



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

## **EnergyShift**

Tracking Poll: Wave 4

15 November, 2024

EnergyShift  
Tracking Poll: Wave 4  
A RedBridge Group Report



## Executive summary

- Support for ongoing gas production and use as an energy source remains relatively high. Most voters say they support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, and a plurality say governments should invest equally in both gas and renewable energy projects. Most also oppose state governments phasing out gas connections for existing homes.
- However, energy production from natural gas has become more politicised over 2024, while Australians remain supportive but uncertain about renewable gases.
- The share of Coalition voters who support increased production from natural gas has increased by eight points, from 66 per cent in February to 74 per cent in November. Conversely, it is down one point for Labor voters (from 47 to 46 per cent), and seven points with Greens supporters (from 39 to 32 per cent).
- Voters are uncertain about renewable gases like hydrogen and biomethane, with more than 40 per cent either neutral or unsure about expanding its production. This uncertainty has not changed across the year, and is higher than for any of the other energy sources measured in this track. This indicates many Australians have little awareness of renewable gases, that support is vulnerable to a negative campaign, and more work on research and public communications is required.
- There is also some evidence for a shift in attitudes towards a gas phase-out and the use of renewable energy. This may indicate either a seasonal trend in public opinion — with price sensitivity spiking during winter months — or a shift since the introduction of the Commonwealth government's energy rebate in July.

# Contents

- Executive summary** **1**
  
- Methodology** **3**
  
- Key findings** **4**
  
- The most important issues for the federal government to focus on right now** **13**
  - Which cost of living pressures are causing Australians the most concern? . . . . . 25
  
- The federal government’s performance on the transition to renewable energy** **36**
  
- The energy priorities of Australian voters** **47**
  - Faster emission reductions . . . . . 50
  - Maintaining energy reliability . . . . . 54
  - Lowering energy costs . . . . . 58
  
- Perceptions of changes to cost, availability and reliability of electricity** **62**
  - The cost of electricity from all sources . . . . . 65
  - The reliability of the electricity system . . . . . 76
  - The availability of renewable energy options . . . . . 87
  - The cost of renewable energy options . . . . . 98
  
- Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system** **109**
  
- Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system** **120**
  
- State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources** **131**
  
- Do Australians believe that governments should provide equal investment support to gas and renewable energy projects?** **142**
  
- Support for new gas projects** **147**
  
- Support for phasing out gas connections to existing homes** **158**
  
- The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy** **169**

<b>Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>Do voters believe that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 emissions reduction target?</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Perceptions of how the transition to renewables will impact power bills</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>How Australians say they will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years</b>	<b>214</b>
Reduce air travel . . . . .	217
Use public transportation more often . . . . .	221
Reduce meat consumption . . . . .	225
Invest in solar panels . . . . .	229
Buy an electric vehicle (EV) . . . . .	233
Purchase a home battery . . . . .	237
Something else . . . . .	241
None of these . . . . .	245
<b>Price elasticity for electricity from renewable energy sources</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>Support for difference sources of energy production</b>	<b>252</b>
Solar . . . . .	255
Onshore wind . . . . .	259
Offshore wind . . . . .	263
Natural gas . . . . .	267
Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane . . . . .	271
Nuclear . . . . .	275
Coal . . . . .	279
<b>How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts from energy shortages during the renewable energy transition</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>Australian’s concerns about the reliability of their state’s electricity system</b>	<b>294</b>

## Methodology

The fieldwork for the most recent wave of this tracking survey was conducted between Wednesday 6 and Wednesday 13 November, 2024. The sample of N = 2,011 Australian citizens aged 18 and older, who are enrolled to vote, was recruited over online panel to fill quotas based on age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2022 federal election.

An exclusion rule was used so that no respondent could receive two consecutive surveys of the track, ensuring the sample for each wave is independent of that from the proceeding wave.

Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education and location. The efficiency of these weights was 91 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 1832.

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

This is larger for subsets of the data, such as age or 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

### **Support for natural gas has become increasingly politicised over 2024, while Australians are supportive but uncertain about renewable gases**

Nuclear power has become a more partisan issue since the Coalition released its nuclear energy policy in June. It is not nuclear energy that has become more politicised, however. Support for increased energy production from natural gas has also become a more partisan issue over the past year.

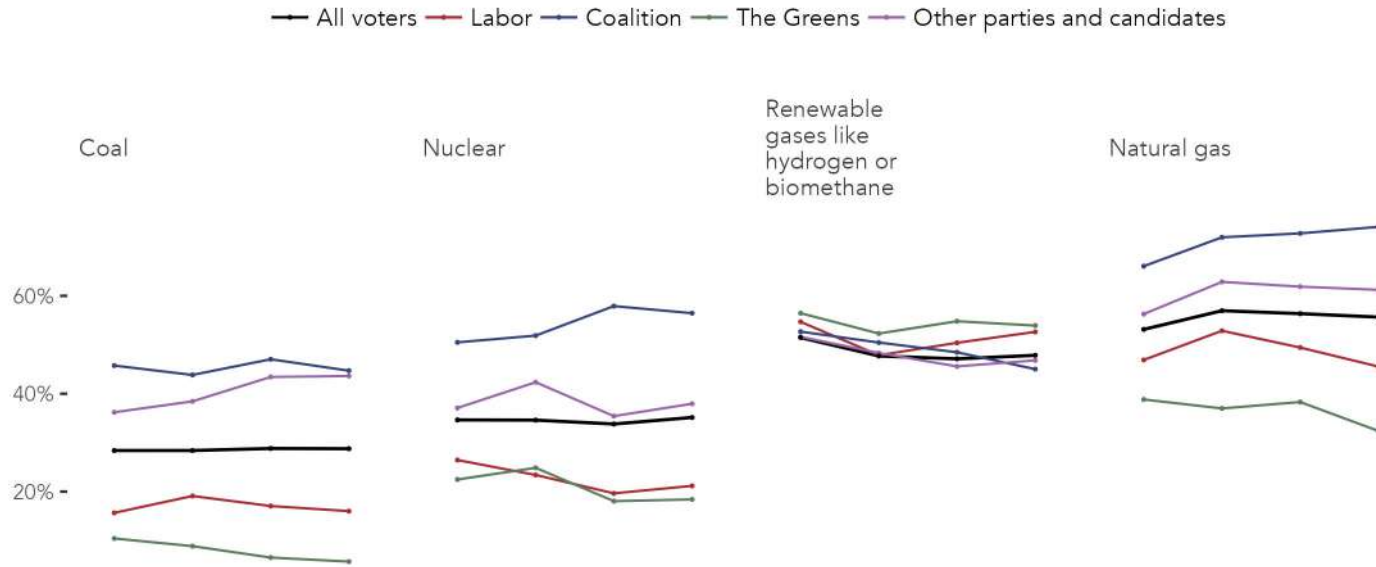
Since wave 1 of the track in February, support for increasing energy production from nuclear has remained relatively constant, at 35 per cent. However, opposition has increased by five points, from 32 to 37 per cent (see figure 122). Underneath these small shifts in public opinion, larger changes have occurred within the support bases of each party.

Coalition voters have become increasingly supportive of nuclear (up six points, from 51 to 57 per cent), while Labor and Greens voters have become more opposed (support from Labor voters is down six points, from 27 to 21 per cent; and down five with Greens voters, from 23 to 18 per cent; see figure 1).

Public opinion on natural gas also appears to be becoming more partisan. Similar to nuclear, support for increased energy production from natural gas is up eight points with those voters who currently intend to give the Coalition parties their first preference if a federal election were held now, from an already high 66 per cent in February to 74 per cent now. Conversely, it is down one point for Labor voters (after increasing in the second wave of the track), dropping from 47 to 46 per cent since February; and down seven points among Greens supporters, from 39 to 32 per cent.

# Support for some energy types, including natural gas, is becoming more politicised

Support for increased production from each source, by federal vote intention



**Figure 1:** Support for increased energy production from gas, coal and nuclear in each wave of the track, by federal vote intention.



Support for renewable gases like hydrogen and biomethane remains moderately high, and opposition quite low; and is not particularly partisan, with Greens and Labor voters actually slightly more supportive (although the difference between these and Labor supporters is not large; see figure 1). Although there was a three point drop in support between February and May this year, it has since remained stable, in the 47 to 48 per cent range. Similarly across the year, just eight or nine per cent of voters have said they oppose increased energy production from this source.

A large share of voters remain uncertain about renewable gases, though, with between 19 and 22 per cent neither supporting nor opposing this source of energy across the four waves of the track, and between 22 and 24 per cent unsure (figure 122).

This uncertainty has not changed across the year, and is higher than for any of the other energy sources measured in this track. This indicates many Australians have little awareness of renewable gases, and support is vulnerable to a negative campaign. In particular, the higher support among Greens voters should be seen as open to disruption. This indicates a need for more research into attitudes towards renewable gases and an education campaign for the public to raise awareness of these energy sources.

### **Australians want government to support both gas and renewables**

Most voters say they support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, with 53 per cent in support or strongly supporting compared with 21 per cent opposed or strongly opposed. This level of support has been very stable since February (see figure 70). Thirty-eight per cent of voters support or strongly support governments giving equal investment to both gas-powered generation and renewable energy projects. Twenty-nine per cent oppose or strongly oppose this (see figure 68).

A majority (52 per cent) oppose state governments phasing out gas connections for existing homes. However, support for a phase-out of household gas has increased five points since August, jumping from 26 to 31 per cent (shown in figure 2). This is after dropping four points across waves 2 and 3 in May and August.

These results may indicate a pattern of seasonality. Higher levels of support (although still low in an absolute sense) for a phase out of gas connections for existing homes in the warmer months (in waves 1 and 4 of the track, in February and November), and lower levels of support in the colder months, suggests that voters may be more concerned about the implications of removing gas connections and appliances during periods of higher need, with this dropping (slightly) during warmer months. when they require it less.

### **Renewables remain popular**

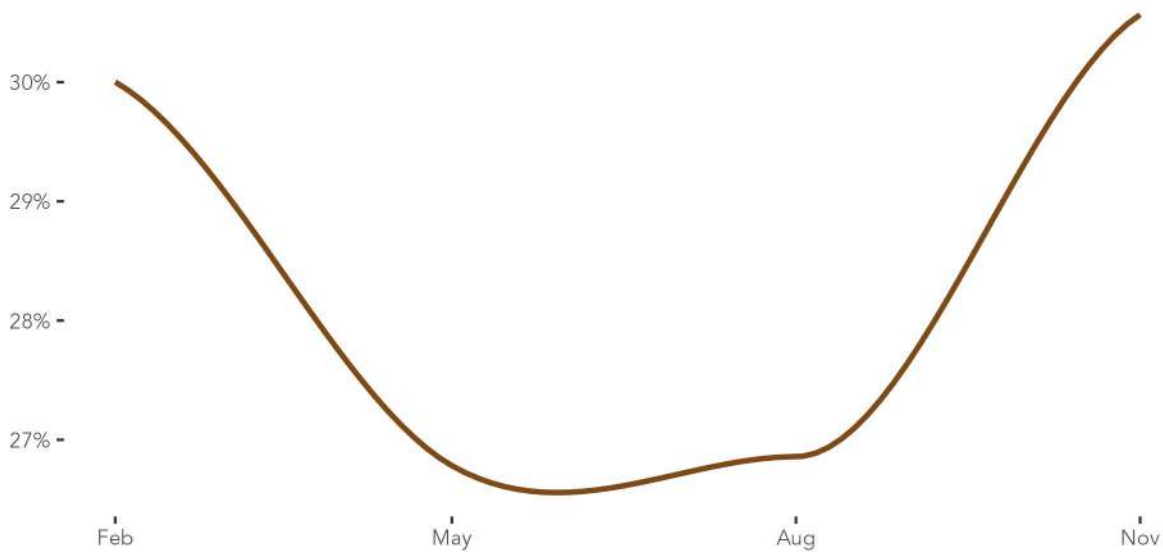
Support for increased production of solar and wind energy remains high.

Solar is the most popular option for increased energy production (of those asked about), with 84 per cent supporting this, the same level of support as in February (after a four point mid-year decline; see figure 122).

This was followed by wind, with 62 and 59 per cent supporting increased production from onshore and offshore wind, respectively. Both are down three points since February 2024, but like solar have bounced back a little from mid-year lows.

## Seasonal support for a gas phase-out?

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

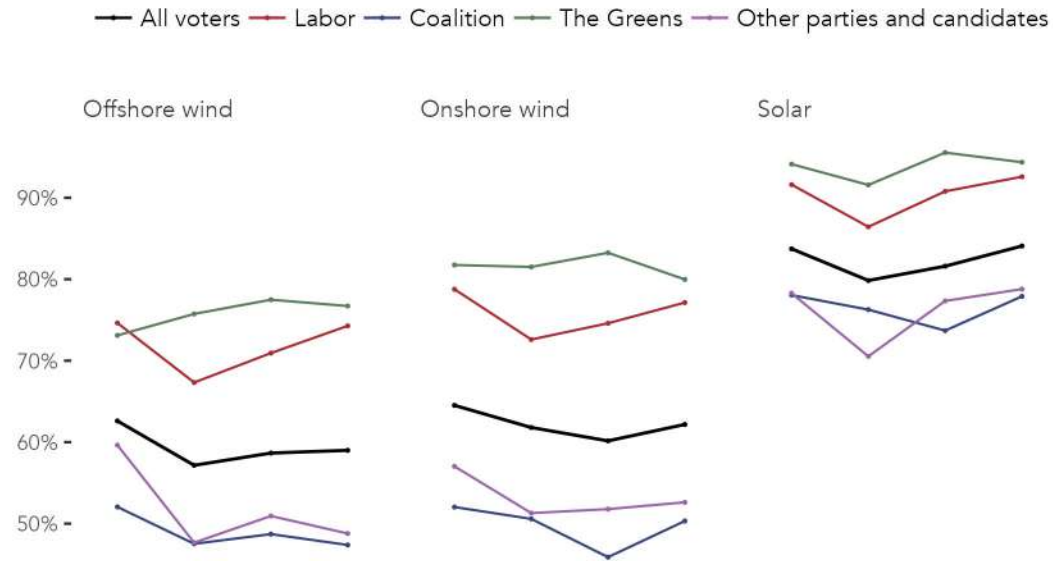


**Figure 2:** Share of Australians who support a gas phase-out by their state government. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared. The curve is a trendline smoothed using LOESS.

While the partisan gap on these energy sources is large, unlike the pattern observed for natural gas and nuclear power, it is has not widened further over the course of 2024 (for instance, Labor voters' support for solar was 92 per cent in February and 93 per cent in November, after a dip in May, while the Coalition was 78 per cent in both these waves; see figure 3).

# Support for increased energy production from solar and wind remains high

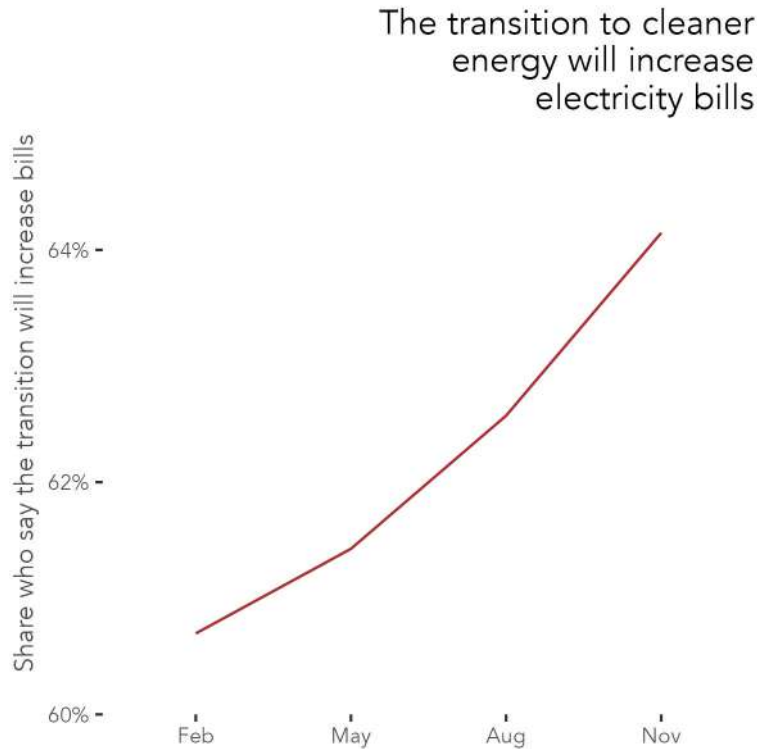
Support for increased production from each source, by federal vote intention



**Figure 3:** Support for increased energy production from solar and wind in each wave of the track, by federal vote intention.

### Cost, energy rebates, and seasonality

Some of the explanations for the drop in support for additional energy production from solar and wind may be the result of concerns about cost, with cost of living remaining a key concern for voters (figure 8). The belief that transitioning to cleaner energy increases the cost of electricity also continues to grow. In February 61 per cent of voters said this would increase or significantly increase electricity bills over the next five years. By the latest wave in November, this had grown to 64 per cent (see figure 4).



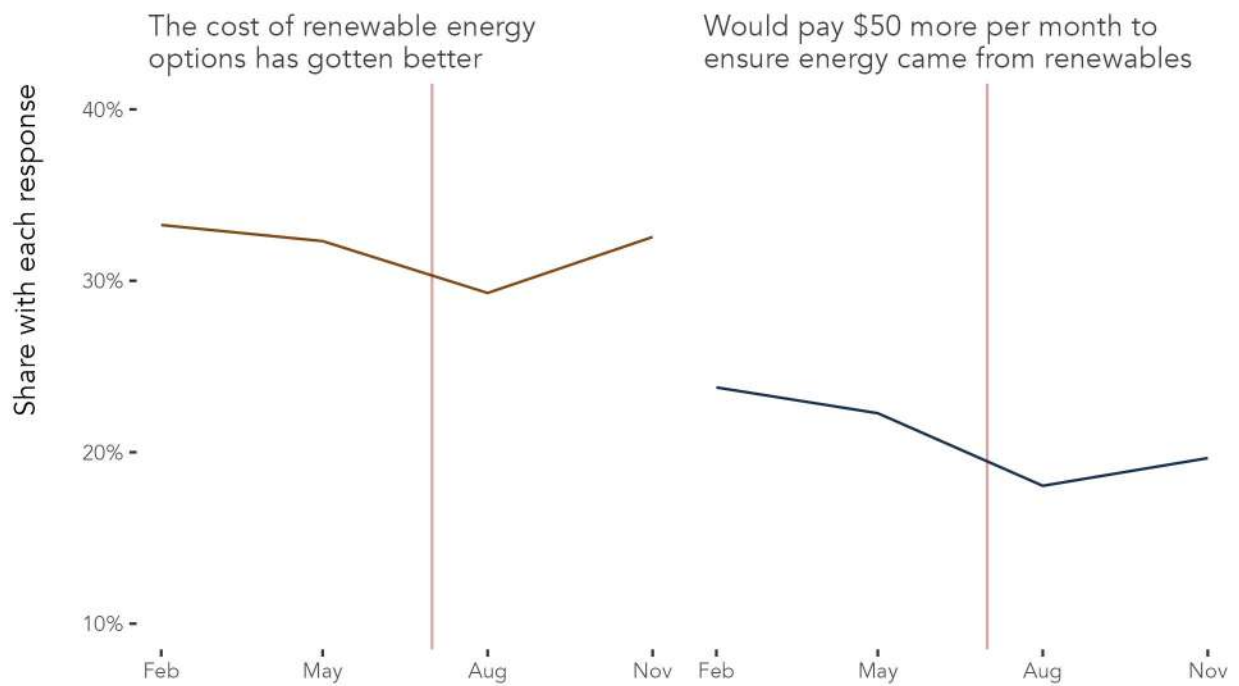
**Figure 4:** Share of voters who say that the transition to cleaner energy will increase electricity bills over the next five years, across each wave of the track.

However, there is some evidence for a cyclical pattern here, as noted above for gas. While the share of voters who believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better, and the willingness to pay more for energy from renewables, has declined since February, this appears to have turned a corner since August (shown in figure 5).

From February to August, there was a four point drop in the share saying that the cost of renewable energy options had gotten much or somewhat better (from 33 to 29 per cent), while the proportion who would pay an additional \$50 per month to ensure all of their electricity comes from renewable sources declined by six points, from 24 to 18 per cent (note that this was from a sub-sample of n=500 per wave; those willing to pay even more did not experience such a drop, but started the year with insignificant support).

Since August, both measures have bounced back. The share of voters who say the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better is up three percentage points, to 32 per cent (almost as high as it was in February). The proportion who say they would spend an extra \$50 per month for renewable energy is up two points, to 20 per cent.

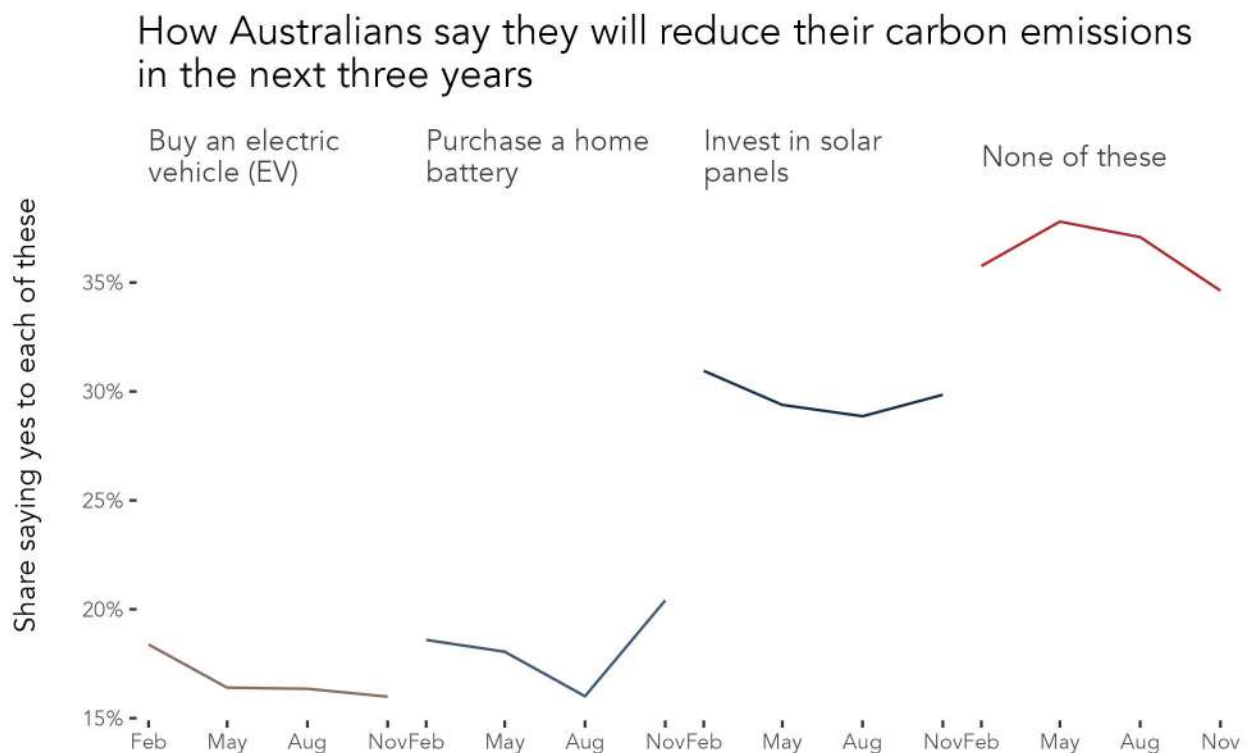
## Changing opinions on the cost of renewables



**Figure 5:** Share of voters who say the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better, and that they would be willing to pay more per month to ensure their energy came from renewables (the sample for the latter is approximately N=500 per wave). Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared. The red vertical line indicates the beginning of the federal government's energy rebate (1 July, 2024).

Although we cannot prove causality here — and as discussed above, seasonality may be one possible explanation — a possible driver of these shifts in attitudes is that the energy rebate, which began on 1 July 2024, may have slightly reduced concerns about energy cost.

Support for both explanations can be found in figure 24, which shows that reducing energy costs has declined slightly as an energy priority, with the share of voters rating it as their most important consideration down three points in November, after increasing slightly over May and August. Similarly, the share who rate faster emission reductions as their top energy priority is up two points (from 13 to 15 per cent), after dropping over the middle of the year. Further support for both interpretations of these results, the share of voters who say they do not intend to take any actions to reduce their carbon emissions within the next three years declined in the latest wave, after also increasing over the May and August waves, down two points to 35 per cent (from 37 per cent in August and figure and 38 per cent in May; see figure 6). Conversely, a larger share say they will purchase a home battery, and there has been a small uptick in the number who plan to invest in solar panels (both declined in waves 2 and 3 of the track). Across all four waves there has been a decline in the share of Australians who plan to buy an electric vehicle.



**Figure 6:** Changes in the ways that Australians say they will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years over time (three of seven options shown, plus none).

These are relatively small shifts in attitudes and intended behaviours, but they are all in the same direction. They may indicate seasonal trends, or could be a response to the Commonwealth government’s energy rebates. Further research may be required to understand whether this might be the beginning of a new trend in attitudes towards energy policy, and if so, what might be driving it.

### **How voters rate government performance on energy**

Approval of the federal government's management of the transition to renewable energy has been stable across the year. However, this apparent stability hides shifts underneath the surface.

Those voters who say they will give Labor their first preference if a federal election were held now have become increasingly likely to rate the performance of the federal government on the transition to renewable energy as good or very good, up nine points since February, from 27 to 36 per cent (see figure 19). Conversely, Greens voters are increasingly less happy with how the government is performing, with the share rating this positively down nine points over the year, from 19 per cent in February to 10 per cent in November. Similarly, Coalition voters are down four points, from 15 to 11 per cent; and those who support all other parties and candidates are down seven per cent, from 14 to seven per cent.

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

### Question text

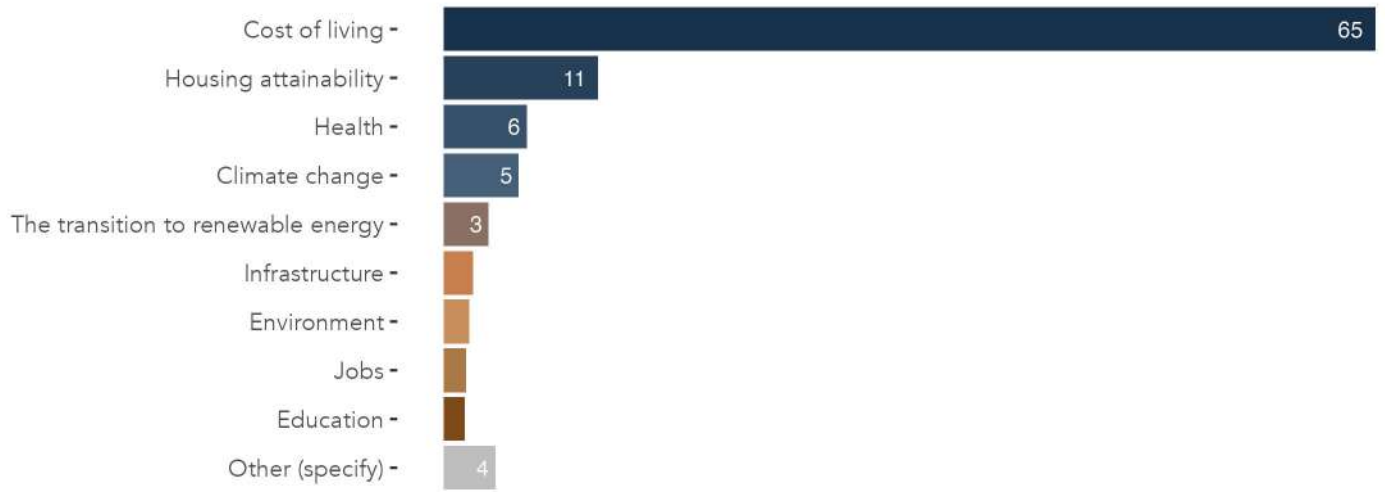
*Which of the following do you think is the most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on right now?*

Single select; random reverse 1-9

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



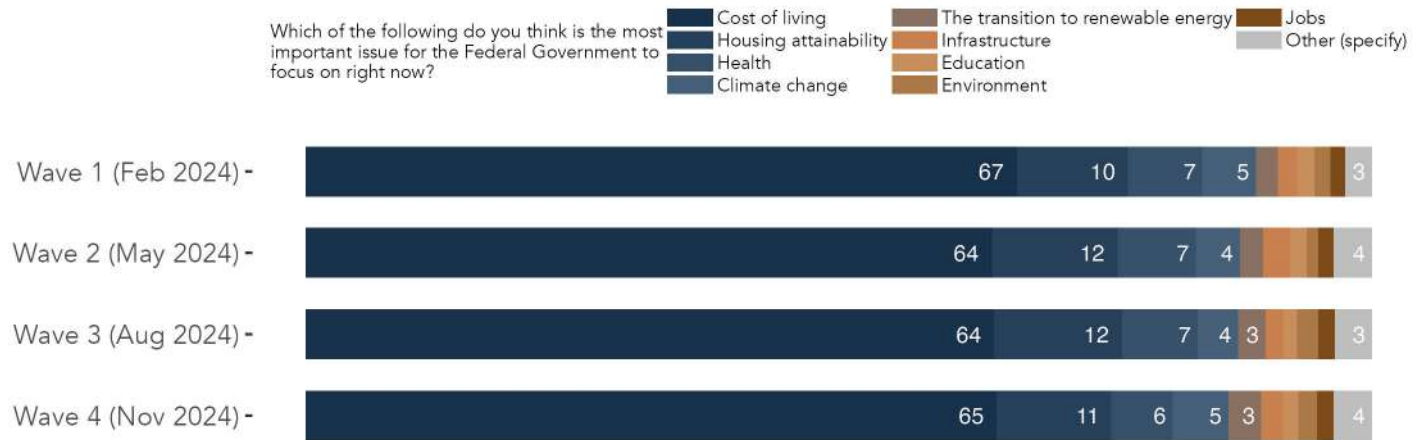
The most important issue for the federal government to focus on



**Figure 7:** Share of voters in the Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now.

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 8:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 1:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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

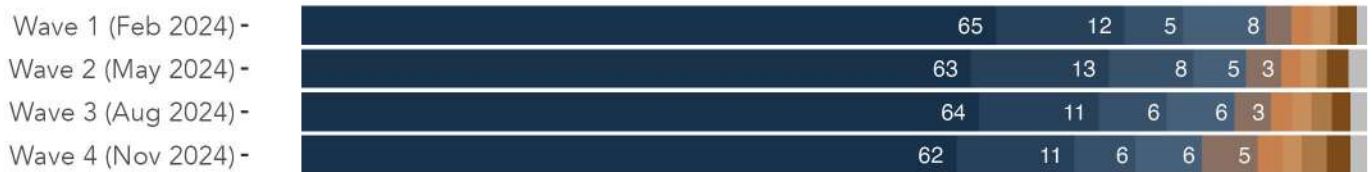
## The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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)

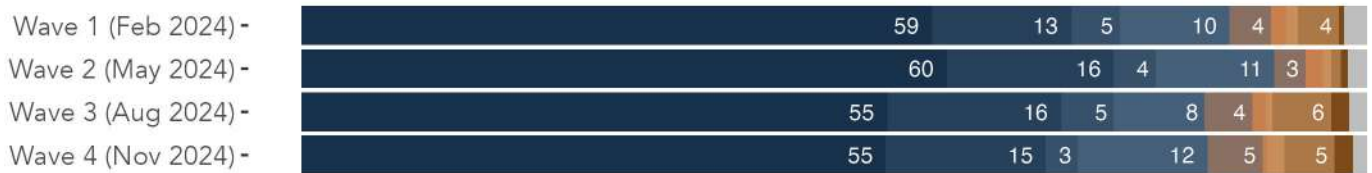
### Labor



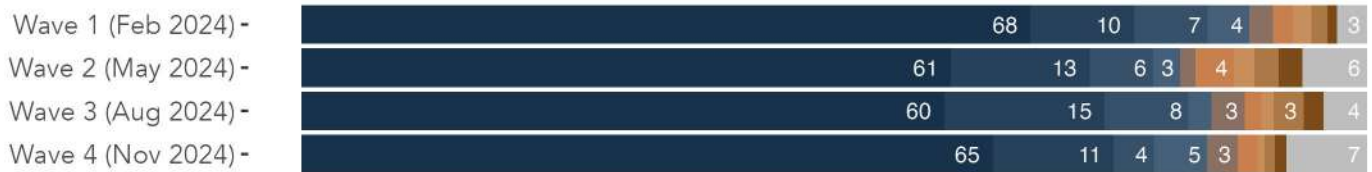
### Coalition



### The Greens



### Other parties and candidates



**Figure 9:** Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 2:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>										
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	68	10	7	4	2	2	2	1	1	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	61	13	6	3	1	4	2	2	2	6
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	60	15	8	2	3	2	1	3	2	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	65	11	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	7

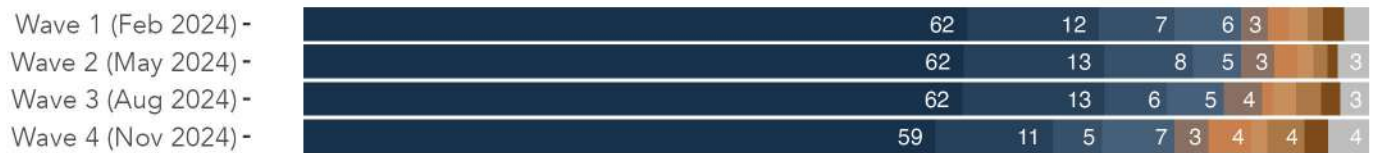
## The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

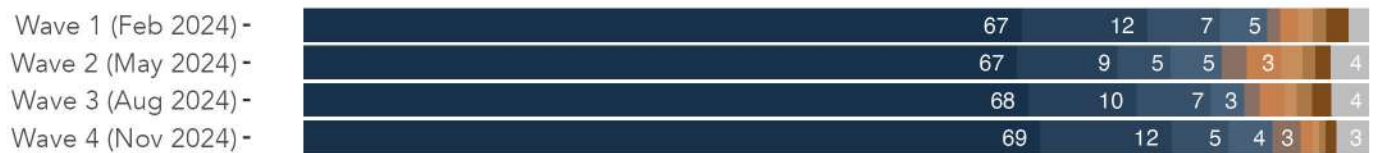
Which of the following do you think is the most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on right now?

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

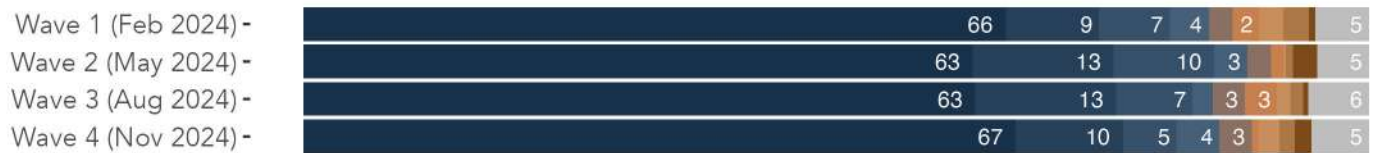
### Inner and middle suburbs



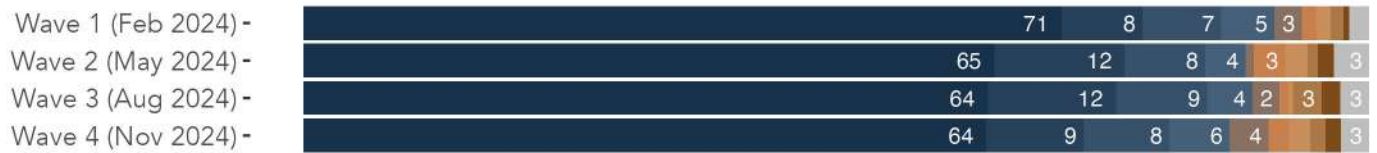
### Outer suburbs



### Provincial cities



### Rural communities

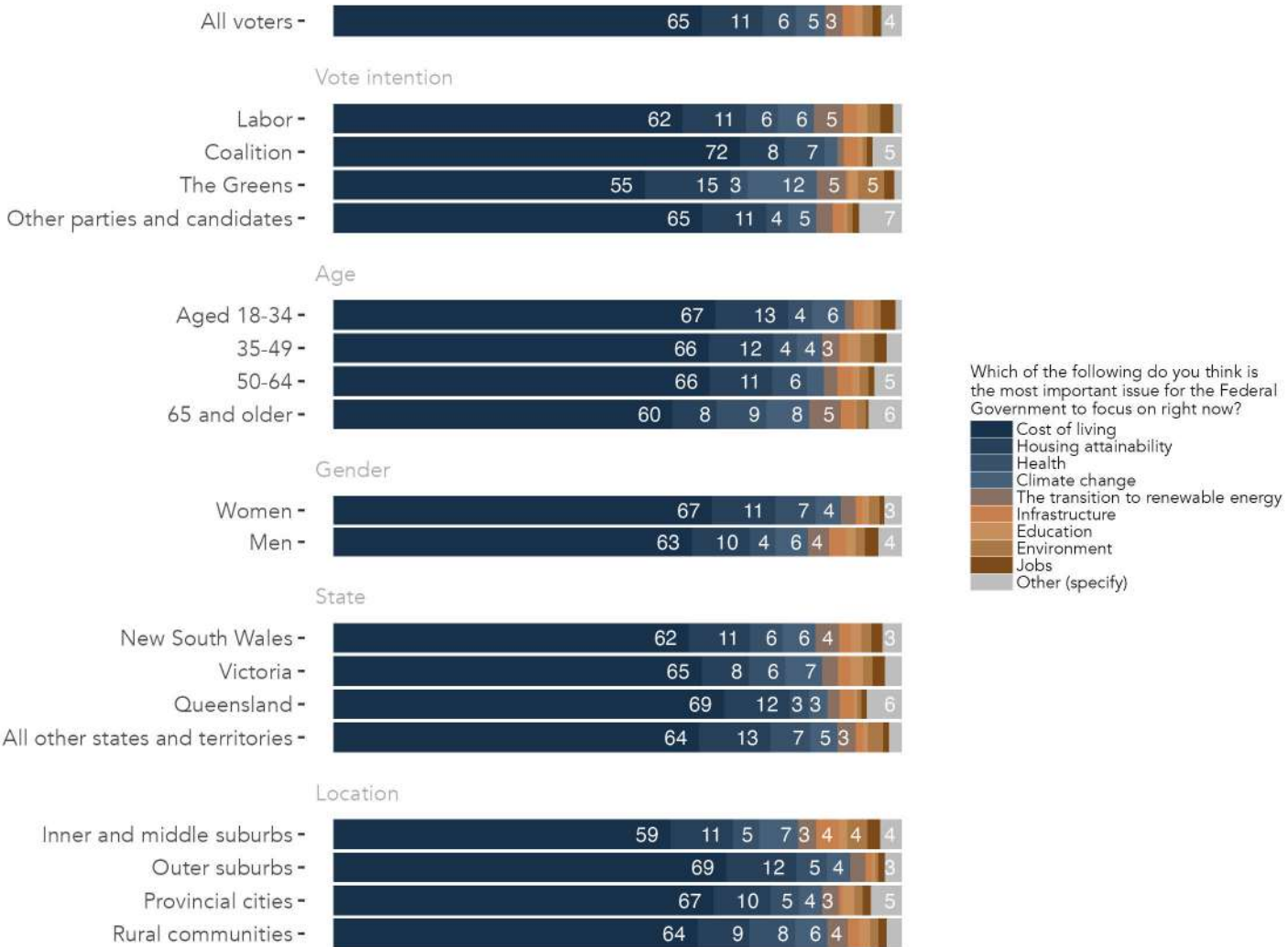


**Figure 10:** Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 3:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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



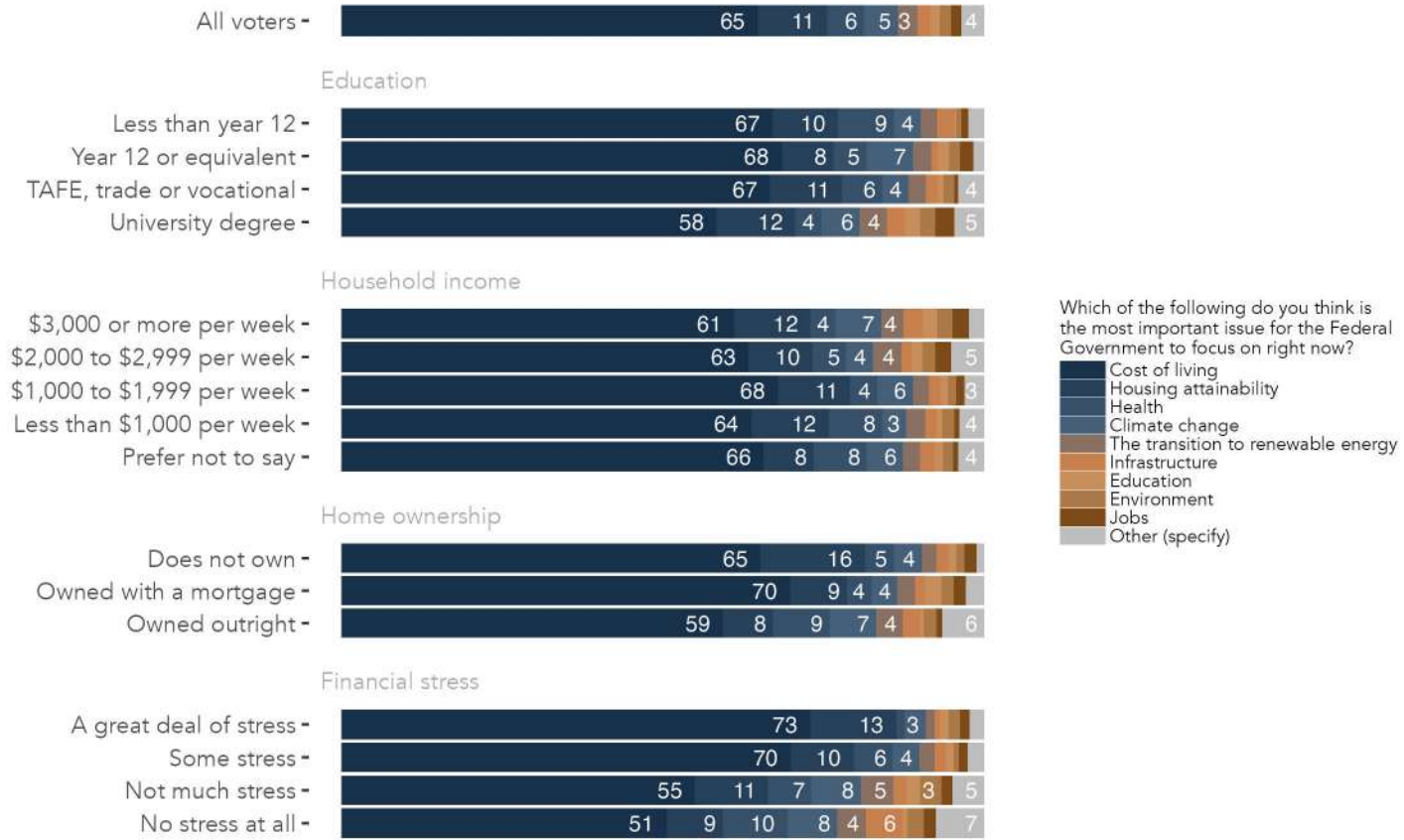
**Figure 11:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.



**Table 4:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
<b>All voters</b>	65	11	6	5	3	2	1	2	1	4
<b>Vote intention</b>										
Labor	62	11	6	6	5	2	2	2	2	2
Coalition	72	8	7	2	1	2	1	1	1	5
The Greens	55	15	3	12	5	0	2	5	2	1
Other parties and candidates	65	11	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	7
<b>Age</b>										
Aged 18-34	67	13	4	6	1	2	2	1	3	1
35-49	66	12	4	4	3	1	2	3	2	3
50-64	66	11	6	3	2	3	1	2	1	5
65 and older	60	8	9	8	5	2	0	2	0	6
<b>Gender</b>										
Women	67	11	7	4	3	1	1	2	1	3
Men	63	10	4	6	4	3	2	2	2	4
<b>State</b>										
New South Wales	62	11	6	6	4	2	2	2	2	3
Victoria	65	8	6	7	3	2	2	2	2	3
Queensland	69	12	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	6
All other states and territories	64	13	7	5	3	1	1	3	1	2
<b>Location</b>										
Inner and middle suburbs	59	11	5	7	3	4	1	4	2	4
Outer suburbs	69	12	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	3
Provincial cities	67	10	5	4	3	1	2	1	2	5
Rural communities	64	9	8	6	4	2	2	1	1	3

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



**Figure 12:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 5:** The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
All voters	65	11	6	5	3	2	1	2	1	4
<b>Education</b>										
Less than year 12	67	10	9	4	3	3	0	1	1	2
Year 12 or equivalent	68	8	5	7	3	1	2	2	2	2
TAFE, trade or vocational	67	11	6	4	3	2	1	2	0	4
University degree	58	12	4	6	4	3	3	2	3	5
<b>Household income</b>										
\$3,000 or more per week	61	12	4	7	4	3	2	2	3	2
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	63	10	5	4	4	2	2	2	3	5
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	68	11	4	6	3	2	1	1	1	3
Less than \$1,000 per week	64	12	8	3	3	2	1	2	1	4
Prefer not to say	66	8	8	6	3	2	1	1	1	4
<b>Home ownership</b>										
Does not own	65	16	5	4	2	2	1	2	2	1
Owned with a mortgage	70	9	4	4	3	1	2	2	2	3
Owned outright	59	8	9	7	4	3	1	2	1	6
<b>Financial stress</b>										
A great deal of stress	73	13	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	2
Some stress	70	10	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	3
Not much stress	55	11	7	8	5	2	2	3	2	5
No stress at all	51	9	10	8	4	6	1	2	2	7

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

### Question text

ASK IF most important issue = 'Cost of living'

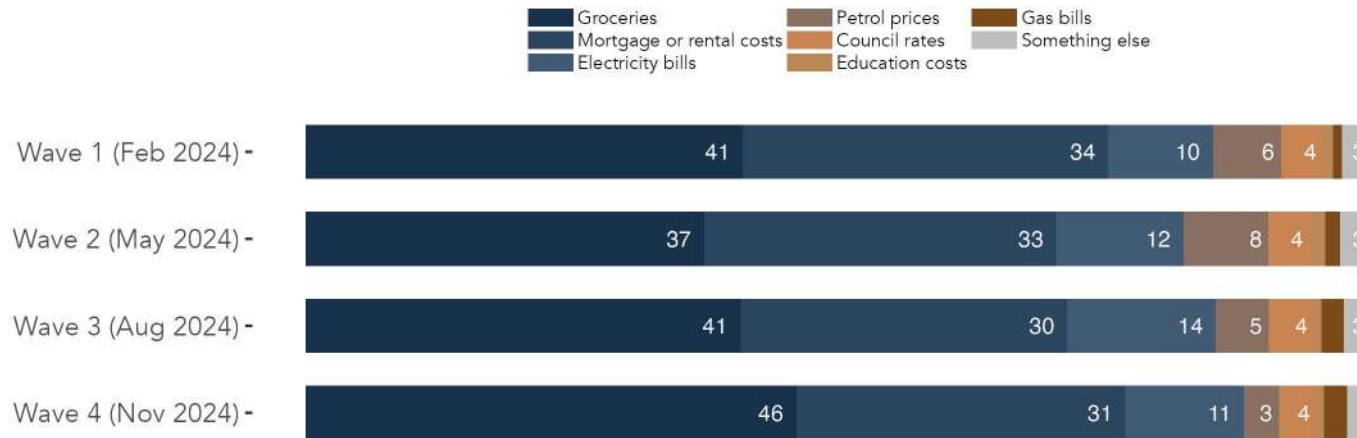
*Which cost of living pressure is causing you the most concern?*

Single select; random reverse 1-7

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

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 13:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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 (n=1,337 in Wave 1, n=1,287 in Wave 2, n=1,307 for Wave 3, and n=1284 in Wave 4)..

**Table 6:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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 (n=1,337 in Wave 1, n=1,287 in Wave 2, n=1,307 in Wave 3, and n=1284 in Wave 4).

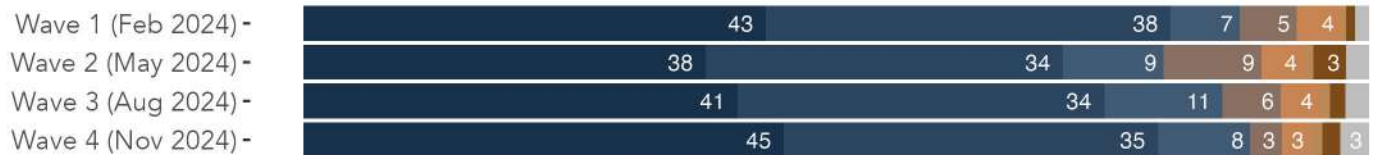
Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	41	34	10	6	4	1	1	3
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	33	12	8	4	2	1	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	41	30	14	5	4	1	2	3
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	46	31	11	3	4	1	2	2

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

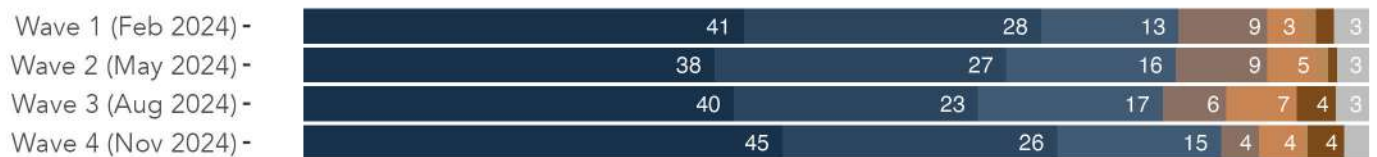
Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



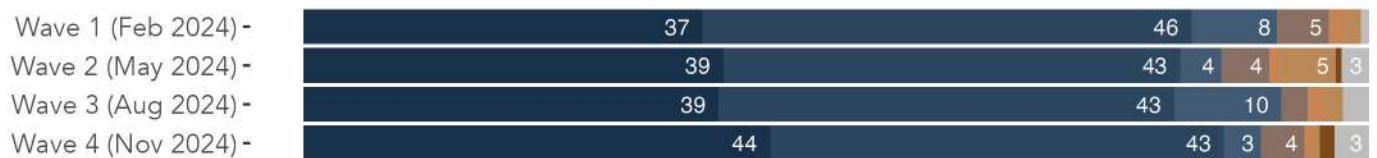
### Labor



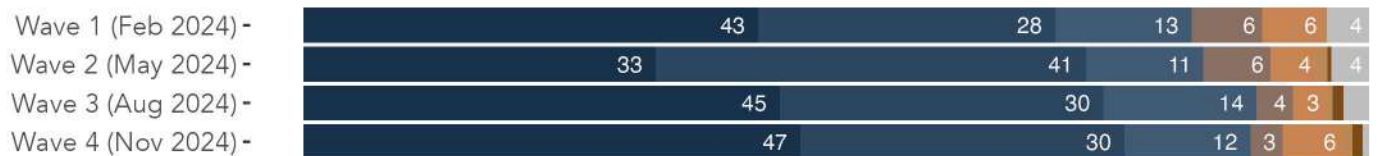
### Coalition



### The Greens



### Other parties and candidates



**Figure 14:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 7:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	43	28	13	6	6	0	0	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	33	41	11	6	4	1	0	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	45	30	14	4	3	1	1	2
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	47	30	12	3	6	1	1	0

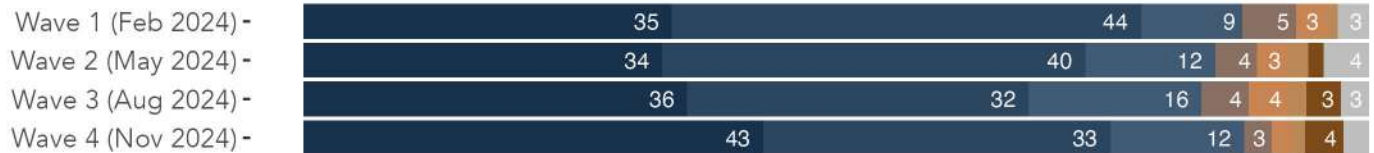


## The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern

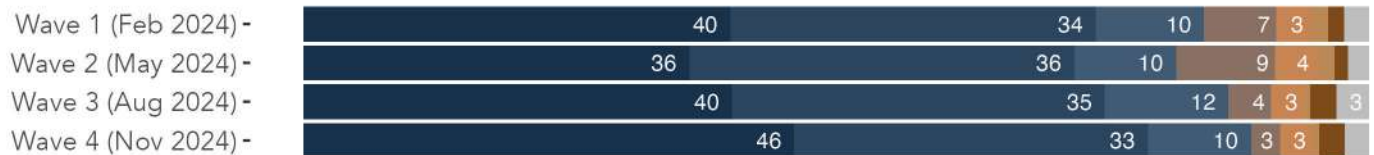
Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



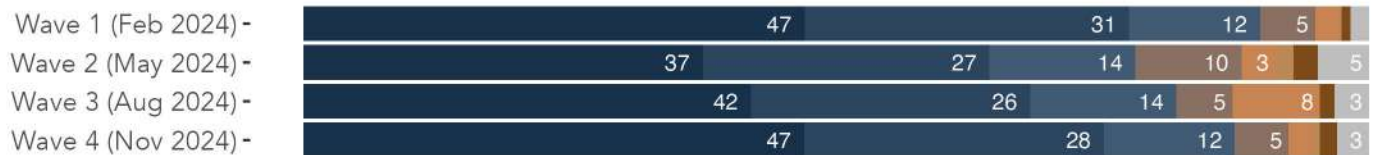
### Inner and middle suburbs



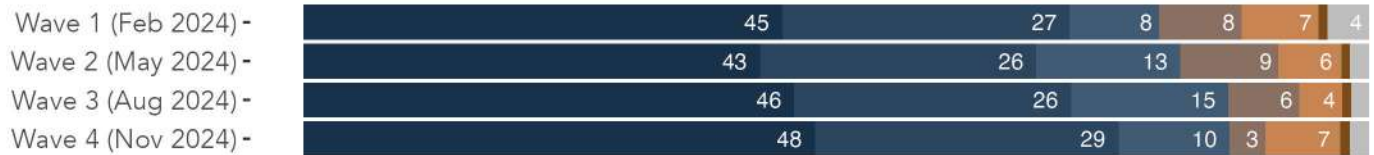
### Outer suburbs



### Provincial cities



### Rural communities

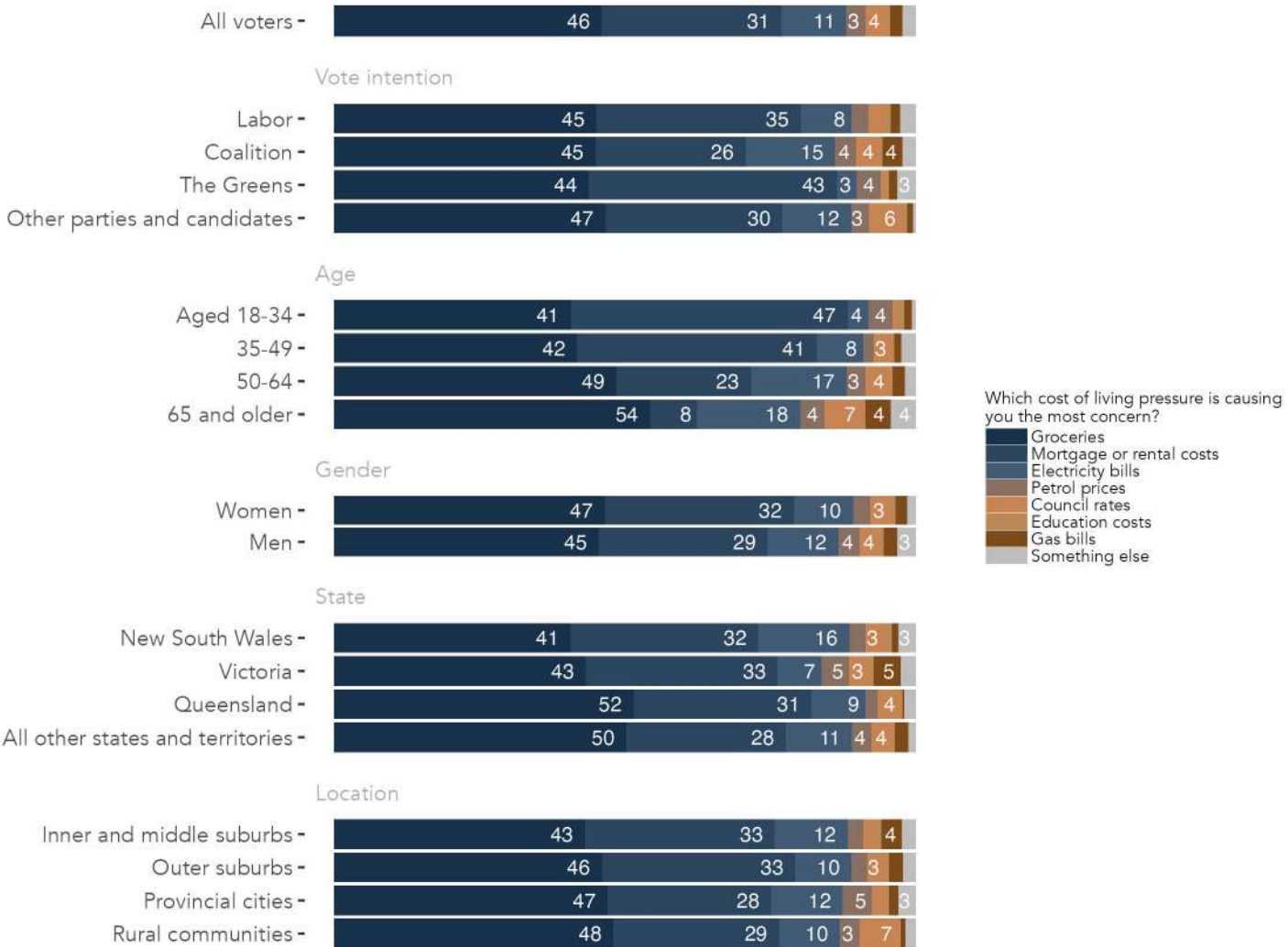


**Figure 15:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 8:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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

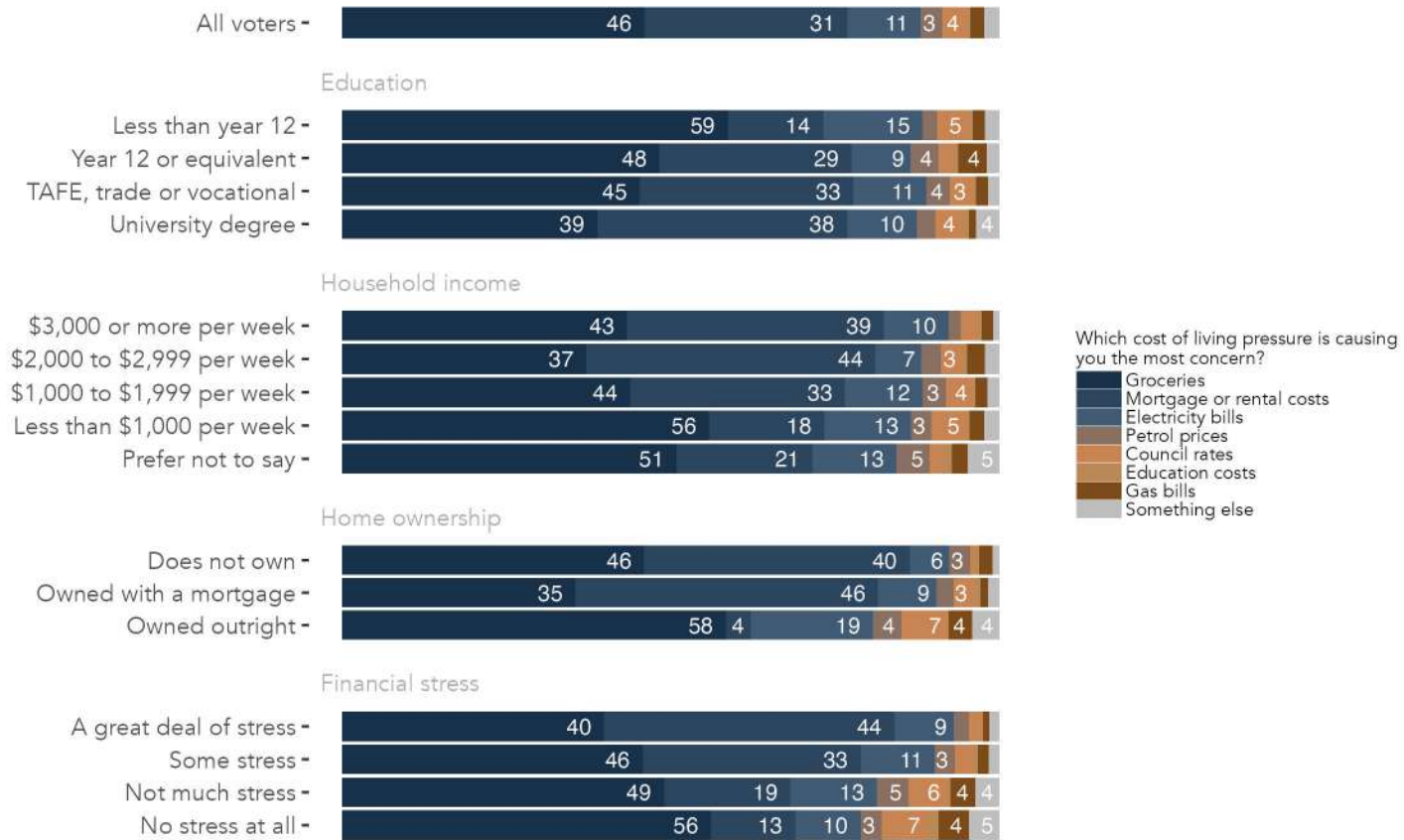


**Figure 16:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 9:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
All voters	46	31	11	3	4	1	2	2
<b>Vote intention</b>								
Labor	45	35	8	3	3	1	2	3
Coalition	45	26	15	4	4	0	4	2
The Greens	44	43	3	4	1	1	1	3
Other parties and candidates	47	30	12	3	6	1	1	0
<b>Age</b>								
Aged 18-34	41	47	4	4	1	1	1	1
35-49	42	41	8	2	3	0	1	3
50-64	49	23	17	3	4	0	2	2
65 and older	54	8	18	4	7	1	4	4
<b>Gender</b>								
Women	47	32	10	3	3	1	2	2
Men	45	29	12	4	4	1	2	3
<b>State</b>								
New South Wales	41	32	16	3	3	1	1	3
Victoria	43	33	7	5	3	1	5	3
Queensland	52	31	9	2	4	0	0	2
All other states and territories	50	28	11	4	4	0	2	1
<b>Location</b>								
Inner and middle suburbs	43	33	12	3	2	1	4	2
Outer suburbs	46	33	10	3	3	1	2	2
Provincial cities	47	28	12	5	2	1	2	3
Rural communities	48	29	10	3	7	0	1	2

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



**Figure 17:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 10:** The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
All voters	46	31	11	3	4	1	2	2
<b>Education</b>								
Less than year 12	59	14	15	2	5	1	2	2
Year 12 or equivalent	48	29	9	4	3	1	4	2
TAFE, trade or vocational	45	33	11	4	3	0	2	2
University degree	39	38	10	3	4	1	1	4
<b>Household income</b>								
\$3,000 or more per week	43	39	10	2	2	1	2	1
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	37	44	7	3	3	1	3	2
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	44	33	12	3	4	0	2	2
Less than \$1,000 per week	56	18	13	3	5	1	2	2
Prefer not to say	51	21	13	5	2	1	2	5
<b>Home ownership</b>								
Does not own	46	40	6	3	1	1	2	1
Owned with a mortgage	35	46	9	3	3	1	1	2
Owned outright	58	4	19	4	7	0	4	4
<b>Financial stress</b>								
A great deal of stress	40	44	9	2	2	0	1	2
Some stress	46	33	11	3	3	1	1	2
Not much stress	49	19	13	5	6	0	4	4
No stress at all	56	13	10	3	7	2	4	5

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

## Question text

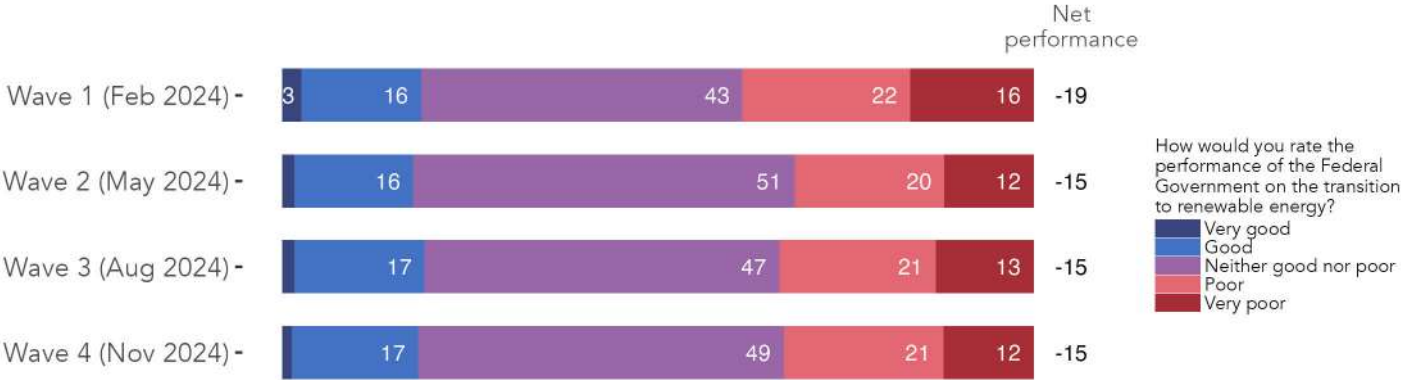
How would you rate the performance of the **Federal Government** on the transition to renewable energy?

