



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

## **EnergyShift: Wave 6**

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

25 March, 2026

EnergyShift: Wave 6

Prepared for the Australian Pipelines and Gas Association

A RedBridge Group Report



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

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## Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Friday 6 March and Thursday 12 March. The sample of N = 2,011 Australian citizens aged 18 and older, and who are enrolled to vote, was recruited over online panel. Quotas for age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2025 federal election were used to ensure the sample is representative of the Australian electorate.

Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education and location. The efficiency of these weights was 88 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 1,766.

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  $\pm 2.3$  per cent.

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

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

# Key findings

## National Issues Profile

Cost-of-living pressures continues to dominate the personal issues profile of most Australians with concerns around grocery prices the most salient, but in the most recent survey concerns around petrol prices has spiked considerably.

Consistent with previous research, cost-of-living remains the most important issue for Australians though its salience has decreased marginally since the first wave of the track. "Other" as the most important issue has increased significantly since the first track with a lot of that being made up of One Nation voters.

The specific cost-of-living pressure which causes Australians the most concern remains groceries, though there has been a five-point fall to 36% from the first track. Mortgage and rental costs have also fallen though noting recent market speculation around future interest rate rises might influence these numbers in the future. The most significant increase in salience was on petrol prices which has gone up from 3% in June 2025 to 14% in the most recent study.

Electricity prices as a specific cost-of-living concern are 13% which is consistent with other tracks given seasonal fluctuations. Electricity prices as the biggest cost-of-living concern have doubled among Labor voters from the first track to 14%. There has also been a significant increase in provincial cities where its salience has increased from 12% on the first track to 18% on the most recent one.

## Assessments of Government Performance

Australians continue to negatively assess the federal government's performance on the transition to renewable energy. In the most recent survey just 19% rated the government's performance positively, of which only 2 points was 'very good', while 34% rated the government poorly for a net rating of -15%.

Among Labor voters, assessments have improved significantly since the first track, from net 0 to net +33. But this has been somewhat offset by the evaluations of One Nation voters which has fallen from net -31 in the first track to net -53 in the most recent survey.

Governments lowering energy costs remains easily the most important priority for voters with 60% saying it is the first priority which is consistent with previous research findings. Maintaining energy reliability was the first priority for 24% of Australians, up 2-points since the first track, whilst faster emission reductions has fallen from 15% as first priority to 12% in the most recent survey.

When voters are asked to assess which aspects of energy has gotten better or worse over the past five years, there has been a decline in positive evaluations on reliability, cost of renewable energy and availability of renewable energy. The biggest movement since the first track is the cost of renewable energy options which has gone from net -8 to net -14.

Over the nearly two years of this track, voters are more inclined to say that the federal government is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system though it has fallen from its peak of 45% in June 2025 to 42% in the most recent survey.

Similarly, over the same track period voters have been more likely to believe that the federal government is responsible for the affordability of the energy system from 43% to 47%. Interestingly, voters are now less likely to think energy retailers are most responsible from 35% to 32%.

Figure 89 shows that despite recent efforts by the government to establish its renewable energy credentials, voters throughout the track have consistently remained sceptical the government will reach its 2030 emissions target. In the most recent track, just 24% of Australians believe the government is on track while 40% disagree for a net score of -16 which is the same figure from just over two years ago, with the main difference being those who strongly agree has increased by 4-points. Over that period, Labor voters have become more inclined to agree that Australia will reach its 2030 emissions target and One Nation voters more inclined to disagree.

### **The Role of Gas in the Transition**

Though support for gas to play a role in the transition to renewable energy remains at very high levels (71% overall support with 36% saying it should play a major role), with even 61% of Green voters believing gas should play a role in the transition, the share of those saying it should not play a role has increased from 6% to 10% in just a year. This is something that should be closely monitored and possibly explored.

Importantly, there is very significant support (71%) for government action to increase, improve the reliability of and lower gas prices over time (figure 62). More importantly, it's also broadly bipartisan support including 49% of Greens voters supporting the proposition.

However, views on the regulation of gas are mixed (figure 65) and broadly consistent across all cohorts which is largely due to partisan differences.

The proposition to require gas producers to set aside supply for domestic use enjoys almost universal support at 83% with just 7% opposing though it has lost net 4-points support since the previous track.

### **The impact of the Transition**

Expectations among Australian voters are that the transition to renewable energy will impact energy costs over the next five years with 35% saying it will significantly increase and 25% saying it will slightly increase for a total of 60% of all voters believing prices will increase. Significantly, those who believe the transition will decrease costs over the next five years remains at around 14% and effectively have not been convinced over the past two years that the transition will mean cheaper energy for them.

Over the same period, voters who say they don't expect to take any personal action to reduce their emissions over the next three years remains at 36% and on the available trend there is no evidence that these voters are responding to messages around personal responsibility. Investing in domestic solar remains the next most preferred option at 29% and more use of public transport is 25%.

Findings around price elasticity on how much voters are prepared to pay \$50 more monthly for transition to 100% renewable energy remains consistently low at 24% whilst those who say they would not is 66%.

Coal as a preferred energy source is up 7-points from the first track to 36% (so still a relatively low figure) while support for on-shore and off-shore wind is still falling. Support for nuclear and renewable gas as an energy source remains static.

Support for increased gas energy production continues to climb from 53% on the first track to 63% now (figure 120). Support for gas among Labor voters has climbed from 47% on the first track to 58% on the most recent. Opposition to gas among Labor voters has increased from 19% to 22%.

Among Coalition voters, support for gas among Labor voters has climbed from 66% on the first track to 72% on the most recent. Opposition to gas among Coalition voters has increased from 8% to 14%.

Support for gas among Greens voters has fallen from 39% to 36% over the same period.

These numbers suggest that views are hardening around gas, whether they be in support or opposition, but with more opinion (currently) settling on support.

Support for gas as an energy source has seen growth across all states over the period of this track. In Queensland it is up 6-points to 61; in NSW it is also up 6-points to 60 and in Victoria there has been an increase of 11-points to 64% which is a significant increase given the most recent track did not occur in winter where we typically see more positive associations of gas, especially in Victoria.

Support for gas also increased among male voters by 12-points over the track period to 67% and 8-points among female voters to 59%.

Support for gas is also up by 9-points to 60% in the inner and middle suburbs and by 10-points in the outer suburbs to 67%.

Expectations of voters' state experiencing blackouts due to the transition are up from the last track but at net +39 it is measurably down from the initial track which was net +50. With the exception of the last track (June 2025) expectations have fallen every track. The biggest falls in expectations have occurred in the outer suburbs and provincial cities (figure 137).

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

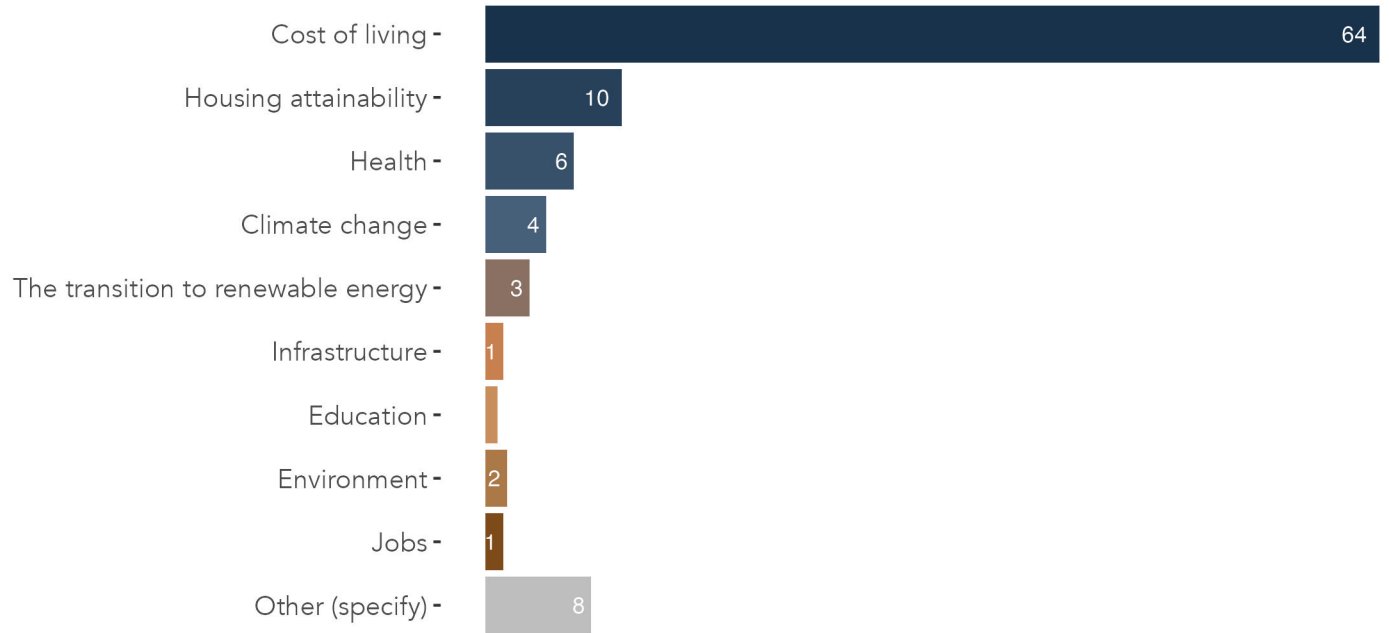
## Question text

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

Single select; randomise 1-9

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

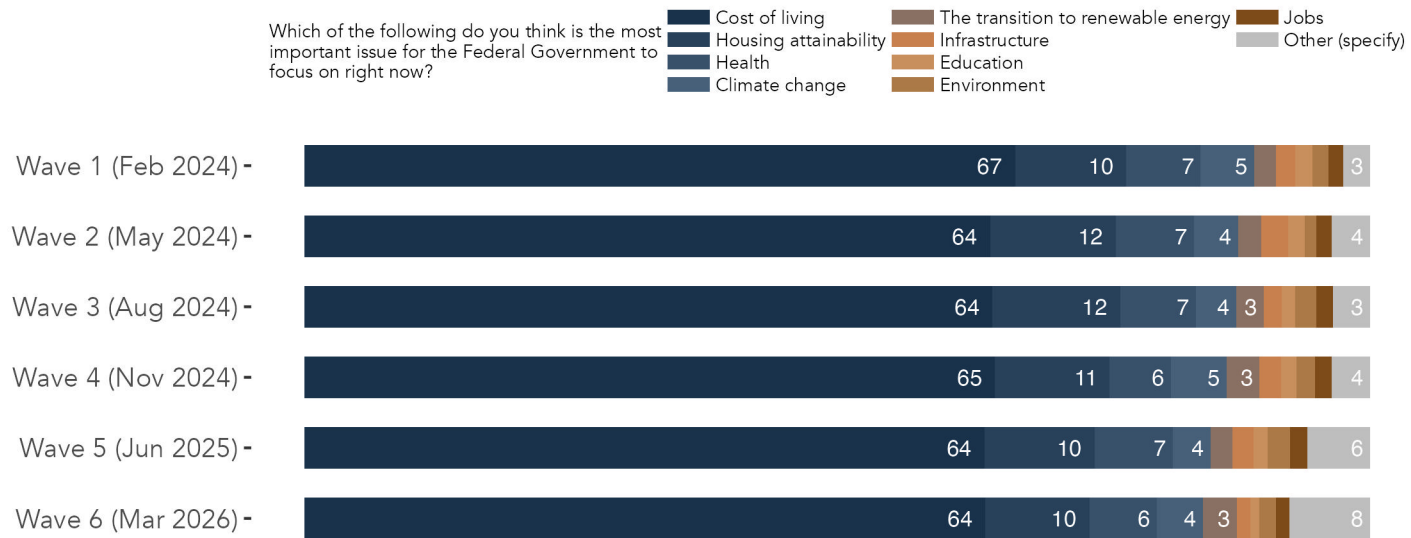
## The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on



**Figure 1:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 2:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

**Table 1:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

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

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

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

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

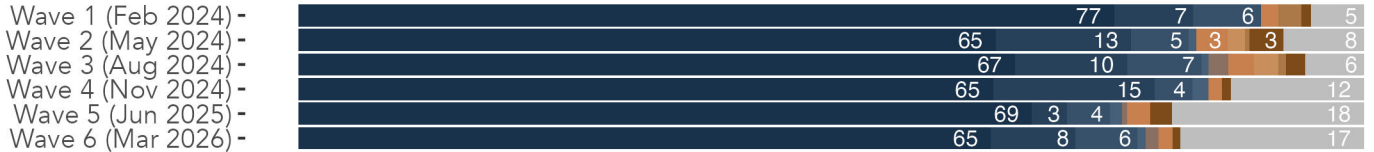
### Labor



### Coalition



### One Nation



### The Greens



### Other parties and candidates



**Figure 3:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

**Table 2:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

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

**Table 2:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. *(continued)*

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

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

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

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

### Inner and middle suburbs



### Outer suburbs



### Provincial cities



### Rural communities

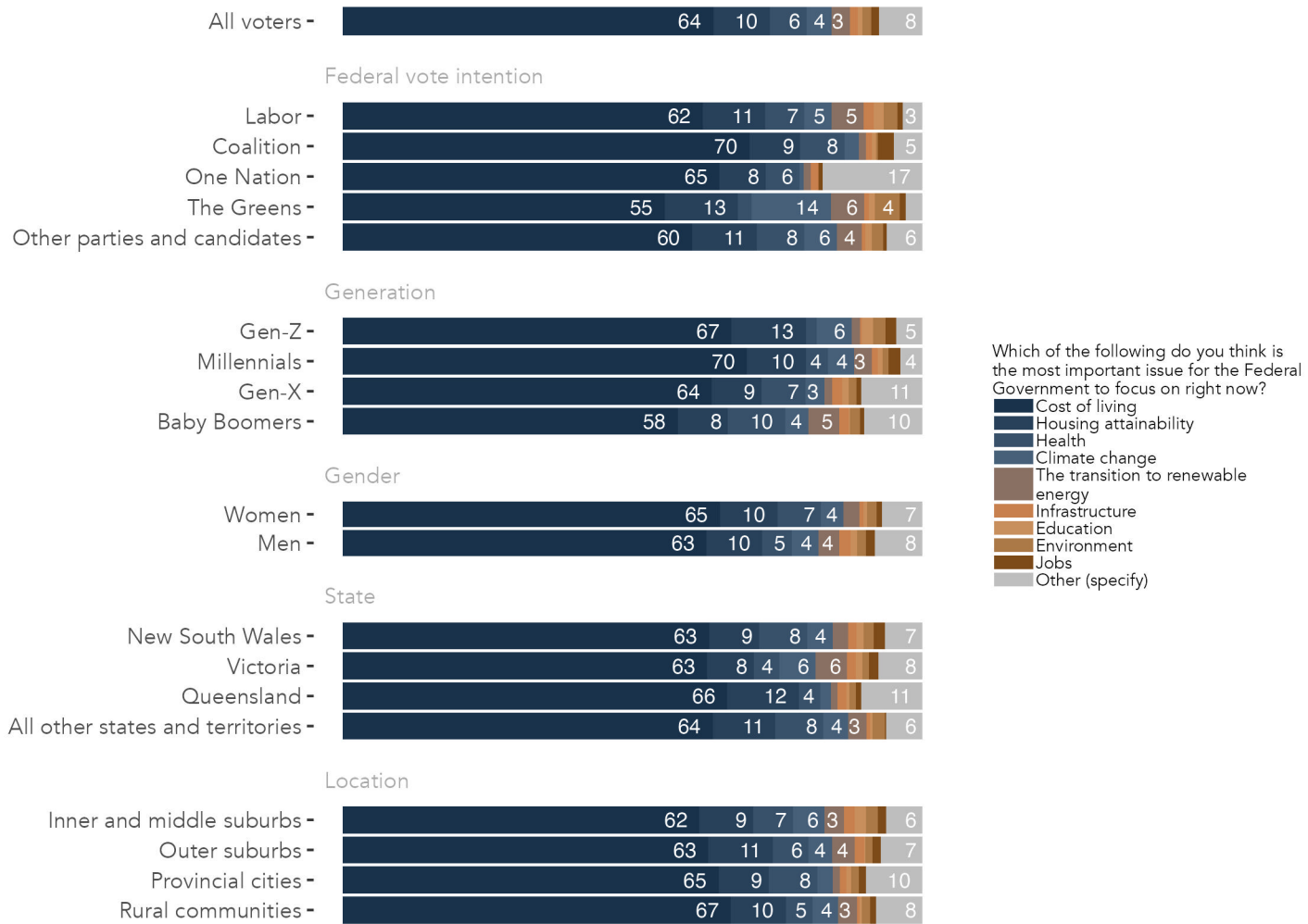


**Figure 4:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

**Table 3:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	62	12	7	6	3	2	2	2	2	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	62	13	8	5	3	2	2	1	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	62	13	6	5	4	1	2	2	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	59	11	5	7	3	4	1	4	2	4
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	58	11	7	5	3	2	1	2	4	7
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	62	9	7	6	3	2	2	2	1	6
<b>Outer suburbs</b>										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	67	12	7	5	1	2	1	1	2	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	67	9	5	5	2	3	2	1	2	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	68	10	7	3	2	2	1	1	2	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	69	12	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	65	10	9	3	2	2	1	2	1	5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	63	11	6	4	4	2	0	1	2	7
<b>Provincial cities</b>										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	66	9	7	4	2	2	2	2	1	5
Wave 2 (May 2024)	63	13	10	3	2	1	0	1	2	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	63	13	7	2	3	3	1	1	1	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	67	10	5	4	3	1	2	1	2	5
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	65	11	5	4	1	2	1	3	2	6
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	65	9	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	10
<b>Rural communities</b>										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	71	8	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	65	12	8	4	1	3	2	1	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	64	12	9	4	2	1	0	3	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	64	9	8	6	4	2	2	1	1	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	68	10	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	67	10	5	4	3	0	0	2	1	8

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

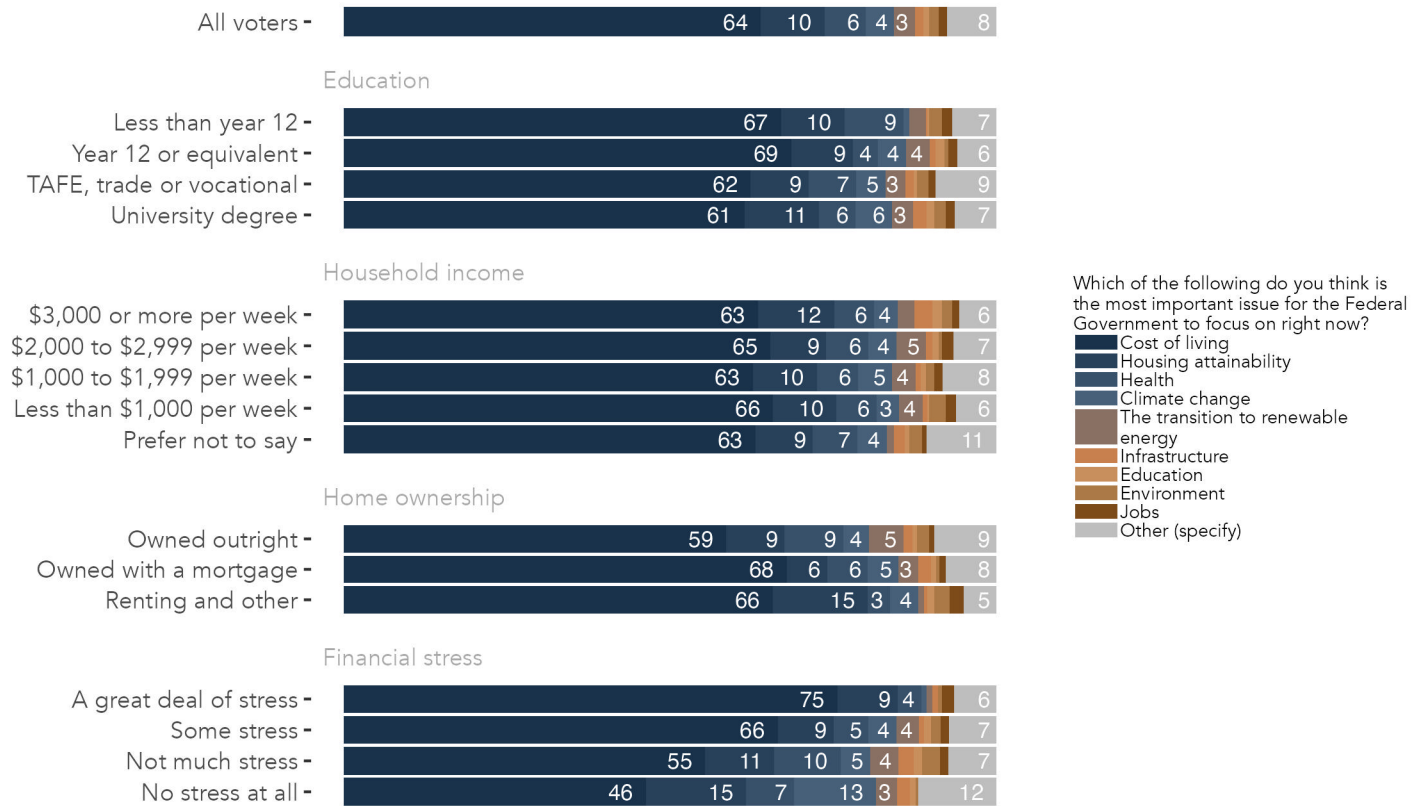


**Figure 5:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 4:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
All voters	64	10	6	4	3	1	1	2	1	8
<b>Federal vote intention</b>										
Labor	62	11	7	5	5	2	2	2	1	3
Coalition	70	9	8	2	1	1	1	0	3	5
One Nation	65	8	6	1	1	1	0	0	1	17
The Greens	55	13	2	14	6	1	1	4	1	3
Other parties and candidates	60	11	8	6	4	1	1	2	1	6
<b>Generation</b>										
Gen-Z	67	13	2	6	1	0	2	2	2	5
Millennials	70	10	4	4	3	1	1	1	2	4
Gen-X	64	9	7	3	1	2	1	1	1	11
Baby Boomers	58	8	10	4	5	2	0	2	1	10
<b>Gender</b>										
Women	65	10	7	4	3	1	0	2	1	7
Men	63	10	5	4	4	2	1	1	2	8
<b>State</b>										
New South Wales	63	9	8	4	3	1	1	2	2	7
Victoria	63	8	4	6	6	1	1	1	2	8
Queensland	66	12	4	2	1	2	0	1	1	11
All other states and territories	64	11	8	4	3	1	1	2	0	6
<b>Location</b>										
Inner and middle suburbs	62	9	7	6	3	2	2	2	1	6
Outer suburbs	63	11	6	4	4	2	0	1	2	7
Provincial cities	65	9	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	10
Rural communities	67	10	5	4	3	0	0	2	1	8

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



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

**Table 5:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
All voters	64	10	6	4	3	1	1	2	1	8
<b>Education</b>										
Less than year 12	67	10	9	1	2	0	0	2	2	7
Year 12 or equivalent	69	9	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	6
TAFE, trade or vocational	62	9	7	5	3	1	1	2	1	9
University degree	61	11	6	6	3	2	1	2	1	7
<b>Household income</b>										
\$3,000 or more per week	63	12	6	4	3	3	1	1	1	6
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	65	9	6	4	5	1	1	0	2	7
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	63	10	6	5	4	1	1	1	1	8
Less than \$1,000 per week	66	10	6	3	4	1	0	3	1	6
Prefer not to say	63	9	7	4	1	1	1	2	1	11
<b>Home ownership</b>										
Owned outright	59	9	9	4	5	1	1	2	1	9
Owned with a mortgage	68	6	6	5	3	2	1	0	1	8
Renting and other	66	15	3	4	1	1	1	2	2	5
<b>Financial stress</b>										
A great deal of stress	75	9	4	1	1	1	0	1	2	6
Some stress	66	9	5	4	4	1	1	2	1	7
Not much stress	55	11	10	5	4	3	1	3	1	7
No stress at all	46	15	7	13	3	2	1	1	0	12

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

### Question text

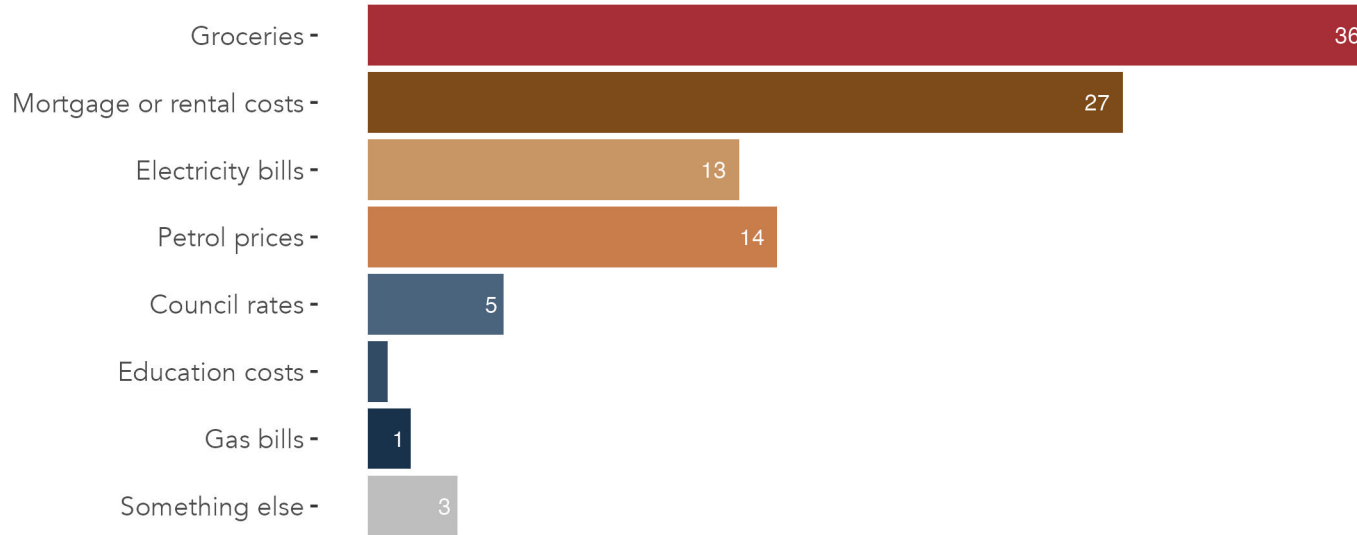
Note: Respondents were only asked this question if their most important issue was 'Cost of living'.

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

Single select; randomise 1-7

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

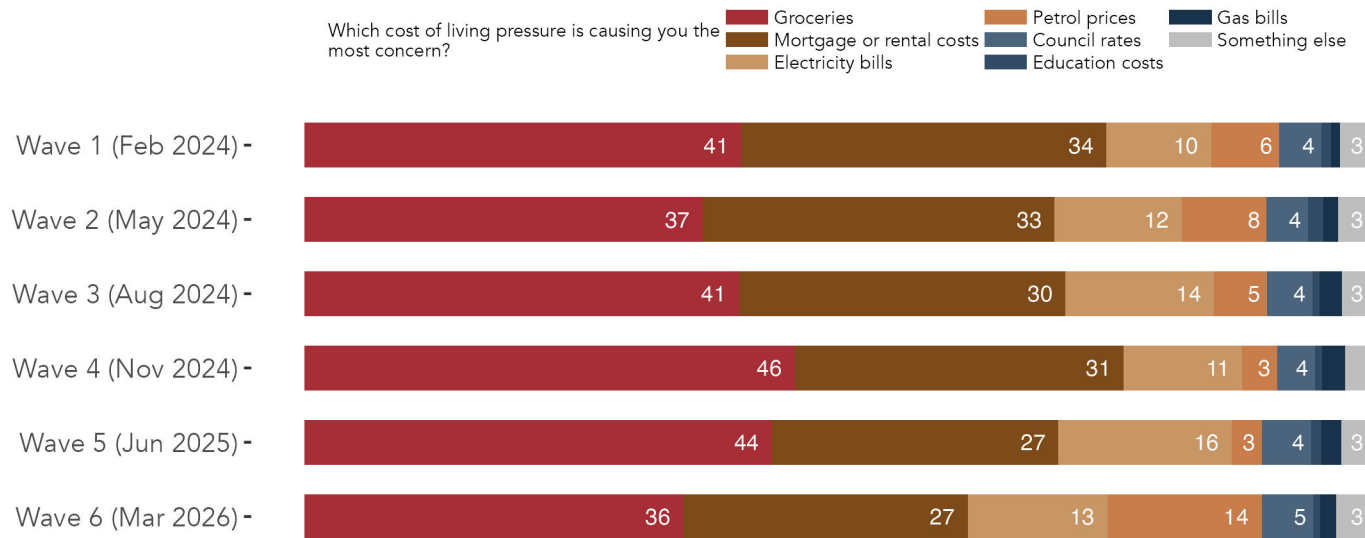
### The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern



**Figure 7:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern. Note: this question was only asked if a respondent indicated that cost of living should be the highest priority issue for the federal government (n=1,272).

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared



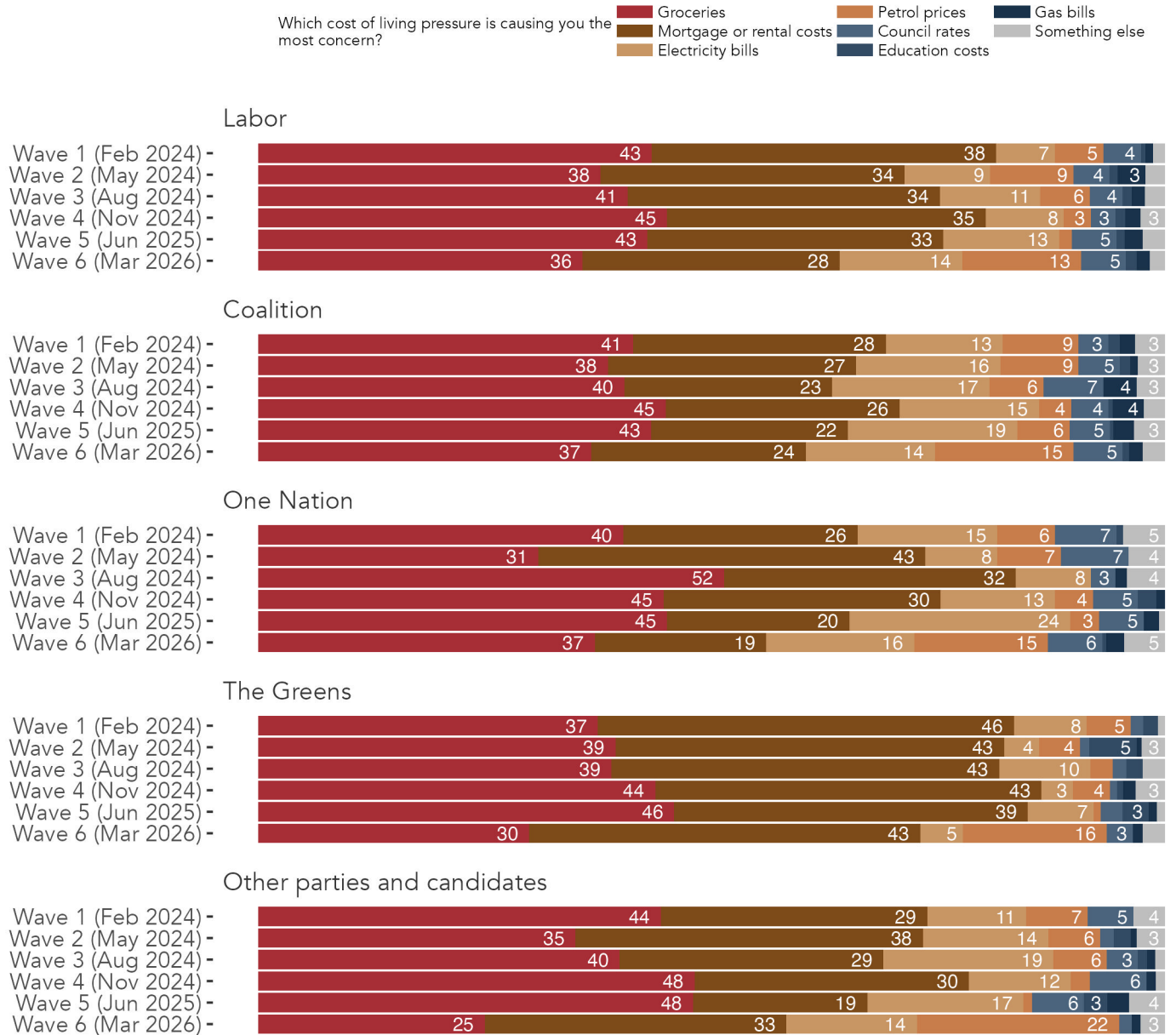
**Figure 8:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Note: This question was only asked of respondents who said that 'cost of living' was the most important issue for the federal government to focus on right now.

**Table 6:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Note: This question was only asked of respondents who said that 'cost of living' was the most important issue for the federal government to focus on right now.

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

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 9:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

**Table 7:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

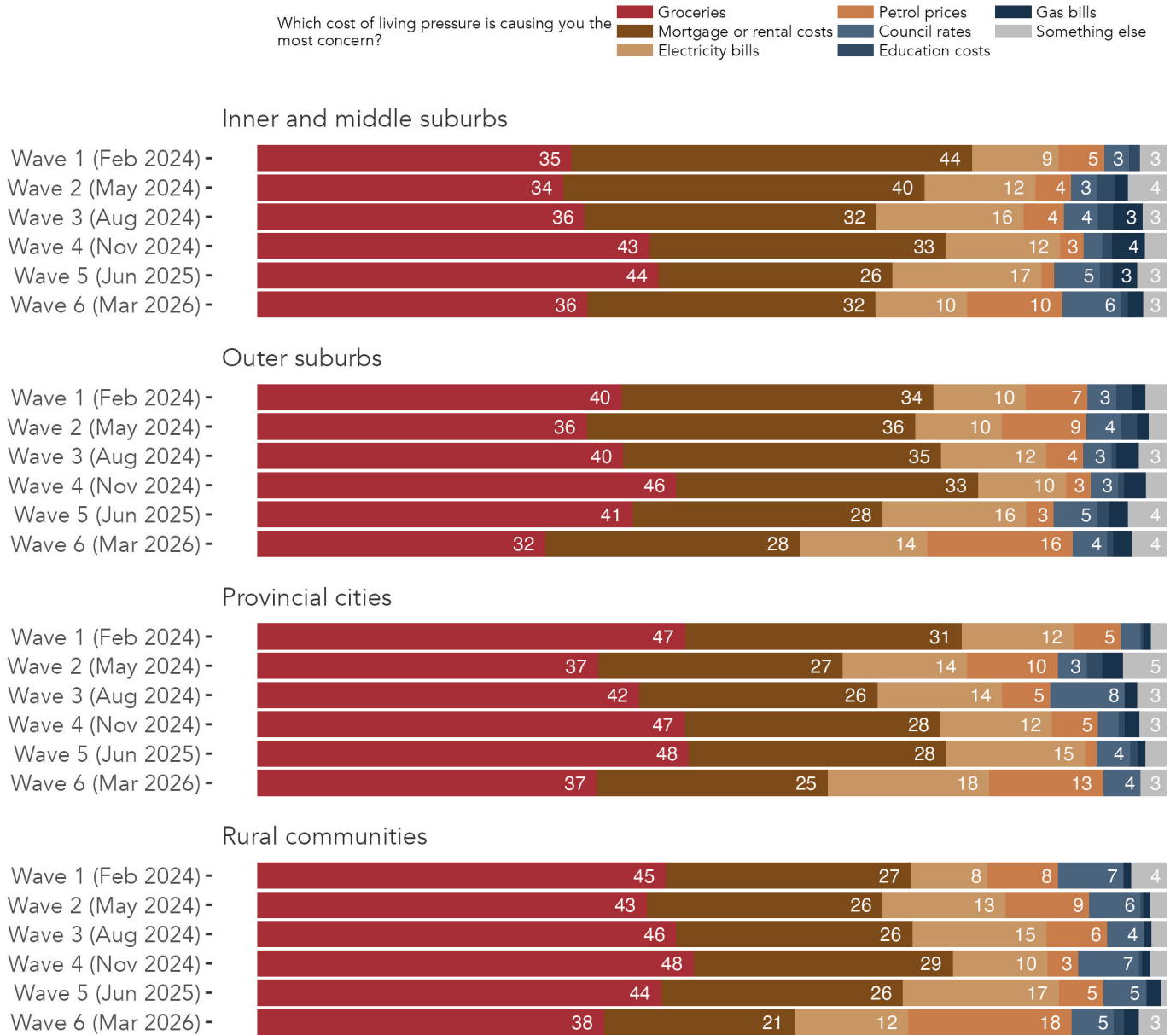
Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
<b>Labor</b>								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	43	38	7	5	4	1	1	1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	38	34	9	9	4	1	3	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	41	34	11	6	4	1	1	2
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	45	35	8	3	3	1	2	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	43	33	13	1	5	1	2	2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	36	28	14	13	5	1	1	2
<b>Coalition</b>								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	41	28	13	9	3	1	2	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	38	27	16	9	5	1	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	40	23	17	6	7	0	4	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	45	26	15	4	4	0	4	2
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	43	22	19	6	5	0	2	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	37	24	14	15	5	1	1	3
<b>One Nation</b>								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	40	26	15	6	7	1	0	5
Wave 2 (May 2024)	31	43	8	7	7	0	0	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	52	32	8	0	3	0	1	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	45	30	13	4	5	2	1	0
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	45	20	24	3	5	0	2	1
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	37	19	16	15	6	0	2	5
<b>The Greens</b>								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	37	46	8	5	1	2	0	1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	39	43	4	4	1	5	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	39	43	10	2	1	2	0	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	44	43	3	4	1	1	1	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	46	39	7	1	2	3	1	1
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	30	43	5	16	3	0	1	2
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	44	29	11	7	5	0	0	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	35	38	14	6	1	2	1	3

**Table 7:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. *(continued)*

Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	40	29	19	6	3	1	1	1
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	48	30	12	2	6	0	1	1
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	48	19	17	1	6	3	2	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	25	33	14	22	2	0	1	3

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

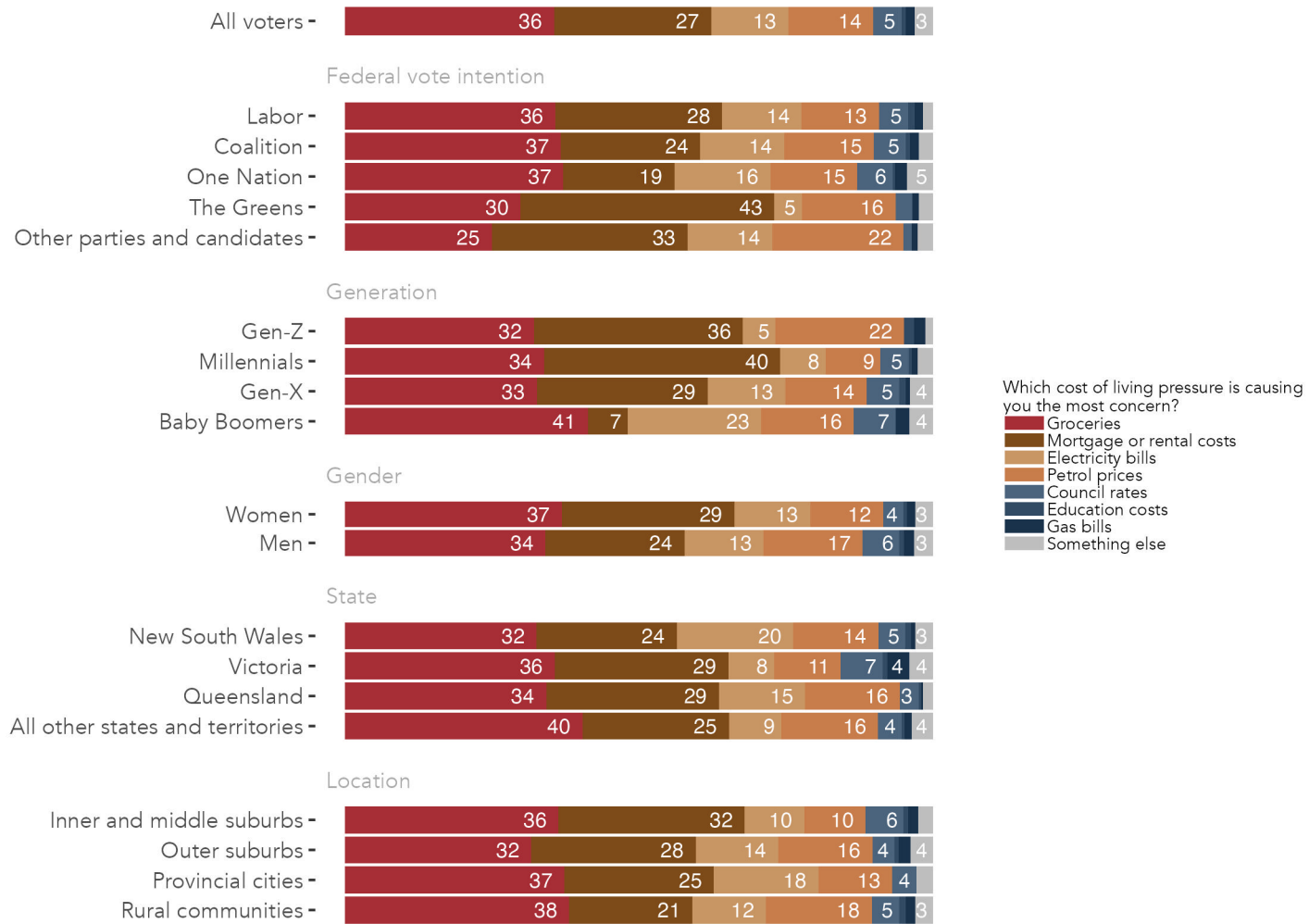


**Figure 10:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

**Table 8:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

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

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

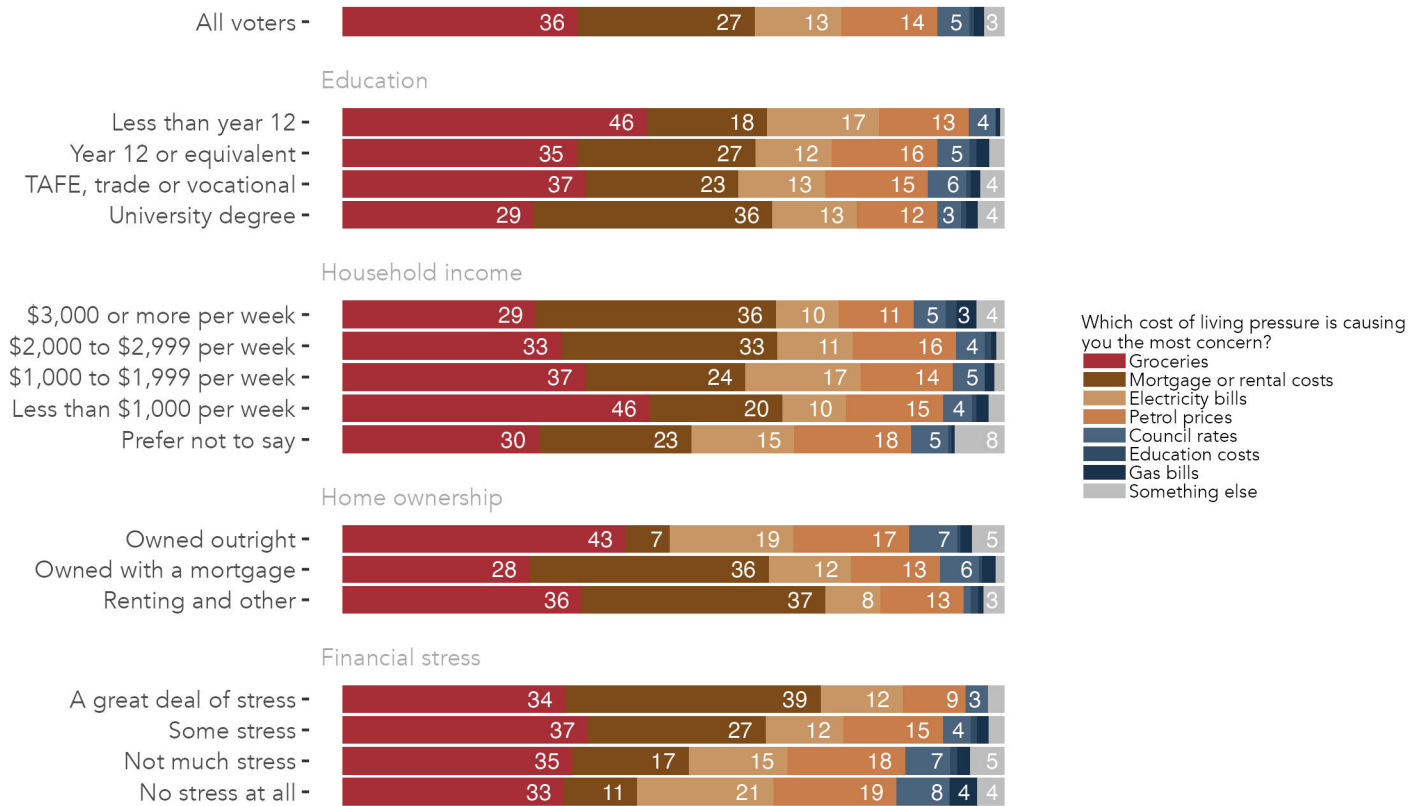


**Figure 11:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Note: this question was only asked if a respondent indicated that cost of living should be the highest priority issue for the federal government (n=1,272).

**Table 9:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
All voters	36	27	13	14	5	1	1	3
<b>Federal vote intention</b>								
Labor	36	28	14	13	5	1	1	2
Coalition	37	24	14	15	5	1	1	3
One Nation	37	19	16	15	6	0	2	5
The Greens	30	43	5	16	3	0	1	2
Other parties and candidates	25	33	14	22	2	0	1	3
<b>Generation</b>								
Gen-Z	32	36	5	22	0	2	2	1
Millennials	34	40	8	9	5	0	1	3
Gen-X	33	29	13	14	5	1	1	4
Baby Boomers	41	7	23	16	7	0	2	4
<b>Gender</b>								
Women	37	29	13	12	4	1	1	3
Men	34	24	13	17	6	1	2	3
<b>State</b>								
New South Wales	32	24	20	14	5	1	1	3
Victoria	36	29	8	11	7	1	4	4
Queensland	34	29	15	16	3	1	0	2
All other states and territories	40	25	9	16	4	1	1	4
<b>Location</b>								
Inner and middle suburbs	36	32	10	10	6	1	2	3
Outer suburbs	32	28	14	16	4	0	2	4
Provincial cities	37	25	18	13	4	0	0	3
Rural communities	38	21	12	18	5	1	2	3

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



**Figure 12:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Note: this question was only asked if a respondent indicated that cost of living should be the highest priority issue for the federal government (n=1,272).

**Table 10:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
All voters	36	27	13	14	5	1	1	3
<b>Education</b>								
Less than year 12	46	18	17	13	4	0	1	1
Year 12 or equivalent	35	27	12	16	5	1	2	2
TAFE, trade or vocational	37	23	13	15	6	1	1	4
University degree	29	36	13	12	3	1	2	4
<b>Household income</b>								
\$3,000 or more per week	29	36	10	11	5	2	3	4
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	33	33	11	16	4	1	1	1
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	37	24	17	14	5	0	1	2
Less than \$1,000 per week	46	20	10	15	4	1	2	2
Prefer not to say	30	23	15	18	5	1	0	8
<b>Home ownership</b>								
Owned outright	43	7	19	17	7	0	2	5
Owned with a mortgage	28	36	12	13	6	1	2	2
Renting and other	36	37	8	13	1	1	1	3
<b>Financial stress</b>								
A great deal of stress	34	39	12	9	3	0	0	3
Some stress	37	27	12	15	4	1	2	2
Not much stress	35	17	15	18	7	1	2	5
No stress at all	33	11	21	19	8	0	4	4

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

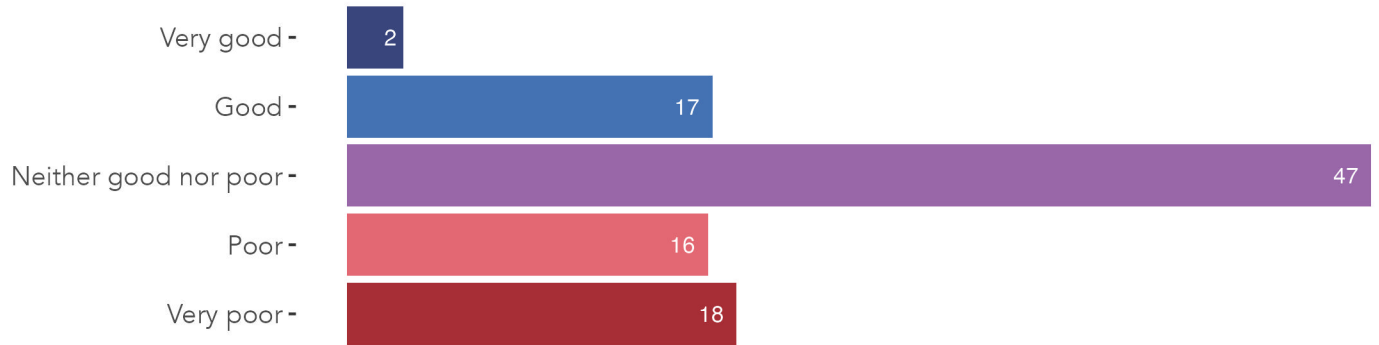
## Question text

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

Single select; random reverse

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

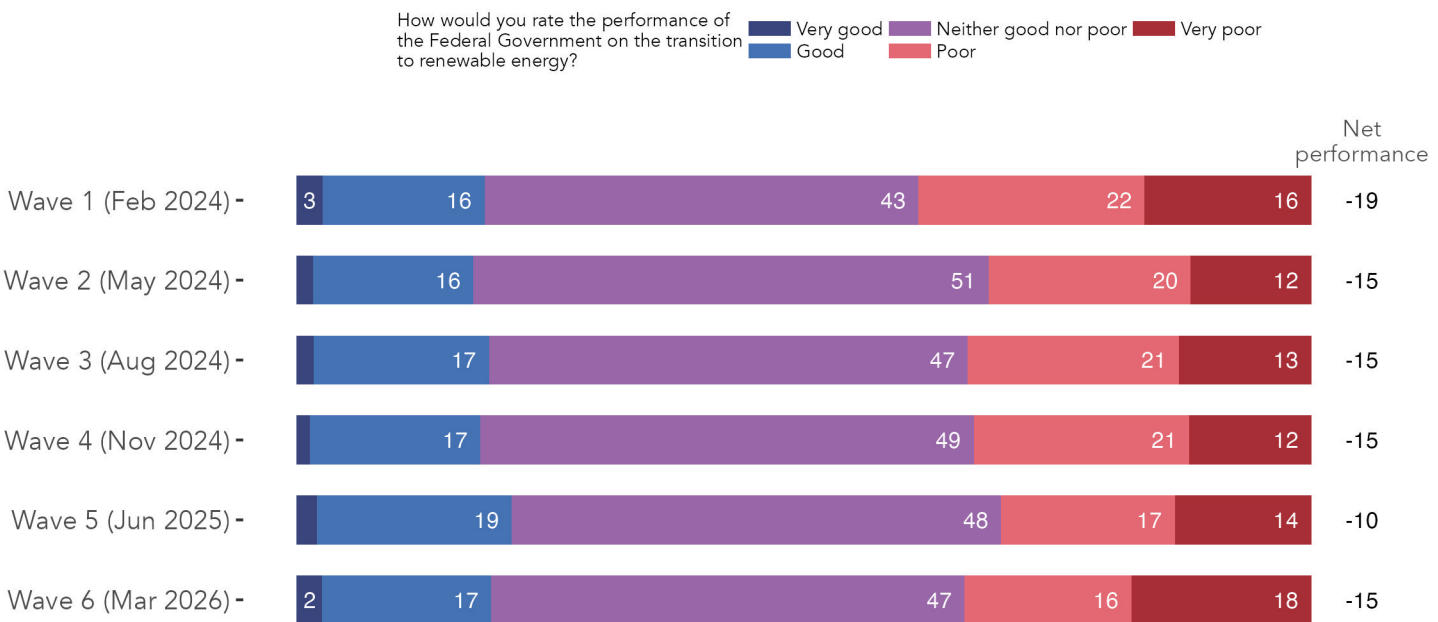
### How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy



**Figure 13:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared



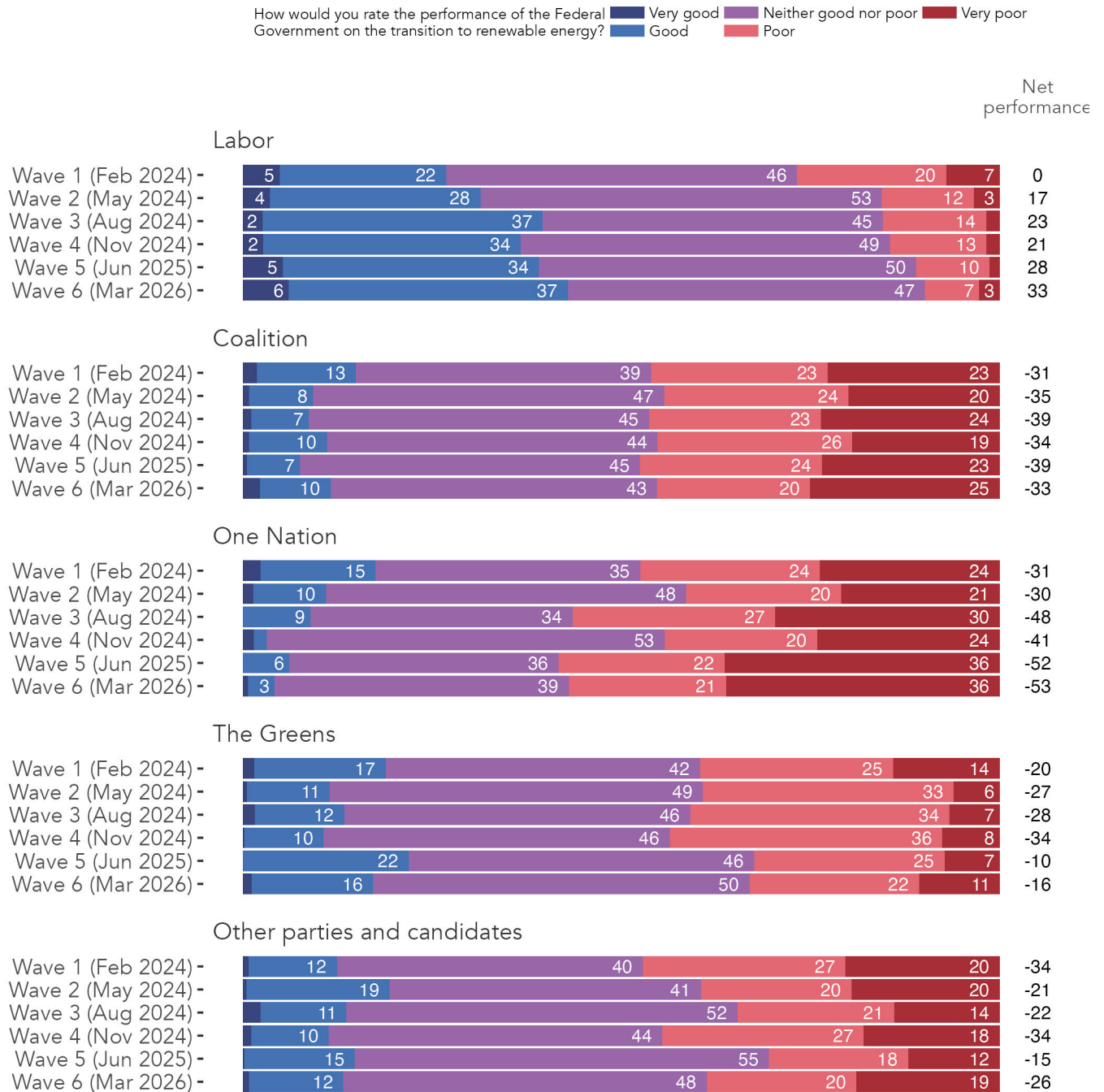
**Figure 14:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance as good (total share that good, minus the share who say poor).

**Table 11:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	16	43	22	16	-19
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	16	51	20	12	-15
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	17	47	21	13	-15
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	17	49	21	12	-15
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	2	19	48	17	14	-10
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	17	47	16	18	-15

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 15:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance as good (total share that good, minus the share who say poor).

**Table 12:** How Australians rate the Federal Government’s performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
<b>Labor</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	22	46	20	7	0
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	28	53	12	3	17
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	37	45	14	2	23
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	34	49	13	2	21
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	5	34	50	10	1	28
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	37	47	7	3	33
<b>Coalition</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	13	39	23	23	-31
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	8	47	24	20	-35
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	7	45	23	24	-39
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	10	44	26	19	-34
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	1	7	45	24	23	-39
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	10	43	20	25	-33
<b>One Nation</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	15	35	24	24	-31
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	10	48	20	21	-30
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	0	9	34	27	30	-48
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	2	53	20	24	-41
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	0	6	36	22	36	-52
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	3	39	21	36	-53
<b>The Greens</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	17	42	25	14	-20
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	11	49	33	6	-27
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	12	46	34	7	-28
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	0	10	46	36	8	-34
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	0	22	46	25	7	-10
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	16	50	22	11	-16
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						

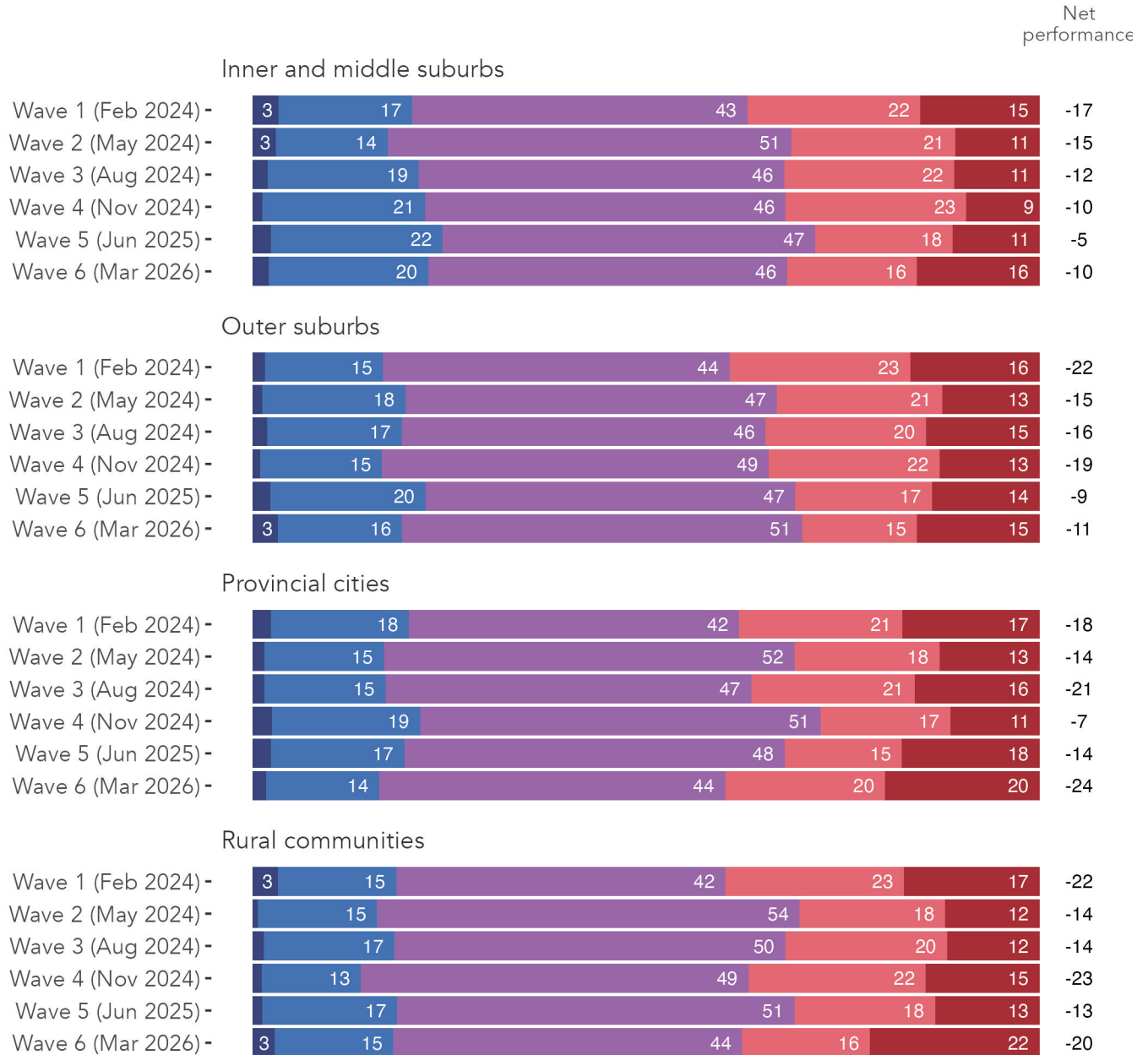
**Table 12:** How Australians rate the Federal Government’s performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. *(continued)*

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	12	40	27	20	-34
Wave 2 (May 2024)	0	19	41	20	20	-21
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	11	52	21	14	-22
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	10	44	27	18	-34
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	0	15	55	18	12	-15
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	12	48	20	19	-26

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

How would you rate the performance of the Federal Government on the transition to renewable energy?   
■ Very good ■ Neither good nor poor ■ Very poor   
■ Good ■ Poor



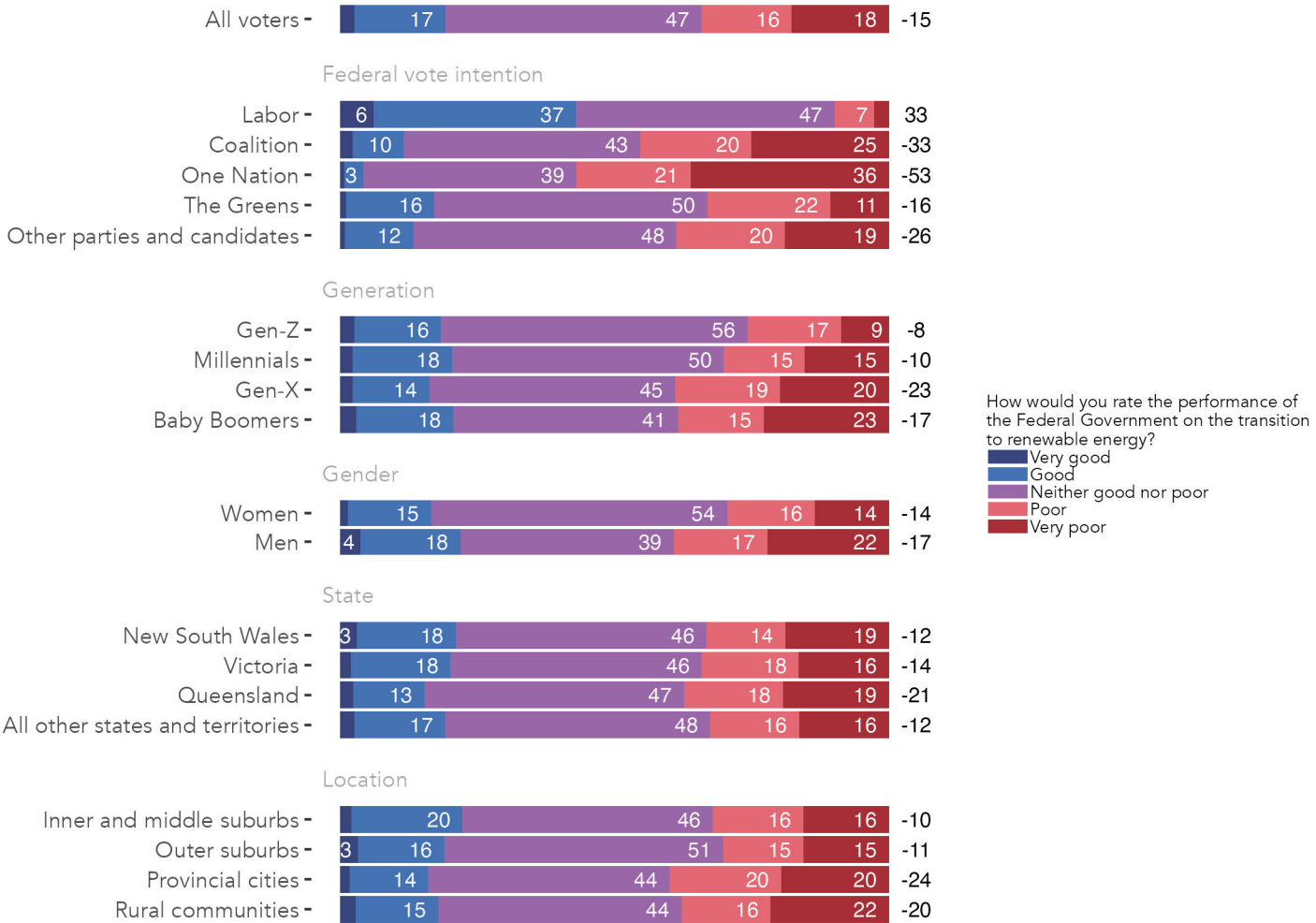
**Figure 16:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance as good (total share that good, minus the share who say poor).

**Table 13:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	17	43	22	15	-17
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	14	51	21	11	-15
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	19	46	22	11	-12
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	21	46	23	9	-10
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	2	22	47	18	11	-5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	20	46	16	16	-10
<b>Outer suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	15	44	23	16	-22
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	18	47	21	13	-15
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	17	46	20	15	-16
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	15	49	22	13	-19
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	2	20	47	17	14	-9
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	3	16	51	15	15	-11
<b>Provincial cities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	18	42	21	17	-18
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	15	52	18	13	-14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	15	47	21	16	-21
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	19	51	17	11	-7
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	2	17	48	15	18	-14
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	14	44	20	20	-24
<b>Rural communities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	15	42	23	17	-22
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	15	54	18	12	-14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	17	50	20	12	-14
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	13	49	22	15	-23
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	1	17	51	18	13	-13
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	3	15	44	16	22	-20

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

Net performance



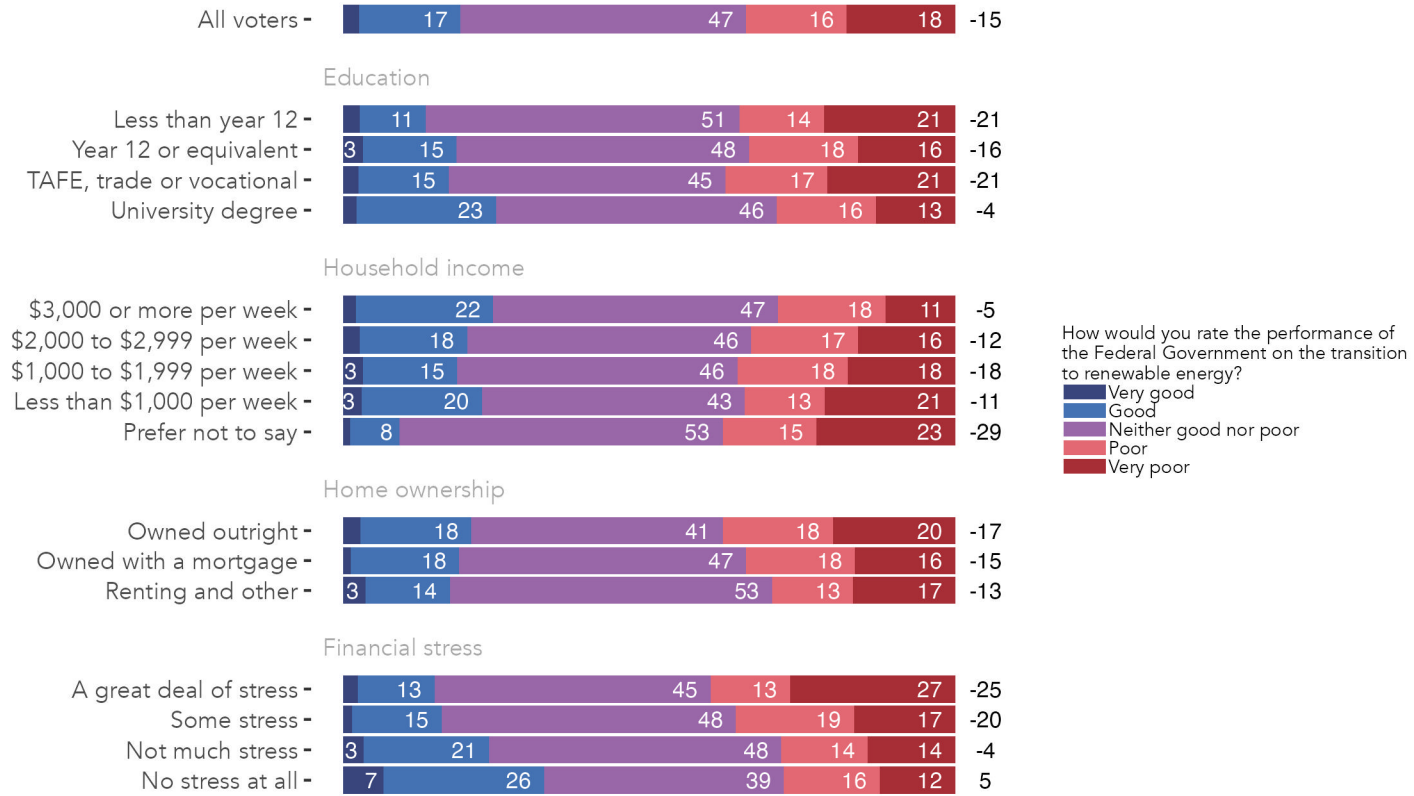
**Figure 17:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance as good (total share that good, minus the share who say poor).

