



Victorian State Energy Survey

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

19 July, 2026

Victorian State Energy Survey
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 Monday 6 July and Sunday 12 July 2026. The sample of N = 1,006 Victorian voters was recruited over online panels. Quotas for age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2025 federal election were used to ensure the sample is representative of the Victorian electorate.

Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education and location. The efficiency of these weights was 89 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 898.

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

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

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

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

Question text

How do you rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on...

Grid; Rows; randomise

- A. Cost-of-living
- B. Electricity and gas bills
- C. The reliability of Victoria's energy supply
- D. Carbon emissions reduction
- E. Public healthcare

Columns; random reverse 1-5

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

How do you rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on...

Very good Neither good nor poor Very poor
Good Poor Not sure

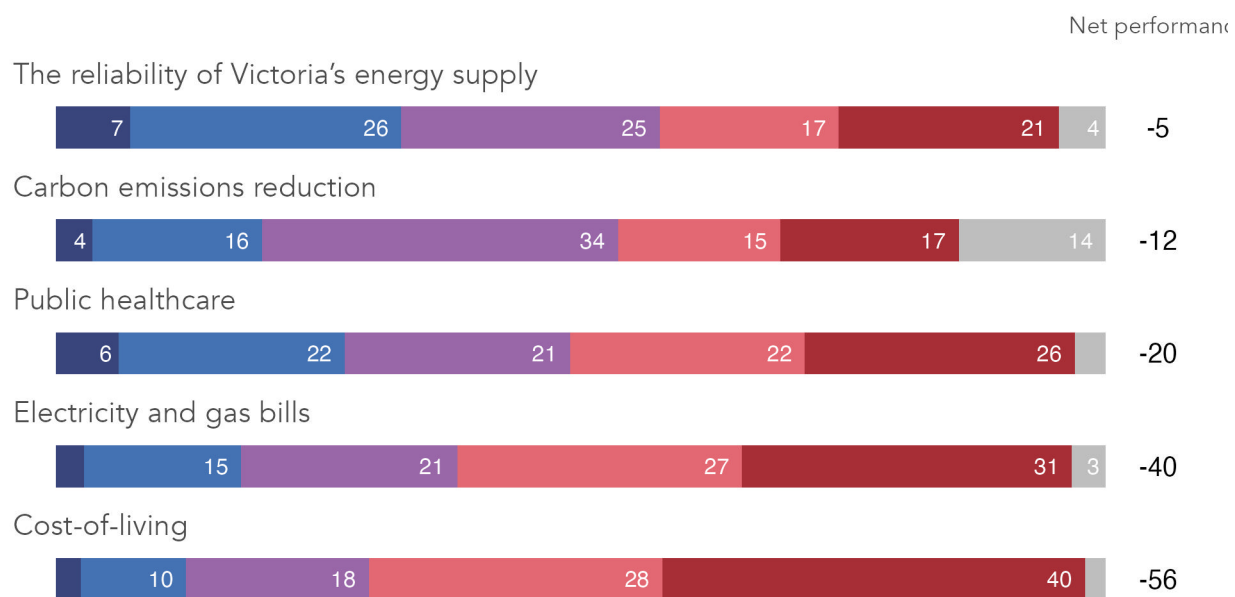


Figure 1: Ratings on the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance.

The reliability of Victoria's energy supply

How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on the reliability of Victoria's energy supply

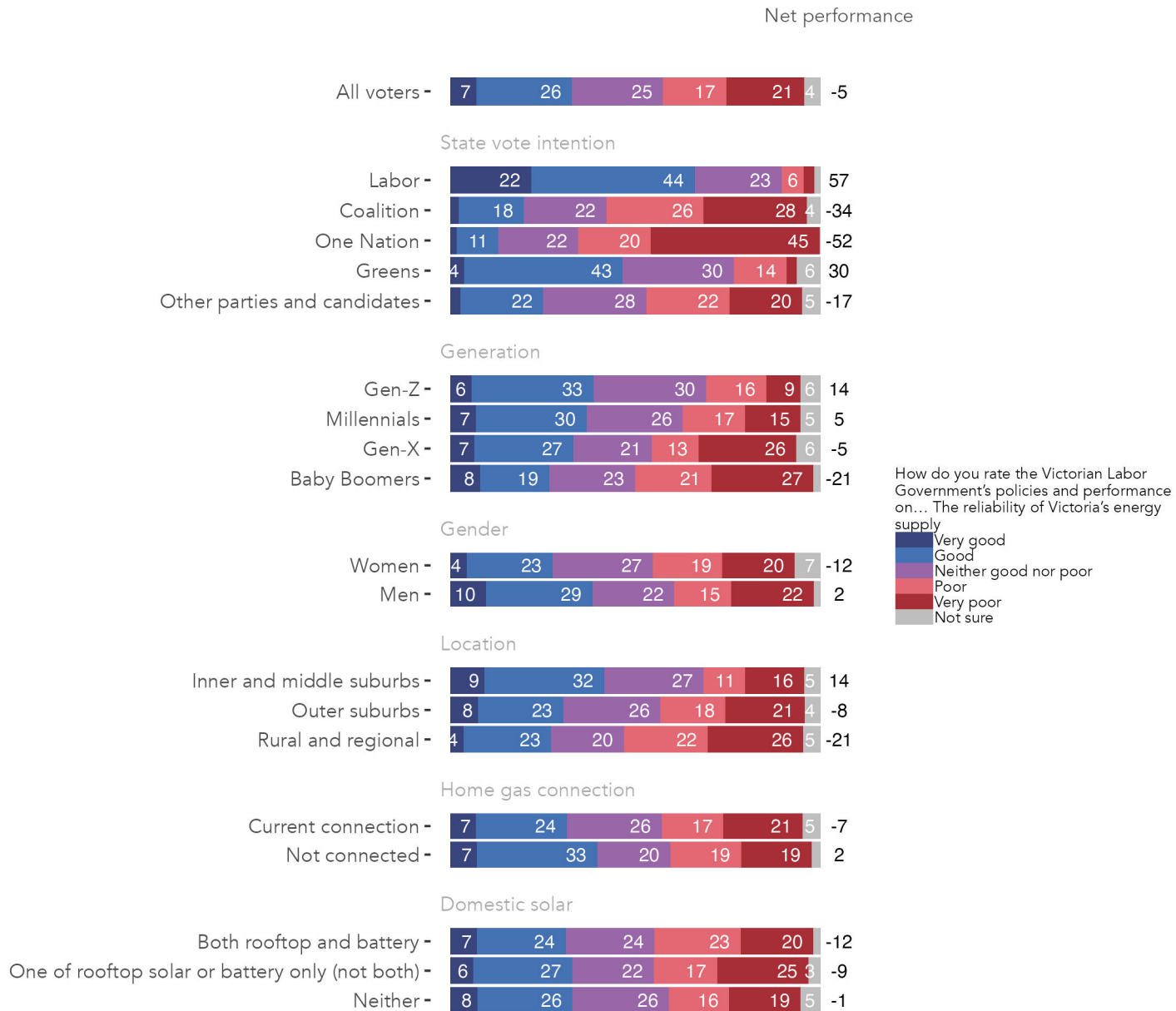


Figure 2: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on the reliability of Victoria's energy supply, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate this as good (total share that say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 1: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on the reliability of Victoria's energy supply, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	7	26	25	17	21	4	-5	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	22	44	23	6	3	2	57	242
Coalition	2	18	22	26	28	4	-34	260
One Nation	2	11	22	20	45	0	-52	217
Greens	4	43	30	14	3	6	30	124
Other parties and candidates	3	22	28	22	20	5	-17	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	6	33	30	16	9	6	14	157
Millennials	7	30	26	17	15	5	5	259
Gen-X	7	27	21	13	26	6	-5	234
Baby Boomers	8	19	23	21	27	2	-21	356
Gender								
Women	4	23	27	19	20	7	-12	507
Men	10	29	22	15	22	2	2	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	9	32	27	11	16	5	14	302
Outer suburbs	8	23	26	18	21	4	-8	453
Rural and regional	4	23	20	22	26	5	-21	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	7	24	26	17	21	5	-7	841
Not connected	7	33	20	19	19	2	2	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	7	24	24	23	20	2	-12	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	6	27	22	17	25	3	-9	312
Neither	8	26	26	16	19	5	-1	617

How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on the reliability of Victoria's energy supply

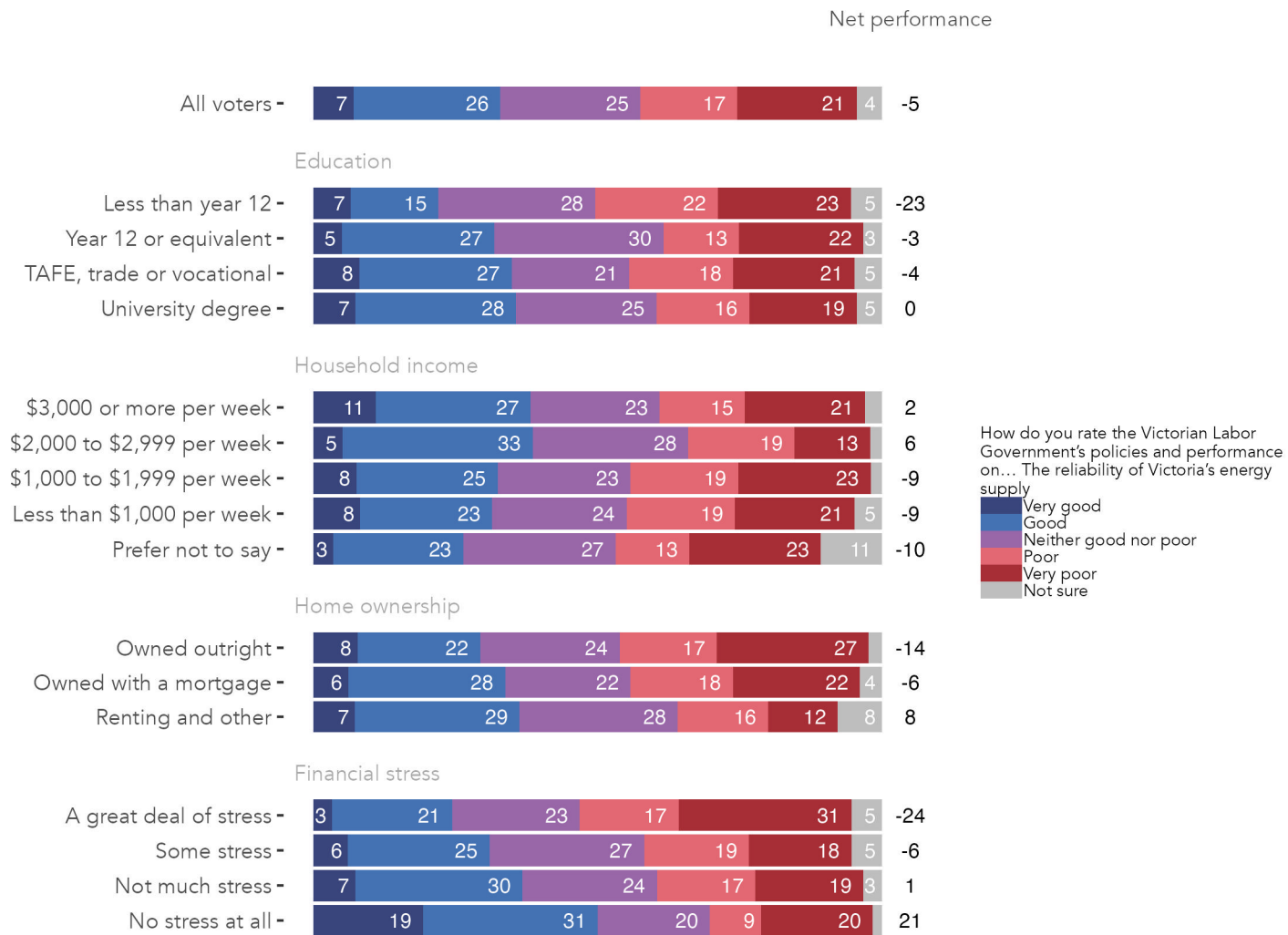


Figure 3: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on the reliability of Victoria's energy supply, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate this as good (total share that say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 2: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on the reliability of Victoria's energy supply, by economic characteristics.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	7	26	25	17	21	4	-5	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	7	15	28	22	23	5	-23	110
Year 12 or equivalent	5	27	30	13	22	3	-3	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	27	21	18	21	5	-4	325
University degree	7	28	25	16	19	5	0	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	11	27	23	15	21	3	2	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	5	33	28	19	13	2	6	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	8	25	23	19	23	2	-9	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	8	23	24	19	21	5	-9	174
Prefer not to say	3	23	27	13	23	11	-10	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	8	22	24	17	27	2	-14	373
Owned with a mortgage	6	28	22	18	22	4	-6	351
Renting and other	7	29	28	16	12	8	8	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	3	21	23	17	31	5	-24	202
Some stress	6	25	27	19	18	5	-6	445
Not much stress	7	30	24	17	19	3	1	263
No stress at all	19	31	20	9	20	1	21	96

Carbon emissions reduction

How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on carbon emissions reduction

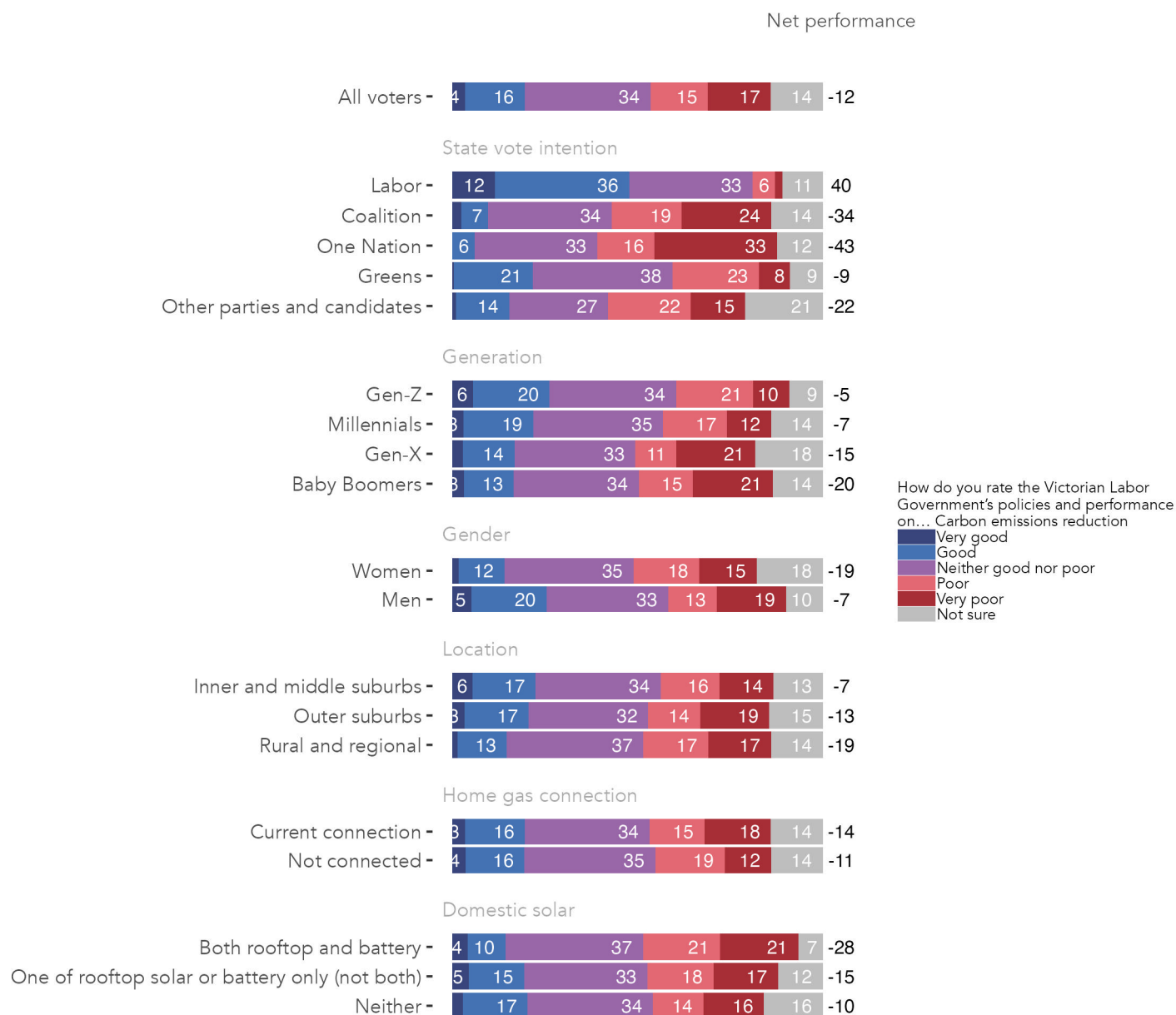


Figure 4: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on carbon emissions reduction, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate this as good (total share that say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 3: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on carbon emissions reduction, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	4	16	34	15	17	14	-12	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	12	36	33	6	2	11	40	242
Coalition	2	7	34	19	24	14	-34	260
One Nation	0	6	33	16	33	12	-43	217
Greens	1	21	38	23	8	9	-9	124
Other parties and candidates	1	14	27	22	15	21	-22	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	6	20	34	21	10	9	-5	157
Millennials	3	19	35	17	12	14	-7	259
Gen-X	3	14	33	11	21	18	-15	234
Baby Boomers	3	13	34	15	21	14	-20	356
Gender								
Women	2	12	35	18	15	18	-19	507
Men	5	20	33	13	19	10	-7	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	6	17	34	16	14	13	-7	302
Outer suburbs	3	17	32	14	19	15	-13	453
Rural and regional	2	13	37	17	17	14	-19	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	3	16	34	15	18	14	-14	841
Not connected	4	16	35	19	12	14	-11	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	4	10	37	21	21	7	-28	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	5	15	33	18	17	12	-15	312
Neither	3	17	34	14	16	16	-10	617

How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on carbon emissions reduction

