



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

## **Energy Track**

**Wave 1**

19 February, 2024

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## Key findings

### The transition to renewable energy

Australians are very supportive of the transition to renewable energy. As can be seen in figure 68, 84 per cent say they support producing more energy from solar (just four per cent oppose), 65 per cent onshore wind (12 per cent oppose) and 62 per cent offshore wind (13 per cent oppose). These all lead other possible energy sources. Natural gas is the next most popular, with 53 per cent supportive of additional energy from this source (14 per cent oppose), with 51 per cent saying they support renewable gasses (seven per cent oppose). Nuclear is less popular, with 35 per cent saying they support more energy from this source (32 per cent oppose); however, it is still more popular than coal, for which only 28 per cent support as a source for increased energy (with 39 per cent opposed; the only source with more opposition than support).

When asked how they would rate the performance of the Federal Government on the transition to renewable energy only 14 per cent of Australian voters said good or very good, while 36 per cent said poor or very poor. Shown in figure 6, half said the government's performance was neither good nor poor.

Labor voters, those aged 18-34, those in higher income households, and those not under financial stress, were all more likely to rate the government's performance highly. Conversely, university educated voters were more likely to rate the government's performance both good and poorly.

### The energy priorities of Australian voters

The transition to renewable energy sources faces a number of headwinds in Australia. The most significant of these is cost.

When asked to rank three energy priorities — lower costs, maintaining reliability and faster emissions reductions — cost is the priority, followed by reliability and then faster emissions reduction less. As figure 8 shows, lowering costs was ranked first by 59 per cent, second by 25 per cent and third by 12 per cent. Maintaining energy reliability was ranked first by 22 per cent, second by 55 per cent and third by 19 per cent. Faster emissions reduction was the lowest of the three priorities; ranked first by 15 per cent, second by 16 per cent and third by 64 per cent. Four per cent said they were not sure, or none of these.

Faster emissions reductions was obviously a higher priority for Labor and Greens supporters compared to others; although even here it was ranked first by 20 per cent and 36 of these voters, respectively (shown in figure 9).

It was also a priority of those aged 18-34, those in the inner and middle suburbs of major metropolitan areas, the university educated, those with higher incomes and less financial stress (see also figure 10). However, it was generally only a quarter to a third of voters in these groups who rated the transition to renewable energy as their top priority of the three.

Conversely, roughly half to two-thirds of almost all major political and social groups rated lowering energy costs as their top priority of the three, as is shown in figures 13 and 14.

## Cost of living as the dominant issue in Australian politics

That lowering costs dominates Australians' energy priorities should not be a surprise. Cost of living generally is the dominant issue in Australian politics, with 67 per cent listing this as the issue the Federal Government should focus on (see figure 1). This is a bi-partisan opinion, shared by 65 per cent of those who say they would give Labor their first preference vote if a federal election were held today, 69 per cent of Coalition supporters and 59 per cent of Greens voters (see figure 2). Cost of living is well ahead of the next issue, housing attainability, which was listed as the top issue for just 10 per cent of voters.

The transition to renewable energy, climate change and the environment are not priorities for any group. Across the whole population, five per cent rate climate change as the top issue, two per cent the transition to renewables, and one per cent the environment. Even among those who say they will vote for the Greens, just 10 per cent list climate change as their top priority, four per cent rate the transition to renewable energy and the environment.

## Has the energy system gotten better or worse?

Australians are positive about the increased availability of renewable energy options. Fifty-seven per cent say these have gotten much or somewhat better over the past five years, compared to 20 per cent who say they have gotten somewhat or much worse (figure 15). Opinions are more mixed on the cost of renewable energy options, with 33 per cent saying this had gotten better and 41 per cent saying this had gotten worse.

Australians generally believe that the reliability of the electricity system has improved over the past five years. Forty-three per cent say it has gotten somewhat or much better compared to 35 per cent saying it had gotten somewhat or much worse (shown in figure 15). However, while they were generally positive about the change in reliability, they were less so about change in price. Just 11 per cent say the cost of electricity **from all sources** has gotten somewhat or much better over the past five years, while **83 per cent say they have gotten somewhat or much worse** (49 per cent of these say much worse).

Massive majorities among all major political and social groups say the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten worse. There are none where a majority say the cost has gotten better.

## Cutting carbon emissions

Voters are sceptical about the Australian government's ability to meet its emissions reduction targets. As shown in figure 33, when asked whether they thought it could achieve a 43 per cent reduction below 2005 levels by 2030, just 24 per cent say they agree or strongly agree, while 40 per cent disagree or strongly disagree. A large 36 per cent are unsure. As might be expected, there is a considerable difference between Labor and Coalition voters on this. However, even among Labor voters just 37 per cent expect the government to reach its targets, while for Coalition supporters this was 16 per cent.

While Australians reported cost as a key issue (noted above), few plan to reduce consumption as a way of personally cutting carbon emissions. How they say they plan to change their behaviour to reduce their emissions over the next three years is shown in figure 37.

The most common way Australians say they will reduce carbon emissions is to invest in solar panels, with 31 per cent stating this is something they expect to do in the next three years. Interestingly, it is those aged 18-34 who are most likely to say they will invest in solar panels (47 per cent; see figure 44). Twenty per cent also say they will use public transport more often, while 19 per cent expect to purchase a home battery and 18 per cent buy an electric vehicle. Just 15 per cent intend to reduce their consumption of meat, 11 per cent say they will cut back on air travel and three per cent will take other actions.

More than a third of Australians (36 per cent) say they will not do any of these things. In particular, more than half of those aged 65 and older do not intend to do anything (52 per cent; see figure 52). This was also the case with almost half of Coalition voters (44 per cent), as it was with those who would vote for minor parties and independent candidates (47 per cent).

The expectation that none of these would be done is slightly higher in rural and regional areas: 41 per cent in provincial cities and rural communities, versus 28 per cent in the inner and middle suburbs. Those with lower incomes were more likely to say they will not take carbon mitigation measures, with 47 per cent of those who have weekly household incomes below \$1,000 saying this, compared with 25 per cent for those on \$3,000 or more (figure ??{ig:recode\_C7r8\_demos}). However, those who own their own home outright were also more likely to say this (45 per cent).

### **The biggest risk to the renewable energy transition**

As documented above, most Australians are sceptical that the government will meet its emissions reduction targets. They believe the greatest risk to the transition to renewable energy is the cost involved, with 33 per cent saying this (see figure 30). Part of the reason for this is that most Australians expect the transition to cleaner energy sources to increase their energy bills over the next five years (as shown in figure 35). Thirty-three per cent say they expect the change to significantly increase and 28 per cent slightly increase their bills. Just 13 per cent say they expect this to reduce their bills. Coalition voters, those aged 65 and older, those with higher incomes and who own their home outright were more likely to say they think the transition would increase their energy bills (figure 31). However, in none of the major social or political groups we examined did more say they believe their bills would be reduced than increased.

As noted, Australians are price sensitive and concerned about cost of living. This includes for the sourcing of electricity from renewable sources. So, although most say they support the use of renewables, this appears to only be the case if it means little or no cost increase for the end consumer. To test the impact of different cost increases on consumers willingness to shift to renewable energy sources, an experiment was conducted towards the end of the survey. Respondents were asked whether they would pay more to shift to 100 per cent renewables, with the monthly price increase randomised so that a quarter of the sample each received a prompt of \$50, \$100, \$250 and \$500 increases for the question.

As figure 54 shows, just 23 per cent of those who were asked if they would pay \$50 more per month say they are willing to pay to shift to all renewable, compared with 16 per cent of those who were asked if they would be willing to spend \$100 more per month, eight per cent for \$250 and seven per cent for \$500.

The second largest risk is maintaining electricity reliability, with 29 per cent saying this. These rank orderings are consistent between Labor, Greens and Coalition voters, those in different states and metropolitan, and rural and regional areas. The concern about reliability is evident, with 69 per cent of Australians saying they believe blackouts are very or somewhat likely during the energy transition in the next few years, and just

19 per cent saying they were not likely (see figure 70). This included a majority of Labor and Greens voters. Older Australians and those living in rural and regional areas were the most predisposed to say blackouts were likely.

Other possible risks, such as residents opposed to the development of energy infrastructure in their community (11 per cent), environmental impacts (7 per cent) and delivering electricity transmission (five per cent) were much less likely to be selected as the largest impediment to the transition to renewables.

### **Who is responsible for the reliability and affordability of the system?**

Overwhelmingly, responsibility for the cost and reliability of the electricity network is seen as a matter for the government generally, and the federal government specifically.

A plurality of Australians see the federal government as being most responsible for the reliability and affordability of the electricity system (see figure 24). This is consistent across all major political and social groups, with for instance 39 per cent of Labor voters, 49 per cent of Coalition supporters and 41 per cent of those who would vote for the Greens saying the federal government was most responsible. Conversely, 31 per cent said the energy retailers themselves were most responsible, while 21 per cent said it was their state government.

### **The role of gas**

Australians agree their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources, including solar, wind and gas (85 per cent agree or strongly agree with this; see figure 26). They support the use of gas as part of the energy mix. Fifty-two per cent support new gas projects if this means the faster retirement of coal-fired power stations (just 21 per cent oppose). The use of gas to replace coal is a relatively bipartisan views seen across most major social groups. Fifty-eight per cent of Labor voters support or strongly support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal, as do 54 per cent of both Coalition and Greens supporters (figure 28).

## Methodology

The fieldwork was conducted between 30 January and 6 February. The sample of  $N = 2,008$  Australian citizens aged 18 and older who were enrolled to vote was recruited over online panel to fill quotas based on age, gender, location (AEC region), education and vote at the 2022 federal election. Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education and location. The efficiency of these weights was 92 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 1837.

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

This is larger for subsets of the data, such as age or language spoken at home, 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 issue for the Federal Government to focus on

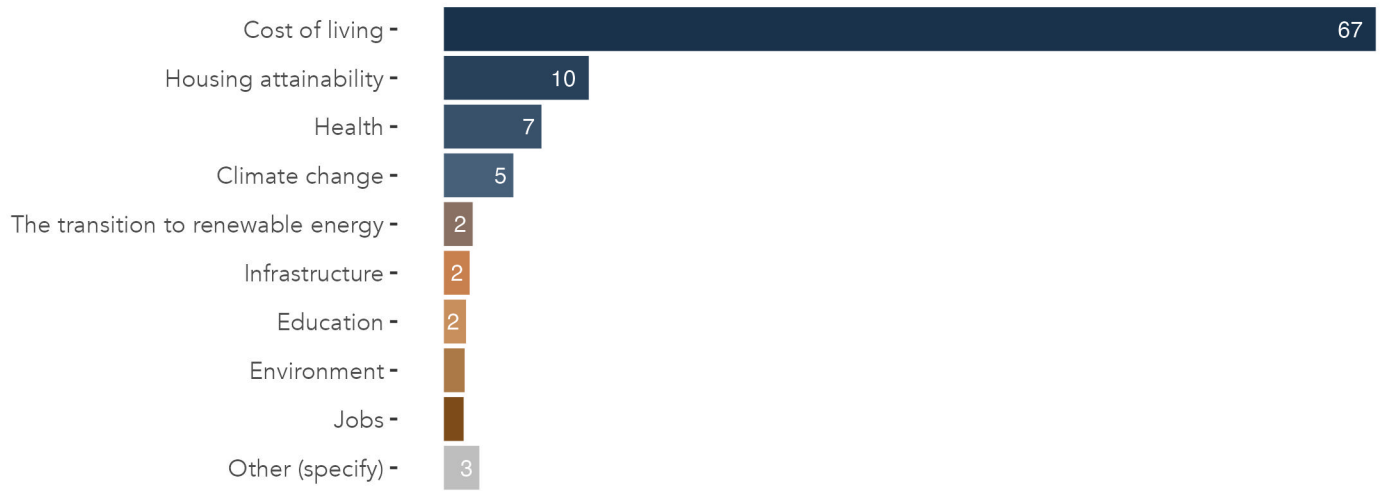
## Question text

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

Single select; random reverse 1-9

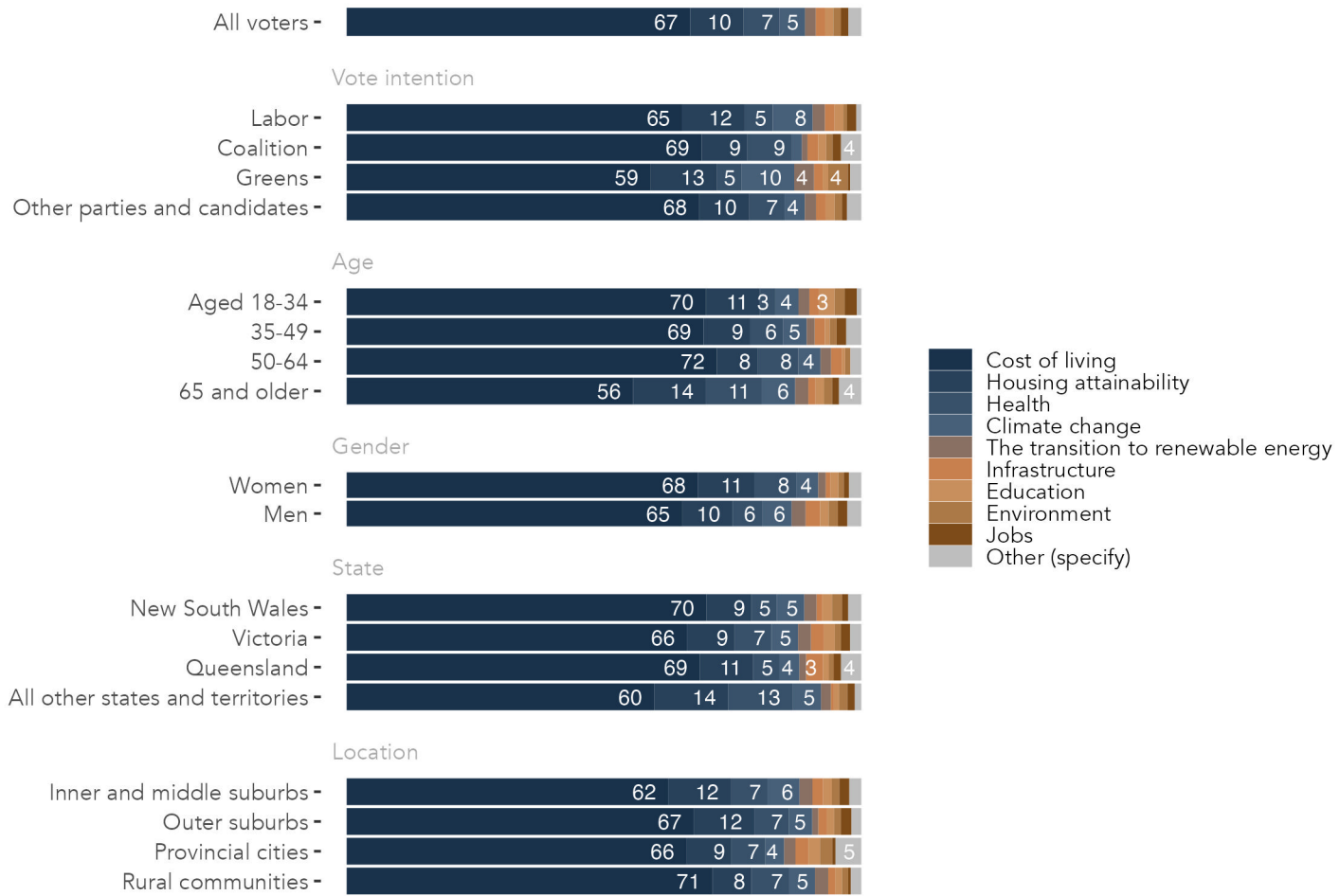
1. Cost of living
2. Health
3. Housing attainability
4. Climate change
5. Infrastructure
6. The transition to renewable energy
7. Education
8. Environment
9. Jobs
10. Other

### The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on



**Figure 1:** Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now.

## The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on

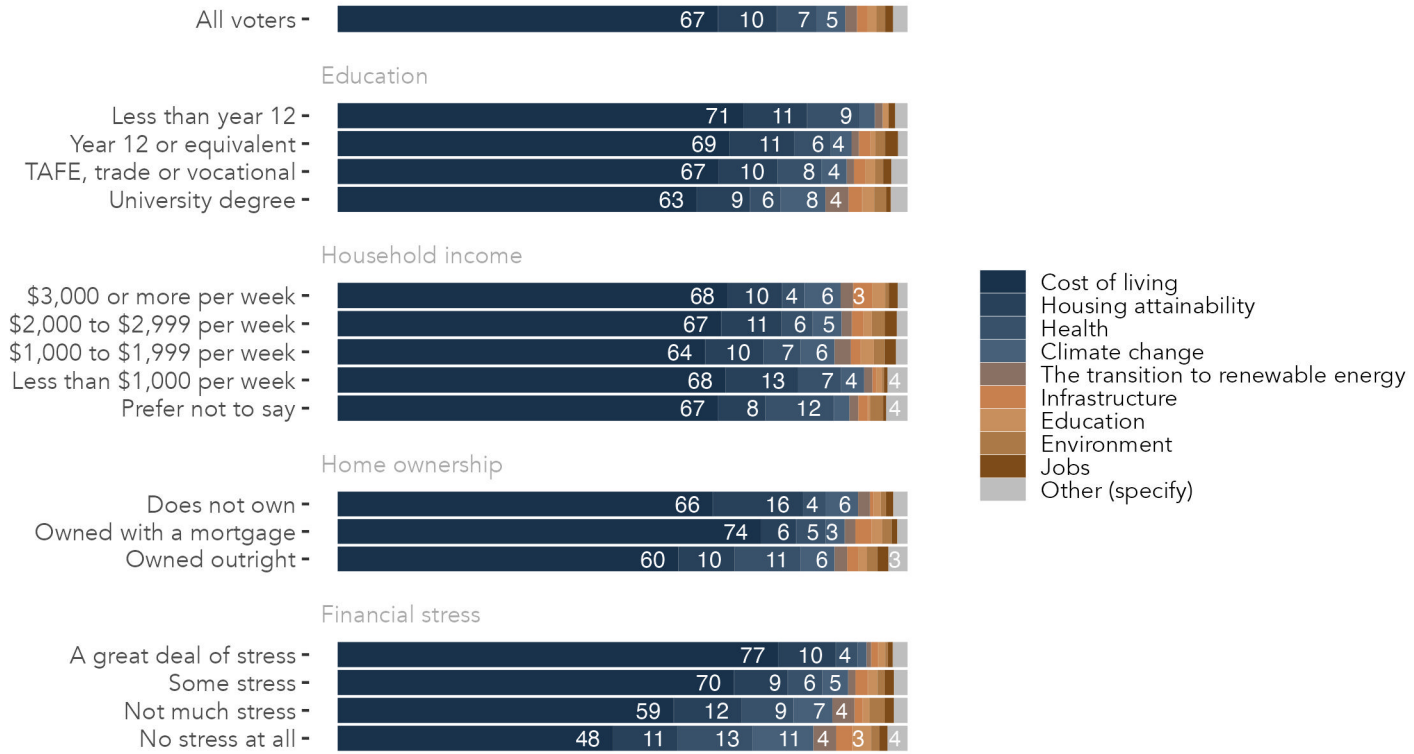


**Figure 2:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 1:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
All voters	67	10	7	5	2	2	2	1	1	3
<b>Vote intention</b>										
Labor	65	12	5	8	2	2	2	1	2	1
Coalition	69	9	9	2	1	2	1	1	2	4
Greens	59	13	5	10	4	2	1	4	0	2
Other parties and candidates	68	10	7	4	2	2	2	1	1	3
<b>Age</b>										
Aged 18-34	70	11	3	4	2	2	3	2	2	1
35-49	69	9	6	5	2	2	1	1	2	3
50-64	72	8	8	4	2	2	1	1	0	2
65 and older	56	14	11	6	3	1	2	2	1	4
<b>Gender</b>										
Women	68	11	8	4	2	1	2	1	1	2
Men	65	10	6	6	3	3	1	2	2	2
<b>State</b>										
New South Wales	70	9	5	5	2	1	2	2	1	3
Victoria	66	9	7	5	3	3	2	1	2	2
Queensland	69	11	5	4	1	3	1	1	1	4
All other states and territories	60	14	13	5	2	1	1	2	1	1
<b>Location</b>										
Inner and middle suburbs	62	12	7	6	3	2	2	2	2	2
Outer suburbs	67	12	7	5	1	2	1	1	2	2
Provincial cities	66	9	7	4	2	2	2	2	1	5
Rural communities	71	8	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	2

### The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on



**Figure 3:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 2:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
All voters	67	10	7	5	2	2	2	1	1	3
<b>Education</b>										
Less than year 12	71	11	9	3	2	0	1	0	1	2
Year 12 or equivalent	69	11	6	4	1	2	1	2	2	2
TAFE, trade or vocational	67	10	8	4	1	2	2	1	2	3
University degree	63	9	6	8	4	2	2	2	1	3
<b>Household income</b>										
\$3,000 or more per week	68	10	4	6	2	3	2	1	2	2
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	67	11	6	5	2	2	1	2	2	2
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	64	10	7	6	3	2	2	2	2	2
Less than \$1,000 per week	68	13	7	4	1	1	1	0	1	4
Prefer not to say	67	8	12	3	2	2	0	2	0	4
<b>Home ownership</b>										
Does not own	66	16	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	2
Owned with a mortgage	74	6	5	3	2	3	2	2	1	2
Owned outright	60	10	11	6	2	2	2	2	2	3
<b>Financial stress</b>										
A great deal of stress	77	10	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	3
Some stress	70	9	6	5	1	2	2	1	2	2
Not much stress	59	12	9	7	4	1	1	3	2	2
No stress at all	48	11	13	11	4	3	3	1	2	4

## Living costs

### Question text

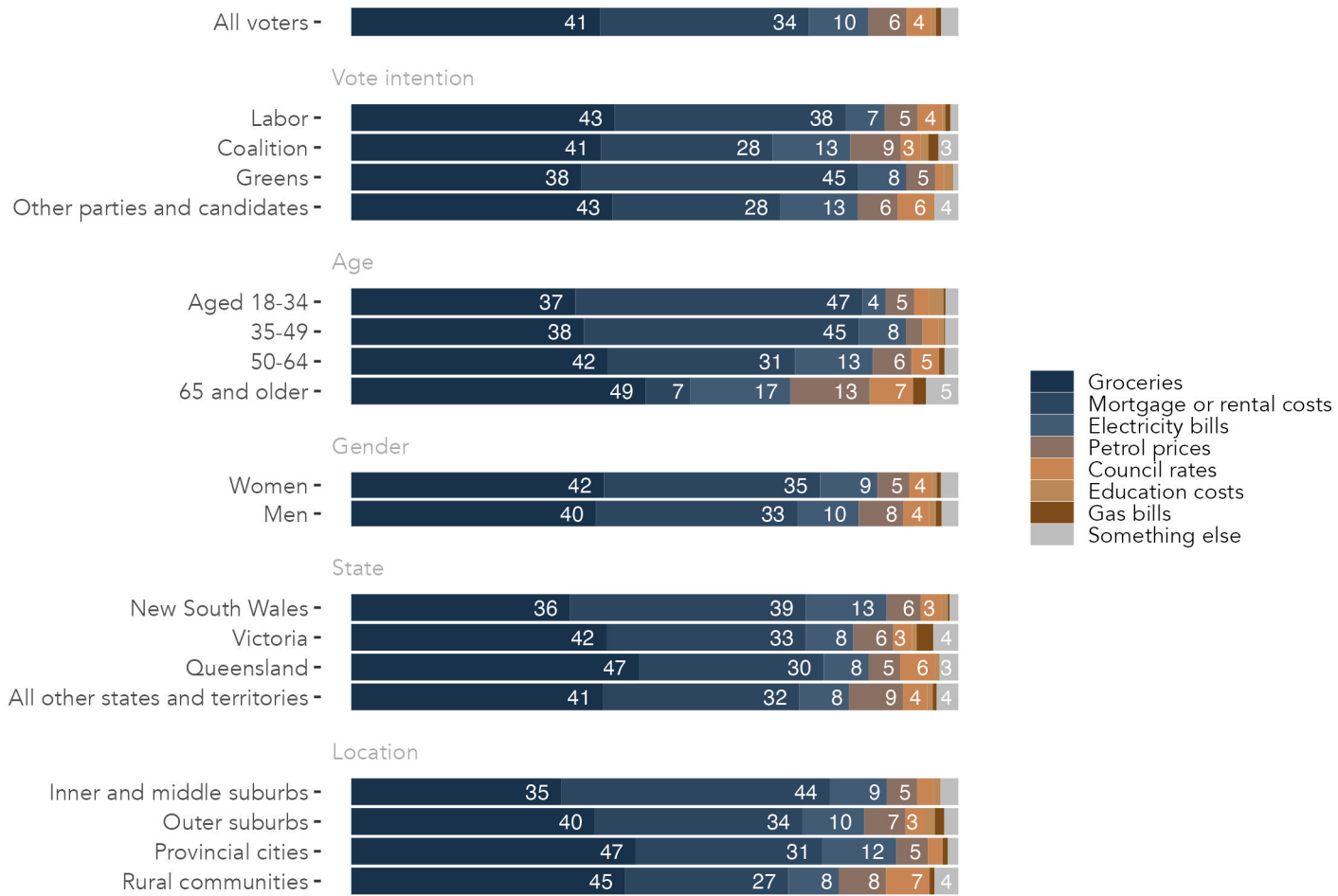
ASK IF most important issue = 'Cost of living'

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

Single select; random reverse 1-7

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

### The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern

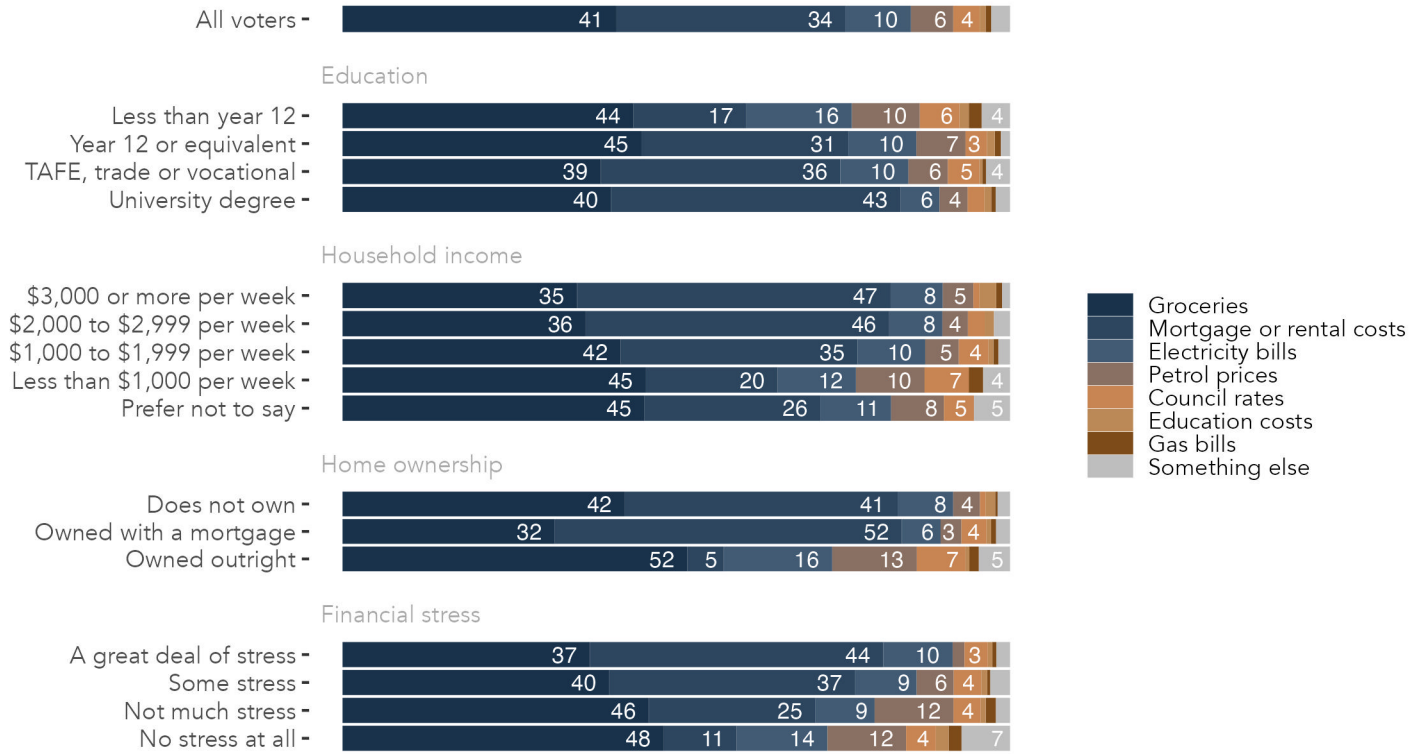


**Figure 4:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 3:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
All voters	41	34	10	6	4	1	1	3
<b>Vote intention</b>								
Labor	43	38	7	5	4	1	1	1
Coalition	41	28	13	9	3	1	2	3
Greens	38	45	8	5	1	2	0	1
Other parties and candidates	43	28	13	6	6	0	0	4
<b>Age</b>								
Aged 18-34	37	47	4	5	3	2	0	2
35-49	38	45	8	3	3	1	0	2
50-64	42	31	13	6	5	0	1	2
65 and older	49	7	17	13	7	0	2	5
<b>Gender</b>								
Women	42	35	9	5	4	1	1	3
Men	40	33	10	8	4	1	1	3
<b>State</b>								
New South Wales	36	39	13	6	3	1	0	2
Victoria	42	33	8	6	3	1	3	4
Queensland	47	30	8	5	6	1	0	3
All other states and territories	41	32	8	9	4	1	1	4
<b>Location</b>								
Inner and middle suburbs	35	44	9	5	3	1	0	3
Outer suburbs	40	34	10	7	3	2	2	2
Provincial cities	47	31	12	5	2	0	1	2
Rural communities	45	27	8	8	7	0	1	4

### The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern



**Figure 5:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 4:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
All voters	41	34	10	6	4	1	1	3
<b>Education</b>								
Less than year 12	44	17	16	10	6	1	2	4
Year 12 or equivalent	45	31	10	7	3	1	1	2
TAFE, trade or vocational	39	36	10	6	5	0	0	4
University degree	40	43	6	4	3	1	1	2
<b>Household income</b>								
\$3,000 or more per week	35	47	8	5	1	2	1	1
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	36	46	8	4	3	1	0	2
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	42	35	10	5	4	1	1	2
Less than \$1,000 per week	45	20	12	10	7	0	2	4
Prefer not to say	45	26	11	8	5	0	0	5
<b>Home ownership</b>								
Does not own	42	41	8	4	1	2	0	2
Owned with a mortgage	32	52	6	3	4	0	1	2
Owned outright	52	5	16	13	7	1	1	5
<b>Financial stress</b>								
A great deal of stress	37	44	10	2	3	1	1	2
Some stress	40	37	9	6	4	1	0	3
Not much stress	46	25	9	12	4	1	1	2
No stress at all	48	11	14	12	4	2	2	7

# The Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy

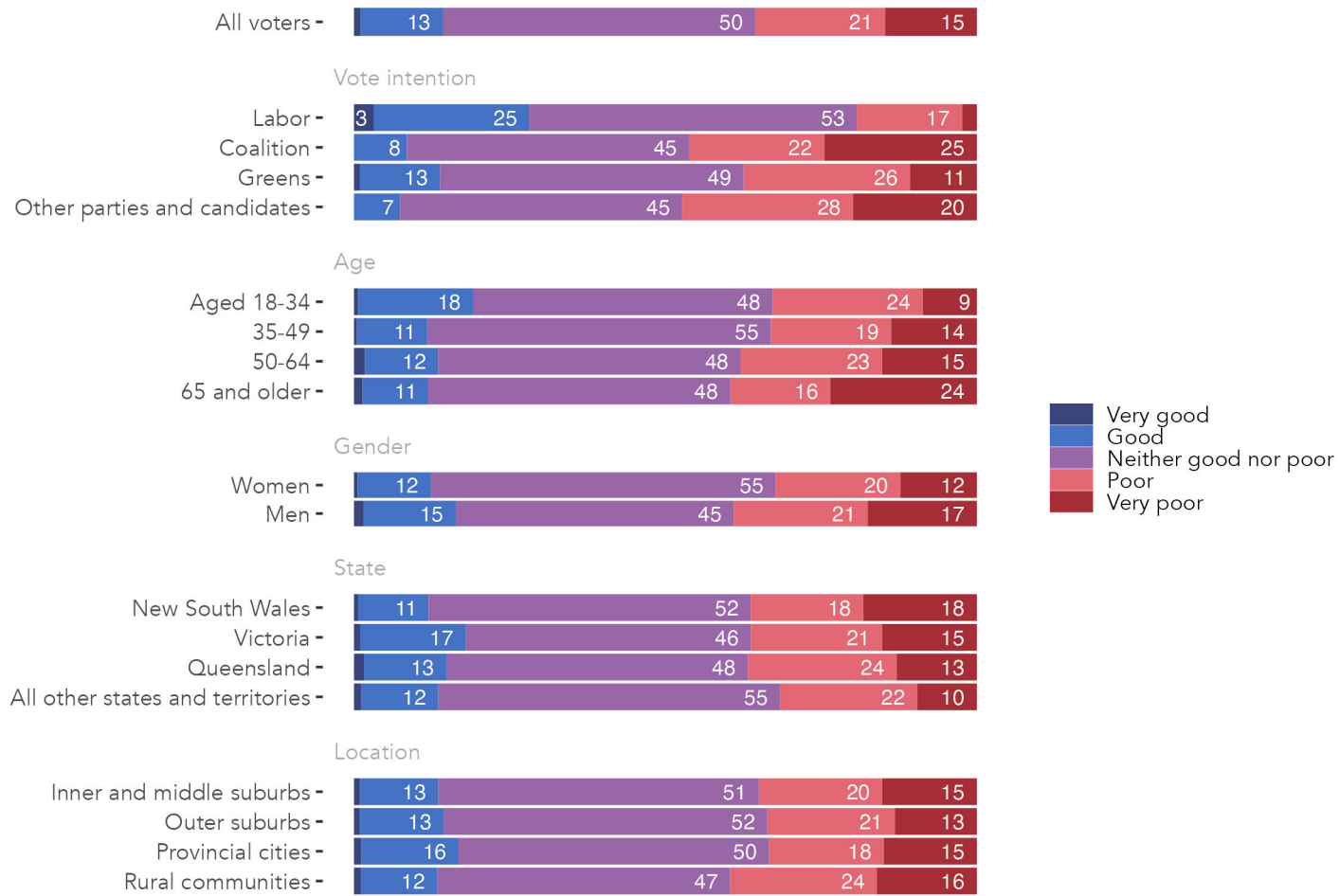
## Question text

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

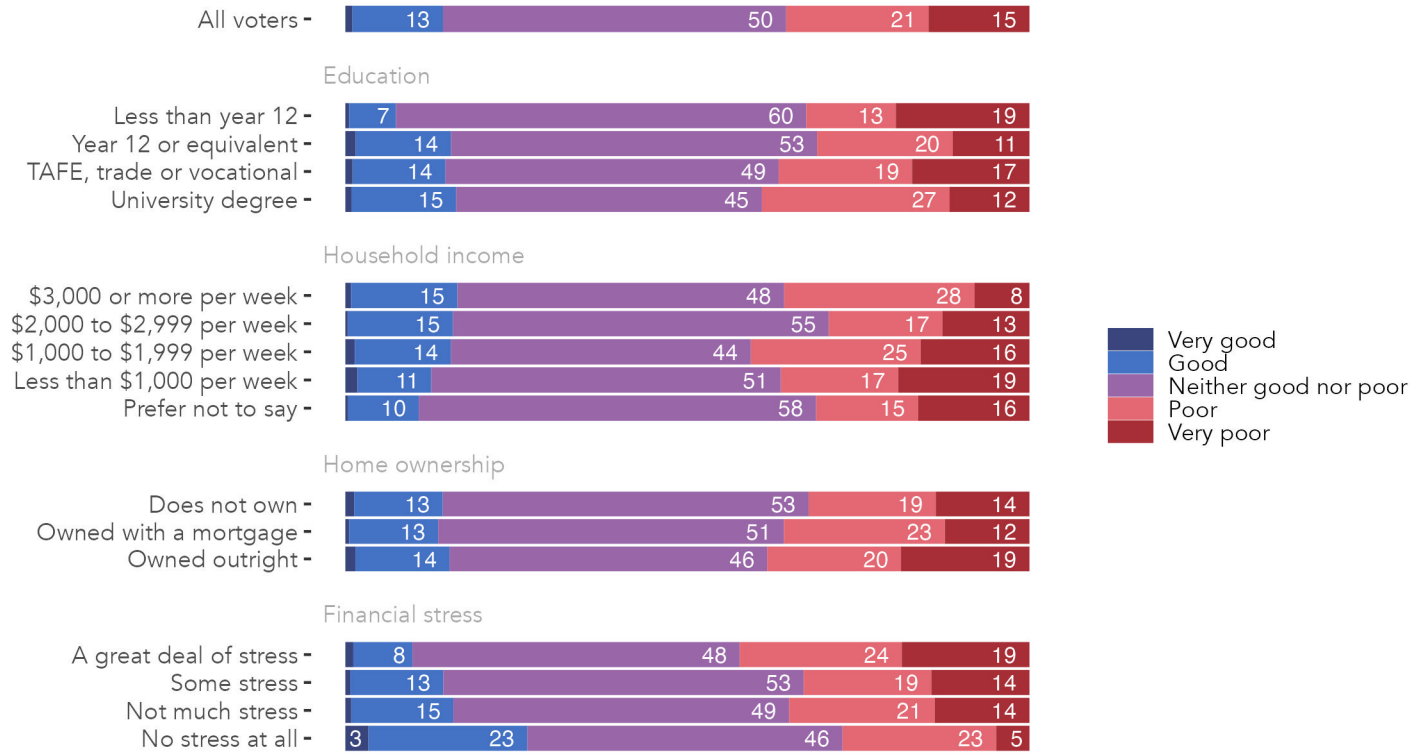


**Figure 6:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 5:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor
All voters	1	13	50	21	15
<b>Vote intention</b>					
Labor	3	25	53	17	2
Coalition	0	8	45	22	25
Greens	1	13	49	26	11
Other parties and candidates	0	7	45	28	20
<b>Age</b>					
Aged 18-34	1	18	48	24	9
35-49	1	11	55	19	14
50-64	2	12	48	23	15
65 and older	1	11	48	16	24
<b>Gender</b>					
Women	1	12	55	20	12
Men	2	15	45	21	17
<b>State</b>					
New South Wales	1	11	52	18	18
Victoria	1	17	46	21	15
Queensland	2	13	48	24	13
All other states and territories	1	12	55	22	10
<b>Location</b>					
Inner and middle suburbs	1	13	51	20	15
Outer suburbs	1	13	52	21	13
Provincial cities	1	16	50	18	15
Rural communities	1	12	47	24	16