**Table 14:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
All voters	2	17	47	16	18	-15
<b>Federal vote intention</b>						
Labor	6	37	47	7	3	33
Coalition	2	10	43	20	25	-33
One Nation	1	3	39	21	36	-53
The Greens	1	16	50	22	11	-16
Other parties and candidates	1	12	48	20	19	-26
<b>Generation</b>						
Gen-Z	2	16	56	17	9	-8
Millennials	2	18	50	15	15	-10
Gen-X	2	14	45	19	20	-23
Baby Boomers	3	18	41	15	23	-17
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	1	15	54	16	14	-14
Men	4	18	39	17	22	-17
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	3	18	46	14	19	-12
Victoria	2	18	46	18	16	-14
Queensland	3	13	47	18	19	-21
All other states and territories	3	17	48	16	16	-12
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	2	20	46	16	16	-10
Outer suburbs	3	16	51	15	15	-11
Provincial cities	2	14	44	20	20	-24
Rural communities	3	15	44	16	22	-20

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

Net performance



**Figure 18:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate the performance as good (total share that good, minus the share who say poor).

**Table 15:** How Australians rate the Federal Government’s performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
All voters	2	17	47	16	18	-15
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	3	11	51	14	21	-21
Year 12 or equivalent	3	15	48	18	16	-16
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	15	45	17	21	-21
University degree	2	23	46	16	13	-4
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	2	22	47	18	11	-5
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	3	18	46	17	16	-12
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	3	15	46	18	18	-18
Less than \$1,000 per week	3	20	43	13	21	-11
Prefer not to say	1	8	53	15	23	-29
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Owned outright	3	18	41	18	20	-17
Owned with a mortgage	1	18	47	18	16	-15
Renting and other	3	14	53	13	17	-13
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	2	13	45	13	27	-25
Some stress	1	15	48	19	17	-20
Not much stress	3	21	48	14	14	-4
No stress at all	7	26	39	16	12	5

# The energy priorities of Australian voters

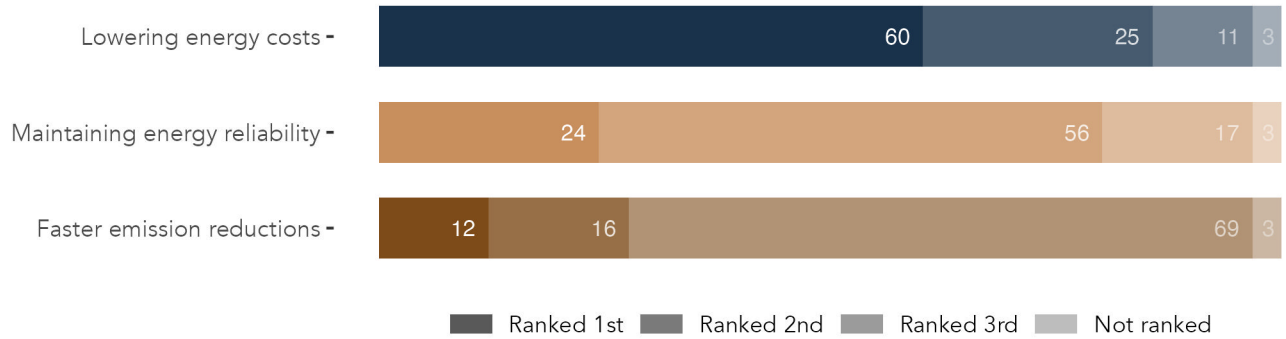
## Question text

*Rank in order, your energy priorities*

Ranking tool; randomise 1-3

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

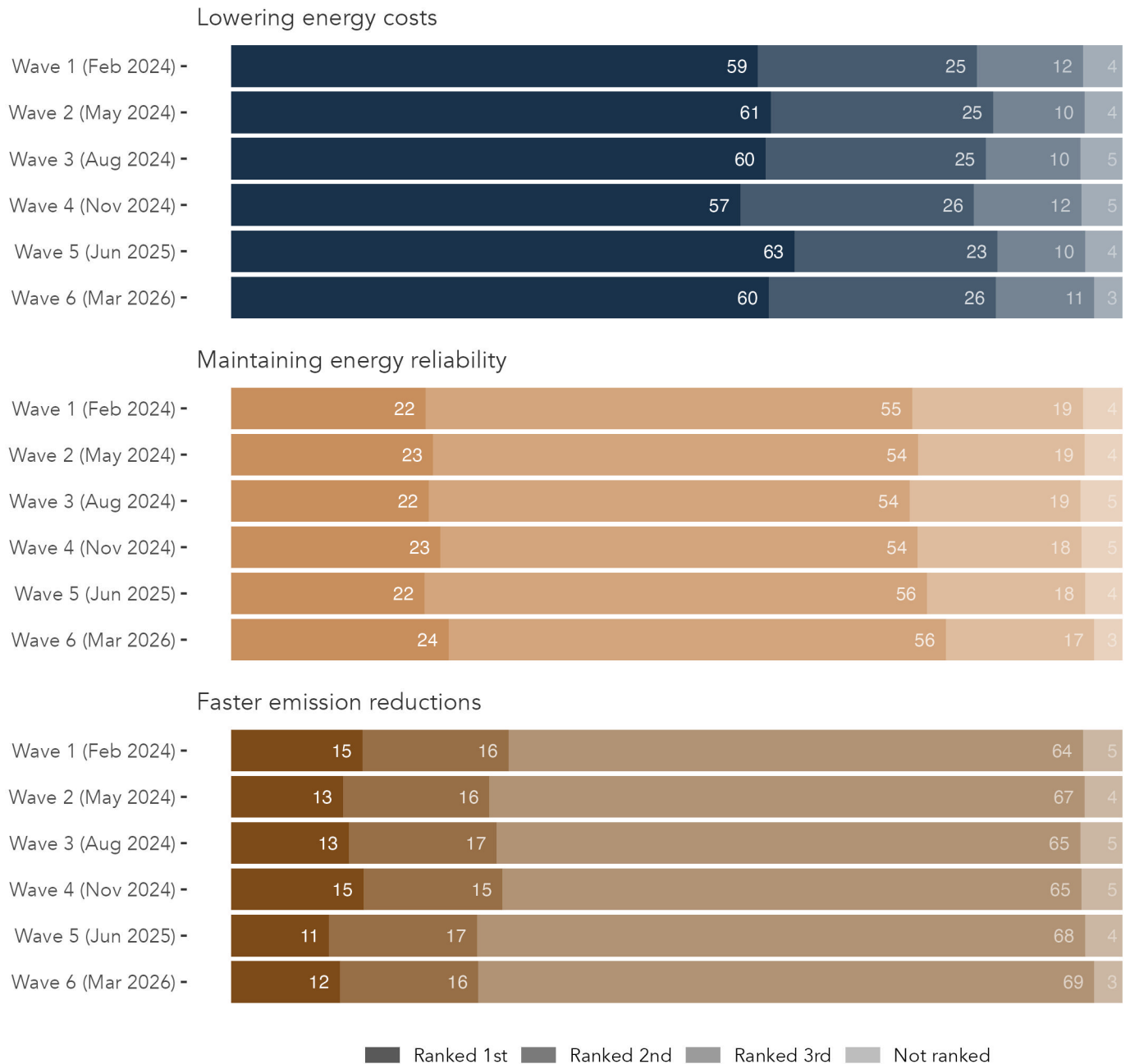
### Top 3 energy priorities of Australian voters



**Figure 19:** The energy priorities of Australian voters. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first. Note: rows sum to 97 per cent, with four per cent answering that they were either not sure or did not rank any of these as their energy priority. Wave 6 EnergyShift Survey, March 2026.

## Top 3 energy priorities of Australian voters

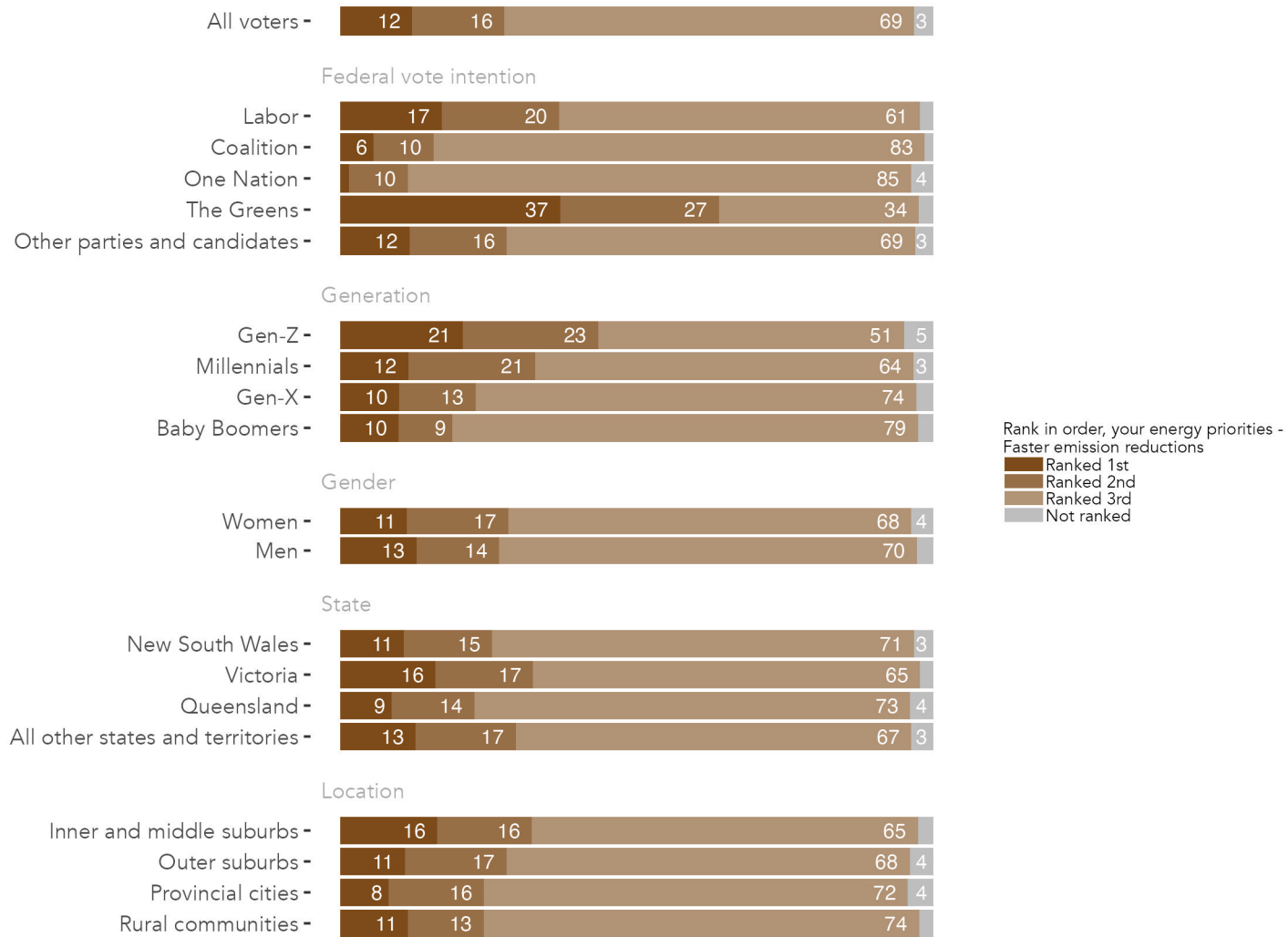
Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 20:** The energy priorities of Australian voters. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

## Faster emission reductions

### Faster emission reductions as an energy priority

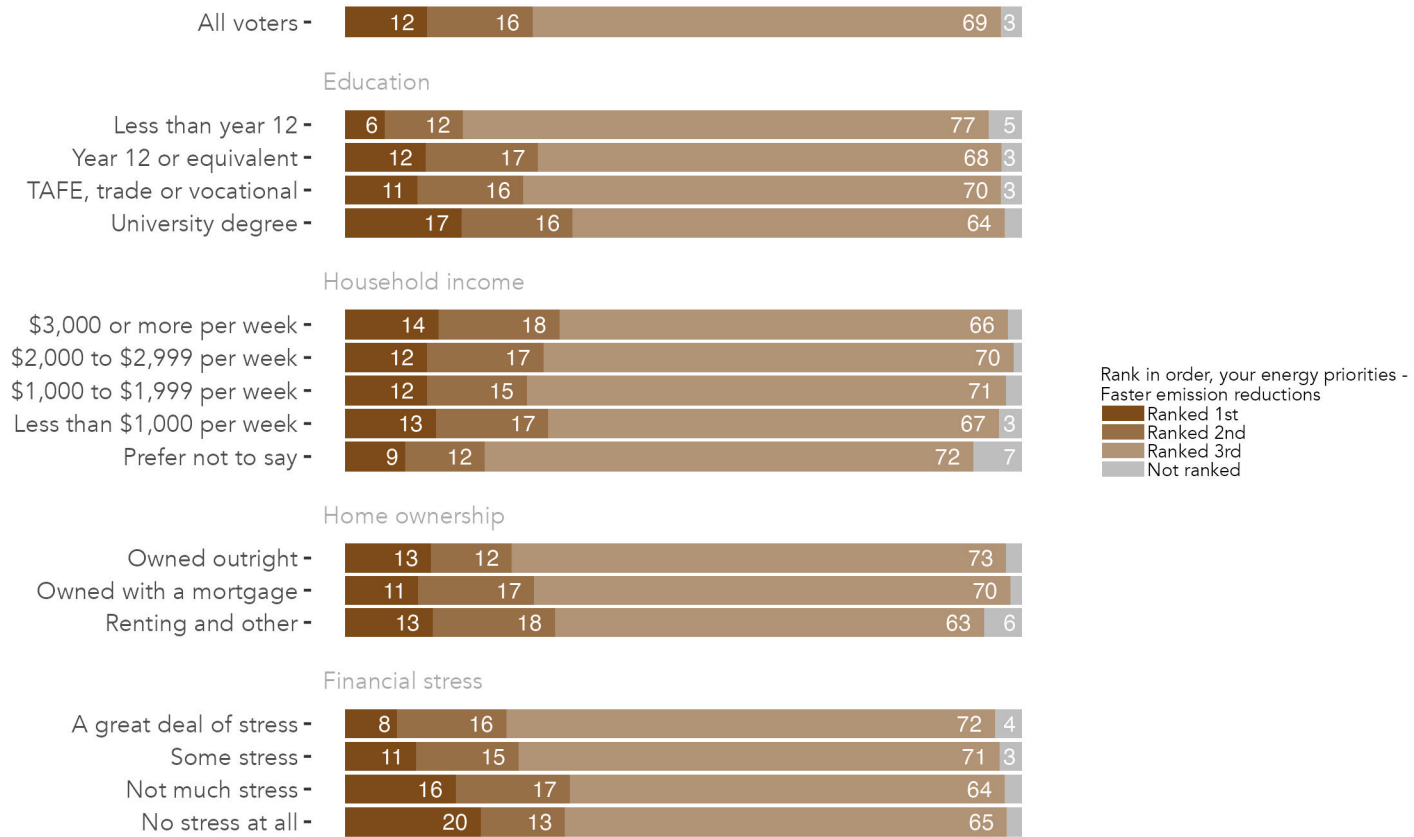


**Figure 21:** Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 16:** Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	12	16	69	3
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	17	20	61	2
Coalition	6	10	83	1
One Nation	1	10	85	4
The Greens	37	27	34	2
Other parties and candidates	12	16	69	3
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	21	23	51	5
Millennials	12	21	64	3
Gen-X	10	13	74	3
Baby Boomers	10	9	79	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	11	17	68	4
Men	13	14	70	3
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	11	15	71	3
Victoria	16	17	65	2
Queensland	9	14	73	4
All other states and territories	13	17	67	3
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	16	16	65	3
Outer suburbs	11	17	68	4
Provincial cities	8	16	72	4
Rural communities	11	13	74	2

## Faster emission reductions as an energy priority



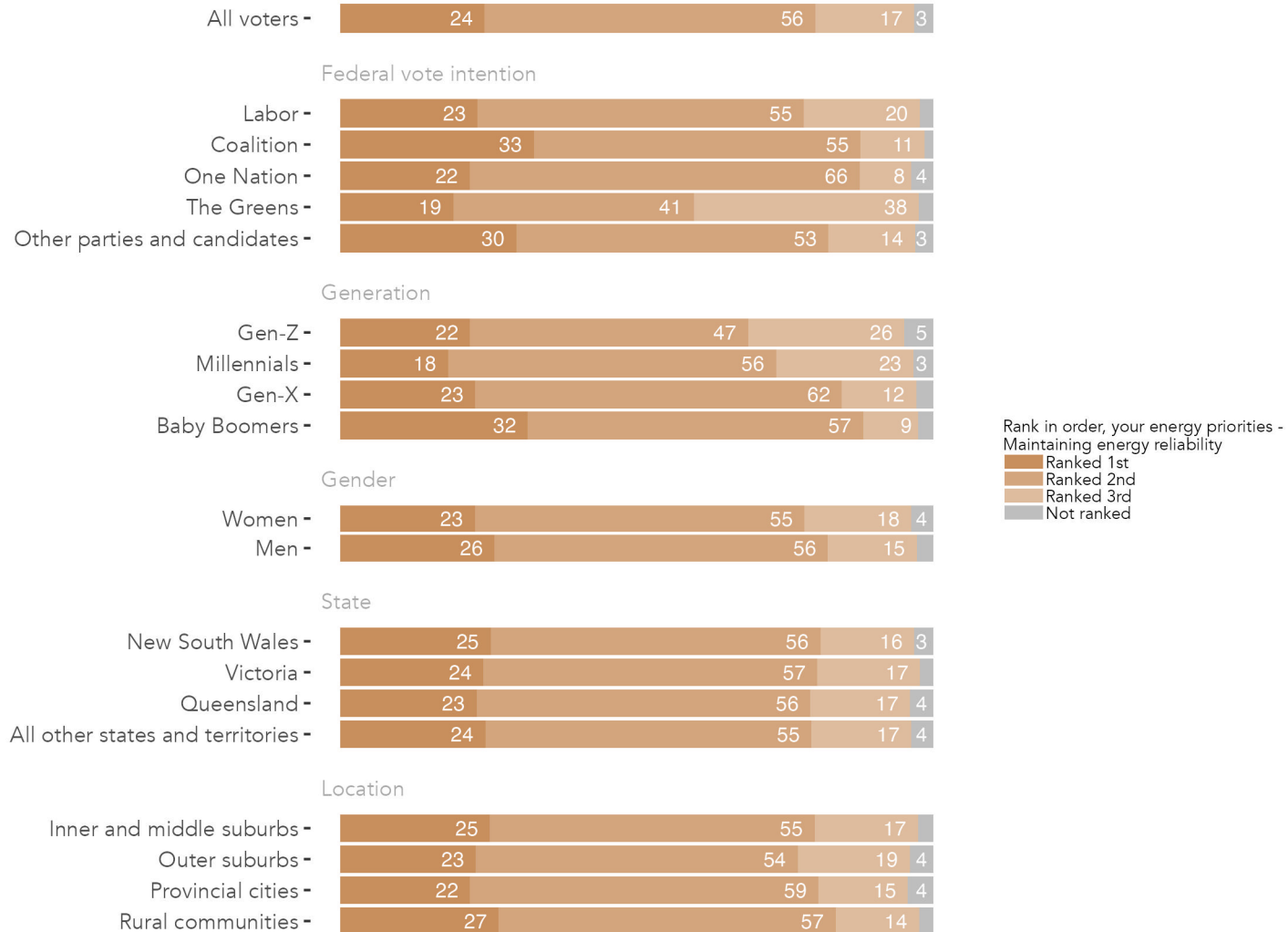
**Figure 22:** Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 17:** Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	12	16	69	3
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	6	12	77	5
Year 12 or equivalent	12	17	68	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	16	70	3
University degree	17	16	64	3
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	14	18	66	2
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	12	17	70	1
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	12	15	71	2
Less than \$1,000 per week	13	17	67	3
Prefer not to say	9	12	72	7
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	13	12	73	2
Owned with a mortgage	11	17	70	2
Renting and other	13	18	63	6
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	8	16	72	4
Some stress	11	15	71	3
Not much stress	16	17	64	3
No stress at all	20	13	65	2

## Maintaining energy reliability

### Maintaining reliability as an energy priority

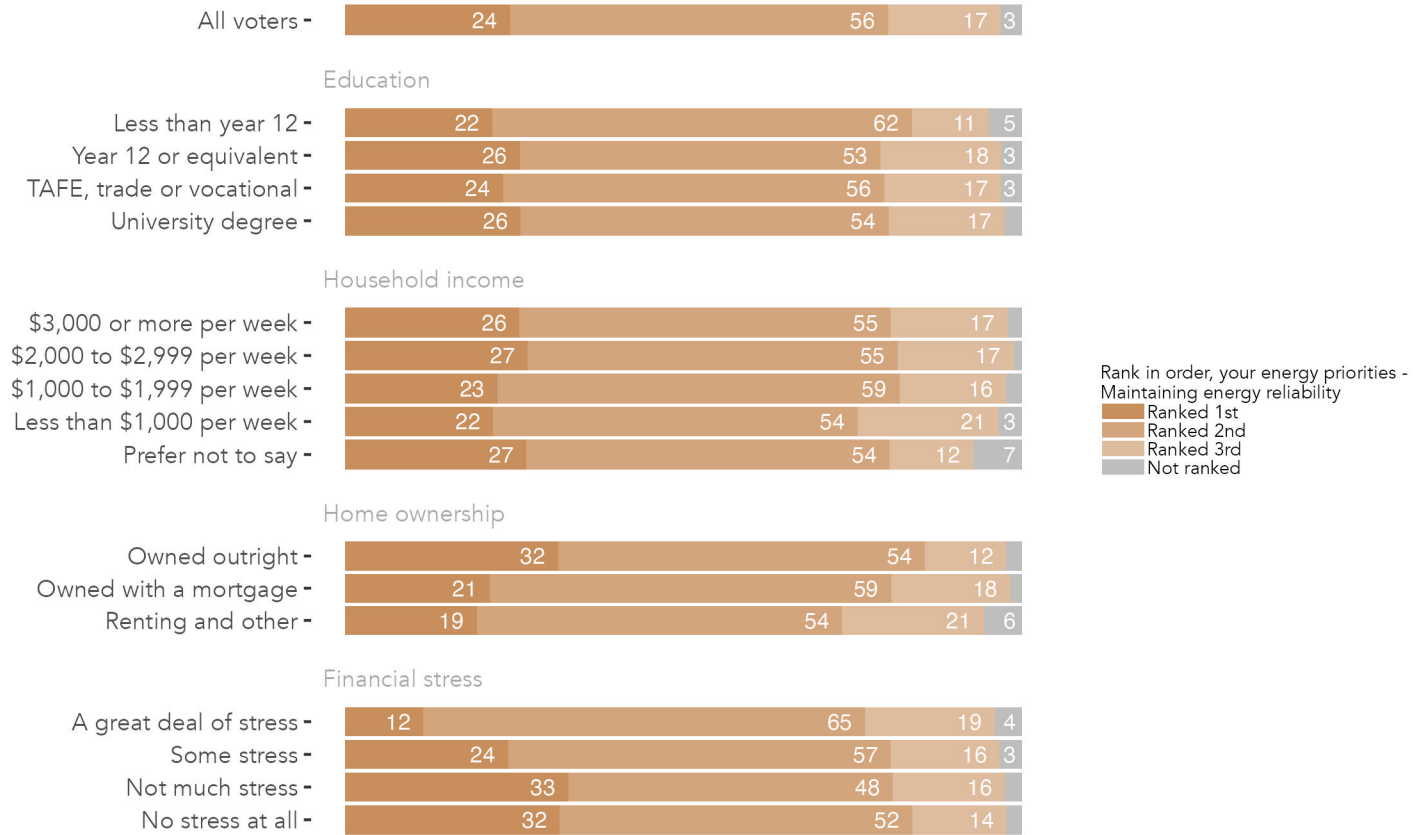


**Figure 23:** Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 18:** Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	24	56	17	3
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	23	55	20	2
Coalition	33	55	11	1
One Nation	22	66	8	4
The Greens	19	41	38	2
Other parties and candidates	30	53	14	3
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	22	47	26	5
Millennials	18	56	23	3
Gen-X	23	62	12	3
Baby Boomers	32	57	9	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	23	55	18	4
Men	26	56	15	3
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	25	56	16	3
Victoria	24	57	17	2
Queensland	23	56	17	4
All other states and territories	24	55	17	4
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	25	55	17	3
Outer suburbs	23	54	19	4
Provincial cities	22	59	15	4
Rural communities	27	57	14	2

## Maintaining reliability as an energy priority



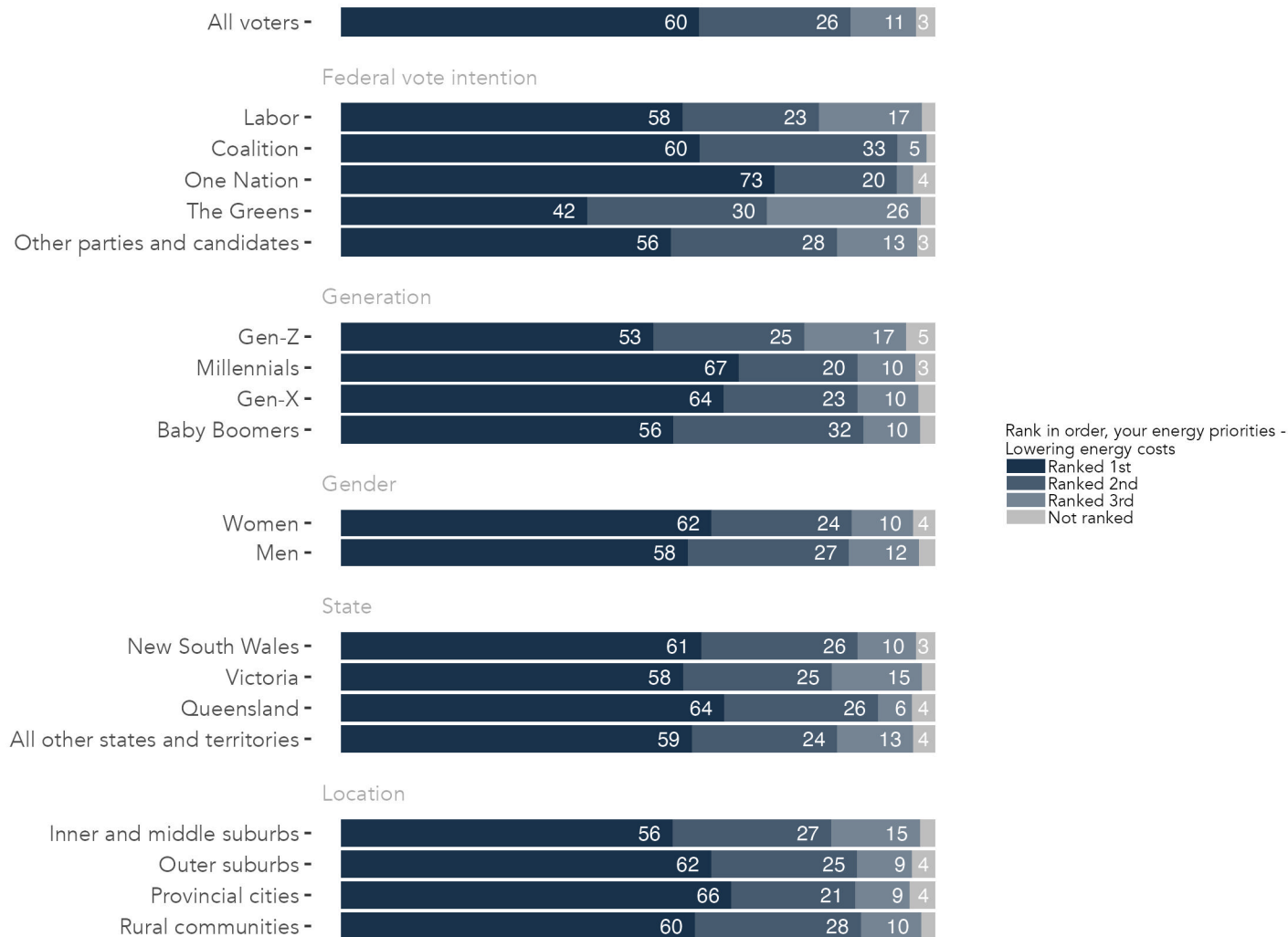
**Figure 24:** Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 19:** Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	24	56	17	3
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	22	62	11	5
Year 12 or equivalent	26	53	18	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	24	56	17	3
University degree	26	54	17	3
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	26	55	17	2
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	27	55	17	1
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	23	59	16	2
Less than \$1,000 per week	22	54	21	3
Prefer not to say	27	54	12	7
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	32	54	12	2
Owned with a mortgage	21	59	18	2
Renting and other	19	54	21	6
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	12	65	19	4
Some stress	24	57	16	3
Not much stress	33	48	16	3
No stress at all	32	52	14	2

## Lowering energy costs

### Lowering costs as an energy priority

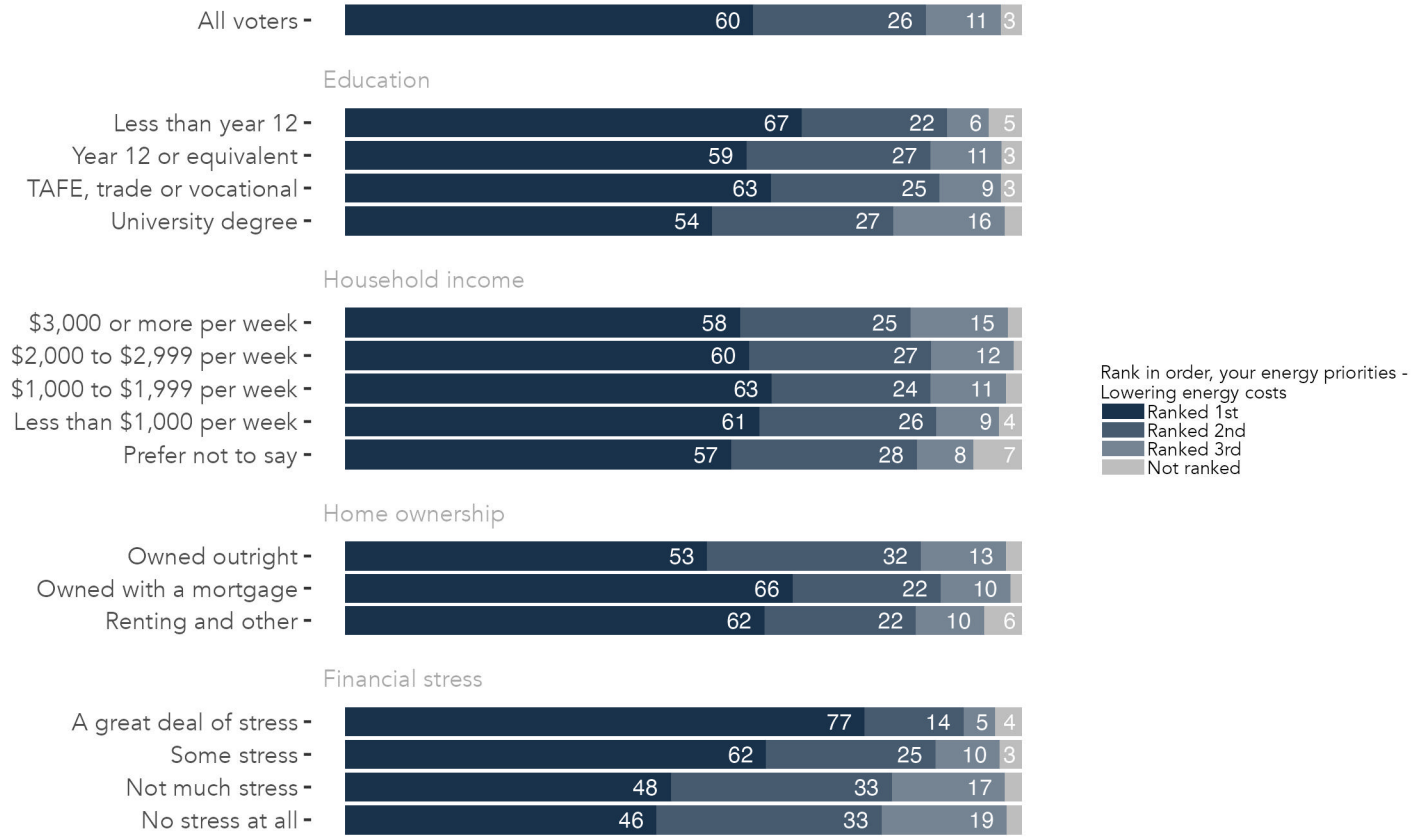


**Figure 25:** Lowering costs as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 20:** Lowering costs as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	60	26	11	3
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	58	23	17	2
Coalition	60	33	5	2
One Nation	73	20	3	4
The Greens	42	30	26	2
Other parties and candidates	56	28	13	3
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	53	25	17	5
Millennials	67	20	10	3
Gen-X	64	23	10	3
Baby Boomers	56	32	10	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	62	24	10	4
Men	58	27	12	3
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	61	26	10	3
Victoria	58	25	15	2
Queensland	64	26	6	4
All other states and territories	59	24	13	4
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	56	27	15	2
Outer suburbs	62	25	9	4
Provincial cities	66	21	9	4
Rural communities	60	28	10	2

## Lowering costs as an energy priority



**Figure 26:** Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 21:** Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	60	26	11	3
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	67	22	6	5
Year 12 or equivalent	59	27	11	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	63	25	9	3
University degree	54	27	16	3
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	58	25	15	2
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	60	27	12	1
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	63	24	11	2
Less than \$1,000 per week	61	26	9	4
Prefer not to say	57	28	8	7
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	53	32	13	2
Owned with a mortgage	66	22	10	2
Renting and other	62	22	10	6
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	77	14	5	4
Some stress	62	25	10	3
Not much stress	48	33	17	2
No stress at all	46	33	19	2

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

### Question text

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

Grid; single select

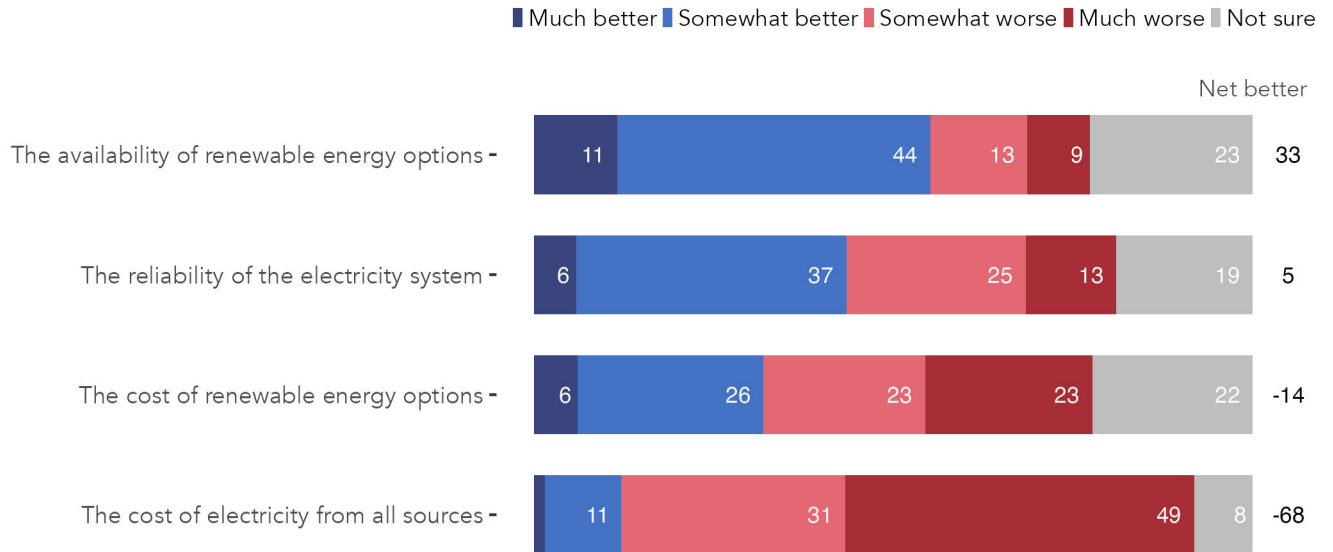
Items; randomise

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

Response options; single select; random reverse 1-4

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

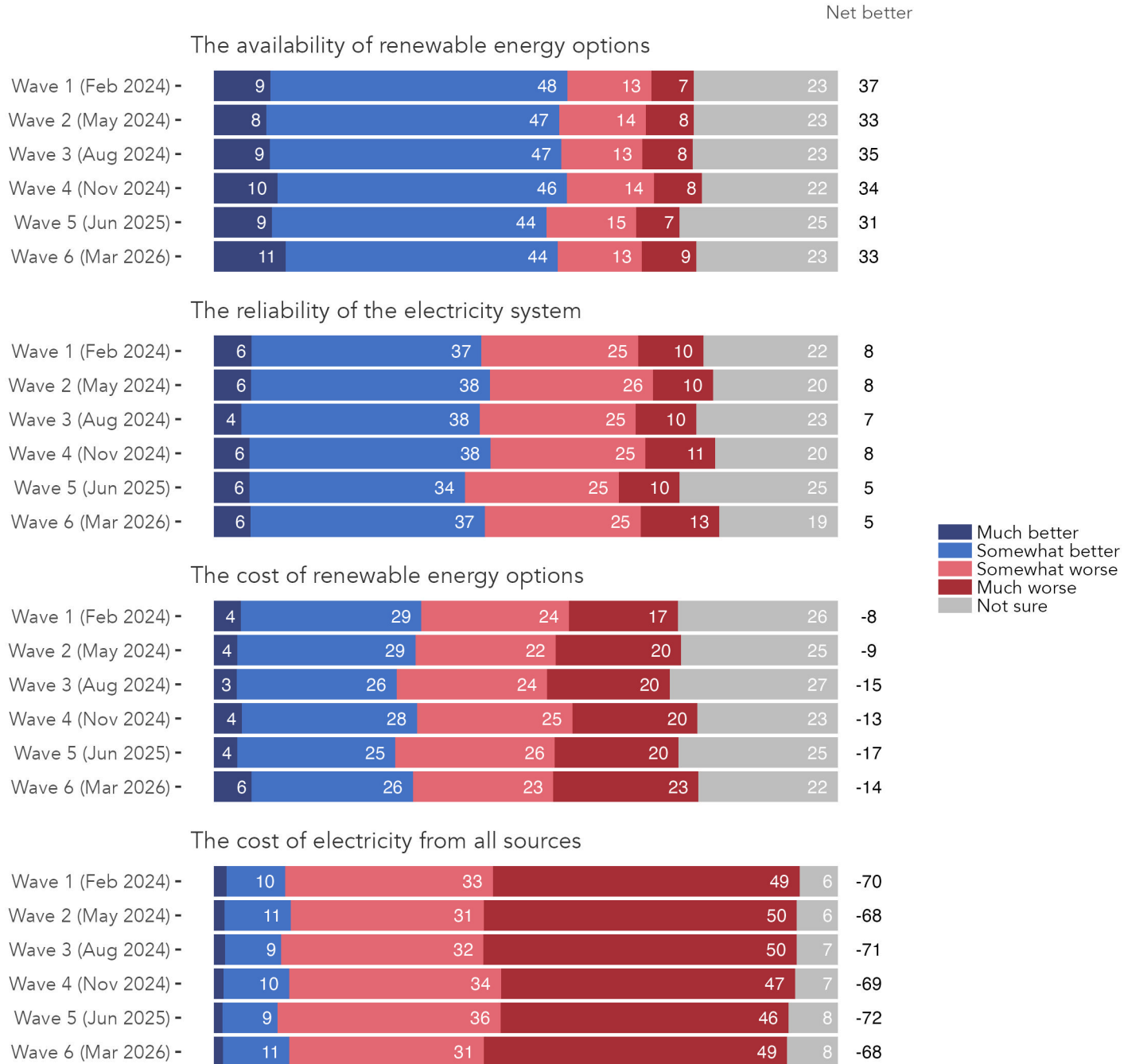
## Compared to five years ago, have the following gotten better or worse?



**Figure 27:** How Australians feel about the renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago. Wave 6 EnergyShift Survey, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

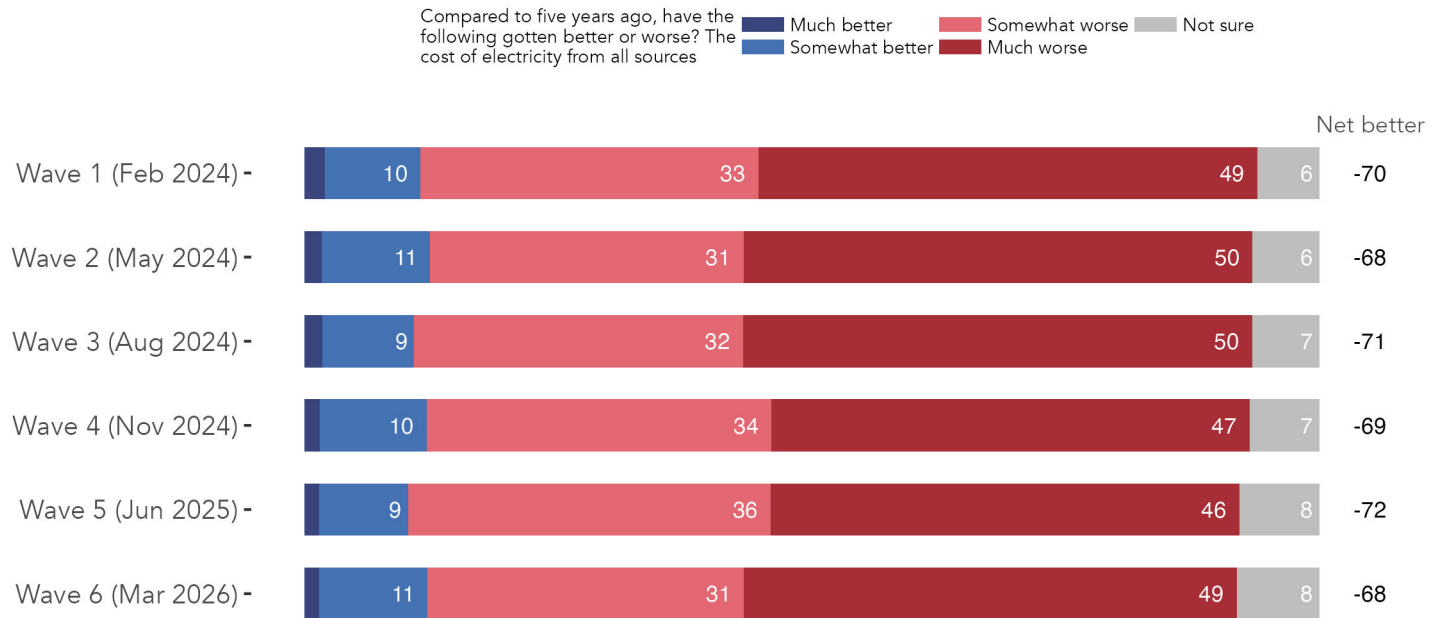


**Figure 28:** How Australians feel about the renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that say better, minus the share who say worse).

**The cost of electricity from all sources**

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 29:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 22:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	10	33	49	6	-70
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	11	31	50	6	-68
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	9	32	50	7	-71
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	10	34	47	7	-69
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	1	9	36	46	8	-72
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	11	31	49	8	-68

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

Compared to five years ago, have the following gotten better or worse? The cost of electricity from all sources

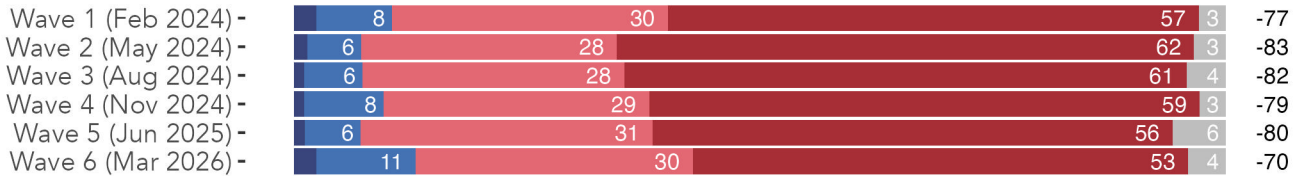
■ Much better    ■ Somewhat worse    ■ Not sure  
■ Somewhat better    ■ Much worse

Net better

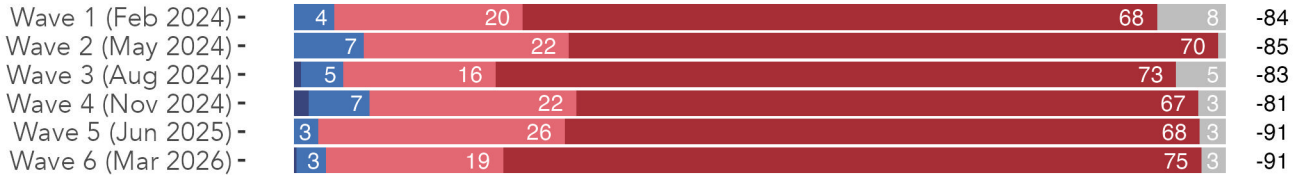
### Labor



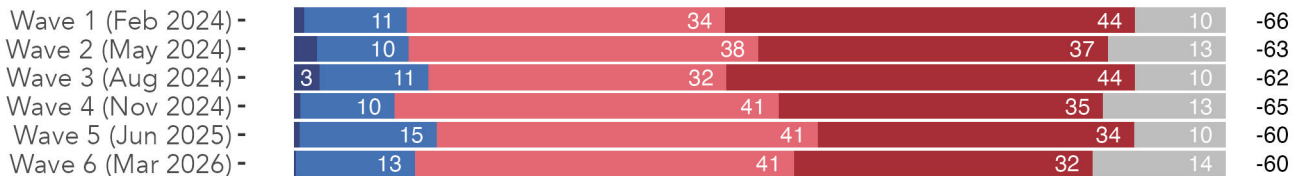
### Coalition



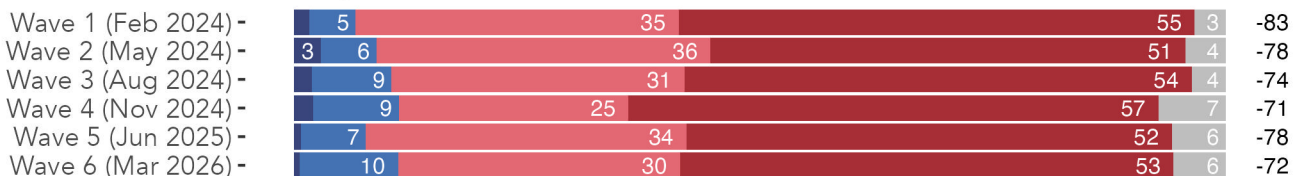
### One Nation



### The Greens



### Other parties and candidates



**Figure 30:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 23:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
<b>Labor</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	13	40	38	6	-62
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	19	34	39	6	-52
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	12	43	35	7	-63
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	15	41	34	8	-58
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	3	12	42	34	9	-61
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	3	16	39	31	11	-51
<b>Coalition</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	8	30	57	3	-77
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	6	28	62	3	-83
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	6	28	61	4	-82
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	8	29	59	3	-79
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	1	6	31	56	6	-80
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	11	30	53	4	-70
<b>One Nation</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	0	4	20	68	8	-84
Wave 2 (May 2024)	0	7	22	70	1	-85
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	5	16	73	5	-83
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	7	22	67	3	-81
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	0	3	26	68	3	-91
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	0	3	19	75	3	-91
<b>The Greens</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	11	34	44	10	-66
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	10	38	37	13	-63
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	11	32	44	10	-62
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	10	41	35	13	-65
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	0	15	41	34	10	-60
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	0	13	41	32	14	-60
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	5	35	55	3	-83
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	6	36	51	4	-78
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	9	31	54	4	-74
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	9	25	57	7	-71
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	1	7	34	52	6	-78
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	10	30	53	6	-72

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

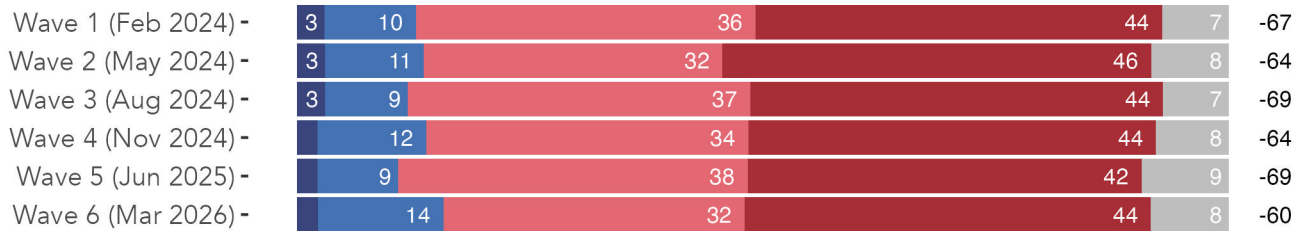
Waves 1 through 6 compared

Compared to five years ago, have the following gotten better or worse? The cost of electricity from all sources

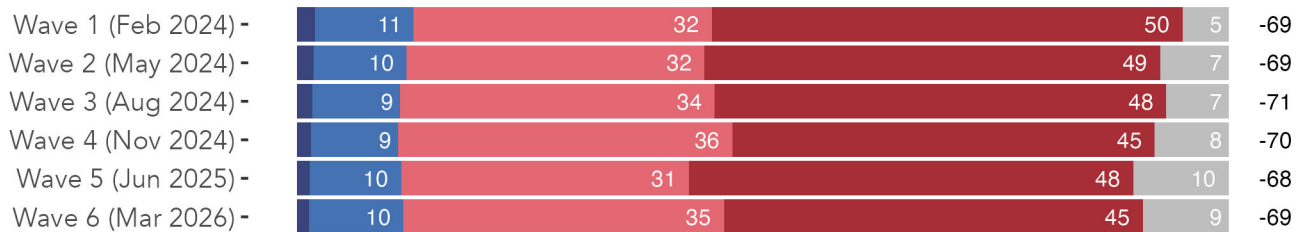
■ Much better    ■ Somewhat worse    ■ Not sure  
■ Somewhat better    ■ Much worse

Net better

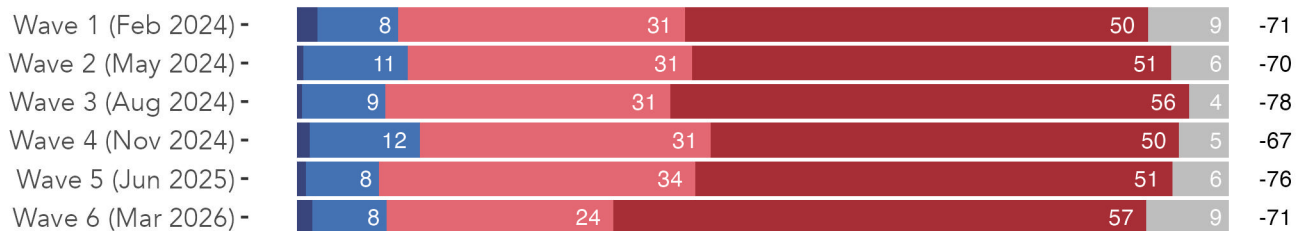
### Inner and middle suburbs



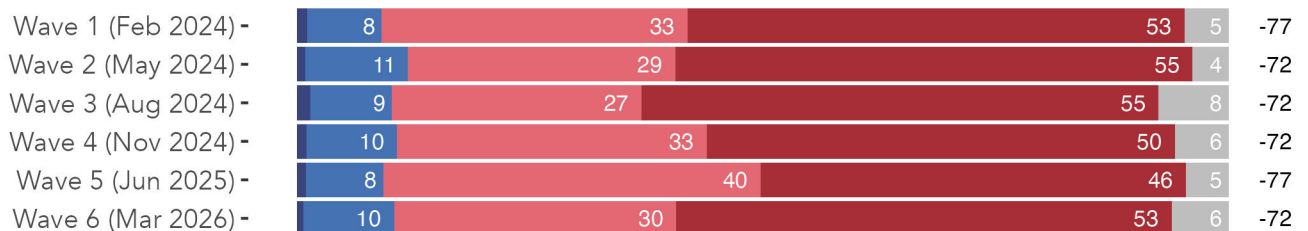
### Outer suburbs



### Provincial cities



### Rural communities

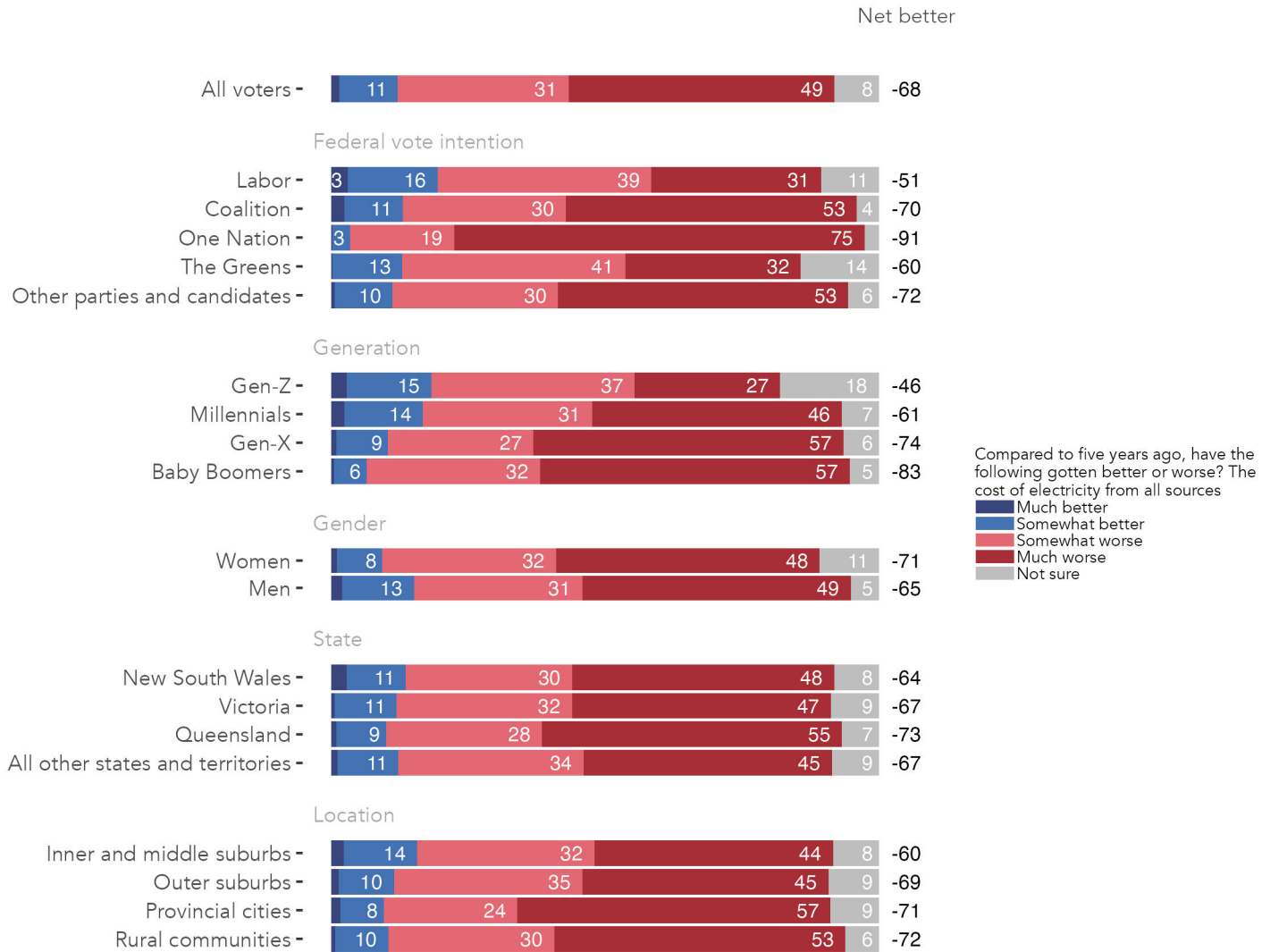


**Figure 31:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 24:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	10	36	44	7	-67
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	11	32	46	8	-64
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	9	37	44	7	-69
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	12	34	44	8	-64
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	2	9	38	42	9	-69
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	14	32	44	8	-60
<b>Outer suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	11	32	50	5	-69
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	10	32	49	7	-69
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	9	34	48	7	-71
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	9	36	45	8	-70
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	1	10	31	48	10	-68
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	10	35	45	9	-69
<b>Provincial cities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	8	31	50	9	-71
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	11	31	51	6	-70
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	0	9	31	56	4	-78
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	12	31	50	5	-67
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	1	8	34	51	6	-76
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	8	24	57	9	-71
<b>Rural communities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	8	33	53	5	-77
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	11	29	55	4	-72
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	9	27	55	8	-72
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	10	33	50	6	-72
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	1	8	40	46	5	-77
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	1	10	30	53	6	-72

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

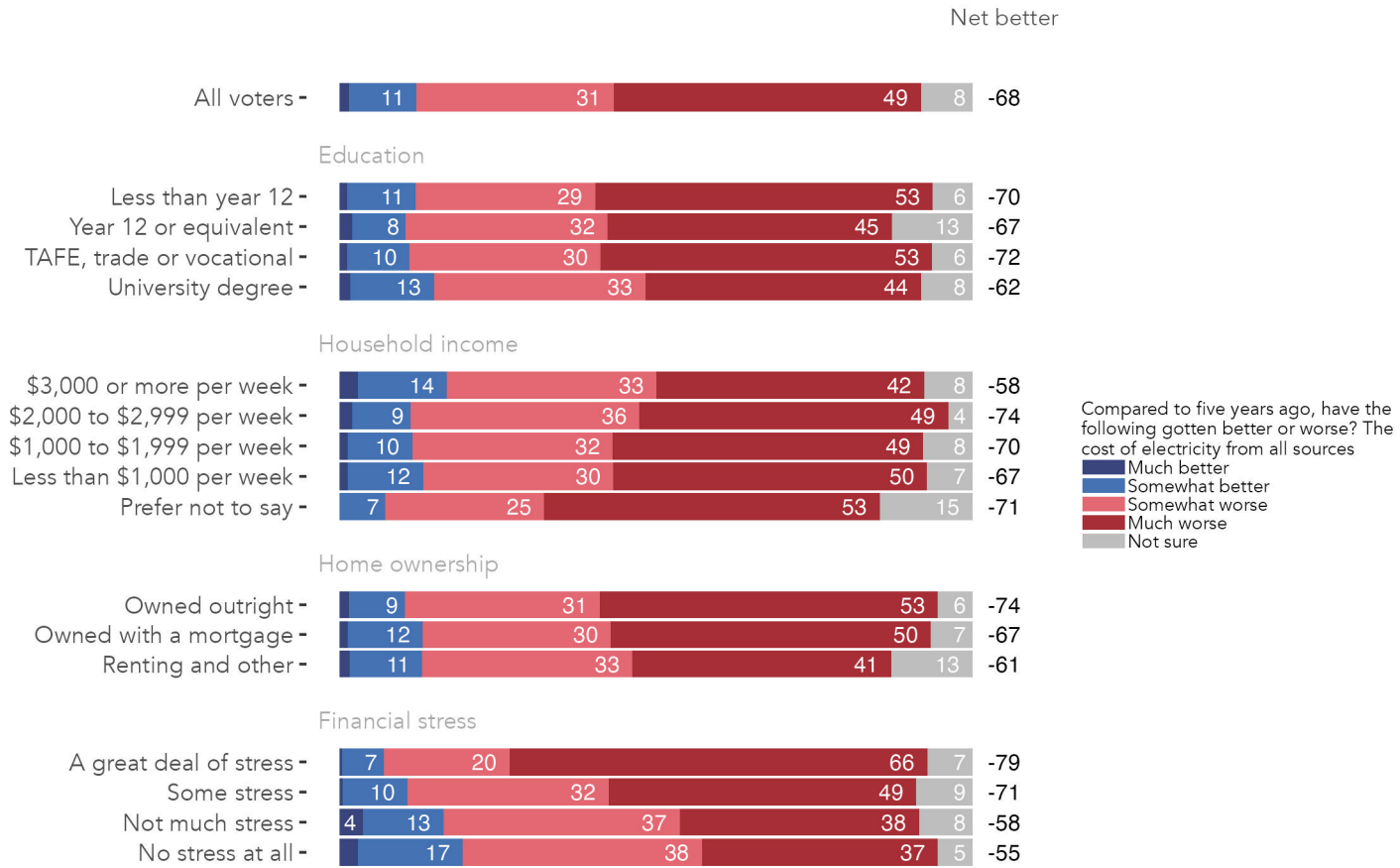


**Figure 32:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 25:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	1	11	31	49	8	-68
<b>Federal vote intention</b>						
Labor	3	16	39	31	11	-51
Coalition	2	11	30	53	4	-70
One Nation	0	3	19	75	3	-91
The Greens	0	13	41	32	14	-60
Other parties and candidates	1	10	30	53	6	-72
<b>Generation</b>						
Gen-Z	3	15	37	27	18	-46
Millennials	2	14	31	46	7	-61
Gen-X	1	9	27	57	6	-74
Baby Boomers	0	6	32	57	5	-83
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	1	8	32	48	11	-71
Men	2	13	31	49	5	-65
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	3	11	30	48	8	-64
Victoria	1	11	32	47	9	-67
Queensland	1	9	28	55	7	-73
All other states and territories	1	11	34	45	9	-67
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	2	14	32	44	8	-60
Outer suburbs	1	10	35	45	9	-69
Provincial cities	2	8	24	57	9	-71
Rural communities	1	10	30	53	6	-72

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



**Figure 33:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

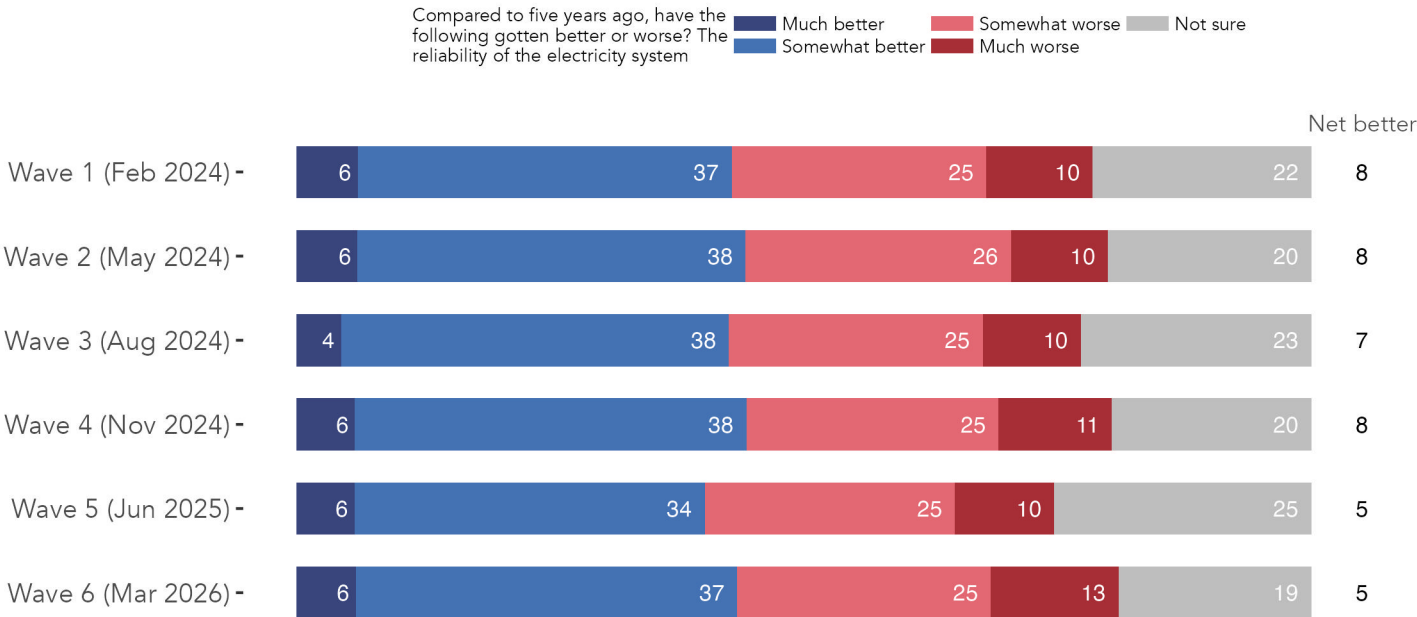
**Table 26:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	1	11	31	49	8	-68
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	1	11	29	53	6	-70
Year 12 or equivalent	2	8	32	45	13	-67
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	10	30	53	6	-72
University degree	2	13	33	44	8	-62
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	3	14	33	42	8	-58
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	2	9	36	49	4	-74
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	1	10	32	49	8	-70
Less than \$1,000 per week	1	12	30	50	7	-67
Prefer not to say	0	7	25	53	15	-71
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Owned outright	1	9	31	53	6	-74
Owned with a mortgage	1	12	30	50	7	-67
Renting and other	2	11	33	41	13	-61
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	0	7	20	66	7	-79
Some stress	0	10	32	49	9	-71
Not much stress	4	13	37	38	8	-58
No stress at all	3	17	38	37	5	-55

**The reliability of the electricity system**

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 34:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 27:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	37	25	10	22	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	38	26	10	20	8
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	4	38	25	10	23	7
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	38	25	11	20	8
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	6	34	25	10	25	5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	37	25	13	19	5

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

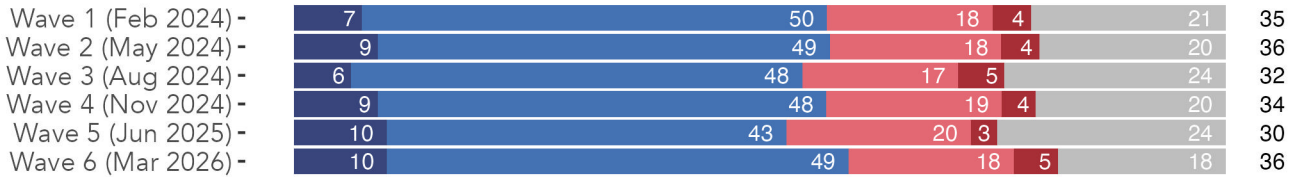
Waves 1 through 6 compared

Compared to five years ago, have the following gotten better or worse? The reliability of the electricity system