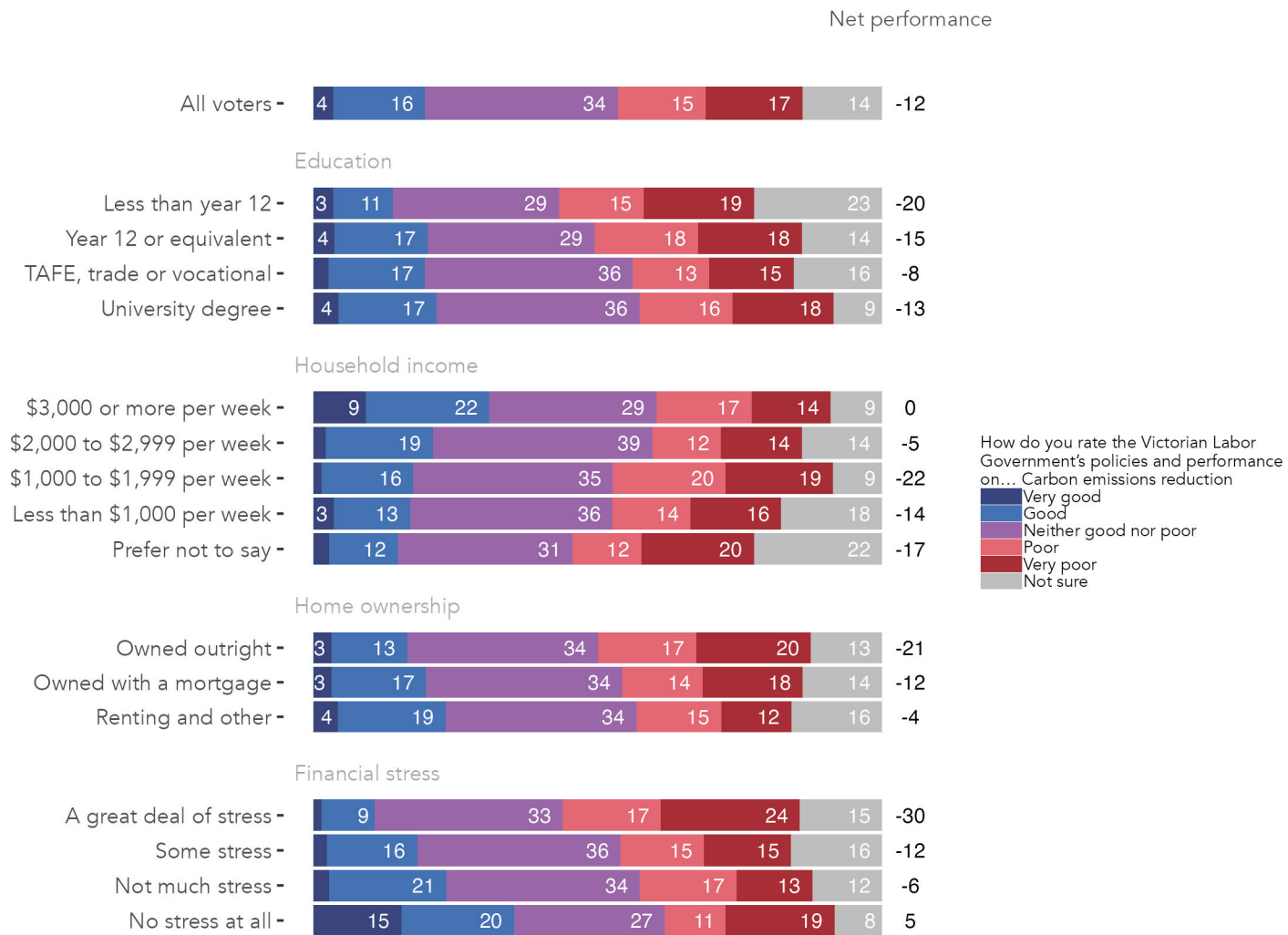


Figure 5: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on carbon emissions reduction, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate this as good (total share that say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 4: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on carbon emissions reduction, by economic characteristics.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	4	16	34	15	17	14	-12	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	3	11	29	15	19	23	-20	110
Year 12 or equivalent	4	17	29	18	18	14	-15	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	17	36	13	15	16	-8	325
University degree	4	17	36	16	18	9	-13	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	9	22	29	17	14	9	0	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	2	19	39	12	14	14	-5	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	1	16	35	20	19	9	-22	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	3	13	36	14	16	18	-14	174
Prefer not to say	3	12	31	12	20	22	-17	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	3	13	34	17	20	13	-21	373
Owned with a mortgage	3	17	34	14	18	14	-12	351
Renting and other	4	19	34	15	12	16	-4	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	2	9	33	17	24	15	-30	202
Some stress	2	16	36	15	15	16	-12	445
Not much stress	3	21	34	17	13	12	-6	263
No stress at all	15	20	27	11	19	8	5	96

Public healthcare

How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on public healthcare

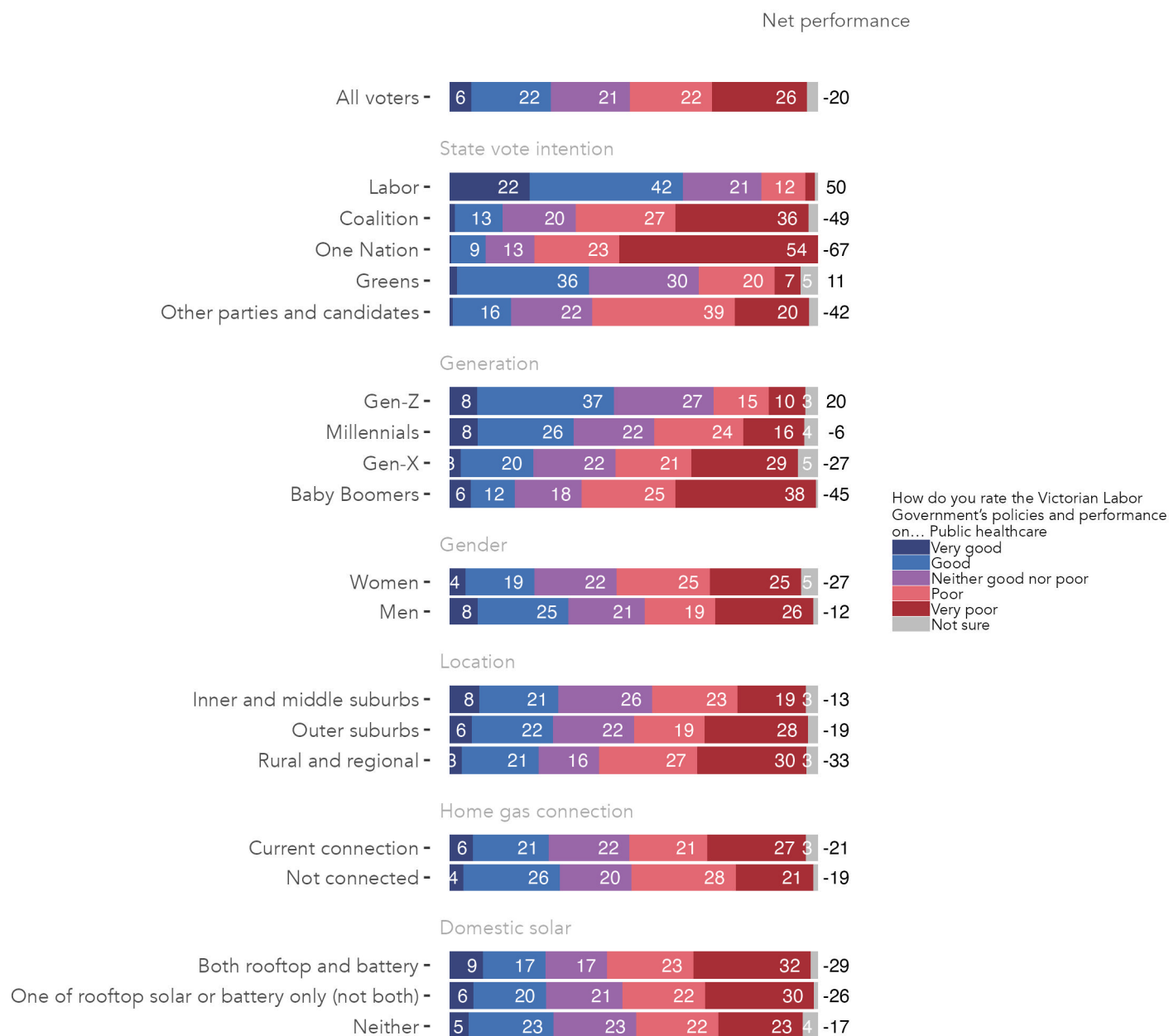


Figure 6: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on public healthcare, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate this as good (total share that say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 5: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on public healthcare, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	6	22	21	22	26	3	-20	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	22	42	21	12	2	1	50	242
Coalition	1	13	20	27	36	3	-49	260
One Nation	1	9	13	23	54	0	-67	217
Greens	2	36	30	20	7	5	11	124
Other parties and candidates	1	16	22	39	20	2	-42	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	8	37	27	15	10	3	20	157
Millennials	8	26	22	24	16	4	-6	259
Gen-X	3	20	22	21	29	5	-27	234
Baby Boomers	6	12	18	25	38	1	-45	356
Gender								
Women	4	19	22	25	25	5	-27	507
Men	8	25	21	19	26	1	-12	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	8	21	26	23	19	3	-13	302
Outer suburbs	6	22	22	19	28	3	-19	453
Rural and regional	3	21	16	27	30	3	-33	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	6	21	22	21	27	3	-21	841
Not connected	4	26	20	28	21	1	-19	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	9	17	17	23	32	2	-29	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	6	20	21	22	30	1	-26	312
Neither	5	23	23	22	23	4	-17	617

How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on public healthcare

Net performance

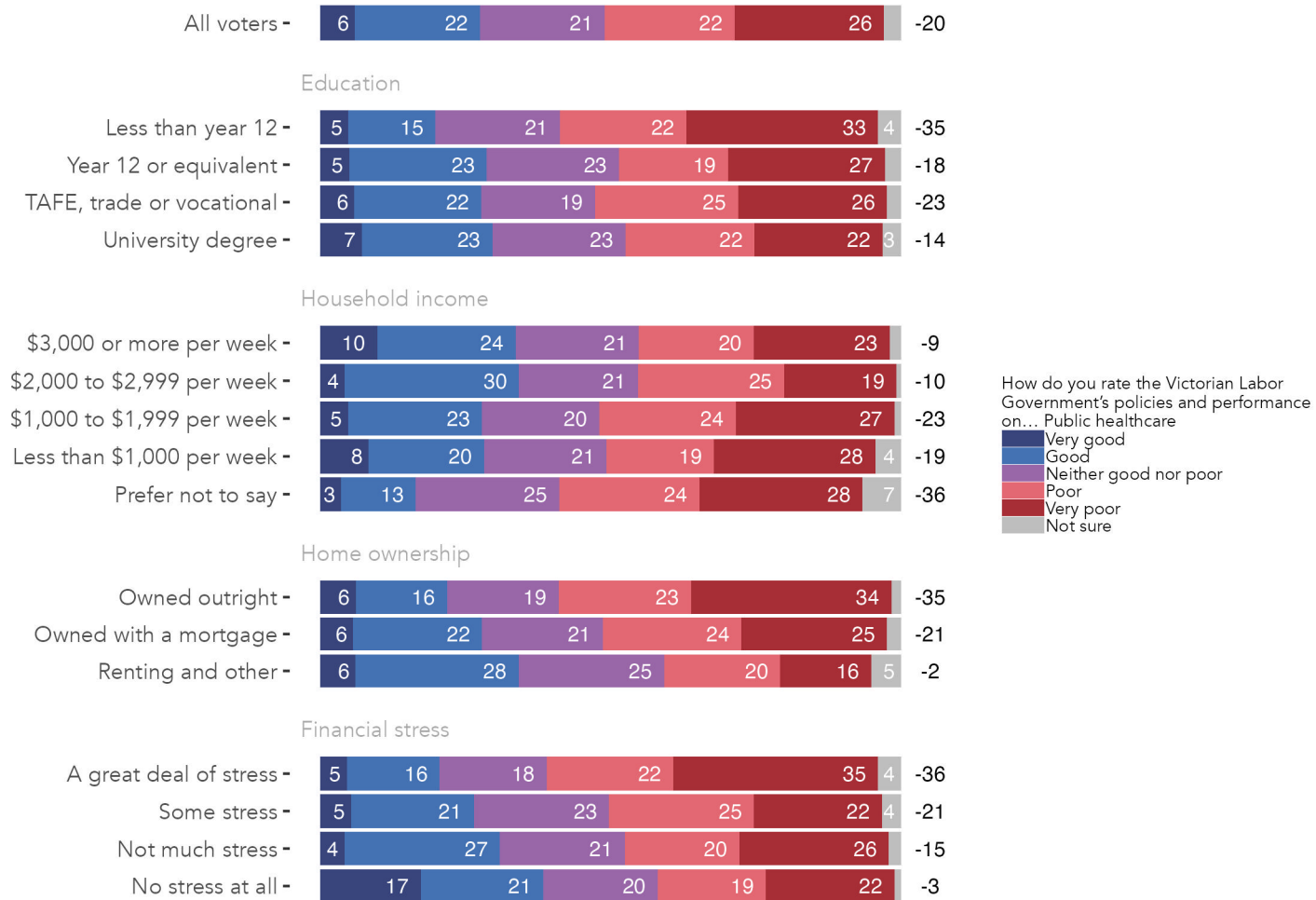


Figure 7: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on public healthcare, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate this as good (total share that say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 6: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on public healthcare, by economic characteristics.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	6	22	21	22	26	3	-20	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	5	15	21	22	33	4	-35	110
Year 12 or equivalent	5	23	23	19	27	3	-18	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	6	22	19	25	26	2	-23	325
University degree	7	23	23	22	22	3	-14	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	10	24	21	20	23	2	-9	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	4	30	21	25	19	1	-10	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	5	23	20	24	27	1	-23	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	8	20	21	19	28	4	-19	174
Prefer not to say	3	13	25	24	28	7	-36	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	6	16	19	23	34	2	-35	373
Owned with a mortgage	6	22	21	24	25	2	-21	351
Renting and other	6	28	25	20	16	5	-2	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	5	16	18	22	35	4	-36	202
Some stress	5	21	23	25	22	4	-21	445
Not much stress	4	27	21	20	26	2	-15	263
No stress at all	17	21	20	19	22	1	-3	96

Electricity and gas bills

How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on electricity and gas bills

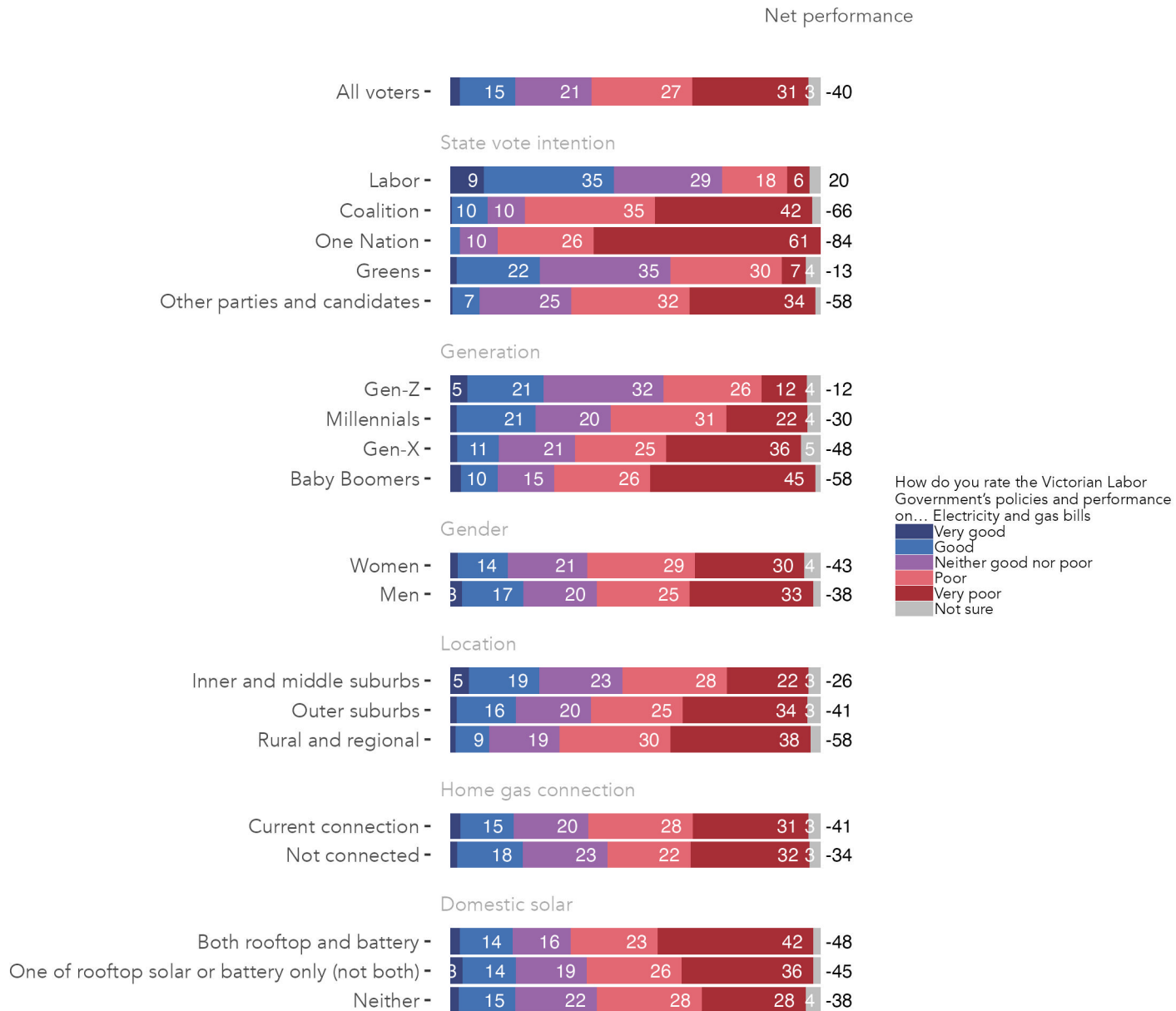


Figure 8: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on electricity and gas bills, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate this as good (total share that say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 7: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on electricity and gas bills, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	3	15	21	27	31	3	-40	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	9	35	29	18	6	3	20	242
Coalition	1	10	10	35	42	2	-66	260
One Nation	0	3	10	26	61	0	-84	217
Greens	2	22	35	30	7	4	-13	124
Other parties and candidates	1	7	25	32	34	1	-58	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	5	21	32	26	12	4	-12	157
Millennials	2	21	20	31	22	4	-30	259
Gen-X	2	11	21	25	36	5	-48	234
Baby Boomers	3	10	15	26	45	1	-58	356
Gender								
Women	2	14	21	29	30	4	-43	507
Men	3	17	20	25	33	2	-38	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	5	19	23	28	22	3	-26	302
Outer suburbs	2	16	20	25	34	3	-41	453
Rural and regional	1	9	19	30	38	3	-58	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	3	15	20	28	31	3	-41	841
Not connected	2	18	23	22	32	3	-34	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	3	14	16	23	42	2	-48	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	3	14	19	26	36	2	-45	312
Neither	3	15	22	28	28	4	-38	617

How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on electricity and gas bills

