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INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

EnergyShift

Tracking Poll: Wave 3

30 August, 2024

EnergyShift
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A RedBridge Group Report

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INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

Executive summary

- Overall, opinion has not shifted much on energy over the past six months since the EnergyShift tracking survey began.
- Australians remain highly supportive of renewable sources of electricity, and would like to see an increase in the energy obtained from them.
- However, cost of living and the price of electricity remain core concerns for the majority of Australians. This is clearly impacting views on energy policy.
- In particular, concerns about the cost of renewables have increased at the same time as the appetite to spend more on them has declined, and this appears to be driving down support for the growth of renewable energy production. Concurrently, there is a small uptick in support for the production of energy from natural gas.
- The greater opposition to increased renewable energy production, and support for gas, coal and nuclear is concentrated among those Australians who believe cleaner energy production will drive up power bills.

Contents

Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Tuesday 20 and Wednesday 28 August. The sample of N = 2,025 Australian citizens aged 18 and older, who were enrolled to vote was recruited over online panel to fill quotas based on age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2022 federal election.

Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education and location. The efficiency of these weights was 92 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 1863.

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 ± 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

Renewables remain Australians' preferred source of electricity

Overall, voters are highly supportive of renewable sources of electricity, and would like to see an increase in the energy obtained from them.

Solar is the most popular option for increased energy production (of those asked about), with 82 per cent supporting this (see figure 114). This was followed by wind, with 60 and 59 per cent supporting increased production from onshore and offshore wind, respectively.

Natural gas was the equal third most popular option for increased production (of those offered), with 56 per cent of voters supporting increased energy from this source, followed by 47 per cent from renewable gases, 34 per cent from nuclear and 29 per cent from coal.

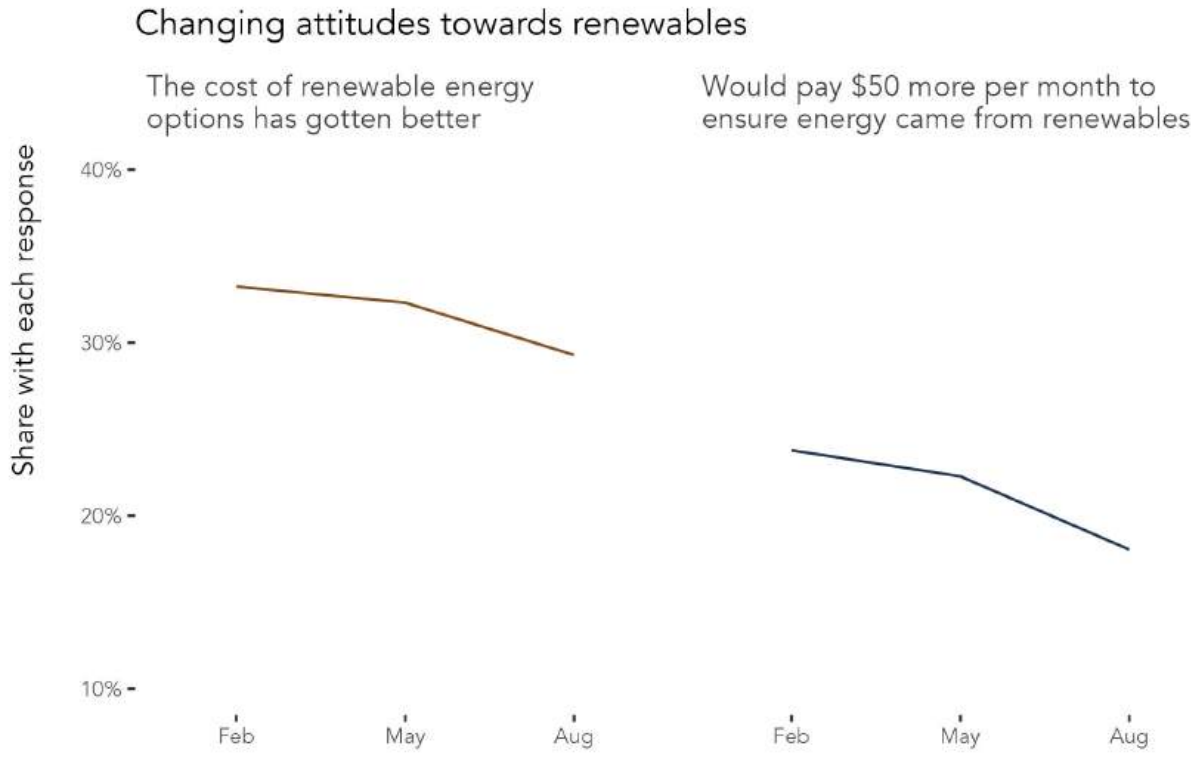

Figure 1: Share of voters who say the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better, and that they would be willing to pay more per month to ensure their energy came from renewables (the sample for the latter is approximately N=500 per wave).

However, while support for renewables is high, there has been a small decline in the appetite for increased energy production from these sources

Cost of living remains voters' core concern, and this appears to be impacting attitudes towards energy policy. The belief that renewables increase the cost of electricity has grown, while the willingness to pay

more for energy from renewables has declined. As a result, the support for greater energy production from renewables is also down slightly since February.

Sixty-four per cent rank cost of living as the issue that should be prioritised by the Federal government, down three points since February. However, the share saying housing attainability was the most important issue increased by nearly as much, up two points to 12 per cent. The other priorities were health (stable across all three waves, at seven per cent) and climate change (down one since February, at four per cent; see figure 7). The transition to renewable energy was ranked as the main priority by just three per cent of voters (up one point since February). Of those who rated cost of living as the most important issue, the price of electricity bills has increased as a concern by four points since February, from 10 to 14 per cent (see figure 12).

As a result of these findings, it is not a surprise that cost remains Australians' top energy priority. Sixty per cent say that cost is their first priority (of the three provided), while 22 per cent say energy reliability is more important (see figure 23). Conversely, the share of voters that say faster emissions reduction is their top priority is down two points from the start of the year, from 15 to 13 per cent.

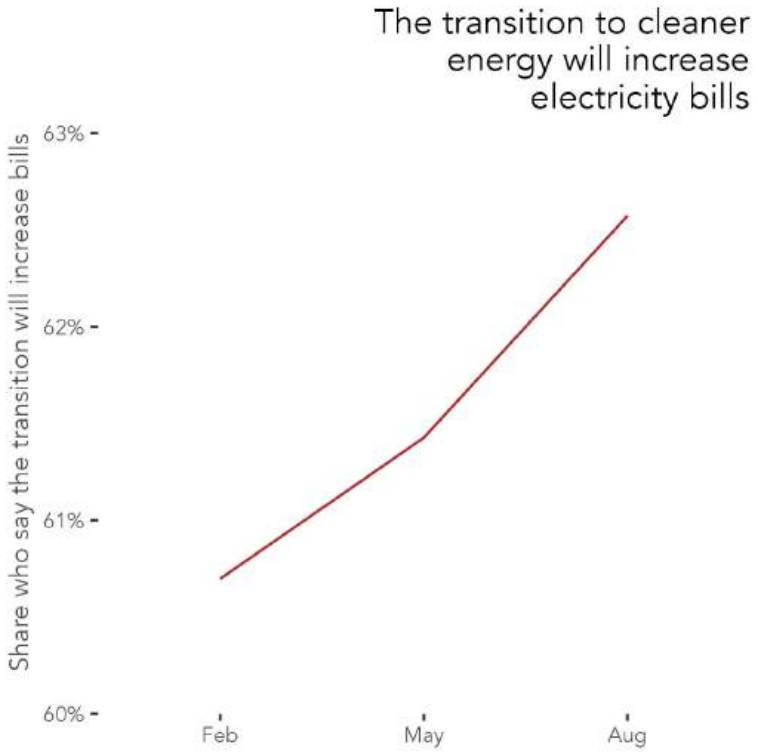

Figure 2: Share of voters who say that the transition to cleaner energy will increase electricity bills over the next five years.

Concurrently, the share of Australians who say that the cost of renewable energy options has gotten better has declined slightly since February, from 33 to 30 per cent (see figure 1). Similarly, the willingness to pay even a small amount extra for electricity has declined from an already low base. In February, 24 per cent were willing to pay $50 more per month. That is now down to 18 per cent (note that this was from a sub-sample of n=500 per wave). The share who say that the transition to cleaner energy will increase electricity bills has also grown, from 61 to 63 per cent (see figure 2).

These are small shifts, but they are all in the same direction. They may also be associated with a small decline in support for an increase in the reliance on renewable energy sources.

While renewable energy sources remain more popular than alternatives, figure 3 shows that, since February, there has been a small drop in support for an increased use of solar, offshore and onshore wind, as well as renewable gases (such as hydrogen and biomethane). The support for onshore wind saw the largest drop (five points). At the same time, there has been a small increase in the share of Australians who support more energy sourced from natural gas. Support for coal may have also increased, albeit well within the margin of error and from a low base.

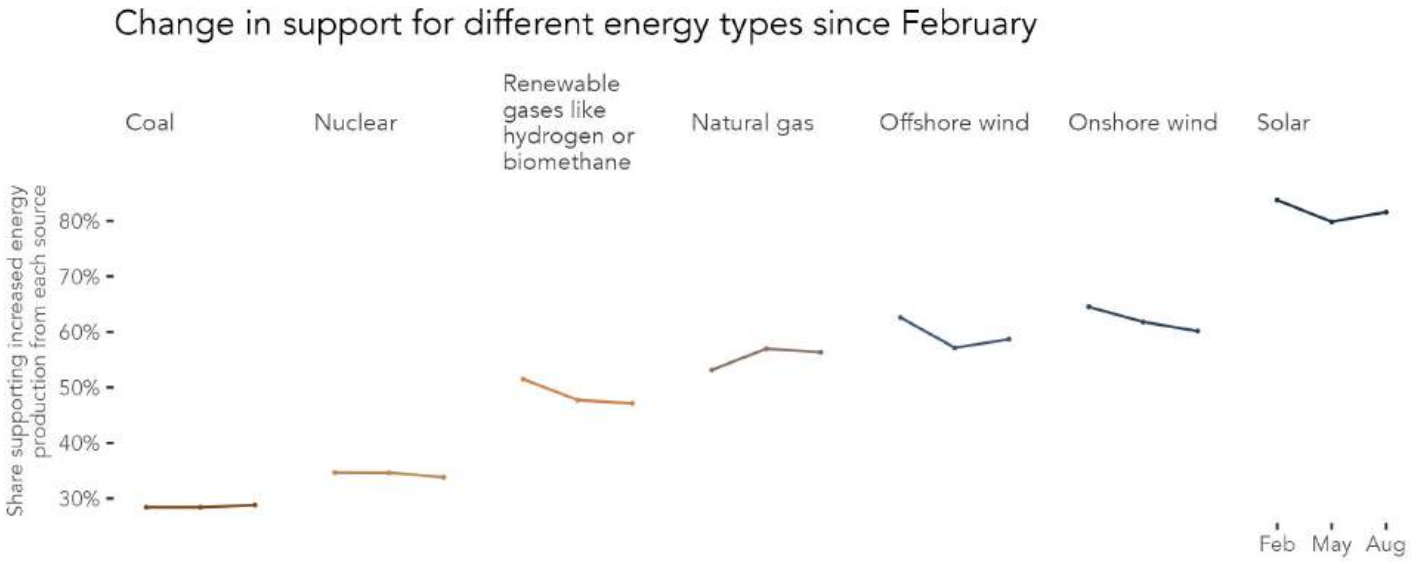

Figure 3: Support for increased energy production from different sources of electricity in each wave of the track.

Cost of living biting

While these changes in opinion are relatively small, these are significant moves over a relatively short six-month period. They are likely the result of cost concerns. As figure 4 demonstrates, opposition to the increased use of both offshore and onshore wind is much higher (30 and 29 per cent, respectively) among voters who believe that a shift to cleaner energy sources will significantly increase power bills, compared to those who believe it will significantly decrease bills (eight and seven per cent of whom oppose greater reliance on offshore and onshore wind power). The relationship is weaker for solar, with 10 per cent of those who believe greater reliance on clean energy sources will significantly increase power bills opposing its increased use, compared with five per cent who believe this will significantly reduce power bills.

We cannot prove the direction of causality. It is possible that there is some motivated reasoning involved, with those who do not like renewables already for other reasons (such as ideology) deciding that they will negatively impact energy bills. However, the greater impact of expected costs on wind than solar is interesting. Additionally, we can also see that the reverse effect is also evident (albeit weaker than for wind power), when it comes to gas, nuclear and coal.

Seventy-three per cent of those who believe a greater reliance on cleaner energy will significantly increase power bills support increased production of energy from natural gas, while 53 per cent support nuclear and

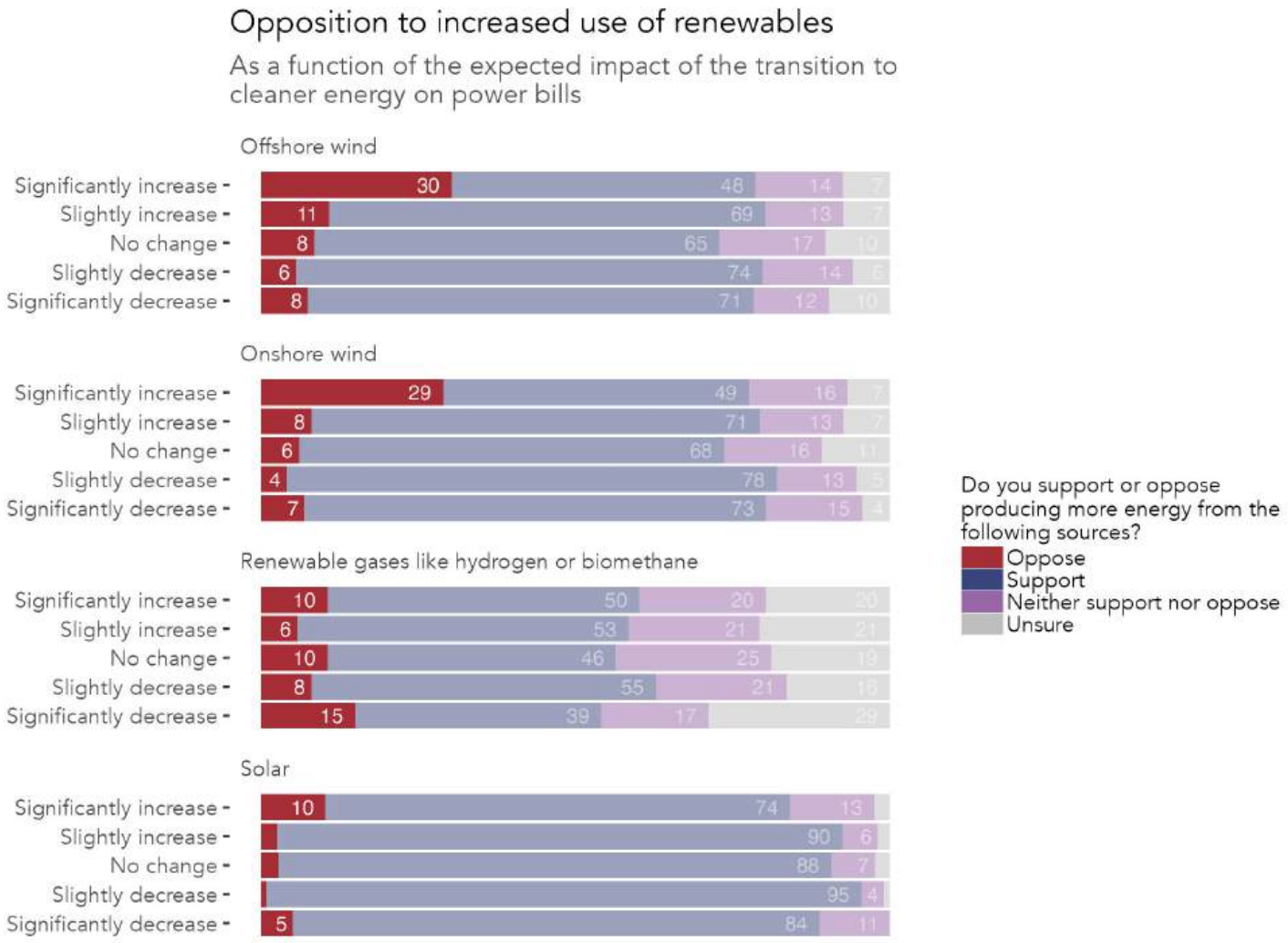

Figure 4: Opposition to increased energy production from renewable sources of electricity, by the expected impact of the transition to cleaner energy sources on power bills.

46 per cent coal (see figure 5). Conversely, those who believe more clean energy will significantly reduce power bills are less enthusiastic about these power sources: 30 per cent increase energy production from natural gas, and 22 per cent both from nuclear and coal.

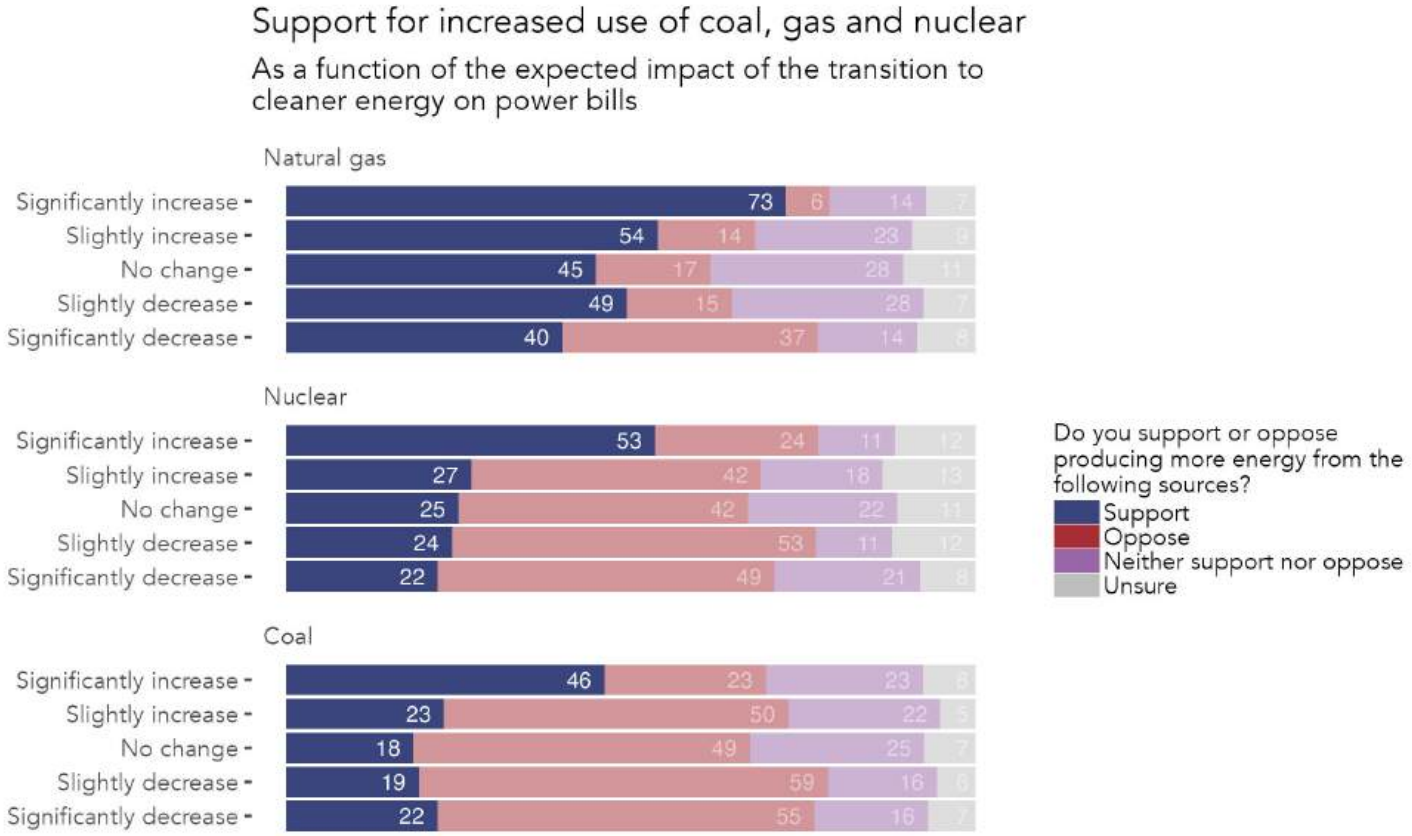

Figure 5: Support for increased energy production from coal, gas and nuclear, by the expected impact of the transition to cleaner energy sources on power bills.

Meeting Australia's carbon emissions targets

Voters have become slightly more confident that the federal government is on track to meet its carbon emissions reduction target by 2030. However, this hides shifts underneath the surface.

In February three per cent strongly agreed and 21 per cent agreed that the government was on track to meet its targets, while 29 per cent disagreed and 11 per cent strongly disagreed (16 per cent less likely to agree than disagree). In Wave 3 of the Track, this was fairly steady with three per cent strongly agreeing, 22 per cent agreeing, 27 per cent disagreeing and 12 per cent strongly disagreeing (14 points less likely to agree than disagree; see figure 83).

However, below the headline results, there were some larger shifts. Labor voters remain relatively confident the government will meet its emission reduction targets, but there is an increase in skepticism from Coalition and Greens voters (as can be seen in figure 84).

Labor voters have become more confident that the government will hit its target. In February, they were seven per cent more likely to agree than disagree that the government would meet its targets. This has

increased to 16 per cent. However, Coalition voters have become slightly less confident. In February they were 34 per cent less likely to agree than disagree this would happen. That is now down to 36 per cent less. The largest decline in agreement was among Greens voters, though. In the first Wave of this Track they were 19 points less likely to agree than disagree that the government would hit its target. This has declined to 23 per cent less likely.

Attitudes towards gas

Most voters say they support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations,with 52 per cent in support or strongly supporting compared with 22 per cent opposed or strongly opposed. This level of support has been very stable since February (see figure 67).

Conversely, support for state governments phasing out gas connections for existing homes continues to decline, with net support down two more points since May, after dropping five points over the previous three months. In the most recent wave of the survey, just six per cent of voters supported a phase-out of gas connections (down two points since February), with another 20 per cent supporting this (also down two points). Conversely, 29 per cent opposed (up to two points since February) and 26 per cent strongly opposed (up one point).

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

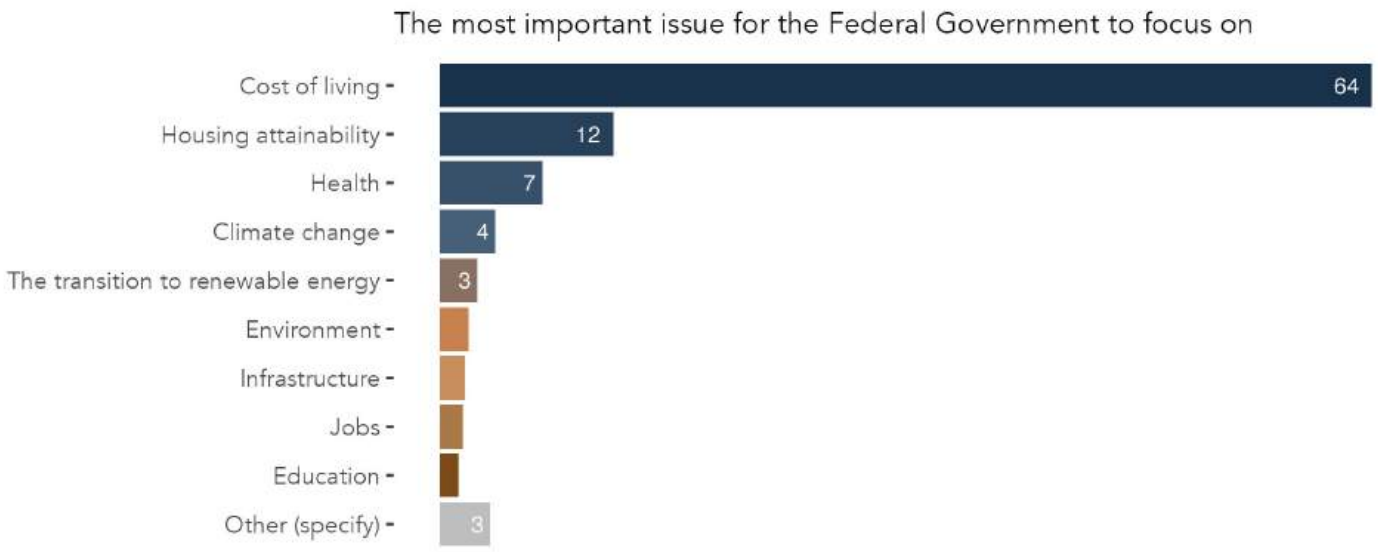

Figure 6: Share of voters in the Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now.

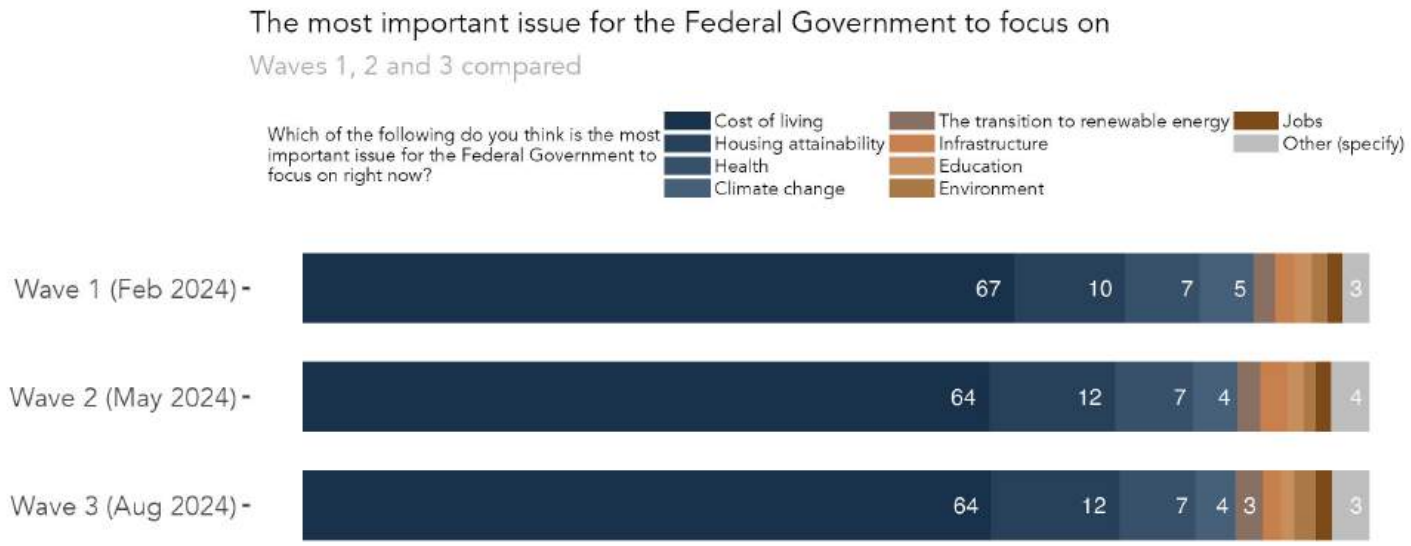

Figure 7: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

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

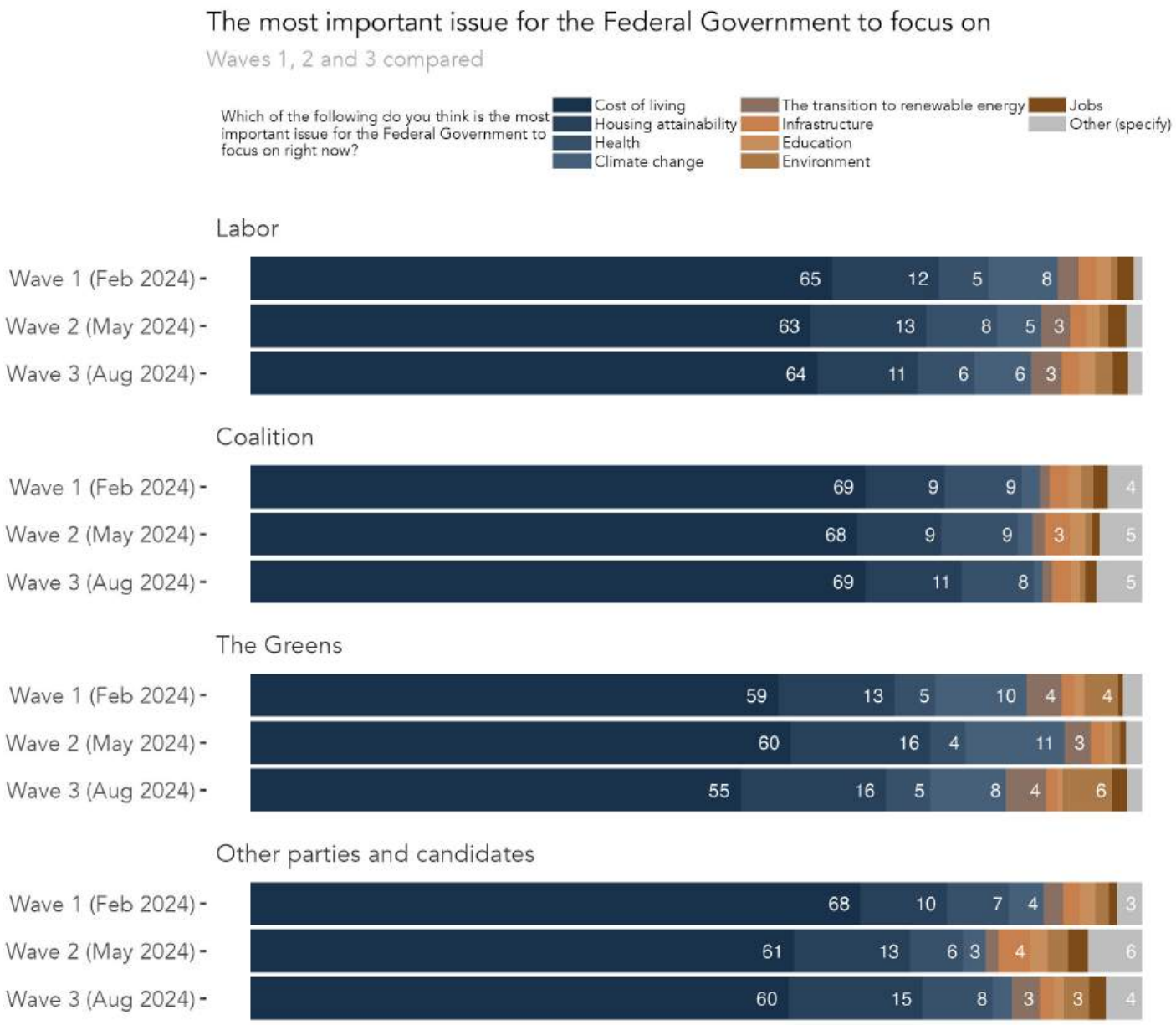

Figure 8: Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 2: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

	Wave	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
Labor											
	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
Coalition											
	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
The Greens											
	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
Other parties and candidates											
	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

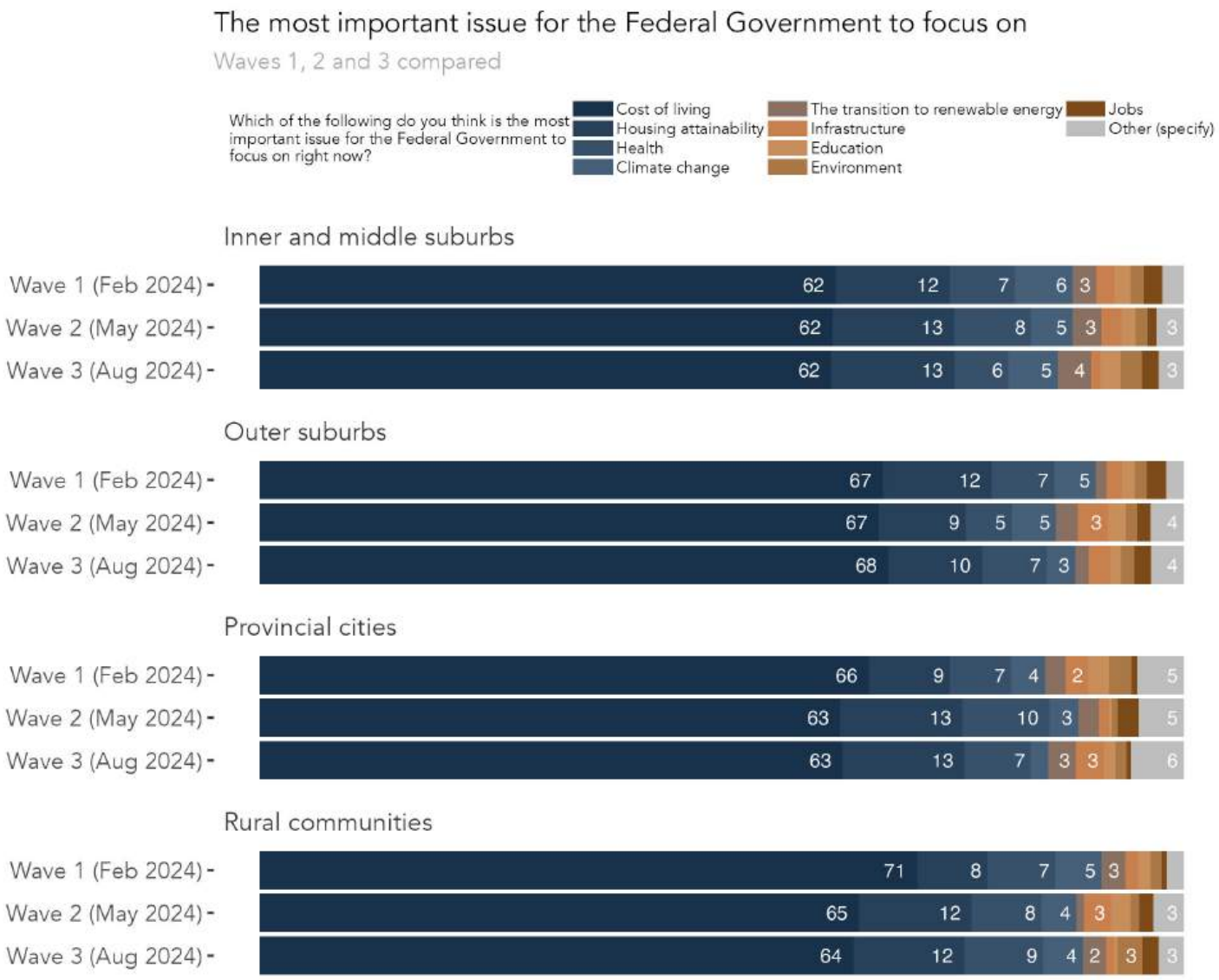

Figure 9: Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

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

	Wave	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
Inner and middle suburbs											
	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
Outer suburbs											
	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
Provincial cities											
	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
Rural communities											
	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

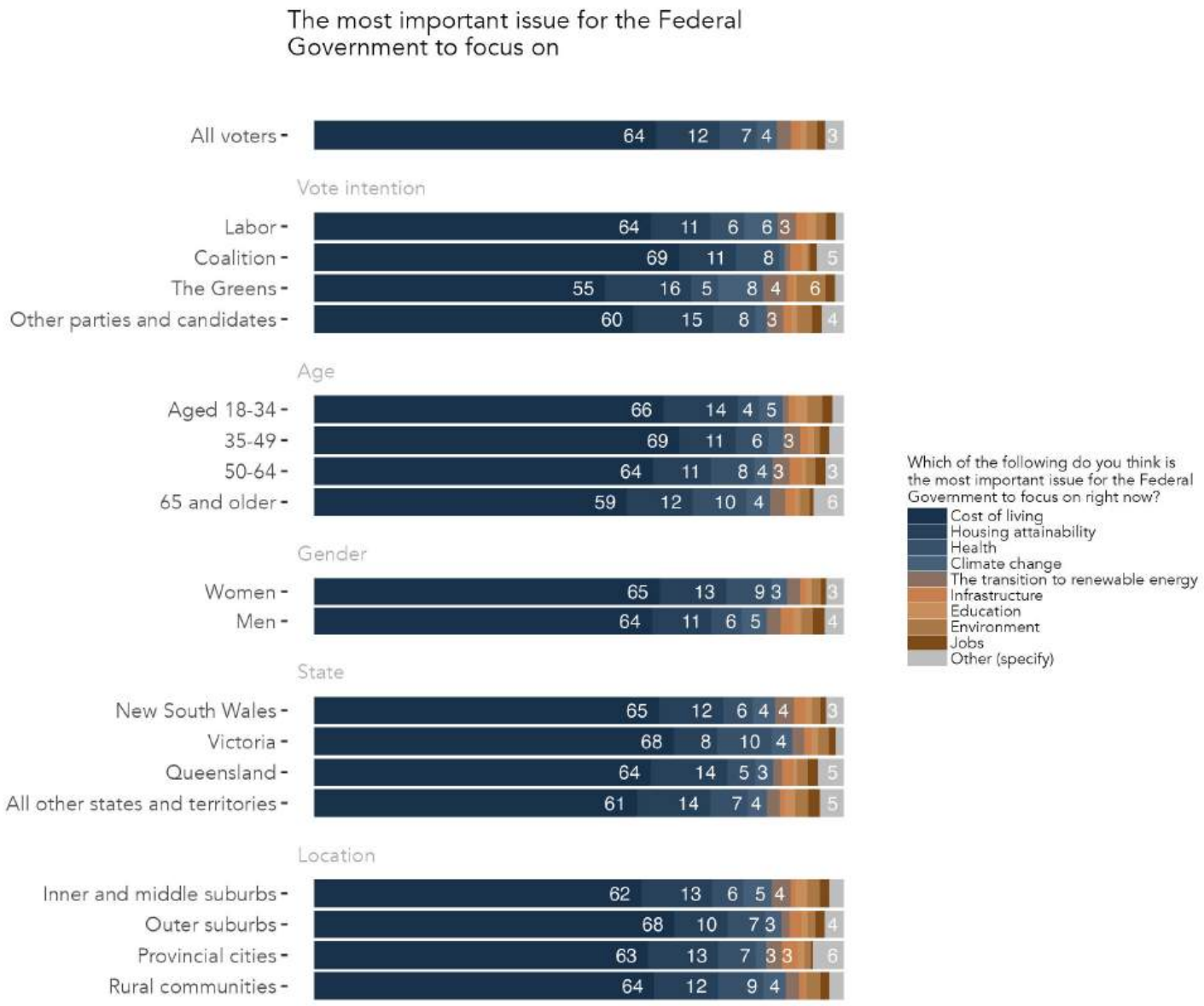

Figure 10: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 4: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
All voters	64	12	7	4	3	2	1	2	2	3
Vote intention										
Labor	64	11	6	6	3	2	2	2	2	2
Coalition	69	11	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
The Greens	55	16	5	8	4	1	1	6	2	2
Other parties and candidates	60	15	8	2	3	2	1	3	2	4
Age										
Aged 18-34	66	14	4	5	1	1	2	3	2	2
35-49	69	11	6	3	3	1	1	1	2	3
50-64	64	11	8	4	3	2	1	2	2	3
65 and older	59	12	10	4	3	2	1	2	1	6
Gender										
Women	65	13	9	3	2	1	1	2	1	3
Men	64	11	6	5	3	2	1	2	2	4
State										
New South Wales	65	12	6	4	4	2	1	2	1	3
Victoria	68	8	10	4	2	2	1	2	1	2
Queensland	64	14	5	3	2	2	1	2	2	5
All other states and territories	61	14	7	4	2	1	2	2	2	5
Location										
Inner and middle suburbs	62	13	6	5	4	1	2	2	2	3
Outer suburbs	68	10	7	3	2	2	1	1	2	4
Provincial cities	63	13	7	2	3	3	1	1	1	6
Rural communities	64	12	9	4	2	1	0	3	2	3

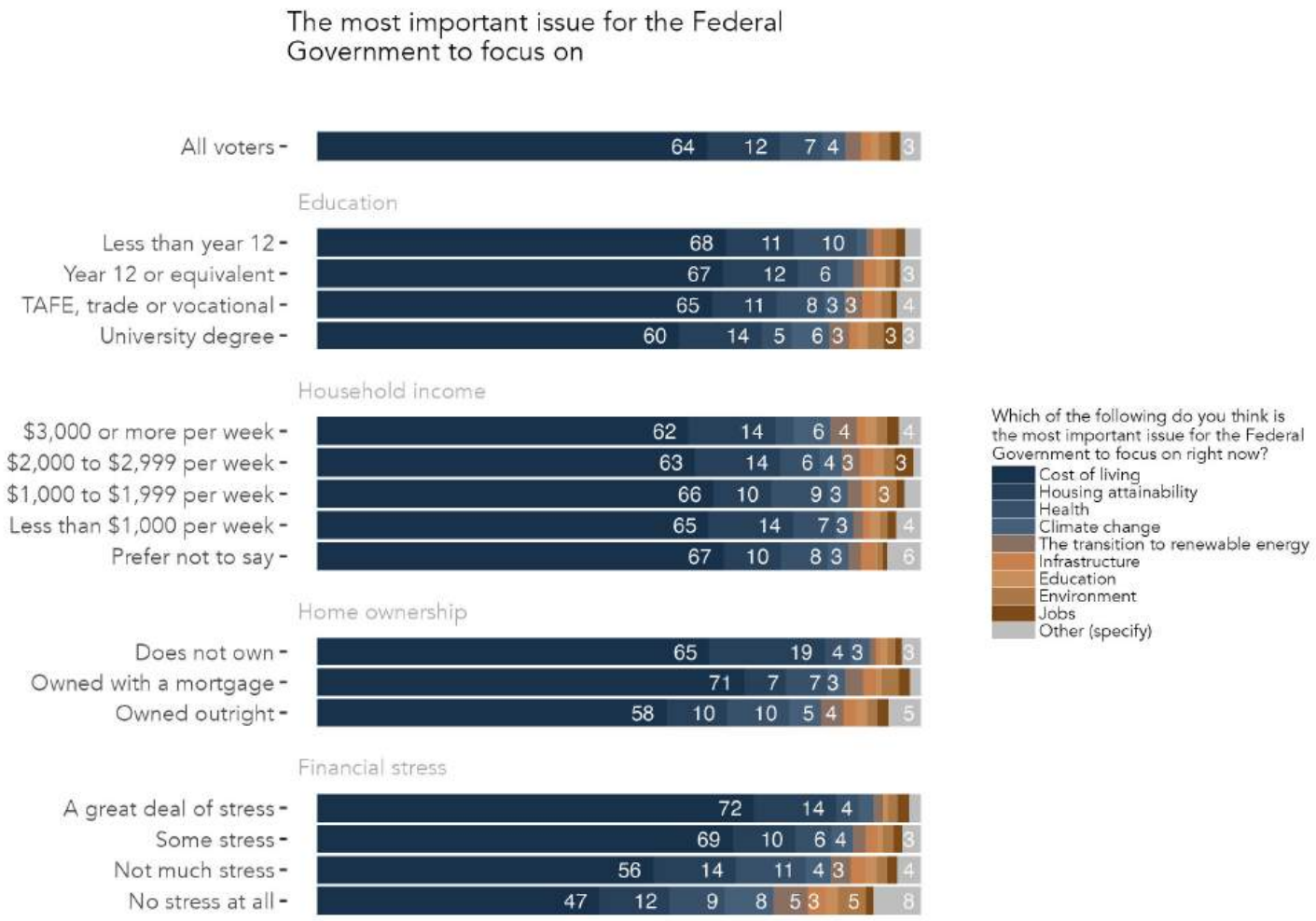

Figure 11: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 5: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Cost of living	Housing attainability	Health	Climate change	The transition to renewable energy	Infrastructure	Education	Environment	Jobs	Other (specify)
All voters	64	12	7	4	3	2	1	2	2	3
Education										
Less than year 12	68	11	10	2	1	1	0	2	2	3
Year 12 or equivalent	67	12	6	3	2	2	2	2	1	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	65	11	8	3	3	2	1	2	1	4
University degree	60	14	5	6	3	1	2	3	3	3
Household income										
$3,000 or more per week	62	14	3	6	4	1	2	2	2	4
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	63	14	6	4	3	2	2	2	3	1
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	66	10	9	3	2	2	1	3	1	3
Less than $1,000 per week	65	14	7	3	2	1	2	1	1	4
Prefer not to say	67	10	8	3	2	2	0	1	1	6
Home ownership										
Does not own	65	19	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	3
Owned with a mortgage	71	7	7	3	3	2	1	3	1	2
Owned outright	58	10	10	5	4	2	2	2	2	5
Financial stress										
A great deal of stress	72	14	4	2	1	0	1	2	2	2
Some stress	69	10	6	4	2	2	1	2	1	3
Not much stress	56	14	11	4	3	2	2	2	2	4
No stress at all	47	12	9	8	5	3	2	5	1	8

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

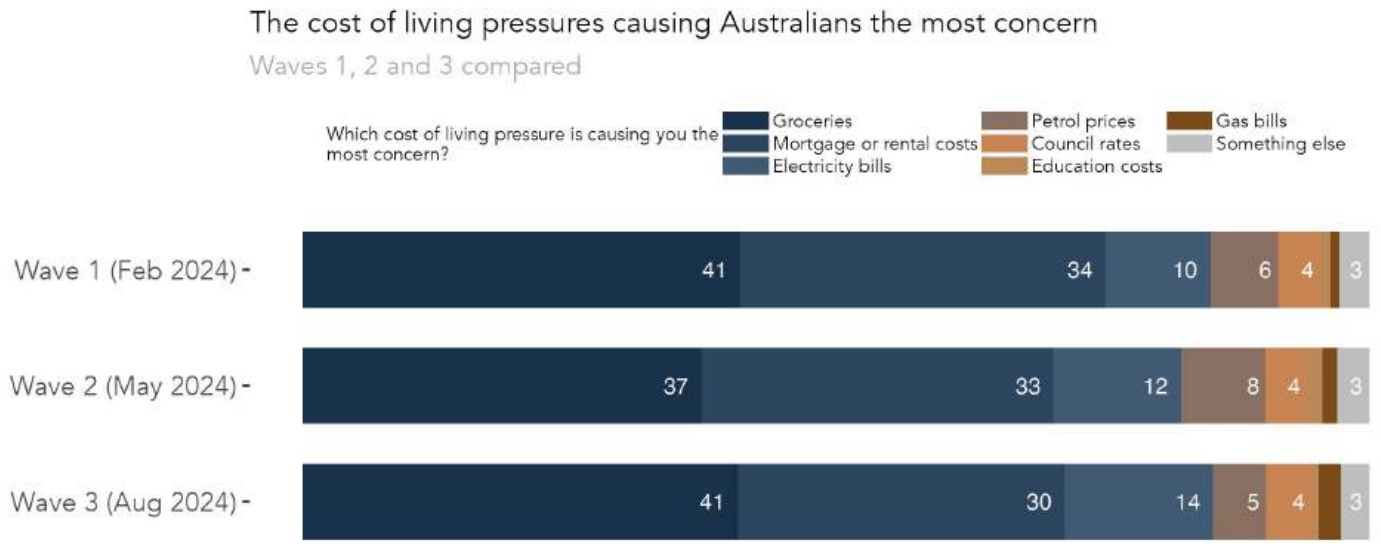

Figure 12: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared. Note: This question was only asked of respondents who said that 'cost of living' was the most important issue for the federal government to focus on right now (n=1,337 in Wave 1, n=1,287 in Wave 2 and n=1,307 in Wave 3).

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

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

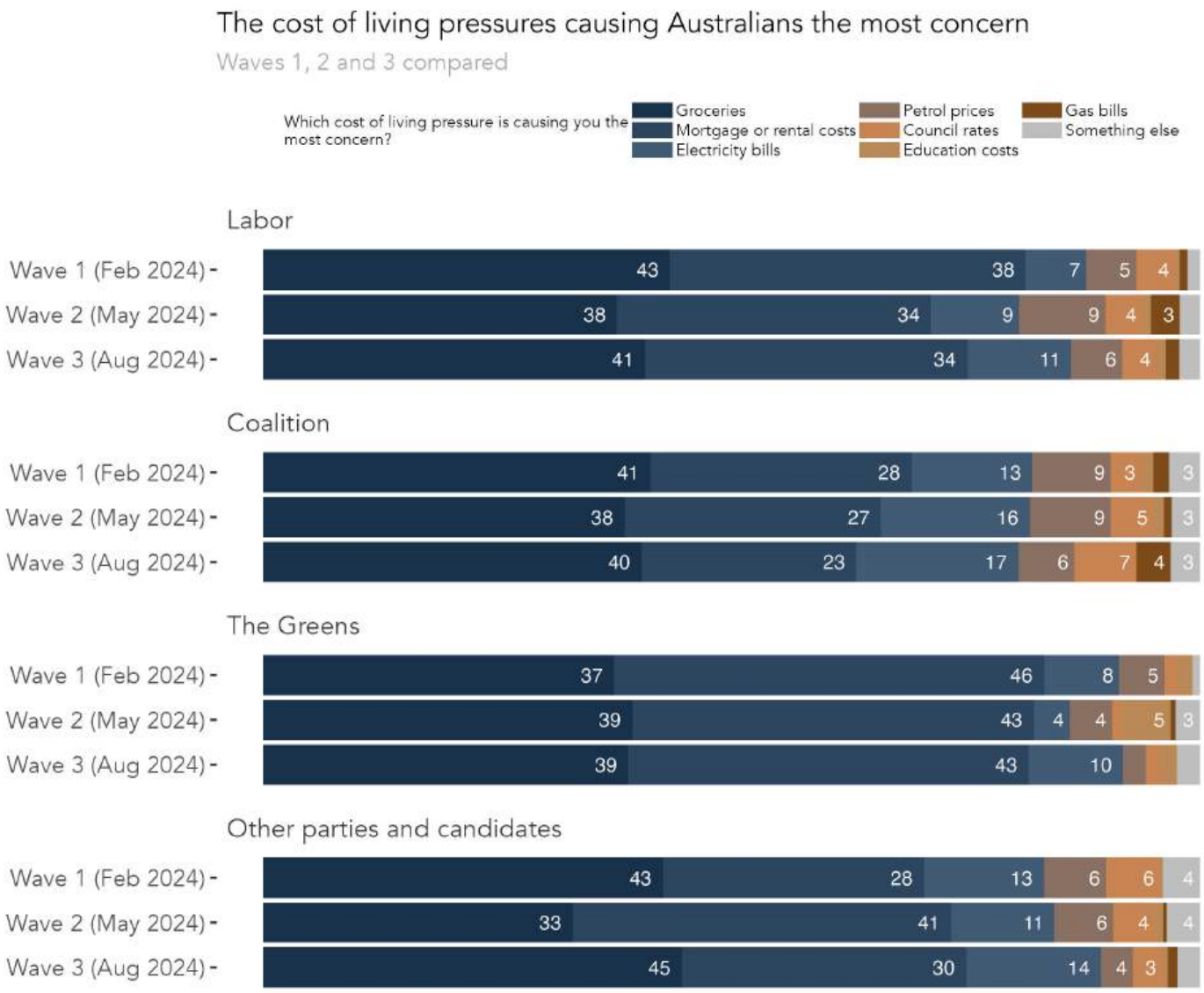

Figure 13: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 7: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
Labor								
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
Coalition								
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
The Greens								
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
Other parties and candidates								
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

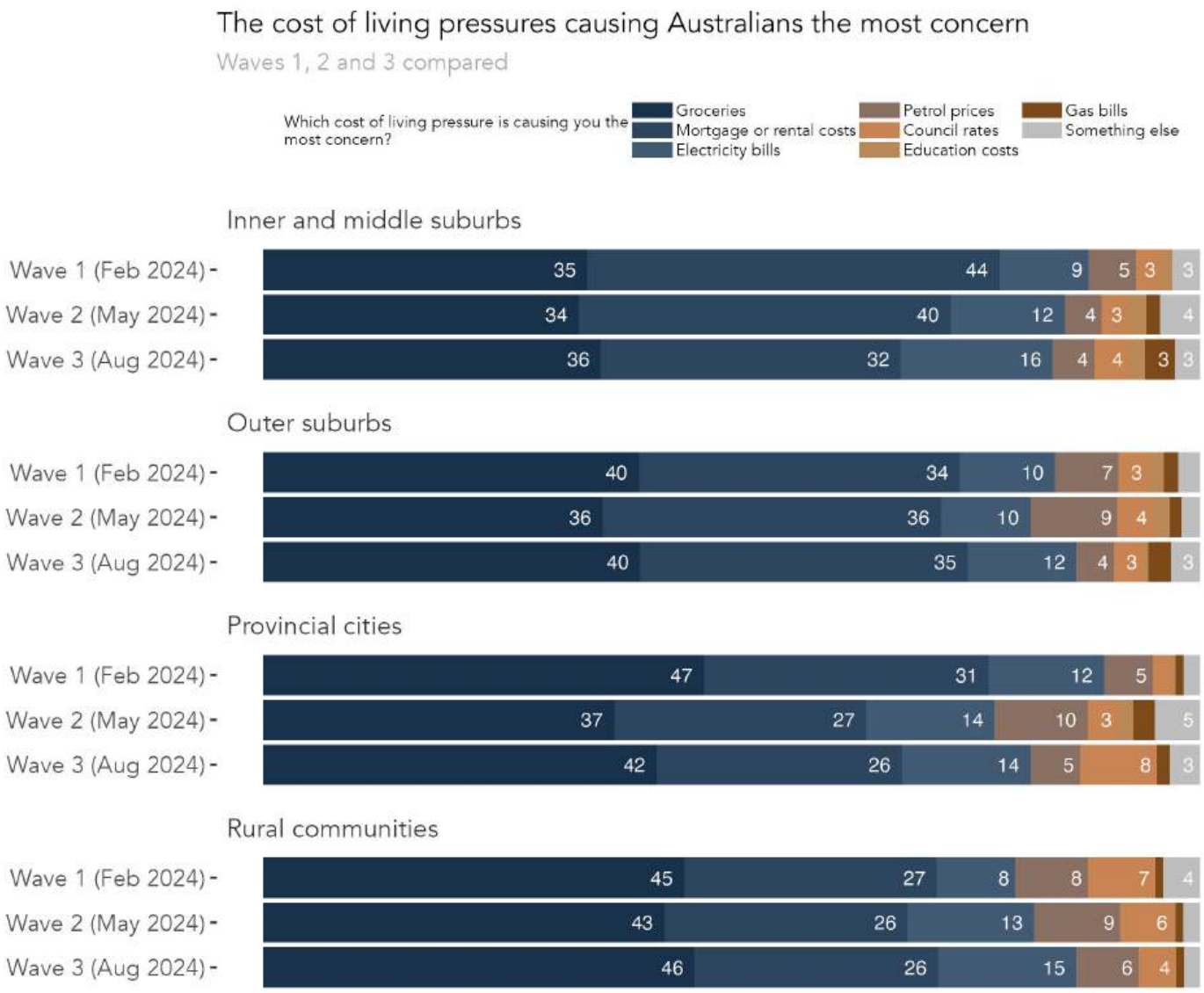

Figure 14: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

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

Wave	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
Inner and middle suburbs								
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
Outer suburbs								
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
Provincial cities								
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
Rural communities								
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

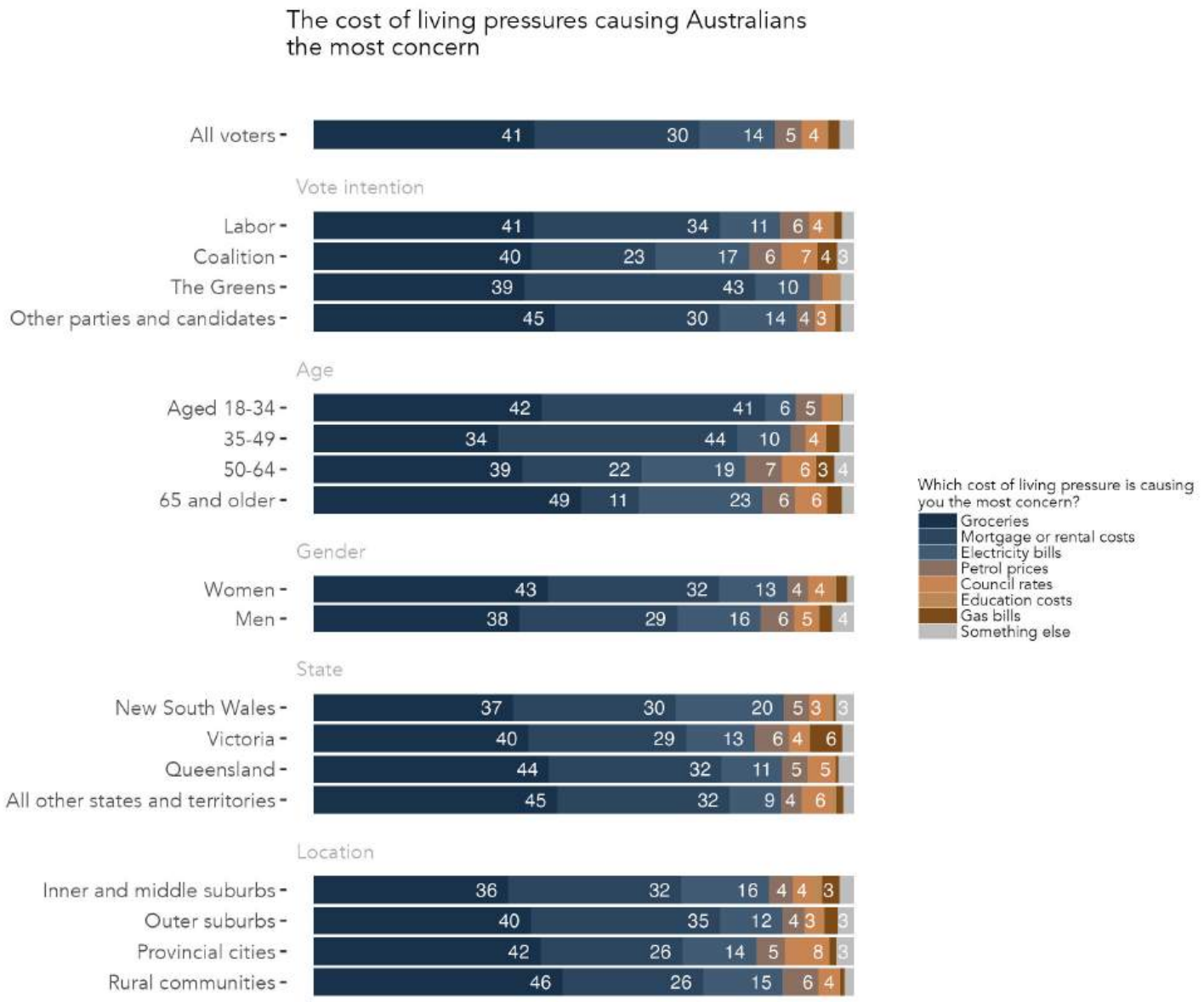

Figure 15: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 9: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
All voters	41	30	14	5	4	1	2	3
Vote intention								
Labor	41	34	11	6	4	1	1	2
Coalition	40	23	17	6	7	0	4	3
The Greens	39	43	10	2	1	2	0	3
Other parties and candidates	45	30	14	4	3	1	1	2
Age								
Aged 18-34	42	41	6	5	2	2	0	2
35-49	34	44	10	3	4	0	2	3
50-64	39	22	19	7	6	0	3	4
65 and older	49	11	23	6	6	0	3	2
Gender								
Women	43	32	13	4	4	1	2	1
Men	38	29	16	6	5	0	2	4
State								
New South Wales	37	30	20	5	3	1	1	3
Victoria	40	29	13	6	4	0	6	2
Queensland	44	32	11	5	5	0	0	3
All other states and territories	45	32	9	4	6	1	1	2
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	36	32	16	4	4	2	3	3
Outer suburbs	40	35	12	4	3	1	2	3
Provincial cities	42	26	14	5	8	0	2	3
Rural communities	46	26	15	6	4	0	1	2

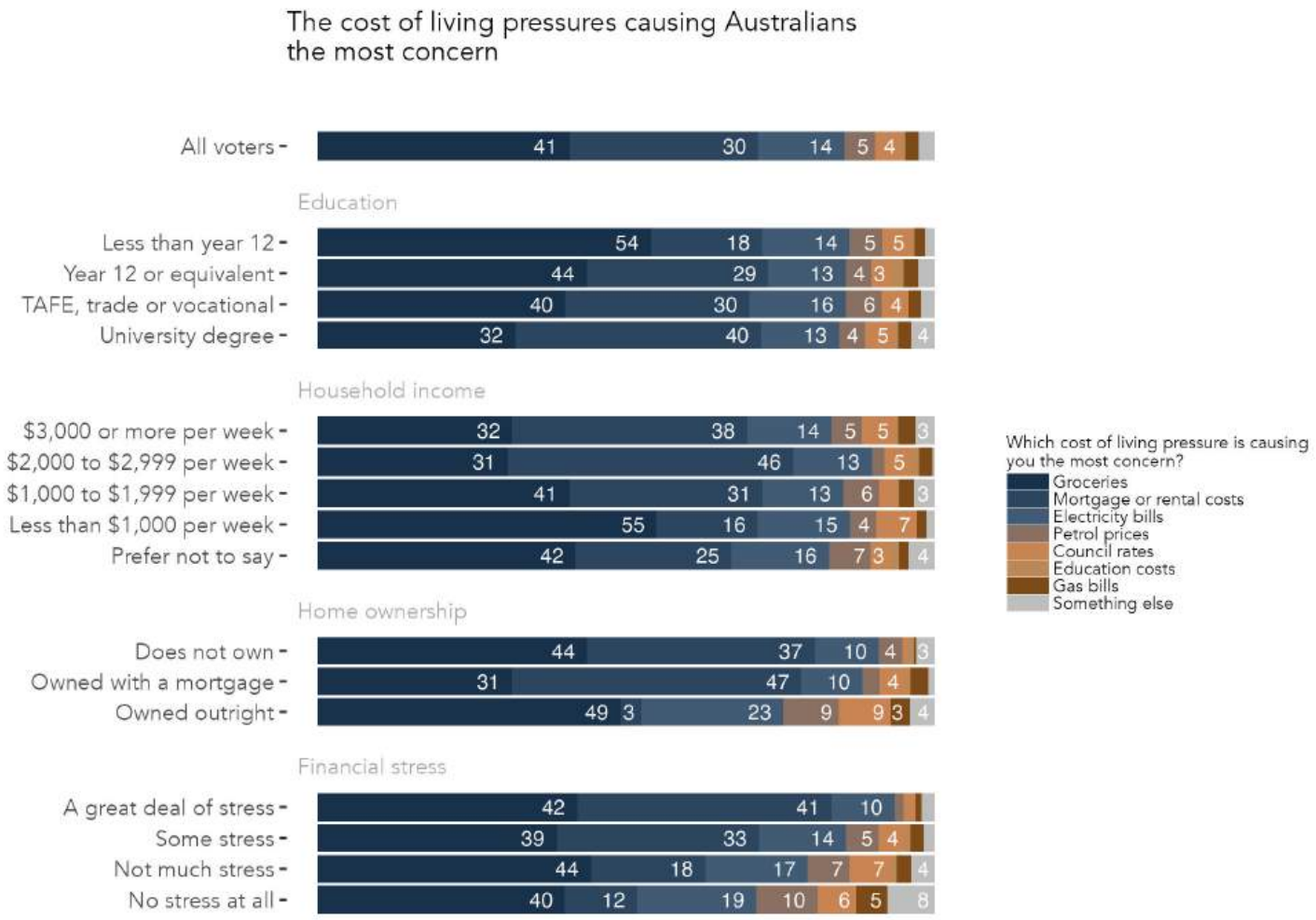

Figure 16: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 10: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
All voters	41	30	14	5	4	1	2	3
Education								
Less than year 12	54	18	14	5	5	0	2	2
Year 12 or equivalent	44	29	13	4	3	2	2	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	40	30	16	6	4	0	2	2
University degree	32	40	13	4	5	0	2	4
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	32	38	14	5	5	0	3	3
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	31	46	13	2	5	1	2	0
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	41	31	13	6	3	0	3	3
Less than $1,000 per week	55	16	15	4	7	0	2	1
Prefer not to say	42	25	16	7	3	1	2	4
Home ownership								
Does not own	44	37	10	4	1	1	0	3
Owned with a mortgage	31	47	10	3	4	1	3	1
Owned outright	49	3	23	9	9	0	3	4
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	42	41	10	2	2	0	1	2
Some stress	39	33	14	5	4	1	2	2
Not much stress	44	18	17	7	7	1	2	4
No stress at all	40	12	19	10	6	0	5	8

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

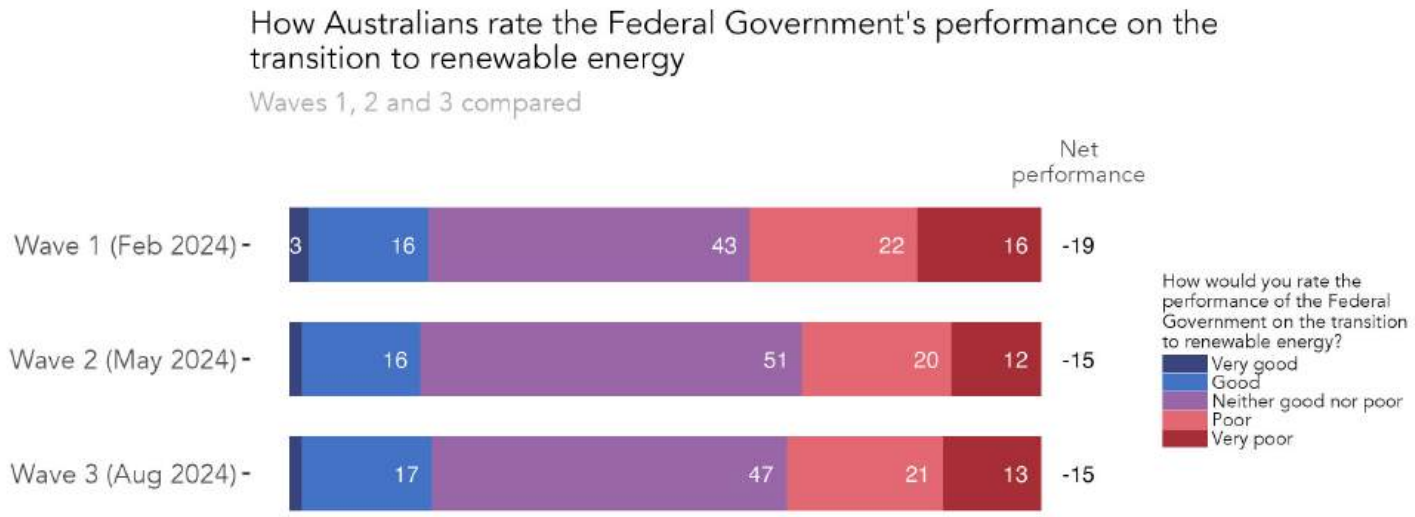

Figure 17: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 11: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