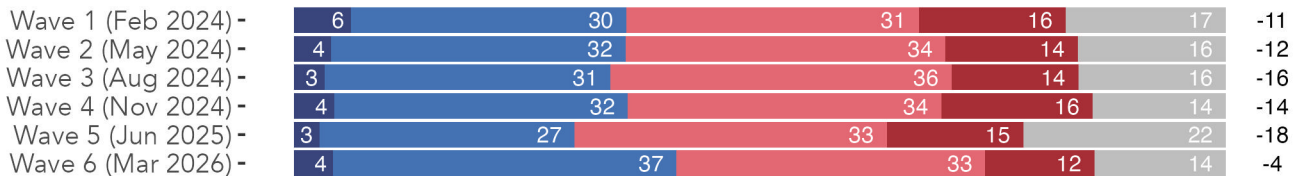
■ Much better    ■ Somewhat worse    ■ Not sure  
■ Somewhat better    ■ Much worse

Net better

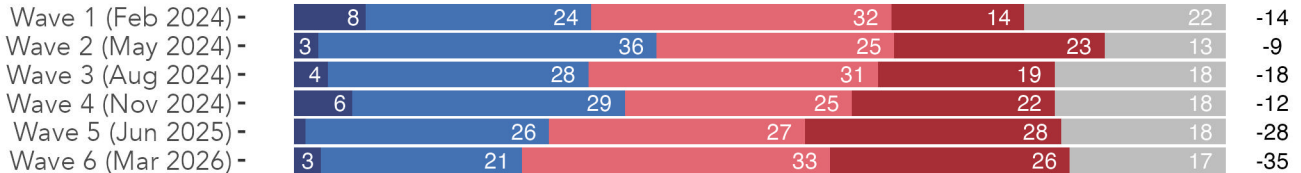
### Labor



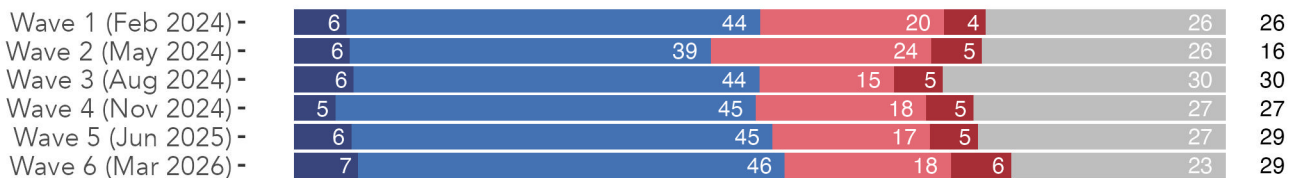
### Coalition



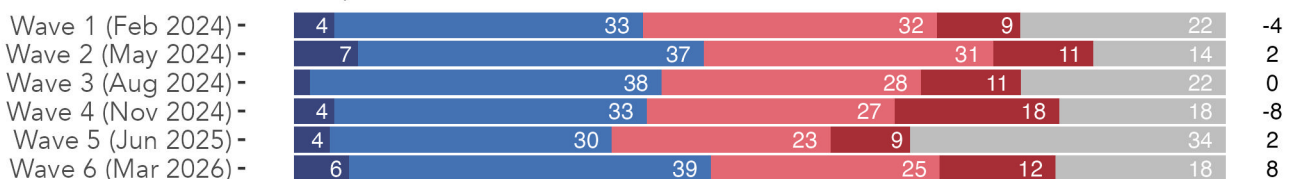
### One Nation



### The Greens



### Other parties and candidates



**Figure 35:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 28:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
<b>Labor</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	50	18	4	21	35
Wave 2 (May 2024)	9	49	18	4	20	36
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	48	17	5	24	32
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	9	48	19	4	20	34
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	10	43	20	3	24	30
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	10	49	18	5	18	36
<b>Coalition</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	30	31	16	17	-11
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	32	34	14	16	-12
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	31	36	14	16	-16
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	4	32	34	16	14	-14
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	3	27	33	15	22	-18
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	4	37	33	12	14	-4
<b>One Nation</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	24	32	14	22	-14
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	36	25	23	13	-9
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	4	28	31	19	18	-18
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	29	25	22	18	-12
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	1	26	27	28	18	-28
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	3	21	33	26	17	-35
<b>The Greens</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	44	20	4	26	26
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	39	24	5	26	16
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	44	15	5	30	30
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	5	45	18	5	27	27
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	6	45	17	5	27	29
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	7	46	18	6	23	29
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	4	33	32	9	22	-4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	7	37	31	11	14	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	38	28	11	22	0
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	4	33	27	18	18	-8
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	4	30	23	9	34	2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	39	25	12	18	8

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

Compared to five years ago, have the following gotten better or worse? The reliability of the electricity system

Much better

Somewhat better

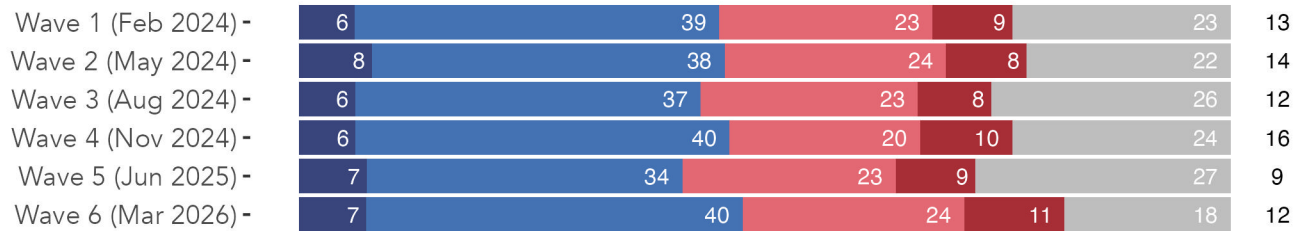
Somewhat worse

Much worse

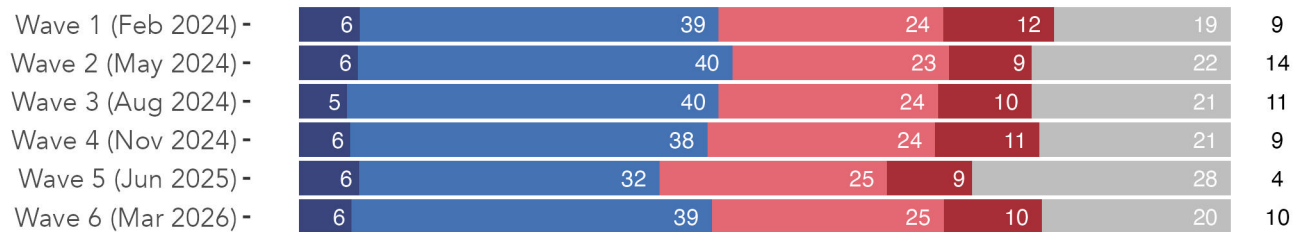
Not sure

Net better

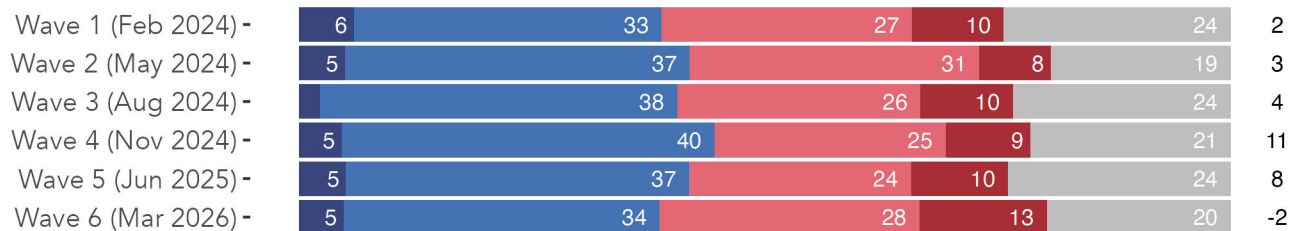
### Inner and middle suburbs



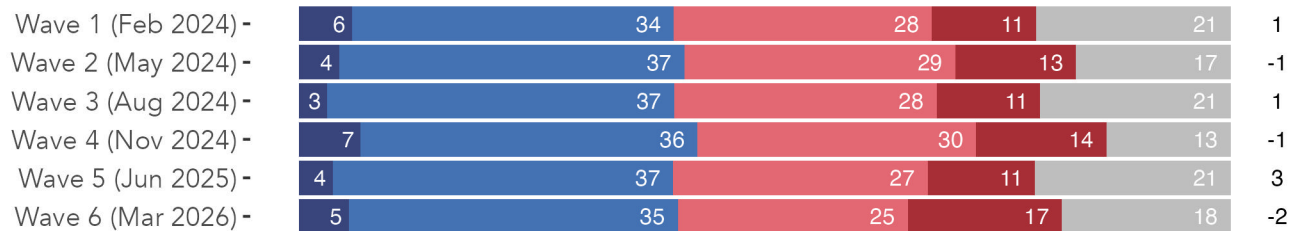
### Outer suburbs



### Provincial cities



### Rural communities

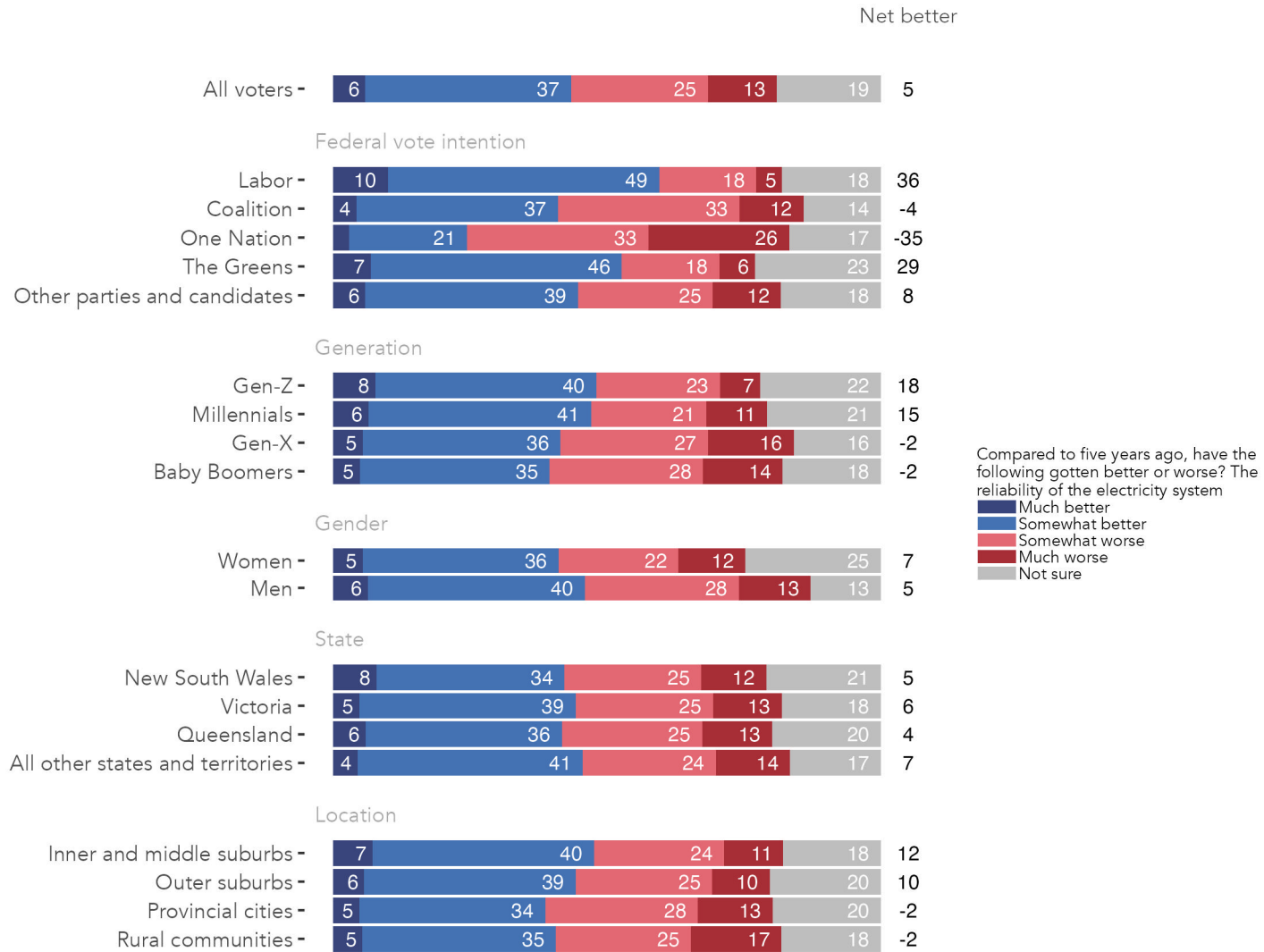


**Figure 36:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 29:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	39	23	9	23	13
Wave 2 (May 2024)	8	38	24	8	22	14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	37	23	8	26	12
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	40	20	10	24	16
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	7	34	23	9	27	9
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	7	40	24	11	18	12
<b>Outer suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	39	24	12	19	9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	40	23	9	22	14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	5	40	24	10	21	11
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	38	24	11	21	9
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	6	32	25	9	28	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	39	25	10	20	10
<b>Provincial cities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	33	27	10	24	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	37	31	8	19	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	38	26	10	24	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	5	40	25	9	21	11
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	5	37	24	10	24	8
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	5	34	28	13	20	-2
<b>Rural communities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	34	28	11	21	1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	37	29	13	17	-1
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	37	28	11	21	1
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	7	36	30	14	13	-1
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	4	37	27	11	21	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	5	35	25	17	18	-2

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

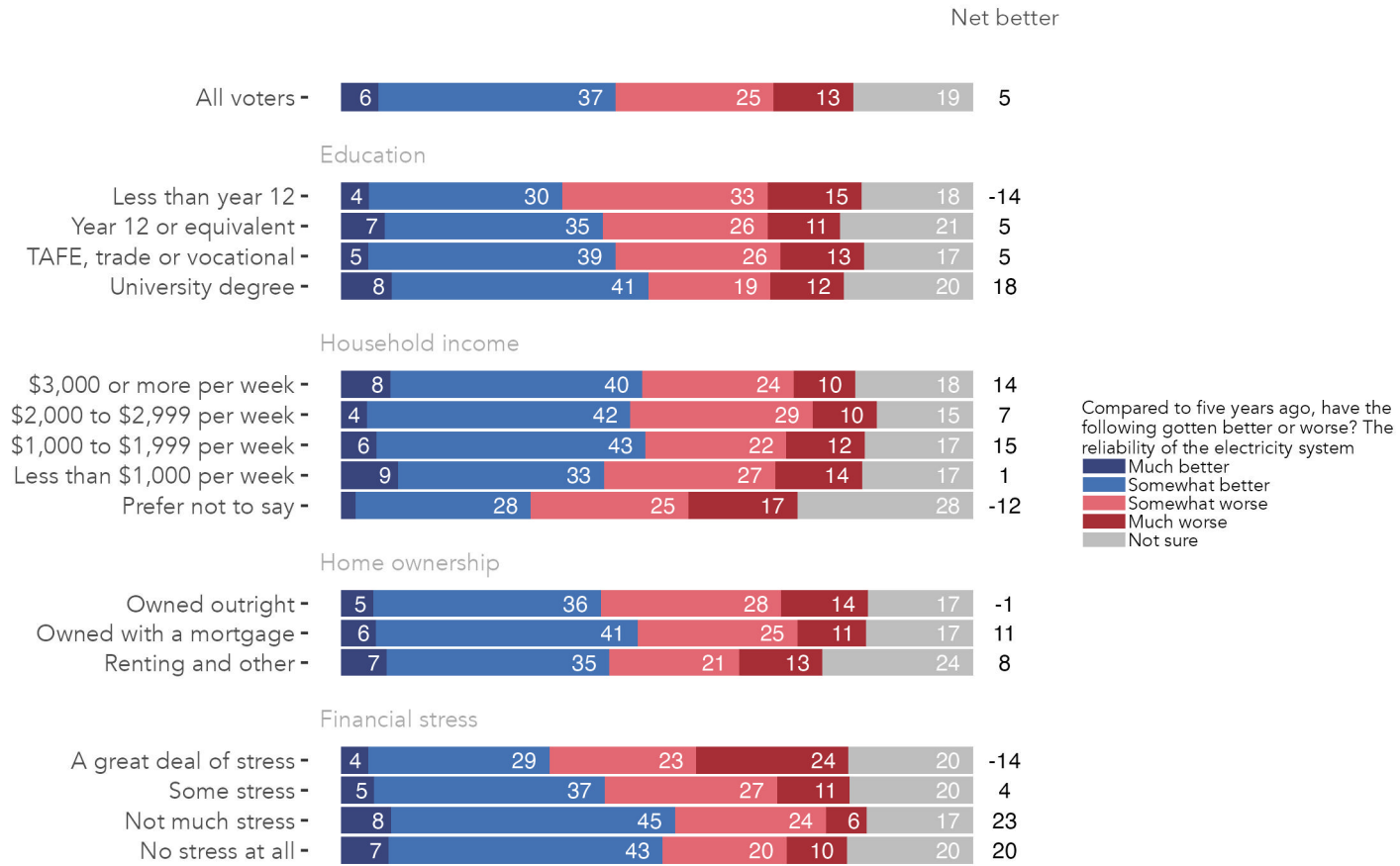


**Figure 37:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 30:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	6	37	25	13	19	5
<b>Federal vote intention</b>						
Labor	10	49	18	5	18	36
Coalition	4	37	33	12	14	-4
One Nation	3	21	33	26	17	-35
The Greens	7	46	18	6	23	29
Other parties and candidates	6	39	25	12	18	8
<b>Generation</b>						
Gen-Z	8	40	23	7	22	18
Millennials	6	41	21	11	21	15
Gen-X	5	36	27	16	16	-2
Baby Boomers	5	35	28	14	18	-2
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	5	36	22	12	25	7
Men	6	40	28	13	13	5
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	8	34	25	12	21	5
Victoria	5	39	25	13	18	6
Queensland	6	36	25	13	20	4
All other states and territories	4	41	24	14	17	7
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	7	40	24	11	18	12
Outer suburbs	6	39	25	10	20	10
Provincial cities	5	34	28	13	20	-2
Rural communities	5	35	25	17	18	-2

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



**Figure 38:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

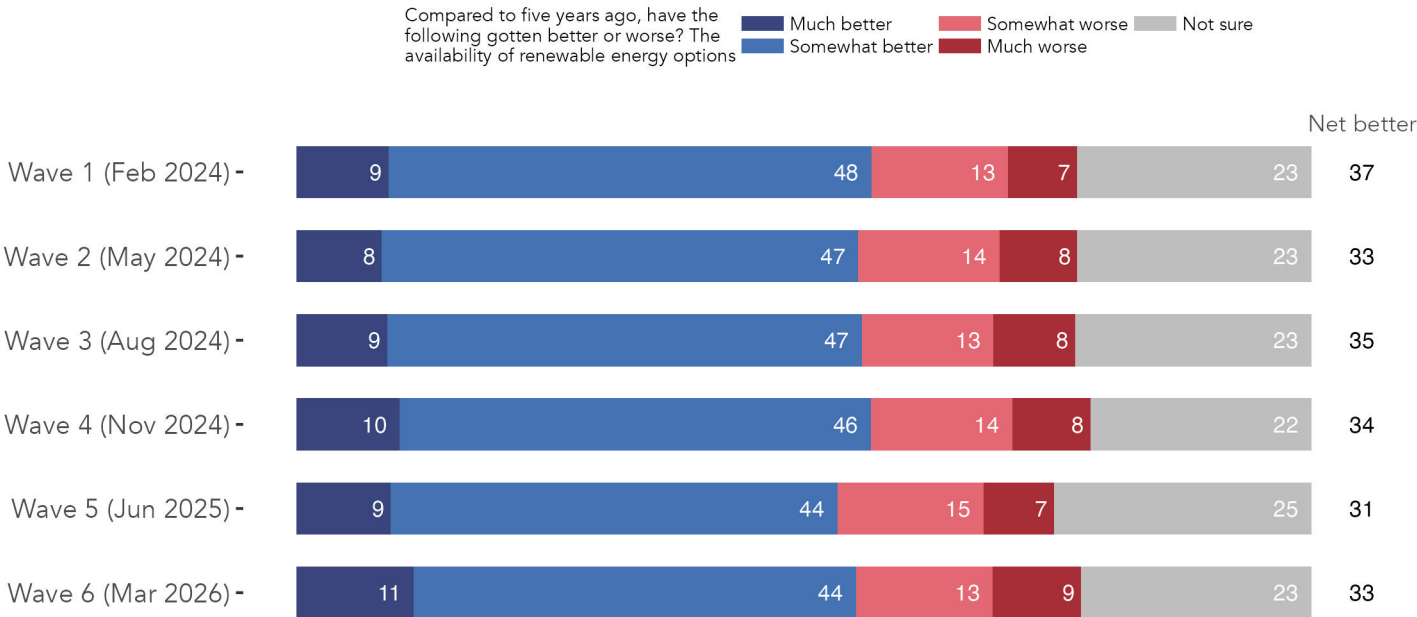
**Table 31:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	6	37	25	13	19	5
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	4	30	33	15	18	-14
Year 12 or equivalent	7	35	26	11	21	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	39	26	13	17	5
University degree	8	41	19	12	20	18
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	8	40	24	10	18	14
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	4	42	29	10	15	7
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	6	43	22	12	17	15
Less than \$1,000 per week	9	33	27	14	17	1
Prefer not to say	2	28	25	17	28	-12
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Owned outright	5	36	28	14	17	-1
Owned with a mortgage	6	41	25	11	17	11
Renting and other	7	35	21	13	24	8
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	4	29	23	24	20	-14
Some stress	5	37	27	11	20	4
Not much stress	8	45	24	6	17	23
No stress at all	7	43	20	10	20	20

**The availability of renewable energy options**

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 39:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 32:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	9	48	13	7	23	37
Wave 2 (May 2024)	8	47	14	8	23	33
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	47	13	8	23	35
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	46	14	8	22	34
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	9	44	15	7	25	31
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	11	44	13	9	23	33

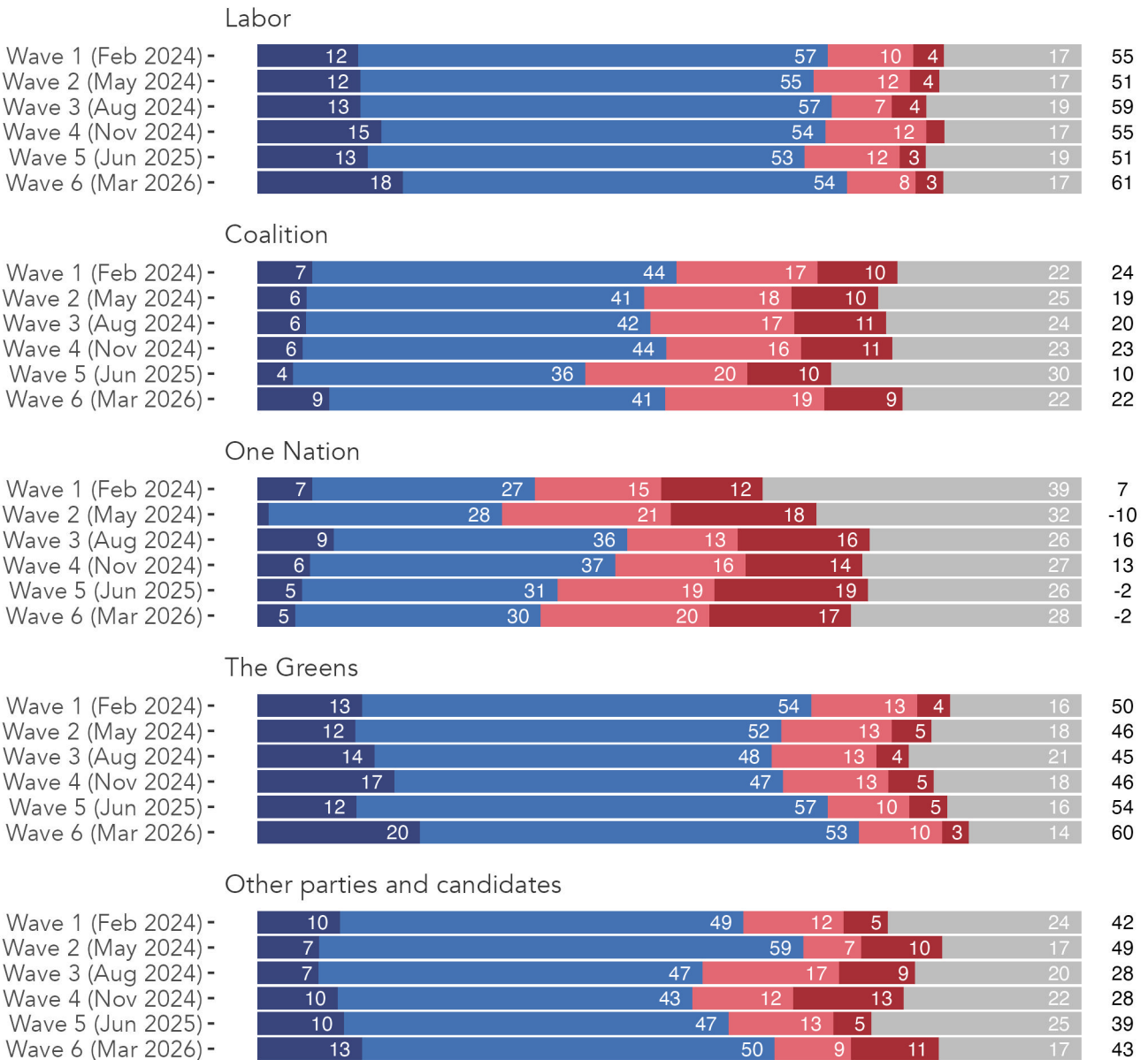
## Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse

Waves 1 through 6 compared

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

■ Much better    ■ Somewhat worse    ■ Not sure  
■ Somewhat better    ■ Much worse

Net better



**Figure 40:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 33:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
<b>Labor</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	12	57	10	4	17	55
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	55	12	4	17	51
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	13	57	7	4	19	59
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	15	54	12	2	17	55
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	13	53	12	3	19	51
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	18	54	8	3	17	61
<b>Coalition</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	44	17	10	22	24
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	41	18	10	25	19
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	42	17	11	24	20
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	44	16	11	23	23
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	4	36	20	10	30	10
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	9	41	19	9	22	22
<b>One Nation</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	27	15	12	39	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	28	21	18	32	-10
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	36	13	16	26	16
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	37	16	14	27	13
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	5	31	19	19	26	-2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	5	30	20	17	28	-2
<b>The Greens</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	13	54	13	4	16	50
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	52	13	5	18	46
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	14	48	13	4	21	45
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	17	47	13	5	18	46
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	12	57	10	5	16	54
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	20	53	10	3	14	60
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	10	49	12	5	24	42
Wave 2 (May 2024)	7	59	7	10	17	49
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	7	47	17	9	20	28
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	43	12	13	22	28
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	10	47	13	5	25	39
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	13	50	9	11	17	43

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

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

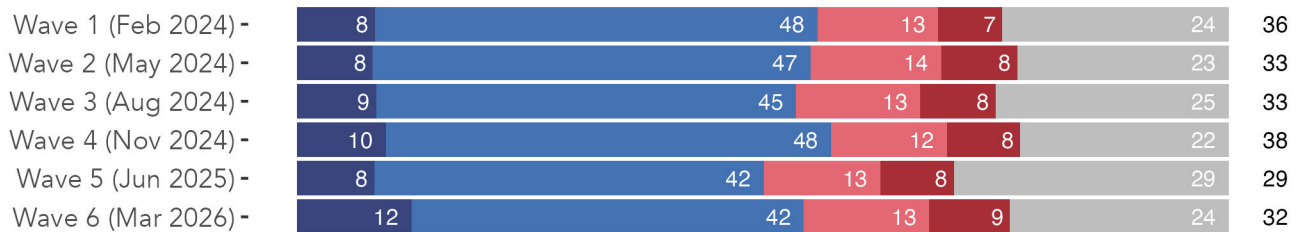
■ Much better    ■ Somewhat worse    ■ Not sure  
■ Somewhat better    ■ Much worse

Net better

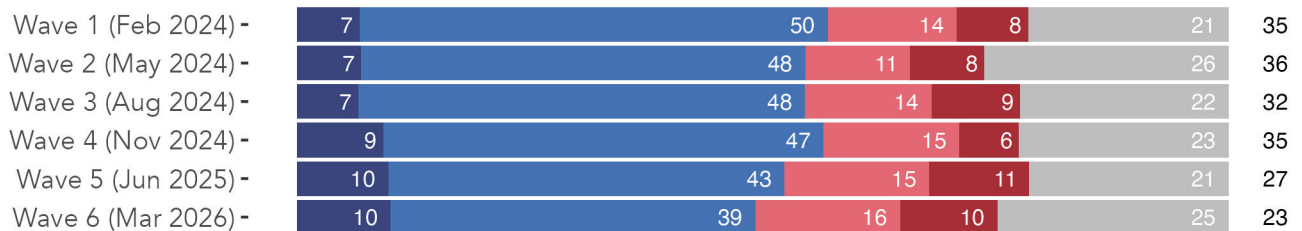
### Inner and middle suburbs



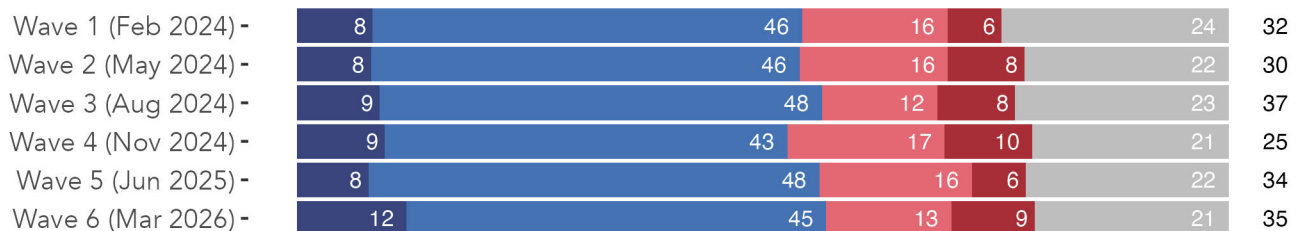
### Outer suburbs



### Provincial cities



### Rural communities

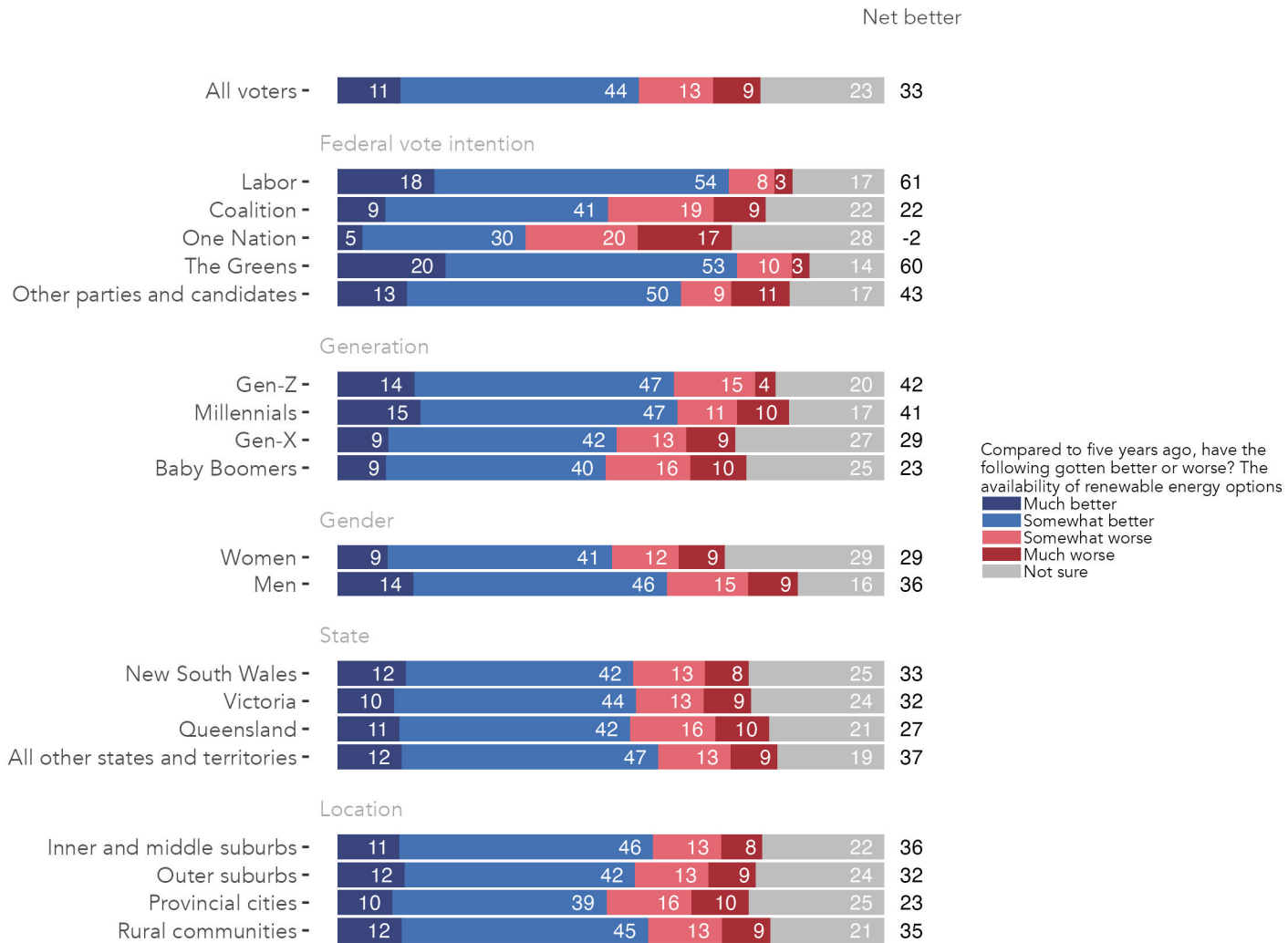


**Figure 41:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 34:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	12	48	12	7	21	41
Wave 2 (May 2024)	10	47	14	6	23	37
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	11	47	13	7	22	38
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	12	48	12	7	21	41
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	12	43	14	5	26	36
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	11	46	13	8	22	36
<b>Outer suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	48	13	7	24	36
Wave 2 (May 2024)	8	47	14	8	23	33
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	45	13	8	25	33
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	48	12	8	22	38
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	8	42	13	8	29	29
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	12	42	13	9	24	32
<b>Provincial cities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	50	14	8	21	35
Wave 2 (May 2024)	7	48	11	8	26	36
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	7	48	14	9	22	32
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	9	47	15	6	23	35
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	10	43	15	11	21	27
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	10	39	16	10	25	23
<b>Rural communities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	46	16	6	24	32
Wave 2 (May 2024)	8	46	16	8	22	30
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	48	12	8	23	37
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	9	43	17	10	21	25
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	8	48	16	6	22	34
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	12	45	13	9	21	35

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



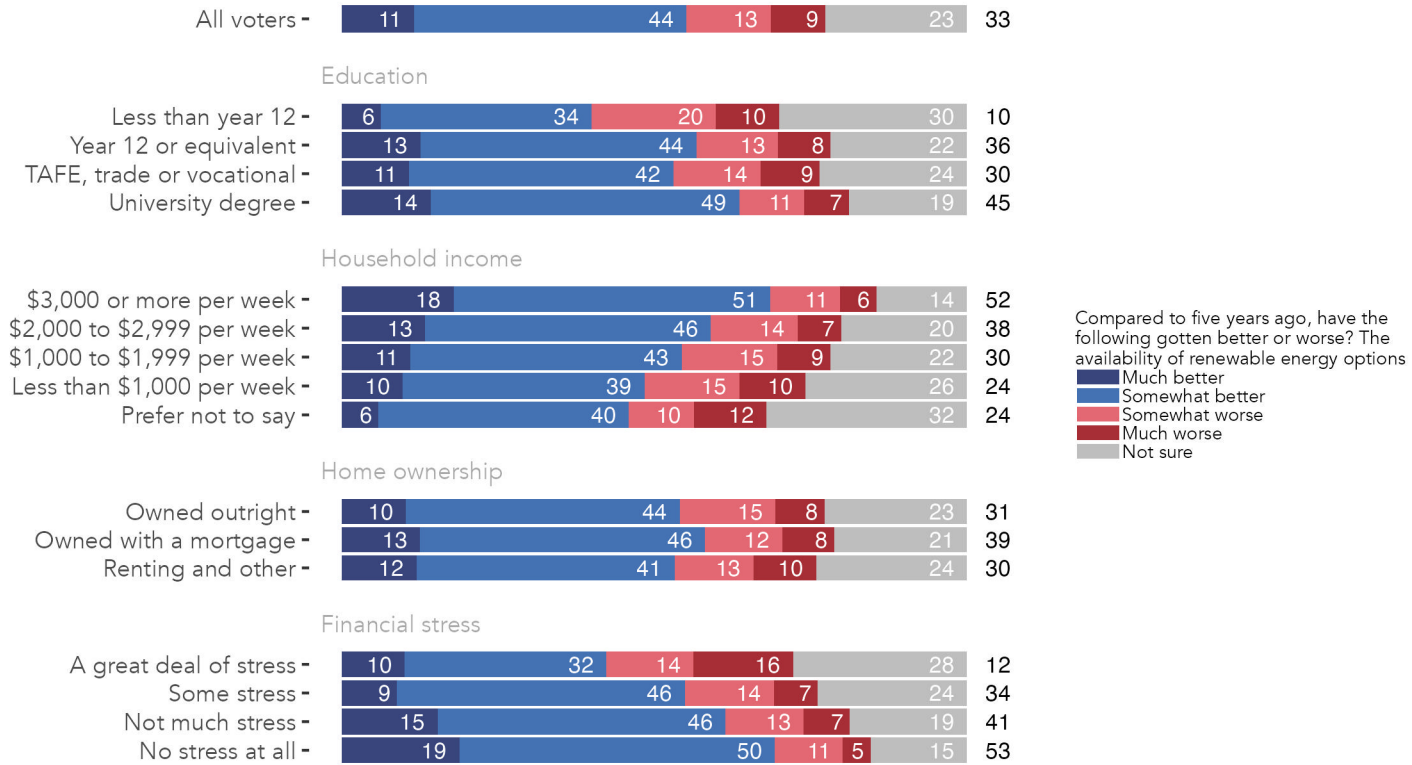
**Figure 42:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 35:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	11	44	13	9	23	33
<b>Federal vote intention</b>						
Labor	18	54	8	3	17	61
Coalition	9	41	19	9	22	22
One Nation	5	30	20	17	28	-2
The Greens	20	53	10	3	14	60
Other parties and candidates	13	50	9	11	17	43
<b>Generation</b>						
Gen-Z	14	47	15	4	20	42
Millennials	15	47	11	10	17	41
Gen-X	9	42	13	9	27	29
Baby Boomers	9	40	16	10	25	23
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	9	41	12	9	29	29
Men	14	46	15	9	16	36
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	12	42	13	8	25	33
Victoria	10	44	13	9	24	32
Queensland	11	42	16	10	21	27
All other states and territories	12	47	13	9	19	37
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	11	46	13	8	22	36
Outer suburbs	12	42	13	9	24	32
Provincial cities	10	39	16	10	25	23
Rural communities	12	45	13	9	21	35

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

Net better



**Figure 43:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

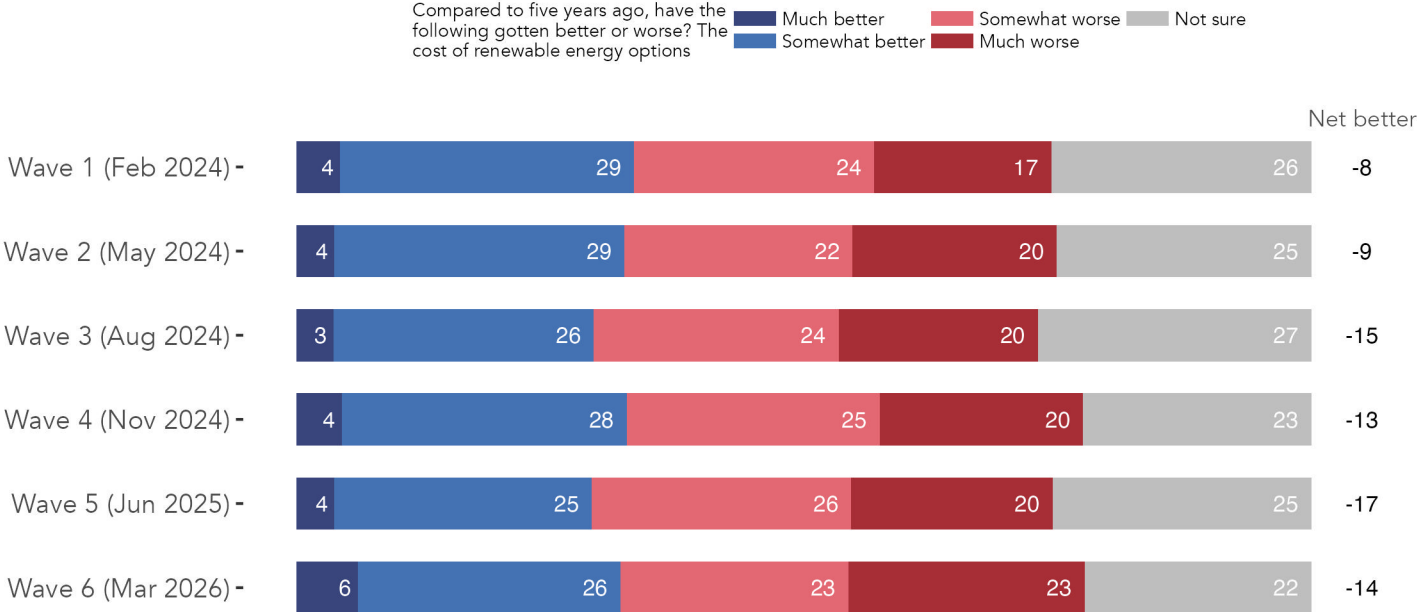
**Table 36:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	11	44	13	9	23	33
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	6	34	20	10	30	10
Year 12 or equivalent	13	44	13	8	22	36
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	42	14	9	24	30
University degree	14	49	11	7	19	45
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	18	51	11	6	14	52
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	13	46	14	7	20	38
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	11	43	15	9	22	30
Less than \$1,000 per week	10	39	15	10	26	24
Prefer not to say	6	40	10	12	32	24
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Owned outright	10	44	15	8	23	31
Owned with a mortgage	13	46	12	8	21	39
Renting and other	12	41	13	10	24	30
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	10	32	14	16	28	12
Some stress	9	46	14	7	24	34
Not much stress	15	46	13	7	19	41
No stress at all	19	50	11	5	15	53

## **The cost of renewable energy options**

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 44:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 37:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	4	29	24	17	26	-8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	29	22	20	25	-9
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	26	24	20	27	-15
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	4	28	25	20	23	-13
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	4	25	26	20	25	-17
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	26	23	23	22	-14

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

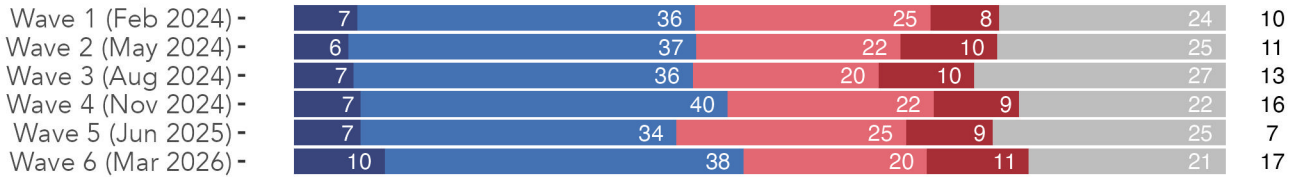
Waves 1 through 6 compared

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

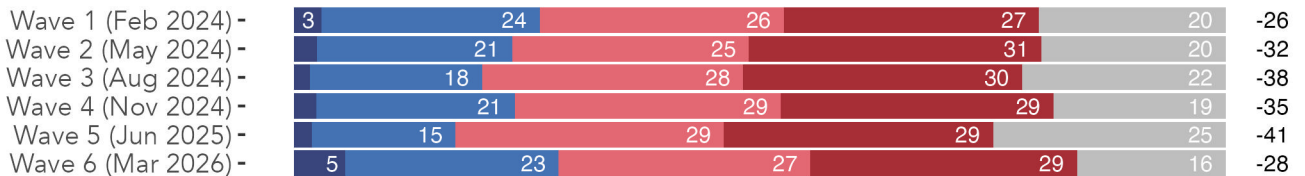
■ Much better    ■ Somewhat worse    ■ Not sure  
■ Somewhat better    ■ Much worse

Net better

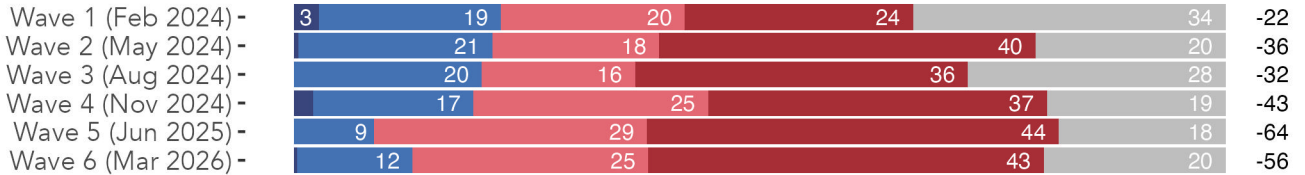
### Labor



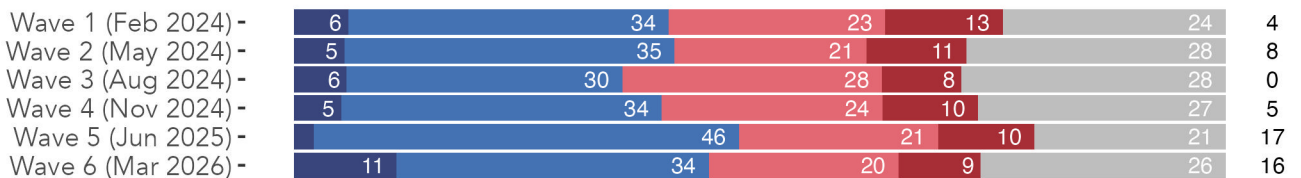
### Coalition



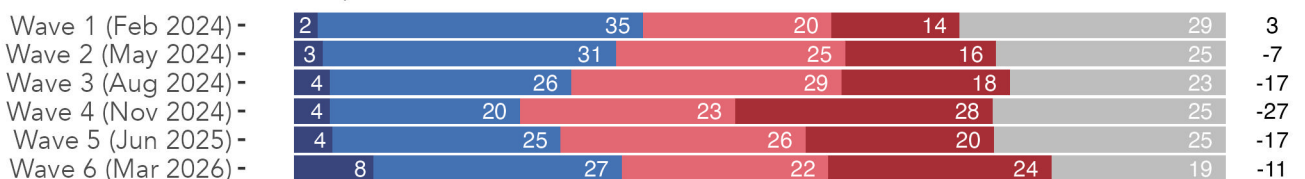
### One Nation



### The Greens



### Other parties and candidates



**Figure 45:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 38:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
<b>Labor</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	36	25	8	24	10
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	37	22	10	25	11
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	7	36	20	10	27	13
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	7	40	22	9	22	16
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	7	34	25	9	25	7
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	10	38	20	11	21	17
<b>Coalition</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	24	26	27	20	-26
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	21	25	31	20	-32
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	18	28	30	22	-38
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	21	29	29	19	-35
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	2	15	29	29	25	-41
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	5	23	27	29	16	-28
<b>One Nation</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	19	20	24	34	-22
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	21	18	40	20	-36
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	0	20	16	36	28	-32
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	17	25	37	19	-43
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	0	9	29	44	18	-64
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	0	12	25	43	20	-56
<b>The Greens</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	34	23	13	24	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	35	21	11	28	8
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	30	28	8	28	0
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	5	34	24	10	27	5
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	2	46	21	10	21	17
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	11	34	20	9	26	16
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	35	20	14	29	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	31	25	16	25	-7
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	4	26	29	18	23	-17
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	4	20	23	28	25	-27
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	4	25	26	20	25	-17
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	8	27	22	24	19	-11

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

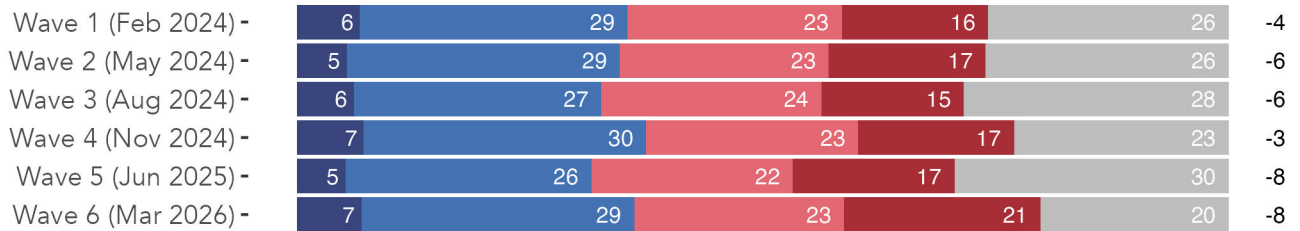
Waves 1 through 6 compared

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

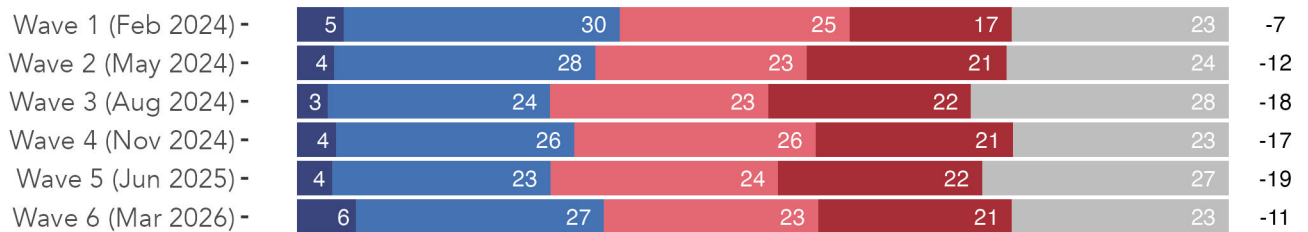
■ Much better    ■ Somewhat worse    ■ Not sure  
■ Somewhat better    ■ Much worse

Net better

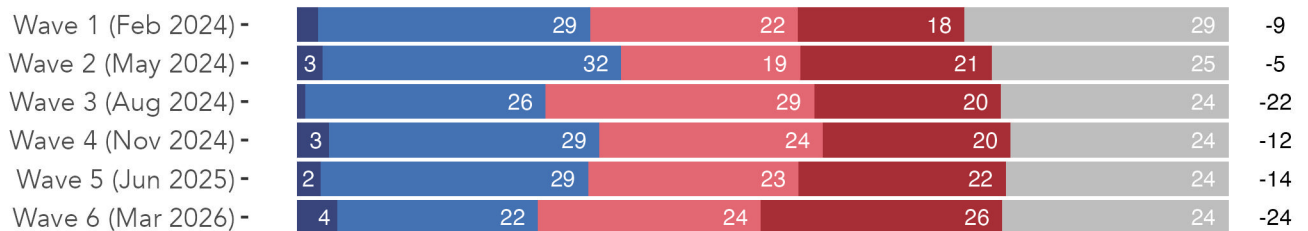
### Inner and middle suburbs



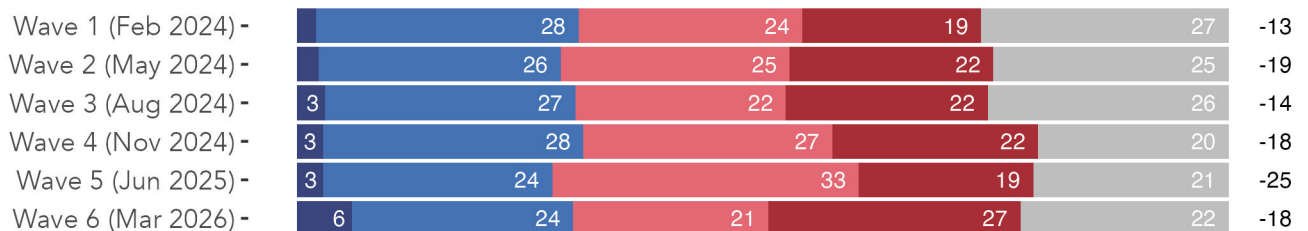
### Outer suburbs



### Provincial cities



### Rural communities

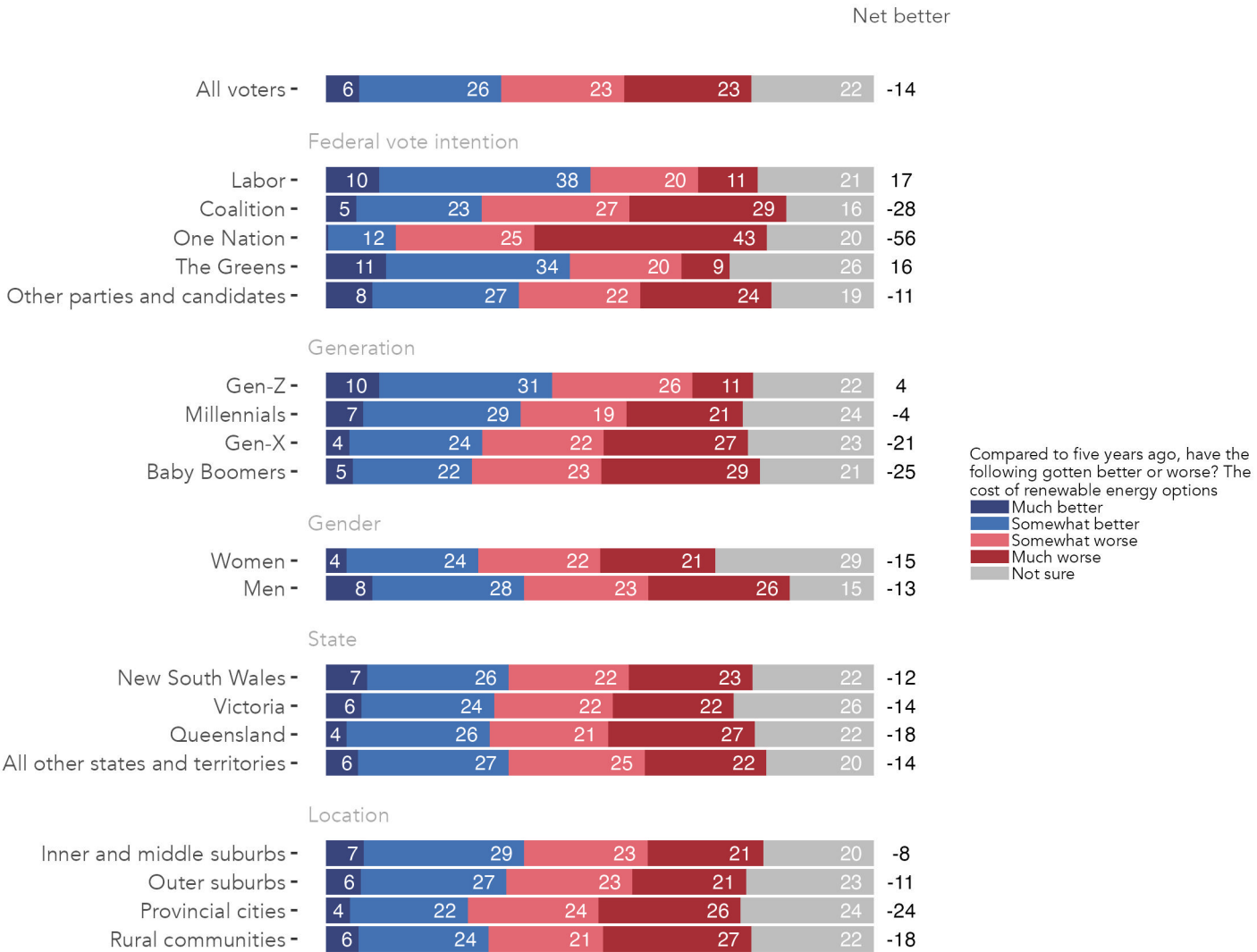


**Figure 46:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 39:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	29	23	16	26	-4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	29	23	17	26	-6
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	27	24	15	28	-6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	7	30	23	17	23	-3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	5	26	22	17	30	-8
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	7	29	23	21	20	-8
<b>Outer suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	30	25	17	23	-7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	28	23	21	24	-12
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	24	23	22	28	-18
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	4	26	26	21	23	-17
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	4	23	24	22	27	-19
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	27	23	21	23	-11
<b>Provincial cities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	29	22	18	29	-9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	32	19	21	25	-5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	26	29	20	24	-22
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	29	24	20	24	-12
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	2	29	23	22	24	-14
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	4	22	24	26	24	-24
<b>Rural communities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	28	24	19	27	-13
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	26	25	22	25	-19
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	27	22	22	26	-14
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	28	27	22	20	-18
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	3	24	33	19	21	-25
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	6	24	21	27	22	-18

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

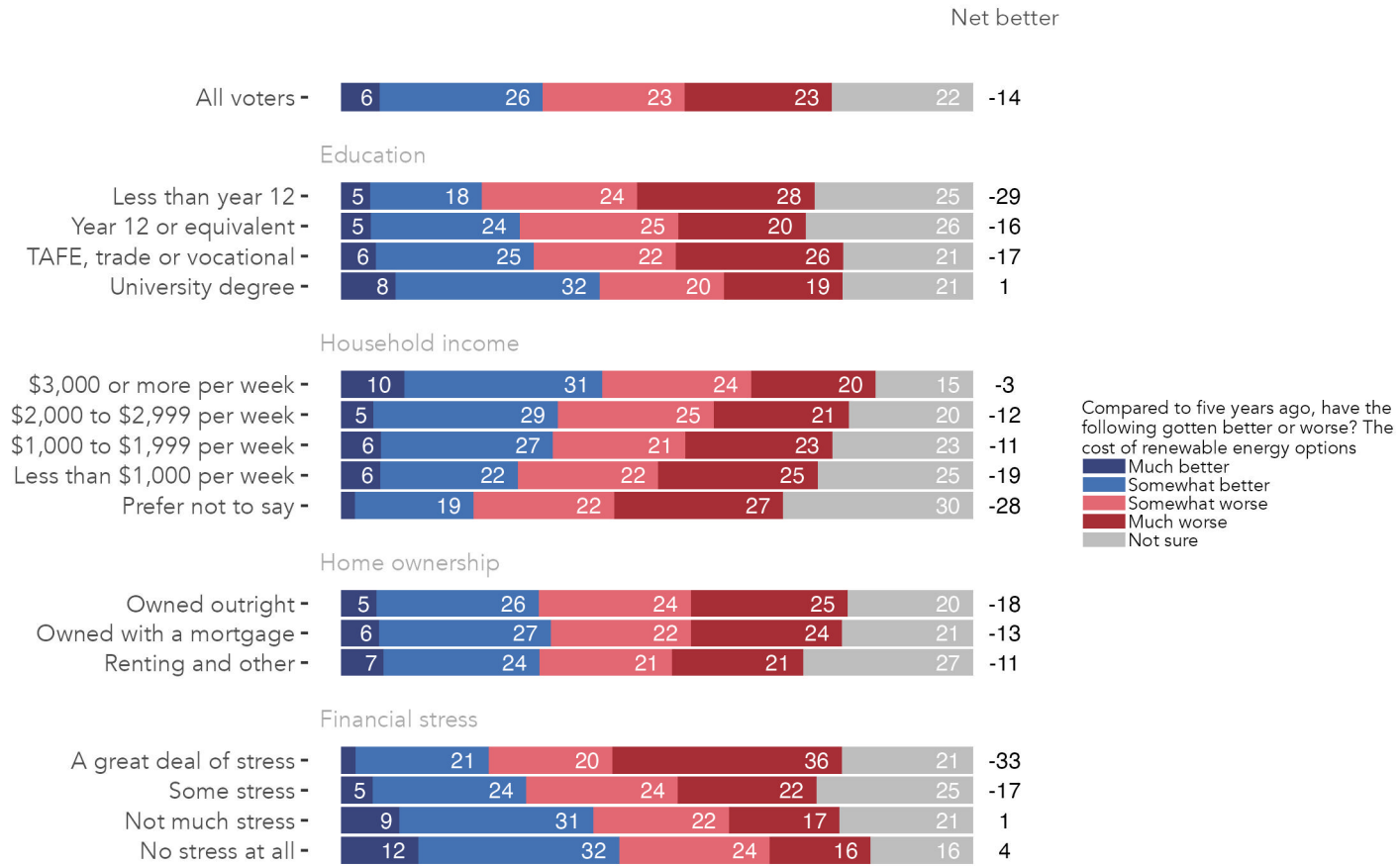


**Figure 47:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 40:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	6	26	23	23	22	-14
<b>Federal vote intention</b>						
Labor	10	38	20	11	21	17
Coalition	5	23	27	29	16	-28
One Nation	0	12	25	43	20	-56
The Greens	11	34	20	9	26	16
Other parties and candidates	8	27	22	24	19	-11
<b>Generation</b>						
Gen-Z	10	31	26	11	22	4
Millennials	7	29	19	21	24	-4
Gen-X	4	24	22	27	23	-21
Baby Boomers	5	22	23	29	21	-25
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	4	24	22	21	29	-15
Men	8	28	23	26	15	-13
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	7	26	22	23	22	-12
Victoria	6	24	22	22	26	-14
Queensland	4	26	21	27	22	-18
All other states and territories	6	27	25	22	20	-14
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	7	29	23	21	20	-8
Outer suburbs	6	27	23	21	23	-11
Provincial cities	4	22	24	26	24	-24
Rural communities	6	24	21	27	22	-18

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



**Figure 48:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think each has improved (total share that better, minus the share who say worse).

**Table 41:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	6	26	23	23	22	-14
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	5	18	24	28	25	-29
Year 12 or equivalent	5	24	25	20	26	-16
TAFE, trade or vocational	6	25	22	26	21	-17
University degree	8	32	20	19	21	1
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	10	31	24	20	15	-3
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	5	29	25	21	20	-12
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	6	27	21	23	23	-11
Less than \$1,000 per week	6	22	22	25	25	-19
Prefer not to say	2	19	22	27	30	-28
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Owned outright	5	26	24	25	20	-18
Owned with a mortgage	6	27	22	24	21	-13
Renting and other	7	24	21	21	27	-11
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	2	21	20	36	21	-33
Some stress	5	24	24	22	25	-17
Not much stress	9	31	22	17	21	1
No stress at all	12	32	24	16	16	4

## Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system?

### Question text

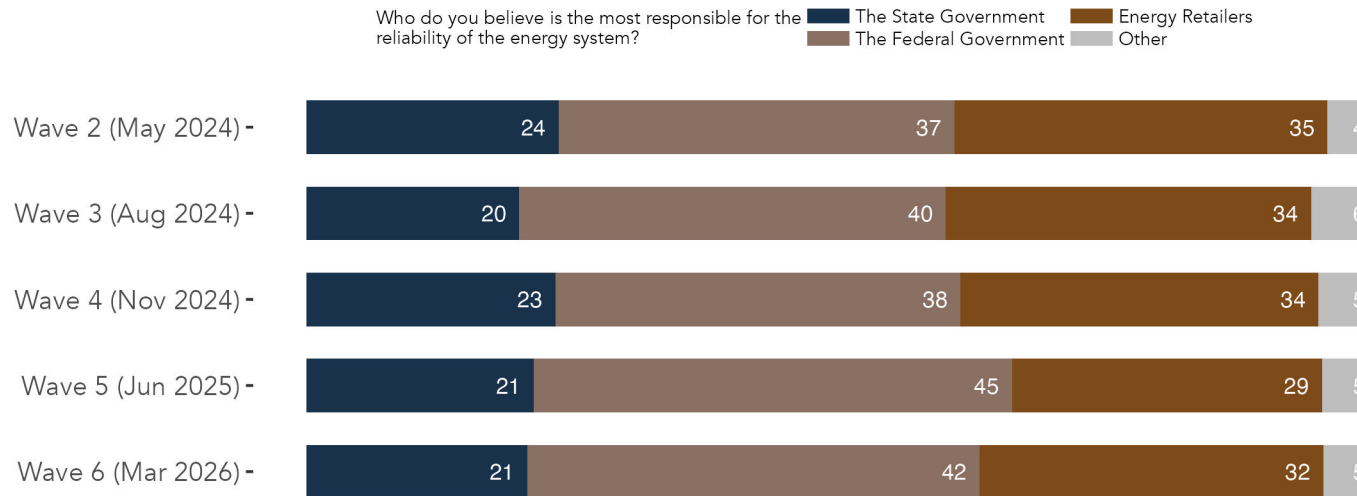
Who do you believe is the most responsible for the **reliability** of the energy system?

