but context dependent

Australians are generally in favour of new gas projects, and the development of domestic gas reserves. However, this support is context dependent, with mentions of the environmental benefits of gas generally increasing support from Labor and Greens voters, and reducing Coalition support.

Voters see gas playing a role in the energy transition

When asked whether they "think gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources like solar and wind", 35 per cent say it should play a major role (stable from the March election survey), and 39 per cent said it should play a minor role (down slightly from 40 per cent in March). The share saying it should not play a role at all was up three points, to nine per cent. Voters who were unsure about gas's role decreased from 19 per cent to 17 per cent (see figure 63).

This was a mostly partisan view, with Coalition voters (49 per cent) nearly twice as likely as Labor voters (26 per cent) and almost five times as likely as Greens voters (10 per cent) to say gas should play a major role. A majority of Labor voters (49 per cent) and Greens voters (53 per cent) say gas should play only a minor role in the energy transition. While Greens supporters are significantly more likely than Labor (eight per cent) or the Coalition (six per cent) voters to believe gas should play no role at all, this is still only just over one in five of their voters (22 per cent) that takes this position.

Support for new gas projects and domestic gas reserves

New gas projects — if focused on domestic use and jobs, including manufacturing and low-emissions industries — receive very high and mostly bipartisan support from the Australian electorate (62 per cent net support; see figure 72). **There is not a single major political, social or economic group that does not express majority support for this policy.** The margin of support is particularly strong among Coalition voters (80 per cent net support), but also high for Labor voters (57 per cent net support), but is lower among Greens voters (34 per cent net support).

However, while linking new gas projects to the faster retirement of coal-fired powerplants increases the support for these projects, it also flips partisanship on its head. Between February 2024 and June 2025, the margin of Labor voters' net support increased from 40 per cent to 55 per. Conversely, the margin of Coalition voters net support grew from 31 to 42 points over the same period (figure 68).

When asked about interest in buying carbon-neutral renewable gas from energy retailers, the "Yes" response fluctuated slightly across waves. It was 31 per cent in the first wave (February 2024), declining to to 28 per cent for Waves 2-4, and then increased to 33 per cent in Wave 5 (June 2025; see figure 76). A significant portion of voters remain unsure about carbon-neutral renewable gas (43 per cent in Wave 5). As with many other issues relating to energy policy, interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas has become partisan. In the most recent wave of the track, Greens voters show the highest interest (53 per cent), followed by Labor voters (39 per cent), while in the opposite of what is observed for natural gas, Coalition voters are the least interested (27 per cent; figure 77).

Requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas is also very popular. This policy enjoys overwhelming and broad support across the political spectrum, with an 80 per cent net support among all voters in Wave 5. Support is consistently high for Labor (82 per cent net support), Coalition (83 per cent net support), and Greens voters (71 per cent net support), indicating a near-consensus view.

Support for the development of the Beetaloo Basin

Voters hold varied opinions on the development of the Beetaloo Basin, with a notable portion of the electorate reporting a lack of familiarity with the project. The survey question for the Beetaloo Basin specifically frames it as "one of Australia's largest untapped gas reserves," noting that "Governments and industry say it could lower energy costs, boost energy security, and create jobs while opponents raise environmental concerns" (see figure 127).

Overall Support and Opposition:

- Forty-two per cent of voters support developing the Beetaloo Basin for gas production (17 per cent strongly support and 25 per cent who support it).
- Forteen per cent of voters oppose its development (eight per cent opposing and six per cent strongly opposing).
- This results in an overall margin of 28 points in net support for developing the gas reserves of the Beetaloo Basin.

Almost half of all voters are unfamiliar with the project or do not have an opinion:

- This includes a large segment of the Australian electorate, 36 per cent, who report that they "haven't heard of it before, and have no opinion".
- An additional eight per cent were "unsure" about their answer.

As with much of contemporary energy policy, there are significant partisan divides on the development of the Beetaloo Basin:

- Coalition voters show the strongest backing for the project, with 57 per cent total in support of development (27 per cent strongly support, 30 per cent support). Only six per cent of Coalition voters oppose or strongly oppose the development (net support of 51 points).
- Labor voters demonstrated significantly less (but still overall total) support, with 36 per cent either supporting (27 per cent) or strongly supporting (nine per cent) the development. A total of 17 per cent are opposed (10 per cent oppose, seven per cent strongly oppose; with a margin of 19 per cent positive net support).
- The lowest levels of support come from those who would vote Greens if an election were held now. Twenty-two per cent of Greens voters are in favour of the project (three per cent strongly support, 19 per cent support). A significant 32 per cent of Greens voters oppose the development (18 per cent oppose, 14 per cent strongly oppose), resulting in a net opposition of -10 points.

The most important issues for the federal government to focus on right now

Question text

Which of the following do you think is the most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on right now?

Single select; random reverse 1-9

1. Cost of living
2. Health
3. Housing attainability
4. Climate change
5. Infrastructure
6. The transition to renewable energy
7. Education
8. Environment
9. Jobs
10. Other

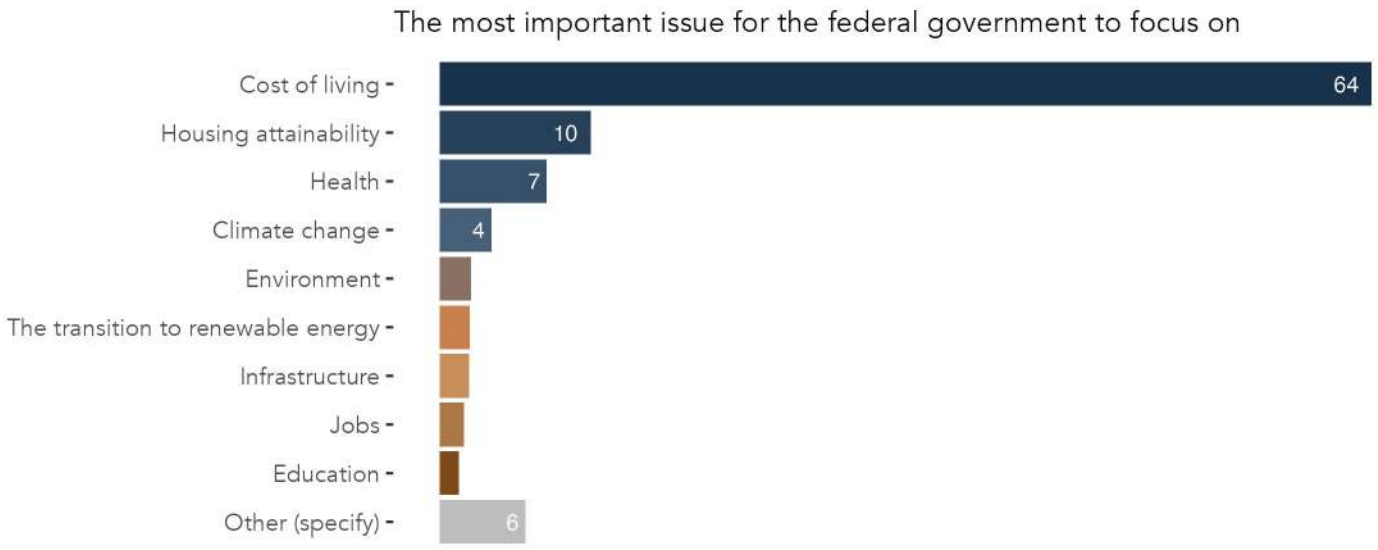

Figure 7: Share of voters in the Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now.

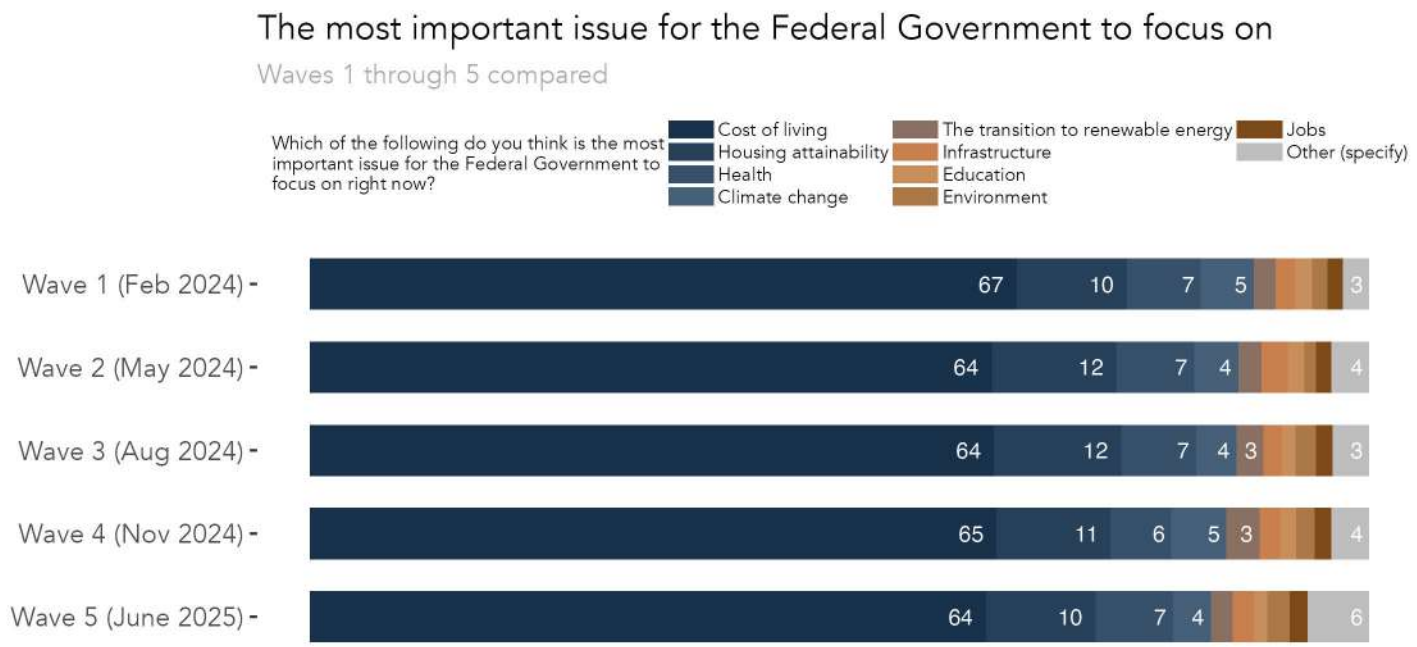

Figure 8: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 1: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	67	10	7	5	2	2	2	1	1	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	64	12	7	4	2	3	2	1	1	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	64	12	7	4	3	2	1	2	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	65	11	6	5	3	2	1	2	1	4
Wave 5 (June 2025)	64	10	7	4	2	2	1	2	2	6

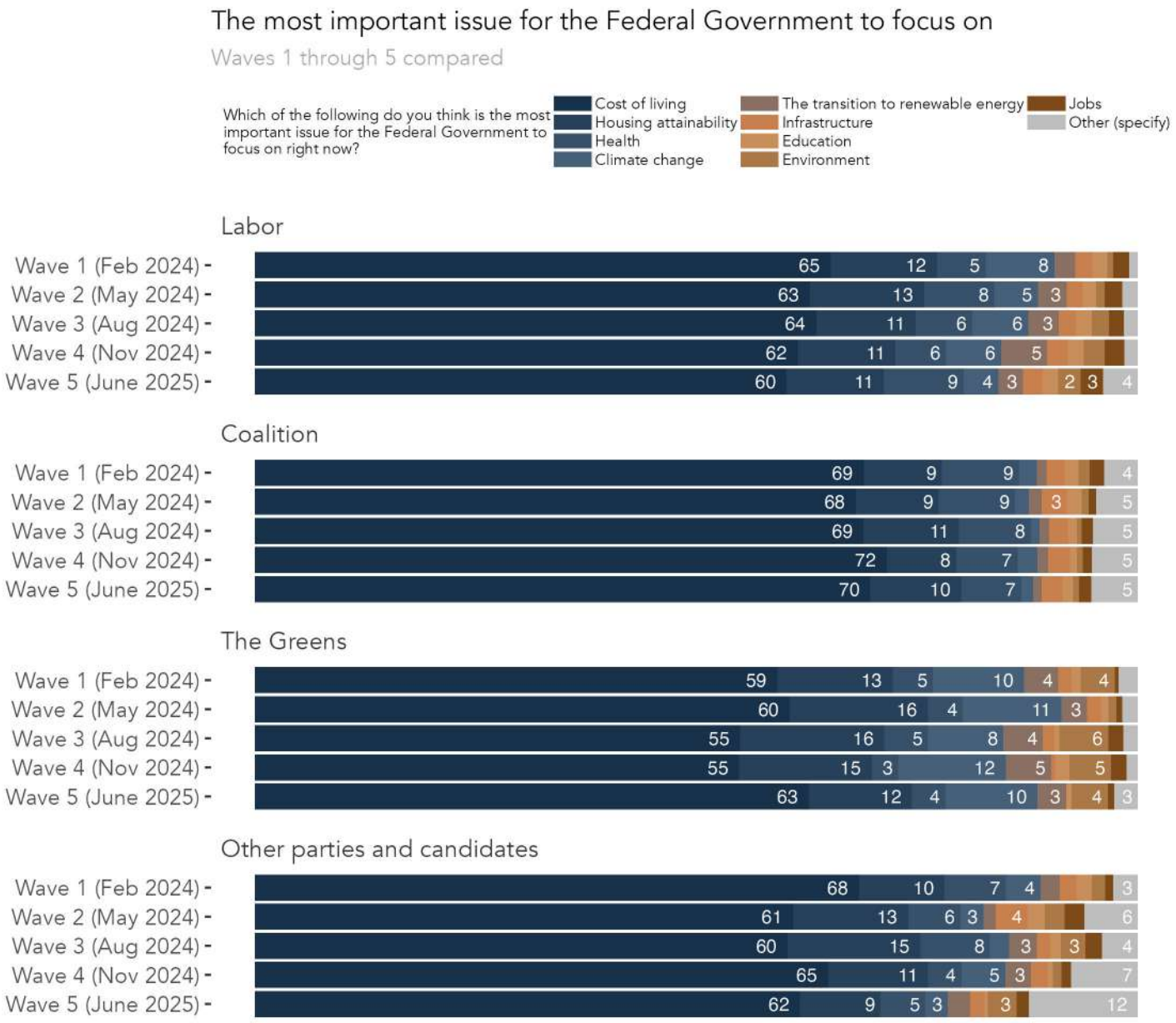

Figure 9: Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 2: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
Labor										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	65	12	5	8	2	2	2	1	2	1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	63	13	8	5	3	2	1	1	2	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	64	11	6	6	3	2	2	2	2	2
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	62	11	6	6	5	2	2	2	2	2
Wave 5 (June 2025)	60	11	9	4	3	2	2	2	3	4
Coalition										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	69	9	9	2	1	2	1	1	2	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	68	9	9	1	1	3	2	1	1	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	69	11	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	72	8	7	2	1	2	1	1	1	5
Wave 5 (June 2025)	70	10	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	5
The Greens										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	59	13	5	10	4	1	1	4	1	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	60	16	4	11	3	1	1	1	1	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	55	16	5	8	4	1	1	6	2	2
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	55	15	3	12	5	0	2	5	2	1
Wave 5 (June 2025)	63	12	4	10	3	0	0	4	1	3
Other parties and candidates										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	68	10	7	4	2	2	2	1	1	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	61	13	6	3	1	4	2	2	2	6
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	60	15	8	2	3	2	1	3	2	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	65	11	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	7
Wave 5 (June 2025)	62	9	5	3	3	2	0	3	1	12

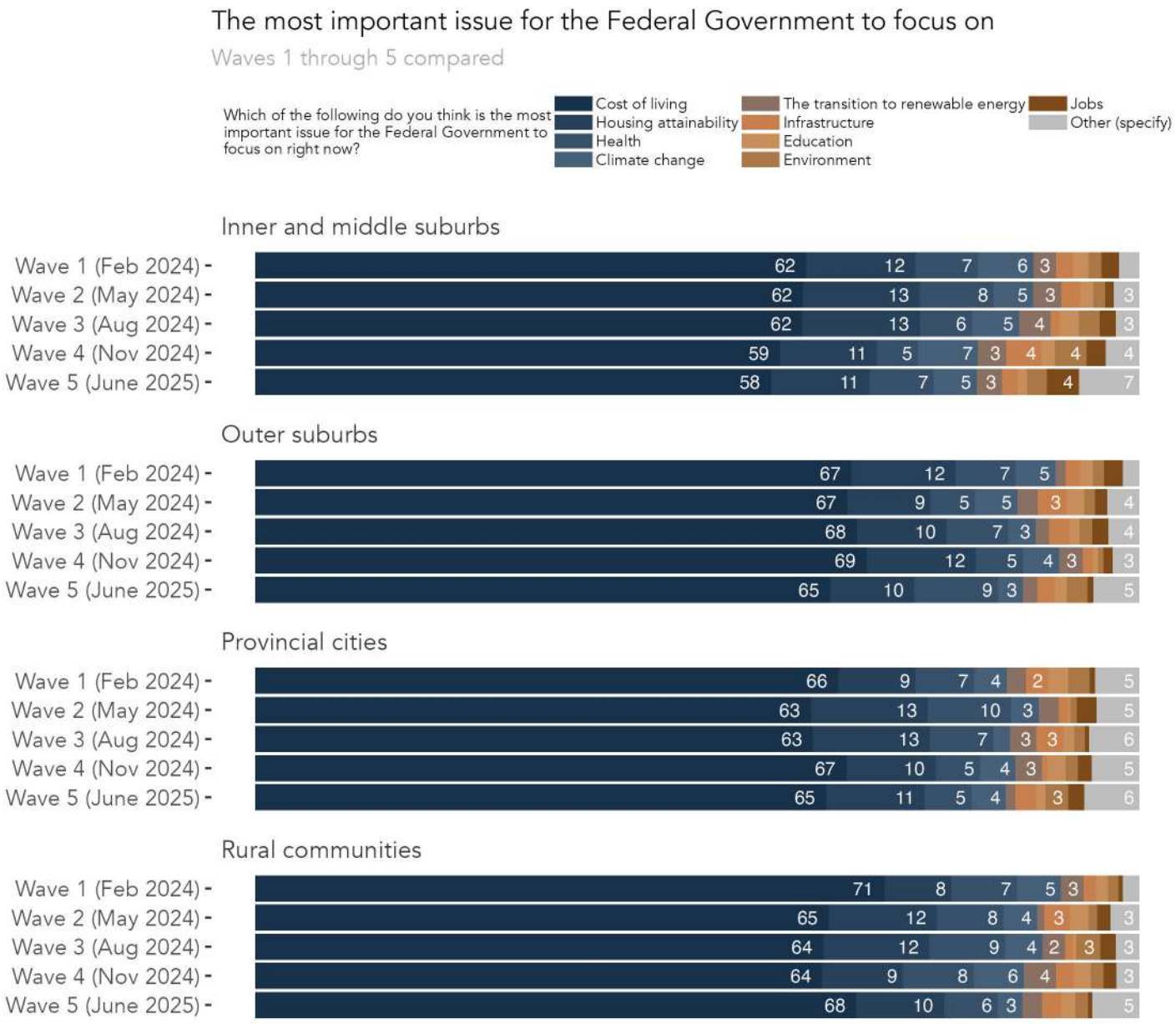

Figure 10: Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 3: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
Inner and middle suburbs										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	62	12	7	6	3	2	2	2	2	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	62	13	8	5	3	2	2	1	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	62	13	6	5	4	1	2	2	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	59	11	5	7	3	4	1	4	2	4
Wave 5 (June 2025)	58	11	7	5	3	2	1	2	4	7
Outer suburbs										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	67	12	7	5	1	2	1	1	2	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	67	9	5	5	2	3	2	1	2	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	68	10	7	3	2	2	1	1	2	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	69	12	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	3
Wave 5 (June 2025)	65	10	9	3	2	2	1	2	1	5
Provincial cities										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	66	9	7	4	2	2	2	2	1	5
Wave 2 (May 2024)	63	13	10	3	2	1	0	1	2	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	63	13	7	2	3	3	1	1	1	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	67	10	5	4	3	1	2	1	2	5
Wave 5 (June 2025)	65	11	5	4	1	2	1	3	2	6
Rural communities										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	71	8	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	65	12	8	4	1	3	2	1	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	64	12	9	4	2	1	0	3	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	64	9	8	6	4	2	2	1	1	3
Wave 5 (June 2025)	68	10	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	5

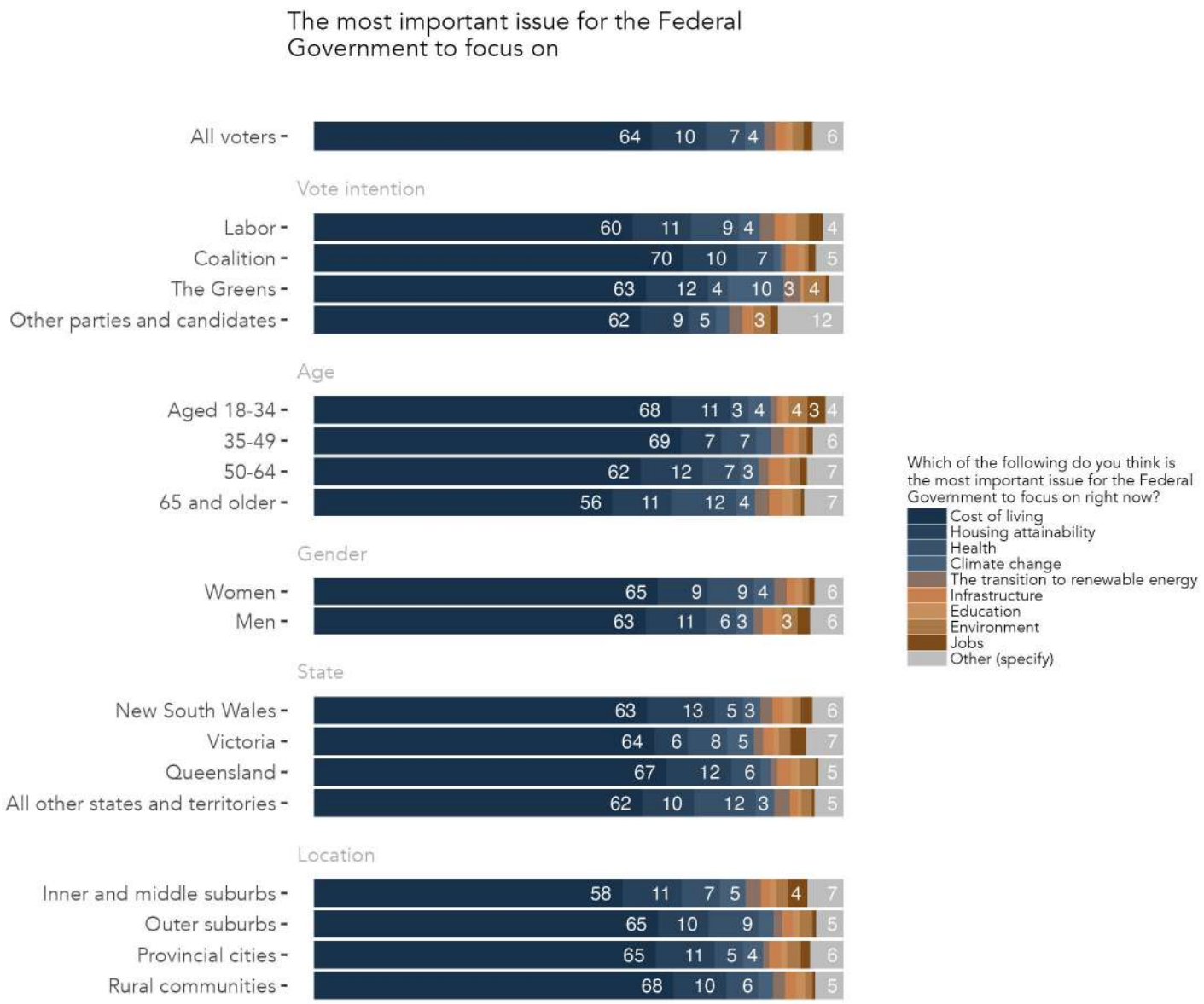

Figure 11: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 4: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
All voters	64	10	7	4	2	2	1	2	2	6
Vote intention										
Labor	60	11	9	4	3	2	2	2	3	4
Coalition	70	10	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	5
The Greens	63	12	4	10	3	0	0	4	1	3
Other parties and candidates	62	9	5	3	3	2	0	3	1	12
Age										
Aged 18-34	68	11	3	4	1	1	1	4	3	4
35-49	69	7	7	3	2	2	1	2	1	6
50-64	62	12	7	3	2	3	1	2	1	7
65 and older	56	11	12	4	3	2	2	2	1	7
Gender										
Women	65	9	9	4	2	2	1	1	1	6
Men	63	11	6	3	2	3	1	3	2	6
State										
New South Wales	63	13	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	6
Victoria	64	6	8	5	2	2	1	2	3	7
Queensland	67	12	6	2	1	2	2	3	0	5
All other states and territories	62	10	12	3	3	2	1	2	0	5
Location										
Inner and middle suburbs	58	11	7	5	3	2	1	2	4	7
Outer suburbs	65	10	9	3	2	2	1	2	1	5
Provincial cities	65	11	5	4	1	2	1	3	2	6
Rural communities	68	10	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	5

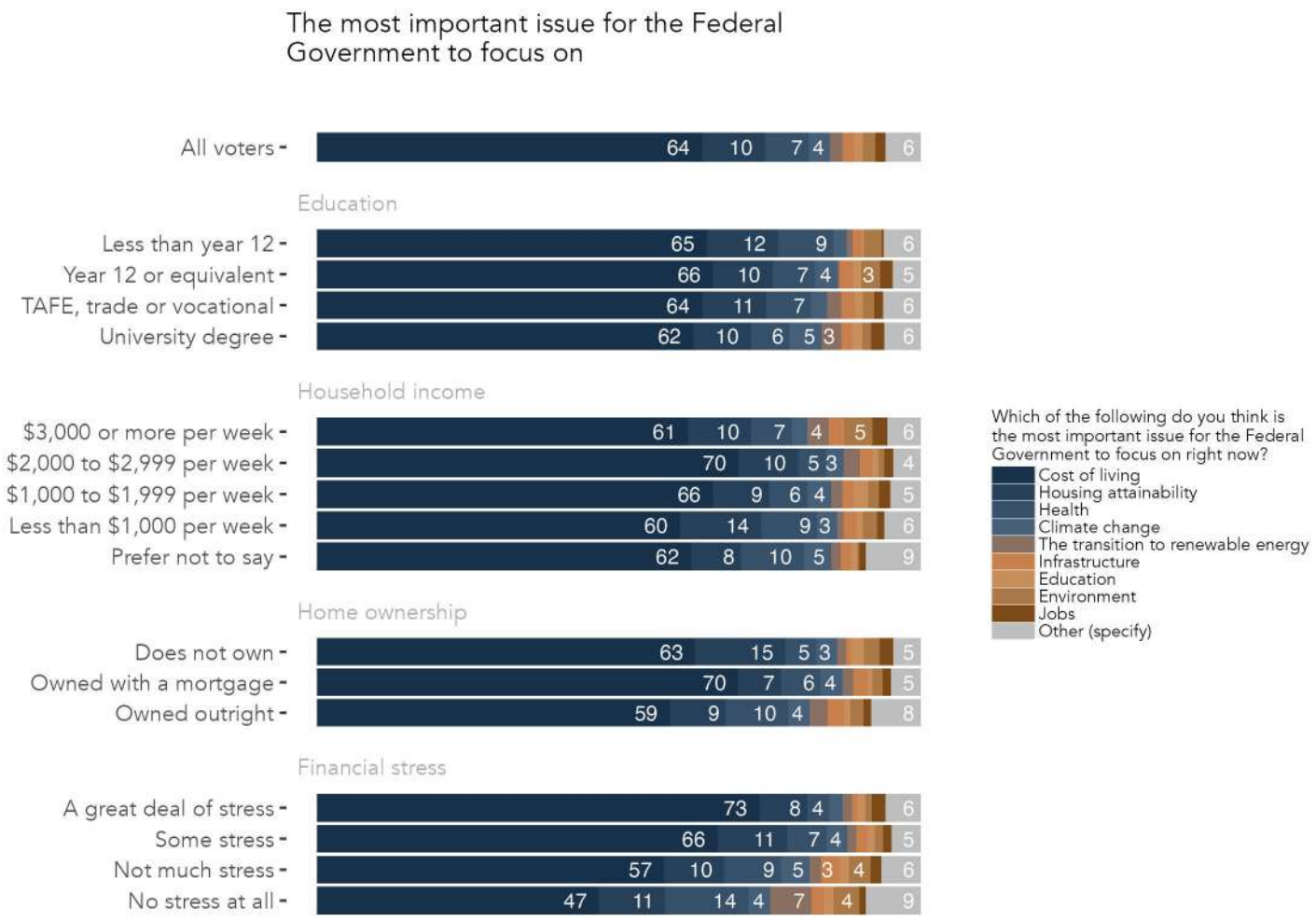

Figure 12: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 5: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
All voters	64	10	7	4	2	2	1	2	2	6
Education										
Less than year 12	65	12	9	2	1	2	0	3	0	6
Year 12 or equivalent	66	10	7	4	0	2	1	3	2	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	64	11	7	3	2	2	1	2	2	6
University degree	62	10	6	5	3	2	2	2	2	6
Household income										
$3,000 or more per week	61	10	7	3	4	2	0	5	2	6
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	70	10	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	4
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	66	9	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	5
Less than $1,000 per week	60	14	9	3	1	2	1	3	1	6
Prefer not to say	62	8	10	5	2	2	1	0	1	9
Home ownership										
Does not own	63	15	5	3	1	1	2	3	2	5
Owned with a mortgage	70	7	6	4	2	2	1	2	1	5
Owned outright	59	9	10	4	3	3	1	2	1	8
Financial stress										
A great deal of stress	73	8	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	6
Some stress	66	11	7	4	2	2	1	1	1	5
Not much stress	57	10	9	5	2	3	2	4	2	6
No stress at all	47	11	14	4	7	2	1	4	1	9

Which cost of living pressures are causing Australians the most concern?

Question text

ASK IF most important issue = 'Cost of living'

Which cost of living pressure is causing you the most concern?

Single select; random reverse 1-7

1. Mortgage or rental costs
2. Electricity bills
3. Gas bills
4. Groceries
5. Petrol prices
6. Council rates
7. Education costs
8. Something else

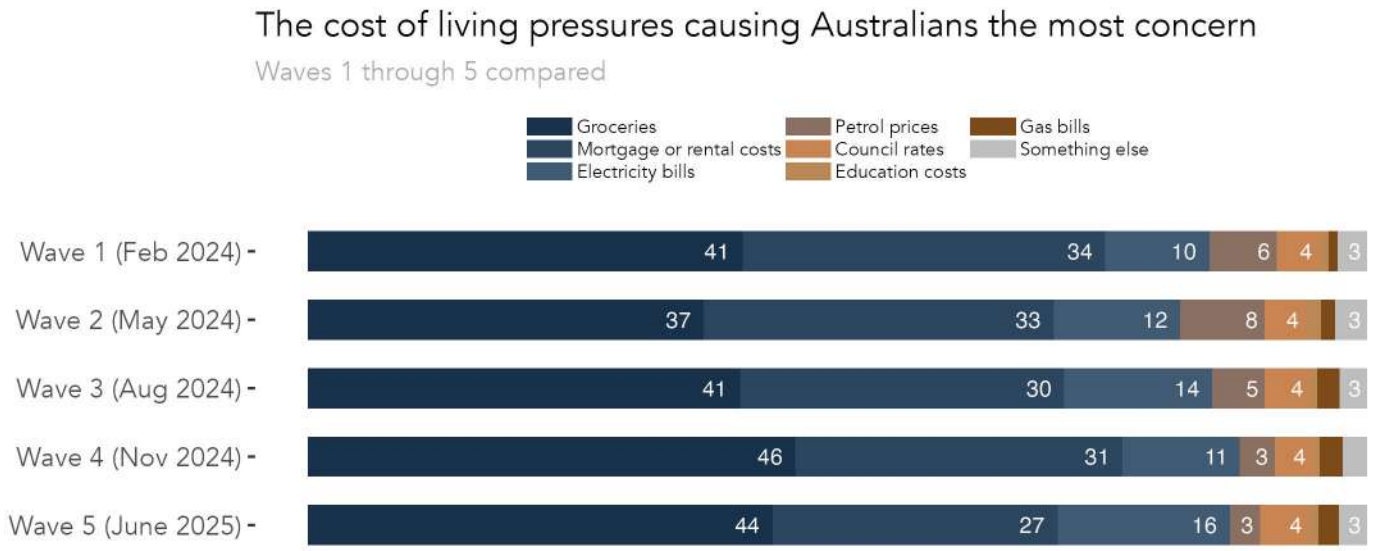

Figure 13: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern. Waves 1 through 5 compared. Note: This question was only asked of respondents who said that 'cost of living' was the most important issue for the federal government to focus on right now (n=1,337 in Wave 1, n=1,287 in Wave 2, n=1,307 for Wave 3, n=1,284 in Wave 4, and n=1,278 in Wave 5)..

Table 6: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern. Waves 1 through 5 compared. Note: This question was only asked of respondents who said that 'cost of living' was the most important issue for the federal government to focus on right now (n=1,337 in Wave 1, n=1,287 in Wave 2, n=1,307 for Wave 3, n=1,284 in Wave 4, and n=1,278 in Wave 5).

Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	41	34	10	6	4	1	1	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	33	12	8	4	2	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	41	30	14	5	4	1	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	46	31	11	3	4	1	2	2
Wave 5 (June 2025)	44	27	16	3	4	1	2	3

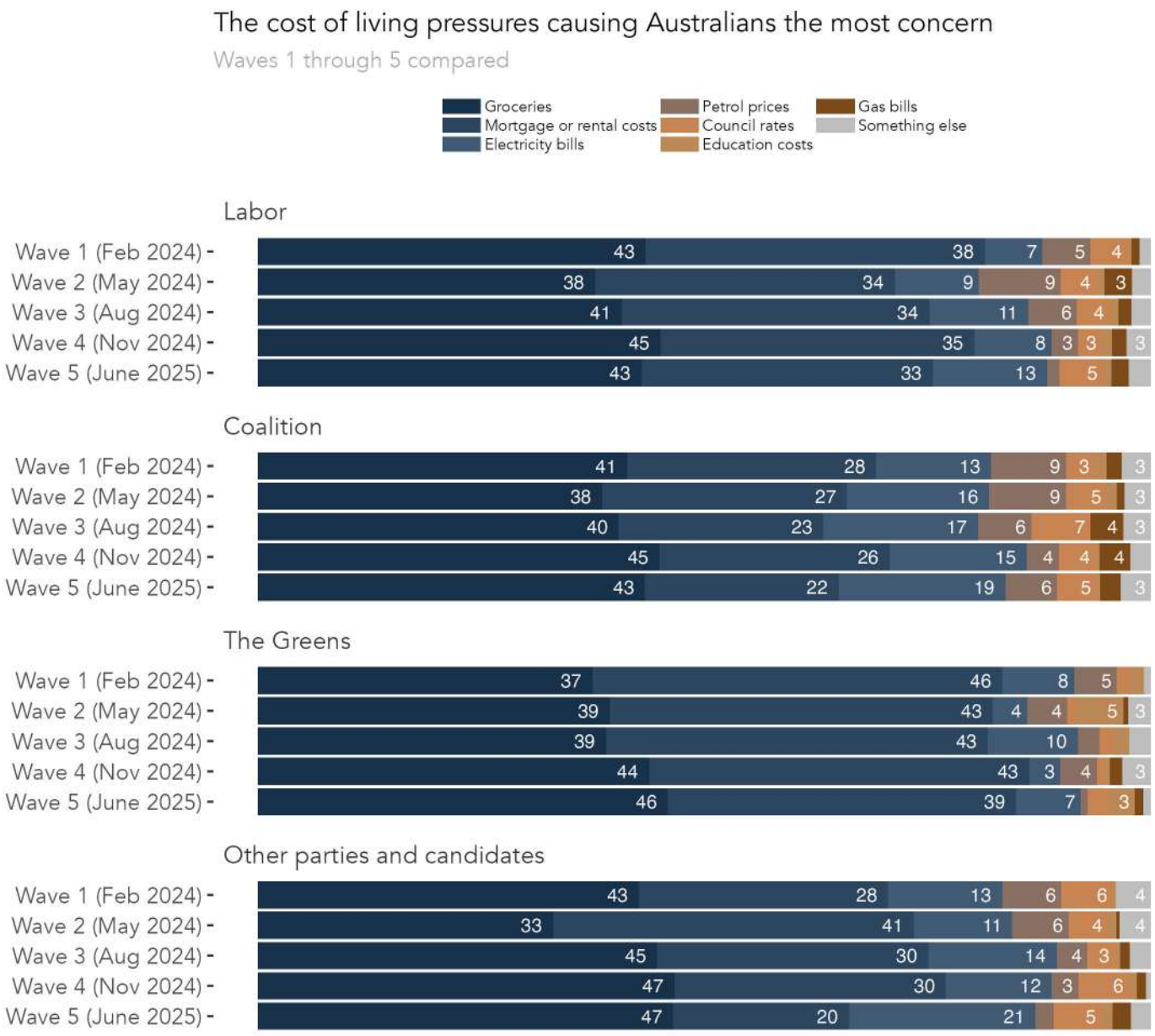

Figure 14: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 7: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
Labor								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	43	38	7	5	4	1	1	1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	38	34	9	9	4	1	3	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	41	34	11	6	4	1	1	2
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	45	35	8	3	3	1	2	3
Wave 5 (June 2025)	43	33	13	1	5	1	2	2
Coalition								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	41	28	13	9	3	1	2	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	38	27	16	9	5	1	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	40	23	17	6	7	0	4	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	45	26	15	4	4	0	4	2
Wave 5 (June 2025)	43	22	19	6	5	0	2	3
The Greens								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	37	46	8	5	1	2	0	1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	39	43	4	4	1	5	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	39	43	10	2	1	2	0	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	44	43	3	4	1	1	1	3
Wave 5 (June 2025)	46	39	7	1	2	3	1	1
Other parties and candidates								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	43	28	13	6	6	0	0	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	33	41	11	6	4	1	0	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	45	30	14	4	3	1	1	2
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	47	30	12	3	6	1	1	0
Wave 5 (June 2025)	47	20	21	2	5	1	2	2

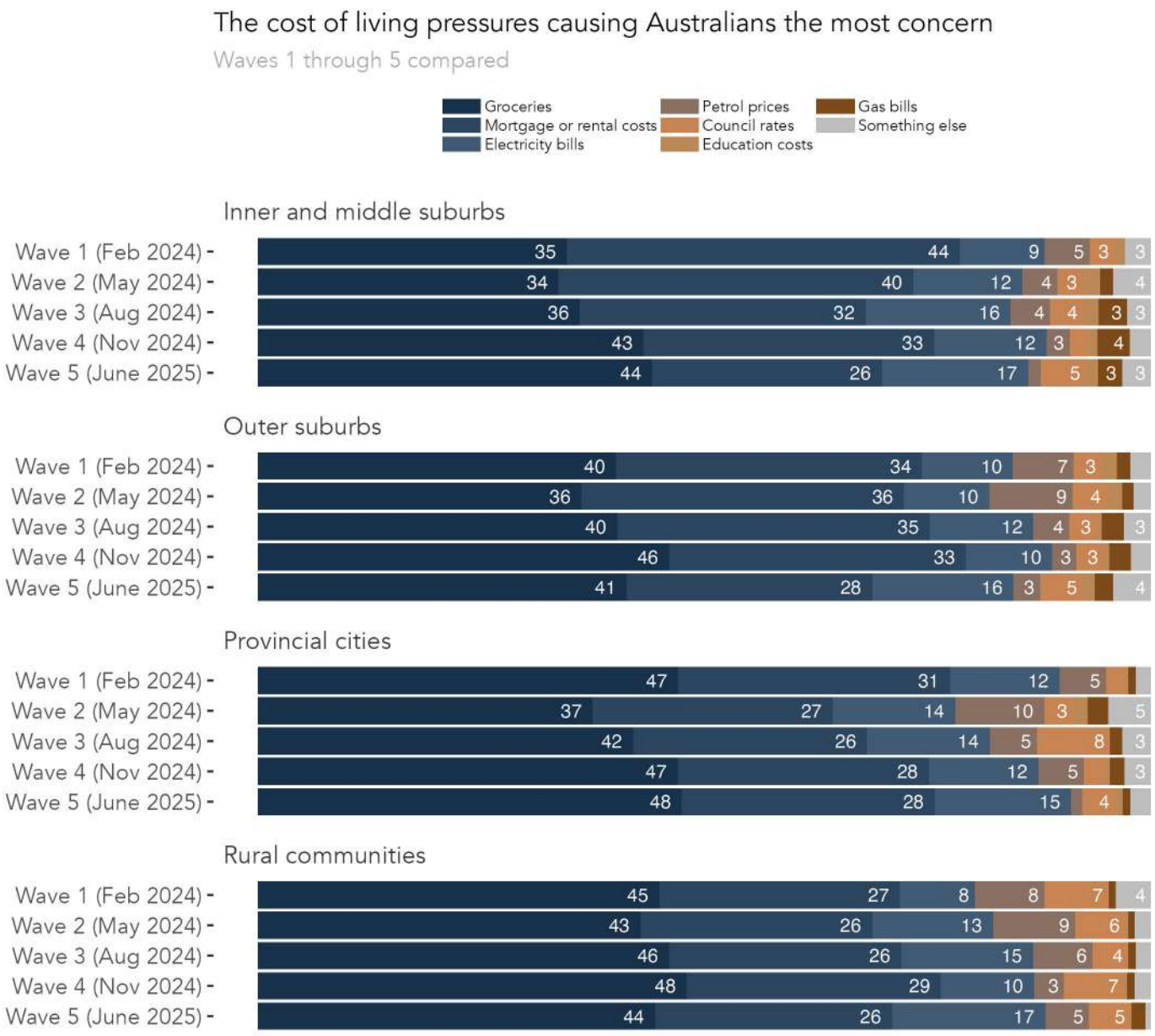

Figure 15: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 8: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
Inner and middle suburbs								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	44	9	5	3	1	0	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	40	12	4	3	2	1	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	36	32	16	4	4	2	3	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	43	33	12	3	2	1	4	2
Wave 5 (June 2025)	44	26	17	1	5	1	3	3
Outer suburbs								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	40	34	10	7	3	2	2	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	36	36	10	9	4	2	1	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	40	35	12	4	3	1	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	46	33	10	3	3	1	2	2
Wave 5 (June 2025)	41	28	16	3	5	1	2	4
Provincial cities								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	47	31	12	5	2	0	1	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	27	14	10	3	2	2	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	42	26	14	5	8	0	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	47	28	12	5	2	1	2	3
Wave 5 (June 2025)	48	28	15	1	4	1	1	2
Rural communities								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	45	27	8	8	7	0	1	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	43	26	13	9	6	0	1	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	46	26	15	6	4	0	1	2
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	48	29	10	3	7	0	1	2
Wave 5 (June 2025)	44	26	17	5	5	0	2	1

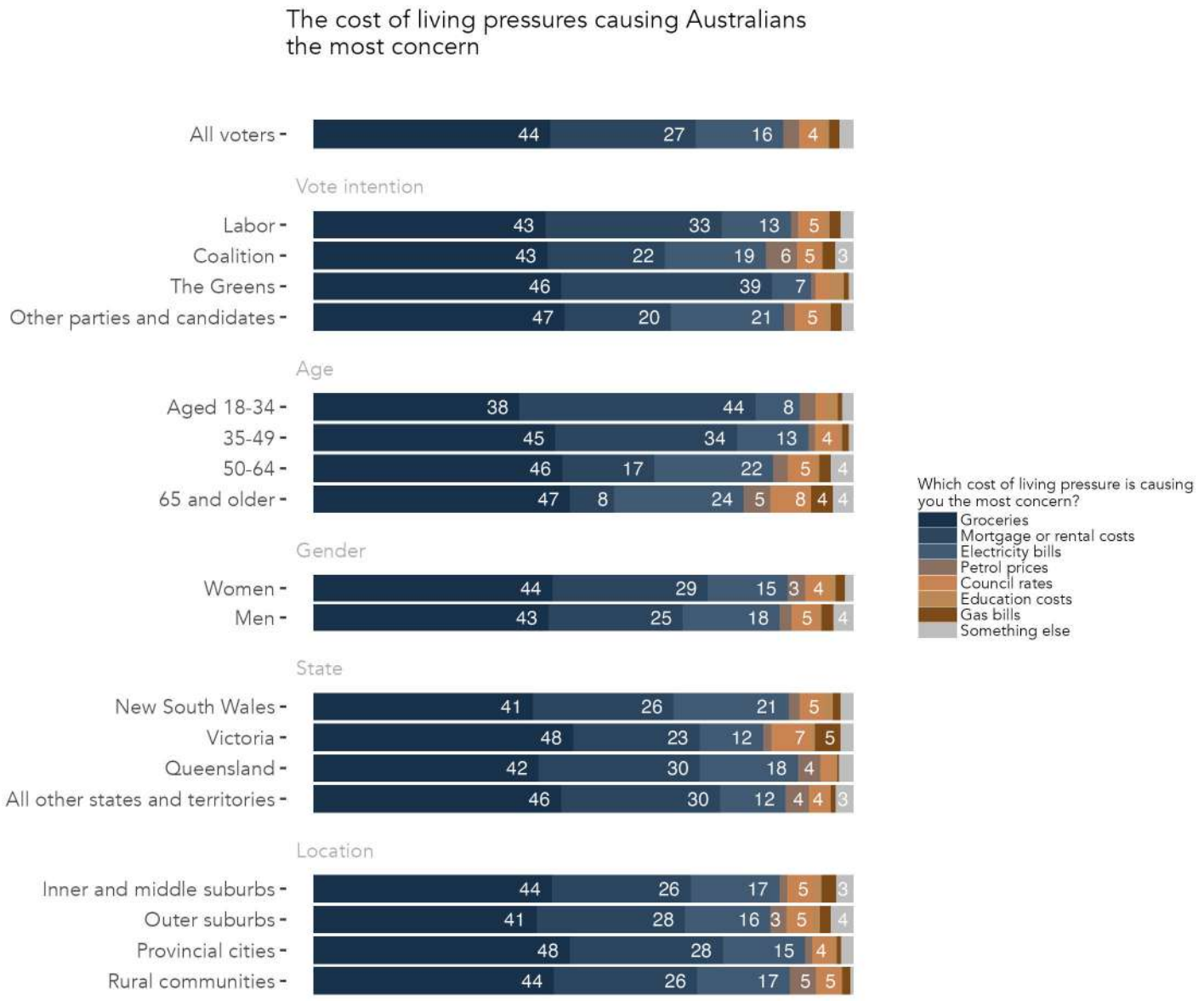

Figure 16: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 9: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
All voters	44	27	16	3	4	1	2	3
Vote intention								
Labor	43	33	13	1	5	1	2	2
Coalition	43	22	19	6	5	0	2	3
The Greens	46	39	7	1	2	3	1	1
Other parties and candidates	47	20	21	2	5	1	2	2
Age								
Aged 18-34	38	44	8	3	2	2	1	2
35-49	45	34	13	1	4	1	1	1
50-64	46	17	22	3	5	1	2	4
65 and older	47	8	24	5	8	0	4	4
Gender								
Women	44	29	15	3	4	1	2	2
Men	43	25	18	2	5	1	2	4
State								
New South Wales	41	26	21	2	5	2	1	2
Victoria	48	23	12	2	7	1	5	2
Queensland	42	30	18	4	2	1	0	3
All other states and territories	46	30	12	4	4	0	1	3
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	44	26	17	1	5	1	3	3
Outer suburbs	41	28	16	3	5	1	2	4
Provincial cities	48	28	15	1	4	1	1	2
Rural communities	44	26	17	5	5	0	2	1

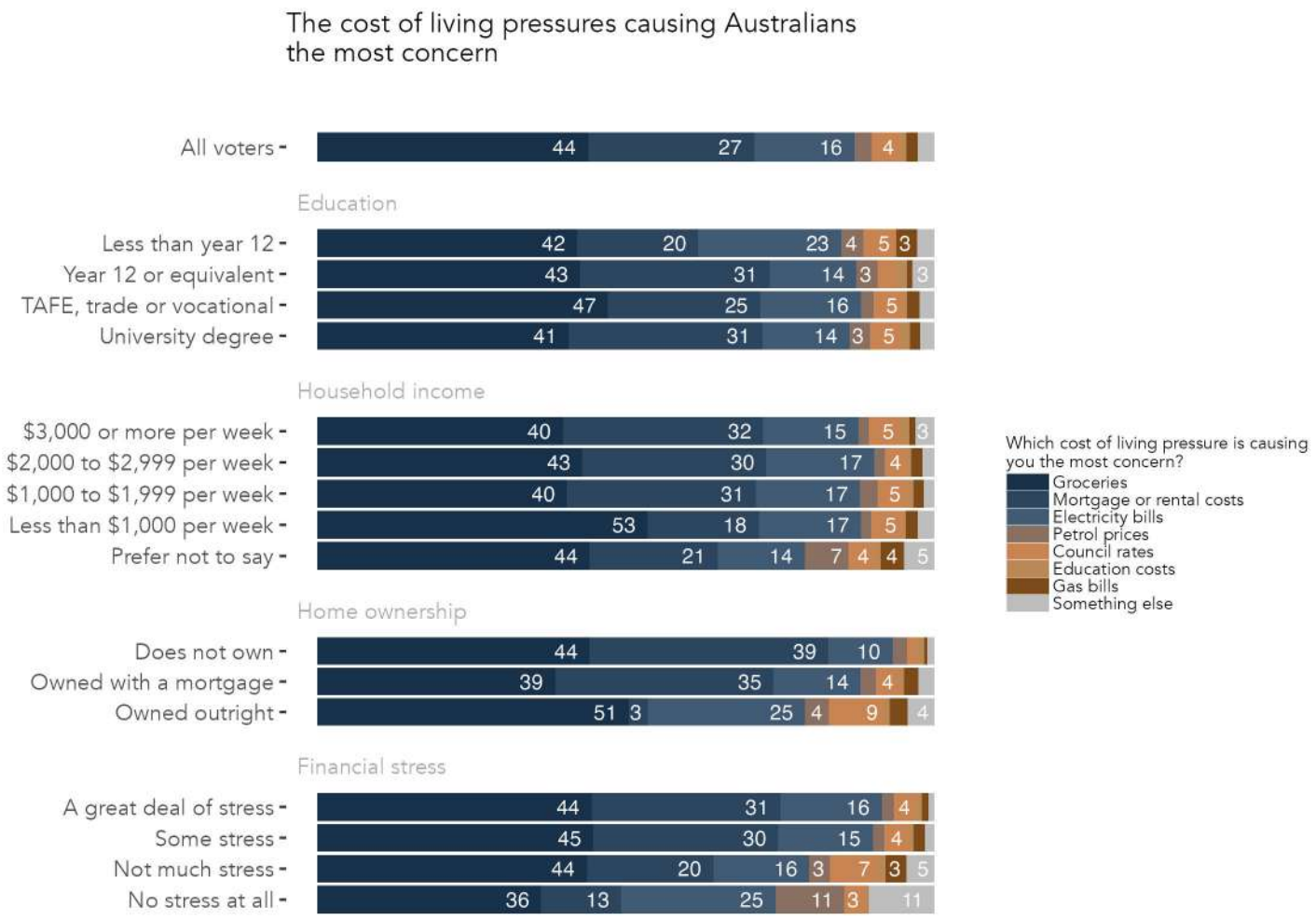

Figure 17: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 10: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
All voters	44	27	16	3	4	1	2	3
Education								
Less than year 12	42	20	23	4	5	0	3	3
Year 12 or equivalent	43	31	14	3	3	2	1	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	47	25	16	2	5	0	2	3
University degree	41	31	14	3	5	2	2	2
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	40	32	15	2	5	2	1	3
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	43	30	17	2	4	0	2	2
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	40	31	17	3	5	1	1	2
Less than $1,000 per week	53	18	17	2	5	0	2	3
Prefer not to say	44	21	14	7	4	1	4	5
Home ownership								
Does not own	44	39	10	2	2	1	1	1
Owned with a mortgage	39	35	14	2	4	1	2	3
Owned outright	51	3	25	4	9	1	3	4
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	44	31	16	2	4	1	1	1
Some stress	45	30	15	2	4	1	2	1
Not much stress	44	20	16	3	7	2	3	5
No stress at all	36	13	25	11	3	1	0	11

The federal government's performance on the transition to renewable energy

Question text

*How would you rate the performance of the **Federal Government** on the transition to renewable energy?*

Single select; random reverse

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Neither good nor poor
4. Poor
5. Very poor

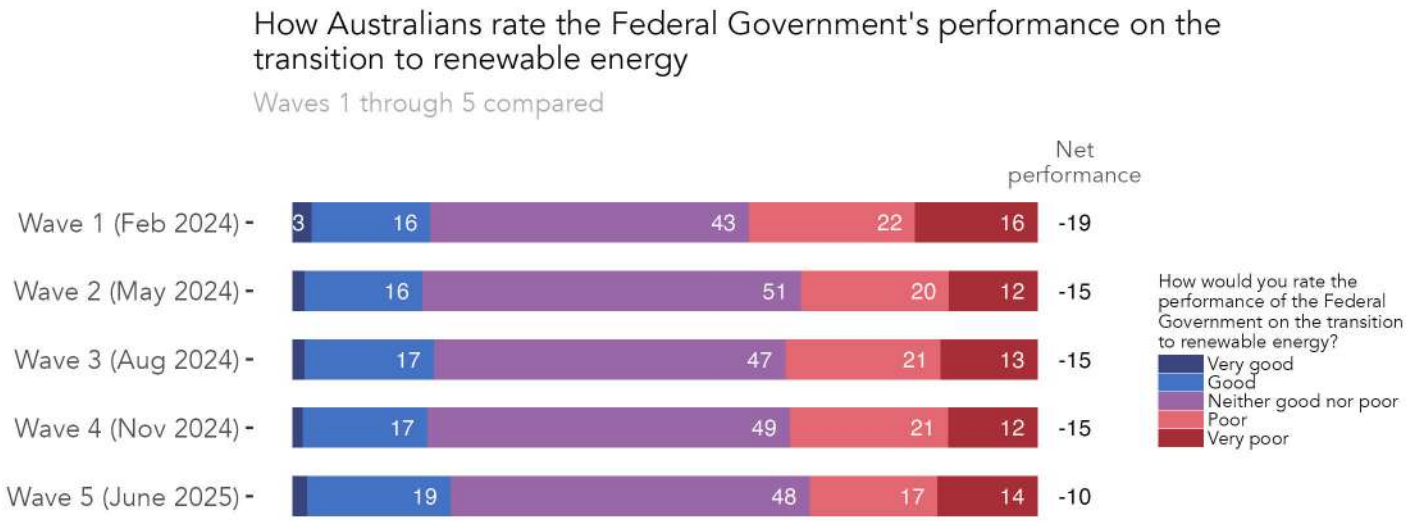

Figure 18: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 11: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	16	43	22	16	-19
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	16	51	20	12	-15
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	17	47	21	13	-15
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	17	49	21	12	-15
Wave 5 (June 2025)	2	19	48	17	14	-10

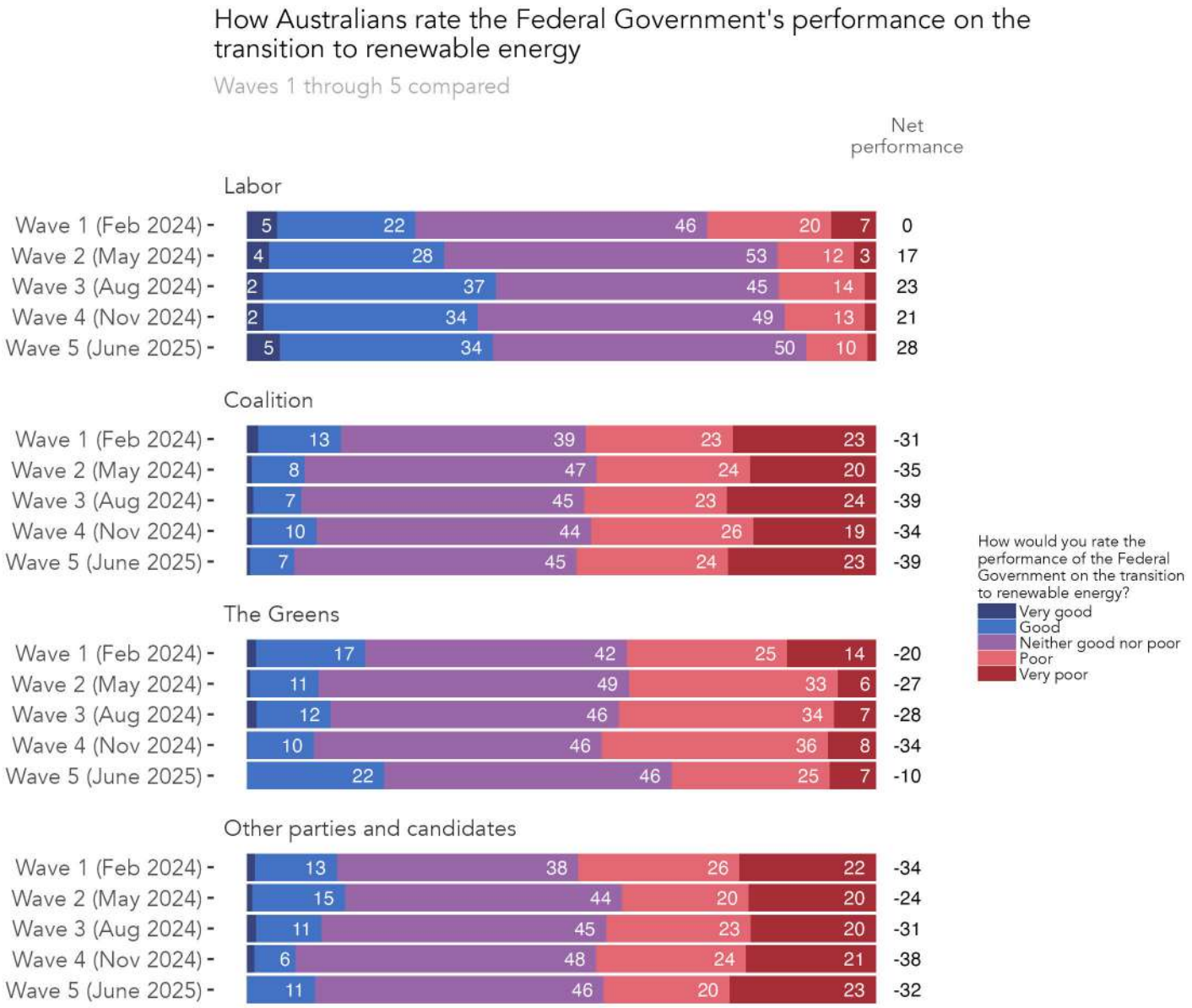

Figure 19: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 12: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	22	46	20	7	0
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	28	53	12	3	17
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	37	45	14	2	23
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	34	49	13	2	21
Wave 5 (June 2025)	5	34	50	10	1	28
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	13	39	23	23	-31
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	8	47	24	20	-35
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	7	45	23	24	-39
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	10	44	26	19	-34
Wave 5 (June 2025)	1	7	45	24	23	-39
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	17	42	25	14	-20
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	11	49	33	6	-27
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	12	46	34	7	-28
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	0	10	46	36	8	-34
Wave 5 (June 2025)	0	22	46	25	7	-10
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	13	38	26	22	-34
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	15	44	20	20	-24
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	11	45	23	20	-31
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	6	48	24	21	-38
Wave 5 (June 2025)	0	11	46	20	23	-32

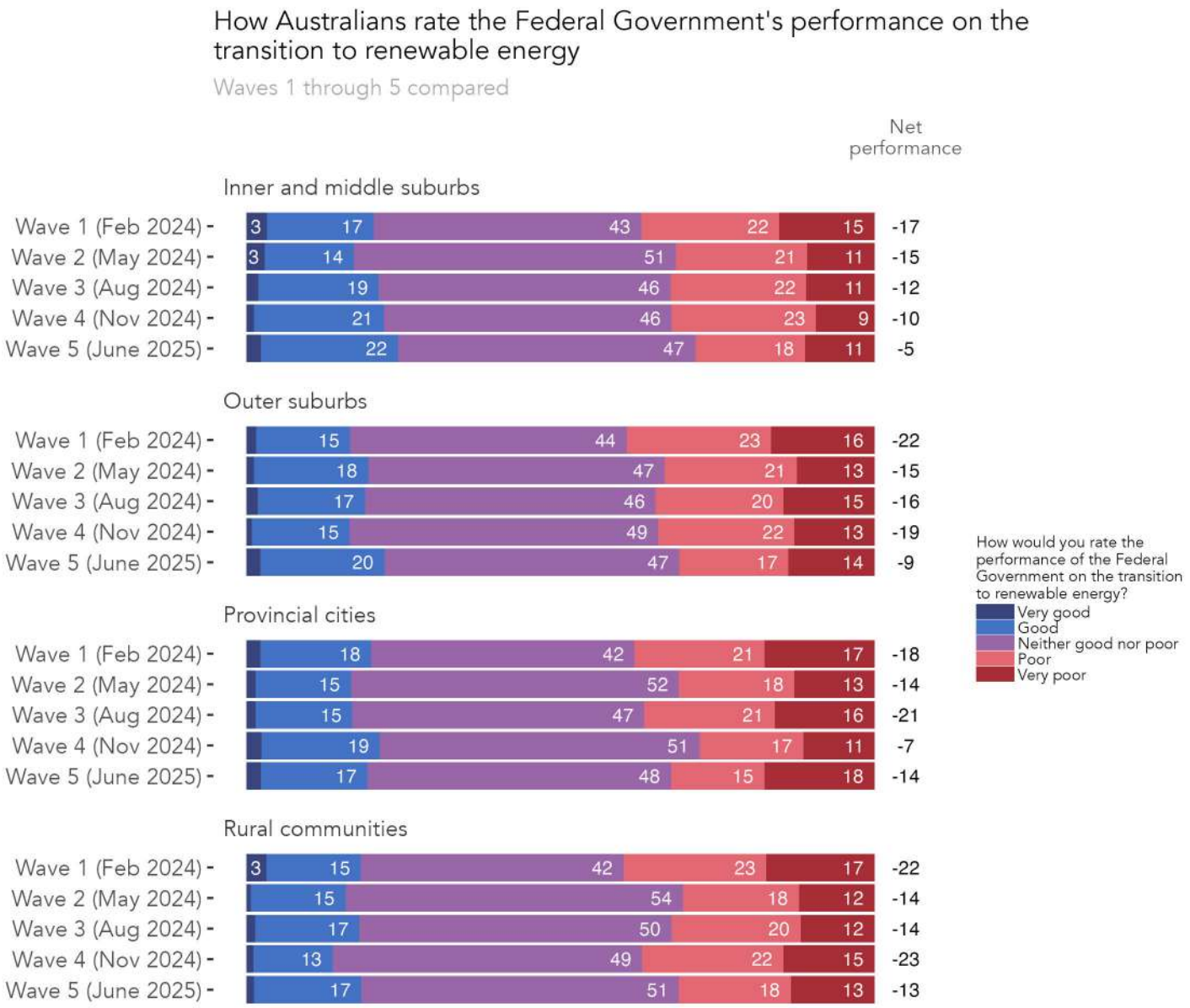

Figure 20: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 13: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	17	43	22	15	-17
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	14	51	21	11	-15
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	19	46	22	11	-12
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	21	46	23	9	-10
Wave 5 (June 2025)	2	22	47	18	11	-5
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	15	44	23	16	-22
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	18	47	21	13	-15
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	17	46	20	15	-16
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	15	49	22	13	-19
Wave 5 (June 2025)	2	20	47	17	14	-9
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	18	42	21	17	-18
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	15	52	18	13	-14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	15	47	21	16	-21
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	19	51	17	11	-7
Wave 5 (June 2025)	2	17	48	15	18	-14
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	15	42	23	17	-22
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	15	54	18	12	-14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	17	50	20	12	-14
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	13	49	22	15	-23
Wave 5 (June 2025)	1	17	51	18	13	-13

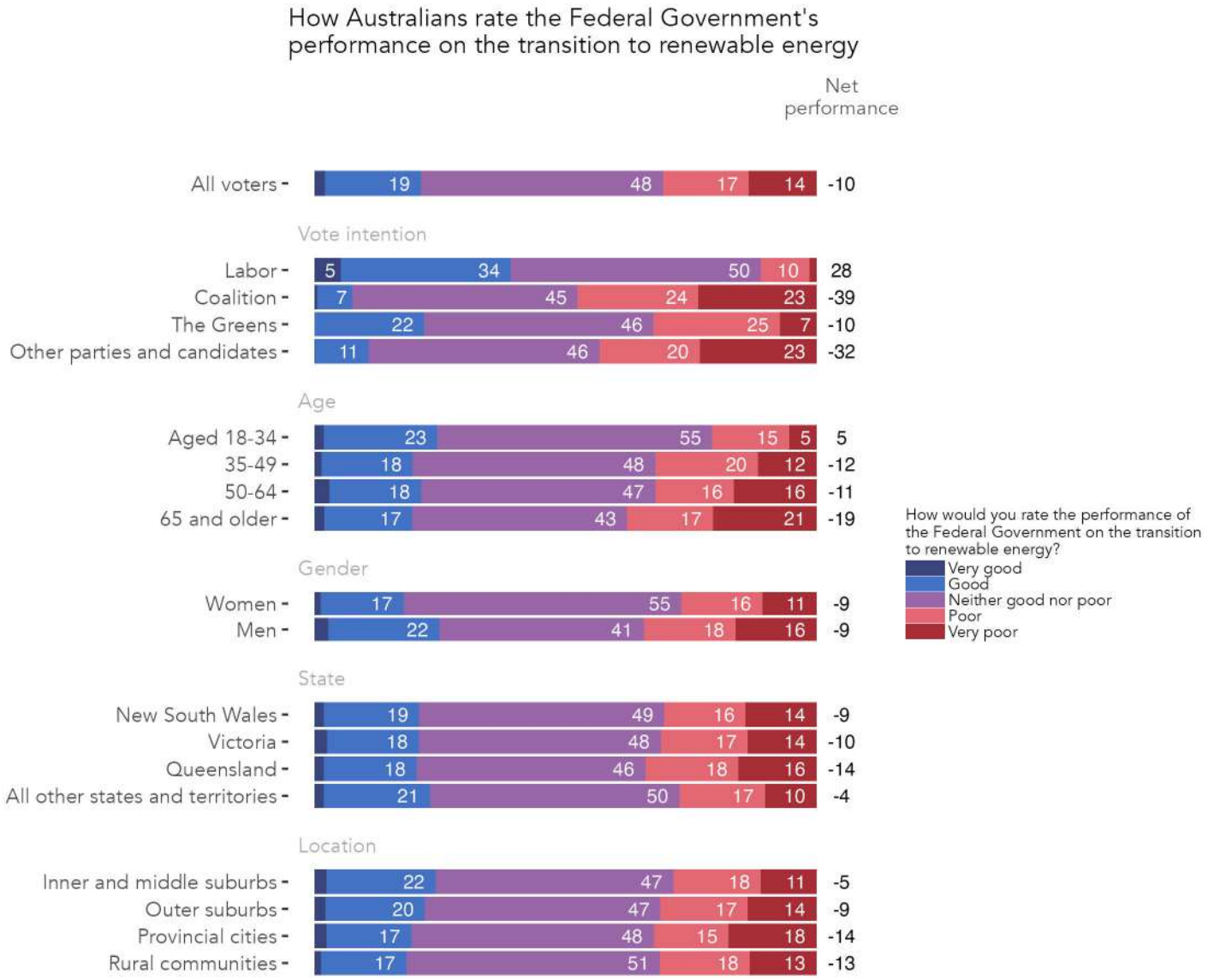

Figure 21: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who rate the performance as 'good' (total share that rate it as good, minus the total share that rate it as poor). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 14: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
All voters	2	19	48	17	14	-10
Vote intention						
Labor	5	34	50	10	1	28
Coalition	1	7	45	24	23	-39
The Greens	0	22	46	25	7	-10
Other parties and candidates	0	11	46	20	23	-32
Age						
Aged 18-34	2	23	55	15	5	5
35-49	2	18	48	20	12	-12
50-64	3	18	47	16	16	-11
65 and older	2	17	43	17	21	-19
Gender						
Women	1	17	55	16	11	-9
Men	3	22	41	18	16	-9
State						
New South Wales	2	19	49	16	14	-9
Victoria	3	18	48	17	14	-10
Queensland	2	18	46	18	16	-14
All other states and territories	2	21	50	17	10	-4
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	2	22	47	18	11	-5
Outer suburbs	2	20	47	17	14	-9
Provincial cities	2	17	48	15	18	-14
Rural communities	1	17	51	18	13	-13