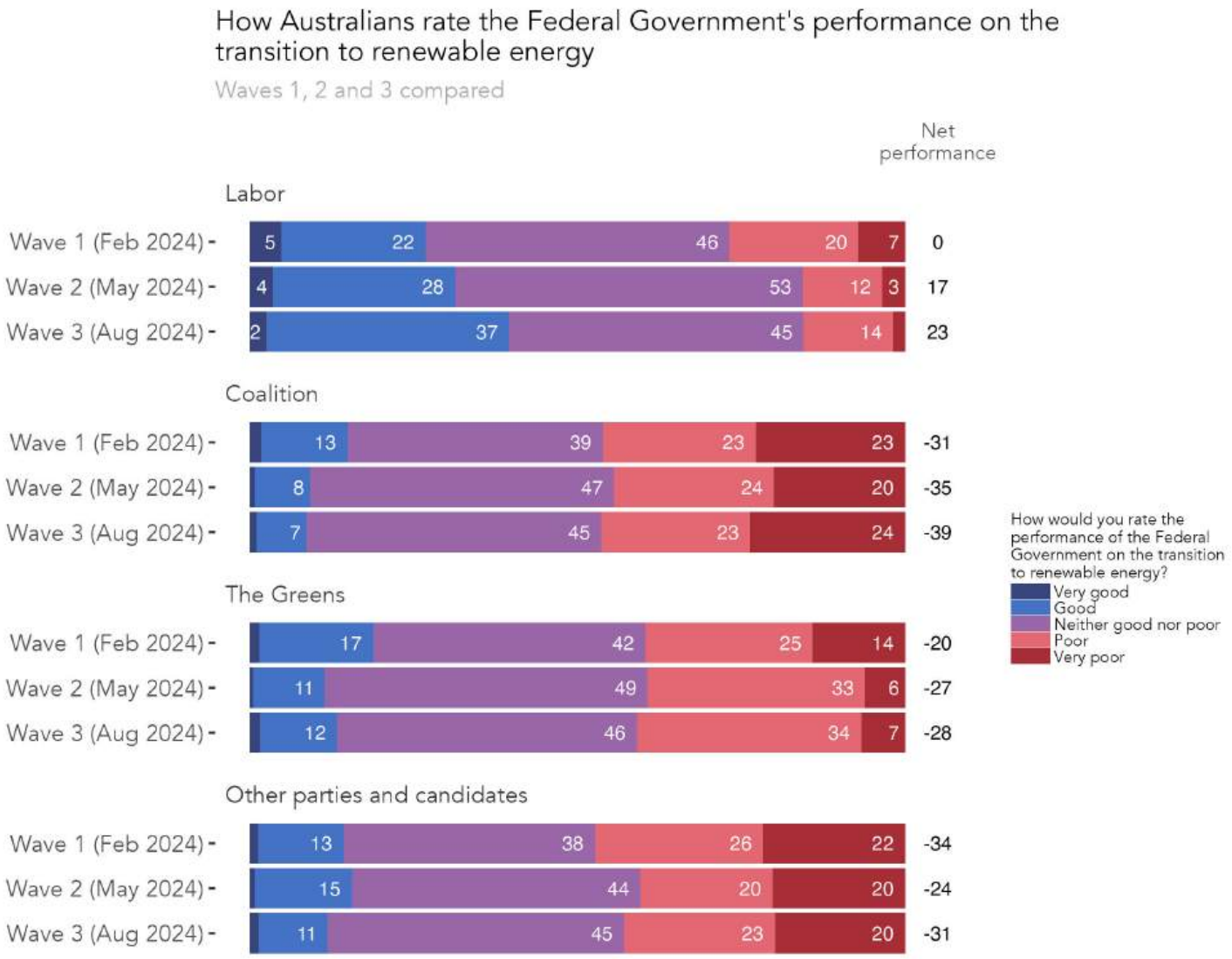

Figure 18: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 12: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
Labor						
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
Coalition						
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
The Greens						
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
Other parties and candidates						
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

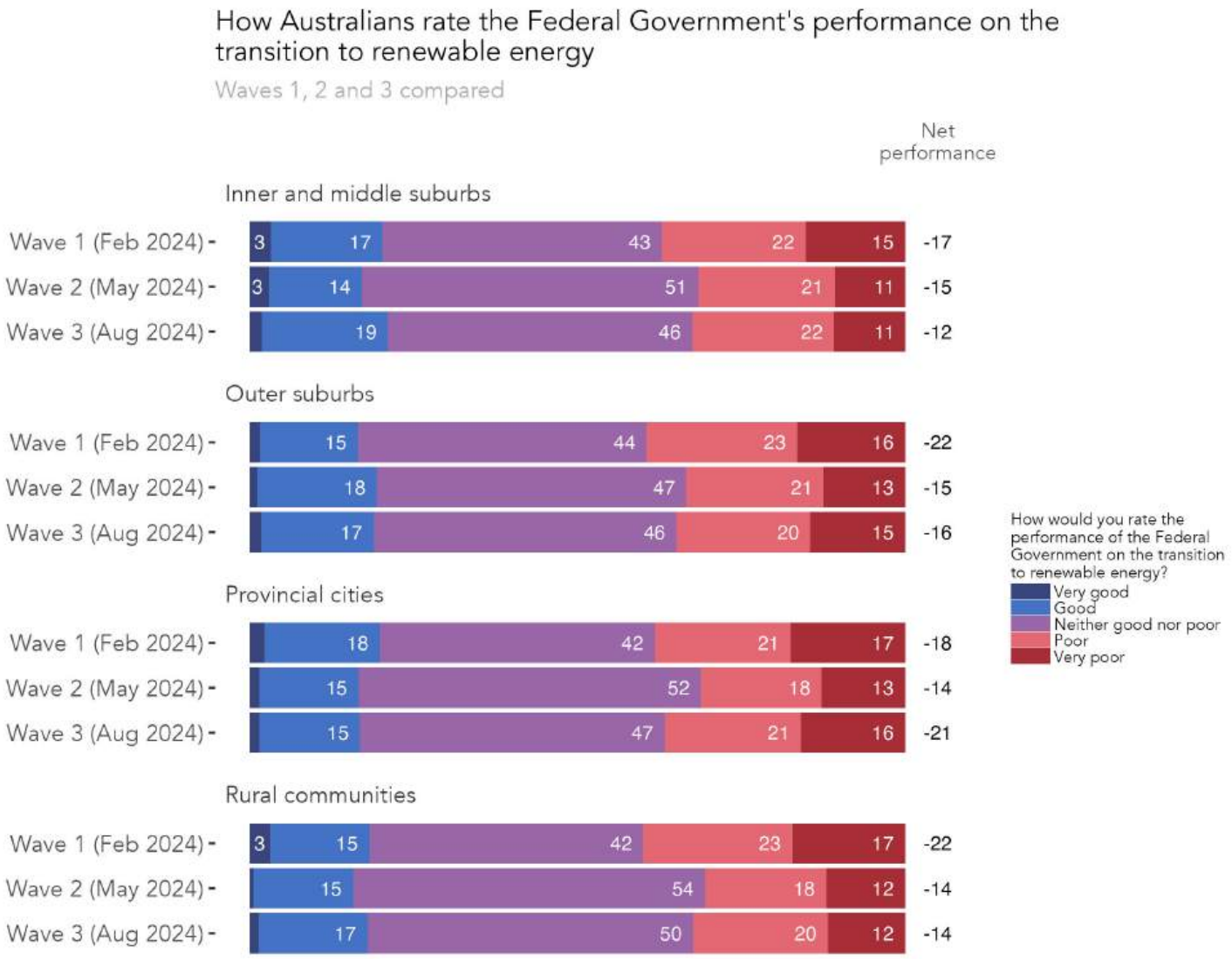

Figure 19: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

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

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
Inner and middle suburbs						
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
Outer suburbs						
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
Provincial cities						
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
Rural communities						
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

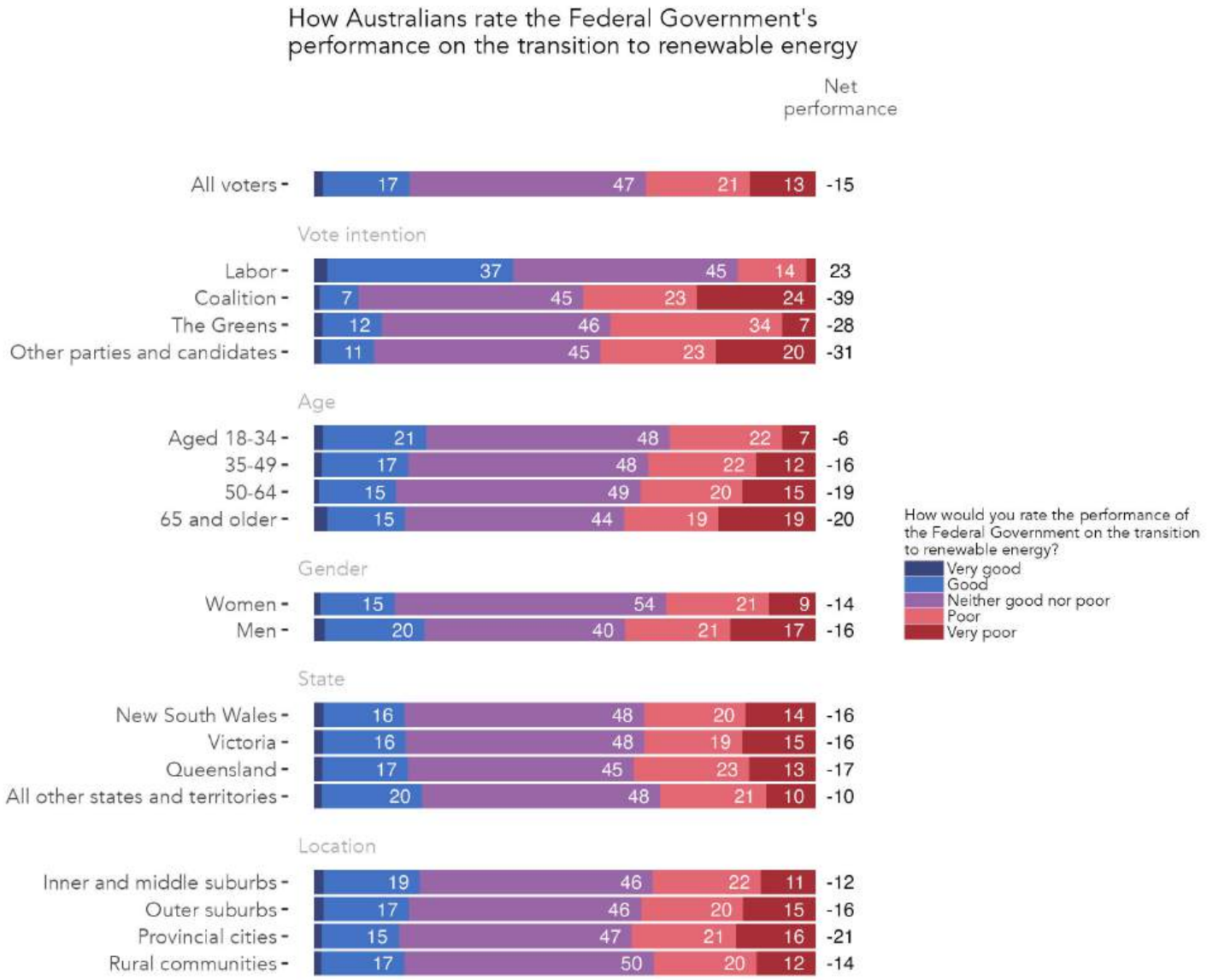

Figure 20: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who rate the performance as 'good' (total share that rate it as good, minus the total share that rate it as poor). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 14: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
All voters	2	17	47	21	13	-15
Vote intention						
Labor	2	37	45	14	2	23
Coalition	1	7	45	23	24	-39
The Greens	1	12	46	34	7	-28
Other parties and candidates	1	11	45	23	20	-31
Age						
Aged 18-34	2	21	48	22	7	-6
35-49	1	17	48	22	12	-16
50-64	1	15	49	20	15	-19
65 and older	3	15	44	19	19	-20
Gender						
Women	1	15	54	21	9	-14
Men	2	20	40	21	17	-16
State						
New South Wales	2	16	48	20	14	-16
Victoria	2	16	48	19	15	-16
Queensland	2	17	45	23	13	-17
All other states and territories	1	20	48	21	10	-10
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	2	19	46	22	11	-12
Outer suburbs	2	17	46	20	15	-16
Provincial cities	1	15	47	21	16	-21
Rural communities	1	17	50	20	12	-14

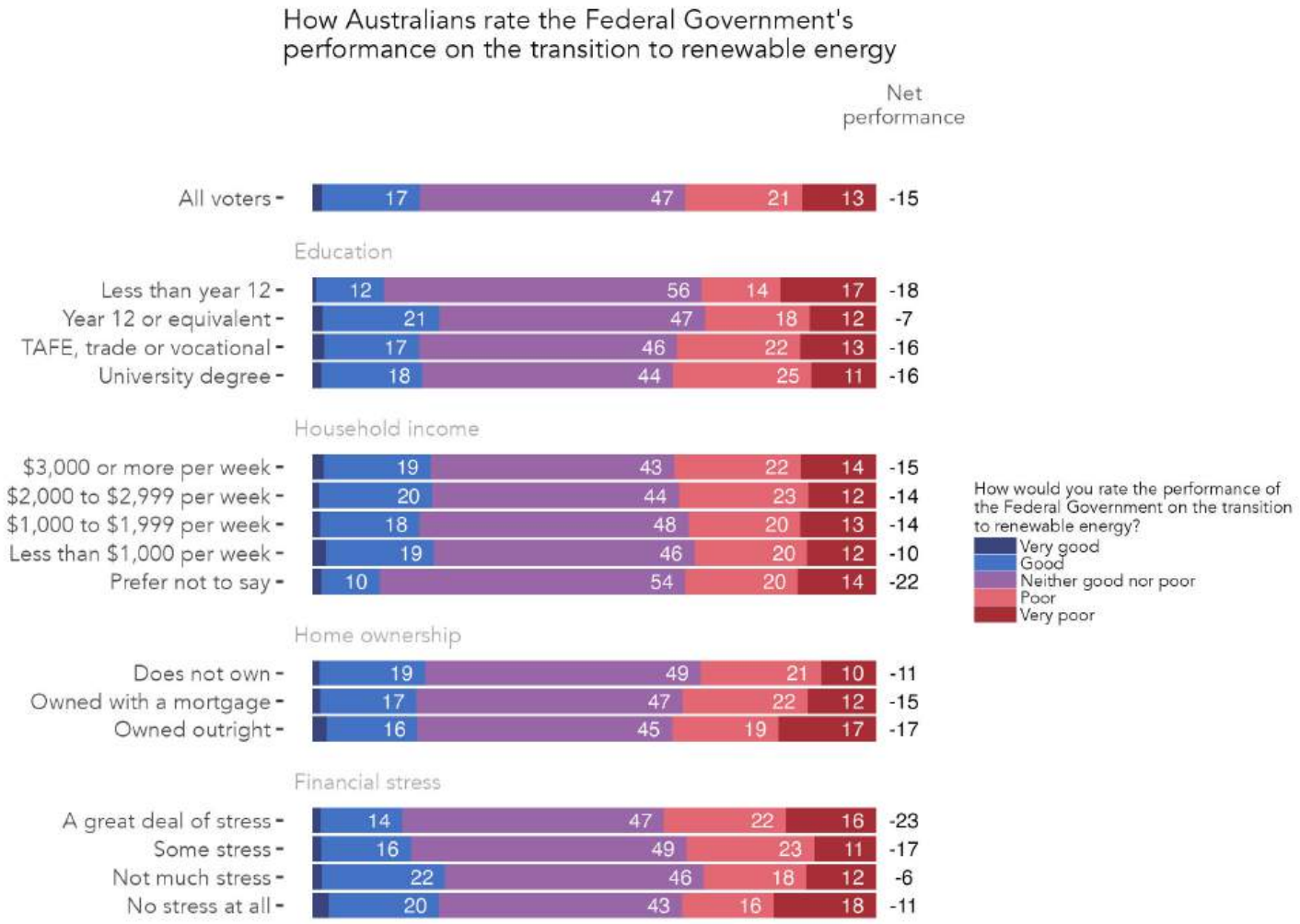

Figure 21: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who rate the performance as 'good' (total share that rate it as good, minus the total share that rate it as poor). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 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 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
All voters	2	17	47	21	13	-15
Education						
Less than year 12	1	12	56	14	17	-18
Year 12 or equivalent	2	21	47	18	12	-7
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	17	46	22	13	-16
University degree	2	18	44	25	11	-16
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	2	19	43	22	14	-15
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	1	20	44	23	12	-14
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	1	18	48	20	13	-14
Less than $1,000 per week	3	19	46	20	12	-10
Prefer not to say	2	10	54	20	14	-22
Home ownership						
Does not own	1	19	49	21	10	-11
Owned with a mortgage	2	17	47	22	12	-15
Owned outright	3	16	45	19	17	-17
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	1	14	47	22	16	-23
Some stress	1	16	49	23	11	-17
Not much stress	2	22	46	18	12	-6
No stress at all	3	20	43	16	18	-11

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

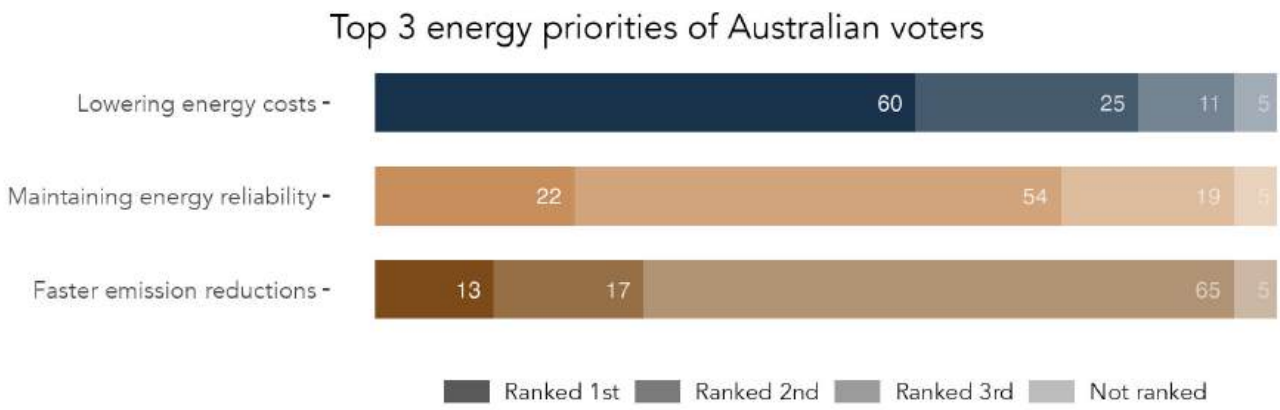

Figure 22: The energy priorities of Australian voters. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first. Note: rows sum to 95 per cent, with five per cent answering that they were either not sure or did not rank any of these as their energy priority. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

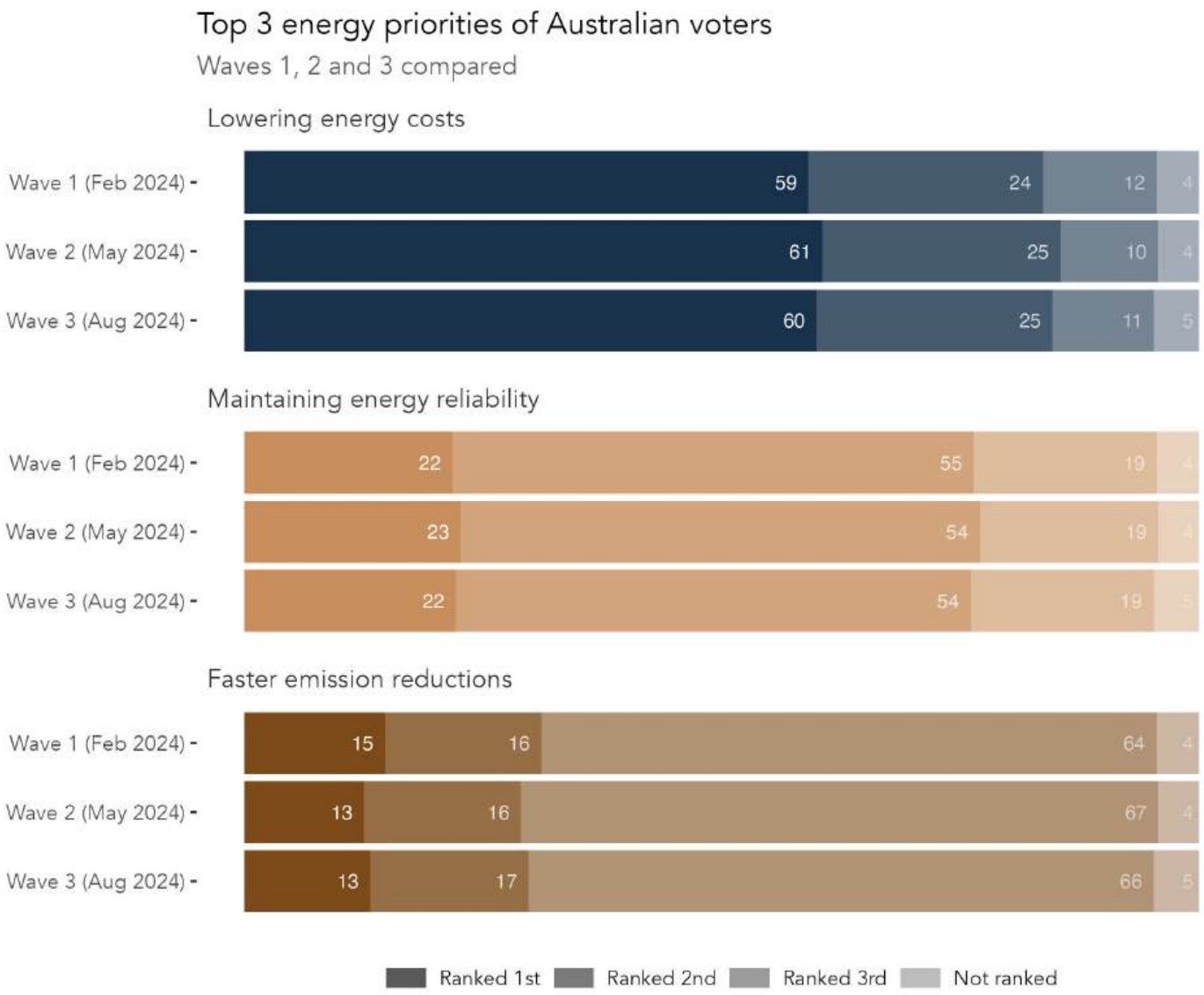

Figure 23: The energy priorities of Australian voters. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first. Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Faster emission reductions

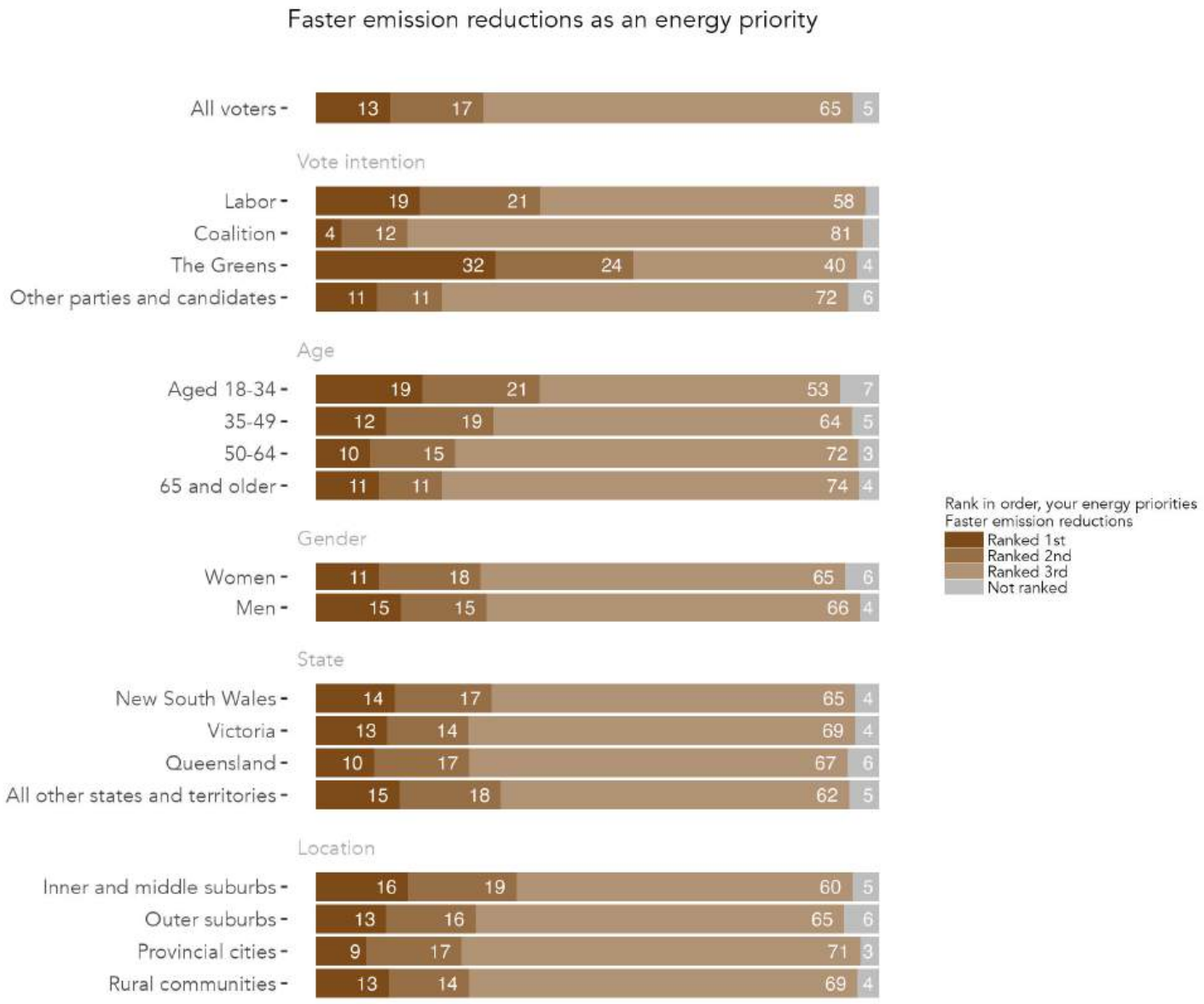

Figure 24: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 16: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	13	17	65	5
Vote intention				
Labor	19	21	58	2
Coalition	4	12	81	3
The Greens	32	24	40	4
Other parties and candidates	11	11	72	6
Age				
Aged 18-34	19	21	53	7
35-49	12	19	64	5
50-64	10	15	72	3
65 and older	11	11	74	4
Gender				
Women	11	18	65	6
Men	15	15	66	4
State				
New South Wales	14	17	65	4
Victoria	13	14	69	4
Queensland	10	17	67	6
All other states and territories	15	18	62	5
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	16	19	60	5
Outer suburbs	13	16	65	6
Provincial cities	9	17	71	3
Rural communities	13	14	69	4

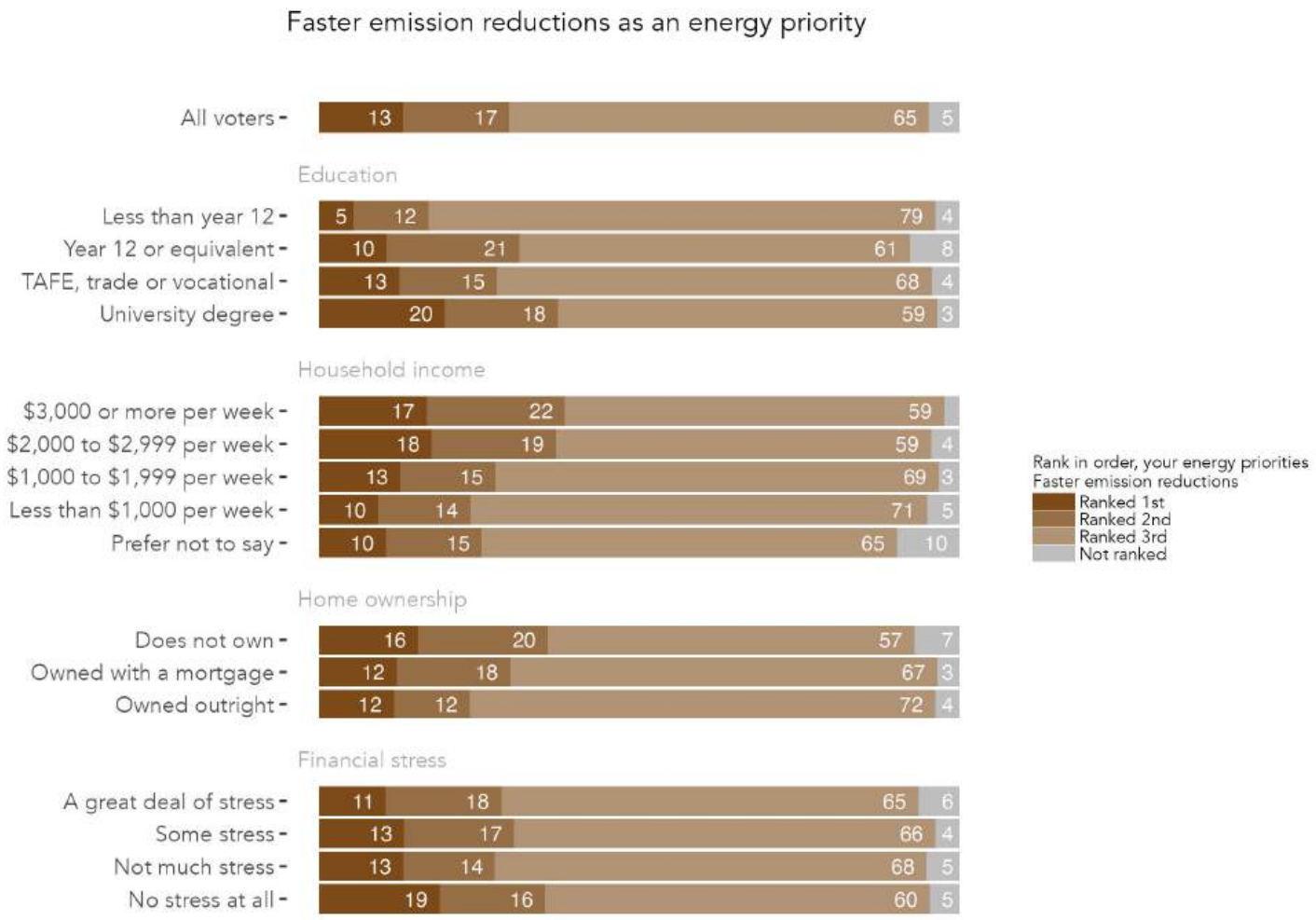

Figure 25: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 17: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	13	17	65	5
Education				
Less than year 12	5	12	79	4
Year 12 or equivalent	10	21	61	8
TAFE, trade or vocational	13	15	68	4
University degree	20	18	59	3
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	17	22	59	2
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	18	19	59	4
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	13	15	69	3
Less than $1,000 per week	10	14	71	5
Prefer not to say	10	15	65	10
Home ownership				
Does not own	16	20	57	7
Owned with a mortgage	12	18	67	3
Owned outright	12	12	72	4
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	11	18	65	6
Some stress	13	17	66	4
Not much stress	13	14	68	5
No stress at all	19	16	60	5

Maintaining energy reliability

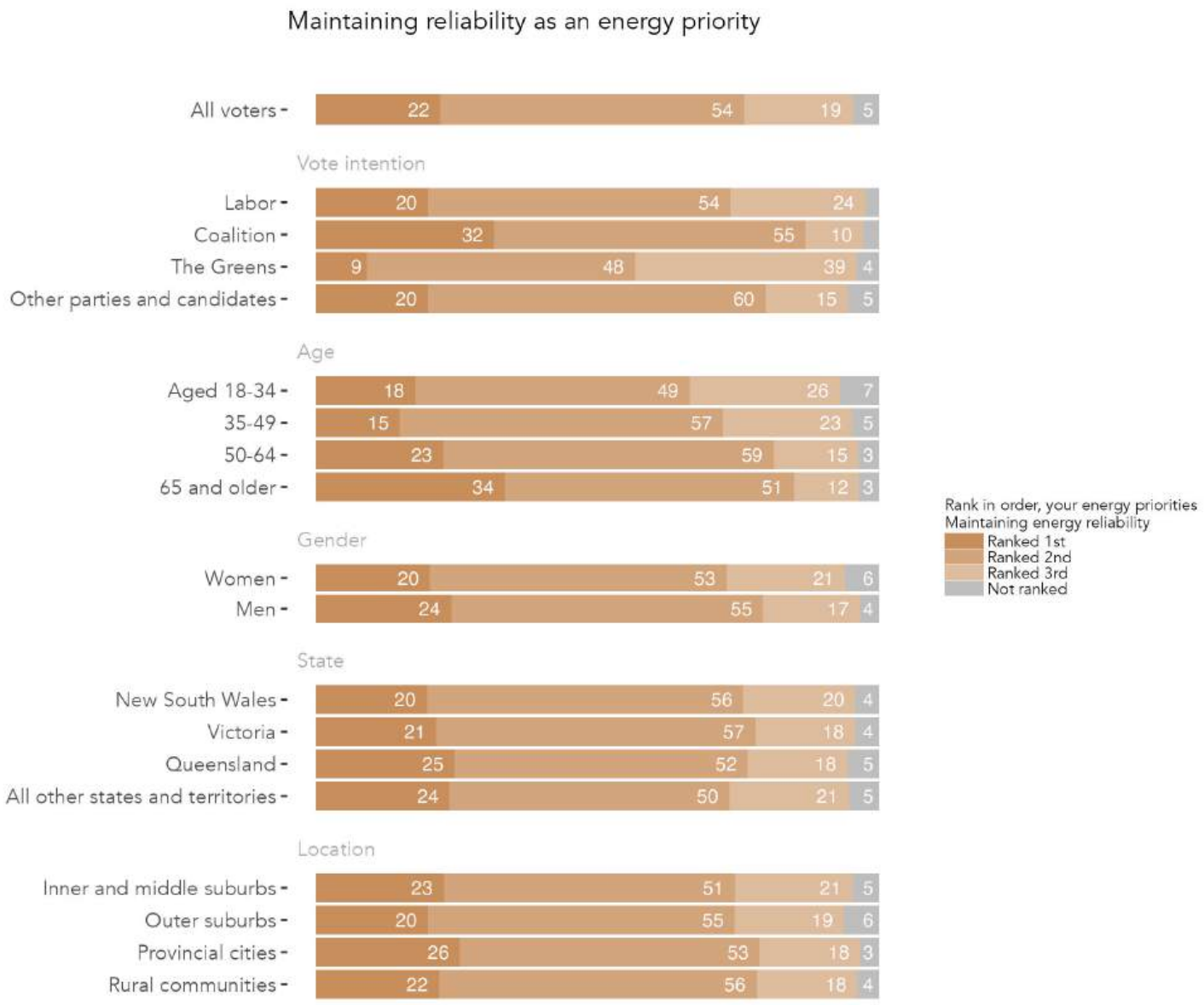

Figure 26: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 18: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	22	54	19	5
Vote intention				
Labor	20	54	24	2
Coalition	32	55	10	3
The Greens	9	48	39	4
Other parties and candidates	20	60	15	5
Age				
Aged 18-34	18	49	26	7
35-49	15	57	23	5
50-64	23	59	15	3
65 and older	34	51	12	3
Gender				
Women	20	53	21	6
Men	24	55	17	4
State				
New South Wales	20	56	20	4
Victoria	21	57	18	4
Queensland	25	52	18	5
All other states and territories	24	50	21	5
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	23	51	21	5
Outer suburbs	20	55	19	6
Provincial cities	26	53	18	3
Rural communities	22	56	18	4

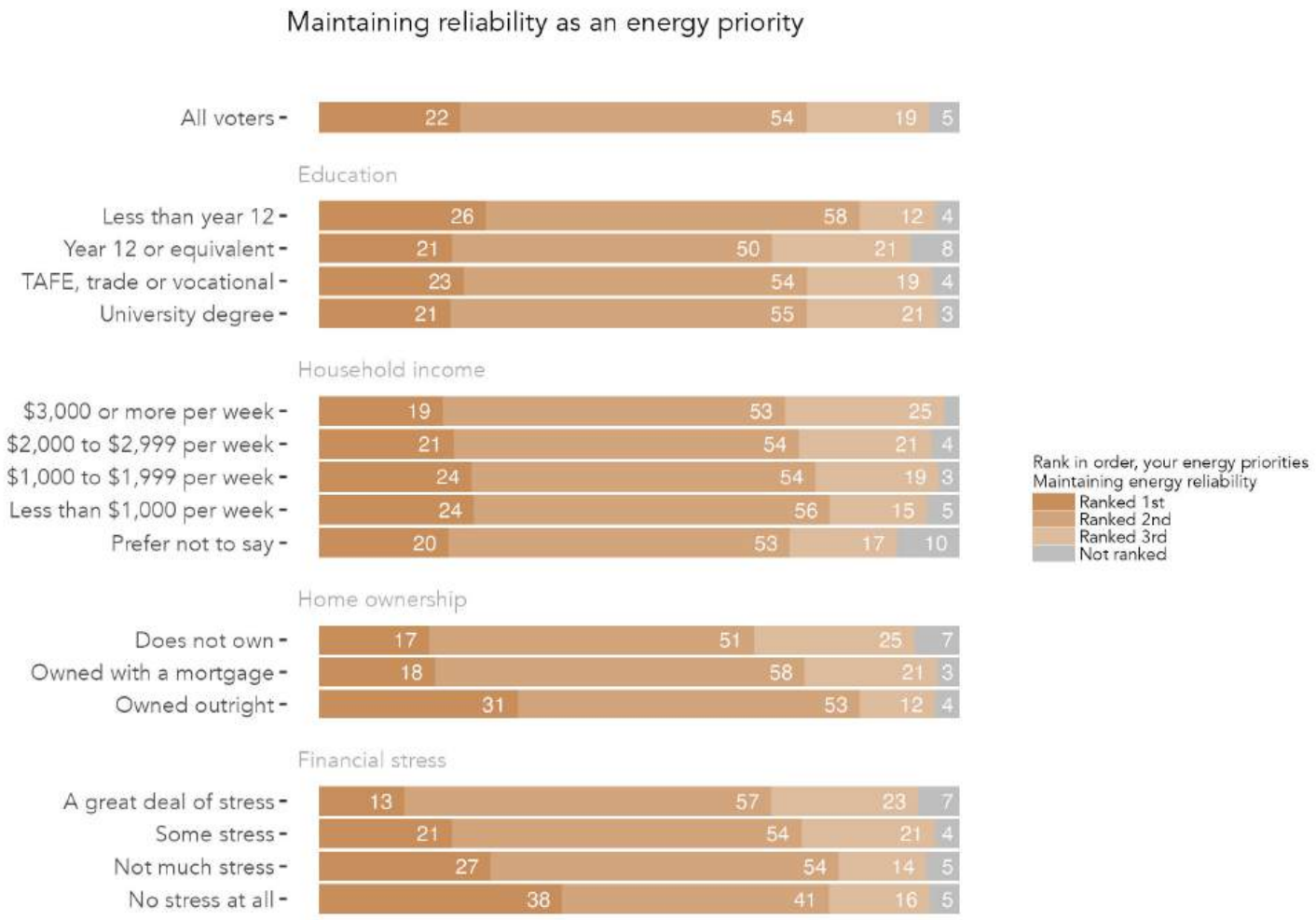

Figure 27: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 19: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	22	54	19	5
Education				
Less than year 12	26	58	12	4
Year 12 or equivalent	21	50	21	8
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	54	19	4
University degree	21	55	21	3
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	19	53	25	3
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	21	54	21	4
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	24	54	19	3
Less than $1,000 per week	24	56	15	5
Prefer not to say	20	53	17	10
Home ownership				
Does not own	17	51	25	7
Owned with a mortgage	18	58	21	3
Owned outright	31	53	12	4
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	13	57	23	7
Some stress	21	54	21	4
Not much stress	27	54	14	5
No stress at all	38	41	16	5

Lowering energy costs

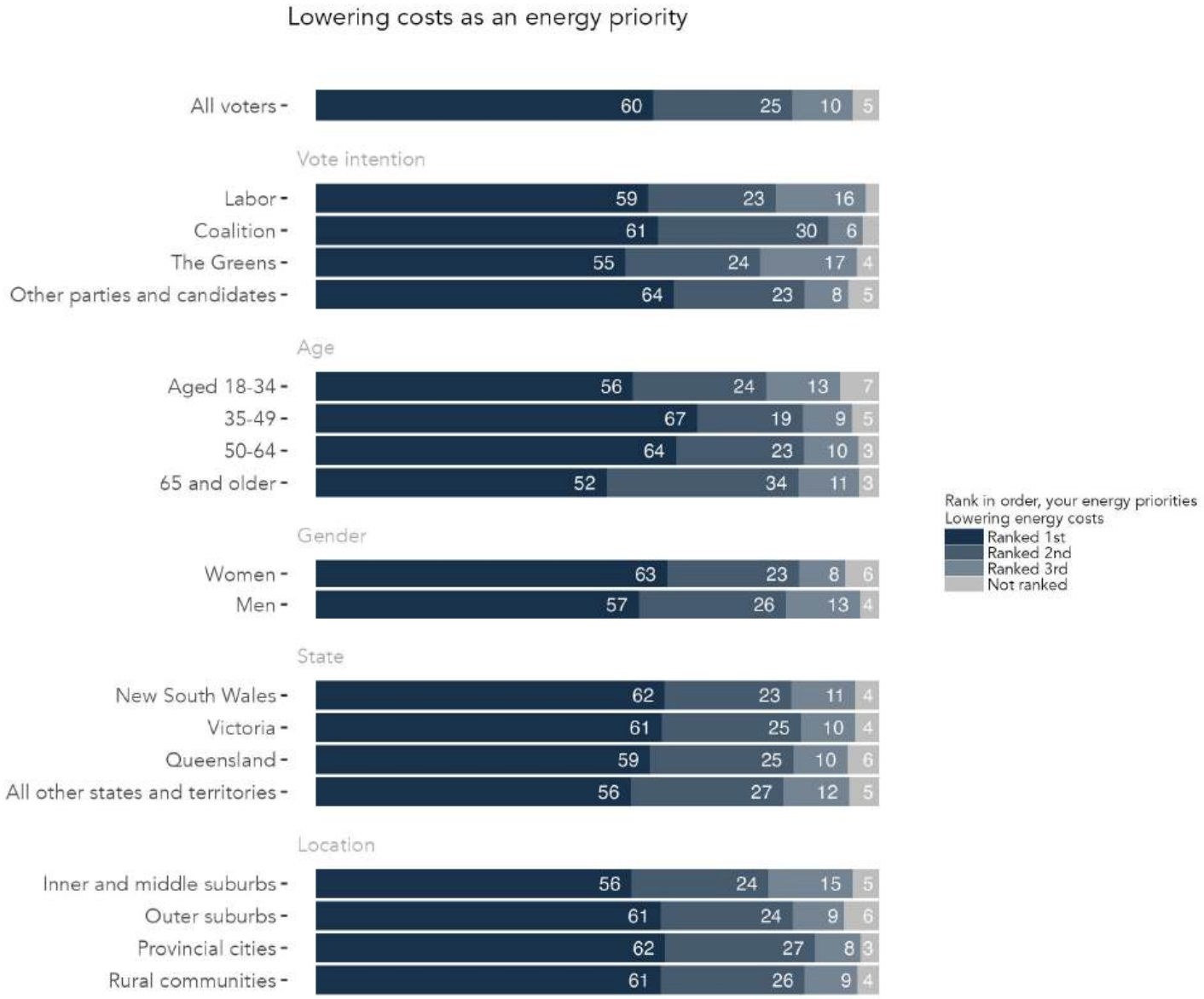

Figure 28: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 20: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	60	25	10	5
Vote intention				
Labor	59	23	16	2
Coalition	61	30	6	3
The Greens	55	24	17	4
Other parties and candidates	64	23	8	5
Age				
Aged 18-34	56	24	13	7
35-49	67	19	9	5
50-64	64	23	10	3
65 and older	52	34	11	3
Gender				
Women	63	23	8	6
Men	57	26	13	4
State				
New South Wales	62	23	11	4
Victoria	61	25	10	4
Queensland	59	25	10	6
All other states and territories	56	27	12	5
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	56	24	15	5
Outer suburbs	61	24	9	6
Provincial cities	62	27	8	3
Rural communities	61	26	9	4

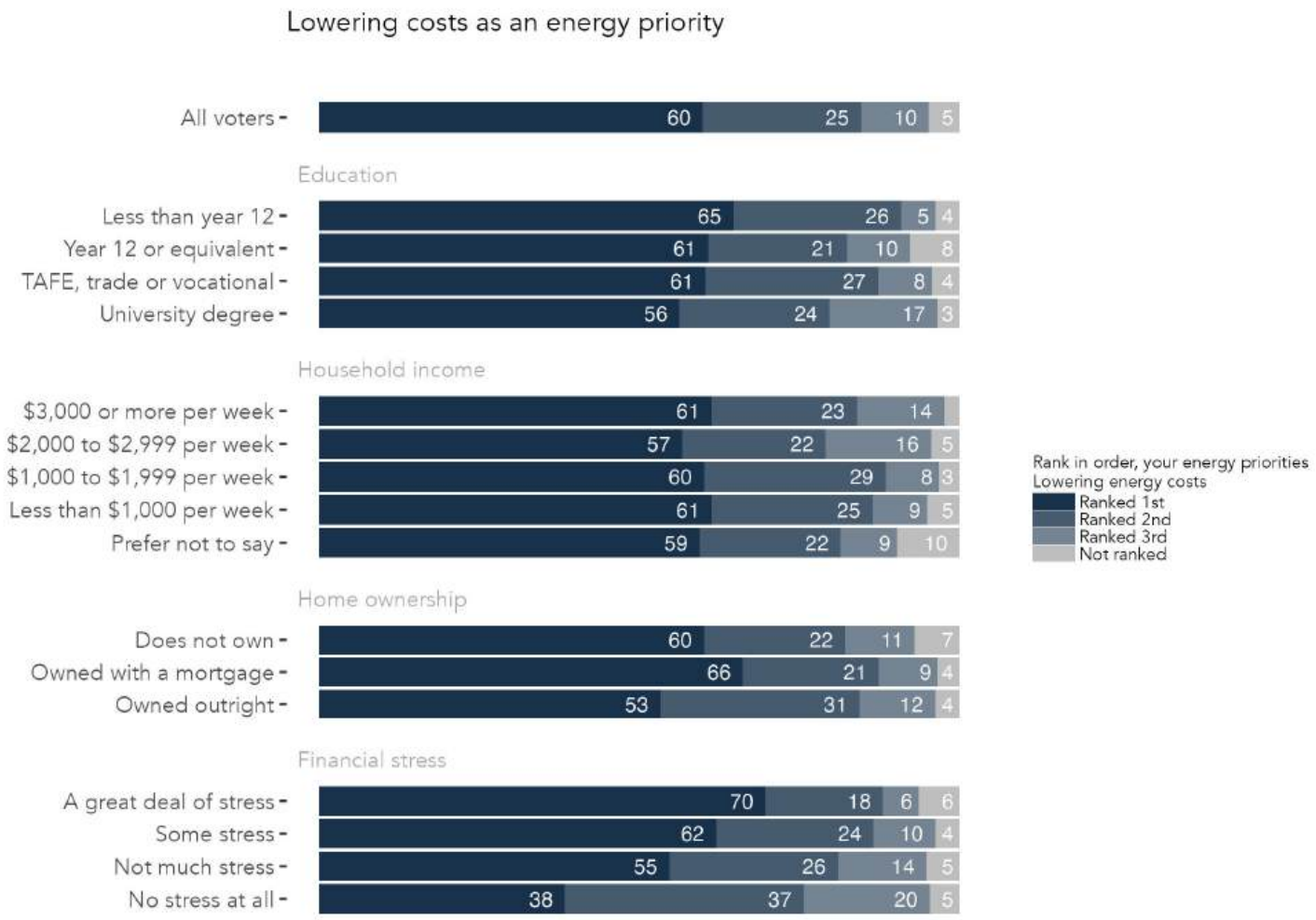

Figure 29: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 21: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	60	25	10	5
Education				
Less than year 12	65	26	5	4
Year 12 or equivalent	61	21	10	8
TAFE, trade or vocational	61	27	8	4
University degree	56	24	17	3
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	61	23	14	2
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	57	22	16	5
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	60	29	8	3
Less than $1,000 per week	61	25	9	5
Prefer not to say	59	22	9	10
Home ownership				
Does not own	60	22	11	7
Owned with a mortgage	66	21	9	4
Owned outright	53	31	12	4
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	70	18	6	6
Some stress	62	24	10	4
Not much stress	55	26	14	5
No stress at all	38	37	20	5

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

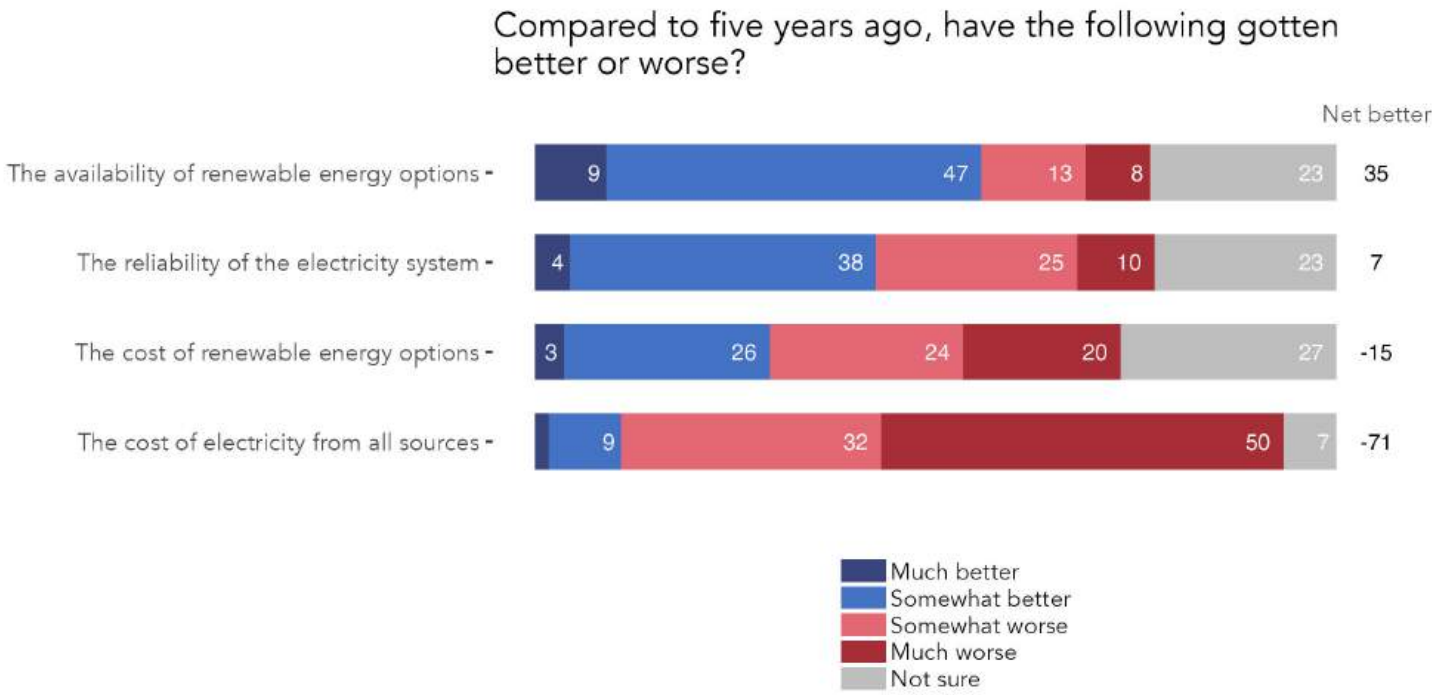

Figure 30: How Australians feel about the renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

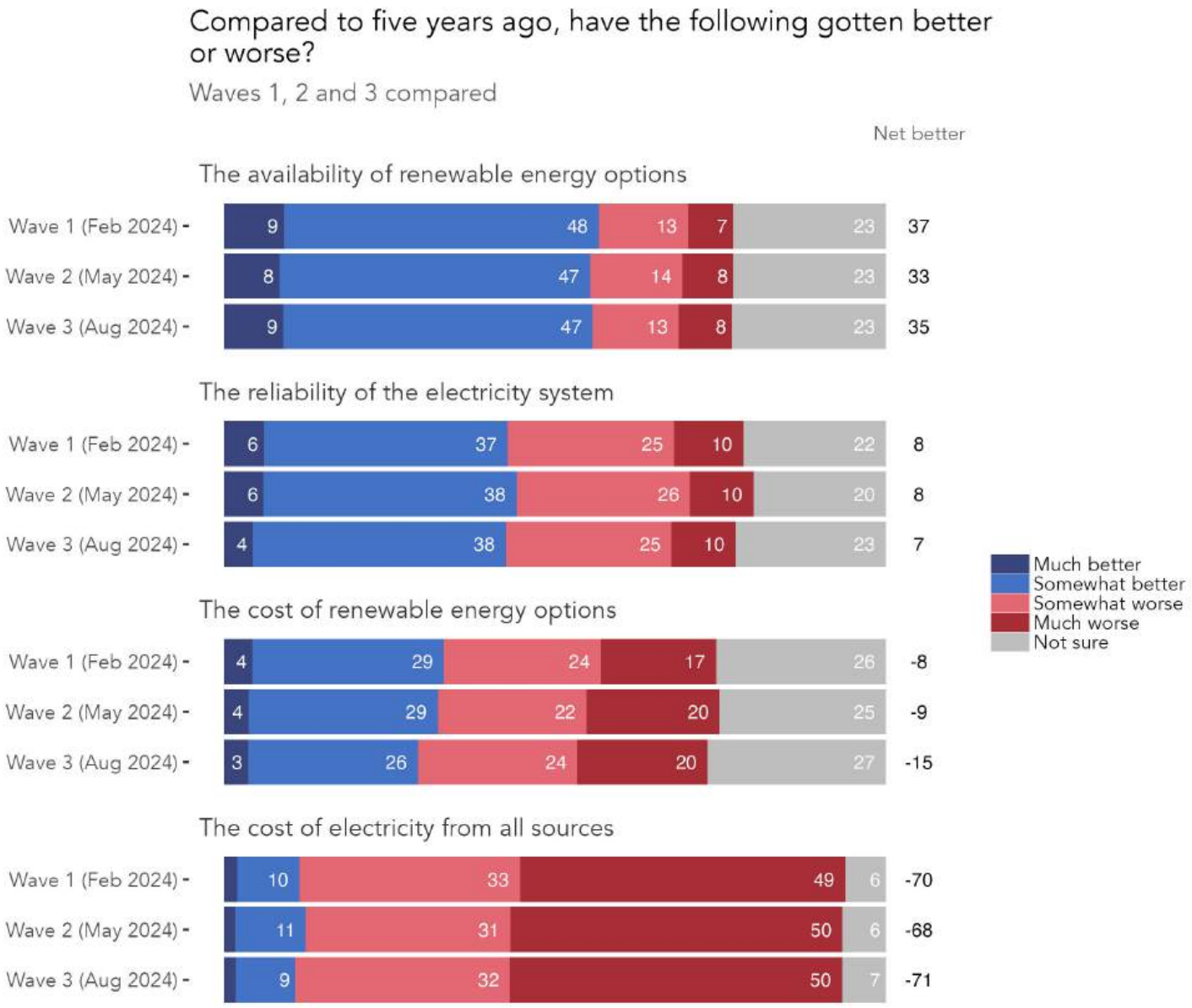

Figure 31: How Australians feel about the renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

The cost of electricity from all sources

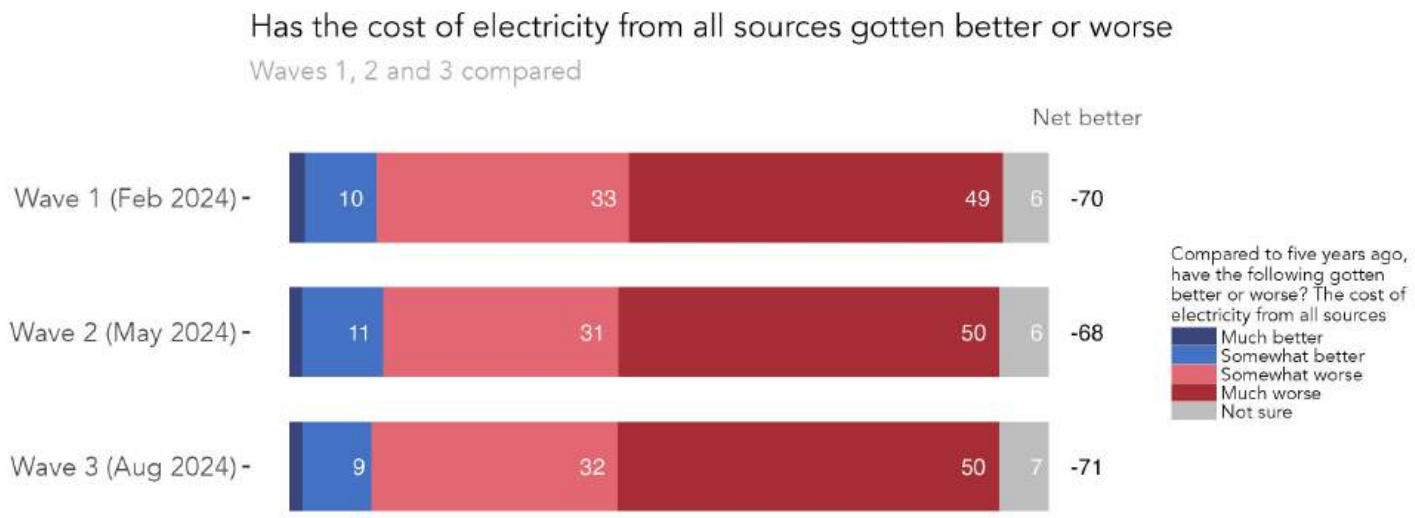

Figure 32: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 22: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

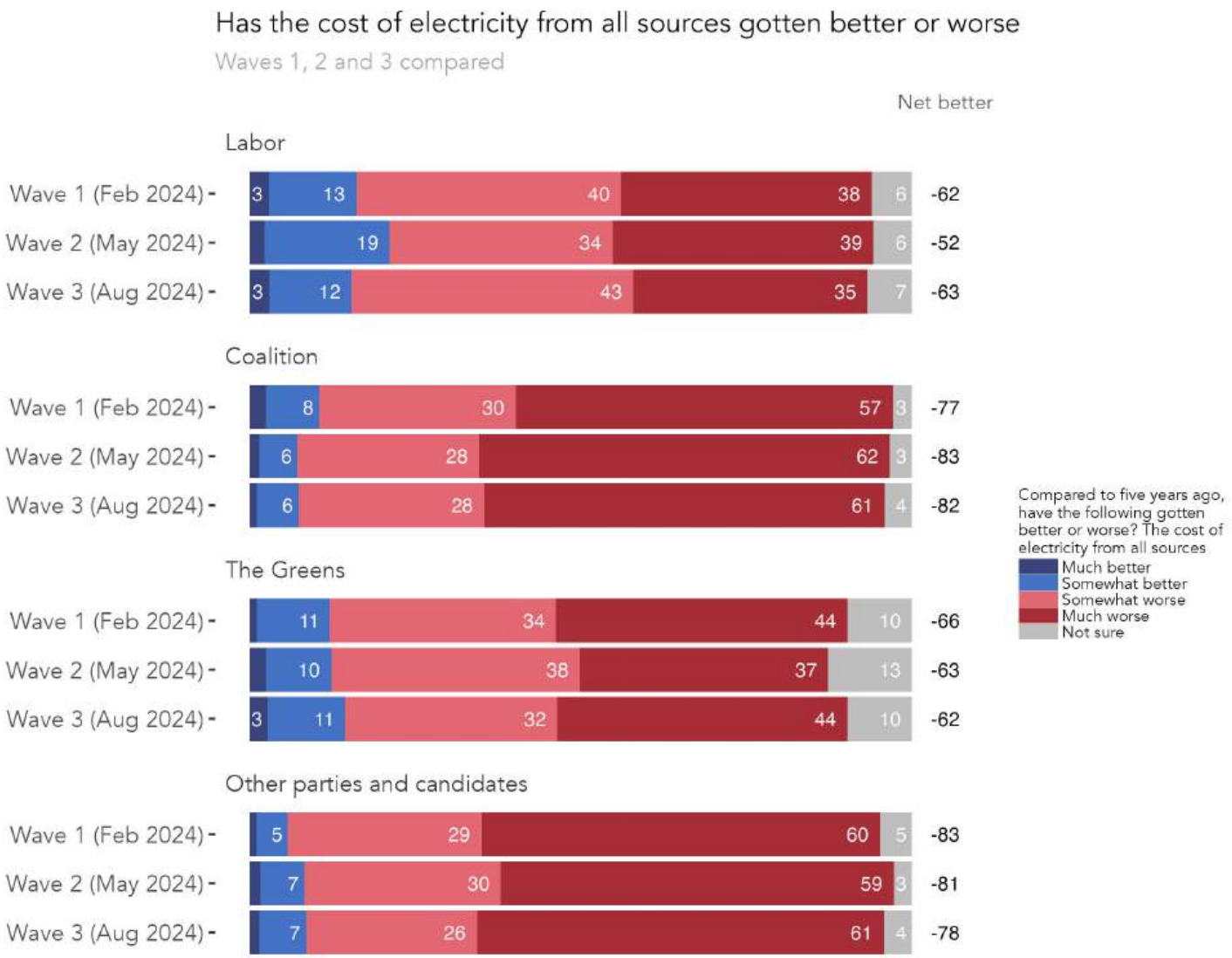

Figure 33: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 23: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Labor						
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
Coalition						
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
The Greens						
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
Other parties and candidates						
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

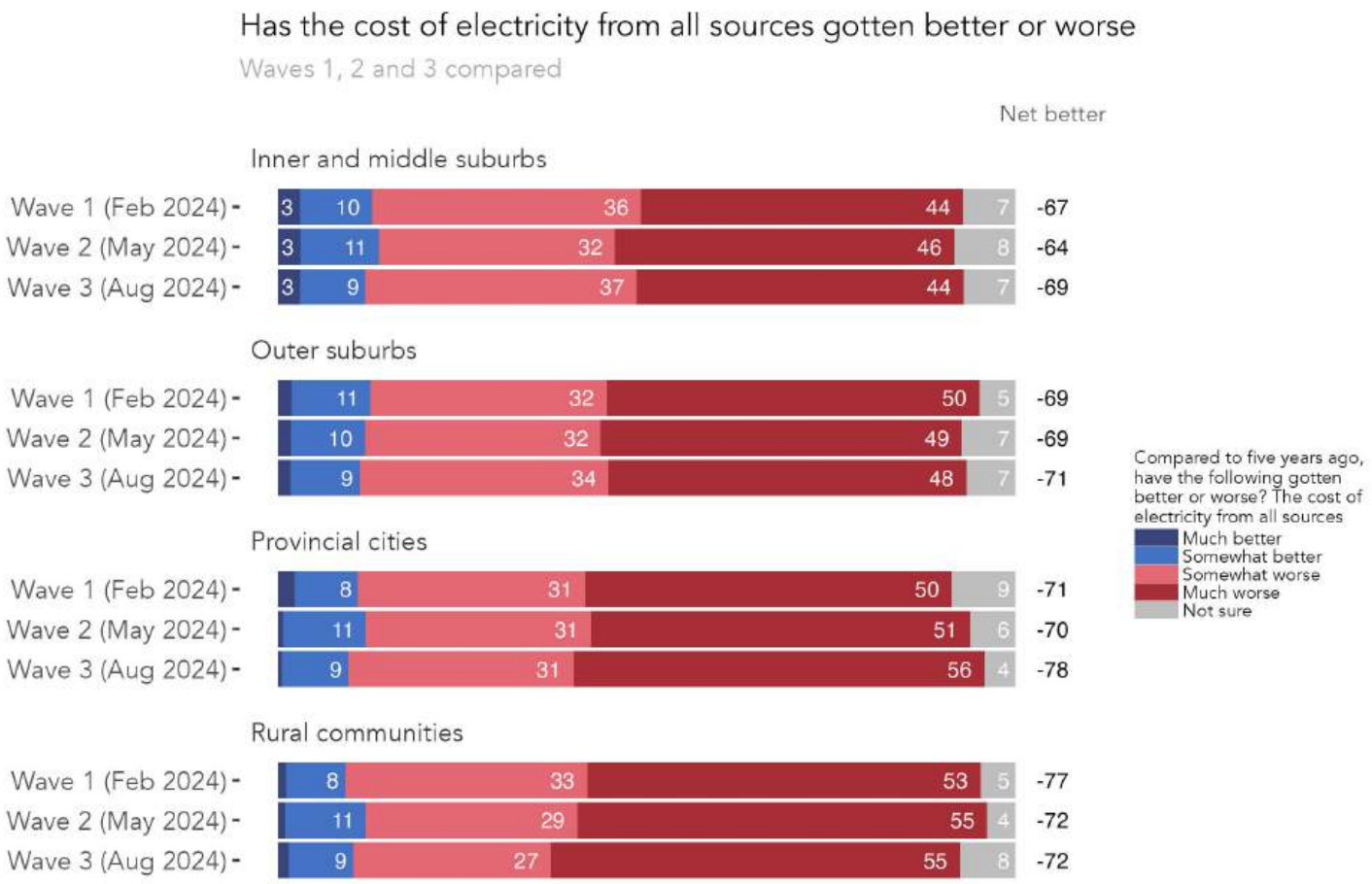

Figure 34: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 24: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Inner and middle suburbs						
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
Outer suburbs						
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
Provincial cities						
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
Rural communities						
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

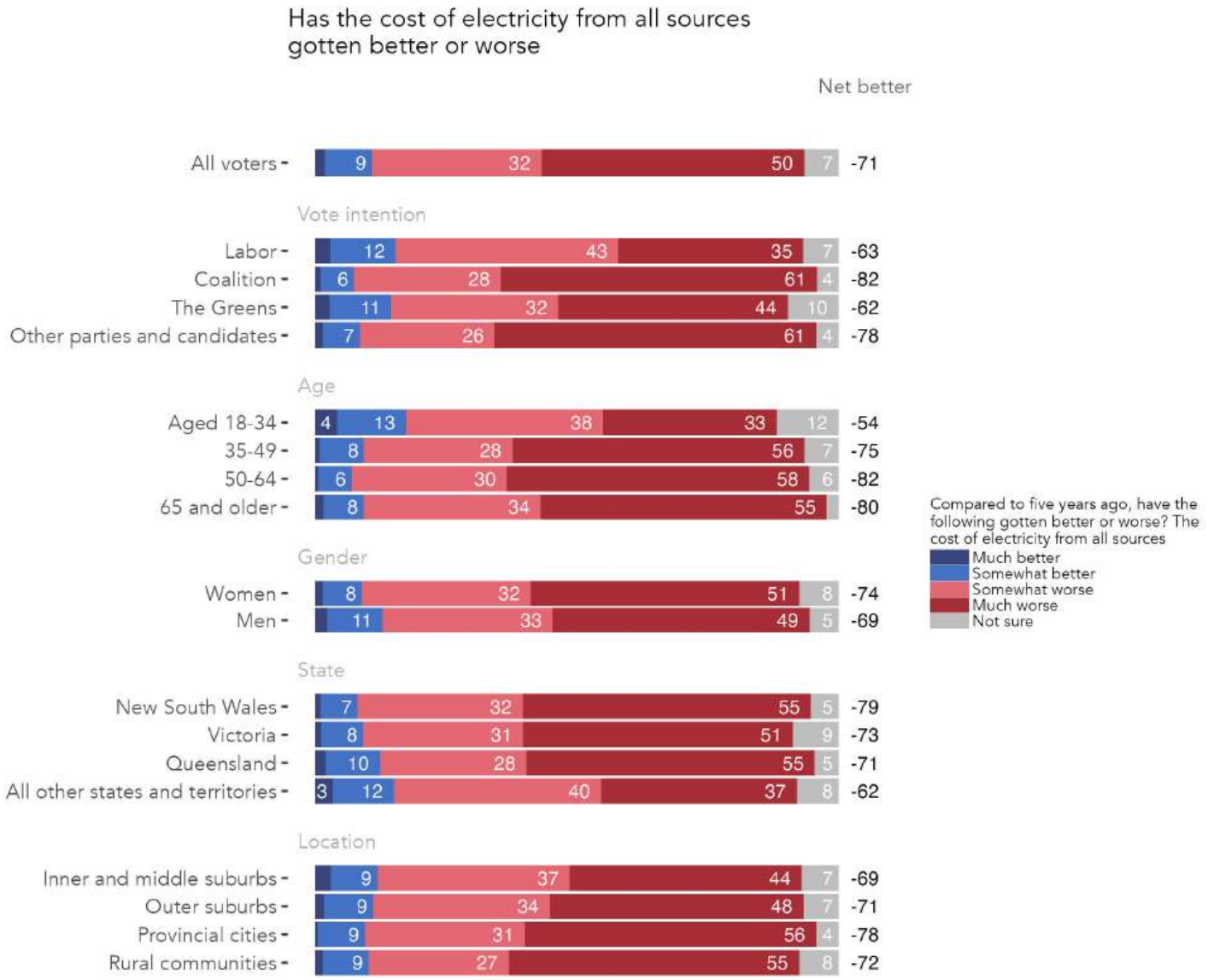

Figure 35: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 25: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	2	9	32	50	7	-71
Vote intention						
Labor	3	12	43	35	7	-63
Coalition	1	6	28	61	4	-82
The Greens	3	11	32	44	10	-62
Other parties and candidates	2	7	26	61	4	-78
Age						
Aged 18-34	4	13	38	33	12	-54
35-49	1	8	28	56	7	-75
50-64	0	6	30	58	6	-82
65 and older	1	8	34	55	2	-80
Gender						
Women	1	8	32	51	8	-74
Men	2	11	33	49	5	-69
State						
New South Wales	1	7	32	55	5	-79
Victoria	1	8	31	51	9	-73
Queensland	2	10	28	55	5	-71
All other states and territories	3	12	40	37	8	-62
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	3	9	37	44	7	-69
Outer suburbs	2	9	34	48	7	-71
Provincial cities	0	9	31	56	4	-78
Rural communities	1	9	27	55	8	-72