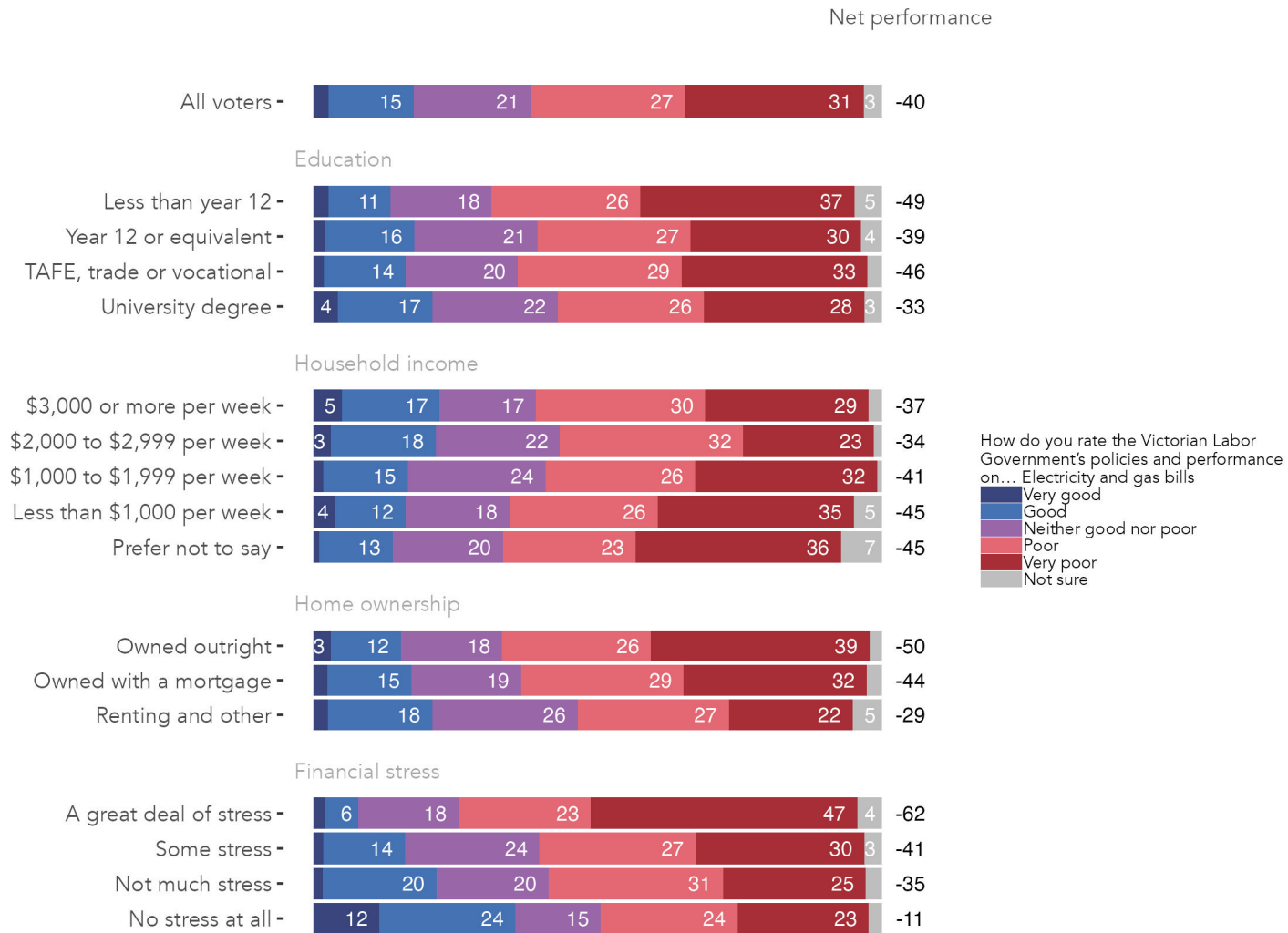


Figure 9: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on electricity and gas bills, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate this as good (total share that say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 8: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on electricity and gas bills, by economic characteristics.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	3	15	21	27	31	3	-40	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	3	11	18	26	37	5	-49	110
Year 12 or equivalent	2	16	21	27	30	4	-39	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	14	20	29	33	2	-46	325
University degree	4	17	22	26	28	3	-33	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	5	17	17	30	29	2	-37	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	3	18	22	32	23	2	-34	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	2	15	24	26	32	1	-41	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	4	12	18	26	35	5	-45	174
Prefer not to say	1	13	20	23	36	7	-45	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	3	12	18	26	39	2	-50	373
Owned with a mortgage	2	15	19	29	32	3	-44	351
Renting and other	2	18	26	27	22	5	-29	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	2	6	18	23	47	4	-62	202
Some stress	2	14	24	27	30	3	-41	445
Not much stress	1	20	20	31	25	3	-35	263
No stress at all	12	24	15	24	23	2	-11	96

Cost-of-living

How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on cost-of-living

Net performance

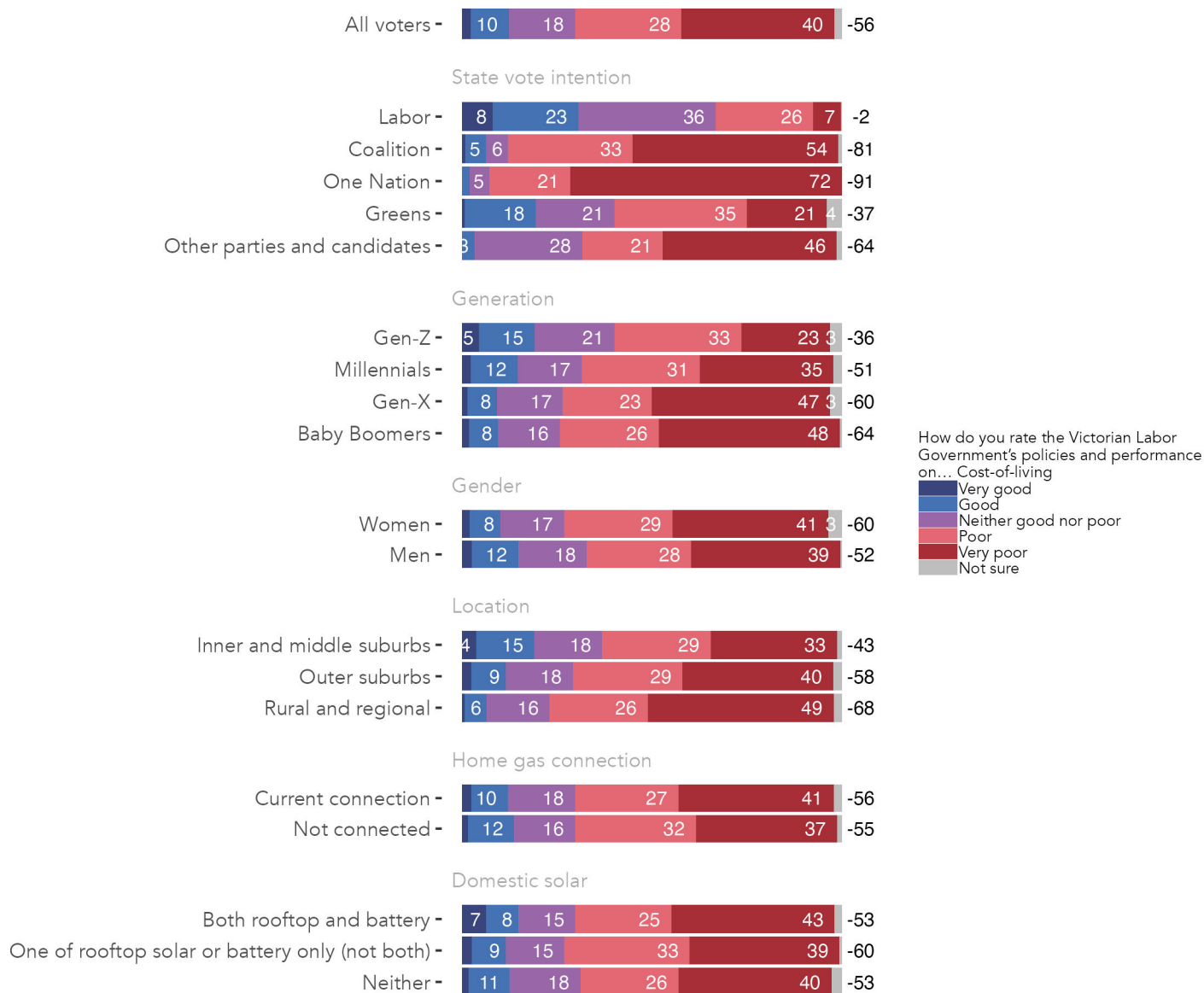


Figure 10: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on cost-of-living, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate this as good (total share that say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 9: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on cost-of-living, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	2	10	18	28	40	2	-56	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	8	23	36	26	7	0	-2	242
Coalition	1	5	6	33	54	1	-81	260
One Nation	0	2	5	21	72	0	-91	217
Greens	1	18	21	35	21	4	-37	124
Other parties and candidates	0	3	28	21	46	2	-64	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	5	15	21	33	23	3	-36	157
Millennials	3	12	17	31	35	2	-51	259
Gen-X	2	8	17	23	47	3	-60	234
Baby Boomers	2	8	16	26	48	0	-64	356
Gender								
Women	2	8	17	29	41	3	-60	507
Men	3	12	18	28	39	0	-52	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	4	15	18	29	33	1	-43	302
Outer suburbs	2	9	18	29	40	2	-58	453
Rural and regional	1	6	16	26	49	2	-68	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	2	10	18	27	41	2	-56	841
Not connected	2	12	16	32	37	1	-55	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	7	8	15	25	43	2	-53	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	3	9	15	33	39	1	-60	312
Neither	2	11	18	26	40	3	-53	617

How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on cost-of-living

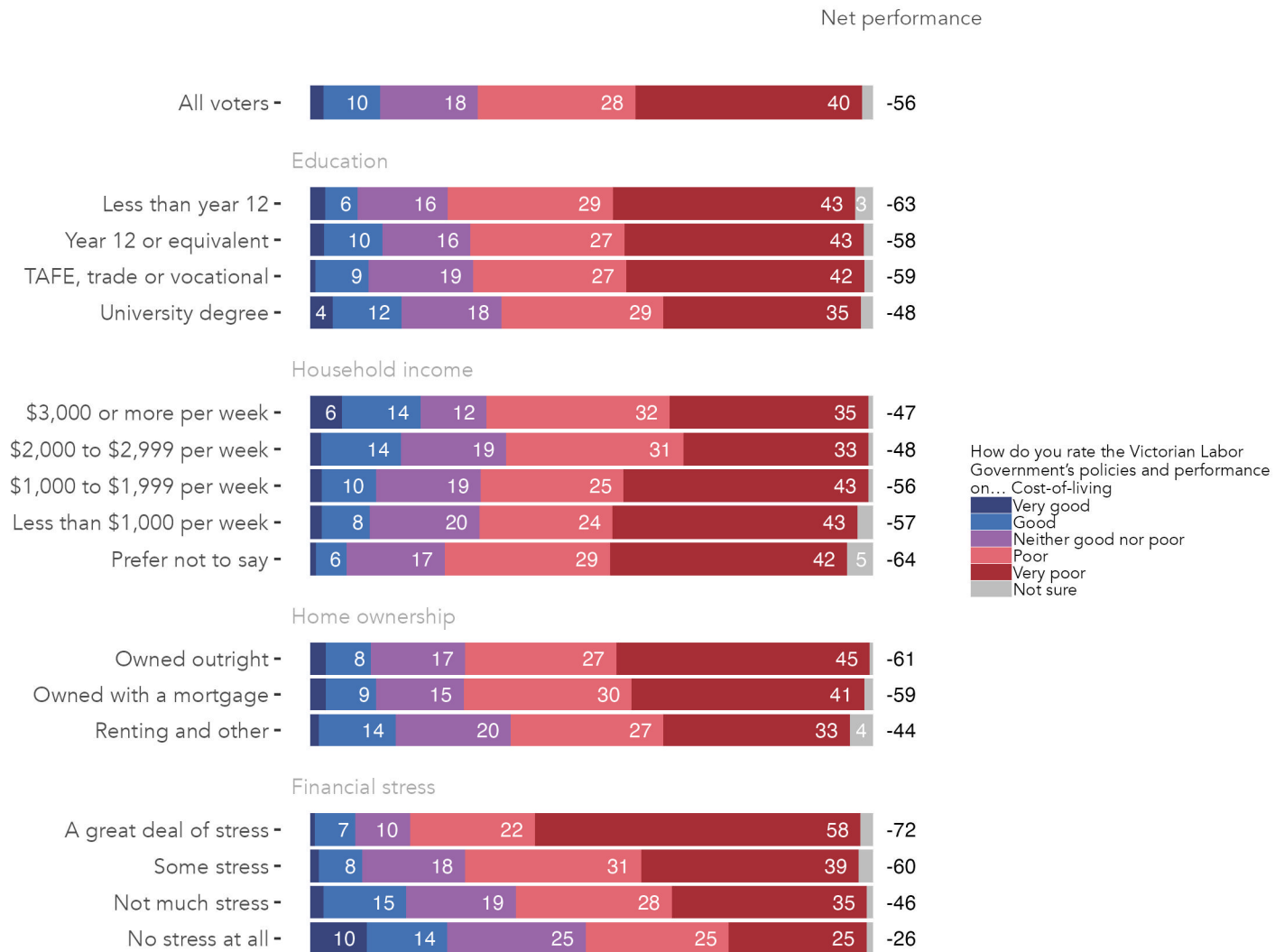


Figure 11: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on cost-of-living, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who rate this as good (total share that say good, minus the share who say poor).

Table 10: How voters rate the Victorian Labor Government's policies and performance on cost-of-living, by economic characteristics.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Not sure	Net performance	N
All voters	2	10	18	28	40	2	-56	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	3	6	16	29	43	3	-63	110
Year 12 or equivalent	2	10	16	27	43	2	-58	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	9	19	27	42	2	-59	325
University degree	4	12	18	29	35	2	-48	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	6	14	12	32	35	1	-47	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	2	14	19	31	33	1	-48	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	2	10	19	25	43	1	-56	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	2	8	20	24	43	3	-57	174
Prefer not to say	1	6	17	29	42	5	-64	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	3	8	17	27	45	0	-61	373
Owned with a mortgage	3	9	15	30	41	2	-59	351
Renting and other	2	14	20	27	33	4	-44	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	1	7	10	22	58	2	-72	202
Some stress	2	8	18	31	39	2	-60	445
Not much stress	2	15	19	28	35	1	-46	263
No stress at all	10	14	25	25	25	1	-26	96

Energy policies

Question text

Do you support or oppose the following policy ideas?

Carousel; randomise

- A. A pause on major electricity transmission projects running over agricultural properties
- B. Banning gas connections for all new residential properties
- C. A requirement that all new buildings, vehicles, machinery and appliances meet minimum energy efficiency requirements
- D. All electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure (the poles and wires) should be publicly owned
- E. The ban on exploration of the gas reserves off the Victorian coast should be lifted
- F. The federal government providing a 30% rebate on genuine oil and gas exploration in Commonwealth waters. In exchange, the government would keep 30% of any profits from the project
- G. The use of gas as a back-up energy supply to power the operation of data centres in Victoria

Single select; random reverse 1-5

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

Do you support or oppose the following policy ideas?

■ Strongly support ■ Neither support nor oppose ■ Strongly oppose
■ Somewhat support ■ Somewhat oppose ■ Unsure

Net support

A requirement that all new buildings, vehicles, machinery and appliances meet minimum energy efficiency requirements



All electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure (the poles and wires) should be publicly owned



The use of gas as a back-up energy supply to power the operation of data centres in Victoria



The federal government providing a 30% rebate on genuine oil and gas exploration in Commonwealth waters. In exchange, the government would keep 30% of any profits from the project



The ban on exploration of the gas reserves off the Victorian coast should be lifted



A pause on major electricity transmission projects running over agricultural properties



Banning gas connections for all new residential properties



Figure 12: Share of Victorians that support or oppose each energy policy proposal.

A requirement that all new buildings, vehicles, machinery and appliances meet minimum energy efficiency requirements

Support for, or opposition to, a requirement that all new buildings, vehicles, machinery and appliances meet minimum energy efficiency requirements

Net support

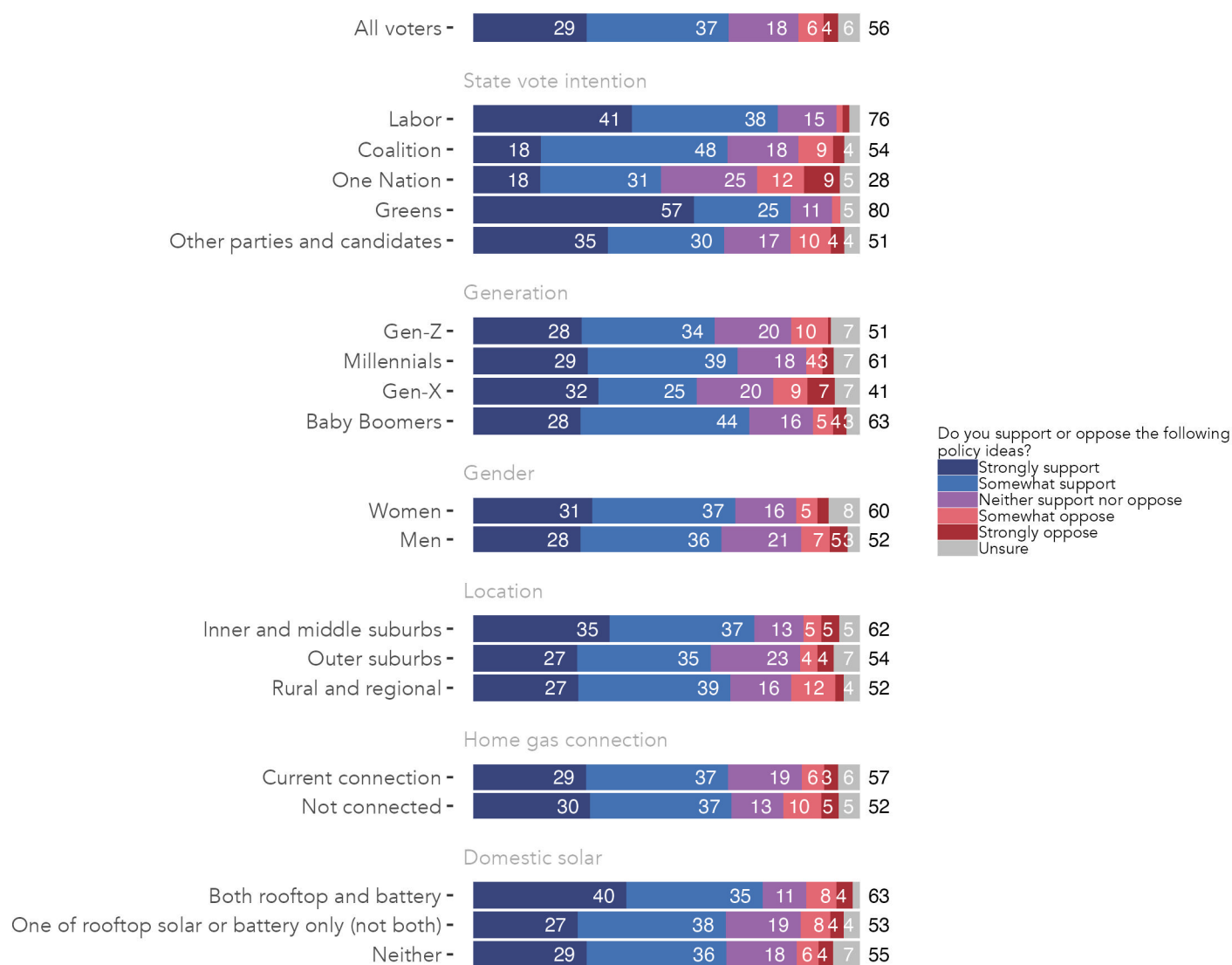


Figure 13: Support for, or opposition to, a requirement that all new buildings, vehicles, machinery and appliances meet minimum energy efficiency requirements, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 11: Support for, or opposition to, a requirement that all new buildings, vehicles, machinery and appliances meet minimum energy efficiency requirements, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	29	37	18	6	4	6	56	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	41	38	15	1	2	3	76	242
Coalition	18	48	18	9	3	4	54	260
One Nation	18	31	25	12	9	5	28	217
Greens	57	25	11	2	0	5	80	124
Other parties and candidates	35	30	17	10	4	4	51	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	28	34	20	10	1	7	51	157
Millennials	29	39	18	4	3	7	61	259
Gen-X	32	25	20	9	7	7	41	234
Baby Boomers	28	44	16	5	4	3	63	356
Gender								
Women	31	37	16	5	3	8	60	507
Men	28	36	21	7	5	3	52	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	35	37	13	5	5	5	62	302
Outer suburbs	27	35	23	4	4	7	54	453
Rural and regional	27	39	16	12	2	4	52	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	29	37	19	6	3	6	57	841
Not connected	30	37	13	10	5	5	52	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	40	35	11	8	4	2	63	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	27	38	19	8	4	4	53	312
Neither	29	36	18	6	4	7	55	617