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 18:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

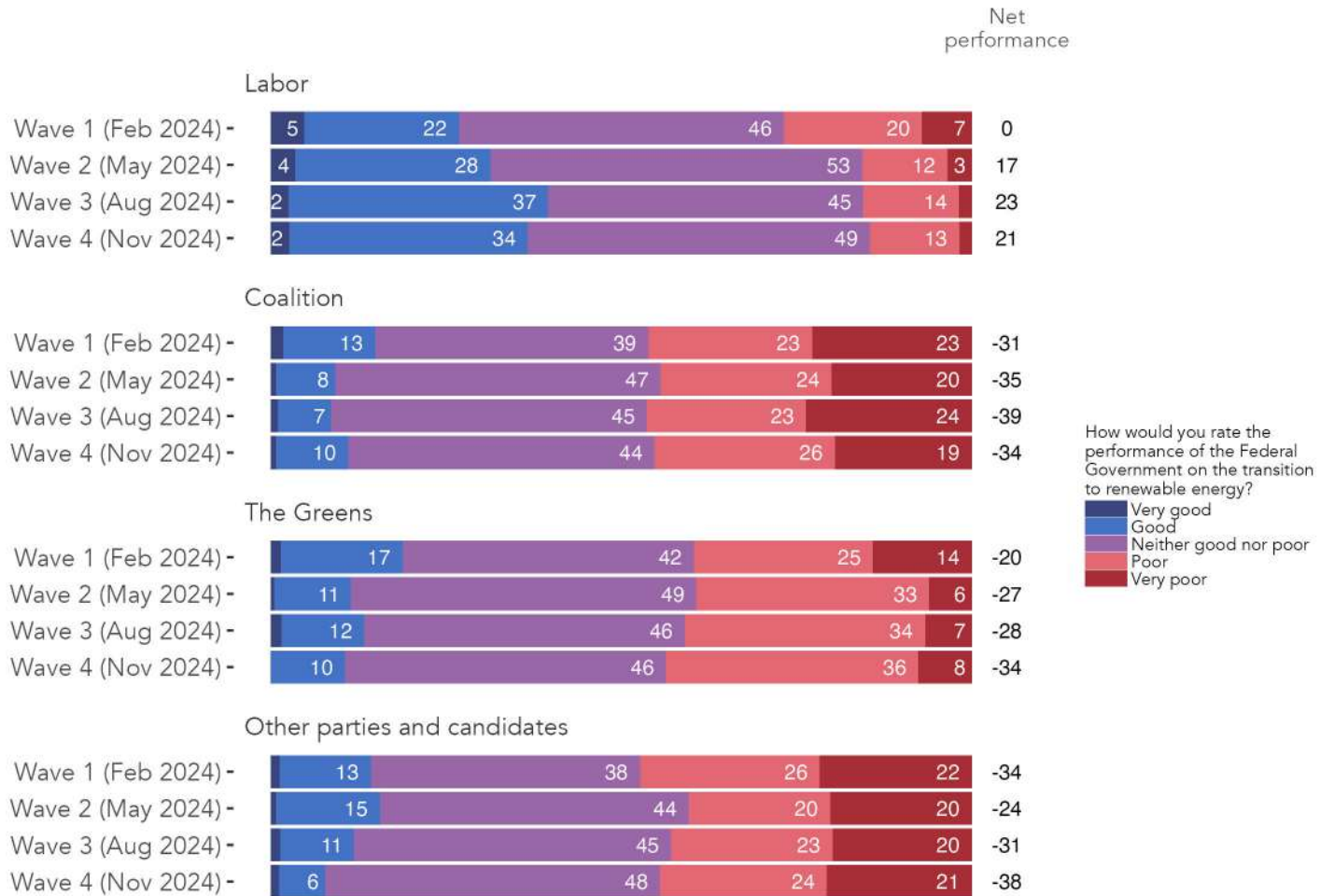


**Table 11:** How Australians rate the Federal Government’s performance on the transition to renewable energy. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

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

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



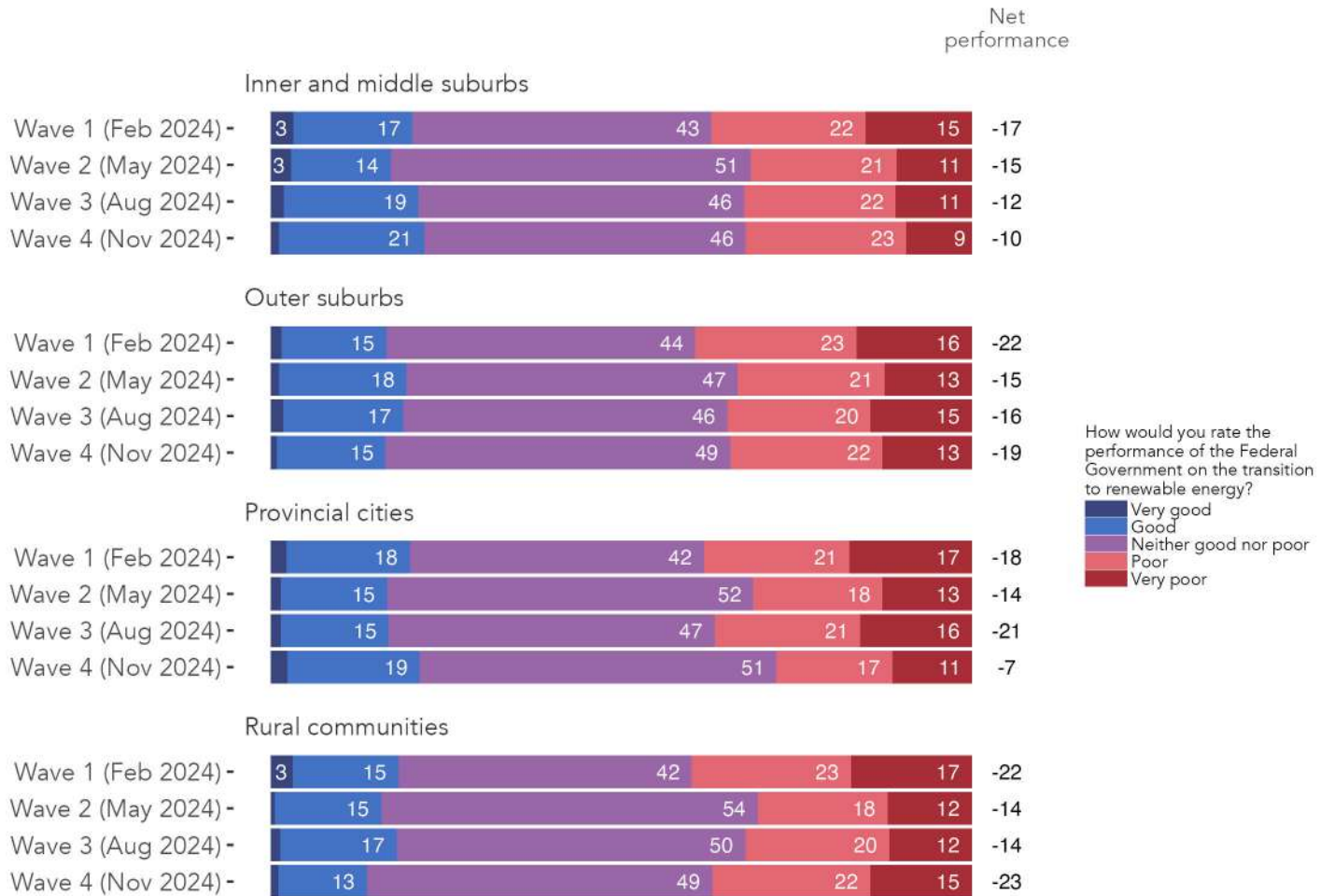
**Figure 19:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 12:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	13	38	26	22	-34
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	15	44	20	20	-24
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	1	11	45	23	20	-31
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	1	6	48	24	21	-38

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

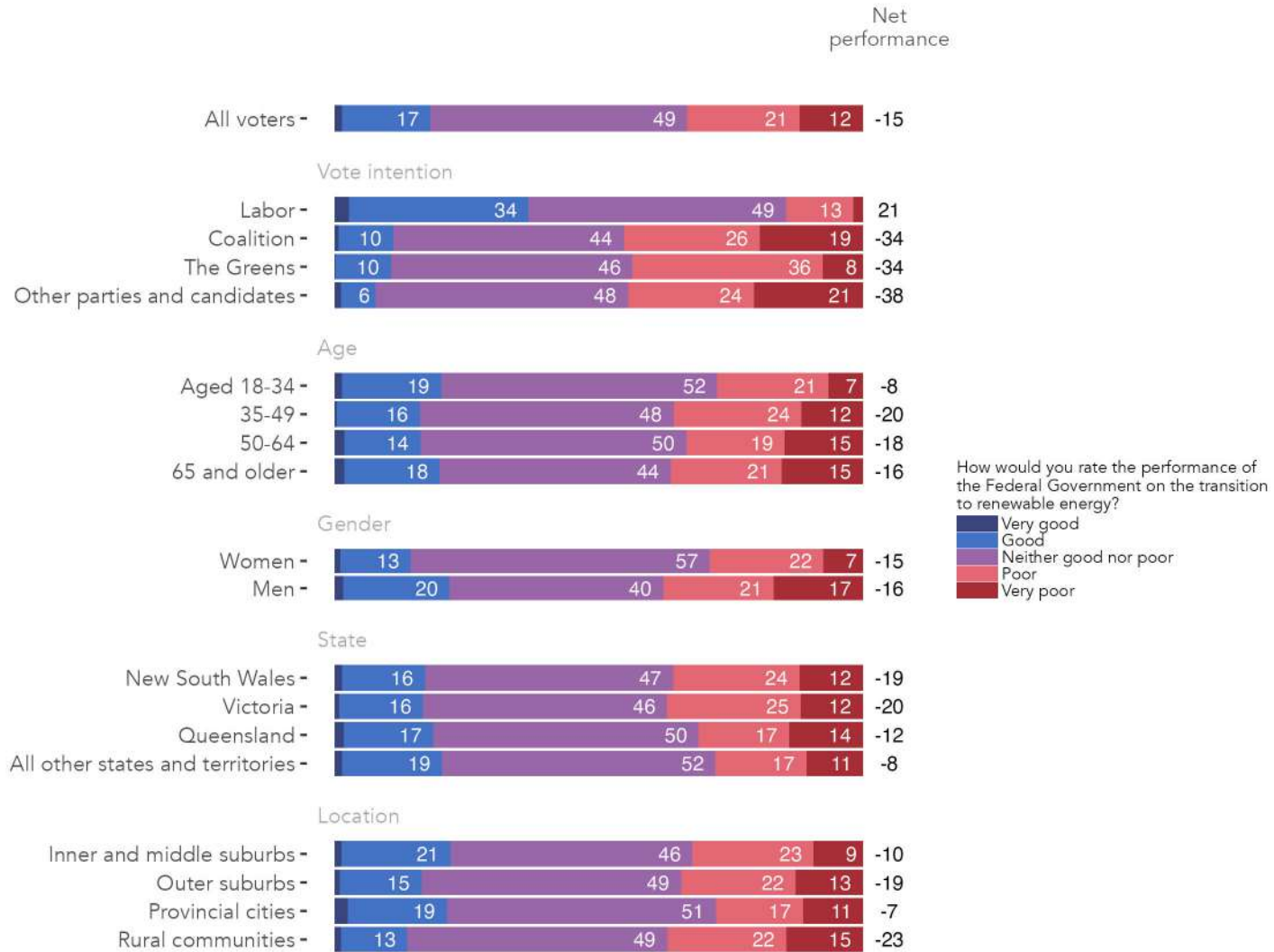


**Figure 20:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 13:** How Australians rate the Federal Government’s performance on the transition to renewable energy, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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

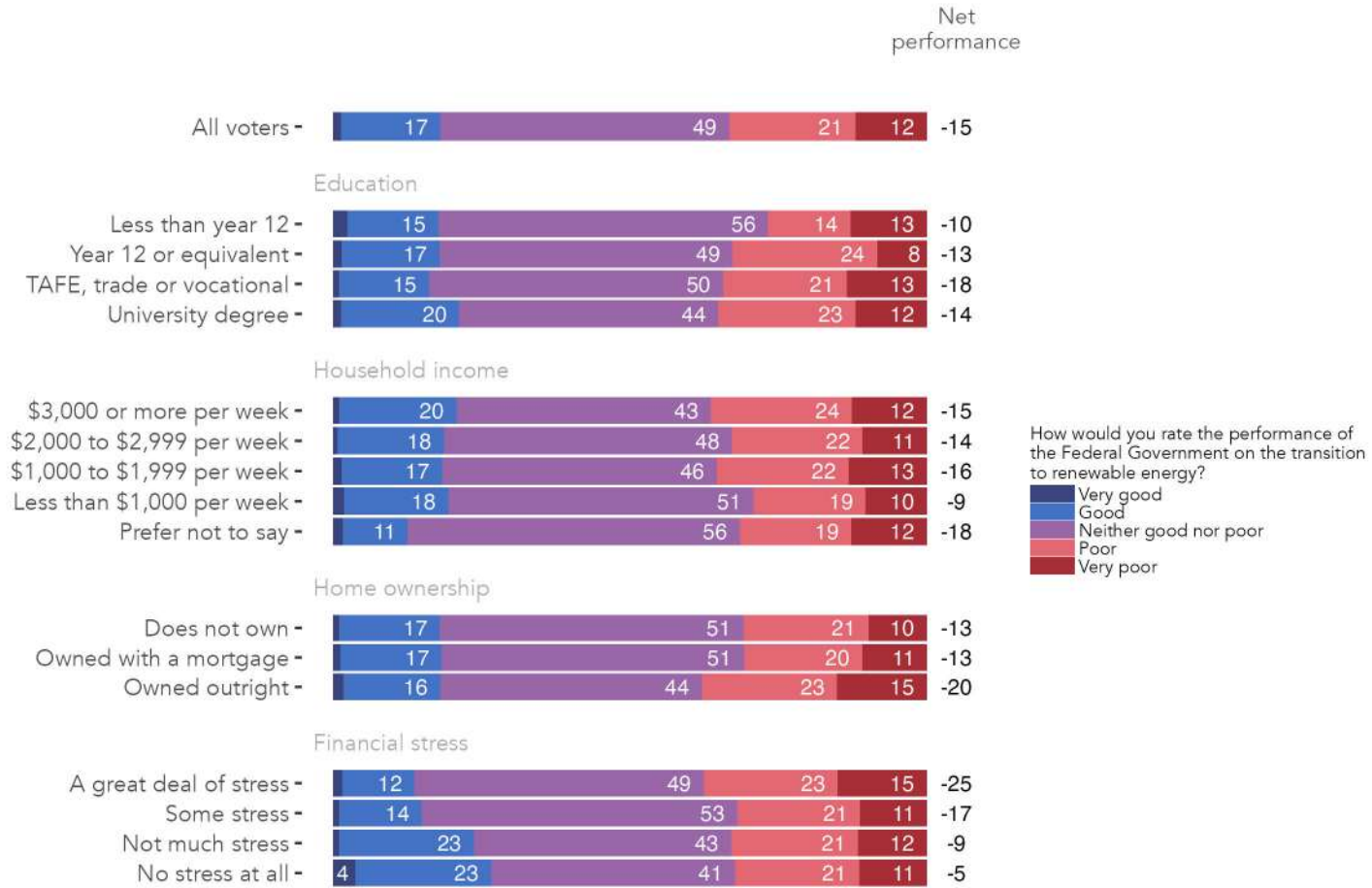


**Figure 21:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who rate the performance as 'good' (total share that rate it as good, minus the total share that rate it as poor). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 14:** How Australians rate the Federal Government’s performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
All voters	1	17	49	21	12	-15
<b>Vote intention</b>						
Labor	2	34	49	13	2	21
Coalition	1	10	44	26	19	-34
The Greens	0	10	46	36	8	-34
Other parties and candidates	1	6	48	24	21	-38
<b>Age</b>						
Aged 18-34	1	19	52	21	7	-8
35-49	0	16	48	24	12	-20
50-64	2	14	50	19	15	-18
65 and older	2	18	44	21	15	-16
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	1	13	57	22	7	-15
Men	2	20	40	21	17	-16
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	1	16	47	24	12	-19
Victoria	1	16	46	25	12	-20
Queensland	2	17	50	17	14	-12
All other states and territories	1	19	52	17	11	-8
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	1	21	46	23	9	-10
Outer suburbs	1	15	49	22	13	-19
Provincial cities	2	19	51	17	11	-7
Rural communities	1	13	49	22	15	-23

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



**Figure 22:** How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who rate the performance as 'good' (total share that rate it as good, minus the total share that rate it as poor). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.



**Table 15:** How Australians rate the Federal Government’s performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
All voters	1	17	49	21	12	-15
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	2	15	56	14	13	-10
Year 12 or equivalent	2	17	49	24	8	-13
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	15	50	21	13	-18
University degree	1	20	44	23	12	-14
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	1	20	43	24	12	-15
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	1	18	48	22	11	-14
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	2	17	46	22	13	-16
Less than \$1,000 per week	2	18	51	19	10	-9
Prefer not to say	2	11	56	19	12	-18
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Does not own	1	17	51	21	10	-13
Owned with a mortgage	1	17	51	20	11	-13
Owned outright	2	16	44	23	15	-20
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	1	12	49	23	15	-25
Some stress	1	14	53	21	11	-17
Not much stress	1	23	43	21	12	-9
No stress at all	4	23	41	21	11	-5

# The energy priorities of Australian voters

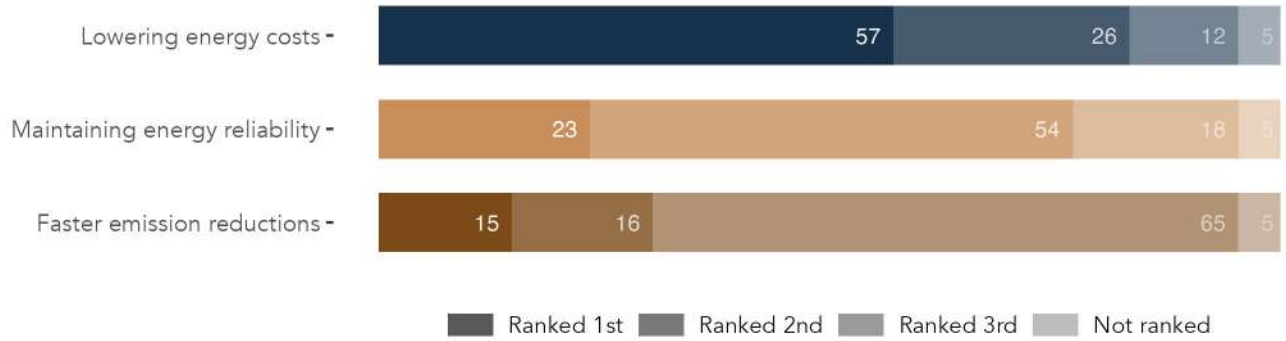
## Question text

*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

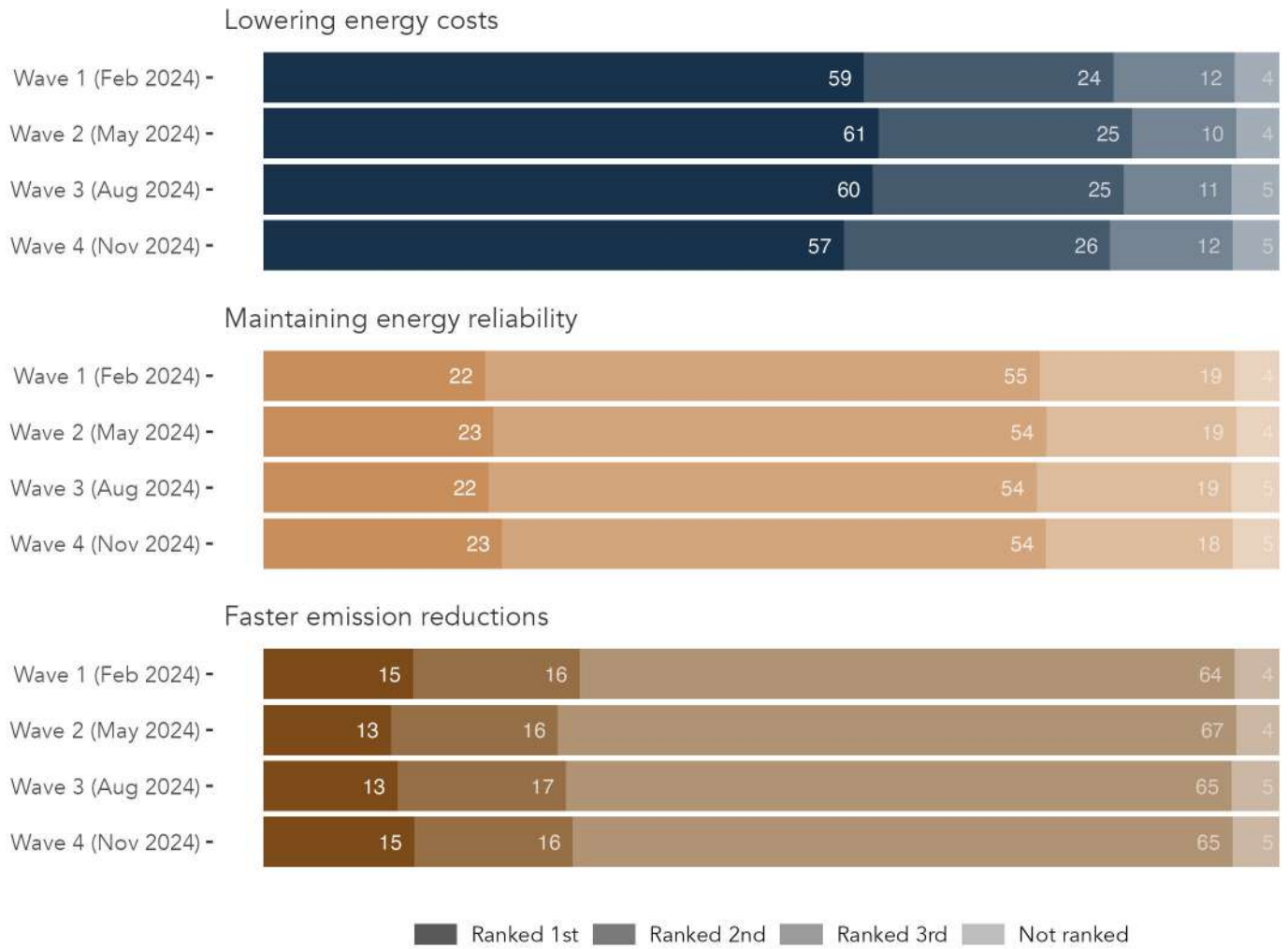
### Top 3 energy priorities of Australian voters



**Figure 23:** 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 95 per cent, with five per cent answering that they were either not sure or did not rank any of these as their energy priority. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

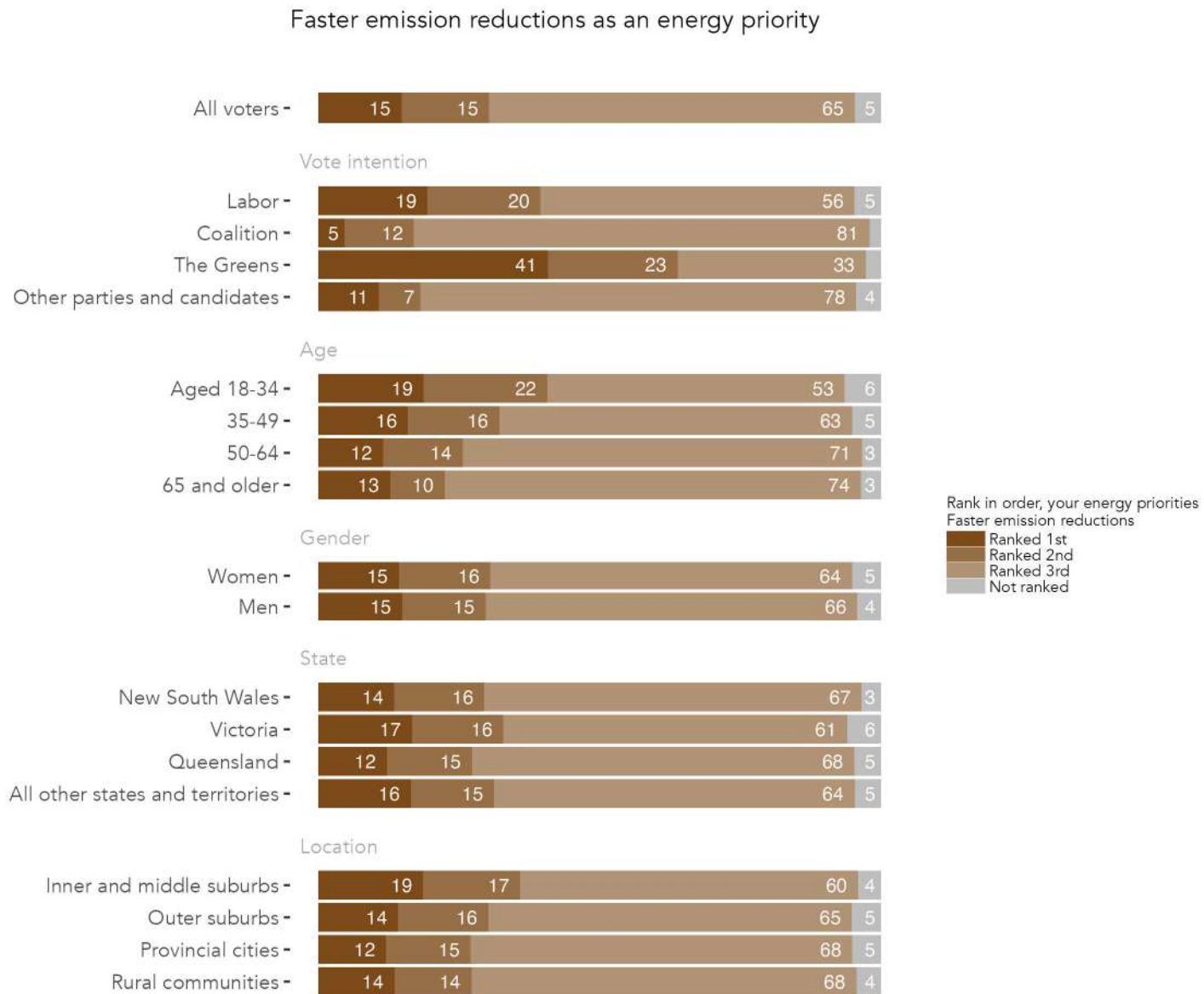
## Top 3 energy priorities of Australian voters

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 24:** The energy priorities of Australian voters. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

## Faster emission reductions

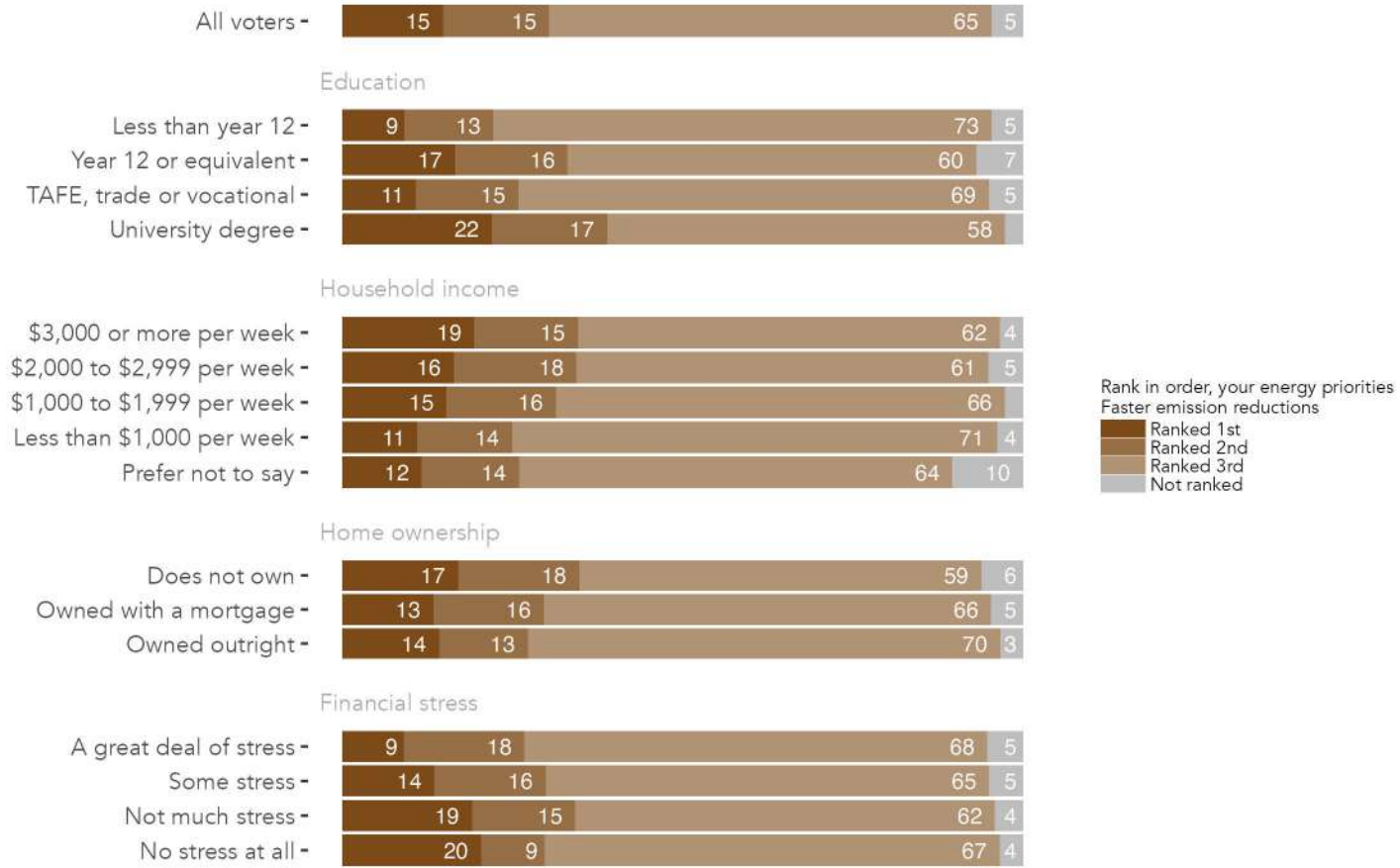


**Figure 25:** Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 16:** Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	15	15	65	5
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	19	20	56	5
Coalition	5	12	81	2
The Greens	41	23	33	3
Other parties and candidates	11	7	78	4
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	19	22	53	6
35-49	16	16	63	5
50-64	12	14	71	3
65 and older	13	10	74	3
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	15	16	64	5
Men	15	15	66	4
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	14	16	67	3
Victoria	17	16	61	6
Queensland	12	15	68	5
All other states and territories	16	15	64	5
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	19	17	60	4
Outer suburbs	14	16	65	5
Provincial cities	12	15	68	5
Rural communities	14	14	68	4

## Faster emission reductions as an energy priority



**Figure 26:** Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

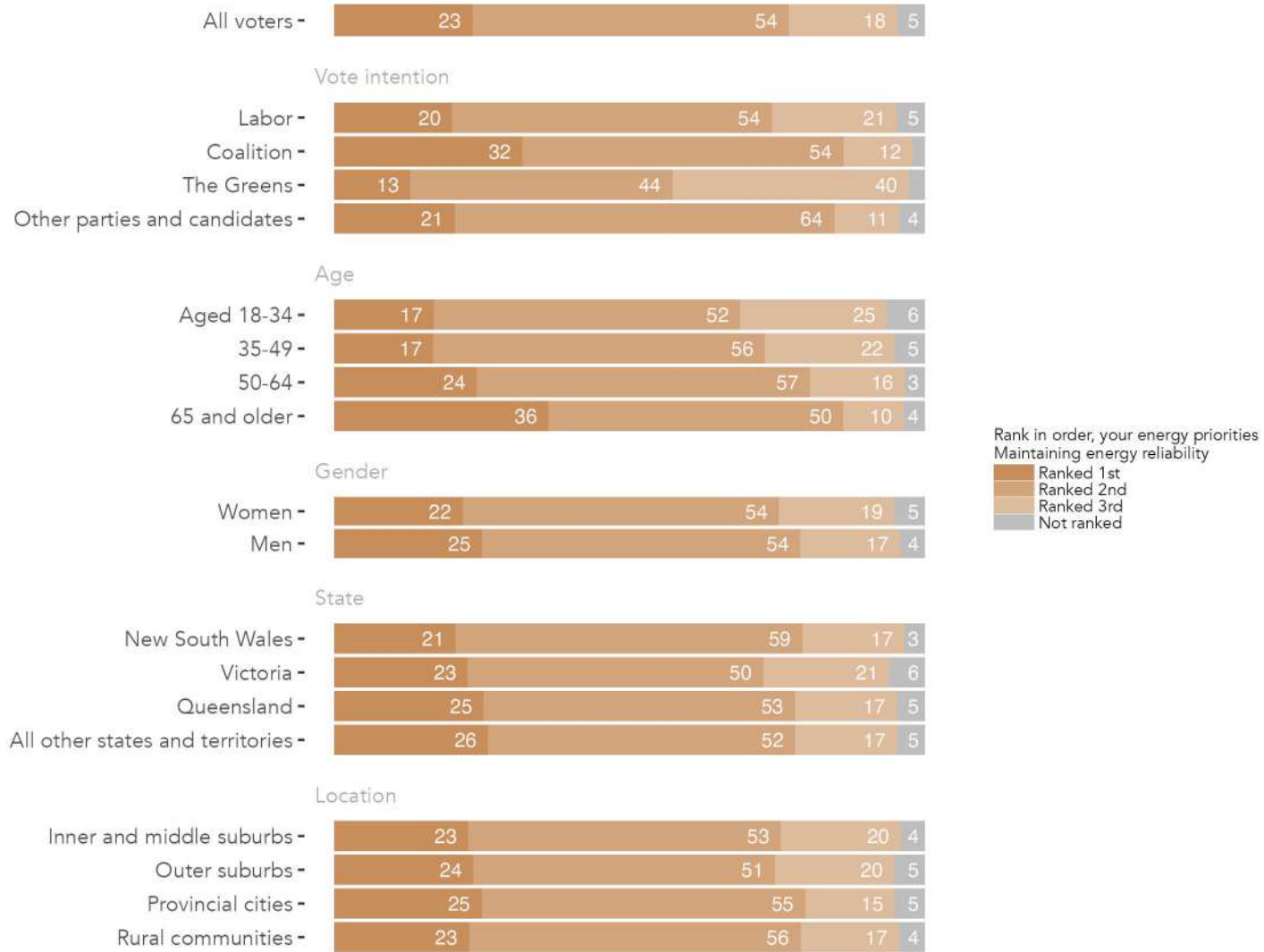
**Table 17:** Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	15	15	65	5
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	9	13	73	5
Year 12 or equivalent	17	16	60	7
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	15	69	5
University degree	22	17	58	3
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	19	15	62	4
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	16	18	61	5
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	15	16	66	3
Less than \$1,000 per week	11	14	71	4
Prefer not to say	12	14	64	10
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	17	18	59	6
Owned with a mortgage	13	16	66	5
Owned outright	14	13	70	3
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	9	18	68	5
Some stress	14	16	65	5
Not much stress	19	15	62	4
No stress at all	20	9	67	4



## Maintaining energy reliability

### Maintaining reliability as an energy priority

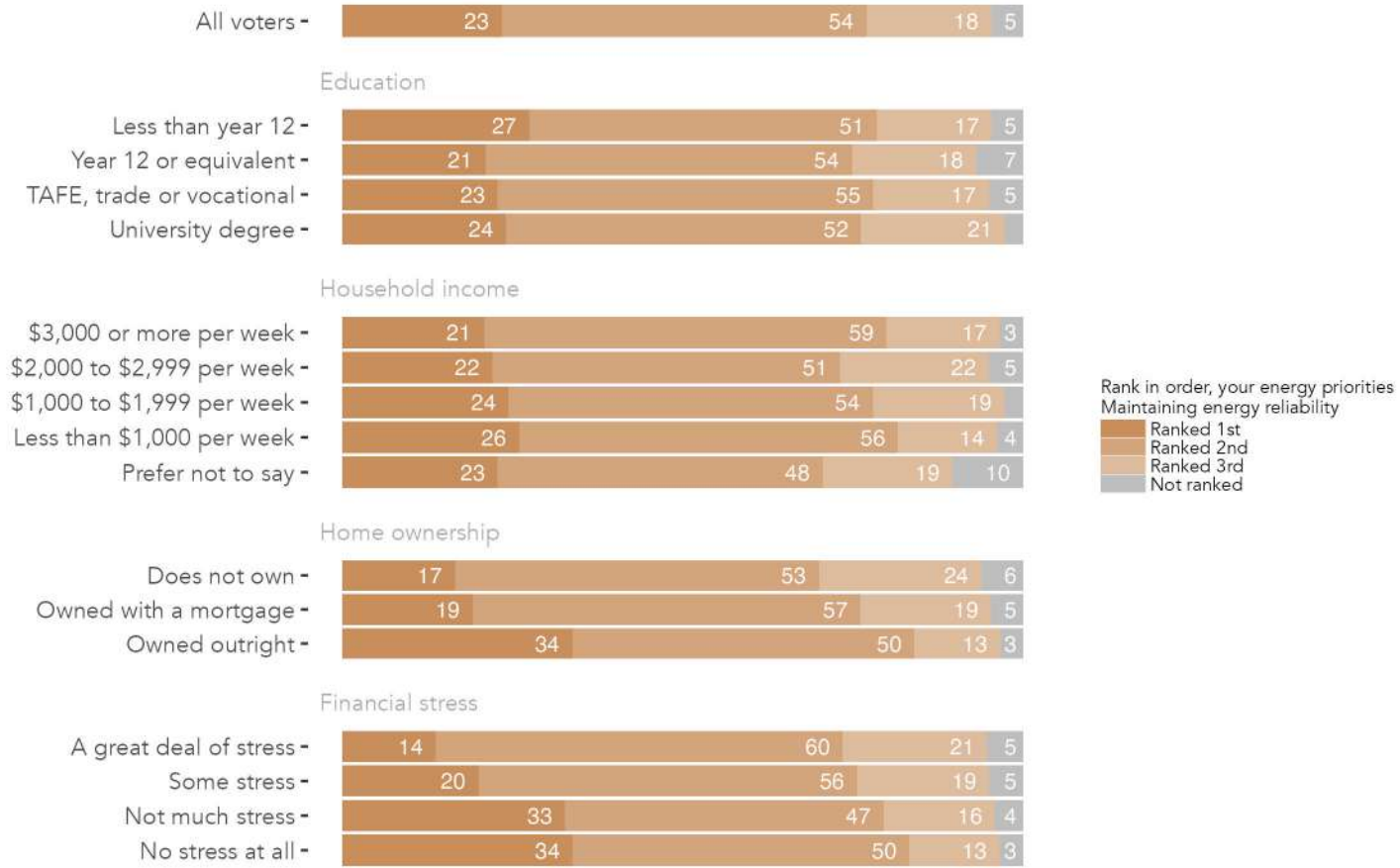


**Figure 27:** Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 18:** Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	23	54	18	5
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	20	54	21	5
Coalition	32	54	12	2
The Greens	13	44	40	3
Other parties and candidates	21	64	11	4
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	17	52	25	6
35-49	17	56	22	5
50-64	24	57	16	3
65 and older	36	50	10	4
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	22	54	19	5
Men	25	54	17	4
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	21	59	17	3
Victoria	23	50	21	6
Queensland	25	53	17	5
All other states and territories	26	52	17	5
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	23	53	20	4
Outer suburbs	24	51	20	5
Provincial cities	25	55	15	5
Rural communities	23	56	17	4

## Maintaining reliability as an energy priority



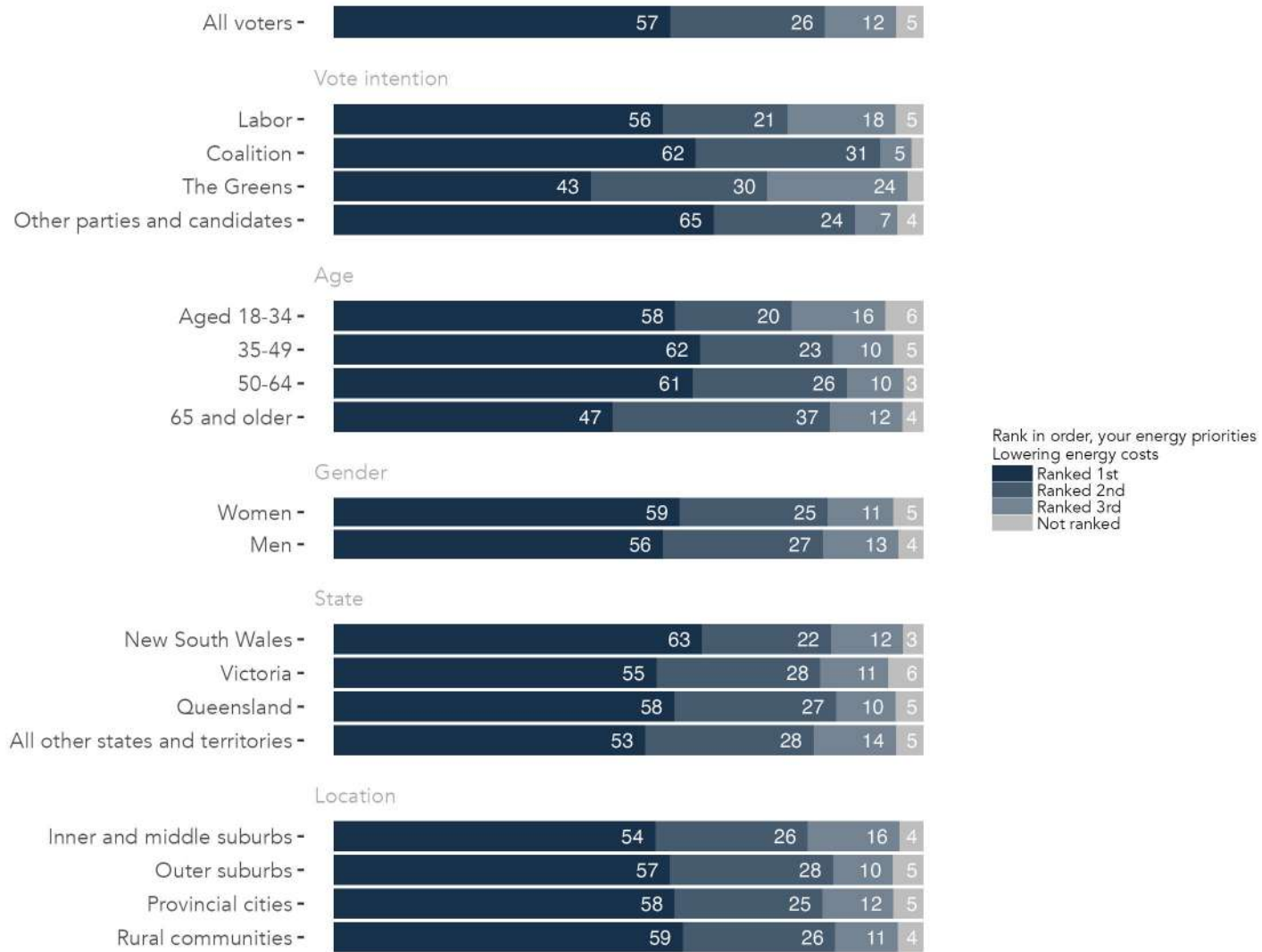
**Figure 28:** Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 19:** Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.  
Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	23	54	18	5
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	27	51	17	5
Year 12 or equivalent	21	54	18	7
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	55	17	5
University degree	24	52	21	3
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	21	59	17	3
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	22	51	22	5
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	24	54	19	3
Less than \$1,000 per week	26	56	14	4
Prefer not to say	23	48	19	10
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	17	53	24	6
Owned with a mortgage	19	57	19	5
Owned outright	34	50	13	3
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	14	60	21	5
Some stress	20	56	19	5
Not much stress	33	47	16	4
No stress at all	34	50	13	3

## Lowering energy costs

### Lowering costs as an energy priority

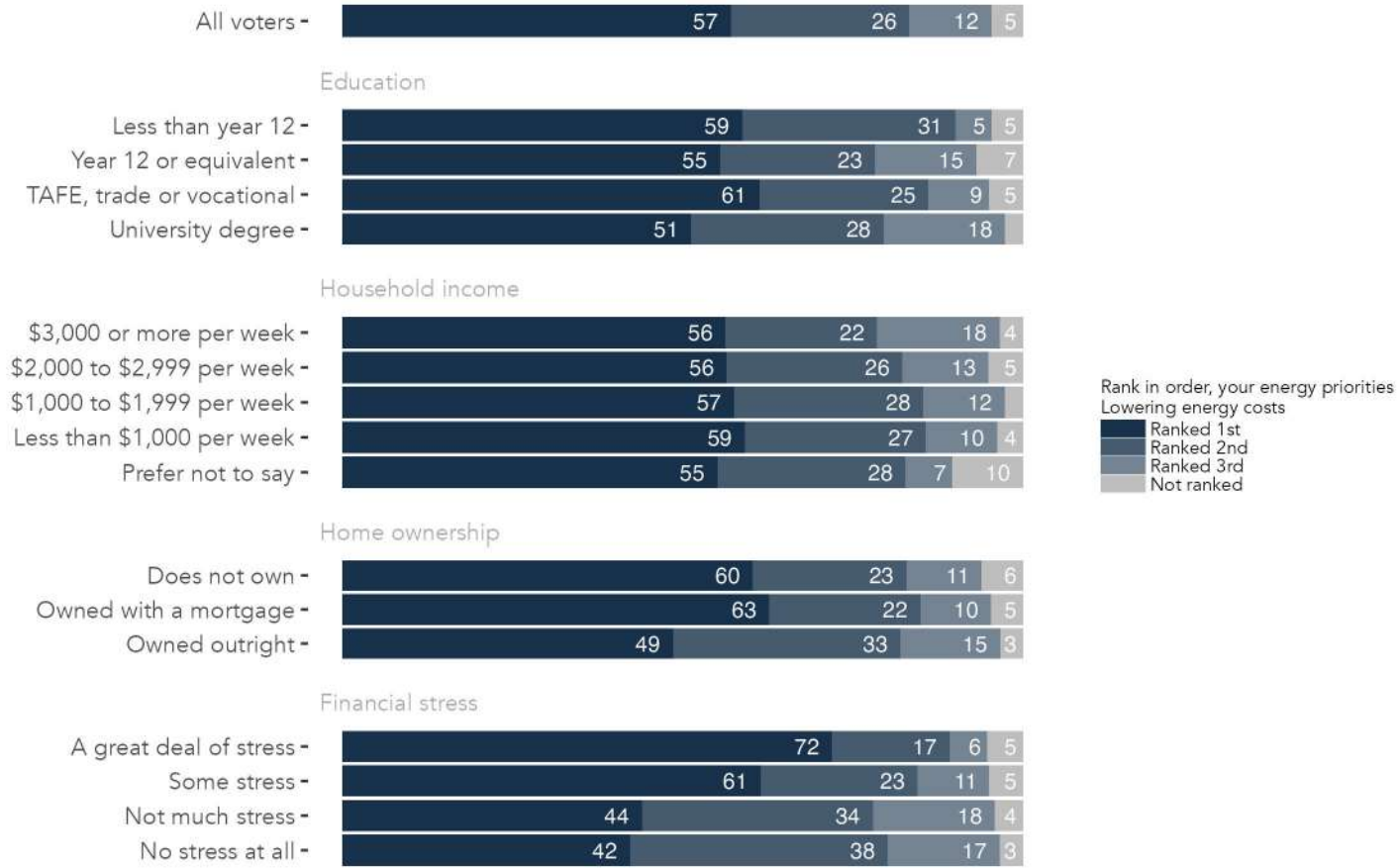


**Figure 29:** Lowering costs as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 20:** Lowering costs as an energy priority, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	57	26	12	5
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	56	21	18	5
Coalition	62	31	5	2
The Greens	43	30	24	3
Other parties and candidates	65	24	7	4
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	58	20	16	6
35-49	62	23	10	5
50-64	61	26	10	3
65 and older	47	37	12	4
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	59	25	11	5
Men	56	27	13	4
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	63	22	12	3
Victoria	55	28	11	6
Queensland	58	27	10	5
All other states and territories	53	28	14	5
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	54	26	16	4
Outer suburbs	57	28	10	5
Provincial cities	58	25	12	5
Rural communities	59	26	11	4

### Lowering costs as an energy priority



**Figure 30:** Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 21:** Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	57	26	12	5
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	59	31	5	5
Year 12 or equivalent	55	23	15	7
TAFE, trade or vocational	61	25	9	5
University degree	51	28	18	3
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	56	22	18	4
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	56	26	13	5
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	57	28	12	3
Less than \$1,000 per week	59	27	10	4
Prefer not to say	55	28	7	10
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	60	23	11	6
Owned with a mortgage	63	22	10	5
Owned outright	49	33	15	3
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	72	17	6	5
Some stress	61	23	11	5
Not much stress	44	34	18	4
No stress at all	42	38	17	3



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

### Question text

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

Grid; single select

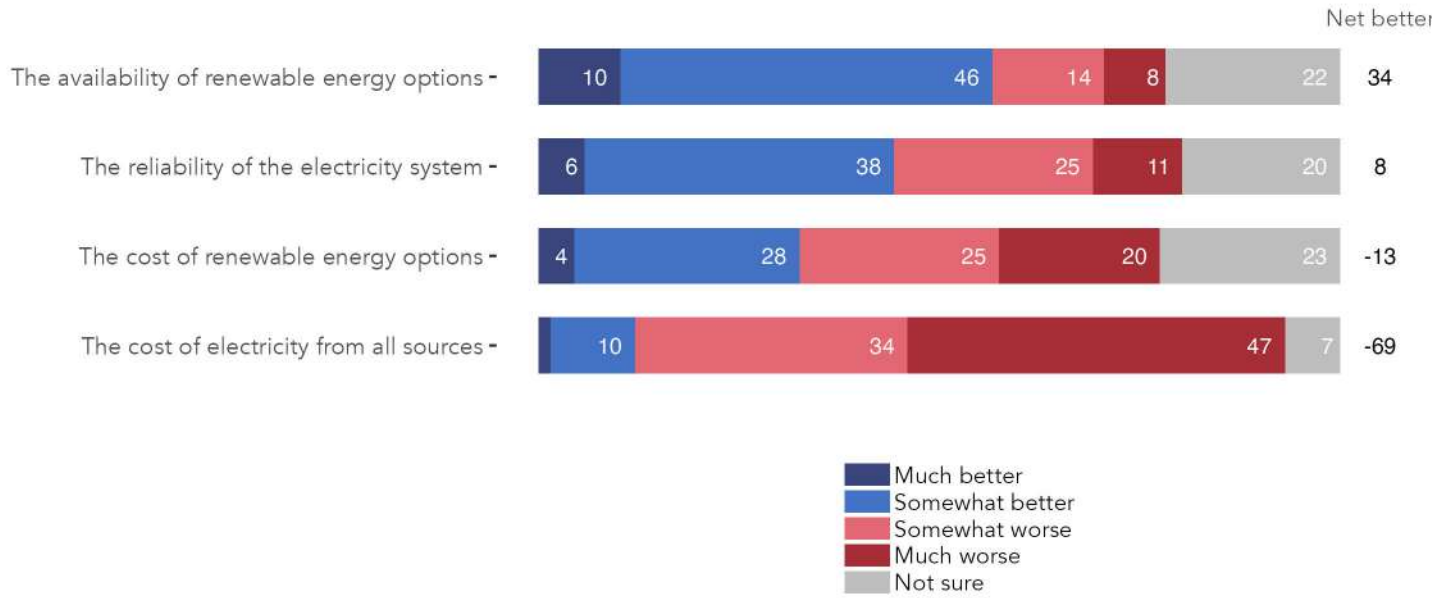
Questions; randomise

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

Response options; single select; random reverse 1-4

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

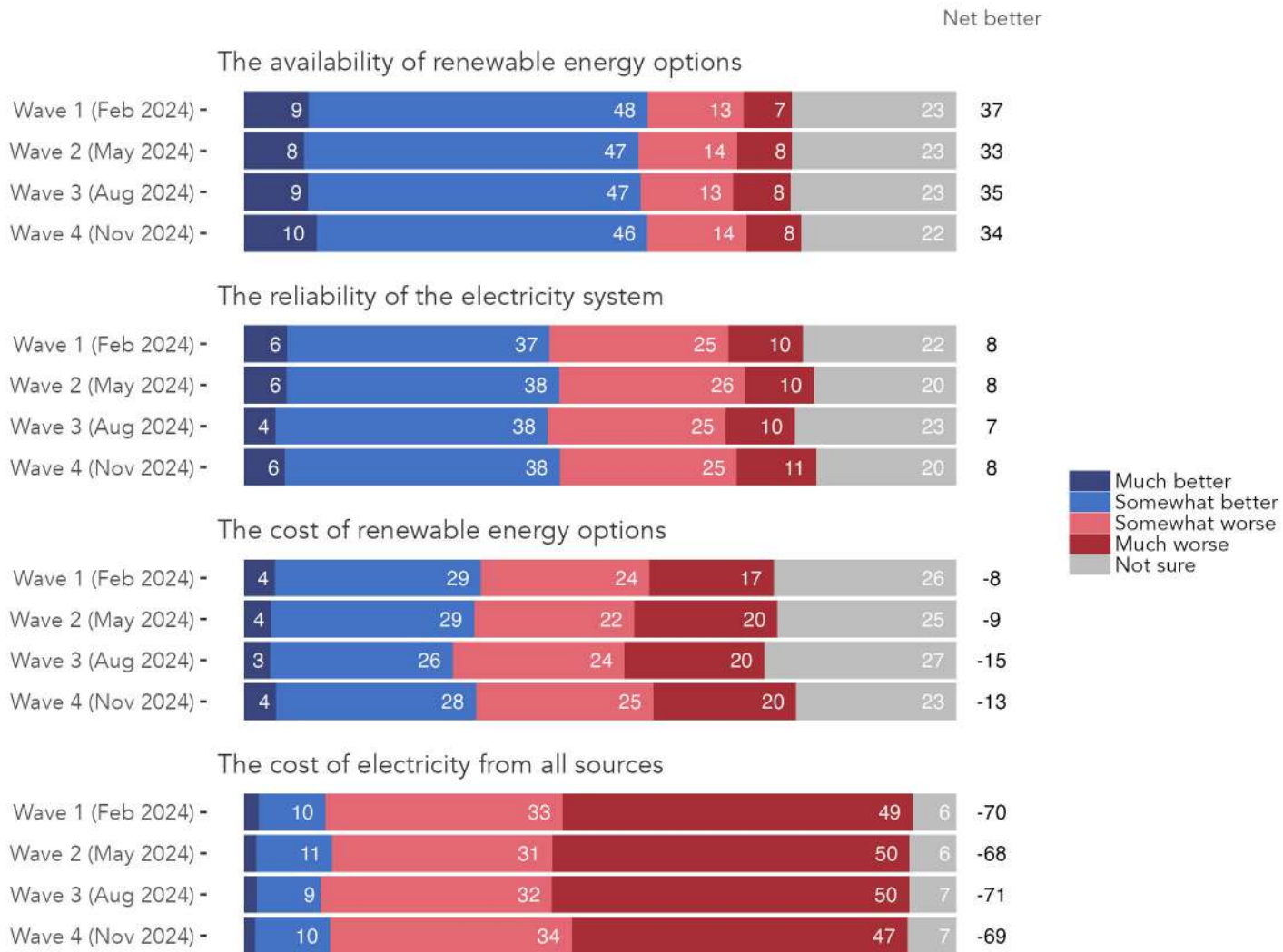
Compared to five years ago, have the following gotten better or worse?



**Figure 31:** How Australians feel about the renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

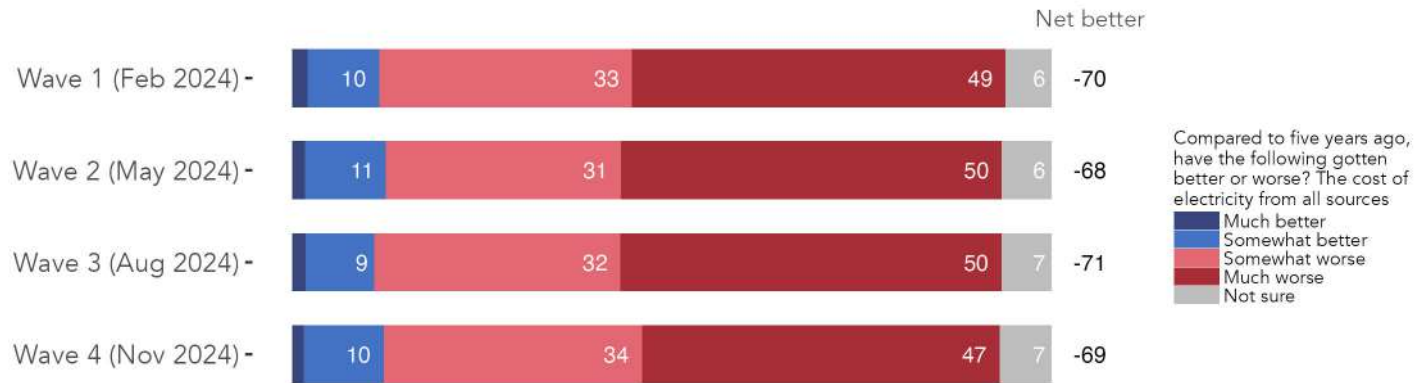


**Figure 32:** How Australians feel about the renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**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, 2, 3 and 4 compared



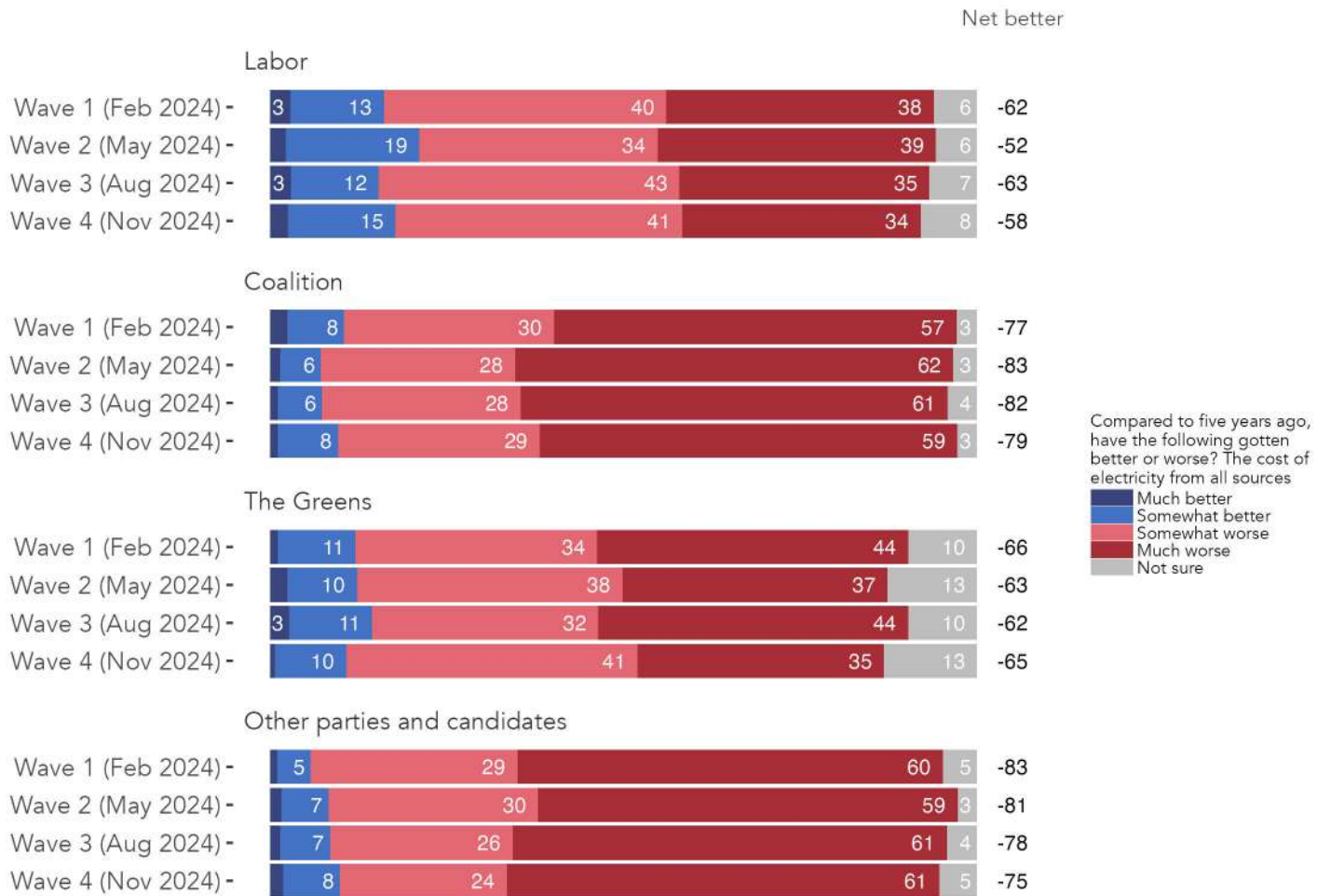
**Figure 33:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 22:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 34:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

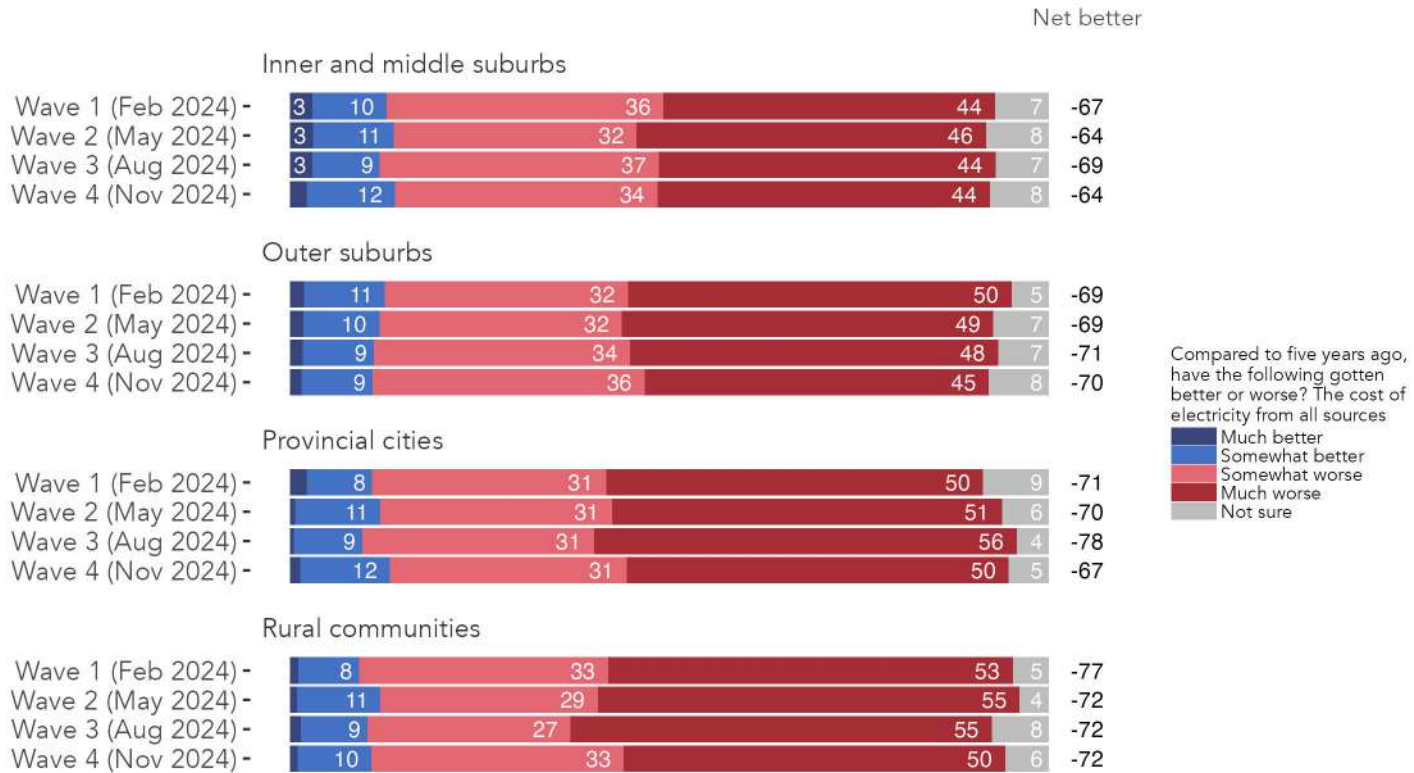
**Table 23:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	5	29	60	5	-83
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	7	30	59	3	-81
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	7	26	61	4	-78
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	2	8	24	61	5	-75



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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

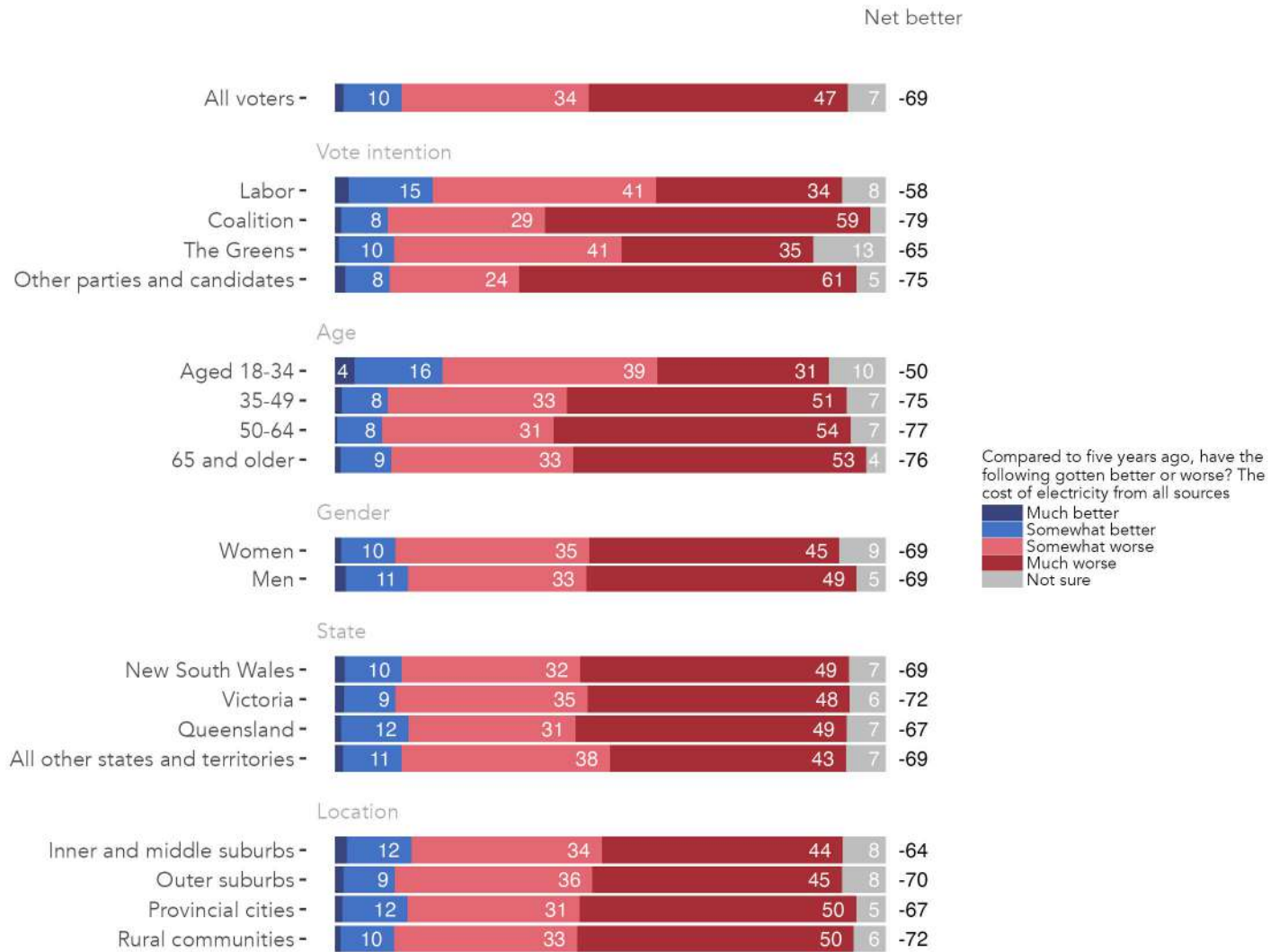


**Figure 35:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 24:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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