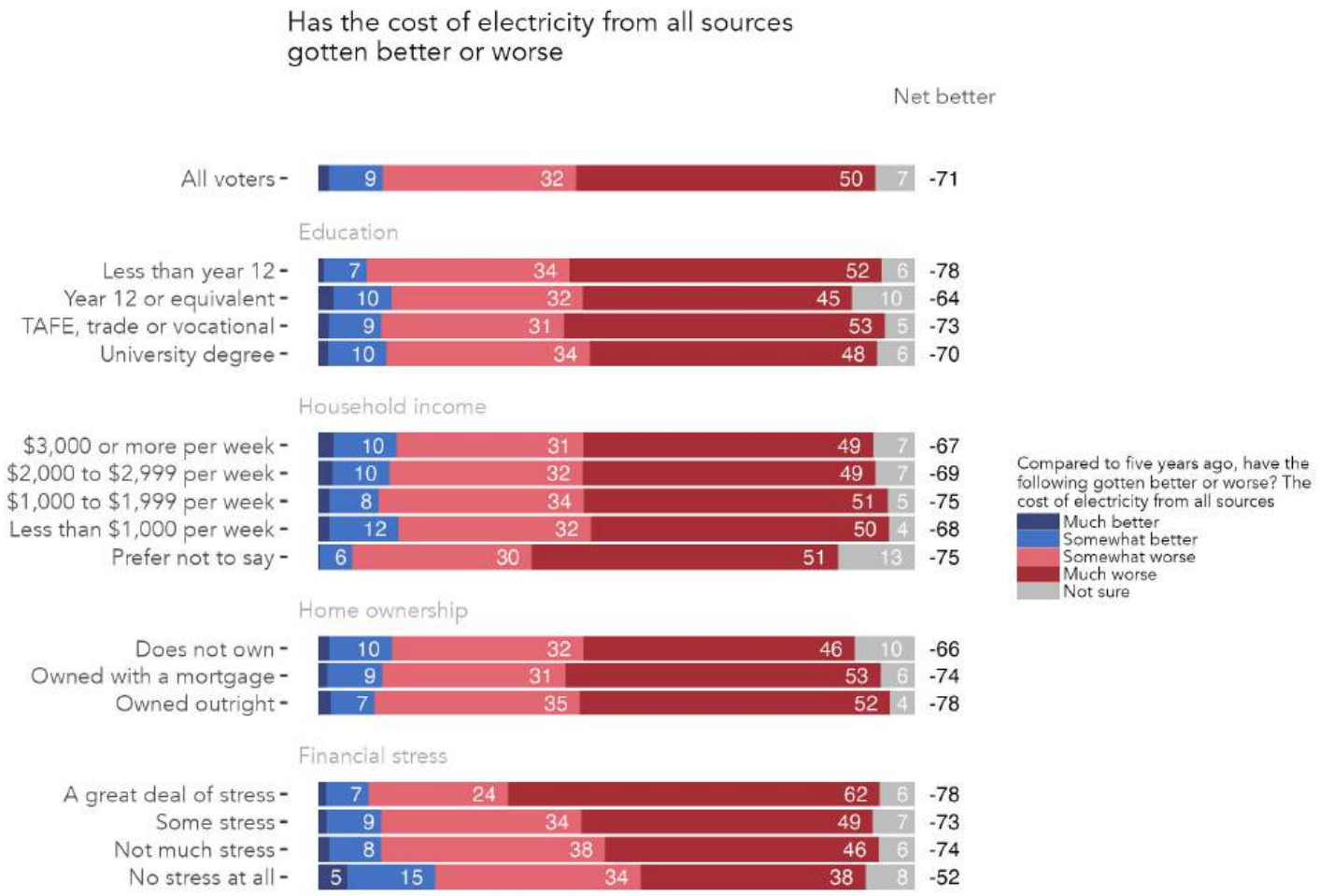

Figure 36: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 26: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	2	9	32	50	7	-71
Education						
Less than year 12	1	7	34	52	6	-78
Year 12 or equivalent	3	10	32	45	10	-64
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	9	31	53	5	-73
University degree	2	10	34	48	6	-70
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	3	10	31	49	7	-67
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	2	10	32	49	7	-69
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	2	8	34	51	5	-75
Less than $1,000 per week	2	12	32	50	4	-68
Prefer not to say	0	6	30	51	13	-75
Home ownership						
Does not own	2	10	32	46	10	-66
Owned with a mortgage	1	9	31	53	6	-74
Owned outright	2	7	35	52	4	-78
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	1	7	24	62	6	-78
Some stress	1	9	34	49	7	-73
Not much stress	2	8	38	46	6	-74
No stress at all	5	15	34	38	8	-52

The reliability of the electricity system

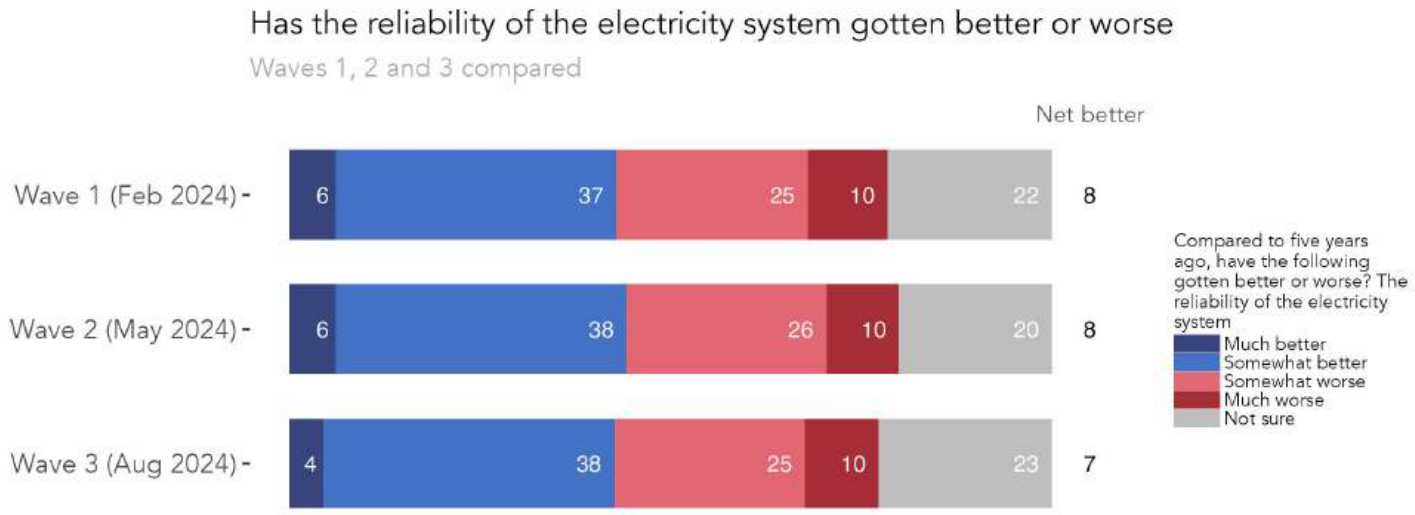

Figure 37: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 27: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

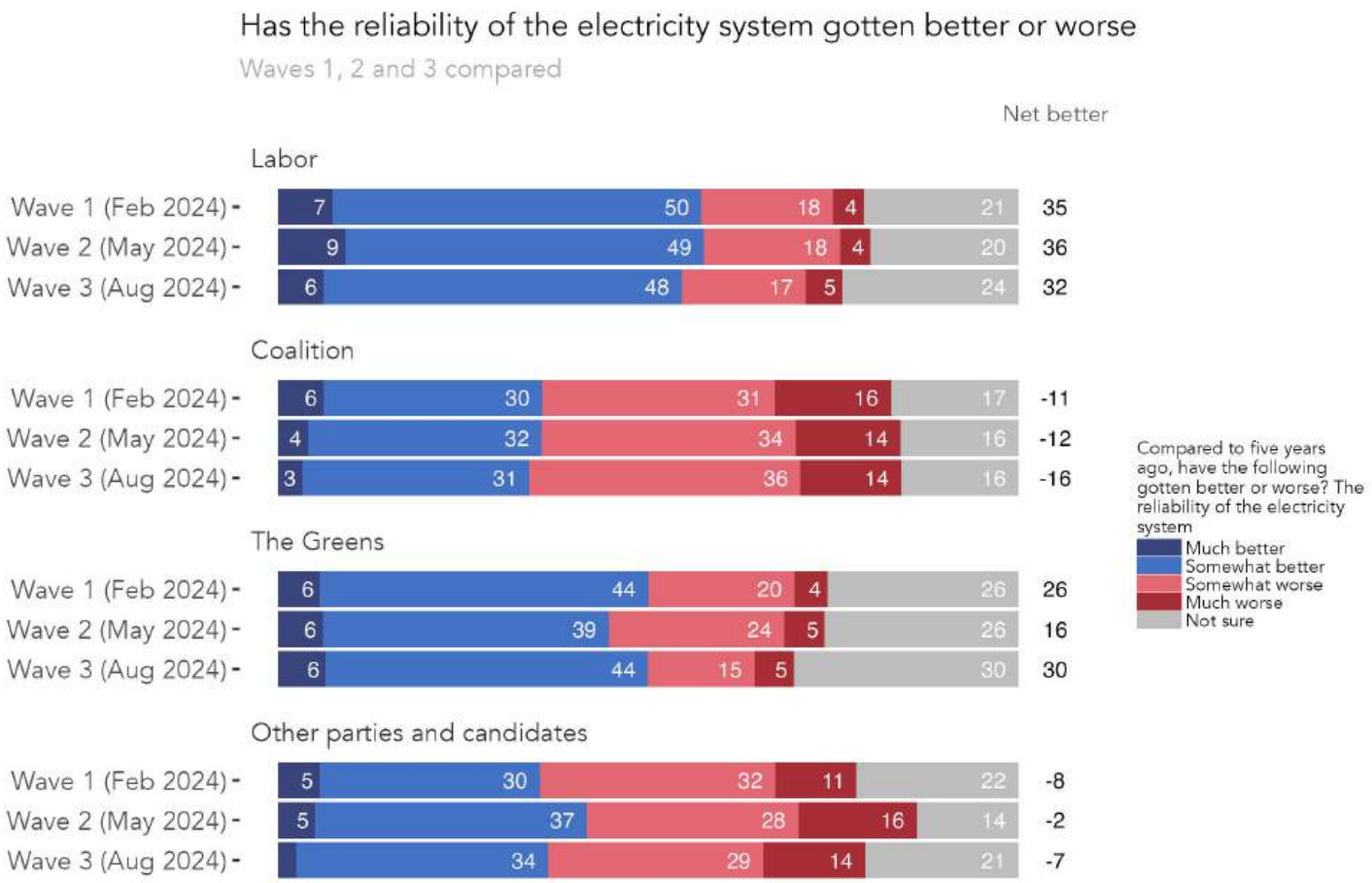

Figure 38: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 28: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Labor						
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
Coalition						
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
The Greens						
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
Other parties and candidates						
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

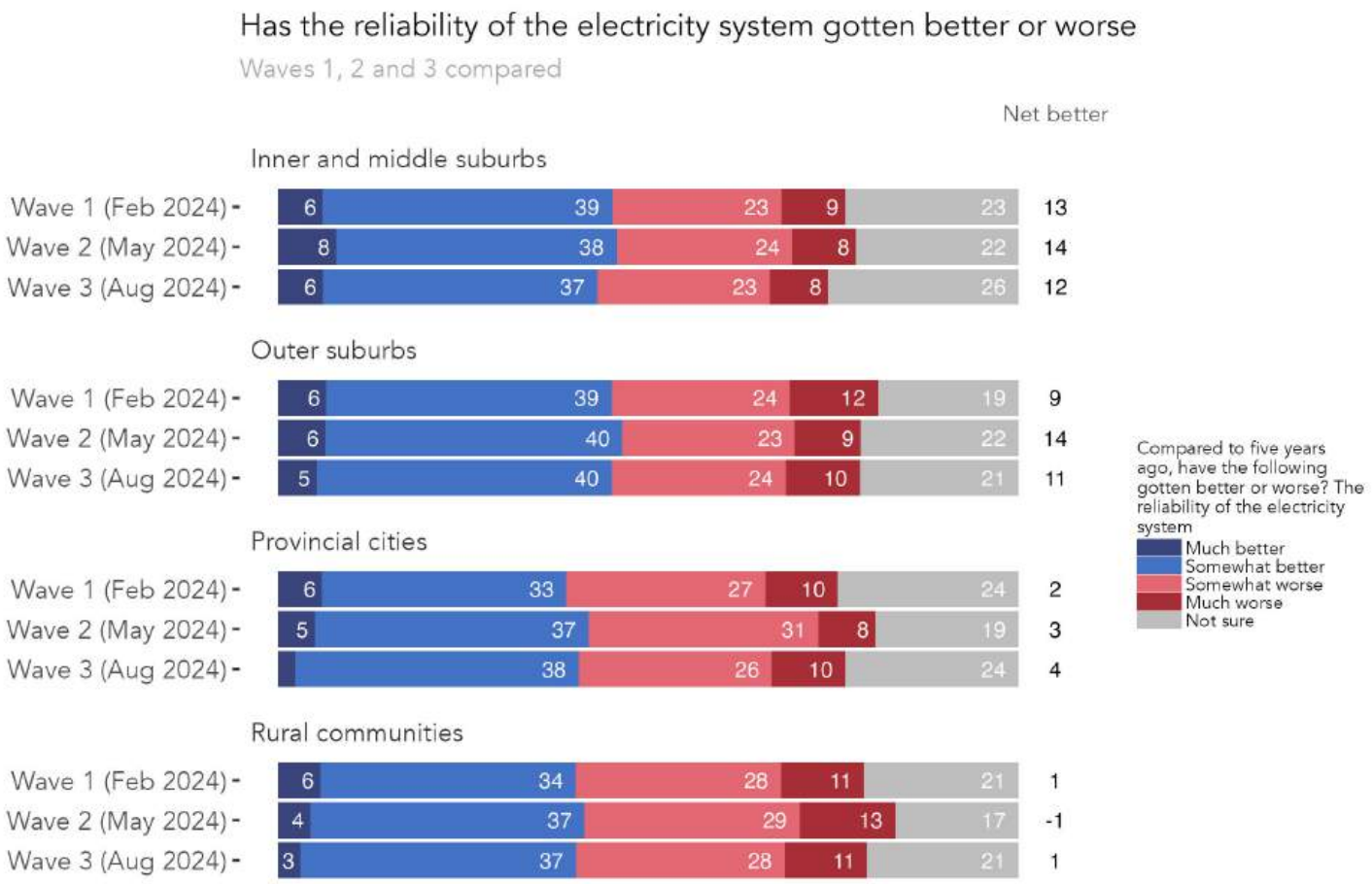

Figure 39: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 29: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Inner and middle suburbs						
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
Outer suburbs						
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
Provincial cities						
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
Rural communities						
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

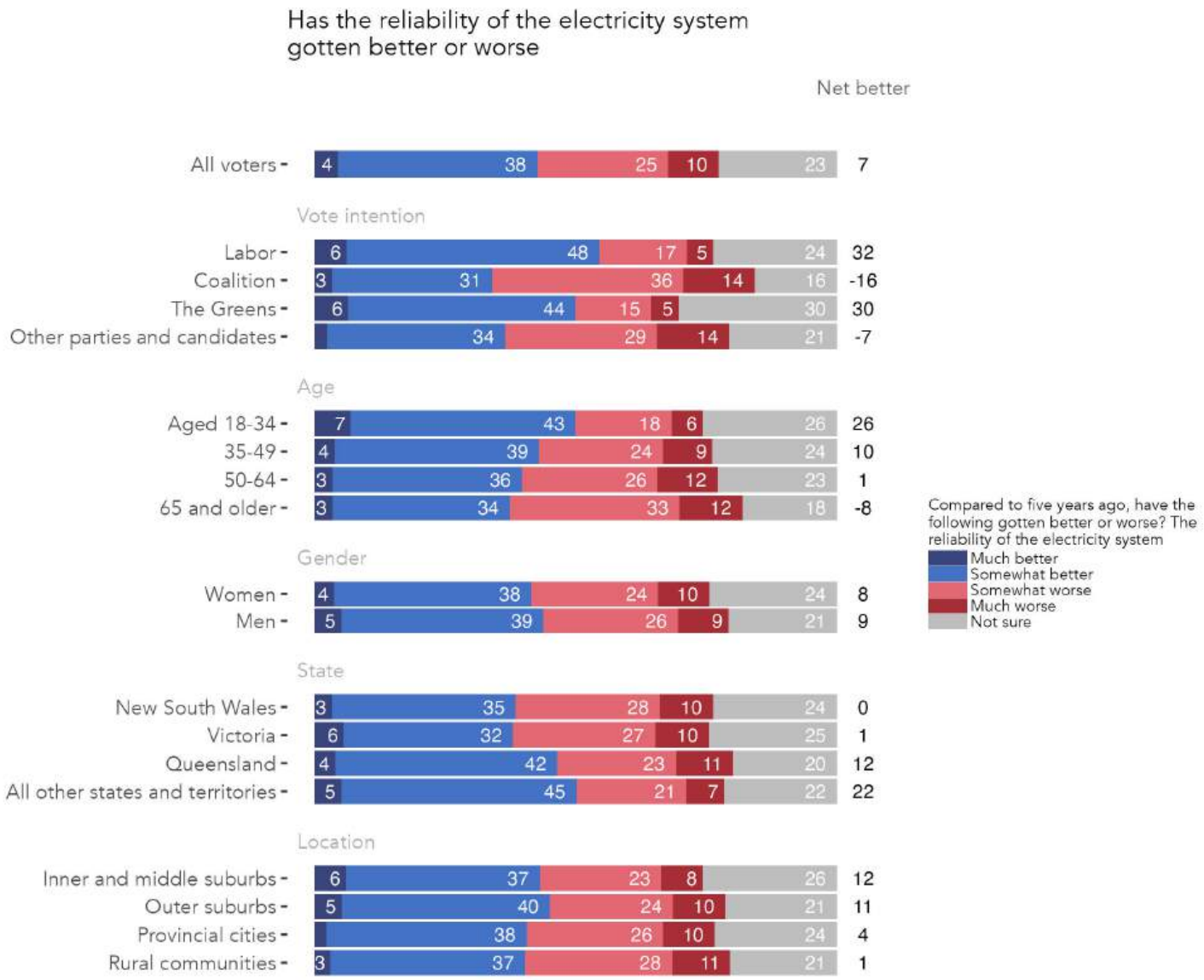

Figure 40: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 30: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	4	38	25	10	23	7
Vote intention						
Labor	6	48	17	5	24	32
Coalition	3	31	36	14	16	-16
The Greens	6	44	15	5	30	30
Other parties and candidates	2	34	29	14	21	-7
Age						
Aged 18-34	7	43	18	6	26	26
35-49	4	39	24	9	24	10
50-64	3	36	26	12	23	1
65 and older	3	34	33	12	18	-8
Gender						
Women	4	38	24	10	24	8
Men	5	39	26	9	21	9
State						
New South Wales	3	35	28	10	24	0
Victoria	6	32	27	10	25	1
Queensland	4	42	23	11	20	12
All other states and territories	5	45	21	7	22	22
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	6	37	23	8	26	12
Outer suburbs	5	40	24	10	21	11
Provincial cities	2	38	26	10	24	4
Rural communities	3	37	28	11	21	1

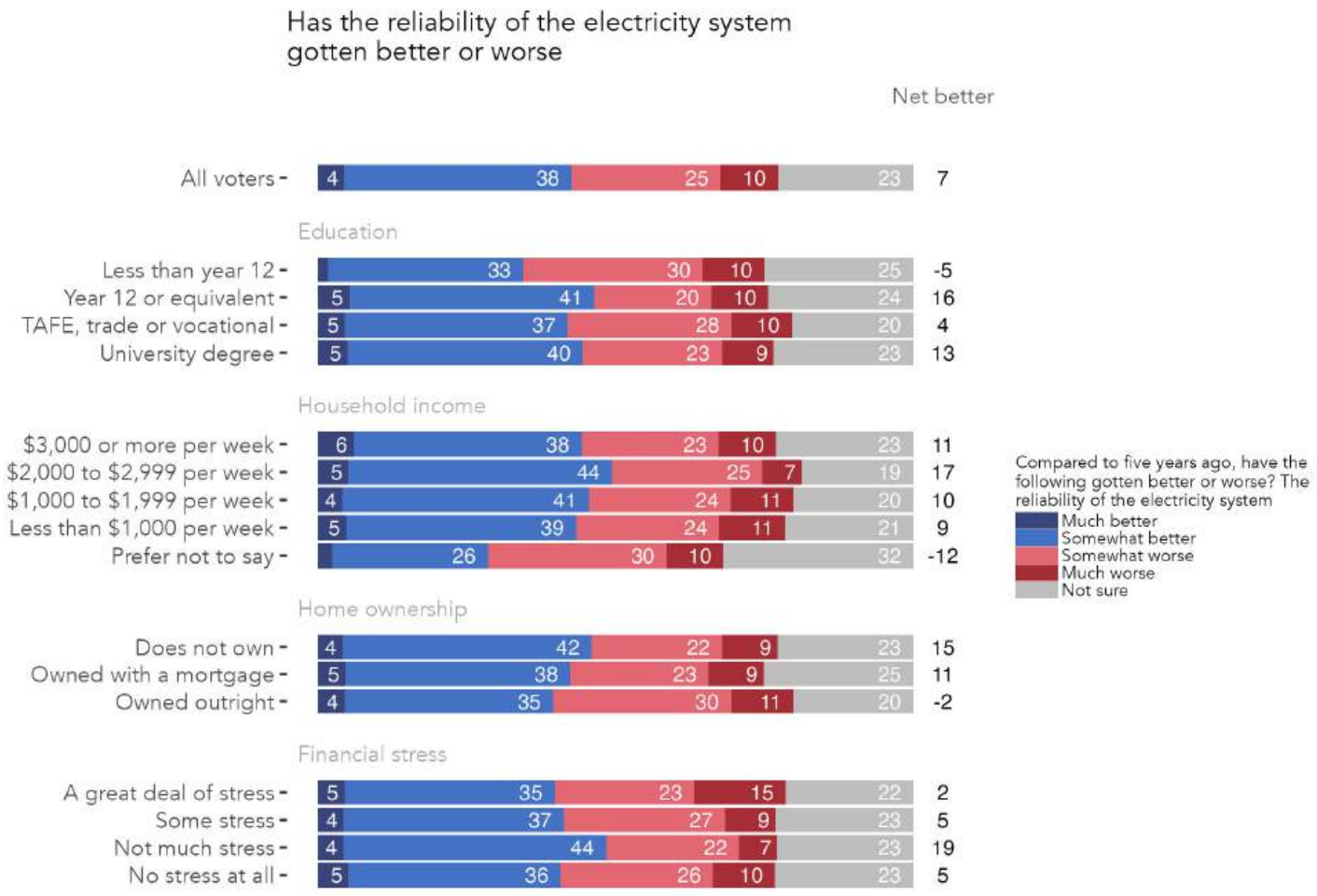

Figure 41: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 31: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	4	38	25	10	23	7
Education						
Less than year 12	2	33	30	10	25	-5
Year 12 or equivalent	5	41	20	10	24	16
TAFE, trade or vocational	5	37	28	10	20	4
University degree	5	40	23	9	23	13
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	6	38	23	10	23	11
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	5	44	25	7	19	17
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	4	41	24	11	20	10
Less than $1,000 per week	5	39	24	11	21	9
Prefer not to say	2	26	30	10	32	-12
Home ownership						
Does not own	4	42	22	9	23	15
Owned with a mortgage	5	38	23	9	25	11
Owned outright	4	35	30	11	20	-2
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	5	35	23	15	22	2
Some stress	4	37	27	9	23	5
Not much stress	4	44	22	7	23	19
No stress at all	5	36	26	10	23	5

The availability of renewable energy options

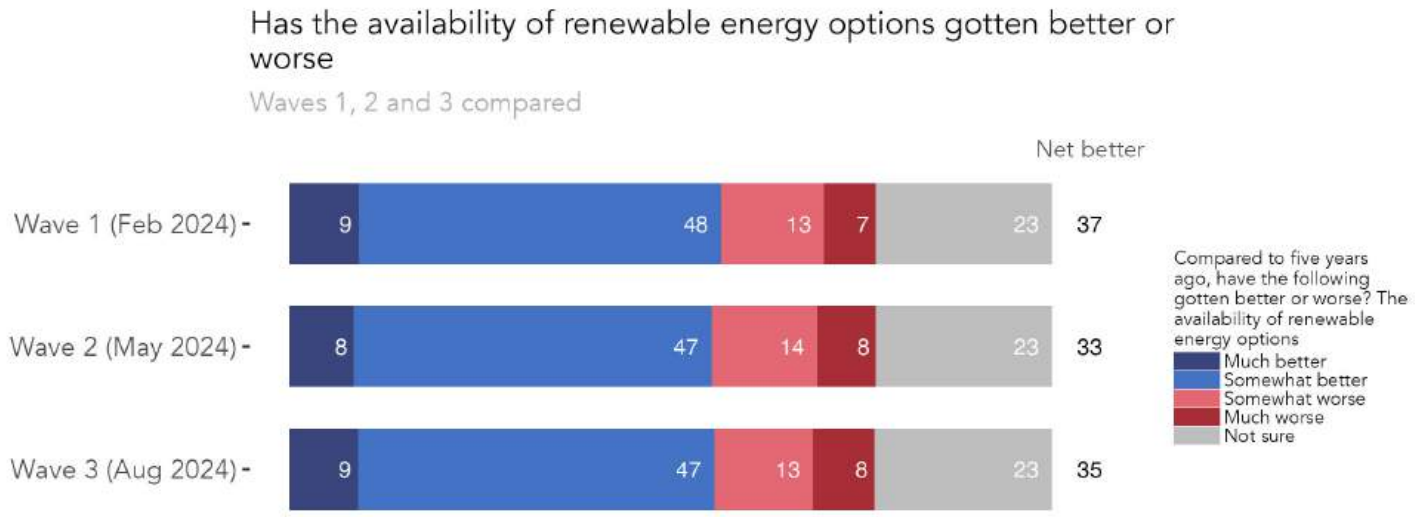

Figure 42: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 32: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

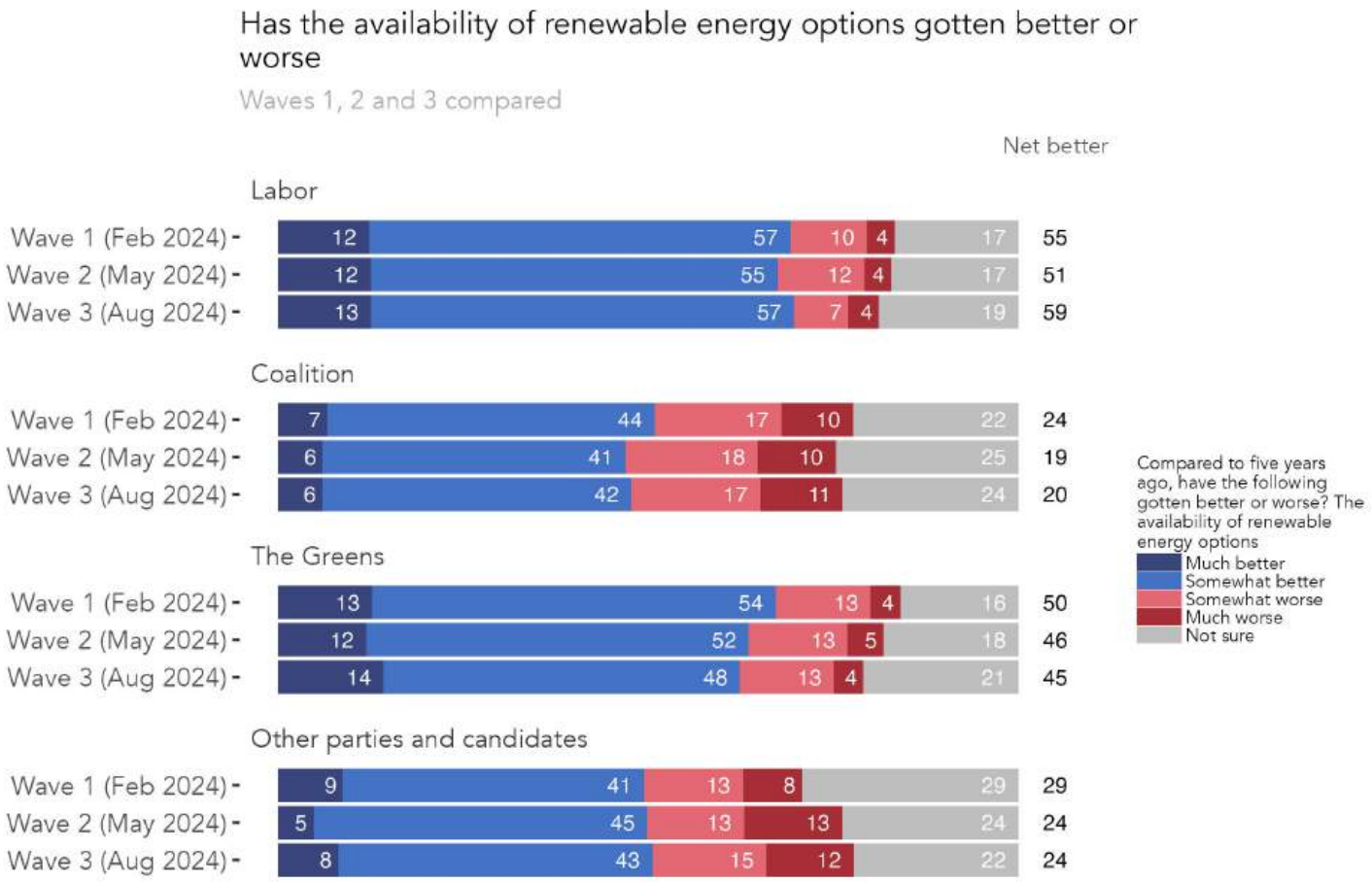

Figure 43: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 33: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Labor						
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
Coalition						
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
The Greens						
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
Other parties and candidates						
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

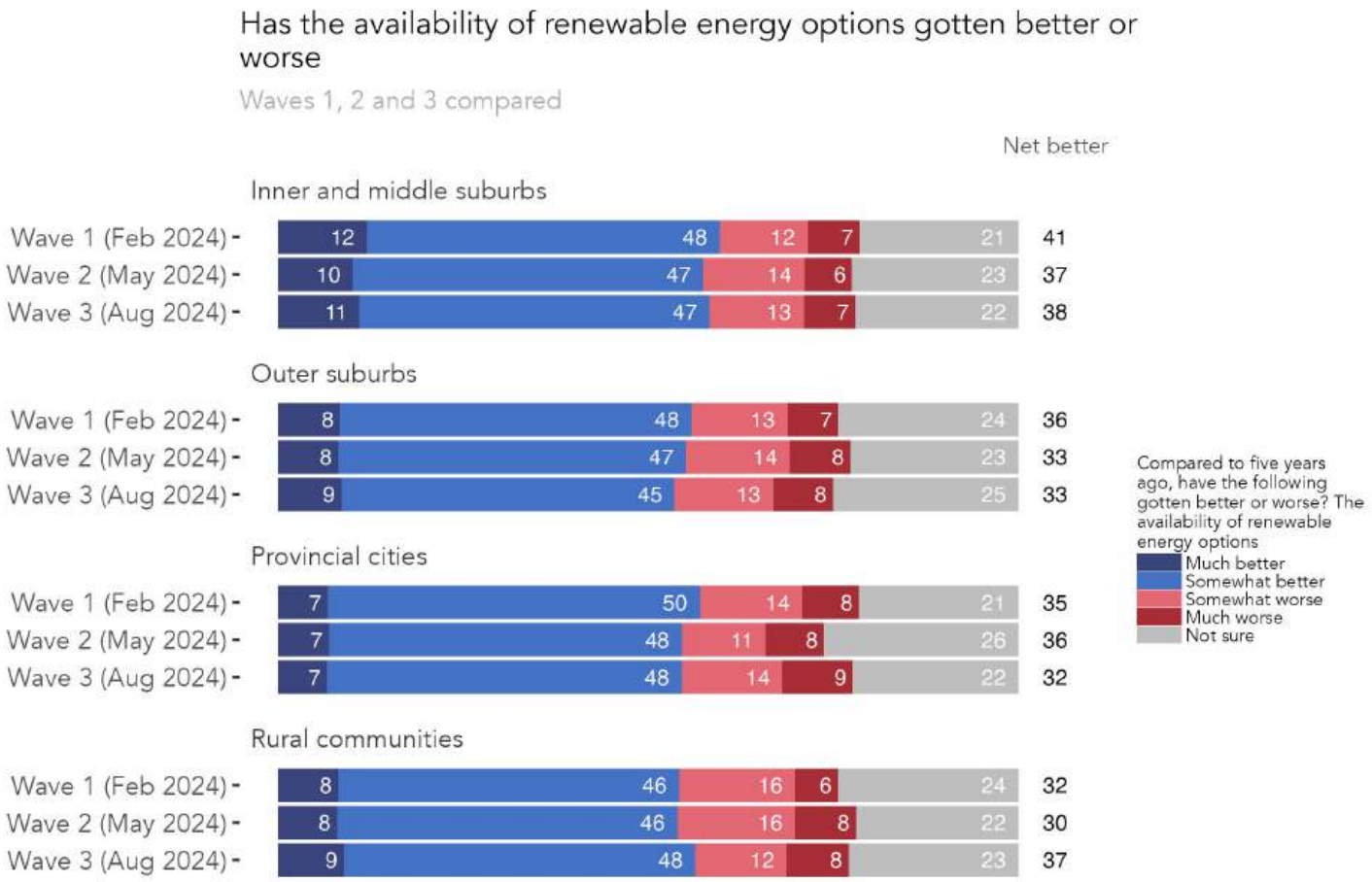

Figure 44: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 34: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Inner and middle suburbs						
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
Outer suburbs						
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
Provincial cities						
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
Rural communities						
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

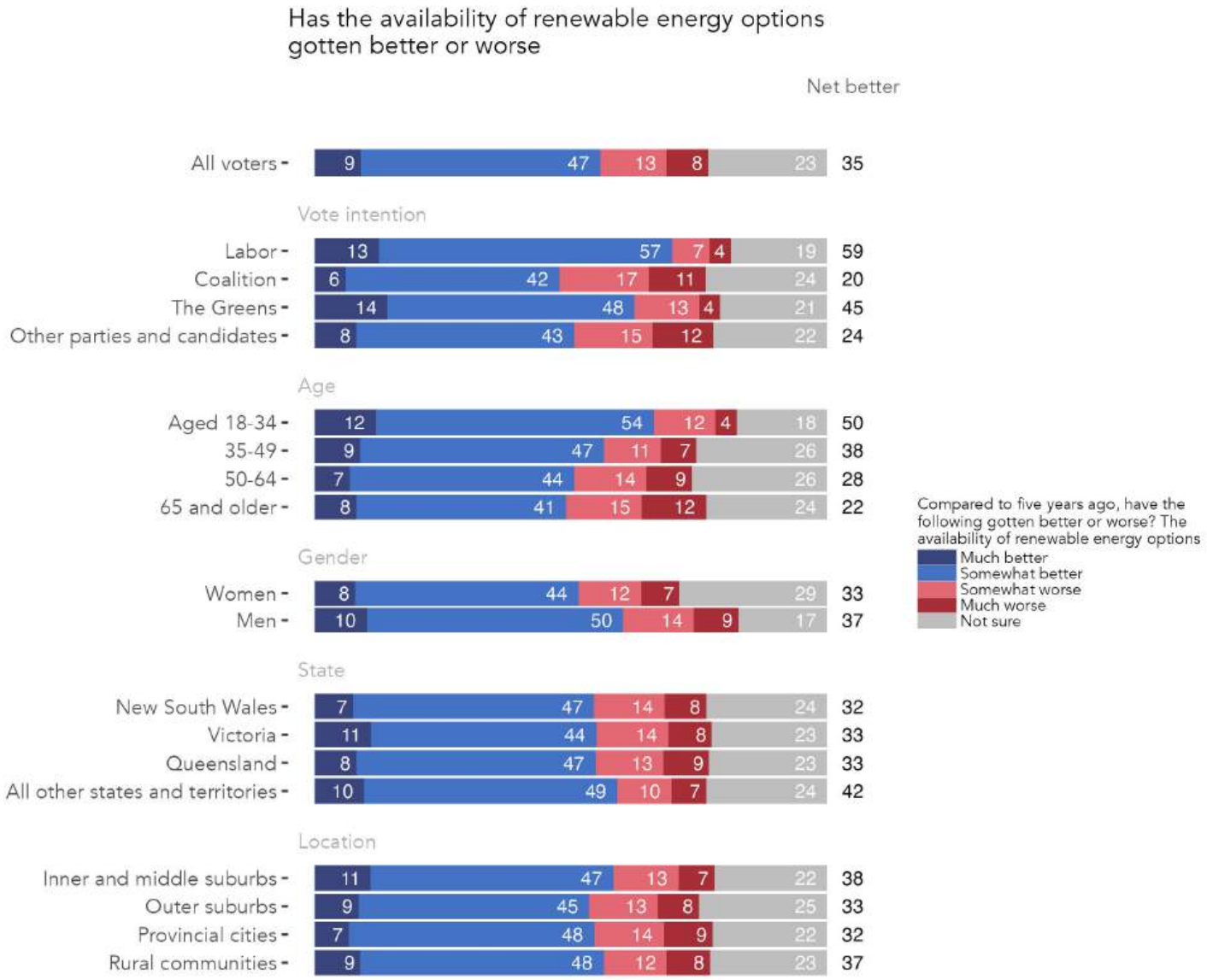

Figure 45: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 35: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	9	47	13	8	23	35
Vote intention						
Labor	13	57	7	4	19	59
Coalition	6	42	17	11	24	20
The Greens	14	48	13	4	21	45
Other parties and candidates	8	43	15	12	22	24
Age						
Aged 18-34	12	54	12	4	18	50
35-49	9	47	11	7	26	38
50-64	7	44	14	9	26	28
65 and older	8	41	15	12	24	22
Gender						
Women	8	44	12	7	29	33
Men	10	50	14	9	17	37
State						
New South Wales	7	47	14	8	24	32
Victoria	11	44	14	8	23	33
Queensland	8	47	13	9	23	33
All other states and territories	10	49	10	7	24	42
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	11	47	13	7	22	38
Outer suburbs	9	45	13	8	25	33
Provincial cities	7	48	14	9	22	32
Rural communities	9	48	12	8	23	37

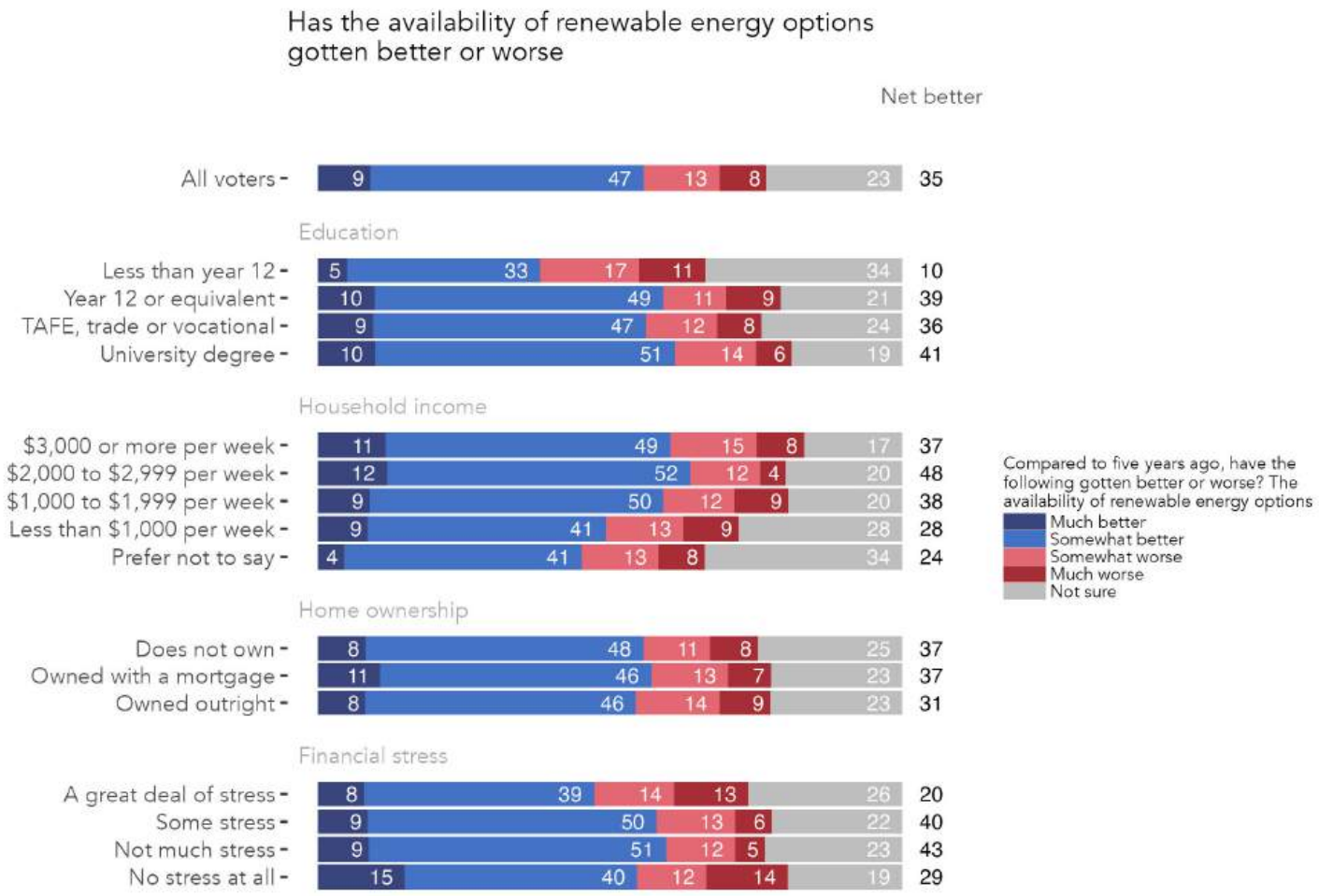

Figure 46: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 36: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	9	47	13	8	23	35
Education						
Less than year 12	5	33	17	11	34	10
Year 12 or equivalent	10	49	11	9	21	39
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	47	12	8	24	36
University degree	10	51	14	6	19	41
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	11	49	15	8	17	37
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	12	52	12	4	20	48
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	9	50	12	9	20	38
Less than $1,000 per week	9	41	13	9	28	28
Prefer not to say	4	41	13	8	34	24
Home ownership						
Does not own	8	48	11	8	25	37
Owned with a mortgage	11	46	13	7	23	37
Owned outright	8	46	14	9	23	31
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	8	39	14	13	26	20
Some stress	9	50	13	6	22	40
Not much stress	9	51	12	5	23	43
No stress at all	15	40	12	14	19	29

The cost of renewable energy options

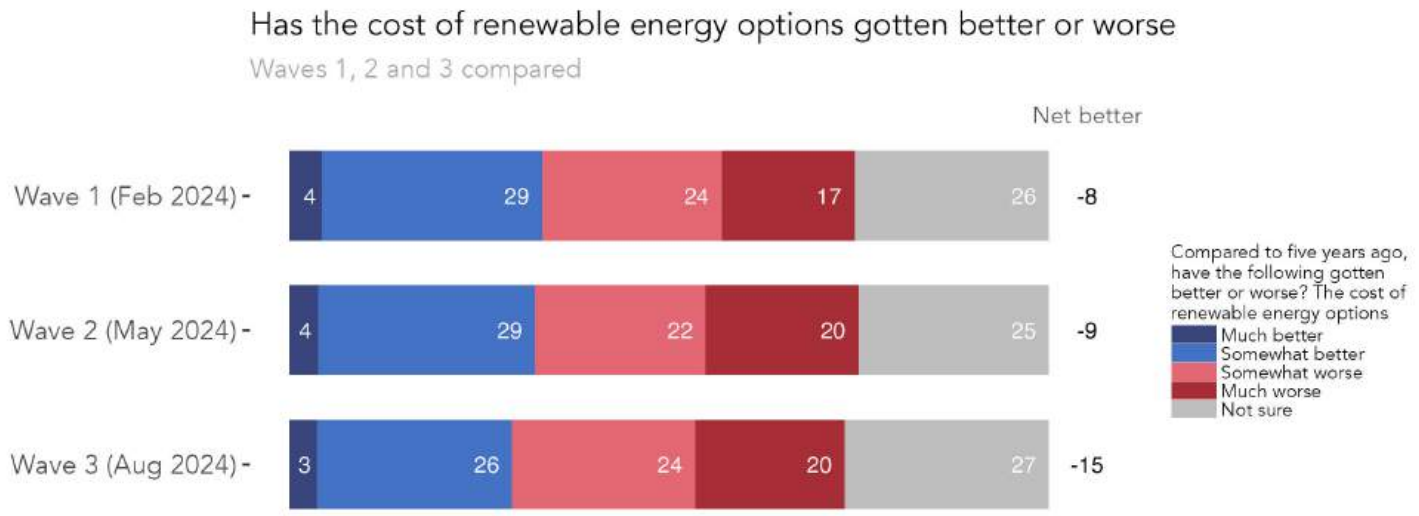

Figure 47: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 37: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

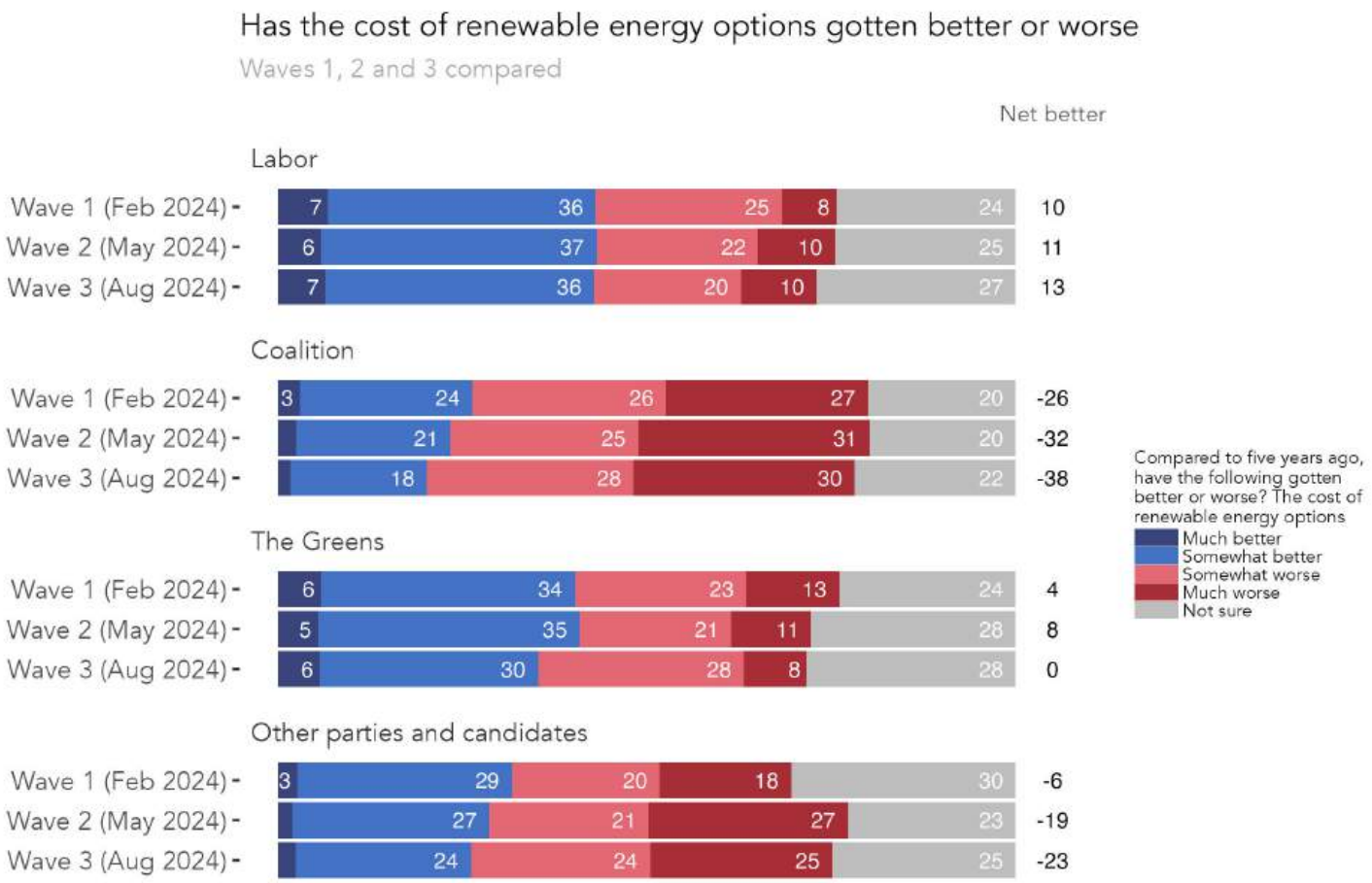

Figure 48: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 38: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Labor						
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
Coalition						
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
The Greens						
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
Other parties and candidates						
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

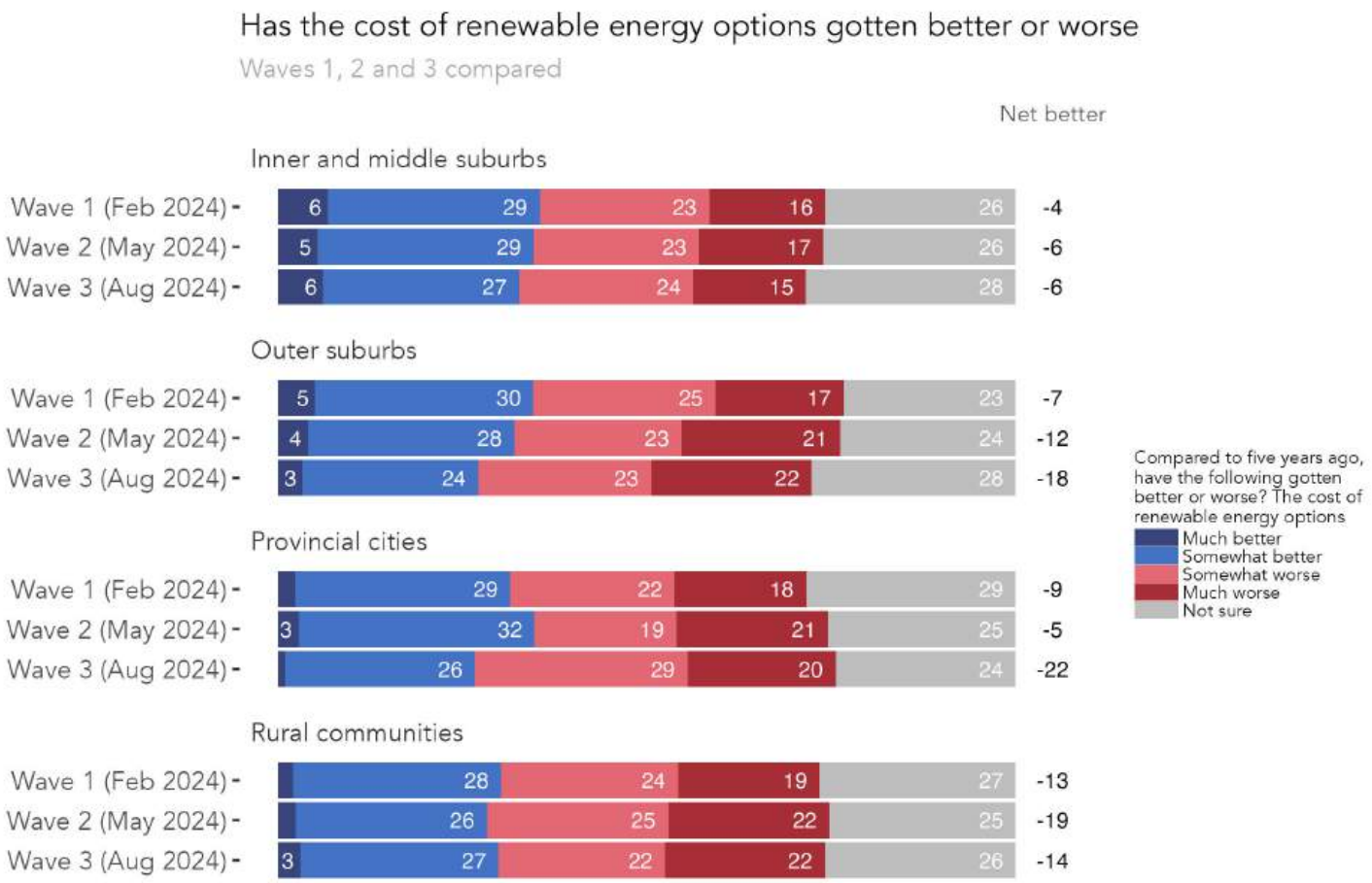

Figure 49: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 39: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Inner and middle suburbs						
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
Outer suburbs						
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
Provincial cities						
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
Rural communities						
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

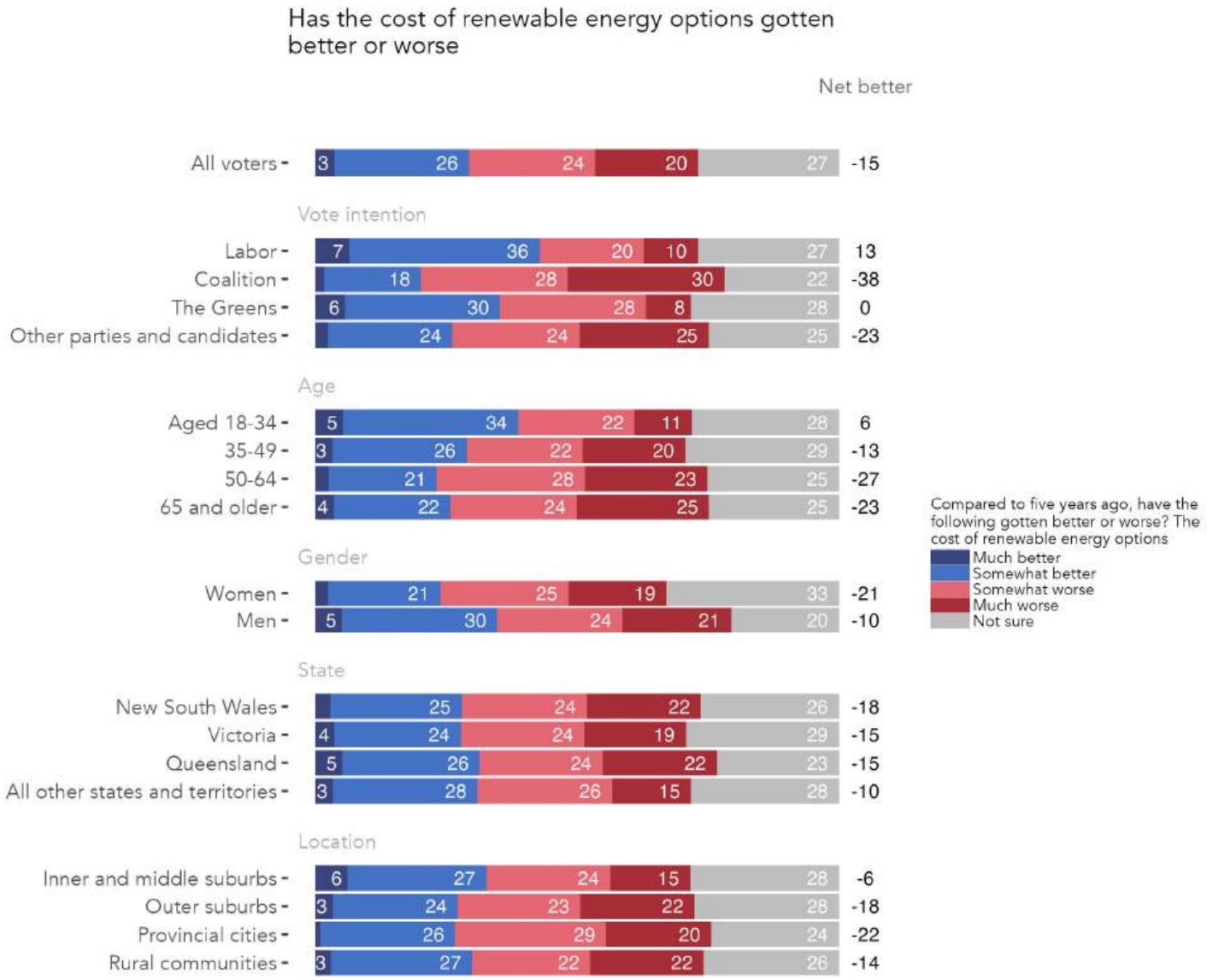

Figure 50: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 40: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	3	26	24	20	27	-15
Vote intention						
Labor	7	36	20	10	27	13
Coalition	2	18	28	30	22	-38
The Greens	6	30	28	8	28	0
Other parties and candidates	2	24	24	25	25	-23
Age						
Aged 18-34	5	34	22	11	28	6
35-49	3	26	22	20	29	-13
50-64	3	21	28	23	25	-27
65 and older	4	22	24	25	25	-23
Gender						
Women	2	21	25	19	33	-21
Men	5	30	24	21	20	-10
State						
New South Wales	3	25	24	22	26	-18
Victoria	4	24	24	19	29	-15
Queensland	5	26	24	22	23	-15
All other states and territories	3	28	26	15	28	-10
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	6	27	24	15	28	-6
Outer suburbs	3	24	23	22	28	-18
Provincial cities	1	26	29	20	24	-22
Rural communities	3	27	22	22	26	-14

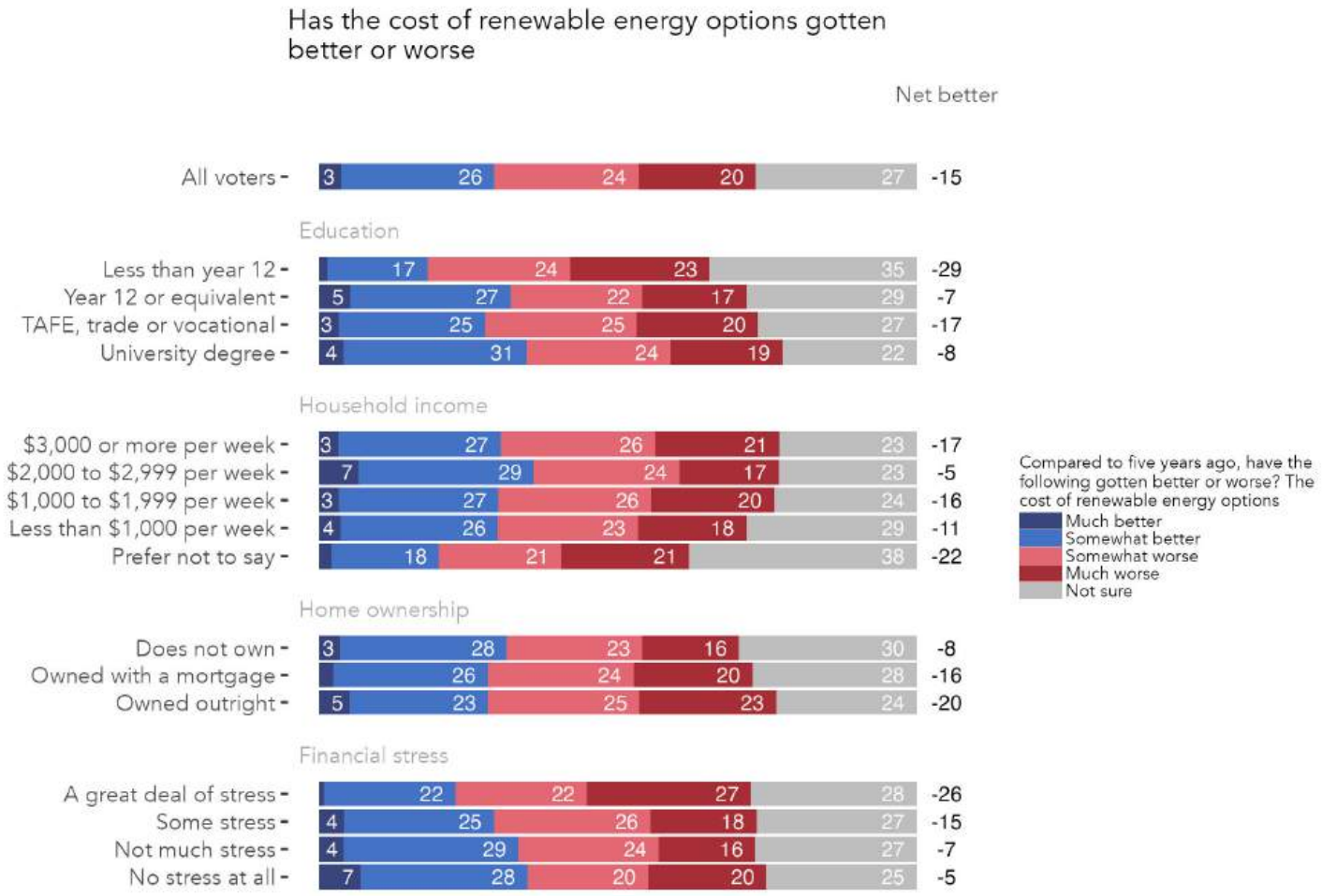

Figure 51: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 41: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	3	26	24	20	27	-15
Education						
Less than year 12	1	17	24	23	35	-29
Year 12 or equivalent	5	27	22	17	29	-7
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	25	25	20	27	-17
University degree	4	31	24	19	22	-8
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	3	27	26	21	23	-17
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	7	29	24	17	23	-5
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	3	27	26	20	24	-16
Less than $1,000 per week	4	26	23	18	29	-11
Prefer not to say	2	18	21	21	38	-22
Home ownership						
Does not own	3	28	23	16	30	-8
Owned with a mortgage	2	26	24	20	28	-16
Owned outright	5	23	25	23	24	-20
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	1	22	22	27	28	-26
Some stress	4	25	26	18	27	-15
Not much stress	4	29	24	16	27	-7
No stress at all	7	28	20	20	25	-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

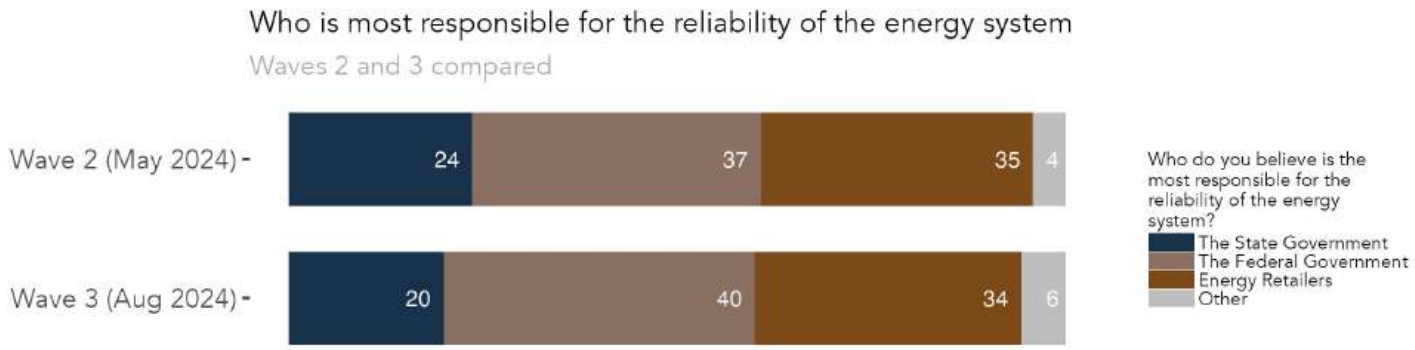

Figure 52: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, Wave 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 42: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, Waves 2 and 3 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