Support for, or opposition to, a requirement
that all new buildings, vehicles, machinery
and appliances meet minimum energy efficiency
requirements

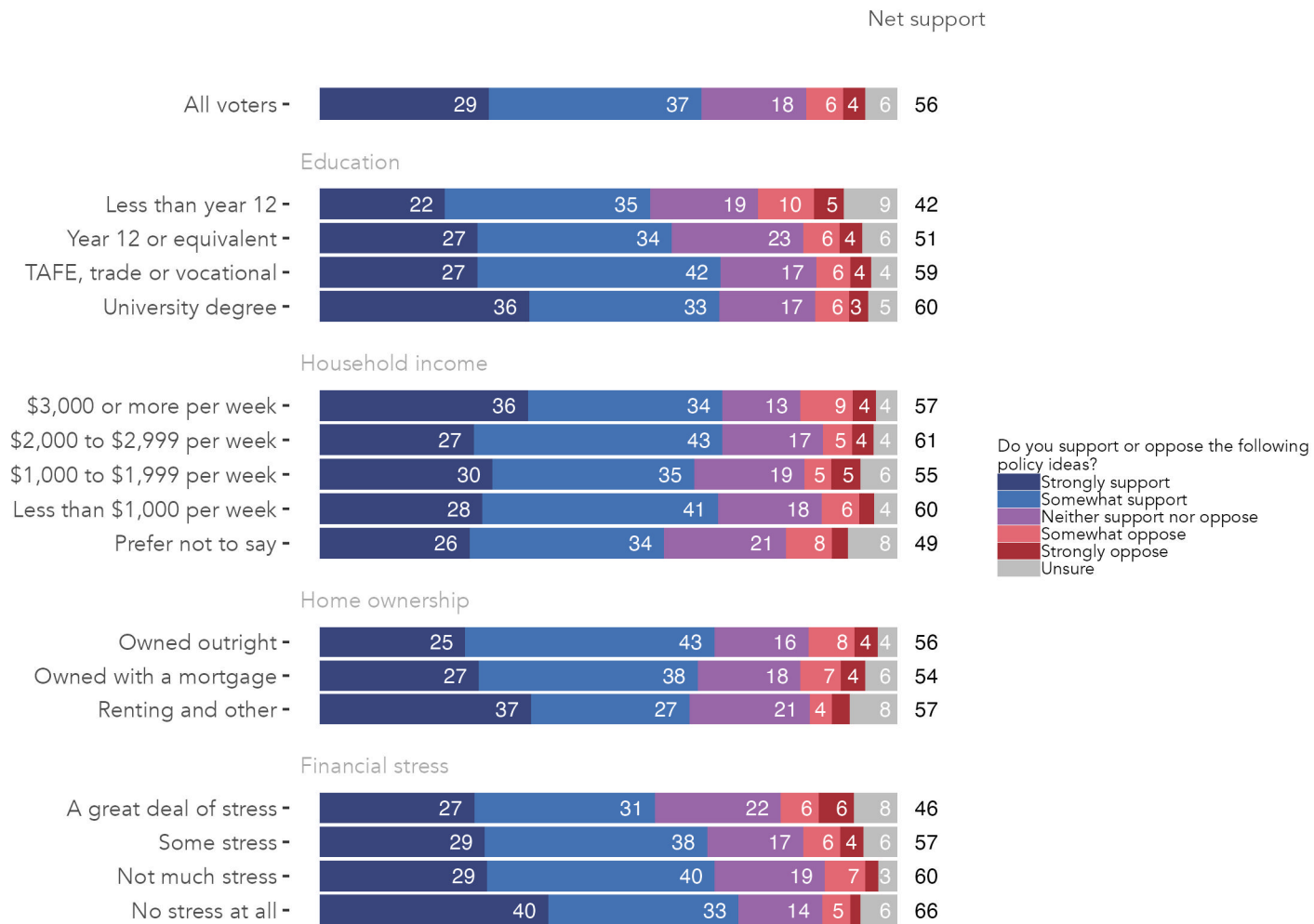


Figure 14: Support for, or opposition to, a requirement that all new buildings, vehicles, machinery and appliances meet minimum energy efficiency requirements, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 12: Support for, or opposition to, a requirement that all new buildings, vehicles, machinery and appliances meet minimum energy efficiency requirements, by economic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	29	37	18	6	4	6	56	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	22	35	19	10	5	9	42	110
Year 12 or equivalent	27	34	23	6	4	6	51	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	42	17	6	4	4	59	325
University degree	36	33	17	6	3	5	60	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	36	34	13	9	4	4	57	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	27	43	17	5	4	4	61	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	30	35	19	5	5	6	55	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	28	41	18	6	3	4	60	174
Prefer not to say	26	34	21	8	3	8	49	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	25	43	16	8	4	4	56	373
Owned with a mortgage	27	38	18	7	4	6	54	351
Renting and other	37	27	21	4	3	8	57	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	27	31	22	6	6	8	46	202
Some stress	29	38	17	6	4	6	57	445
Not much stress	29	40	19	7	2	3	60	263
No stress at all	40	33	14	5	2	6	66	96

All electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure (the poles and wires) should be publicly owned

Support for, or opposition to, all electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure (the poles and wires) being publicly owned

Net support

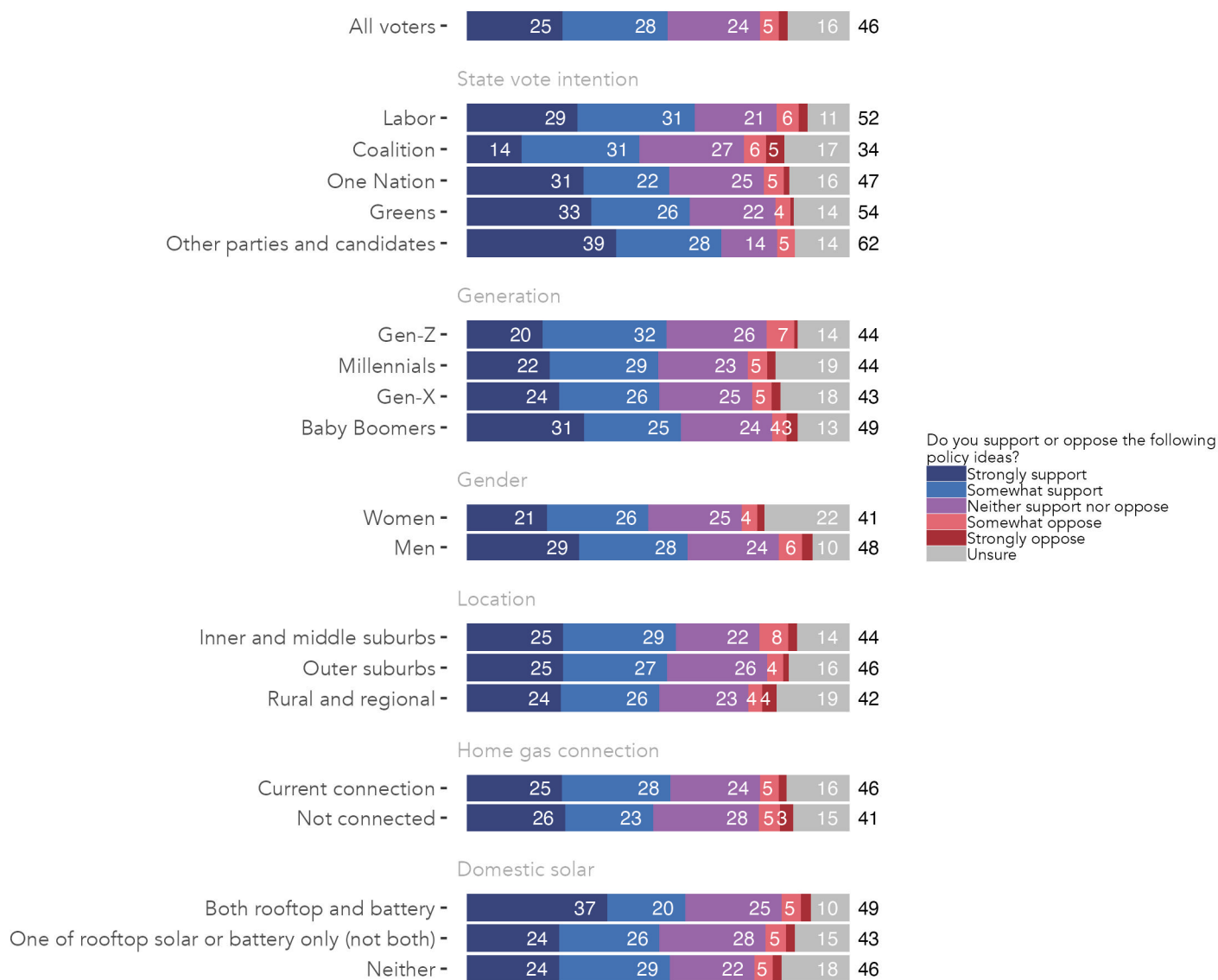


Figure 15: Support for, or opposition to, all electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure (the poles and wires) being publicly owned, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 13: Support for, or opposition to, all electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure (the poles and wires) being publicly owned, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	25	28	24	5	2	16	46	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	29	31	21	6	2	11	52	242
Coalition	14	31	27	6	5	17	34	260
One Nation	31	22	25	5	1	16	47	217
Greens	33	26	22	4	1	14	54	124
Other parties and candidates	39	28	14	5	0	14	62	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	20	32	26	7	1	14	44	157
Millennials	22	29	23	5	2	19	44	259
Gen-X	24	26	25	5	2	18	43	234
Baby Boomers	31	25	24	4	3	13	49	356
Gender								
Women	21	26	25	4	2	22	41	507
Men	29	28	24	6	3	10	48	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	25	29	22	8	2	14	44	302
Outer suburbs	25	27	26	4	2	16	46	453
Rural and regional	24	26	23	4	4	19	42	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	25	28	24	5	2	16	46	841
Not connected	26	23	28	5	3	15	41	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	37	20	25	5	3	10	49	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	24	26	28	5	2	15	43	312
Neither	24	29	22	5	2	18	46	617

Support for, or opposition to, all electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure (the poles and wires) being publicly owned

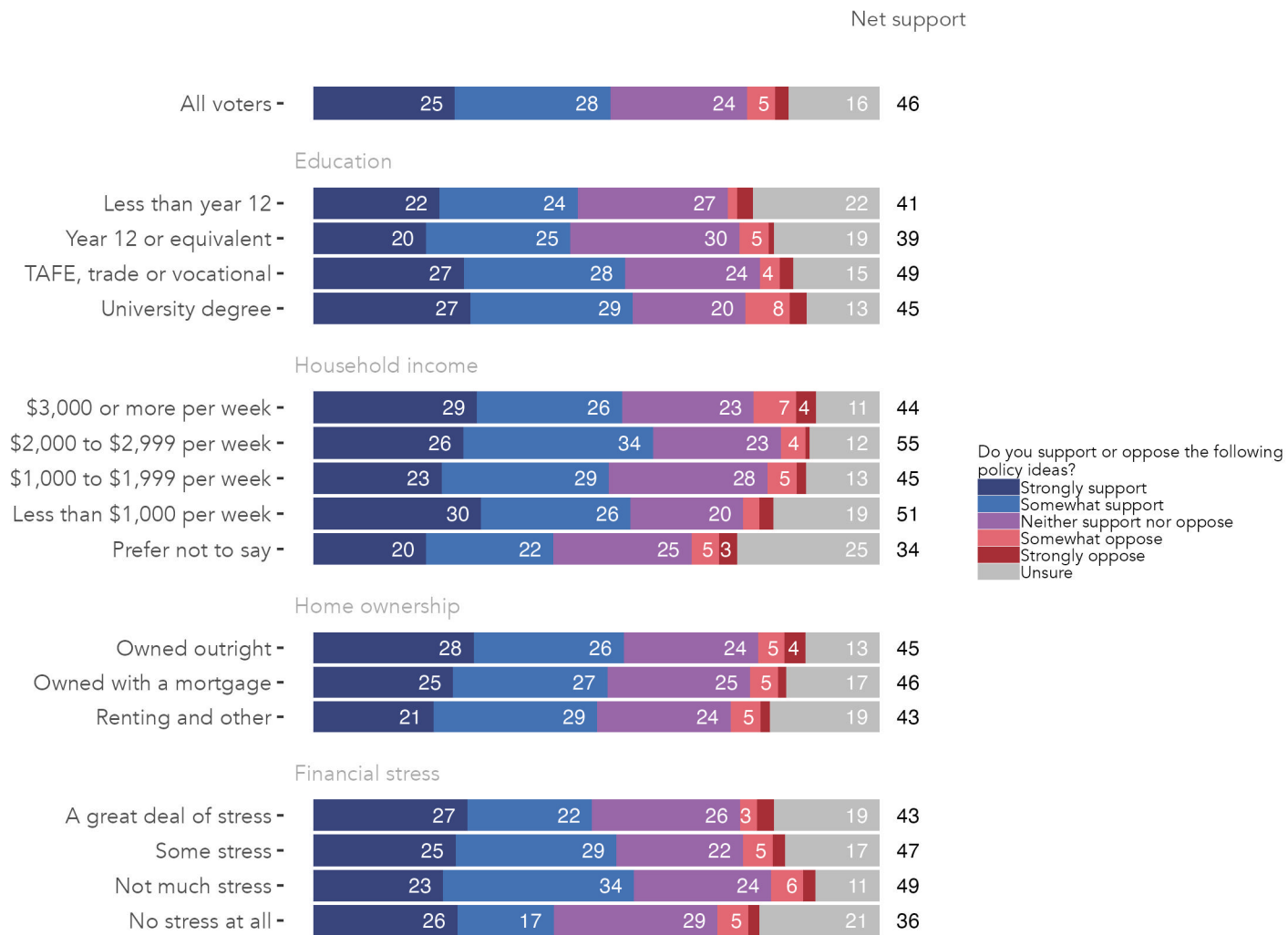


Figure 16: Support for, or opposition to, all electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure (the poles and wires) being publicly owned, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 14: Support for, or opposition to, all electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure (the poles and wires) being publicly owned, by economic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	25	28	24	5	2	16	46	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	22	24	27	2	3	22	41	110
Year 12 or equivalent	20	25	30	5	1	19	39	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	28	24	4	2	15	49	325
University degree	27	29	20	8	3	13	45	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	29	26	23	7	4	11	44	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	26	34	23	4	1	12	55	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	23	29	28	5	2	13	45	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	30	26	20	3	2	19	51	174
Prefer not to say	20	22	25	5	3	25	34	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	28	26	24	5	4	13	45	373
Owned with a mortgage	25	27	25	5	1	17	46	351
Renting and other	21	29	24	5	2	19	43	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	27	22	26	3	3	19	43	202
Some stress	25	29	22	5	2	17	47	445
Not much stress	23	34	24	6	2	11	49	263
No stress at all	26	17	29	5	2	21	36	96

The use of gas as a back-up energy supply to power the operation of data centres in Victoria

Support for, or opposition to, the use of gas as a back-up energy supply to power the operation of data centres in Victoria

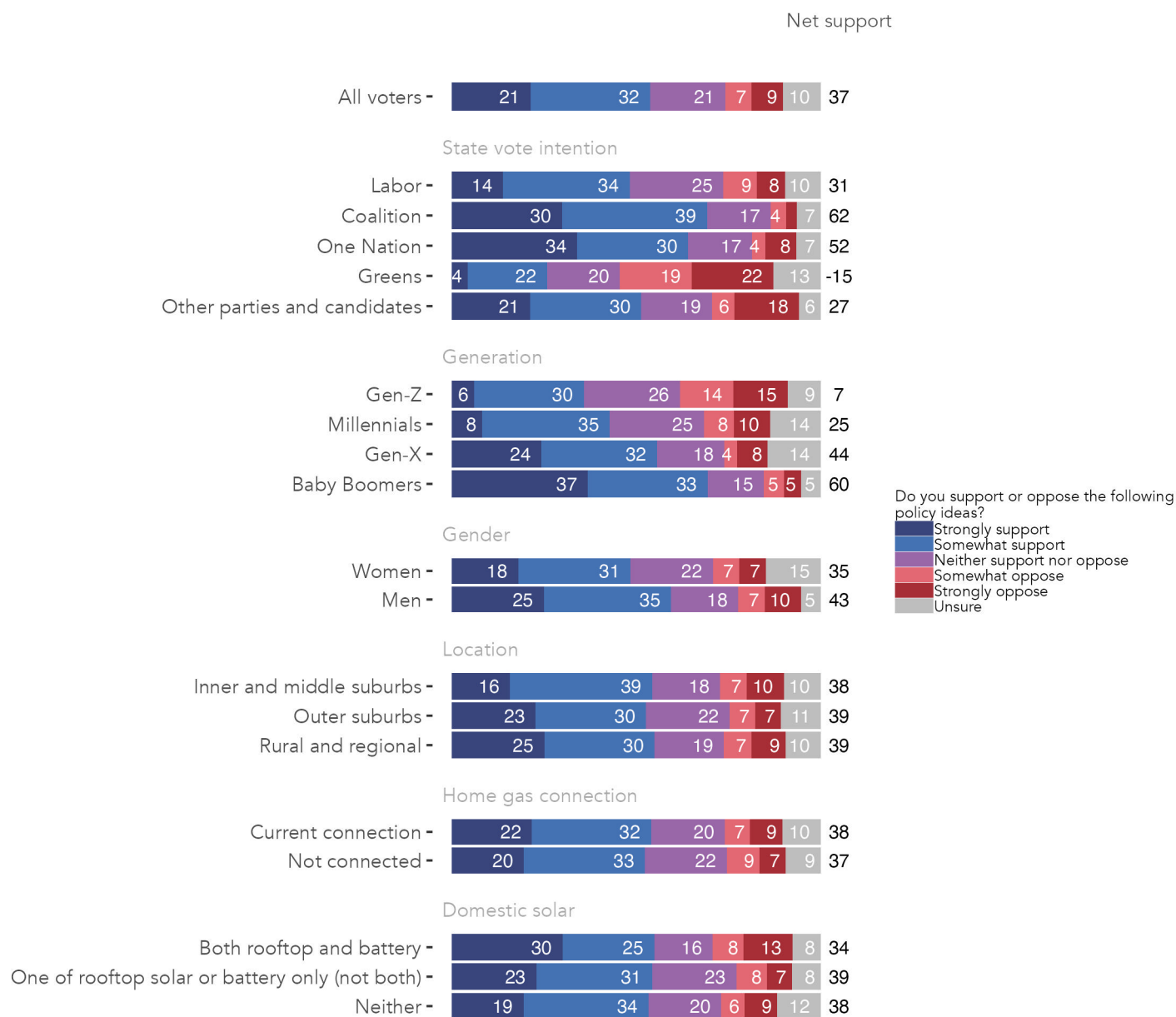


Figure 17: Support for, or opposition to, the use of gas as a back-up energy supply to power the operation of data centres in Victoria, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 15: Support for, or opposition to, the use of gas as a back-up energy supply to power the operation of data centres in Victoria, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	21	32	21	7	9	10	37	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	14	34	25	9	8	10	31	242
Coalition	30	39	17	4	3	7	62	260
One Nation	34	30	17	4	8	7	52	217
Greens	4	22	20	19	22	13	-15	124
Other parties and candidates	21	30	19	6	18	6	27	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	6	30	26	14	15	9	7	157
Millennials	8	35	25	8	10	14	25	259
Gen-X	24	32	18	4	8	14	44	234
Baby Boomers	37	33	15	5	5	5	60	356
Gender								
Women	18	31	22	7	7	15	35	507
Men	25	35	18	7	10	5	43	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	16	39	18	7	10	10	38	302
Outer suburbs	23	30	22	7	7	11	39	453
Rural and regional	25	30	19	7	9	10	39	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	22	32	20	7	9	10	38	841
Not connected	20	33	22	9	7	9	37	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	30	25	16	8	13	8	34	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	23	31	23	8	7	8	39	312
Neither	19	34	20	6	9	12	38	617

