



EnergyShift: Wave 7

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

20 July, 2026

EnergyShift: Wave 7

Prepared for the Australian Pipelines and Gas Association

A RedBridge Group Report



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

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Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Thursday 2 July and Monday 13 July 2026. The sample of N = 2,009 Australian voters aged 18 and older was recruited over online panel. Quotas for age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2025 federal election were used to ensure the sample is representative of the Australian electorate.

Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education and location. The efficiency of these weights was 91 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 1,829.

All results are estimates and involve a margin of error. Based on the effective sample size, the margin of error (95 per cent confidence interval) for a 50 per cent result on the full sample from this survey 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.

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; randomise 1-10

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

The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on

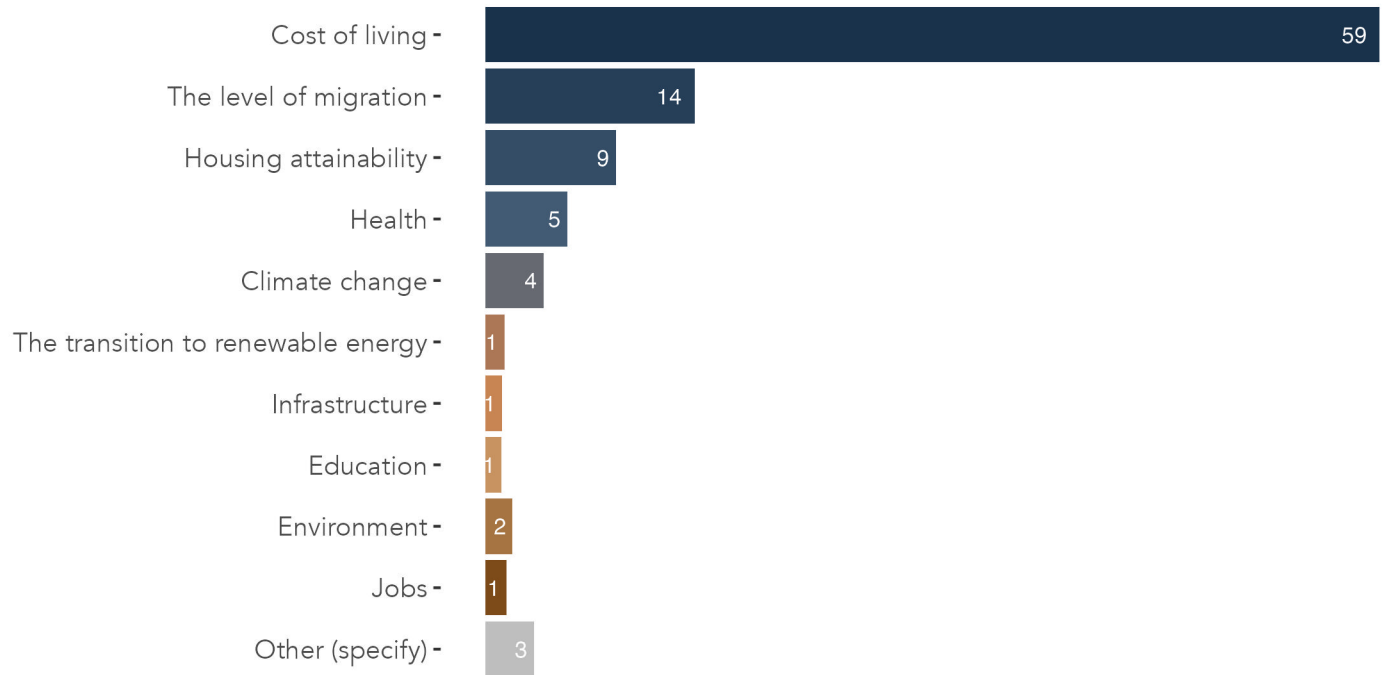


Figure 1: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on

Waves 1 through 7 compared

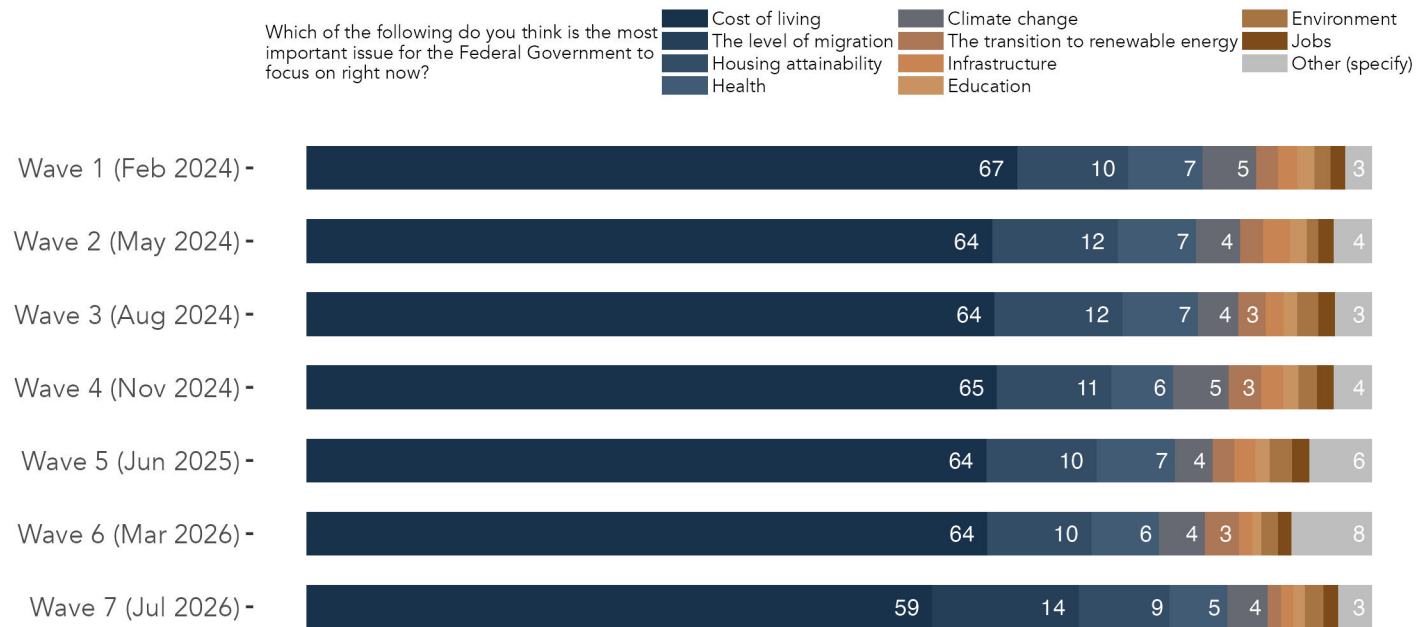


Figure 2: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Note: Migration was only asked in the most recent wave, which impacts the time series.

Table 1: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Note: Migration was only asked in the most recent wave, which impacts the time series.

Wave	Cost of living	The level of migration	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	67	0	10	7	5	2	2	2	1	1	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	64	0	12	7	4	2	3	2	1	1	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	64	0	12	7	4	3	2	1	2	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	65	0	11	6	5	3	2	1	2	1	4
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	64	0	10	7	4	2	2	1	2	2	6
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	64	0	10	6	4	3	1	1	2	1	8
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	59	14	9	5	4	1	1	1	2	1	3

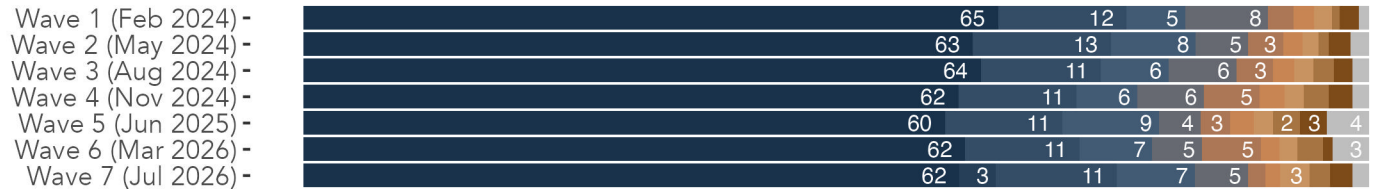
The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on

Waves 1 through 7 compared

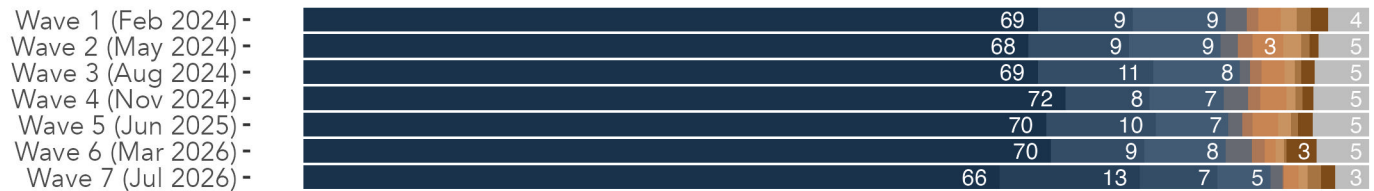
Which of the following do you think is the most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on right now?

Cost of living	Climate change	Environment
The level of migration	The transition to renewable energy	Jobs
Housing attainability	Infrastructure	Other (specify)
Health	Education	

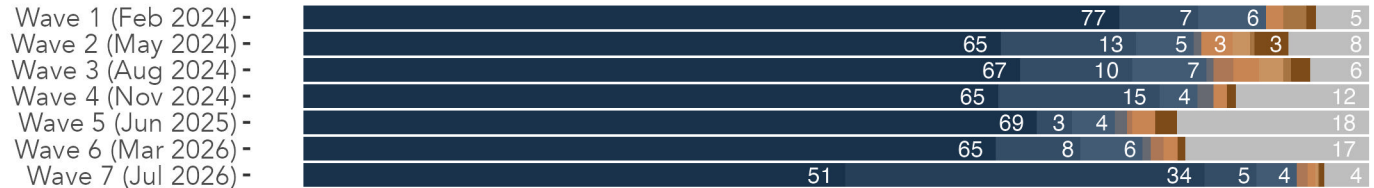
Labor



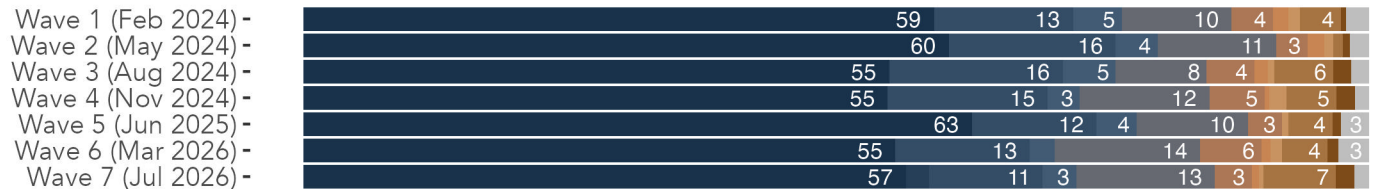
Coalition



One Nation



Greens



Other parties and candidates

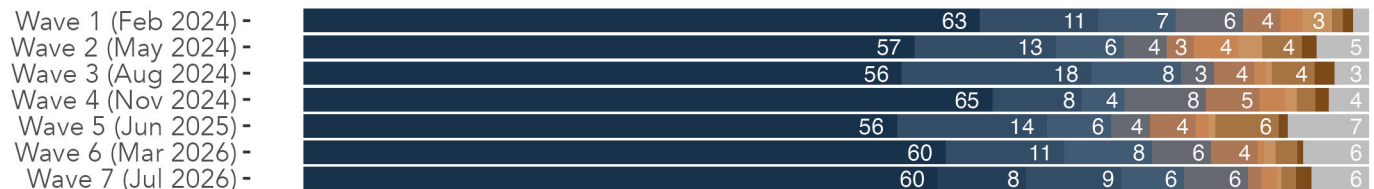


Figure 3: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Note: Migration was only asked in the most recent wave, which impacts the time series.

Table 2: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

Wave	Cost of living	The level of migration	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
Labor											
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	65	0	12	5	8	2	2	2	1	2	1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	63	0	13	8	5	3	2	1	1	2	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	64	0	11	6	6	3	2	2	2	2	2
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	62	0	11	6	6	5	2	2	2	2	2
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	60	0	11	9	4	3	2	2	2	3	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	62	0	11	7	5	5	2	2	2	1	3
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	62	3	11	7	5	2	1	3	2	2	2
Coalition											
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	69	0	9	9	2	1	2	1	1	2	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	68	0	9	9	1	1	3	2	1	1	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	69	0	11	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	72	0	8	7	2	1	2	1	1	1	5
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	70	0	10	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	70	0	9	8	2	1	1	1	0	3	5
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	66	13	7	5	1	0	2	1	1	1	3
One Nation											
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	77	0	7	6	0	0	2	0	2	1	5
Wave 2 (May 2024)	65	0	13	5	1	0	3	2	0	3	8
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	67	0	10	7	1	2	2	2	1	2	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	65	0	15	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	12
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	69	0	3	4	1	1	2	0	0	2	18
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	65	0	8	6	1	1	1	0	0	1	17
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	51	34	5	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Greens											
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	59	0	13	5	10	4	1	1	4	1	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	60	0	16	4	11	3	1	1	1	1	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	55	0	16	5	8	4	1	1	6	2	2
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	55	0	15	3	12	5	0	2	5	2	1
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	63	0	12	4	10	3	0	0	4	1	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	55	0	13	2	14	6	1	1	4	1	3
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	57	2	11	3	13	3	1	0	7	2	1

Table 2: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared. *(continued)*

Wave	Cost of living	The level of migration	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
Other parties and candidates											
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	63	0	11	7	6	4	2	3	1	1	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	57	0	13	6	4	3	4	2	4	2	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	56	0	18	8	3	4	1	1	4	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	65	0	8	4	8	5	2	1	2	1	4
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	56	0	14	6	4	4	1	1	6	1	7
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	60	0	11	8	6	4	1	1	2	1	6
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	60	8	9	6	6	1	1	0	1	2	6

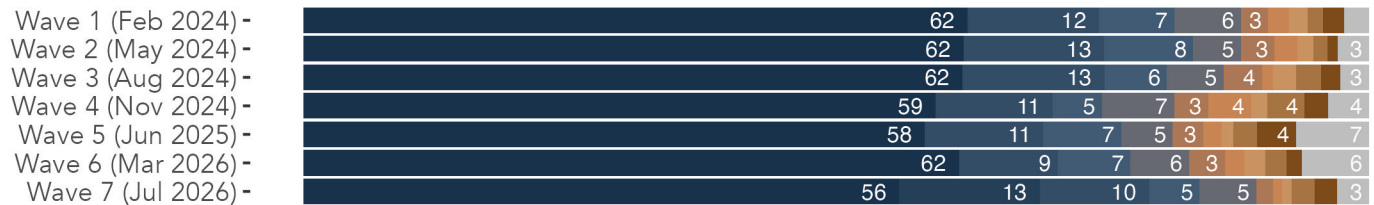
The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on

Waves 1 through 7 compared

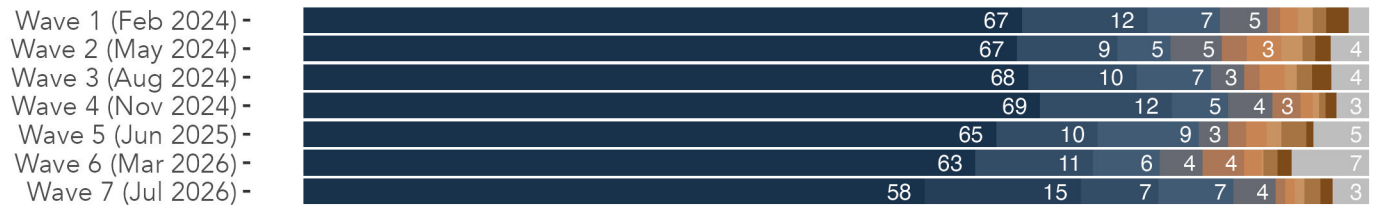
Which of the following do you think is the most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on right now?

Cost of living	Climate change	Environment
The level of migration	The transition to renewable energy	Jobs
Housing attainability	Infrastructure	Other (specify)
Health	Education	

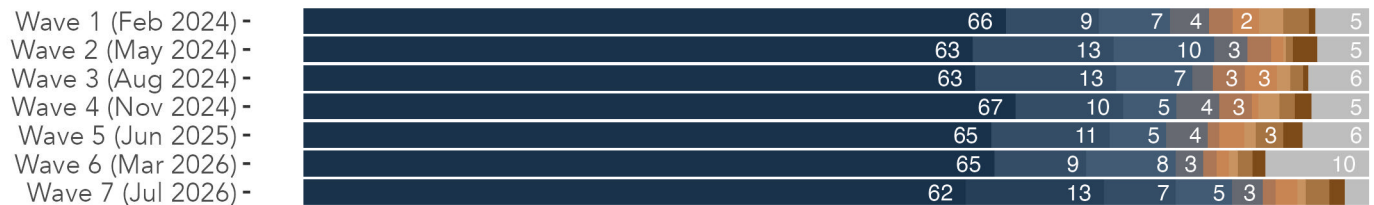
Inner and middle suburbs



Outer suburbs



Provincial cities



Rural communities

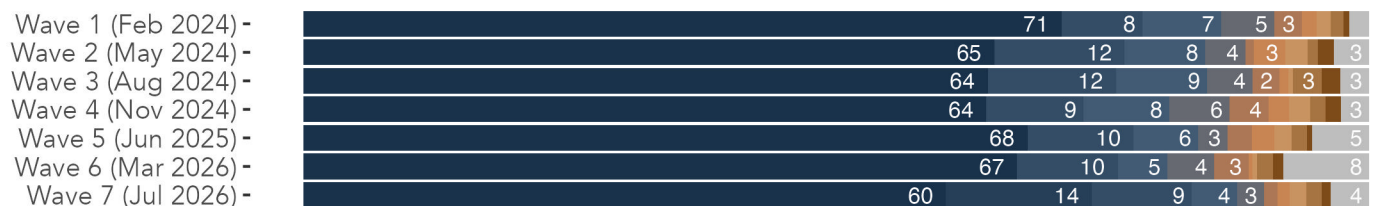


Figure 4: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared.
Note: Migration was only asked in the most recent wave, which impacts the time series.

Table 3: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

Wave	Cost of living	The level of migration	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	0	12	7	6	3	2	2	2	2	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	62	0	13	8	5	3	2	2	1	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	62	0	13	6	5	4	1	2	2	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	59	0	11	5	7	3	4	1	4	2	4
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	58	0	11	7	5	3	2	1	2	4	7
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	62	0	9	7	6	3	2	2	2	1	6
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	56	13	10	5	5	2	1	1	2	2	3
Outer suburbs											
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	67	0	12	7	5	1	2	1	1	2	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	67	0	9	5	5	2	3	2	1	2	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	68	0	10	7	3	2	2	1	1	2	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	69	0	12	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	65	0	10	9	3	2	2	1	2	1	5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	63	0	11	6	4	4	2	0	1	2	7
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	58	15	7	7	4	1	1	1	2	1	3
Provincial cities											
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	66	0	9	7	4	2	2	2	2	1	5
Wave 2 (May 2024)	63	0	13	10	3	2	1	0	1	2	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	63	0	13	7	2	3	3	1	1	1	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	67	0	10	5	4	3	1	2	1	2	5
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	65	0	11	5	4	1	2	1	3	2	6
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	65	0	9	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	10
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	62	13	7	5	3	1	2	1	2	2	2
Rural communities											
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	71	0	8	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	65	0	12	8	4	1	3	2	1	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	64	0	12	9	4	2	1	0	3	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	64	0	9	8	6	4	2	2	1	1	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	68	0	10	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	67	0	10	5	4	3	0	0	2	1	8
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	60	14	9	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	4

The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on

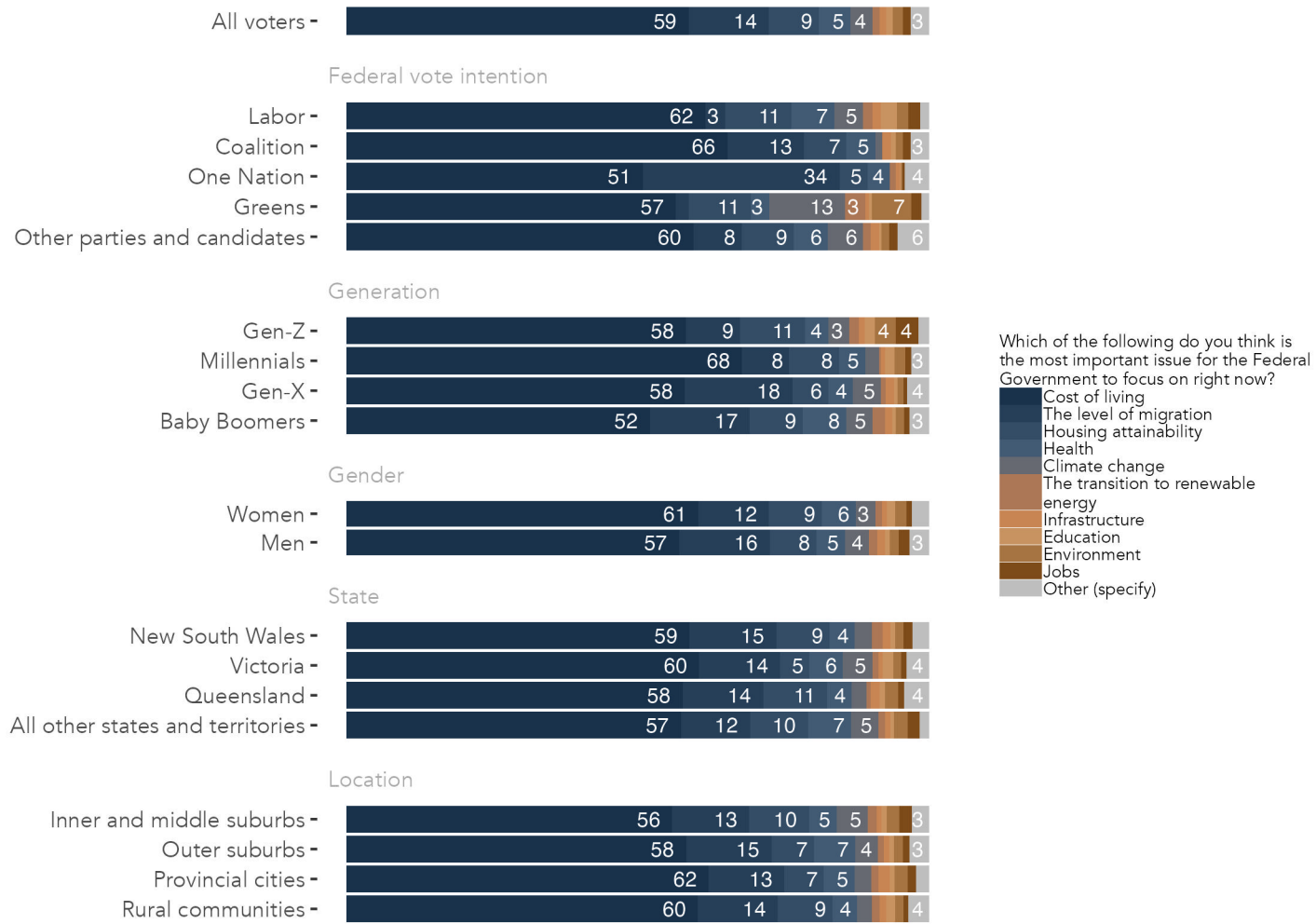


Figure 5: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 4: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Cost of living	The level of migration	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)	N
All voters	59	14	9	5	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	2005
Federal vote intention												
Labor	62	3	11	7	5	2	1	3	2	2	2	553
Coalition	66	13	7	5	1	0	2	1	1	1	3	374
One Nation	51	34	5	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	524
Greens	57	2	11	3	13	3	1	0	7	2	1	243
Other parties and candidates	60	8	9	6	6	1	1	0	1	2	6	166
Generation												
Gen-Z	58	9	11	4	3	2	1	2	4	4	2	281
Millennials	68	8	8	5	2	0	1	2	2	1	3	541
Gen-X	58	18	6	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	4	483
Baby Boomers	52	17	9	8	5	2	1	1	1	1	3	700
Gender												
Women	61	12	9	6	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1034
Men	57	16	8	5	4	1	1	1	2	2	3	966
State												
New South Wales	59	15	9	4	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	652
Victoria	60	14	5	6	5	1	1	2	1	1	4	516
Queensland	58	14	11	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	395
All other states and territories	57	12	10	7	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	442
Location												
Inner and middle suburbs	56	13	10	5	5	2	1	1	2	2	3	582
Outer suburbs	58	15	7	7	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	625
Provincial cities	62	13	7	5	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	345
Rural communities	60	14	9	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	453

The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on

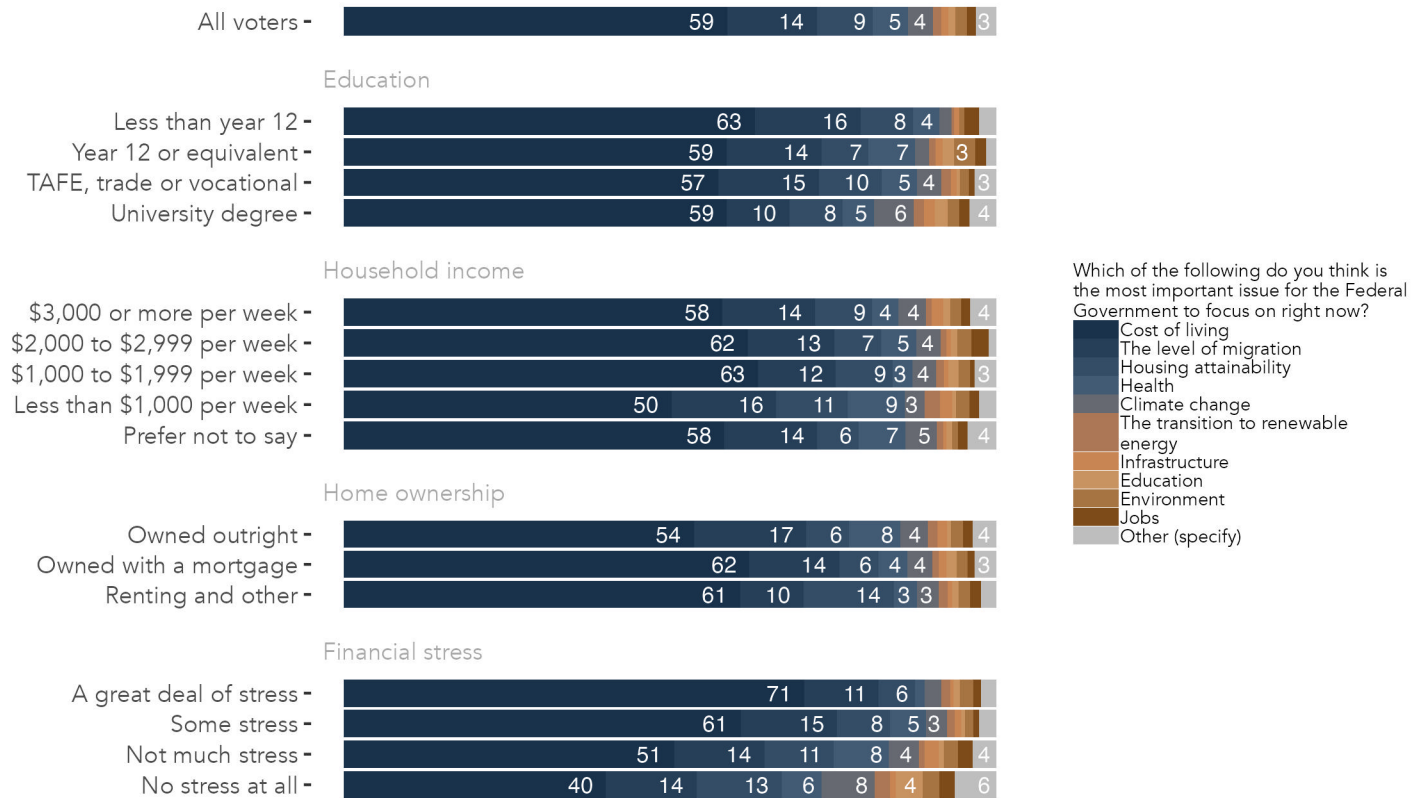


Figure 6: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 5: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Cost of living	The level of migration	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)	N
All voters	59	14	9	5	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	2005
Education												
Less than year 12	63	16	8	4	2	0	1	0	1	2	3	240
Year 12 or equivalent	59	14	7	7	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	57	15	10	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	731
University degree	59	10	8	5	6	1	2	2	2	1	4	709
Household income												
\$3,000 or more per week	58	14	9	4	4	1	2	1	2	1	4	375
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	62	13	7	5	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	63	12	9	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	598
Less than \$1,000 per week	50	16	11	9	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	396
Prefer not to say	58	14	6	7	5	1	1	1	1	2	4	317
Home ownership												
Owned outright	54	17	6	8	4	2	1	1	2	1	4	729
Owned with a mortgage	62	14	6	4	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	695
Renting and other	61	10	14	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	581
Financial stress												
A great deal of stress	71	11	6	2	3	1	0	1	2	1	2	411
Some stress	61	15	8	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	935
Not much stress	51	14	11	8	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	471
No stress at all	40	14	13	6	8	3	1	4	3	2	6	188

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

Question text

Note: Respondents were only asked this question if their most important issue was 'Cost of living'.

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

Single select; randomise 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

The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern

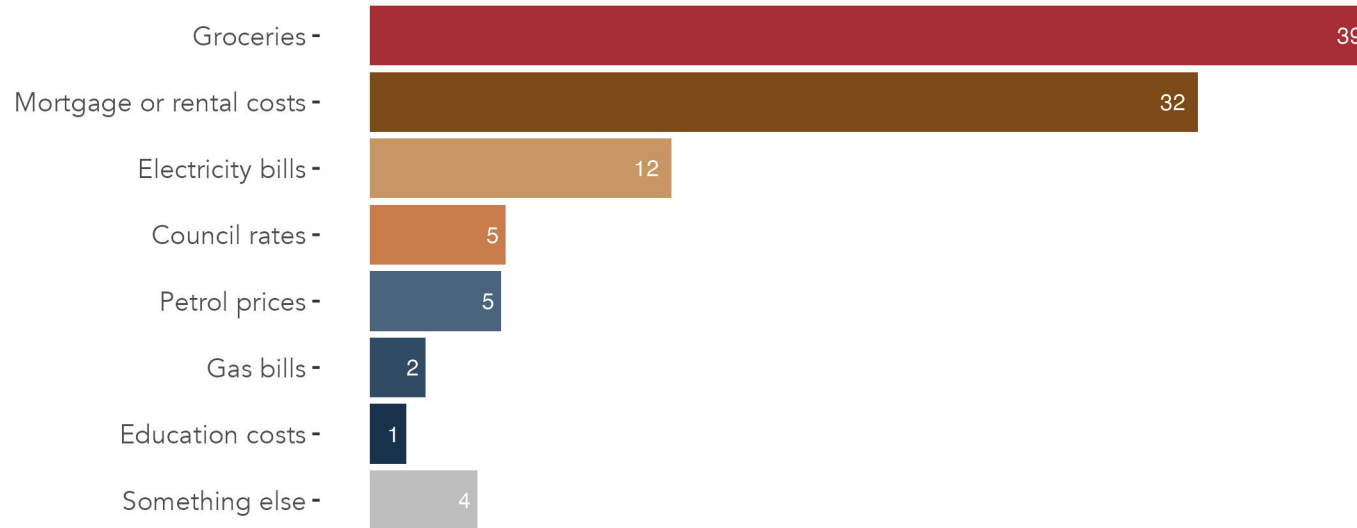


Figure 7: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Note: this question was only asked if a respondent indicated that cost of living should be the highest priority issue for the federal government (n=1170).

The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern

Waves 1 through 7 compared

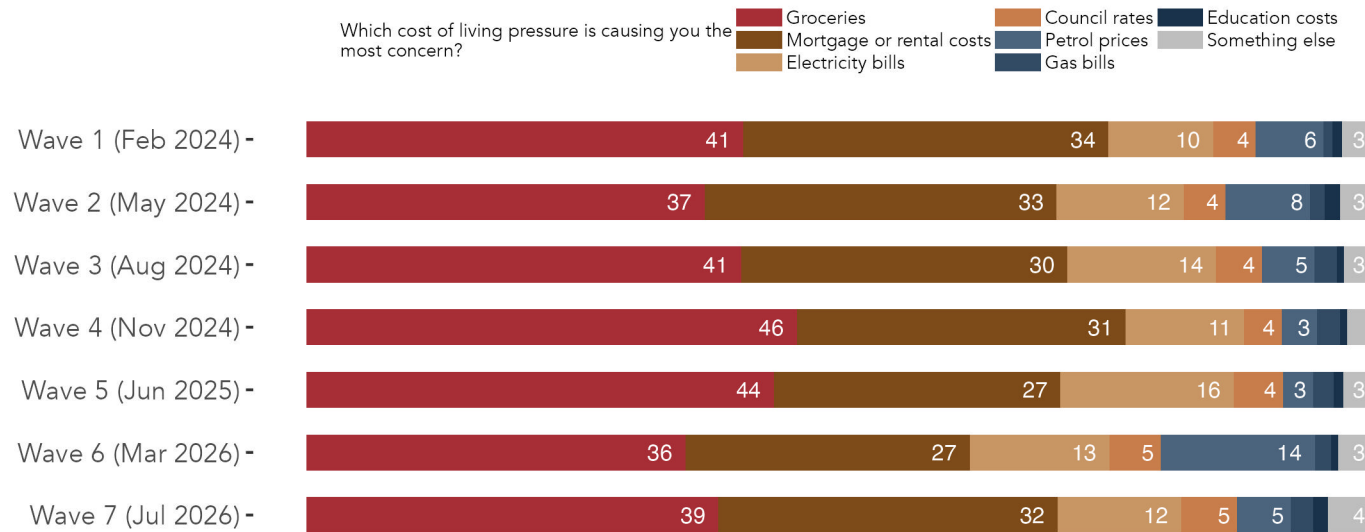


Figure 8: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Note: This question was only asked of respondents who said that cost of living was the most important issue for the federal government to focus on right now.

Table 6: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern. Waves 1 through 7 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.

Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Council rates	Petrol prices	Gas bills	Education costs	Something else
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	41	34	10	4	6	1	1	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	33	12	4	8	1	2	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	41	30	14	4	5	2	1	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	46	31	11	4	3	2	1	2
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	44	27	16	4	3	2	1	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	36	27	13	5	14	1	1	3
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	39	32	12	5	5	2	1	4

The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern

Waves 1 through 7 compared

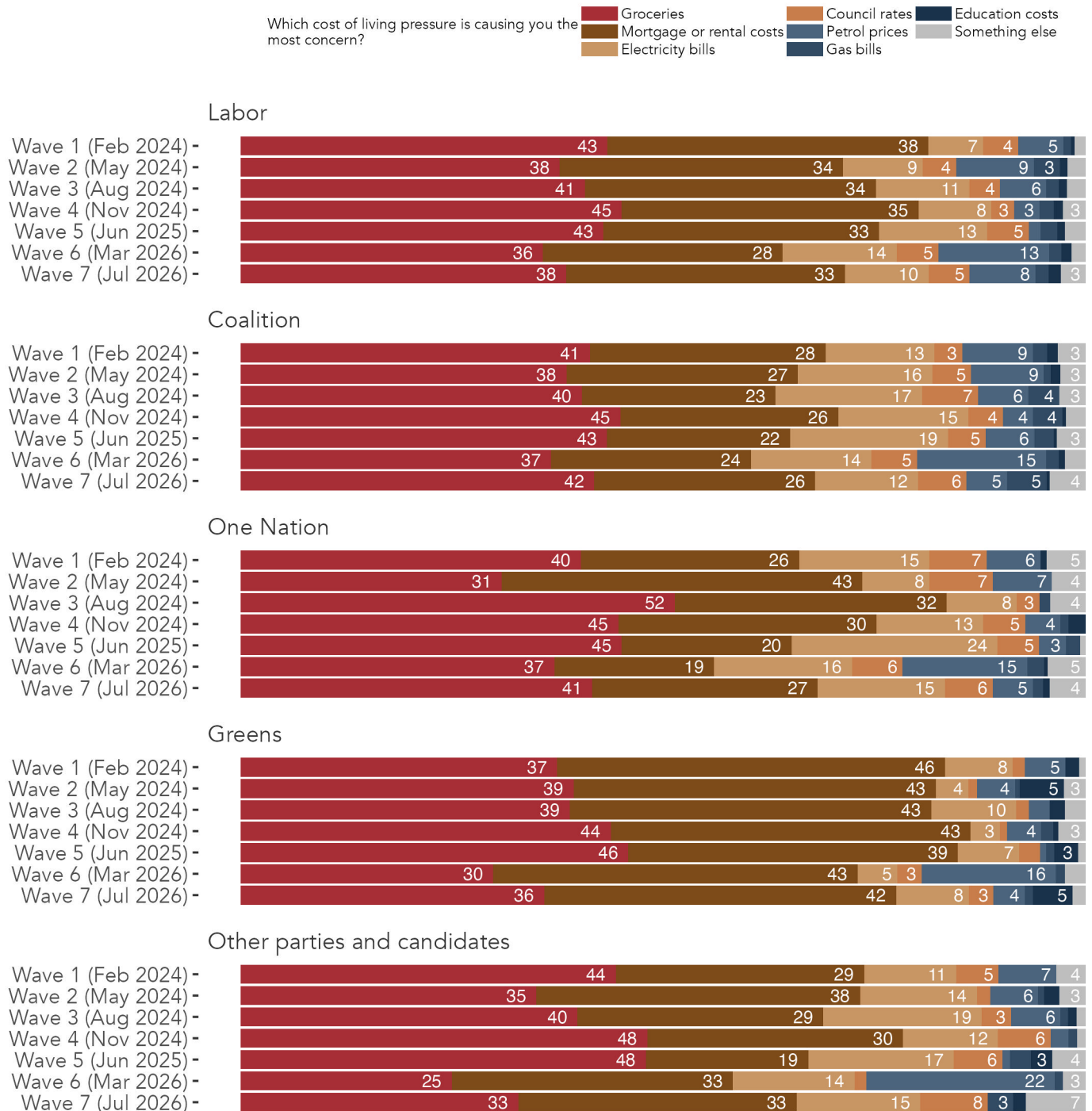


Figure 9: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

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

Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Council rates	Petrol prices	Gas bills	Education costs	Something else
Labor								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	43	38	7	4	5	1	1	1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	38	34	9	4	9	3	1	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	41	34	11	4	6	1	1	2
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	45	35	8	3	3	2	1	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	43	33	13	5	1	2	1	2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	36	28	14	5	13	1	1	2
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	38	33	10	5	8	2	1	3
Coalition								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	41	28	13	3	9	2	1	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	38	27	16	5	9	1	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	40	23	17	7	6	4	0	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	45	26	15	4	4	4	0	2
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	43	22	19	5	6	2	0	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	37	24	14	5	15	1	1	3
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	42	26	12	6	5	5	0	4
One Nation								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	40	26	15	7	6	0	1	5
Wave 2 (May 2024)	31	43	8	7	7	0	0	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	52	32	8	3	0	1	0	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	45	30	13	5	4	1	2	0
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	45	20	24	5	3	2	0	1
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	37	19	16	6	15	2	0	5
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	41	27	15	6	5	1	1	4
Greens								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	37	46	8	1	5	0	2	1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	39	43	4	1	4	1	5	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	39	43	10	1	2	0	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	44	43	3	1	4	1	1	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	46	39	7	2	1	1	3	1
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	30	43	5	3	16	1	0	2

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

Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Council rates	Petrol prices	Gas bills	Education costs	Something else
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	36	42	8	3	4	1	5	1
Other parties and candidates								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	44	29	11	5	7	0	0	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	35	38	14	1	6	1	2	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	40	29	19	3	6	1	1	1
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	48	30	12	6	2	1	0	1
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	48	19	17	6	1	2	3	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	25	33	14	2	22	1	0	3
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	33	33	15	8	0	3	1	7

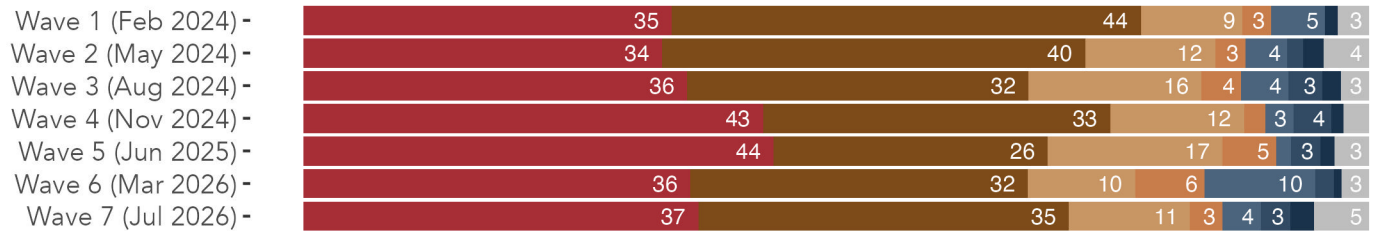
The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern

Waves 1 through 7 compared

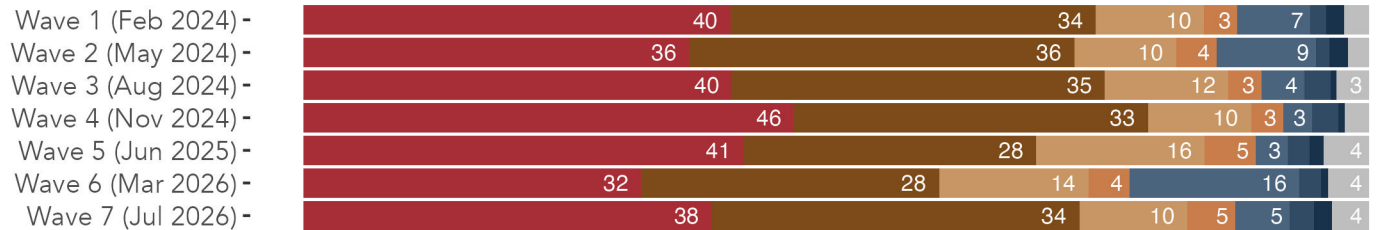
Which cost of living pressure is causing you the most concern?

- Groceries
- Mortgage or rental costs
- Electricity bills
- Council rates
- Petrol prices
- Gas bills
- Education costs
- Something else

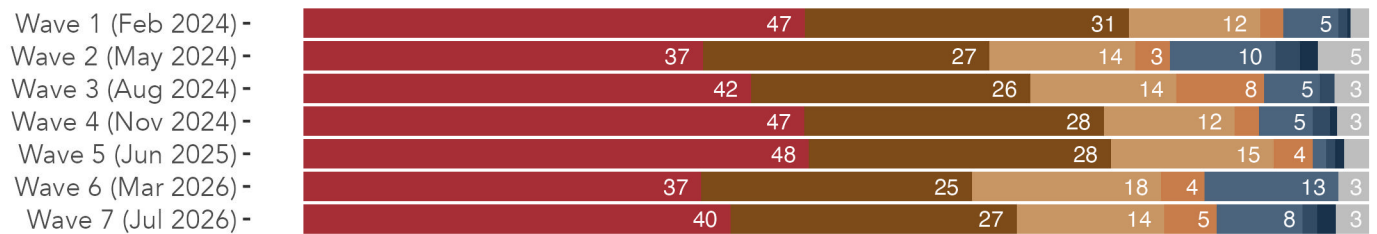
Inner and middle suburbs



Outer suburbs



Provincial cities



Rural communities

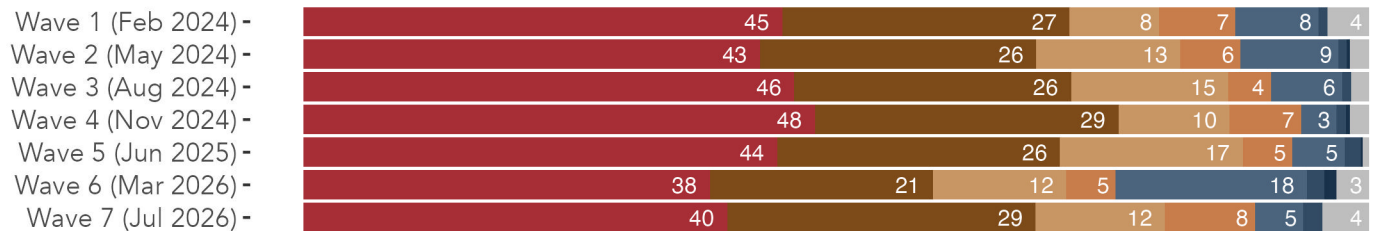


Figure 10: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

Table 8: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Council rates	Petrol prices	Gas bills	Education costs	Something else
Inner and middle suburbs								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	44	9	3	5	0	1	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	40	12	3	4	1	2	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	36	32	16	4	4	3	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	43	33	12	2	3	4	1	2
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	44	26	17	5	1	3	1	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	36	32	10	6	10	2	1	3
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	37	35	11	3	4	3	2	5
Outer suburbs								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	40	34	10	3	7	2	2	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	36	36	10	4	9	1	2	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	40	35	12	3	4	2	1	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	46	33	10	3	3	2	1	2
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	41	28	16	5	3	2	1	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	32	28	14	4	16	2	0	4
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	38	34	10	5	5	2	2	4
Provincial cities								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	47	31	12	2	5	1	0	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	27	14	3	10	2	2	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	42	26	14	8	5	2	0	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	47	28	12	2	5	2	1	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	48	28	15	4	1	1	1	2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	37	25	18	4	13	0	0	3
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	40	27	14	5	8	1	2	3
Rural communities								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	45	27	8	7	8	1	0	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	43	26	13	6	9	1	0	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	46	26	15	4	6	1	0	2
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	48	29	10	7	3	1	0	2
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	44	26	17	5	5	2	0	1
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	38	21	12	5	18	2	1	3

Table 8: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared. *(continued)*

Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Council rates	Petrol prices	Gas bills	Education costs	Something else
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	40	29	12	8	5	2	0	4

The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern

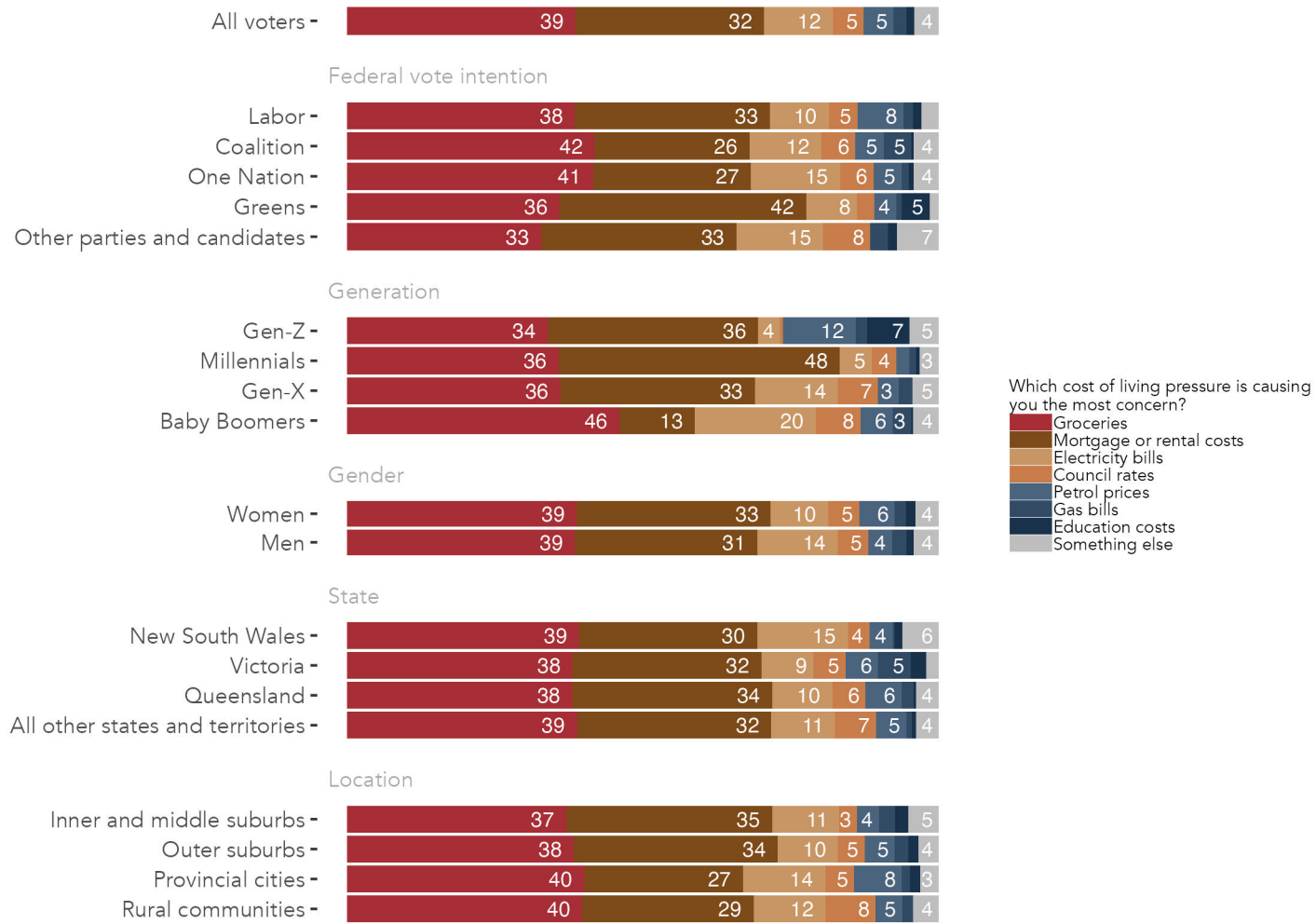


Figure 11: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Note: this question was only asked if a respondent indicated that cost of living should be the highest priority issue for the federal government (n=1170).