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



**Figure 7:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 6:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor
All voters	1	13	50	21	15
<b>Education</b>					
Less than year 12	1	7	60	13	19
Year 12 or equivalent	2	14	53	20	11
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	14	49	19	17
University degree	1	15	45	27	12
<b>Household income</b>					
\$3,000 or more per week	1	15	48	28	8
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	0	15	55	17	13
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	1	14	44	25	16
Less than \$1,000 per week	2	11	51	17	19
Prefer not to say	1	10	58	15	16
<b>Home ownership</b>					
Does not own	1	13	53	19	14
Owned with a mortgage	1	13	51	23	12
Owned outright	1	14	46	20	19
<b>Financial stress</b>					
A great deal of stress	1	8	48	24	19
Some stress	1	13	53	19	14
Not much stress	1	15	49	21	14
No stress at all	3	23	46	23	5

# The energy priorities of Australian voters

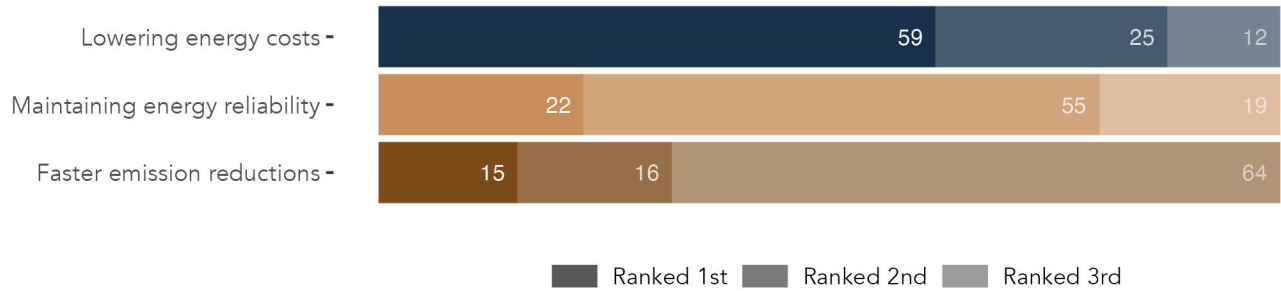
## Question text

*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

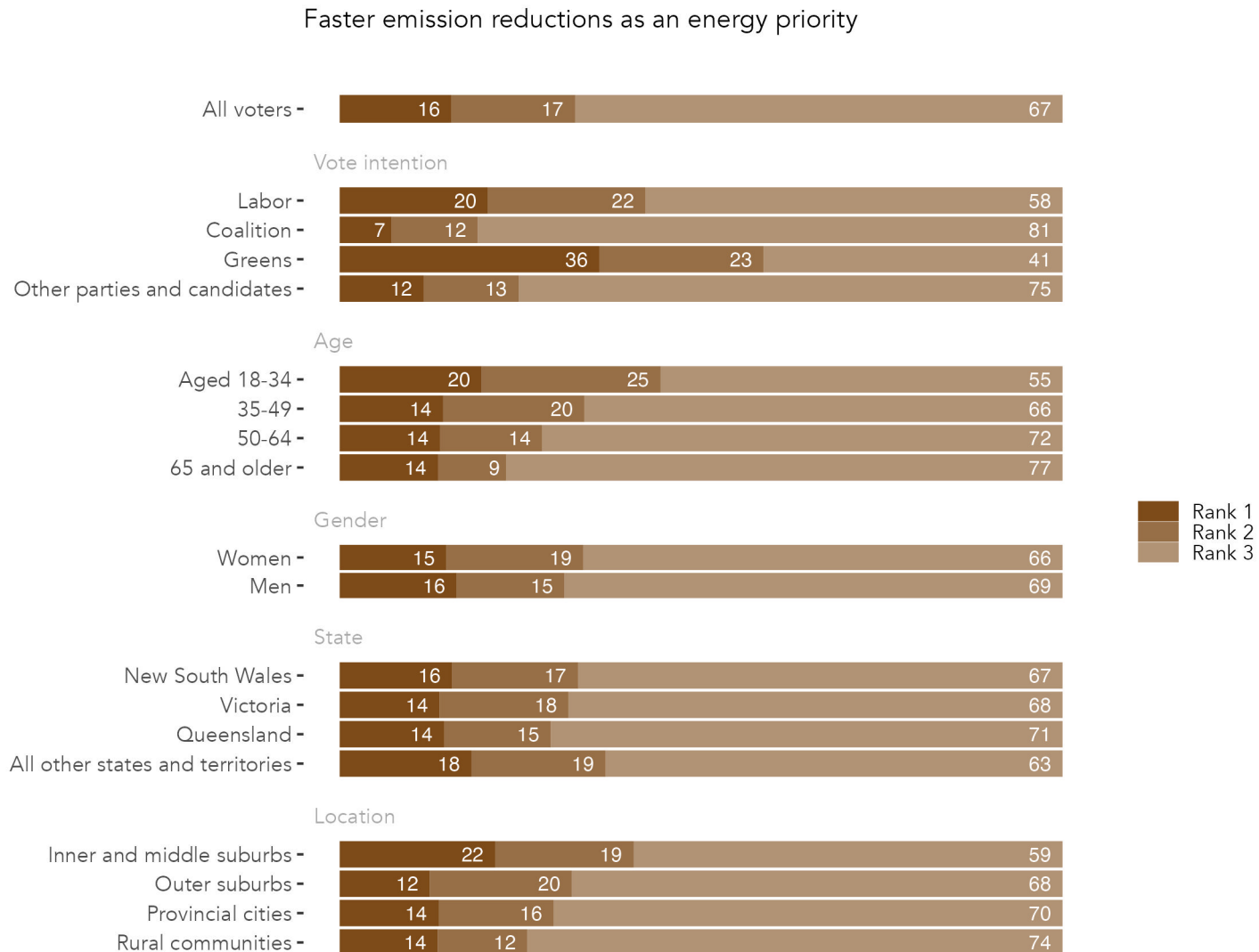
### Top 3 energy priorities of Australian voters



**Figure 8:** The energy priorities of Australian voters. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first. NOTE: rows sum to 96 per cent, with four per cent answering that they were either not sure or did not rank any of these as their energy priority.

## Faster emission reductions

Note: the following figures report the share of respondents who ranked these three items, leaving out the four per cent answering that they were either not sure or did not rank any of these as their energy priority.

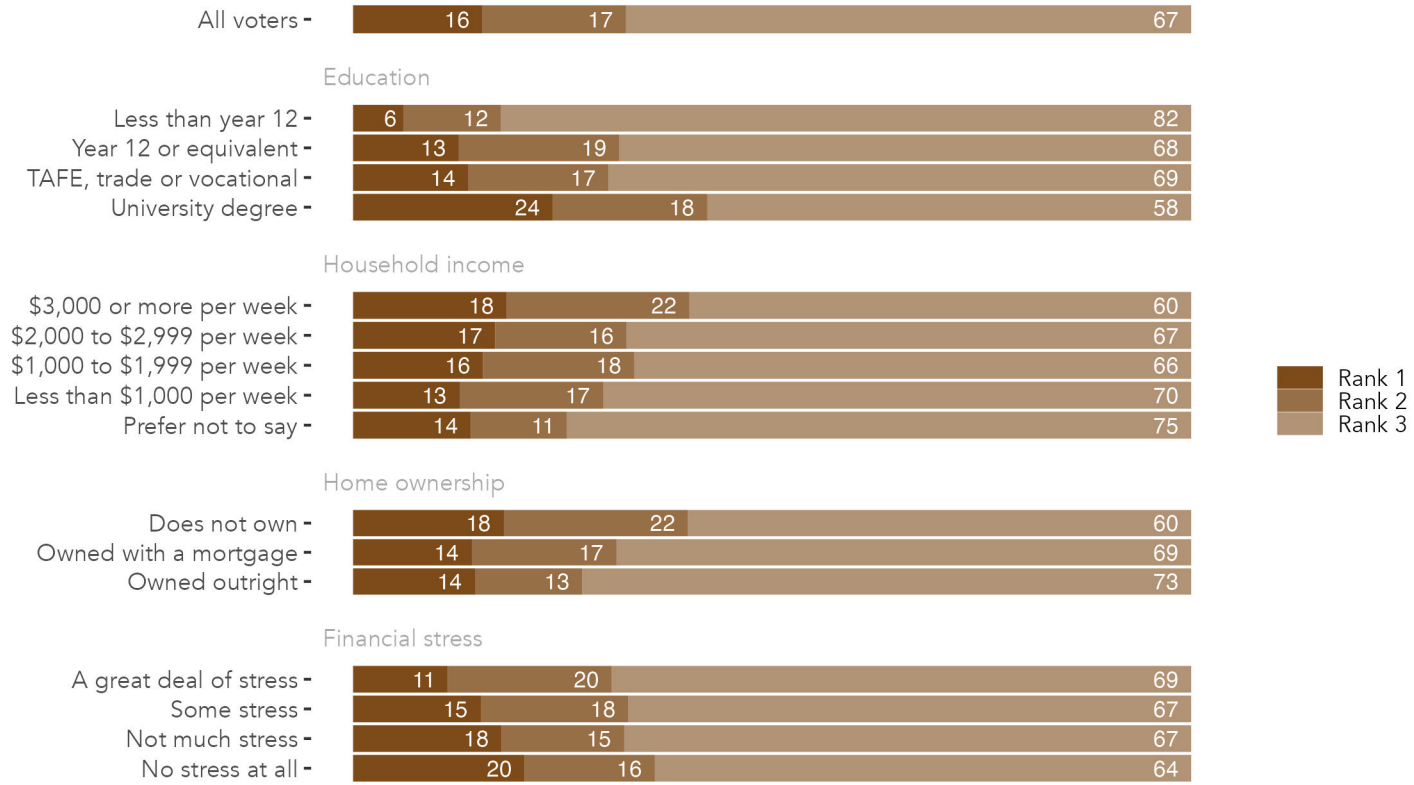


**Figure 9:** Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 7:** Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3
All voters	16	17	67
<b>Vote intention</b>			
Labor	20	22	58
Coalition	7	12	81
Greens	36	23	41
Other parties and candidates	12	13	75
<b>Age</b>			
Aged 18-34	20	25	55
35-49	14	20	66
50-64	14	14	72
65 and older	14	9	77
<b>Gender</b>			
Women	15	19	66
Men	16	15	69
<b>State</b>			
New South Wales	16	17	67
Victoria	14	18	68
Queensland	14	15	71
All other states and territories	18	19	63
<b>Location</b>			
Inner and middle suburbs	22	19	59
Outer suburbs	12	20	68
Provincial cities	14	16	70
Rural communities	14	12	74

## Faster emission reductions as an energy priority



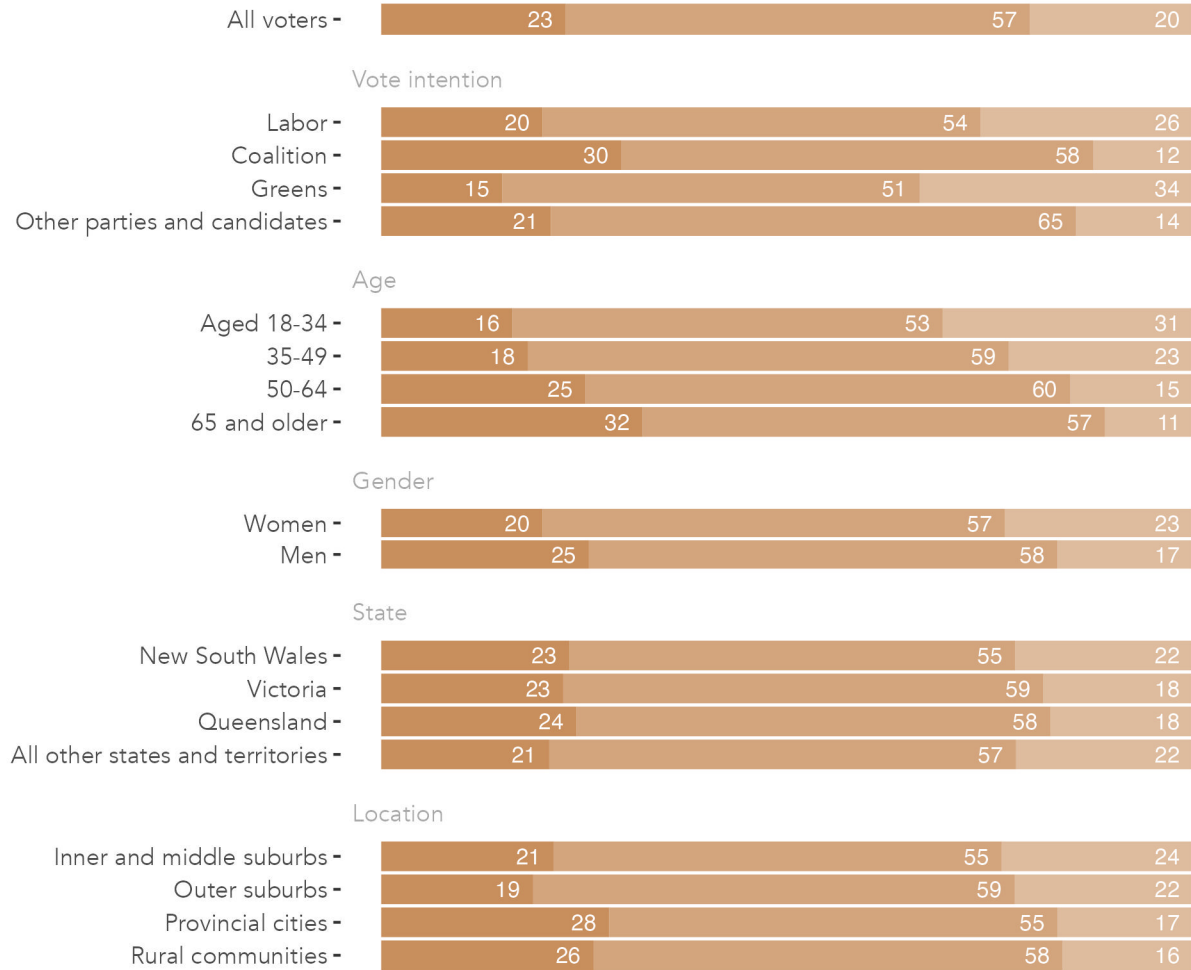
**Figure 10:** Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 8:** Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3
All voters	16	17	67
<b>Education</b>			
Less than year 12	6	12	82
Year 12 or equivalent	13	19	68
TAFE, trade or vocational	14	17	69
University degree	24	18	58
<b>Household income</b>			
\$3,000 or more per week	18	22	60
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	17	16	67
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	16	18	66
Less than \$1,000 per week	13	17	70
Prefer not to say	14	11	75
<b>Home ownership</b>			
Does not own	18	22	60
Owned with a mortgage	14	17	69
Owned outright	14	13	73
<b>Financial stress</b>			
A great deal of stress	11	20	69
Some stress	15	18	67
Not much stress	18	15	67
No stress at all	20	16	64

## Maintaining energy reliability

### Maintaining reliability as an energy priority

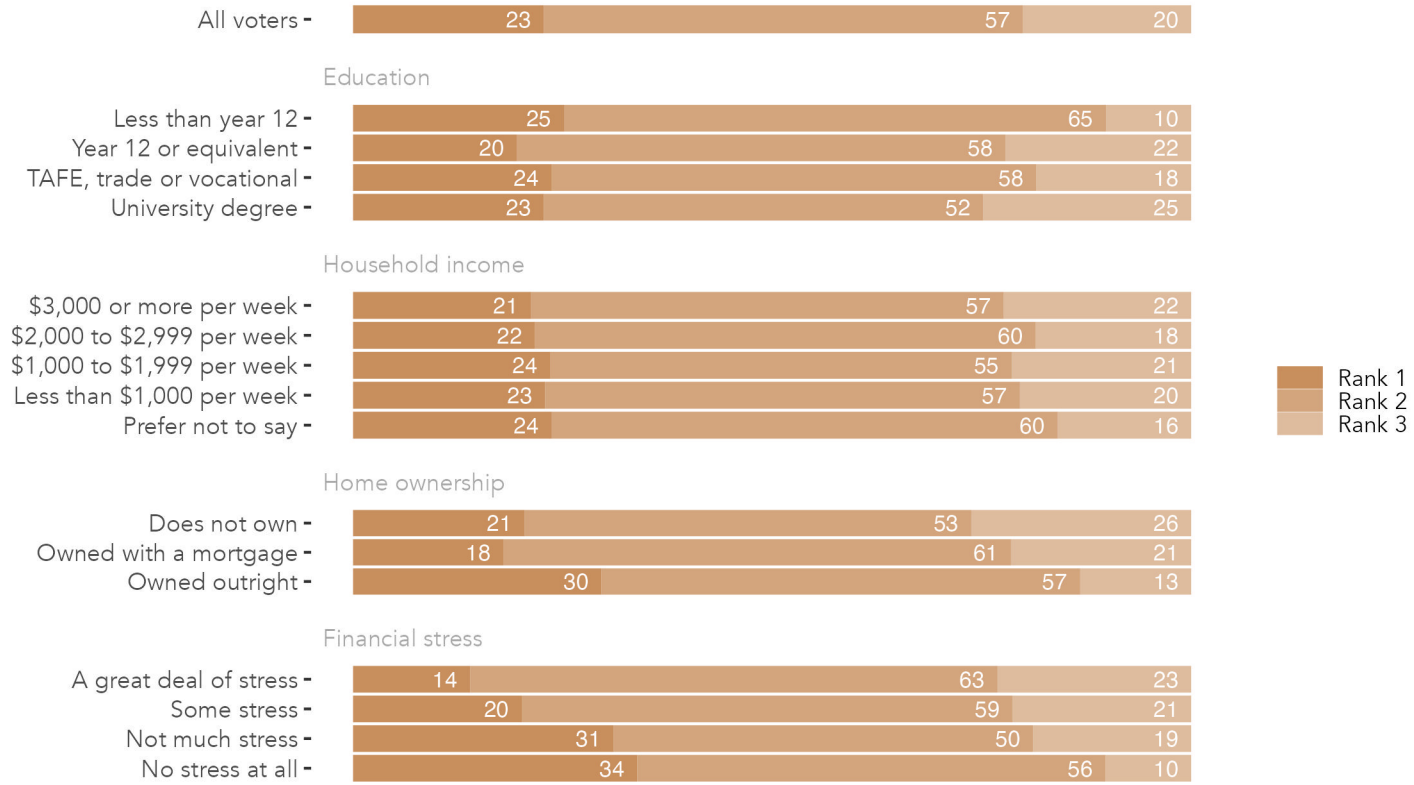


**Figure 11:** Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 9:** Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3
All voters	23	57	20
<b>Vote intention</b>			
Labor	20	54	26
Coalition	30	58	12
Greens	15	51	34
Other parties and candidates	21	65	14
<b>Age</b>			
Aged 18-34	16	53	31
35-49	18	59	23
50-64	25	60	15
65 and older	32	57	11
<b>Gender</b>			
Women	20	57	23
Men	25	58	17
<b>State</b>			
New South Wales	23	55	22
Victoria	23	59	18
Queensland	24	58	18
All other states and territories	21	57	22
<b>Location</b>			
Inner and middle suburbs	21	55	24
Outer suburbs	19	59	22
Provincial cities	28	55	17
Rural communities	26	58	16

## Maintaining reliability as an energy priority



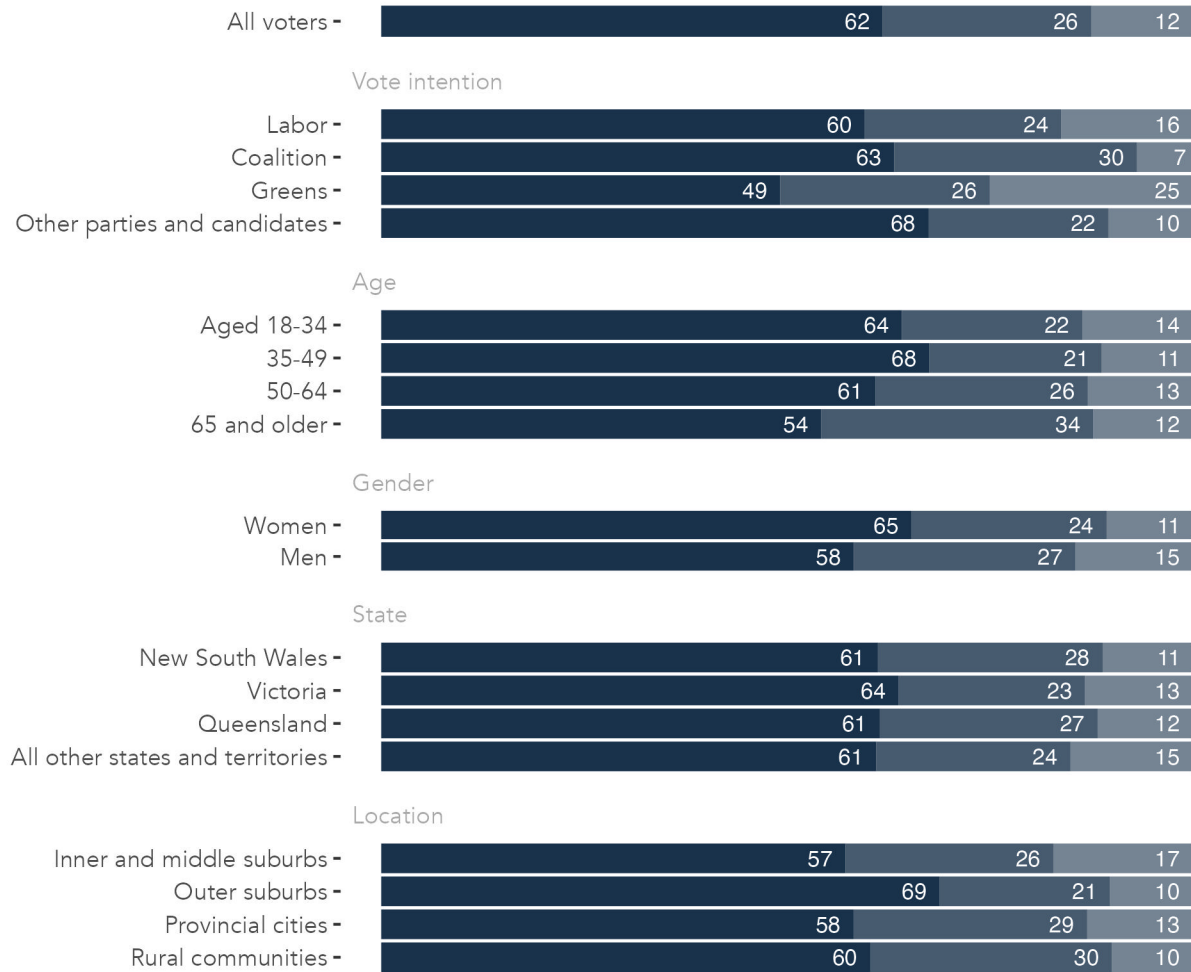
**Figure 12:** Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 10:** Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3
All voters	23	57	20
<b>Education</b>			
Less than year 12	25	65	10
Year 12 or equivalent	20	58	22
TAFE, trade or vocational	24	58	18
University degree	23	52	25
<b>Household income</b>			
\$3,000 or more per week	21	57	22
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	22	60	18
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	24	55	21
Less than \$1,000 per week	23	57	20
Prefer not to say	24	60	16
<b>Home ownership</b>			
Does not own	21	53	26
Owned with a mortgage	18	61	21
Owned outright	30	57	13
<b>Financial stress</b>			
A great deal of stress	14	63	23
Some stress	20	59	21
Not much stress	31	50	19
No stress at all	34	56	10

## Lowering energy costs

### Lowering costs as an energy priority

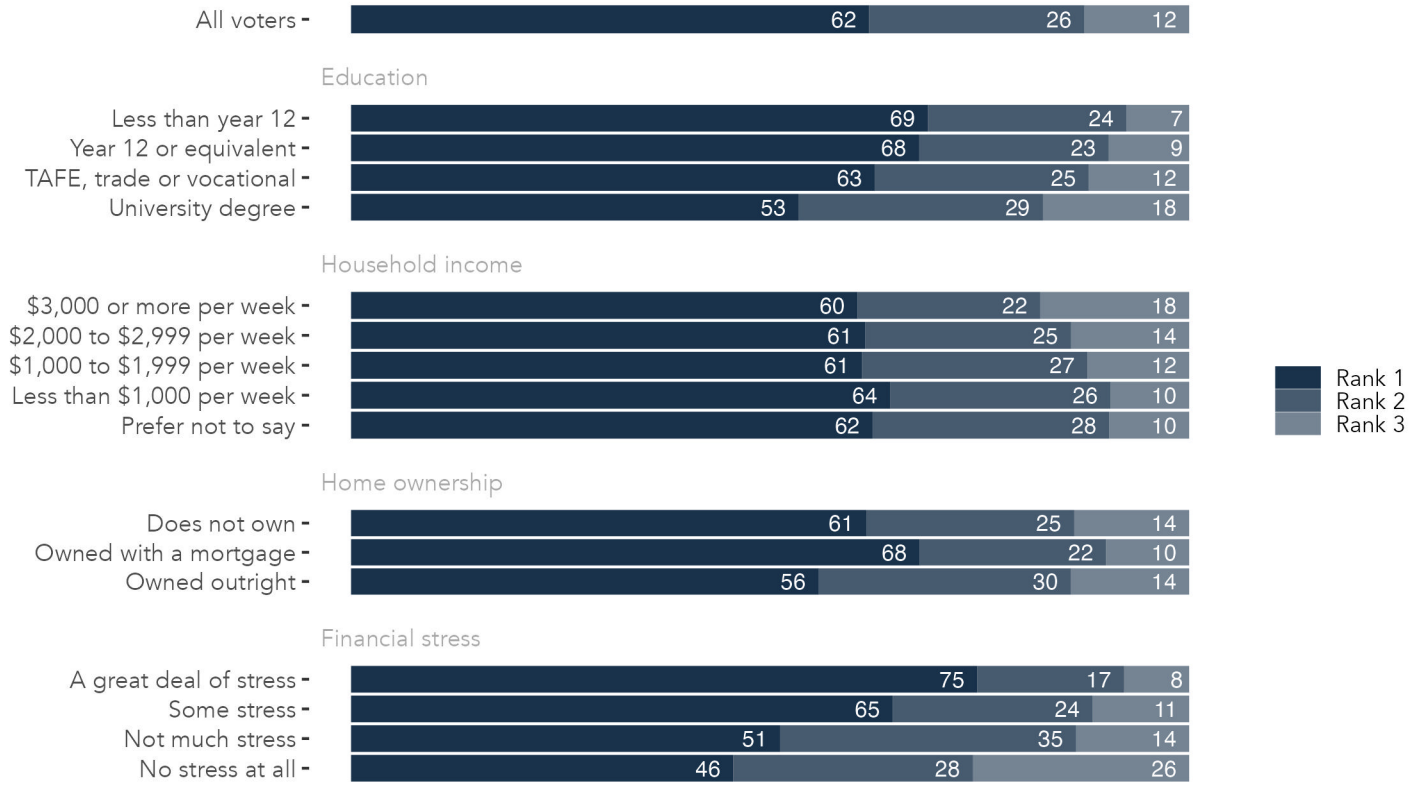


**Figure 13:** Lowering costs as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 11:** Lowering costs as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3
All voters	62	26	12
<b>Vote intention</b>			
Labor	60	24	16
Coalition	63	30	7
Greens	49	26	25
Other parties and candidates	68	22	10
<b>Age</b>			
Aged 18-34	64	22	14
35-49	68	21	11
50-64	61	26	13
65 and older	54	34	12
<b>Gender</b>			
Women	65	24	11
Men	58	27	15
<b>State</b>			
New South Wales	61	28	11
Victoria	64	23	13
Queensland	61	27	12
All other states and territories	61	24	15
<b>Location</b>			
Inner and middle suburbs	57	26	17
Outer suburbs	69	21	10
Provincial cities	58	29	13
Rural communities	60	30	10

## Lowering costs as an energy priority



**Figure 14:** Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 12:** Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3
All voters	62	26	12
<b>Education</b>			
Less than year 12	69	24	7
Year 12 or equivalent	68	23	9
TAFE, trade or vocational	63	25	12
University degree	53	29	18
<b>Household income</b>			
\$3,000 or more per week	60	22	18
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	61	25	14
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	61	27	12
Less than \$1,000 per week	64	26	10
Prefer not to say	62	28	10
<b>Home ownership</b>			
Does not own	61	25	14
Owned with a mortgage	68	22	10
Owned outright	56	30	14
<b>Financial stress</b>			
A great deal of stress	75	17	8
Some stress	65	24	11
Not much stress	51	35	14
No stress at all	46	28	26

# Perceptions of changes to cost, availability and reliability of electricity

## Question text

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

Grid; single select

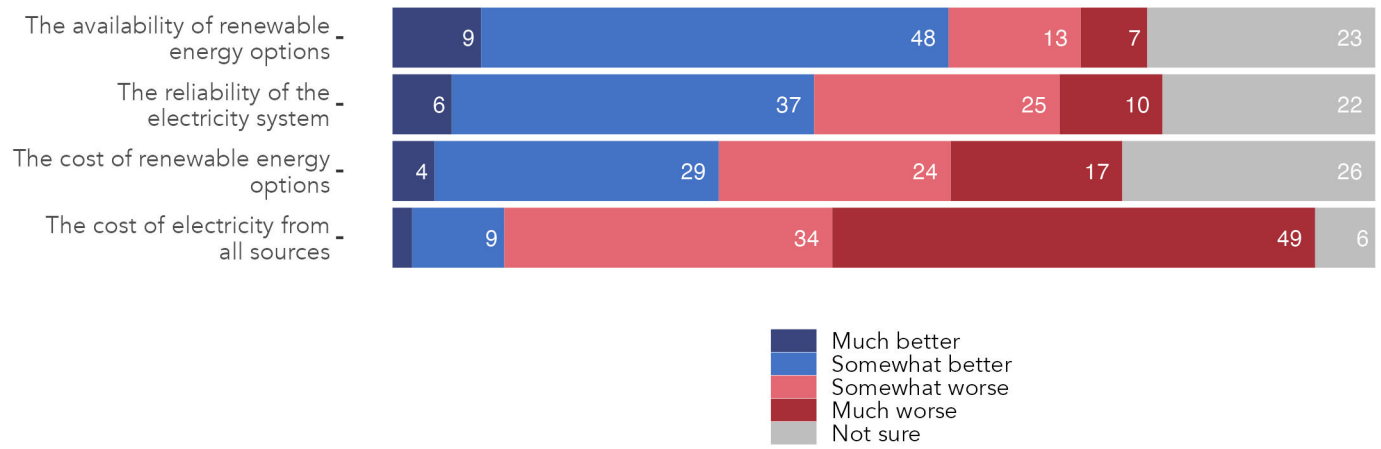
Questions; randomise

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

Response options; single select; random reverse 1-4

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

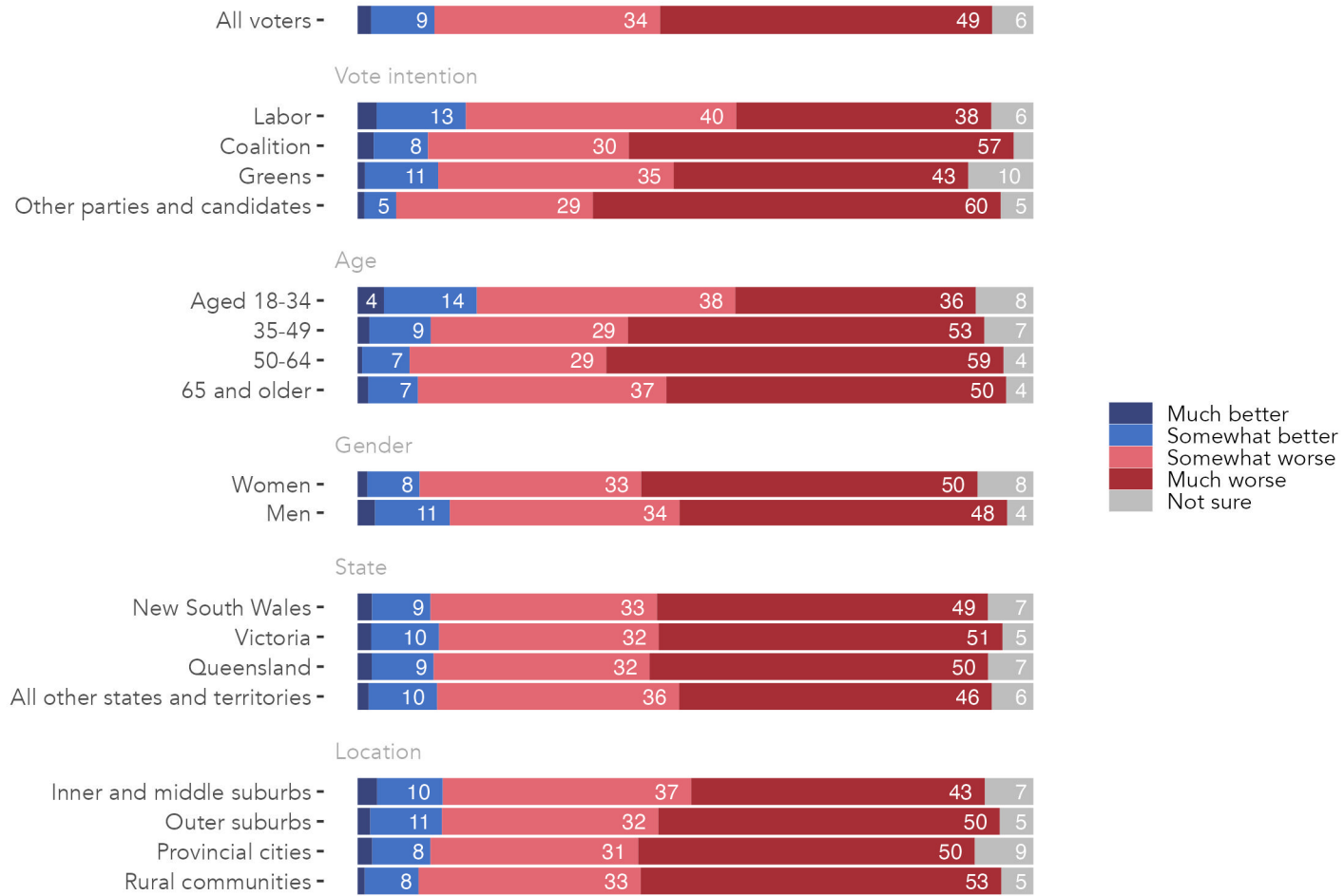
Compared to five years ago, have the following gotten better or worse?