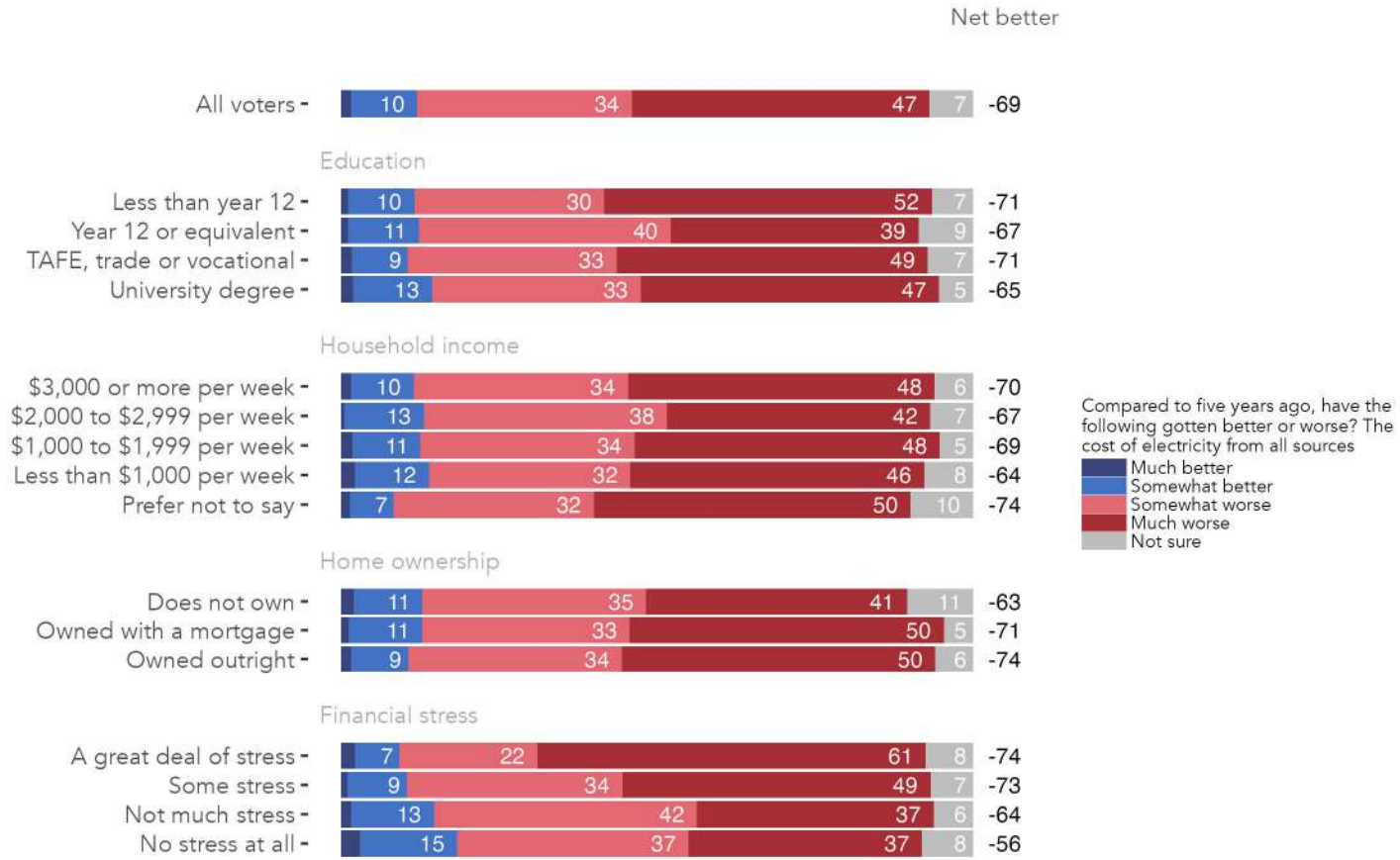


**Figure 36:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 25:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	2	10	34	47	7	-69
<b>Vote intention</b>						
Labor	2	15	41	34	8	-58
Coalition	1	8	29	59	3	-79
The Greens	1	10	41	35	13	-65
Other parties and candidates	2	8	24	61	5	-75
<b>Age</b>						
Aged 18-34	4	16	39	31	10	-50
35-49	1	8	33	51	7	-75
50-64	0	8	31	54	7	-77
65 and older	1	9	33	53	4	-76
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	1	10	35	45	9	-69
Men	2	11	33	49	5	-69
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	2	10	32	49	7	-69
Victoria	2	9	35	48	6	-72
Queensland	1	12	31	49	7	-67
All other states and territories	1	11	38	43	7	-69
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	2	12	34	44	8	-64
Outer suburbs	2	9	36	45	8	-70
Provincial cities	2	12	31	50	5	-67
Rural communities	1	10	33	50	6	-72

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



**Figure 37:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

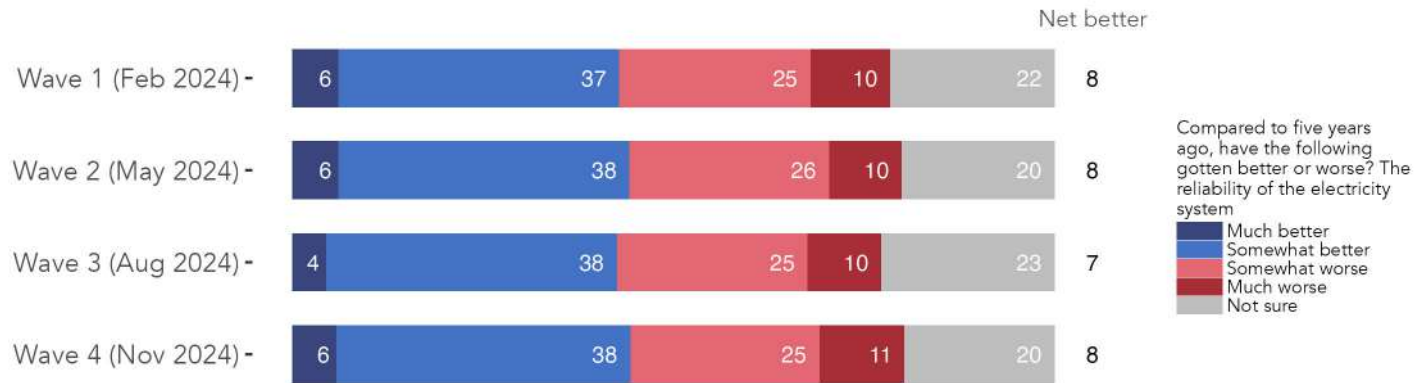
**Table 26:** Do voters believe that the cost of electricity from all sources has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	2	10	34	47	7	-69
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	1	10	30	52	7	-71
Year 12 or equivalent	1	11	40	39	9	-67
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	9	33	49	7	-71
University degree	2	13	33	47	5	-65
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	2	10	34	48	6	-70
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	0	13	38	42	7	-67
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	2	11	34	48	5	-69
Less than \$1,000 per week	2	12	32	46	8	-64
Prefer not to say	1	7	32	50	10	-74
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Does not own	2	11	35	41	11	-63
Owned with a mortgage	1	11	33	50	5	-71
Owned outright	1	9	34	50	6	-74
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	2	7	22	61	8	-74
Some stress	1	9	34	49	7	-73
Not much stress	2	13	42	37	6	-64
No stress at all	3	15	37	37	8	-56

**The reliability of the electricity system**

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 38:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

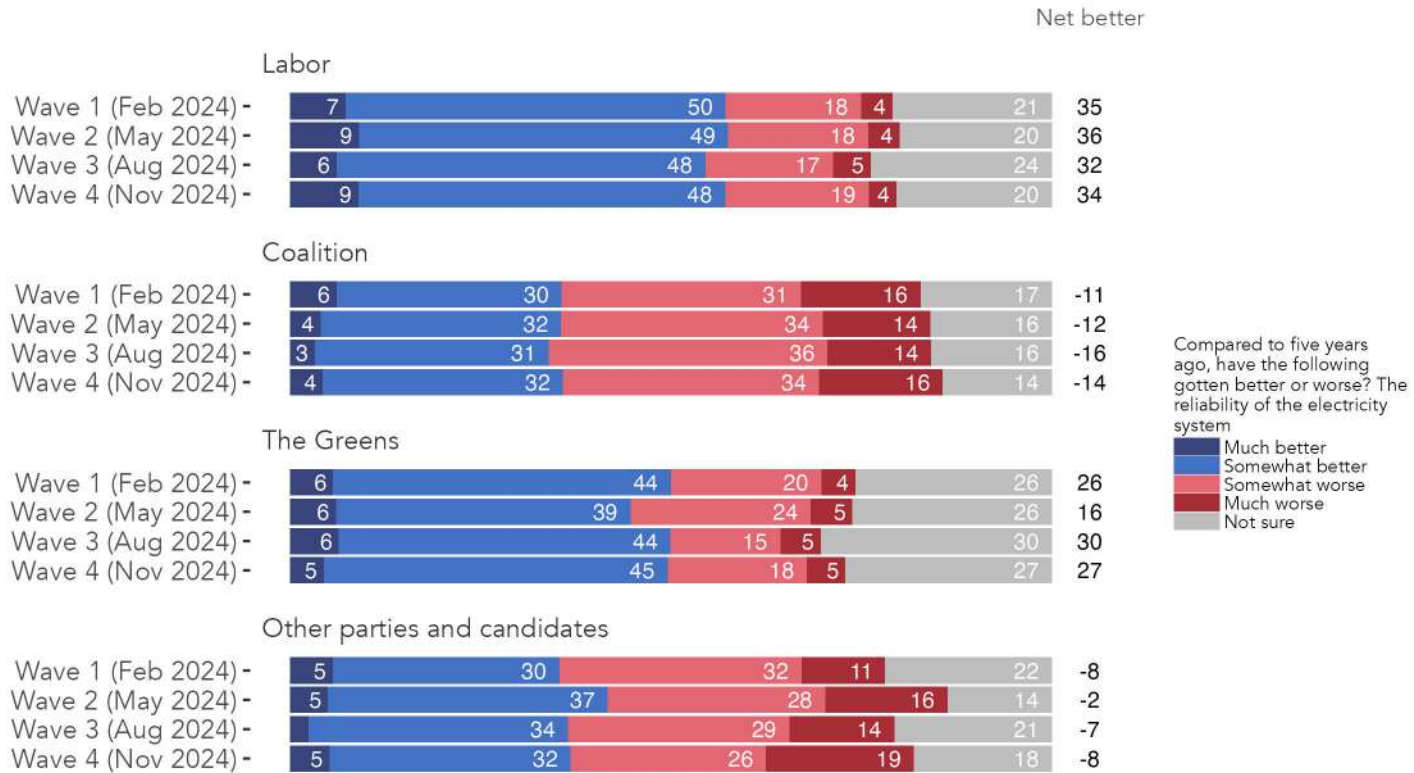


**Table 27:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

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

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



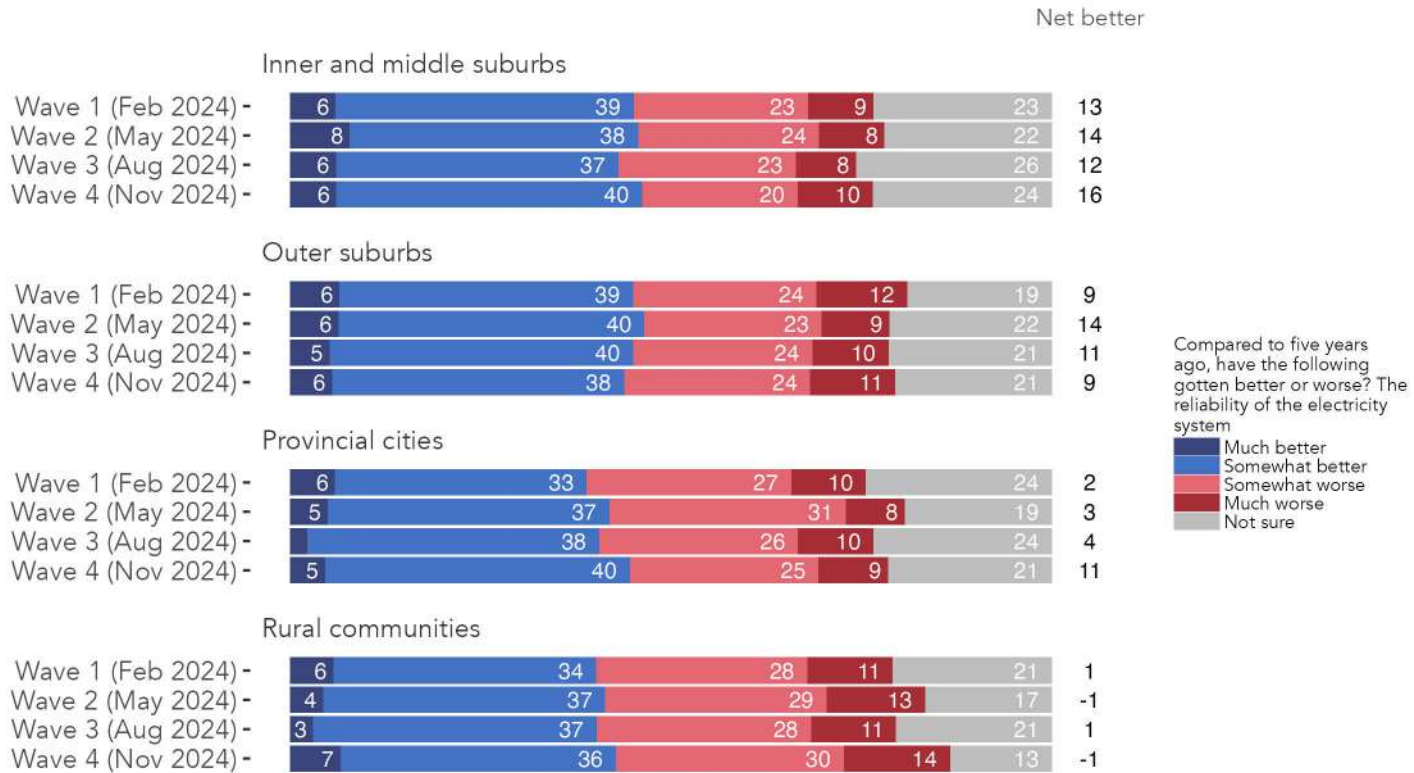
**Figure 39:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 28:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	30	32	11	22	-8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	37	28	16	14	-2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	34	29	14	21	-7
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	5	32	26	19	18	-8

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

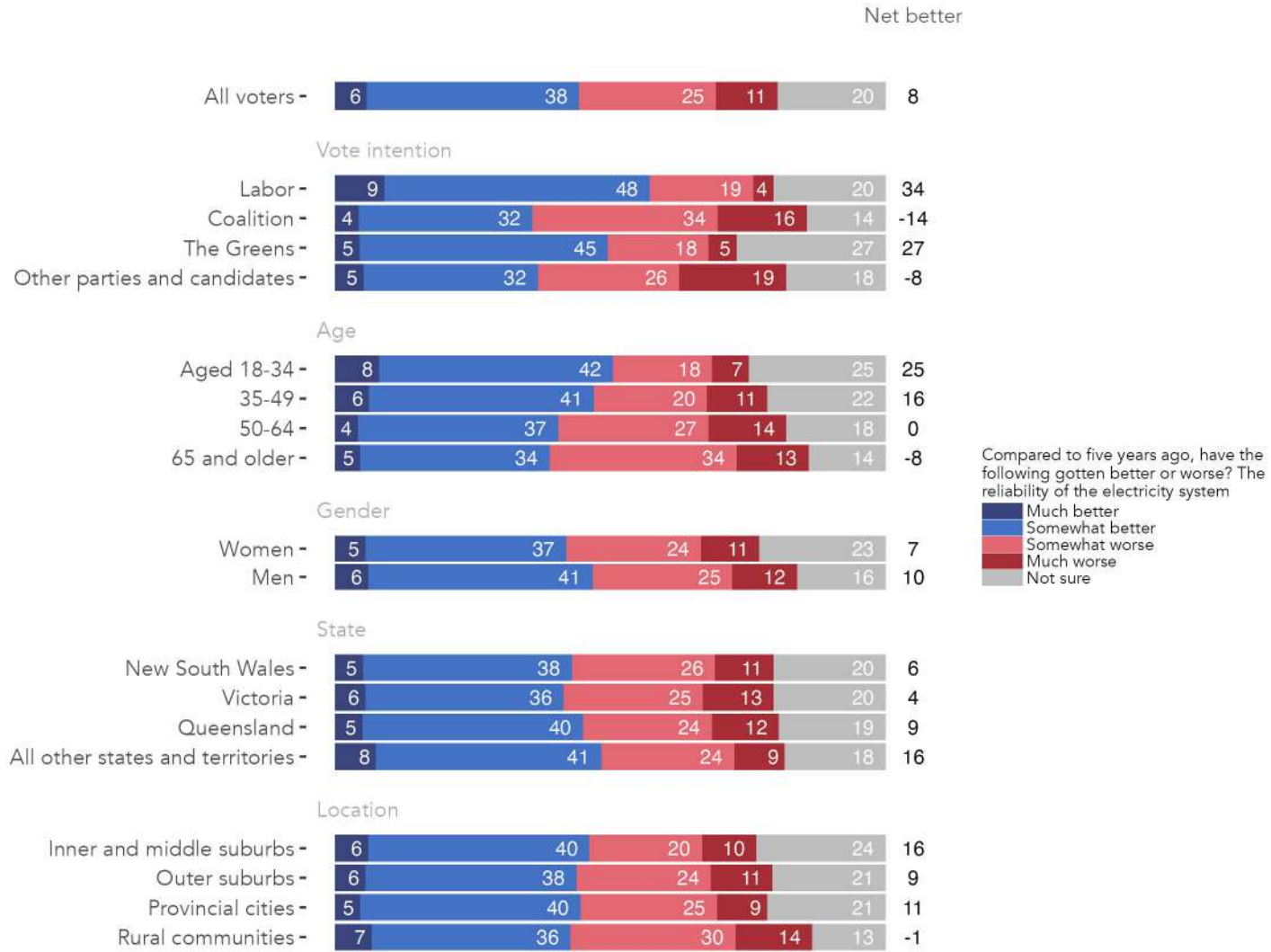


**Figure 40:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 29:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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

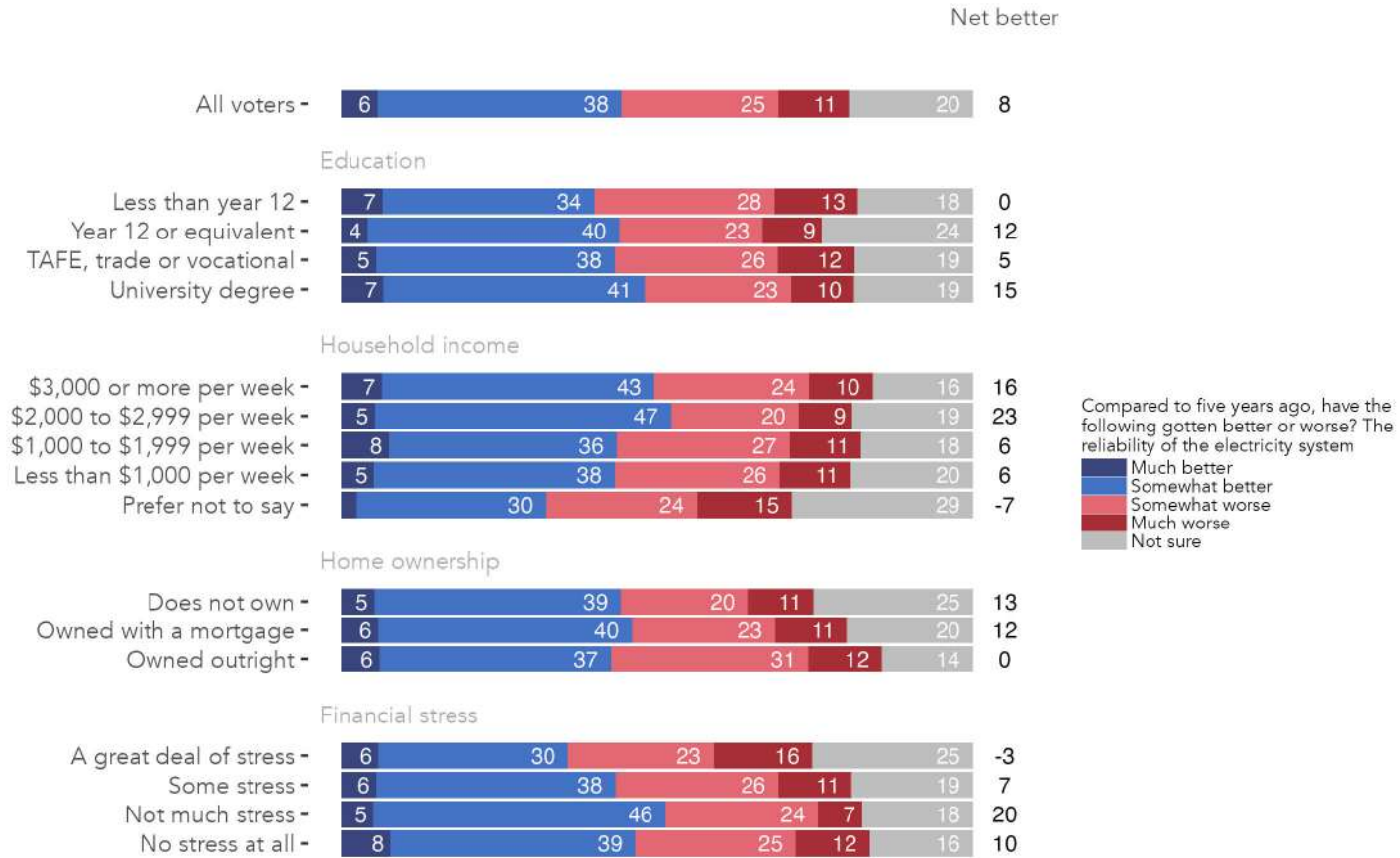


**Figure 41:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 30:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	6	38	25	11	20	8
<b>Vote intention</b>						
Labor	9	48	19	4	20	34
Coalition	4	32	34	16	14	-14
The Greens	5	45	18	5	27	27
Other parties and candidates	5	32	26	19	18	-8
<b>Age</b>						
Aged 18-34	8	42	18	7	25	25
35-49	6	41	20	11	22	16
50-64	4	37	27	14	18	0
65 and older	5	34	34	13	14	-8
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	5	37	24	11	23	7
Men	6	41	25	12	16	10
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	5	38	26	11	20	6
Victoria	6	36	25	13	20	4
Queensland	5	40	24	12	19	9
All other states and territories	8	41	24	9	18	16
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	6	40	20	10	24	16
Outer suburbs	6	38	24	11	21	9
Provincial cities	5	40	25	9	21	11
Rural communities	7	36	30	14	13	-1

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



**Figure 42:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.



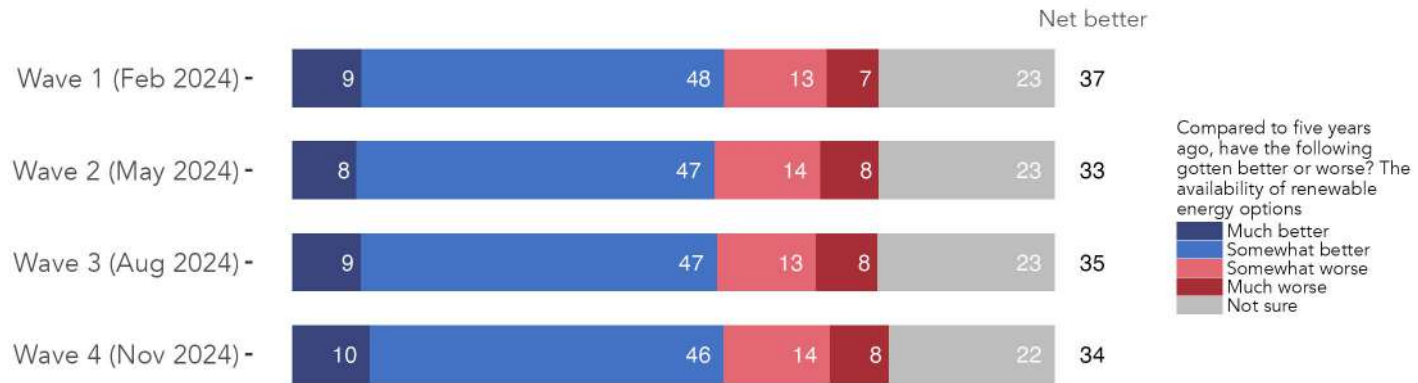
**Table 31:** Do voters believe that the reliability of the electricity system has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	6	38	25	11	20	8
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	7	34	28	13	18	0
Year 12 or equivalent	4	40	23	9	24	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	38	26	12	19	5
University degree	7	41	23	10	19	15
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	7	43	24	10	16	16
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	5	47	20	9	19	23
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	8	36	27	11	18	6
Less than \$1,000 per week	5	38	26	11	20	6
Prefer not to say	2	30	24	15	29	-7
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Does not own	5	39	20	11	25	13
Owned with a mortgage	6	40	23	11	20	12
Owned outright	6	37	31	12	14	0
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	6	30	23	16	25	-3
Some stress	6	38	26	11	19	7
Not much stress	5	46	24	7	18	20
No stress at all	8	39	25	12	16	10

**The availability of renewable energy options**

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



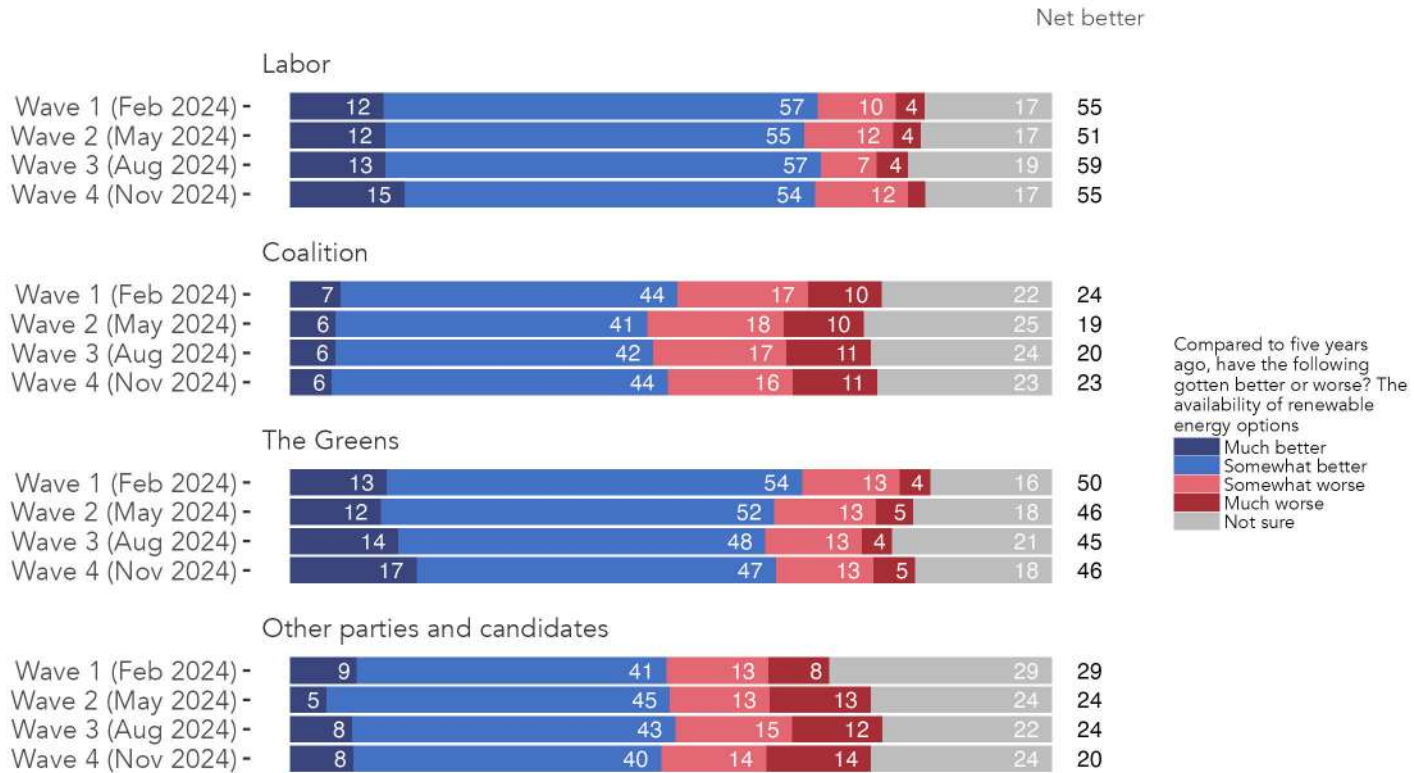
**Figure 43:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 32:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



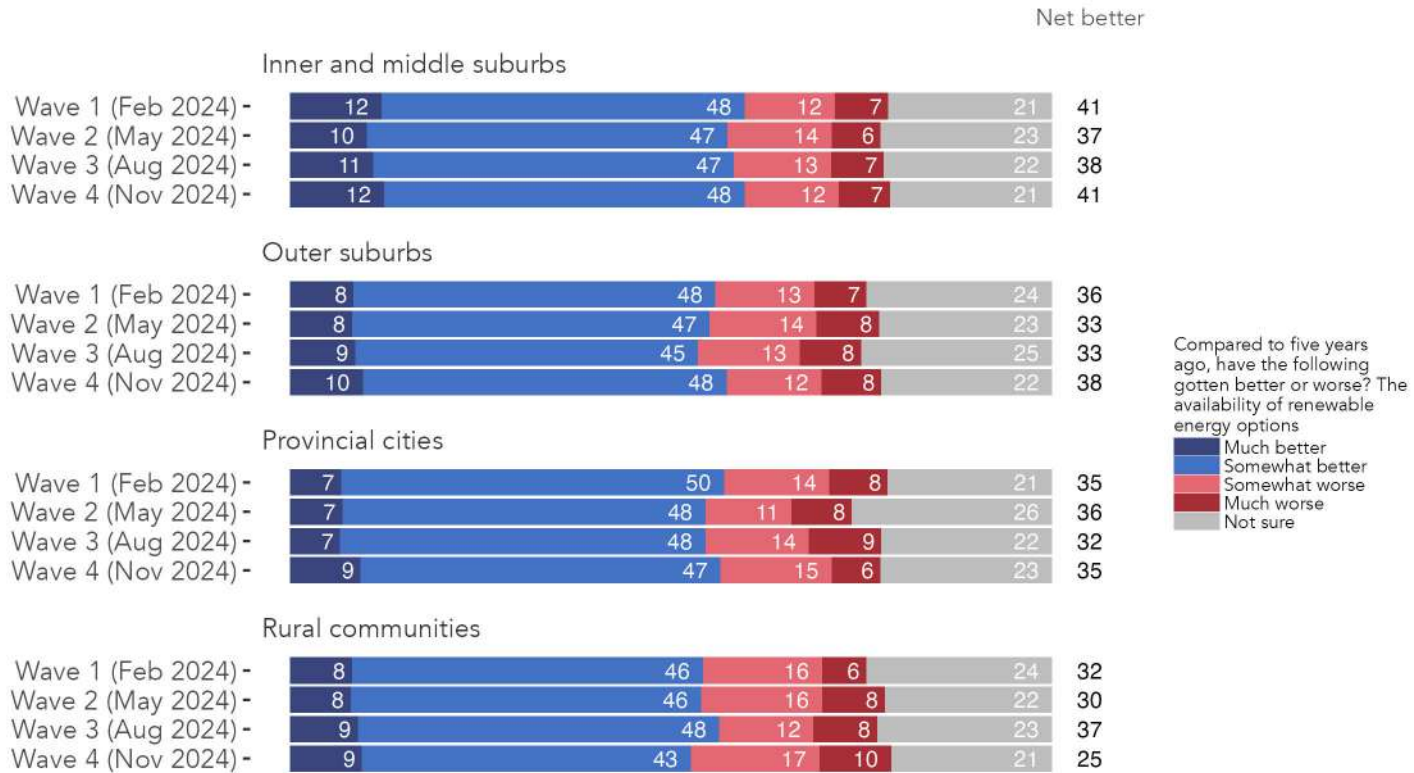
**Figure 44:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 33:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	9	41	13	8	29	29
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	45	13	13	24	24
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	43	15	12	22	24
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	8	40	14	14	24	20

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



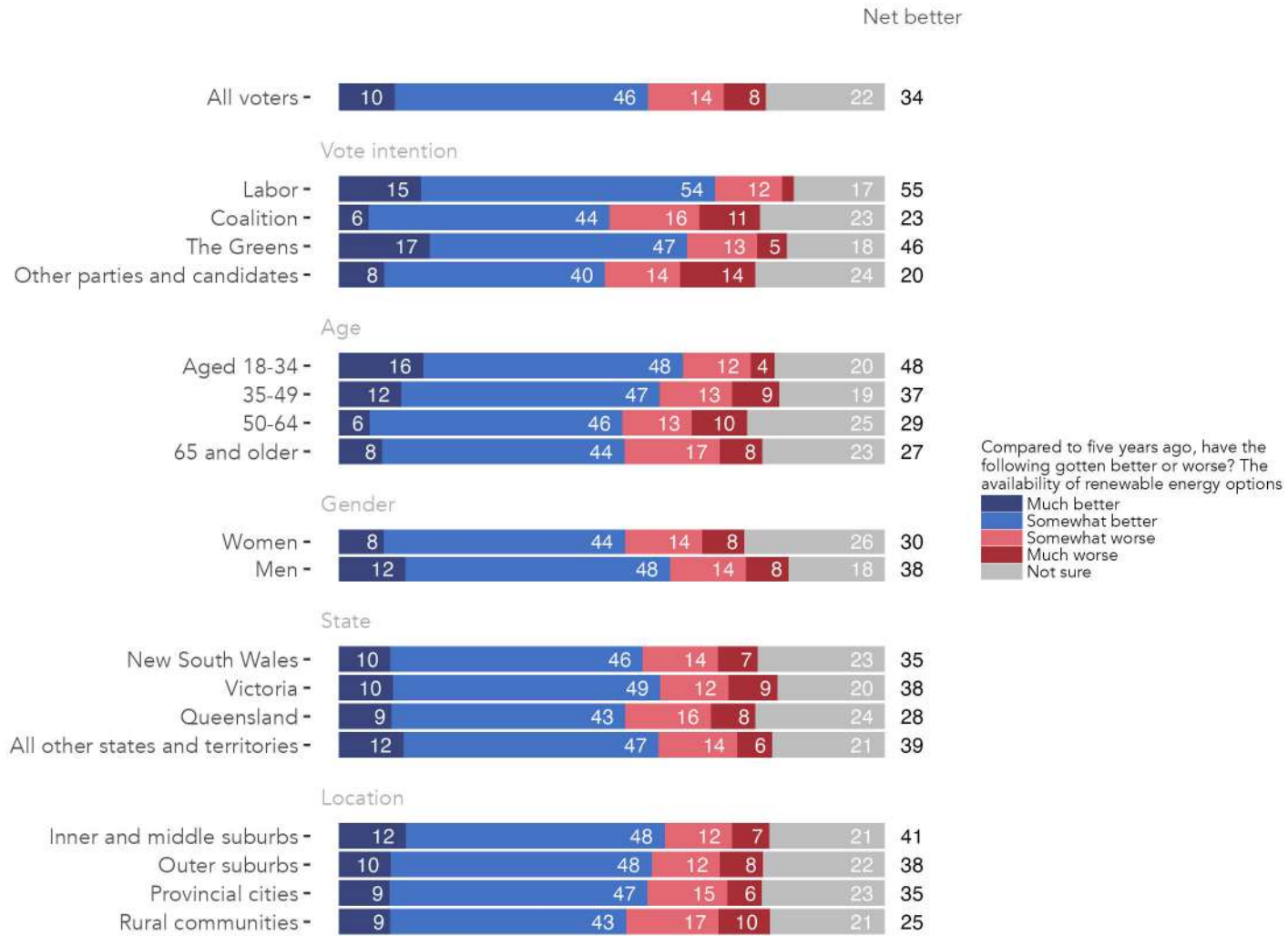
**Figure 45:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 34:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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



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

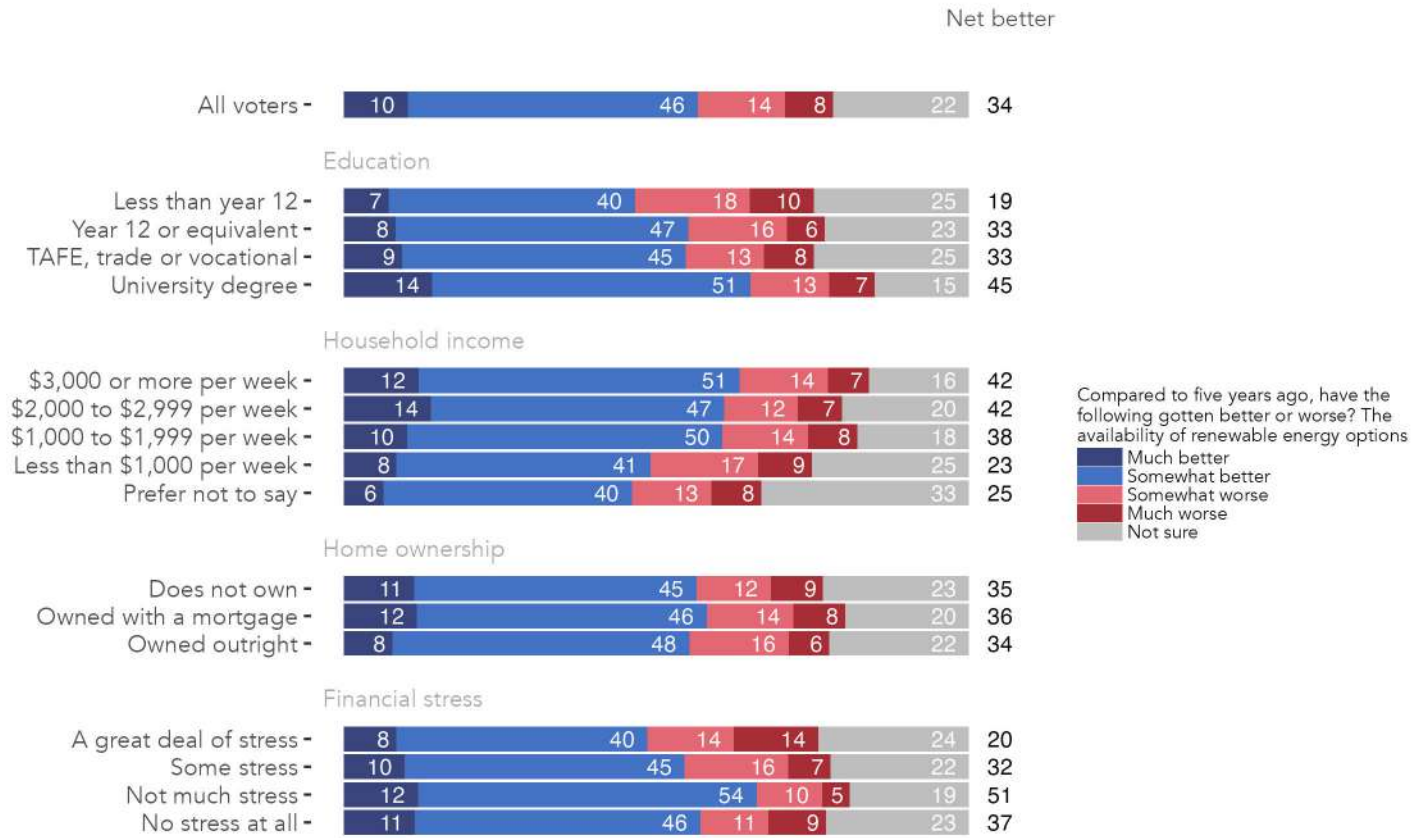


**Figure 46:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 35:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	10	46	14	8	22	34
<b>Vote intention</b>						
Labor	15	54	12	2	17	55
Coalition	6	44	16	11	23	23
The Greens	17	47	13	5	18	46
Other parties and candidates	8	40	14	14	24	20
<b>Age</b>						
Aged 18-34	16	48	12	4	20	48
35-49	12	47	13	9	19	37
50-64	6	46	13	10	25	29
65 and older	8	44	17	8	23	27
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	8	44	14	8	26	30
Men	12	48	14	8	18	38
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	10	46	14	7	23	35
Victoria	10	49	12	9	20	38
Queensland	9	43	16	8	24	28
All other states and territories	12	47	14	6	21	39
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	12	48	12	7	21	41
Outer suburbs	10	48	12	8	22	38
Provincial cities	9	47	15	6	23	35
Rural communities	9	43	17	10	21	25

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



**Figure 47:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

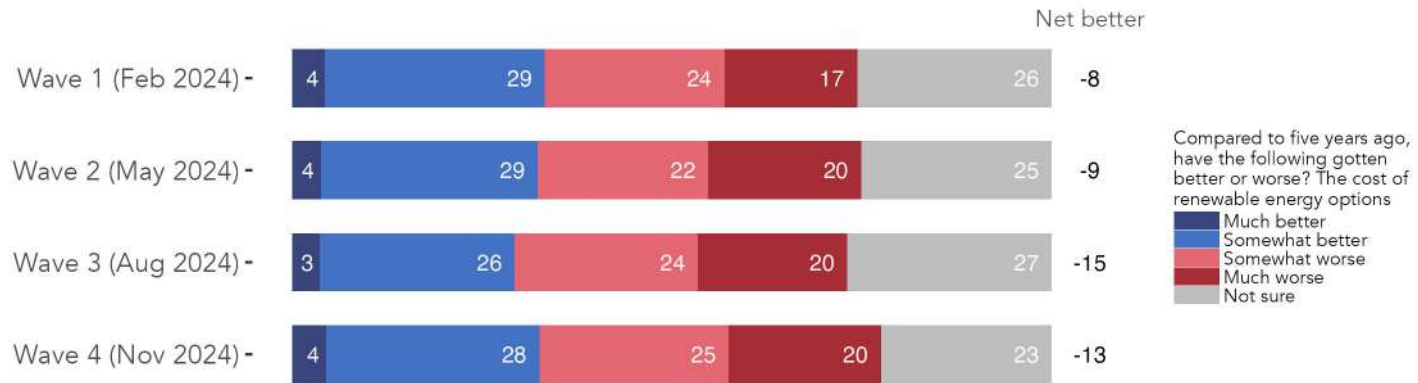
**Table 36:** Do voters believe that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	10	46	14	8	22	34
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	7	40	18	10	25	19
Year 12 or equivalent	8	47	16	6	23	33
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	45	13	8	25	33
University degree	14	51	13	7	15	45
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	12	51	14	7	16	42
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	14	47	12	7	20	42
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	10	50	14	8	18	38
Less than \$1,000 per week	8	41	17	9	25	23
Prefer not to say	6	40	13	8	33	25
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Does not own	11	45	12	9	23	35
Owned with a mortgage	12	46	14	8	20	36
Owned outright	8	48	16	6	22	34
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	8	40	14	14	24	20
Some stress	10	45	16	7	22	32
Not much stress	12	54	10	5	19	51
No stress at all	11	46	11	9	23	37

**The cost of renewable energy options**

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



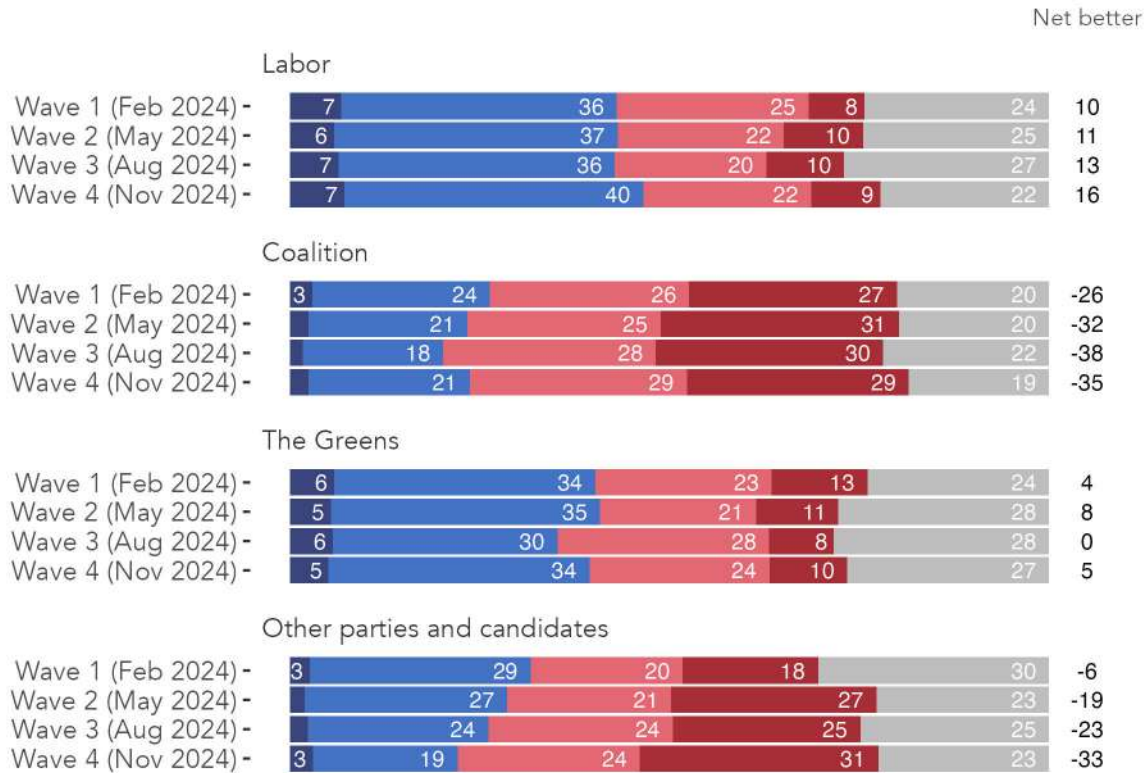
**Figure 48:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 37:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 49:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

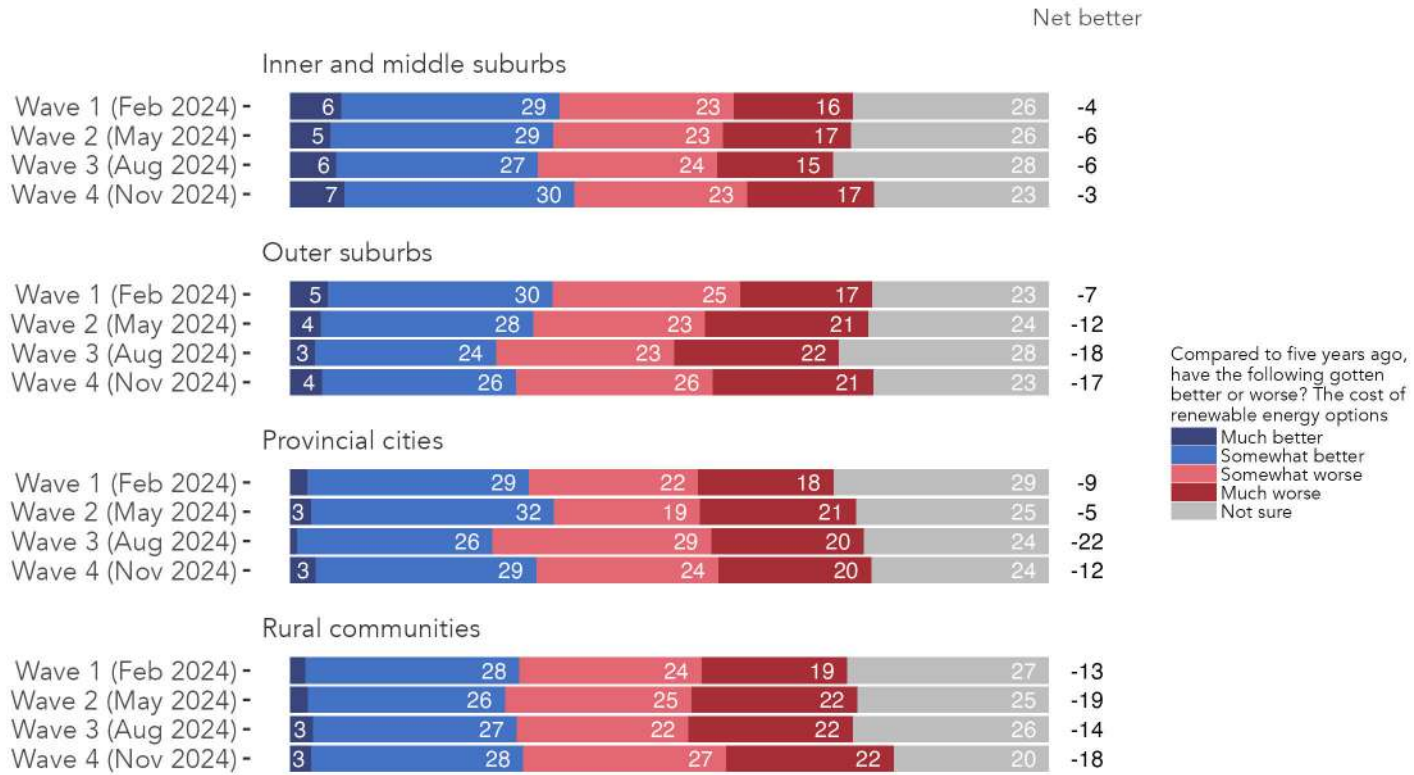


**Table 38:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	29	20	18	30	-6
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	27	21	27	23	-19
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	2	24	24	25	25	-23
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	19	24	31	23	-33

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

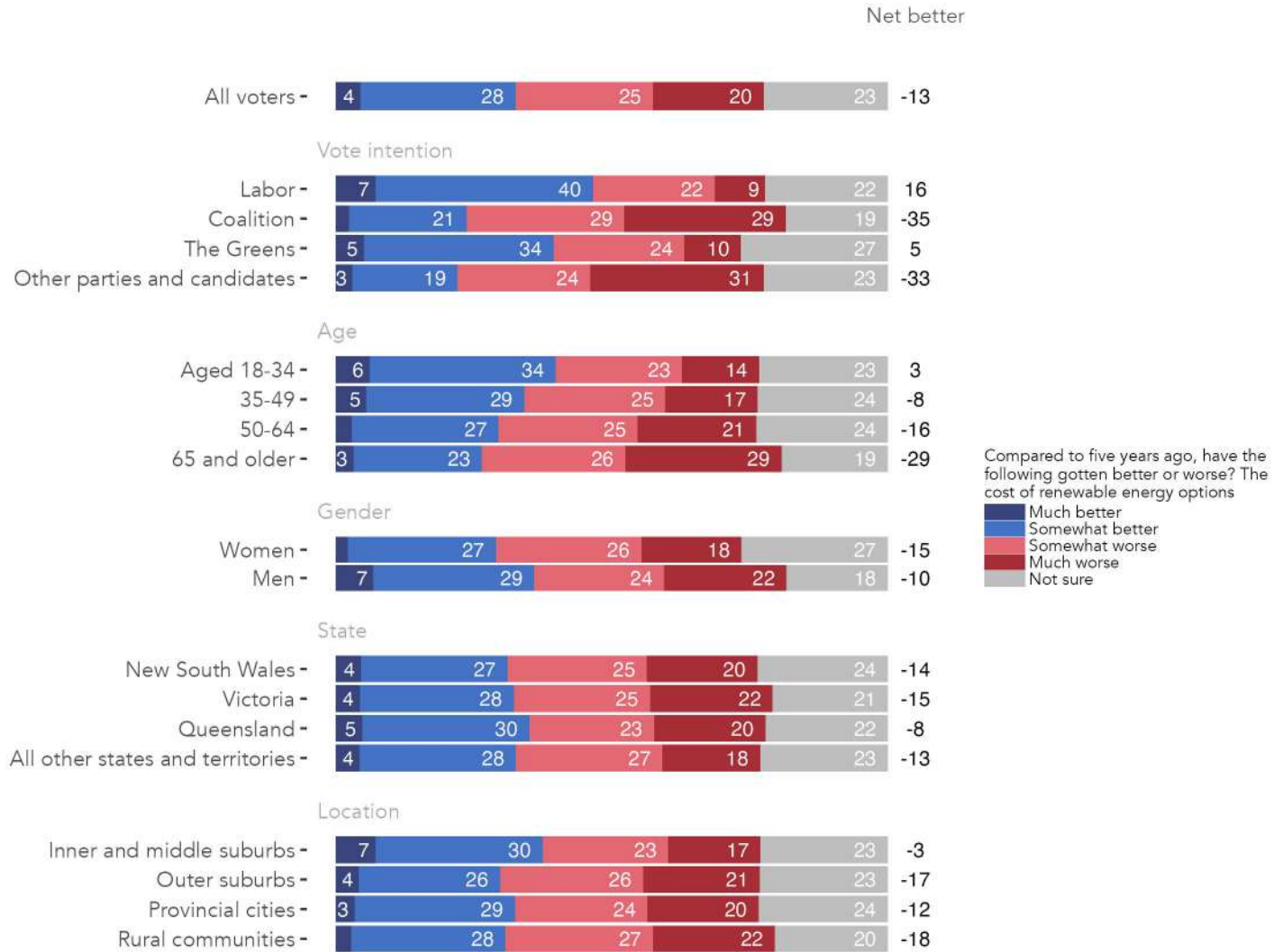


**Figure 50:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 39:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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

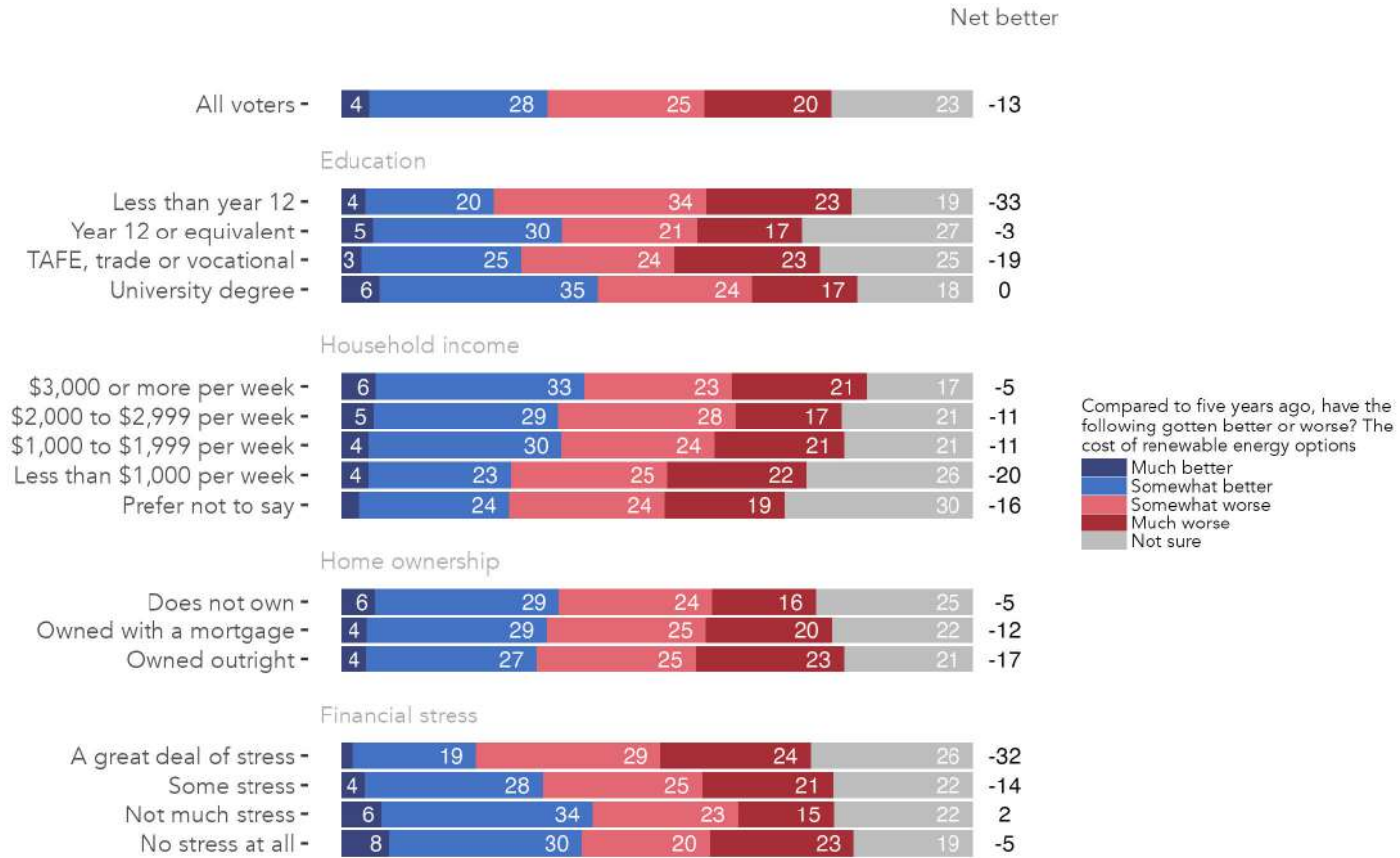


**Figure 51:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 40:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	4	28	25	20	23	-13
<b>Vote intention</b>						
Labor	7	40	22	9	22	16
Coalition	2	21	29	29	19	-35
The Greens	5	34	24	10	27	5
Other parties and candidates	3	19	24	31	23	-33
<b>Age</b>						
Aged 18-34	6	34	23	14	23	3
35-49	5	29	25	17	24	-8
50-64	3	27	25	21	24	-16
65 and older	3	23	26	29	19	-29
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	2	27	26	18	27	-15
Men	7	29	24	22	18	-10
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	4	27	25	20	24	-14
Victoria	4	28	25	22	21	-15
Queensland	5	30	23	20	22	-8
All other states and territories	4	28	27	18	23	-13
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	7	30	23	17	23	-3
Outer suburbs	4	26	26	21	23	-17
Provincial cities	3	29	24	20	24	-12
Rural communities	3	28	27	22	20	-18

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



**Figure 52:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 41:** Do voters believe that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	4	28	25	20	23	-13
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	4	20	34	23	19	-33
Year 12 or equivalent	5	30	21	17	27	-3
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	25	24	23	25	-19
University degree	6	35	24	17	18	0
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	6	33	23	21	17	-5
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	5	29	28	17	21	-11
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	4	30	24	21	21	-11
Less than \$1,000 per week	4	23	25	22	26	-20
Prefer not to say	3	24	24	19	30	-16
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Does not own	6	29	24	16	25	-5
Owned with a mortgage	4	29	25	20	22	-12
Owned outright	4	27	25	23	21	-17
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	2	19	29	24	26	-32
Some stress	4	28	25	21	22	-14
Not much stress	6	34	23	15	22	2
No stress at all	8	30	20	23	19	-5

# 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?

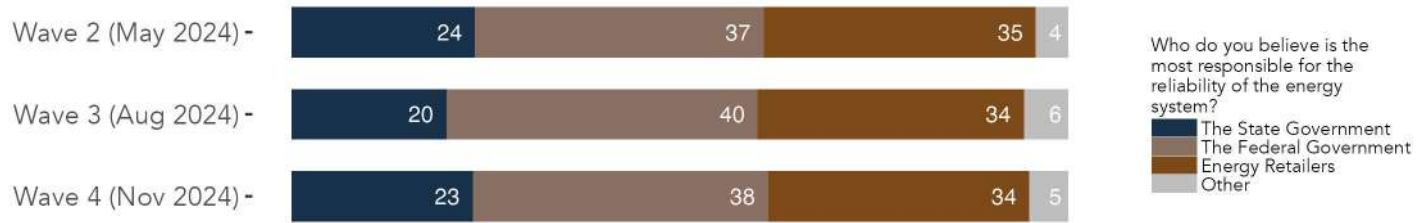
Single select; randomise 1-3

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, 3 and 4 compared



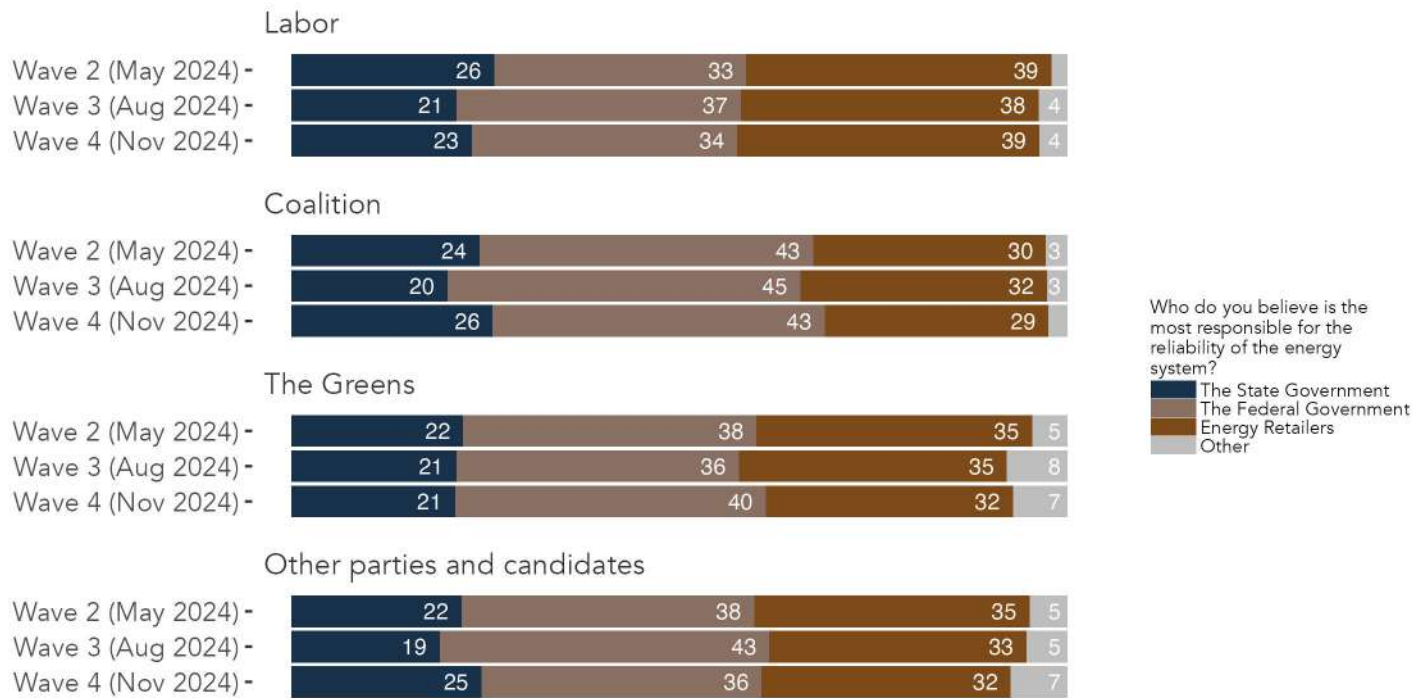
**Figure 53:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, Wave 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 42:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, Waves 2, 3 and 4 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

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

Waves 2, 3 and 4 compared



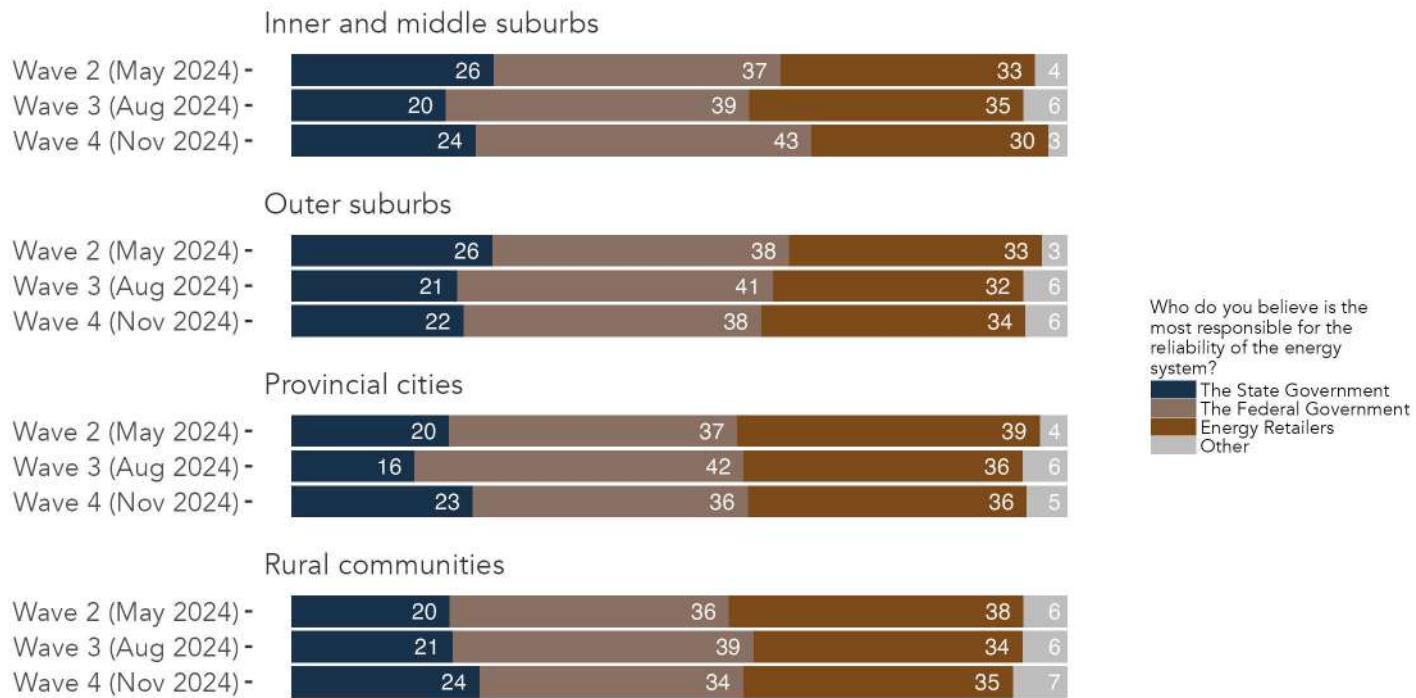
**Figure 54:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, Wave 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 43:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, Waves 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	38	35	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	19	43	33	5
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	25	36	32	7

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

Waves 2, 3 and 4 compared

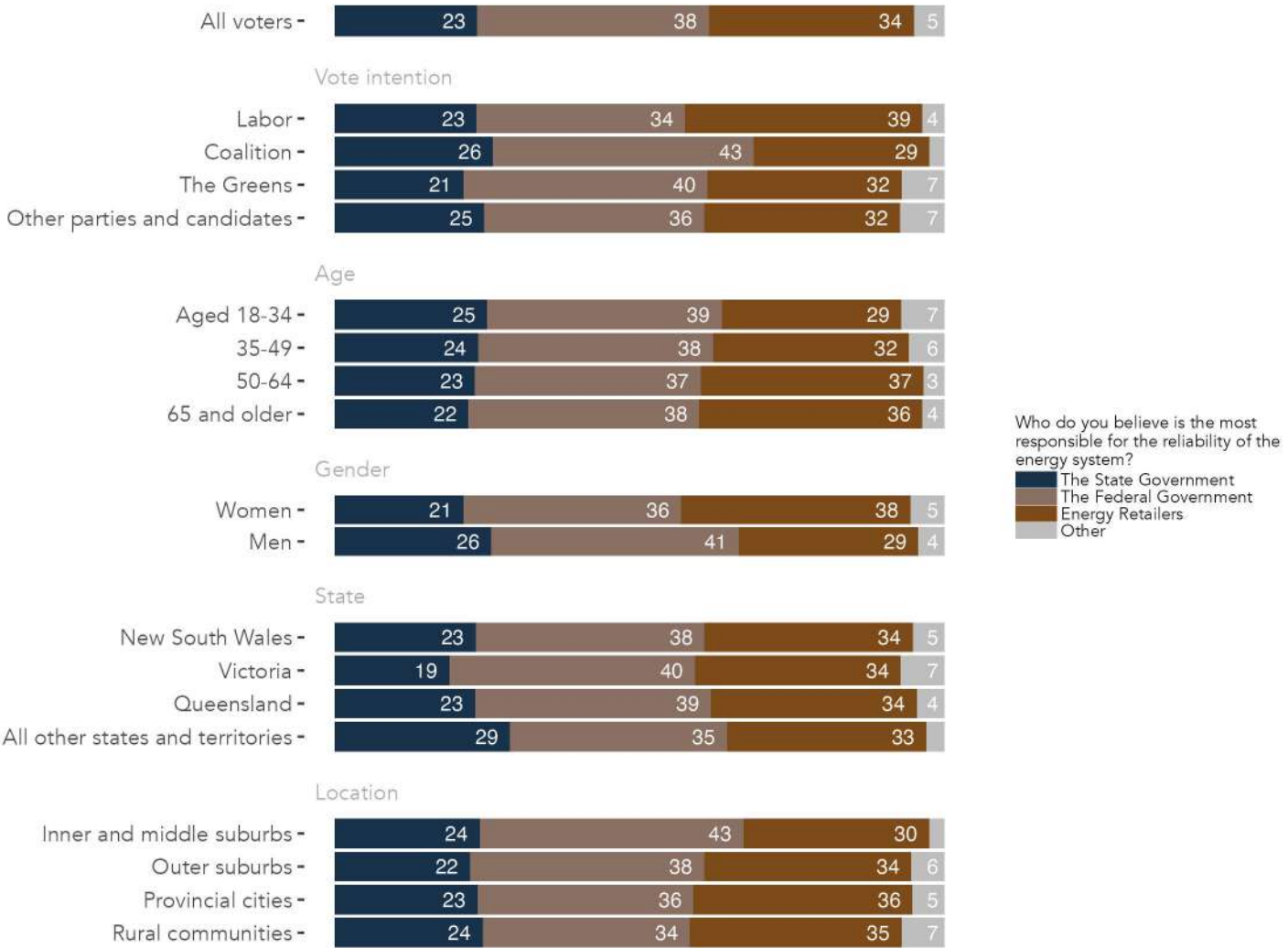


**Figure 55:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by location, Wave 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 44:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by location, Waves 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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



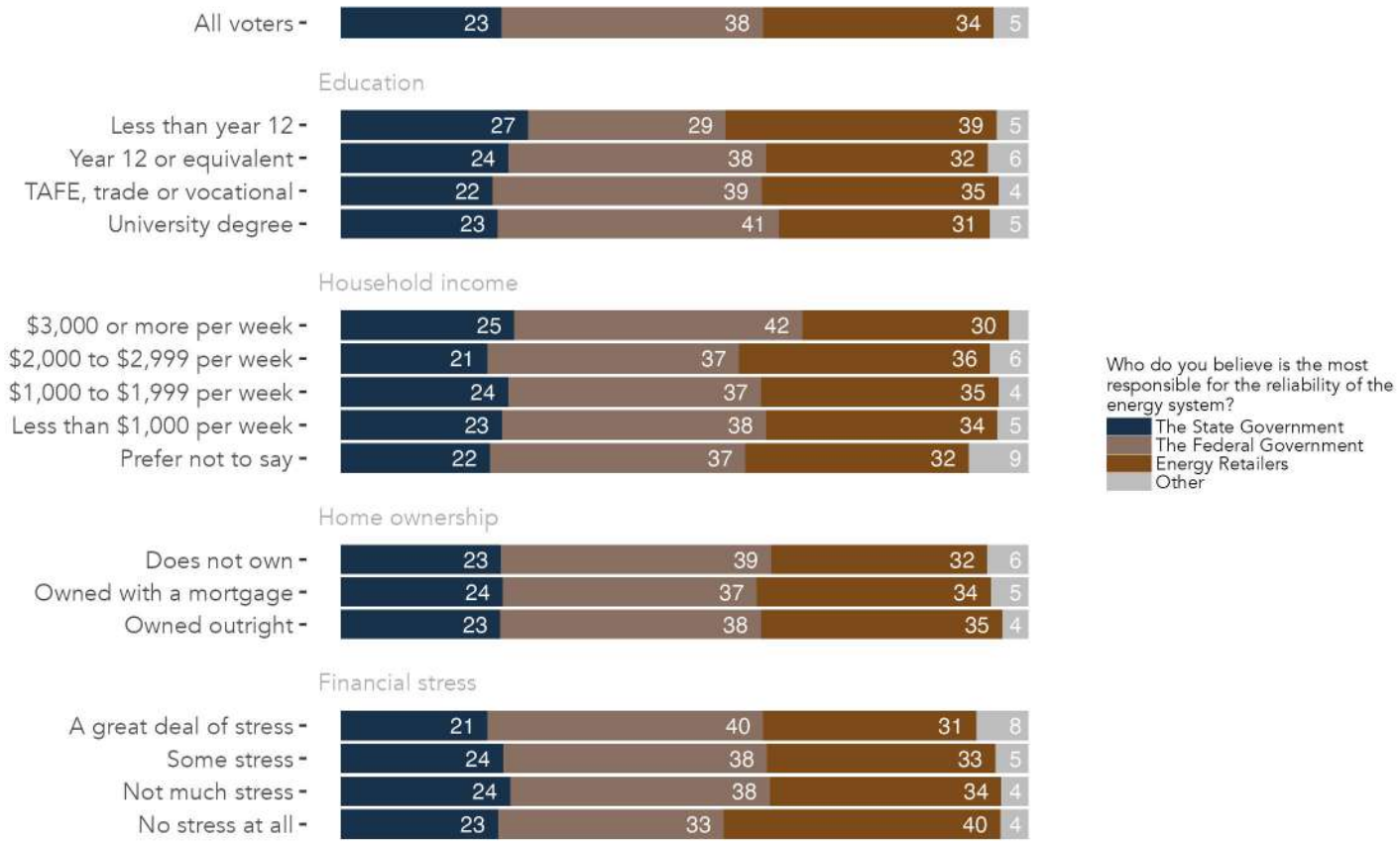
**Figure 56:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 45:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	23	38	34	5
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	23	34	39	4
Coalition	26	43	29	2
The Greens	21	40	32	7
Other parties and candidates	25	36	32	7
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	25	39	29	7
35-49	24	38	32	6
50-64	23	37	37	3
65 and older	22	38	36	4
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	21	36	38	5
Men	26	41	29	4
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	23	38	34	5
Victoria	19	40	34	7
Queensland	23	39	34	4
All other states and territories	29	35	33	3
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	24	43	30	3
Outer suburbs	22	38	34	6
Provincial cities	23	36	36	5
Rural communities	24	34	35	7



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



**Figure 57:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 46:** Who do Australians believe is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	23	38	34	5
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	27	29	39	5
Year 12 or equivalent	24	38	32	6
TAFE, trade or vocational	22	39	35	4
University degree	23	41	31	5
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	25	42	30	3
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	21	37	36	6
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	24	37	35	4
Less than \$1,000 per week	23	38	34	5
Prefer not to say	22	37	32	9
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	23	39	32	6
Owned with a mortgage	24	37	34	5
Owned outright	23	38	35	4
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	21	40	31	8
Some stress	24	38	33	5
Not much stress	24	38	34	4
No stress at all	23	33	40	4

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

## Question text

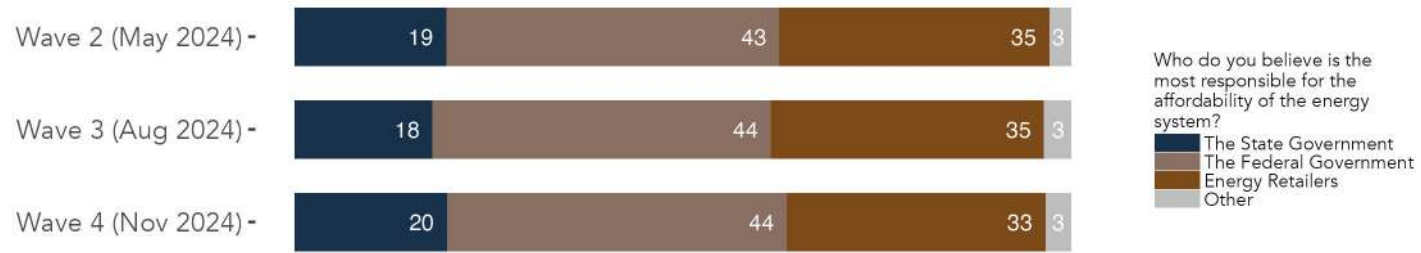
Who do you believe is the most responsible for the **affordability** of the energy system?