Single select; randomise 1-3

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

## Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system

Waves 2 through 6 compared



**Figure 49:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 42:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
Wave 2 (May 2024)	24	37	35	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	40	34	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	23	38	34	5
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	21	45	29	5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	21	42	32	5

## Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system

Waves 2 through 6 compared

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

■ The State Government   
 ■ Energy Retailers  
■ The Federal Government   
 ■ Other

### Labor



### Coalition



### One Nation



### The Greens



### Other parties and candidates



**Figure 50:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 43:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
<b>Labor</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	33	39	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	37	38	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	23	34	39	4
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	24	36	36	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	21	39	38	2
<b>Coalition</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	24	43	30	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	45	32	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	26	43	29	2
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	19	54	24	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	24	44	30	2
<b>One Nation</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	16	44	36	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	51	26	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	22	40	30	8
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	20	55	20	5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	19	50	27	4
<b>The Greens</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	38	35	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	36	35	8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	21	40	32	7
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	20	48	28	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	25	38	32	5
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	27	32	35	6
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	19	37	37	7
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	27	33	34	6
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	23	43	29	5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	15	43	36	6

## Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system

Waves 2 through 6 compared

Who do you believe is the most responsible for the reliability of the energy system? ■ The State Government ■ Energy Retailers ■ The Federal Government ■ Other

### Inner and middle suburbs



### Outer suburbs



### Provincial cities



### Rural communities

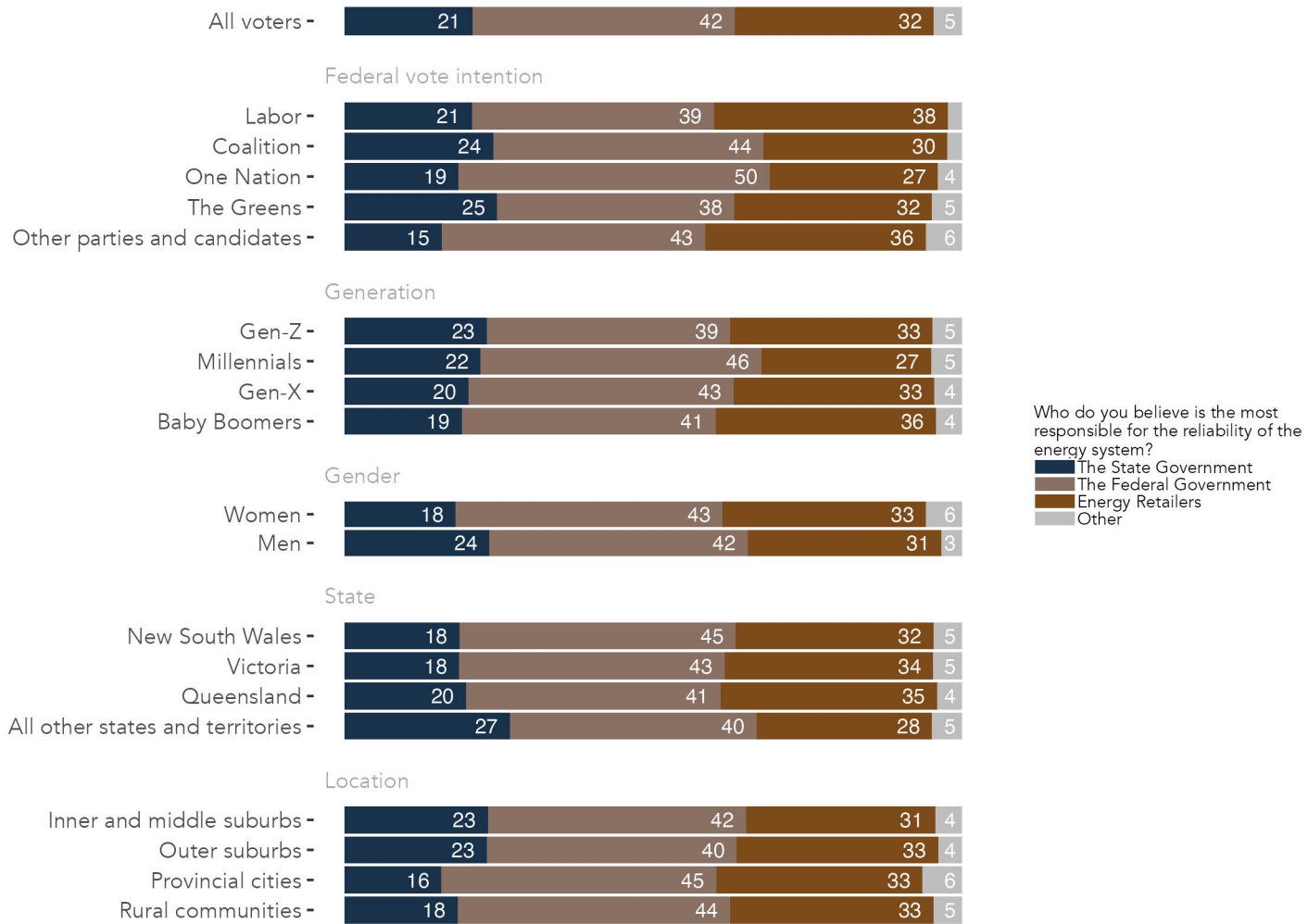


**Figure 51:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by location. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 44:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by location. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	37	33	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	39	35	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	24	43	30	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	21	44	30	5
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	23	42	31	4
<b>Outer suburbs</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	38	33	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	41	32	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	22	38	34	6
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	26	41	27	6
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	23	40	33	4
<b>Provincial cities</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	37	39	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	16	42	36	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	23	36	36	5
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	18	51	27	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	16	45	33	6
<b>Rural communities</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	36	38	6
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	39	34	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	24	34	35	7
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	19	46	32	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	18	44	33	5

## Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system

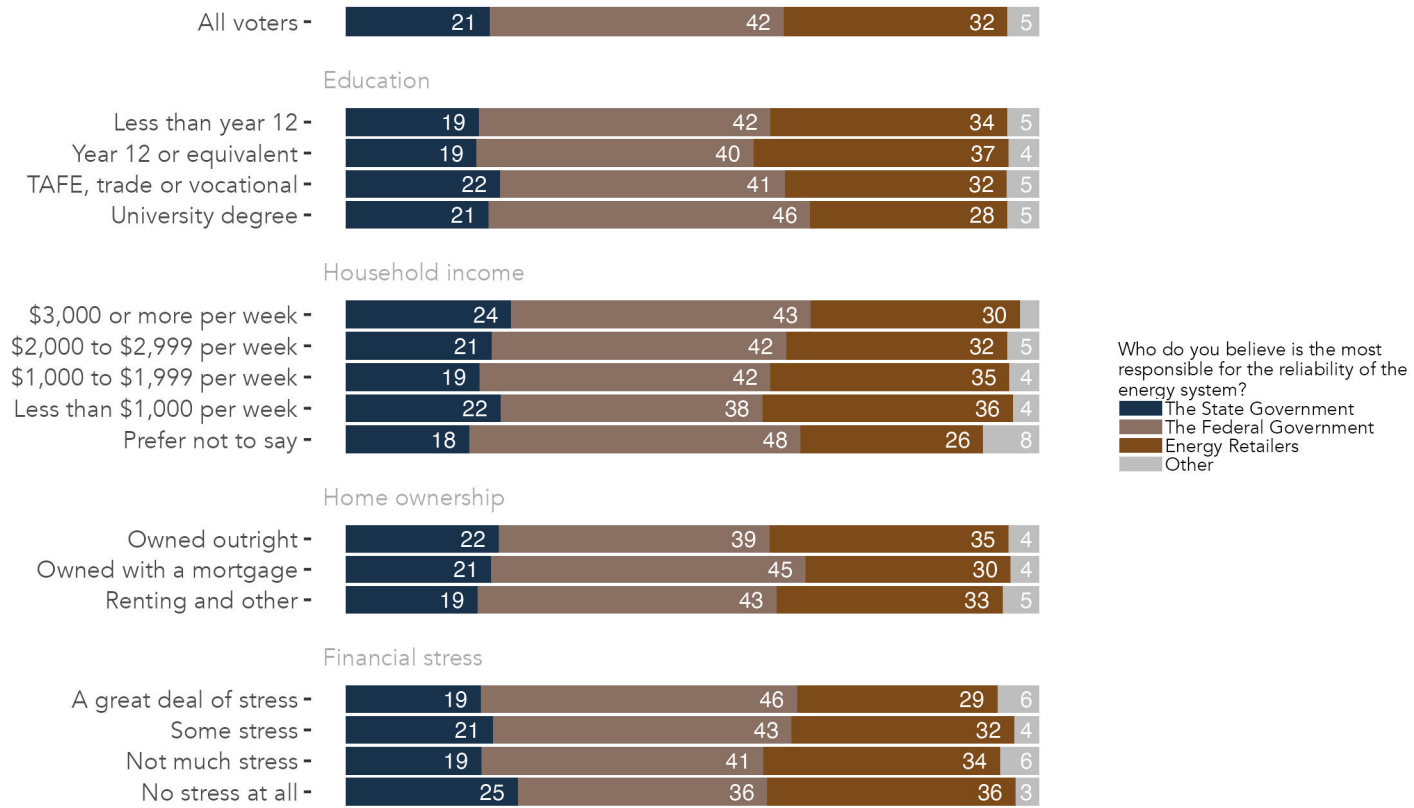


**Figure 52:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 45:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	21	42	32	5
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	21	39	38	2
Coalition	24	44	30	2
One Nation	19	50	27	4
The Greens	25	38	32	5
Other parties and candidates	15	43	36	6
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	23	39	33	5
Millennials	22	46	27	5
Gen-X	20	43	33	4
Baby Boomers	19	41	36	4
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	18	43	33	6
Men	24	42	31	3
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	18	45	32	5
Victoria	18	43	34	5
Queensland	20	41	35	4
All other states and territories	27	40	28	5
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	23	42	31	4
Outer suburbs	23	40	33	4
Provincial cities	16	45	33	6
Rural communities	18	44	33	5

## Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system



**Figure 53:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 46:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	21	42	32	5
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	19	42	34	5
Year 12 or equivalent	19	40	37	4
TAFE, trade or vocational	22	41	32	5
University degree	21	46	28	5
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	24	43	30	3
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	21	42	32	5
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	19	42	35	4
Less than \$1,000 per week	22	38	36	4
Prefer not to say	18	48	26	8
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	22	39	35	4
Owned with a mortgage	21	45	30	4
Renting and other	19	43	33	5
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	19	46	29	6
Some stress	21	43	32	4
Not much stress	19	41	34	6
No stress at all	25	36	36	3

## Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system?

### Question text

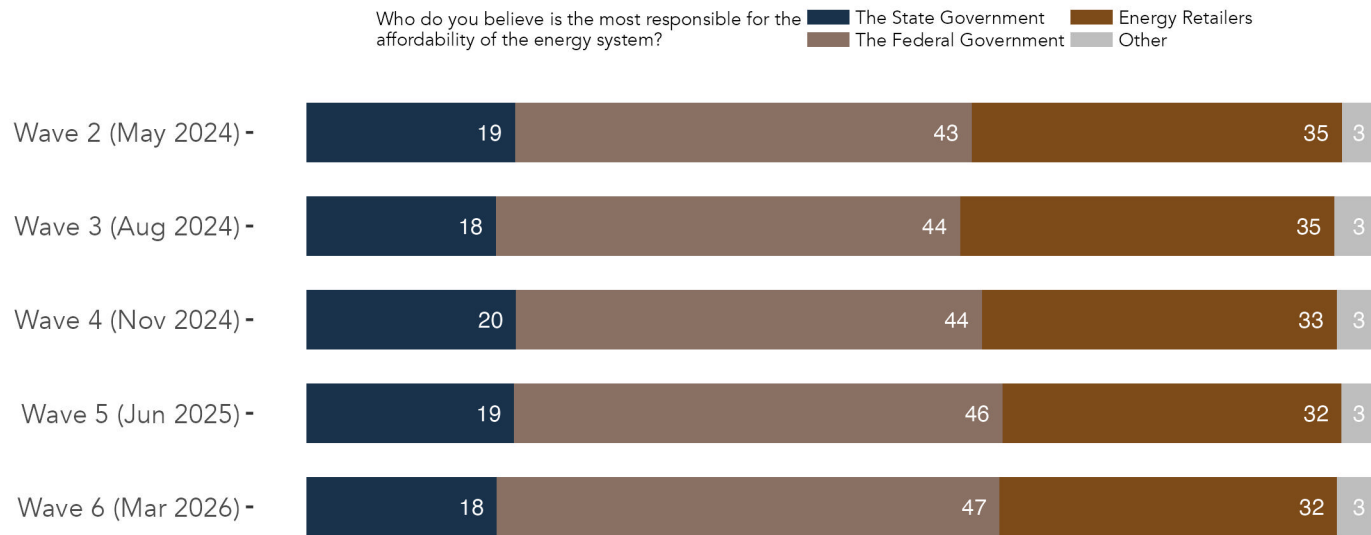
Who do you believe is the most responsible for the **affordability** of the energy system?

Single select; randomise 1-3

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

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

Waves 2 through 6 compared



**Figure 54:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 47:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
Wave 2 (May 2024)	19	43	35	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	18	44	35	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	20	44	33	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	19	46	32	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	18	47	32	3

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

Waves 2 through 6 compared

Who do you believe is the most responsible for the affordability of the energy system?   
■ The State Government ■ Energy Retailers   
■ The Federal Government ■ Other

### Labor



### Coalition



### One Nation



### The Greens



### Other parties and candidates



**Figure 55:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 48:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
<b>Labor</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	21	37	41	1
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	18	37	42	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	18	40	41	1
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	20	39	39	2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	17	38	44	1
<b>Coalition</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	48	30	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	19	51	29	1
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	24	48	26	2
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	17	53	27	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	20	53	26	1
<b>One Nation</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	15	56	25	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	17	60	22	1
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	12	48	33	7
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	21	56	20	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	15	58	24	3
<b>The Greens</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	16	44	38	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	18	40	37	5
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	16	46	31	7
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	21	48	29	2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	15	47	32	6
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	25	40	31	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	16	34	44	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	23	38	36	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	22	41	33	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	22	40	34	4

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

Waves 2 through 6 compared

Who do you believe is the most responsible for the affordability of the energy system?   
 The State Government   
 Energy Retailers   
 The Federal Government   
 Other

### Inner and middle suburbs



### Outer suburbs



### Provincial cities



### Rural communities

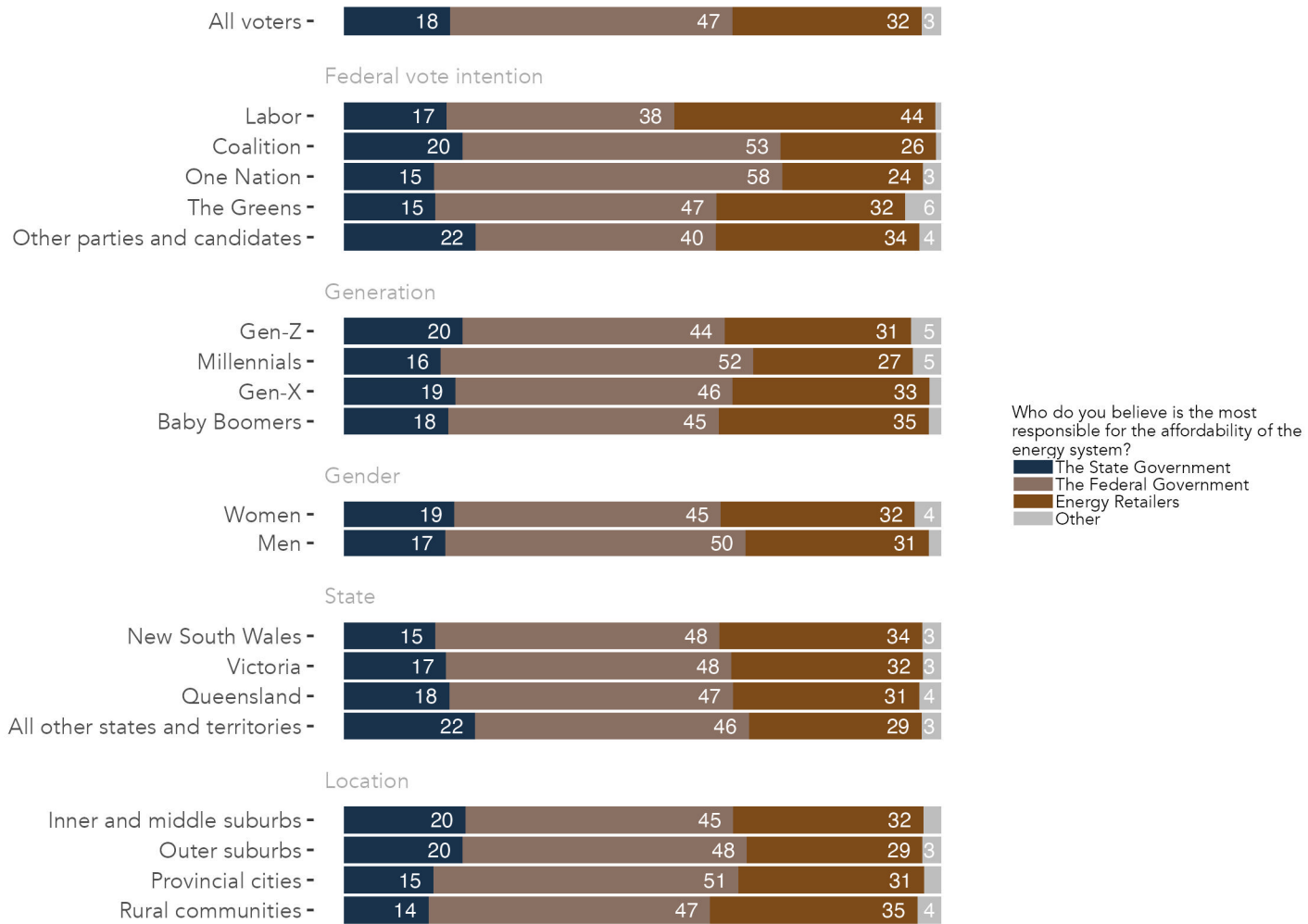


**Figure 56:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by location. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 49:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by location. Waves 2 through 6 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	42	35	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	19	43	35	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	19	47	32	2
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	20	47	30	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	20	45	32	3
<b>Outer suburbs</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	45	31	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	45	30	5
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	22	44	30	4
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	23	41	32	4
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	20	48	29	3
<b>Provincial cities</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	19	40	39	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	13	40	43	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	15	43	39	3
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	17	49	31	3
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	15	51	31	3
<b>Rural communities</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	17	42	37	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	16	45	36	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	21	41	34	4
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	17	48	33	2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	14	47	35	4

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

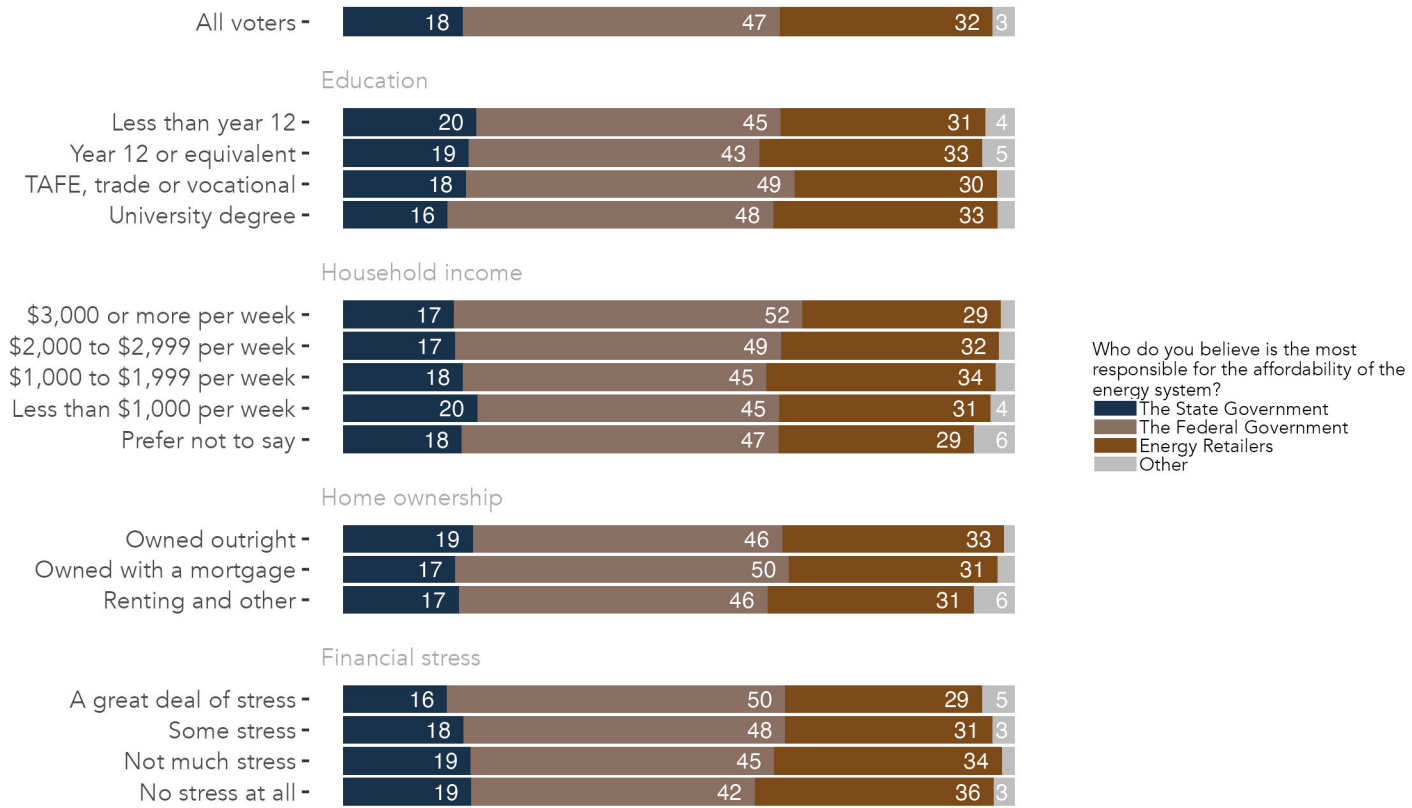


**Figure 57:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 50:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	18	47	32	3
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	17	38	44	1
Coalition	20	53	26	1
One Nation	15	58	24	3
The Greens	15	47	32	6
Other parties and candidates	22	40	34	4
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	20	44	31	5
Millennials	16	52	27	5
Gen-X	19	46	33	2
Baby Boomers	18	45	35	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	19	45	32	4
Men	17	50	31	2
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	15	48	34	3
Victoria	17	48	32	3
Queensland	18	47	31	4
All other states and territories	22	46	29	3
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	20	45	32	3
Outer suburbs	20	48	29	3
Provincial cities	15	51	31	3
Rural communities	14	47	35	4

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



**Figure 58:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 51:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	18	47	32	3
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	20	45	31	4
Year 12 or equivalent	19	43	33	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	49	30	3
University degree	16	48	33	3
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	17	52	29	2
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	17	49	32	2
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	18	45	34	3
Less than \$1,000 per week	20	45	31	4
Prefer not to say	18	47	29	6
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	19	46	33	2
Owned with a mortgage	17	50	31	2
Renting and other	17	46	31	6
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	16	50	29	5
Some stress	18	48	31	3
Not much stress	19	45	34	2
No stress at all	19	42	36	3

## Should gas play a major role in the energy transition?

### Question text

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

Single select; random reverse 1-3

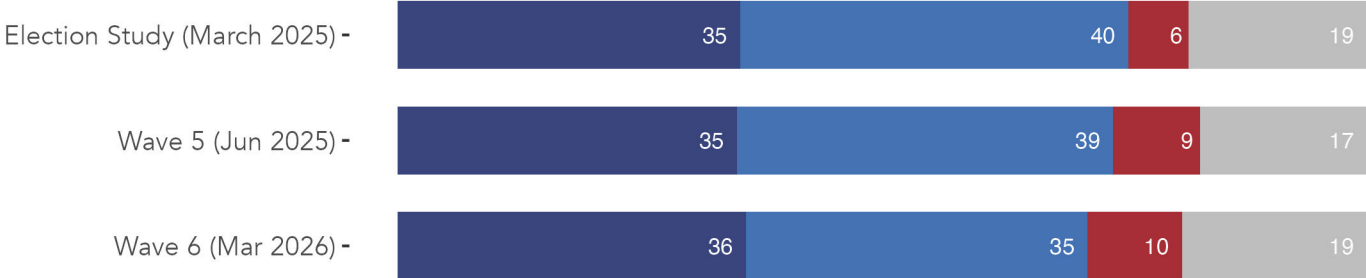
1. Yes, it should play a major role
2. Yes, but only a minor role
3. No, it should not play a role
4. Not sure

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

The Election Survey and Waves 5 and 6 compared

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

- Yes, it should play a major role
- Yes, but only a minor role
- No, it should not play a role
- Not sure

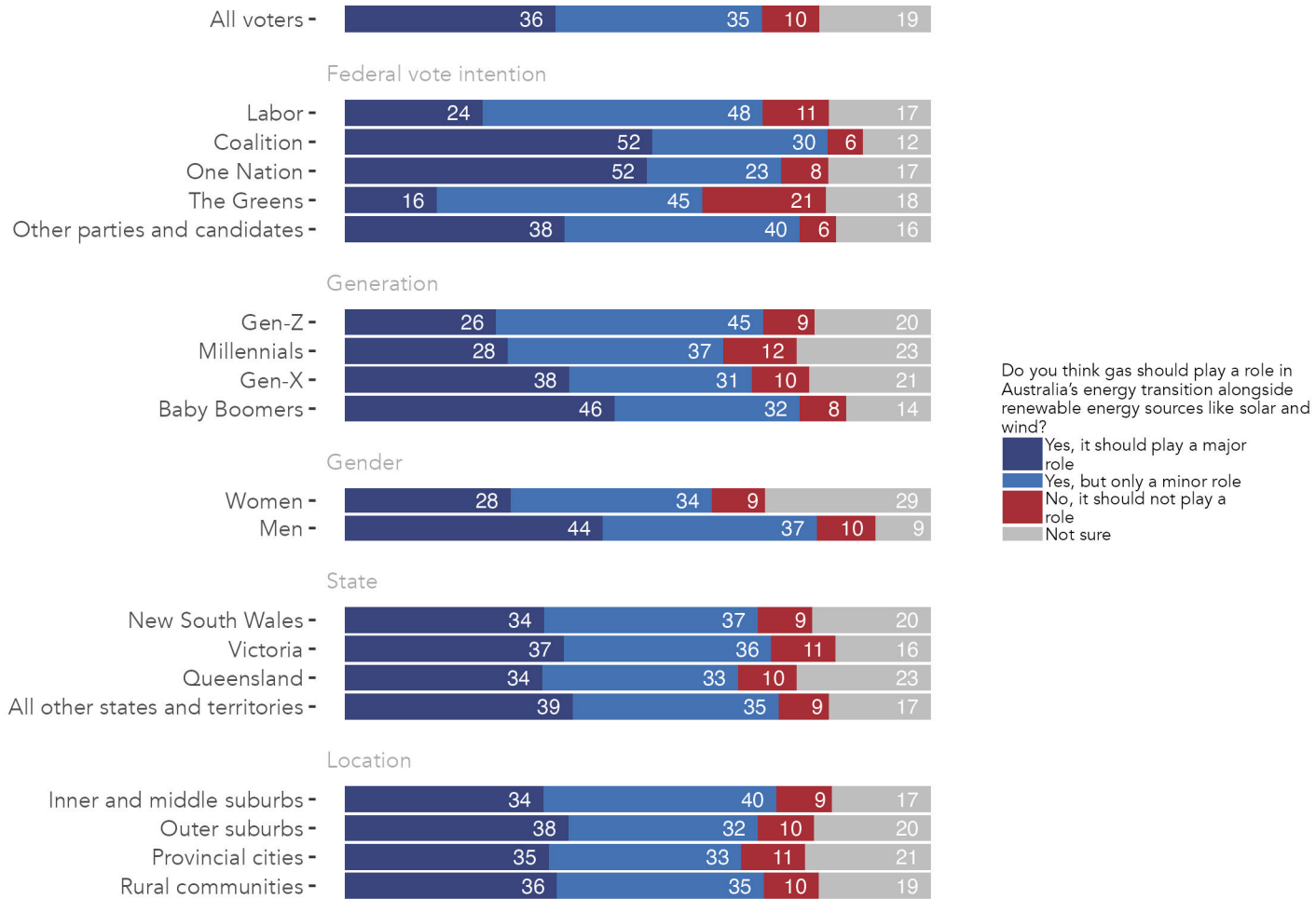


**Figure 59:** Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources. The Election Survey and Waves 5 and 6 compared.

**Table 52:** Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia’s energy transition alongside renewable energy sources. The Election Survey and Waves 5 and 6 compared.

Wave	Yes, it should play a major role	Yes, but only a minor role	No, it should not play a role	Not sure
Election Study (March 2025)	35	40	6	19
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	35	39	9	17
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	36	35	10	19

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

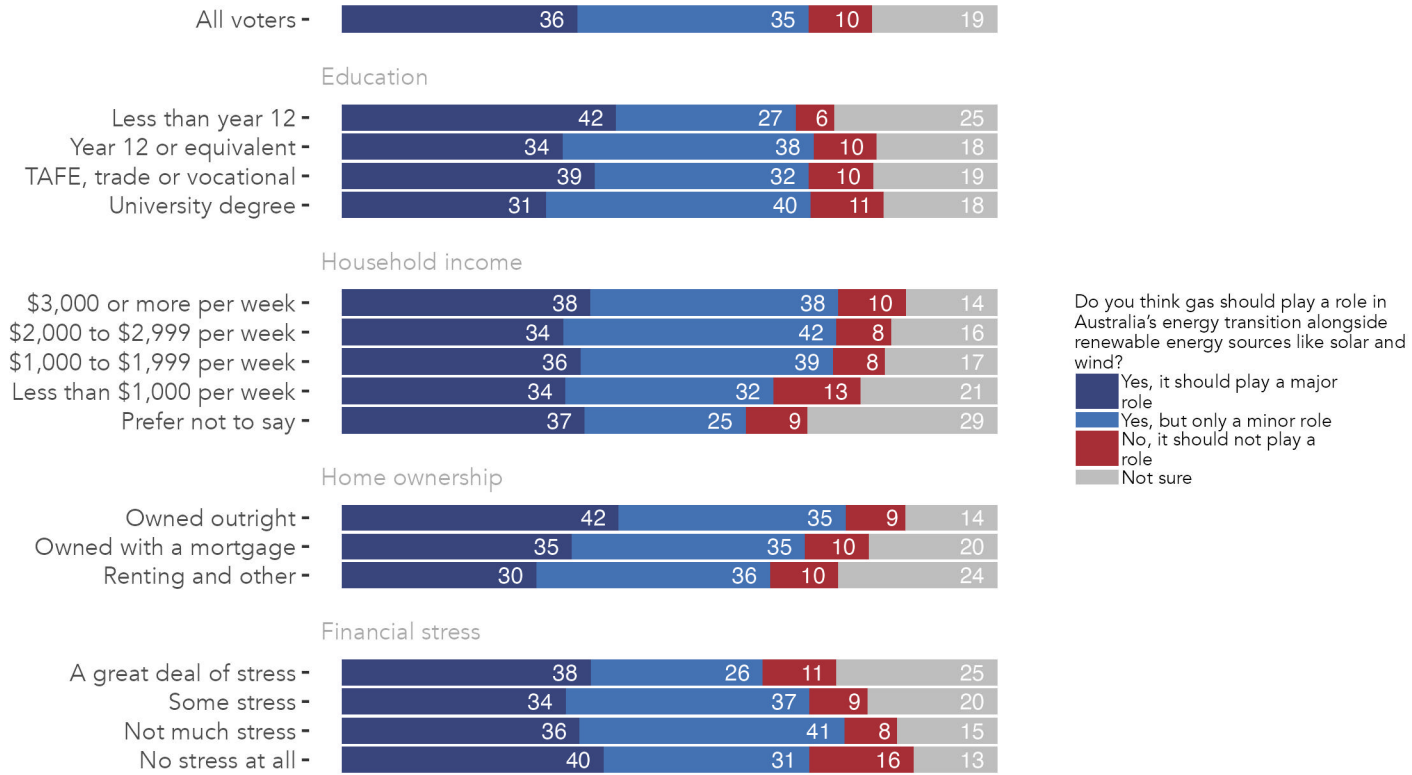


**Figure 60:** Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 53:** Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia’s energy transition alongside renewable energy sources, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes, it should play a major role	Yes, but only a minor role	No, it should not play a role	Not sure
All voters	36	35	10	19
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	24	48	11	17
Coalition	52	30	6	12
One Nation	52	23	8	17
The Greens	16	45	21	18
Other parties and candidates	38	40	6	16
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	26	45	9	20
Millennials	28	37	12	23
Gen-X	38	31	10	21
Baby Boomers	46	32	8	14
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	28	34	9	29
Men	44	37	10	9
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	34	37	9	20
Victoria	37	36	11	16
Queensland	34	33	10	23
All other states and territories	39	35	9	17
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	34	40	9	17
Outer suburbs	38	32	10	20
Provincial cities	35	33	11	21
Rural communities	36	35	10	19

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



**Figure 61:** Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia's energy transition alongside renewable energy sources, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 54:** Views on whether gas should play a role in Australia’s energy transition alongside renewable energy sources, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes, it should play a major role	Yes, but only a minor role	No, it should not play a role	Not sure
All voters	36	35	10	19
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	42	27	6	25
Year 12 or equivalent	34	38	10	18
TAFE, trade or vocational	39	32	10	19
University degree	31	40	11	18
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	38	38	10	14
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	34	42	8	16
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	36	39	8	17
Less than \$1,000 per week	34	32	13	21
Prefer not to say	37	25	9	29
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	42	35	9	14
Owned with a mortgage	35	35	10	20
Renting and other	30	36	10	24
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	38	26	11	25
Some stress	34	37	9	20
Not much stress	36	41	8	15
No stress at all	40	31	16	13

## Support for government intervention to increase supply, reliability and cost of gas

### Question text

Do you support the government taking action to increase supply, improve reliability and lower prices **of gas** over the long term?

Single select; random reverse 1-3

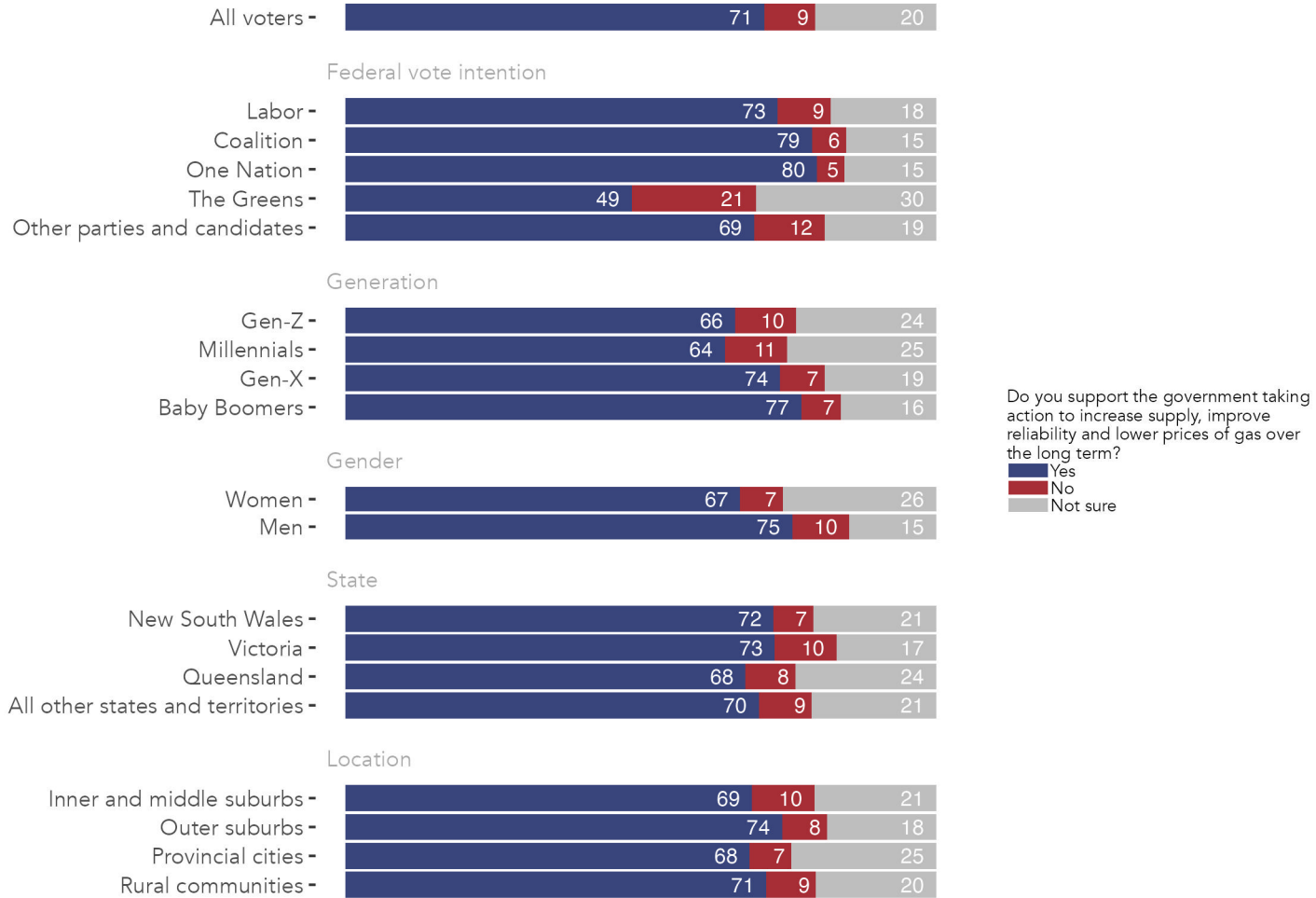
1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

The share of voters that support government taking action to increase supply, improve reliability and lower prices of gas over the long term



**Figure 62:** The share of voters that support government taking action to increase supply, improve reliability and lower prices of gas over the long term. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

The share of voters that support government taking action to increase supply, improve reliability and lower prices of gas over the long term

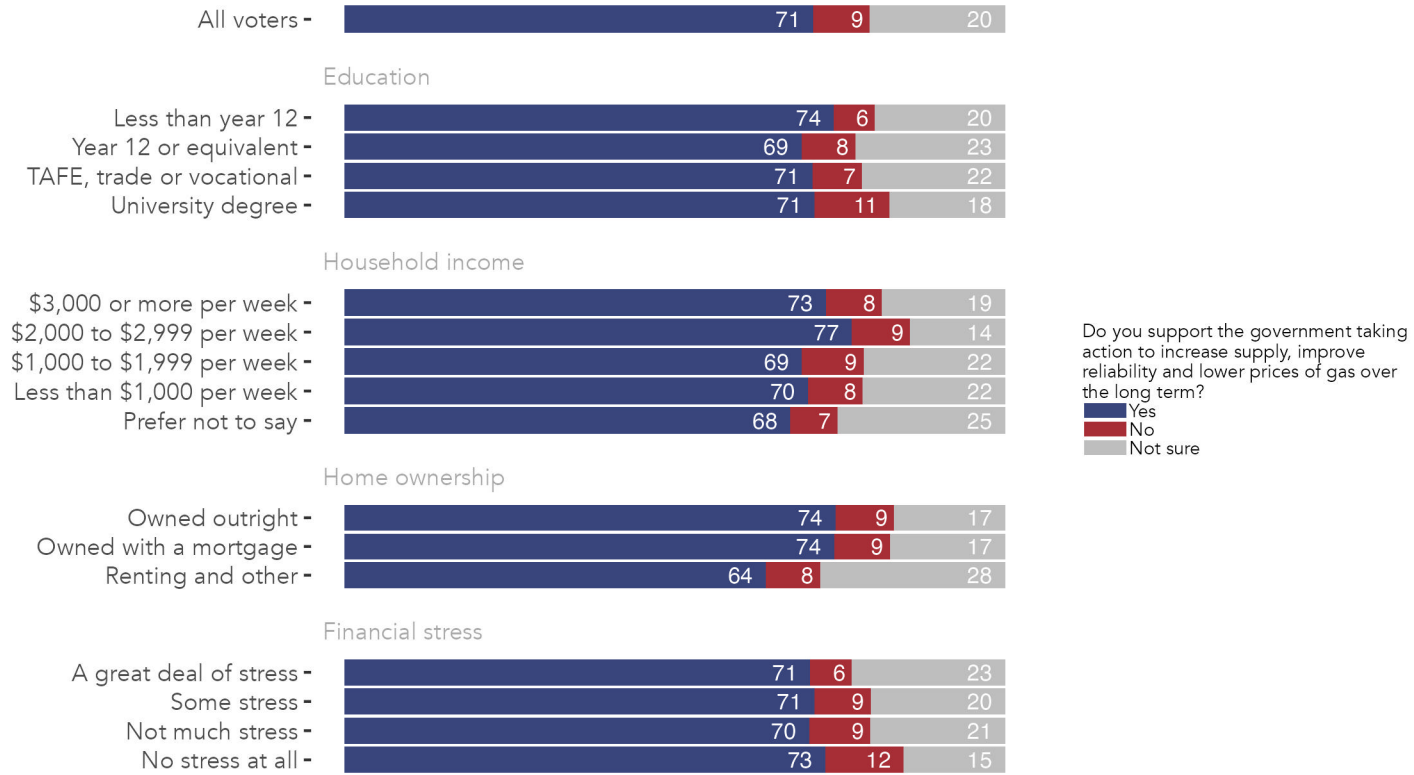


**Figure 63:** The share of voters that support government taking action to increase supply, improve reliability and lower prices of gas over the long term, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 55:** The share of voters that support government taking action to increase supply, improve reliability and lower prices of gas over the long term, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No	Not sure
All voters	71	9	20
<b>Federal vote intention</b>			
Labor	73	9	18
Coalition	79	6	15
One Nation	80	5	15
The Greens	49	21	30
Other parties and candidates	69	12	19
<b>Generation</b>			
Gen-Z	66	10	24
Millennials	64	11	25
Gen-X	74	7	19
Baby Boomers	77	7	16
<b>Gender</b>			
Women	67	7	26
Men	75	10	15
<b>State</b>			
New South Wales	72	7	21
Victoria	73	10	17
Queensland	68	8	24
All other states and territories	70	9	21
<b>Location</b>			
Inner and middle suburbs	69	10	21
Outer suburbs	74	8	18
Provincial cities	68	7	25
Rural communities	71	9	20

The share of voters that support government taking action to increase supply, improve reliability and lower prices of gas over the long term



**Figure 64:** The share of voters that support government taking action to increase supply, improve reliability and lower prices of gas over the long term, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 56:** The share of voters that support government taking action to increase supply, improve reliability and lower prices of gas over the long term, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No	Not sure
All voters	71	9	20
<b>Education</b>			
Less than year 12	74	6	20
Year 12 or equivalent	69	8	23
TAFE, trade or vocational	71	7	22
University degree	71	11	18
<b>Household income</b>			
\$3,000 or more per week	73	8	19
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	77	9	14
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	69	9	22
Less than \$1,000 per week	70	8	22
Prefer not to say	68	7	25
<b>Home ownership</b>			
Owned outright	74	9	17
Owned with a mortgage	74	9	17
Renting and other	64	8	28
<b>Financial stress</b>			
A great deal of stress	71	6	23
Some stress	71	9	20
Not much stress	70	9	21
No stress at all	73	12	15

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

## Question text

### Would you support or oppose...

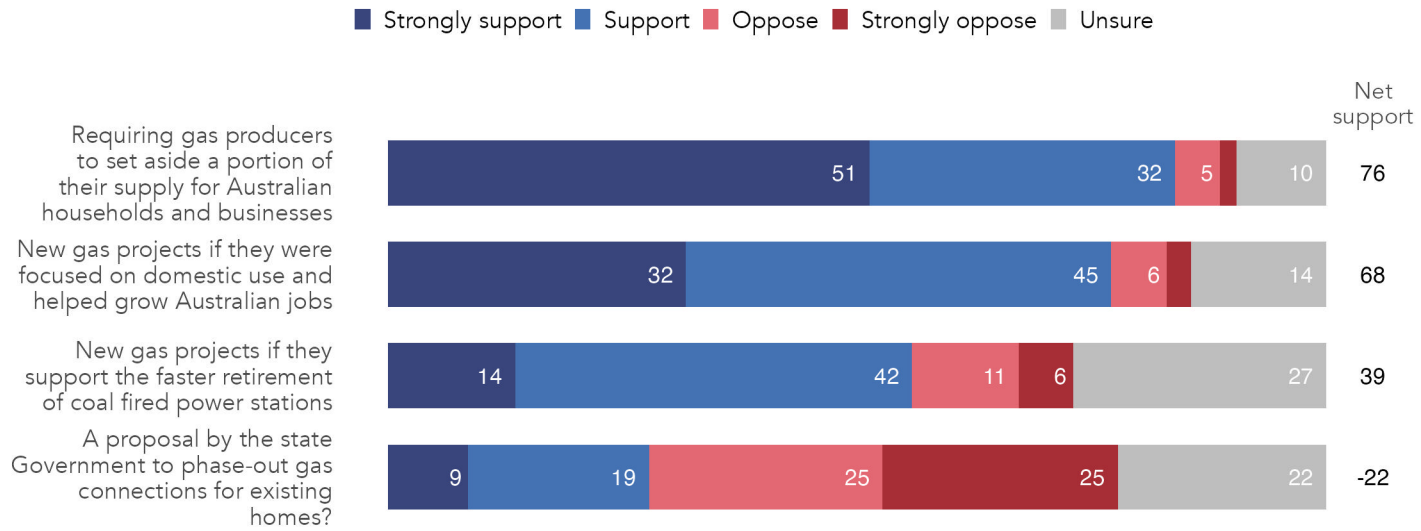
Carousel; randomise statements

- A. New gas projects if they supported the faster retirement of coal fired power stations in Australia?
- B. New gas projects if they were focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries?
- C. Requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas?
- D. A proposal by the **pipe in the respondent's state** Government to phase-out gas connections for existing homes?

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

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

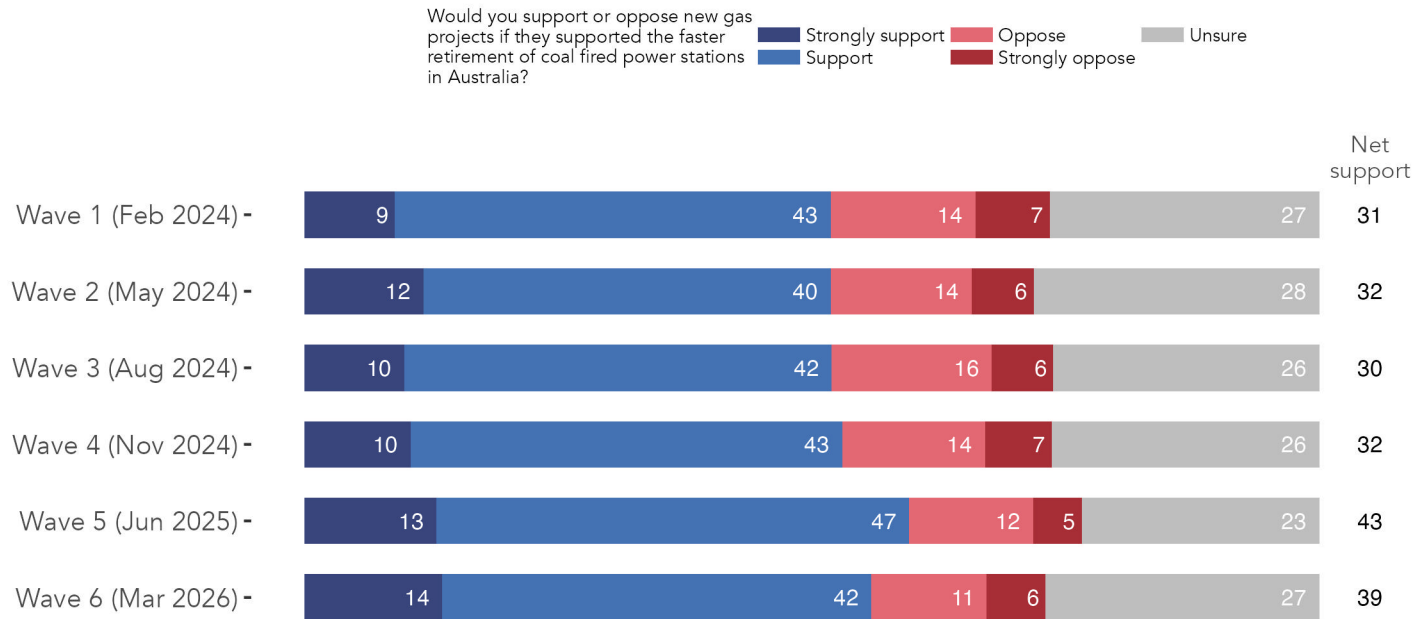


**Figure 65:** Support for different policies on how gas should be produced, used and exported. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

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

## Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations

Waves 1 through 6 compared



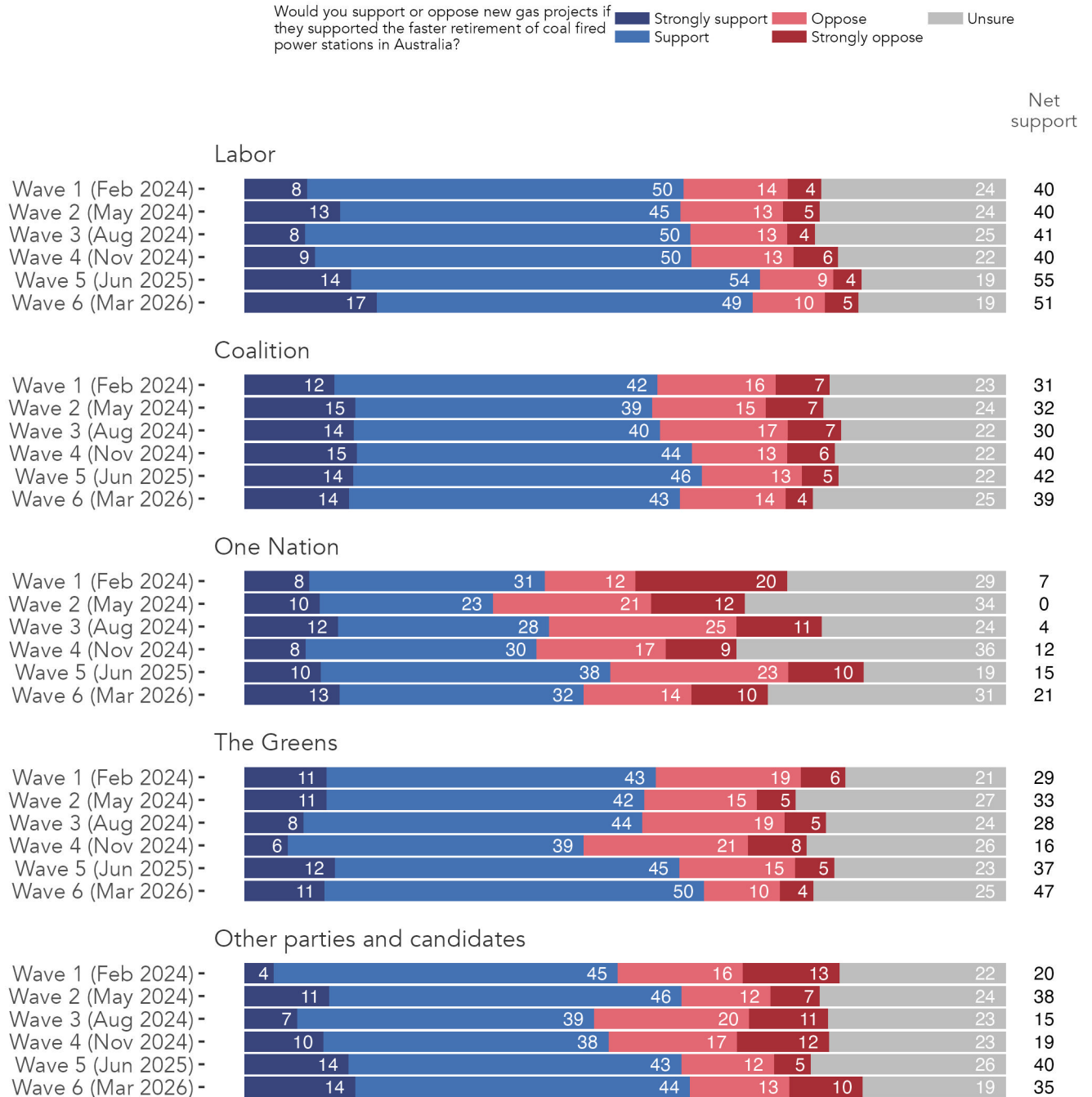
**Figure 66:** Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 57:** Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	9	43	14	7	27	31
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	40	14	6	28	32
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	10	42	16	6	26	30
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	43	14	7	26	32
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	13	47	12	5	23	43
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	14	42	11	6	27	39

## Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 67:** Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 58:** Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
<b>Labor</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	50	14	4	24	40
Wave 2 (May 2024)	13	45	13	5	24	40
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	50	13	4	25	41
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	9	50	13	6	22	40
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	14	54	9	4	19	55
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	17	49	10	5	19	51
<b>Coalition</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	12	42	16	7	23	31
Wave 2 (May 2024)	15	39	15	7	24	32
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	14	40	17	7	22	30
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	15	44	13	6	22	40
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	14	46	13	5	22	42
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	14	43	14	4	25	39
<b>One Nation</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	31	12	20	29	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	10	23	21	12	34	0
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	12	28	25	11	24	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	8	30	17	9	36	12
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	10	38	23	10	19	15
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	13	32	14	10	31	21
<b>The Greens</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	11	43	19	6	21	29
Wave 2 (May 2024)	11	42	15	5	27	33
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	44	19	5	24	28
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	39	21	8	26	16
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	12	45	15	5	23	37
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	11	50	10	4	25	47
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	4	45	16	13	22	20

**Table 58:** Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. *(continued)*

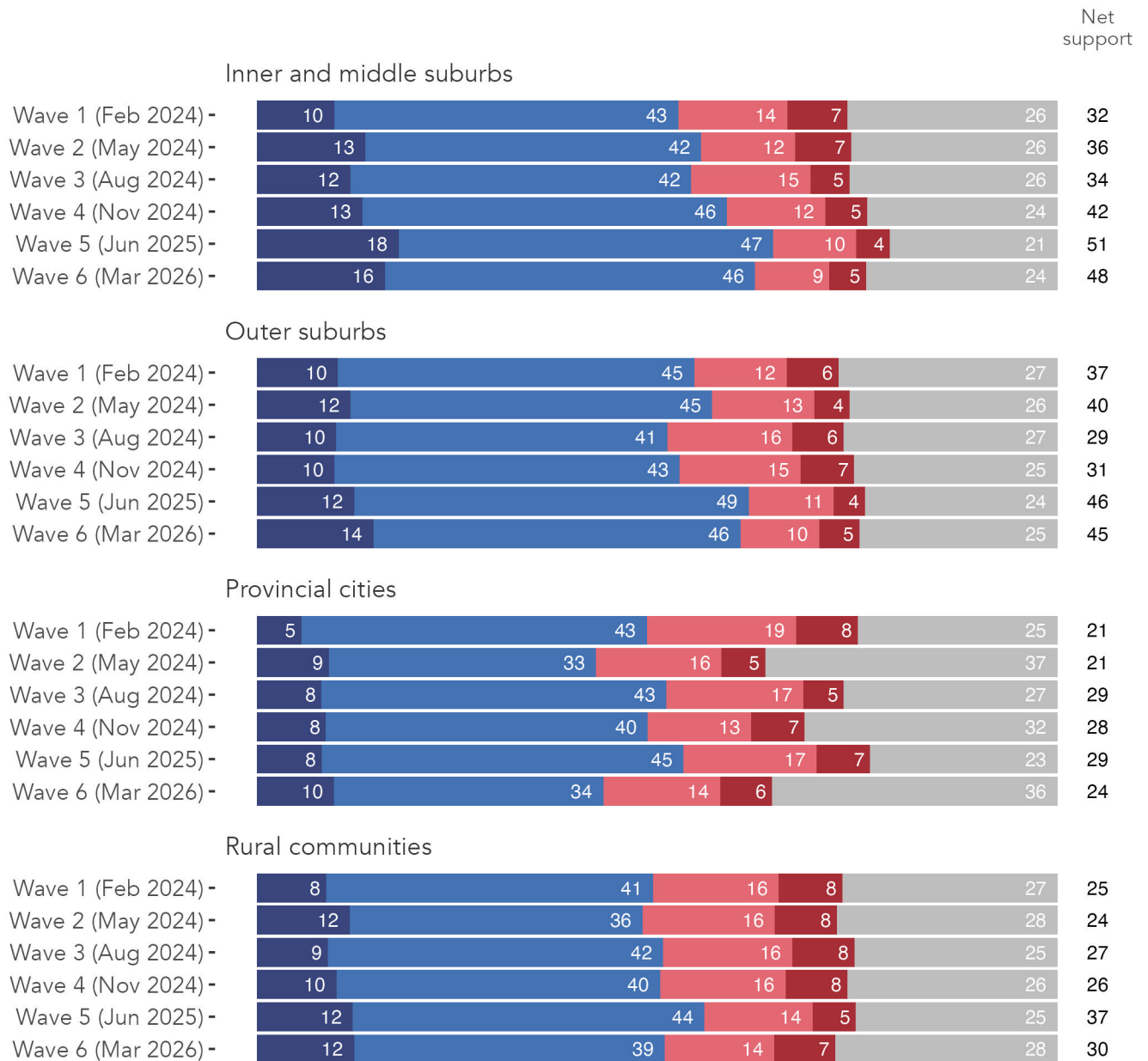
Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Wave 2 (May 2024)	11	46	12	7	24	38
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	7	39	20	11	23	15
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	38	17	12	23	19
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	14	43	12	5	26	40
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	14	44	13	10	19	35

## Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations

Waves 1 through 6 compared

Would you support or oppose new gas projects if they supported the faster retirement of coal fired power stations in Australia?

Strongly support    Support    Oppose    Strongly oppose    Unsure

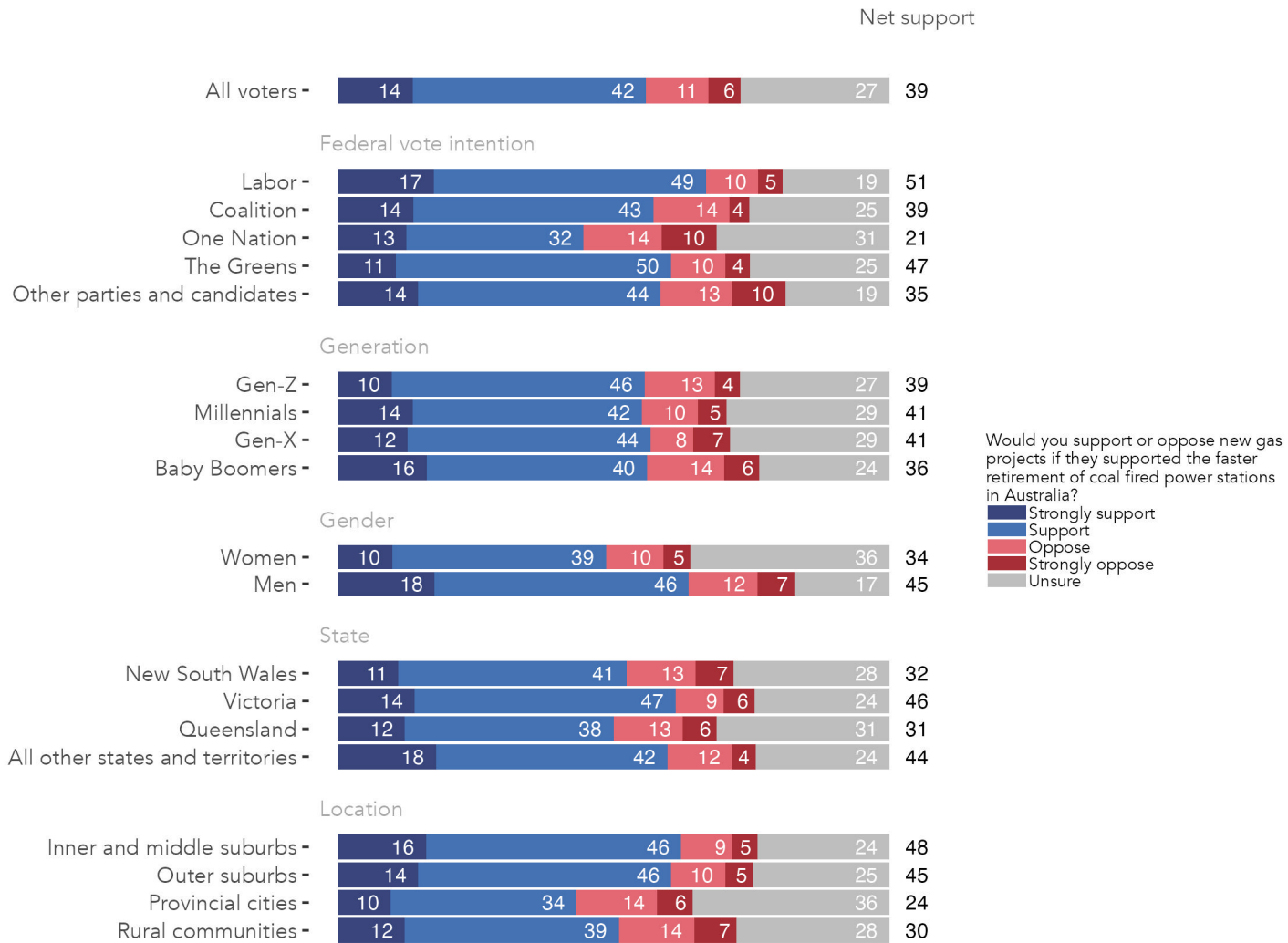


**Figure 68:** Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 59:** Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	10	43	14	7	26	32
Wave 2 (May 2024)	13	42	12	7	26	36
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	12	42	15	5	26	34
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	13	46	12	5	24	42
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	18	47	10	4	21	51
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	16	46	9	5	24	48
<b>Outer suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	10	45	12	6	27	37
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	45	13	4	26	40
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	10	41	16	6	27	29
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	43	15	7	25	31
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	12	49	11	4	24	46
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	14	46	10	5	25	45
<b>Provincial cities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	43	19	8	25	21
Wave 2 (May 2024)	9	33	16	5	37	21
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	43	17	5	27	29
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	8	40	13	7	32	28
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	8	45	17	7	23	29
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	10	34	14	6	36	24
<b>Rural communities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	41	16	8	27	25
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	36	16	8	28	24
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	42	16	8	25	27
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	40	16	8	26	26
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	12	44	14	5	25	37
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	12	39	14	7	28	30

### Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations

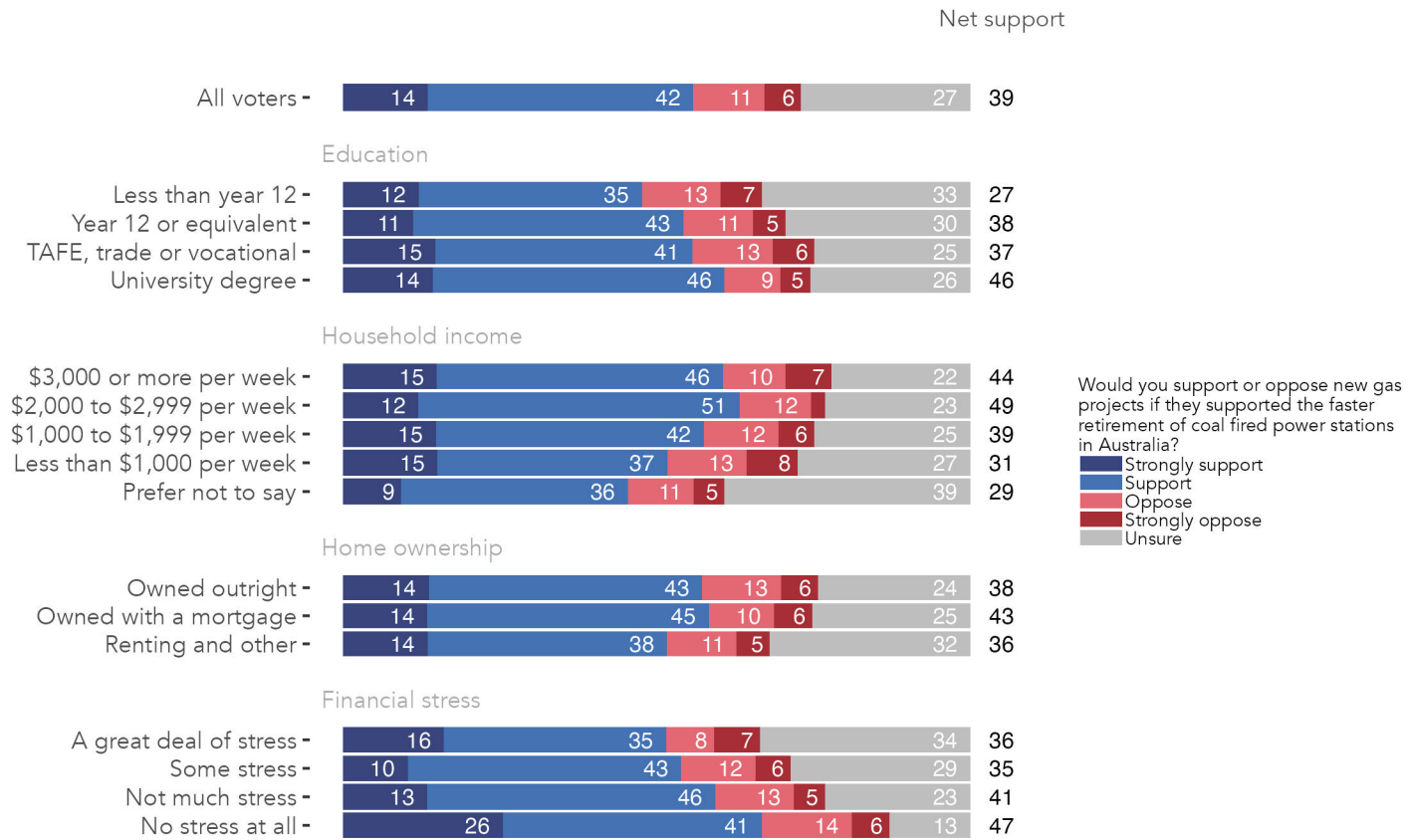


**Figure 69:** Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 60:** Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	14	42	11	6	27	39
<b>Federal vote intention</b>						
Labor	17	49	10	5	19	51
Coalition	14	43	14	4	25	39
One Nation	13	32	14	10	31	21
The Greens	11	50	10	4	25	47
Other parties and candidates	14	44	13	10	19	35
<b>Generation</b>						
Gen-Z	10	46	13	4	27	39
Millennials	14	42	10	5	29	41
Gen-X	12	44	8	7	29	41
Baby Boomers	16	40	14	6	24	36
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	10	39	10	5	36	34
Men	18	46	12	7	17	45
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	11	41	13	7	28	32
Victoria	14	47	9	6	24	46
Queensland	12	38	13	6	31	31
All other states and territories	18	42	12	4	24	44
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	16	46	9	5	24	48
Outer suburbs	14	46	10	5	25	45
Provincial cities	10	34	14	6	36	24
Rural communities	12	39	14	7	28	30

### Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations



**Figure 70:** Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

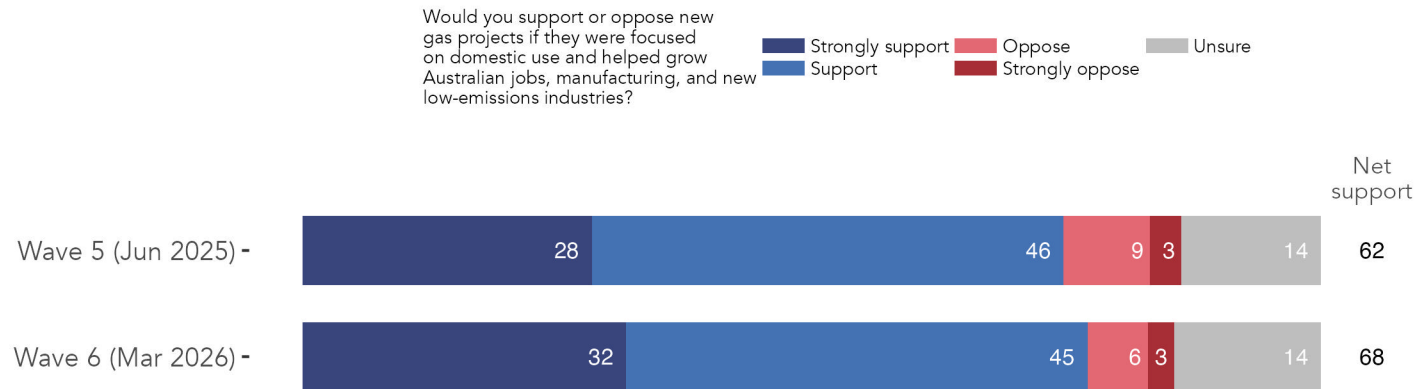
**Table 61:** Share of Australians who support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	14	42	11	6	27	39
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	12	35	13	7	33	27
Year 12 or equivalent	11	43	11	5	30	38
TAFE, trade or vocational	15	41	13	6	25	37
University degree	14	46	9	5	26	46
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	15	46	10	7	22	44
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	12	51	12	2	23	49
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	15	42	12	6	25	39
Less than \$1,000 per week	15	37	13	8	27	31
Prefer not to say	9	36	11	5	39	29
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Owned outright	14	43	13	6	24	38
Owned with a mortgage	14	45	10	6	25	43
Renting and other	14	38	11	5	32	36
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	16	35	8	7	34	36
Some stress	10	43	12	6	29	35
Not much stress	13	46	13	5	23	41
No stress at all	26	41	14	6	13	47

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

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

Waves 5 and 6 compared



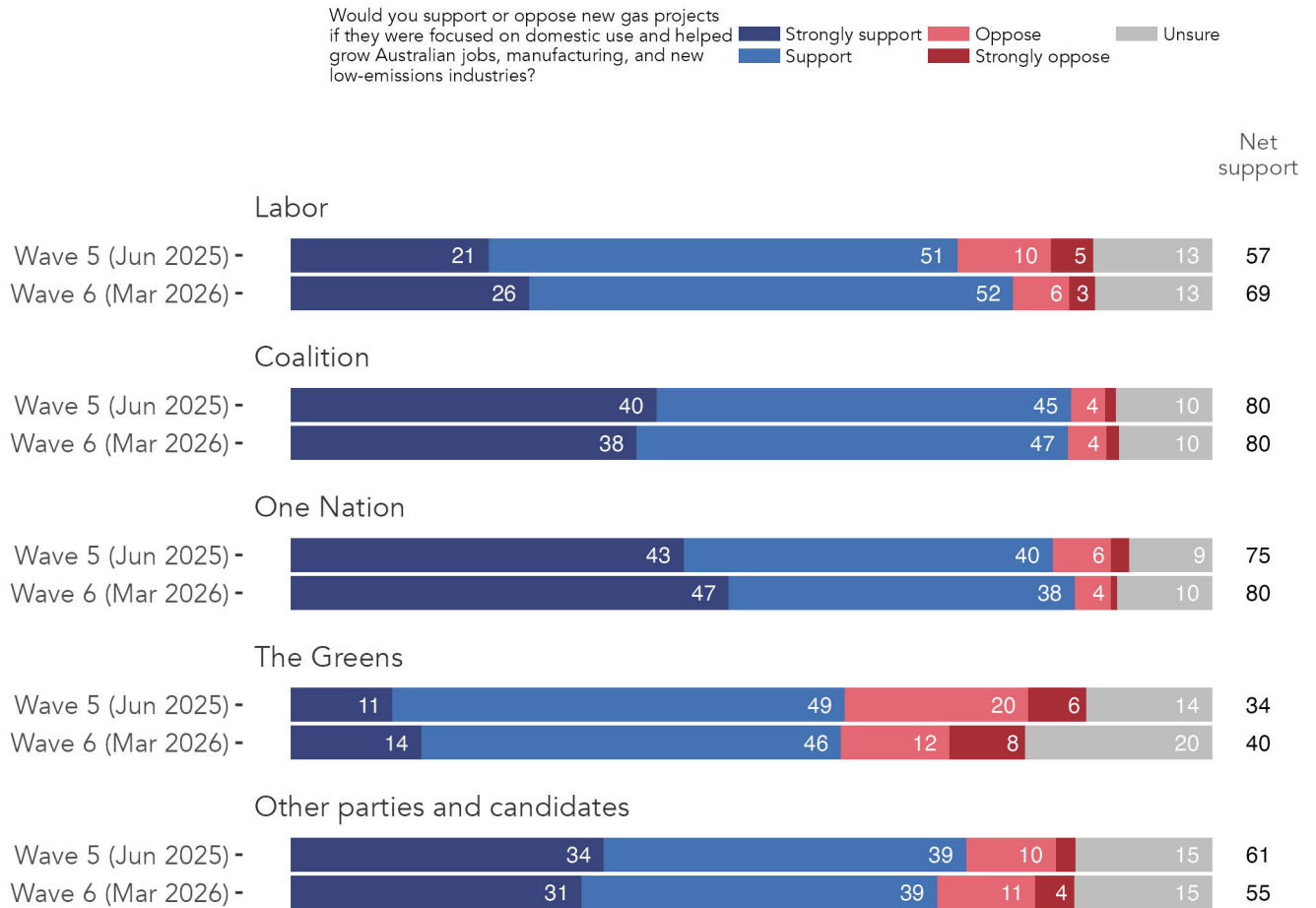
**Figure 71:** Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries. Waves 5 and 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 62:** Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries. Waves 5 and 6 compared.