**Figure 15:** How Australians feel about the renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago.

## The cost of electricity from all sources

Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse

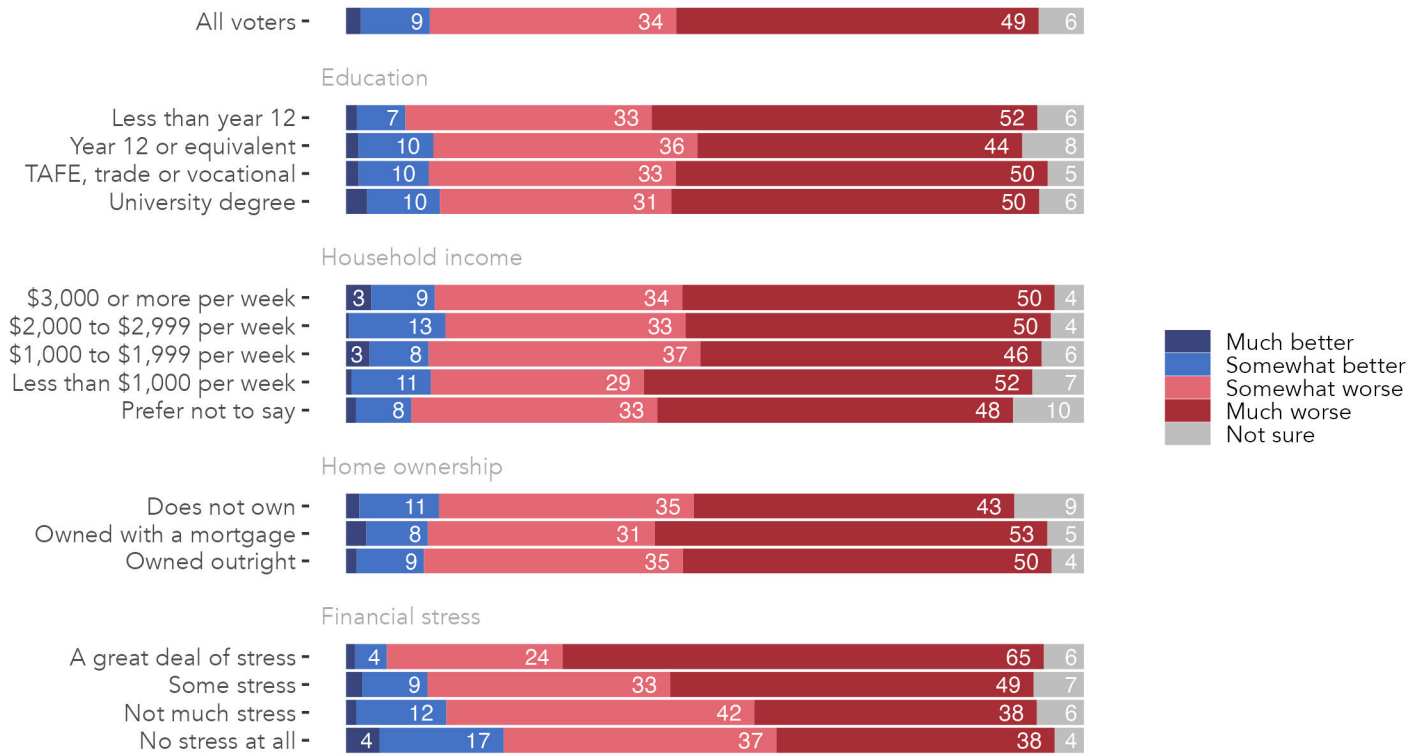


**Figure 16:** Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 13:** Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure
All voters	2	9	34	49	6
<b>Vote intention</b>					
Labor	3	13	40	38	6
Coalition	2	8	30	57	3
Greens	1	11	35	43	10
Other parties and candidates	1	5	29	60	5
<b>Age</b>					
Aged 18-34	4	14	38	36	8
35-49	2	9	29	53	7
50-64	1	7	29	59	4
65 and older	2	7	37	50	4
<b>Gender</b>					
Women	1	8	33	50	8
Men	3	11	34	48	4
<b>State</b>					
New South Wales	2	9	33	49	7
Victoria	2	10	32	51	5
Queensland	2	9	32	50	7
All other states and territories	2	10	36	46	6
<b>Location</b>					
Inner and middle suburbs	3	10	37	43	7
Outer suburbs	2	11	32	50	5
Provincial cities	2	8	31	50	9
Rural communities	1	8	33	53	5

### Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse



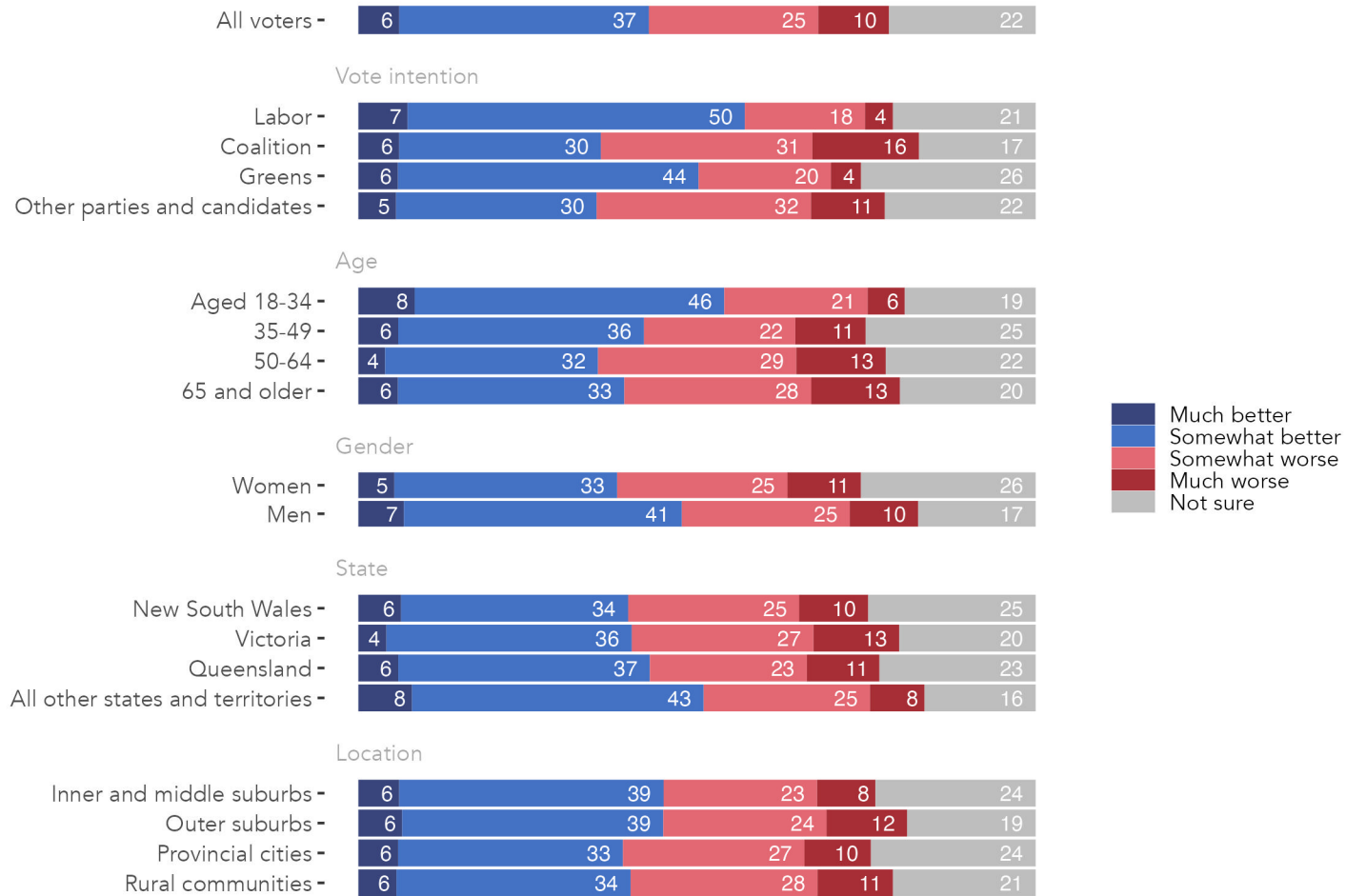
**Figure 17:** Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 14:** Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure
All voters	2	9	34	49	6
<b>Education</b>					
Less than year 12	2	7	33	52	6
Year 12 or equivalent	2	10	36	44	8
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	10	33	50	5
University degree	3	10	31	50	6
<b>Household income</b>					
\$3,000 or more per week	3	9	34	50	4
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	0	13	33	50	4
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	3	8	37	46	6
Less than \$1,000 per week	1	11	29	52	7
Prefer not to say	1	8	33	48	10
<b>Home ownership</b>					
Does not own	2	11	35	43	9
Owned with a mortgage	3	8	31	53	5
Owned outright	2	9	35	50	4
<b>Financial stress</b>					
A great deal of stress	1	4	24	65	6
Some stress	2	9	33	49	7
Not much stress	2	12	42	38	6
No stress at all	4	17	37	38	4

## The reliability of the electricity system

Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse

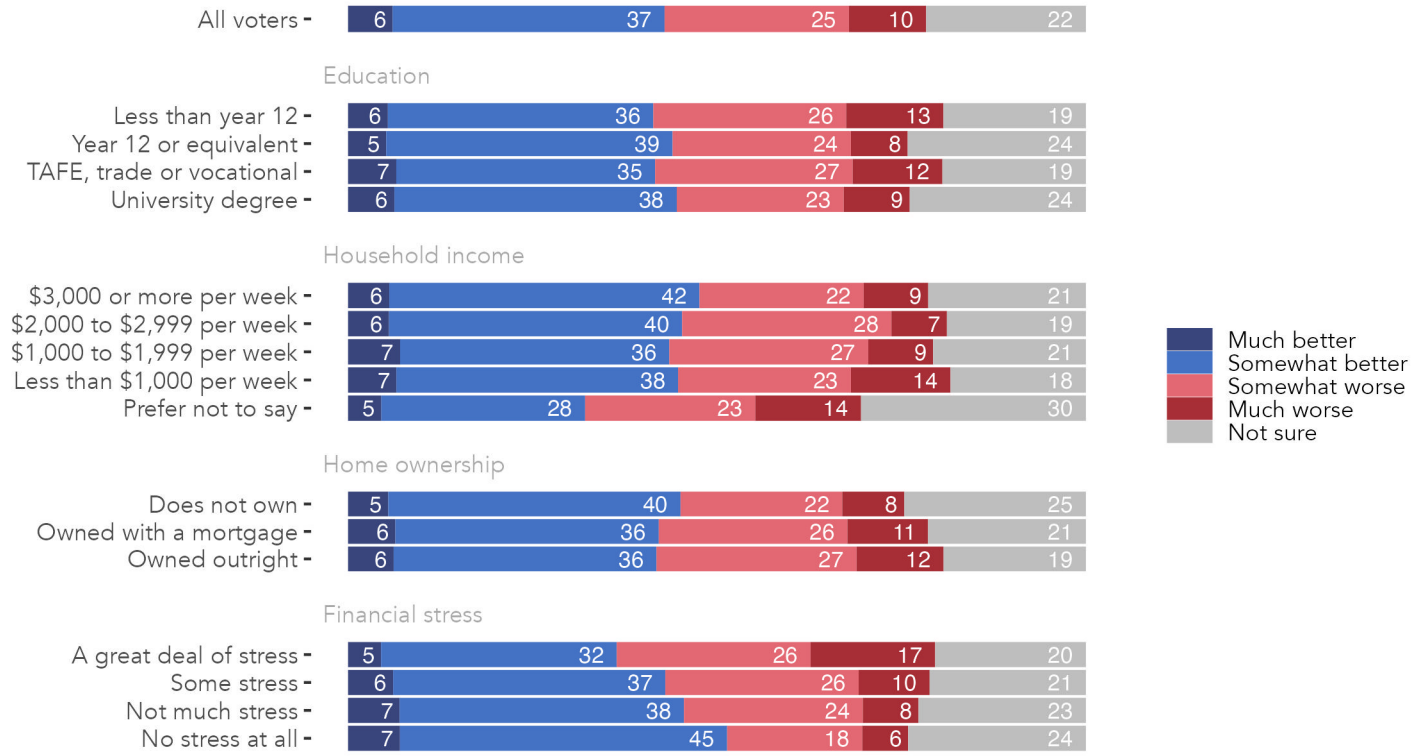


**Figure 18:** Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 15:** Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure
All voters	6	37	25	10	22
<b>Vote intention</b>					
Labor	7	50	18	4	21
Coalition	6	30	31	16	17
Greens	6	44	20	4	26
Other parties and candidates	5	30	32	11	22
<b>Age</b>					
Aged 18-34	8	46	21	6	19
35-49	6	36	22	11	25
50-64	4	32	29	13	22
65 and older	6	33	28	13	20
<b>Gender</b>					
Women	5	33	25	11	26
Men	7	41	25	10	17
<b>State</b>					
New South Wales	6	34	25	10	25
Victoria	4	36	27	13	20
Queensland	6	37	23	11	23
All other states and territories	8	43	25	8	16
<b>Location</b>					
Inner and middle suburbs	6	39	23	8	24
Outer suburbs	6	39	24	12	19
Provincial cities	6	33	27	10	24
Rural communities	6	34	28	11	21

### Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse



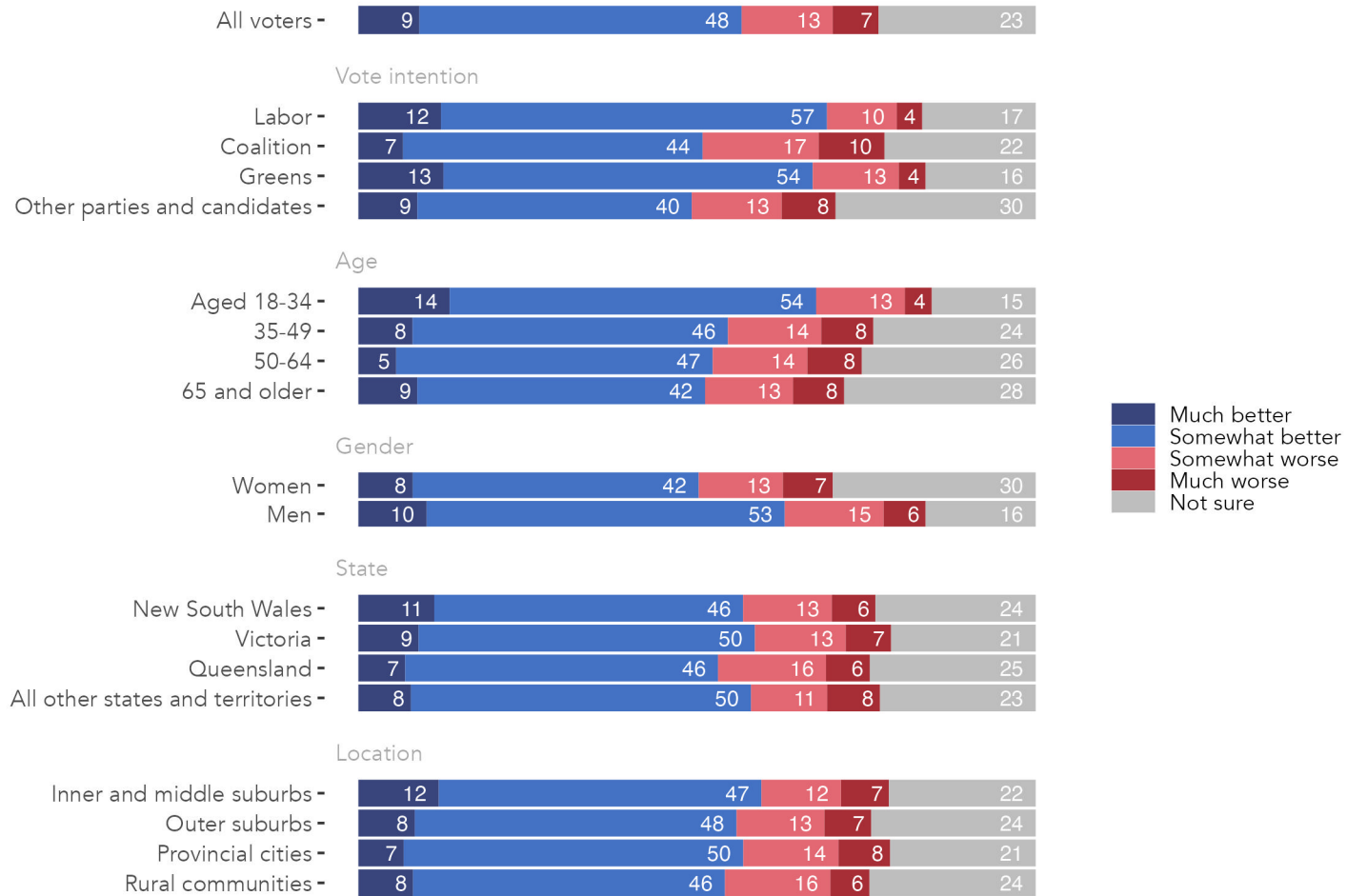
**Figure 19:** Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 16:** Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure
All voters	6	37	25	10	22
<b>Education</b>					
Less than year 12	6	36	26	13	19
Year 12 or equivalent	5	39	24	8	24
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	35	27	12	19
University degree	6	38	23	9	24
<b>Household income</b>					
\$3,000 or more per week	6	42	22	9	21
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	6	40	28	7	19
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	7	36	27	9	21
Less than \$1,000 per week	7	38	23	14	18
Prefer not to say	5	28	23	14	30
<b>Home ownership</b>					
Does not own	5	40	22	8	25
Owned with a mortgage	6	36	26	11	21
Owned outright	6	36	27	12	19
<b>Financial stress</b>					
A great deal of stress	5	32	26	17	20
Some stress	6	37	26	10	21
Not much stress	7	38	24	8	23
No stress at all	7	45	18	6	24

## The availability of renewable energy options

Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse

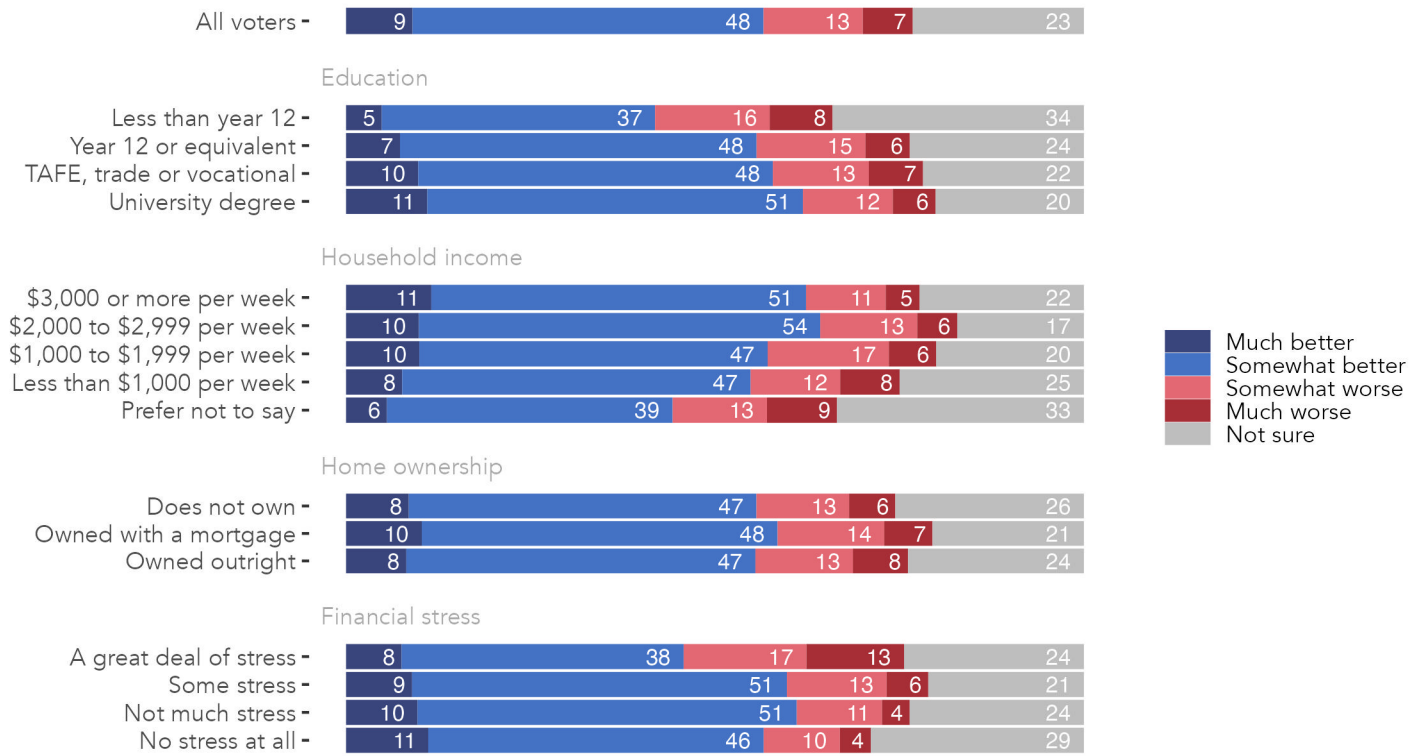


**Figure 20:** Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 17:** Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure
All voters	9	48	13	7	23
<b>Vote intention</b>					
Labor	12	57	10	4	17
Coalition	7	44	17	10	22
Greens	13	54	13	4	16
Other parties and candidates	9	40	13	8	30
<b>Age</b>					
Aged 18-34	14	54	13	4	15
35-49	8	46	14	8	24
50-64	5	47	14	8	26
65 and older	9	42	13	8	28
<b>Gender</b>					
Women	8	42	13	7	30
Men	10	53	15	6	16
<b>State</b>					
New South Wales	11	46	13	6	24
Victoria	9	50	13	7	21
Queensland	7	46	16	6	25
All other states and territories	8	50	11	8	23
<b>Location</b>					
Inner and middle suburbs	12	47	12	7	22
Outer suburbs	8	48	13	7	24
Provincial cities	7	50	14	8	21
Rural communities	8	46	16	6	24

### Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse



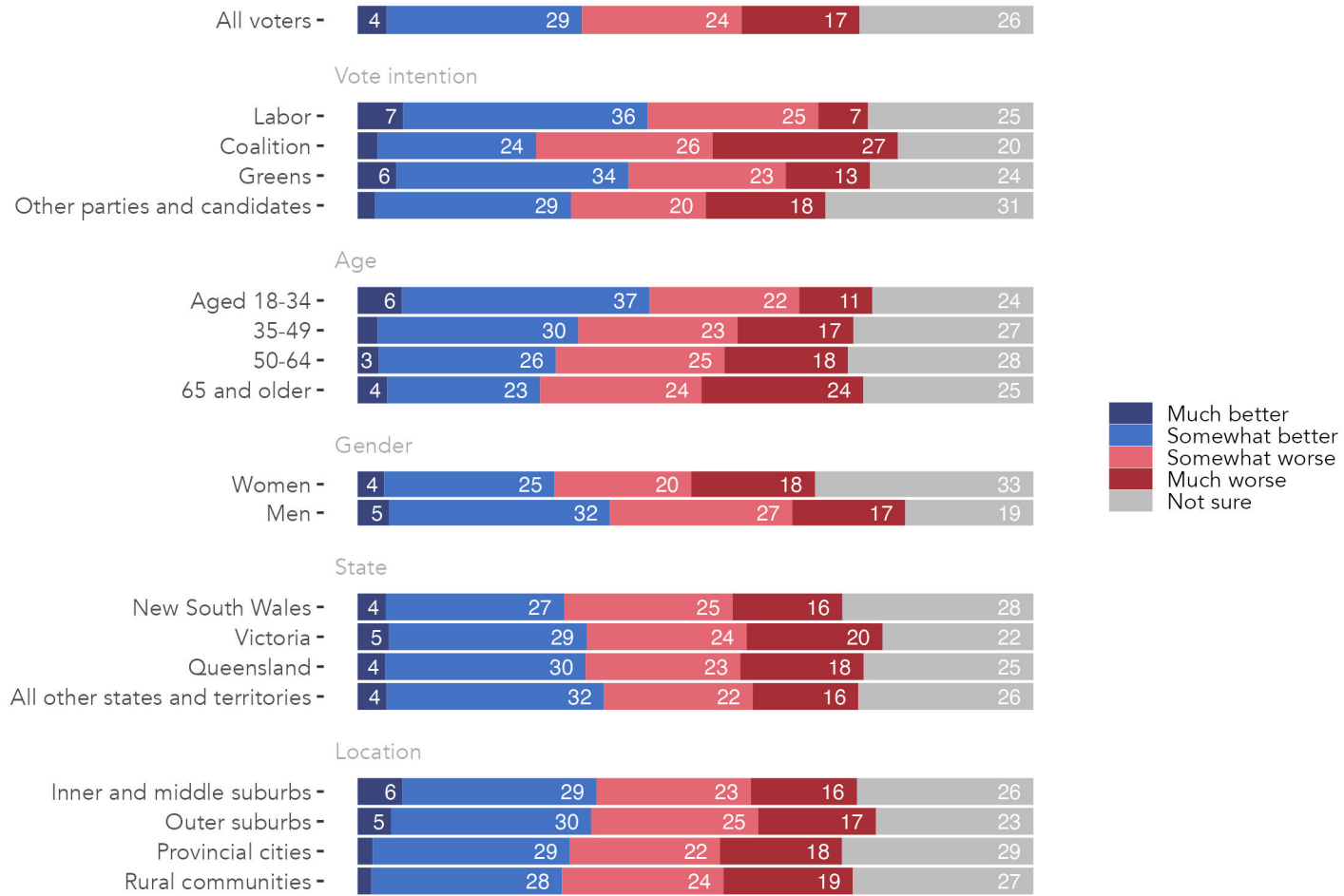
**Figure 21:** Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 18:** Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure
All voters	9	48	13	7	23
<b>Education</b>					
Less than year 12	5	37	16	8	34
Year 12 or equivalent	7	48	15	6	24
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	48	13	7	22
University degree	11	51	12	6	20
<b>Household income</b>					
\$3,000 or more per week	11	51	11	5	22
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	10	54	13	6	17
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	10	47	17	6	20
Less than \$1,000 per week	8	47	12	8	25
Prefer not to say	6	39	13	9	33
<b>Home ownership</b>					
Does not own	8	47	13	6	26
Owned with a mortgage	10	48	14	7	21
Owned outright	8	47	13	8	24
<b>Financial stress</b>					
A great deal of stress	8	38	17	13	24
Some stress	9	51	13	6	21
Not much stress	10	51	11	4	24
No stress at all	11	46	10	4	29

## The cost of renewable energy options

Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse

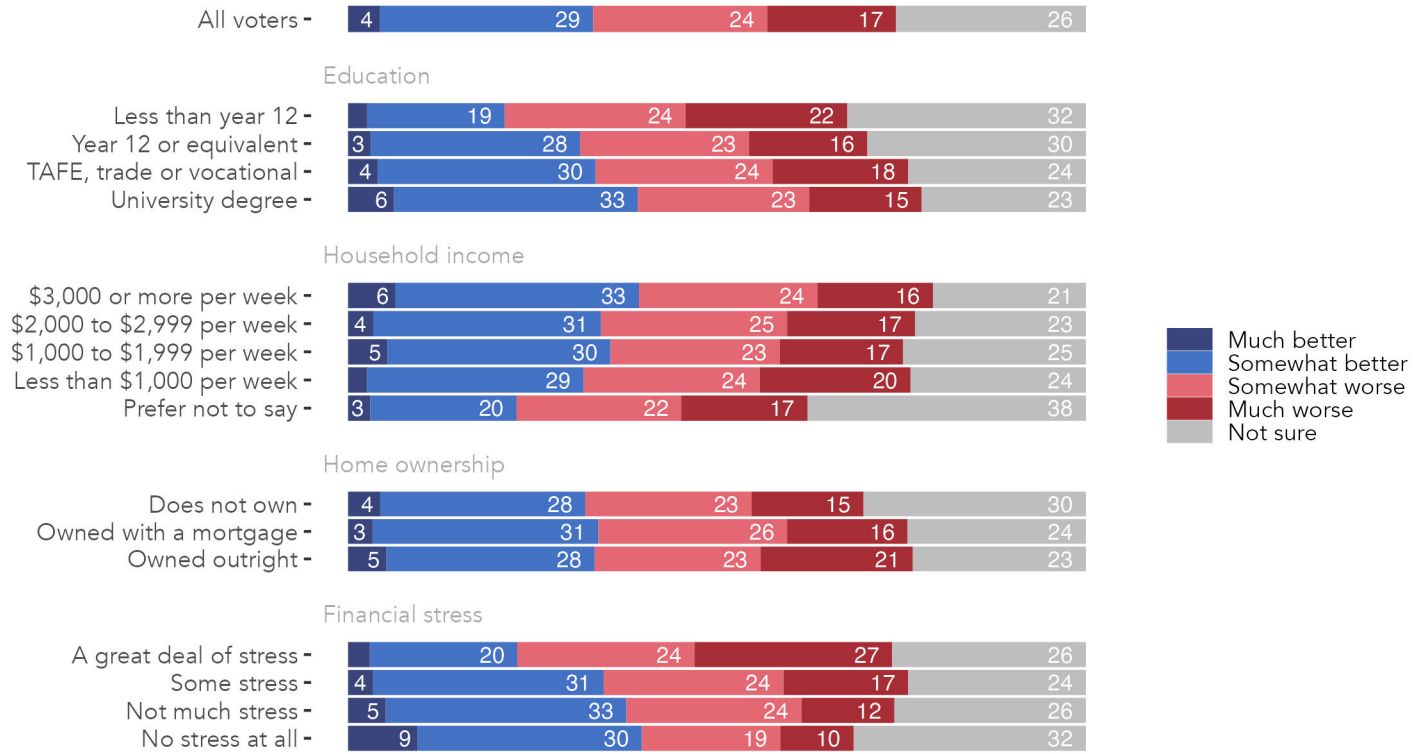


**Figure 22:** Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 19:** Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure
All voters	4	29	24	17	26
<b>Vote intention</b>					
Labor	7	36	25	7	25
Coalition	3	24	26	27	20
Greens	6	34	23	13	24
Other parties and candidates	2	29	20	18	31
<b>Age</b>					
Aged 18-34	6	37	22	11	24
35-49	3	30	23	17	27
50-64	3	26	25	18	28
65 and older	4	23	24	24	25
<b>Gender</b>					
Women	4	25	20	18	33
Men	5	32	27	17	19
<b>State</b>					
New South Wales	4	27	25	16	28
Victoria	5	29	24	20	22
Queensland	4	30	23	18	25
All other states and territories	4	32	22	16	26
<b>Location</b>					
Inner and middle suburbs	6	29	23	16	26
Outer suburbs	5	30	25	17	23
Provincial cities	2	29	22	18	29
Rural communities	2	28	24	19	27

### Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse



**Figure 23:** Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 20:** Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure
All voters	4	29	24	17	26
<b>Education</b>					
Less than year 12	3	19	24	22	32
Year 12 or equivalent	3	28	23	16	30
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	30	24	18	24
University degree	6	33	23	15	23
<b>Household income</b>					
\$3,000 or more per week	6	33	24	16	21
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	4	31	25	17	23
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	5	30	23	17	25
Less than \$1,000 per week	3	29	24	20	24
Prefer not to say	3	20	22	17	38
<b>Home ownership</b>					
Does not own	4	28	23	15	30
Owned with a mortgage	3	31	26	16	24
Owned outright	5	28	23	21	23
<b>Financial stress</b>					
A great deal of stress	3	20	24	27	26
Some stress	4	31	24	17	24
Not much stress	5	33	24	12	26
No stress at all	9	30	19	10	32

## Who is most responsible for the reliability and affordability of the energy system

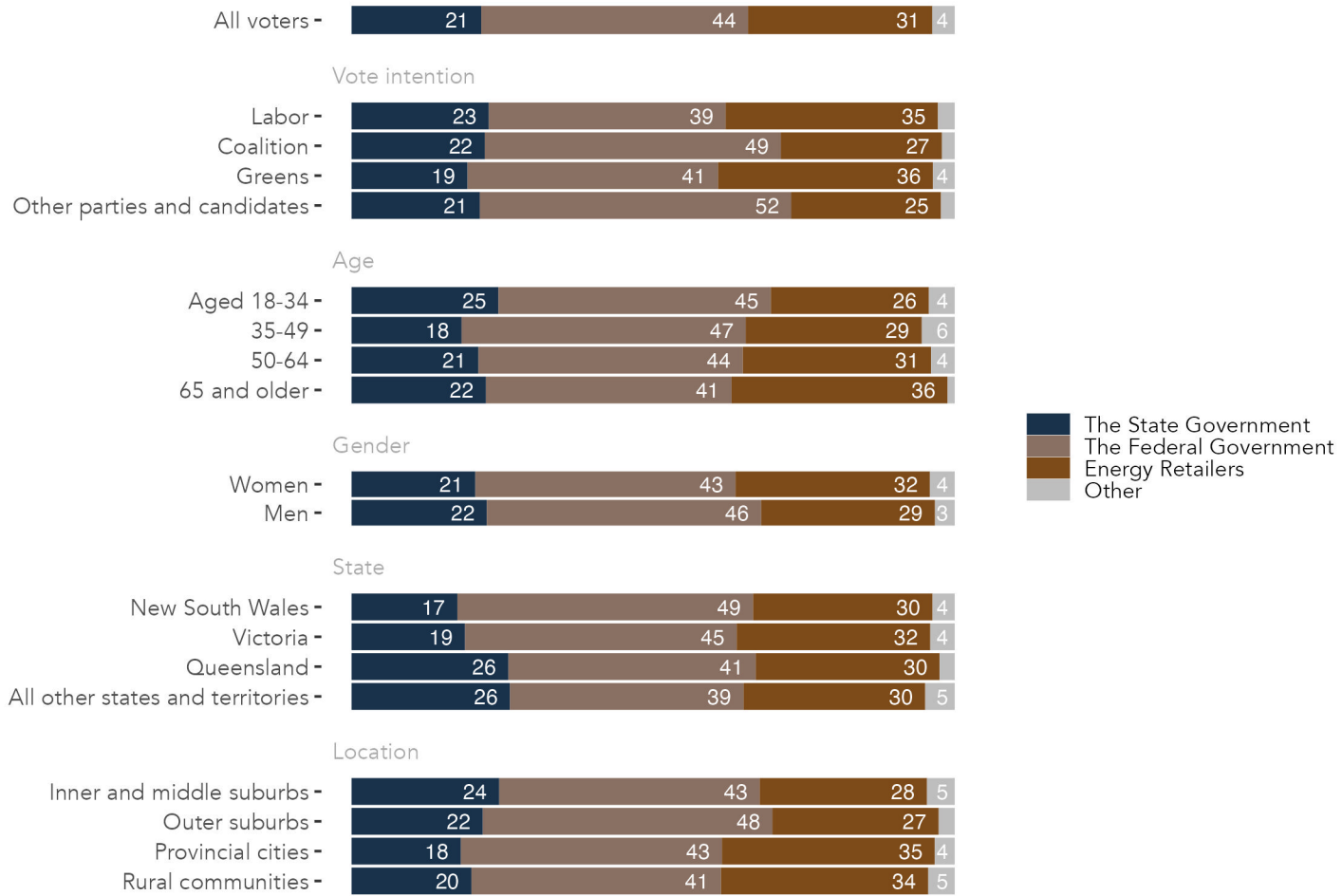
### Question text

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

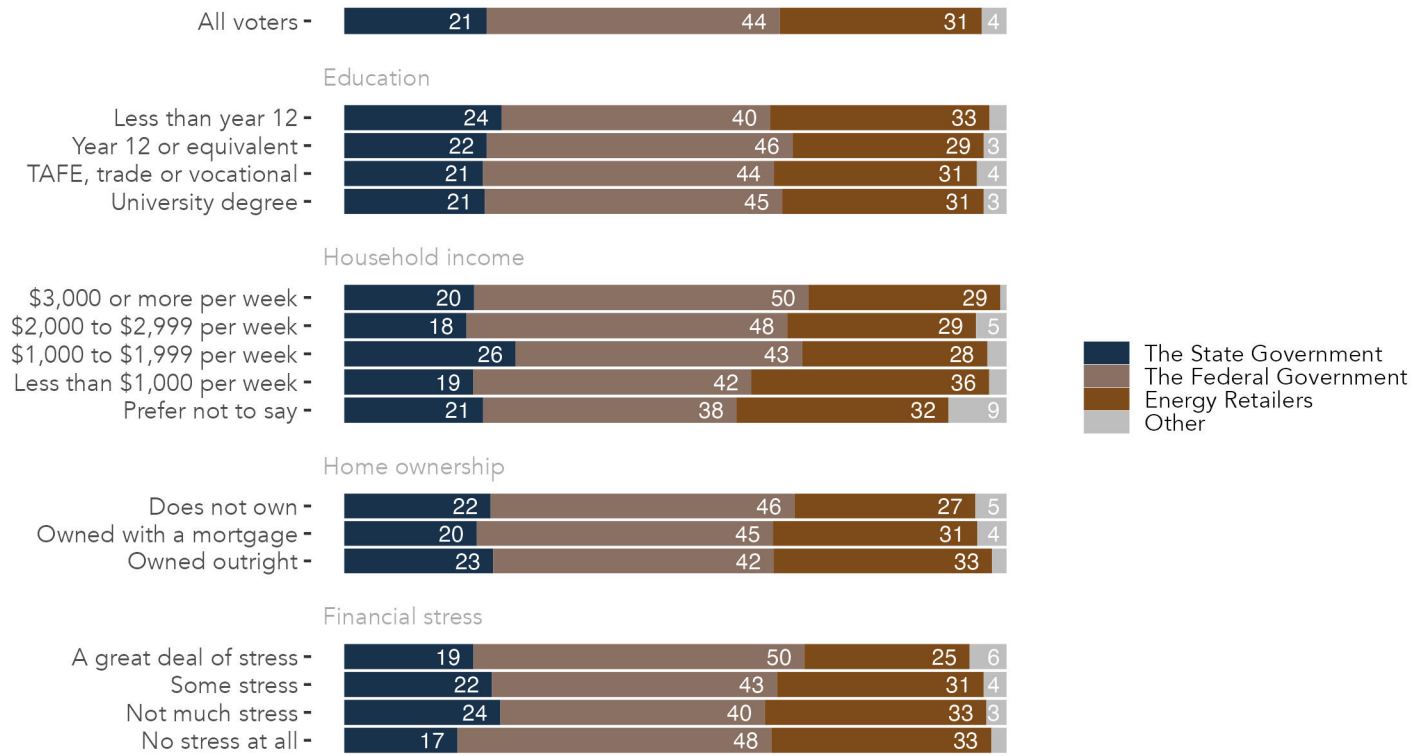


**Figure 24:** Who is most responsible for the reliability and affordability of the energy system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 21:** Who is most responsible for the reliability and affordability of the energy system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	21	44	31	4
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	23	39	35	3
Coalition	22	49	27	2
Greens	19	41	36	4
Other parties and candidates	21	52	25	2
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	25	45	26	4
35-49	18	47	29	6
50-64	21	44	31	4
65 and older	22	41	36	1
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	21	43	32	4
Men	22	46	29	3
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	17	49	30	4
Victoria	19	45	32	4
Queensland	26	41	30	3
All other states and territories	26	39	30	5
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	24	43	28	5
Outer suburbs	22	48	27	3
Provincial cities	18	43	35	4
Rural communities	20	41	34	5

## Who is most responsible for the reliability and affordability of the energy system



**Figure 25:** Who is most responsible for the reliability and affordability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 22:** Who is most responsible for the reliability and affordability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	21	44	31	4
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	24	40	33	3
Year 12 or equivalent	22	46	29	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	21	44	31	4
University degree	21	45	31	3
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	20	50	29	1
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	18	48	29	5
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	26	43	28	3
Less than \$1,000 per week	19	42	36	3
Prefer not to say	21	38	32	9
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	22	46	27	5
Owned with a mortgage	20	45	31	4
Owned outright	23	42	33	2
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	19	50	25	6
Some stress	22	43	31	4
Not much stress	24	40	33	3
No stress at all	17	48	33	2