Table 9: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Council rates	Petrol prices	Gas bills	Education costs	Something else	N
All voters	39	32	12	5	5	2	1	4	1170
Federal vote intention									
Labor	38	33	10	5	8	2	1	3	339
Coalition	42	26	12	6	5	5	0	4	242
One Nation	41	27	15	6	5	1	1	4	263
Greens	36	42	8	3	4	1	5	1	137
Other parties and candidates	33	33	15	8	0	3	1	7	96
Generation									
Gen-Z	34	36	4	0	12	2	7	5	167
Millennials	36	48	5	4	2	1	1	3	359
Gen-X	36	33	14	7	3	2	0	5	279
Baby Boomers	46	13	20	8	6	3	0	4	365
Gender									
Women	39	33	10	5	6	2	1	4	626
Men	39	31	14	5	4	2	1	4	542
State									
New South Wales	39	30	15	4	4	1	1	6	384
Victoria	38	32	9	5	6	5	3	2	312
Queensland	38	34	10	6	6	2	0	4	221
All other states and territories	39	32	11	7	5	1	1	4	253
Location									
Inner and middle suburbs	37	35	11	3	4	3	2	5	324
Outer suburbs	38	34	10	5	5	2	2	4	364
Provincial cities	40	27	14	5	8	1	2	3	208
Rural communities	40	29	12	8	5	2	0	4	274

The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern

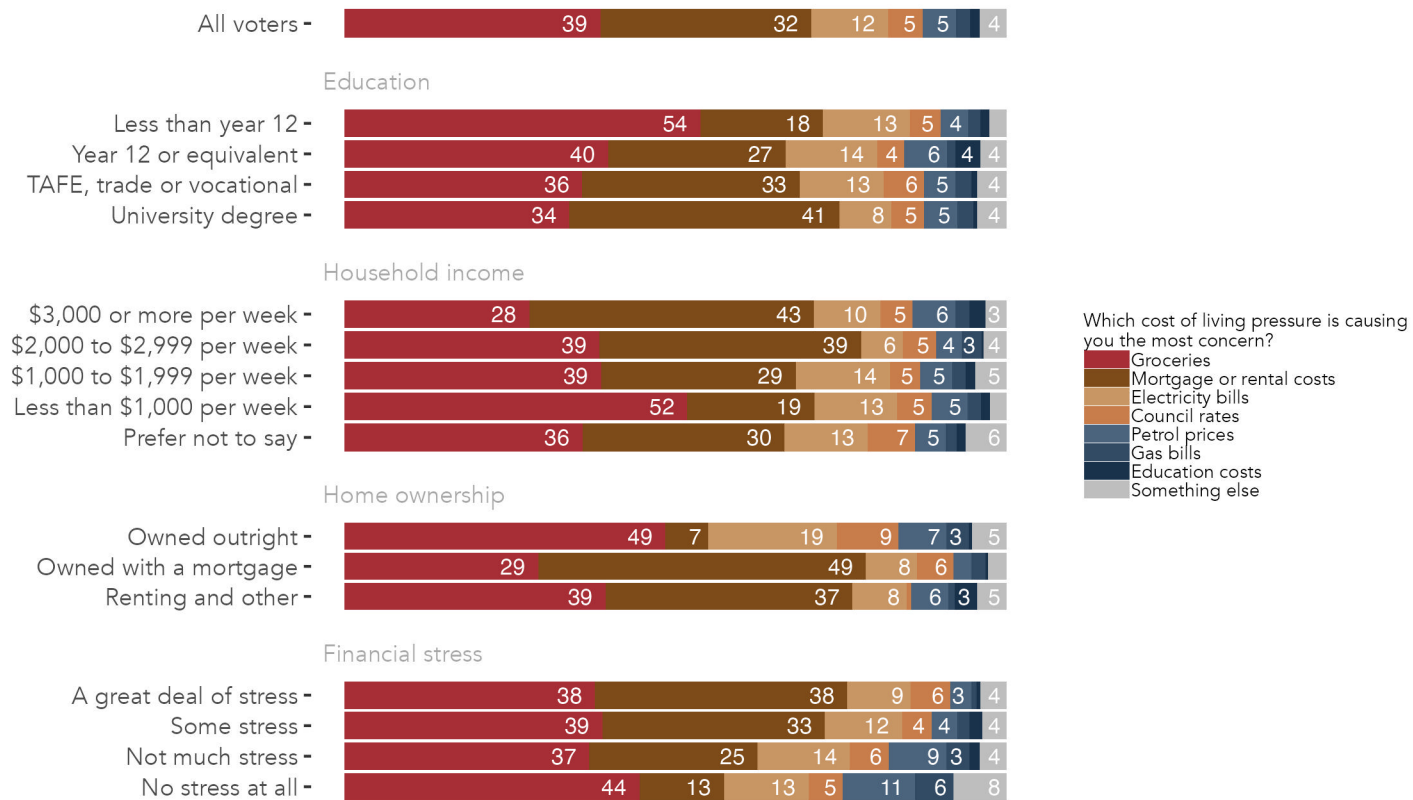


Figure 12: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Note: this question was only asked if a respondent indicated that cost of living should be the highest priority issue for the federal government (n=1170).

Table 10: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Council rates	Petrol prices	Gas bills	Education costs	Something else	N
All voters	39	32	12	5	5	2	1	4	1170
Education									
Less than year 12	54	18	13	5	4	2	1	3	147
Year 12 or equivalent	40	27	14	4	6	1	4	4	194
TAFE, trade or vocational	36	33	13	6	5	2	1	4	421
University degree	34	41	8	5	5	2	1	4	408
Household income									
\$3,000 or more per week	28	43	10	5	6	2	3	3	214
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	39	39	6	5	4	3	0	4	196
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	39	29	14	5	5	2	1	5	377
Less than \$1,000 per week	52	19	13	5	5	2	1	3	200
Prefer not to say	36	30	13	7	5	2	1	6	183
Home ownership									
Owned outright	49	7	19	9	7	3	1	5	388
Owned with a mortgage	29	49	8	6	3	2	0	3	433
Renting and other	39	37	8	1	6	1	3	5	349
Financial stress									
A great deal of stress	38	38	9	6	3	1	1	4	286
Some stress	39	33	12	4	4	2	2	4	571
Not much stress	37	25	14	6	9	3	2	4	237
No stress at all	44	13	13	5	11	6	0	8	76

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

How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy

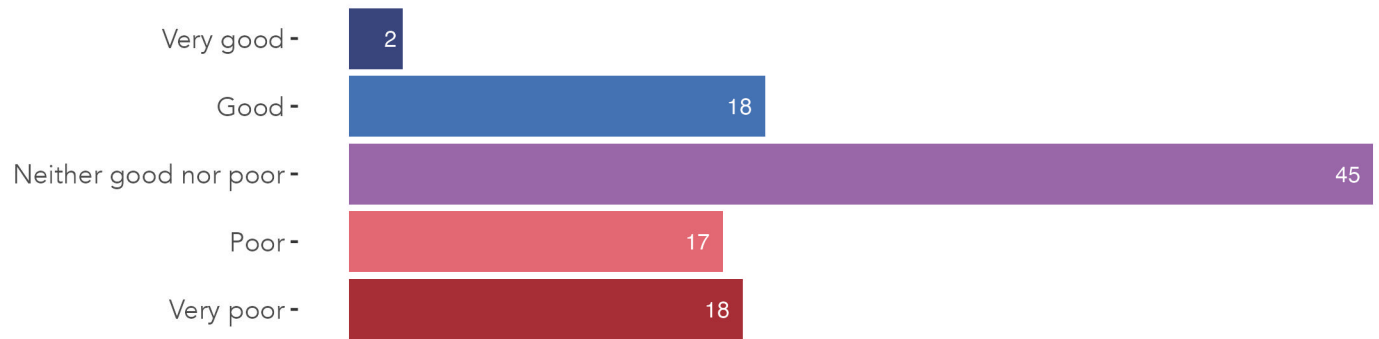


Figure 13: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy

Waves 1 through 7 compared

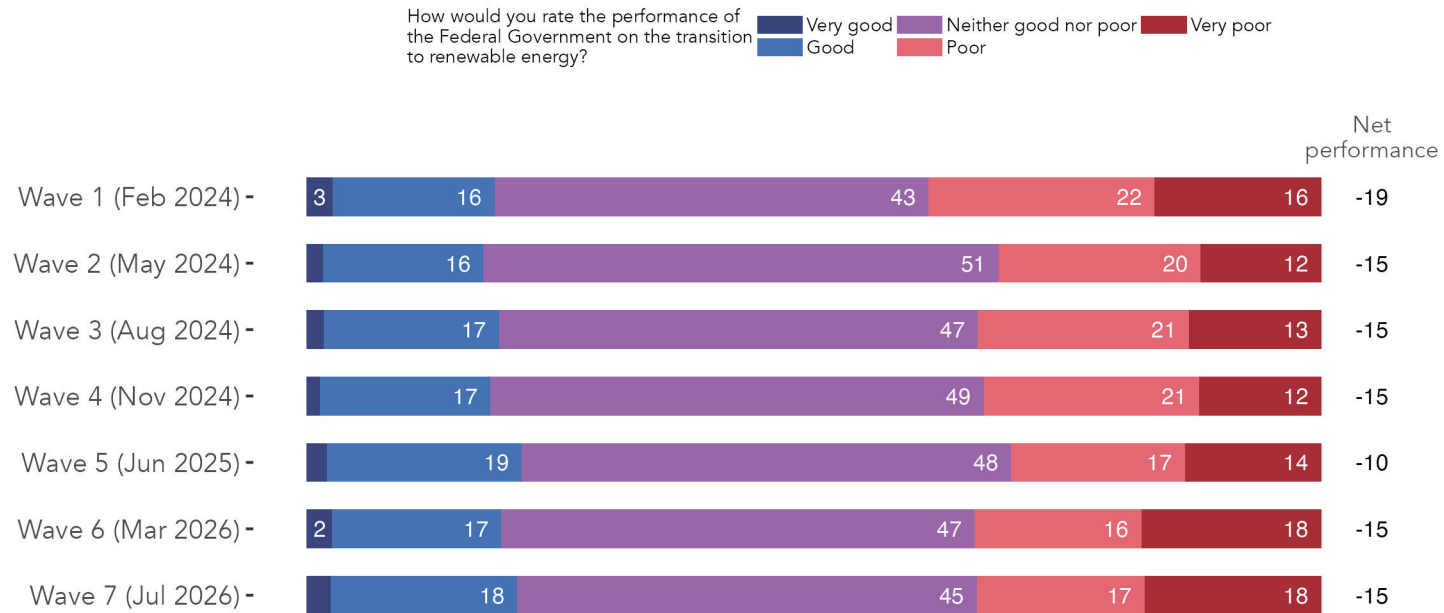


Figure 14: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance as good (total share that good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 11: How Australians rate the Federal Government’s performance on the transition to renewable energy. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net per- formance
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 (Jun 2025)	2	19	48	17	14	-10
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	17	47	16	18	-15
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	2	18	45	17	18	-15

How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy

Waves 1 through 7 compared

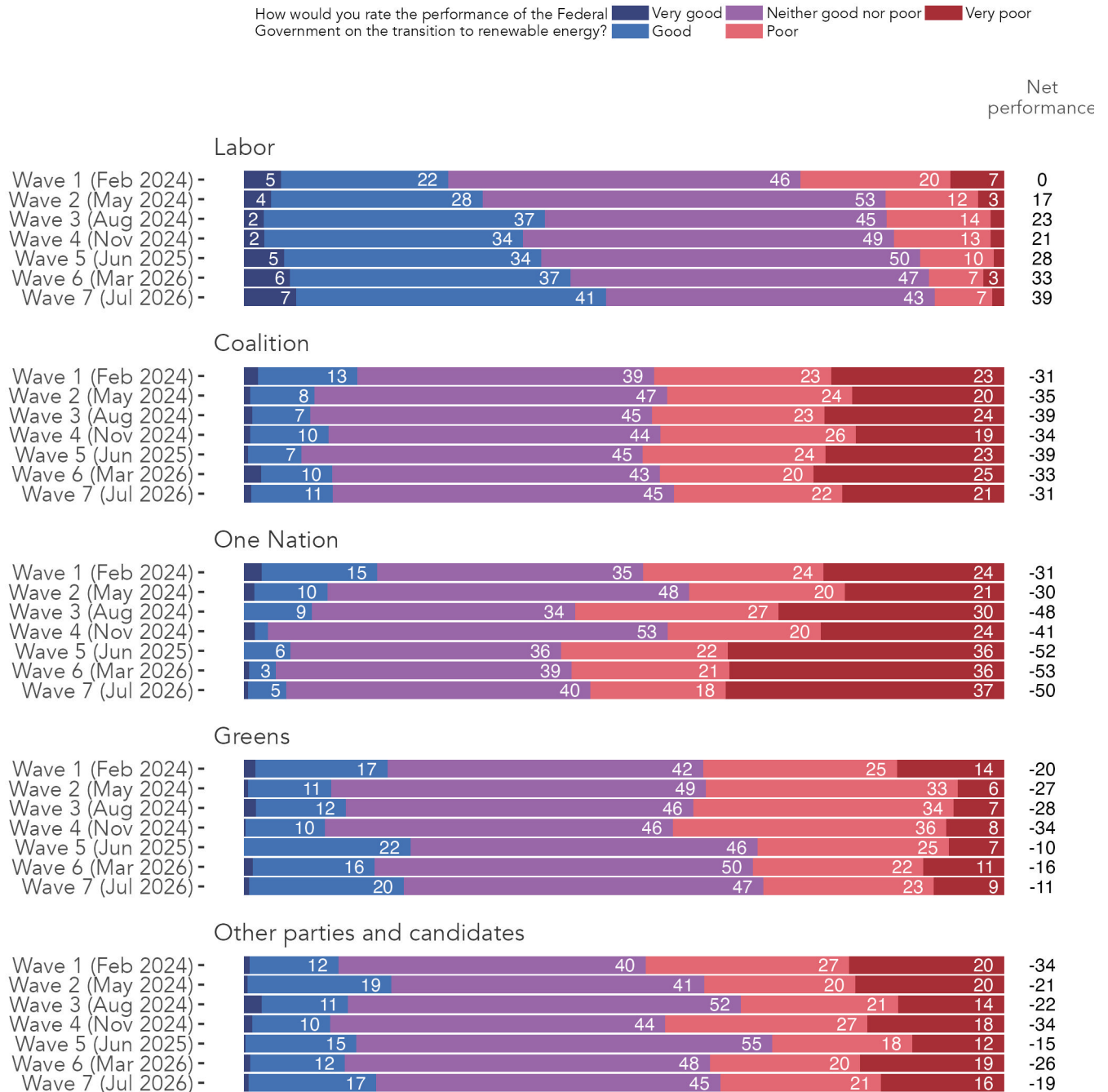


Figure 15: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance as good (total share that good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 12: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net per- formance
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 (Jun 2025)	5	34	50	10	1	28
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	37	47	7	3	33
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	7	41	43	7	2	39
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 (Jun 2025)	1	7	45	24	23	-39
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	10	43	20	25	-33
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	1	11	45	22	21	-31
One Nation						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	15	35	24	24	-31
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	10	48	20	21	-30
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	0	9	34	27	30	-48
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	2	53	20	24	-41
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	0	6	36	22	36	-52
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	3	39	21	36	-53
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	0	5	40	18	37	-50
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

Table 12: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared.
(continued)

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net per- formance
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	0	22	46	25	7	-10
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	16	50	22	11	-16
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	1	20	47	23	9	-11
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	12	40	27	20	-34
Wave 2 (May 2024)	0	19	41	20	20	-21
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	11	52	21	14	-22
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	10	44	27	18	-34
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	0	15	55	18	12	-15
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	12	48	20	19	-26
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	1	17	45	21	16	-19

How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy

Waves 1 through 7 compared

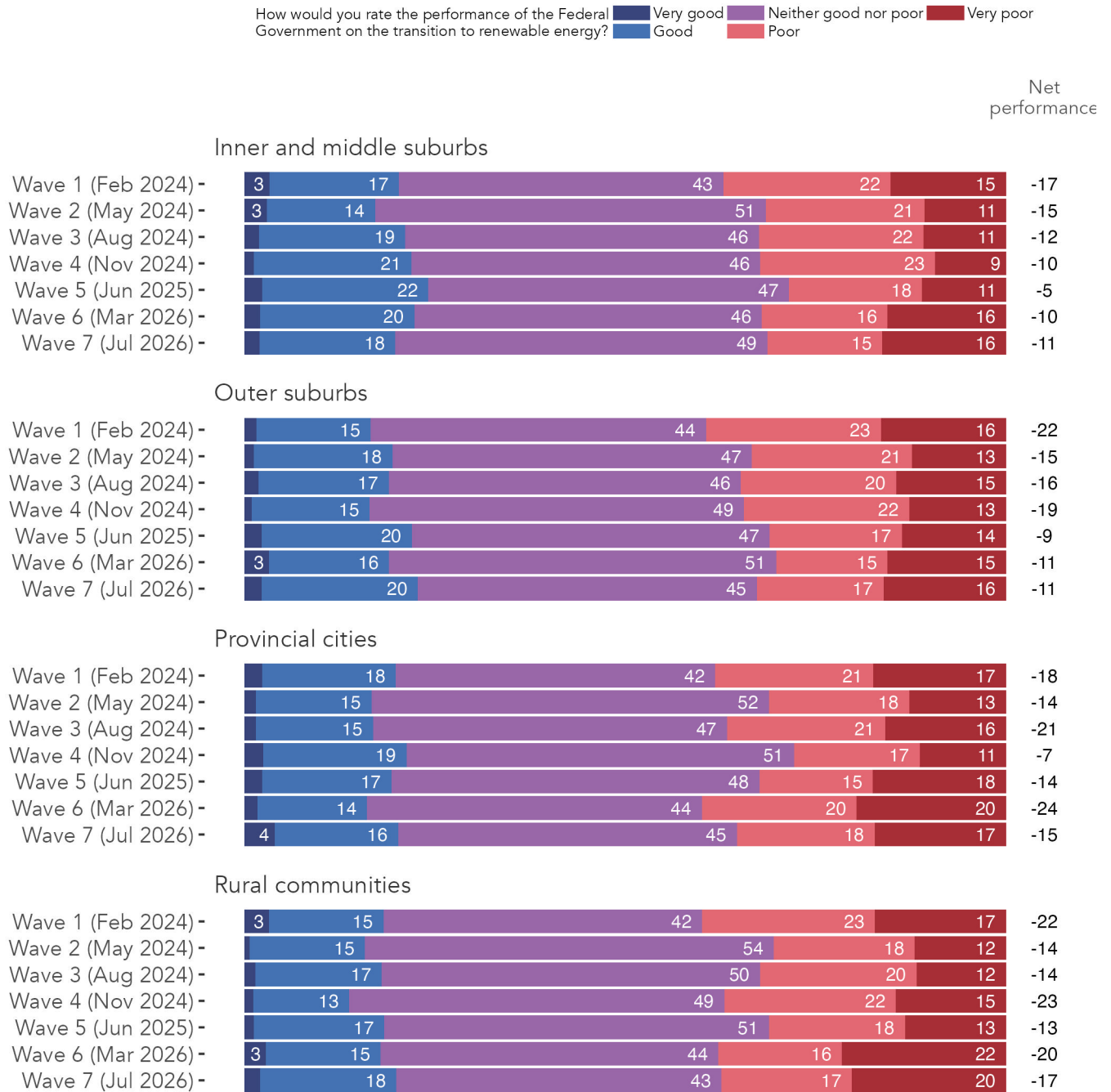


Figure 16: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance as good (total share that good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 13: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net per- formance
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 (Jun 2025)	2	22	47	18	11	-5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	20	46	16	16	-10
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	2	18	49	15	16	-11
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 (Jun 2025)	2	20	47	17	14	-9
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	3	16	51	15	15	-11
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	2	20	45	17	16	-11
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 (Jun 2025)	2	17	48	15	18	-14
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	14	44	20	20	-24
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	4	16	45	18	17	-15
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 (Jun 2025)	1	17	51	18	13	-13

Table 13: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared. *(continued)*

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	3	15	44	16	22	-20
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	2	18	43	17	20	-17

How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy

Net performance

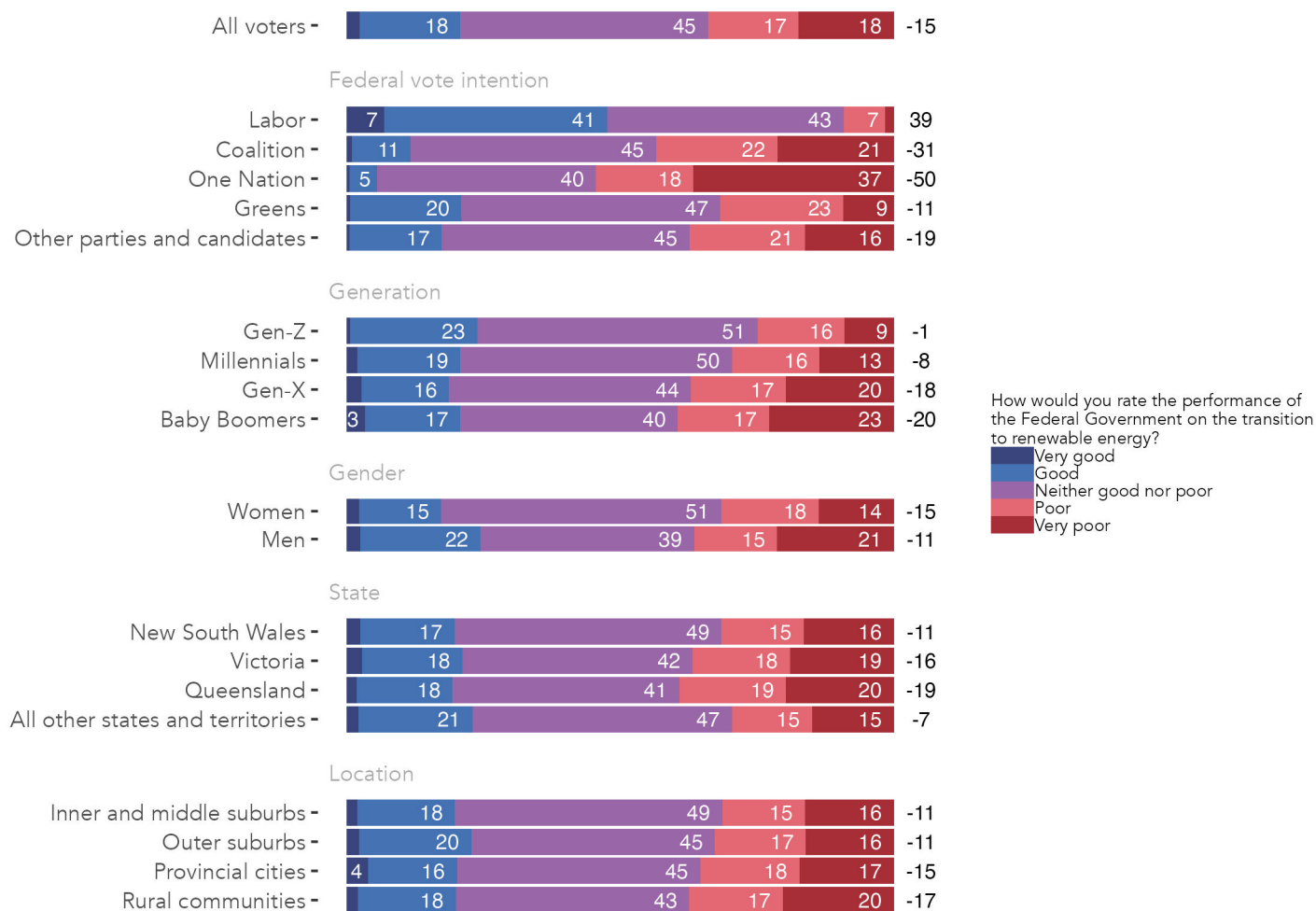


Figure 17: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance as good (total share that good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 14: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance	N
All voters	2	18	45	17	18	-15	2009
Federal vote intention							
Labor	7	41	43	7	2	39	554
Coalition	1	11	45	22	21	-31	376
One Nation	0	5	40	18	37	-50	524
Greens	1	20	47	23	9	-11	244
Other parties and candidates	1	17	45	21	16	-19	166
Generation							
Gen-Z	1	23	51	16	9	-1	282
Millennials	2	19	50	16	13	-8	541
Gen-X	3	16	44	17	20	-18	484
Baby Boomers	3	17	40	17	23	-20	702
Gender							
Women	2	15	51	18	14	-15	1036
Men	3	22	39	15	21	-11	968
State							
New South Wales	3	17	49	15	16	-11	652
Victoria	3	18	42	18	19	-16	516
Queensland	2	18	41	19	20	-19	398
All other states and territories	2	21	47	15	15	-7	443
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	2	18	49	15	16	-11	583
Outer suburbs	2	20	45	17	16	-11	625
Provincial cities	4	16	45	18	17	-15	346
Rural communities	2	18	43	17	20	-17	455

How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy

Net performance

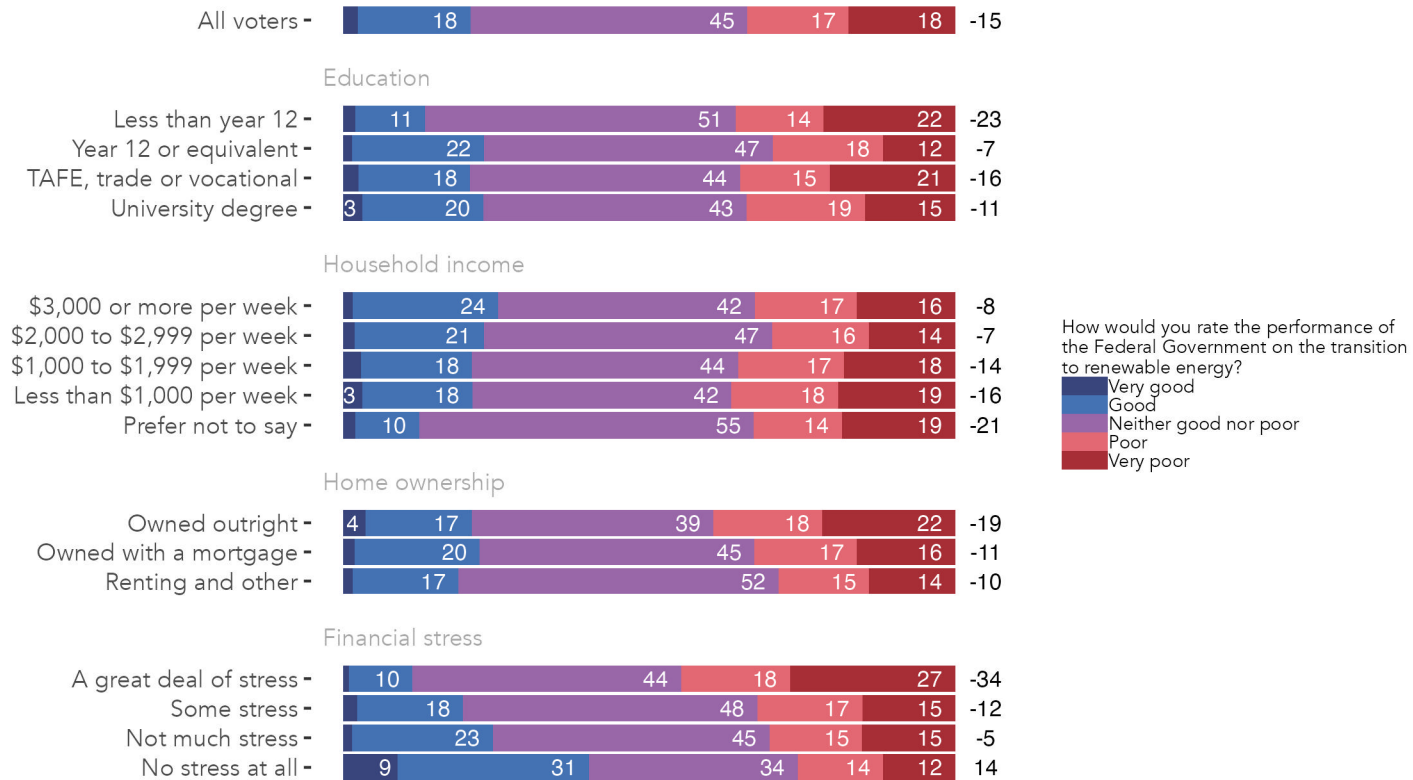


Figure 18: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance as good (total share that good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 15: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance	N
All voters	2	18	45	17	18	-15	2009
Education							
Less than year 12	2	11	51	14	22	-23	240
Year 12 or equivalent	1	22	47	18	12	-7	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	18	44	15	21	-16	732
University degree	3	20	43	19	15	-11	712
Household income							
\$3,000 or more per week	1	24	42	17	16	-8	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	2	21	47	16	14	-7	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	3	18	44	17	18	-14	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	3	18	42	18	19	-16	397
Prefer not to say	2	10	55	14	19	-21	317
Home ownership							
Owned outright	4	17	39	18	22	-19	731
Owned with a mortgage	2	20	45	17	16	-11	696
Renting and other	2	17	52	15	14	-10	582
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	1	10	44	18	27	-34	412
Some stress	2	18	48	17	15	-12	936
Not much stress	2	23	45	15	15	-5	473
No stress at all	9	31	34	14	12	14	188

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

Top 3 energy priorities of Australian voters

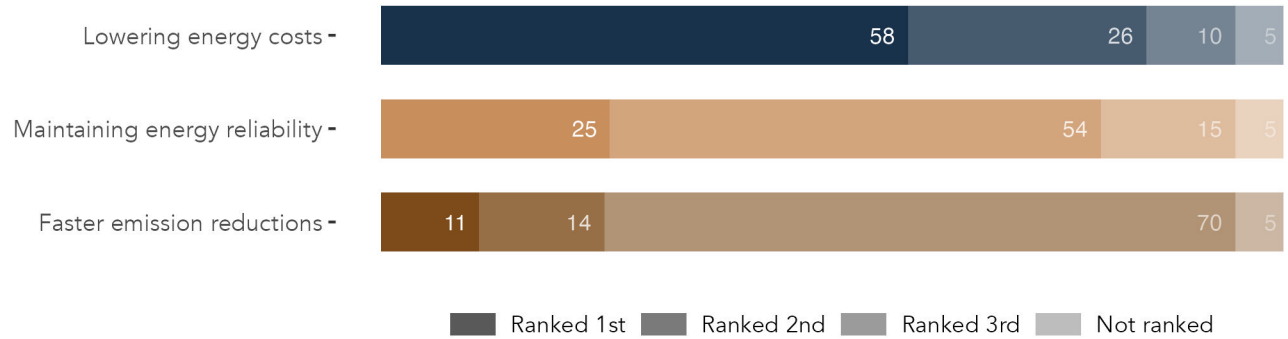
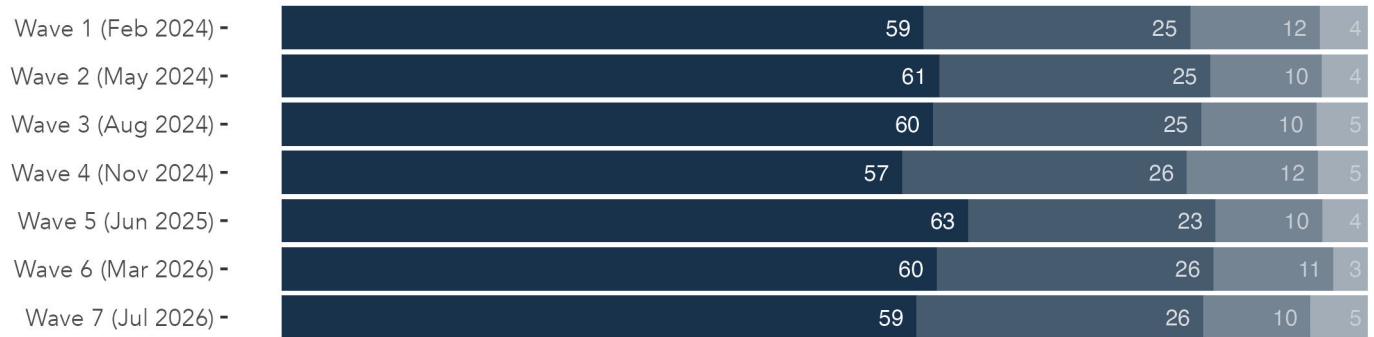


Figure 19: The energy priorities of Australian voters. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first. Note: rows do not sum to 100 per cent, with a small share of respondents answering that they were either not sure or did not rank any of these as their energy priority. Wave 7 EnergyShift Survey, July 2026.

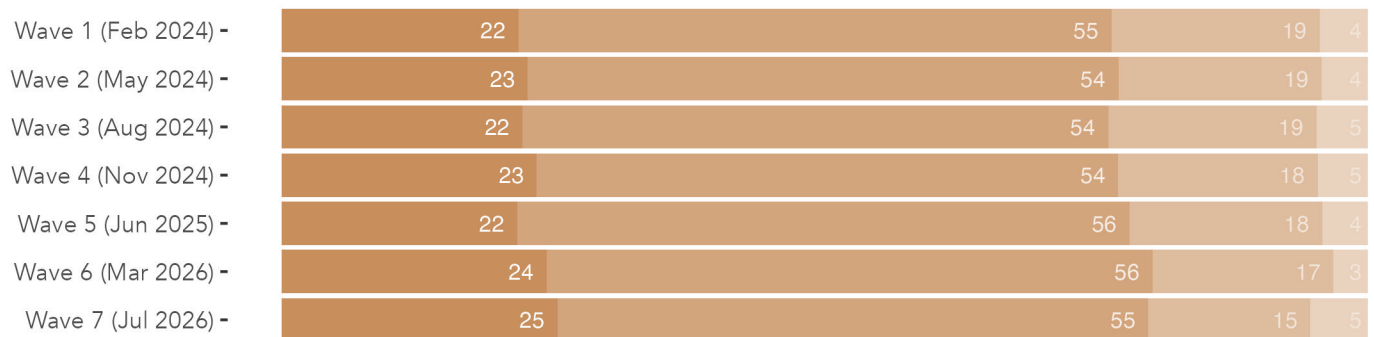
Top 3 energy priorities of Australian voters

Waves 1 through 7 compared

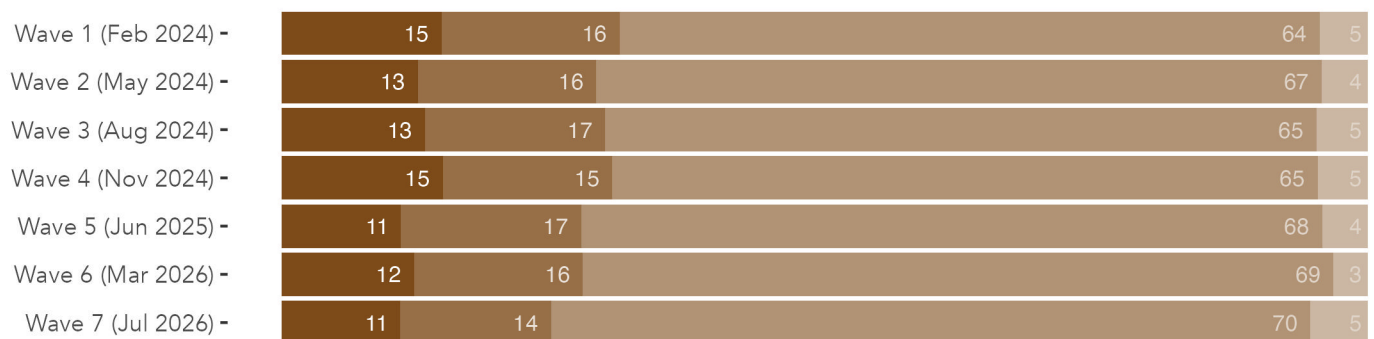
Lowering energy costs



Maintaining energy reliability



Faster emission reductions



Ranked 1st Ranked 2nd Ranked 3rd Not ranked

Figure 20: The energy priorities of Australian voters. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

Faster emission reductions

Faster emission reductions as an energy priority

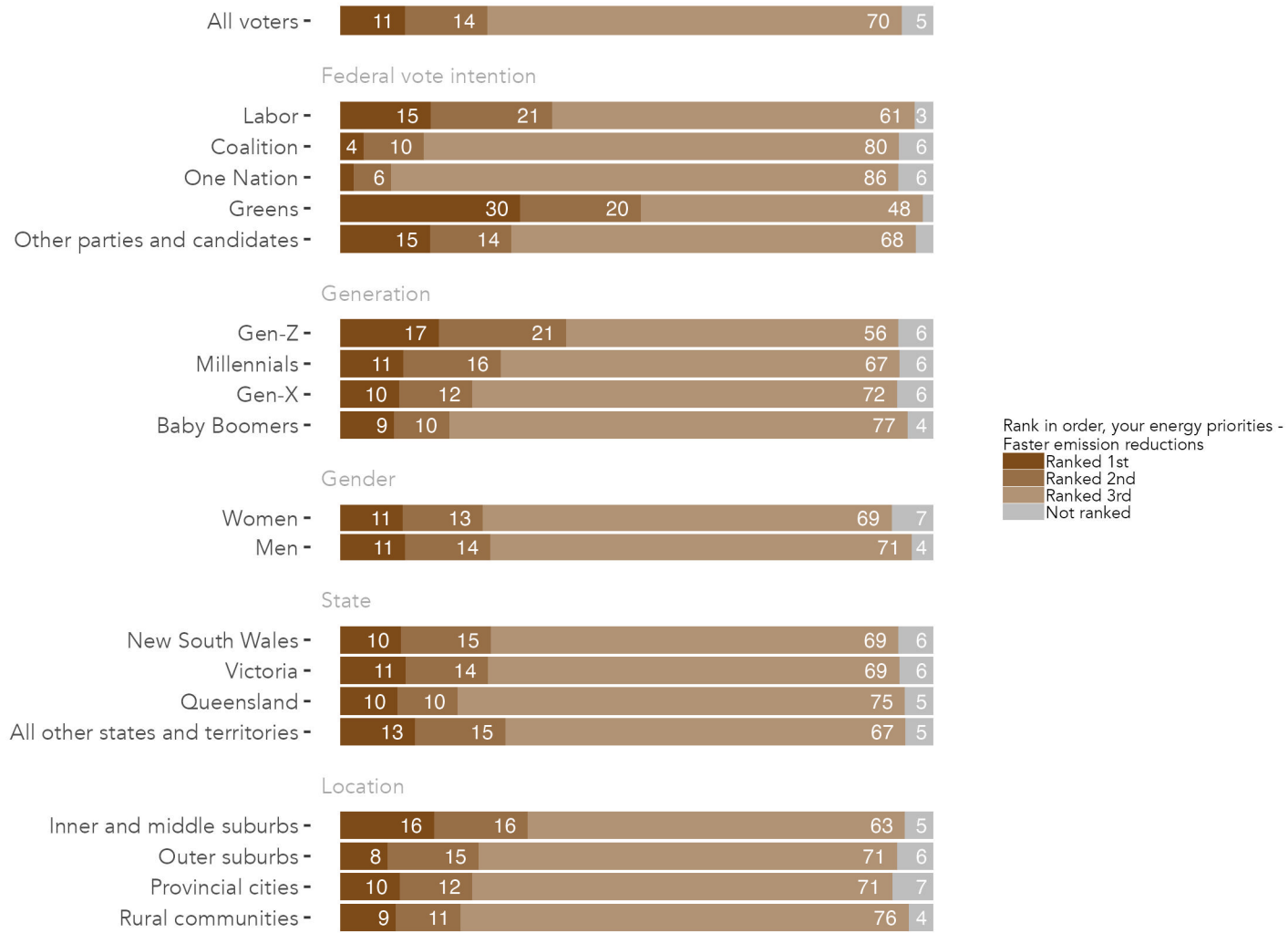


Figure 21: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 16: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked	N
All voters	11	14	70	5	2009
Federal vote intention					
Labor	15	21	61	3	554
Coalition	4	10	80	6	376
One Nation	2	6	86	6	524
Greens	30	20	48	2	244
Other parties and candidates	15	14	68	3	166
Generation					
Gen-Z	17	21	56	6	282
Millennials	11	16	67	6	541
Gen-X	10	12	72	6	484
Baby Boomers	9	10	77	4	702
Gender					
Women	11	13	69	7	1036
Men	11	14	71	4	968
State					
New South Wales	10	15	69	6	652
Victoria	11	14	69	6	516
Queensland	10	10	75	5	398
All other states and territories	13	15	67	5	443
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	16	16	63	5	583
Outer suburbs	8	15	71	6	625
Provincial cities	10	12	71	7	346
Rural communities	9	11	76	4	455

Faster emission reductions as an energy priority

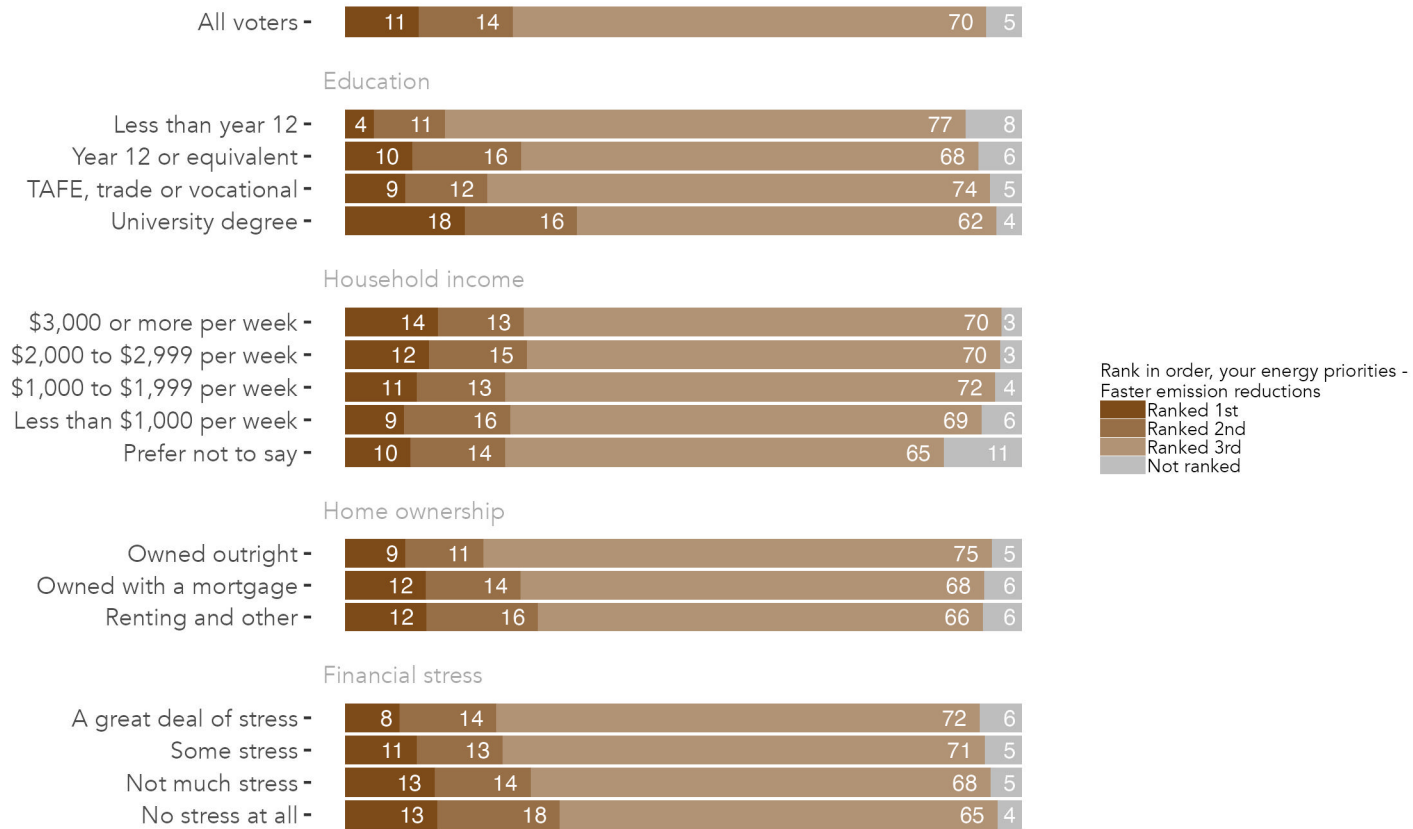


Figure 22: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 17: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked	N
All voters	11	14	70	5	2009
Education					
Less than year 12	4	11	77	8	240
Year 12 or equivalent	10	16	68	6	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	12	74	5	732
University degree	18	16	62	4	712
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	14	13	70	3	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	12	15	70	3	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	11	13	72	4	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	9	16	69	6	397
Prefer not to say	10	14	65	11	317
Home ownership					
Owned outright	9	11	75	5	731
Owned with a mortgage	12	14	68	6	696
Renting and other	12	16	66	6	582
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	8	14	72	6	412
Some stress	11	13	71	5	936
Not much stress	13	14	68	5	473
No stress at all	13	18	65	4	188

Maintaining energy reliability

Maintaining reliability as an energy priority

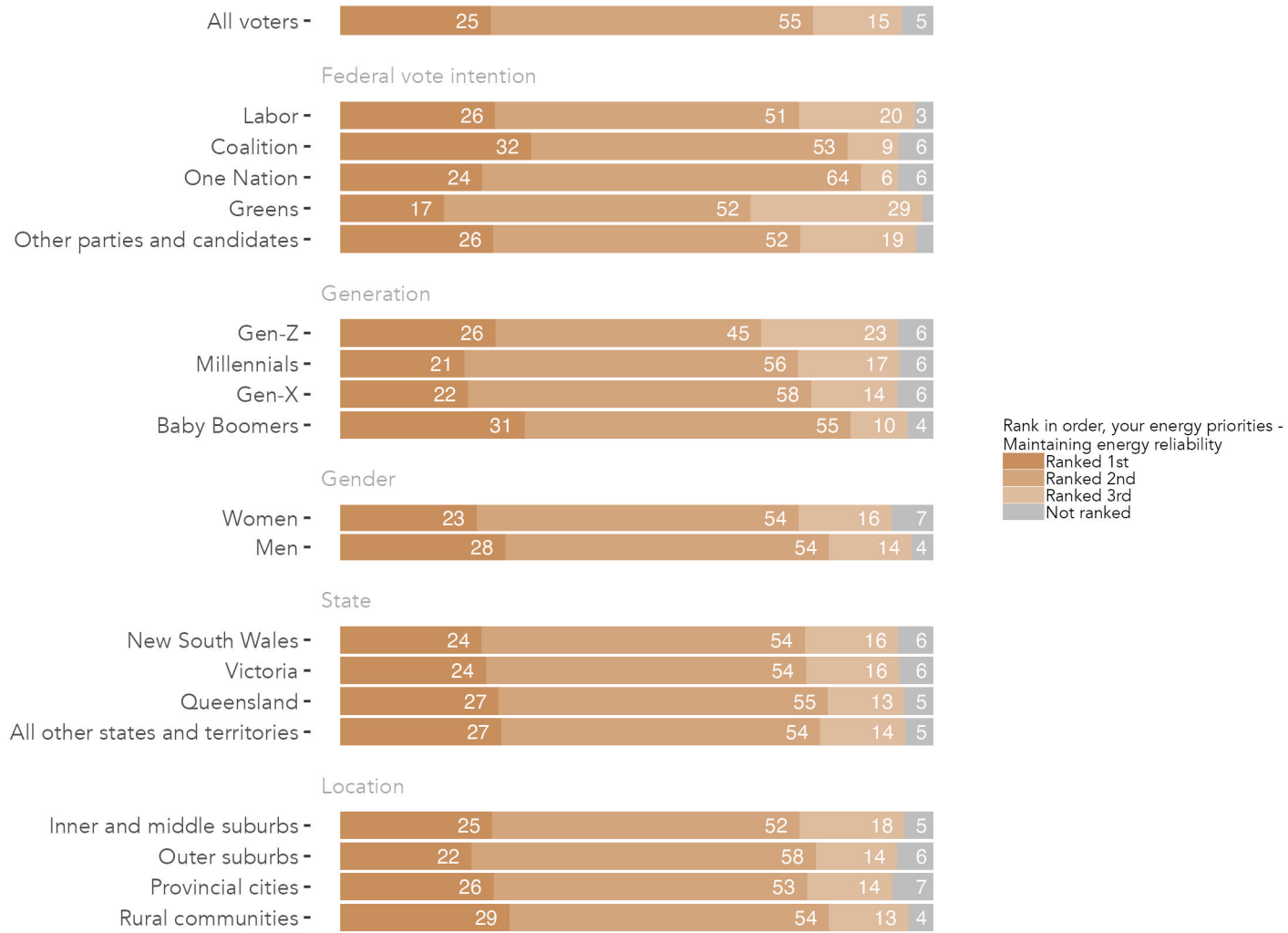


Figure 23: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 18: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location.
Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked	N
All voters	25	55	15	5	2009
Federal vote intention					
Labor	26	51	20	3	554
Coalition	32	53	9	6	376
One Nation	24	64	6	6	524
Greens	17	52	29	2	244
Other parties and candidates	26	52	19	3	166
Generation					
Gen-Z	26	45	23	6	282
Millennials	21	56	17	6	541
Gen-X	22	58	14	6	484
Baby Boomers	31	55	10	4	702
Gender					
Women	23	54	16	7	1036
Men	28	54	14	4	968
State					
New South Wales	24	54	16	6	652
Victoria	24	54	16	6	516
Queensland	27	55	13	5	398
All other states and territories	27	54	14	5	443
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	25	52	18	5	583
Outer suburbs	22	58	14	6	625
Provincial cities	26	53	14	7	346
Rural communities	29	54	13	4	455