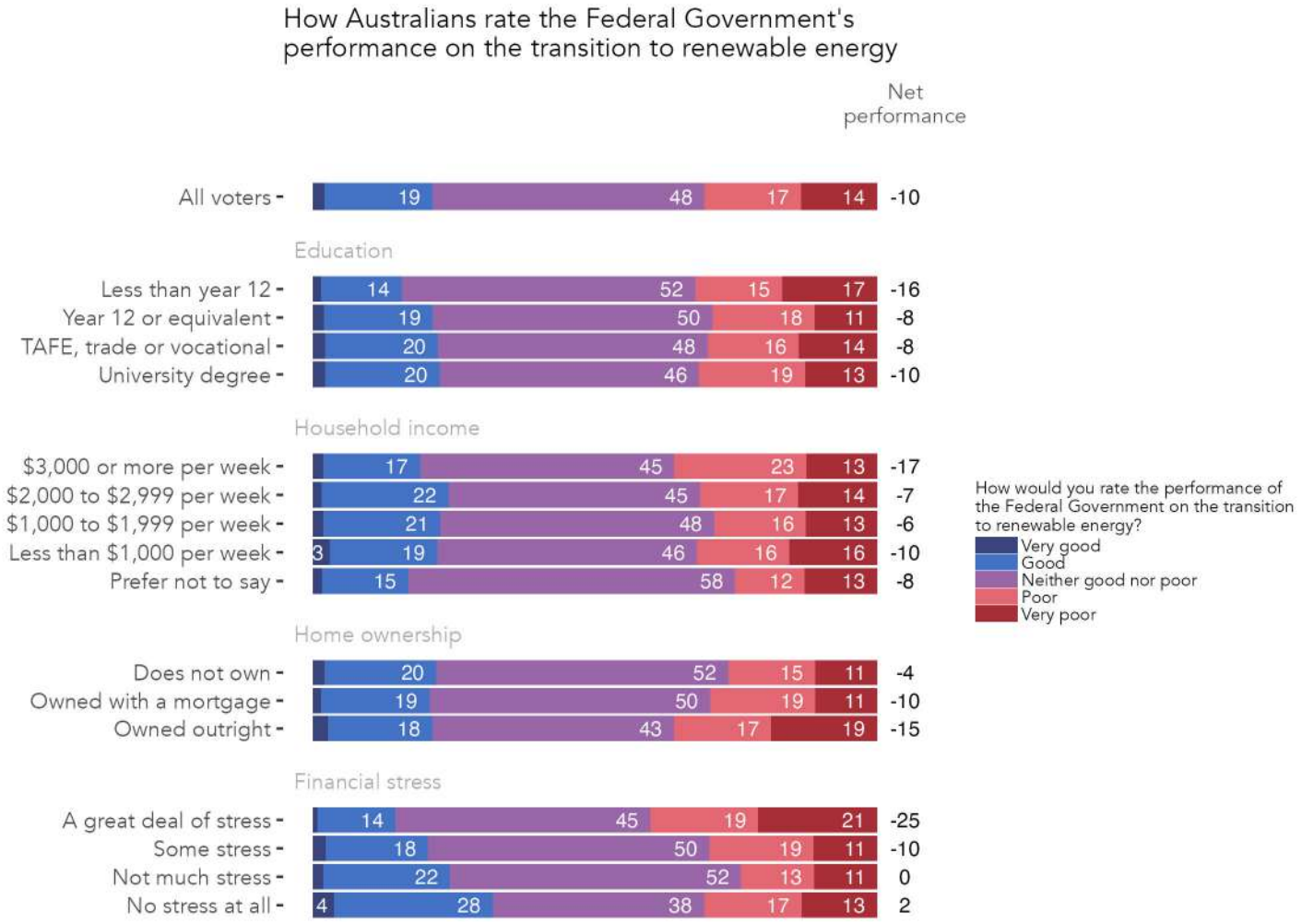

Figure 22: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who rate the performance as 'good' (total share that rate it as good, minus the total share that rate it as poor). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 15: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
All voters	2	19	48	17	14	-10
Education						
Less than year 12	2	14	52	15	17	-16
Year 12 or equivalent	2	19	50	18	11	-8
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	20	48	16	14	-8
University degree	2	20	46	19	13	-10
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	2	17	45	23	13	-17
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	2	22	45	17	14	-7
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	2	21	48	16	13	-6
Less than $1,000 per week	3	19	46	16	16	-10
Prefer not to say	2	15	58	12	13	-8
Home ownership						
Does not own	2	20	52	15	11	-4
Owned with a mortgage	1	19	50	19	11	-10
Owned outright	3	18	43	17	19	-15
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	1	14	45	19	21	-25
Some stress	2	18	50	19	11	-10
Not much stress	2	22	52	13	11	0
No stress at all	4	28	38	17	13	2

The energy priorities of Australian voters

Question text

Rank in order, your energy priorities

Ranking tool; randomise 1-3

1. Faster emission reductions
2. Maintaining energy reliability
3. Lowering energy costs
4. Not sure
5. None of these

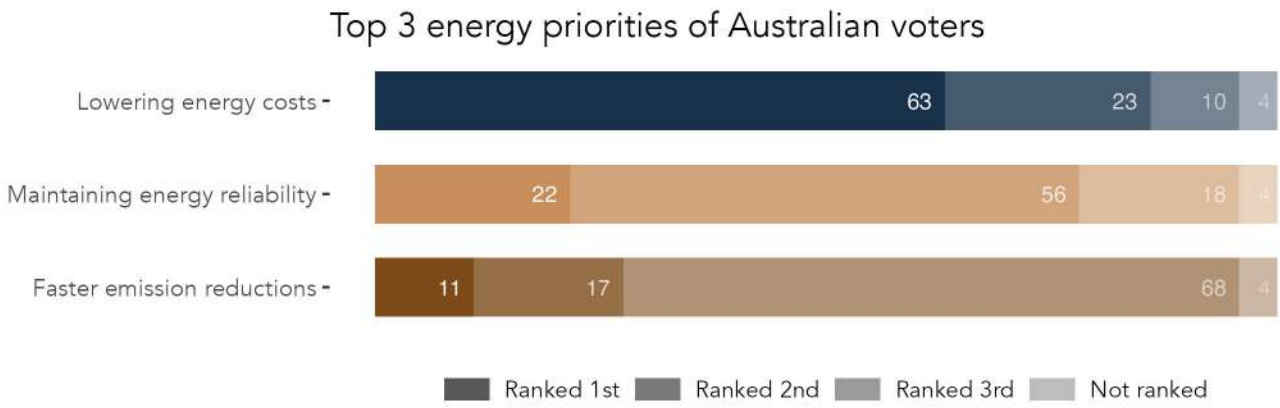

Figure 23: The energy priorities of Australian voters. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first. Note: rows sum to 96 per cent, with four per cent answering that they were either not sure or did not rank any of these as their energy priority. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

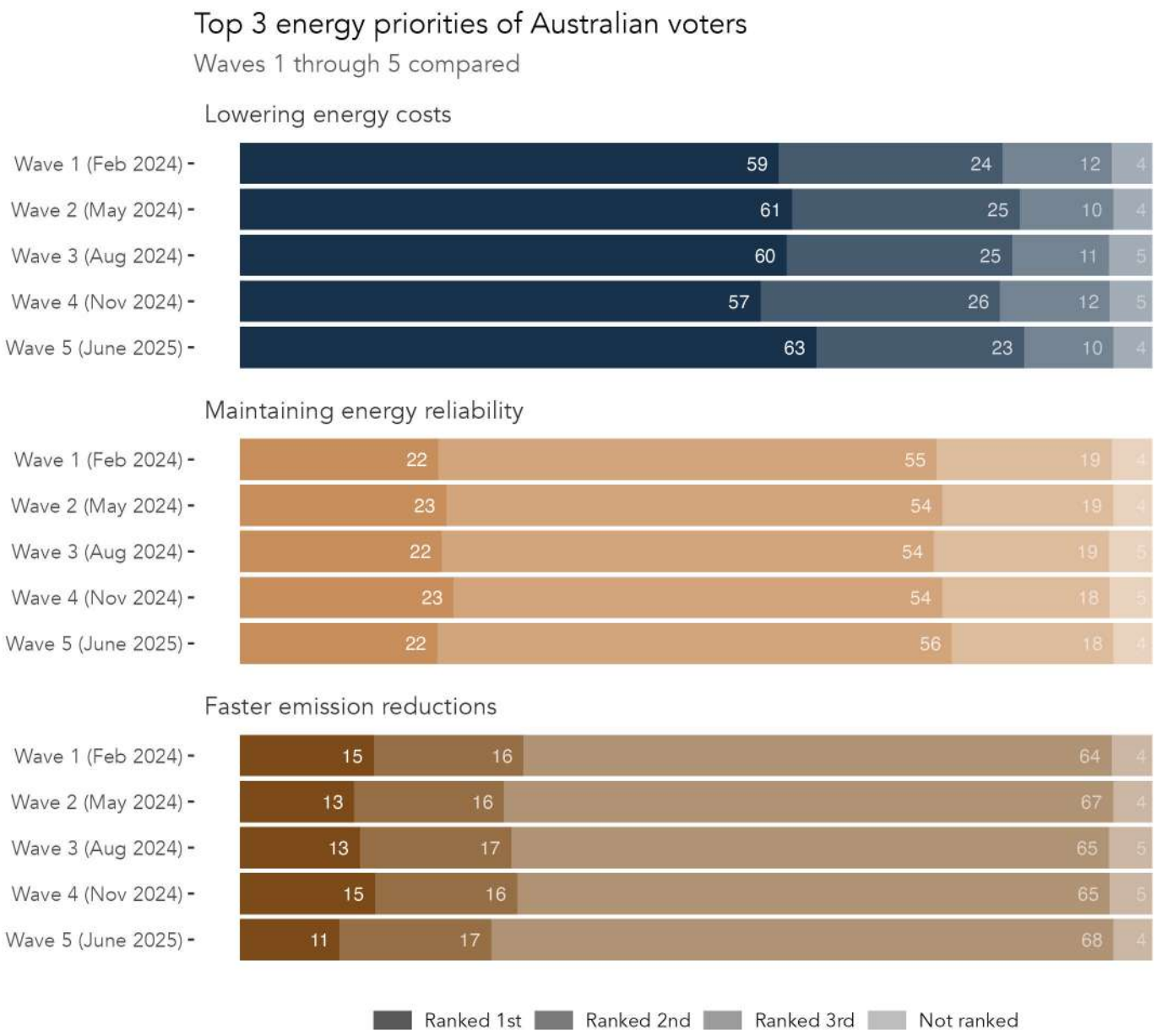

Figure 24: The energy priorities of Australian voters. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Faster emission reductions

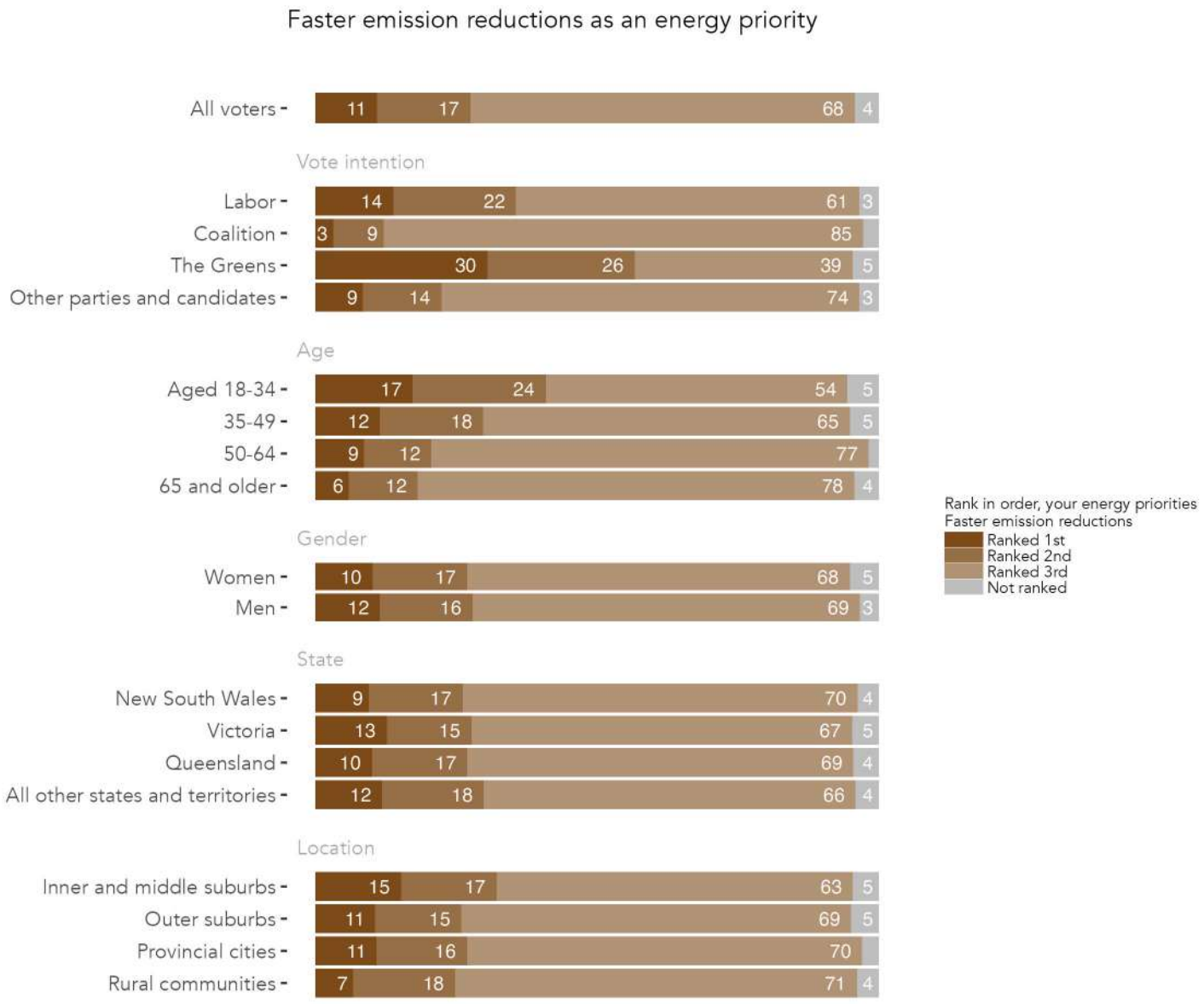

Figure 25: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 16: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	11	17	68	4
Vote intention				
Labor	14	22	61	3
Coalition	3	9	85	3
The Greens	30	26	39	5
Other parties and candidates	9	14	74	3
Age				
Aged 18-34	17	24	54	5
35-49	12	18	65	5
50-64	9	12	77	2
65 and older	6	12	78	4
Gender				
Women	10	17	68	5
Men	12	16	69	3
State				
New South Wales	9	17	70	4
Victoria	13	15	67	5
Queensland	10	17	69	4
All other states and territories	12	18	66	4
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	15	17	63	5
Outer suburbs	11	15	69	5
Provincial cities	11	16	70	3
Rural communities	7	18	71	4

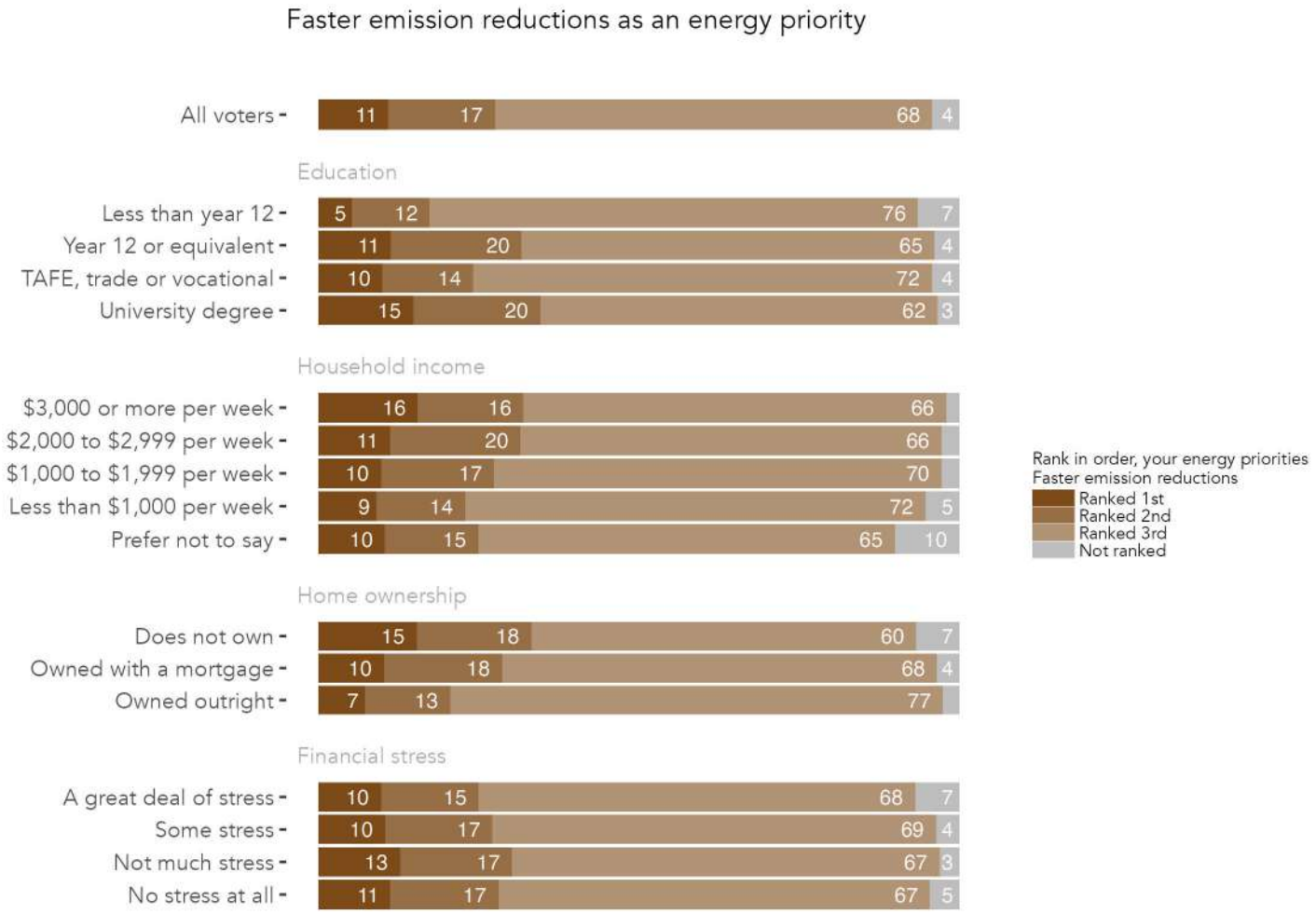

Figure 26: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 17: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	11	17	68	4
Education				
Less than year 12	5	12	76	7
Year 12 or equivalent	11	20	65	4
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	14	72	4
University degree	15	20	62	3
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	16	16	66	2
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	11	20	66	3
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	10	17	70	3
Less than $1,000 per week	9	14	72	5
Prefer not to say	10	15	65	10
Home ownership				
Does not own	15	18	60	7
Owned with a mortgage	10	18	68	4
Owned outright	7	13	77	3
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	10	15	68	7
Some stress	10	17	69	4
Not much stress	13	17	67	3
No stress at all	11	17	67	5

Maintaining energy reliability

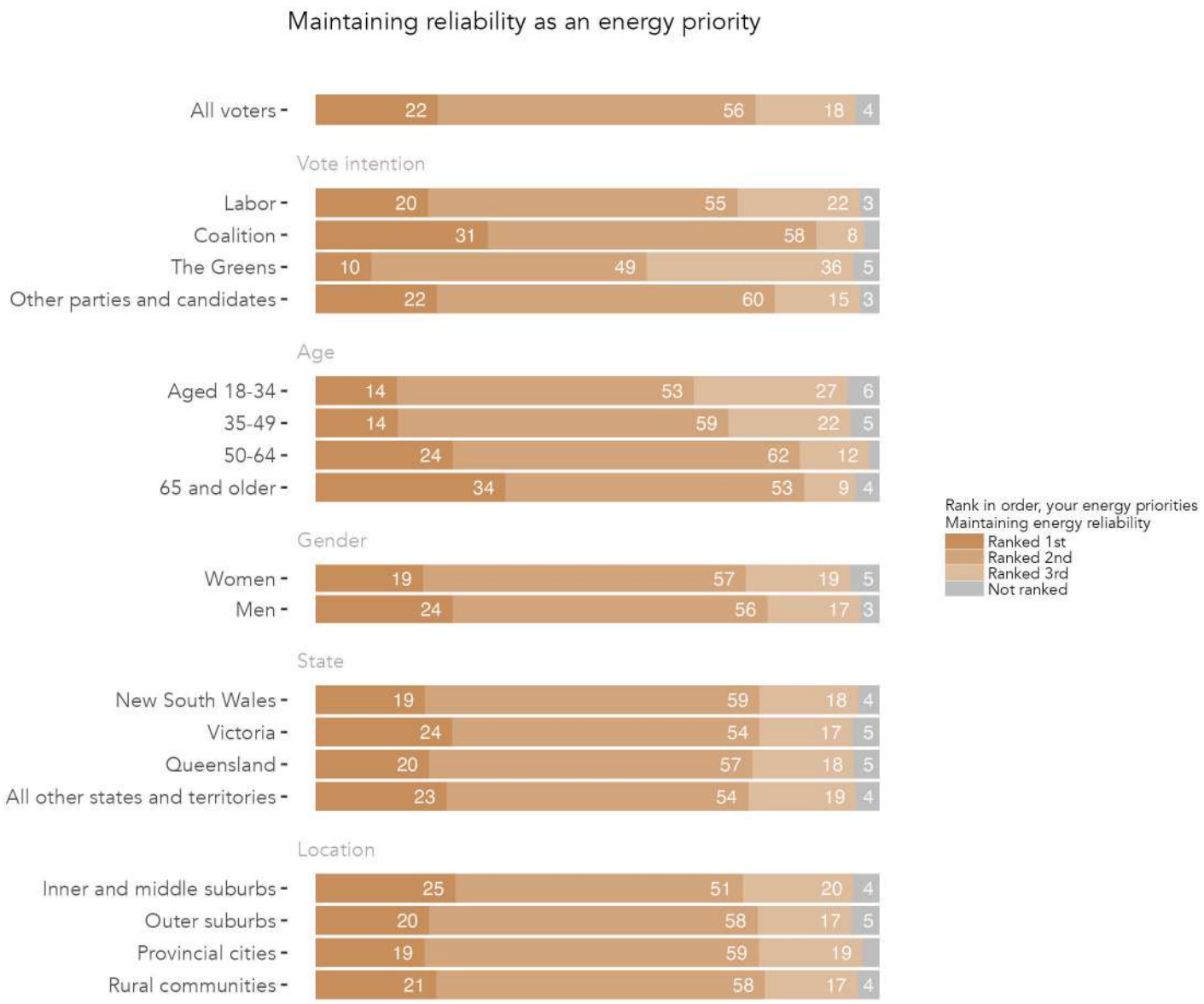

Figure 27: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 18: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	22	56	18	4
Vote intention				
Labor	20	55	22	3
Coalition	31	58	8	3
The Greens	10	49	36	5
Other parties and candidates	22	60	15	3
Age				
Aged 18-34	14	53	27	6
35-49	14	59	22	5
50-64	24	62	12	2
65 and older	34	53	9	4
Gender				
Women	19	57	19	5
Men	24	56	17	3
State				
New South Wales	19	59	18	4
Victoria	24	54	17	5
Queensland	20	57	18	5
All other states and territories	23	54	19	4
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	25	51	20	4
Outer suburbs	20	58	17	5
Provincial cities	19	59	19	3
Rural communities	21	58	17	4

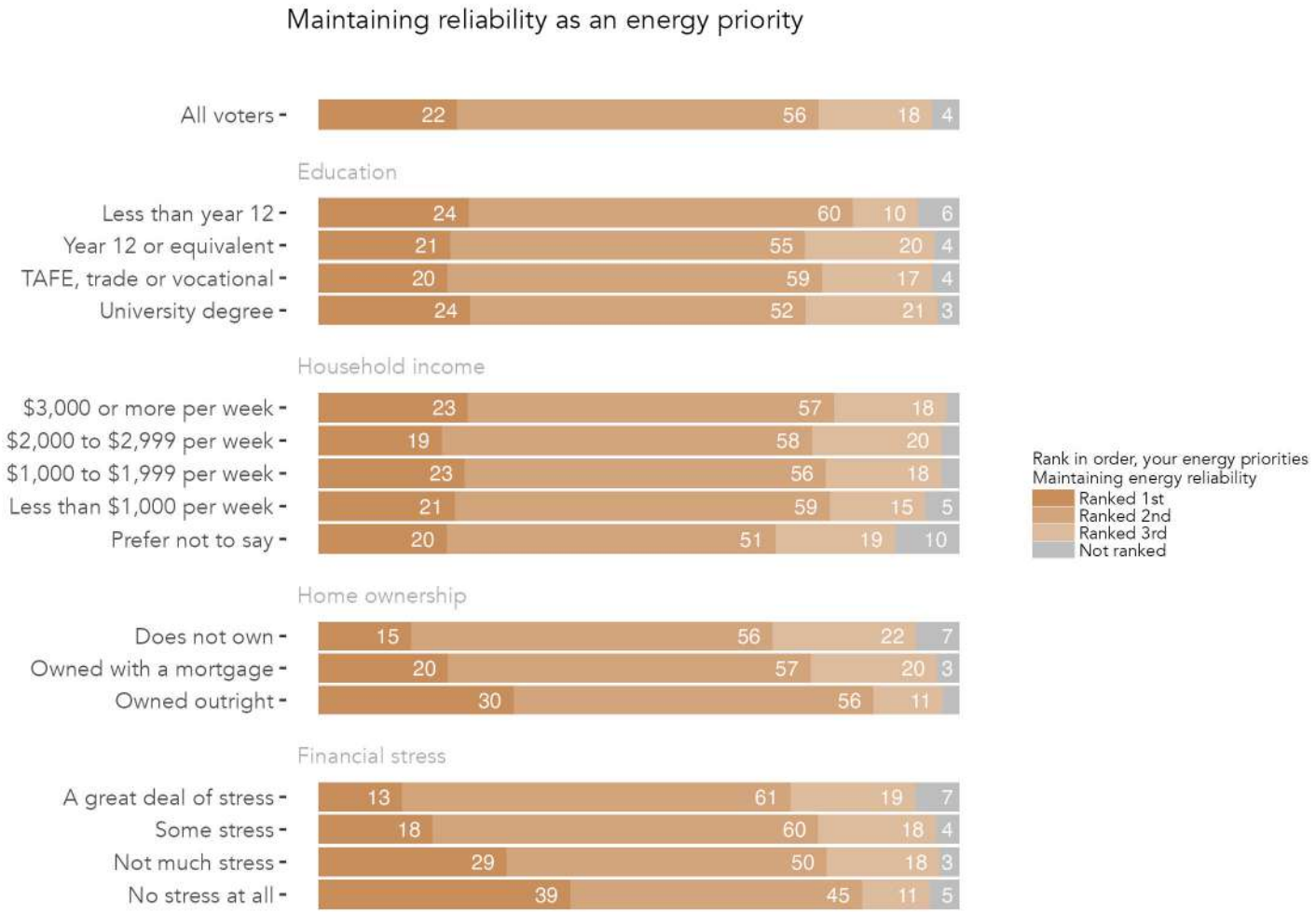

Figure 28: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 19: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	22	56	18	4
Education				
Less than year 12	24	60	10	6
Year 12 or equivalent	21	55	20	4
TAFE, trade or vocational	20	59	17	4
University degree	24	52	21	3
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	23	57	18	2
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	19	58	20	3
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	23	56	18	3
Less than $1,000 per week	21	59	15	5
Prefer not to say	20	51	19	10
Home ownership				
Does not own	15	56	22	7
Owned with a mortgage	20	57	20	3
Owned outright	30	56	11	3
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	13	61	19	7
Some stress	18	60	18	4
Not much stress	29	50	18	3
No stress at all	39	45	11	5

Lowering energy costs

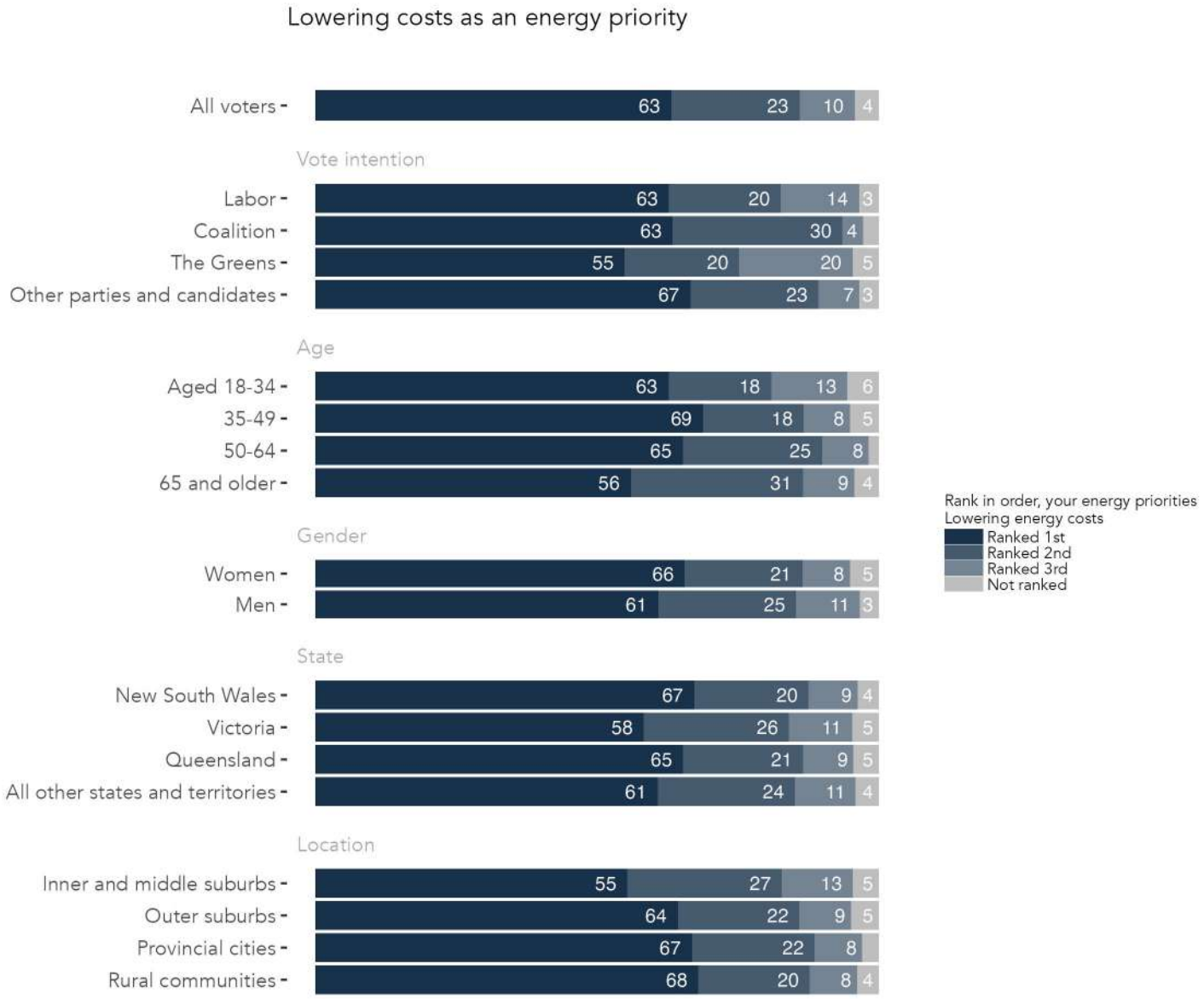

Figure 29: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 20: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	63	23	10	4
Vote intention				
Labor	63	20	14	3
Coalition	63	30	4	3
The Greens	55	20	20	5
Other parties and candidates	67	23	7	3
Age				
Aged 18-34	63	18	13	6
35-49	69	18	8	5
50-64	65	25	8	2
65 and older	56	31	9	4
Gender				
Women	66	21	8	5
Men	61	25	11	3
State				
New South Wales	67	20	9	4
Victoria	58	26	11	5
Queensland	65	21	9	5
All other states and territories	61	24	11	4
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	55	27	13	5
Outer suburbs	64	22	9	5
Provincial cities	67	22	8	3
Rural communities	68	20	8	4

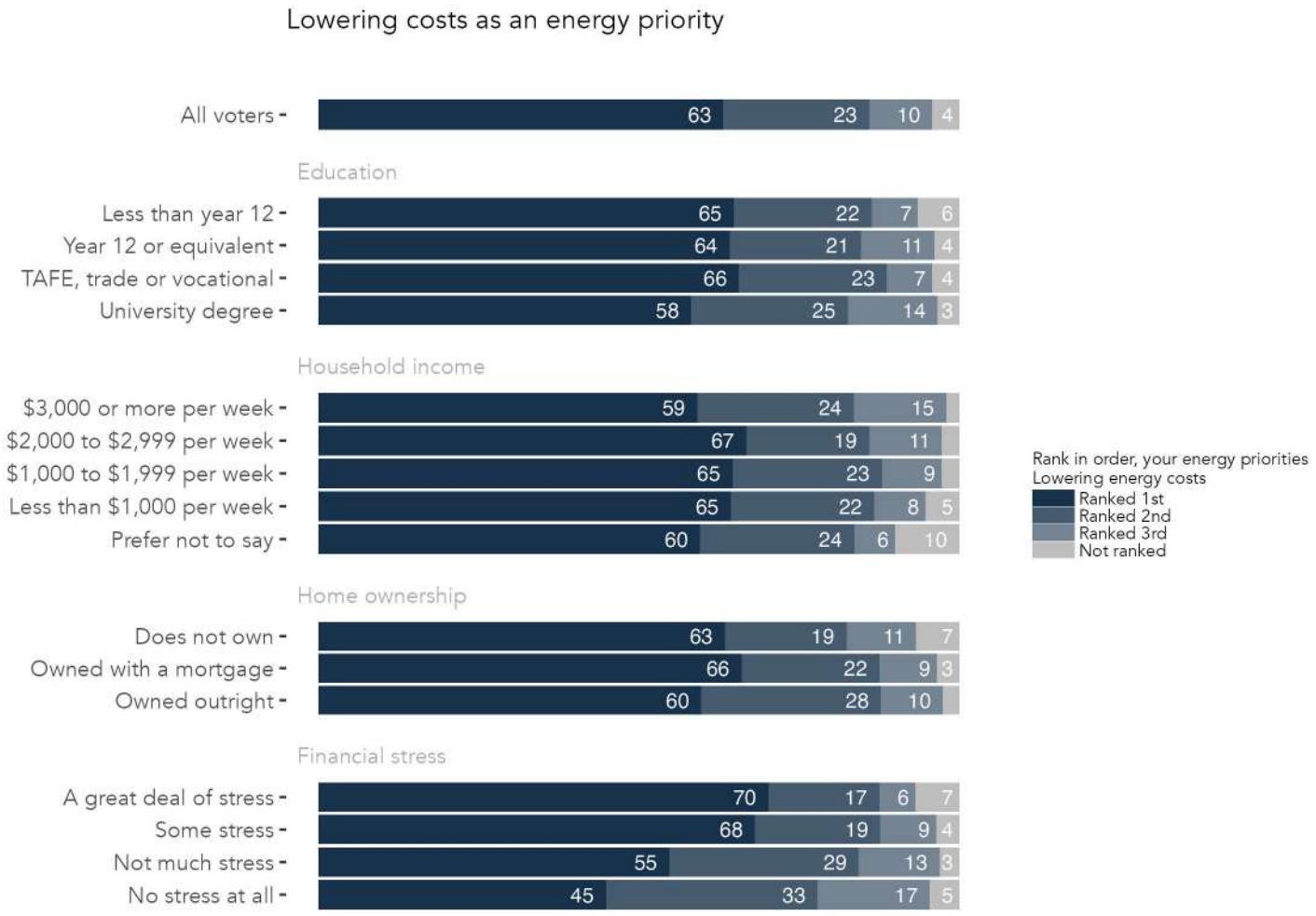

Figure 30: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 21: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	63	23	10	4
Education				
Less than year 12	65	22	7	6
Year 12 or equivalent	64	21	11	4
TAFE, trade or vocational	66	23	7	4
University degree	58	25	14	3
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	59	24	15	2
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	67	19	11	3
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	65	23	9	3
Less than $1,000 per week	65	22	8	5
Prefer not to say	60	24	6	10
Home ownership				
Does not own	63	19	11	7
Owned with a mortgage	66	22	9	3
Owned outright	60	28	10	2
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	70	17	6	7
Some stress	68	19	9	4
Not much stress	55	29	13	3
No stress at all	45	33	17	5

Perceptions of changes to cost, availability and reliability of electricity

Question text

Compared to five years ago, have the following gotten better or worse?

Grid; single select
Questions; randomise

A. The cost of electricity from all sources
B. The reliability of the electricity system
C. The availability of renewable energy options
D. The cost of renewable energy options

Response options; single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Much better
2. Somewhat better
3. Somewhat worse
4. Much worse
5. Not sure

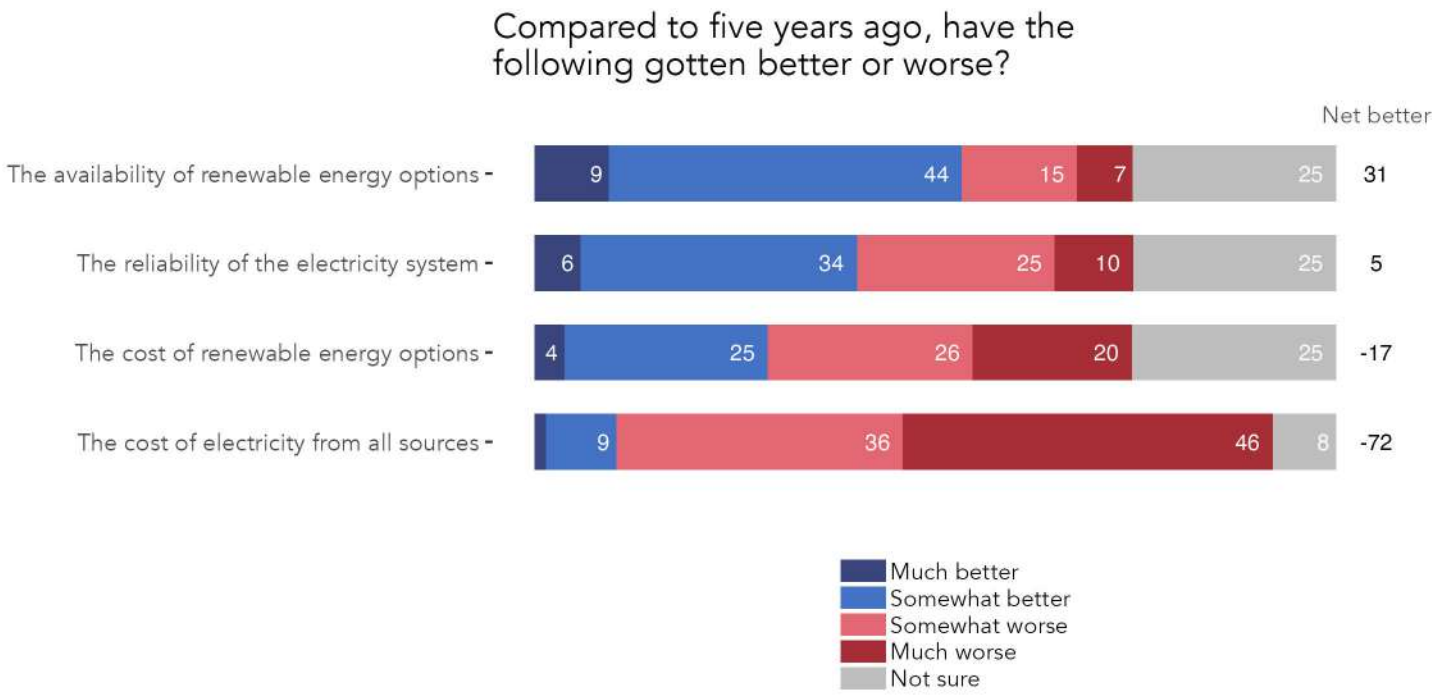

Figure 31: How Australians feel about the renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

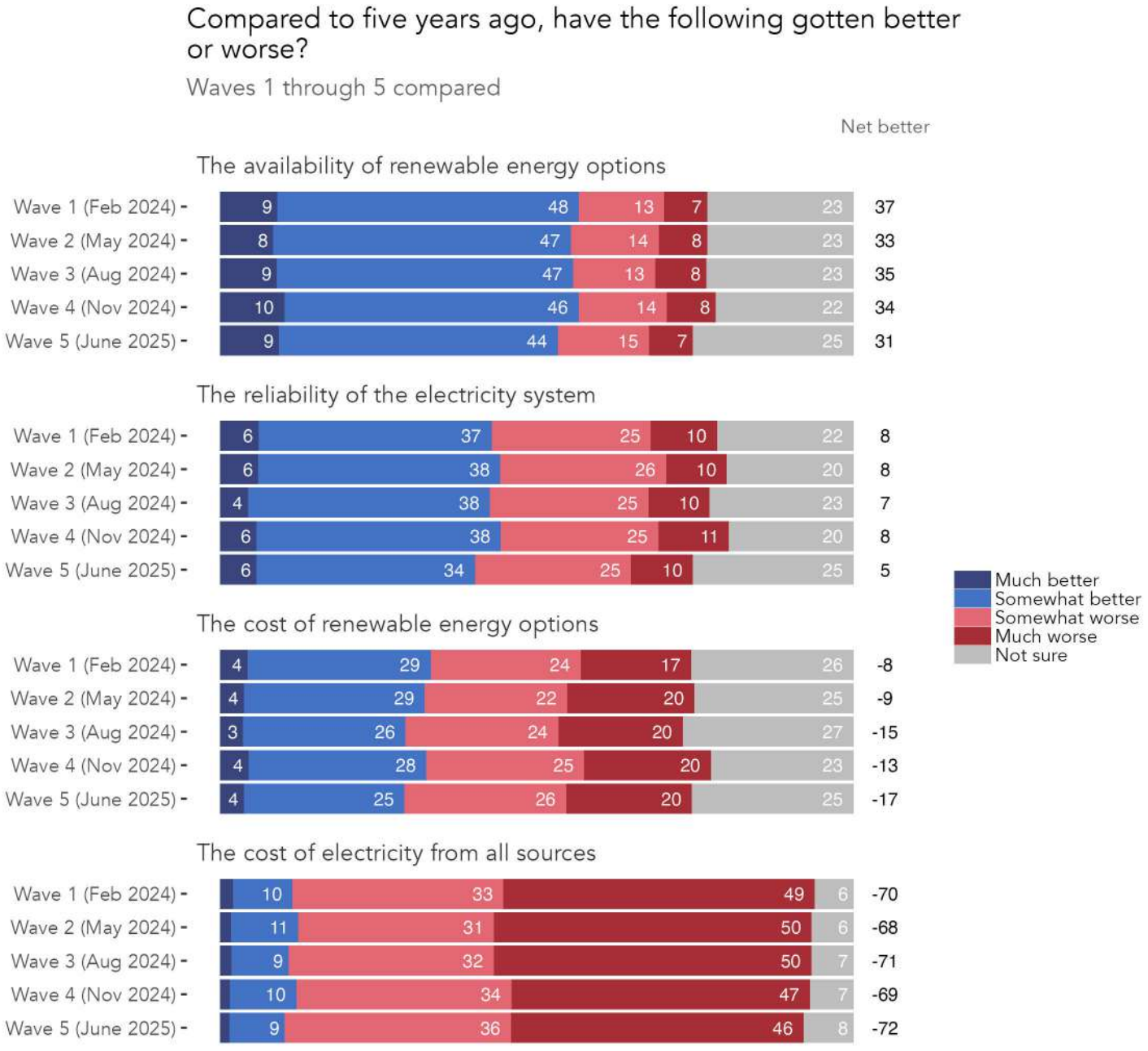

Figure 32: How Australians feel about the renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

The cost of electricity from all sources

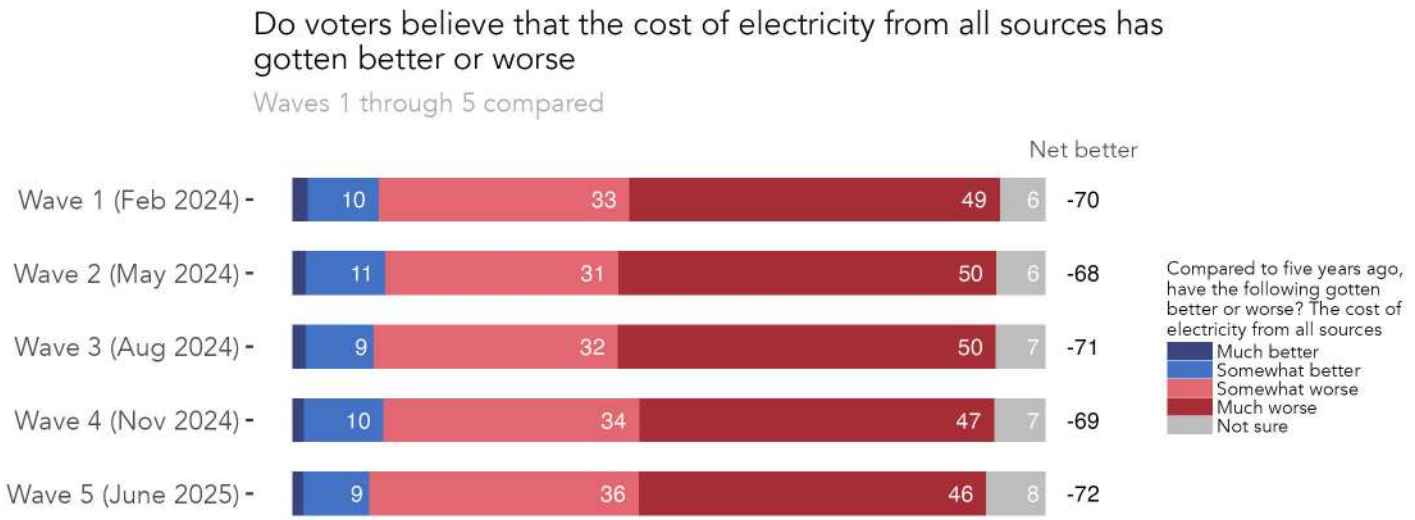

Figure 33: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 22: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	10	33	49	6	-70
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	11	31	50	6	-68
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	9	32	50	7	-71
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	10	34	47	7	-69
Wave 5 (June 2025)	1	9	36	46	8	-72

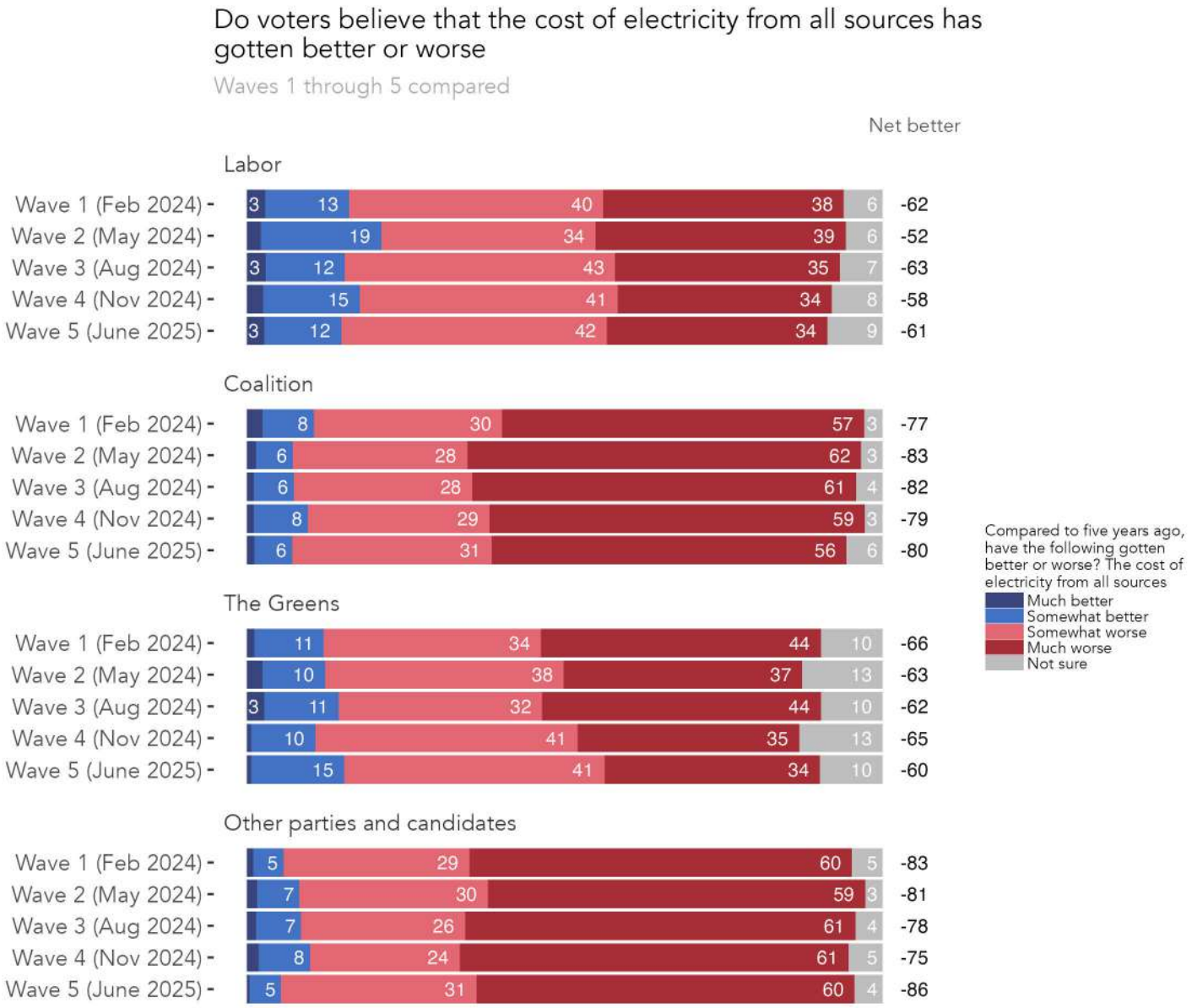

Figure 34: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 23: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	13	40	38	6	-62
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	19	34	39	6	-52
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	12	43	35	7	-63
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	15	41	34	8	-58
Wave 5 (June 2025)	3	12	42	34	9	-61
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	8	30	57	3	-77
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	6	28	62	3	-83
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	6	28	61	4	-82
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	8	29	59	3	-79
Wave 5 (June 2025)	1	6	31	56	6	-80
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	11	34	44	10	-66
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	10	38	37	13	-63
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	11	32	44	10	-62
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	10	41	35	13	-65
Wave 5 (June 2025)	0	15	41	34	10	-60
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	5	29	60	5	-83
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	7	30	59	3	-81
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	7	26	61	4	-78
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	8	24	61	5	-75
Wave 5 (June 2025)	0	5	31	60	4	-86

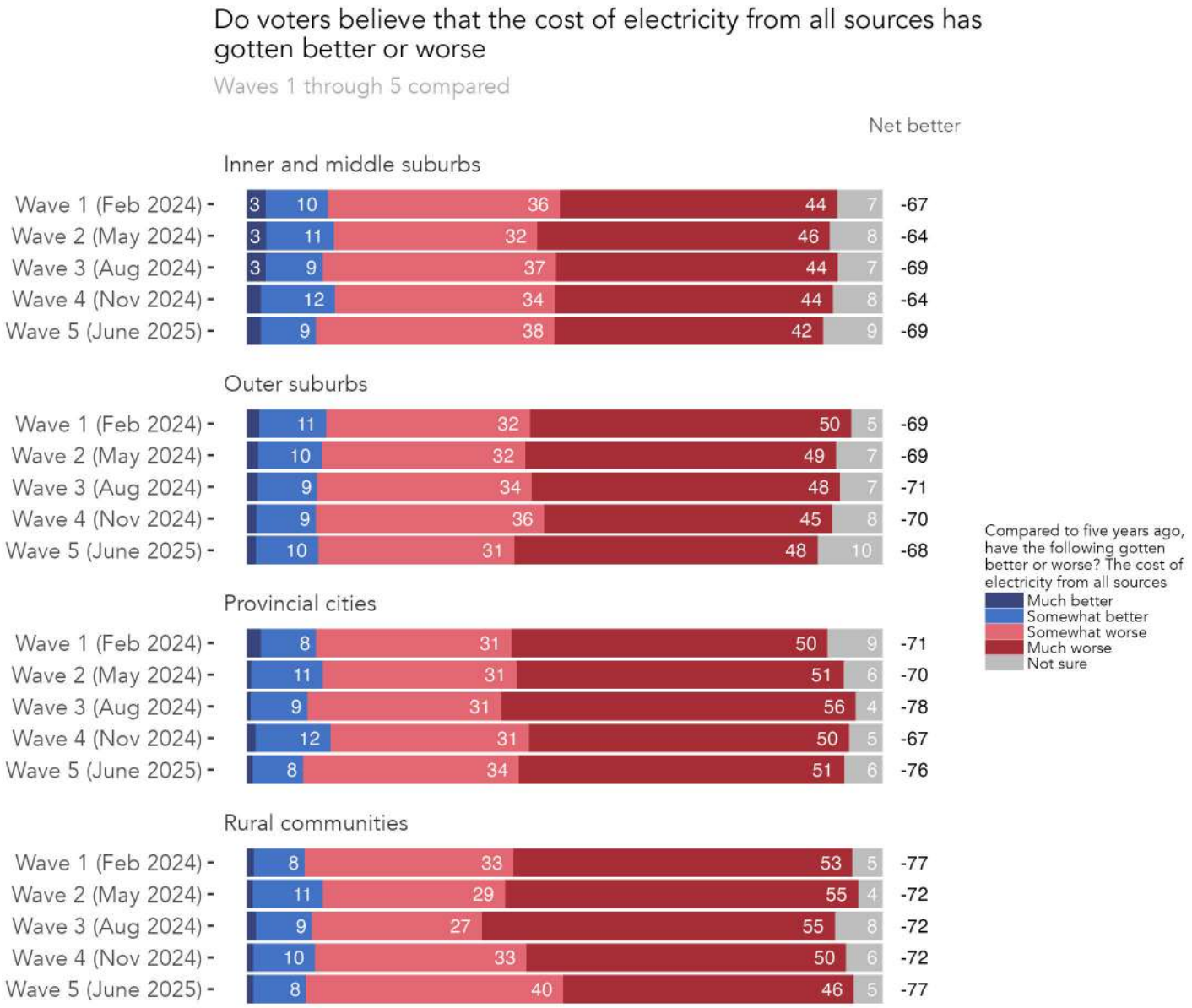

Figure 35: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 24: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	10	36	44	7	-67
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	11	32	46	8	-64
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	9	37	44	7	-69
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	12	34	44	8	-64
Wave 5 (June 2025)	2	9	38	42	9	-69
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	11	32	50	5	-69
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	10	32	49	7	-69
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	9	34	48	7	-71
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	9	36	45	8	-70
Wave 5 (June 2025)	1	10	31	48	10	-68
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	8	31	50	9	-71
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	11	31	51	6	-70
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	0	9	31	56	4	-78
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	12	31	50	5	-67
Wave 5 (June 2025)	1	8	34	51	6	-76
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	8	33	53	5	-77
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	11	29	55	4	-72
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	9	27	55	8	-72
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	10	33	50	6	-72
Wave 5 (June 2025)	1	8	40	46	5	-77

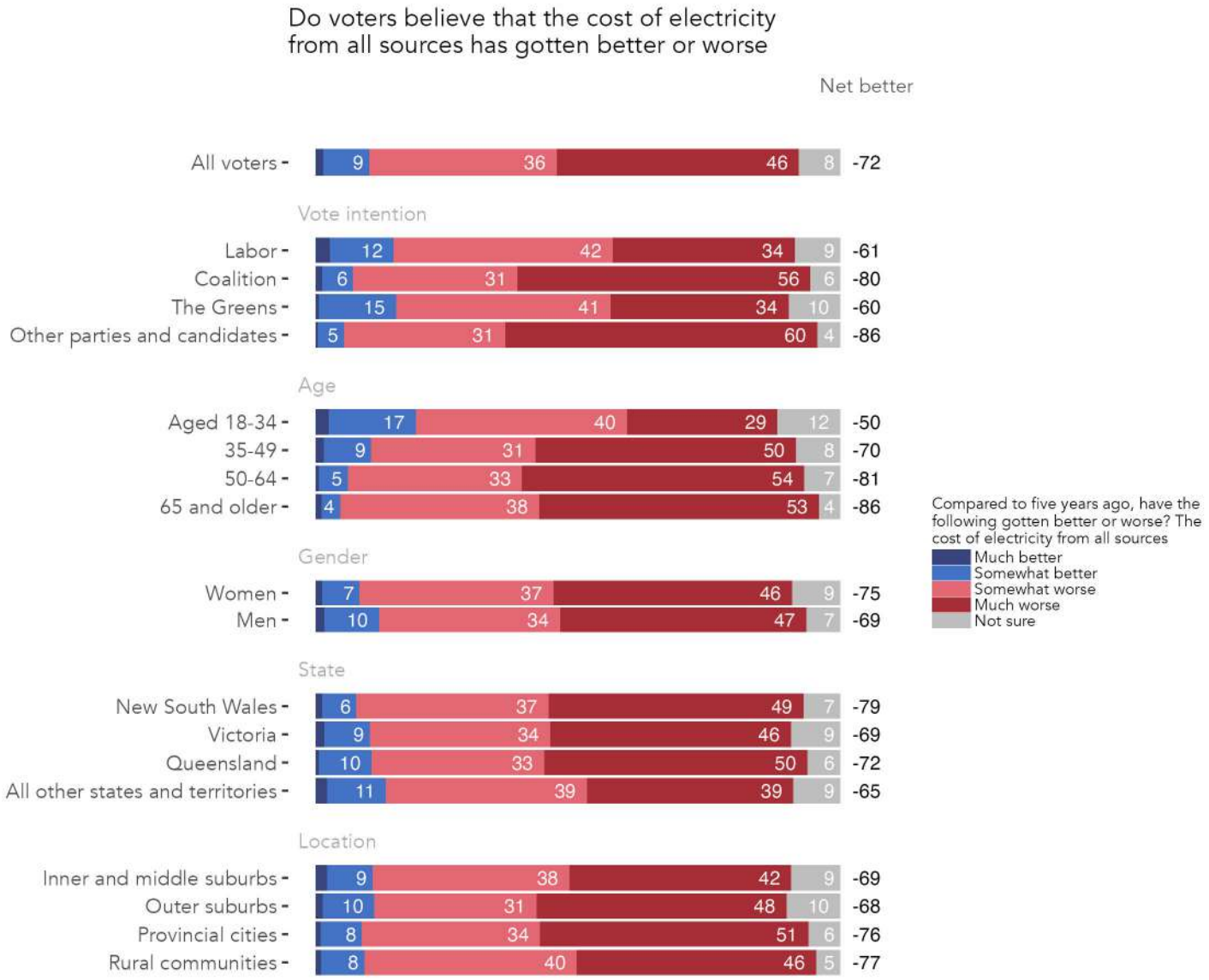

Figure 36: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 25: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	1	9	36	46	8	-72
Vote intention						
Labor	3	12	42	34	9	-61
Coalition	1	6	31	56	6	-80
The Greens	0	15	41	34	10	-60
Other parties and candidates	0	5	31	60	4	-86
Age						
Aged 18-34	2	17	40	29	12	-50
35-49	2	9	31	50	8	-70
50-64	1	5	33	54	7	-81
65 and older	1	4	38	53	4	-86
Gender						
Women	1	7	37	46	9	-75
Men	2	10	34	47	7	-69
State						
New South Wales	1	6	37	49	7	-79
Victoria	2	9	34	46	9	-69
Queensland	1	10	33	50	6	-72
All other states and territories	2	11	39	39	9	-65
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	2	9	38	42	9	-69
Outer suburbs	1	10	31	48	10	-68
Provincial cities	1	8	34	51	6	-76
Rural communities	1	8	40	46	5	-77

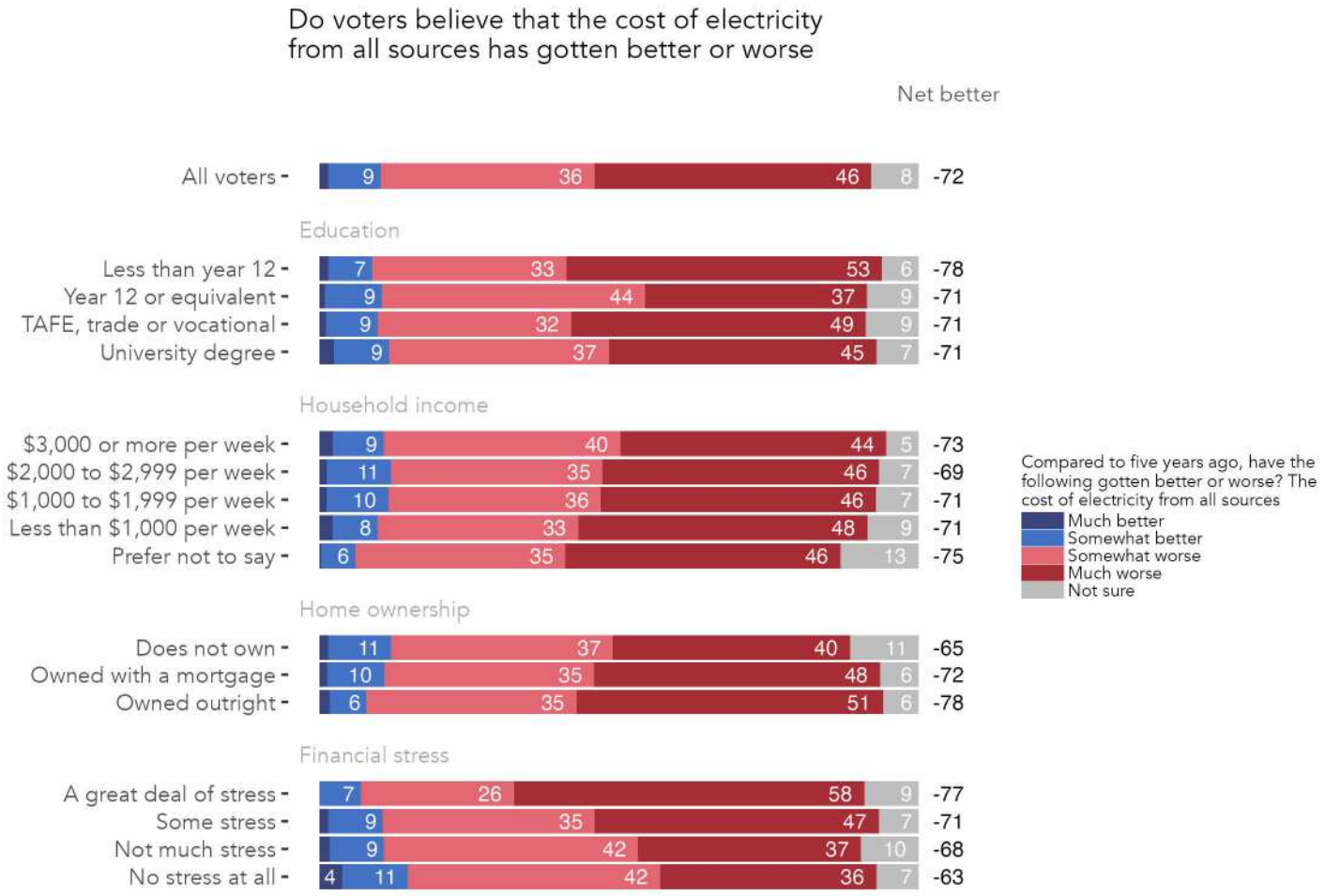

Figure 37: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 26: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	1	9	36	46	8	-72
Education						
Less than year 12	1	7	33	53	6	-78
Year 12 or equivalent	1	9	44	37	9	-71
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	9	32	49	9	-71
University degree	2	9	37	45	7	-71
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	2	9	40	44	5	-73
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	1	11	35	46	7	-69
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	1	10	36	46	7	-71
Less than $1,000 per week	2	8	33	48	9	-71
Prefer not to say	0	6	35	46	13	-75
Home ownership						
Does not own	1	11	37	40	11	-65
Owned with a mortgage	1	10	35	48	6	-72
Owned outright	2	6	35	51	6	-78
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	0	7	26	58	9	-77
Some stress	2	9	35	47	7	-71
Not much stress	2	9	42	37	10	-68
No stress at all	4	11	42	36	7	-63

The reliability of the electricity system

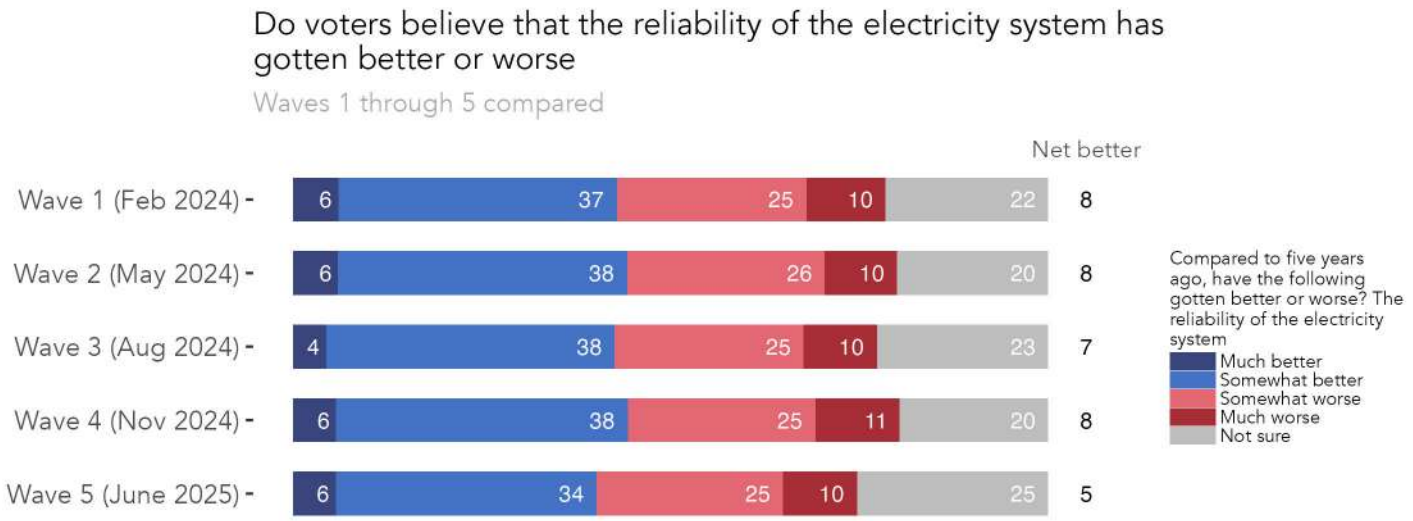

Figure 38: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 27: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	37	25	10	22	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	38	26	10	20	8
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	4	38	25	10	23	7
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	38	25	11	20	8
Wave 5 (June 2025)	6	34	25	10	25	5