## State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources

### Question text

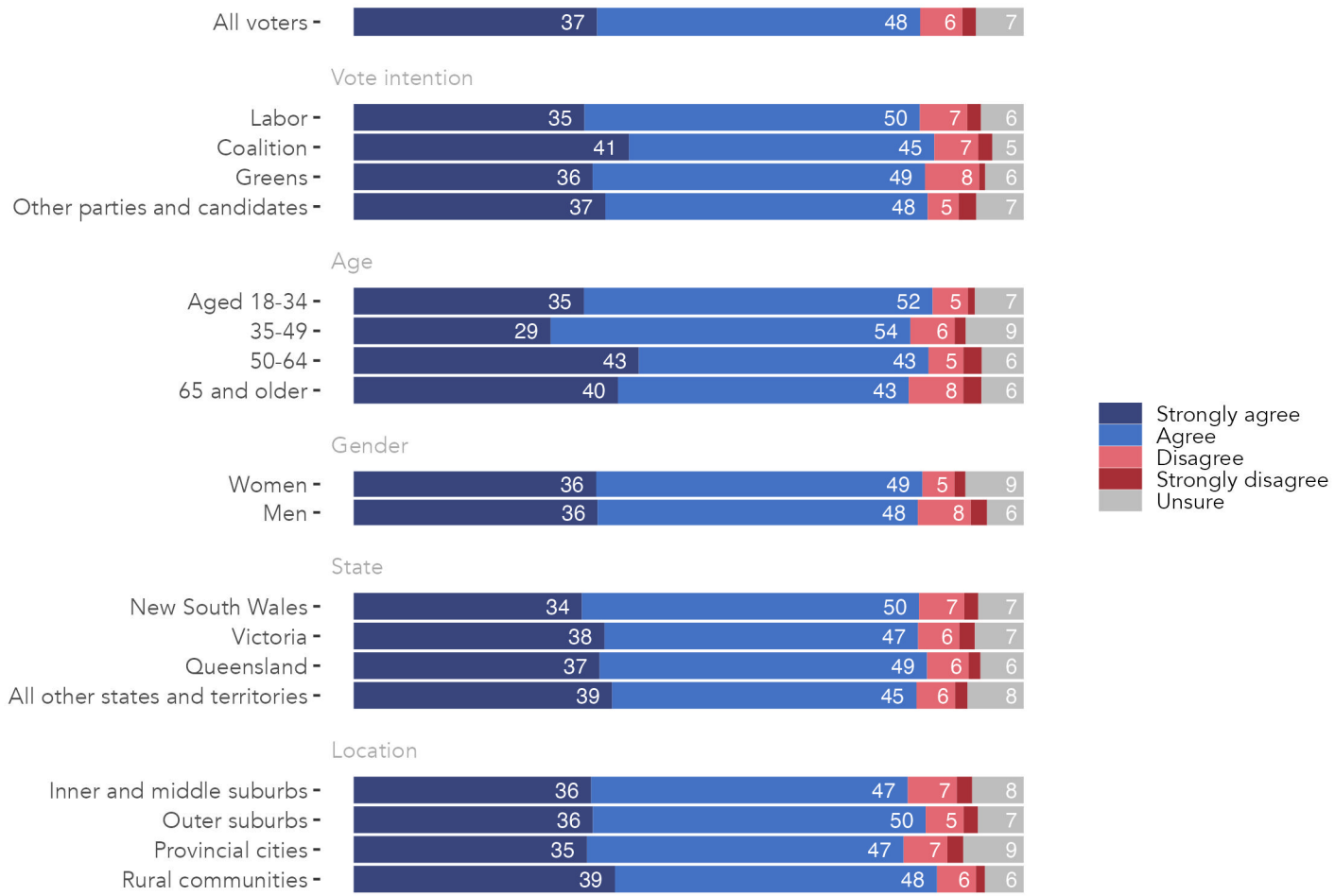
#### Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The <pipe state> Government should not put all its energy eggs in the one basket and needs a mix of energy, including solar, wind and gas

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

### State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources

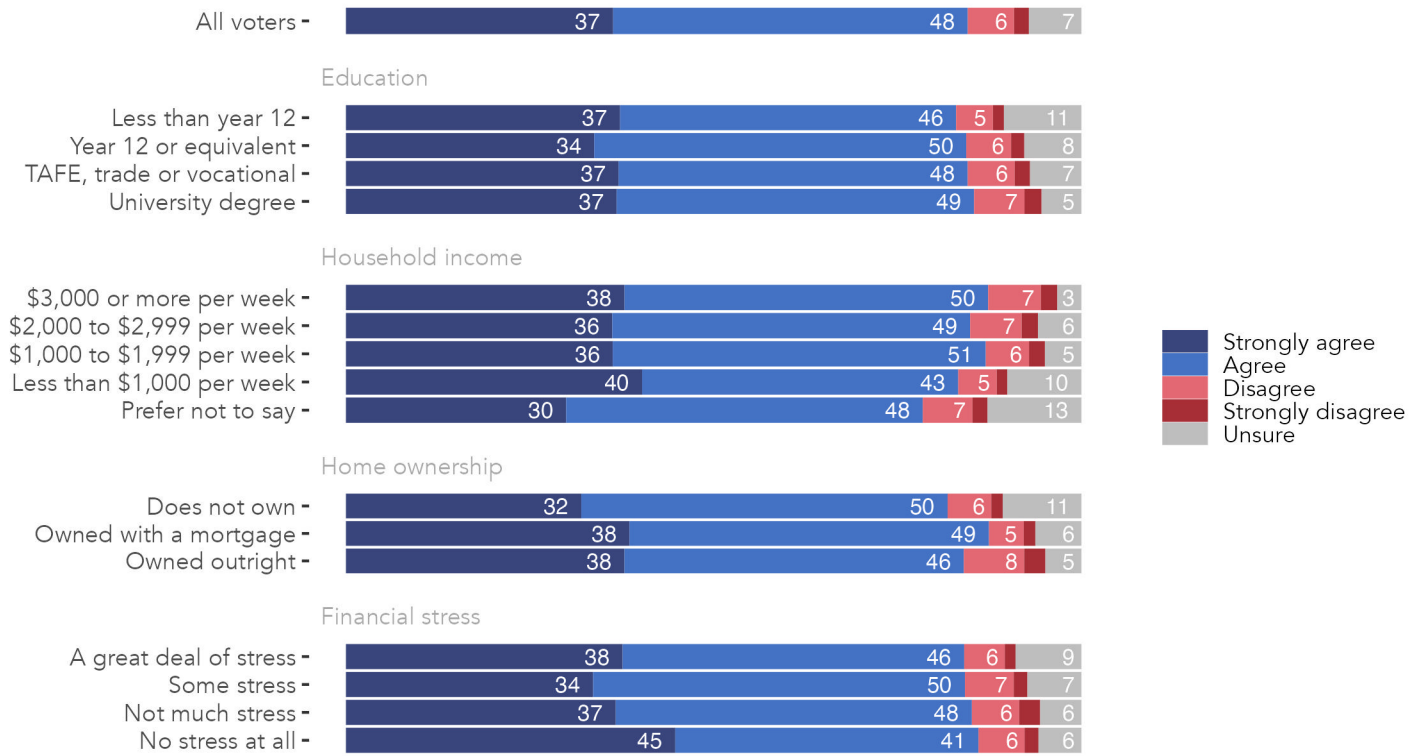


**Figure 26:** State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 23:** State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure
All voters	37	48	6	2	7
<b>Vote intention</b>					
Labor	35	50	7	2	6
Coalition	41	45	7	2	5
Greens	36	49	8	1	6
Other parties and candidates	37	48	5	3	7
<b>Age</b>					
Aged 18-34	35	52	5	1	7
35-49	29	54	6	2	9
50-64	43	43	5	3	6
65 and older	40	43	8	3	6
<b>Gender</b>					
Women	36	49	5	1	9
Men	36	48	8	2	6
<b>State</b>					
New South Wales	34	50	7	2	7
Victoria	38	47	6	2	7
Queensland	37	49	6	2	6
All other states and territories	39	45	6	2	8
<b>Location</b>					
Inner and middle suburbs	36	47	7	2	8
Outer suburbs	36	50	5	2	7
Provincial cities	35	47	7	2	9
Rural communities	39	48	6	1	6

### State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources



**Figure 27:** State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 24:** State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure
All voters	37	48	6	2	7
<b>Education</b>					
Less than year 12	37	46	5	1	11
Year 12 or equivalent	34	50	6	2	8
TAFE, trade or vocational	37	48	6	2	7
University degree	37	49	7	2	5
<b>Household income</b>					
\$3,000 or more per week	38	50	7	2	3
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	36	49	7	2	6
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	36	51	6	2	5
Less than \$1,000 per week	40	43	5	2	10
Prefer not to say	30	48	7	2	13
<b>Home ownership</b>					
Does not own	32	50	6	1	11
Owned with a mortgage	38	49	5	2	6
Owned outright	38	46	8	3	5
<b>Financial stress</b>					
A great deal of stress	38	46	6	1	9
Some stress	34	50	7	2	7
Not much stress	37	48	6	3	6
No stress at all	45	41	6	2	6

## Support for new gas projects

### Question text

*Would you support or oppose...*

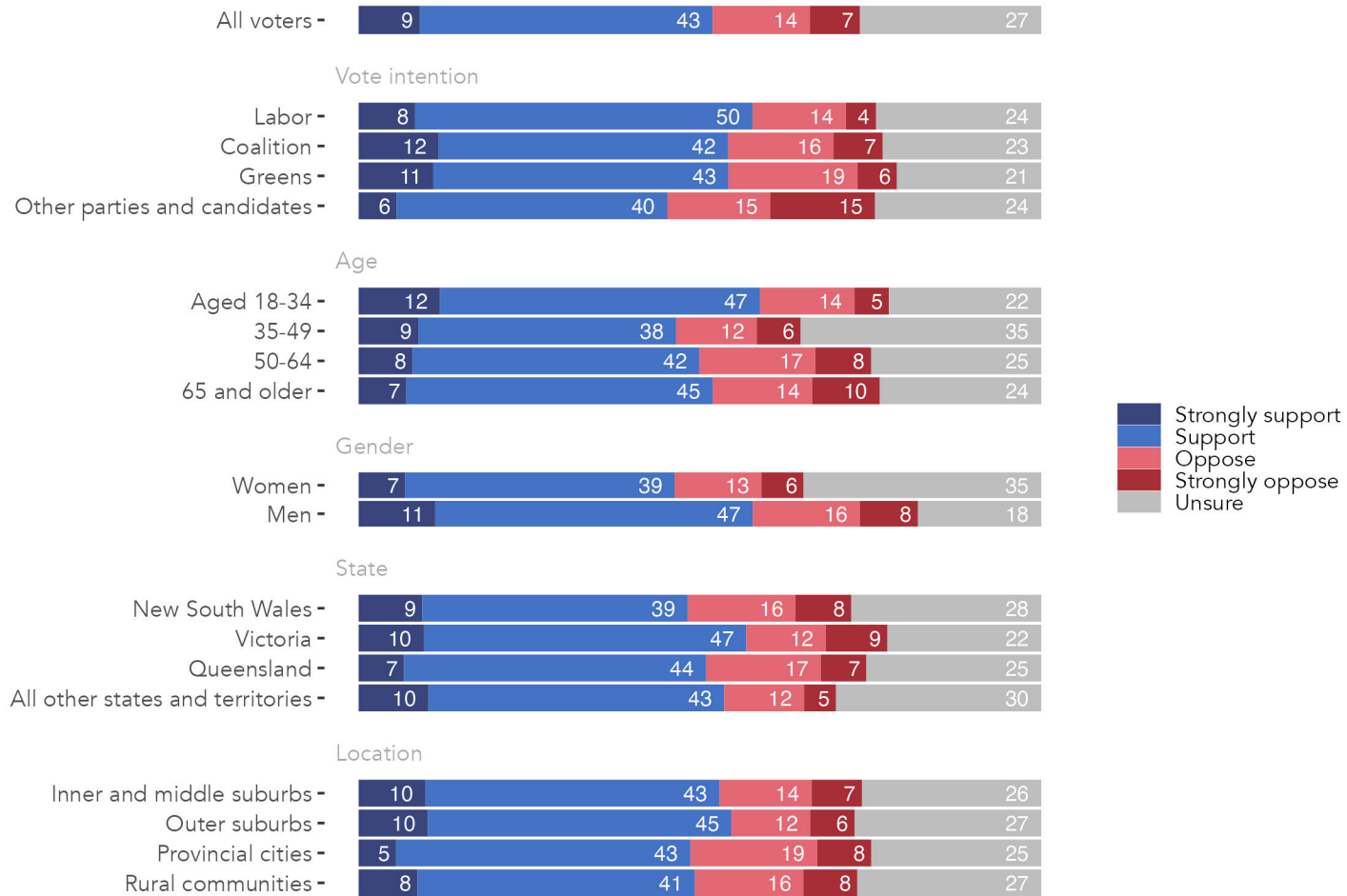
*New gas projects if they supported the faster retirement of coal fired power stations in Australia?*

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

## New gas projects if they supported the faster retirement of coal fired power stations

Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations

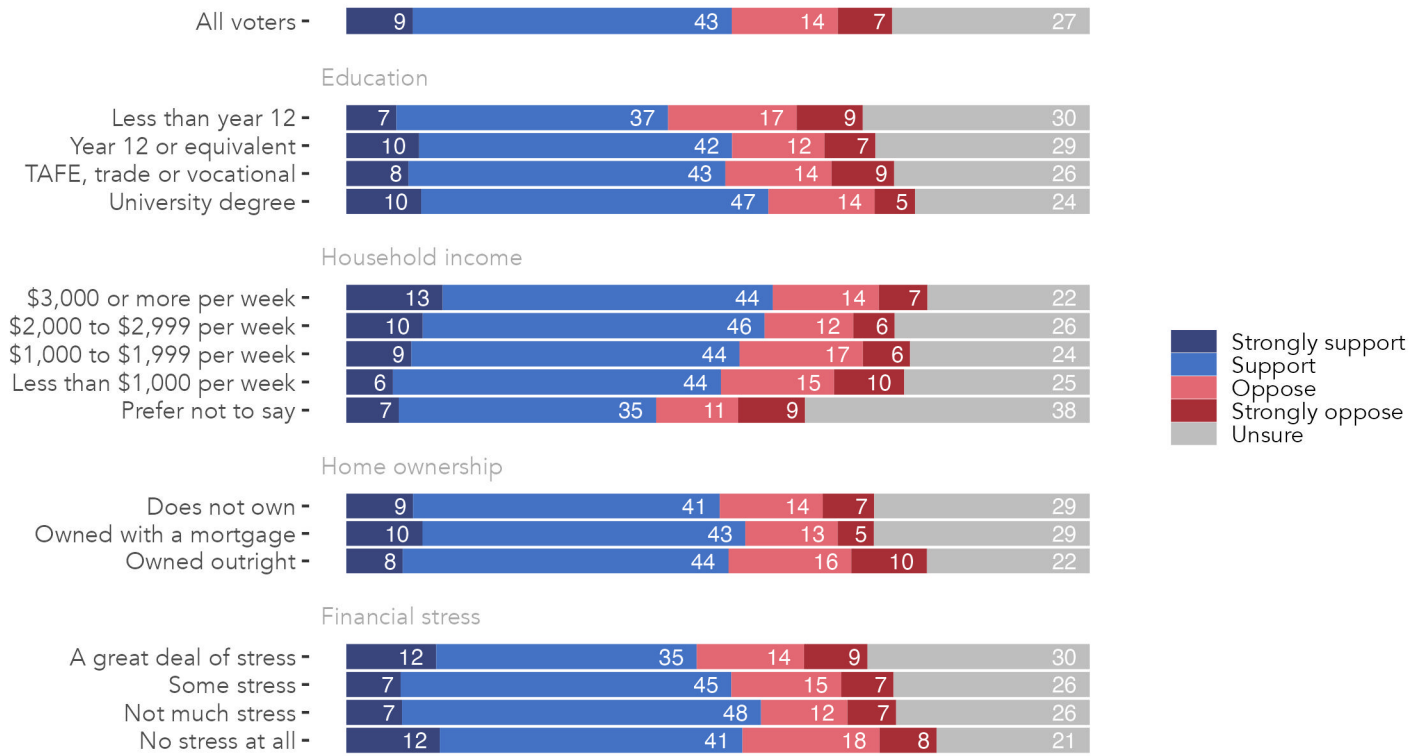


**Figure 28:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 25:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure
All voters	9	43	14	7	27
<b>Vote intention</b>					
Labor	8	50	14	4	24
Coalition	12	42	16	7	23
Greens	11	43	19	6	21
Other parties and candidates	6	40	15	15	24
<b>Age</b>					
Aged 18-34	12	47	14	5	22
35-49	9	38	12	6	35
50-64	8	42	17	8	25
65 and older	7	45	14	10	24
<b>Gender</b>					
Women	7	39	13	6	35
Men	11	47	16	8	18
<b>State</b>					
New South Wales	9	39	16	8	28
Victoria	10	47	12	9	22
Queensland	7	44	17	7	25
All other states and territories	10	43	12	5	30
<b>Location</b>					
Inner and middle suburbs	10	43	14	7	26
Outer suburbs	10	45	12	6	27
Provincial cities	5	43	19	8	25
Rural communities	8	41	16	8	27

### Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations



**Figure 29:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 26:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure
All voters	9	43	14	7	27
<b>Education</b>					
Less than year 12	7	37	17	9	30
Year 12 or equivalent	10	42	12	7	29
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	43	14	9	26
University degree	10	47	14	5	24
<b>Household income</b>					
\$3,000 or more per week	13	44	14	7	22
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	10	46	12	6	26
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	9	44	17	6	24
Less than \$1,000 per week	6	44	15	10	25
Prefer not to say	7	35	11	9	38
<b>Home ownership</b>					
Does not own	9	41	14	7	29
Owned with a mortgage	10	43	13	5	29
Owned outright	8	44	16	10	22
<b>Financial stress</b>					
A great deal of stress	12	35	14	9	30
Some stress	7	45	15	7	26
Not much stress	7	48	12	7	26
No stress at all	12	41	18	8	21

# The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy

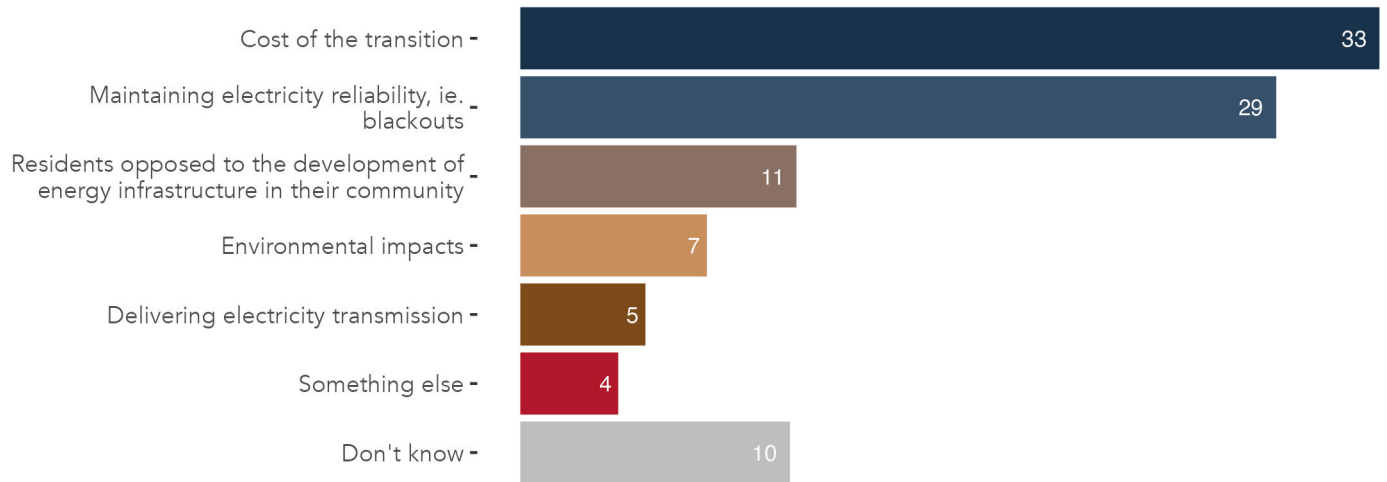
## Question text

*What is the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy?*

Single select; randomise 1-5

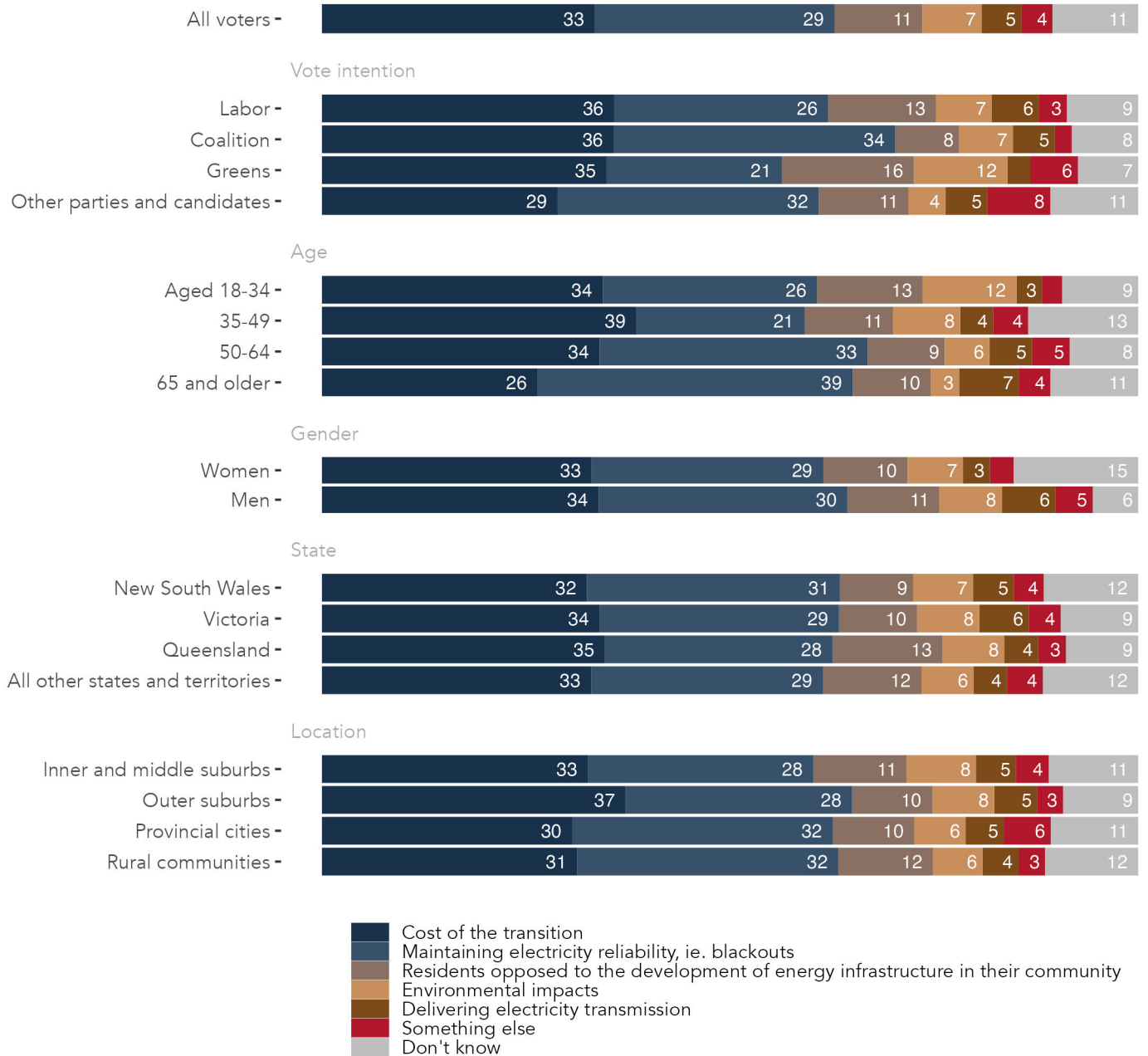
1. Residents opposed to the development of energy infrastructure in their community
2. Cost of the transition
3. Delivering electricity transmission
4. Maintaining electricity reliability, ie. blackouts
5. Environmental impacts
6. Something else **Free text**
7. Don't know

### The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy



**Figure 30:** Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now.

### The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy

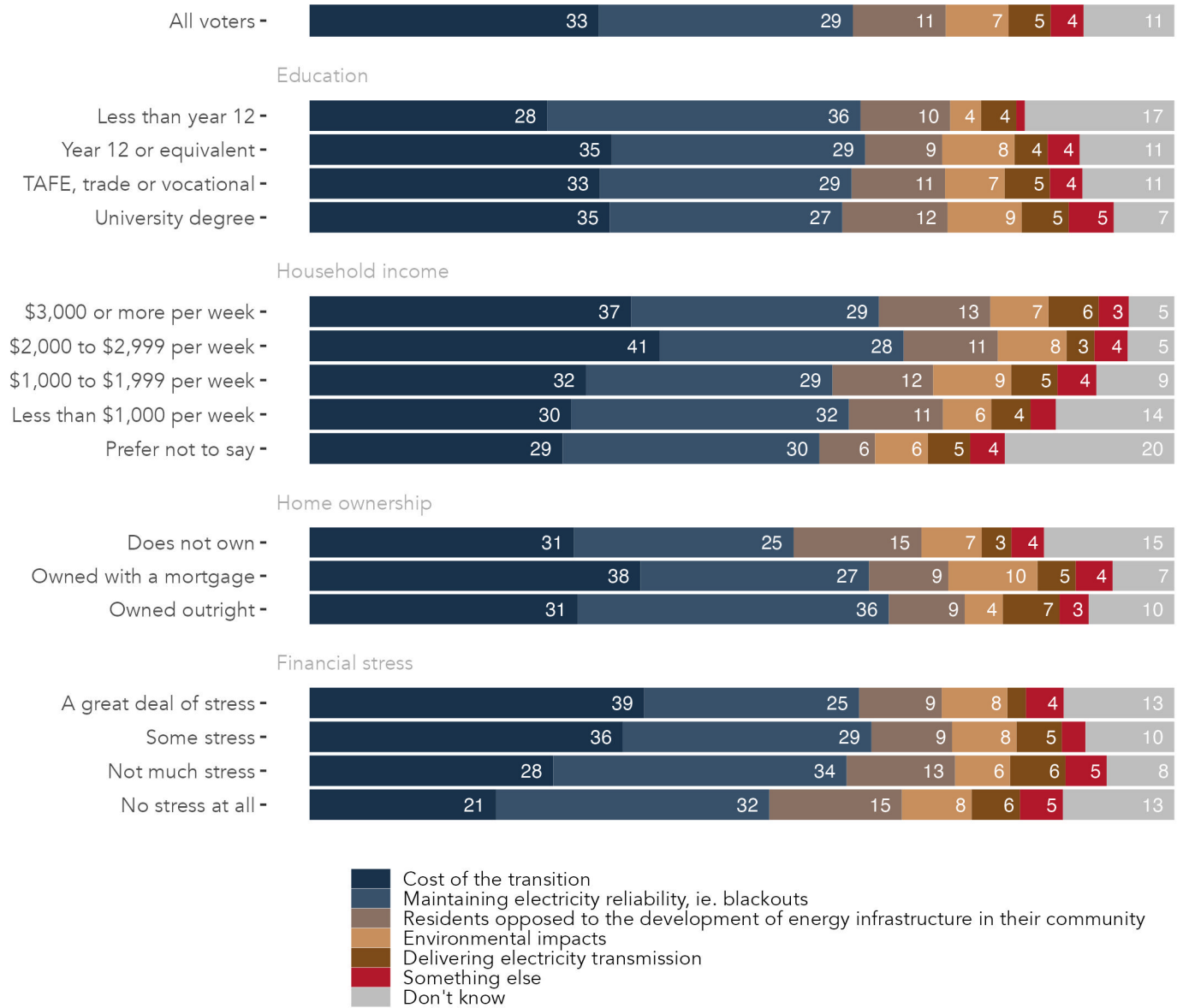


**Figure 31:** The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 27:** The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

		Cost of the transition	Maintaining electricity reliability, ie. blackouts	Residents opposed to the development of energy infrastructure in their community	Environmental impacts	Delivering electricity transmission	Something else	Don't know
	All voters	33	29	11	7	5	4	11
<b>Vote intention</b>								
	Labor	36	26	13	7	6	3	9
	Coalition	36	34	8	7	5	2	8
	Greens	35	21	16	12	3	6	7
	Other parties and candidates	29	32	11	4	5	8	11
<b>Age</b>								
	Aged 18-34	34	26	13	12	3	3	9
	35-49	39	21	11	8	4	4	13
	50-64	34	33	9	6	5	5	8
	65 and older	26	39	10	3	7	4	11
<b>Gender</b>								
	Women	33	29	10	7	3	3	15
	Men	34	30	11	8	6	5	6
<b>State</b>								
	New South Wales	32	31	9	7	5	4	12
	Victoria	34	29	10	8	6	4	9
	Queensland	35	28	13	8	4	3	9
	All other states and territories	33	29	12	6	4	4	12
<b>Location</b>								
	Inner and middle suburbs	33	28	11	8	5	4	11
	Outer suburbs	37	28	10	8	5	3	9
	Provincial cities	30	32	10	6	5	6	11
	Rural communities	31	32	12	6	4	3	12

## The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy



**Figure 32:** The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 28:** The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Cost of the transition	Maintaining electricity reliability, ie. blackouts	Residents opposed to the development of energy infrastructure in their community	Environmental impacts	Delivering electricity transmission	Something else	Don't know
All voters	33	29	11	7	5	4	11
<b>Education</b>							
Less than year 12	28	36	10	4	4	1	17
Year 12 or equivalent	35	29	9	8	4	4	11
TAFE, trade or vocational	33	29	11	7	5	4	11
University degree	35	27	12	9	5	5	7
<b>Household income</b>							
\$3,000 or more per week	37	29	13	7	6	3	5
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	41	28	11	8	3	4	5
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	32	29	12	9	5	4	9
Less than \$1,000 per week	30	32	11	6	4	3	14
Prefer not to say	29	30	6	6	5	4	20
<b>Home ownership</b>							
Does not own	31	25	15	7	3	4	15
Owned with a mortgage	38	27	9	10	5	4	7
Owned outright	31	36	9	4	7	3	10
<b>Financial stress</b>							
A great deal of stress	39	25	9	8	2	4	13
Some stress	36	29	9	8	5	3	10
Not much stress	28	34	13	6	6	5	8
No stress at all	21	32	15	8	6	5	13

# The Australian Government's emissions reduction target for 2030

## Question text

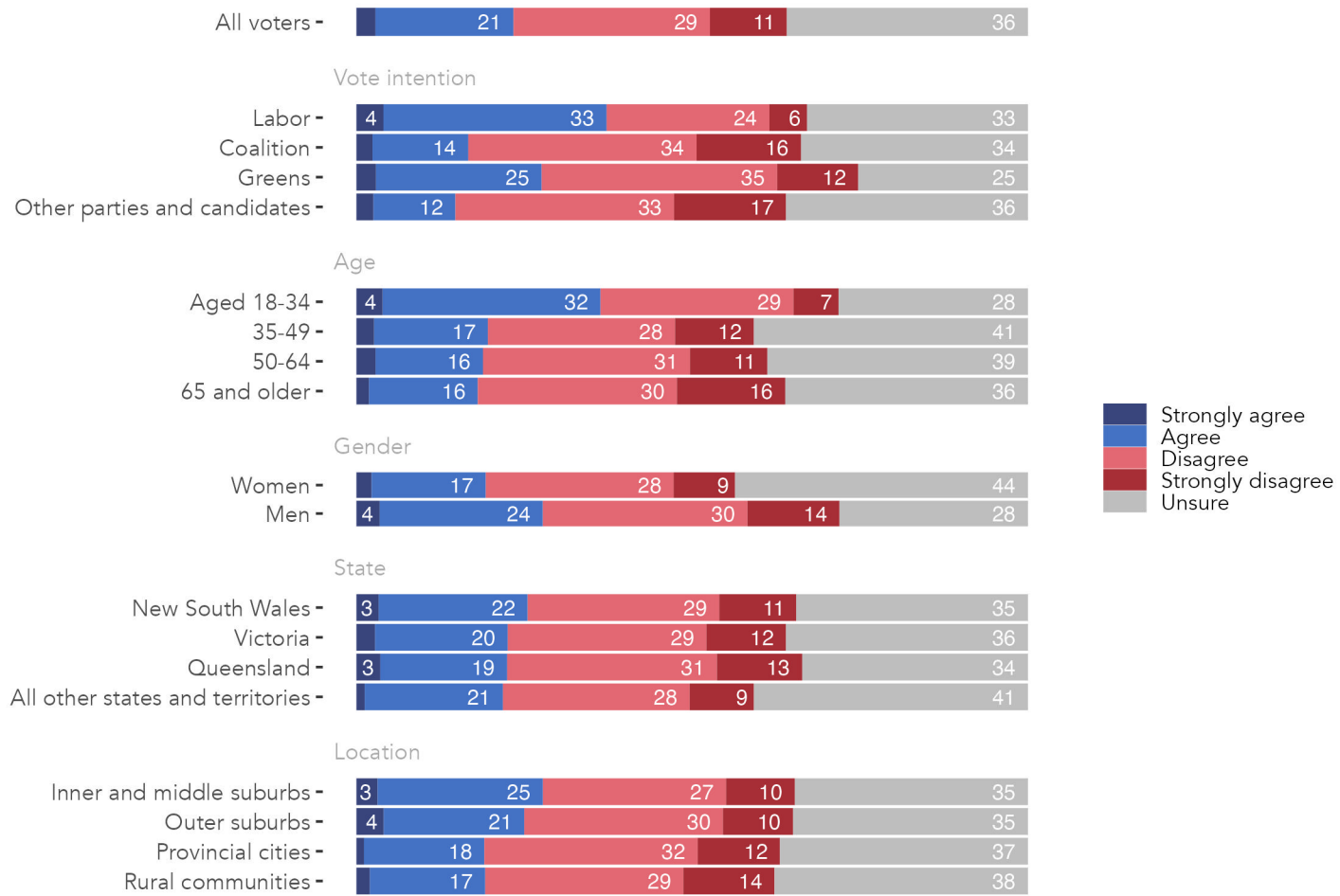
### Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

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

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

## The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030

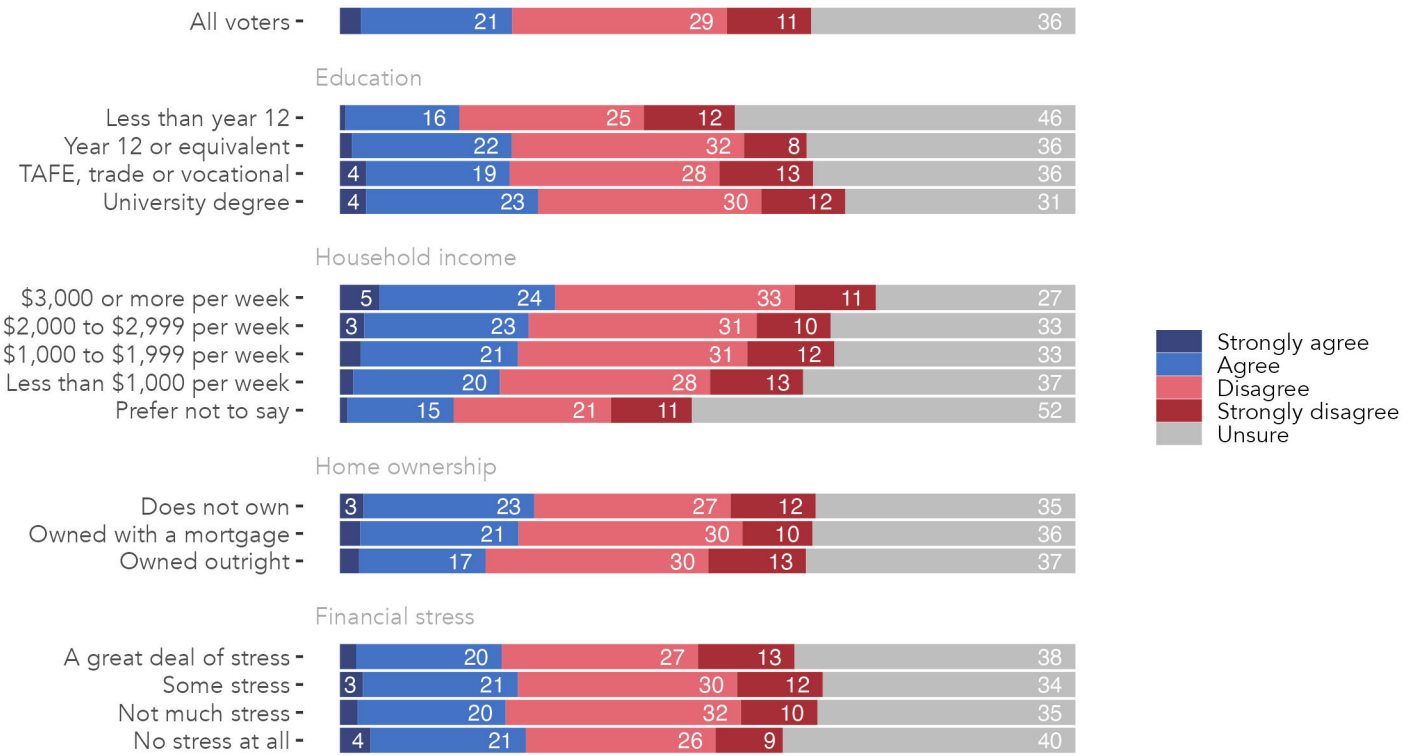


**Figure 33:** The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 29:** The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure
All voters	3	21	29	11	36
<b>Vote intention</b>					
Labor	4	33	24	6	33
Coalition	2	14	34	16	34
Greens	3	25	35	12	25
Other parties and candidates	2	12	33	17	36
<b>Age</b>					
Aged 18-34	4	32	29	7	28
35-49	2	17	28	12	41
50-64	3	16	31	11	39
65 and older	2	16	30	16	36
<b>Gender</b>					
Women	2	17	28	9	44
Men	4	24	30	14	28
<b>State</b>					
New South Wales	3	22	29	11	35
Victoria	3	20	29	12	36
Queensland	3	19	31	13	34
All other states and territories	1	21	28	9	41
<b>Location</b>					
Inner and middle suburbs	3	25	27	10	35
Outer suburbs	4	21	30	10	35
Provincial cities	1	18	32	12	37
Rural communities	2	17	29	14	38