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

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

Waves 5 and 6 compared



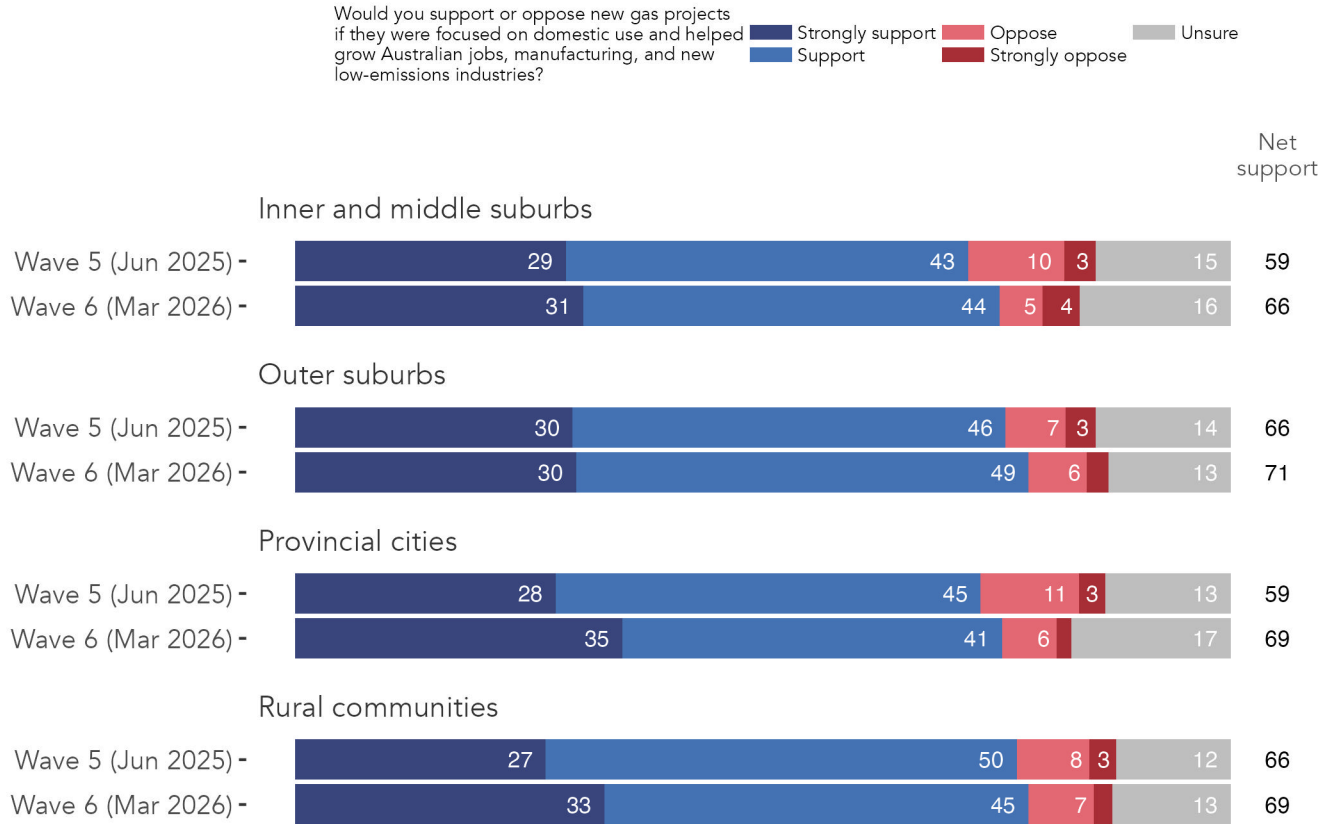
**Figure 72:** Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by federal vote intention. Waves 5 and 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 63:** Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by federal vote intention. Waves 5 and 6 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
<b>Labor</b>						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	21	51	10	5	13	57
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	26	52	6	3	13	69
<b>Coalition</b>						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	40	45	4	1	10	80
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	38	47	4	1	10	80
<b>One Nation</b>						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	43	40	6	2	9	75
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	47	38	4	1	10	80
<b>The Greens</b>						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	11	49	20	6	14	34
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	14	46	12	8	20	40
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	34	39	10	2	15	61
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	31	39	11	4	15	55

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

Waves 5 and 6 compared



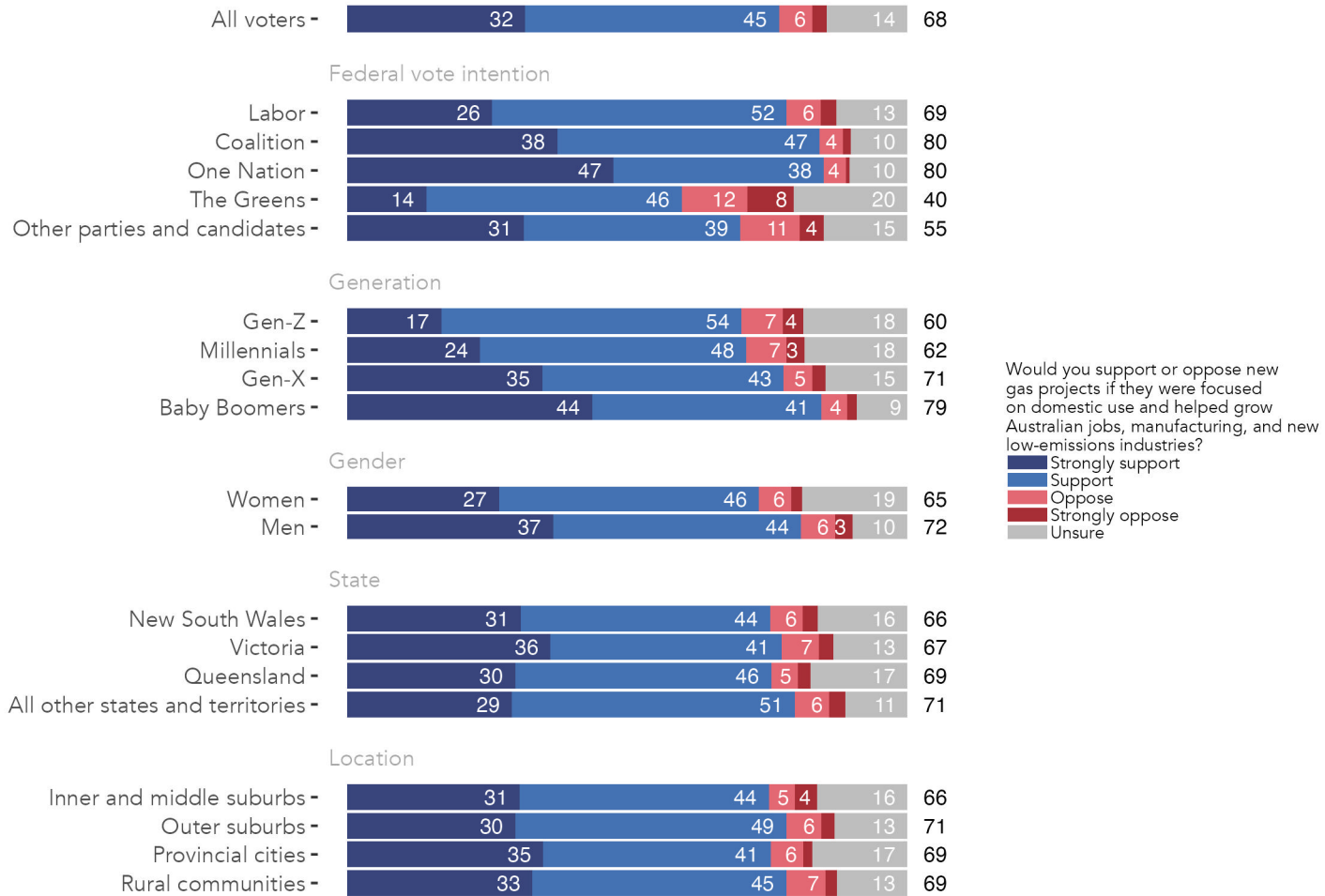
**Figure 73:** Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by location. Waves 5 and 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 64:** Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by location. Waves 5 and 6 compared.

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

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

Net support



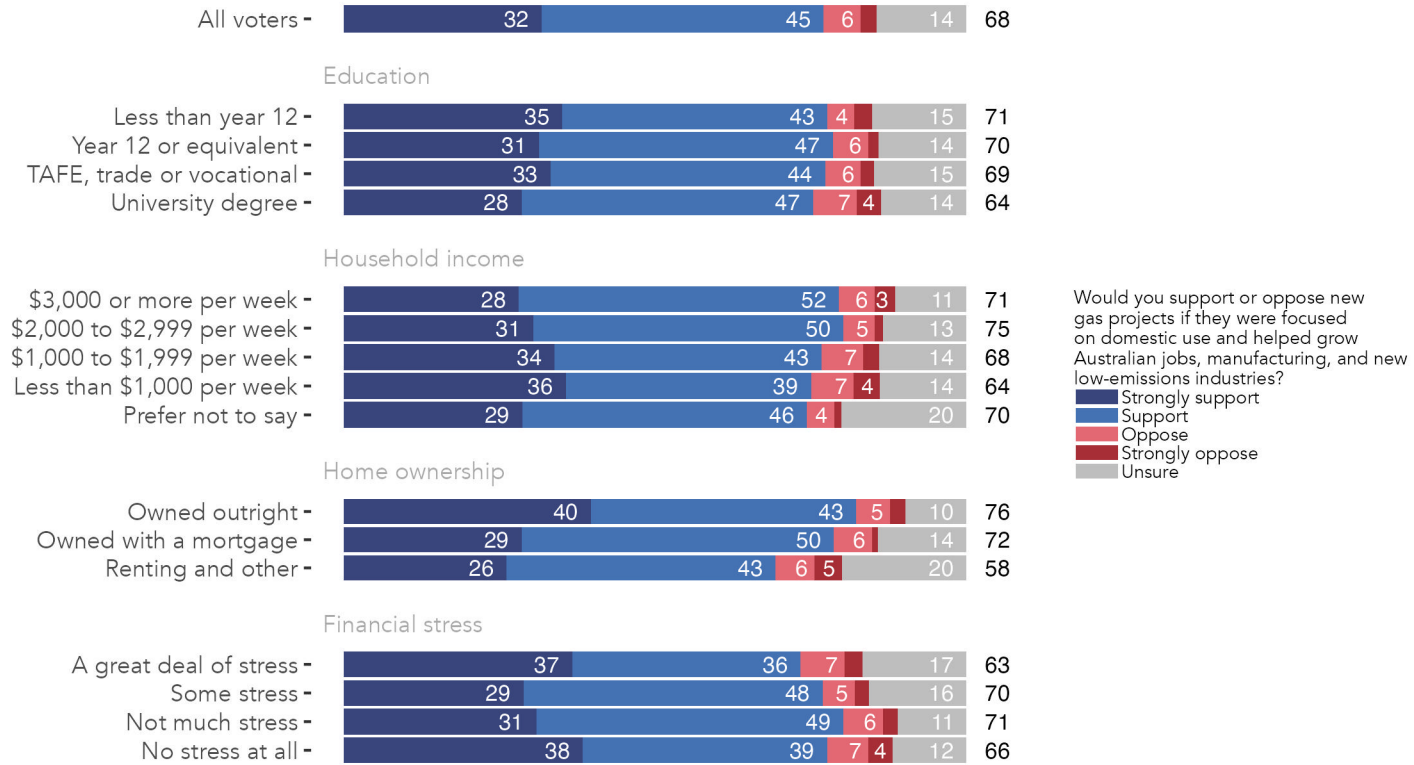
**Figure 74:** Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Waves 5 and 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 65:** Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Waves 5 and 6 compared.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	32	45	6	3	14	68
<b>Federal vote intention</b>						
Labor	26	52	6	3	13	69
Coalition	38	47	4	1	10	80
One Nation	47	38	4	1	10	80
The Greens	14	46	12	8	20	40
Other parties and candidates	31	39	11	4	15	55
<b>Generation</b>						
Gen-Z	17	54	7	4	18	60
Millennials	24	48	7	3	18	62
Gen-X	35	43	5	2	15	71
Baby Boomers	44	41	4	2	9	79
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	27	46	6	2	19	65
Men	37	44	6	3	10	72
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	31	44	6	3	16	66
Victoria	36	41	7	3	13	67
Queensland	30	46	5	2	17	69
All other states and territories	29	51	6	3	11	71
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	31	44	5	4	16	66
Outer suburbs	30	49	6	2	13	71
Provincial cities	35	41	6	1	17	69
Rural communities	33	45	7	2	13	69

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

Net support



**Figure 75:** Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Waves 5 and 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

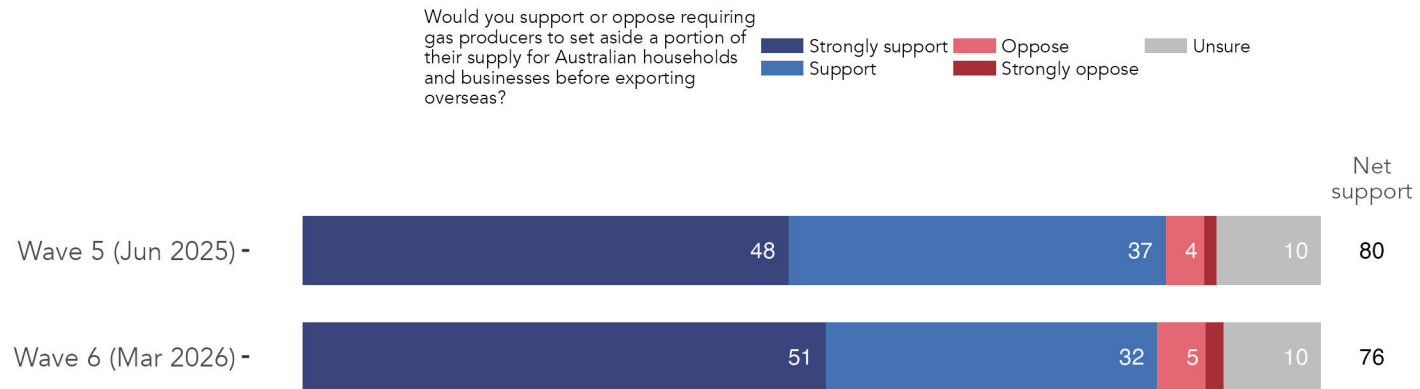
**Table 66:** Support for gas projects if they are focused on domestic use and helped grow Australian jobs, manufacturing, and new low-emissions industries, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Waves 5 and 6 compared.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	32	45	6	3	14	68
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	35	43	4	3	15	71
Year 12 or equivalent	31	47	6	2	14	70
TAFE, trade or vocational	33	44	6	2	15	69
University degree	28	47	7	4	14	64
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	28	52	6	3	11	71
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	31	50	5	1	13	75
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	34	43	7	2	14	68
Less than \$1,000 per week	36	39	7	4	14	64
Prefer not to say	29	46	4	1	20	70
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Owned outright	40	43	5	2	10	76
Owned with a mortgage	29	50	6	1	14	72
Renting and other	26	43	6	5	20	58
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	37	36	7	3	17	63
Some stress	29	48	5	2	16	70
Not much stress	31	49	6	3	11	71
No stress at all	38	39	7	4	12	66

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

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

Waves 5 and 6 compared



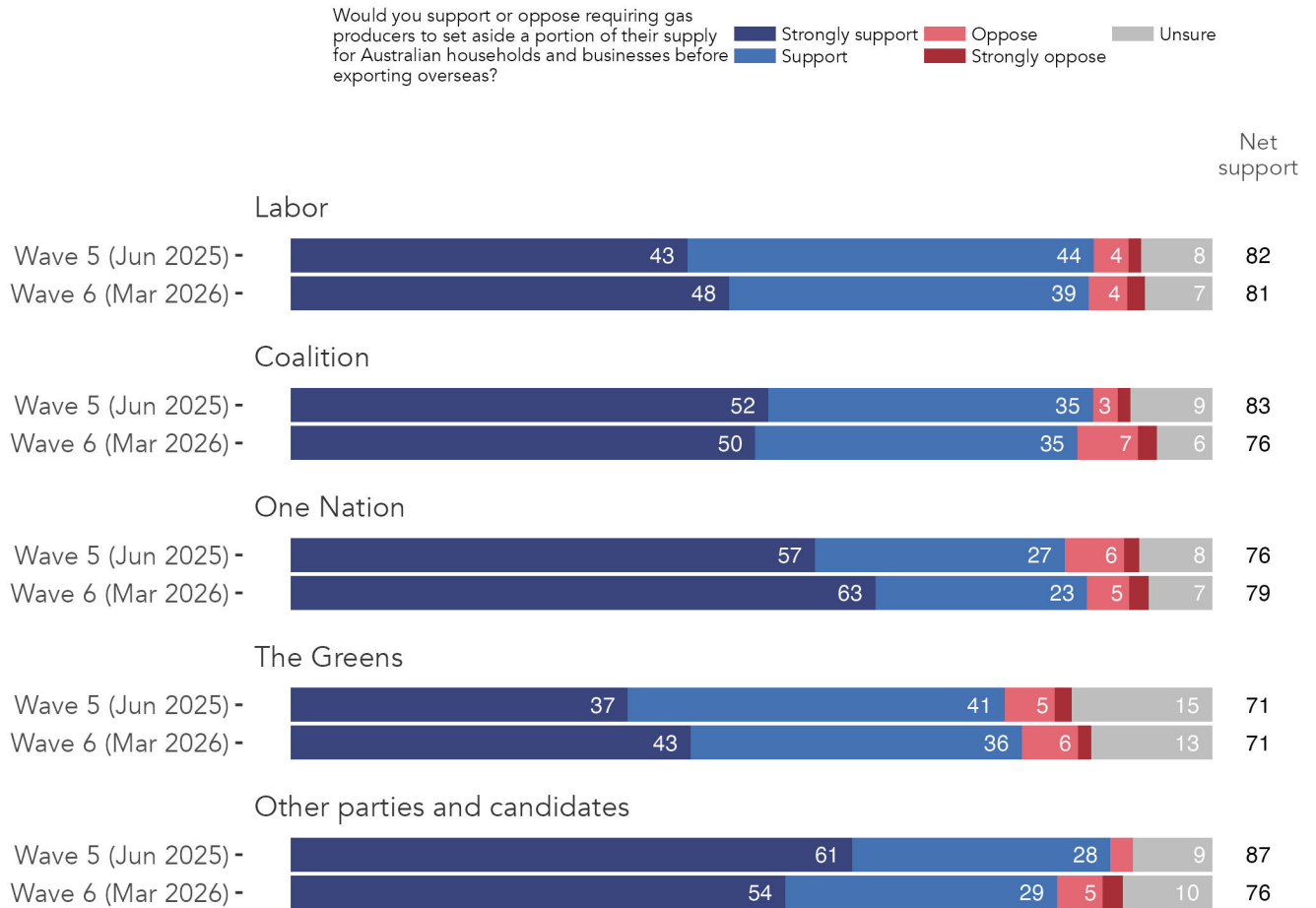
**Figure 76:** Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas. Waves 5 and 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 67:** Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas. Waves 5 and 6 compared.

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

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

Waves 5 and 6 compared



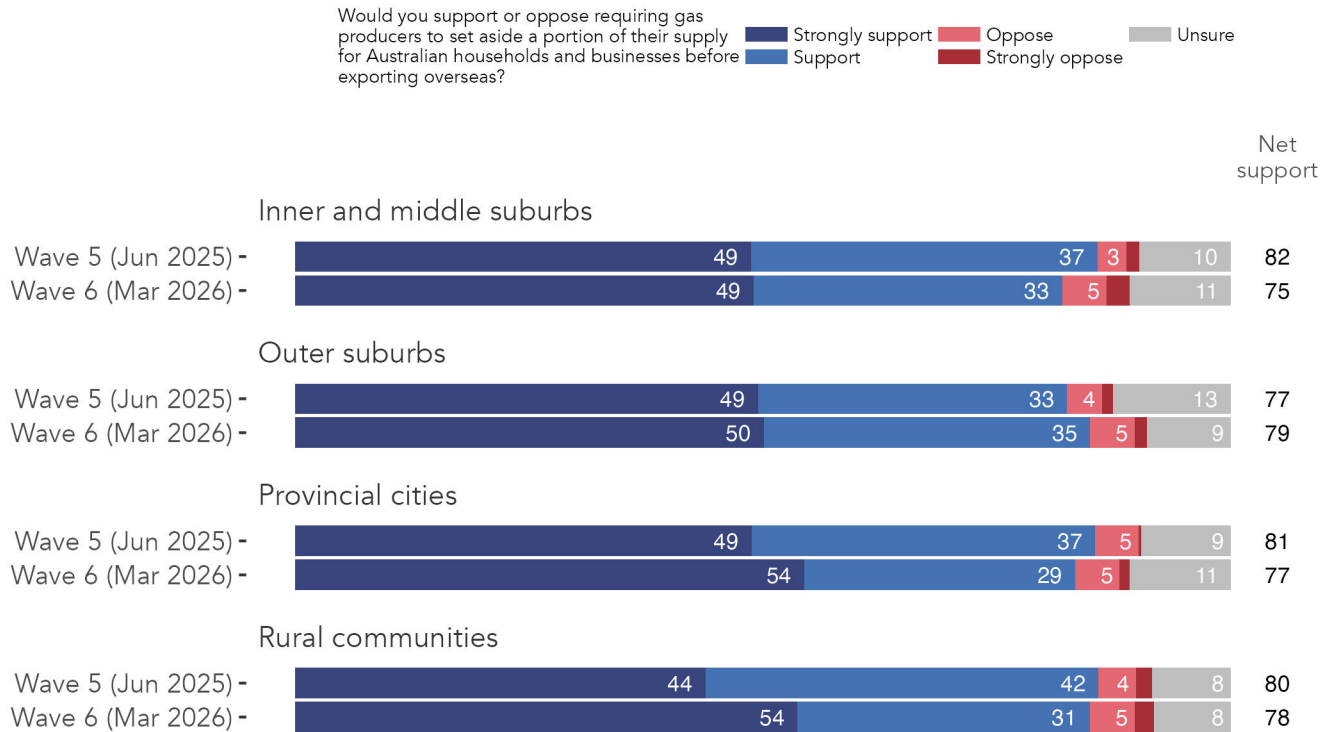
**Figure 77:** Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by federal vote intention. Waves 5 and 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 68:** Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by federal vote intention. Waves 5 and 6 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
<b>Labor</b>						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	43	44	4	1	8	82
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	48	39	4	2	7	81
<b>Coalition</b>						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	52	35	3	1	9	83
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	50	35	7	2	6	76
<b>One Nation</b>						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	57	27	6	2	8	76
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	63	23	5	2	7	79
<b>The Greens</b>						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	37	41	5	2	15	71
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	43	36	6	2	13	71
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	61	28	2	0	9	87
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	54	29	5	2	10	76

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

Waves 5 and 6 compared

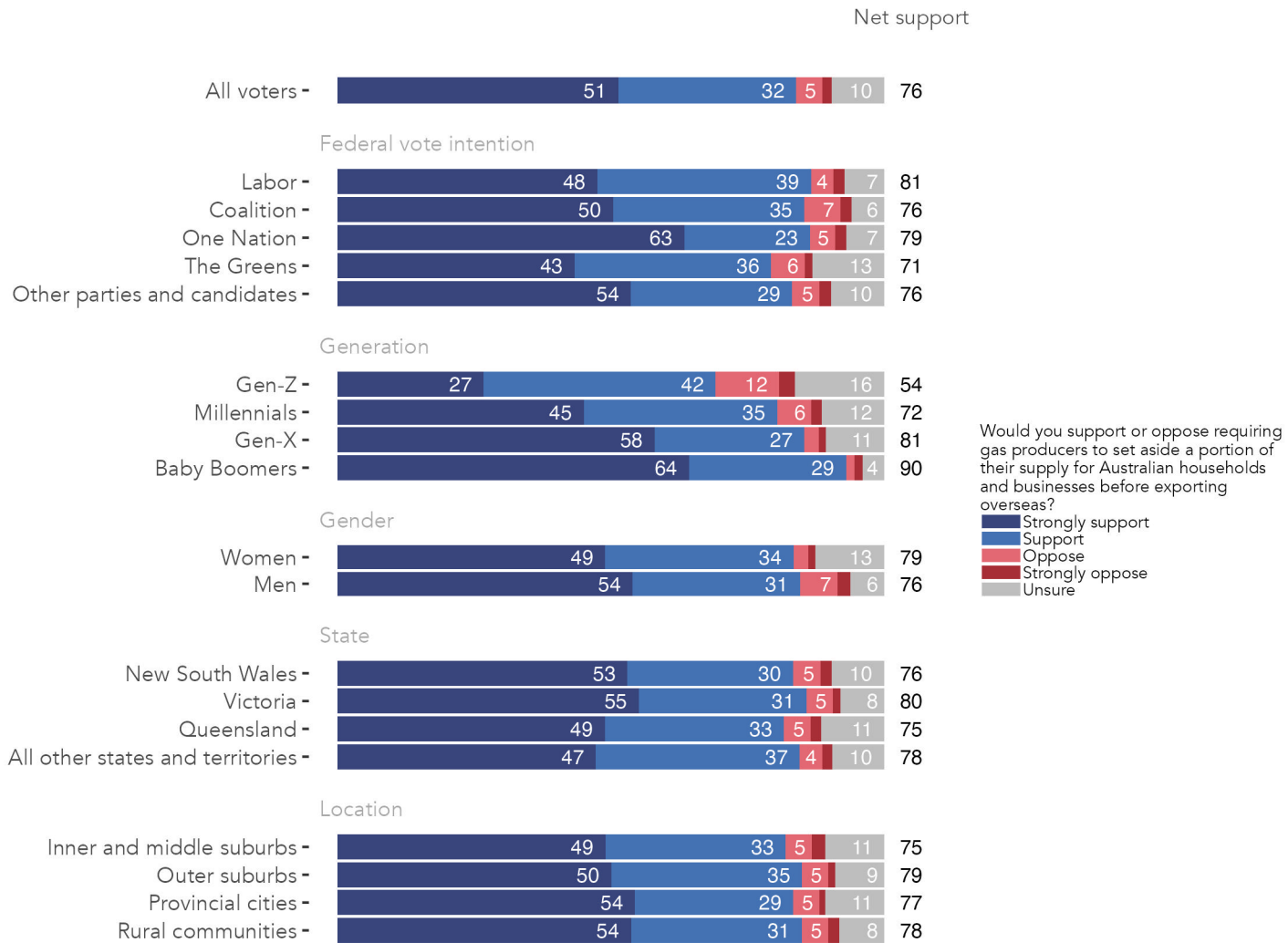


**Figure 78:** Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by location. Waves 5 and 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 69:** Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by location. Waves 5 and 6 compared.

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

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



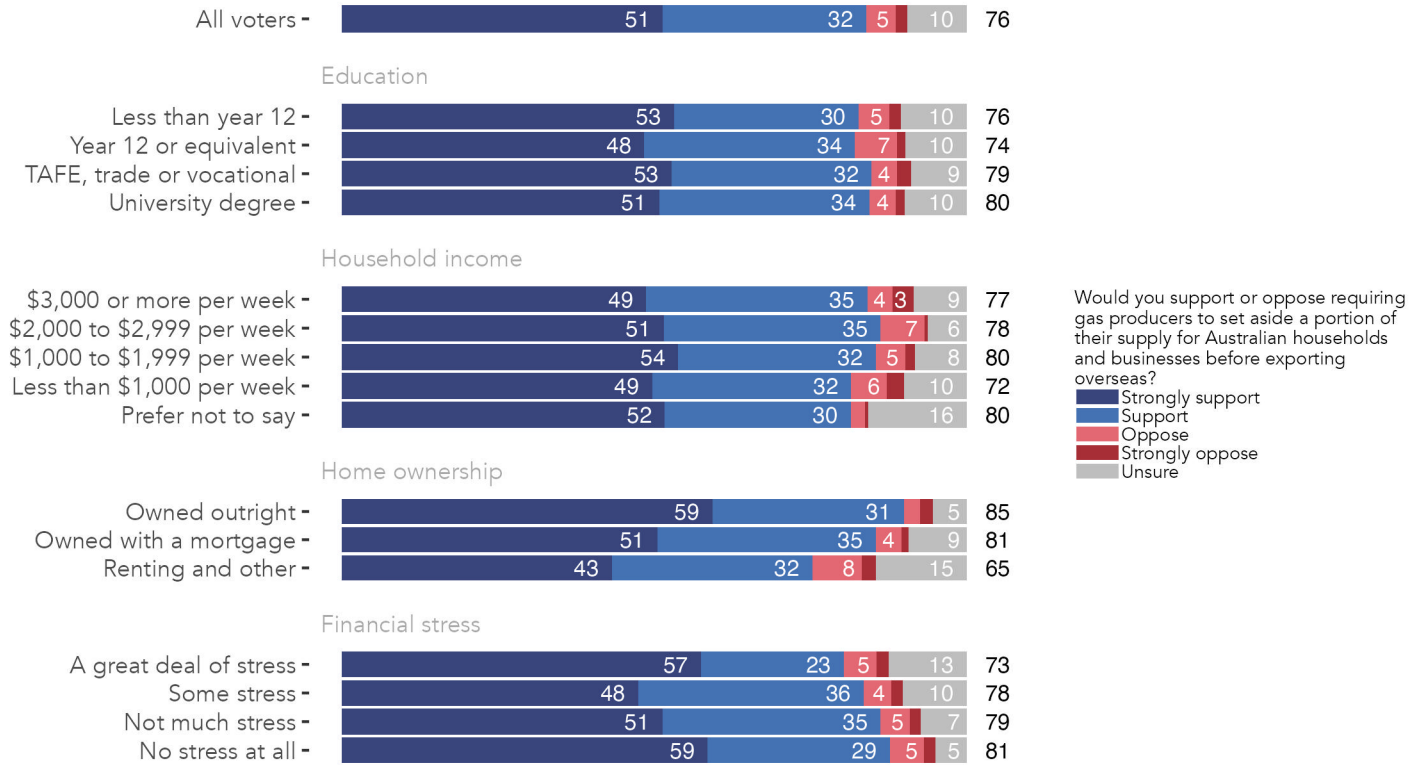
**Figure 79:** Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Waves 5 and 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 70:** Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Waves 5 and 6 compared.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	51	32	5	2	10	76
<b>Federal vote intention</b>						
Labor	48	39	4	2	7	81
Coalition	50	35	7	2	6	76
One Nation	63	23	5	2	7	79
The Greens	43	36	6	2	13	71
Other parties and candidates	54	29	5	2	10	76
<b>Generation</b>						
Gen-Z	27	42	12	3	16	54
Millennials	45	35	6	2	12	72
Gen-X	58	27	3	1	11	81
Baby Boomers	64	29	1	2	4	90
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	49	34	3	1	13	79
Men	54	31	7	2	6	76
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	53	30	5	2	10	76
Victoria	55	31	5	1	8	80
Queensland	49	33	5	2	11	75
All other states and territories	47	37	4	2	10	78
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	49	33	5	2	11	75
Outer suburbs	50	35	5	1	9	79
Provincial cities	54	29	5	1	11	77
Rural communities	54	31	5	2	8	78

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

Net support



**Figure 80:** Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Waves 5 and 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

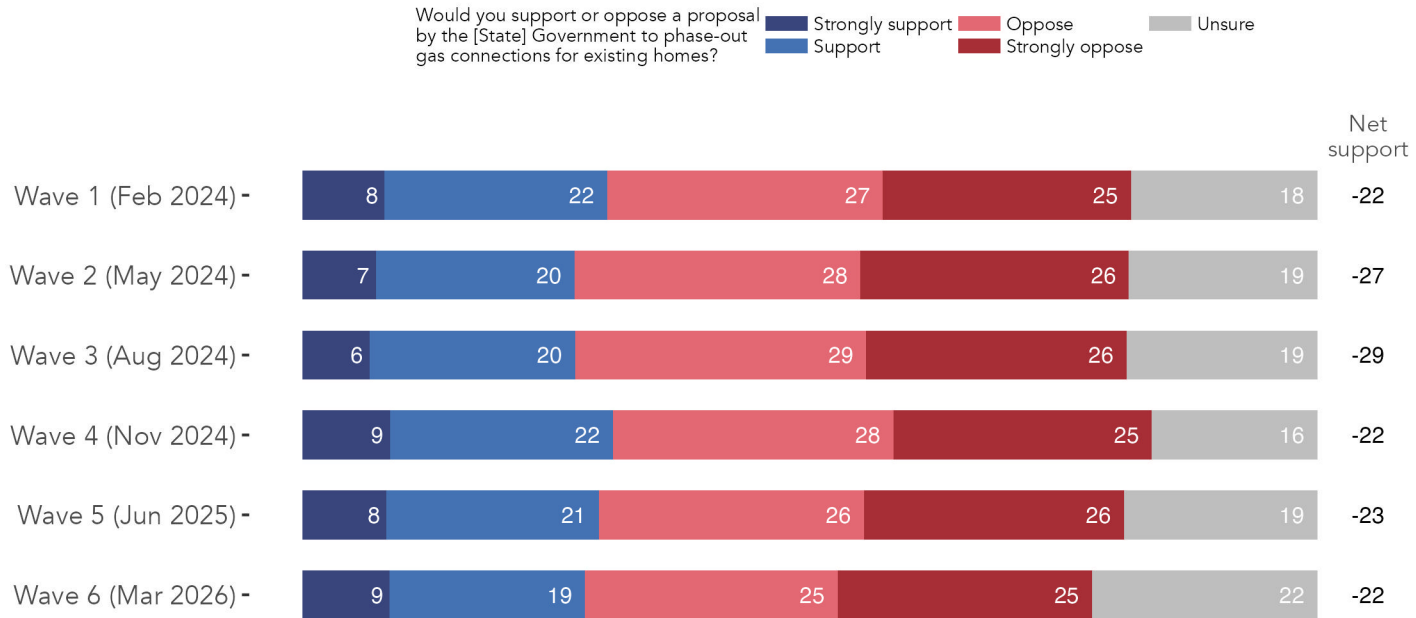
**Table 71:** Support for requiring gas producers to set aside a portion of their supply for Australian households and businesses before exporting overseas, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Waves 5 and 6 compared.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	51	32	5	2	10	76
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	53	30	5	2	10	76
Year 12 or equivalent	48	34	7	1	10	74
TAFE, trade or vocational	53	32	4	2	9	79
University degree	51	34	4	1	10	80
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	49	35	4	3	9	77
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	51	35	7	1	6	78
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	54	32	5	1	8	80
Less than \$1,000 per week	49	32	6	3	10	72
Prefer not to say	52	30	2	0	16	80
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Owned outright	59	31	3	2	5	85
Owned with a mortgage	51	35	4	1	9	81
Renting and other	43	32	8	2	15	65
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	57	23	5	2	13	73
Some stress	48	36	4	2	10	78
Not much stress	51	35	5	2	7	79
No stress at all	59	29	5	2	5	81

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

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared



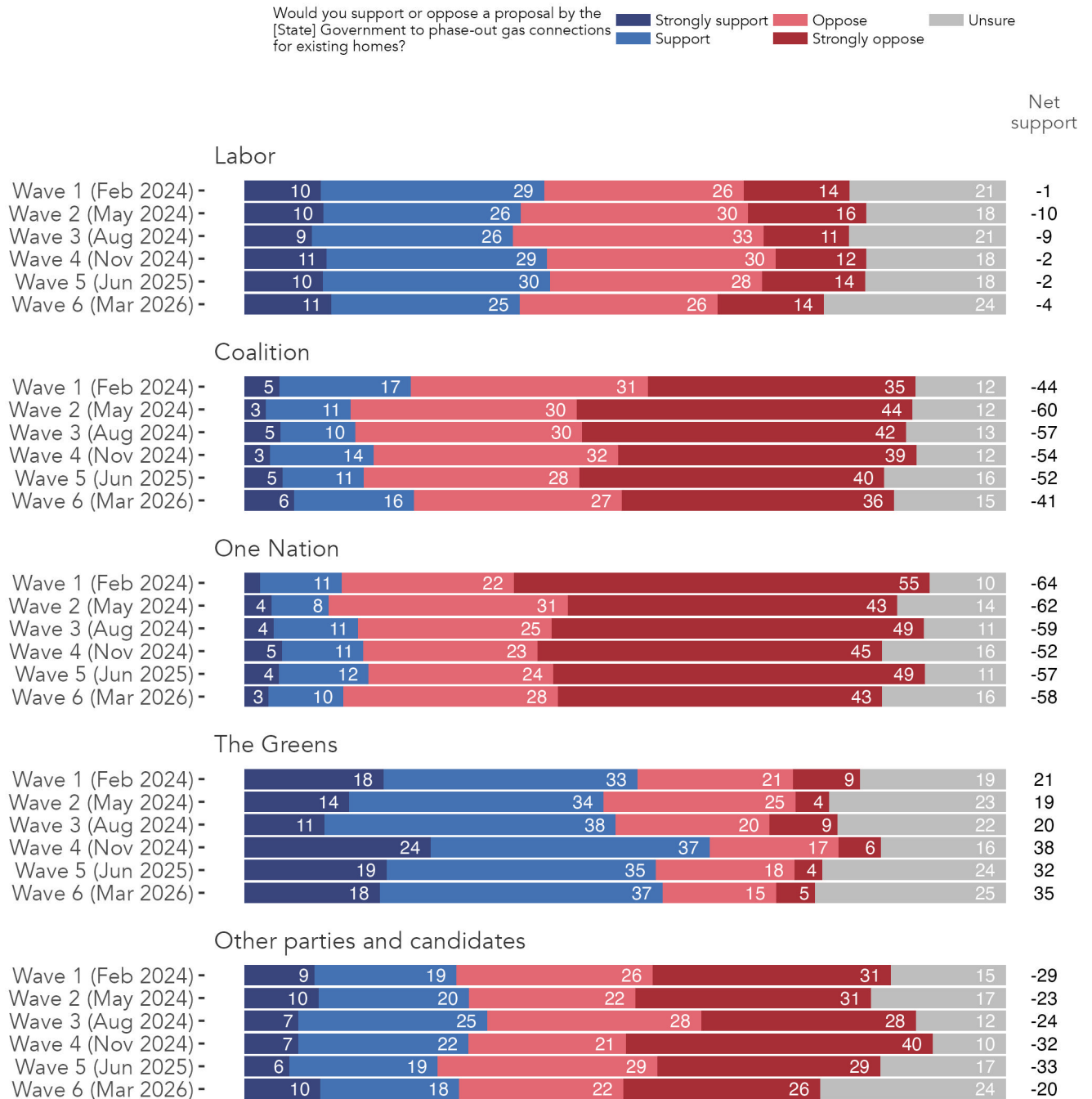
**Figure 81:** Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 72:** Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

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

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 82:** Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 73:** Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

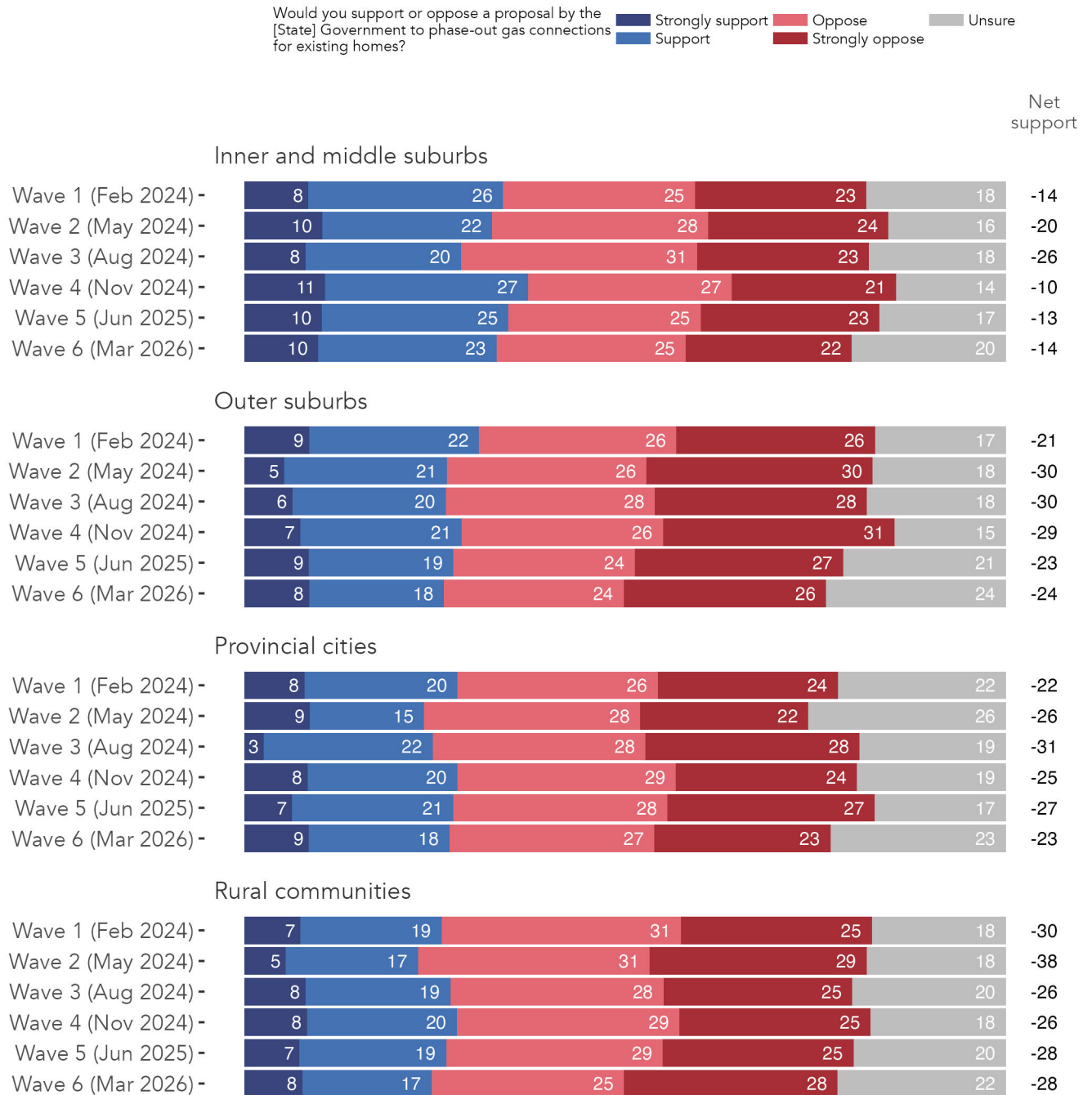
Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
<b>Labor</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	10	29	26	14	21	-1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	10	26	30	16	18	-10
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	26	33	11	21	-9
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	11	29	30	12	18	-2
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	10	30	28	14	18	-2
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	11	25	26	14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

**Table 73:** Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. *(continued)*

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Wave 2 (May 2024)	10	20	22	31	17	-23
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	7	25	28	28	12	-24
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	7	22	21	40	10	-32
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	6	19	29	29	17	-33
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	10	18	22	26	24	-20

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

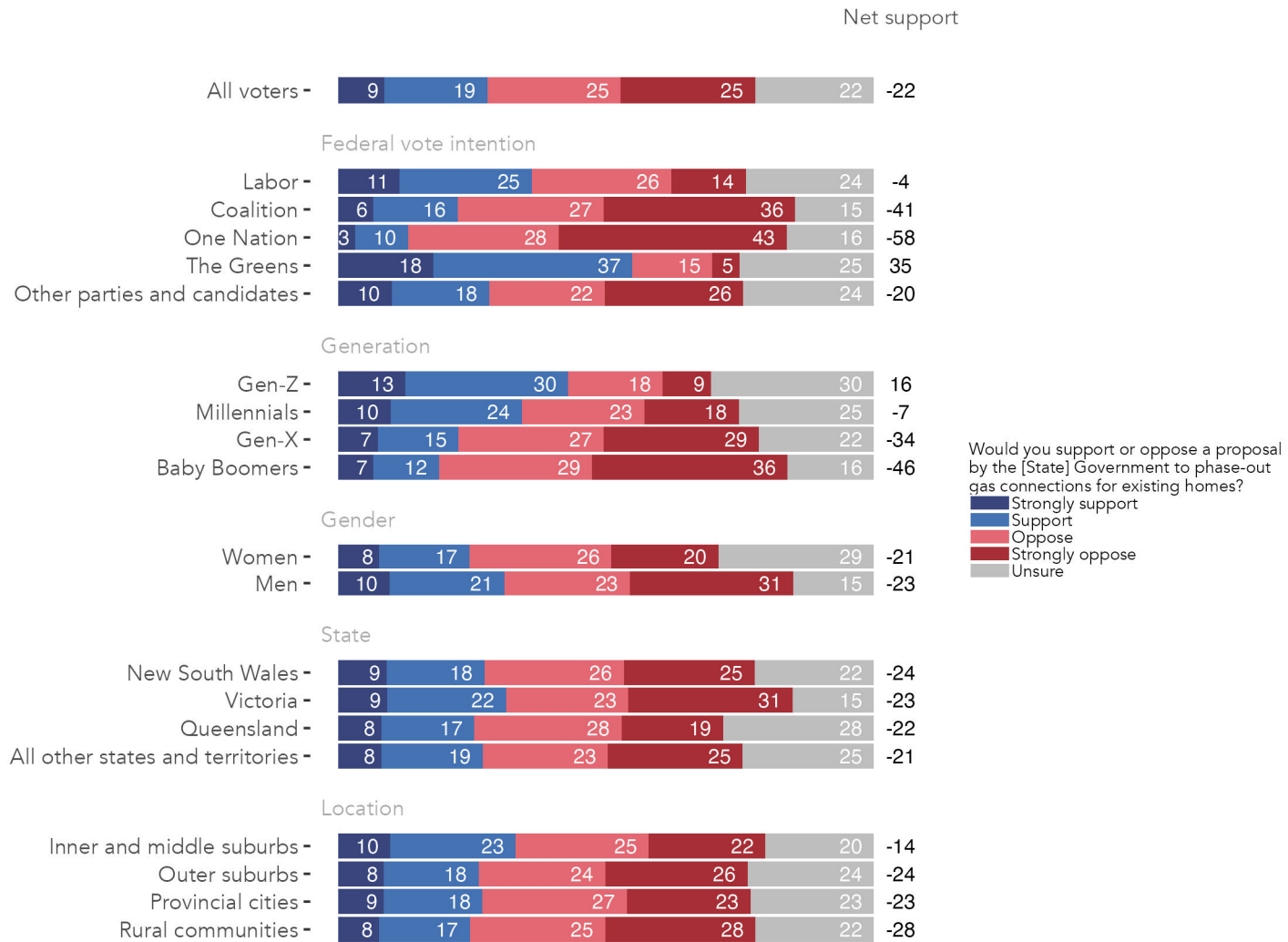


**Figure 83:** Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 74:** Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

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

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

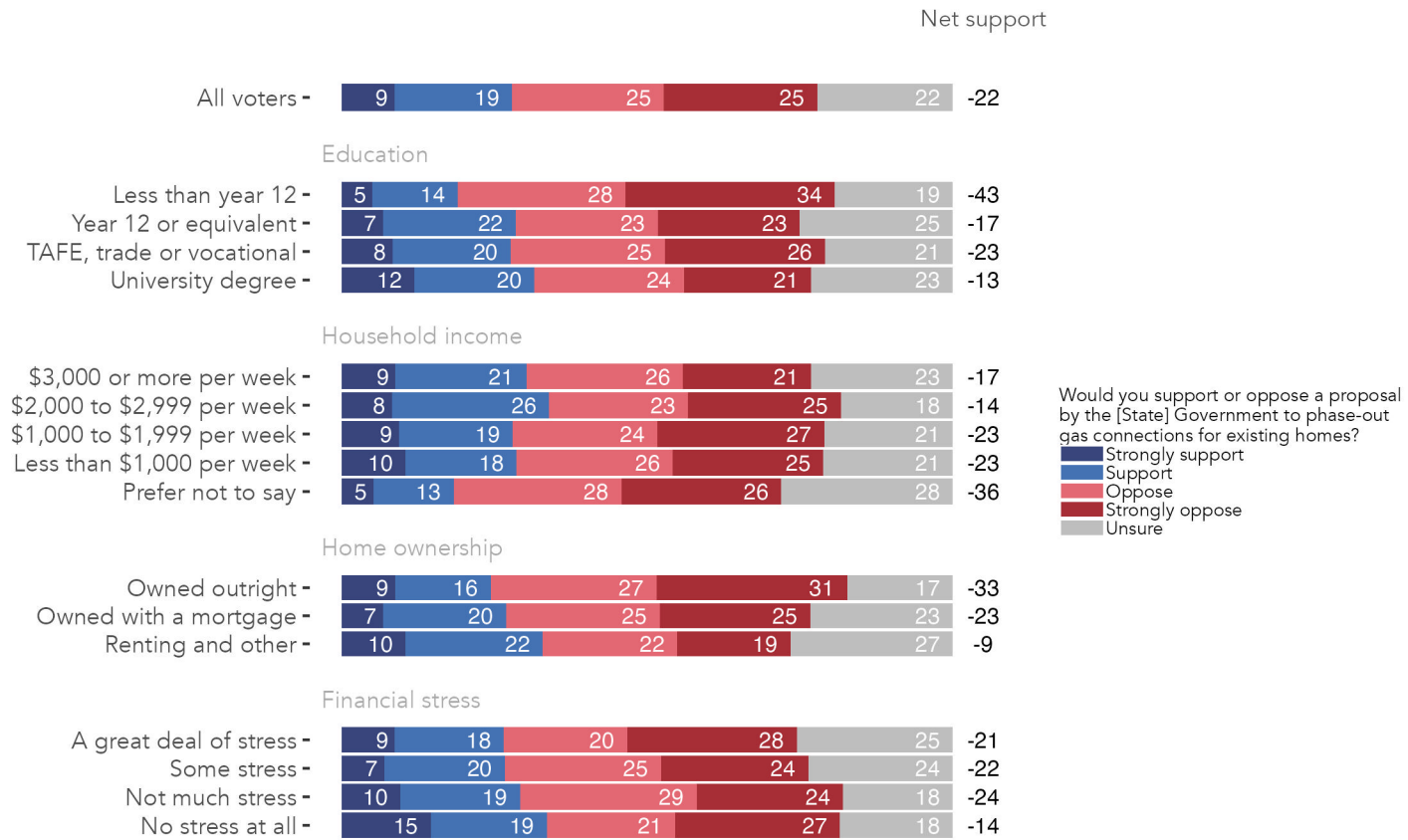


**Figure 84:** Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 75:** Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	9	19	25	25	22	-22
<b>Federal vote intention</b>						
Labor	11	25	26	14	24	-4
Coalition	6	16	27	36	15	-41
One Nation	3	10	28	43	16	-58
The Greens	18	37	15	5	25	35
Other parties and candidates	10	18	22	26	24	-20
<b>Generation</b>						
Gen-Z	13	30	18	9	30	16
Millennials	10	24	23	18	25	-7
Gen-X	7	15	27	29	22	-34
Baby Boomers	7	12	29	36	16	-46
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	8	17	26	20	29	-21
Men	10	21	23	31	15	-23
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	9	18	26	25	22	-24
Victoria	9	22	23	31	15	-23
Queensland	8	17	28	19	28	-22
All other states and territories	8	19	23	25	25	-21
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	10	23	25	22	20	-14
Outer suburbs	8	18	24	26	24	-24
Provincial cities	9	18	27	23	23	-23
Rural communities	8	17	25	28	22	-28

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



**Figure 85:** Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

**Table 76:** Share of voters that support their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	9	19	25	25	22	-22
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	5	14	28	34	19	-43
Year 12 or equivalent	7	22	23	23	25	-17
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	20	25	26	21	-23
University degree	12	20	24	21	23	-13
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	9	21	26	21	23	-17
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	8	26	23	25	18	-14
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	9	19	24	27	21	-23
Less than \$1,000 per week	10	18	26	25	21	-23
Prefer not to say	5	13	28	26	28	-36
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Owned outright	9	16	27	31	17	-33
Owned with a mortgage	7	20	25	25	23	-23
Renting and other	10	22	22	19	27	-9
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	9	18	20	28	25	-21
Some stress	7	20	25	24	24	-22
Not much stress	10	19	29	24	18	-24
No stress at all	15	19	21	27	18	-14

## **Is the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 emissions reduction target?**

### **Question text**

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

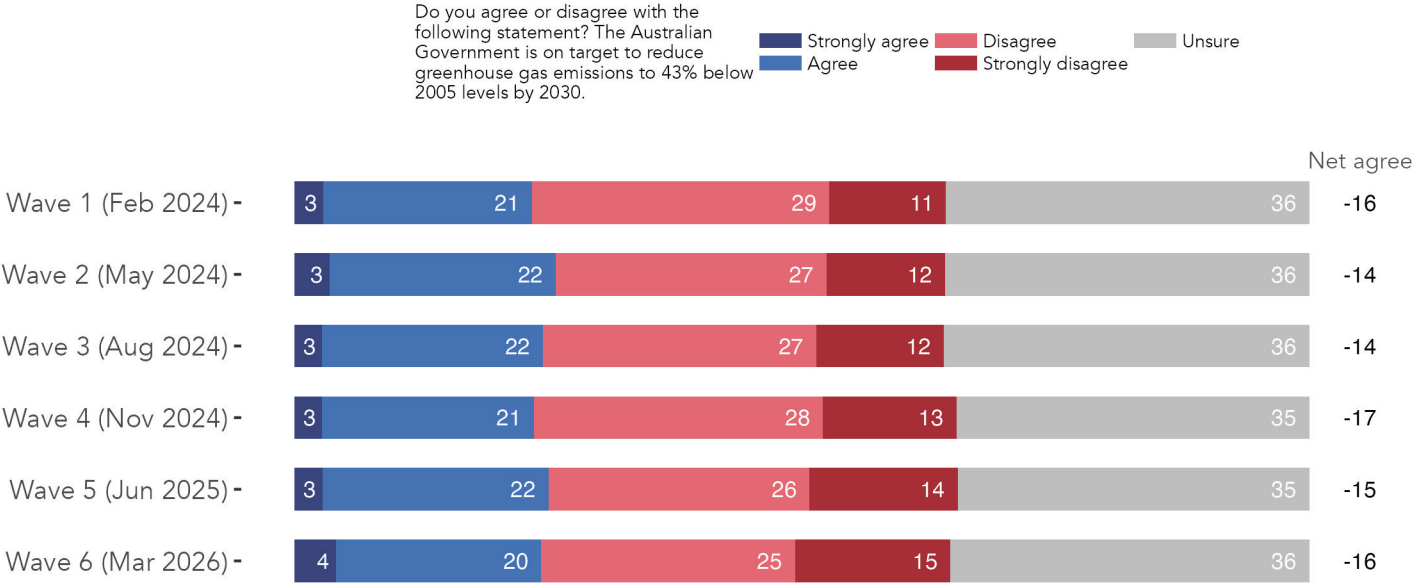
*The Australian Government is on target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 43% below 2005 levels by 2030.*

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

# The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 86:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

**Table 77:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

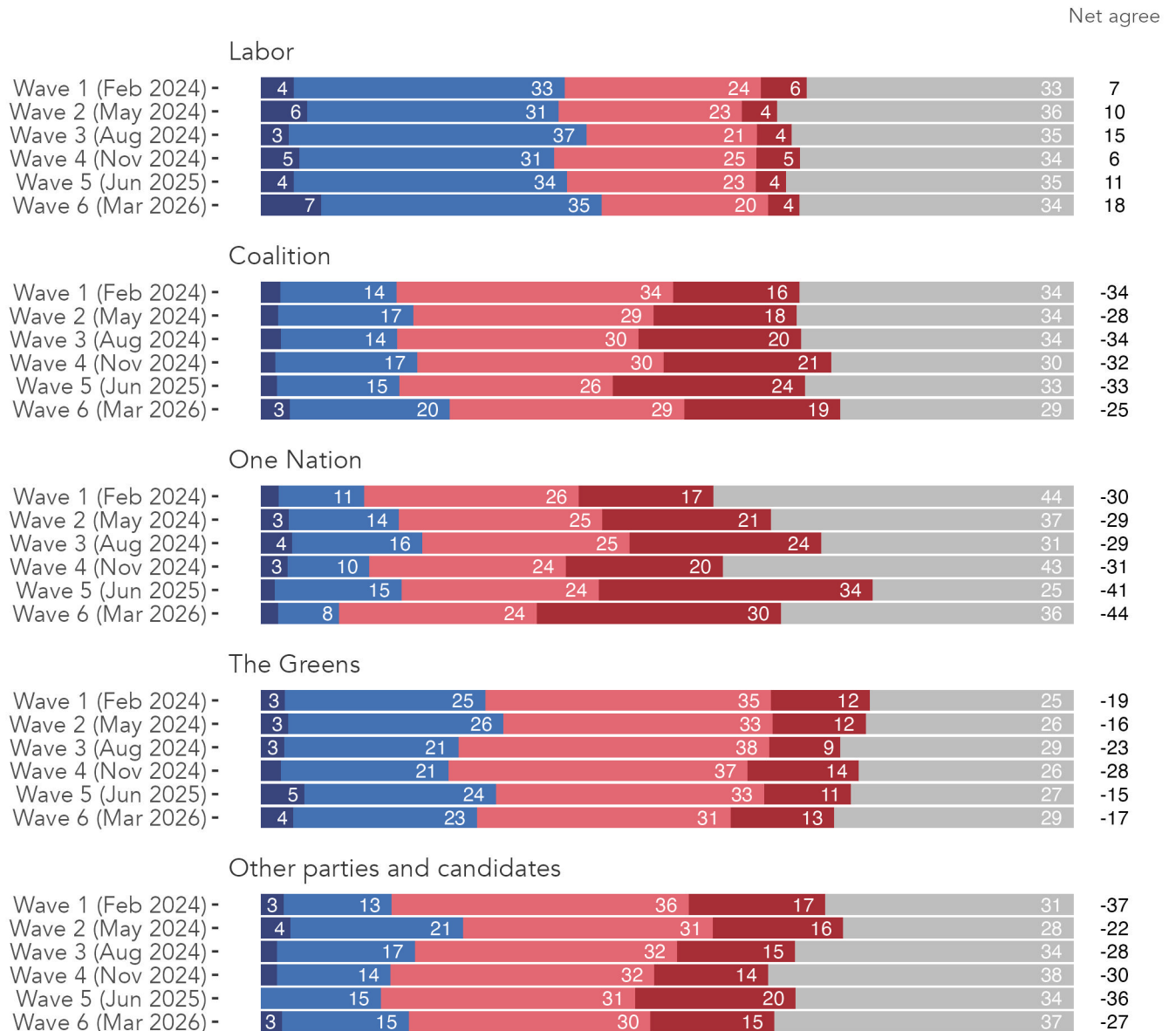
Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	21	29	11	36	-16
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	22	27	12	36	-14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	22	27	12	36	-14
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	21	28	13	35	-17
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	3	22	26	14	35	-15
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	4	20	25	15	36	-16

## The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target

Waves 1 through 6 compared

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The Australian Government is on target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 43% below 2005 levels by 2030.

Strongly agree Disagree  
Agree Strongly disagree  
Unsure



**Figure 87:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

**Table 78:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
<b>Labor</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	4	33	24	6	33	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	31	23	4	36	10
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	37	21	4	35	15
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	5	31	25	5	34	6
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	4	34	23	4	35	11
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	7	35	20	4	34	18
<b>Coalition</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	14	34	16	34	-34
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	17	29	18	34	-28
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	14	30	20	34	-34
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	17	30	21	30	-32
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	2	15	26	24	33	-33
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	3	20	29	19	29	-25
<b>One Nation</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	11	26	17	44	-30
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	14	25	21	37	-29
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	4	16	25	24	31	-29
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	10	24	20	43	-31
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	2	15	24	34	25	-41
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	2	8	24	30	36	-44
<b>The Greens</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	25	35	12	25	-19
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	26	33	12	26	-16
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	21	38	9	29	-23
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	21	37	14	26	-28
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	5	24	33	11	27	-15
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	4	23	31	13	29	-17
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	13	36	17	31	-37

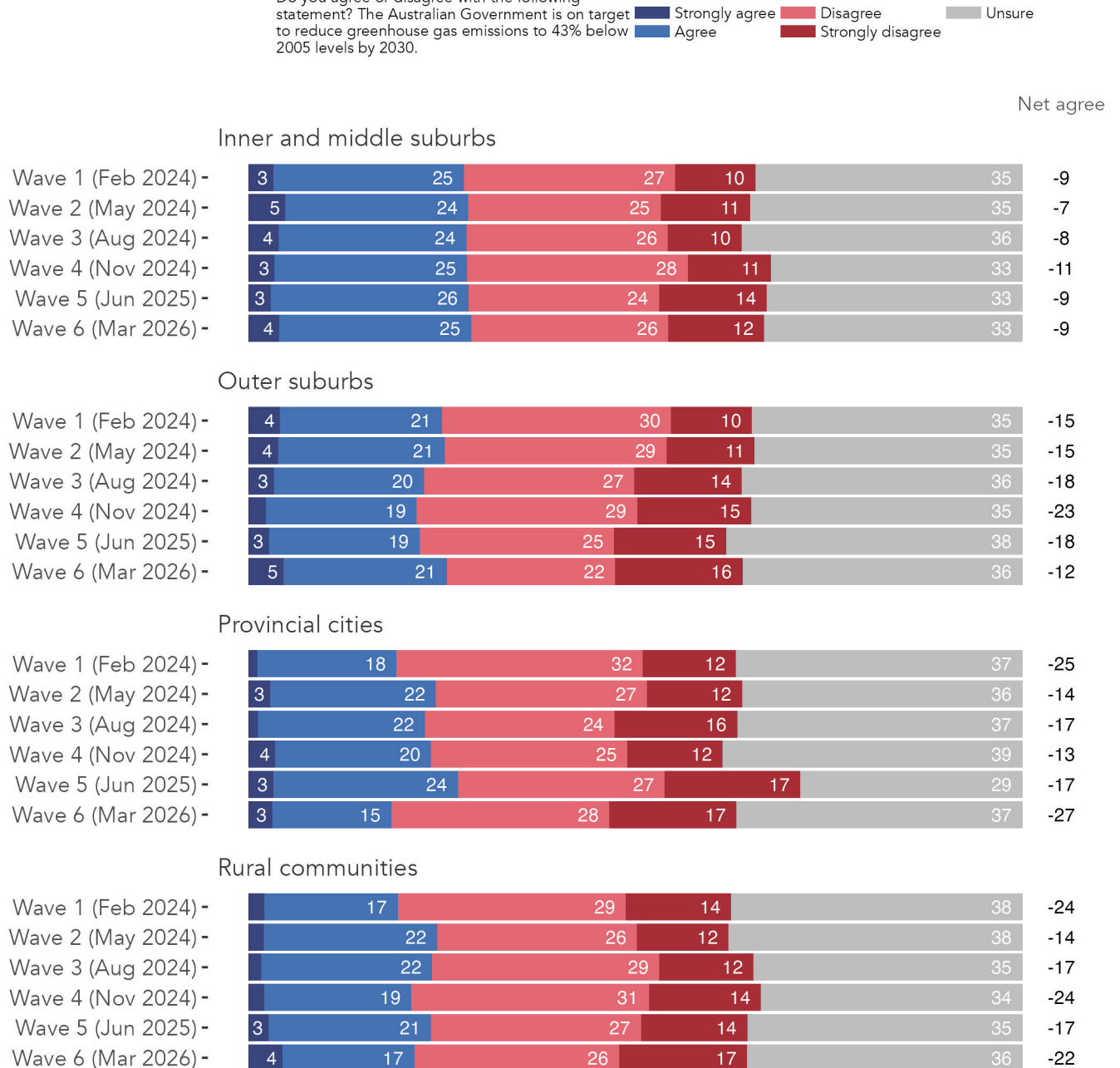
**Table 78:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. *(continued)*

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	21	31	16	28	-22
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	17	32	15	34	-28
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	14	32	14	38	-30
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	0	15	31	20	34	-36
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	3	15	30	15	37	-27

## The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target

Waves 1 through 6 compared

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The Australian Government is on target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 43% below 2005 levels by 2030.

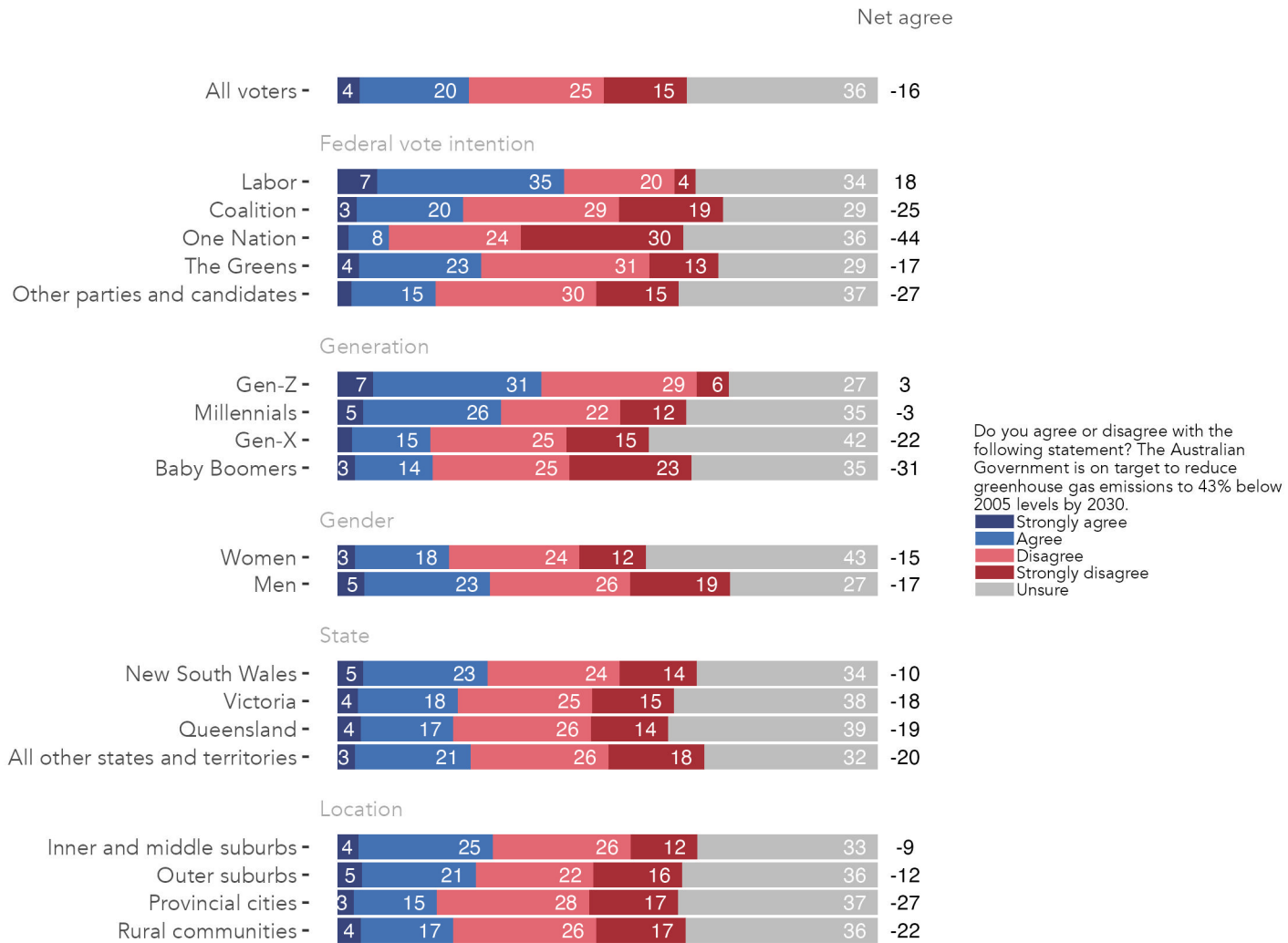


**Figure 88:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

**Table 79:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	25	27	10	35	-9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	24	25	11	35	-7
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	4	24	26	10	36	-8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	25	28	11	33	-11
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	3	26	24	14	33	-9
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	4	25	26	12	33	-9
<b>Outer suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	4	21	30	10	35	-15
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	21	29	11	35	-15
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	20	27	14	36	-18
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	19	29	15	35	-23
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	3	19	25	15	38	-18
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	5	21	22	16	36	-12
<b>Provincial cities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	18	32	12	37	-25
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	22	27	12	36	-14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	22	24	16	37	-17
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	4	20	25	12	39	-13
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	3	24	27	17	29	-17
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	3	15	28	17	37	-27
<b>Rural communities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	17	29	14	38	-24
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	22	26	12	38	-14
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	22	29	12	35	-17
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	19	31	14	34	-24
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	3	21	27	14	35	-17
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	4	17	26	17	36	-22

The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target



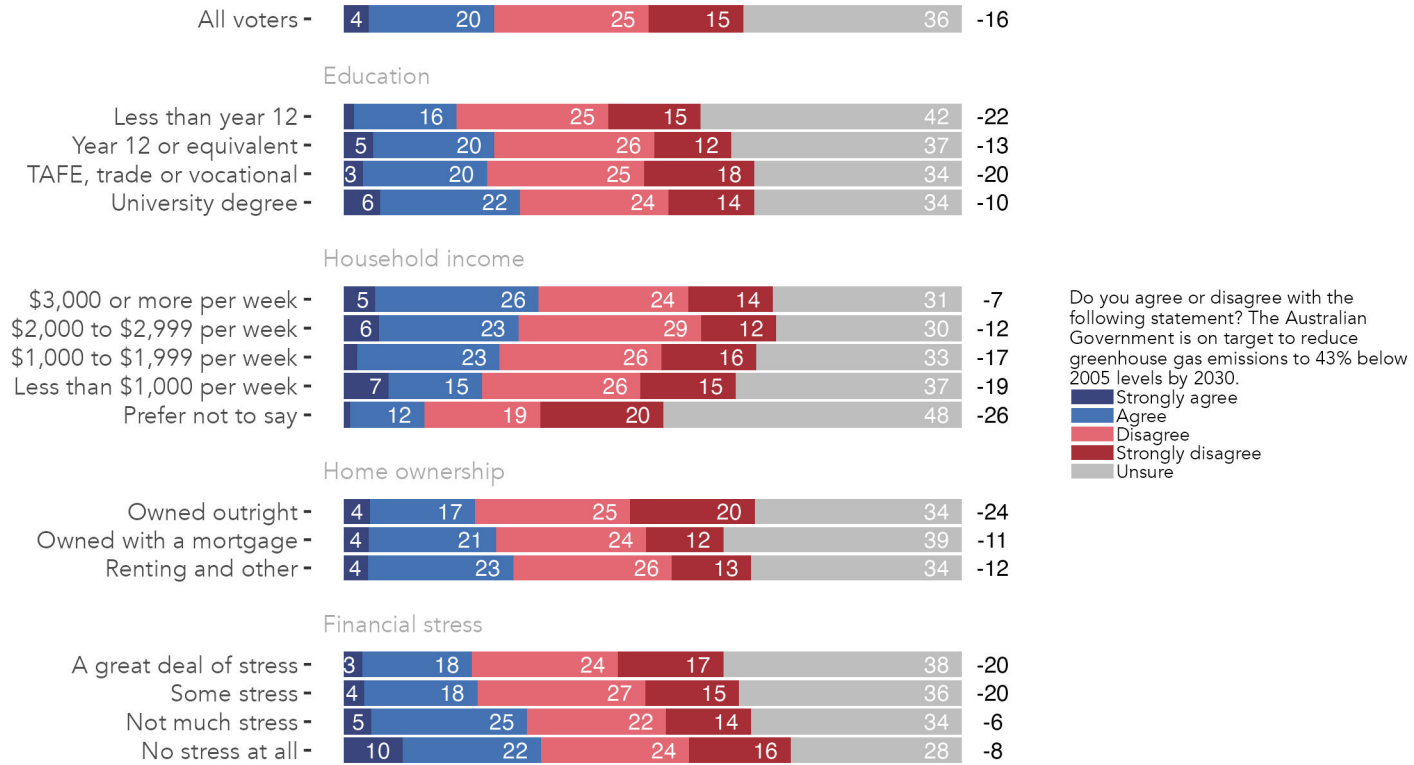
**Figure 89:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

**Table 80:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	4	20	25	15	36	-16
<b>Federal vote intention</b>						
Labor	7	35	20	4	34	18
Coalition	3	20	29	19	29	-25
One Nation	2	8	24	30	36	-44
The Greens	4	23	31	13	29	-17
Other parties and candidates	3	15	30	15	37	-27
<b>Generation</b>						
Gen-Z	7	31	29	6	27	3
Millennials	5	26	22	12	35	-3
Gen-X	3	15	25	15	42	-22
Baby Boomers	3	14	25	23	35	-31
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	3	18	24	12	43	-15
Men	5	23	26	19	27	-17
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	5	23	24	14	34	-10
Victoria	4	18	25	15	38	-18
Queensland	4	17	26	14	39	-19
All other states and territories	3	21	26	18	32	-20
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	4	25	26	12	33	-9
Outer suburbs	5	21	22	16	36	-12
Provincial cities	3	15	28	17	37	-27
Rural communities	4	17	26	17	36	-22

The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target

Net agree



**Figure 90:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree).

**Table 81:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	4	20	25	15	36	-16
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	2	16	25	15	42	-22
Year 12 or equivalent	5	20	26	12	37	-13
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	20	25	18	34	-20
University degree	6	22	24	14	34	-10
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	5	26	24	14	31	-7
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	6	23	29	12	30	-12
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	2	23	26	16	33	-17
Less than \$1,000 per week	7	15	26	15	37	-19
Prefer not to say	1	12	19	20	48	-26
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Owned outright	4	17	25	20	34	-24
Owned with a mortgage	4	21	24	12	39	-11
Renting and other	4	23	26	13	34	-12
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	3	18	24	17	38	-20
Some stress	4	18	27	15	36	-20
Not much stress	5	25	22	14	34	-6
No stress at all	10	22	24	16	28	-8

## Perceptions of how the transition to renewables will impact power bills

### Question text

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

Single select; random reverse 1-5

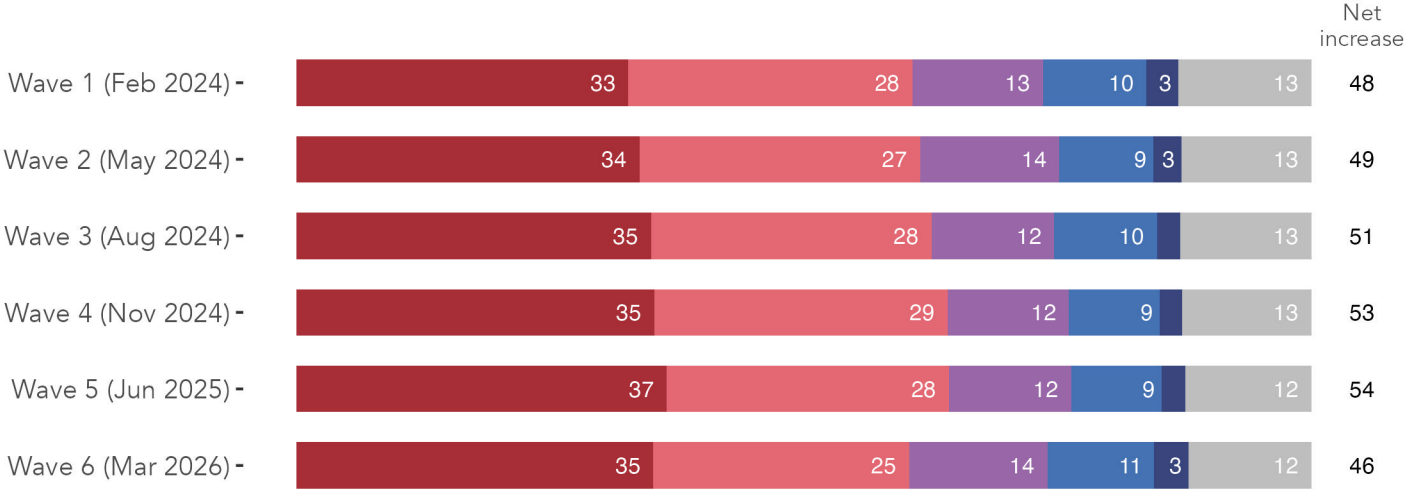
1. Significantly increase
2. Slightly increase
3. No change
4. Slightly decrease
5. Significantly decrease
6. Unsure

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

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

- Significantly increase
- Slightly increase
- No change
- Slightly decrease
- Significantly decrease
- Unsure



**Figure 91:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease).

**Table 82:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

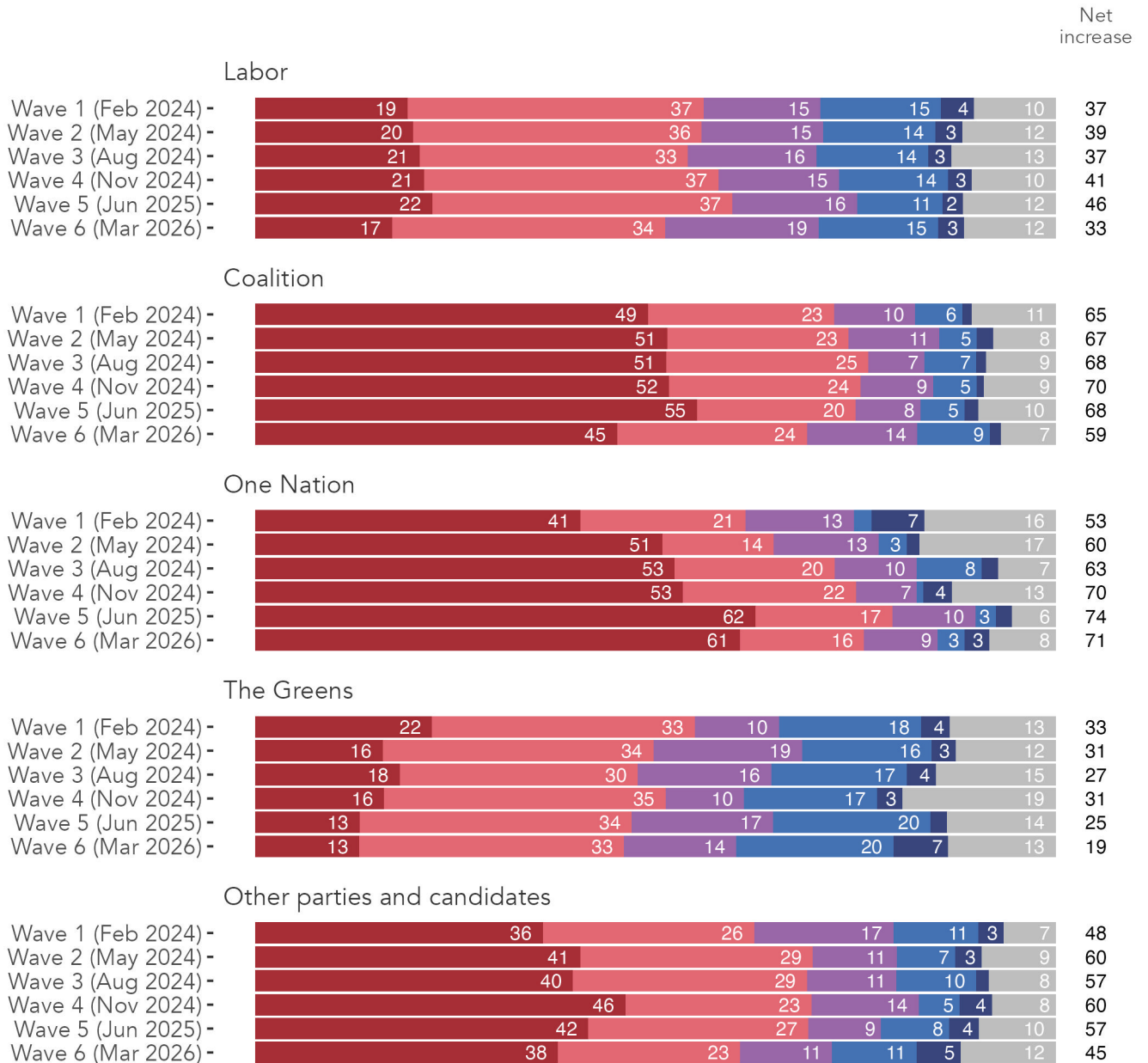
Wave	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	33	28	13	10	3	13	48
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	27	14	9	3	13	49
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	35	28	12	10	2	13	51
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	35	29	12	9	2	13	53
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	37	28	12	9	2	12	54
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	35	25	14	11	3	12	46

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

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

■ Significantly increase   
 ■ No change   
 ■ Significantly decrease  
■ Slightly increase   
 ■ Slightly decrease   
 ■ Unsure



**Figure 92:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease).

**Table 83:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
<b>Labor</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	19	37	15	15	4	10	37
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	36	15	14	3	12	39
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	33	16	14	3	13	37
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	21	37	15	14	3	10	41
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	22	37	16	11	2	12	46
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	17	34	19	15	3	12	33
<b>Coalition</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	49	23	10	6	1	11	65
Wave 2 (May 2024)	51	23	11	5	2	8	67
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	51	25	7	7	1	9	68
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	52	24	9	5	1	9	70
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	55	20	8	5	2	10	68
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	45	24	14	9	1	7	59
<b>One Nation</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	41	21	13	2	7	16	53
Wave 2 (May 2024)	51	14	13	3	2	17	60
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	53	20	10	8	2	7	63
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	53	22	7	1	4	13	70
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	62	17	10	3	2	6	74
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	61	16	9	3	3	8	71
<b>The Greens</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	22	33	10	18	4	13	33
Wave 2 (May 2024)	16	34	19	16	3	12	31
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	18	30	16	17	4	15	27
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	16	35	10	17	3	19	31
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	13	34	17	20	2	14	25
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	13	33	14	20	7	13	19
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	36	26	17	11	3	7	48
Wave 2 (May 2024)	41	29	11	7	3	9	60

**Table 83:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. (continued)

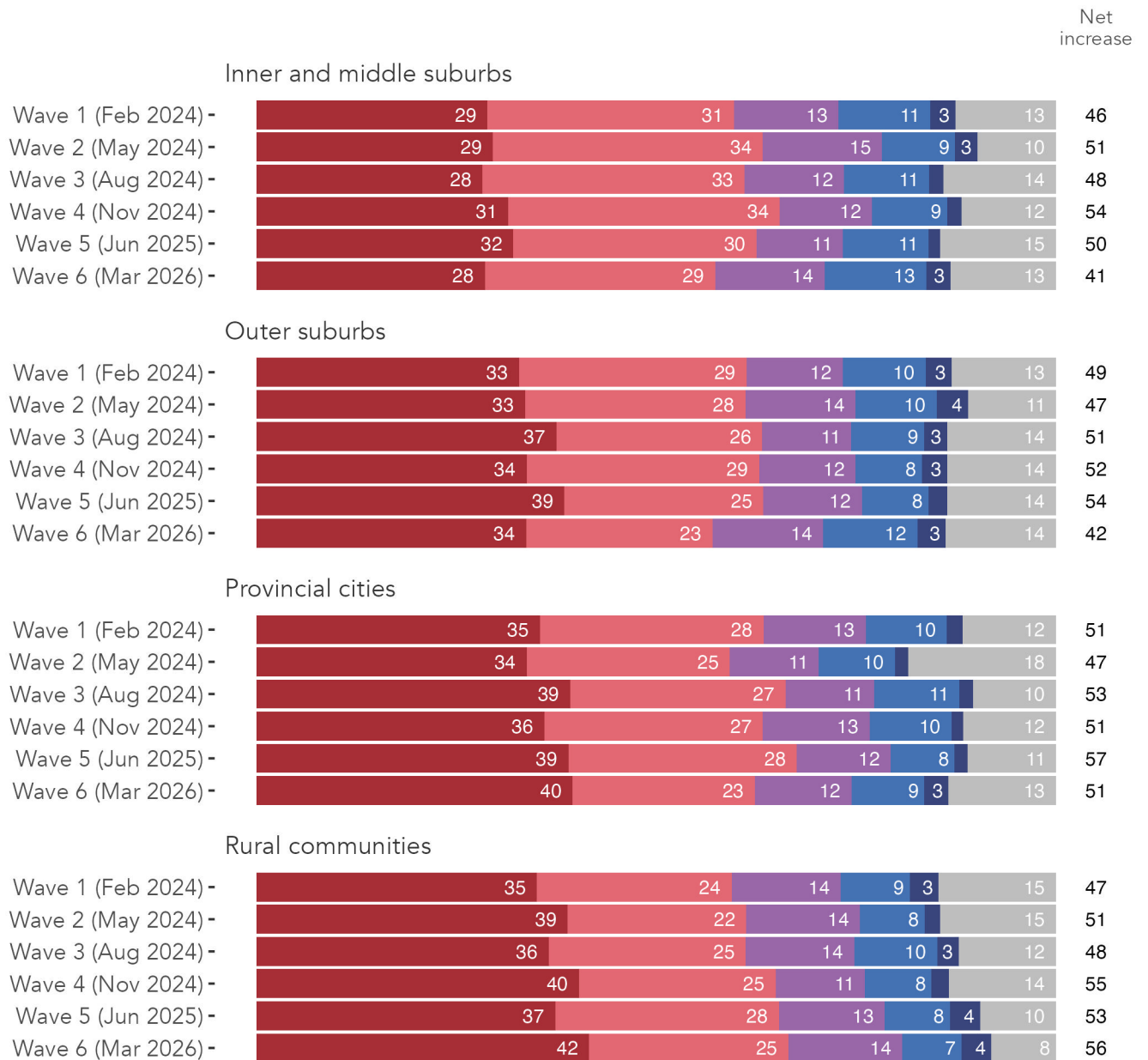
Wave	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	40	29	11	10	2	8	57
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	46	23	14	5	4	8	60
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	42	27	9	8	4	10	57
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	38	23	11	11	5	12	45

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

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

■ Significantly increase   
 ■ No change   
 ■ Significantly decrease  
■ Slightly increase   
 ■ Slightly decrease   
 ■ Unsure

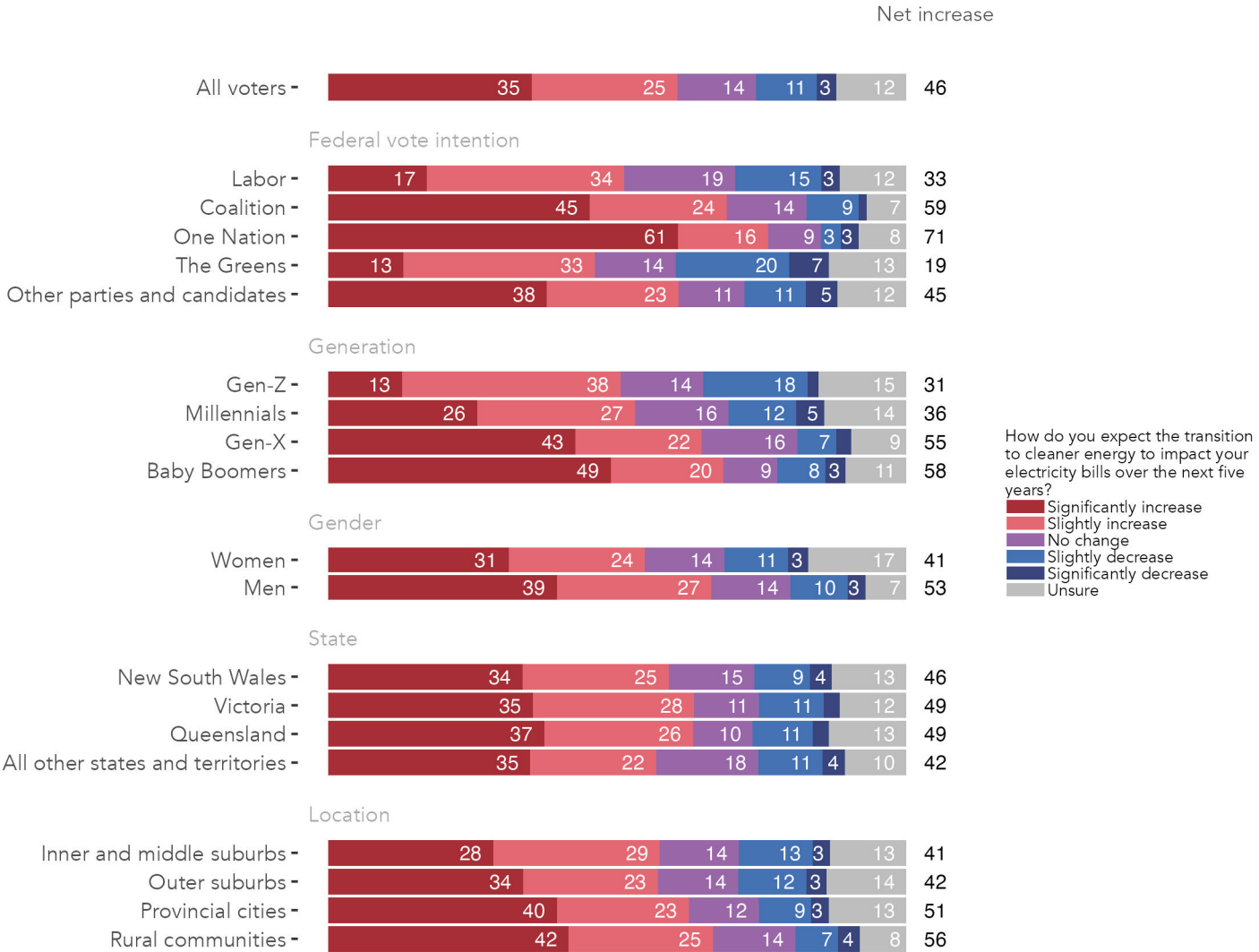


**Figure 93:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease).

**Table 84:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	29	31	13	11	3	13	46
Wave 2 (May 2024)	29	34	15	9	3	10	51
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	28	33	12	11	2	14	48
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	31	34	12	9	2	12	54
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	32	30	11	11	1	15	50
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	28	29	14	13	3	13	41
<b>Outer suburbs</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	33	29	12	10	3	13	49
Wave 2 (May 2024)	33	28	14	10	4	11	47
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	37	26	11	9	3	14	51
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	34	29	12	8	3	14	52
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	39	25	12	8	2	14	54
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	34	23	14	12	3	14	42
<b>Provincial cities</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	28	13	10	2	12	51
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	25	11	10	2	18	47
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	39	27	11	11	2	10	53
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	36	27	13	10	2	12	51
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	39	28	12	8	2	11	57
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	40	23	12	9	3	13	51
<b>Rural communities</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	24	14	9	3	15	47
Wave 2 (May 2024)	39	22	14	8	2	15	51
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	36	25	14	10	3	12	48
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	40	25	11	8	2	14	55
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	37	28	13	8	4	10	53
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	42	25	14	7	4	8	56

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

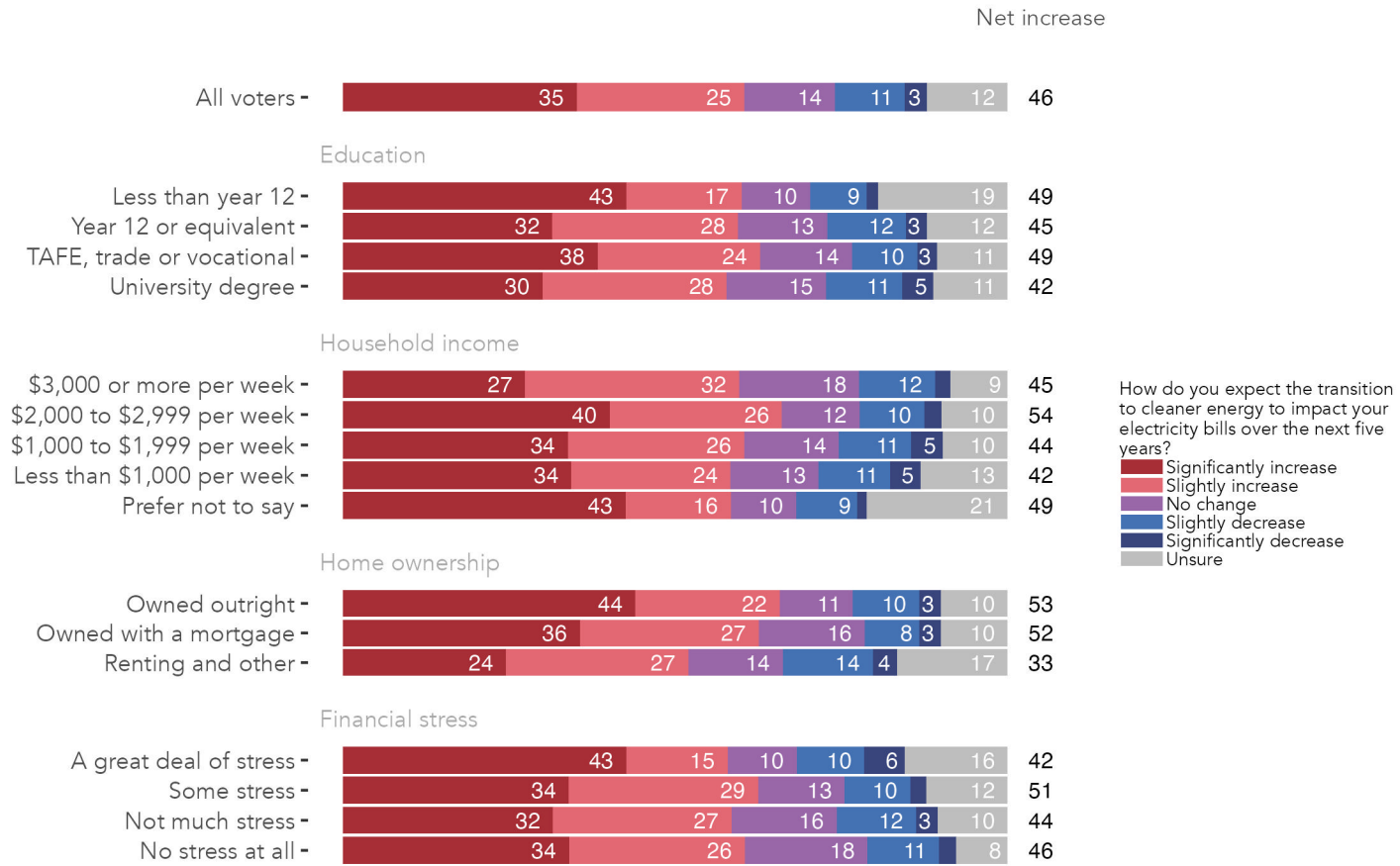


**Figure 94:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease).

**Table 85:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
All voters	35	25	14	11	3	12	46
<b>Federal vote intention</b>							
Labor	17	34	19	15	3	12	33
Coalition	45	24	14	9	1	7	59
One Nation	61	16	9	3	3	8	71
The Greens	13	33	14	20	7	13	19
Other parties and candidates	38	23	11	11	5	12	45
<b>Generation</b>							
Gen-Z	13	38	14	18	2	15	31
Millennials	26	27	16	12	5	14	36
Gen-X	43	22	16	7	3	9	55
Baby Boomers	49	20	9	8	3	11	58
<b>Gender</b>							
Women	31	24	14	11	3	17	41
Men	39	27	14	10	3	7	53
<b>State</b>							
New South Wales	34	25	15	9	4	13	46
Victoria	35	28	11	11	3	12	49
Queensland	37	26	10	11	3	13	49
All other states and territories	35	22	18	11	4	10	42
<b>Location</b>							
Inner and middle suburbs	28	29	14	13	3	13	41
Outer suburbs	34	23	14	12	3	14	42
Provincial cities	40	23	12	9	3	13	51
Rural communities	42	25	14	7	4	8	56

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



**Figure 95:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease).

**Table 86:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
All voters	35	25	14	11	3	12	46
<b>Education</b>							
Less than year 12	43	17	10	9	2	19	49
Year 12 or equivalent	32	28	13	12	3	12	45
TAFE, trade or vocational	38	24	14	10	3	11	49
University degree	30	28	15	11	5	11	42
<b>Household income</b>							
\$3,000 or more per week	27	32	18	12	2	9	45
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	40	26	12	10	2	10	54
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	34	26	14	11	5	10	44
Less than \$1,000 per week	34	24	13	11	5	13	42
Prefer not to say	43	16	10	9	1	21	49
<b>Home ownership</b>							
Owned outright	44	22	11	10	3	10	53
Owned with a mortgage	36	27	16	8	3	10	52
Renting and other	24	27	14	14	4	17	33
<b>Financial stress</b>							
A great deal of stress	43	15	10	10	6	16	42
Some stress	34	29	13	10	2	12	51
Not much stress	32	27	16	12	3	10	44
No stress at all	34	26	18	11	3	8	46

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

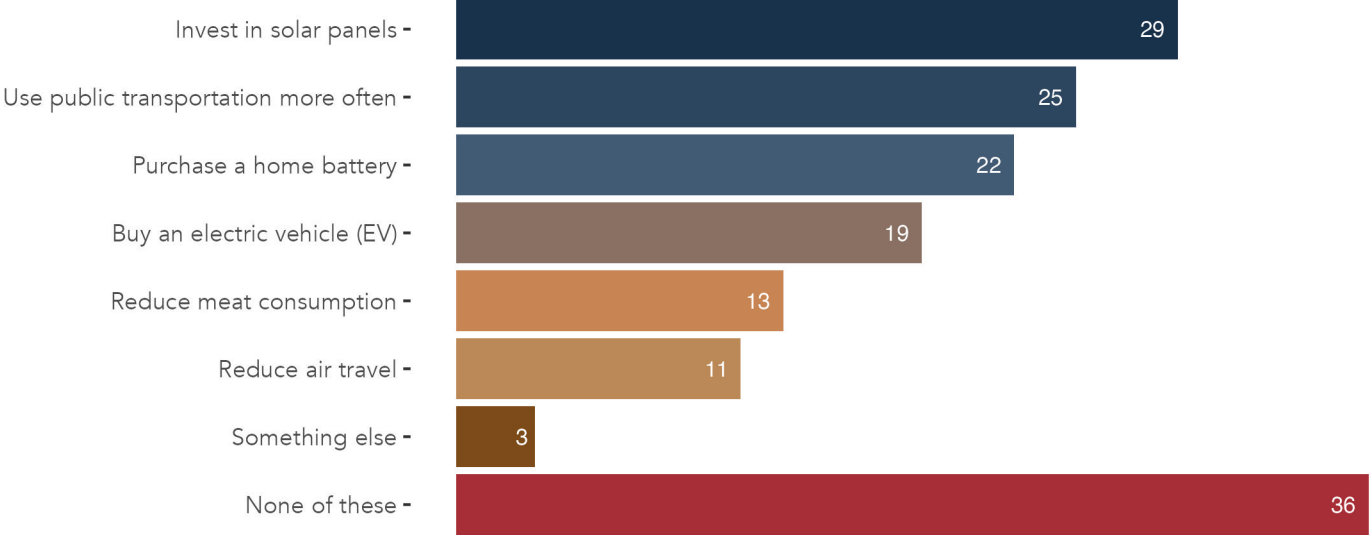
### Question text

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

Multiple select; randomise 1-6

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

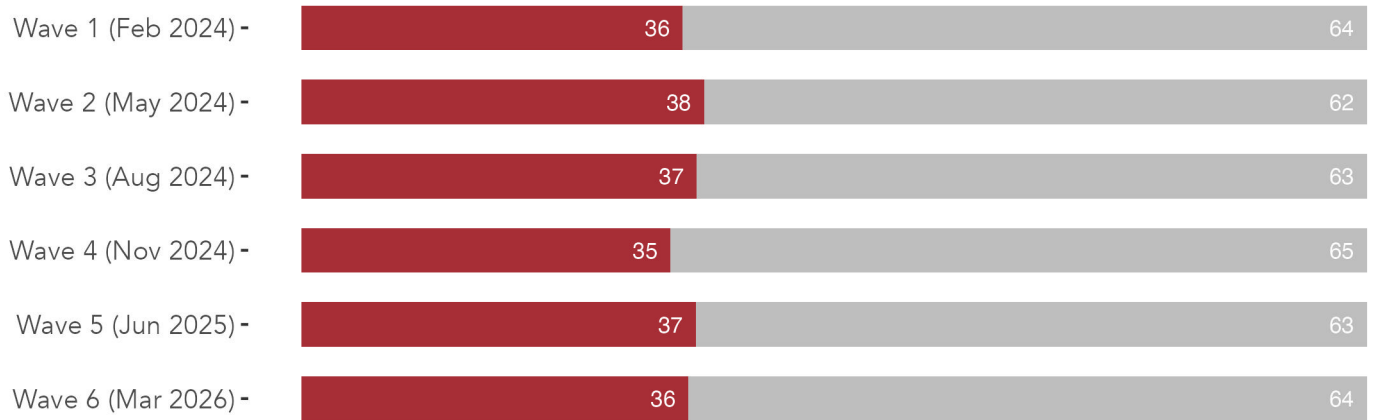
### How Australians say they will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years



**Figure 96:** The ways that Australians say they will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years. Wave 6 EnergyShift Survey, March 2026. Values sum to more than 100 as respondents could select more than one option.

Share of voters who do not intend to take any actions to reduce carbon emissions within the next three years

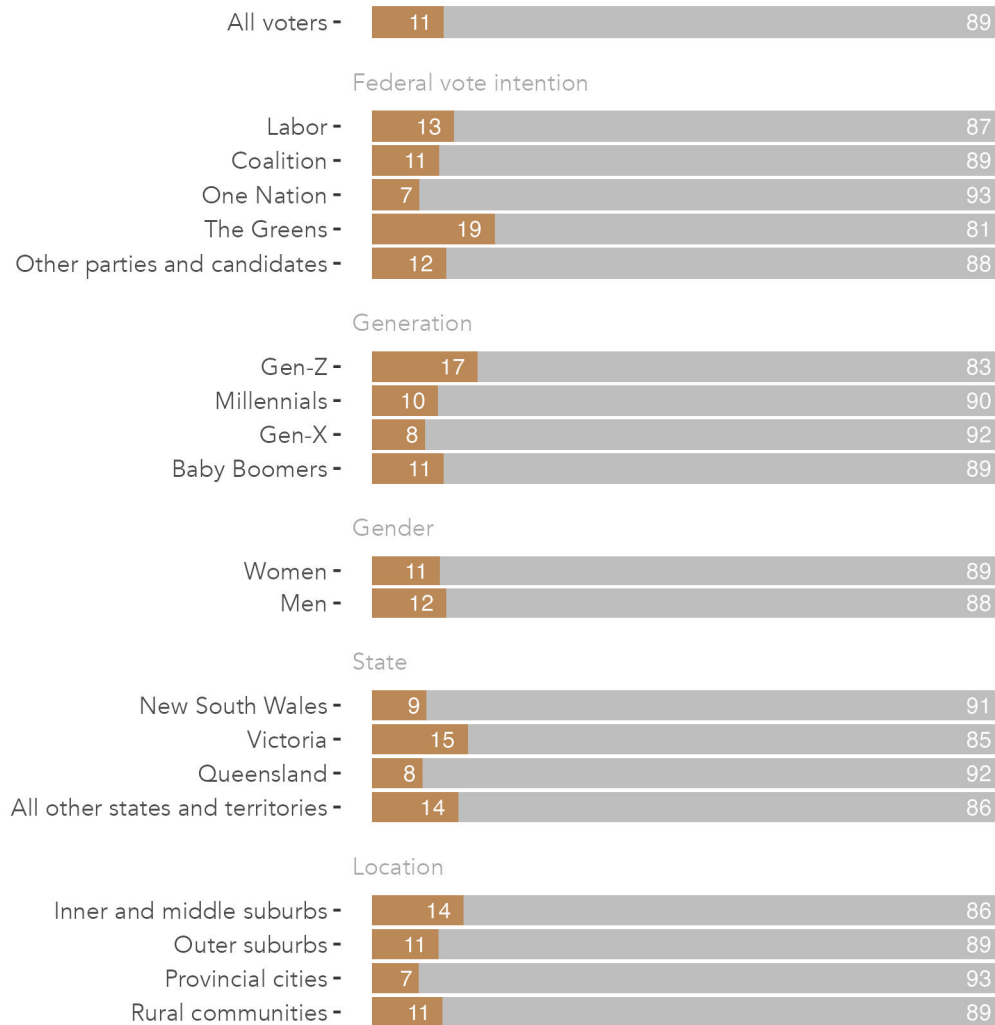
Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 97:** Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

## Reduce air travel

### Intention to reduce air travel



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

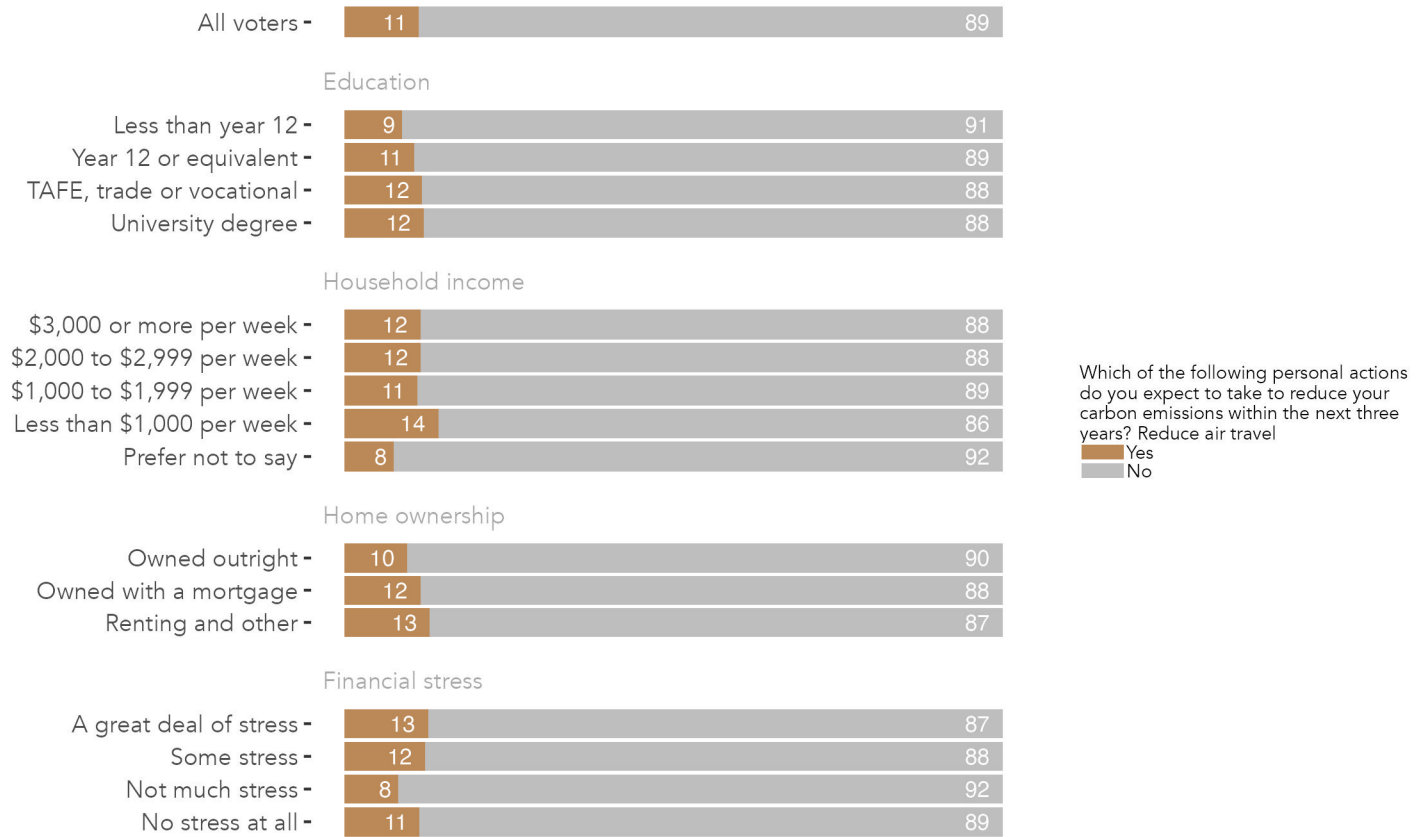
Yes  
No

**Figure 98:** Intention to reduce air travel, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 87:** Intention to reduce air travel, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	11	89
<b>Federal vote intention</b>		
Labor	13	87
Coalition	11	89
One Nation	7	93
The Greens	19	81
Other parties and candidates	12	88
<b>Generation</b>		
Gen-Z	17	83
Millennials	10	90
Gen-X	8	92
Baby Boomers	11	89
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	11	89
Men	12	88
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	9	91
Victoria	15	85
Queensland	8	92
All other states and territories	14	86
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	14	86
Outer suburbs	11	89
Provincial cities	7	93
Rural communities	11	89

## Intention to reduce air travel



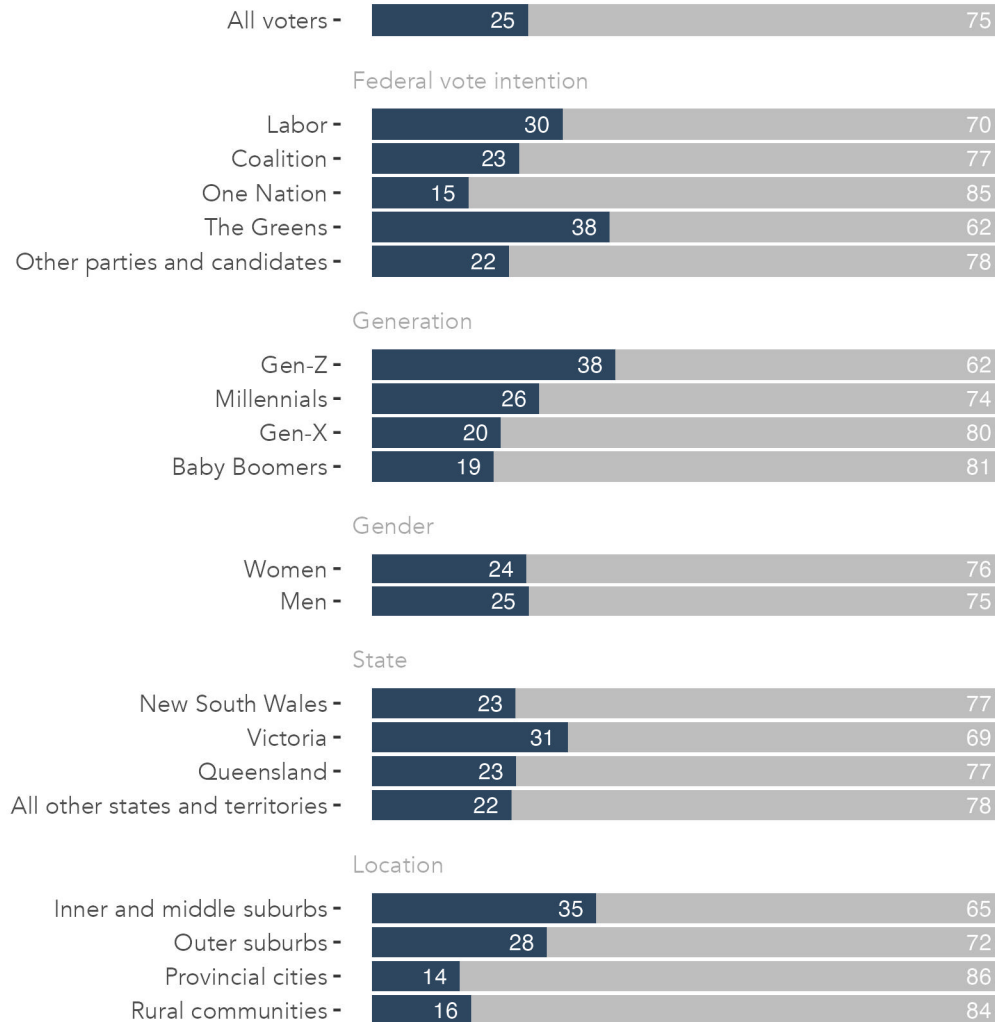
**Figure 99:** Intention to reduce air travel, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 88:** Intention to reduce air travel, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	11	89
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	9	91
Year 12 or equivalent	11	89
TAFE, trade or vocational	12	88
University degree	12	88
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	12	88
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	12	88
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	11	89
Less than \$1,000 per week	14	86
Prefer not to say	8	92
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Owned outright	10	90
Owned with a mortgage	12	88
Renting and other	13	87
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	13	87
Some stress	12	88
Not much stress	8	92
No stress at all	11	89

## Use public transportation more often

Intention to use public transportation more often



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

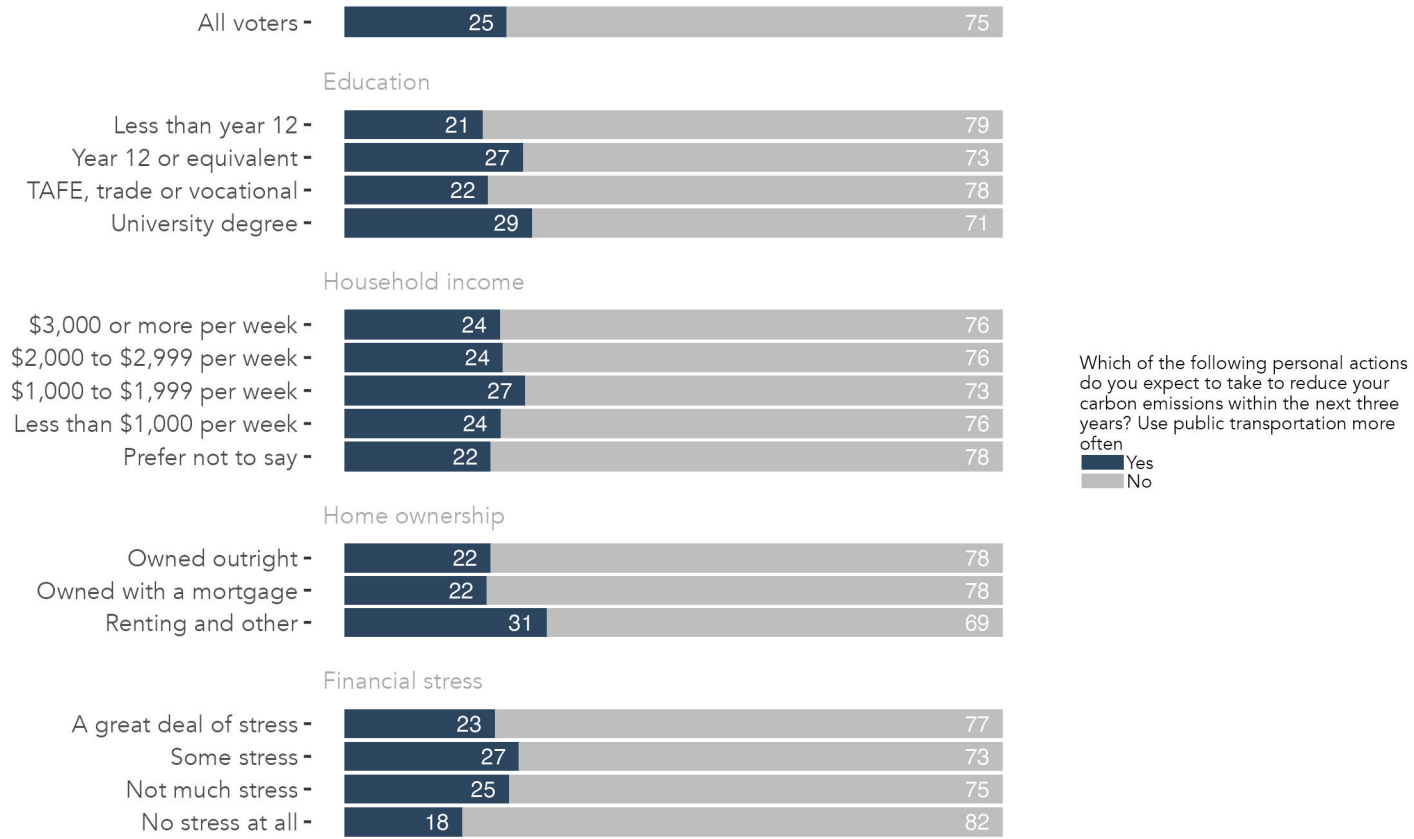
Yes  
 No

**Figure 100:** Intention to use public transportation more often, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 89:** Intention to use public transportation more often, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	25	75
<b>Federal vote intention</b>		
Labor	30	70
Coalition	23	77
One Nation	15	85
The Greens	38	62
Other parties and candidates	22	78
<b>Generation</b>		
Gen-Z	38	62
Millennials	26	74
Gen-X	20	80
Baby Boomers	19	81
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	24	76
Men	25	75
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	23	77
Victoria	31	69
Queensland	23	77
All other states and territories	22	78
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	35	65
Outer suburbs	28	72
Provincial cities	14	86
Rural communities	16	84

### Intention to use public transportation more often



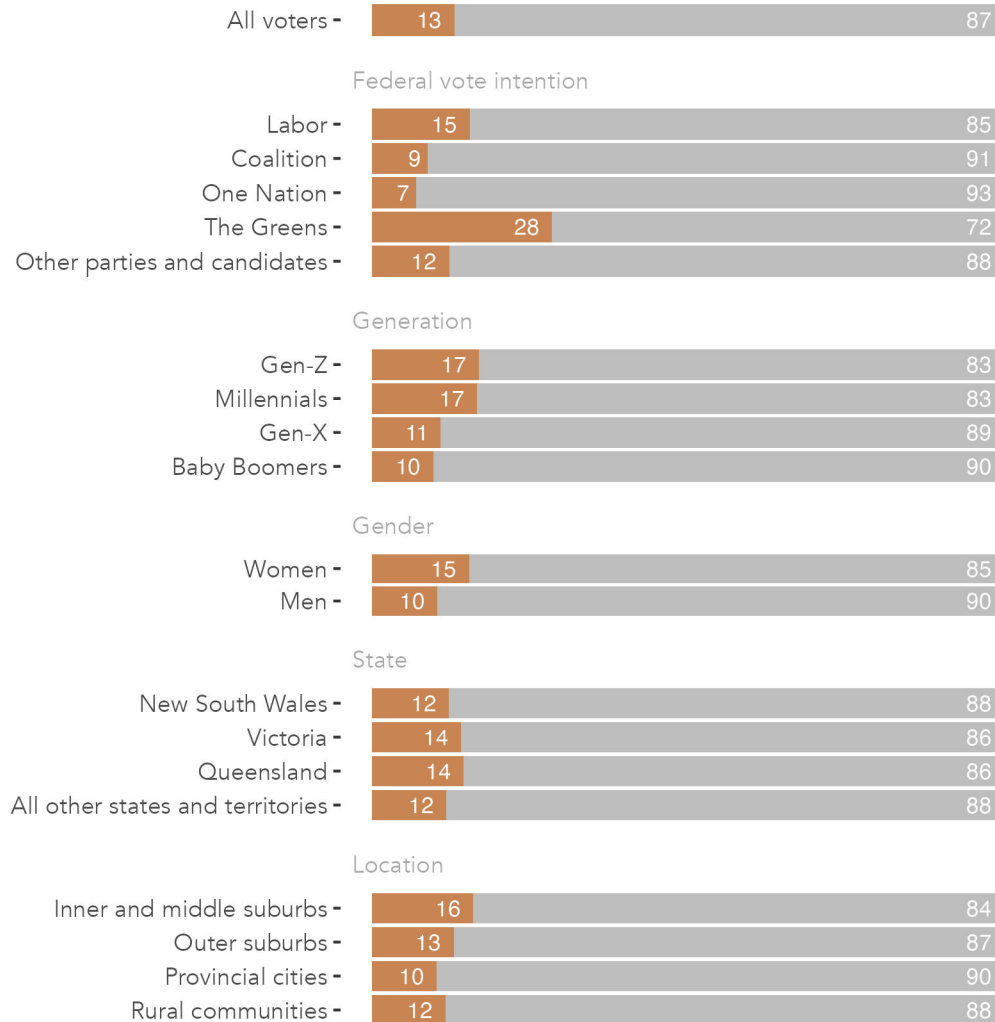
**Figure 101:** Intention to use public transportation more often, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 90:** Intention to use public transportation more often, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	25	75
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	21	79
Year 12 or equivalent	27	73
TAFE, trade or vocational	22	78
University degree	29	71
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	24	76
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	24	76
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	27	73
Less than \$1,000 per week	24	76
Prefer not to say	22	78
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Owned outright	22	78
Owned with a mortgage	22	78
Renting and other	31	69
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	23	77
Some stress	27	73
Not much stress	25	75
No stress at all	18	82

## Reduce meat consumption

### Intention to reduce meat consumption



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

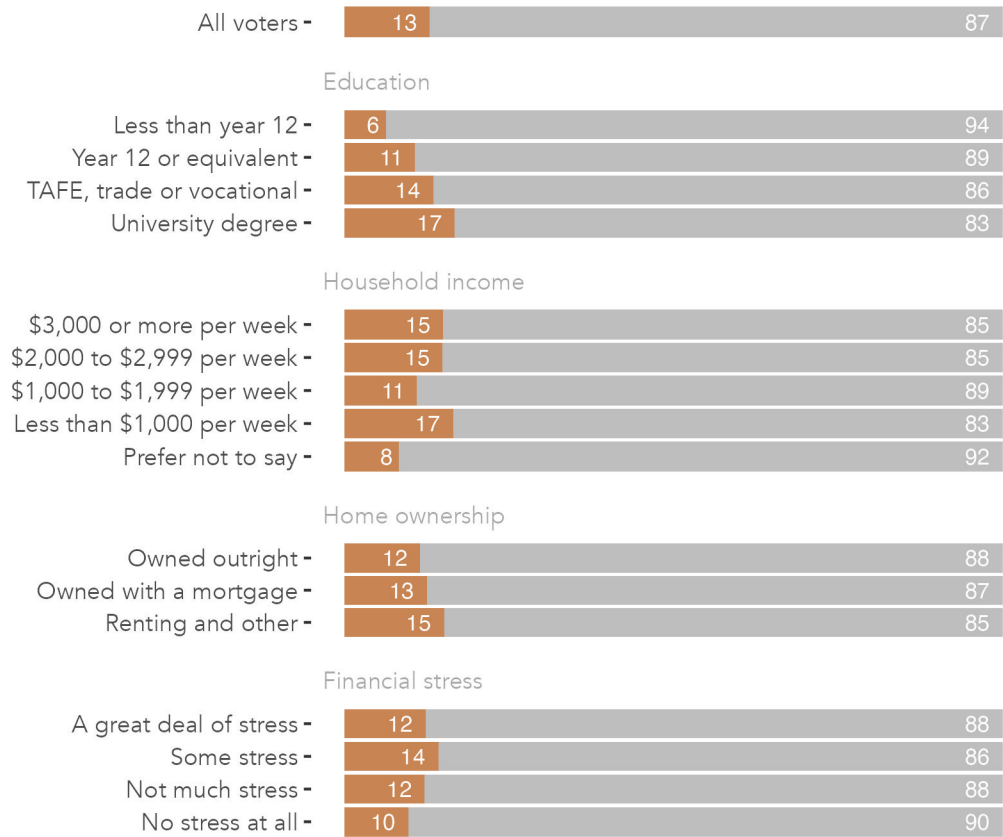
Yes  
No

**Figure 102:** Intention to reduce meat consumption, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 91:** Intention to reduce meat consumption, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	13	87
<b>Federal vote intention</b>		
Labor	15	85
Coalition	9	91
One Nation	7	93
The Greens	28	72
Other parties and candidates	12	88
<b>Generation</b>		
Gen-Z	17	83
Millennials	17	83
Gen-X	11	89
Baby Boomers	10	90
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	15	85
Men	10	90
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	12	88
Victoria	14	86
Queensland	14	86
All other states and territories	12	88
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	16	84
Outer suburbs	13	87
Provincial cities	10	90
Rural communities	12	88

### Intention to reduce meat consumption



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

■ Yes  
■ No

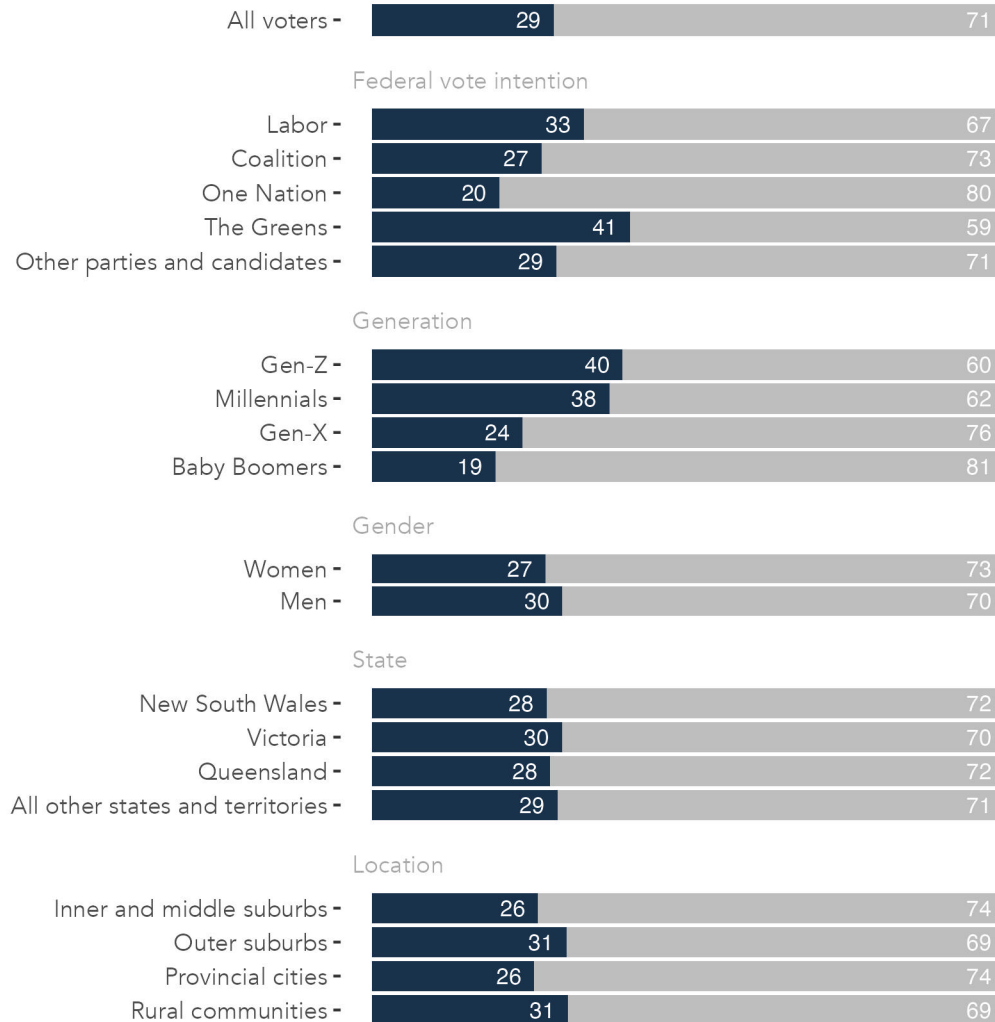
**Figure 103:** Intention to reduce meat consumption, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 92:** Intention to reduce meat consumption, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	13	87
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	6	94
Year 12 or equivalent	11	89
TAFE, trade or vocational	14	86
University degree	17	83
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	15	85
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	15	85
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	11	89
Less than \$1,000 per week	17	83
Prefer not to say	8	92
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Owned outright	12	88
Owned with a mortgage	13	87
Renting and other	15	85
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	12	88
Some stress	14	86
Not much stress	12	88
No stress at all	10	90

## Invest in solar panels

### Intention to invest in solar panels



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

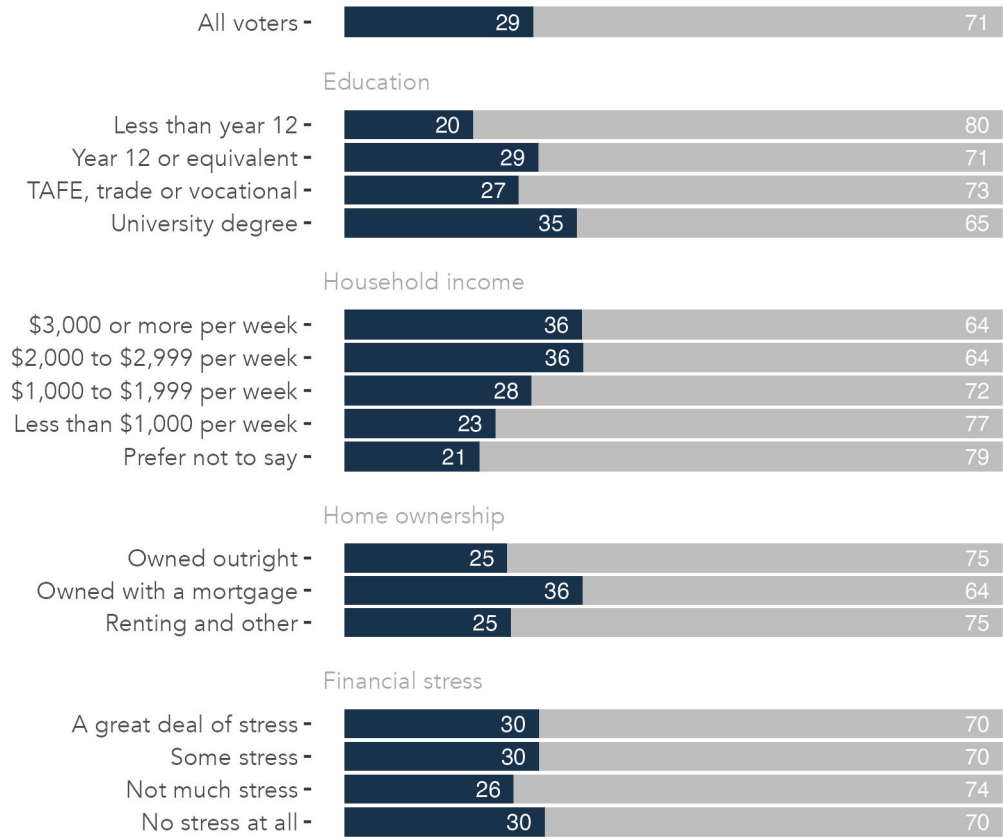
Yes  
 No

**Figure 104:** Intention to invest in solar panels, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 93:** Intention to invest in solar panels, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	29	71
<b>Federal vote intention</b>		
Labor	33	67
Coalition	27	73
One Nation	20	80
The Greens	41	59
Other parties and candidates	29	71
<b>Generation</b>		
Gen-Z	40	60
Millennials	38	62
Gen-X	24	76
Baby Boomers	19	81
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	27	73
Men	30	70
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	28	72
Victoria	30	70
Queensland	28	72
All other states and territories	29	71
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	26	74
Outer suburbs	31	69
Provincial cities	26	74
Rural communities	31	69

## Intention to invest in solar panels



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

■ Yes  
■ No

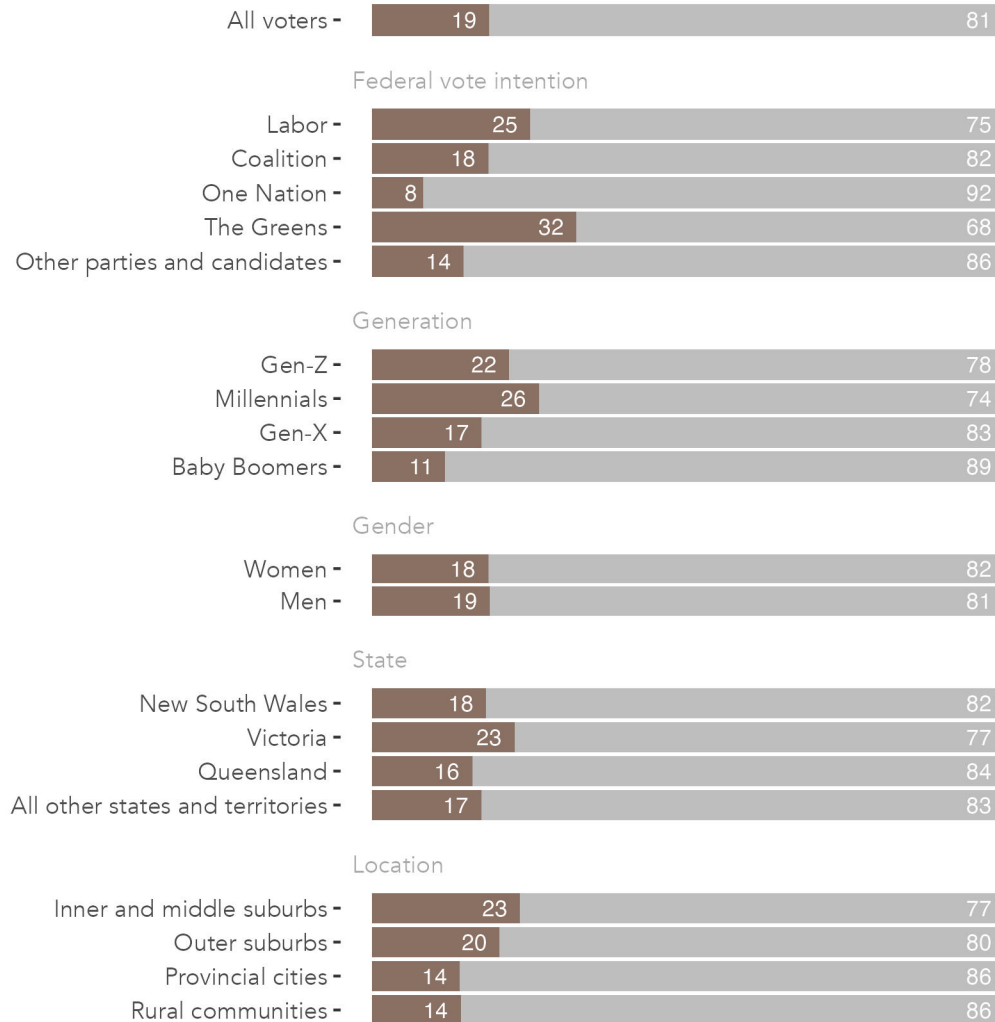
**Figure 105:** Intention to invest in solar panels, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 94:** Intention to invest in solar panels, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	29	71
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	20	80
Year 12 or equivalent	29	71
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	73
University degree	35	65
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	36	64
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	36	64
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	28	72
Less than \$1,000 per week	23	77
Prefer not to say	21	79
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Owned outright	25	75
Owned with a mortgage	36	64
Renting and other	25	75
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	30	70
Some stress	30	70
Not much stress	26	74
No stress at all	30	70

## Buy an electric vehicle (EV)

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



Which of the following personal actions do you expect to take to reduce your carbon emissions within the next three years? Buy an electric vehicle (EV)

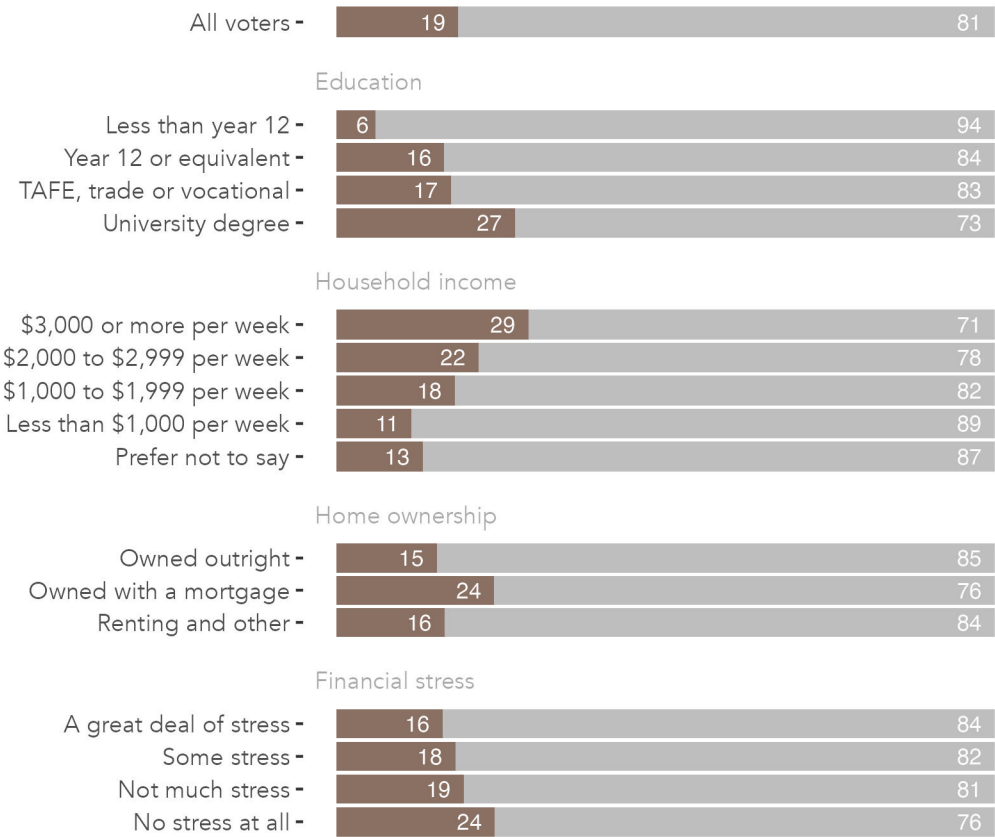
Yes  
 No

**Figure 106:** Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 95:** Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	19	81
<b>Federal vote intention</b>		
Labor	25	75
Coalition	18	82
One Nation	8	92
The Greens	32	68
Other parties and candidates	14	86
<b>Generation</b>		
Gen-Z	22	78
Millennials	26	74
Gen-X	17	83
Baby Boomers	11	89
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	18	82
Men	19	81
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	18	82
Victoria	23	77
Queensland	16	84
All other states and territories	17	83
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	23	77
Outer suburbs	20	80
Provincial cities	14	86
Rural communities	14	86

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



Which of the following personal actions do you expect to take to reduce your carbon emissions within the next three years? Buy an electric vehicle (EV)

■ Yes  
■ No

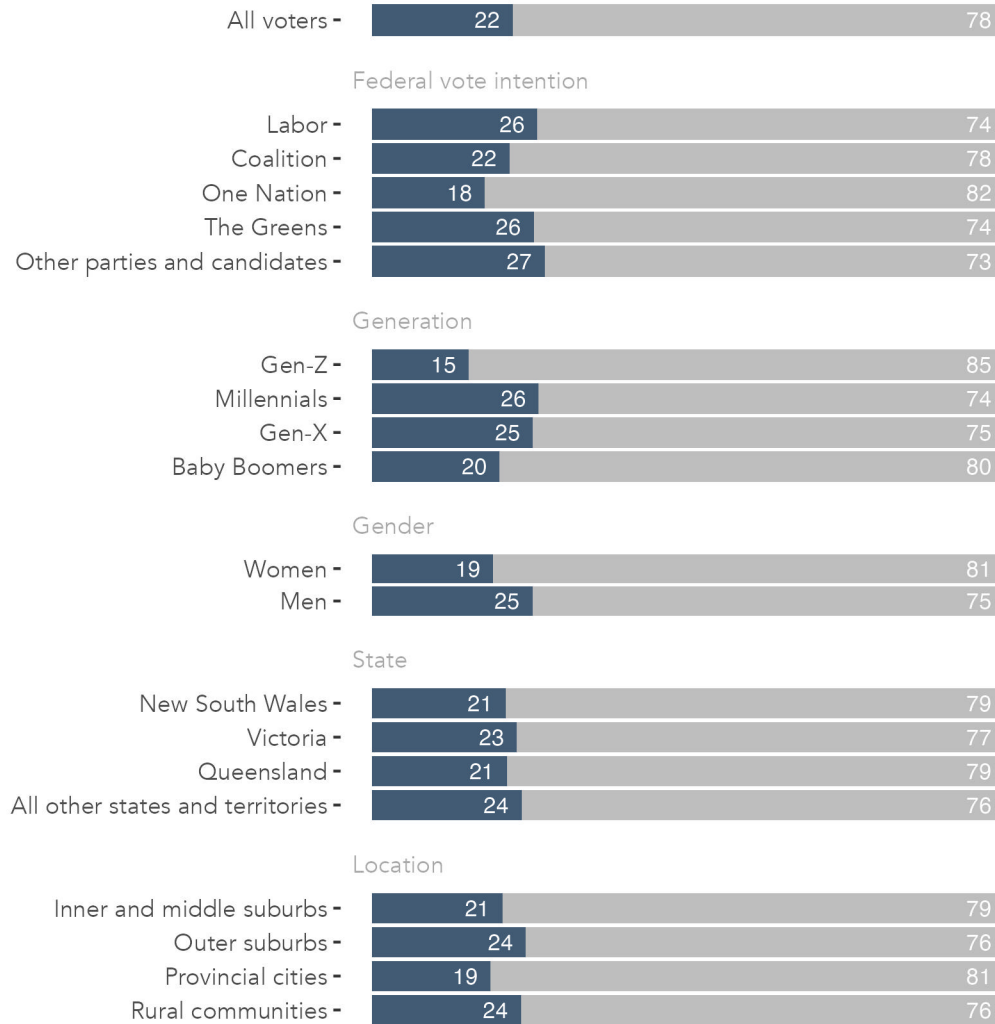
**Figure 107:** Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 96:** Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	19	81
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	6	94
Year 12 or equivalent	16	84
TAFE, trade or vocational	17	83
University degree	27	73
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	29	71
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	22	78
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	18	82
Less than \$1,000 per week	11	89
Prefer not to say	13	87
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Owned outright	15	85
Owned with a mortgage	24	76
Renting and other	16	84
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	16	84
Some stress	18	82
Not much stress	19	81
No stress at all	24	76

## Purchase a home battery

### Intention to purchase a home battery



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

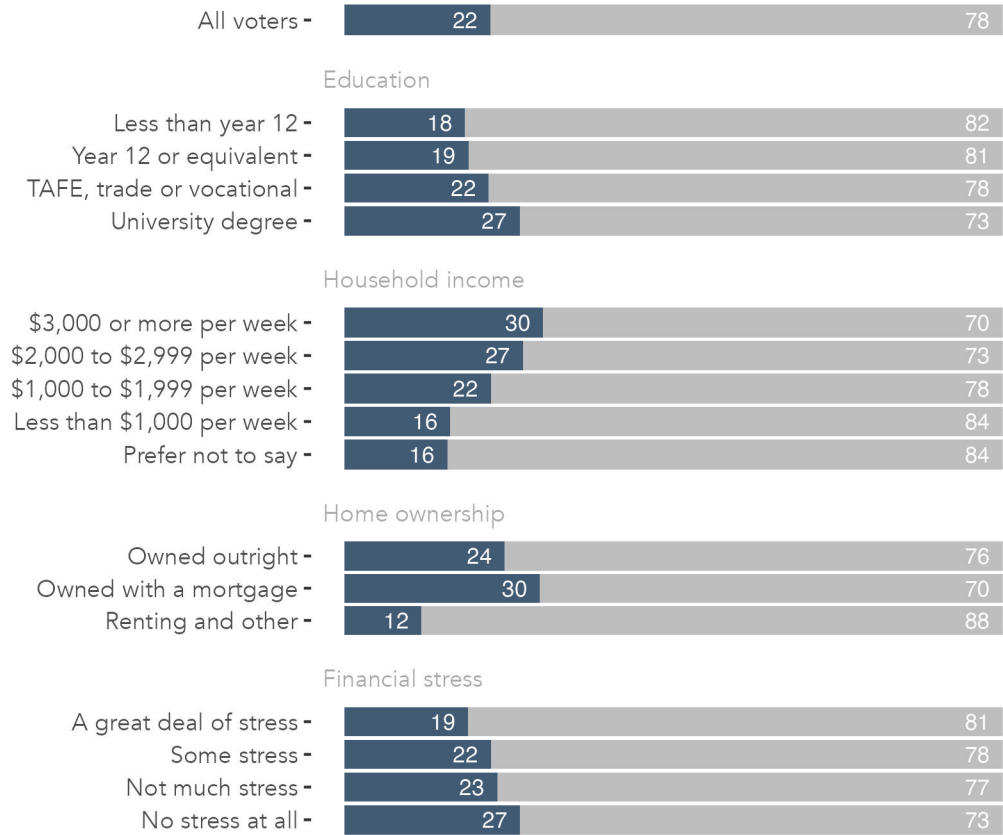
■ Yes  
■ No

**Figure 108:** Intention to purchase a home battery, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 97:** Intention to purchase a home battery, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	22	78
<b>Federal vote intention</b>		
Labor	26	74
Coalition	22	78
One Nation	18	82
The Greens	26	74
Other parties and candidates	27	73
<b>Generation</b>		
Gen-Z	15	85
Millennials	26	74
Gen-X	25	75
Baby Boomers	20	80
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	19	81
Men	25	75
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	21	79
Victoria	23	77
Queensland	21	79
All other states and territories	24	76
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	21	79
Outer suburbs	24	76
Provincial cities	19	81
Rural communities	24	76

## Intention to purchase a home battery



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

■ Yes  
■ No

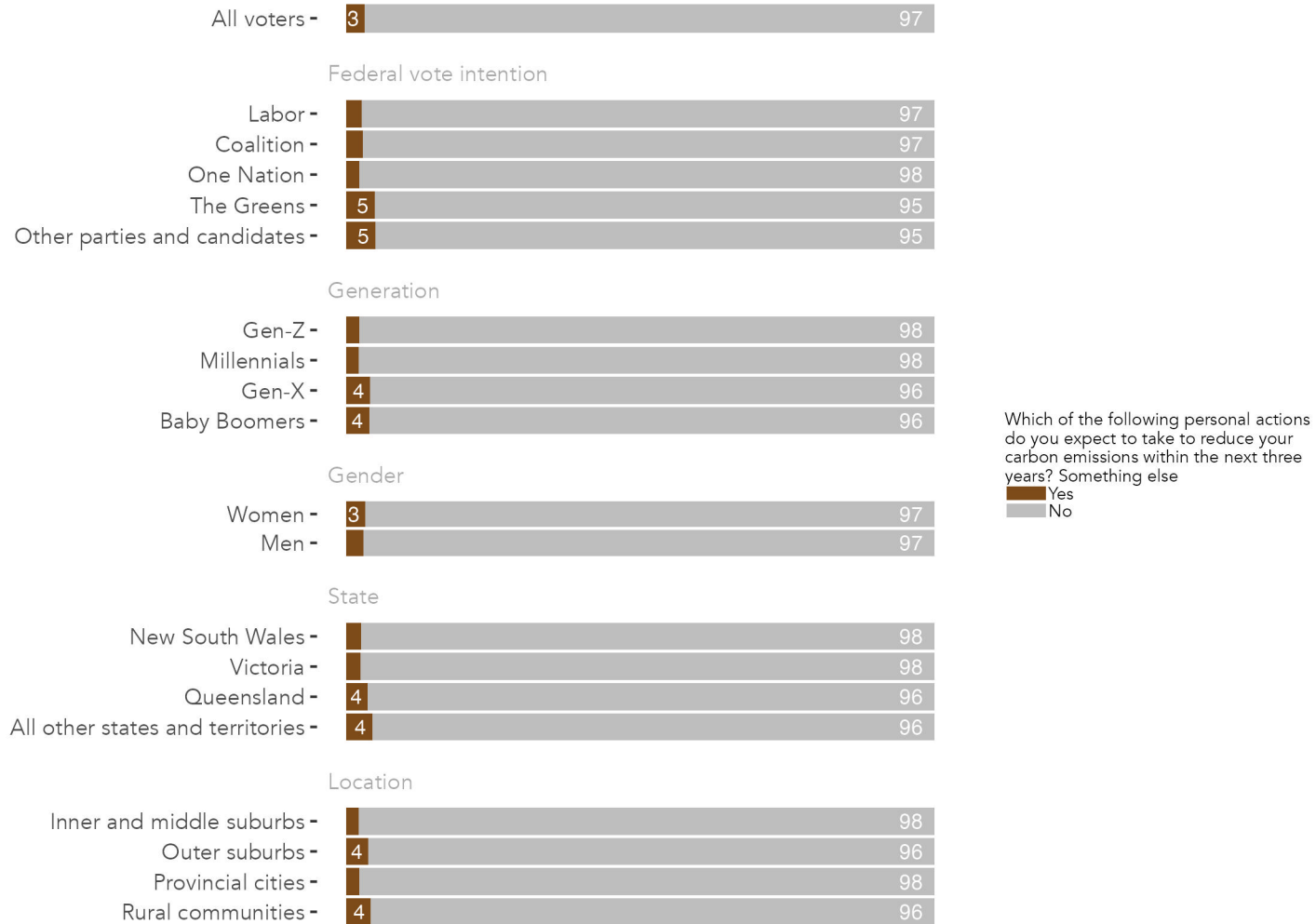
**Figure 109:** Intention to purchase a home battery, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 98:** Intention to purchase a home battery, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress.  
Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	22	78
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	18	82
Year 12 or equivalent	19	81
TAFE, trade or vocational	22	78
University degree	27	73
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	30	70
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	27	73
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	22	78
Less than \$1,000 per week	16	84
Prefer not to say	16	84
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Owned outright	24	76
Owned with a mortgage	30	70
Renting and other	12	88
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	19	81
Some stress	22	78
Not much stress	23	77
No stress at all	27	73

## Something else

Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years

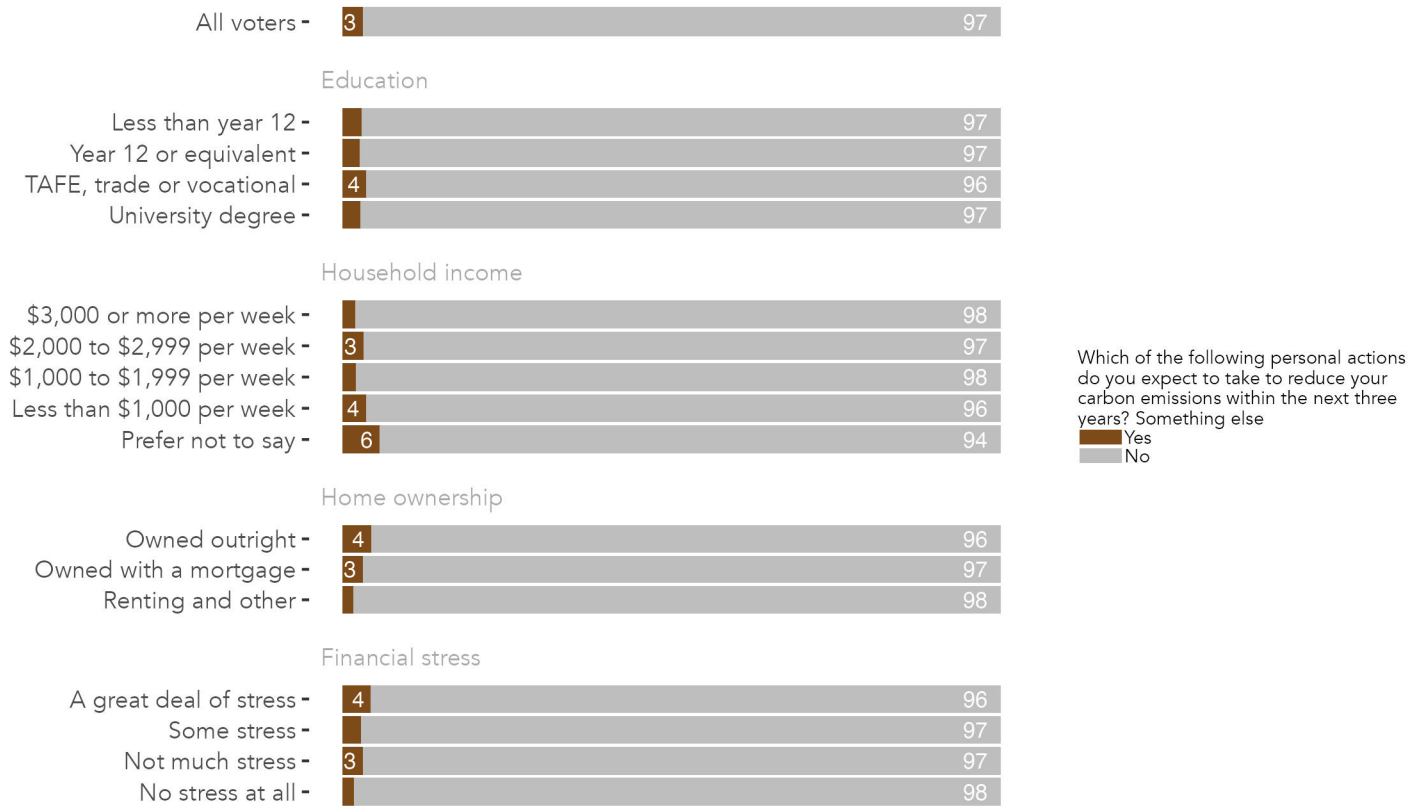


**Figure 110:** Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 99:** Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	3	97
<b>Federal vote intention</b>		
Labor	3	97
Coalition	3	97
One Nation	2	98
The Greens	5	95
Other parties and candidates	5	95
<b>Generation</b>		
Gen-Z	2	98
Millennials	2	98
Gen-X	4	96
Baby Boomers	4	96
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	3	97
Men	3	97
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	2	98
Victoria	2	98
Queensland	4	96
All other states and territories	4	96
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	2	98
Outer suburbs	4	96
Provincial cities	2	98
Rural communities	4	96

### Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years



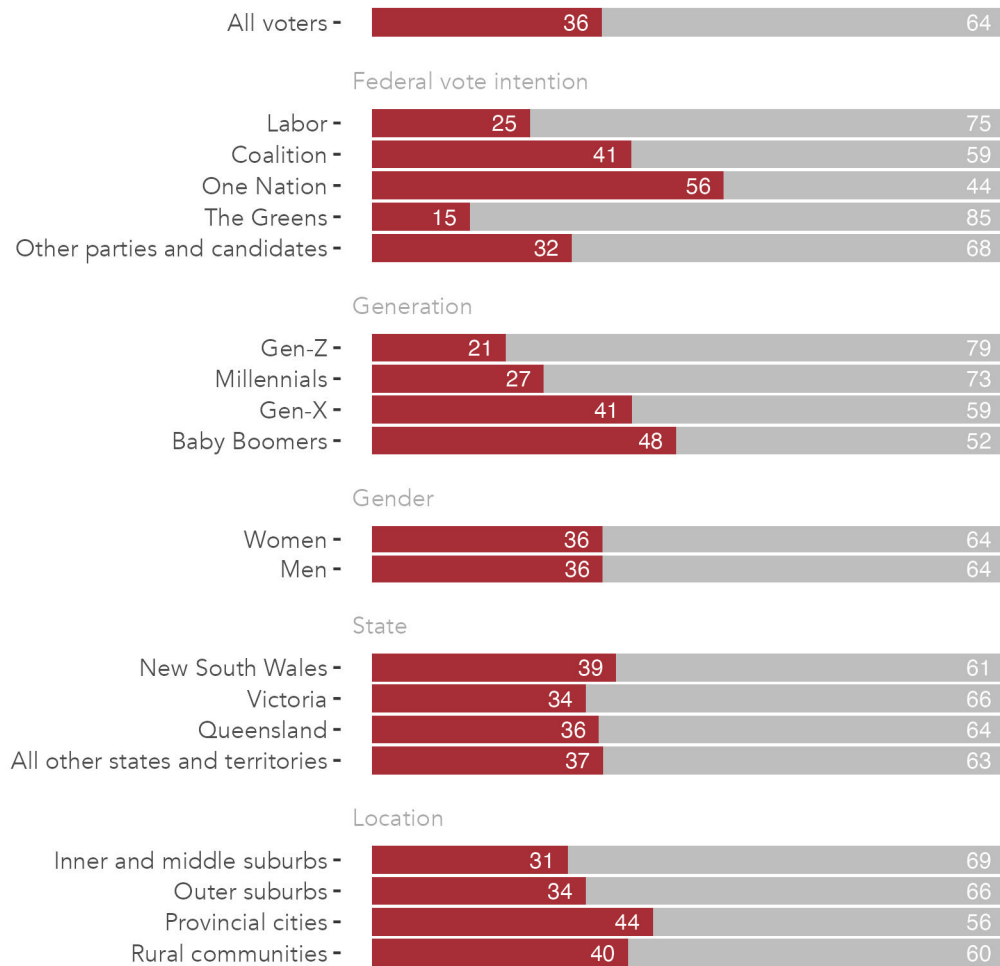
**Figure 111:** Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 100:** Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	3	97
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	3	97
Year 12 or equivalent	3	97
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	96
University degree	3	97
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	2	98
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	3	97
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	2	98
Less than \$1,000 per week	4	96
Prefer not to say	6	94
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Owned outright	4	96
Owned with a mortgage	3	97
Renting and other	2	98
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	4	96
Some stress	3	97
Not much stress	3	97
No stress at all	2	98

## None of these

Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years



Which of the following personal actions do you expect to take to reduce your carbon emissions within the next three years? None of these

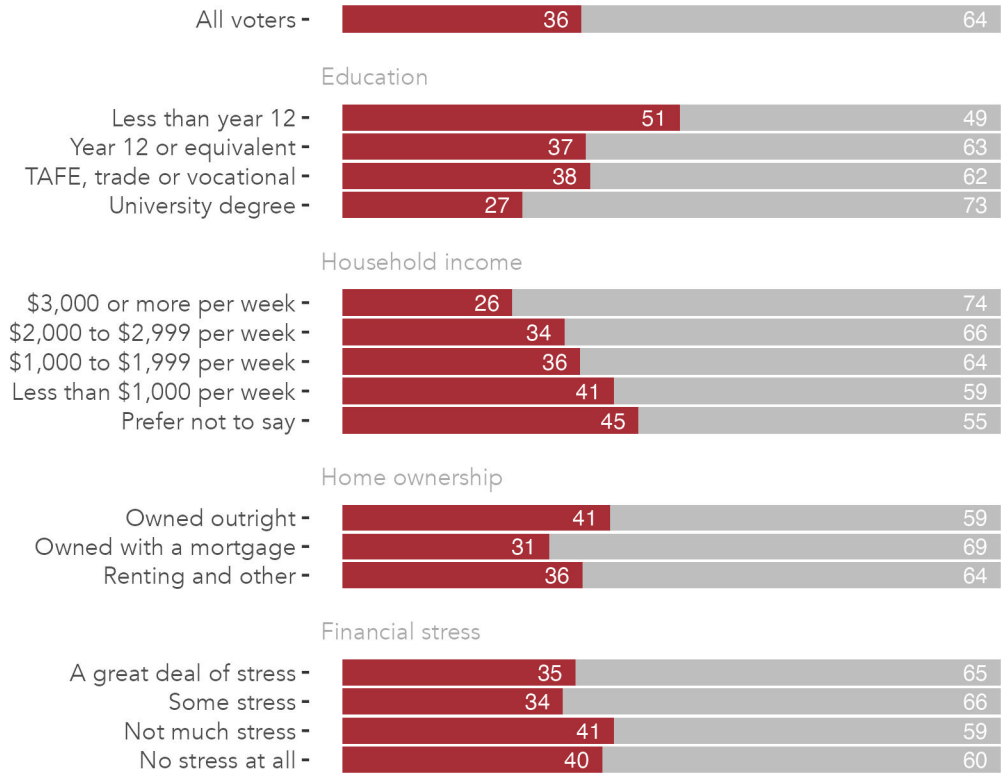
Yes  
No

**Figure 112:** Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 101:** Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	36	64
<b>Federal vote intention</b>		
Labor	25	75
Coalition	41	59
One Nation	56	44
The Greens	15	85
Other parties and candidates	32	68
<b>Generation</b>		
Gen-Z	21	79
Millennials	27	73
Gen-X	41	59
Baby Boomers	48	52
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	36	64
Men	36	64
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	39	61
Victoria	34	66
Queensland	36	64
All other states and territories	37	63
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	31	69
Outer suburbs	34	66
Provincial cities	44	56
Rural communities	40	60

Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years



Which of the following personal actions do you expect to take to reduce your carbon emissions within the next three years? None of these

Yes  
No

**Figure 113:** Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 102:** Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Yes	No
All voters	36	64
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	51	49
Year 12 or equivalent	37	63
TAFE, trade or vocational	38	62
University degree	27	73
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	26	74
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	34	66
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	36	64
Less than \$1,000 per week	41	59
Prefer not to say	45	55
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Owned outright	41	59
Owned with a mortgage	31	69
Renting and other	36	64
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	35	65
Some stress	34	66
Not much stress	41	59
No stress at all	40	60

## Price elasticity for electricity from renewable energy sources

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

### Question text

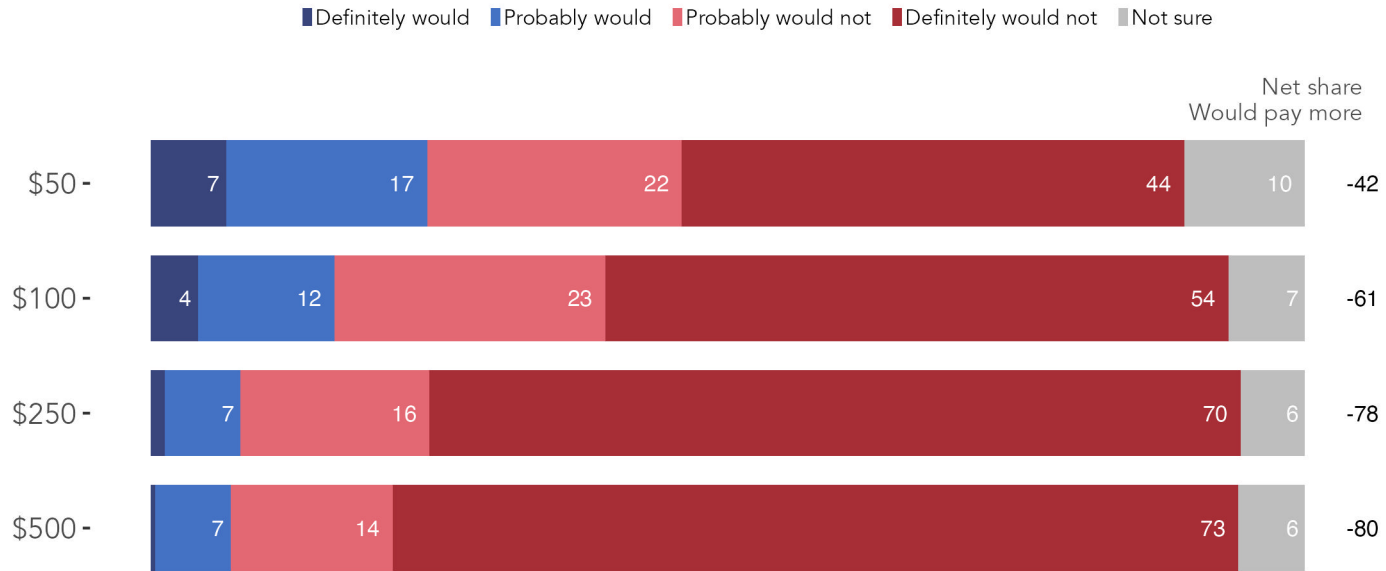
*Would you be willing to increase your electricity bill by pipe value: \$50, \$100, \$250, or \$500 per month to ensure 100% of the electricity you use comes from renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind and hydro?*

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

## Price elasticity for renewable energy

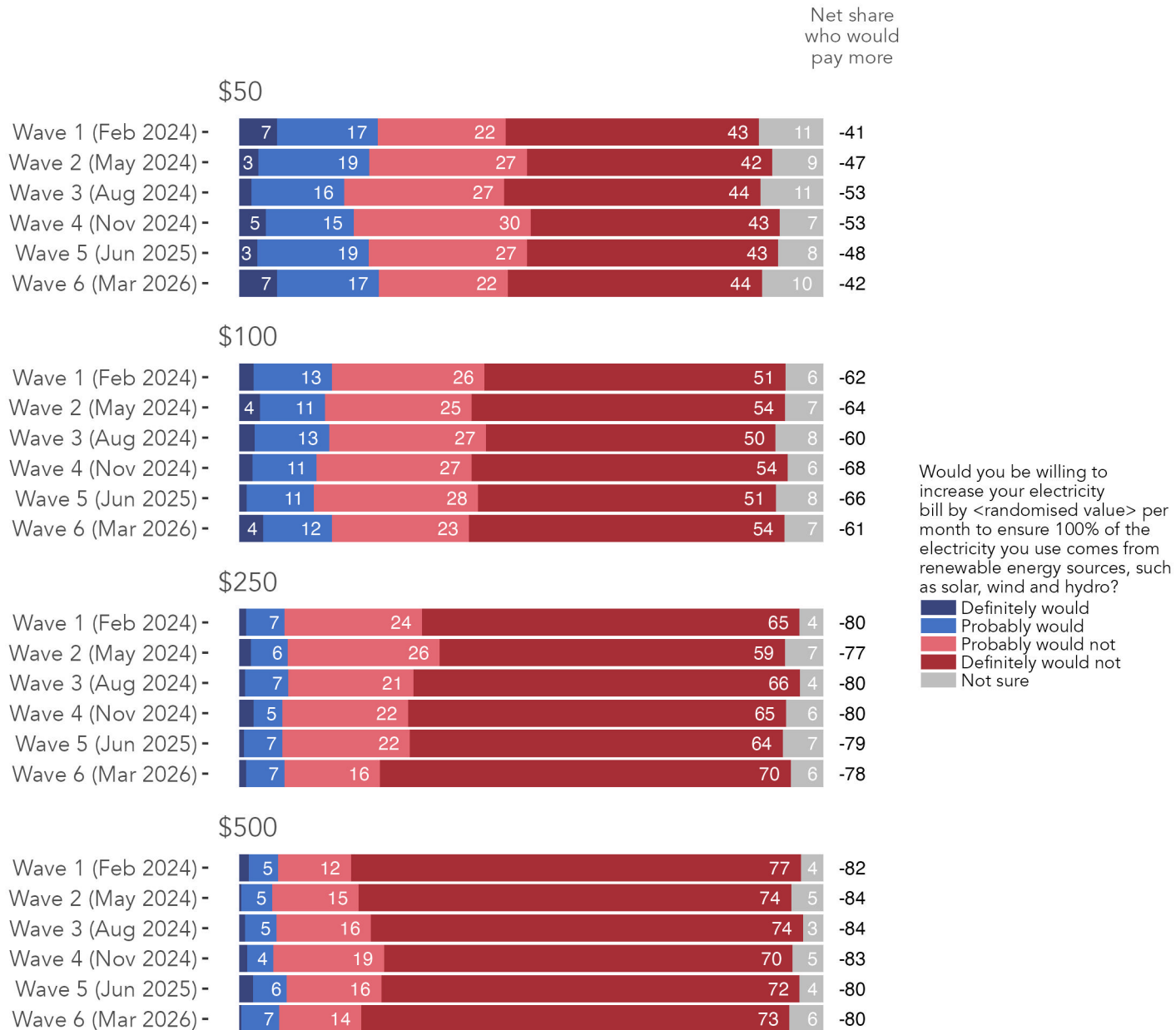
Would you be willing to increase your electricity bill by <randomised value> per month to ensure 100% of the electricity you use comes from renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind and hydro?



**Figure 114:** How price increases influence Australians' interest in electricity from renewable sources. Respondents were randomly allocated a monthly price increase for their energy bill, and asked if they would be willing to spend that amount to shift to 100 per cent renewable sources. Wave 6 EnergyShift Survey, March 2026.

## Price elasticity for renewable energy

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 115:** How price increases influence Australians' interest in electricity from renewable sources. Respondents were randomly allocated a monthly price increase for their energy bill, and asked if they would be willing to spend that amount to shift to 100 per cent renewable sources. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

## Support for increased production from different sources of energy

### Question text

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

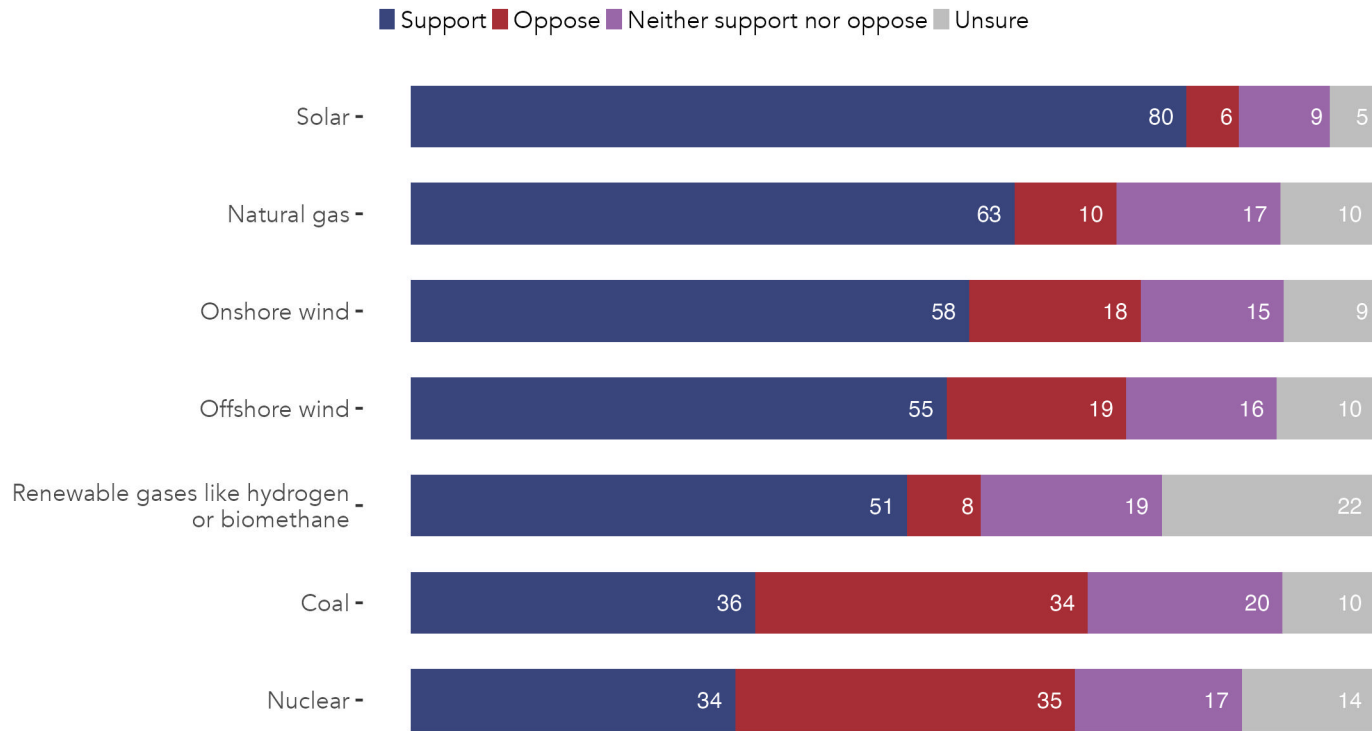
Carousel; single select Questions; randomise

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

Single select; random reverse 1-2

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

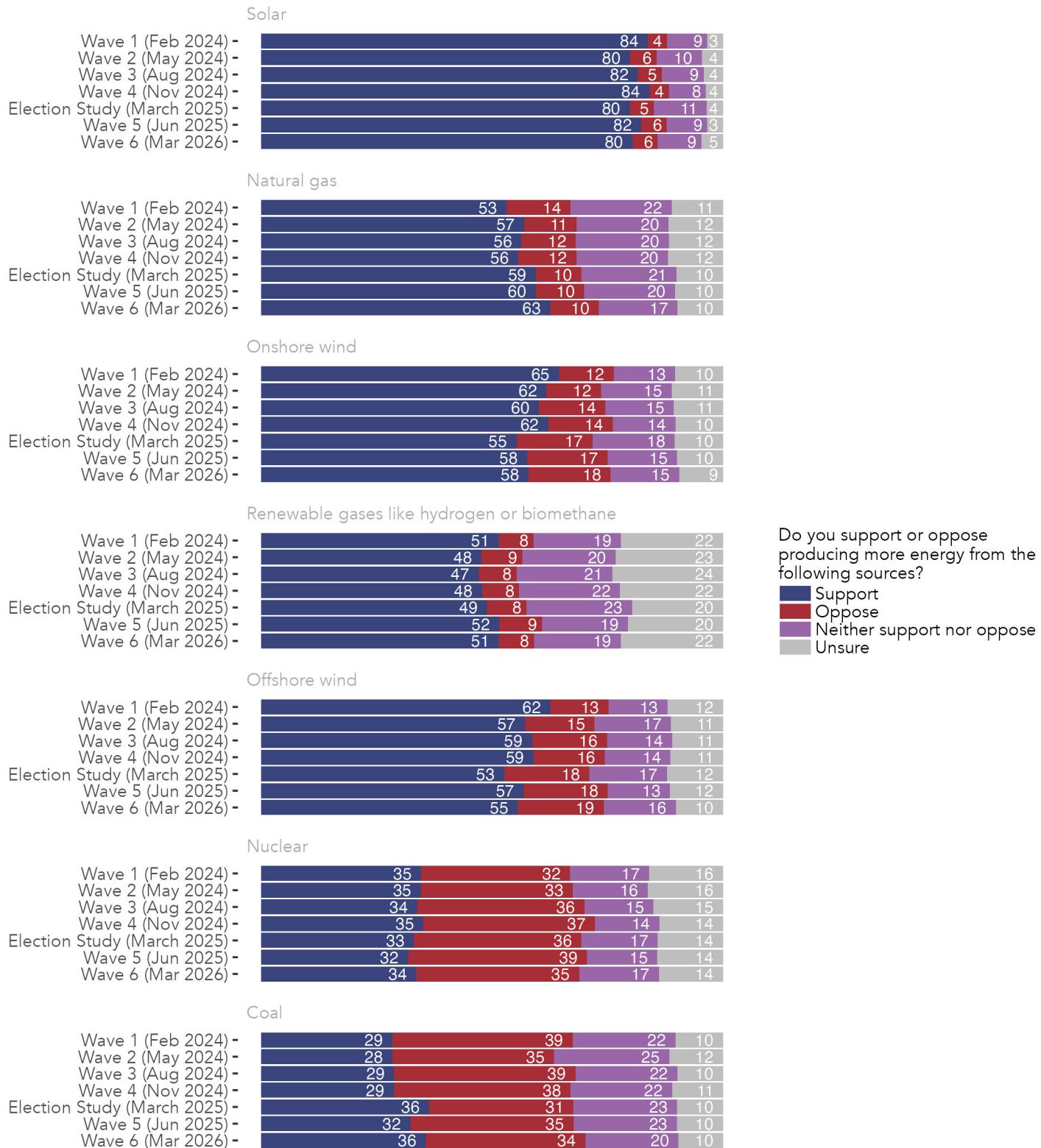
## Support for increased energy production from different sources



**Figure 116:** Support for increased energy production from different sources of electricity. Wave 6 EnergyShift Survey, March 2026.

## Support for increased energy production from different sources

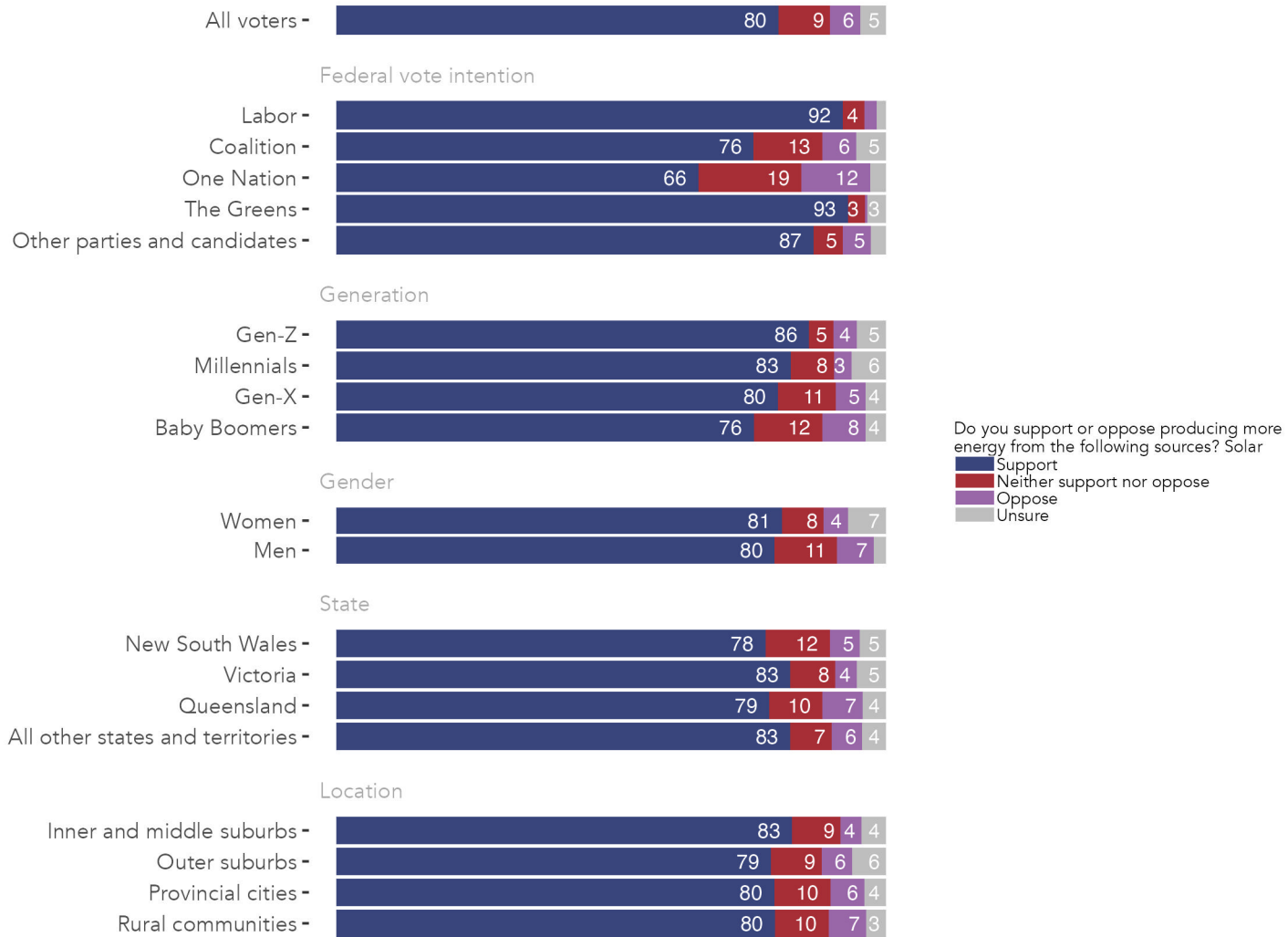
Waves 1 through 6 and the Election Survey compared



**Figure 117:** Support for increased energy production from different sources of electricity. Waves 1 through 6 and the Election Survey compared.

# Solar

## Support for additional energy from Solar

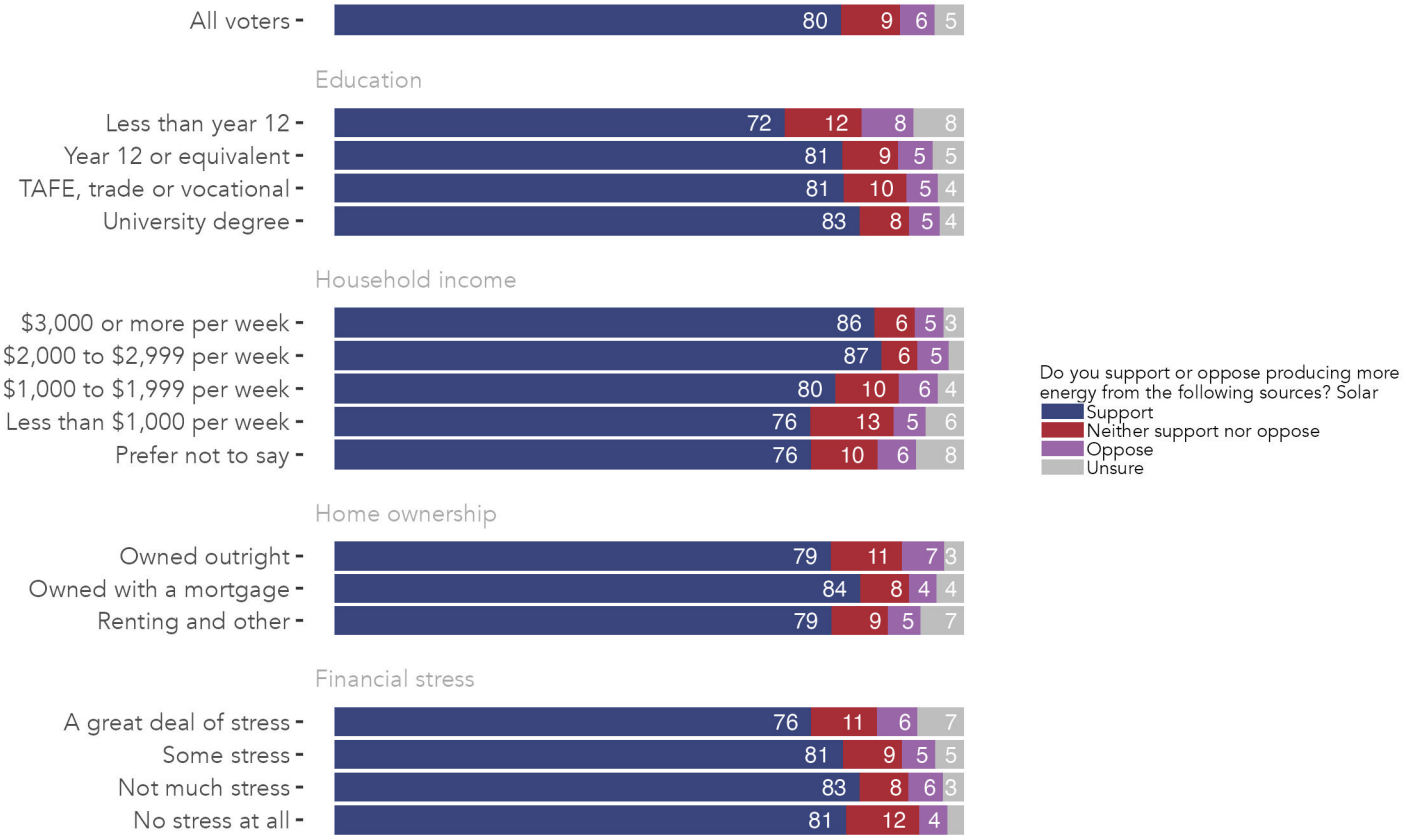


**Figure 118:** Support for additional energy from Solar, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 103:** Support for additional energy from Solar, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	80	9	6	5
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	92	4	2	2
Coalition	76	13	6	5
One Nation	66	19	12	3
The Greens	93	3	1	3
Other parties and candidates	87	5	5	3
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	86	5	4	5
Millennials	83	8	3	6
Gen-X	80	11	5	4
Baby Boomers	76	12	8	4
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	81	8	4	7
Men	80	11	7	2
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	78	12	5	5
Victoria	83	8	4	5
Queensland	79	10	7	4
All other states and territories	83	7	6	4
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	83	9	4	4
Outer suburbs	79	9	6	6
Provincial cities	80	10	6	4
Rural communities	80	10	7	3

## Support for additional energy from Solar



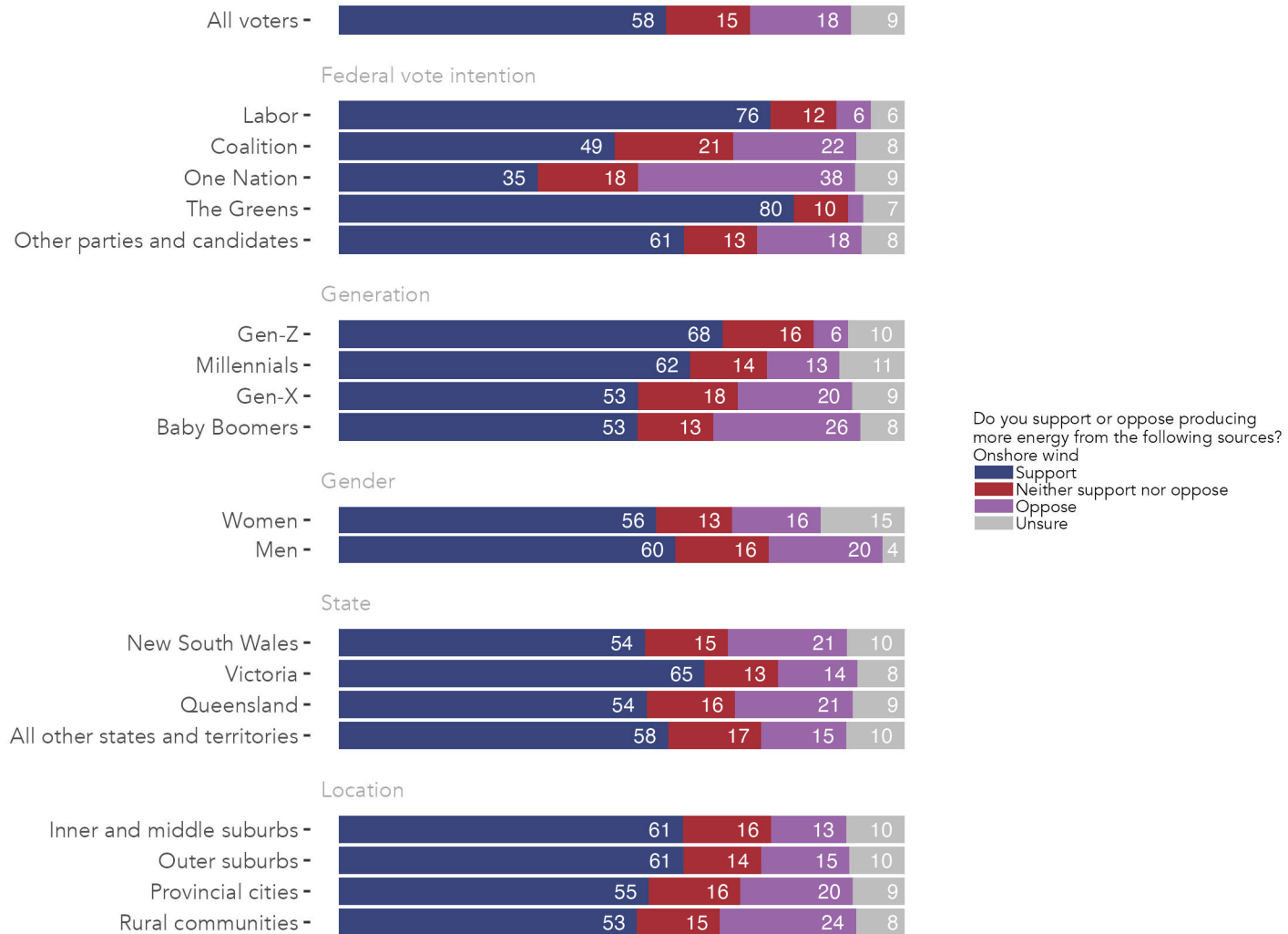
**Figure 119:** Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 104:** Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	80	9	6	5
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	72	12	8	8
Year 12 or equivalent	81	9	5	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	81	10	5	4
University degree	83	8	5	4
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	86	6	5	3
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	87	6	5	2
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	80	10	6	4
Less than \$1,000 per week	76	13	5	6
Prefer not to say	76	10	6	8
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	79	11	7	3
Owned with a mortgage	84	8	4	4
Renting and other	79	9	5	7
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	76	11	6	7
Some stress	81	9	5	5
Not much stress	83	8	6	3
No stress at all	81	12	4	3

## Onshore wind

### Support for additional energy from Onshore wind

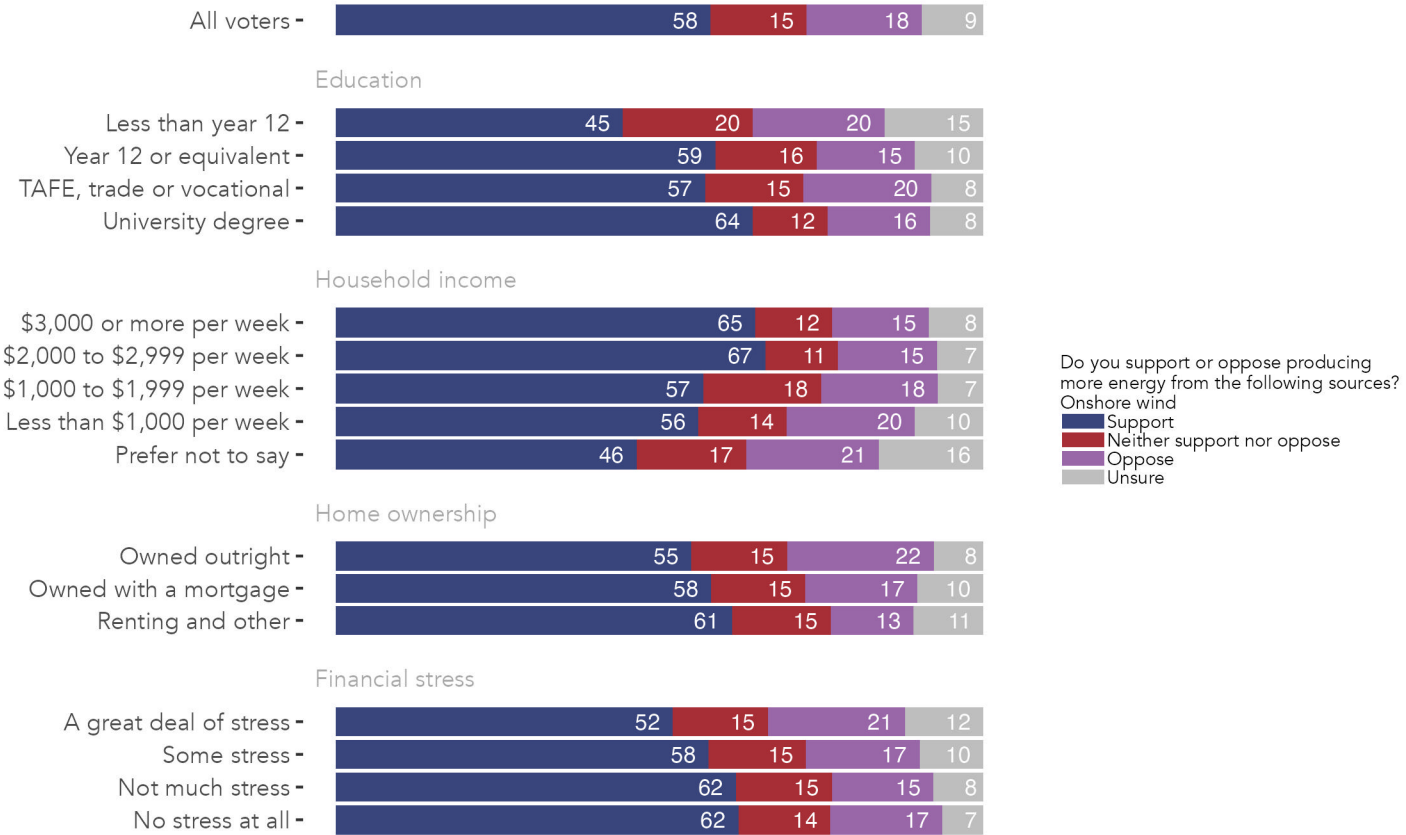


**Figure 120:** Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 105:** Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	58	15	18	9
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	76	12	6	6
Coalition	49	21	22	8
One Nation	35	18	38	9
The Greens	80	10	3	7
Other parties and candidates	61	13	18	8
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	68	16	6	10
Millennials	62	14	13	11
Gen-X	53	18	20	9
Baby Boomers	53	13	26	8
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	56	13	16	15
Men	60	16	20	4
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	54	15	21	10
Victoria	65	13	14	8
Queensland	54	16	21	9
All other states and territories	58	17	15	10
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	61	16	13	10
Outer suburbs	61	14	15	10
Provincial cities	55	16	20	9
Rural communities	53	15	24	8

## Support for additional energy from Onshore wind



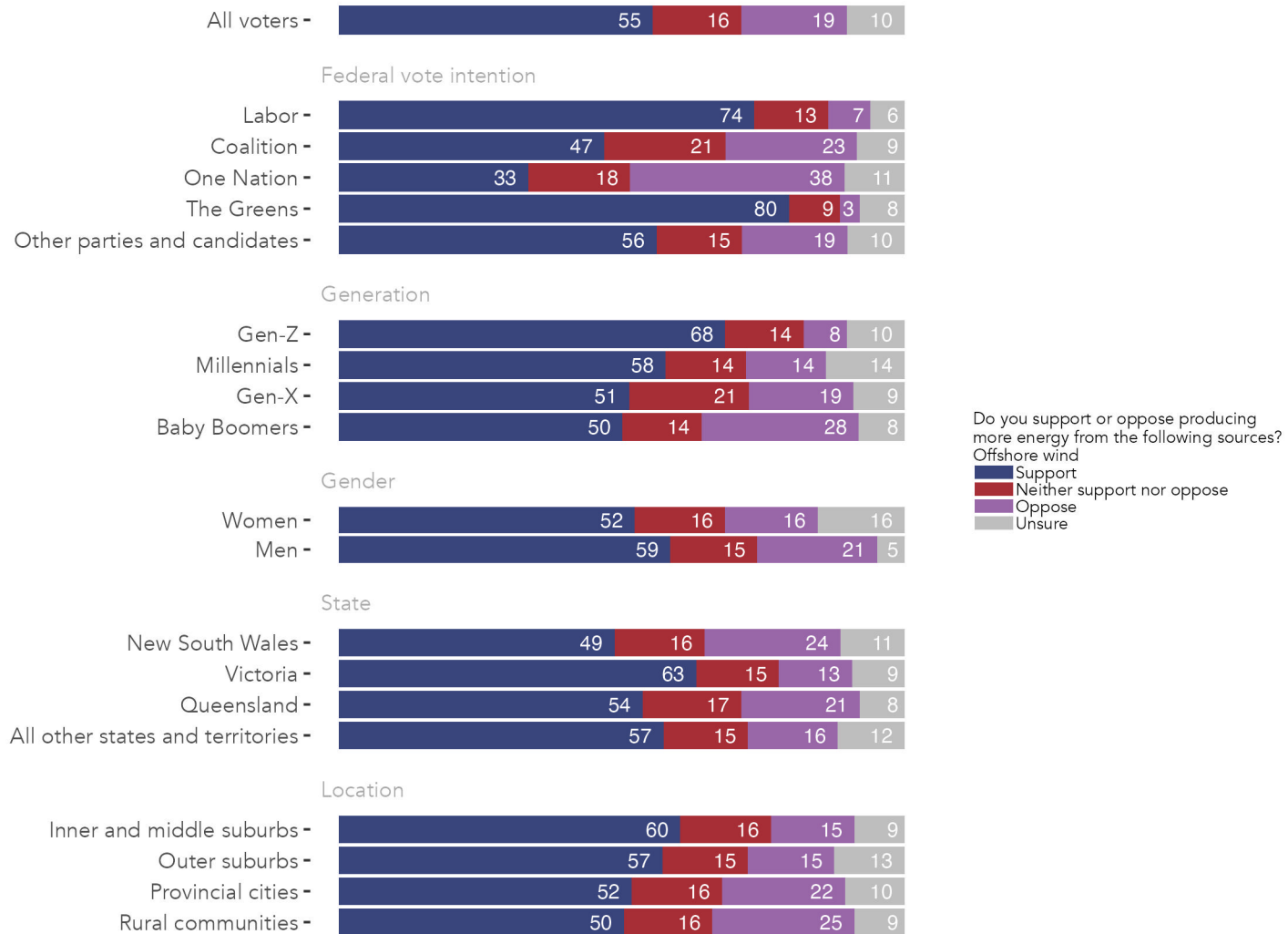
**Figure 121:** Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 106:** Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	58	15	18	9
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	45	20	20	15
Year 12 or equivalent	59	16	15	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	57	15	20	8
University degree	64	12	16	8
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	65	12	15	8
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	67	11	15	7
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	57	18	18	7
Less than \$1,000 per week	56	14	20	10
Prefer not to say	46	17	21	16
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	55	15	22	8
Owned with a mortgage	58	15	17	10
Renting and other	61	15	13	11
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	52	15	21	12
Some stress	58	15	17	10
Not much stress	62	15	15	8
No stress at all	62	14	17	7

## Offshore wind

### Support for additional energy from Offshore wind

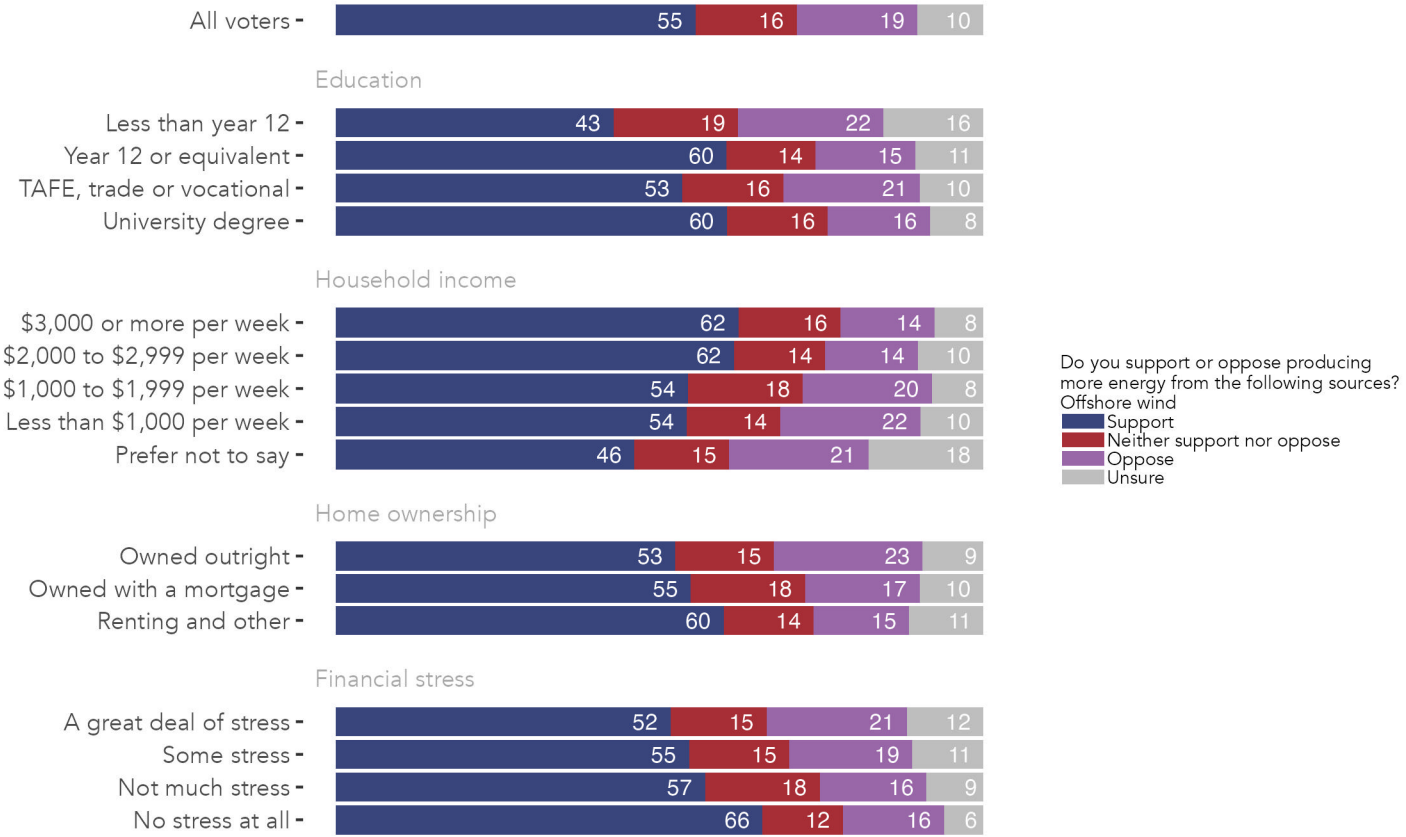


**Figure 122:** Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 107:** Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	55	16	19	10
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	74	13	7	6
Coalition	47	21	23	9
One Nation	33	18	38	11
The Greens	80	9	3	8
Other parties and candidates	56	15	19	10
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	68	14	8	10
Millennials	58	14	14	14
Gen-X	51	21	19	9
Baby Boomers	50	14	28	8
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	52	16	16	16
Men	59	15	21	5
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	49	16	24	11
Victoria	63	15	13	9
Queensland	54	17	21	8
All other states and territories	57	15	16	12
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	60	16	15	9
Outer suburbs	57	15	15	13
Provincial cities	52	16	22	10
Rural communities	50	16	25	9