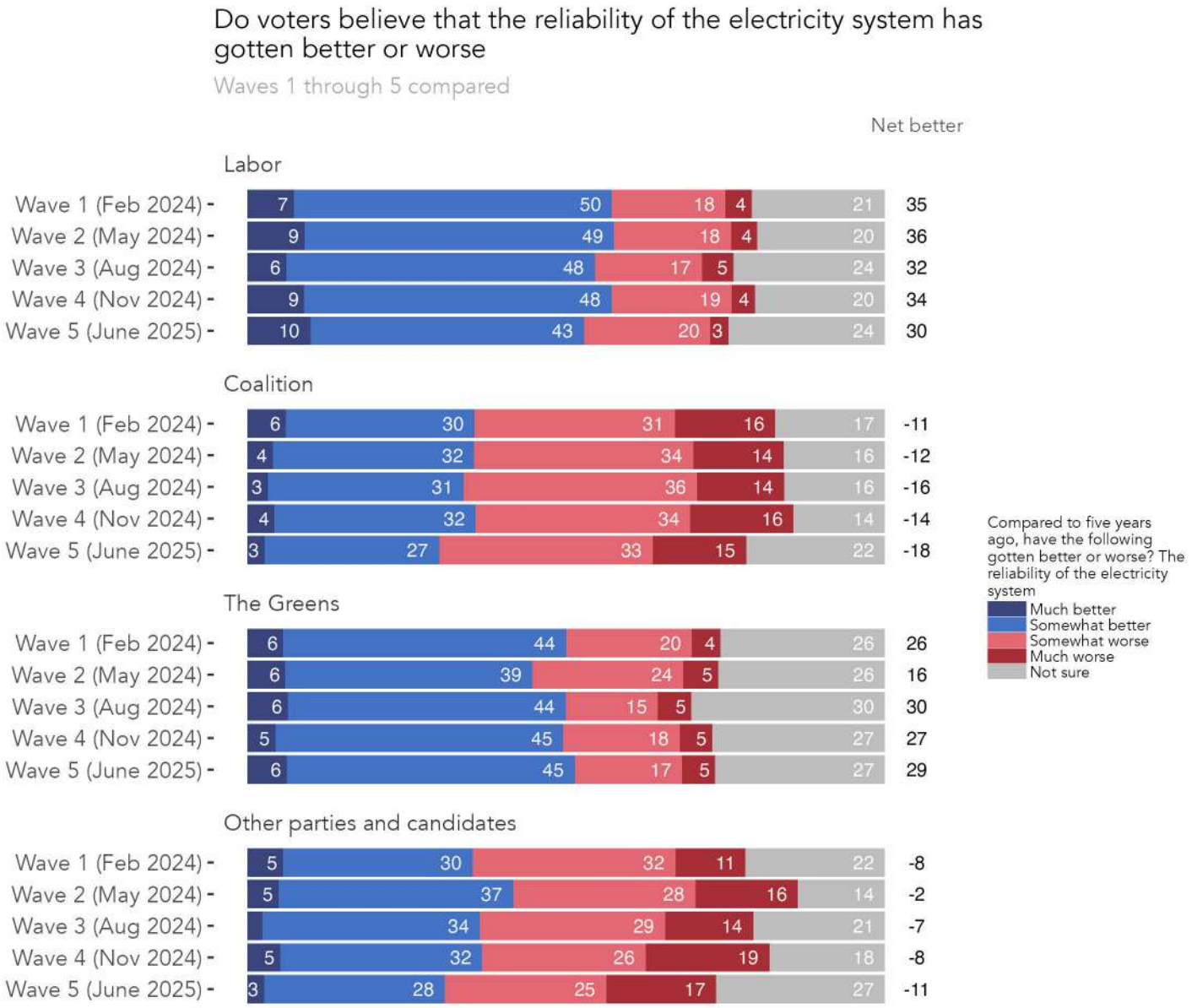

Figure 39: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 28: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	50	18	4	21	35
Wave 2 (May 2024)	9	49	18	4	20	36
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	48	17	5	24	32
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	9	48	19	4	20	34
Wave 5 (June 2025)	10	43	20	3	24	30
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	30	31	16	17	-11
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	32	34	14	16	-12
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	31	36	14	16	-16
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	4	32	34	16	14	-14
Wave 5 (June 2025)	3	27	33	15	22	-18
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	44	20	4	26	26
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	39	24	5	26	16
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	44	15	5	30	30
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	5	45	18	5	27	27
Wave 5 (June 2025)	6	45	17	5	27	29
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	30	32	11	22	-8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	37	28	16	14	-2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	34	29	14	21	-7
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	5	32	26	19	18	-8
Wave 5 (June 2025)	3	28	25	17	27	-11

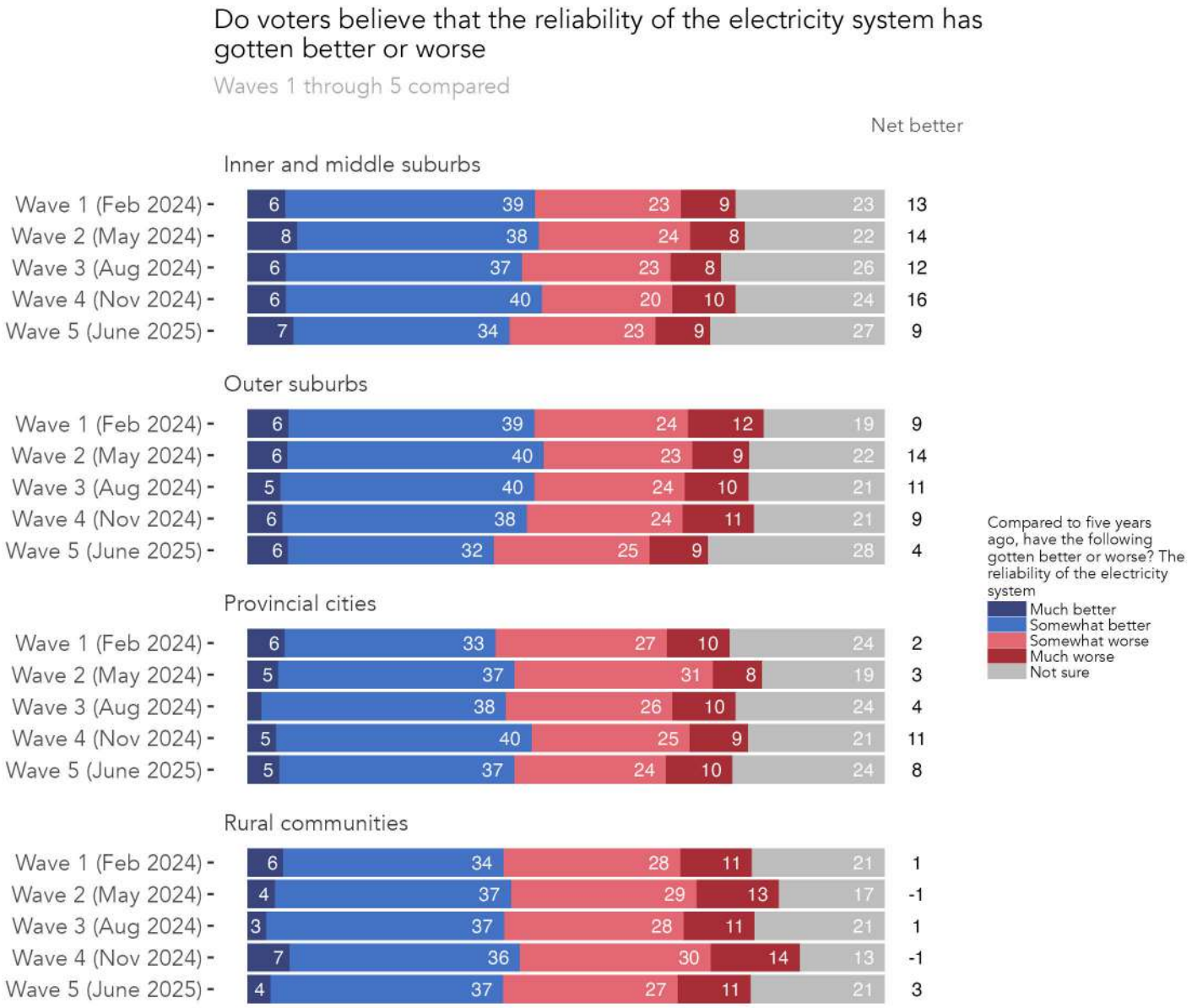

Figure 40: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 29: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	39	23	9	23	13
Wave 2 (May 2024)	8	38	24	8	22	14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	37	23	8	26	12
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	40	20	10	24	16
Wave 5 (June 2025)	7	34	23	9	27	9
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	39	24	12	19	9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	40	23	9	22	14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	5	40	24	10	21	11
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	38	24	11	21	9
Wave 5 (June 2025)	6	32	25	9	28	4
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	33	27	10	24	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	37	31	8	19	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	38	26	10	24	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	5	40	25	9	21	11
Wave 5 (June 2025)	5	37	24	10	24	8
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	34	28	11	21	1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	37	29	13	17	-1
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	37	28	11	21	1
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	7	36	30	14	13	-1
Wave 5 (June 2025)	4	37	27	11	21	3

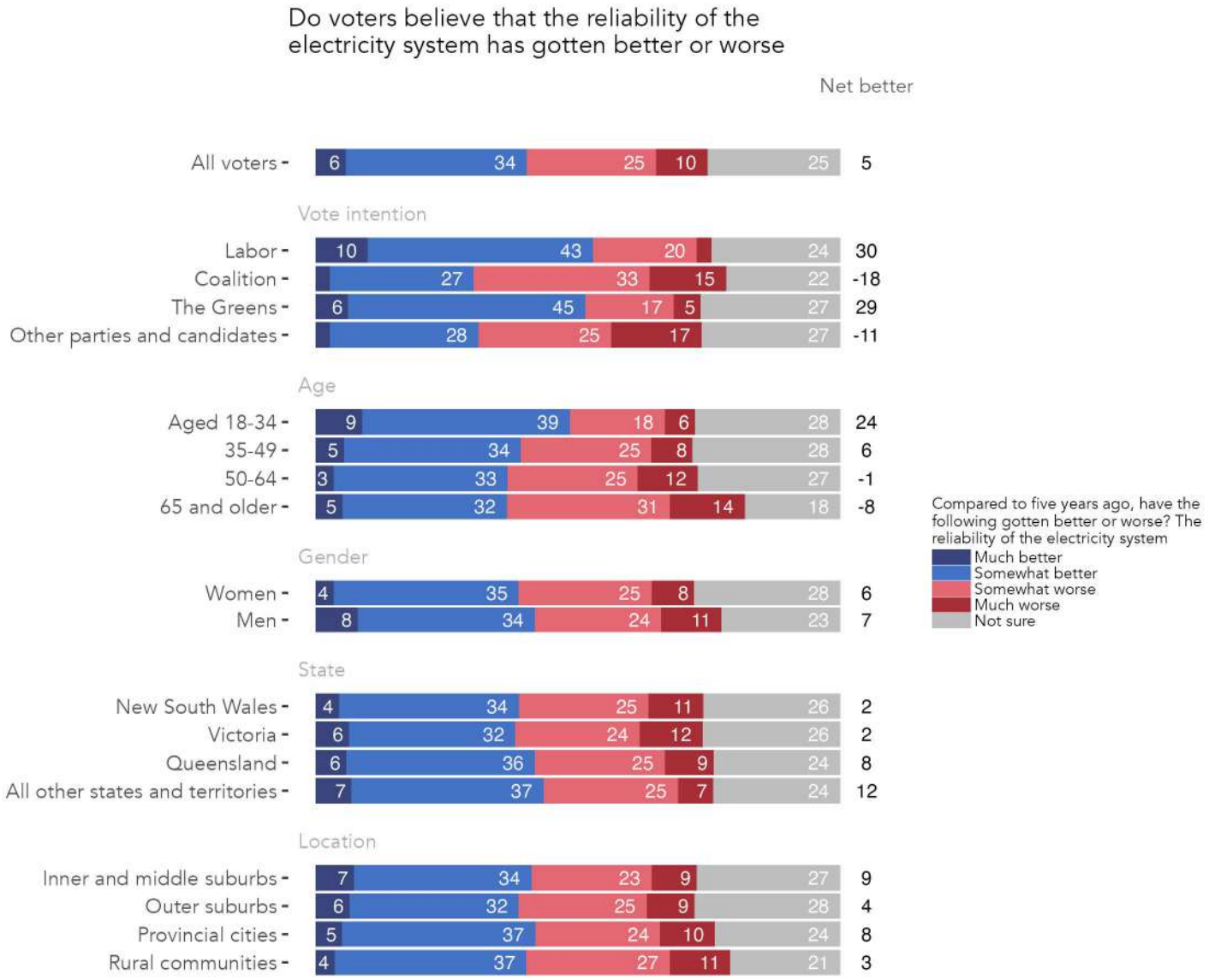

Figure 41: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 30: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	6	34	25	10	25	5
Vote intention						
Labor	10	43	20	3	24	30
Coalition	3	27	33	15	22	-18
The Greens	6	45	17	5	27	29
Other parties and candidates	3	28	25	17	27	-11
Age						
Aged 18-34	9	39	18	6	28	24
35-49	5	34	25	8	28	6
50-64	3	33	25	12	27	-1
65 and older	5	32	31	14	18	-8
Gender						
Women	4	35	25	8	28	6
Men	8	34	24	11	23	7
State						
New South Wales	4	34	25	11	26	2
Victoria	6	32	24	12	26	2
Queensland	6	36	25	9	24	8
All other states and territories	7	37	25	7	24	12
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	7	34	23	9	27	9
Outer suburbs	6	32	25	9	28	4
Provincial cities	5	37	24	10	24	8
Rural communities	4	37	27	11	21	3

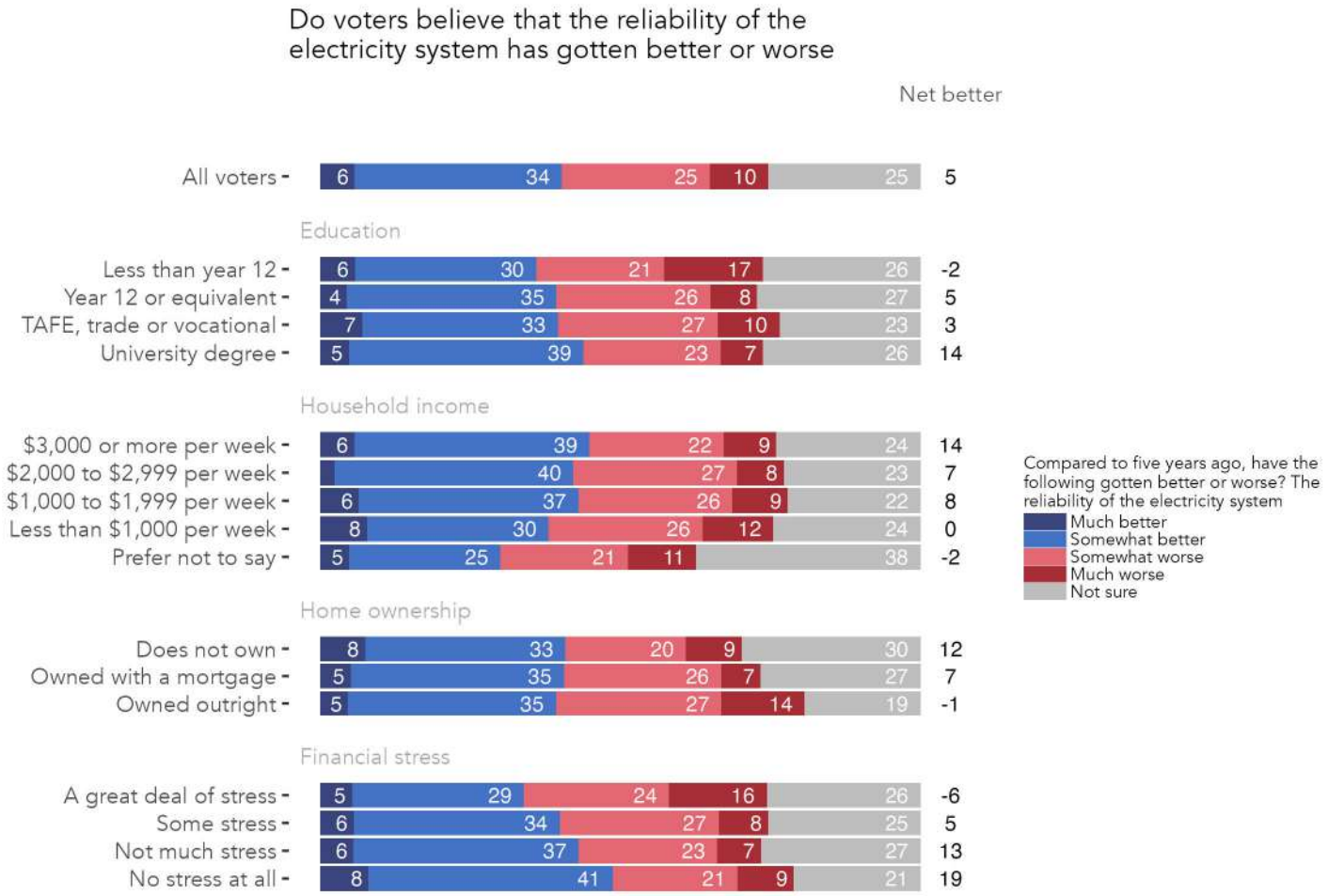

Figure 42: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 31: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	6	34	25	10	25	5
Education						
Less than year 12	6	30	21	17	26	-2
Year 12 or equivalent	4	35	26	8	27	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	33	27	10	23	3
University degree	5	39	23	7	26	14
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	6	39	22	9	24	14
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	2	40	27	8	23	7
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	6	37	26	9	22	8
Less than $1,000 per week	8	30	26	12	24	0
Prefer not to say	5	25	21	11	38	-2
Home ownership						
Does not own	8	33	20	9	30	12
Owned with a mortgage	5	35	26	7	27	7
Owned outright	5	35	27	14	19	-1
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	5	29	24	16	26	-6
Some stress	6	34	27	8	25	5
Not much stress	6	37	23	7	27	13
No stress at all	8	41	21	9	21	19

The availability of renewable energy options

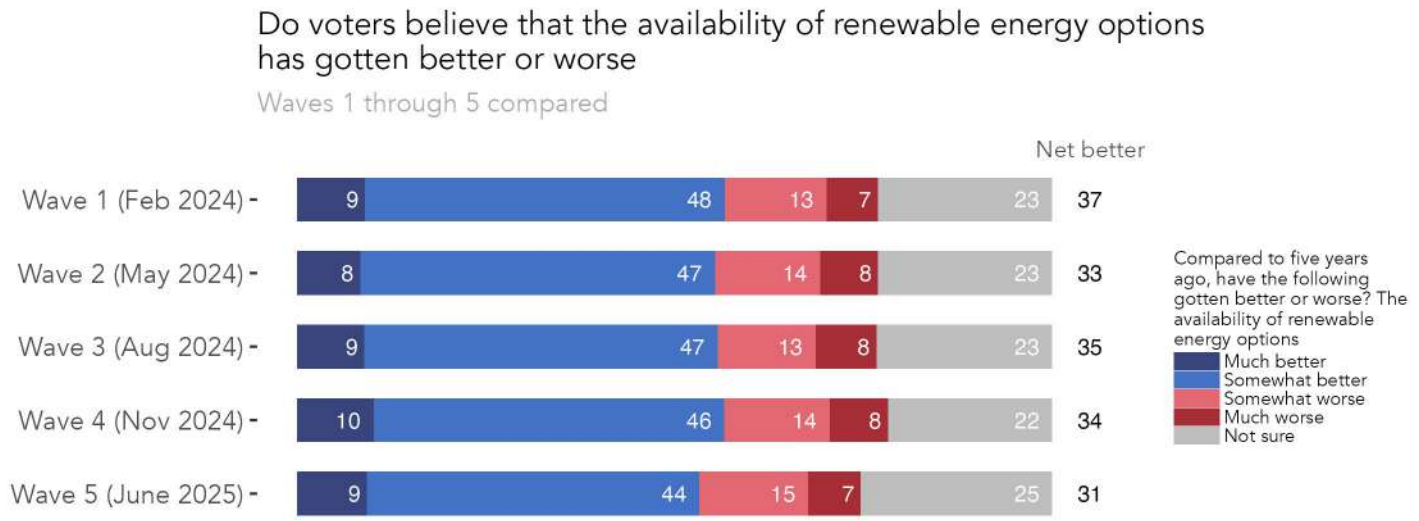

Figure 43: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 32: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	9	48	13	7	23	37
Wave 2 (May 2024)	8	47	14	8	23	33
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	47	13	8	23	35
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	46	14	8	22	34
Wave 5 (June 2025)	9	44	15	7	25	31

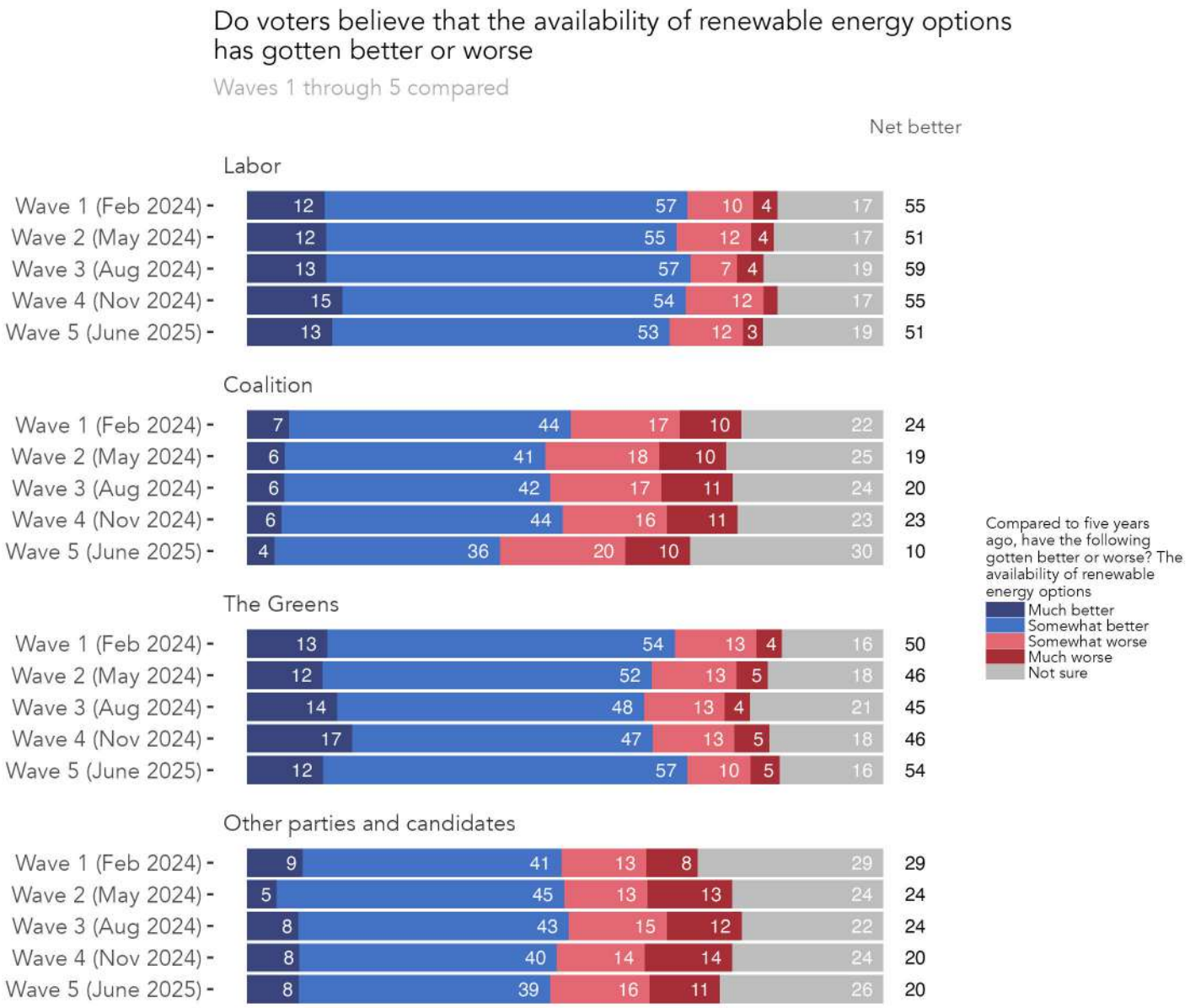

Figure 44: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 33: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	12	57	10	4	17	55
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	55	12	4	17	51
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	13	57	7	4	19	59
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	15	54	12	2	17	55
Wave 5 (June 2025)	13	53	12	3	19	51
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	44	17	10	22	24
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	41	18	10	25	19
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	42	17	11	24	20
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	44	16	11	23	23
Wave 5 (June 2025)	4	36	20	10	30	10
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	13	54	13	4	16	50
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	52	13	5	18	46
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	14	48	13	4	21	45
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	17	47	13	5	18	46
Wave 5 (June 2025)	12	57	10	5	16	54
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	9	41	13	8	29	29
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	45	13	13	24	24
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	43	15	12	22	24
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	8	40	14	14	24	20
Wave 5 (June 2025)	8	39	16	11	26	20

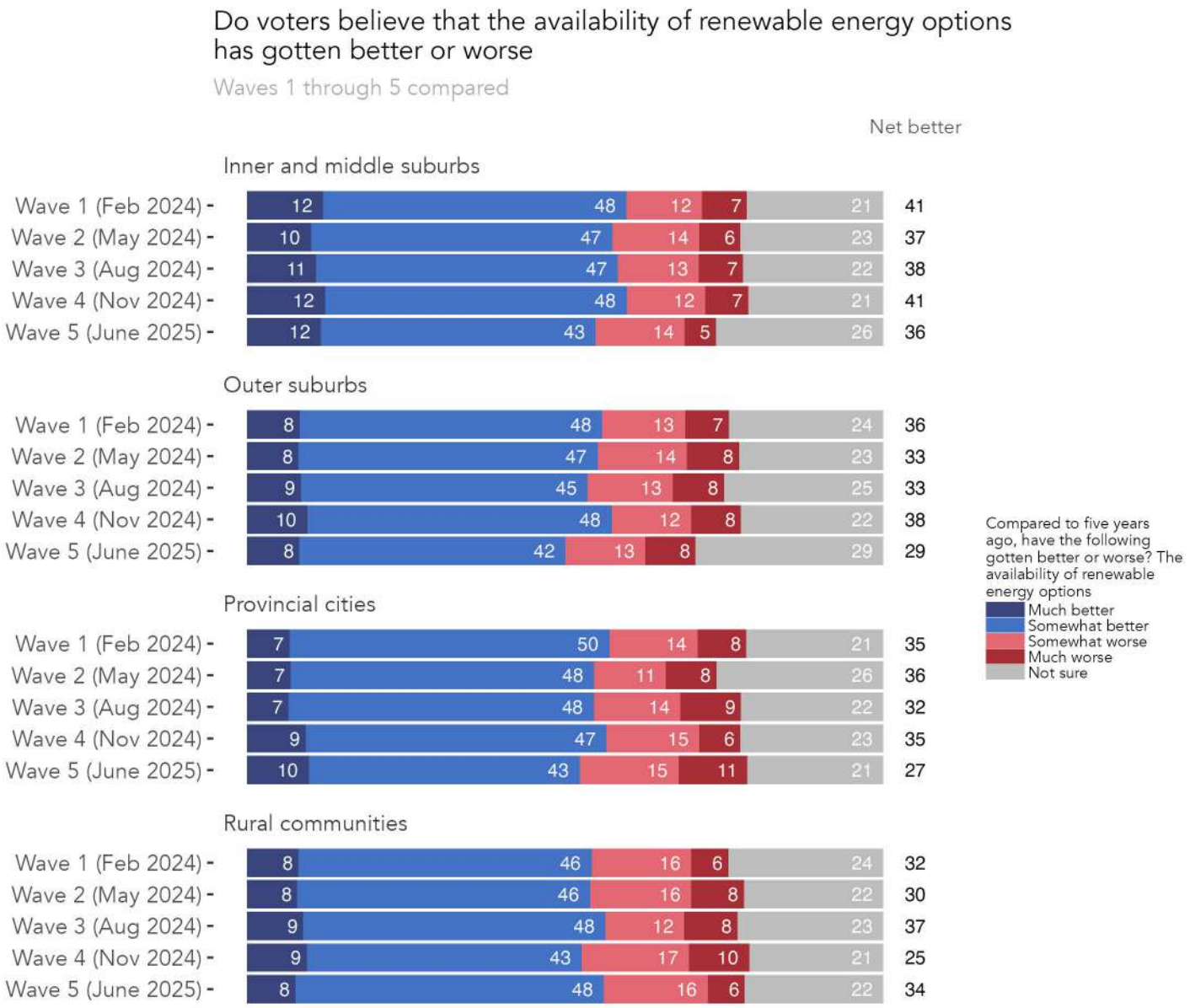

Figure 45: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 34: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	12	48	12	7	21	41
Wave 2 (May 2024)	10	47	14	6	23	37
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	11	47	13	7	22	38
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	12	48	12	7	21	41
Wave 5 (June 2025)	12	43	14	5	26	36
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	48	13	7	24	36
Wave 2 (May 2024)	8	47	14	8	23	33
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	45	13	8	25	33
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	48	12	8	22	38
Wave 5 (June 2025)	8	42	13	8	29	29
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	50	14	8	21	35
Wave 2 (May 2024)	7	48	11	8	26	36
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	7	48	14	9	22	32
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	9	47	15	6	23	35
Wave 5 (June 2025)	10	43	15	11	21	27
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	46	16	6	24	32
Wave 2 (May 2024)	8	46	16	8	22	30
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	48	12	8	23	37
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	9	43	17	10	21	25
Wave 5 (June 2025)	8	48	16	6	22	34

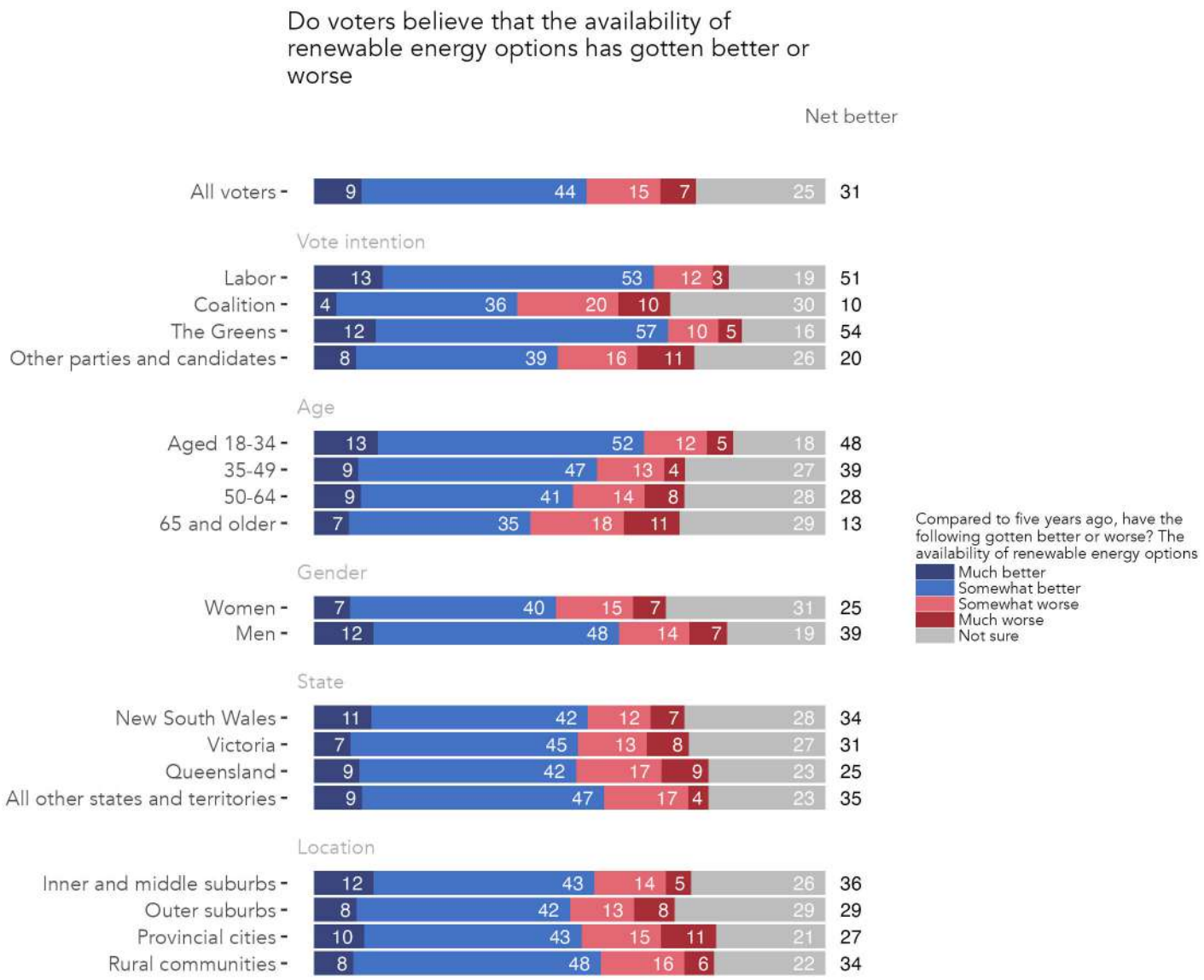

Figure 46: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 35: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	9	44	15	7	25	31
Vote intention						
Labor	13	53	12	3	19	51
Coalition	4	36	20	10	30	10
The Greens	12	57	10	5	16	54
Other parties and candidates	8	39	16	11	26	20
Age						
Aged 18-34	13	52	12	5	18	48
35-49	9	47	13	4	27	39
50-64	9	41	14	8	28	28
65 and older	7	35	18	11	29	13
Gender						
Women	7	40	15	7	31	25
Men	12	48	14	7	19	39
State						
New South Wales	11	42	12	7	28	34
Victoria	7	45	13	8	27	31
Queensland	9	42	17	9	23	25
All other states and territories	9	47	17	4	23	35
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	12	43	14	5	26	36
Outer suburbs	8	42	13	8	29	29
Provincial cities	10	43	15	11	21	27
Rural communities	8	48	16	6	22	34

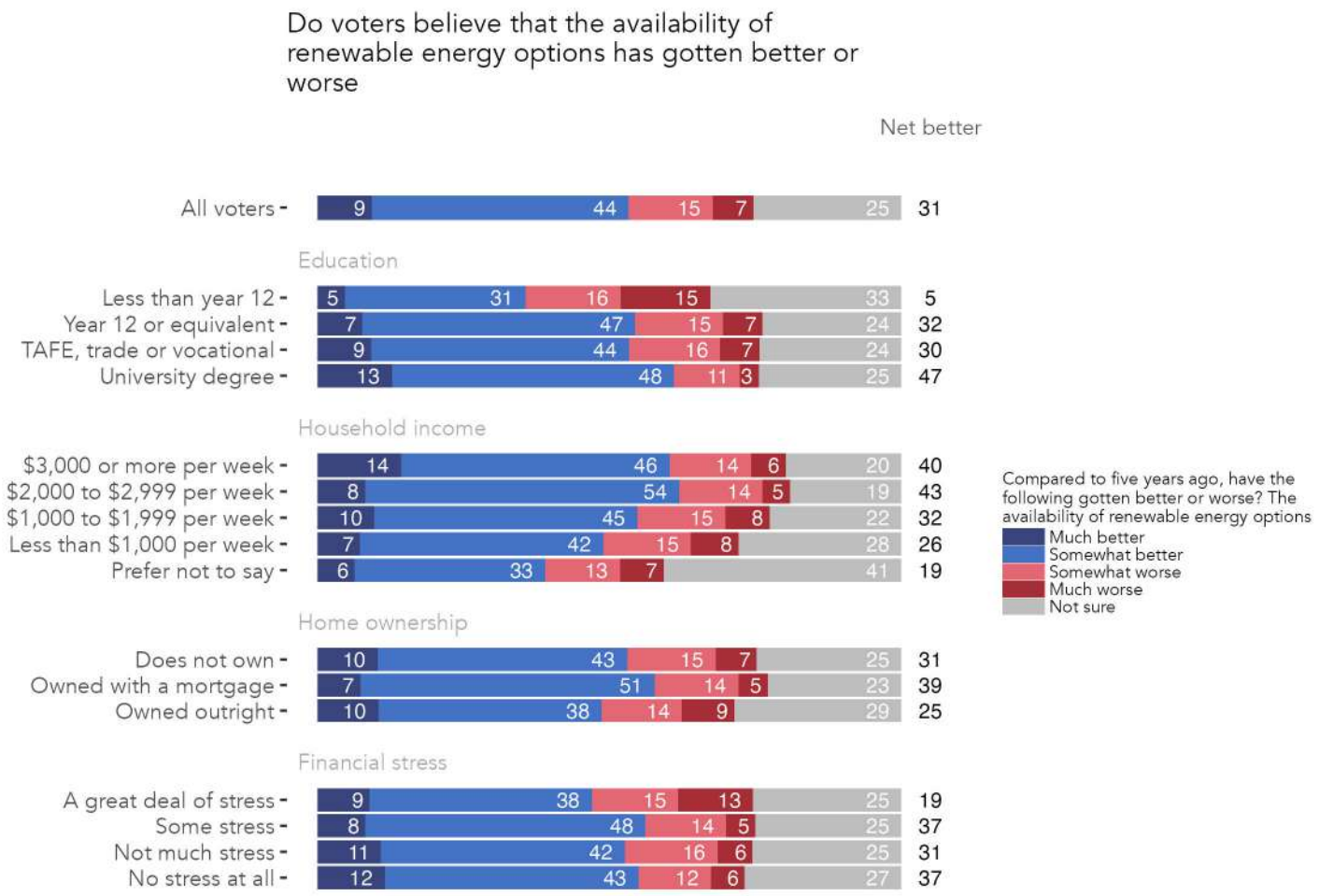

Figure 47: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 36: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	9	44	15	7	25	31
Education						
Less than year 12	5	31	16	15	33	5
Year 12 or equivalent	7	47	15	7	24	32
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	44	16	7	24	30
University degree	13	48	11	3	25	47
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	14	46	14	6	20	40
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	8	54	14	5	19	43
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	10	45	15	8	22	32
Less than $1,000 per week	7	42	15	8	28	26
Prefer not to say	6	33	13	7	41	19
Home ownership						
Does not own	10	43	15	7	25	31
Owned with a mortgage	7	51	14	5	23	39
Owned outright	10	38	14	9	29	25
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	9	38	15	13	25	19
Some stress	8	48	14	5	25	37
Not much stress	11	42	16	6	25	31
No stress at all	12	43	12	6	27	37

The cost of renewable energy options

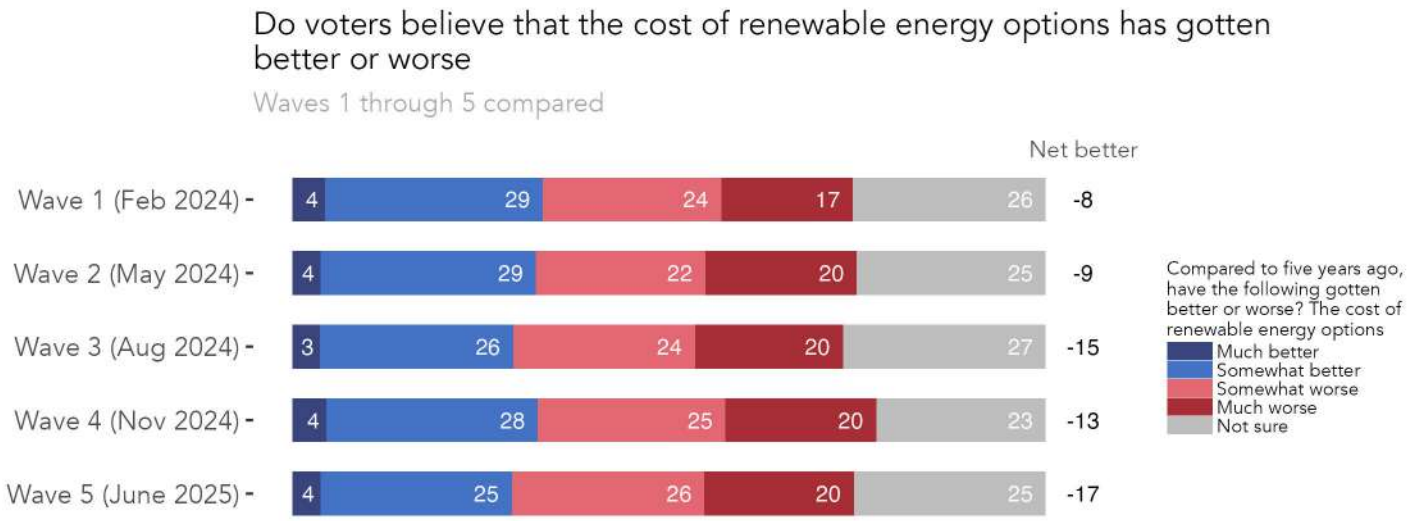

Figure 48: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 37: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	4	29	24	17	26	-8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	29	22	20	25	-9
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	26	24	20	27	-15
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	4	28	25	20	23	-13
Wave 5 (June 2025)	4	25	26	20	25	-17

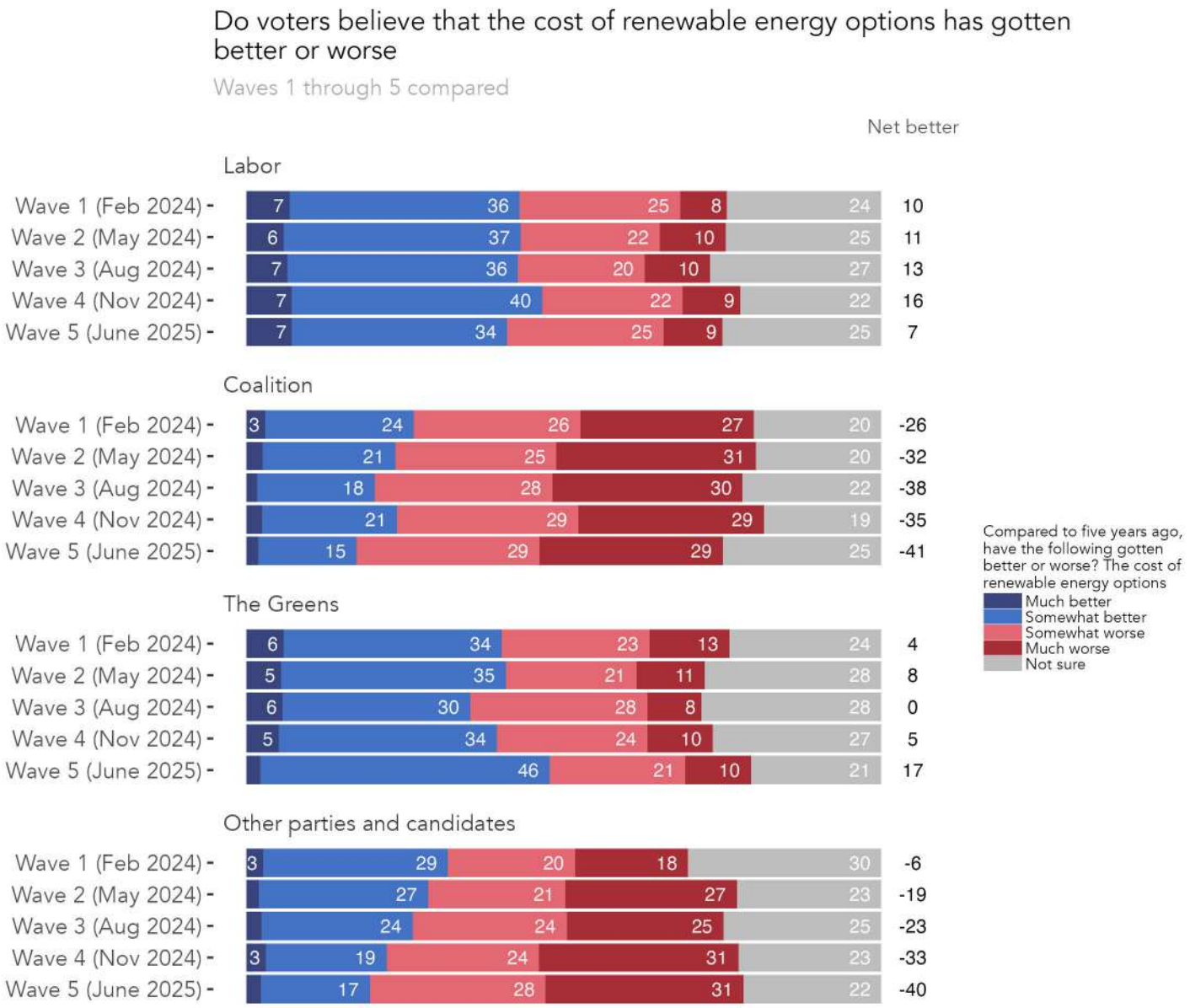

Figure 49: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 38: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	36	25	8	24	10
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	37	22	10	25	11
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	7	36	20	10	27	13
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	7	40	22	9	22	16
Wave 5 (June 2025)	7	34	25	9	25	7
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	24	26	27	20	-26
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	21	25	31	20	-32
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	18	28	30	22	-38
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	21	29	29	19	-35
Wave 5 (June 2025)	2	15	29	29	25	-41
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	34	23	13	24	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	35	21	11	28	8
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	30	28	8	28	0
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	5	34	24	10	27	5
Wave 5 (June 2025)	2	46	21	10	21	17
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	29	20	18	30	-6
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	27	21	27	23	-19
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	24	24	25	25	-23
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	19	24	31	23	-33
Wave 5 (June 2025)	2	17	28	31	22	-40

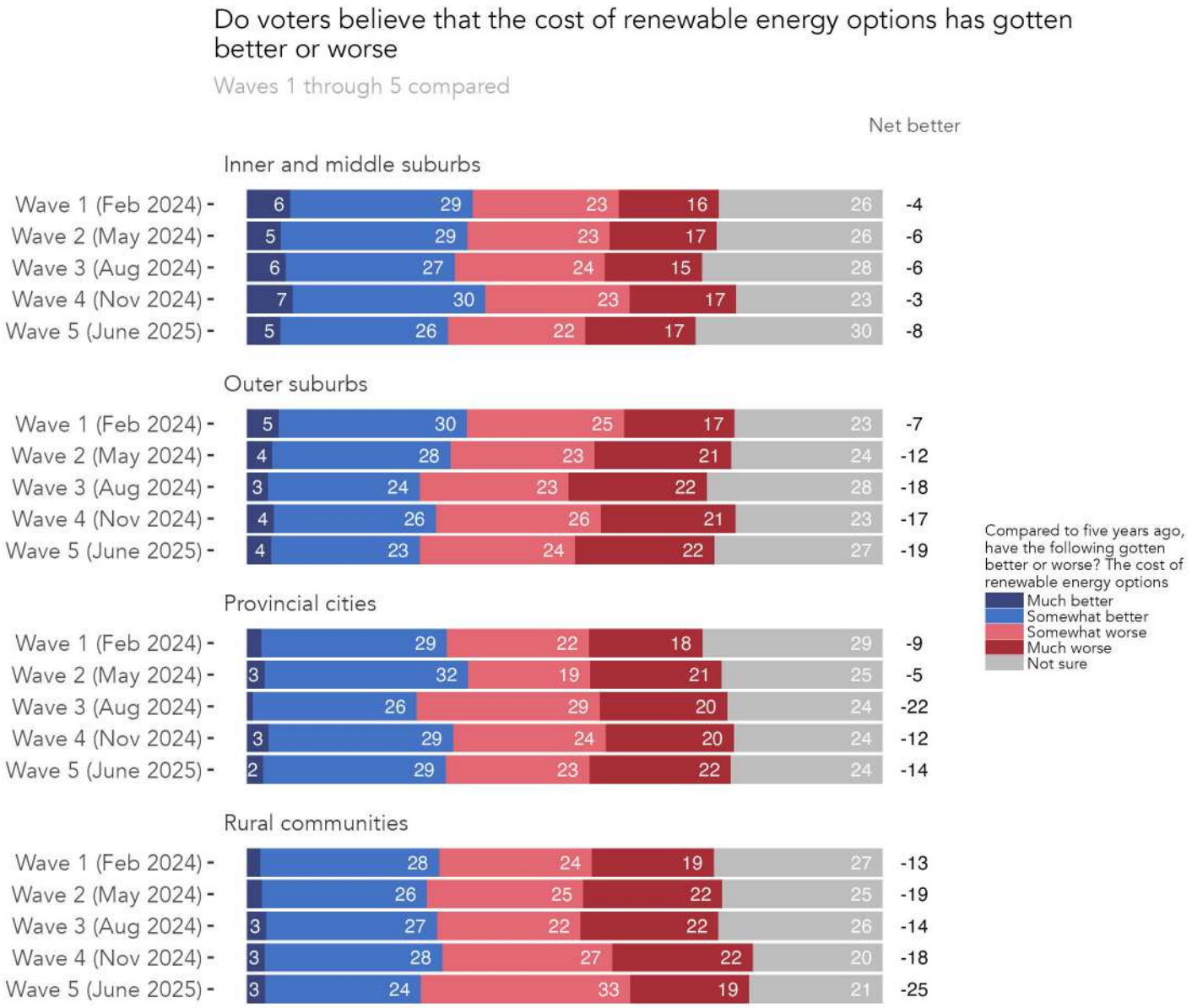

Figure 50: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 39: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	29	23	16	26	-4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	29	23	17	26	-6
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	27	24	15	28	-6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	7	30	23	17	23	-3
Wave 5 (June 2025)	5	26	22	17	30	-8
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	30	25	17	23	-7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	28	23	21	24	-12
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	24	23	22	28	-18
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	4	26	26	21	23	-17
Wave 5 (June 2025)	4	23	24	22	27	-19
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	29	22	18	29	-9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	32	19	21	25	-5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	26	29	20	24	-22
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	29	24	20	24	-12
Wave 5 (June 2025)	2	29	23	22	24	-14
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	28	24	19	27	-13
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	26	25	22	25	-19
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	27	22	22	26	-14
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	28	27	22	20	-18
Wave 5 (June 2025)	3	24	33	19	21	-25

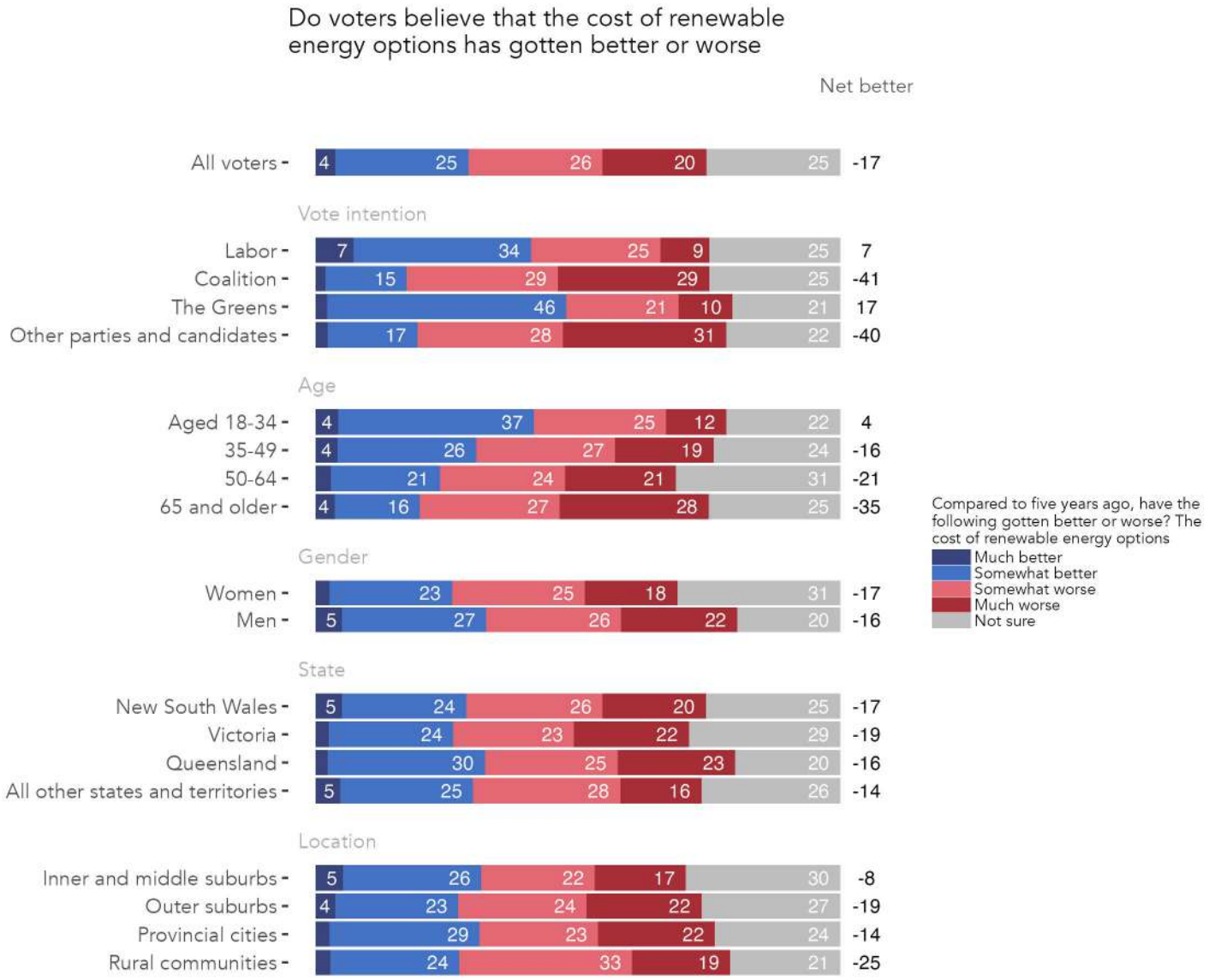

Figure 51: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 40: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	4	25	26	20	25	-17
Vote intention						
Labor	7	34	25	9	25	7
Coalition	2	15	29	29	25	-41
The Greens	2	46	21	10	21	17
Other parties and candidates	2	17	28	31	22	-40
Age						
Aged 18-34	4	37	25	12	22	4
35-49	4	26	27	19	24	-16
50-64	3	21	24	21	31	-21
65 and older	4	16	27	28	25	-35
Gender						
Women	3	23	25	18	31	-17
Men	5	27	26	22	20	-16
State						
New South Wales	5	24	26	20	25	-17
Victoria	2	24	23	22	29	-19
Queensland	2	30	25	23	20	-16
All other states and territories	5	25	28	16	26	-14
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	5	26	22	17	30	-8
Outer suburbs	4	23	24	22	27	-19
Provincial cities	2	29	23	22	24	-14
Rural communities	3	24	33	19	21	-25

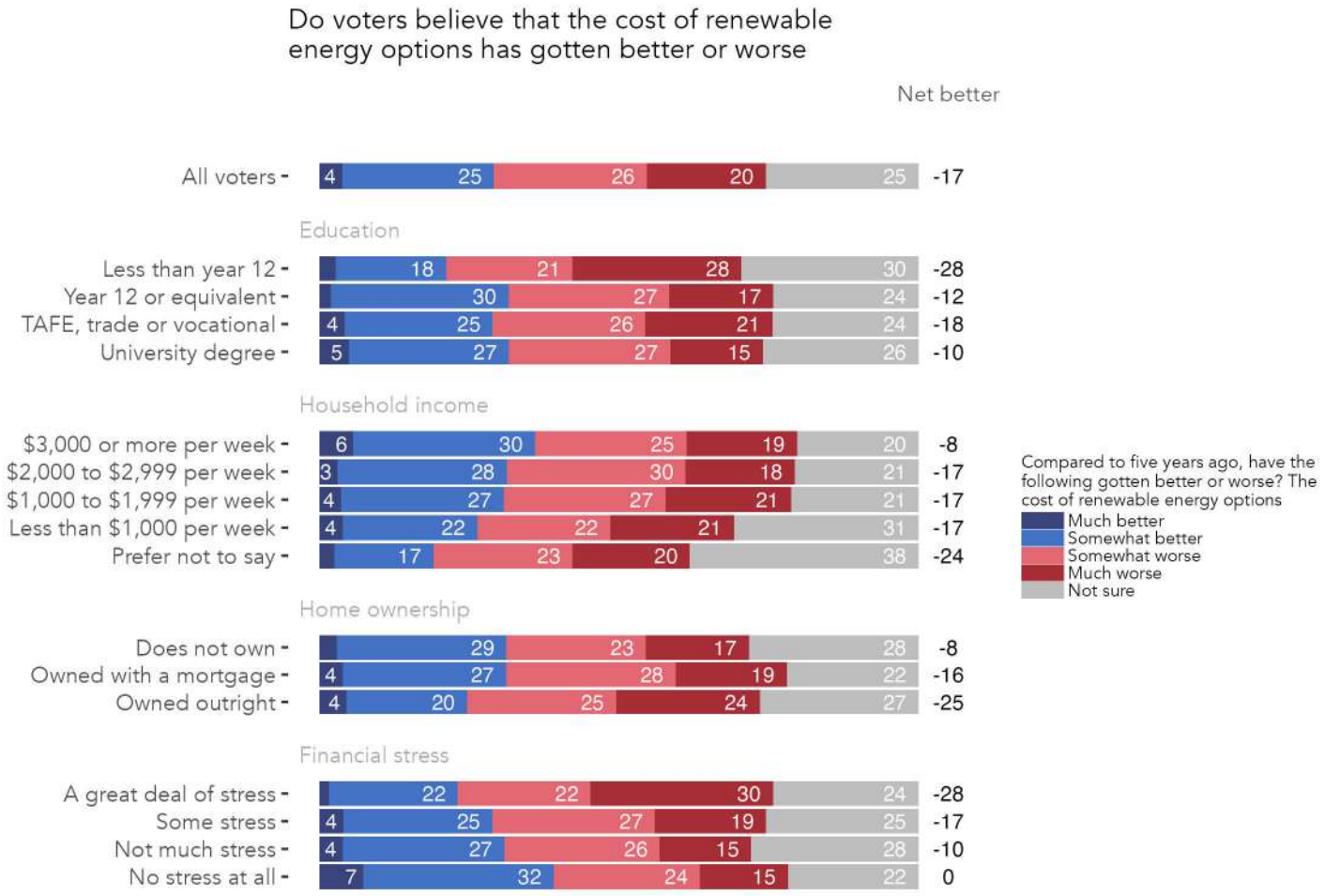

Figure 52: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 41: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	4	25	26	20	25	-17
Education						
Less than year 12	3	18	21	28	30	-28
Year 12 or equivalent	2	30	27	17	24	-12
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	25	26	21	24	-18
University degree	5	27	27	15	26	-10
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	6	30	25	19	20	-8
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	3	28	30	18	21	-17
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	4	27	27	21	21	-17
Less than $1,000 per week	4	22	22	21	31	-17
Prefer not to say	2	17	23	20	38	-24
Home ownership						
Does not own	3	29	23	17	28	-8
Owned with a mortgage	4	27	28	19	22	-16
Owned outright	4	20	25	24	27	-25
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	2	22	22	30	24	-28
Some stress	4	25	27	19	25	-17
Not much stress	4	27	26	15	28	-10
No stress at all	7	32	24	15	22	0

Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system

Question text

*Who do you believe is the most responsible for the **reliability** of the energy system?*

Single select; randomise 1-3

1. The pipe respondent state Government
2. The Federal Government
3. Energy Retailers
4. Other

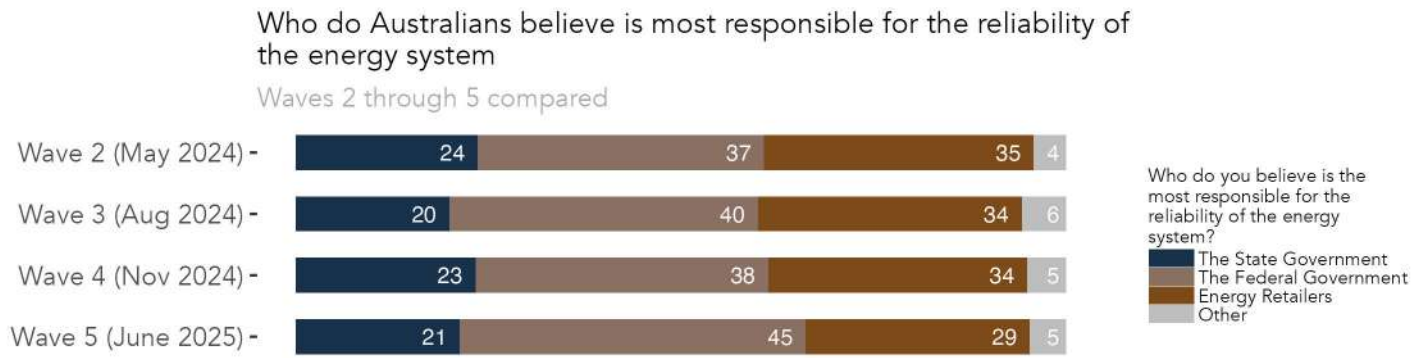

Figure 53: Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system. Waves 2 through 5 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 42: Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system. Waves 2 through 5 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
Wave 2 (May 2024)	24	37	35	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	40	34	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	23	38	34	5
Wave 5 (June 2025)	21	45	29	5

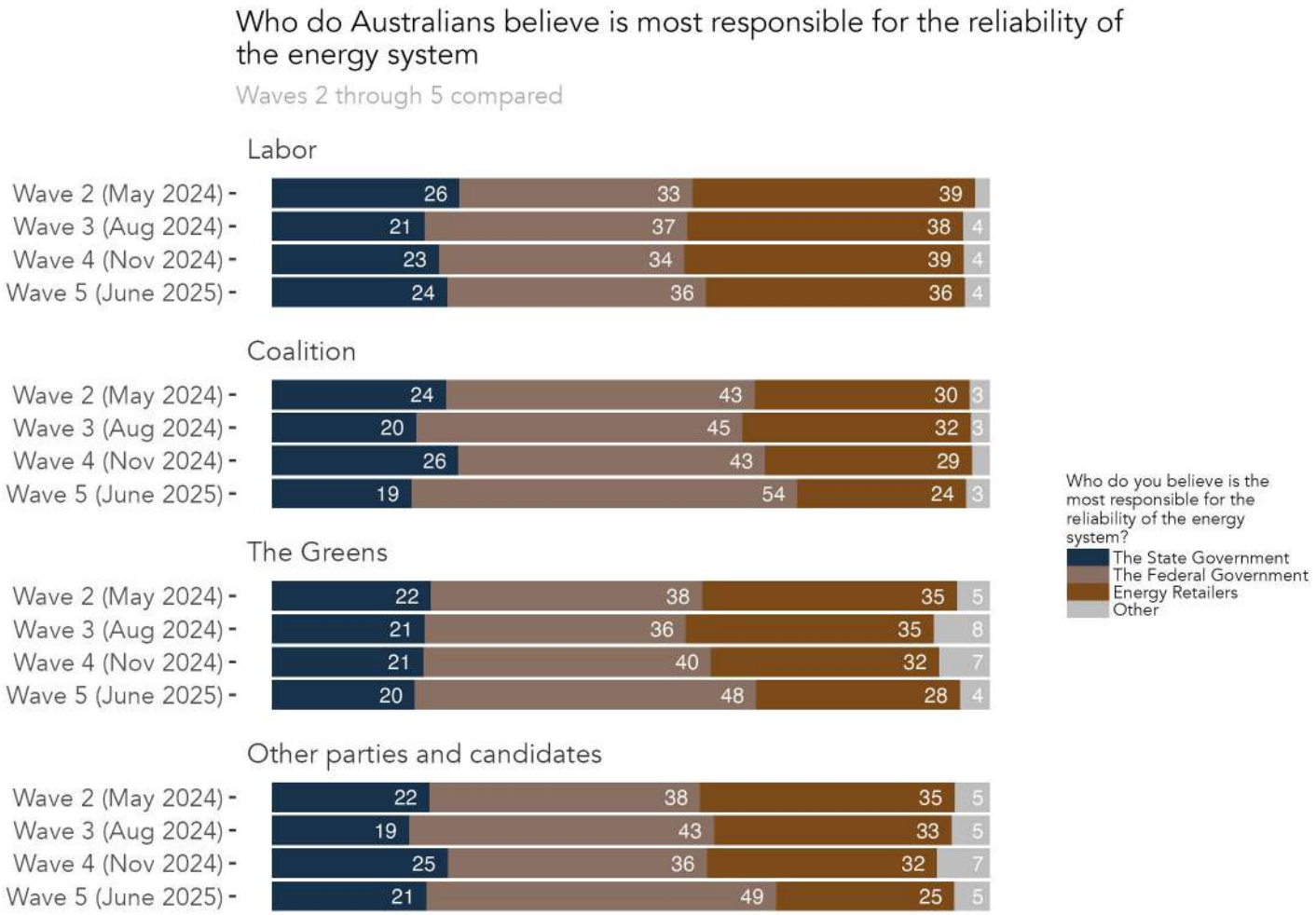

Figure 54: Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention. Waves 2 through 5 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 43: Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention. Waves 2 through 5 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
Labor				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	33	39	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	37	38	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	23	34	39	4
Wave 5 (June 2025)	24	36	36	4
Coalition				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	24	43	30	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	45	32	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	26	43	29	2
Wave 5 (June 2025)	19	54	24	3
The Greens				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	38	35	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	36	35	8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	21	40	32	7
Wave 5 (June 2025)	20	48	28	4
Other parties and candidates				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	38	35	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	19	43	33	5
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	25	36	32	7
Wave 5 (June 2025)	21	49	25	5

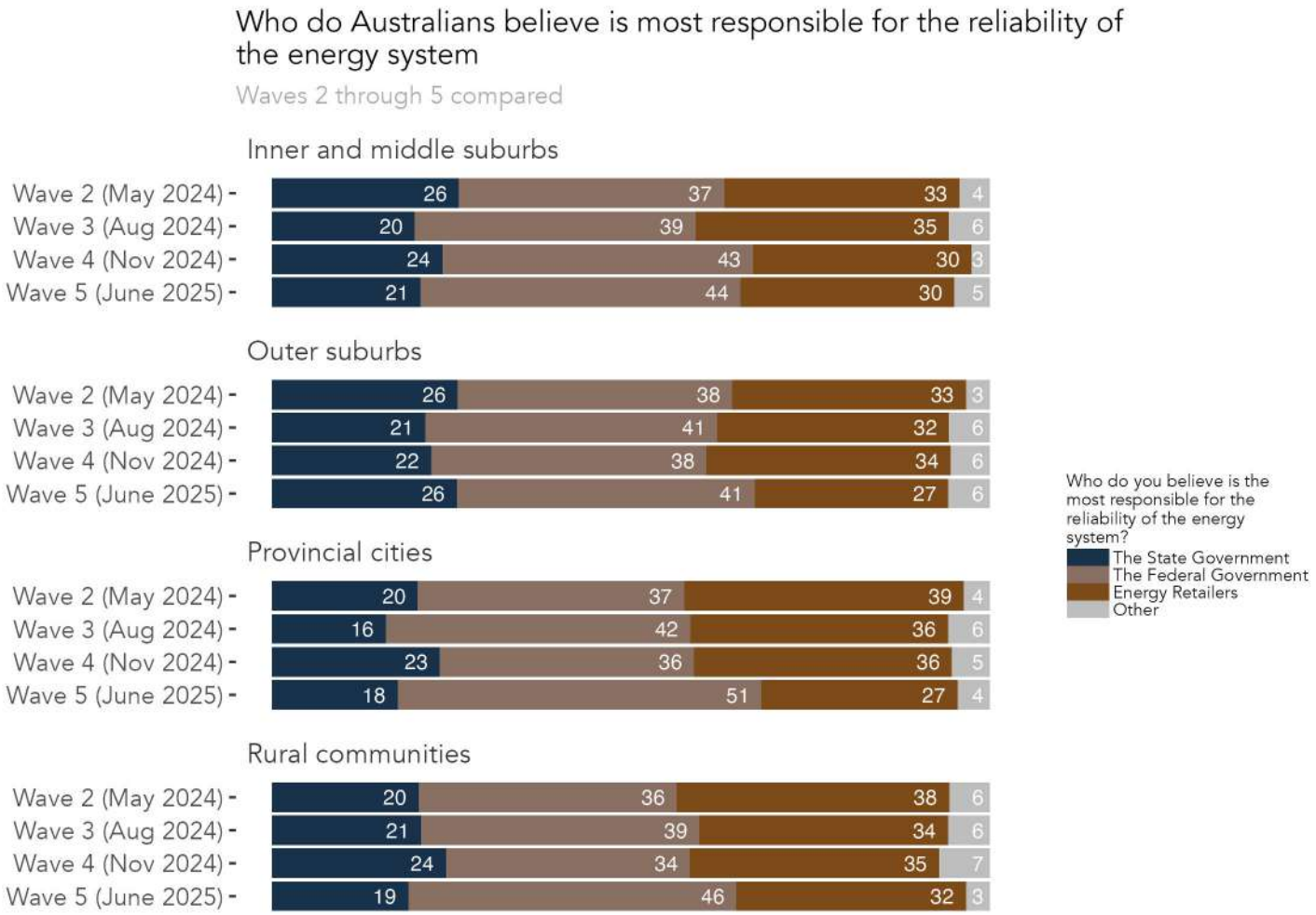

Figure 55: Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by location. Waves 2 through 5 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 44: Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by location. Waves 2 through 5 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
Inner and middle suburbs				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	37	33	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	39	35	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	24	43	30	3
Wave 5 (June 2025)	21	44	30	5
Outer suburbs				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	38	33	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	41	32	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	22	38	34	6
Wave 5 (June 2025)	26	41	27	6
Provincial cities				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	37	39	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	16	42	36	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	23	36	36	5
Wave 5 (June 2025)	18	51	27	4
Rural communities				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	36	38	6
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	39	34	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	24	34	35	7
Wave 5 (June 2025)	19	46	32	3