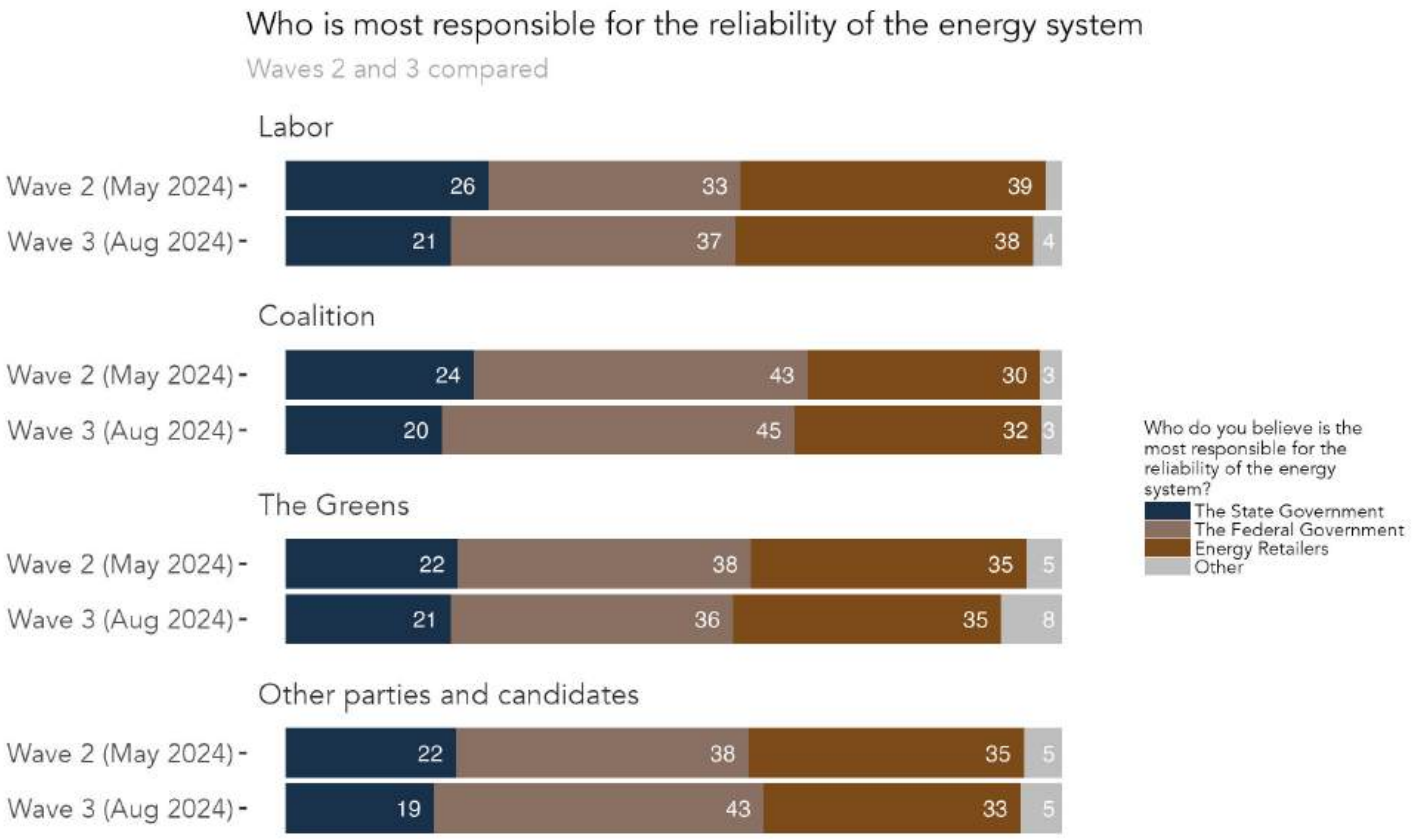

Figure 53: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by vote intention, Wave 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 43: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, Waves 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
Labor				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	33	39	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	37	38	4
Coalition				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	24	43	30	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	45	32	3
The Greens				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	38	35	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	36	35	8
Other parties and candidates				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	38	35	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	19	43	33	5

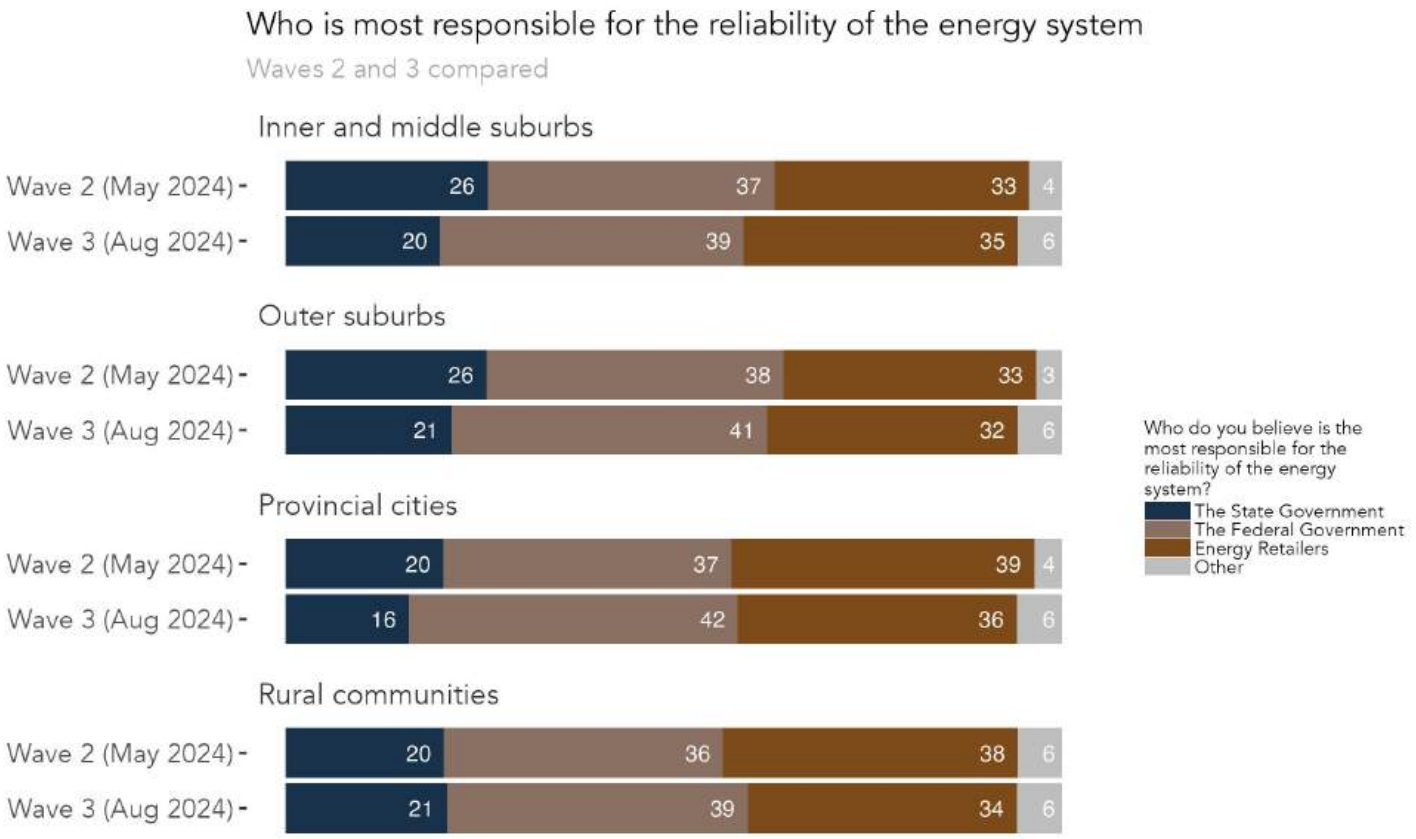

Figure 54: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by location, Wave 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 44: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by location, Waves 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
Inner and middle suburbs				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	37	33	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	39	35	6
Outer suburbs				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	38	33	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	41	32	6
Provincial cities				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	37	39	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	16	42	36	6
Rural communities				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	36	38	6
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	39	34	6

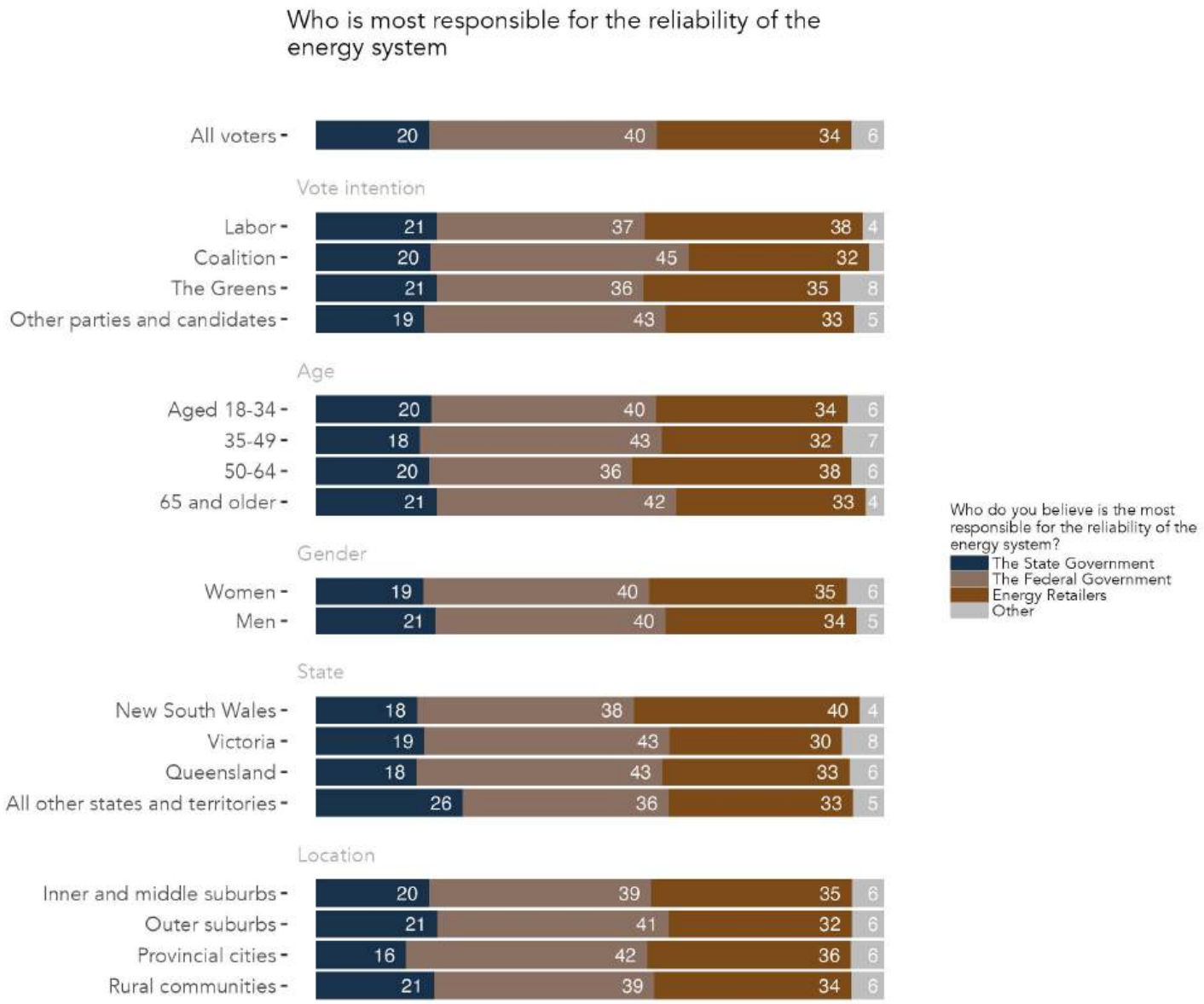

Figure 55: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 45: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	20	40	34	6
Vote intention				
Labor	21	37	38	4
Coalition	20	45	32	3
The Greens	21	36	35	8
Other parties and candidates	19	43	33	5
Age				
Aged 18-34	20	40	34	6
35-49	18	43	32	7
50-64	20	36	38	6
65 and older	21	42	33	4
Gender				
Women	19	40	35	6
Men	21	40	34	5
State				
New South Wales	18	38	40	4
Victoria	19	43	30	8
Queensland	18	43	33	6
All other states and territories	26	36	33	5
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	20	39	35	6
Outer suburbs	21	41	32	6
Provincial cities	16	42	36	6
Rural communities	21	39	34	6

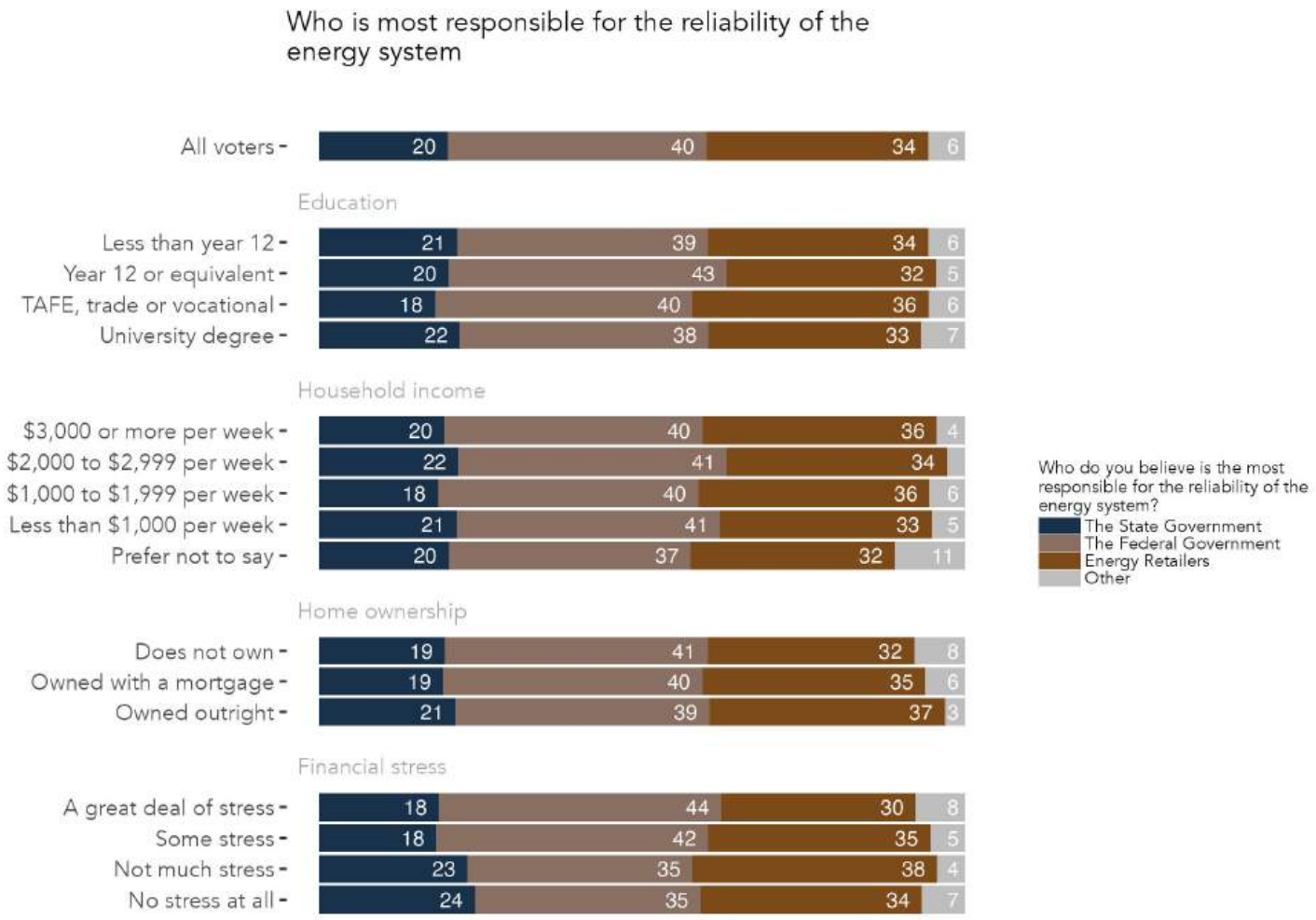

Figure 56: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 46: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	20	40	34	6
Education				
Less than year 12	21	39	34	6
Year 12 or equivalent	20	43	32	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	40	36	6
University degree	22	38	33	7
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	20	40	36	4
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	22	41	34	3
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	18	40	36	6
Less than $1,000 per week	21	41	33	5
Prefer not to say	20	37	32	11
Home ownership				
Does not own	19	41	32	8
Owned with a mortgage	19	40	35	6
Owned outright	21	39	37	3
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	18	44	30	8
Some stress	18	42	35	5
Not much stress	23	35	38	4
No stress at all	24	35	34	7

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

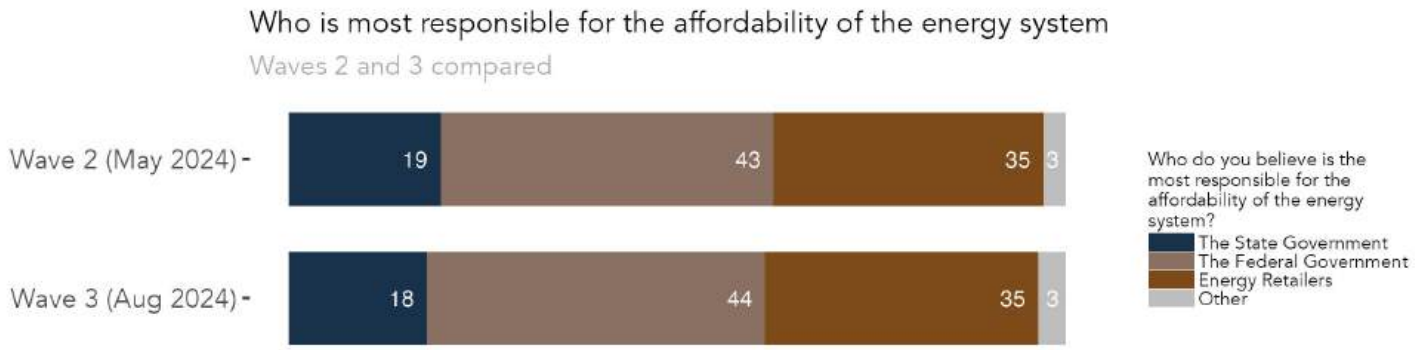

Figure 57: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, Wave 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

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

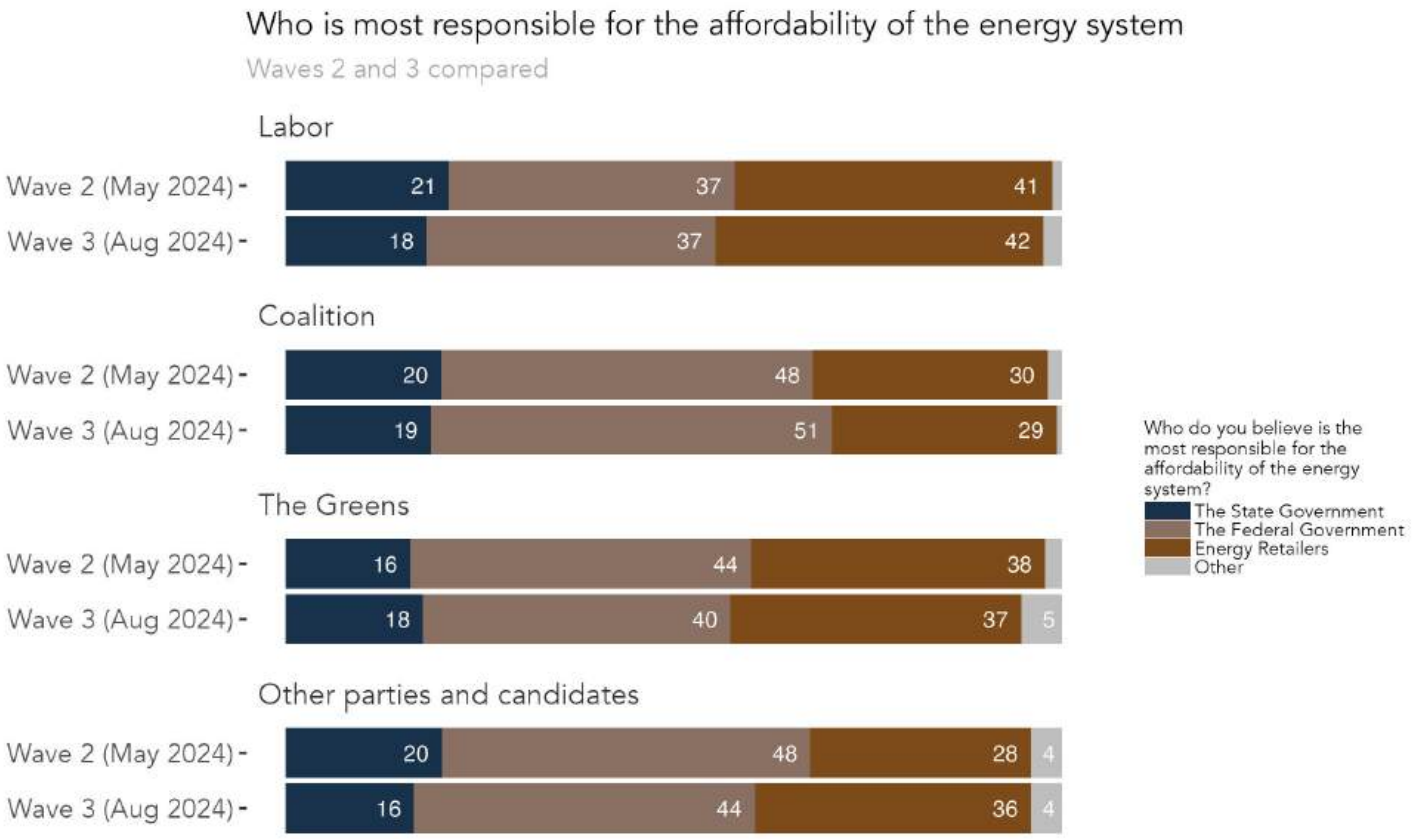

Figure 58: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by vote intention, Wave 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 48: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by federal vote intention, Waves 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

	Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
Labor					
	Wave 2 (May 2024)	21	37	41	1
	Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	18	37	42	3
Coalition					
	Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	48	30	2
	Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	19	51	29	1
The Greens					
	Wave 2 (May 2024)	16	44	38	2
	Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	18	40	37	5
Other parties and candidates					
	Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	48	28	4
	Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	16	44	36	4

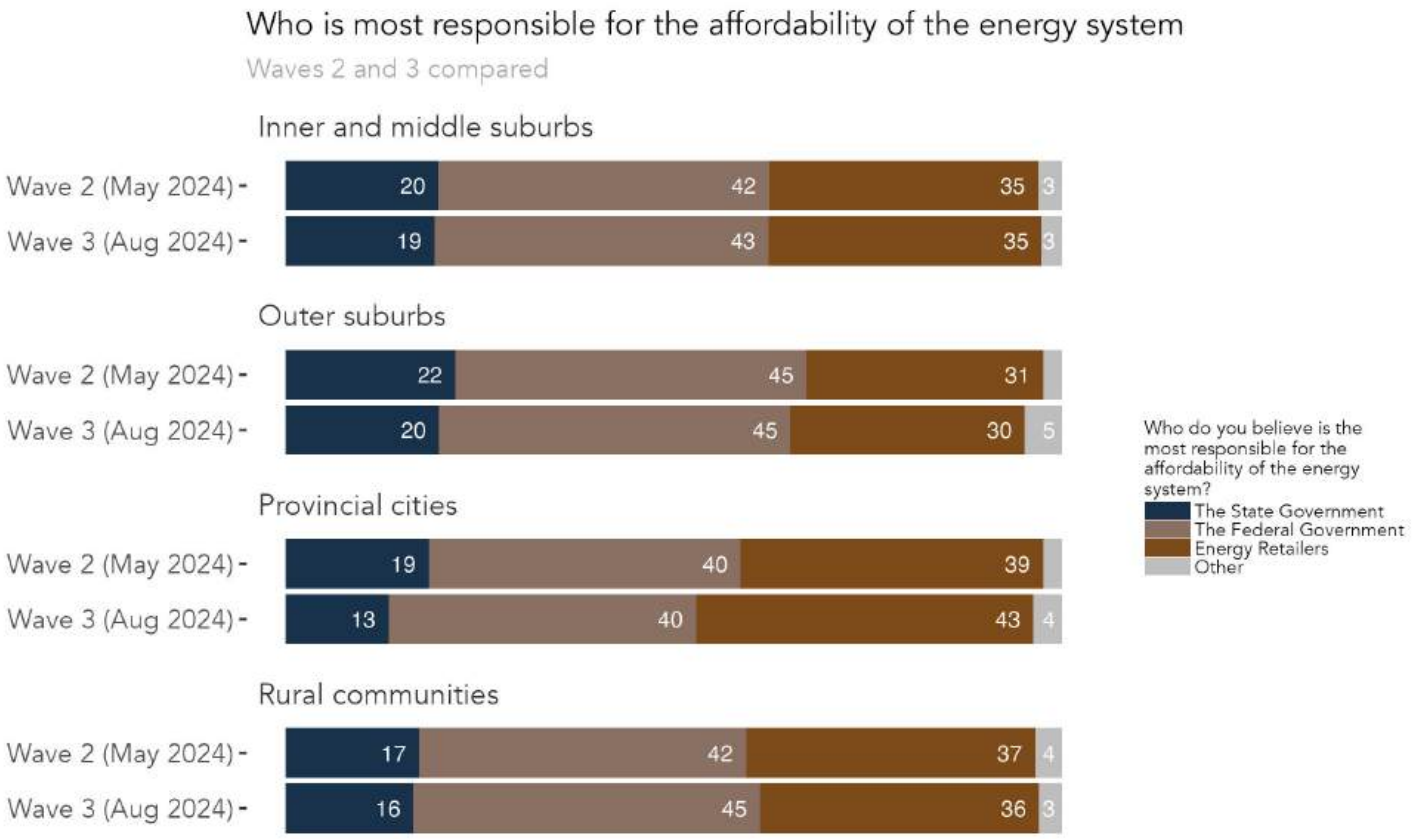

Figure 59: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by location, Wave 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Table 49: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by location, Waves 2 and 3 compared. Note: this question was asked for the first time in Wave 2.

Wave	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
Inner and middle suburbs				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	20	42	35	3
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	19	43	35	3
Outer suburbs				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	45	31	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	20	45	30	5
Provincial cities				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	19	40	39	2
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	13	40	43	4
Rural communities				
Wave 2 (May 2024)	17	42	37	4
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	16	45	36	3

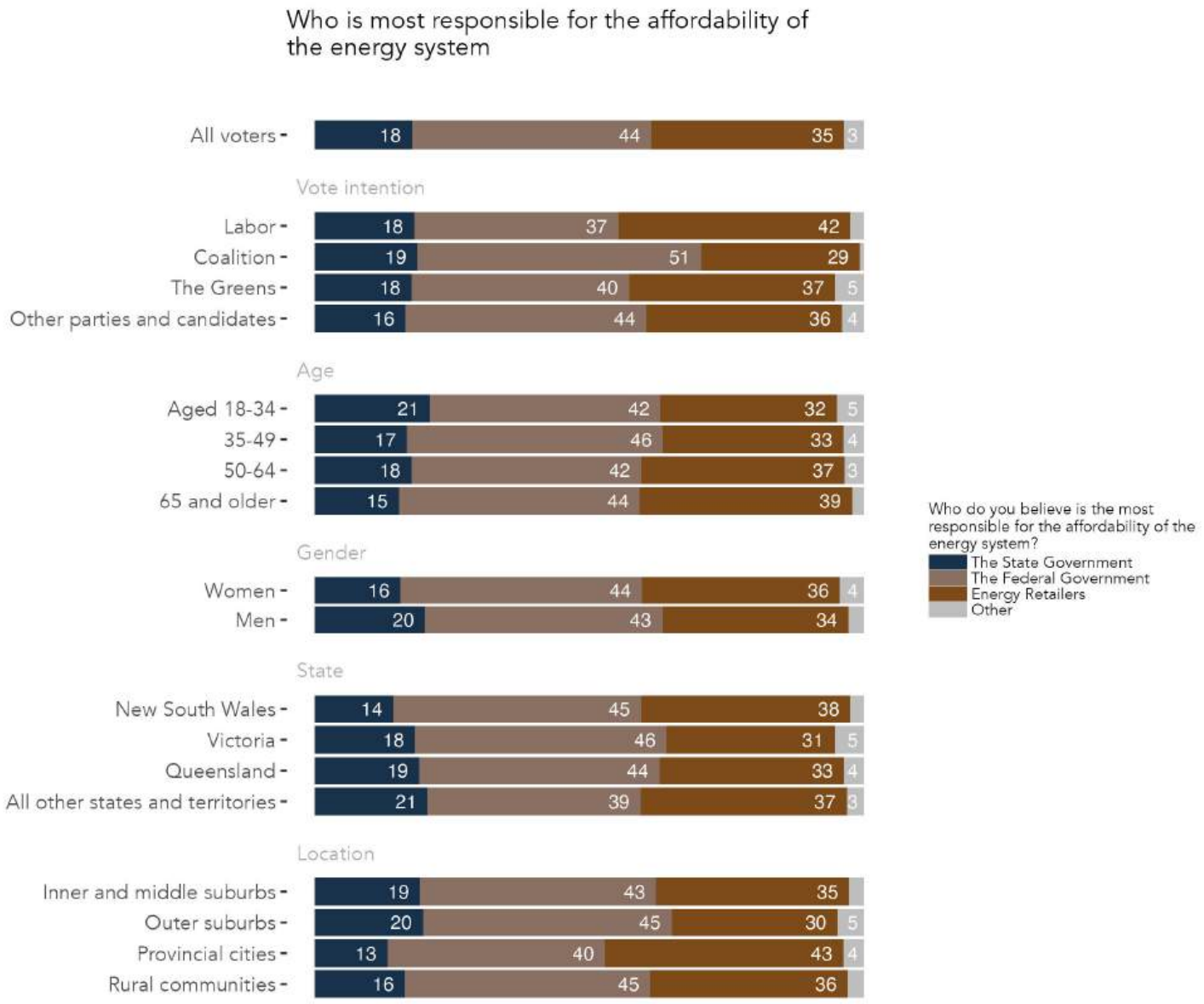

Figure 60: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 50: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	18	44	35	3
Vote intention				
Labor	18	37	42	3
Coalition	19	51	29	1
The Greens	18	40	37	5
Other parties and candidates	16	44	36	4
Age				
Aged 18-34	21	42	32	5
35-49	17	46	33	4
50-64	18	42	37	3
65 and older	15	44	39	2
Gender				
Women	16	44	36	4
Men	20	43	34	3
State				
New South Wales	14	45	38	3
Victoria	18	46	31	5
Queensland	19	44	33	4
All other states and territories	21	39	37	3
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	19	43	35	3
Outer suburbs	20	45	30	5
Provincial cities	13	40	43	4
Rural communities	16	45	36	3

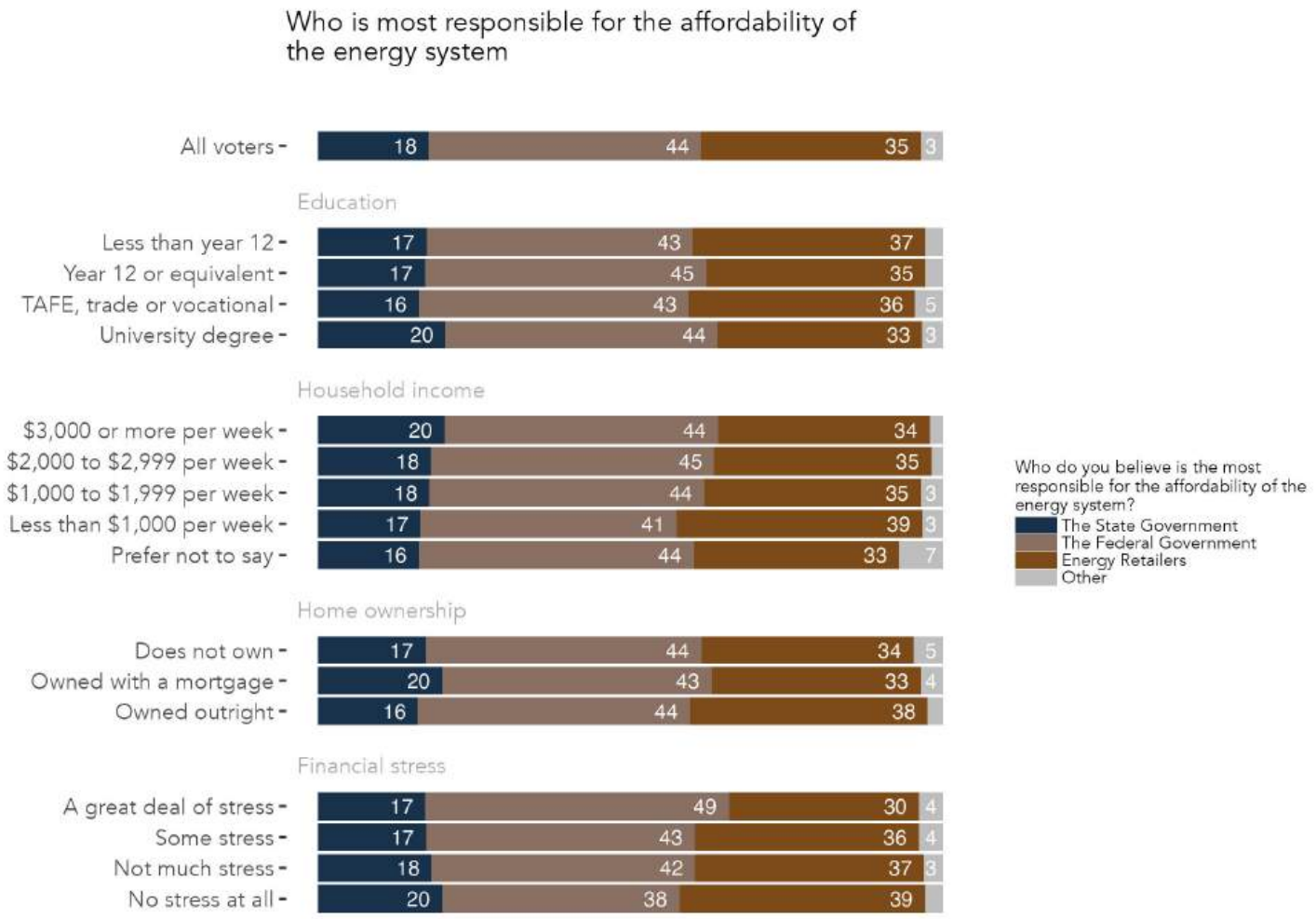

Figure 61: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 51: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	18	44	35	3
Education				
Less than year 12	17	43	37	3
Year 12 or equivalent	17	45	35	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	16	43	36	5
University degree	20	44	33	3
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	20	44	34	2
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	18	45	35	2
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	18	44	35	3
Less than $1,000 per week	17	41	39	3
Prefer not to say	16	44	33	7
Home ownership				
Does not own	17	44	34	5
Owned with a mortgage	20	43	33	4
Owned outright	16	44	38	2
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	17	49	30	4
Some stress	17	43	36	4
Not much stress	18	42	37	3
No stress at all	20	38	39	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

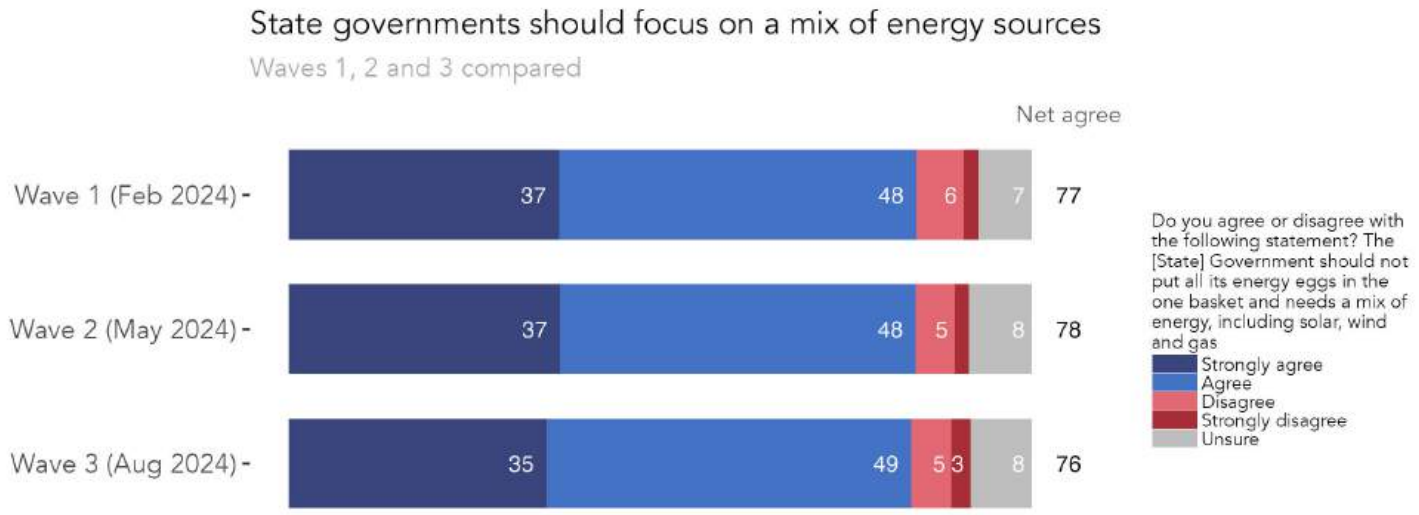

Figure 62: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 52: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

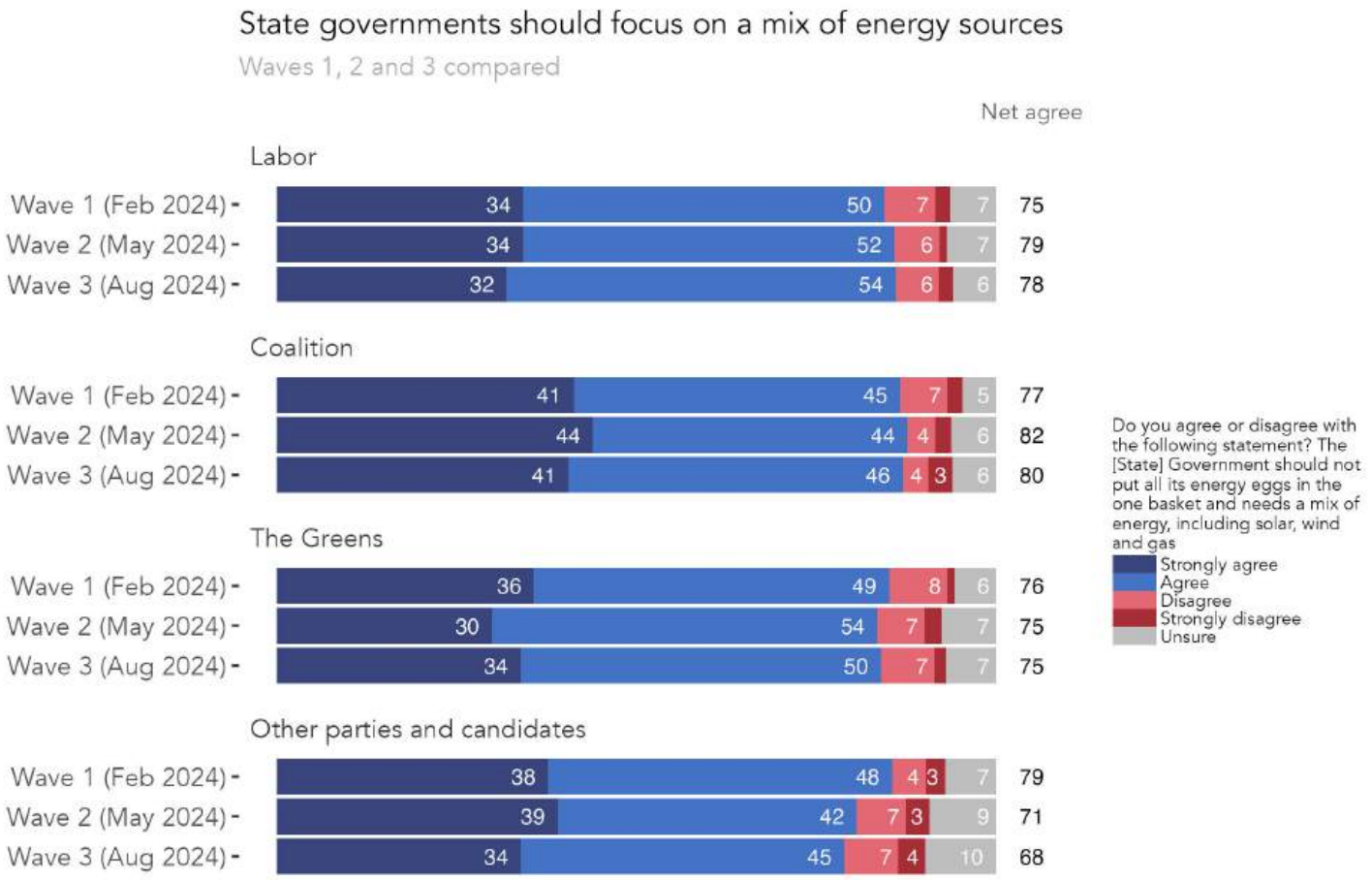

Figure 63: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 53: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
Labor						
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
Coalition						
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
The Greens						
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
Other parties and candidates						
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

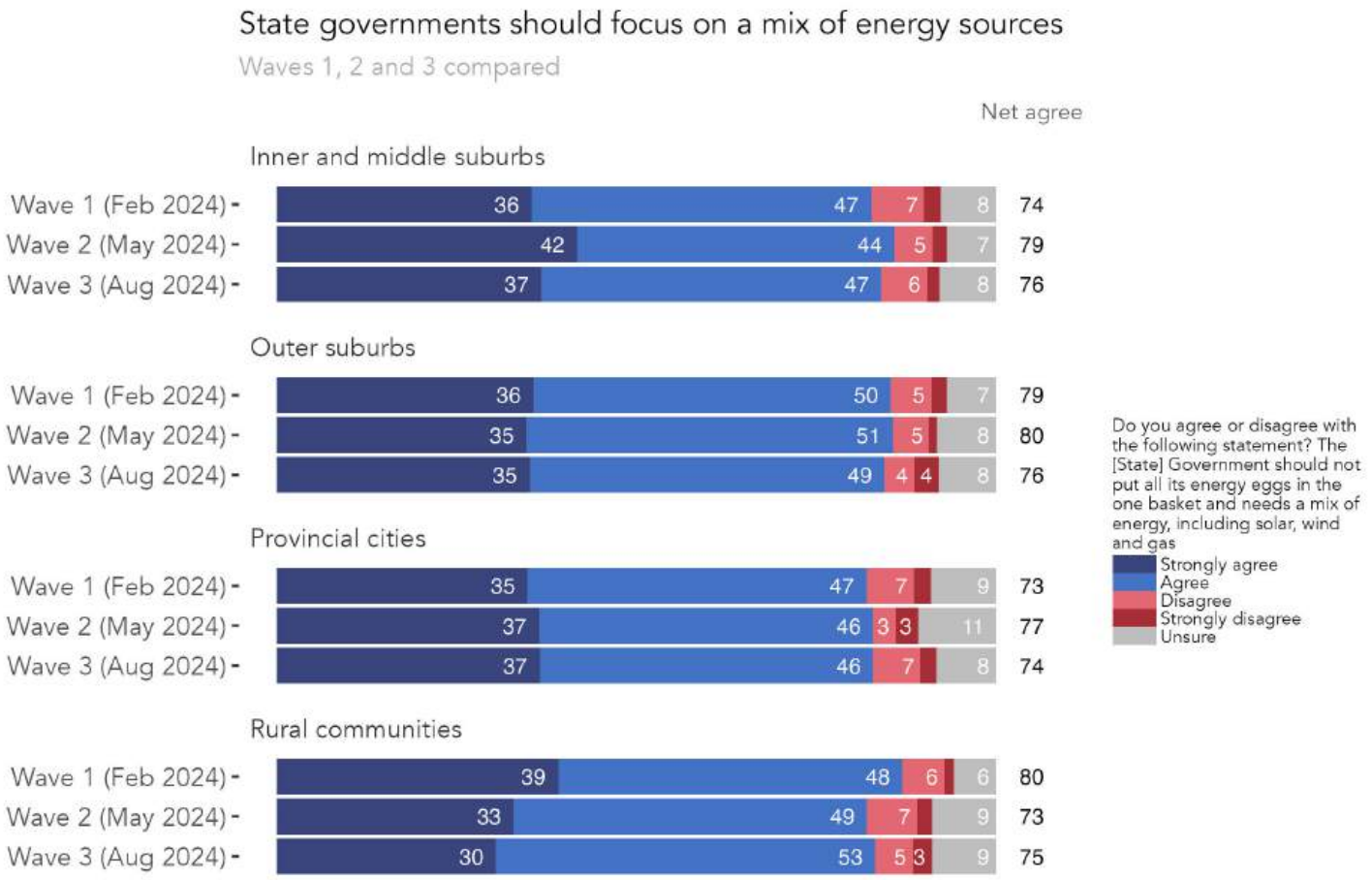

Figure 64: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 54: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
Inner and middle suburbs						
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
Outer suburbs						
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
Provincial cities						
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
Rural communities						
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

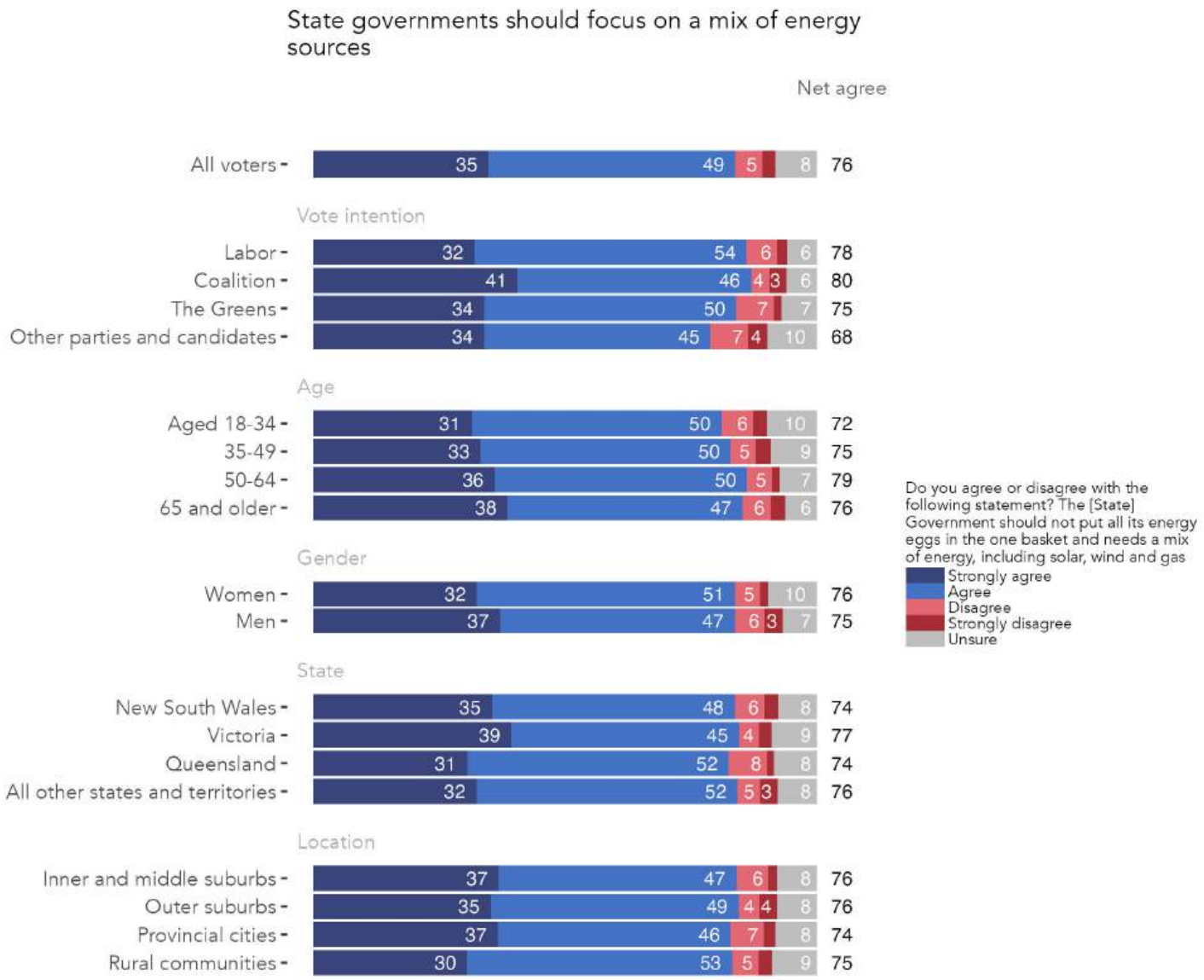

Figure 65: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 55: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	35	49	5	3	8	76
Vote intention						
Labor	32	54	6	2	6	78
Coalition	41	46	4	3	6	80
The Greens	34	50	7	2	7	75
Other parties and candidates	34	45	7	4	10	68
Age						
Aged 18-34	31	50	6	3	10	72
35-49	33	50	5	3	9	75
50-64	36	50	5	2	7	79
65 and older	38	47	6	3	6	76
Gender						
Women	32	51	5	2	10	76
Men	37	47	6	3	7	75
State						
New South Wales	35	48	6	3	8	74
Victoria	39	45	4	3	9	77
Queensland	31	52	8	1	8	74
All other states and territories	32	52	5	3	8	76
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	37	47	6	2	8	76
Outer suburbs	35	49	4	4	8	76
Provincial cities	37	46	7	2	8	74
Rural communities	30	53	5	3	9	75

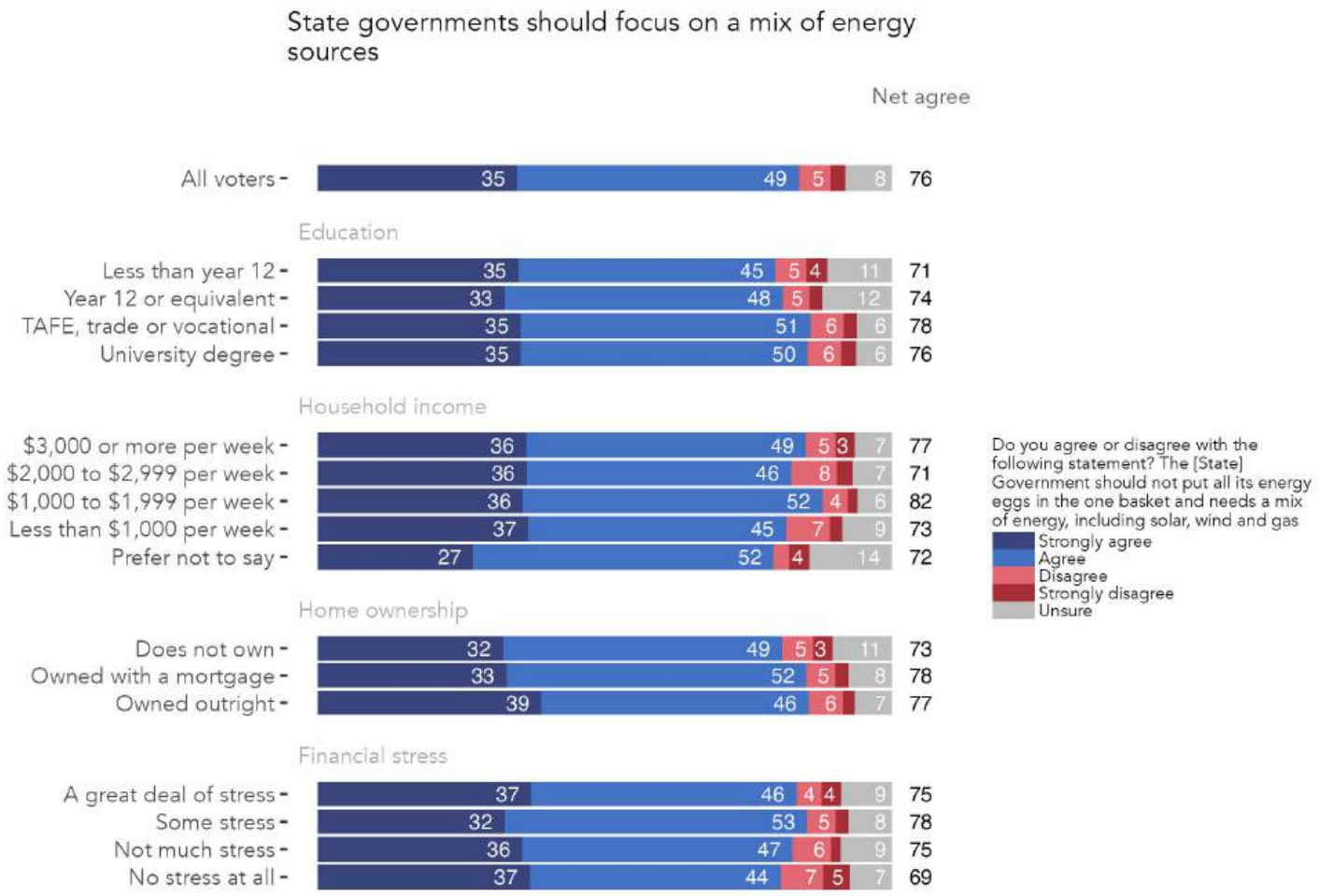

Figure 66: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 56: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	35	49	5	3	8	76
Education						
Less than year 12	35	45	5	4	11	71
Year 12 or equivalent	33	48	5	2	12	74
TAFE, trade or vocational	35	51	6	2	6	78
University degree	35	50	6	3	6	76
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	36	49	5	3	7	77
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	36	46	8	3	7	71
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	36	52	4	2	6	82
Less than $1,000 per week	37	45	7	2	9	73
Prefer not to say	27	52	3	4	14	72
Home ownership						
Does not own	32	49	5	3	11	73
Owned with a mortgage	33	52	5	2	8	78
Owned outright	39	46	6	2	7	77
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	37	46	4	4	9	75
Some stress	32	53	5	2	8	78
Not much stress	36	47	6	2	9	75
No stress at all	37	44	7	5	7	69

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

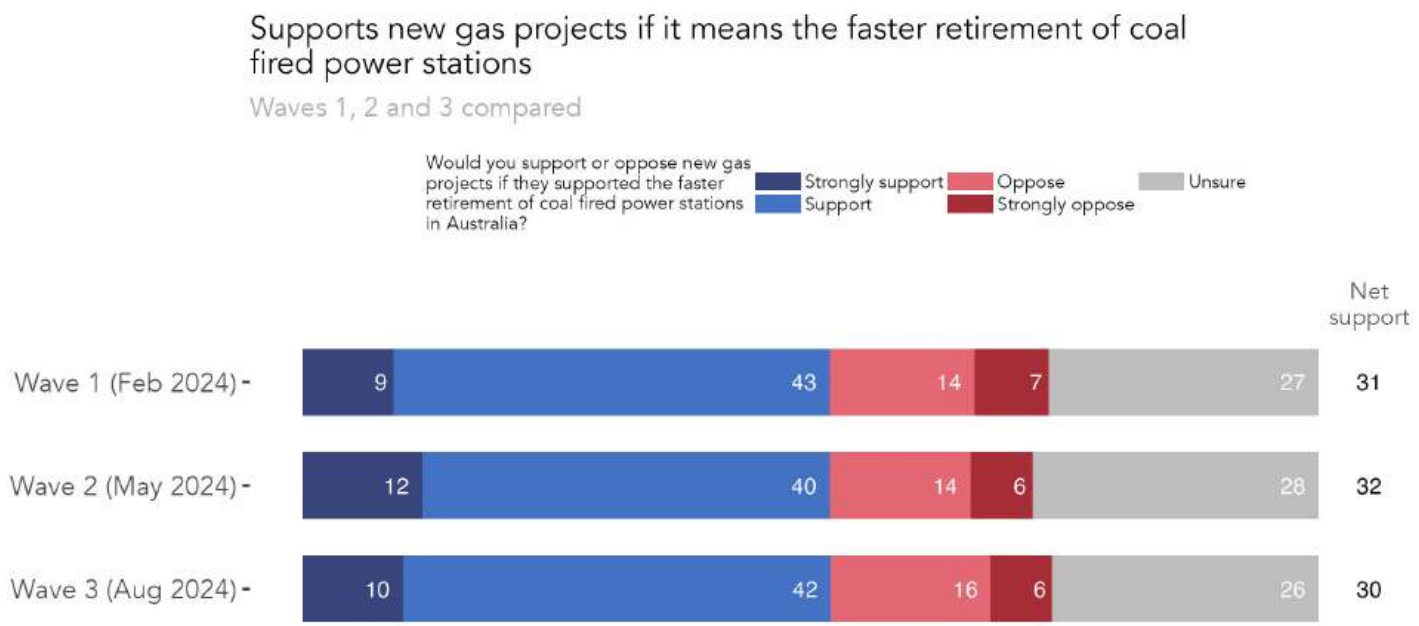

Figure 67: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 57: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

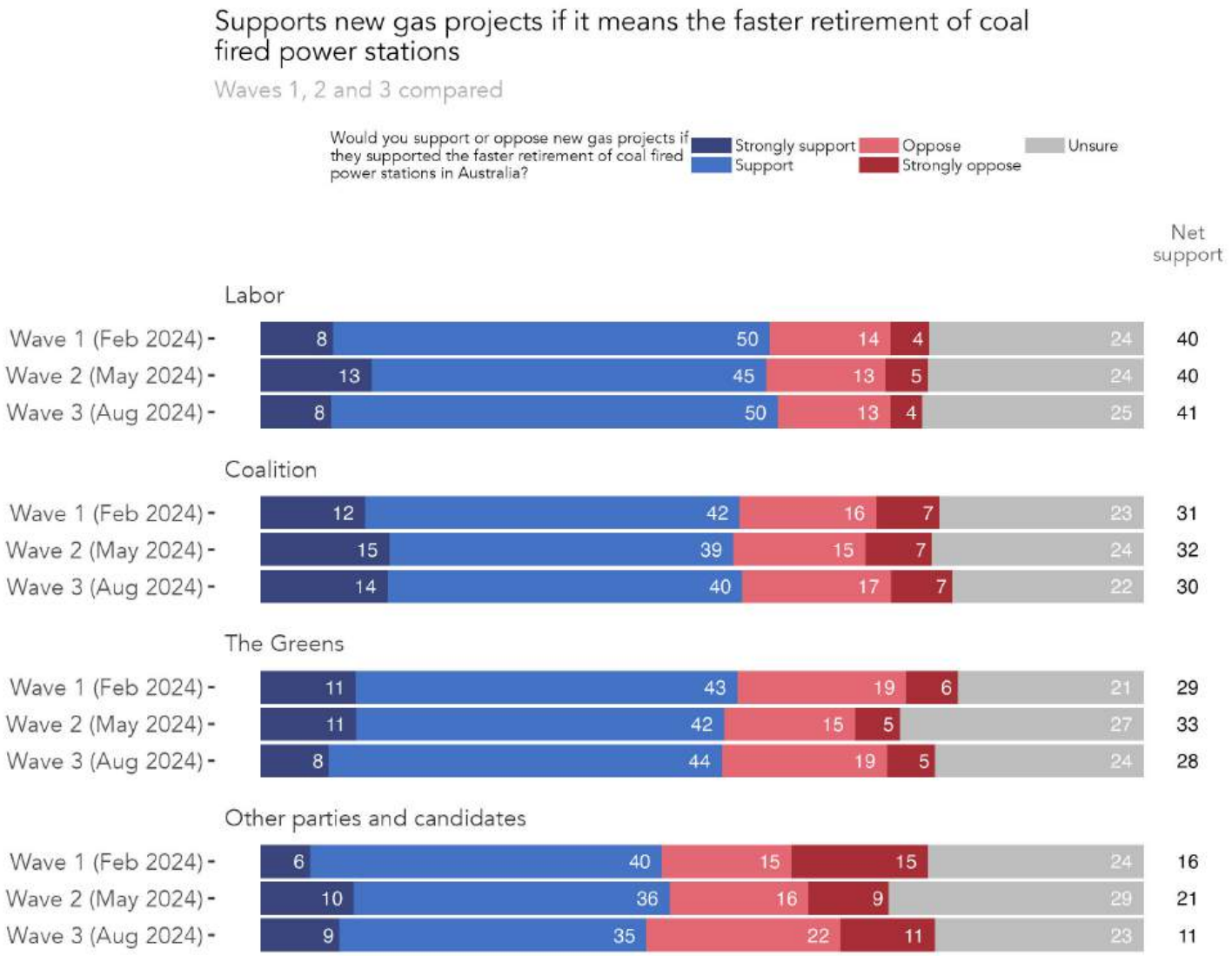

Figure 68: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 58: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Labor						
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
Coalition						
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
The Greens						
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
Other parties and candidates						
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

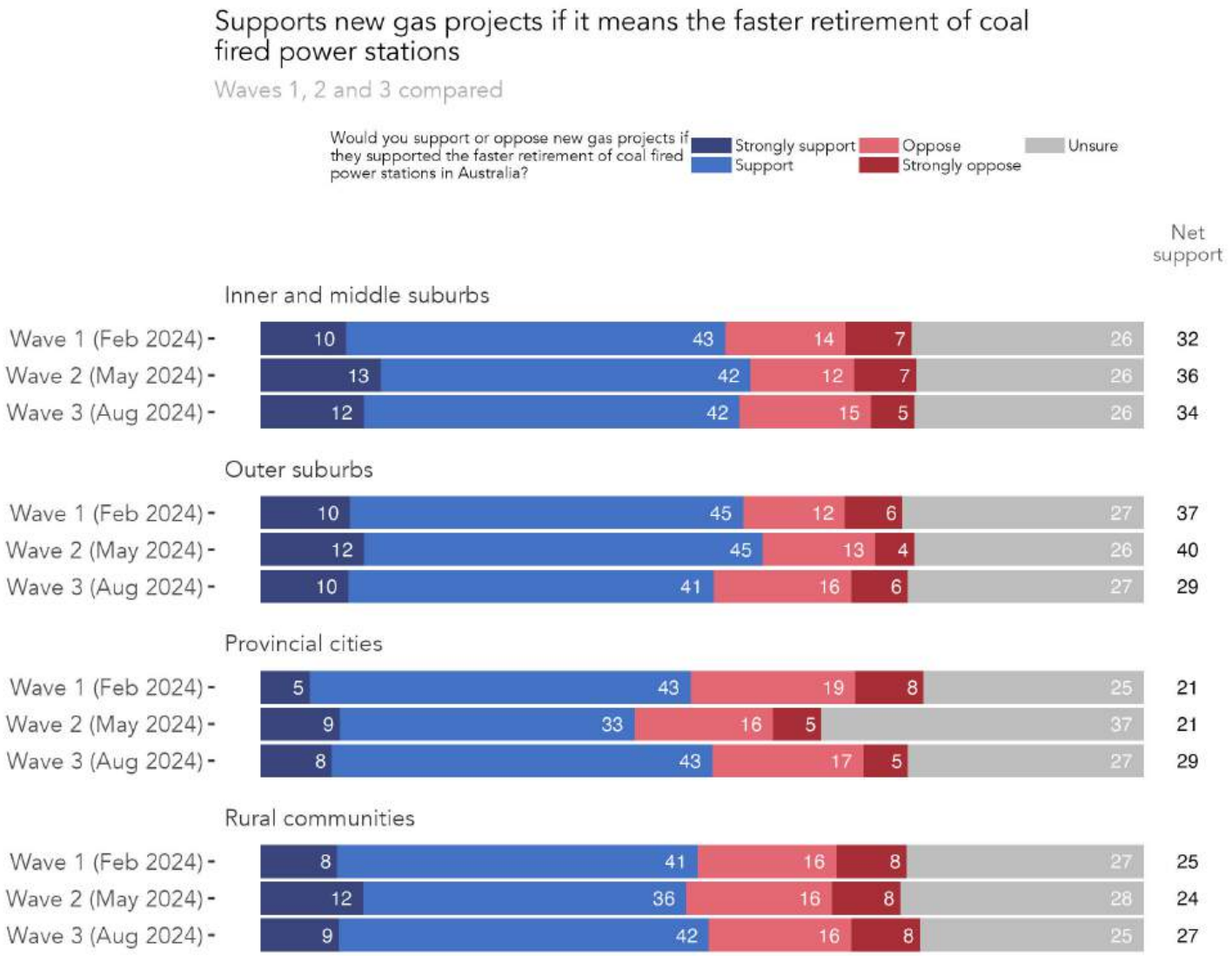

Figure 69: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

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

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Inner and middle suburbs						
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
Outer suburbs						
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
Provincial cities						
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
Rural communities						
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

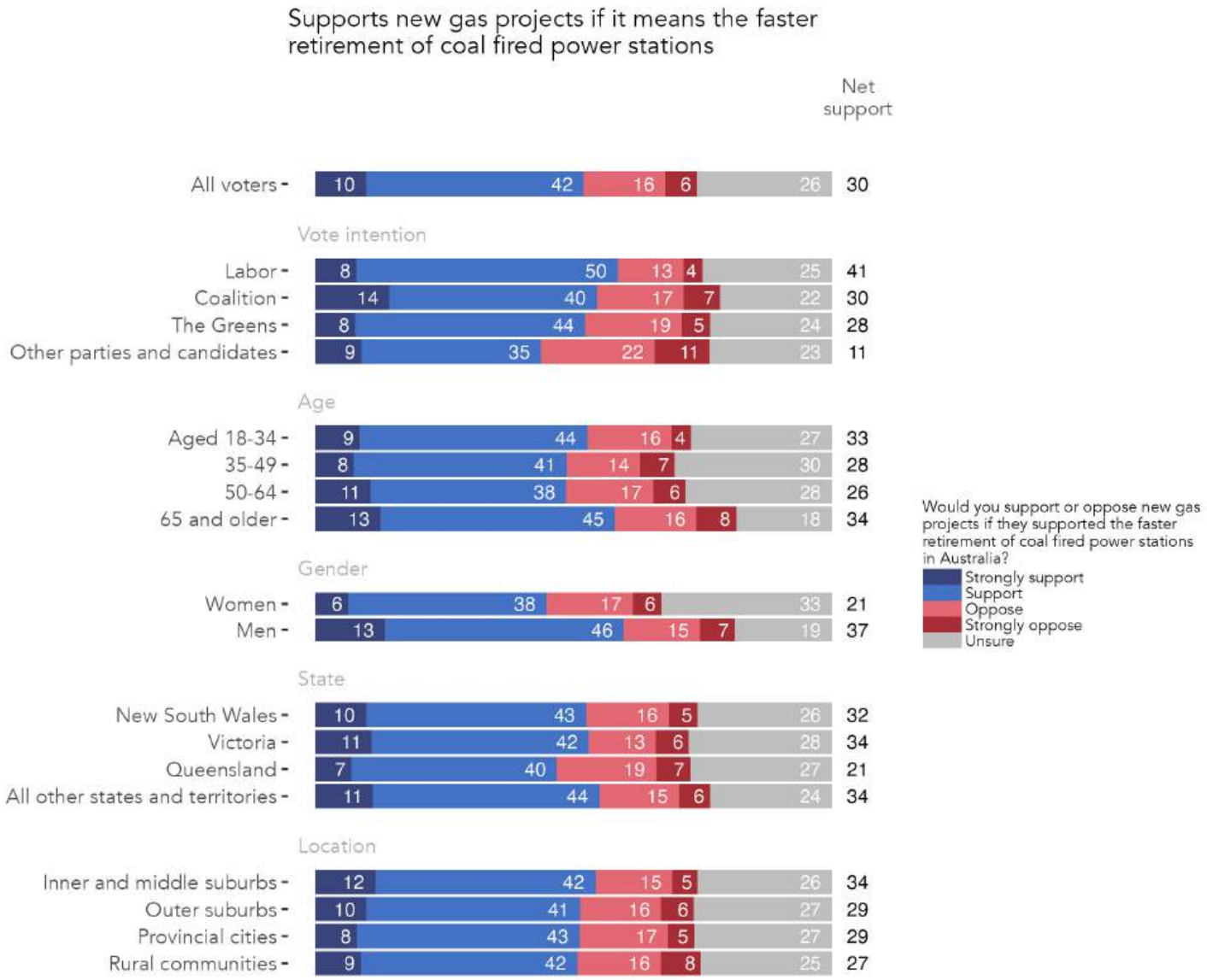

Figure 70: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 60: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	10	42	16	6	26	30
Vote intention						
Labor	8	50	13	4	25	41
Coalition	14	40	17	7	22	30
The Greens	8	44	19	5	24	28
Other parties and candidates	9	35	22	11	23	11
Age						
Aged 18-34	9	44	16	4	27	33
35-49	8	41	14	7	30	28
50-64	11	38	17	6	28	26
65 and older	13	45	16	8	18	34
Gender						
Women	6	38	17	6	33	21
Men	13	46	15	7	19	37
State						
New South Wales	10	43	16	5	26	32
Victoria	11	42	13	6	28	34
Queensland	7	40	19	7	27	21
All other states and territories	11	44	15	6	24	34
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	12	42	15	5	26	34
Outer suburbs	10	41	16	6	27	29
Provincial cities	8	43	17	5	27	29
Rural communities	9	42	16	8	25	27