Support for, or opposition to, the use of gas as
a back-up energy supply to power the operation of
data centres in Victoria

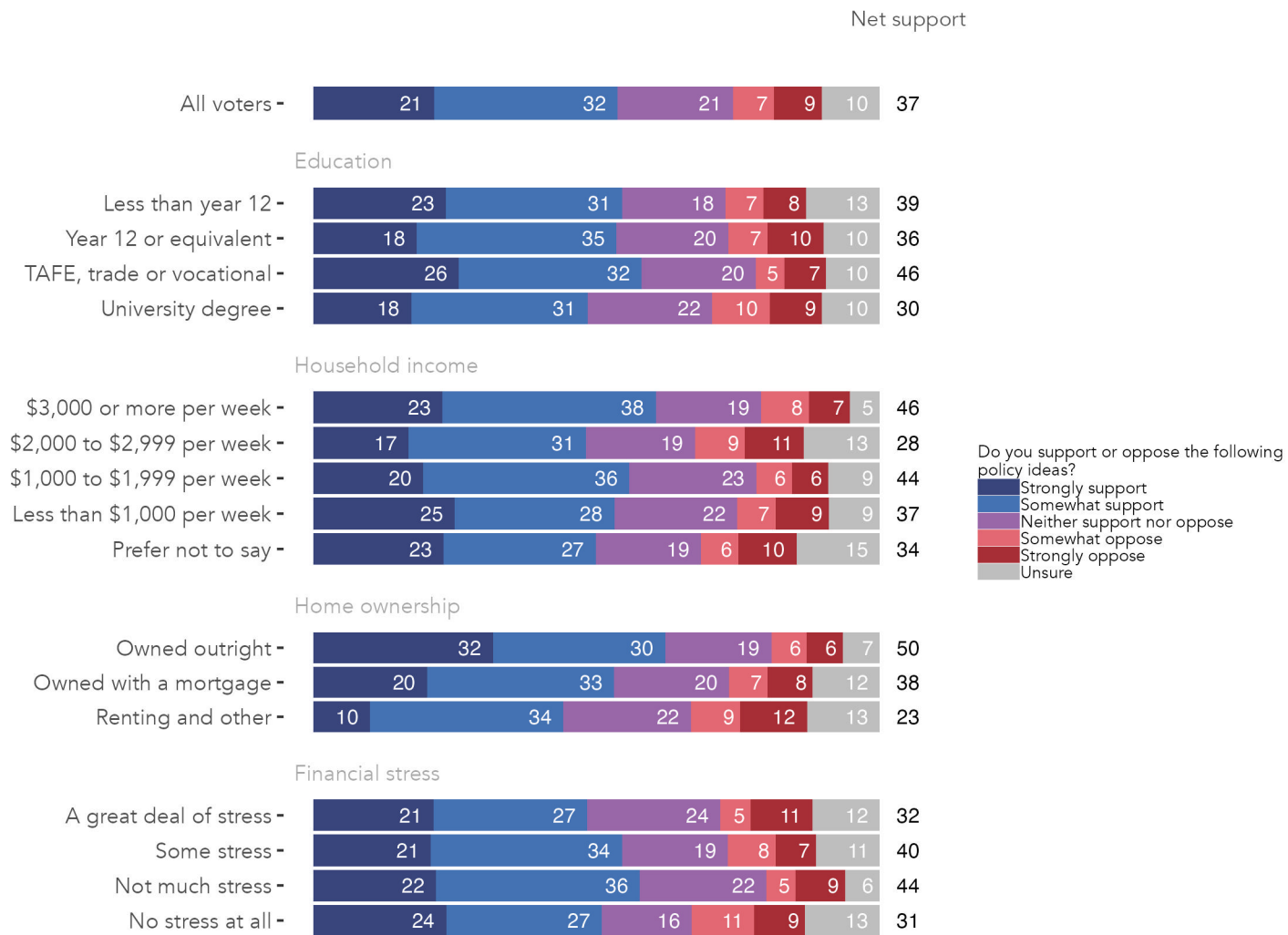


Figure 18: Support for, or opposition to, the use of gas as a back-up energy supply to power the operation of data centres in Victoria, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 16: Support for, or opposition to, the use of gas as a back-up energy supply to power the operation of data centres in Victoria, by economic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	21	32	21	7	9	10	37	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	23	31	18	7	8	13	39	110
Year 12 or equivalent	18	35	20	7	10	10	36	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	26	32	20	5	7	10	46	325
University degree	18	31	22	10	9	10	30	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	23	38	19	8	7	5	46	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	17	31	19	9	11	13	28	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	20	36	23	6	6	9	44	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	25	28	22	7	9	9	37	174
Prefer not to say	23	27	19	6	10	15	34	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	32	30	19	6	6	7	50	373
Owned with a mortgage	20	33	20	7	8	12	38	351
Renting and other	10	34	22	9	12	13	23	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	21	27	24	5	11	12	32	202
Some stress	21	34	19	8	7	11	40	445
Not much stress	22	36	22	5	9	6	44	263
No stress at all	24	27	16	11	9	13	31	96

The federal government providing a 30 per cent rebate on genuine oil and gas exploration in Commonwealth waters. In exchange, the government would keep 30 per cent of any profits from the project

Support for, or opposition to, the federal government providing a 30 per cent rebate on genuine oil and gas exploration in Commonwealth waters

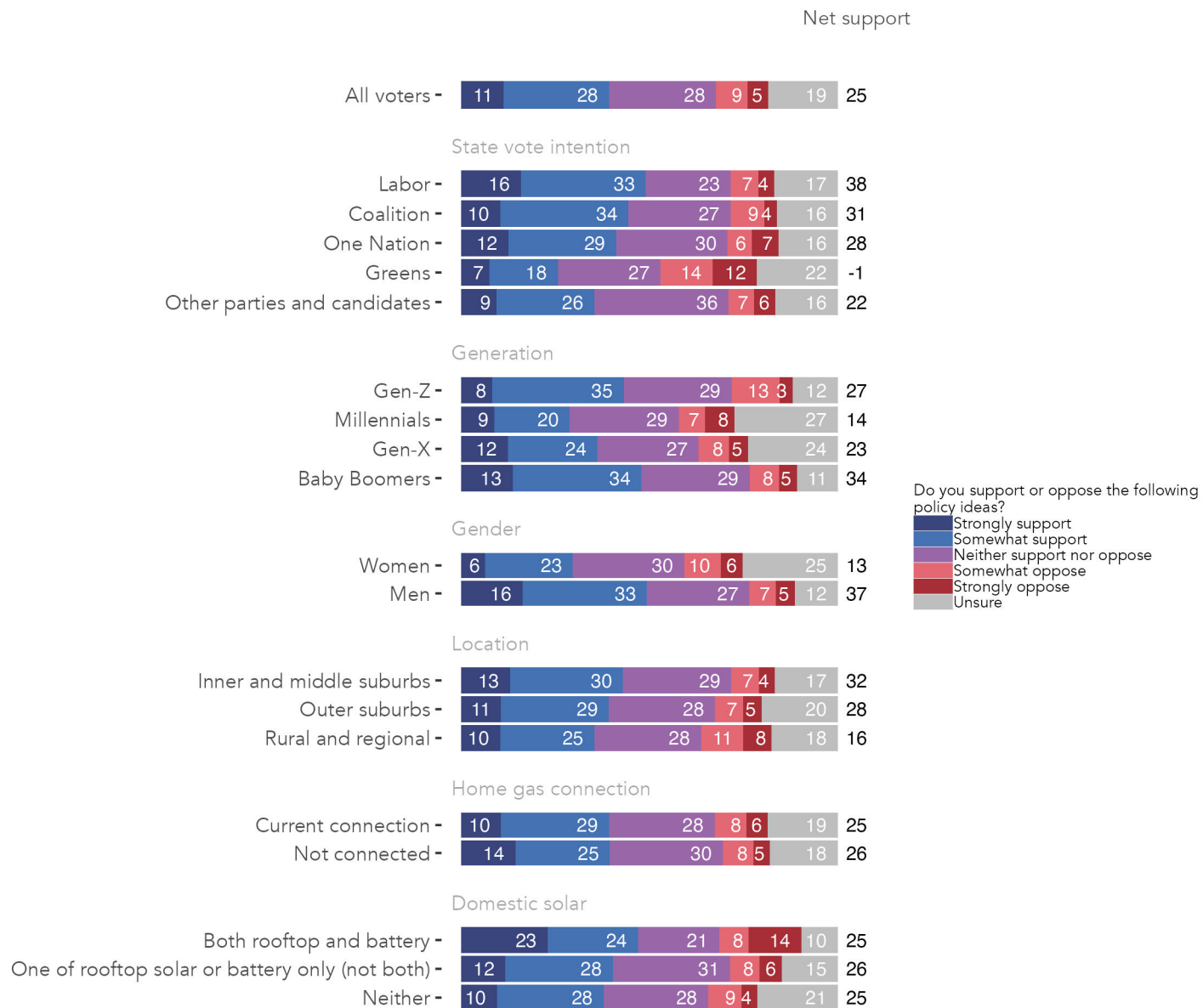


Figure 19: Support for, or opposition to, the federal government providing a 30 per cent rebate on genuine oil and gas exploration in Commonwealth waters, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 17: Support for, or opposition to, the federal government providing a 30 per cent rebate on genuine oil and gas exploration in Commonwealth waters, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	11	28	28	9	5	19	25	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	16	33	23	7	4	17	38	242
Coalition	10	34	27	9	4	16	31	260
One Nation	12	29	30	6	7	16	28	217
Greens	7	18	27	14	12	22	-1	124
Other parties and candidates	9	26	36	7	6	16	22	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	8	35	29	13	3	12	27	157
Millennials	9	20	29	7	8	27	14	259
Gen-X	12	24	27	8	5	24	23	234
Baby Boomers	13	34	29	8	5	11	34	356
Gender								
Women	6	23	30	10	6	25	13	507
Men	16	33	27	7	5	12	37	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	13	30	29	7	4	17	32	302
Outer suburbs	11	29	28	7	5	20	28	453
Rural and regional	10	25	28	11	8	18	16	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	10	29	28	8	6	19	25	841
Not connected	14	25	30	8	5	18	26	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	23	24	21	8	14	10	25	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	12	28	31	8	6	15	26	312
Neither	10	28	28	9	4	21	25	617

Support for, or opposition to, the federal government providing a 30 per cent rebate on genuine oil and gas exploration in Commonwealth waters

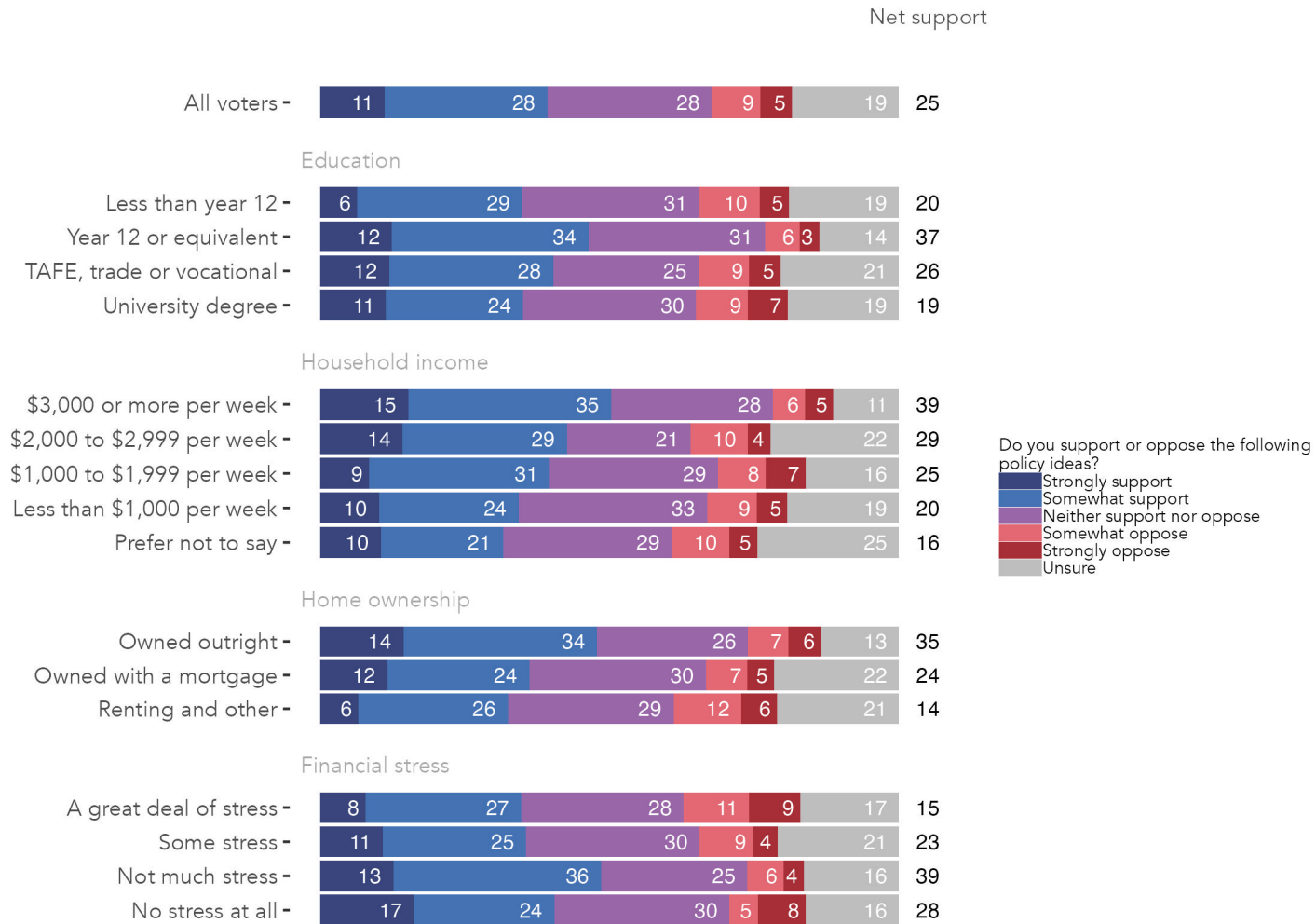


Figure 20: Support for, or opposition to, the federal government providing a 30 per cent rebate on genuine oil and gas exploration in Commonwealth waters, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 18: Support for, or opposition to, the federal government providing a 30 per cent rebate on genuine oil and gas exploration in Commonwealth waters, by economic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	11	28	28	9	5	19	25	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	6	29	31	10	5	19	20	110
Year 12 or equivalent	12	34	31	6	3	14	37	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	12	28	25	9	5	21	26	325
University degree	11	24	30	9	7	19	19	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	15	35	28	6	5	11	39	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	14	29	21	10	4	22	29	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	9	31	29	8	7	16	25	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	10	24	33	9	5	19	20	174
Prefer not to say	10	21	29	10	5	25	16	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	14	34	26	7	6	13	35	373
Owned with a mortgage	12	24	30	7	5	22	24	351
Renting and other	6	26	29	12	6	21	14	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	8	27	28	11	9	17	15	202
Some stress	11	25	30	9	4	21	23	445
Not much stress	13	36	25	6	4	16	39	263
No stress at all	17	24	30	5	8	16	28	96

The ban on exploration of the gas reserves off the Victorian coast should be lifted

Support for, or opposition to, the ban on exploration of the gas reserves off the Victorian coast being lifted

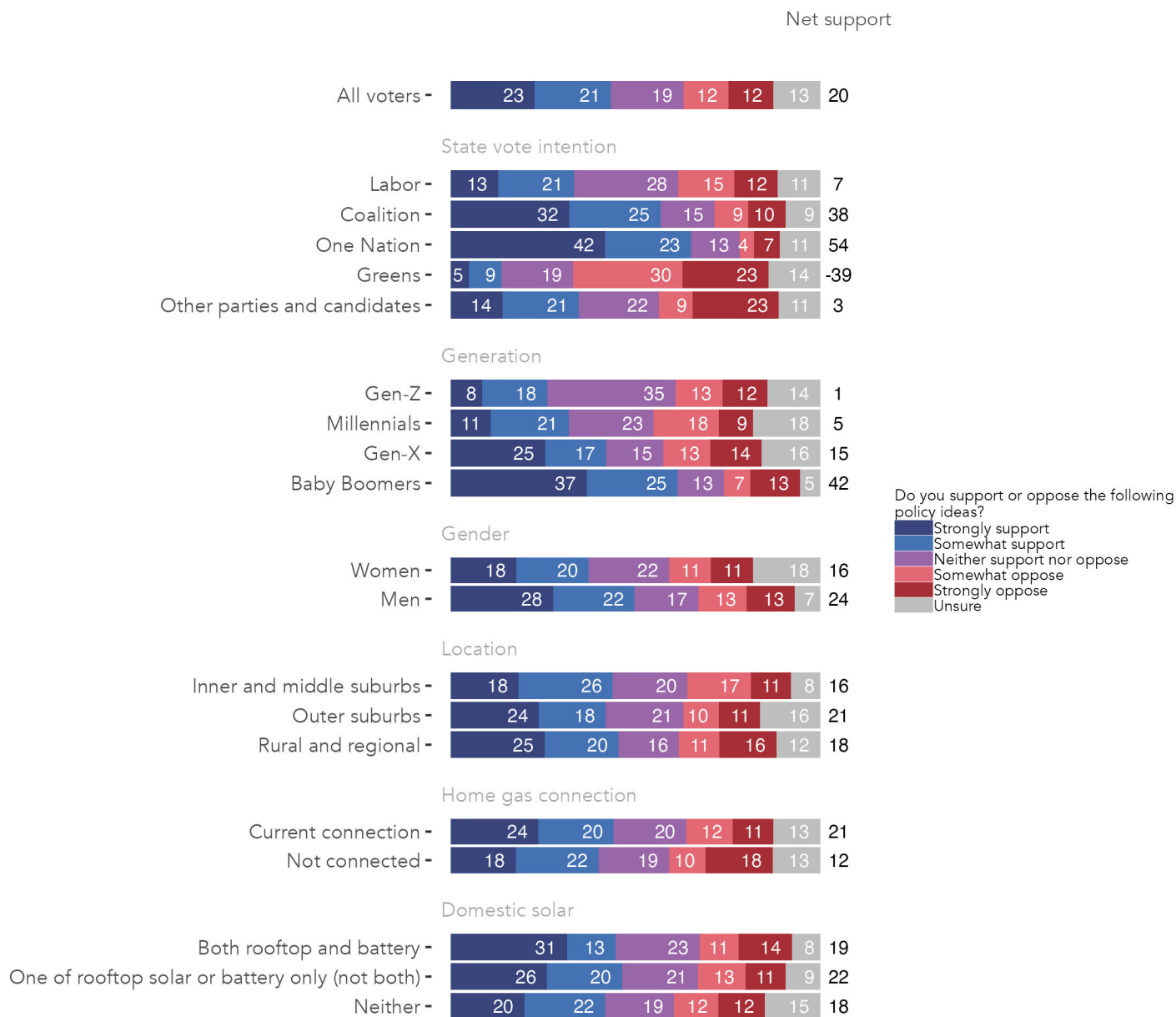


Figure 21: Support for, or opposition to, the ban on exploration of the gas reserves off the Victorian coast being lifted, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 19: Support for, or opposition to, the ban on exploration of the gas reserves off the Victorian coast being lifted, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	23	21	19	12	12	13	20	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	13	21	28	15	12	11	7	242
Coalition	32	25	15	9	10	9	38	260
One Nation	42	23	13	4	7	11	54	217
Greens	5	9	19	30	23	14	-39	124
Other parties and candidates	14	21	22	9	23	11	3	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	8	18	35	13	12	14	1	157
Millennials	11	21	23	18	9	18	5	259
Gen-X	25	17	15	13	14	16	15	234
Baby Boomers	37	25	13	7	13	5	42	356
Gender								
Women	18	20	22	11	11	18	16	507
Men	28	22	17	13	13	7	24	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	18	26	20	17	11	8	16	302
Outer suburbs	24	18	21	10	11	16	21	453
Rural and regional	25	20	16	11	16	12	18	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	24	20	20	12	11	13	21	841
Not connected	18	22	19	10	18	13	12	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	31	13	23	11	14	8	19	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	26	20	21	13	11	9	22	312
Neither	20	22	19	12	12	15	18	617