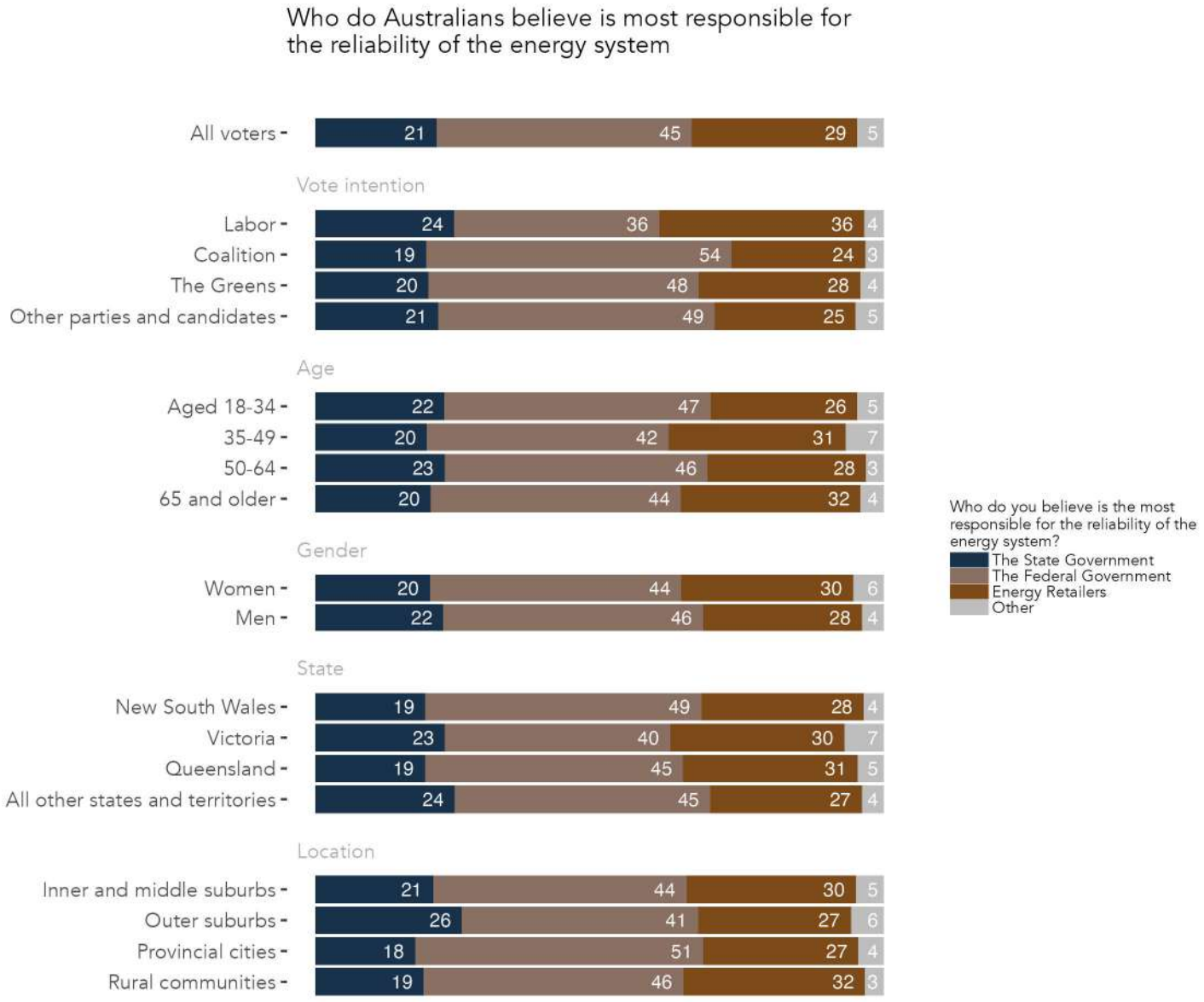

Figure 56: Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 45: Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	21	45	29	5
Vote intention				
Labor	24	36	36	4
Coalition	19	54	24	3
The Greens	20	48	28	4
Other parties and candidates	21	49	25	5
Age				
Aged 18-34	22	47	26	5
35-49	20	42	31	7
50-64	23	46	28	3
65 and older	20	44	32	4
Gender				
Women	20	44	30	6
Men	22	46	28	4
State				
New South Wales	19	49	28	4
Victoria	23	40	30	7
Queensland	19	45	31	5
All other states and territories	24	45	27	4
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	21	44	30	5
Outer suburbs	26	41	27	6
Provincial cities	18	51	27	4
Rural communities	19	46	32	3

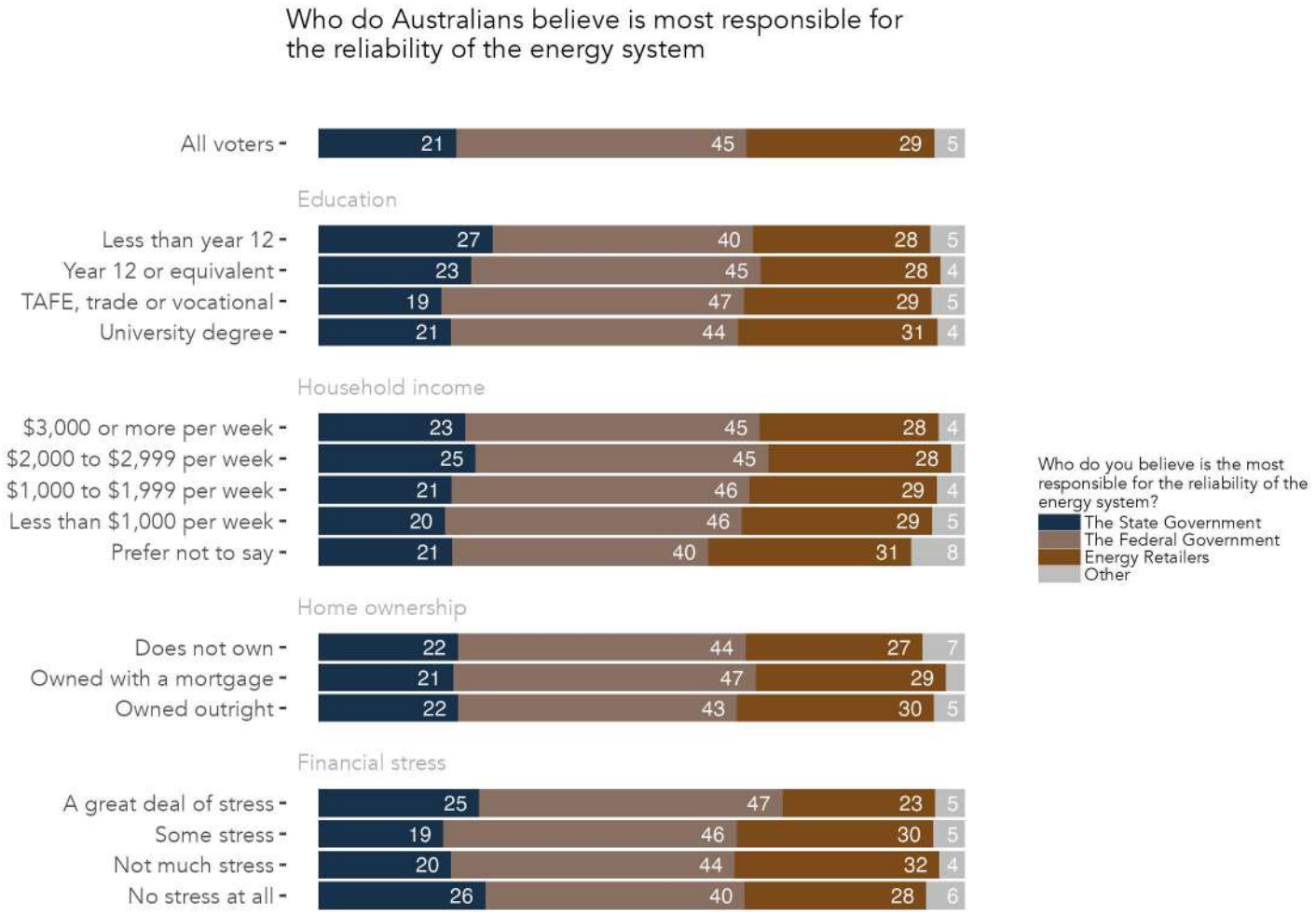

Figure 57: Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 46: Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	21	45	29	5
Education				
Less than year 12	27	40	28	5
Year 12 or equivalent	23	45	28	4
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	47	29	5
University degree	21	44	31	4
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	23	45	28	4
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	25	45	28	2
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	21	46	29	4
Less than $1,000 per week	20	46	29	5
Prefer not to say	21	40	31	8
Home ownership				
Does not own	22	44	27	7
Owned with a mortgage	21	47	29	3
Owned outright	22	43	30	5
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	25	47	23	5
Some stress	19	46	30	5
Not much stress	20	44	32	4
No stress at all	26	40	28	6

Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system

Question text

*Who do you believe is the most responsible for the **affordability** of the energy system?*

Single select; randomise 1-3

1. The pipe respondent state Government
2. The Federal Government
3. Energy Retailers
4. Other

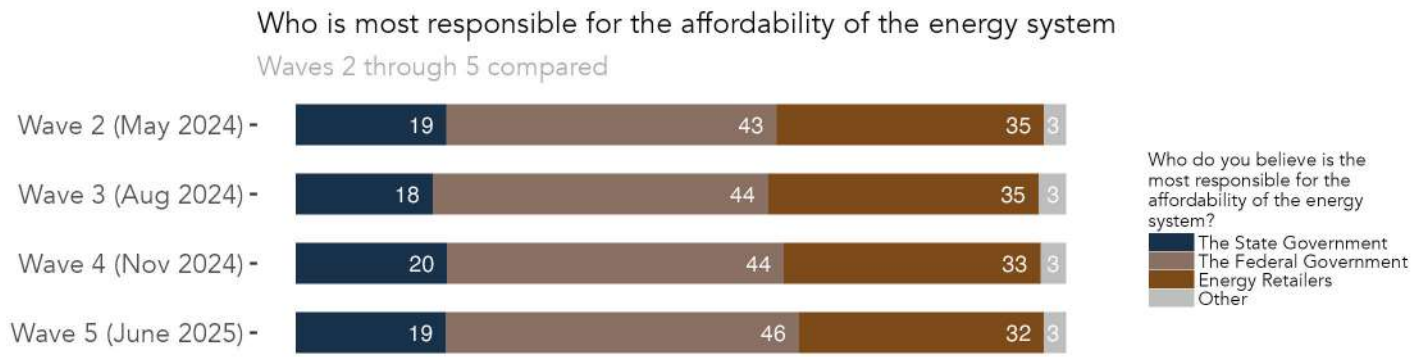

Figure 58: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system. Waves 2 through 5 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 47: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system. Waves 2 through 5 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
Wave 2 (May 2024)	19	43	35	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	18	44	35	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	20	44	33	3
Wave 5 (June 2025)	19	46	32	3

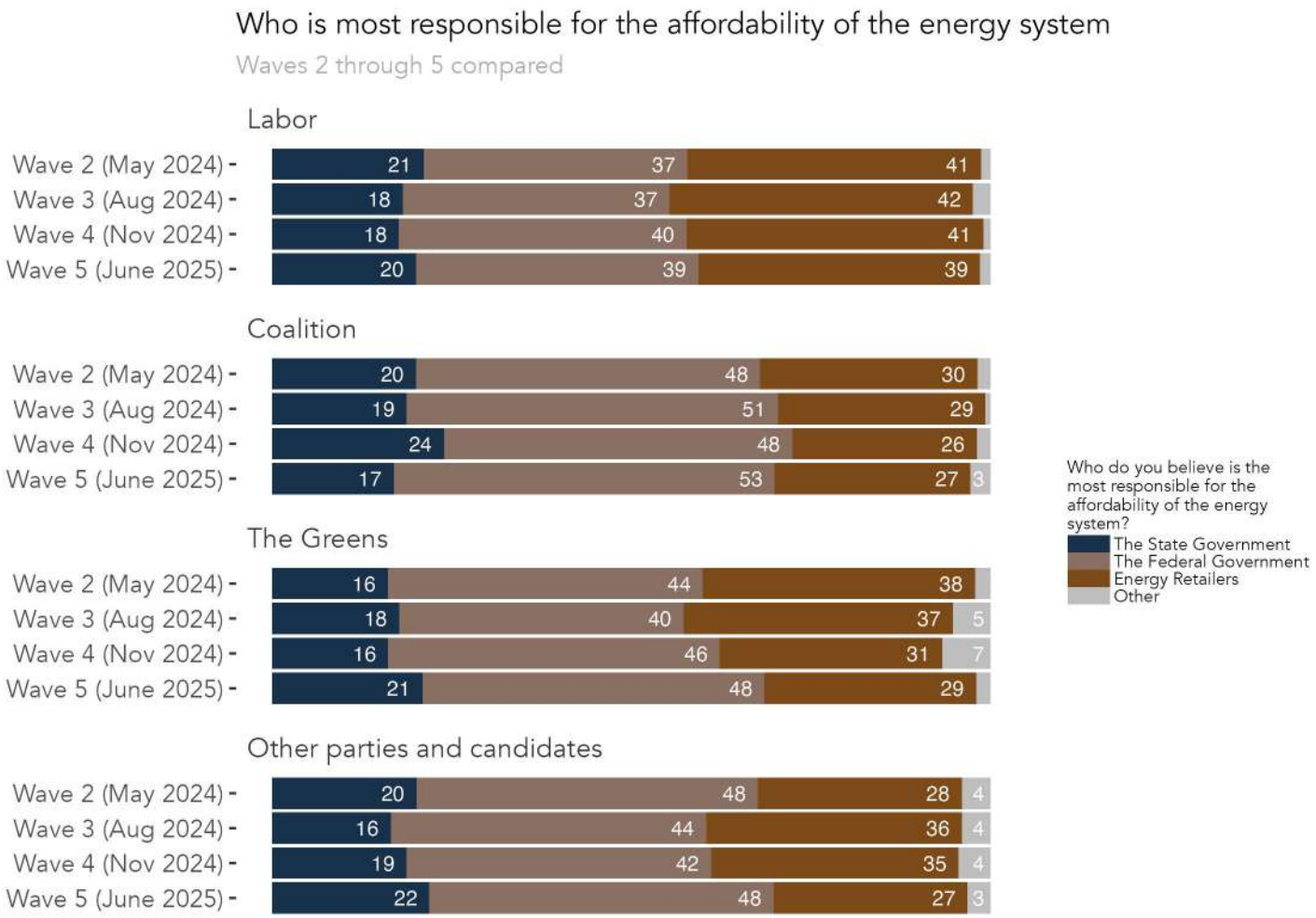

Figure 59: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention. Waves 2 through 5 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 48: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention. Waves 2 through 5 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
Labor				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	21	37	41	1
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	18	37	42	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	18	40	41	1
Wave 5 (June 2025)	20	39	39	2
Coalition				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	48	30	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	19	51	29	1
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	24	48	26	2
Wave 5 (June 2025)	17	53	27	3
The Greens				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	16	44	38	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	18	40	37	5
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	16	46	31	7
Wave 5 (June 2025)	21	48	29	2
Other parties and candidates				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	48	28	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	16	44	36	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	19	42	35	4
Wave 5 (June 2025)	22	48	27	3

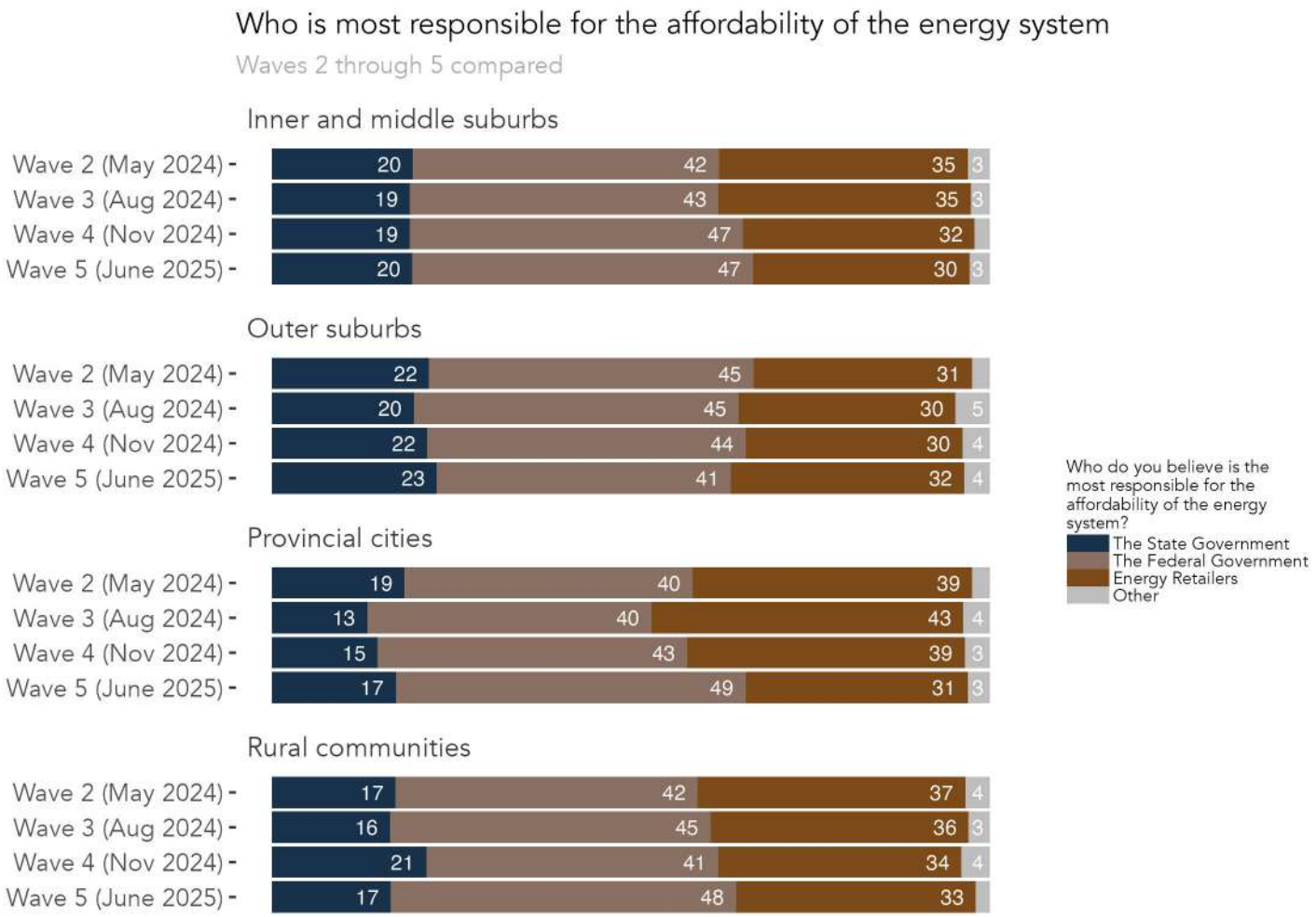

Figure 60: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by location. Waves 2 through 5 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 49: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by location. Waves 2 through 5 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
Inner and middle suburbs				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	42	35	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	19	43	35	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	19	47	32	2
Wave 5 (June 2025)	20	47	30	3
Outer suburbs				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	45	31	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	45	30	5
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	22	44	30	4
Wave 5 (June 2025)	23	41	32	4
Provincial cities				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	19	40	39	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	13	40	43	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	15	43	39	3
Wave 5 (June 2025)	17	49	31	3
Rural communities				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	17	42	37	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	16	45	36	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	21	41	34	4
Wave 5 (June 2025)	17	48	33	2

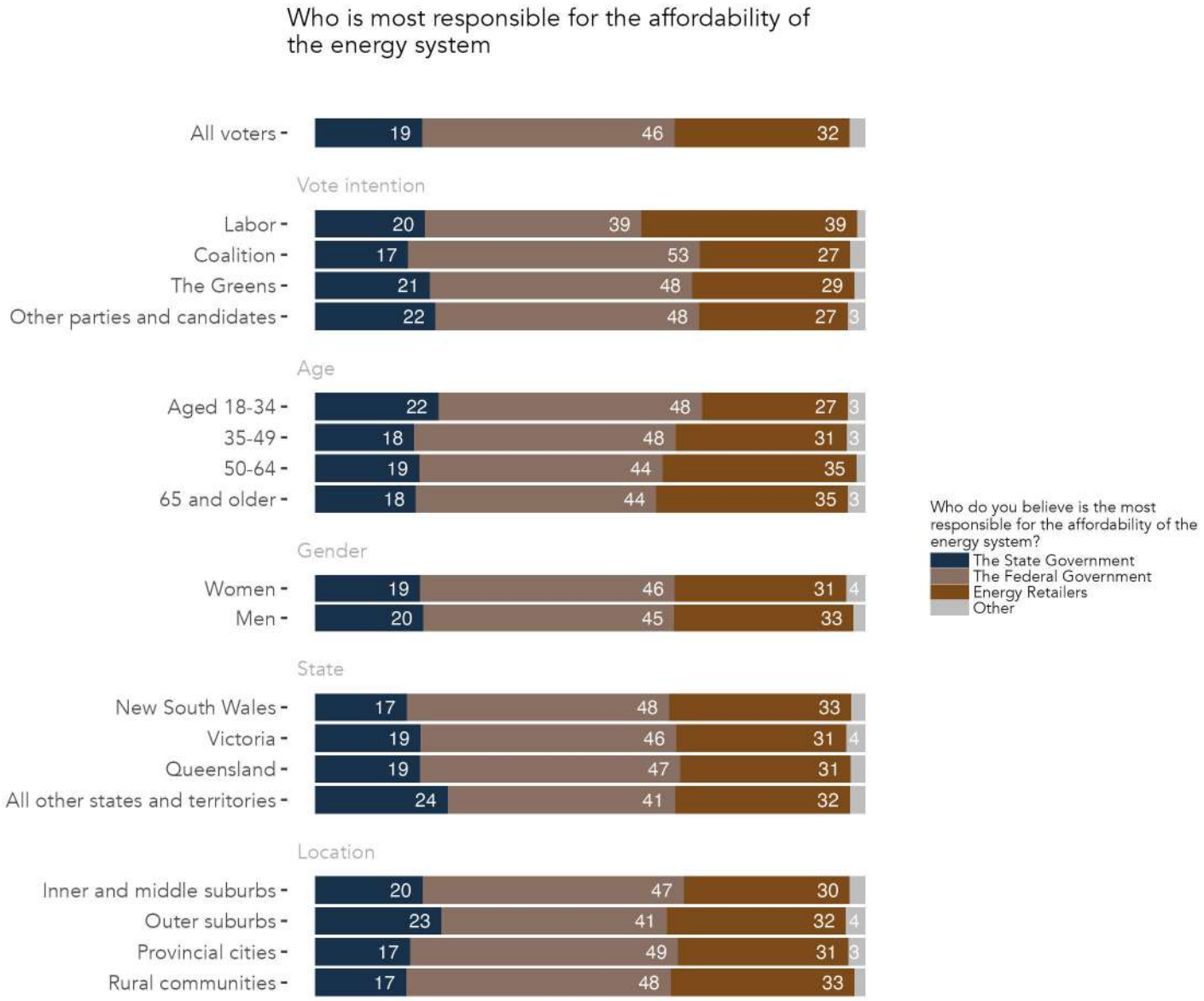

Figure 61: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 50: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	19	46	32	3
Vote intention				
Labor	20	39	39	2
Coalition	17	53	27	3
The Greens	21	48	29	2
Other parties and candidates	22	48	27	3
Age				
Aged 18-34	22	48	27	3
35-49	18	48	31	3
50-64	19	44	35	2
65 and older	18	44	35	3
Gender				
Women	19	46	31	4
Men	20	45	33	2
State				
New South Wales	17	48	33	2
Victoria	19	46	31	4
Queensland	19	47	31	3
All other states and territories	24	41	32	3
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	20	47	30	3
Outer suburbs	23	41	32	4
Provincial cities	17	49	31	3
Rural communities	17	48	33	2

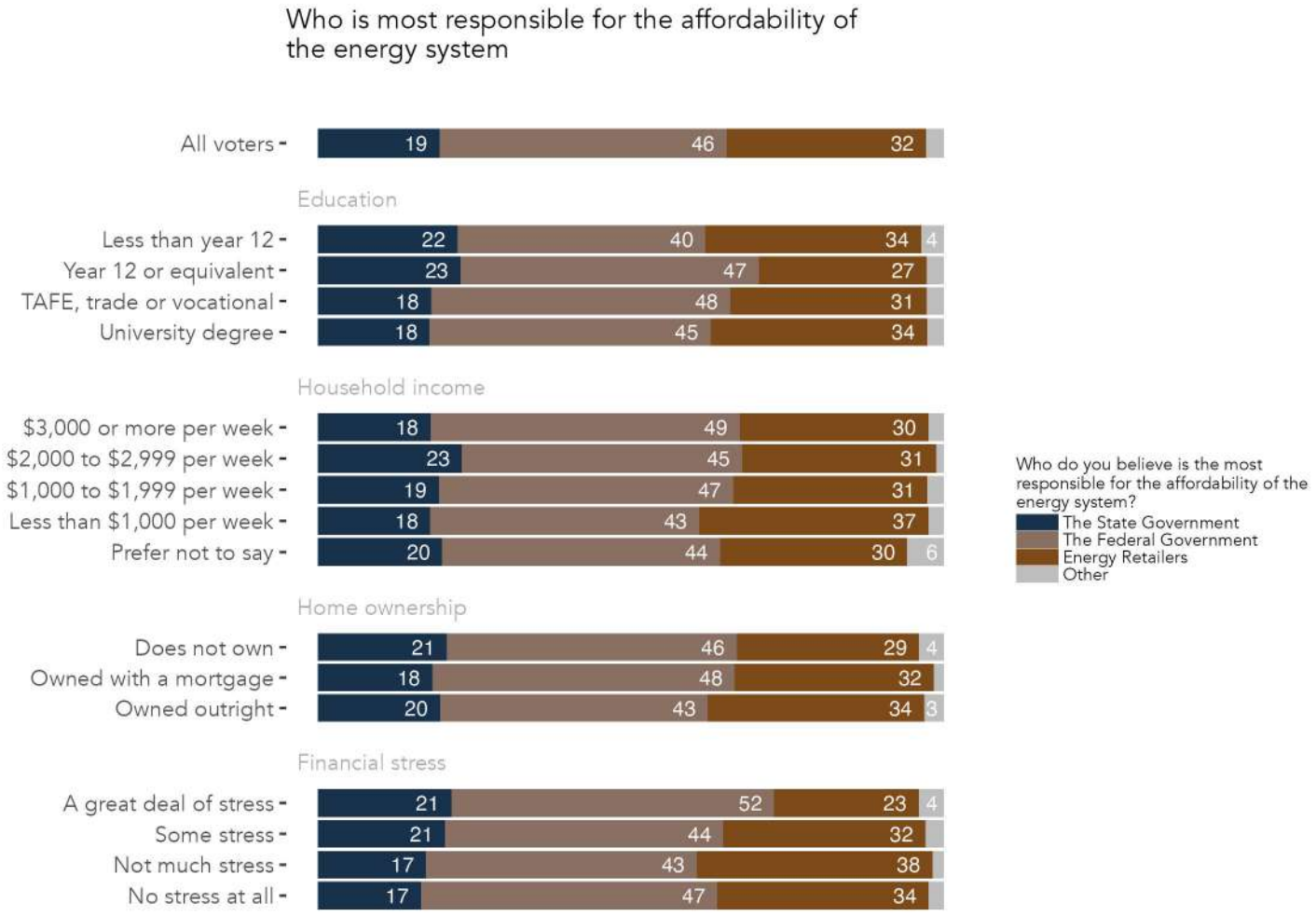

Figure 62: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 51: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	19	46	32	3
Education				
Less than year 12	22	40	34	4
Year 12 or equivalent	23	47	27	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	48	31	3
University degree	18	45	34	3
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	18	49	30	3
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	23	45	31	1
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	19	47	31	3
Less than $1,000 per week	18	43	37	2
Prefer not to say	20	44	30	6
Home ownership				
Does not own	21	46	29	4
Owned with a mortgage	18	48	32	2
Owned outright	20	43	34	3
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	21	52	23	4
Some stress	21	44	32	3
Not much stress	17	43	38	2
No stress at all	17	47	34	2

The role of gas in Australia's energy transition

Question text

Do you think gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources like solar and wind?

Single select; random reverse 1-3

1. Yes, it should play a major role
2. Yes, but only a minor role
3. No, it should not play a role
4. Not sure

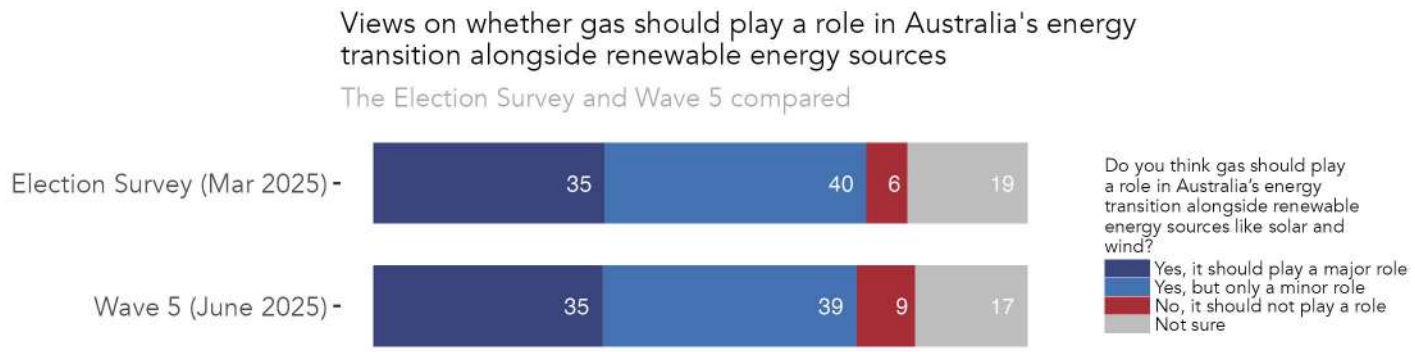

Figure 63: Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources. The Election Survey and Wave 5 compared.

Table 52: Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources. The Election Survey and Wave 5 compared.

Wave	Yes, it should play a major role	Yes, but only a minor role	No, it should not play a role	Not sure
Election Survey (Mar 2025)	35	40	6	19
Wave 5 (June 2025)	35	39	9	17

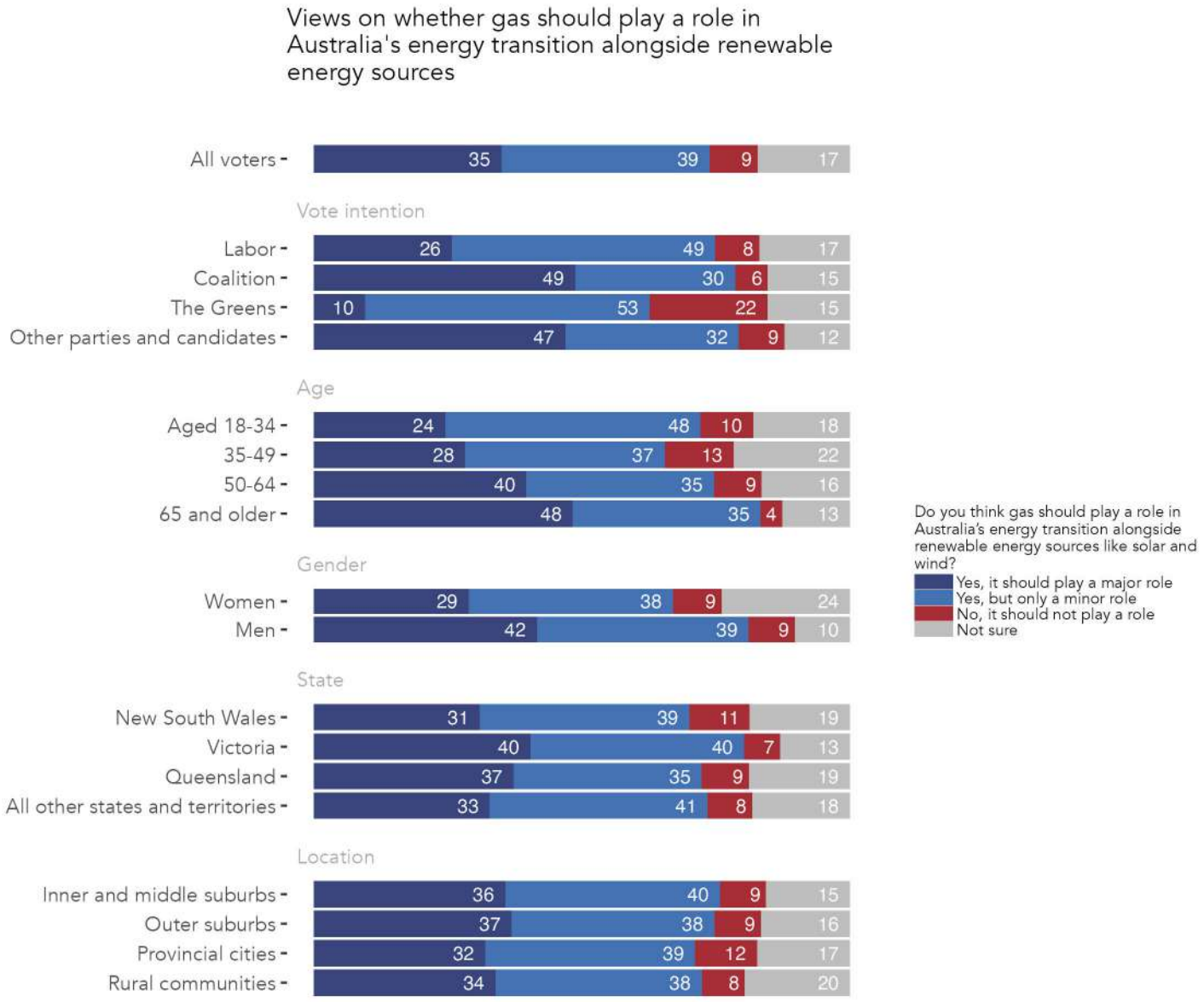

Figure 64: Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 53: Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes, it should play a major role	Yes, but only a minor role	No, it should not play a role	Not sure
All voters	35	39	9	17
Vote intention				
Labor	26	49	8	17
Coalition	49	30	6	15
The Greens	10	53	22	15
Other parties and candidates	47	32	9	12
Age				
Aged 18-34	24	48	10	18
35-49	28	37	13	22
50-64	40	35	9	16
65 and older	48	35	4	13
Gender				
Women	29	38	9	24
Men	42	39	9	10
State				
New South Wales	31	39	11	19
Victoria	40	40	7	13
Queensland	37	35	9	19
All other states and territories	33	41	8	18
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	36	40	9	15
Outer suburbs	37	38	9	16
Provincial cities	32	39	12	17
Rural communities	34	38	8	20

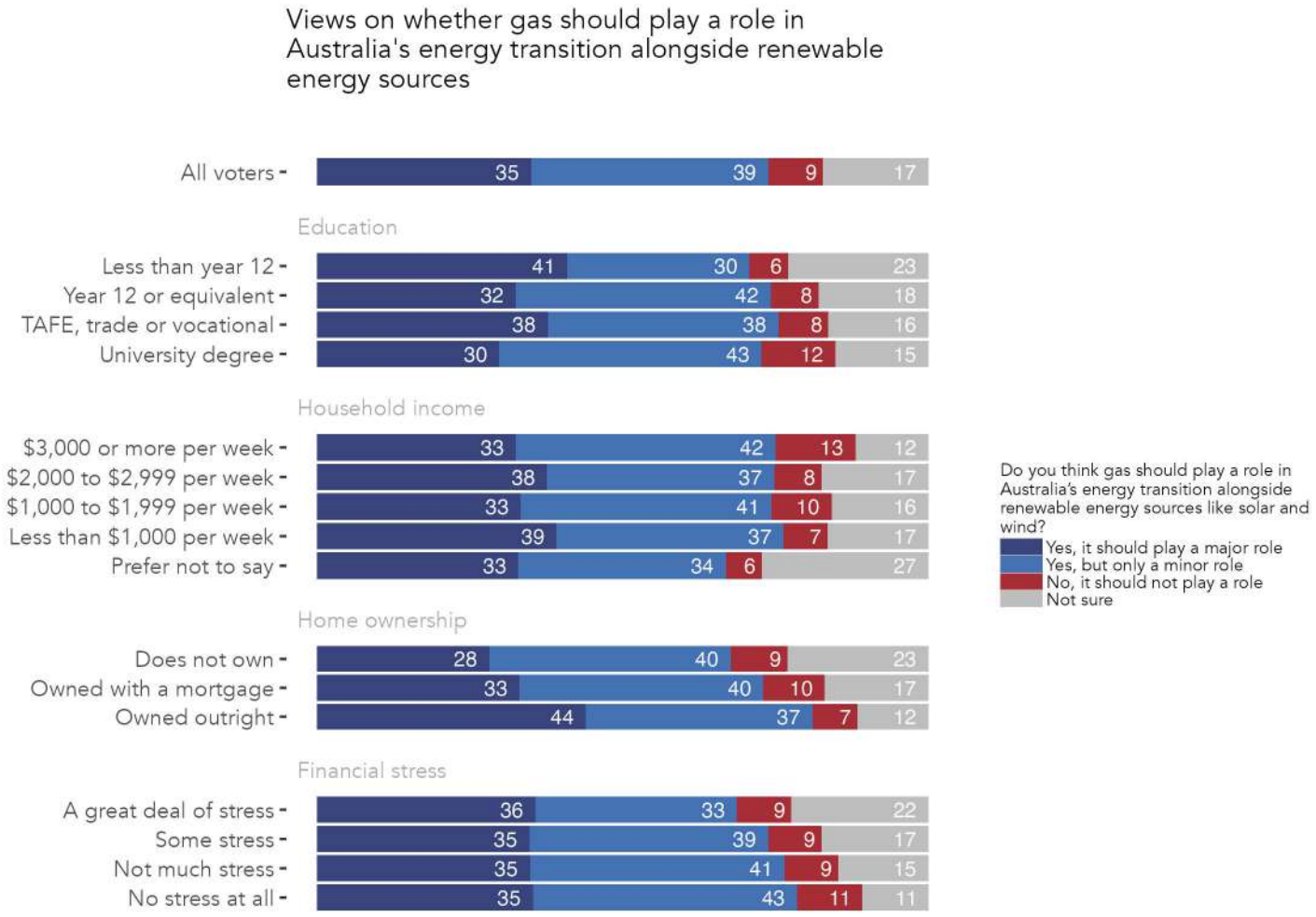

Figure 65: Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 54: Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes, it should play a major role	Yes, but only a minor role	No, it should not play a role	Not sure
All voters	35	39	9	17
Education				
Less than year 12	41	30	6	23
Year 12 or equivalent	32	42	8	18
TAFE, trade or vocational	38	38	8	16
University degree	30	43	12	15
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	33	42	13	12
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	38	37	8	17
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	33	41	10	16
Less than $1,000 per week	39	37	7	17
Prefer not to say	33	34	6	27
Home ownership				
Does not own	28	40	9	23
Owned with a mortgage	33	40	10	17
Owned outright	44	37	7	12
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	36	33	9	22
Some stress	35	39	9	17
Not much stress	35	41	9	15
No stress at all	35	43	11	11

Attitudes towards new gas projects and setting aside supply for domestic use

Question text

Would you support or oppose...

Carousel; randomise statements

A. New gas projects if they supported the faster retirement of coal fired power stations in Australia?
B. New gas projects if they were focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries?
C. Requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas?

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Strongly support
2. Support
3. Oppose
4. Strongly oppose
5. Unsure

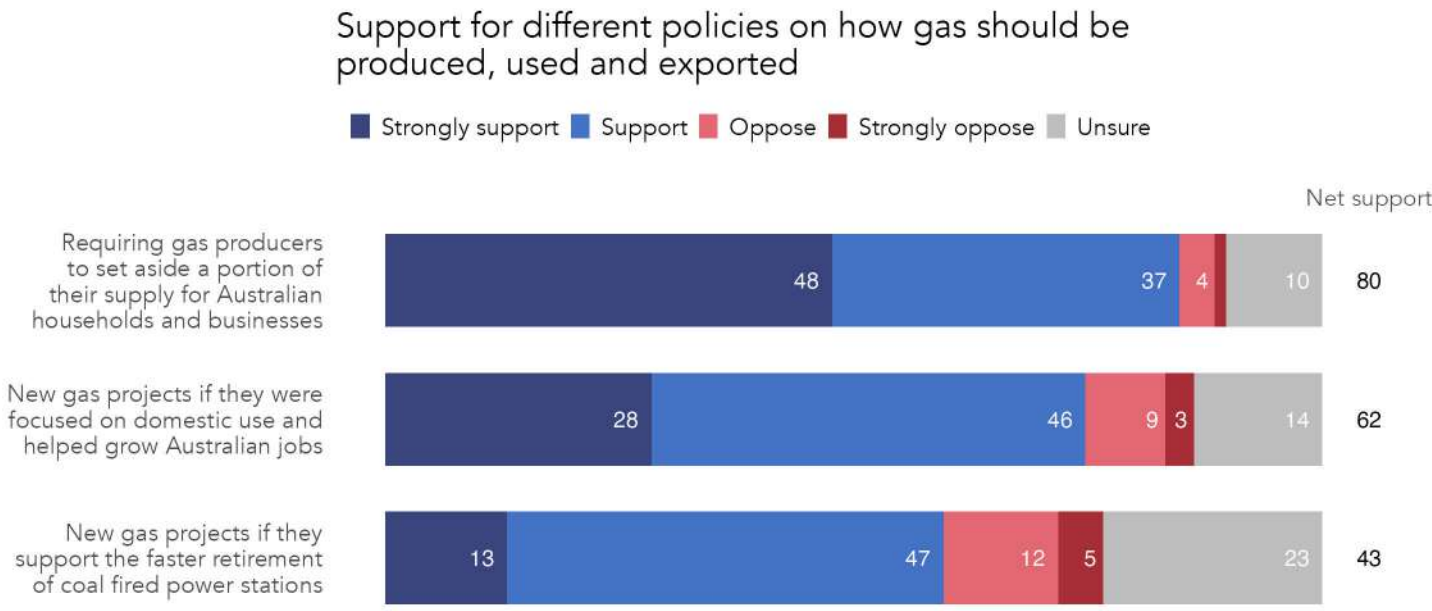

Figure 66: Support for different policies on how gas should be produced, used and exported.

New gas projects if they supported the faster retirement of coal fired power stations in Australia?

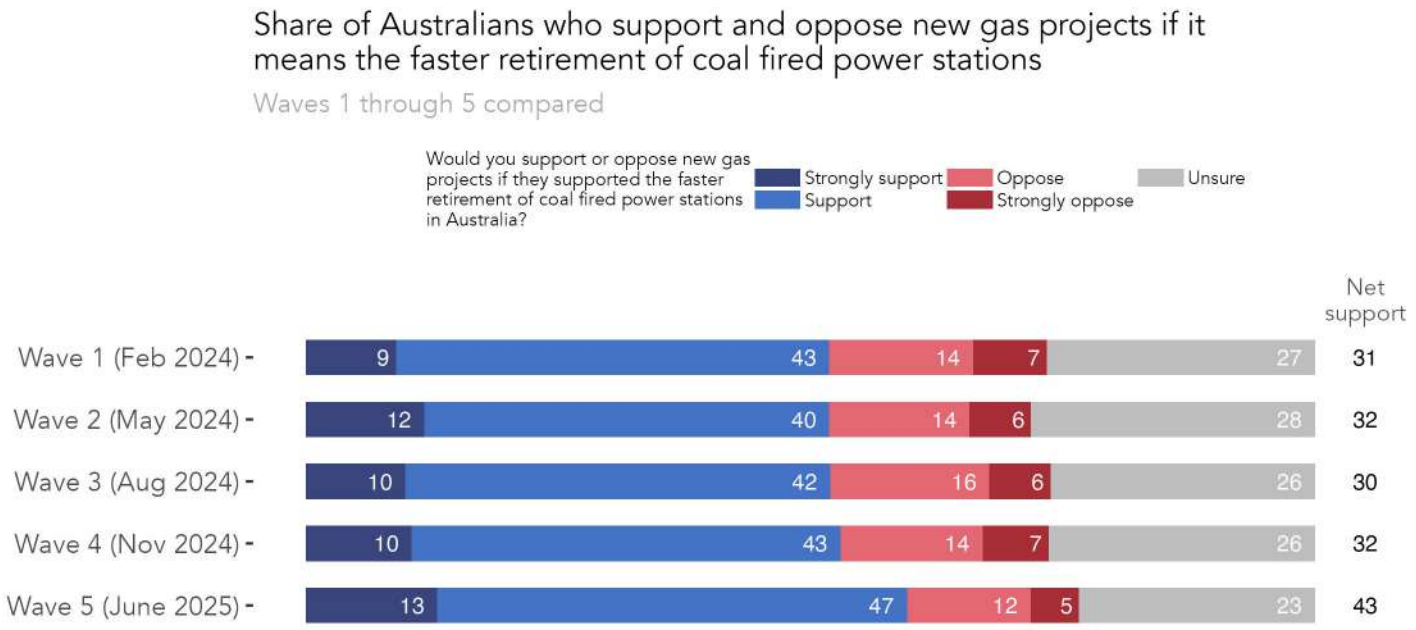

Figure 67: Share of Australians who support and oppose new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 55: Share of Australians who support and oppose new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	9	43	14	7	27	31
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	40	14	6	28	32
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	10	42	16	6	26	30
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	43	14	7	26	32
Wave 5 (June 2025)	13	47	12	5	23	43

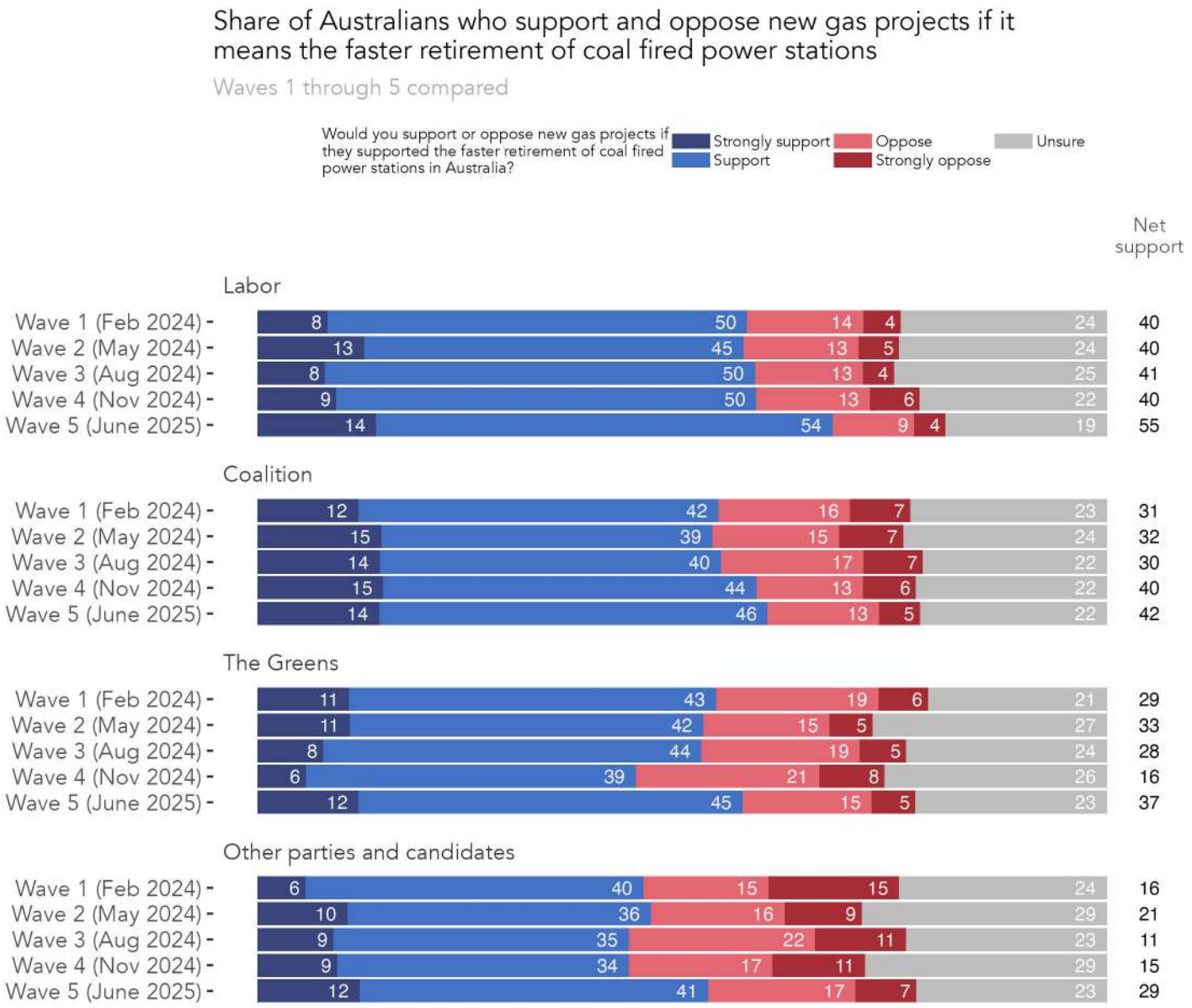

Figure 68: Share of Australians who support and oppose new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 56: Share of Australians who support and oppose new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	50	14	4	24	40
Wave 2 (May 2024)	13	45	13	5	24	40
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	50	13	4	25	41
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	9	50	13	6	22	40
Wave 5 (June 2025)	14	54	9	4	19	55
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	12	42	16	7	23	31
Wave 2 (May 2024)	15	39	15	7	24	32
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	14	40	17	7	22	30
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	15	44	13	6	22	40
Wave 5 (June 2025)	14	46	13	5	22	42
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	11	43	19	6	21	29
Wave 2 (May 2024)	11	42	15	5	27	33
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	44	19	5	24	28
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	39	21	8	26	16
Wave 5 (June 2025)	12	45	15	5	23	37
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	40	15	15	24	16
Wave 2 (May 2024)	10	36	16	9	29	21
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	35	22	11	23	11
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	9	34	17	11	29	15
Wave 5 (June 2025)	12	41	17	7	23	29

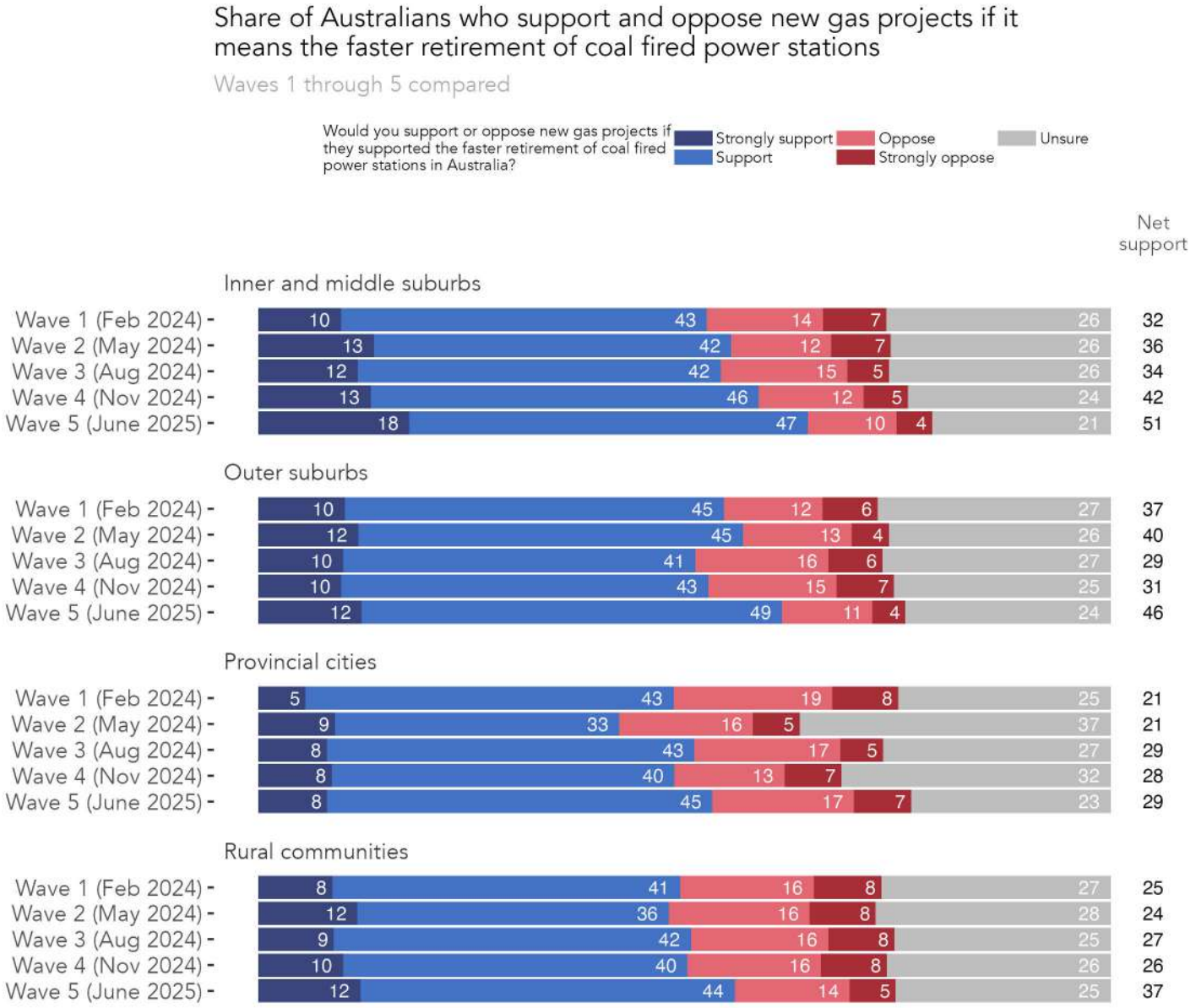

Figure 69: Share of Australians who support and oppose new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 57: Share of Australians who support and oppose new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	10	43	14	7	26	32
Wave 2 (May 2024)	13	42	12	7	26	36
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	12	42	15	5	26	34
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	13	46	12	5	24	42
Wave 5 (June 2025)	18	47	10	4	21	51
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	10	45	12	6	27	37
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	45	13	4	26	40
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	10	41	16	6	27	29
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	43	15	7	25	31
Wave 5 (June 2025)	12	49	11	4	24	46
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	43	19	8	25	21
Wave 2 (May 2024)	9	33	16	5	37	21
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	43	17	5	27	29
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	8	40	13	7	32	28
Wave 5 (June 2025)	8	45	17	7	23	29
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	41	16	8	27	25
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	36	16	8	28	24
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	42	16	8	25	27
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	40	16	8	26	26
Wave 5 (June 2025)	12	44	14	5	25	37

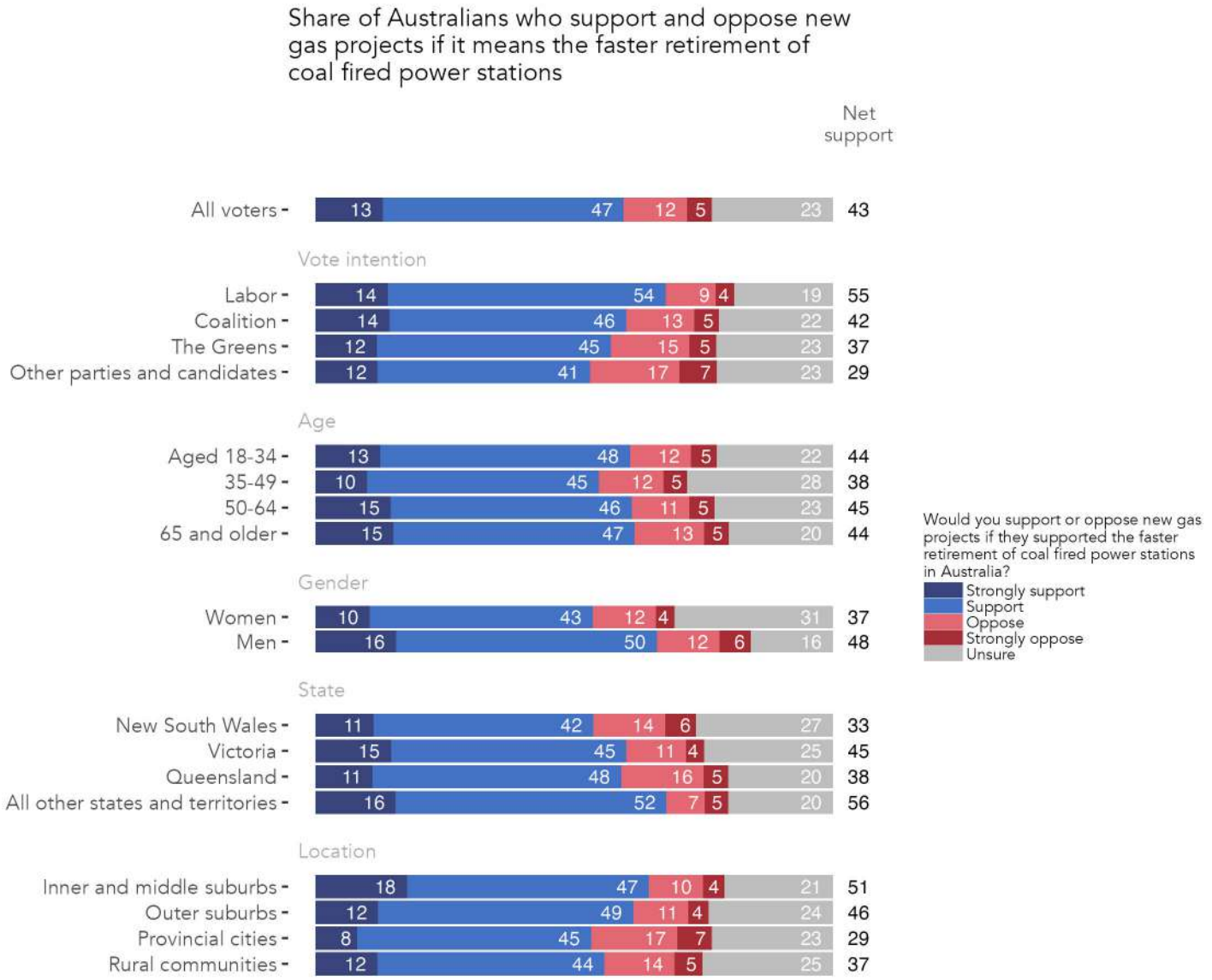

Figure 70: Share of Australians who support and oppose new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 58: Share of Australians who support and oppose new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	13	47	12	5	23	43
Vote intention						
Labor	14	54	9	4	19	55
Coalition	14	46	13	5	22	42
The Greens	12	45	15	5	23	37
Other parties and candidates	12	41	17	7	23	29
Age						
Aged 18-34	13	48	12	5	22	44
35-49	10	45	12	5	28	38
50-64	15	46	11	5	23	45
65 and older	15	47	13	5	20	44
Gender						
Women	10	43	12	4	31	37
Men	16	50	12	6	16	48
State						
New South Wales	11	42	14	6	27	33
Victoria	15	45	11	4	25	45
Queensland	11	48	16	5	20	38
All other states and territories	16	52	7	5	20	56
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	18	47	10	4	21	51
Outer suburbs	12	49	11	4	24	46
Provincial cities	8	45	17	7	23	29
Rural communities	12	44	14	5	25	37

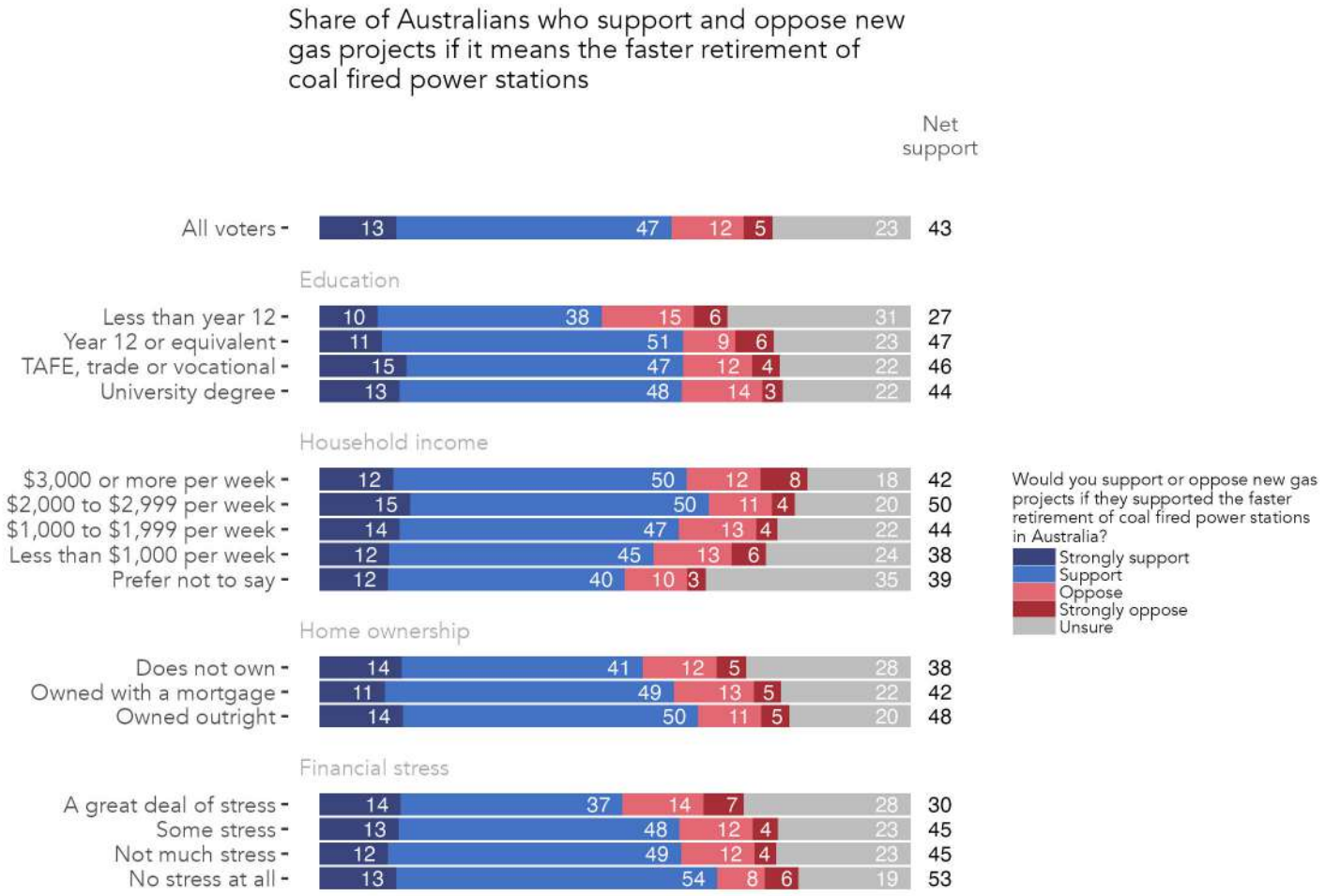

Figure 71: Share of Australians who support and oppose new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 59: Share of Australians who support and oppose new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	13	47	12	5	23	43
Education						
Less than year 12	10	38	15	6	31	27
Year 12 or equivalent	11	51	9	6	23	47
TAFE, trade or vocational	15	47	12	4	22	46
University degree	13	48	14	3	22	44
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	12	50	12	8	18	42
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	15	50	11	4	20	50
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	14	47	13	4	22	44
Less than $1,000 per week	12	45	13	6	24	38
Prefer not to say	12	40	10	3	35	39
Home ownership						
Does not own	14	41	12	5	28	38
Owned with a mortgage	11	49	13	5	22	42
Owned outright	14	50	11	5	20	48
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	14	37	14	7	28	30
Some stress	13	48	12	4	23	45
Not much stress	12	49	12	4	23	45
No stress at all	13	54	8	6	19	53

New gas projects if they were focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs

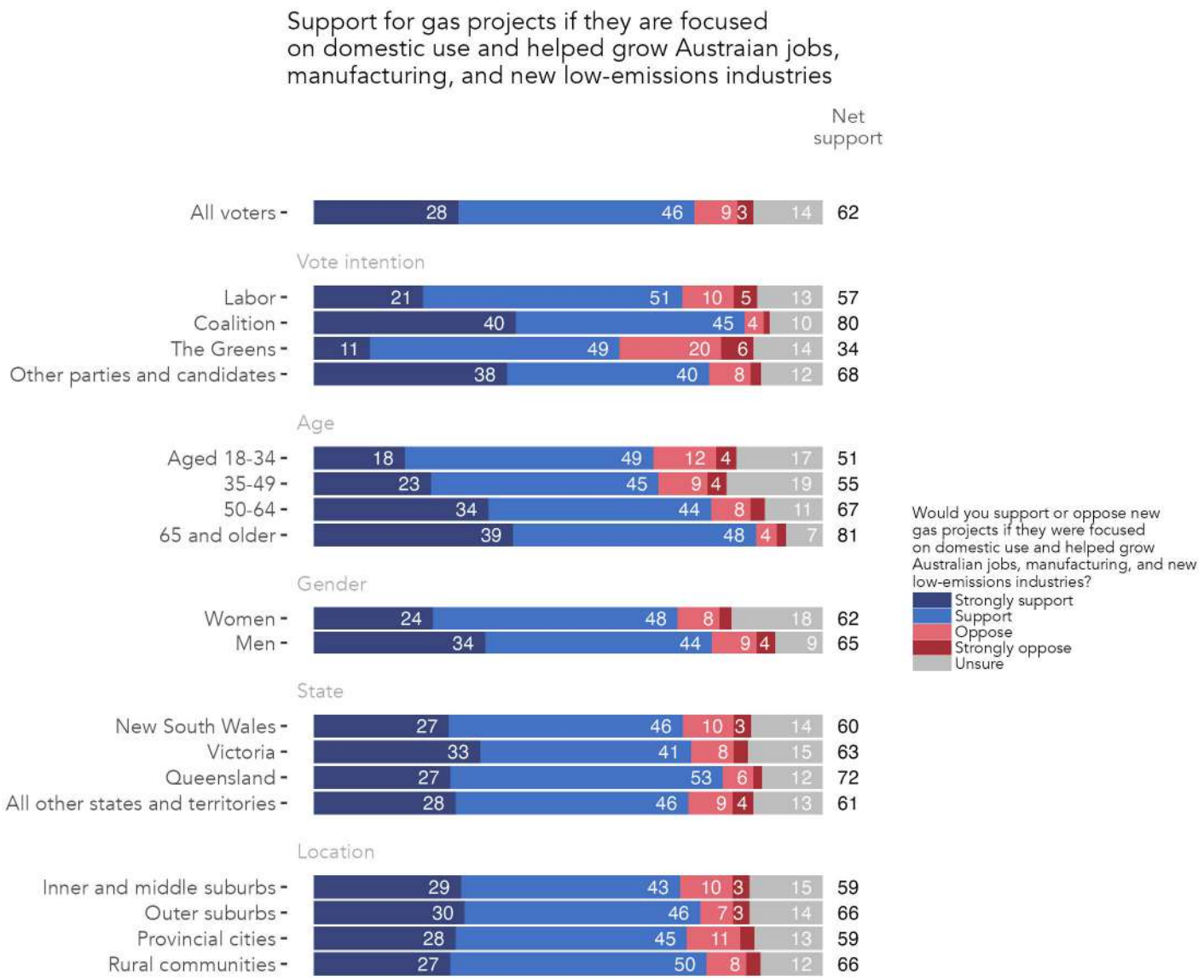

Figure 72: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Austraian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 60: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Austraian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	28	46	9	3	14	62
Vote intention						
Labor	21	51	10	5	13	57
Coalition	40	45	4	1	10	80
The Greens	11	49	20	6	14	34
Other parties and candidates	38	40	8	2	12	68
Age						
Aged 18-34	18	49	12	4	17	51
35-49	23	45	9	4	19	55
50-64	34	44	8	3	11	67
65 and older	39	48	4	2	7	81
Gender						
Women	24	48	8	2	18	62
Men	34	44	9	4	9	65
State						
New South Wales	27	46	10	3	14	60
Victoria	33	41	8	3	15	63
Queensland	27	53	6	2	12	72
All other states and territories	28	46	9	4	13	61
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	29	43	10	3	15	59
Outer suburbs	30	46	7	3	14	66
Provincial cities	28	45	11	3	13	59
Rural communities	27	50	8	3	12	66

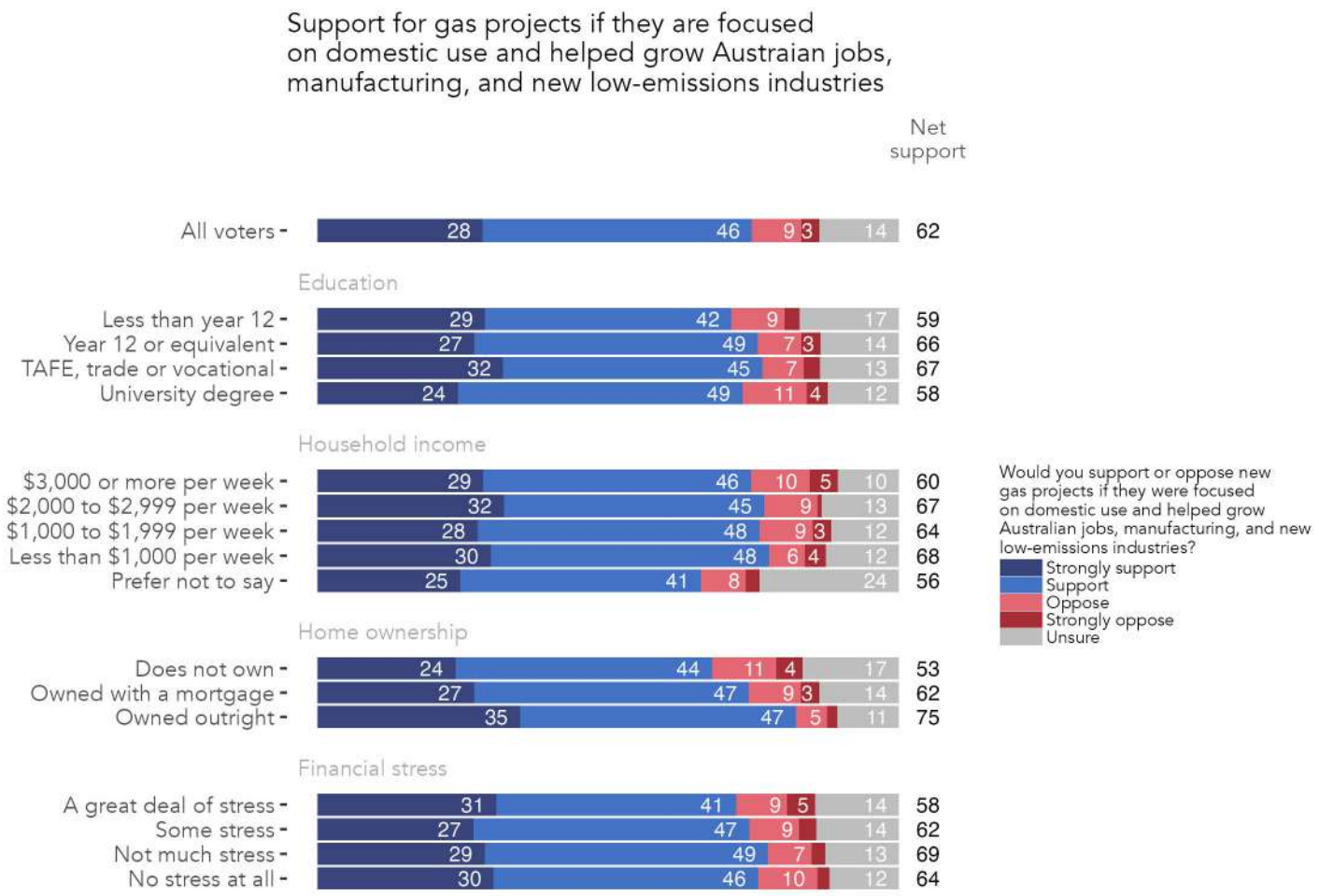

Figure 73: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Austraian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 61: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Austraian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	28	46	9	3	14	62
Education						
Less than year 12	29	42	9	3	17	59
Year 12 or equivalent	27	49	7	3	14	66
TAFE, trade or vocational	32	45	7	3	13	67
University degree	24	49	11	4	12	58
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	29	46	10	5	10	60
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	32	45	9	1	13	67
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	28	48	9	3	12	64
Less than $1,000 per week	30	48	6	4	12	68
Prefer not to say	25	41	8	2	24	56
Home ownership						
Does not own	24	44	11	4	17	53
Owned with a mortgage	27	47	9	3	14	62
Owned outright	35	47	5	2	11	75
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	31	41	9	5	14	58
Some stress	27	47	9	3	14	62
Not much stress	29	49	7	2	13	69
No stress at all	30	46	10	2	12	64

Requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas

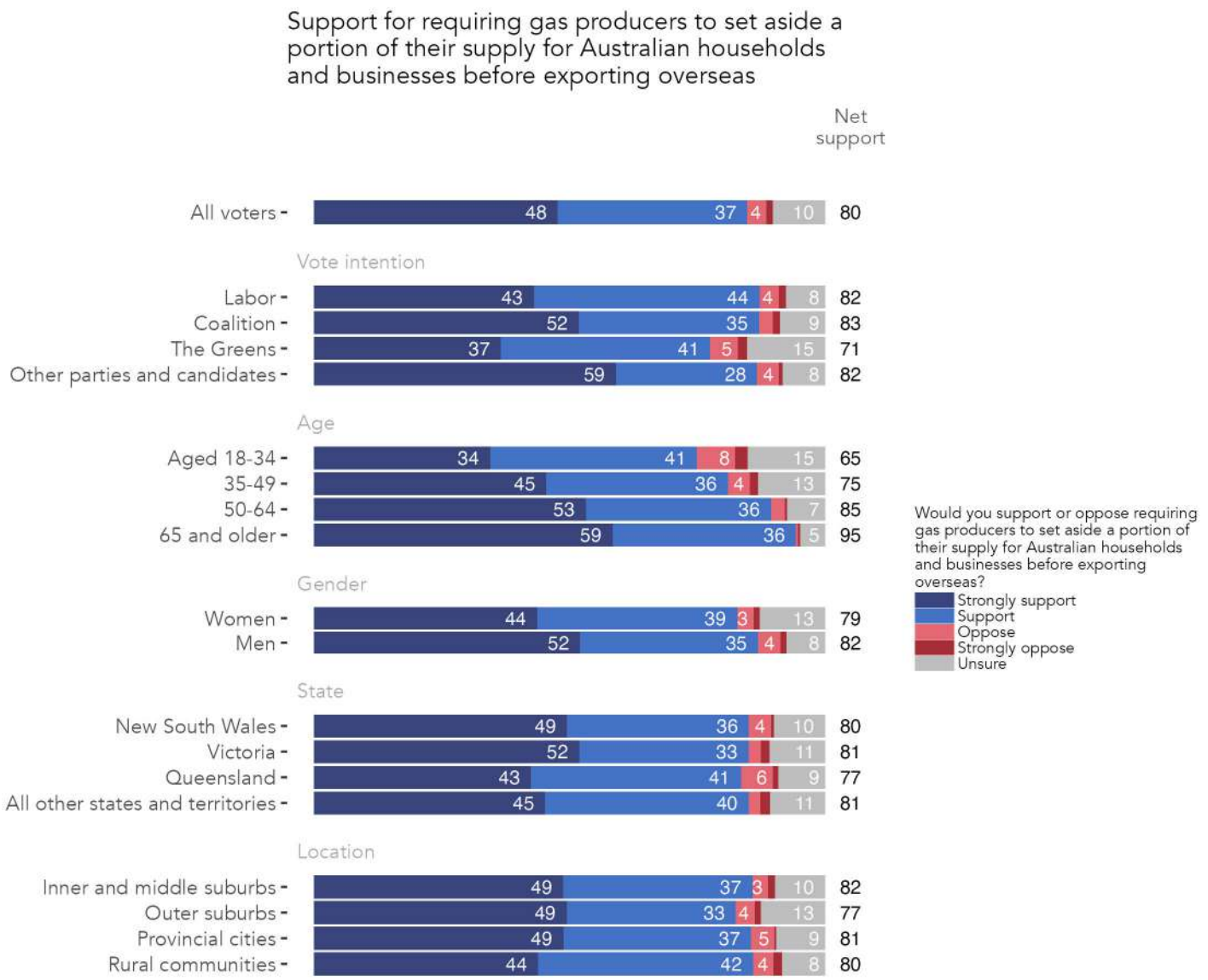

Figure 74: Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 62: Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	48	37	4	1	10	80
Vote intention						
Labor	43	44	4	1	8	82
Coalition	52	35	3	1	9	83
The Greens	37	41	5	2	15	71
Other parties and candidates	59	28	4	1	8	82
Age						
Aged 18-34	34	41	8	2	15	65
35-49	45	36	4	2	13	75
50-64	53	36	3	1	7	85
65 and older	59	36	0	0	5	95
Gender						
Women	44	39	3	1	13	79
Men	52	35	4	1	8	82
State						
New South Wales	49	36	4	1	10	80
Victoria	52	33	2	2	11	81
Queensland	43	41	6	1	9	77
All other states and territories	45	40	2	2	11	81
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	49	37	3	1	10	82
Outer suburbs	49	33	4	1	13	77
Provincial cities	49	37	5	0	9	81
Rural communities	44	42	4	2	8	80

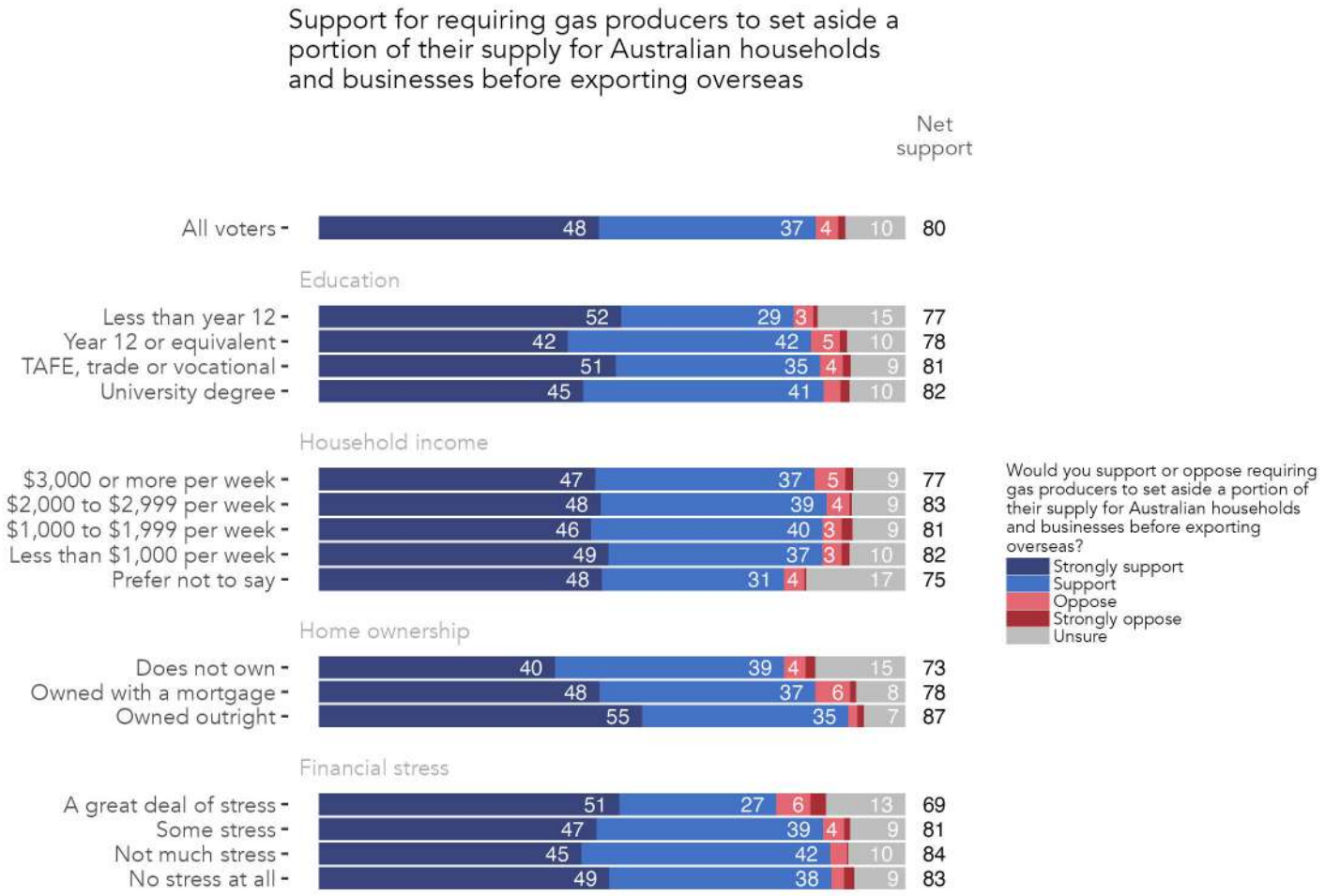

Figure 75: Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 63: Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	48	37	4	1	10	80
Education						
Less than year 12	52	29	3	1	15	77
Year 12 or equivalent	42	42	5	1	10	78
TAFE, trade or vocational	51	35	4	1	9	81
University degree	45	41	3	1	10	82
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	47	37	5	2	9	77
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	48	39	4	0	9	83
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	46	40	3	2	9	81
Less than $1,000 per week	49	37	3	1	10	82
Prefer not to say	48	31	4	0	17	75
Home ownership						
Does not own	40	39	4	2	15	73
Owned with a mortgage	48	37	6	1	8	78
Owned outright	55	35	2	1	7	87
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	51	27	6	3	13	69
Some stress	47	39	4	1	9	81
Not much stress	45	42	3	0	10	84
No stress at all	49	38	2	2	9	83

Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas

Question text

Would you like to be able to buy carbon-neutral renewable gas from your energy retailer?

Single select; random reverse 1-2

1. Yes
2. No
3. Unsure

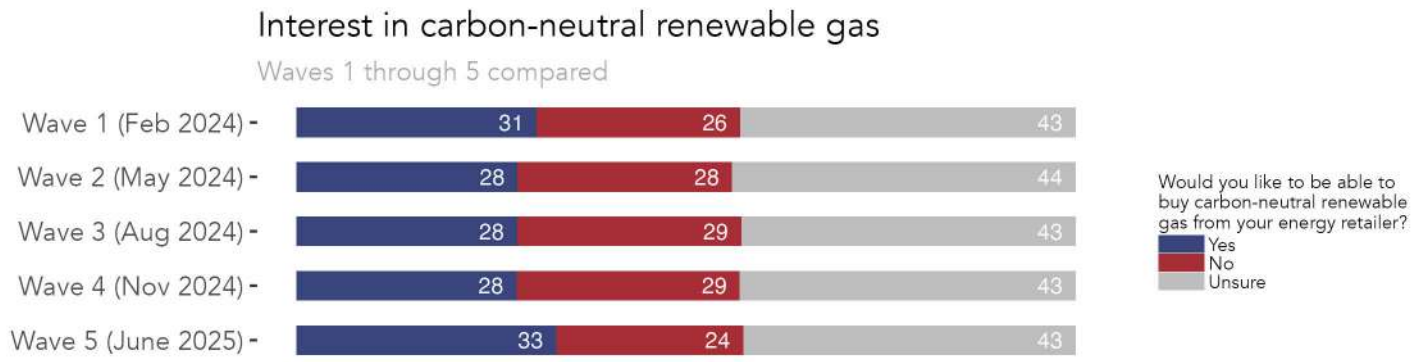

Figure 76: Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 64: Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Yes	No	Unsure
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	31	26	43
Wave 2 (May 2024)	28	28	44
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	28	29	43
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	28	29	43
Wave 5 (June 2025)	33	24	43

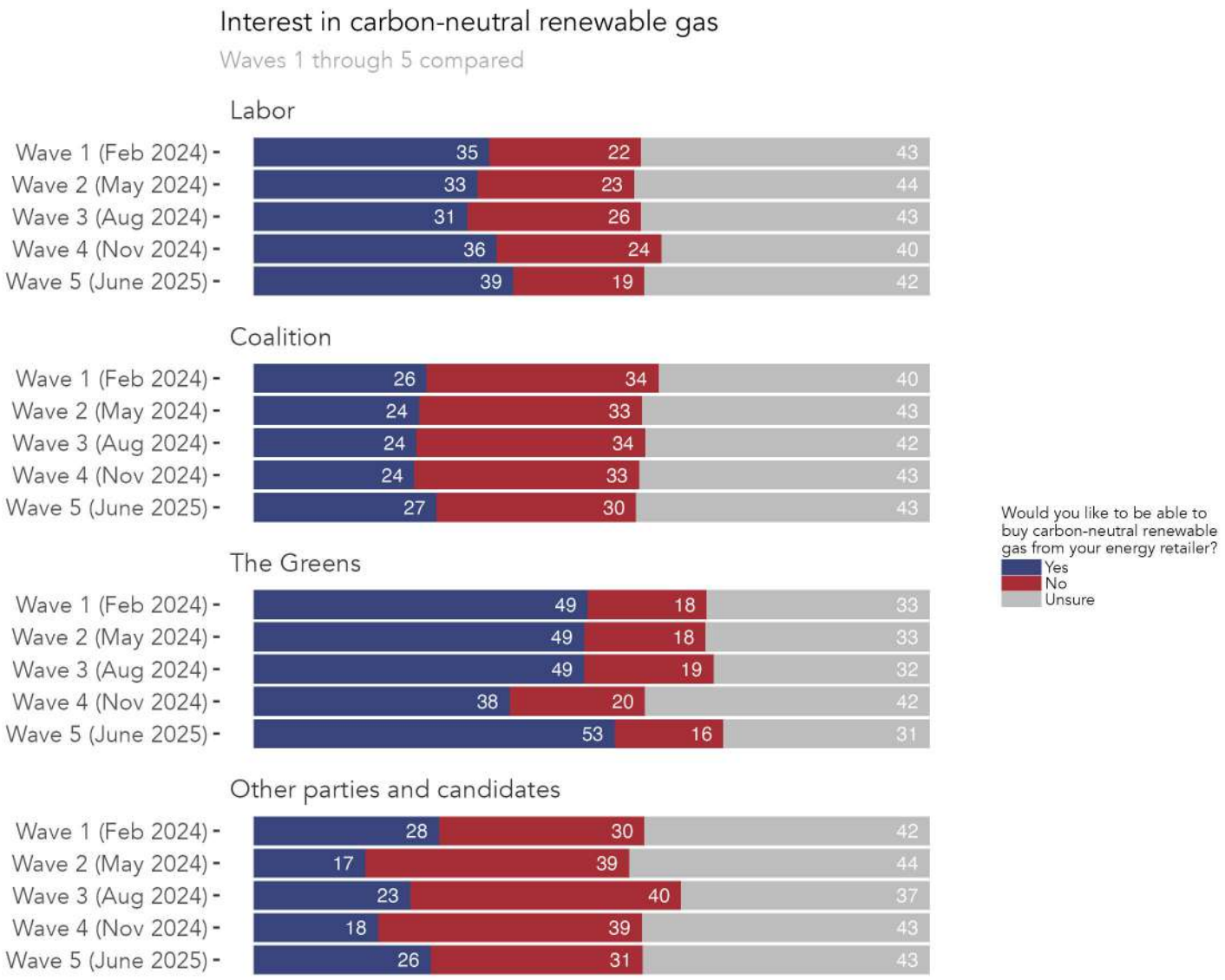

Figure 77: Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 65: Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Yes	No	Unsure
Labor			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	22	43
Wave 2 (May 2024)	33	23	44
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	31	26	43
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	36	24	40
Wave 5 (June 2025)	39	19	42
Coalition			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	26	34	40
Wave 2 (May 2024)	24	33	43
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	24	34	42
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	24	33	43
Wave 5 (June 2025)	27	30	43
The Greens			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	49	18	33
Wave 2 (May 2024)	49	18	33
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	49	19	32
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	38	20	42
Wave 5 (June 2025)	53	16	31
Other parties and candidates			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	28	30	42
Wave 2 (May 2024)	17	39	44
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	23	40	37
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	18	39	43
Wave 5 (June 2025)	26	31	43

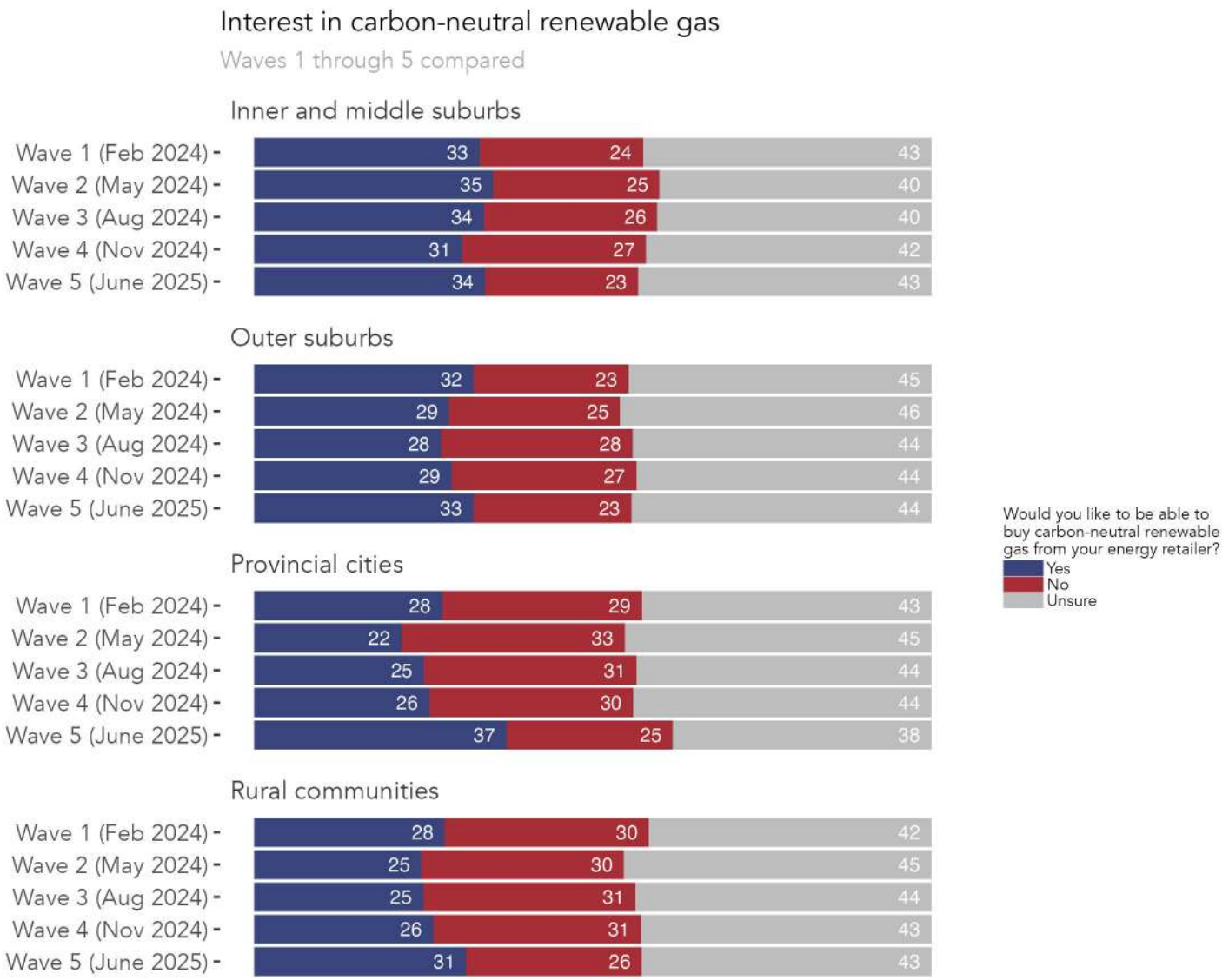

Figure 78: Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 66: Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Yes	No	Unsure
Inner and middle suburbs			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	33	24	43
Wave 2 (May 2024)	35	25	40
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	34	26	40
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	31	27	42
Wave 5 (June 2025)	34	23	43
Outer suburbs			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	32	23	45
Wave 2 (May 2024)	29	25	46
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	28	28	44
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	29	27	44
Wave 5 (June 2025)	33	23	44
Provincial cities			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	28	29	43
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	33	45
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	25	31	44
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	26	30	44
Wave 5 (June 2025)	37	25	38
Rural communities			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	28	30	42
Wave 2 (May 2024)	25	30	45
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	25	31	44
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	26	31	43
Wave 5 (June 2025)	31	26	43

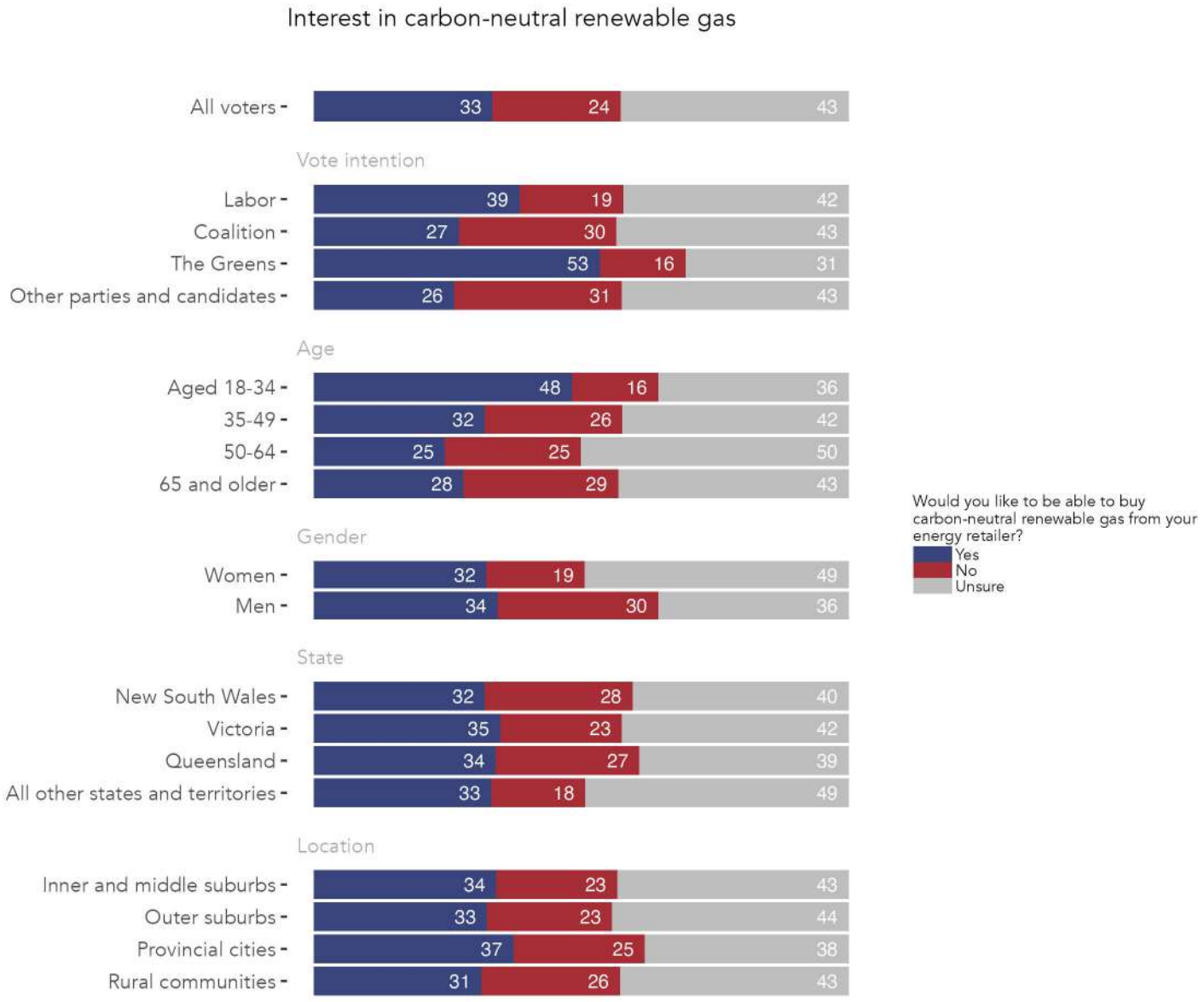

Figure 79: Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 67: Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No	Unsure
All voters	33	24	43
Vote intention			
Labor	39	19	42
Coalition	27	30	43
The Greens	53	16	31
Other parties and candidates	26	31	43
Age			
Aged 18-34	48	16	36
35-49	32	26	42
50-64	25	25	50
65 and older	28	29	43
Gender			
Women	32	19	49
Men	34	30	36
State			
New South Wales	32	28	40
Victoria	35	23	42
Queensland	34	27	39
All other states and territories	33	18	49
Location			
Inner and middle suburbs	34	23	43
Outer suburbs	33	23	44
Provincial cities	37	25	38
Rural communities	31	26	43

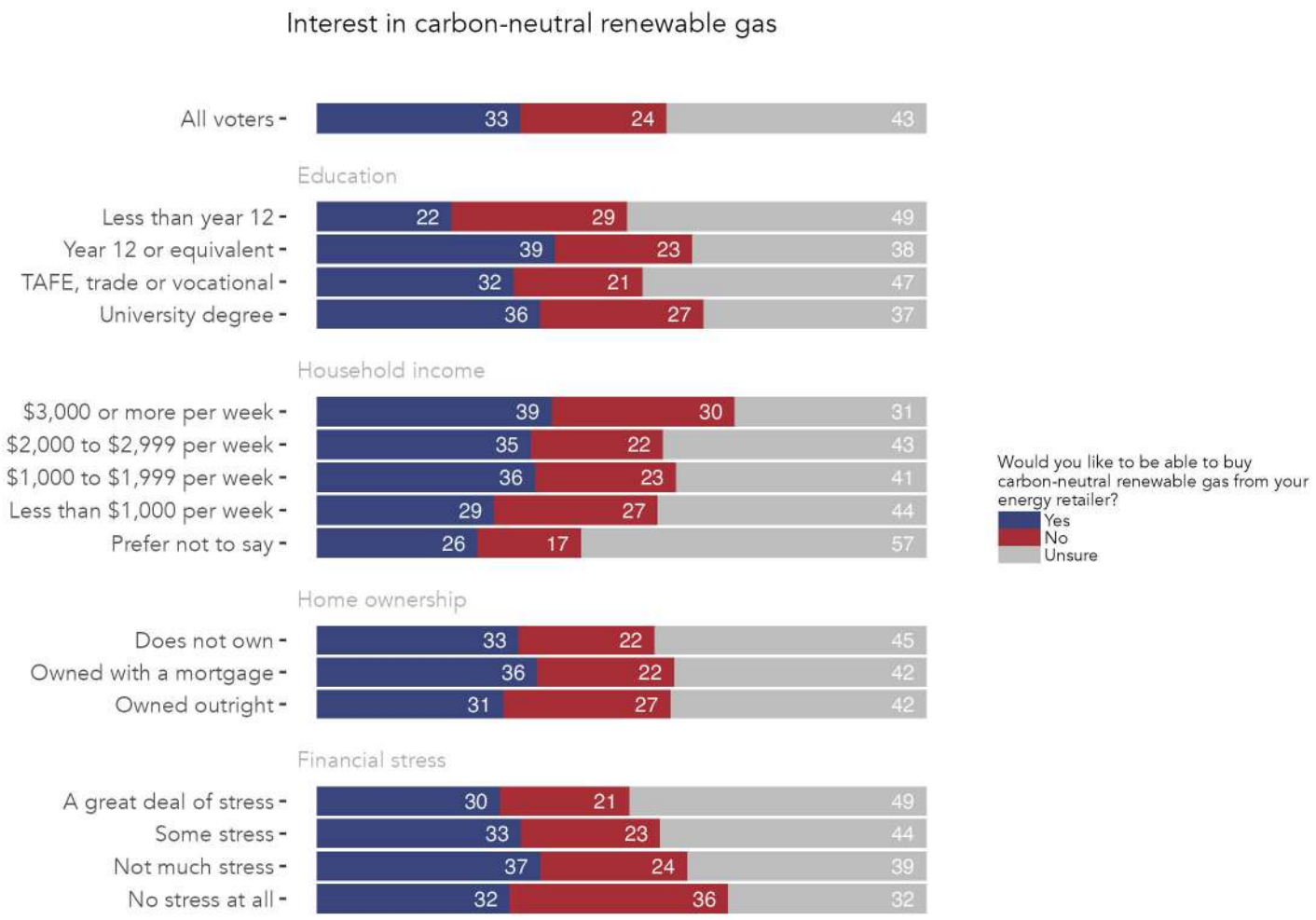

Figure 80: Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 68: Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No	Unsure
All voters	33	24	43
Education			
Less than year 12	22	29	49
Year 12 or equivalent	39	23	38
TAFE, trade or vocational	32	21	47
University degree	36	27	37
Household income			
$3,000 or more per week	39	30	31
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	35	22	43
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	36	23	41
Less than $1,000 per week	29	27	44
Prefer not to say	26	17	57
Home ownership			
Does not own	33	22	45
Owned with a mortgage	36	22	42
Owned outright	31	27	42
Financial stress			
A great deal of stress	30	21	49
Some stress	33	23	44
Not much stress	37	24	39
No stress at all	32	36	32

Do voters believe that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 emissions reduction target?

Question text

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The Australian Government is on target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 43% below 2005 levels by 2030.

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

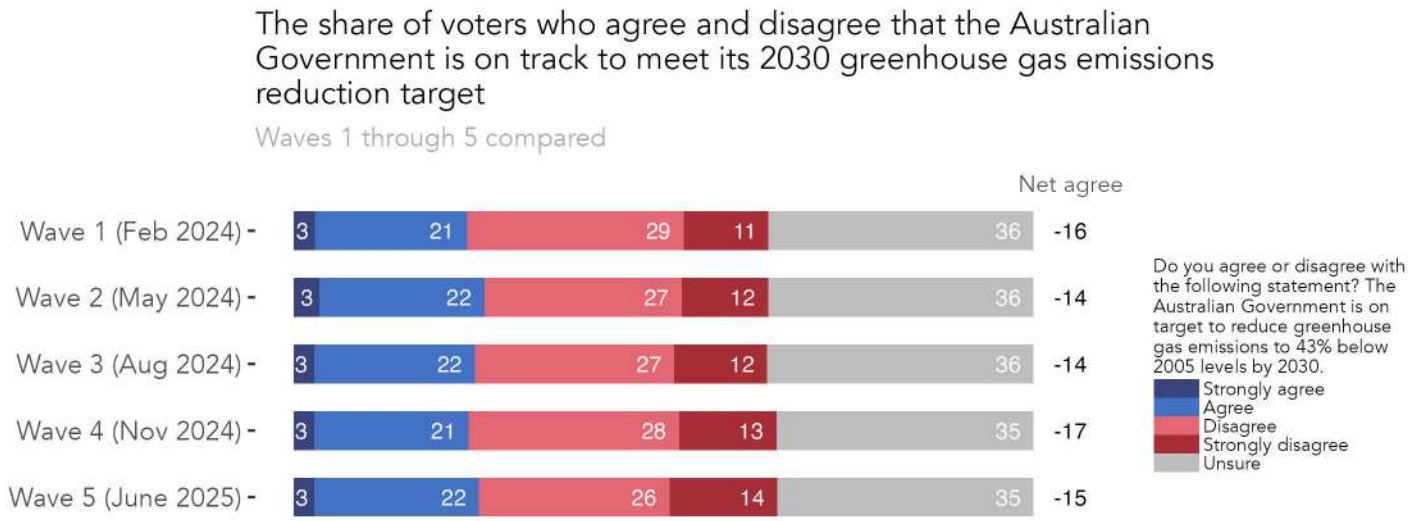

Figure 81: The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 69: The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	21	29	11	36	-16
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	22	27	12	36	-14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	22	27	12	36	-14
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	21	28	13	35	-17
Wave 5 (June 2025)	3	22	26	14	35	-15

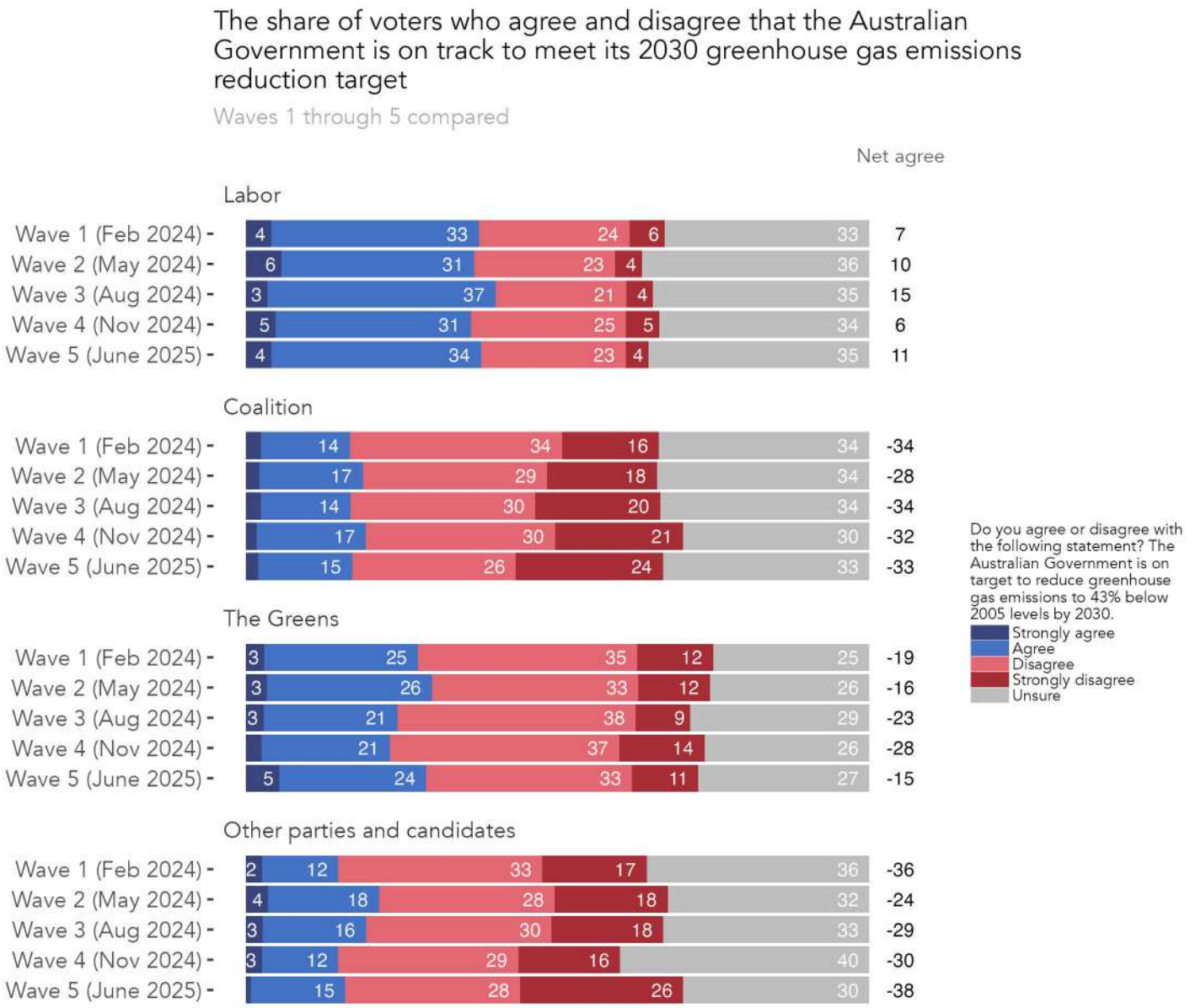

Figure 82: The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 70: The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	4	33	24	6	33	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	31	23	4	36	10
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	37	21	4	35	15
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	5	31	25	5	34	6
Wave 5 (June 2025)	4	34	23	4	35	11
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	14	34	16	34	-34
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	17	29	18	34	-28
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	14	30	20	34	-34
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	17	30	21	30	-32
Wave 5 (June 2025)	2	15	26	24	33	-33
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	25	35	12	25	-19
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	26	33	12	26	-16
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	21	38	9	29	-23
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	21	37	14	26	-28
Wave 5 (June 2025)	5	24	33	11	27	-15
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	12	33	17	36	-36
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	18	28	18	32	-24
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	16	30	18	33	-29
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	12	29	16	40	-30
Wave 5 (June 2025)	1	15	28	26	30	-38

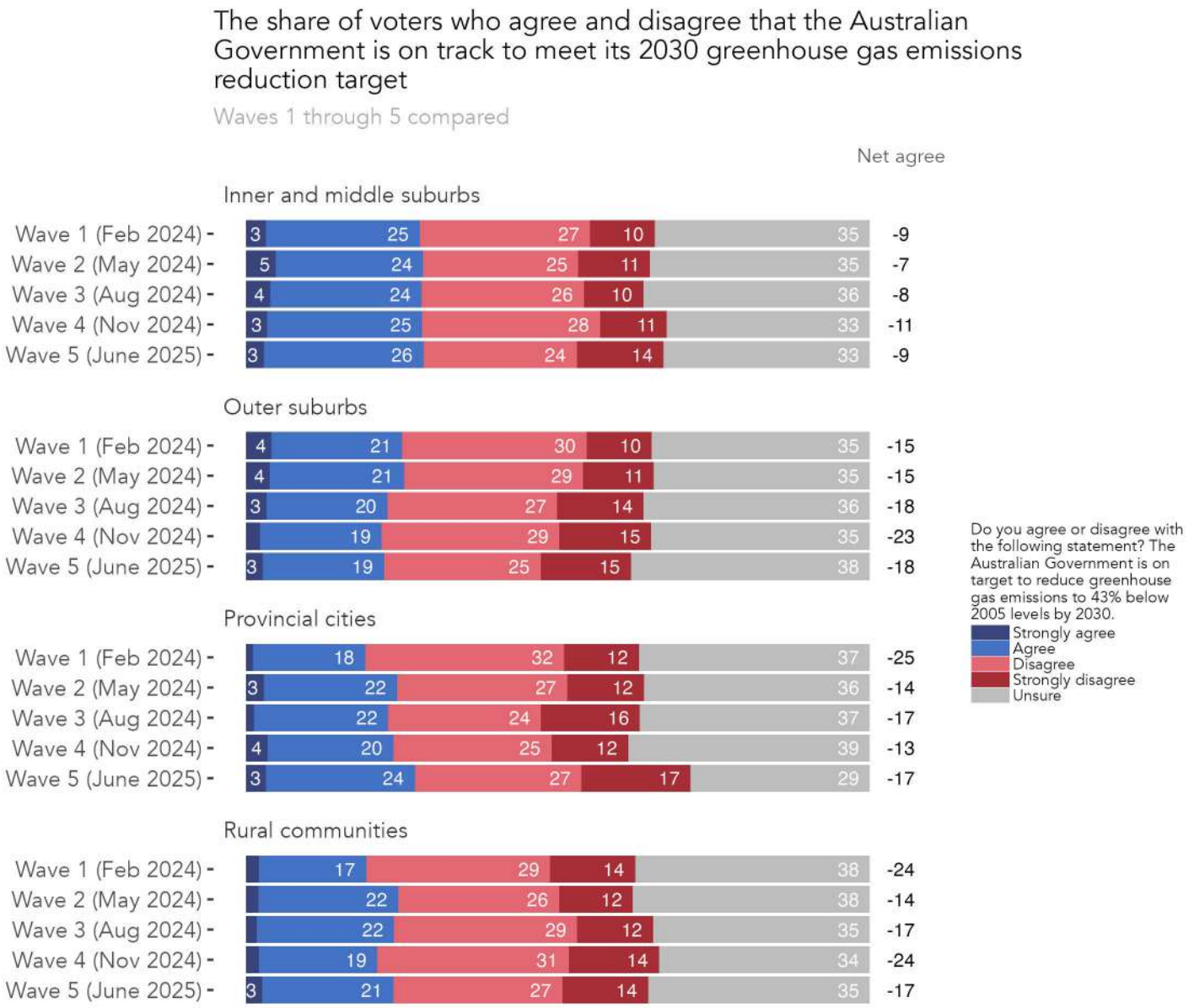

Figure 83: The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 71: The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	25	27	10	35	-9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	24	25	11	35	-7
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	4	24	26	10	36	-8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	25	28	11	33	-11
Wave 5 (June 2025)	3	26	24	14	33	-9
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	4	21	30	10	35	-15
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	21	29	11	35	-15
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	20	27	14	36	-18
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	19	29	15	35	-23
Wave 5 (June 2025)	3	19	25	15	38	-18
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	18	32	12	37	-25
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	22	27	12	36	-14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	22	24	16	37	-17
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	4	20	25	12	39	-13
Wave 5 (June 2025)	3	24	27	17	29	-17
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	17	29	14	38	-24
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	22	26	12	38	-14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	22	29	12	35	-17
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	19	31	14	34	-24
Wave 5 (June 2025)	3	21	27	14	35	-17

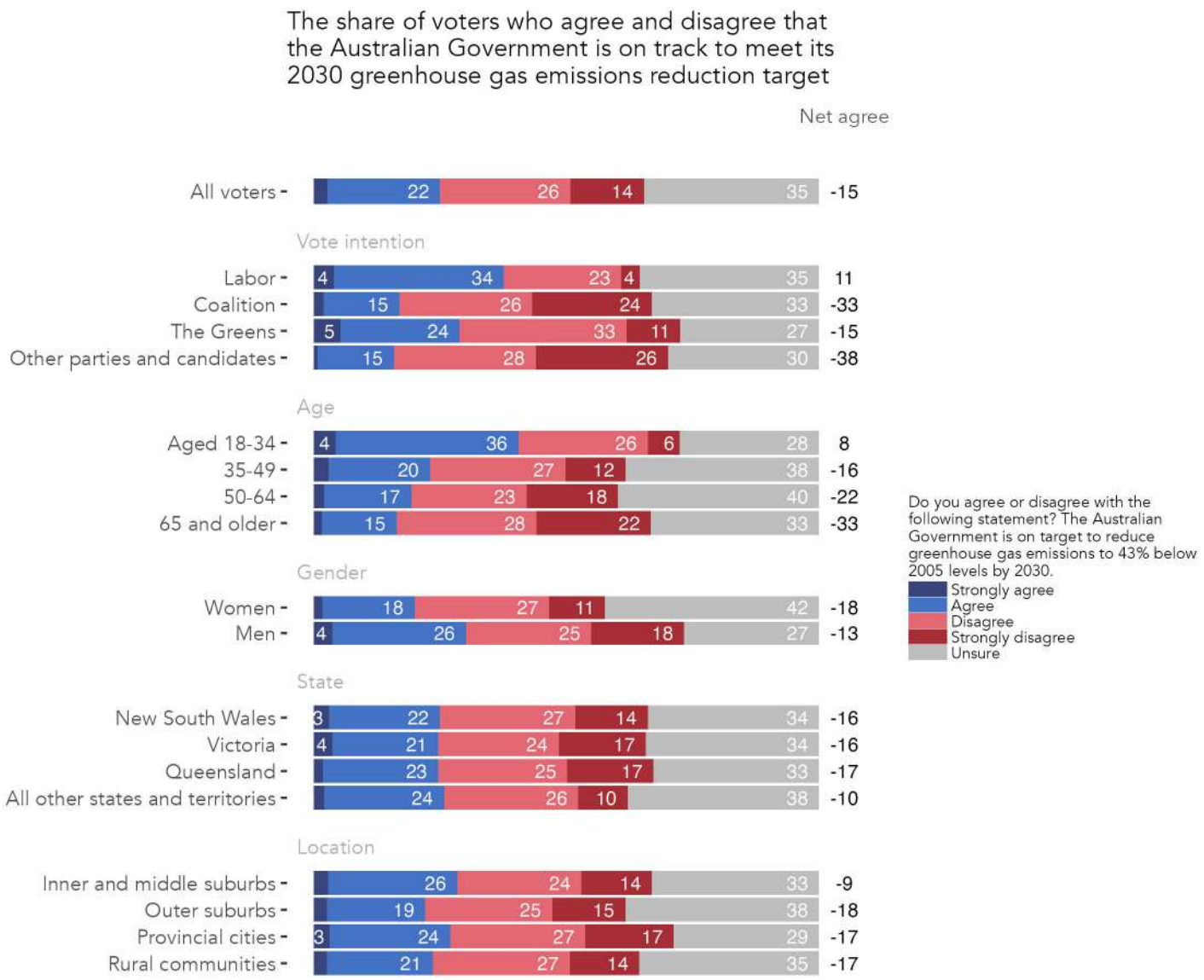

Figure 84: The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 72: The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	3	22	26	14	35	-15
Vote intention						
Labor	4	34	23	4	35	11
Coalition	2	15	26	24	33	-33
The Greens	5	24	33	11	27	-15
Other parties and candidates	1	15	28	26	30	-38
Age						
Aged 18-34	4	36	26	6	28	8
35-49	3	20	27	12	38	-16
50-64	2	17	23	18	40	-22
65 and older	2	15	28	22	33	-33
Gender						
Women	2	18	27	11	42	-18
Men	4	26	25	18	27	-13
State						
New South Wales	3	22	27	14	34	-16
Victoria	4	21	24	17	34	-16
Queensland	2	23	25	17	33	-17
All other states and territories	2	24	26	10	38	-10
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	3	26	24	14	33	-9
Outer suburbs	3	19	25	15	38	-18
Provincial cities	3	24	27	17	29	-17
Rural communities	3	21	27	14	35	-17

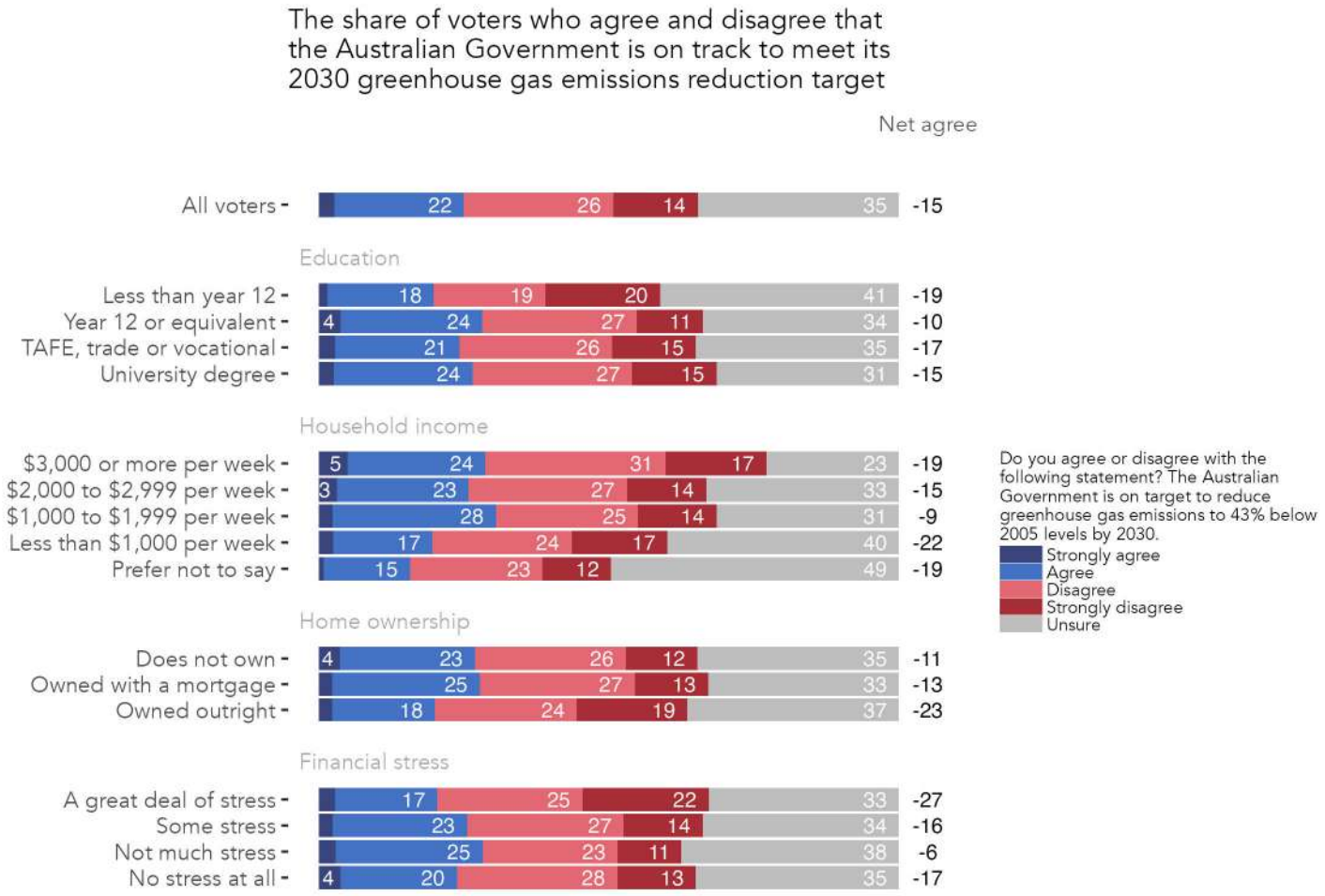

Figure 85: The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 73: The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	3	22	26	14	35	-15
Education						
Less than year 12	2	18	19	20	41	-19
Year 12 or equivalent	4	24	27	11	34	-10
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	21	26	15	35	-17
University degree	3	24	27	15	31	-15
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	5	24	31	17	23	-19
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	3	23	27	14	33	-15
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	2	28	25	14	31	-9
Less than $1,000 per week	2	17	24	17	40	-22
Prefer not to say	1	15	23	12	49	-19
Home ownership						
Does not own	4	23	26	12	35	-11
Owned with a mortgage	2	25	27	13	33	-13
Owned outright	2	18	24	19	37	-23
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	3	17	25	22	33	-27
Some stress	2	23	27	14	34	-16
Not much stress	3	25	23	11	38	-6
No stress at all	4	20	28	13	35	-17

Perceptions of how the transition to renewables will impact power bills

Question text

How do you expect the transition to cleaner energy to impact your electricity bills over the next five years?

Single select; random reverse 1-5

1. Significantly increase
2. Slightly increase
3. No change
4. Slightly decrease
5. Significantly decrease
6. Unsure

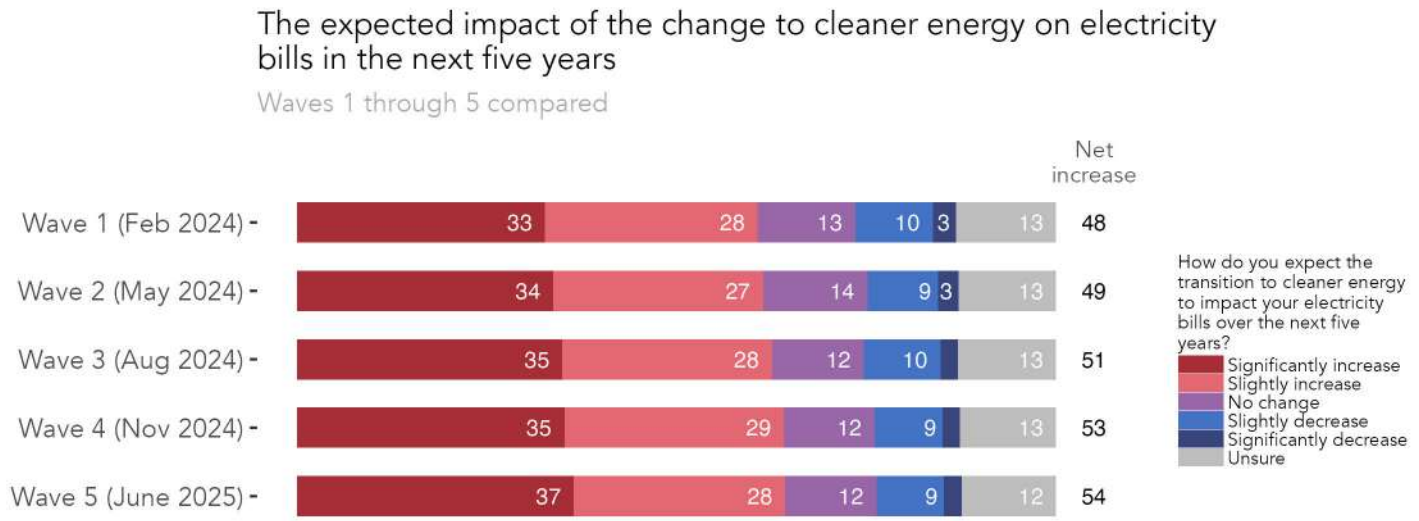

Figure 86: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 74: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	33	28	13	10	3	13	48
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	27	14	9	3	13	49
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	35	28	12	10	2	13	51
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	35	29	12	9	2	13	53
Wave 5 (June 2025)	37	28	12	9	2	12	54

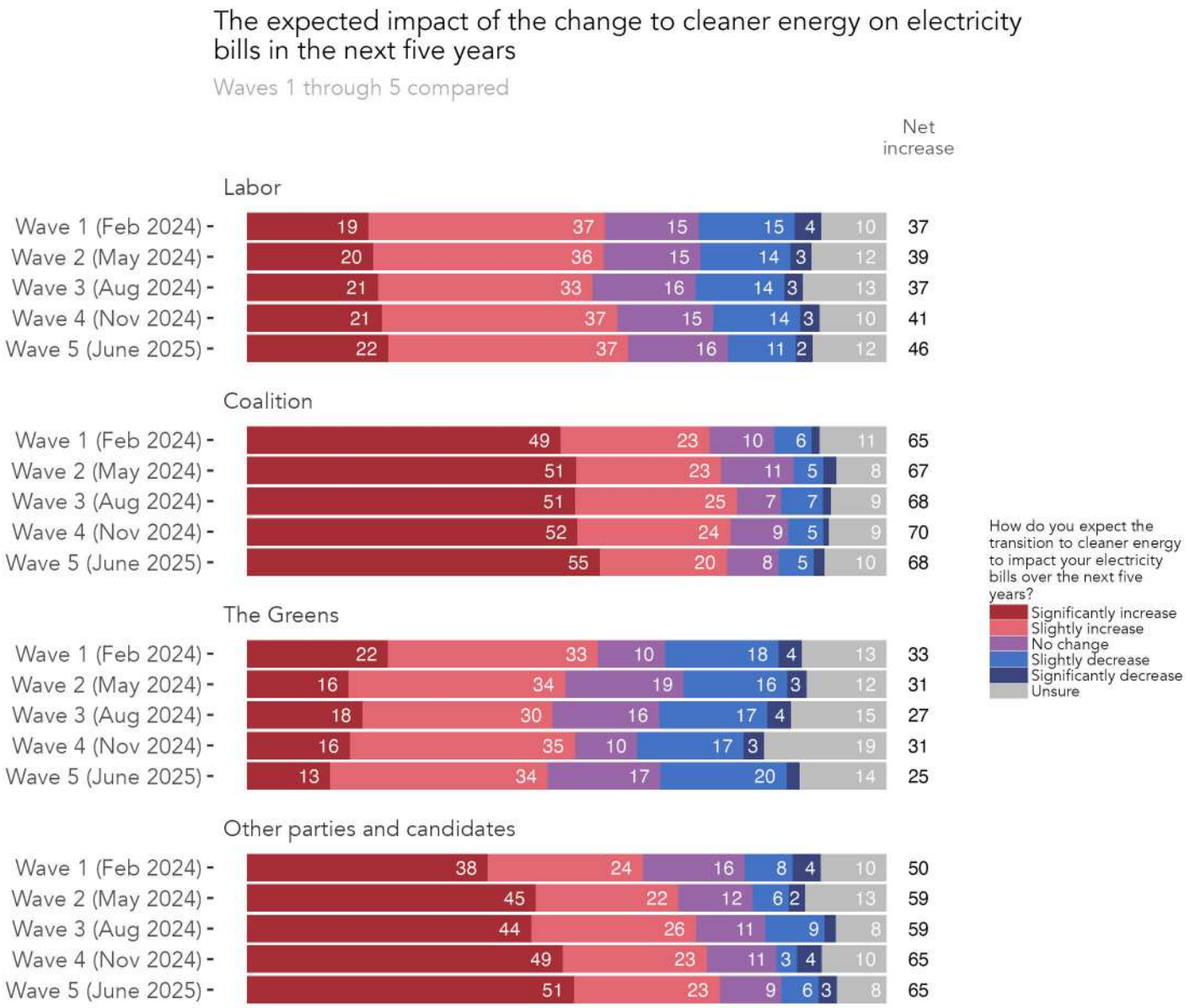

Figure 87: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 75: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
Labor							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	19	37	15	15	4	10	37
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	36	15	14	3	12	39
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	33	16	14	3	13	37
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	21	37	15	14	3	10	41
Wave 5 (June 2025)	22	37	16	11	2	12	46
Coalition							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	49	23	10	6	1	11	65
Wave 2 (May 2024)	51	23	11	5	2	8	67
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	51	25	7	7	1	9	68
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	52	24	9	5	1	9	70
Wave 5 (June 2025)	55	20	8	5	2	10	68
The Greens							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	22	33	10	18	4	13	33
Wave 2 (May 2024)	16	34	19	16	3	12	31
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	18	30	16	17	4	15	27
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	16	35	10	17	3	19	31
Wave 5 (June 2025)	13	34	17	20	2	14	25
Other parties and candidates							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	38	24	16	8	4	10	50
Wave 2 (May 2024)	45	22	12	6	2	13	59
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	44	26	11	9	2	8	59
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	49	23	11	3	4	10	65
Wave 5 (June 2025)	51	23	9	6	3	8	65

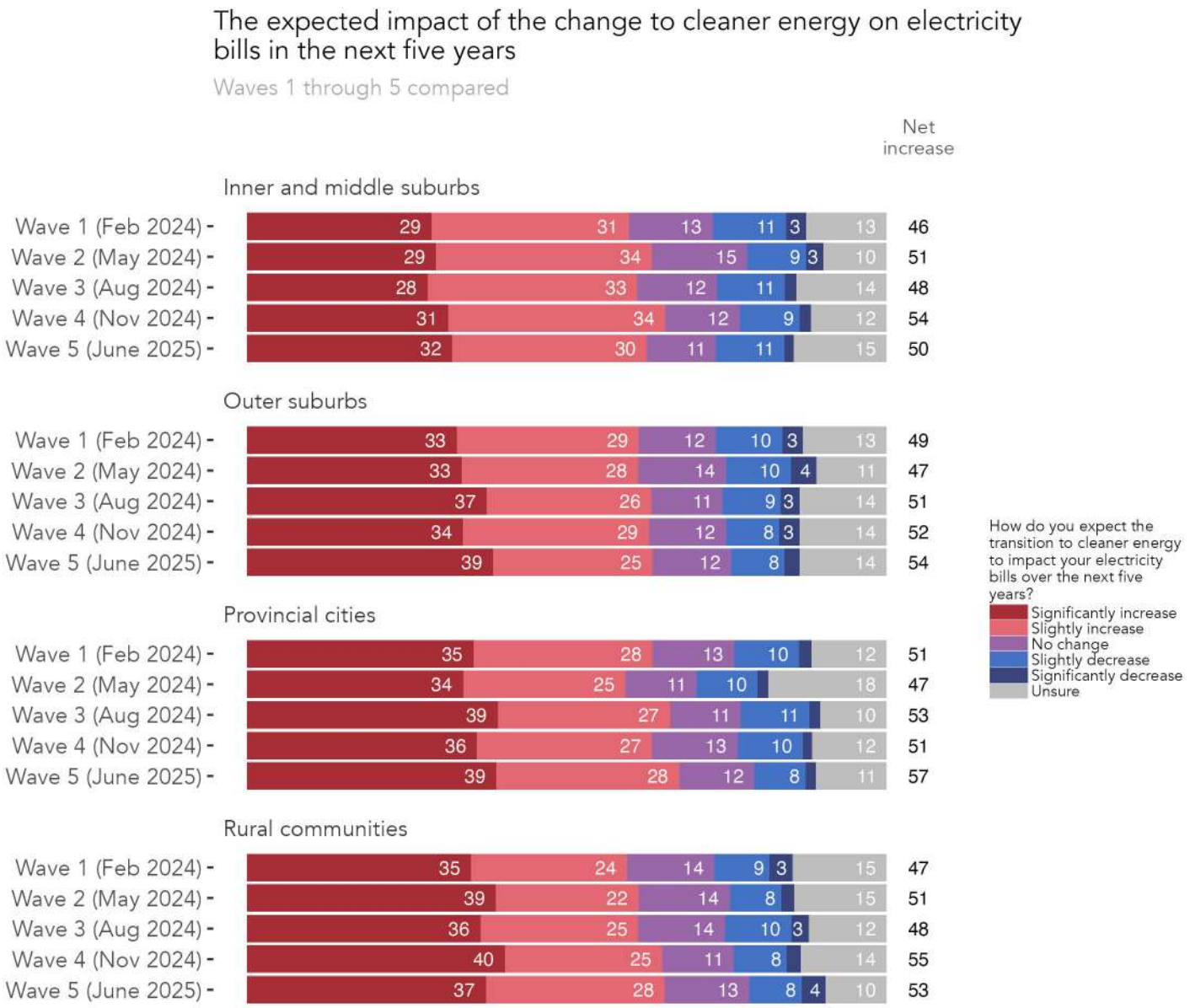

Figure 88: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 76: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
Inner and middle suburbs							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	29	31	13	11	3	13	46
Wave 2 (May 2024)	29	34	15	9	3	10	51
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	28	33	12	11	2	14	48
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	31	34	12	9	2	12	54
Wave 5 (June 2025)	32	30	11	11	1	15	50
Outer suburbs							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	33	29	12	10	3	13	49
Wave 2 (May 2024)	33	28	14	10	4	11	47
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	37	26	11	9	3	14	51
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	34	29	12	8	3	14	52
Wave 5 (June 2025)	39	25	12	8	2	14	54
Provincial cities							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	28	13	10	2	12	51
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	25	11	10	2	18	47
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	39	27	11	11	2	10	53
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	36	27	13	10	2	12	51
Wave 5 (June 2025)	39	28	12	8	2	11	57
Rural communities							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	24	14	9	3	15	47
Wave 2 (May 2024)	39	22	14	8	2	15	51
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	36	25	14	10	3	12	48
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	40	25	11	8	2	14	55
Wave 5 (June 2025)	37	28	13	8	4	10	53

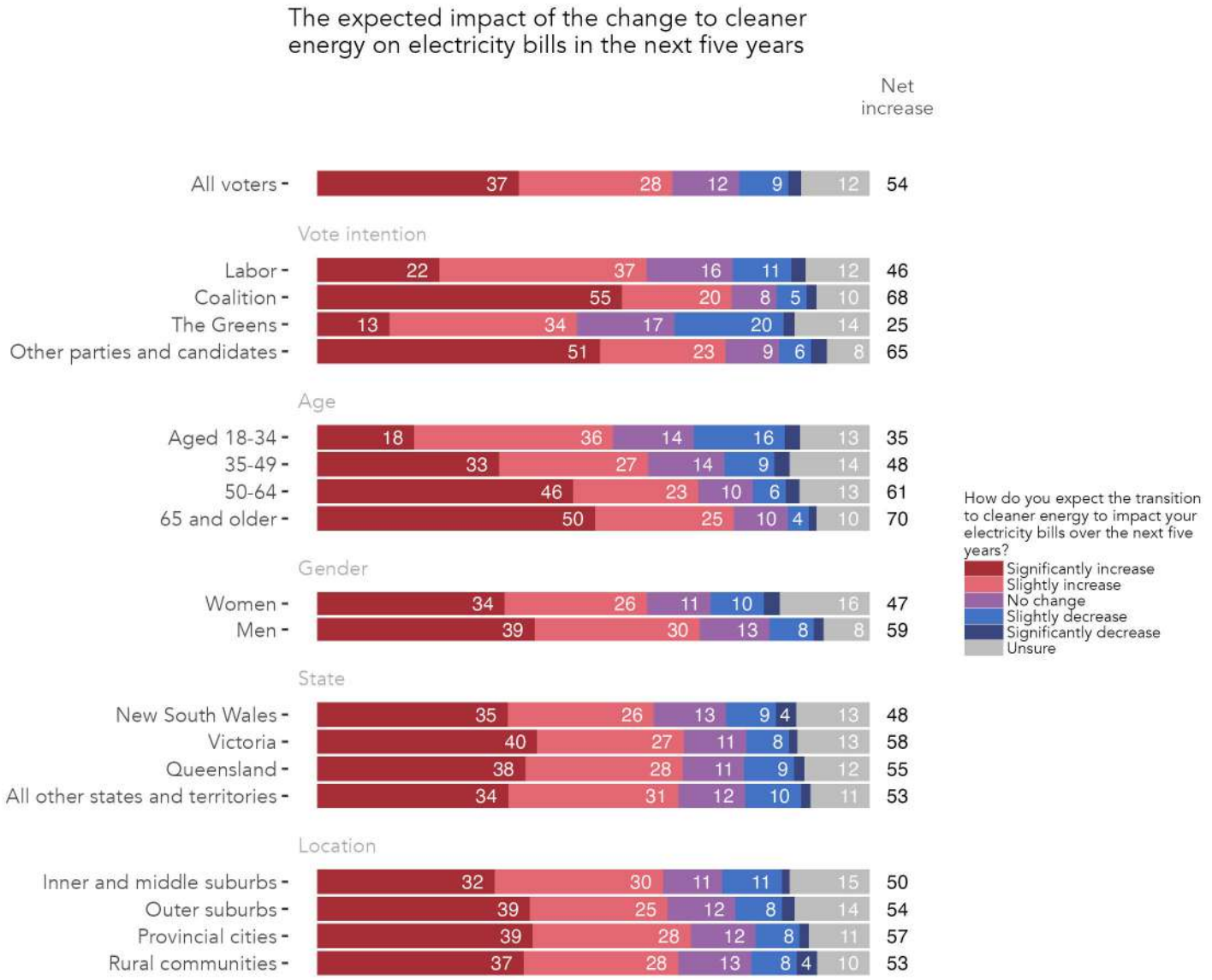

Figure 89: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 77: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
All voters	37	28	12	9	2	12	54
Vote intention							
Labor	22	37	16	11	2	12	46
Coalition	55	20	8	5	2	10	68
The Greens	13	34	17	20	2	14	25
Other parties and candidates	51	23	9	6	3	8	65
Age							
Aged 18-34	18	36	14	16	3	13	35
35-49	33	27	14	9	3	14	48
50-64	46	23	10	6	2	13	61
65 and older	50	25	10	4	1	10	70
Gender							
Women	34	26	11	10	3	16	47
Men	39	30	13	8	2	8	59
State							
New South Wales	35	26	13	9	4	13	48
Victoria	40	27	11	8	1	13	58
Queensland	38	28	11	9	2	12	55
All other states and territories	34	31	12	10	2	11	53
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	32	30	11	11	1	15	50
Outer suburbs	39	25	12	8	2	14	54
Provincial cities	39	28	12	8	2	11	57
Rural communities	37	28	13	8	4	10	53

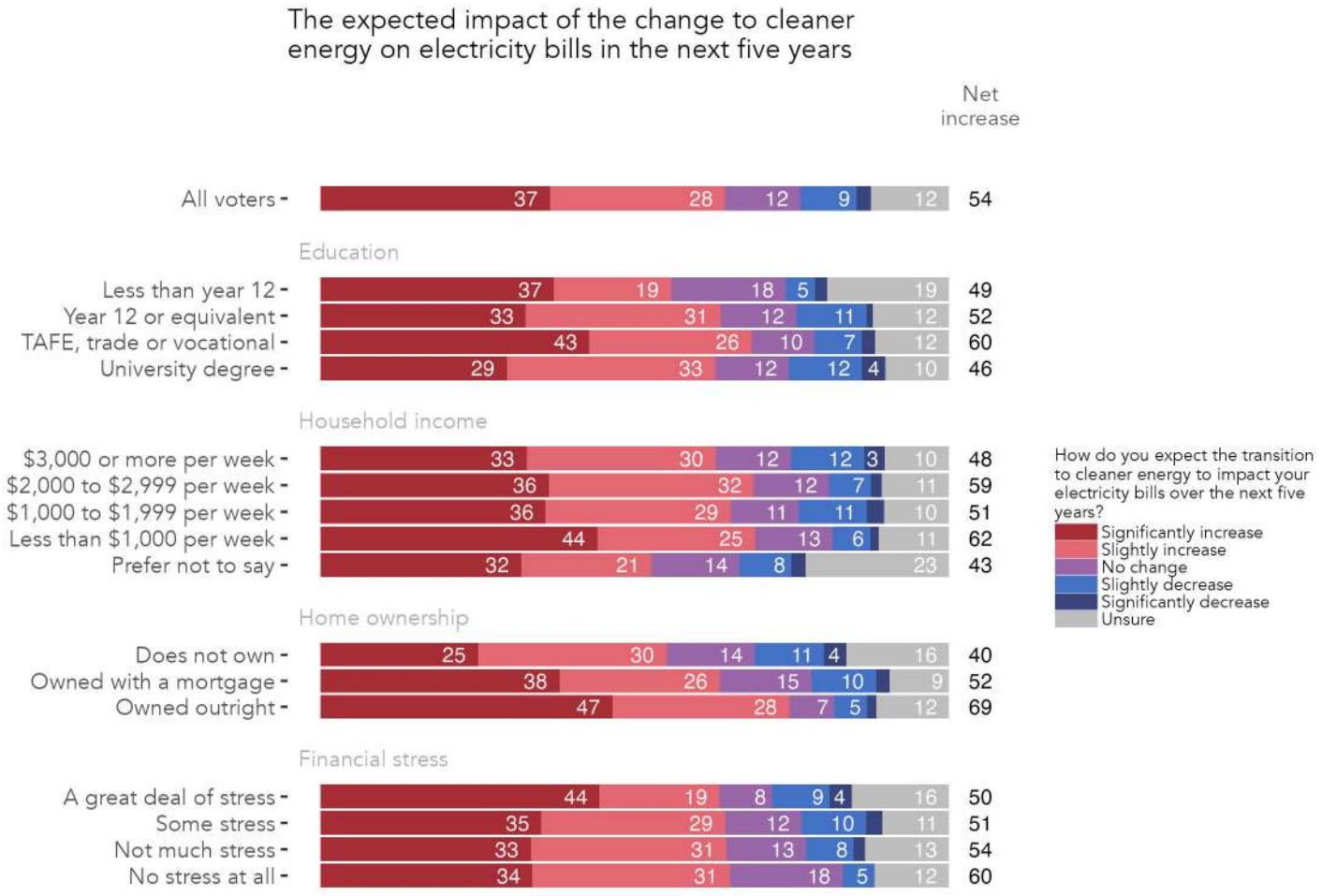

Figure 90: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 78: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
All voters	37	28	12	9	2	12	54
Education							
Less than year 12	37	19	18	5	2	19	49
Year 12 or equivalent	33	31	12	11	1	12	52
TAFE, trade or vocational	43	26	10	7	2	12	60
University degree	29	33	12	12	4	10	46
Household income							
$3,000 or more per week	33	30	12	12	3	10	48
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	36	32	12	7	2	11	59
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	36	29	11	11	3	10	51
Less than $1,000 per week	44	25	13	6	1	11	62
Prefer not to say	32	21	14	8	2	23	43
Home ownership							
Does not own	25	30	14	11	4	16	40
Owned with a mortgage	38	26	15	10	2	9	52
Owned outright	47	28	7	5	1	12	69
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	44	19	8	9	4	16	50
Some stress	35	29	12	10	3	11	51
Not much stress	33	31	13	8	2	13	54
No stress at all	34	31	18	5	0	12	60

How Australians say they will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years

Question text

Which of the following personal actions do you expect to take to reduce your carbon emissions within the next three years?

Multiple select; randomise 1-6

1. Reduce air travel
2. Use public transportation more often
3. Reduce meat consumption
4. Invest in solar panels
5. Buy an electric vehicle (EV)
6. Purchase a home battery
7. Something else Free text
8. None of these

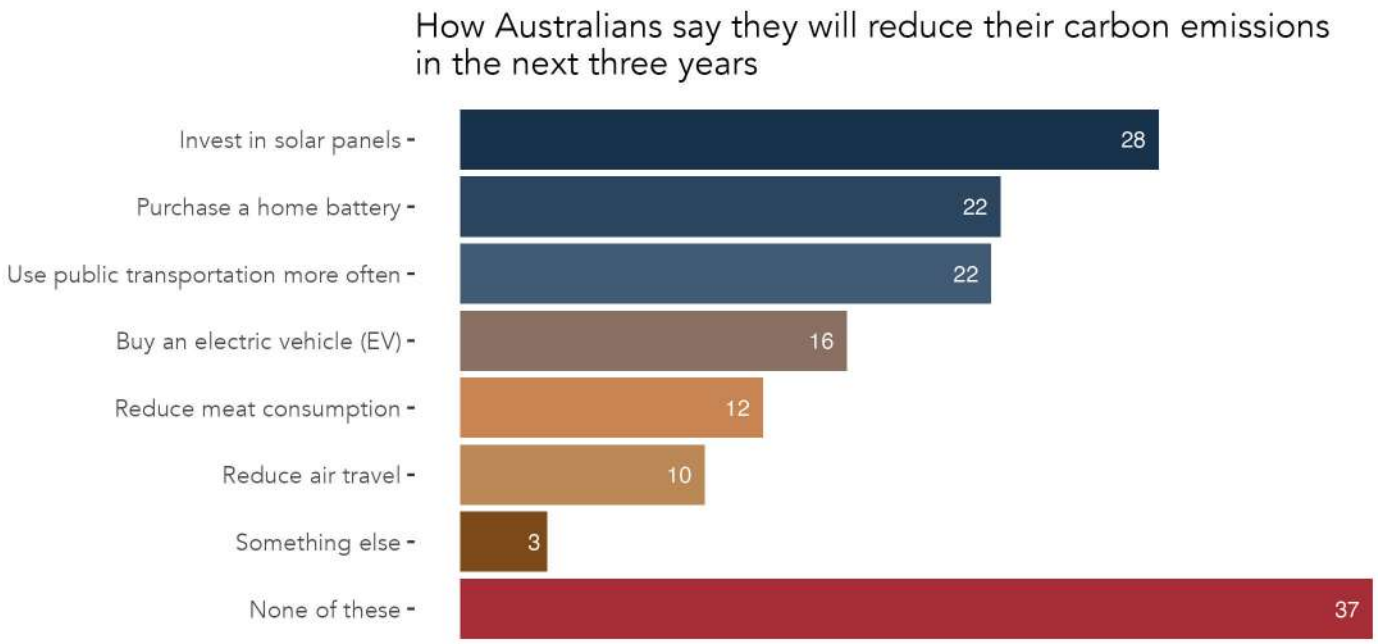

Figure 91: The ways that Australians say they will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025. Values sum to more than 100 as respondents could select more than one option.

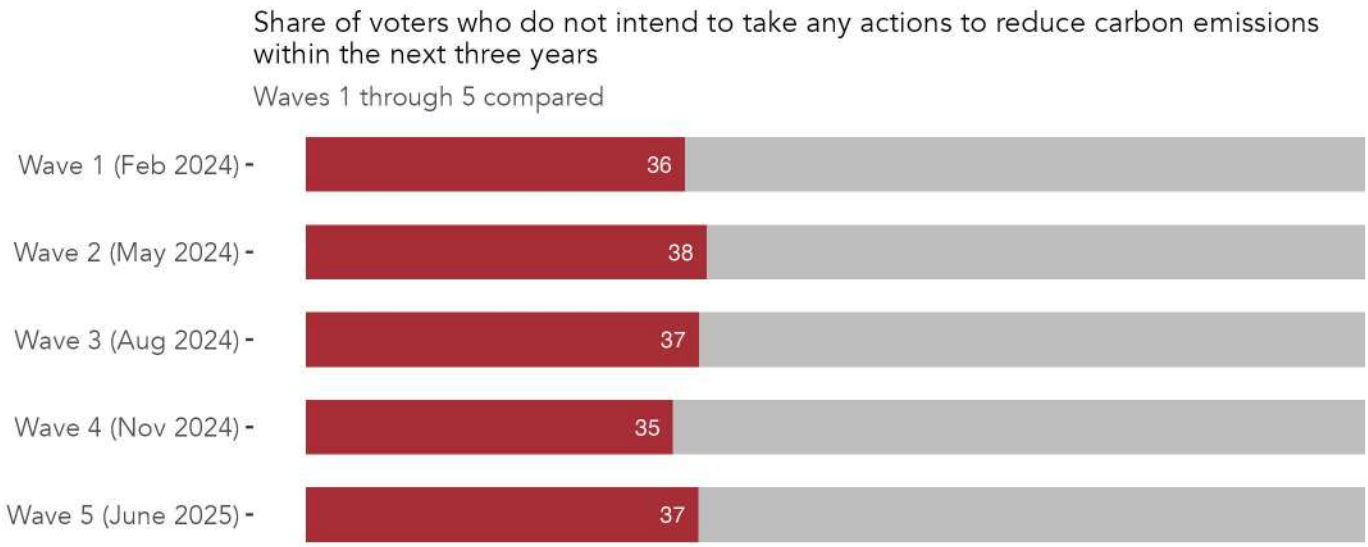

Figure 92: Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Reduce air travel

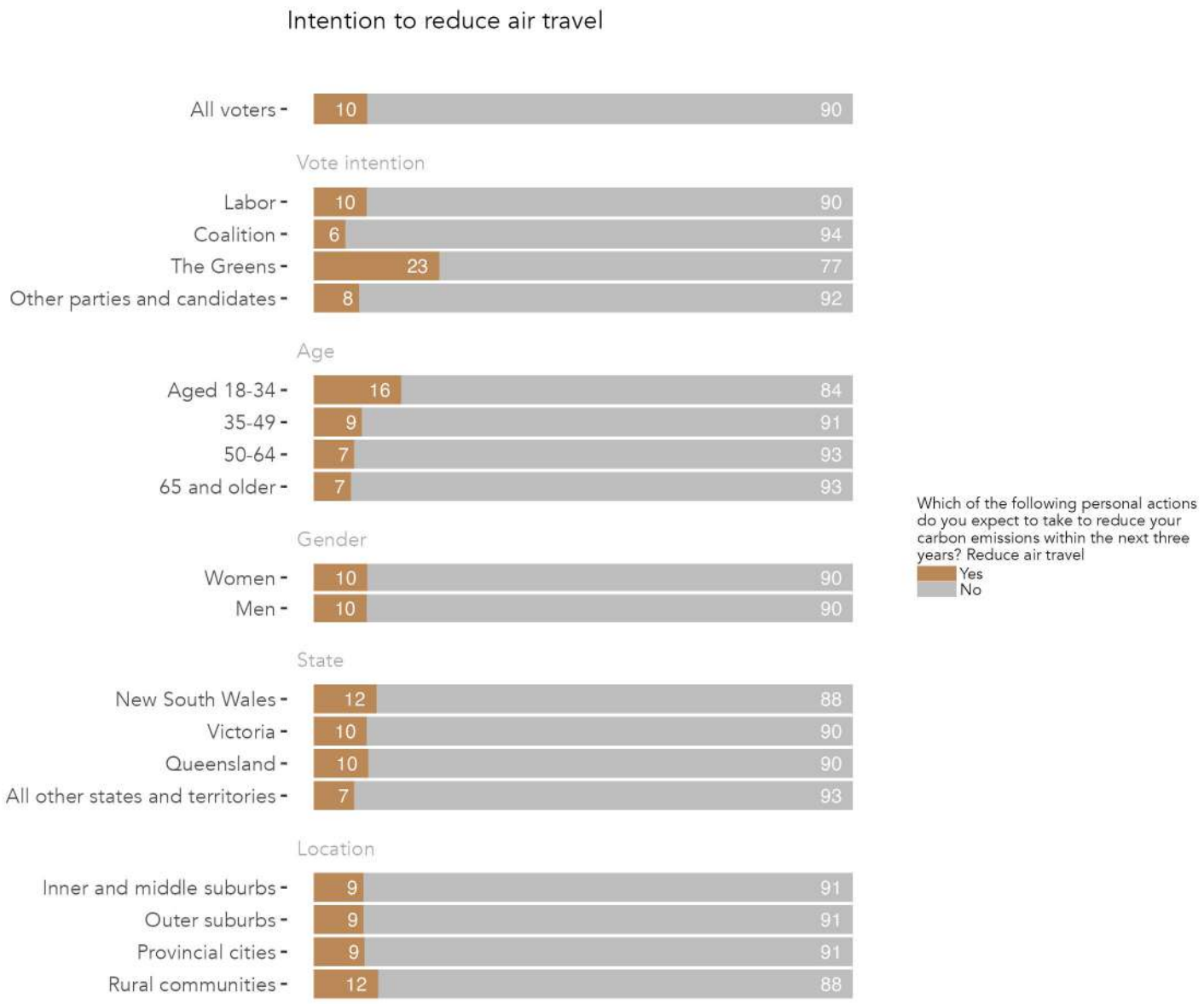

Figure 93: Intention to reduce air travel, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 79: Intention to reduce air travel, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	10	90
Vote intention		
Labor	10	90
Coalition	6	94
The Greens	23	77
Other parties and candidates	8	92
Age		
Aged 18-34	16	84
35-49	9	91
50-64	7	93
65 and older	7	93
Gender		
Women	10	90
Men	10	90
State		
New South Wales	12	88
Victoria	10	90
Queensland	10	90
All other states and territories	7	93
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	9	91
Outer suburbs	9	91
Provincial cities	9	91
Rural communities	12	88

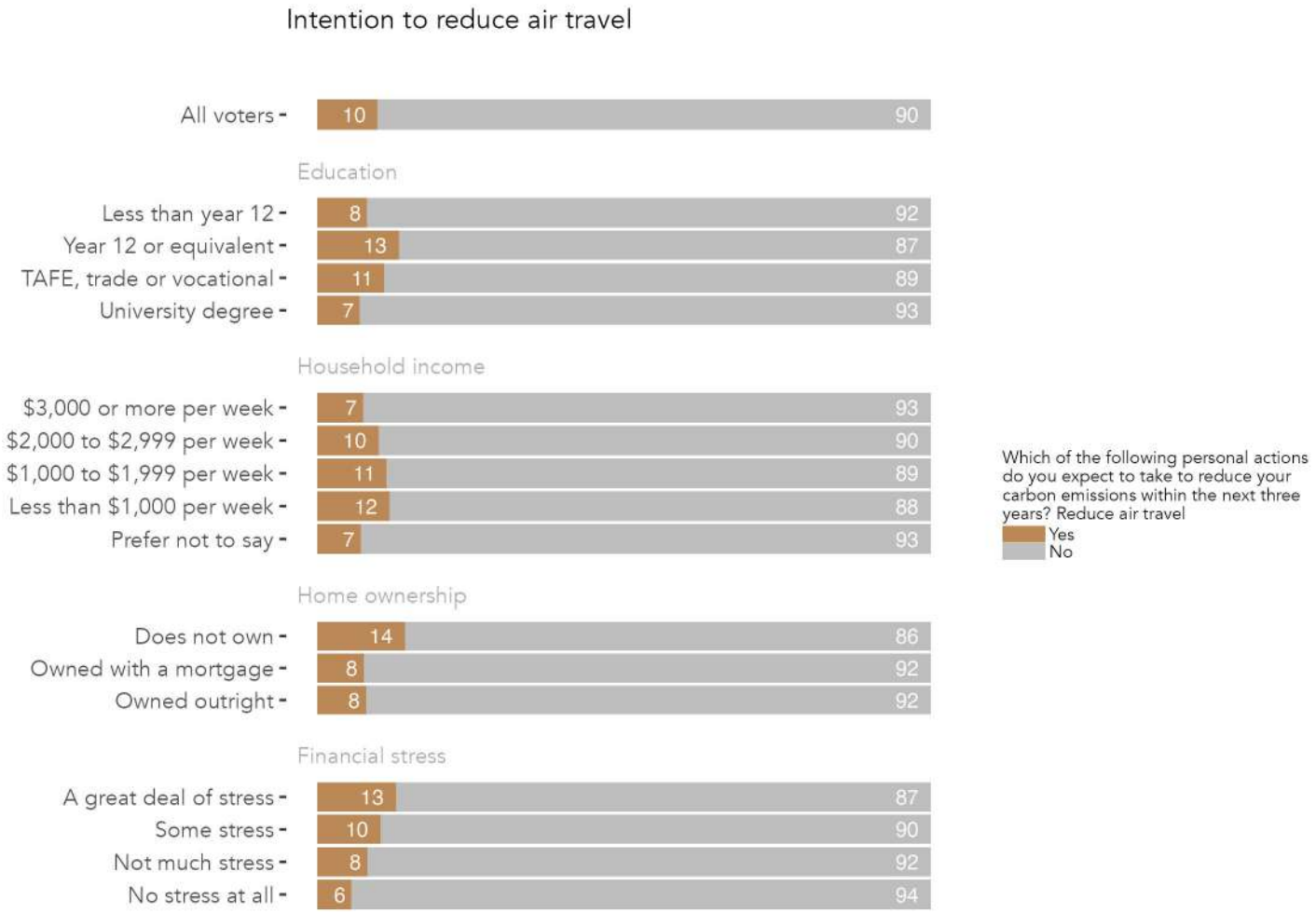

Figure 94: Intention to reduce air travel, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 80: Intention to reduce air travel, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	10	90
Education		
Less than year 12	8	92
Year 12 or equivalent	13	87
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	89
University degree	7	93
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	7	93
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	10	90
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	11	89
Less than $1,000 per week	12	88
Prefer not to say	7	93
Home ownership		
Does not own	14	86
Owned with a mortgage	8	92
Owned outright	8	92
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	13	87
Some stress	10	90
Not much stress	8	92
No stress at all	6	94

Use public transportation more often

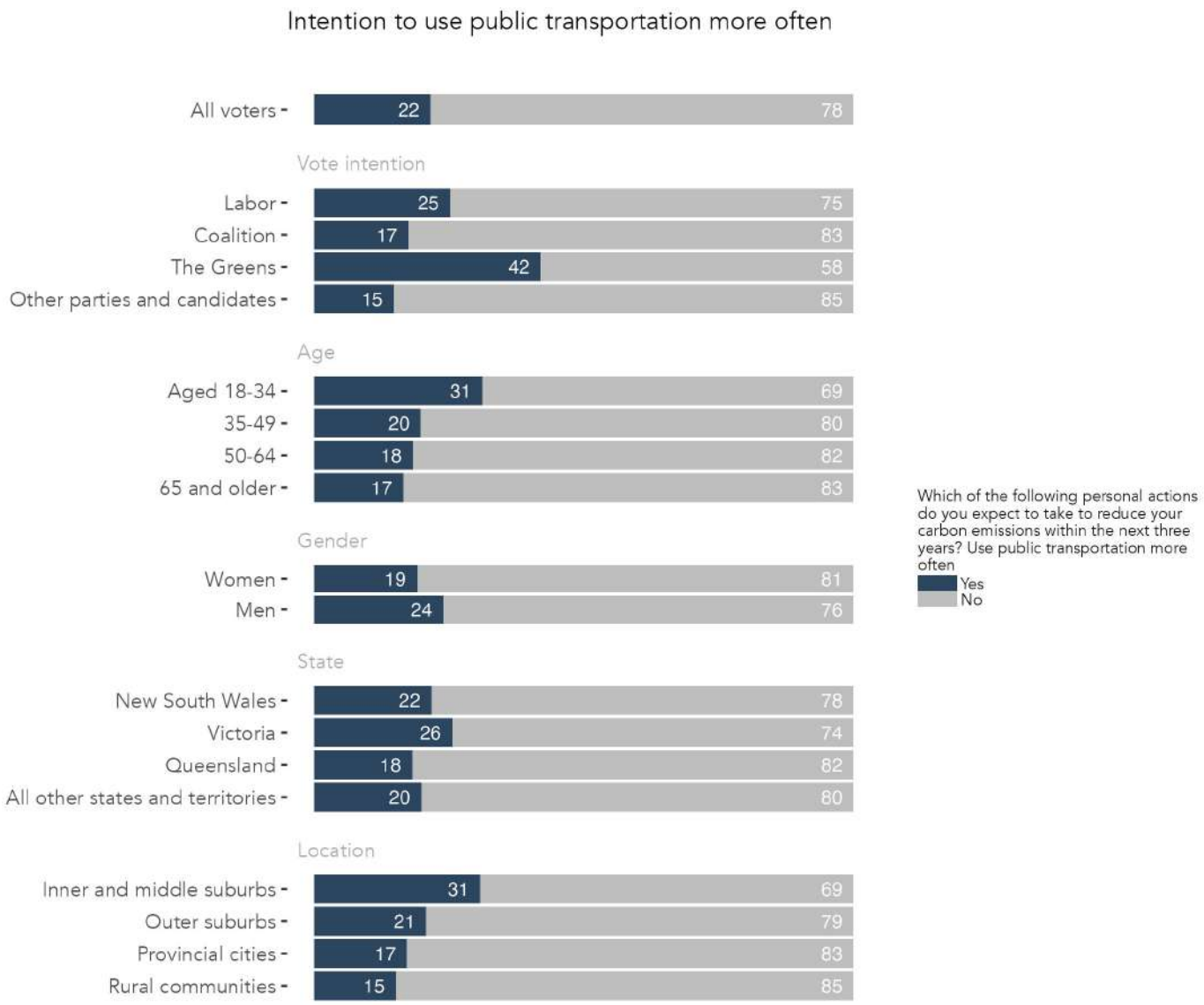

Figure 95: Intention to use public transportation more often, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 81: Intention to use public transportation more often, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	22	78
Vote intention		
Labor	25	75
Coalition	17	83
The Greens	42	58
Other parties and candidates	15	85
Age		
Aged 18-34	31	69
35-49	20	80
50-64	18	82
65 and older	17	83
Gender		
Women	19	81
Men	24	76
State		
New South Wales	22	78
Victoria	26	74
Queensland	18	82
All other states and territories	20	80
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	31	69
Outer suburbs	21	79
Provincial cities	17	83
Rural communities	15	85

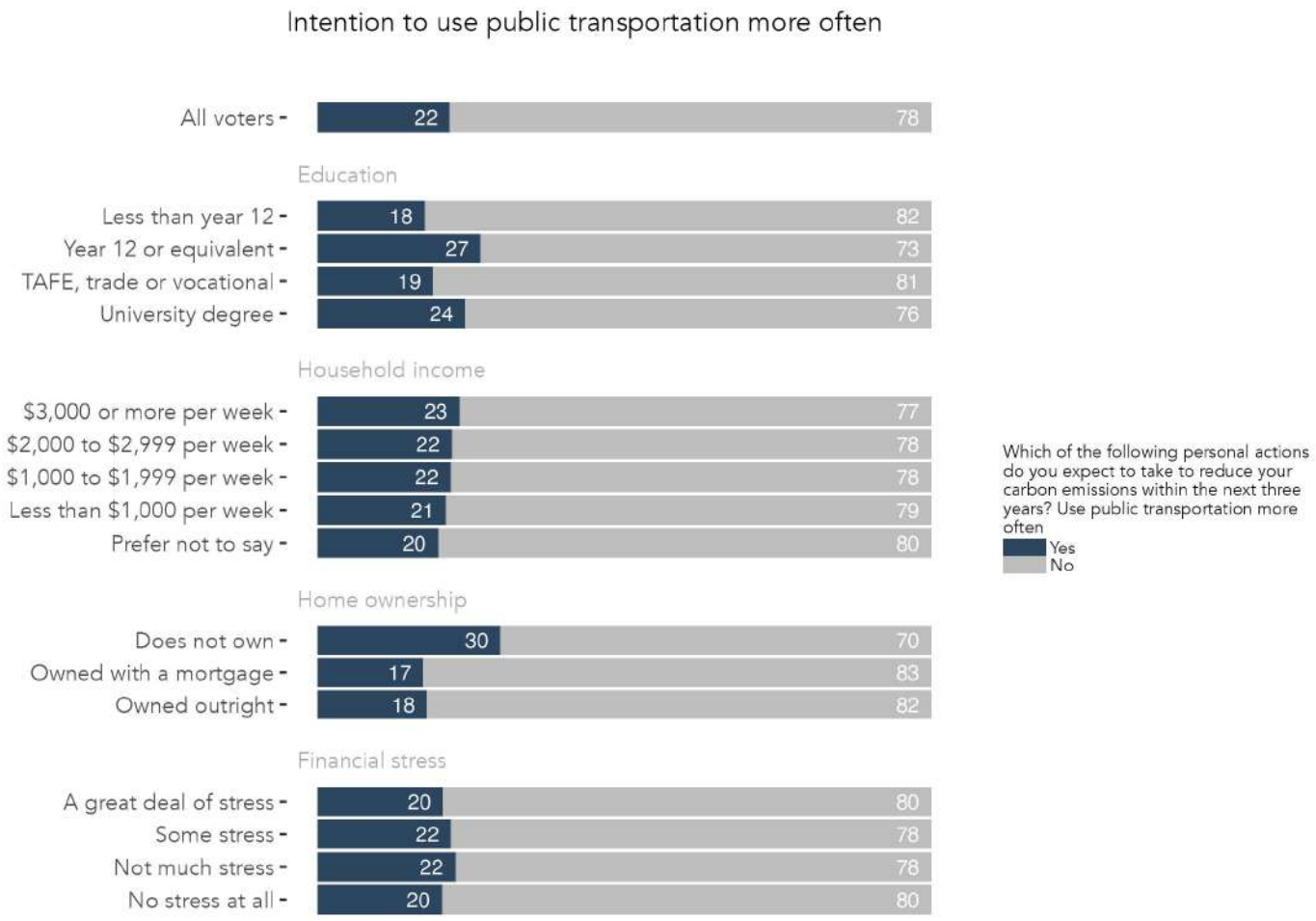

Figure 96: Intention to use public transportation more often, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 82: Intention to use public transportation more often, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	22	78
Education		
Less than year 12	18	82
Year 12 or equivalent	27	73
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	81
University degree	24	76
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	23	77
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	22	78
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	22	78
Less than $1,000 per week	21	79
Prefer not to say	20	80
Home ownership		
Does not own	30	70
Owned with a mortgage	17	83
Owned outright	18	82
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	20	80
Some stress	22	78
Not much stress	22	78
No stress at all	20	80

Reduce meat consumption

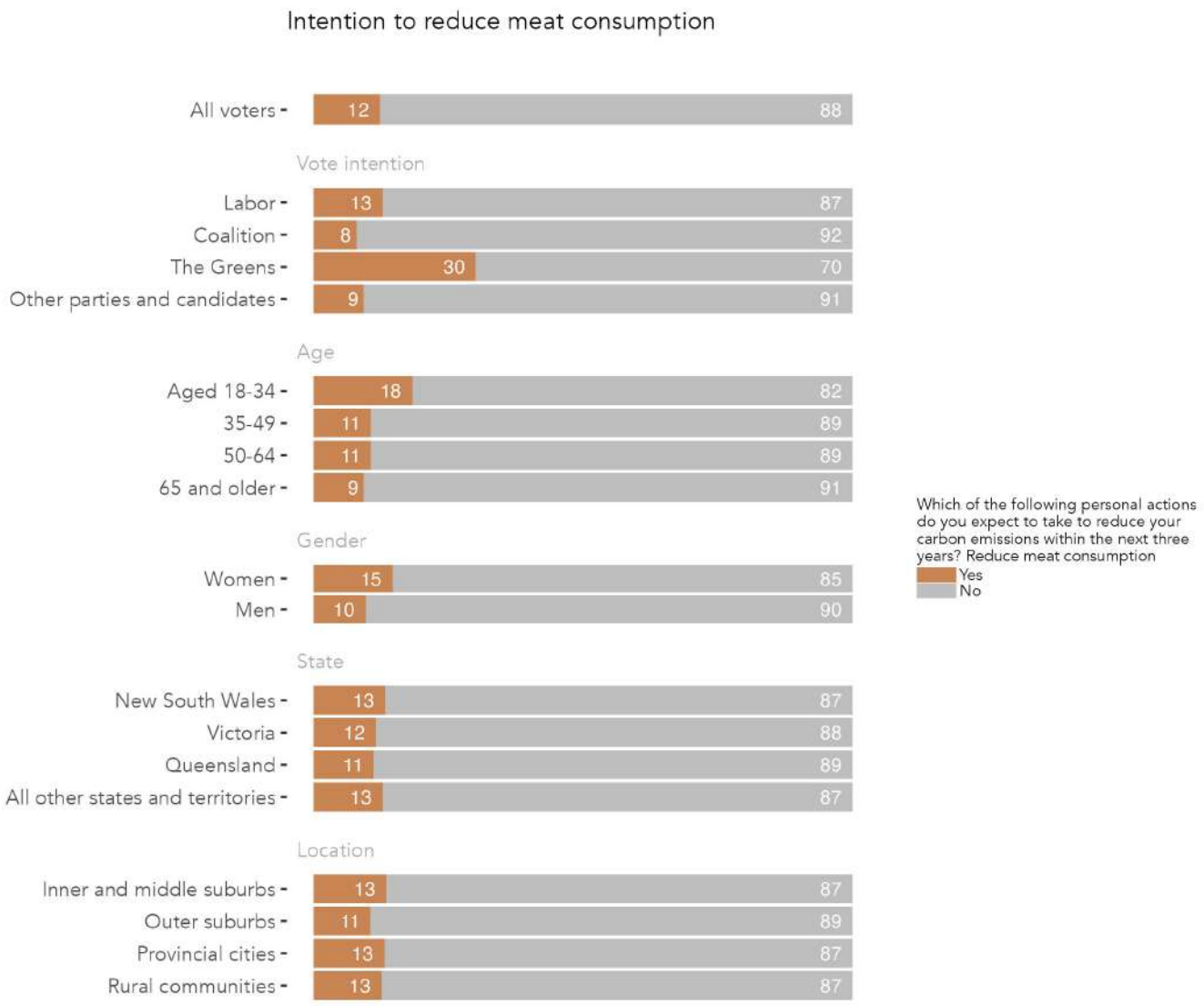

Figure 97: Intention to reduce meat consumption, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 83: Intention to reduce meat consumption, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	12	88
Vote intention		
Labor	13	87
Coalition	8	92
The Greens	30	70
Other parties and candidates	9	91
Age		
Aged 18-34	18	82
35-49	11	89
50-64	11	89
65 and older	9	91
Gender		
Women	15	85
Men	10	90
State		
New South Wales	13	87
Victoria	12	88
Queensland	11	89
All other states and territories	13	87
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	13	87
Outer suburbs	11	89
Provincial cities	13	87
Rural communities	13	87

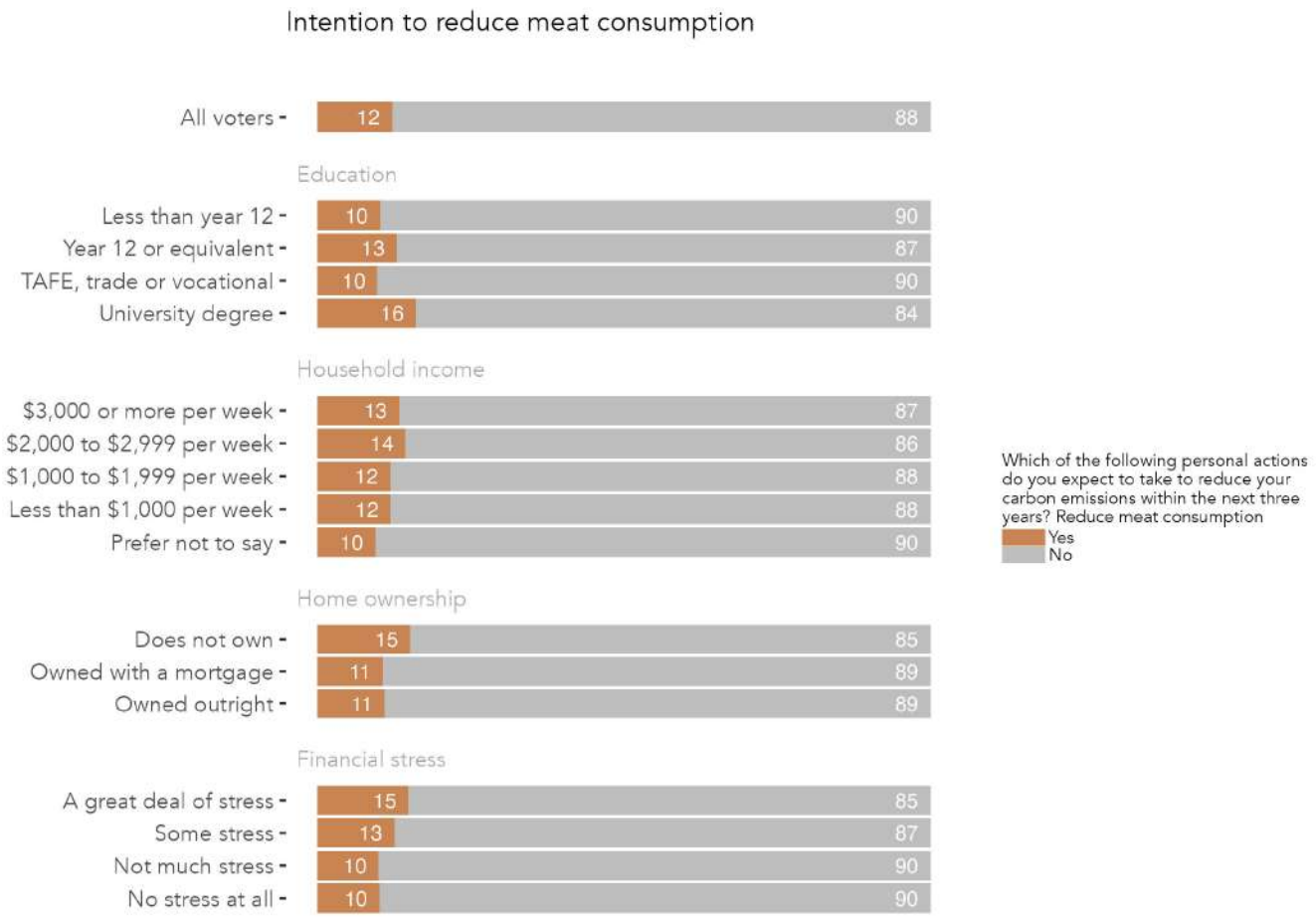

Figure 98: Intention to reduce meat consumption, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 84: Intention to reduce meat consumption, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	12	88
Education		
Less than year 12	10	90
Year 12 or equivalent	13	87
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	90
University degree	16	84
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	13	87
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	14	86
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	12	88
Less than $1,000 per week	12	88
Prefer not to say	10	90
Home ownership		
Does not own	15	85
Owned with a mortgage	11	89
Owned outright	11	89
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	15	85
Some stress	13	87
Not much stress	10	90
No stress at all	10	90

Invest in solar panels

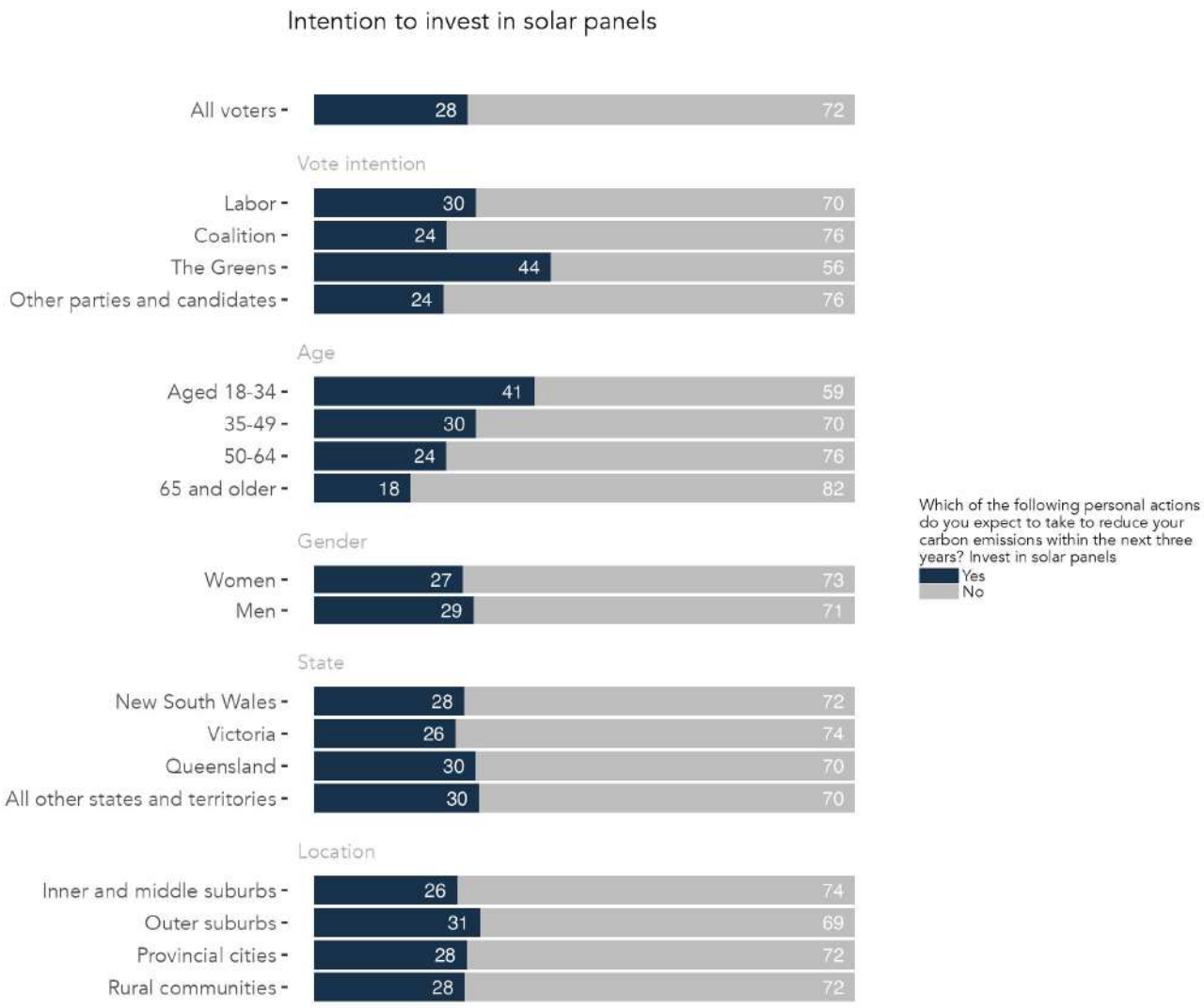

Figure 99: Intention to invest in solar panels, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 85: Intention to invest in solar panels, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	28	72
Vote intention		
Labor	30	70
Coalition	24	76
The Greens	44	56
Other parties and candidates	24	76
Age		
Aged 18-34	41	59
35-49	30	70
50-64	24	76
65 and older	18	82
Gender		
Women	27	73
Men	29	71
State		
New South Wales	28	72
Victoria	26	74
Queensland	30	70
All other states and territories	30	70
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	26	74
Outer suburbs	31	69
Provincial cities	28	72
Rural communities	28	72

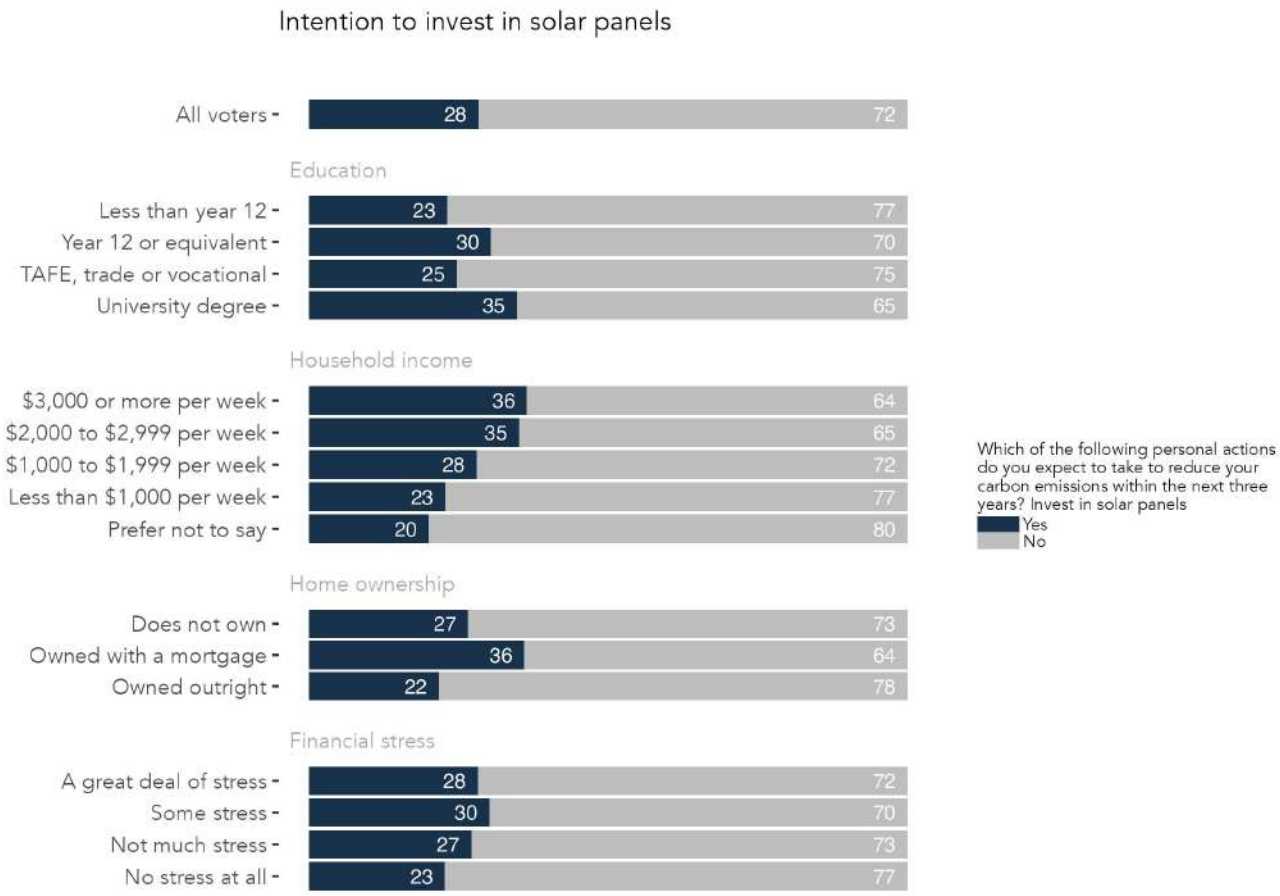

Figure 100: Intention to invest in solar panels, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 86: Intention to invest in solar panels, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	28	72
Education		
Less than year 12	23	77
Year 12 or equivalent	30	70
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	75
University degree	35	65
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	36	64
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	35	65
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	28	72
Less than $1,000 per week	23	77
Prefer not to say	20	80
Home ownership		
Does not own	27	73
Owned with a mortgage	36	64
Owned outright	22	78
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	28	72
Some stress	30	70
Not much stress	27	73
No stress at all	23	77

Buy an electric vehicle (EV)

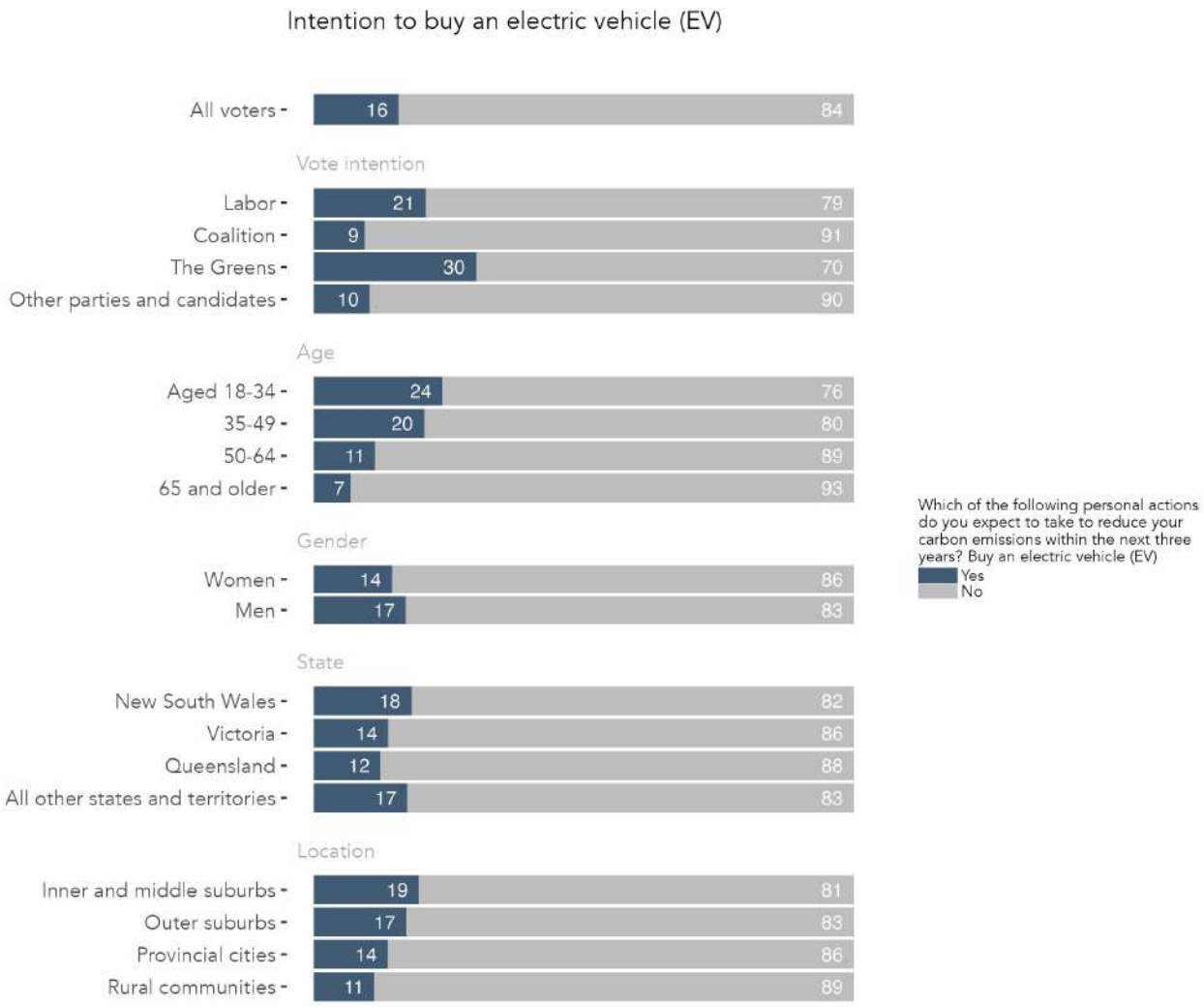

Figure 101: Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 87: Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	16	84
Vote intention		
Labor	21	79
Coalition	9	91
The Greens	30	70
Other parties and candidates	10	90
Age		
Aged 18-34	24	76
35-49	20	80
50-64	11	89
65 and older	7	93
Gender		
Women	14	86
Men	17	83
State		
New South Wales	18	82
Victoria	14	86
Queensland	12	88
All other states and territories	17	83
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	19	81
Outer suburbs	17	83
Provincial cities	14	86
Rural communities	11	89

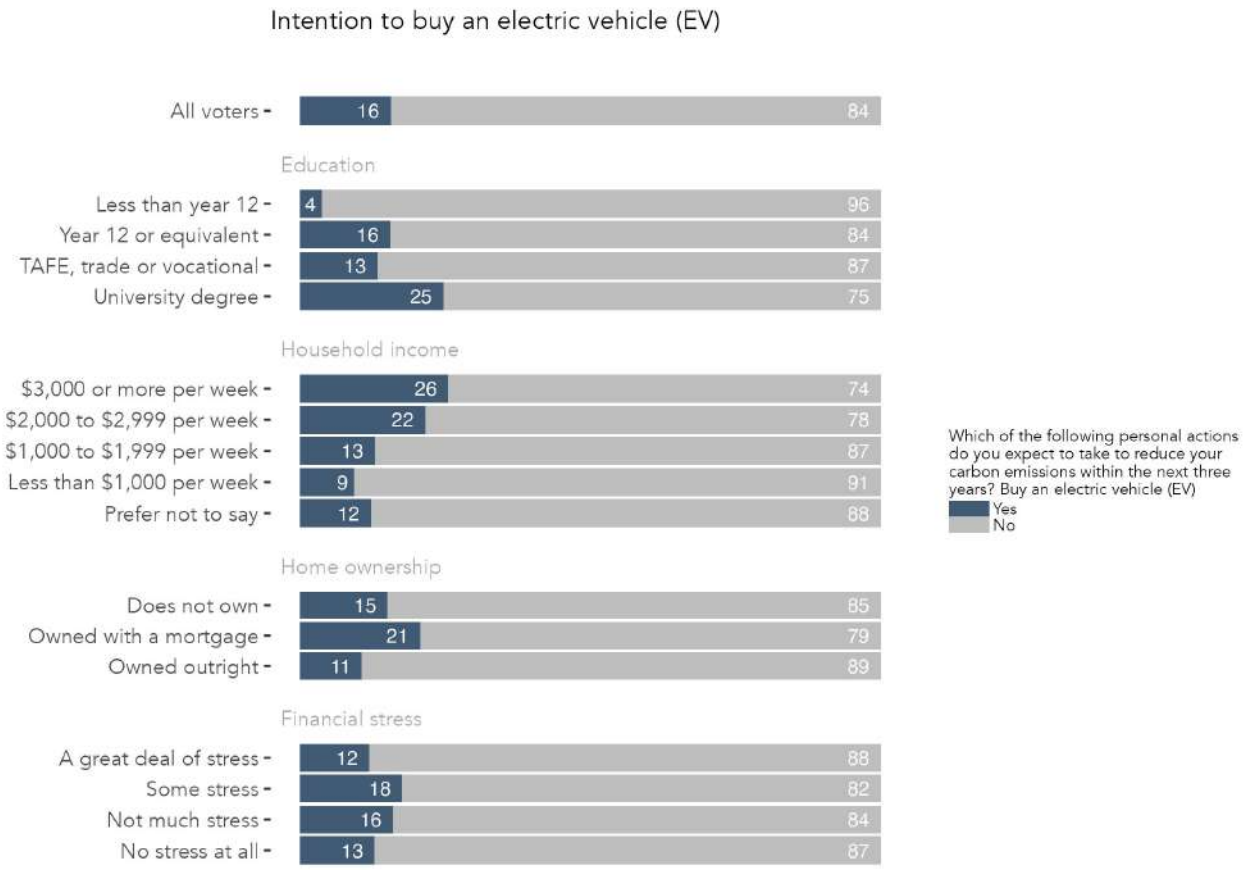

Figure 102: Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 88: Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	16	84
Education		
Less than year 12	4	96
Year 12 or equivalent	16	84
TAFE, trade or vocational	13	87
University degree	25	75
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	26	74
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	22	78
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	13	87
Less than $1,000 per week	9	91
Prefer not to say	12	88
Home ownership		
Does not own	15	85
Owned with a mortgage	21	79
Owned outright	11	89
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	12	88
Some stress	18	82
Not much stress	16	84
No stress at all	13	87

Purchase a home battery

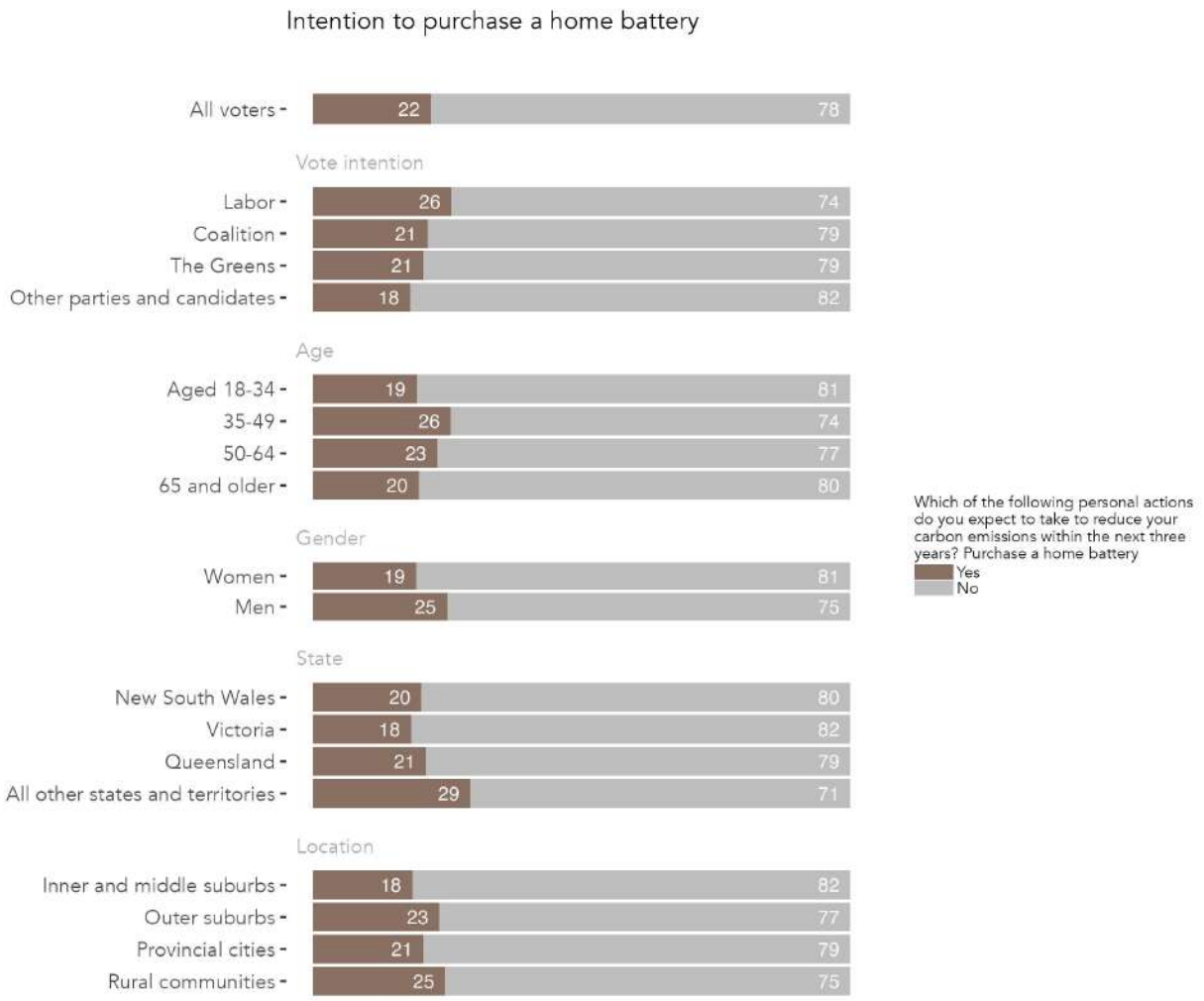

Figure 103: Intention to purchase a home battery, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 89: Intention to purchase a home battery, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	22	78
Vote intention		
Labor	26	74
Coalition	21	79
The Greens	21	79
Other parties and candidates	18	82
Age		
Aged 18-34	19	81
35-49	26	74
50-64	23	77
65 and older	20	80
Gender		
Women	19	81
Men	25	75
State		
New South Wales	20	80
Victoria	18	82
Queensland	21	79
All other states and territories	29	71
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	18	82
Outer suburbs	23	77
Provincial cities	21	79
Rural communities	25	75

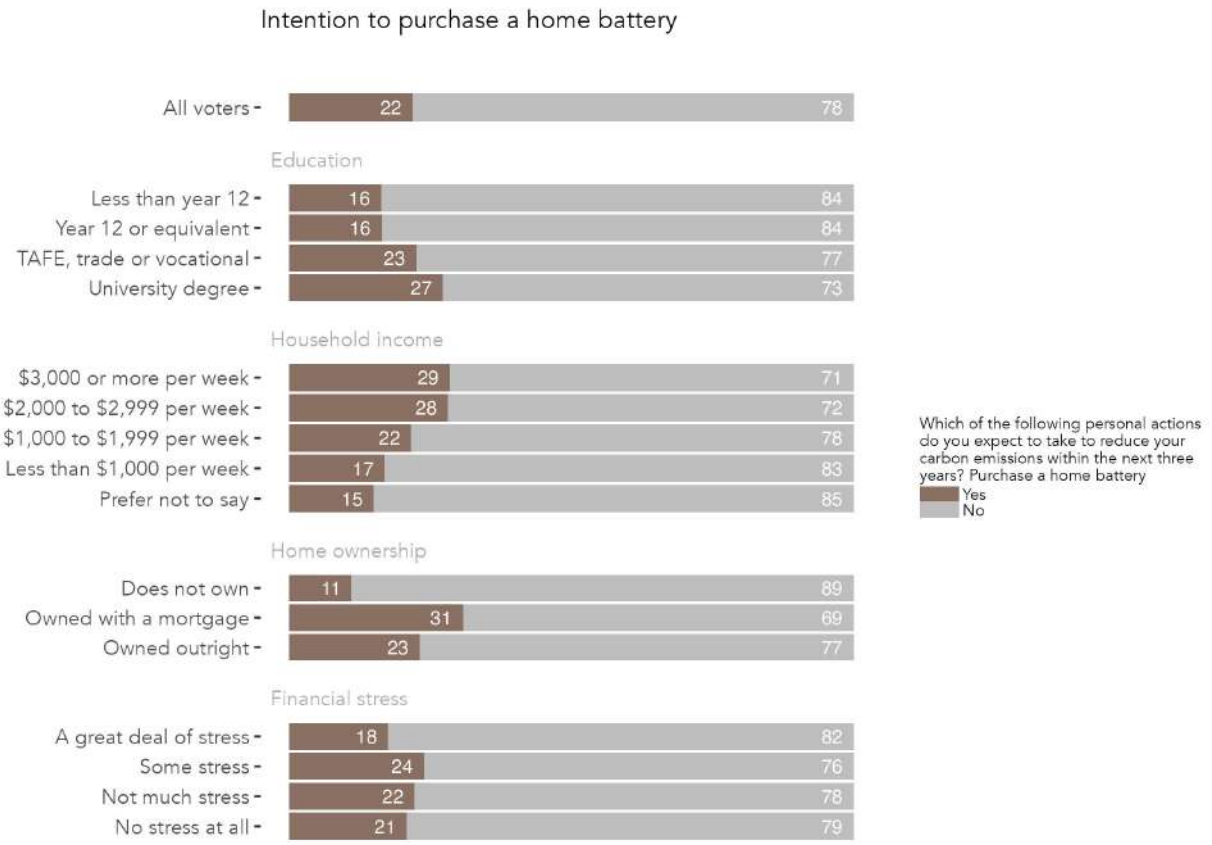

Figure 104: Intention to purchase a home battery, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 90: Intention to purchase a home battery, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	22	78
Education		
Less than year 12	16	84
Year 12 or equivalent	16	84
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	77
University degree	27	73
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	29	71
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	28	72
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	22	78
Less than $1,000 per week	17	83
Prefer not to say	15	85
Home ownership		
Does not own	11	89
Owned with a mortgage	31	69
Owned outright	23	77
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	18	82
Some stress	24	76
Not much stress	22	78
No stress at all	21	79

Something else

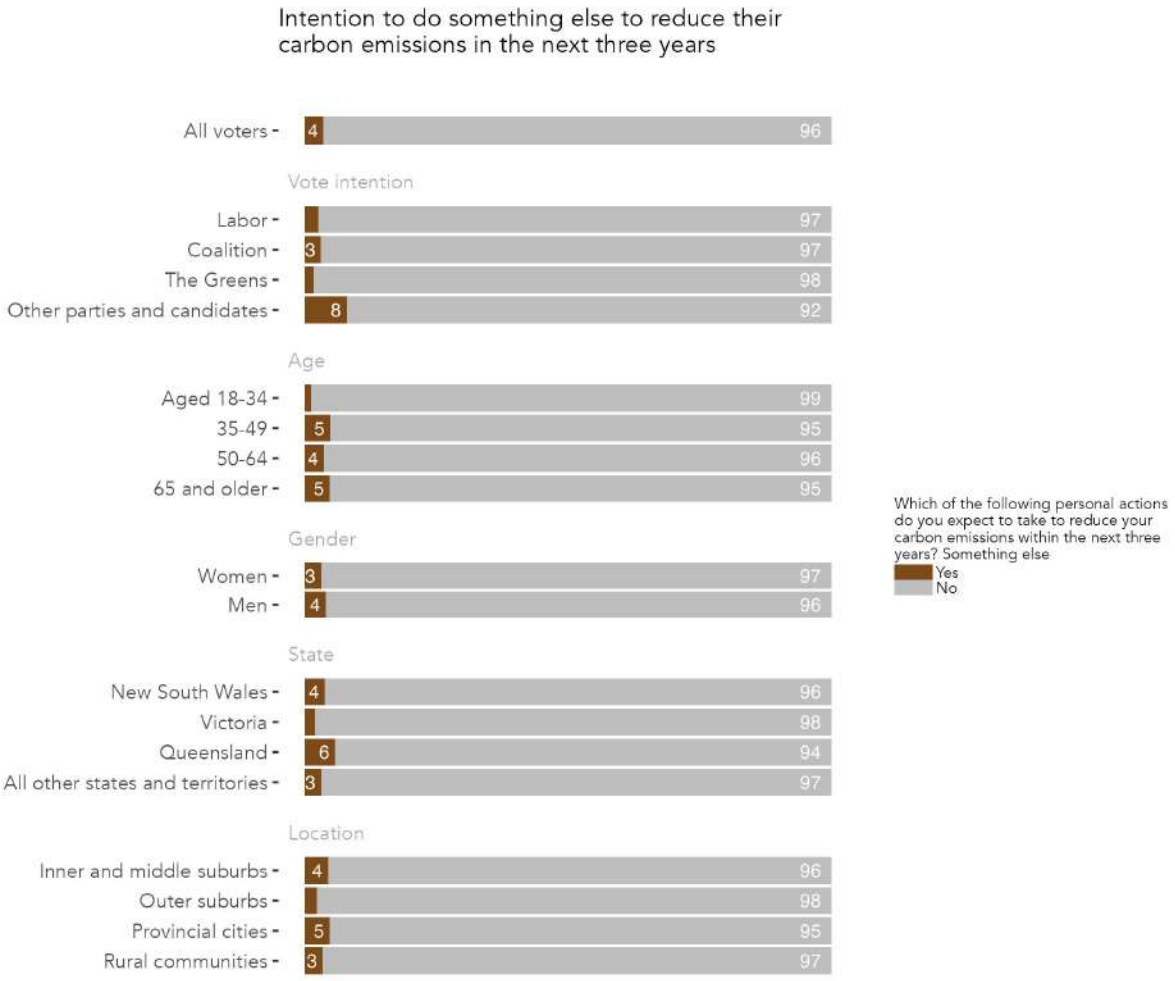

Figure 105: Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 91: Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	4	96
Vote intention		
Labor	3	97
Coalition	3	97
The Greens	2	98
Other parties and candidates	8	92
Age		
Aged 18-34	1	99
35-49	5	95
50-64	4	96
65 and older	5	95
Gender		
Women	3	97
Men	4	96
State		
New South Wales	4	96
Victoria	2	98
Queensland	6	94
All other states and territories	3	97
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	4	96
Outer suburbs	2	98
Provincial cities	5	95
Rural communities	3	97

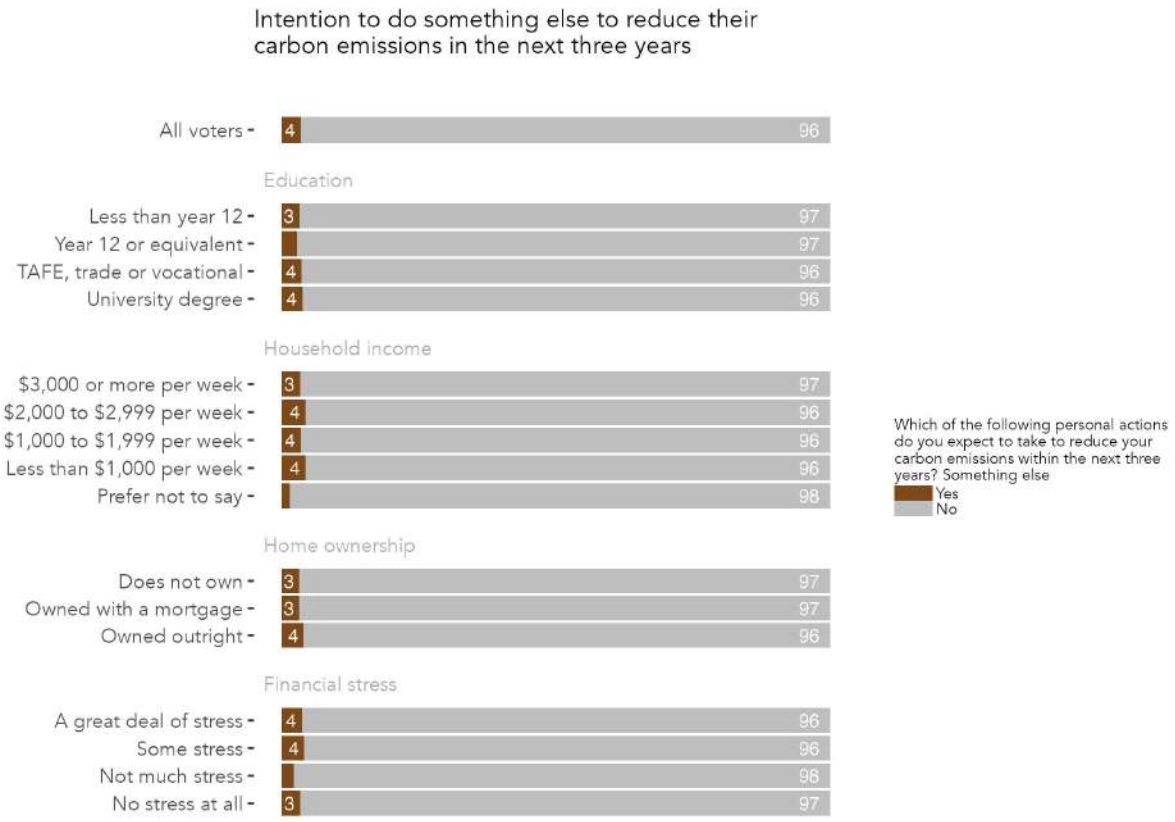

Figure 106: Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 92: Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	4	96
Education		
Less than year 12	3	97
Year 12 or equivalent	3	97
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	96
University degree	4	96
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	3	97
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	4	96
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	4	96
Less than $1,000 per week	4	96
Prefer not to say	2	98
Home ownership		
Does not own	3	97
Owned with a mortgage	3	97
Owned outright	4	96
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	4	96
Some stress	4	96
Not much stress	2	98
No stress at all	3	97