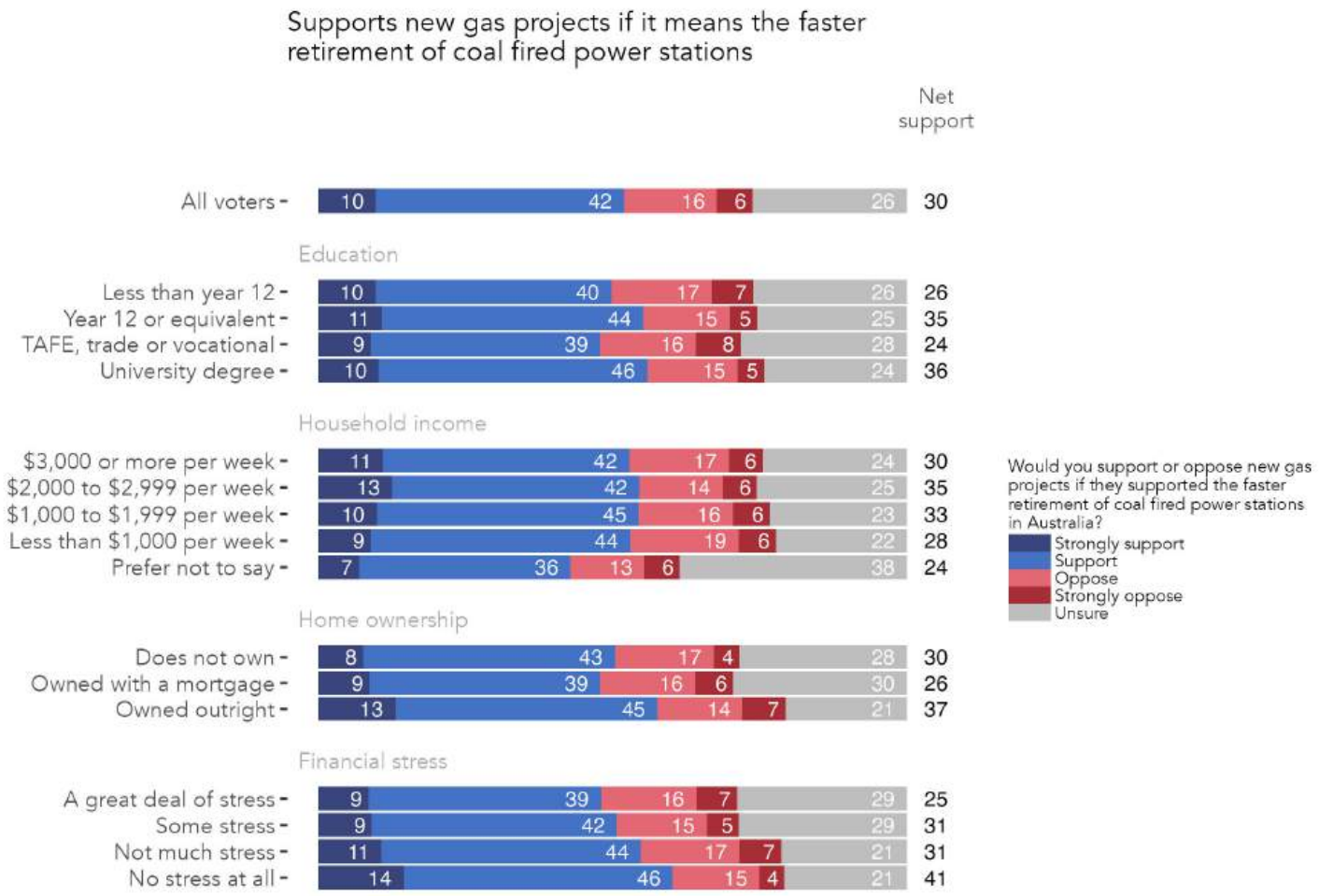

Figure 71: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 61: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	10	42	16	6	26	30
Education						
Less than year 12	10	40	17	7	26	26
Year 12 or equivalent	11	44	15	5	25	35
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	39	16	8	28	24
University degree	10	46	15	5	24	36
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	11	42	17	6	24	30
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	13	42	14	6	25	35
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	10	45	16	6	23	33
Less than $1,000 per week	9	44	19	6	22	28
Prefer not to say	7	36	13	6	38	24
Home ownership						
Does not own	8	43	17	4	28	30
Owned with a mortgage	9	39	16	6	30	26
Owned outright	13	45	14	7	21	37
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	9	39	16	7	29	25
Some stress	9	42	15	5	29	31
Not much stress	11	44	17	7	21	31
No stress at all	14	46	15	4	21	41

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

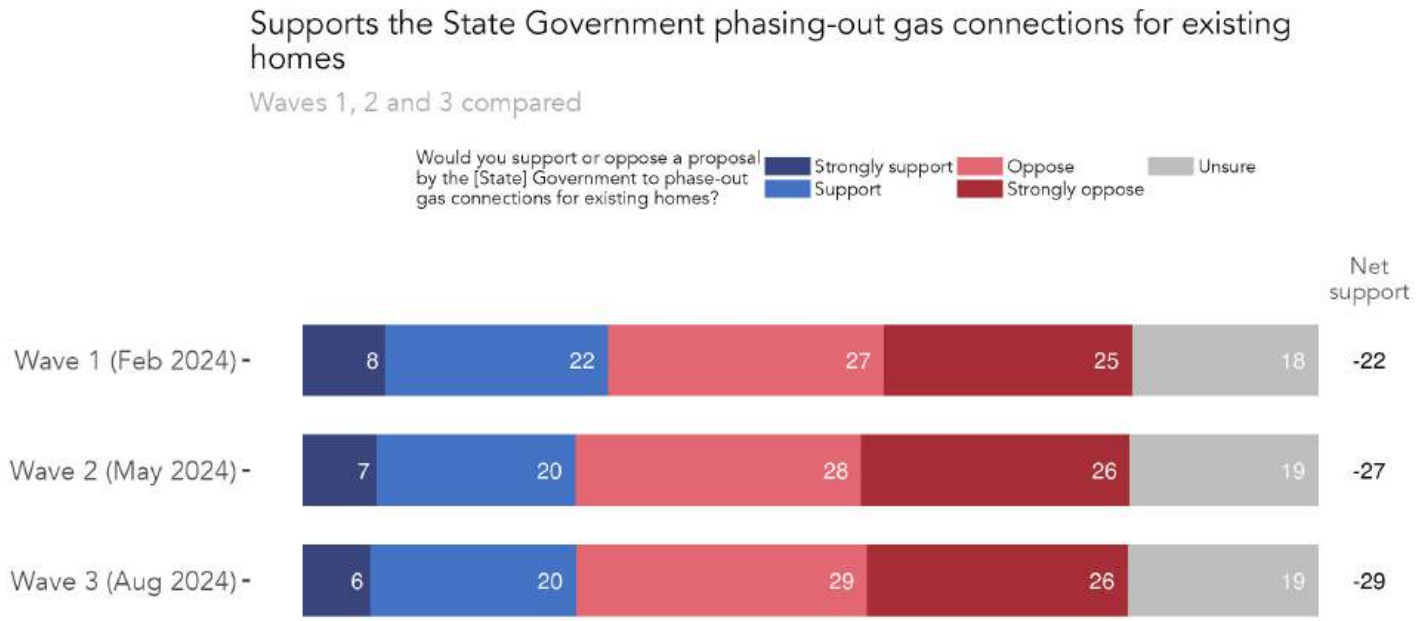

Figure 72: Supports the State Government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 62: Supports the State Government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

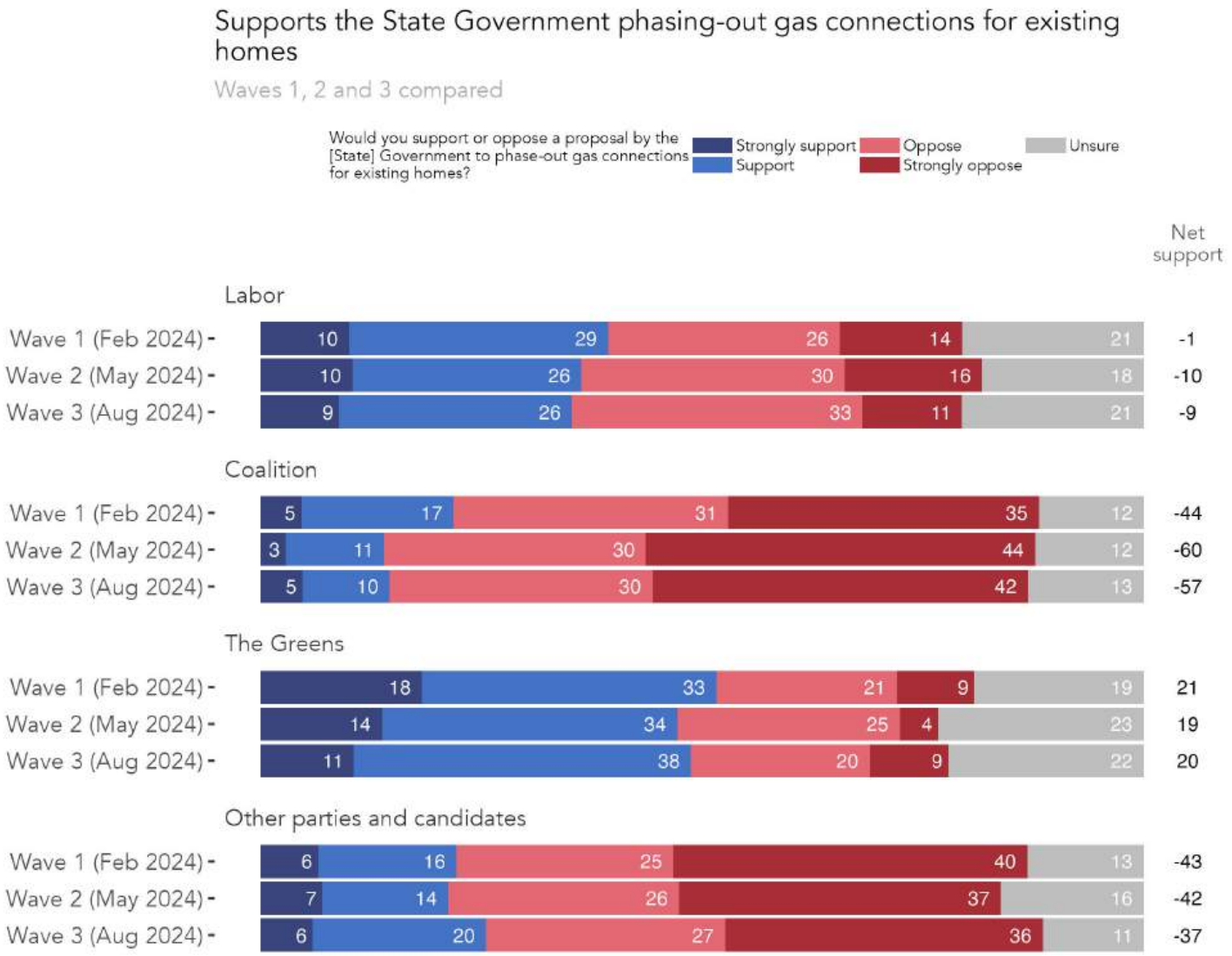

Figure 73: Supports the State Government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 63: Supports the State Government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Labor						
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
Coalition						
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
The Greens						
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
Other parties and candidates						
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

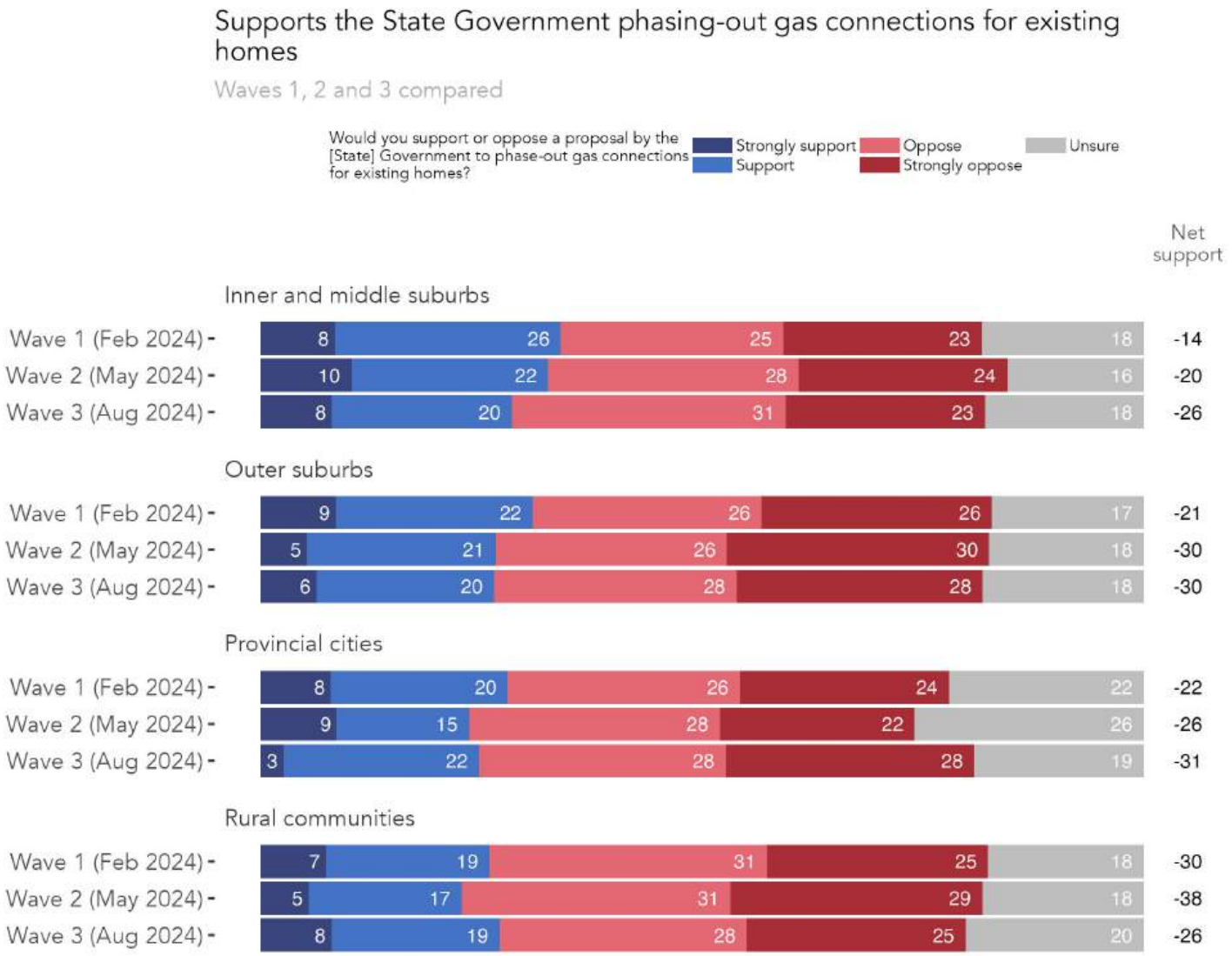

Figure 74: Supports the State Government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 64: Supports the State Government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
Inner and middle suburbs						
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
Outer suburbs						
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
Provincial cities						
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
Rural communities						
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

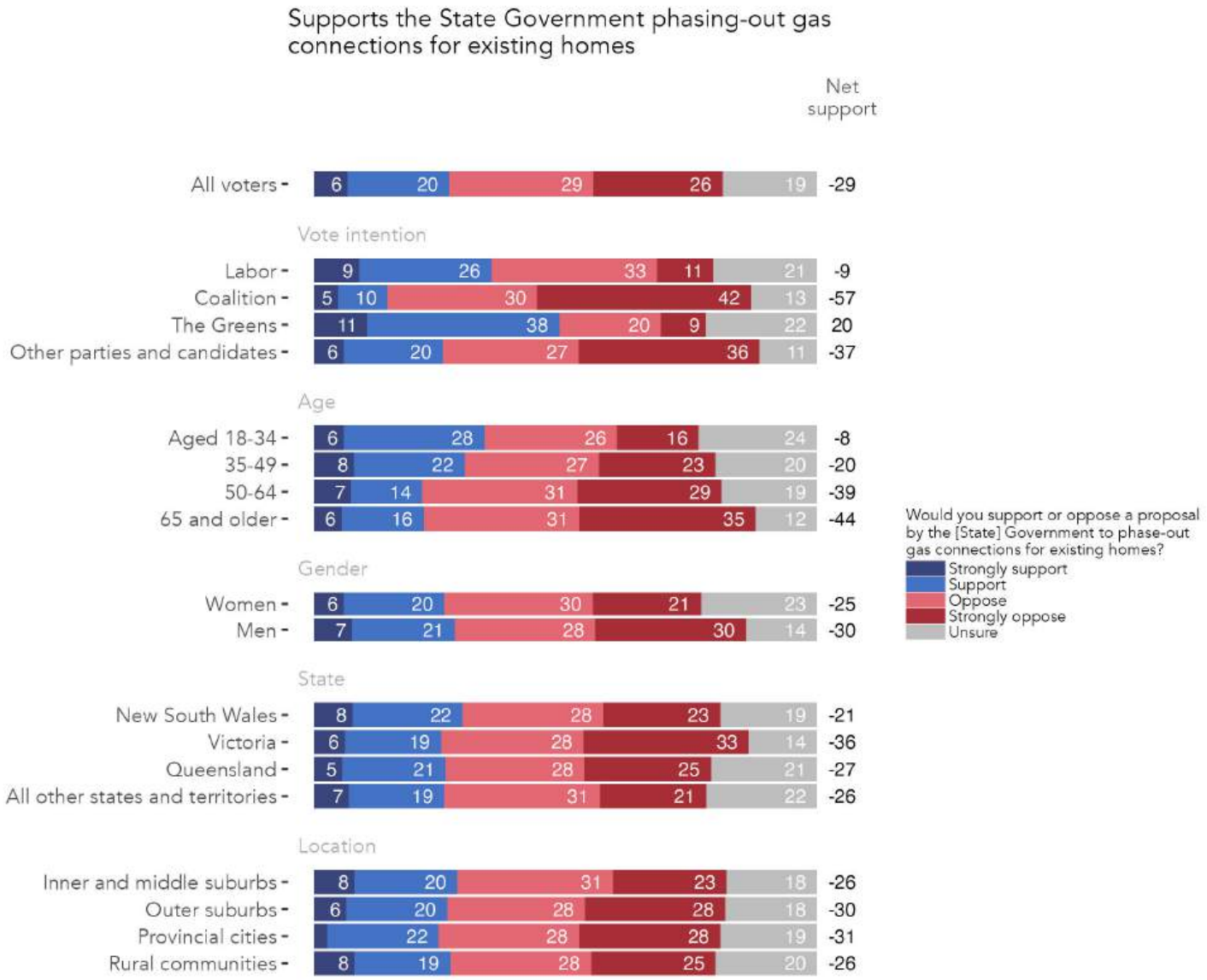

Figure 75: Supports the State Government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 65: Supports the State Government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	6	20	29	26	19	-29
Vote intention						
Labor	9	26	33	11	21	-9
Coalition	5	10	30	42	13	-57
The Greens	11	38	20	9	22	20
Other parties and candidates	6	20	27	36	11	-37
Age						
Aged 18-34	6	28	26	16	24	-8
35-49	8	22	27	23	20	-20
50-64	7	14	31	29	19	-39
65 and older	6	16	31	35	12	-44
Gender						
Women	6	20	30	21	23	-25
Men	7	21	28	30	14	-30
State						
New South Wales	8	22	28	23	19	-21
Victoria	6	19	28	33	14	-36
Queensland	5	21	28	25	21	-27
All other states and territories	7	19	31	21	22	-26
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	8	20	31	23	18	-26
Outer suburbs	6	20	28	28	18	-30
Provincial cities	3	22	28	28	19	-31
Rural communities	8	19	28	25	20	-26

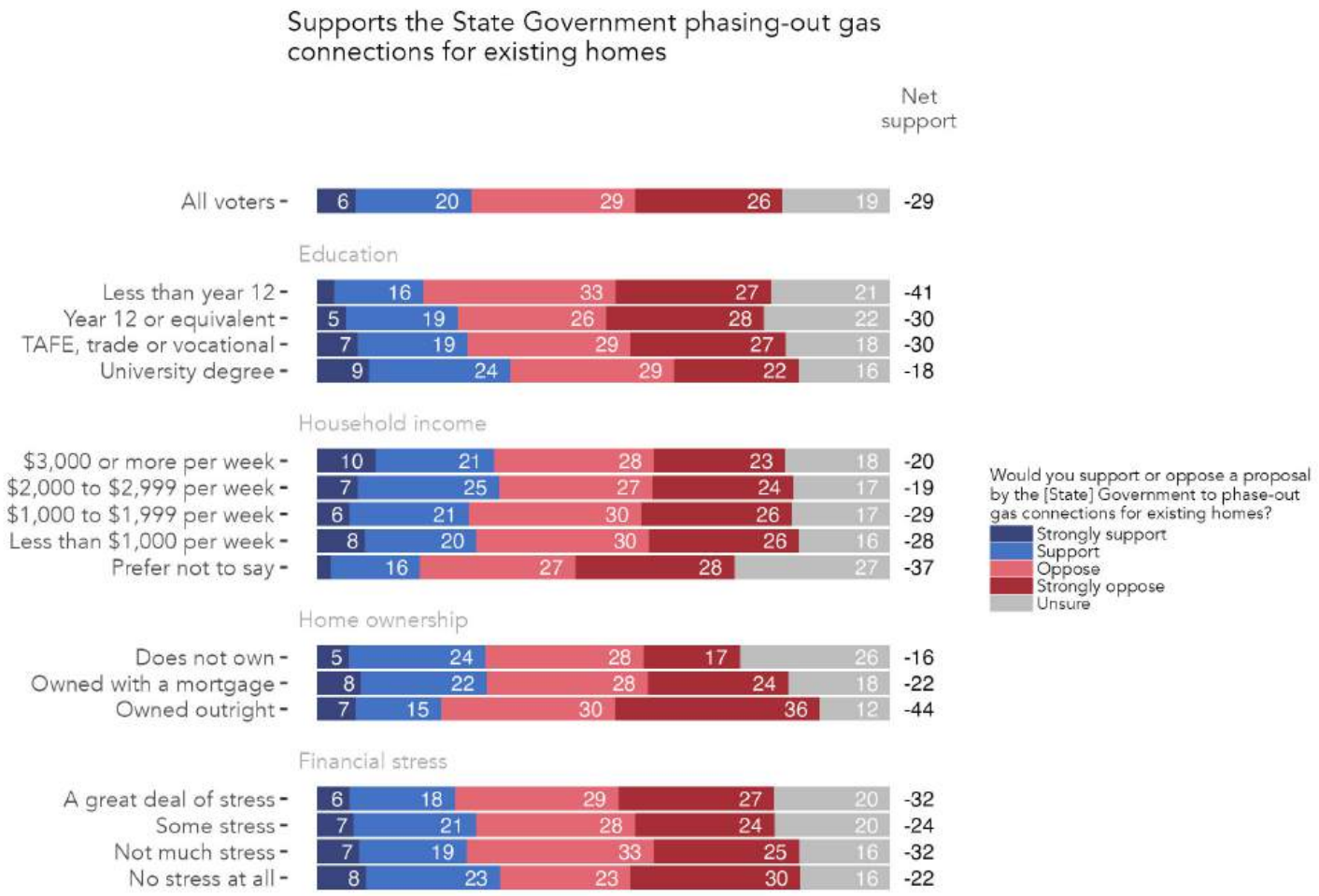

Figure 76: Supports the State Government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 66: Supports the State Government phasing-out gas connections for existing homes, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	6	20	29	26	19	-29
Education						
Less than year 12	3	16	33	27	21	-41
Year 12 or equivalent	5	19	26	28	22	-30
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	19	29	27	18	-30
University degree	9	24	29	22	16	-18
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	10	21	28	23	18	-20
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	7	25	27	24	17	-19
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	6	21	30	26	17	-29
Less than $1,000 per week	8	20	30	26	16	-28
Prefer not to say	2	16	27	28	27	-37
Home ownership						
Does not own	5	24	28	17	26	-16
Owned with a mortgage	8	22	28	24	18	-22
Owned outright	7	15	30	36	12	-44
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	6	18	29	27	20	-32
Some stress	7	21	28	24	20	-24
Not much stress	7	19	33	25	16	-32
No stress at all	8	23	23	30	16	-22

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

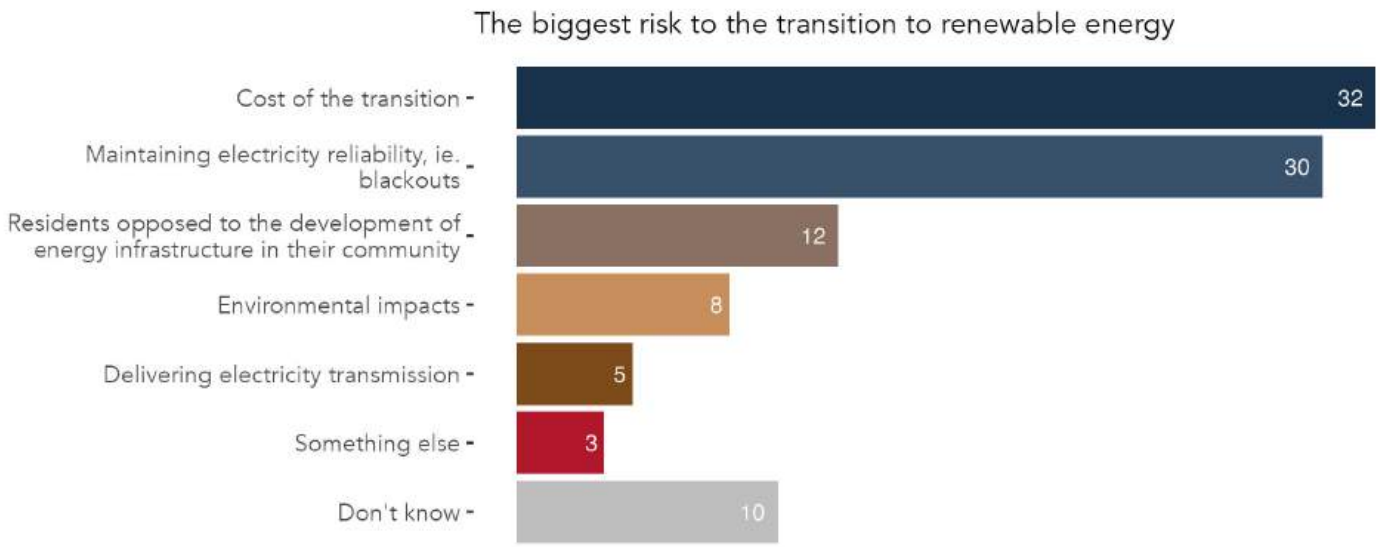

Figure 77: Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now.

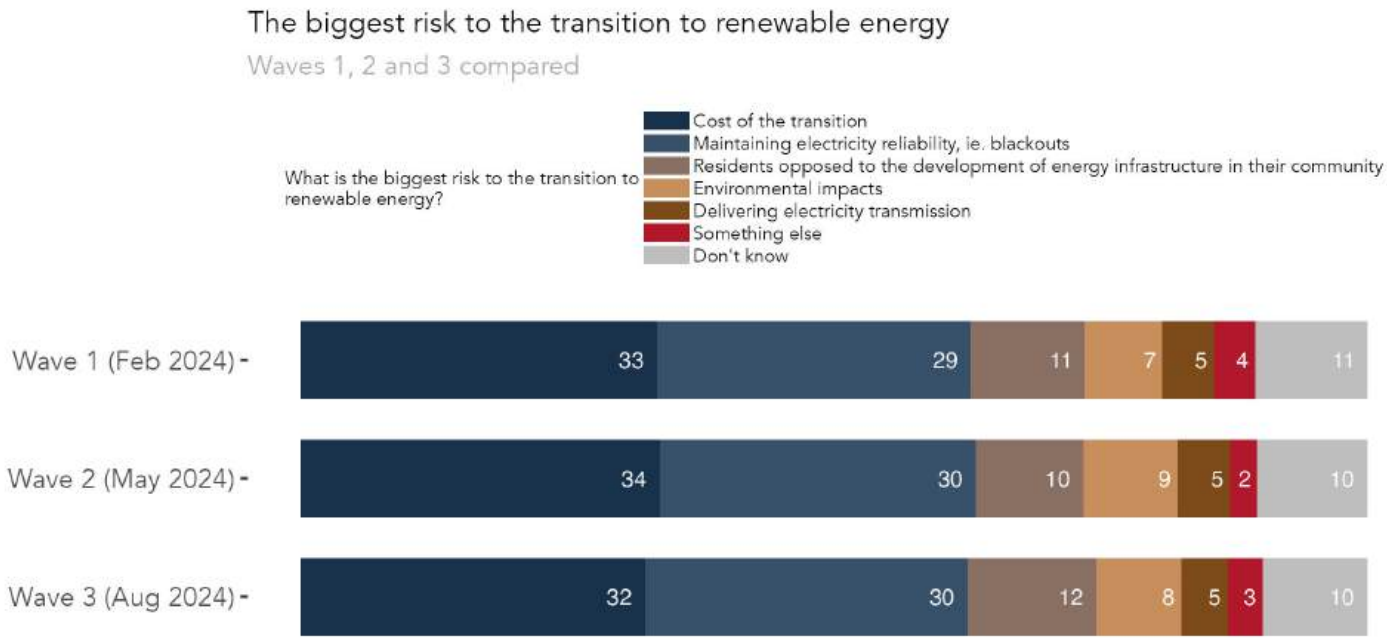

Figure 78: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 67: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

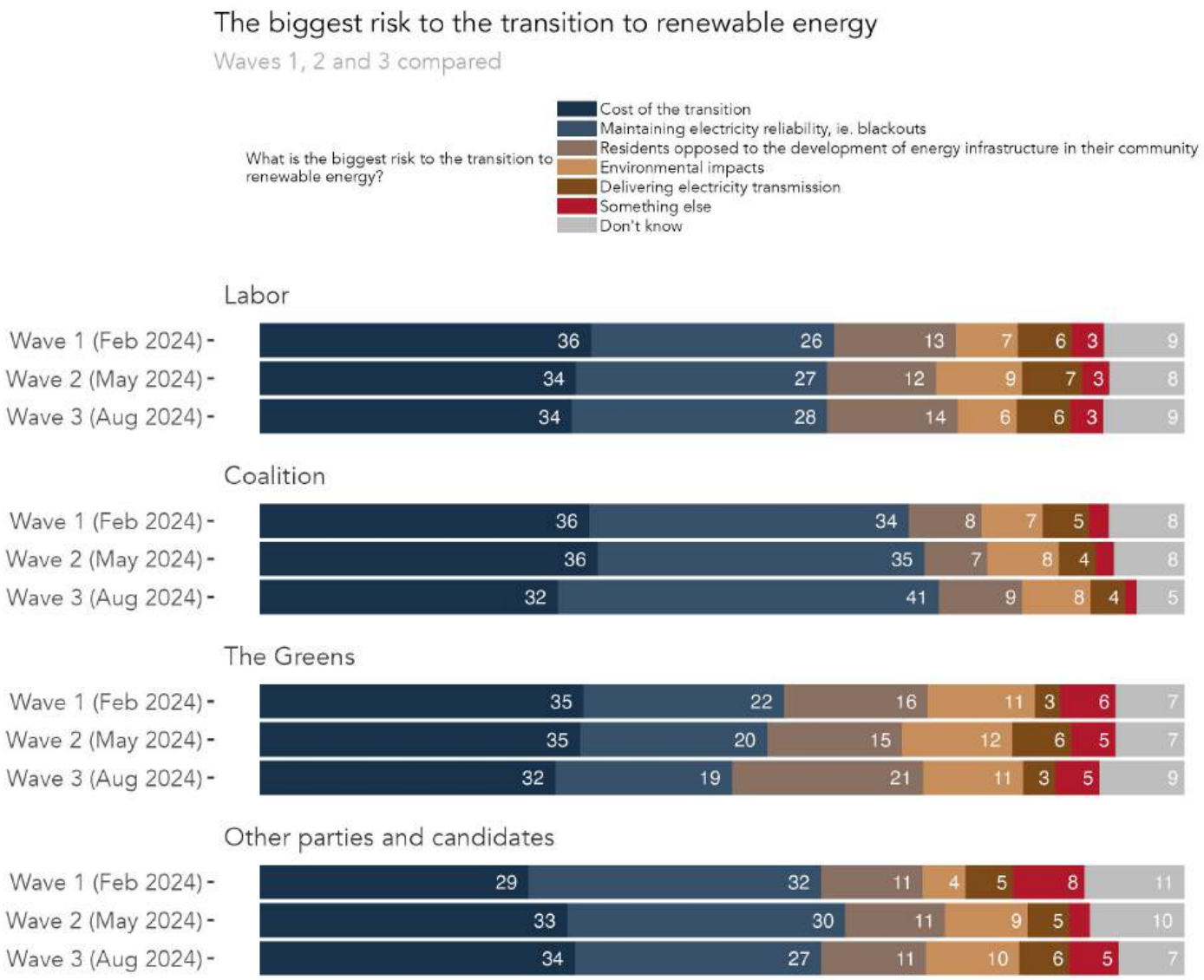

Figure 79: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 68: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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
Labor							
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
Coalition							
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
The Greens							
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
Other parties and candidates							
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

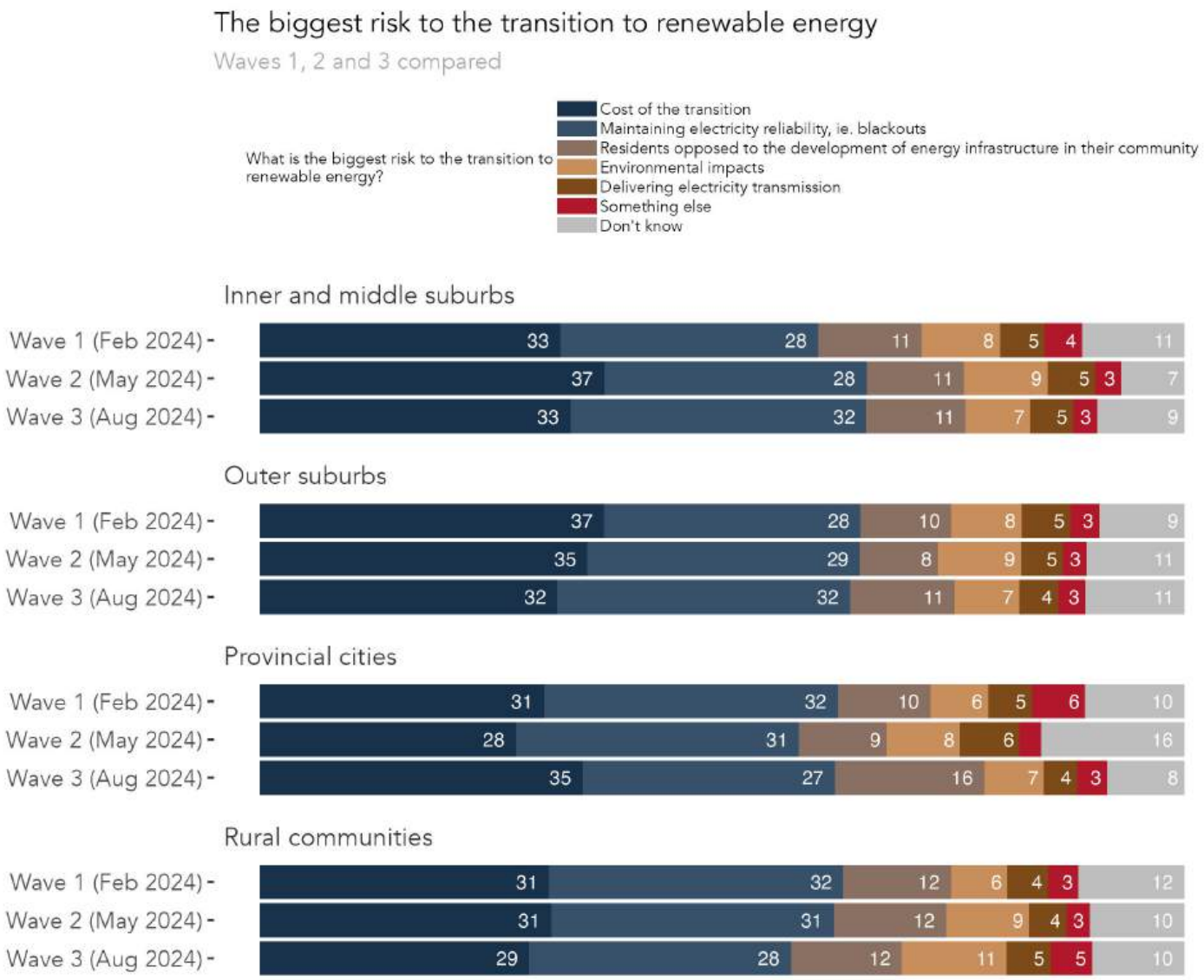

Figure 80: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 69: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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
Inner and middle suburbs							
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
Outer suburbs							
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
Provincial cities							
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
Rural communities							
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

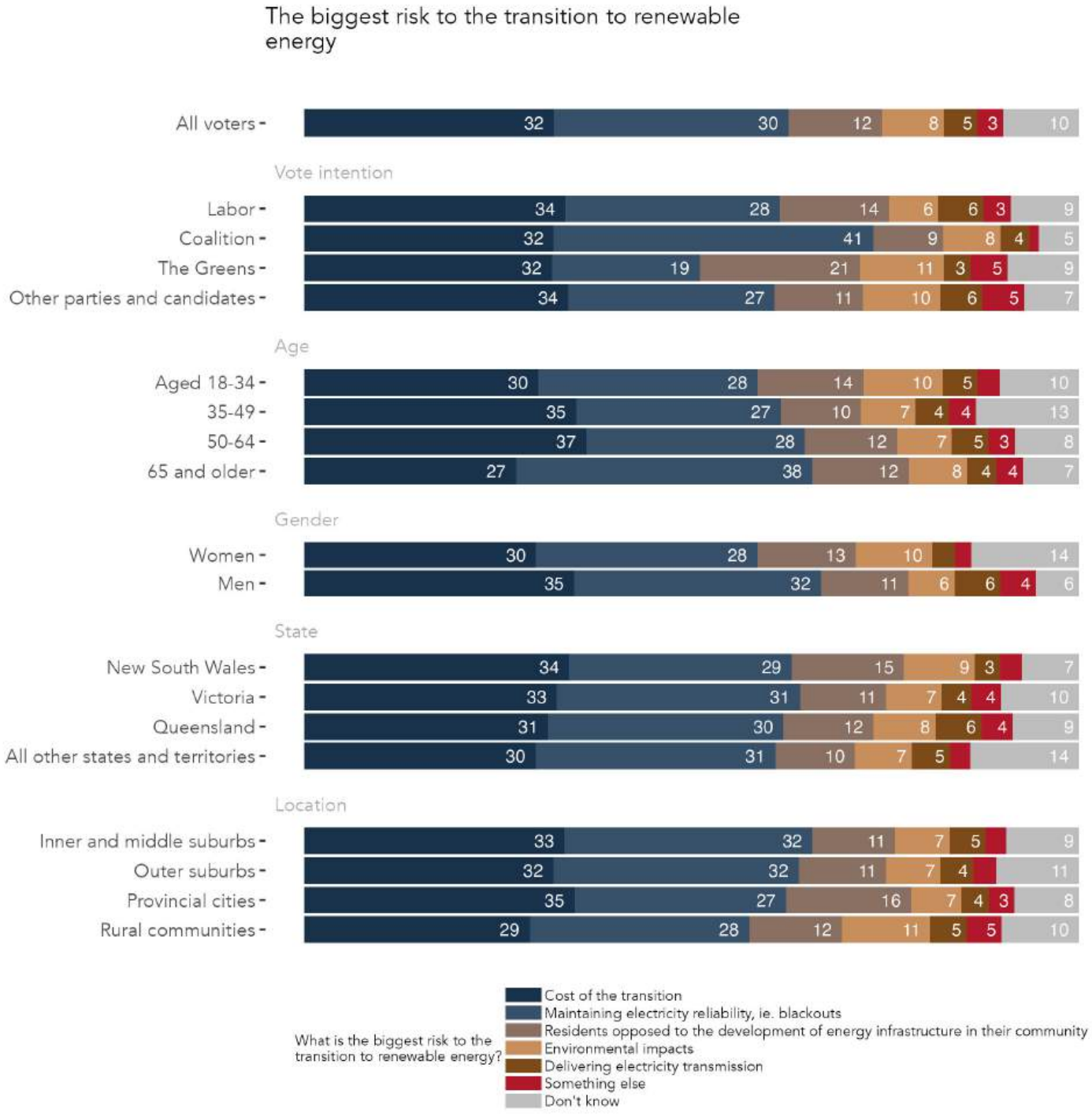

Figure 81: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 70: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 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	32	30	12	8	5	3	10
Vote intention							
Labor	34	28	14	6	6	3	9
Coalition	32	41	9	8	4	1	5
The Greens	32	19	21	11	3	5	9
Other parties and candidates	34	27	11	10	6	5	7
Age							
Aged 18-34	30	28	14	10	5	3	10
35-49	35	27	10	7	4	4	13
50-64	37	28	12	7	5	3	8
65 and older	27	38	12	8	4	4	7
Gender							
Women	30	28	13	10	3	2	14
Men	35	32	11	6	6	4	6
State							
New South Wales	34	29	15	9	3	3	7
Victoria	33	31	11	7	4	4	10
Queensland	31	30	12	8	6	4	9
All other states and territories	30	31	10	7	5	3	14
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	33	32	11	7	5	3	9
Outer suburbs	32	32	11	7	4	3	11
Provincial cities	35	27	16	7	4	3	8
Rural communities	29	28	12	11	5	5	10

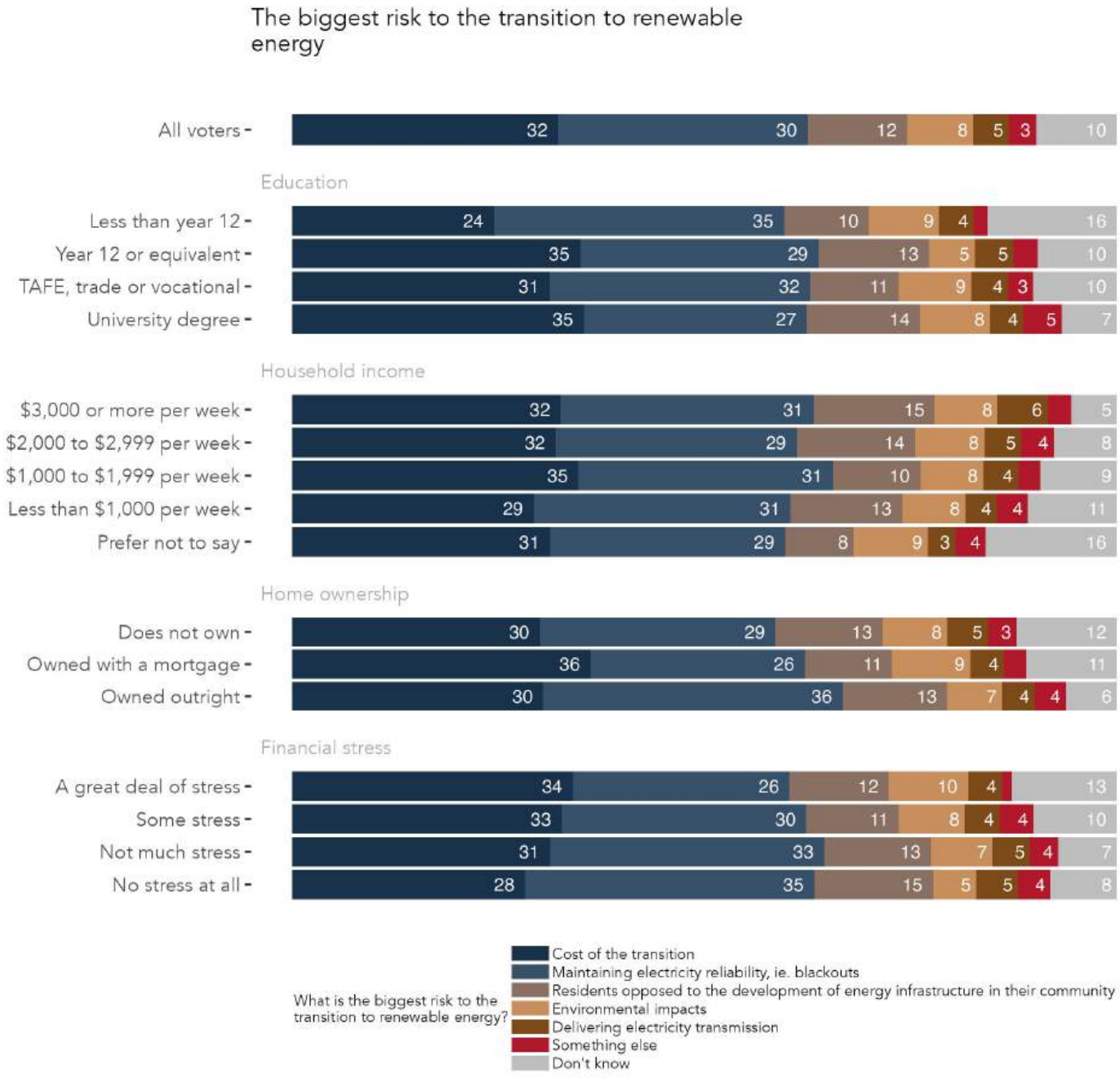

Figure 82: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 71: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 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	32	30	12	8	5	3	10
Education							
Less than year 12	24	35	10	9	4	2	16
Year 12 or equivalent	35	29	13	5	5	3	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	31	32	11	9	4	3	10
University degree	35	27	14	8	4	5	7
Household income							
$3,000 or more per week	32	31	15	8	6	3	5
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	32	29	14	8	5	4	8
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	35	31	10	8	4	3	9
Less than $1,000 per week	29	31	13	8	4	4	11
Prefer not to say	31	29	8	9	3	4	16
Home ownership							
Does not own	30	29	13	8	5	3	12
Owned with a mortgage	36	26	11	9	4	3	11
Owned outright	30	36	13	7	4	4	6
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	34	26	12	10	4	1	13
Some stress	33	30	11	8	4	4	10
Not much stress	31	33	13	7	5	4	7
No stress at all	28	35	15	5	5	4	8

The Australian Government's emissions reduction target for 2030

Question text

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

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

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

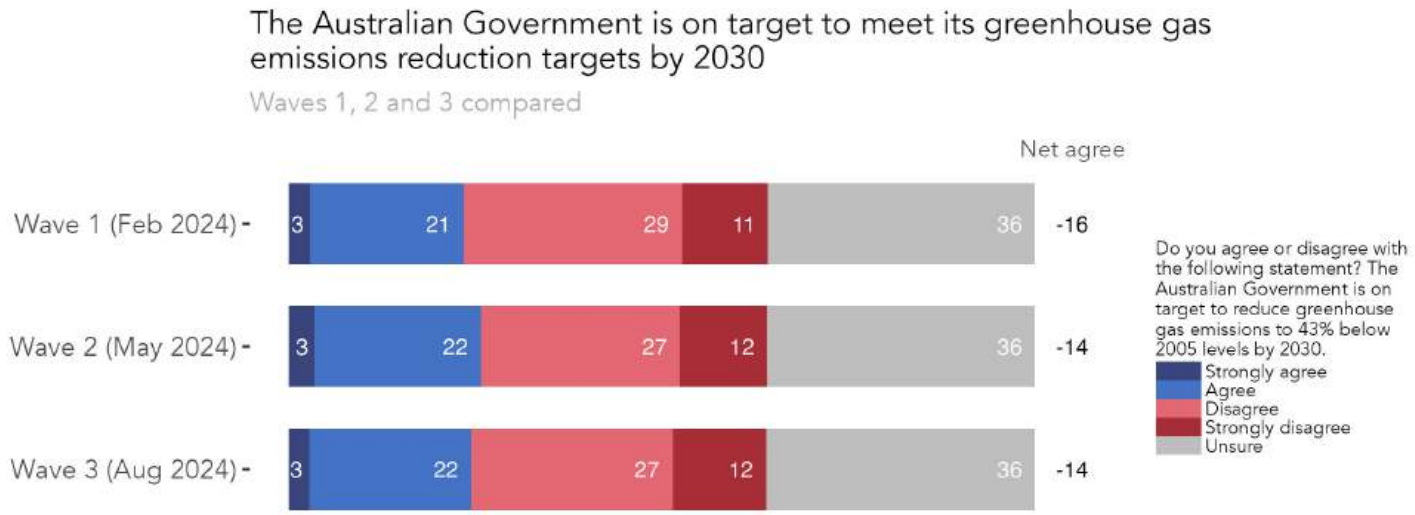

Figure 83: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 72: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

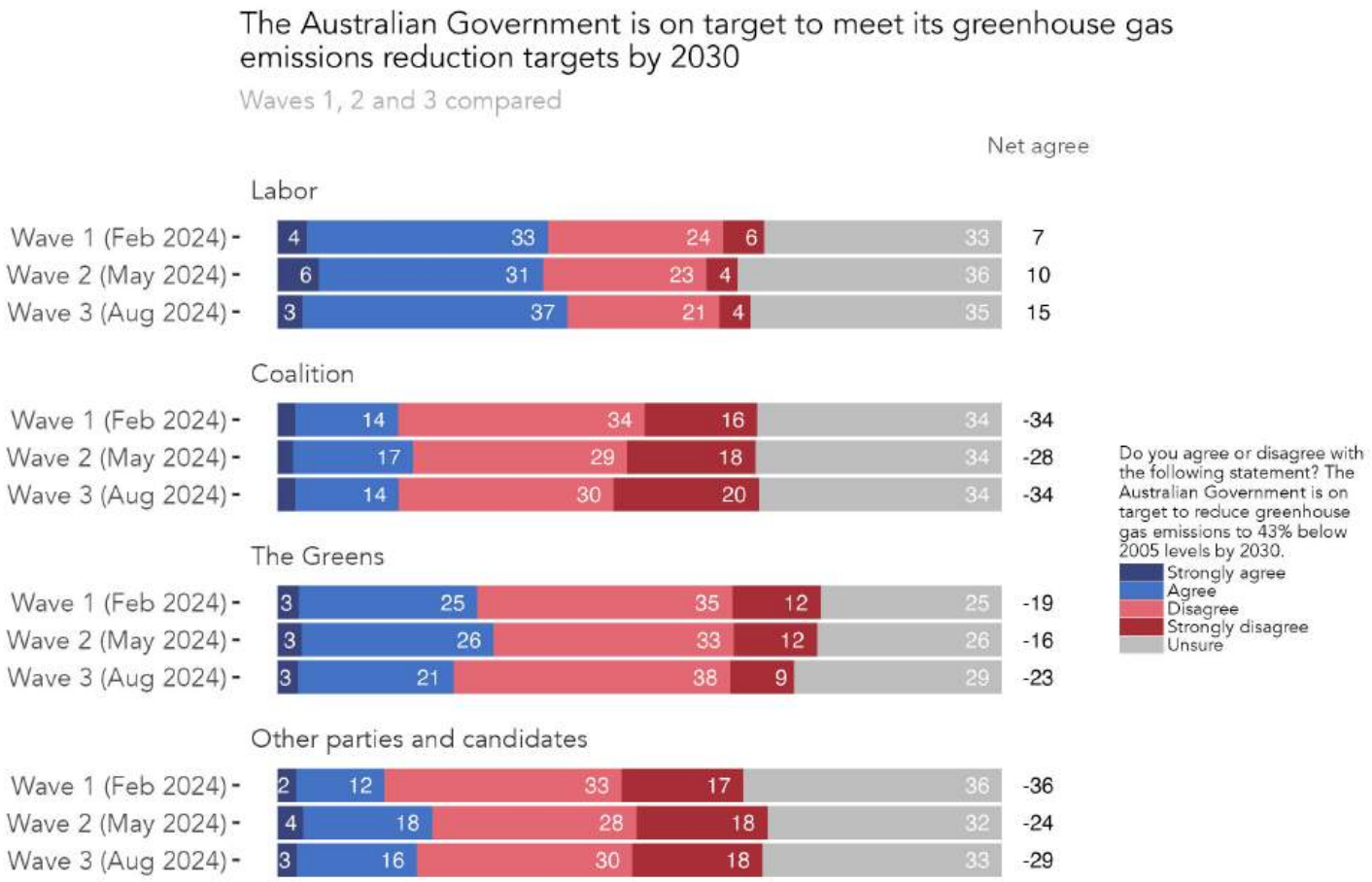

Figure 84: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 73: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
Labor						
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
Coalition						
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
The Greens						
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
Other parties and candidates						
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

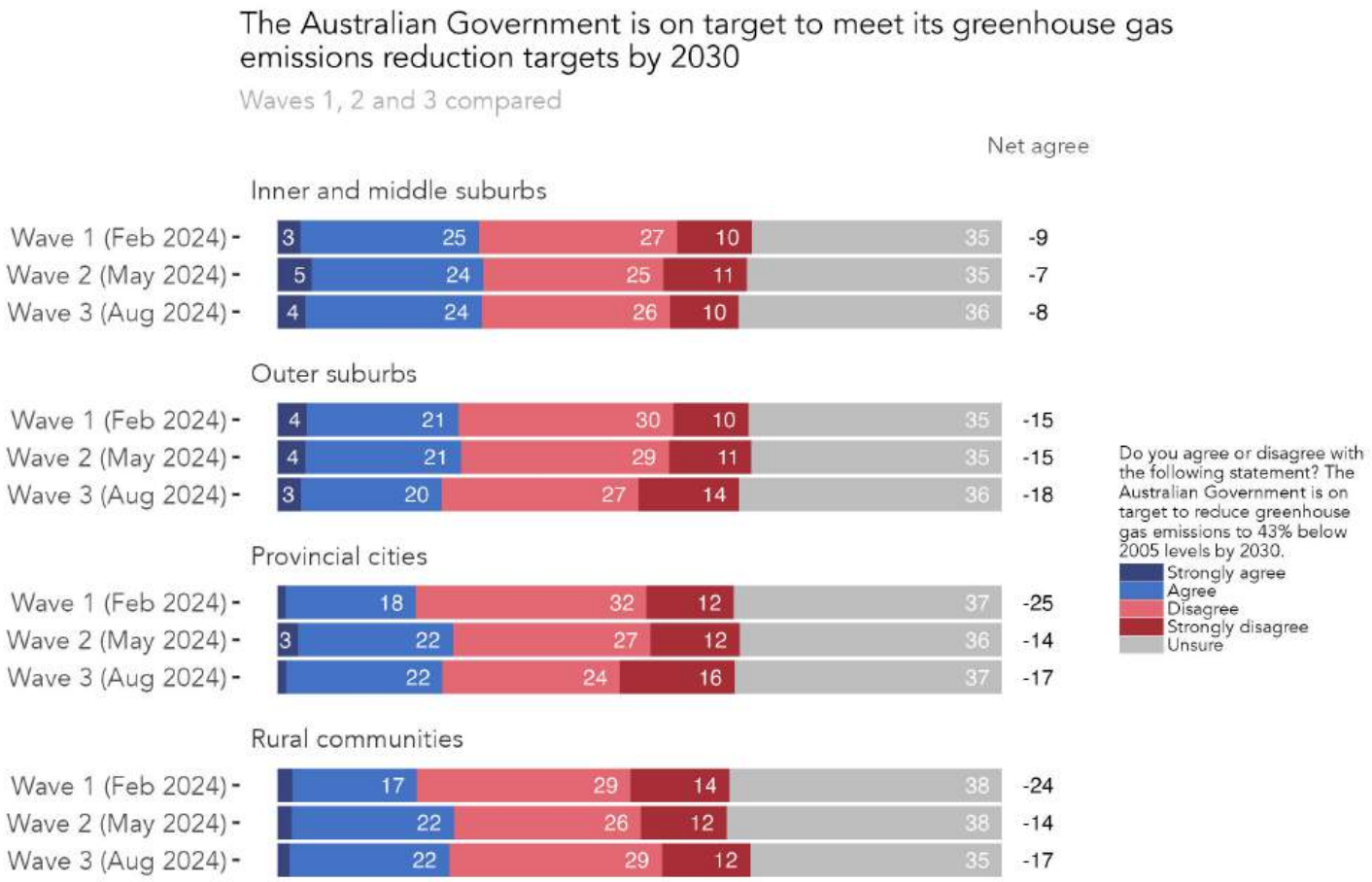

Figure 85: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 74: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
Inner and middle suburbs						
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
Outer suburbs						
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
Provincial cities						
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
Rural communities						
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

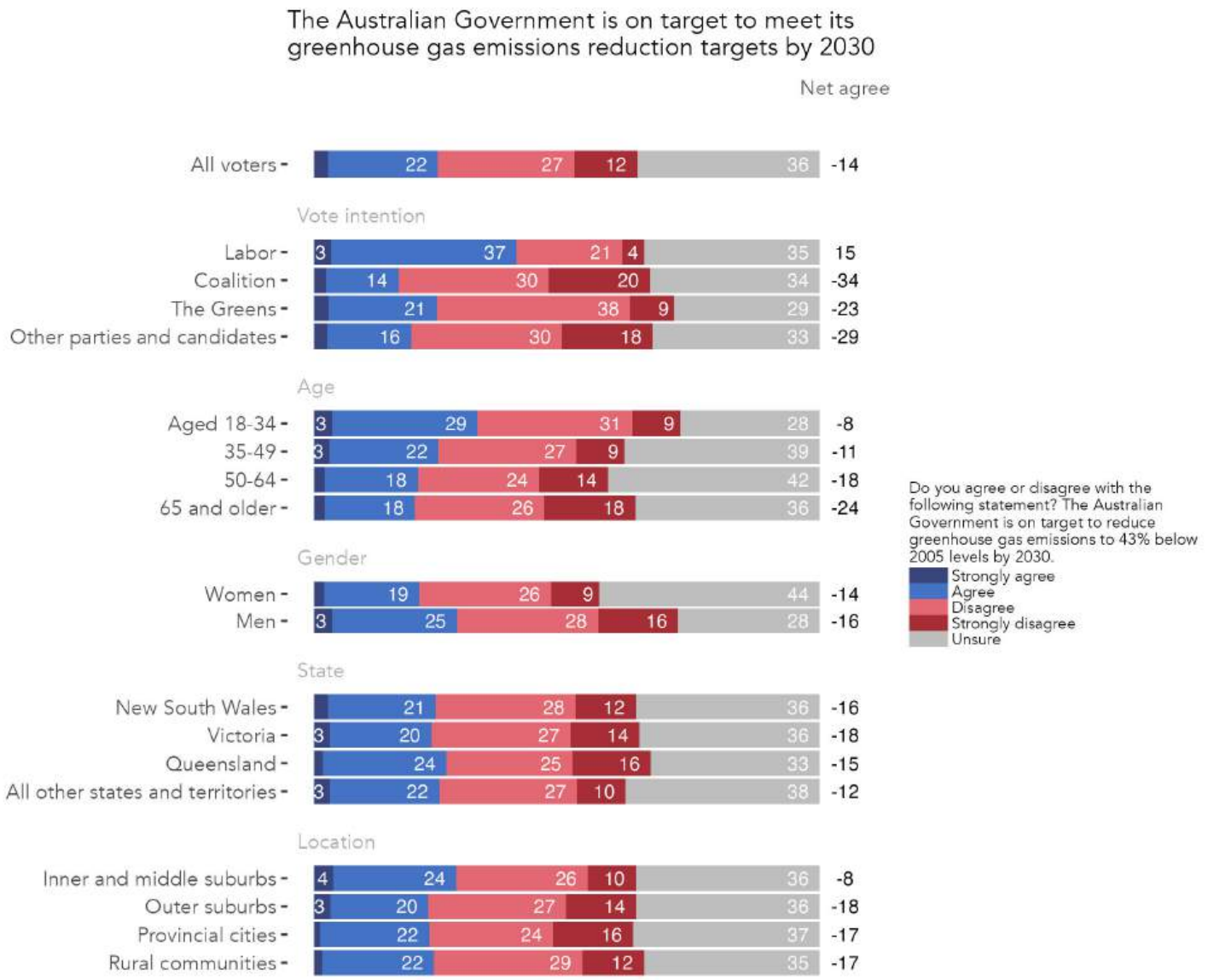

Figure 86: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 75: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	3	22	27	12	36	-14
Vote intention						
Labor	3	37	21	4	35	15
Coalition	2	14	30	20	34	-34
The Greens	3	21	38	9	29	-23
Other parties and candidates	3	16	30	18	33	-29
Age						
Aged 18-34	3	29	31	9	28	-8
35-49	3	22	27	9	39	-11
50-64	2	18	24	14	42	-18
65 and older	2	18	26	18	36	-24
Gender						
Women	2	19	26	9	44	-14
Men	3	25	28	16	28	-16
State						
New South Wales	3	21	28	12	36	-16
Victoria	3	20	27	14	36	-18
Queensland	2	24	25	16	33	-15
All other states and territories	3	22	27	10	38	-12
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	4	24	26	10	36	-8
Outer suburbs	3	20	27	14	36	-18
Provincial cities	1	22	24	16	37	-17
Rural communities	2	22	29	12	35	-17

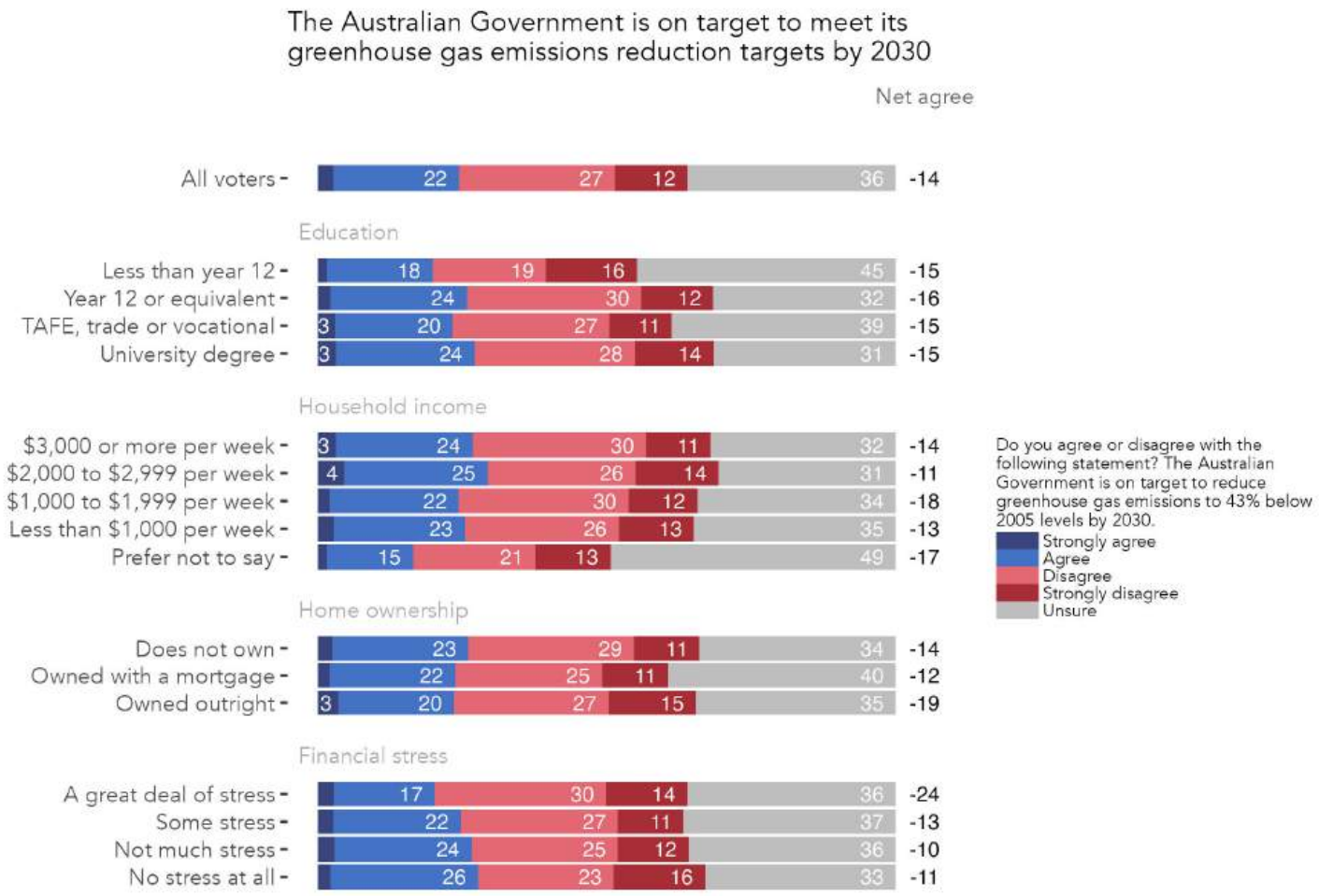

Figure 87: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 76: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	3	22	27	12	36	-14
Education						
Less than year 12	2	18	19	16	45	-15
Year 12 or equivalent	2	24	30	12	32	-16
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	20	27	11	39	-15
University degree	3	24	28	14	31	-15
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	3	24	30	11	32	-14
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	4	25	26	14	31	-11
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	2	22	30	12	34	-18
Less than $1,000 per week	3	23	26	13	35	-13
Prefer not to say	2	15	21	13	49	-17
Home ownership						
Does not own	3	23	29	11	34	-14
Owned with a mortgage	2	22	25	11	40	-12
Owned outright	3	20	27	15	35	-19
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	3	17	30	14	36	-24
Some stress	3	22	27	11	37	-13
Not much stress	3	24	25	12	36	-10
No stress at all	2	26	23	16	33	-11

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 1-4

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

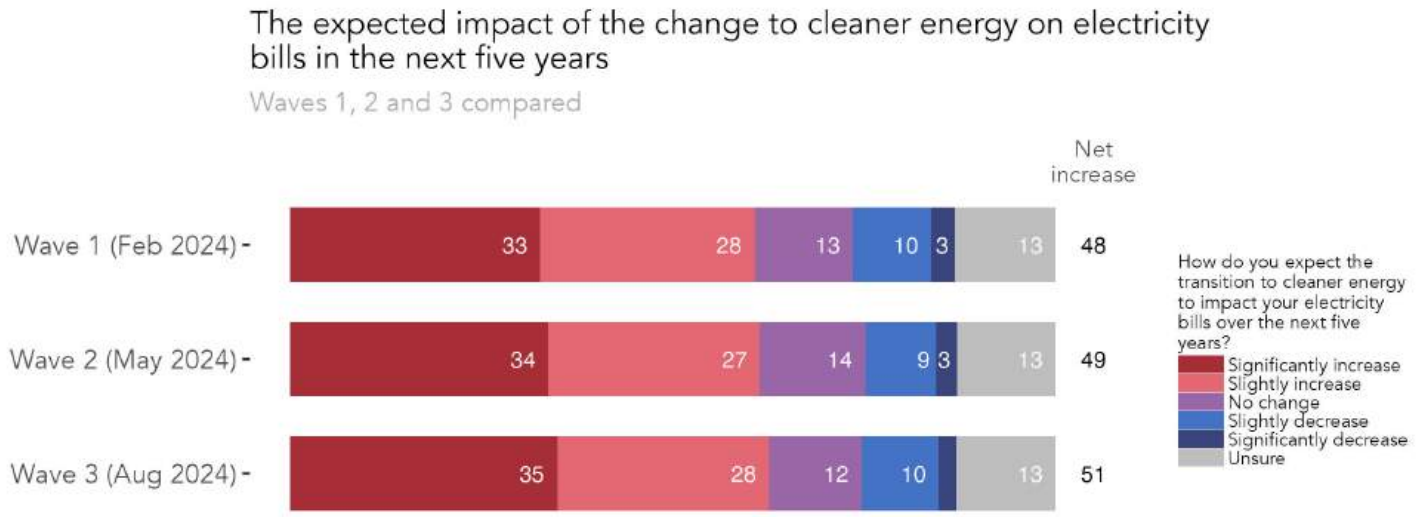

Figure 88: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 77: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