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, 3 and 4 compared



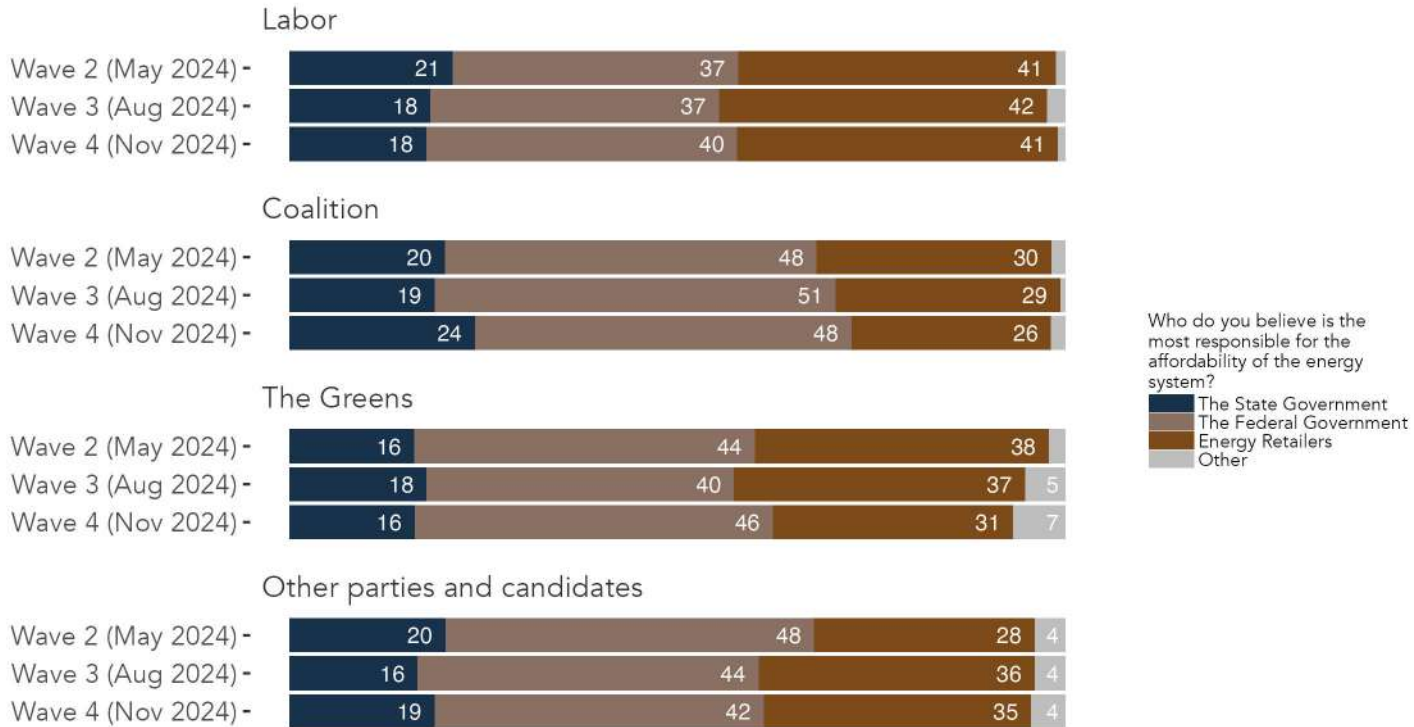
**Figure 58:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, Wave 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 47:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, Waves 2, 3 and 4 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

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

Waves 2, 3 and 4 compared



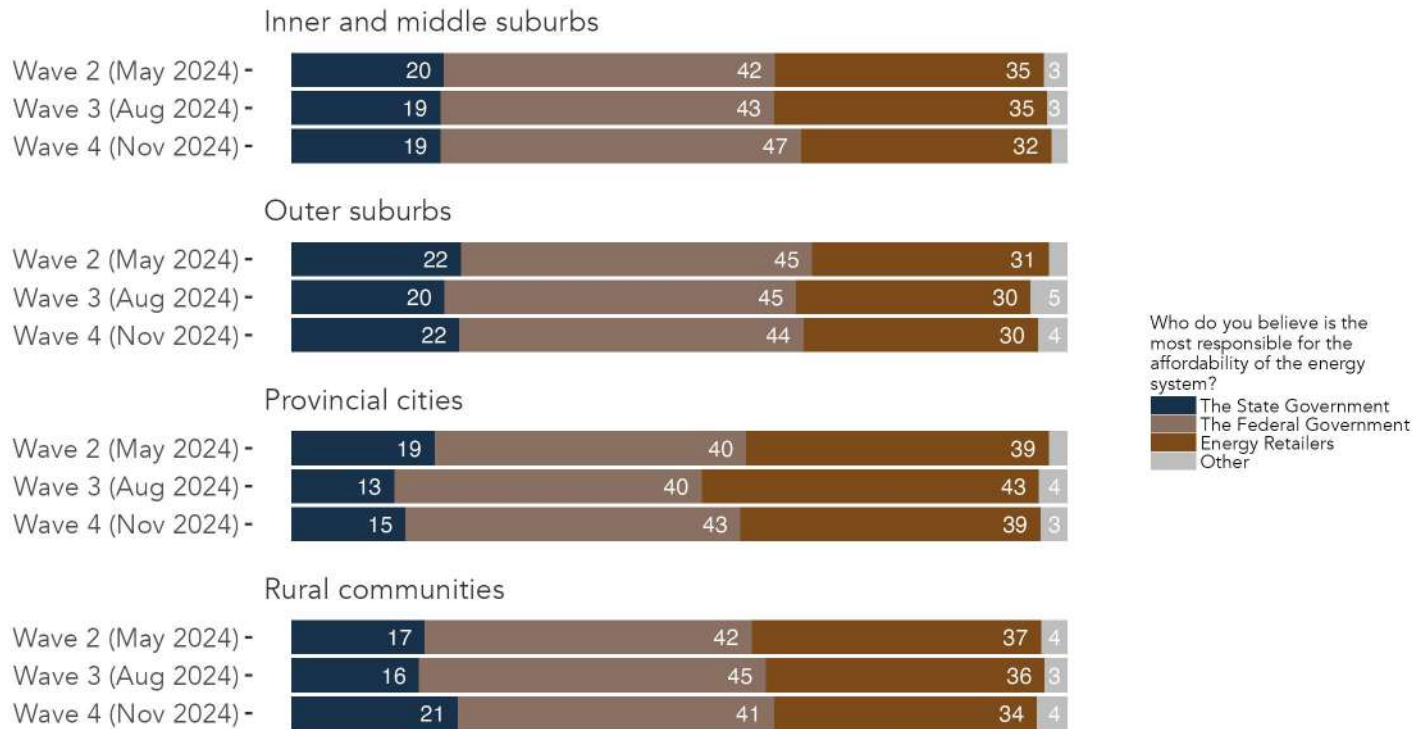
**Figure 59:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, Wave 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

**Table 48:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, Waves 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	48	28	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	16	44	36	4
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	19	42	35	4

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

Waves 2, 3 and 4 compared



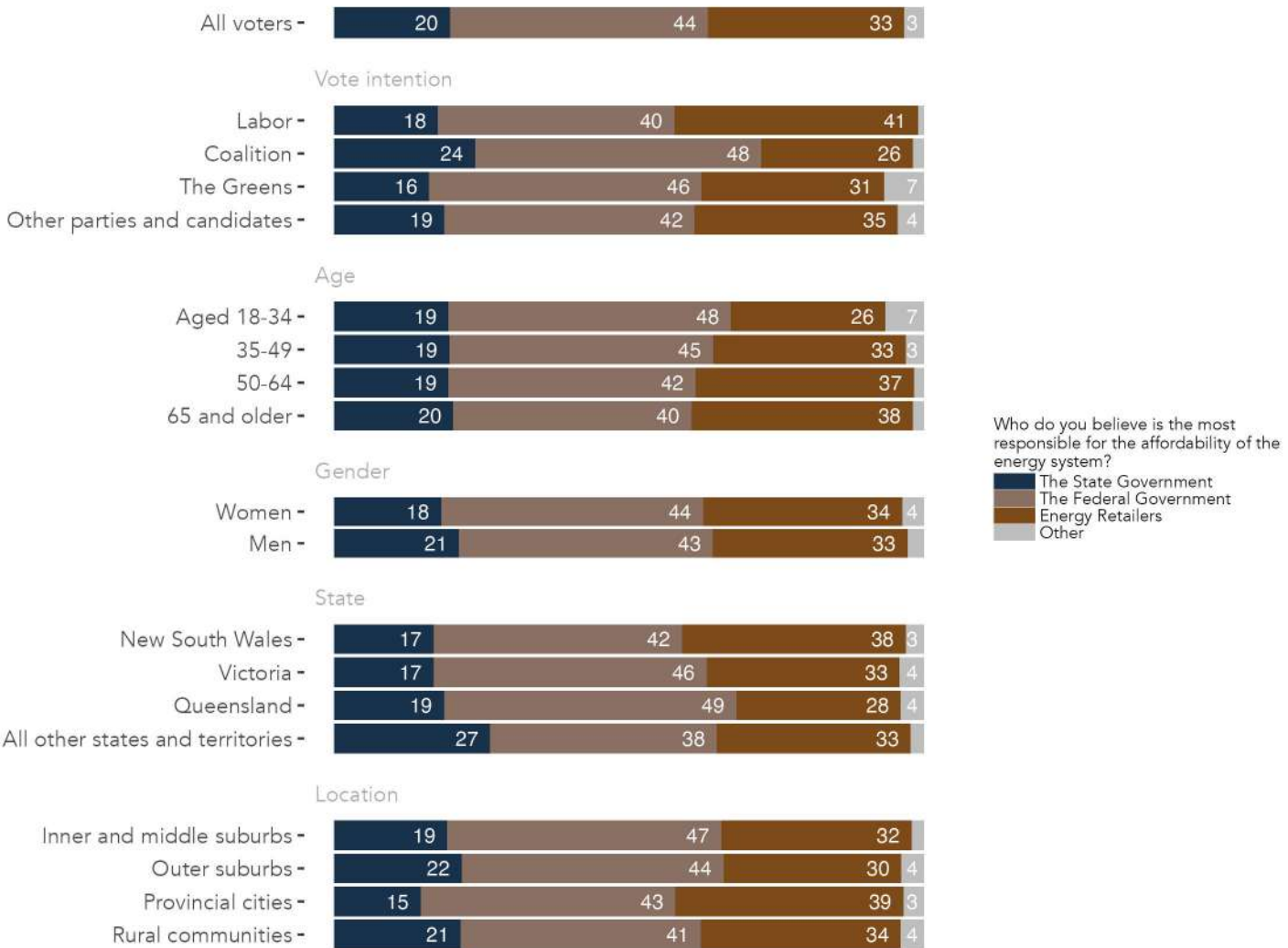
**Figure 60:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by location, Wave 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.



**Table 49:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by location, Waves 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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

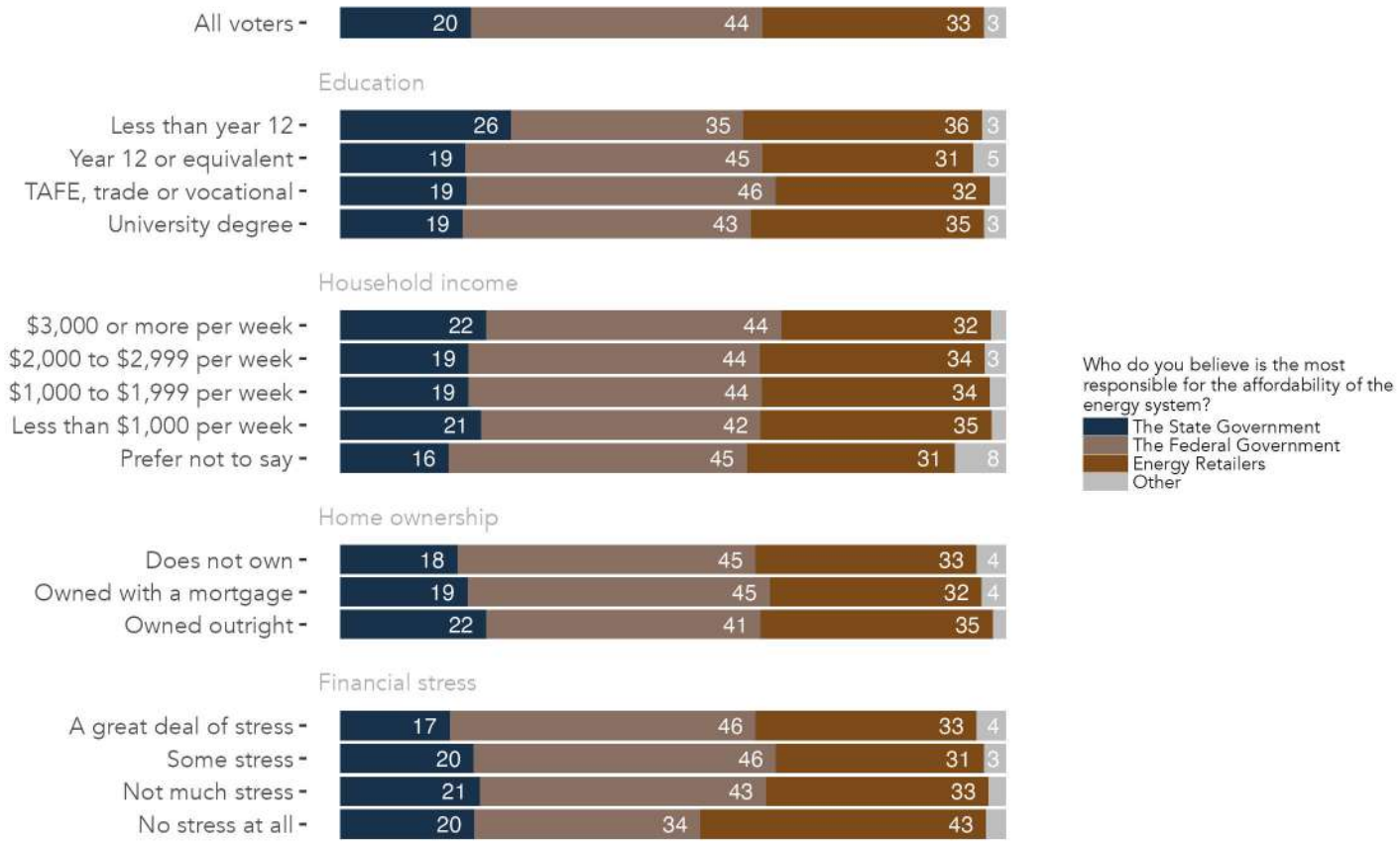


**Figure 61:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 50:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	20	44	33	3
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	18	40	41	1
Coalition	24	48	26	2
The Greens	16	46	31	7
Other parties and candidates	19	42	35	4
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	19	48	26	7
35-49	19	45	33	3
50-64	19	42	37	2
65 and older	20	40	38	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	18	44	34	4
Men	21	43	33	3
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	17	42	38	3
Victoria	17	46	33	4
Queensland	19	49	28	4
All other states and territories	27	38	33	2
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	19	47	32	2
Outer suburbs	22	44	30	4
Provincial cities	15	43	39	3
Rural communities	21	41	34	4

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



**Figure 62:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 51:** Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	20	44	33	3
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	26	35	36	3
Year 12 or equivalent	19	45	31	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	46	32	3
University degree	19	43	35	3
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	22	44	32	2
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	19	44	34	3
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	19	44	34	3
Less than \$1,000 per week	21	42	35	2
Prefer not to say	16	45	31	8
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	18	45	33	4
Owned with a mortgage	19	45	32	4
Owned outright	22	41	35	2
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	17	46	33	4
Some stress	20	46	31	3
Not much stress	21	43	33	3
No stress at all	20	34	43	3

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

### Question text

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

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

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

## Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 63:** Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

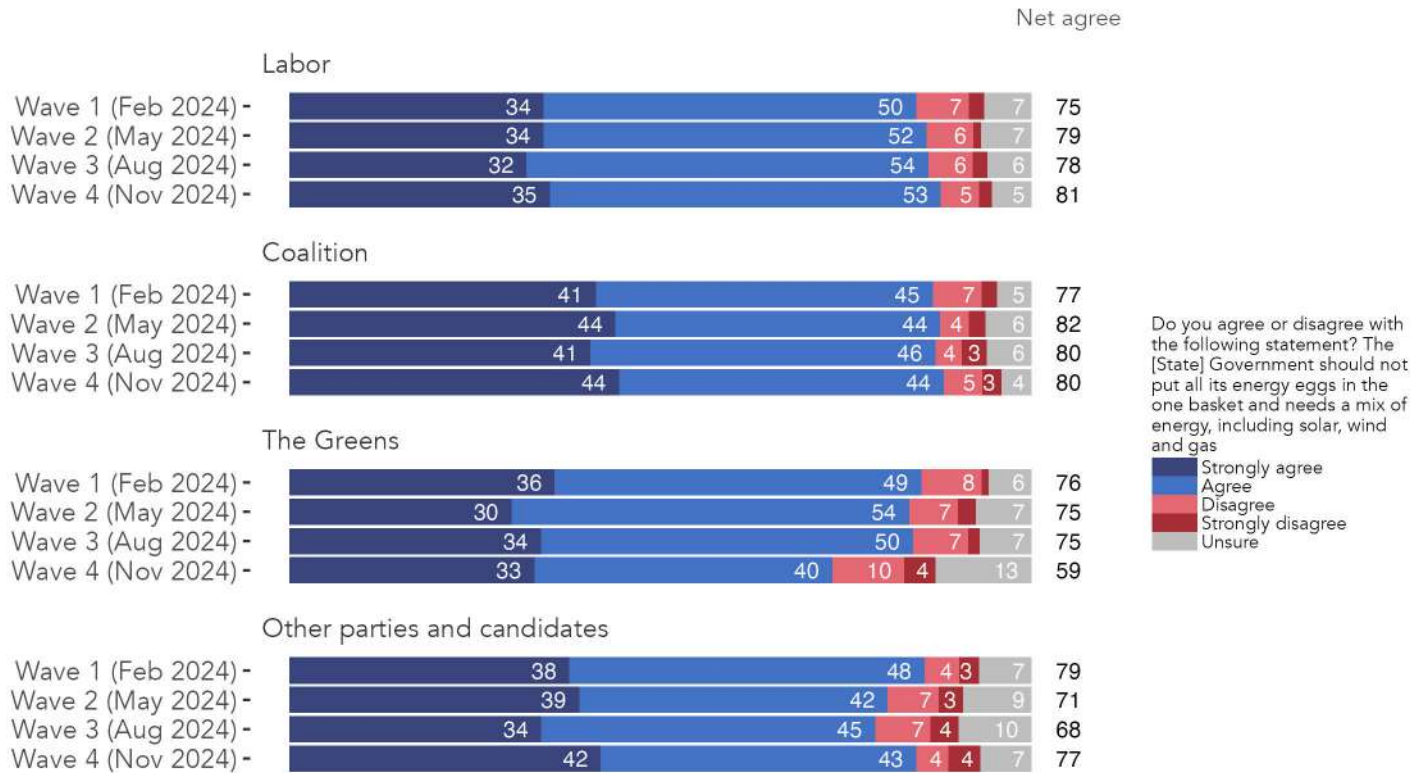
**Table 52:** Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	37	48	6	2	7	77
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	48	5	2	8	78
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	35	49	5	3	8	76
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	39	46	5	3	7	77



## Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



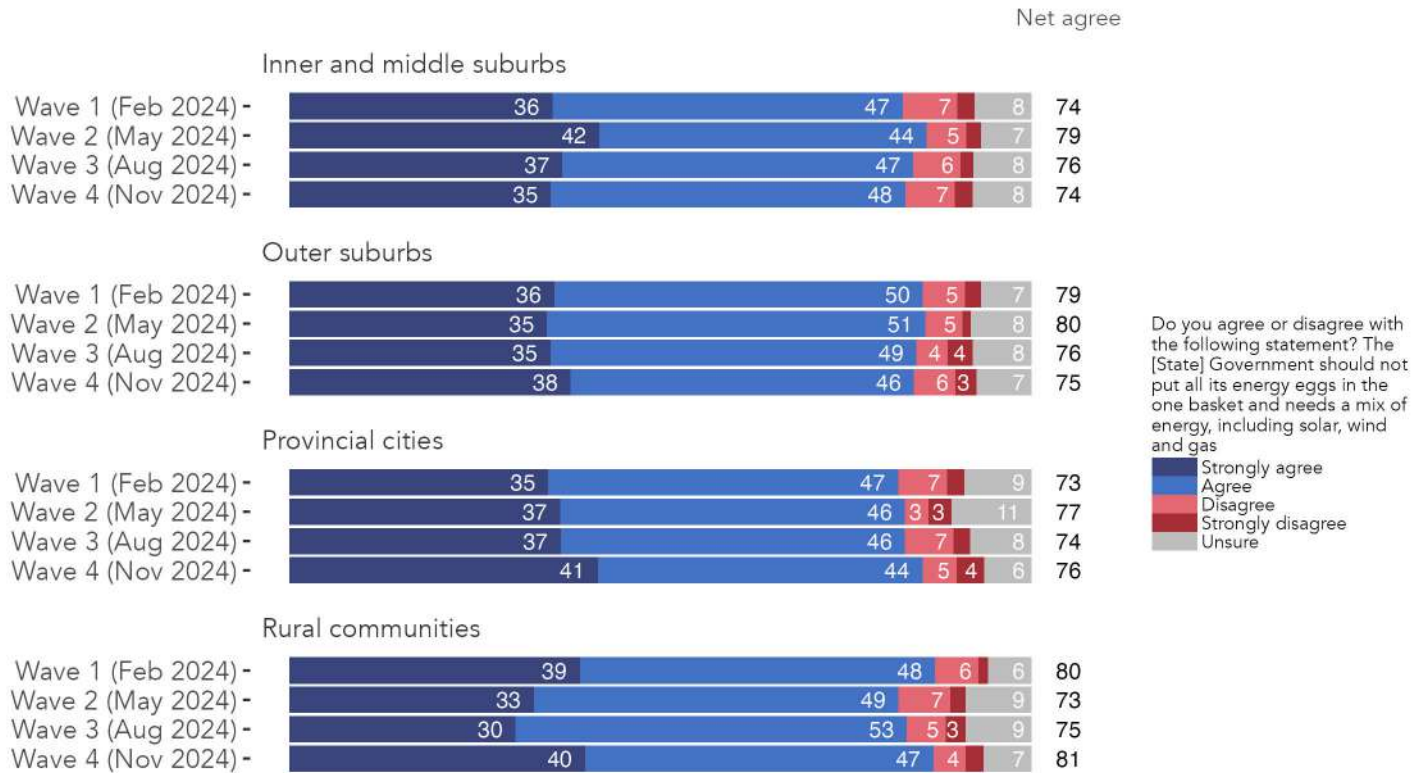
**Figure 64:** Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 53:** Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
<b>Labor</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	34	50	7	2	7	75
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	52	6	1	7	79
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	32	54	6	2	6	78
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	35	53	5	2	5	81
<b>Coalition</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	41	45	7	2	5	77
Wave 2 (May 2024)	44	44	4	2	6	82
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	41	46	4	3	6	80
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	44	44	5	3	4	80
<b>The Greens</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	36	49	8	1	6	76
Wave 2 (May 2024)	30	54	7	2	7	75
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	34	50	7	2	7	75
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	33	40	10	4	13	59
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	38	48	4	3	7	79
Wave 2 (May 2024)	39	42	7	3	9	71
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	34	45	7	4	10	68
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	42	43	4	4	7	77

## Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

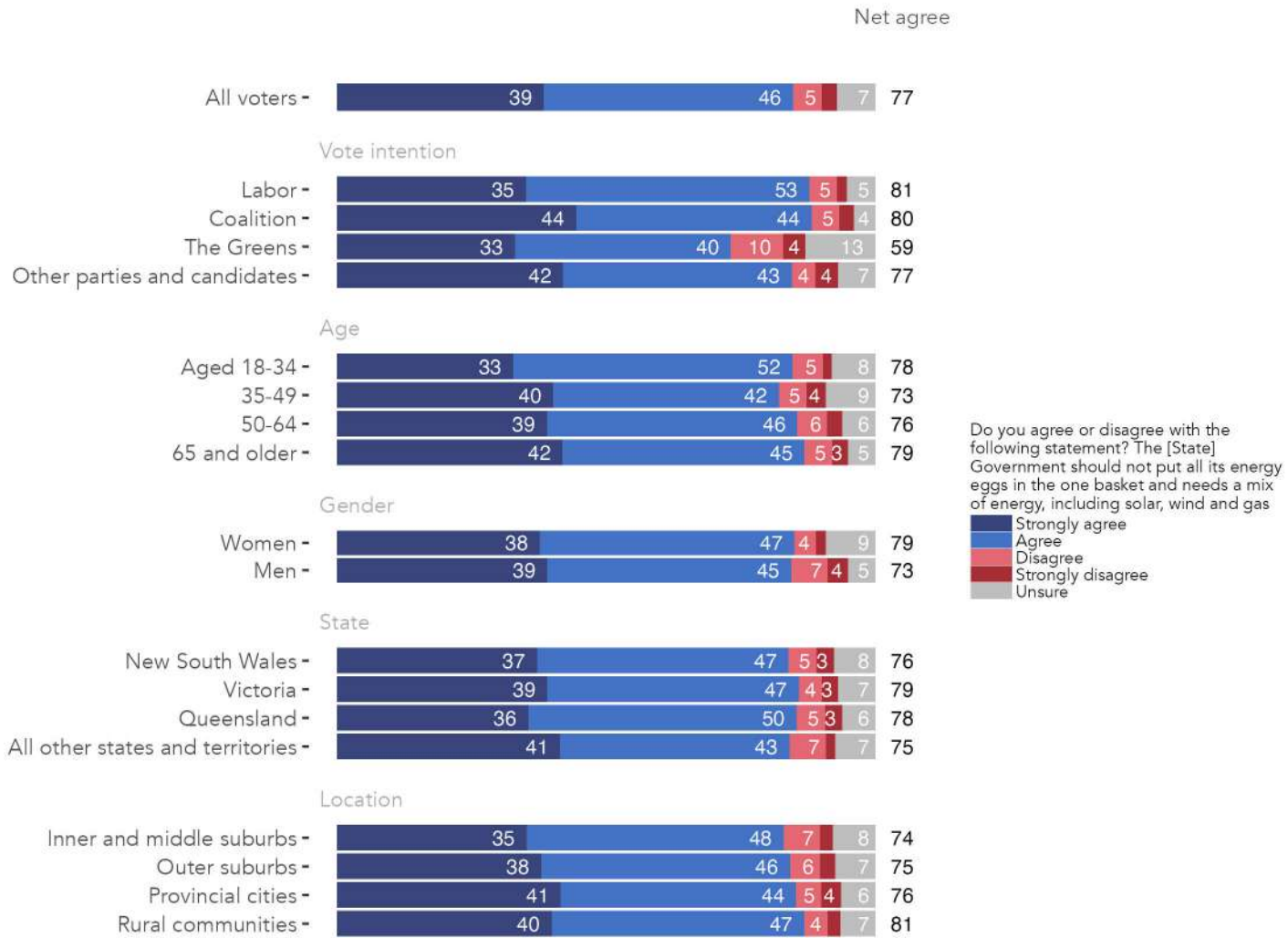


**Figure 65:** Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 54:** Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	36	47	7	2	8	74
Wave 2 (May 2024)	42	44	5	2	7	79
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	37	47	6	2	8	76
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	35	48	7	2	8	74
<b>Outer suburbs</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	36	50	5	2	7	79
Wave 2 (May 2024)	35	51	5	1	8	80
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	35	49	4	4	8	76
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	38	46	6	3	7	75
<b>Provincial cities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	47	7	2	9	73
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	46	3	3	11	77
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	37	46	7	2	8	74
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	41	44	5	4	6	76
<b>Rural communities</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	39	48	6	1	6	80
Wave 2 (May 2024)	33	49	7	2	9	73
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	30	53	5	3	9	75
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	40	47	4	2	7	81

Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources

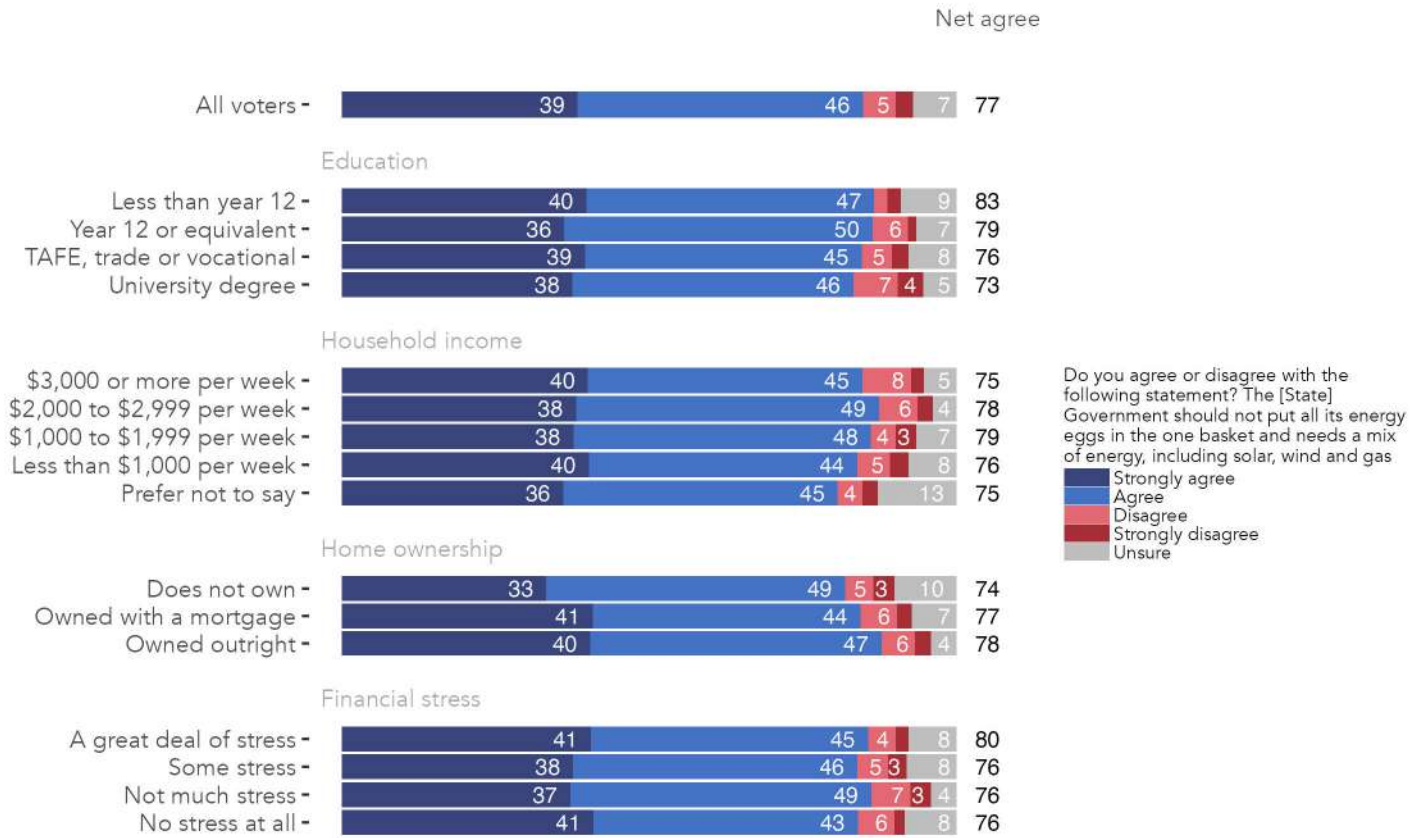


**Figure 66:** Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 55:** Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	39	46	5	3	7	77
<b>Vote intention</b>						
Labor	35	53	5	2	5	81
Coalition	44	44	5	3	4	80
The Greens	33	40	10	4	13	59
Other parties and candidates	42	43	4	4	7	77
<b>Age</b>						
Aged 18-34	33	52	5	2	8	78
35-49	40	42	5	4	9	73
50-64	39	46	6	3	6	76
65 and older	42	45	5	3	5	79
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	38	47	4	2	9	79
Men	39	45	7	4	5	73
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	37	47	5	3	8	76
Victoria	39	47	4	3	7	79
Queensland	36	50	5	3	6	78
All other states and territories	41	43	7	2	7	75
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	35	48	7	2	8	74
Outer suburbs	38	46	6	3	7	75
Provincial cities	41	44	5	4	6	76
Rural communities	40	47	4	2	7	81

Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources



**Figure 67:** Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 56:** Share of voters that agree and disagree that their state government should focus on a mix of energy sources, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	39	46	5	3	7	77
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	40	47	2	2	9	83
Year 12 or equivalent	36	50	6	1	7	79
TAFE, trade or vocational	39	45	5	3	8	76
University degree	38	46	7	4	5	73
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	40	45	8	2	5	75
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	38	49	6	3	4	78
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	38	48	4	3	7	79
Less than \$1,000 per week	40	44	5	3	8	76
Prefer not to say	36	45	4	2	13	75
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Does not own	33	49	5	3	10	74
Owned with a mortgage	41	44	6	2	7	77
Owned outright	40	47	6	3	4	78
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	41	45	4	2	8	80
Some stress	38	46	5	3	8	76
Not much stress	37	49	7	3	4	76
No stress at all	41	43	6	2	8	76



## Do Australians believe that governments should provide equal investment support to gas and renewable energy projects?

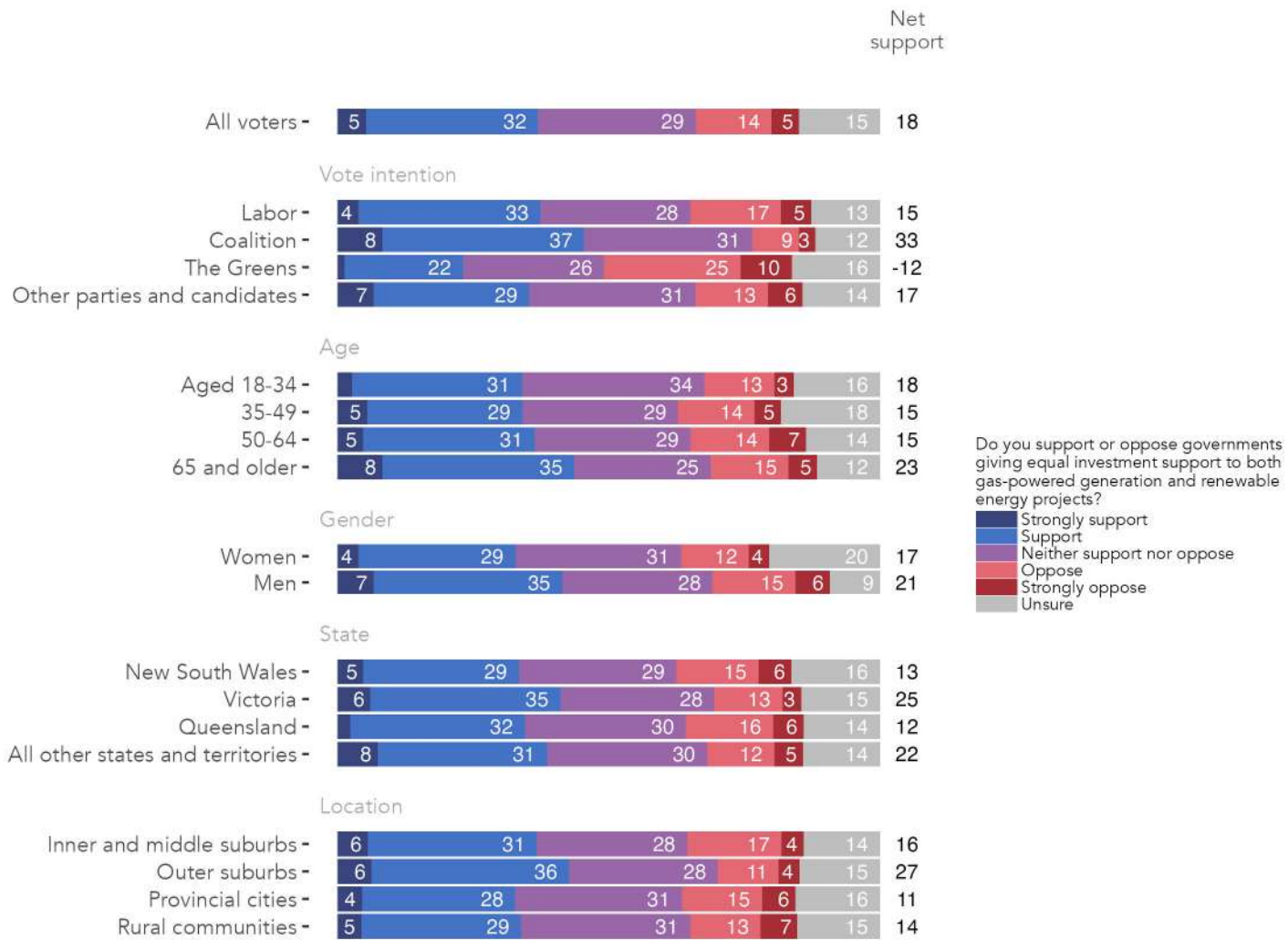
### Question text

*Do you support or oppose governments giving **equal** investment support to both gas-powered generation and renewable energy projects?*

Single select; random reverse 1-5

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

### Share of voters who believe governments should give equal investment support to gas and renewable energy projects

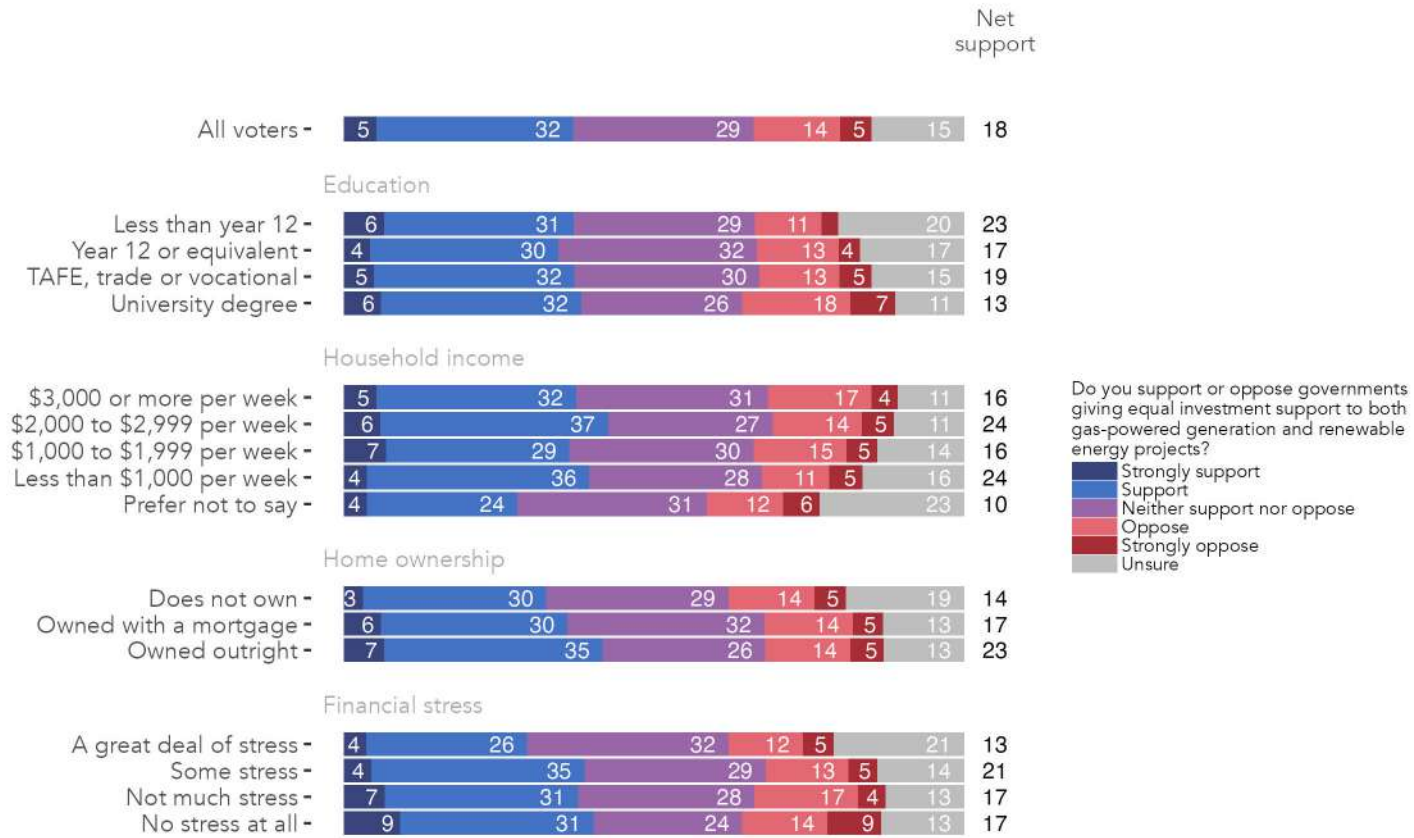


**Figure 68:** Share of voters who believe governments should give equal investment support to gas and renewable energy projects, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 57:** Share of voters who believe governments should give equal investment support to gas and renewable energy projects, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	5	32	29	14	5	15	18
<b>Vote intention</b>							
Labor	4	33	28	17	5	13	15
Coalition	8	37	31	9	3	12	33
The Greens	1	22	26	25	10	16	-12
Other parties and candidates	7	29	31	13	6	14	17
<b>Age</b>							
Aged 18-34	3	31	34	13	3	16	18
35-49	5	29	29	14	5	18	15
50-64	5	31	29	14	7	14	15
65 and older	8	35	25	15	5	12	23
<b>Gender</b>							
Women	4	29	31	12	4	20	17
Men	7	35	28	15	6	9	21
<b>State</b>							
New South Wales	5	29	29	15	6	16	13
Victoria	6	35	28	13	3	15	25
Queensland	2	32	30	16	6	14	12
All other states and territories	8	31	30	12	5	14	22
<b>Location</b>							
Inner and middle suburbs	6	31	28	17	4	14	16
Outer suburbs	6	36	28	11	4	15	27
Provincial cities	4	28	31	15	6	16	11
Rural communities	5	29	31	13	7	15	14

### Share of voters who believe governments should give equal investment support to gas and renewable energy projects



**Figure 69:** Share of voters who believe governments should give equal investment support to gas and renewable energy projects, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 58:** Share of voters who believe governments should give equal investment support to gas and renewable energy projects, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	5	32	29	14	5	15	18
<b>Education</b>							
Less than year 12	6	31	29	11	3	20	23
Year 12 or equivalent	4	30	32	13	4	17	17
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	32	30	13	5	15	19
University degree	6	32	26	18	7	11	13
<b>Household income</b>							
\$3,000 or more per week	5	32	31	17	4	11	16
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	6	37	27	14	5	11	24
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	7	29	30	15	5	14	16
Less than \$1,000 per week	4	36	28	11	5	16	24
Prefer not to say	4	24	31	12	6	23	10
<b>Home ownership</b>							
Does not own	3	30	29	14	5	19	14
Owned with a mortgage	6	30	32	14	5	13	17
Owned outright	7	35	26	14	5	13	23
<b>Financial stress</b>							
A great deal of stress	4	26	32	12	5	21	13
Some stress	4	35	29	13	5	14	21
Not much stress	7	31	28	17	4	13	17
No stress at all	9	31	24	14	9	13	17

## Support for new gas projects

### Question text

*Would you support or oppose...*

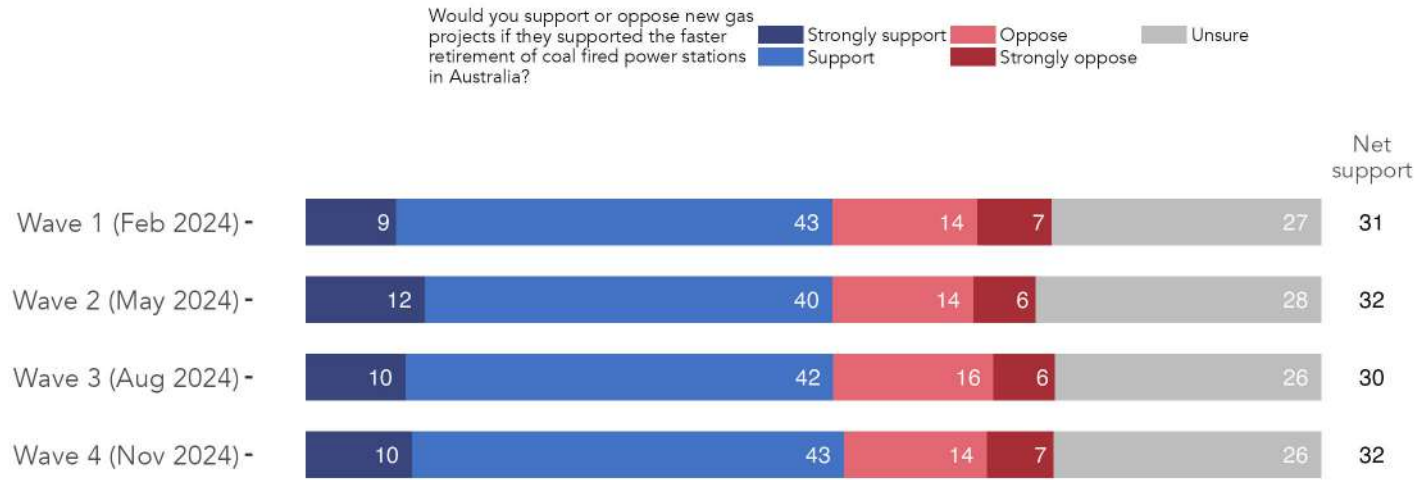
*New gas projects if they supported the faster retirement of coal fired power stations in Australia?*

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 70:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

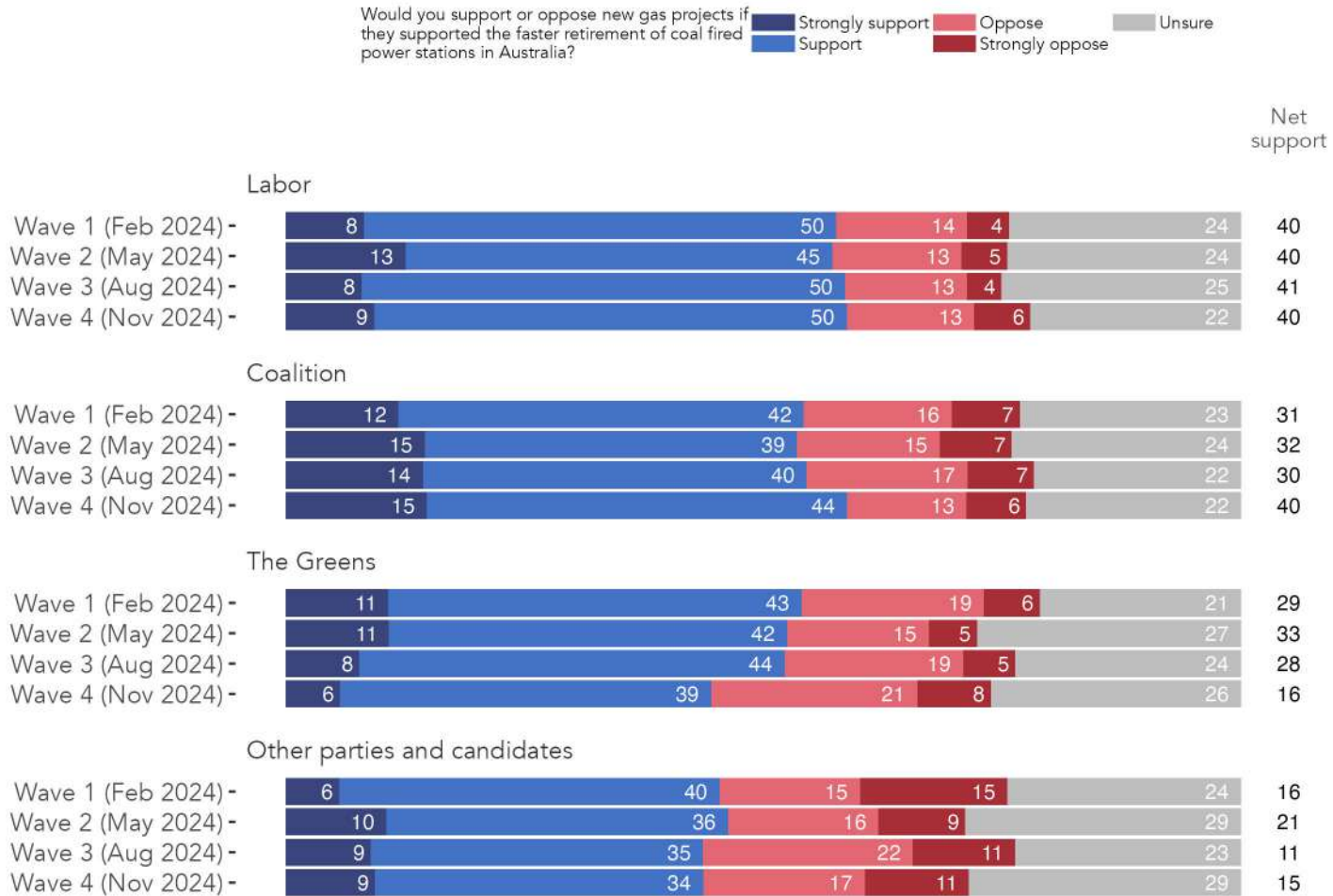
**Table 59:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

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



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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



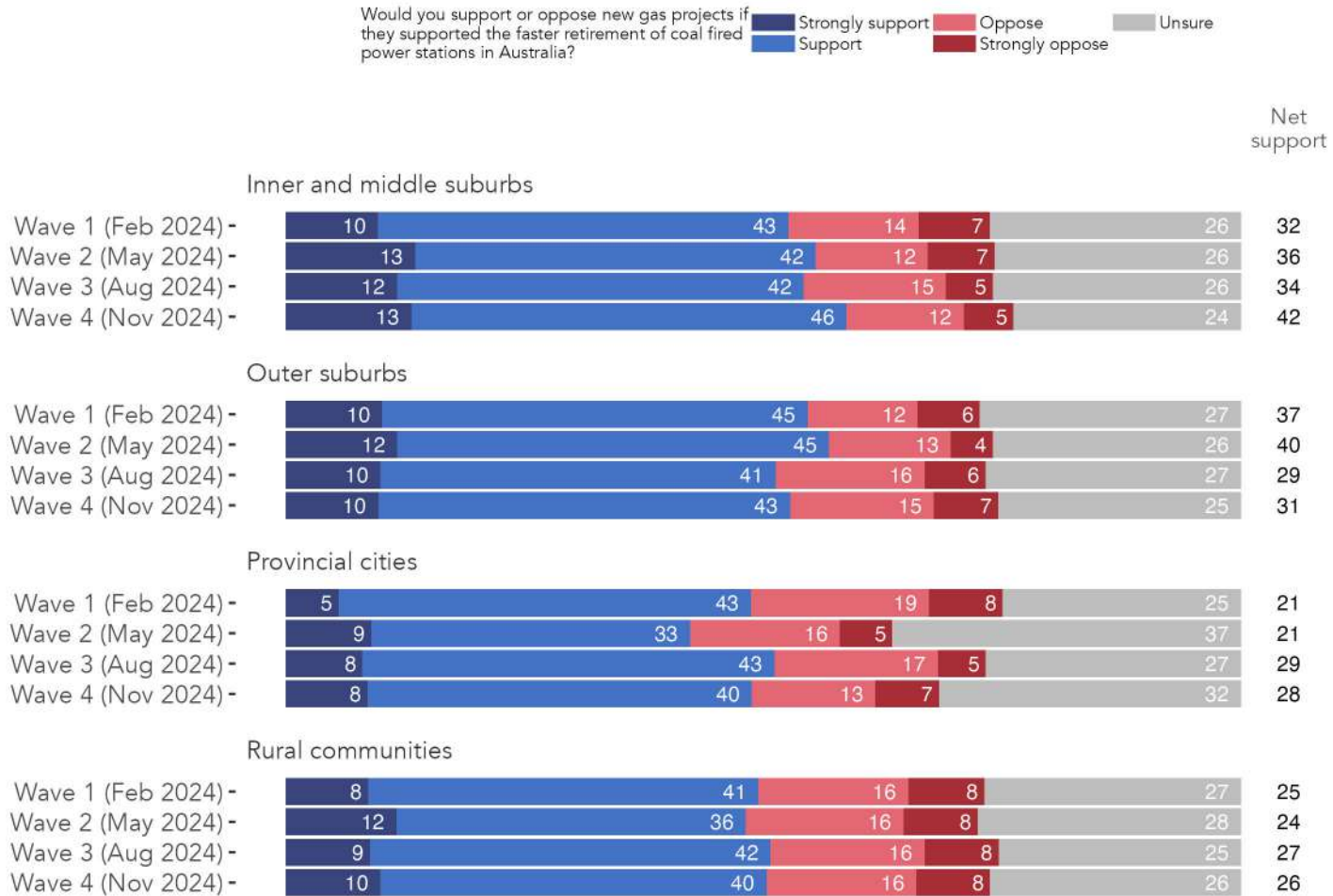
**Figure 71:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 60:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	40	15	15	24	16
Wave 2 (May 2024)	10	36	16	9	29	21
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	9	35	22	11	23	11
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	9	34	17	11	29	15

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

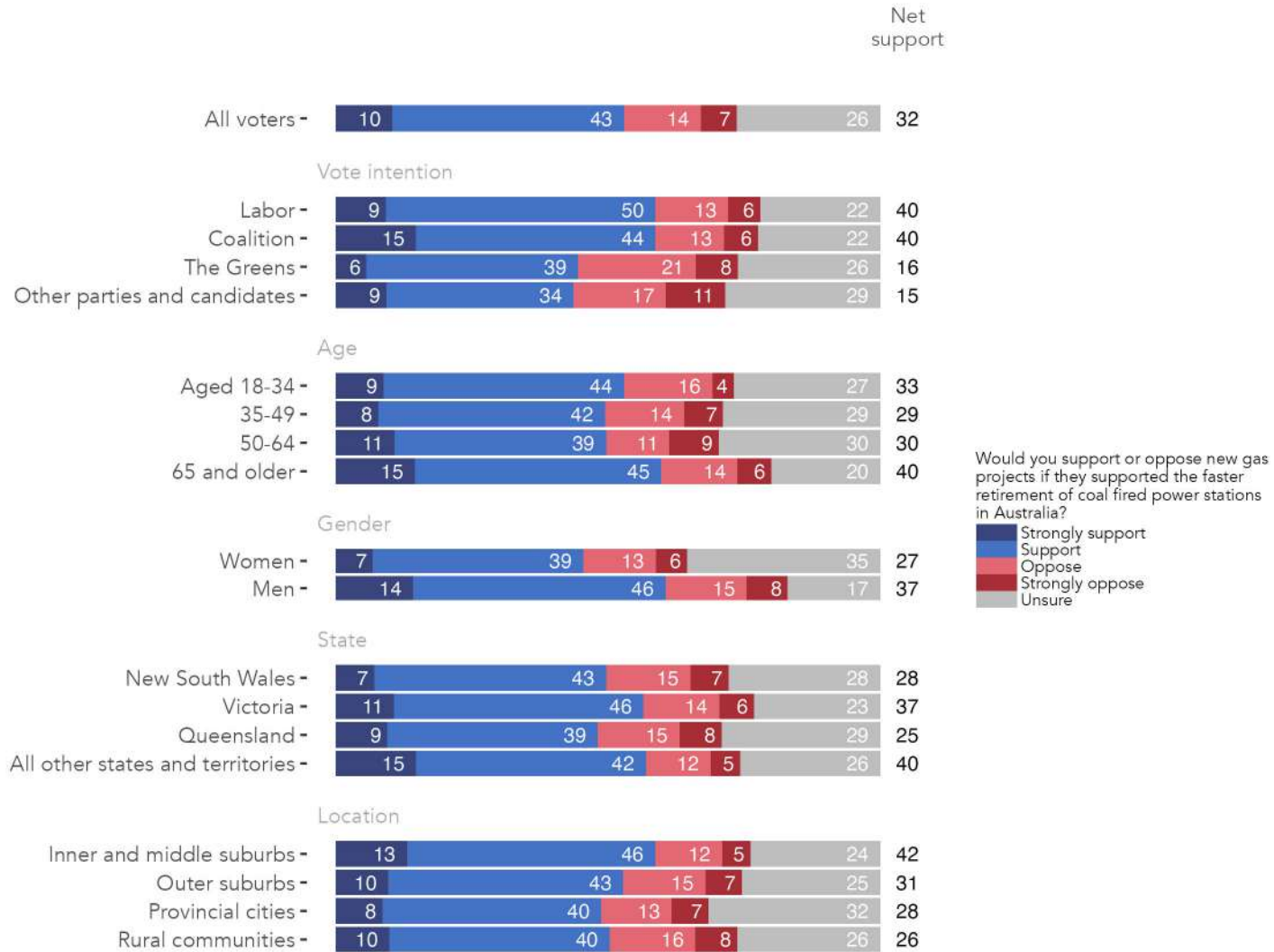


**Figure 72:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 61:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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

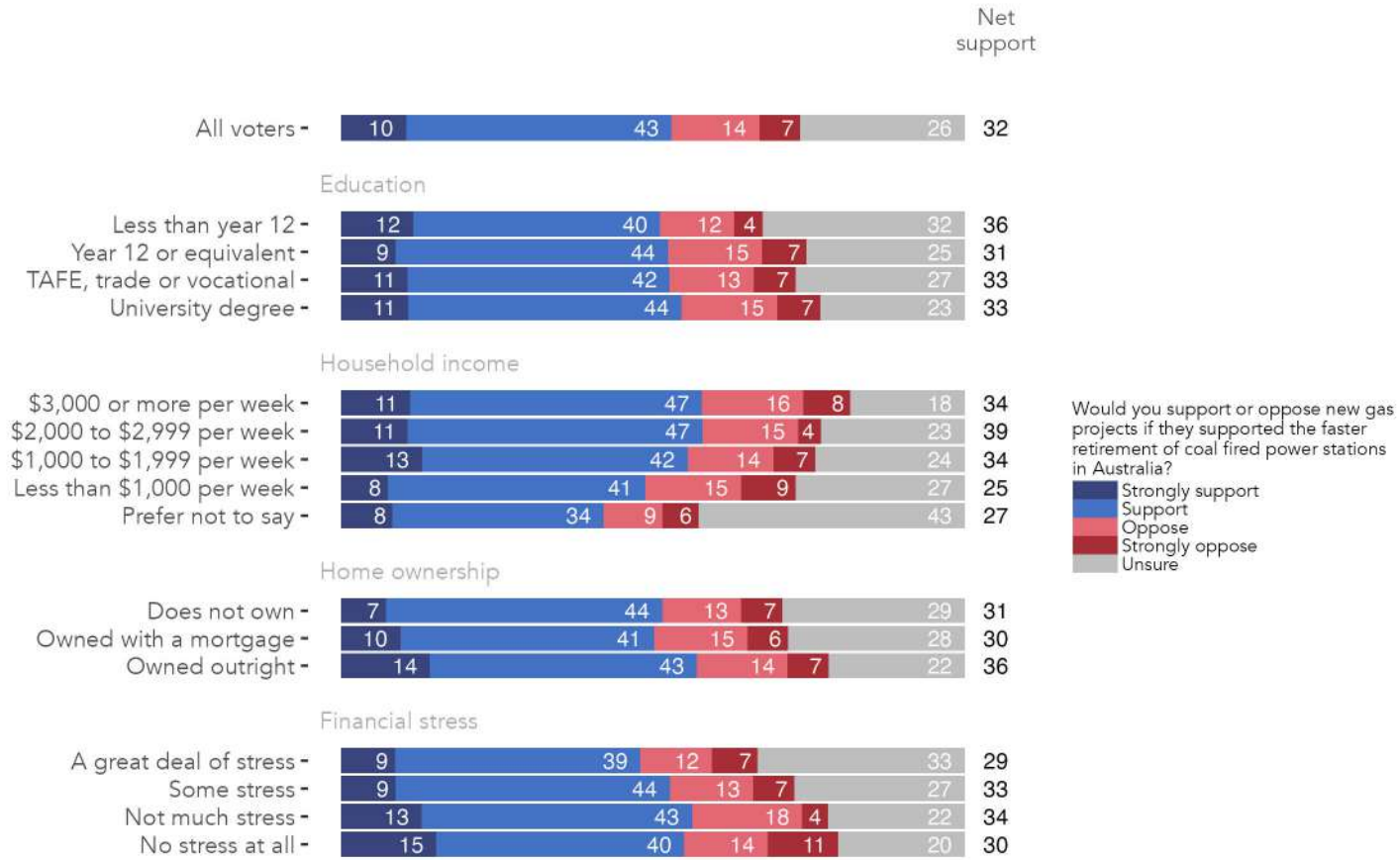


**Figure 73:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 62:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	10	43	14	7	26	32
<b>Vote intention</b>						
Labor	9	50	13	6	22	40
Coalition	15	44	13	6	22	40
The Greens	6	39	21	8	26	16
Other parties and candidates	9	34	17	11	29	15
<b>Age</b>						
Aged 18-34	9	44	16	4	27	33
35-49	8	42	14	7	29	29
50-64	11	39	11	9	30	30
65 and older	15	45	14	6	20	40
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	7	39	13	6	35	27
Men	14	46	15	8	17	37
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	7	43	15	7	28	28
Victoria	11	46	14	6	23	37
Queensland	9	39	15	8	29	25
All other states and territories	15	42	12	5	26	40
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	13	46	12	5	24	42
Outer suburbs	10	43	15	7	25	31
Provincial cities	8	40	13	7	32	28
Rural communities	10	40	16	8	26	26

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



**Figure 74:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 63:** Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	10	43	14	7	26	32
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	12	40	12	4	32	36
Year 12 or equivalent	9	44	15	7	25	31
TAFE, trade or vocational	11	42	13	7	27	33
University degree	11	44	15	7	23	33
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	11	47	16	8	18	34
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	11	47	15	4	23	39
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	13	42	14	7	24	34
Less than \$1,000 per week	8	41	15	9	27	25
Prefer not to say	8	34	9	6	43	27
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Does not own	7	44	13	7	29	31
Owned with a mortgage	10	41	15	6	28	30
Owned outright	14	43	14	7	22	36
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	9	39	12	7	33	29
Some stress	9	44	13	7	27	33
Not much stress	13	43	18	4	22	34
No stress at all	15	40	14	11	20	30