None of these

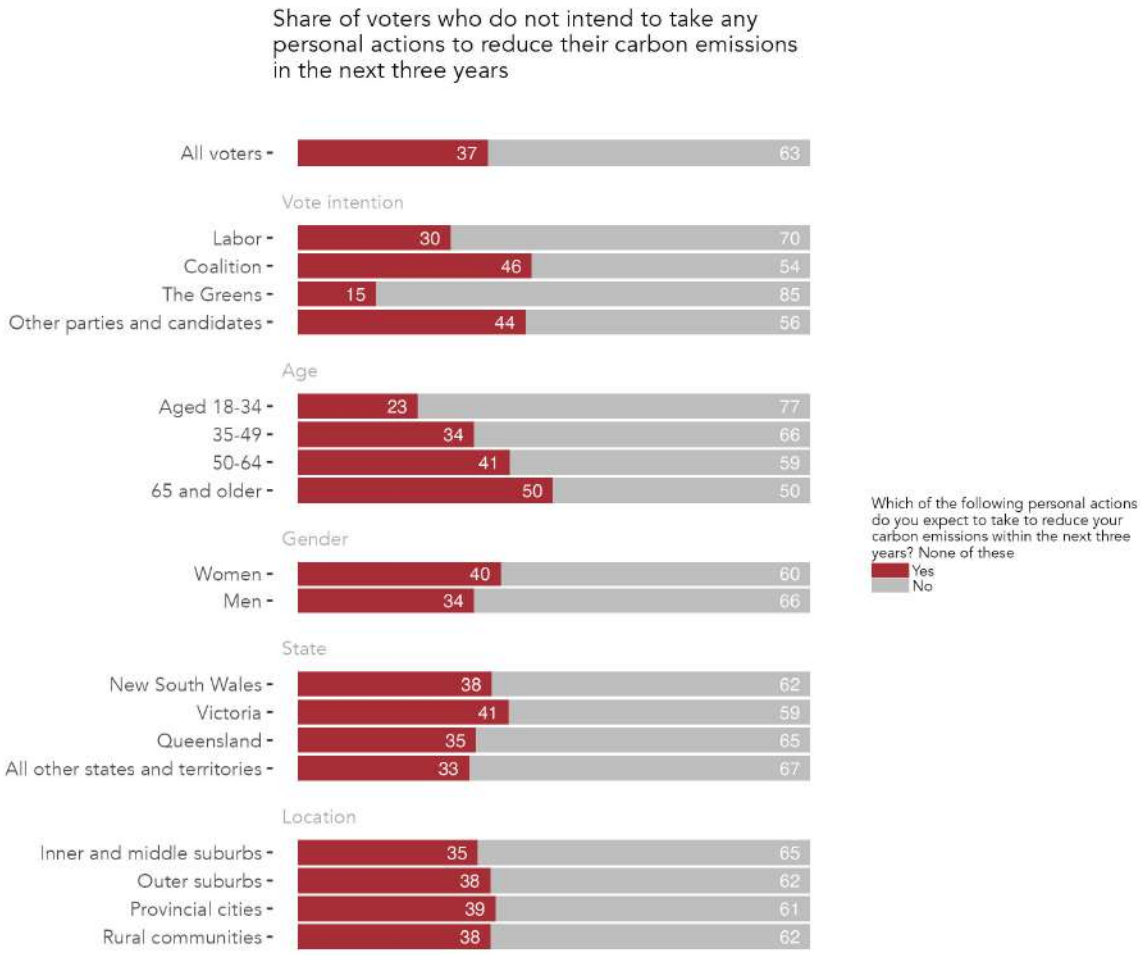

Figure 107: Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 93: Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	37	63
Vote intention		
Labor	30	70
Coalition	46	54
The Greens	15	85
Other parties and candidates	44	56
Age		
Aged 18-34	23	77
35-49	34	66
50-64	41	59
65 and older	50	50
Gender		
Women	40	60
Men	34	66
State		
New South Wales	38	62
Victoria	41	59
Queensland	35	65
All other states and territories	33	67
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	35	65
Outer suburbs	38	62
Provincial cities	39	61
Rural communities	38	62

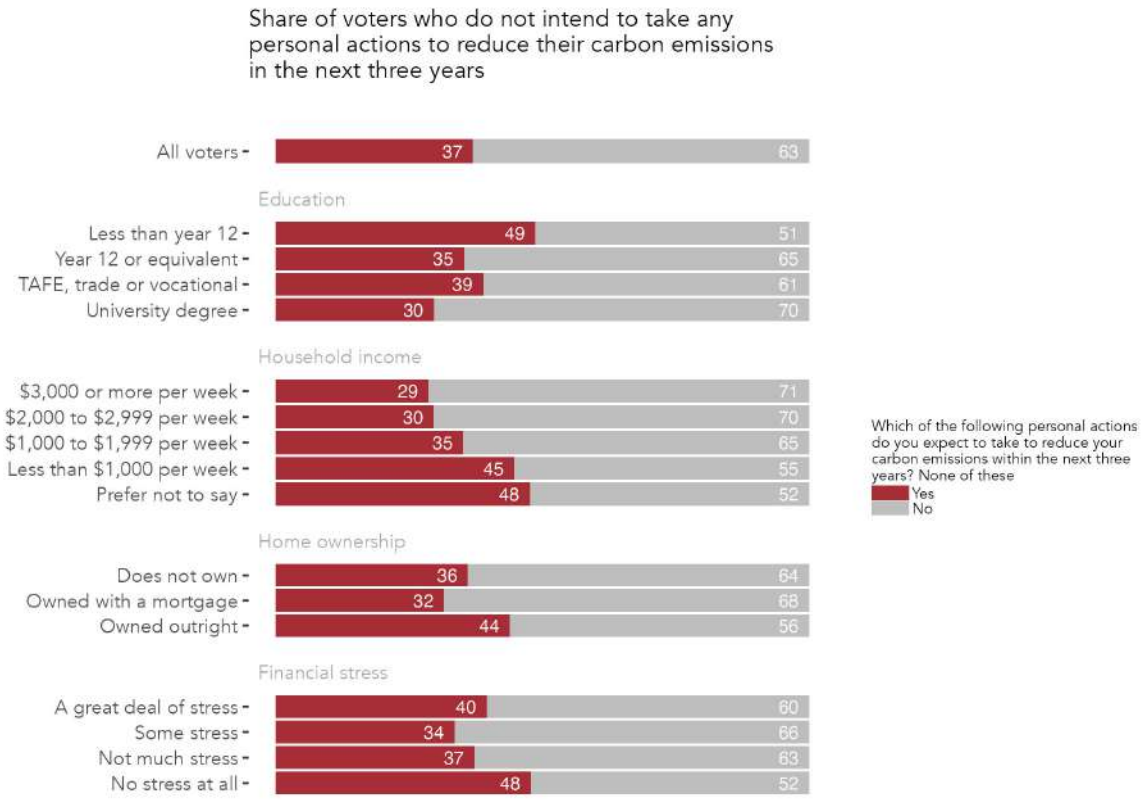

Figure 108: Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 94: Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Yes	No
All voters	37	63
Education		
Less than year 12	49	51
Year 12 or equivalent	35	65
TAFE, trade or vocational	39	61
University degree	30	70
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	29	71
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	30	70
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	35	65
Less than $1,000 per week	45	55
Prefer not to say	48	52
Home ownership		
Does not own	36	64
Owned with a mortgage	32	68
Owned outright	44	56
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	40	60
Some stress	34	66
Not much stress	37	63
No stress at all	48	52

Price elasticity for electricity from renewable energy sources

Question text

Would you be willing to increase your electricity bill by pipe value: $50, $100, $250, or $500 *per month to ensure 100% of the electricity you use comes from renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind and hydro?*

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Definitely would
2. Probably would
3. Probably would not
4. Definitely would not
5. Not sure

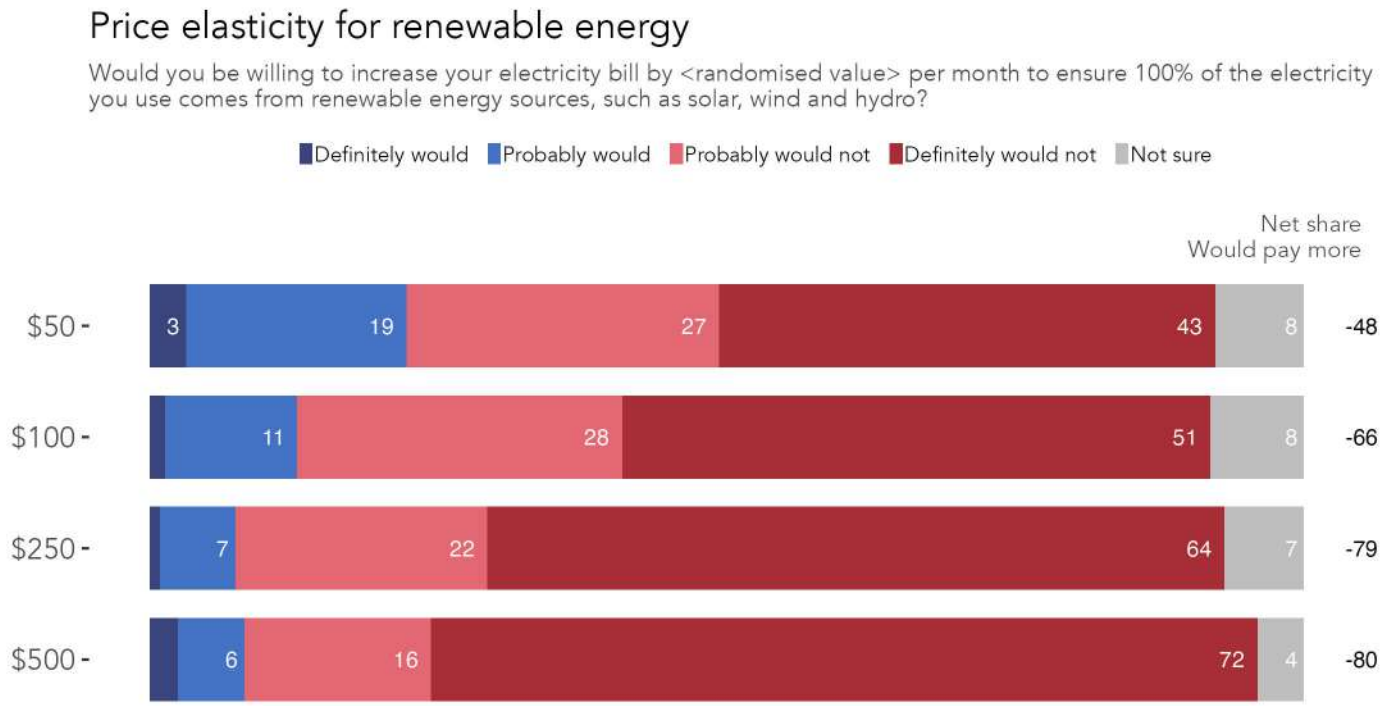

Figure 109: How price increases influence Australians' interest in electricity from renewable sources. Respondents were randomly allocated a monthly price increase for their energy bill, and asked if they would be willing to spend that amount to shift to 100 per cent renewable sources. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

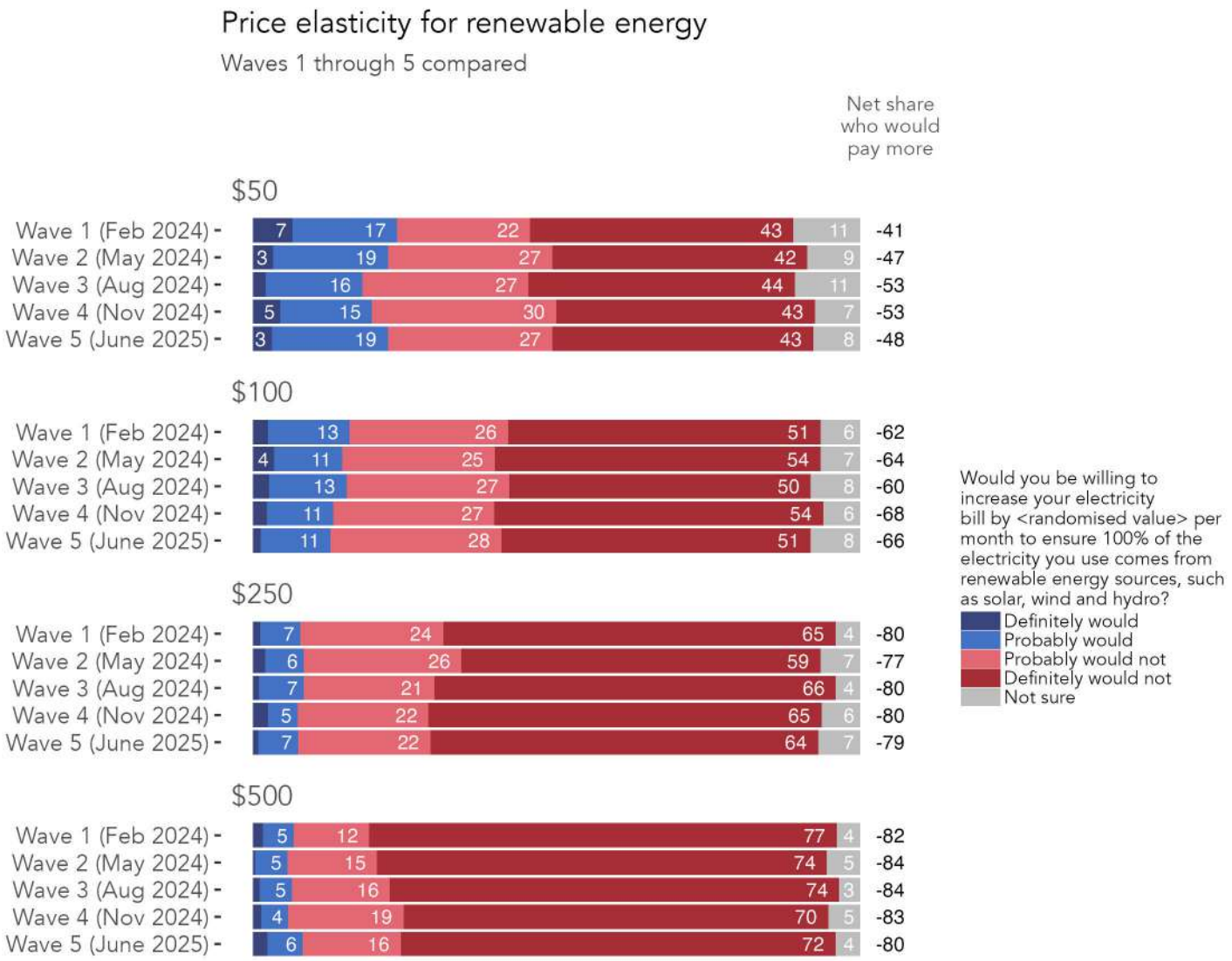

Figure 110: How price increases influence Australians' interest in electricity from renewable sources. Respondents were randomly allocated a monthly price increase for their energy bill, and asked if they would be willing to spend that amount to shift to 100 per cent renewable sources. Comparison of waves 1 through 5.

Support for increased production from different sources of energy

Question text

Do you support or oppose producing more energy from the following sources?

Carousel; single select Questions; randomise

A. Solar
B. Onshore wind
C. Offshore wind
D. Natural gas
E. Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane
F. Nuclear
G. Coal

Single select; random reverse 1-2

1. Support
2. Oppose
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Unsure

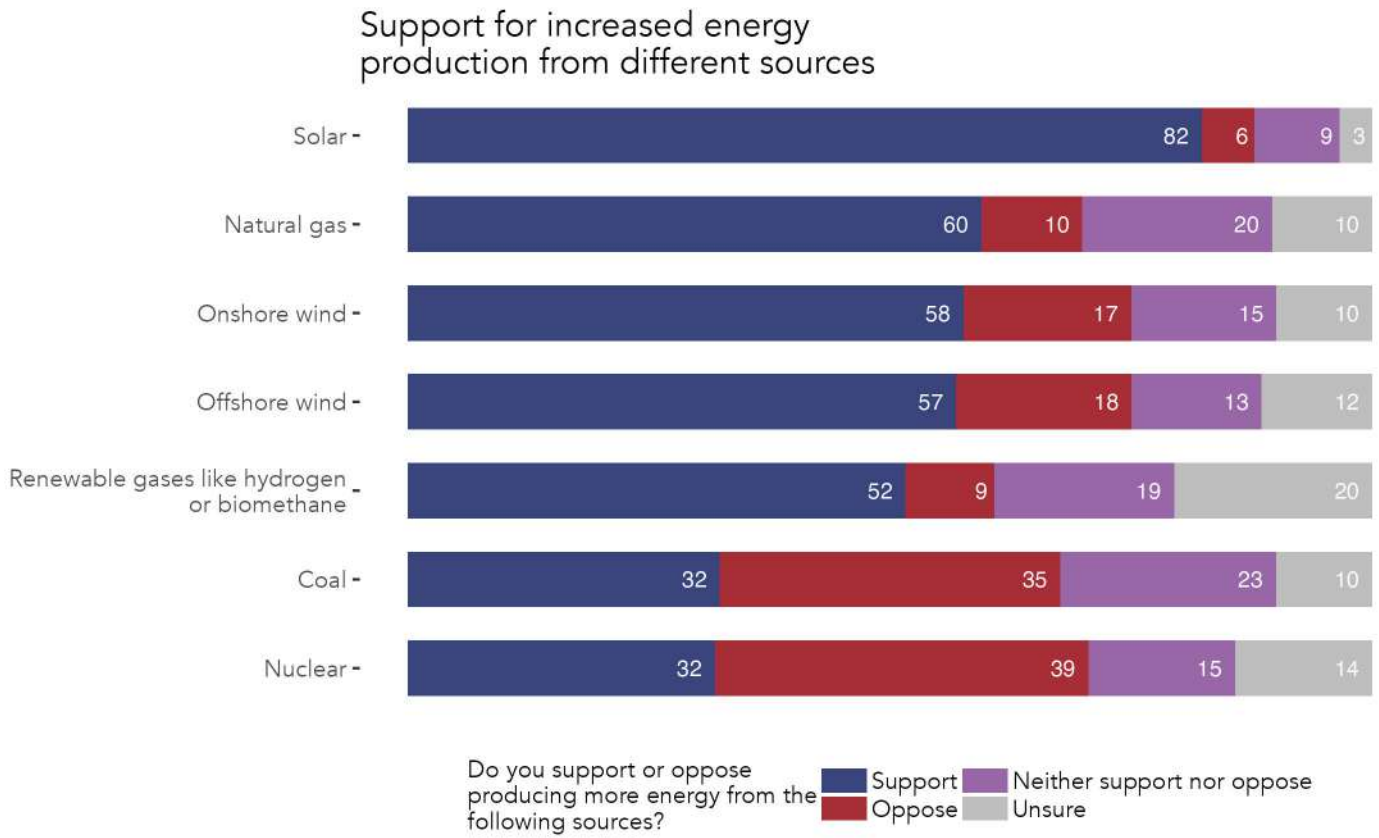

Figure 111: Support for increased energy production from different sources of electricity.

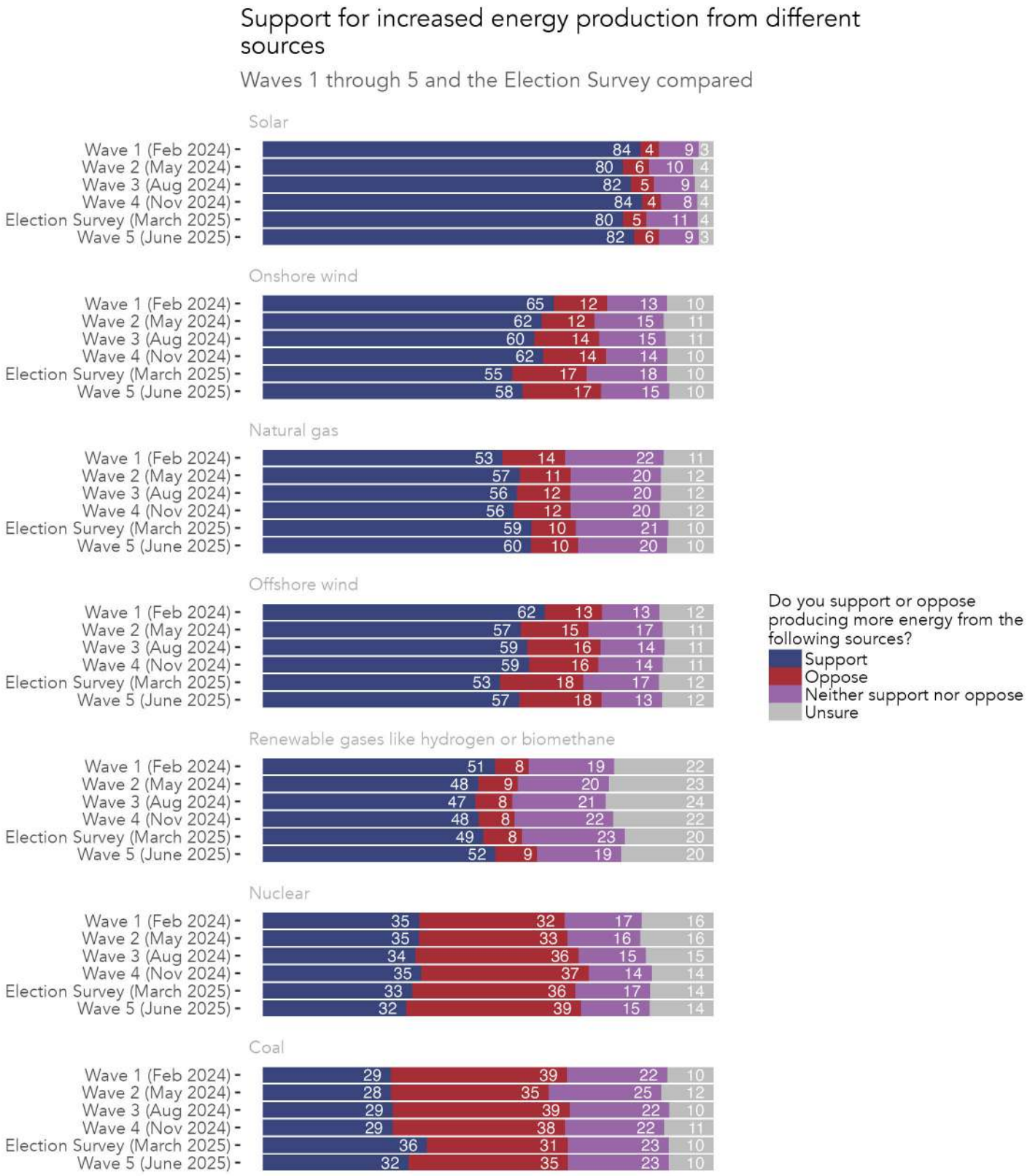

Figure 112: Support for increased energy production from different sources of electricity. Waves 1 through 5 and the Election Survey compared.

Solar

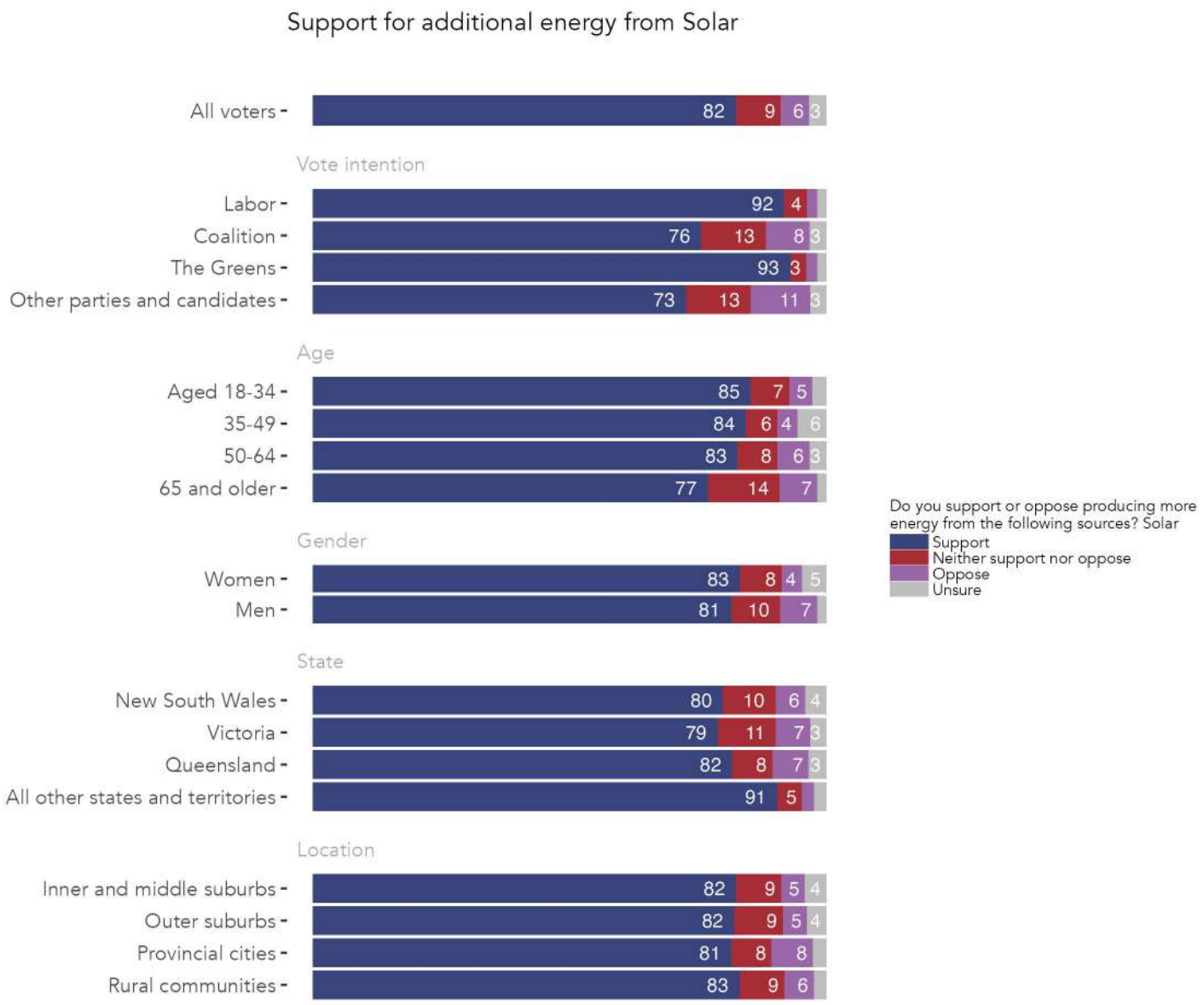

Figure 113: Support for additional energy from Solar, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 95: Support for additional energy from Solar, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	82	9	6	3
Vote intention				
Labor	92	4	2	2
Coalition	76	13	8	3
The Greens	93	3	2	2
Other parties and candidates	73	13	11	3
Age				
Aged 18-34	85	7	5	3
35-49	84	6	4	6
50-64	83	8	6	3
65 and older	77	14	7	2
Gender				
Women	83	8	4	5
Men	81	10	7	2
State				
New South Wales	80	10	6	4
Victoria	79	11	7	3
Queensland	82	8	7	3
All other states and territories	91	5	2	2
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	82	9	5	4
Outer suburbs	82	9	5	4
Provincial cities	81	8	8	3
Rural communities	83	9	6	2

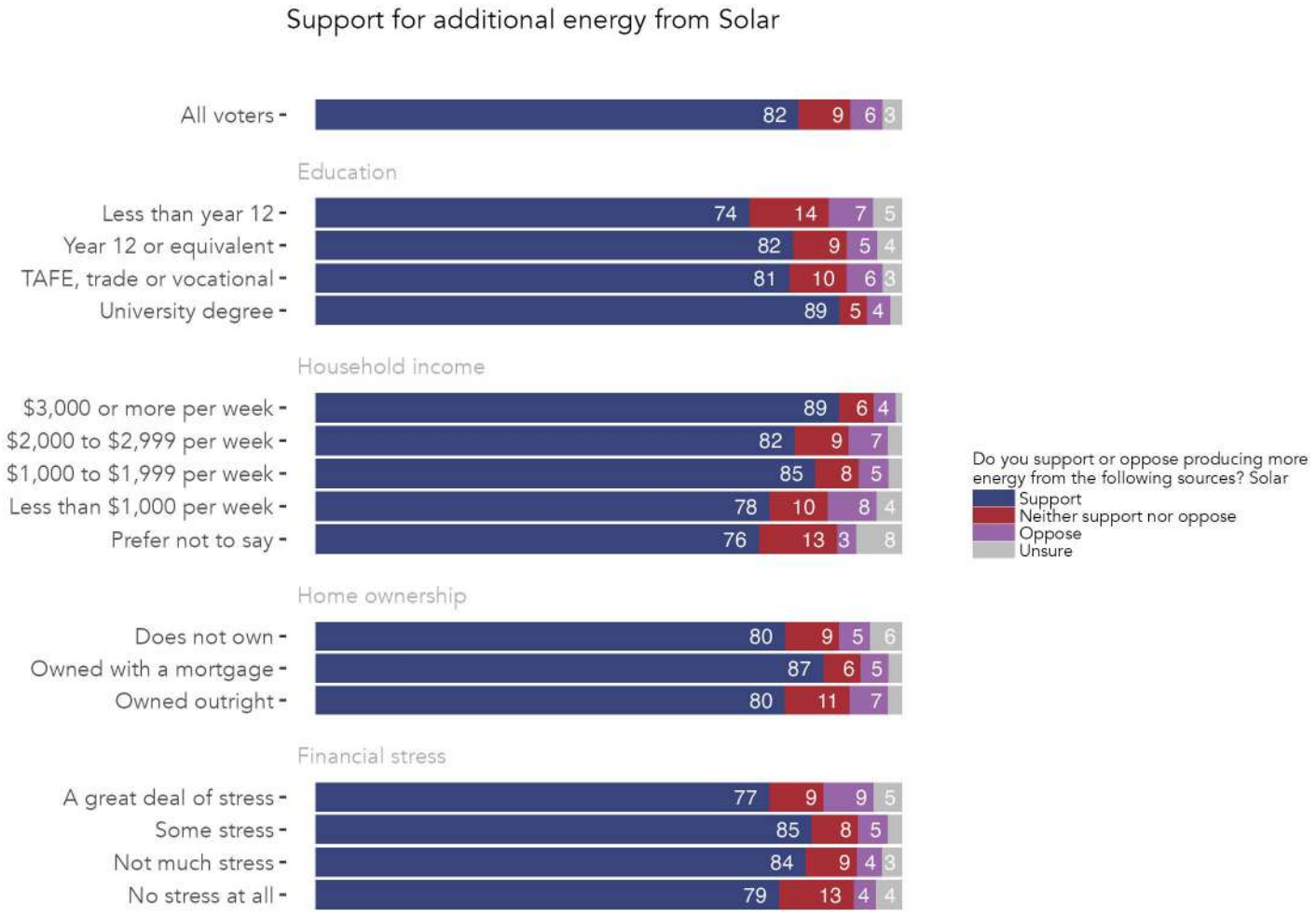

Figure 114: Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 96: Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	82	9	6	3
Education				
Less than year 12	74	14	7	5
Year 12 or equivalent	82	9	5	4
TAFE, trade or vocational	81	10	6	3
University degree	89	5	4	2
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	89	6	4	1
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	82	9	7	2
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	85	8	5	2
Less than $1,000 per week	78	10	8	4
Prefer not to say	76	13	3	8
Home ownership				
Does not own	80	9	5	6
Owned with a mortgage	87	6	5	2
Owned outright	80	11	7	2
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	77	9	9	5
Some stress	85	8	5	2
Not much stress	84	9	4	3
No stress at all	79	13	4	4

Onshore wind

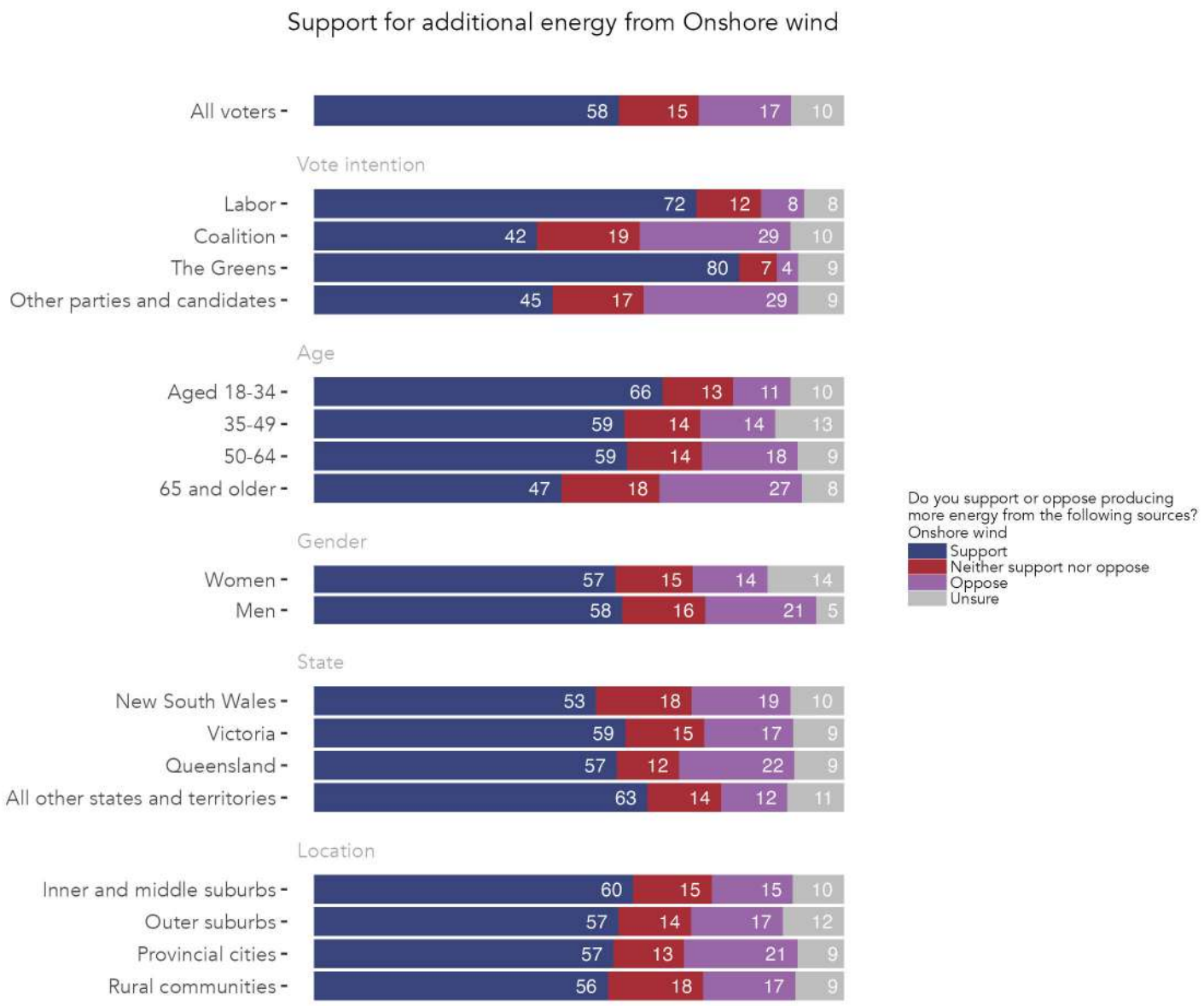

Figure 115: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 97: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	58	15	17	10
Vote intention				
Labor	72	12	8	8
Coalition	42	19	29	10
The Greens	80	7	4	9
Other parties and candidates	45	17	29	9
Age				
Aged 18-34	66	13	11	10
35-49	59	14	14	13
50-64	59	14	18	9
65 and older	47	18	27	8
Gender				
Women	57	15	14	14
Men	58	16	21	5
State				
New South Wales	53	18	19	10
Victoria	59	15	17	9
Queensland	57	12	22	9
All other states and territories	63	14	12	11
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	60	15	15	10
Outer suburbs	57	14	17	12
Provincial cities	57	13	21	9
Rural communities	56	18	17	9

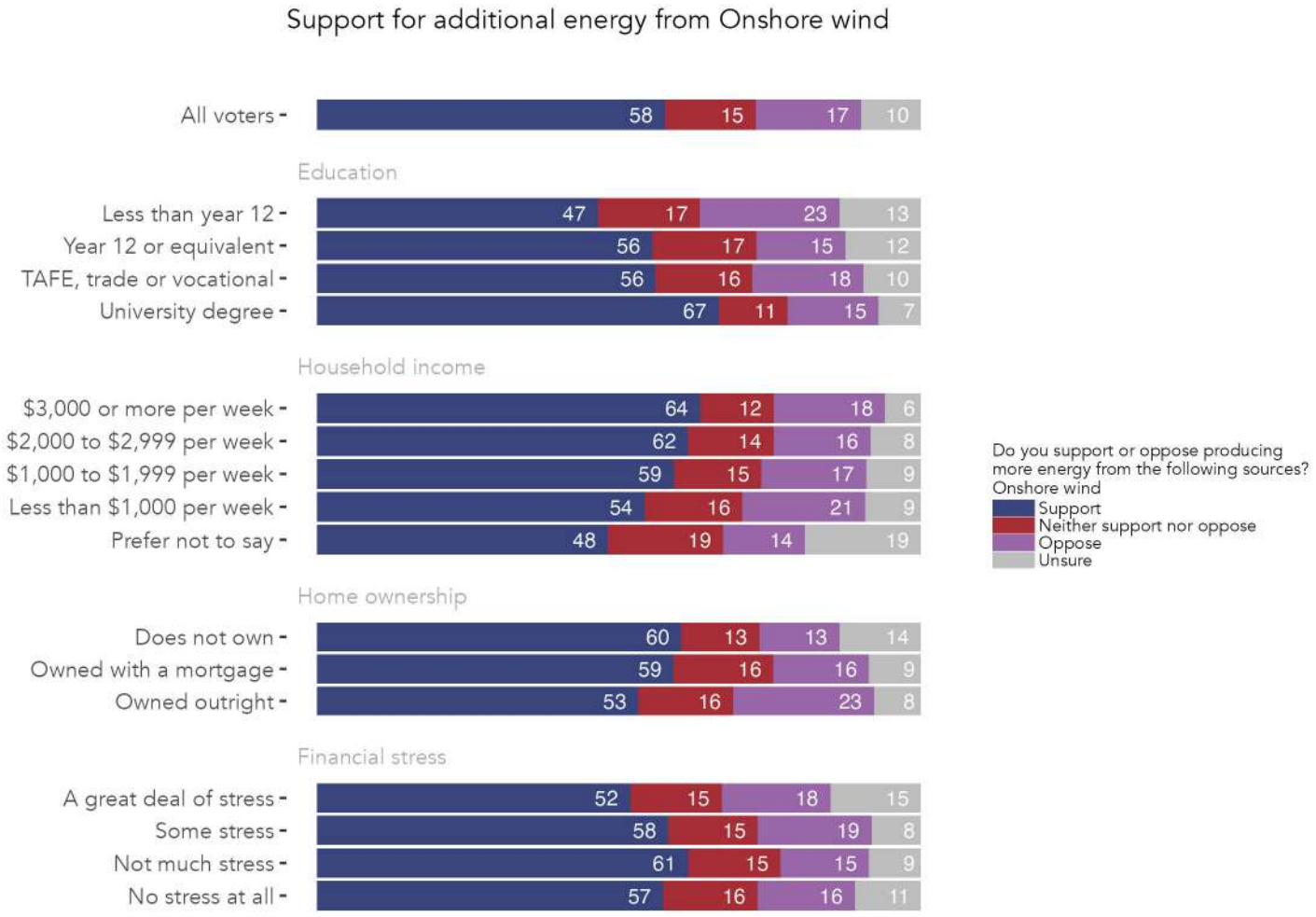

Figure 116: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 98: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	58	15	17	10
Education				
Less than year 12	47	17	23	13
Year 12 or equivalent	56	17	15	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	56	16	18	10
University degree	67	11	15	7
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	64	12	18	6
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	62	14	16	8
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	59	15	17	9
Less than $1,000 per week	54	16	21	9
Prefer not to say	48	19	14	19
Home ownership				
Does not own	60	13	13	14
Owned with a mortgage	59	16	16	9
Owned outright	53	16	23	8
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	52	15	18	15
Some stress	58	15	19	8
Not much stress	61	15	15	9
No stress at all	57	16	16	11

Offshore wind

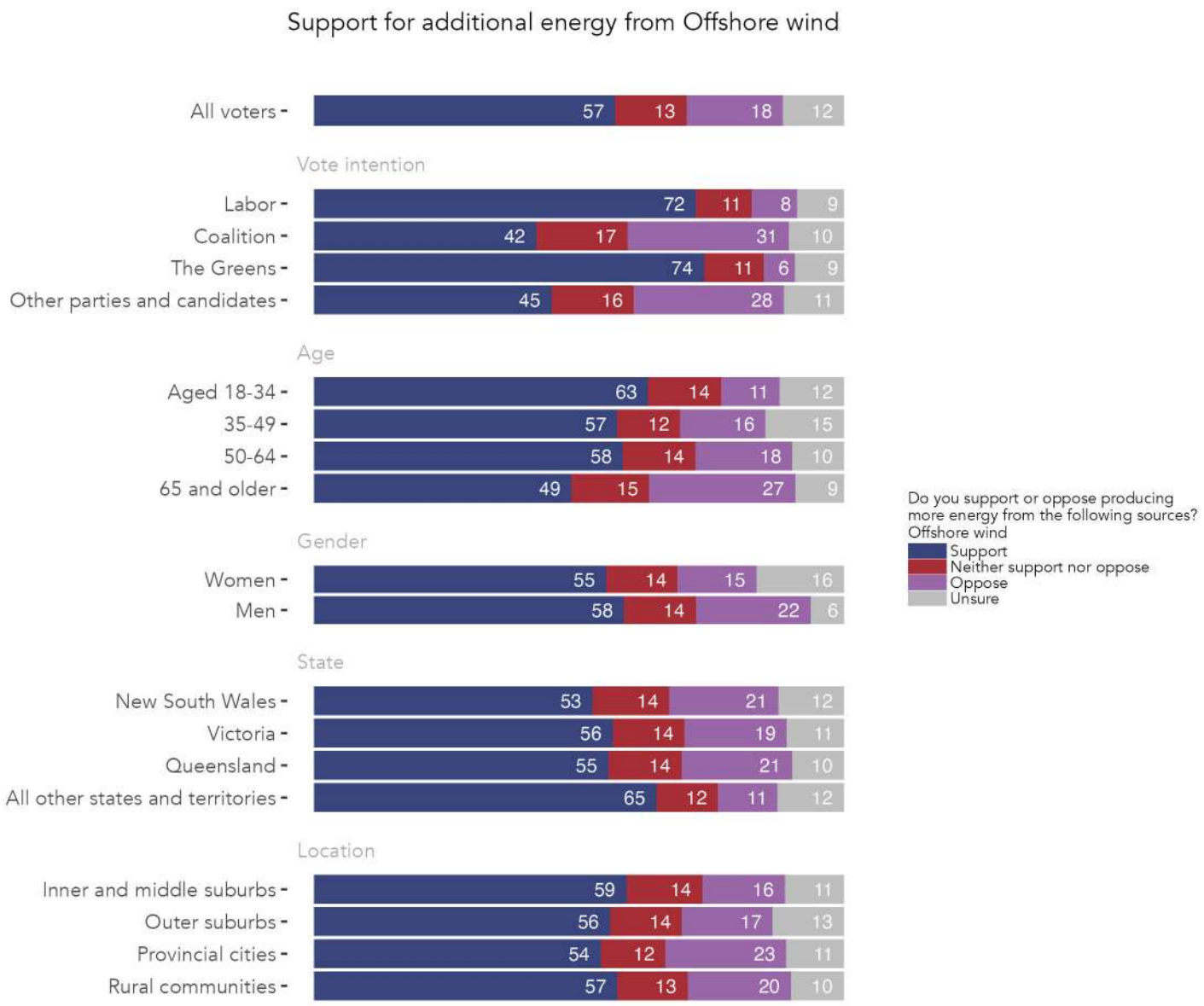

Figure 117: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 99: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	57	13	18	12
Vote intention				
Labor	72	11	8	9
Coalition	42	17	31	10
The Greens	74	11	6	9
Other parties and candidates	45	16	28	11
Age				
Aged 18-34	63	14	11	12
35-49	57	12	16	15
50-64	58	14	18	10
65 and older	49	15	27	9
Gender				
Women	55	14	15	16
Men	58	14	22	6
State				
New South Wales	53	14	21	12
Victoria	56	14	19	11
Queensland	55	14	21	10
All other states and territories	65	12	11	12
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	59	14	16	11
Outer suburbs	56	14	17	13
Provincial cities	54	12	23	11
Rural communities	57	13	20	10

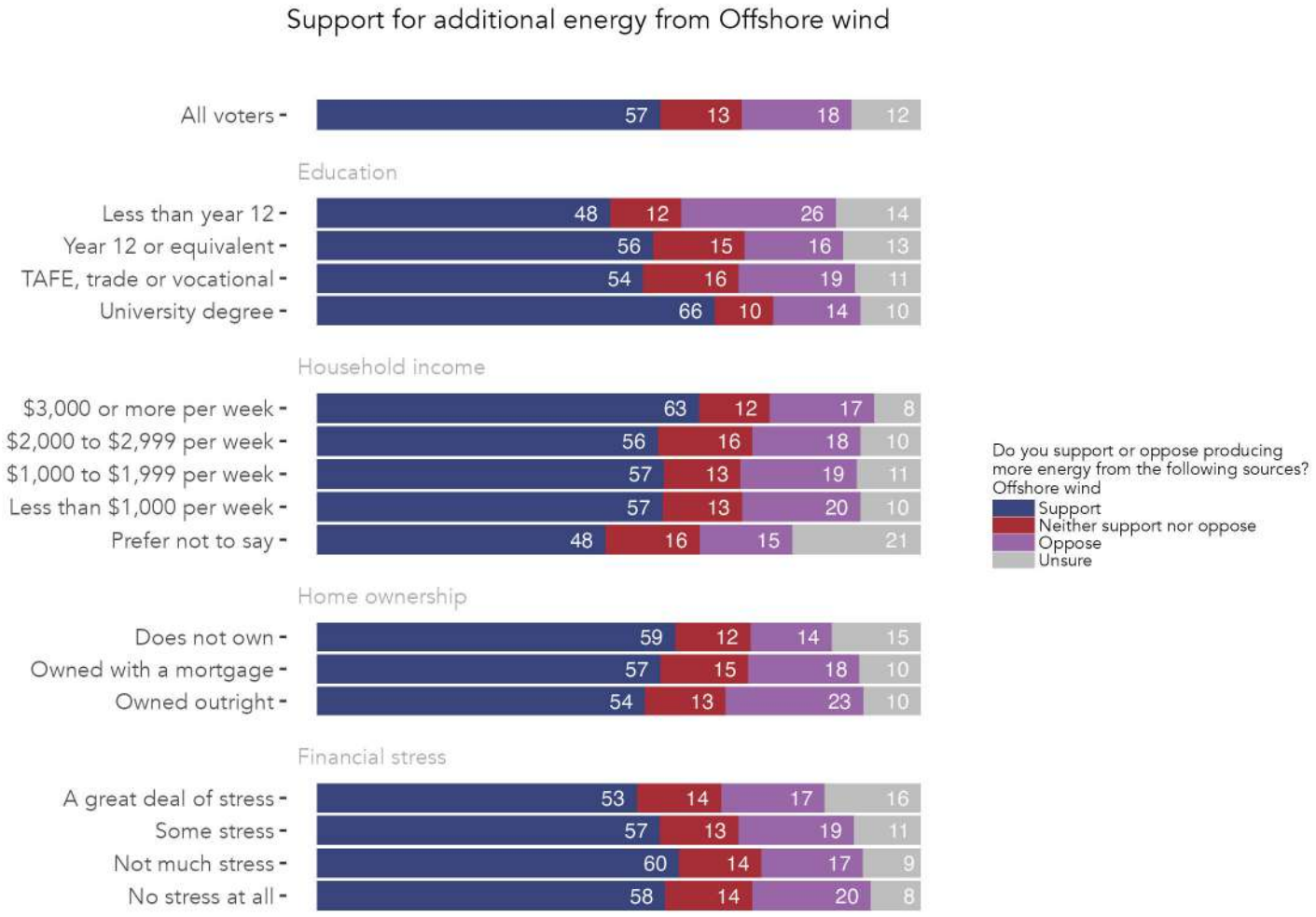

Figure 118: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 100: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	57	13	18	12
Education				
Less than year 12	48	12	26	14
Year 12 or equivalent	56	15	16	13
TAFE, trade or vocational	54	16	19	11
University degree	66	10	14	10
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	63	12	17	8
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	56	16	18	10
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	57	13	19	11
Less than $1,000 per week	57	13	20	10
Prefer not to say	48	16	15	21
Home ownership				
Does not own	59	12	14	15
Owned with a mortgage	57	15	18	10
Owned outright	54	13	23	10
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	53	14	17	16
Some stress	57	13	19	11
Not much stress	60	14	17	9
No stress at all	58	14	20	8

Natural gas

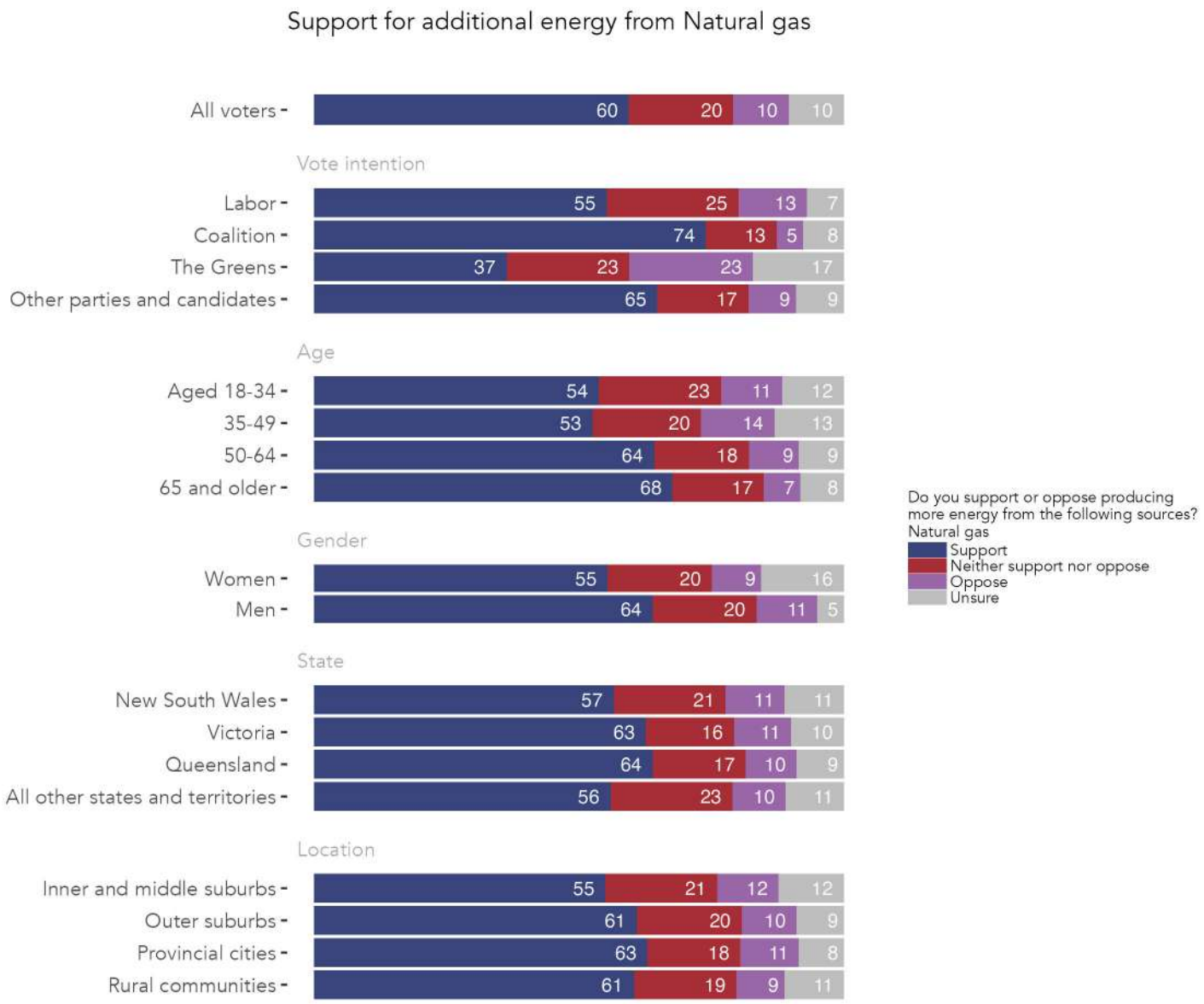

Figure 119: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 101: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	60	20	10	10
Vote intention				
Labor	55	25	13	7
Coalition	74	13	5	8
The Greens	37	23	23	17
Other parties and candidates	65	17	9	9
Age				
Aged 18-34	54	23	11	12
35-49	53	20	14	13
50-64	64	18	9	9
65 and older	68	17	7	8
Gender				
Women	55	20	9	16
Men	64	20	11	5
State				
New South Wales	57	21	11	11
Victoria	63	16	11	10
Queensland	64	17	10	9
All other states and territories	56	23	10	11
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	55	21	12	12
Outer suburbs	61	20	10	9
Provincial cities	63	18	11	8
Rural communities	61	19	9	11

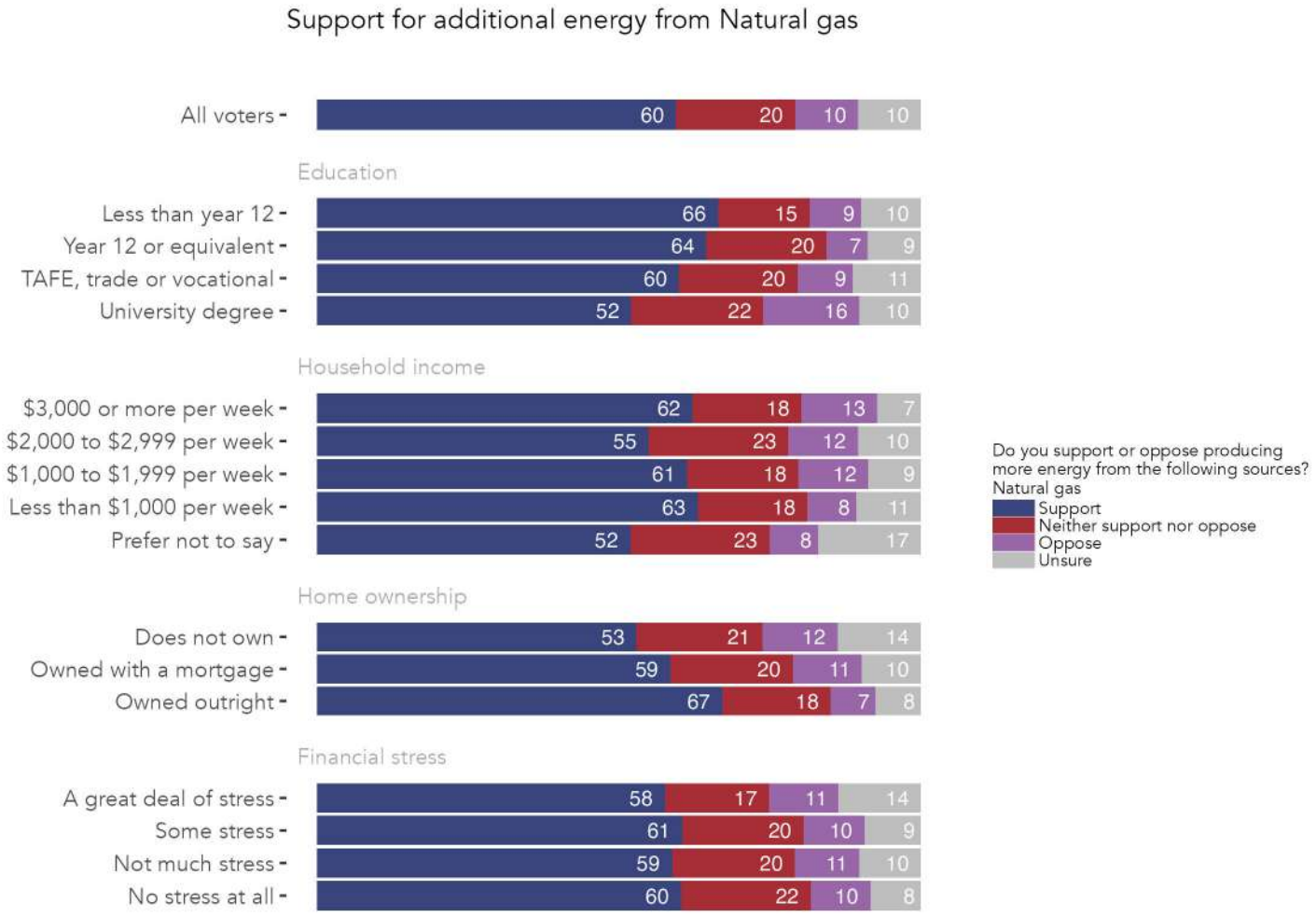

Figure 120: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 102: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	60	20	10	10
Education				
Less than year 12	66	15	9	10
Year 12 or equivalent	64	20	7	9
TAFE, trade or vocational	60	20	9	11
University degree	52	22	16	10
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	62	18	13	7
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	55	23	12	10
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	61	18	12	9
Less than $1,000 per week	63	18	8	11
Prefer not to say	52	23	8	17
Home ownership				
Does not own	53	21	12	14
Owned with a mortgage	59	20	11	10
Owned outright	67	18	7	8
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	58	17	11	14
Some stress	61	20	10	9
Not much stress	59	20	11	10
No stress at all	60	22	10	8

Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane

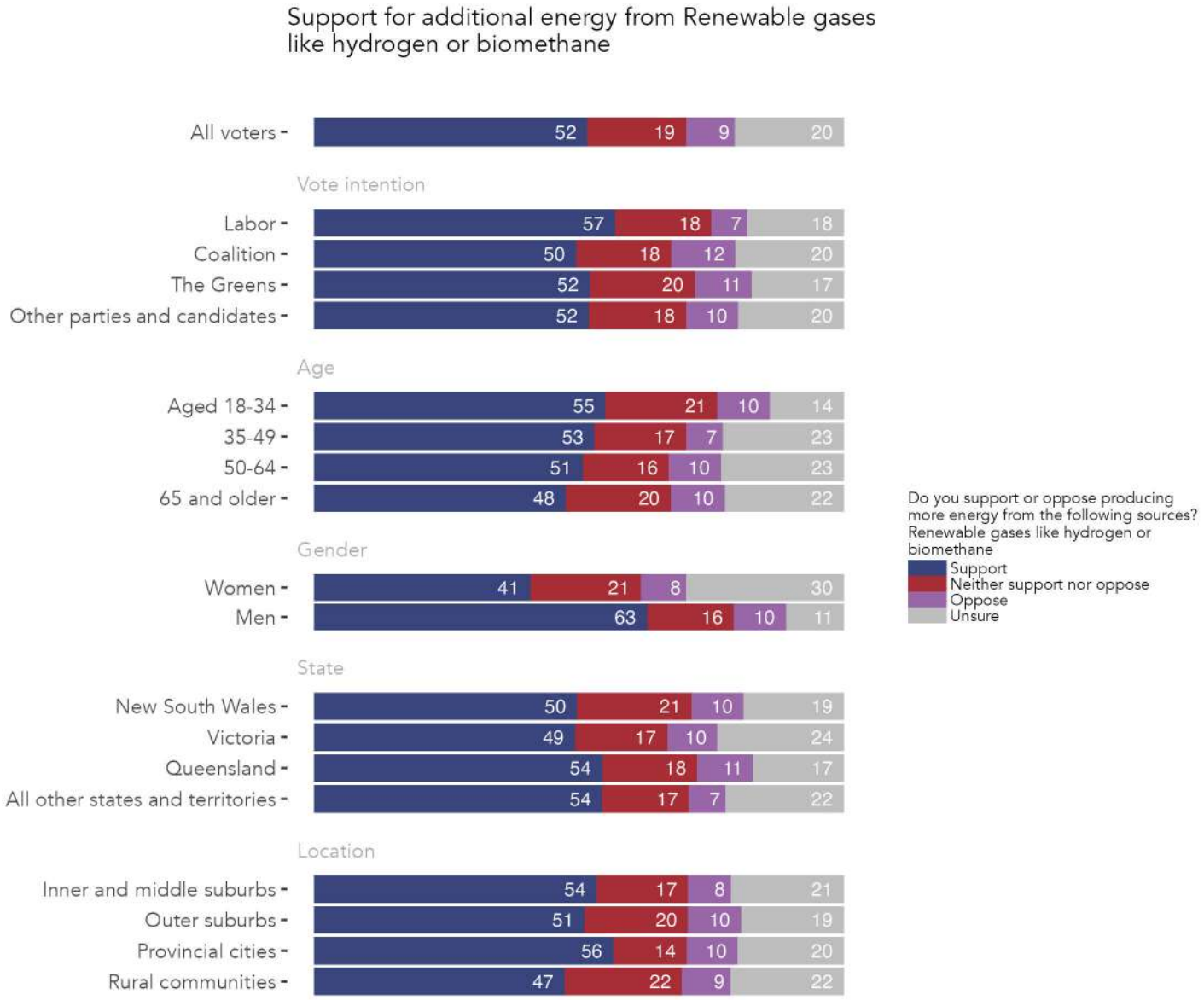

Figure 121: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 103: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	52	19	9	20
Vote intention				
Labor	57	18	7	18
Coalition	50	18	12	20
The Greens	52	20	11	17
Other parties and candidates	52	18	10	20
Age				
Aged 18-34	55	21	10	14
35-49	53	17	7	23
50-64	51	16	10	23
65 and older	48	20	10	22
Gender				
Women	41	21	8	30
Men	63	16	10	11
State				
New South Wales	50	21	10	19
Victoria	49	17	10	24
Queensland	54	18	11	17
All other states and territories	54	17	7	22
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	54	17	8	21
Outer suburbs	51	20	10	19
Provincial cities	56	14	10	20
Rural communities	47	22	9	22

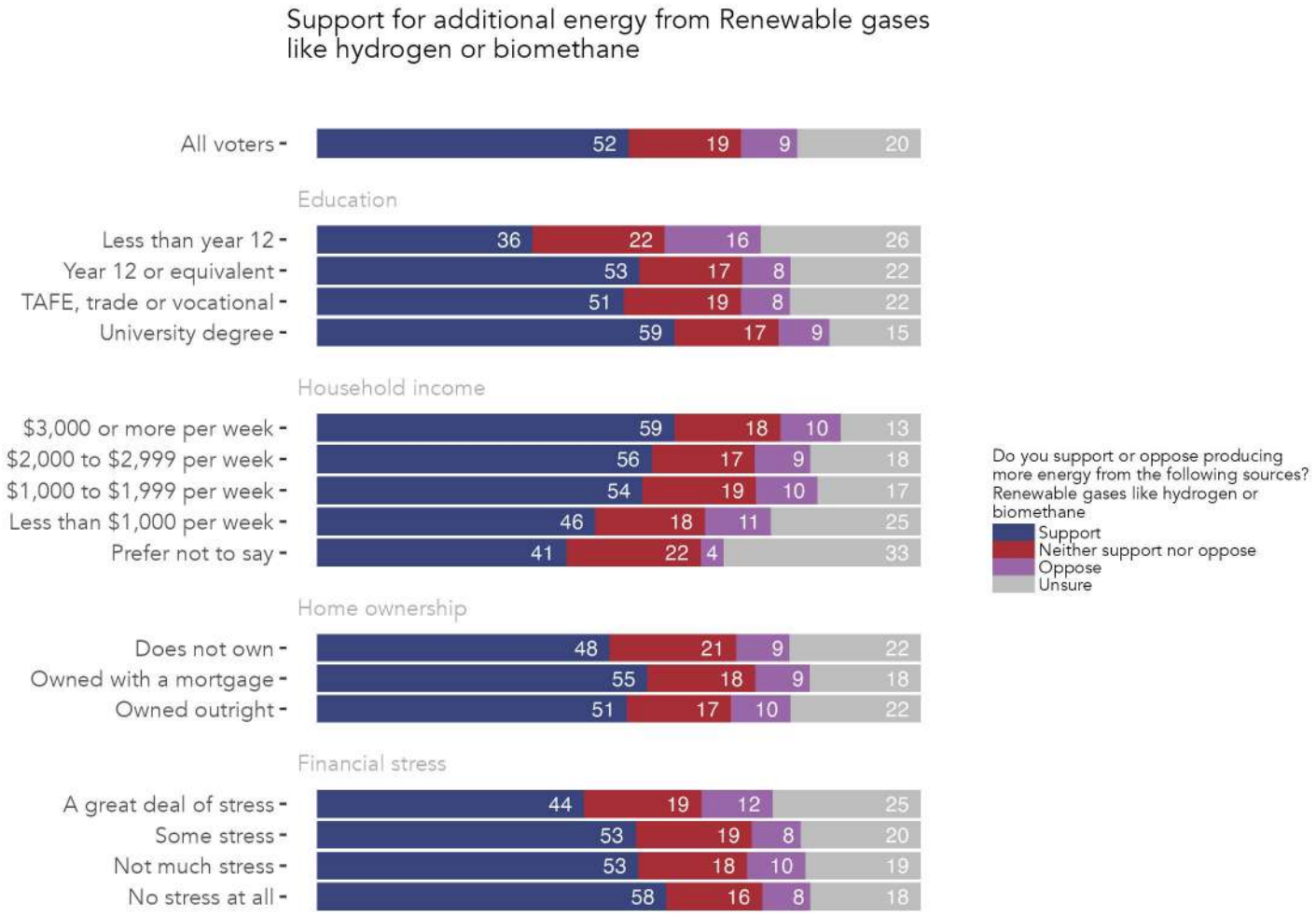

Figure 122: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 104: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	52	19	9	20
Education				
Less than year 12	36	22	16	26
Year 12 or equivalent	53	17	8	22
TAFE, trade or vocational	51	19	8	22
University degree	59	17	9	15
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	59	18	10	13
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	56	17	9	18
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	54	19	10	17
Less than $1,000 per week	46	18	11	25
Prefer not to say	41	22	4	33
Home ownership				
Does not own	48	21	9	22
Owned with a mortgage	55	18	9	18
Owned outright	51	17	10	22
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	44	19	12	25
Some stress	53	19	8	20
Not much stress	53	18	10	19
No stress at all	58	16	8	18