Support for, or opposition to, the ban on exploration of the gas reserves off the Victorian coast being lifted

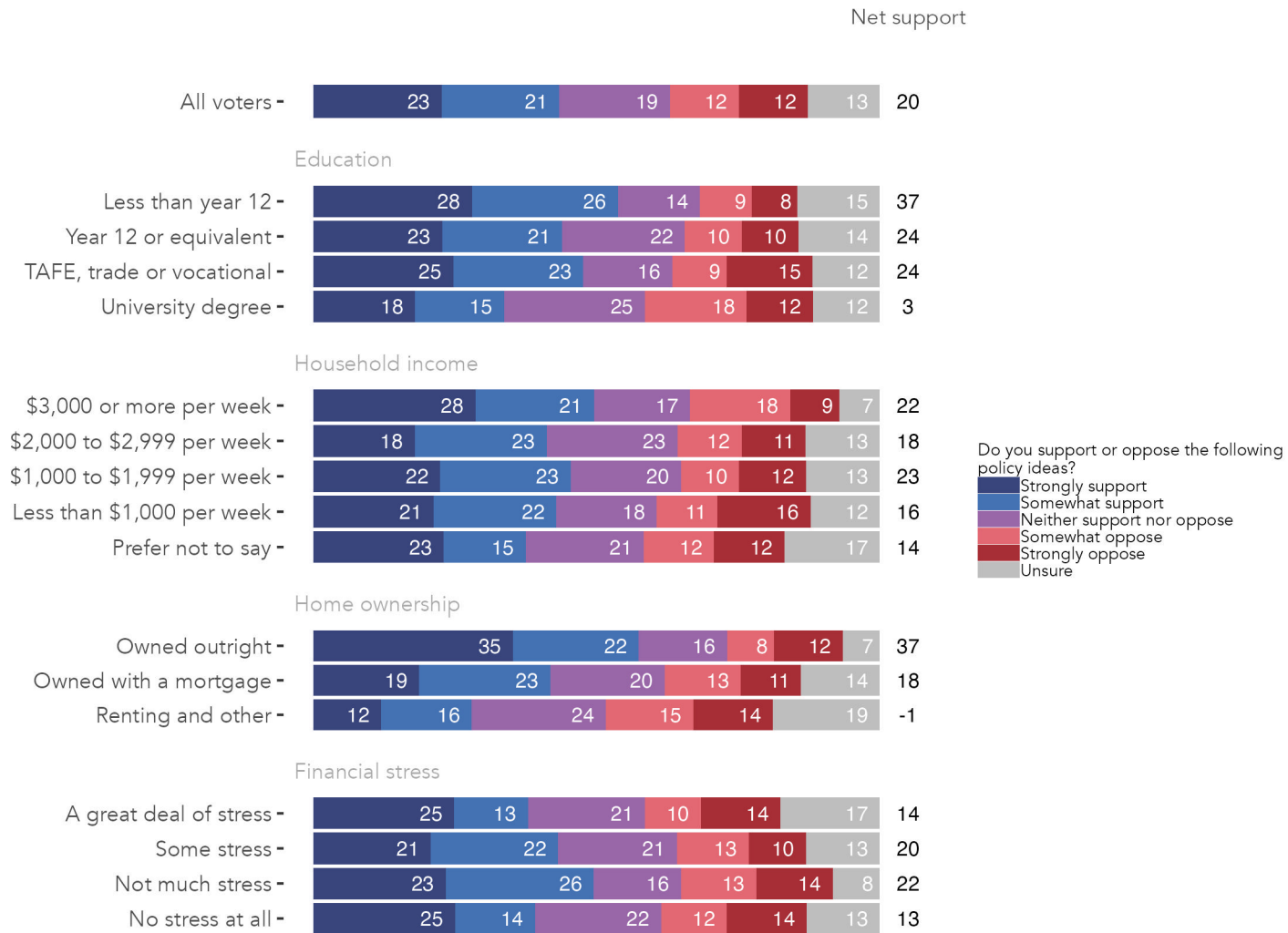


Figure 22: Support for, or opposition to, the ban on exploration of the gas reserves off the Victorian coast being lifted, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 20: Support for, or opposition to, the ban on exploration of the gas reserves off the Victorian coast being lifted, by economic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	23	21	19	12	12	13	20	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	28	26	14	9	8	15	37	110
Year 12 or equivalent	23	21	22	10	10	14	24	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	23	16	9	15	12	24	325
University degree	18	15	25	18	12	12	3	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	28	21	17	18	9	7	22	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	18	23	23	12	11	13	18	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	22	23	20	10	12	13	23	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	21	22	18	11	16	12	16	174
Prefer not to say	23	15	21	12	12	17	14	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	35	22	16	8	12	7	37	373
Owned with a mortgage	19	23	20	13	11	14	18	351
Renting and other	12	16	24	15	14	19	-1	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	25	13	21	10	14	17	14	202
Some stress	21	22	21	13	10	13	20	445
Not much stress	23	26	16	13	14	8	22	263
No stress at all	25	14	22	12	14	13	13	96

A pause on major electricity transmission projects running over agricultural properties

Support for, or opposition to, a pause on major electricity transmission projects running over agricultural properties

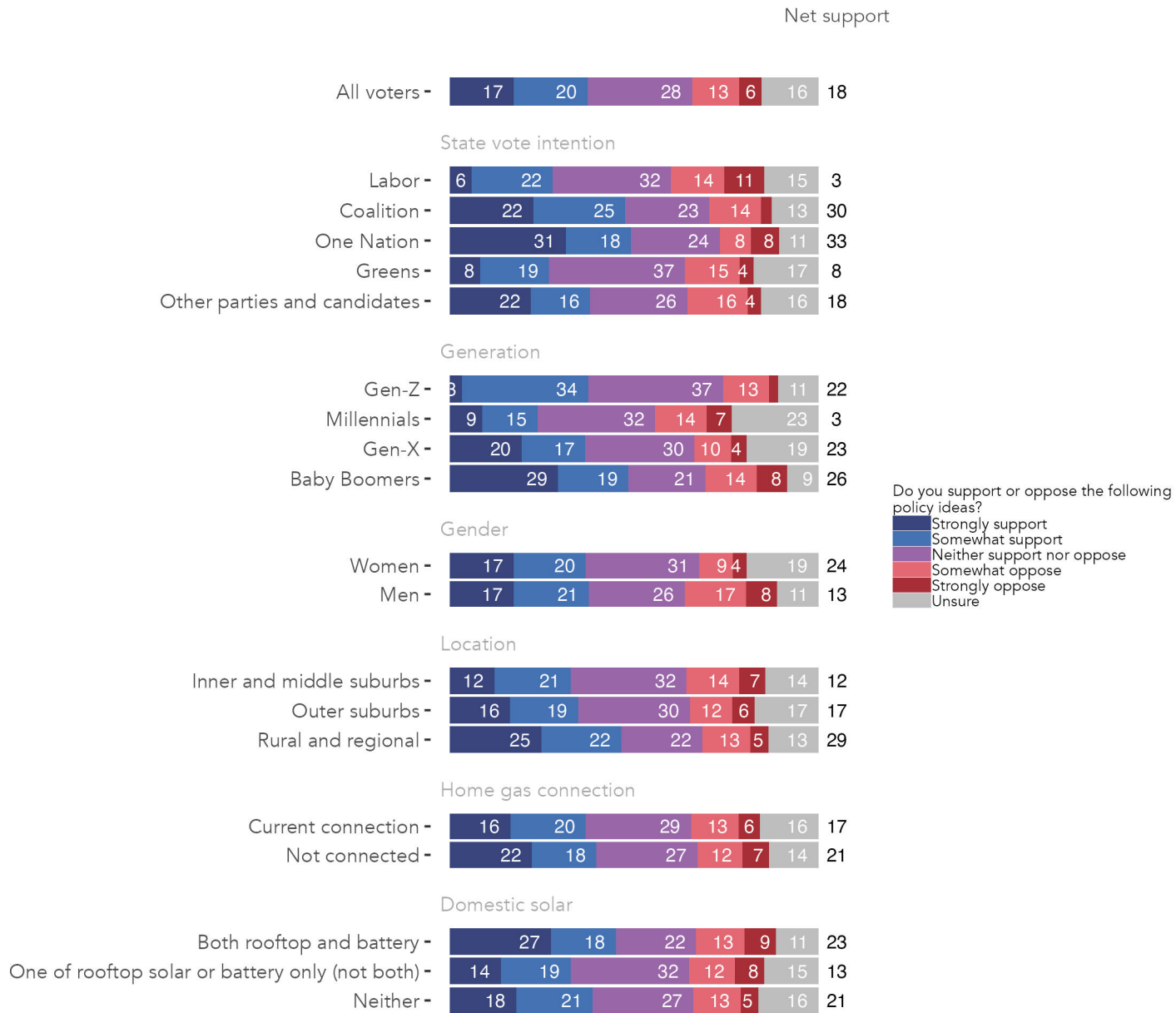


Figure 23: Support for, or opposition to, a pause on major electricity transmission projects running over agricultural properties, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 21: Support for, or opposition to, a pause on major electricity transmission projects running over agricultural properties, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	17	20	28	13	6	16	18	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	6	22	32	14	11	15	3	242
Coalition	22	25	23	14	3	13	30	260
One Nation	31	18	24	8	8	11	33	217
Greens	8	19	37	15	4	17	8	124
Other parties and candidates	22	16	26	16	4	16	18	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	3	34	37	13	2	11	22	157
Millennials	9	15	32	14	7	23	3	259
Gen-X	20	17	30	10	4	19	23	234
Baby Boomers	29	19	21	14	8	9	26	356
Gender								
Women	17	20	31	9	4	19	24	507
Men	17	21	26	17	8	11	13	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	12	21	32	14	7	14	12	302
Outer suburbs	16	19	30	12	6	17	17	453
Rural and regional	25	22	22	13	5	13	29	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	16	20	29	13	6	16	17	841
Not connected	22	18	27	12	7	14	21	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	27	18	22	13	9	11	23	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	14	19	32	12	8	15	13	312
Neither	18	21	27	13	5	16	21	617

Support for, or opposition to, a pause on major electricity transmission projects running over agricultural properties

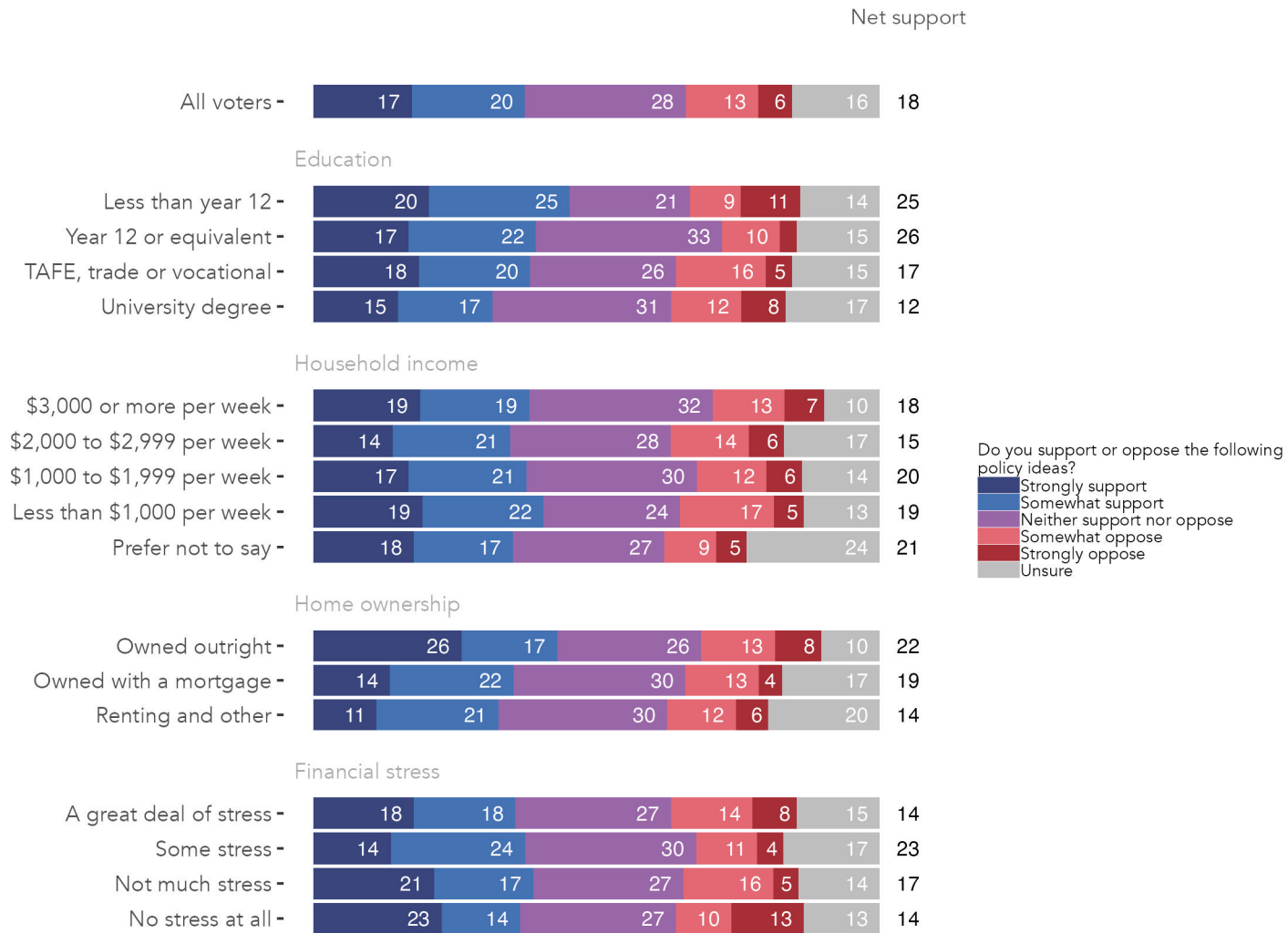


Figure 24: Support for, or opposition to, a pause on major electricity transmission projects running over agricultural properties, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 22: Support for, or opposition to, a pause on major electricity transmission projects running over agricultural properties, by economic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	17	20	28	13	6	16	18	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	20	25	21	9	11	14	25	110
Year 12 or equivalent	17	22	33	10	3	15	26	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	20	26	16	5	15	17	325
University degree	15	17	31	12	8	17	12	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	19	19	32	13	7	10	18	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	14	21	28	14	6	17	15	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	17	21	30	12	6	14	20	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	19	22	24	17	5	13	19	174
Prefer not to say	18	17	27	9	5	24	21	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	26	17	26	13	8	10	22	373
Owned with a mortgage	14	22	30	13	4	17	19	351
Renting and other	11	21	30	12	6	20	14	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	18	18	27	14	8	15	14	202
Some stress	14	24	30	11	4	17	23	445
Not much stress	21	17	27	16	5	14	17	263
No stress at all	23	14	27	10	13	13	14	96

Banning gas connections for all new residential properties

Support for, or opposition to, banning gas connections for all new residential properties

Net support

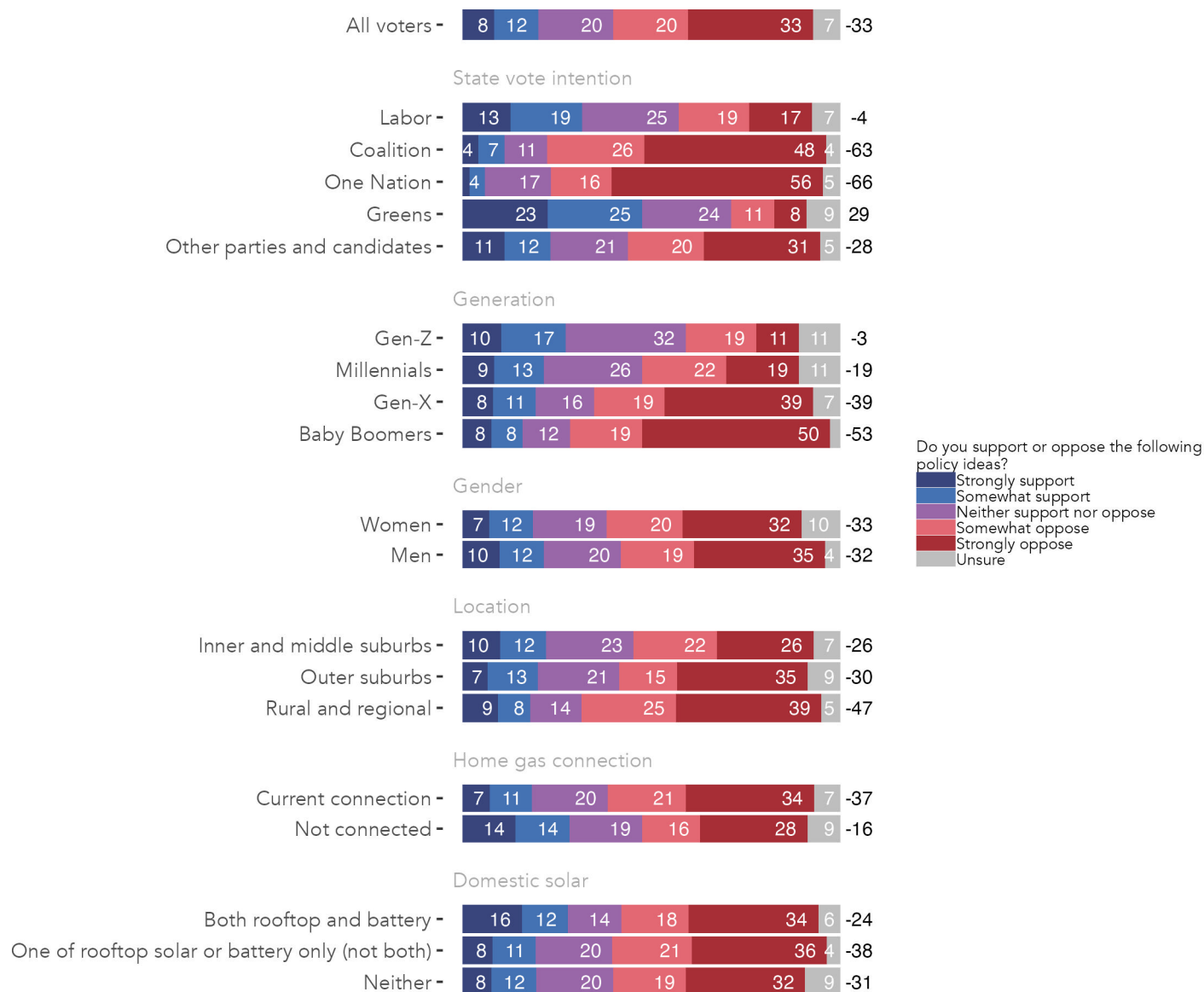


Figure 25: Support for, or opposition to, banning gas connections for all new residential properties, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 23: Support for, or opposition to, banning gas connections for all new residential properties, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	8	12	20	20	33	7	-33	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	13	19	25	19	17	7	-4	242
Coalition	4	7	11	26	48	4	-63	260
One Nation	2	4	17	16	56	5	-66	217
Greens	23	25	24	11	8	9	29	124
Other parties and candidates	11	12	21	20	31	5	-28	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	10	17	32	19	11	11	-3	157
Millennials	9	13	26	22	19	11	-19	259
Gen-X	8	11	16	19	39	7	-39	234
Baby Boomers	8	8	12	19	50	3	-53	356
Gender								
Women	7	12	19	20	32	10	-33	507
Men	10	12	20	19	35	4	-32	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	10	12	23	22	26	7	-26	302
Outer suburbs	7	13	21	15	35	9	-30	453
Rural and regional	9	8	14	25	39	5	-47	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	7	11	20	21	34	7	-37	841
Not connected	14	14	19	16	28	9	-16	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	16	12	14	18	34	6	-24	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	8	11	20	21	36	4	-38	312
Neither	8	12	20	19	32	9	-31	617