## Support for phasing out gas connections to existing homes

### Question text

*Would you support or oppose...*

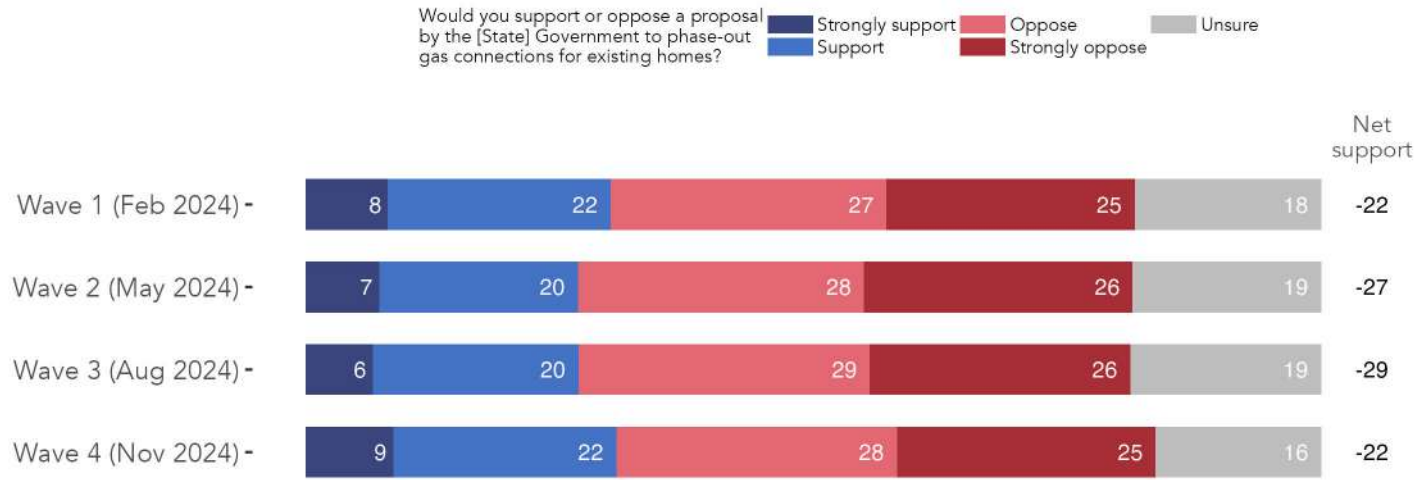
*A proposal by the **pipe state** Government to phase-out gas connections for existing homes?*

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



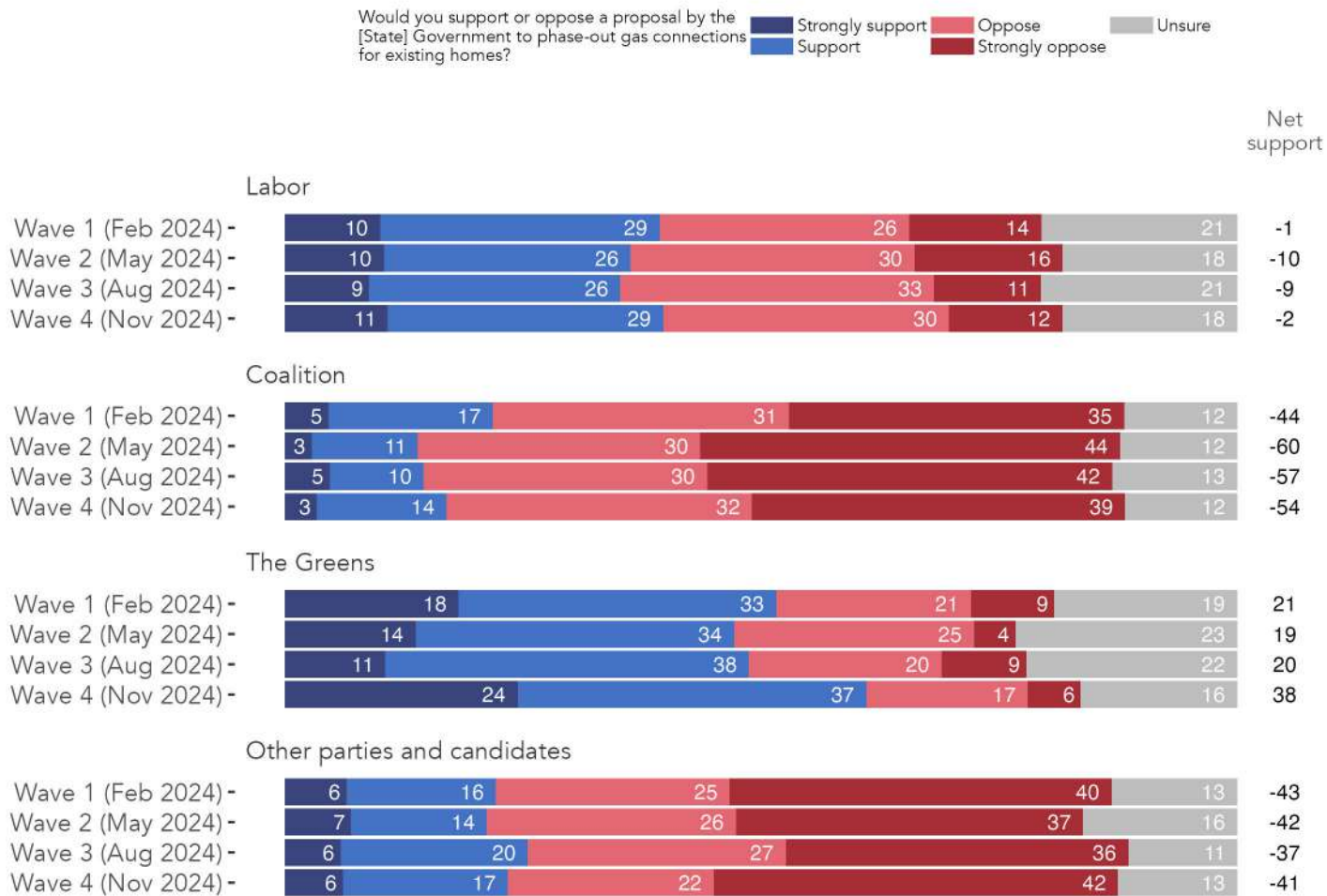
**Figure 75:** Share of voters that support and oppose their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 64:** Share of voters that support and oppose their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



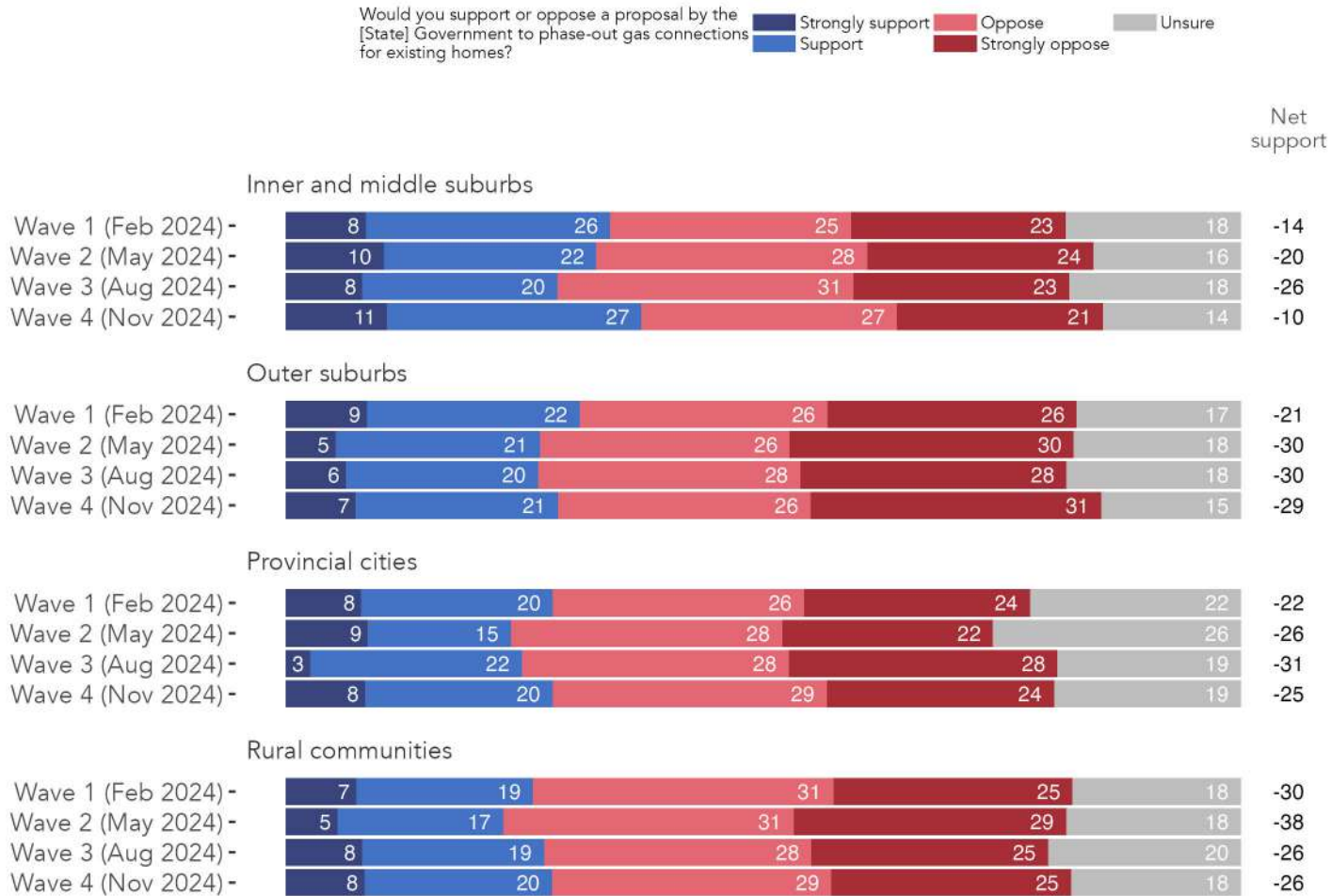
**Figure 76:** Share of voters that support and oppose their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 65:** Share of voters that support and oppose their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	16	25	40	13	-43
Wave 2 (May 2024)	7	14	26	37	16	-42
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	6	20	27	36	11	-37
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	6	17	22	42	13	-41

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

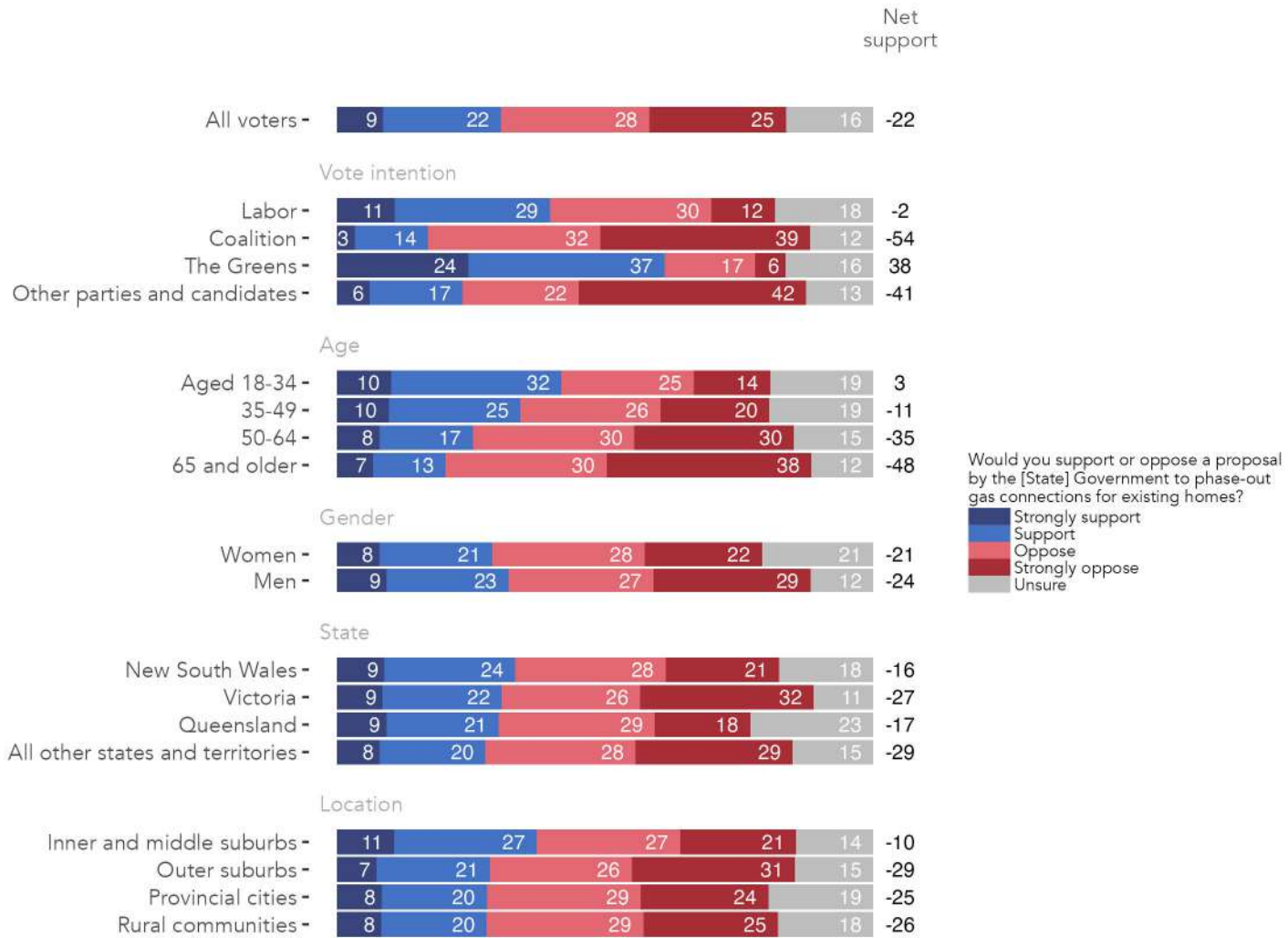


**Figure 77:** Share of voters that support and oppose their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 66:** Share of voters that support and oppose their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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



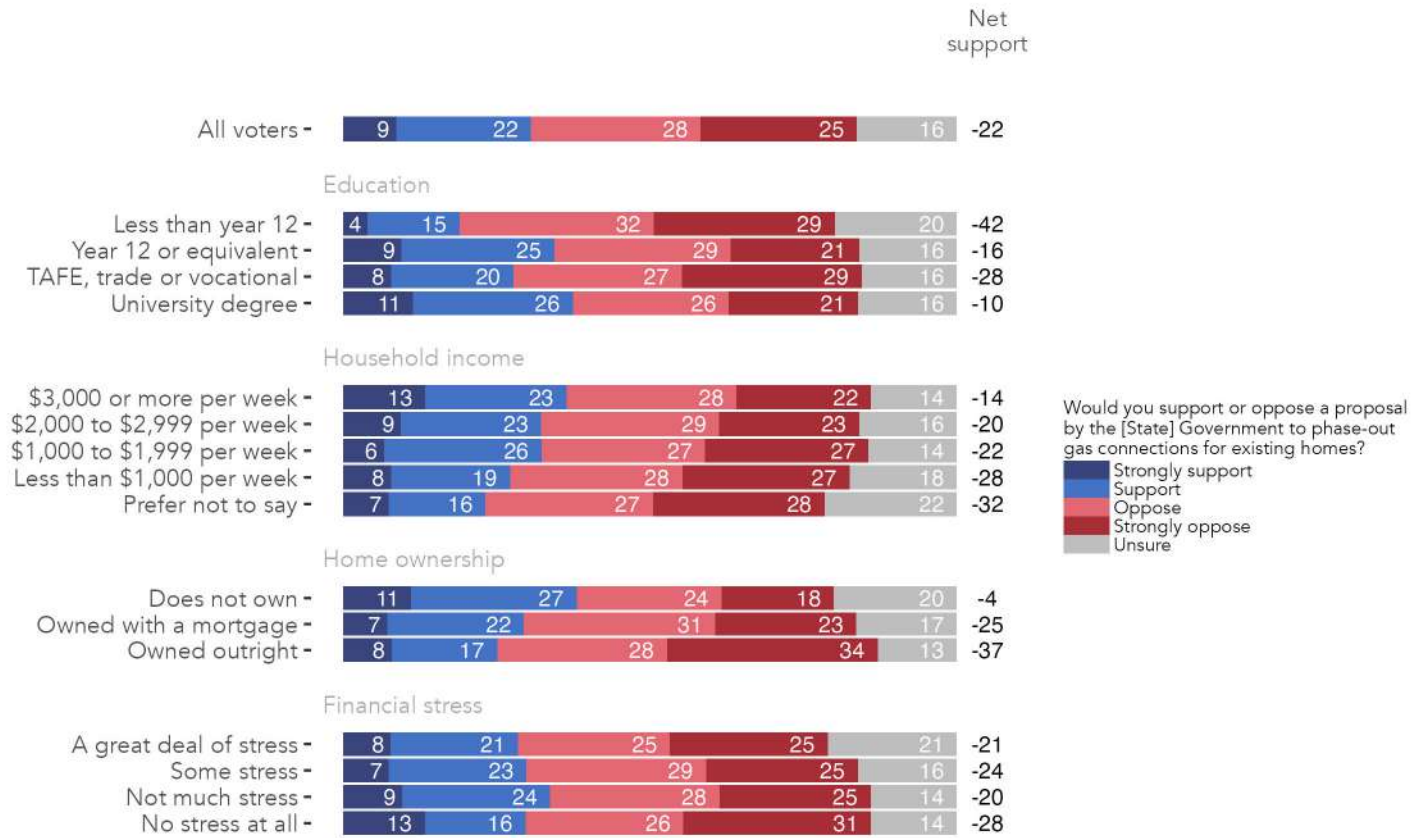
**Figure 78:** Share of voters that support and oppose their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.



**Table 67:** Share of voters that support and oppose their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	9	22	28	25	16	-22
<b>Vote intention</b>						
Labor	11	29	30	12	18	-2
Coalition	3	14	32	39	12	-54
The Greens	24	37	17	6	16	38
Other parties and candidates	6	17	22	42	13	-41
<b>Age</b>						
Aged 18-34	10	32	25	14	19	3
35-49	10	25	26	20	19	-11
50-64	8	17	30	30	15	-35
65 and older	7	13	30	38	12	-48
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	8	21	28	22	21	-21
Men	9	23	27	29	12	-24
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	9	24	28	21	18	-16
Victoria	9	22	26	32	11	-27
Queensland	9	21	29	18	23	-17
All other states and territories	8	20	28	29	15	-29
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	11	27	27	21	14	-10
Outer suburbs	7	21	26	31	15	-29
Provincial cities	8	20	29	24	19	-25
Rural communities	8	20	29	25	18	-26

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



**Figure 79:** Share of voters that support and oppose their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 68:** Share of voters that support and oppose their state government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	9	22	28	25	16	-22
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	4	15	32	29	20	-42
Year 12 or equivalent	9	25	29	21	16	-16
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	20	27	29	16	-28
University degree	11	26	26	21	16	-10
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	13	23	28	22	14	-14
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	9	23	29	23	16	-20
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	6	26	27	27	14	-22
Less than \$1,000 per week	8	19	28	27	18	-28
Prefer not to say	7	16	27	28	22	-32
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Does not own	11	27	24	18	20	-4
Owned with a mortgage	7	22	31	23	17	-25
Owned outright	8	17	28	34	13	-37
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	8	21	25	25	21	-21
Some stress	7	23	29	25	16	-24
Not much stress	9	24	28	25	14	-20
No stress at all	13	16	26	31	14	-28

# The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy

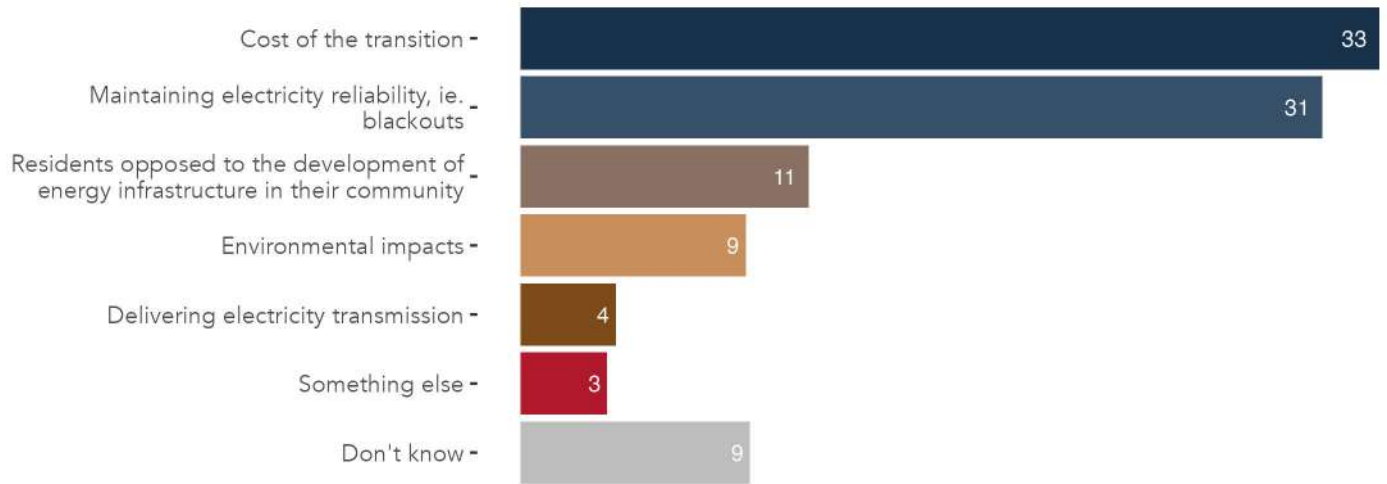
## Question text

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

Single select; randomise 1-5

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

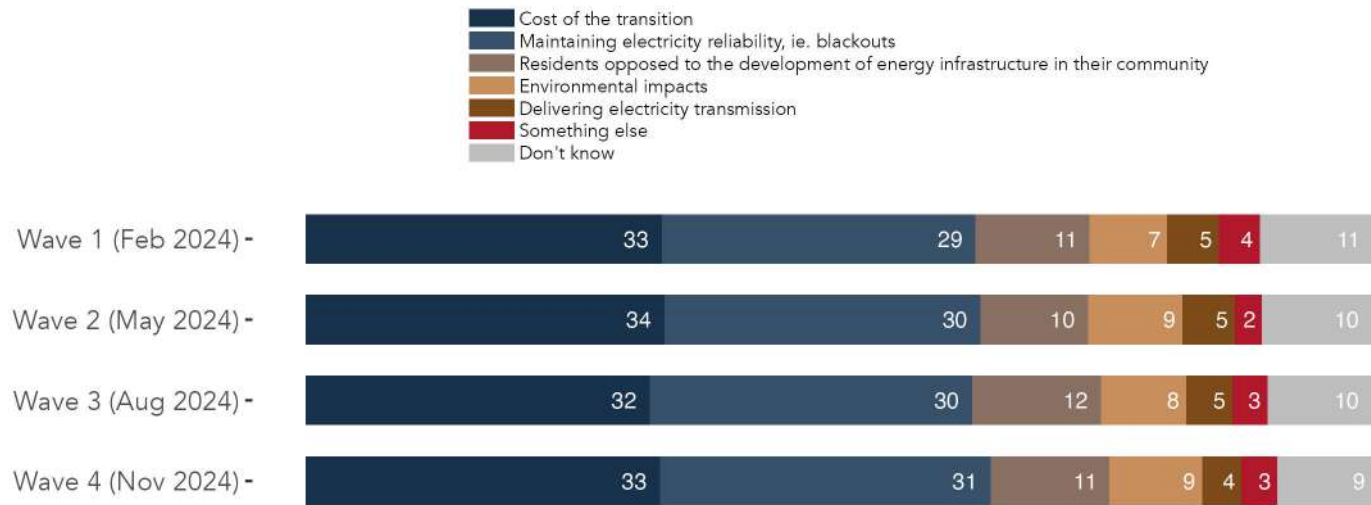
### The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy



**Figure 80:** Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now.

## What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



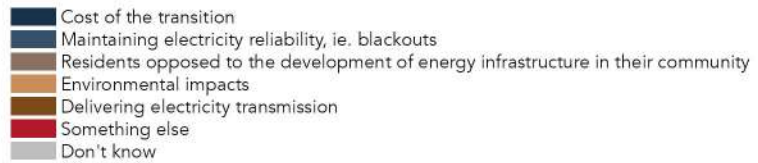
**Figure 81:** What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 69:** What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

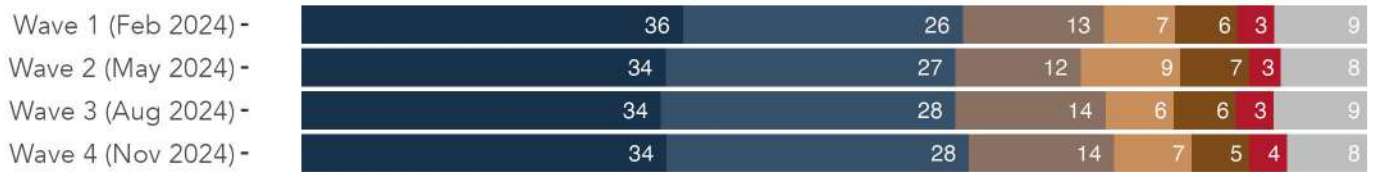
Wave	Cost of the transition	Maintaining electricity reliability, ie. blackouts	Residents opposed to the development of energy infrastructure in their community	Environmental impacts	Delivering electricity transmission	Something else	Don't know
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	33	29	11	7	5	4	11
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	30	10	9	5	2	10
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	32	30	12	8	5	3	10
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	33	31	11	9	4	3	9

## What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy

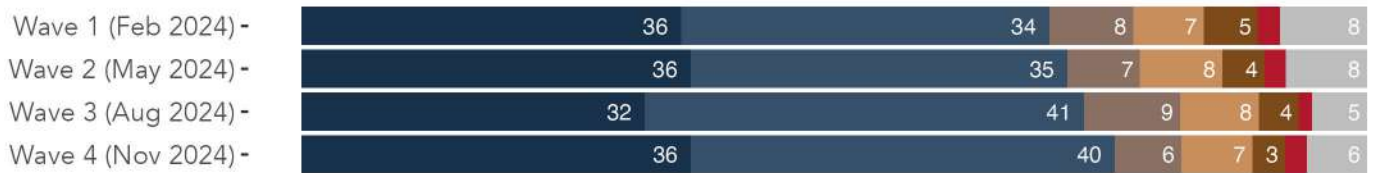
Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



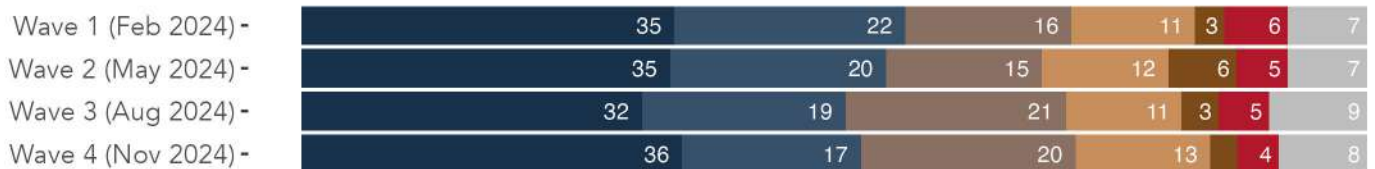
### Labor



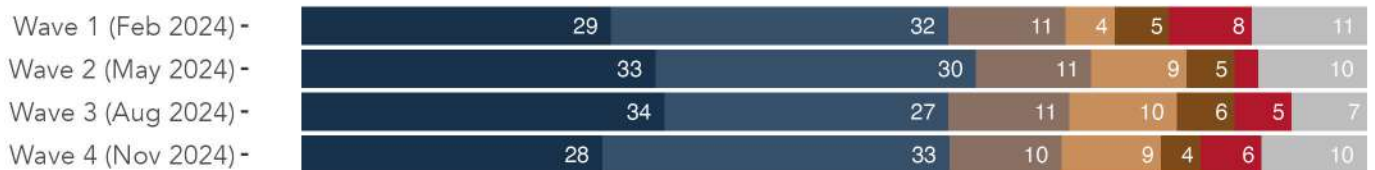
### Coalition



### The Greens



### Other parties and candidates



**Figure 82:** What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

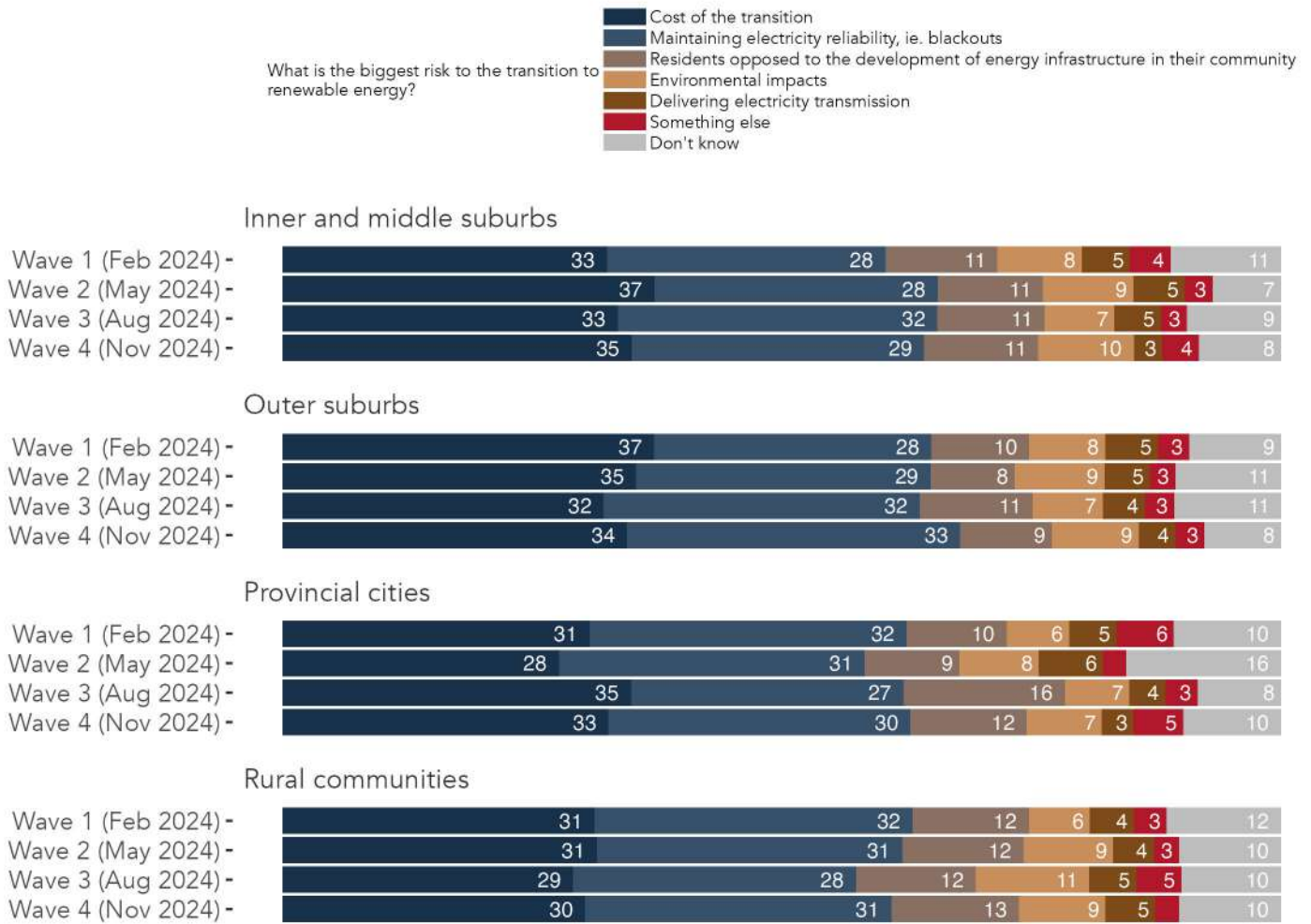


**Table 70:** What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

Wave	Cost of the transition	Maintaining electricity reliability, ie. blackouts	Residents opposed to the development of energy infrastructure in their community	Environmental impacts	Delivering electricity transmission	Something else	Don't know
<b>Labor</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	36	26	13	7	6	3	9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	27	12	9	7	3	8
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	34	28	14	6	6	3	9
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	34	28	14	7	5	4	8
<b>Coalition</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	36	34	8	7	5	2	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	36	35	7	8	4	2	8
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	32	41	9	8	4	1	5
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	36	40	6	7	3	2	6
<b>The Greens</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	22	16	11	3	6	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	35	20	15	12	6	5	7
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	32	19	21	11	3	5	9
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	36	17	20	13	2	4	8
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	29	32	11	4	5	8	11
Wave 2 (May 2024)	33	30	11	9	5	2	10
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	34	27	11	10	6	5	7
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	28	33	10	9	4	6	10

# What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

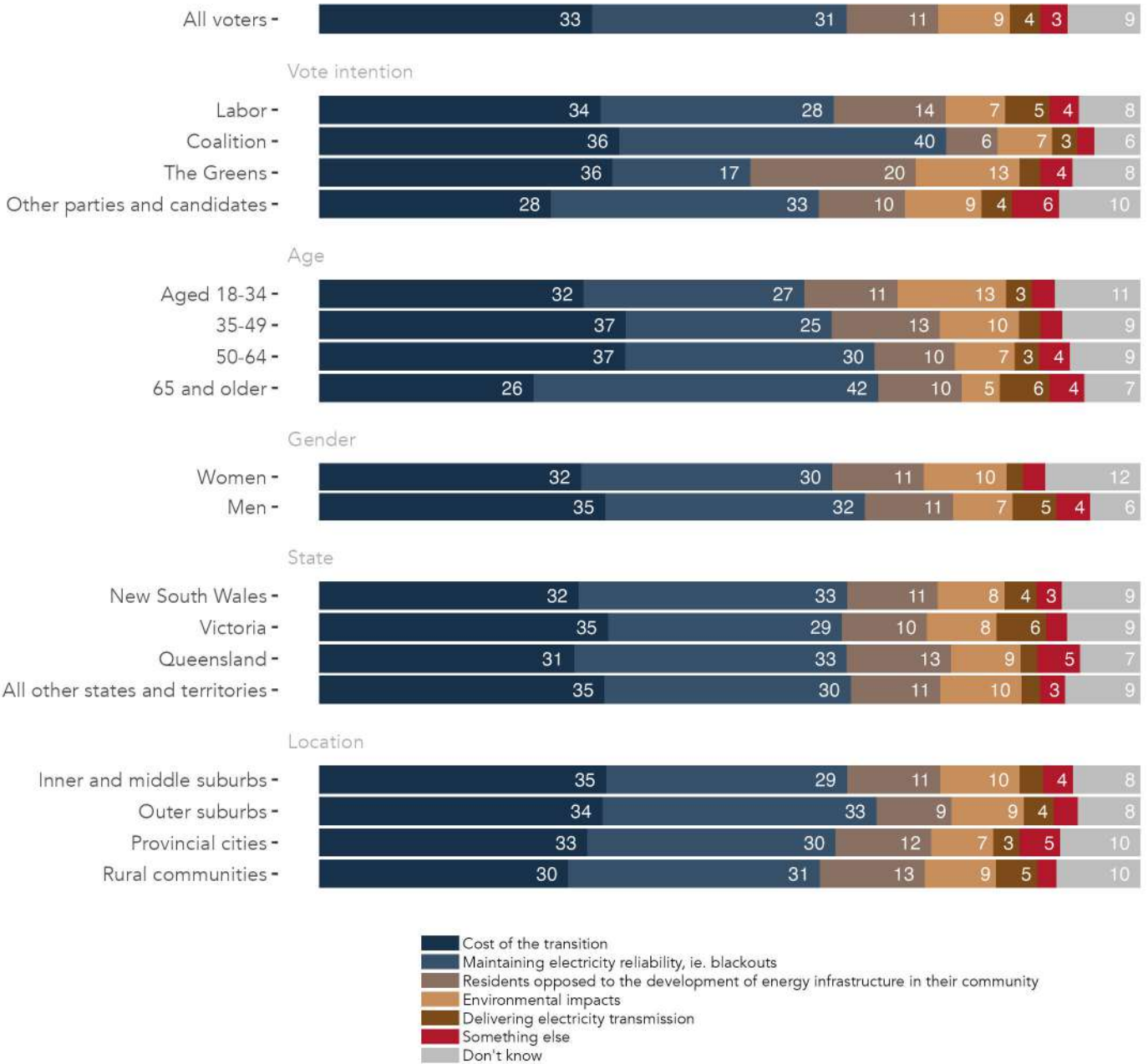


**Figure 83:** What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 71:** What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

Wave	Cost of the transition	Maintaining electricity reliability, ie. blackouts	Residents opposed to the development of energy infrastructure in their community	Environmental impacts	Delivering electricity transmission	Something else	Don't know
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	33	28	11	8	5	4	11
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	28	11	9	5	3	7
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	33	32	11	7	5	3	9
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	35	29	11	10	3	4	8
<b>Outer suburbs</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	37	28	10	8	5	3	9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	35	29	8	9	5	3	11
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	32	32	11	7	4	3	11
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	34	33	9	9	4	3	8
<b>Provincial cities</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	31	32	10	6	5	6	10
Wave 2 (May 2024)	28	31	9	8	6	2	16
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	35	27	16	7	4	3	8
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	33	30	12	7	3	5	10
<b>Rural communities</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	31	32	12	6	4	3	12
Wave 2 (May 2024)	31	31	12	9	4	3	10
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	29	28	12	11	5	5	10
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	30	31	13	9	5	2	10

### What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy

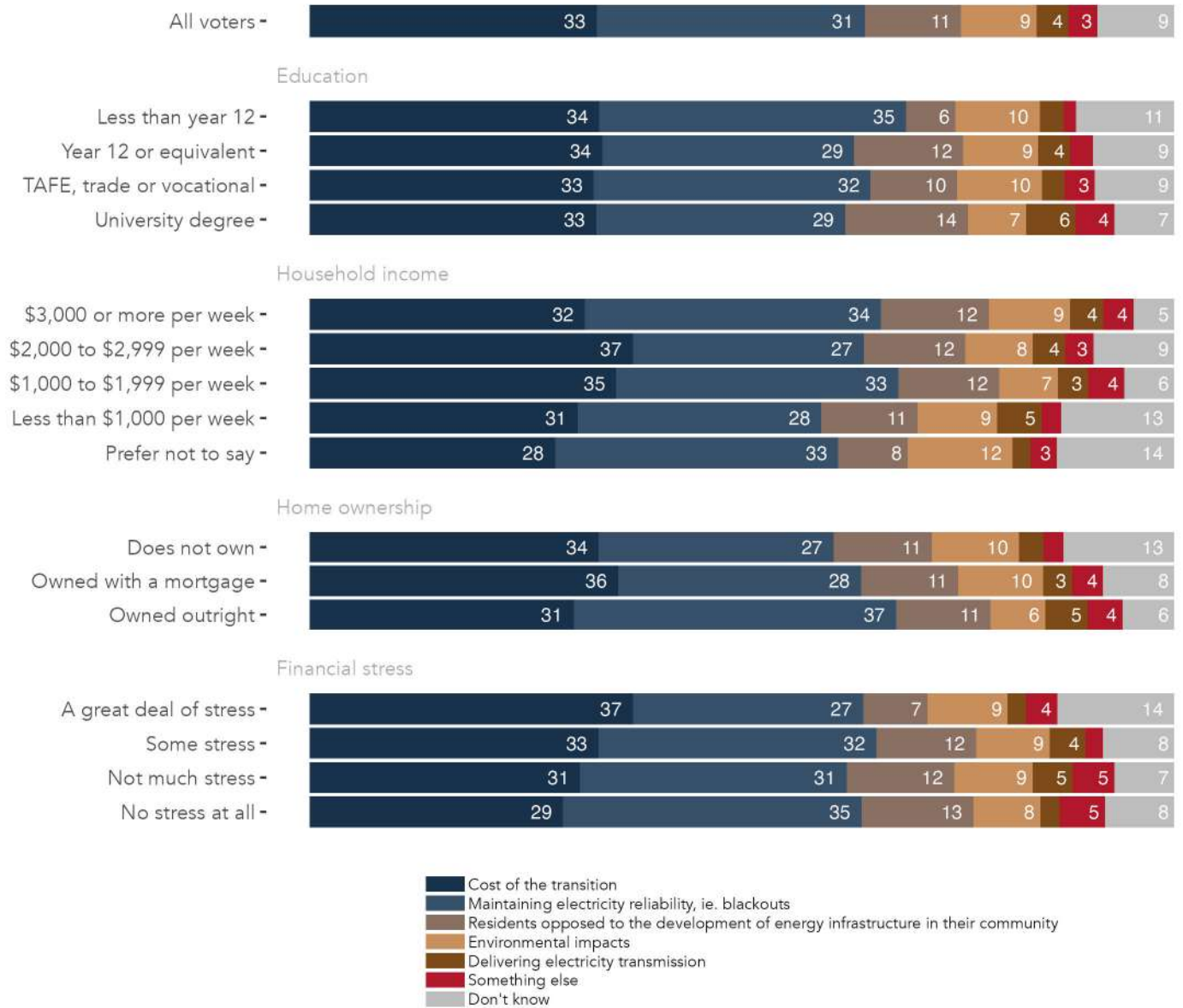


**Figure 84:** What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 72:** What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Cost of the transition	Maintaining electricity reliability, ie. blackouts	Residents opposed to the development of energy infrastructure in their community	Environmental impacts	Delivering electricity transmission	Something else	Don't know
All voters	33	31	11	9	4	3	9
<b>Vote intention</b>							
Labor	34	28	14	7	5	4	8
Coalition	36	40	6	7	3	2	6
The Greens	36	17	20	13	2	4	8
Other parties and candidates	28	33	10	9	4	6	10
<b>Age</b>							
Aged 18-34	32	27	11	13	3	3	11
35-49	37	25	13	10	3	3	9
50-64	37	30	10	7	3	4	9
65 and older	26	42	10	5	6	4	7
<b>Gender</b>							
Women	32	30	11	10	2	3	12
Men	35	32	11	7	5	4	6
<b>State</b>							
New South Wales	32	33	11	8	4	3	9
Victoria	35	29	10	8	6	3	9
Queensland	31	33	13	9	2	5	7
All other states and territories	35	30	11	10	2	3	9
<b>Location</b>							
Inner and middle suburbs	35	29	11	10	3	4	8
Outer suburbs	34	33	9	9	4	3	8
Provincial cities	33	30	12	7	3	5	10
Rural communities	30	31	13	9	5	2	10

### What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy



**Figure 85:** What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 73:** What voters perceive as being the biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

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

## Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas

### Question text

*Would you like to be able to buy carbon-neutral renewable gas from your energy retailer?*

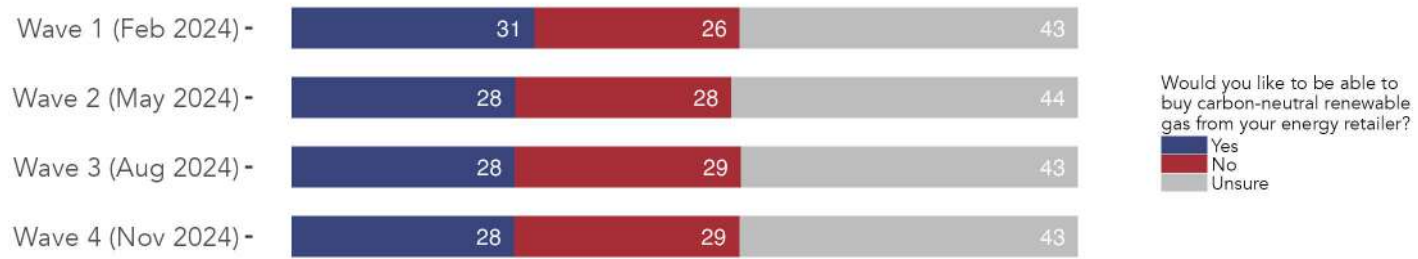
Single select; random reverse 1-2

1. Yes
2. No
3. Unsure



### Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



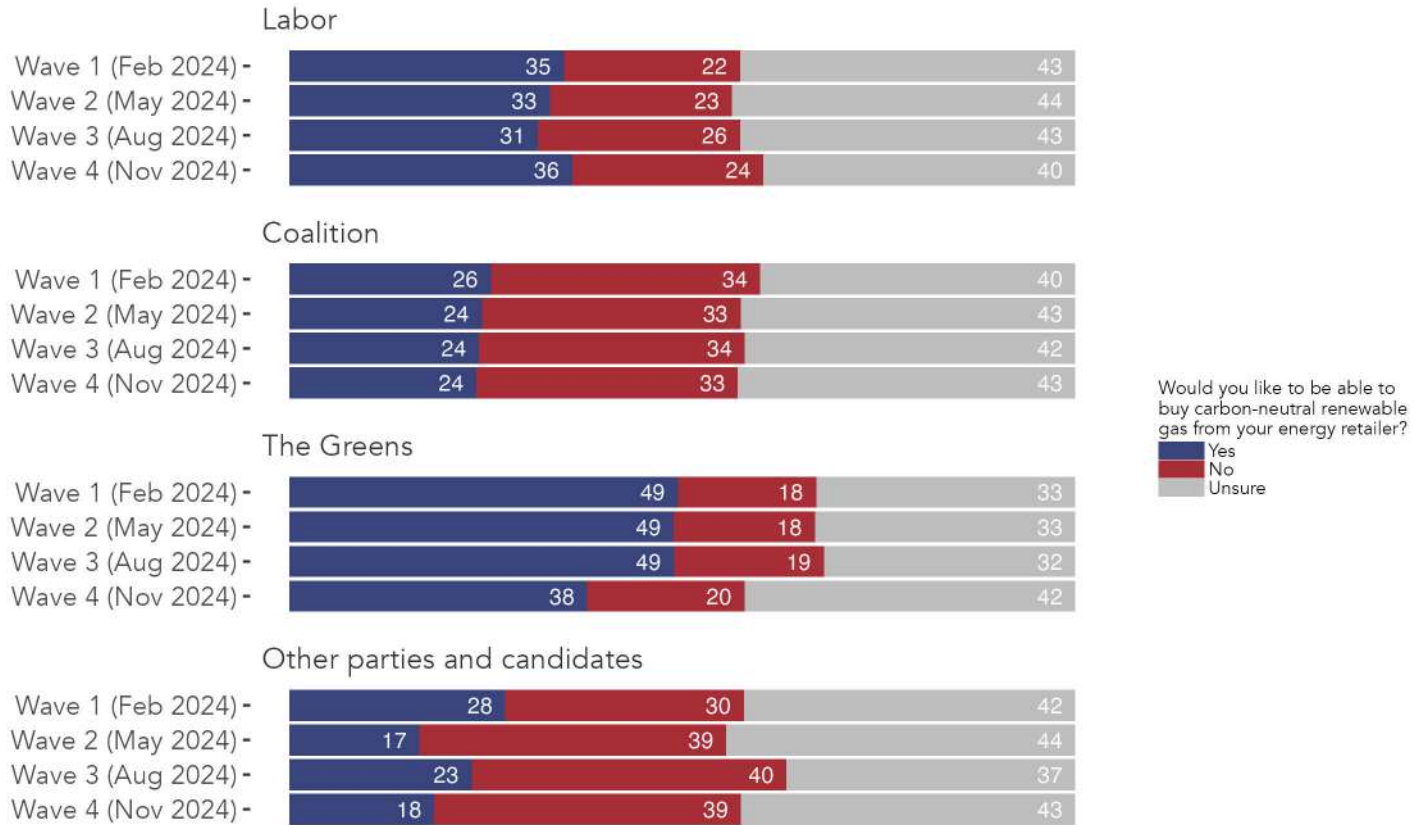
**Figure 86:** Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 74:** Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

Wave	Yes	No	Unsure
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	31	26	43
Wave 2 (May 2024)	28	28	44
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	28	29	43
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	28	29	43

## Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



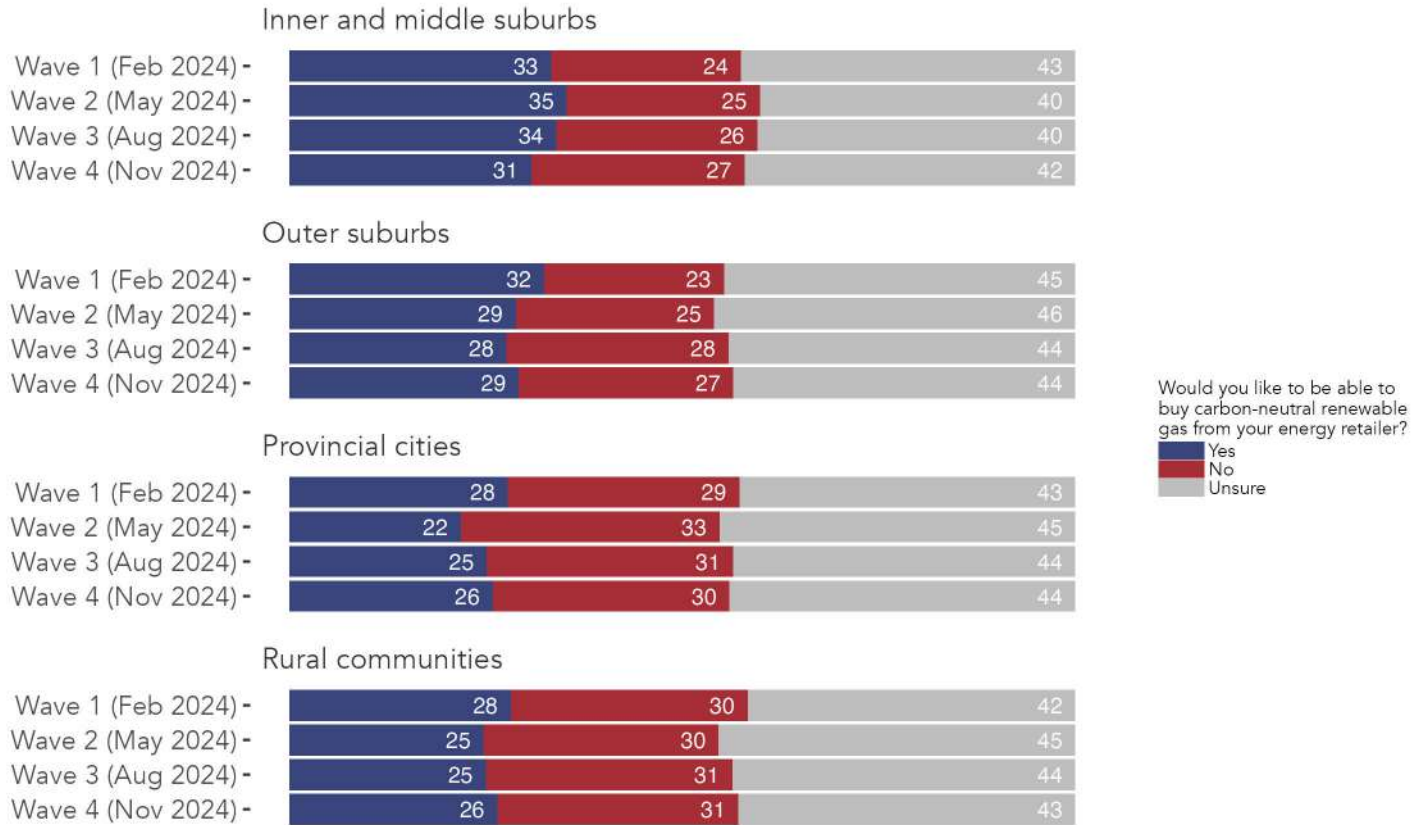
**Figure 87:** Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 75:** Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

Wave	Yes	No	Unsure
<b>Labor</b>			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	22	43
Wave 2 (May 2024)	33	23	44
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	31	26	43
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	36	24	40
<b>Coalition</b>			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	26	34	40
Wave 2 (May 2024)	24	33	43
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	24	34	42
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	24	33	43
<b>The Greens</b>			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	49	18	33
Wave 2 (May 2024)	49	18	33
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	49	19	32
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	38	20	42
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	28	30	42
Wave 2 (May 2024)	17	39	44
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	23	40	37
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	18	39	43

## Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

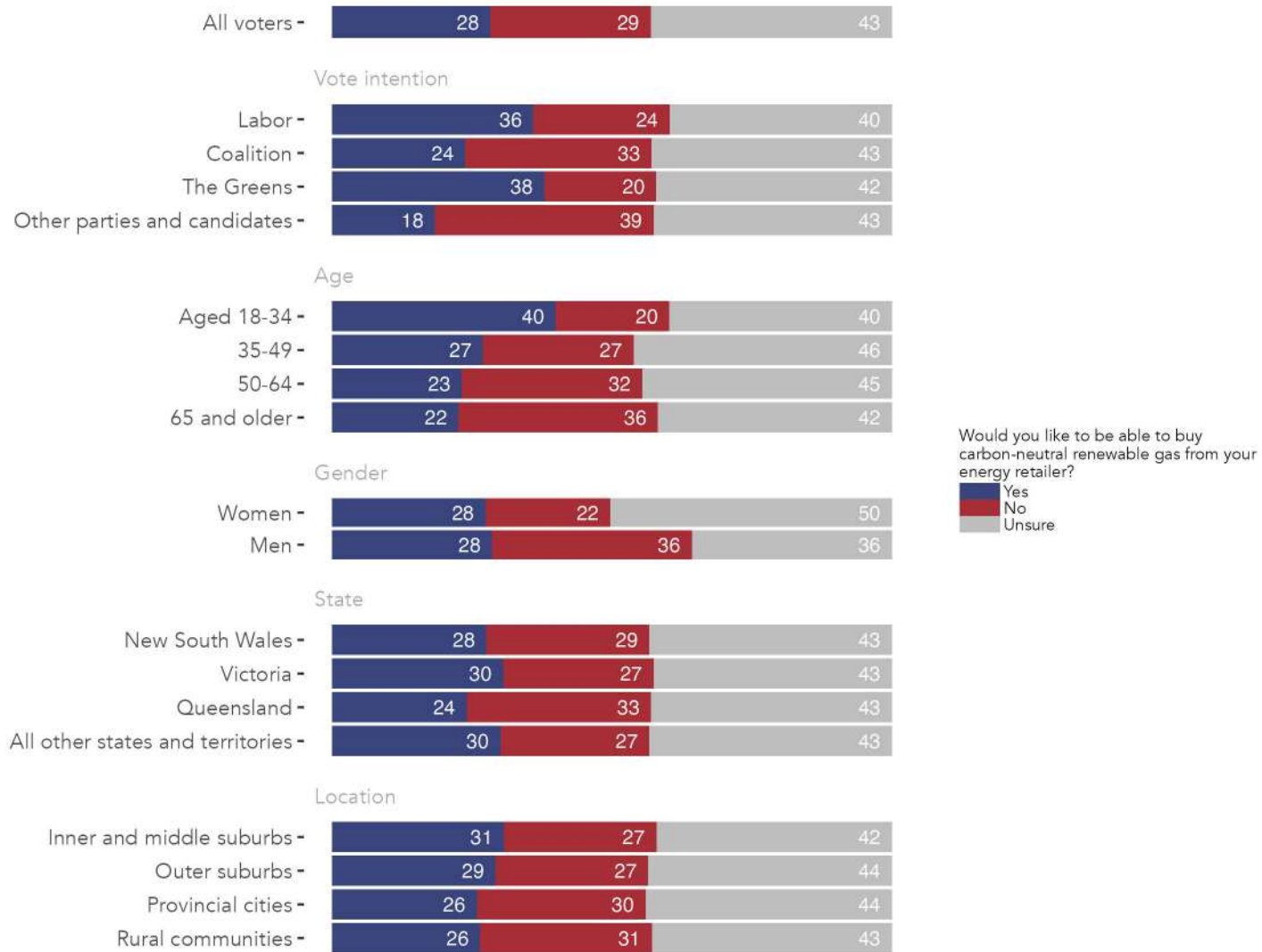


**Figure 88:** Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 76:** Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

Wave	Yes	No	Unsure
<b>Inner and middle suburbs</b>			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	33	24	43
Wave 2 (May 2024)	35	25	40
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	34	26	40
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	31	27	42
<b>Outer suburbs</b>			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	32	23	45
Wave 2 (May 2024)	29	25	46
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	28	28	44
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	29	27	44
<b>Provincial cities</b>			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	28	29	43
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	33	45
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	25	31	44
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	26	30	44
<b>Rural communities</b>			
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	28	30	42
Wave 2 (May 2024)	25	30	45
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	25	31	44
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	26	31	43

### Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas



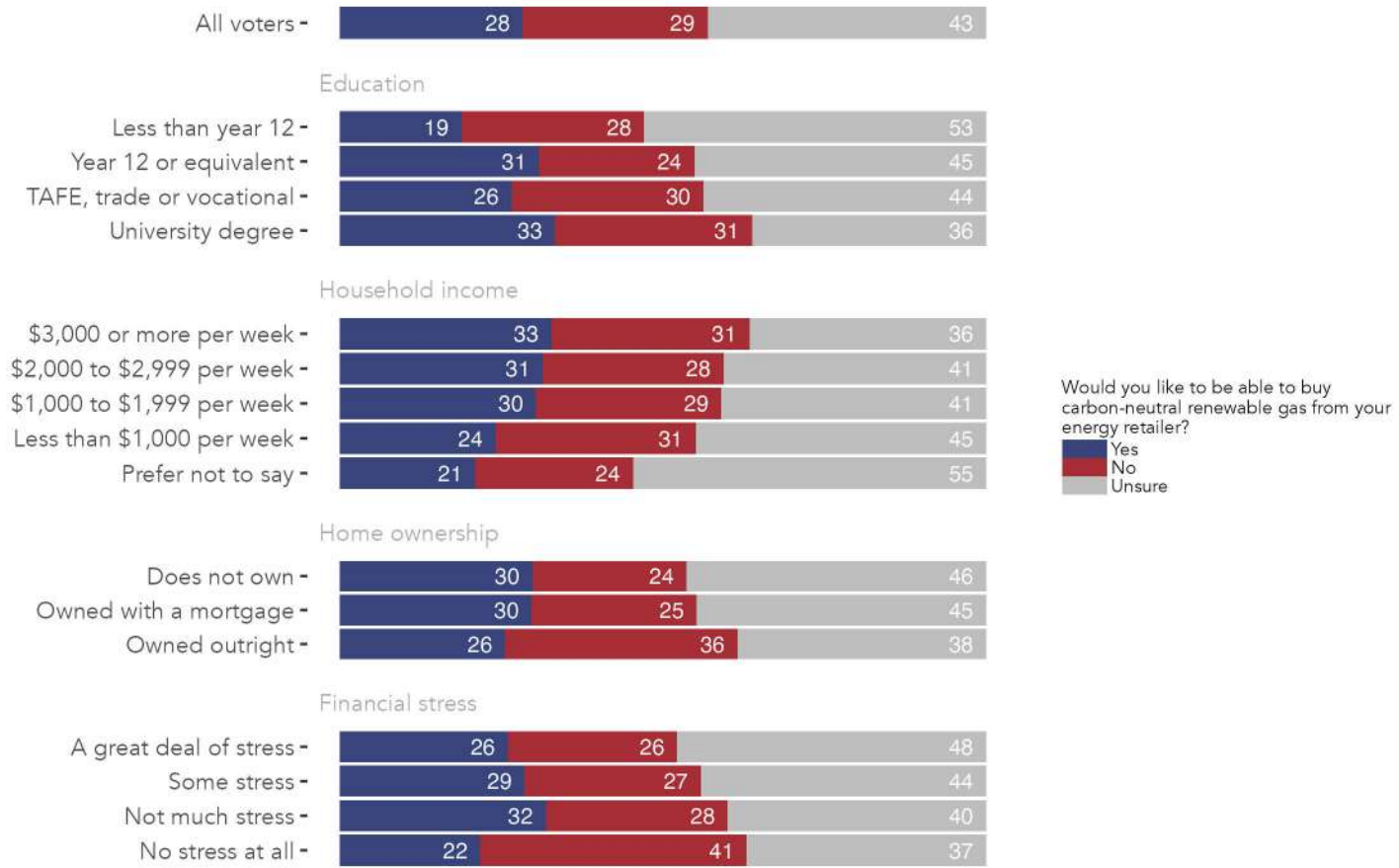
**Figure 89:** Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 77:** Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No	Unsure
All voters	28	29	43
<b>Vote intention</b>			
Labor	36	24	40
Coalition	24	33	43
The Greens	38	20	42
Other parties and candidates	18	39	43
<b>Age</b>			
Aged 18-34	40	20	40
35-49	27	27	46
50-64	23	32	45
65 and older	22	36	42
<b>Gender</b>			
Women	28	22	50
Men	28	36	36
<b>State</b>			
New South Wales	28	29	43
Victoria	30	27	43
Queensland	24	33	43
All other states and territories	30	27	43
<b>Location</b>			
Inner and middle suburbs	31	27	42
Outer suburbs	29	27	44
Provincial cities	26	30	44
Rural communities	26	31	43



## Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas



**Figure 90:** Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 78:** Interest in carbon-neutral renewable gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No	Unsure
All voters	28	29	43
<b>Education</b>			
Less than year 12	19	28	53
Year 12 or equivalent	31	24	45
TAFE, trade or vocational	26	30	44
University degree	33	31	36
<b>Household income</b>			
\$3,000 or more per week	33	31	36
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	31	28	41
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	30	29	41
Less than \$1,000 per week	24	31	45
Prefer not to say	21	24	55
<b>Home ownership</b>			
Does not own	30	24	46
Owned with a mortgage	30	25	45
Owned outright	26	36	38
<b>Financial stress</b>			
A great deal of stress	26	26	48
Some stress	29	27	44
Not much stress	32	28	40
No stress at all	22	41	37

## **Do voters believe that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 emissions reduction target?**

### **Question text**

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

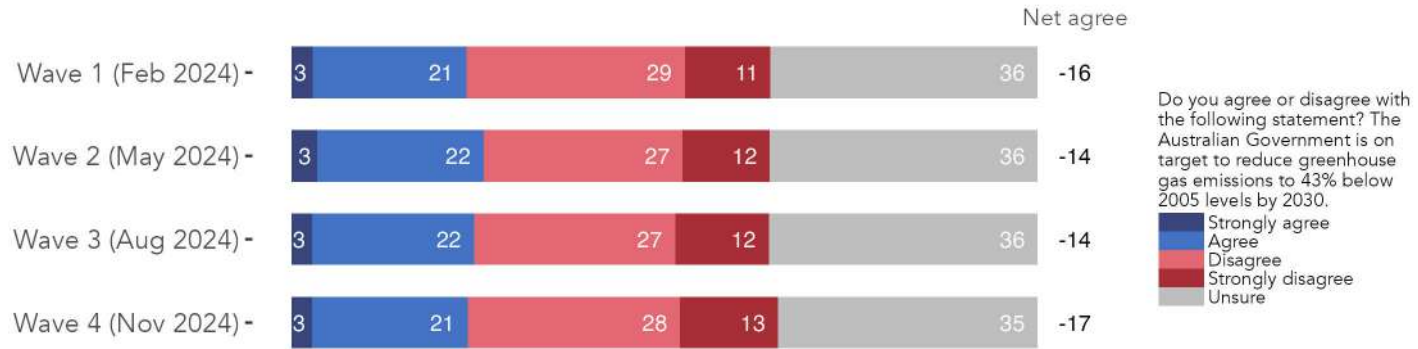
*The Australian Government is on target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 43% below 2005 levels by 2030.*

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, 2, 3 and 4 compared



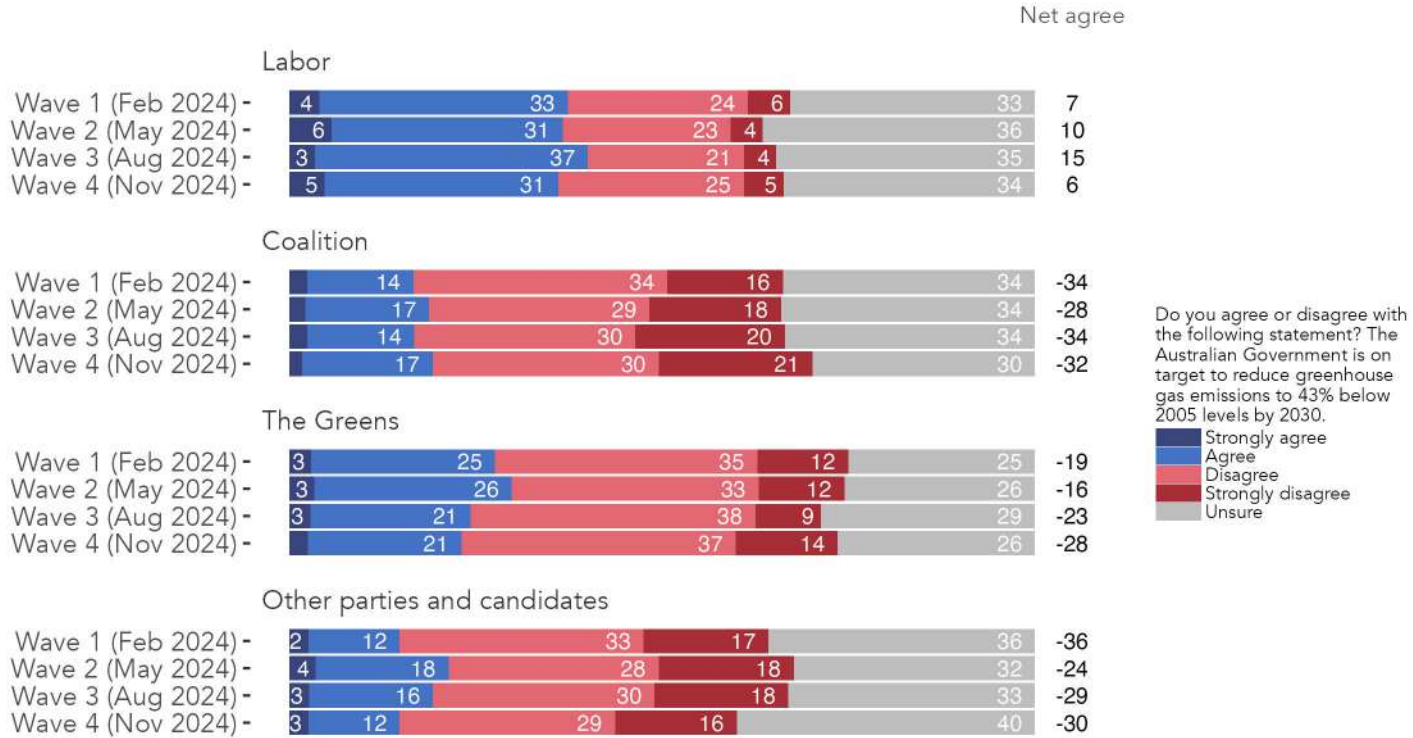
**Figure 91:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**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. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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

## 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, 2, 3 and 4 compared



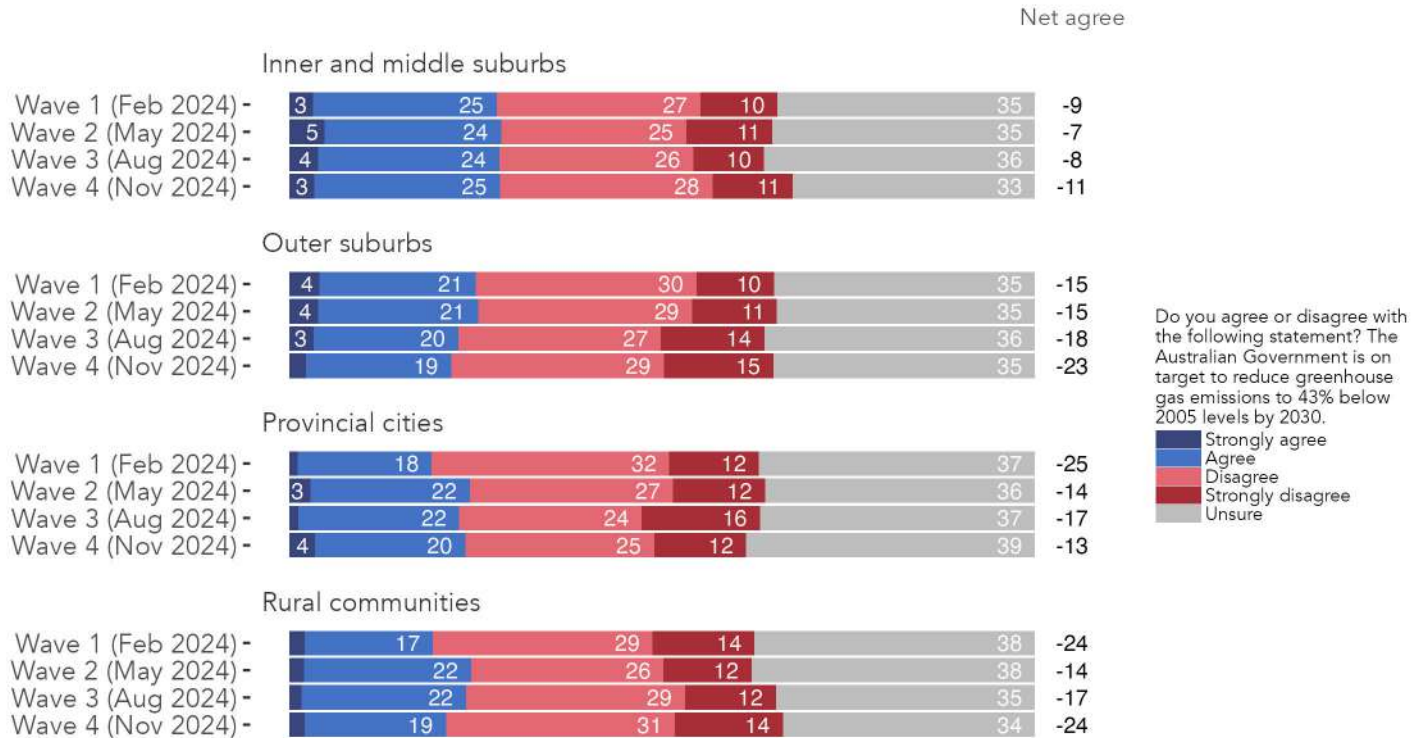
**Figure 92:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**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. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	12	33	17	36	-36
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	18	28	18	32	-24
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	3	16	30	18	33	-29
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	3	12	29	16	40	-30

## 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, 2, 3 and 4 compared



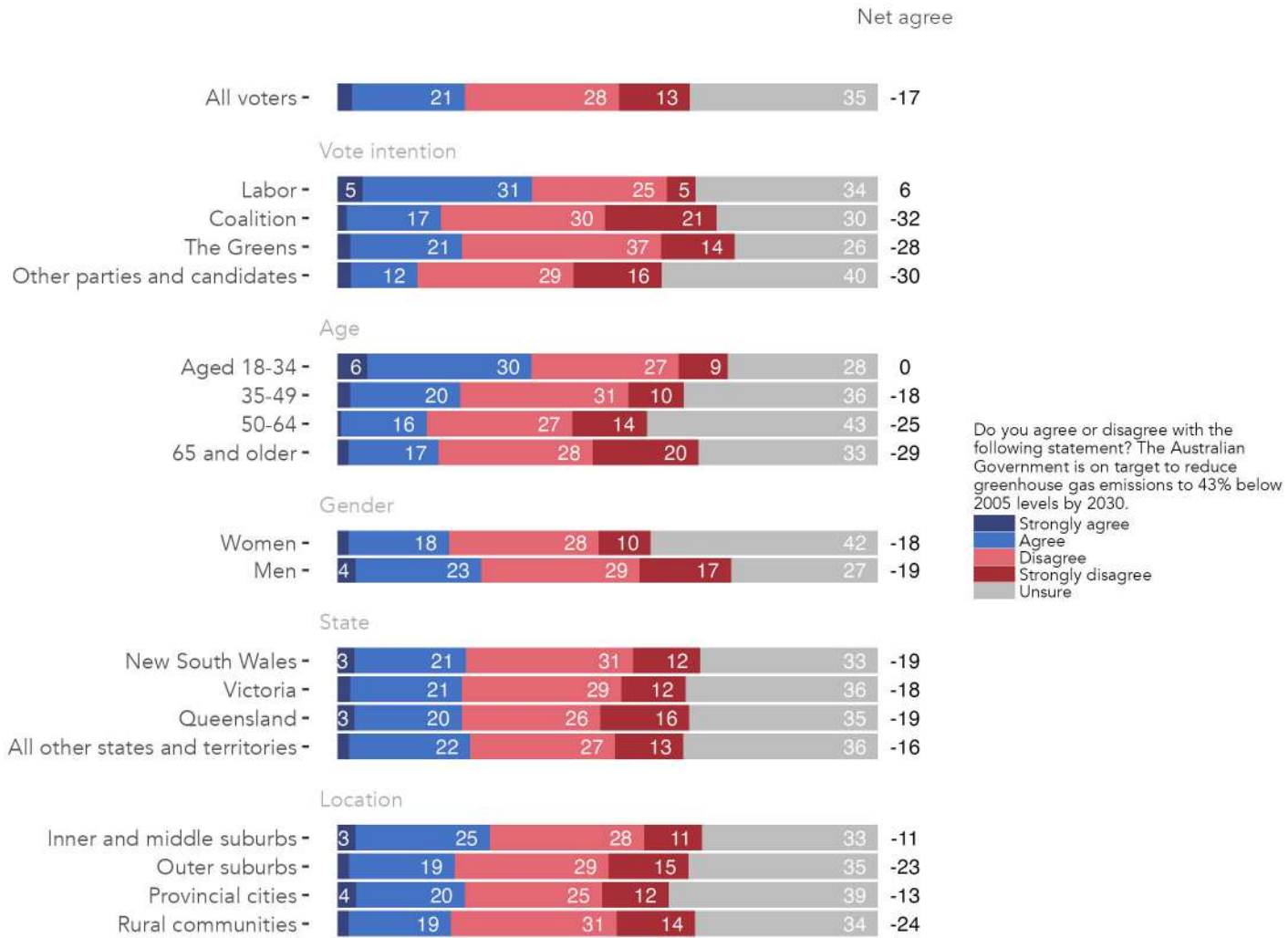
**Figure 93:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.