## The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030



**Figure 34:** The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 30:** The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure
All voters	3	21	29	11	36
<b>Education</b>					
Less than year 12	1	16	25	12	46
Year 12 or equivalent	2	22	32	8	36
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	19	28	13	36
University degree	4	23	30	12	31
<b>Household income</b>					
\$3,000 or more per week	5	24	33	11	27
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	3	23	31	10	33
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	3	21	31	12	33
Less than \$1,000 per week	2	20	28	13	37
Prefer not to say	1	15	21	11	52
<b>Home ownership</b>					
Does not own	3	23	27	12	35
Owned with a mortgage	3	21	30	10	36
Owned outright	3	17	30	13	37
<b>Financial stress</b>					
A great deal of stress	2	20	27	13	38
Some stress	3	21	30	12	34
Not much stress	3	20	32	10	35
No stress at all	4	21	26	9	40

## Perceptions of how the transition to renewables will impact Australians' bills

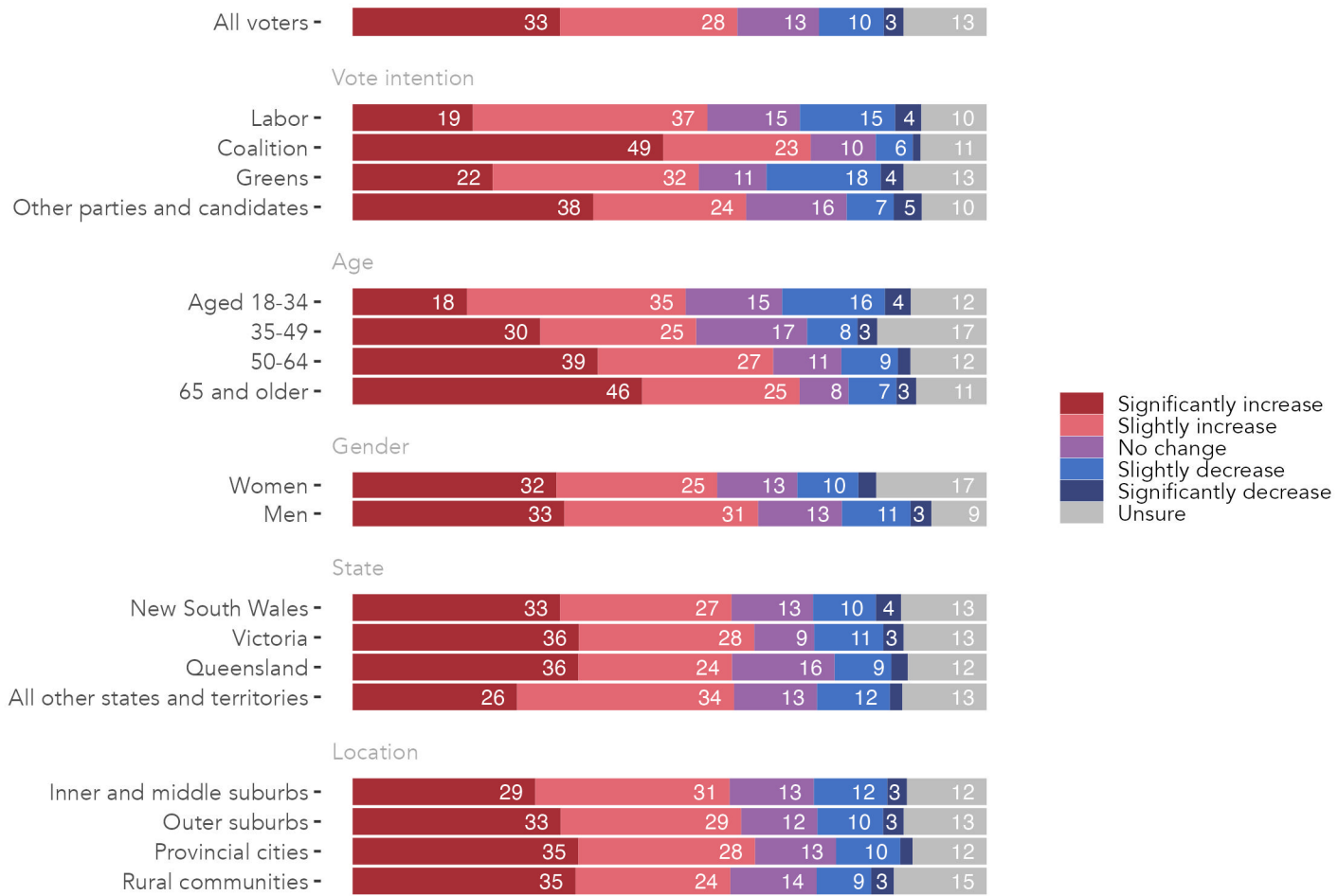
### Question text

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

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

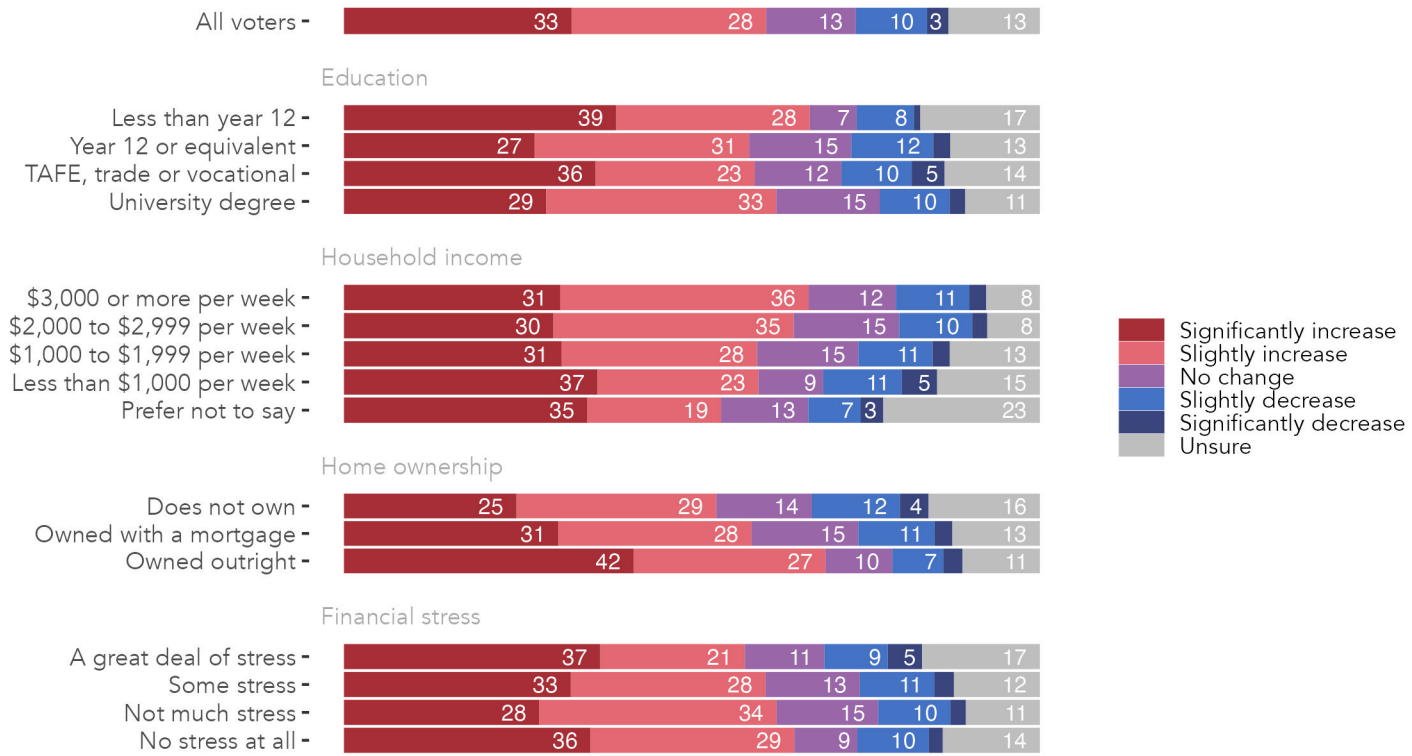


**Figure 35:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 31:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure
All voters	33	28	13	10	3	13
<b>Vote intention</b>						
Labor	19	37	15	15	4	10
Coalition	49	23	10	6	1	11
Greens	22	32	11	18	4	13
Other parties and candidates	38	24	16	7	5	10
<b>Age</b>						
Aged 18-34	18	35	15	16	4	12
35-49	30	25	17	8	3	17
50-64	39	27	11	9	2	12
65 and older	46	25	8	7	3	11
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	32	25	13	10	3	17
Men	33	31	13	11	3	9
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	33	27	13	10	4	13
Victoria	36	28	9	11	3	13
Queensland	36	24	16	9	3	12
All other states and territories	26	34	13	12	2	13
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	29	31	13	12	3	12
Outer suburbs	33	29	12	10	3	13
Provincial cities	35	28	13	10	2	12
Rural communities	35	24	14	9	3	15

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



**Figure 36:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 32:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure
All voters	33	28	13	10	3	13
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	39	28	7	8	1	17
Year 12 or equivalent	27	31	15	12	2	13
TAFE, trade or vocational	36	23	12	10	5	14
University degree	29	33	15	10	2	11
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	31	36	12	11	2	8
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	30	35	15	10	2	8
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	31	28	15	11	2	13
Less than \$1,000 per week	37	23	9	11	5	15
Prefer not to say	35	19	13	7	3	23
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Does not own	25	29	14	12	4	16
Owned with a mortgage	31	28	15	11	2	13
Owned outright	42	27	10	7	3	11
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	37	21	11	9	5	17
Some stress	33	28	13	11	3	12
Not much stress	28	34	15	10	2	11
No stress at all	36	29	9	10	2	14

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

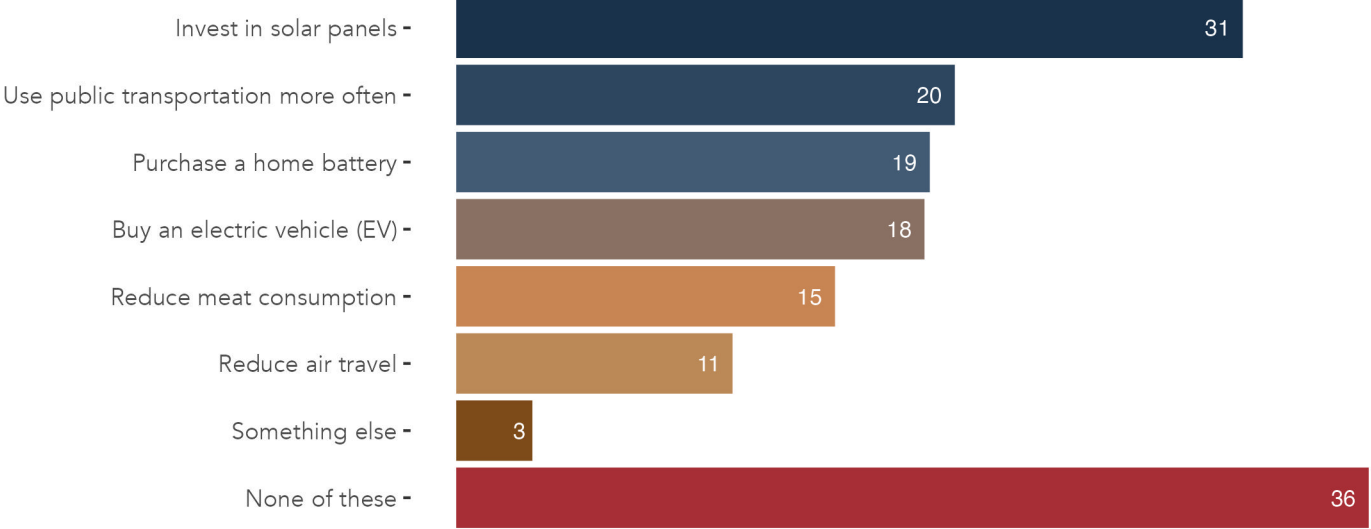
### Question text

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

Multiple select; randomise 1-6

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

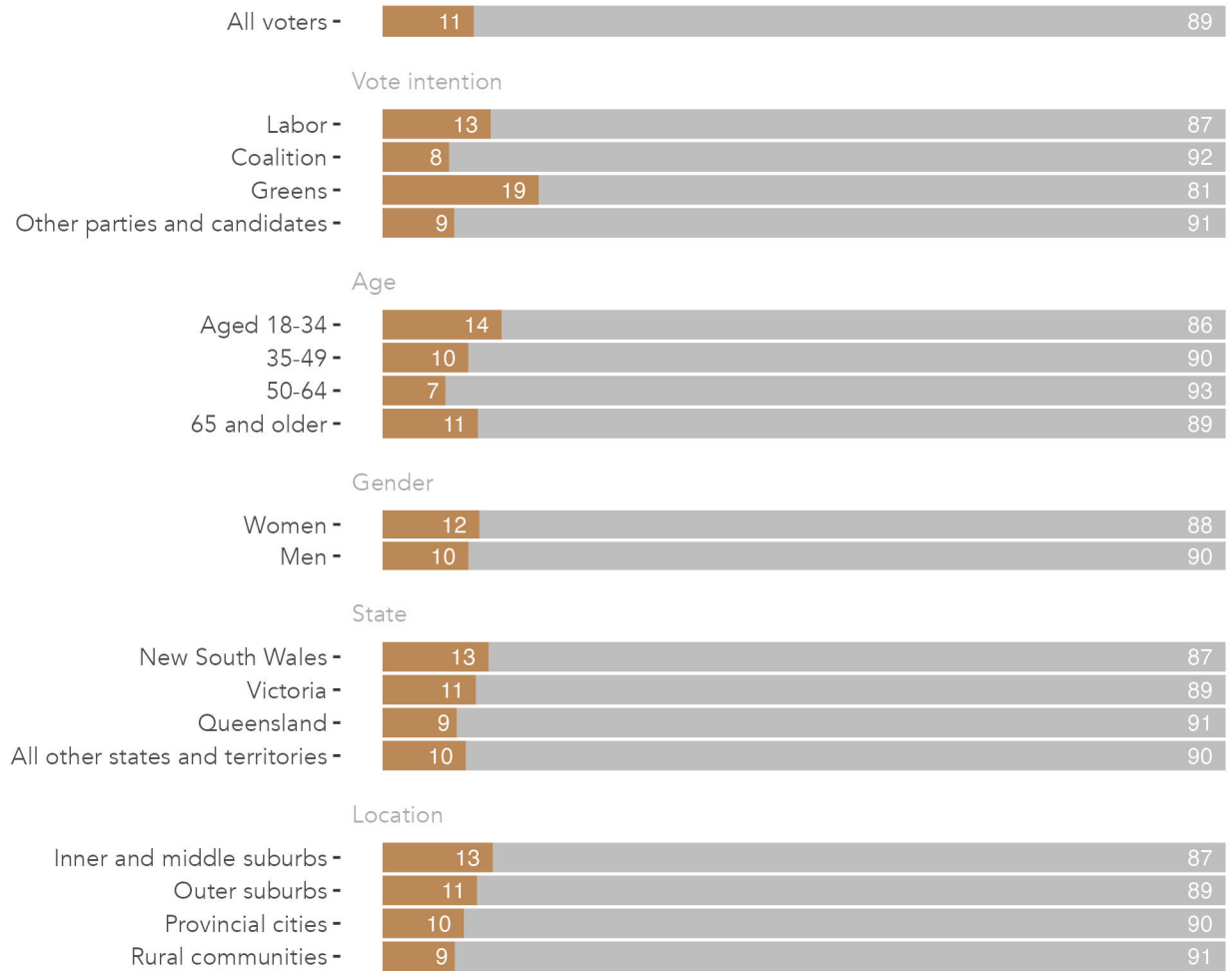
### How Australians will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years



**Figure 37:** The ways that Australians say they will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years. Values sum to more than 100 as respondents could select more than one option.

## Reduce air travel

### Intention to reduce air travel

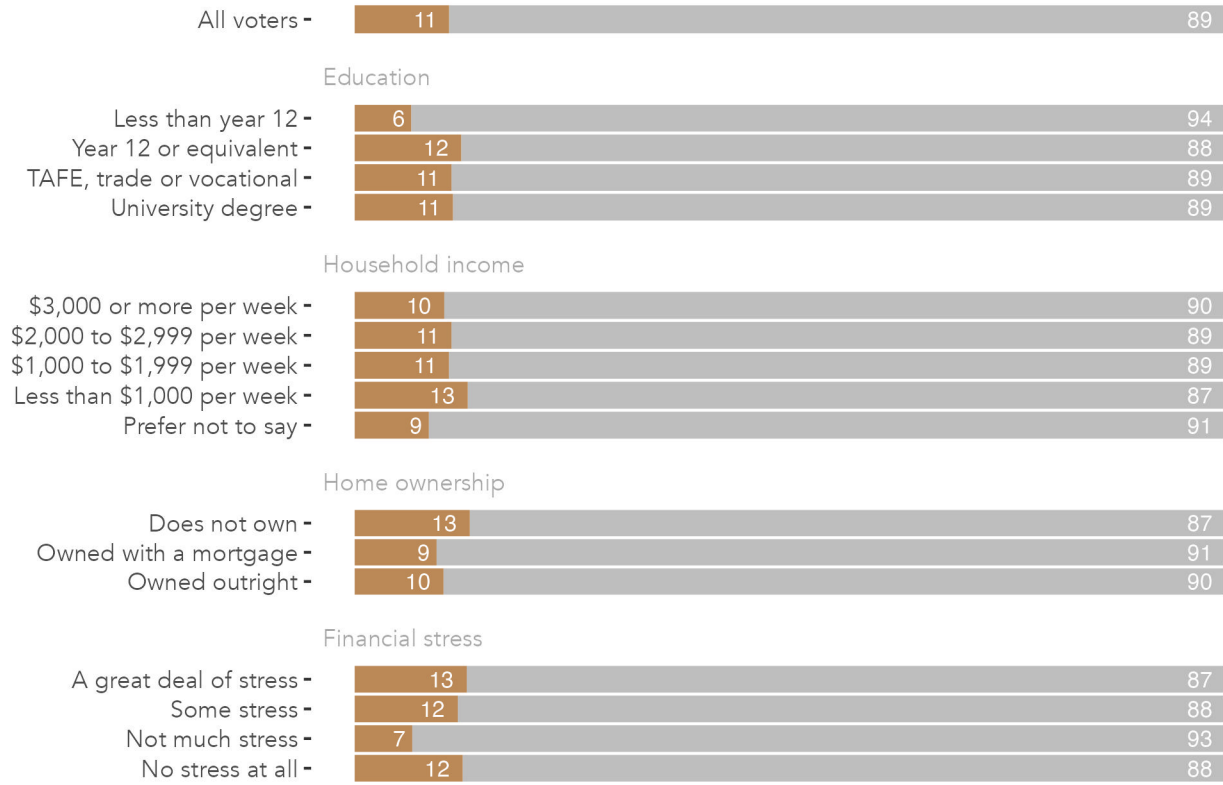


**Figure 38:** Intention to reduce air travel, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 33:** Intention to reduce air travel, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	11	89
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	13	87
Coalition	8	92
Greens	19	81
Other parties and candidates	9	91
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	14	86
35-49	10	90
50-64	7	93
65 and older	11	89
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	12	88
Men	10	90
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	13	87
Victoria	11	89
Queensland	9	91
All other states and territories	10	90
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	13	87
Outer suburbs	11	89
Provincial cities	10	90
Rural communities	9	91

### Intention to reduce air travel

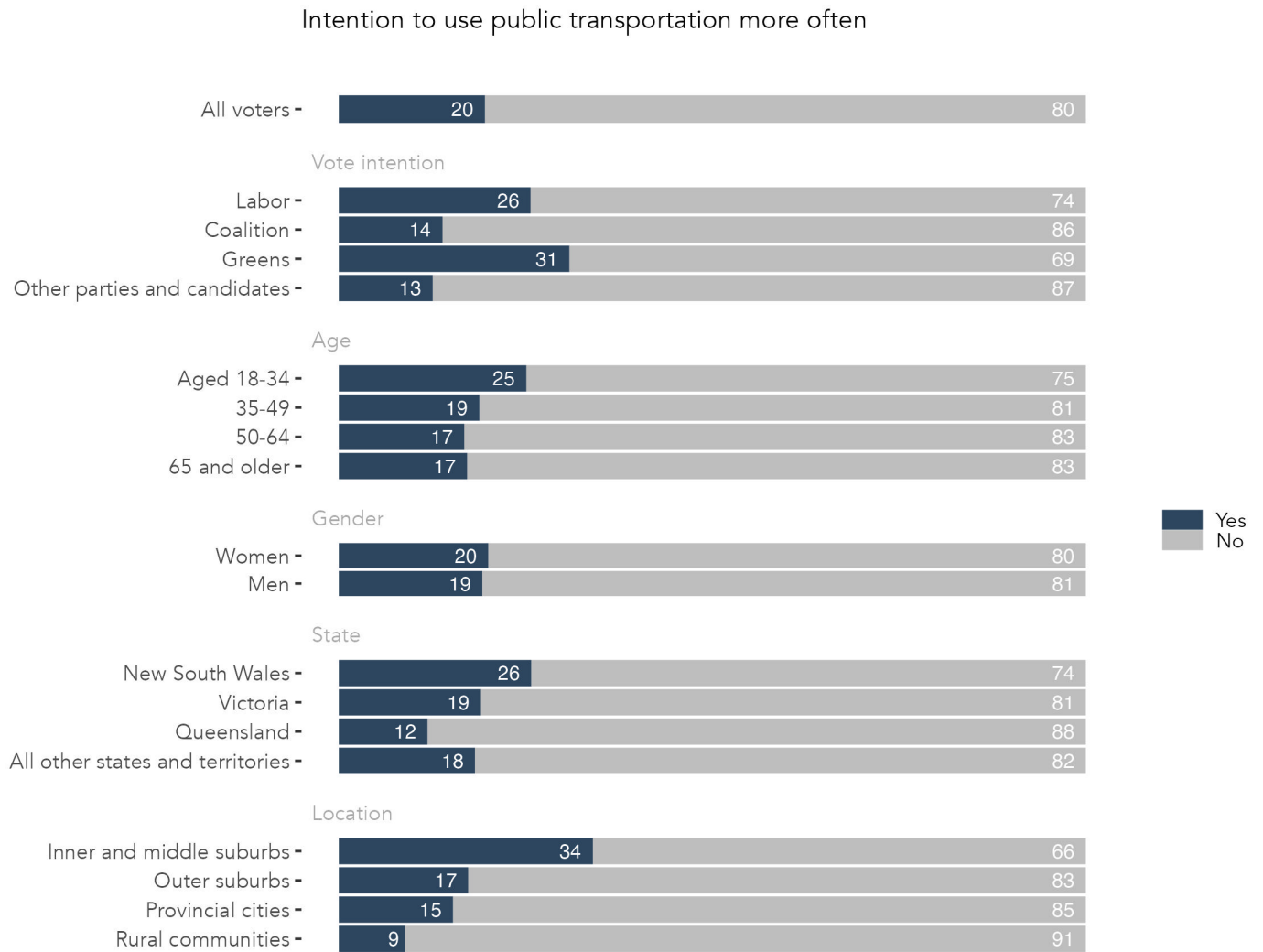


**Figure 39:** Intention to reduce air travel, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 34:** Intention to reduce air travel, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	11	89
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	6	94
Year 12 or equivalent	12	88
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	89
University degree	11	89
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	10	90
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	11	89
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	11	89
Less than \$1,000 per week	13	87
Prefer not to say	9	91
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	13	87
Owned with a mortgage	9	91
Owned outright	10	90
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	13	87
Some stress	12	88
Not much stress	7	93
No stress at all	12	88

## Use public transportation more often

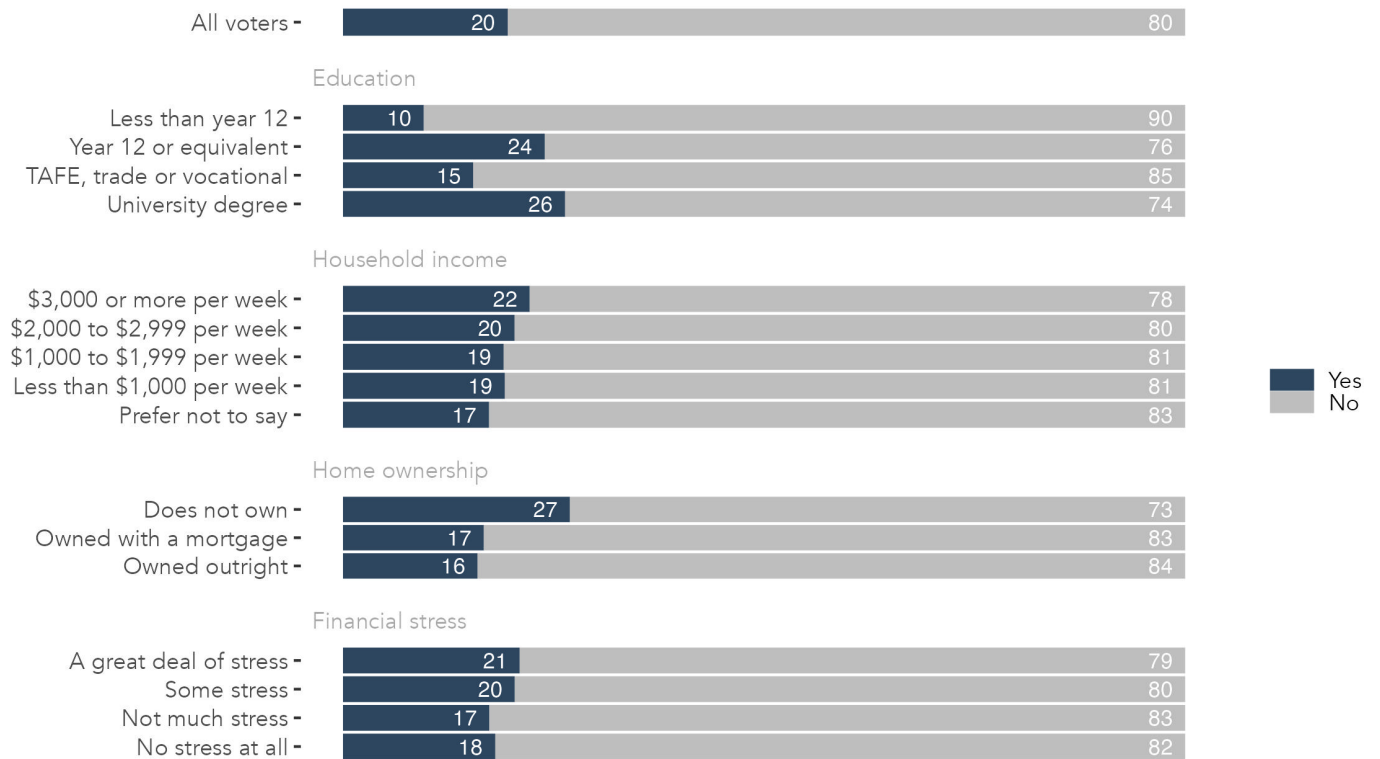


**Figure 40:** Intention to use public transportation more often, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 35:** Intention to use public transportation more often, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	20	80
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	26	74
Coalition	14	86
Greens	31	69
Other parties and candidates	13	87
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	25	75
35-49	19	81
50-64	17	83
65 and older	17	83
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	20	80
Men	19	81
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	26	74
Victoria	19	81
Queensland	12	88
All other states and territories	18	82
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	34	66
Outer suburbs	17	83
Provincial cities	15	85
Rural communities	9	91

## Intention to use public transportation more often



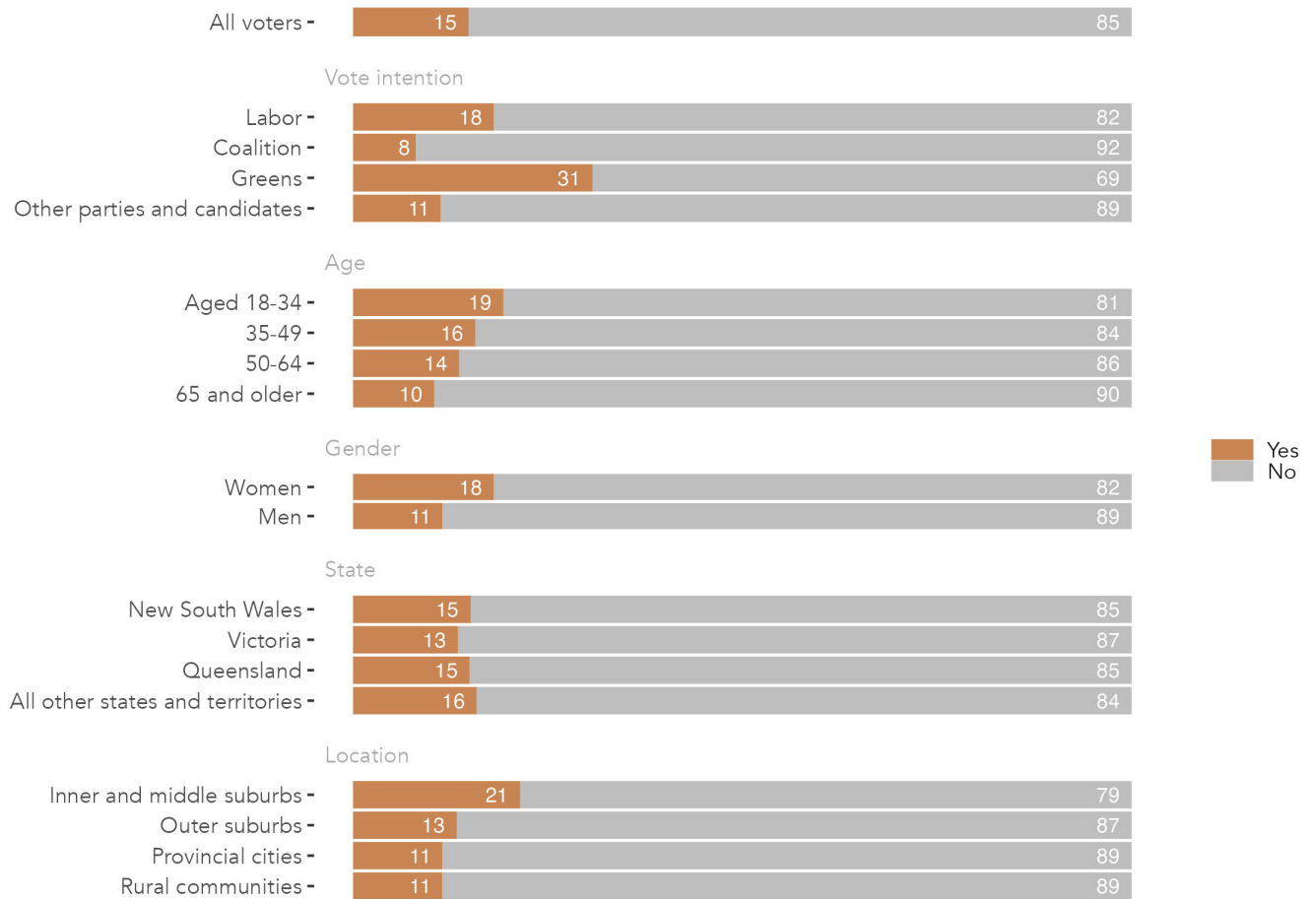
**Figure 41:** Intention to use public transportation more often, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 36:** Intention to use public transportation more often, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	20	80
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	10	90
Year 12 or equivalent	24	76
TAFE, trade or vocational	15	85
University degree	26	74
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	22	78
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	20	80
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	19	81
Less than \$1,000 per week	19	81
Prefer not to say	17	83
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	27	73
Owned with a mortgage	17	83
Owned outright	16	84
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	21	79
Some stress	20	80
Not much stress	17	83
No stress at all	18	82

## Reduce meat consumption

### Intention to reduce meat consumption

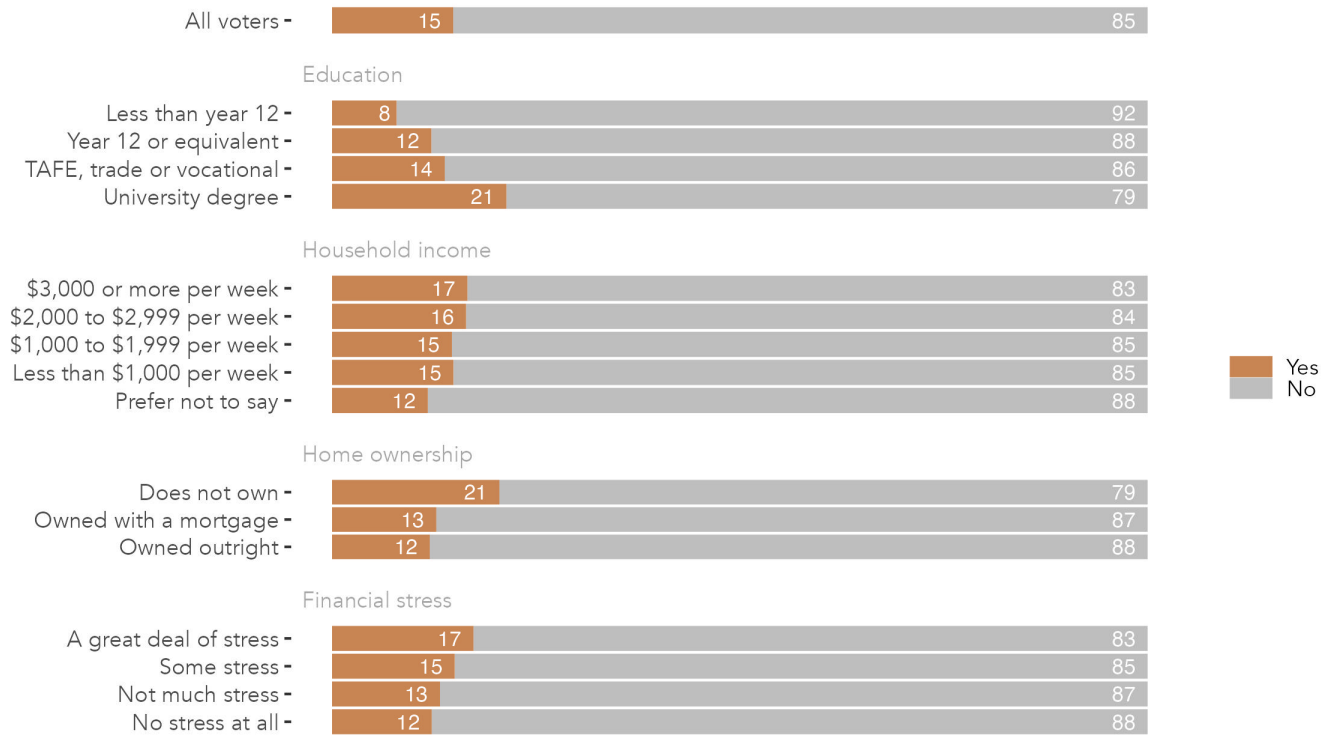


**Figure 42:** Intention to reduce meat consumption, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 37:** Intention to reduce meat consumption, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	15	85
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	18	82
Coalition	8	92
Greens	31	69
Other parties and candidates	11	89
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	19	81
35-49	16	84
50-64	14	86
65 and older	10	90
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	18	82
Men	11	89
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	15	85
Victoria	13	87
Queensland	15	85
All other states and territories	16	84
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	21	79
Outer suburbs	13	87
Provincial cities	11	89
Rural communities	11	89

## Intention to reduce meat consumption

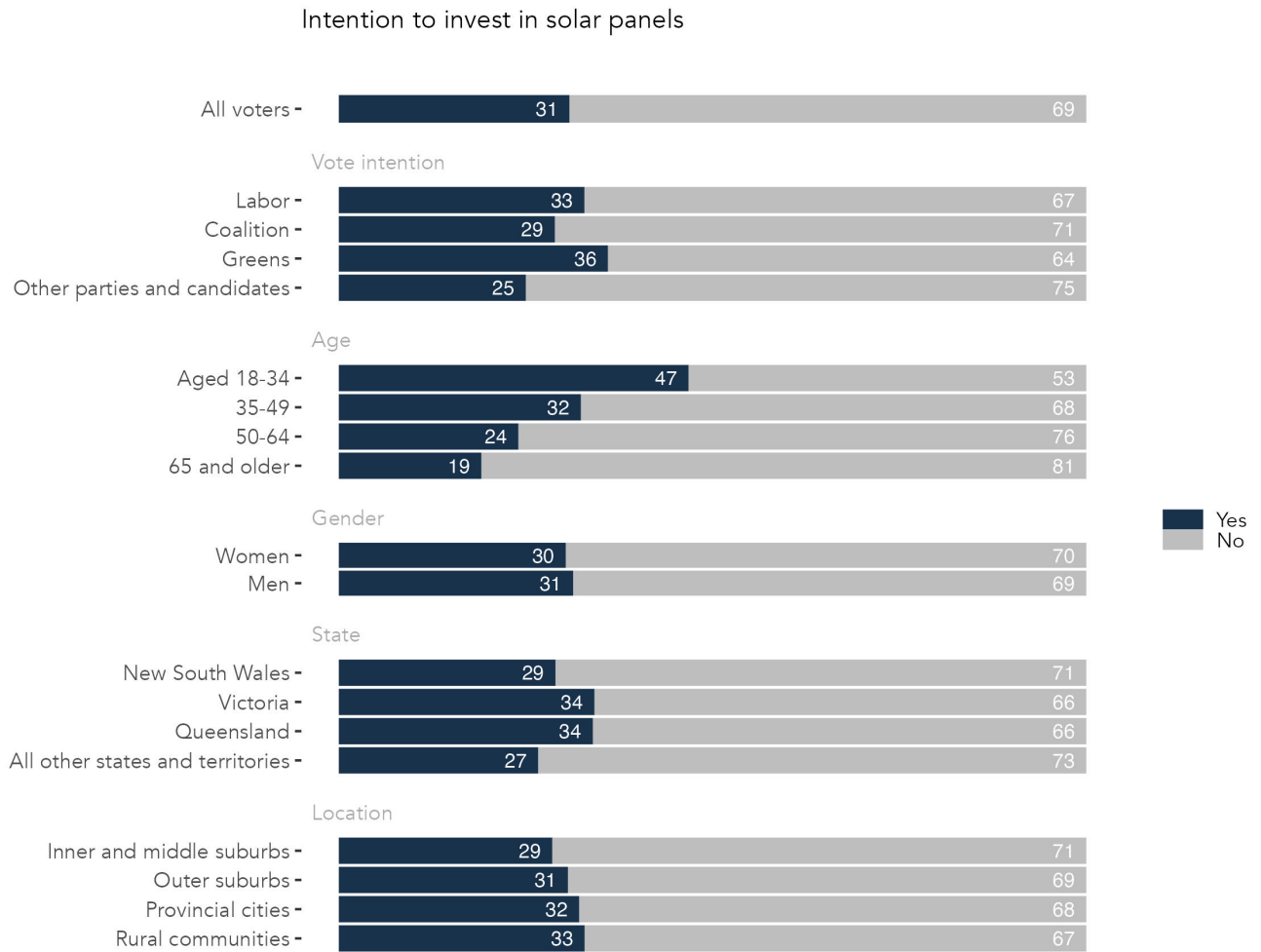


**Figure 43:** Intention to reduce meat consumption, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 38:** Intention to reduce meat consumption, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	15	85
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	8	92
Year 12 or equivalent	12	88
TAFE, trade or vocational	14	86
University degree	21	79
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	17	83
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	16	84
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	15	85
Less than \$1,000 per week	15	85
Prefer not to say	12	88
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	21	79
Owned with a mortgage	13	87
Owned outright	12	88
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	17	83
Some stress	15	85
Not much stress	13	87
No stress at all	12	88