Support for, or opposition to, banning gas connections for all new residential properties

Net support

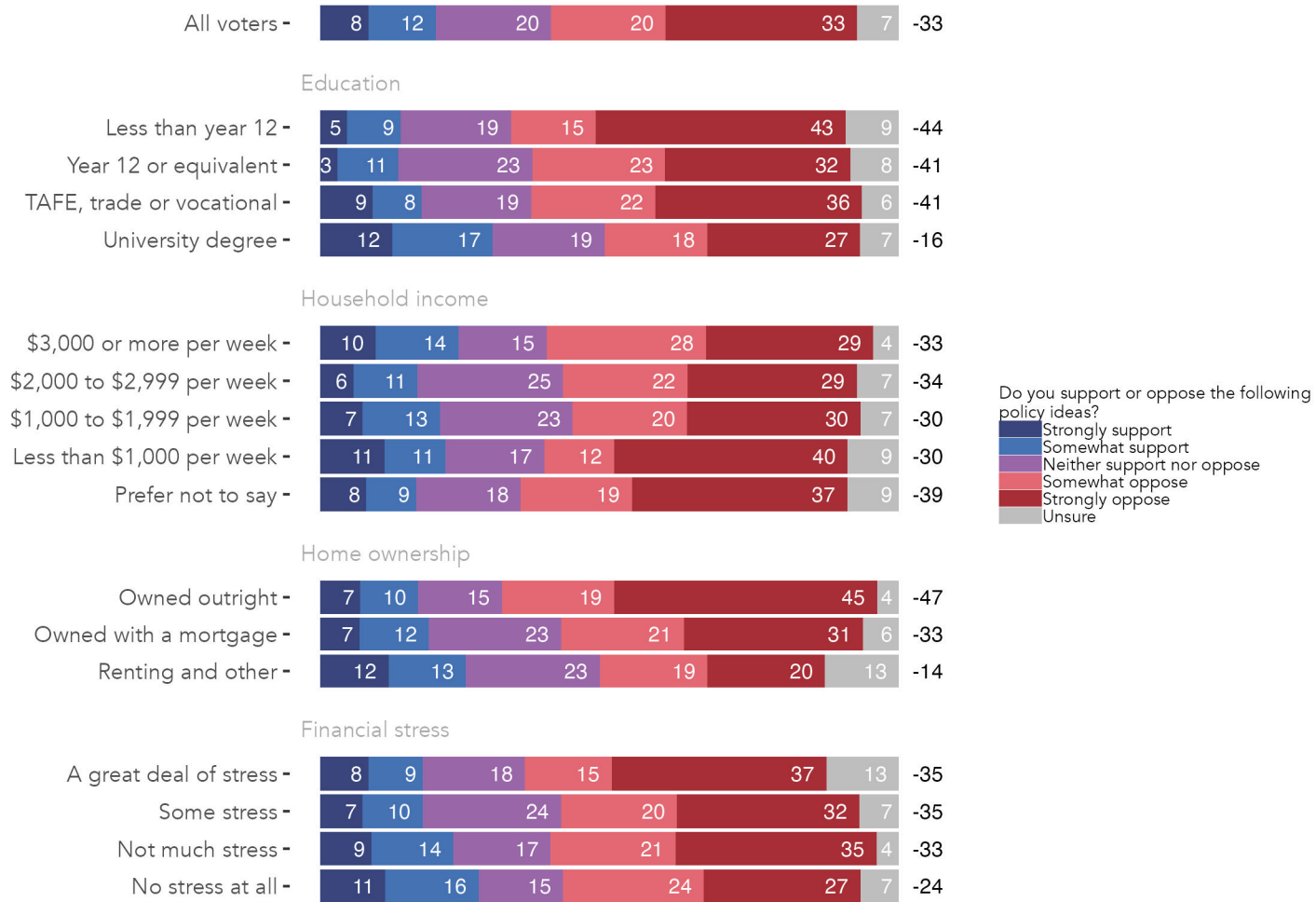


Figure 26: Support for, or opposition to, banning gas connections for all new residential properties, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 24: Support for, or opposition to, banning gas connections for all new residential properties, by economic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	8	12	20	20	33	7	-33	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	5	9	19	15	43	9	-44	110
Year 12 or equivalent	3	11	23	23	32	8	-41	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	8	19	22	36	6	-41	325
University degree	12	17	19	18	27	7	-16	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	10	14	15	28	29	4	-33	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	6	11	25	22	29	7	-34	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	7	13	23	20	30	7	-30	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	11	11	17	12	40	9	-30	174
Prefer not to say	8	9	18	19	37	9	-39	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	7	10	15	19	45	4	-47	373
Owned with a mortgage	7	12	23	21	31	6	-33	351
Renting and other	12	13	23	19	20	13	-14	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	8	9	18	15	37	13	-35	202
Some stress	7	10	24	20	32	7	-35	445
Not much stress	9	14	17	21	35	4	-33	263
No stress at all	11	16	15	24	27	7	-24	96

Gas policies

Question text

Thinking now about the following ideas and policies.

How much do you support or oppose each of them?

Carousel; randomise

- A. From 1 January 2027, gas connections for cooking and heating will be banned in all new homes and most new commercial buildings, requiring them to be all-electric.
- B. All Victorians building or buying a new home should have the choice to get gas connected for cooking and heating, if they want it.
- C. From 1 March 2027, any gas hot water system that is being replaced in an existing residential home will have to be substituted with an electric alternative.

Single select; random reverse 1-5

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

Share of Victorians that support or oppose each of the following gas policies

■ Strongly support ■ Neither support nor oppose ■ Strongly oppose
■ Somewhat support ■ Somewhat oppose ■ Unsure

Net support

All Victorians building or buying a new home should have the choice to get gas connected for cooking and heating, if they want it.



From 1 March 2027, any gas hot water system that is being replaced in an existing residential home will have to be substituted with an electric alternative.



From 1 January 2027, gas connections for cooking and heating will be banned in all new homes and most new commercial buildings, requiring them to be all-electric.



Figure 27: Share of Victorians that support or oppose each gas policy proposal.

All Victorians building or buying a new home should have the choice to get gas connected for cooking and heating, if they want it

Support for, or opposition to, all Victorians building or buying a new home having the choice to get gas connected for cooking and heating if they want it

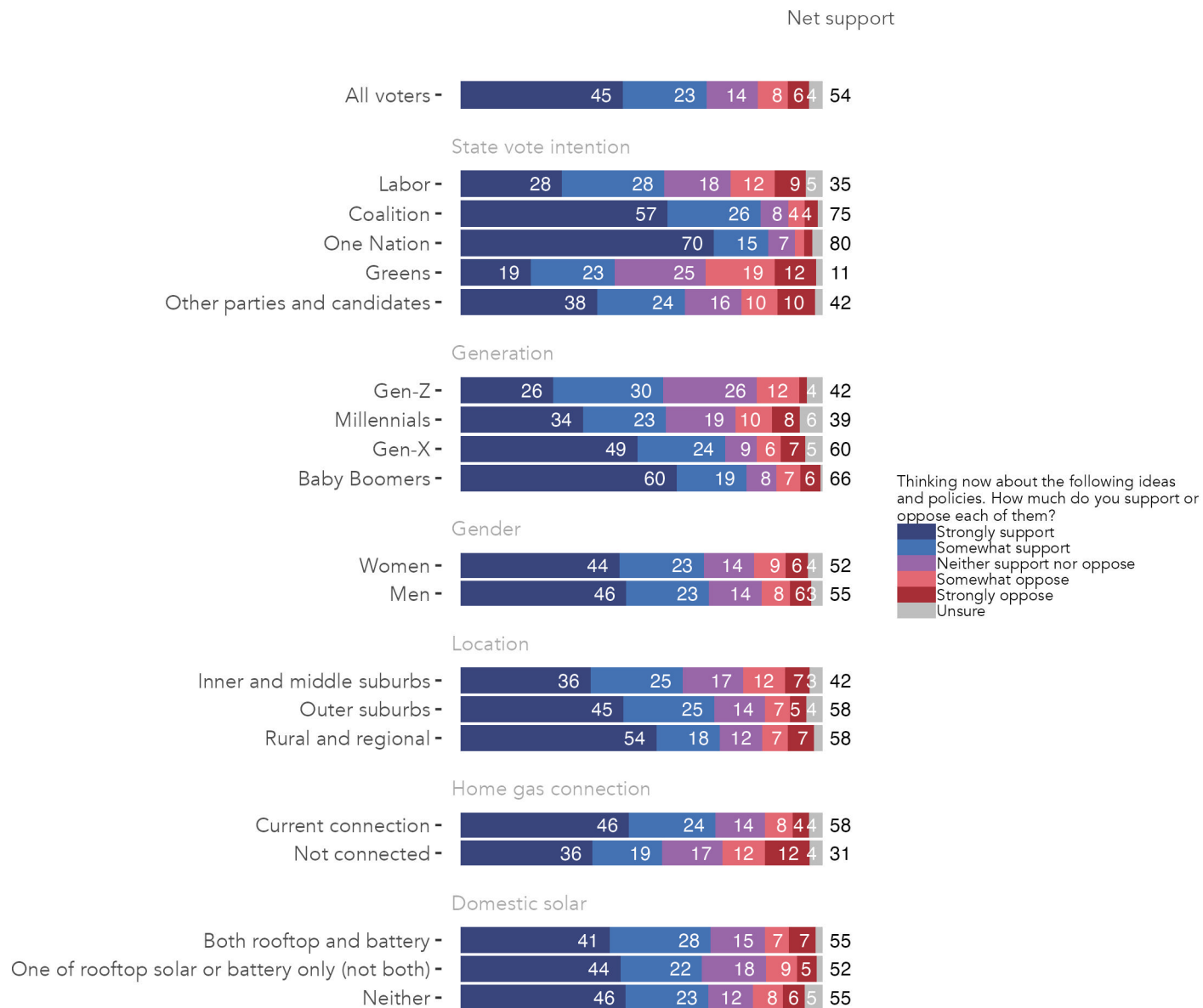


Figure 28: Support for, or opposition to, all Victorians building or buying a new home having the choice to get gas connected for cooking and heating if they want it, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side 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 25: Support for, or opposition to, all Victorians building or buying a new home having the choice to get gas connected for cooking and heating if they want it, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	45	23	14	8	6	4	54	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	28	28	18	12	9	5	35	242
Coalition	57	26	8	4	4	1	75	260
One Nation	70	15	7	3	2	3	80	217
Greens	19	23	25	19	12	2	11	124
Other parties and candidates	38	24	16	10	10	2	42	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	26	30	26	12	2	4	42	157
Millennials	34	23	19	10	8	6	39	259
Gen-X	49	24	9	6	7	5	60	234
Baby Boomers	60	19	8	7	6	0	66	356
Gender								
Women	44	23	14	9	6	4	52	507
Men	46	23	14	8	6	3	55	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	36	25	17	12	7	3	42	302
Outer suburbs	45	25	14	7	5	4	58	453
Rural and regional	54	18	12	7	7	2	58	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	46	24	14	8	4	4	58	841
Not connected	36	19	17	12	12	4	31	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	41	28	15	7	7	2	55	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	44	22	18	9	5	2	52	312
Neither	46	23	12	8	6	5	55	617

Support for, or opposition to, all Victorians building or buying a new home having the choice to get gas connected for cooking and heating if they want it

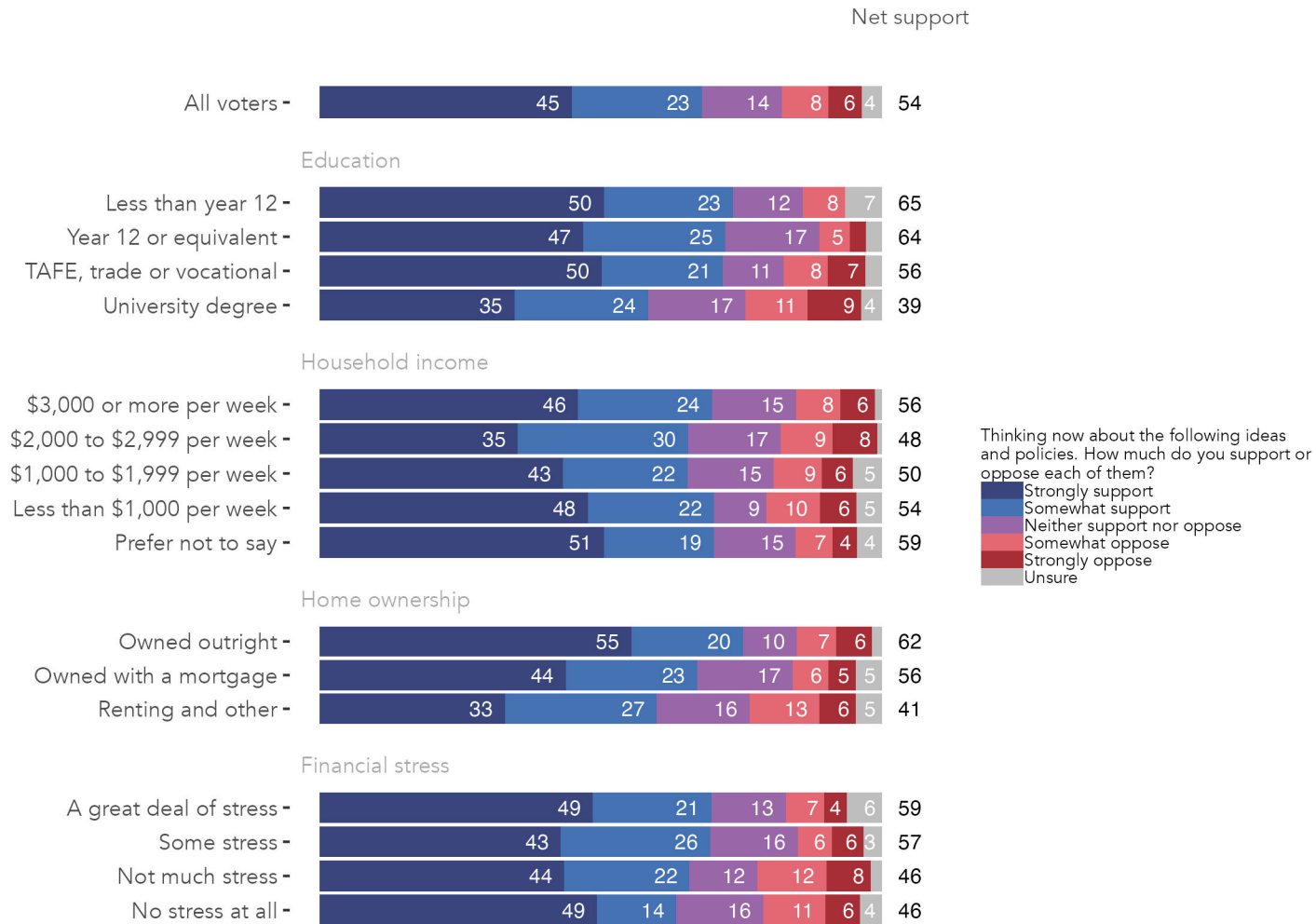


Figure 29: Support for, or opposition to, all Victorians building or buying a new home having the choice to get gas connected for cooking and heating if they want it, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 26: Support for, or opposition to, all Victorians building or buying a new home having the choice to get gas connected for cooking and heating if they want it, by economic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	45	23	14	8	6	4	54	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	50	23	12	8	0	7	65	110
Year 12 or equivalent	47	25	17	5	3	3	64	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	50	21	11	8	7	3	56	325
University degree	35	24	17	11	9	4	39	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	46	24	15	8	6	1	56	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	35	30	17	9	8	1	48	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	43	22	15	9	6	5	50	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	48	22	9	10	6	5	54	174
Prefer not to say	51	19	15	7	4	4	59	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	55	20	10	7	6	2	62	373
Owned with a mortgage	44	23	17	6	5	5	56	351
Renting and other	33	27	16	13	6	5	41	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	49	21	13	7	4	6	59	202
Some stress	43	26	16	6	6	3	57	445
Not much stress	44	22	12	12	8	2	46	263
No stress at all	49	14	16	11	6	4	46	96

From 1 March 2027, any gas hot water system that is being replaced in an existing residential home will have to be substituted with an electric alternative

Support for, or opposition to, any gas hot water system being replaced in an existing residential home being required to be substituted with an electric alternative from 1 March 2027