**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 location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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



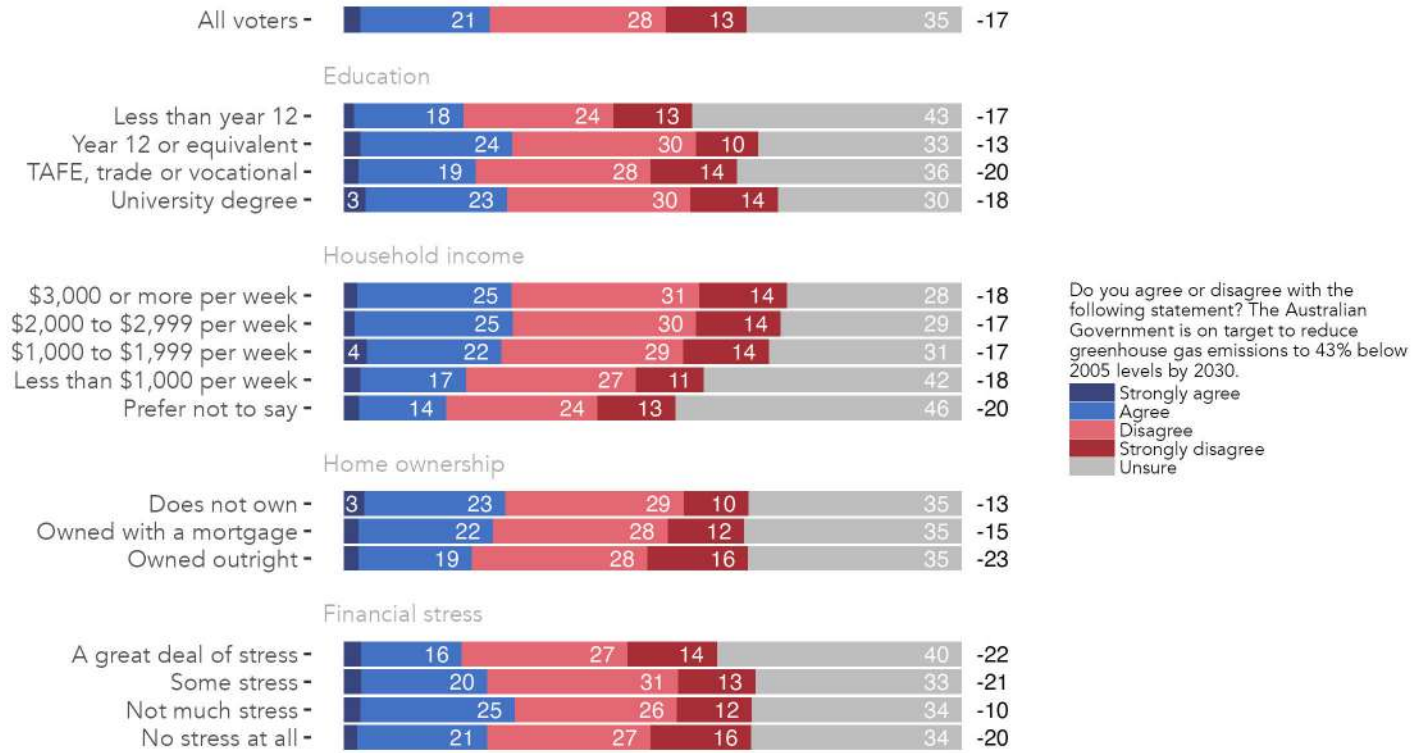
**Figure 94:** The share of voters who agree and disagree that the Australian Government is on track to meet its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 82:** 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, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	3	21	28	13	35	-17
<b>Vote intention</b>						
Labor	5	31	25	5	34	6
Coalition	2	17	30	21	30	-32
The Greens	2	21	37	14	26	-28
Other parties and candidates	3	12	29	16	40	-30
<b>Age</b>						
Aged 18-34	6	30	27	9	28	0
35-49	3	20	31	10	36	-18
50-64	0	16	27	14	43	-25
65 and older	2	17	28	20	33	-29
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	2	18	28	10	42	-18
Men	4	23	29	17	27	-19
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	3	21	31	12	33	-19
Victoria	2	21	29	12	36	-18
Queensland	3	20	26	16	35	-19
All other states and territories	2	22	27	13	36	-16
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	3	25	28	11	33	-11
Outer suburbs	2	19	29	15	35	-23
Provincial cities	4	20	25	12	39	-13
Rural communities	2	19	31	14	34	-24

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 95:** 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, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 83:** 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, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	3	21	28	13	35	-17
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	2	18	24	13	43	-17
Year 12 or equivalent	3	24	30	10	33	-13
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	19	28	14	36	-20
University degree	3	23	30	14	30	-18
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	2	25	31	14	28	-18
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	2	25	30	14	29	-17
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	4	22	29	14	31	-17
Less than \$1,000 per week	3	17	27	11	42	-18
Prefer not to say	3	14	24	13	46	-20
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Does not own	3	23	29	10	35	-13
Owned with a mortgage	3	22	28	12	35	-15
Owned outright	2	19	28	16	35	-23
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	3	16	27	14	40	-22
Some stress	3	20	31	13	33	-21
Not much stress	3	25	26	12	34	-10
No stress at all	2	21	27	16	34	-20

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

### Question text

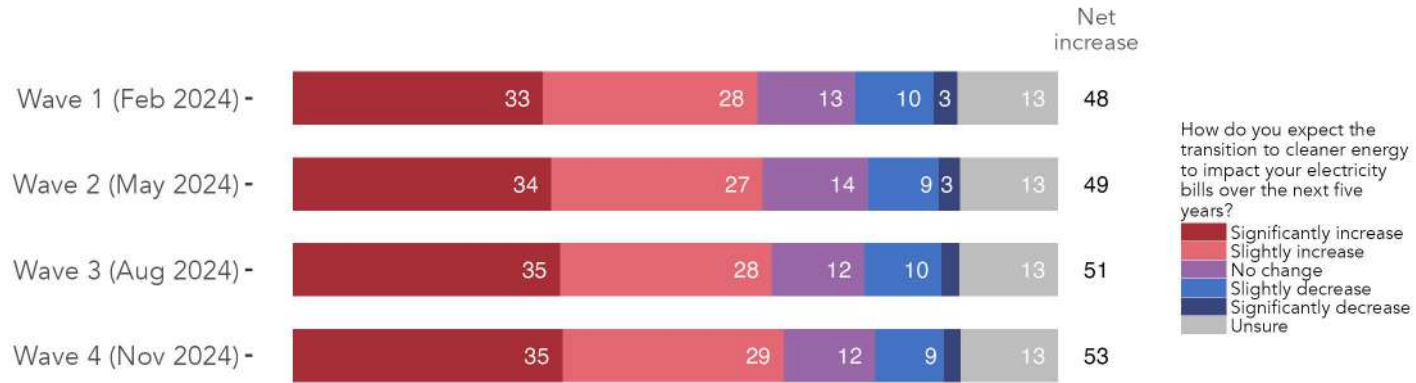
*How do you expect the transition to cleaner energy to impact your electricity bills over the next five years?*

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, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 96:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

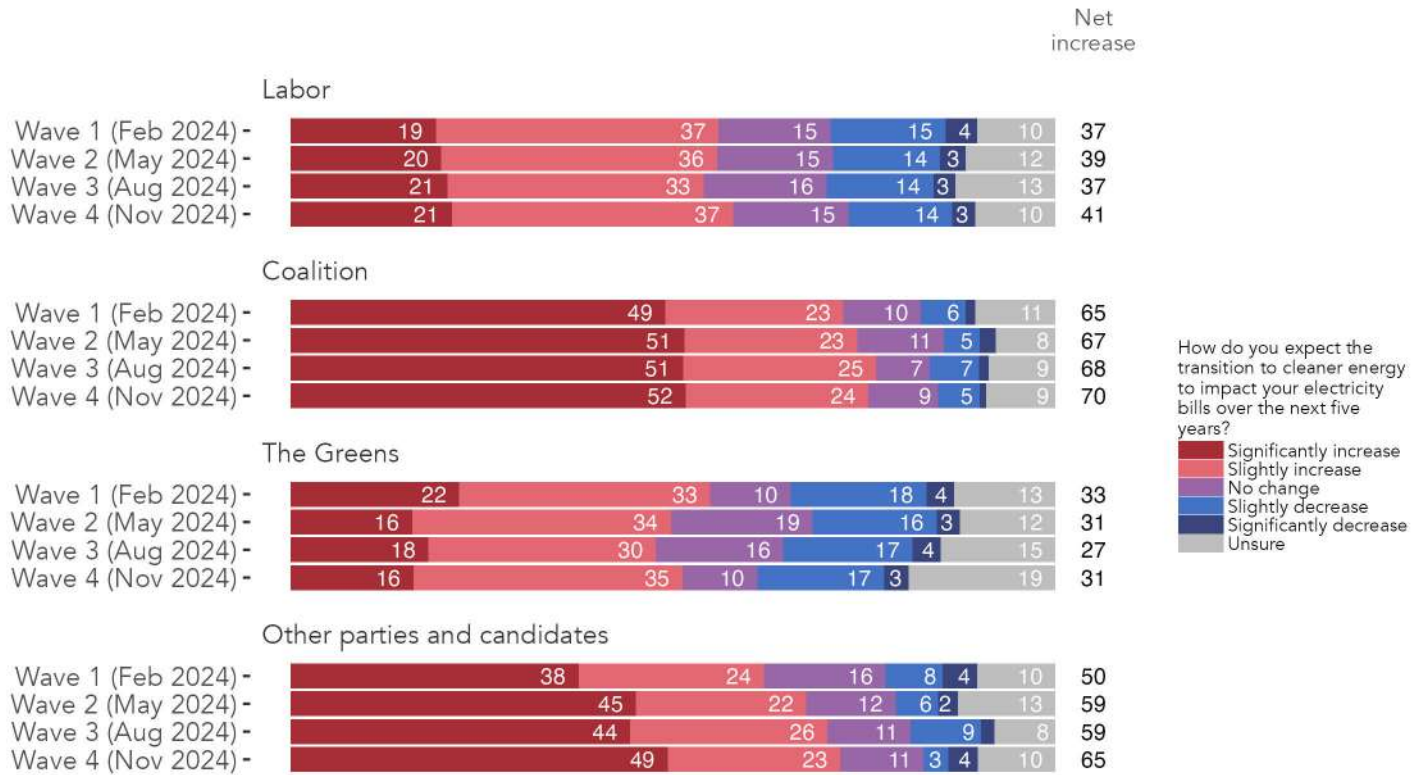
**Table 84:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

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



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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



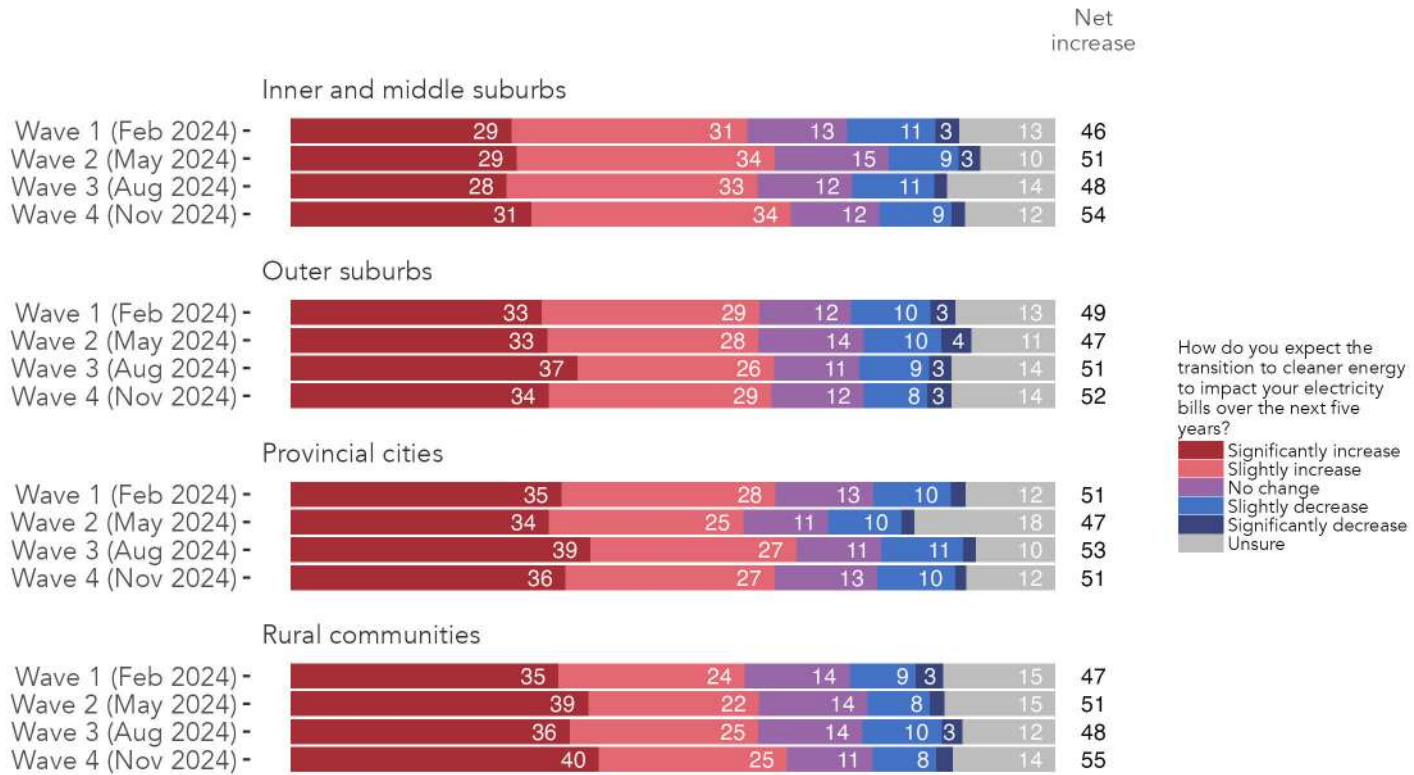
**Figure 97:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 85:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	38	24	16	8	4	10	50
Wave 2 (May 2024)	45	22	12	6	2	13	59
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	44	26	11	9	2	8	59
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	49	23	11	3	4	10	65

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

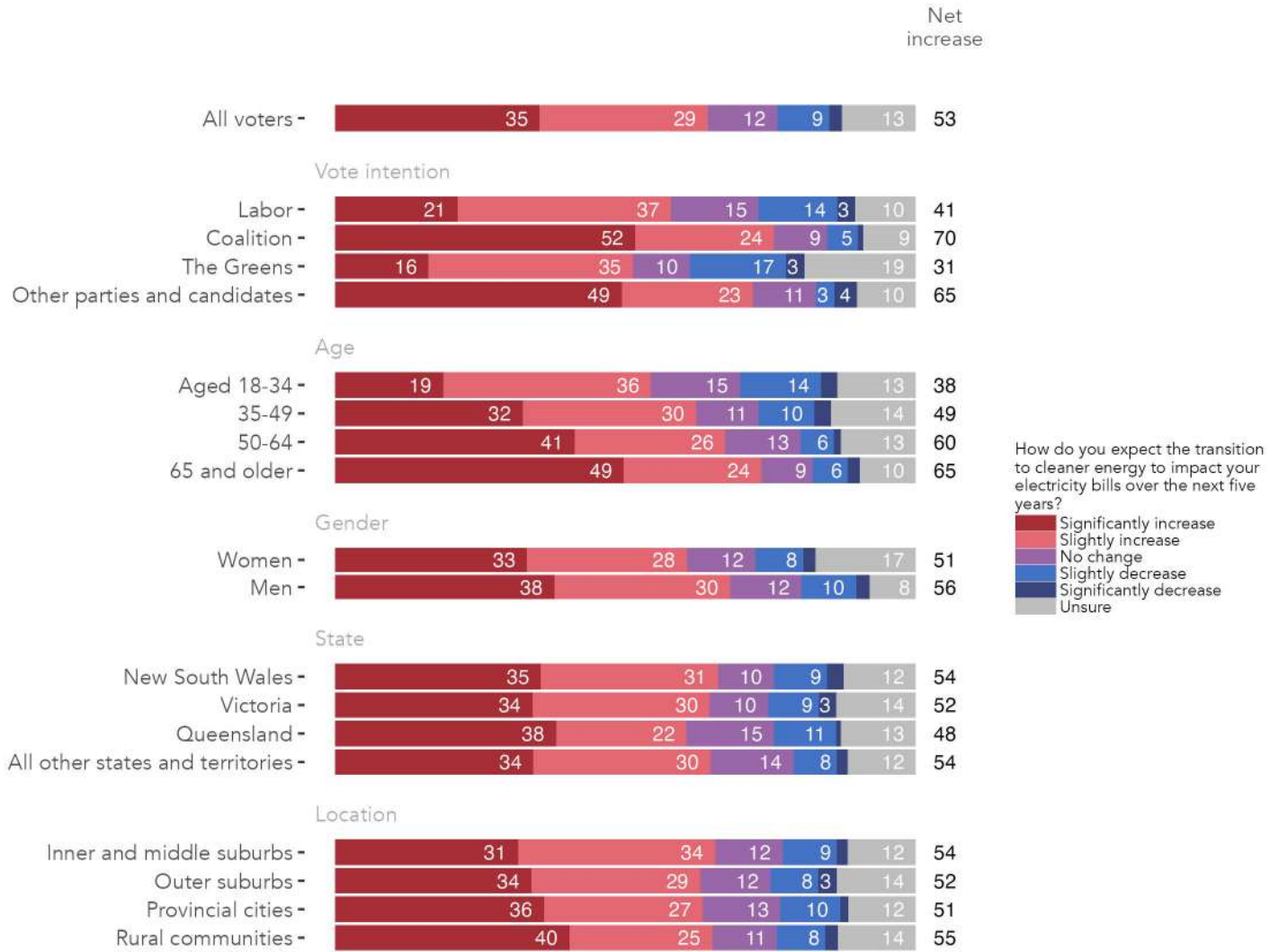


**Figure 98:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 86:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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

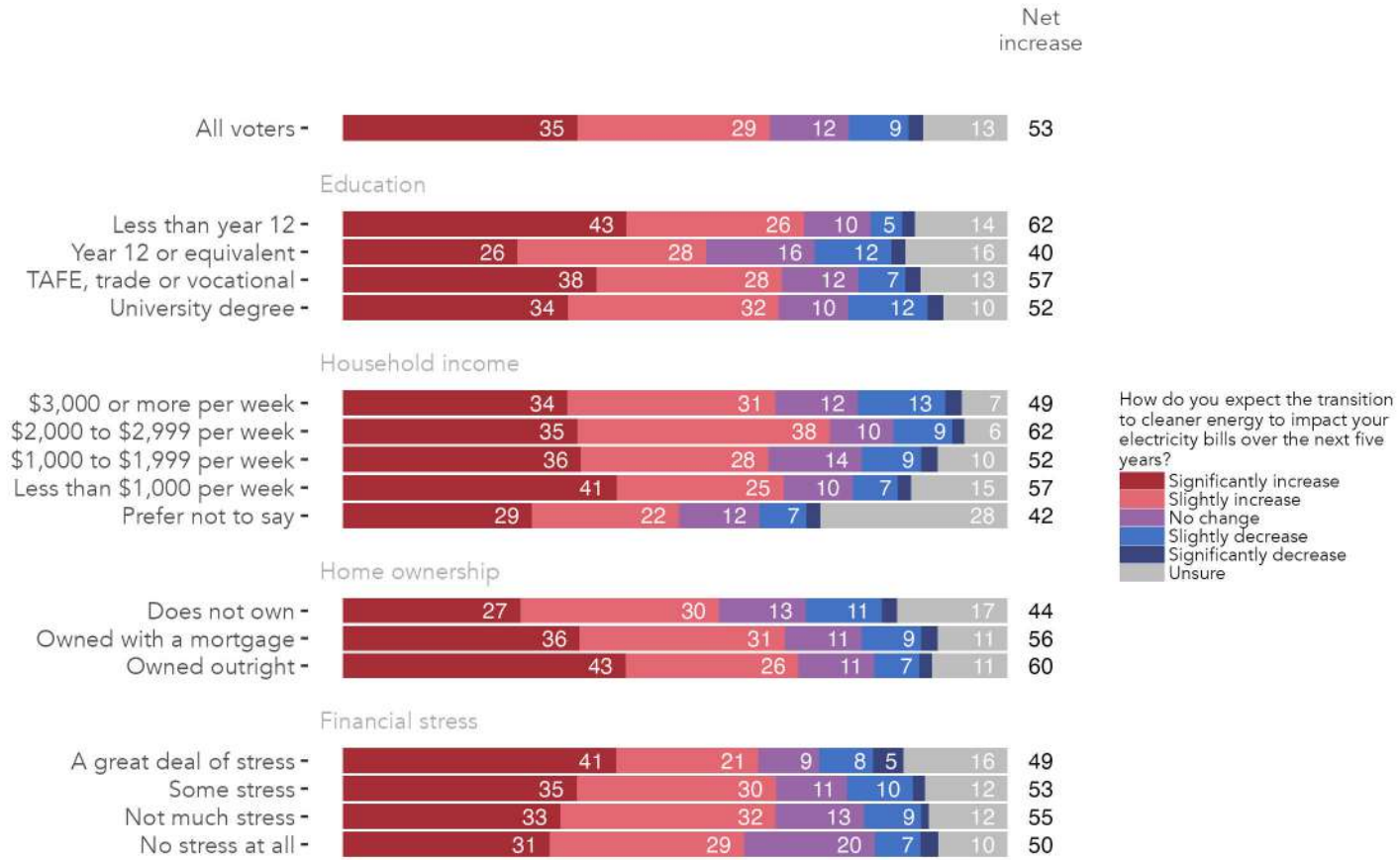


**Figure 99:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 87:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
All voters	35	29	12	9	2	13	53
<b>Vote intention</b>							
Labor	21	37	15	14	3	10	41
Coalition	52	24	9	5	1	9	70
The Greens	16	35	10	17	3	19	31
Other parties and candidates	49	23	11	3	4	10	65
<b>Age</b>							
Aged 18-34	19	36	15	14	3	13	38
35-49	32	30	11	10	3	14	49
50-64	41	26	13	6	1	13	60
65 and older	49	24	9	6	2	10	65
<b>Gender</b>							
Women	33	28	12	8	2	17	51
Men	38	30	12	10	2	8	56
<b>State</b>							
New South Wales	35	31	10	9	3	12	54
Victoria	34	30	10	9	3	14	52
Queensland	38	22	15	11	1	13	48
All other states and territories	34	30	14	8	2	12	54
<b>Location</b>							
Inner and middle suburbs	31	34	12	9	2	12	54
Outer suburbs	34	29	12	8	3	14	52
Provincial cities	36	27	13	10	2	12	51
Rural communities	40	25	11	8	2	14	55

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



**Figure 100:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: 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). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 88:** The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
All voters	35	29	12	9	2	13	53
<b>Education</b>							
Less than year 12	43	26	10	5	2	14	62
Year 12 or equivalent	26	28	16	12	2	16	40
TAFE, trade or vocational	38	28	12	7	2	13	57
University degree	34	32	10	12	2	10	52
<b>Household income</b>							
\$3,000 or more per week	34	31	12	13	3	7	49
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	35	38	10	9	2	6	62
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	36	28	14	9	3	10	52
Less than \$1,000 per week	41	25	10	7	2	15	57
Prefer not to say	29	22	12	7	2	28	42
<b>Home ownership</b>							
Does not own	27	30	13	11	2	17	44
Owned with a mortgage	36	31	11	9	2	11	56
Owned outright	43	26	11	7	2	11	60
<b>Financial stress</b>							
A great deal of stress	41	21	9	8	5	16	49
Some stress	35	30	11	10	2	12	53
Not much stress	33	32	13	9	1	12	55
No stress at all	31	29	20	7	3	10	50



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

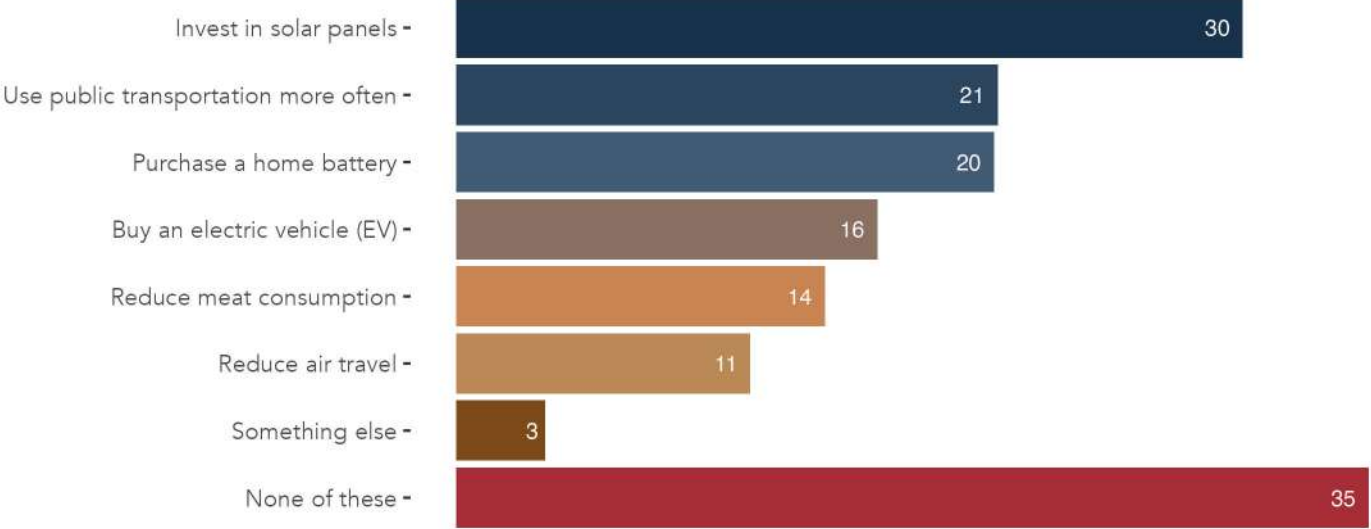
### Question text

*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

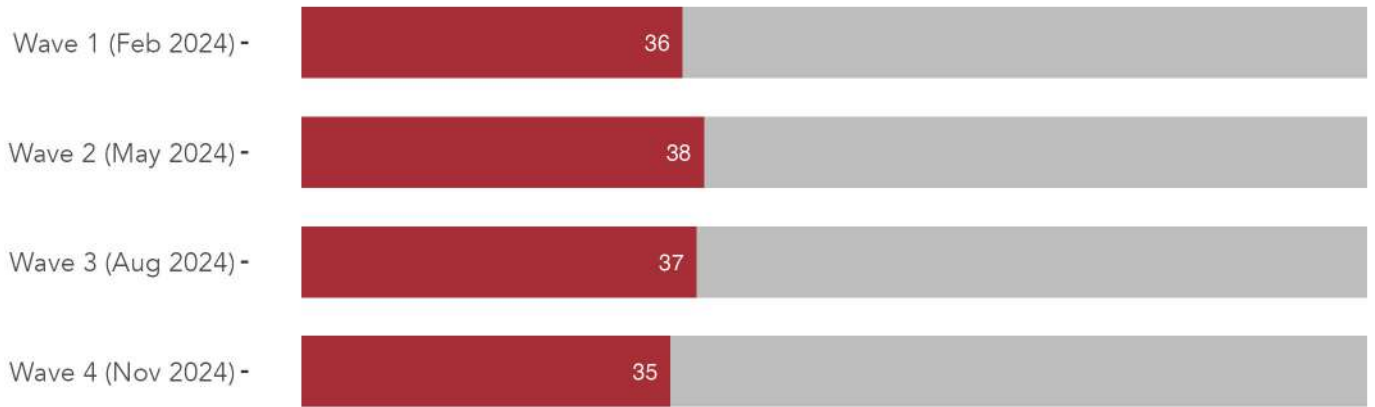
### How Australians say they will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years



**Figure 101:** The ways that Australians say they will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years. Values sum to more than 100 as respondents could select more than one option.

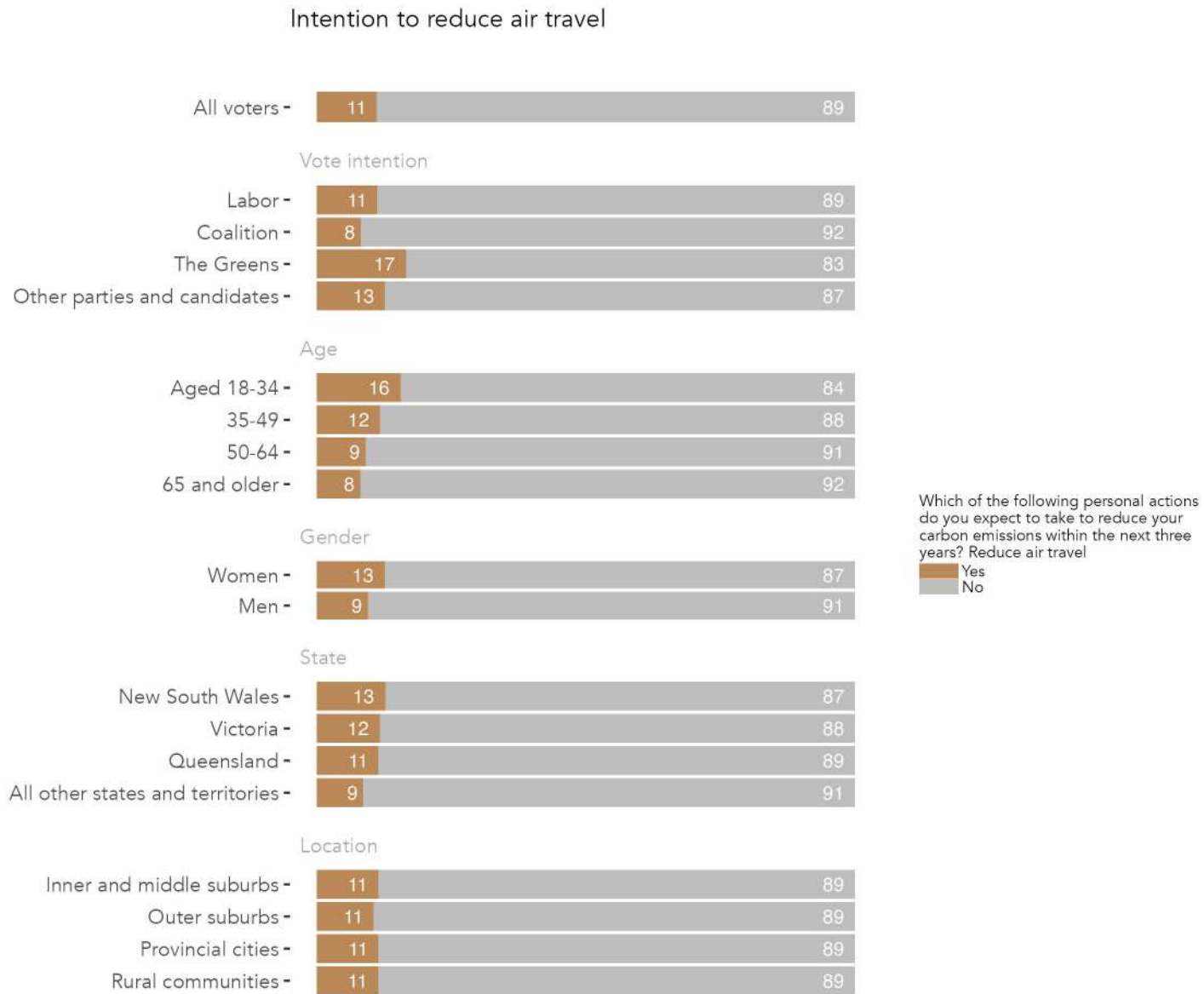
Share of voters who do not intend to take any actions to reduce carbon emissions within the next three years

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 102:** Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

## Reduce air travel

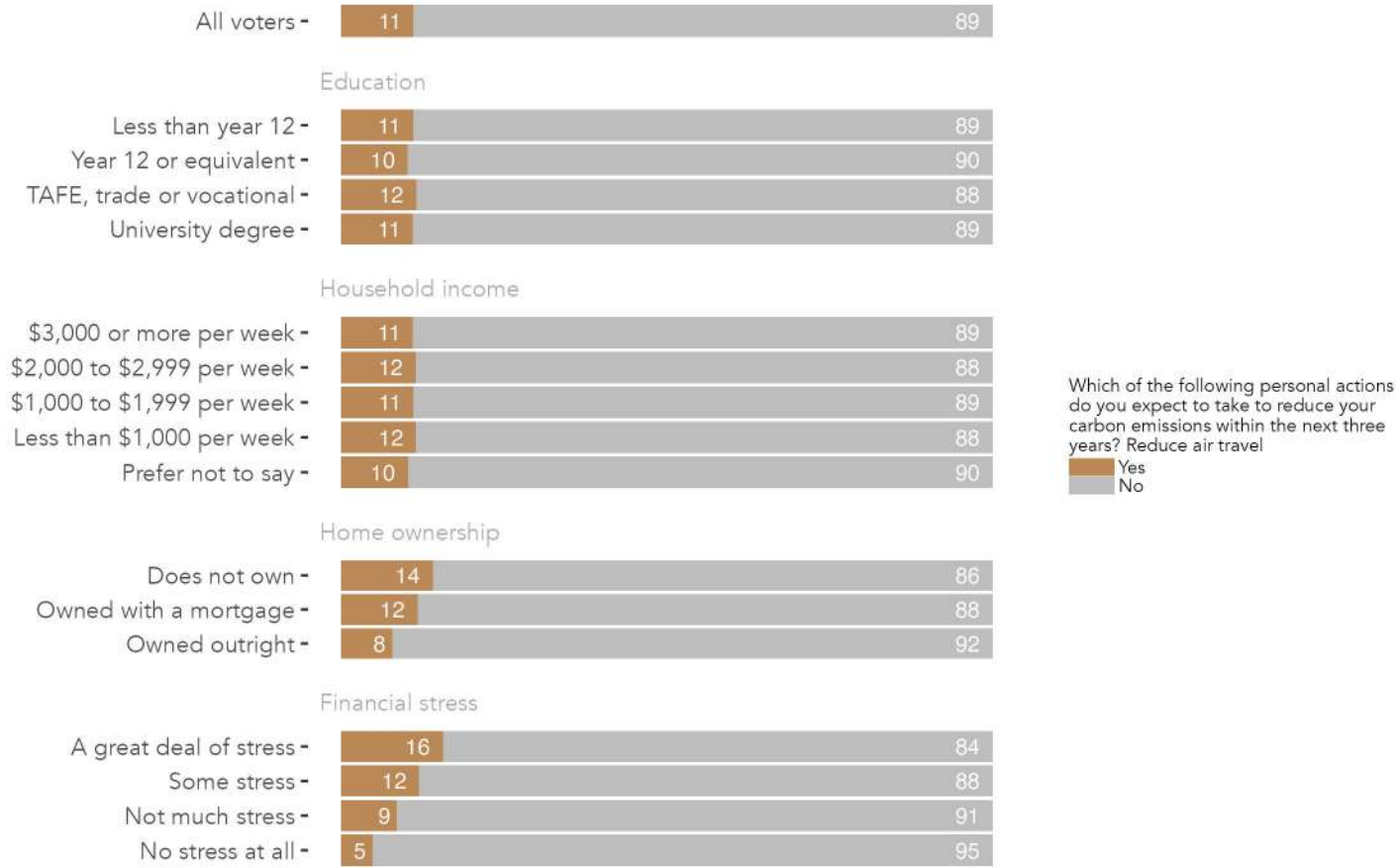


**Figure 103:** Intention to reduce air travel, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 89:** Intention to reduce air travel, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	11	89
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	11	89
Coalition	8	92
The Greens	17	83
Other parties and candidates	13	87
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	16	84
35-49	12	88
50-64	9	91
65 and older	8	92
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	13	87
Men	9	91
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	13	87
Victoria	12	88
Queensland	11	89
All other states and territories	9	91
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	11	89
Outer suburbs	11	89
Provincial cities	11	89
Rural communities	11	89

### Intention to reduce air travel

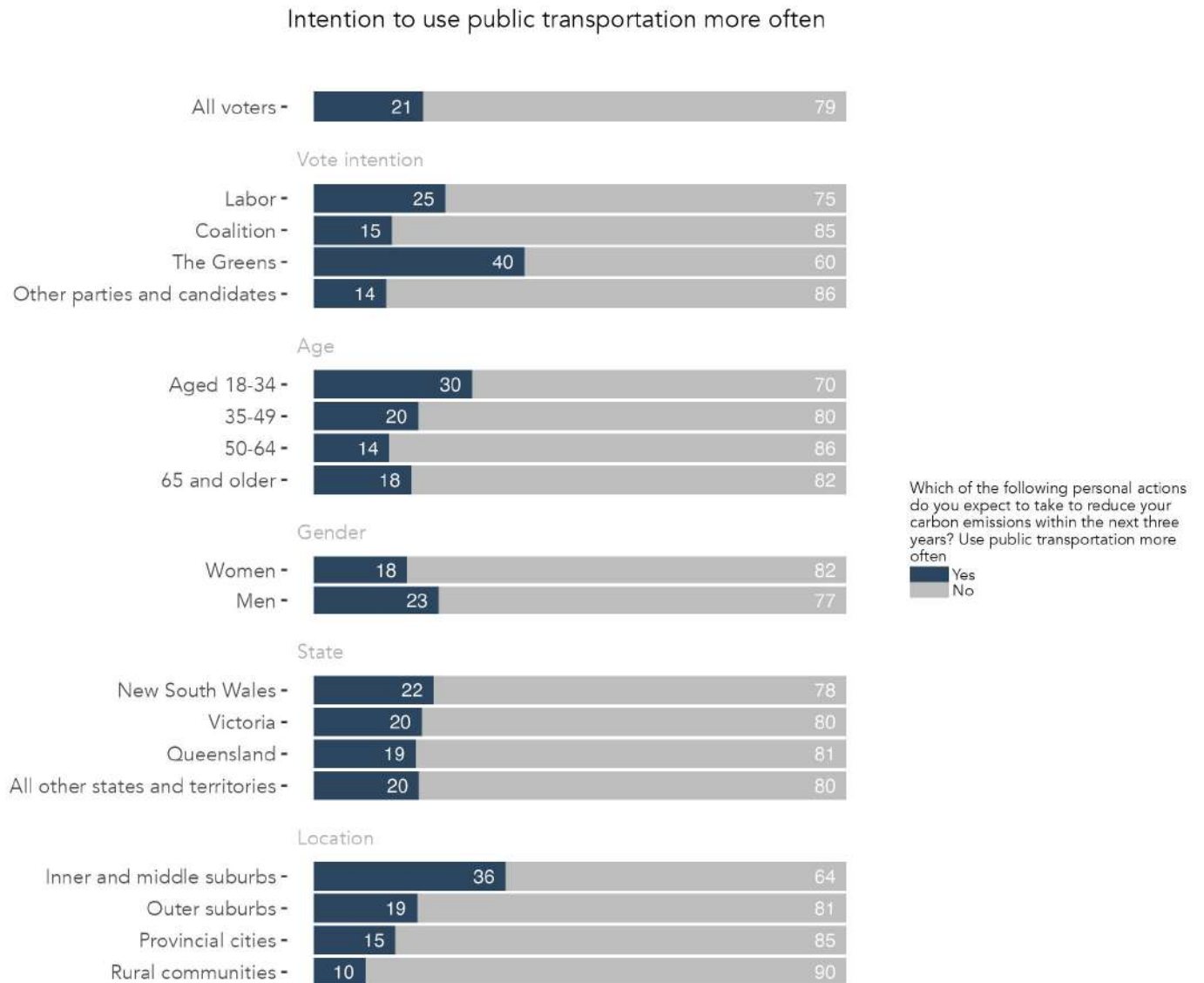


**Figure 104:** Intention to reduce air travel, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 90:** Intention to reduce air travel, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	11	89
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	11	89
Year 12 or equivalent	10	90
TAFE, trade or vocational	12	88
University degree	11	89
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	11	89
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	12	88
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	11	89
Less than \$1,000 per week	12	88
Prefer not to say	10	90
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	14	86
Owned with a mortgage	12	88
Owned outright	8	92
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	16	84
Some stress	12	88
Not much stress	9	91
No stress at all	5	95

## Use public transportation more often



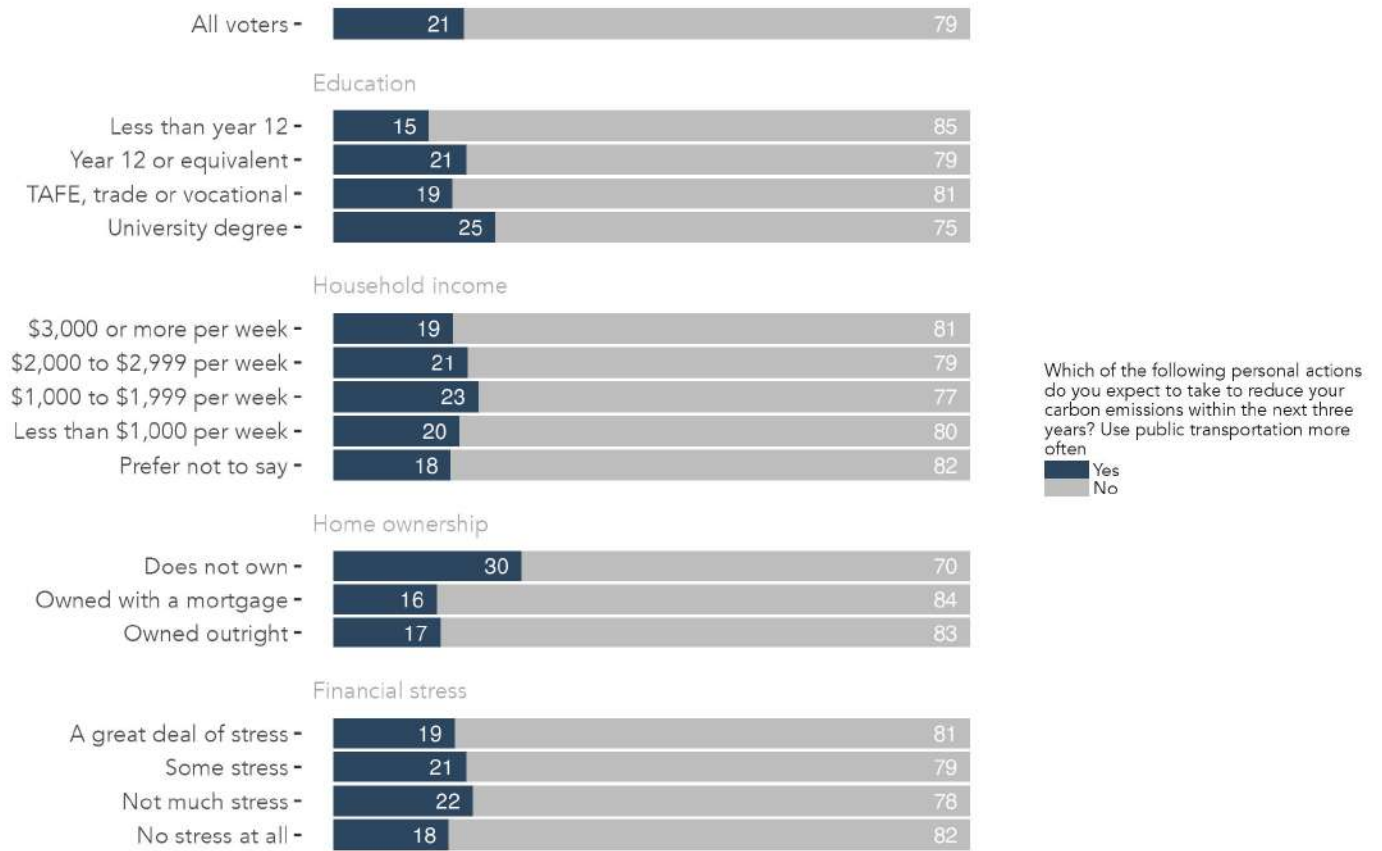
**Figure 105:** Intention to use public transportation more often, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.



**Table 91:** Intention to use public transportation more often, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	21	79
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	25	75
Coalition	15	85
The Greens	40	60
Other parties and candidates	14	86
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	30	70
35-49	20	80
50-64	14	86
65 and older	18	82
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	18	82
Men	23	77
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	22	78
Victoria	20	80
Queensland	19	81
All other states and territories	20	80
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	36	64
Outer suburbs	19	81
Provincial cities	15	85
Rural communities	10	90

### Intention to use public transportation more often

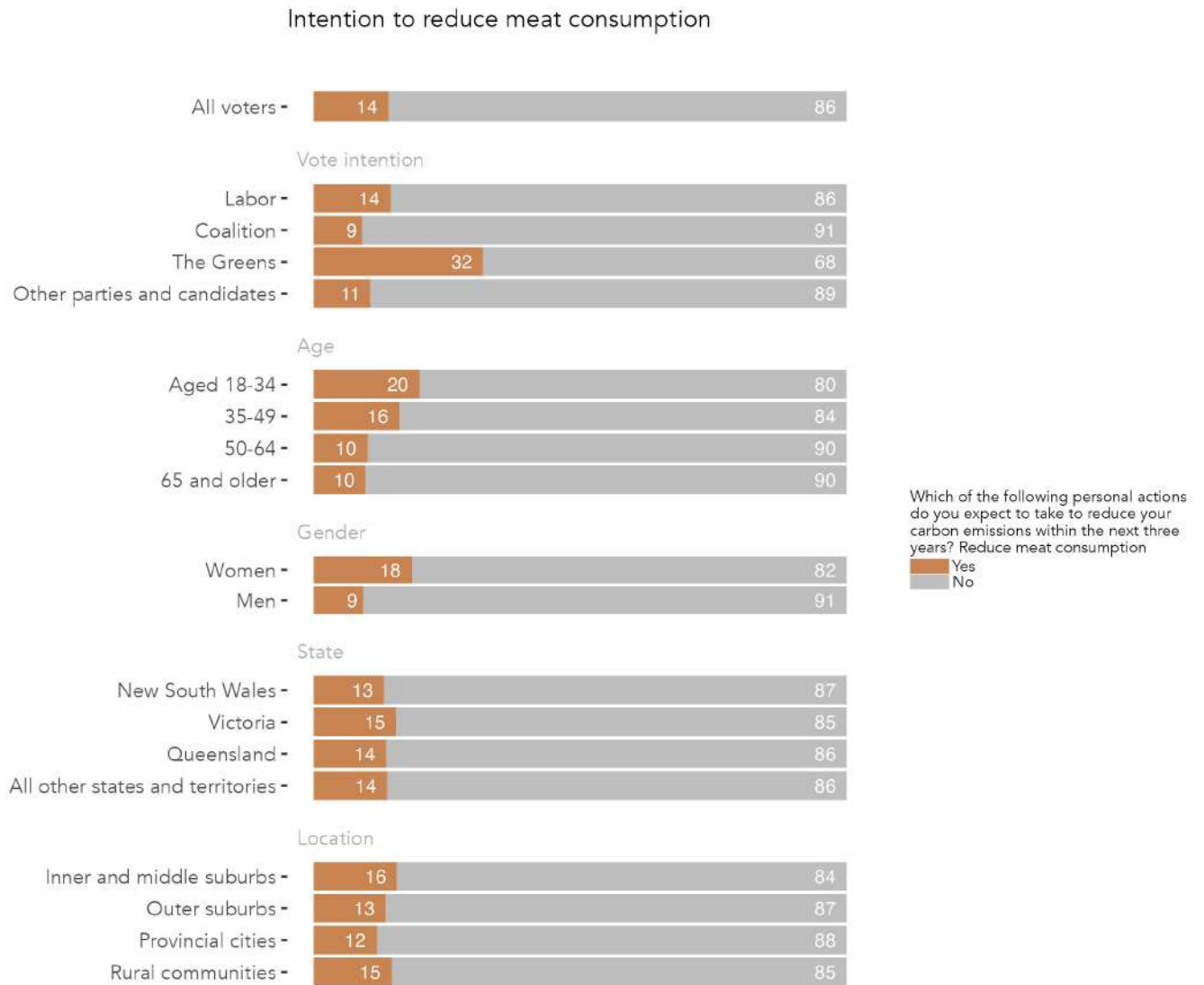


**Figure 106:** Intention to use public transportation more often, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 92:** Intention to use public transportation more often, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	21	79
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	15	85
Year 12 or equivalent	21	79
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	81
University degree	25	75
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	19	81
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	21	79
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	23	77
Less than \$1,000 per week	20	80
Prefer not to say	18	82
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	30	70
Owned with a mortgage	16	84
Owned outright	17	83
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	19	81
Some stress	21	79
Not much stress	22	78
No stress at all	18	82

## Reduce meat consumption

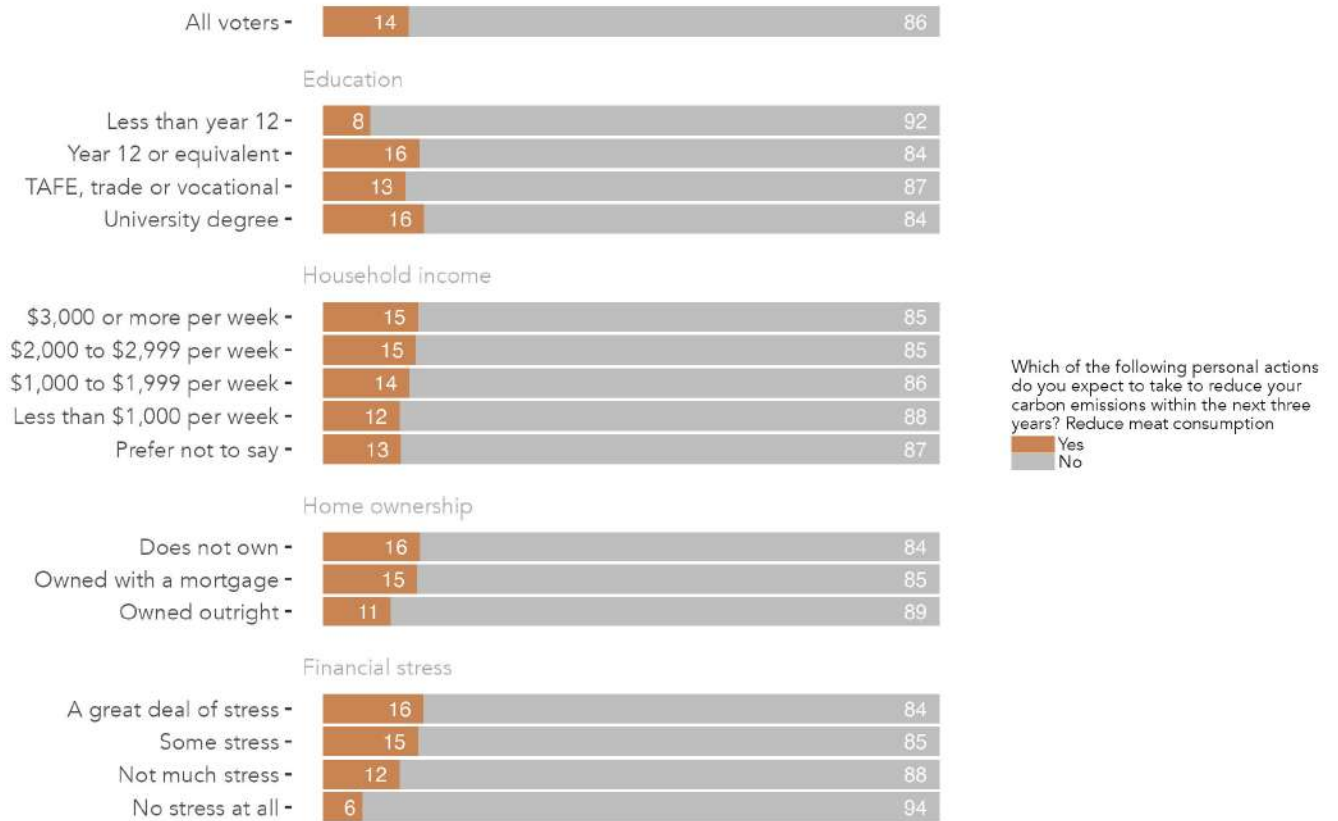


**Figure 107:** Intention to reduce meat consumption, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 93:** Intention to reduce meat consumption, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	14	86
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	14	86
Coalition	9	91
The Greens	32	68
Other parties and candidates	11	89
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	20	80
35-49	16	84
50-64	10	90
65 and older	10	90
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	18	82
Men	9	91
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	13	87
Victoria	15	85
Queensland	14	86
All other states and territories	14	86
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	16	84
Outer suburbs	13	87
Provincial cities	12	88
Rural communities	15	85

### Intention to reduce meat consumption

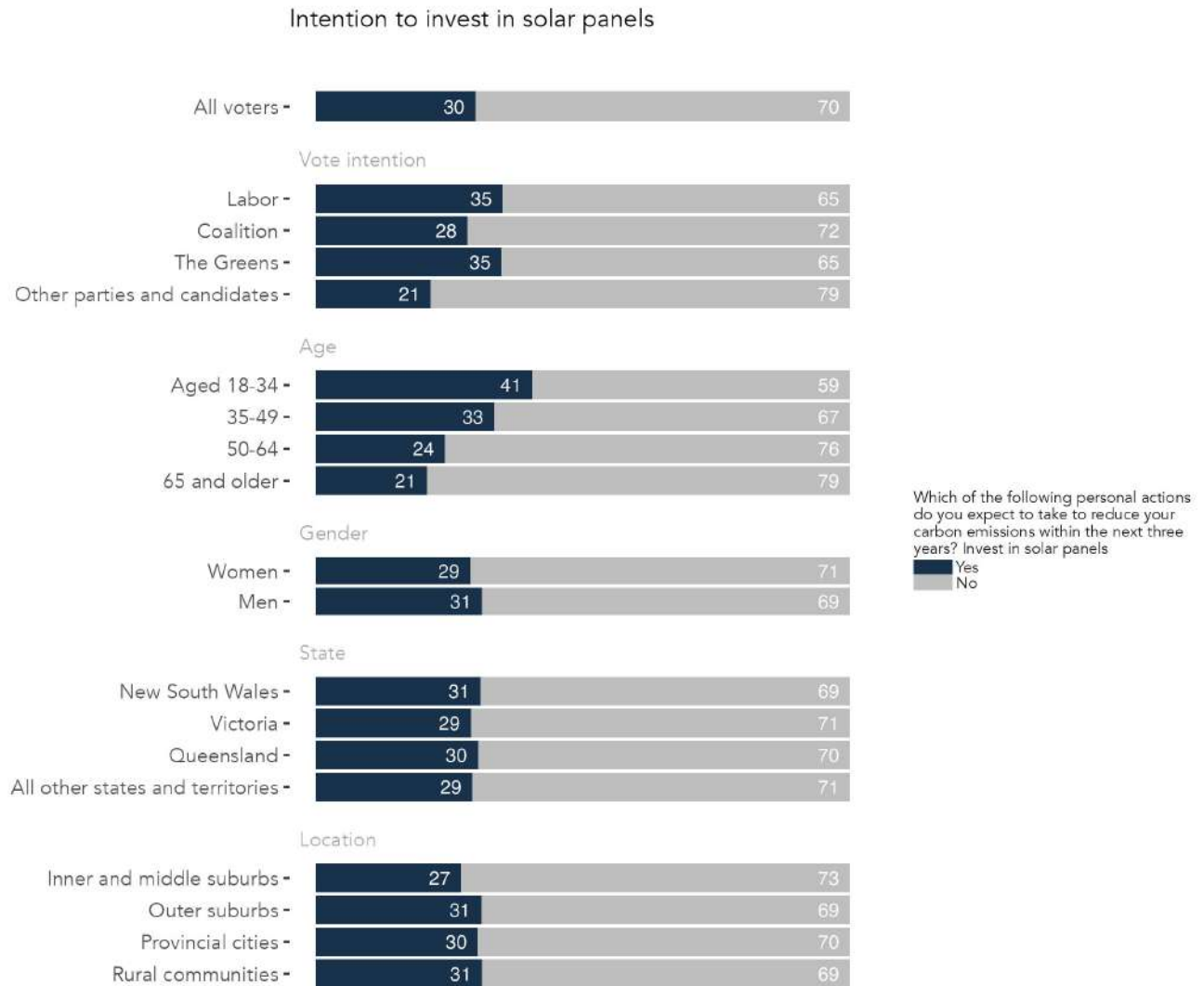


**Figure 108:** Intention to reduce meat consumption, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 94:** Intention to reduce meat consumption, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	14	86
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	8	92
Year 12 or equivalent	16	84
TAFE, trade or vocational	13	87
University degree	16	84
<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	14	86
Less than \$1,000 per week	12	88
Prefer not to say	13	87
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	16	84
Owned with a mortgage	15	85
Owned outright	11	89
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	16	84
Some stress	15	85
Not much stress	12	88
No stress at all	6	94

## Invest in solar panels



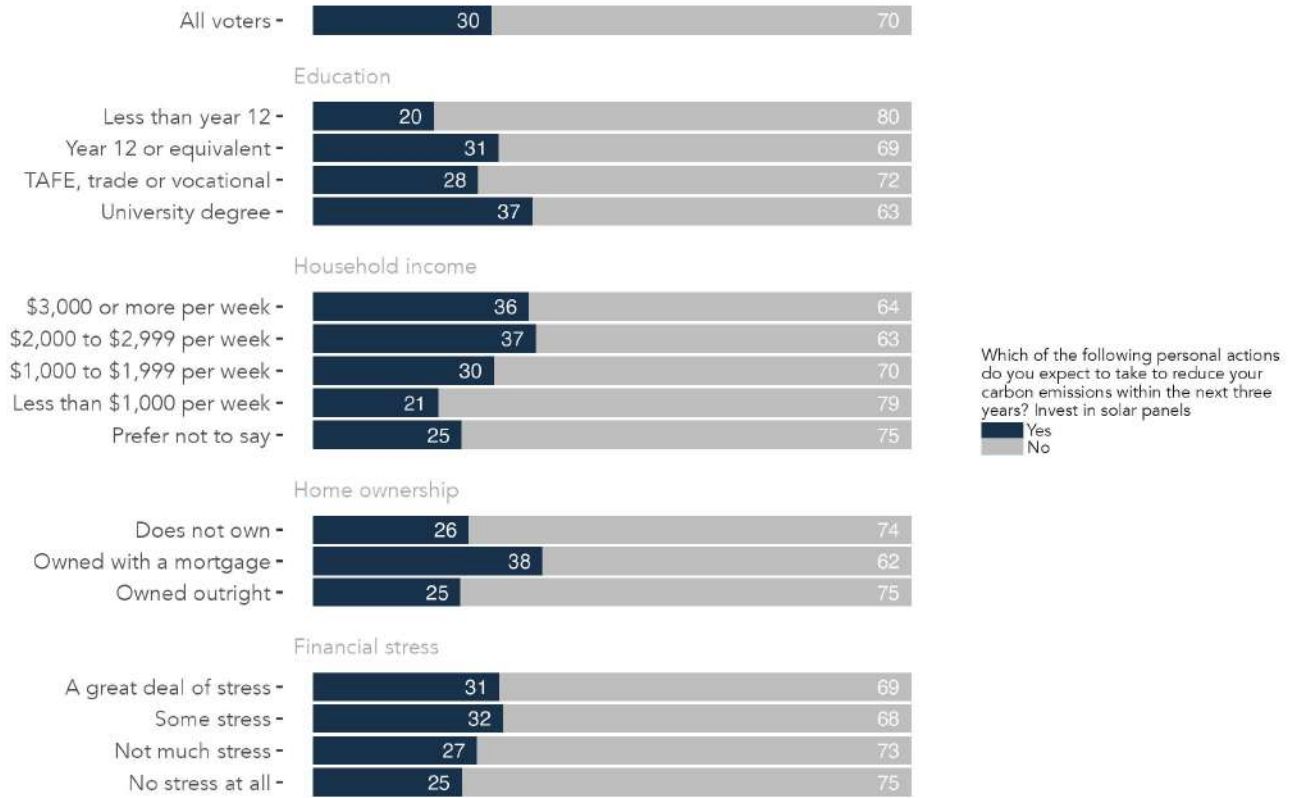
**Figure 109:** Intention to invest in solar panels, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.