Maintaining reliability as an energy priority

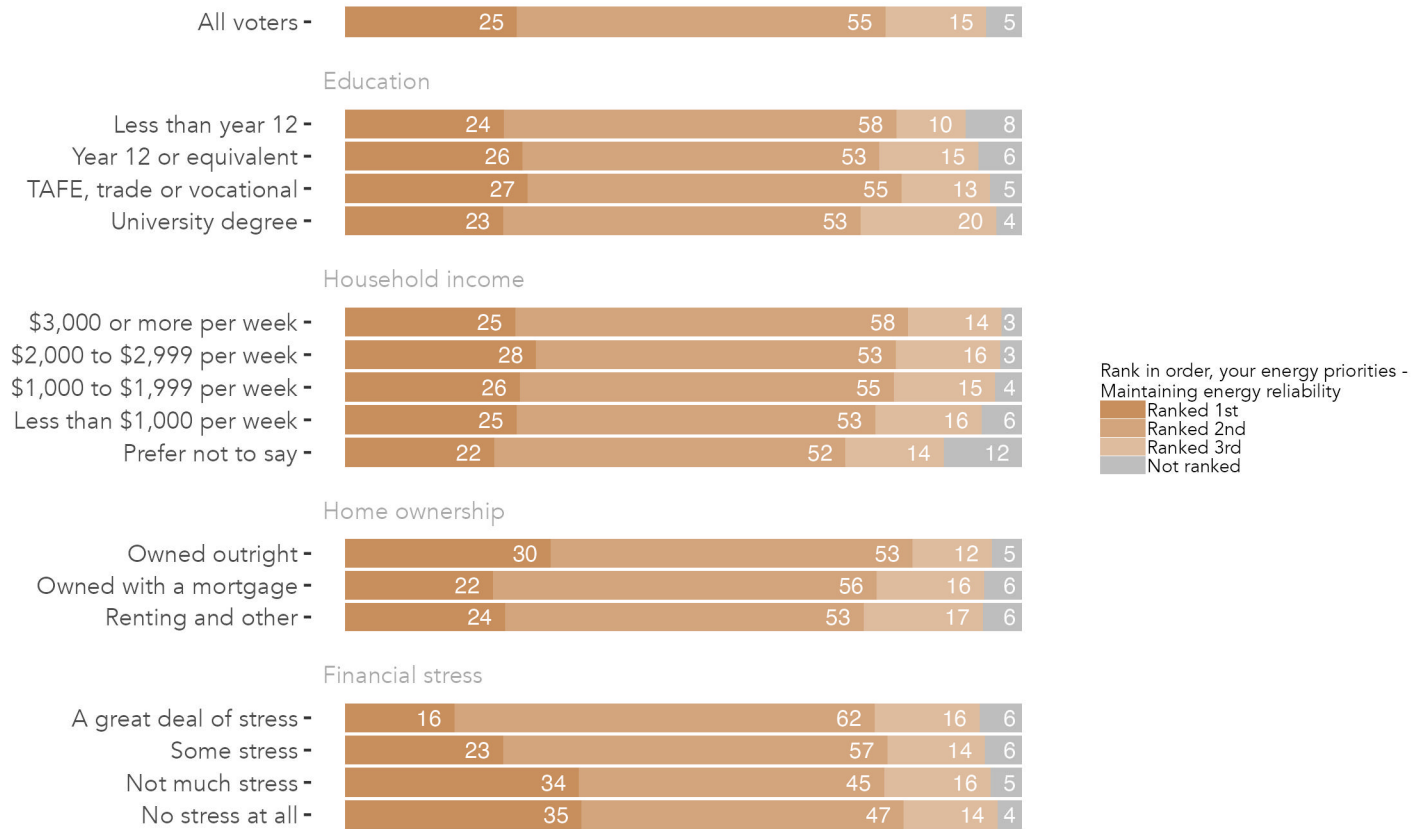


Figure 24: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 19: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked	N
All voters	25	55	15	5	2009
Education					
Less than year 12	24	58	10	8	240
Year 12 or equivalent	26	53	15	6	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	55	13	5	732
University degree	23	53	20	4	712
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	25	58	14	3	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	28	53	16	3	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	26	55	15	4	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	25	53	16	6	397
Prefer not to say	22	52	14	12	317
Home ownership					
Owned outright	30	53	12	5	731
Owned with a mortgage	22	56	16	6	696
Renting and other	24	53	17	6	582
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	16	62	16	6	412
Some stress	23	57	14	6	936
Not much stress	34	45	16	5	473
No stress at all	35	47	14	4	188

Lowering energy costs

Lowering costs as an energy priority

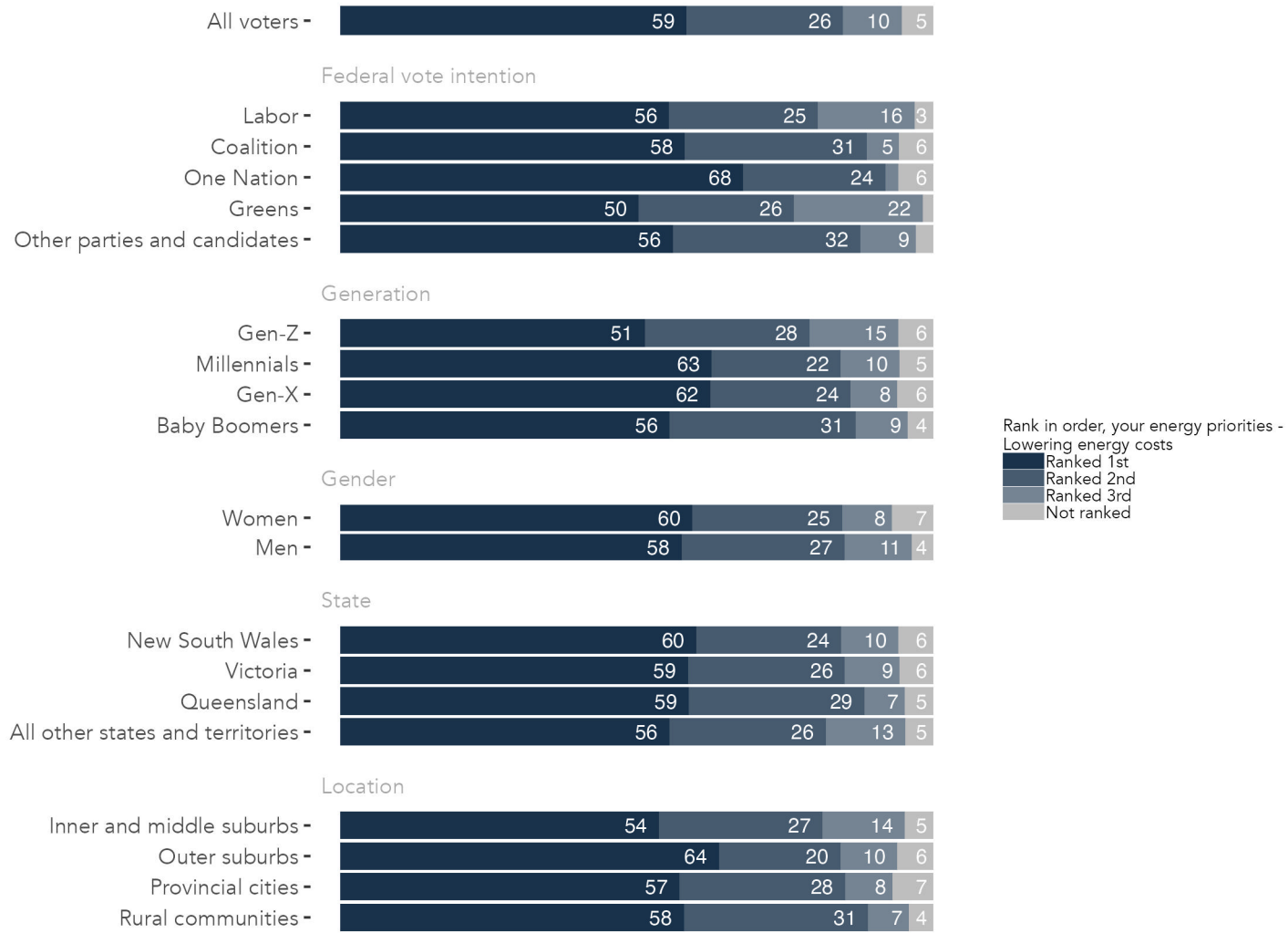


Figure 25: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 20: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked	N
All voters	59	26	10	5	2009
Federal vote intention					
Labor	56	25	16	3	554
Coalition	58	31	5	6	376
One Nation	68	24	2	6	524
Greens	50	26	22	2	244
Other parties and candidates	56	32	9	3	166
Generation					
Gen-Z	51	28	15	6	282
Millennials	63	22	10	5	541
Gen-X	62	24	8	6	484
Baby Boomers	56	31	9	4	702
Gender					
Women	60	25	8	7	1036
Men	58	27	11	4	968
State					
New South Wales	60	24	10	6	652
Victoria	59	26	9	6	516
Queensland	59	29	7	5	398
All other states and territories	56	26	13	5	443
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	54	27	14	5	583
Outer suburbs	64	20	10	6	625
Provincial cities	57	28	8	7	346
Rural communities	58	31	7	4	455

Lowering costs as an energy priority

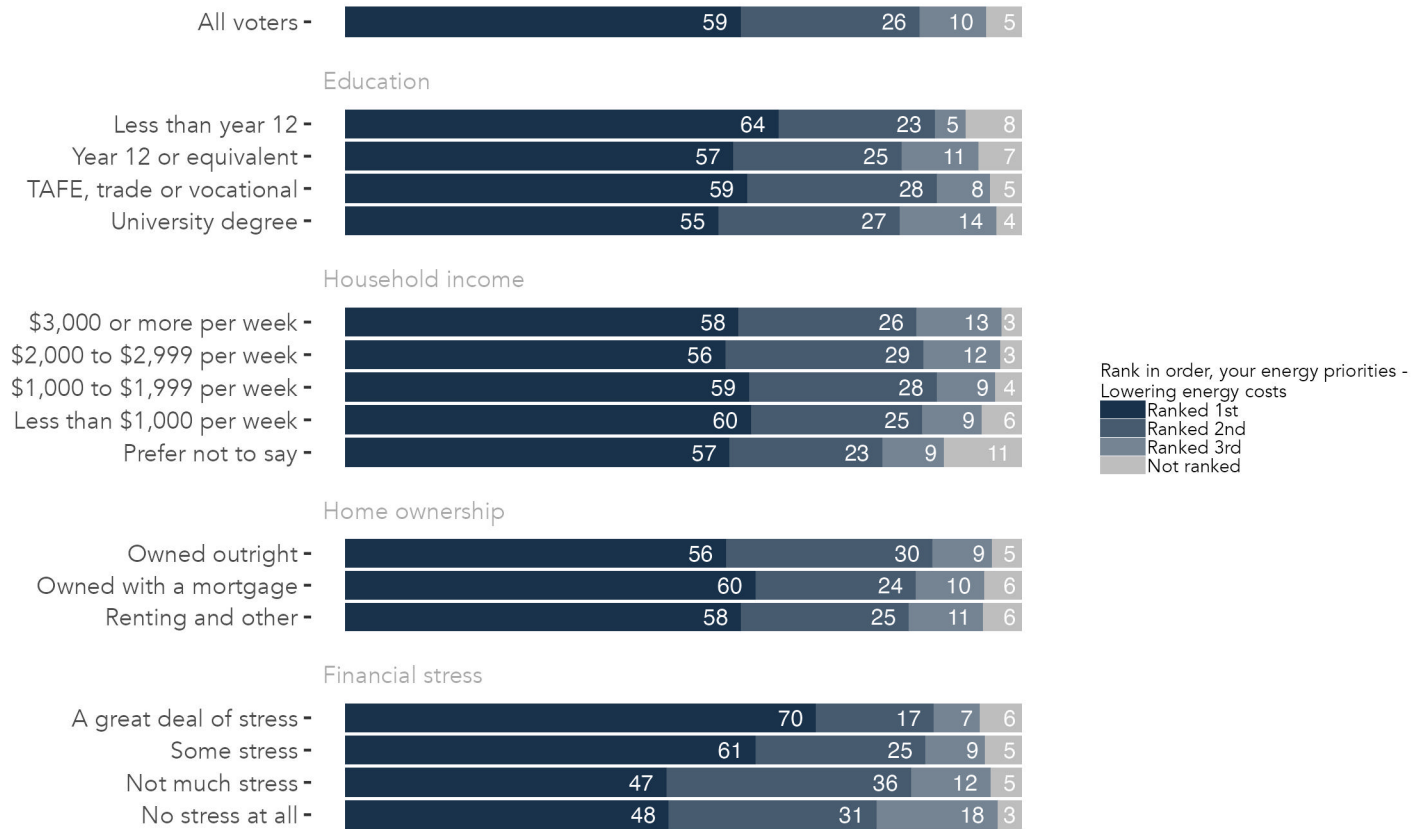


Figure 26: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 21: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress.
Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked	N
All voters	59	26	10	5	2009
Education					
Less than year 12	64	23	5	8	240
Year 12 or equivalent	57	25	11	7	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	59	28	8	5	732
University degree	55	27	14	4	712
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	58	26	13	3	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	56	29	12	3	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	59	28	9	4	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	60	25	9	6	397
Prefer not to say	57	23	9	11	317
Home ownership					
Owned outright	56	30	9	5	731
Owned with a mortgage	60	24	10	6	696
Renting and other	58	25	11	6	582
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	70	17	7	6	412
Some stress	61	25	9	5	936
Not much stress	47	36	12	5	473
No stress at all	48	31	18	3	188

Australians' perceptions of cost, availability and reliability of electricity and renewable energy options compared to 5 years ago

Question text

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

Grid; single select

Items; 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

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

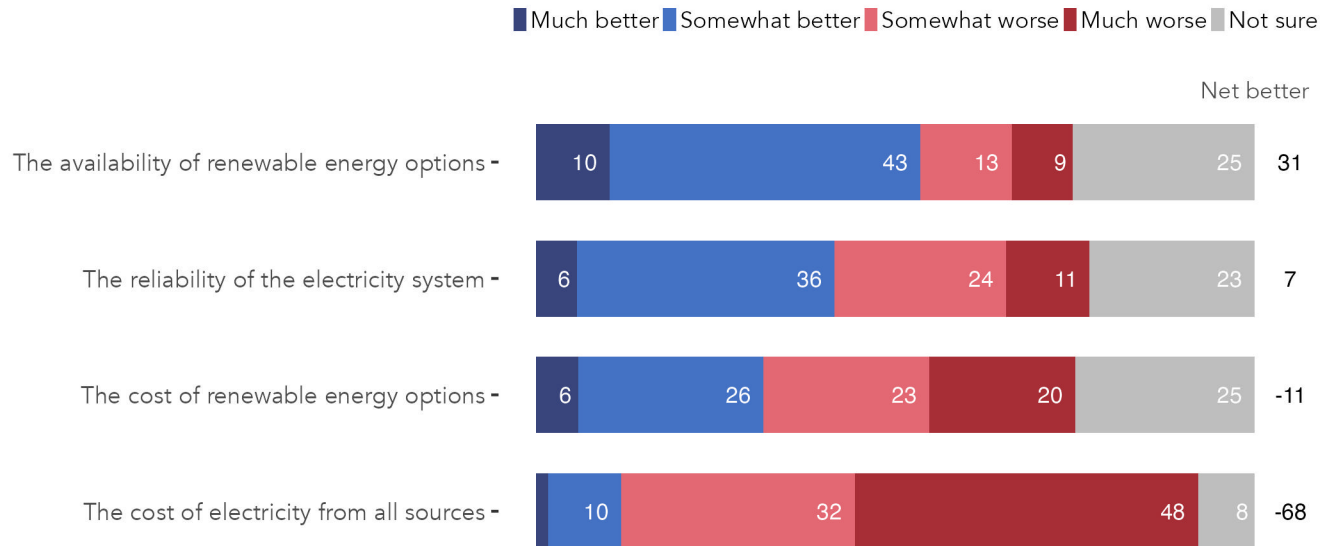


Figure 27: How Australians perceive the cost and availability of renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago. Wave 7 EnergyShift Survey, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

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

Waves 1 through 7 compared

Net better

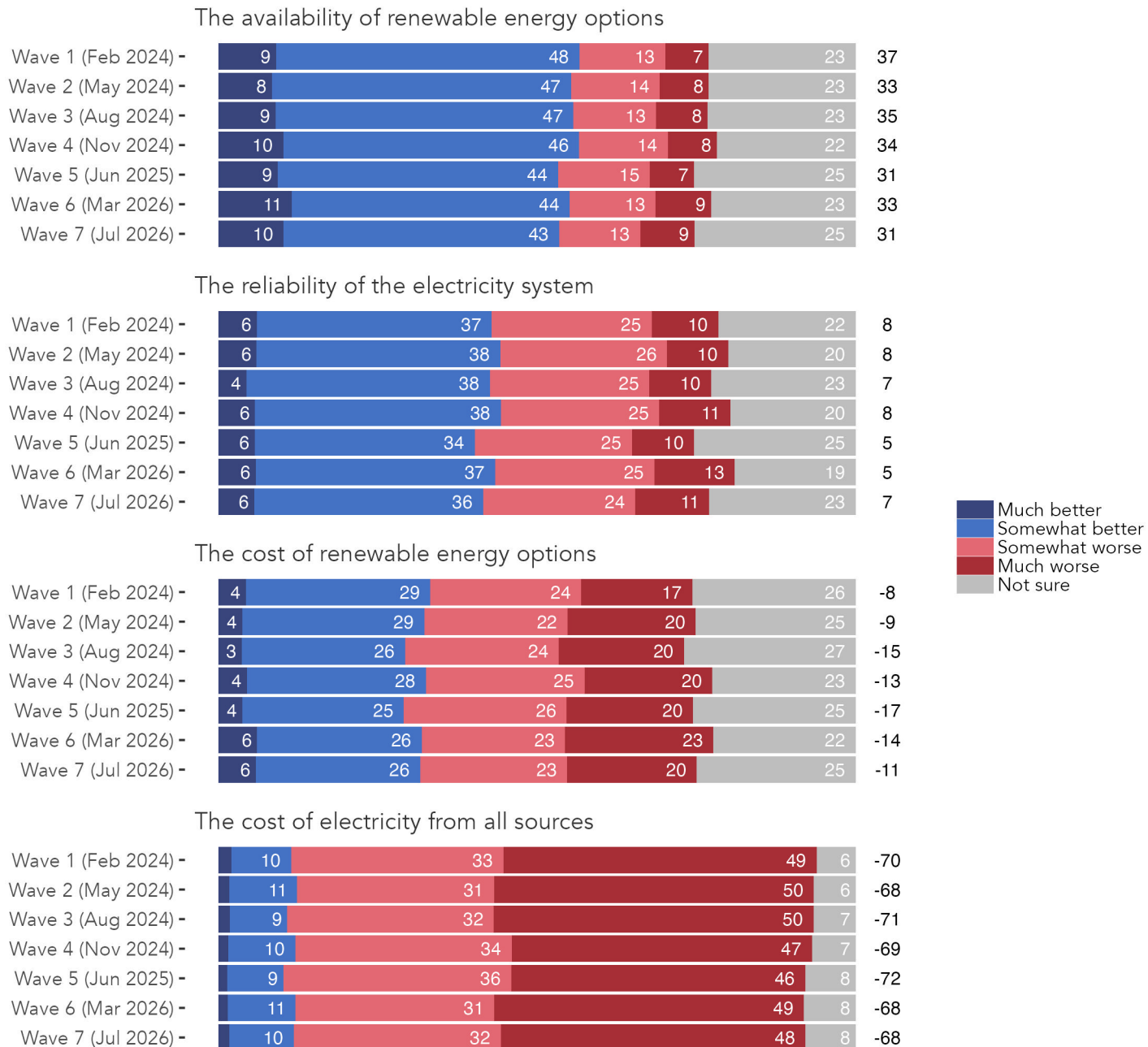


Figure 28: How Australians feel about the renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

The cost of electricity from all sources

Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse

Waves 1 through 7 compared

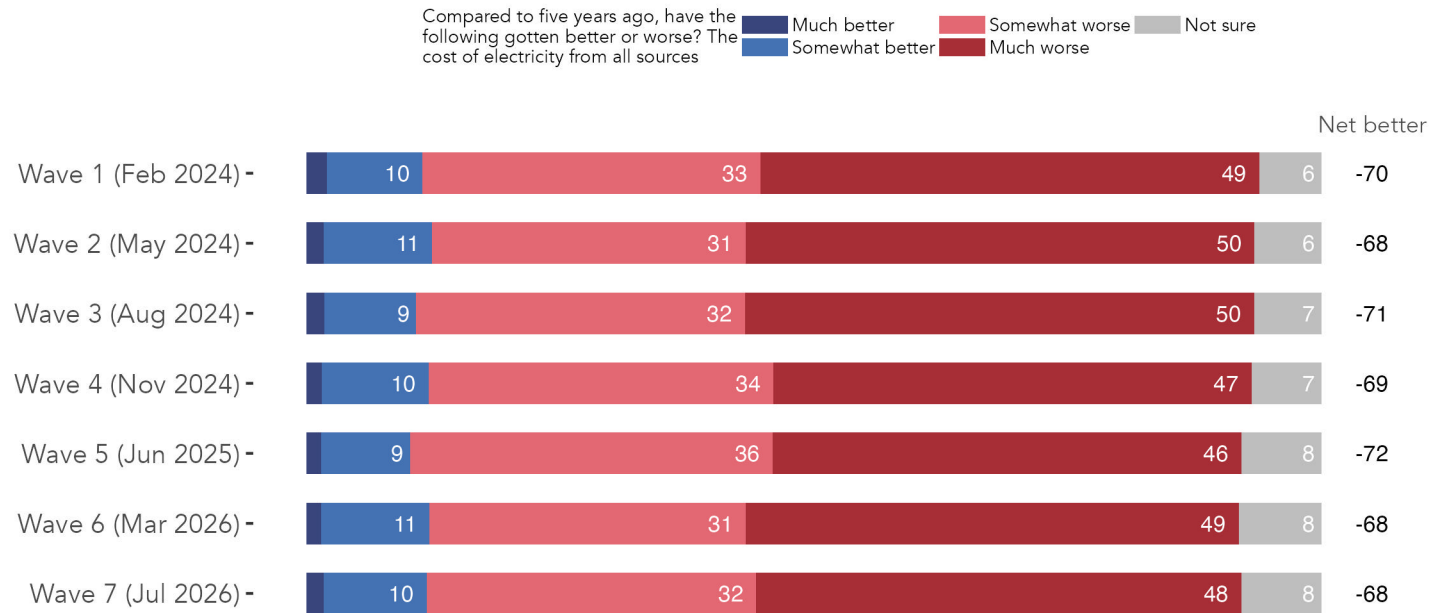


Figure 29: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 22: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	1	9	36	46	8	-72
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	11	31	49	8	-68
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	2	10	32	48	8	-68

Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse

Waves 1 through 7 compared

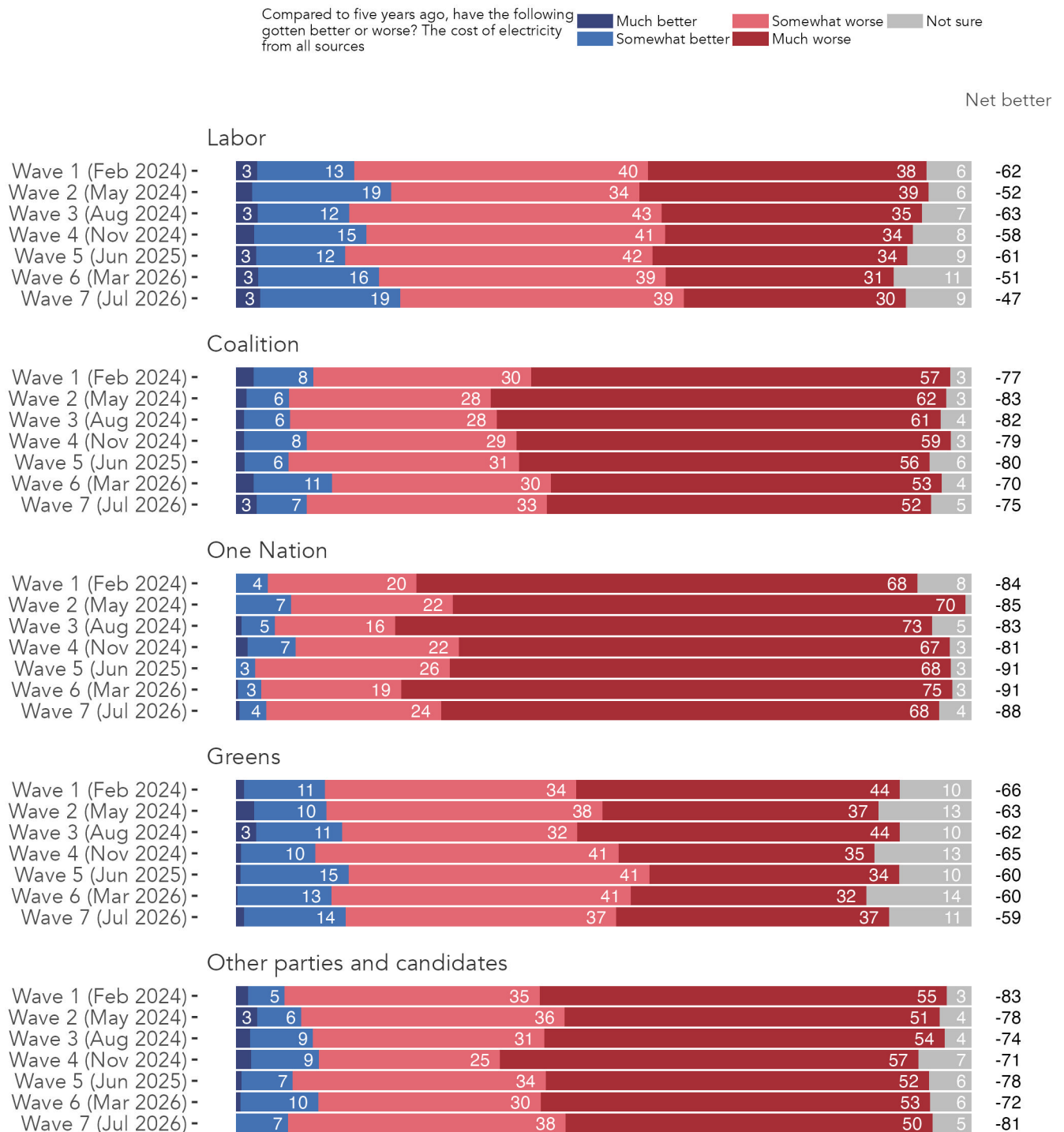


Figure 30: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

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 7 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 (Jun 2025)	3	12	42	34	9	-61
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	3	16	39	31	11	-51
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	3	19	39	30	9	-47
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 (Jun 2025)	1	6	31	56	6	-80
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	11	30	53	4	-70
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	3	7	33	52	5	-75
One Nation						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	0	4	20	68	8	-84
Wave 2 (May 2024)	0	7	22	70	1	-85
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	5	16	73	5	-83
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	7	22	67	3	-81
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	0	3	26	68	3	-91
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	0	3	19	75	3	-91
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	0	4	24	68	4	-88
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 (Jun 2025)	0	15	41	34	10	-60
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	0	13	41	32	14	-60
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	1	14	37	37	11	-59
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	5	35	55	3	-83
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	6	36	51	4	-78
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	9	31	54	4	-74
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	9	25	57	7	-71
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	1	7	34	52	6	-78
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	10	30	53	6	-72
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	0	7	38	50	5	-81

Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse

Waves 1 through 7 compared

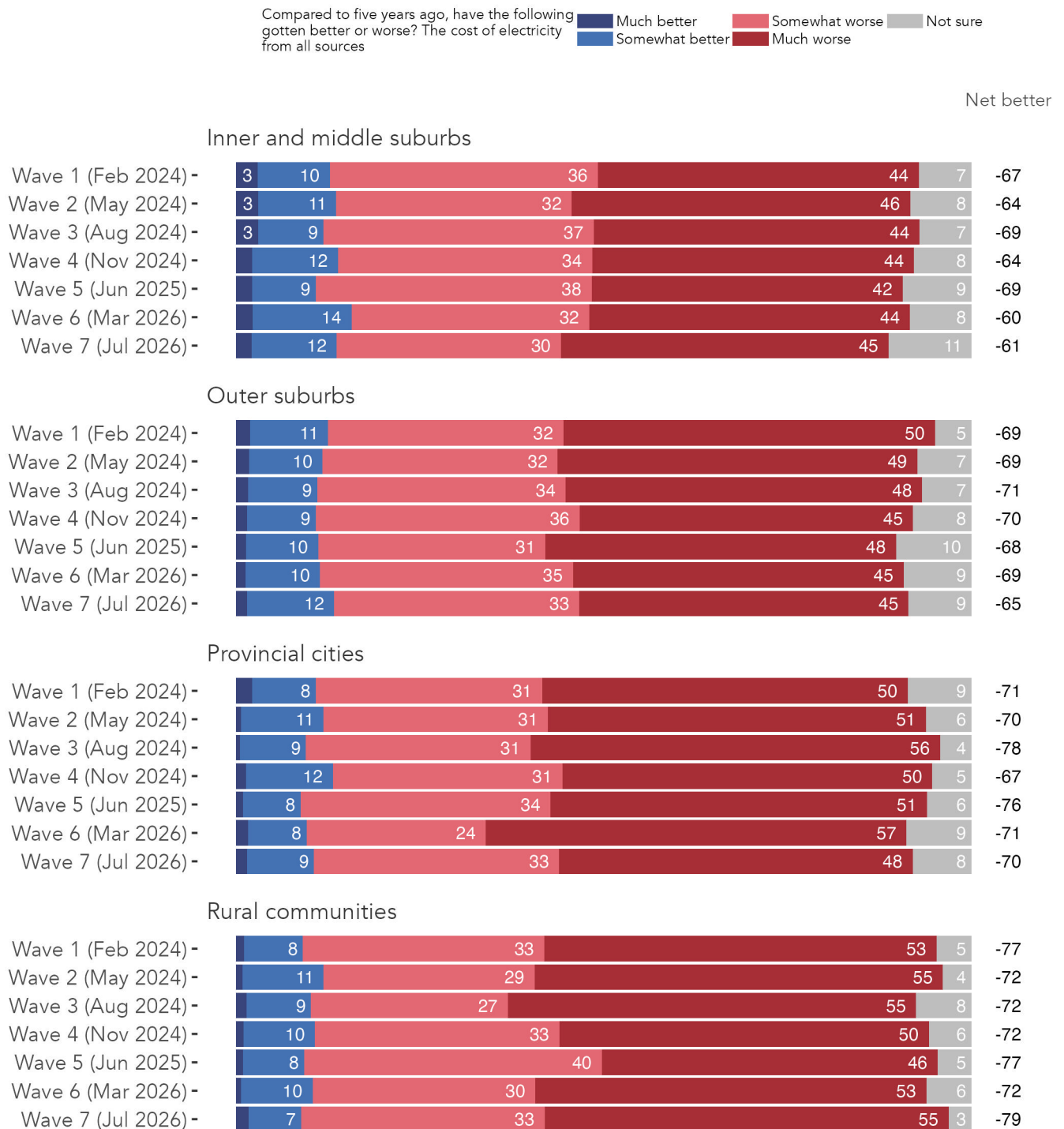


Figure 31: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 24: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	2	9	38	42	9	-69
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	14	32	44	8	-60
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	2	12	30	45	11	-61
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 (Jun 2025)	1	10	31	48	10	-68
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	10	35	45	9	-69
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	1	12	33	45	9	-65
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 (Jun 2025)	1	8	34	51	6	-76
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	8	24	57	9	-71
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	2	9	33	48	8	-70
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 (Jun 2025)	1	8	40	46	5	-77
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	10	30	53	6	-72
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	2	7	33	55	3	-79

Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse

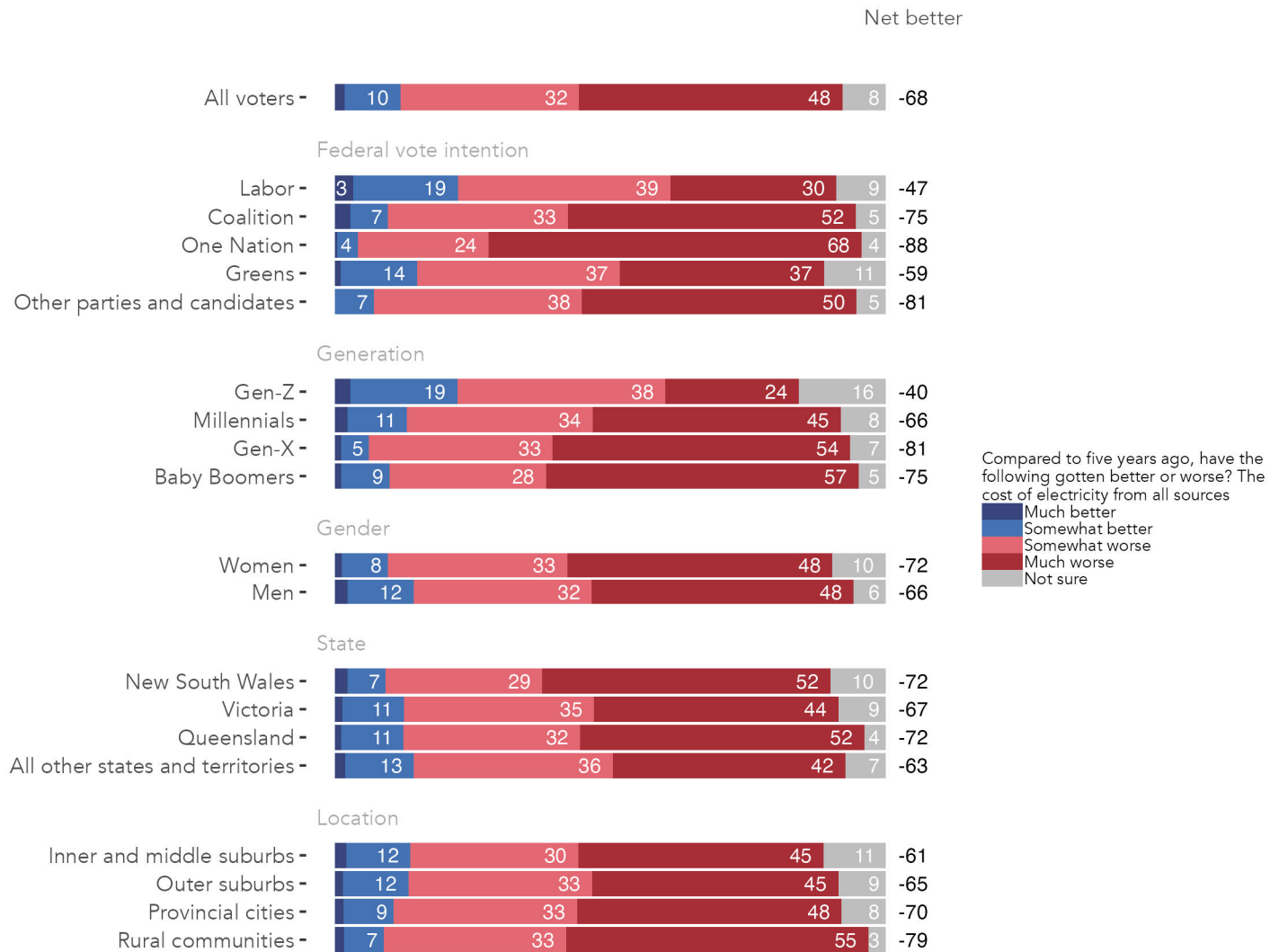


Figure 32: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 25: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better	N
All voters	2	10	32	48	8	-68	2009
Federal vote intention							
Labor	3	19	39	30	9	-47	554
Coalition	3	7	33	52	5	-75	376
One Nation	0	4	24	68	4	-88	524
Greens	1	14	37	37	11	-59	244
Other parties and candidates	0	7	38	50	5	-81	166
Generation							
Gen-Z	3	19	38	24	16	-40	282
Millennials	2	11	34	45	8	-66	541
Gen-X	1	5	33	54	7	-81	484
Baby Boomers	1	9	28	57	5	-75	702
Gender							
Women	1	8	33	48	10	-72	1036
Men	2	12	32	48	6	-66	968
State							
New South Wales	2	7	29	52	10	-72	652
Victoria	1	11	35	44	9	-67	516
Queensland	1	11	32	52	4	-72	398
All other states and territories	2	13	36	42	7	-63	443
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	2	12	30	45	11	-61	583
Outer suburbs	1	12	33	45	9	-65	625
Provincial cities	2	9	33	48	8	-70	346
Rural communities	2	7	33	55	3	-79	455

Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse

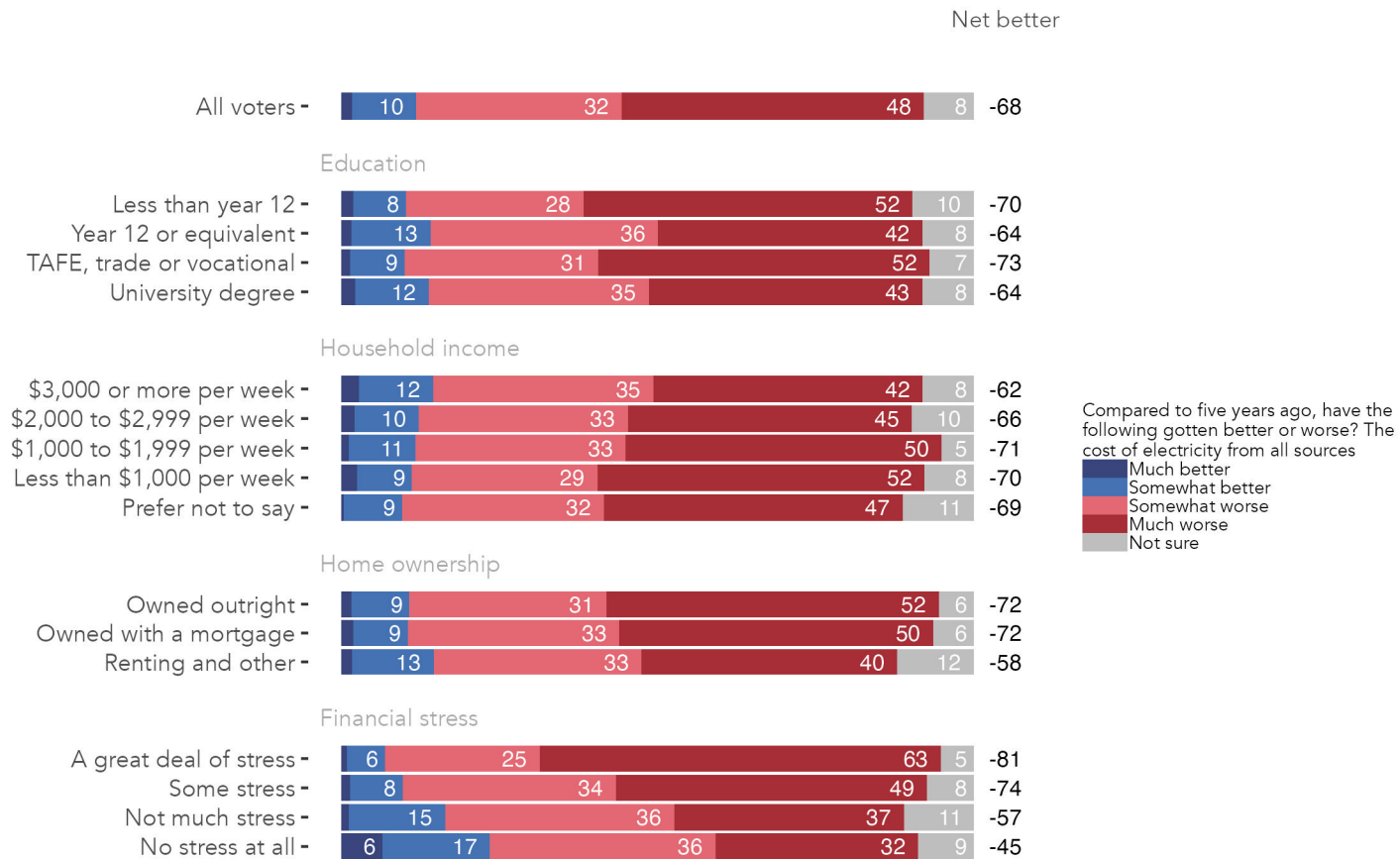


Figure 33: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 26: Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better	N
All voters	2	10	32	48	8	-68	2009
Education							
Less than year 12	2	8	28	52	10	-70	240
Year 12 or equivalent	1	13	36	42	8	-64	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	9	31	52	7	-73	732
University degree	2	12	35	43	8	-64	712
Household income							
\$3,000 or more per week	3	12	35	42	8	-62	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	2	10	33	45	10	-66	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	1	11	33	50	5	-71	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	2	9	29	52	8	-70	397
Prefer not to say	1	9	32	47	11	-69	317
Home ownership							
Owned outright	2	9	31	52	6	-72	731
Owned with a mortgage	2	9	33	50	6	-72	696
Renting and other	2	13	33	40	12	-58	582
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	1	6	25	63	5	-81	412
Some stress	1	8	34	49	8	-74	936
Not much stress	1	15	36	37	11	-57	473
No stress at all	6	17	36	32	9	-45	188

The reliability of the electricity system

Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse

Waves 1 through 7 compared

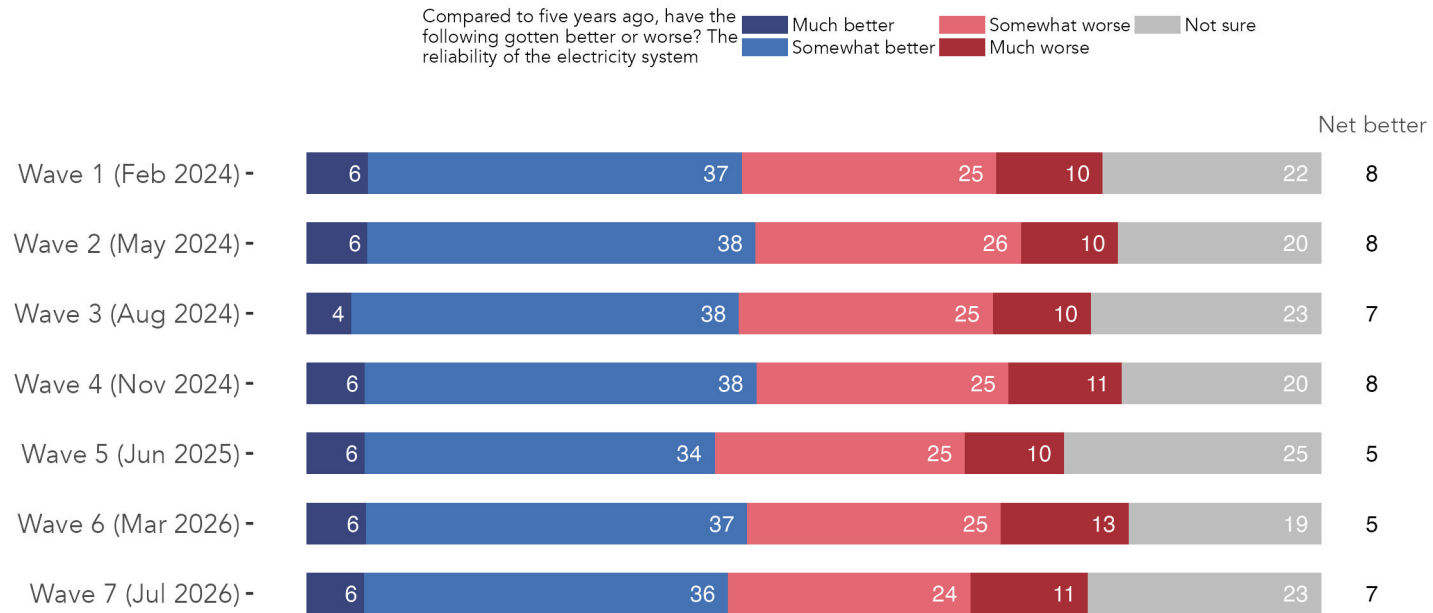


Figure 34: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 27: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	6	34	25	10	25	5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	37	25	13	19	5
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	6	36	24	11	23	7

Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse

Waves 1 through 7 compared

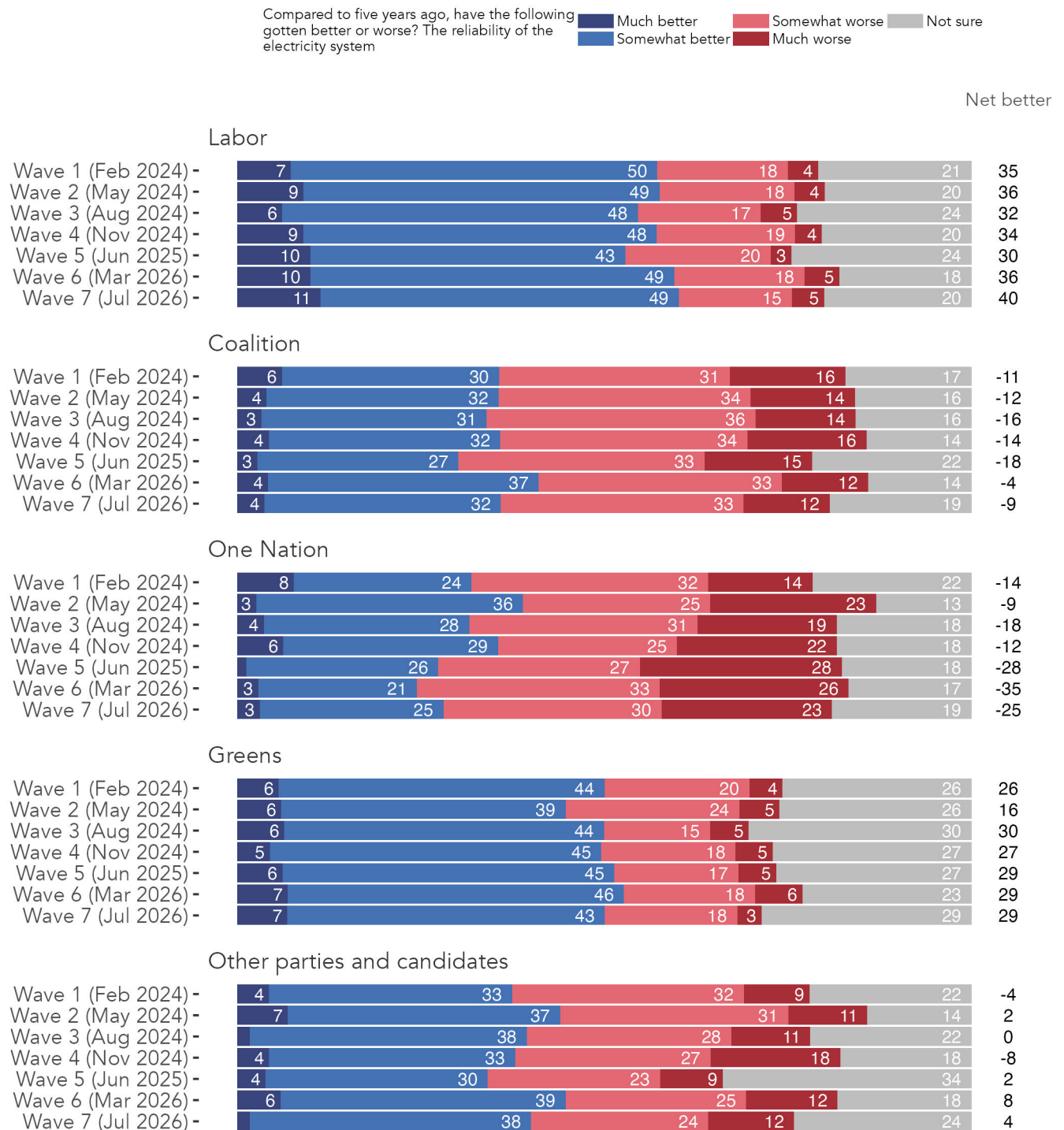


Figure 35: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 28: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	10	43	20	3	24	30
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	10	49	18	5	18	36
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	11	49	15	5	20	40
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 (Jun 2025)	3	27	33	15	22	-18
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	4	37	33	12	14	-4
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	4	32	33	12	19	-9
One Nation						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	24	32	14	22	-14
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	36	25	23	13	-9
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	4	28	31	19	18	-18
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	29	25	22	18	-12
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	1	26	27	28	18	-28
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	3	21	33	26	17	-35
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	3	25	30	23	19	-25
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 (Jun 2025)	6	45	17	5	27	29
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	7	46	18	6	23	29
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	7	43	18	3	29	29
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	4	33	32	9	22	-4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	7	37	31	11	14	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	38	28	11	22	0
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	4	33	27	18	18	-8
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	4	30	23	9	34	2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	39	25	12	18	8
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	2	38	24	12	24	4

Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse

Waves 1 through 7 compared

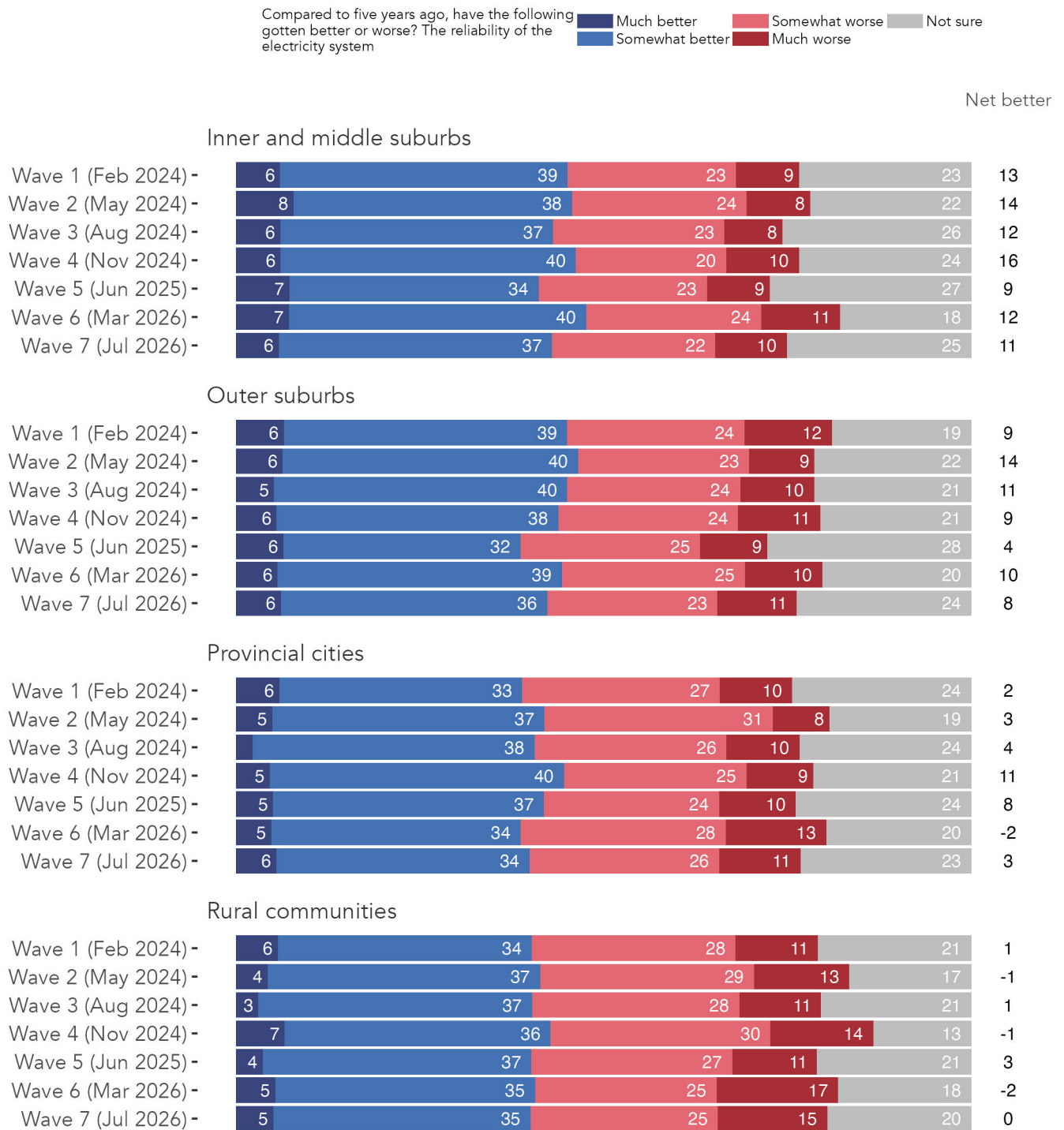


Figure 36: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 29: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	7	34	23	9	27	9
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	7	40	24	11	18	12
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	6	37	22	10	25	11
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 (Jun 2025)	6	32	25	9	28	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	39	25	10	20	10
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	6	36	23	11	24	8
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 (Jun 2025)	5	37	24	10	24	8
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	5	34	28	13	20	-2
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	6	34	26	11	23	3
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 (Jun 2025)	4	37	27	11	21	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	5	35	25	17	18	-2
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	5	35	25	15	20	0

Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse

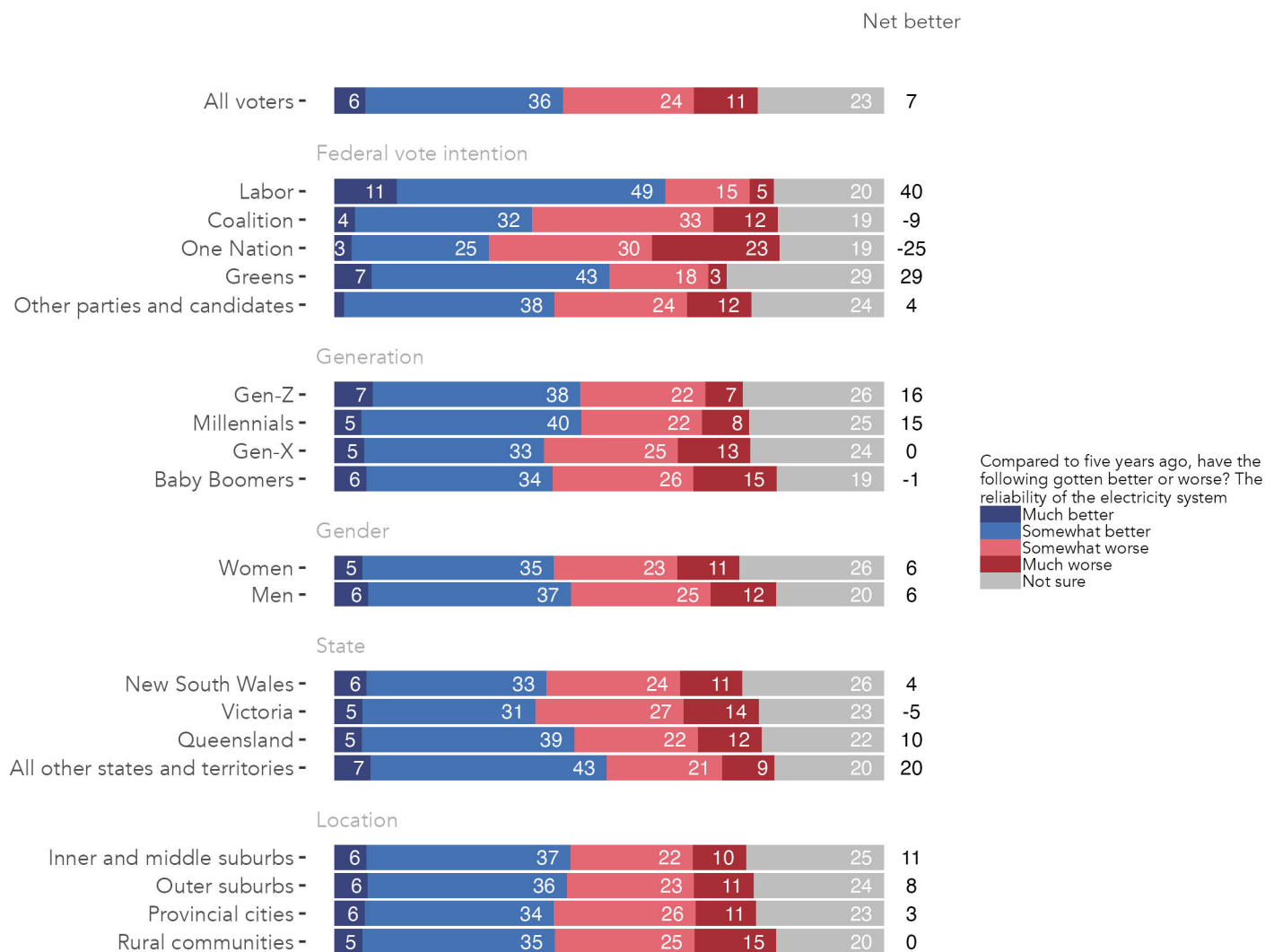


Figure 37: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 30: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better	N
All voters	6	36	24	11	23	7	2009
Federal vote intention							
Labor	11	49	15	5	20	40	554
Coalition	4	32	33	12	19	-9	376
One Nation	3	25	30	23	19	-25	524
Greens	7	43	18	3	29	29	244
Other parties and candidates	2	38	24	12	24	4	166
Generation							
Gen-Z	7	38	22	7	26	16	282
Millennials	5	40	22	8	25	15	541
Gen-X	5	33	25	13	24	0	484
Baby Boomers	6	34	26	15	19	-1	702
Gender							
Women	5	35	23	11	26	6	1036
Men	6	37	25	12	20	6	968
State							
New South Wales	6	33	24	11	26	4	652
Victoria	5	31	27	14	23	-5	516
Queensland	5	39	22	12	22	10	398
All other states and territories	7	43	21	9	20	20	443
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	6	37	22	10	25	11	583
Outer suburbs	6	36	23	11	24	8	625
Provincial cities	6	34	26	11	23	3	346
Rural communities	5	35	25	15	20	0	455

Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse

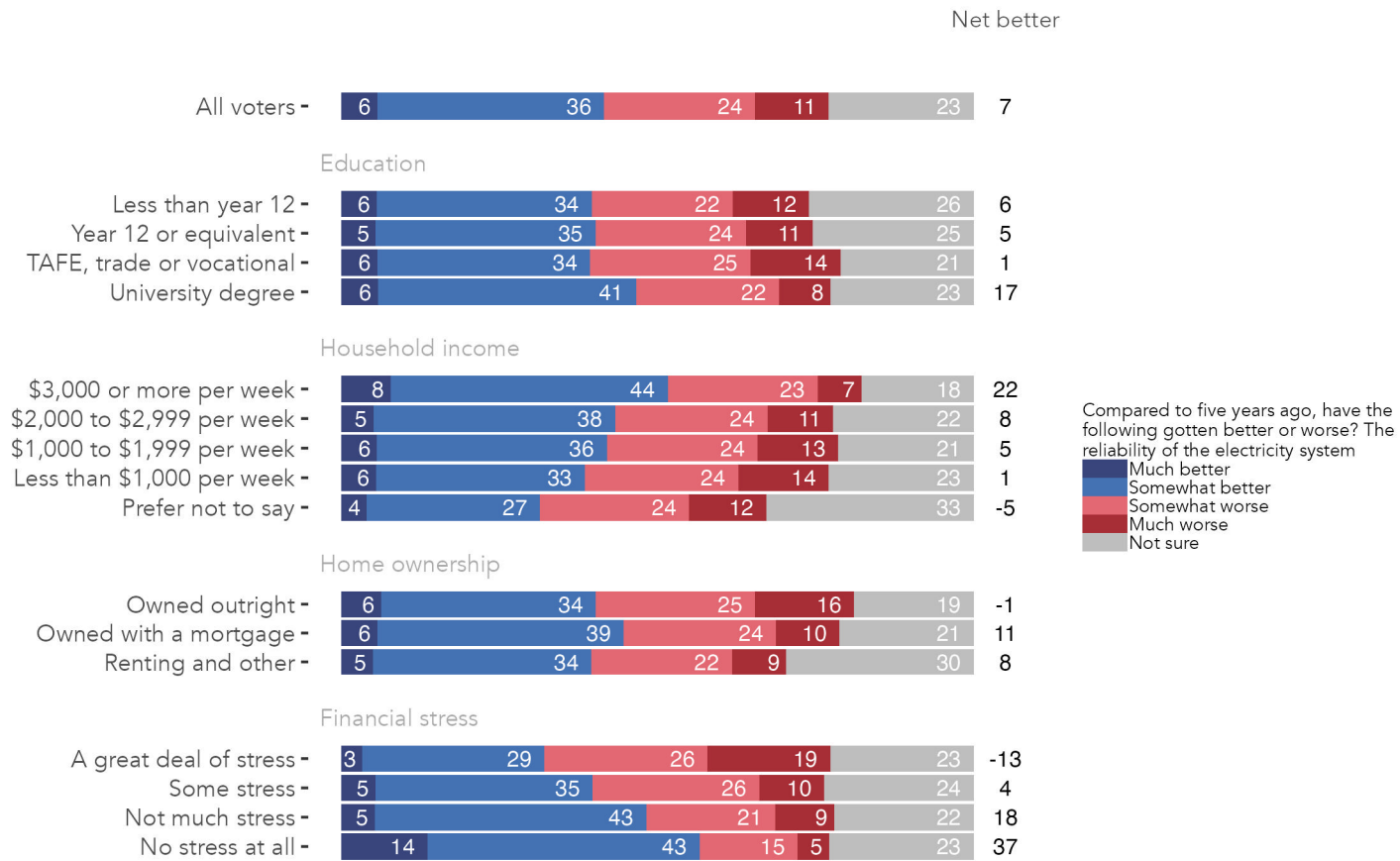


Figure 38: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 31: Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better	N
All voters	6	36	24	11	23	7	2009
Education							
Less than year 12	6	34	22	12	26	6	240
Year 12 or equivalent	5	35	24	11	25	5	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	6	34	25	14	21	1	732
University degree	6	41	22	8	23	17	712
Household income							
\$3,000 or more per week	8	44	23	7	18	22	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	5	38	24	11	22	8	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	6	36	24	13	21	5	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	6	33	24	14	23	1	397
Prefer not to say	4	27	24	12	33	-5	317
Home ownership							
Owned outright	6	34	25	16	19	-1	731
Owned with a mortgage	6	39	24	10	21	11	696
Renting and other	5	34	22	9	30	8	582
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	3	29	26	19	23	-13	412
Some stress	5	35	26	10	24	4	936
Not much stress	5	43	21	9	22	18	473
No stress at all	14	43	15	5	23	37	188

The availability of renewable energy options

Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse

Waves 1 through 7 compared

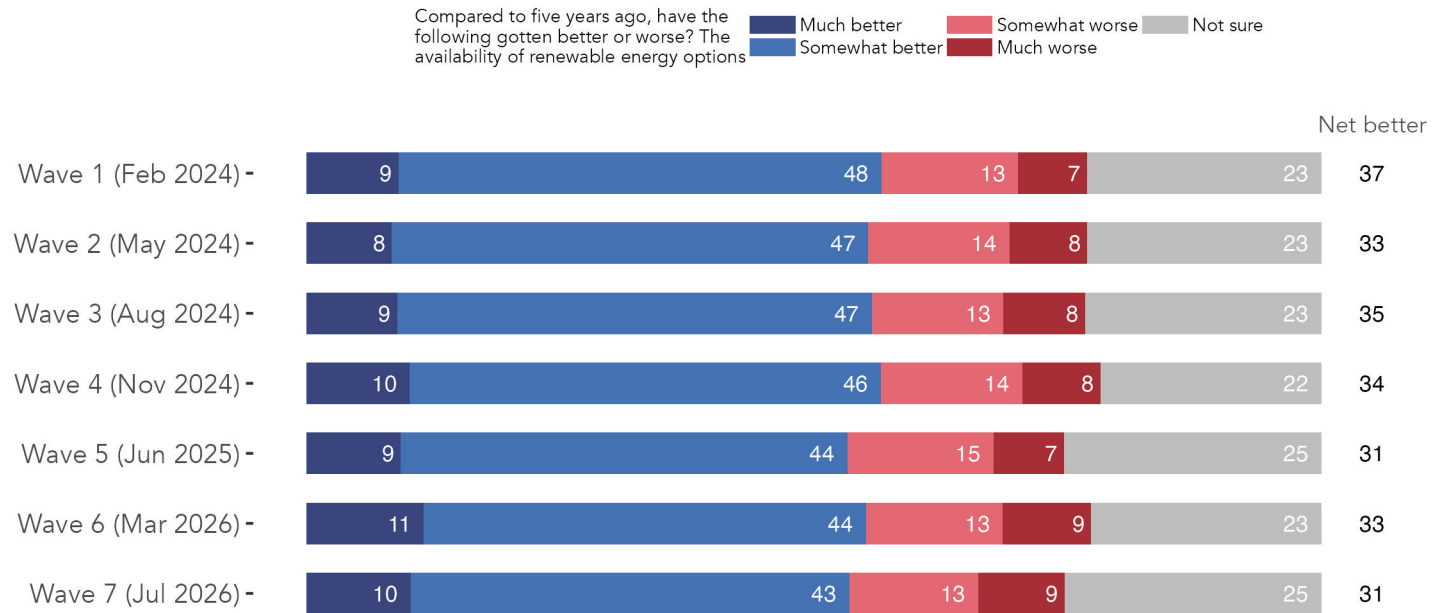


Figure 39: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 32: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	9	44	15	7	25	31
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	11	44	13	9	23	33
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	10	43	13	9	25	31

Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse

Waves 1 through 7 compared

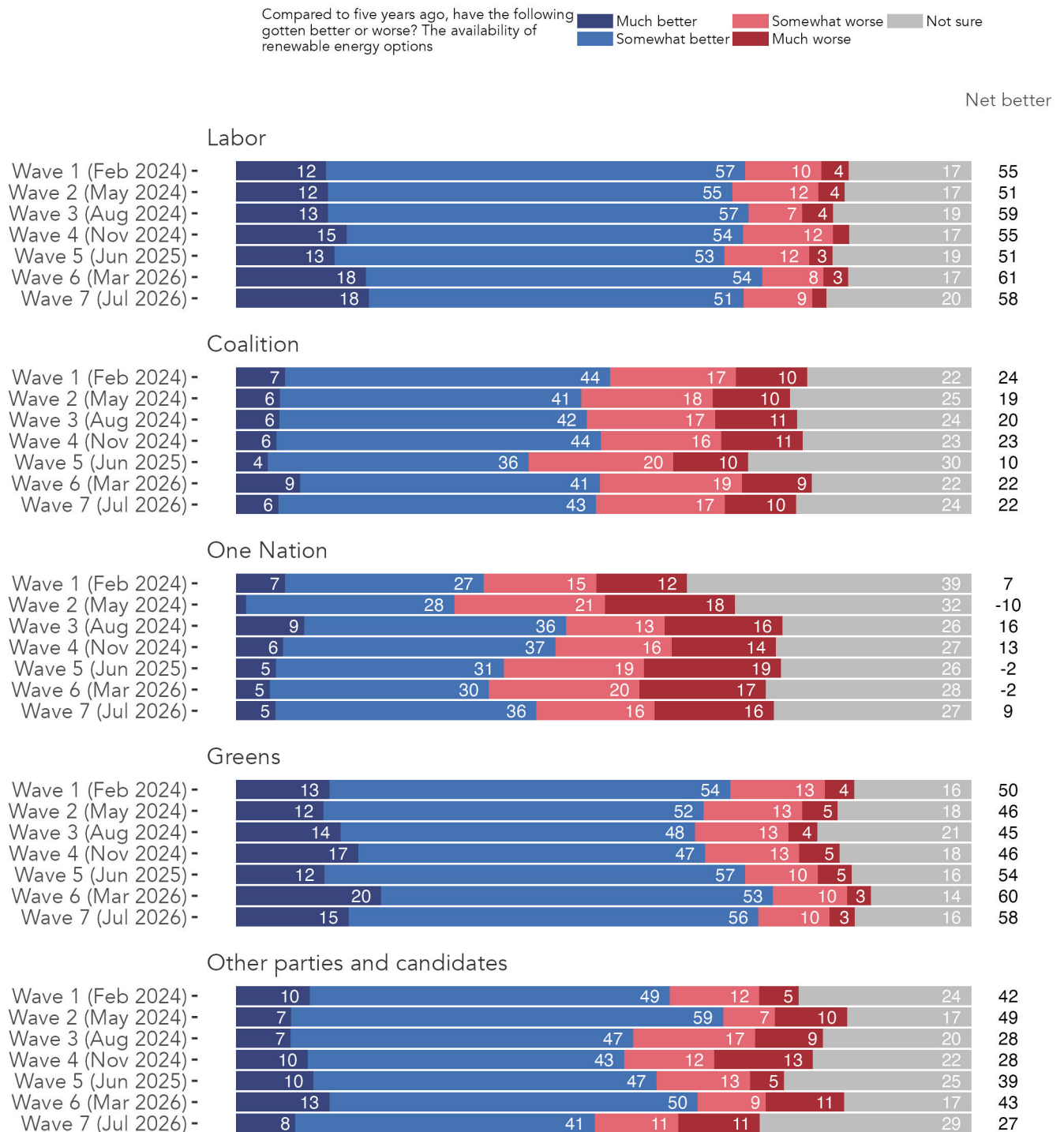


Figure 40: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 33: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	13	53	12	3	19	51
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	18	54	8	3	17	61
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	18	51	9	2	20	58
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 (Jun 2025)	4	36	20	10	30	10
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	9	41	19	9	22	22
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	6	43	17	10	24	22
One Nation						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	27	15	12	39	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	28	21	18	32	-10
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	36	13	16	26	16
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	37	16	14	27	13
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	5	31	19	19	26	-2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	5	30	20	17	28	-2
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	5	36	16	16	27	9
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 (Jun 2025)	12	57	10	5	16	54
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	20	53	10	3	14	60
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	15	56	10	3	16	58
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	10	49	12	5	24	42
Wave 2 (May 2024)	7	59	7	10	17	49
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	7	47	17	9	20	28
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	43	12	13	22	28
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	10	47	13	5	25	39
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	13	50	9	11	17	43
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	8	41	11	11	29	27

Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse

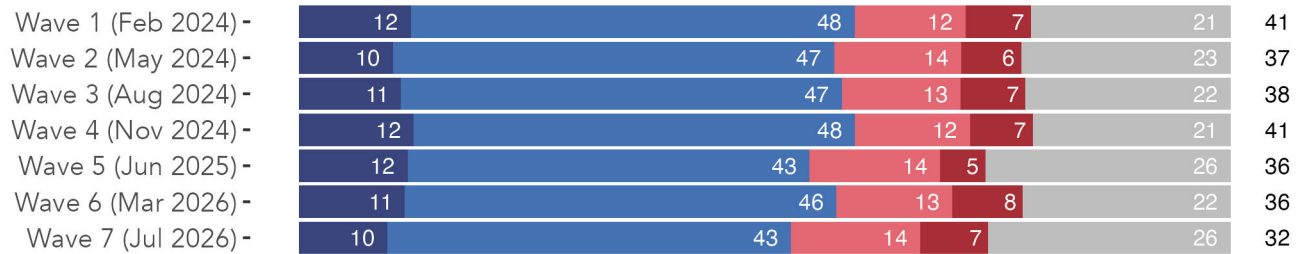
Waves 1 through 7 compared

Compared to five years ago, have the following gotten better or worse? The availability of renewable energy options

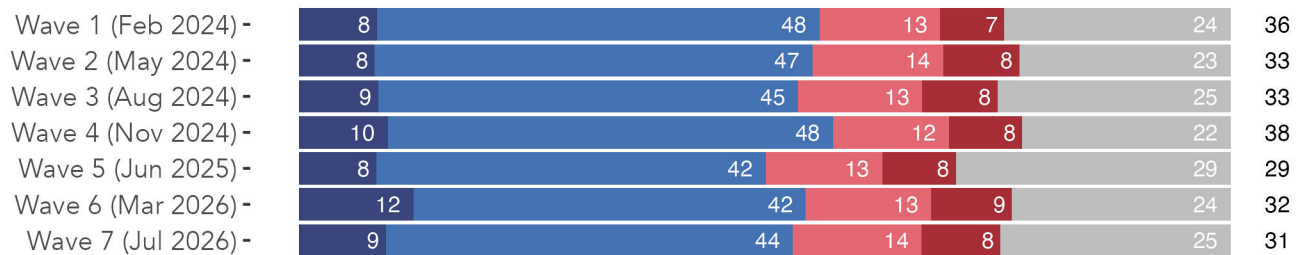
Much better Somewhat better Somewhat worse Much worse Not sure

Net better

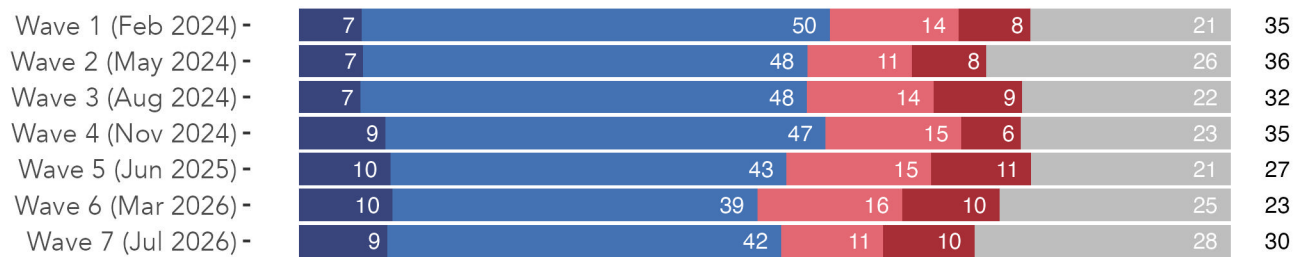
Inner and middle suburbs



Outer suburbs



Provincial cities



Rural communities

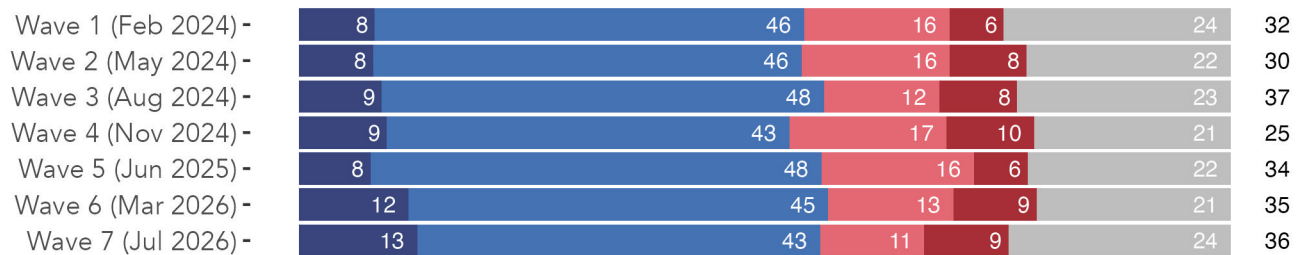


Figure 41: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 34: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	12	43	14	5	26	36
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	11	46	13	8	22	36
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	10	43	14	7	26	32
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 (Jun 2025)	8	42	13	8	29	29
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	12	42	13	9	24	32
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	9	44	14	8	25	31
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 (Jun 2025)	10	43	15	11	21	27
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	10	39	16	10	25	23
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	9	42	11	10	28	30
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 (Jun 2025)	8	48	16	6	22	34
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	12	45	13	9	21	35
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	13	43	11	9	24	36

Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse

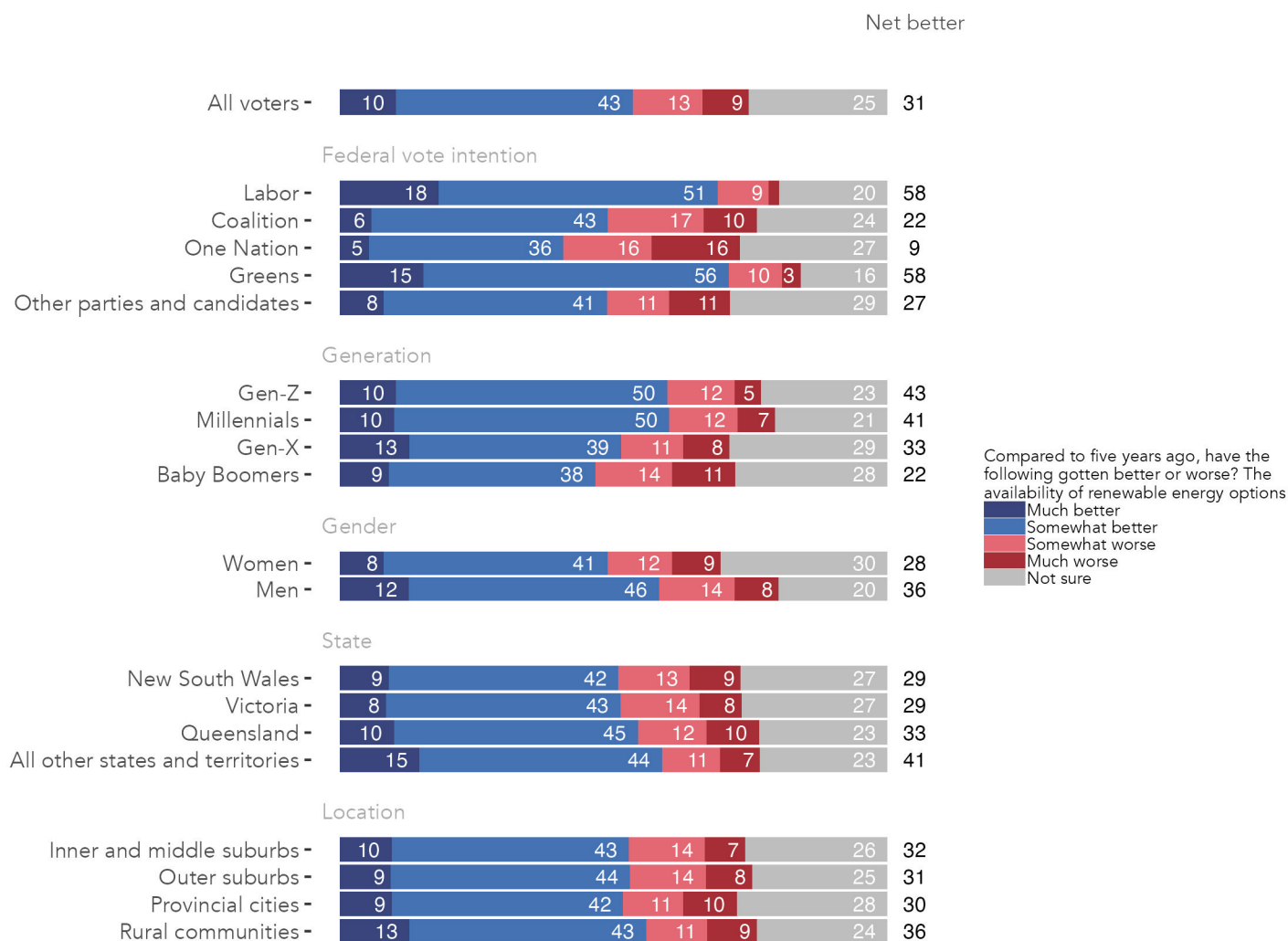


Figure 42: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 35: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better	N
All voters	10	43	13	9	25	31	2009
Federal vote intention							
Labor	18	51	9	2	20	58	554
Coalition	6	43	17	10	24	22	376
One Nation	5	36	16	16	27	9	524
Greens	15	56	10	3	16	58	244
Other parties and candidates	8	41	11	11	29	27	166
Generation							
Gen-Z	10	50	12	5	23	43	282
Millennials	10	50	12	7	21	41	541
Gen-X	13	39	11	8	29	33	484
Baby Boomers	9	38	14	11	28	22	702
Gender							
Women	8	41	12	9	30	28	1036
Men	12	46	14	8	20	36	968
State							
New South Wales	9	42	13	9	27	29	652
Victoria	8	43	14	8	27	29	516
Queensland	10	45	12	10	23	33	398
All other states and territories	15	44	11	7	23	41	443
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	10	43	14	7	26	32	583
Outer suburbs	9	44	14	8	25	31	625
Provincial cities	9	42	11	10	28	30	346
Rural communities	13	43	11	9	24	36	455

Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse

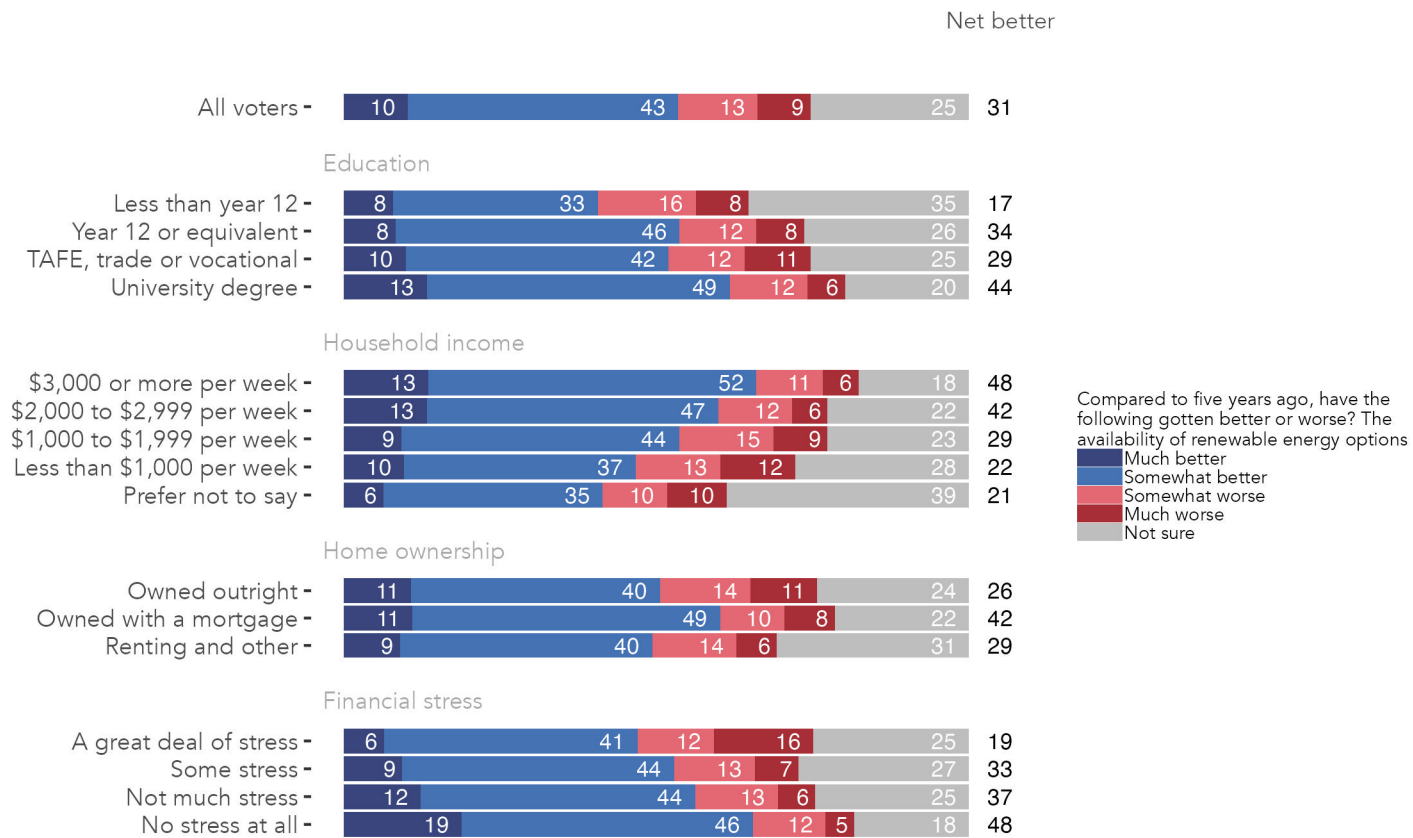


Figure 43: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 36: Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better	N
All voters	10	43	13	9	25	31	2009
Education							
Less than year 12	8	33	16	8	35	17	240
Year 12 or equivalent	8	46	12	8	26	34	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	42	12	11	25	29	732
University degree	13	49	12	6	20	44	712
Household income							
\$3,000 or more per week	13	52	11	6	18	48	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	13	47	12	6	22	42	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	9	44	15	9	23	29	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	10	37	13	12	28	22	397
Prefer not to say	6	35	10	10	39	21	317
Home ownership							
Owned outright	11	40	14	11	24	26	731
Owned with a mortgage	11	49	10	8	22	42	696
Renting and other	9	40	14	6	31	29	582
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	6	41	12	16	25	19	412
Some stress	9	44	13	7	27	33	936
Not much stress	12	44	13	6	25	37	473
No stress at all	19	46	12	5	18	48	188

The cost of renewable energy options

Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse

Waves 1 through 7 compared

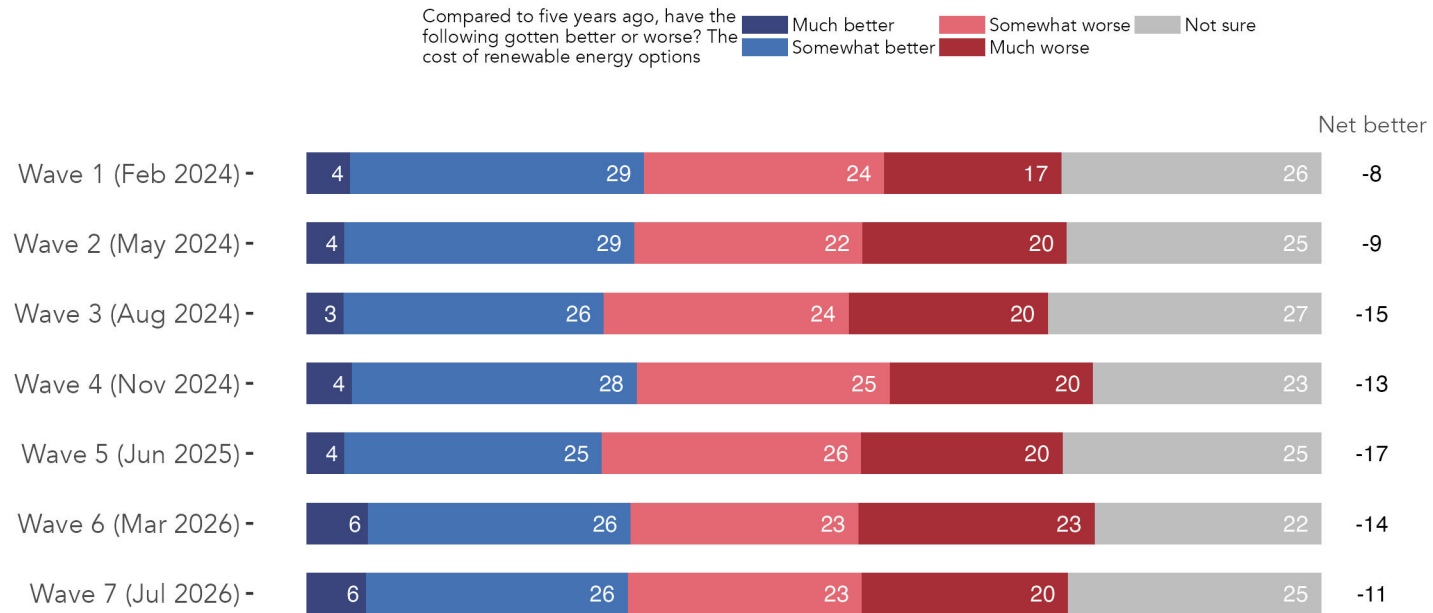


Figure 44: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 37: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	4	25	26	20	25	-17
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	26	23	23	22	-14
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	6	26	23	20	25	-11

Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse

Waves 1 through 7 compared

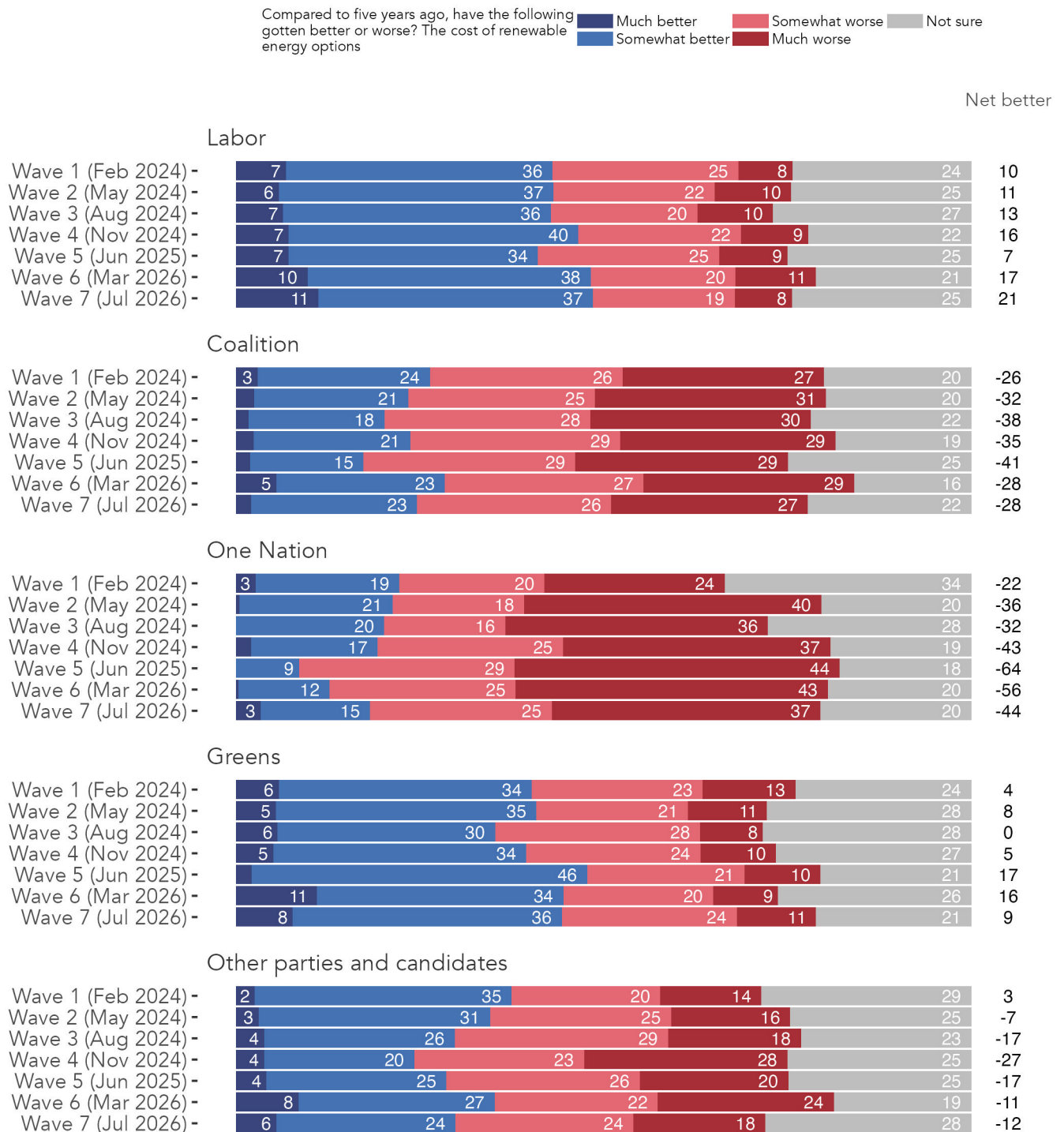


Figure 45: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 38: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	7	34	25	9	25	7
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	10	38	20	11	21	17
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	11	37	19	8	25	21
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 (Jun 2025)	2	15	29	29	25	-41
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	5	23	27	29	16	-28
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	2	23	26	27	22	-28
One Nation						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	19	20	24	34	-22
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	21	18	40	20	-36
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	0	20	16	36	28	-32
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	17	25	37	19	-43
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	0	9	29	44	18	-64
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	0	12	25	43	20	-56
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	3	15	25	37	20	-44
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 (Jun 2025)	2	46	21	10	21	17
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	11	34	20	9	26	16
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	8	36	24	11	21	9
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	35	20	14	29	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	31	25	16	25	-7
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	4	26	29	18	23	-17
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	4	20	23	28	25	-27
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	4	25	26	20	25	-17
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	8	27	22	24	19	-11
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	6	24	24	18	28	-12

Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse

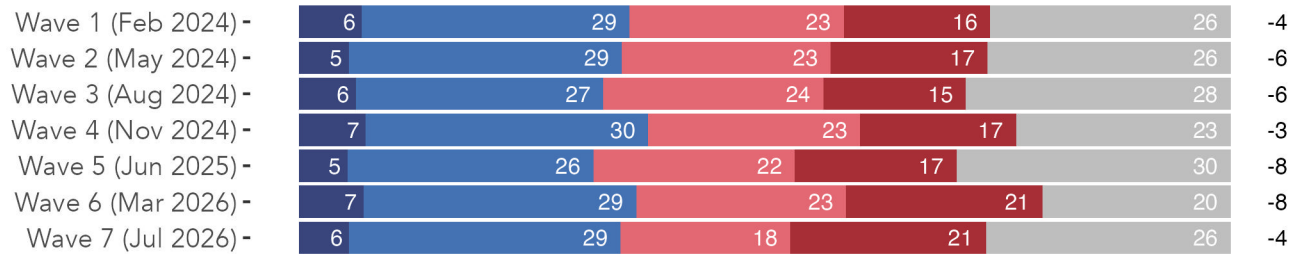
Waves 1 through 7 compared

Compared to five years ago, have the following gotten better or worse? The cost of renewable energy options

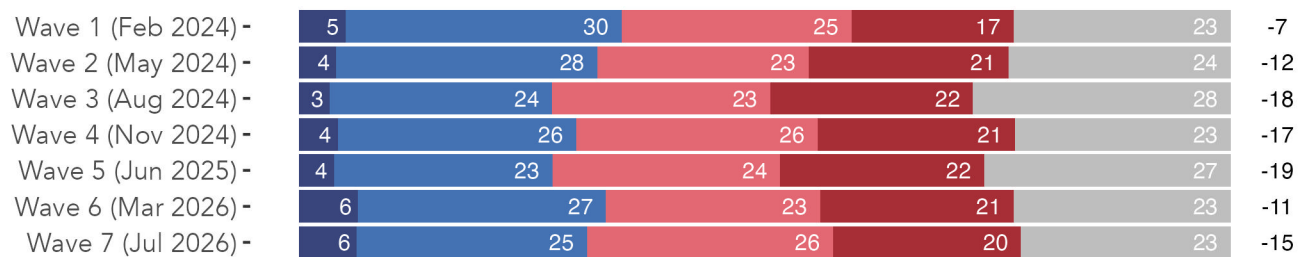
Much better Somewhat better Somewhat worse Much worse Not sure

Net better

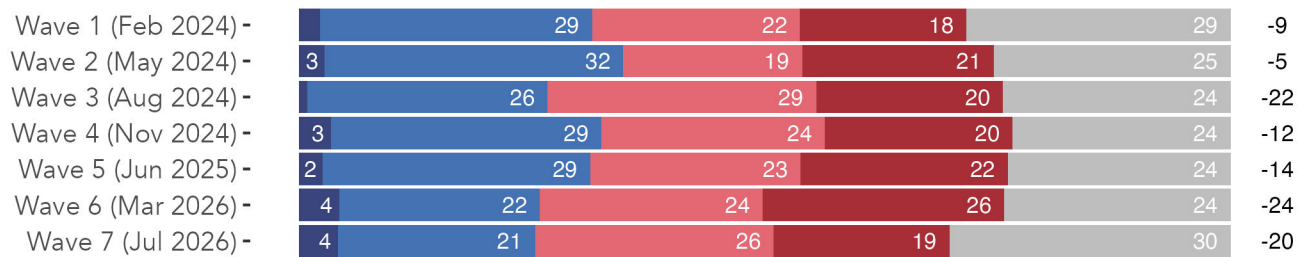
Inner and middle suburbs



Outer suburbs



Provincial cities



Rural communities

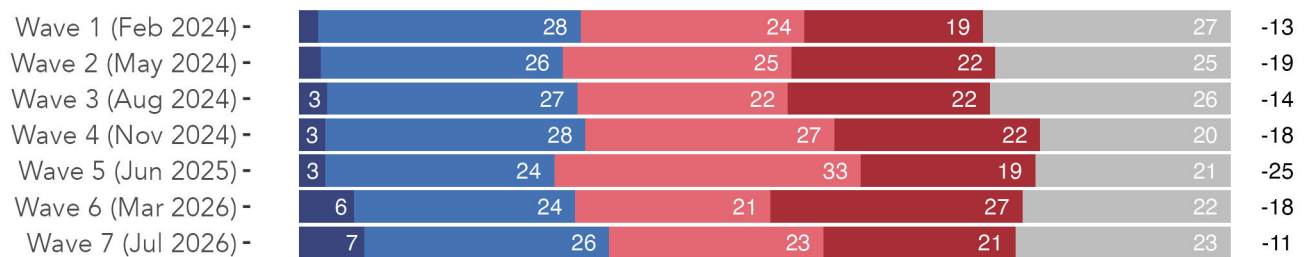


Figure 46: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 39: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	5	26	22	17	30	-8
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	7	29	23	21	20	-8
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	6	29	18	21	26	-4
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 (Jun 2025)	4	23	24	22	27	-19
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	27	23	21	23	-11
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	6	25	26	20	23	-15
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 (Jun 2025)	2	29	23	22	24	-14
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	4	22	24	26	24	-24
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	4	21	26	19	30	-20
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 (Jun 2025)	3	24	33	19	21	-25
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	24	21	27	22	-18
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	7	26	23	21	23	-11

Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse

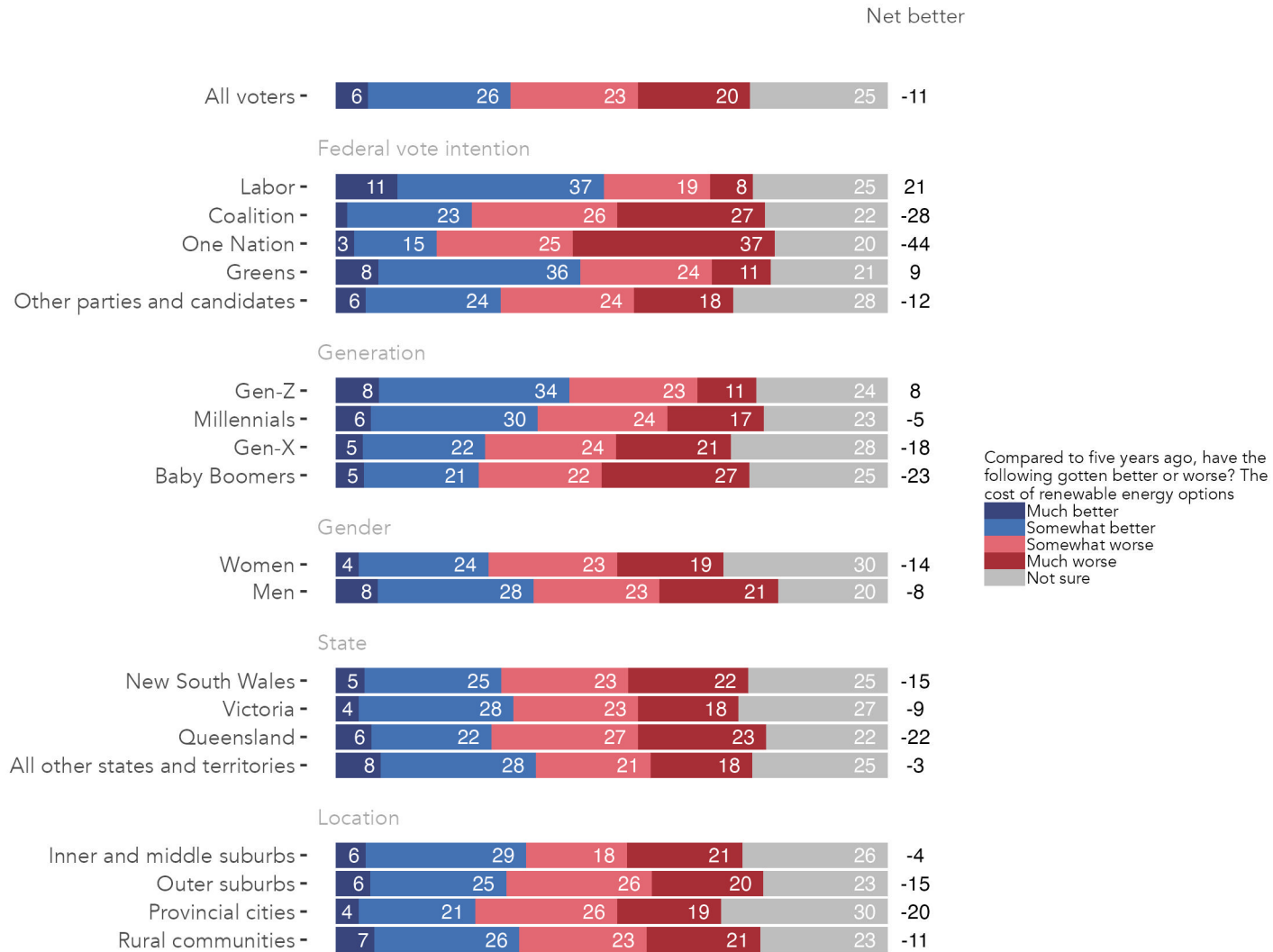


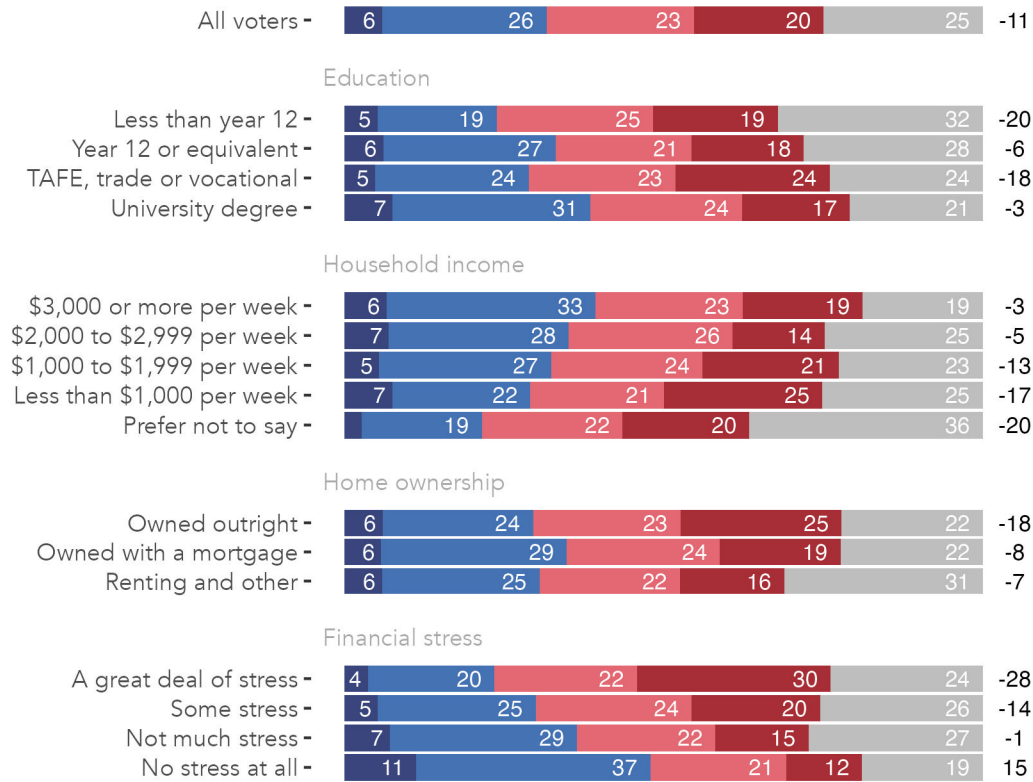
Figure 47: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 40: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better	N
All voters	6	26	23	20	25	-11	2009
Federal vote intention							
Labor	11	37	19	8	25	21	554
Coalition	2	23	26	27	22	-28	376
One Nation	3	15	25	37	20	-44	524
Greens	8	36	24	11	21	9	244
Other parties and candidates	6	24	24	18	28	-12	166
Generation							
Gen-Z	8	34	23	11	24	8	282
Millennials	6	30	24	17	23	-5	541
Gen-X	5	22	24	21	28	-18	484
Baby Boomers	5	21	22	27	25	-23	702
Gender							
Women	4	24	23	19	30	-14	1036
Men	8	28	23	21	20	-8	968
State							
New South Wales	5	25	23	22	25	-15	652
Victoria	4	28	23	18	27	-9	516
Queensland	6	22	27	23	22	-22	398
All other states and territories	8	28	21	18	25	-3	443
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	6	29	18	21	26	-4	583
Outer suburbs	6	25	26	20	23	-15	625
Provincial cities	4	21	26	19	30	-20	346
Rural communities	7	26	23	21	23	-11	455

Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse

Net better



Compared to five years ago, have the following gotten better or worse? The cost of renewable energy options

- Much better
- Somewhat better
- Somewhat worse
- Much worse
- Not sure

Figure 48: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that says better, minus the share who say worse).