Net support

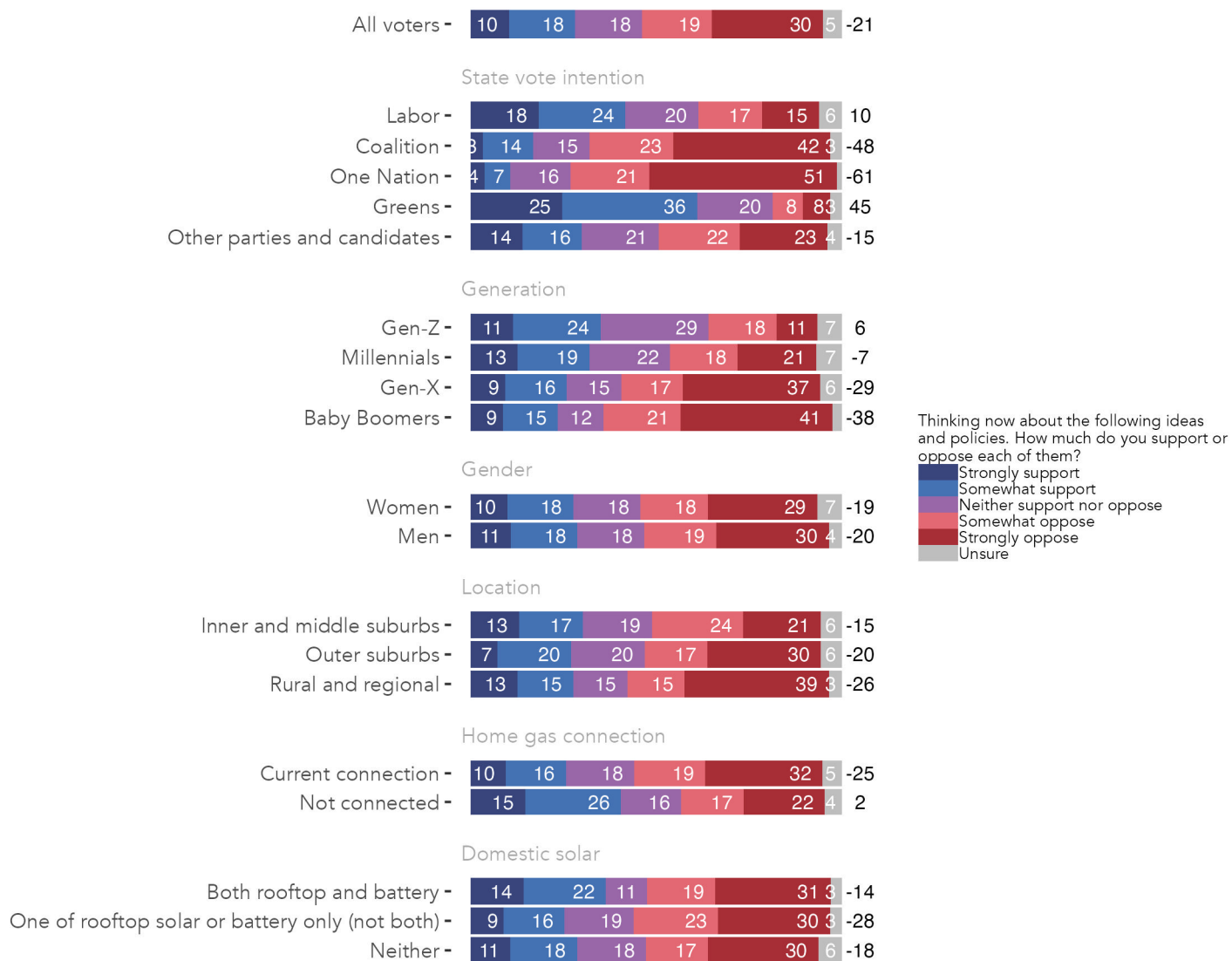


Figure 30: Support for, or opposition to, any gas hot water system being replaced in an existing residential home being required to be substituted with an electric alternative from 1 March 2027, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in 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 27: Support for, or opposition to, any gas hot water system being replaced in an existing residential home being required to be substituted with an electric alternative from 1 March 2027, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	10	18	18	19	30	5	-21	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	18	24	20	17	15	6	10	242
Coalition	3	14	15	23	42	3	-48	260
One Nation	4	7	16	21	51	1	-61	217
Greens	25	36	20	8	8	3	45	124
Other parties and candidates	14	16	21	22	23	4	-15	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	11	24	29	18	11	7	6	157
Millennials	13	19	22	18	21	7	-7	259
Gen-X	9	16	15	17	37	6	-29	234
Baby Boomers	9	15	12	21	41	2	-38	356
Gender								
Women	10	18	18	18	29	7	-19	507
Men	11	18	18	19	30	4	-20	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	13	17	19	24	21	6	-15	302
Outer suburbs	7	20	20	17	30	6	-20	453
Rural and regional	13	15	15	15	39	3	-26	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	10	16	18	19	32	5	-25	841
Not connected	15	26	16	17	22	4	2	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	14	22	11	19	31	3	-14	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	9	16	19	23	30	3	-28	312
Neither	11	18	18	17	30	6	-18	617

Support for, or opposition to, any gas hot water system being replaced in an existing residential home being required to be substituted with an electric alternative from 1 March 2027

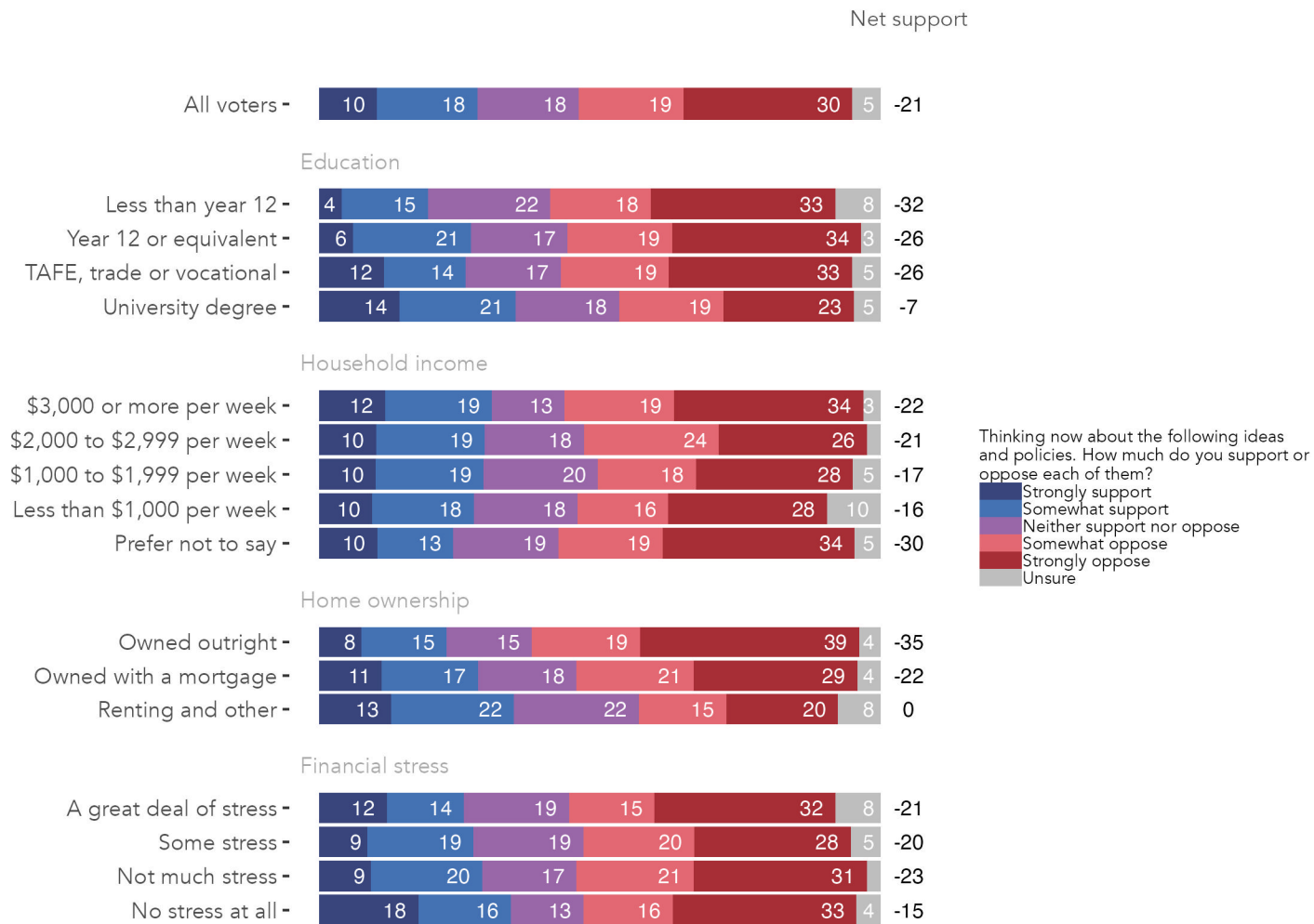


Figure 31: Support for, or opposition to, any gas hot water system being replaced in an existing residential home being required to be substituted with an electric alternative from 1 March 2027, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 28: Support for, or opposition to, any gas hot water system being replaced in an existing residential home being required to be substituted with an electric alternative from 1 March 2027, by economic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	10	18	18	19	30	5	-21	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	4	15	22	18	33	8	-32	110
Year 12 or equivalent	6	21	17	19	34	3	-26	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	12	14	17	19	33	5	-26	325
University degree	14	21	18	19	23	5	-7	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	12	19	13	19	34	3	-22	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	10	19	18	24	26	3	-21	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	10	19	20	18	28	5	-17	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	10	18	18	16	28	10	-16	174
Prefer not to say	10	13	19	19	34	5	-30	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	8	15	15	19	39	4	-35	373
Owned with a mortgage	11	17	18	21	29	4	-22	351
Renting and other	13	22	22	15	20	8	0	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	12	14	19	15	32	8	-21	202
Some stress	9	19	19	20	28	5	-20	445
Not much stress	9	20	17	21	31	2	-23	263
No stress at all	18	16	13	16	33	4	-15	96

From 1 January 2027, gas connections for cooking and heating will be banned in all new homes and most new commercial buildings, requiring them to be all-electric

Support for, or opposition to, gas connections for cooking and heating being banned in all new homes and most new commercial buildings from 1 January 2027

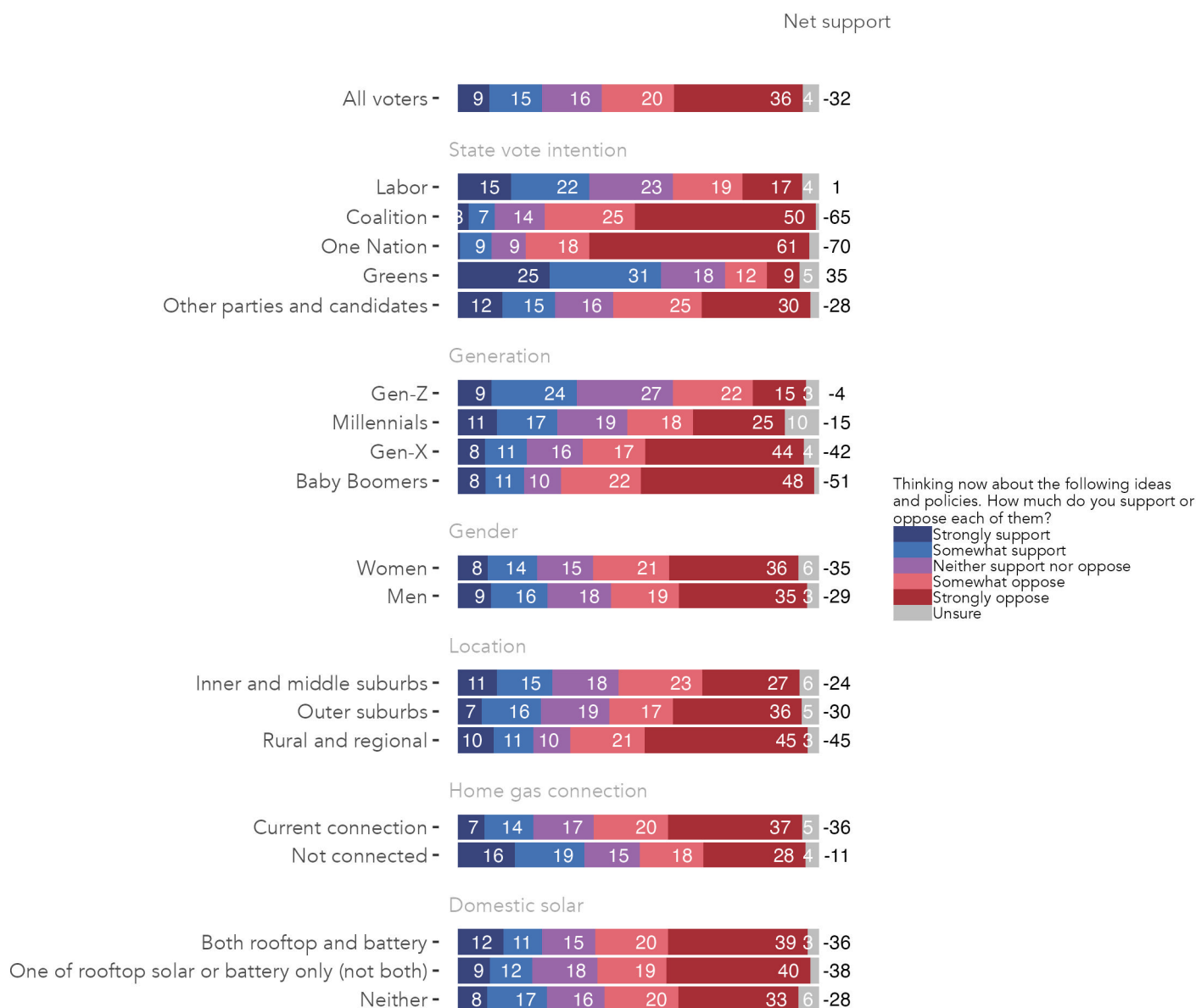


Figure 32: Support for, or opposition to, gas connections for cooking and heating being banned in all new homes and most new commercial buildings from 1 January 2027, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar. Figures in black on the right-hand side 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 29: Support for, or opposition to, gas connections for cooking and heating being banned in all new homes and most new commercial buildings from 1 January 2027, by state vote intention, generation, gender, location, home gas connection and domestic solar.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	9	15	16	20	36	4	-32	1006
State vote intention								
Labor	15	22	23	19	17	4	1	242
Coalition	3	7	14	25	50	1	-65	260
One Nation	0	9	9	18	61	3	-70	217
Greens	25	31	18	12	9	5	35	124
Other parties and candidates	12	15	16	25	30	2	-28	80
Generation								
Gen-Z	9	24	27	22	15	3	-4	157
Millennials	11	17	19	18	25	10	-15	259
Gen-X	8	11	16	17	44	4	-42	234
Baby Boomers	8	11	10	22	48	1	-51	356
Gender								
Women	8	14	15	21	36	6	-35	507
Men	9	16	18	19	35	3	-29	498
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	11	15	18	23	27	6	-24	302
Outer suburbs	7	16	19	17	36	5	-30	453
Rural and regional	10	11	10	21	45	3	-45	251
Home gas connection								
Current connection	7	14	17	20	37	5	-36	841
Not connected	16	19	15	18	28	4	-11	165
Domestic solar								
Both rooftop and battery	12	11	15	20	39	3	-36	77
One of rooftop solar or battery only (not both)	9	12	18	19	40	2	-38	312
Neither	8	17	16	20	33	6	-28	617

Support for, or opposition to, gas connections for cooking and heating being banned in all new homes and most new commercial buildings from 1 January 2027

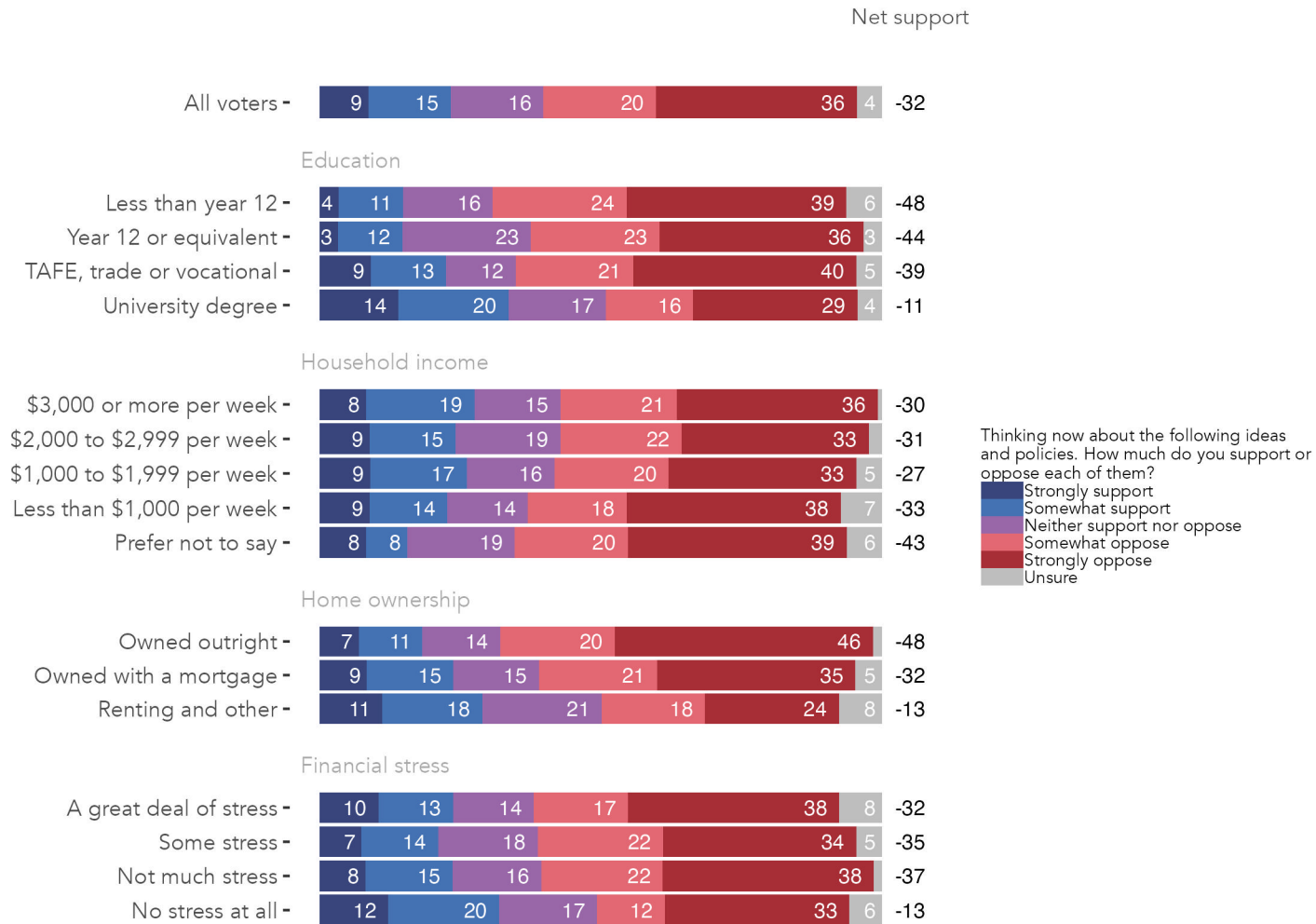


Figure 33: Support for, or opposition to, gas connections for cooking and heating being banned in all new homes and most new commercial buildings from 1 January 2027, by economic characteristics. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who support this proposal (total share that say support, minus the share who say they oppose it).

Table 30: Support for, or opposition to, gas connections for cooking and heating being banned in all new homes and most new commercial buildings from 1 January 2027, by economic characteristics.

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support	N
All voters	9	15	16	20	36	4	-32	1006
Education								
Less than year 12	4	11	16	24	39	6	-48	110
Year 12 or equivalent	3	12	23	23	36	3	-44	180
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	13	12	21	40	5	-39	325
University degree	14	20	17	16	29	4	-11	391
Household income								
\$3,000 or more per week	8	19	15	21	36	1	-30	180
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	9	15	19	22	33	2	-31	157
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	9	17	16	20	33	5	-27	295
Less than \$1,000 per week	9	14	14	18	38	7	-33	174
Prefer not to say	8	8	19	20	39	6	-43	200
Home ownership								
Owned outright	7	11	14	20	46	2	-48	373
Owned with a mortgage	9	15	15	21	35	5	-32	351
Renting and other	11	18	21	18	24	8	-13	282
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	10	13	14	17	38	8	-32	202
Some stress	7	14	18	22	34	5	-35	445
Not much stress	8	15	16	22	38	1	-37	263
No stress at all	12	20	17	12	33	6	-13	96

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