Nuclear

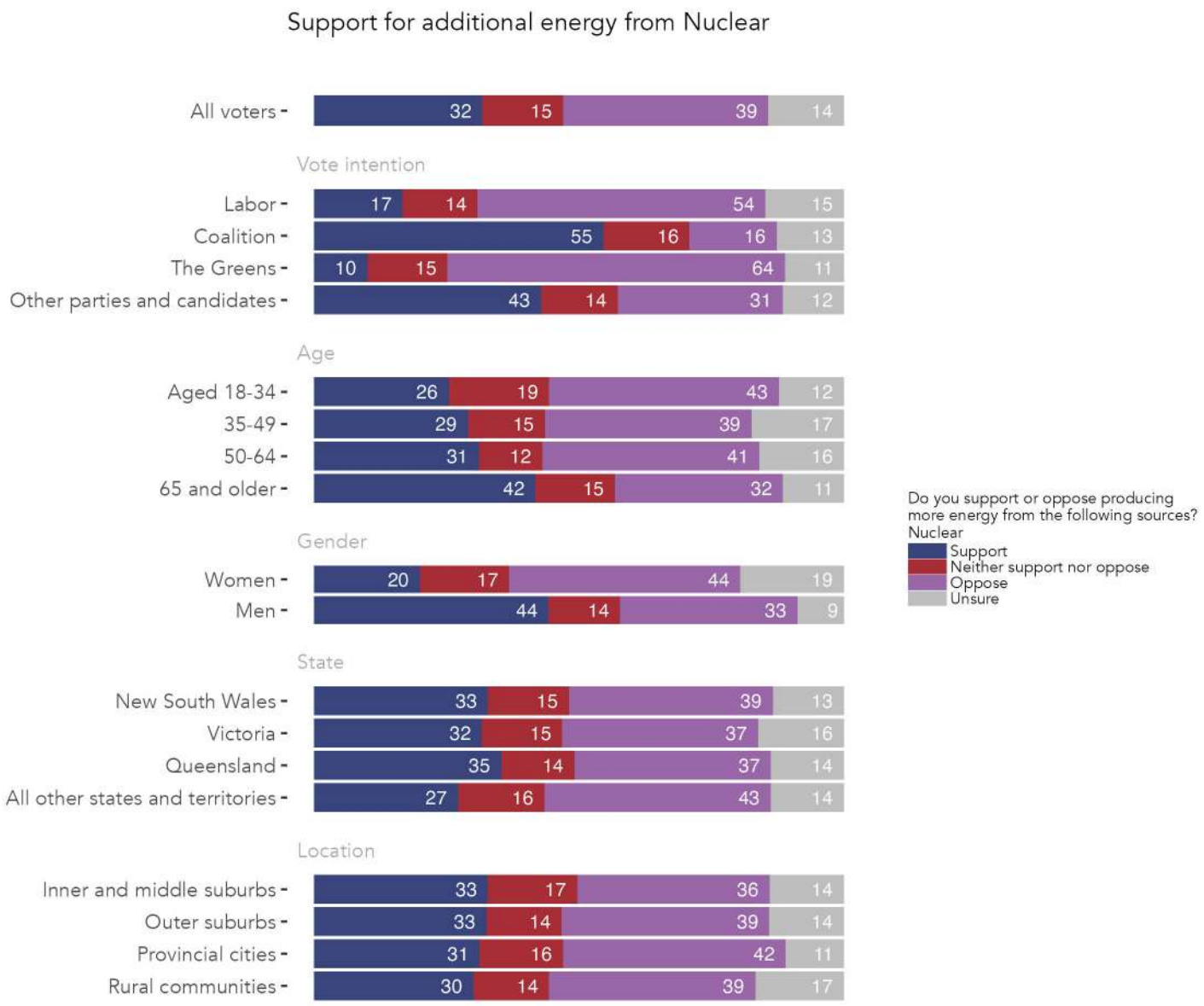

Figure 123: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 105: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	32	15	39	14
Vote intention				
Labor	17	14	54	15
Coalition	55	16	16	13
The Greens	10	15	64	11
Other parties and candidates	43	14	31	12
Age				
Aged 18-34	26	19	43	12
35-49	29	15	39	17
50-64	31	12	41	16
65 and older	42	15	32	11
Gender				
Women	20	17	44	19
Men	44	14	33	9
State				
New South Wales	33	15	39	13
Victoria	32	15	37	16
Queensland	35	14	37	14
All other states and territories	27	16	43	14
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	33	17	36	14
Outer suburbs	33	14	39	14
Provincial cities	31	16	42	11
Rural communities	30	14	39	17

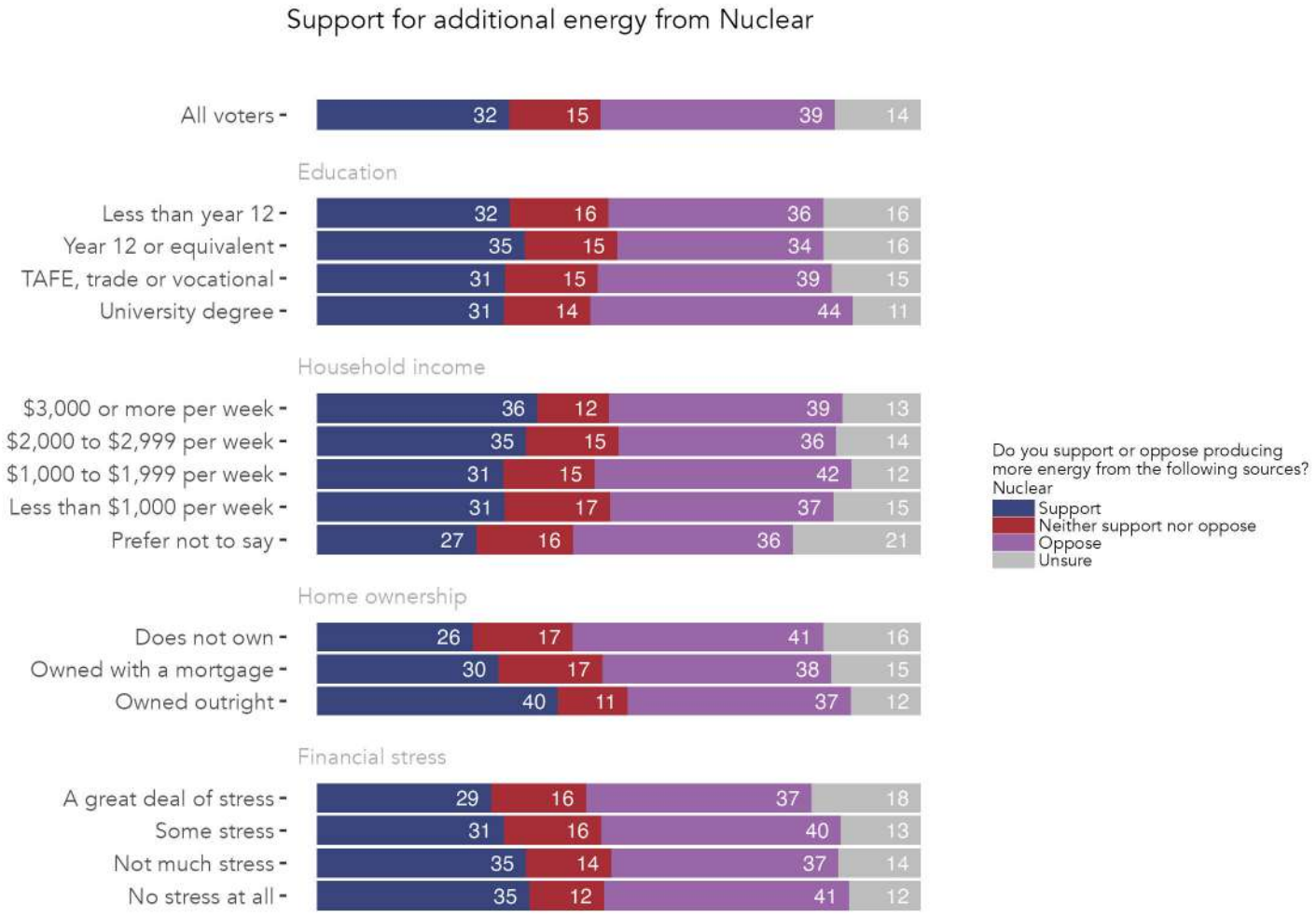

Figure 124: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 106: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	32	15	39	14
Education				
Less than year 12	32	16	36	16
Year 12 or equivalent	35	15	34	16
TAFE, trade or vocational	31	15	39	15
University degree	31	14	44	11
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	36	12	39	13
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	35	15	36	14
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	31	15	42	12
Less than $1,000 per week	31	17	37	15
Prefer not to say	27	16	36	21
Home ownership				
Does not own	26	17	41	16
Owned with a mortgage	30	17	38	15
Owned outright	40	11	37	12
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	29	16	37	18
Some stress	31	16	40	13
Not much stress	35	14	37	14
No stress at all	35	12	41	12

Coal

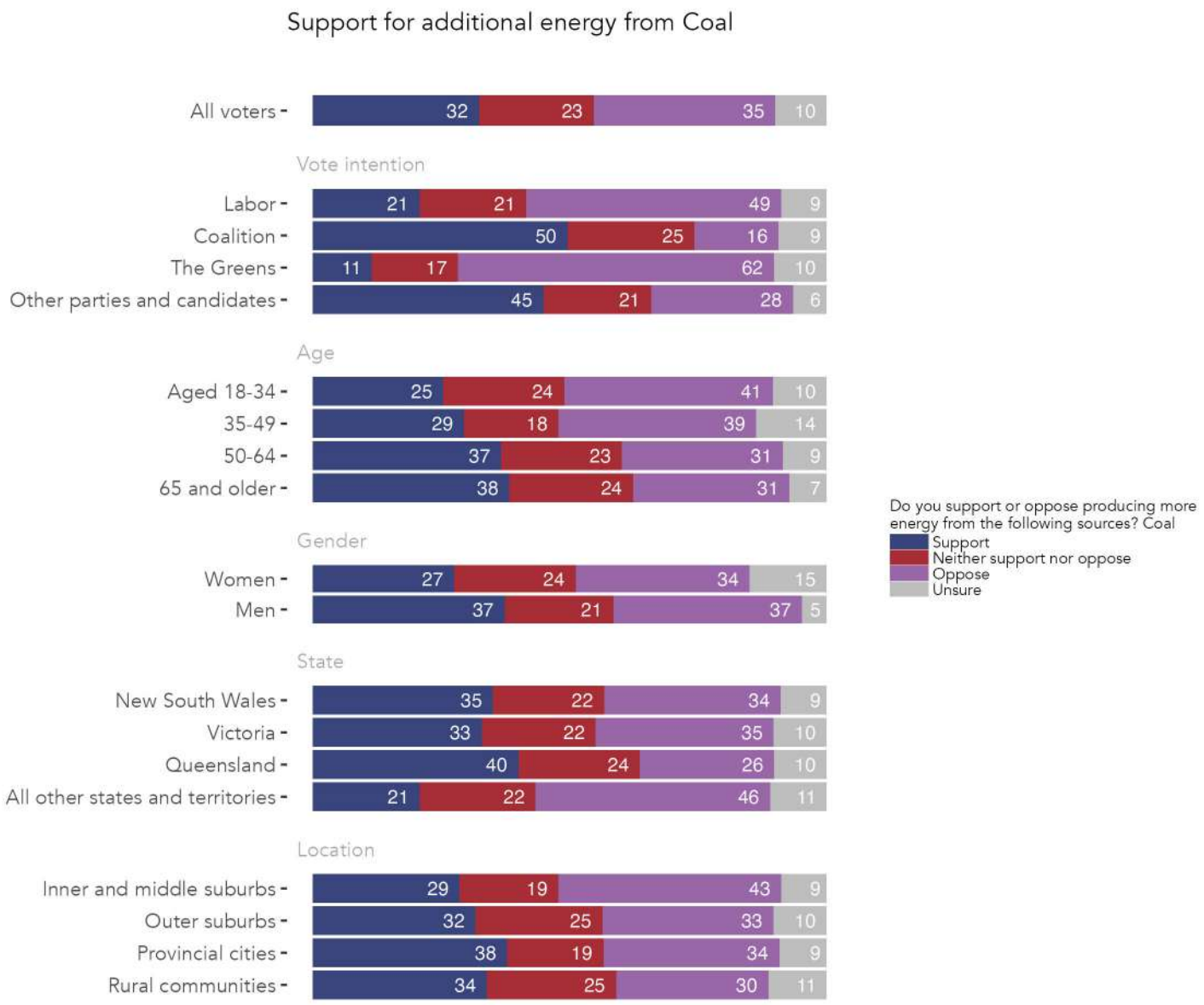

Figure 125: Support for additional energy from Coal, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 107: Support for additional energy from Coal, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	32	23	35	10
Vote intention				
Labor	21	21	49	9
Coalition	50	25	16	9
The Greens	11	17	62	10
Other parties and candidates	45	21	28	6
Age				
Aged 18-34	25	24	41	10
35-49	29	18	39	14
50-64	37	23	31	9
65 and older	38	24	31	7
Gender				
Women	27	24	34	15
Men	37	21	37	5
State				
New South Wales	35	22	34	9
Victoria	33	22	35	10
Queensland	40	24	26	10
All other states and territories	21	22	46	11
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	29	19	43	9
Outer suburbs	32	25	33	10
Provincial cities	38	19	34	9
Rural communities	34	25	30	11

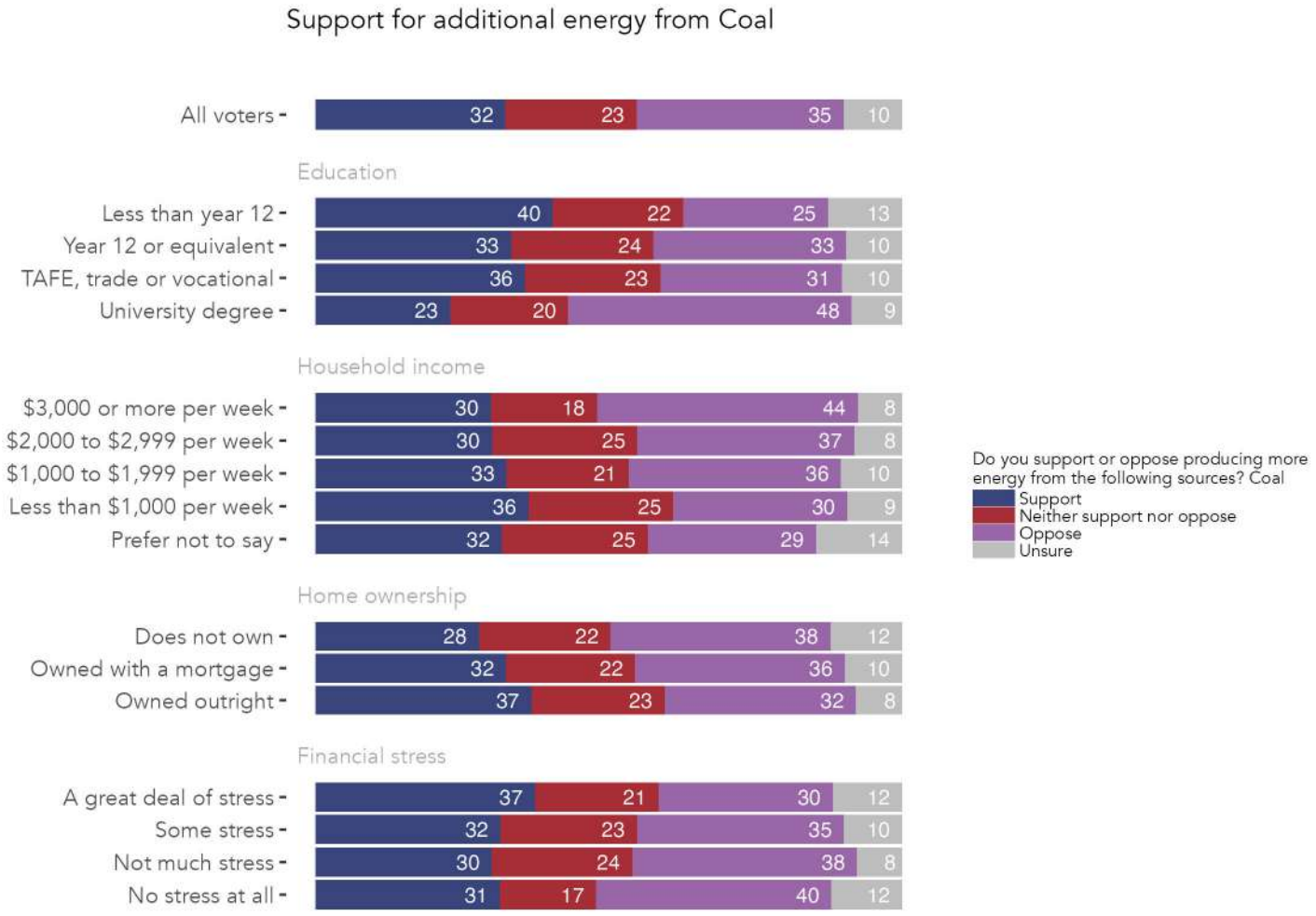

Figure 126: Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 108: Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	32	23	35	10
Education				
Less than year 12	40	22	25	13
Year 12 or equivalent	33	24	33	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	36	23	31	10
University degree	23	20	48	9
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	30	18	44	8
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	30	25	37	8
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	33	21	36	10
Less than $1,000 per week	36	25	30	9
Prefer not to say	32	25	29	14
Home ownership				
Does not own	28	22	38	12
Owned with a mortgage	32	22	36	10
Owned outright	37	23	32	8
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	37	21	30	12
Some stress	32	23	35	10
Not much stress	30	24	38	8
No stress at all	31	17	40	12

Support for developing the Beetaloo Basin for gas production

Question text

The Beetaloo Basin holds one of Australia's largest untapped gas reserves. Governments and industry say it could lower energy costs, boost energy security, and create jobs while opponents raise environmental concerns.

Do you support or oppose developing the Beetaloo for gas production?

Single select; random reverse 1-5

1. Strongly support
2. Support
3. Oppose
4. Strongly oppose
5. Unsure
6. I haven't heard of it before, and have no opinion

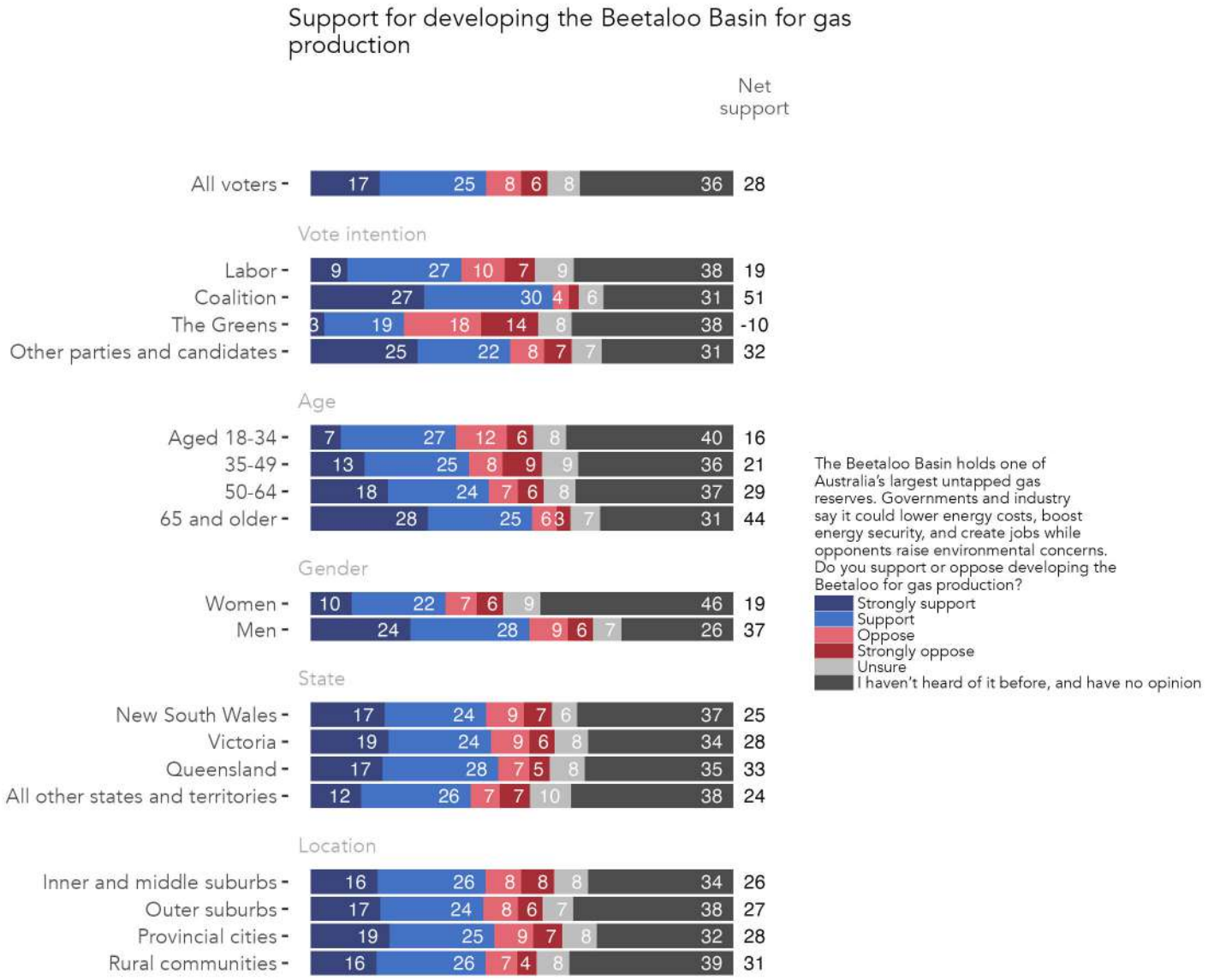

Figure 127: Support for developing the Beetaloo Basin for gas production, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 109: Support for developing the Beetaloo Basin for gas production, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	I haven't heard of it before, and have no opinion	Net support
All voters	17	25	8	6	8	36	28
Vote intention							
Labor	9	27	10	7	9	38	19
Coalition	27	30	4	2	6	31	51
The Greens	3	19	18	14	8	38	-10
Other parties and candidates	25	22	8	7	7	31	32
Age							
Aged 18-34	7	27	12	6	8	40	16
35-49	13	25	8	9	9	36	21
50-64	18	24	7	6	8	37	29
65 and older	28	25	6	3	7	31	44
Gender							
Women	10	22	7	6	9	46	19
Men	24	28	9	6	7	26	37
State							
New South Wales	17	24	9	7	6	37	25
Victoria	19	24	9	6	8	34	28
Queensland	17	28	7	5	8	35	33
All other states and territories	12	26	7	7	10	38	24
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	16	26	8	8	8	34	26
Outer suburbs	17	24	8	6	7	38	27
Provincial cities	19	25	9	7	8	32	28
Rural communities	16	26	7	4	8	39	31

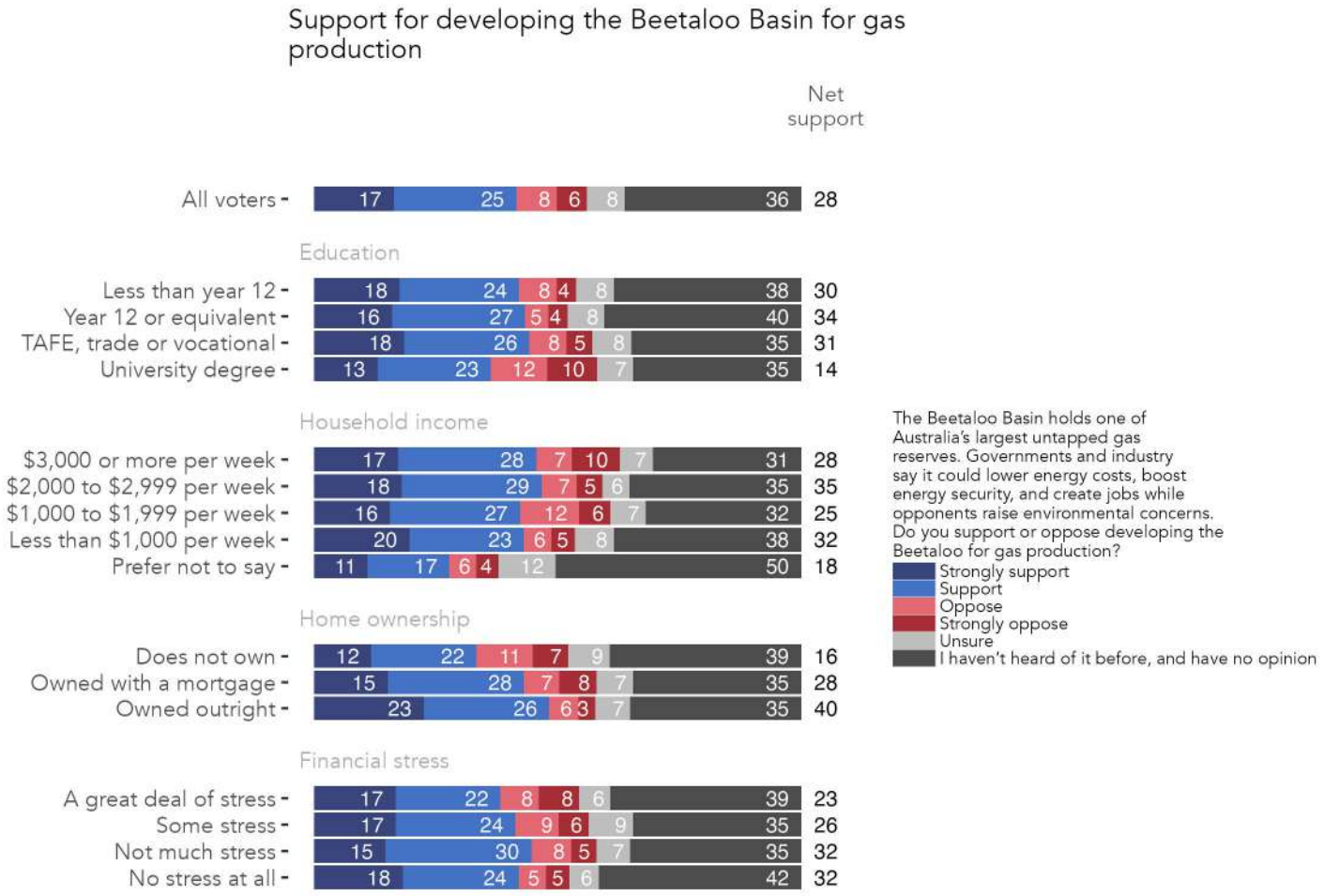

Figure 128: Support for developing the Beetaloo Basin for gas production, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 110: Support for developing the Beetaloo Basin for gas production, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	I haven't heard of it before, and have no opinion	Net support
All voters	17	25	8	6	8	36	28
Education							
Less than year 12	18	24	8	4	8	38	30
Year 12 or equivalent	16	27	5	4	8	40	34
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	26	8	5	8	35	31
University degree	13	23	12	10	7	35	14
Household income							
$3,000 or more per week	17	28	7	10	7	31	28
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	18	29	7	5	6	35	35
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	16	27	12	6	7	32	25
Less than $1,000 per week	20	23	6	5	8	38	32
Prefer not to say	11	17	6	4	12	50	18
Home ownership							
Does not own	12	22	11	7	9	39	16
Owned with a mortgage	15	28	7	8	7	35	28
Owned outright	23	26	6	3	7	35	40
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	17	22	8	8	6	39	23
Some stress	17	24	9	6	9	35	26
Not much stress	15	30	8	5	7	35	32
No stress at all	18	24	5	5	6	42	32

How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts from energy shortages during the renewable energy transition

Question text

How likely or unlikely do you think it is that pipe respondent's state *will experience blackouts from electricity shortages during the renewable energy transition within the next few years?*

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Somewhat unlikely
4. Very unlikely
5. Unsure

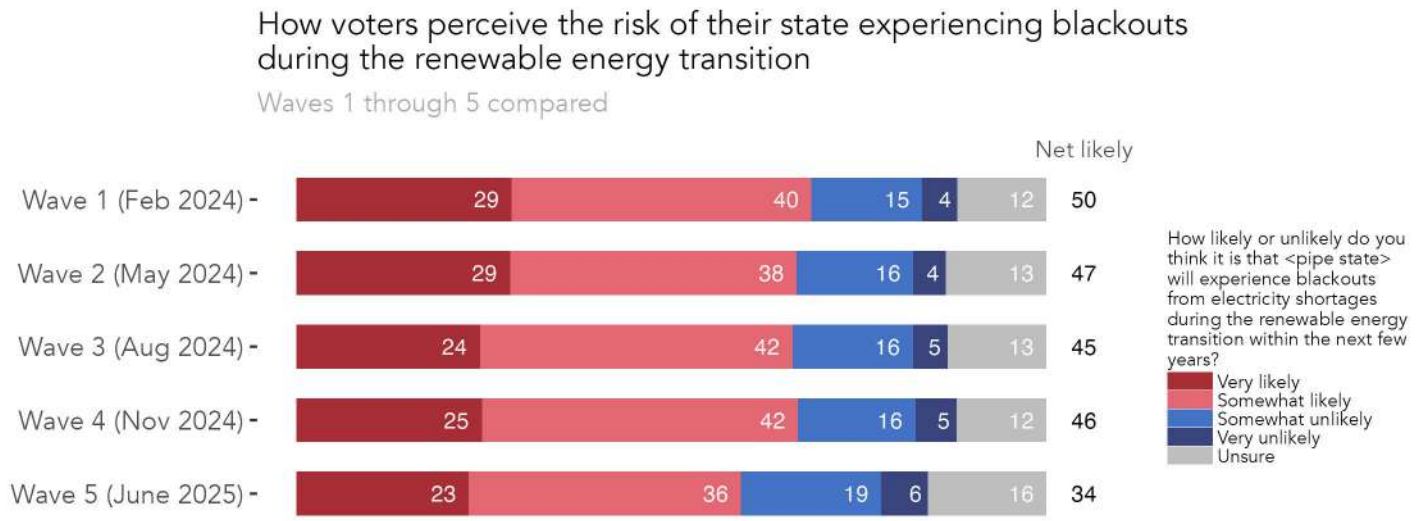

Figure 129: How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 111: How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	29	40	15	4	12	50
Wave 2 (May 2024)	29	38	16	4	13	47
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	24	42	16	5	13	45
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	25	42	16	5	12	46
Wave 5 (June 2025)	23	36	19	6	16	34

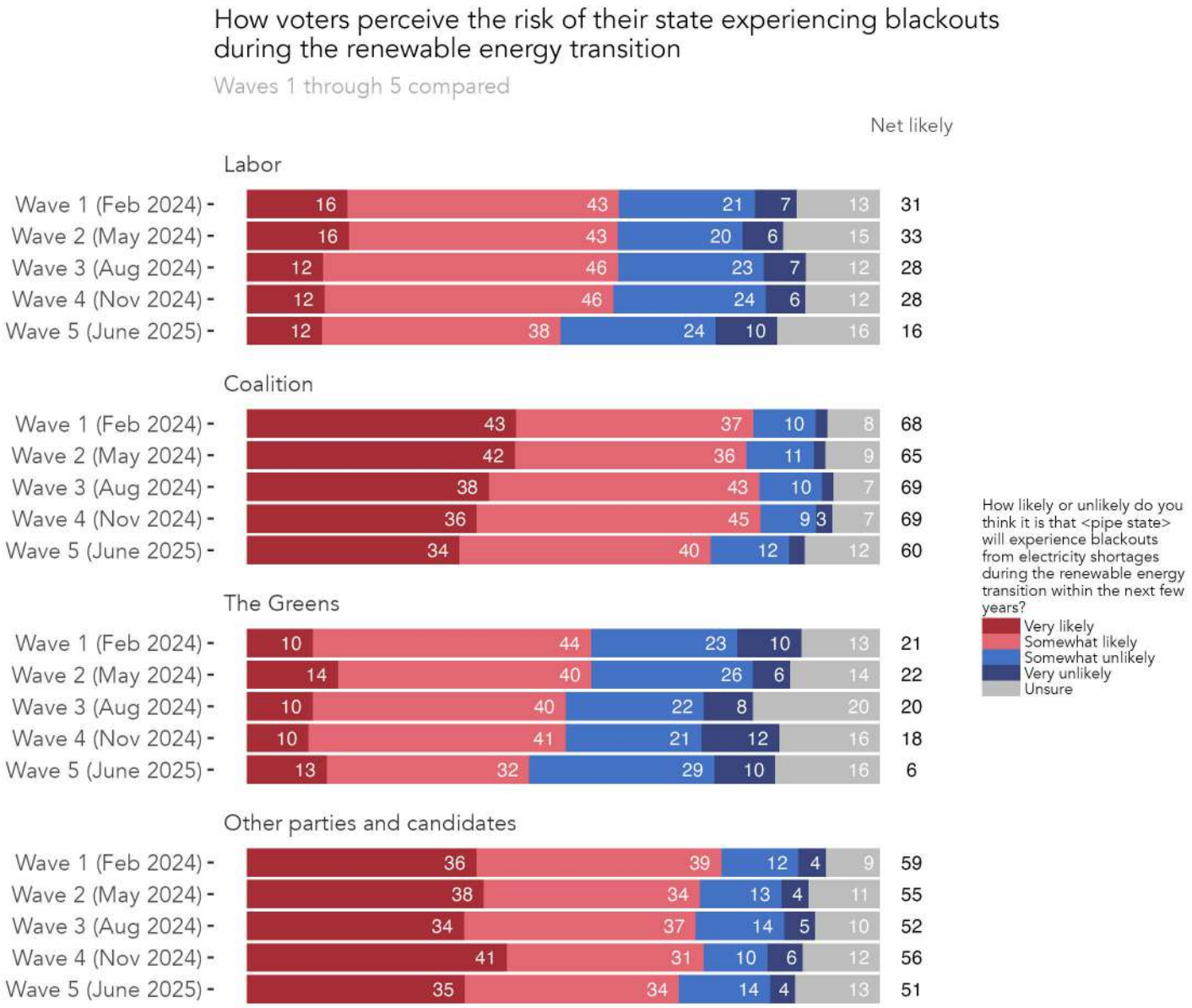

Figure 130: How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 112: How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	16	43	21	7	13	31
Wave 2 (May 2024)	16	43	20	6	15	33
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	12	46	23	7	12	28
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	12	46	24	6	12	28
Wave 5 (June 2025)	12	38	24	10	16	16
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	43	37	10	2	8	68
Wave 2 (May 2024)	42	36	11	2	9	65
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	38	43	10	2	7	69
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	36	45	9	3	7	69
Wave 5 (June 2025)	34	40	12	2	12	60
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	10	44	23	10	13	21
Wave 2 (May 2024)	14	40	26	6	14	22
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	10	40	22	8	20	20
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	41	21	12	16	18
Wave 5 (June 2025)	13	32	29	10	16	6
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	36	39	12	4	9	59
Wave 2 (May 2024)	38	34	13	4	11	55
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	34	37	14	5	10	52
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	41	31	10	6	12	56
Wave 5 (June 2025)	35	34	14	4	13	51

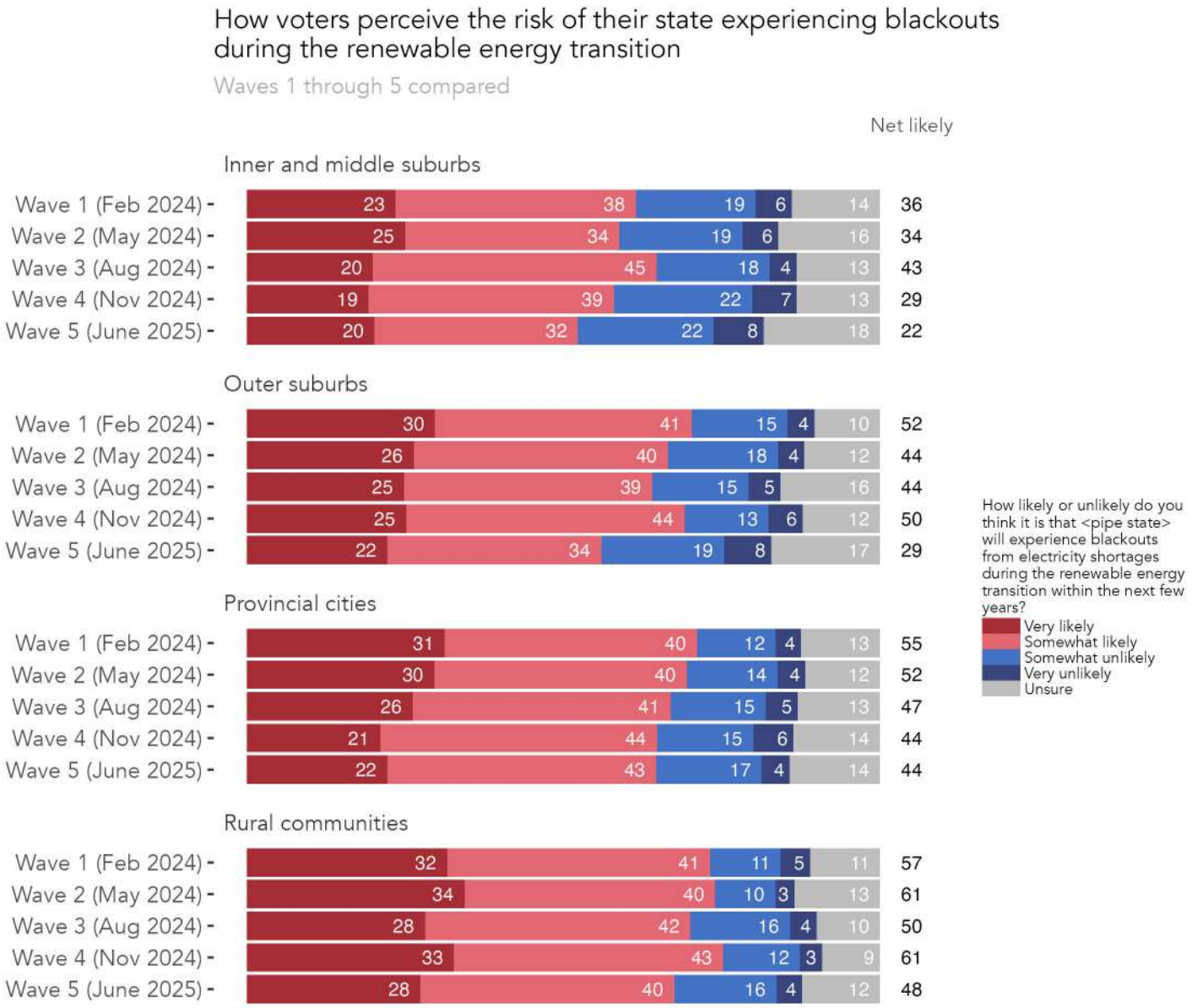

Figure 131: How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 113: How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	23	38	19	6	14	36
Wave 2 (May 2024)	25	34	19	6	16	34
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	45	18	4	13	43
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	19	39	22	7	13	29
Wave 5 (June 2025)	20	32	22	8	18	22
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	30	41	15	4	10	52
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	40	18	4	12	44
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	25	39	15	5	16	44
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	25	44	13	6	12	50
Wave 5 (June 2025)	22	34	19	8	17	29
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	31	40	12	4	13	55
Wave 2 (May 2024)	30	40	14	4	12	52
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	26	41	15	5	13	47
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	21	44	15	6	14	44
Wave 5 (June 2025)	22	43	17	4	14	44
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	32	41	11	5	11	57
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	40	10	3	13	61
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	28	42	16	4	10	50
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	33	43	12	3	9	61
Wave 5 (June 2025)	28	40	16	4	12	48

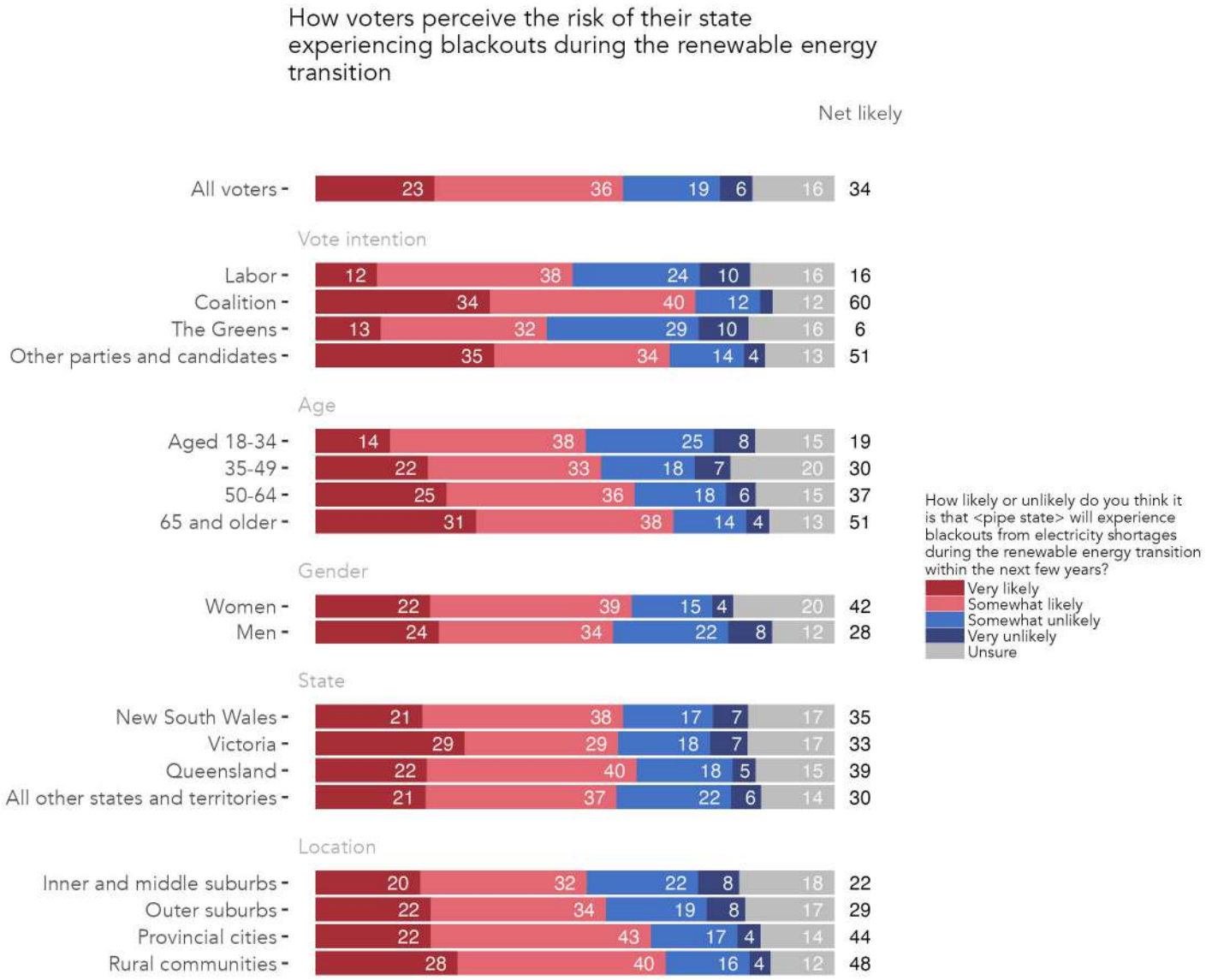

Figure 132: How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net likelihood of experiencing blackouts (total share that report likely, minus the total share that report unlikely). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 114: How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
All voters	23	36	19	6	16	34
Vote intention						
Labor	12	38	24	10	16	16
Coalition	34	40	12	2	12	60
The Greens	13	32	29	10	16	6
Other parties and candidates	35	34	14	4	13	51
Age						
Aged 18-34	14	38	25	8	15	19
35-49	22	33	18	7	20	30
50-64	25	36	18	6	15	37
65 and older	31	38	14	4	13	51
Gender						
Women	22	39	15	4	20	42
Men	24	34	22	8	12	28
State						
New South Wales	21	38	17	7	17	35
Victoria	29	29	18	7	17	33
Queensland	22	40	18	5	15	39
All other states and territories	21	37	22	6	14	30
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	20	32	22	8	18	22
Outer suburbs	22	34	19	8	17	29
Provincial cities	22	43	17	4	14	44
Rural communities	28	40	16	4	12	48

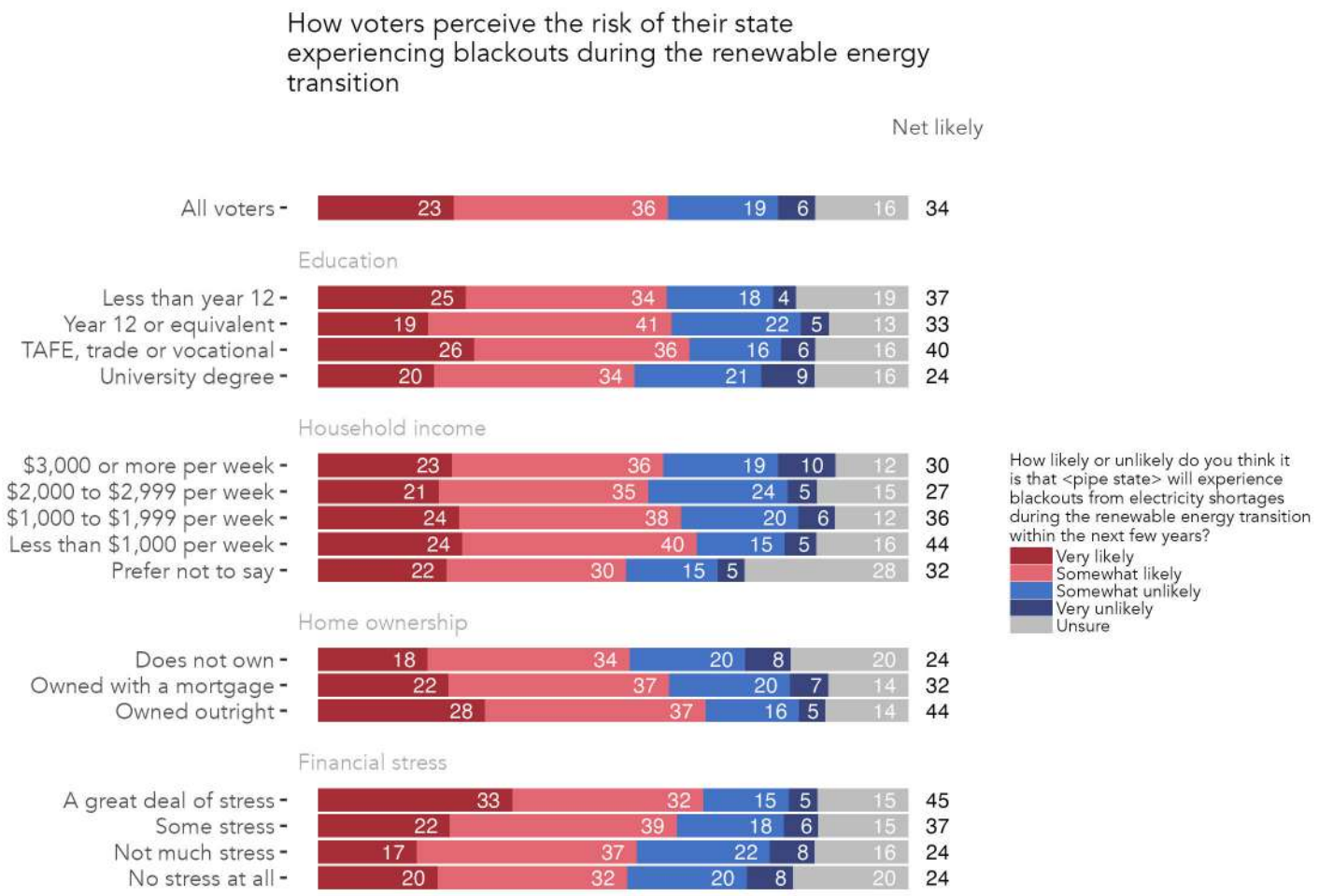

Figure 133: How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net likelihood of experiencing blackouts (total share that report likely, minus the total share that report unlikely). Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 115: How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
All voters	23	36	19	6	16	34
Education						
Less than year 12	25	34	18	4	19	37
Year 12 or equivalent	19	41	22	5	13	33
TAFE, trade or vocational	26	36	16	6	16	40
University degree	20	34	21	9	16	24
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	23	36	19	10	12	30
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	21	35	24	5	15	27
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	24	38	20	6	12	36
Less than $1,000 per week	24	40	15	5	16	44
Prefer not to say	22	30	15	5	28	32
Home ownership						
Does not own	18	34	20	8	20	24
Owned with a mortgage	22	37	20	7	14	32
Owned outright	28	37	16	5	14	44
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	33	32	15	5	15	45
Some stress	22	39	18	6	15	37
Not much stress	17	37	22	8	16	24
No stress at all	20	32	20	8	20	24

Australian's concerns about the reliability of their state's electricity system

Question text

Recently, Australia's energy market operator said there were risks to supply reliability along the east coast in the next few years.

How concerned are you about the reliability of the pipe respondent's state (plural) electricity system?

Single select; random reverse 1-3

1. Very concerned
2. Somewhat concerned
3. Not concerned
4. Unsure

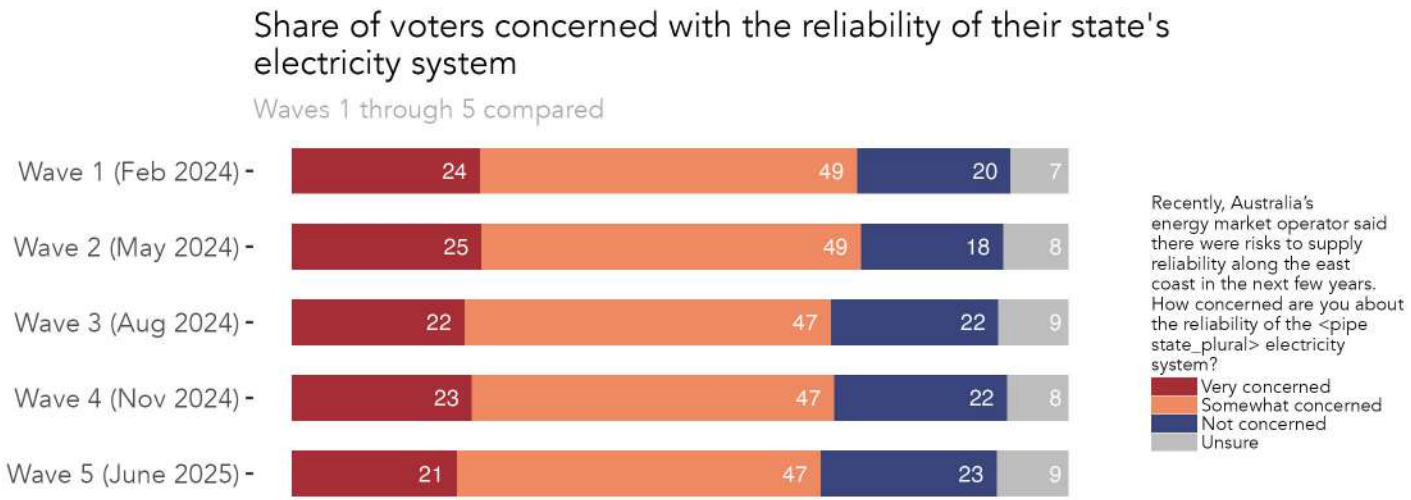

Figure 134: Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 116: Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	24	49	20	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	25	49	18	8
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	22	47	22	9
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	23	47	22	8
Wave 5 (June 2025)	21	47	23	9

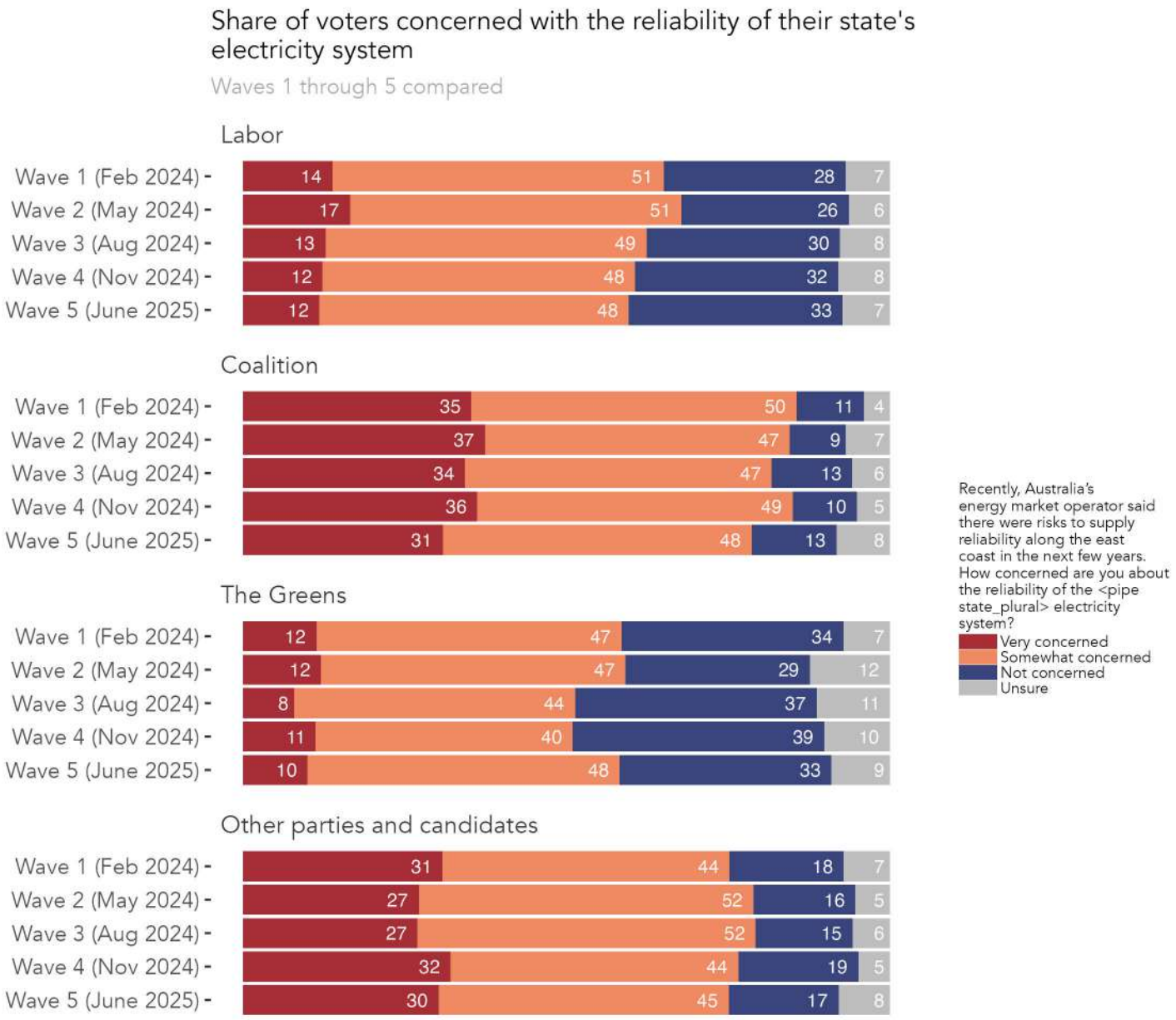

Figure 135: Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 117: Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
Labor				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	14	51	28	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	17	51	26	6
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	13	49	30	8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	12	48	32	8
Wave 5 (June 2025)	12	48	33	7
Coalition				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	50	11	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	47	9	7
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	34	47	13	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	36	49	10	5
Wave 5 (June 2025)	31	48	13	8
The Greens				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	12	47	34	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	47	29	12
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	44	37	11
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	11	40	39	10
Wave 5 (June 2025)	10	48	33	9
Other parties and candidates				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	31	44	18	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	27	52	16	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	27	52	15	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	32	44	19	5
Wave 5 (June 2025)	30	45	17	8

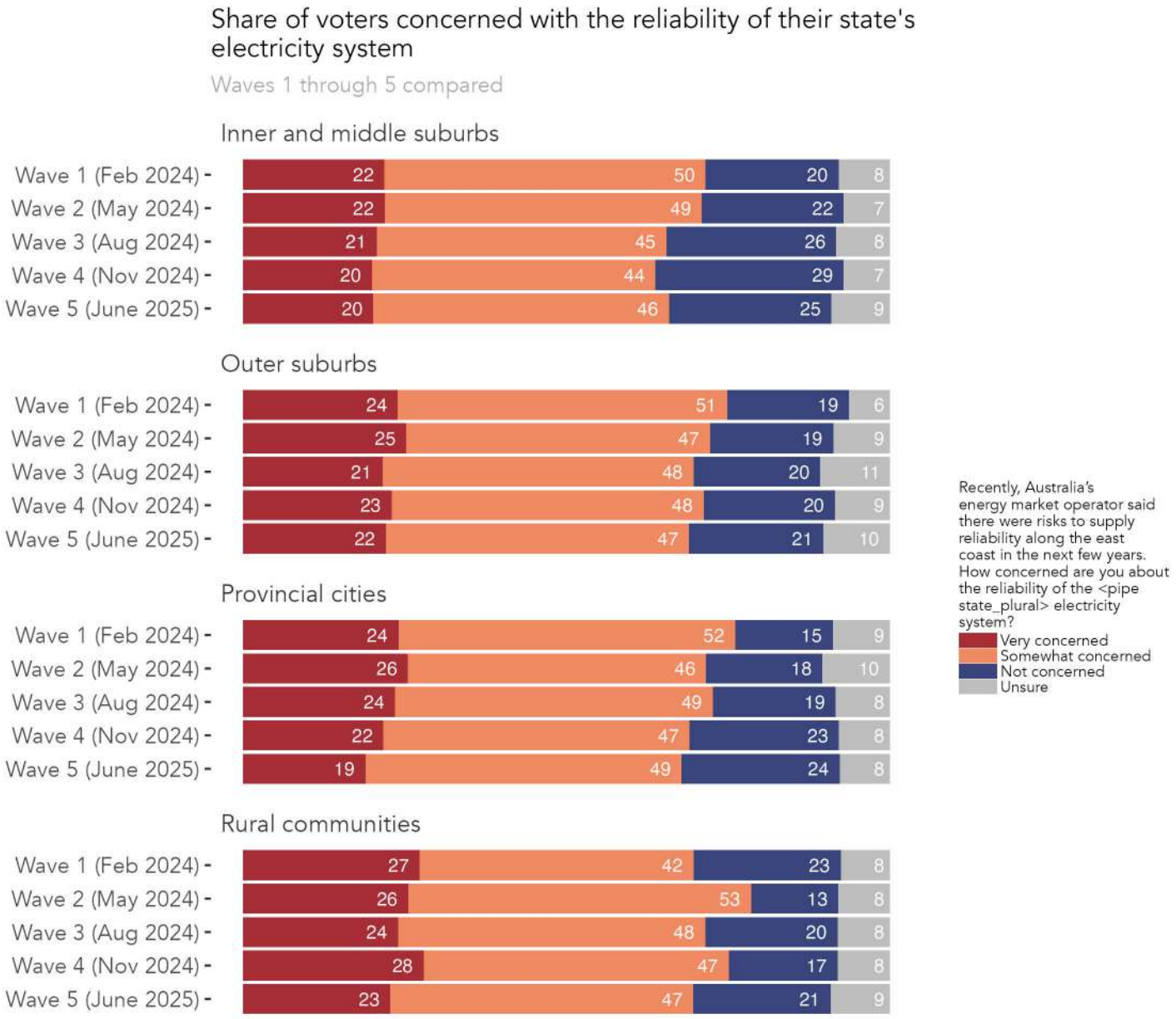

Figure 136: Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Table 118: Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by location. Waves 1 through 5 compared.

Wave	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
Inner and middle suburbs				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	22	50	20	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	49	22	7
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	45	26	8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	20	44	29	7
Wave 5 (June 2025)	20	46	25	9
Outer suburbs				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	24	51	19	6
Wave 2 (May 2024)	25	47	19	9
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	48	20	11
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	23	48	20	9
Wave 5 (June 2025)	22	47	21	10
Provincial cities				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	24	52	15	9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	46	18	10
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	24	49	19	8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	22	47	23	8
Wave 5 (June 2025)	19	49	24	8
Rural communities				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	27	42	23	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	53	13	8
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	24	48	20	8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	28	47	17	8
Wave 5 (June 2025)	23	47	21	9

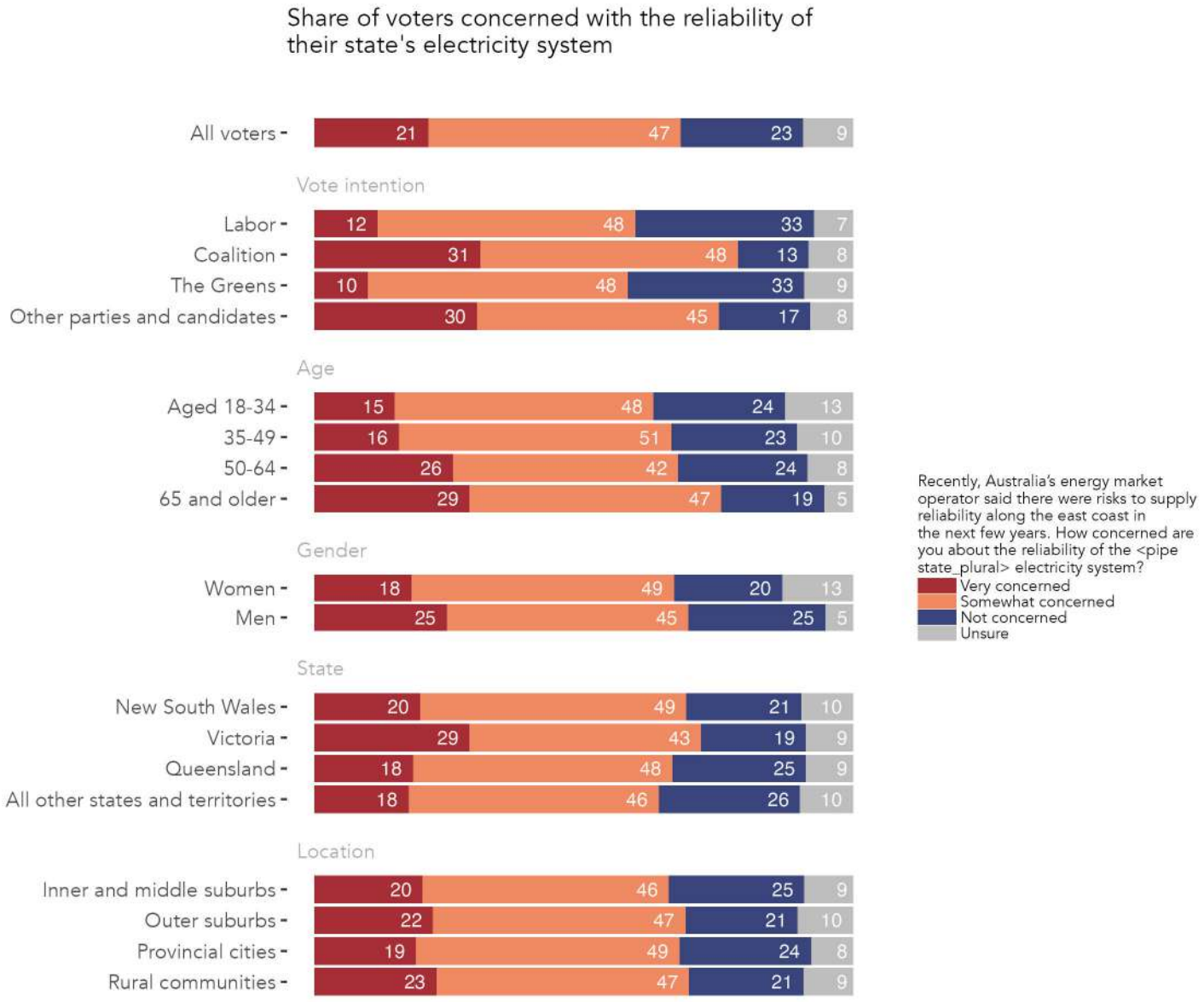

Figure 137: Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 119: Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
All voters	21	47	23	9
Vote intention				
Labor	12	48	33	7
Coalition	31	48	13	8
The Greens	10	48	33	9
Other parties and candidates	30	45	17	8
Age				
Aged 18-34	15	48	24	13
35-49	16	51	23	10
50-64	26	42	24	8
65 and older	29	47	19	5
Gender				
Women	18	49	20	13
Men	25	45	25	5
State				
New South Wales	20	49	21	10
Victoria	29	43	19	9
Queensland	18	48	25	9
All other states and territories	18	46	26	10
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	20	46	25	9
Outer suburbs	22	47	21	10
Provincial cities	19	49	24	8
Rural communities	23	47	21	9

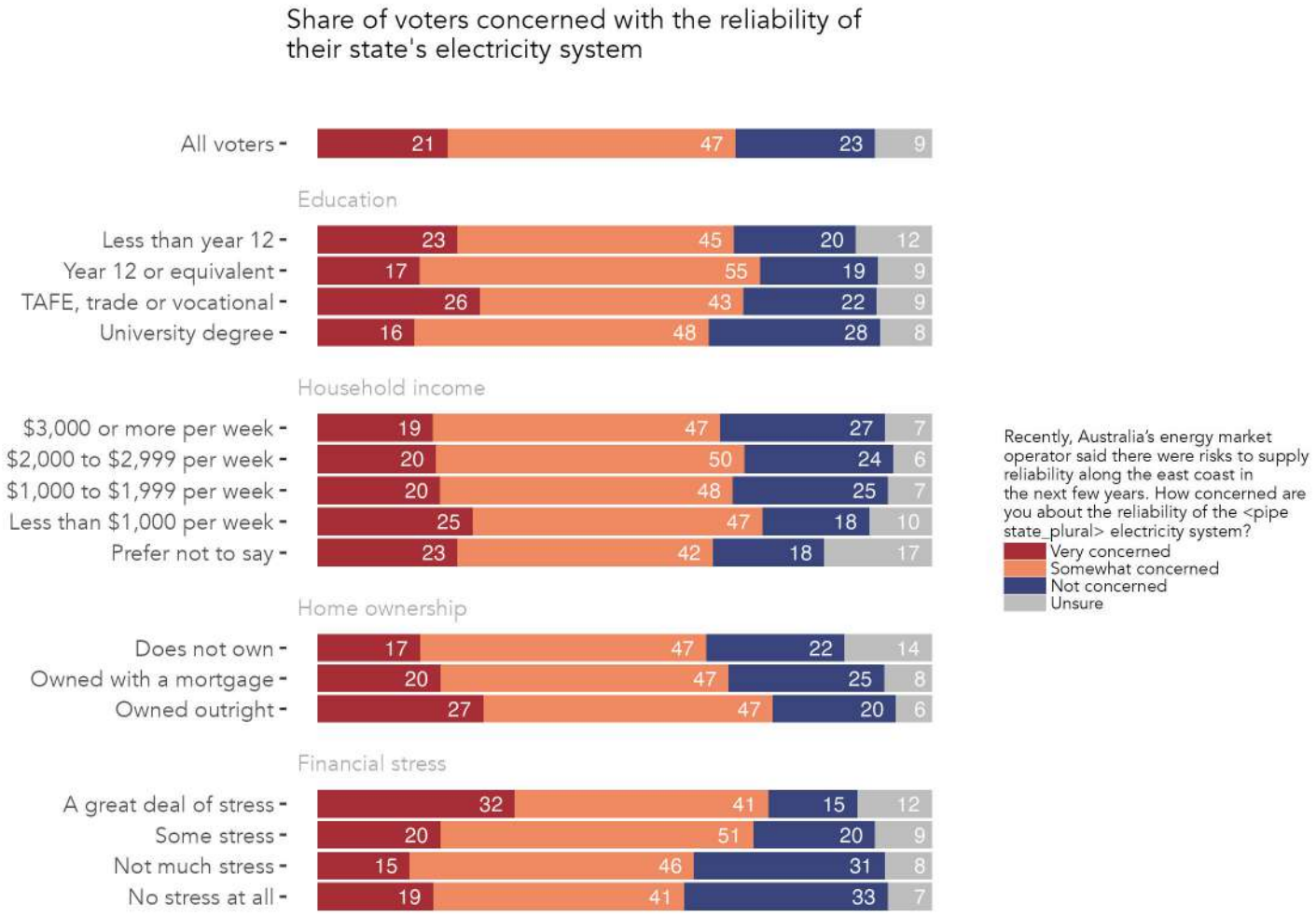

Figure 138: Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

Table 120: Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 5 EnergyShift Survey, June 2025.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
All voters	21	47	23	9
Education				
Less than year 12	23	45	20	12
Year 12 or equivalent	17	55	19	9
TAFE, trade or vocational	26	43	22	9
University degree	16	48	28	8
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	19	47	27	7
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	20	50	24	6
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	20	48	25	7
Less than $1,000 per week	25	47	18	10
Prefer not to say	23	42	18	17
Home ownership				
Does not own	17	47	22	14
Owned with a mortgage	20	47	25	8
Owned outright	27	47	20	6
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	32	41	15	12
Some stress	20	51	20	9
Not much stress	15	46	31	8
No stress at all	19	41	33	7


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