Table 41: Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better	N
All voters	6	26	23	20	25	-11	2009
Education							
Less than year 12	5	19	25	19	32	-20	240
Year 12 or equivalent	6	27	21	18	28	-6	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	24	23	24	24	-18	732
University degree	7	31	24	17	21	-3	712
Household income							
\$3,000 or more per week	6	33	23	19	19	-3	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	7	28	26	14	25	-5	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	5	27	24	21	23	-13	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	7	22	21	25	25	-17	397
Prefer not to say	3	19	22	20	36	-20	317
Home ownership							
Owned outright	6	24	23	25	22	-18	731
Owned with a mortgage	6	29	24	19	22	-8	696
Renting and other	6	25	22	16	31	-7	582
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	4	20	22	30	24	-28	412
Some stress	5	25	24	20	26	-14	936
Not much stress	7	29	22	15	27	-1	473
No stress at all	11	37	21	12	19	15	188

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

Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system

Waves 2 through 7 compared

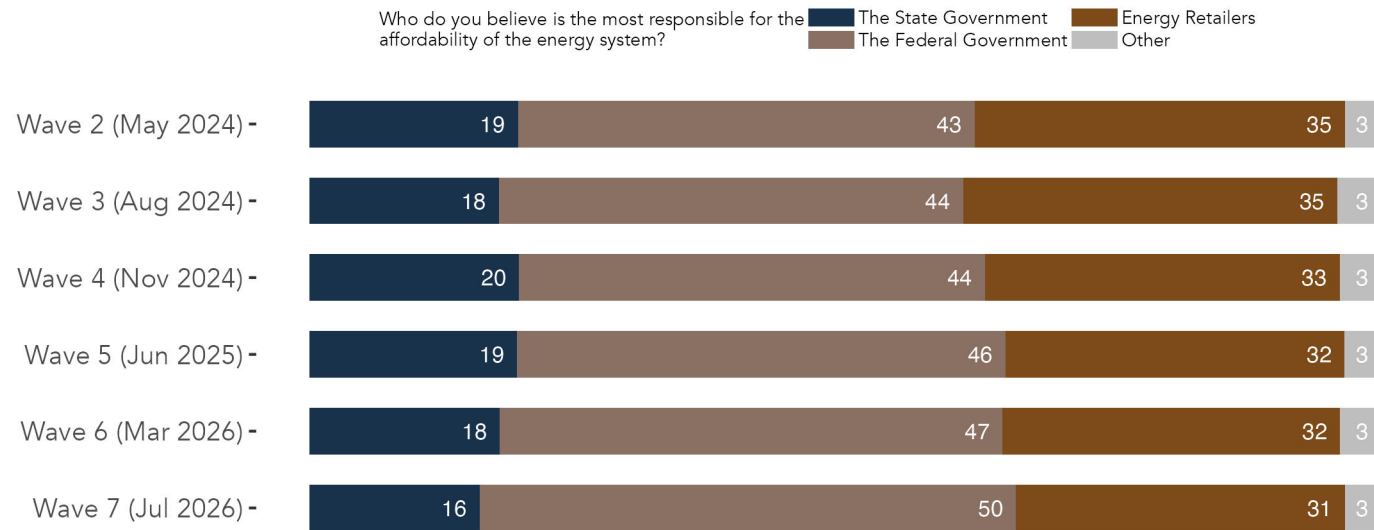


Figure 49: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system. Waves 2 through 7 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 42: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system. Waves 2 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	19	46	32	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	18	47	32	3
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	16	50	31	3

Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system

Waves 2 through 7 compared

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

The State Government The Federal Government Energy Retailers Other

Labor



Coalition



One Nation



Greens



Other parties and candidates



Figure 50: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention. Waves 2 through 7 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 43: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention. Waves 2 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	20	39	39	2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	17	38	44	1
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	18	36	44	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 (Jun 2025)	17	53	27	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	20	53	26	1
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	13	60	25	2
One Nation				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	15	56	25	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	17	60	22	1
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	12	48	33	7
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	21	56	20	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	15	58	24	3
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	15	62	20	3
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 (Jun 2025)	21	48	29	2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	15	47	32	6
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	18	45	34	3
Other parties and candidates				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	25	40	31	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	16	34	44	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	23	38	36	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	22	41	33	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	22	40	34	4
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	16	50	32	2

Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system

Waves 2 through 7 compared

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

The State Government The Federal Government Energy Retailers Other

Inner and middle suburbs



Outer suburbs



Provincial cities



Rural communities

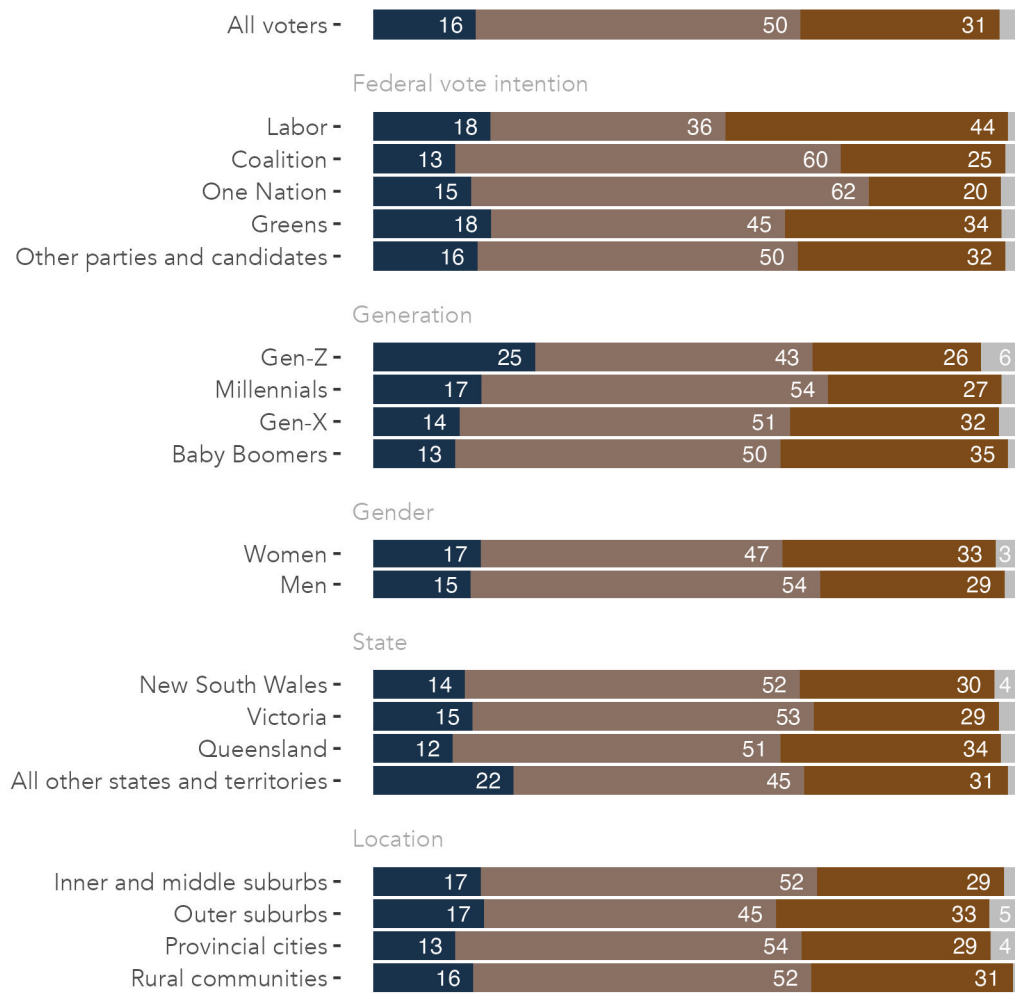


Figure 51: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by location. Waves 2 through 7 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 44: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by location. Waves 2 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	20	47	30	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	20	45	32	3
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	17	52	29	2
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 (Jun 2025)	23	41	32	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	20	48	29	3
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	17	45	33	5
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 (Jun 2025)	17	49	31	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	15	51	31	3
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	13	54	29	4
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 (Jun 2025)	17	48	33	2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	14	47	35	4
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	16	52	31	1

Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system



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

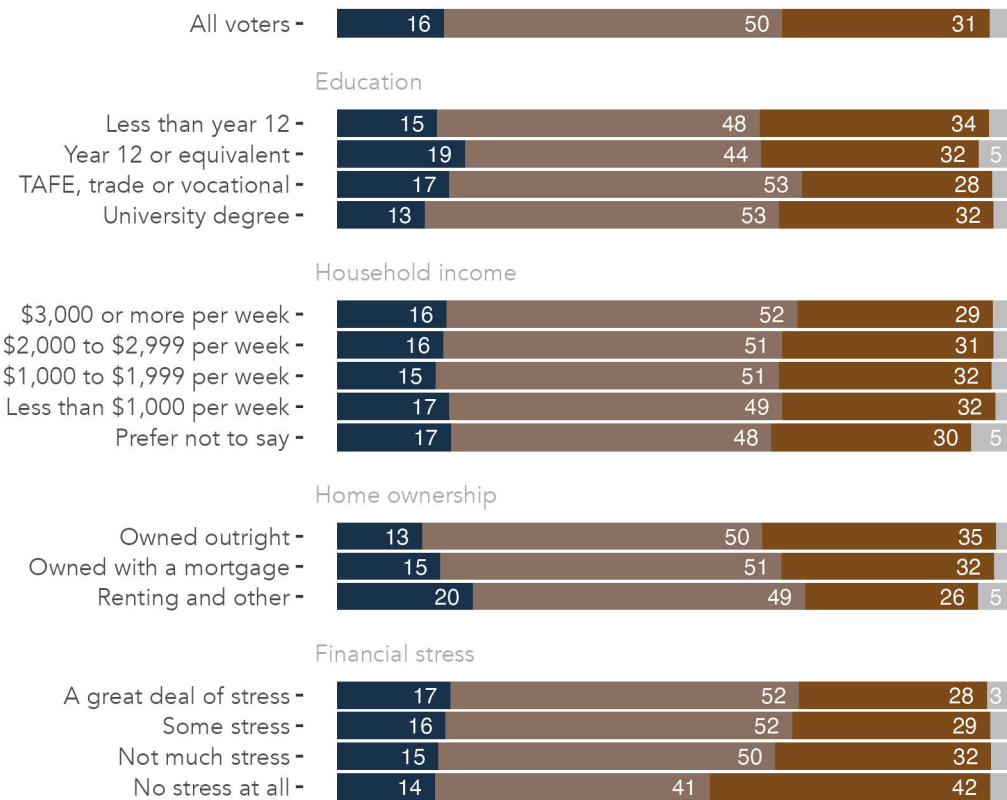
- The State Government
- The Federal Government
- Energy Retailers
- Other

Figure 52: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 45: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	The State Govern- ment	The Federal Govern- ment	Energy Retailers	Other	N
All voters	16	50	31	3	2009
Federal vote intention					
Labor	18	36	44	2	554
Coalition	13	60	25	2	376
One Nation	15	62	20	3	524
Greens	18	45	34	3	244
Other parties and candidates	16	50	32	2	166
Generation					
Gen-Z	25	43	26	6	282
Millennials	17	54	27	2	541
Gen-X	14	51	32	3	484
Baby Boomers	13	50	35	2	702
Gender					
Women	17	47	33	3	1036
Men	15	54	29	2	968
State					
New South Wales	14	52	30	4	652
Victoria	15	53	29	3	516
Queensland	12	51	34	3	398
All other states and territories	22	45	31	2	443
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	17	52	29	2	583
Outer suburbs	17	45	33	5	625
Provincial cities	13	54	29	4	346
Rural communities	16	52	31	1	455

Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system



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

- The State Government
- The Federal Government
- Energy Retailers
- Other

Figure 53: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 46: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	The State Govern- ment	The Federal Govern- ment	Energy Retailers	Other	N
All voters	16	50	31	3	2009
Education					
Less than year 12	15	48	34	3	240
Year 12 or equivalent	19	44	32	5	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	17	53	28	2	732
University degree	13	53	32	2	712
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	16	52	29	3	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	16	51	31	2	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	15	51	32	2	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	17	49	32	2	397
Prefer not to say	17	48	30	5	317
Home ownership					
Owned outright	13	50	35	2	731
Owned with a mortgage	15	51	32	2	696
Renting and other	20	49	26	5	582
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	17	52	28	3	412
Some stress	16	52	29	3	936
Not much stress	15	50	32	3	473
No stress at all	14	41	42	3	188

Should gas play a major role in the 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

Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources

The Election Survey and Waves 5 through 7 compared

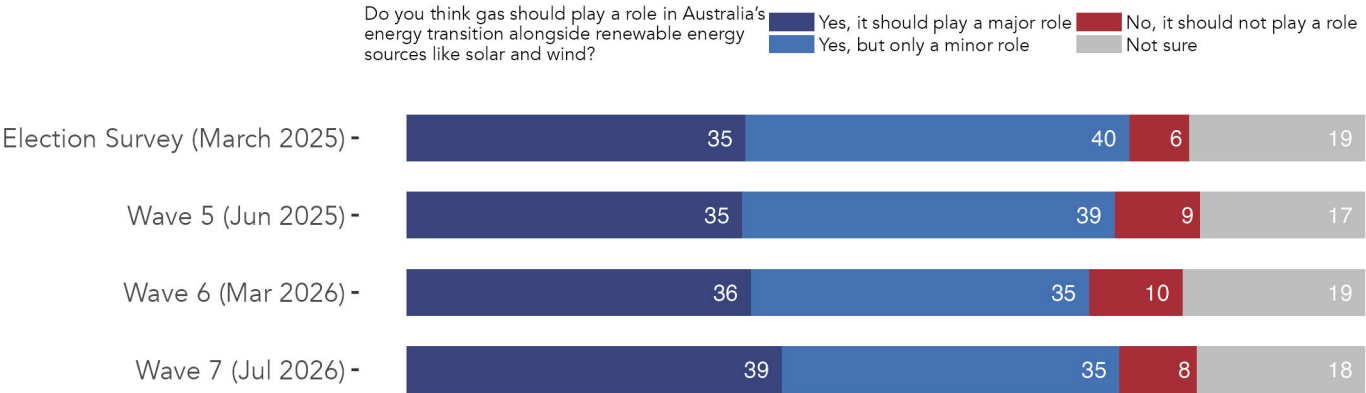


Figure 54: Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia’s energy transition alongside renewable energy sources. The Election Survey and Waves 5 through 7 compared.

Table 47: Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia’s energy transition alongside renewable energy sources. The Election Survey and Waves 5 through 7 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 (March 2025)	35	40	6	19
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	35	39	9	17
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	36	35	10	19
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	39	35	8	18

Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources

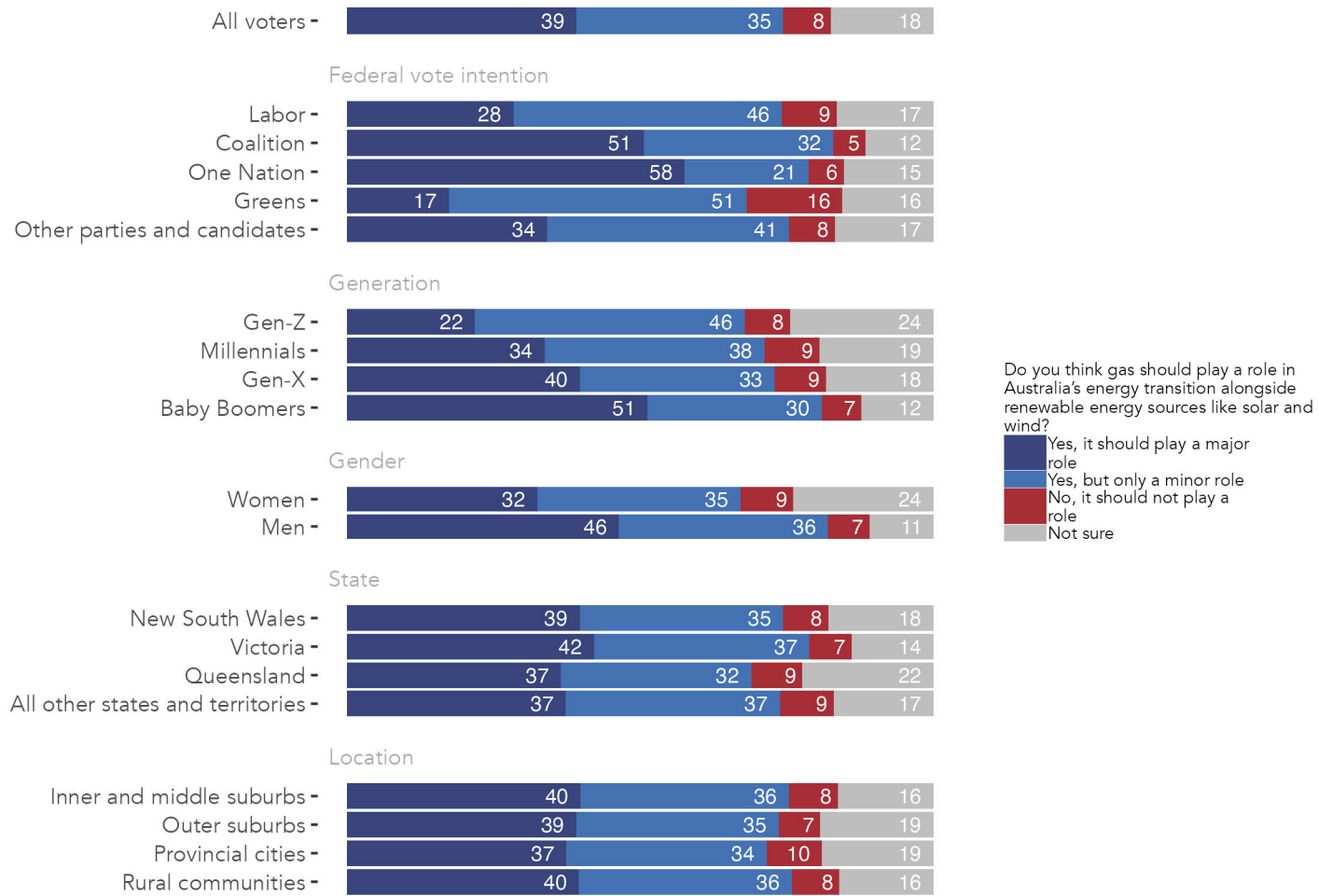


Figure 55: Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 48: Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Yes, it should play a major role	Yes, but only a minor role	No, it should not play a role	Not sure	N
All voters	39	35	8	18	2009
Federal vote intention					
Labor	28	46	9	17	554
Coalition	51	32	5	12	376
One Nation	58	21	6	15	524
Greens	17	51	16	16	244
Other parties and candidates	34	41	8	17	166
Generation					
Gen-Z	22	46	8	24	282
Millennials	34	38	9	19	541
Gen-X	40	33	9	18	484
Baby Boomers	51	30	7	12	702
Gender					
Women	32	35	9	24	1036
Men	46	36	7	11	968
State					
New South Wales	39	35	8	18	652
Victoria	42	37	7	14	516
Queensland	37	32	9	22	398
All other states and territories	37	37	9	17	443
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	40	36	8	16	583
Outer suburbs	39	35	7	19	625
Provincial cities	37	34	10	19	346
Rural communities	40	36	8	16	455

Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources

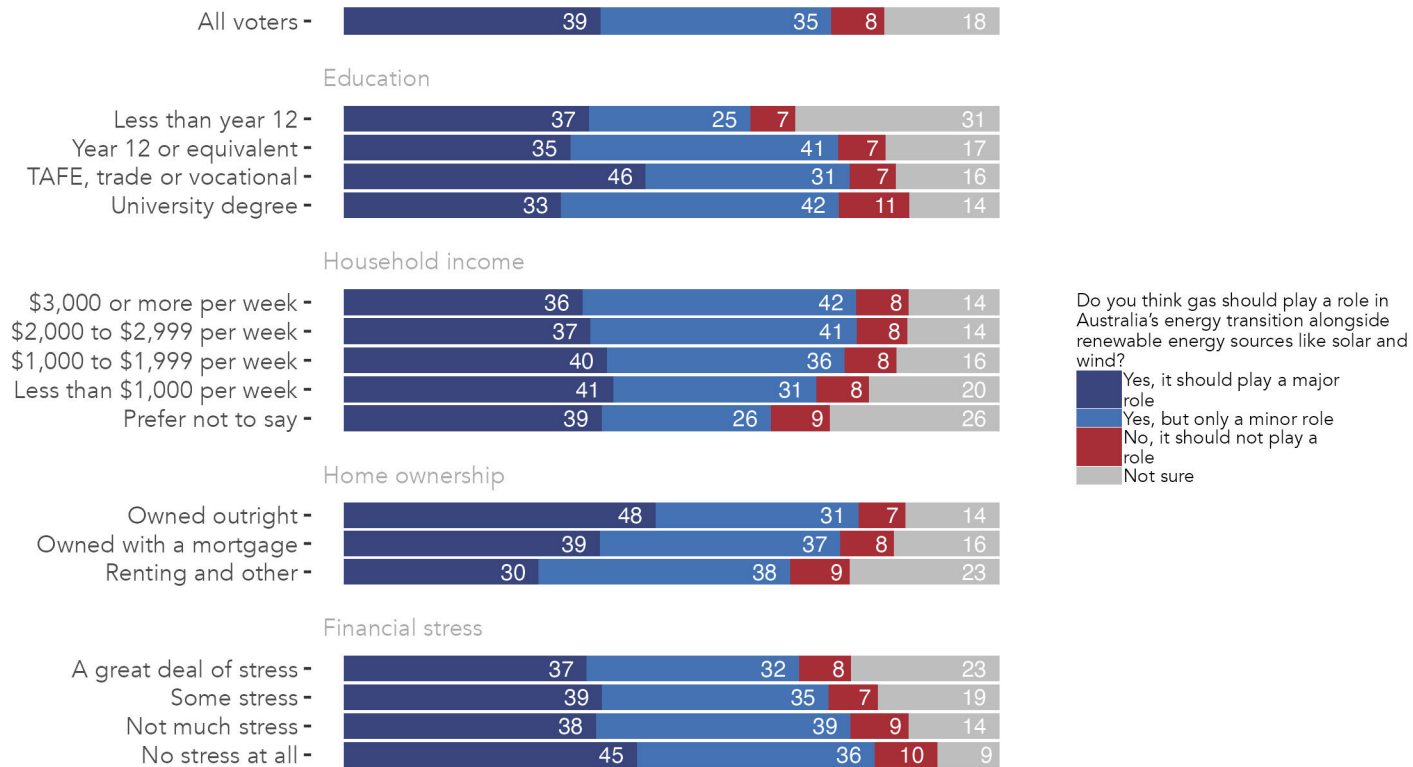


Figure 56: Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 49: Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Yes, it should play a major role	Yes, but only a minor role	No, it should not play a role	Not sure	N
All voters	39	35	8	18	2009
Education					
Less than year 12	37	25	7	31	240
Year 12 or equivalent	35	41	7	17	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	46	31	7	16	732
University degree	33	42	11	14	712
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	36	42	8	14	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	37	41	8	14	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	40	36	8	16	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	41	31	8	20	397
Prefer not to say	39	26	9	26	317
Home ownership					
Owned outright	48	31	7	14	731
Owned with a mortgage	39	37	8	16	696
Renting and other	30	38	9	23	582
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	37	32	8	23	412
Some stress	39	35	7	19	936
Not much stress	38	39	9	14	473
No stress at all	45	36	10	9	188

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 were focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries?
- B. Requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas?
- C. A proposal by the **pipe respondent's state** Government to phase-out gas connections for existing homes?

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

Support for different policies on how gas should be produced, used and exported

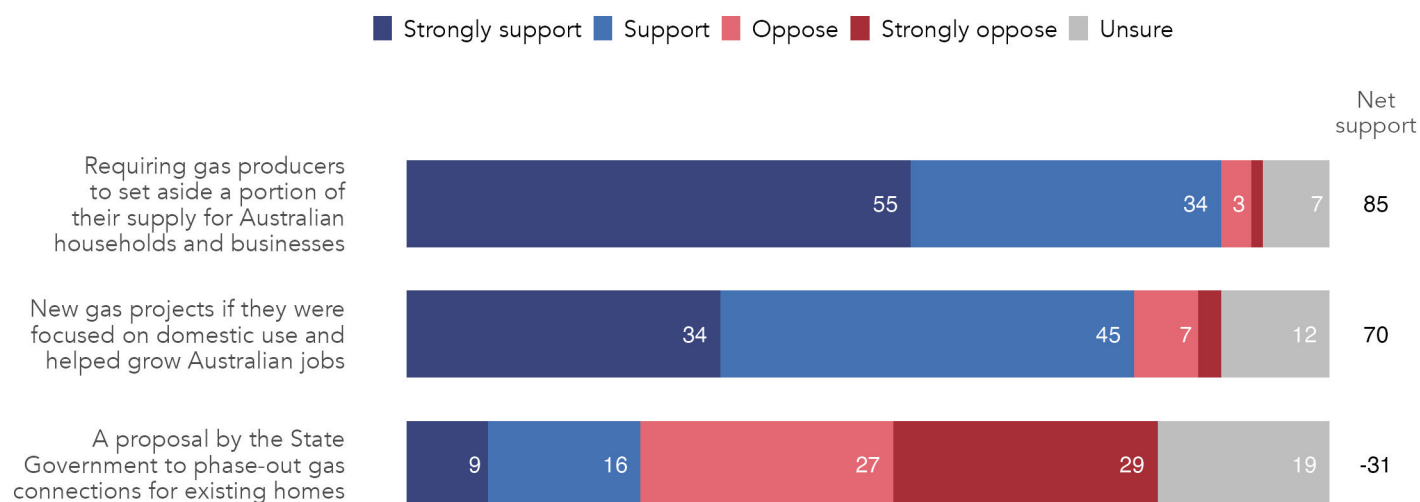


Figure 57: Support for different policies on how gas should be produced, used and exported. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

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

Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries

Waves 5 through 7 compared

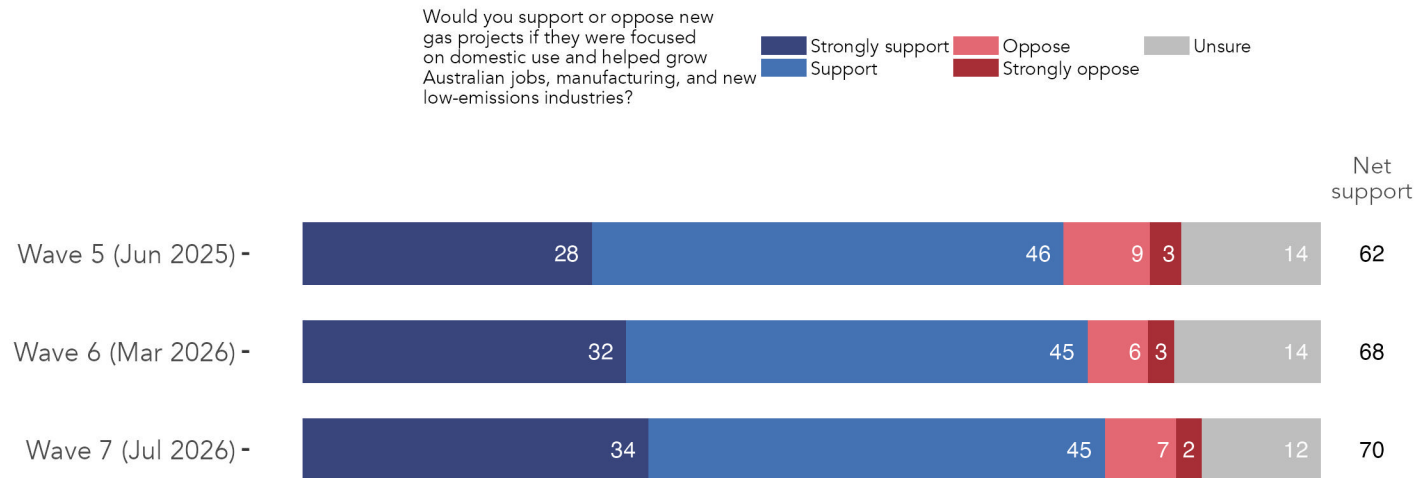


Figure 58: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries. Waves 5 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 50: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries. Waves 5 through 7 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	28	46	9	3	14	62
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	32	45	6	3	14	68
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	34	45	7	2	12	70

Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries

Waves 5 through 7 compared

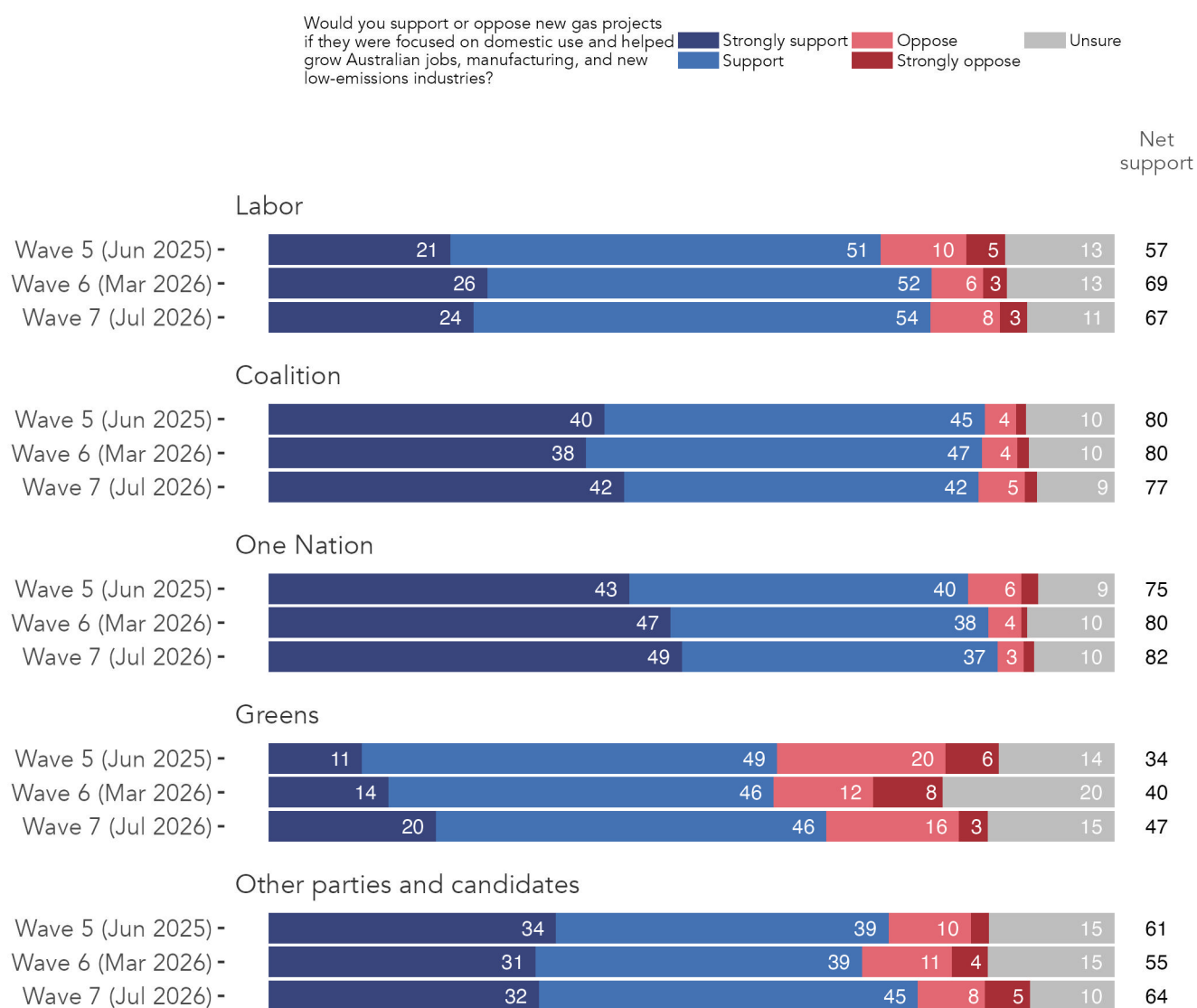


Figure 59: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by federal vote intention. Waves 5 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 51: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by federal vote intention. Waves 5 through 7 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Labor						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	21	51	10	5	13	57
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	26	52	6	3	13	69
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	24	54	8	3	11	67
Coalition						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	40	45	4	1	10	80
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	38	47	4	1	10	80
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	42	42	5	2	9	77
One Nation						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	43	40	6	2	9	75
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	47	38	4	1	10	80
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	49	37	3	1	10	82
Greens						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	11	49	20	6	14	34
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	14	46	12	8	20	40
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	20	46	16	3	15	47
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	34	39	10	2	15	61
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	31	39	11	4	15	55
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	32	45	8	5	10	64

Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries

Waves 5 through 7 compared

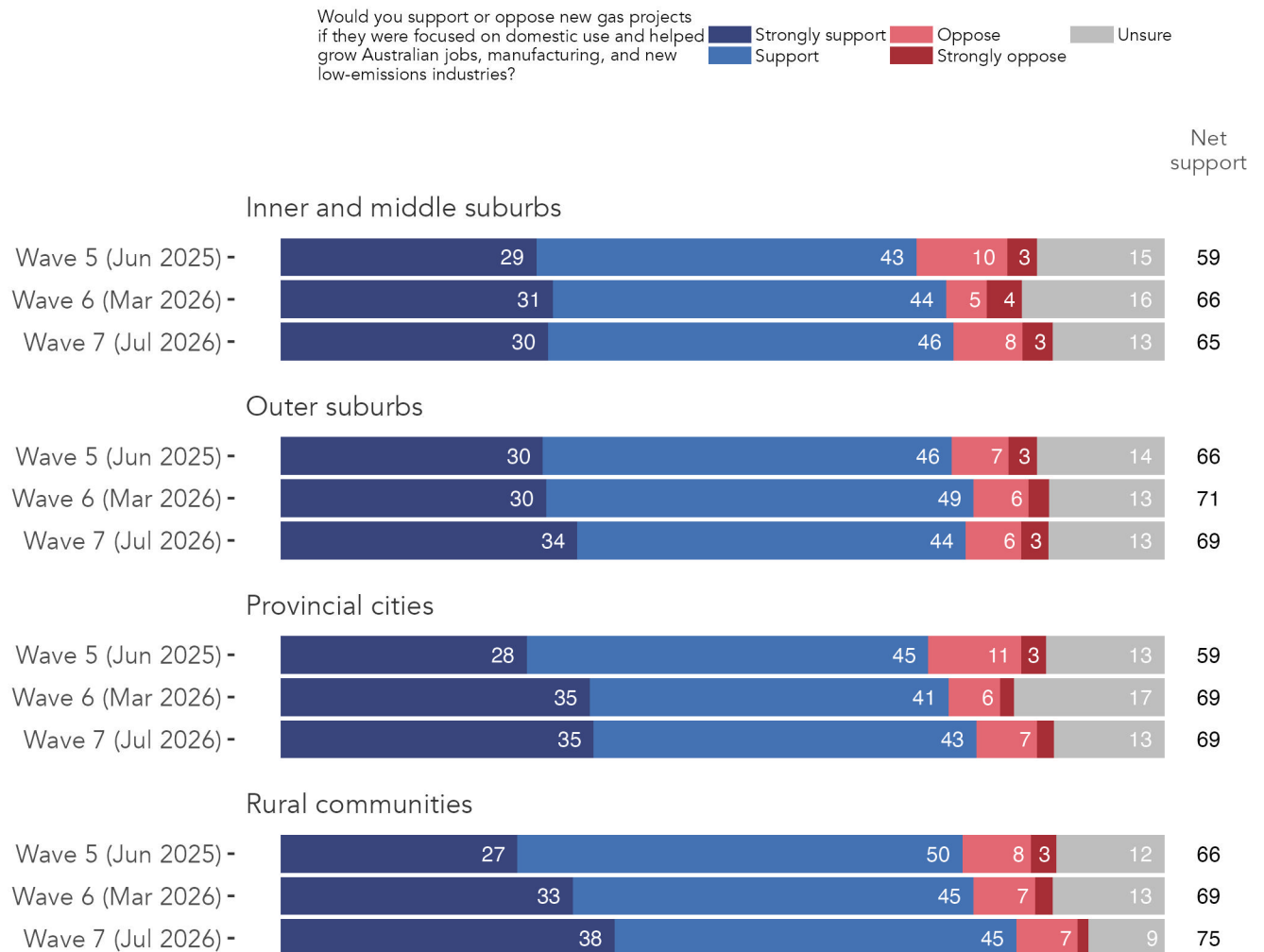


Figure 60: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by location. Waves 5 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 52: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by location. Waves 5 through 7 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	29	43	10	3	15	59
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	31	44	5	4	16	66
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	30	46	8	3	13	65
Outer suburbs						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	30	46	7	3	14	66
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	30	49	6	2	13	71
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	34	44	6	3	13	69
Provincial cities						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	28	45	11	3	13	59
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	35	41	6	1	17	69
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	35	43	7	2	13	69
Rural communities						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	27	50	8	3	12	66
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	33	45	7	2	13	69
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	38	45	7	1	9	75

Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries

Net support

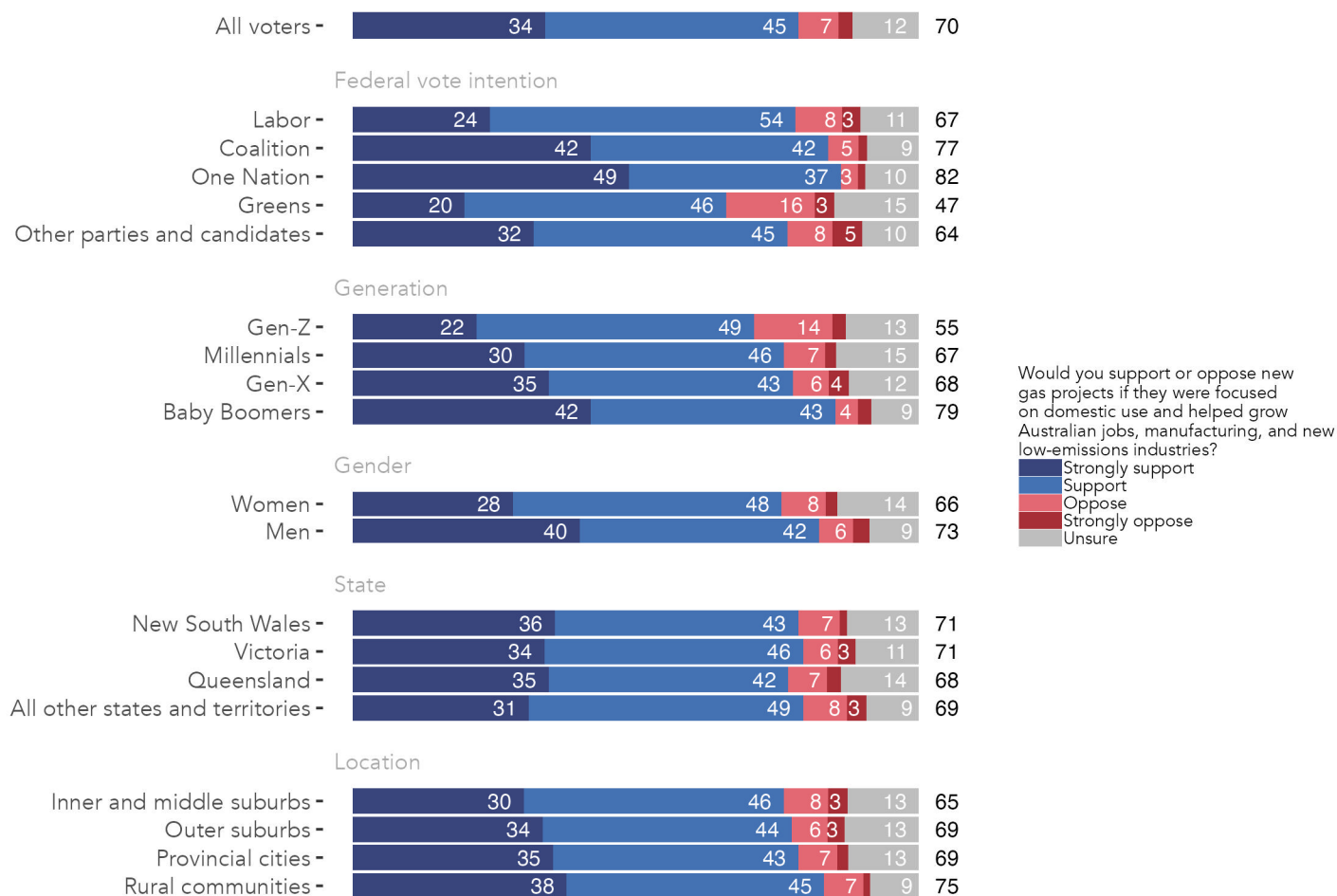


Figure 61: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 53: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	34	45	7	2	12	70	2009
Federal vote intention							
Labor	24	54	8	3	11	67	554
Coalition	42	42	5	2	9	77	376
One Nation	49	37	3	1	10	82	524
Greens	20	46	16	3	15	47	244
Other parties and candidates	32	45	8	5	10	64	166
Generation							
Gen-Z	22	49	14	2	13	55	282
Millennials	30	46	7	2	15	67	541
Gen-X	35	43	6	4	12	68	484
Baby Boomers	42	43	4	2	9	79	702
Gender							
Women	28	48	8	2	14	66	1036
Men	40	42	6	3	9	73	968
State							
New South Wales	36	43	7	1	13	71	652
Victoria	34	46	6	3	11	71	516
Queensland	35	42	7	2	14	68	398
All other states and territories	31	49	8	3	9	69	443
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	30	46	8	3	13	65	583
Outer suburbs	34	44	6	3	13	69	625
Provincial cities	35	43	7	2	13	69	346
Rural communities	38	45	7	1	9	75	455

Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries

Net support

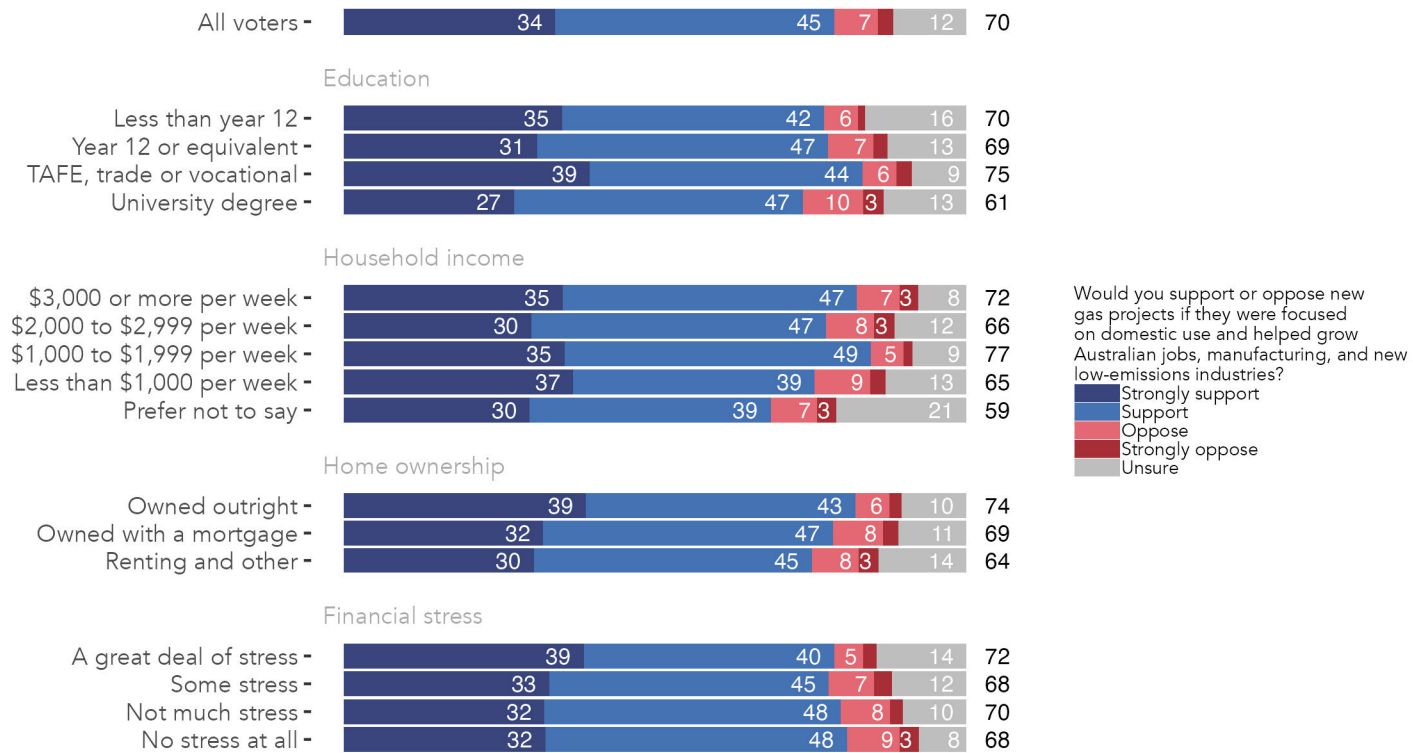


Figure 62: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 54: Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	34	45	7	2	12	70	2009
Education							
Less than year 12	35	42	6	1	16	70	240
Year 12 or equivalent	31	47	7	2	13	69	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	39	44	6	2	9	75	732
University degree	27	47	10	3	13	61	712
Household income							
\$3,000 or more per week	35	47	7	3	8	72	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	30	47	8	3	12	66	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	35	49	5	2	9	77	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	37	39	9	2	13	65	397
Prefer not to say	30	39	7	3	21	59	317
Home ownership							
Owned outright	39	43	6	2	10	74	731
Owned with a mortgage	32	47	8	2	11	69	696
Renting and other	30	45	8	3	14	64	582
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	39	40	5	2	14	72	412
Some stress	33	45	7	3	12	68	936
Not much stress	32	48	8	2	10	70	473
No stress at all	32	48	9	3	8	68	188

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

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

Waves 5 through 7 compared

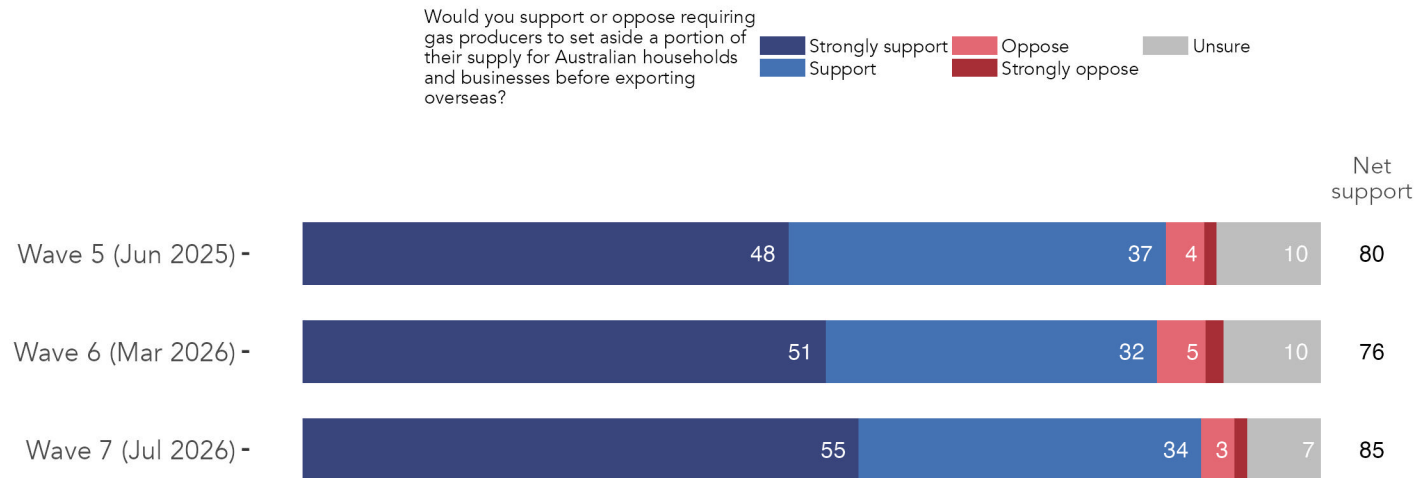


Figure 63: Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas. Waves 5 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 55: Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas. Waves 5 through 7 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	48	37	4	1	10	80
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	51	32	5	2	10	76
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	55	34	3	1	7	85

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

Waves 5 through 7 compared

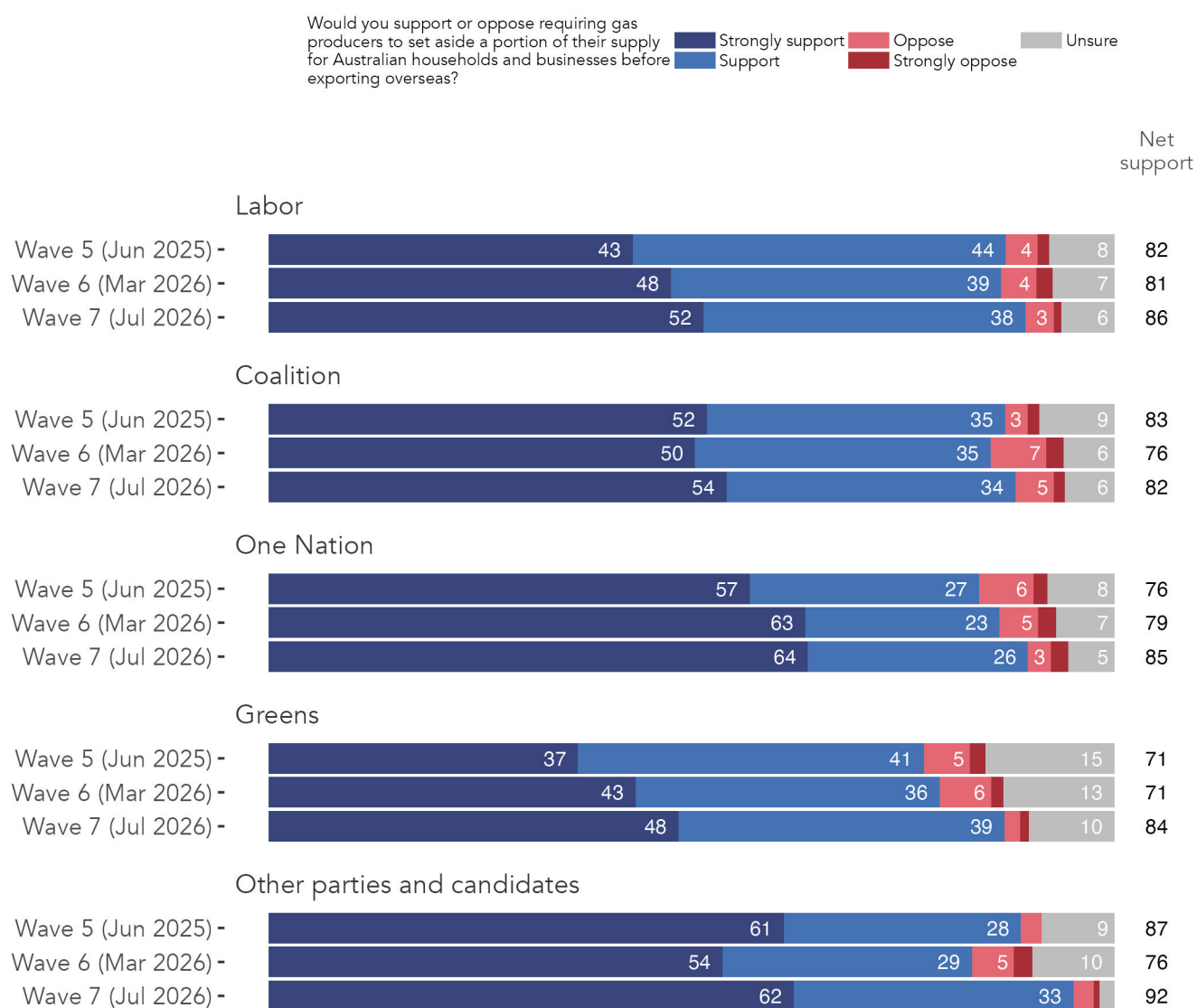


Figure 64: Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by federal vote intention. Waves 5 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 56: 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. Waves 5 through 7 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Labor						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	43	44	4	1	8	82
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	48	39	4	2	7	81
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	52	38	3	1	6	86
Coalition						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	52	35	3	1	9	83
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	50	35	7	2	6	76
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	54	34	5	1	6	82
One Nation						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	57	27	6	2	8	76
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	63	23	5	2	7	79
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	64	26	3	2	5	85
Greens						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	37	41	5	2	15	71
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	43	36	6	2	13	71
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	48	39	2	1	10	84
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	61	28	2	0	9	87
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	54	29	5	2	10	76
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	62	33	2	1	2	92

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

Waves 5 through 7 compared

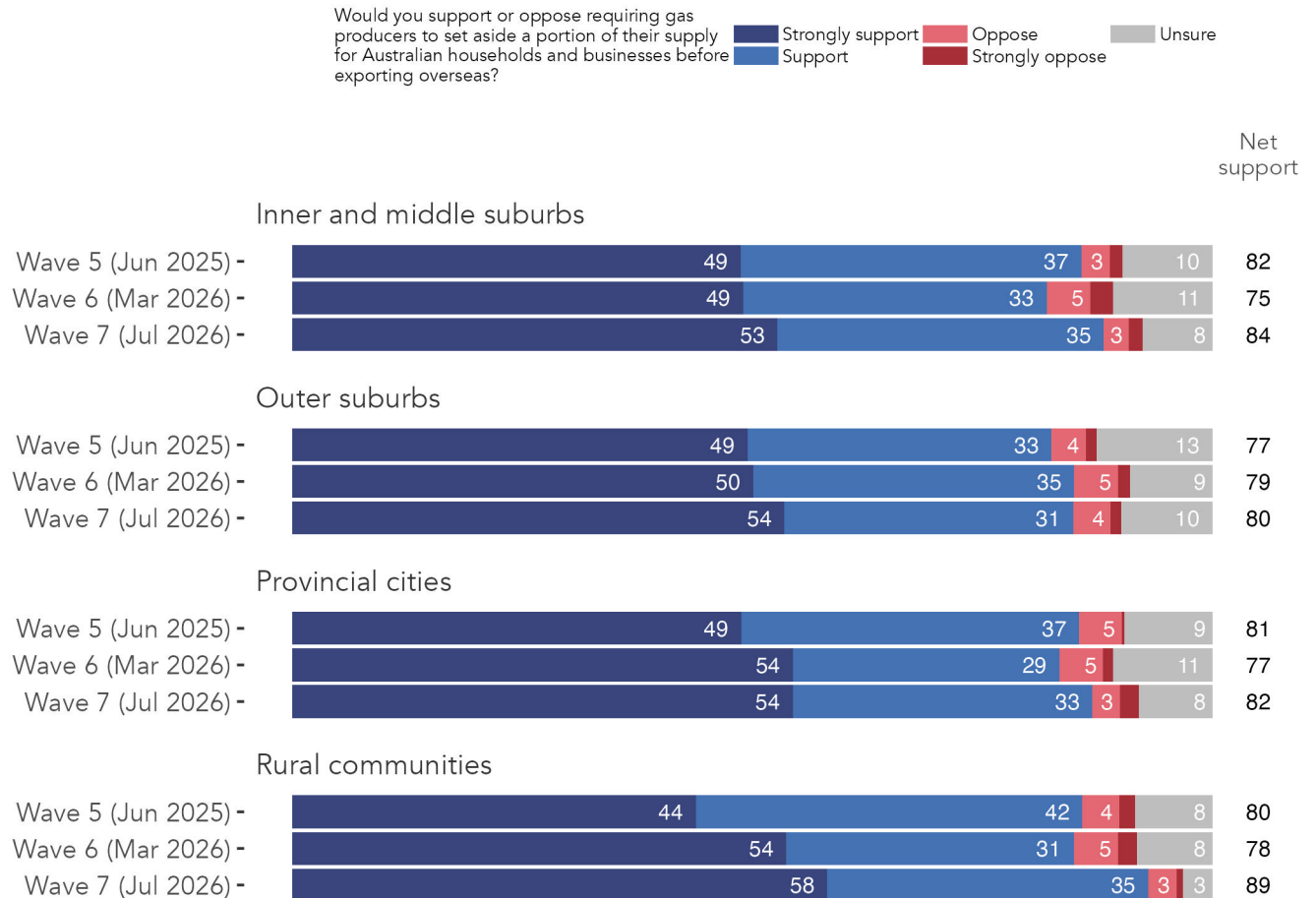


Figure 65: Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by location. Waves 5 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 57: Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by location. Waves 5 through 7 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	49	37	3	1	10	82
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	49	33	5	2	11	75
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	53	35	3	1	8	84
Outer suburbs						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	49	33	4	1	13	77
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	50	35	5	1	9	79
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	54	31	4	1	10	80
Provincial cities						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	49	37	5	0	9	81
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	54	29	5	1	11	77
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	54	33	3	2	8	82
Rural communities						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	44	42	4	2	8	80
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	54	31	5	2	8	78
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	58	35	3	1	3	89

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

Net support

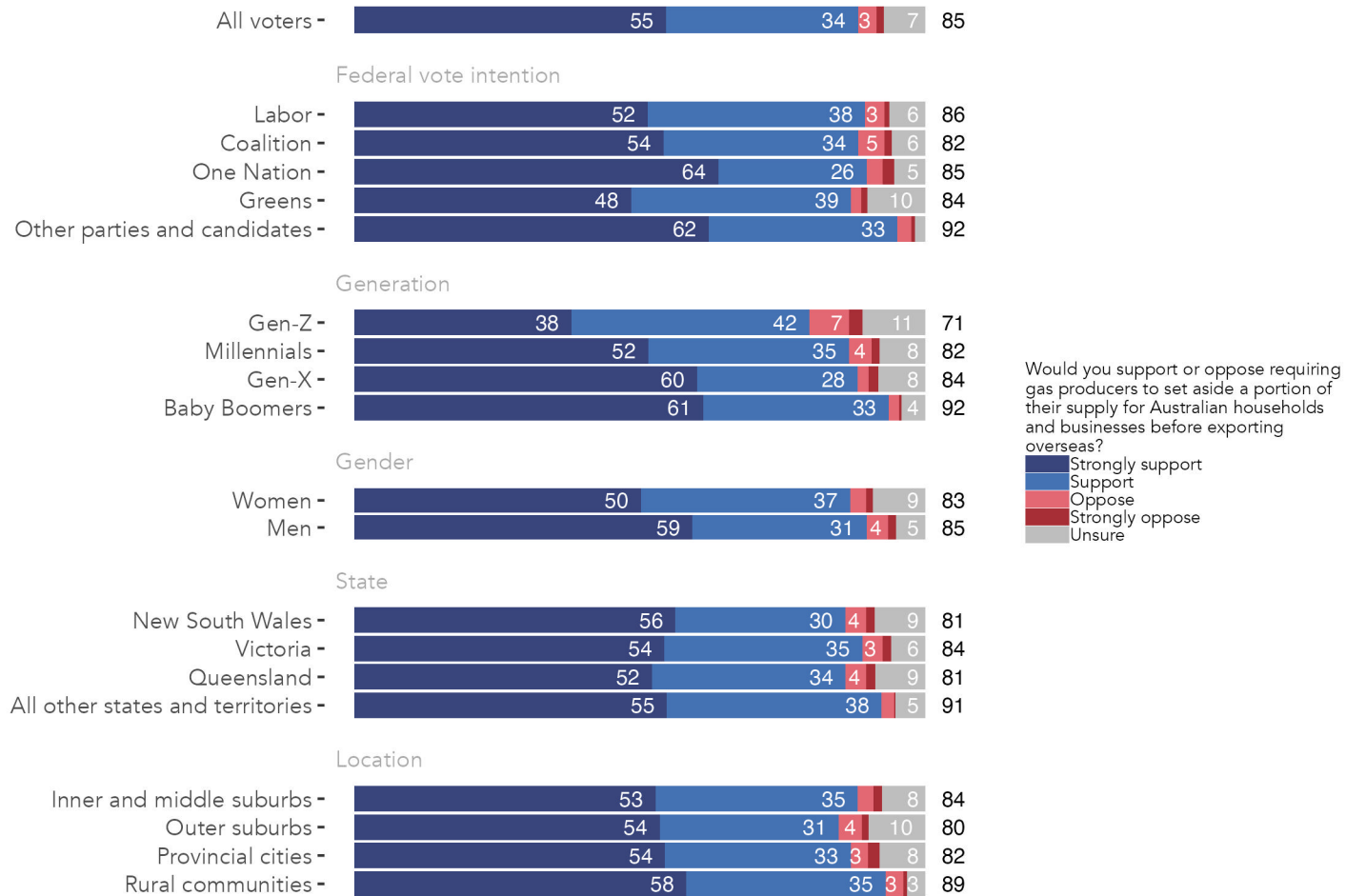


Figure 66: Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 58: 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, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	55	34	3	1	7	85	2009
Federal vote intention							
Labor	52	38	3	1	6	86	554
Coalition	54	34	5	1	6	82	376
One Nation	64	26	3	2	5	85	524
Greens	48	39	2	1	10	84	244
Other parties and candidates	62	33	2	1	2	92	166
Generation							
Gen-Z	38	42	7	2	11	71	282
Millennials	52	35	4	1	8	82	541
Gen-X	60	28	2	2	8	84	484
Baby Boomers	61	33	2	0	4	92	702
Gender							
Women	50	37	3	1	9	83	1036
Men	59	31	4	1	5	85	968
State							
New South Wales	56	30	4	1	9	81	652
Victoria	54	35	3	2	6	84	516
Queensland	52	34	4	1	9	81	398
All other states and territories	55	38	2	0	5	91	443
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	53	35	3	1	8	84	583
Outer suburbs	54	31	4	1	10	80	625
Provincial cities	54	33	3	2	8	82	346
Rural communities	58	35	3	1	3	89	455

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

Net support

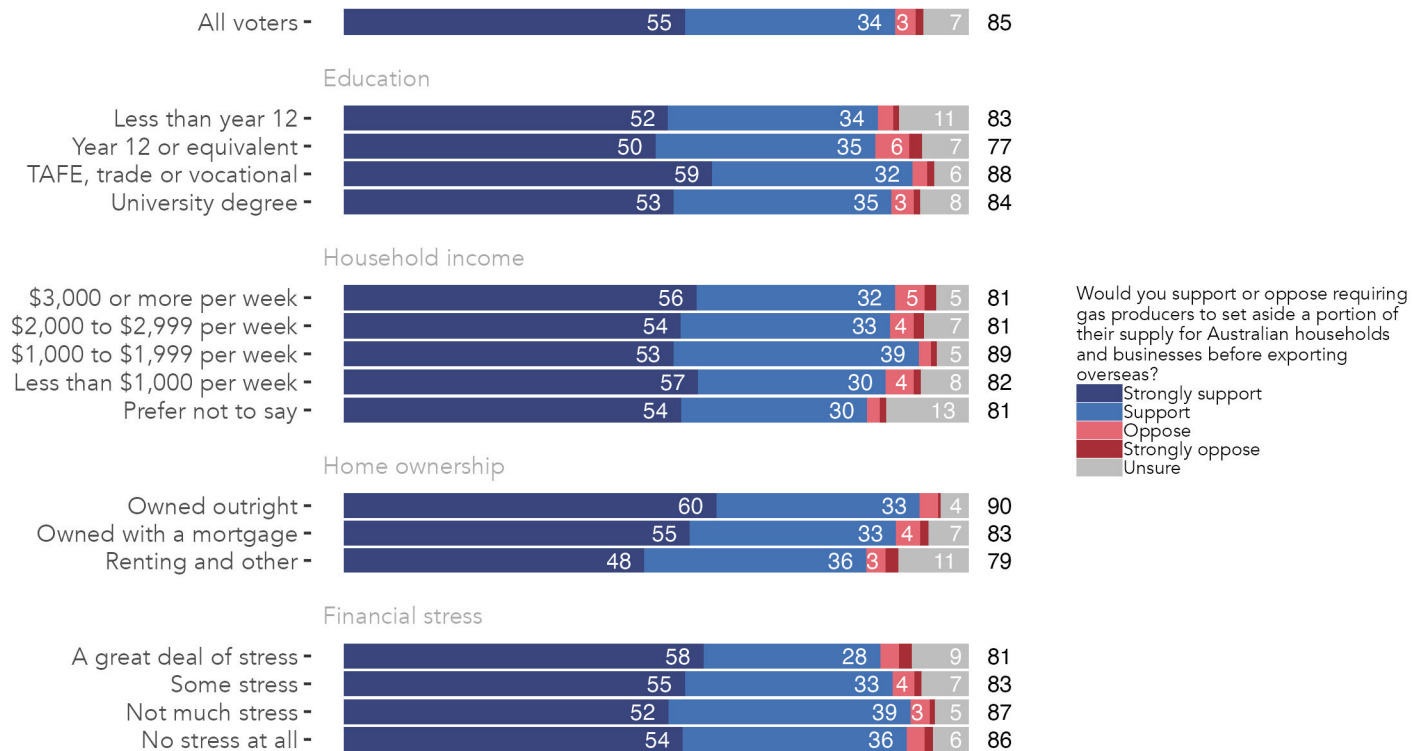


Figure 67: Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 59: Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	55	34	3	1	7	85	2009
Education							
Less than year 12	52	34	2	1	11	83	240
Year 12 or equivalent	50	35	6	2	7	77	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	59	32	2	1	6	88	732
University degree	53	35	3	1	8	84	712
Household income							
\$3,000 or more per week	56	32	5	2	5	81	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	54	33	4	2	7	81	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	53	39	2	1	5	89	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	57	30	4	1	8	82	397
Prefer not to say	54	30	2	1	13	81	317
Home ownership							
Owned outright	60	33	3	0	4	90	731
Owned with a mortgage	55	33	4	1	7	83	696
Renting and other	48	36	3	2	11	79	582
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	58	28	3	2	9	81	412
Some stress	55	33	4	1	7	83	936
Not much stress	52	39	3	1	5	87	473
No stress at all	54	36	3	1	6	86	188

A proposal by the State Government to phase-out gas connections for existing homes

Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes

Waves 1 through 7 compared

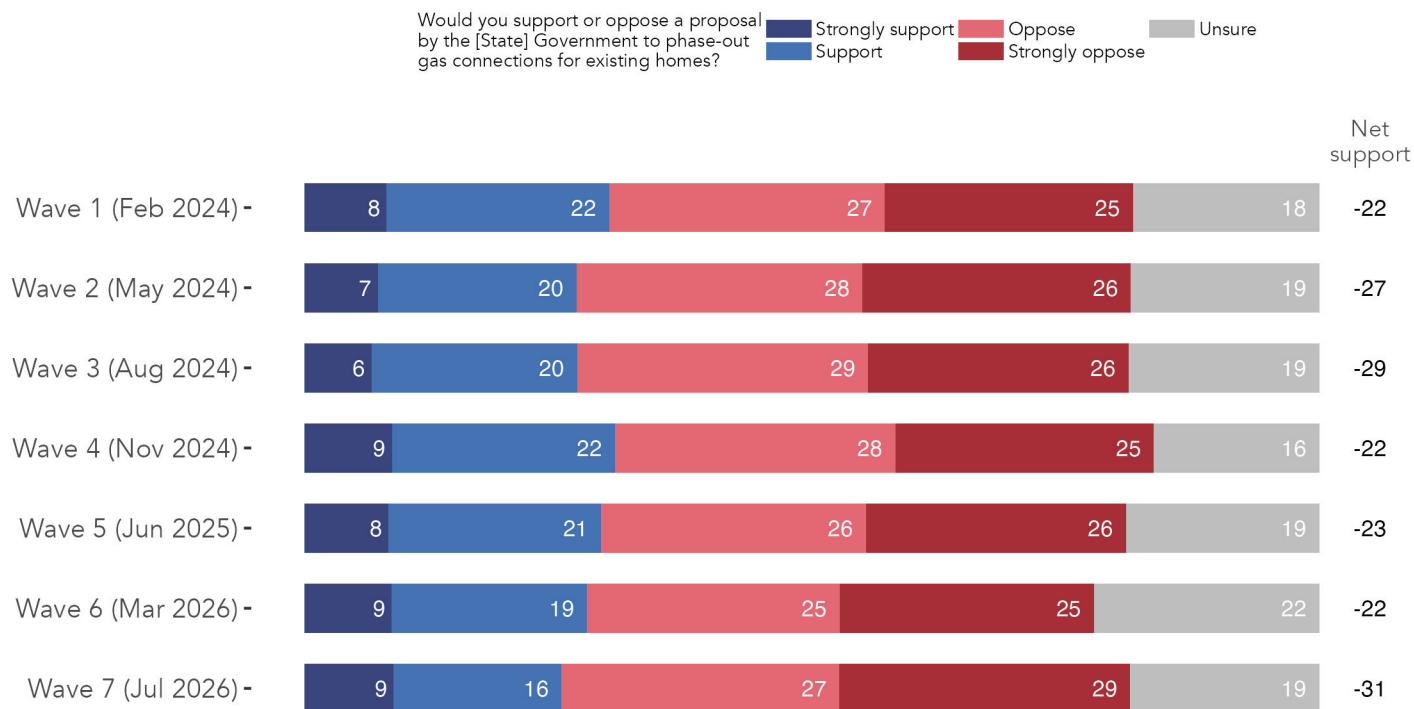


Figure 68: Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 60: Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	22	27	25	18	-22
Wave 2 (May 2024)	7	20	28	26	19	-27
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	20	29	26	19	-29
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	9	22	28	25	16	-22
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	8	21	26	26	19	-23
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	9	19	25	25	22	-22
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	9	16	27	29	19	-31

Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes

Waves 1 through 7 compared

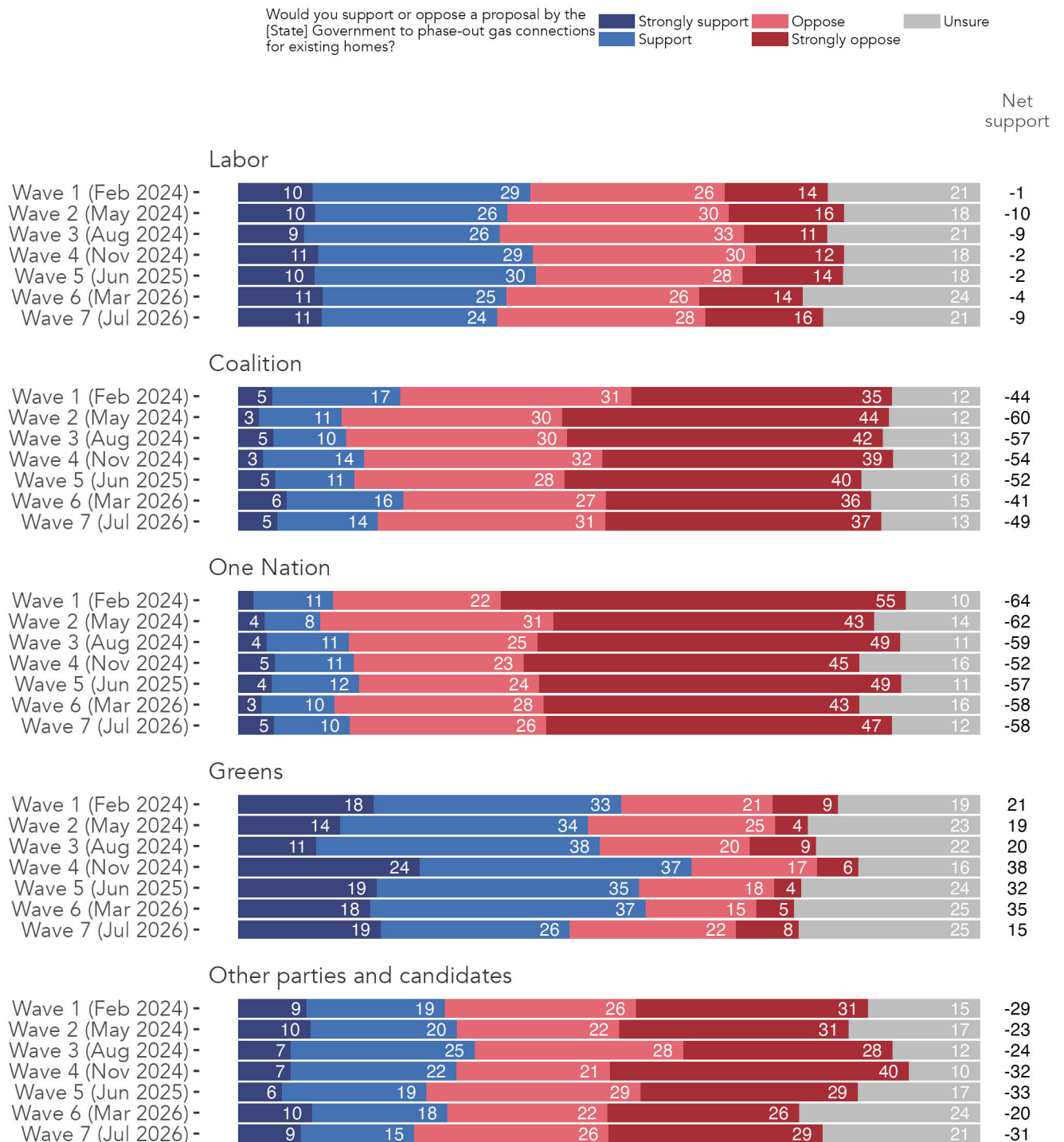


Figure 69: Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 61: Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	10	29	26	14	21	-1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	10	26	30	16	18	-10
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	26	33	11	21	-9
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	11	29	30	12	18	-2
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	10	30	28	14	18	-2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	11	25	26	14	24	-4
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	11	24	28	16	21	-9
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	17	31	35	12	-44
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	11	30	44	12	-60
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	5	10	30	42	13	-57
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	14	32	39	12	-54
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	5	11	28	40	16	-52
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	16	27	36	15	-41
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	5	14	31	37	13	-49
One Nation						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	11	22	55	10	-64
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	8	31	43	14	-62
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	4	11	25	49	11	-59
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	5	11	23	45	16	-52
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	4	12	24	49	11	-57
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	3	10	28	43	16	-58
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	5	10	26	47	12	-58
Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	18	33	21	9	19	21
Wave 2 (May 2024)	14	34	25	4	23	19
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	11	38	20	9	22	20
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	24	37	17	6	16	38
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	19	35	18	4	24	32

Table 61: Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared. *(continued)*

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	18	37	15	5	25	35
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	19	26	22	8	25	15
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	9	19	26	31	15	-29
Wave 2 (May 2024)	10	20	22	31	17	-23
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	7	25	28	28	12	-24
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	7	22	21	40	10	-32
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	6	19	29	29	17	-33
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	10	18	22	26	24	-20
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	9	15	26	29	21	-31

Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes

Waves 1 through 7 compared

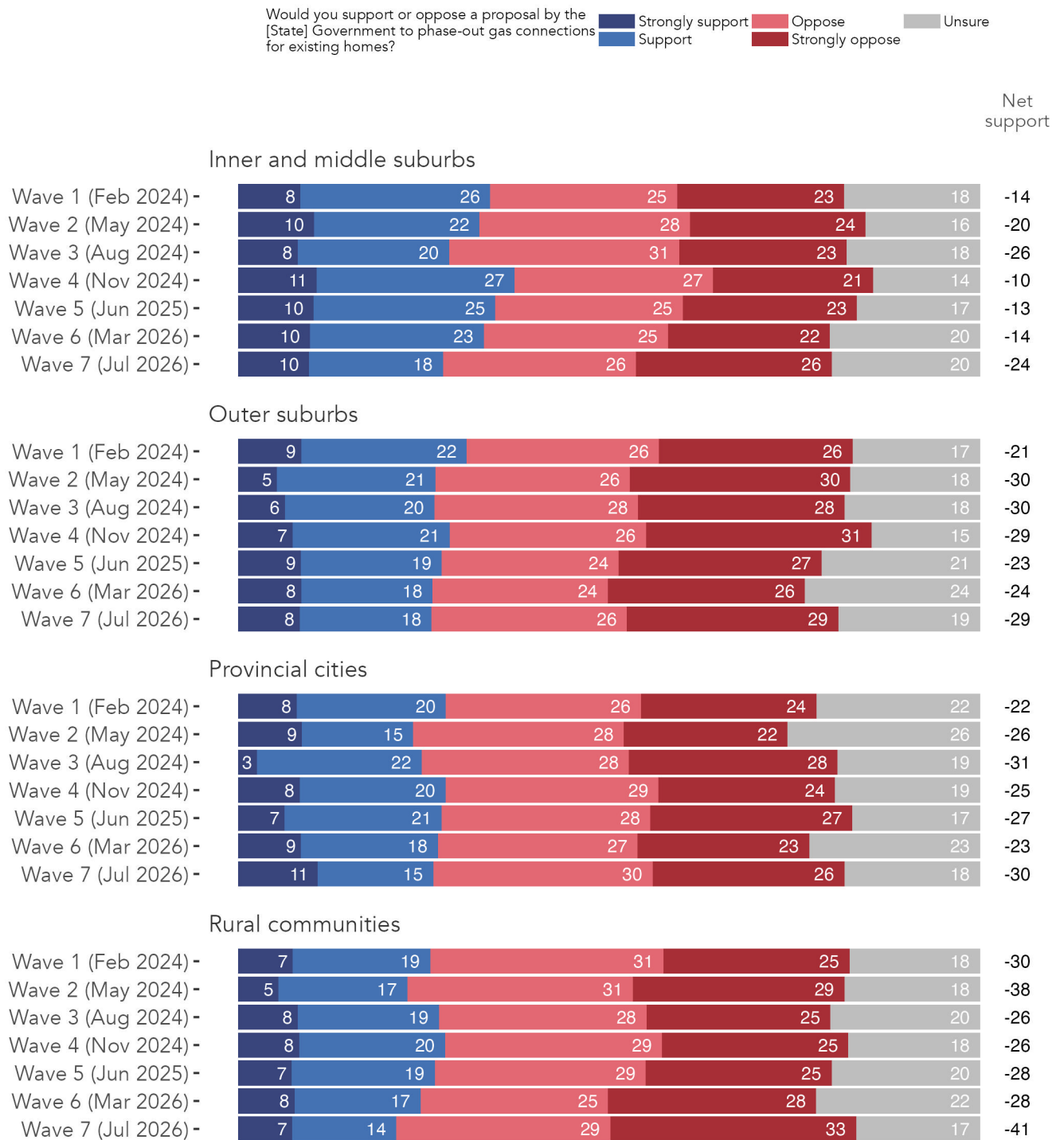


Figure 70: Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 62: Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	26	25	23	18	-14
Wave 2 (May 2024)	10	22	28	24	16	-20
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	20	31	23	18	-26
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	11	27	27	21	14	-10
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	10	25	25	23	17	-13
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	10	23	25	22	20	-14
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	10	18	26	26	20	-24
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	9	22	26	26	17	-21
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	21	26	30	18	-30
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	20	28	28	18	-30
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	7	21	26	31	15	-29
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	9	19	24	27	21	-23
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	8	18	24	26	24	-24
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	8	18	26	29	19	-29
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	20	26	24	22	-22
Wave 2 (May 2024)	9	15	28	22	26	-26
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	22	28	28	19	-31
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	8	20	29	24	19	-25
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	7	21	28	27	17	-27
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	9	18	27	23	23	-23
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	11	15	30	26	18	-30
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	19	31	25	18	-30
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	17	31	29	18	-38
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	19	28	25	20	-26
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	8	20	29	25	18	-26
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	7	19	29	25	20	-28
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	8	17	25	28	22	-28

Table 62: Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared. *(continued)*

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	7	14	29	33	17	-41

Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes

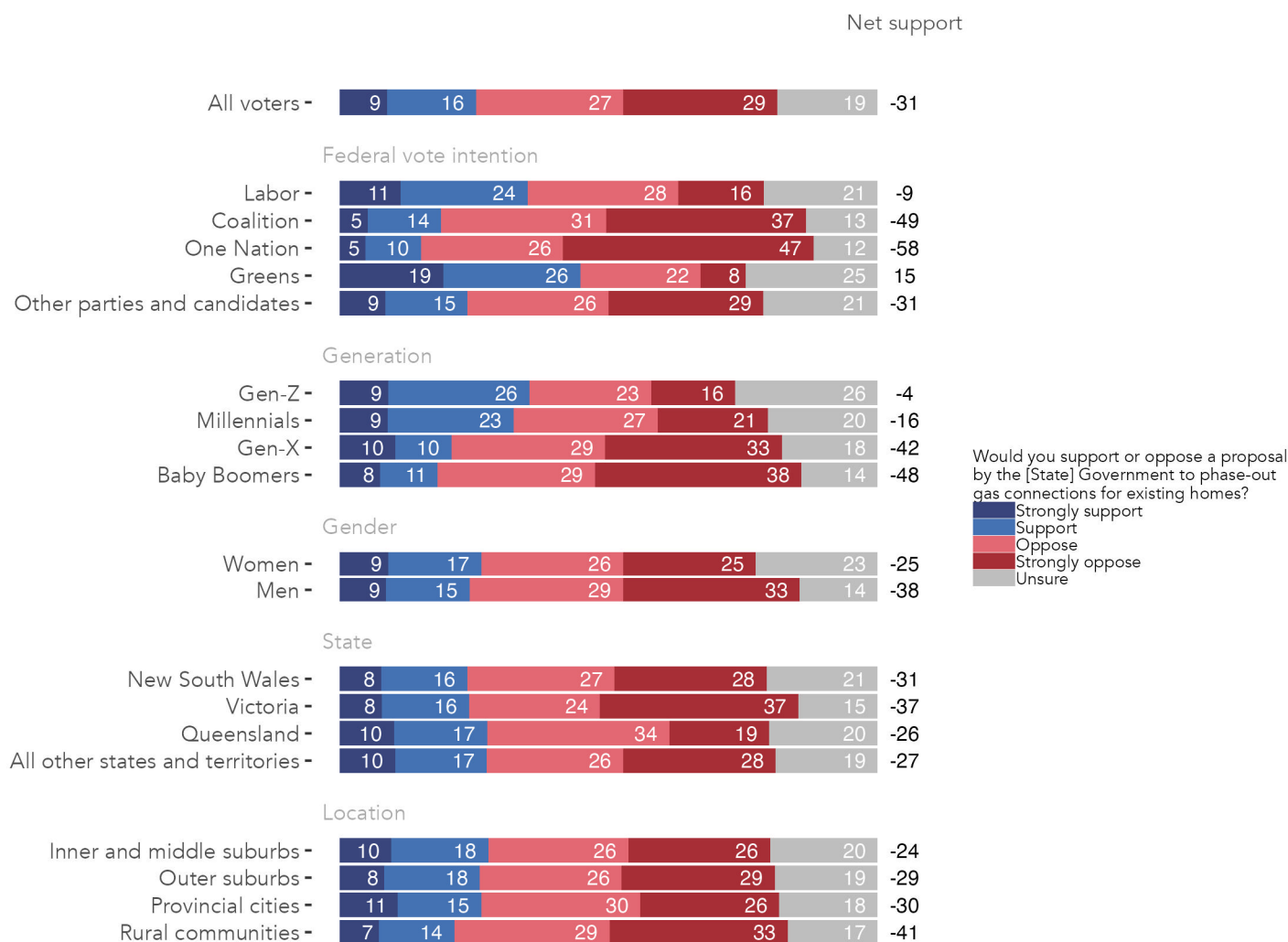


Figure 71: Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 63: Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	9	16	27	29	19	-31	2009
Federal vote intention							
Labor	11	24	28	16	21	-9	554
Coalition	5	14	31	37	13	-49	376
One Nation	5	10	26	47	12	-58	524
Greens	19	26	22	8	25	15	244
Other parties and candidates	9	15	26	29	21	-31	166
Generation							
Gen-Z	9	26	23	16	26	-4	282
Millennials	9	23	27	21	20	-16	541
Gen-X	10	10	29	33	18	-42	484
Baby Boomers	8	11	29	38	14	-48	702
Gender							
Women	9	17	26	25	23	-25	1036
Men	9	15	29	33	14	-38	968
State							
New South Wales	8	16	27	28	21	-31	652
Victoria	8	16	24	37	15	-37	516
Queensland	10	17	34	19	20	-26	398
All other states and territories	10	17	26	28	19	-27	443
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	10	18	26	26	20	-24	583
Outer suburbs	8	18	26	29	19	-29	625
Provincial cities	11	15	30	26	18	-30	346
Rural communities	7	14	29	33	17	-41	455

Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes

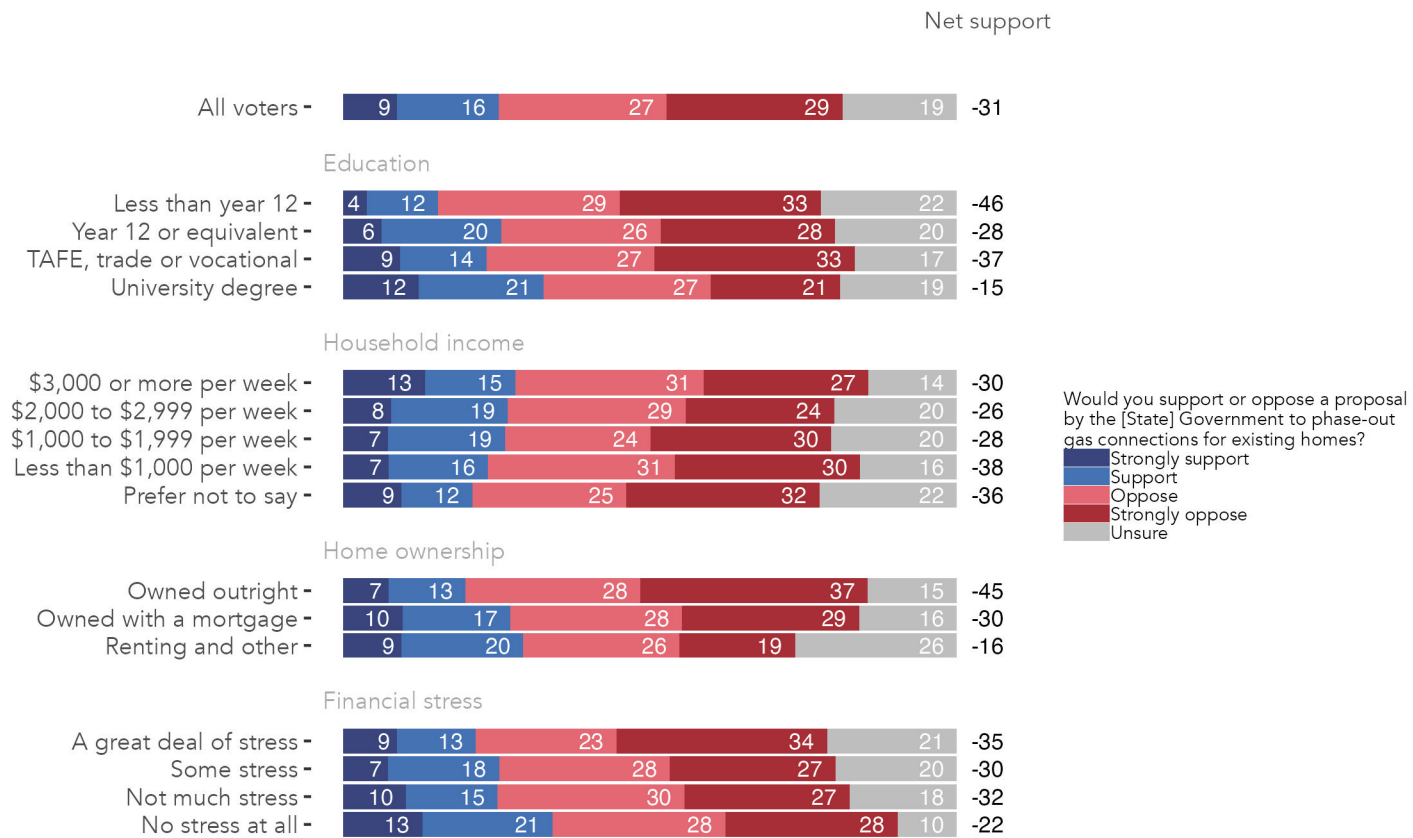


Figure 72: Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 64: Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	9	16	27	29	19	-31	2009
Education							
Less than year 12	4	12	29	33	22	-46	240
Year 12 or equivalent	6	20	26	28	20	-28	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	14	27	33	17	-37	732
University degree	12	21	27	21	19	-15	712
Household income							
\$3,000 or more per week	13	15	31	27	14	-30	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	8	19	29	24	20	-26	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	7	19	24	30	20	-28	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	7	16	31	30	16	-38	397
Prefer not to say	9	12	25	32	22	-36	317
Home ownership							
Owned outright	7	13	28	37	15	-45	731
Owned with a mortgage	10	17	28	29	16	-30	696
Renting and other	9	20	26	19	26	-16	582
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	9	13	23	34	21	-35	412
Some stress	7	18	28	27	20	-30	936
Not much stress	10	15	30	27	18	-32	473
No stress at all	13	21	28	28	10	-22	188

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

The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years

Waves 1 through 7 compared

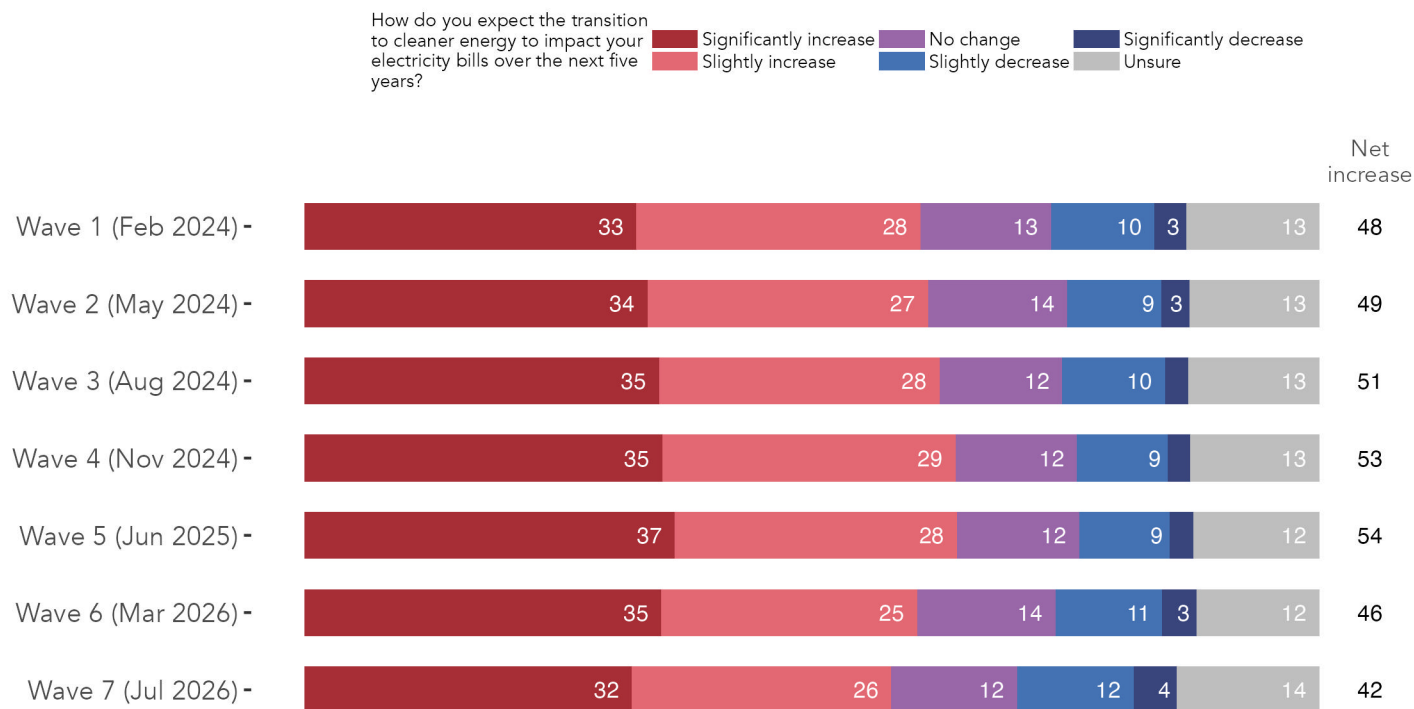


Figure 73: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease).