**Table 95:** Intention to invest in solar panels, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	30	70
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	35	65
Coalition	28	72
The Greens	35	65
Other parties and candidates	21	79
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	41	59
35-49	33	67
50-64	24	76
65 and older	21	79
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	29	71
Men	31	69
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	31	69
Victoria	29	71
Queensland	30	70
All other states and territories	29	71
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	27	73
Outer suburbs	31	69
Provincial cities	30	70
Rural communities	31	69

### Intention to invest in solar panels

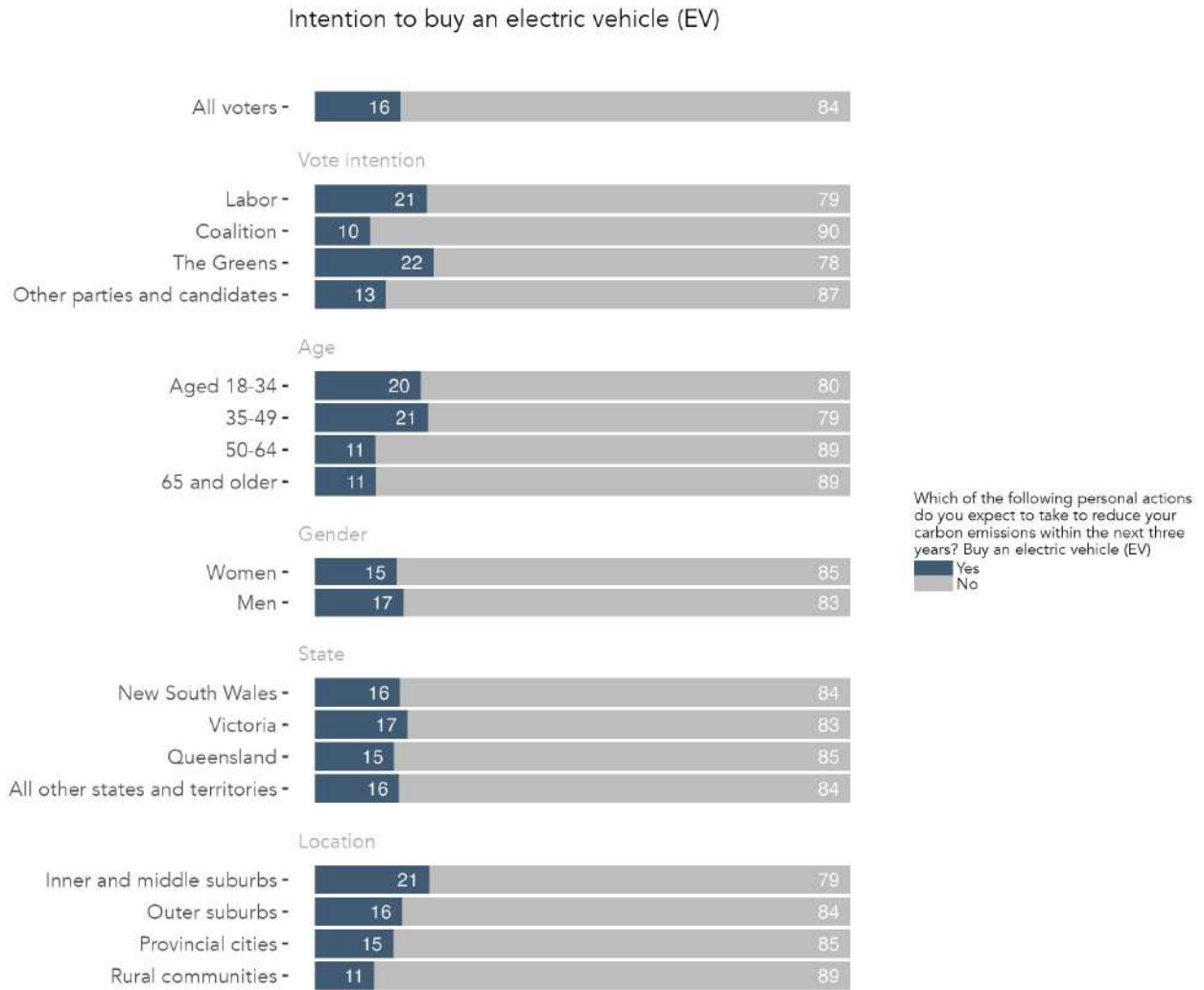


**Figure 110:** Intention to invest in solar panels, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 96:** Intention to invest in solar panels, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	30	70
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	20	80
Year 12 or equivalent	31	69
TAFE, trade or vocational	28	72
University degree	37	63
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	36	64
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	37	63
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	30	70
Less than \$1,000 per week	21	79
Prefer not to say	25	75
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	26	74
Owned with a mortgage	38	62
Owned outright	25	75
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	31	69
Some stress	32	68
Not much stress	27	73
No stress at all	25	75

## Buy an electric vehicle (EV)

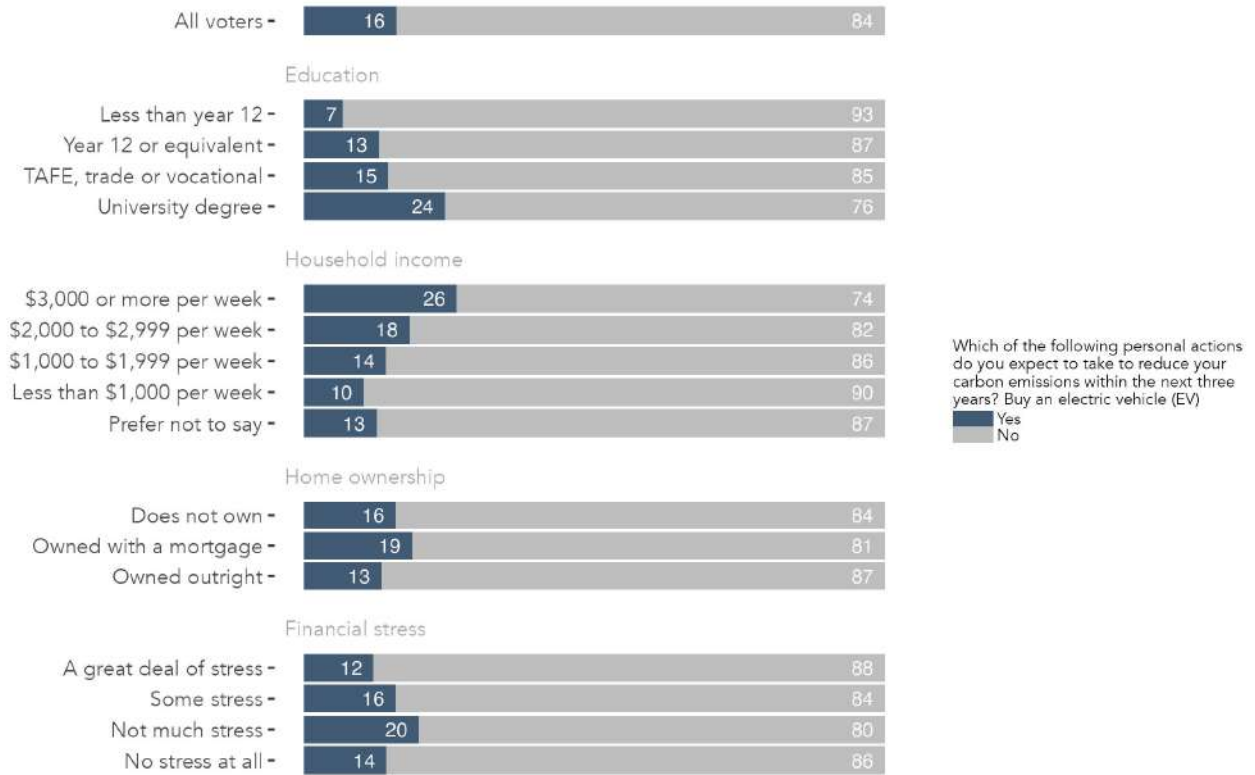


**Figure 111:** Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 97:** Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	16	84
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	21	79
Coalition	10	90
The Greens	22	78
Other parties and candidates	13	87
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	20	80
35-49	21	79
50-64	11	89
65 and older	11	89
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	15	85
Men	17	83
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	16	84
Victoria	17	83
Queensland	15	85
All other states and territories	16	84
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	21	79
Outer suburbs	16	84
Provincial cities	15	85
Rural communities	11	89

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

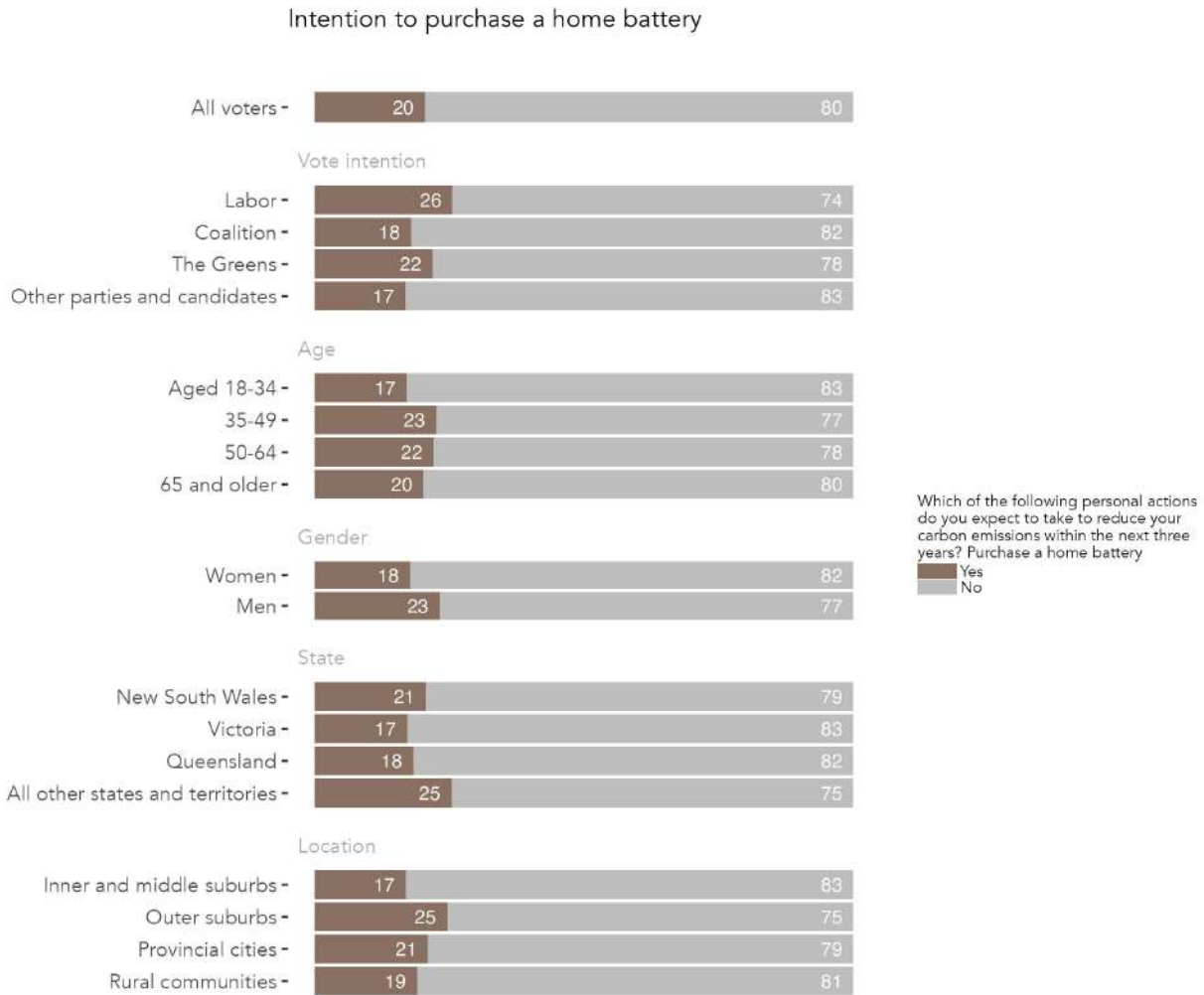


**Figure 112:** Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 98:** Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	16	84
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	7	93
Year 12 or equivalent	13	87
TAFE, trade or vocational	15	85
University degree	24	76
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	26	74
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	18	82
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	14	86
Less than \$1,000 per week	10	90
Prefer not to say	13	87
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	16	84
Owned with a mortgage	19	81
Owned outright	13	87
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	12	88
Some stress	16	84
Not much stress	20	80
No stress at all	14	86

## Purchase a home battery



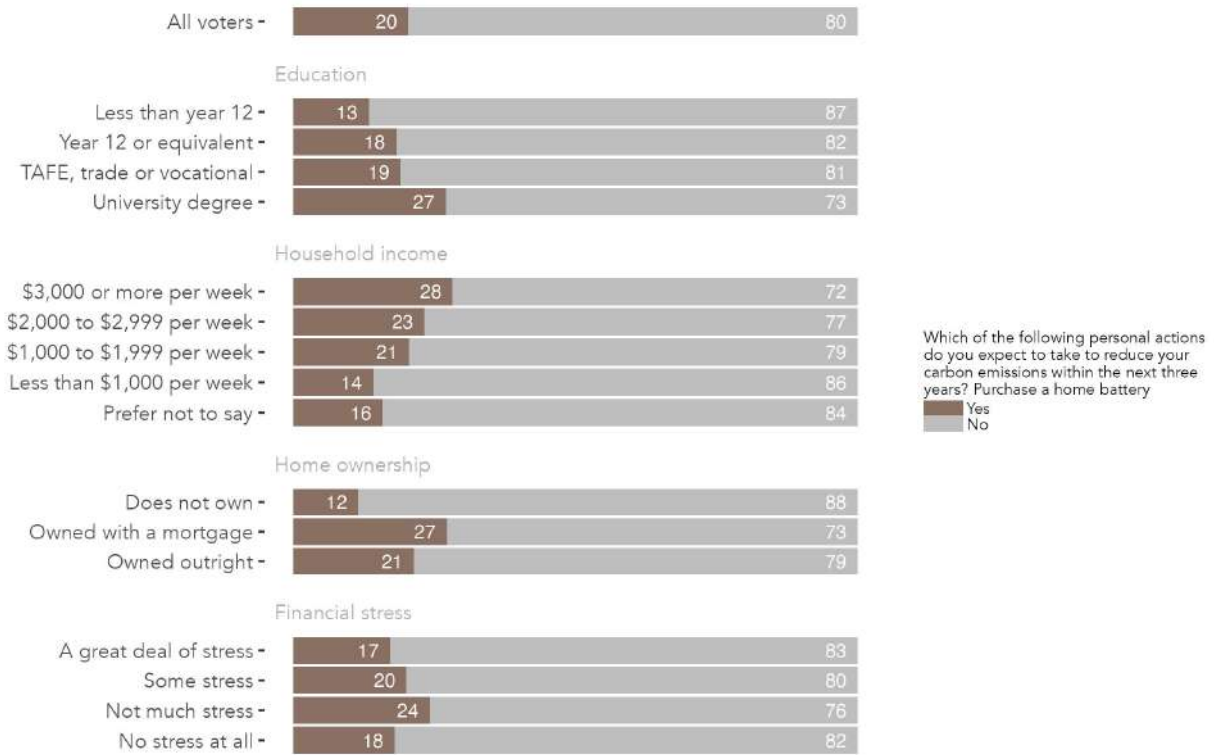
**Figure 113:** Intention to purchase a home battery, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.



**Table 99:** Intention to purchase a home battery, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	20	80
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	26	74
Coalition	18	82
The Greens	22	78
Other parties and candidates	17	83
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	17	83
35-49	23	77
50-64	22	78
65 and older	20	80
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	18	82
Men	23	77
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	21	79
Victoria	17	83
Queensland	18	82
All other states and territories	25	75
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	17	83
Outer suburbs	25	75
Provincial cities	21	79
Rural communities	19	81

### Intention to purchase a home battery

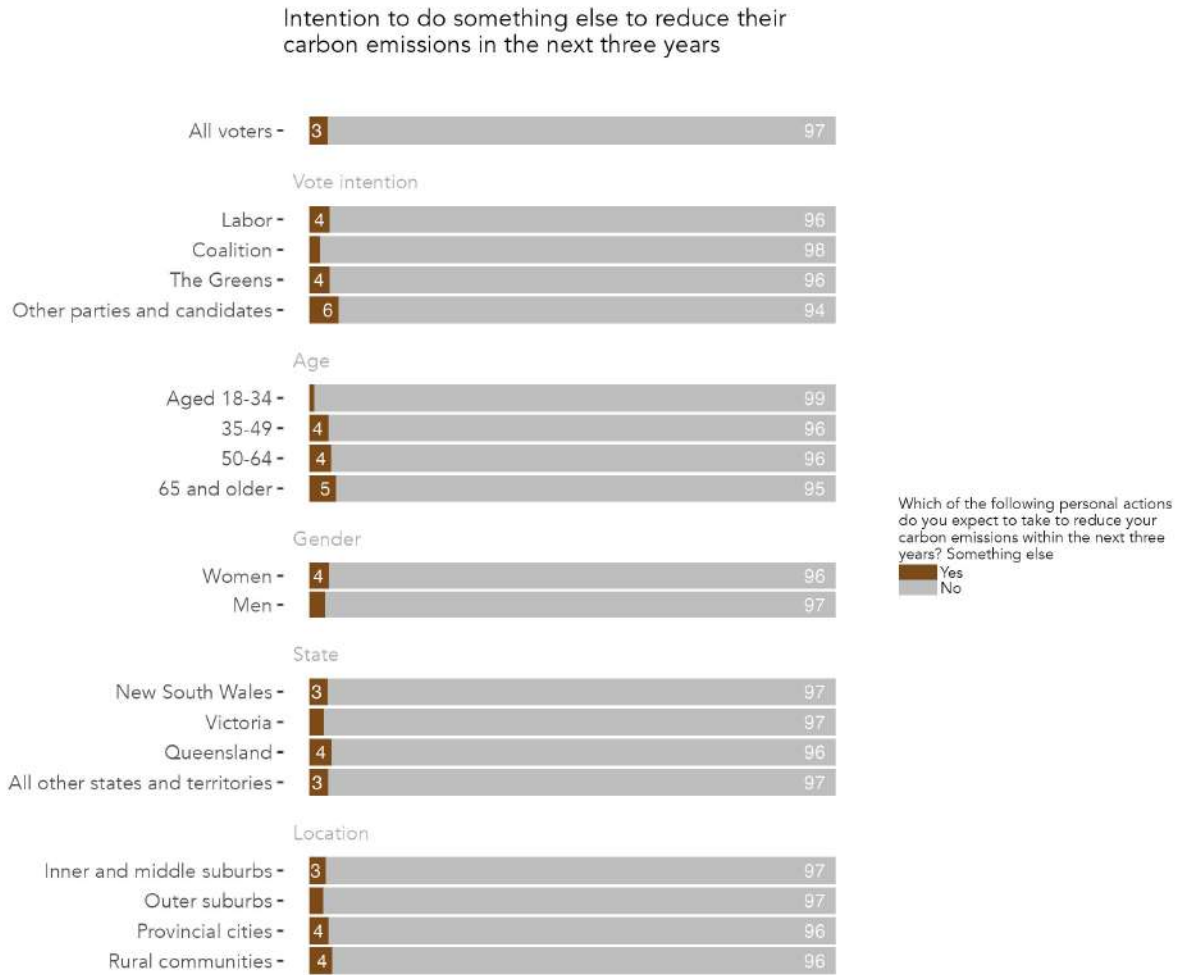


**Figure 114:** Intention to purchase a home battery, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 100:** Intention to purchase a home battery, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	20	80
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	13	87
Year 12 or equivalent	18	82
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	81
University degree	27	73
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	28	72
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	23	77
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	21	79
Less than \$1,000 per week	14	86
Prefer not to say	16	84
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	12	88
Owned with a mortgage	27	73
Owned outright	21	79
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	17	83
Some stress	20	80
Not much stress	24	76
No stress at all	18	82

## Something else

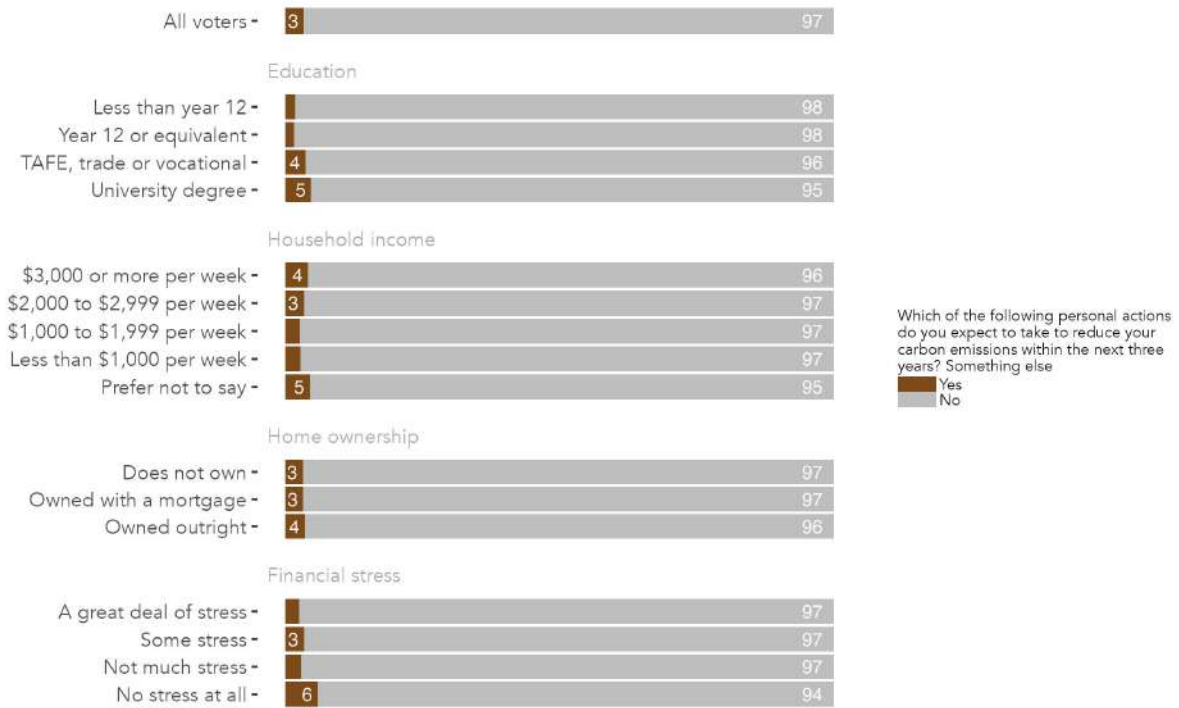


**Figure 115:** Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 101:** Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	3	97
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	4	96
Coalition	2	98
The Greens	4	96
Other parties and candidates	6	94
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	1	99
35-49	4	96
50-64	4	96
65 and older	5	95
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	4	96
Men	3	97
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	3	97
Victoria	3	97
Queensland	4	96
All other states and territories	3	97
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	3	97
Outer suburbs	3	97
Provincial cities	4	96
Rural communities	4	96

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



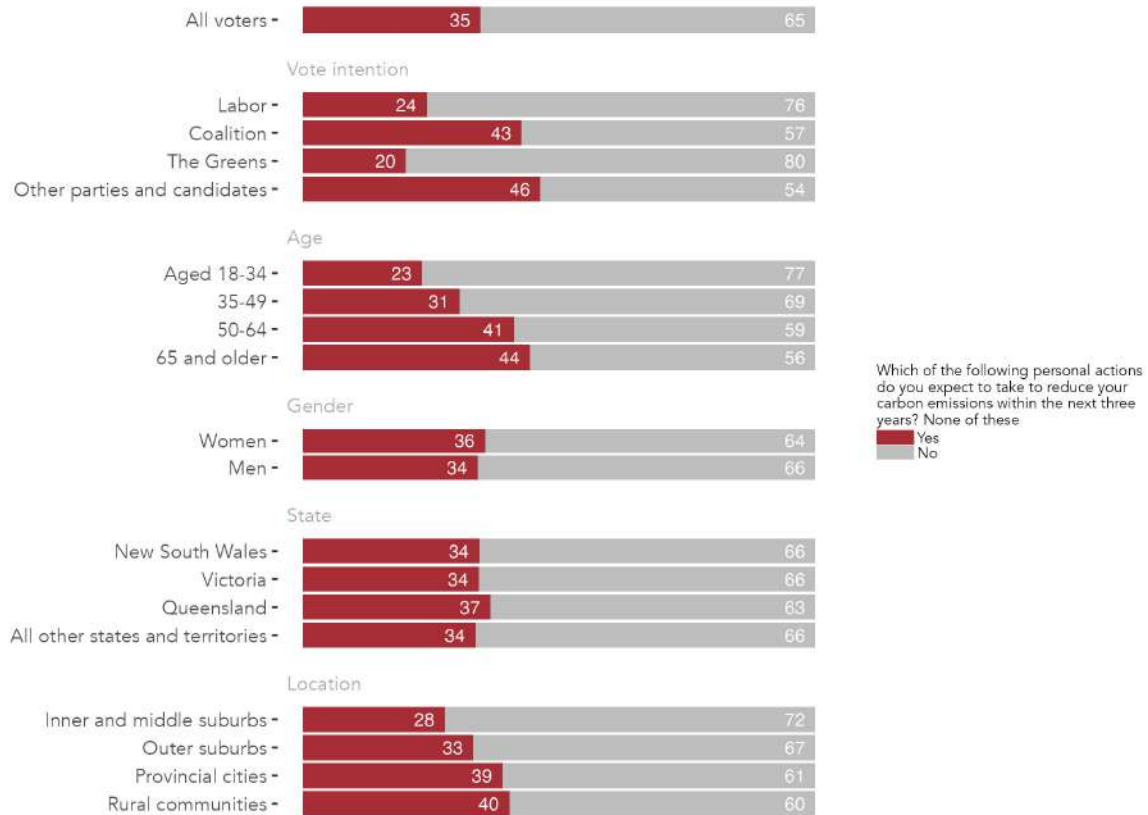
**Figure 116:** Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 102:** Intention to do something else to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	3	97
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	2	98
Year 12 or equivalent	2	98
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	96
University degree	5	95
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	4	96
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	3	97
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	3	97
Less than \$1,000 per week	3	97
Prefer not to say	5	95
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	3	97
Owned with a mortgage	3	97
Owned outright	4	96
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	3	97
Some stress	3	97
Not much stress	3	97
No stress at all	6	94

## 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



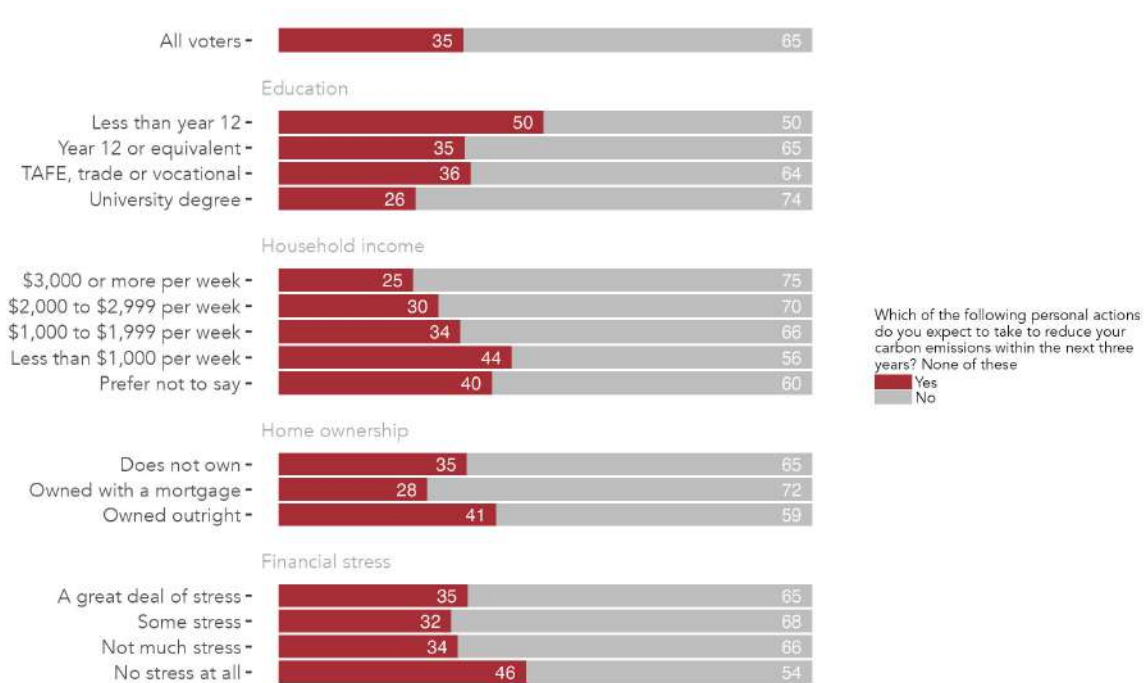
**Figure 117:** Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.



**Table 103:** 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, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	35	65
<b>Vote intention</b>		
Labor	24	76
Coalition	43	57
The Greens	20	80
Other parties and candidates	46	54
<b>Age</b>		
Aged 18-34	23	77
35-49	31	69
50-64	41	59
65 and older	44	56
<b>Gender</b>		
Women	36	64
Men	34	66
<b>State</b>		
New South Wales	34	66
Victoria	34	66
Queensland	37	63
All other states and territories	34	66
<b>Location</b>		
Inner and middle suburbs	28	72
Outer suburbs	33	67
Provincial cities	39	61
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



**Figure 118:** Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 104:** Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	35	65
<b>Education</b>		
Less than year 12	50	50
Year 12 or equivalent	35	65
TAFE, trade or vocational	36	64
University degree	26	74
<b>Household income</b>		
\$3,000 or more per week	25	75
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	30	70
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	34	66
Less than \$1,000 per week	44	56
Prefer not to say	40	60
<b>Home ownership</b>		
Does not own	35	65
Owned with a mortgage	28	72
Owned outright	41	59
<b>Financial stress</b>		
A great deal of stress	35	65
Some stress	32	68
Not much stress	34	66
No stress at all	46	54

## Price elasticity for electricity from renewable energy sources

### Question text

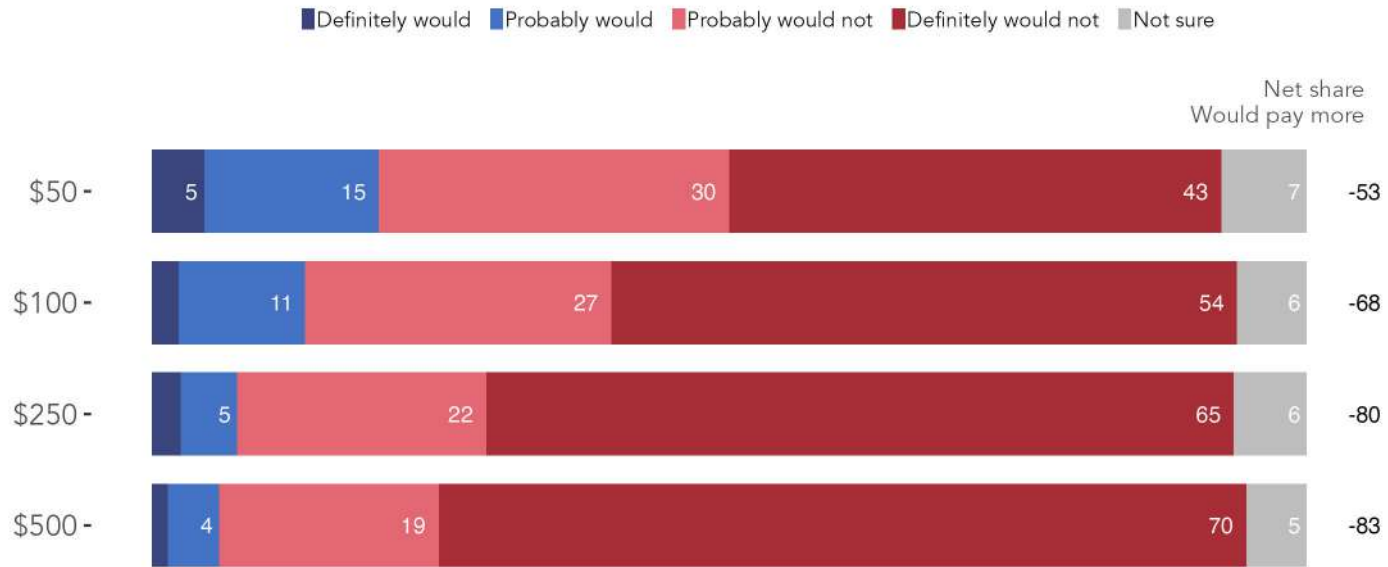
Would you be willing to increase your electricity bill by pipe value: \$50, \$100, \$250, or \$500 per month to ensure 100% of the electricity you use comes from renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind and hydro?

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

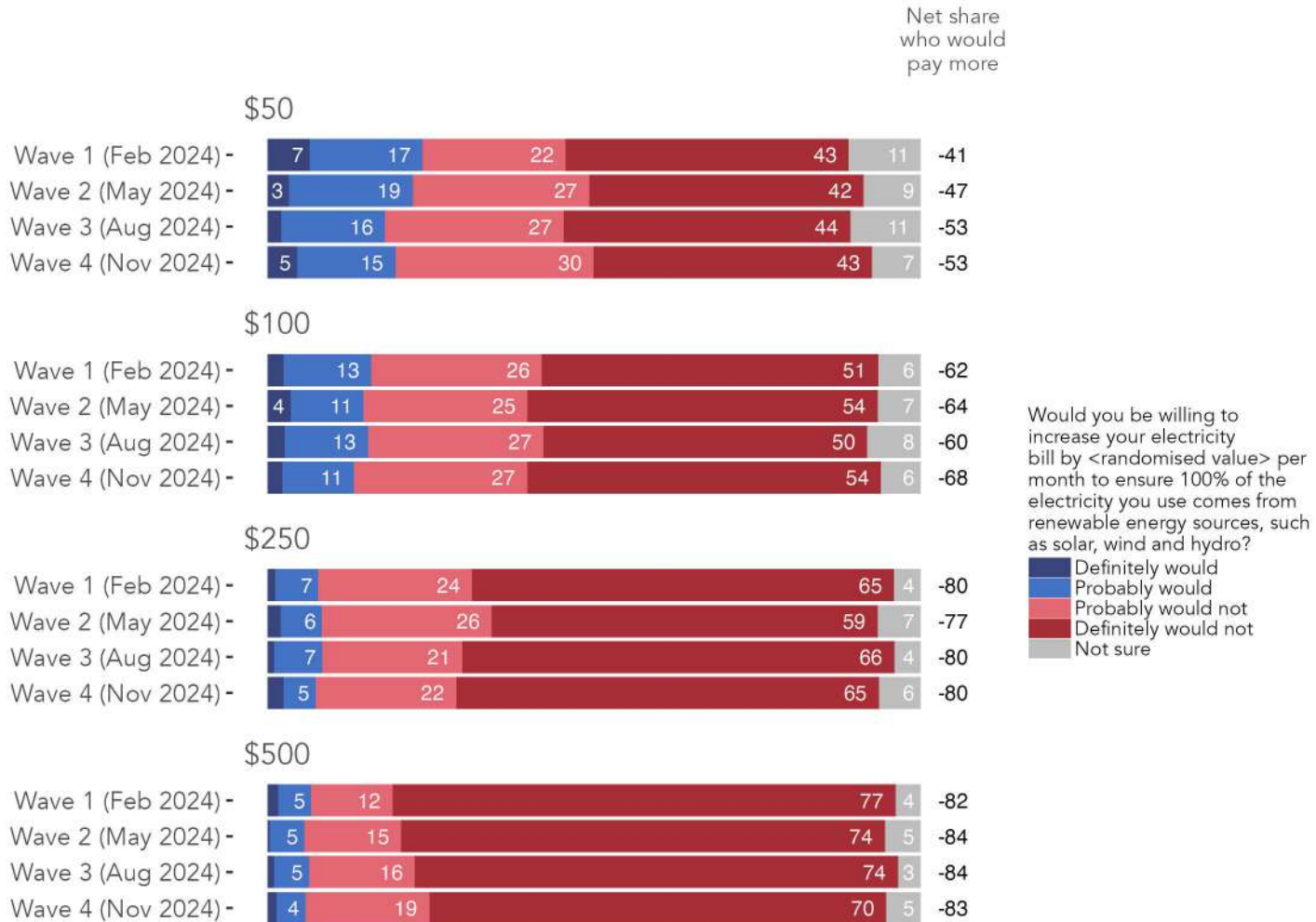
Would you be willing to increase your electricity bill by <randomised value> per month to ensure 100% of the electricity you use comes from renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind and hydro?



**Figure 119:** 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 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

## Price elasticity for renewable energy

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 120:** 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. Comparison of waves 1, 2, 3 and 4.

## Support for difference sources of energy production

### Question text

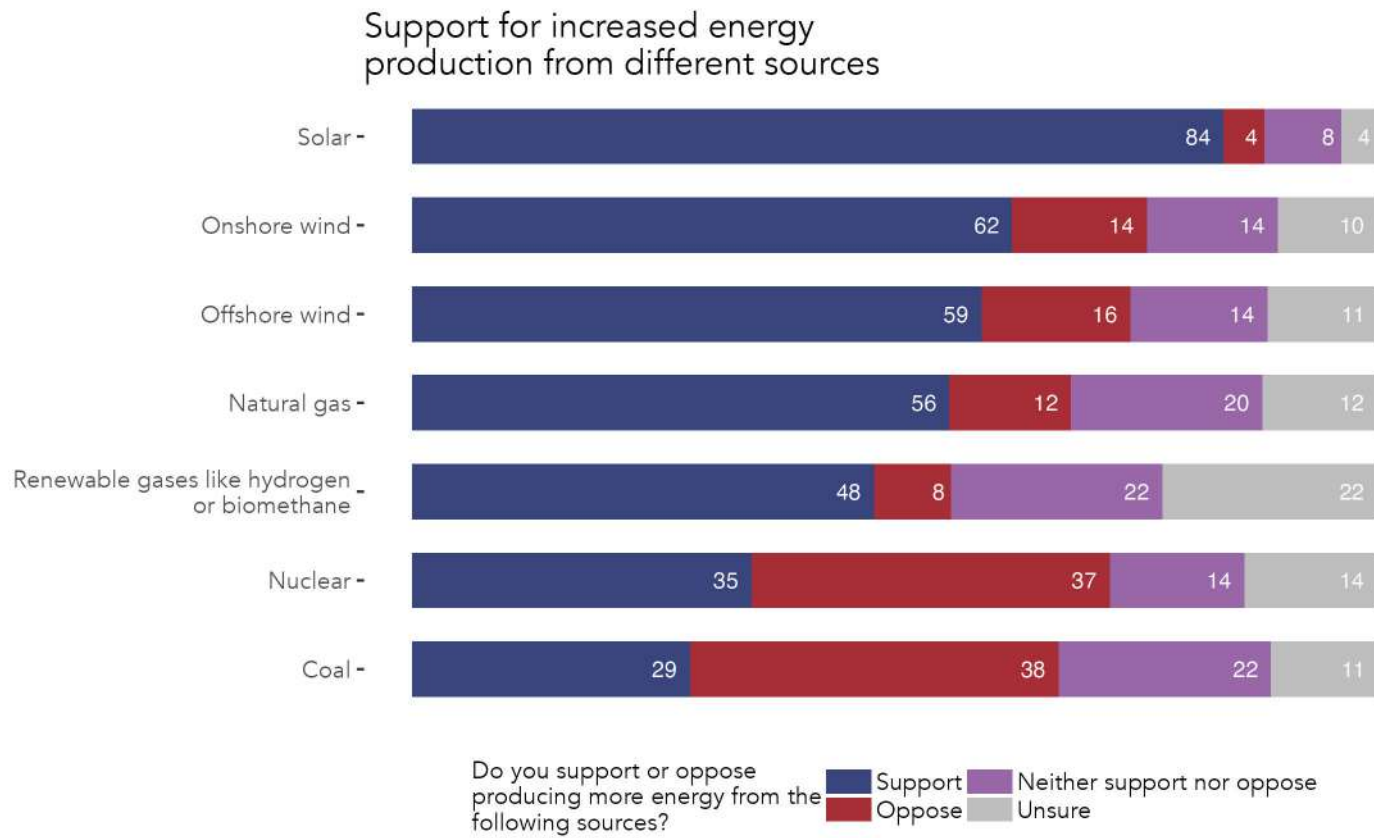
**Do you support or oppose producing more energy from the following sources?**

Carousel; single select Questions; randomise

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

Single select; random reverse 1-2

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

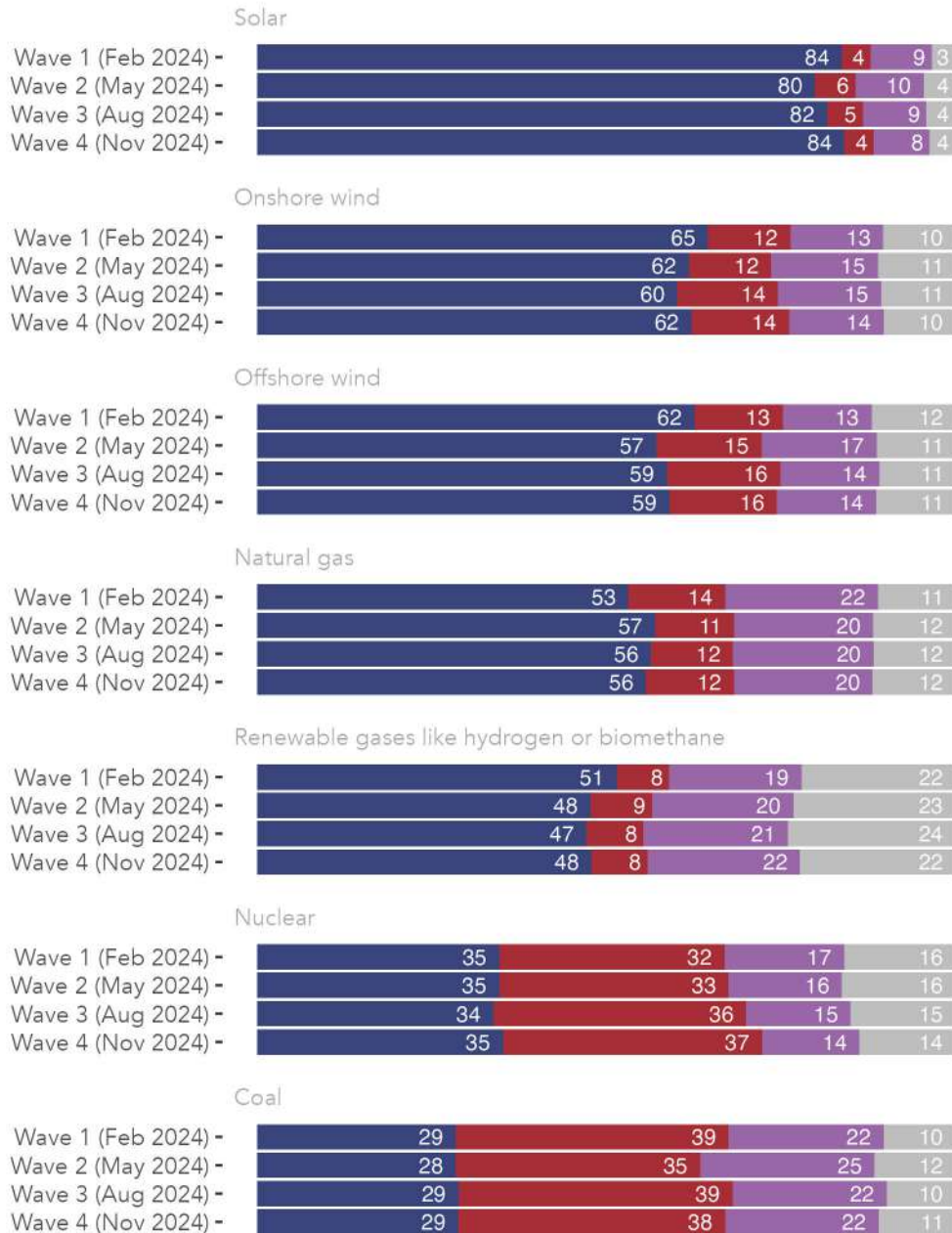


**Figure 121:** Support for increased energy production from difference sources of electricity.



## Support for increased energy production from different sources

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



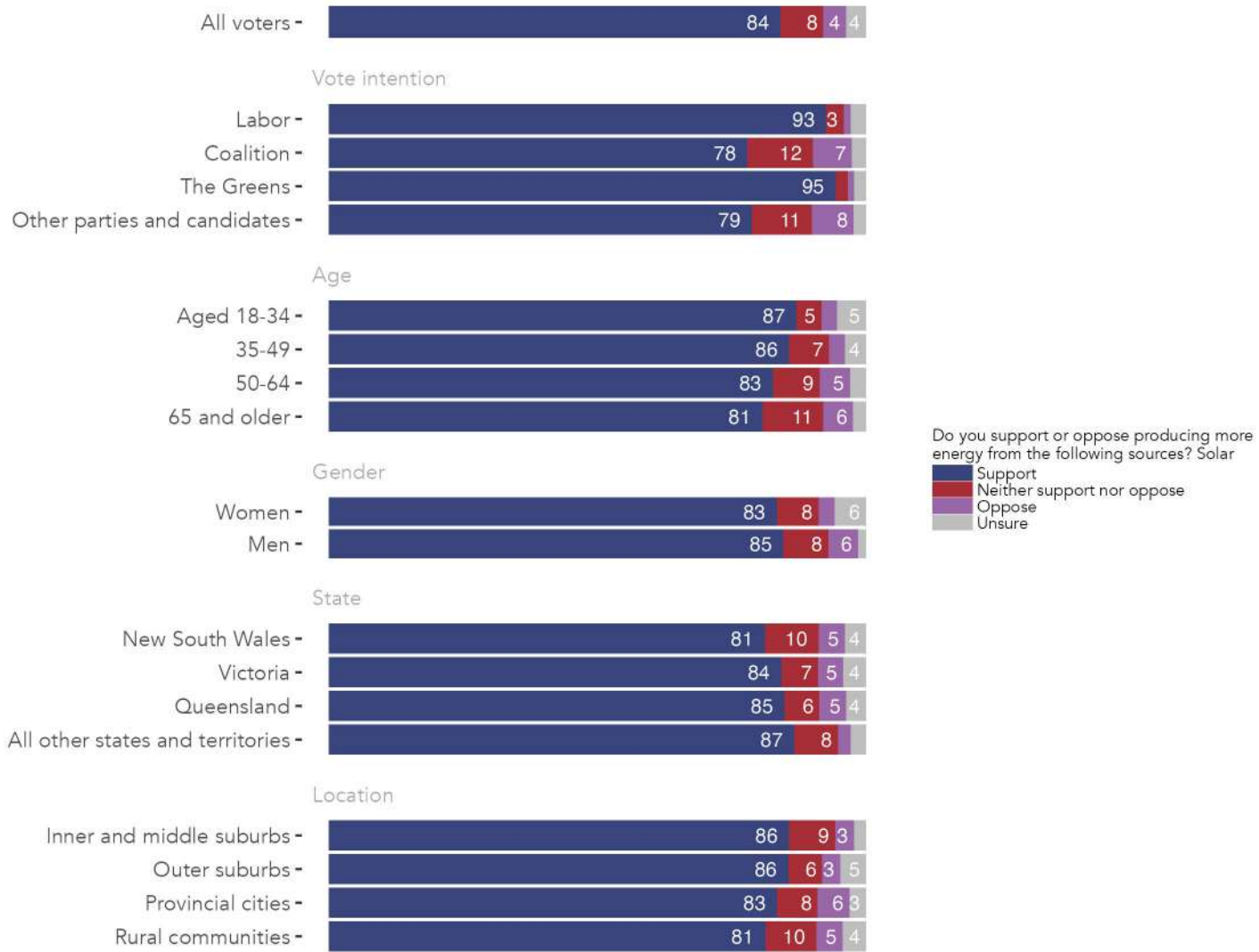
Do you support or oppose producing more energy from the following sources?

- Support
- Oppose
- Neither support nor oppose
- Unsure

**Figure 122:** Support for increased energy production from different sources of electricity. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

# Solar

## Support for additional energy from Solar

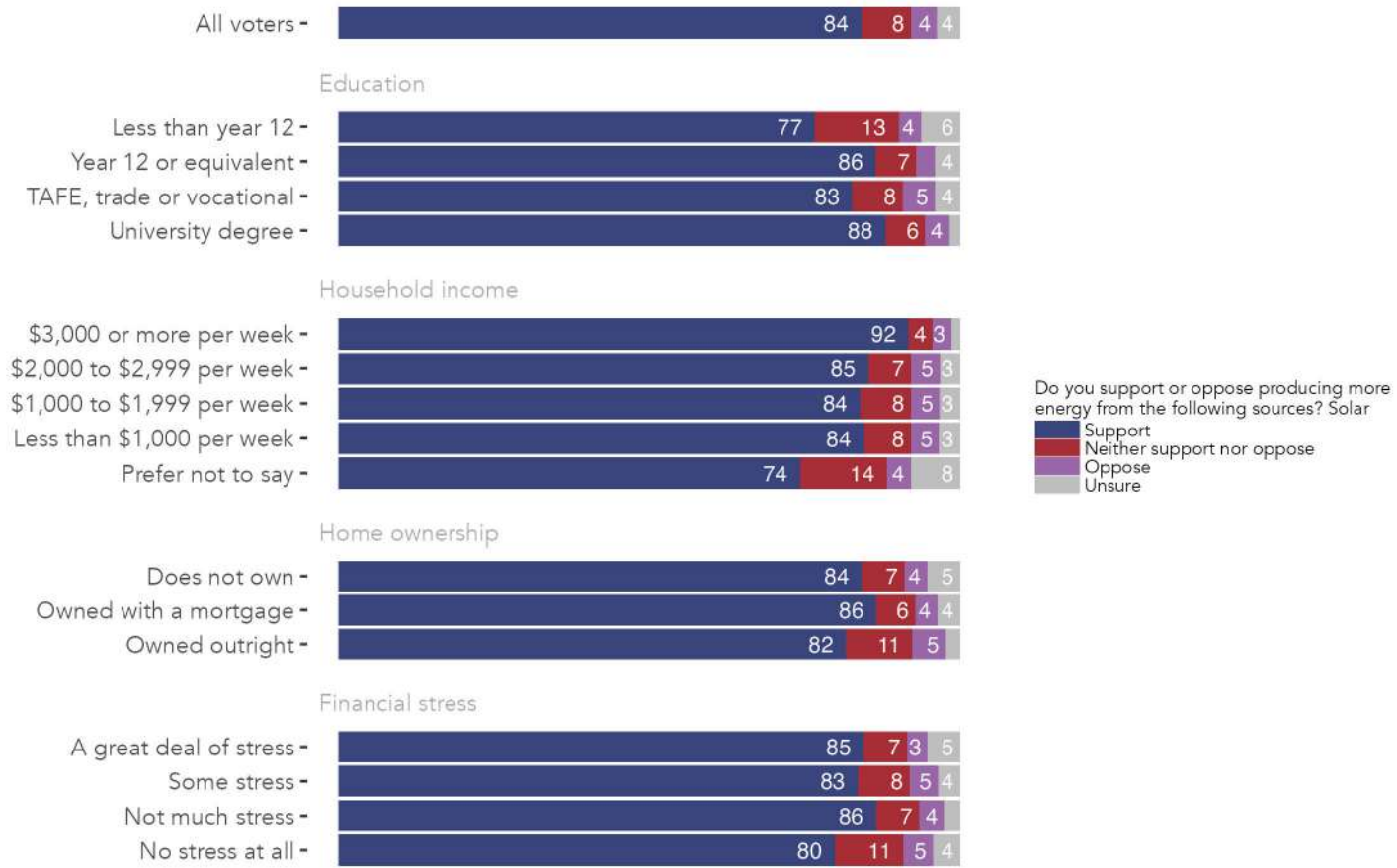


**Figure 123:** Support for additional energy from Solar, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 105:** Support for additional energy from Solar, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	84	8	4	4
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	93	3	1	3
Coalition	78	12	7	3
The Greens	95	2	1	2
Other parties and candidates	79	11	8	2
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	87	5	3	5
35-49	86	7	3	4
50-64	83	9	5	3
65 and older	81	11	6	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	83	8	3	6
Men	85	8	6	1
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	81	10	5	4
Victoria	84	7	5	4
Queensland	85	6	5	4
All other states and territories	87	8	2	3
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	86	9	3	2
Outer suburbs	86	6	3	5
Provincial cities	83	8	6	3
Rural communities	81	10	5	4

## Support for additional energy from Solar



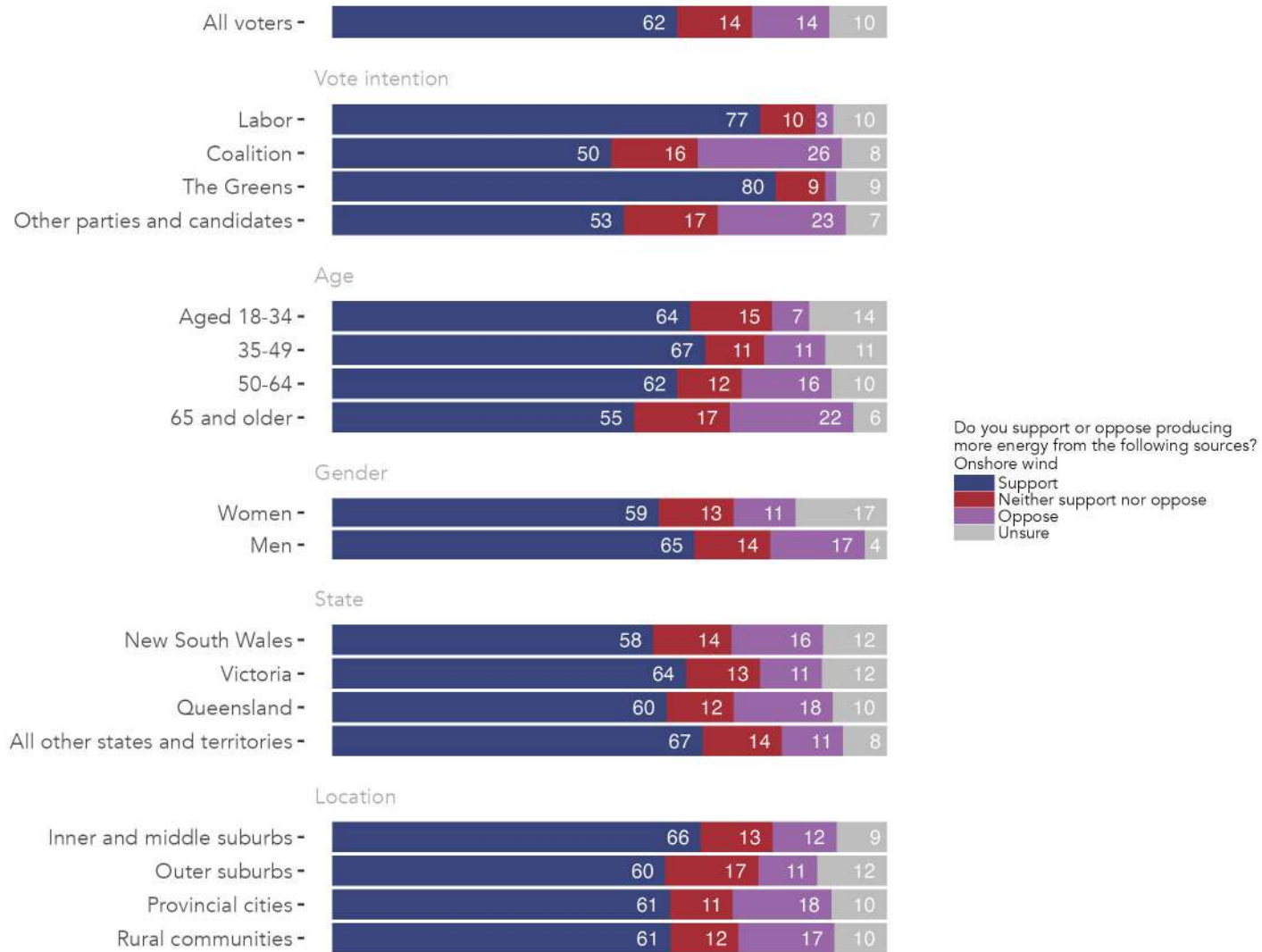
**Figure 124:** Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 106:** Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	84	8	4	4
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	77	13	4	6
Year 12 or equivalent	86	7	3	4
TAFE, trade or vocational	83	8	5	4
University degree	88	6	4	2
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	92	4	3	1
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	85	7	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	84	8	5	3
Less than \$1,000 per week	84	8	5	3
Prefer not to say	74	14	4	8
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	84	7	4	5
Owned with a mortgage	86	6	4	4
Owned outright	82	11	5	2
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	85	7	3	5
Some stress	83	8	5	4
Not much stress	86	7	4	3
No stress at all	80	11	5	4

## Onshore wind

### Support for additional energy from Onshore wind

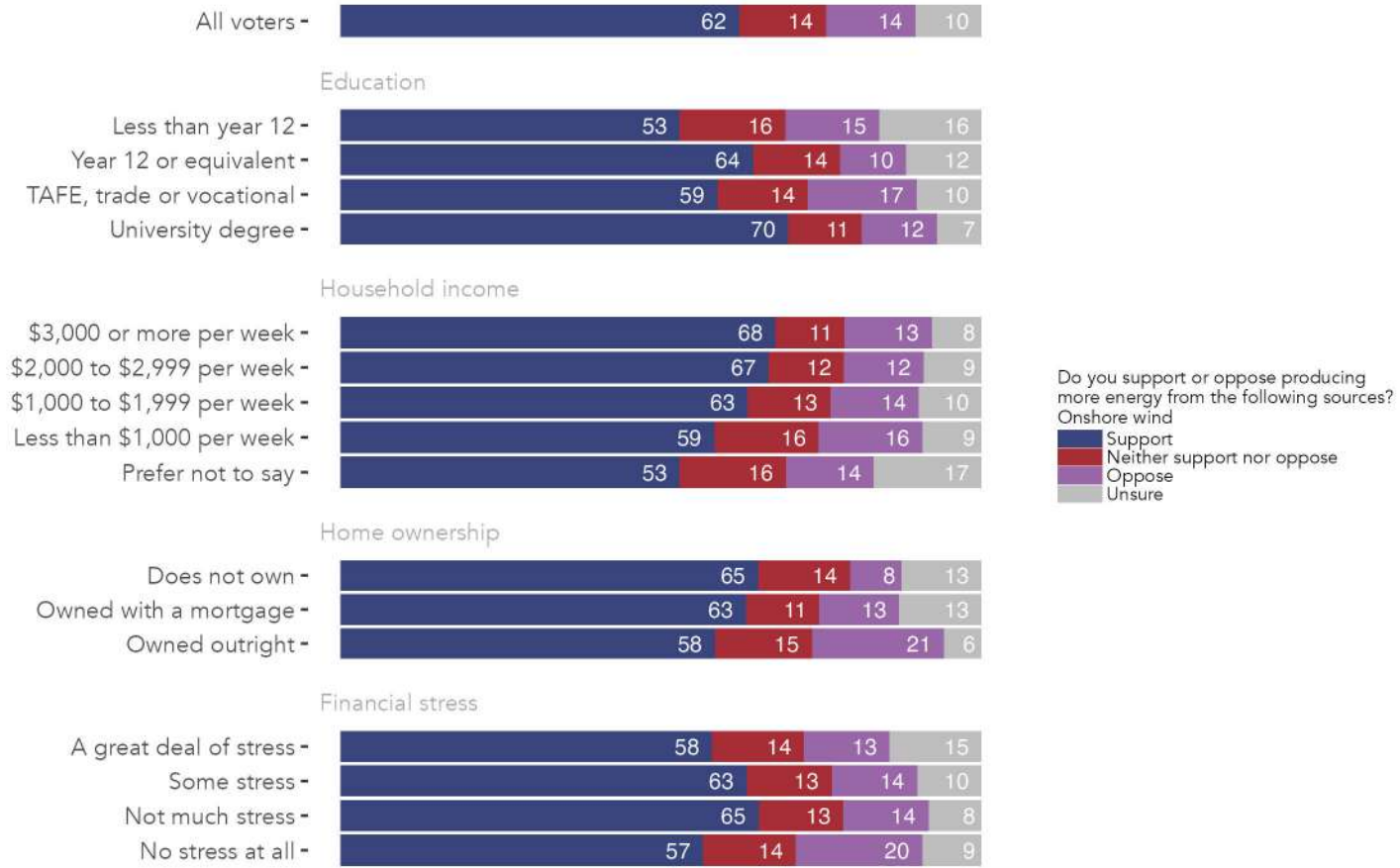


**Figure 125:** Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 107:** Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location.  
Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	62	14	14	10
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	77	10	3	10
Coalition	50	16	26	8
The Greens	80	9	2	9
Other parties and candidates	53	17	23	7
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	64	15	7	14
35-49	67	11	11	11
50-64	62	12	16	10
65 and older	55	17	22	6
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	59	13	11	17
Men	65	14	17	4
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	58	14	16	12
Victoria	64	13	11	12
Queensland	60	12	18	10
All other states and territories	67	14	11	8
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	66	13	12	9
Outer suburbs	60	17	11	12
Provincial cities	61	11	18	10
Rural communities	61	12	17	10

## Support for additional energy from Onshore wind



**Figure 126:** Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

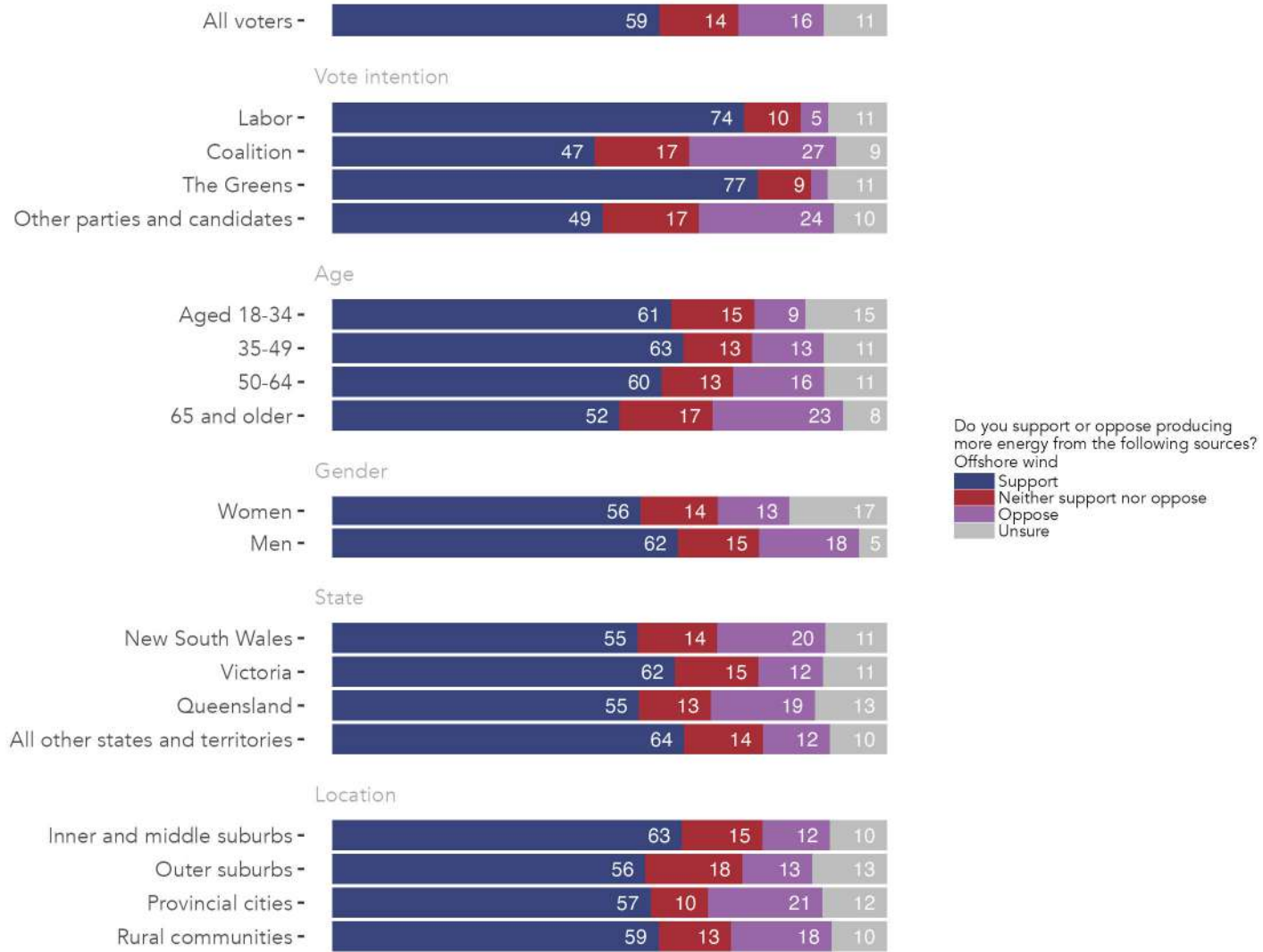


**Table 108:** Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	62	14	14	10
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	53	16	15	16
Year 12 or equivalent	64	14	10	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	59	14	17	10
University degree	70	11	12	7
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	68	11	13	8
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	67	12	12	9
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	63	13	14	10
Less than \$1,000 per week	59	16	16	9
Prefer not to say	53	16	14	17
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	65	14	8	13
Owned with a mortgage	63	11	13	13
Owned outright	58	15	21	6
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	58	14	13	15
Some stress	63	13	14	10
Not much stress	65	13	14	8
No stress at all	57	14	20	9

## Offshore wind

### Support for additional energy from Offshore wind

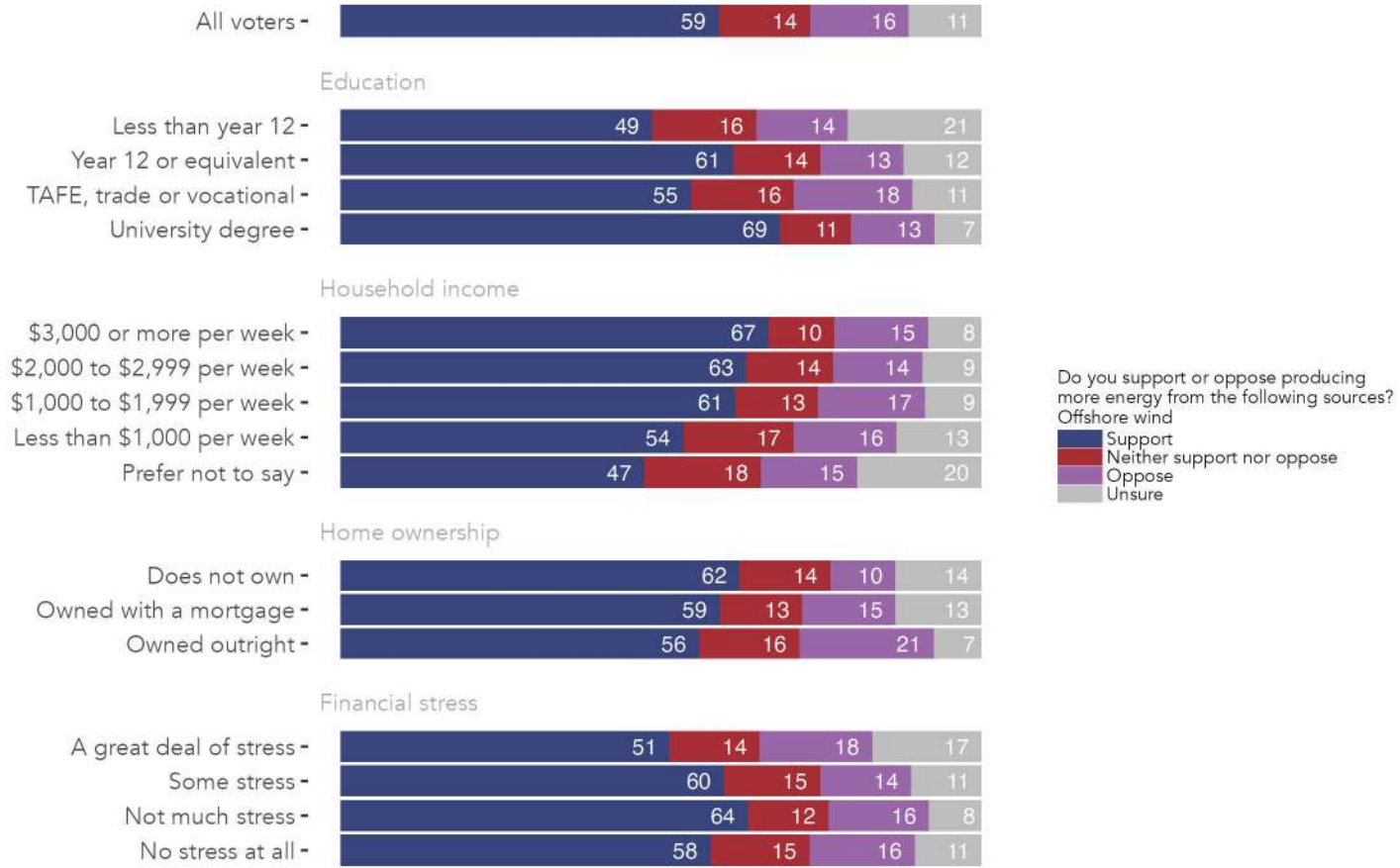


**Figure 127:** Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 109:** Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	59	14	16	11
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	74	10	5	11
Coalition	47	17	27	9
The Greens	77	9	3	11
Other parties and candidates	49	17	24	10
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	61	15	9	15
35-49	63	13	13	11
50-64	60	13	16	11
65 and older	52	17	23	8
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	56	14	13	17
Men	62	15	18	5
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	55	14	20	11
Victoria	62	15	12	11
Queensland	55	13	19	13
All other states and territories	64	14	12	10
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	63	15	12	10
Outer suburbs	56	18	13	13
Provincial cities	57	10	21	12
Rural communities	59	13	18	10