## Invest in solar panels

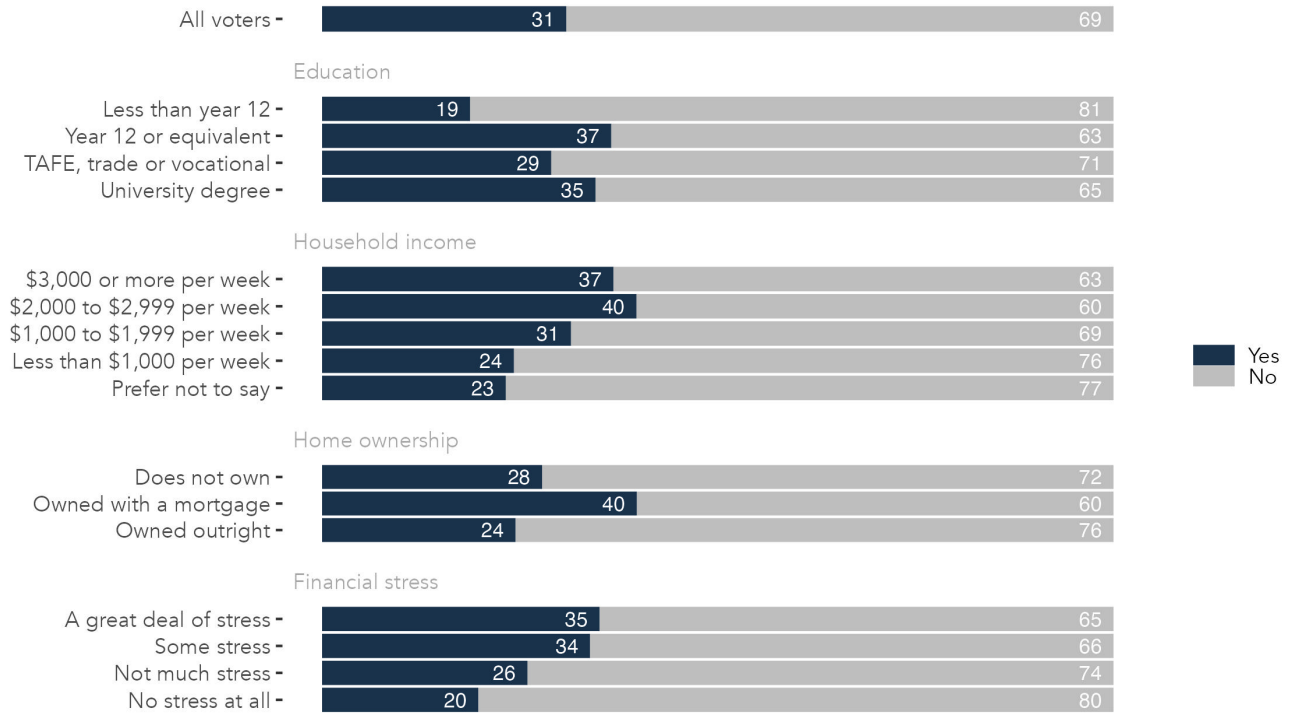


**Figure 44:** Intention to invest in solar panels, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 39:** Intention to invest in solar panels, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	31	69
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	33	67
Coalition	29	71
Greens	36	64
Other parties and candidates	25	75
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	47	53
35-49	32	68
50-64	24	76
65 and older	19	81
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	30	70
Men	31	69
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	29	71
Victoria	34	66
Queensland	34	66
All other states and territories	27	73
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	29	71
Outer suburbs	31	69
Provincial cities	32	68
Rural communities	33	67

### Intention to invest in solar panels

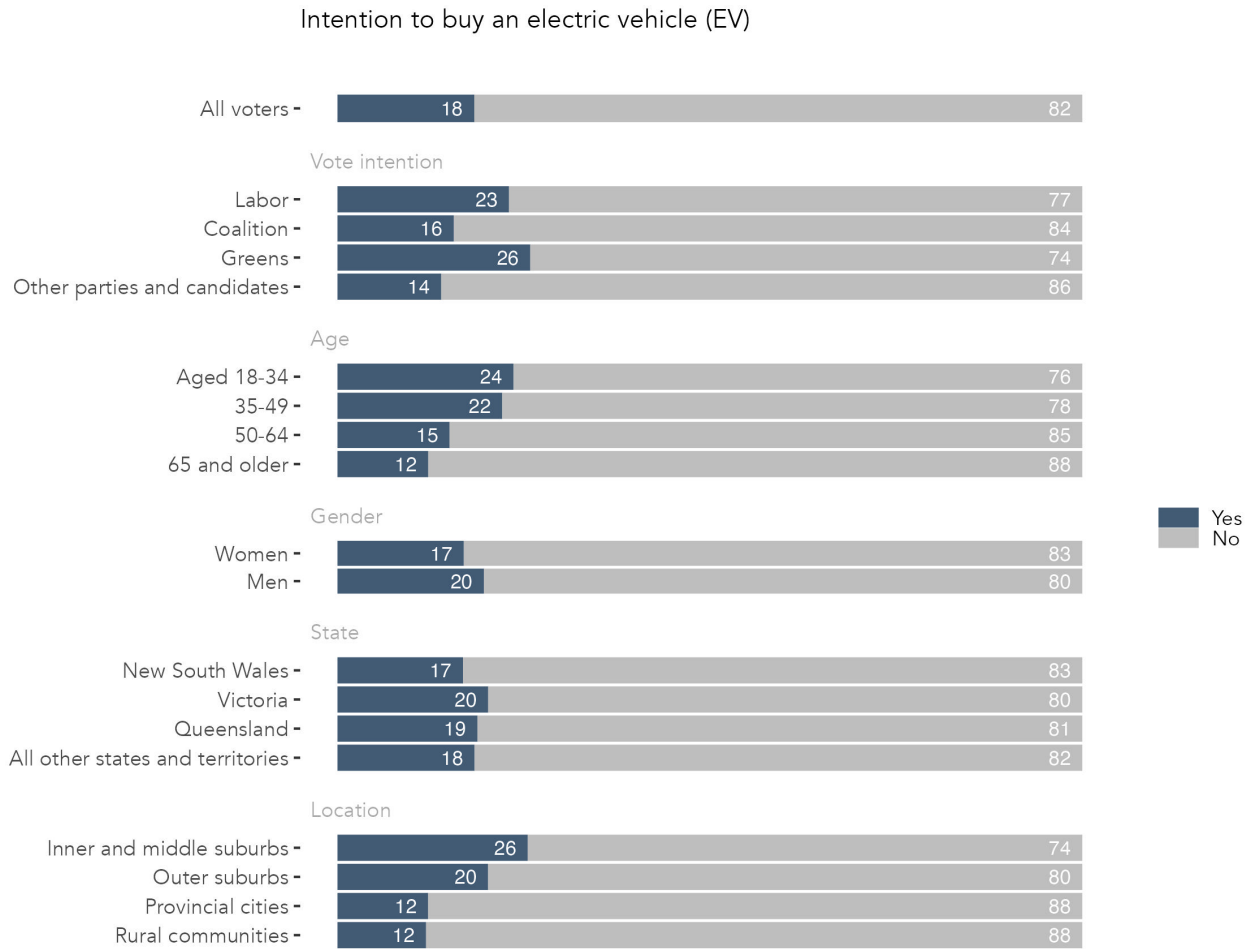


**Figure 45:** Intention to invest in solar panels, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 40:** Intention to invest in solar panels, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	31	69
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	19	81
Year 12 or equivalent	37	63
TAFE, trade or vocational	29	71
University degree	35	65
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	37	63
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	40	60
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	31	69
Less than \$1,000 per week	24	76
Prefer not to say	23	77
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	28	72
Owned with a mortgage	40	60
Owned outright	24	76
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	35	65
Some stress	34	66
Not much stress	26	74
No stress at all	20	80

## Buy an electric vehicle (EV)

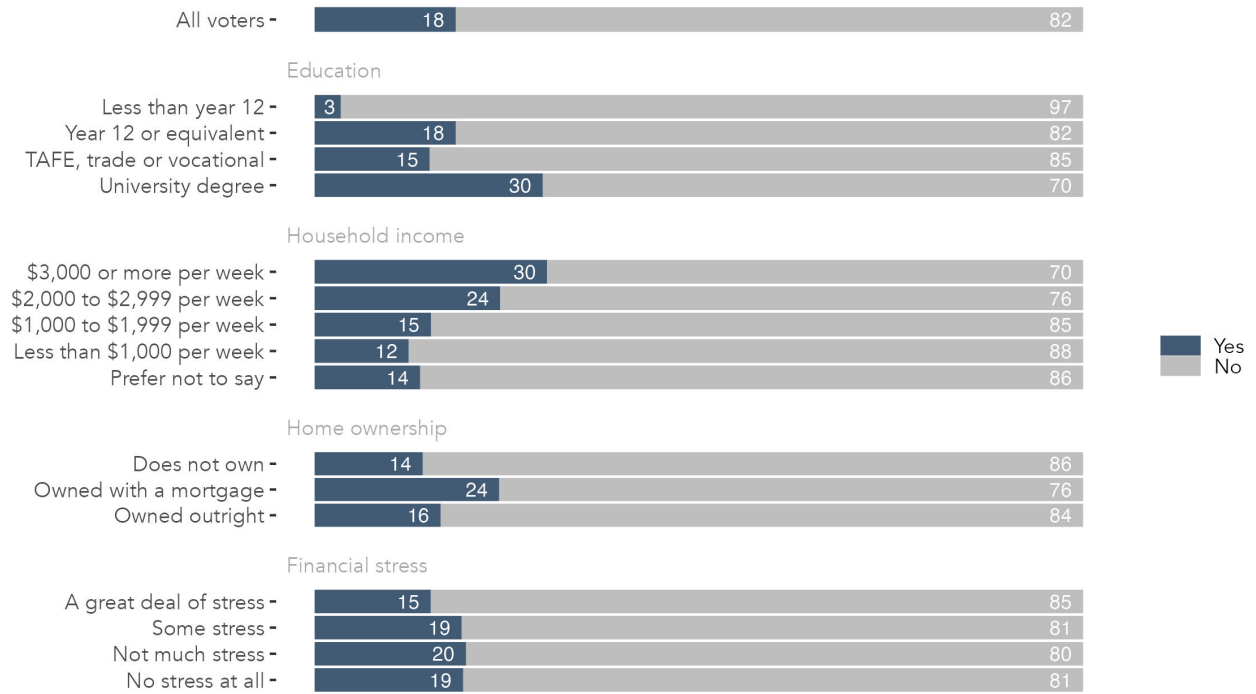


**Figure 46:** Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 41:** Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	18	82
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	23	77
Coalition	16	84
Greens	26	74
Other parties and candidates	14	86
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	24	76
35-49	22	78
50-64	15	85
65 and older	12	88
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	17	83
Men	20	80
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	17	83
Victoria	20	80
Queensland	19	81
All other states and territories	18	82
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	26	74
Outer suburbs	20	80
Provincial cities	12	88
Rural communities	12	88

### Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV)

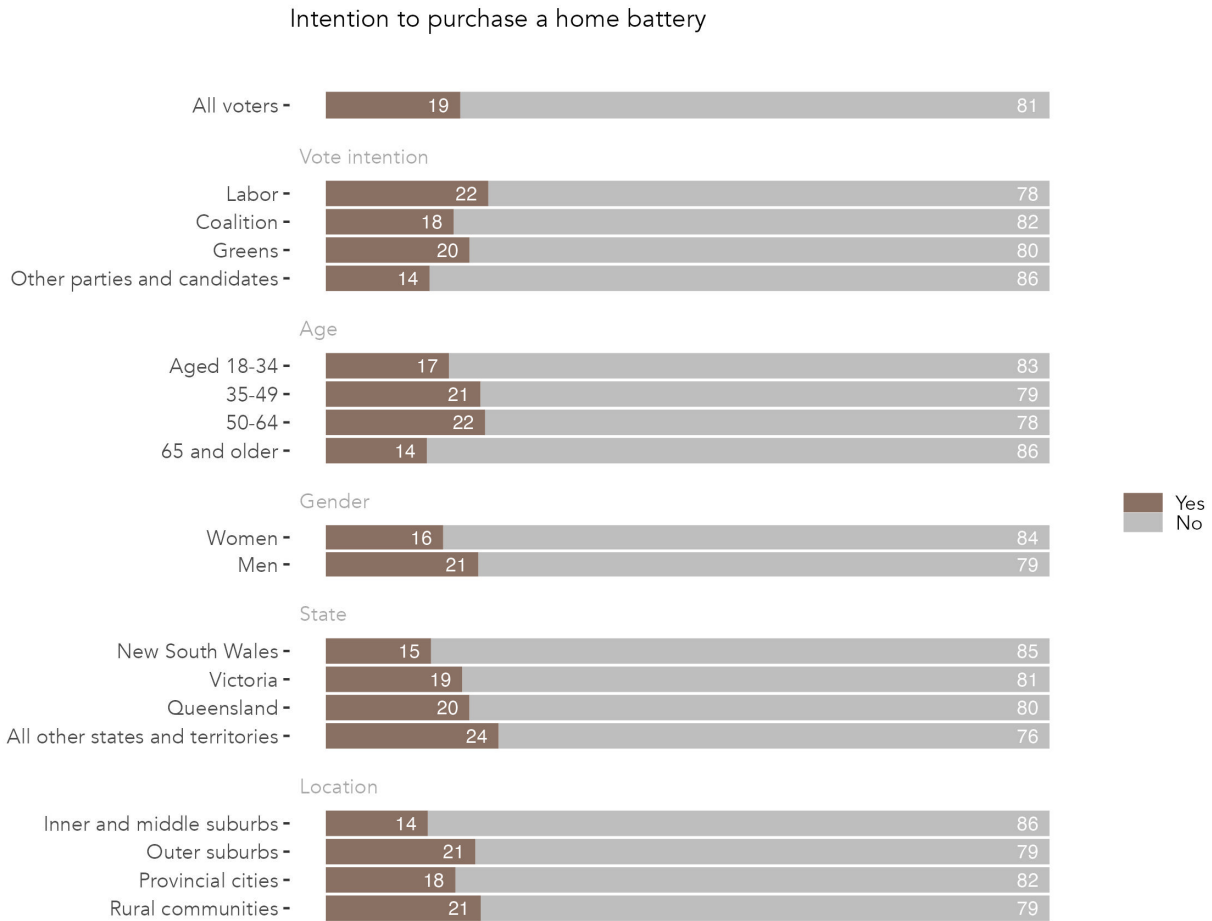


**Figure 47:** Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 42:** Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	18	82
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	3	97
Year 12 or equivalent	18	82
TAFE, trade or vocational	15	85
University degree	30	70
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	30	70
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	24	76
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	15	85
Less than \$1,000 per week	12	88
Prefer not to say	14	86
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	14	86
Owned with a mortgage	24	76
Owned outright	16	84
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	15	85
Some stress	19	81
Not much stress	20	80
No stress at all	19	81

## Purchase a home battery

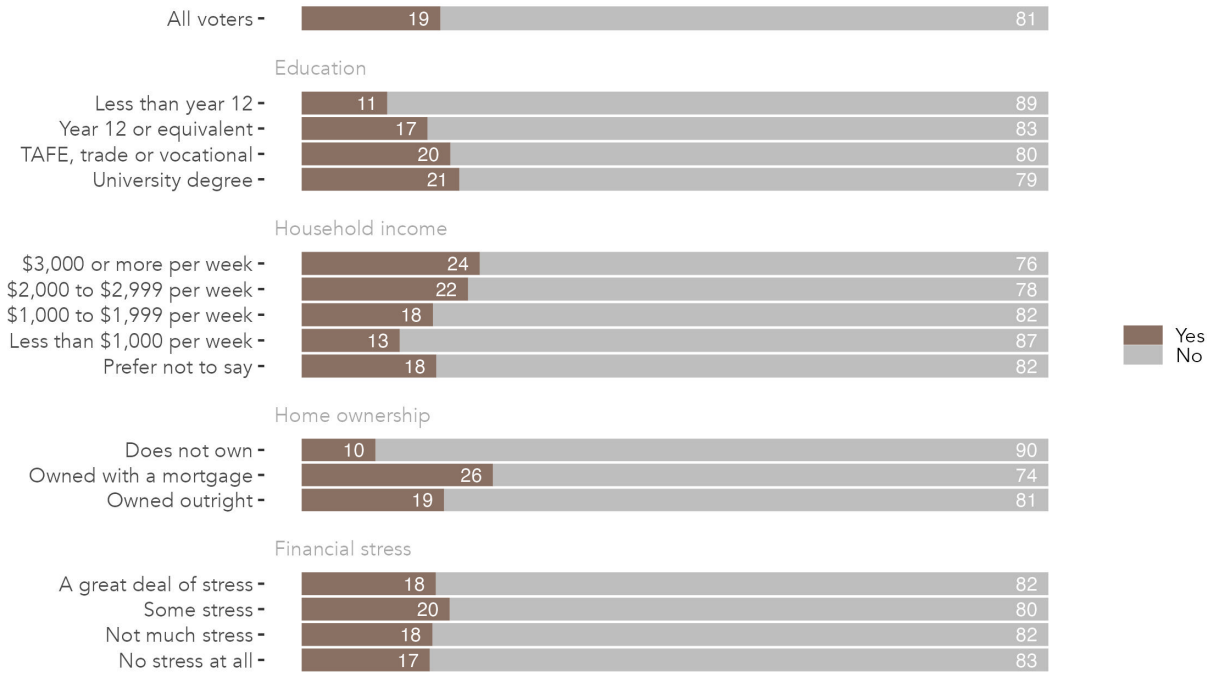


**Figure 48:** Intention to purchase a home battery, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 43:** Intention to purchase a home battery, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	19	81
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	22	78
Coalition	18	82
Greens	20	80
Other parties and candidates	14	86
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	17	83
35-49	21	79
50-64	22	78
65 and older	14	86
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	16	84
Men	21	79
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	15	85
Victoria	19	81
Queensland	20	80
All other states and territories	24	76
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	14	86
Outer suburbs	21	79
Provincial cities	18	82
Rural communities	21	79

### Intention to purchase a home battery

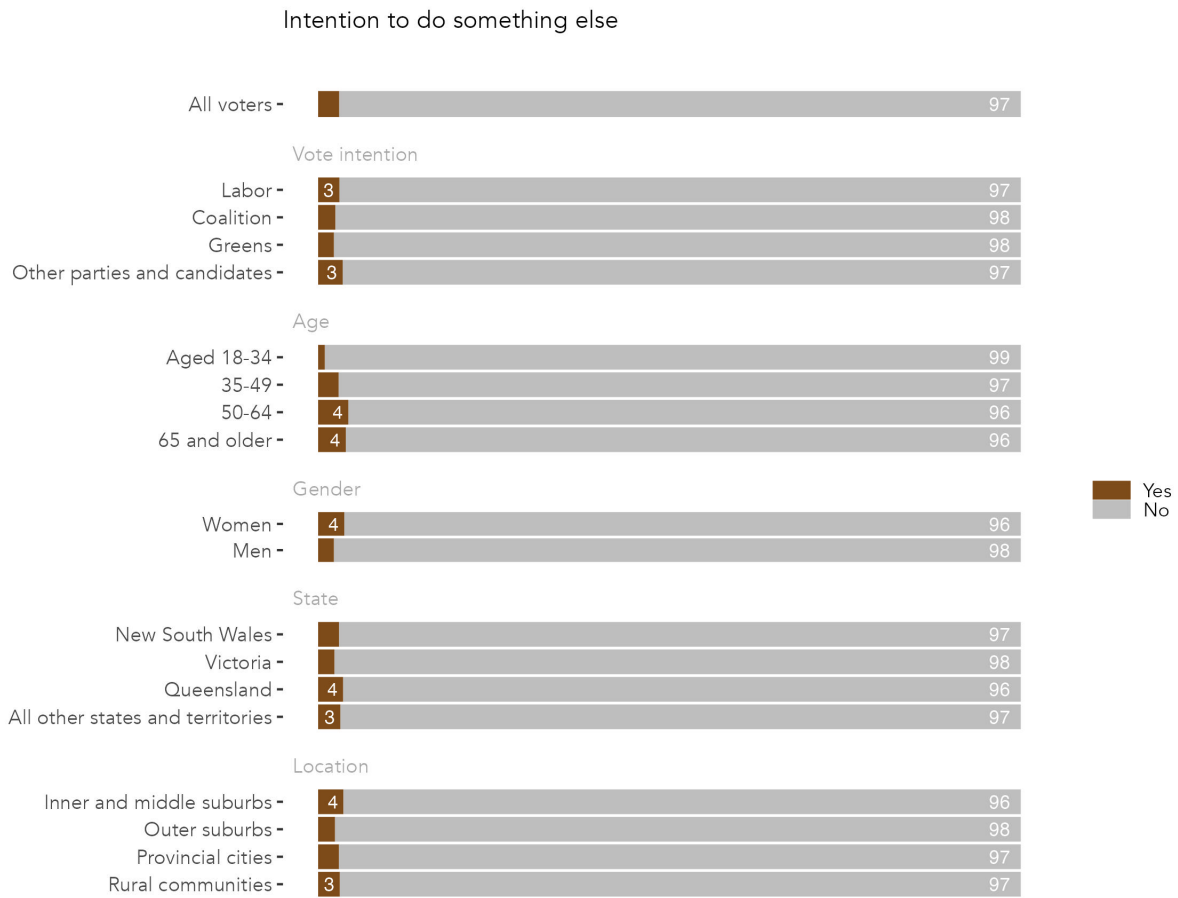


**Figure 49:** Intention to purchase a home battery, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 44:** Intention to purchase a home battery, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	19	81
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	11	89
Year 12 or equivalent	17	83
TAFE, trade or vocational	20	80
University degree	21	79
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	24	76
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	22	78
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	18	82
Less than \$1,000 per week	13	87
Prefer not to say	18	82
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	10	90
Owned with a mortgage	26	74
Owned outright	19	81
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	18	82
Some stress	20	80
Not much stress	18	82
No stress at all	17	83

## Something else

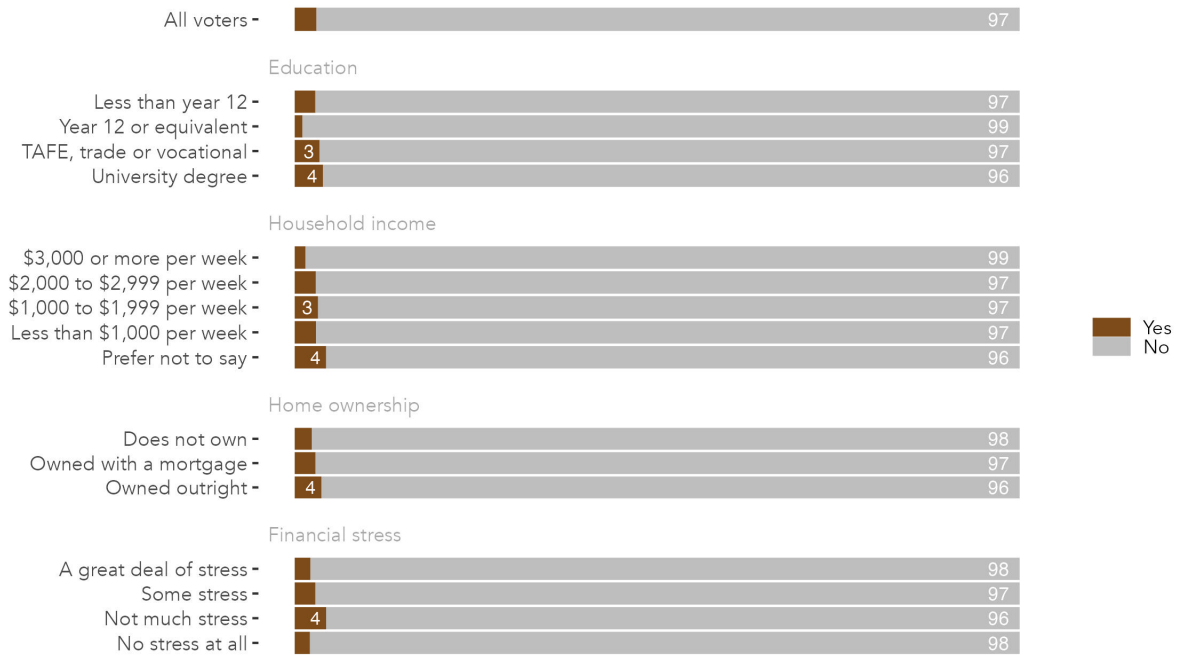


**Figure 50:** Intention to do something else, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 45:** Intention to do something else, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

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

### Intention to do something else

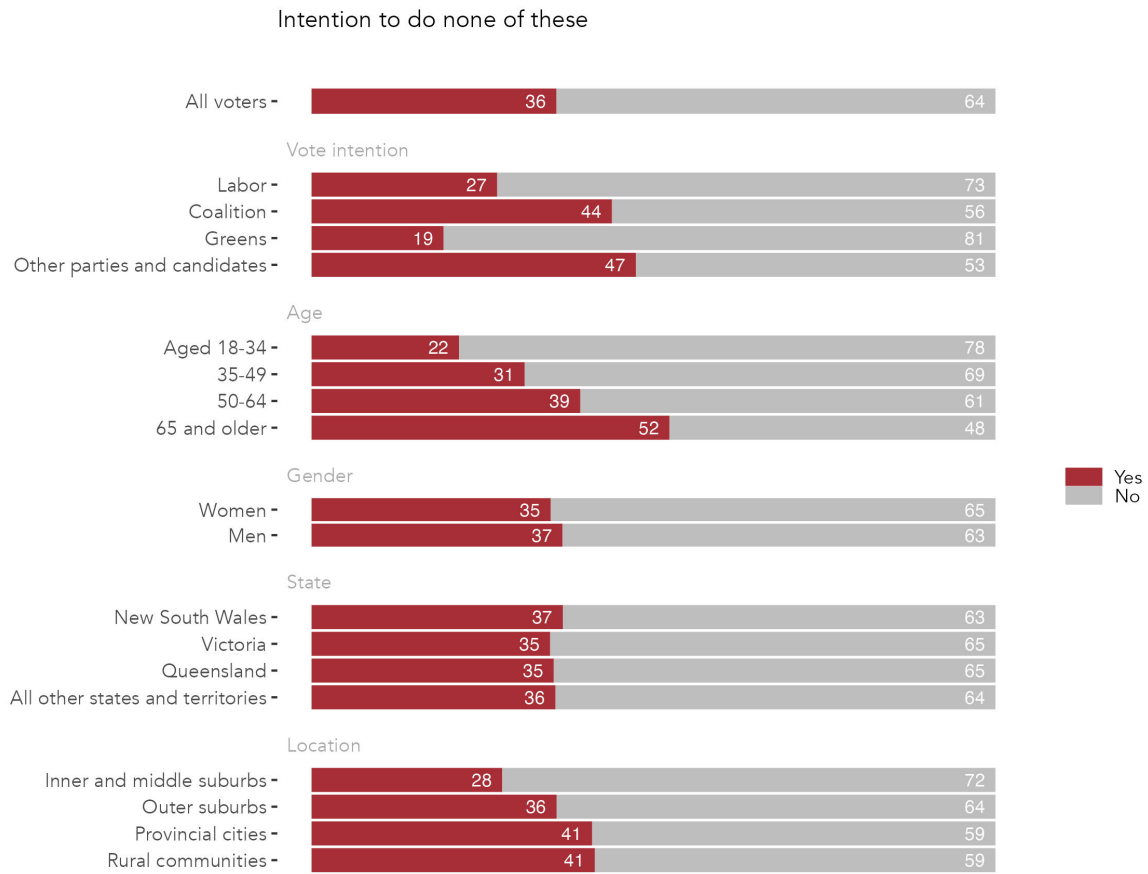


**Figure 51:** Intention to do something else, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 46:** Intention to do something else, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	3	97
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	3	97
Year 12 or equivalent	1	99
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	97
University degree	4	96
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	1	99
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	3	97
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	3	97
Less than \$1,000 per week	3	97
Prefer not to say	4	96
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	2	98
Owned with a mortgage	3	97
Owned outright	4	96
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	2	98
Some stress	3	97
Not much stress	4	96
No stress at all	2	98

## None of these

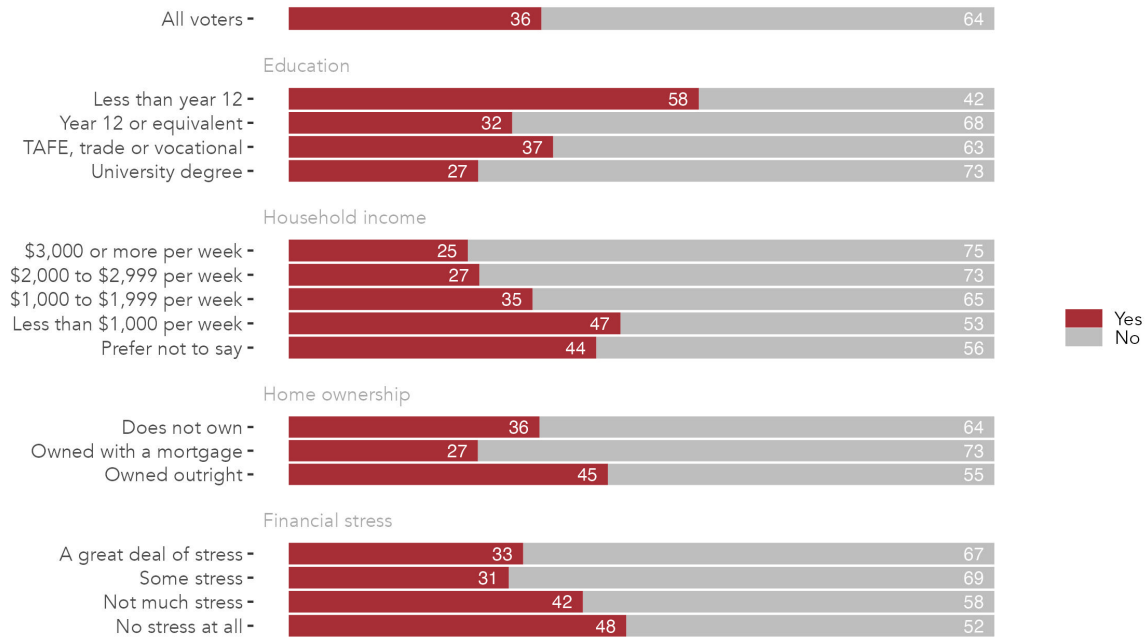


**Figure 52:** Intention to do none of these, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 47:** Intention to do none of these, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	36	64
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	27	73
Coalition	44	56
Greens	19	81
Other parties and candidates	47	53
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	22	78
35-49	31	69
50-64	39	61
65 and older	52	48
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	35	65
Men	37	63
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	37	63
Victoria	35	65
Queensland	35	65
All other states and territories	36	64
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	28	72
Outer suburbs	36	64
Provincial cities	41	59
Rural communities	41	59

Intention to do none of these



**Figure 53:** Intention to do none of these, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 48:** Intention to do none of these, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	36	64
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	58	42
Year 12 or equivalent	32	68
TAFE, trade or vocational	37	63
University degree	27	73
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	25	75
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	27	73
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	35	65
Less than \$1,000 per week	47	53
Prefer not to say	44	56
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	36	64
Owned with a mortgage	27	73
Owned outright	45	55
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	33	67
Some stress	31	69
Not much stress	42	58
No stress at all	48	52

## Willingness to increase electricity bills to ensure 100% renewable energy

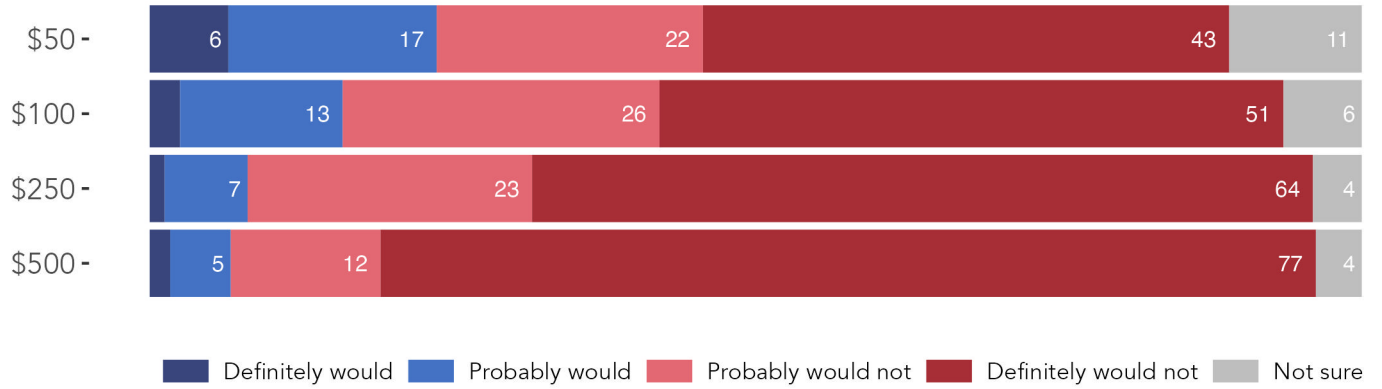
### Question text

*Would you be willing to increase your electricity bill by <pipe value of \$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



**Figure 54:** 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.

## Support for difference sources of energy production

### Question text

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

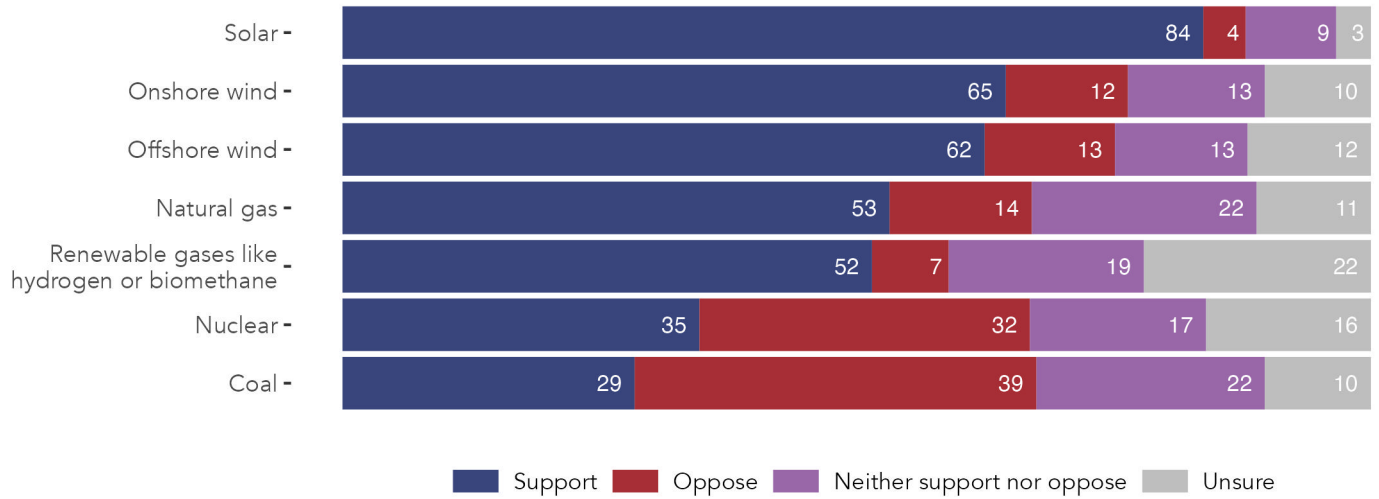
Carousel; single select Questions; randomise