Table 65: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	37	28	12	9	2	12	54
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	35	25	14	11	3	12	46
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	32	26	12	12	4	14	42

The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years

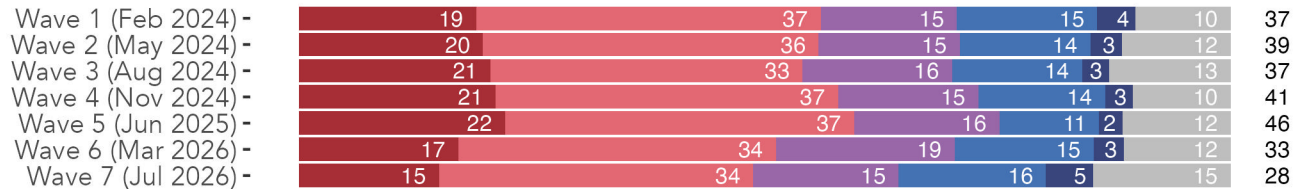
Waves 1 through 7 compared

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

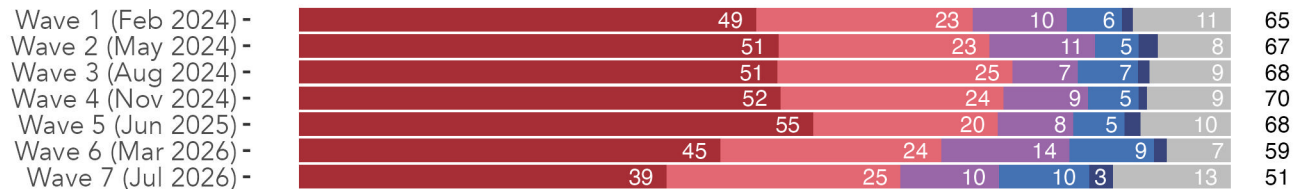
Significantly increase Slightly increase No change Slightly decrease Significantly decrease Unsure

Net increase

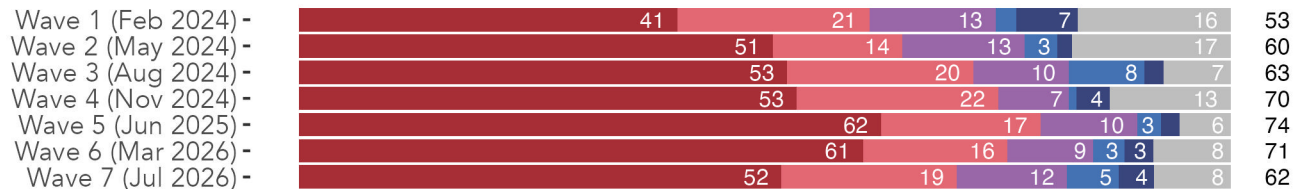
Labor



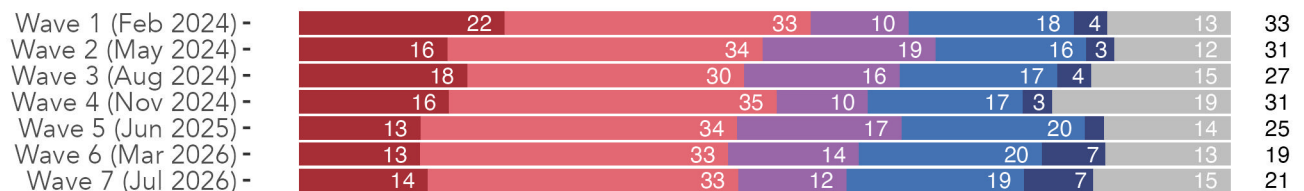
Coalition



One Nation



Greens



Other parties and candidates

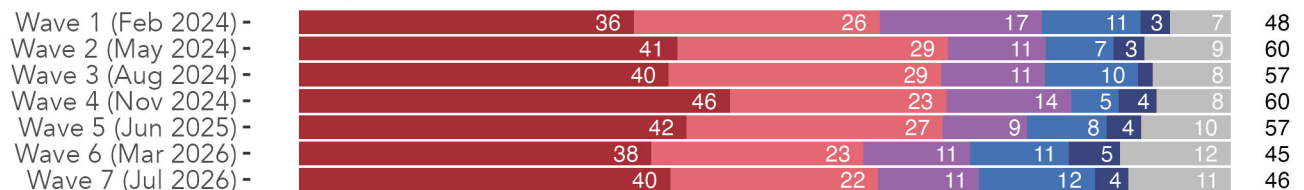


Figure 74: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease).

Table 66: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	22	37	16	11	2	12	46
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	17	34	19	15	3	12	33
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	15	34	15	16	5	15	28
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 (Jun 2025)	55	20	8	5	2	10	68
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	45	24	14	9	1	7	59
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	39	25	10	10	3	13	51
One Nation							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	41	21	13	2	7	16	53
Wave 2 (May 2024)	51	14	13	3	2	17	60
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	53	20	10	8	2	7	63
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	53	22	7	1	4	13	70
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	62	17	10	3	2	6	74
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	61	16	9	3	3	8	71
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	52	19	12	5	4	8	62
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 (Jun 2025)	13	34	17	20	2	14	25
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	13	33	14	20	7	13	19

Table 66: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 7 compared.
(continued)

Wave	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	14	33	12	19	7	15	21
Other parties and candidates							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	36	26	17	11	3	7	48
Wave 2 (May 2024)	41	29	11	7	3	9	60
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	40	29	11	10	2	8	57
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	46	23	14	5	4	8	60
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	42	27	9	8	4	10	57
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	38	23	11	11	5	12	45
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	40	22	11	12	4	11	46

The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years

Waves 1 through 7 compared

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

Significantly increase Slightly increase No change Slightly decrease Significantly decrease Unsure

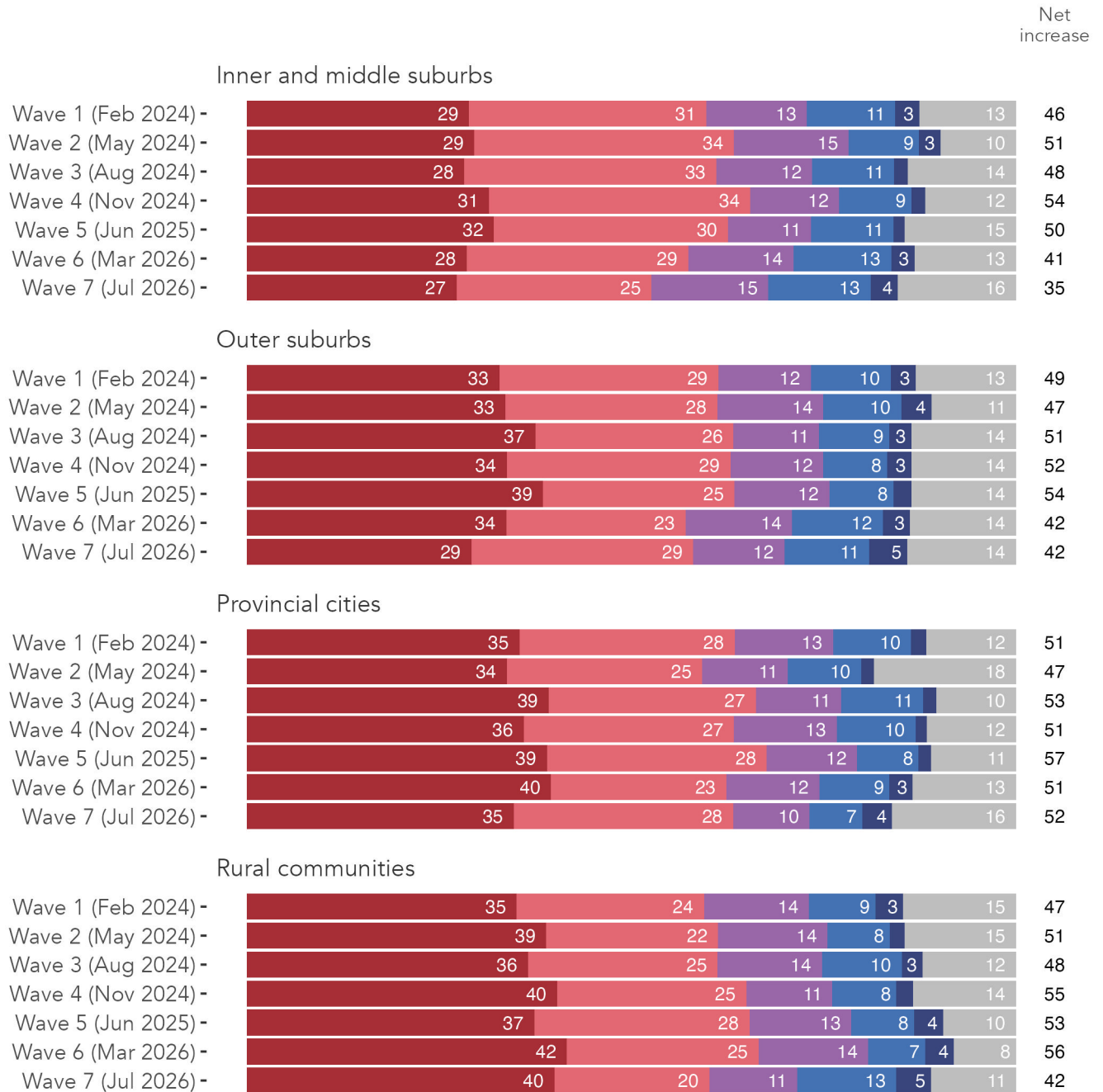


Figure 75: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease).

Table 67: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location. Waves 1 through 7 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 (Jun 2025)	32	30	11	11	1	15	50
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	28	29	14	13	3	13	41
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	27	25	15	13	4	16	35
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 (Jun 2025)	39	25	12	8	2	14	54
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	34	23	14	12	3	14	42
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	29	29	12	11	5	14	42
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 (Jun 2025)	39	28	12	8	2	11	57
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	40	23	12	9	3	13	51
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	35	28	10	7	4	16	52
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 (Jun 2025)	37	28	13	8	4	10	53
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	42	25	14	7	4	8	56

Table 67: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location. Waves 1 through 7 compared. *(continued)*

Wave	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
Wave 7 (Jul 2026)	40	20	11	13	5	11	42

The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years

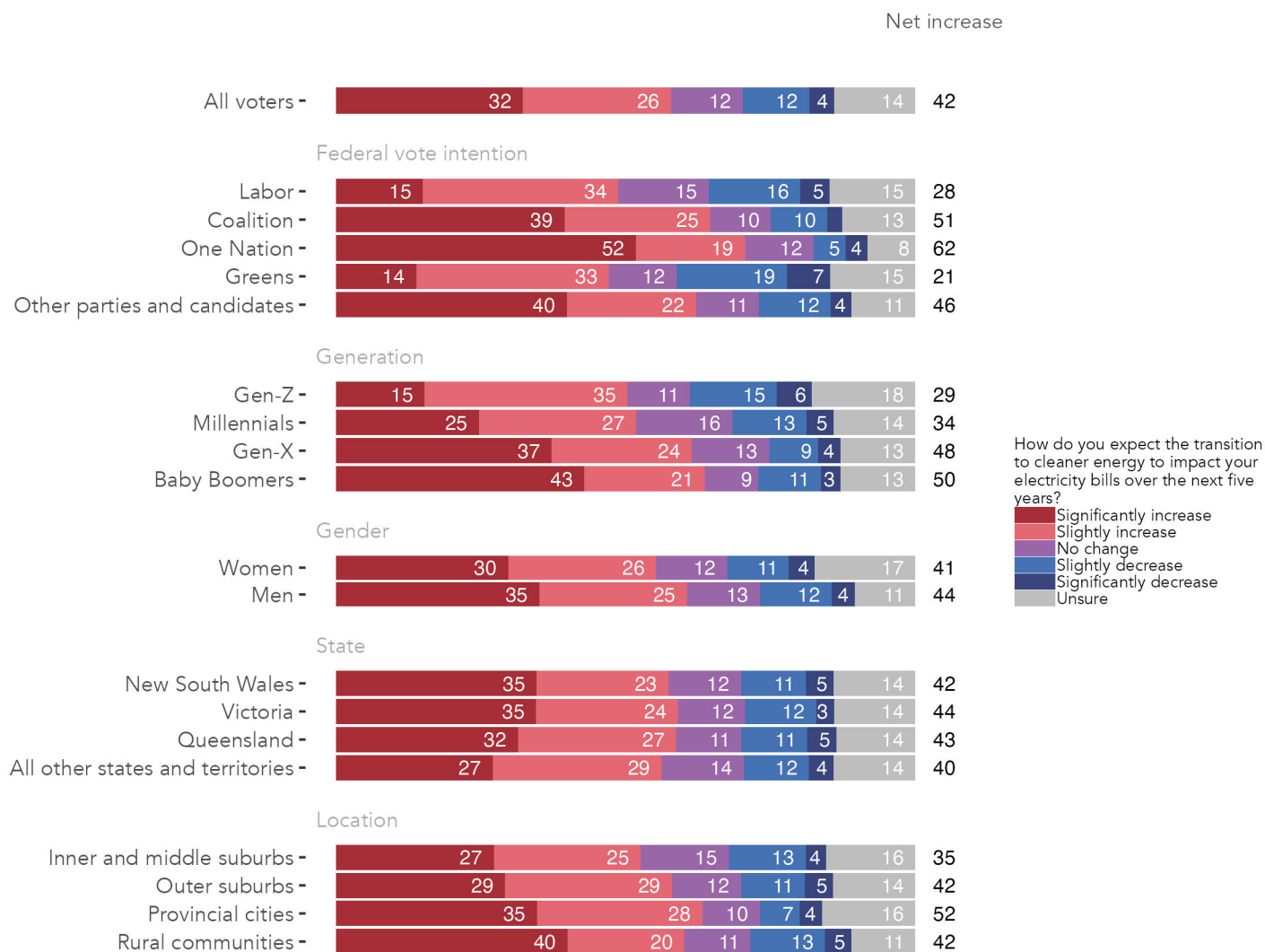


Figure 76: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease).

Table 68: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Significantl increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantl decrease	Unsure	Net increase	N
All voters	32	26	12	12	4	14	42	2009
Federal vote intention								
Labor	15	34	15	16	5	15	28	554
Coalition	39	25	10	10	3	13	51	376
One Nation	52	19	12	5	4	8	62	524
Greens	14	33	12	19	7	15	21	244
Other parties and candidates	40	22	11	12	4	11	46	166
Generation								
Gen-Z	15	35	11	15	6	18	29	282
Millennials	25	27	16	13	5	14	34	541
Gen-X	37	24	13	9	4	13	48	484
Baby Boomers	43	21	9	11	3	13	50	702
Gender								
Women	30	26	12	11	4	17	41	1036
Men	35	25	13	12	4	11	44	968
State								
New South Wales	35	23	12	11	5	14	42	652
Victoria	35	24	12	12	3	14	44	516
Queensland	32	27	11	11	5	14	43	398
All other states and territories	27	29	14	12	4	14	40	443
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	27	25	15	13	4	16	35	583
Outer suburbs	29	29	12	11	5	14	42	625
Provincial cities	35	28	10	7	4	16	52	346
Rural communities	40	20	11	13	5	11	42	455

The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years

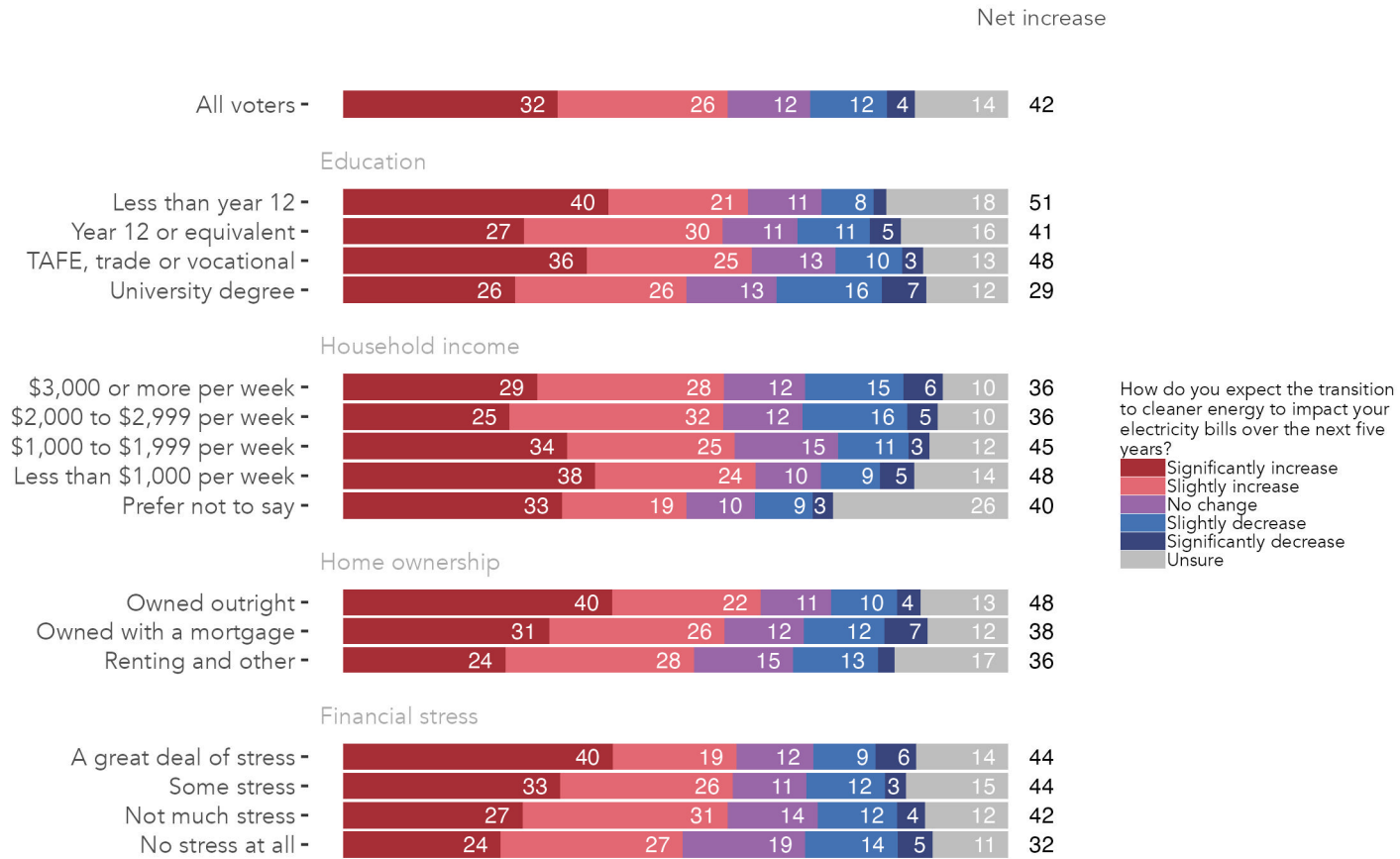


Figure 77: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease).

Table 69: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Significantl increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantl decrease	Unsure	Net increase	N
All voters	32	26	12	12	4	14	42	2009
Education								
Less than year 12	40	21	11	8	2	18	51	240
Year 12 or equivalent	27	30	11	11	5	16	41	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	36	25	13	10	3	13	48	732
University degree	26	26	13	16	7	12	29	712
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	29	28	12	15	6	10	36	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	25	32	12	16	5	10	36	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	34	25	15	11	3	12	45	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	38	24	10	9	5	14	48	397
Prefer not to say	33	19	10	9	3	26	40	317
Home ownership								
Owned outright	40	22	11	10	4	13	48	731
Owned with a mortgage	31	26	12	12	7	12	38	696
Renting and other	24	28	15	13	3	17	36	582
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	40	19	12	9	6	14	44	412
Some stress	33	26	11	12	3	15	44	936
Not much stress	27	31	14	12	4	12	42	473
No stress at all	24	27	19	14	5	11	32	188

Price elasticity for electricity from renewable energy sources

Respondents were allocated a randomised value (shown in orange) and asked the following question

Question text

Would you be willing to increase your electricity bill by a randomly assigned dollar amount (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

Price elasticity for renewable energy

Would you be willing to increase your electricity bill by <randomised value> per month to ensure 100% of the electricity you use comes from renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind and hydro?

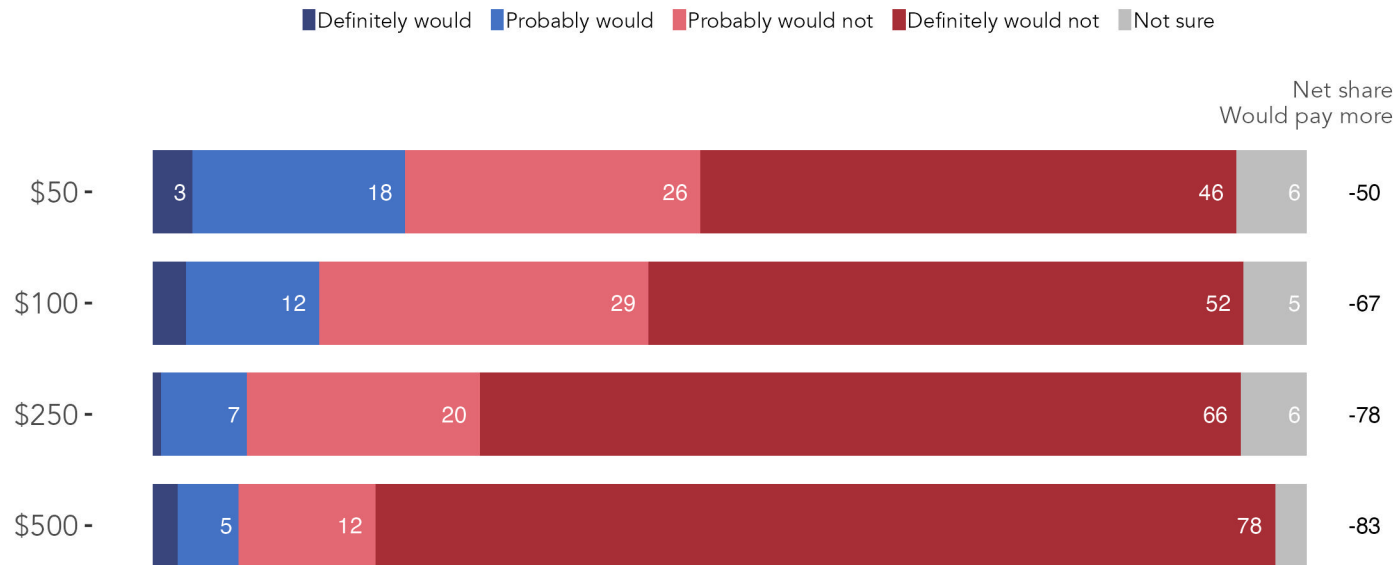


Figure 78: How price increases influence Australians' interest in electricity from renewable sources. Respondents were randomly allocated a monthly price increase for their energy bill, and asked if they would be willing to spend that amount to shift to 100 per cent renewable sources. Wave 7 EnergyShift Survey, July 2026.

Price elasticity for renewable energy

Waves 1 through 7 compared

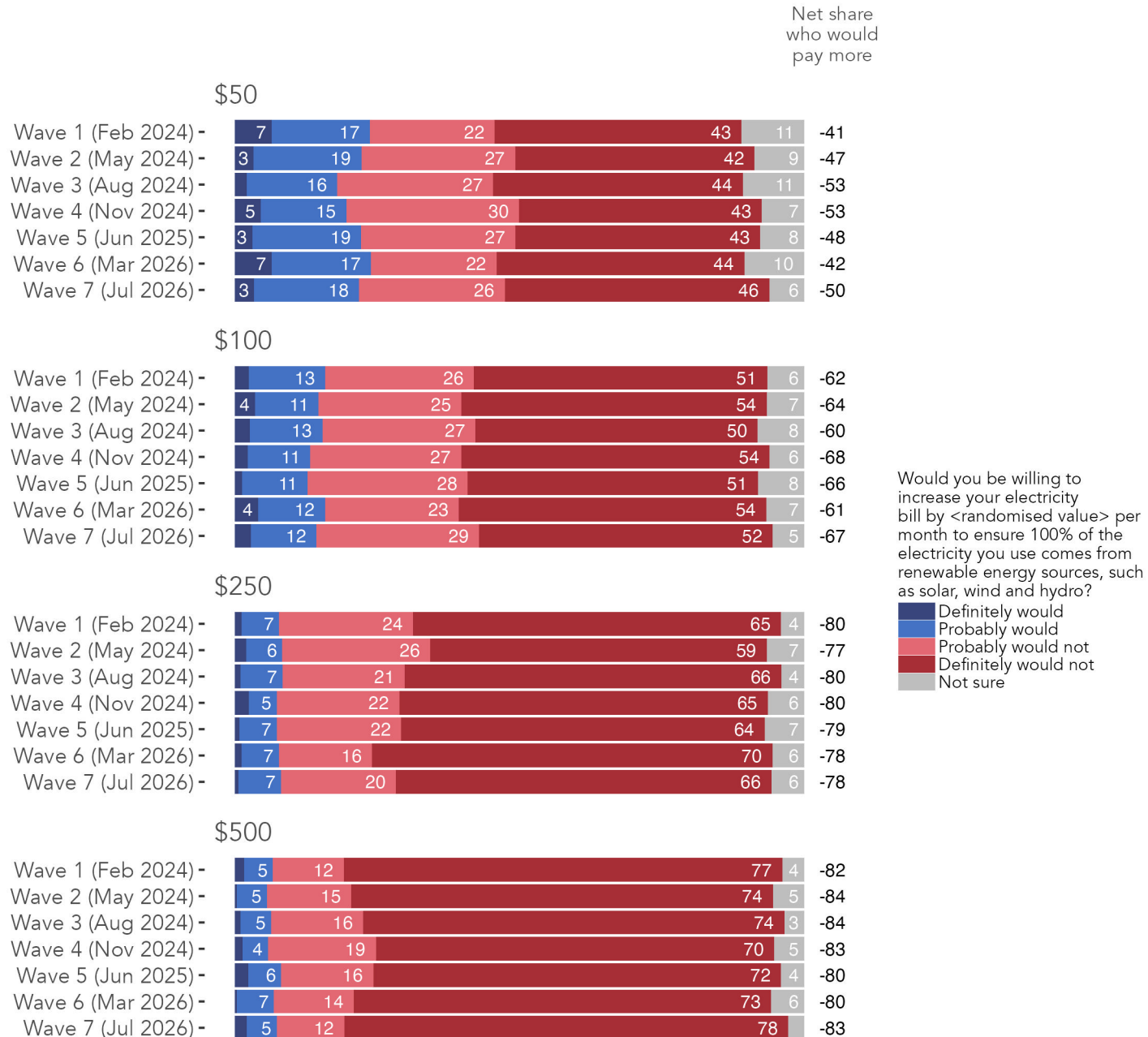


Figure 79: How price increases influence Australians' interest in electricity from renewable sources. Respondents were randomly allocated a monthly price increase for their energy bill, and asked if they would be willing to spend that amount to shift to 100 per cent renewable sources. Waves 1 through 7 compared.

Support for increased production from different sources of energy

Question text

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

Carousel; randomised order

- 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

Support for increased energy production from different sources

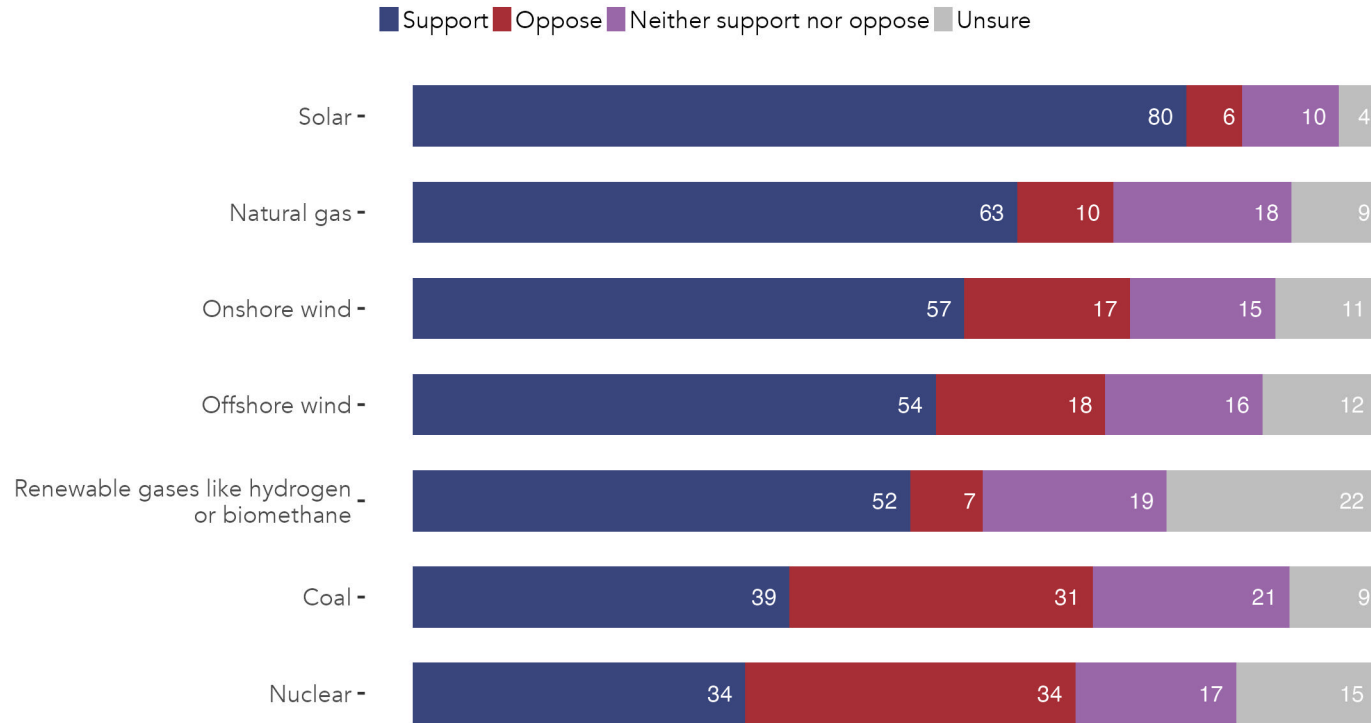
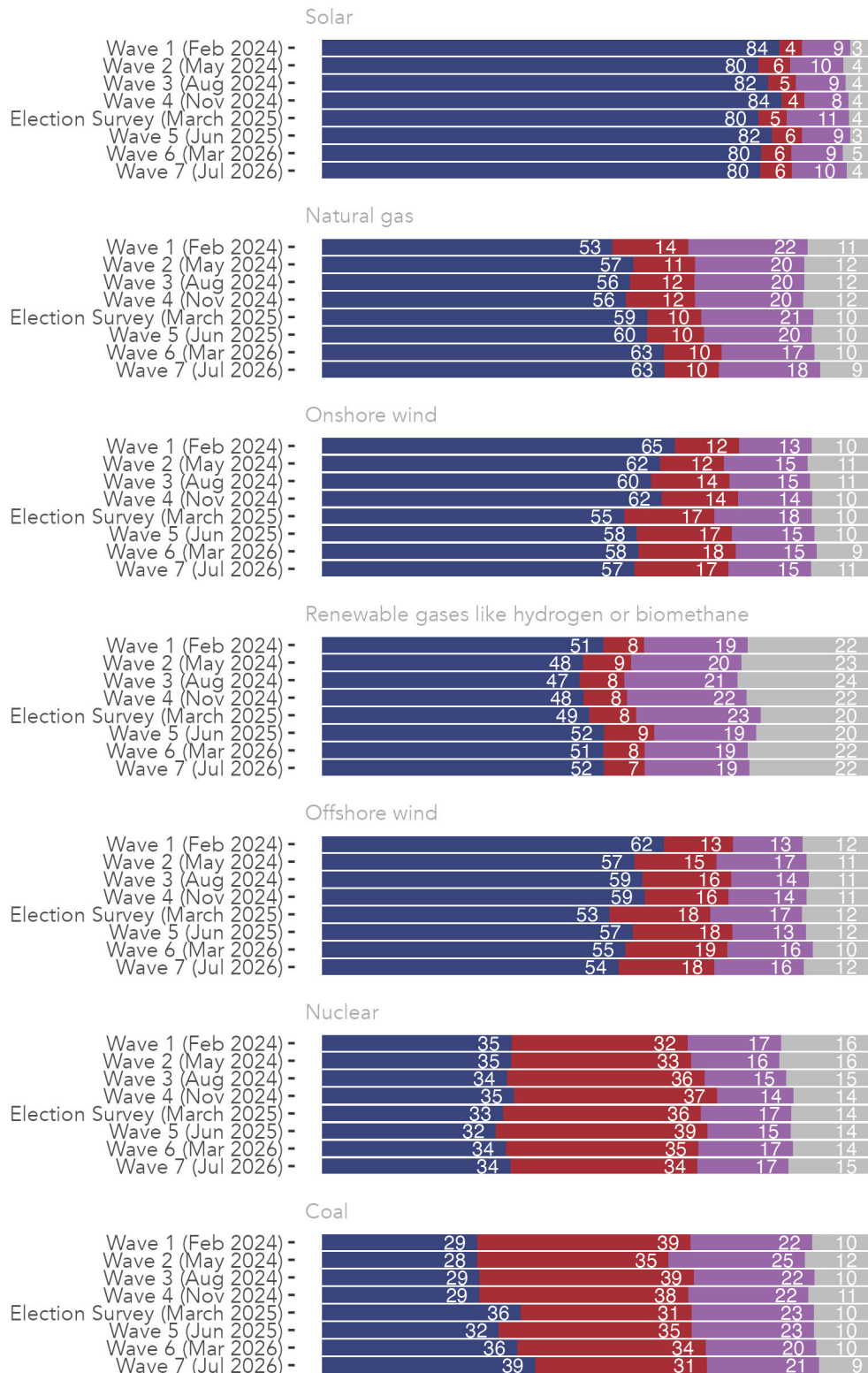


Figure 80: Support for increased energy production from different sources of electricity. Wave 7 EnergyShift Survey, July 2026.

Support for increased energy production from different sources

Waves 1 through 7 and the Election Survey compared



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

Support
Oppose
Neither support nor oppose
Unsure

Figure 81: Support for increased energy production from different sources of electricity. Waves 1 through 7 and the Election Survey compared.

Solar

Support for additional energy from Solar

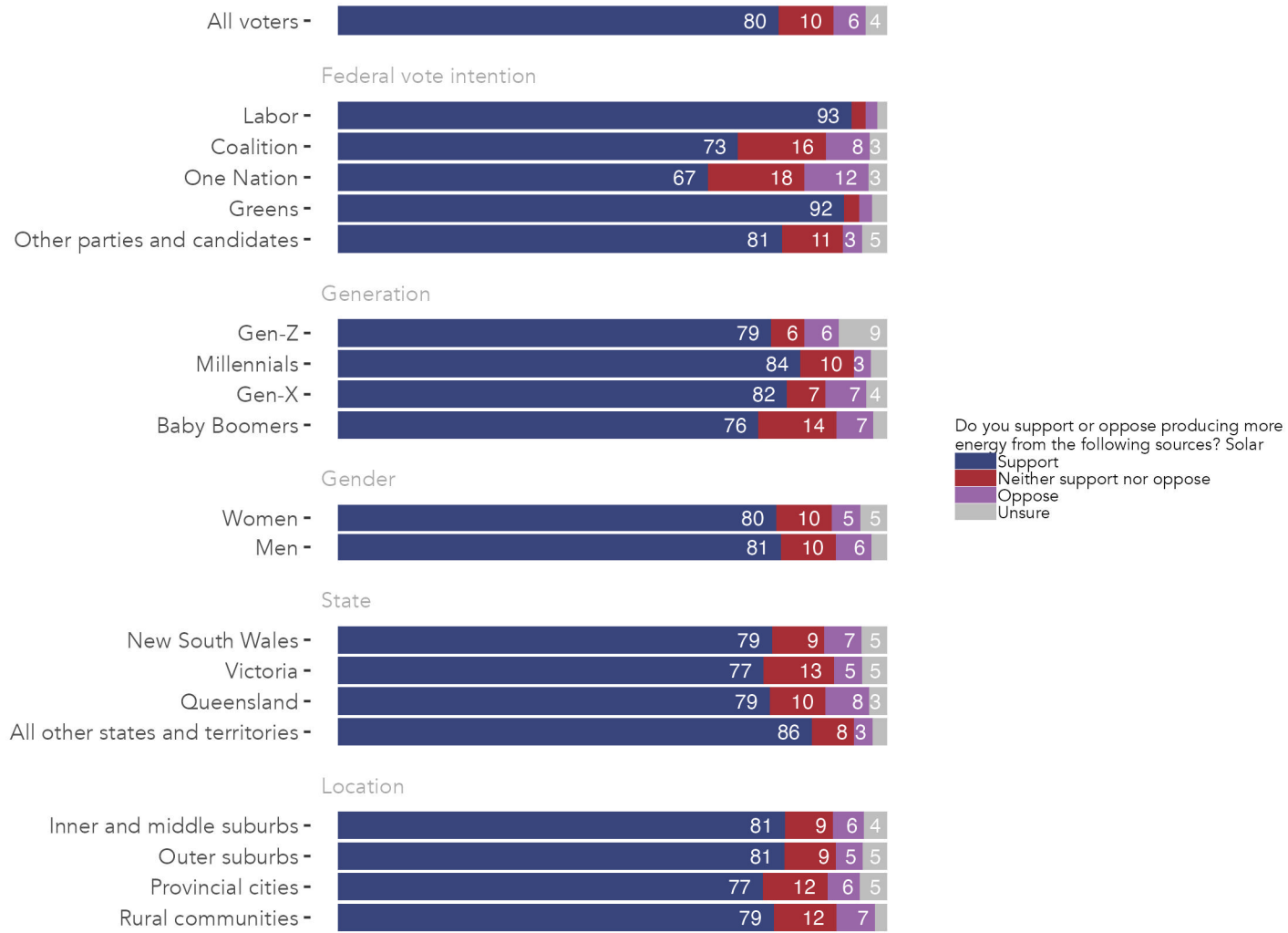


Figure 82: Support for additional energy from Solar, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 70: Support for additional energy from Solar, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location.
Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	80	10	6	4	2009
Federal vote intention					
Labor	93	3	2	2	554
Coalition	73	16	8	3	376
One Nation	67	18	12	3	524
Greens	92	3	2	3	244
Other parties and candidates	81	11	3	5	166
Generation					
Gen-Z	79	6	6	9	282
Millennials	84	10	3	3	541
Gen-X	82	7	7	4	484
Baby Boomers	76	14	7	3	702
Gender					
Women	80	10	5	5	1036
Men	81	10	6	3	968
State					
New South Wales	79	9	7	5	652
Victoria	77	13	5	5	516
Queensland	79	10	8	3	398
All other states and territories	86	8	3	3	443
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	81	9	6	4	583
Outer suburbs	81	9	5	5	625
Provincial cities	77	12	6	5	346
Rural communities	79	12	7	2	455

Support for additional energy from Solar

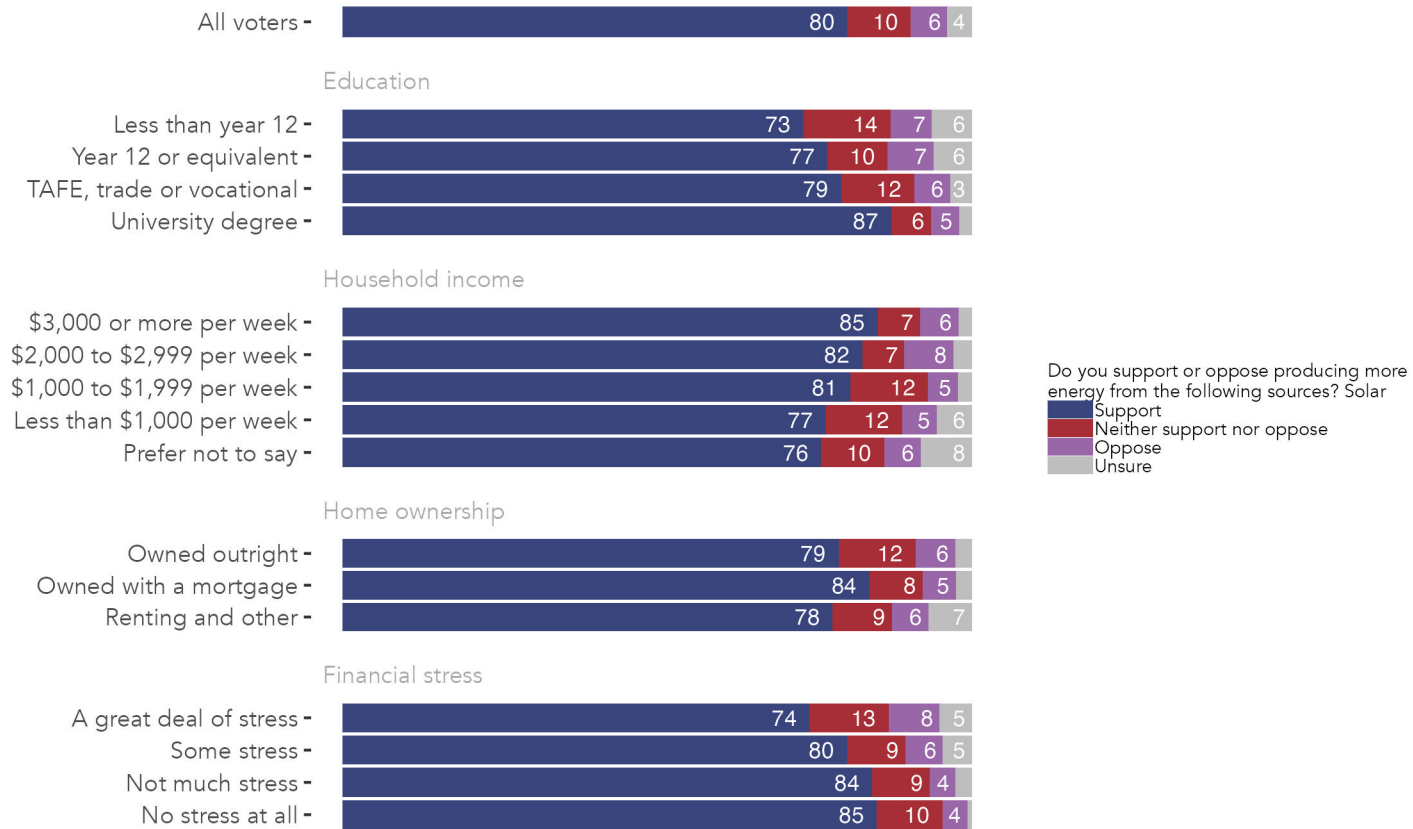


Figure 83: Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 71: Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	80	10	6	4	2009
Education					
Less than year 12	73	14	7	6	240
Year 12 or equivalent	77	10	7	6	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	79	12	6	3	732
University degree	87	6	5	2	712
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	85	7	6	2	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	82	7	8	3	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	81	12	5	2	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	77	12	5	6	397
Prefer not to say	76	10	6	8	317
Home ownership					
Owned outright	79	12	6	3	731
Owned with a mortgage	84	8	5	3	696
Renting and other	78	9	6	7	582
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	74	13	8	5	412
Some stress	80	9	6	5	936
Not much stress	84	9	4	3	473
No stress at all	85	10	4	1	188

Onshore wind

Support for additional energy from Onshore wind

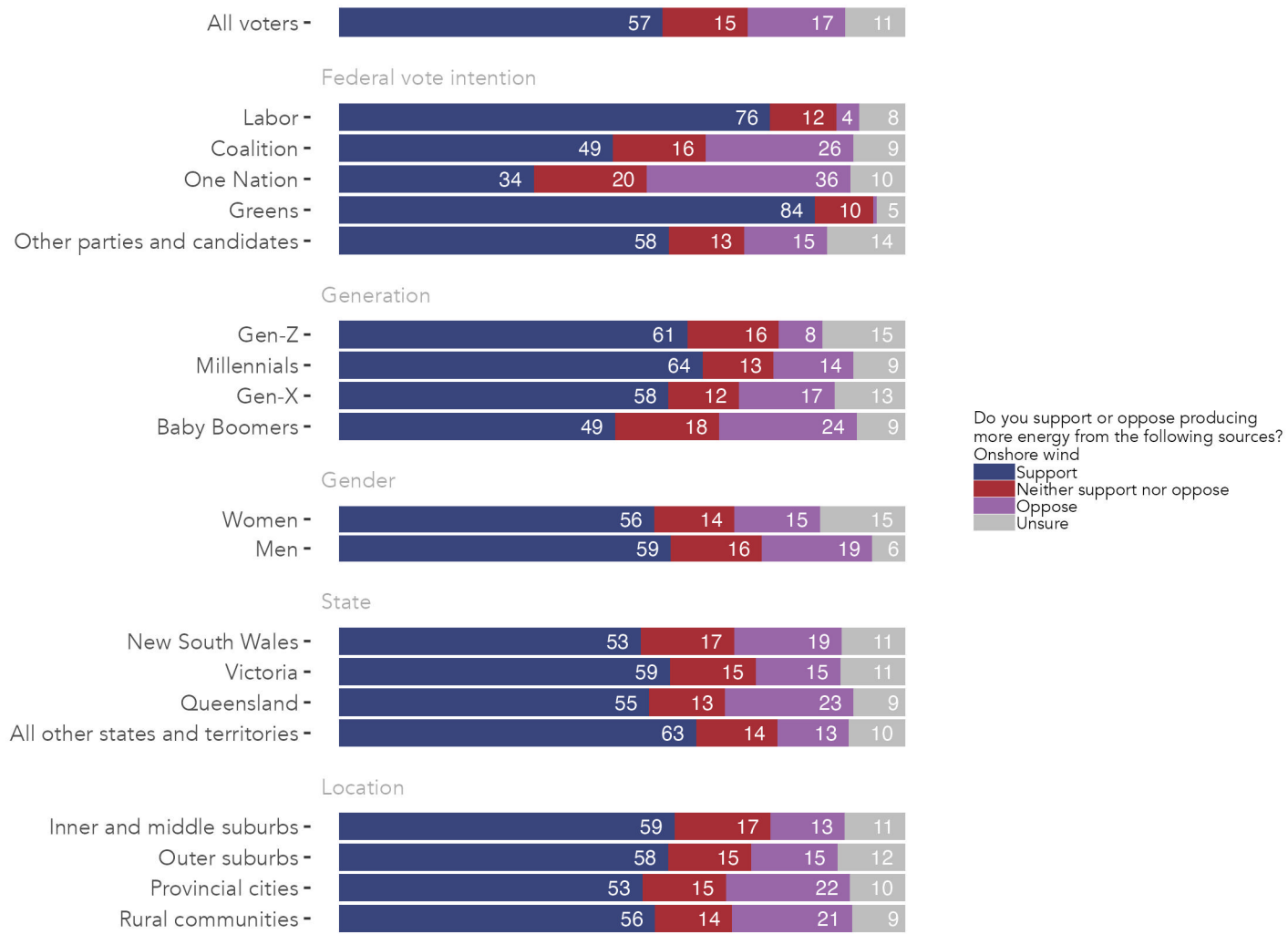


Figure 84: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 72: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	57	15	17	11	2009
Federal vote intention					
Labor	76	12	4	8	554
Coalition	49	16	26	9	376
One Nation	34	20	36	10	524
Greens	84	10	1	5	244
Other parties and candidates	58	13	15	14	166
Generation					
Gen-Z	61	16	8	15	282
Millennials	64	13	14	9	541
Gen-X	58	12	17	13	484
Baby Boomers	49	18	24	9	702
Gender					
Women	56	14	15	15	1036
Men	59	16	19	6	968
State					
New South Wales	53	17	19	11	652
Victoria	59	15	15	11	516
Queensland	55	13	23	9	398
All other states and territories	63	14	13	10	443
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	59	17	13	11	583
Outer suburbs	58	15	15	12	625
Provincial cities	53	15	22	10	346
Rural communities	56	14	21	9	455

Support for additional energy from Onshore wind

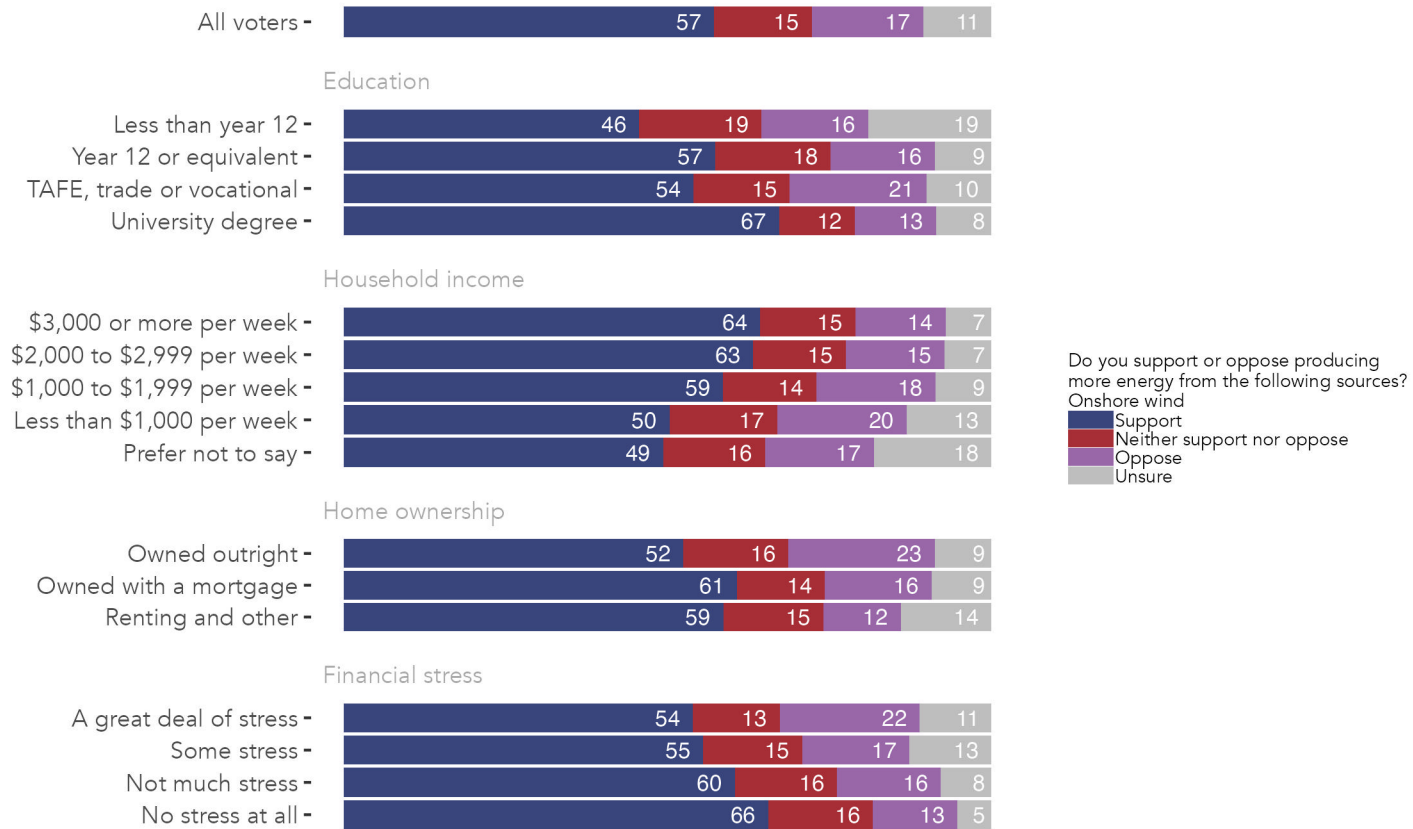


Figure 85: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 73: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	57	15	17	11	2009
Education					
Less than year 12	46	19	16	19	240
Year 12 or equivalent	57	18	16	9	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	54	15	21	10	732
University degree	67	12	13	8	712
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	64	15	14	7	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	63	15	15	7	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	59	14	18	9	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	50	17	20	13	397
Prefer not to say	49	16	17	18	317
Home ownership					
Owned outright	52	16	23	9	731
Owned with a mortgage	61	14	16	9	696
Renting and other	59	15	12	14	582
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	54	13	22	11	412
Some stress	55	15	17	13	936
Not much stress	60	16	16	8	473
No stress at all	66	16	13	5	188

Offshore wind

Support for additional energy from Offshore wind

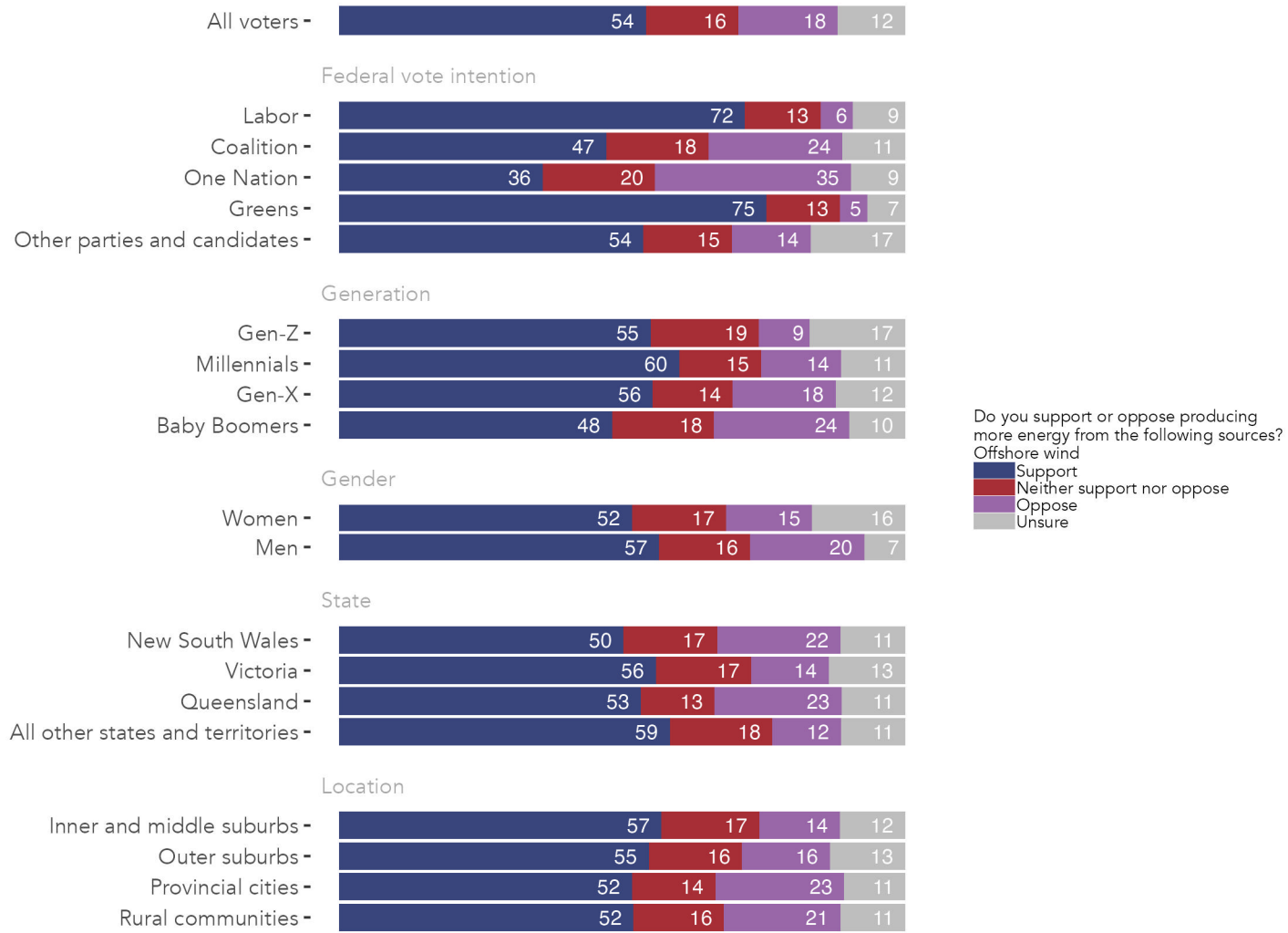


Figure 86: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 74: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	54	16	18	12	2009
Federal vote intention					
Labor	72	13	6	9	554
Coalition	47	18	24	11	376
One Nation	36	20	35	9	524
Greens	75	13	5	7	244
Other parties and candidates	54	15	14	17	166
Generation					
Gen-Z	55	19	9	17	282
Millennials	60	15	14	11	541
Gen-X	56	14	18	12	484
Baby Boomers	48	18	24	10	702
Gender					
Women	52	17	15	16	1036
Men	57	16	20	7	968
State					
New South Wales	50	17	22	11	652
Victoria	56	17	14	13	516
Queensland	53	13	23	11	398
All other states and territories	59	18	12	11	443
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	57	17	14	12	583
Outer suburbs	55	16	16	13	625
Provincial cities	52	14	23	11	346
Rural communities	52	16	21	11	455

Support for additional energy from Offshore wind

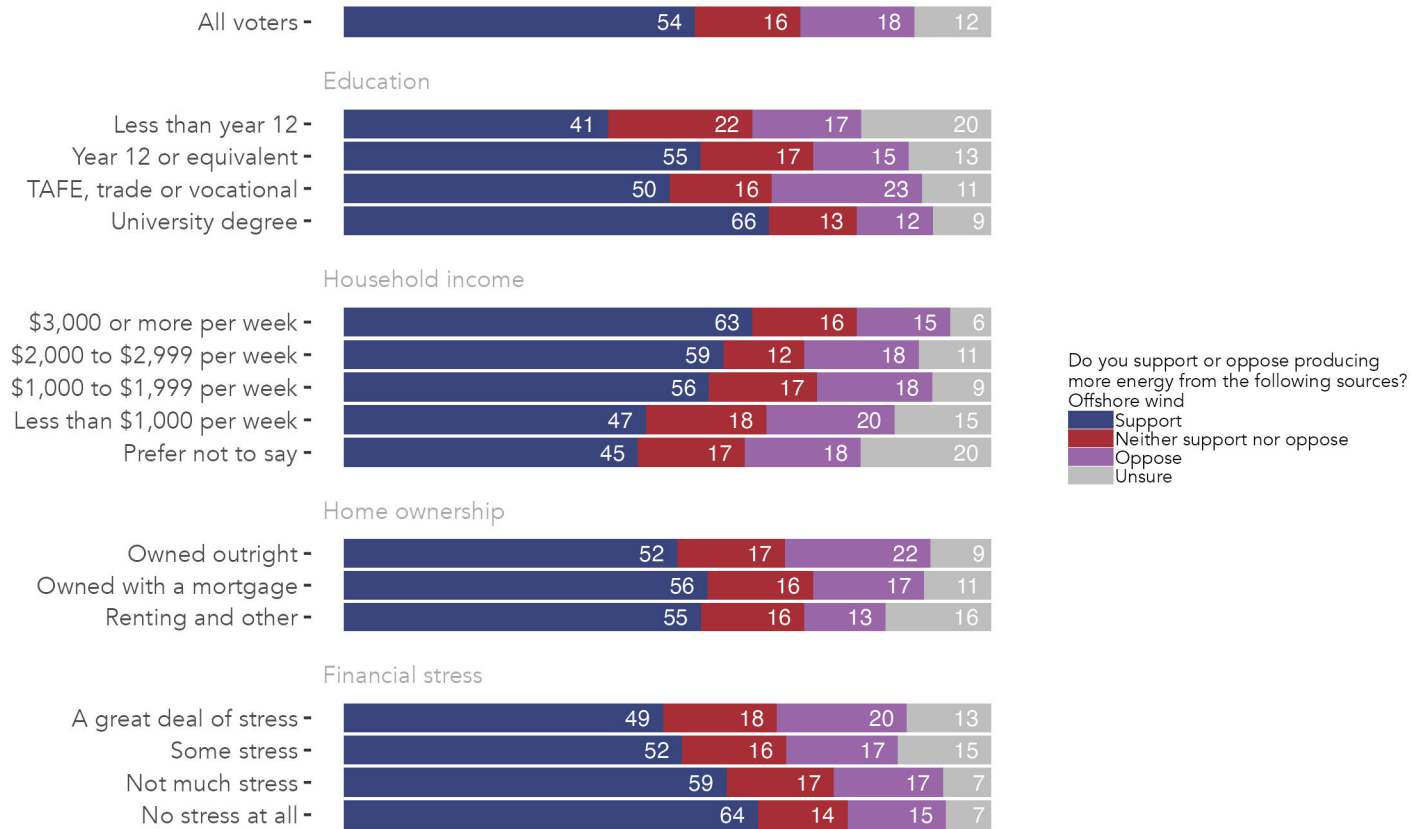


Figure 87: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 75: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	54	16	18	12	2009
Education					
Less than year 12	41	22	17	20	240
Year 12 or equivalent	55	17	15	13	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	50	16	23	11	732
University degree	66	13	12	9	712
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	63	16	15	6	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	59	12	18	11	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	56	17	18	9	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	47	18	20	15	397
Prefer not to say	45	17	18	20	317
Home ownership					
Owned outright	52	17	22	9	731
Owned with a mortgage	56	16	17	11	696
Renting and other	55	16	13	16	582
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	49	18	20	13	412
Some stress	52	16	17	15	936
Not much stress	59	17	17	7	473
No stress at all	64	14	15	7	188

Natural gas

Support for additional energy from Natural gas

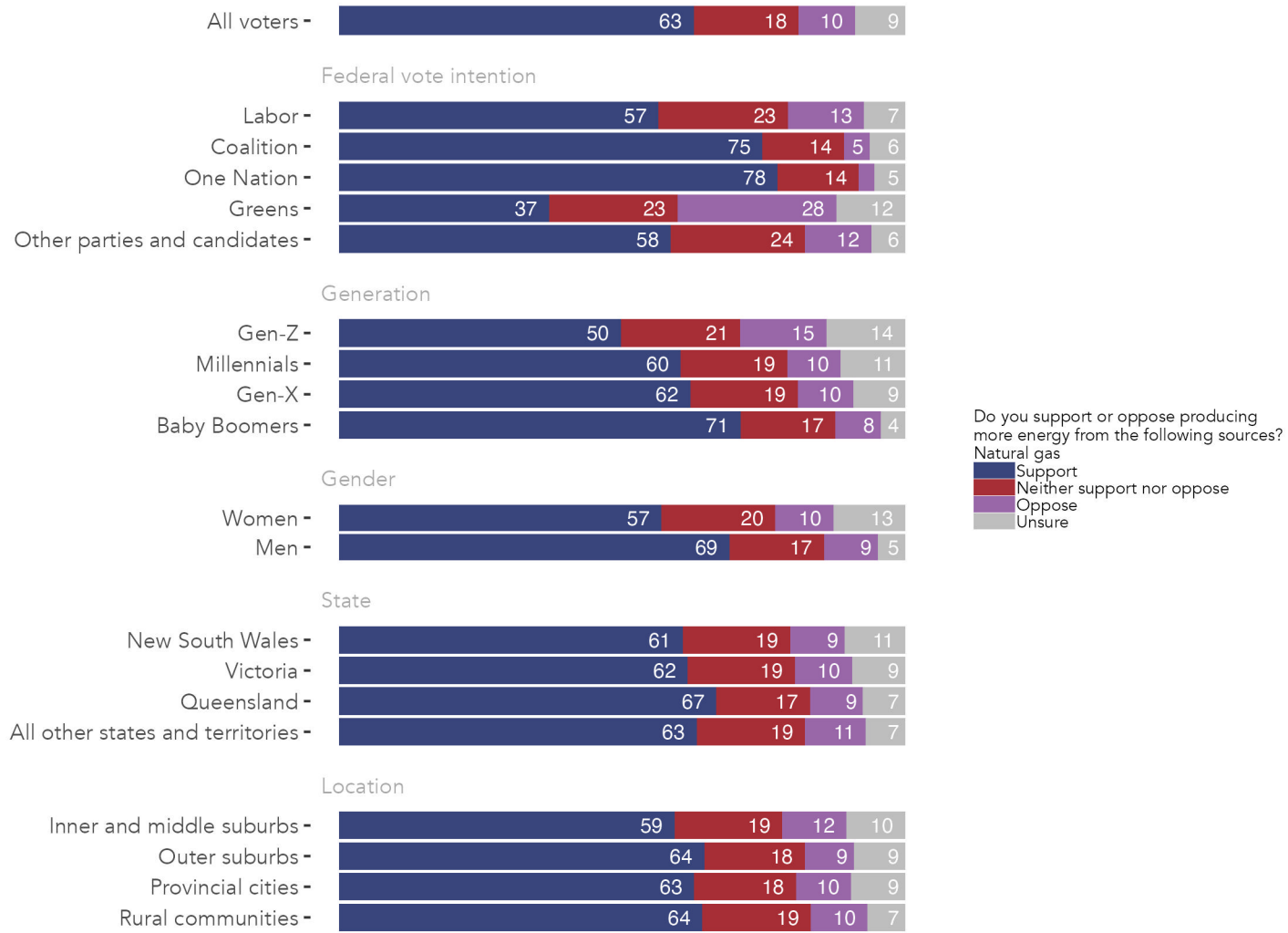


Figure 88: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 76: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	63	18	10	9	2009
Federal vote intention					
Labor	57	23	13	7	554
Coalition	75	14	5	6	376
One Nation	78	14	3	5	524
Greens	37	23	28	12	244
Other parties and candidates	58	24	12	6	166
Generation					
Gen-Z	50	21	15	14	282
Millennials	60	19	10	11	541
Gen-X	62	19	10	9	484
Baby Boomers	71	17	8	4	702
Gender					
Women	57	20	10	13	1036
Men	69	17	9	5	968
State					
New South Wales	61	19	9	11	652
Victoria	62	19	10	9	516
Queensland	67	17	9	7	398
All other states and territories	63	19	11	7	443
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	59	19	12	10	583
Outer suburbs	64	18	9	9	625
Provincial cities	63	18	10	9	346
Rural communities	64	19	10	7	455

Support for additional energy from Natural gas

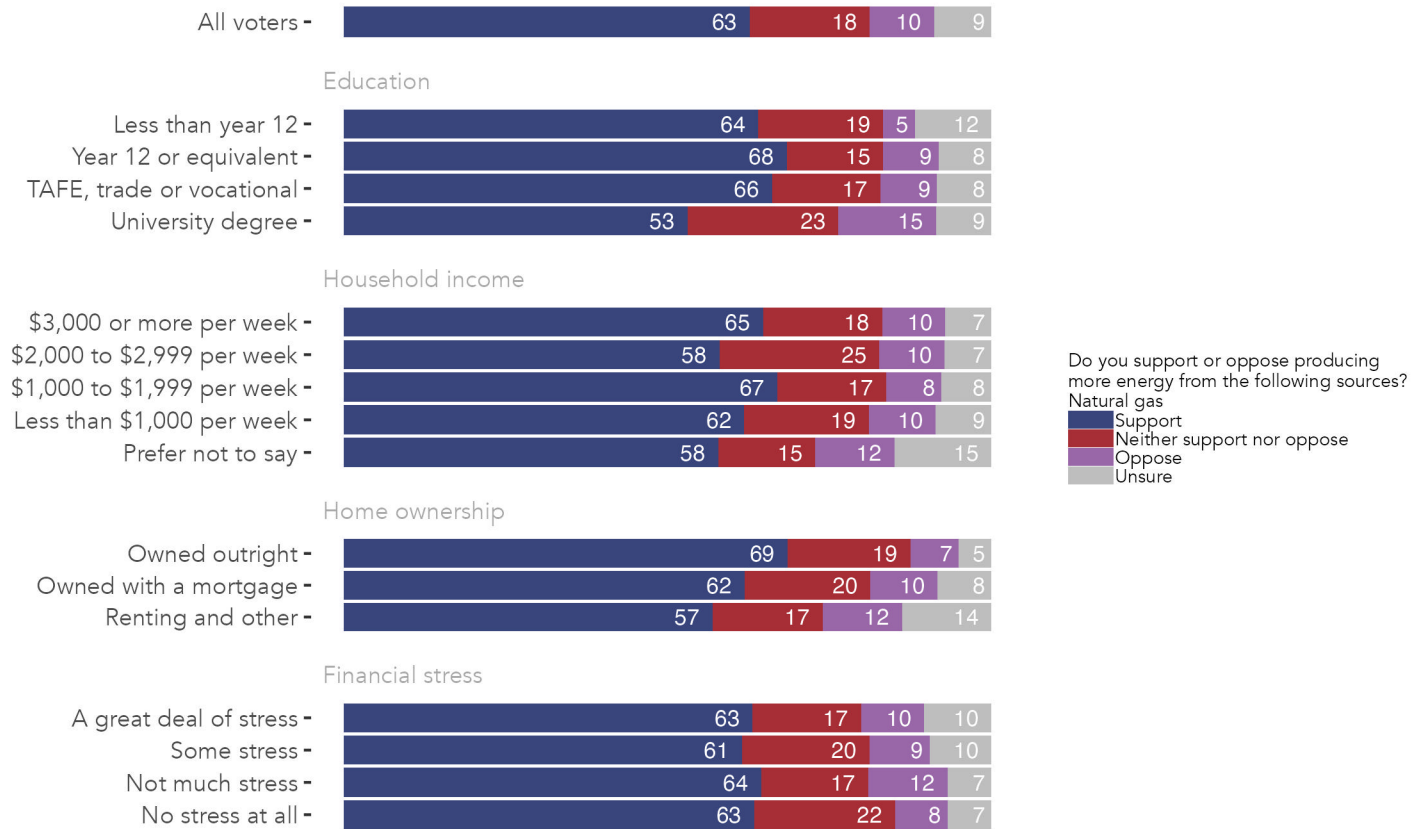


Figure 89: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 77: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	63	18	10	9	2009
Education					
Less than year 12	64	19	5	12	240
Year 12 or equivalent	68	15	9	8	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	66	17	9	8	732
University degree	53	23	15	9	712
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	65	18	10	7	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	58	25	10	7	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	67	17	8	8	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	62	19	10	9	397
Prefer not to say	58	15	12	15	317
Home ownership					
Owned outright	69	19	7	5	731
Owned with a mortgage	62	20	10	8	696
Renting and other	57	17	12	14	582
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	63	17	10	10	412
Some stress	61	20	9	10	936
Not much stress	64	17	12	7	473
No stress at all	63	22	8	7	188

Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane

Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane

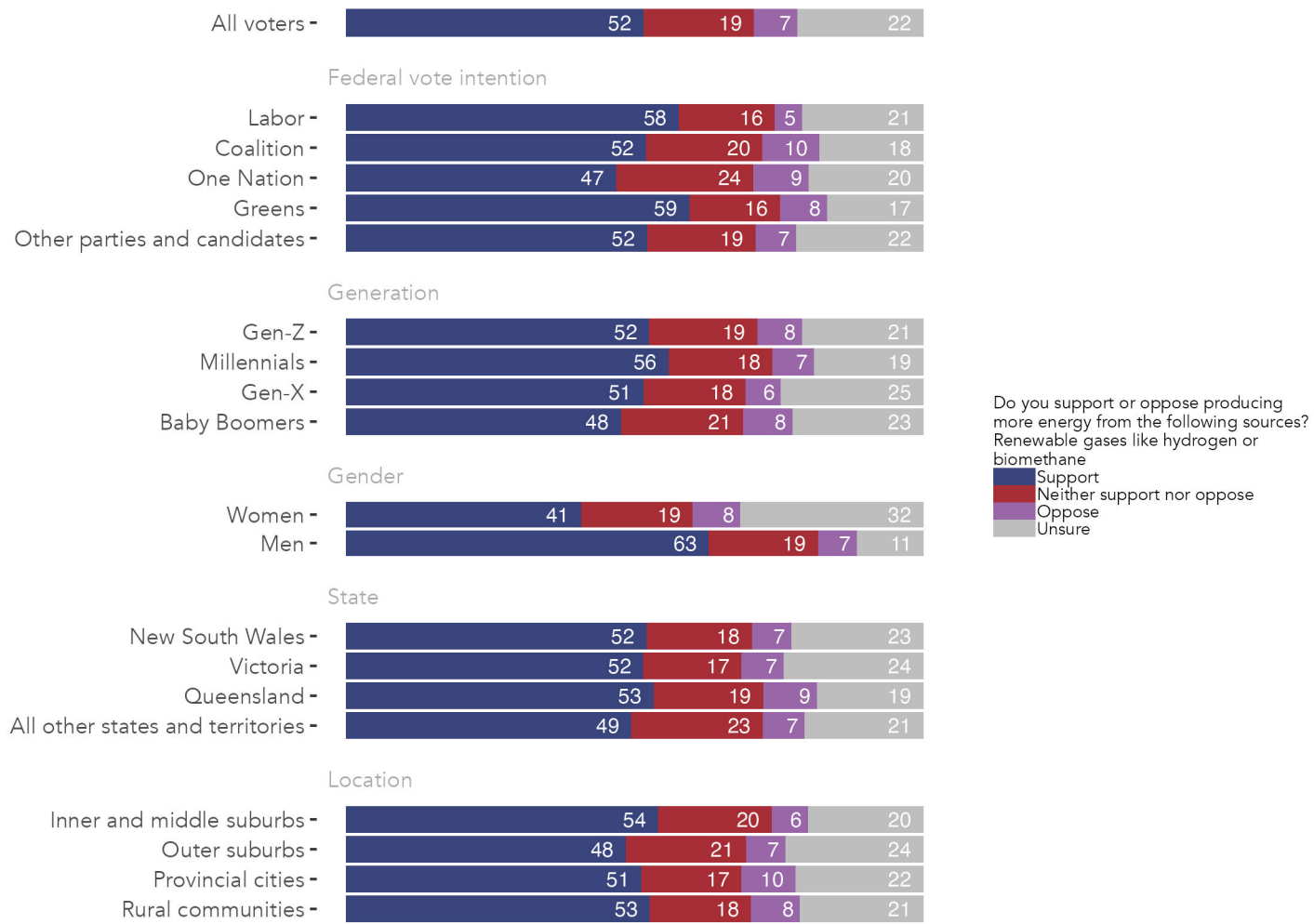


Figure 90: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 78: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	52	19	7	22	2009
Federal vote intention					
Labor	58	16	5	21	554
Coalition	52	20	10	18	376
One Nation	47	24	9	20	524
Greens	59	16	8	17	244
Other parties and candidates	52	19	7	22	166
Generation					
Gen-Z	52	19	8	21	282
Millennials	56	18	7	19	541
Gen-X	51	18	6	25	484
Baby Boomers	48	21	8	23	702
Gender					
Women	41	19	8	32	1036
Men	63	19	7	11	968
State					
New South Wales	52	18	7	23	652
Victoria	52	17	7	24	516
Queensland	53	19	9	19	398
All other states and territories	49	23	7	21	443
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	54	20	6	20	583
Outer suburbs	48	21	7	24	625
Provincial cities	51	17	10	22	346
Rural communities	53	18	8	21	455

Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane

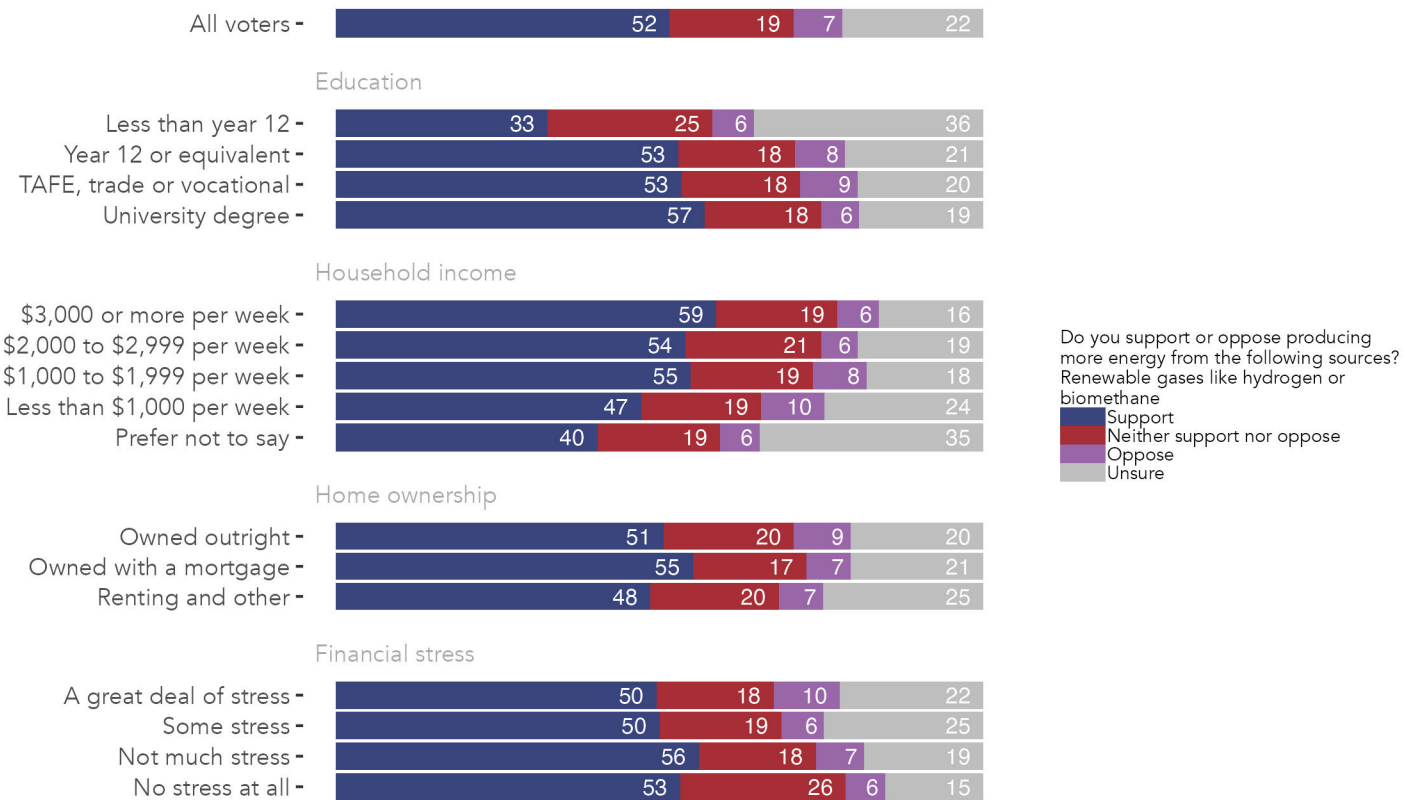


Figure 91: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 79: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	52	19	7	22	2009
Education					
Less than year 12	33	25	6	36	240
Year 12 or equivalent	53	18	8	21	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	53	18	9	20	732
University degree	57	18	6	19	712
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	59	19	6	16	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	54	21	6	19	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	55	19	8	18	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	47	19	10	24	397
Prefer not to say	40	19	6	35	317
Home ownership					
Owned outright	51	20	9	20	731
Owned with a mortgage	55	17	7	21	696
Renting and other	48	20	7	25	582
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	50	18	10	22	412
Some stress	50	19	6	25	936
Not much stress	56	18	7	19	473
No stress at all	53	26	6	15	188

Nuclear

Support for additional energy from Nuclear

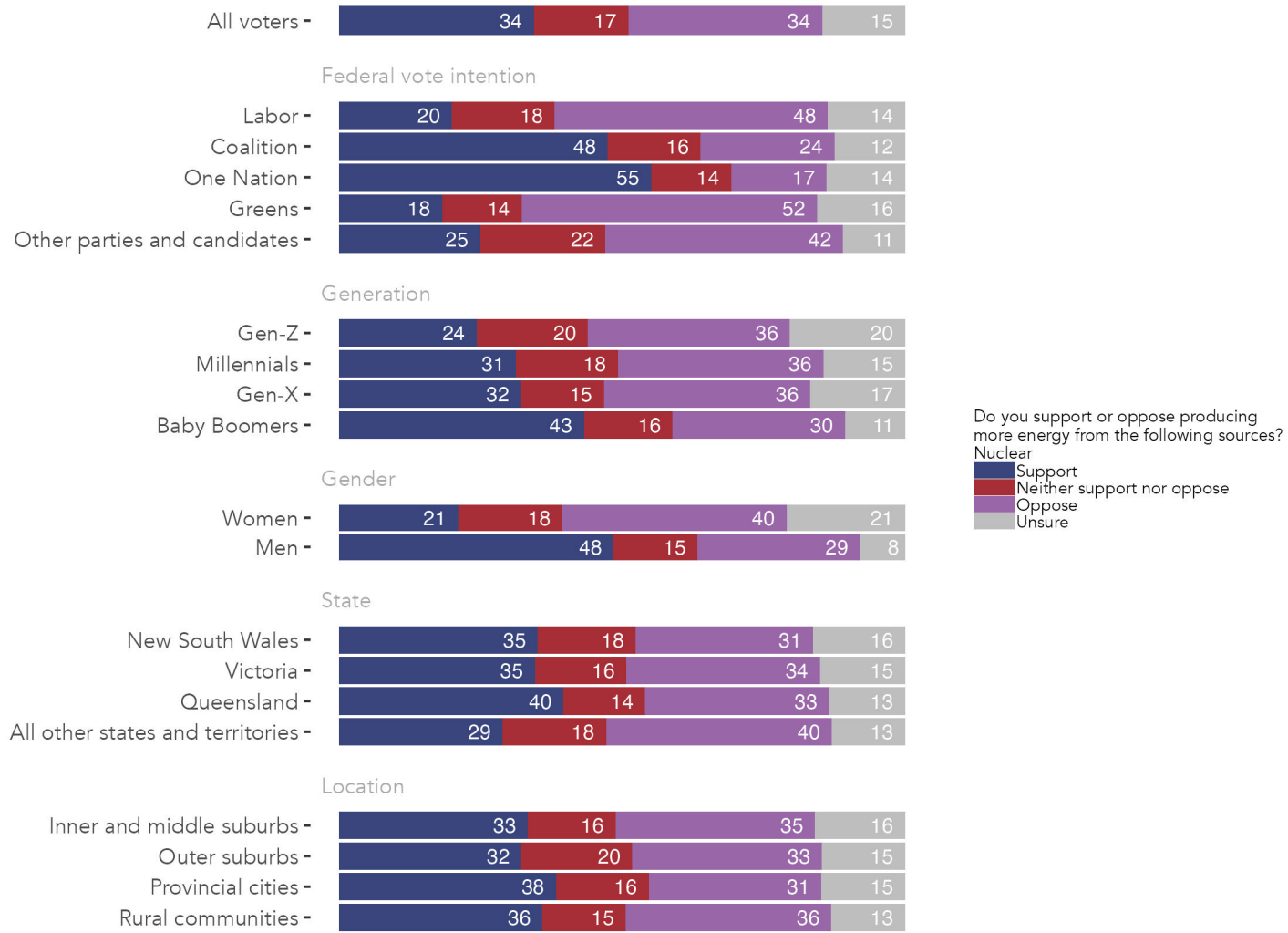


Figure 92: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 80: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location.
Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	34	17	34	15	2009
Federal vote intention					
Labor	20	18	48	14	554
Coalition	48	16	24	12	376
One Nation	55	14	17	14	524
Greens	18	14	52	16	244
Other parties and candidates	25	22	42	11	166
Generation					
Gen-Z	24	20	36	20	282
Millennials	31	18	36	15	541
Gen-X	32	15	36	17	484
Baby Boomers	43	16	30	11	702
Gender					
Women	21	18	40	21	1036
Men	48	15	29	8	968
State					
New South Wales	35	18	31	16	652
Victoria	35	16	34	15	516
Queensland	40	14	33	13	398
All other states and territories	29	18	40	13	443
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	33	16	35	16	583
Outer suburbs	32	20	33	15	625
Provincial cities	38	16	31	15	346
Rural communities	36	15	36	13	455

Support for additional energy from Nuclear

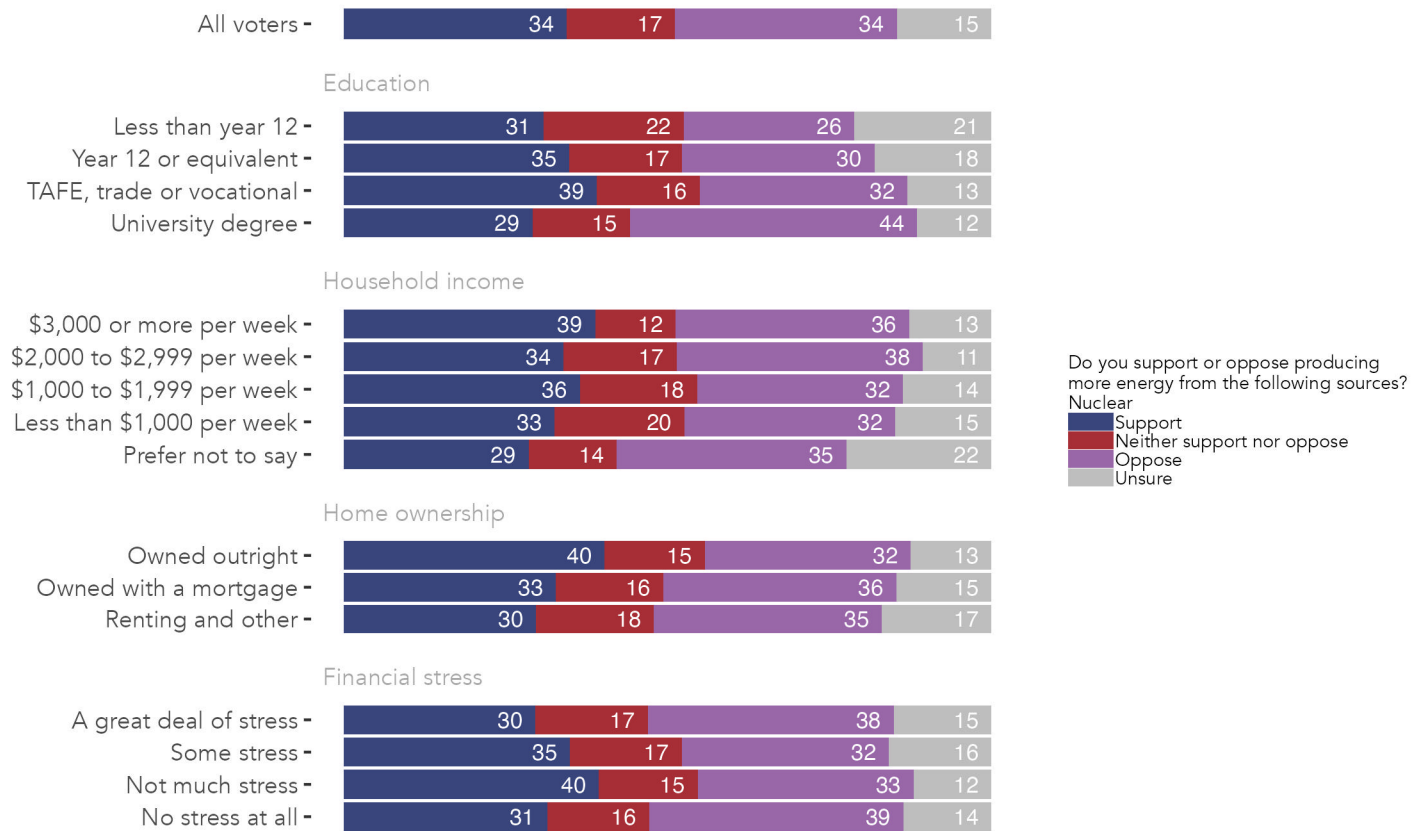


Figure 93: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 81: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	34	17	34	15	2009
Education					
Less than year 12	31	22	26	21	240
Year 12 or equivalent	35	17	30	18	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	39	16	32	13	732
University degree	29	15	44	12	712
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	39	12	36	13	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	34	17	38	11	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	36	18	32	14	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	33	20	32	15	397
Prefer not to say	29	14	35	22	317
Home ownership					
Owned outright	40	15	32	13	731
Owned with a mortgage	33	16	36	15	696
Renting and other	30	18	35	17	582
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	30	17	38	15	412
Some stress	35	17	32	16	936
Not much stress	40	15	33	12	473
No stress at all	31	16	39	14	188

Coal

Support for additional energy from Coal

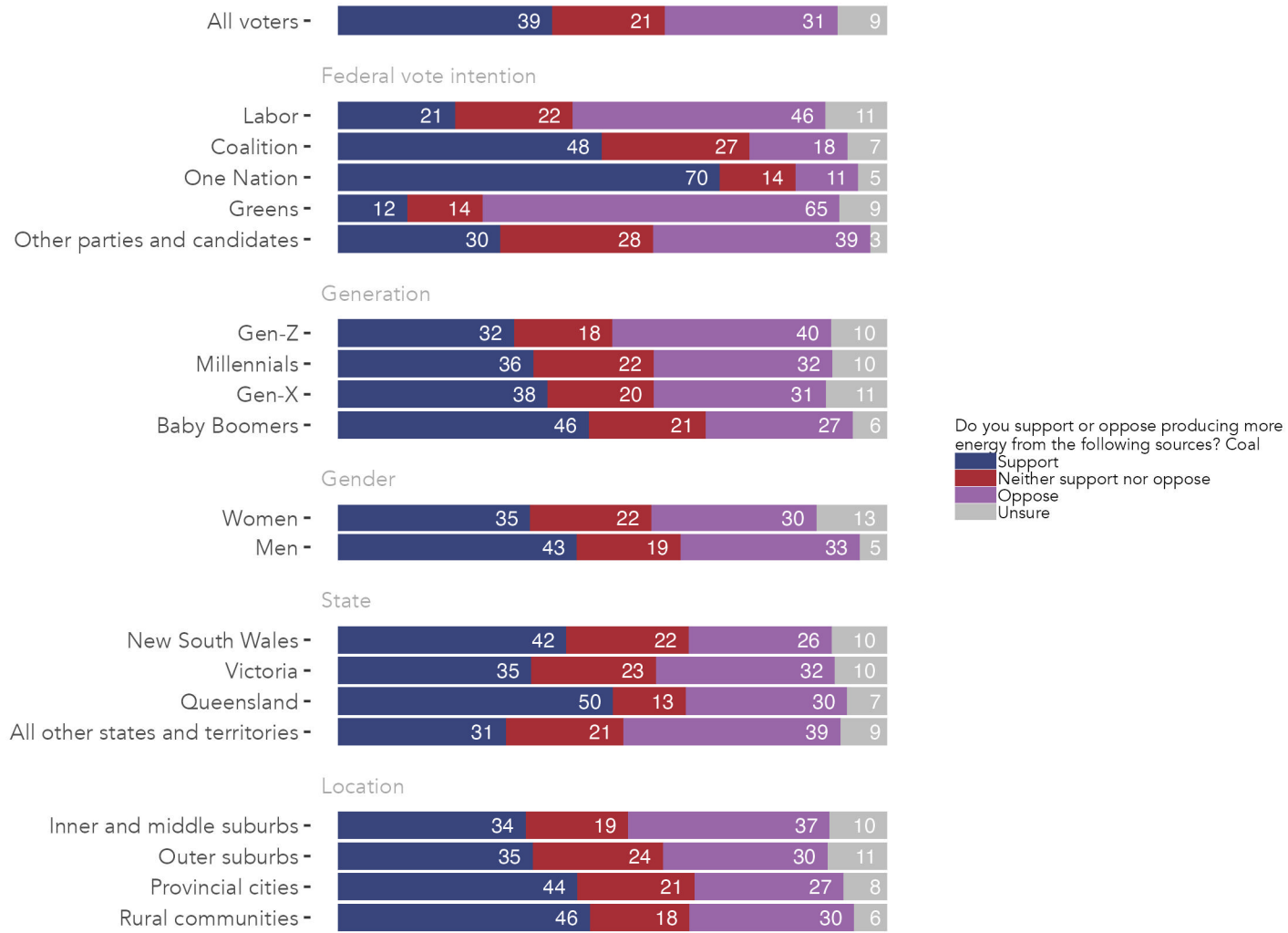
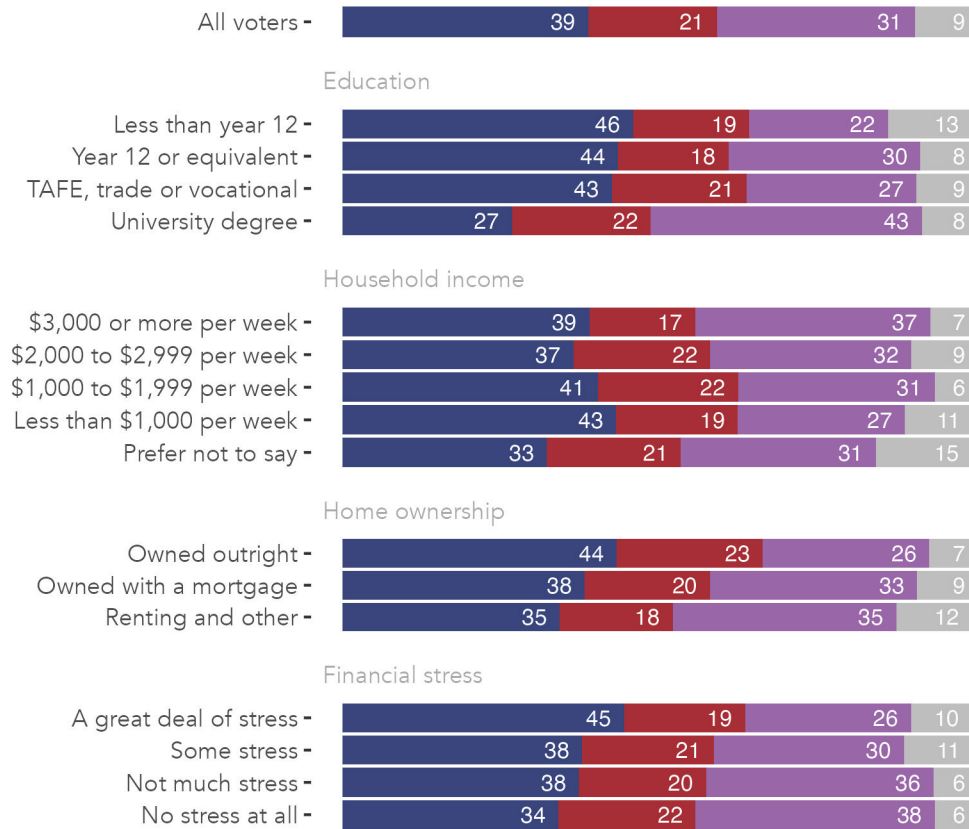


Figure 94: Support for additional energy from Coal, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 82: Support for additional energy from Coal, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location.
Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	39	21	31	9	2009
Federal vote intention					
Labor	21	22	46	11	554
Coalition	48	27	18	7	376
One Nation	70	14	11	5	524
Greens	12	14	65	9	244
Other parties and candidates	30	28	39	3	166
Generation					
Gen-Z	32	18	40	10	282
Millennials	36	22	32	10	541
Gen-X	38	20	31	11	484
Baby Boomers	46	21	27	6	702
Gender					
Women	35	22	30	13	1036
Men	43	19	33	5	968
State					
New South Wales	42	22	26	10	652
Victoria	35	23	32	10	516
Queensland	50	13	30	7	398
All other states and territories	31	21	39	9	443
Location					
Inner and middle suburbs	34	19	37	10	583
Outer suburbs	35	24	30	11	625
Provincial cities	44	21	27	8	346
Rural communities	46	18	30	6	455

Support for additional energy from Coal



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

- Support
- Neither support nor oppose
- Oppose
- Unsure

Figure 95: Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

Table 83: Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 7 of the EnergyShift Track, July 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure	N
All voters	39	21	31	9	2009
Education					
Less than year 12	46	19	22	13	240
Year 12 or equivalent	44	18	30	8	325
TAFE, trade or vocational	43	21	27	9	732
University degree	27	22	43	8	712
Household income					
\$3,000 or more per week	39	17	37	7	376
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	37	22	32	9	319
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	41	22	31	6	600
Less than \$1,000 per week	43	19	27	11	397
Prefer not to say	33	21	31	15	317
Home ownership					
Owned outright	44	23	26	7	731
Owned with a mortgage	38	20	33	9	696
Renting and other	35	18	35	12	582
Financial stress					
A great deal of stress	45	19	26	10	412
Some stress	38	21	30	11	936
Not much stress	38	20	36	6	473
No stress at all	34	22	38	6	188

Testing Australians' support for federal renewable energy subsidies

Question text

Respondents were allocated randomly to one of these two question stems:

Control:

Do you support or oppose state and federal governments providing subsidies for renewable energy projects?

Treatment ('billions of dollars'):

Each year, state and federal governments provide billions of dollars to increase the use of renewable energy in Australia.

Do you support or oppose state and federal governments providing subsidies for renewable energy projects?

Single select; random reverse 1-4

1. Strongly support
2. Somewhat support
3. Somewhat oppose
4. Strongly oppose
5. Not sure

Support for federal subsidies for renewable energy projects

By question stem messaging

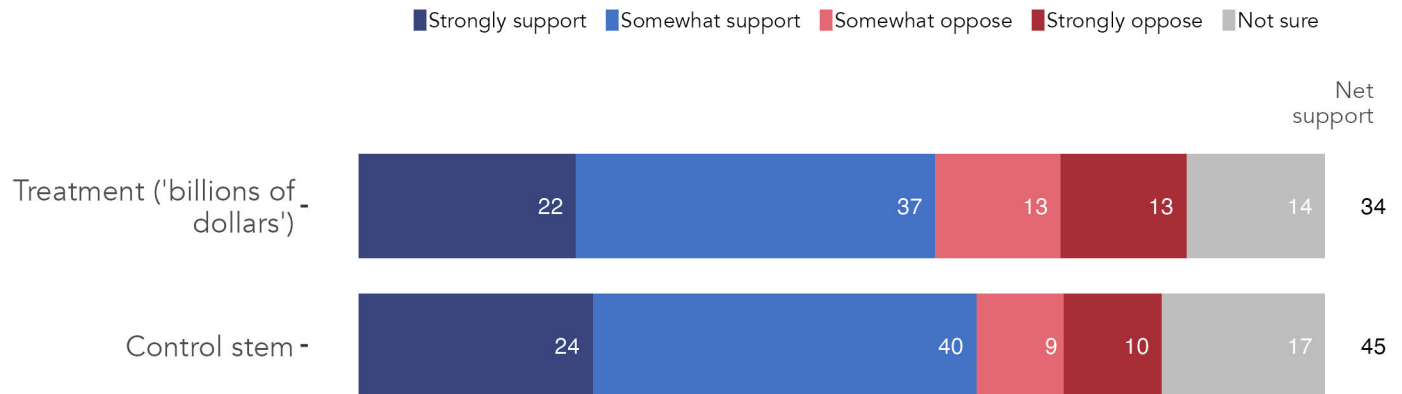


Figure 96: How messaging influences Australians' support for federal renewable energy subsidies. Respondents were randomly allocated to one of these two question stems. Wave 7 EnergyShift Survey, July 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

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INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

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