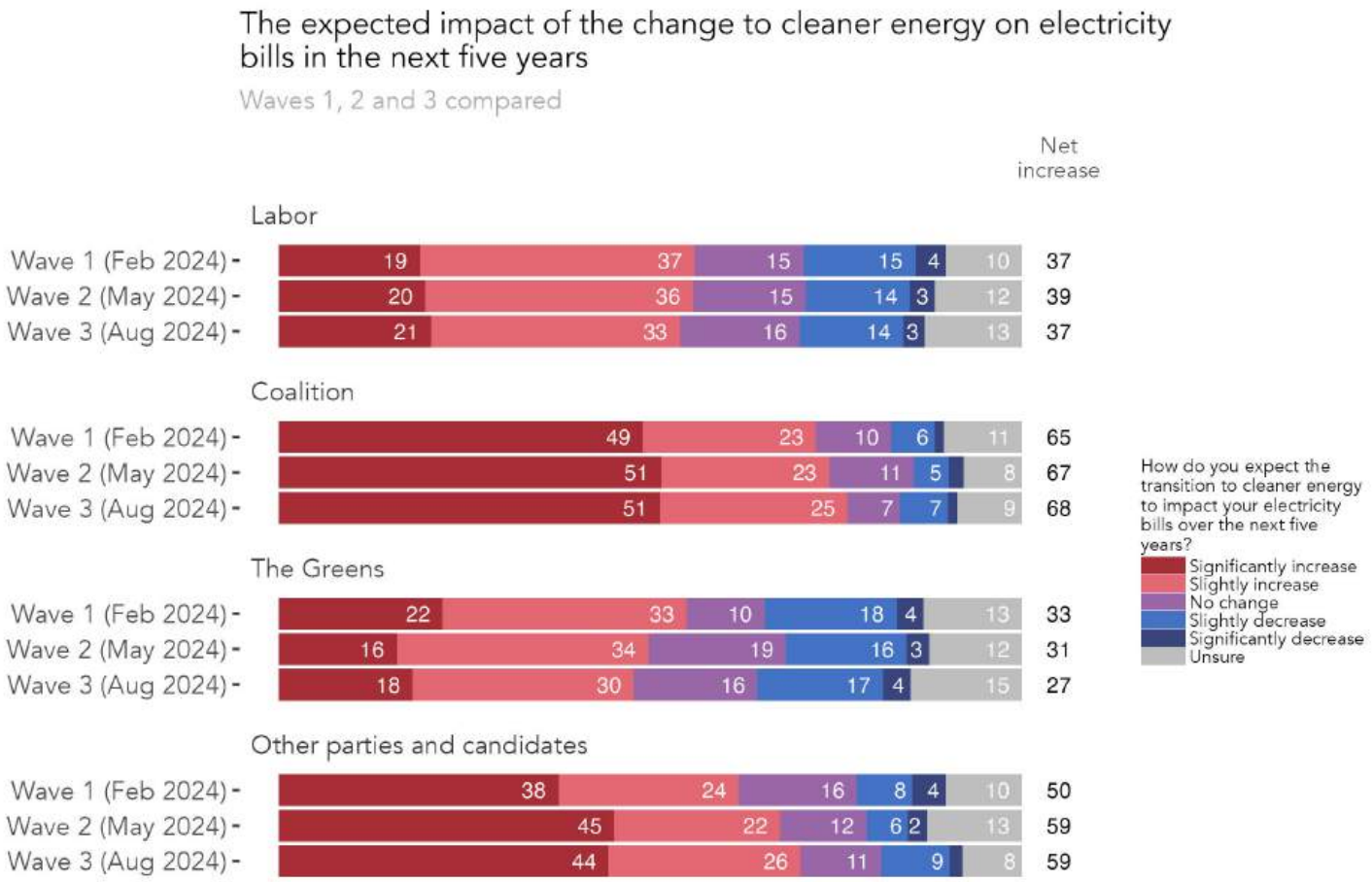

Figure 89: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 78: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
Labor							
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
Coalition							
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
The Greens							
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
Other parties and candidates							
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

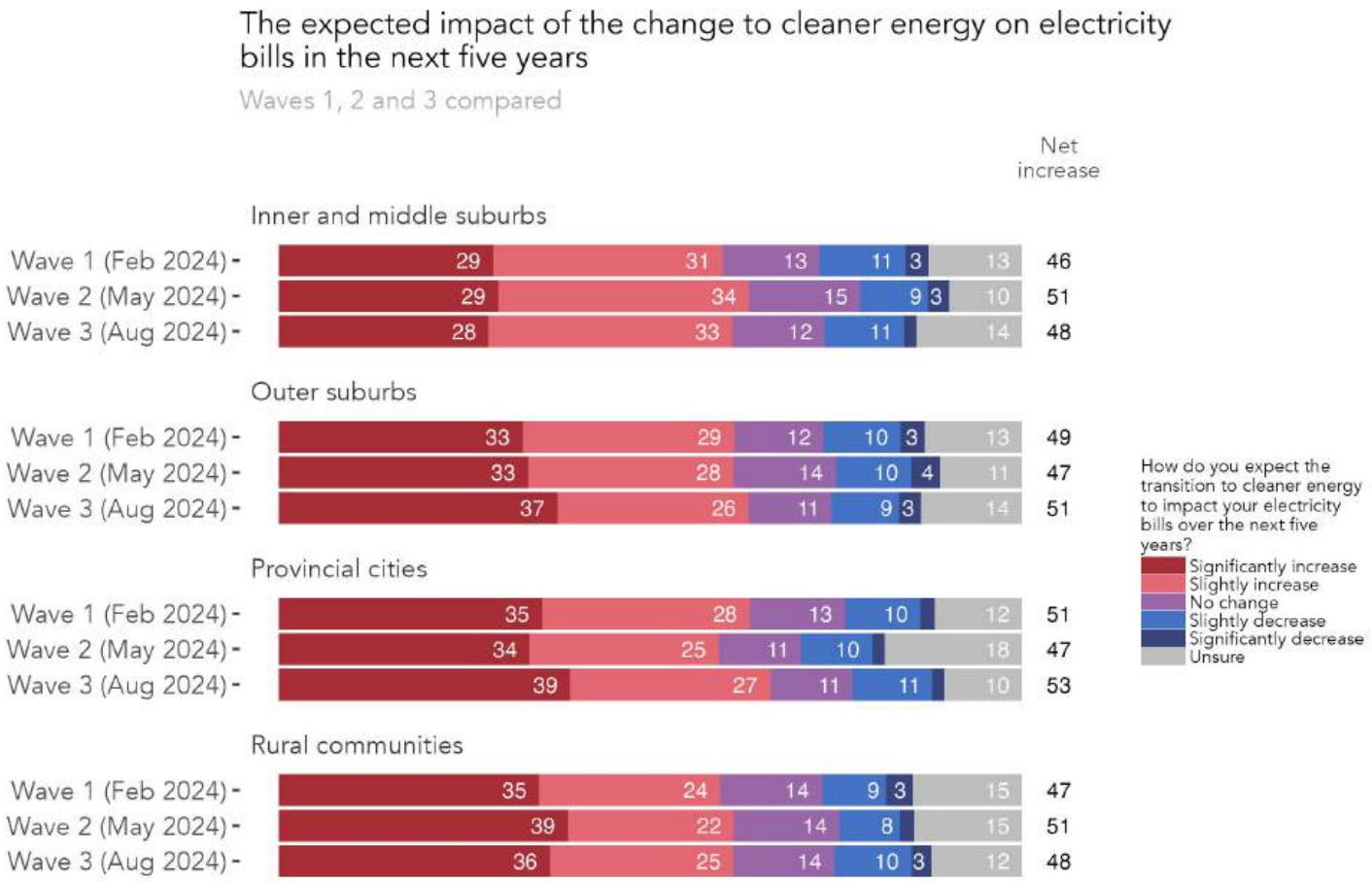

Figure 90: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 79: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
Inner and middle suburbs							
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
Outer suburbs							
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
Provincial cities							
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
Rural communities							
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

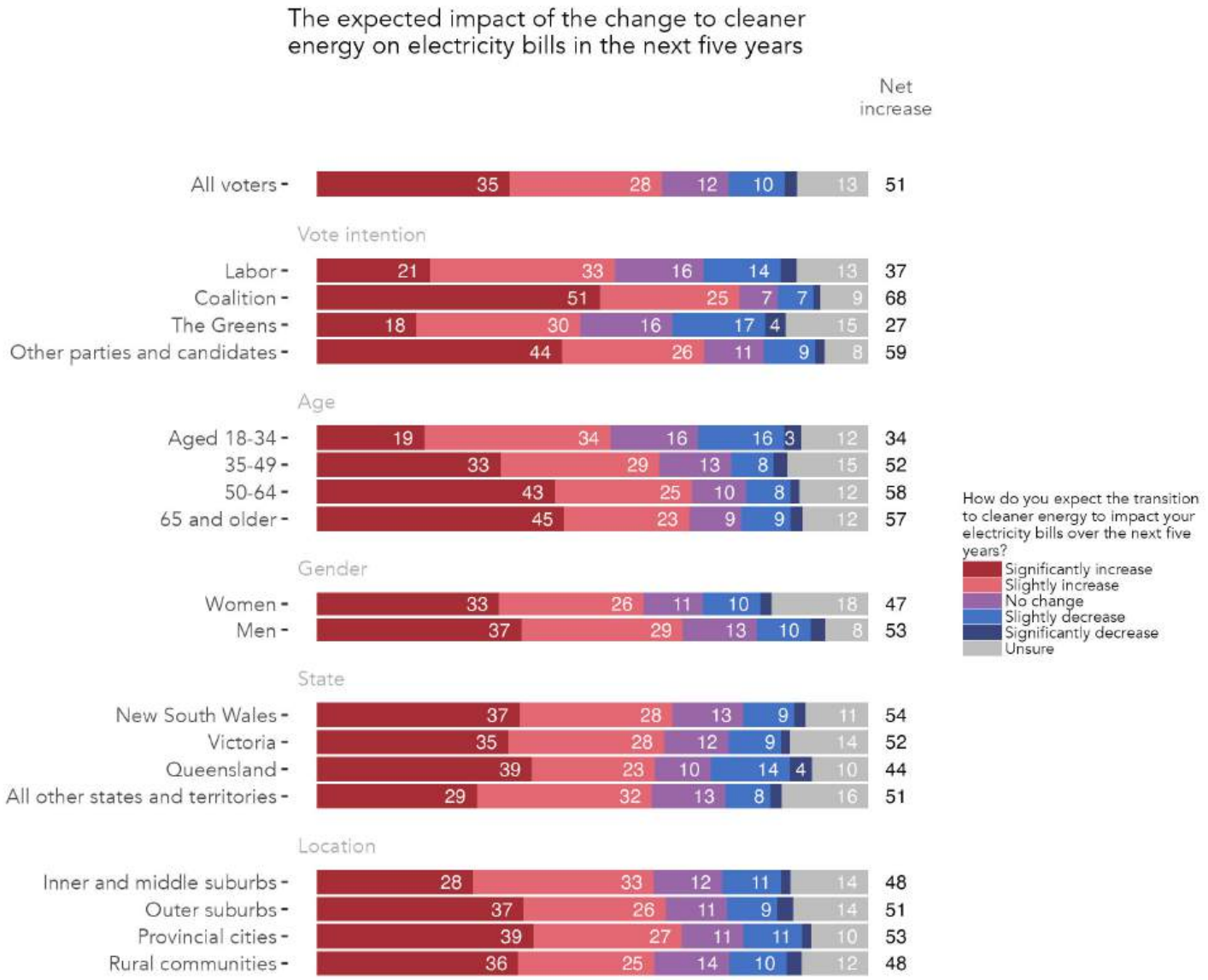

Figure 91: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 80: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
All voters	35	28	12	10	2	13	51
Vote intention							
Labor	21	33	16	14	3	13	37
Coalition	51	25	7	7	1	9	68
The Greens	18	30	16	17	4	15	27
Other parties and candidates	44	26	11	9	2	8	59
Age							
Aged 18-34	19	34	16	16	3	12	34
35-49	33	29	13	8	2	15	52
50-64	43	25	10	8	2	12	58
65 and older	45	23	9	9	2	12	57
Gender							
Women	33	26	11	10	2	18	47
Men	37	29	13	10	3	8	53
State							
New South Wales	37	28	13	9	2	11	54
Victoria	35	28	12	9	2	14	52
Queensland	39	23	10	14	4	10	44
All other states and territories	29	32	13	8	2	16	51
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	28	33	12	11	2	14	48
Outer suburbs	37	26	11	9	3	14	51
Provincial cities	39	27	11	11	2	10	53
Rural communities	36	25	14	10	3	12	48

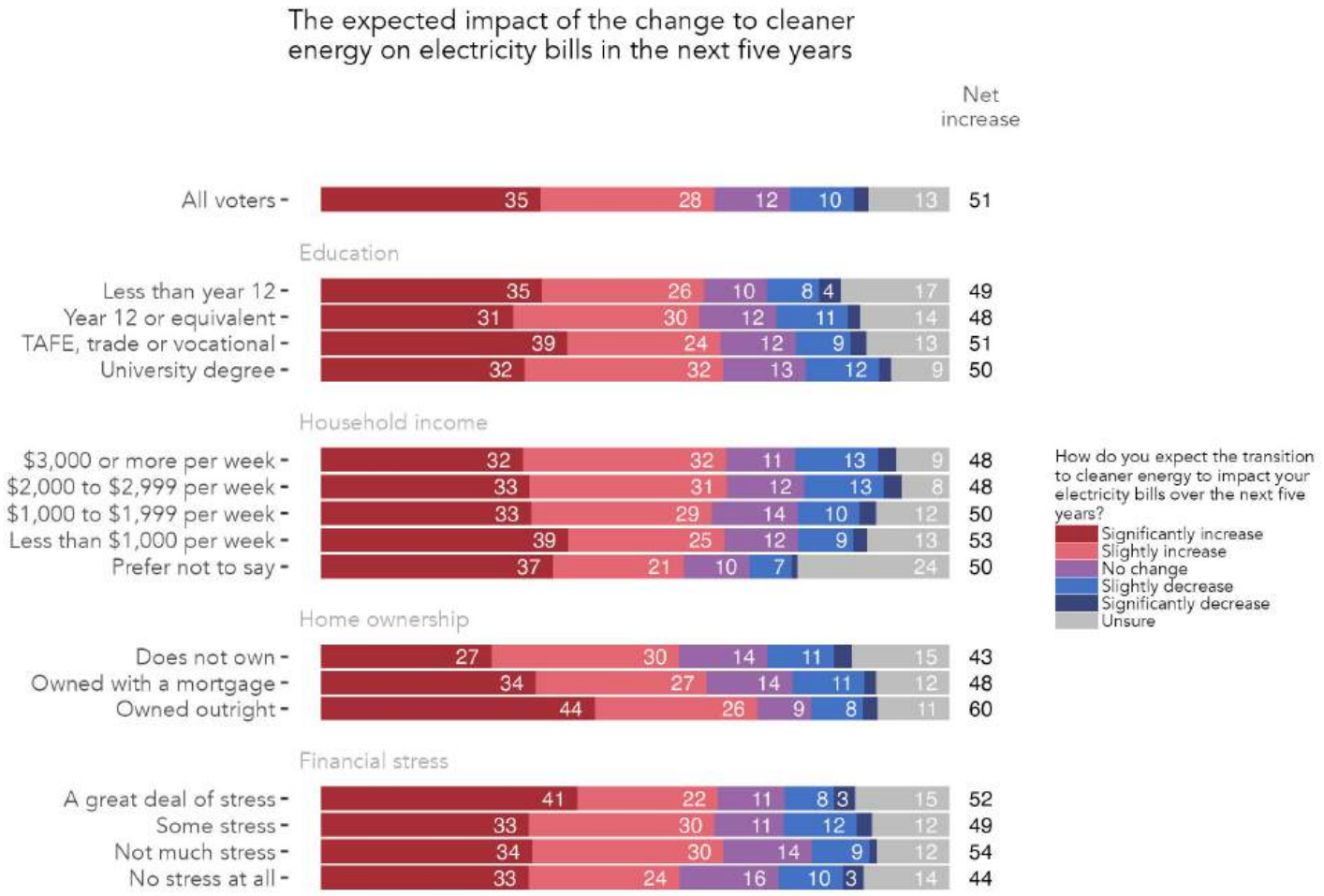

Figure 92: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 81: 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 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
All voters	35	28	12	10	2	13	51
Education							
Less than year 12	35	26	10	8	4	17	49
Year 12 or equivalent	31	30	12	11	2	14	48
TAFE, trade or vocational	39	24	12	9	3	13	51
University degree	32	32	13	12	2	9	50
Household income							
$3,000 or more per week	32	32	11	13	3	9	48
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	33	31	12	13	3	8	48
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	33	29	14	10	2	12	50
Less than $1,000 per week	39	25	12	9	2	13	53
Prefer not to say	37	21	10	7	1	24	50
Home ownership							
Does not own	27	30	14	11	3	15	43
Owned with a mortgage	34	27	14	11	2	12	48
Owned outright	44	26	9	8	2	11	60
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	41	22	11	8	3	15	52
Some stress	33	30	11	12	2	12	49
Not much stress	34	30	14	9	1	12	54
No stress at all	33	24	16	10	3	14	44

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

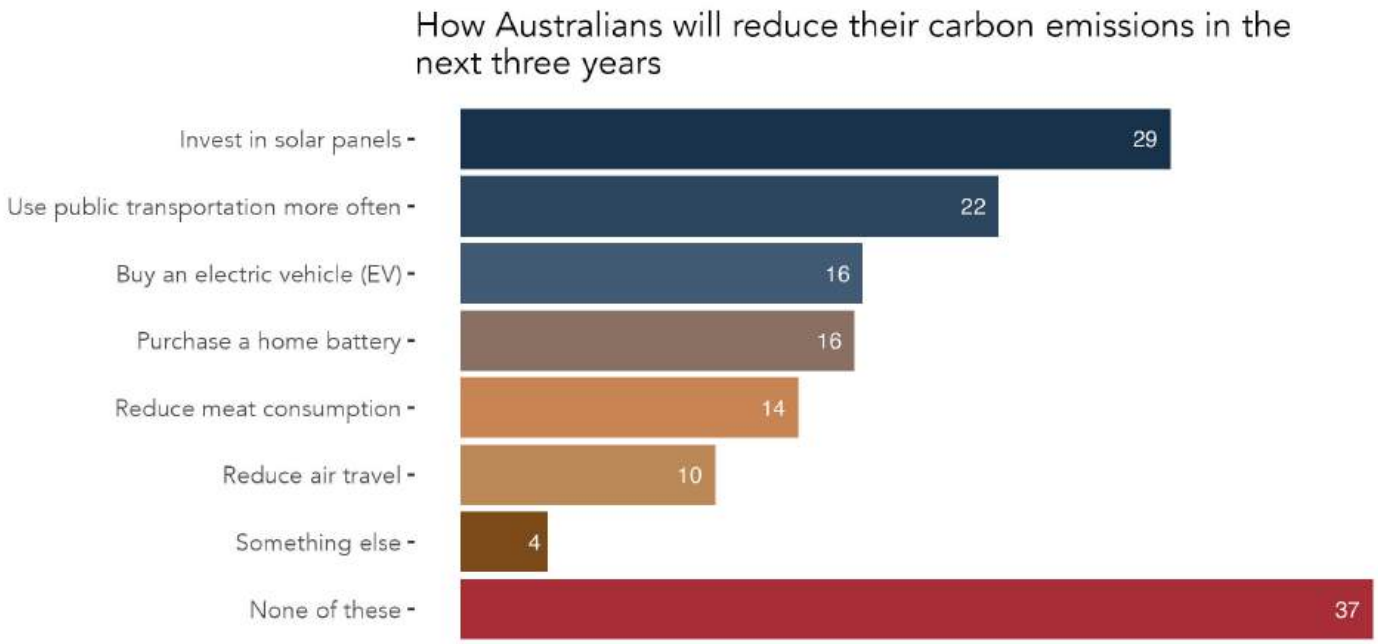

Figure 93: The ways that Australians say they will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years. Values sum to more than 100 as respondents could select more than one option.

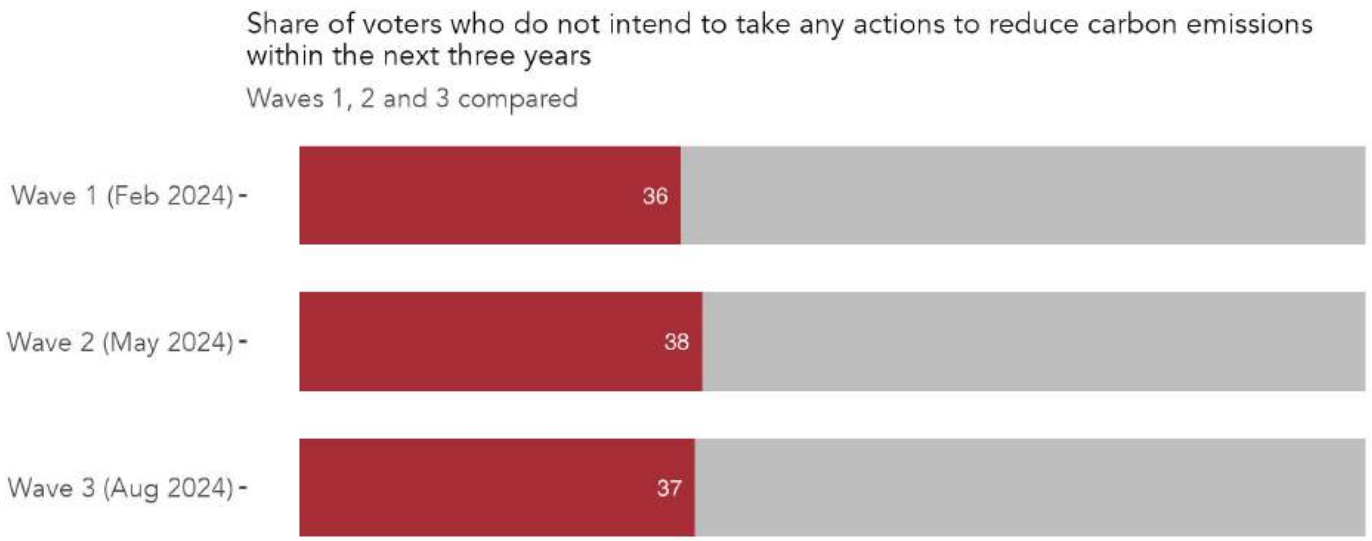

Figure 94: Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Reduce air travel

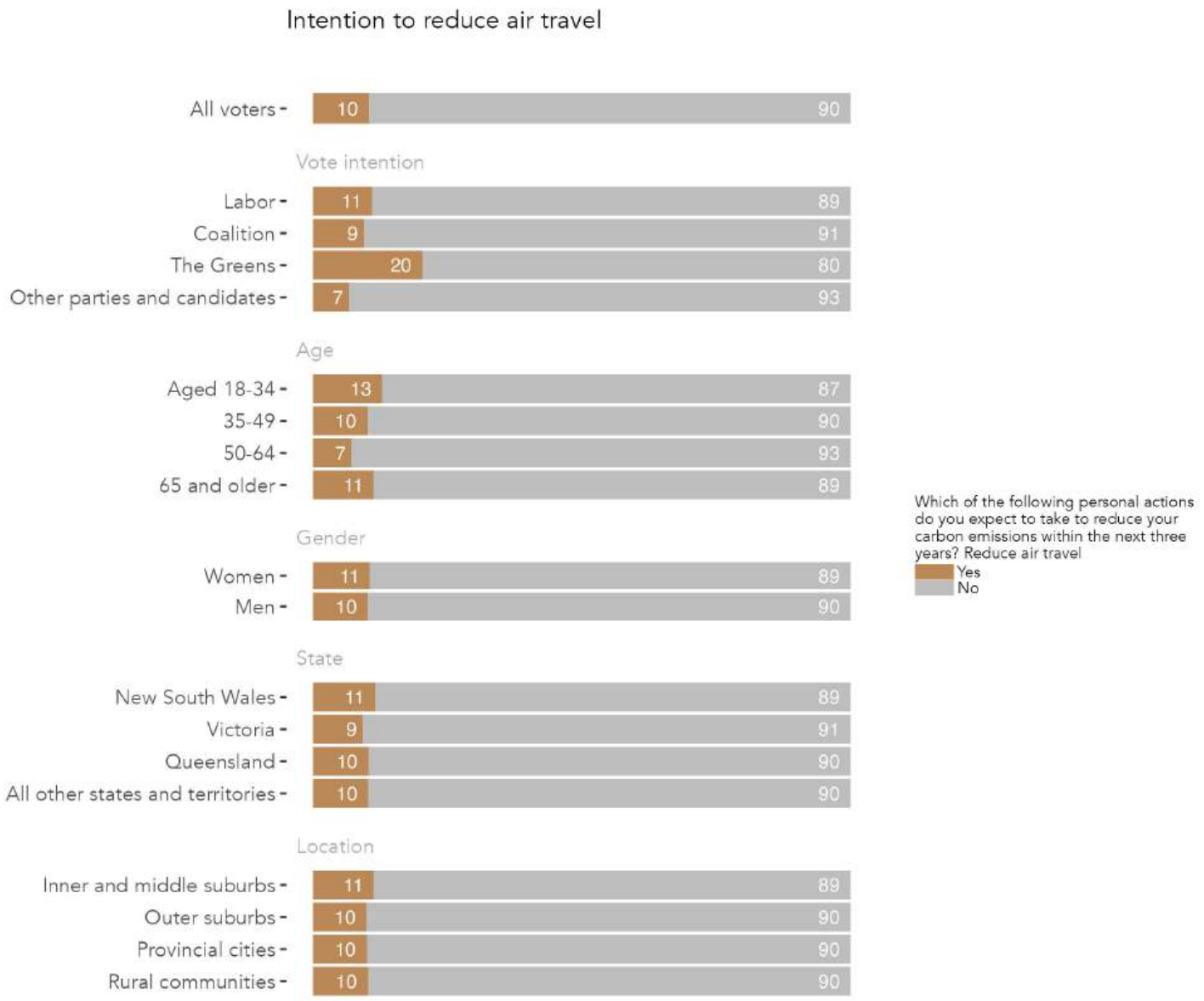

Figure 95: Intention to reduce air travel, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 82: Intention to reduce air travel, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	10	90
Vote intention		
Labor	11	89
Coalition	9	91
The Greens	20	80
Other parties and candidates	7	93
Age		
Aged 18-34	13	87
35-49	10	90
50-64	7	93
65 and older	11	89
Gender		
Women	11	89
Men	10	90
State		
New South Wales	11	89
Victoria	9	91
Queensland	10	90
All other states and territories	10	90
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	11	89
Outer suburbs	10	90
Provincial cities	10	90
Rural communities	10	90

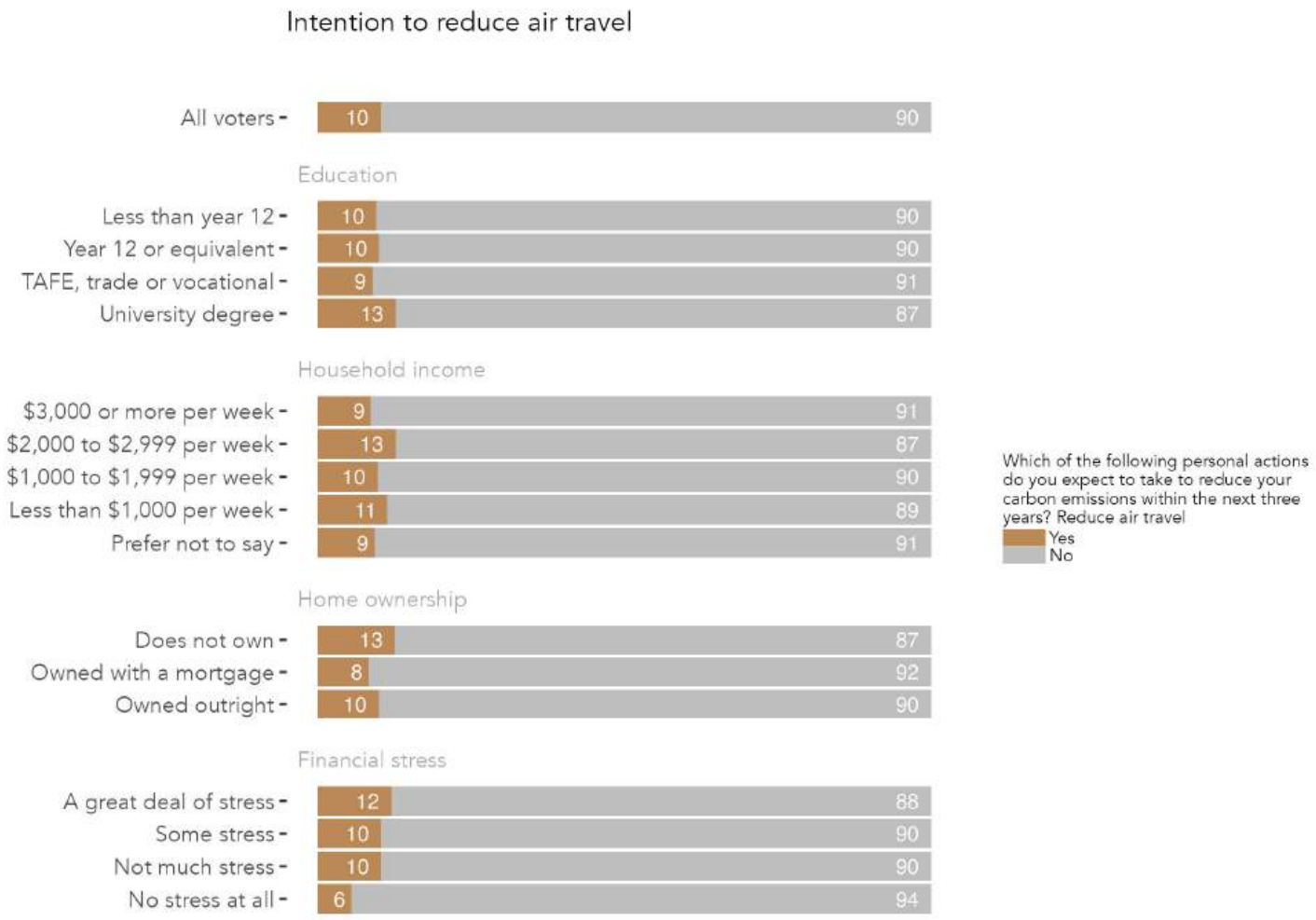

Figure 96: Intention to reduce air travel, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 83: Intention to reduce air travel, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	10	90
Education		
Less than year 12	10	90
Year 12 or equivalent	10	90
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	91
University degree	13	87
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	9	91
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	13	87
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	10	90
Less than $1,000 per week	11	89
Prefer not to say	9	91
Home ownership		
Does not own	13	87
Owned with a mortgage	8	92
Owned outright	10	90
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	12	88
Some stress	10	90
Not much stress	10	90
No stress at all	6	94

Use public transportation more often

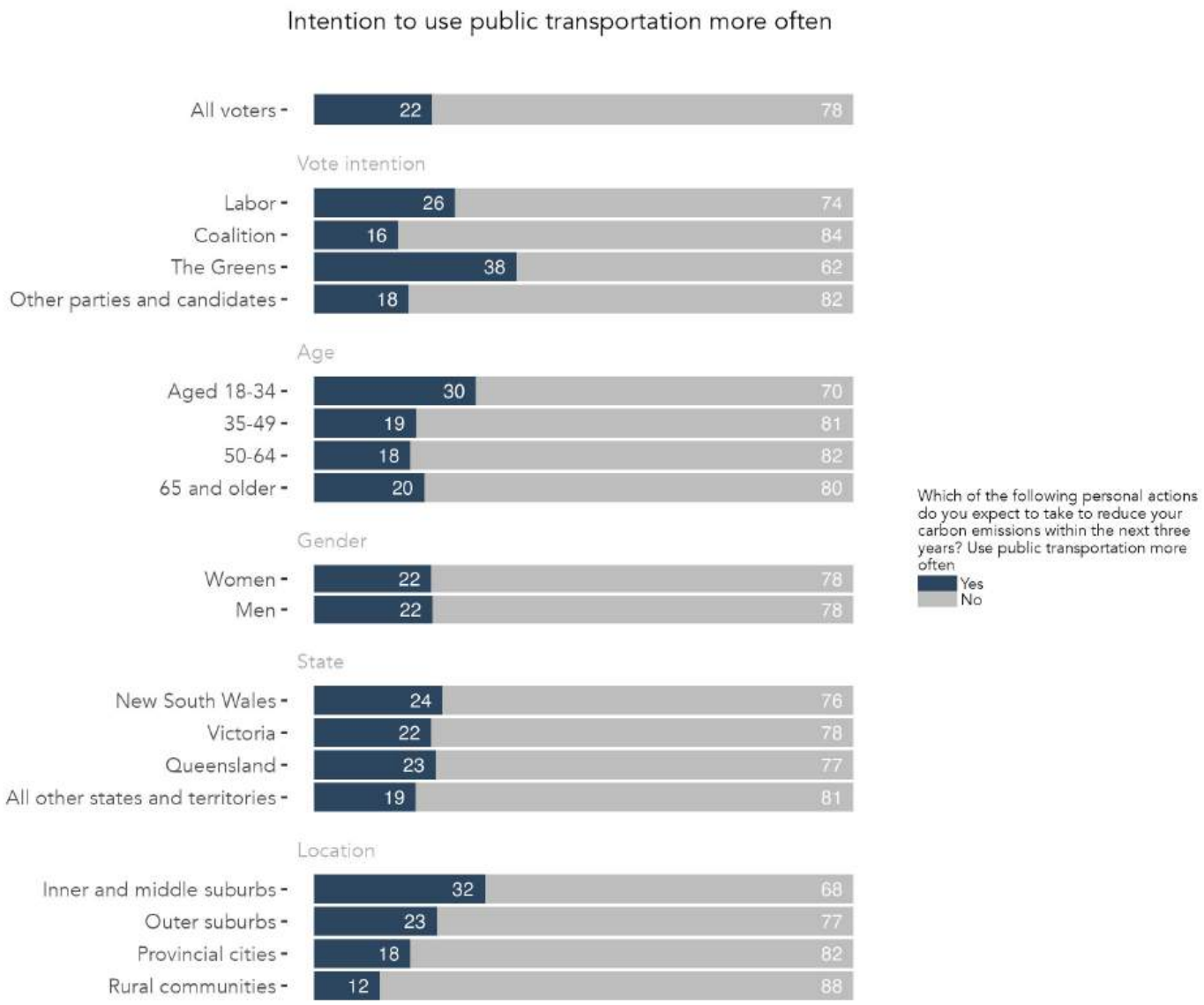

Figure 97: Intention to use public transportation more often, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 84: Intention to use public transportation more often, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	22	78
Vote intention		
Labor	26	74
Coalition	16	84
The Greens	38	62
Other parties and candidates	18	82
Age		
Aged 18-34	30	70
35-49	19	81
50-64	18	82
65 and older	20	80
Gender		
Women	22	78
Men	22	78
State		
New South Wales	24	76
Victoria	22	78
Queensland	23	77
All other states and territories	19	81
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	32	68
Outer suburbs	23	77
Provincial cities	18	82
Rural communities	12	88

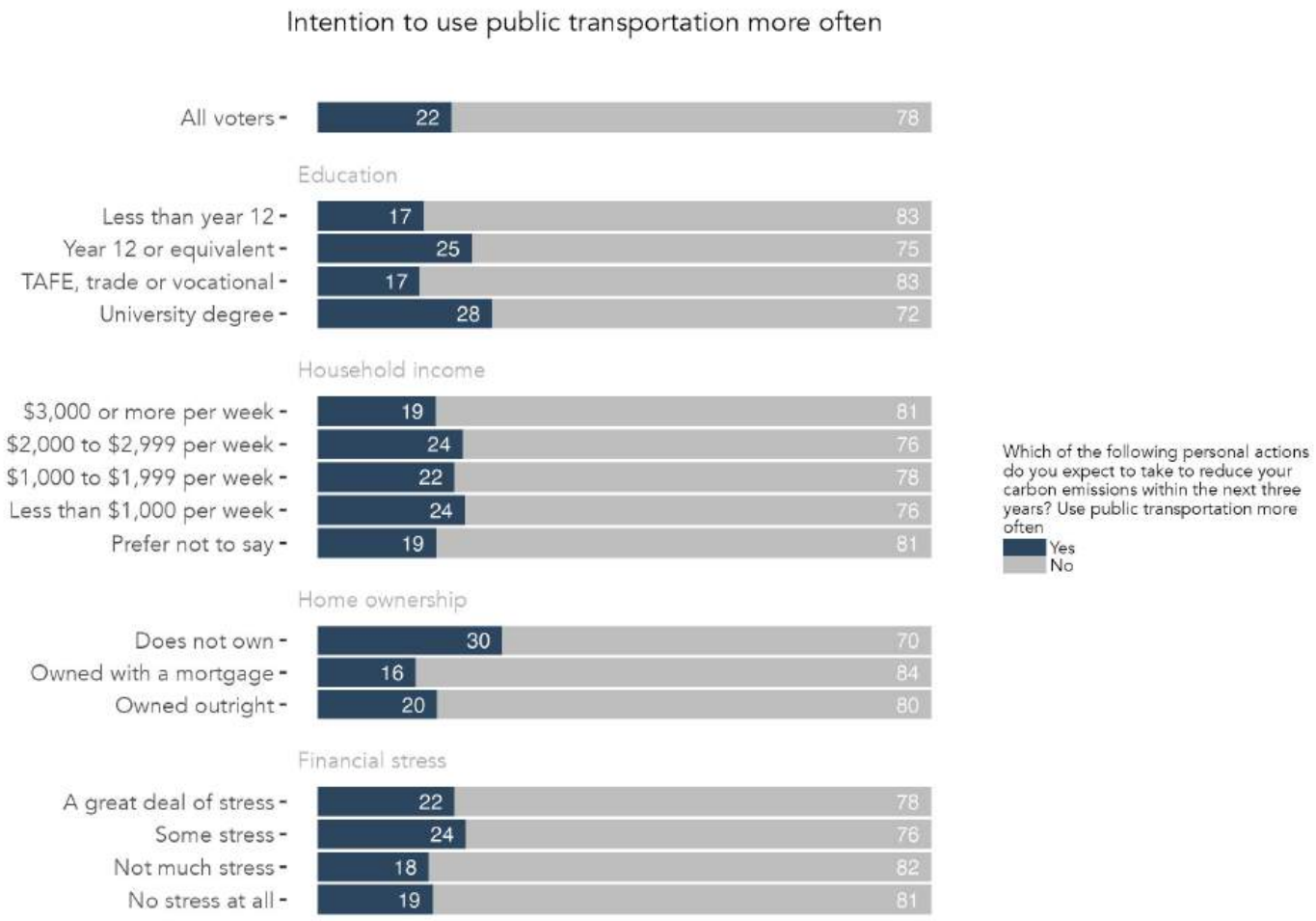

Figure 98: Intention to use public transportation more often, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 85: Intention to use public transportation more often, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	22	78
Education		
Less than year 12	17	83
Year 12 or equivalent	25	75
TAFE, trade or vocational	17	83
University degree	28	72
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	19	81
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	24	76
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	22	78
Less than $1,000 per week	24	76
Prefer not to say	19	81
Home ownership		
Does not own	30	70
Owned with a mortgage	16	84
Owned outright	20	80
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	22	78
Some stress	24	76
Not much stress	18	82
No stress at all	19	81

Reduce meat consumption

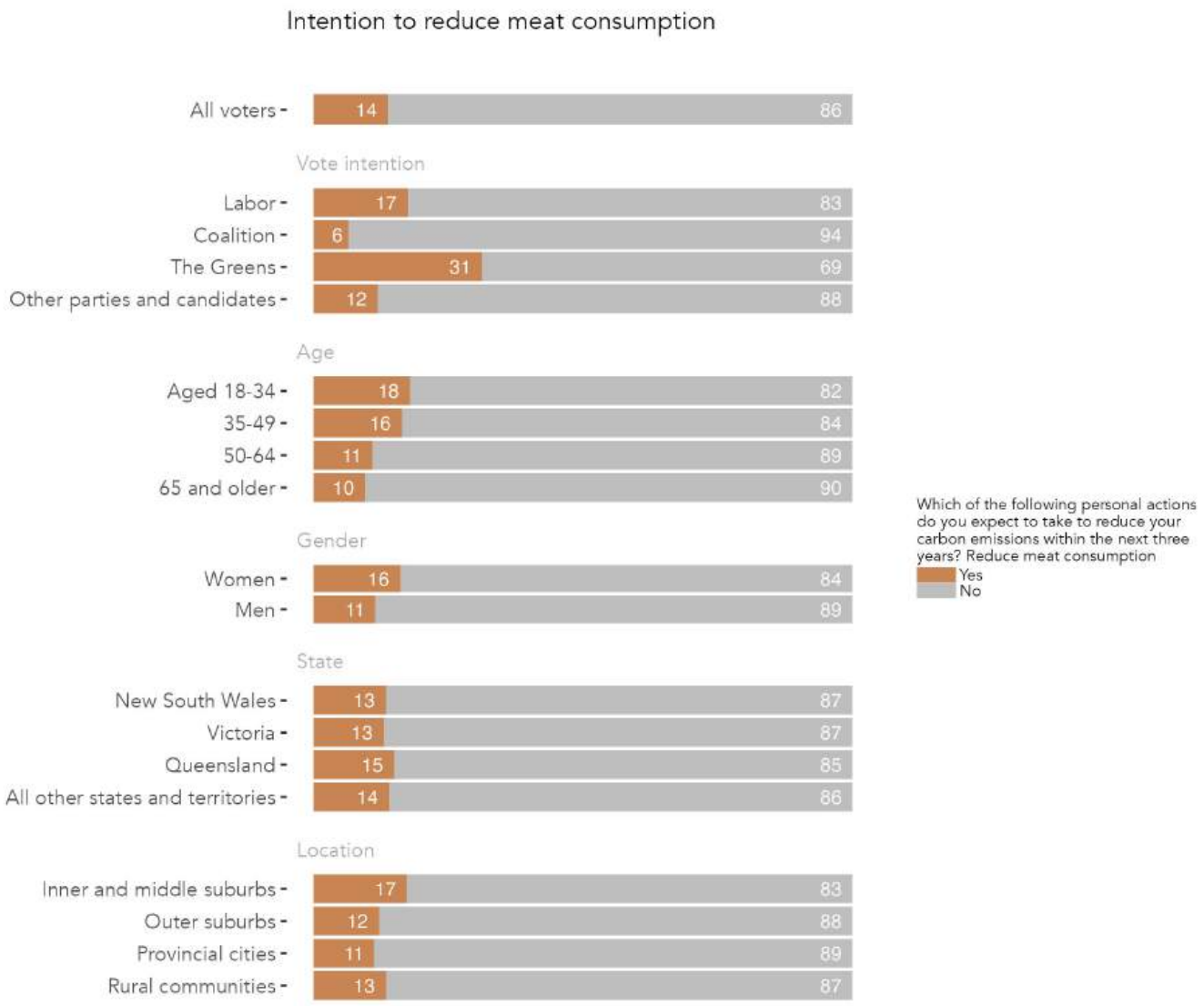

Figure 99: Intention to reduce meat consumption, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 86: Intention to reduce meat consumption, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	14	86
Vote intention		
Labor	17	83
Coalition	6	94
The Greens	31	69
Other parties and candidates	12	88
Age		
Aged 18-34	18	82
35-49	16	84
50-64	11	89
65 and older	10	90
Gender		
Women	16	84
Men	11	89
State		
New South Wales	13	87
Victoria	13	87
Queensland	15	85
All other states and territories	14	86
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	17	83
Outer suburbs	12	88
Provincial cities	11	89
Rural communities	13	87

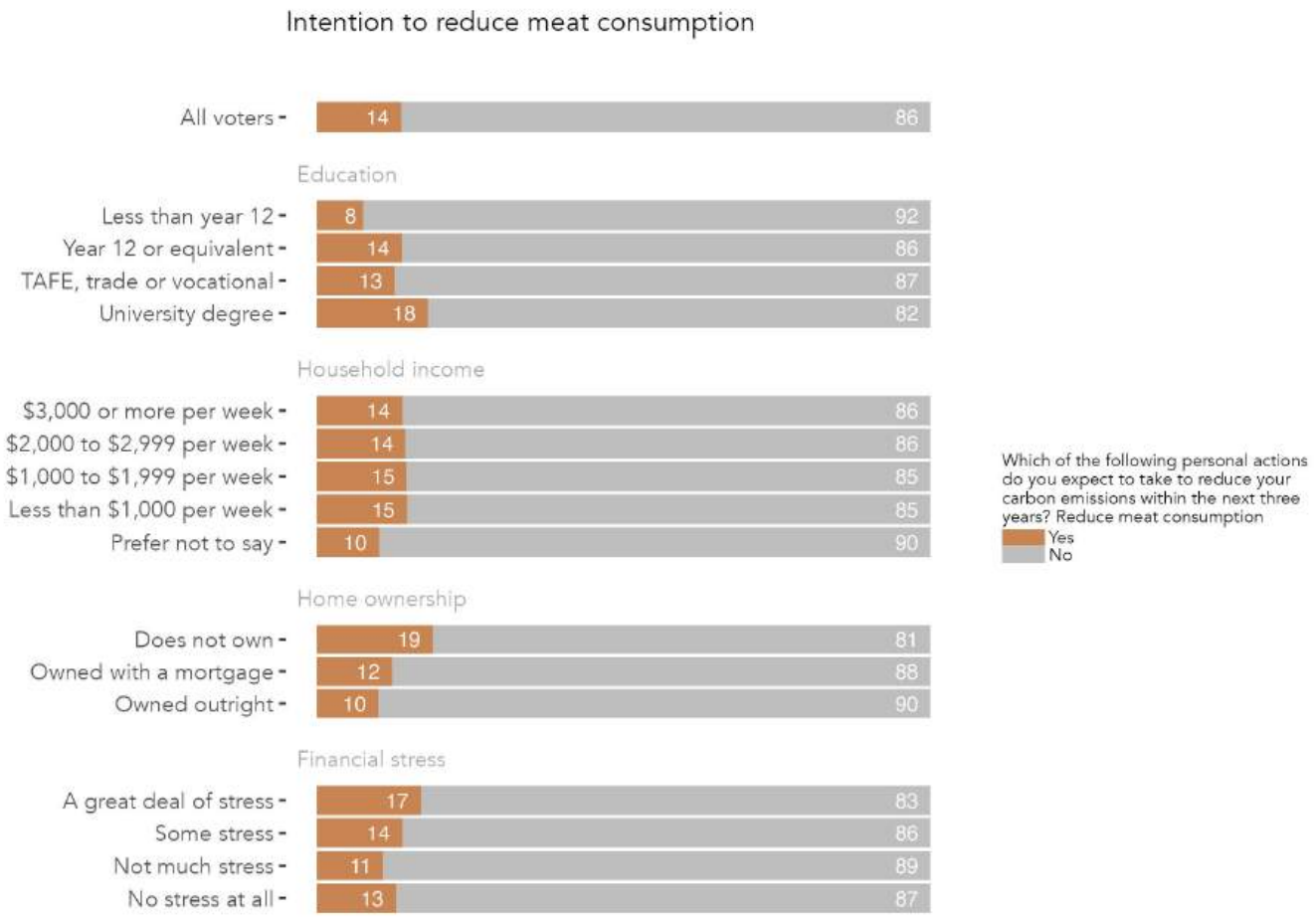

Figure 100: Intention to reduce meat consumption, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 87: Intention to reduce meat consumption, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	14	86
Education		
Less than year 12	8	92
Year 12 or equivalent	14	86
TAFE, trade or vocational	13	87
University degree	18	82
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	14	86
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	14	86
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	15	85
Less than $1,000 per week	15	85
Prefer not to say	10	90
Home ownership		
Does not own	19	81
Owned with a mortgage	12	88
Owned outright	10	90
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	17	83
Some stress	14	86
Not much stress	11	89
No stress at all	13	87

Invest in solar panels

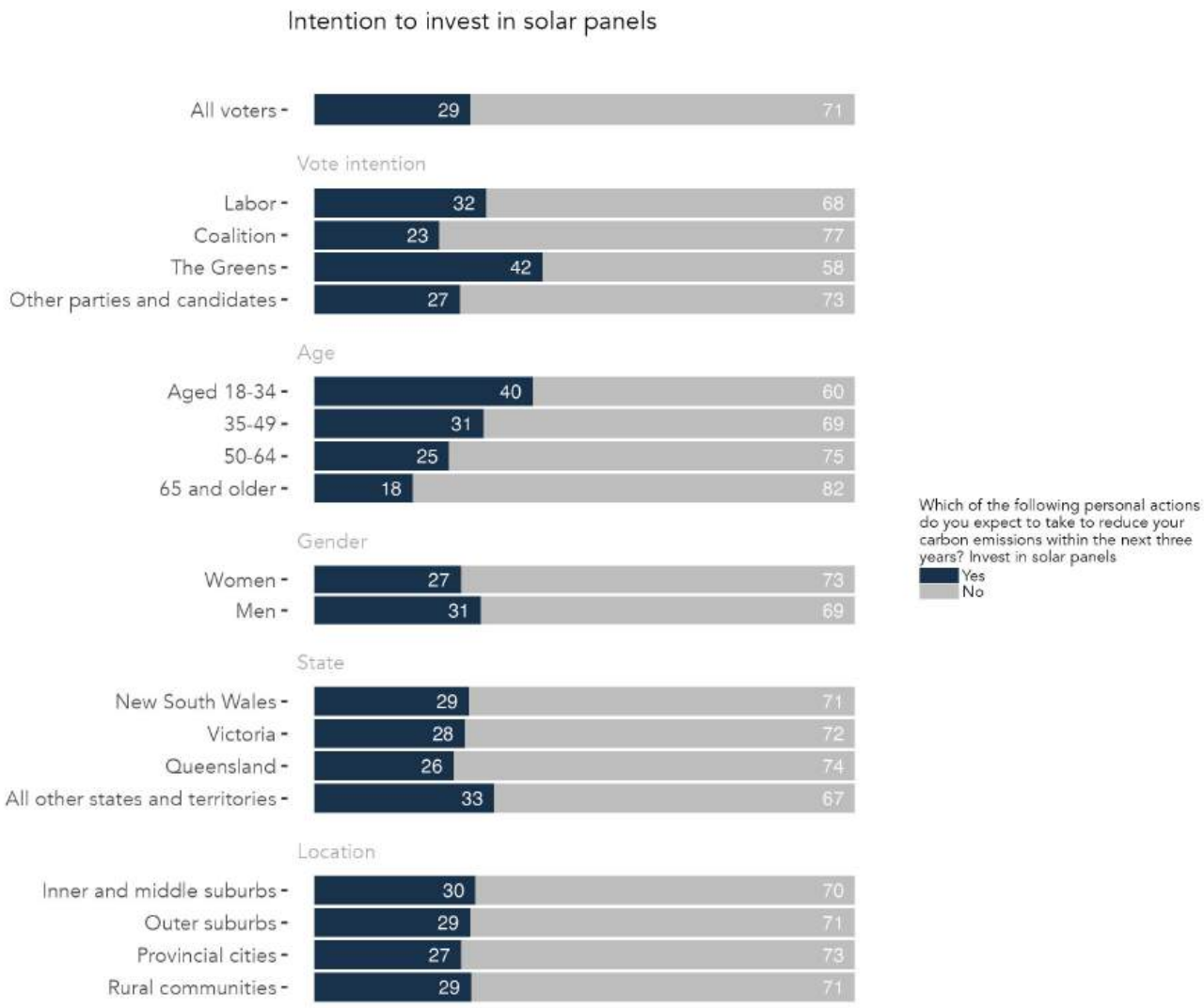

Figure 101: Intention to invest in solar panels, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 88: Intention to invest in solar panels, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	29	71
Vote intention		
Labor	32	68
Coalition	23	77
The Greens	42	58
Other parties and candidates	27	73
Age		
Aged 18-34	40	60
35-49	31	69
50-64	25	75
65 and older	18	82
Gender		
Women	27	73
Men	31	69
State		
New South Wales	29	71
Victoria	28	72
Queensland	26	74
All other states and territories	33	67
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	30	70
Outer suburbs	29	71
Provincial cities	27	73
Rural communities	29	71

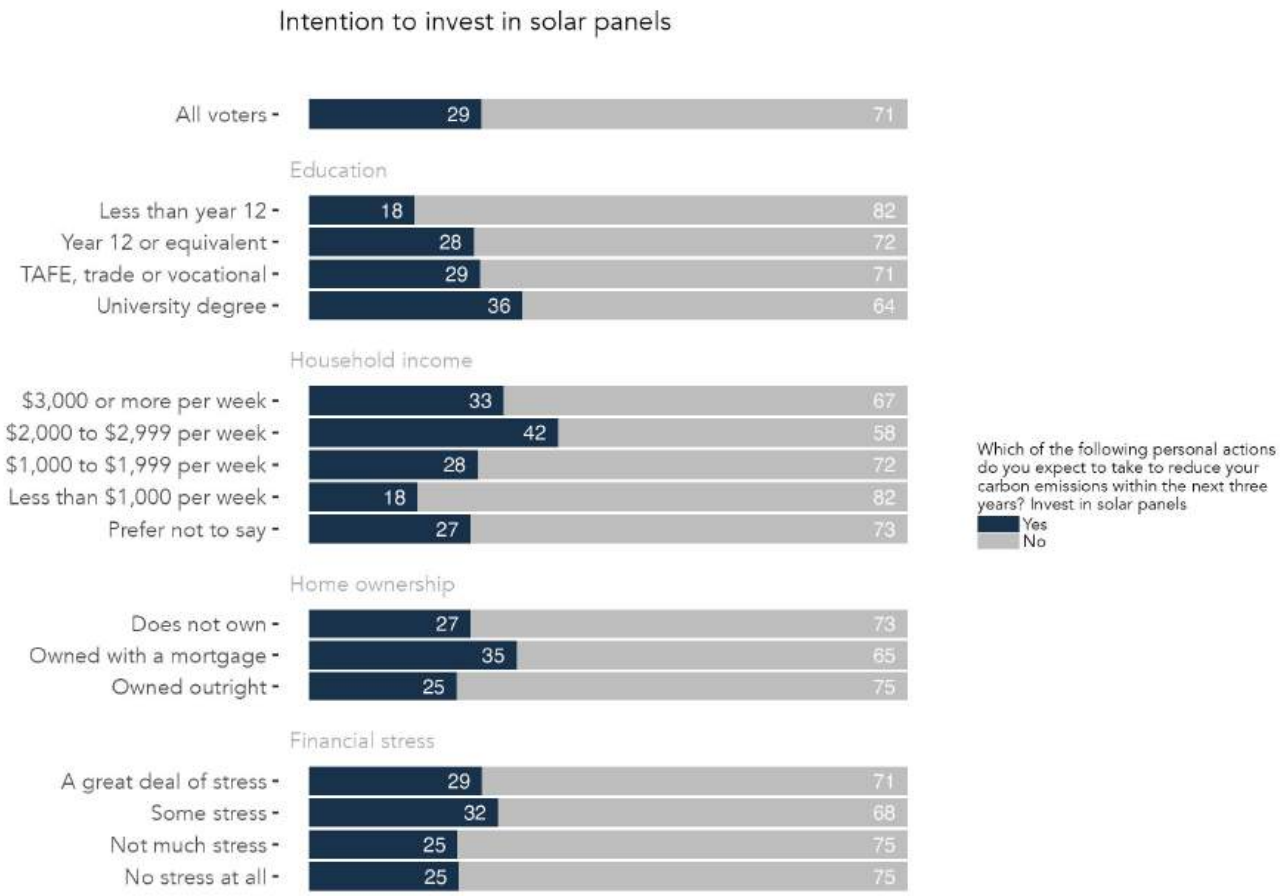

Figure 102: Intention to invest in solar panels, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 89: Intention to invest in solar panels, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	29	71
Education		
Less than year 12	18	82
Year 12 or equivalent	28	72
TAFE, trade or vocational	29	71
University degree	36	64
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	33	67
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	42	58
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	28	72
Less than $1,000 per week	18	82
Prefer not to say	27	73
Home ownership		
Does not own	27	73
Owned with a mortgage	35	65
Owned outright	25	75
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	29	71
Some stress	32	68
Not much stress	25	75
No stress at all	25	75

Buy an electric vehicle (EV)

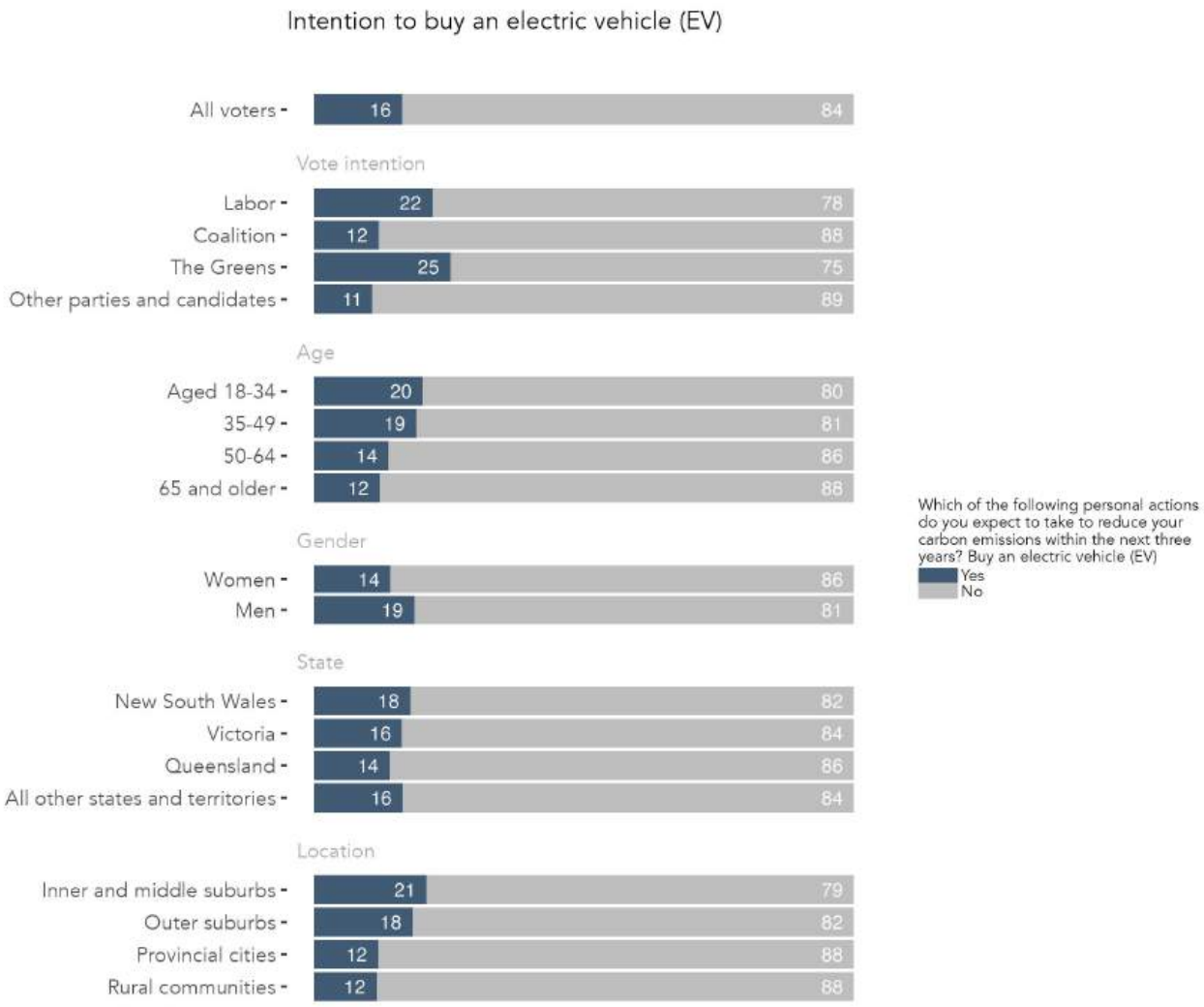

Figure 103: Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 90: Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	16	84
Vote intention		
Labor	22	78
Coalition	12	88
The Greens	25	75
Other parties and candidates	11	89
Age		
Aged 18-34	20	80
35-49	19	81
50-64	14	86
65 and older	12	88
Gender		
Women	14	86
Men	19	81
State		
New South Wales	18	82
Victoria	16	84
Queensland	14	86
All other states and territories	16	84
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	21	79
Outer suburbs	18	82
Provincial cities	12	88
Rural communities	12	88

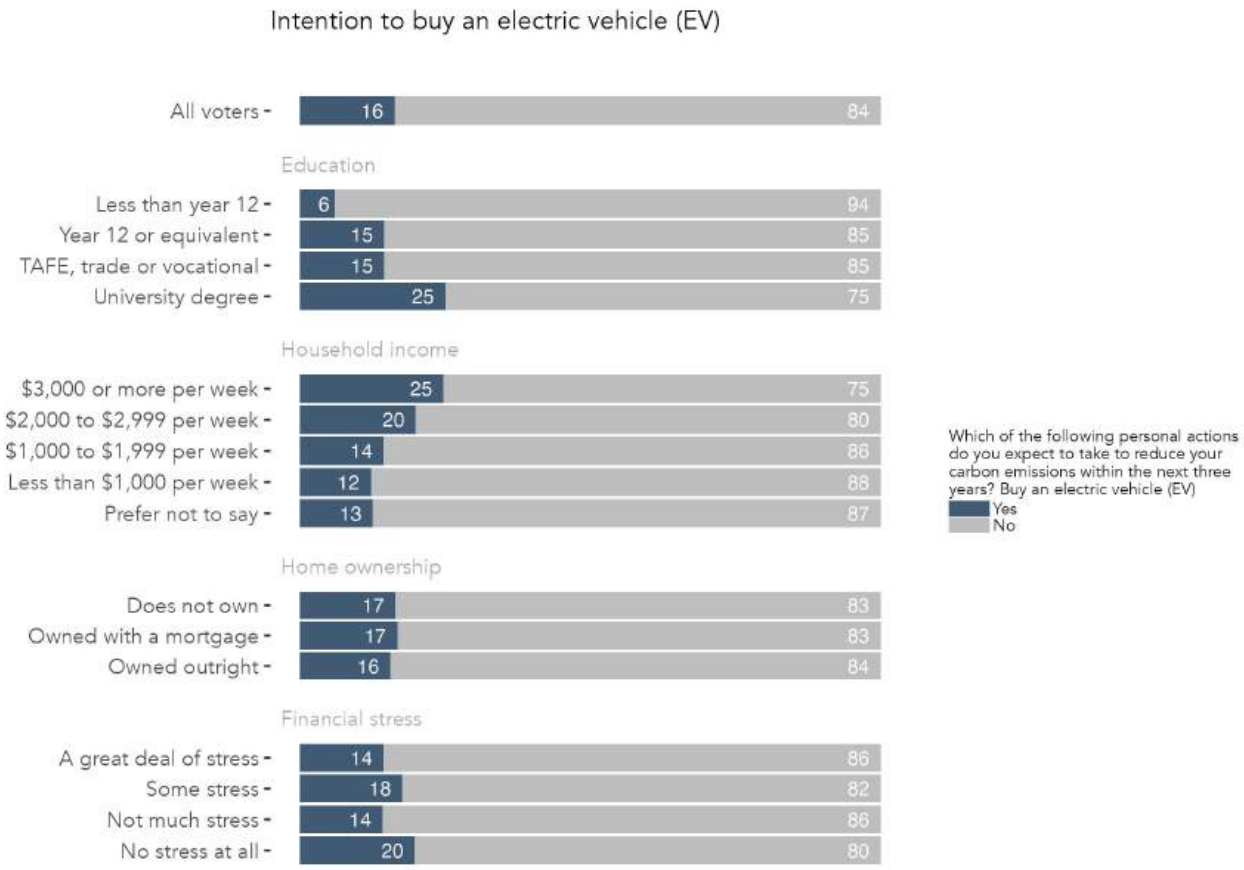

Figure 104: Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 91: Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	16	84
Education		
Less than year 12	6	94
Year 12 or equivalent	15	85
TAFE, trade or vocational	15	85
University degree	25	75
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	25	75
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	20	80
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	14	86
Less than $1,000 per week	12	88
Prefer not to say	13	87
Home ownership		
Does not own	17	83
Owned with a mortgage	17	83
Owned outright	16	84
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	14	86
Some stress	18	82
Not much stress	14	86
No stress at all	20	80

Purchase a home battery

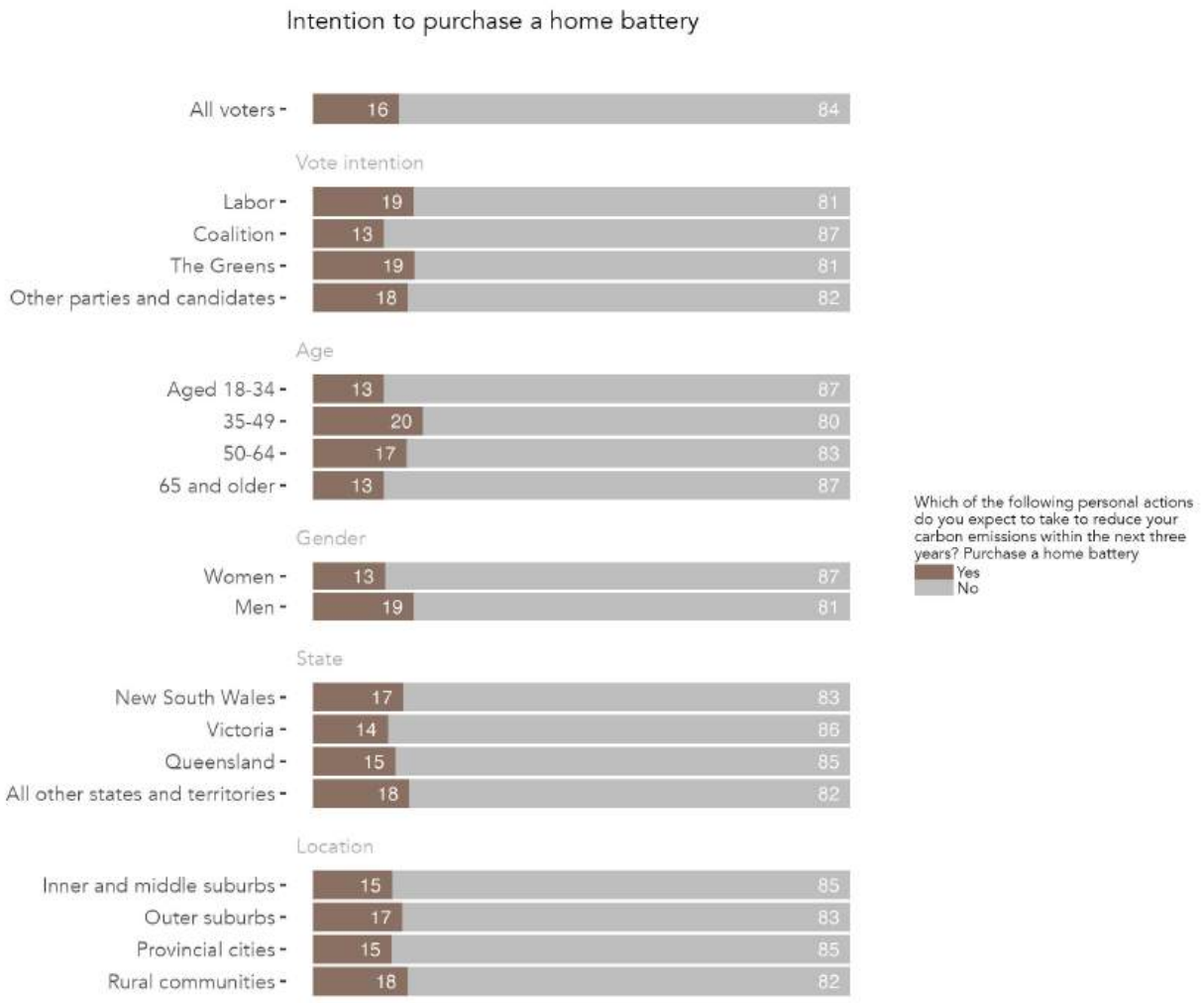

Figure 105: Intention to purchase a home battery, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 92: Intention to purchase a home battery, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	16	84
Vote intention		
Labor	19	81
Coalition	13	87
The Greens	19	81
Other parties and candidates	18	82
Age		
Aged 18-34	13	87
35-49	20	80
50-64	17	83
65 and older	13	87
Gender		
Women	13	87
Men	19	81
State		
New South Wales	17	83
Victoria	14	86
Queensland	15	85
All other states and territories	18	82
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	15	85
Outer suburbs	17	83
Provincial cities	15	85
Rural communities	18	82

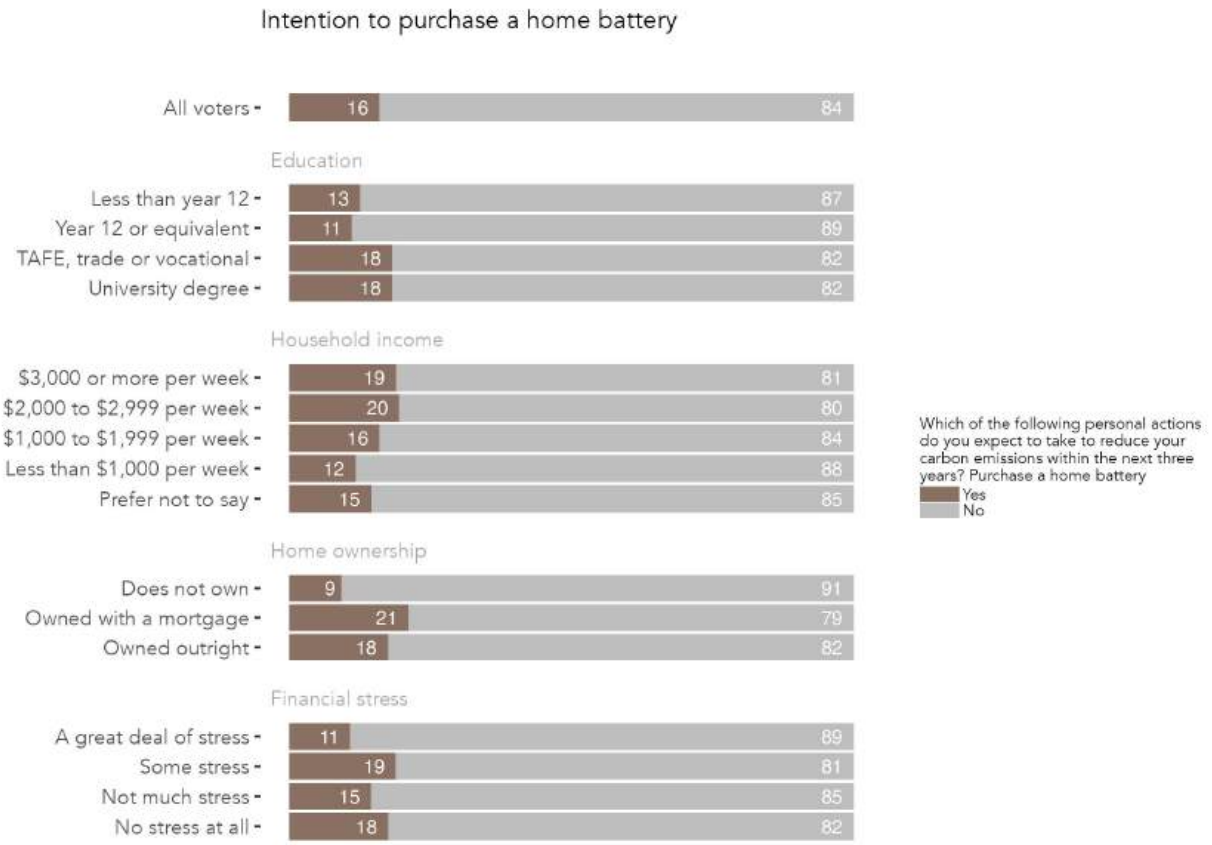

Figure 106: Intention to purchase a home battery, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 93: Intention to purchase a home battery, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	16	84
Education		
Less than year 12	13	87
Year 12 or equivalent	11	89
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	82
University degree	18	82
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	19	81
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	20	80
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	16	84
Less than $1,000 per week	12	88
Prefer not to say	15	85
Home ownership		
Does not own	9	91
Owned with a mortgage	21	79
Owned outright	18	82
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	11	89
Some stress	19	81
Not much stress	15	85
No stress at all	18	82

Something else

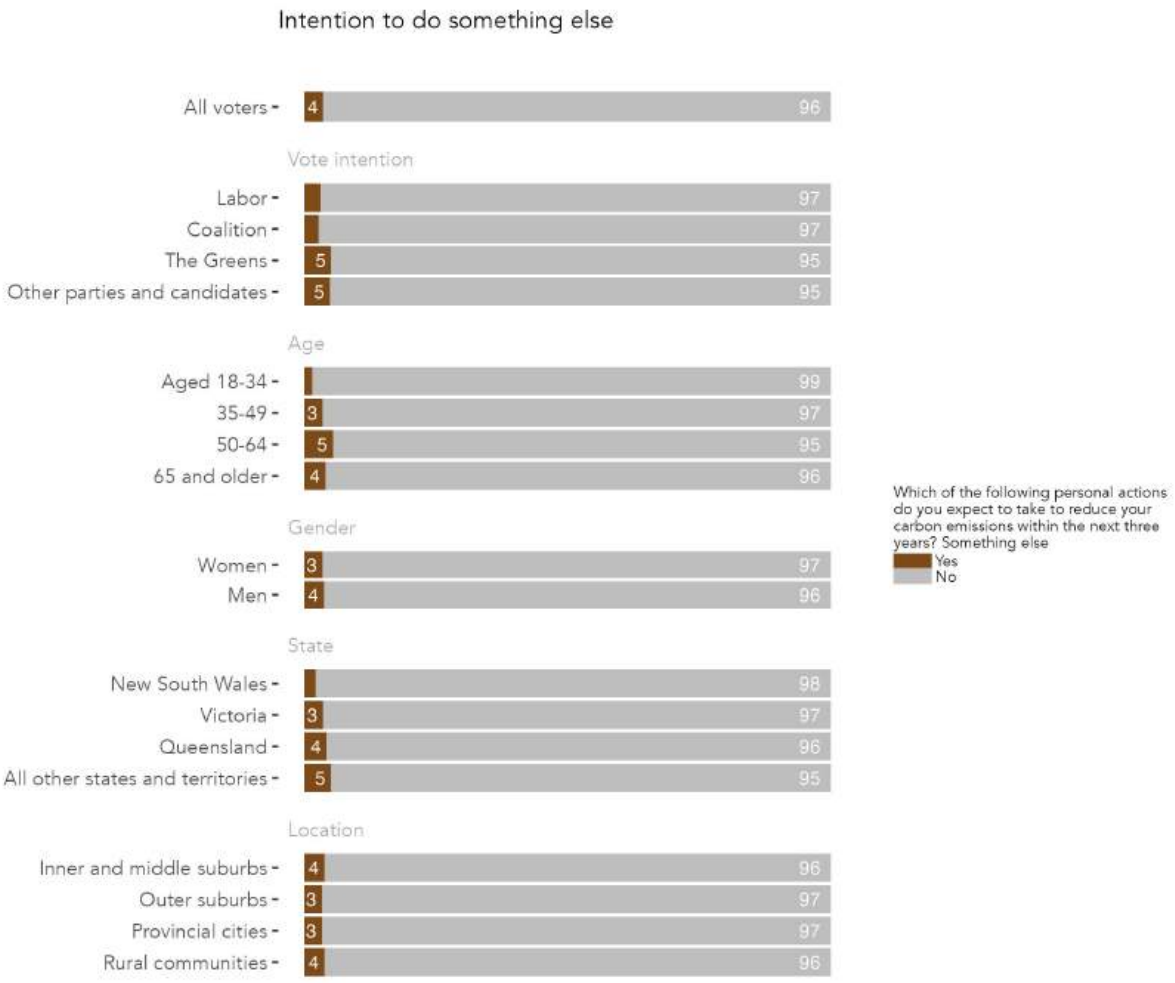

Figure 107: Intention to do something else, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 94: Intention to do something else, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

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

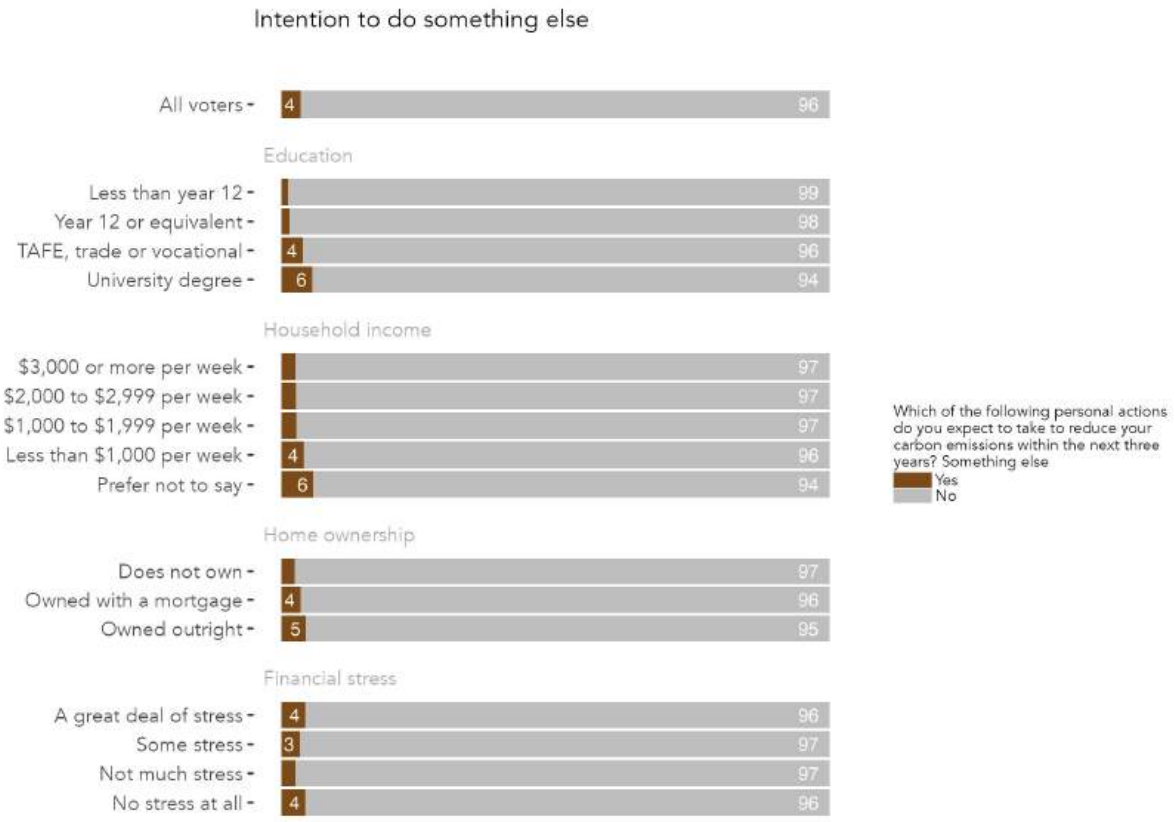

Figure 108: Intention to do something else, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 95: Intention to do something else, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	4	96
Education		
Less than year 12	1	99
Year 12 or equivalent	2	98
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	96
University degree	6	94
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	3	97
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	3	97
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	3	97
Less than $1,000 per week	4	96
Prefer not to say	6	94
Home ownership		
Does not own	3	97
Owned with a mortgage	4	96
Owned outright	5	95
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	4	96
Some stress	3	97
Not much stress	3	97
No stress at all	4	96

None of these

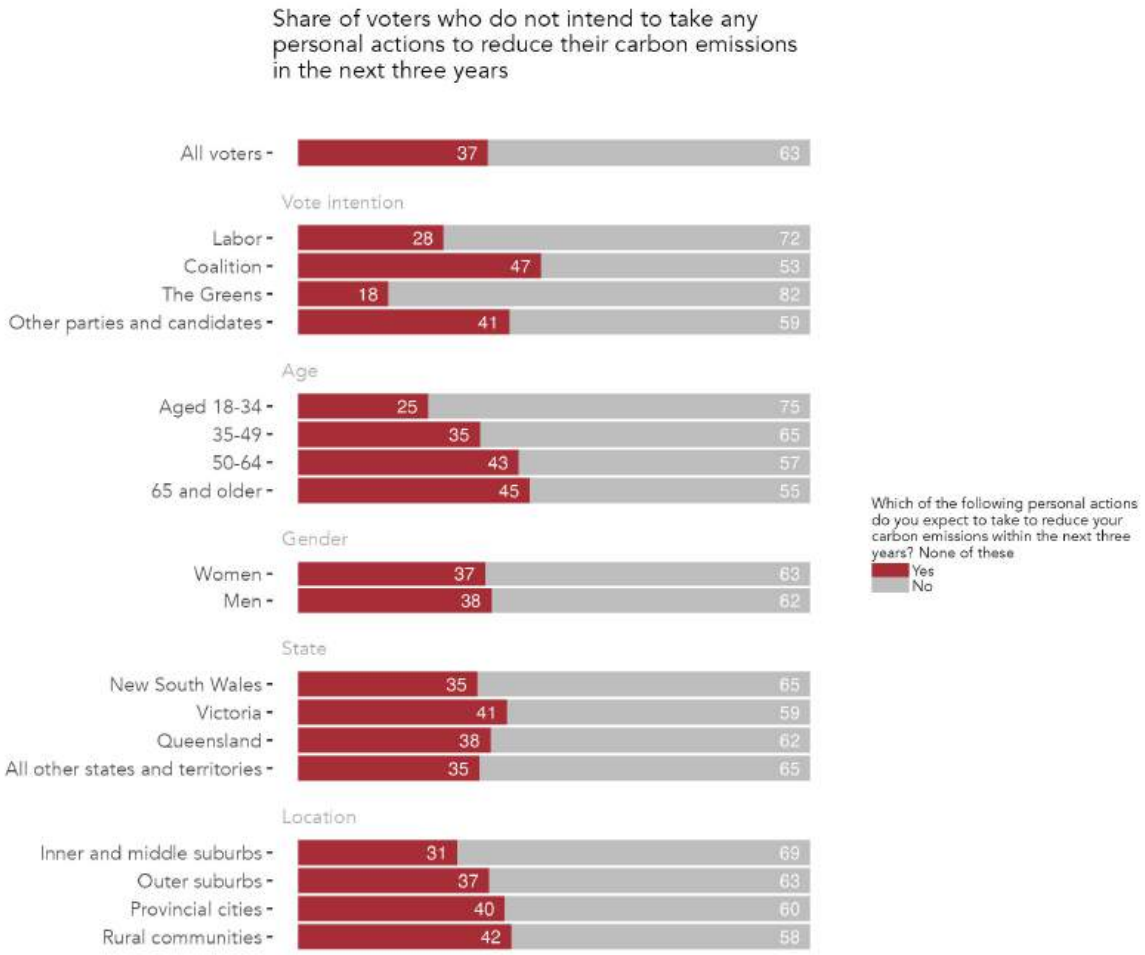

Figure 109: Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 96: Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	37	63
Vote intention		
Labor	28	72
Coalition	47	53
The Greens	18	82
Other parties and candidates	41	59
Age		
Aged 18-34	25	75
35-49	35	65
50-64	43	57
65 and older	45	55
Gender		
Women	37	63
Men	38	62
State		
New South Wales	35	65
Victoria	41	59
Queensland	38	62
All other states and territories	35	65
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	31	69
Outer suburbs	37	63
Provincial cities	40	60
Rural communities	42	58

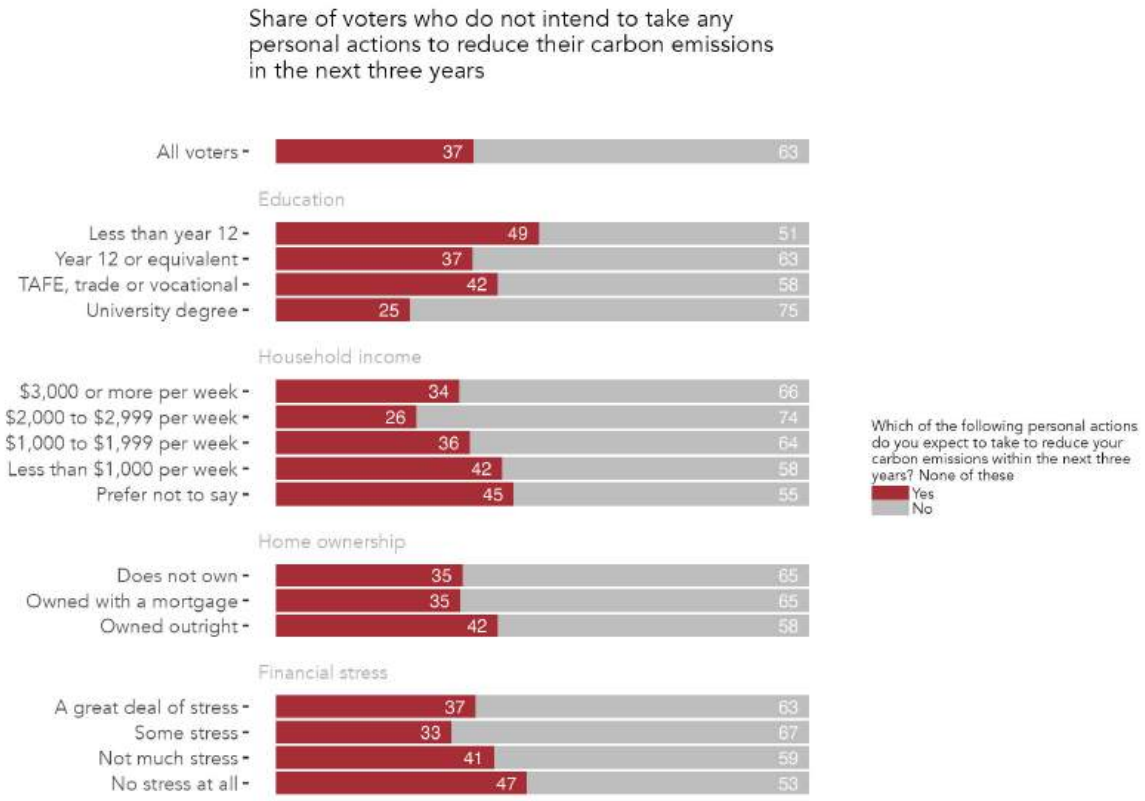

Figure 110: Share of voters who do not intend to take any personal actions to reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 97: 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 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Yes	No
All voters	37	63
Education		
Less than year 12	49	51
Year 12 or equivalent	37	63
TAFE, trade or vocational	42	58
University degree	25	75
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	34	66
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	26	74
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	36	64
Less than $1,000 per week	42	58
Prefer not to say	45	55
Home ownership		
Does not own	35	65
Owned with a mortgage	35	65
Owned outright	42	58
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	37	63
Some stress	33	67
Not much stress	41	59
No stress at all	47	53

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

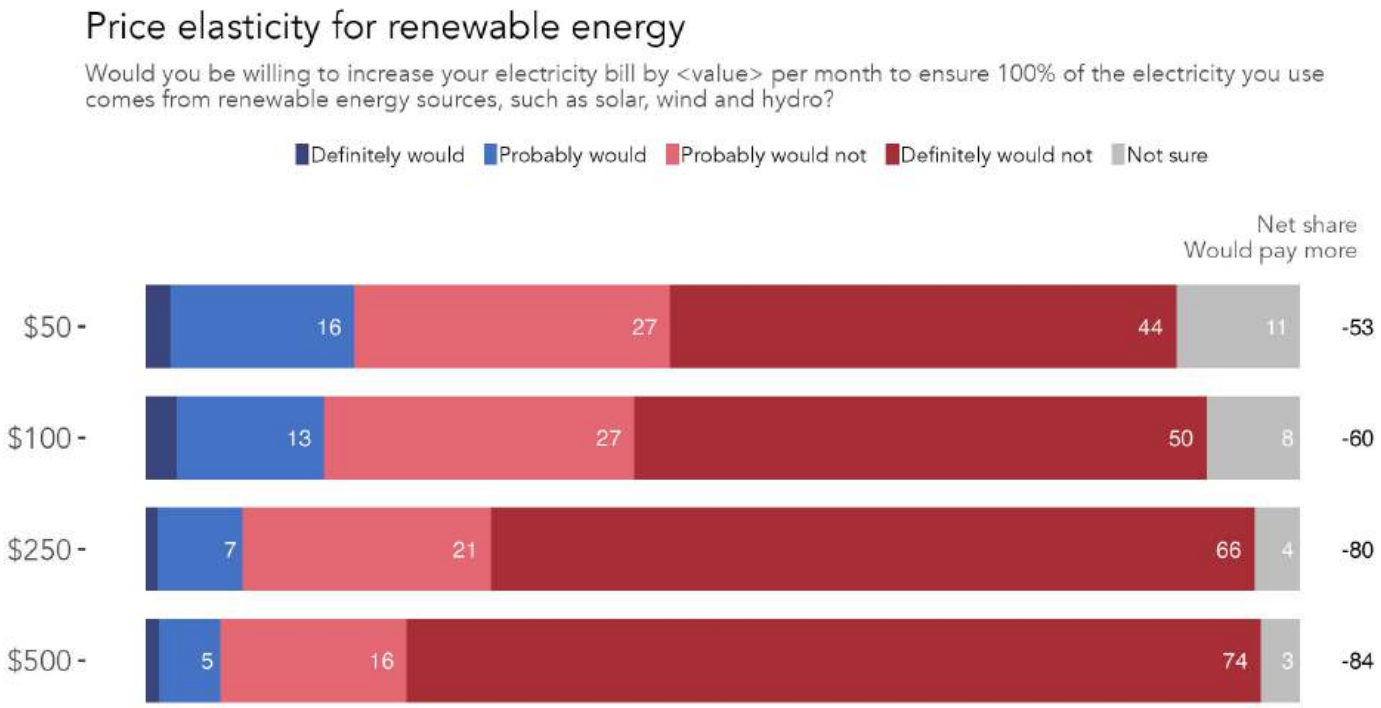

Figure 111: How price increases influence Australians' interest in electricity from renewable sources. Respondents were randomly allocated a monthly price increase for their energy bill, and asked if they would be willing to spend that amount to shift to 100 per cent renewable sources. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

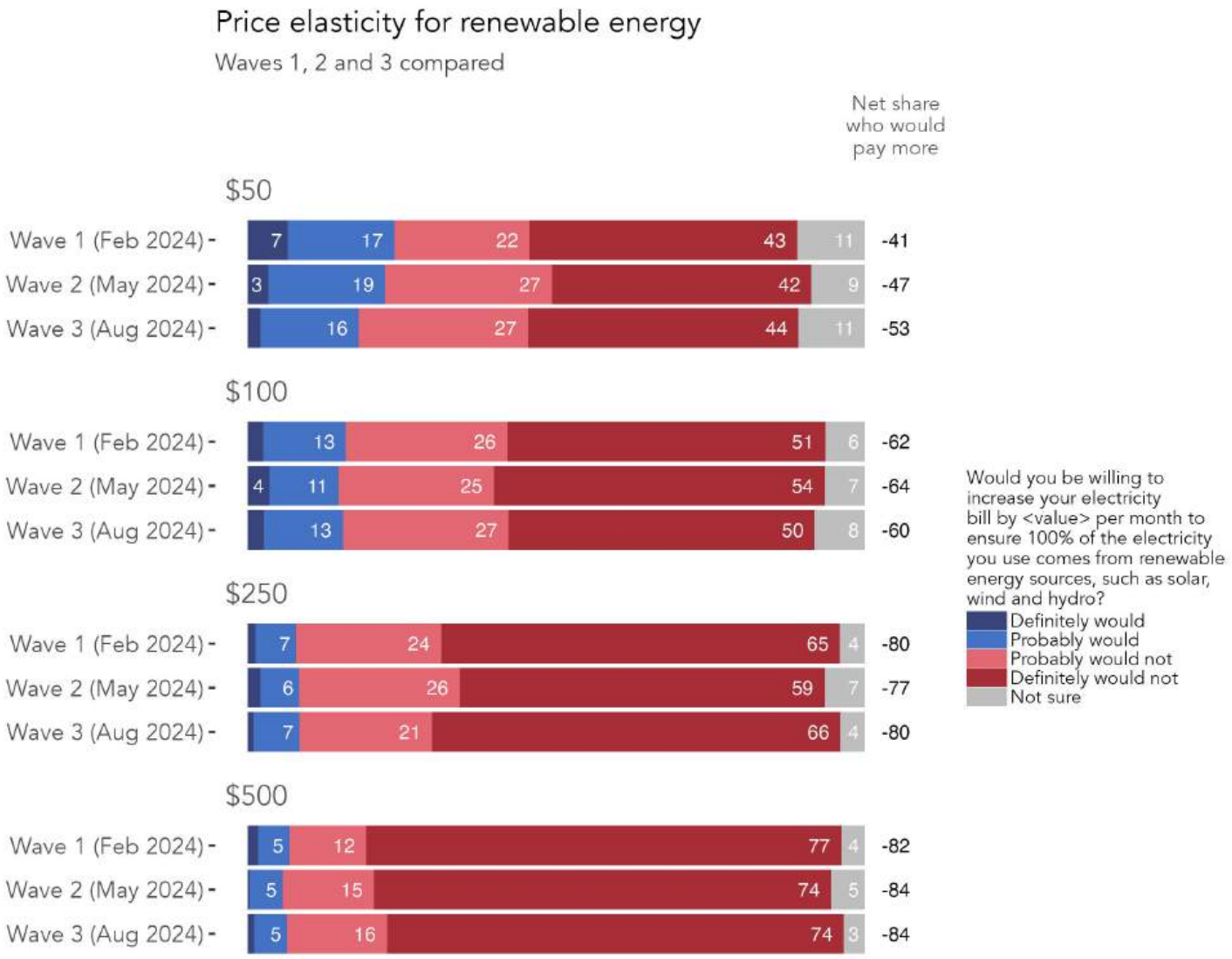

Figure 112: How price increases influence Australians' interest in electricity from renewable sources. Respondents were randomly allocated a monthly price increase for their energy bill, and asked if they would be willing to spend that amount to shift to 100 per cent renewable sources. Comparison of waves 1, 2 and 3.

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

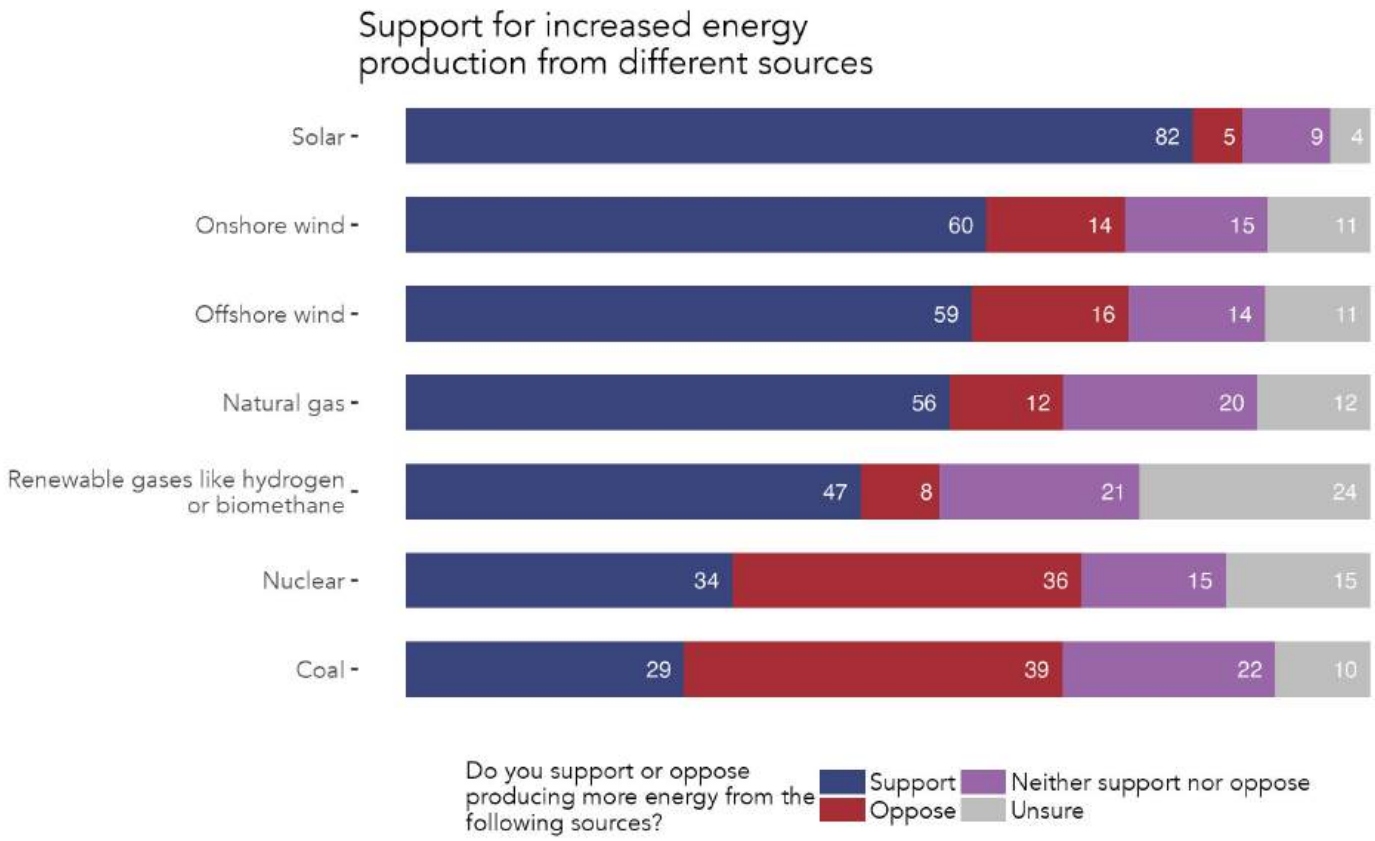

Figure 113: Support for increased energy production from difference sources of electricity.

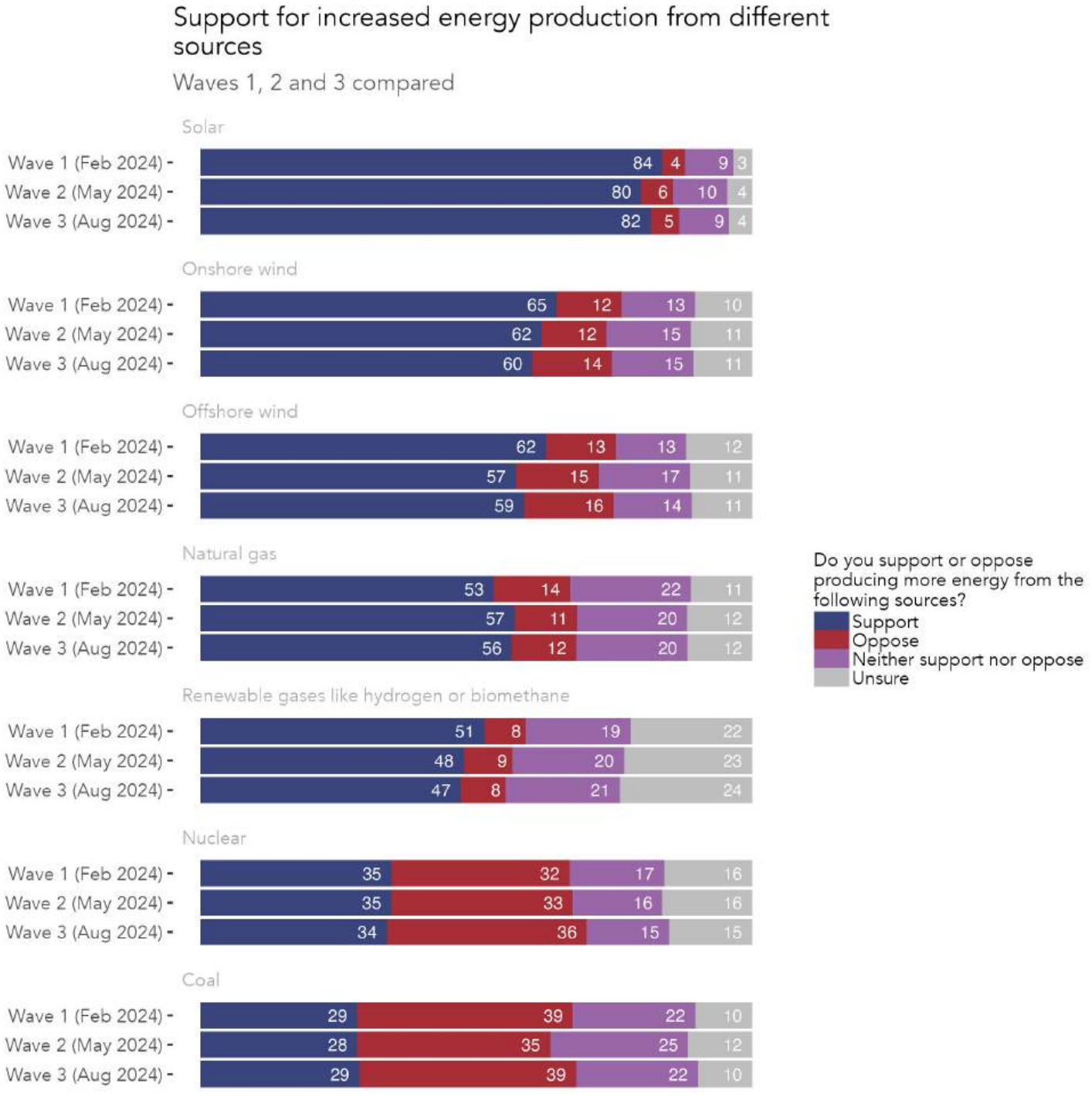

Figure 114: Support for increased energy production from difference sources of electricity, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Solar

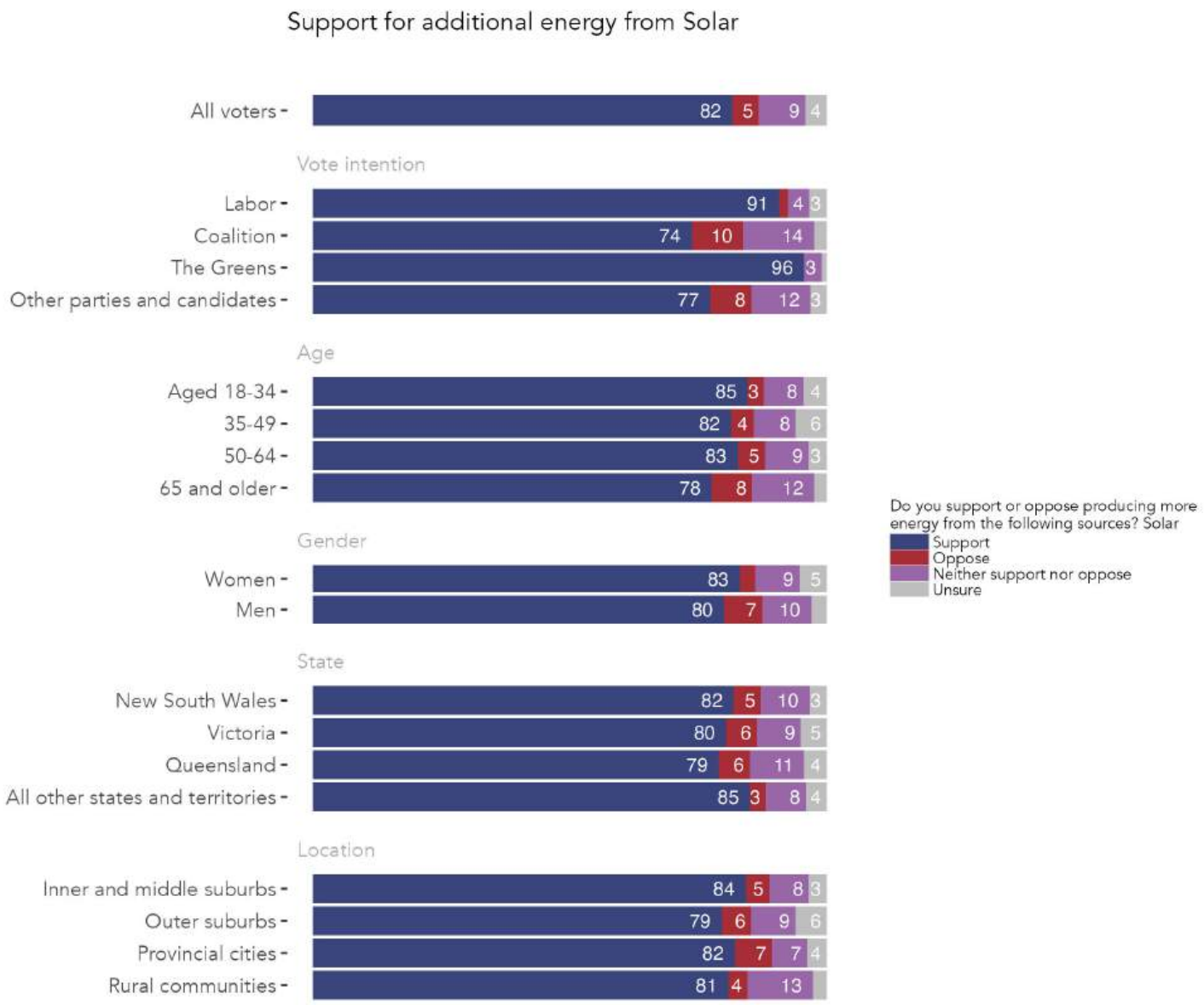

Figure 115: Support for additional energy from Solar, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 98: Support for additional energy from Solar, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	82	5	9	4
Vote intention				
Labor	91	2	4	3
Coalition	74	10	14	2
The Greens	96	0	3	1
Other parties and candidates	77	8	12	3
Age				
Aged 18-34	85	3	8	4
35-49	82	4	8	6
50-64	83	5	9	3
65 and older	78	8	12	2
Gender				
Women	83	3	9	5
Men	80	7	10	3
State				
New South Wales	82	5	10	3
Victoria	80	6	9	5
Queensland	79	6	11	4
All other states and territories	85	3	8	4
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	84	5	8	3
Outer suburbs	79	6	9	6
Provincial cities	82	7	7	4
Rural communities	81	4	13	2

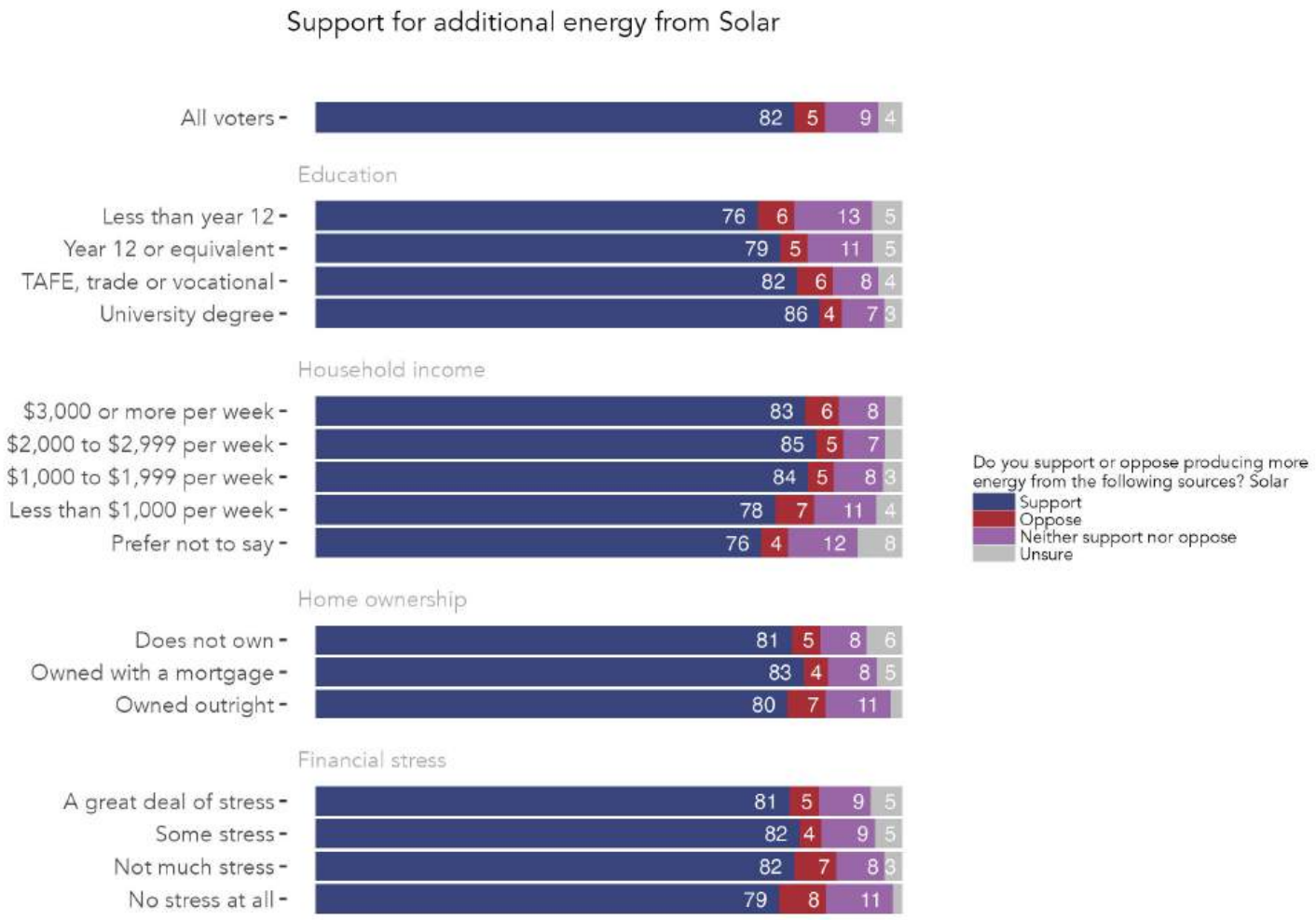

Figure 116: Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 99: Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	82	5	9	4
Education				
Less than year 12	76	6	13	5
Year 12 or equivalent	79	5	11	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	82	6	8	4
University degree	86	4	7	3
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	83	6	8	3
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	85	5	7	3
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	84	5	8	3
Less than $1,000 per week	78	7	11	4
Prefer not to say	76	4	12	8
Home ownership				
Does not own	81	5	8	6
Owned with a mortgage	83	4	8	5
Owned outright	80	7	11	2
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	81	5	9	5
Some stress	82	4	9	5
Not much stress	82	7	8	3
No stress at all	79	8	11	2

Onshore wind

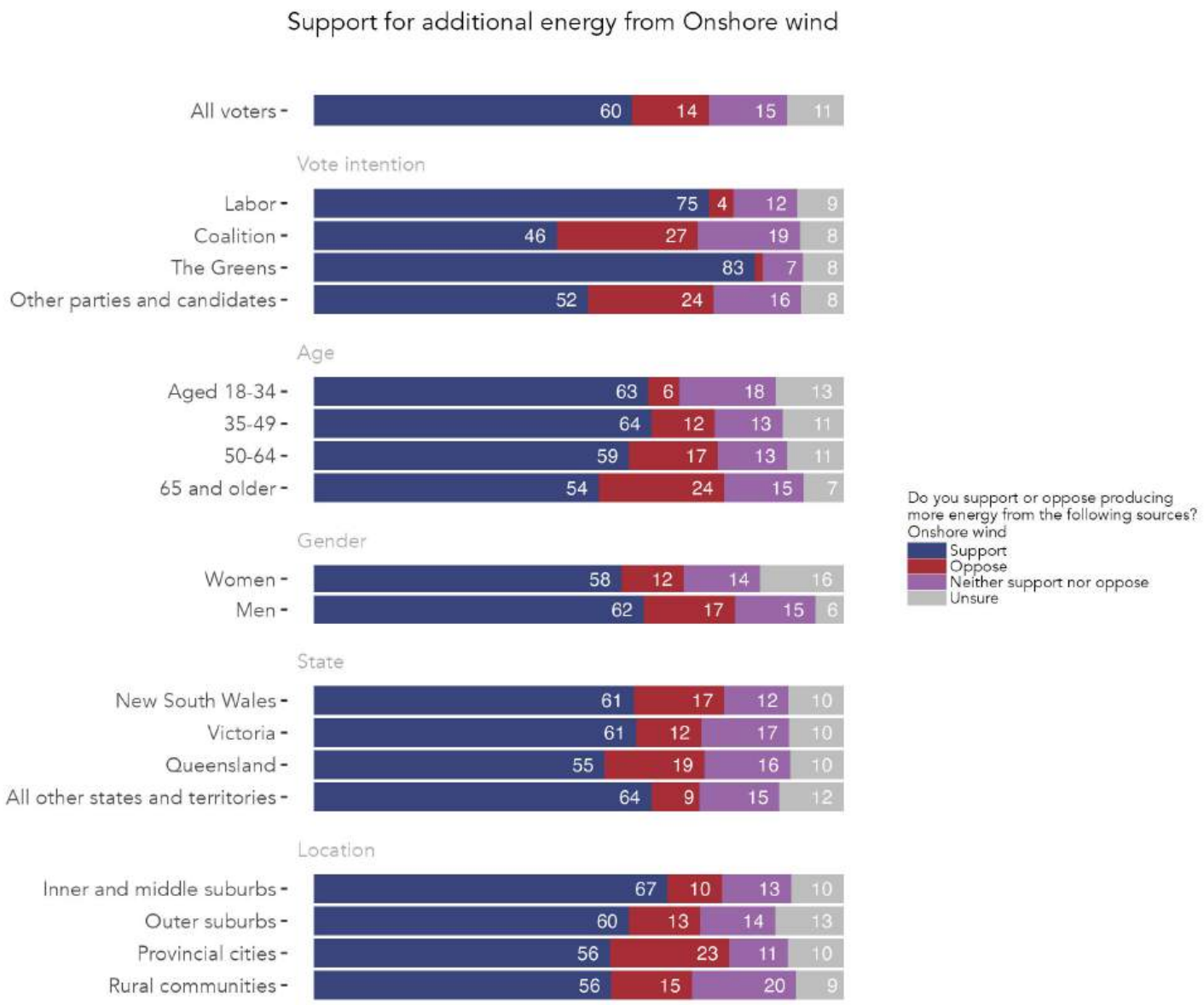

Figure 117: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 100: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	60	14	15	11
Vote intention				
Labor	75	4	12	9
Coalition	46	27	19	8
The Greens	83	2	7	8
Other parties and candidates	52	24	16	8
Age				
Aged 18-34	63	6	18	13
35-49	64	12	13	11
50-64	59	17	13	11
65 and older	54	24	15	7
Gender				
Women	58	12	14	16
Men	62	17	15	6
State				
New South Wales	61	17	12	10
Victoria	61	12	17	10
Queensland	55	19	16	10
All other states and territories	64	9	15	12
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	67	10	13	10
Outer suburbs	60	13	14	13
Provincial cities	56	23	11	10
Rural communities	56	15	20	9

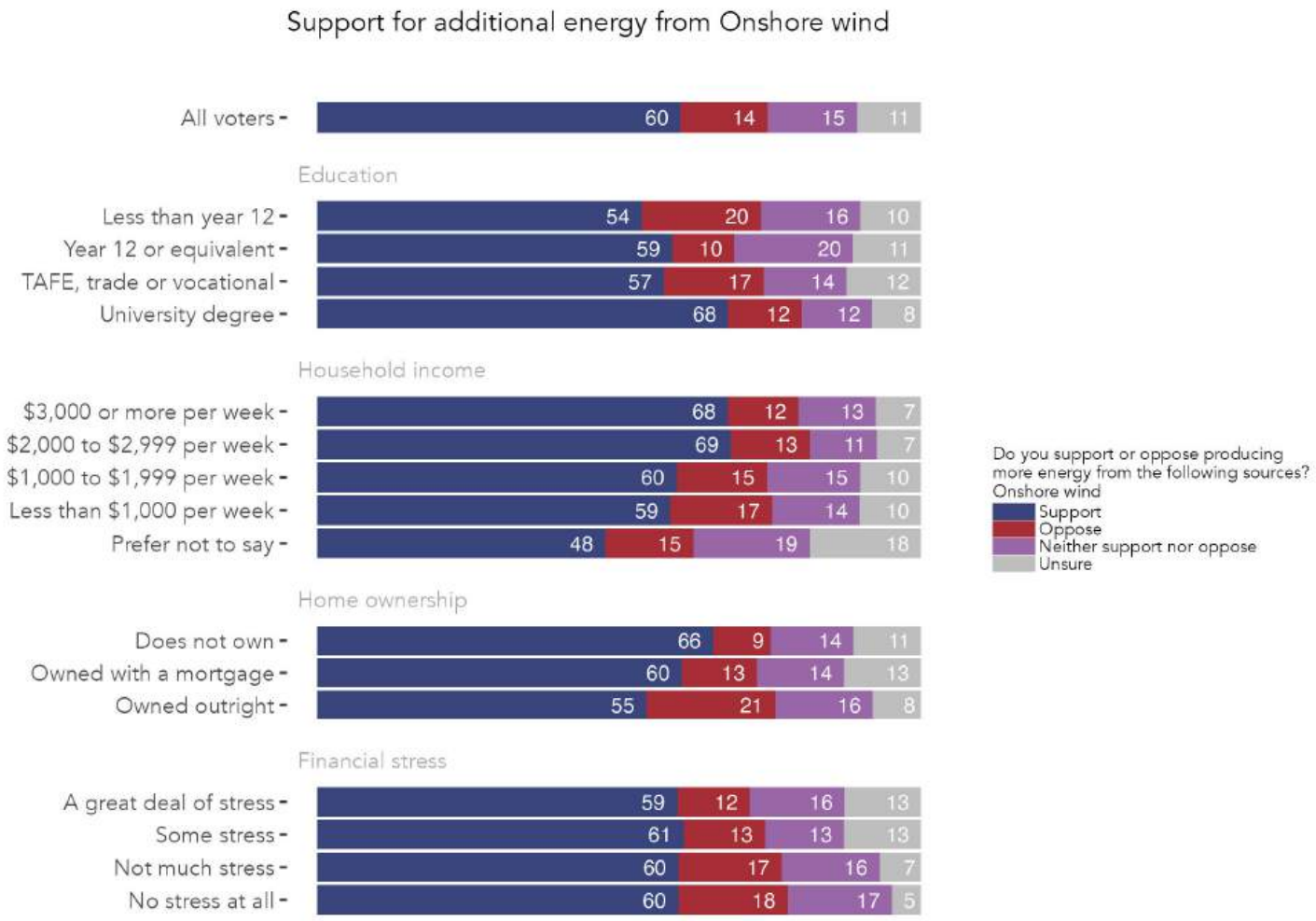

Figure 118: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 101: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	60	14	15	11
Education				
Less than year 12	54	20	16	10
Year 12 or equivalent	59	10	20	11
TAFE, trade or vocational	57	17	14	12
University degree	68	12	12	8
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	68	12	13	7
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	69	13	11	7
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	60	15	15	10
Less than $1,000 per week	59	17	14	10
Prefer not to say	48	15	19	18
Home ownership				
Does not own	66	9	14	11
Owned with a mortgage	60	13	14	13
Owned outright	55	21	16	8
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	59	12	16	13
Some stress	61	13	13	13
Not much stress	60	17	16	7
No stress at all	60	18	17	5

Offshore wind

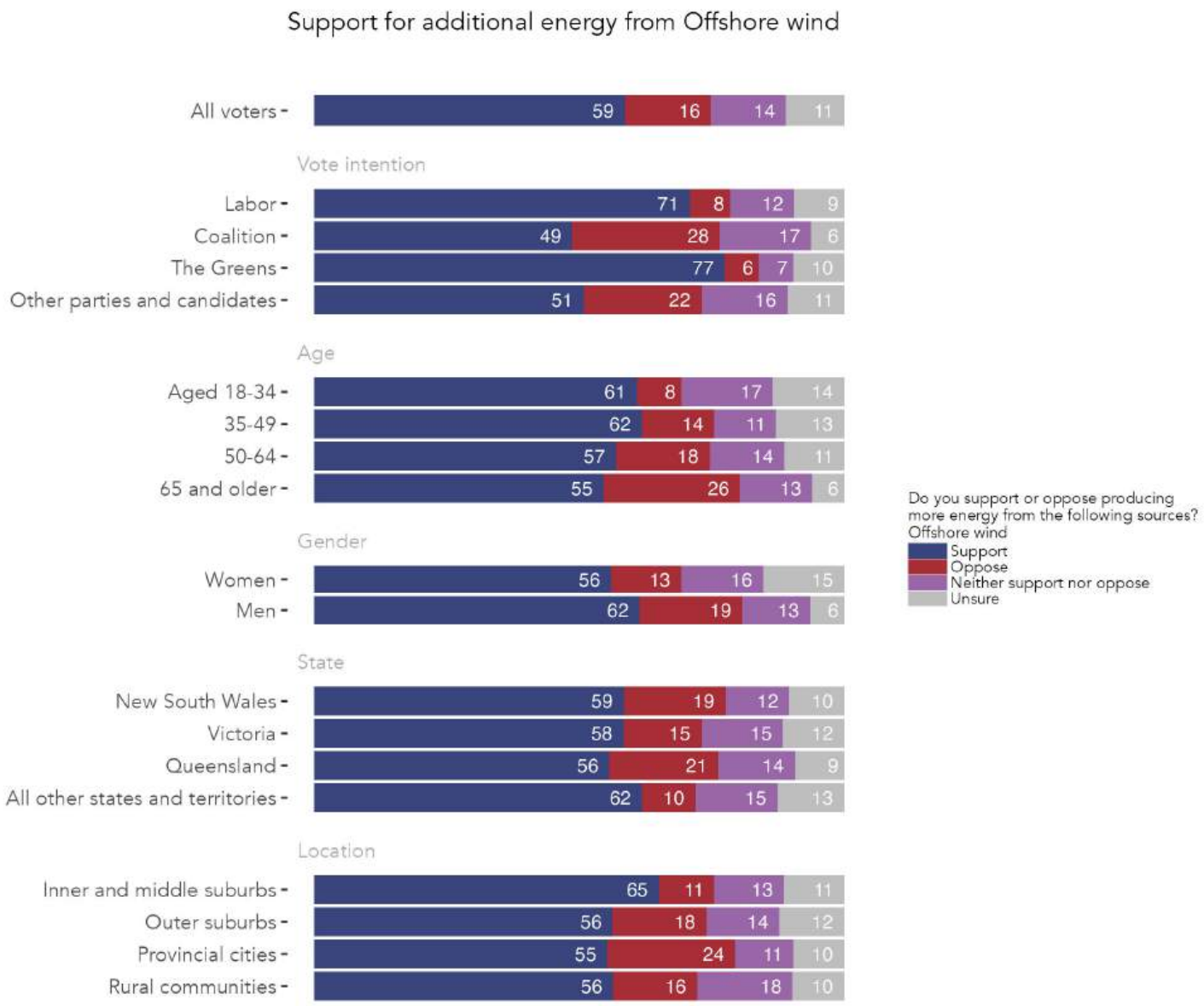

Figure 119: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 102: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	59	16	14	11
Vote intention				
Labor	71	8	12	9
Coalition	49	28	17	6
The Greens	77	6	7	10
Other parties and candidates	51	22	16	11
Age				
Aged 18-34	61	8	17	14
35-49	62	14	11	13
50-64	57	18	14	11
65 and older	55	26	13	6
Gender				
Women	56	13	16	15
Men	62	19	13	6
State				
New South Wales	59	19	12	10
Victoria	58	15	15	12
Queensland	56	21	14	9
All other states and territories	62	10	15	13
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	65	11	13	11
Outer suburbs	56	18	14	12
Provincial cities	55	24	11	10
Rural communities	56	16	18	10

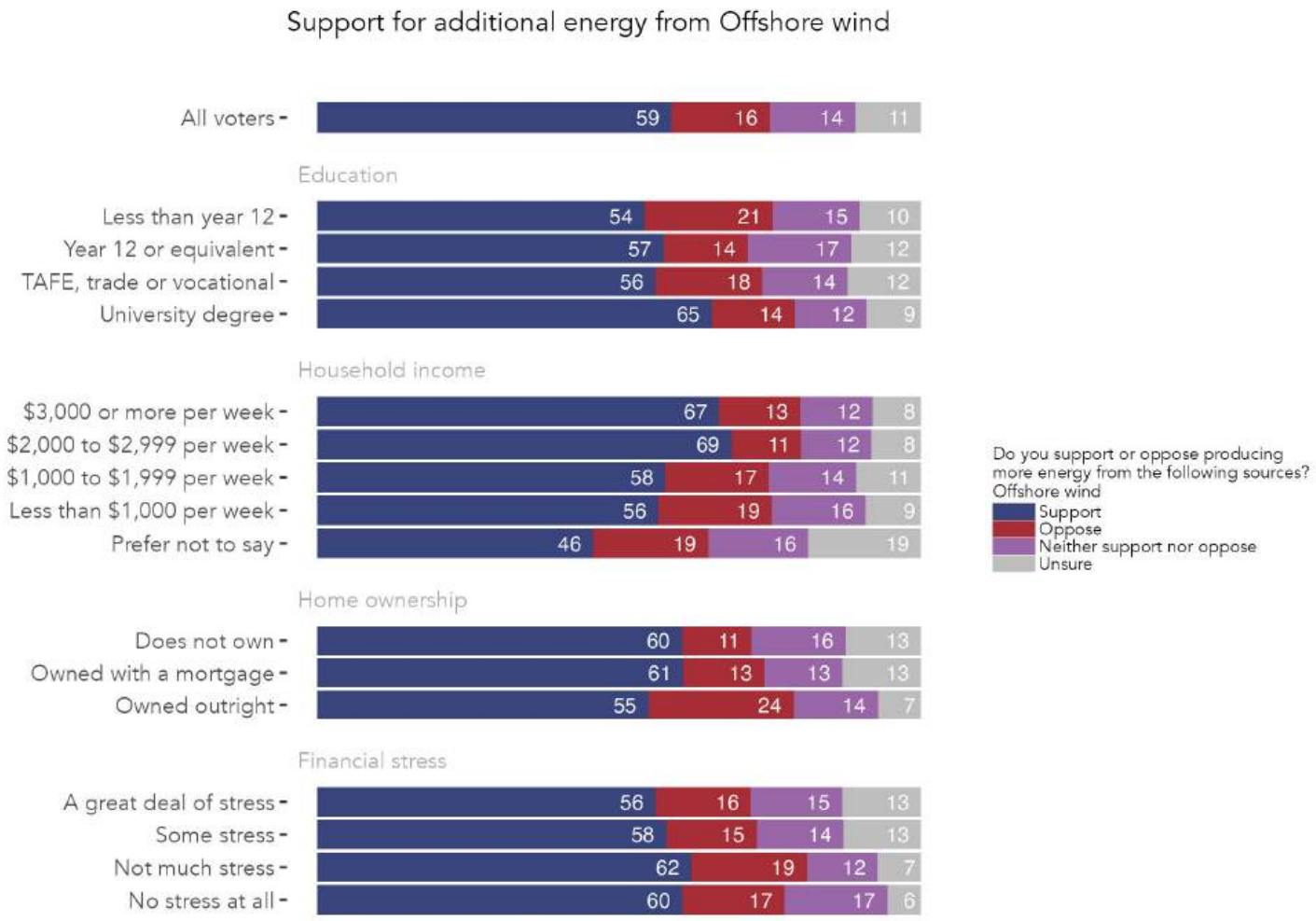

Figure 120: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 103: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	59	16	14	11
Education				
Less than year 12	54	21	15	10
Year 12 or equivalent	57	14	17	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	56	18	14	12
University degree	65	14	12	9
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	67	13	12	8
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	69	11	12	8
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	58	17	14	11
Less than $1,000 per week	56	19	16	9
Prefer not to say	46	19	16	19
Home ownership				
Does not own	60	11	16	13
Owned with a mortgage	61	13	13	13
Owned outright	55	24	14	7
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	56	16	15	13
Some stress	58	15	14	13
Not much stress	62	19	12	7
No stress at all	60	17	17	6

Natural gas

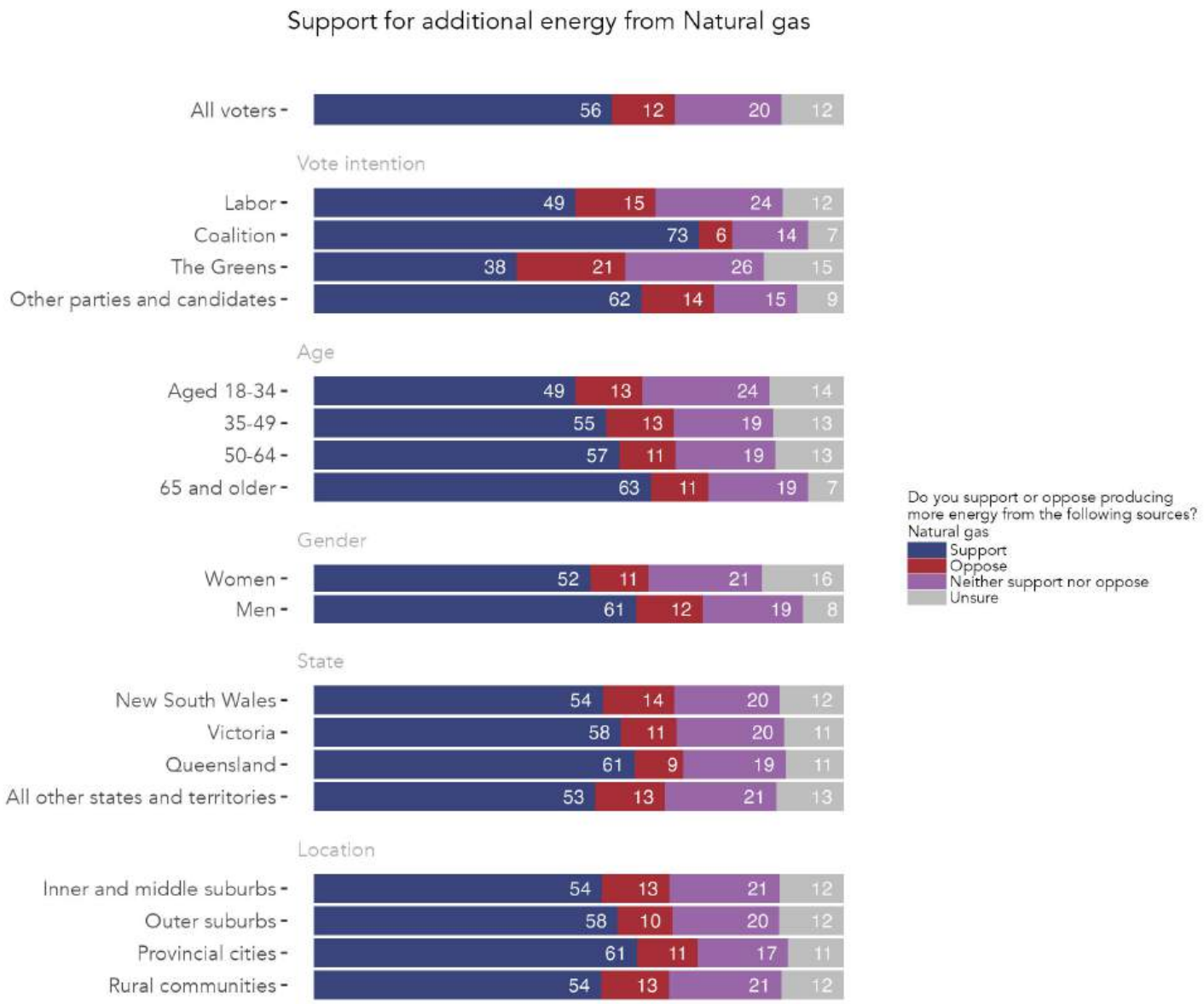

Figure 121: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 104: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	56	12	20	12
Vote intention				
Labor	49	15	24	12
Coalition	73	6	14	7
The Greens	38	21	26	15
Other parties and candidates	62	14	15	9
Age				
Aged 18-34	49	13	24	14
35-49	55	13	19	13
50-64	57	11	19	13
65 and older	63	11	19	7
Gender				
Women	52	11	21	16
Men	61	12	19	8
State				
New South Wales	54	14	20	12
Victoria	58	11	20	11
Queensland	61	9	19	11
All other states and territories	53	13	21	13
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	54	13	21	12
Outer suburbs	58	10	20	12
Provincial cities	61	11	17	11
Rural communities	54	13	21	12

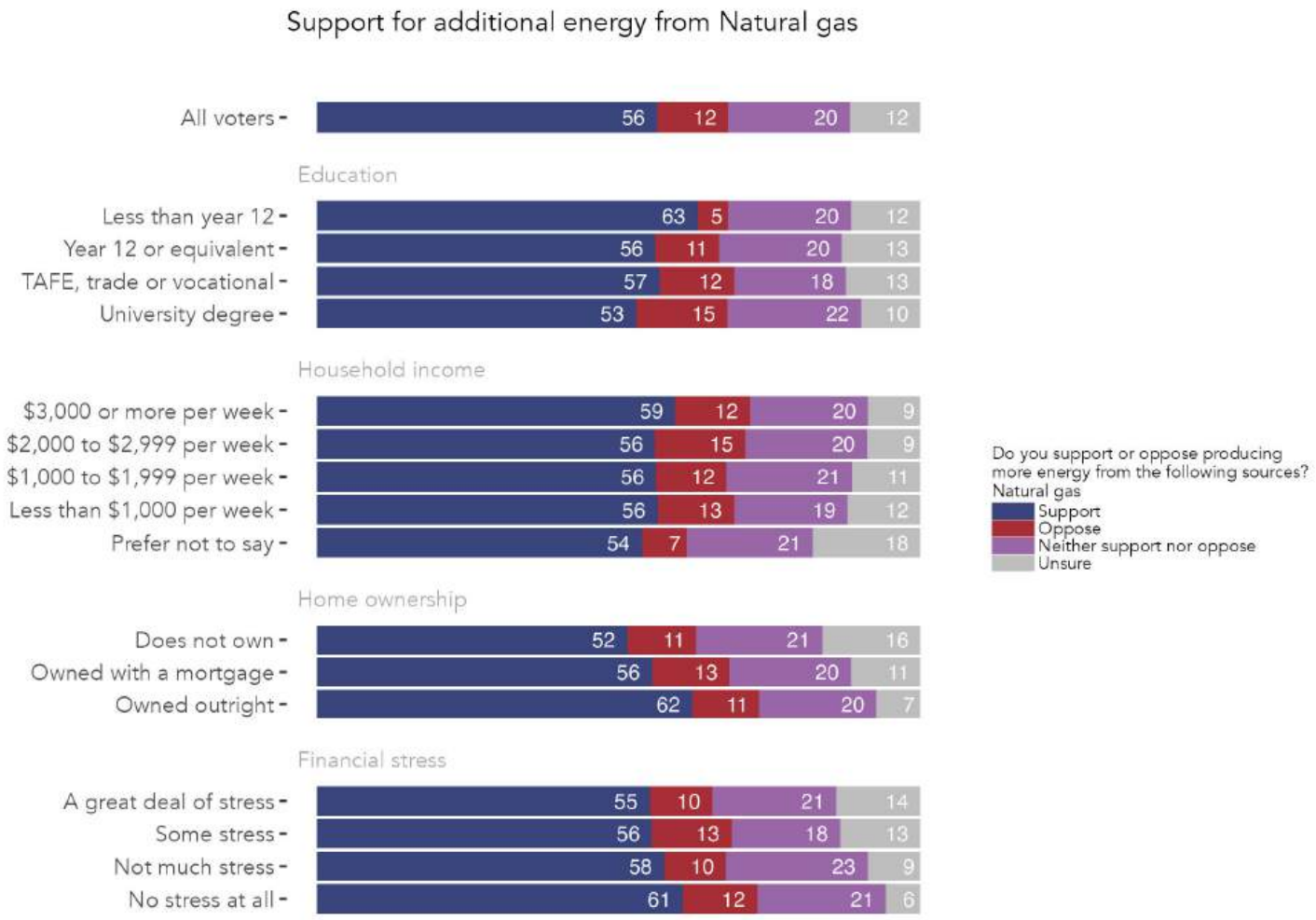

Figure 122: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 105: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	56	12	20	12
Education				
Less than year 12	63	5	20	12
Year 12 or equivalent	56	11	20	13
TAFE, trade or vocational	57	12	18	13
University degree	53	15	22	10
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	59	12	20	9
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	56	15	20	9
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	56	12	21	11
Less than $1,000 per week	56	13	19	12
Prefer not to say	54	7	21	18
Home ownership				
Does not own	52	11	21	16
Owned with a mortgage	56	13	20	11
Owned outright	62	11	20	7
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	55	10	21	14
Some stress	56	13	18	13
Not much stress	58	10	23	9
No stress at all	61	12	21	6

Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane

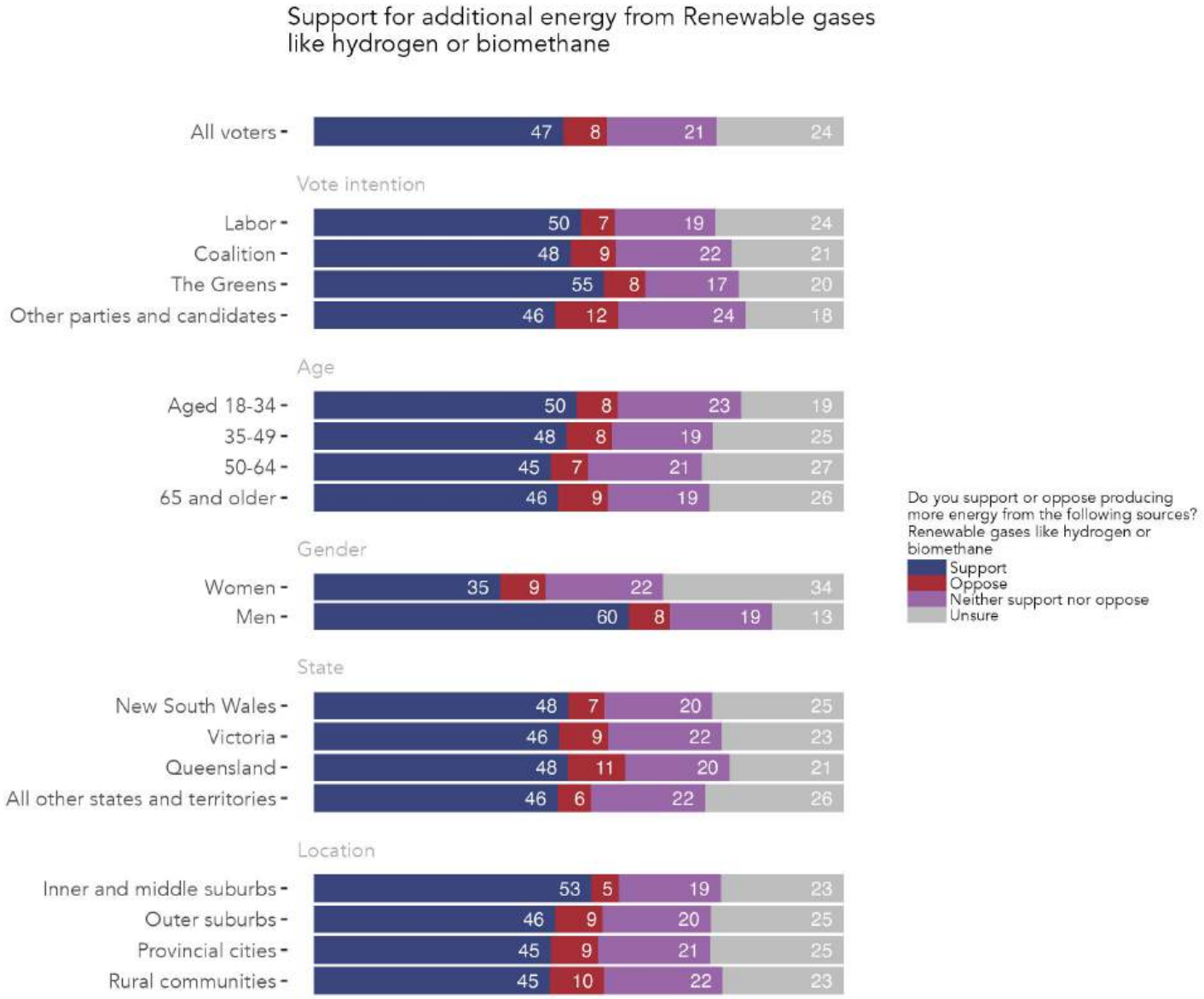

Figure 123: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 106: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	47	8	21	24
Vote intention				
Labor	50	7	19	24
Coalition	48	9	22	21
The Greens	55	8	17	20
Other parties and candidates	46	12	24	18
Age				
Aged 18-34	50	8	23	19
35-49	48	8	19	25
50-64	45	7	21	27
65 and older	46	9	19	26
Gender				
Women	35	9	22	34
Men	60	8	19	13
State				
New South Wales	48	7	20	25
Victoria	46	9	22	23
Queensland	48	11	20	21
All other states and territories	46	6	22	26
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	53	5	19	23
Outer suburbs	46	9	20	25
Provincial cities	45	9	21	25
Rural communities	45	10	22	23

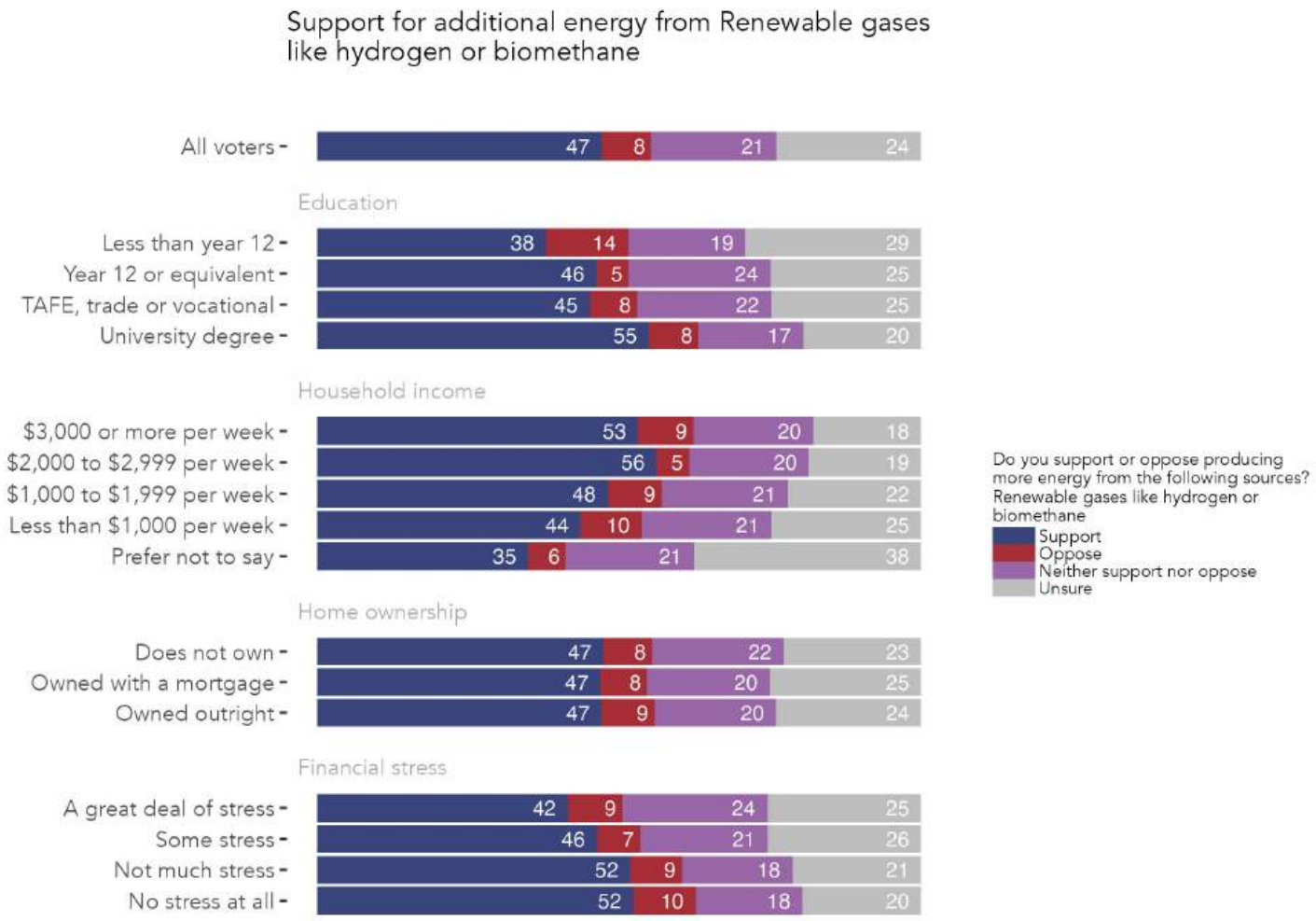

Figure 124: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 107: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	47	8	21	24
Education				
Less than year 12	38	14	19	29
Year 12 or equivalent	46	5	24	25
TAFE, trade or vocational	45	8	22	25
University degree	55	8	17	20
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	53	9	20	18
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	56	5	20	19
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	48	9	21	22
Less than $1,000 per week	44	10	21	25
Prefer not to say	35	6	21	38
Home ownership				
Does not own	47	8	22	23
Owned with a mortgage	47	8	20	25
Owned outright	47	9	20	24
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	42	9	24	25
Some stress	46	7	21	26
Not much stress	52	9	18	21
No stress at all	52	10	18	20

Nuclear

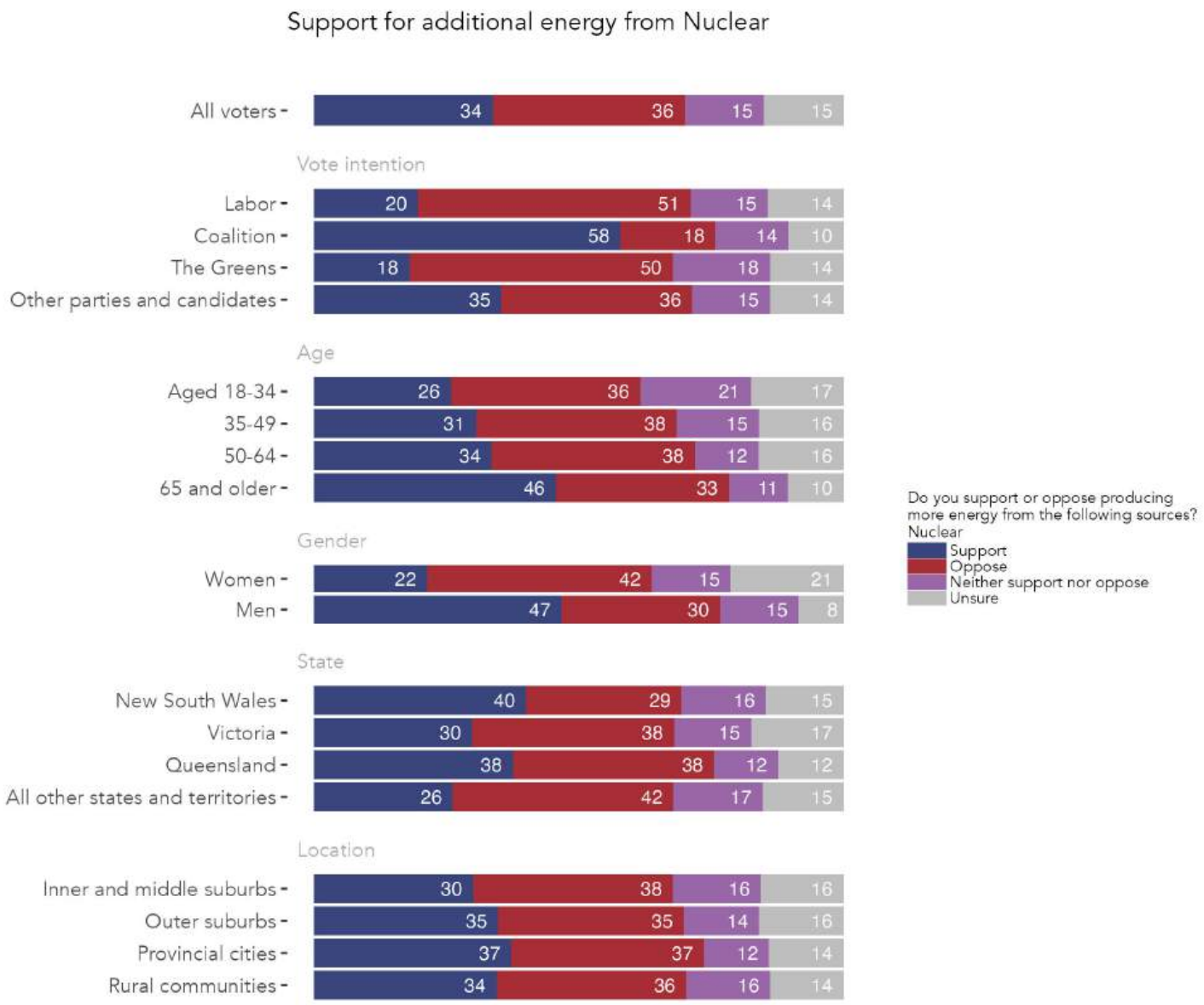

Figure 125: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 108: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	34	36	15	15
Vote intention				
Labor	20	51	15	14
Coalition	58	18	14	10
The Greens	18	50	18	14
Other parties and candidates	35	36	15	14
Age				
Aged 18-34	26	36	21	17
35-49	31	38	15	16
50-64	34	38	12	16
65 and older	46	33	11	10
Gender				
Women	22	42	15	21
Men	47	30	15	8
State				
New South Wales	40	29	16	15
Victoria	30	38	15	17
Queensland	38	38	12	12
All other states and territories	26	42	17	15
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	30	38	16	16
Outer suburbs	35	35	14	16
Provincial cities	37	37	12	14
Rural communities	34	36	16	14

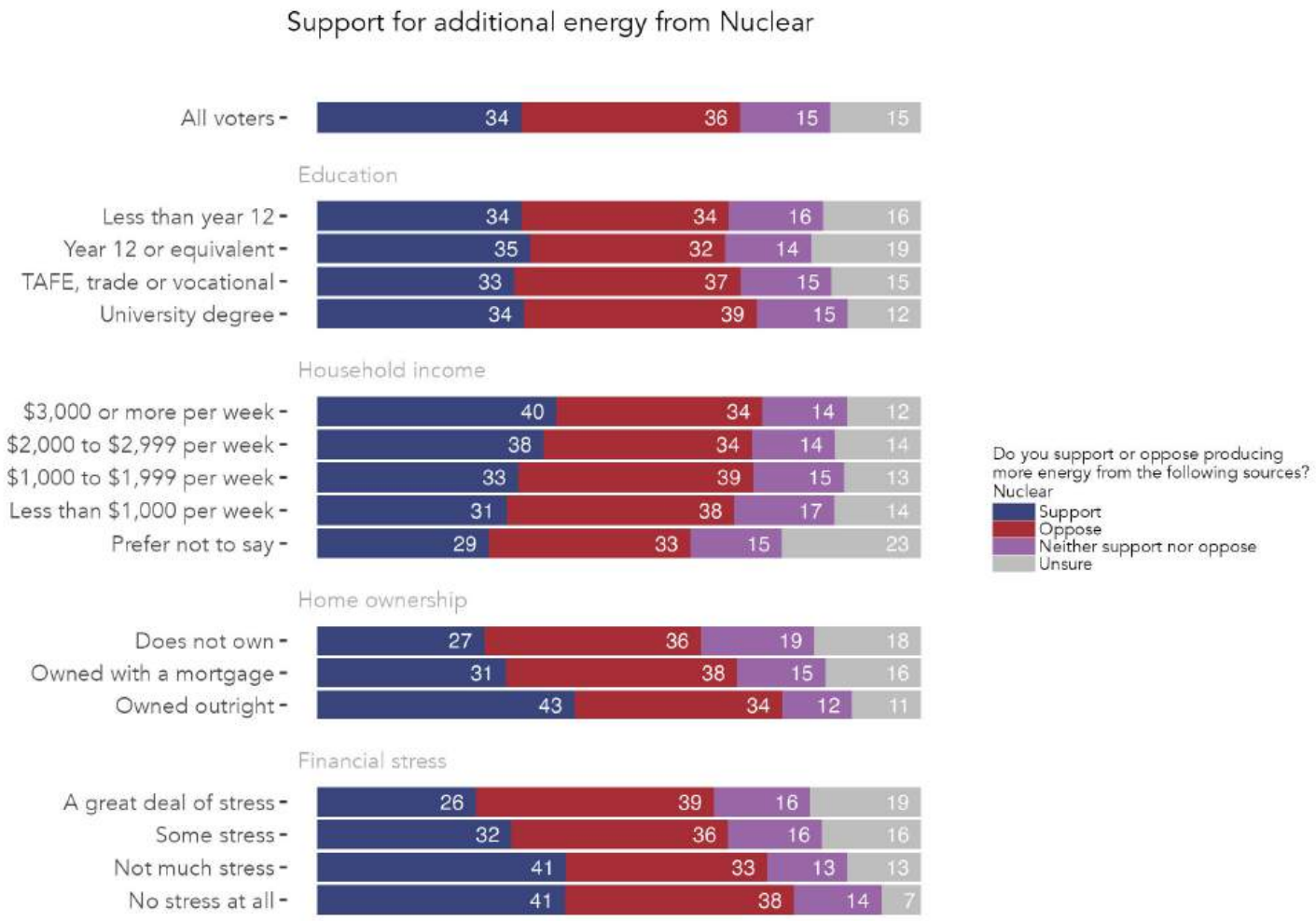

Figure 126: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 109: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	34	36	15	15
Education				
Less than year 12	34	34	16	16
Year 12 or equivalent	35	32	14	19
TAFE, trade or vocational	33	37	15	15
University degree	34	39	15	12
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	40	34	14	12
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	38	34	14	14
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	33	39	15	13
Less than $1,000 per week	31	38	17	14
Prefer not to say	29	33	15	23
Home ownership				
Does not own	27	36	19	18
Owned with a mortgage	31	38	15	16
Owned outright	43	34	12	11
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	26	39	16	19
Some stress	32	36	16	16
Not much stress	41	33	13	13
No stress at all	41	38	14	7

Coal

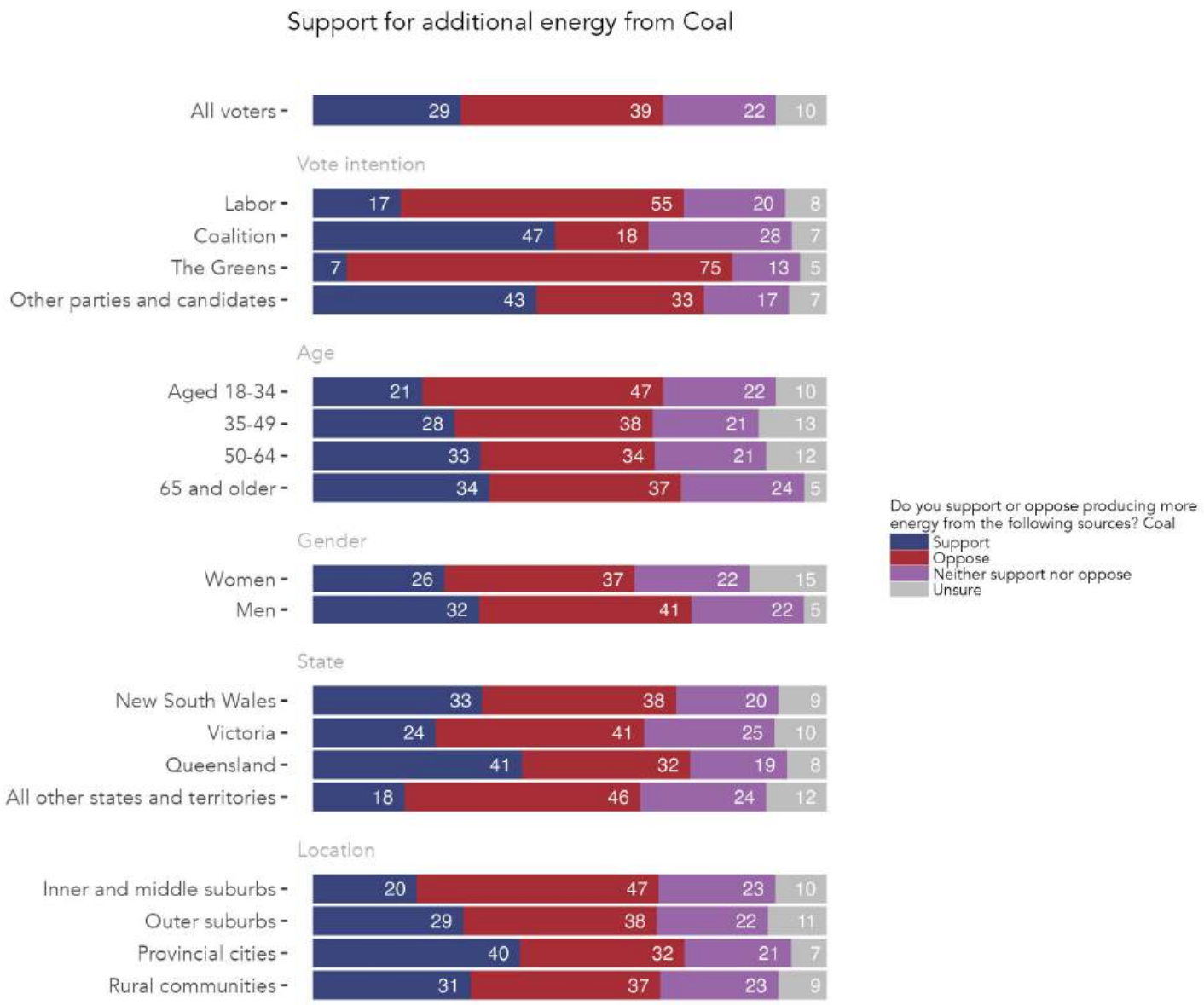

Figure 127: Support for additional energy from Coal, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 110: Support for additional energy from Coal, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	29	39	22	10
Vote intention				
Labor	17	55	20	8
Coalition	47	18	28	7
The Greens	7	75	13	5
Other parties and candidates	43	33	17	7
Age				
Aged 18-34	21	47	22	10
35-49	28	38	21	13
50-64	33	34	21	12
65 and older	34	37	24	5
Gender				
Women	26	37	22	15
Men	32	41	22	5
State				
New South Wales	33	38	20	9
Victoria	24	41	25	10
Queensland	41	32	19	8
All other states and territories	18	46	24	12
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	20	47	23	10
Outer suburbs	29	38	22	11
Provincial cities	40	32	21	7
Rural communities	31	37	23	9

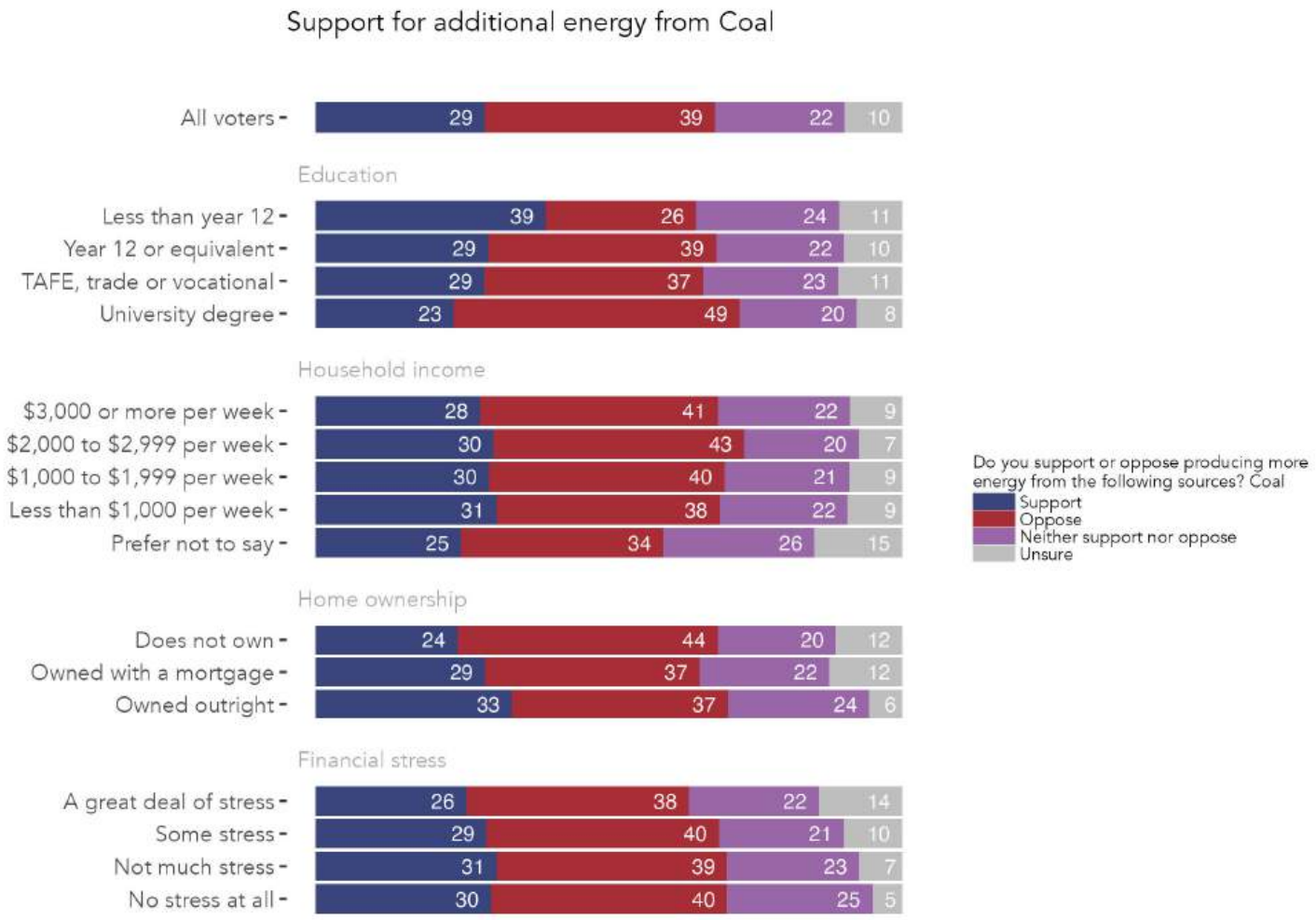

Figure 128: Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 111: Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	29	39	22	10
Education				
Less than year 12	39	26	24	11
Year 12 or equivalent	29	39	22	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	29	37	23	11
University degree	23	49	20	8
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	28	41	22	9
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	30	43	20	7
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	30	40	21	9
Less than $1,000 per week	31	38	22	9
Prefer not to say	25	34	26	15
Home ownership				
Does not own	24	44	20	12
Owned with a mortgage	29	37	22	12
Owned outright	33	37	24	6
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	26	38	22	14
Some stress	29	40	21	10
Not much stress	31	39	23	7
No stress at all	30	40	25	5

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

Question text

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

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

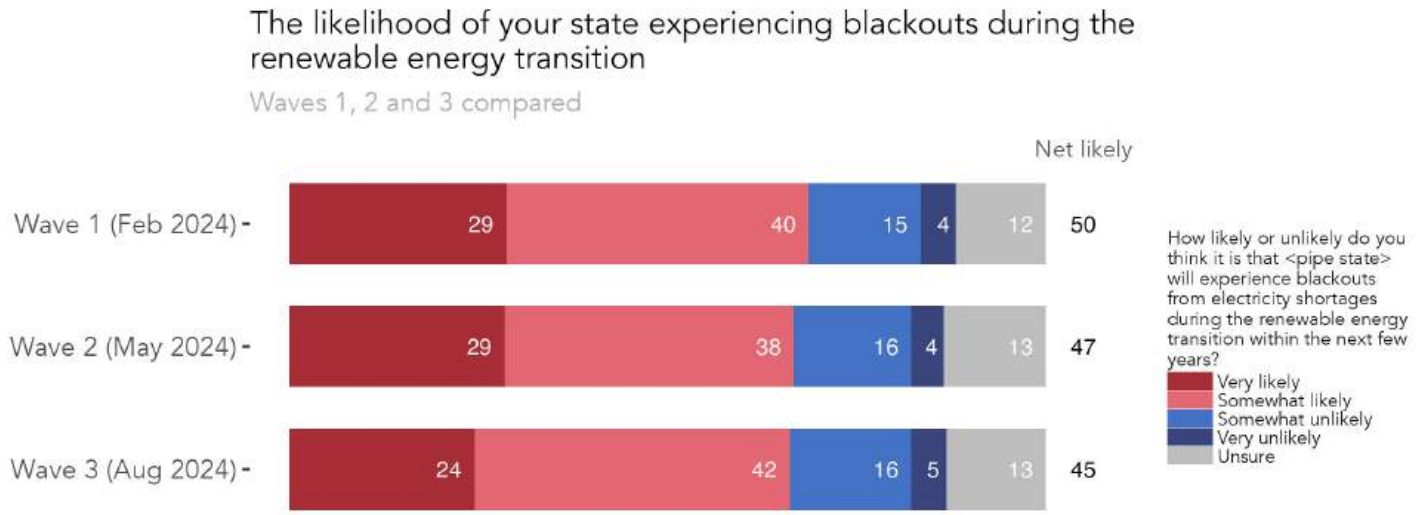

Figure 129: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 112: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

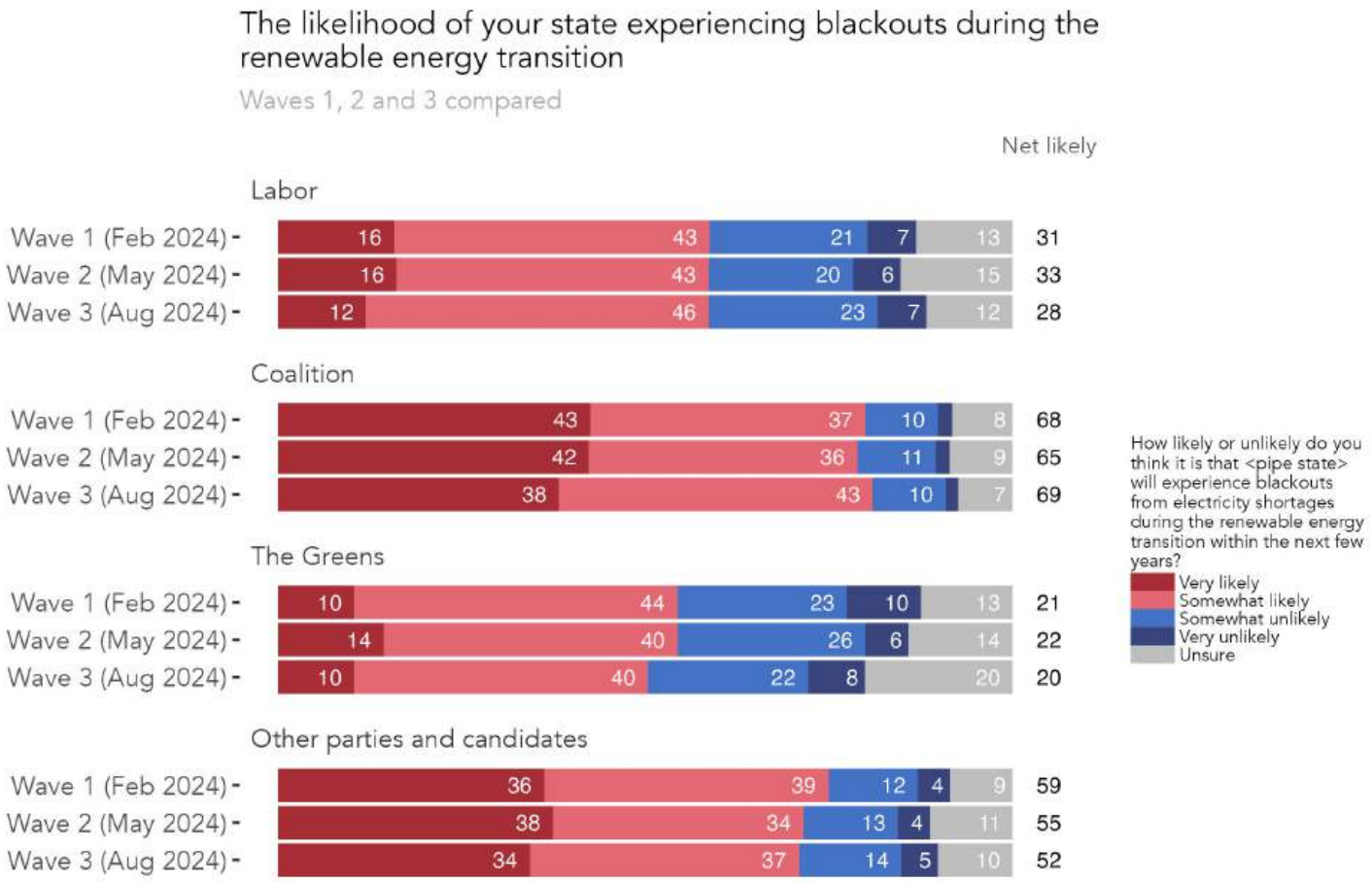

Figure 130: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 113: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
Labor						
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
Coalition						
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
The Greens						
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
Other parties and candidates						
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

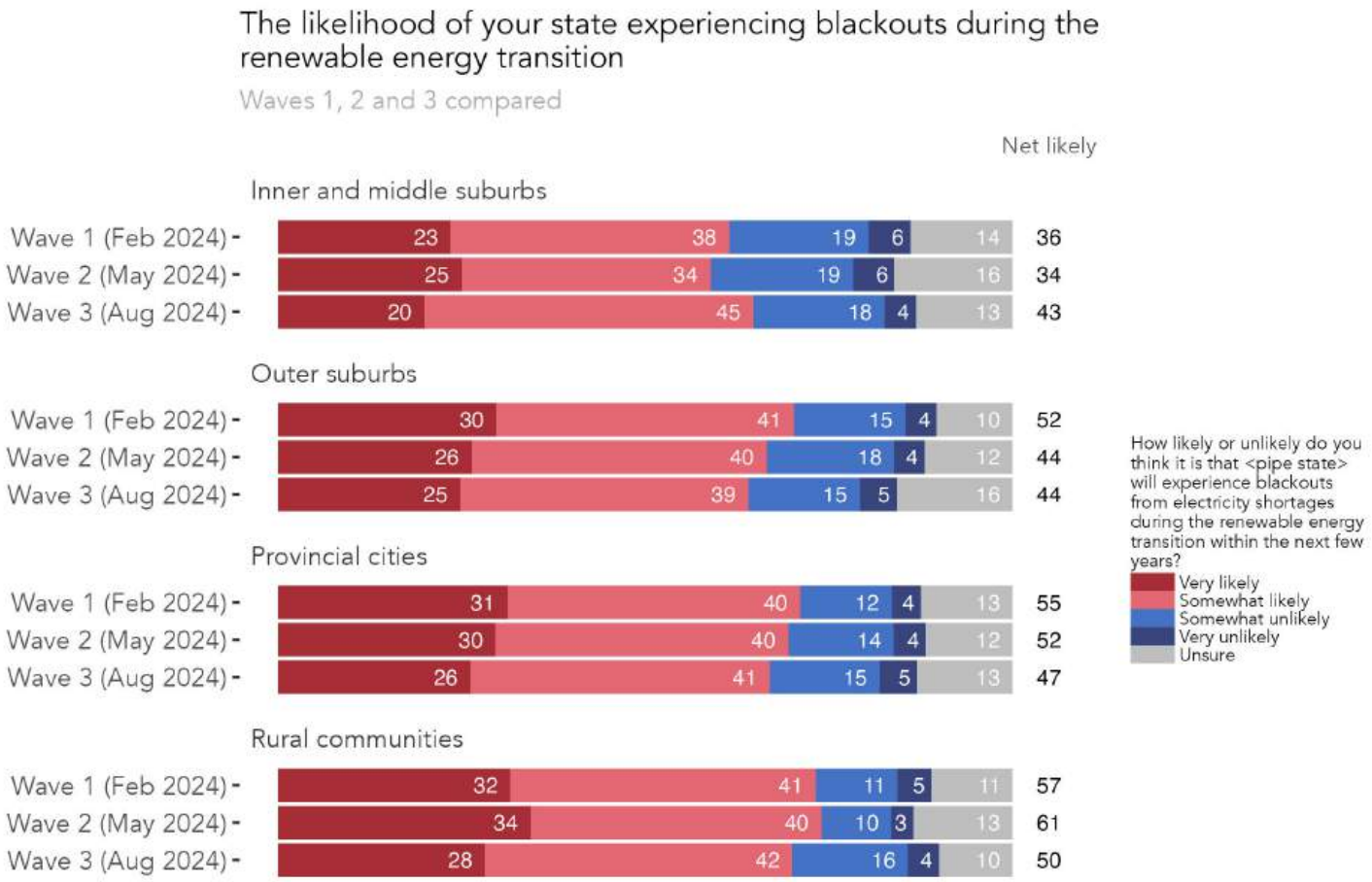

Figure 131: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 114: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
Inner and middle suburbs						
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
Outer suburbs						
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
Provincial cities						
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
Rural communities						
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

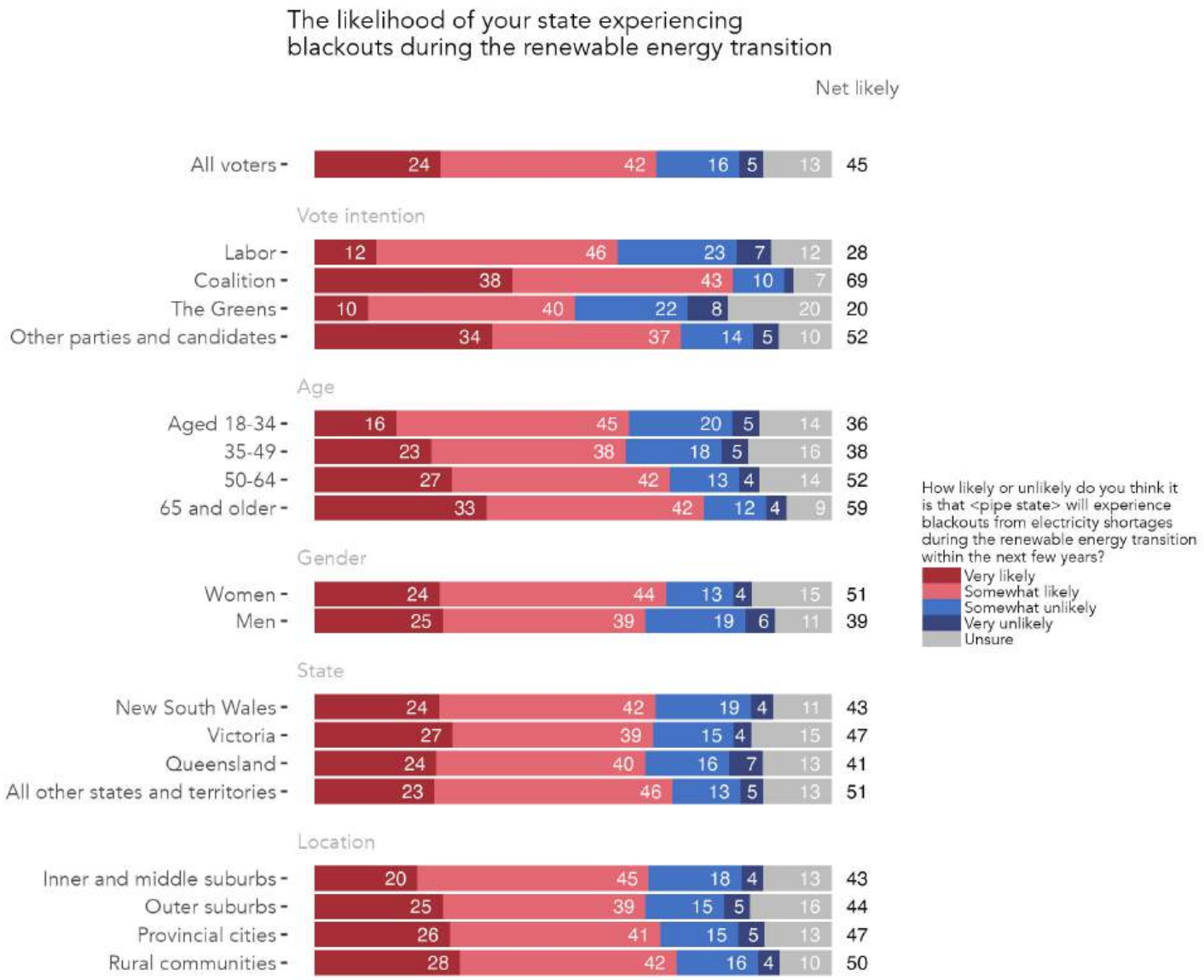

Figure 132: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net likelihood of experiencing blackouts (total share that report likely, minus the total share that report unlikely). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 115: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
All voters	24	42	16	5	13	45
Vote intention						
Labor	12	46	23	7	12	28
Coalition	38	43	10	2	7	69
The Greens	10	40	22	8	20	20
Other parties and candidates	34	37	14	5	10	52
Age						
Aged 18-34	16	45	20	5	14	36
35-49	23	38	18	5	16	38
50-64	27	42	13	4	14	52
65 and older	33	42	12	4	9	59
Gender						
Women	24	44	13	4	15	51
Men	25	39	19	6	11	39
State						
New South Wales	24	42	19	4	11	43
Victoria	27	39	15	4	15	47
Queensland	24	40	16	7	13	41
All other states and territories	23	46	13	5	13	51
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	20	45	18	4	13	43
Outer suburbs	25	39	15	5	16	44
Provincial cities	26	41	15	5	13	47
Rural communities	28	42	16	4	10	50

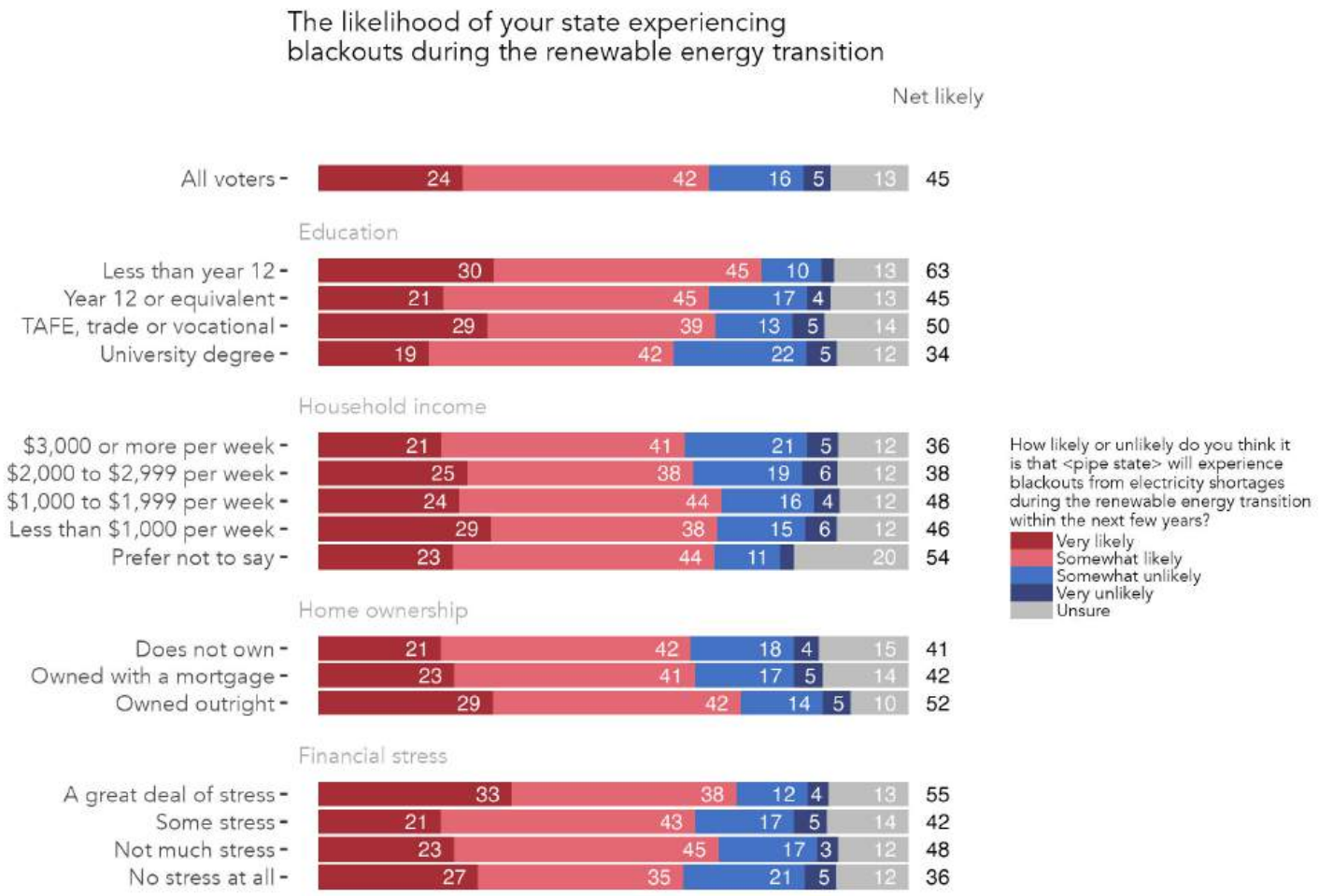

Figure 133: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net likelihood of experiencing blackouts (total share that report likely, minus the total share that report unlikely). Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 116: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
All voters	24	42	16	5	13	45
Education						
Less than year 12	30	45	10	2	13	63
Year 12 or equivalent	21	45	17	4	13	45
TAFE, trade or vocational	29	39	13	5	14	50
University degree	19	42	22	5	12	34
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	21	41	21	5	12	36
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	25	38	19	6	12	38
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	24	44	16	4	12	48
Less than $1,000 per week	29	38	15	6	12	46
Prefer not to say	23	44	11	2	20	54
Home ownership						
Does not own	21	42	18	4	15	41
Owned with a mortgage	23	41	17	5	14	42
Owned outright	29	42	14	5	10	52
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	33	38	12	4	13	55
Some stress	21	43	17	5	14	42
Not much stress	23	45	17	3	12	48
No stress at all	27	35	21	5	12	36

Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system

Question text

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

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

Single select; random reverse 1-3

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

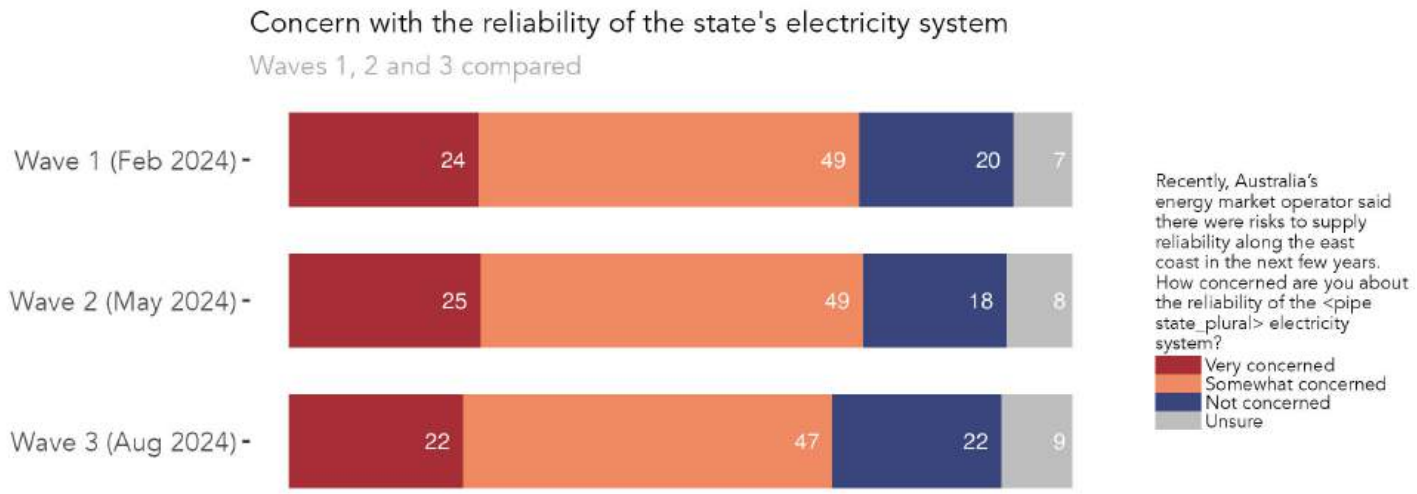

Figure 134: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 117: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, Waves 1, 2 and 3 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

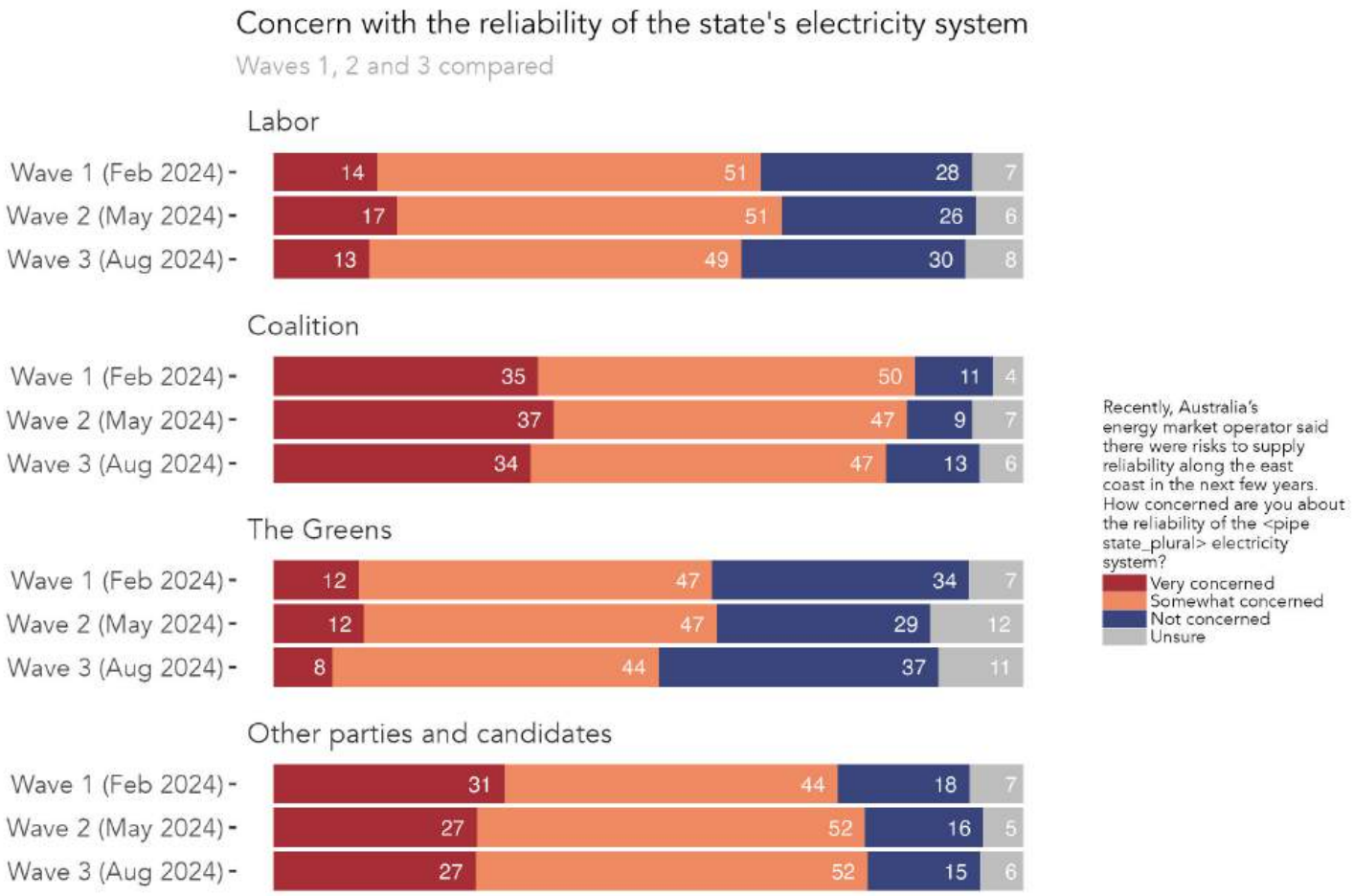

Figure 135: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 118: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by federal vote intention, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
Labor				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	14	51	28	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	17	51	26	6
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	13	49	30	8
Coalition				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	50	11	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	47	9	7
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	34	47	13	6
The Greens				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	12	47	34	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	47	29	12
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	8	44	37	11
Other parties and candidates				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	31	44	18	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	27	52	16	5
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	27	52	15	6

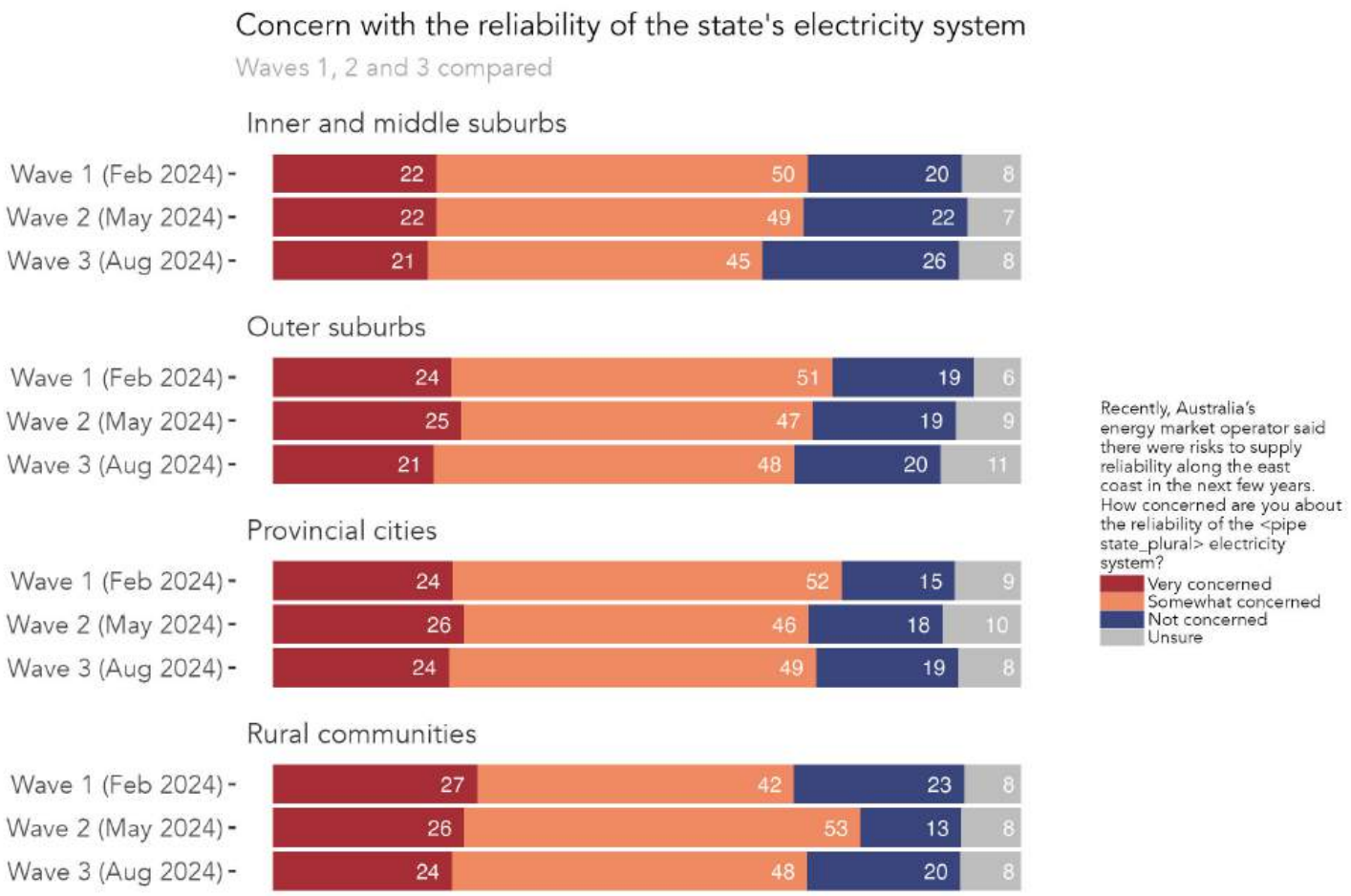

Figure 136: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Table 119: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by location, Waves 1, 2 and 3 compared.

Wave	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
Inner and middle suburbs				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	22	50	20	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	22	49	22	7
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	45	26	8
Outer suburbs				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	24	51	19	6
Wave 2 (May 2024)	25	47	19	9
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	21	48	20	11
Provincial cities				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	24	52	15	9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	46	18	10
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	24	49	19	8
Rural communities				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	27	42	23	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	53	13	8
Wave 3 (Aug 2024)	24	48	20	8

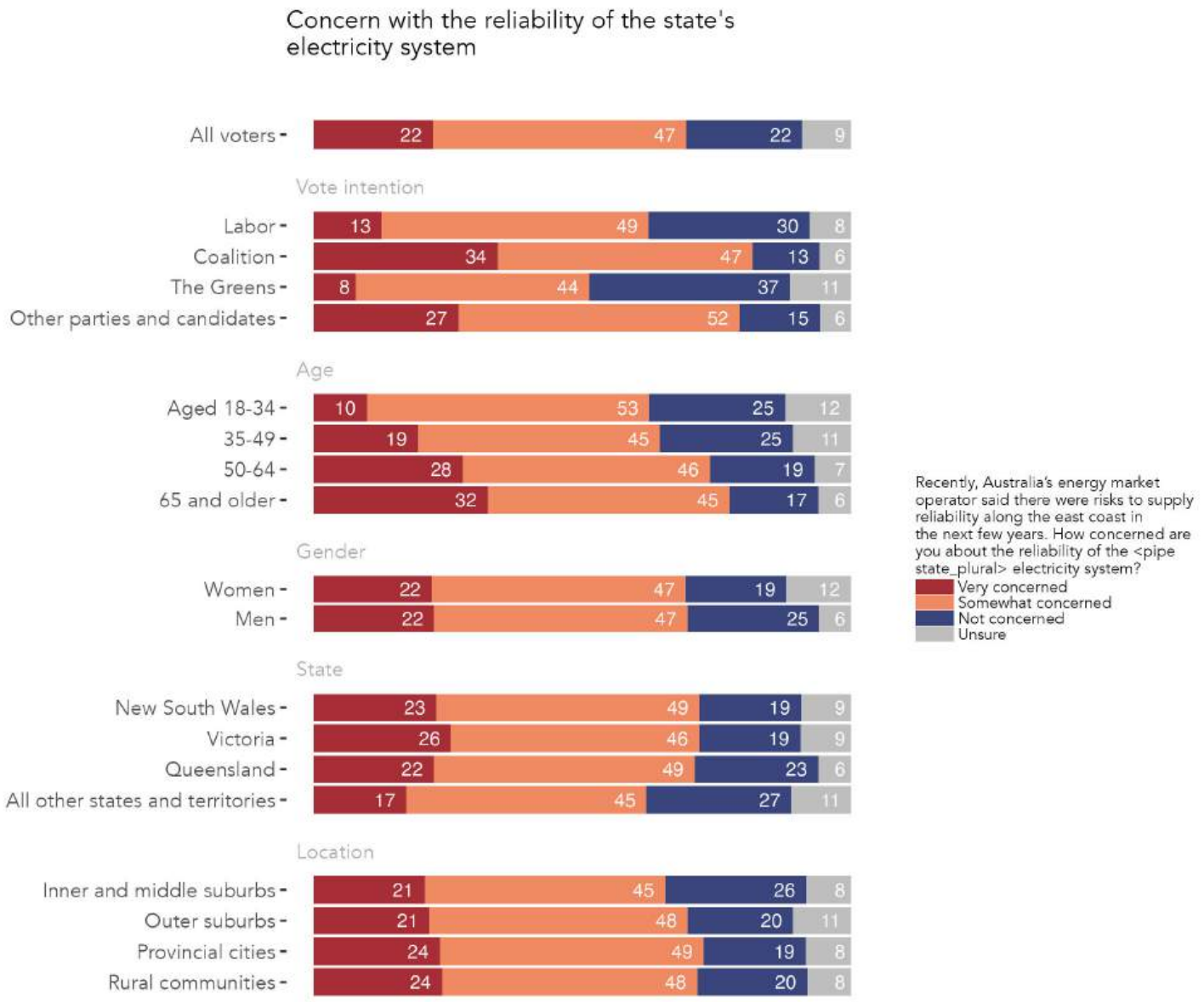

Figure 137: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 120: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
All voters	22	47	22	9
Vote intention				
Labor	13	49	30	8
Coalition	34	47	13	6
The Greens	8	44	37	11
Other parties and candidates	27	52	15	6
Age				
Aged 18-34	10	53	25	12
35-49	19	45	25	11
50-64	28	46	19	7
65 and older	32	45	17	6
Gender				
Women	22	47	19	12
Men	22	47	25	6
State				
New South Wales	23	49	19	9
Victoria	26	46	19	9
Queensland	22	49	23	6
All other states and territories	17	45	27	11
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	21	45	26	8
Outer suburbs	21	48	20	11
Provincial cities	24	49	19	8
Rural communities	24	48	20	8

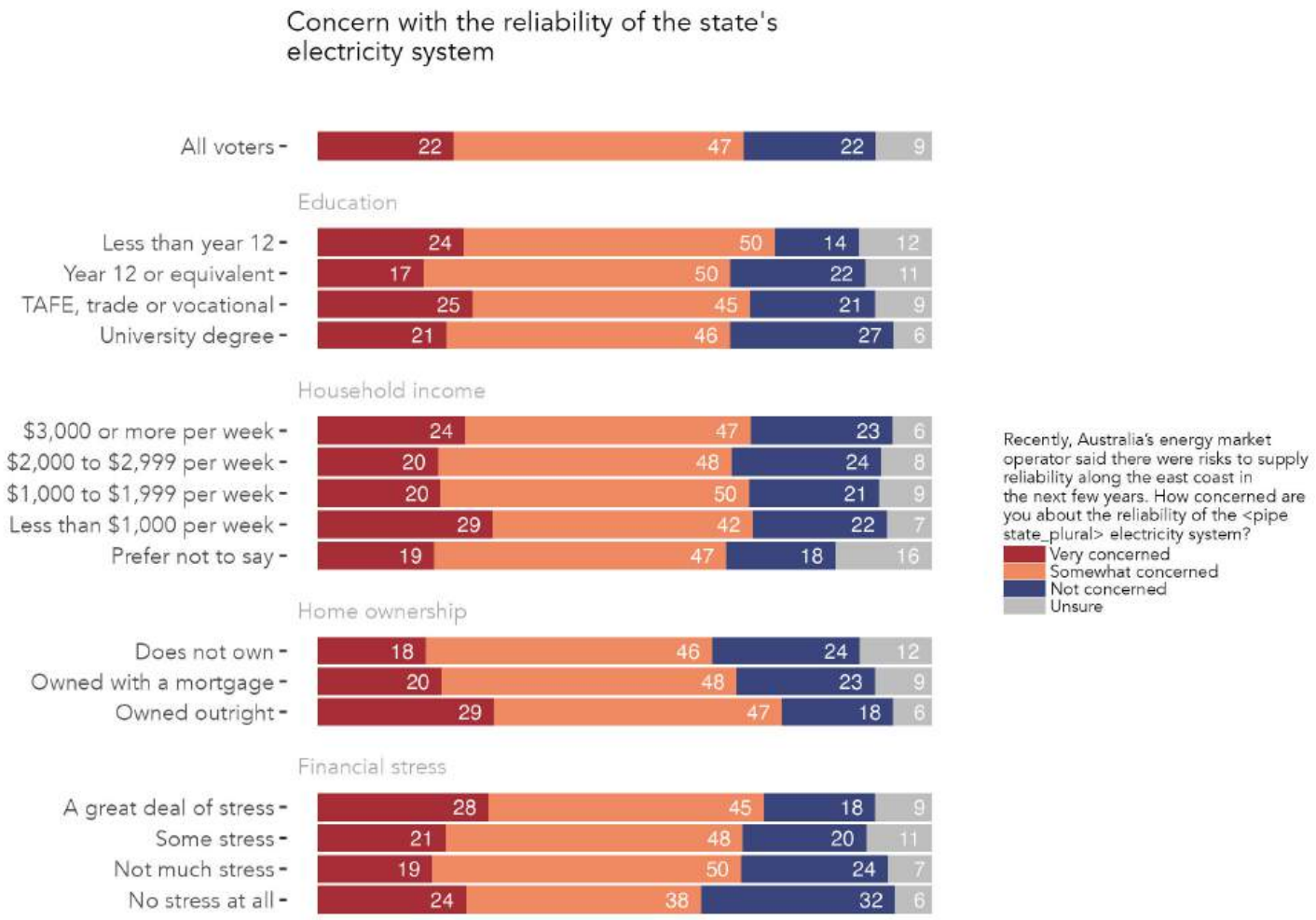

Figure 138: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

Table 121: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Wave 3 EnergyShift Survey, August 2024.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
All voters	22	47	22	9
Education				
Less than year 12	24	50	14	12
Year 12 or equivalent	17	50	22	11
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	45	21	9
University degree	21	46	27	6
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	24	47	23	6
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	20	48	24	8
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	20	50	21	9
Less than $1,000 per week	29	42	22	7
Prefer not to say	19	47	18	16
Home ownership				
Does not own	18	46	24	12
Owned with a mortgage	20	48	23	9
Owned outright	29	47	18	6
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	28	45	18	9
Some stress	21	48	20	11
Not much stress	19	50	24	7
No stress at all	24	38	32	6


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