## Support for additional energy from Offshore wind



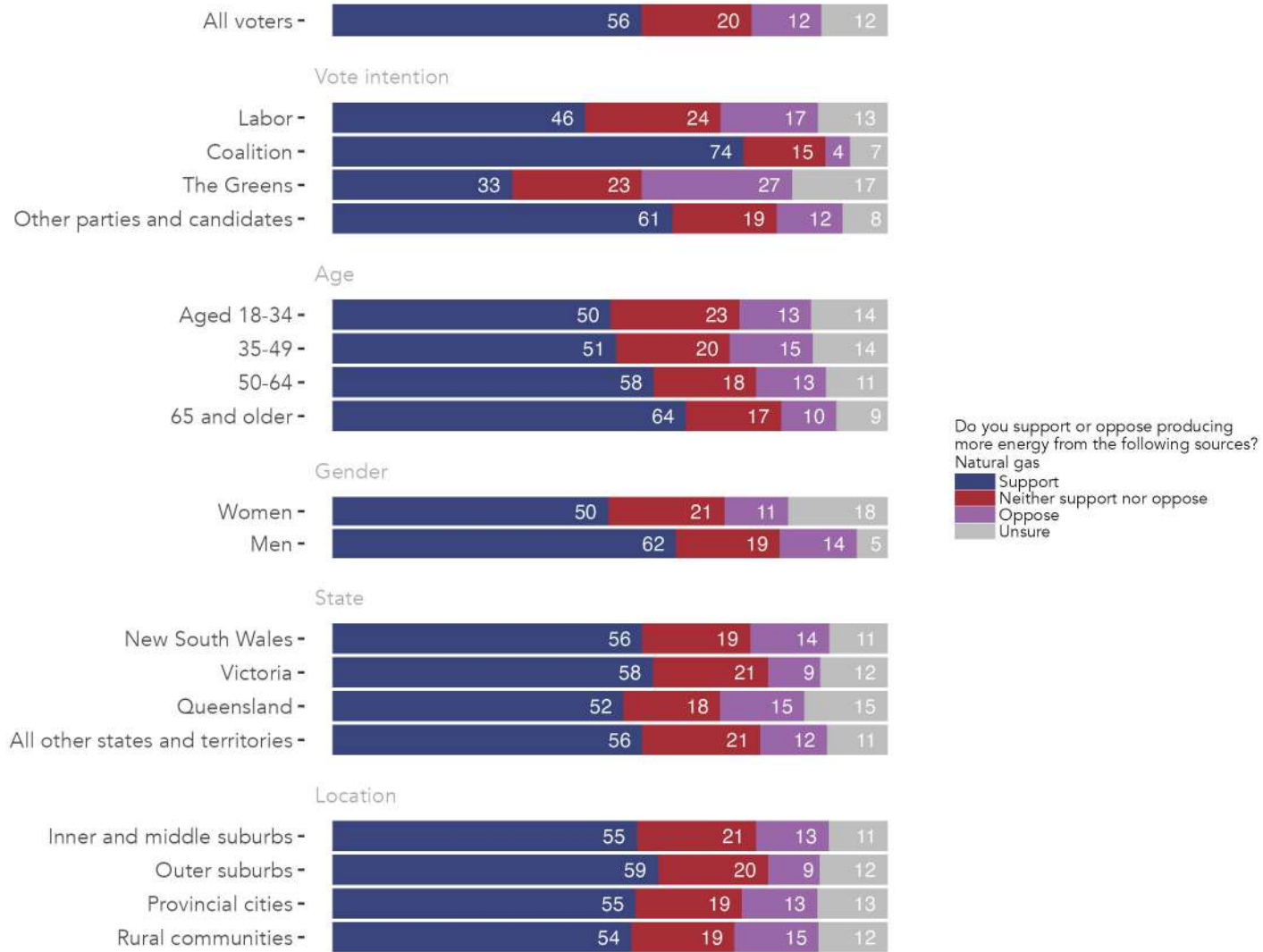
**Figure 128:** Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 110:** Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	59	14	16	11
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	49	16	14	21
Year 12 or equivalent	61	14	13	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	55	16	18	11
University degree	69	11	13	7
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	67	10	15	8
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	63	14	14	9
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	61	13	17	9
Less than \$1,000 per week	54	17	16	13
Prefer not to say	47	18	15	20
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	62	14	10	14
Owned with a mortgage	59	13	15	13
Owned outright	56	16	21	7
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	51	14	18	17
Some stress	60	15	14	11
Not much stress	64	12	16	8
No stress at all	58	15	16	11

## Natural gas

### Support for additional energy from Natural gas

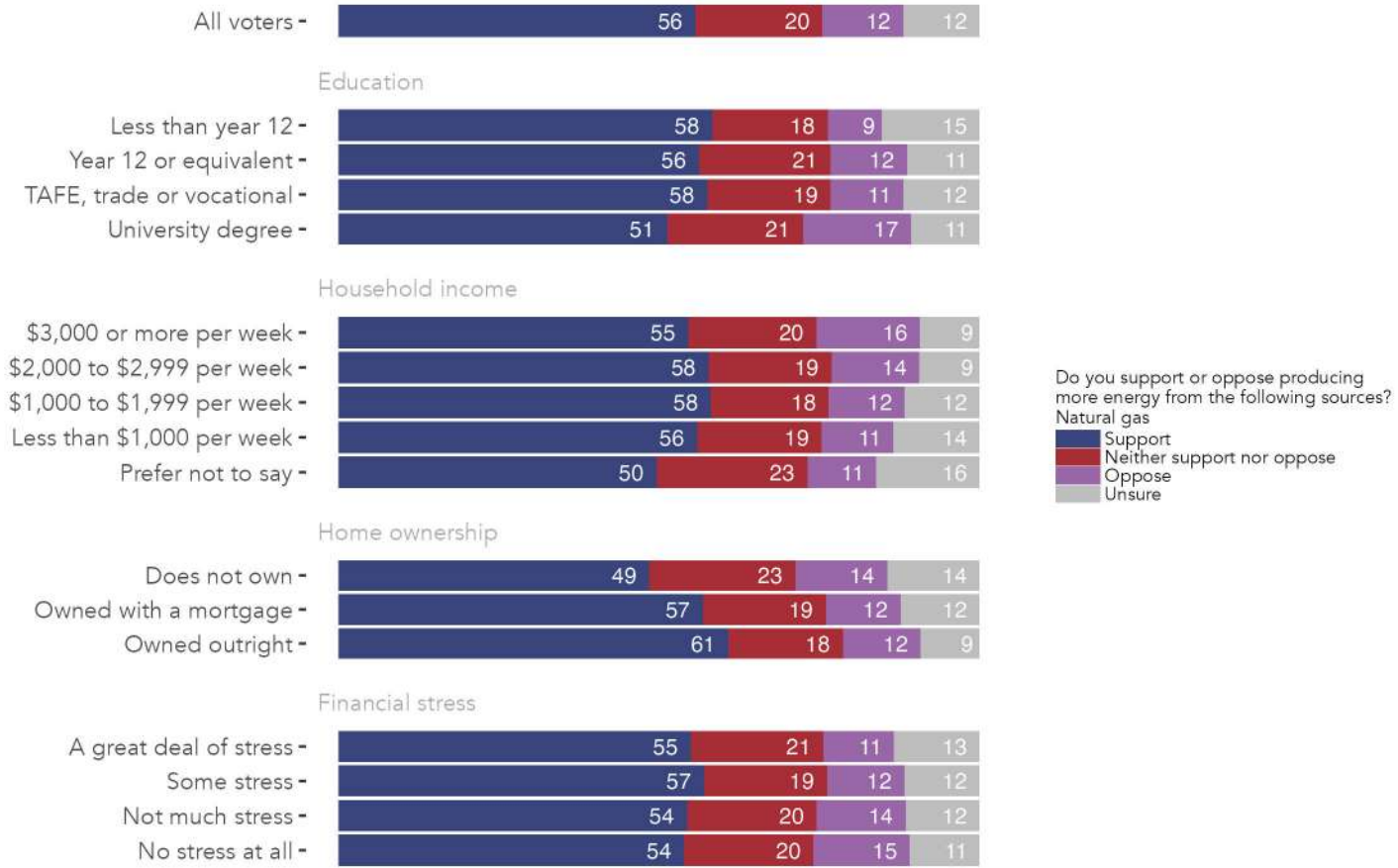


**Figure 129:** Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 111:** Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	56	20	12	12
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	46	24	17	13
Coalition	74	15	4	7
The Greens	33	23	27	17
Other parties and candidates	61	19	12	8
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	50	23	13	14
35-49	51	20	15	14
50-64	58	18	13	11
65 and older	64	17	10	9
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	50	21	11	18
Men	62	19	14	5
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	56	19	14	11
Victoria	58	21	9	12
Queensland	52	18	15	15
All other states and territories	56	21	12	11
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	55	21	13	11
Outer suburbs	59	20	9	12
Provincial cities	55	19	13	13
Rural communities	54	19	15	12

### Support for additional energy from Natural gas



**Figure 130:** Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

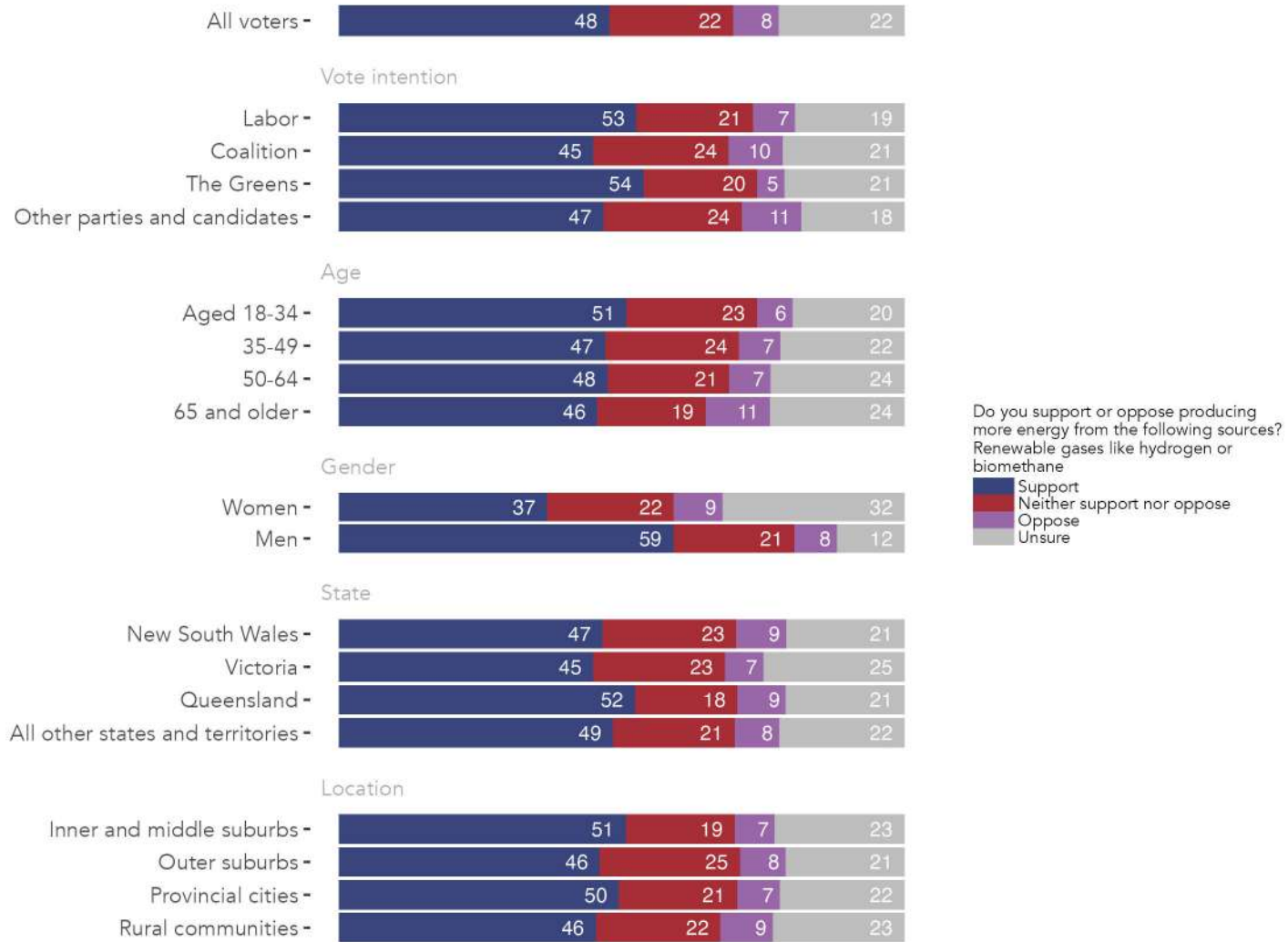


**Table 112:** Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.  
Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	56	20	12	12
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	58	18	9	15
Year 12 or equivalent	56	21	12	11
TAFE, trade or vocational	58	19	11	12
University degree	51	21	17	11
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	55	20	16	9
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	58	19	14	9
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	58	18	12	12
Less than \$1,000 per week	56	19	11	14
Prefer not to say	50	23	11	16
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	49	23	14	14
Owned with a mortgage	57	19	12	12
Owned outright	61	18	12	9
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	55	21	11	13
Some stress	57	19	12	12
Not much stress	54	20	14	12
No stress at all	54	20	15	11

## Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane

Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane

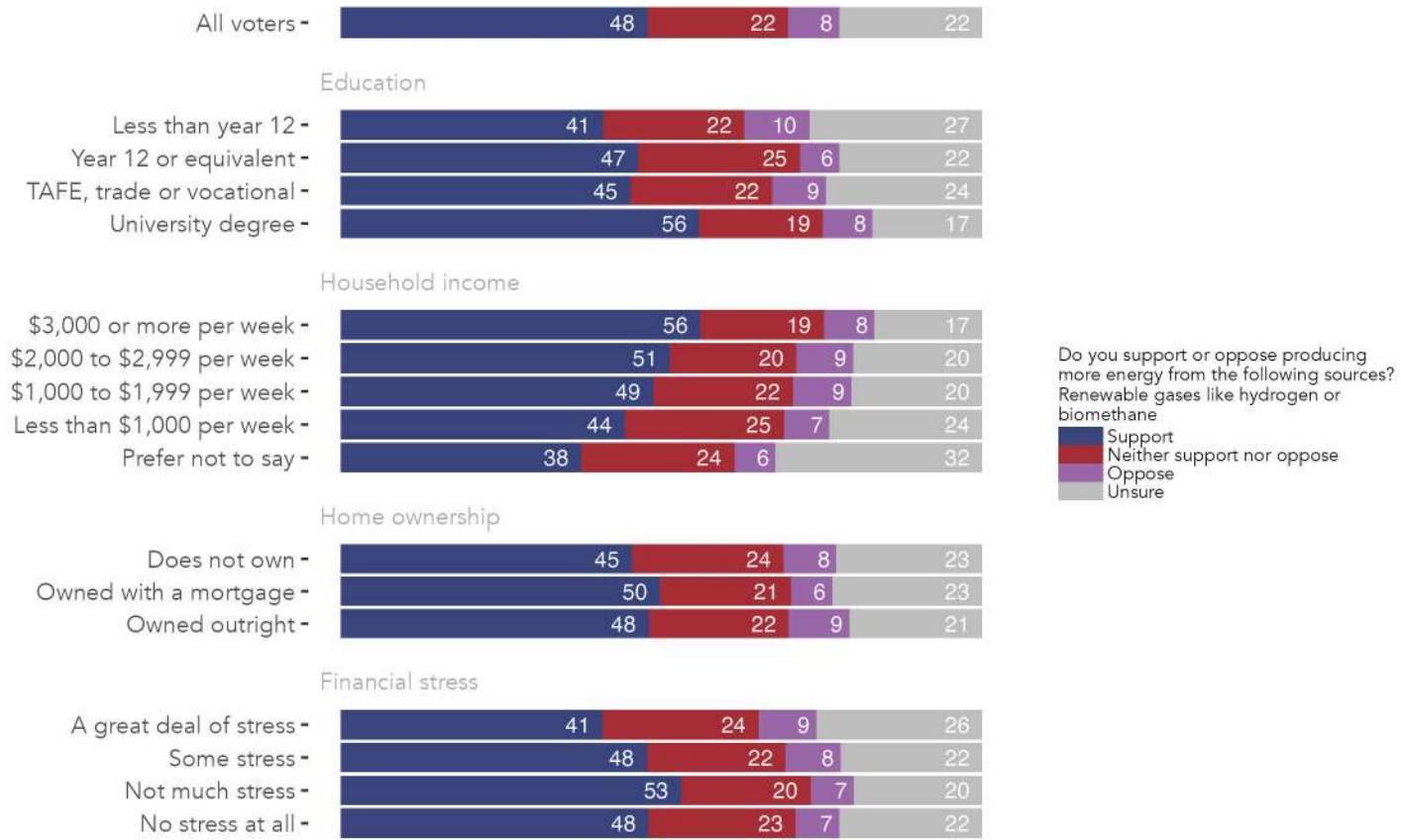


**Figure 131:** Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 113:** Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	48	22	8	22
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	53	21	7	19
Coalition	45	24	10	21
The Greens	54	20	5	21
Other parties and candidates	47	24	11	18
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	51	23	6	20
35-49	47	24	7	22
50-64	48	21	7	24
65 and older	46	19	11	24
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	37	22	9	32
Men	59	21	8	12
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	47	23	9	21
Victoria	45	23	7	25
Queensland	52	18	9	21
All other states and territories	49	21	8	22
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	51	19	7	23
Outer suburbs	46	25	8	21
Provincial cities	50	21	7	22
Rural communities	46	22	9	23

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



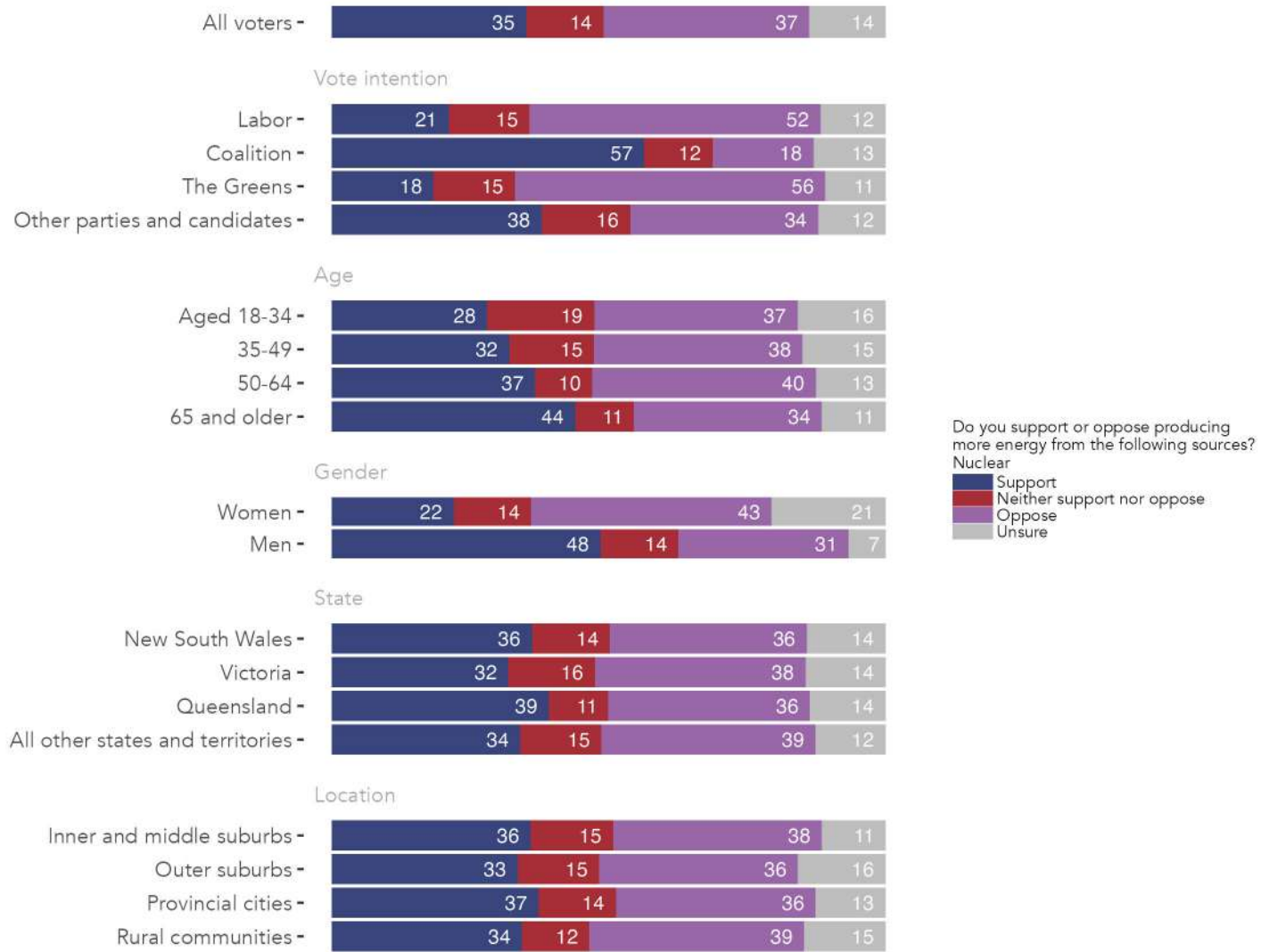
**Figure 132:** Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 114:** Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	48	22	8	22
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	41	22	10	27
Year 12 or equivalent	47	25	6	22
TAFE, trade or vocational	45	22	9	24
University degree	56	19	8	17
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	56	19	8	17
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	51	20	9	20
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	49	22	9	20
Less than \$1,000 per week	44	25	7	24
Prefer not to say	38	24	6	32
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	45	24	8	23
Owned with a mortgage	50	21	6	23
Owned outright	48	22	9	21
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	41	24	9	26
Some stress	48	22	8	22
Not much stress	53	20	7	20
No stress at all	48	23	7	22

# Nuclear

## Support for additional energy from Nuclear

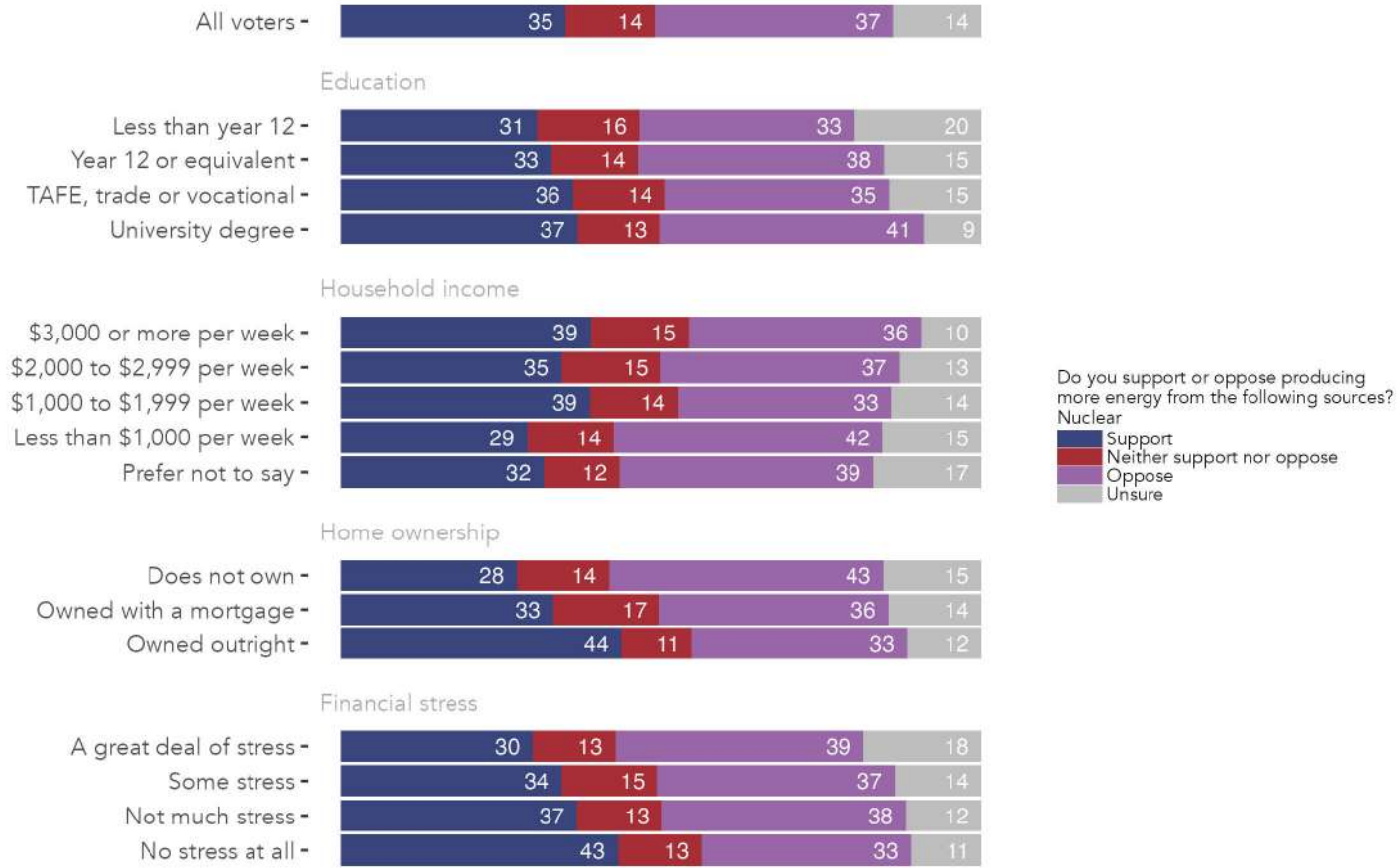


**Figure 133:** Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 115:** Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	35	14	37	14
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	21	15	52	12
Coalition	57	12	18	13
The Greens	18	15	56	11
Other parties and candidates	38	16	34	12
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	28	19	37	16
35-49	32	15	38	15
50-64	37	10	40	13
65 and older	44	11	34	11
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	22	14	43	21
Men	48	14	31	7
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	36	14	36	14
Victoria	32	16	38	14
Queensland	39	11	36	14
All other states and territories	34	15	39	12
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	36	15	38	11
Outer suburbs	33	15	36	16
Provincial cities	37	14	36	13
Rural communities	34	12	39	15

## Support for additional energy from Nuclear



**Figure 134:** Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

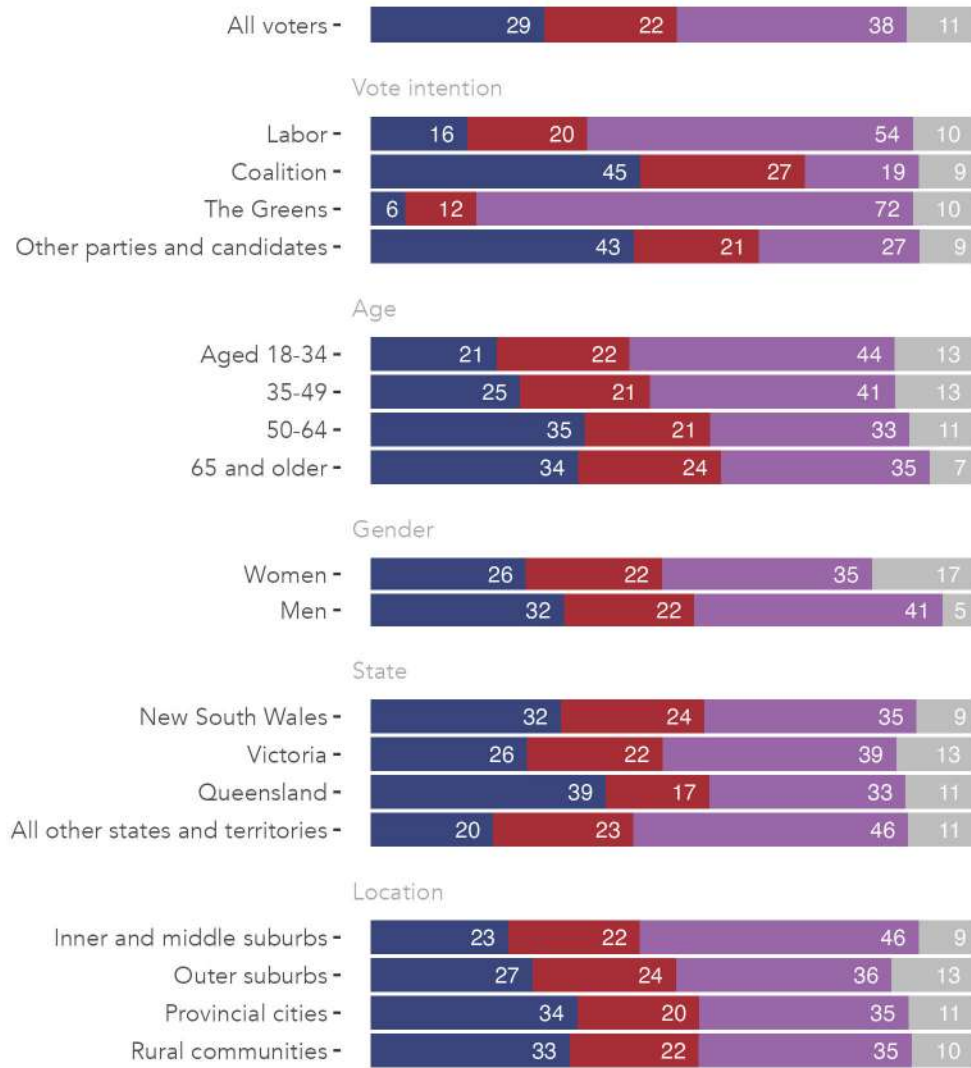


**Table 116:** Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.  
Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	35	14	37	14
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	31	16	33	20
Year 12 or equivalent	33	14	38	15
TAFE, trade or vocational	36	14	35	15
University degree	37	13	41	9
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	39	15	36	10
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	35	15	37	13
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	39	14	33	14
Less than \$1,000 per week	29	14	42	15
Prefer not to say	32	12	39	17
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	28	14	43	15
Owned with a mortgage	33	17	36	14
Owned outright	44	11	33	12
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	30	13	39	18
Some stress	34	15	37	14
Not much stress	37	13	38	12
No stress at all	43	13	33	11

# Coal

## Support for additional energy from Coal



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

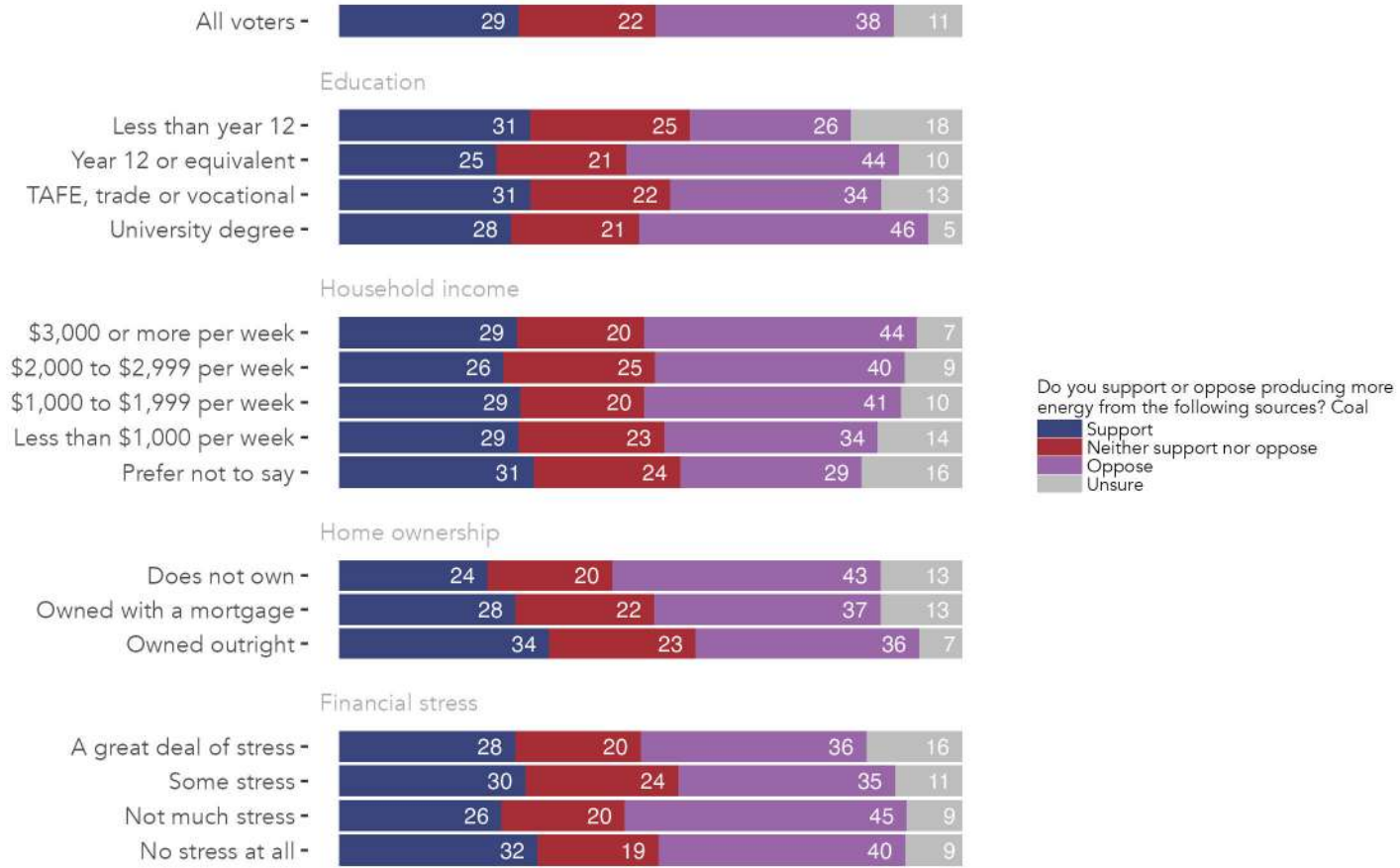
- Support
- Neither support nor oppose
- Oppose
- Unsure

**Figure 135:** Support for additional energy from Coal, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 117:** Support for additional energy from Coal, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	29	22	38	11
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	16	20	54	10
Coalition	45	27	19	9
The Greens	6	12	72	10
Other parties and candidates	43	21	27	9
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	21	22	44	13
35-49	25	21	41	13
50-64	35	21	33	11
65 and older	34	24	35	7
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	26	22	35	17
Men	32	22	41	5
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	32	24	35	9
Victoria	26	22	39	13
Queensland	39	17	33	11
All other states and territories	20	23	46	11
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	23	22	46	9
Outer suburbs	27	24	36	13
Provincial cities	34	20	35	11
Rural communities	33	22	35	10

## Support for additional energy from Coal



**Figure 136:** Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 118:** Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Unsure
All voters	29	22	38	11
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	31	25	26	18
Year 12 or equivalent	25	21	44	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	31	22	34	13
University degree	28	21	46	5
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	29	20	44	7
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	26	25	40	9
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	29	20	41	10
Less than \$1,000 per week	29	23	34	14
Prefer not to say	31	24	29	16
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	24	20	43	13
Owned with a mortgage	28	22	37	13
Owned outright	34	23	36	7
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	28	20	36	16
Some stress	30	24	35	11
Not much stress	26	20	45	9
No stress at all	32	19	40	9

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

## Question text

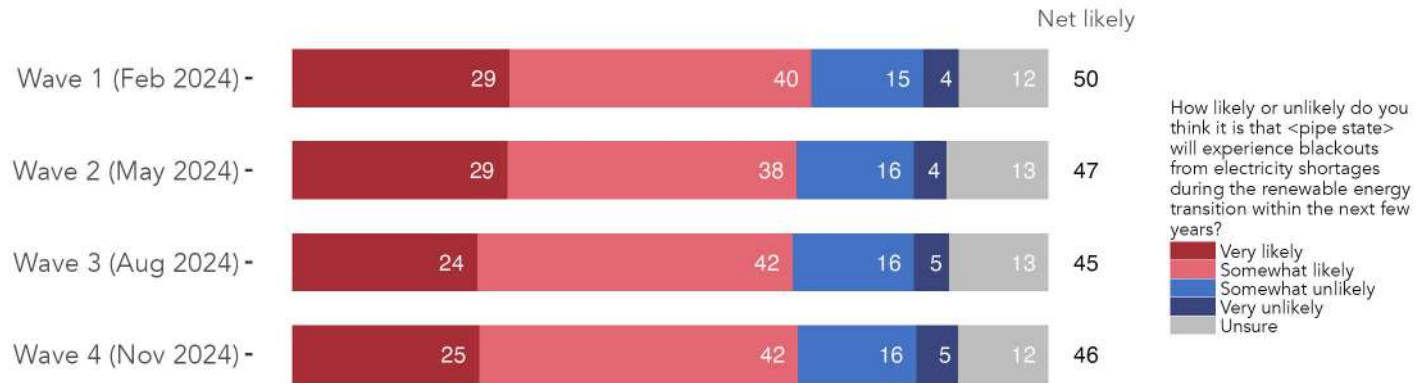
*How likely or unlikely do you think it is that **pipe respondent's state** will experience blackouts from electricity shortages during the renewable energy transition within the next few years?*

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, 2, 3 and 4 compared



**Figure 137:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

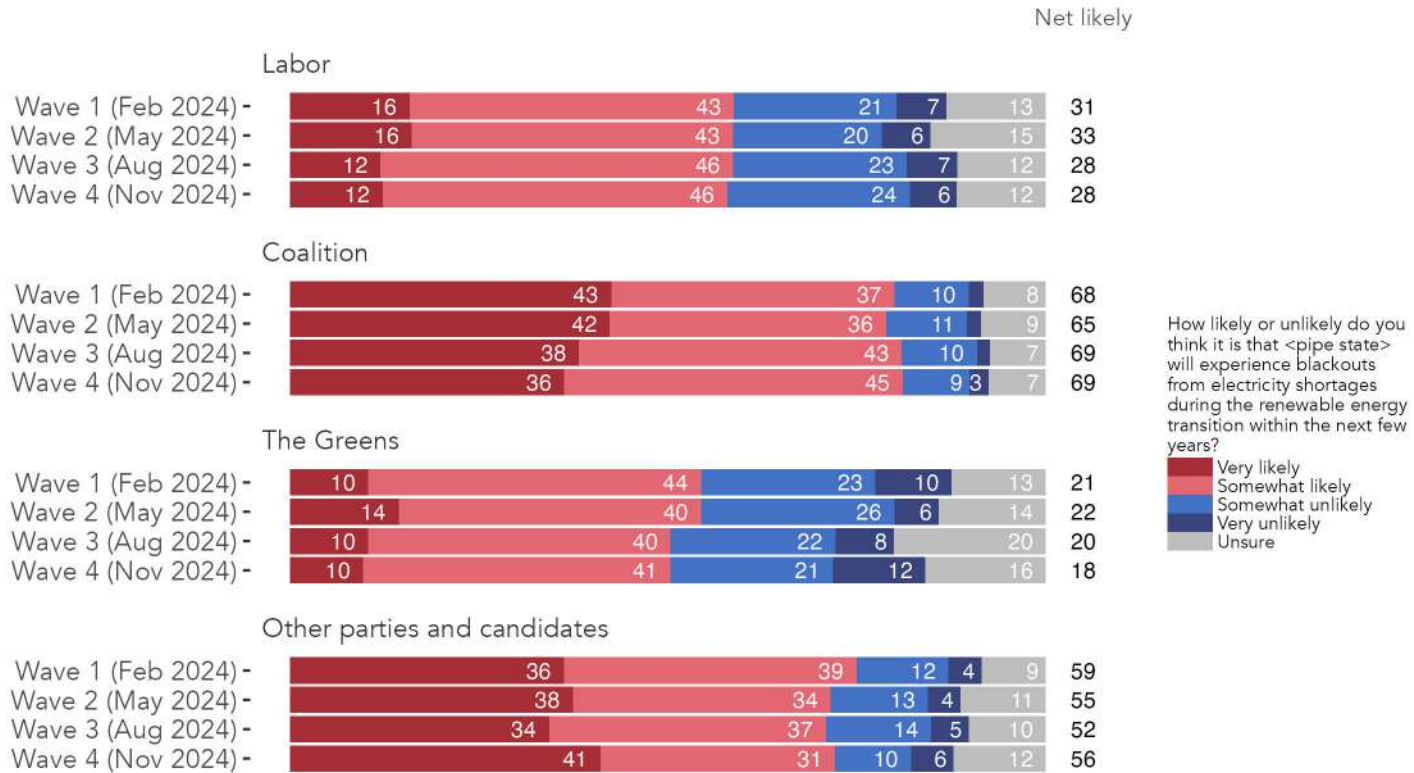
**Table 119:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

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



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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared



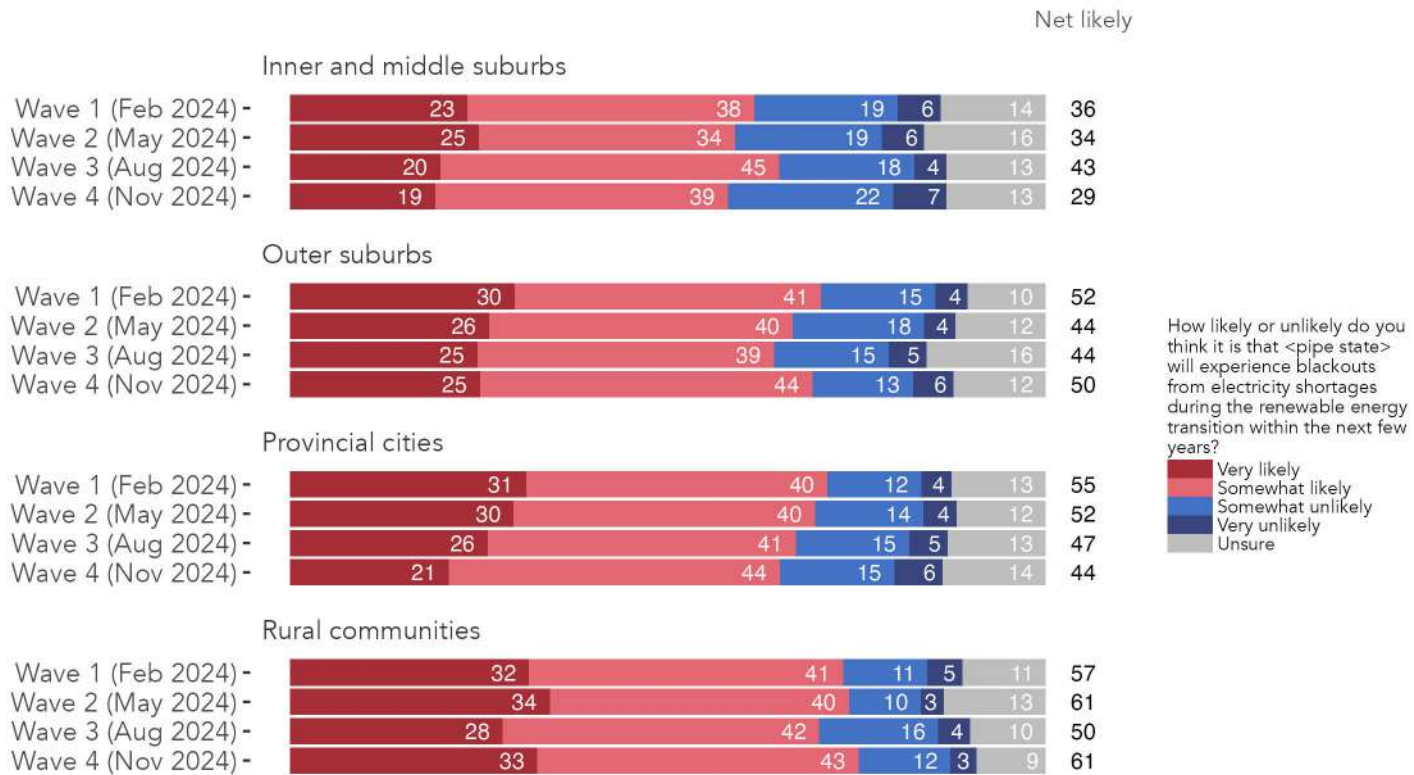
**Figure 138:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 120:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	36	39	12	4	9	59
Wave 2 (May 2024)	38	34	13	4	11	55
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	34	37	14	5	10	52
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	41	31	10	6	12	56

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

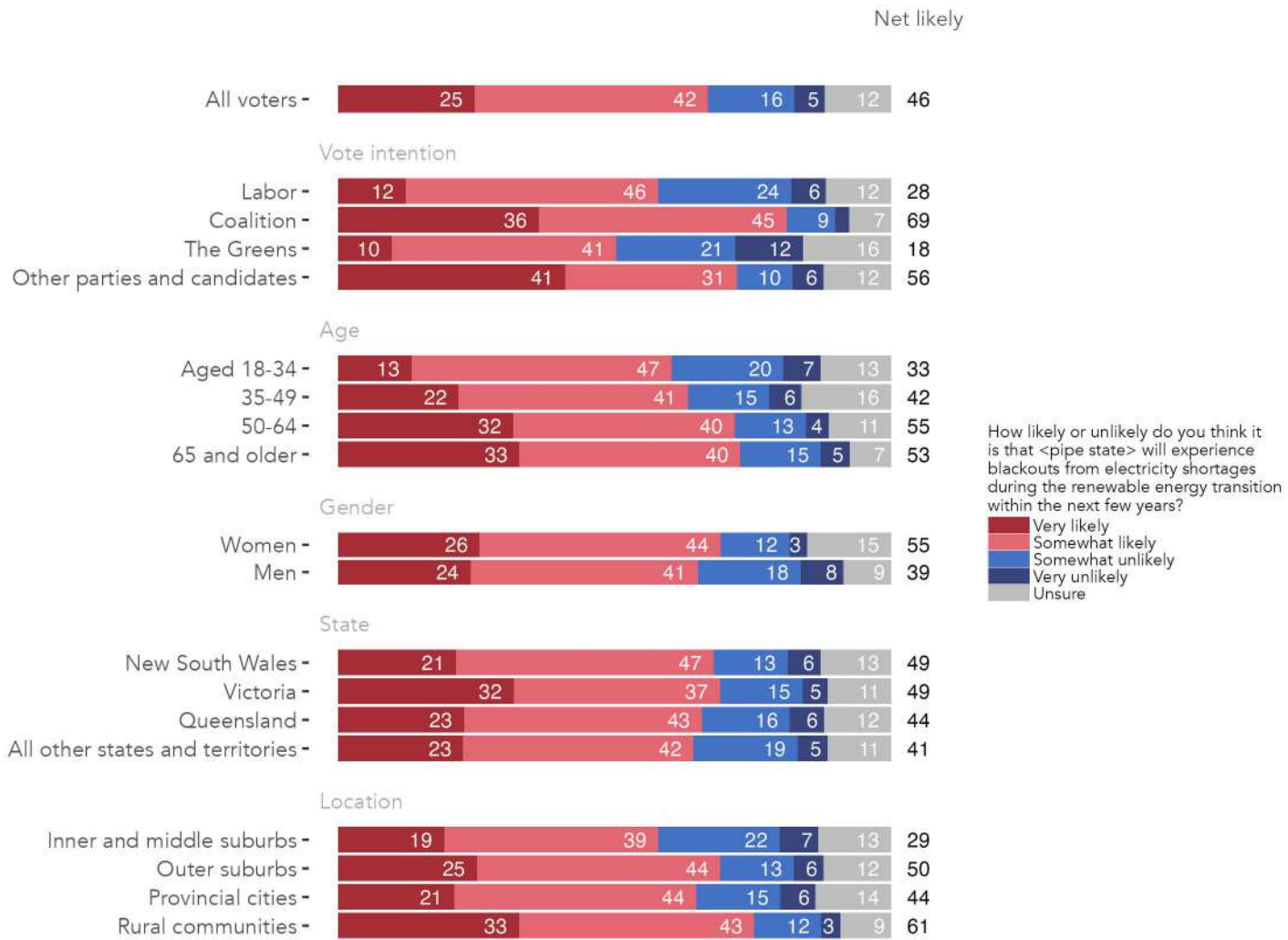


**Figure 139:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 121:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

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

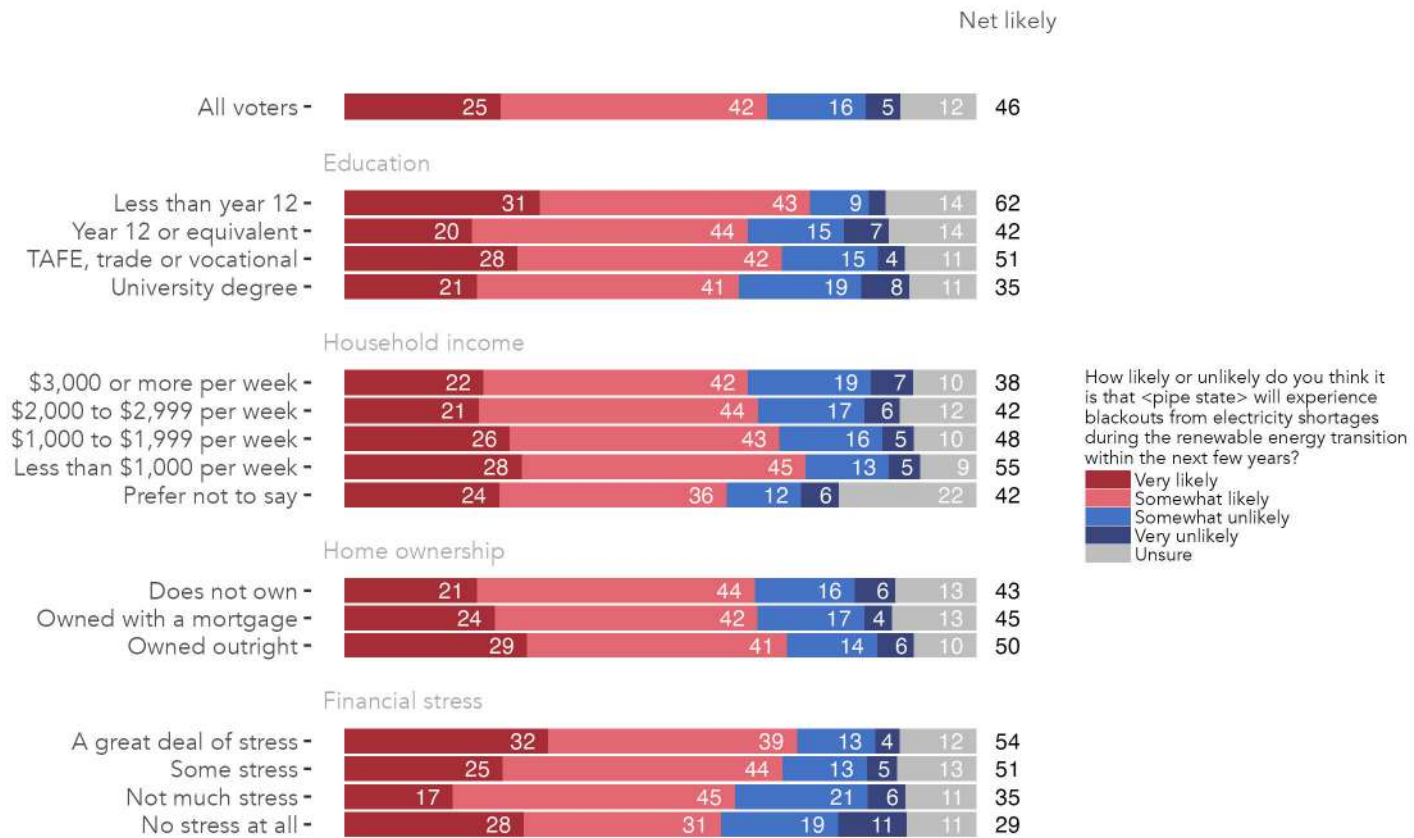


**Figure 140:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net likelihood of experiencing blackouts (total share that report likely, minus the total share that report unlikely). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 122:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
All voters	25	42	16	5	12	46
<b>Vote intention</b>						
Labor	12	46	24	6	12	28
Coalition	36	45	9	3	7	69
The Greens	10	41	21	12	16	18
Other parties and candidates	41	31	10	6	12	56
<b>Age</b>						
Aged 18-34	13	47	20	7	13	33
35-49	22	41	15	6	16	42
50-64	32	40	13	4	11	55
65 and older	33	40	15	5	7	53
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	26	44	12	3	15	55
Men	24	41	18	8	9	39
<b>State</b>						
New South Wales	21	47	13	6	13	49
Victoria	32	37	15	5	11	49
Queensland	23	43	16	6	12	44
All other states and territories	23	42	19	5	11	41
<b>Location</b>						
Inner and middle suburbs	19	39	22	7	13	29
Outer suburbs	25	44	13	6	12	50
Provincial cities	21	44	15	6	14	44
Rural communities	33	43	12	3	9	61

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



**Figure 141:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net likelihood of experiencing blackouts (total share that report likely, minus the total share that report unlikely). Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 123:** How voters perceive the risk of their state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
All voters	25	42	16	5	12	46
<b>Education</b>						
Less than year 12	31	43	9	3	14	62
Year 12 or equivalent	20	44	15	7	14	42
TAFE, trade or vocational	28	42	15	4	11	51
University degree	21	41	19	8	11	35
<b>Household income</b>						
\$3,000 or more per week	22	42	19	7	10	38
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	21	44	17	6	12	42
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	26	43	16	5	10	48
Less than \$1,000 per week	28	45	13	5	9	55
Prefer not to say	24	36	12	6	22	42
<b>Home ownership</b>						
Does not own	21	44	16	6	13	43
Owned with a mortgage	24	42	17	4	13	45
Owned outright	29	41	14	6	10	50
<b>Financial stress</b>						
A great deal of stress	32	39	13	4	12	54
Some stress	25	44	13	5	13	51
Not much stress	17	45	21	6	11	35
No stress at all	28	31	19	11	11	29



## Australian's 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.*

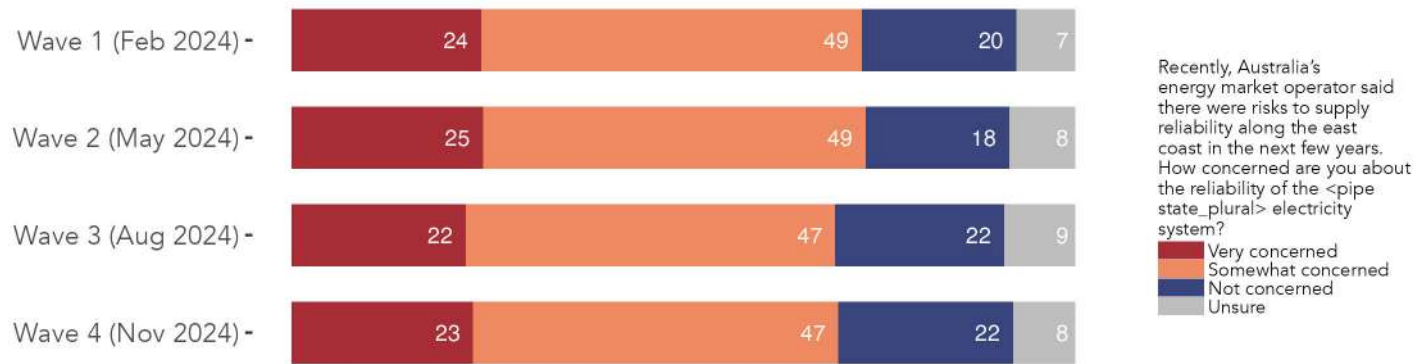
**How concerned are you about the reliability of the pipe respondent's state (plural) electricity system?**

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, 2, 3 and 4 compared



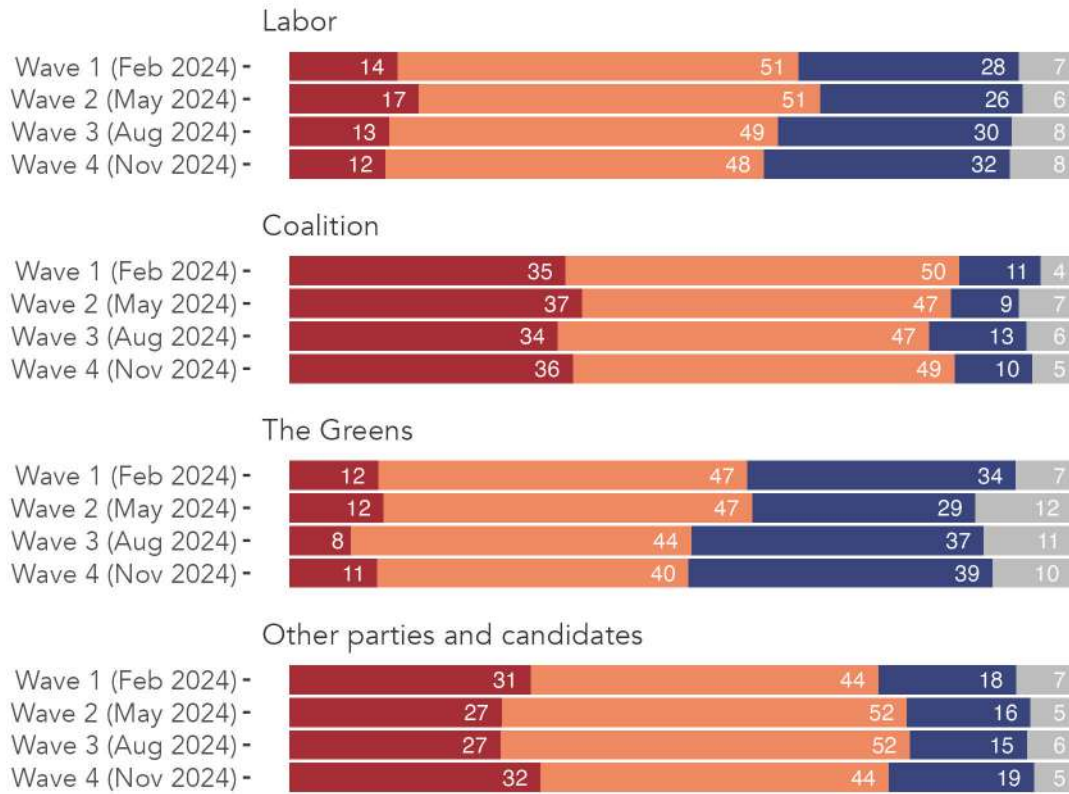
**Figure 142:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 124:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state’s electricity system. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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

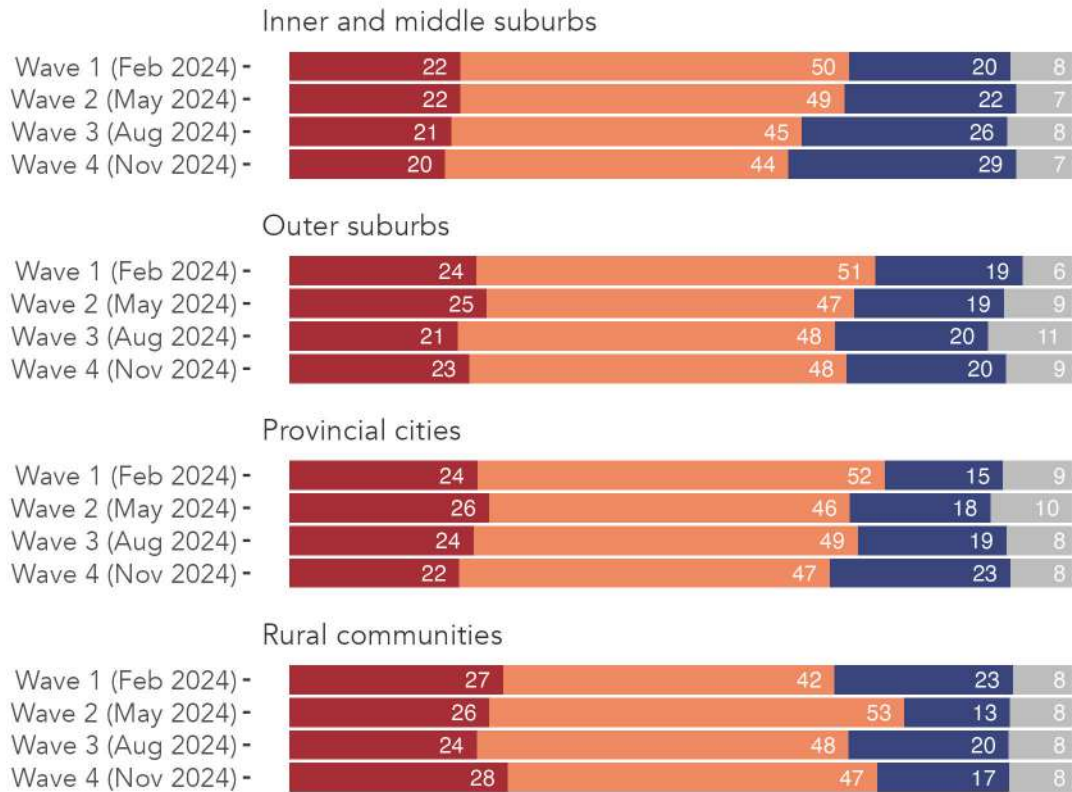
**Figure 143:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 125:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state’s electricity system, by federal vote intention. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<b>Other parties and candidates</b>				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	31	44	18	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	27	52	16	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	27	52	15	6
Wave 4 (Nov 2024)	32	44	19	5

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

Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared

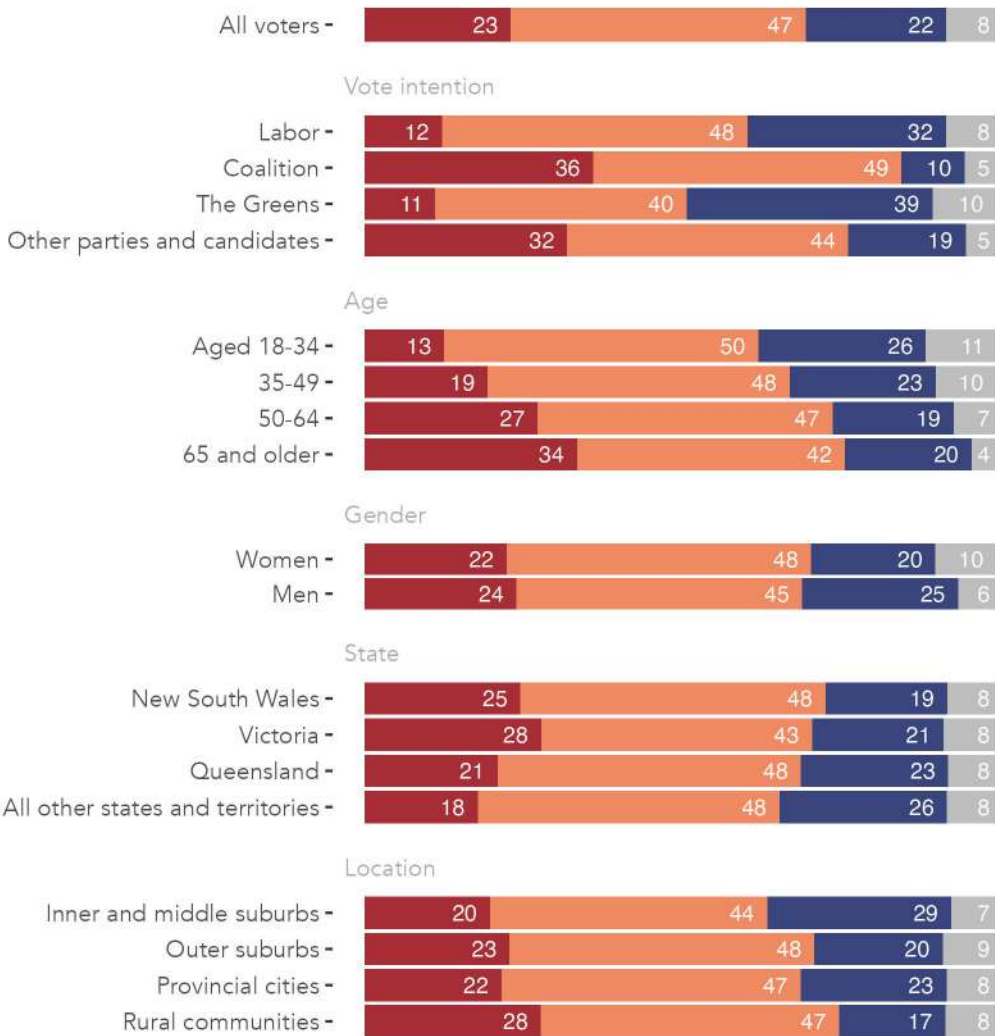


**Figure 144:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 compared.

**Table 126:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state’s electricity system, by location. Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 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
<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
<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
<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

### 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

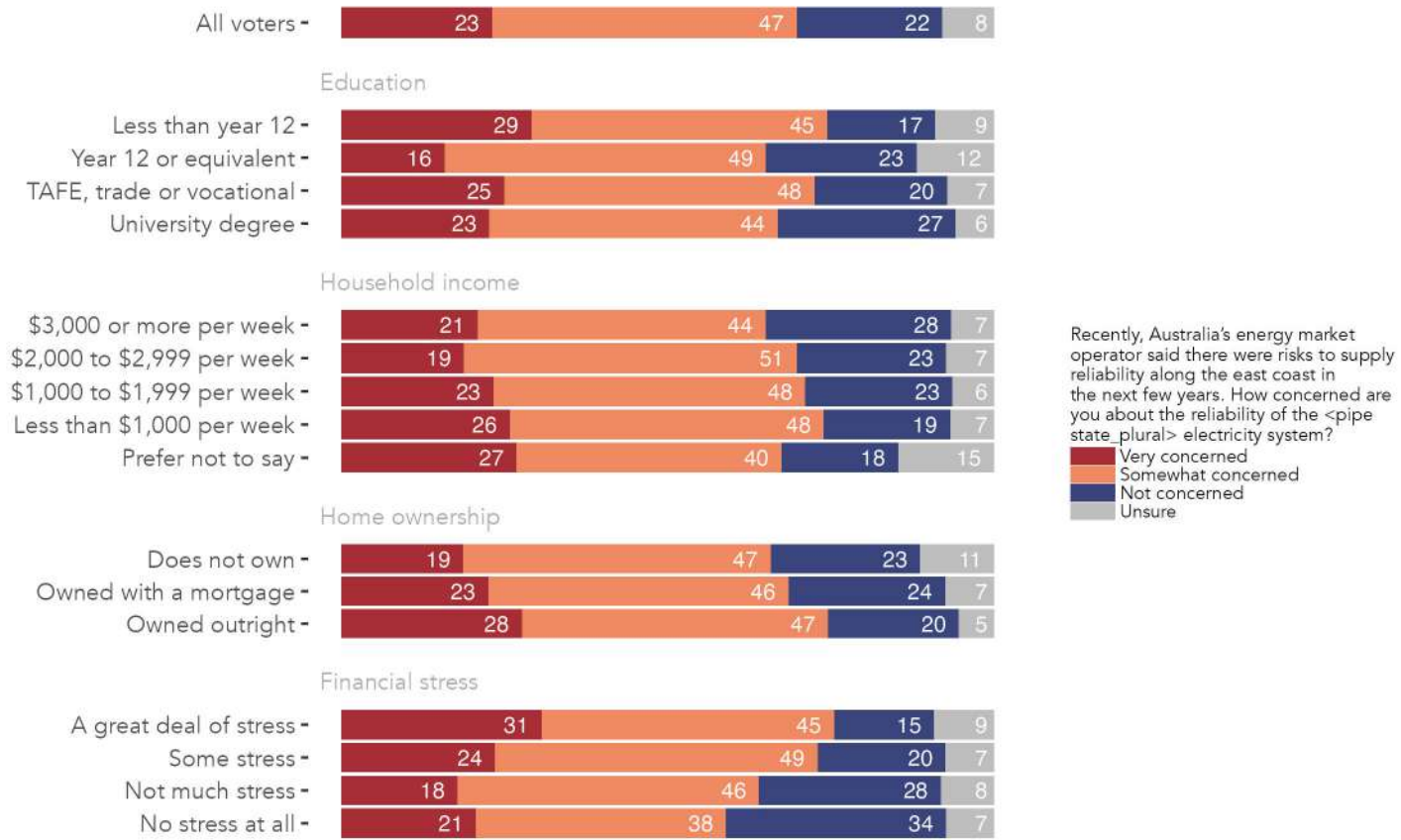
**Figure 145:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.



**Table 127:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state’s electricity system, by federal vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
All voters	23	47	22	8
<b>Vote intention</b>				
Labor	12	48	32	8
Coalition	36	49	10	5
The Greens	11	40	39	10
Other parties and candidates	32	44	19	5
<b>Age</b>				
Aged 18-34	13	50	26	11
35-49	19	48	23	10
50-64	27	47	19	7
65 and older	34	42	20	4
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	22	48	20	10
Men	24	45	25	6
<b>State</b>				
New South Wales	25	48	19	8
Victoria	28	43	21	8
Queensland	21	48	23	8
All other states and territories	18	48	26	8
<b>Location</b>				
Inner and middle suburbs	20	44	29	7
Outer suburbs	23	48	20	9
Provincial cities	22	47	23	8
Rural communities	28	47	17	8

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



**Figure 146:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

**Table 128:** Share of voters concerned with the reliability of their state's electricity system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 4 EnergyShift Survey, November 2024.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
All voters	23	47	22	8
<b>Education</b>				
Less than year 12	29	45	17	9
Year 12 or equivalent	16	49	23	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	48	20	7
University degree	23	44	27	6
<b>Household income</b>				
\$3,000 or more per week	21	44	28	7
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	19	51	23	7
\$1,000 to \$1,999 per week	23	48	23	6
Less than \$1,000 per week	26	48	19	7
Prefer not to say	27	40	18	15
<b>Home ownership</b>				
Does not own	19	47	23	11
Owned with a mortgage	23	46	24	7
Owned outright	28	47	20	5
<b>Financial stress</b>				
A great deal of stress	31	45	15	9
Some stress	24	49	20	7
Not much stress	18	46	28	8
No stress at all	21	38	34	7



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY