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INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

NSW State Energy Survey

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

11 November, 2026

NSW State Energy Survey

Prepared for the Australian Pipelines and Gas Association

A RedBridge Group Report

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Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Wednesday 28 October and Thursday 5 November 2026. The sample of N=1,021 NSW voters aged 18 and older was recruited over online panels. Quotas for age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2025 federal election were used to ensure the sample is representative of the New South Wales electorate.

Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education and location. The efficiency of these weights was 88 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 901.

All results are estimates and involve a margin of error. Based on the effective sample size, the margin of error (95 per cent confidence interval) for a 50 per cent result on the full sample from this survey is ± 3.3 per cent.

This is larger for subsets of the data, such as age or location, and results based on these and similar breakdowns should be interpreted conservatively.

Percentages are weighted and base sizes are unweighted. Subgroup categories may not sum to the applicable total because missing, unallocated, other and prefer-not responses are not displayed.

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

Key findings

How voters rate the policies and performance of the Labor Government

The policies and performance of the NSW government are rated negatively on three of four metrics asked about. Its strongest performance is energy reliability and emissions reduction. Its poorest performance is related to the cost of energy and wider cost-of-living issues (see figure 1).

It is rated positively on one issue: energy reliability. On this metric, 34 per cent of NSW voters say its policies and performance are good (including five per cent who rate it very good), while 30 per cent rate it poorly, for a margin of +4 percentage points net good (the total share saying its policies and performance are good, minus those saying poor).

On emissions reduction, 17 per cent rate its policies and performance as good (including two per cent rating it very good), while 30 per cent rate it poor, for a margin of -13 points net good. Conversely, it performs much worse on energy bills (net -42) and cost-of-living (net -53).

These ratings are generally partisan, with Labor voters generally providing the government with a positive net rating, and others a negative rating (with the Greens mixed). However, while Labor voters are generally very positive on the government's performance on energy reliability and emissions reduction, they are more critical of its policies and performance on energy bills (net +4 points) and cost-of-living (-5 points).

The implications of this

Of some concern for the Government, energy affordability — closely related to the Government's poorly rated performance on energy bills — is identified as the highest energy priority by NSW voters (figure 10). Sixty-eight per cent of voters rate this their top concern, compared with 18 per cent for energy reliability and 10 per cent emissions reduction.

This is a bipartisan view: 64 per cent of Labor voters, 71 per cent of Coalition supporters, 80 per cent of One Nation voters, and 55 per cent of those who currently intend to give the Greens their first preference all rate affordability as their top concern energy priority.

Similarly, when asked for their priorities when it comes to the development of new data centres, keeping electricity costs down was the most frequently selected individual policy priority (figure 35).

Support for different energy sources

NSW voters support increasing energy generation from all five sources tested, with each recording a positive margin of net support (figure 38). Small-scale renewables (rooftop solar) attracted the strongest support: 79 per cent supported increasing generation from this source, compared with four per cent opposed, for a margin of +75 points in net support.

Large-scale renewables (wind and solar farms) also attracted majority support (62 per cent), although this was substantially lower than support for small-scale renewables. Opposition was considerably higher (21

per cent, compared with four per cent for rooftop solar), resulting in net support of +41 points. As a result, natural gas recorded marginally higher net support than large-scale renewables (+43 compared with +41), despite attracting lower overall support (58 per cent versus 62 per cent).

Support for increasing generation from coal and nuclear was considerably weaker, although both still recorded positive net support. Forty-five per cent supported increasing coal generation and 29 per cent opposed it (net +16); for nuclear, 43 per cent supported increased generation and 32 per cent opposed (net +11). Neither source attracted majority support.

Small-scale renewables have strong cross-party support, with net support ranging from +56 points among One Nation voters to +96 among Greens voters, and opposition remaining in single digits across all major parties and party groups. Large-scale renewables are much more partisan, with net support of +91 among Greens voters and +72 among Labor supporters, compared with +29 among Coalition voters and -20 among One Nation supporters. Natural gas attracts net support from Labor (+30), Coalition (+65) and One Nation (+71) voters, with Greens voters the only major party group narrowly opposed on net (-6). Coal and nuclear are more sharply divided along party lines: Coalition voters record net support of +40 for coal and +41 for nuclear, and One Nation voters +66 and +49 respectively, while Labor voters are opposed on net to both (-10 and -17), as are Greens voters (-54 and -40).

Support for proposed energy policies

NSW voters supported most of the energy policy initiatives tested in this study, although the levels of support varied considerably (figures 17, 30 and 49). Support was highest for proposed policies that benefited households and the environment. It was somewhat lower for those policies that did not target households, but still had a plausible environmental benefit; was lower still (but remained a plurality) for those policies that would increase supply but had no explicitly stated environmental or household benefit; and was net negative for those initiatives that restrict household choice for energy supply and appliances.

More voters endorsed policies that involved direct household support from the government for energy efficiency and renewables. This included large majorities favouring government support for household purchases of energy efficient appliances (a margin of net support of +68 points), household solar and batteries (+66).

The share of voters endorsing large-scale renewable energy (+43), government funding for renewable and lower emission gases (+40), and the production of renewable gases (+39) were somewhat lower, but still high. Conversely, lower levels of support were recorded for increased gas production for industry and power (+34), new gas exploration and increased gas power generation (+31 and +28, respectively), and extending the operating life of existing coal-fired power stations (+30 points; see figures 17 and 49).

Conversely, there is strong opposition to any government attempts to ban mains-gas connections to new homes (net support of -27 points), or prescribe what appliances can be used by households (-49; see figure 30). Opposition to a mains gas ban is bipartisan, except for Greens voters (who support it); while a plurality of the voters of all parties oppose the government dictating what appliances can be used in their homes.

Similarly, opposition to new data centres outnumbers support (net -16 points) if presented without any stated benefits (figure 49). However, the NSW electorate views the construction of new data centres more favourably (net +20) when asked about their construction in the context of the benefits they can provide,

including support for healthcare, online banking, national security, scientific research, AI and other technologies.

These results suggest that proposals with stated household or environmental benefits generally attract stronger support, while the two proposed restrictions on household energy choices attract substantial opposition. However, a randomised trial would need to be conducted to be certain of any causal effects this would have on messaging.

How voters rate the policies and performance of the NSW Labor Government

Question text

How do you rate the NSW Labor Government's policies and performance on…

Grid; randomise

A. Cost-of-living
B. Energy bills
C. Energy reliability
D. Emissions reduction

Single select; random reverse 1-5

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Neither good nor poor
4. Poor
5. Very poor
6. Not sure

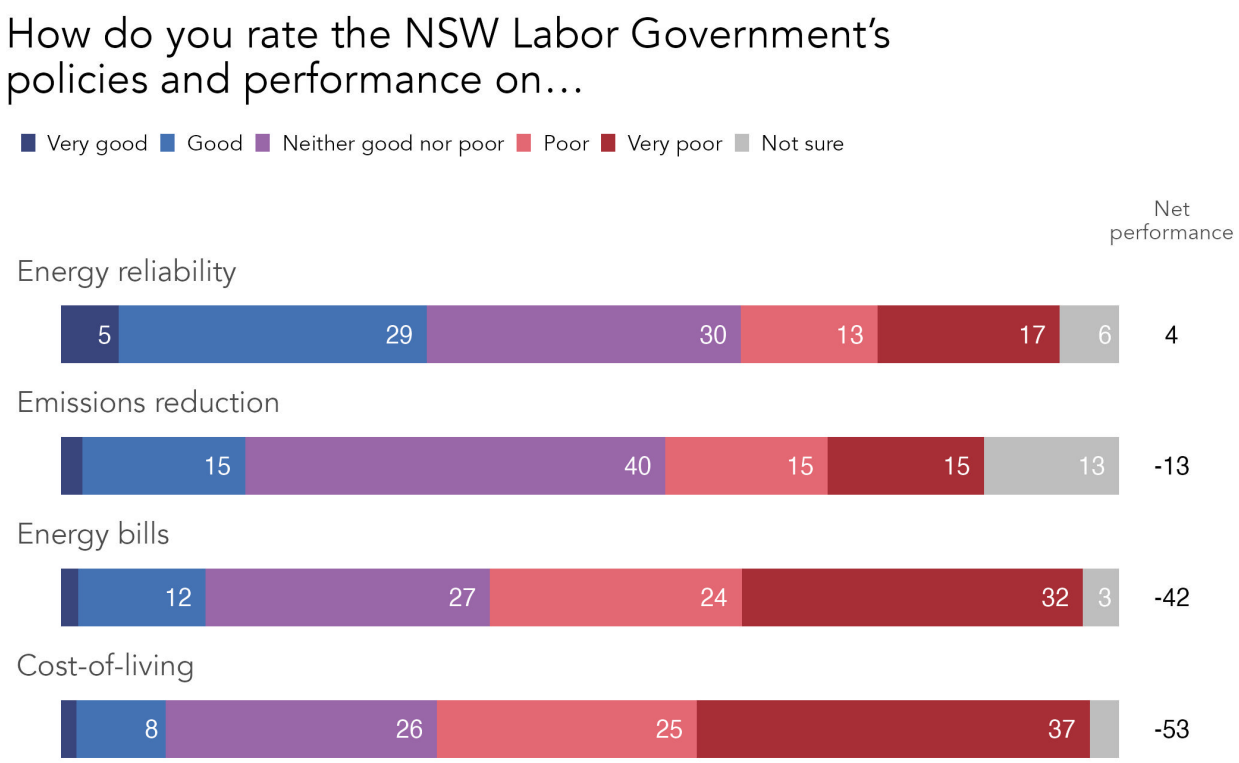


Figure 1: How voters rate the policies and performance of the NSW Labor Government on key issues. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance of the NSW Labor Government on each topic as good (total share who say good, minus the share who say poor).

Energy reliability

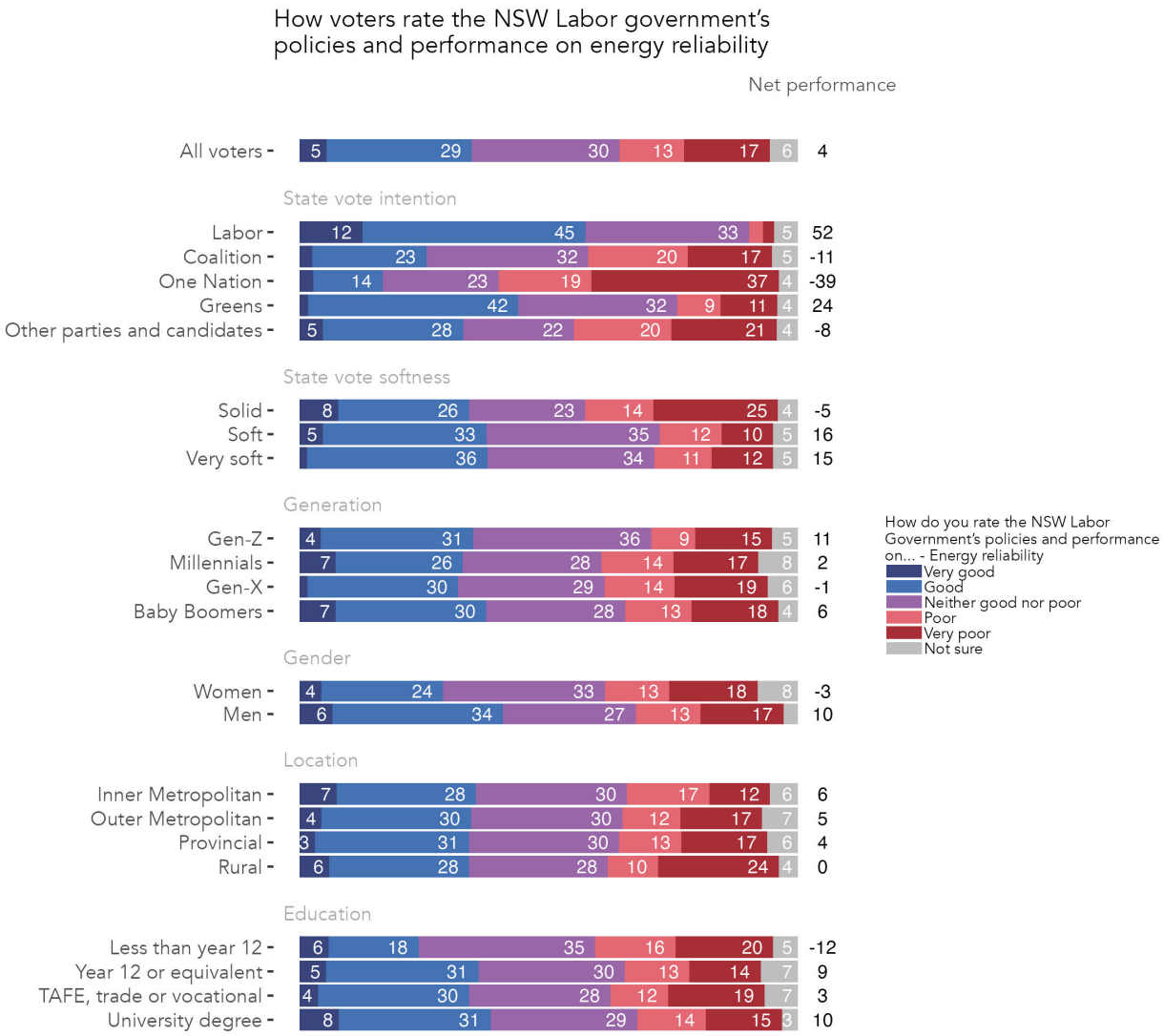


Figure 2: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on energy reliability, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance of the NSW Labor Government on this topic as good (total share who say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 1: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on energy reliability, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	5	29	30	13	17	6	4	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	12	45	33	3	2	5	52	306
Coalition	3	23	32	20	17	5	-11	212
One Nation	3	14	23	19	37	4	-39	234
Greens	2	42	32	9	11	4	24	111
Other parties and candidates	5	28	22	20	21	4	-8	79
State vote softness								
Solid	8	26	23	14	25	4	-5	443
Soft	5	33	35	12	10	5	16	406
Very soft	2	36	34	11	12	5	15	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	4	31	36	9	15	5	11	190
Millennials	7	26	28	14	17	8	2	252
Gen-X	2	30	29	14	19	6	-1	226
Baby Boomers	7	30	28	13	18	4	6	353
Gender								
Women	4	24	33	13	18	8	-3	524
Men	6	34	27	13	17	3	10	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	7	28	30	17	12	6	6	336
Outer Metropolitan	4	30	30	12	17	7	5	234
Provincial	3	31	30	13	17	6	4	232
Rural	6	28	28	10	24	4	0	219
Education								
Less than year 12	6	18	35	16	20	5	-12	98
Year 12 or equivalent	5	31	30	13	14	7	9	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	30	28	12	19	7	3	365
University degree	8	31	29	14	15	3	10	388

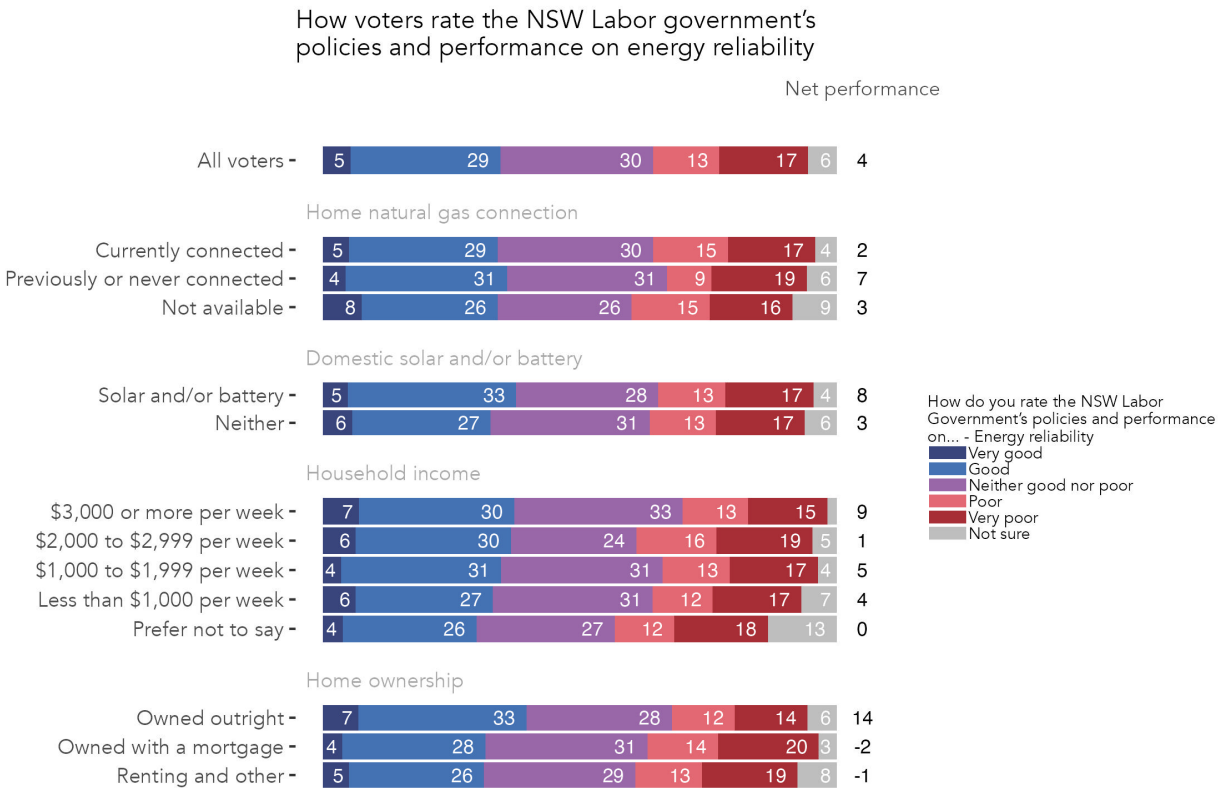


Figure 3: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on energy reliability, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance of the NSW Labor Government on this topic as good (total share who say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 2: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on energy reliability, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	5	29	30	13	17	6	4	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	5	29	30	15	17	4	2	522
Previously or never connected	4	31	31	9	19	6	7	296
Not available	8	26	26	15	16	9	3	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	5	33	28	13	17	4	8	399
Neither	6	27	31	13	17	6	3	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	7	30	33	13	15	2	9	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	6	30	24	16	19	5	1	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	4	31	31	13	17	4	5	265
Less than $1,000 per week	6	27	31	12	17	7	4	171
Prefer not to say	4	26	27	12	18	13	0	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	7	33	28	12	14	6	14	399
Owned with a mortgage	4	28	31	14	20	3	-2	334
Renting and other	5	26	29	13	19	8	-1	288

Emissions reduction

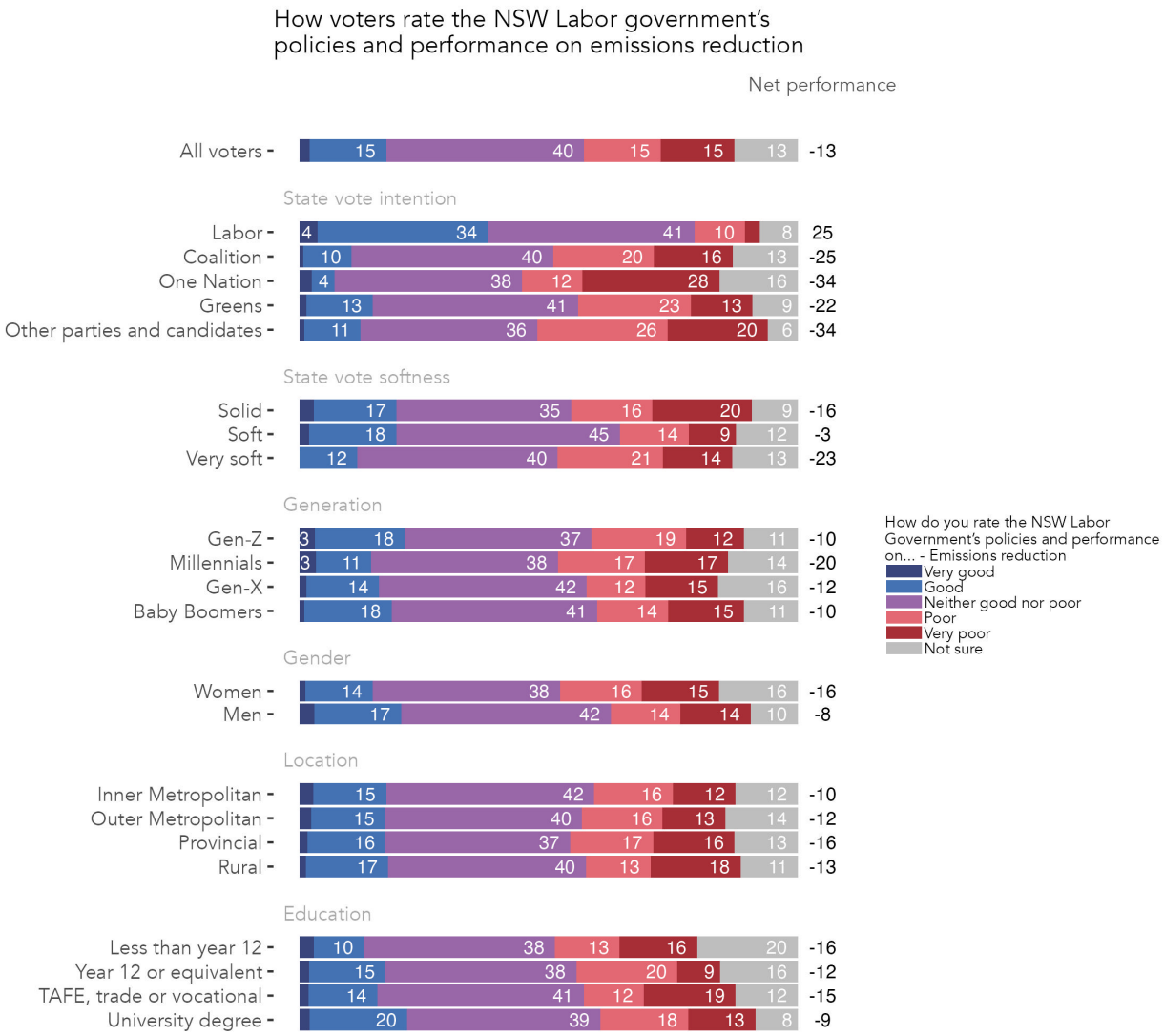


Figure 4: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on emissions reduction, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance of the NSW Labor Government on this topic as good (total share who say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 3: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on emissions reduction, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	2	15	40	15	15	13	-13	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	4	34	41	10	3	8	25	306
Coalition	1	10	40	20	16	13	-25	212
One Nation	2	4	38	12	28	16	-34	234
Greens	1	13	41	23	13	9	-22	111
Other parties and candidates	1	11	36	26	20	6	-34	79
State vote softness								
Solid	3	17	35	16	20	9	-16	443
Soft	2	18	45	14	9	12	-3	406
Very soft	0	12	40	21	14	13	-23	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	3	18	37	19	12	11	-10	190
Millennials	3	11	38	17	17	14	-20	252
Gen-X	1	14	42	12	15	16	-12	226
Baby Boomers	1	18	41	14	15	11	-10	353
Gender								
Women	1	14	38	16	15	16	-16	524
Men	3	17	42	14	14	10	-8	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	3	15	42	16	12	12	-10	336
Outer Metropolitan	2	15	40	16	13	14	-12	234
Provincial	1	16	37	17	16	13	-16	232
Rural	1	17	40	13	18	11	-13	219
Education								
Less than year 12	3	10	38	13	16	20	-16	98
Year 12 or equivalent	2	15	38	20	9	16	-12	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	14	41	12	19	12	-15	365
University degree	2	20	39	18	13	8	-9	388

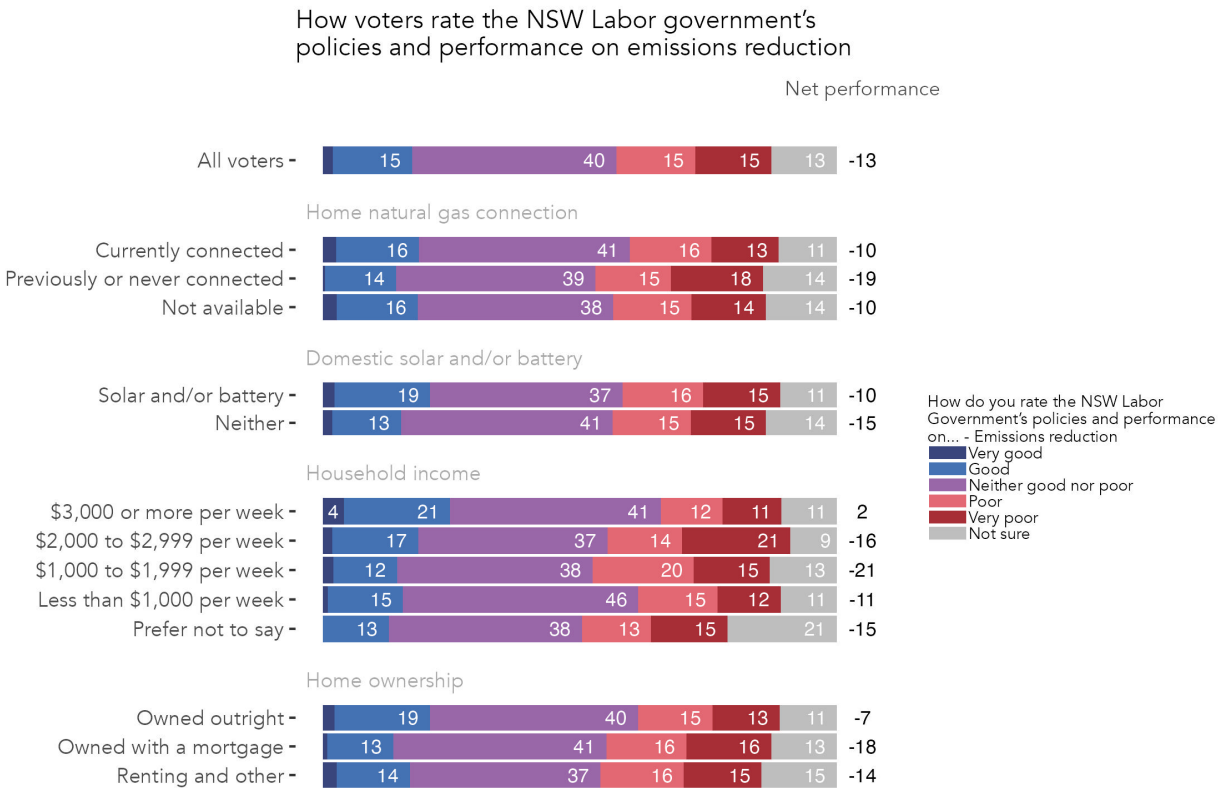


Figure 5: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on emissions reduction, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance of the NSW Labor Government on this topic as good (total share who say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 4: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on emissions reduction, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	2	15	40	15	15	13	-13	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	3	16	41	16	13	11	-10	522
Previously or never connected	0	14	39	15	18	14	-19	296
Not available	3	16	38	15	14	14	-10	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	2	19	37	16	15	11	-10	399
Neither	2	13	41	15	15	14	-15	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	4	21	41	12	11	11	2	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	2	17	37	14	21	9	-16	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	2	12	38	20	15	13	-21	265
Less than $1,000 per week	1	15	46	15	12	11	-11	171
Prefer not to say	0	13	38	13	15	21	-15	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	2	19	40	15	13	11	-7	399
Owned with a mortgage	1	13	41	16	16	13	-18	334
Renting and other	3	14	37	16	15	15	-14	288

Energy bills

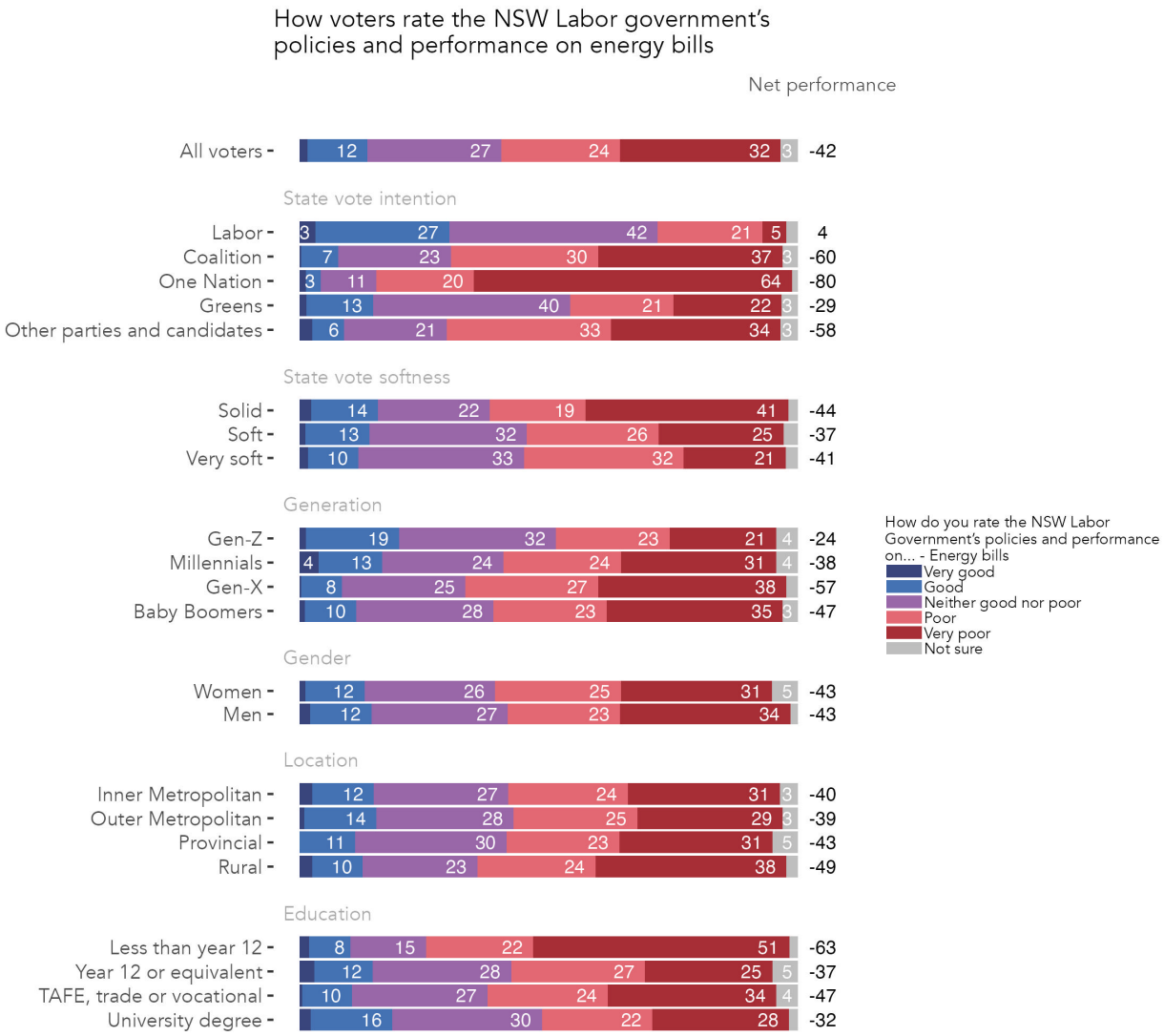


Figure 6: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on energy bills, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance of the NSW Labor Government on this topic as good (total share who say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 5: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on energy bills, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	2	12	27	24	32	3	-42	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	3	27	42	21	5	2	4	306
Coalition	0	7	23	30	37	3	-60	212
One Nation	1	3	11	20	64	1	-80	234
Greens	1	13	40	21	22	3	-29	111
Other parties and candidates	3	6	21	33	34	3	-58	79
State vote softness								
Solid	2	14	22	19	41	2	-44	443
Soft	1	13	32	26	25	3	-37	406
Very soft	2	10	33	32	21	2	-41	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	1	19	32	23	21	4	-24	190
Millennials	4	13	24	24	31	4	-38	252
Gen-X	0	8	25	27	38	2	-57	226
Baby Boomers	1	10	28	23	35	3	-47	353
Gender								
Women	1	12	26	25	31	5	-43	524
Men	2	12	27	23	34	2	-43	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	3	12	27	24	31	3	-40	336
Outer Metropolitan	1	14	28	25	29	3	-39	234
Provincial	0	11	30	23	31	5	-43	232
Rural	3	10	23	24	38	2	-49	219
Education								
Less than year 12	2	8	15	22	51	2	-63	98
Year 12 or equivalent	3	12	28	27	25	5	-37	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	10	27	24	34	4	-47	365
University degree	2	16	30	22	28	2	-32	388

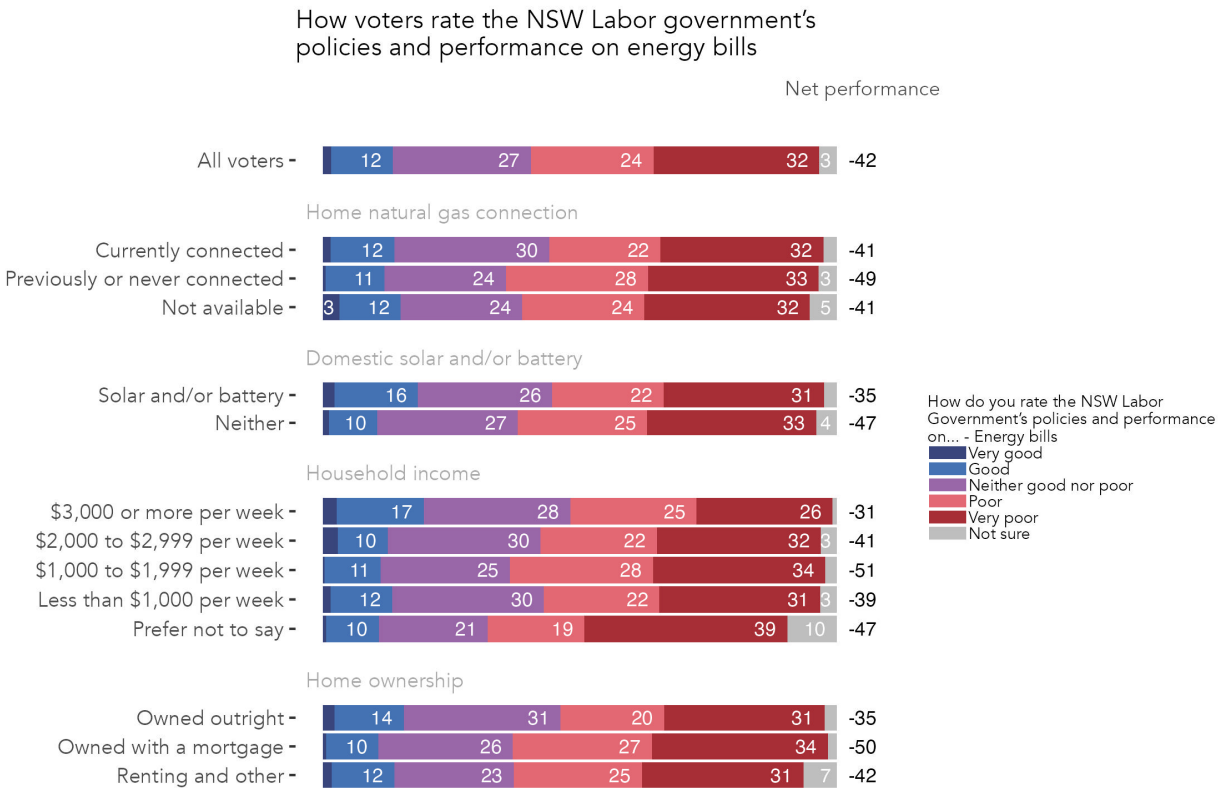


Figure 7: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on energy bills, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance of the NSW Labor Government on this topic as good (total share who say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 6: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on energy bills, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	2	12	27	24	32	3	-42	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	1	12	30	22	32	3	-41	522
Previously or never connected	1	11	24	28	33	3	-49	296
Not available	3	12	24	24	32	5	-41	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	2	16	26	22	31	3	-35	399
Neither	1	10	27	25	33	4	-47	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	3	17	28	25	26	1	-31	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	3	10	30	22	32	3	-41	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	0	11	25	28	34	2	-51	265
Less than $1,000 per week	2	12	30	22	31	3	-39	171
Prefer not to say	1	10	21	19	39	10	-47	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	2	14	31	20	31	2	-35	399
Owned with a mortgage	1	10	26	27	34	2	-50	334
Renting and other	2	12	23	25	31	7	-42	288

Cost-of-living

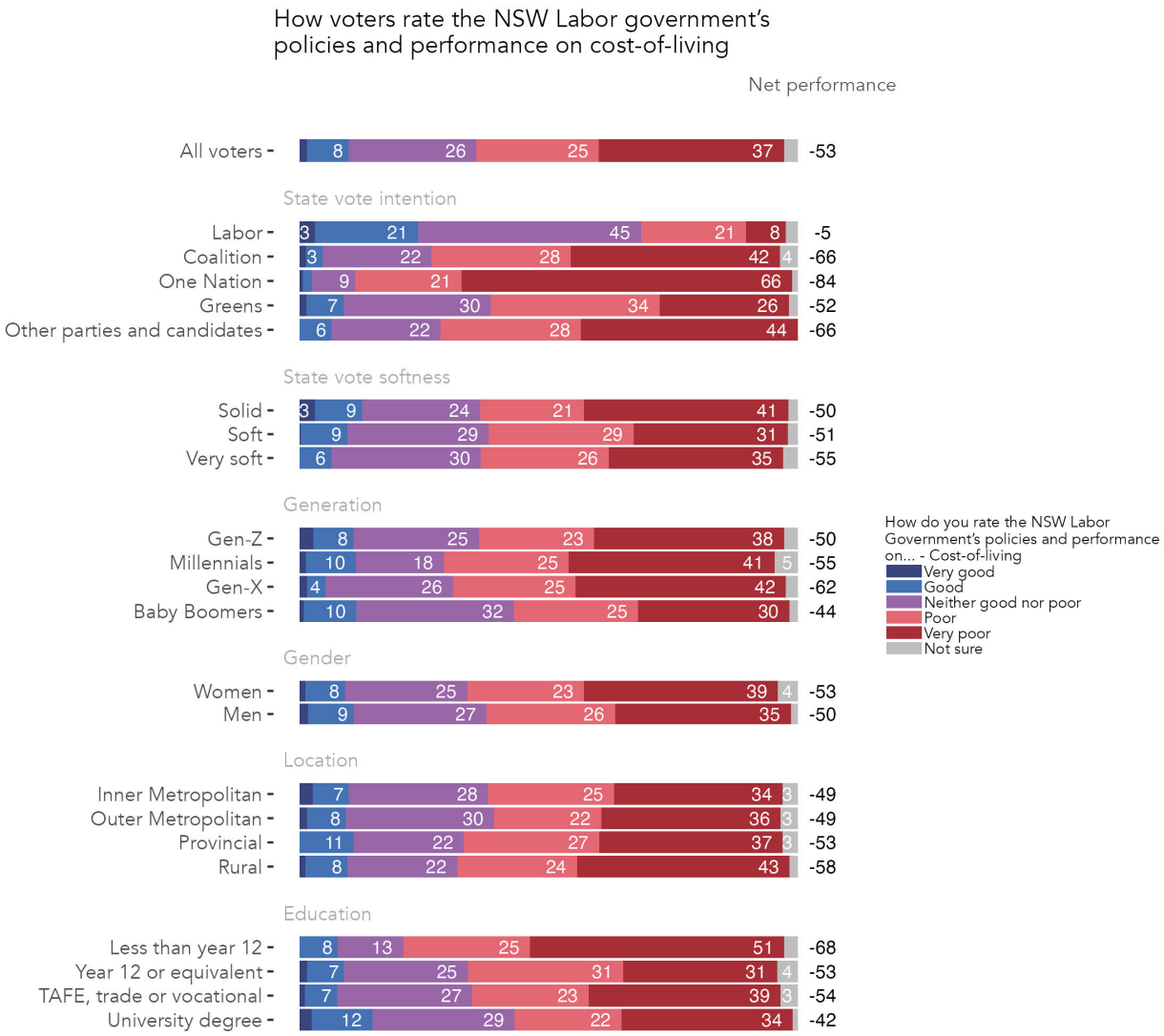


Figure 8: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on cost-of-living, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance of the NSW Labor Government on this topic as good (total share who say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 7: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on cost-of-living, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	1	8	26	25	37	3	-53	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	3	21	45	21	8	2	-5	306
Coalition	1	3	22	28	42	4	-66	212
One Nation	1	2	9	21	66	1	-84	234
Greens	1	7	30	34	26	2	-52	111
Other parties and candidates	0	6	22	28	44	0	-66	79
State vote softness								
Solid	3	9	24	21	41	2	-50	443
Soft	0	9	29	29	31	2	-51	406
Very soft	0	6	30	26	35	3	-55	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	3	8	25	23	38	3	-50	190
Millennials	1	10	18	25	41	5	-55	252
Gen-X	1	4	26	25	42	2	-62	226
Baby Boomers	1	10	32	25	30	2	-44	353
Gender								
Women	1	8	25	23	39	4	-53	524
Men	2	9	27	26	35	1	-50	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	3	7	28	25	34	3	-49	336
Outer Metropolitan	1	8	30	22	36	3	-49	234
Provincial	0	11	22	27	37	3	-53	232
Rural	1	8	22	24	43	2	-58	219
Education								
Less than year 12	0	8	13	25	51	3	-68	98
Year 12 or equivalent	2	7	25	31	31	4	-53	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	7	27	23	39	3	-54	365
University degree	2	12	29	22	34	1	-42	388

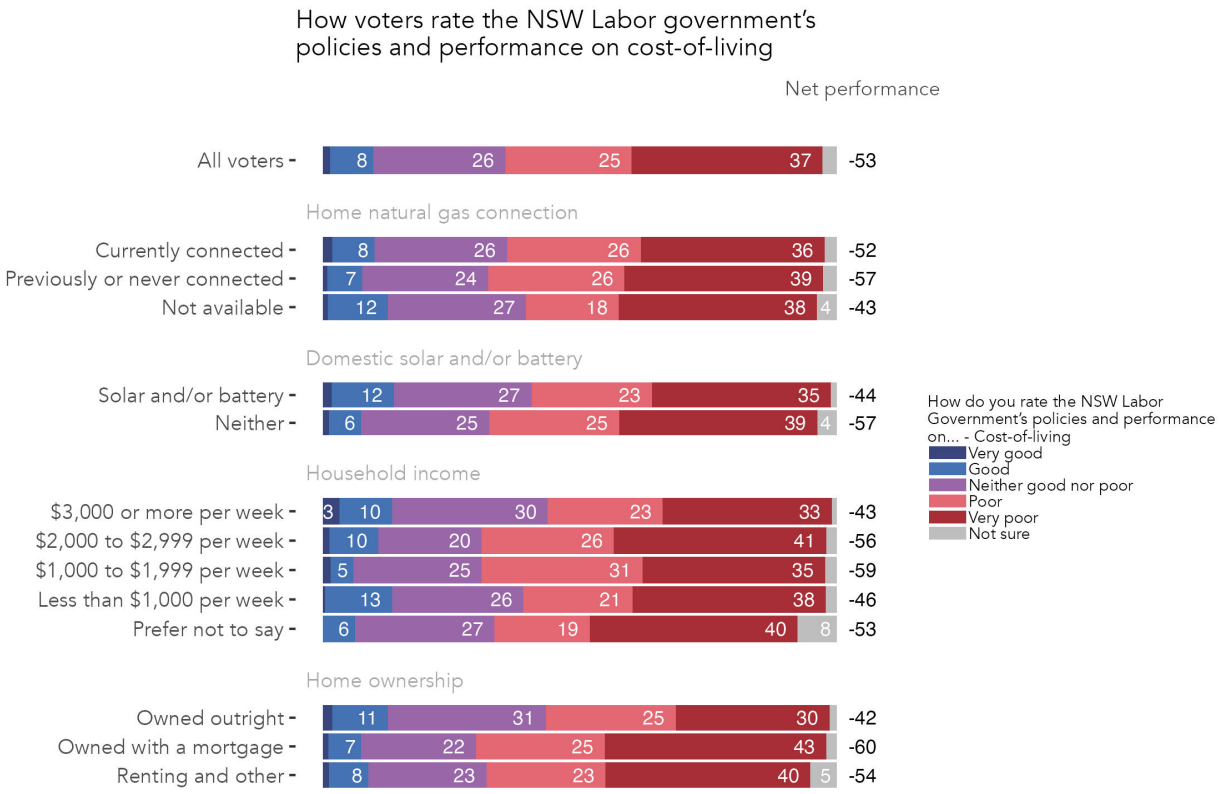


Figure 9: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on cost-of-living, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance of the NSW Labor Government on this topic as good (total share who say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 8: How voters rate the NSW Labor government's policies and performance on cost-of-living, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	1	8	26	25	37	3	-53	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	2	8	26	26	36	2	-52	522
Previously or never connected	1	7	24	26	39	3	-57	296
Not available	1	12	27	18	38	4	-43	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	2	12	27	23	35	1	-44	399
Neither	1	6	25	25	39	4	-57	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	3	10	30	23	33	1	-43	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	1	10	20	26	41	2	-56	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	2	5	25	31	35	2	-59	265
Less than $1,000 per week	0	13	26	21	38	2	-46	171
Prefer not to say	0	6	27	19	40	8	-53	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	2	11	31	25	30	1	-42	399
Owned with a mortgage	1	7	22	25	43	2	-60	334
Renting and other	1	8	23	23	40	5	-54	288

What NSW voters rank as the top energy priorities for the State Government

Question text

Which of the following areas of energy policy should be the highest priority of the NSW state government?

Please rank these from 1 to 3, where the area that should be the top priority is ranked 1, the second highest priority 2, and the third ranked 3.

Ranking tool; top 3; randomise 1-3

1. Energy reliability
2. Energy affordability
3. Emissions reduction
4. Not sure Exclusive

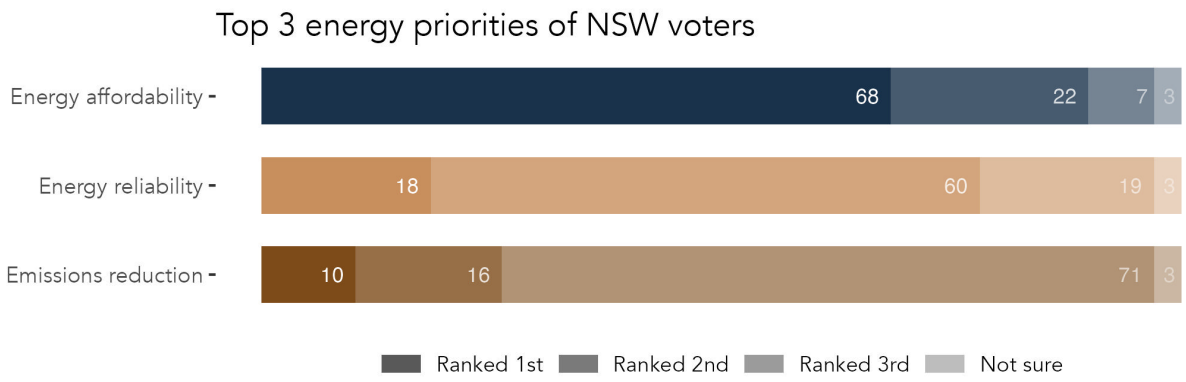


Figure 10: What NSW voters rank as the top energy priorities for the State Government. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first.

Energy affordability

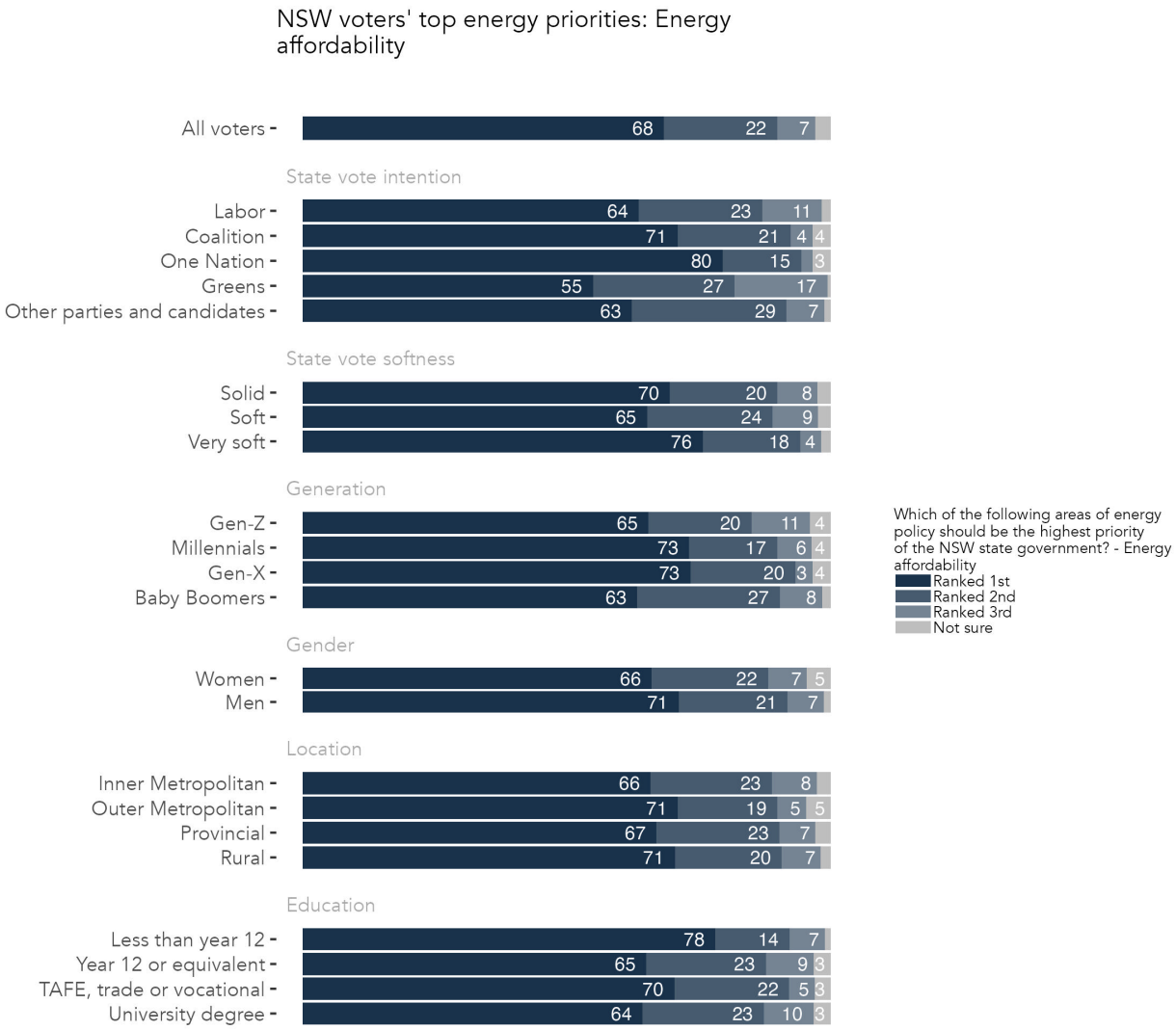


Figure 11: NSW voters' top energy priorities: Energy affordability, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

Table 9: NSW voters' top energy priorities: Energy affordability, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not sure	N
All voters	68	22	7	3	1021
State vote intention					
Labor	64	23	11	2	306
Coalition	71	21	4	4	212
One Nation	80	15	2	3	234
Greens	55	27	17	1	111
Other parties and candidates	63	29	7	1	79
State vote softness					
Solid	70	20	8	2	443
Soft	65	24	9	2	406
Very soft	76	18	4	2	93
Generation					
Gen-Z	65	20	11	4	190
Millennials	73	17	6	4	252
Gen-X	73	20	3	4	226
Baby Boomers	63	27	8	2	353
Gender					
Women	66	22	7	5	524
Men	71	21	7	1	493
Location					
Inner Metropolitan	66	23	8	3	336
Outer Metropolitan	71	19	5	5	234
Provincial	67	23	7	3	232
Rural	71	20	7	2	219
Education					
Less than year 12	78	14	7	1	98
Year 12 or equivalent	65	23	9	3	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	70	22	5	3	365
University degree	64	23	10	3	388

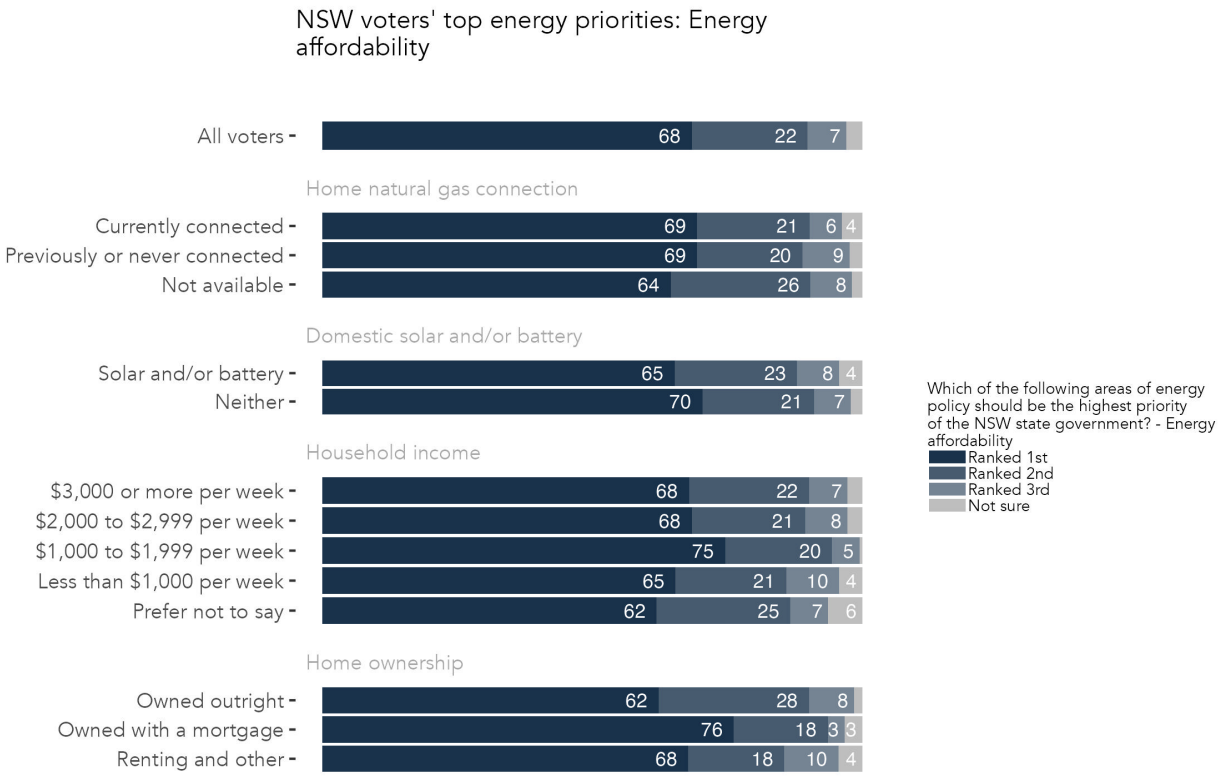


Figure 12: NSW voters' top energy priorities: Energy affordability, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

Table 10: NSW voters' top energy priorities: Energy affordability, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not sure	N
All voters	68	22	7	3	1021
Home natural gas connection					
Currently connected	69	21	6	4	522
Previously or never connected	69	20	9	2	296
Not available	64	26	8	2	203
Domestic solar and/or battery					
Solar and/or battery	65	23	8	4	399
Neither	70	21	7	2	622
Household income					
$3,000 or more per week	68	22	7	3	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	68	21	8	3	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	75	20	5	0	265
Less than $1,000 per week	65	21	10	4	171
Prefer not to say	62	25	7	6	164
Home ownership					
Owned outright	62	28	8	2	399
Owned with a mortgage	76	18	3	3	334
Renting and other	68	18	10	4	288

Energy reliability

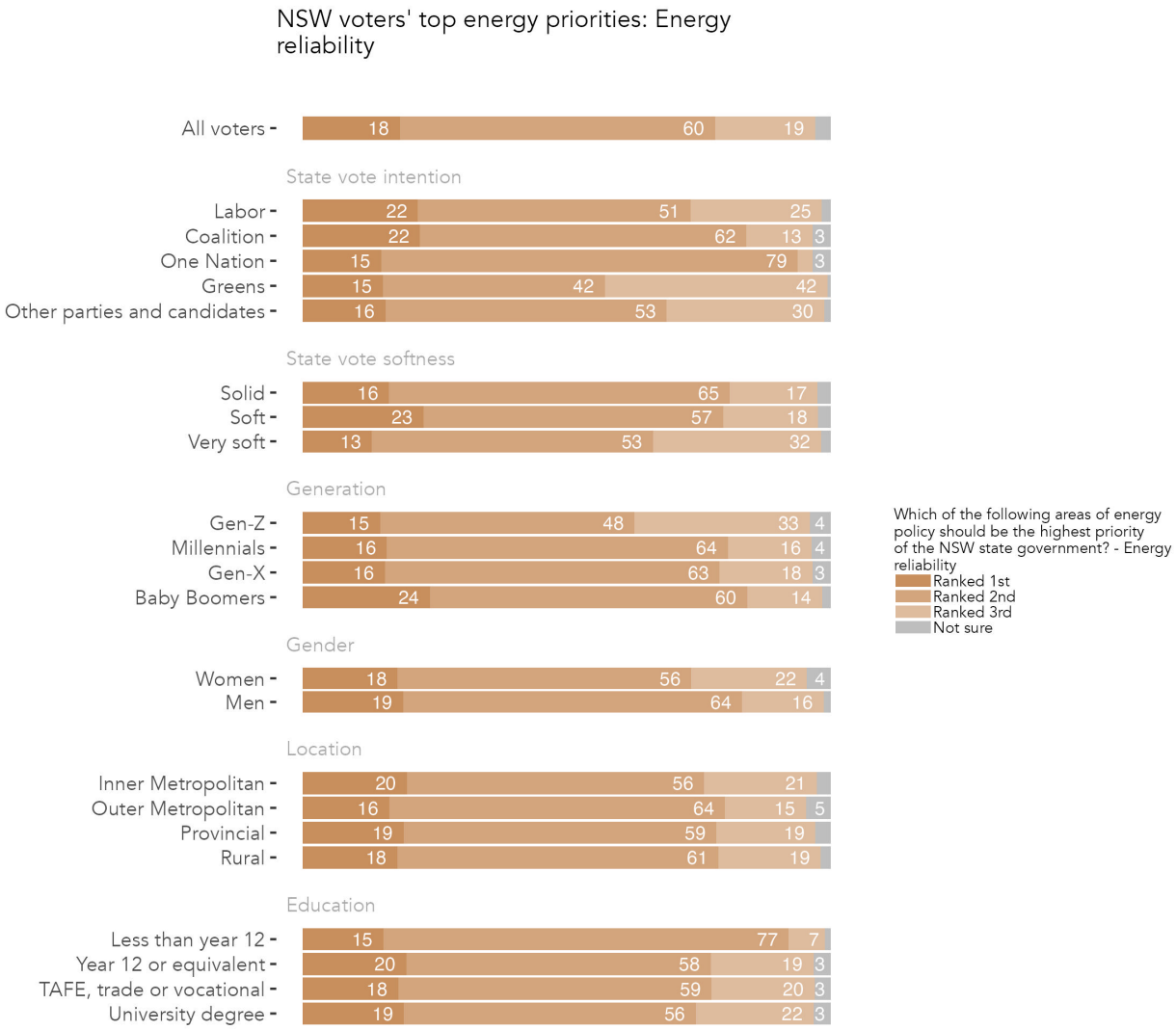


Figure 13: NSW voters' top energy priorities: Energy reliability, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

Table 11: NSW voters' top energy priorities: Energy reliability, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not sure	N
All voters	18	60	19	3	1021
State vote intention					
Labor	22	51	25	2	306
Coalition	22	62	13	3	212
One Nation	15	79	3	3	234
Greens	15	42	42	1	111
Other parties and candidates	16	53	30	1	79
State vote softness					
Solid	16	65	17	2	443
Soft	23	57	18	2	406
Very soft	13	53	32	2	93
Generation					
Gen-Z	15	48	33	4	190
Millennials	16	64	16	4	252
Gen-X	16	63	18	3	226
Baby Boomers	24	60	14	2	353
Gender					
Women	18	56	22	4	524
Men	19	64	16	1	493
Location					
Inner Metropolitan	20	56	21	3	336
Outer Metropolitan	16	64	15	5	234
Provincial	19	59	19	3	232
Rural	18	61	19	2	219
Education					
Less than year 12	15	77	7	1	98
Year 12 or equivalent	20	58	19	3	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	59	20	3	365
University degree	19	56	22	3	388

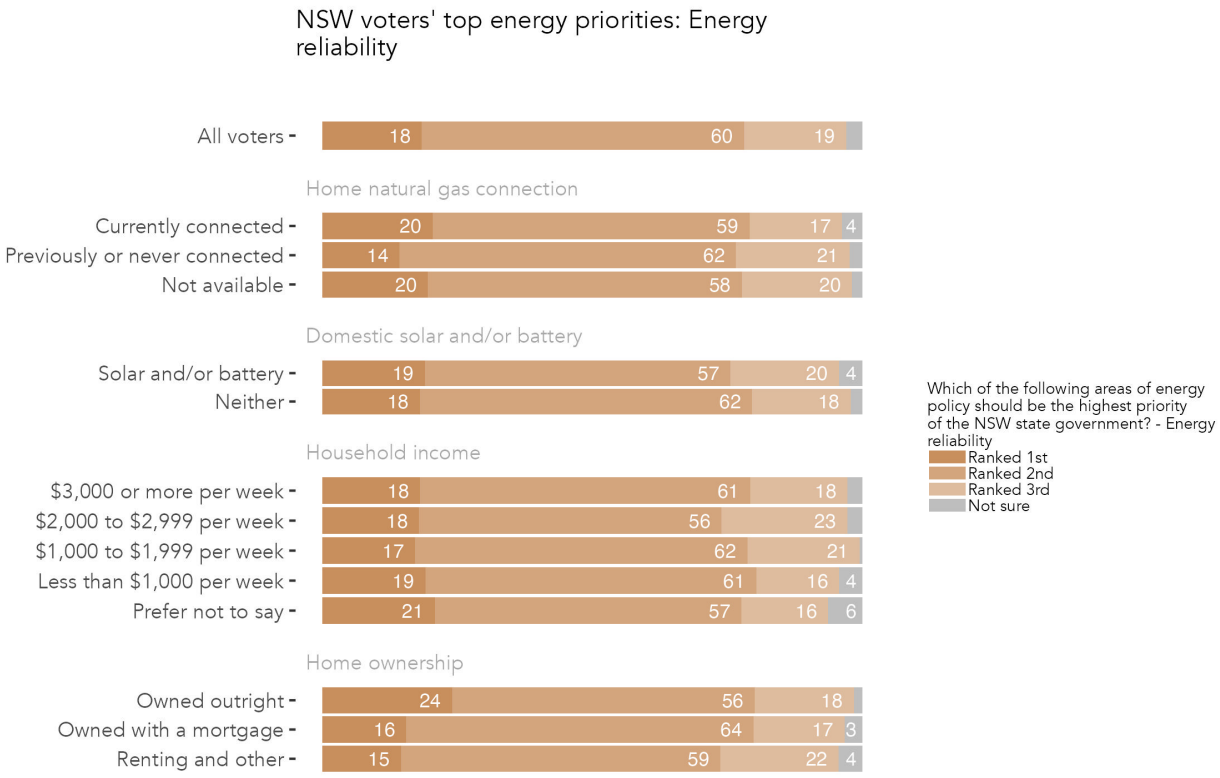


Figure 14: NSW voters' top energy priorities: Energy reliability, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

Table 12: NSW voters' top energy priorities: Energy reliability, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not sure	N
All voters	18	60	19	3	1021
Home natural gas connection					
Currently connected	20	59	17	4	522
Previously or never connected	14	62	21	3	296
Not available	20	58	20	2	203
Domestic solar and/or battery					
Solar and/or battery	19	57	20	4	399
Neither	18	62	18	2	622
Household income					
$3,000 or more per week	18	61	18	3	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	18	56	23	3	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	17	62	21	0	265
Less than $1,000 per week	19	61	16	4	171
Prefer not to say	21	57	16	6	164
Home ownership					
Owned outright	24	56	18	2	399
Owned with a mortgage	16	64	17	3	334
Renting and other	15	59	22	4	288

Emissions reduction

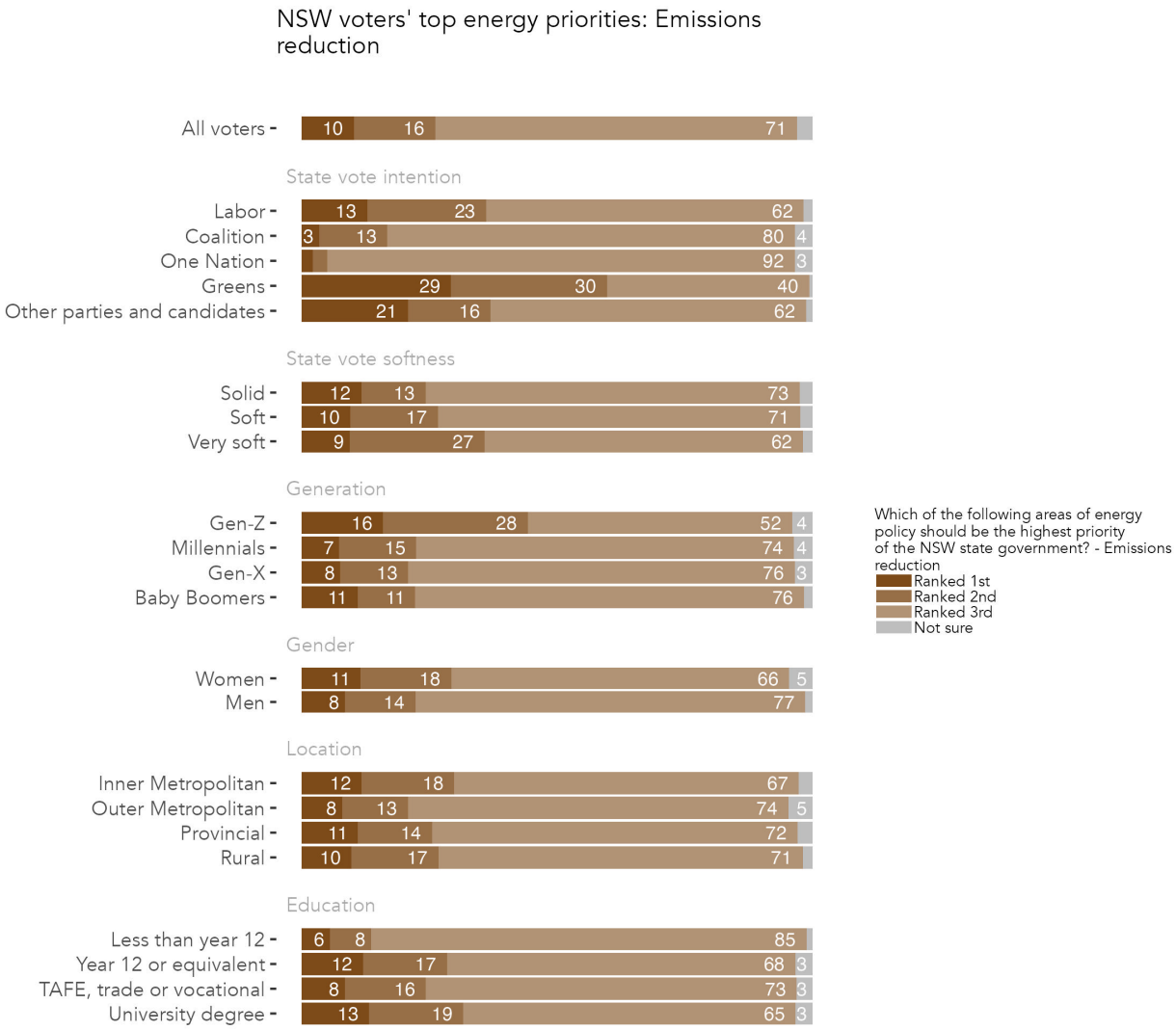


Figure 15: NSW voters' top energy priorities: Emissions reduction, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

Table 13: NSW voters' top energy priorities: Emissions reduction, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not sure	N
All voters	10	16	71	3	1021
State vote intention					
Labor	13	23	62	2	306
Coalition	3	13	80	4	212
One Nation	2	3	92	3	234
Greens	29	30	40	1	111
Other parties and candidates	21	16	62	1	79
State vote softness					
Solid	12	13	73	2	443
Soft	10	17	71	2	406
Very soft	9	27	62	2	93
Generation					
Gen-Z	16	28	52	4	190
Millennials	7	15	74	4	252
Gen-X	8	13	76	3	226
Baby Boomers	11	11	76	2	353
Gender					
Women	11	18	66	5	524
Men	8	14	77	1	493
Location					
Inner Metropolitan	12	18	67	3	336
Outer Metropolitan	8	13	74	5	234
Provincial	11	14	72	3	232
Rural	10	17	71	2	219
Education					
Less than year 12	6	8	85	1	98
Year 12 or equivalent	12	17	68	3	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	16	73	3	365
University degree	13	19	65	3	388

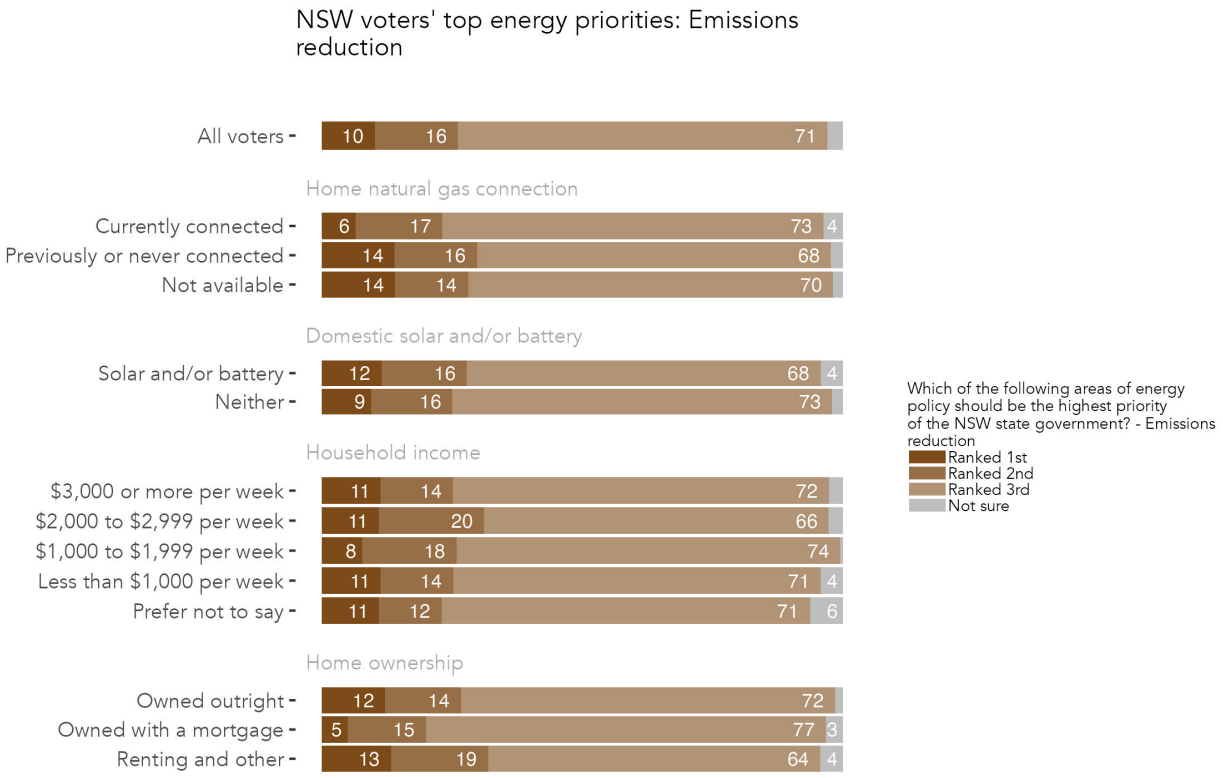


Figure 16: NSW voters' top energy priorities: Emissions reduction, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

Table 14: NSW voters' top energy priorities: Emissions reduction, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not sure	N
All voters	10	16	71	3	1021
Home natural gas connection					
Currently connected	6	17	73	4	522
Previously or never connected	14	16	68	2	296
Not available	14	14	70	2	203
Domestic solar and/or battery					
Solar and/or battery	12	16	68	4	399
Neither	9	16	73	2	622
Household income					
$3,000 or more per week	11	14	72	3	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	11	20	66	3	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	8	18	74	0	265
Less than $1,000 per week	11	14	71	4	171
Prefer not to say	11	12	71	6	164
Home ownership					
Owned outright	12	14	72	2	399
Owned with a mortgage	5	15	77	3	334
Renting and other	13	19	64	4	288

NSW voters' support for a range of energy policies

Question text

Thinking about NSW energy policy, would you support or oppose:

Carousel; randomise

A. Extending the operating life of existing coal-fired power stations
B. Government support for large scale renewable energy
C. Government support for households to purchase energy efficient appliances
D. Government support for household solar and batteries
E. Increased gas production for industry and power
F. The NSW Government supporting renewable gases through policies similar to those used to support renewable electricity, such as subsidies or grants for new projects

Single select; random reverse 1-5

1. Strongly support
2. Somewhat support
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Somewhat oppose
5. Strongly oppose
6. Unsure

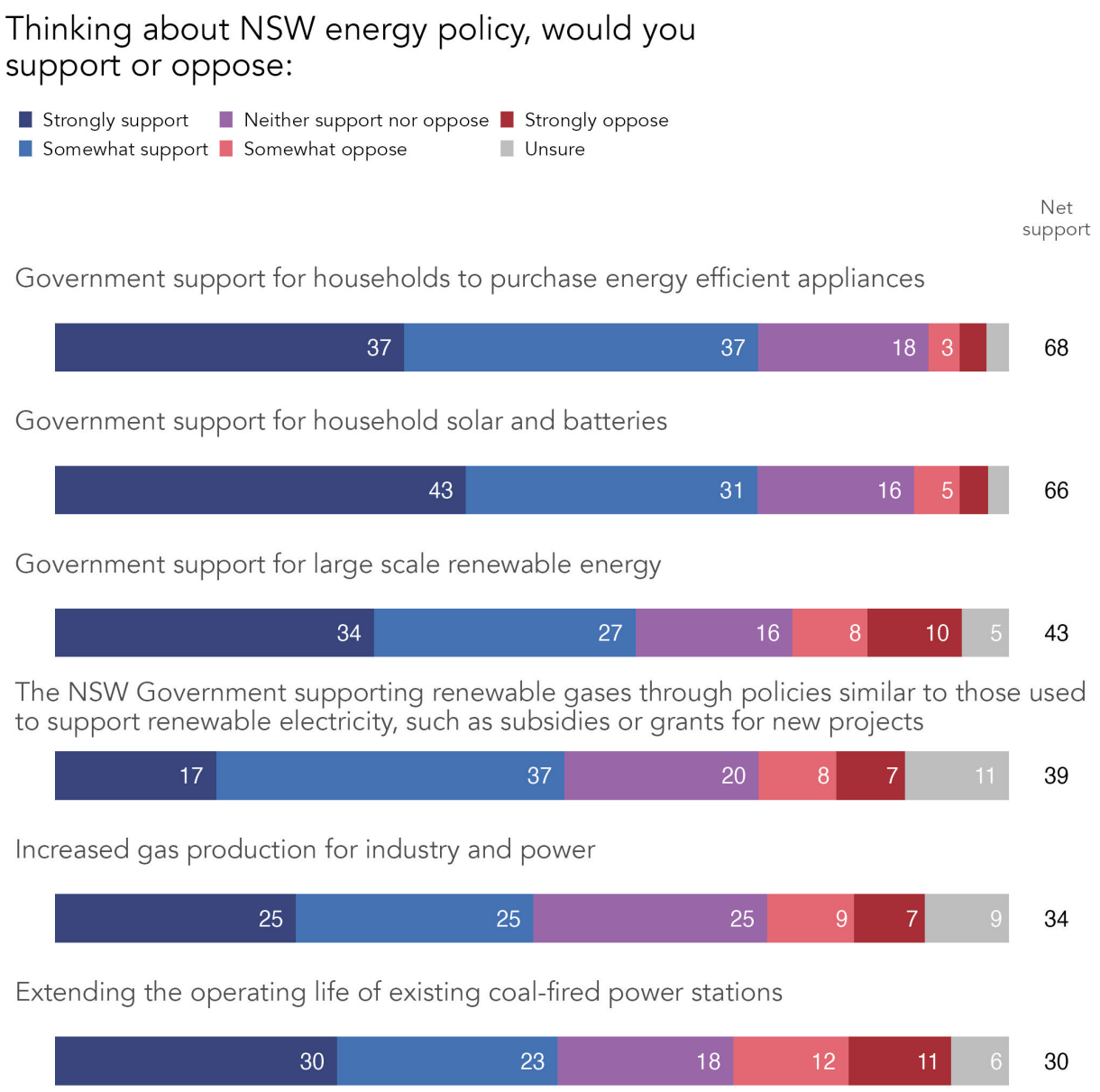


Figure 17: Support for, or opposition to, a range of energy policies. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Government support for households to purchase energy efficient appliances

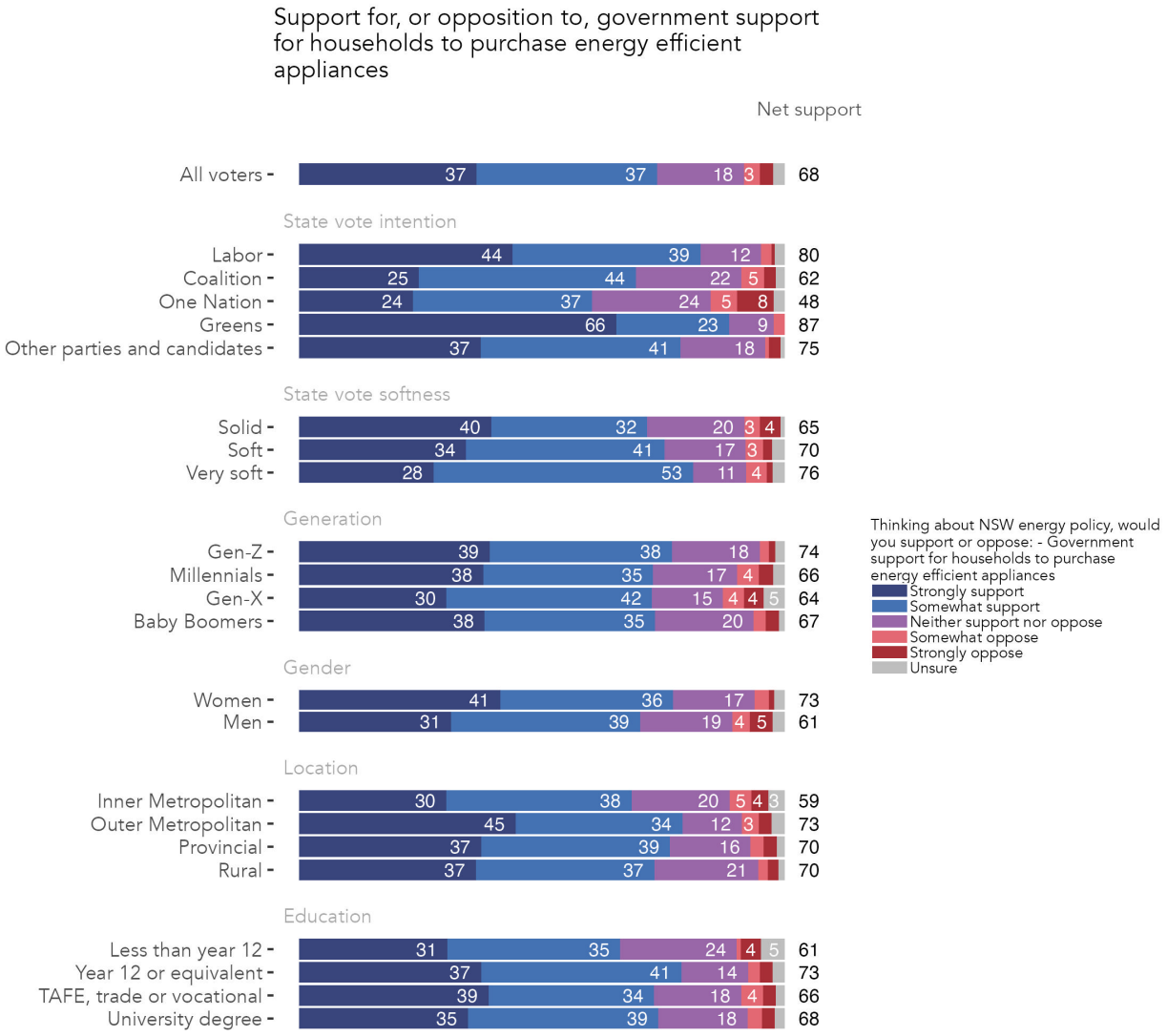


Figure 18: Support for, or opposition to, government support for households to purchase energy efficient appliances, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 15: Support for, or opposition to, government support for households to purchase energy efficient appliances, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	37	37	18	3	3	2	68	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	44	39	12	2	1	2	80	306
Coalition	25	44	22	5	2	2	62	212
One Nation	24	37	24	5	8	2	48	234
Greens	66	23	9	2	0	0	87	111
Other parties and candidates	37	41	18	1	2	1	75	79
State vote softness								
Solid	40	32	20	3	4	1	65	443
Soft	34	41	17	3	2	3	70	406
Very soft	28	53	11	4	1	3	76	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	39	38	18	2	1	2	74	190
Millennials	38	35	17	4	3	3	66	252
Gen-X	30	42	15	4	4	5	64	226
Baby Boomers	38	35	20	3	3	1	67	353
Gender								
Women	41	36	17	3	1	2	73	524
Men	31	39	19	4	5	2	61	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	30	38	20	5	4	3	59	336
Outer Metropolitan	45	34	12	3	3	3	73	234
Provincial	37	39	16	3	3	2	70	232
Rural	37	37	21	2	2	1	70	219
Education								
Less than year 12	31	35	24	1	4	5	61	98
Year 12 or equivalent	37	41	14	2	3	3	73	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	39	34	18	4	3	2	66	365
University degree	35	39	18	3	3	2	68	388

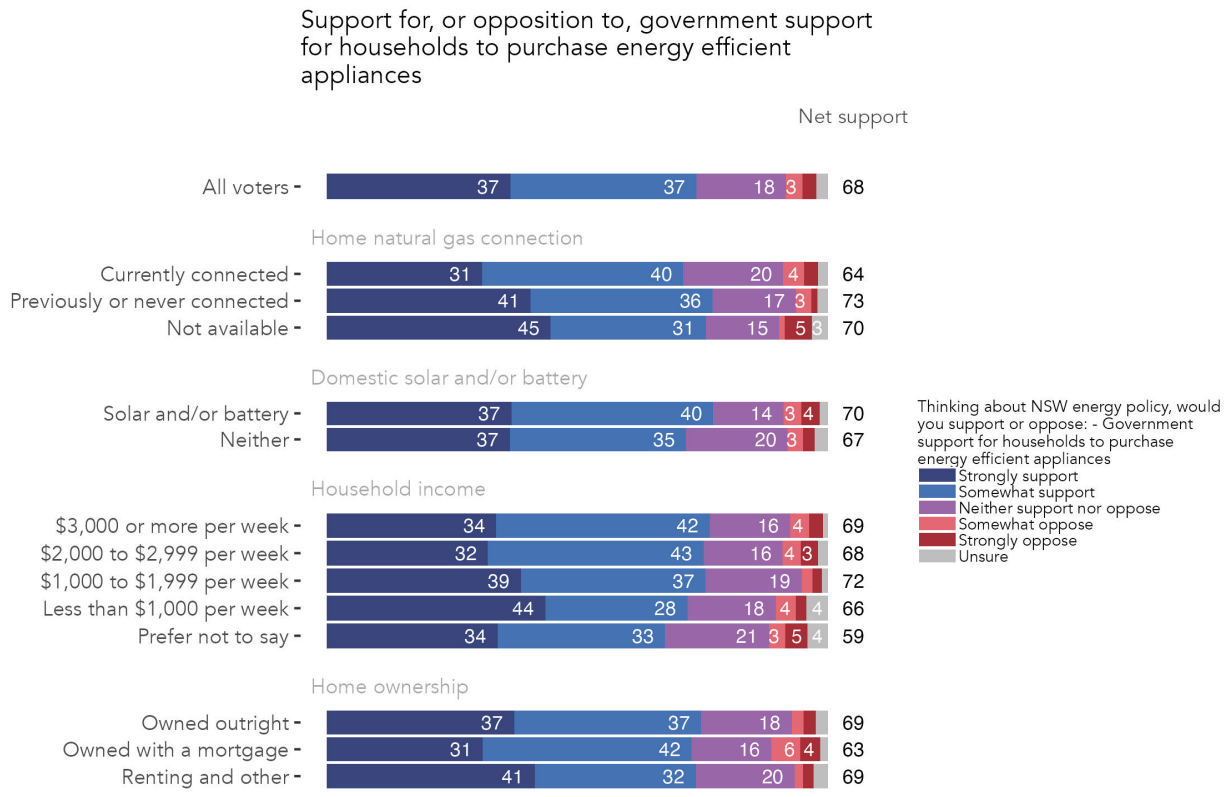


Figure 19: Support for, or opposition to, government support for households to purchase energy efficient appliances, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 16: Support for, or opposition to, government support for households to purchase energy efficient appliances, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	37	37	18	3	3	2	68	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	31	40	20	4	3	2	64	522
Previously or never connected	41	36	17	3	1	2	73	296
Not available	45	31	15	1	5	3	70	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	37	40	14	3	4	2	70	399
Neither	37	35	20	3	2	3	67	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	34	42	16	4	3	1	69	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	32	43	16	4	3	2	68	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	39	37	19	2	2	1	72	265
Less than $1,000 per week	44	28	18	4	2	4	66	171
Prefer not to say	34	33	21	3	5	4	59	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	37	37	18	3	2	3	69	399
Owned with a mortgage	31	42	16	6	4	1	63	334
Renting and other	41	32	20	2	2	3	69	288

Government support for household solar and batteries

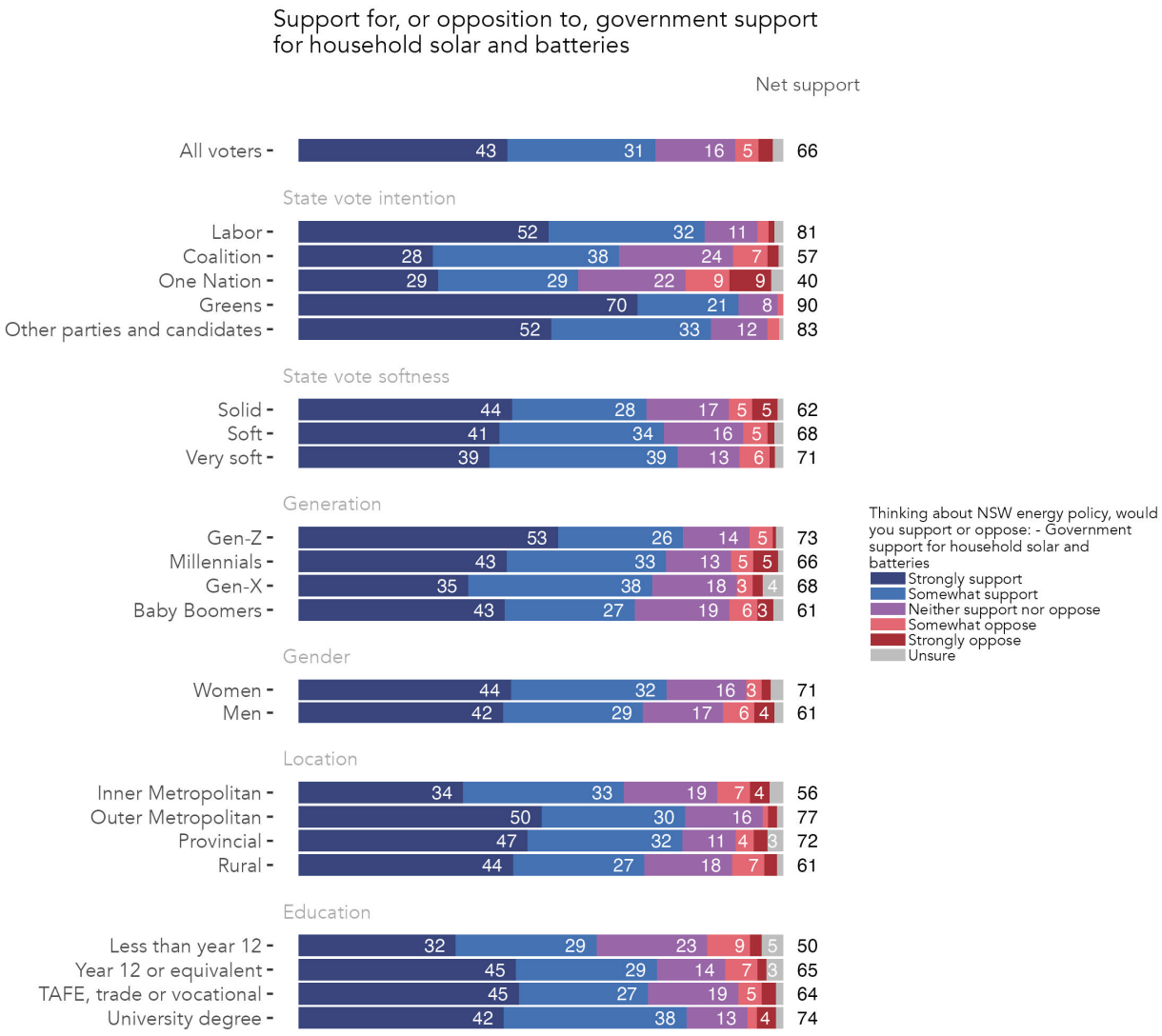


Figure 20: Support for, or opposition to, government support for household solar and batteries, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 17: Support for, or opposition to, government support for household solar and batteries, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	43	31	16	5	3	2	66	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	52	32	11	2	1	2	81	306
Coalition	28	38	24	7	2	1	57	212
One Nation	29	29	22	9	9	2	40	234
Greens	70	21	8	1	0	0	90	111
Other parties and candidates	52	33	12	2	0	1	83	79
State vote softness								
Solid	44	28	17	5	5	1	62	443
Soft	41	34	16	5	2	2	68	406
Very soft	39	39	13	6	1	2	71	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	53	26	14	5	1	1	73	190
Millennials	43	33	13	5	5	1	66	252
Gen-X	35	38	18	3	2	4	68	226
Baby Boomers	43	27	19	6	3	2	61	353
Gender								
Women	44	32	16	3	2	3	71	524
Men	42	29	17	6	4	2	61	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	34	33	19	7	4	3	56	336
Outer Metropolitan	50	30	16	1	2	1	77	234
Provincial	47	32	11	4	3	3	72	232
Rural	44	27	18	7	3	1	61	219
Education								
Less than year 12	32	29	23	9	2	5	50	98
Year 12 or equivalent	45	29	14	7	2	3	65	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	45	27	19	5	3	1	64	365
University degree	42	38	13	2	4	1	74	388

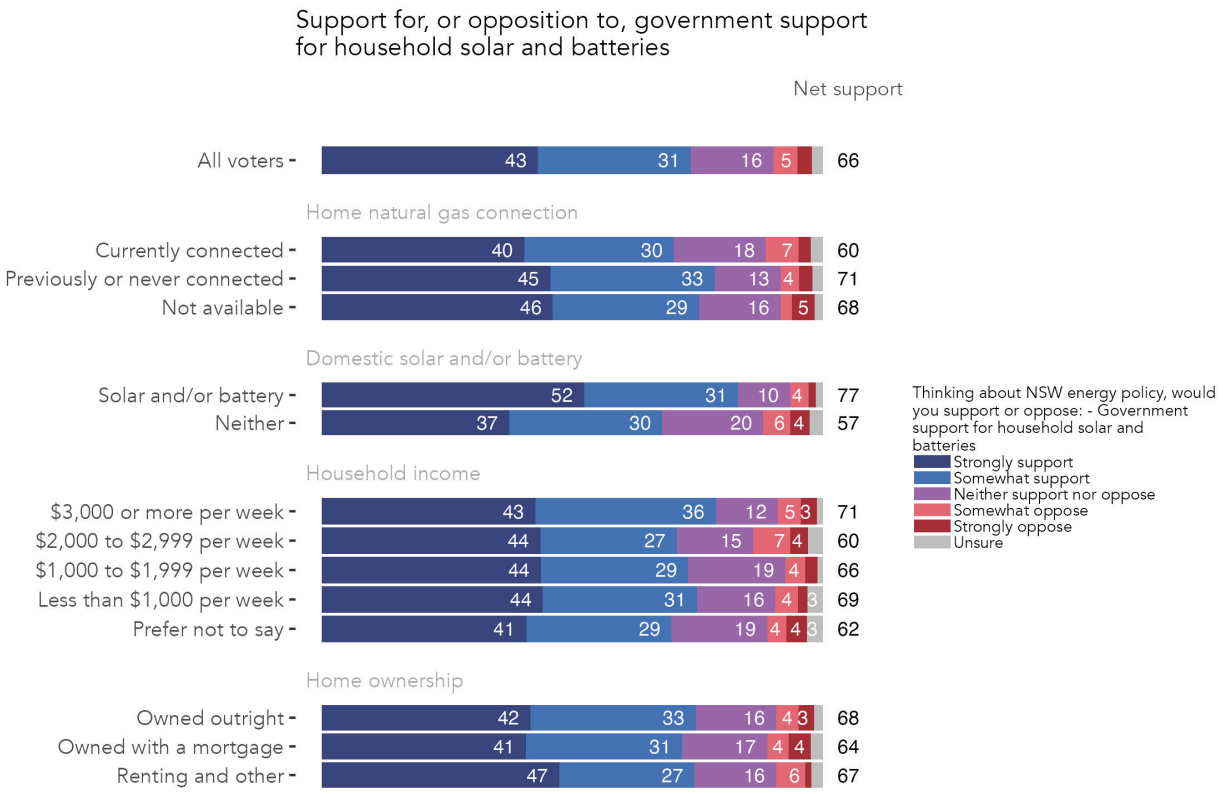


Figure 21: Support for, or opposition to, government support for household solar and batteries, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 18: Support for, or opposition to, government support for household solar and batteries, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	43	31	16	5	3	2	66	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	40	30	18	7	3	2	60	522
Previously or never connected	45	33	13	4	3	2	71	296
Not available	46	29	16	2	5	2	68	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	52	31	10	4	2	1	77	399
Neither	37	30	20	6	4	3	57	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	43	36	12	5	3	1	71	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	44	27	15	7	4	3	60	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	44	29	19	4	3	1	66	265
Less than $1,000 per week	44	31	16	4	2	3	69	171
Prefer not to say	41	29	19	4	4	3	62	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	42	33	16	4	3	2	68	399
Owned with a mortgage	41	31	17	4	4	3	64	334
Renting and other	47	27	16	6	1	3	67	288

Government support for large scale renewable energy

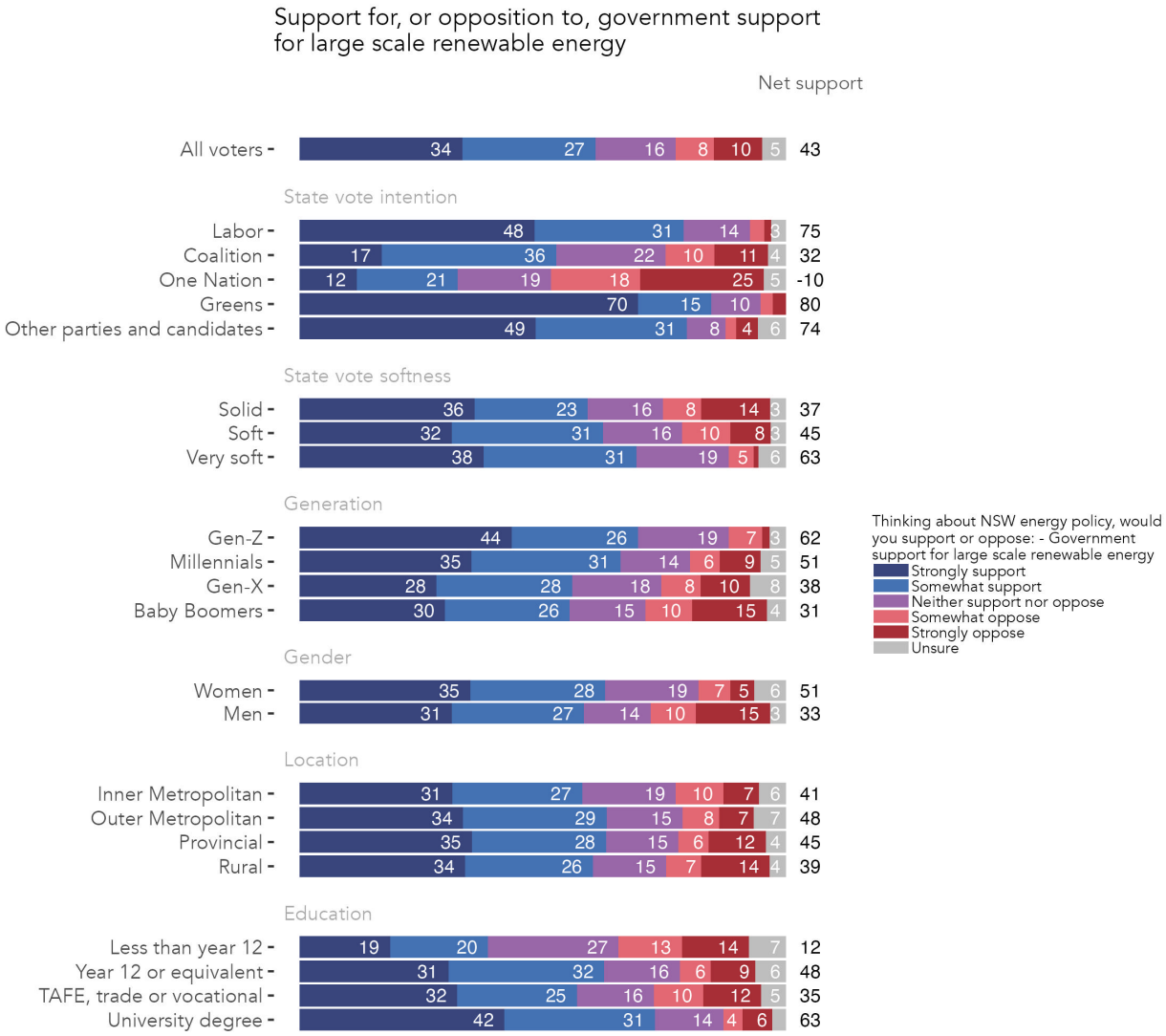


Figure 22: Support for, or opposition to, government support for large scale renewable energy, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 19: Support for, or opposition to, government support for large scale renewable energy, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	34	27	16	8	10	5	43	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	48	31	14	3	1	3	75	306
Coalition	17	36	22	10	11	4	32	212
One Nation	12	21	19	18	25	5	-10	234
Greens	70	15	10	2	3	0	80	111
Other parties and candidates	49	31	8	2	4	6	74	79
State vote softness								
Solid	36	23	16	8	14	3	37	443
Soft	32	31	16	10	8	3	45	406
Very soft	38	31	19	5	1	6	63	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	44	26	19	7	1	3	62	190
Millennials	35	31	14	6	9	5	51	252
Gen-X	28	28	18	8	10	8	38	226
Baby Boomers	30	26	15	10	15	4	31	353
Gender								
Women	35	28	19	7	5	6	51	524
Men	31	27	14	10	15	3	33	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	31	27	19	10	7	6	41	336
Outer Metropolitan	34	29	15	8	7	7	48	234
Provincial	35	28	15	6	12	4	45	232
Rural	34	26	15	7	14	4	39	219
Education								
Less than year 12	19	20	27	13	14	7	12	98
Year 12 or equivalent	31	32	16	6	9	6	48	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	32	25	16	10	12	5	35	365
University degree	42	31	14	4	6	3	63	388

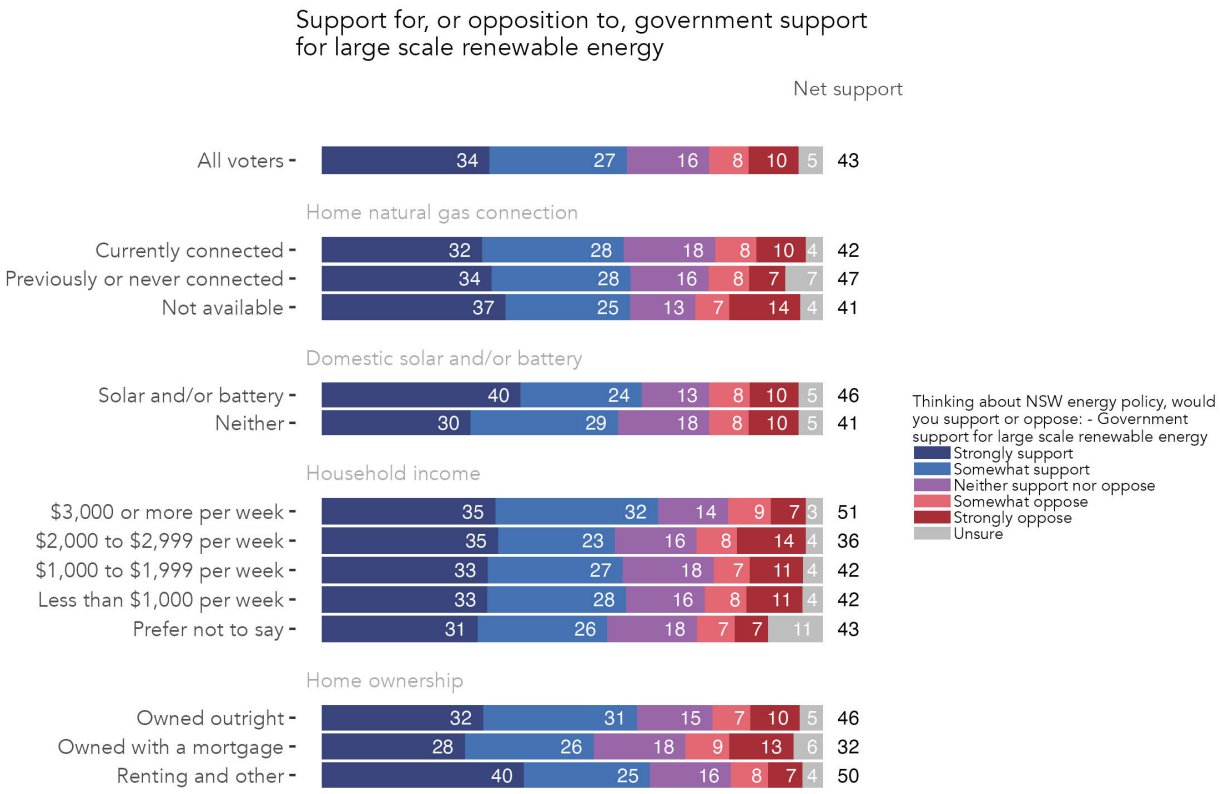


Figure 23: Support for, or opposition to, government support for large scale renewable energy, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 20: Support for, or opposition to, government support for large scale renewable energy, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	34	27	16	8	10	5	43	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	32	28	18	8	10	4	42	522
Previously or never connected	34	28	16	8	7	7	47	296
Not available	37	25	13	7	14	4	41	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	40	24	13	8	10	5	46	399
Neither	30	29	18	8	10	5	41	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	35	32	14	9	7	3	51	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	35	23	16	8	14	4	36	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	33	27	18	7	11	4	42	265
Less than $1,000 per week	33	28	16	8	11	4	42	171
Prefer not to say	31	26	18	7	7	11	43	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	32	31	15	7	10	5	46	399
Owned with a mortgage	28	26	18	9	13	6	32	334
Renting and other	40	25	16	8	7	4	50	288

The NSW Government supporting renewable gases through policies similar to those used to support renewable electricity, such as subsidies or grants for new projects

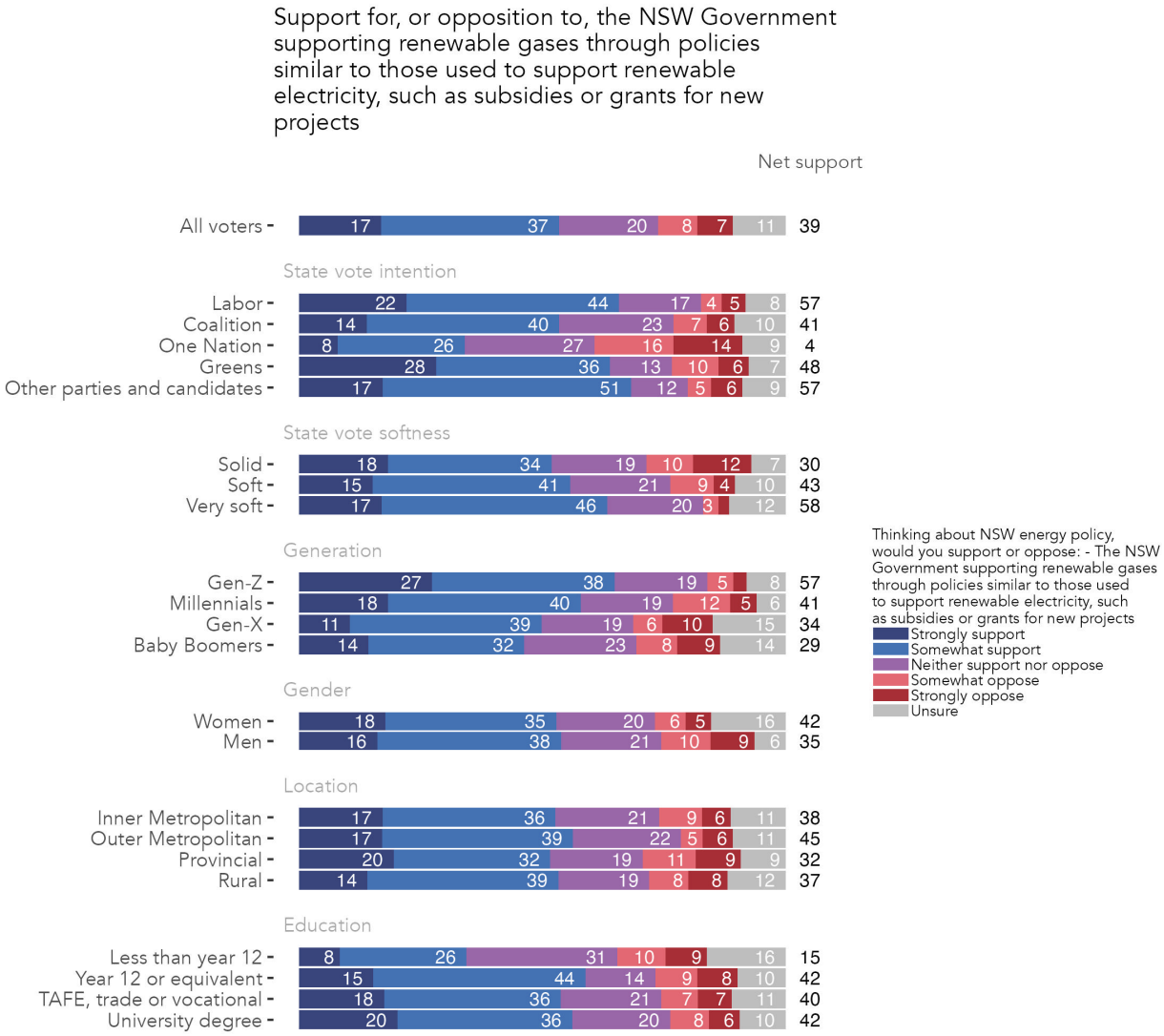


Figure 24: Support for, or opposition to, the NSW Government supporting renewable gases through policies similar to those used to support renewable electricity, such as subsidies or grants for new projects, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 21: Support for, or opposition to, the NSW Government supporting renewable gases through policies similar to those used to support renewable electricity, such as subsidies or grants for new projects, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	17	37	20	8	7	11	39	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	22	44	17	4	5	8	57	306
Coalition	14	40	23	7	6	10	41	212
One Nation	8	26	27	16	14	9	4	234
Greens	28	36	13	10	6	7	48	111
Other parties and candidates	17	51	12	5	6	9	57	79
State vote softness								
Solid	18	34	19	10	12	7	30	443
Soft	15	41	21	9	4	10	43	406
Very soft	17	46	20	3	2	12	58	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	27	38	19	5	3	8	57	190
Millennials	18	40	19	12	5	6	41	252
Gen-X	11	39	19	6	10	15	34	226
Baby Boomers	14	32	23	8	9	14	29	353
Gender								
Women	18	35	20	6	5	16	42	524
Men	16	38	21	10	9	6	35	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	17	36	21	9	6	11	38	336
Outer Metropolitan	17	39	22	5	6	11	45	234
Provincial	20	32	19	11	9	9	32	232
Rural	14	39	19	8	8	12	37	219
Education								
Less than year 12	8	26	31	10	9	16	15	98
Year 12 or equivalent	15	44	14	9	8	10	42	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	36	21	7	7	11	40	365
University degree	20	36	20	8	6	10	42	388

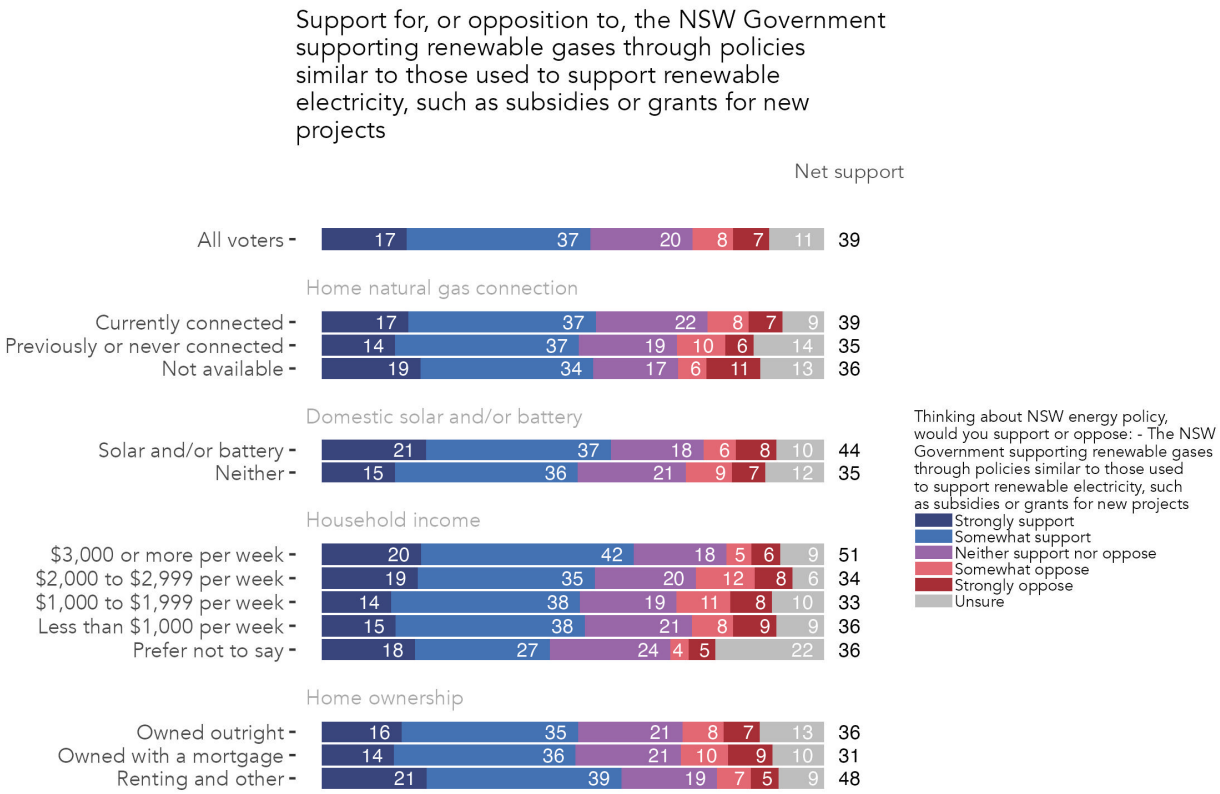


Figure 25: Support for, or opposition to, the NSW Government supporting renewable gases through policies similar to those used to support renewable electricity, such as subsidies or grants for new projects, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 22: Support for, or opposition to, the NSW Government supporting renewable gases through policies similar to those used to support renewable electricity, such as subsidies or grants for new projects, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	17	37	20	8	7	11	39	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	17	37	22	8	7	9	39	522
Previously or never connected	14	37	19	10	6	14	35	296
Not available	19	34	17	6	11	13	36	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	21	37	18	6	8	10	44	399
Neither	15	36	21	9	7	12	35	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	20	42	18	5	6	9	51	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	19	35	20	12	8	6	34	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	14	38	19	11	8	10	33	265
Less than $1,000 per week	15	38	21	8	9	9	36	171
Prefer not to say	18	27	24	4	5	22	36	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	16	35	21	8	7	13	36	399
Owned with a mortgage	14	36	21	10	9	10	31	334
Renting and other	21	39	19	7	5	9	48	288

Increased gas production for industry and power

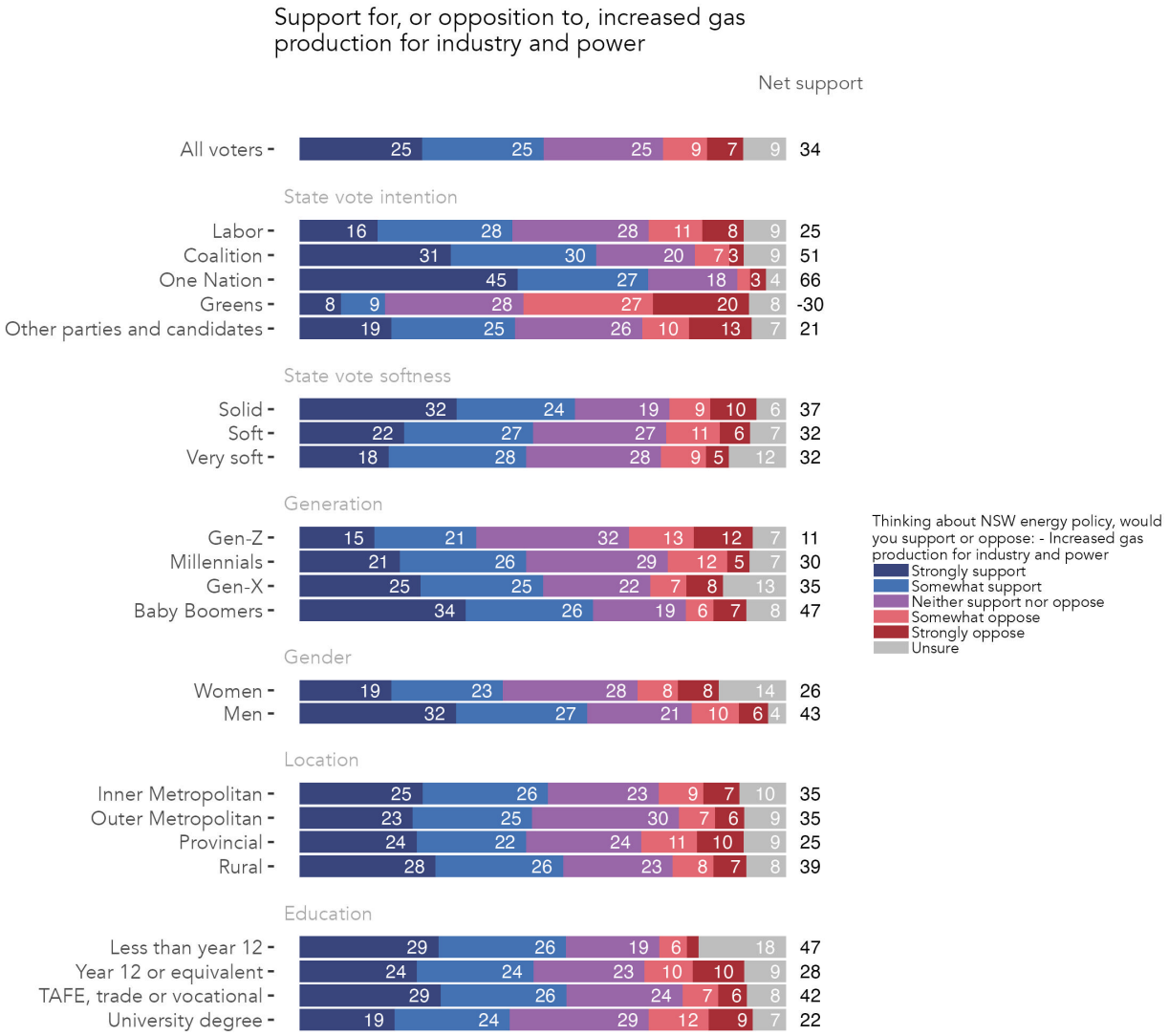


Figure 26: Support for, or opposition to, increased gas production for industry and power, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 23: Support for, or opposition to, increased gas production for industry and power, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	25	25	25	9	7	9	34	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	16	28	28	11	8	9	25	306
Coalition	31	30	20	7	3	9	51	212
One Nation	45	27	18	3	3	4	66	234
Greens	8	9	28	27	20	8	-30	111
Other parties and candidates	19	25	26	10	13	7	21	79
State vote softness								
Solid	32	24	19	9	10	6	37	443
Soft	22	27	27	11	6	7	32	406
Very soft	18	28	28	9	5	12	32	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	15	21	32	13	12	7	11	190
Millennials	21	26	29	12	5	7	30	252
Gen-X	25	25	22	7	8	13	35	226
Baby Boomers	34	26	19	6	7	8	47	353
Gender								
Women	19	23	28	8	8	14	26	524
Men	32	27	21	10	6	4	43	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	25	26	23	9	7	10	35	336
Outer Metropolitan	23	25	30	7	6	9	35	234
Provincial	24	22	24	11	10	9	25	232
Rural	28	26	23	8	7	8	39	219
Education								
Less than year 12	29	26	19	6	2	18	47	98
Year 12 or equivalent	24	24	23	10	10	9	28	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	29	26	24	7	6	8	42	365
University degree	19	24	29	12	9	7	22	388

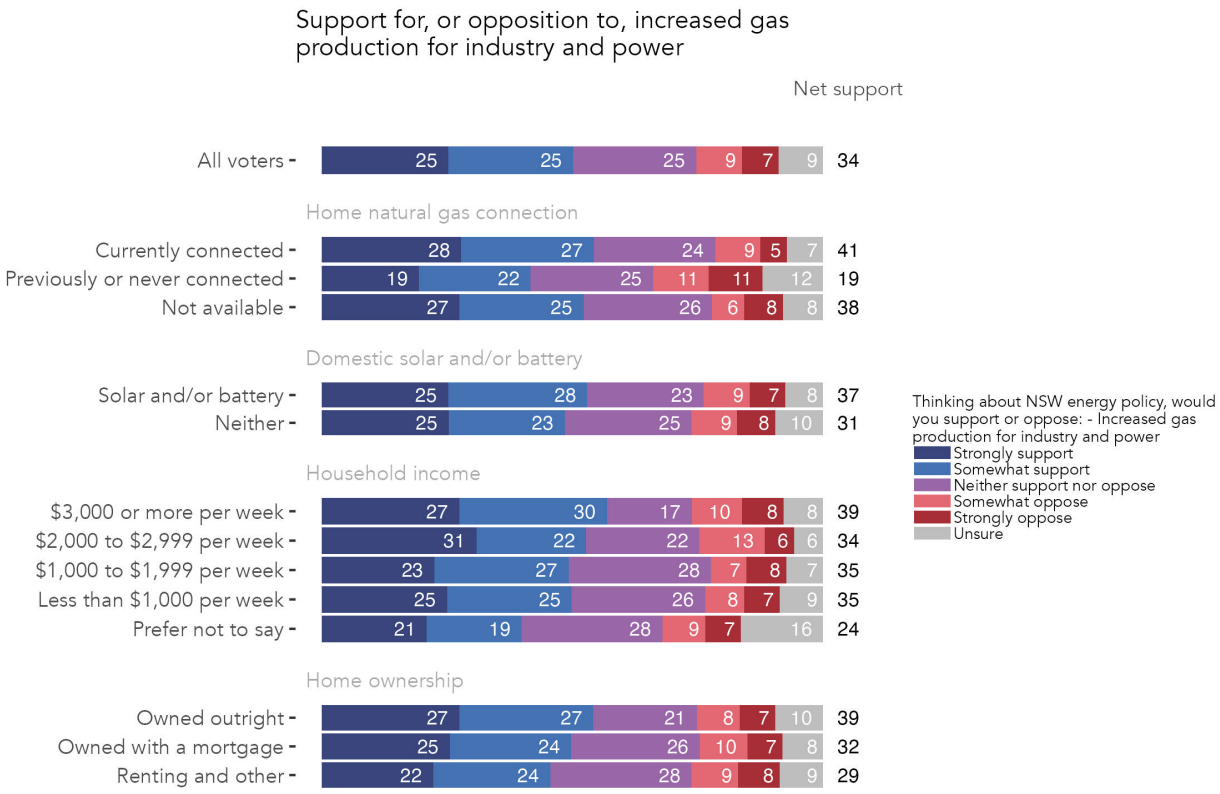


Figure 27: Support for, or opposition to, increased gas production for industry and power, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 24: Support for, or opposition to, increased gas production for industry and power, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	25	25	25	9	7	9	34	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	28	27	24	9	5	7	41	522
Previously or never connected	19	22	25	11	11	12	19	296
Not available	27	25	26	6	8	8	38	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	25	28	23	9	7	8	37	399
Neither	25	23	25	9	8	10	31	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	27	30	17	10	8	8	39	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	31	22	22	13	6	6	34	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	23	27	28	7	8	7	35	265
Less than $1,000 per week	25	25	26	8	7	9	35	171
Prefer not to say	21	19	28	9	7	16	24	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	27	27	21	8	7	10	39	399
Owned with a mortgage	25	24	26	10	7	8	32	334
Renting and other	22	24	28	9	8	9	29	288

Extending the operating life of existing coal-fired power stations

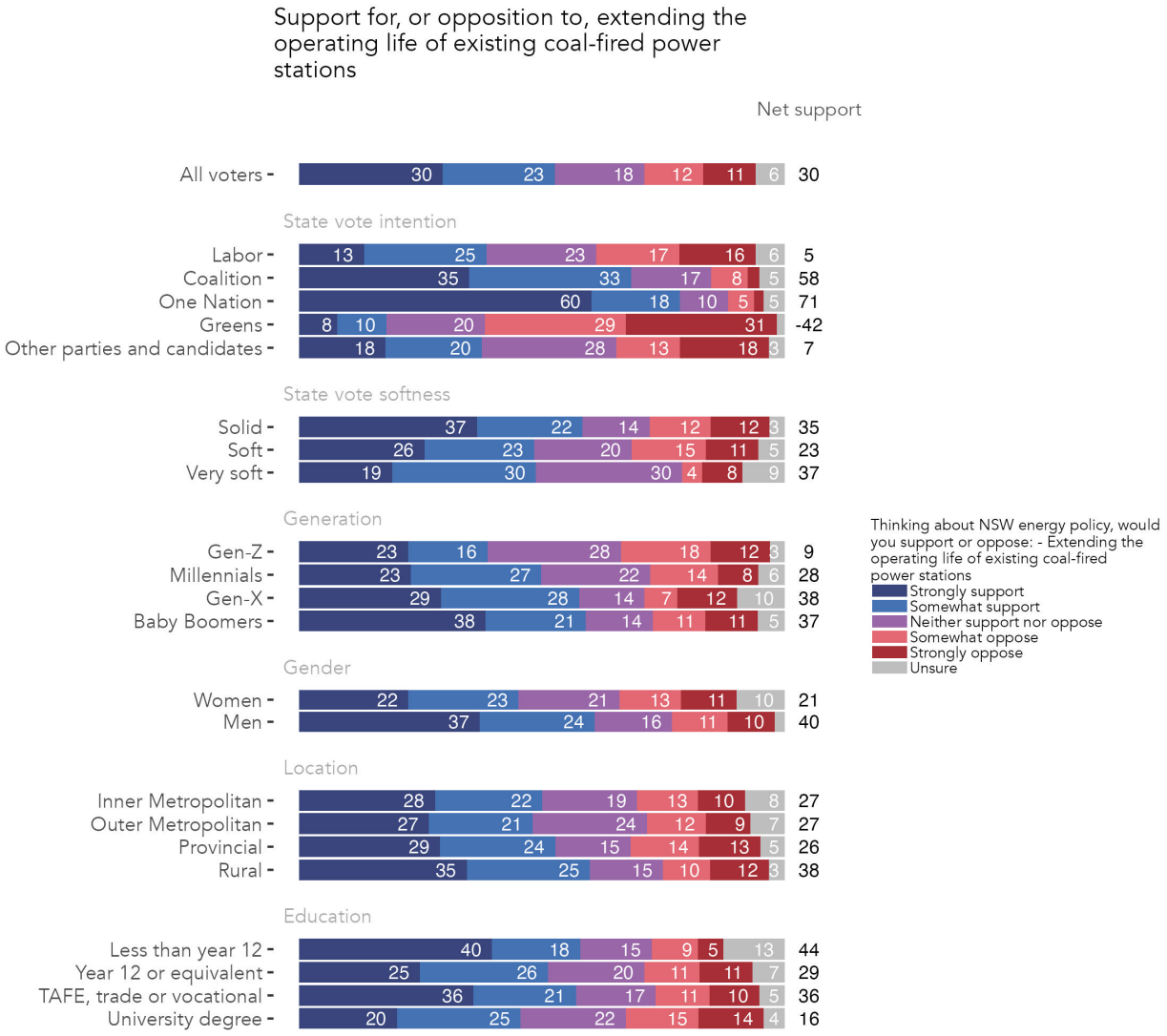


Figure 28: Support for, or opposition to, extending the operating life of existing coal-fired power stations, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 25: Support for, or opposition to, extending the operating life of existing coal-fired power stations, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	30	23	18	12	11	6	30	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	13	25	23	17	16	6	5	306
Coalition	35	33	17	8	2	5	58	212
One Nation	60	18	10	5	2	5	71	234
Greens	8	10	20	29	31	2	-42	111
Other parties and candidates	18	20	28	13	18	3	7	79
State vote softness								
Solid	37	22	14	12	12	3	35	443
Soft	26	23	20	15	11	5	23	406
Very soft	19	30	30	4	8	9	37	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	23	16	28	18	12	3	9	190
Millennials	23	27	22	14	8	6	28	252
Gen-X	29	28	14	7	12	10	38	226
Baby Boomers	38	21	14	11	11	5	37	353
Gender								
Women	22	23	21	13	11	10	21	524
Men	37	24	16	11	10	2	40	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	28	22	19	13	10	8	27	336
Outer Metropolitan	27	21	24	12	9	7	27	234
Provincial	29	24	15	14	13	5	26	232
Rural	35	25	15	10	12	3	38	219
Education								
Less than year 12	40	18	15	9	5	13	44	98
Year 12 or equivalent	25	26	20	11	11	7	29	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	36	21	17	11	10	5	36	365
University degree	20	25	22	15	14	4	16	388

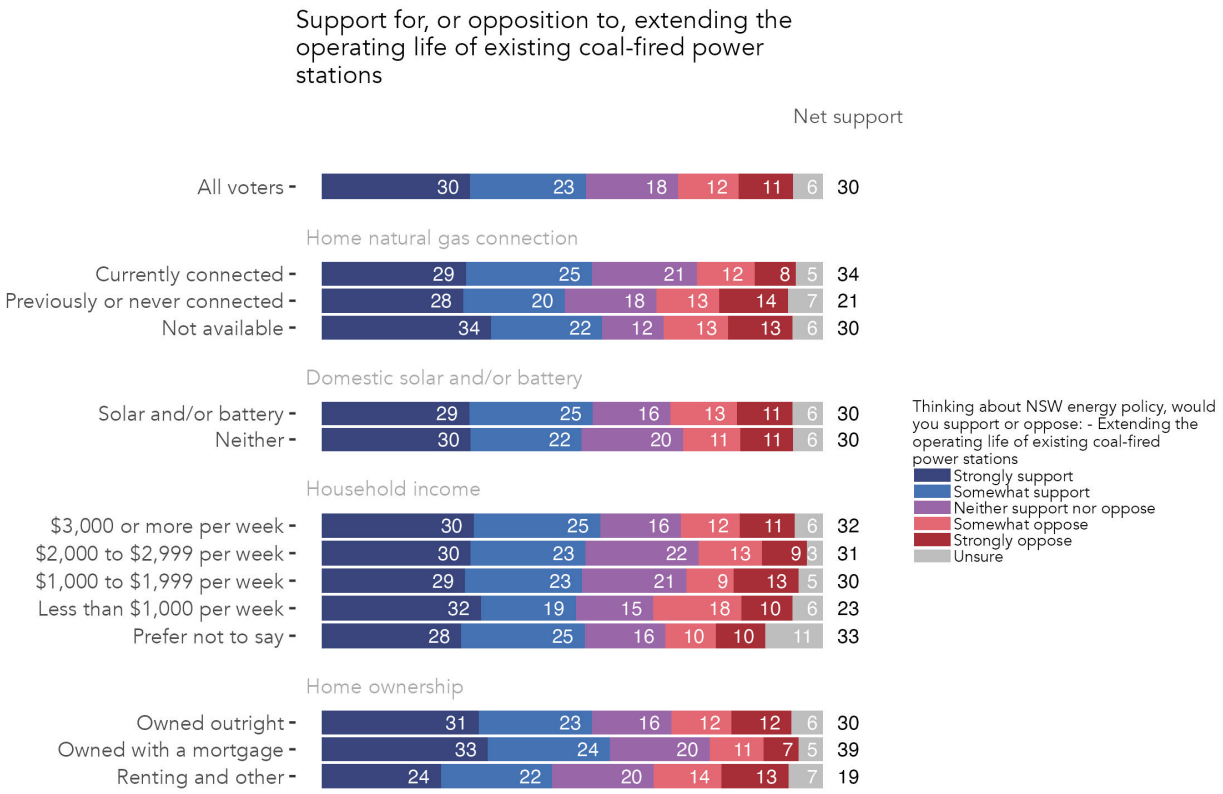


Figure 29: Support for, or opposition to, extending the operating life of existing coal-fired power stations, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 26: Support for, or opposition to, extending the operating life of existing coal-fired power stations, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	30	23	18	12	11	6	30	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	29	25	21	12	8	5	34	522
Previously or never connected	28	20	18	13	14	7	21	296
Not available	34	22	12	13	13	6	30	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	29	25	16	13	11	6	30	399
Neither	30	22	20	11	11	6	30	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	30	25	16	12	11	6	32	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	30	23	22	13	9	3	31	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	29	23	21	9	13	5	30	265
Less than $1,000 per week	32	19	15	18	10	6	23	171
Prefer not to say	28	25	16	10	10	11	33	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	31	23	16	12	12	6	30	399
Owned with a mortgage	33	24	20	11	7	5	39	334
Renting and other	24	22	20	14	13	7	19	288

NSW voters' support for potential emissions reduction policies

Question text

Thinking about emissions reduction, would you support or oppose:

Carousel; randomise

A. The State Government banning mains-gas connections for heating, cooking and hot water in all new homes built in NSW
B. The State Government prescribing what energy appliance you can and cannot use in your home

Single select; random reverse 1-5

1. Strongly support
2. Somewhat support
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Somewhat oppose
5. Strongly oppose
6. Unsure

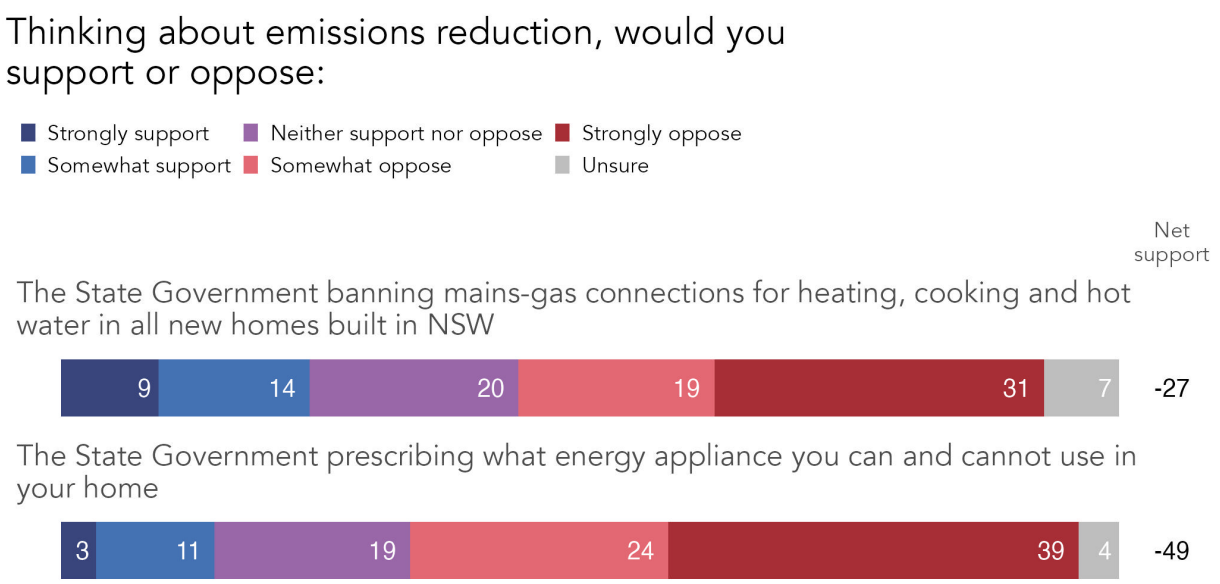


Figure 30: Support for, or opposition to, policies aimed at reducing emissions. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

The State Government banning mains-gas connections for heating, cooking and hot water in all new homes built in NSW

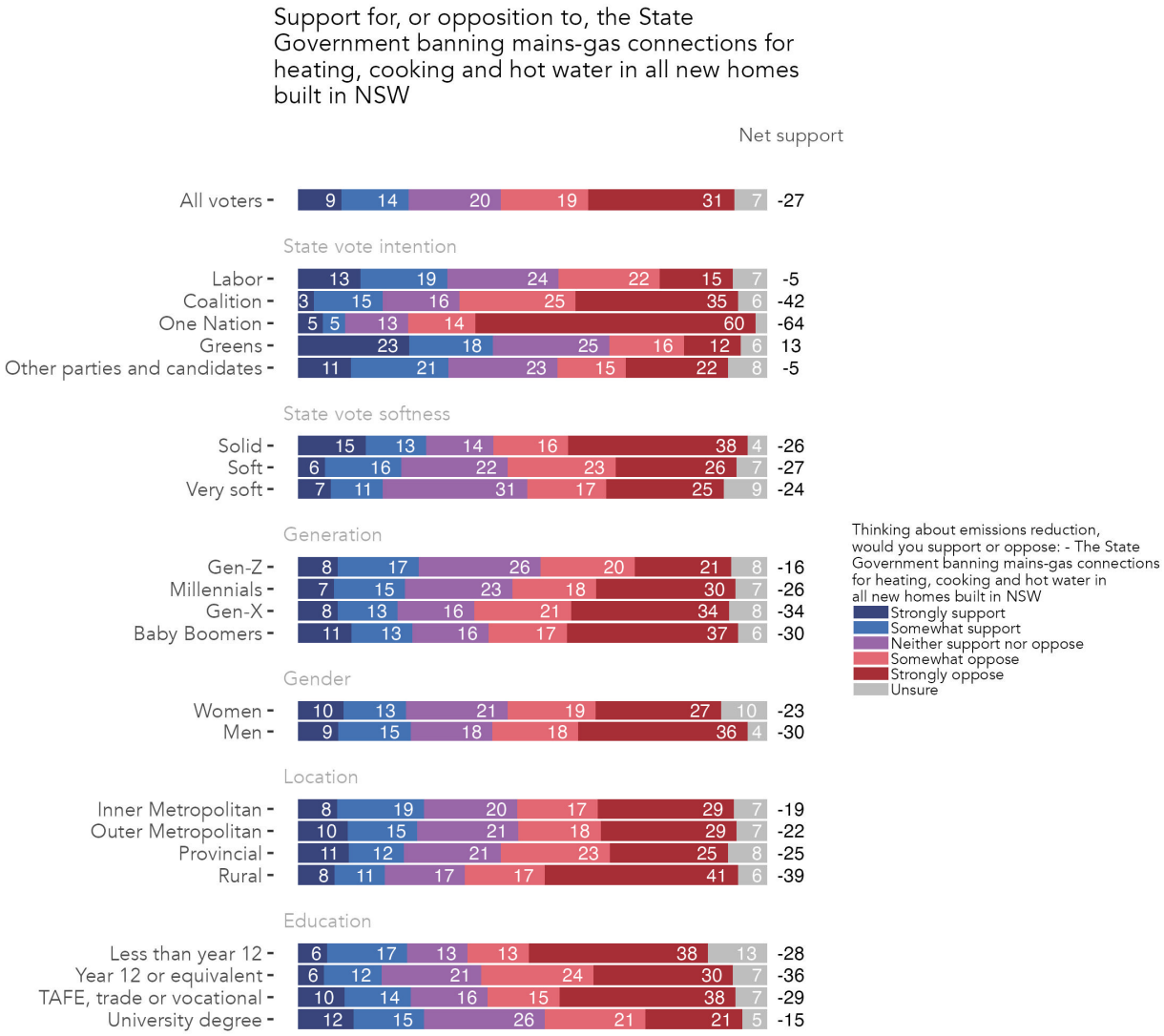


Figure 31: Support for, or opposition to, the State Government banning mains-gas connections for heating, cooking and hot water in all new homes built in NSW, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 27: Support for, or opposition to, the State Government banning mains-gas connections for heating, cooking and hot water in all new homes built in NSW, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	9	14	20	19	31	7	-27	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	13	19	24	22	15	7	-5	306
Coalition	3	15	16	25	35	6	-42	212
One Nation	5	5	13	14	60	3	-64	234
Greens	23	18	25	16	12	6	13	111
Other parties and candidates	11	21	23	15	22	8	-5	79
State vote softness								
Solid	15	13	14	16	38	4	-26	443
Soft	6	16	22	23	26	7	-27	406
Very soft	7	11	31	17	25	9	-24	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	8	17	26	20	21	8	-16	190
Millennials	7	15	23	18	30	7	-26	252
Gen-X	8	13	16	21	34	8	-34	226
Baby Boomers	11	13	16	17	37	6	-30	353
Gender								
Women	10	13	21	19	27	10	-23	524
Men	9	15	18	18	36	4	-30	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	8	19	20	17	29	7	-19	336
Outer Metropolitan	10	15	21	18	29	7	-22	234
Provincial	11	12	21	23	25	8	-25	232
Rural	8	11	17	17	41	6	-39	219
Education								
Less than year 12	6	17	13	13	38	13	-28	98
Year 12 or equivalent	6	12	21	24	30	7	-36	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	14	16	15	38	7	-29	365
University degree	12	15	26	21	21	5	-15	388

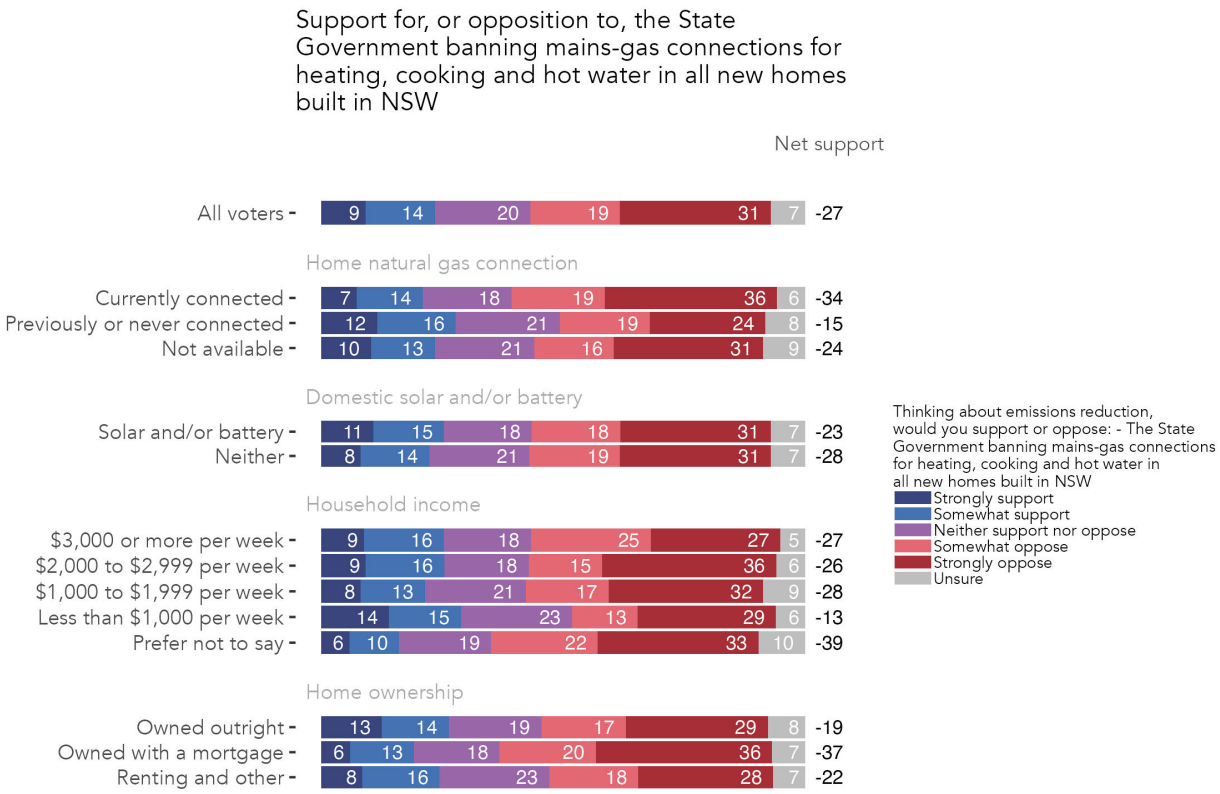


Figure 32: Support for, or opposition to, the State Government banning mains-gas connections for heating, cooking and hot water in all new homes built in NSW, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 28: Support for, or opposition to, the State Government banning mains-gas connections for heating, cooking and hot water in all new homes built in NSW, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	9	14	20	19	31	7	-27	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	7	14	18	19	36	6	-34	522
Previously or never connected	12	16	21	19	24	8	-15	296
Not available	10	13	21	16	31	9	-24	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	11	15	18	18	31	7	-23	399
Neither	8	14	21	19	31	7	-28	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	9	16	18	25	27	5	-27	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	9	16	18	15	36	6	-26	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	8	13	21	17	32	9	-28	265
Less than $1,000 per week	14	15	23	13	29	6	-13	171
Prefer not to say	6	10	19	22	33	10	-39	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	13	14	19	17	29	8	-19	399
Owned with a mortgage	6	13	18	20	36	7	-37	334
Renting and other	8	16	23	18	28	7	-22	288

The State Government prescribing what energy appliance you can and cannot use in your home

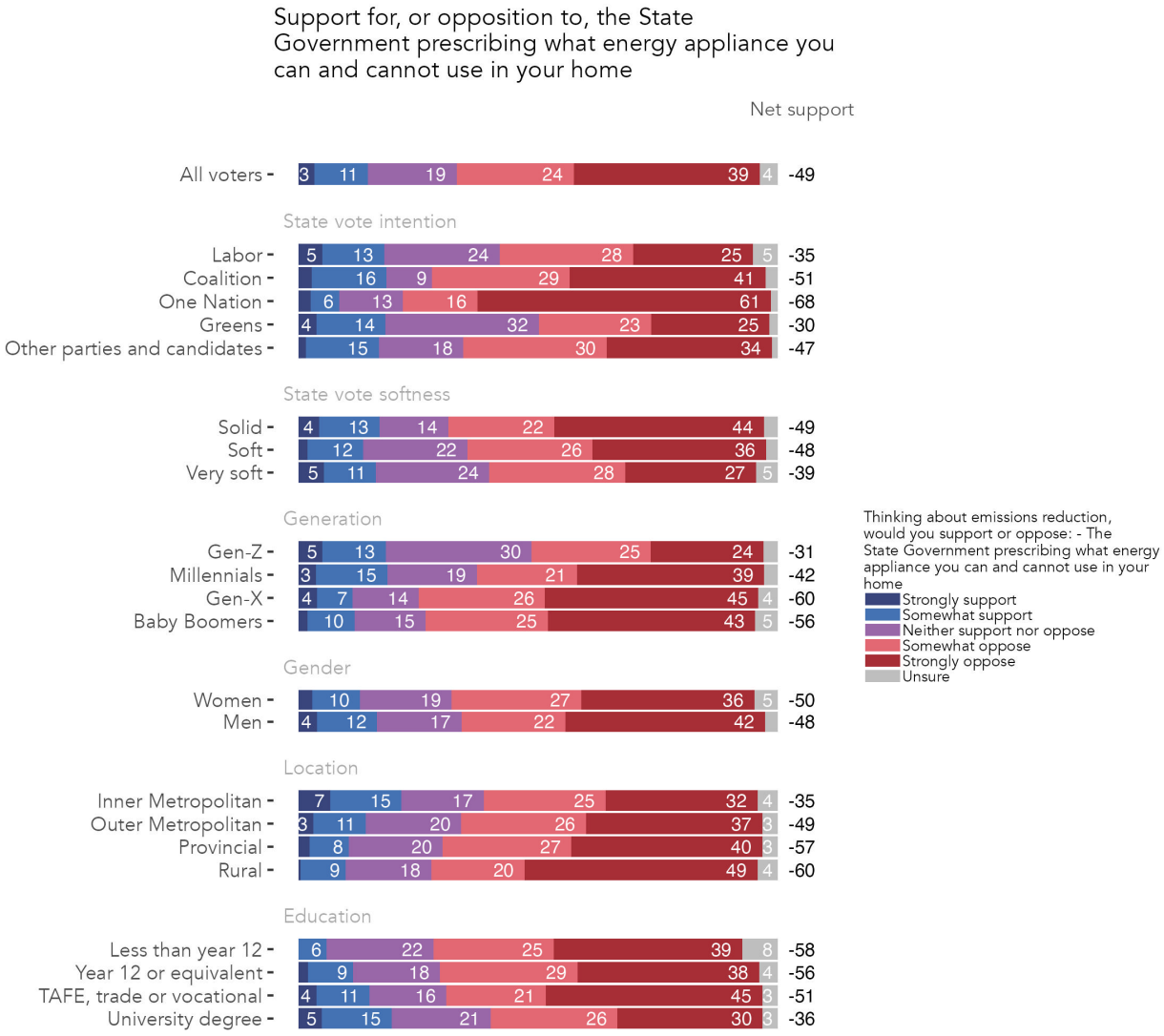


Figure 33: Support for, or opposition to, the State Government prescribing what energy appliance you can and cannot use in your home, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 29: Support for, or opposition to, the State Government prescribing what energy appliance you can and cannot use in your home, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	3	11	19	24	39	4	-49	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	5	13	24	28	25	5	-35	306
Coalition	3	16	9	29	41	2	-51	212
One Nation	3	6	13	16	61	1	-68	234
Greens	4	14	32	23	25	2	-30	111
Other parties and candidates	2	15	18	30	34	1	-47	79
State vote softness								
Solid	4	13	14	22	44	3	-49	443
Soft	2	12	22	26	36	2	-48	406
Very soft	5	11	24	28	27	5	-39	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	5	13	30	25	24	3	-31	190
Millennials	3	15	19	21	39	3	-42	252
Gen-X	4	7	14	26	45	4	-60	226
Baby Boomers	2	10	15	25	43	5	-56	353
Gender								
Women	3	10	19	27	36	5	-50	524
Men	4	12	17	22	42	3	-48	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	7	15	17	25	32	4	-35	336
Outer Metropolitan	3	11	20	26	37	3	-49	234
Provincial	2	8	20	27	40	3	-57	232
Rural	0	9	18	20	49	4	-60	219
Education								
Less than year 12	0	6	22	25	39	8	-58	98
Year 12 or equivalent	2	9	18	29	38	4	-56	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	11	16	21	45	3	-51	365
University degree	5	15	21	26	30	3	-36	388

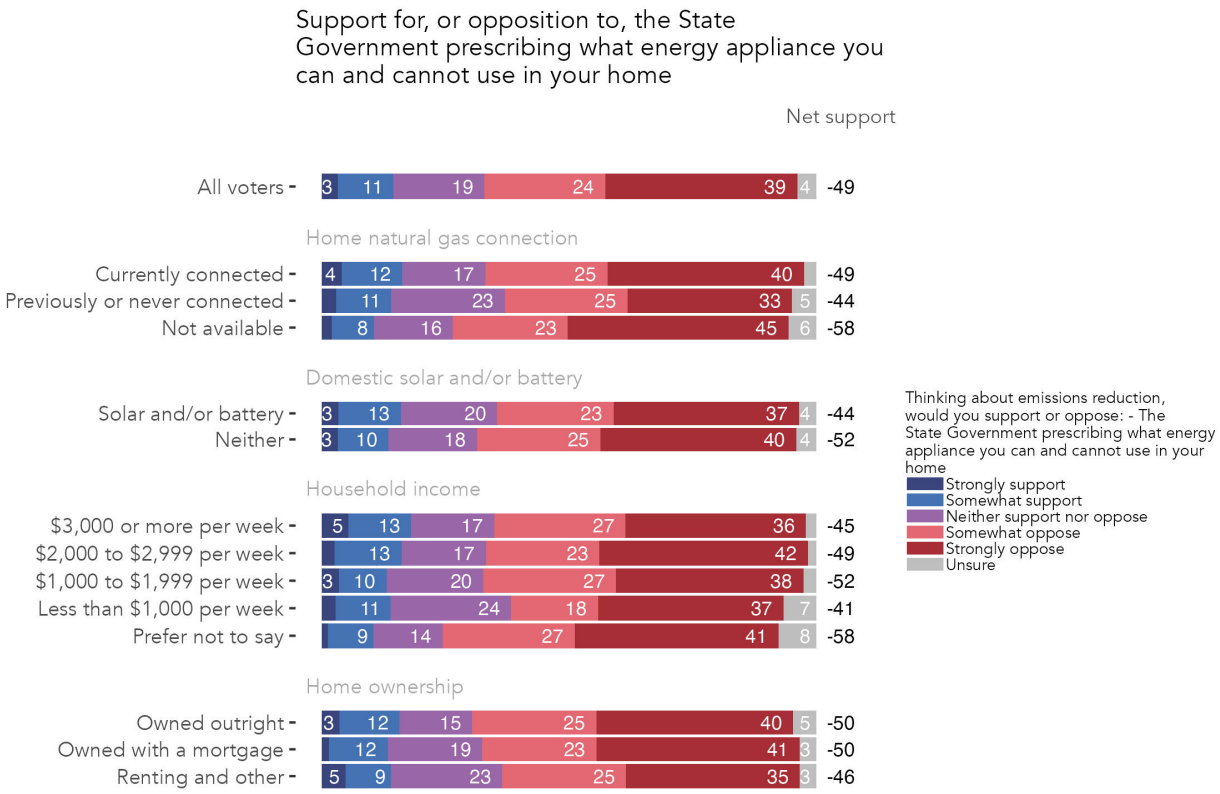


Figure 34: Support for, or opposition to, the State Government prescribing what energy appliance you can and cannot use in your home, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 30: Support for, or opposition to, the State Government prescribing what energy appliance you can and cannot use in your home, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	3	11	19	24	39	4	-49	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	4	12	17	25	40	2	-49	522
Previously or never connected	3	11	23	25	33	5	-44	296
Not available	2	8	16	23	45	6	-58	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	3	13	20	23	37	4	-44	399
Neither	3	10	18	25	40	4	-52	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	5	13	17	27	36	2	-45	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	3	13	17	23	42	2	-49	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	3	10	20	27	38	2	-52	265
Less than $1,000 per week	3	11	24	18	37	7	-41	171
Prefer not to say	1	9	14	27	41	8	-58	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	3	12	15	25	40	5	-50	399
Owned with a mortgage	2	12	19	23	41	3	-50	334
Renting and other	5	9	23	25	35	3	-46	288

What NSW voters think should be the top priority if new data centres are to be developed in their state

Question text

If new data centres are developed in NSW, which of the following should be the highest priority?

Single select; randomise 1-4

1. Minimising their emissions
2. Ensuring the NSW public benefit from the investment
3. Keeping electricity costs down
4. Reducing the negative effects on the community (i.e. water use, construction noise, need for new and larger power lines etc.)
5. All about equal
6. None of these
7. Not sure

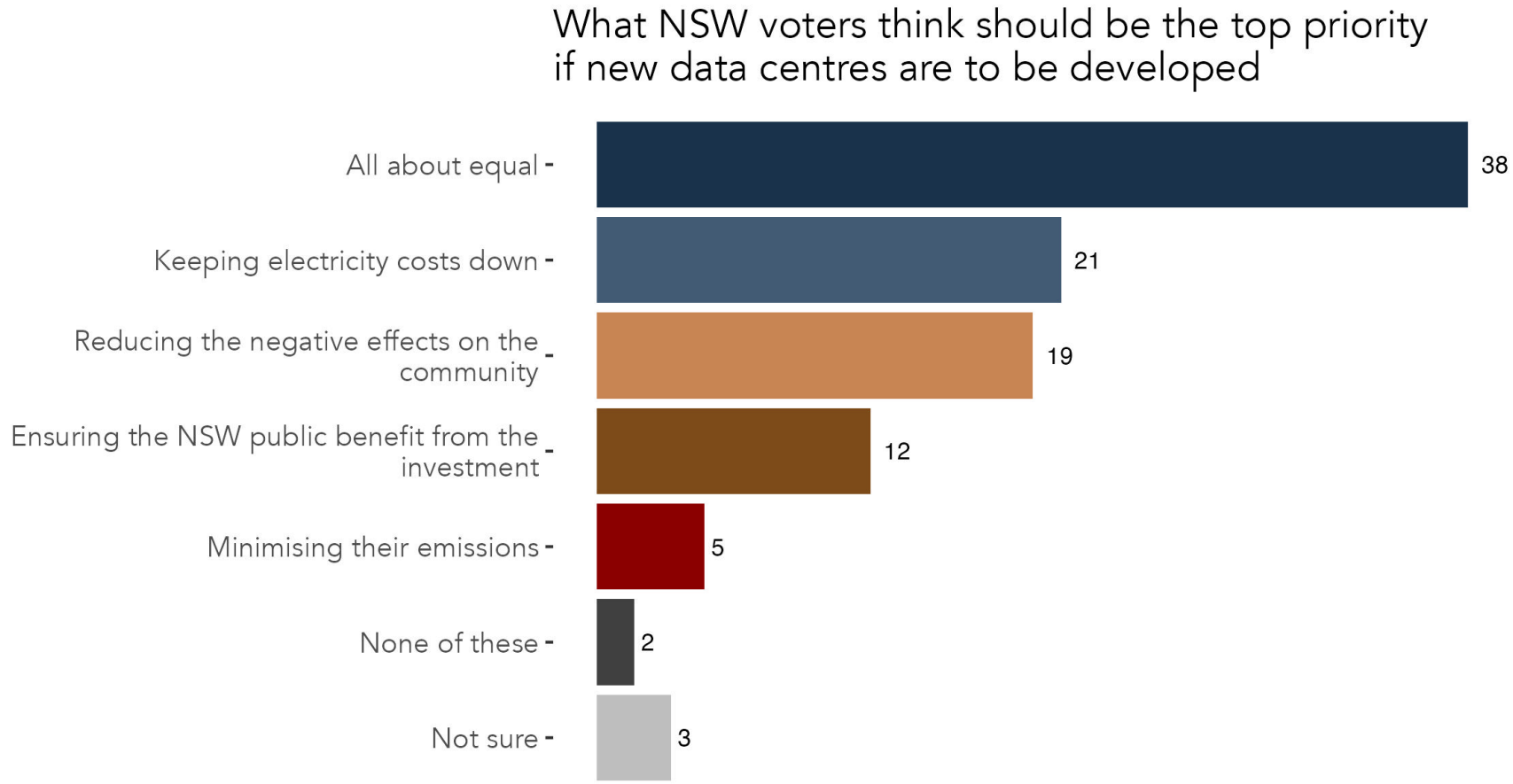


Figure 35: What NSW voters think should be the top priority if new data centres are to be developed.

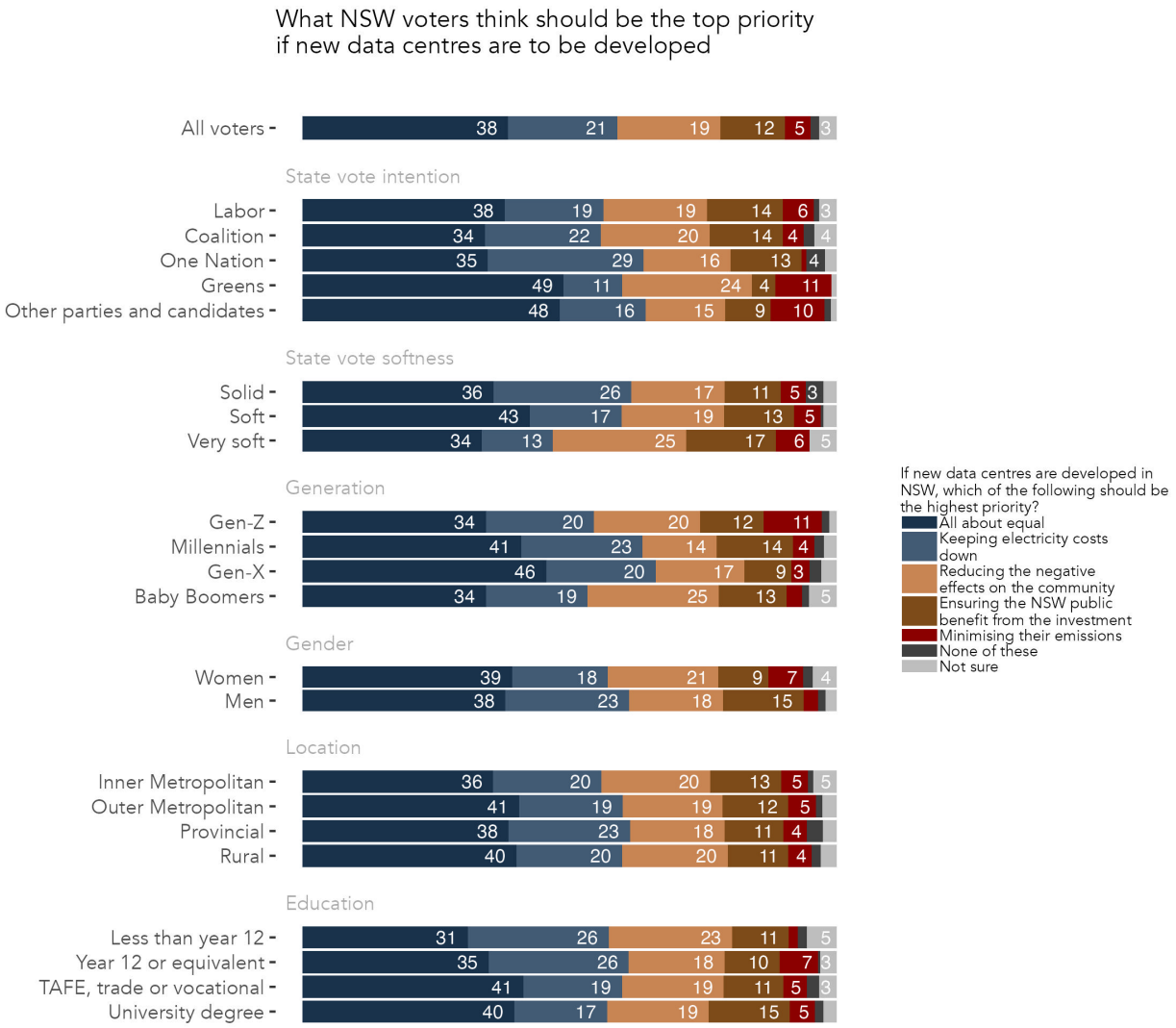


Figure 36: What NSW voters think should be the top priority if new data centres are to be developed, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

Table 31: What NSW voters think should be the top priority if new data centres are to be developed, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	All about equal	Keeping electricity costs down	Reducing the negative effects on the community	Ensuring the NSW public benefit from the investment	Minimising their emissions	None of these	Not sure	N
All voters	38	21	19	12	5	2	3	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	38	19	19	14	6	1	3	306
Coalition	34	22	20	14	4	2	4	212
One Nation	35	29	16	13	1	4	2	234
Greens	49	11	24	4	11	0	1	111
Other parties and candidates	48	16	15	9	10	1	1	79
State vote softness								
Solid	36	26	17	11	5	3	2	443
Soft	43	17	19	13	5	1	2	406
Very soft	34	13	25	17	6	0	5	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	34	20	20	12	11	2	1	190
Millennials	41	23	14	14	4	2	2	252
Gen-X	46	20	17	9	3	2	3	226
Baby Boomers	34	19	25	13	3	1	5	353
Gender								
Women	39	18	21	9	7	2	4	524
Men	38	23	18	15	3	1	2	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	36	20	20	13	5	1	5	336
Outer Metropolitan	41	19	19	12	5	1	3	234
Provincial	38	23	18	11	4	3	3	232
Rural	40	20	20	11	4	2	3	219
Education								
Less than year 12	31	26	23	11	2	2	5	98
Year 12 or equivalent	35	26	18	10	7	1	3	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	41	19	19	11	5	2	3	365
University degree	40	17	19	15	5	2	2	388

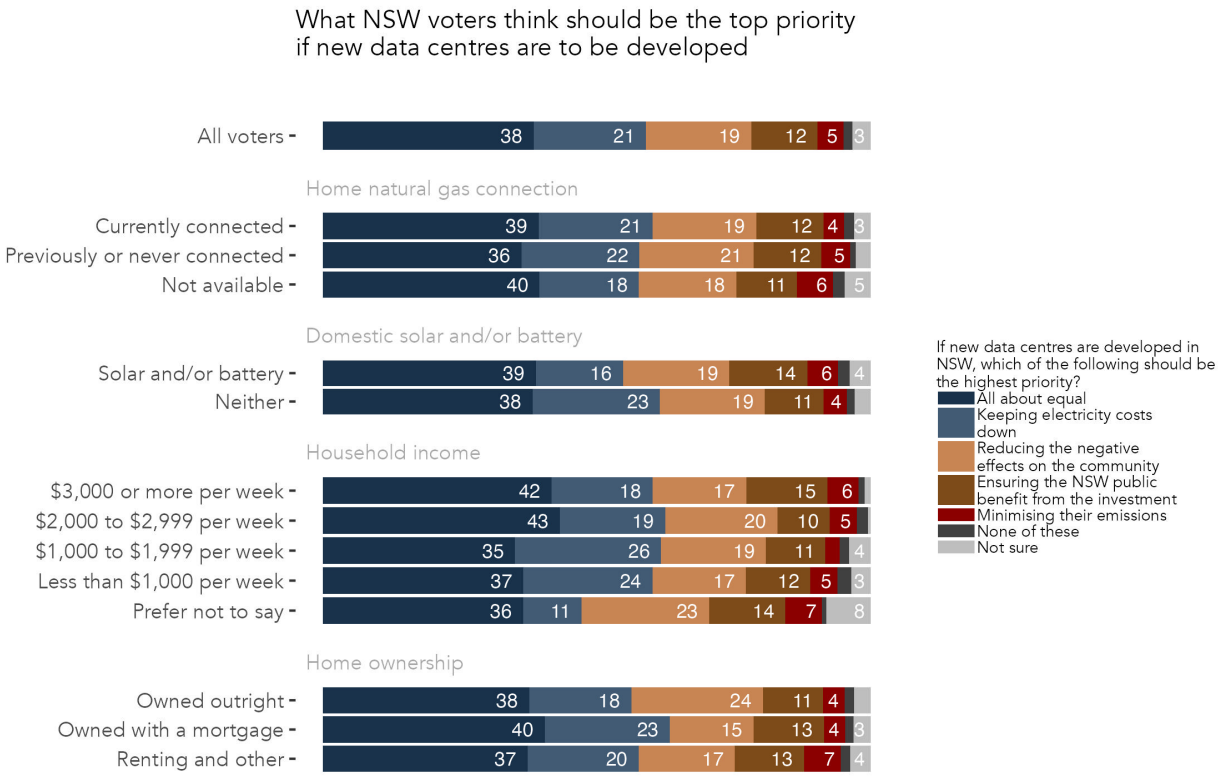


Figure 37: What NSW voters think should be the top priority if new data centres are to be developed, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

Table 32: What NSW voters think should be the top priority if new data centres are to be developed, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	All about equal	Keeping electricity costs down	Reducing the negative effects on the community	Ensuring the NSW public benefit from the investment	Minimising their emissions	None of these	Not sure	N
All voters	38	21	19	12	5	2	3	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	39	21	19	12	4	2	3	522
Previously or never connected	36	22	21	12	5	1	3	296
Not available	40	18	18	11	6	2	5	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	39	16	19	14	6	2	4	399
Neither	38	23	19	11	4	2	3	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	42	18	17	15	6	1	1	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	43	19	20	10	5	2	1	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	35	26	19	11	3	2	4	265
Less than $1,000 per week	37	24	17	12	5	2	3	171
Prefer not to say	36	11	23	14	7	1	8	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	38	18	24	11	4	2	3	399
Owned with a mortgage	40	23	15	13	4	2	3	334
Renting and other	37	20	17	13	7	2	4	288

NSW voters' support for increasing energy from different sources

Question text

Do you support or oppose NSW **increasing** the energy it generates from the following?

Carousel; randomise

A. Large scale renewables (wind and solar farms)
B. Small scale renewables (i.e., rooftop solar)
C. Natural gas
D. Coal
E. Nuclear

Single select; random reverse 1-5

1. Strongly support
2. Somewhat support
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Somewhat oppose
5. Strongly oppose
6. Unsure

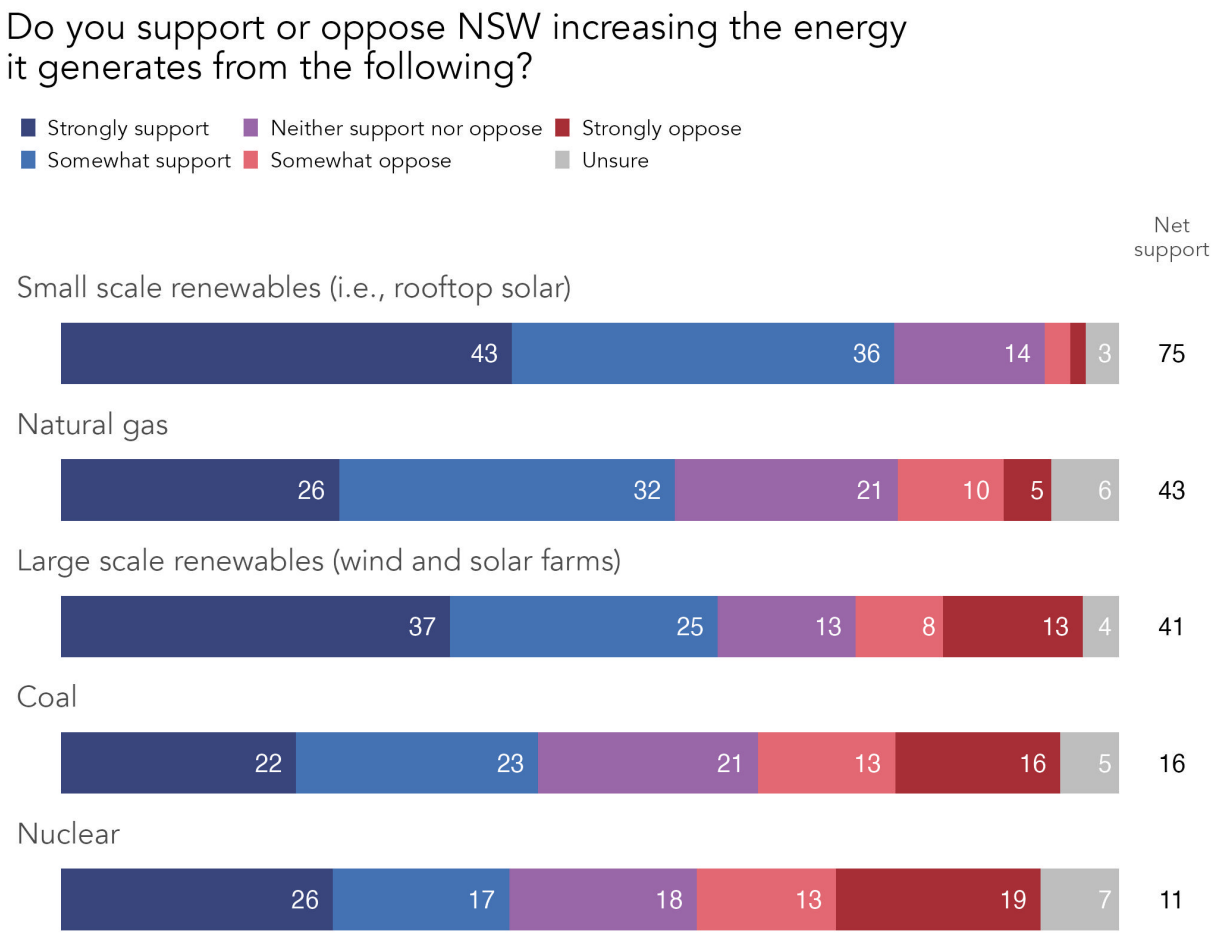


Figure 38: Support for, or opposition to, increasing energy production from key sources. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Small scale renewables (i.e., rooftop solar)

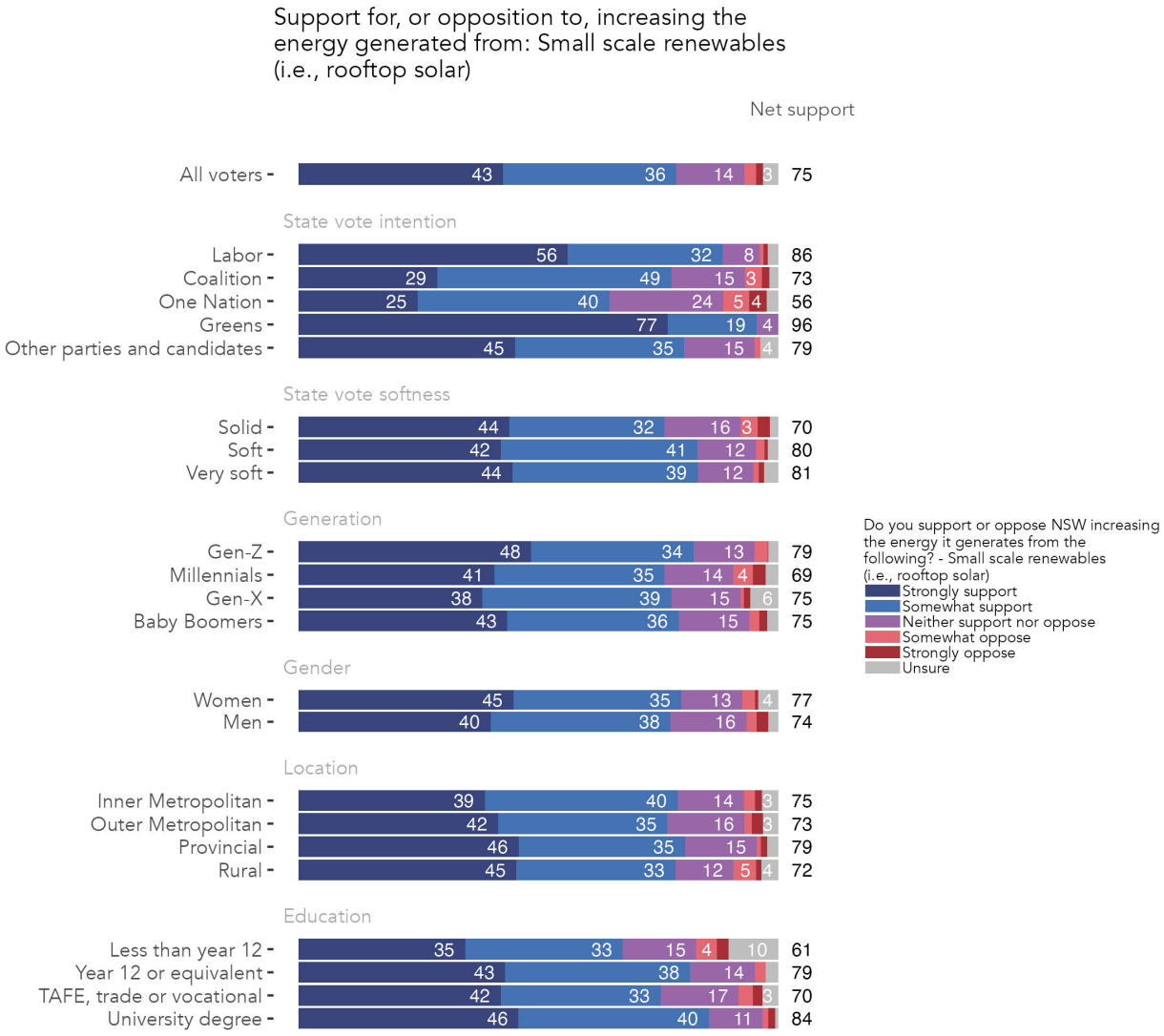


Figure 39: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Small scale renewables (i.e., rooftop solar), by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 33: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Small scale renewables (i.e., rooftop solar), by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	43	36	14	2	2	3	75	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	56	32	8	1	1	2	86	306
Coalition	29	49	15	3	2	2	73	212
One Nation	25	40	24	5	4	2	56	234
Greens	77	19	4	0	0	0	96	111
Other parties and candidates	45	35	15	1	0	4	79	79
State vote softness								
Solid	44	32	16	3	3	2	70	443
Soft	42	41	12	2	1	2	80	406
Very soft	44	39	12	1	1	3	81	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	48	34	13	3	0	2	79	190
Millennials	41	35	14	4	3	3	69	252
Gen-X	38	39	15	1	1	6	75	226
Baby Boomers	43	36	15	2	2	2	75	353
Gender								
Women	45	35	13	2	1	4	77	524
Men	40	38	16	2	2	2	74	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	39	40	14	2	2	3	75	336
Outer Metropolitan	42	35	16	2	2	3	73	234
Provincial	46	35	15	1	1	2	79	232
Rural	45	33	12	5	1	4	72	219
Education								
Less than year 12	35	33	15	4	3	10	61	98
Year 12 or equivalent	43	38	14	2	0	3	79	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	42	33	17	3	2	3	70	365
University degree	46	40	11	1	1	1	84	388

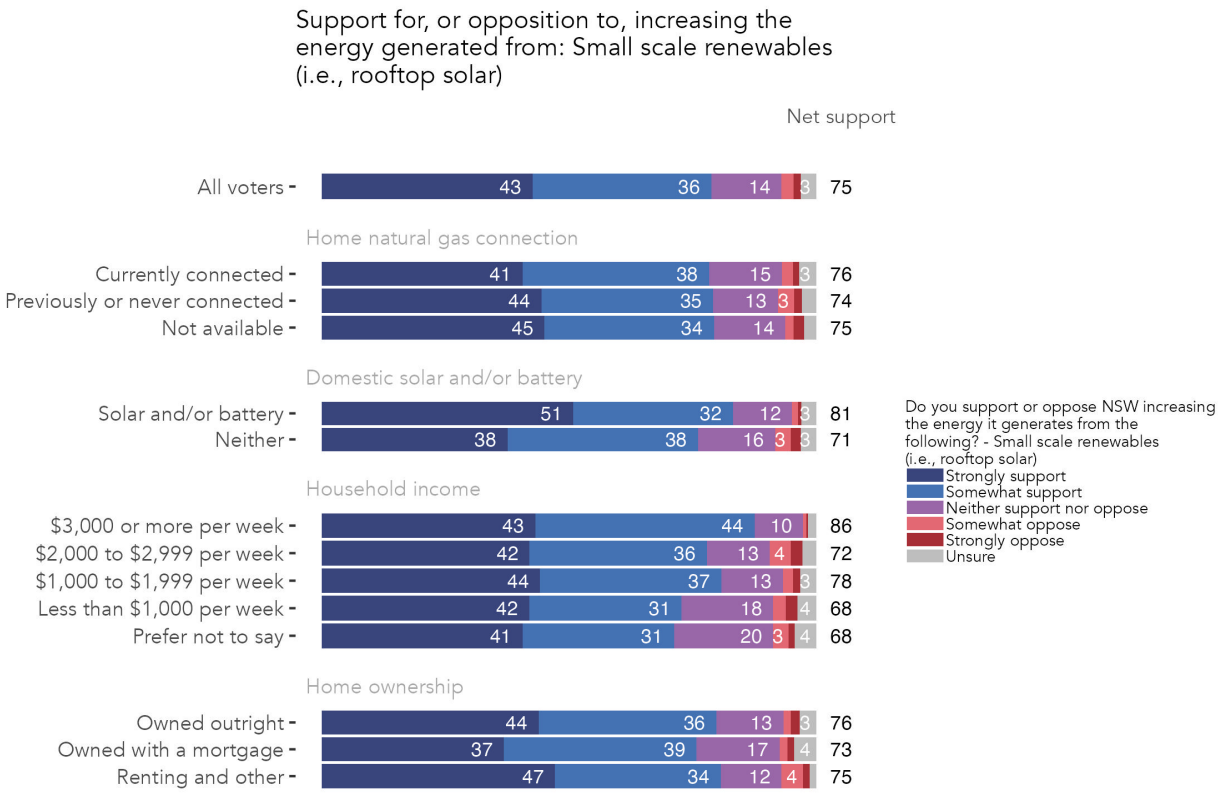


Figure 40: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Small scale renewables (i.e., rooftop solar), by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 34: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Small scale renewables (i.e., rooftop solar), by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	43	36	14	2	2	3	75	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	41	38	15	2	1	3	76	522
Previously or never connected	44	35	13	3	2	3	74	296
Not available	45	34	14	2	2	3	75	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	51	32	12	1	1	3	81	399
Neither	38	38	16	3	2	3	71	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	43	44	10	1	0	2	86	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	42	36	13	4	2	3	72	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	44	37	13	2	1	3	78	265
Less than $1,000 per week	42	31	18	3	2	4	68	171
Prefer not to say	41	31	20	3	1	4	68	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	44	36	13	2	2	3	76	399
Owned with a mortgage	37	39	17	2	1	4	73	334
Renting and other	47	34	12	4	2	1	75	288

Large scale renewables (wind and solar farms)

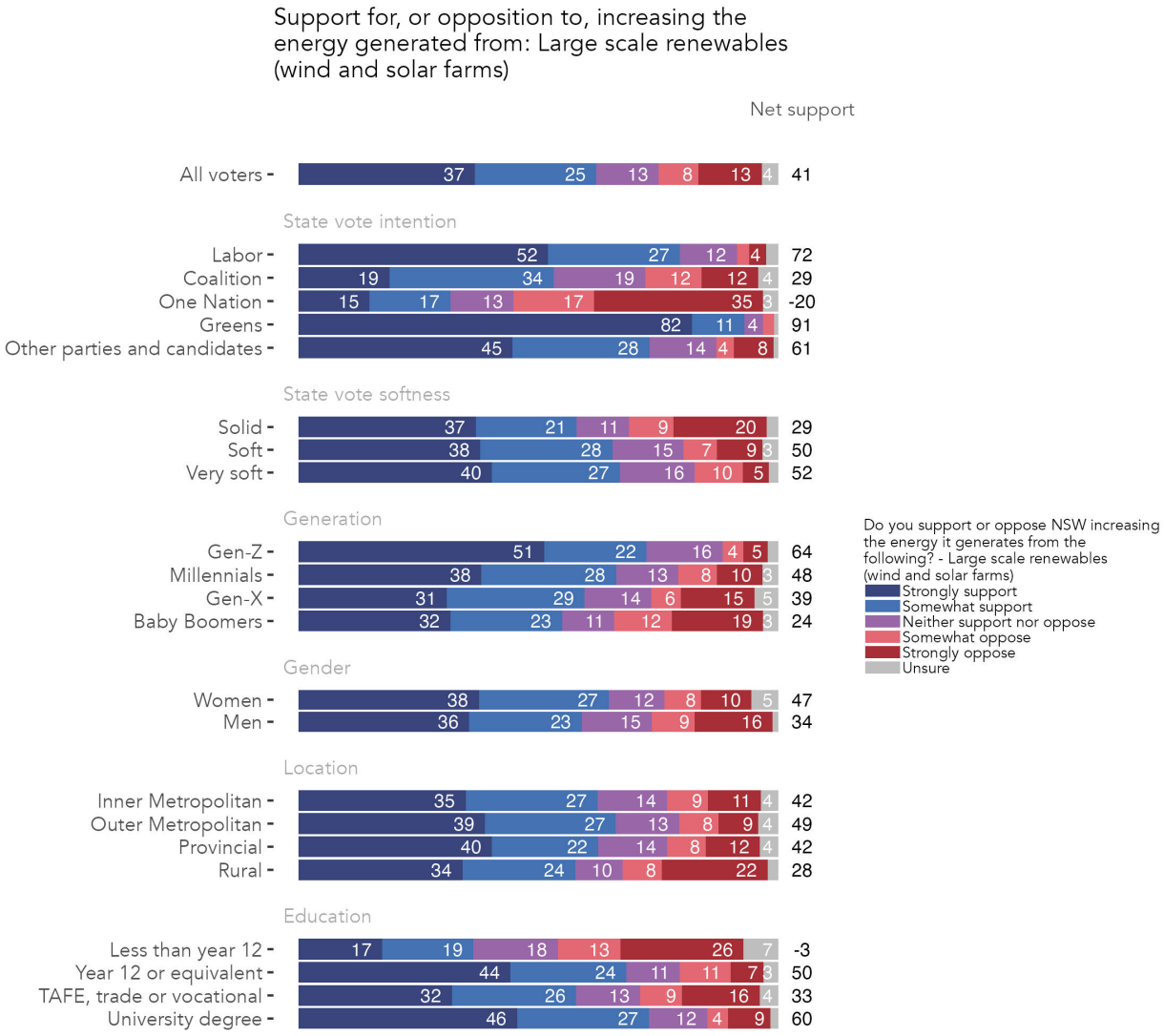


Figure 41: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Large scale renewables (wind and solar farms), by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 35: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Large scale renewables (wind and solar farms), by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	37	25	13	8	13	4	41	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	52	27	12	3	4	2	72	306
Coalition	19	34	19	12	12	4	29	212
One Nation	15	17	13	17	35	3	-20	234
Greens	82	11	4	2	0	1	91	111
Other parties and candidates	45	28	14	4	8	1	61	79
State vote softness								
Solid	37	21	11	9	20	2	29	443
Soft	38	28	15	7	9	3	50	406
Very soft	40	27	16	10	5	2	52	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	51	22	16	4	5	2	64	190
Millennials	38	28	13	8	10	3	48	252
Gen-X	31	29	14	6	15	5	39	226
Baby Boomers	32	23	11	12	19	3	24	353
Gender								
Women	38	27	12	8	10	5	47	524
Men	36	23	15	9	16	1	34	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	35	27	14	9	11	4	42	336
Outer Metropolitan	39	27	13	8	9	4	49	234
Provincial	40	22	14	8	12	4	42	232
Rural	34	24	10	8	22	2	28	219
Education								
Less than year 12	17	19	18	13	26	7	-3	98
Year 12 or equivalent	44	24	11	11	7	3	50	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	32	26	13	9	16	4	33	365
University degree	46	27	12	4	9	2	60	388

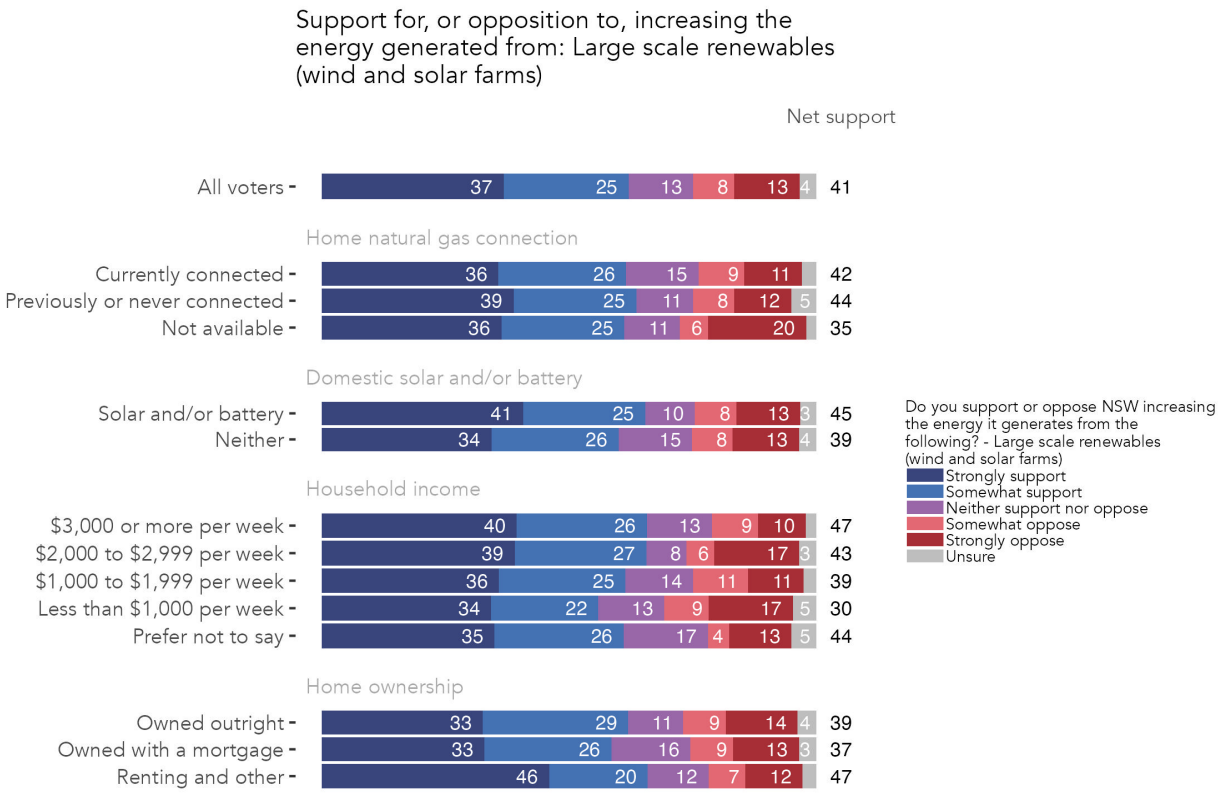


Figure 42: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Large scale renewables (wind and solar farms), by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 36: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Large scale renewables (wind and solar farms), by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	37	25	13	8	13	4	41	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	36	26	15	9	11	3	42	522
Previously or never connected	39	25	11	8	12	5	44	296
Not available	36	25	11	6	20	2	35	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	41	25	10	8	13	3	45	399
Neither	34	26	15	8	13	4	39	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	40	26	13	9	10	2	47	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	39	27	8	6	17	3	43	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	36	25	14	11	11	3	39	265
Less than $1,000 per week	34	22	13	9	17	5	30	171
Prefer not to say	35	26	17	4	13	5	44	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	33	29	11	9	14	4	39	399
Owned with a mortgage	33	26	16	9	13	3	37	334
Renting and other	46	20	12	7	12	3	47	288

Natural gas

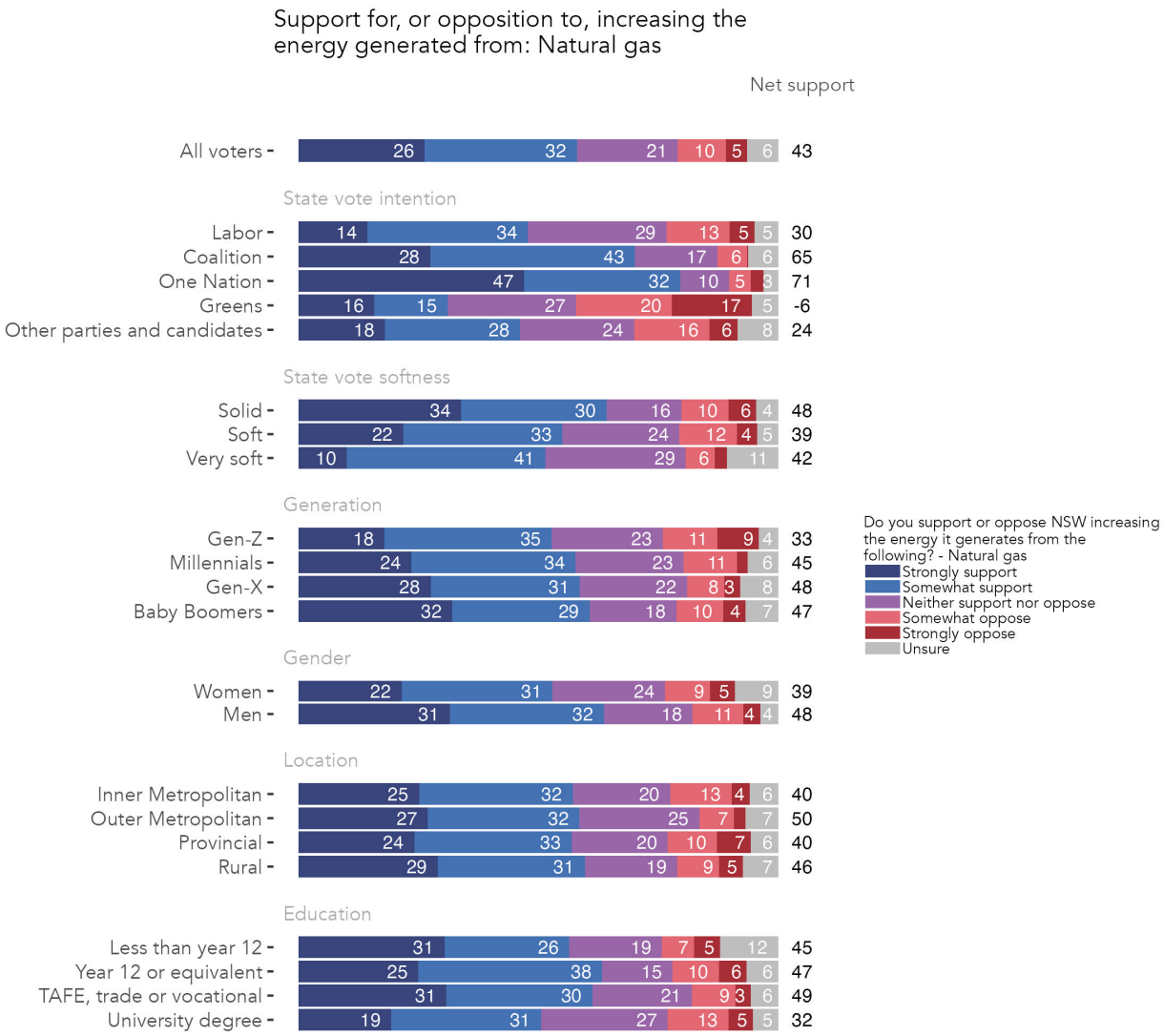


Figure 43: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Natural gas, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 37: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Natural gas, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	26	32	21	10	5	6	43	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	14	34	29	13	5	5	30	306
Coalition	28	43	17	6	0	6	65	212
One Nation	47	32	10	5	3	3	71	234
Greens	16	15	27	20	17	5	-6	111
Other parties and candidates	18	28	24	16	6	8	24	79
State vote softness								
Solid	34	30	16	10	6	4	48	443
Soft	22	33	24	12	4	5	39	406
Very soft	10	41	29	6	3	11	42	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	18	35	23	11	9	4	33	190
Millennials	24	34	23	11	2	6	45	252
Gen-X	28	31	22	8	3	8	48	226
Baby Boomers	32	29	18	10	4	7	47	353
Gender								
Women	22	31	24	9	5	9	39	524
Men	31	32	18	11	4	4	48	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	25	32	20	13	4	6	40	336
Outer Metropolitan	27	32	25	7	2	7	50	234
Provincial	24	33	20	10	7	6	40	232
Rural	29	31	19	9	5	7	46	219
Education								
Less than year 12	31	26	19	7	5	12	45	98
Year 12 or equivalent	25	38	15	10	6	6	47	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	31	30	21	9	3	6	49	365
University degree	19	31	27	13	5	5	32	388

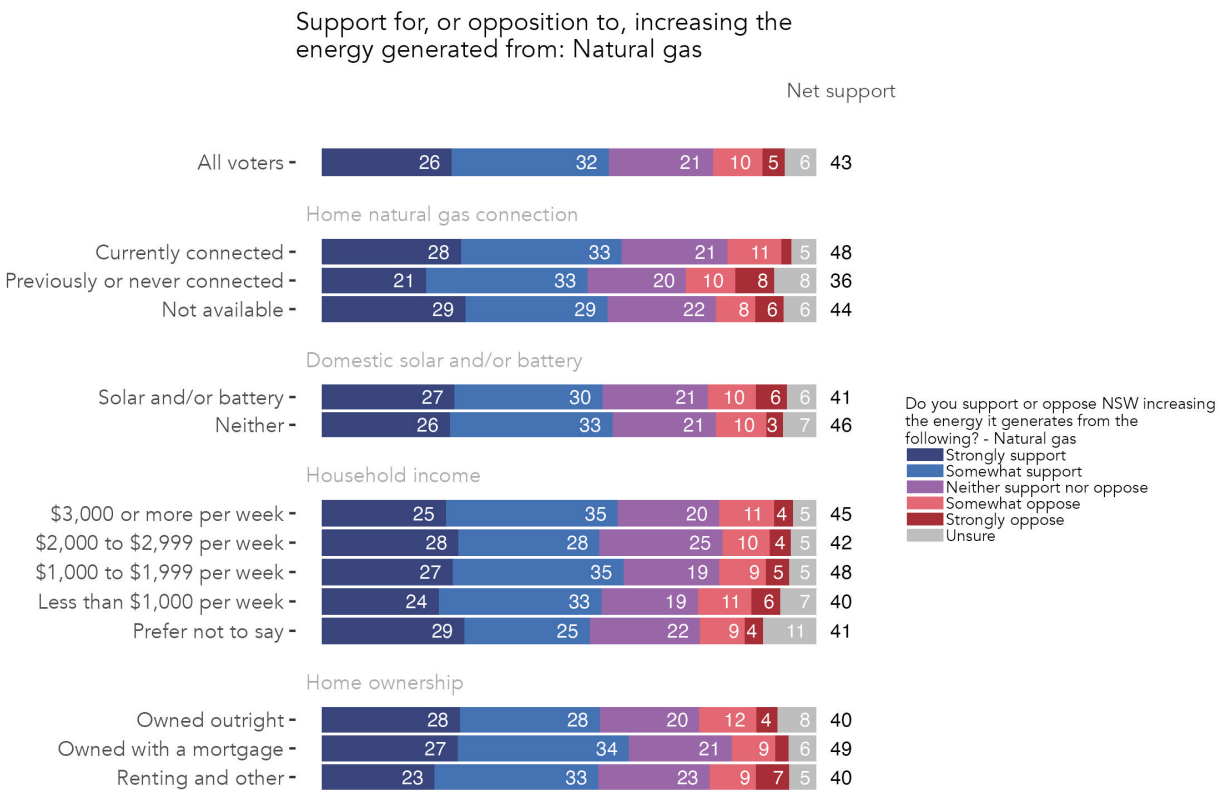


Figure 44: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Natural gas, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 38: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Natural gas, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	26	32	21	10	5	6	43	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	28	33	21	11	2	5	48	522
Previously or never connected	21	33	20	10	8	8	36	296
Not available	29	29	22	8	6	6	44	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	27	30	21	10	6	6	41	399
Neither	26	33	21	10	3	7	46	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	25	35	20	11	4	5	45	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	28	28	25	10	4	5	42	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	27	35	19	9	5	5	48	265
Less than $1,000 per week	24	33	19	11	6	7	40	171
Prefer not to say	29	25	22	9	4	11	41	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	28	28	20	12	4	8	40	399
Owned with a mortgage	27	34	21	9	3	6	49	334
Renting and other	23	33	23	9	7	5	40	288

Coal

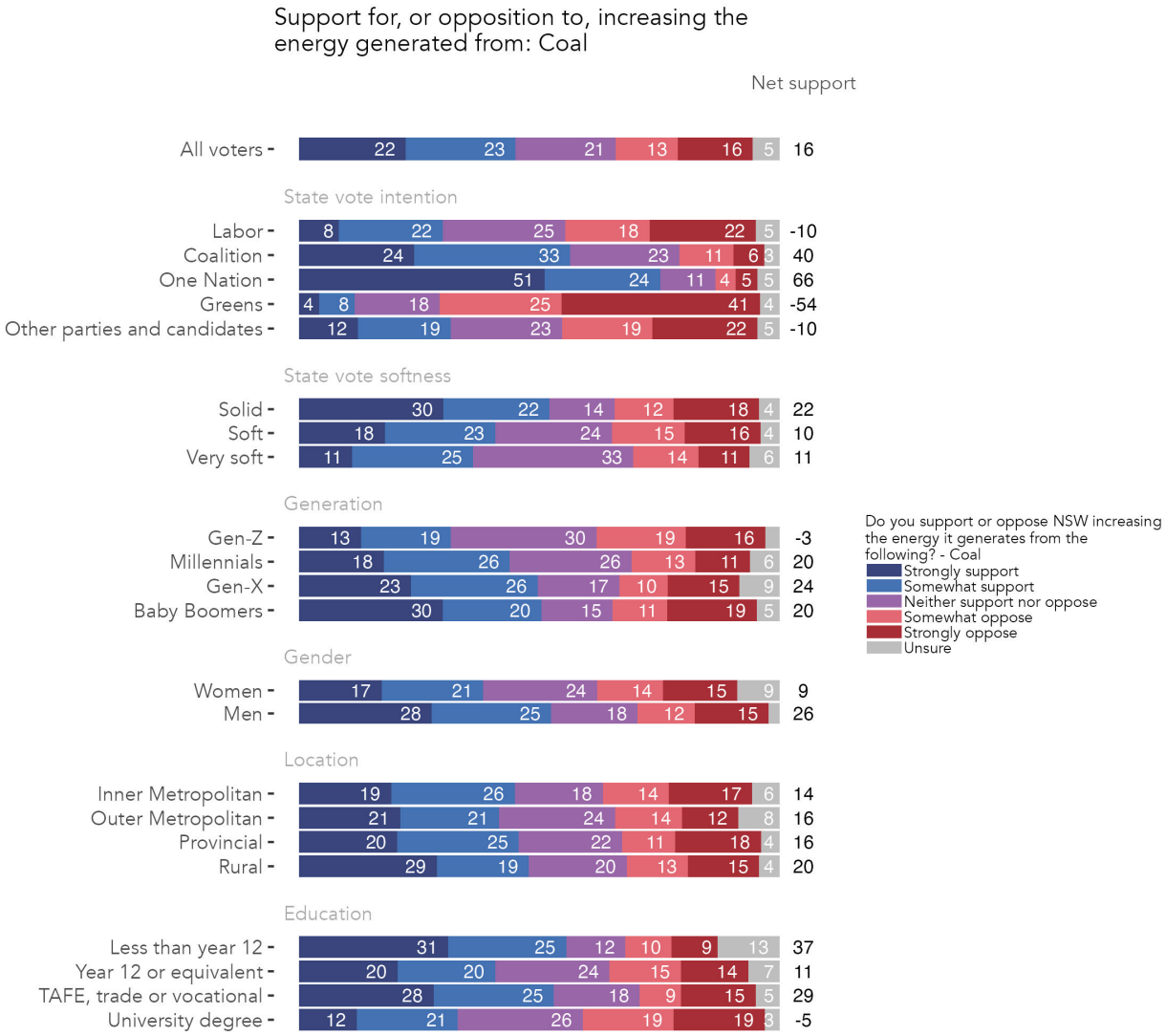


Figure 45: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Coal, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 39: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Coal, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	22	23	21	13	16	5	16	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	8	22	25	18	22	5	-10	306
Coalition	24	33	23	11	6	3	40	212
One Nation	51	24	11	4	5	5	66	234
Greens	4	8	18	25	41	4	-54	111
Other parties and candidates	12	19	23	19	22	5	-10	79
State vote softness								
Solid	30	22	14	12	18	4	22	443
Soft	18	23	24	15	16	4	10	406
Very soft	11	25	33	14	11	6	11	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	13	19	30	19	16	3	-3	190
Millennials	18	26	26	13	11	6	20	252
Gen-X	23	26	17	10	15	9	24	226
Baby Boomers	30	20	15	11	19	5	20	353
Gender								
Women	17	21	24	14	15	9	9	524
Men	28	25	18	12	15	2	26	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	19	26	18	14	17	6	14	336
Outer Metropolitan	21	21	24	14	12	8	16	234
Provincial	20	25	22	11	18	4	16	232
Rural	29	19	20	13	15	4	20	219
Education								
Less than year 12	31	25	12	10	9	13	37	98
Year 12 or equivalent	20	20	24	15	14	7	11	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	28	25	18	9	15	5	29	365
University degree	12	21	26	19	19	3	-5	388

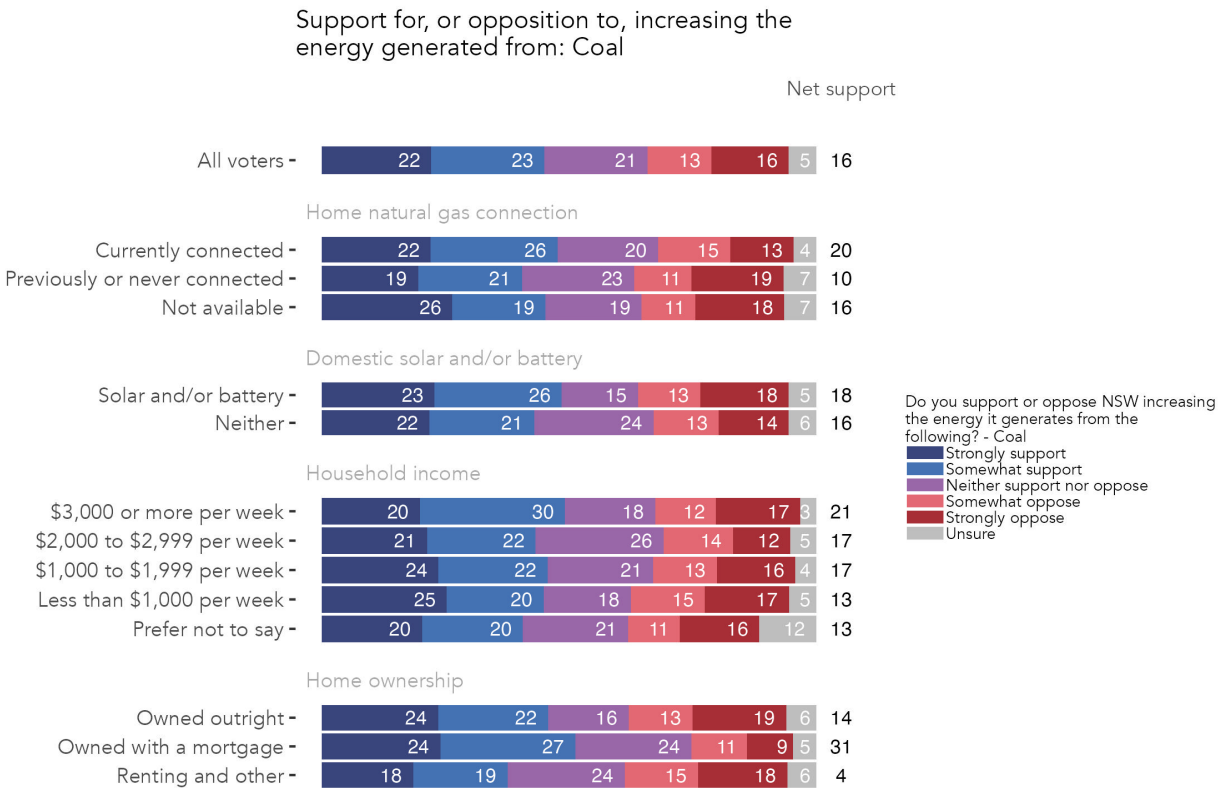


Figure 46: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Coal, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 40: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Coal, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	22	23	21	13	16	5	16	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	22	26	20	15	13	4	20	522
Previously or never connected	19	21	23	11	19	7	10	296
Not available	26	19	19	11	18	7	16	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	23	26	15	13	18	5	18	399
Neither	22	21	24	13	14	6	16	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	20	30	18	12	17	3	21	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	21	22	26	14	12	5	17	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	24	22	21	13	16	4	17	265
Less than $1,000 per week	25	20	18	15	17	5	13	171
Prefer not to say	20	20	21	11	16	12	13	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	24	22	16	13	19	6	14	399
Owned with a mortgage	24	27	24	11	9	5	31	334
Renting and other	18	19	24	15	18	6	4	288

Nuclear

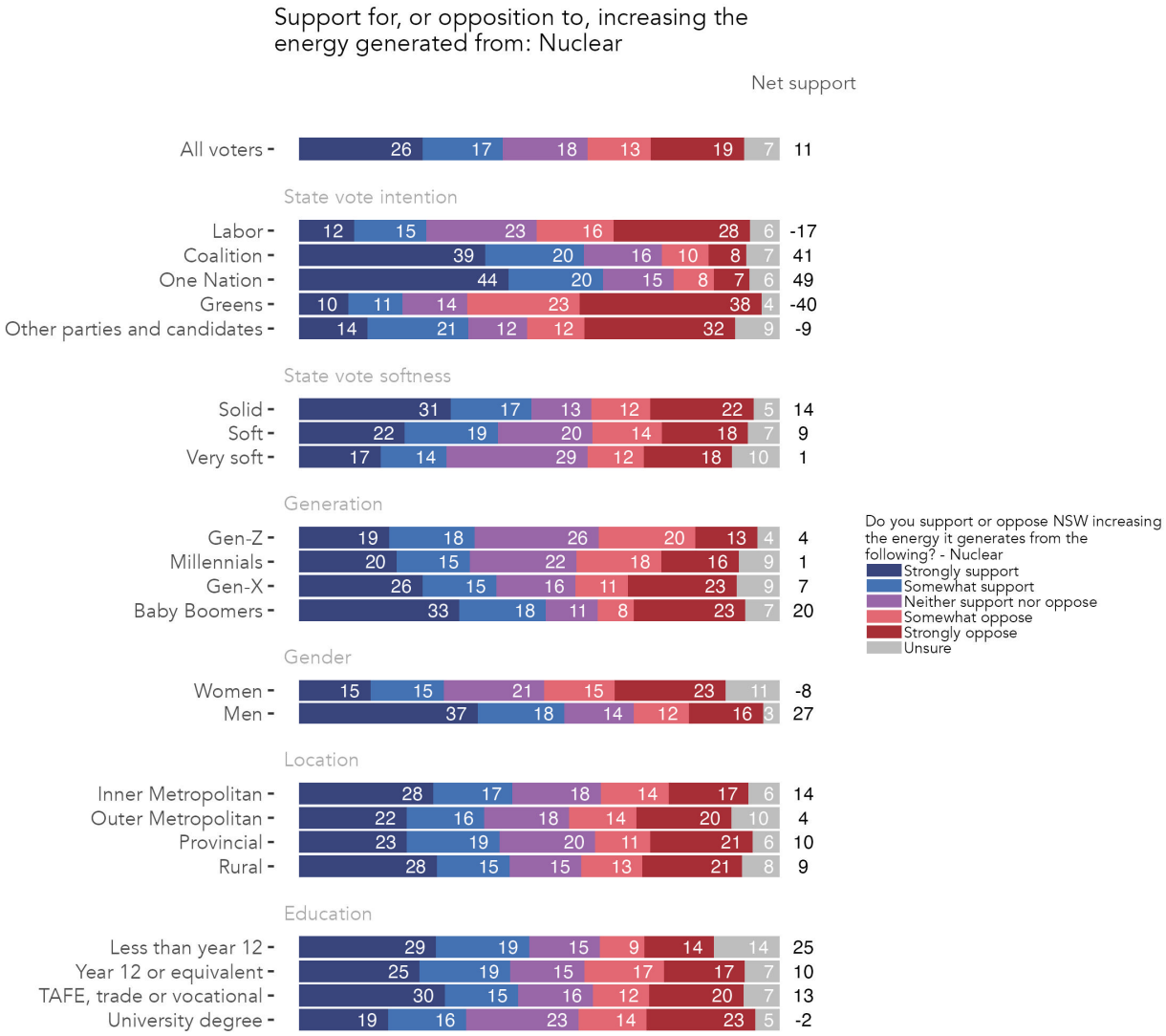


Figure 47: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Nuclear, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 41: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Nuclear, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	26	17	18	13	19	7	11	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	12	15	23	16	28	6	-17	306
Coalition	39	20	16	10	8	7	41	212
One Nation	44	20	15	8	7	6	49	234
Greens	10	11	14	23	38	4	-40	111
Other parties and candidates	14	21	12	12	32	9	-9	79
State vote softness								
Solid	31	17	13	12	22	5	14	443
Soft	22	19	20	14	18	7	9	406
Very soft	17	14	29	12	18	10	1	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	19	18	26	20	13	4	4	190
Millennials	20	15	22	18	16	9	1	252
Gen-X	26	15	16	11	23	9	7	226
Baby Boomers	33	18	11	8	23	7	20	353
Gender								
Women	15	15	21	15	23	11	-8	524
Men	37	18	14	12	16	3	27	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	28	17	18	14	17	6	14	336
Outer Metropolitan	22	16	18	14	20	10	4	234
Provincial	23	19	20	11	21	6	10	232
Rural	28	15	15	13	21	8	9	219
Education								
Less than year 12	29	19	15	9	14	14	25	98
Year 12 or equivalent	25	19	15	17	17	7	10	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	30	15	16	12	20	7	13	365
University degree	19	16	23	14	23	5	-2	388

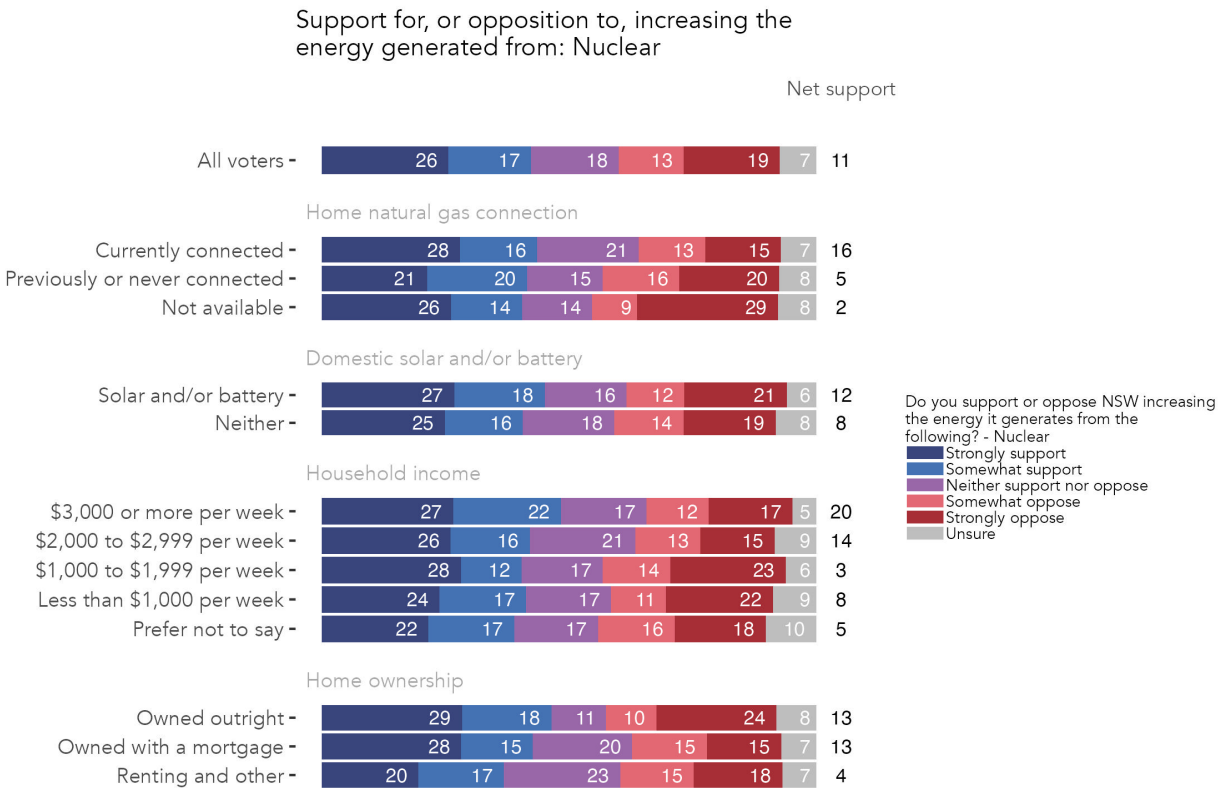


Figure 48: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Nuclear, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 42: Support for, or opposition to, increasing the energy generated from: Nuclear, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	26	17	18	13	19	7	11	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	28	16	21	13	15	7	16	522
Previously or never connected	21	20	15	16	20	8	5	296
Not available	26	14	14	9	29	8	2	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	27	18	16	12	21	6	12	399
Neither	25	16	18	14	19	8	8	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	27	22	17	12	17	5	20	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	26	16	21	13	15	9	14	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	28	12	17	14	23	6	3	265
Less than $1,000 per week	24	17	17	11	22	9	8	171
Prefer not to say	22	17	17	16	18	10	5	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	29	18	11	10	24	8	13	399
Owned with a mortgage	28	15	20	15	15	7	13	334
Renting and other	20	17	23	15	18	7	4	288

NSW voters' support for different potential gas and energy supply policies

Question text

Regarding gas policy and energy supply for industry, do you support or oppose

Carousel; randomise

A. New exploration for gas in NSW
B. Government funding for renewable and lower emission gases like hydrogen and biomethane
C. Increased gas powered generation
D. The construction of new data centres in NSW
E. The construction of new data centres in NSW if it is used to support healthcare, online banking, national security, scientific research, AI and other technologies

Single select; random reverse 1-5

1. Strongly support
2. Somewhat support
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Somewhat oppose
5. Strongly oppose
6. Unsure

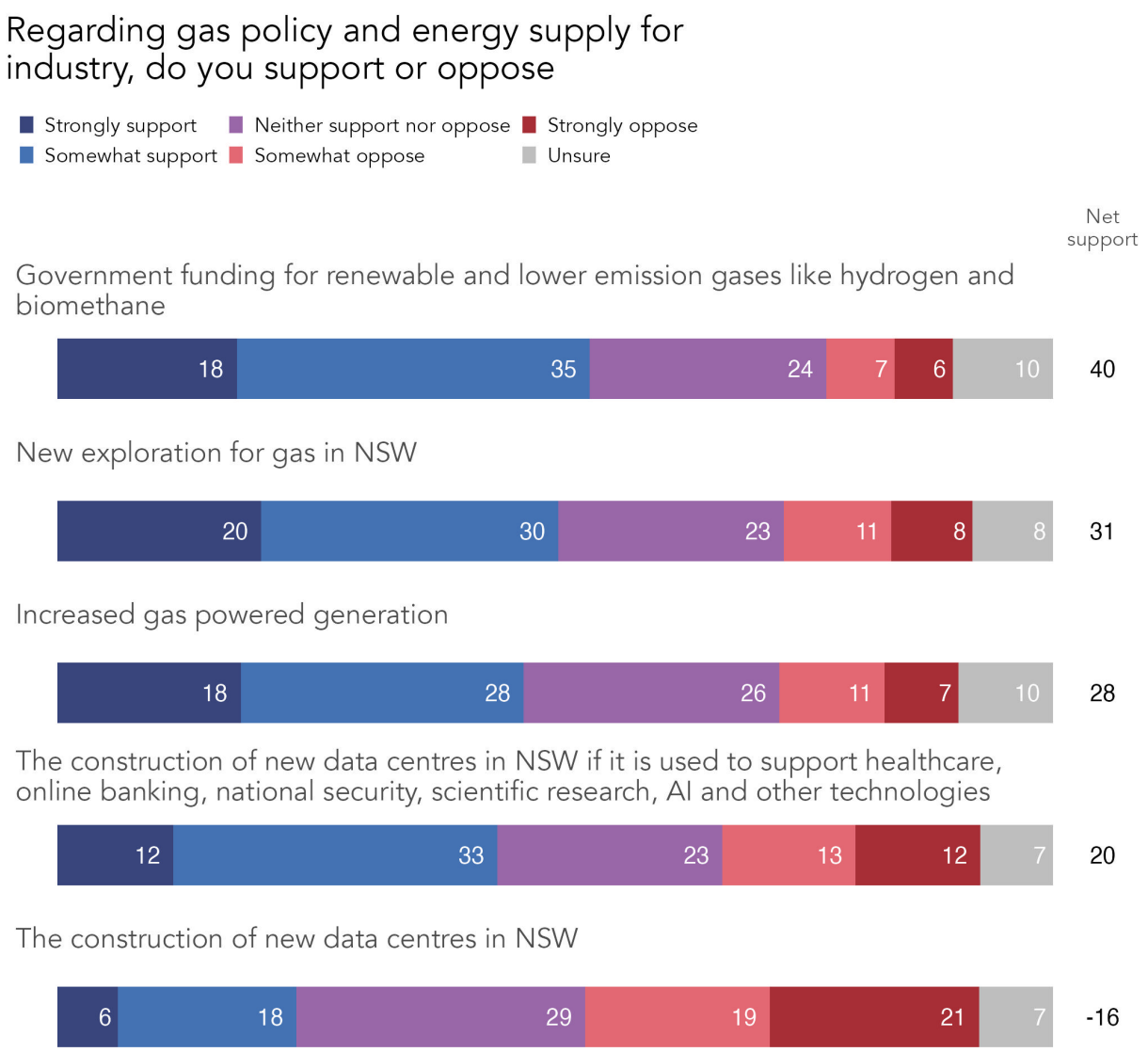


Figure 49: Support for, or opposition to, different gas and energy supply policies. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Government funding for renewable and lower emission gases like hydrogen and biomethane

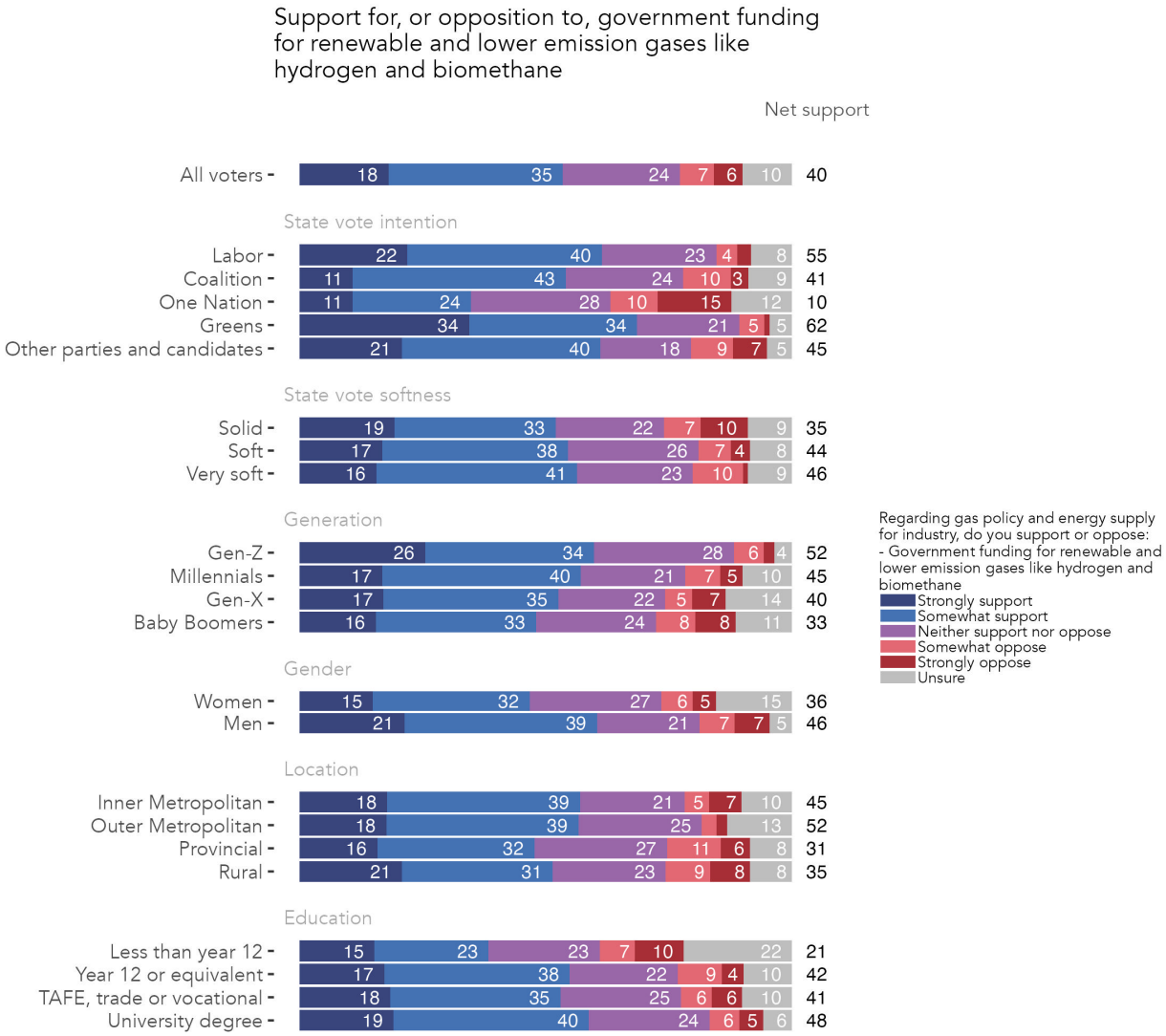


Figure 50: Support for, or opposition to, government funding for renewable and lower emission gases like hydrogen and biomethane, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 43: Support for, or opposition to, government funding for renewable and lower emission gases like hydrogen and biomethane, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	18	35	24	7	6	10	40	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	22	40	23	4	3	8	55	306
Coalition	11	43	24	10	3	9	41	212
One Nation	11	24	28	10	15	12	10	234
Greens	34	34	21	5	1	5	62	111
Other parties and candidates	21	40	18	9	7	5	45	79
State vote softness								
Solid	19	33	22	7	10	9	35	443
Soft	17	38	26	7	4	8	44	406
Very soft	16	41	23	10	1	9	46	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	26	34	28	6	2	4	52	190
Millennials	17	40	21	7	5	10	45	252
Gen-X	17	35	22	5	7	14	40	226
Baby Boomers	16	33	24	8	8	11	33	353
Gender								
Women	15	32	27	6	5	15	36	524
Men	21	39	21	7	7	5	46	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	18	39	21	5	7	10	45	336
Outer Metropolitan	18	39	25	3	2	13	52	234
Provincial	16	32	27	11	6	8	31	232
Rural	21	31	23	9	8	8	35	219
Education								
Less than year 12	15	23	23	7	10	22	21	98
Year 12 or equivalent	17	38	22	9	4	10	42	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	35	25	6	6	10	41	365
University degree	19	40	24	6	5	6	48	388

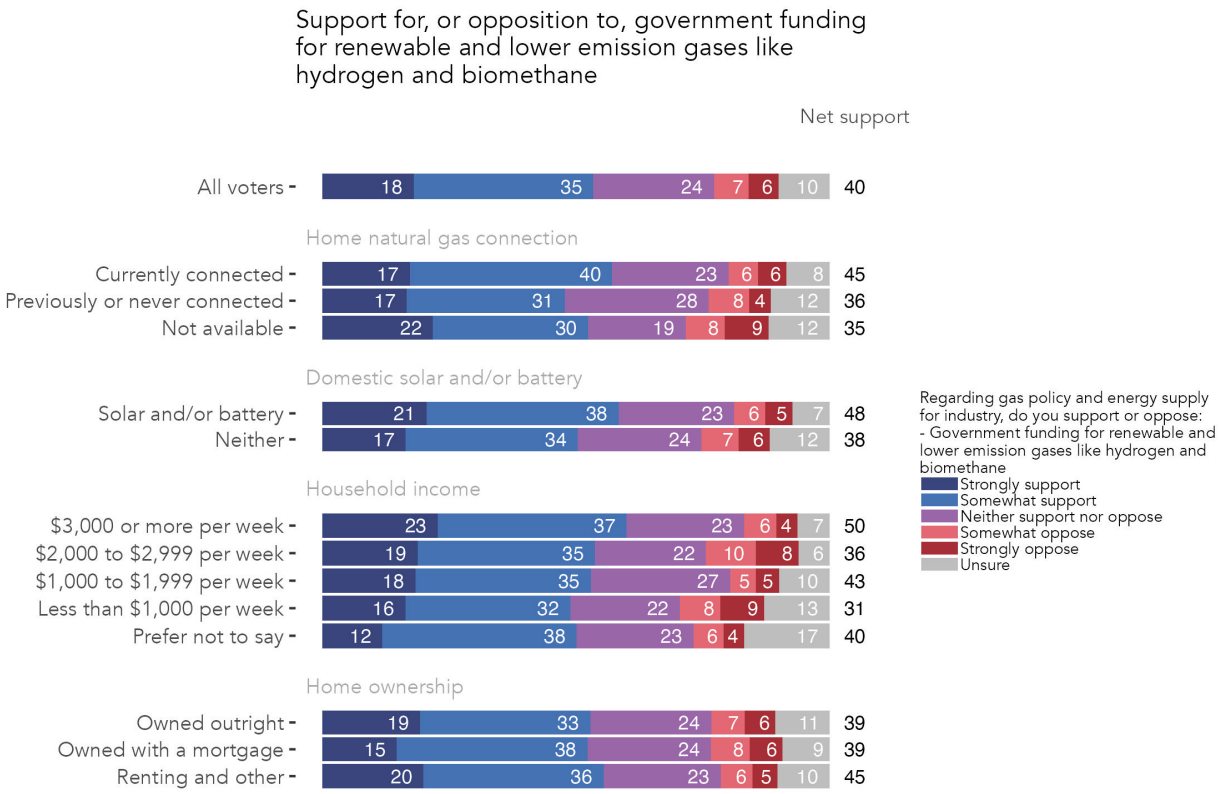


Figure 51: Support for, or opposition to, government funding for renewable and lower emission gases like hydrogen and biomethane, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 44: Support for, or opposition to, government funding for renewable and lower emission gases like hydrogen and biomethane, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	18	35	24	7	6	10	40	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	17	40	23	6	6	8	45	522
Previously or never connected	17	31	28	8	4	12	36	296
Not available	22	30	19	8	9	12	35	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	21	38	23	6	5	7	48	399
Neither	17	34	24	7	6	12	38	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	23	37	23	6	4	7	50	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	19	35	22	10	8	6	36	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	18	35	27	5	5	10	43	265
Less than $1,000 per week	16	32	22	8	9	13	31	171
Prefer not to say	12	38	23	6	4	17	40	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	19	33	24	7	6	11	39	399
Owned with a mortgage	15	38	24	8	6	9	39	334
Renting and other	20	36	23	6	5	10	45	288

New exploration for gas in NSW

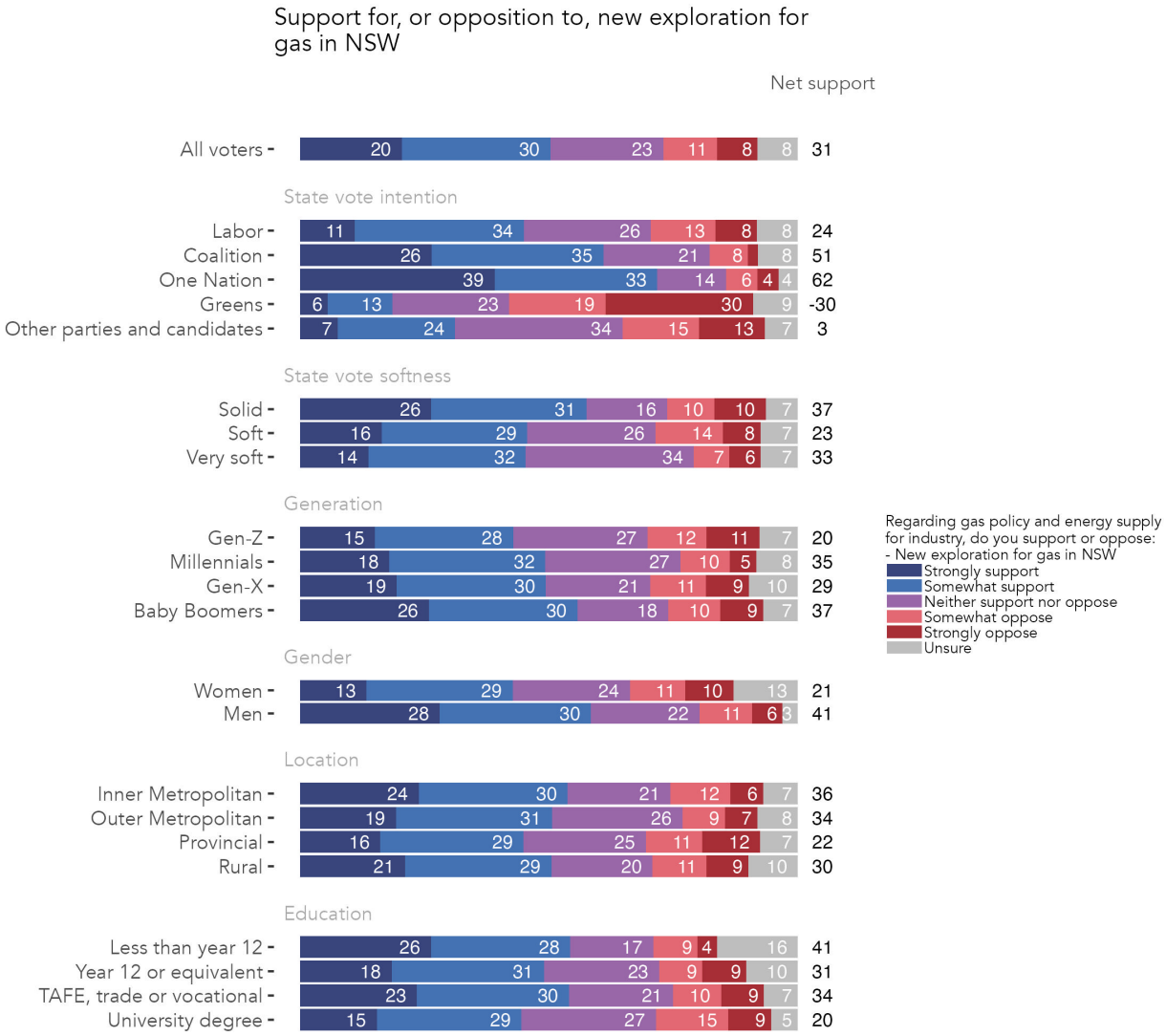


Figure 52: Support for, or opposition to, new exploration for gas in NSW, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 45: Support for, or opposition to, new exploration for gas in NSW, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	20	30	23	11	8	8	31	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	11	34	26	13	8	8	24	306
Coalition	26	35	21	8	2	8	51	212
One Nation	39	33	14	6	4	4	62	234
Greens	6	13	23	19	30	9	-30	111
Other parties and candidates	7	24	34	15	13	7	3	79
State vote softness								
Solid	26	31	16	10	10	7	37	443
Soft	16	29	26	14	8	7	23	406
Very soft	14	32	34	7	6	7	33	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	15	28	27	12	11	7	20	190
Millennials	18	32	27	10	5	8	35	252
Gen-X	19	30	21	11	9	10	29	226
Baby Boomers	26	30	18	10	9	7	37	353
Gender								
Women	13	29	24	11	10	13	21	524
Men	28	30	22	11	6	3	41	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	24	30	21	12	6	7	36	336
Outer Metropolitan	19	31	26	9	7	8	34	234
Provincial	16	29	25	11	12	7	22	232
Rural	21	29	20	11	9	10	30	219
Education								
Less than year 12	26	28	17	9	4	16	41	98
Year 12 or equivalent	18	31	23	9	9	10	31	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	30	21	10	9	7	34	365
University degree	15	29	27	15	9	5	20	388

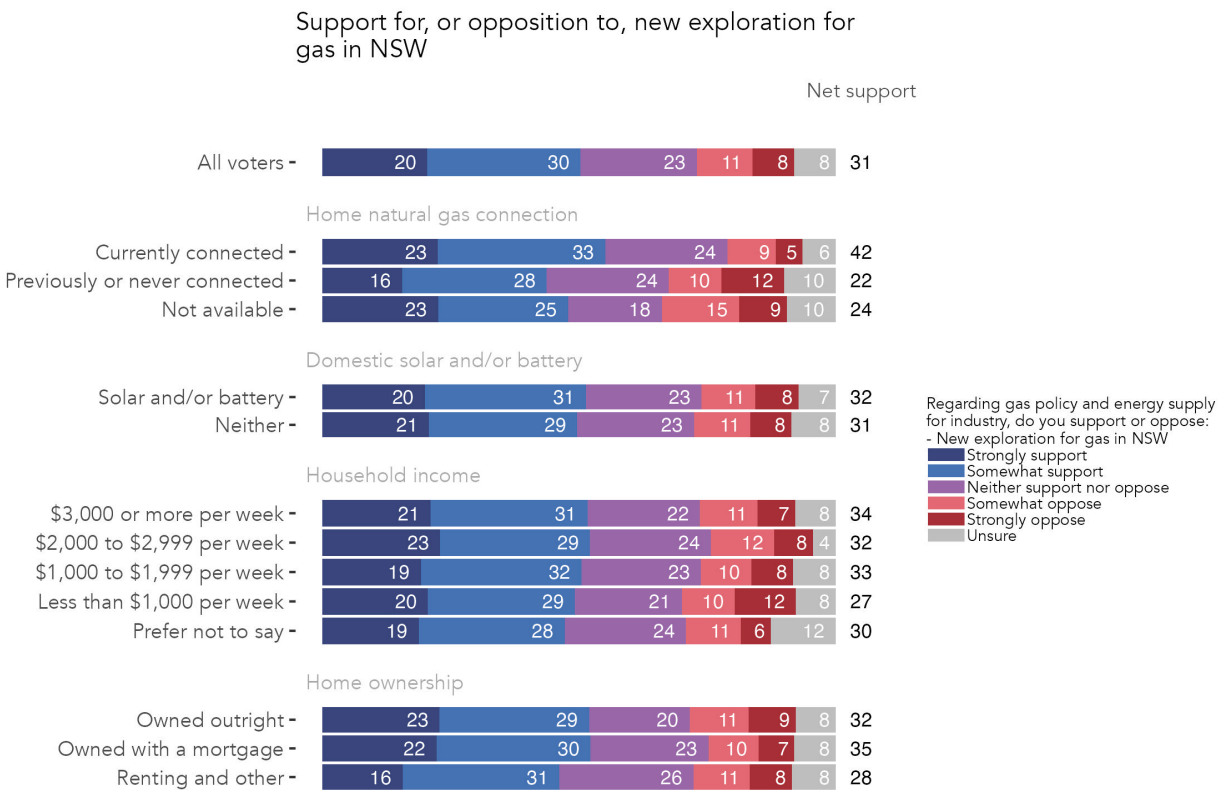


Figure 53: Support for, or opposition to, new exploration for gas in NSW, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 46: Support for, or opposition to, new exploration for gas in NSW, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	20	30	23	11	8	8	31	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	23	33	24	9	5	6	42	522
Previously or never connected	16	28	24	10	12	10	22	296
Not available	23	25	18	15	9	10	24	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	20	31	23	11	8	7	32	399
Neither	21	29	23	11	8	8	31	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	21	31	22	11	7	8	34	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	23	29	24	12	8	4	32	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	19	32	23	10	8	8	33	265
Less than $1,000 per week	20	29	21	10	12	8	27	171
Prefer not to say	19	28	24	11	6	12	30	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	23	29	20	11	9	8	32	399
Owned with a mortgage	22	30	23	10	7	8	35	334
Renting and other	16	31	26	11	8	8	28	288

Increased gas powered generation

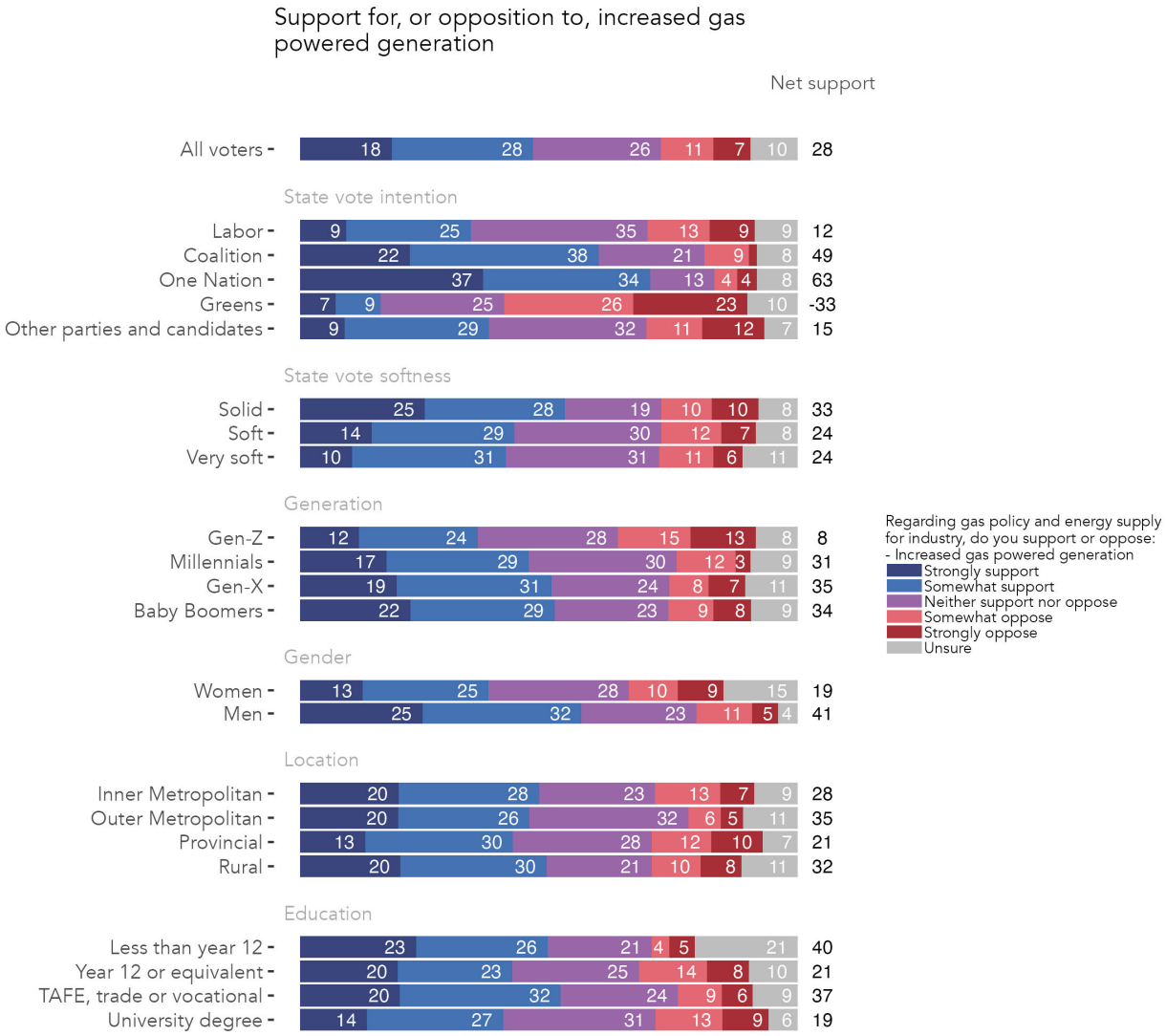


Figure 54: Support for, or opposition to, increased gas powered generation, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 47: Support for, or opposition to, increased gas powered generation, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	18	28	26	11	7	10	28	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	9	25	35	13	9	9	12	306
Coalition	22	38	21	9	2	8	49	212
One Nation	37	34	13	4	4	8	63	234
Greens	7	9	25	26	23	10	-33	111
Other parties and candidates	9	29	32	11	12	7	15	79
State vote softness								
Solid	25	28	19	10	10	8	33	443
Soft	14	29	30	12	7	8	24	406
Very soft	10	31	31	11	6	11	24	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	12	24	28	15	13	8	8	190
Millennials	17	29	30	12	3	9	31	252
Gen-X	19	31	24	8	7	11	35	226
Baby Boomers	22	29	23	9	8	9	34	353
Gender								
Women	13	25	28	10	9	15	19	524
Men	25	32	23	11	5	4	41	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	20	28	23	13	7	9	28	336
Outer Metropolitan	20	26	32	6	5	11	35	234
Provincial	13	30	28	12	10	7	21	232
Rural	20	30	21	10	8	11	32	219
Education								
Less than year 12	23	26	21	4	5	21	40	98
Year 12 or equivalent	20	23	25	14	8	10	21	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	20	32	24	9	6	9	37	365
University degree	14	27	31	13	9	6	19	388

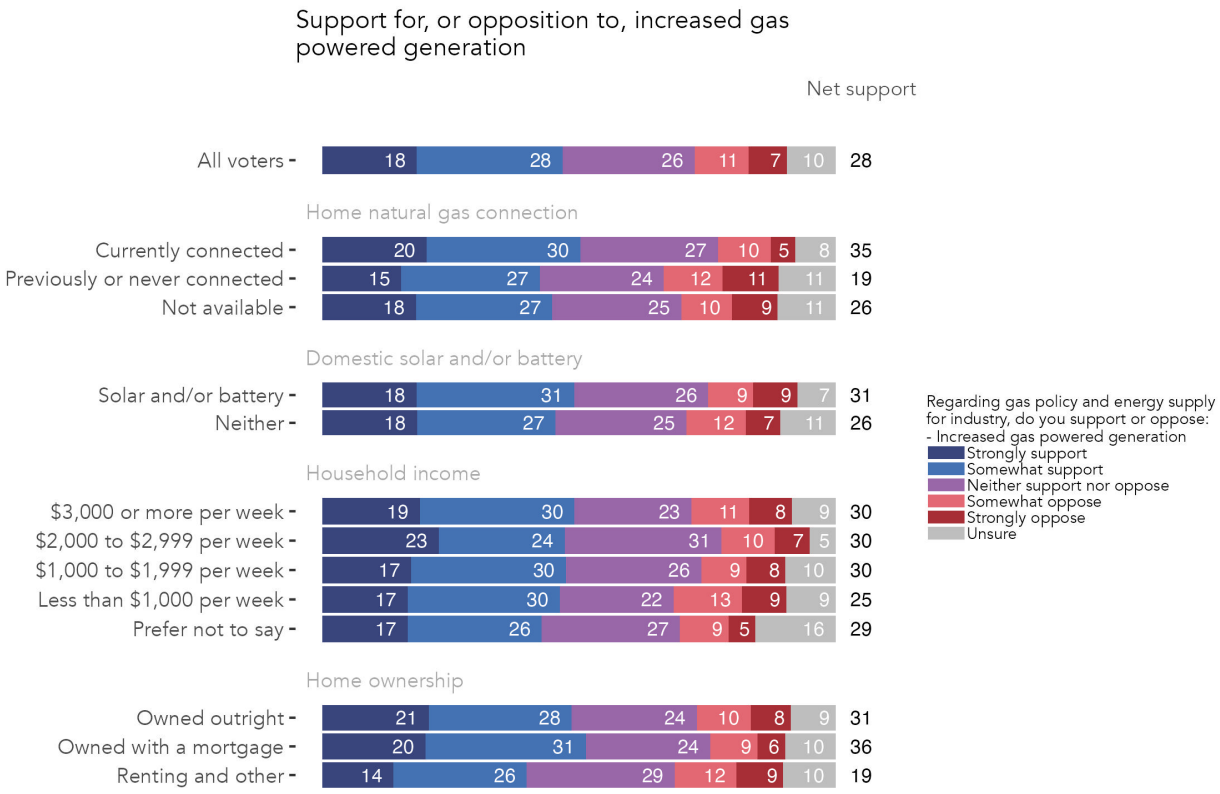


Figure 55: Support for, or opposition to, increased gas powered generation, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 48: Support for, or opposition to, increased gas powered generation, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	18	28	26	11	7	10	28	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	20	30	27	10	5	8	35	522
Previously or never connected	15	27	24	12	11	11	19	296
Not available	18	27	25	10	9	11	26	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	18	31	26	9	9	7	31	399
Neither	18	27	25	12	7	11	26	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	19	30	23	11	8	9	30	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	23	24	31	10	7	5	30	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	17	30	26	9	8	10	30	265
Less than $1,000 per week	17	30	22	13	9	9	25	171
Prefer not to say	17	26	27	9	5	16	29	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	21	28	24	10	8	9	31	399
Owned with a mortgage	20	31	24	9	6	10	36	334
Renting and other	14	26	29	12	9	10	19	288

The construction of new data centres in NSW if it is used to support healthcare, online banking, national security, scientific research, AI and other technologies

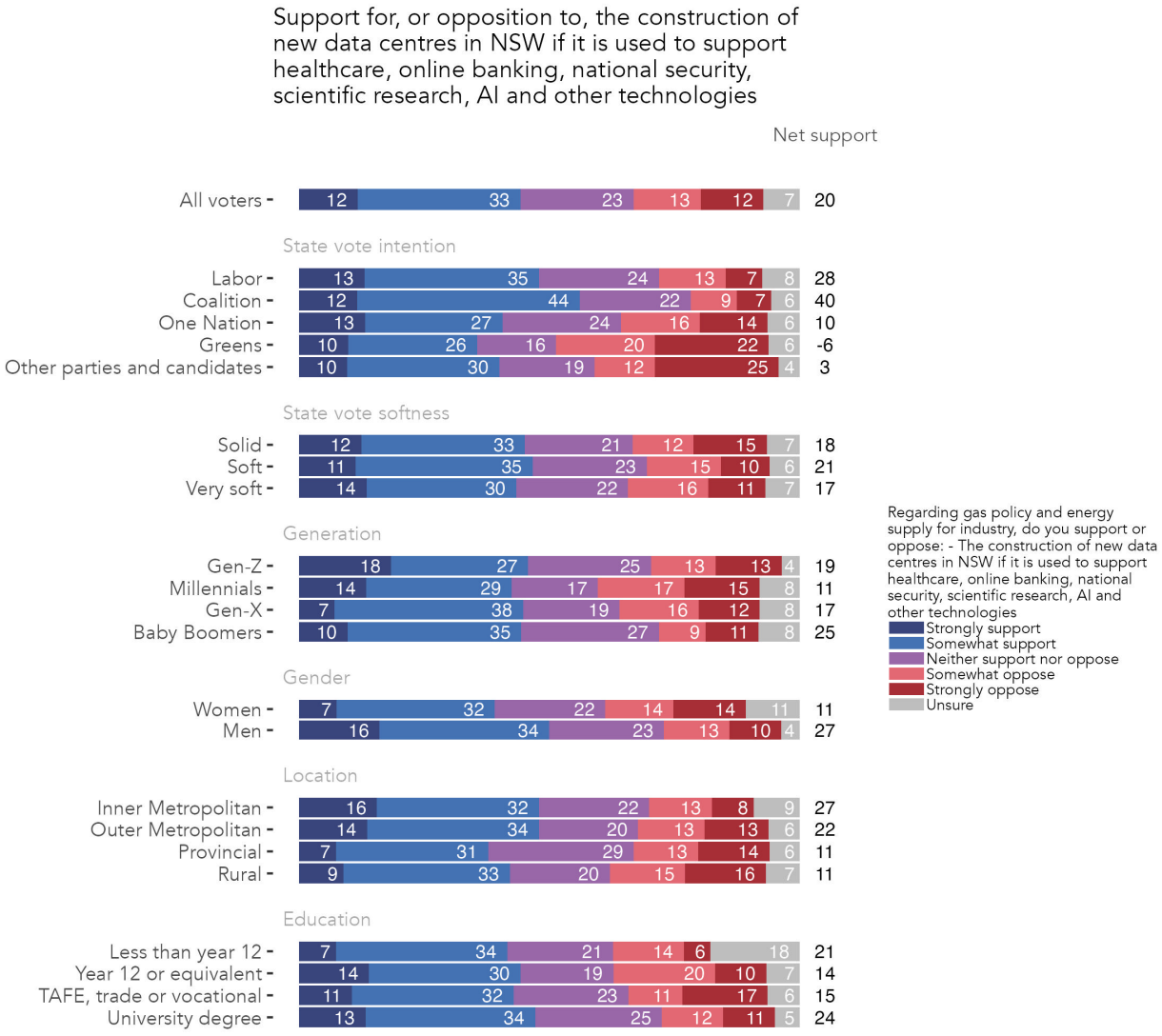


Figure 56: Support for, or opposition to, the construction of new data centres in NSW if it is used to support healthcare, online banking, national security, scientific research, AI and other technologies, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 49: Support for, or opposition to, the construction of new data centres in NSW if it is used to support healthcare, online banking, national security, scientific research, AI and other technologies, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	12	33	23	13	12	7	20	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	13	35	24	13	7	8	28	306
Coalition	12	44	22	9	7	6	40	212
One Nation	13	27	24	16	14	6	10	234
Greens	10	26	16	20	22	6	-6	111
Other parties and candidates	10	30	19	12	25	4	3	79
State vote softness								
Solid	12	33	21	12	15	7	18	443
Soft	11	35	23	15	10	6	21	406
Very soft	14	30	22	16	11	7	17	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	18	27	25	13	13	4	19	190
Millennials	14	29	17	17	15	8	11	252
Gen-X	7	38	19	16	12	8	17	226
Baby Boomers	10	35	27	9	11	8	25	353
Gender								
Women	7	32	22	14	14	11	11	524
Men	16	34	23	13	10	4	27	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	16	32	22	13	8	9	27	336
Outer Metropolitan	14	34	20	13	13	6	22	234
Provincial	7	31	29	13	14	6	11	232
Rural	9	33	20	15	16	7	11	219
Education								
Less than year 12	7	34	21	14	6	18	21	98
Year 12 or equivalent	14	30	19	20	10	7	14	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	32	23	11	17	6	15	365
University degree	13	34	25	12	11	5	24	388

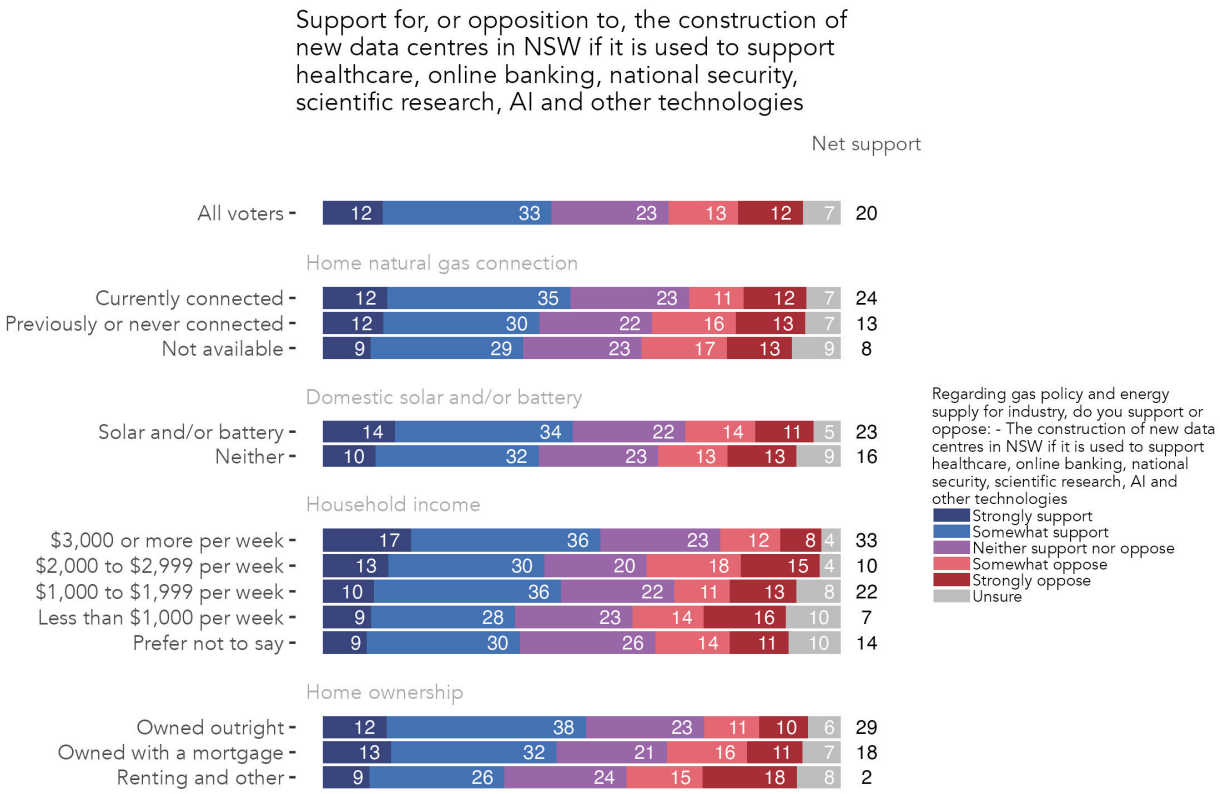


Figure 57: Support for, or opposition to, the construction of new data centres in NSW if it is used to support healthcare, online banking, national security, scientific research, AI and other technologies, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 50: Support for, or opposition to, the construction of new data centres in NSW if it is used to support healthcare, online banking, national security, scientific research, AI and other technologies, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	12	33	23	13	12	7	20	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	12	35	23	11	12	7	24	522
Previously or never connected	12	30	22	16	13	7	13	296
Not available	9	29	23	17	13	9	8	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	14	34	22	14	11	5	23	399
Neither	10	32	23	13	13	9	16	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	17	36	23	12	8	4	33	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	13	30	20	18	15	4	10	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	10	36	22	11	13	8	22	265
Less than $1,000 per week	9	28	23	14	16	10	7	171
Prefer not to say	9	30	26	14	11	10	14	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	12	38	23	11	10	6	29	399
Owned with a mortgage	13	32	21	16	11	7	18	334
Renting and other	9	26	24	15	18	8	2	288

The construction of new data centres in NSW

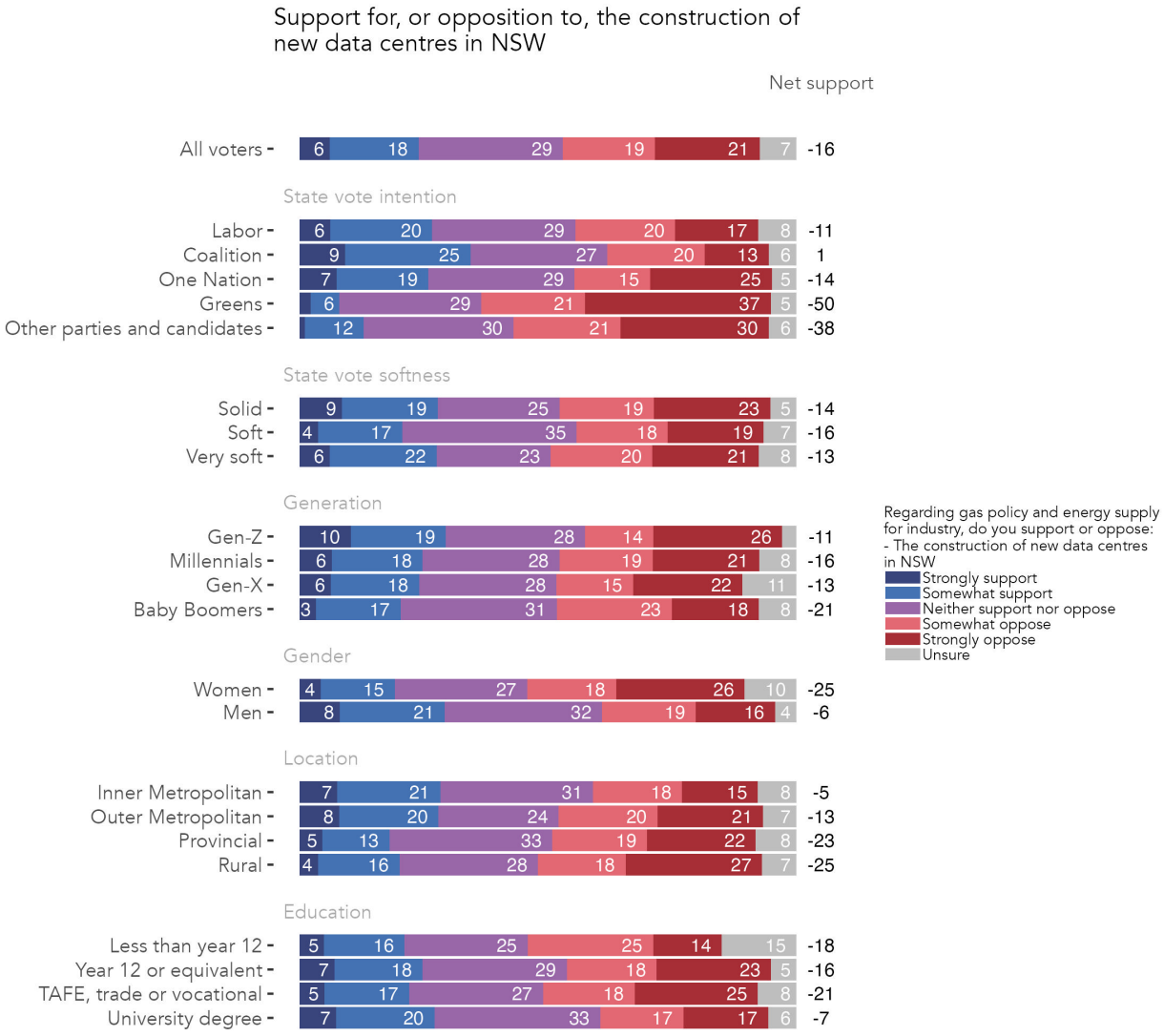


Figure 58: Support for, or opposition to, the construction of new data centres in NSW, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 51: Support for, or opposition to, the construction of new data centres in NSW, by state vote intention and softness, generation, gender, education and location.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	6	18	29	19	21	7	-16	1021
State vote intention								
Labor	6	20	29	20	17	8	-11	306
Coalition	9	25	27	20	13	6	1	212
One Nation	7	19	29	15	25	5	-14	234
Greens	2	6	29	21	37	5	-50	111
Other parties and candidates	1	12	30	21	30	6	-38	79
State vote softness								
Solid	9	19	25	19	23	5	-14	443
Soft	4	17	35	18	19	7	-16	406
Very soft	6	22	23	20	21	8	-13	93
Generation								
Gen-Z	10	19	28	14	26	3	-11	190
Millennials	6	18	28	19	21	8	-16	252
Gen-X	6	18	28	15	22	11	-13	226
Baby Boomers	3	17	31	23	18	8	-21	353
Gender								
Women	4	15	27	18	26	10	-25	524
Men	8	21	32	19	16	4	-6	493
Location								
Inner Metropolitan	7	21	31	18	15	8	-5	336
Outer Metropolitan	8	20	24	20	21	7	-13	234
Provincial	5	13	33	19	22	8	-23	232
Rural	4	16	28	18	27	7	-25	219
Education								
Less than year 12	5	16	25	25	14	15	-18	98
Year 12 or equivalent	7	18	29	18	23	5	-16	170
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	17	27	18	25	8	-21	365
University degree	7	20	33	17	17	6	-7	388

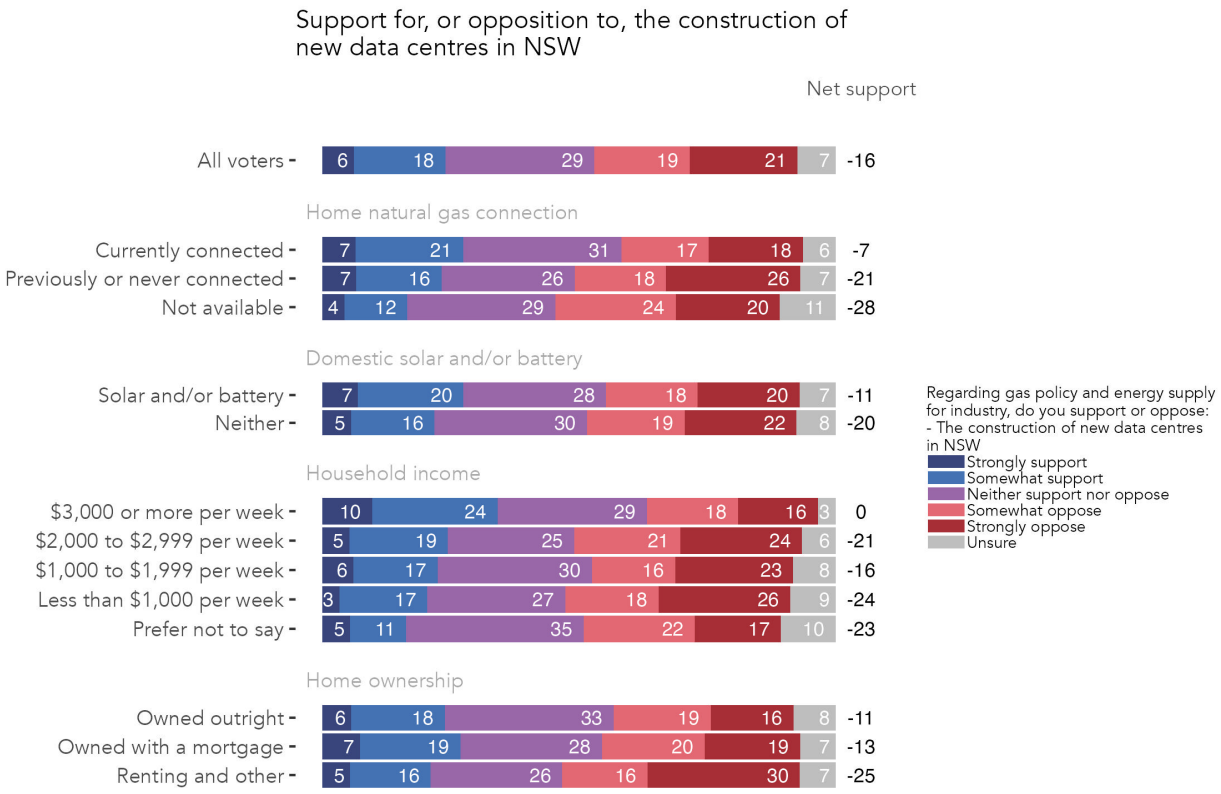


Figure 59: Support for, or opposition to, the construction of new data centres in NSW, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate net support (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 52: Support for, or opposition to, the construction of new data centres in NSW, by whether the respondent's home has a natural gas connection, whether they have rooftop solar or a battery, household income and home ownership.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	6	18	29	19	21	7	-16	1021
Home natural gas connection								
Currently connected	7	21	31	17	18	6	-7	522
Previously or never connected	7	16	26	18	26	7	-21	296
Not available	4	12	29	24	20	11	-28	203
Domestic solar and/or battery								
Solar and/or battery	7	20	28	18	20	7	-11	399
Neither	5	16	30	19	22	8	-20	622
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	10	24	29	18	16	3	0	240
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	5	19	25	21	24	6	-21	181
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	6	17	30	16	23	8	-16	265
Less than $1,000 per week	3	17	27	18	26	9	-24	171
Prefer not to say	5	11	35	22	17	10	-23	164
Home ownership								
Owned outright	6	18	33	19	16	8	-11	399
Owned with a mortgage	7	19	28	20	19	7	-13	334
Renting and other	5	16	26	16	30	7	-25	288

For enquiries please contact:

Tony Barry
Director, RedBridge Group
tonyb@redbridgegroup.com.au

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