## Support for additional energy from Offshore wind



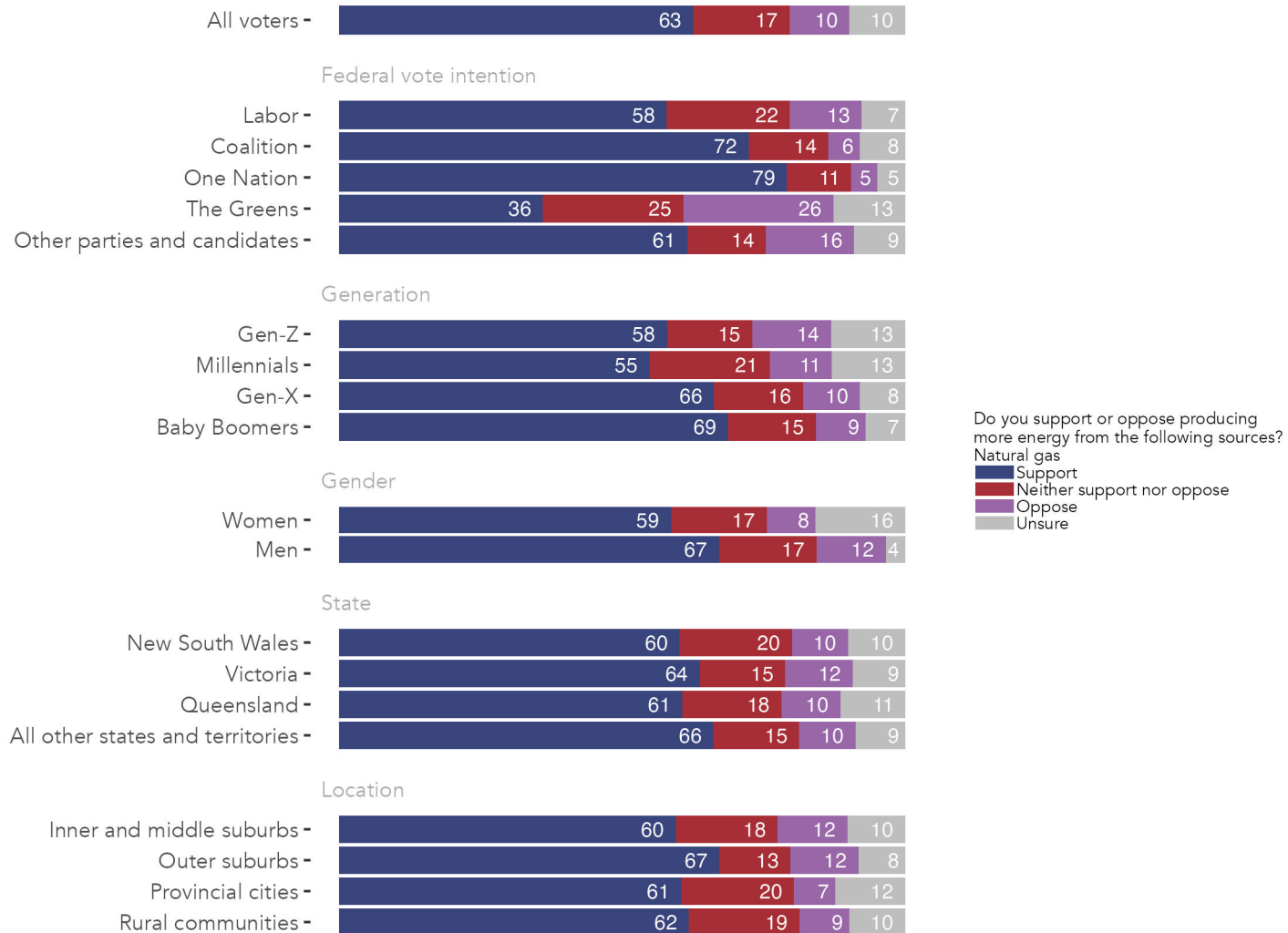
**Figure 123:** Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 108:** Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	55	16	19	10
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	43	19	22	16
Year 12 or equivalent	60	14	15	11
TAFE, trade or vocational	53	16	21	10
University degree	60	16	16	8
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	62	16	14	8
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	62	14	14	10
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	54	18	20	8
Less than \$1,000 per week	54	14	22	10
Prefer not to say	46	15	21	18
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	53	15	23	9
Owned with a mortgage	55	18	17	10
Renting and other	60	14	15	11
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	52	15	21	12
Some stress	55	15	19	11
Not much stress	57	18	16	9
No stress at all	66	12	16	6

## Natural gas

### Support for additional energy from Natural gas

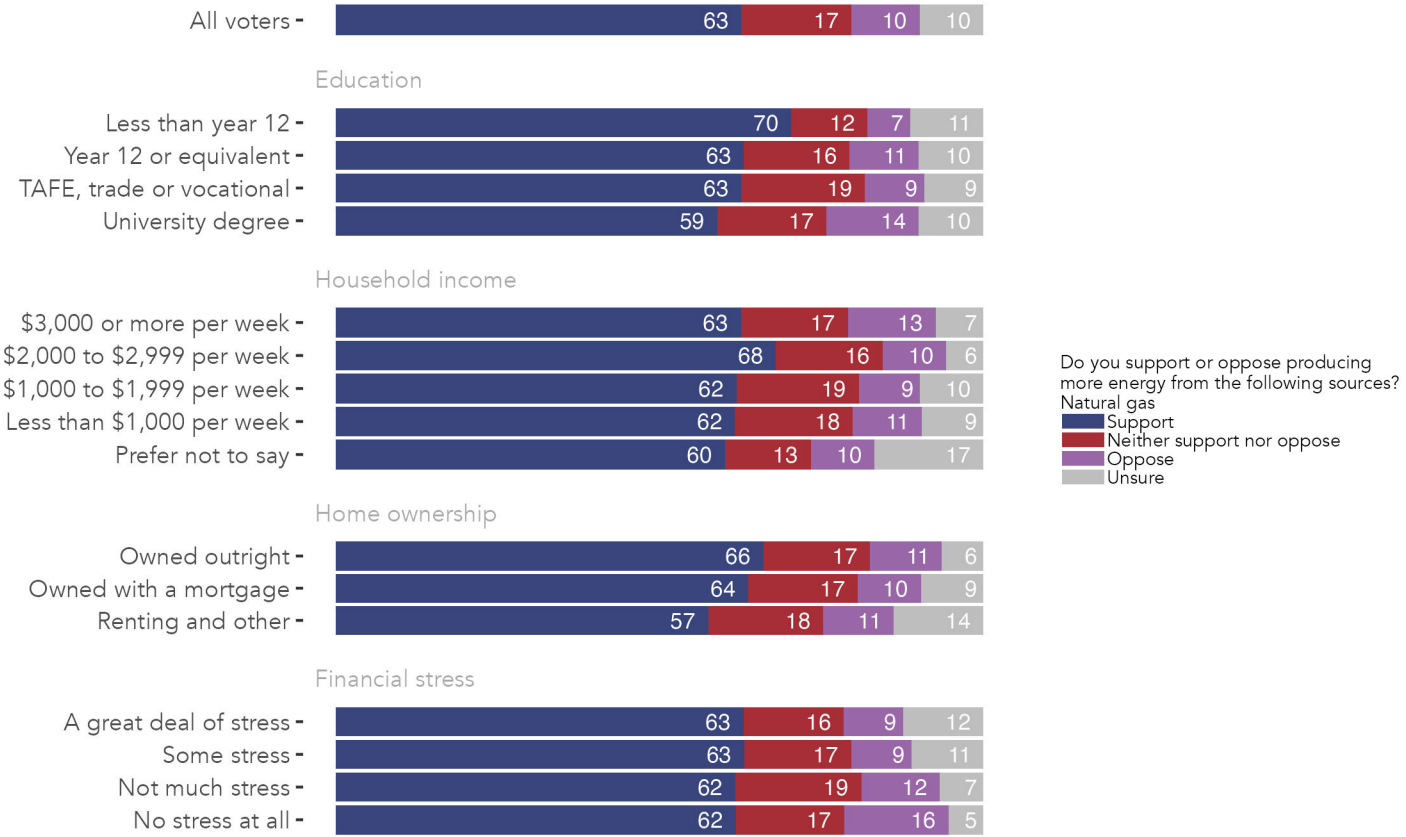


**Figure 124:** Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 109:** Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	63	17	10	10
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	58	22	13	7
Coalition	72	14	6	8
One Nation	79	11	5	5
The Greens	36	25	26	13
Other parties and candidates	61	14	16	9
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	58	15	14	13
Millennials	55	21	11	13
Gen-X	66	16	10	8
Baby Boomers	69	15	9	7
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	59	17	8	16
Men	67	17	12	4
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	60	20	10	10
Victoria	64	15	12	9
Queensland	61	18	10	11
All other states and territories	66	15	10	9
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	60	18	12	10
Outer suburbs	67	13	12	8
Provincial cities	61	20	7	12
Rural communities	62	19	9	10

## Support for additional energy from Natural gas



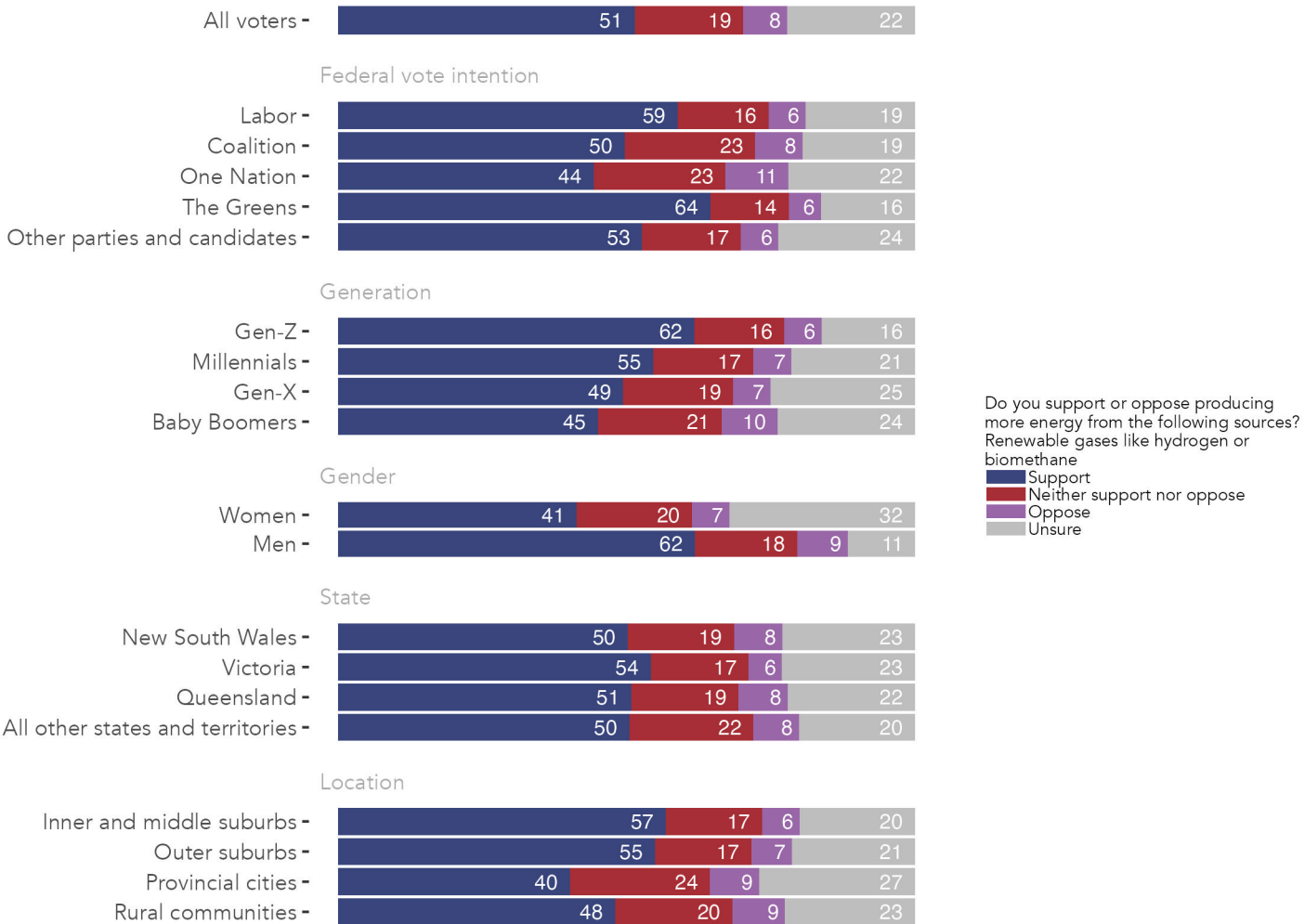
**Figure 125:** Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 110:** Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	63	17	10	10
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	70	12	7	11
Year 12 or equivalent	63	16	11	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	63	19	9	9
University degree	59	17	14	10
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	63	17	13	7
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	68	16	10	6
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	62	19	9	10
Less than \$1,000 per week	62	18	11	9
Prefer not to say	60	13	10	17
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	66	17	11	6
Owned with a mortgage	64	17	10	9
Renting and other	57	18	11	14
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	63	16	9	12
Some stress	63	17	9	11
Not much stress	62	19	12	7
No stress at all	62	17	16	5

## Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane

Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane

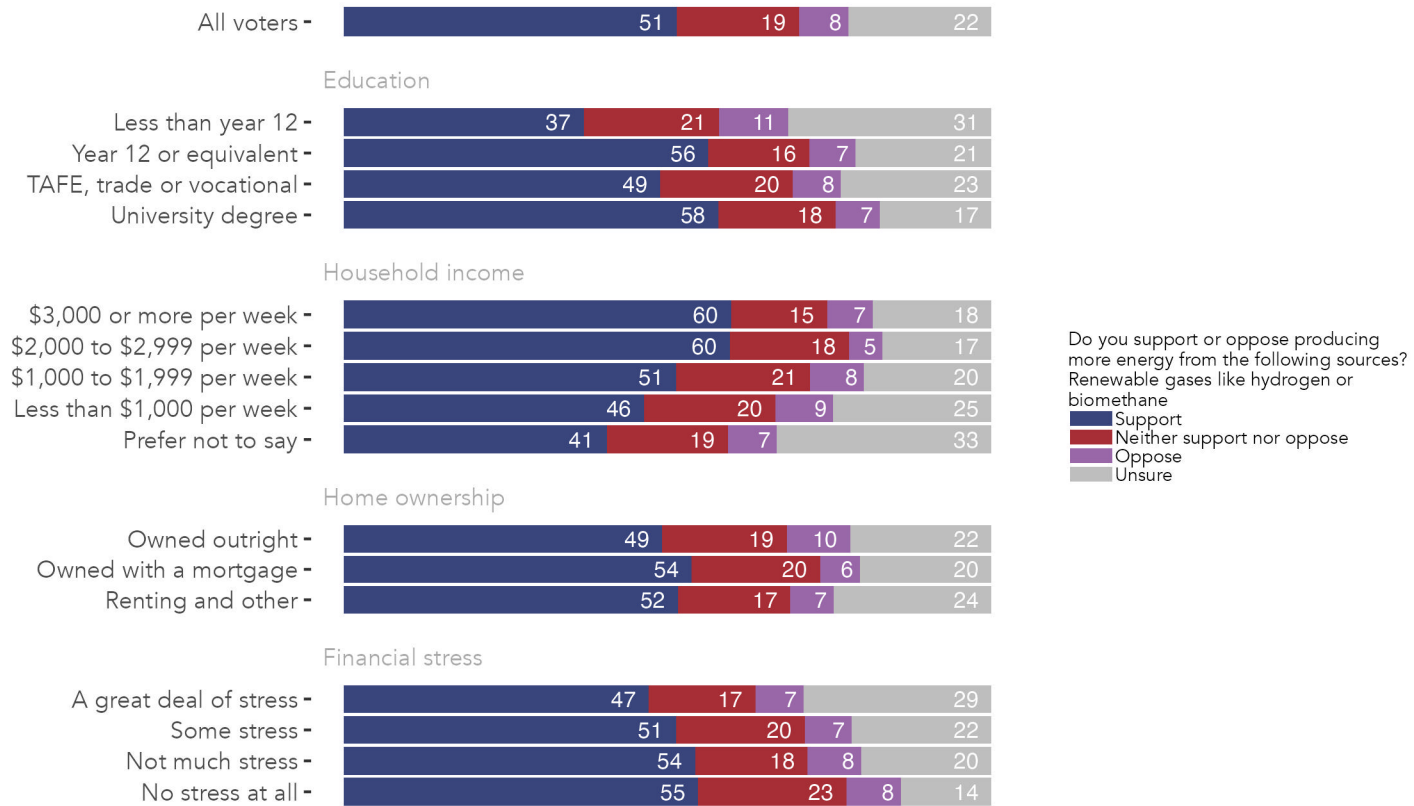


**Figure 126:** Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 111:** Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	51	19	8	22
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	59	16	6	19
Coalition	50	23	8	19
One Nation	44	23	11	22
The Greens	64	14	6	16
Other parties and candidates	53	17	6	24
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	62	16	6	16
Millennials	55	17	7	21
Gen-X	49	19	7	25
Baby Boomers	45	21	10	24
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	41	20	7	32
Men	62	18	9	11
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	50	19	8	23
Victoria	54	17	6	23
Queensland	51	19	8	22
All other states and territories	50	22	8	20
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	57	17	6	20
Outer suburbs	55	17	7	21
Provincial cities	40	24	9	27
Rural communities	48	20	9	23

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



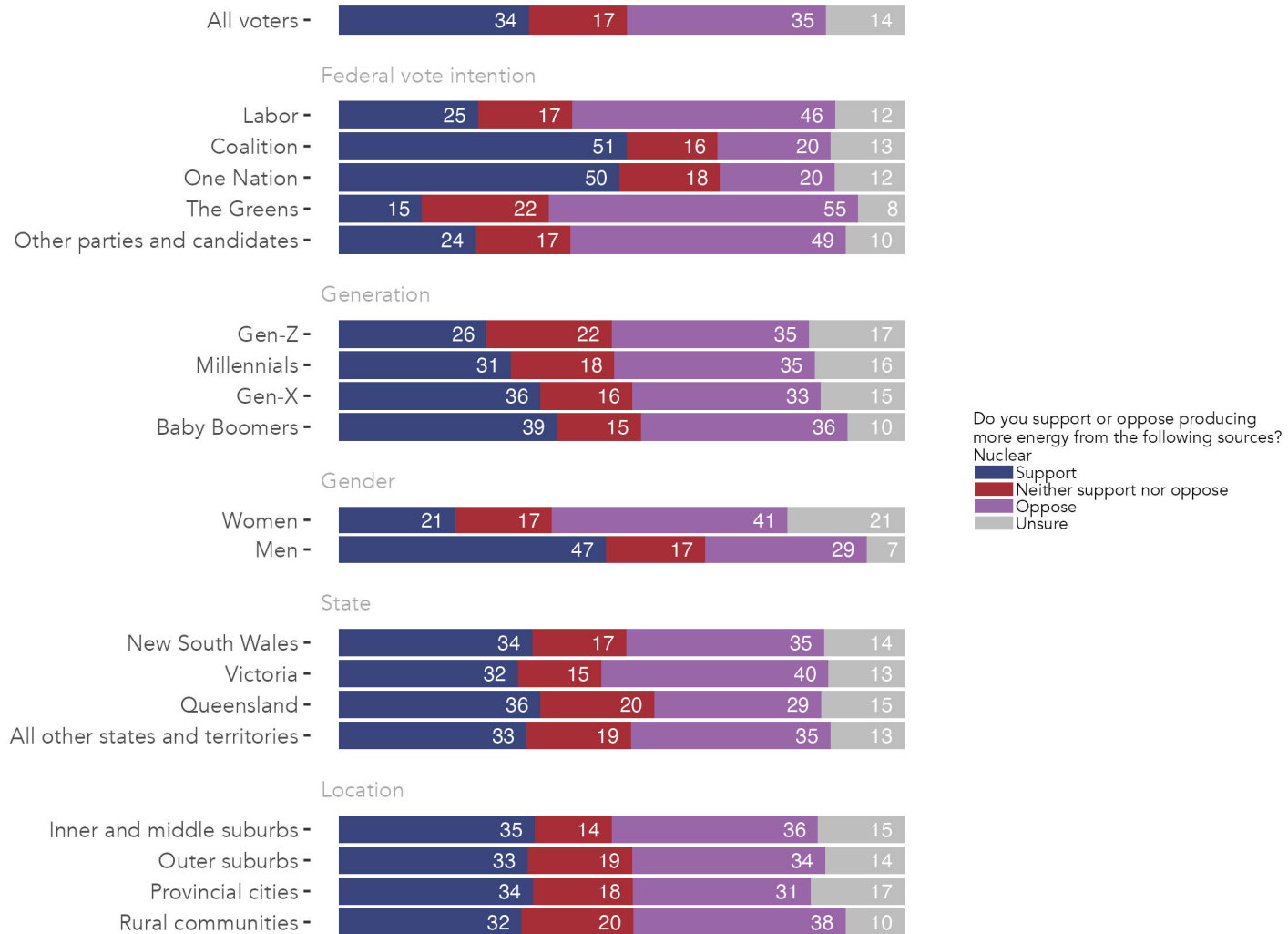
**Figure 127:** Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 112:** Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	51	19	8	22
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	37	21	11	31
Year 12 or equivalent	56	16	7	21
TAFE, trade or vocational	49	20	8	23
University degree	58	18	7	17
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	60	15	7	18
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	60	18	5	17
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	51	21	8	20
Less than \$1,000 per week	46	20	9	25
Prefer not to say	41	19	7	33
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	49	19	10	22
Owned with a mortgage	54	20	6	20
Renting and other	52	17	7	24
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	47	17	7	29
Some stress	51	20	7	22
Not much stress	54	18	8	20
No stress at all	55	23	8	14

# Nuclear

## Support for additional energy from Nuclear

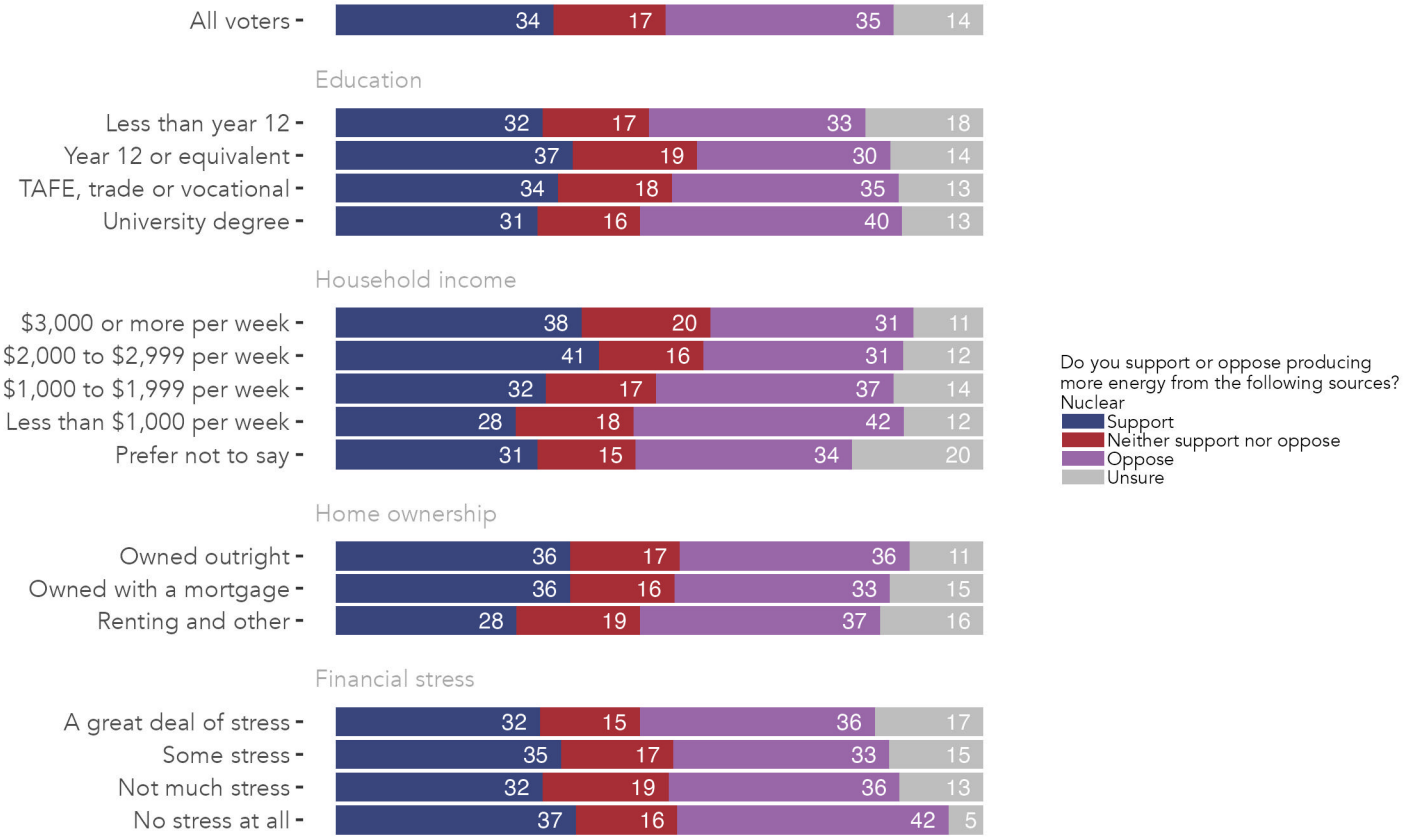


**Figure 128:** Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 113:** Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	34	17	35	14
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	25	17	46	12
Coalition	51	16	20	13
One Nation	50	18	20	12
The Greens	15	22	55	8
Other parties and candidates	24	17	49	10
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	26	22	35	17
Millennials	31	18	35	16
Gen-X	36	16	33	15
Baby Boomers	39	15	36	10
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	21	17	41	21
Men	47	17	29	7
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	34	17	35	14
Victoria	32	15	40	13
Queensland	36	20	29	15
All other states and territories	33	19	35	13
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	35	14	36	15
Outer suburbs	33	19	34	14
Provincial cities	34	18	31	17
Rural communities	32	20	38	10

## Support for additional energy from Nuclear



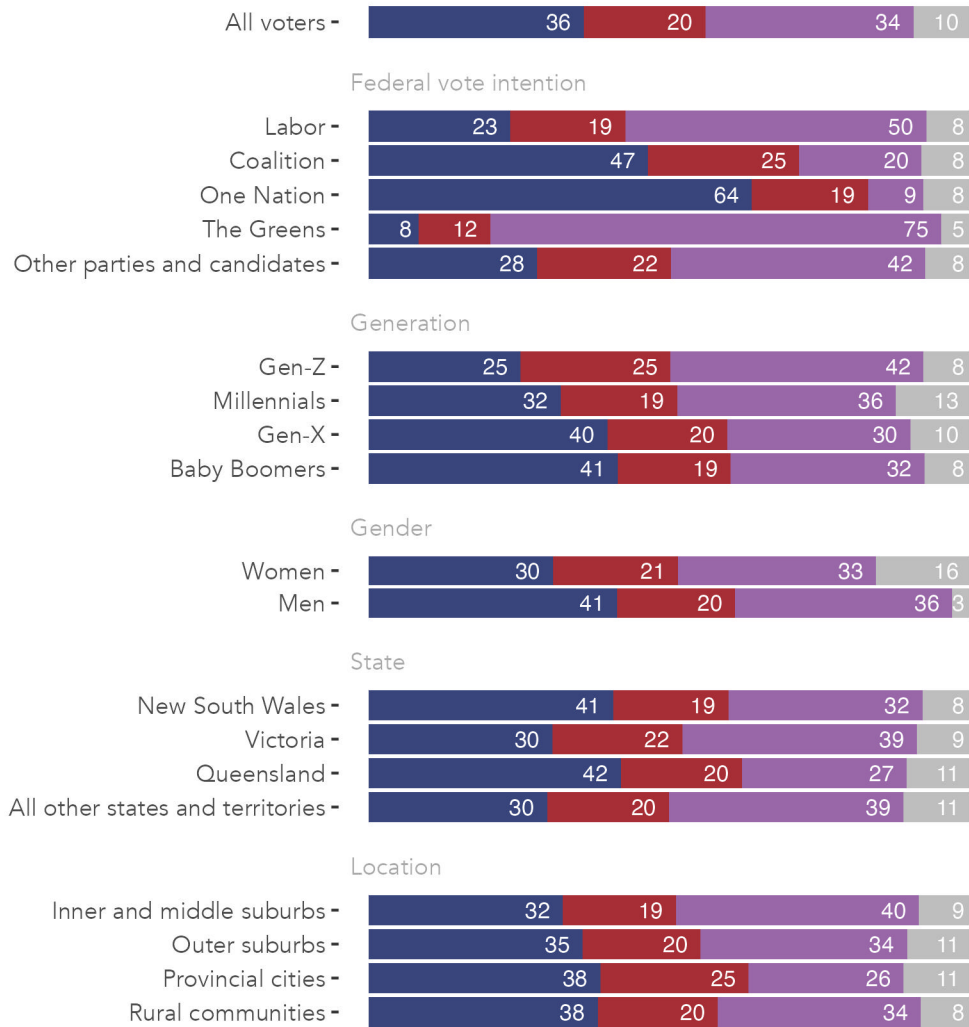
**Figure 129:** Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 114:** Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	34	17	35	14
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	32	17	33	18
Year 12 or equivalent	37	19	30	14
TAFE, trade or vocational	34	18	35	13
University degree	31	16	40	13
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	38	20	31	11
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	41	16	31	12
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	32	17	37	14
Less than \$1,000 per week	28	18	42	12
Prefer not to say	31	15	34	20
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	36	17	36	11
Owned with a mortgage	36	16	33	15
Renting and other	28	19	37	16
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	32	15	36	17
Some stress	35	17	33	15
Not much stress	32	19	36	13
No stress at all	37	16	42	5

# Coal

## Support for additional energy from Coal



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

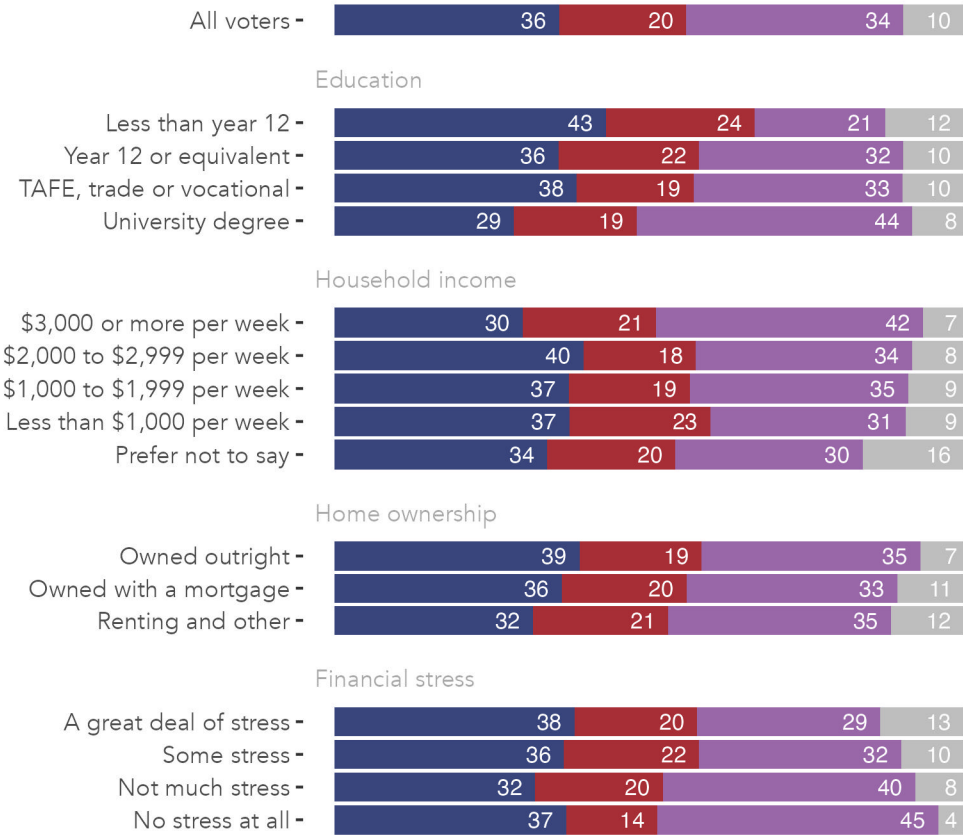
- Support
- Neither support nor oppose
- Oppose
- Unsure

**Figure 130:** Support for additional energy from Coal, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 115:** Support for additional energy from Coal, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	36	20	34	10
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	23	19	50	8
Coalition	47	25	20	8
One Nation	64	19	9	8
The Greens	8	12	75	5
Other parties and candidates	28	22	42	8
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	25	25	42	8
Millennials	32	19	36	13
Gen-X	40	20	30	10
Baby Boomers	41	19	32	8
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	30	21	33	16
Men	41	20	36	3
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	41	19	32	8
Victoria	30	22	39	9
Queensland	42	20	27	11
All other states and territories	30	20	39	11
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	32	19	40	9
Outer suburbs	35	20	34	11
Provincial cities	38	25	26	11
Rural communities	38	20	34	8

## Support for additional energy from Coal



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

- Support
- Neither support nor oppose
- Oppose
- Unsure

**Figure 131:** Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 116:** Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	36	20	34	10
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	43	24	21	12
Year 12 or equivalent	36	22	32	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	38	19	33	10
University degree	29	19	44	8
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	30	21	42	7
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	40	18	34	8
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	37	19	35	9
Less than \$1,000 per week	37	23	31	9
Prefer not to say	34	20	30	16
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	39	19	35	7
Owned with a mortgage	36	20	33	11
Renting and other	32	21	35	12
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	38	20	29	13
Some stress	36	22	32	10
Not much stress	32	20	40	8
No stress at all	37	14	45	4

## Perceived risk of blackouts as a result of the renewable energy transition

### Question text

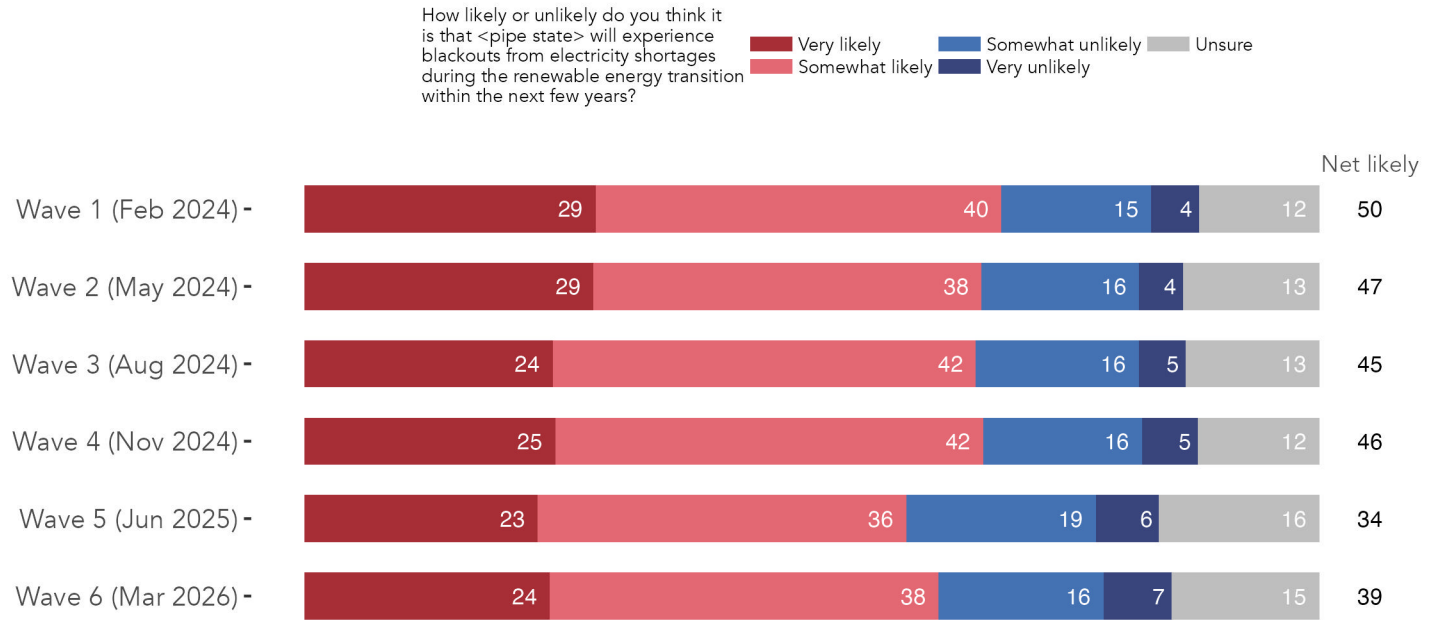
*How likely or unlikely do you think it is that pipe respondent's state will experience blackouts from electricity shortages during the renewable energy transition within the next few years?*

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 132:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think this is likely (total share that say likely, minus the share who say unlikely).

**Table 117:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	29	40	15	4	12	50
Wave 2 (May 2024)	29	38	16	4	13	47
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	24	42	16	5	13	45
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	25	42	16	5	12	46
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	23	36	19	6	16	34
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	24	38	16	7	15	39

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

Waves 1 through 6 compared

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

Very likely    Somewhat unlikely    Unsure  
Somewhat likely    Very unlikely

Net likely



**Figure 133:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think this is likely (total share that say likely, minus the share who say unlikely).

**Table 118:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
<b>Labor</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	16	43	21	7	13	31
Wave 2 (May 2024)	16	43	20	6	15	33
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	12	46	23	7	12	28
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	12	46	24	6	12	28
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	12	38	24	10	16	16
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	11	41	26	8	14	18
<b>Coalition</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	43	37	10	2	8	68
Wave 2 (May 2024)	42	36	11	2	9	65
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	38	43	10	2	7	69
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	36	45	9	3	7	69
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	34	40	12	2	12	60
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	29	43	12	5	11	55
<b>One Nation</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	41	38	4	5	12	70
Wave 2 (May 2024)	43	35	7	4	11	67
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	50	30	11	0	9	69
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	45	30	9	4	12	62
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	47	34	11	1	7	69
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	44	34	6	4	12	68
<b>The Greens</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	10	44	23	10	13	21
Wave 2 (May 2024)	14	40	26	6	14	22
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	10	40	22	8	20	20
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	10	41	21	12	16	18
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	13	32	29	10	16	6
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	8	38	25	11	18	10
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	34	39	17	4	6	52

**Table 118:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared. *(continued)*

Wave	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
Wave 2 (May 2024)	33	33	17	5	12	44
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	25	41	15	8	11	43
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	38	31	11	7	13	51
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	24	33	18	6	19	33
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	26	36	17	10	11	35

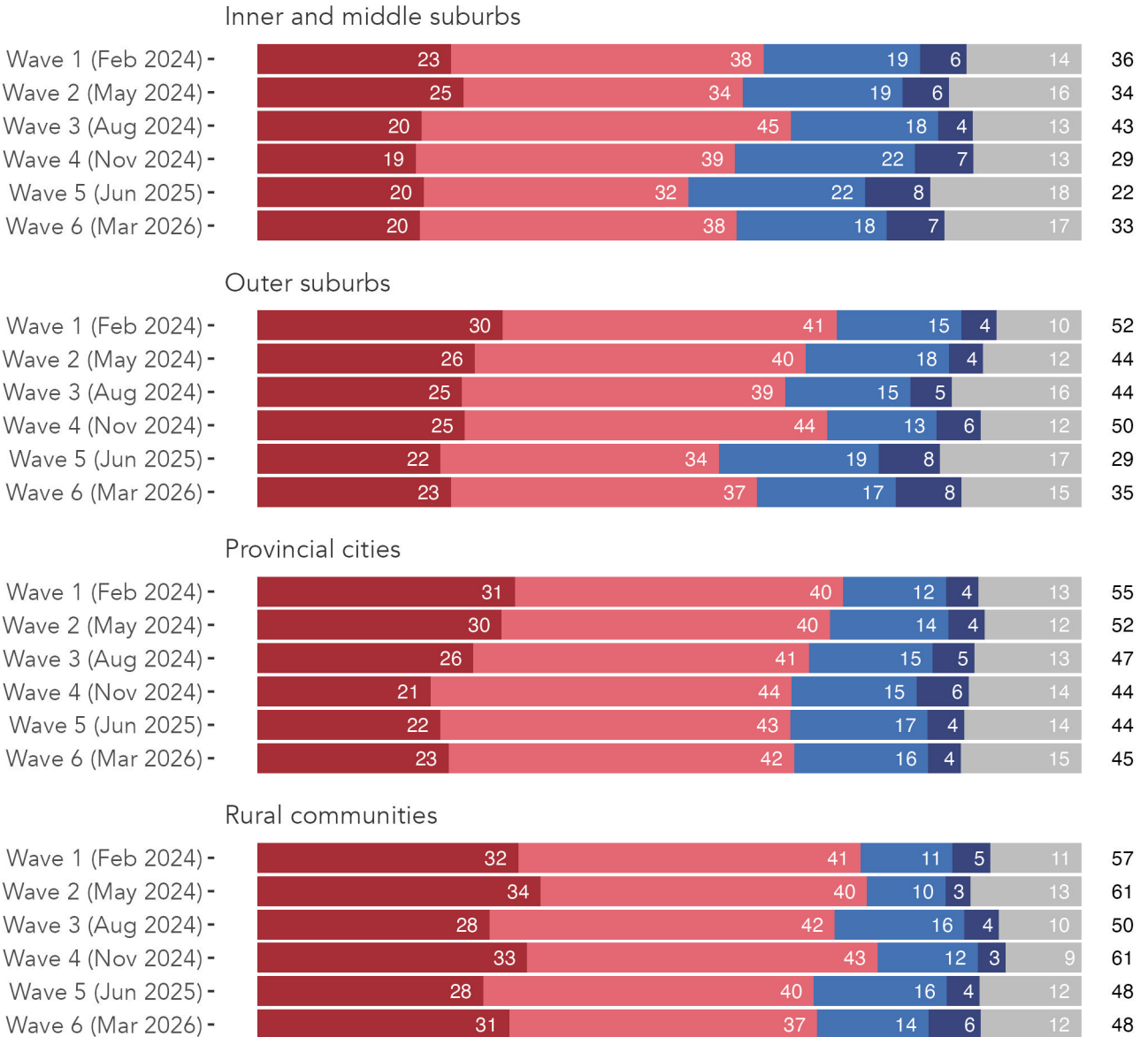
## How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition

Waves 1 through 6 compared

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

Very likely    Somewhat unlikely    Unsure  
 Somewhat likely    Very unlikely

Net likely

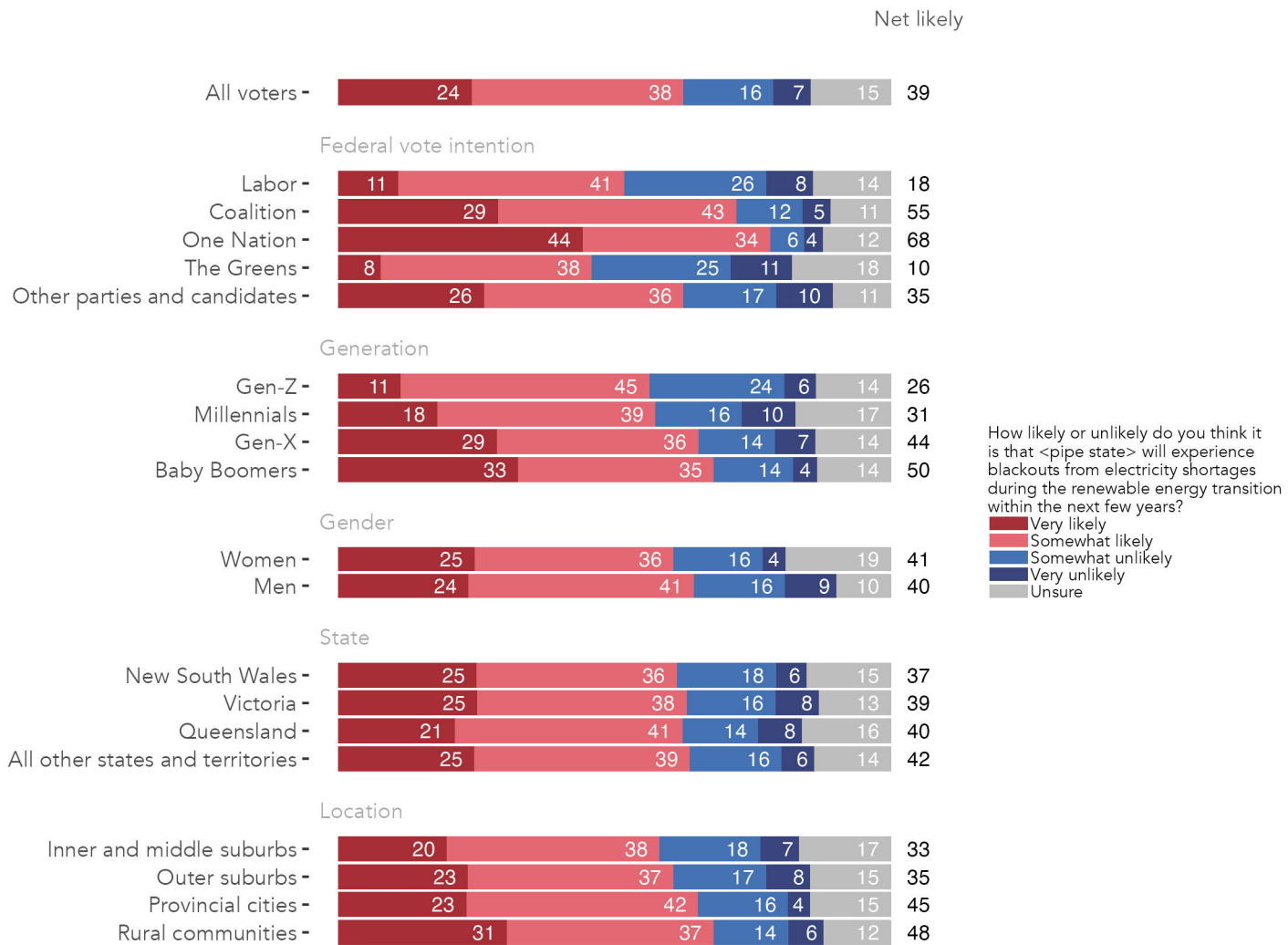


**Figure 134:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think this is likely (total share that say likely, minus the share who say unlikely).

**Table 119:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	23	38	19	6	14	36
Wave 2 (May 2024)	25	34	19	6	16	34
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	45	18	4	13	43
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	19	39	22	7	13	29
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	20	32	22	8	18	22
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	20	38	18	7	17	33
<b>Outer suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	30	41	15	4	10	52
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	40	18	4	12	44
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	25	39	15	5	16	44
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	25	44	13	6	12	50
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	22	34	19	8	17	29
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	23	37	17	8	15	35
<b>Provincial cities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	31	40	12	4	13	55
Wave 2 (May 2024)	30	40	14	4	12	52
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	26	41	15	5	13	47
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	21	44	15	6	14	44
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	22	43	17	4	14	44
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	23	42	16	4	15	45
<b>Rural communities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	32	41	11	5	11	57
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	40	10	3	13	61
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	28	42	16	4	10	50
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	33	43	12	3	9	61
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	28	40	16	4	12	48
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	31	37	14	6	12	48

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

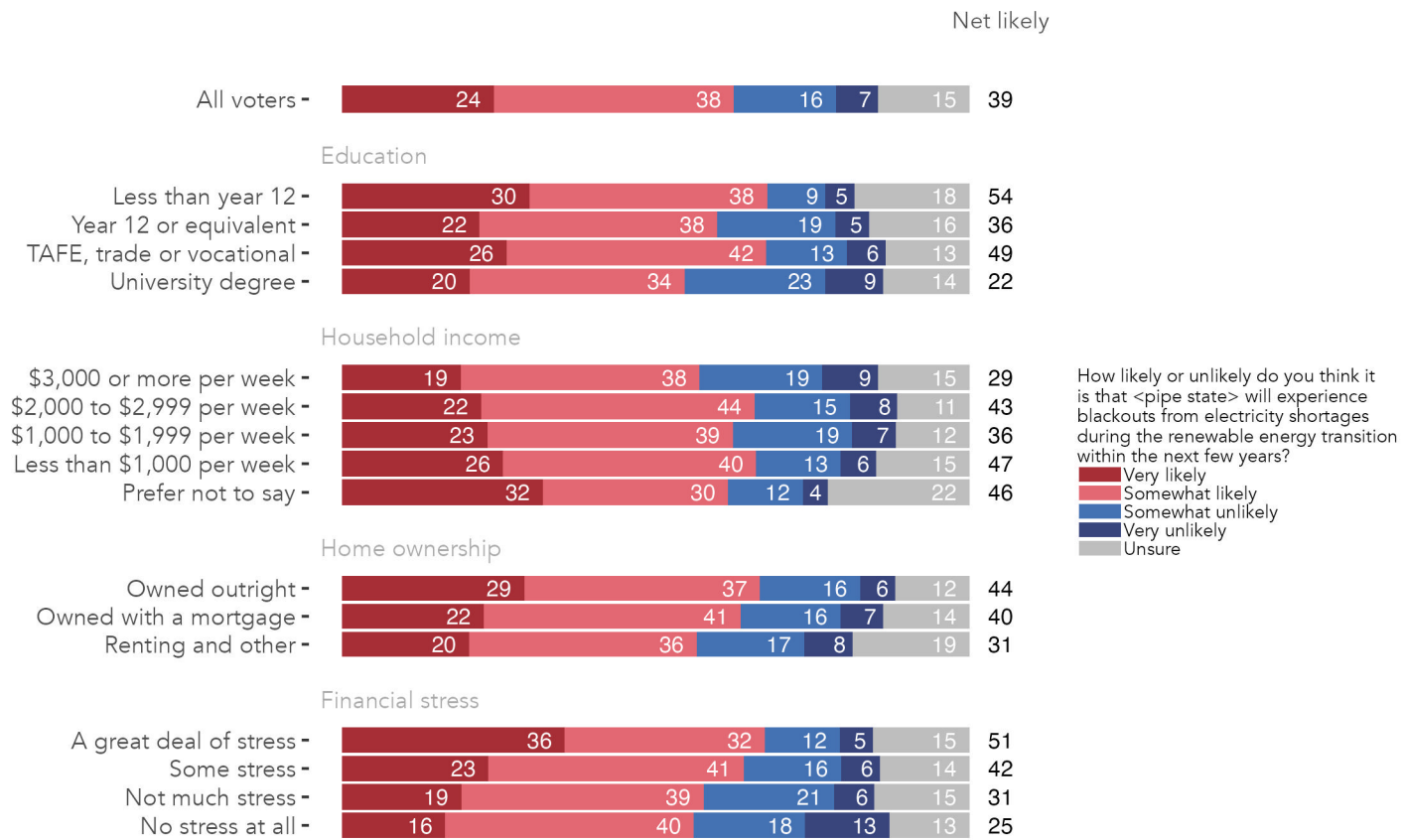


**Figure 135:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think this is likely (total share that say likely, minus the share who say unlikely).

**Table 120:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
All voters	24	38	16	7	15	39
<b>Federal vote intention</b>						
Labor	11	41	26	8	14	18
Coalition	29	43	12	5	11	55
One Nation	44	34	6	4	12	68
The Greens	8	38	25	11	18	10
Other parties and candidates	26	36	17	10	11	35
<b>Generation</b>						
Gen-Z	11	45	24	6	14	26
Millennials	18	39	16	10	17	31
Gen-X	29	36	14	7	14	44
Baby Boomers	33	35	14	4	14	50
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	25	36	16	4	19	41
Men	24	41	16	9	10	40
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	25	36	18	6	15	37
Victoria	25	38	16	8	13	39
Queensland	21	41	14	8	16	40
All other states and territories	25	39	16	6	14	42
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	20	38	18	7	17	33
Outer suburbs	23	37	17	8	15	35
Provincial cities	23	42	16	4	15	45
Rural communities	31	37	14	6	12	48

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



**Figure 136:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who think this is likely (total share that say likely, minus the share who say unlikely).

**Table 121:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
All voters	24	38	16	7	15	39
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	30	38	9	5	18	54
Year 12 or equivalent	22	38	19	5	16	36
TAFE, trade or vocational	26	42	13	6	13	49
University degree	20	34	23	9	14	22
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	19	38	19	9	15	29
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	22	44	15	8	11	43
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	23	39	19	7	12	36
Less than \$1,000 per week	26	40	13	6	15	47
Prefer not to say	32	30	12	4	22	46
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Owned outright	29	37	16	6	12	44
Owned with a mortgage	22	41	16	7	14	40
Renting and other	20	36	17	8	19	31
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	36	32	12	5	15	51
Some stress	23	41	16	6	14	42
Not much stress	19	39	21	6	15	31
No stress at all	16	40	18	13	13	25

## **Australians' concerns about the reliability of their state's electricity system**

### **Question text**

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

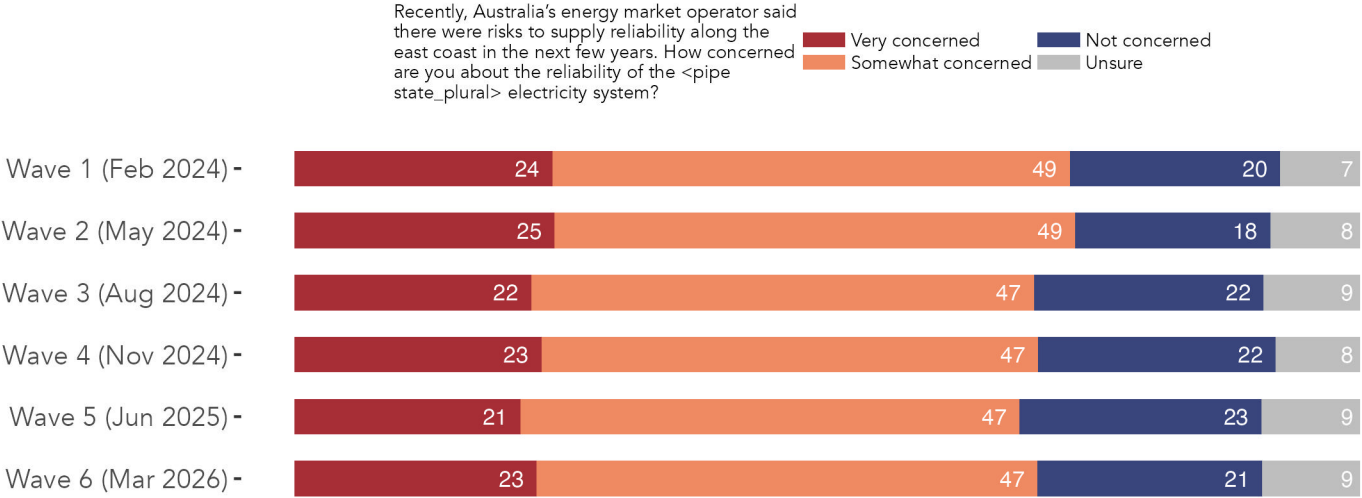
**How concerned are you about the reliability of the **pipe respondent's state** electricity system?**

Single select; random reverse 1-3

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

# Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system

Waves 1 through 6 compared



**Figure 137:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

**Table 122:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state’s electricity system. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

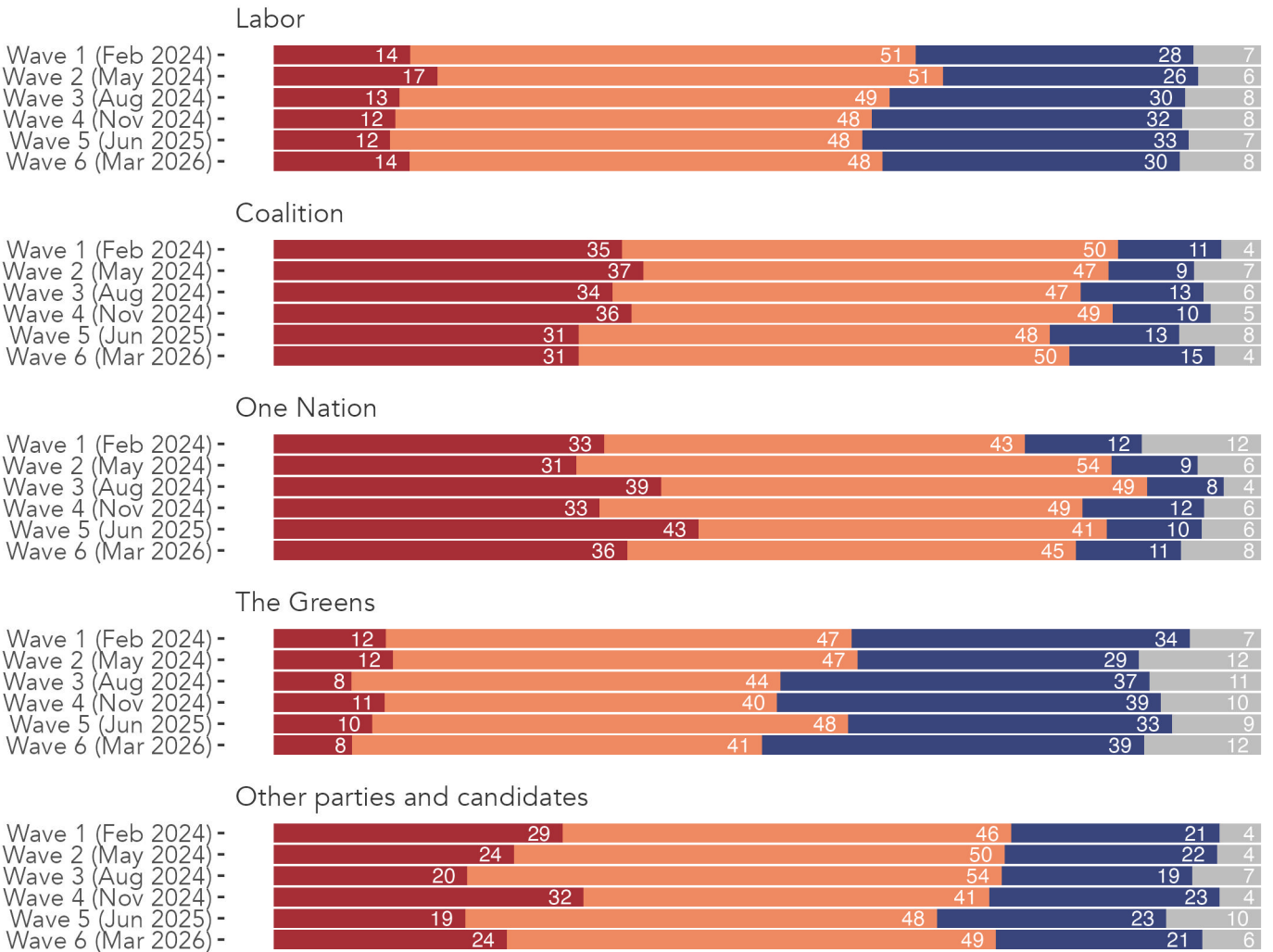
Wave	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	24	49	20	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	25	49	18	8
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	22	47	22	9
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	23	47	22	8
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	21	47	23	9
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	23	47	21	9

## Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system

Waves 1 through 6 compared

Recently, Australia's energy market operator said there were risks to supply reliability along the east coast in the next few years. How concerned are you about the reliability of the <pipe state\_plural> electricity system?

Very concerned    Somewhat concerned    Not concerned    Unsure



**Figure 138:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

**Table 123:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state’s electricity system, by federal vote intention. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
<b>Labor</b>				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	14	51	28	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	17	51	26	6
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	13	49	30	8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	12	48	32	8
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	12	48	33	7
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	14	48	30	8
<b>Coalition</b>				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	50	11	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	47	9	7
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	34	47	13	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	36	49	10	5
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	31	48	13	8
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	31	50	15	4
<b>One Nation</b>				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	33	43	12	12
Wave 2 (May 2024)	31	54	9	6
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	39	49	8	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	33	49	12	6
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	43	41	10	6
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	36	45	11	8
<b>The Greens</b>				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	12	47	34	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	47	29	12
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	44	37	11
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	11	40	39	10
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	10	48	33	9
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	8	41	39	12
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	29	46	21	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	24	50	22	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	54	19	7
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	32	41	23	4
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	19	48	23	10
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	24	49	21	6

## Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system

Waves 1 through 6 compared

Recently, Australia's energy market operator said there were risks to supply reliability along the east coast in the next few years. How concerned are you about the reliability of the <pipe state\_plural> electricity system?

Very concerned      Not concerned  
Somewhat concerned      Unsure

### Inner and middle suburbs



### Outer suburbs



### Provincial cities



### Rural communities

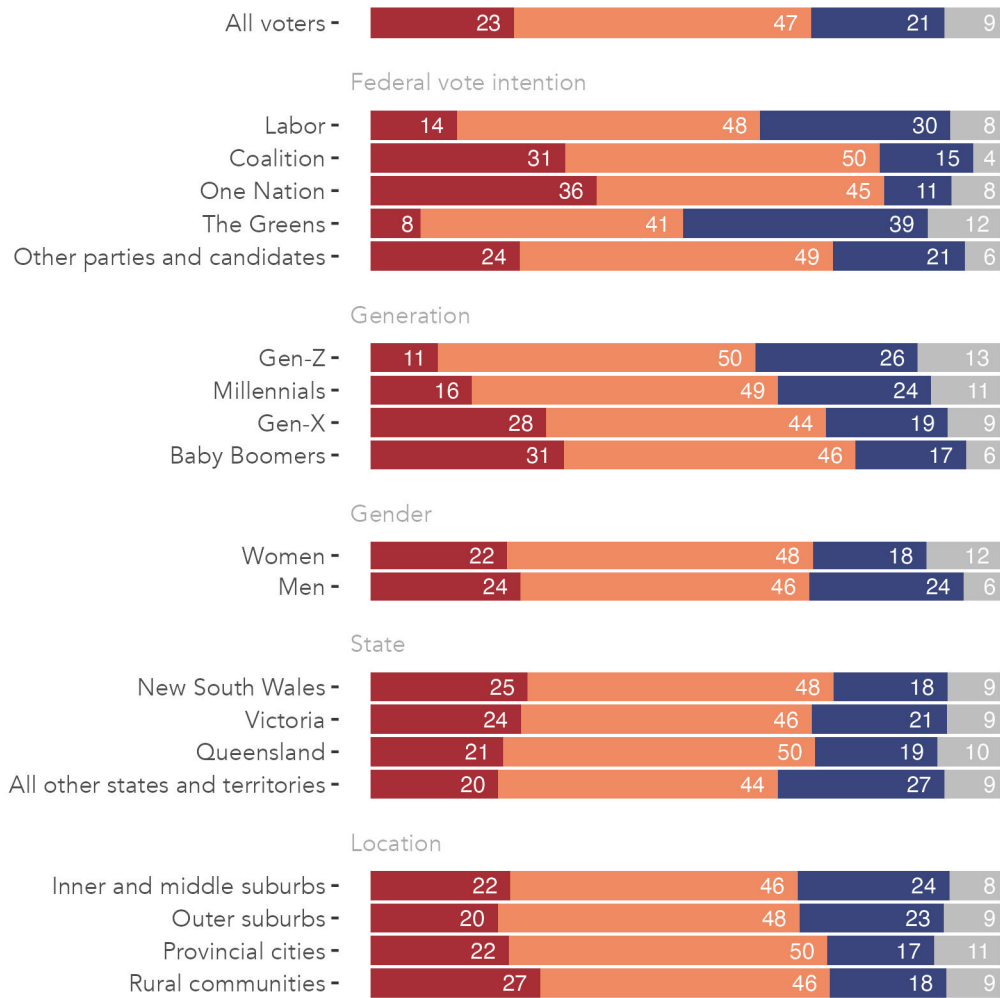


**Figure 139:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

**Table 124:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state’s electricity system, by location. Waves 1 through 6 compared.

Wave	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	22	50	20	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	49	22	7
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	45	26	8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	20	44	29	7
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	20	46	25	9
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	22	46	24	8
<b>Outer suburbs</b>				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	24	51	19	6
Wave 2 (May 2024)	25	47	19	9
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	48	20	11
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	23	48	20	9
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	22	47	21	10
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	20	48	23	9
<b>Provincial cities</b>				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	24	52	15	9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	46	18	10
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	24	49	19	8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	22	47	23	8
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	19	49	24	8
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	22	50	17	11
<b>Rural communities</b>				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	27	42	23	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	53	13	8
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	24	48	20	8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	28	47	17	8
Wave 5 (Jun 2025)	23	47	21	9
Wave 6 (Mar 2026)	27	46	18	9

### Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system



Recently, Australia's energy market operator said there were risks to supply reliability along the east coast in the next few years. How concerned are you about the reliability of the <pipe state\_plural> electricity system?

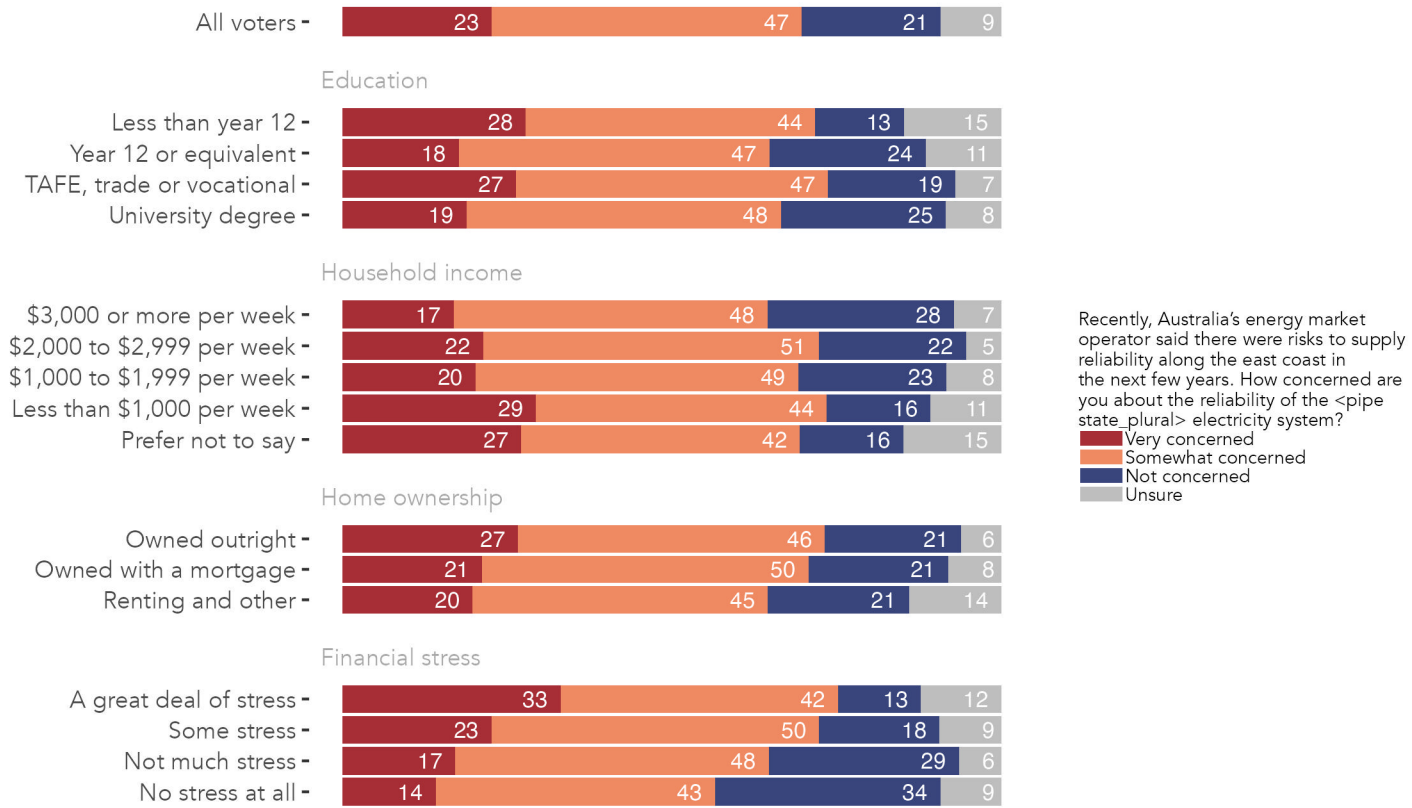
- Very concerned
- Somewhat concerned
- Not concerned
- Unsure

**Figure 140:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 125:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state’s electricity system, by federal vote intention, generation, gender, state and location. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
All voters	23	47	21	9
<b>Federal vote intention</b>				
Labor	14	48	30	8
Coalition	31	50	15	4
One Nation	36	45	11	8
The Greens	8	41	39	12
Other parties and candidates	24	49	21	6
<b>Generation</b>				
Gen-Z	11	50	26	13
Millennials	16	49	24	11
Gen-X	28	44	19	9
Baby Boomers	31	46	17	6
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	22	48	18	12
Men	24	46	24	6
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	25	48	18	9
Victoria	24	46	21	9
Queensland	21	50	19	10
All other states and territories	20	44	27	9
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	22	46	24	8
Outer suburbs	20	48	23	9
Provincial cities	22	50	17	11
Rural communities	27	46	18	9

### Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system



**Figure 141:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

**Table 126:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state’s electricity system, by education, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 6 of the EnergyShift Track, March 2026.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
All voters	23	47	21	9
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	28	44	13	15
Year 12 or equivalent	18	47	24	11
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	47	19	7
University degree	19	48	25	8
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	17	48	28	7
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	22	51	22	5
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	20	49	23	8
Less than \$1,000 per week	29	44	16	11
Prefer not to say	27	42	16	15
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Owned outright	27	46	21	6
Owned with a mortgage	21	50	21	8
Renting and other	20	45	21	14
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	33	42	13	12
Some stress	23	50	18	9
Not much stress	17	48	29	6
No stress at all	14	43	34	9

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