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

Single select; random reverse 1-2

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

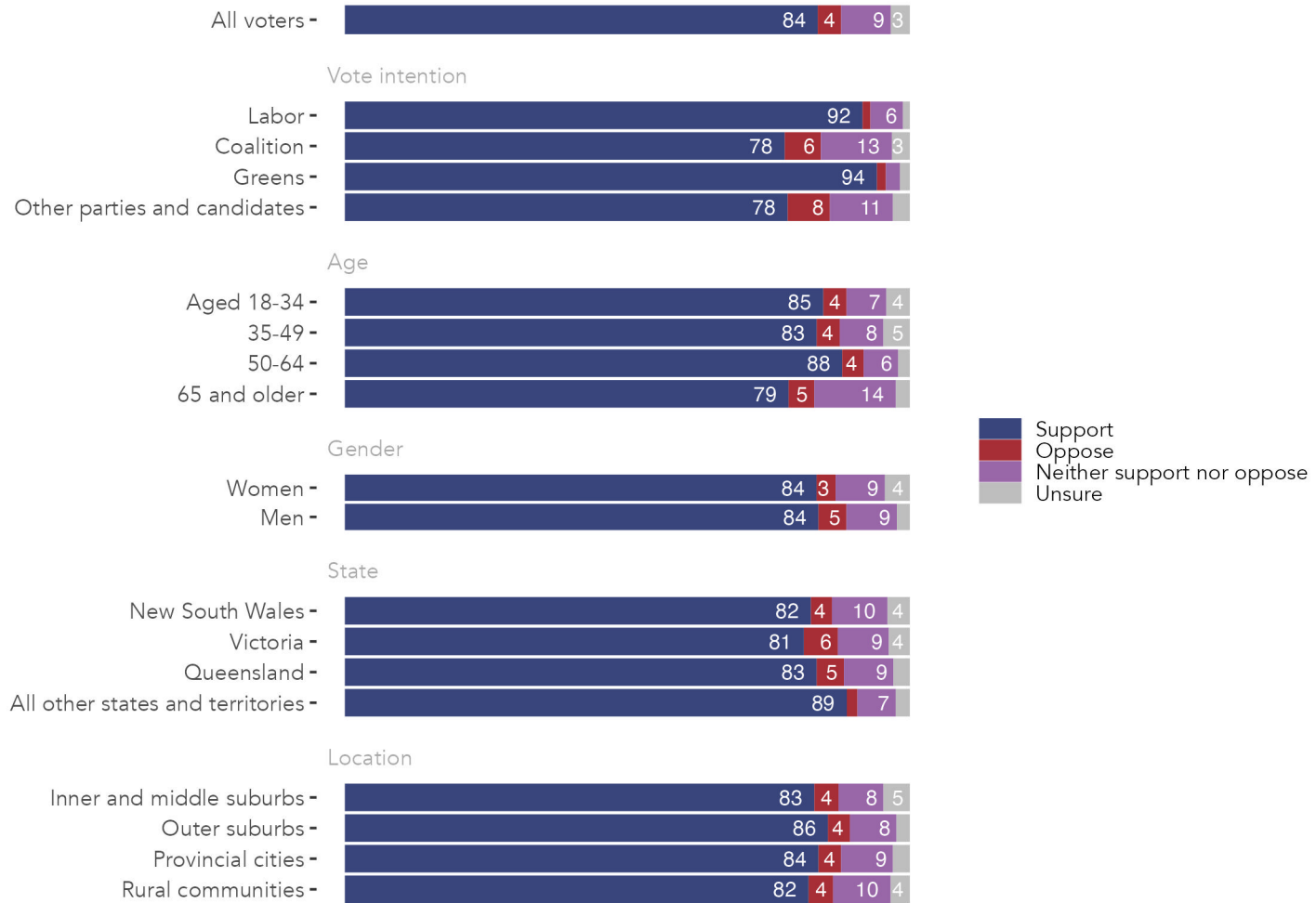
### Support for increased energy production from difference sources



**Figure 55:** Support for increased energy production from difference sources of electricity.

## Solar

### Support for additional energy from Solar

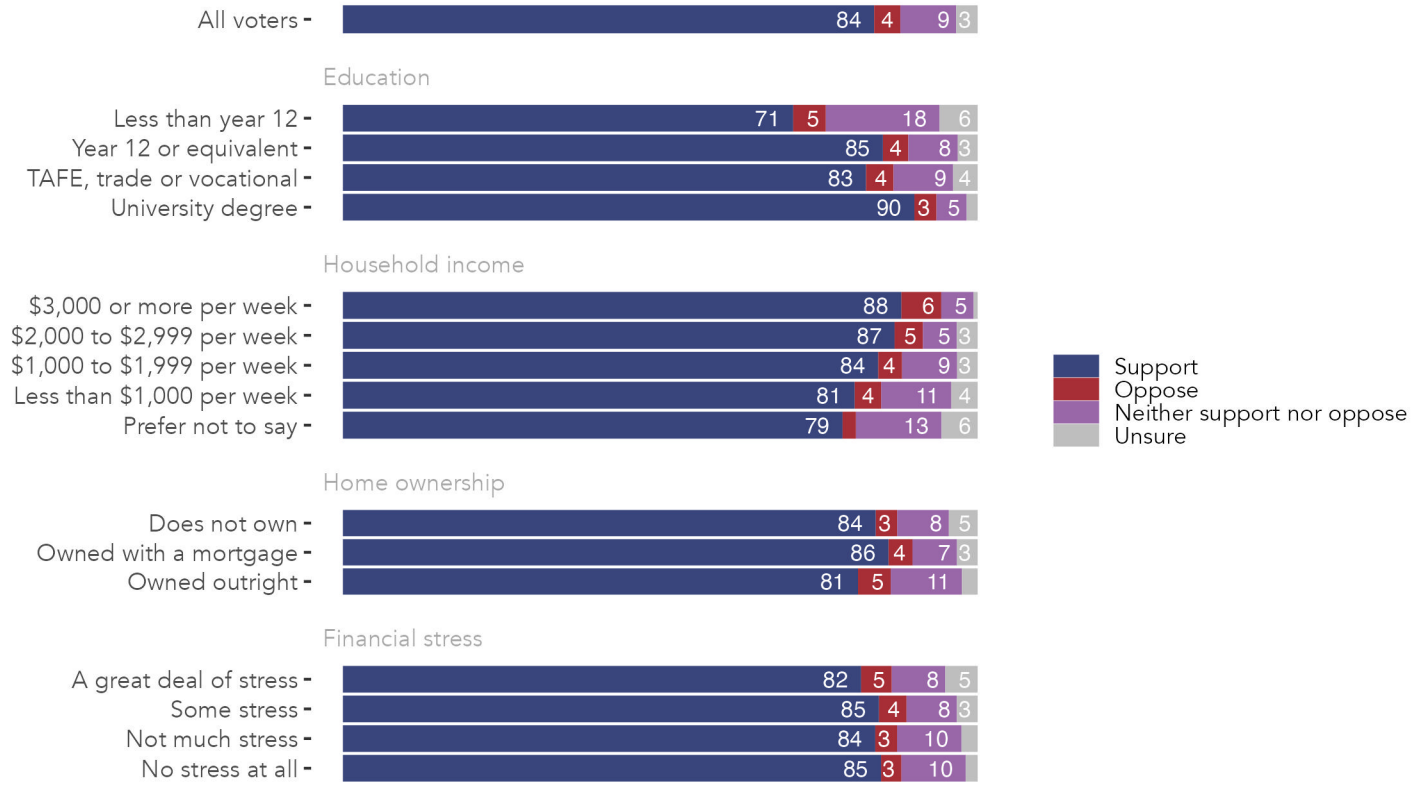


**Figure 56:** Support for additional energy from Solar, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 49:** Support for additional energy from Solar, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	84	4	9	3
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	92	1	6	1
Coalition	78	6	13	3
Greens	94	2	2	2
Other parties and candidates	78	8	11	3
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	85	4	7	4
35-49	83	4	8	5
50-64	88	4	6	2
65 and older	79	5	14	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	84	3	9	4
Men	84	5	9	2
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	82	4	10	4
Victoria	81	6	9	4
Queensland	83	5	9	3
All other states and territories	89	2	7	2
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	83	4	8	5
Outer suburbs	86	4	8	2
Provincial cities	84	4	9	3
Rural communities	82	4	10	4

## Support for additional energy from Solar



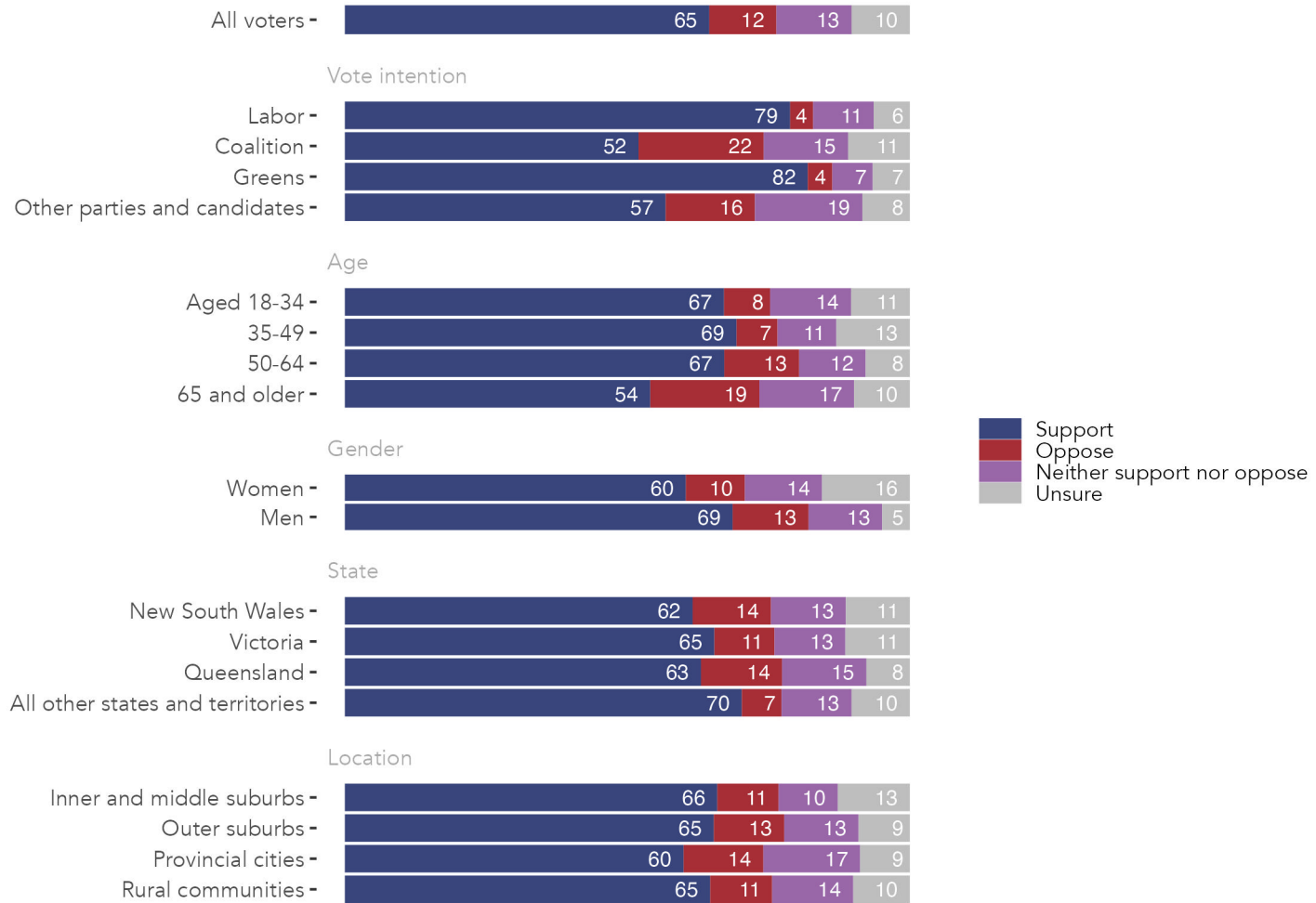
**Figure 57:** Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 50:** Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	84	4	9	3
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	71	5	18	6
Year 12 or equivalent	85	4	8	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	83	4	9	4
University degree	90	3	5	2
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	88	6	5	1
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	87	5	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	84	4	9	3
Less than \$1,000 per week	81	4	11	4
Prefer not to say	79	2	13	6
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	84	3	8	5
Owned with a mortgage	86	4	7	3
Owned outright	81	5	11	3
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	82	5	8	5
Some stress	85	4	8	3
Not much stress	84	3	10	3
No stress at all	85	3	10	2

## Onshore wind

### Support for additional energy from Onshore wind

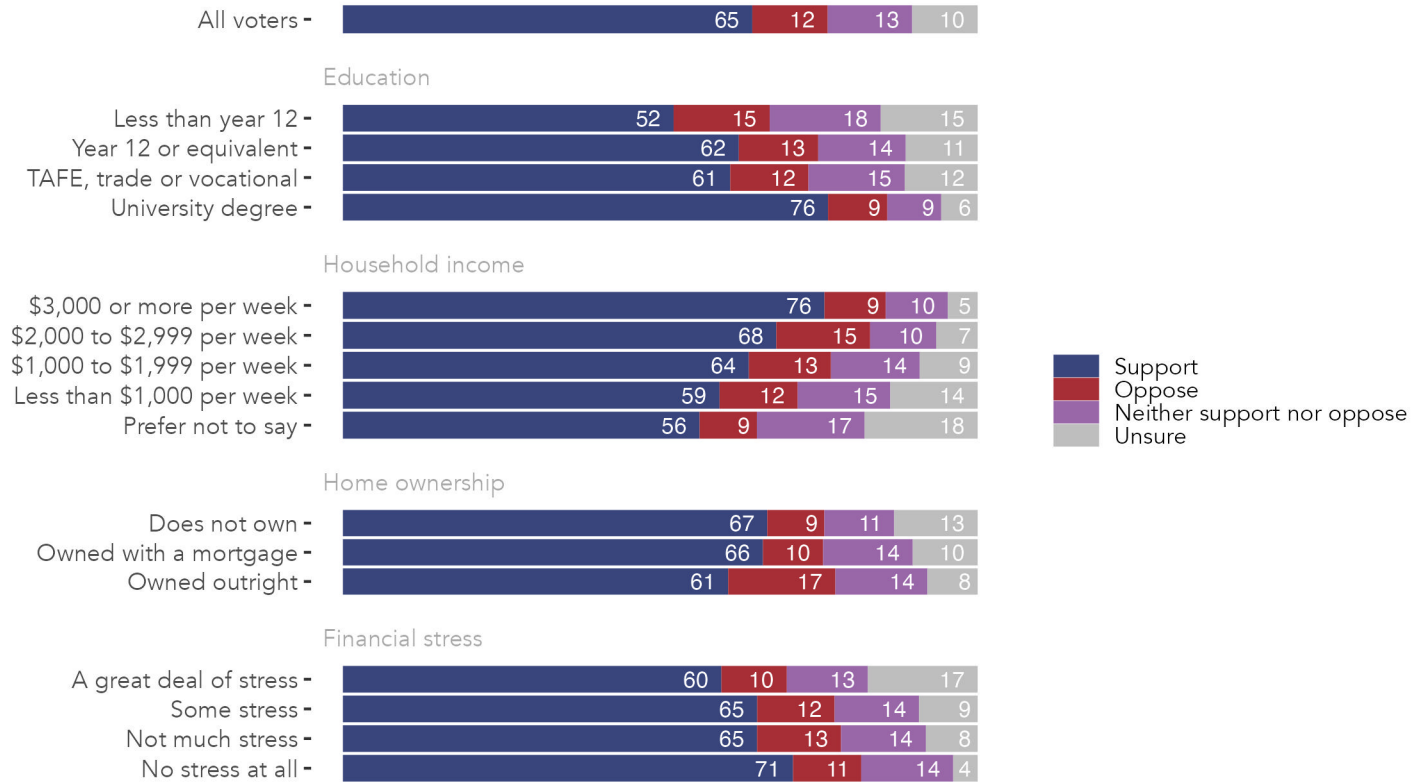


**Figure 58:** Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 51:** Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	65	12	13	10
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	79	4	11	6
Coalition	52	22	15	11
Greens	82	4	7	7
Other parties and candidates	57	16	19	8
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	67	8	14	11
35-49	69	7	11	13
50-64	67	13	12	8
65 and older	54	19	17	10
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	60	10	14	16
Men	69	13	13	5
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	62	14	13	11
Victoria	65	11	13	11
Queensland	63	14	15	8
All other states and territories	70	7	13	10
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	66	11	10	13
Outer suburbs	65	13	13	9
Provincial cities	60	14	17	9
Rural communities	65	11	14	10

## Support for additional energy from Onshore wind



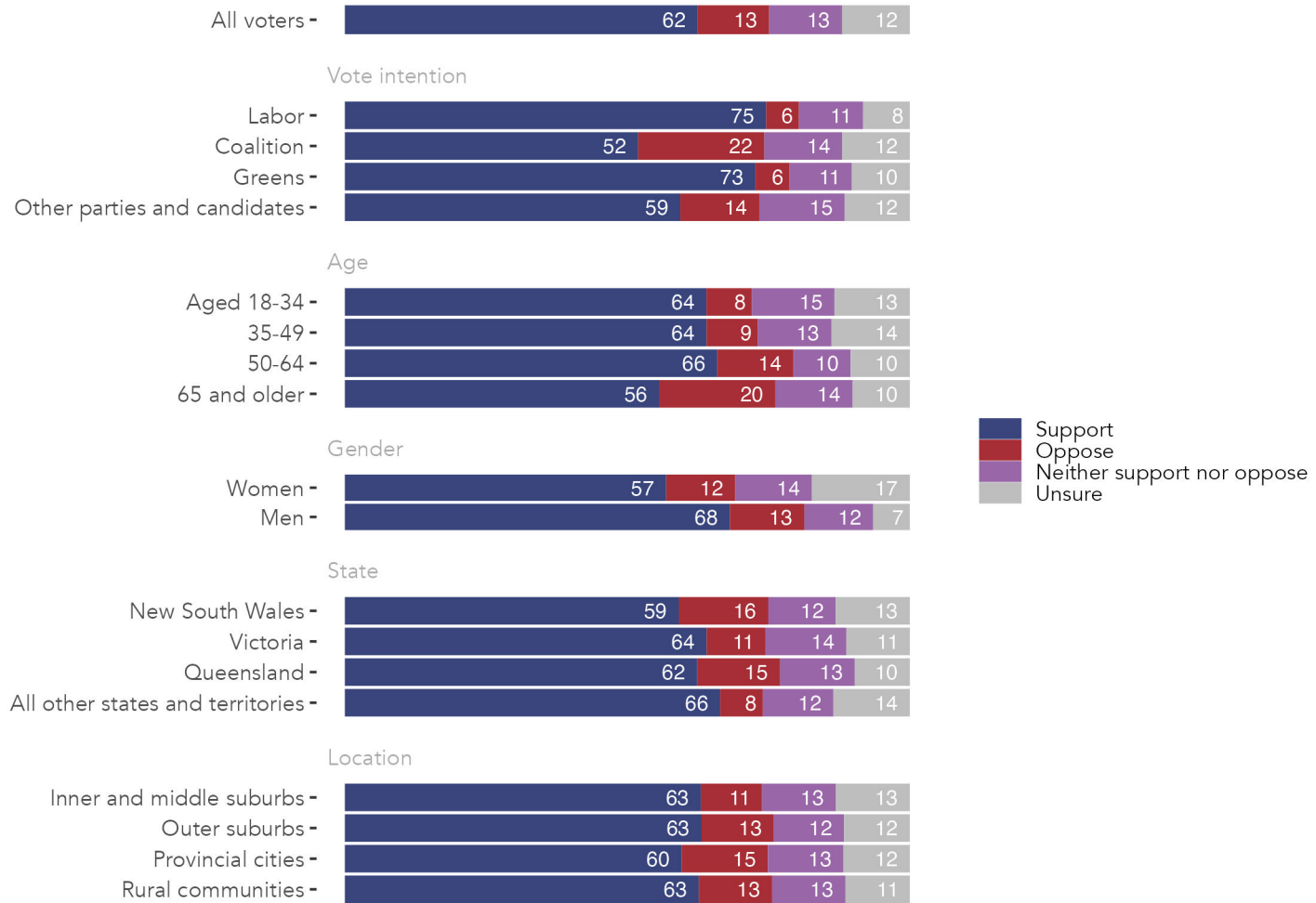
**Figure 59:** Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 52:** Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	65	12	13	10
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	52	15	18	15
Year 12 or equivalent	62	13	14	11
TAFE, trade or vocational	61	12	15	12
University degree	76	9	9	6
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	76	9	10	5
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	68	15	10	7
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	64	13	14	9
Less than \$1,000 per week	59	12	15	14
Prefer not to say	56	9	17	18
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	67	9	11	13
Owned with a mortgage	66	10	14	10
Owned outright	61	17	14	8
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	60	10	13	17
Some stress	65	12	14	9
Not much stress	65	13	14	8
No stress at all	71	11	14	4

## Offshore wind

### Support for additional energy from Offshore wind

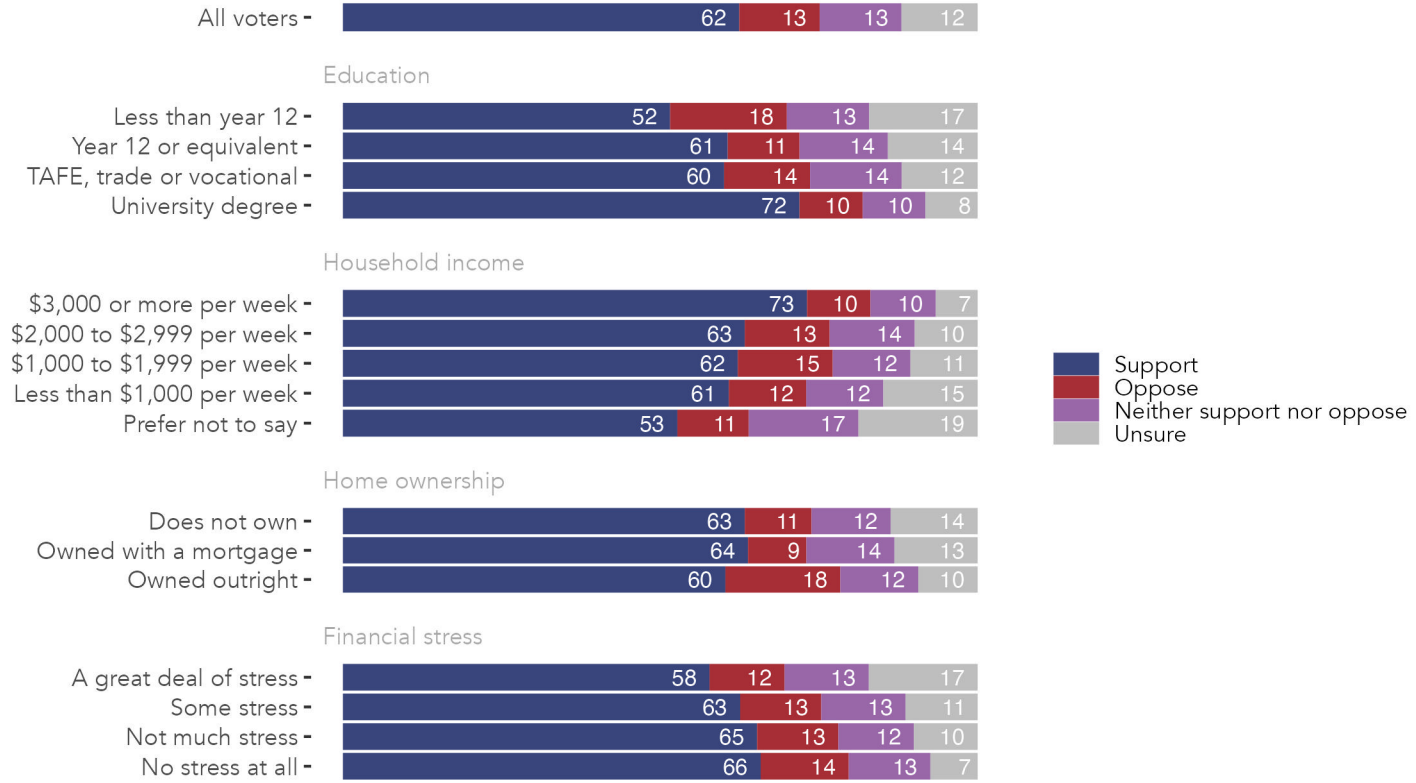


**Figure 60:** Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 53:** Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	62	13	13	12
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	75	6	11	8
Coalition	52	22	14	12
Greens	73	6	11	10
Other parties and candidates	59	14	15	12
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	64	8	15	13
35-49	64	9	13	14
50-64	66	14	10	10
65 and older	56	20	14	10
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	57	12	14	17
Men	68	13	12	7
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	59	16	12	13
Victoria	64	11	14	11
Queensland	62	15	13	10
All other states and territories	66	8	12	14
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	63	11	13	13
Outer suburbs	63	13	12	12
Provincial cities	60	15	13	12
Rural communities	63	13	13	11

## Support for additional energy from Offshore wind



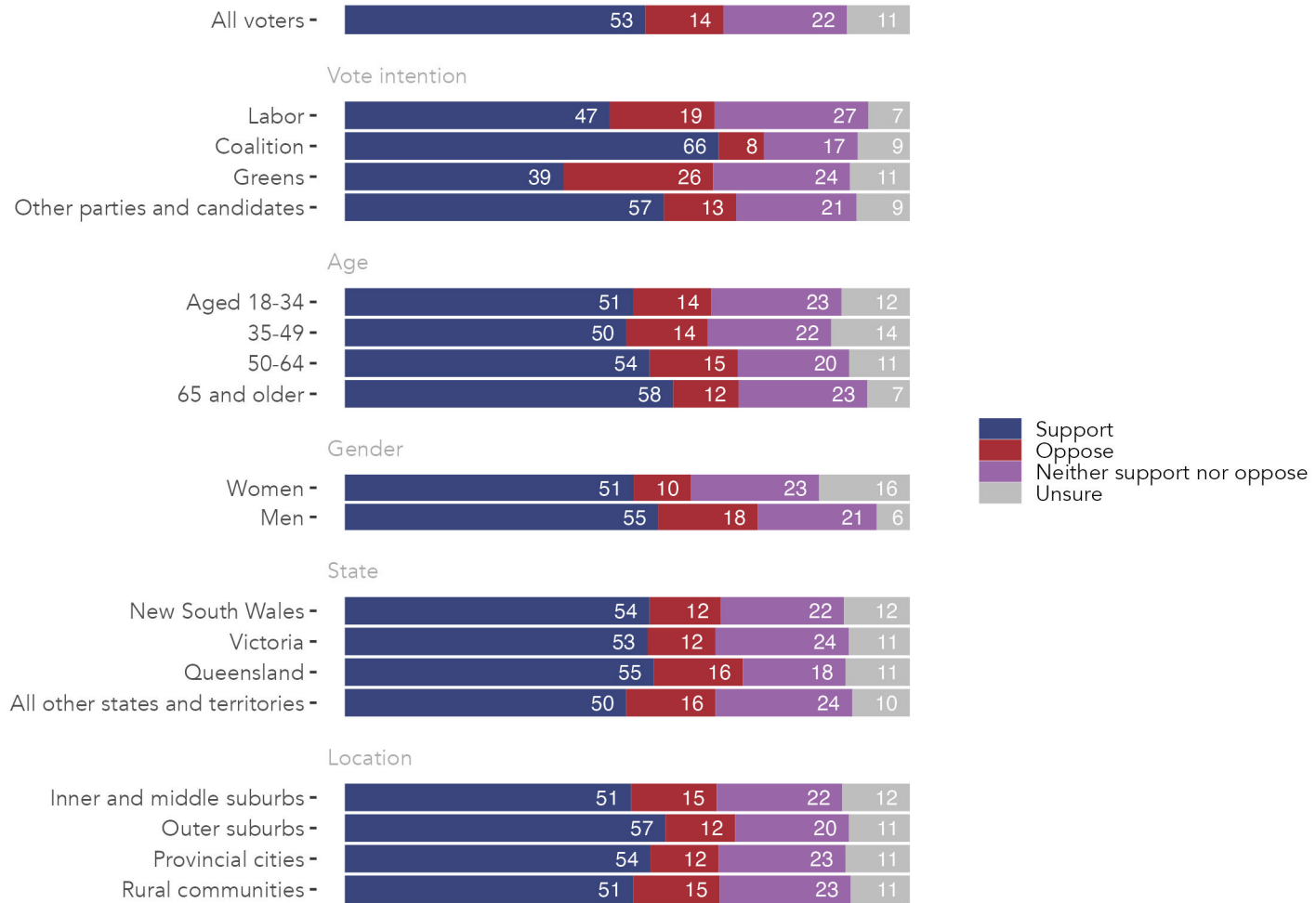
**Figure 61:** Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 54:** Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	62	13	13	12
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	52	18	13	17
Year 12 or equivalent	61	11	14	14
TAFE, trade or vocational	60	14	14	12
University degree	72	10	10	8
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	73	10	10	7
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	63	13	14	10
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	62	15	12	11
Less than \$1,000 per week	61	12	12	15
Prefer not to say	53	11	17	19
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	63	11	12	14
Owned with a mortgage	64	9	14	13
Owned outright	60	18	12	10
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	58	12	13	17
Some stress	63	13	13	11
Not much stress	65	13	12	10
No stress at all	66	14	13	7

## Natural gas

### Support for additional energy from Natural gas

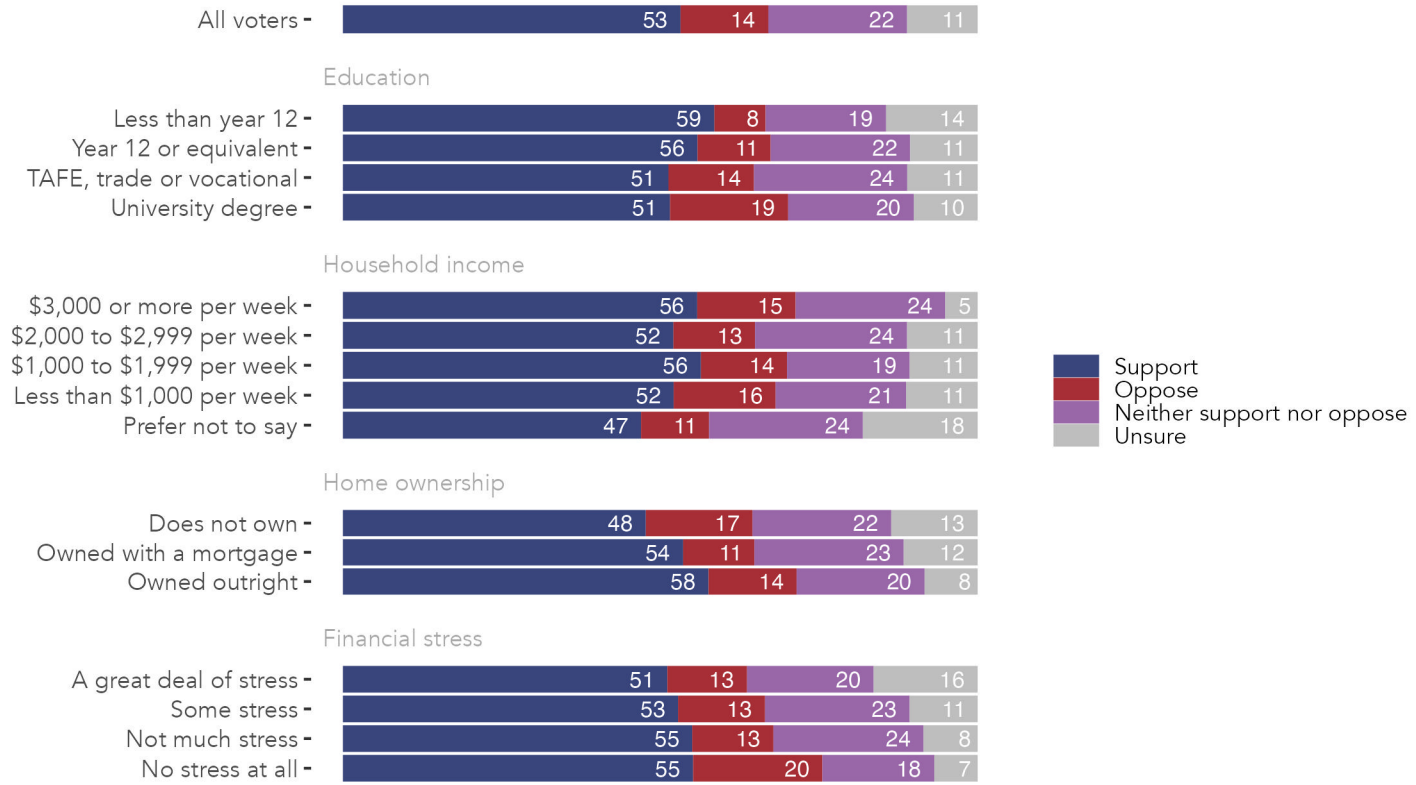


**Figure 62:** Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 55:** Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	53	14	22	11
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	47	19	27	7
Coalition	66	8	17	9
Greens	39	26	24	11
Other parties and candidates	57	13	21	9
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	51	14	23	12
35-49	50	14	22	14
50-64	54	15	20	11
65 and older	58	12	23	7
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	51	10	23	16
Men	55	18	21	6
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	54	12	22	12
Victoria	53	12	24	11
Queensland	55	16	18	11
All other states and territories	50	16	24	10
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	51	15	22	12
Outer suburbs	57	12	20	11
Provincial cities	54	12	23	11
Rural communities	51	15	23	11

## Support for additional energy from Natural gas



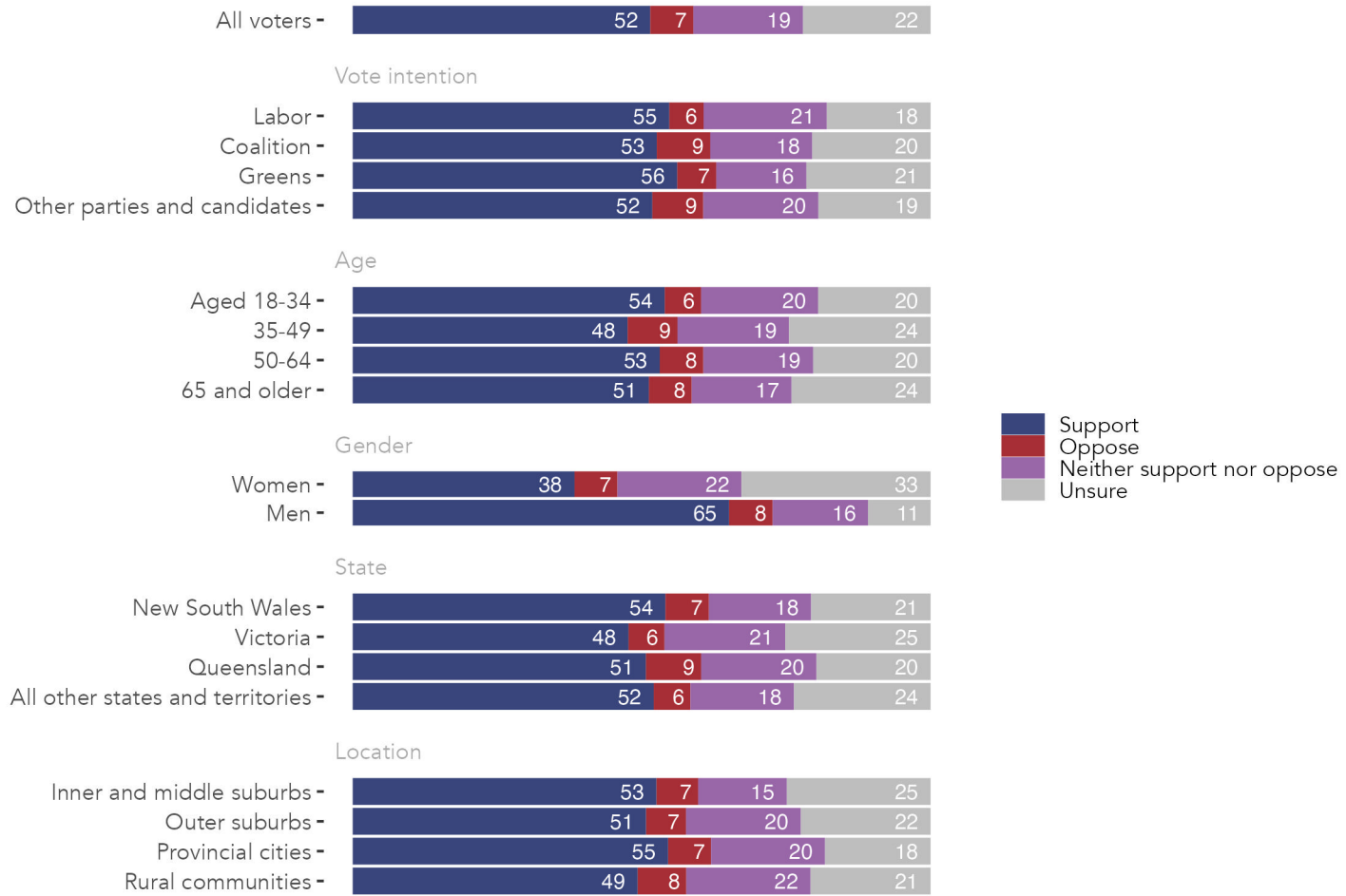
**Figure 63:** Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 56:** Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	53	14	22	11
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	59	8	19	14
Year 12 or equivalent	56	11	22	11
TAFE, trade or vocational	51	14	24	11
University degree	51	19	20	10
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	56	15	24	5
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	52	13	24	11
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	56	14	19	11
Less than \$1,000 per week	52	16	21	11
Prefer not to say	47	11	24	18
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	48	17	22	13
Owned with a mortgage	54	11	23	12
Owned outright	58	14	20	8
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	51	13	20	16
Some stress	53	13	23	11
Not much stress	55	13	24	8
No stress at all	55	20	18	7

## Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane

Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane

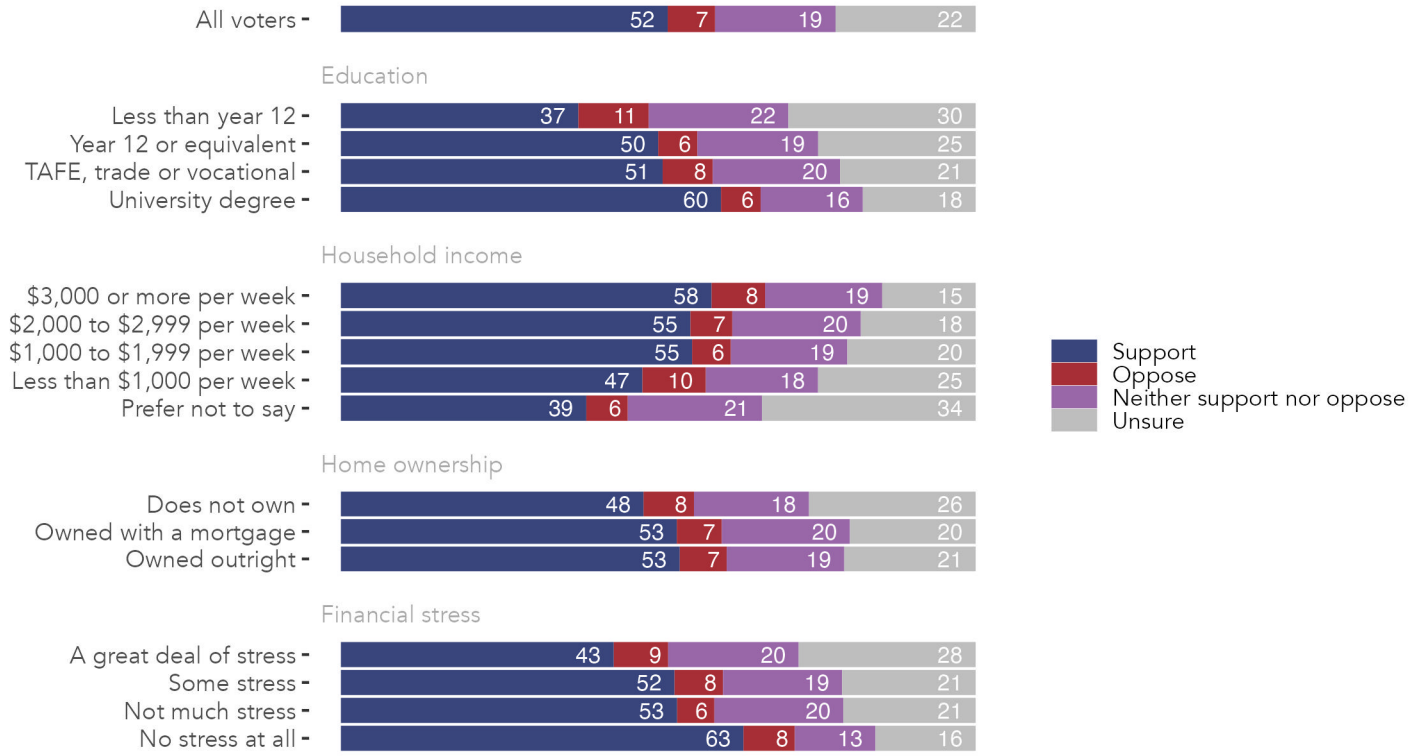


**Figure 64:** Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 57:** Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	52	7	19	22
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	55	6	21	18
Coalition	53	9	18	20
Greens	56	7	16	21
Other parties and candidates	52	9	20	19
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	54	6	20	20
35-49	48	9	19	24
50-64	53	8	19	20
65 and older	51	8	17	24
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	38	7	22	33
Men	65	8	16	11
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	54	7	18	21
Victoria	48	6	21	25
Queensland	51	9	20	20
All other states and territories	52	6	18	24
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	53	7	15	25
Outer suburbs	51	7	20	22
Provincial cities	55	7	20	18
Rural communities	49	8	22	21

### Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane



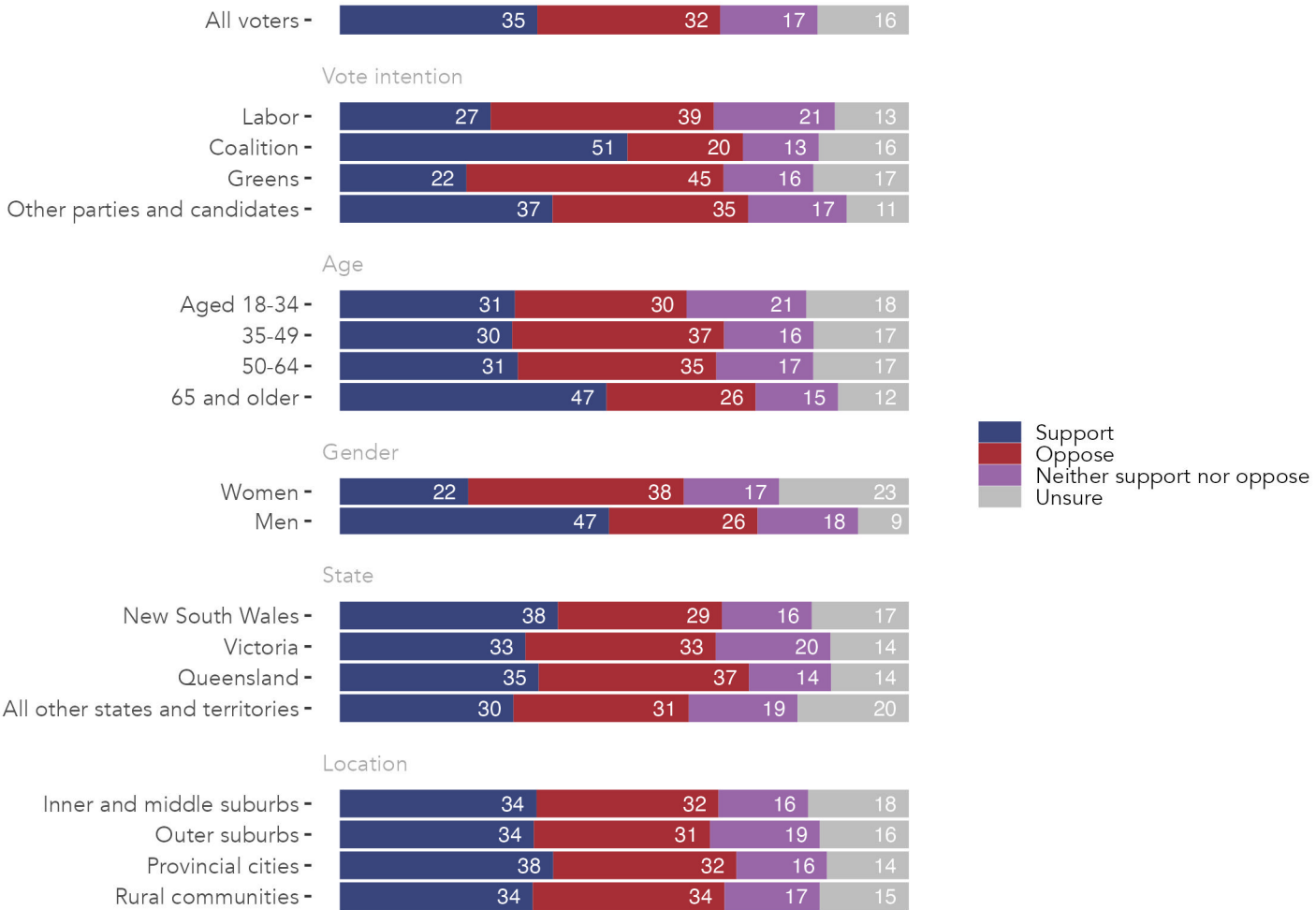
**Figure 65:** Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 58:** Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	52	7	19	22
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	37	11	22	30
Year 12 or equivalent	50	6	19	25
TAFE, trade or vocational	51	8	20	21
University degree	60	6	16	18
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	58	8	19	15
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	55	7	20	18
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	55	6	19	20
Less than \$1,000 per week	47	10	18	25
Prefer not to say	39	6	21	34
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	48	8	18	26
Owned with a mortgage	53	7	20	20
Owned outright	53	7	19	21
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	43	9	20	28
Some stress	52	8	19	21
Not much stress	53	6	20	21
No stress at all	63	8	13	16

# Nuclear

## Support for additional energy from Nuclear

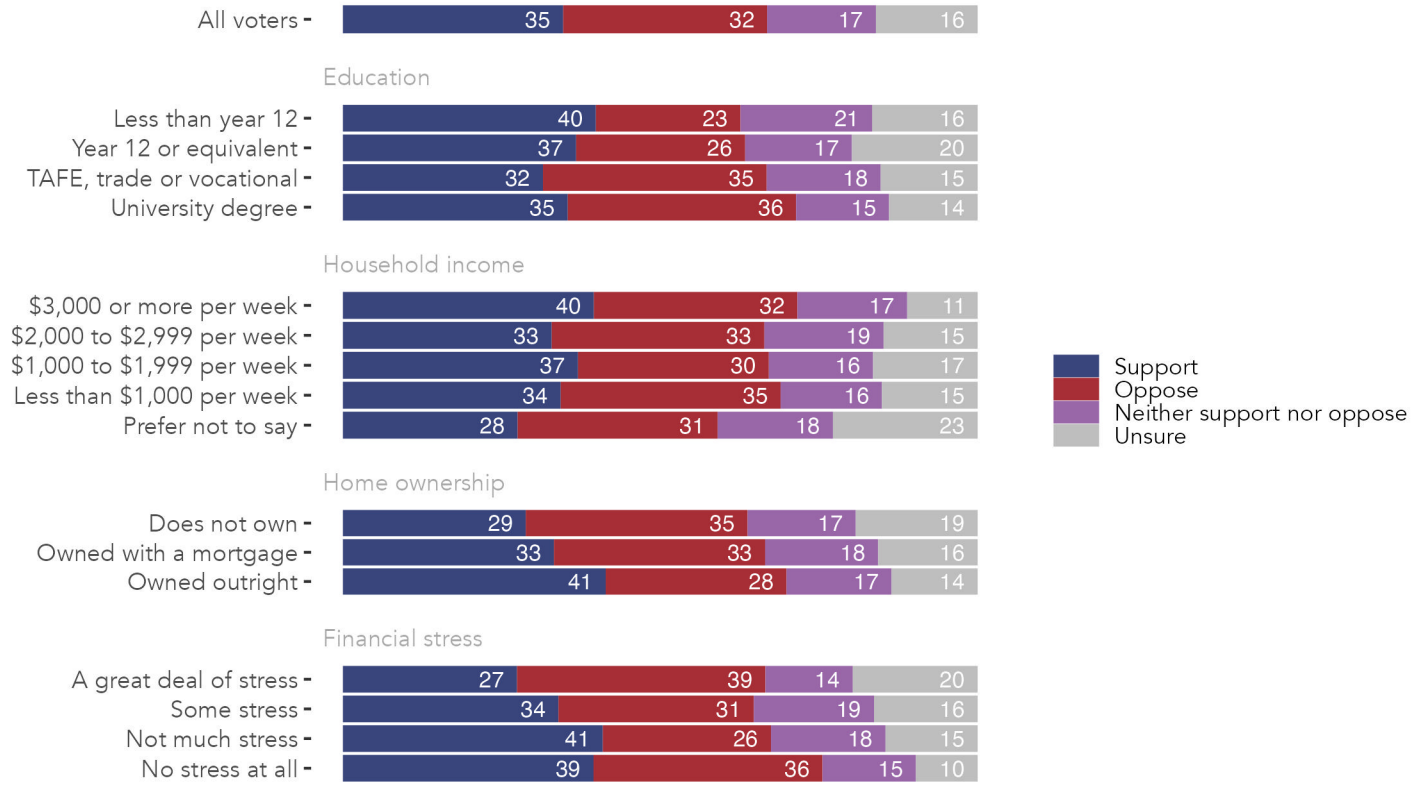


**Figure 66:** Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 59:** Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	35	32	17	16
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	27	39	21	13
Coalition	51	20	13	16
Greens	22	45	16	17
Other parties and candidates	37	35	17	11
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	31	30	21	18
35-49	30	37	16	17
50-64	31	35	17	17
65 and older	47	26	15	12
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	22	38	17	23
Men	47	26	18	9
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	38	29	16	17
Victoria	33	33	20	14
Queensland	35	37	14	14
All other states and territories	30	31	19	20
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	34	32	16	18
Outer suburbs	34	31	19	16
Provincial cities	38	32	16	14
Rural communities	34	34	17	15

## Support for additional energy from Nuclear



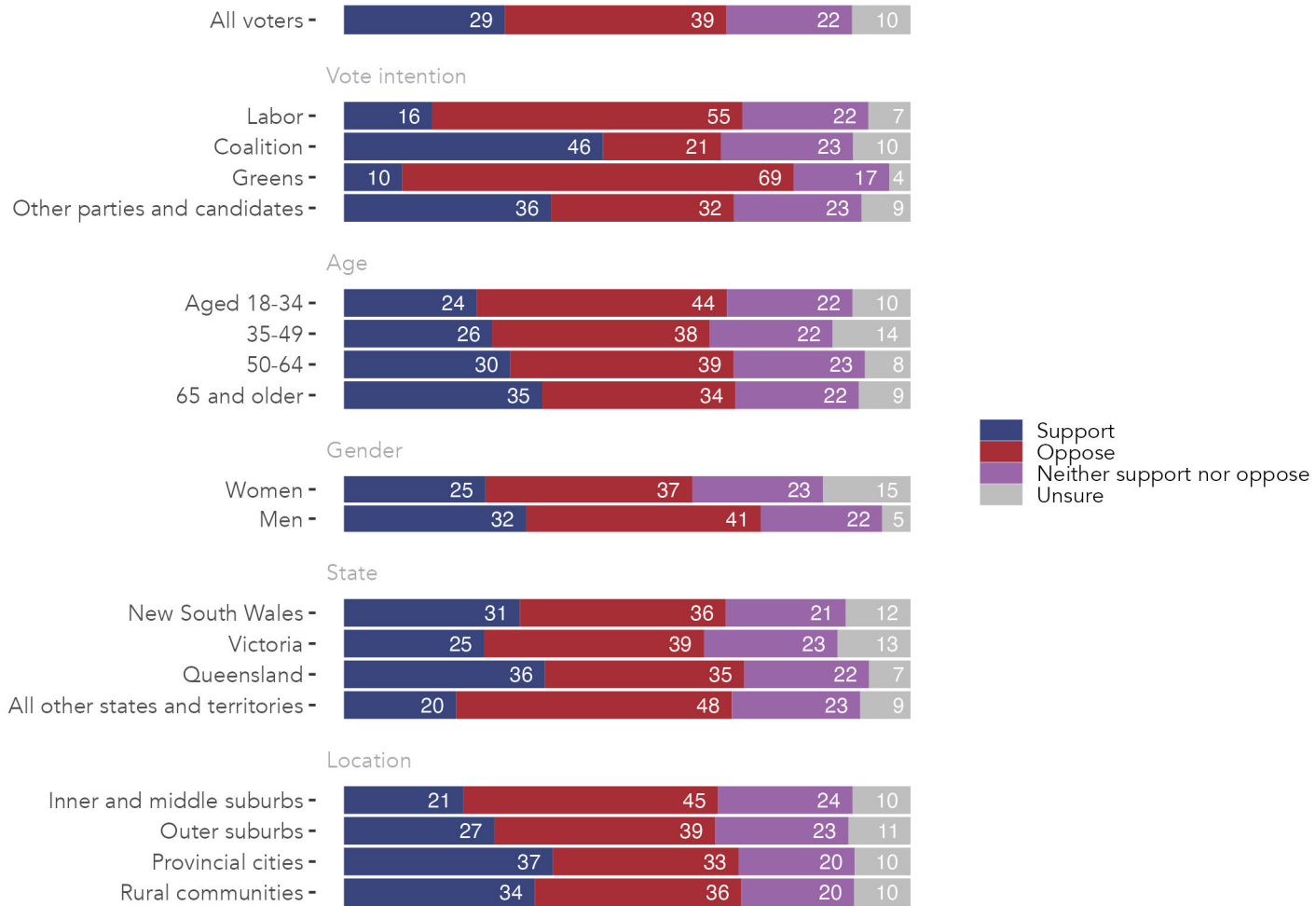
**Figure 67:** Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 60:** Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	35	32	17	16
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	40	23	21	16
Year 12 or equivalent	37	26	17	20
TAFE, trade or vocational	32	35	18	15
University degree	35	36	15	14
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	40	32	17	11
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	33	33	19	15
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	37	30	16	17
Less than \$1,000 per week	34	35	16	15
Prefer not to say	28	31	18	23
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	29	35	17	19
Owned with a mortgage	33	33	18	16
Owned outright	41	28	17	14
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	27	39	14	20
Some stress	34	31	19	16
Not much stress	41	26	18	15
No stress at all	39	36	15	10

# Coal

## Support for additional energy from Coal

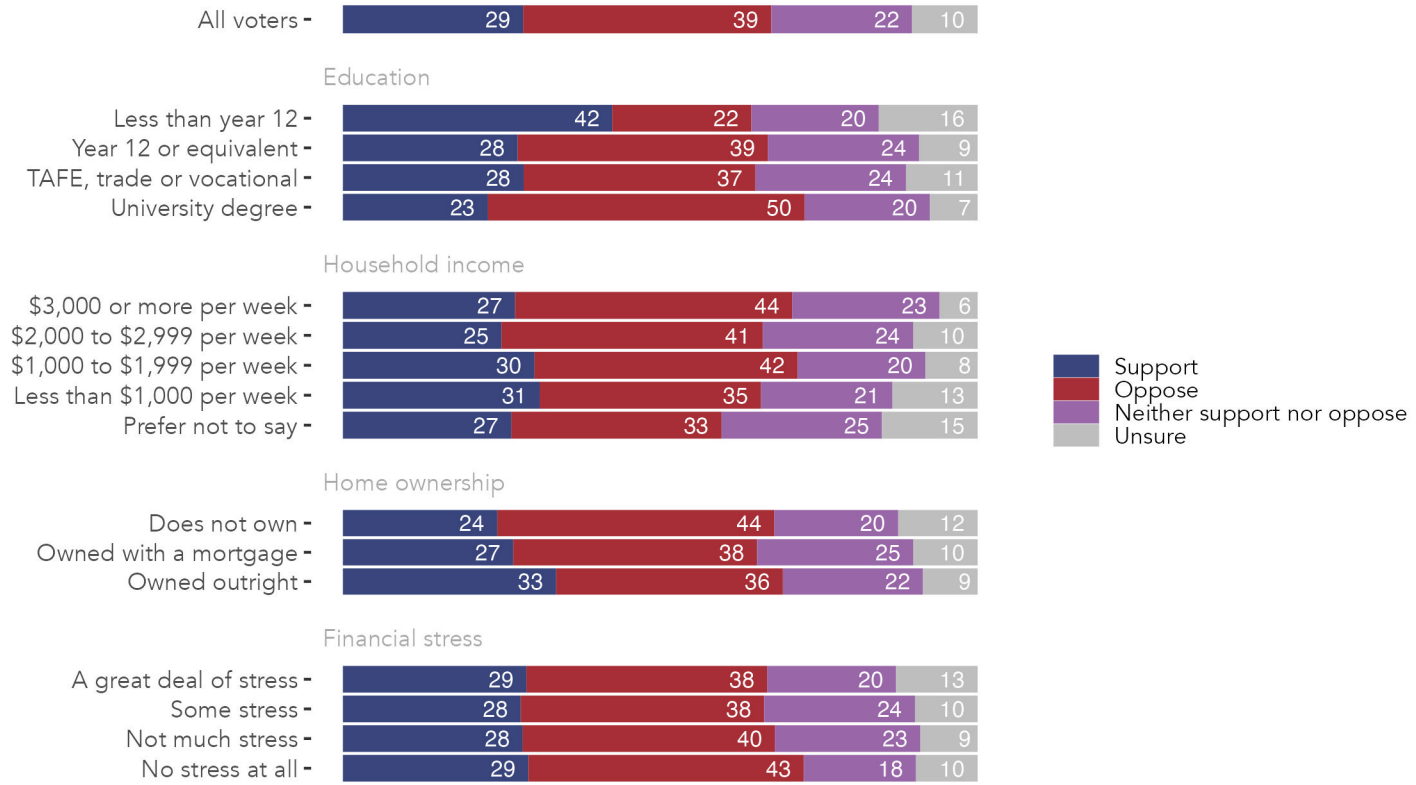


**Figure 68:** Support for additional energy from Coal, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 61:** Support for additional energy from Coal, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	29	39	22	10
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	16	55	22	7
Coalition	46	21	23	10
Greens	10	69	17	4
Other parties and candidates	36	32	23	9
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	24	44	22	10
35-49	26	38	22	14
50-64	30	39	23	8
65 and older	35	34	22	9
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	25	37	23	15
Men	32	41	22	5
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	31	36	21	12
Victoria	25	39	23	13
Queensland	36	35	22	7
All other states and territories	20	48	23	9
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	21	45	24	10
Outer suburbs	27	39	23	11
Provincial cities	37	33	20	10
Rural communities	34	36	20	10

## Support for additional energy from Coal



**Figure 69:** Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 62:** Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	29	39	22	10
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	42	22	20	16
Year 12 or equivalent	28	39	24	9
TAFE, trade or vocational	28	37	24	11
University degree	23	50	20	7
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	27	44	23	6
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	25	41	24	10
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	30	42	20	8
Less than \$1,000 per week	31	35	21	13
Prefer not to say	27	33	25	15
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	24	44	20	12
Owned with a mortgage	27	38	25	10
Owned outright	33	36	22	9
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	29	38	20	13
Some stress	28	38	24	10
Not much stress	28	40	23	9
No stress at all	29	43	18	10

## The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts from energy shortages during the renewable energy transition

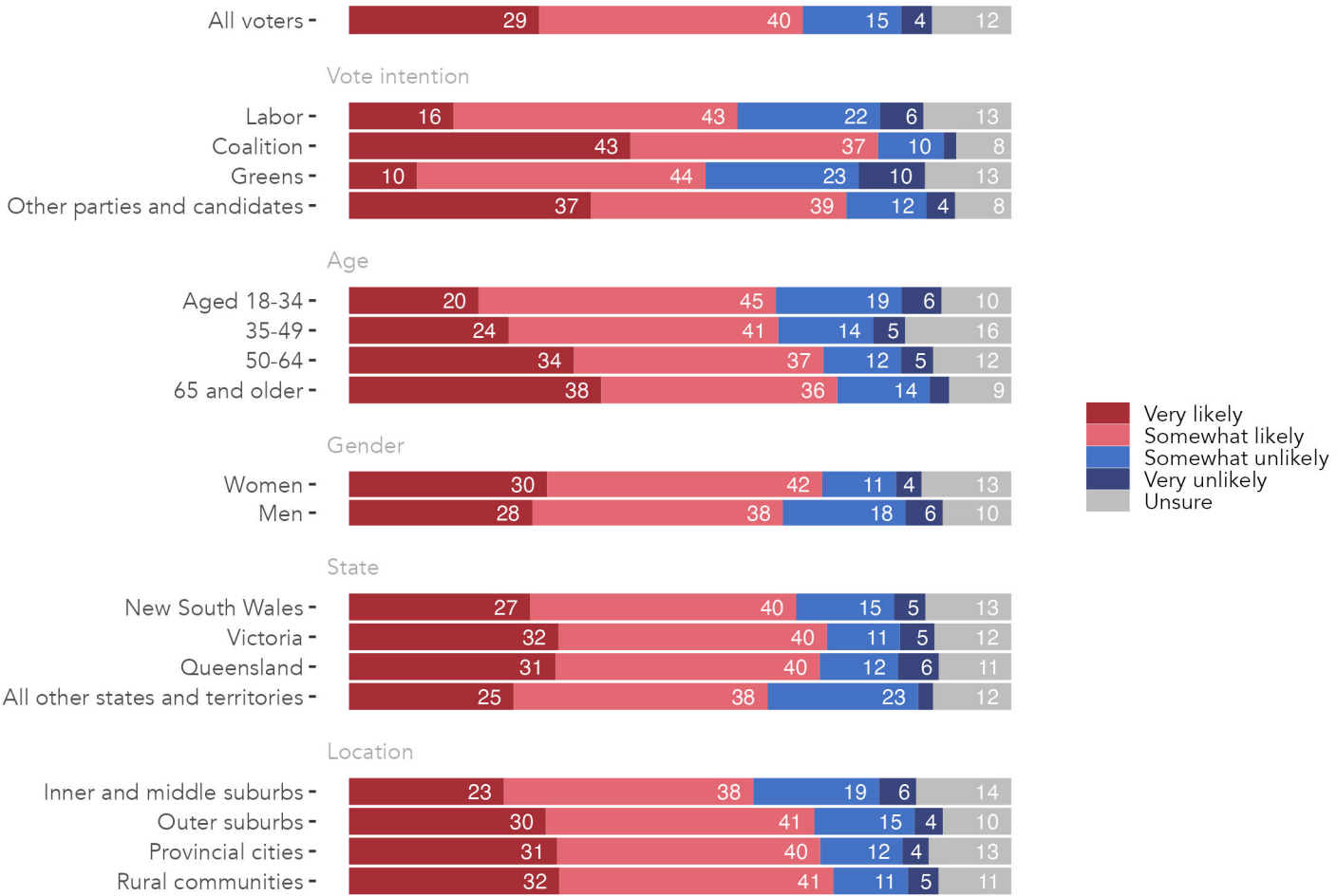
### Question text

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

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

## The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition

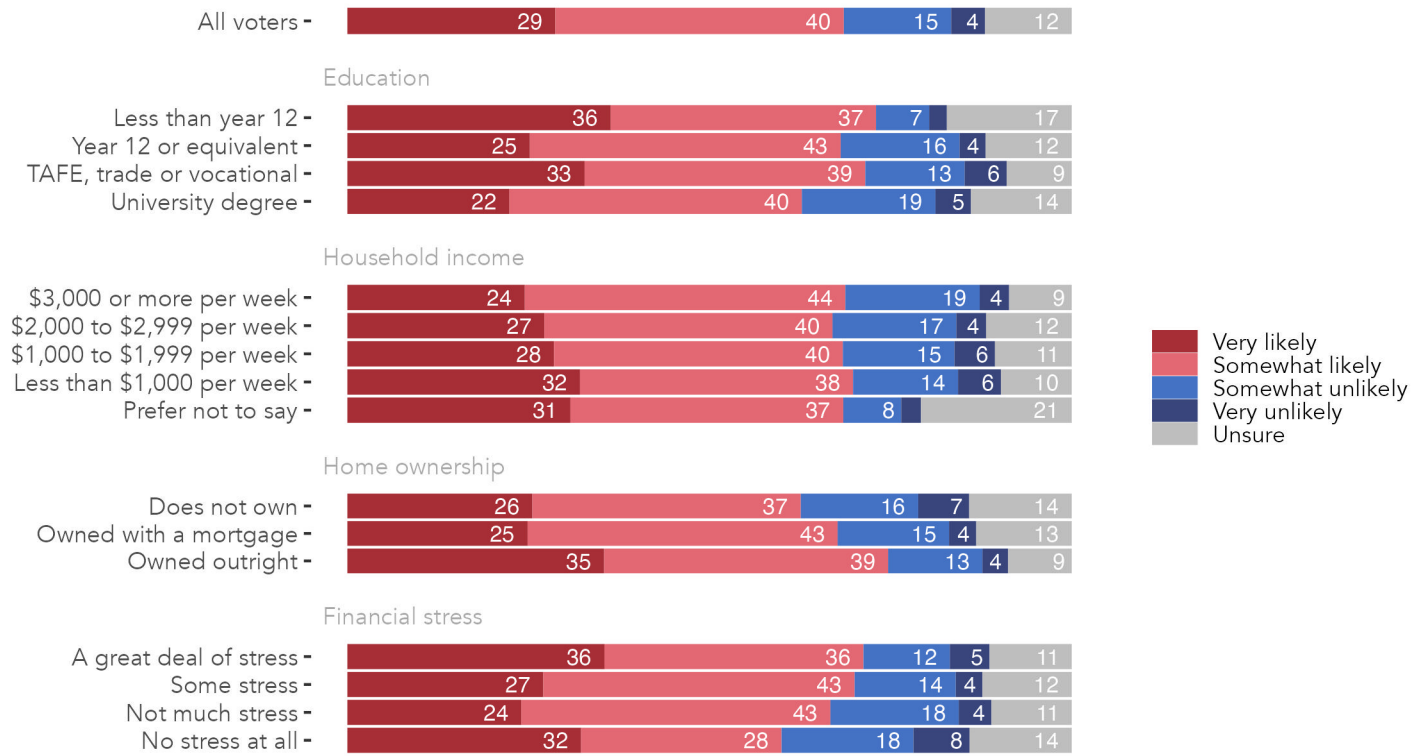


**Figure 70:** The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 63:** The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure
All voters	29	40	15	4	12
<b>Vote intention</b>					
Labor	16	43	22	6	13
Coalition	43	37	10	2	8
Greens	10	44	23	10	13
Other parties and candidates	37	39	12	4	8
<b>Age</b>					
Aged 18-34	20	45	19	6	10
35-49	24	41	14	5	16
50-64	34	37	12	5	12
65 and older	38	36	14	3	9
<b>Gender</b>					
Women	30	42	11	4	13
Men	28	38	18	6	10
<b>State</b>					
New South Wales	27	40	15	5	13
Victoria	32	40	11	5	12
Queensland	31	40	12	6	11
All other states and territories	25	38	23	2	12
<b>Location</b>					
Inner and middle suburbs	23	38	19	6	14
Outer suburbs	30	41	15	4	10
Provincial cities	31	40	12	4	13
Rural communities	32	41	11	5	11

## The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition



**Figure 71:** The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 64:** The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure
All voters	29	40	15	4	12
<b>Education</b>					
Less than year 12	36	37	7	3	17
Year 12 or equivalent	25	43	16	4	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	33	39	13	6	9
University degree	22	40	19	5	14
<b>Household income</b>					
\$3,000 or more per week	24	44	19	4	9
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	27	40	17	4	12
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	28	40	15	6	11
Less than \$1,000 per week	32	38	14	6	10
Prefer not to say	31	37	8	3	21
<b>Home ownership</b>					
Does not own	26	37	16	7	14
Owned with a mortgage	25	43	15	4	13
Owned outright	35	39	13	4	9
<b>Financial stress</b>					
A great deal of stress	36	36	12	5	11
Some stress	27	43	14	4	12
Not much stress	24	43	18	4	11
No stress at all	32	28	18	8	14

## Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system

### Question text

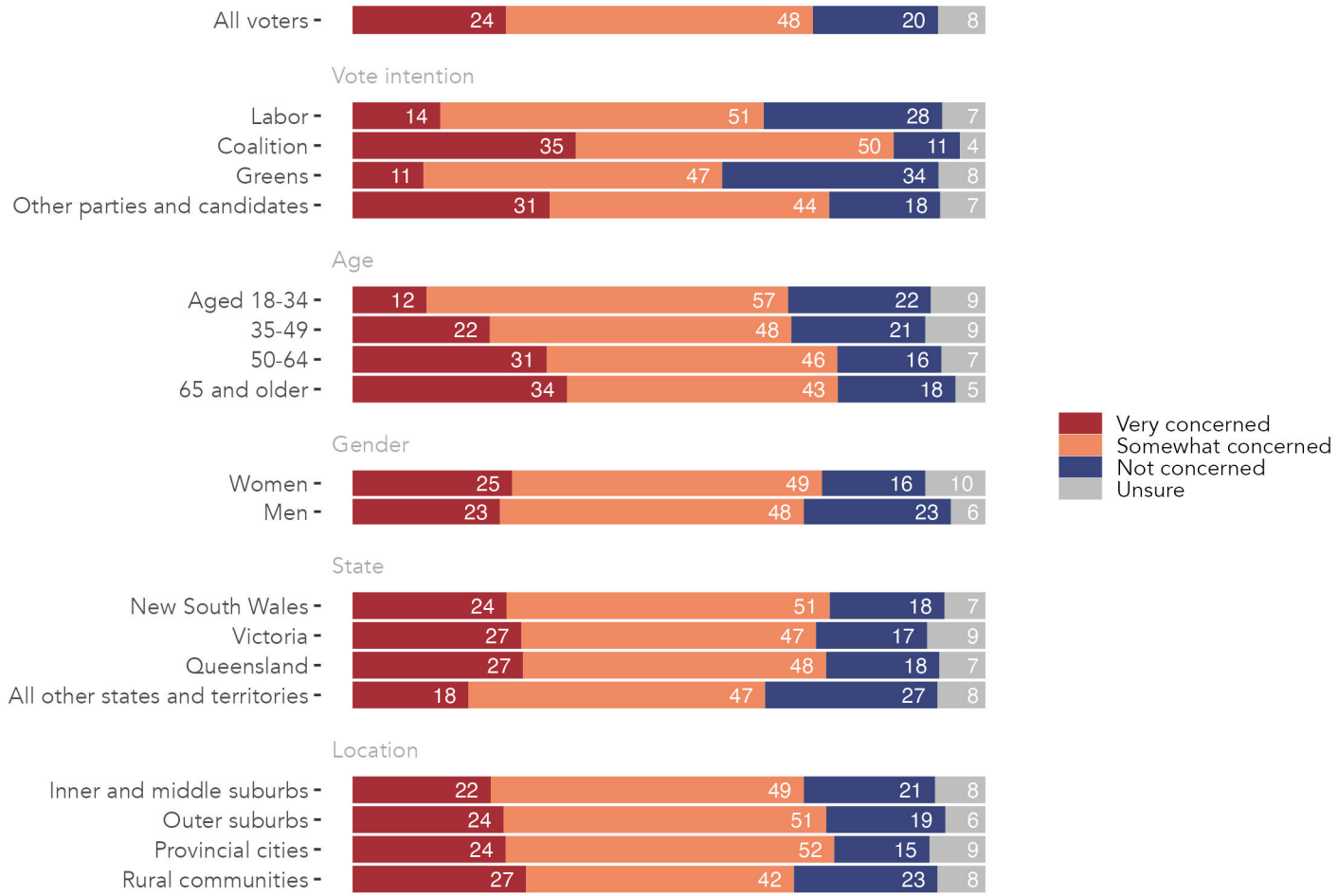
*Recently, Australia's energy market operator said there were risks to supply reliability along the east coast in the next few years.*

**How concerned are you about the reliability of the <pipe state plural> electricity system?**

Single select; random reverse 1-3

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

### Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system

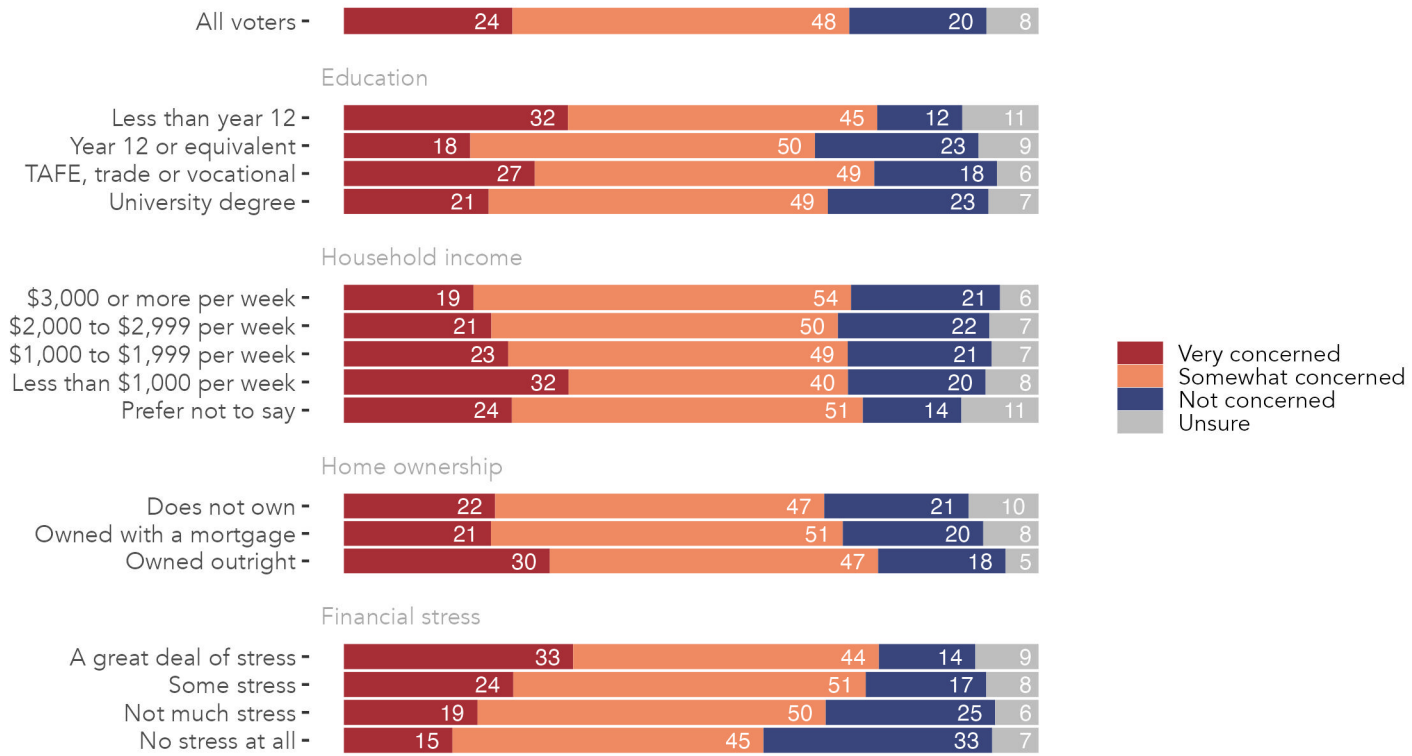


**Figure 72:** Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

**Table 65:** Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
All voters	24	48	20	8
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	14	51	28	7
Coalition	35	50	11	4
Greens	11	47	34	8
Other parties and candidates	31	44	18	7
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	12	57	22	9
35-49	22	48	21	9
50-64	31	46	16	7
65 and older	34	43	18	5
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	25	49	16	10
Men	23	48	23	6
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	24	51	18	7
Victoria	27	47	17	9
Queensland	27	48	18	7
All other states and territories	18	47	27	8
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	22	49	21	8
Outer suburbs	24	51	19	6
Provincial cities	24	52	15	9
Rural communities	27	42	23	8

### Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system



**Figure 73:** Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

**Table 66:** Concern with the reliability of the state’s electricity system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
All voters	24	48	20	8
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	32	45	12	11
Year 12 or equivalent	18	50	23	9
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	49	18	6
University degree	21	49	23	7
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	19	54	21	6
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	21	50	22	7
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	23	49	21	7
Less than \$1,000 per week	32	40	20	8
Prefer not to say	24	51	14	11
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	22	47	21	10
Owned with a mortgage	21	51	20	8
Owned outright	30	47	18	5
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	33	44	14	9
Some stress	24	51	17	8
Not much stress	19	50	25	6
No stress at all	15	45	33	7



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY