redbridge

INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

EnergyShift

Tracking Poll: Wave 2

29 May, 2024

Executive summary

- Voters strongly support a shift to renewable energy sources, and overwhelmingly prefer that any increase in electricity supply comes from solar or wind.
- They are sceptical that Australia will meet its greenhouse gas emission targets, and less than half rate the performance of the Federal Government on the transition to renewable energy as good or very good.
- However, they also prioritise cost and reliability of energy over emission reductions, and this has increased slightly since earlier in the year.
- Additionally, Australians are not willing to pay more for renewable energy, with the preference for a shift to renewables almost completely elastic.
- A small majority of voters supported an increase in the energy supplied from natural gas, which also saw the largest growth in support (for an increase in supply) over the past three months (at 57 per cent, up from 53 per cent at the start of the year).
- Most voters say they support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations.

Contents

Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Wednesday 15 and Tuesday 21 May. The sample of N = 2,005 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 80 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 1599.

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 ± 2.5 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

Energy priorities

Cost and the reliability remain voters' energy priorities. The importance of these issues have also increased slightly since the beginning of the year, with the share of Australians saying that cost was their top ranked priority growing by two points, from 59 to 61 per cent; and those ranking energy reliability at their priority increased one point, from 22 to 23 per cent (see figure 18). Conversely, the share of voters that say faster emissions reduction is their top priority is down two points, from 15 to 13 per cent. They were also overwhelmingly negative about the cost of electricity from all sources, with 81 per cent saying this had gotten worse over the past five years; although this was a slight improvement since the first wave of this tracking study (see figure 26).

Support for different energy sources

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 80 per cent supporting this; although this was down four points from earlier in the year (see figure 98). This was followed by wind, with 62 and 57 per cent supporting increase production from onshore and offshore wind, respectively. Support for both was down over the past three months though; by three and five per cent.

Natural gas was the equal third most popular option for increased production (of those offered), and the option that saw the largest increase in support. In the second wave of the track, 57 per cent of voters supported increase energy from natural gas, up from 53 per cent in wave 1. Renewable gas was supported by 48 per cent, down four points but supported by more than five times as many voters as who opposed it.

The least popular options were nuclear (supported by 35 per cent, which was unchanged from the last wave) and coal (28 per cent, down one point).

Most voters say they support new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, with net support increasing by one point, from 31 per cent earlier in the year (52 per cent in support or strongly supporting compared with 21 per cent opposed or strongly opposed), to 32 per cent now (52 per cent total support versus 20 per cent total opposition; see figure 56).

This increased support was evident across the supporters of all major parties (shown in figure 57), with the largest increases in the major metro areas, with voters in these areas remaining the most supportive of gas (figure 58).

The transition to renewables, and emission reduction

Voters remain sceptical about the ability of Australia to meet the federal government's greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. The share that agree we are likely to meet the target is 14 per cent lower than

those who disagree (25 per cent total agree versus 39 per cent total disagree). However, this is up two points from earlier in the year, when the gap was 16 points in favour of total disagree (see figure 67).

Just 17 per cent of voters rated the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy sources as good or very good, while 32 per cent said poor or very poor (see figure 12). However, since earlier this year, voters have also become slightly less likely to say that the availability of renewable energy options has gotten better compared to five years ago; from 57 per cent saying better in Wave 1 of this study, to 55 per cent in Wave 2 (see figure 26).

Labor voters, those aged 18-34, those in higher income households, and those not under financial stress, were all more likely to rate the government's performance highly. Conversely, university educated voters were more likely to rate the government's performance both good and poorly.

The cost of the transition

Some of this sceptismism about our ability to transition to more renewable sources of electricity appears to be substantially driven by concerns about cost.

The cost of the transition (34 per cent) and maintaining electricity reliability (30 per cent) remain the factors that voters say are the largest risks to Australia's transition to renewable energy.

Voters also generally believe that the transition will negatively impact their own personal finances, with 61 per cent saying a shift to cleaner energy would increase or significantly increase their electricity bills over the next five years, while just 12 per cent said it would lower the cost of their bills. As figure 72 shows, this was essentially unchanged from earlier in the year.

Related to this, a large share of voters (38 per cent) say they will not take any action personally to reduce carbon emissions over the next three years, up two per cent from earlier this year (see figure 77). The most common action voters said they would take is investing in solar panels (29 per cent), followed by use public transport more often (19 per cent) and purchasing a home battery (18 per cent; respondents could select more than one of these options; see figure 77).

The belief that renewable and cleaner energy sources cost more may be holding back Australian's willingness to embrace renewable electricity.

Generally speaking, Australians are not willing to spend more to source the electricity they use from 100 per cent renewable sources, such as solar, wind and hydro. When asked whether they would spend more to do this — with respondents randomly allocated an increased monthly cost of $50, $100, $250 and $500 — there is a strong price effect; indicating that demand for renewable energy is quite elastic, declining substantially as prices increase.

Just three per cent of those who were asked if they would spend $50 more per month to increase the renewable energy mix to 100 per cent say they would definitely spend that amount, with another 19 per cent saying they probably would. Meanwhile, 27 per cent say they probably would not, and 42 per cent definitely would not.

As figure 95 shows, this already low level of willingness to pay slightly more to shift to cleaner energy sources declines as the price increase goes up. Just two per cent of Australians said they would definitely

spend an additional $250 per month, with another six per cent saying they would probably spend this. Less than one per cent say they would definitely and five per cent probably spend $500 more per month.

It also appears that the appetite to spend more to increase the share of electricity from renewable sources may be on a downward tragectory. It is down slightly on the first wave of this track, conducted earlier this year (see figure 97).

Cost of living is a priority for voters

That voters are price sensitive should not be a surprise. Sixty-four per cent ranked cost of living as the issue that should be prioritised by the Federal government. This was followed by housing attainability (12 per cent) and health (seven per cent). Cost of living is down slightly as a priority, from 67 per cent at the start of the year (see figure 2), while housing is up two percentage points (from 10 per cent) and health is steady. The transition to renewable energy was ranked as the priority by just two per cent of voters (this has held steady across both waves of the track).

Of those who rated cost of living as the top issue, groceries declined as the top cause of concern by four percentage points, housing remained approximately steady, and the cost of electricity bills increased as a concern by two points, from 10 to 12 per cent (see figure 7). This increase was observed for voters living in the inner and middle suburbs, provincial cities and rural communities (it was only in the outer suburbs that it remained steady), with concern particularly high in rural and regional areas (figure 9).

Concern about energy reliability

Approximately half of voters say their state is at risk of blackouts during the renewable energy transition, with 29 per cent saying this was very likely, and 38 per cent somewhat likely. Just 16 per cent say this is somewhat unlikely and four per cent very unlikely. This is largely unchanged over the past few months, with the share saying unlikely increasing slightly (but not by a statistically significant amount; see figure 113).

When asked if they were concerned about energy reliability, 25 per cent said very concerned, 49 per cent somewhat concerned, and 18 per cent not concerned (figure 118). Mostly unchanged since the last wave of the track.

This is not great news for the federal government. A plurality of voters see this level of government as most responsible for the affordability (43 per cent) and reliability (37 per cent) of the energy system (see figures 47 and 49).

This was ahead of state governments (24 per cent saw these as responsible for the reliability of the system, 19 per cent for the affordability) and energy retailers (35 per cent seeing them responsible for both reliability and also affordability).

Voters overwhelmingly agree that state governments should focus on a mix of energy sources. This has not changed since earlier in the year, when net agreement was at 77 per cent, increasing by one point to 78 per cent (see figure 51).

What issue should be the priority of the federal government?

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

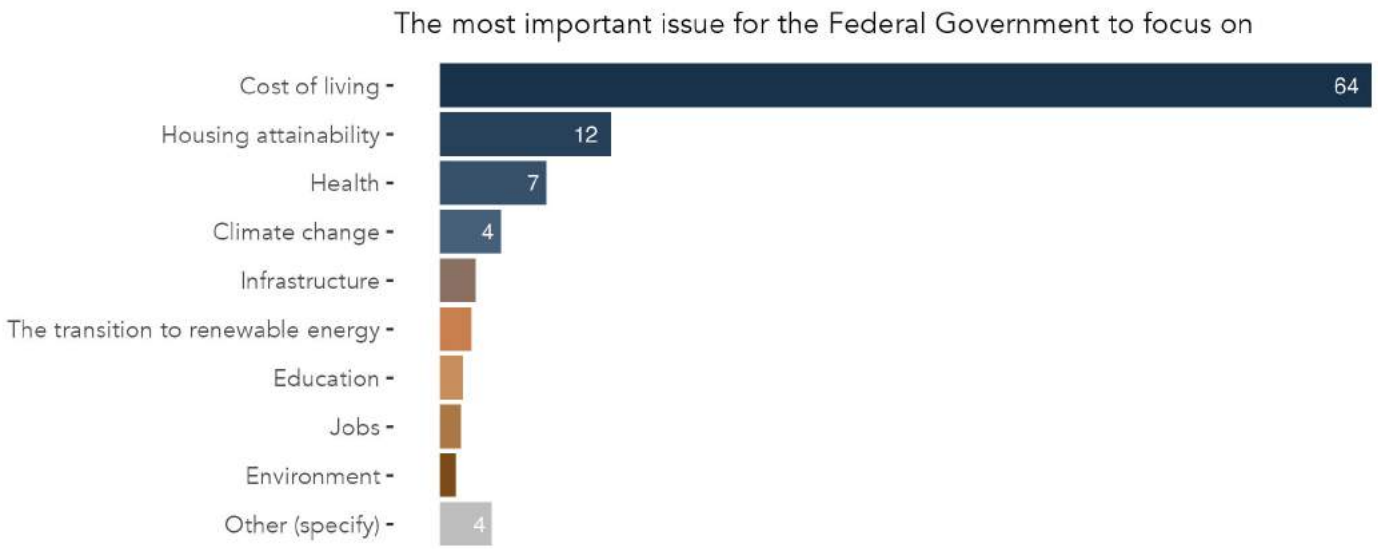

Figure 1: Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now.

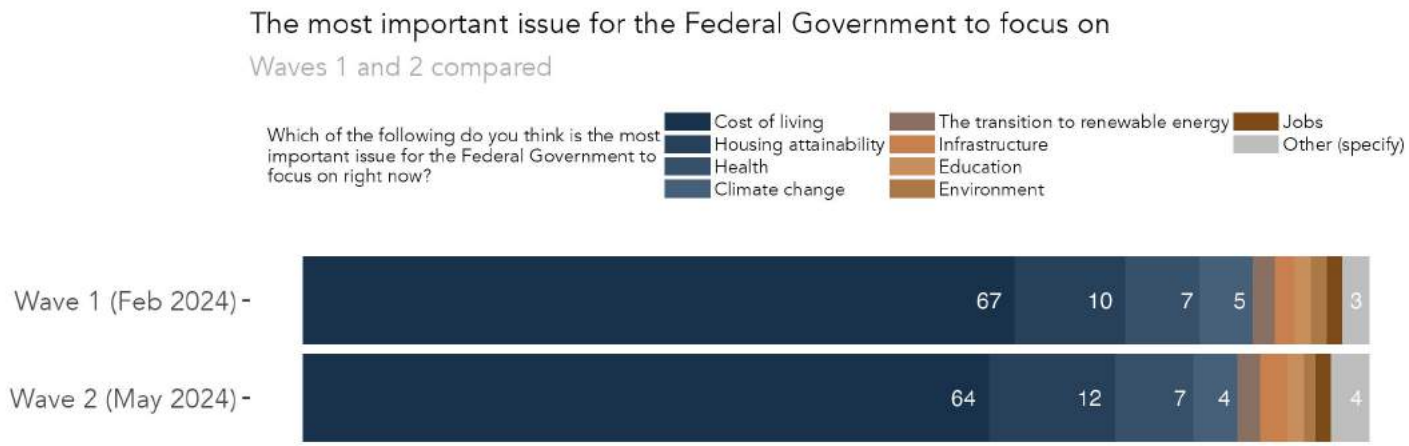

Figure 2: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, waves 1 and 2 compared.

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

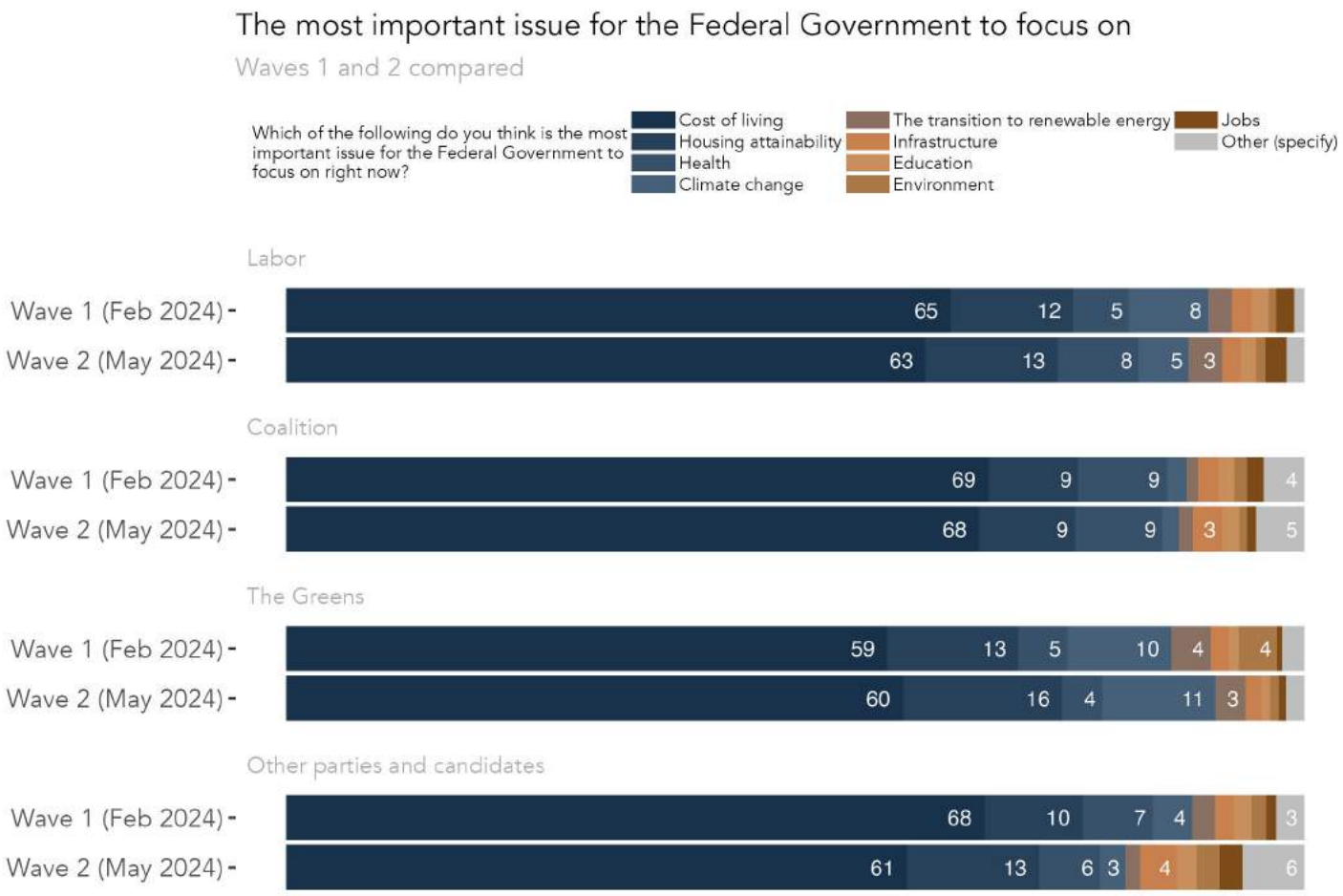

Figure 3: Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 2: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by federal vote intention, waves 1 and 2 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
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
The Greens											
	Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	59	13	5	10	4	2	1	4	0	2
	Wave 2 (May 2024)	60	16	4	11	3	1	1	1	1	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

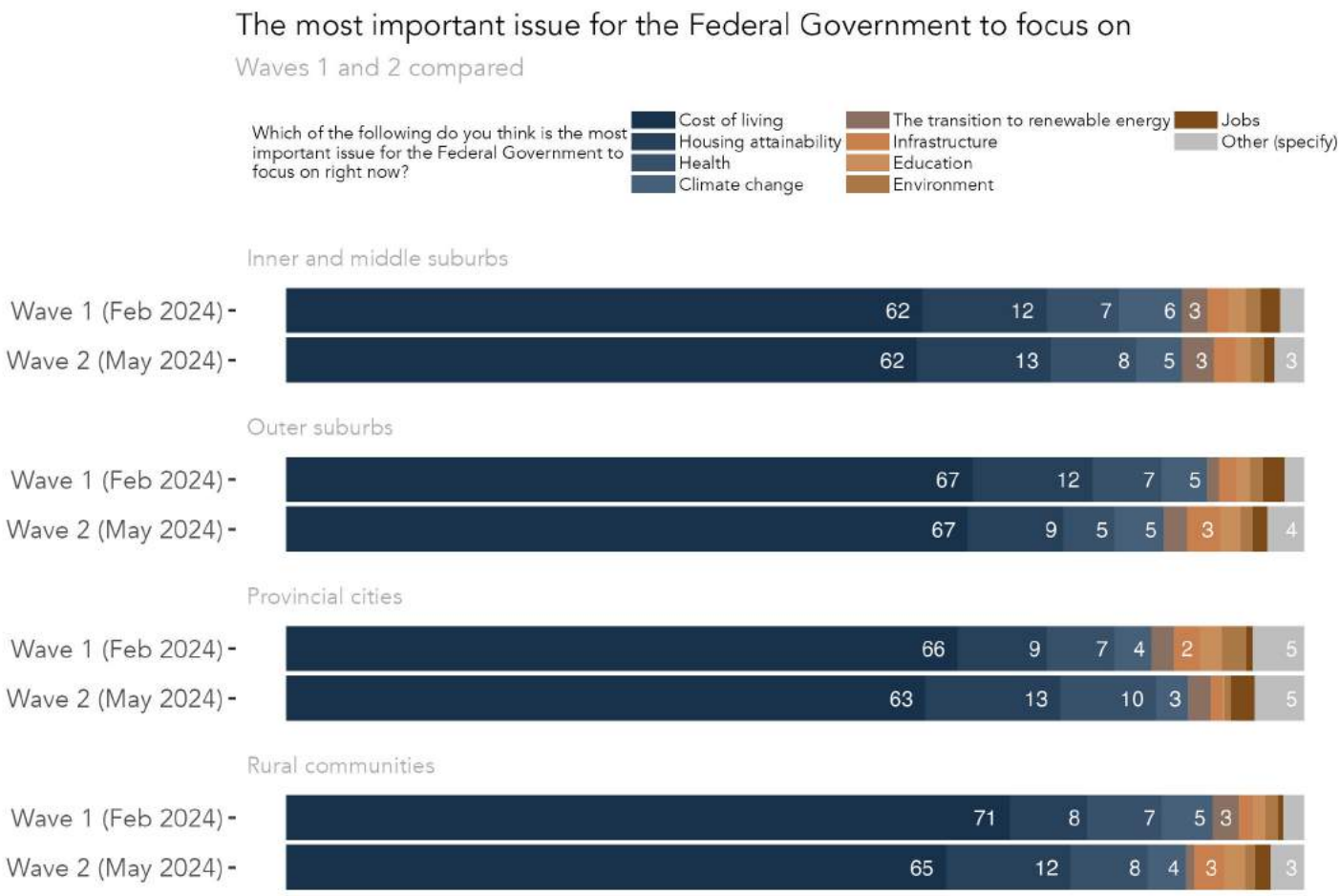

Figure 4: Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

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

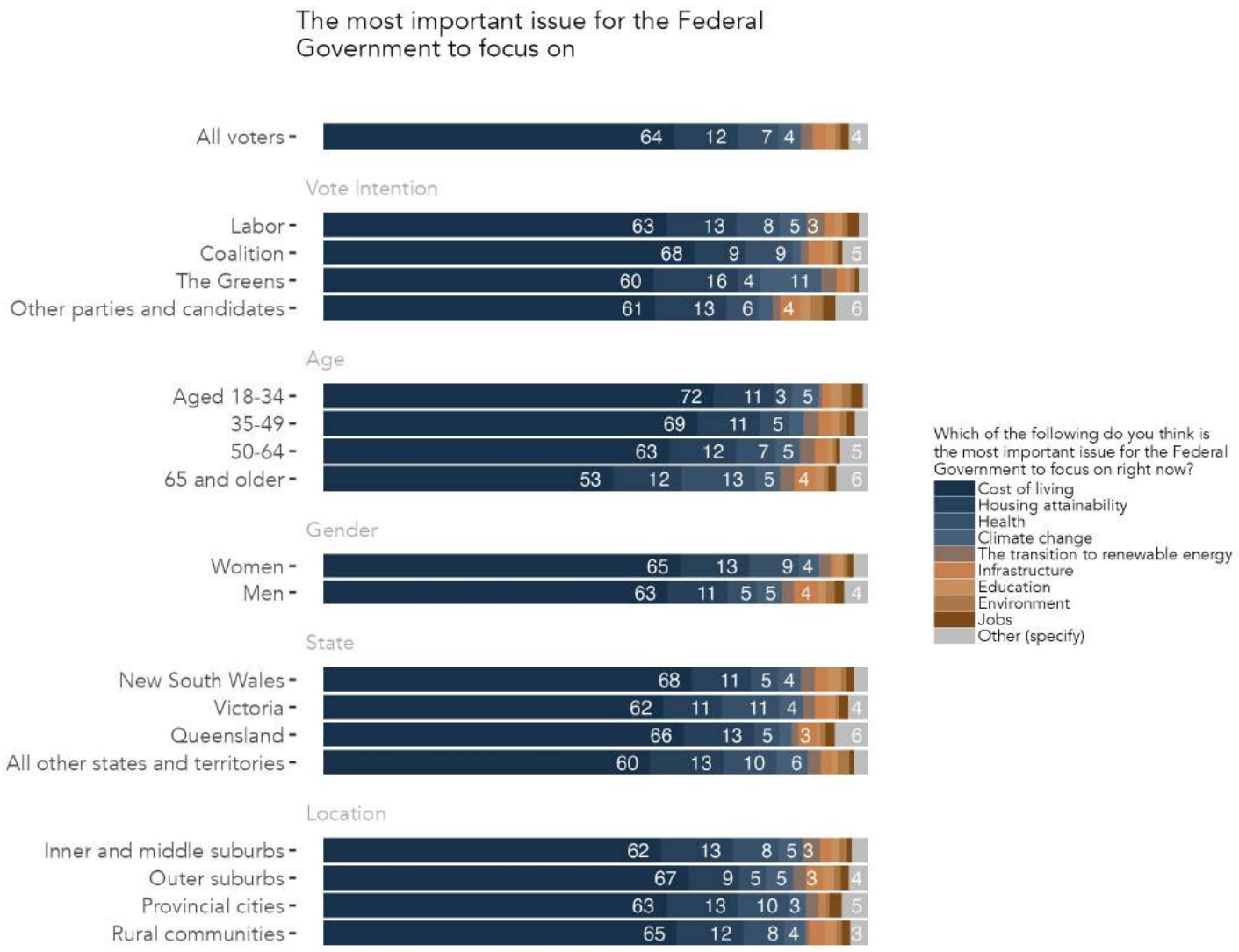

Figure 5: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 4: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	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	2	3	2	1	1	4
Vote intention										
Labor	63	13	8	5	3	2	1	1	2	2
Coalition	68	9	9	1	1	3	2	1	1	5
The Greens	60	16	4	11	3	1	1	1	1	2
Other parties and candidates	61	13	6	3	1	4	2	2	2	6
Age										
Aged 18-34	72	11	3	5	1	1	2	2	2	1
35-49	69	11	5	3	3	2	2	1	2	2
50-64	63	12	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	5
65 and older	53	12	13	5	3	4	2	1	1	6
Gender										
Women	65	13	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	3
Men	63	11	5	5	2	4	2	2	2	4
State										
New South Wales	68	11	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	3
Victoria	62	11	11	4	2	2	1	1	2	4
Queensland	66	13	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	6
All other states and territories	60	13	10	6	2	2	1	2	1	3
Location										
Inner and middle suburbs	62	13	8	5	3	2	2	1	1	3
Outer suburbs	67	9	5	5	2	3	2	1	2	4
Provincial cities	63	13	10	3	2	1	0	1	2	5
Rural communities	65	12	8	4	1	3	2	1	1	3

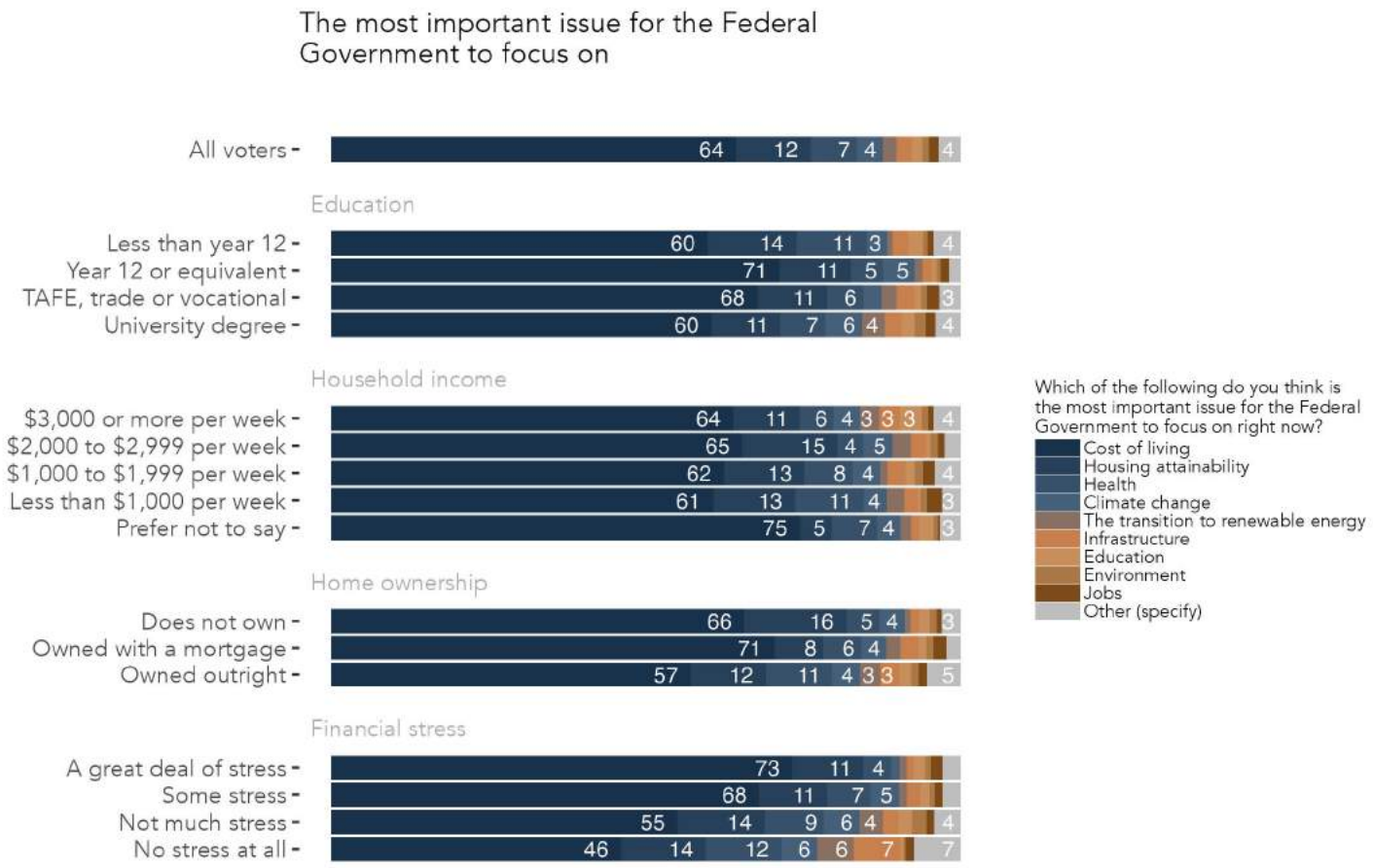

Figure 6: The most important issue for the Federal Government to focus on, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

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

	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	2	3	2	1	1	4
Education										
Less than year 12	60	14	11	3	1	3	2	1	1	4
Year 12 or equivalent	71	11	5	5	1	2	1	1	1	2
TAFE, trade or vocational	68	11	6	3	2	3	1	1	2	3
University degree	60	11	7	6	4	3	2	2	1	4
Household income										
$3,000 or more per week	64	11	6	4	3	3	3	1	1	4
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	65	15	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	3
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	62	13	8	4	1	3	2	1	2	4
Less than $1,000 per week	61	13	11	4	3	2	0	1	2	3
Prefer not to say	75	5	7	4	2	1	2	1	0	3
Home ownership										
Does not own	66	16	5	4	1	1	2	1	1	3
Owned with a mortgage	71	8	6	4	2	3	1	1	2	2
Owned outright	57	12	11	4	3	3	2	1	2	5
Financial stress										
A great deal of stress	73	11	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	3
Some stress	68	11	7	5	1	2	1	1	1	3
Not much stress	55	14	9	6	4	3	2	2	1	4
No stress at all	46	14	12	6	6	7	1	0	1	7

Living costs

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

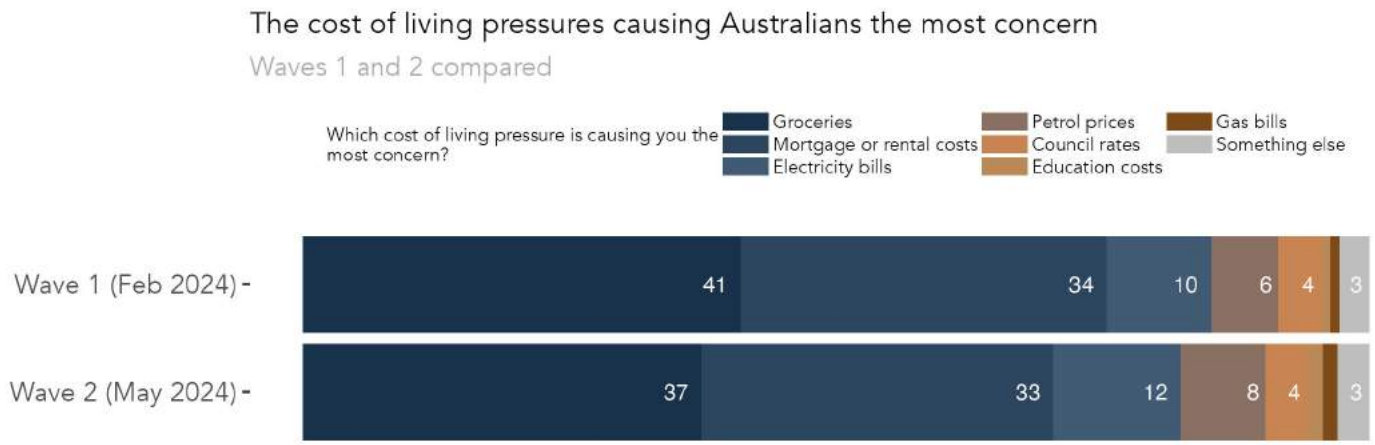

Figure 7: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, waves 1 and 2 compared. Note: This question was only asked of respondents who said that 'cost of living' was the most important issue for the federal government to focus on right now (n=1,337 in Wave 1 and n=1,287 in Wave 2).

Table 6: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, waves 1 and 2 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 and n=1,287 in Wave 2).

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

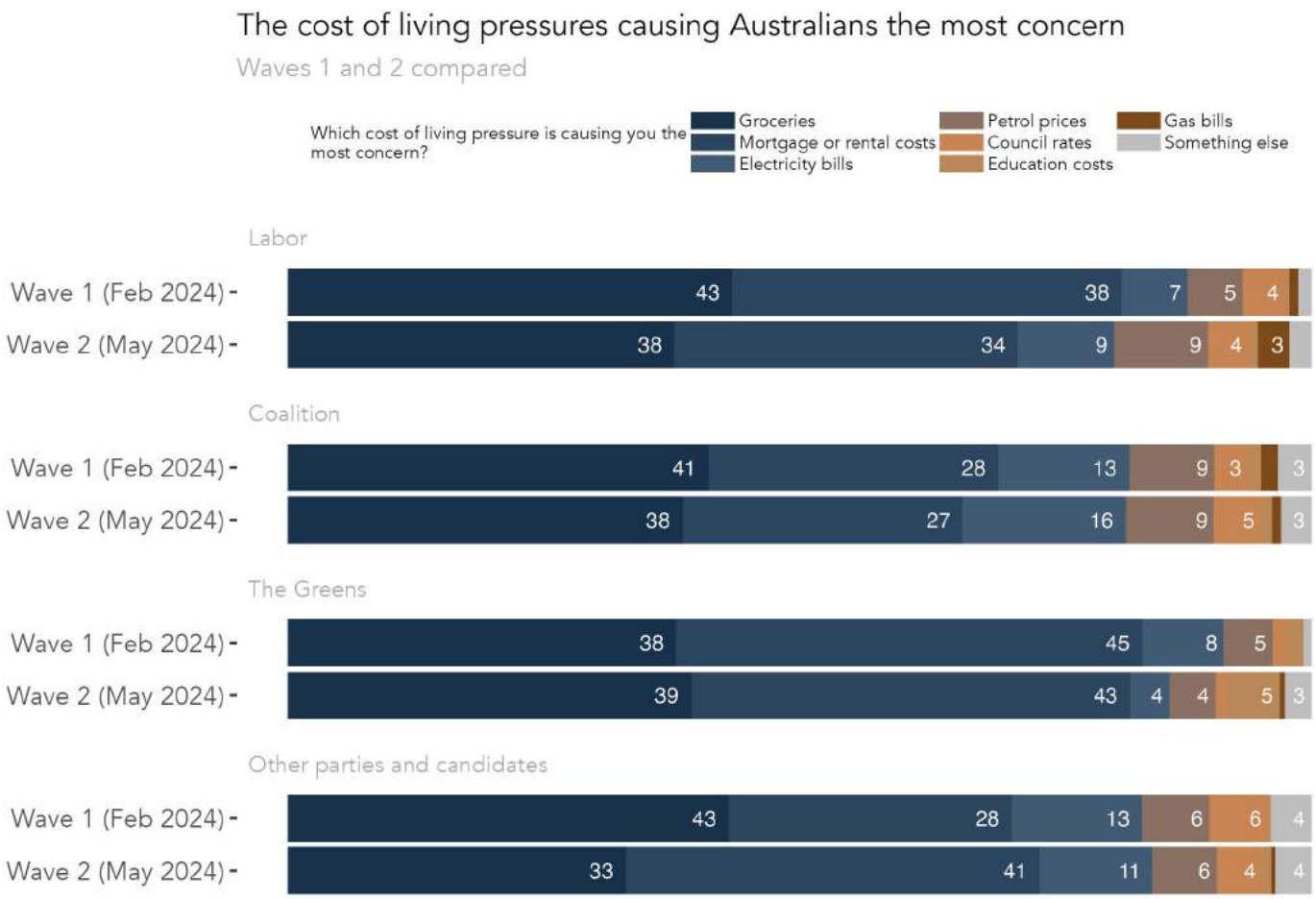

Figure 8: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 7: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by federal vote intention, waves 1 and 2 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
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
The Greens								
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	38	45	8	5	1	2	0	1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	39	43	4	4	1	5	1	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

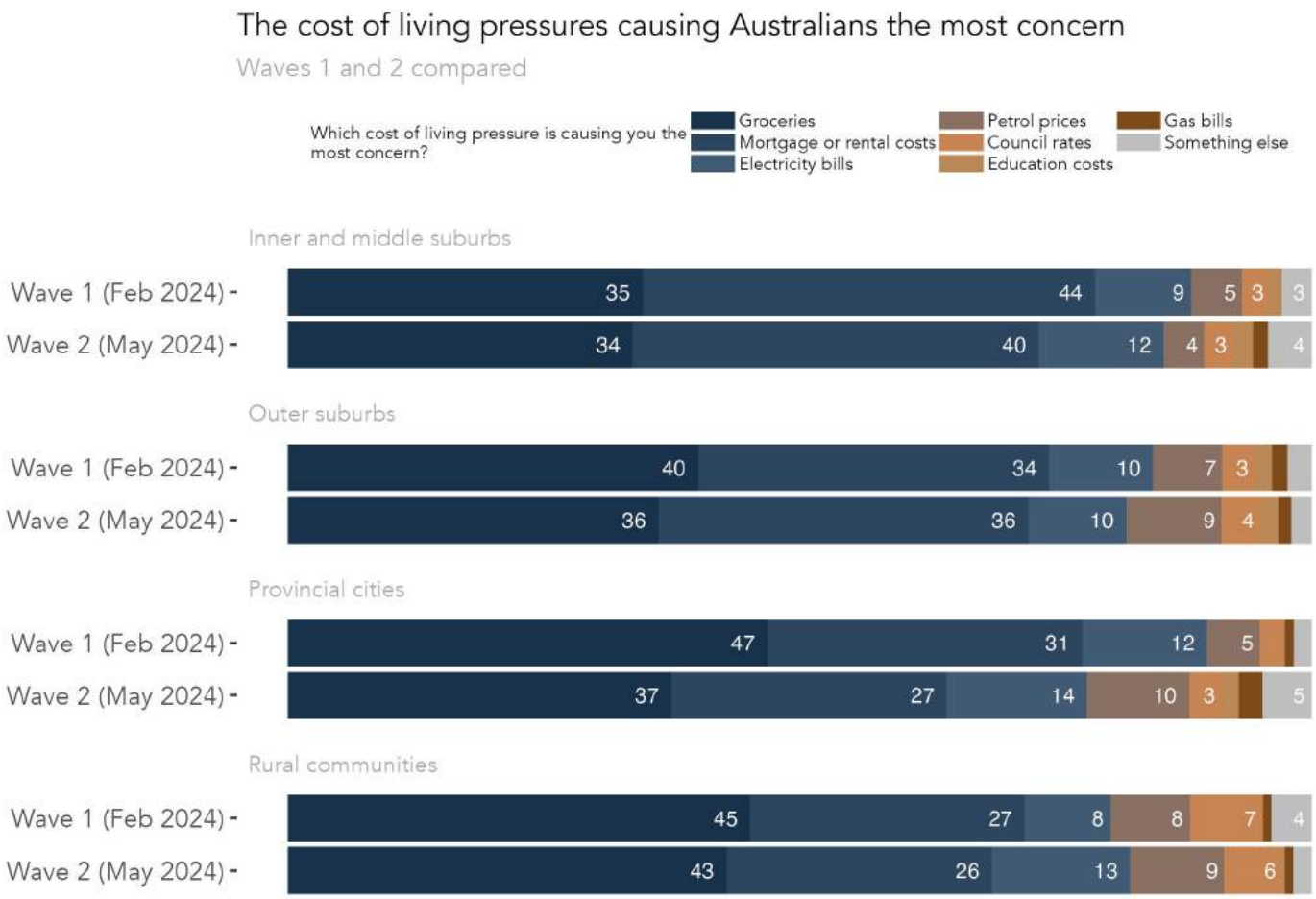

Figure 9: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 8: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by location, waves 1 and 2 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
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
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
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

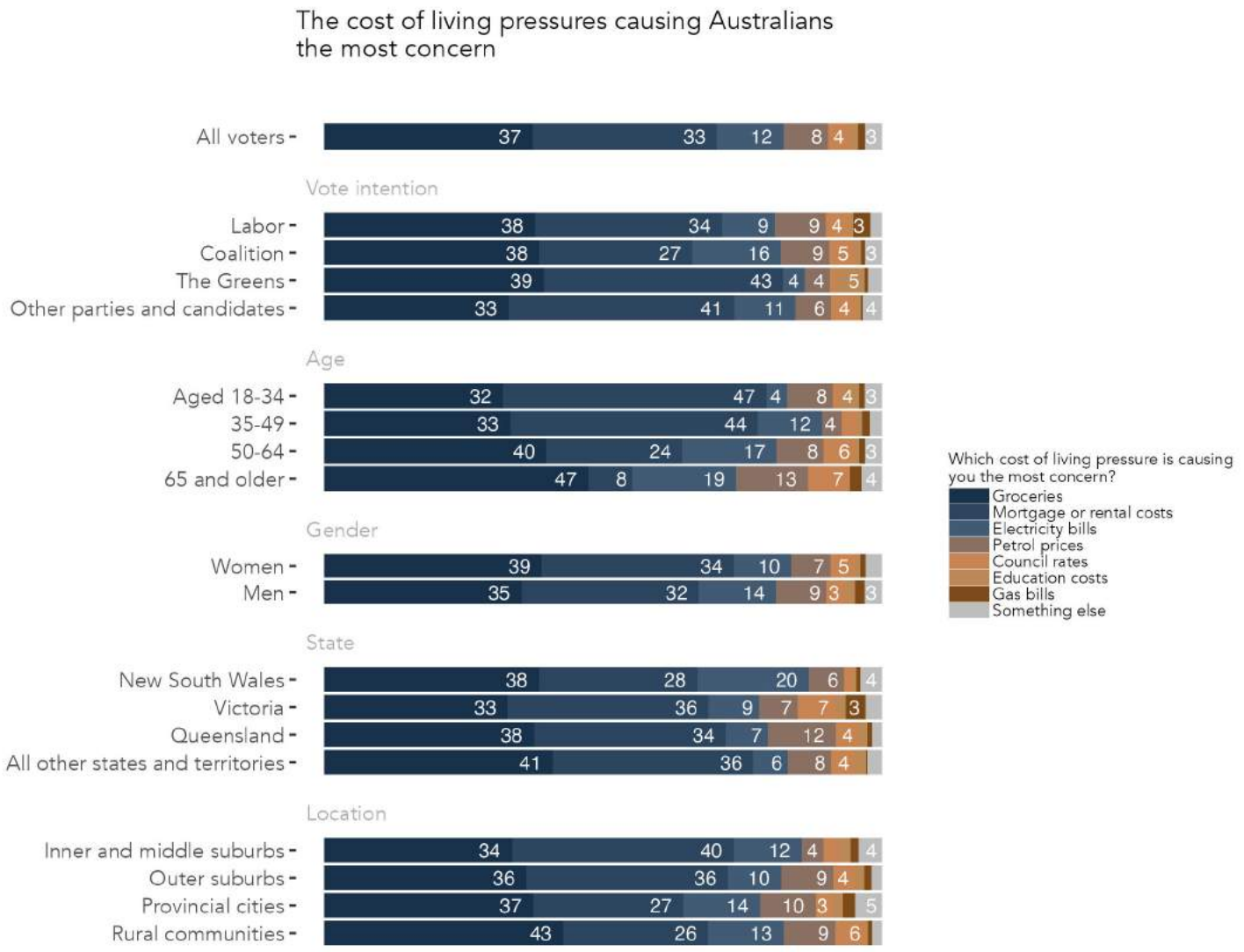

Figure 10: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 9: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
All voters	37	33	12	8	4	2	1	3
Vote intention								
Labor	38	34	9	9	4	1	3	2
Coalition	38	27	16	9	5	1	1	3
The Greens	39	43	4	4	1	5	1	3
Other parties and candidates	33	41	11	6	4	1	0	4
Age								
Aged 18-34	32	47	4	8	1	4	1	3
35-49	33	44	12	4	3	1	1	2
50-64	40	24	17	8	6	1	1	3
65 and older	47	8	19	13	7	0	2	4
Gender								
Women	39	34	10	7	5	1	1	3
Men	35	32	14	9	3	2	2	3
State								
New South Wales	38	28	20	6	2	1	1	4
Victoria	33	36	9	7	7	2	3	3
Queensland	38	34	7	12	4	2	1	2
All other states and territories	41	36	6	8	4	2	0	3
Location								
Inner and middle suburbs	34	40	12	4	3	2	1	4
Outer suburbs	36	36	10	9	4	2	1	2
Provincial cities	37	27	14	10	3	2	2	5
Rural communities	43	26	13	9	6	0	1	2

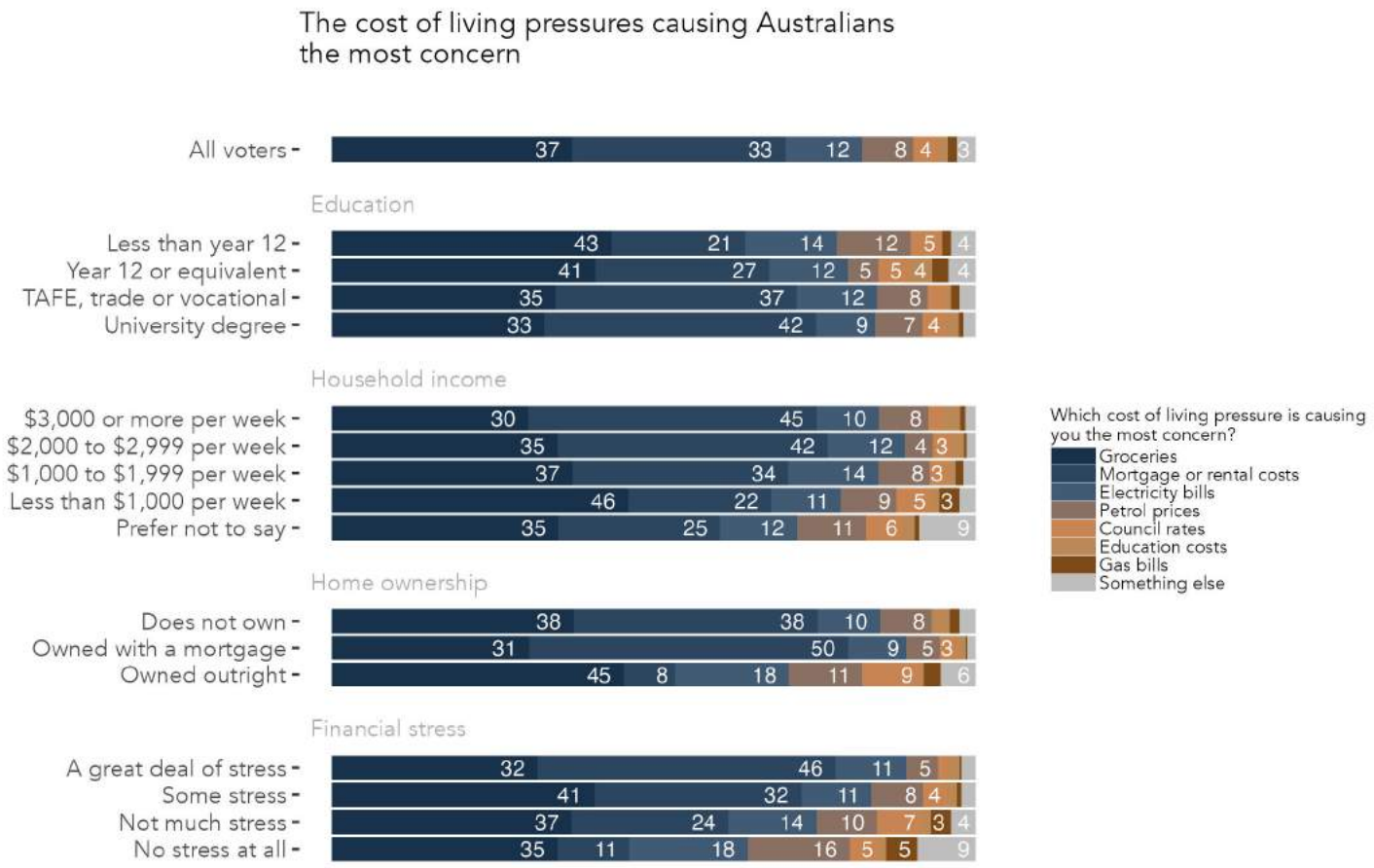

Figure 11: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 10: The cost of living pressures causing Australians the most concern, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Groceries	Mortgage or rental costs	Electricity bills	Petrol prices	Council rates	Education costs	Gas bills	Something else
All voters	37	33	12	8	4	2	1	3
Education								
Less than year 12	43	21	14	12	5	0	1	4
Year 12 or equivalent	41	27	12	5	5	4	2	4
TAFE, trade or vocational	35	37	12	8	3	1	1	3
University degree	33	42	9	7	4	2	1	2
Household income								
$3,000 or more per week	30	45	10	8	2	2	1	2
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	35	42	12	4	3	2	0	2
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	37	34	14	8	3	1	1	2
Less than $1,000 per week	46	22	11	9	5	1	3	3
Prefer not to say	35	25	12	11	6	2	0	9
Home ownership								
Does not own	38	38	10	8	0	3	1	2
Owned with a mortgage	31	50	9	5	3	1	0	1
Owned outright	45	8	18	11	9	1	2	6
Financial stress								
A great deal of stress	32	46	11	5	2	2	0	2
Some stress	41	32	11	8	4	1	1	2
Not much stress	37	24	14	10	7	1	3	4
No stress at all	35	11	18	16	5	1	5	9

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

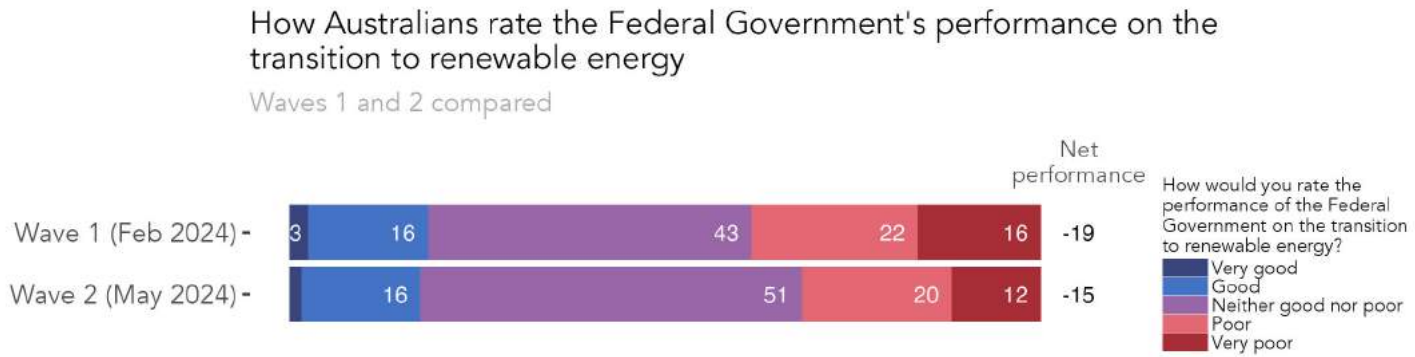

Figure 12: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, waves 1 and 2 compared.

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

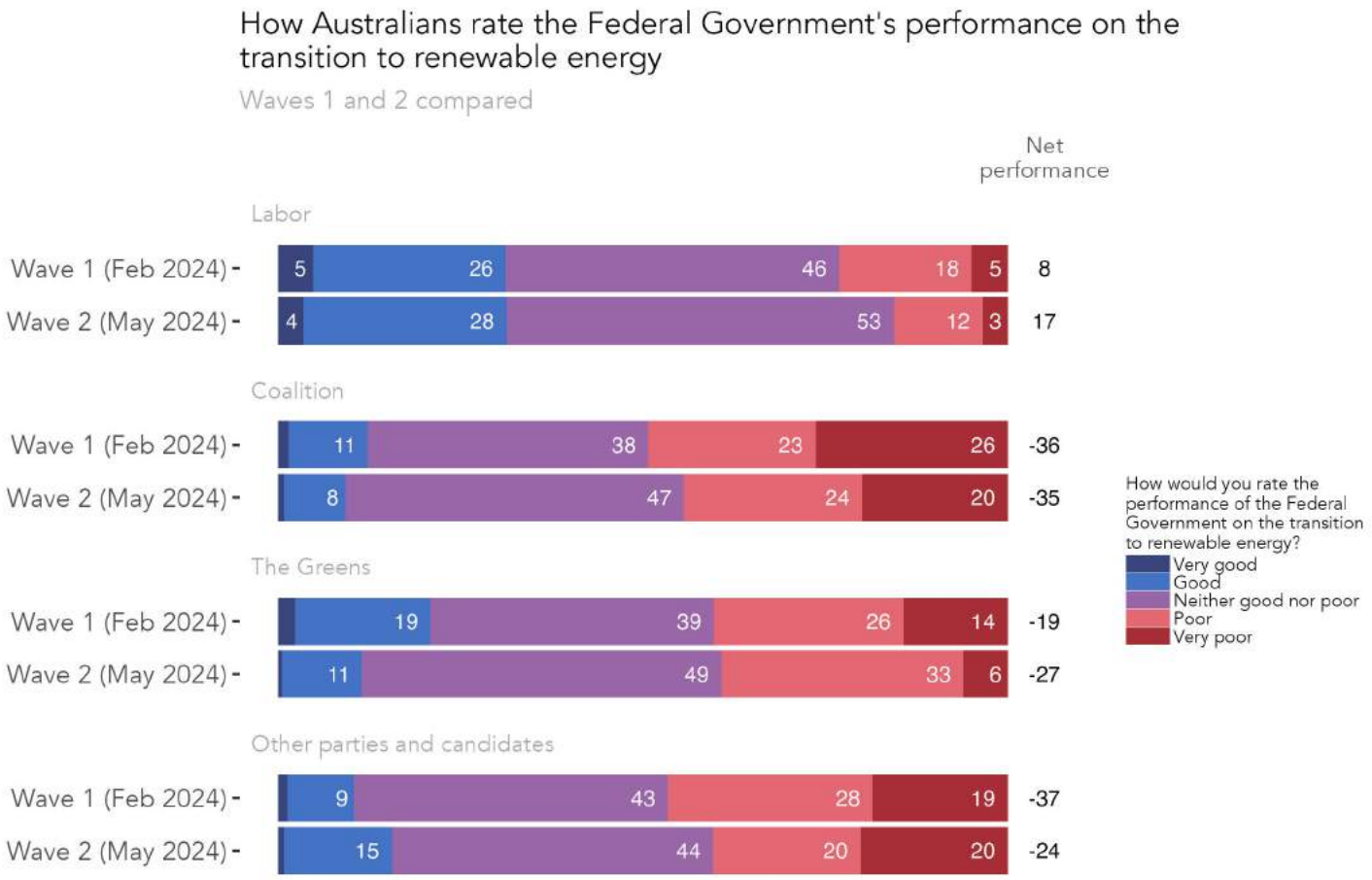

Figure 13: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

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

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	26	46	18	5	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	28	53	12	3	17
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	11	38	23	26	-36
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	8	47	24	20	-35
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	19	39	26	14	-19
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	11	49	33	6	-27
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	9	43	28	19	-37
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	15	44	20	20	-24

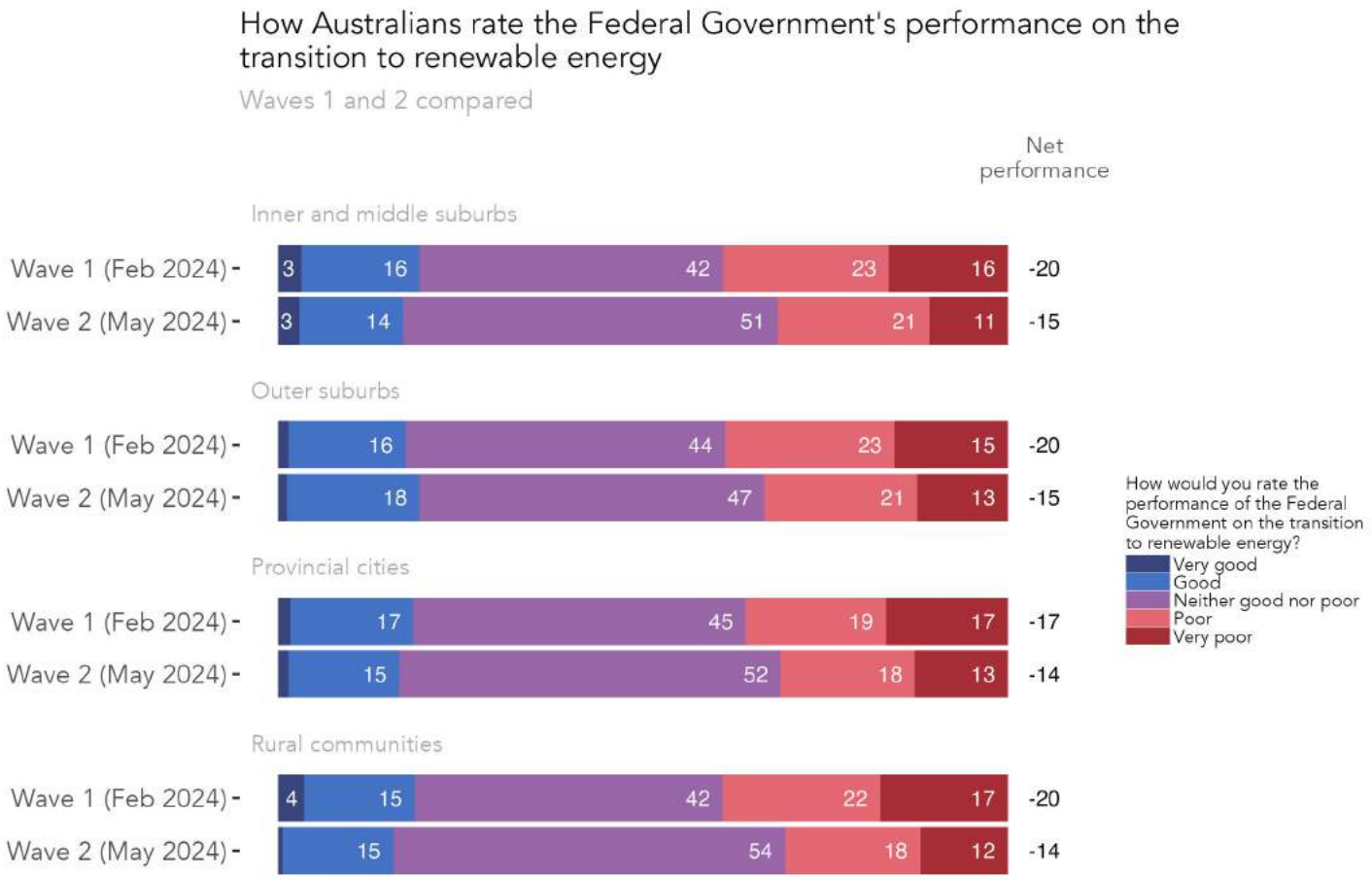

Figure 14: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

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

Wave	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	16	42	23	16	-20
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	14	51	21	11	-15
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	16	44	23	15	-20
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	18	47	21	13	-15
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	17	45	19	17	-17
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	15	52	18	13	-14
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	4	15	42	22	17	-20
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	15	54	18	12	-14

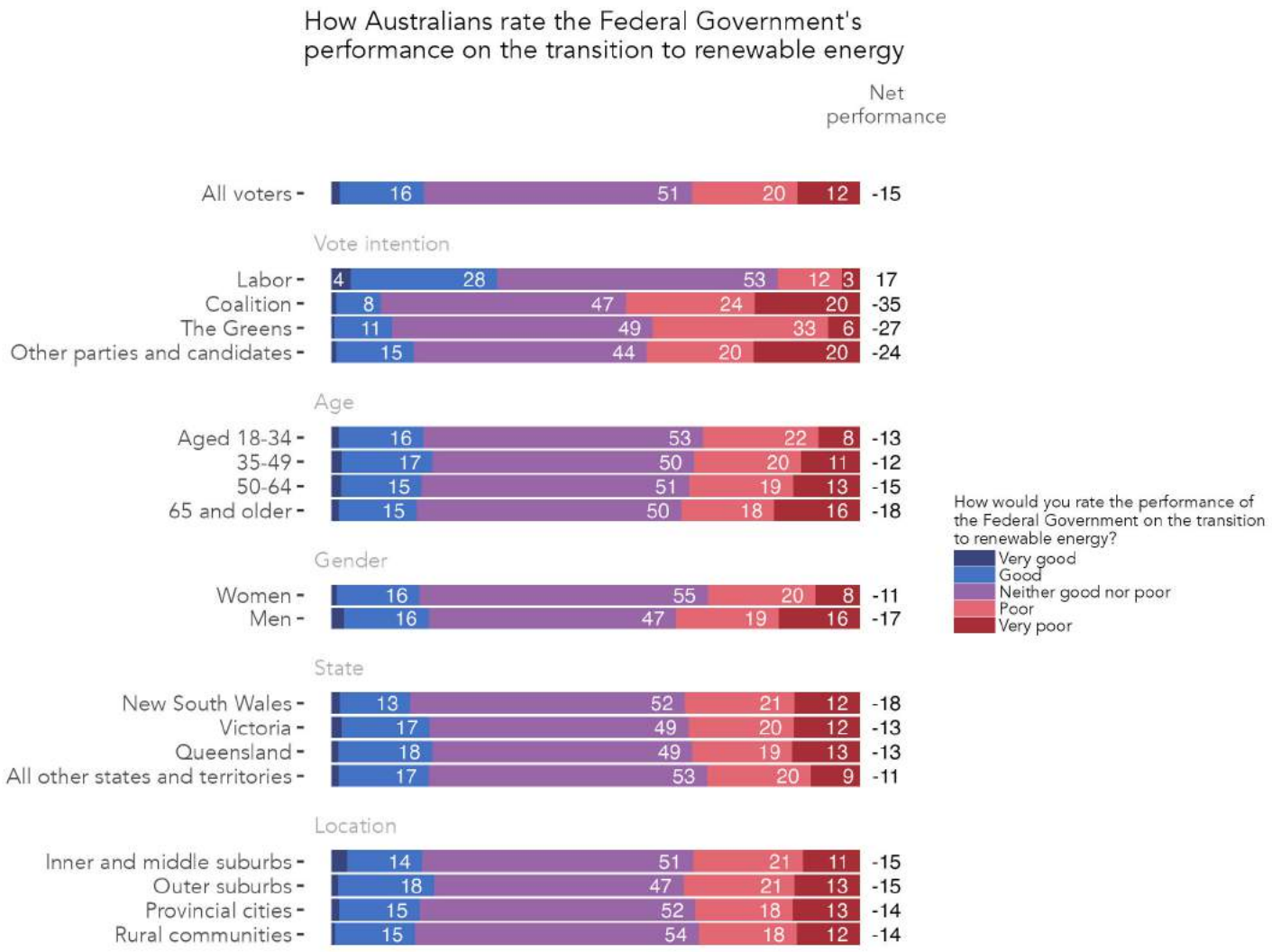

Figure 15: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who rate the performance as 'good' (total share that rate it as good, minus the total share that rate it as poor).

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

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
All voters	1	16	51	20	12	-15
Vote intention						
Labor	4	28	53	12	3	17
Coalition	1	8	47	24	20	-35
The Greens	1	11	49	33	6	-27
Other parties and candidates	1	15	44	20	20	-24
Age						
Aged 18-34	1	16	53	22	8	-13
35-49	2	17	50	20	11	-12
50-64	2	15	51	19	13	-15
65 and older	1	15	50	18	16	-18
Gender						
Women	1	16	55	20	8	-11
Men	2	16	47	19	16	-17
State						
New South Wales	2	13	52	21	12	-18
Victoria	2	17	49	20	12	-13
Queensland	1	18	49	19	13	-13
All other states and territories	1	17	53	20	9	-11
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	3	14	51	21	11	-15
Outer suburbs	1	18	47	21	13	-15
Provincial cities	2	15	52	18	13	-14
Rural communities	1	15	54	18	12	-14

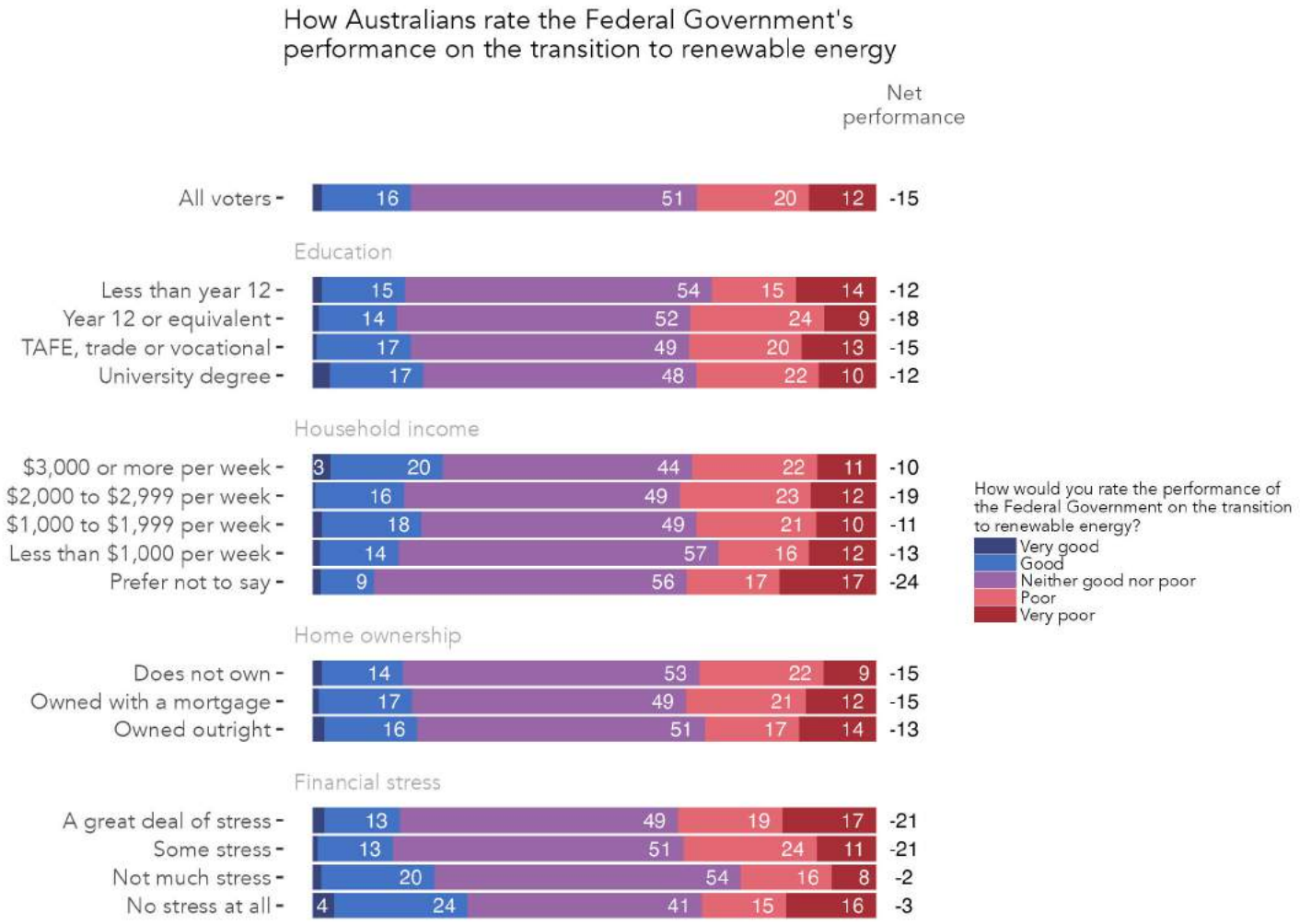

Figure 16: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who rate the performance as 'good' (total share that rate it as good, minus the total share that rate it as poor).

Table 15: How Australians rate the Federal Government's performance on the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Net performance
All voters	1	16	51	20	12	-15
Education						
Less than year 12	2	15	54	15	14	-12
Year 12 or equivalent	1	14	52	24	9	-18
TAFE, trade or vocational	1	17	49	20	13	-15
University degree	3	17	48	22	10	-12
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	3	20	44	22	11	-10
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	0	16	49	23	12	-19
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	2	18	49	21	10	-11
Less than $1,000 per week	1	14	57	16	12	-13
Prefer not to say	1	9	56	17	17	-24
Home ownership						
Does not own	2	14	53	22	9	-15
Owned with a mortgage	1	17	49	21	12	-15
Owned outright	2	16	51	17	14	-13
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	2	13	49	19	17	-21
Some stress	1	13	51	24	11	-21
Not much stress	2	20	54	16	8	-2
No stress at all	4	24	41	15	16	-3

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

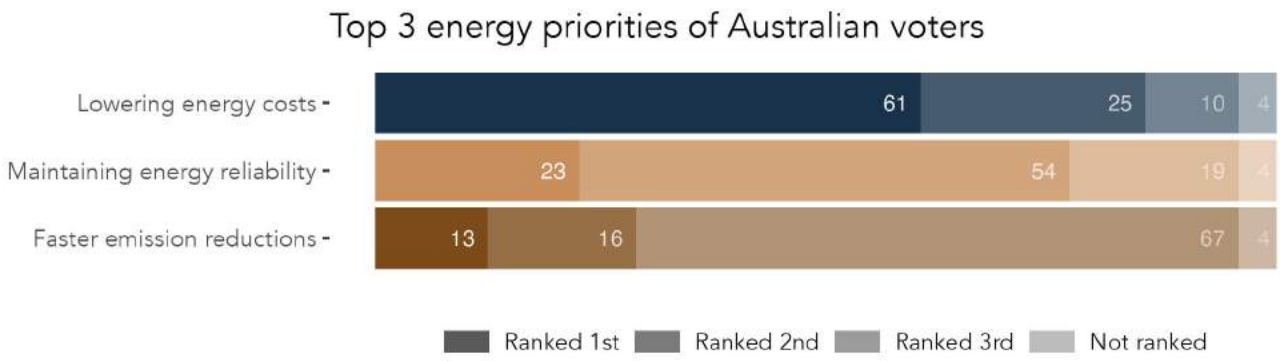

Figure 17: The energy priorities of Australian voters. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first. Note: rows sum to 96 per cent, with four per cent answering that they were either not sure or did not rank any of these as their energy priority.

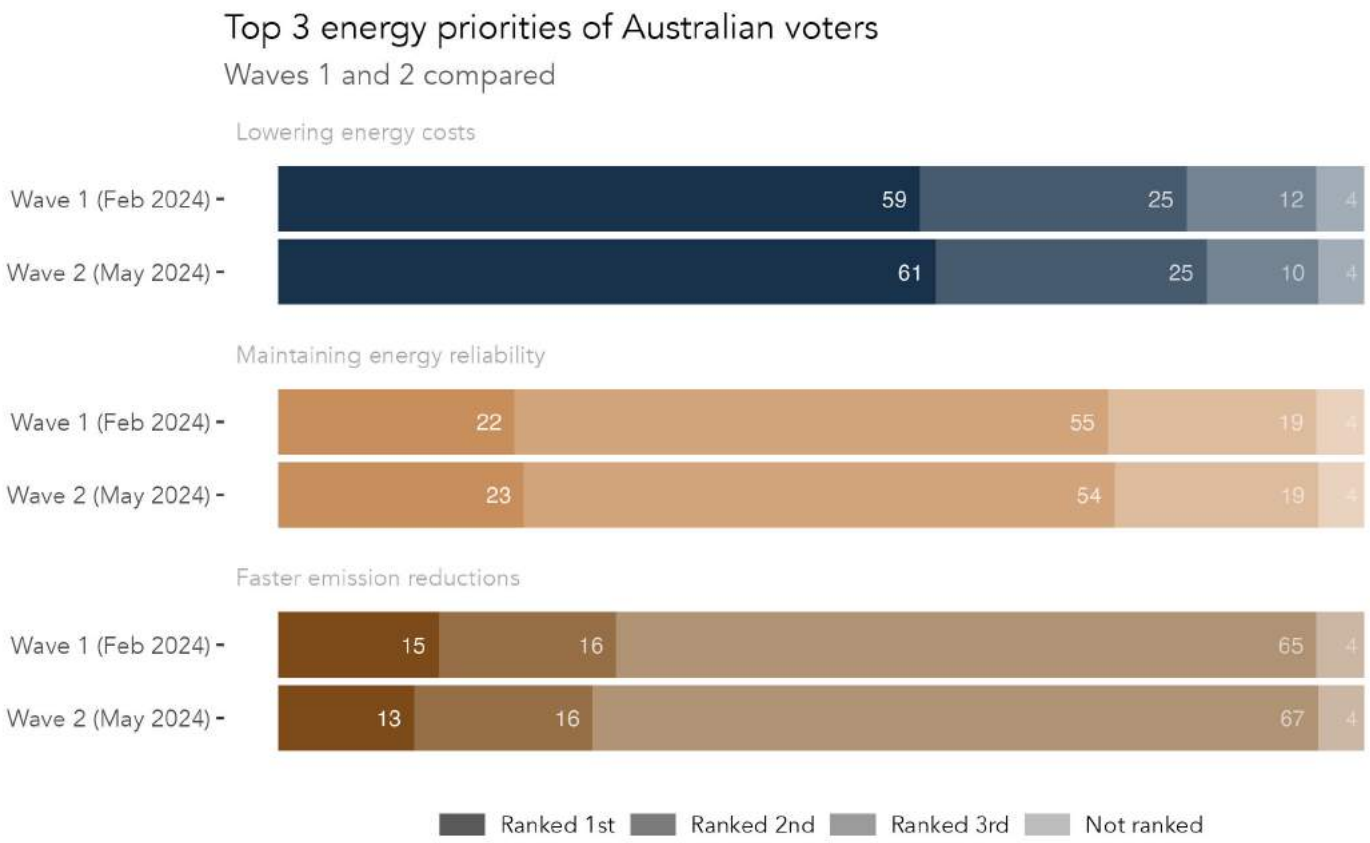

Figure 18: The energy priorities of Australian voters. Each respondent was asked to rank three different priorities, with the most important ranked first.

Faster emission reductions

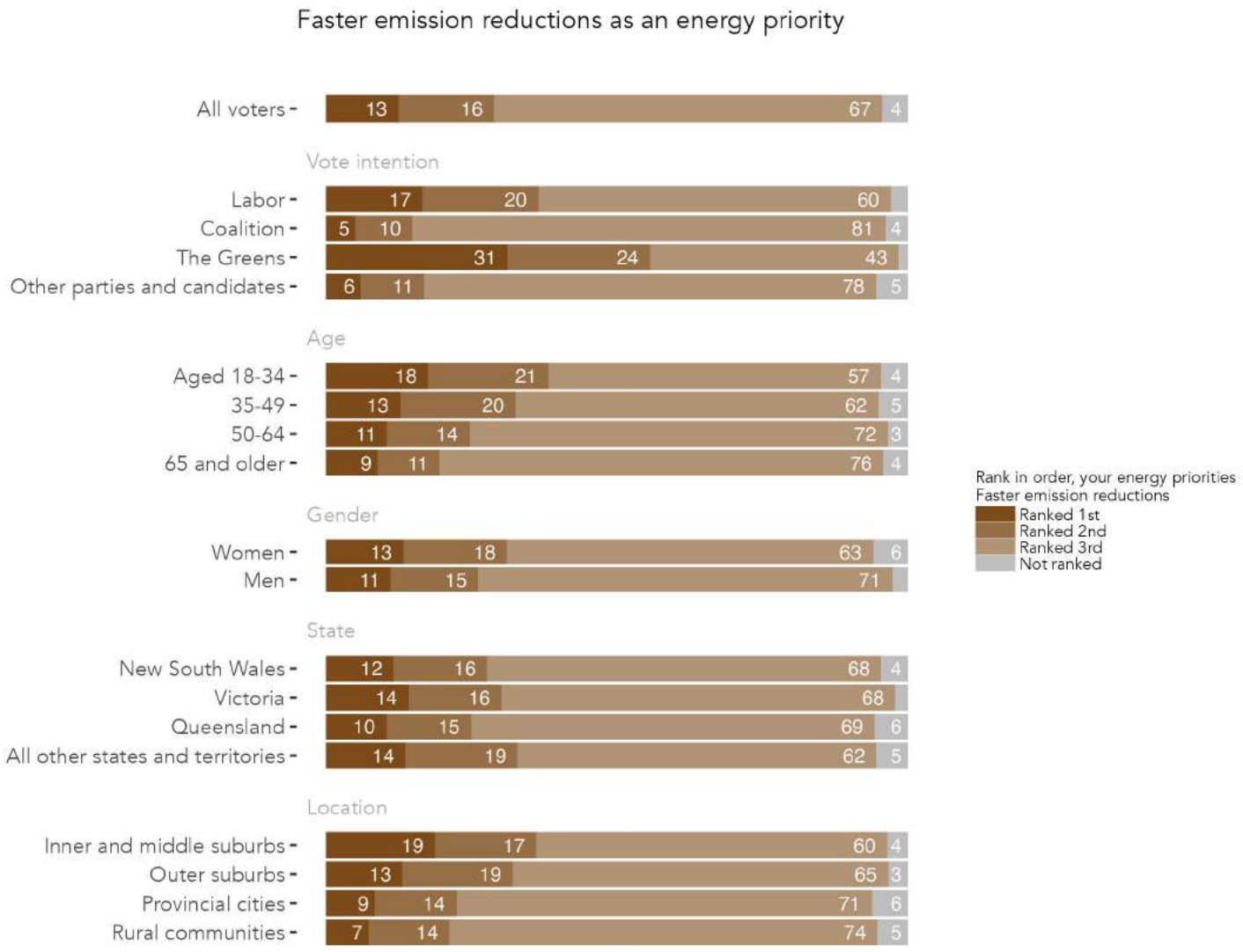

Figure 19: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 16: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	13	16	67	4
Vote intention				
Labor	17	20	60	3
Coalition	5	10	81	4
The Greens	31	24	43	2
Other parties and candidates	6	11	78	5
Age				
Aged 18-34	18	21	57	4
35-49	13	20	62	5
50-64	11	14	72	3
65 and older	9	11	76	4
Gender				
Women	13	18	63	6
Men	11	15	71	3
State				
New South Wales	12	16	68	4
Victoria	14	16	68	2
Queensland	10	15	69	6
All other states and territories	14	19	62	5
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	19	17	60	4
Outer suburbs	13	19	65	3
Provincial cities	9	14	71	6
Rural communities	7	14	74	5

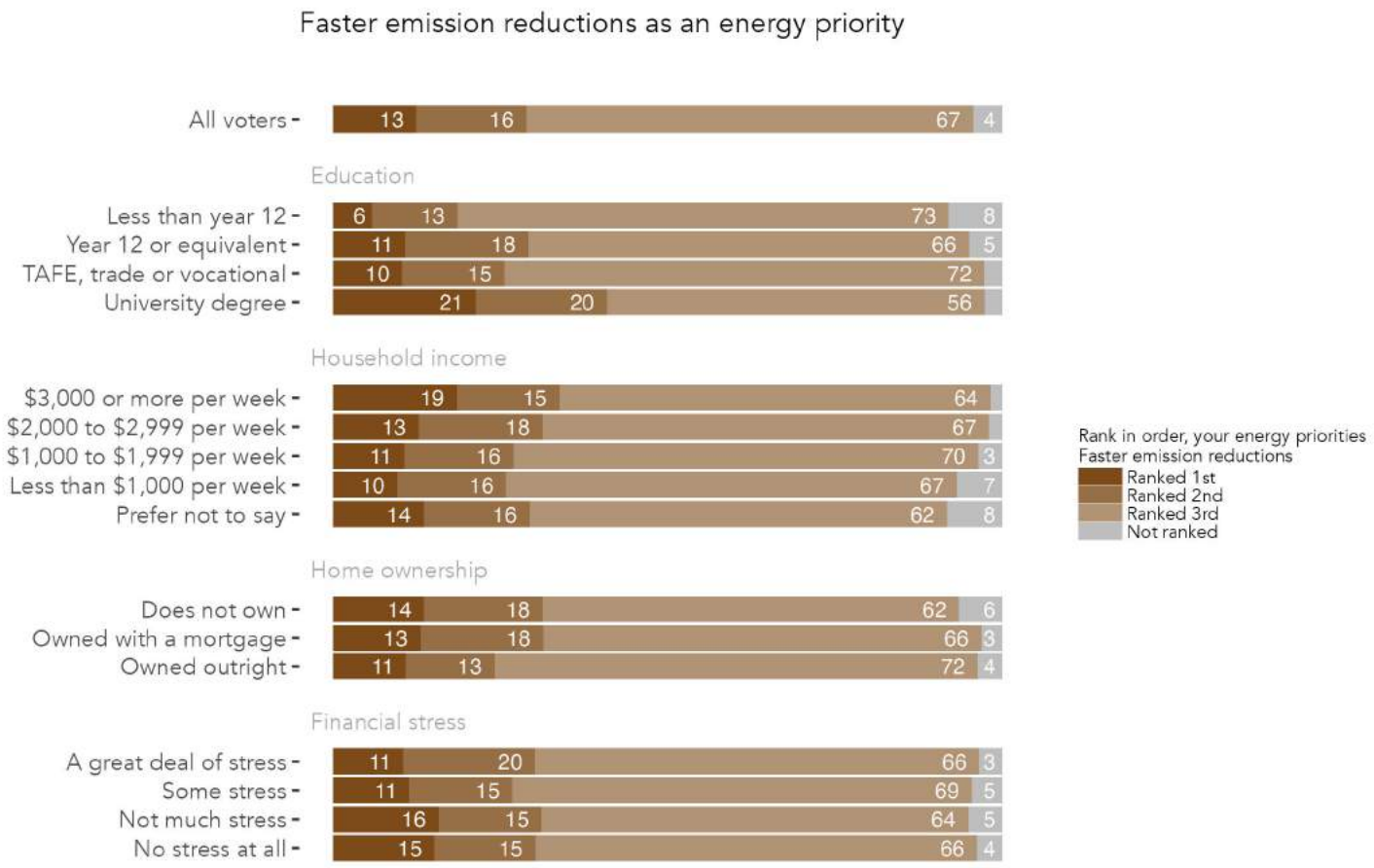

Figure 20: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 17: Faster emission reductions as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	13	16	67	4
Education				
Less than year 12	6	13	73	8
Year 12 or equivalent	11	18	66	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	15	72	3
University degree	21	20	56	3
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	19	15	64	2
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	13	18	67	2
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	11	16	70	3
Less than $1,000 per week	10	16	67	7
Prefer not to say	14	16	62	8
Home ownership				
Does not own	14	18	62	6
Owned with a mortgage	13	18	66	3
Owned outright	11	13	72	4
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	11	20	66	3
Some stress	11	15	69	5
Not much stress	16	15	64	5
No stress at all	15	15	66	4

Maintaining energy reliability

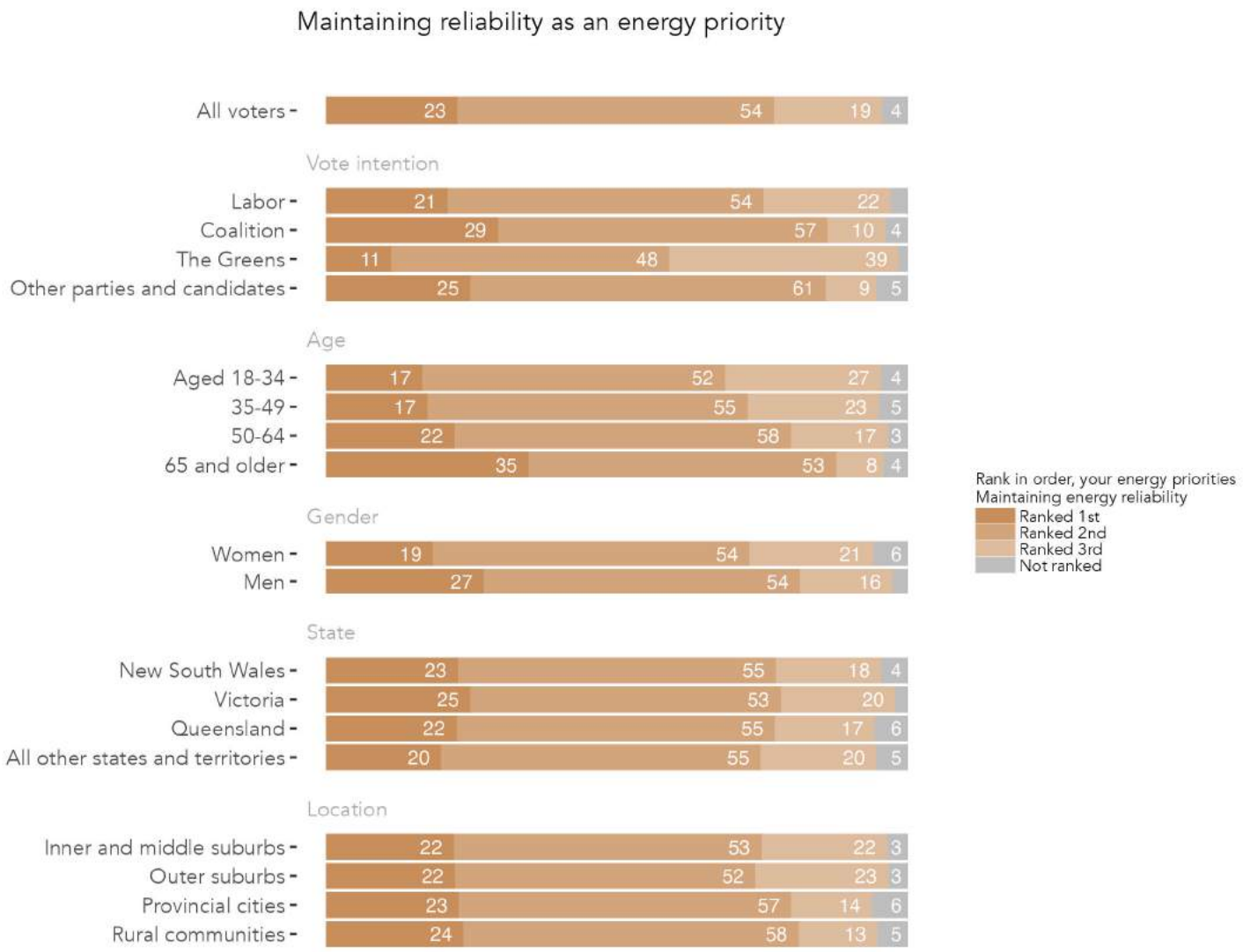

Figure 21: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 18: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	23	54	19	4
Vote intention				
Labor	21	54	22	3
Coalition	29	57	10	4
The Greens	11	48	39	2
Other parties and candidates	25	61	9	5
Age				
Aged 18-34	17	52	27	4
35-49	17	55	23	5
50-64	22	58	17	3
65 and older	35	53	8	4
Gender				
Women	19	54	21	6
Men	27	54	16	3
State				
New South Wales	23	55	18	4
Victoria	25	53	20	2
Queensland	22	55	17	6
All other states and territories	20	55	20	5
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	22	53	22	3
Outer suburbs	22	52	23	3
Provincial cities	23	57	14	6
Rural communities	24	58	13	5

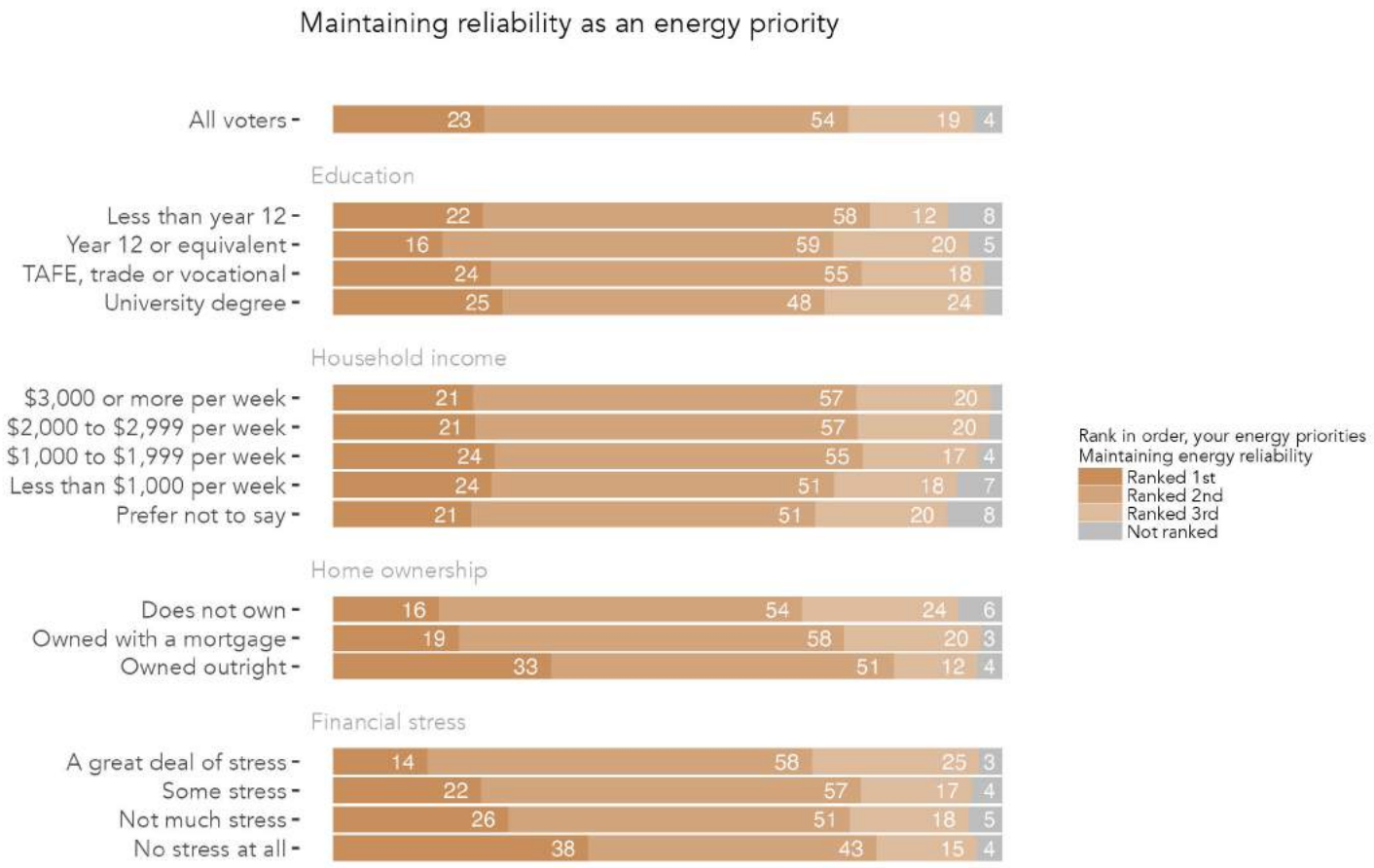

Figure 22: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 19: Maintaining reliability as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	23	54	19	4
Education				
Less than year 12	22	58	12	8
Year 12 or equivalent	16	59	20	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	24	55	18	3
University degree	25	48	24	3
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	21	57	20	2
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	21	57	20	2
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	24	55	17	4
Less than $1,000 per week	24	51	18	7
Prefer not to say	21	51	20	8
Home ownership				
Does not own	16	54	24	6
Owned with a mortgage	19	58	20	3
Owned outright	33	51	12	4
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	14	58	25	3
Some stress	22	57	17	4
Not much stress	26	51	18	5
No stress at all	38	43	15	4

Lowering energy costs

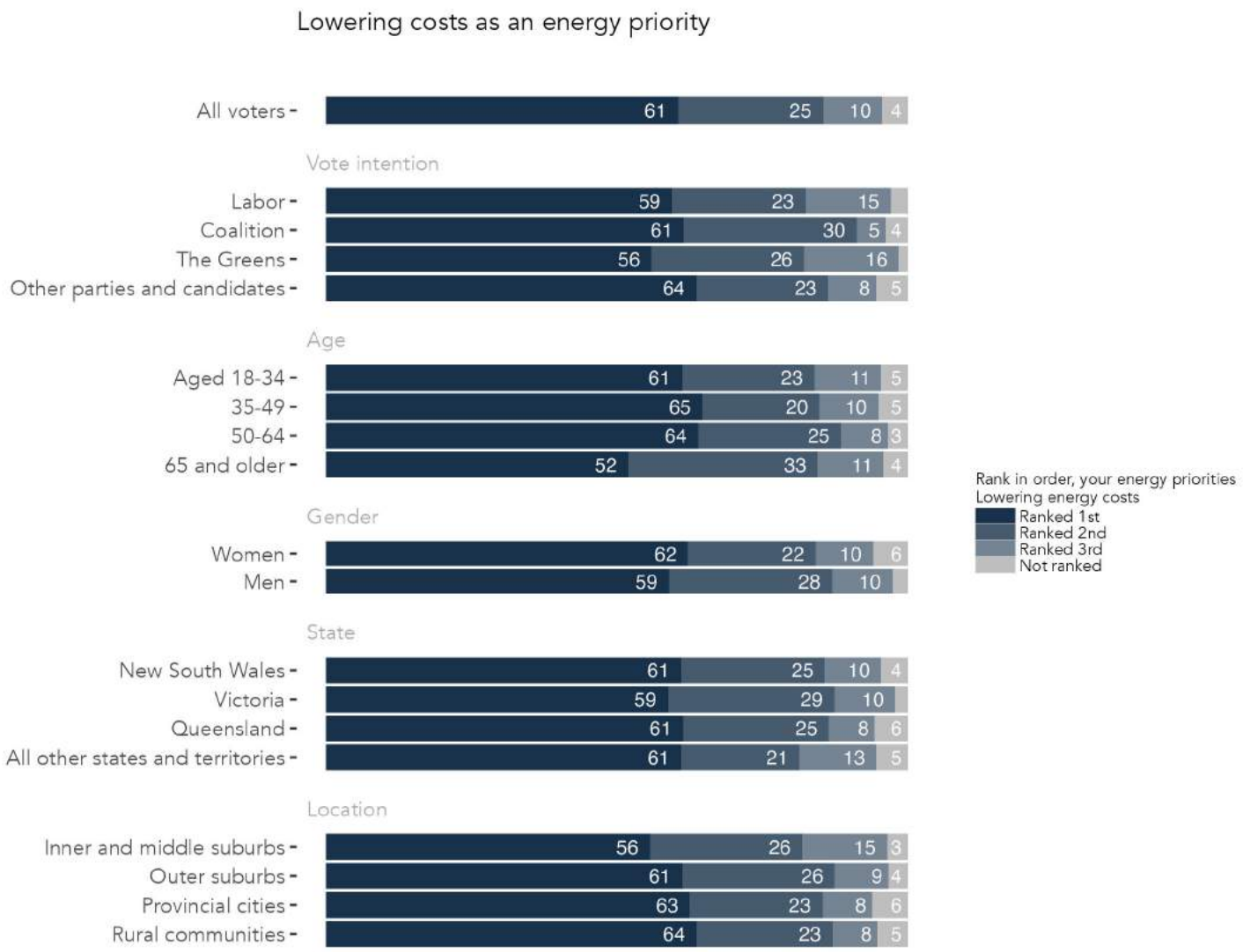

Figure 23: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 20: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	61	25	10	4
Vote intention				
Labor	59	23	15	3
Coalition	61	30	5	4
The Greens	56	26	16	2
Other parties and candidates	64	23	8	5
Age				
Aged 18-34	61	23	11	5
35-49	65	20	10	5
50-64	64	25	8	3
65 and older	52	33	11	4
Gender				
Women	62	22	10	6
Men	59	28	10	3
State				
New South Wales	61	25	10	4
Victoria	59	29	10	2
Queensland	61	25	8	6
All other states and territories	61	21	13	5
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	56	26	15	3
Outer suburbs	61	26	9	4
Provincial cities	63	23	8	6
Rural communities	64	23	8	5

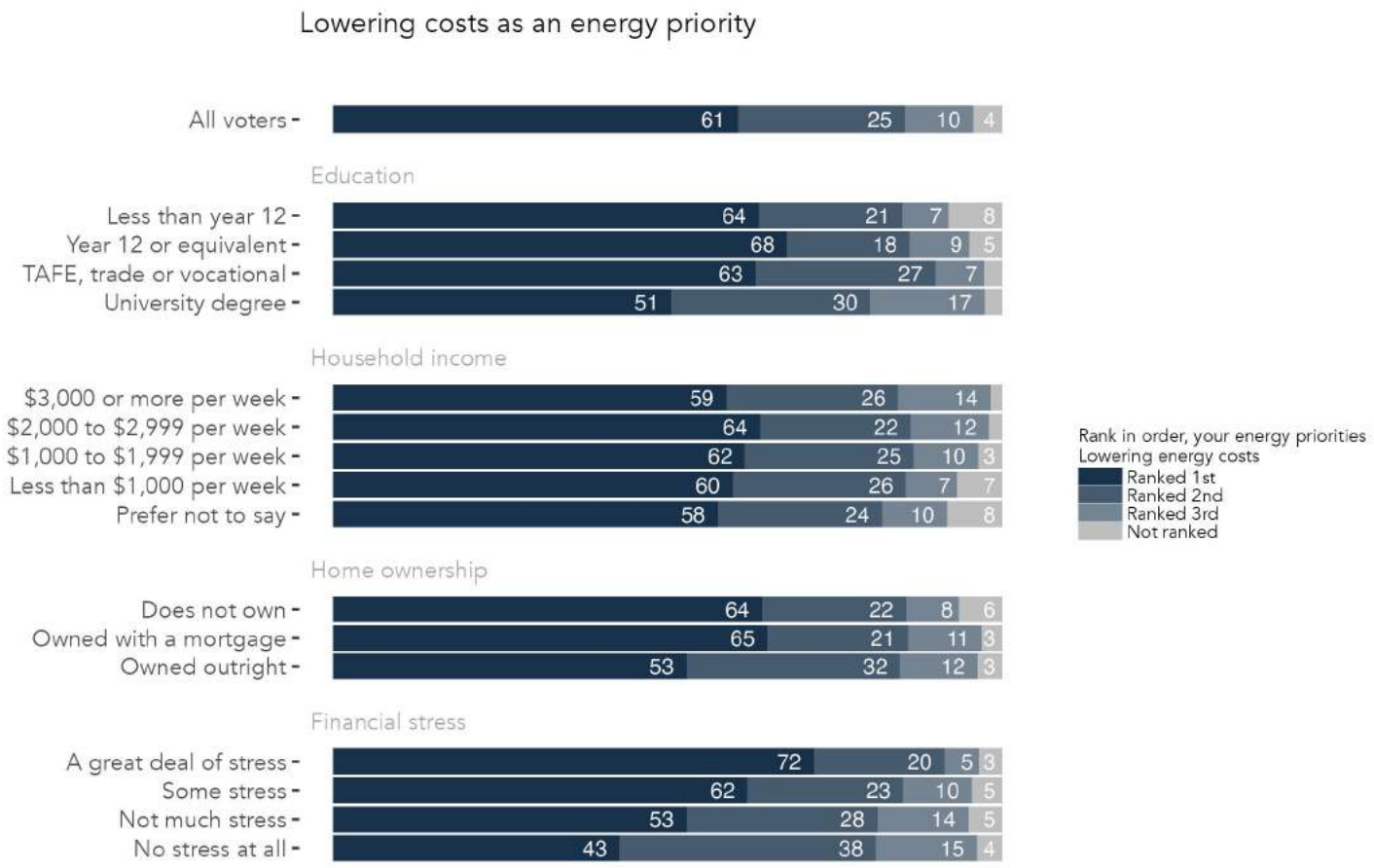

Figure 24: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 21: Lowering costs as an energy priority, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	61	25	10	4
Education				
Less than year 12	64	21	7	8
Year 12 or equivalent	68	18	9	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	63	27	7	3
University degree	51	30	17	2
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	59	26	14	1
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	64	22	12	2
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	62	25	10	3
Less than $1,000 per week	60	26	7	7
Prefer not to say	58	24	10	8
Home ownership				
Does not own	64	22	8	6
Owned with a mortgage	65	21	11	3
Owned outright	53	32	12	3
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	72	20	5	3
Some stress	62	23	10	5
Not much stress	53	28	14	5
No stress at all	43	38	15	4

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

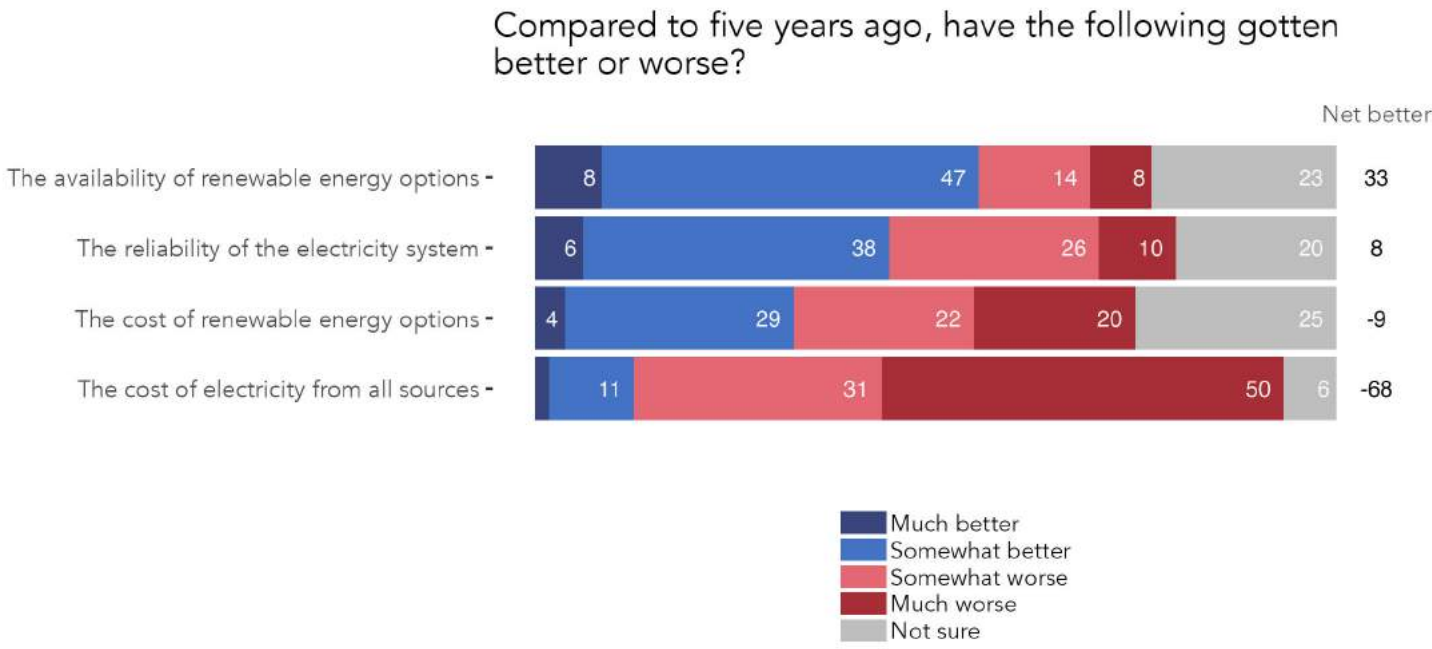

Figure 25: How Australians feel about the renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago.

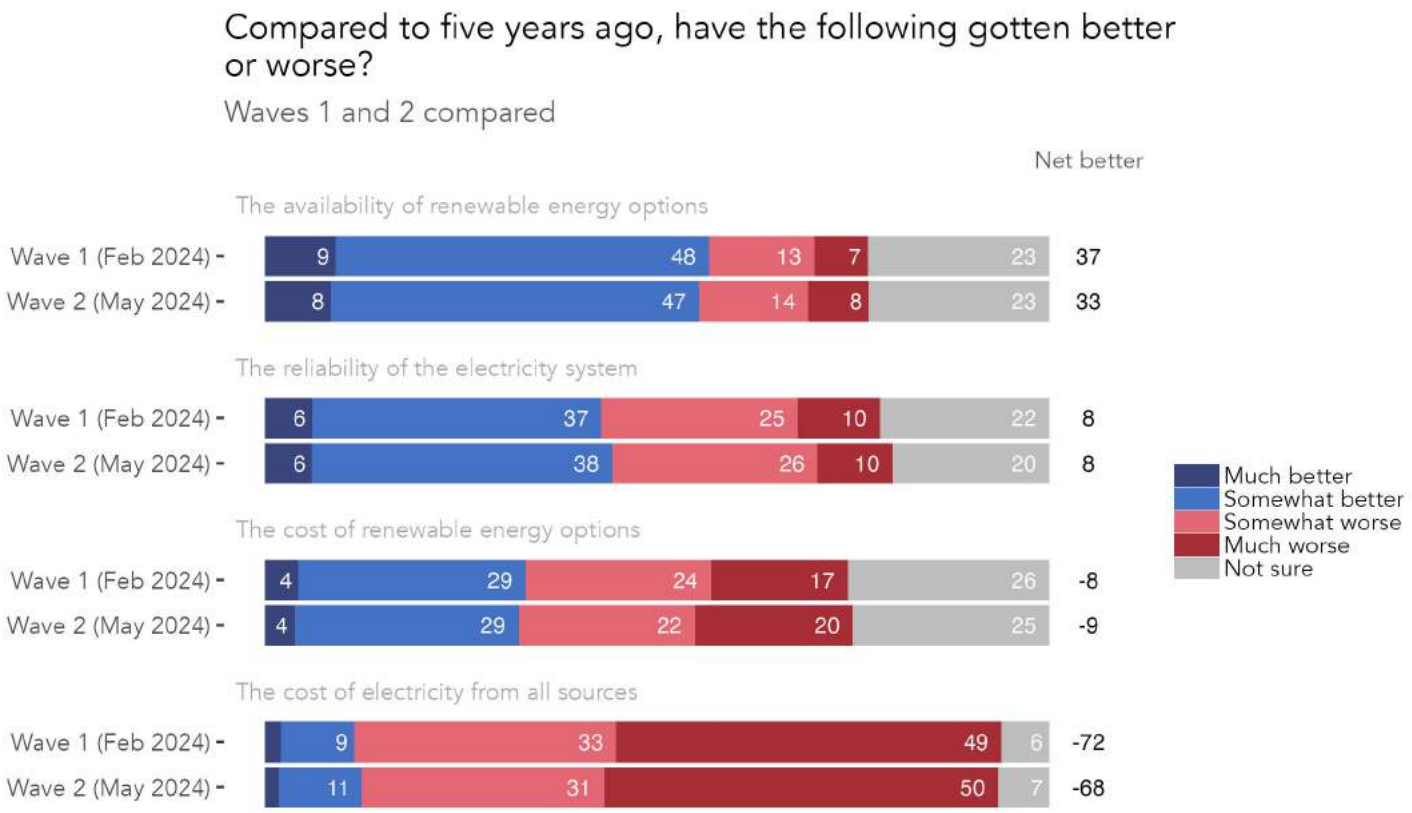

Figure 26: How Australians feel about the renewable energy options, and the cost and reliability of electricity, compared to five years ago, waves 1 and 2 compared.

The cost of electricity from all sources

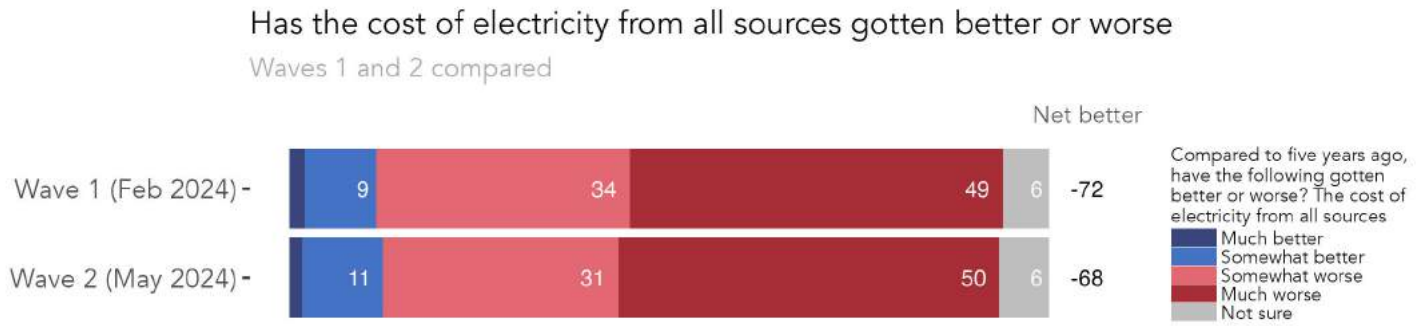

Figure 27: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 22: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	9	34	49	6	-72
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	11	31	50	6	-68

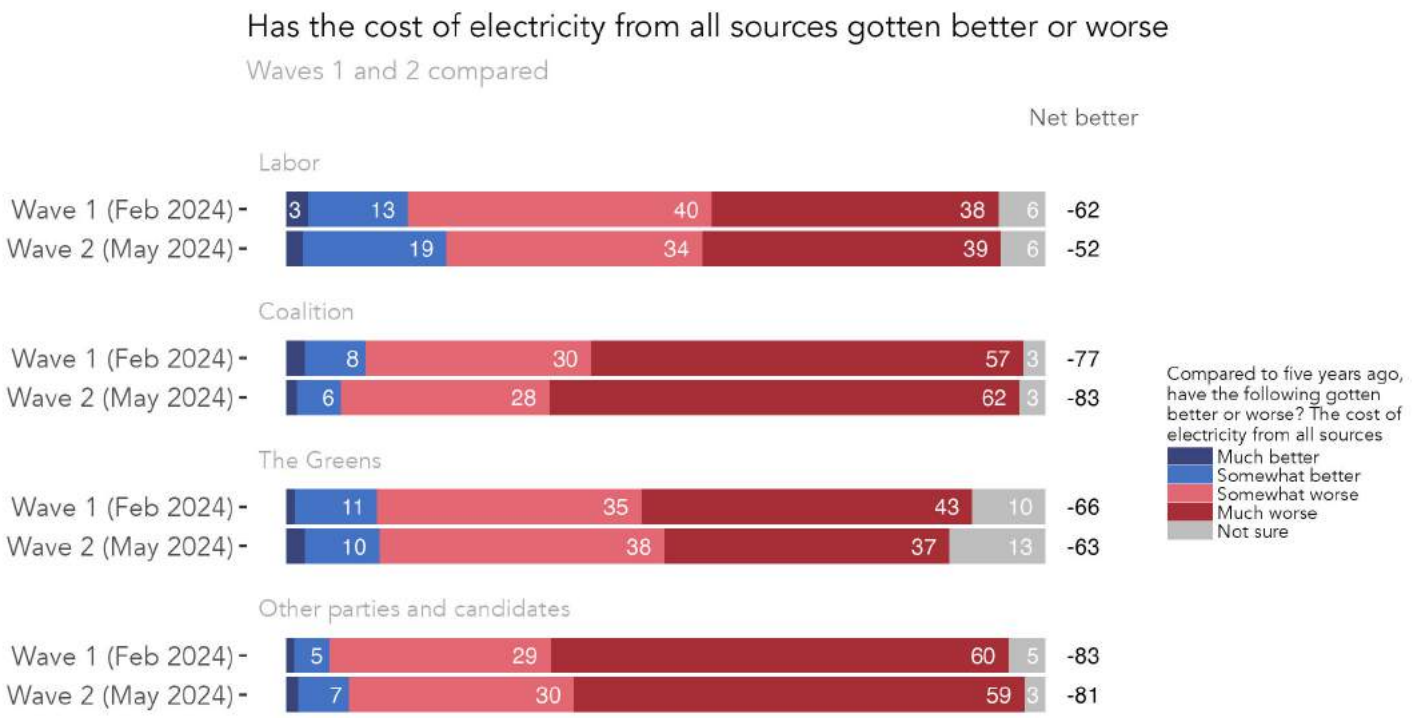

Figure 28: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 23: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, waves 1 and 2 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
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	8	30	57	3	-77
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	6	28	62	3	-83
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	11	35	43	10	-66
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	10	38	37	13	-63
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	5	29	60	5	-83
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	7	30	59	3	-81

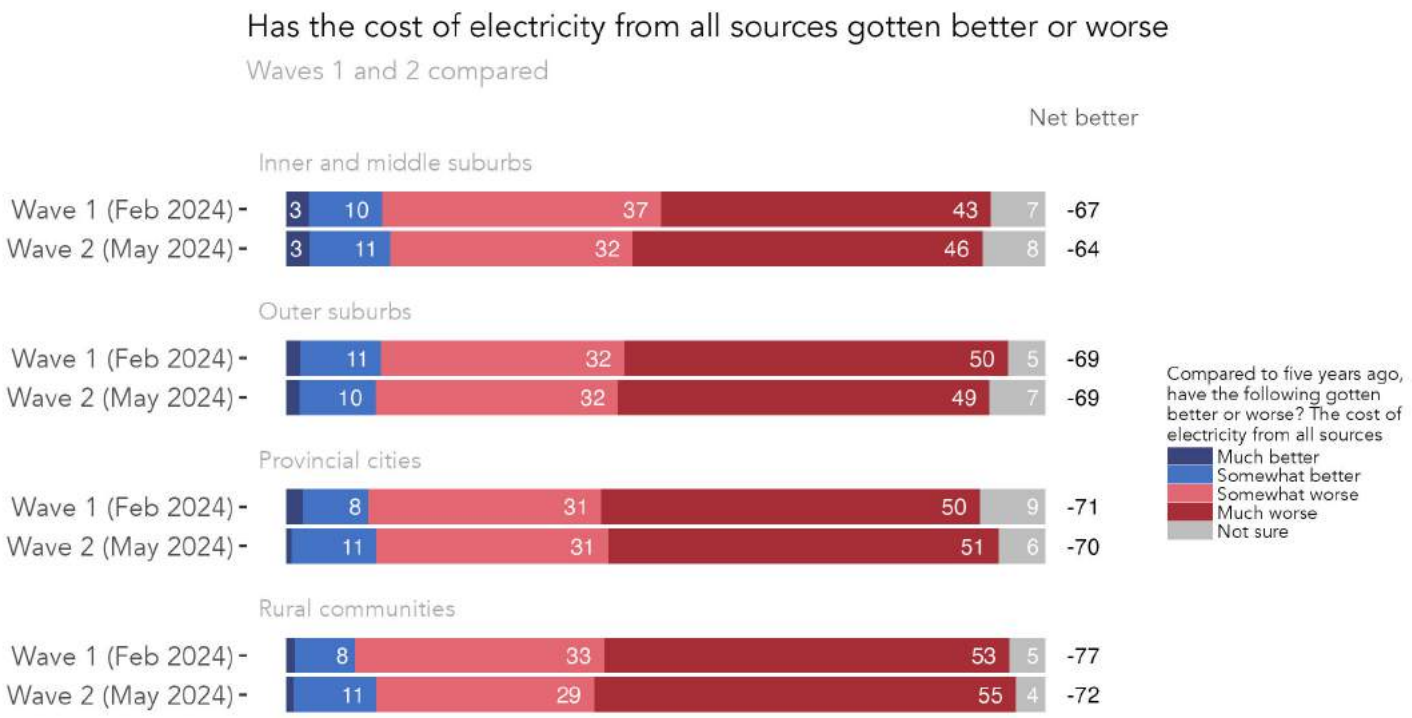

Figure 29: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

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

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	10	37	43	7	-67
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	11	32	46	8	-64
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	11	32	50	5	-69
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	10	32	49	7	-69
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	8	31	50	9	-71
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	11	31	51	6	-70
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	8	33	53	5	-77
Wave 2 (May 2024)	1	11	29	55	4	-72

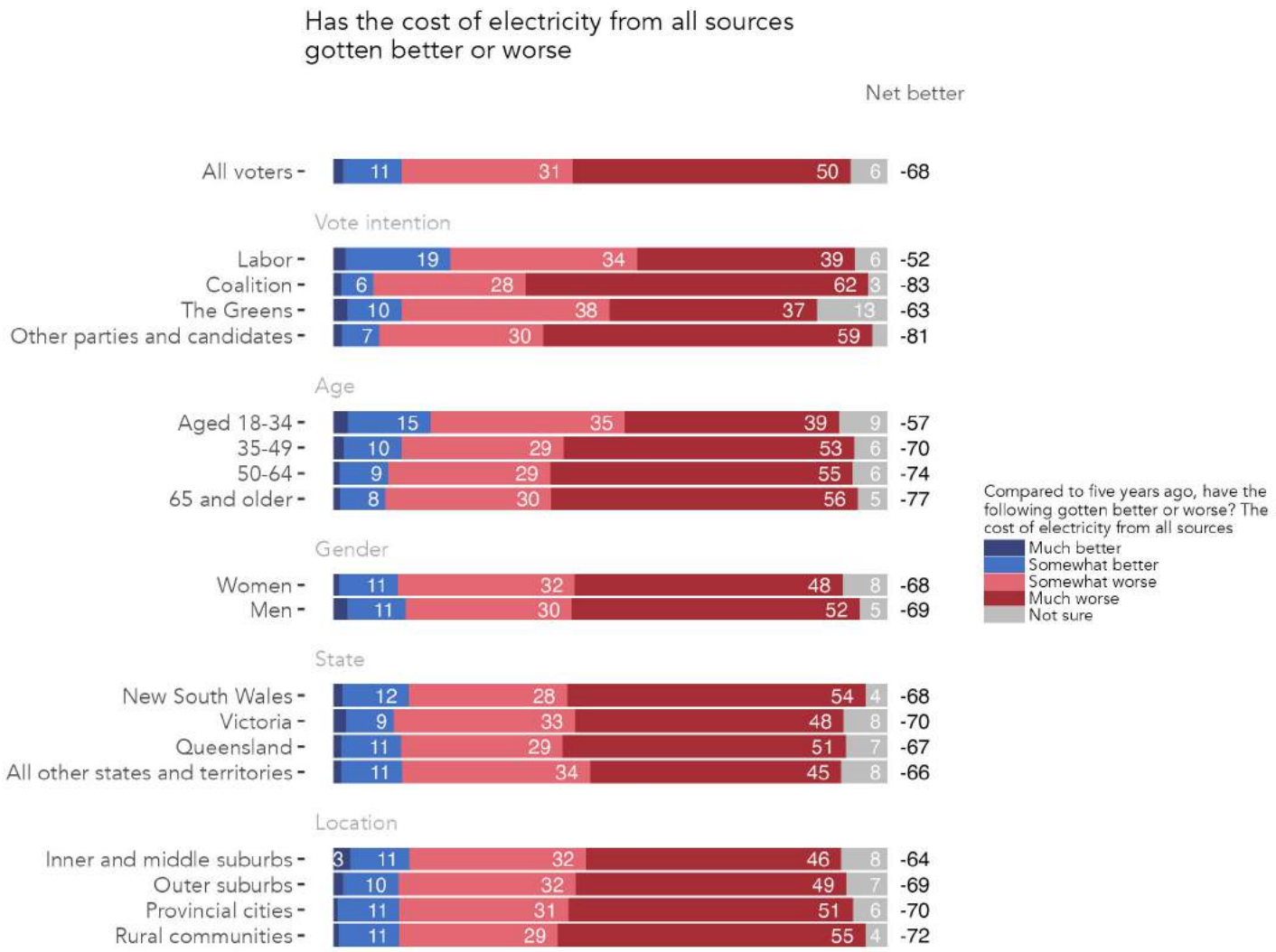

Figure 30: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse).

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

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	2	11	31	50	6	-68
Vote intention						
Labor	2	19	34	39	6	-52
Coalition	1	6	28	62	3	-83
The Greens	2	10	38	37	13	-63
Other parties and candidates	1	7	30	59	3	-81
Age						
Aged 18-34	2	15	35	39	9	-57
35-49	2	10	29	53	6	-70
50-64	1	9	29	55	6	-74
65 and older	1	8	30	56	5	-77
Gender						
Women	1	11	32	48	8	-68
Men	2	11	30	52	5	-69
State						
New South Wales	2	12	28	54	4	-68
Victoria	2	9	33	48	8	-70
Queensland	2	11	29	51	7	-67
All other states and territories	2	11	34	45	8	-66
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	3	11	32	46	8	-64
Outer suburbs	2	10	32	49	7	-69
Provincial cities	1	11	31	51	6	-70
Rural communities	1	11	29	55	4	-72

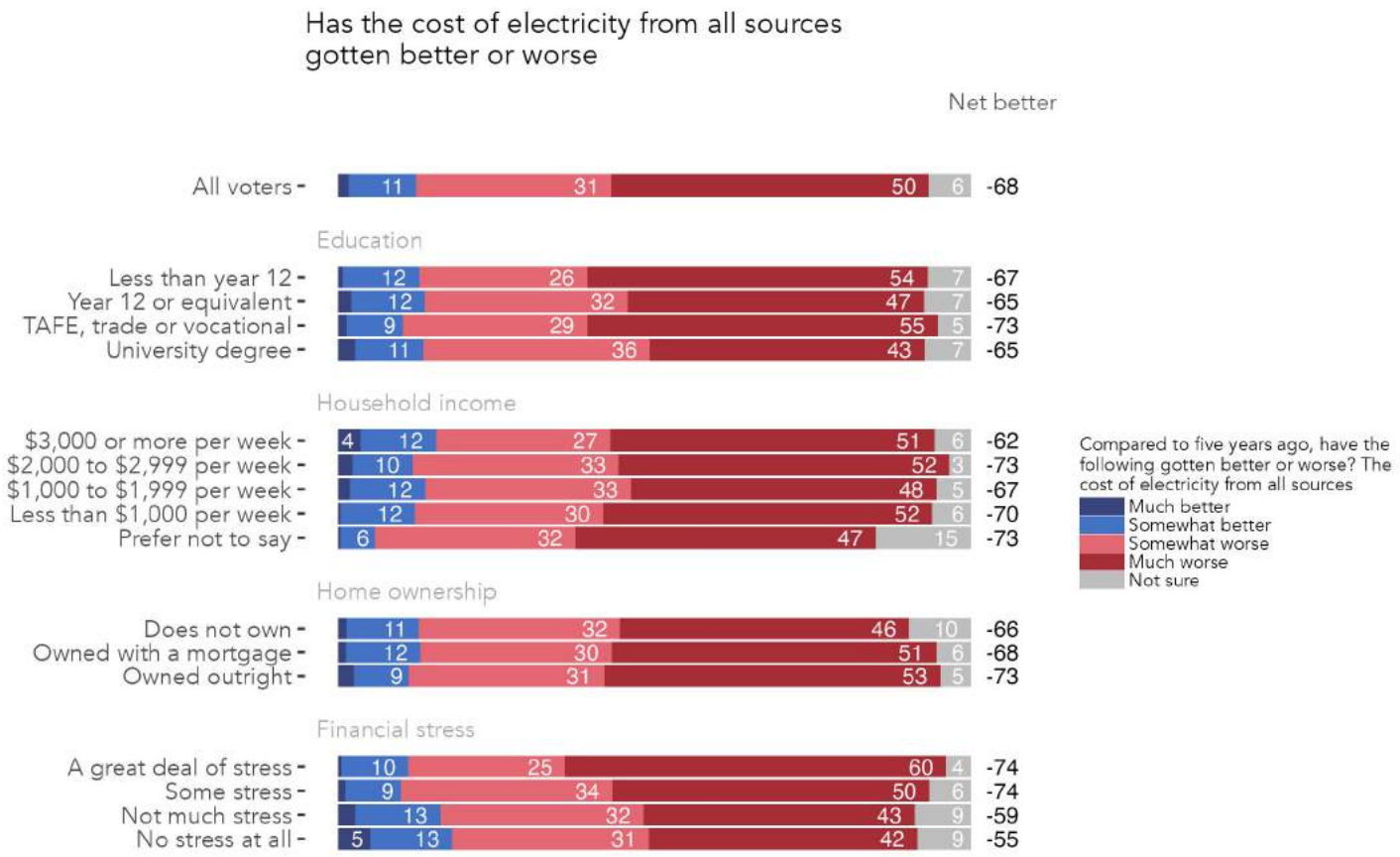

Figure 31: Has the cost of electricity from all sources gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse).

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

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	2	11	31	50	6	-68
Education						
Less than year 12	1	12	26	54	7	-67
Year 12 or equivalent	2	12	32	47	7	-65
TAFE, trade or vocational	2	9	29	55	5	-73
University degree	3	11	36	43	7	-65
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	4	12	27	51	6	-62
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	2	10	33	52	3	-73
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	2	12	33	48	5	-67
Less than $1,000 per week	0	12	30	52	6	-70
Prefer not to say	0	6	32	47	15	-73
Home ownership						
Does not own	1	11	32	46	10	-66
Owned with a mortgage	1	12	30	51	6	-68
Owned outright	2	9	31	53	5	-73
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	1	10	25	60	4	-74
Some stress	1	9	34	50	6	-74
Not much stress	3	13	32	43	9	-59
No stress at all	5	13	31	42	9	-55

The reliability of the electricity system

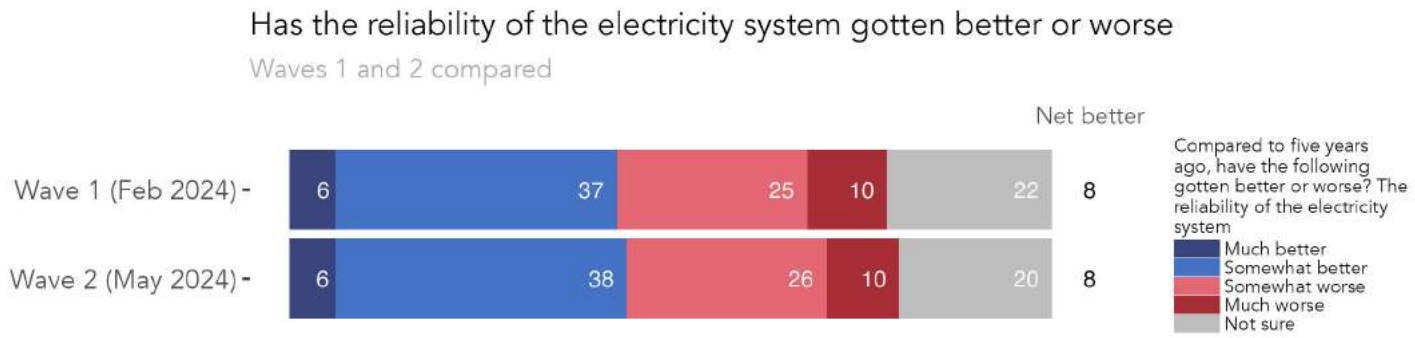

Figure 32: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, waves 1 and 2 compared.

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

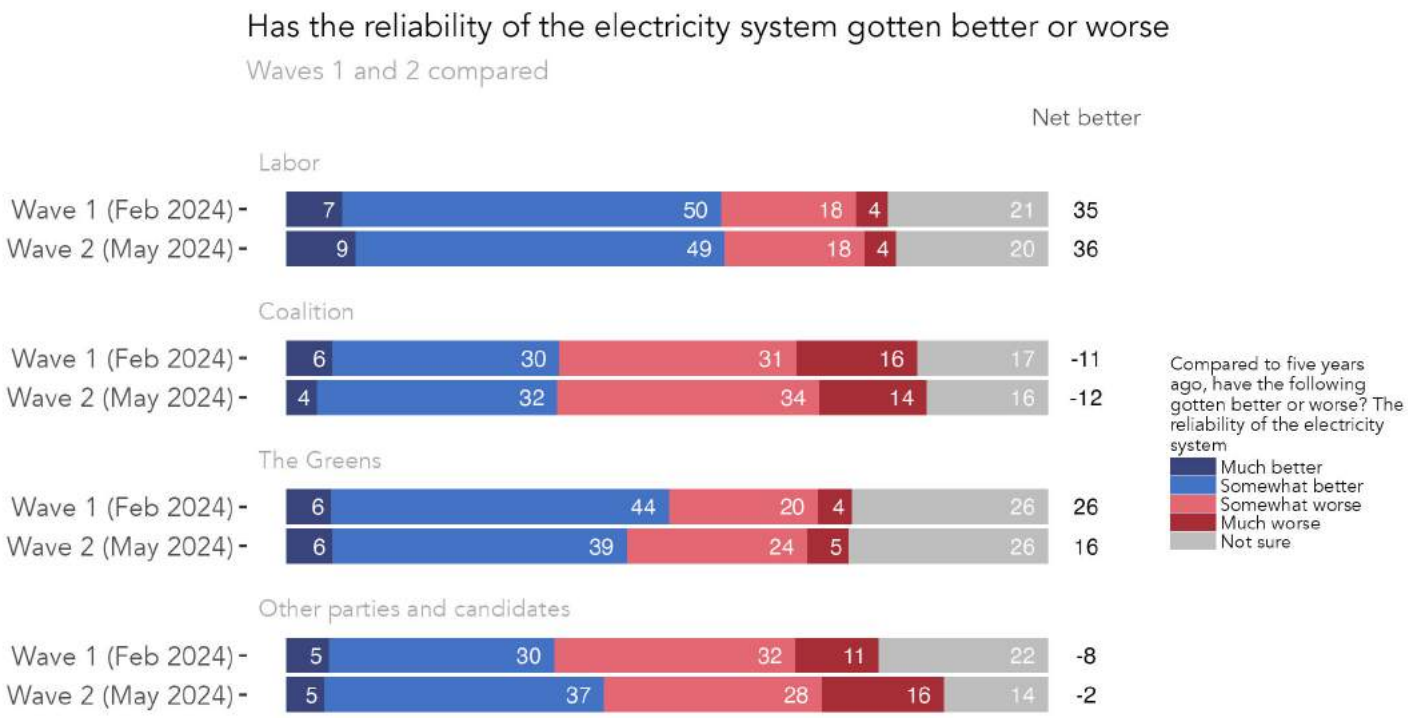

Figure 33: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 28: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, waves 1 and 2 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
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	30	31	16	17	-11
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	32	34	14	16	-12
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	44	20	4	26	26
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	39	24	5	26	16
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	30	32	11	22	-8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	37	28	16	14	-2

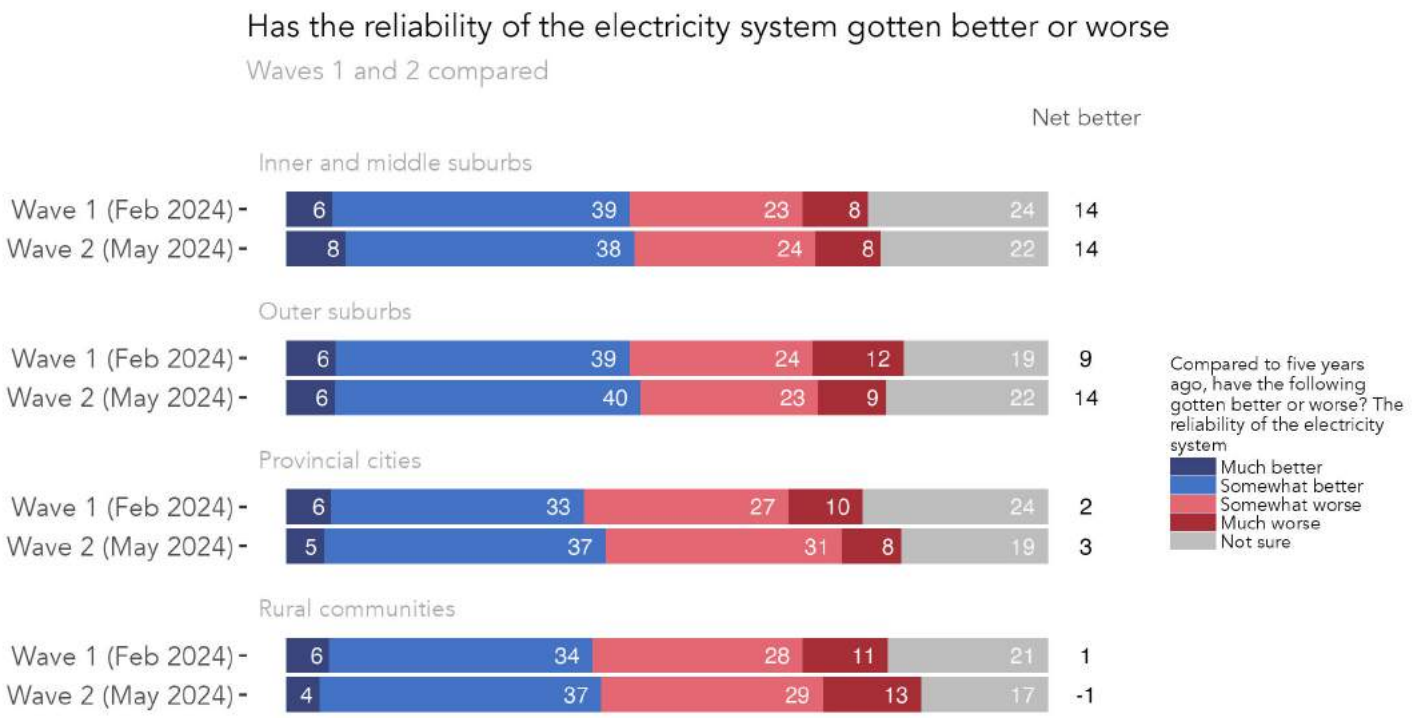

Figure 34: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 29: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by location, waves 1 and 2 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	8	24	14
Wave 2 (May 2024)	8	38	24	8	22	14
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	39	24	12	19	9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	40	23	9	22	14
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	33	27	10	24	2
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	37	31	8	19	3
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	34	28	11	21	1
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	37	29	13	17	-1

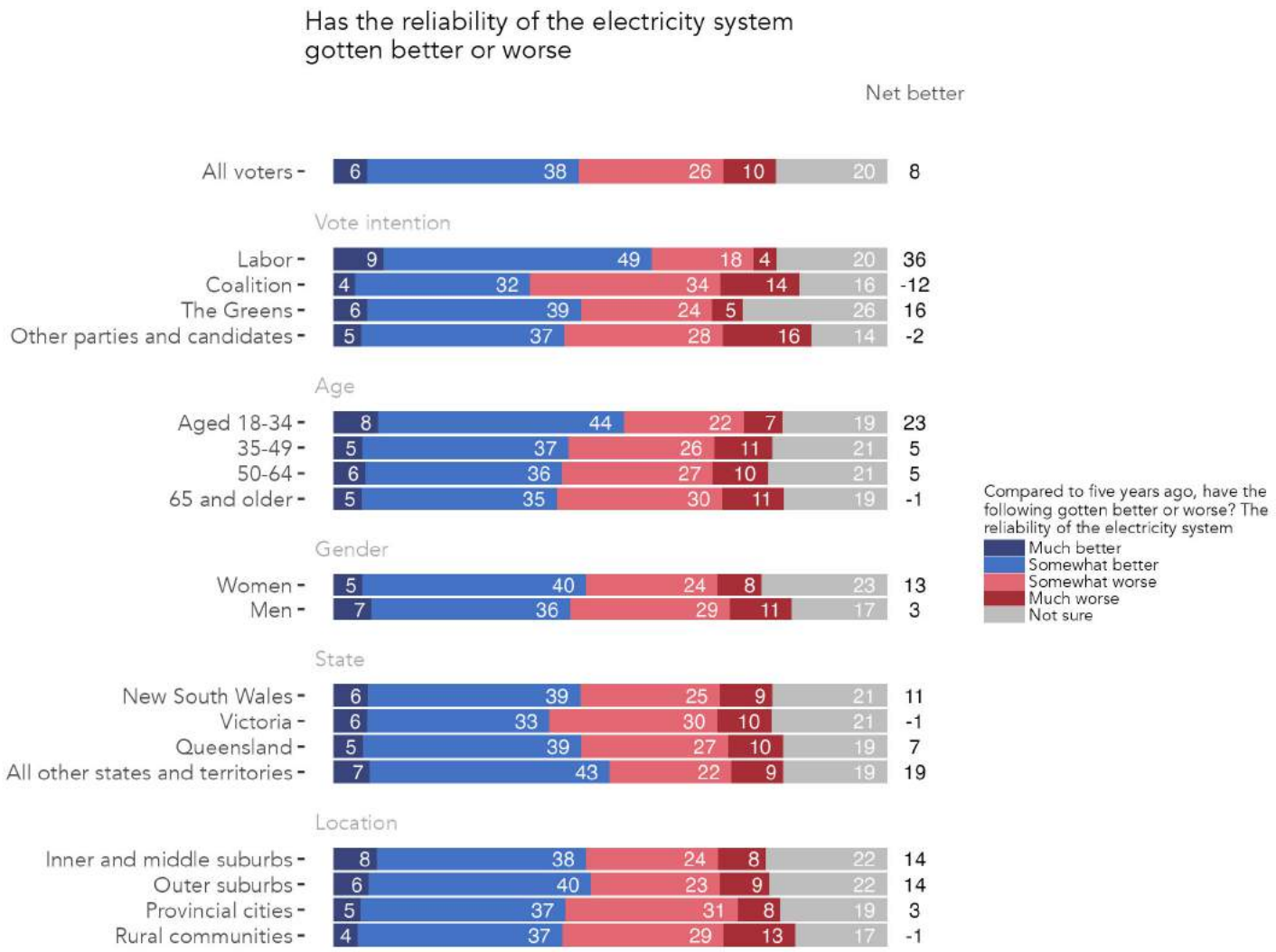

Figure 35: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse).

Table 30: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	6	38	26	10	20	8
Vote intention						
Labor	9	49	18	4	20	36
Coalition	4	32	34	14	16	-12
The Greens	6	39	24	5	26	16
Other parties and candidates	5	37	28	16	14	-2
Age						
Aged 18-34	8	44	22	7	19	23
35-49	5	37	26	11	21	5
50-64	6	36	27	10	21	5
65 and older	5	35	30	11	19	-1
Gender						
Women	5	40	24	8	23	13
Men	7	36	29	11	17	3
State						
New South Wales	6	39	25	9	21	11
Victoria	6	33	30	10	21	-1
Queensland	5	39	27	10	19	7
All other states and territories	7	43	22	9	19	19
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	8	38	24	8	22	14
Outer suburbs	6	40	23	9	22	14
Provincial cities	5	37	31	8	19	3
Rural communities	4	37	29	13	17	-1

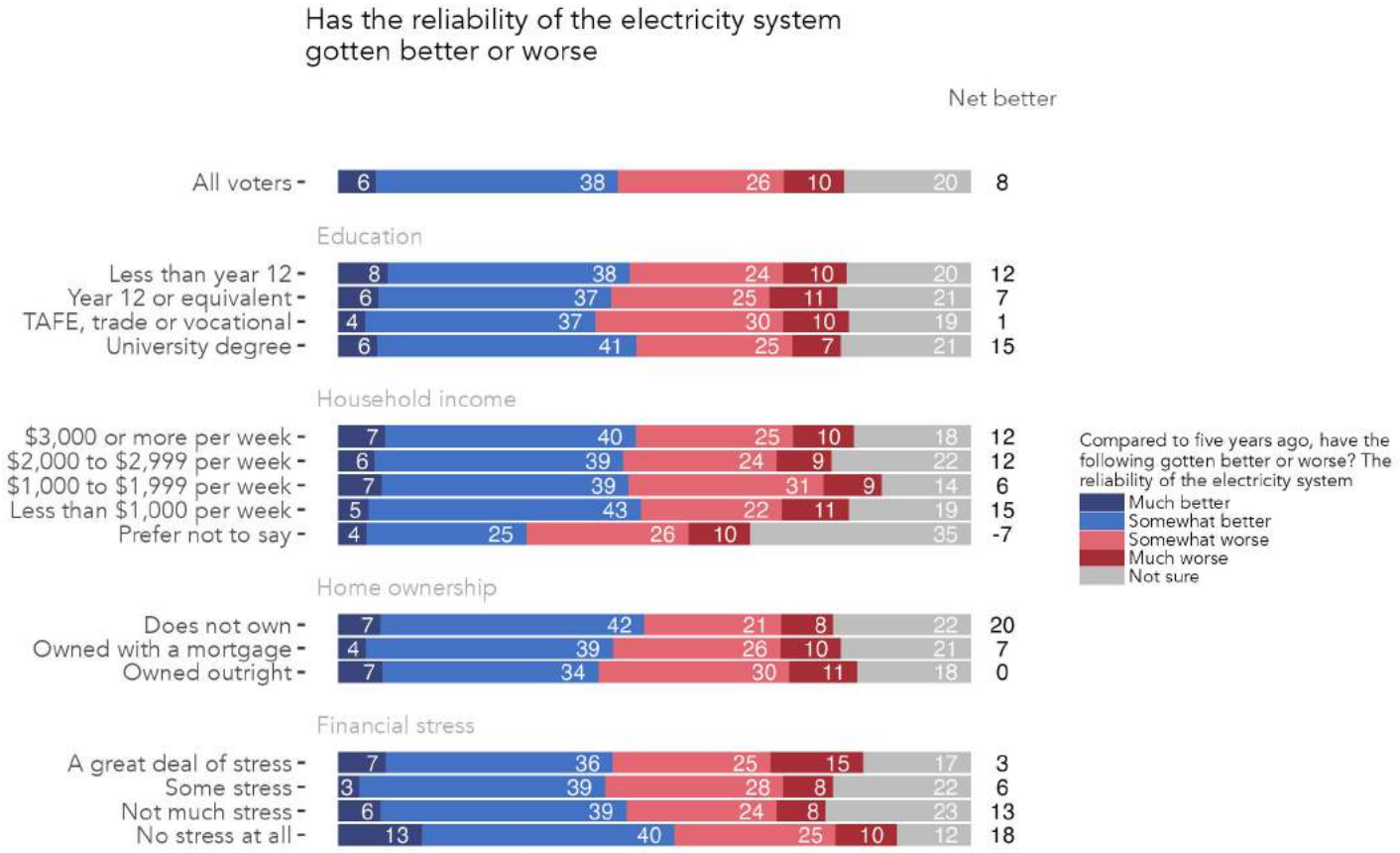

Figure 36: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse).

Table 31: Has the reliability of the electricity system gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	6	38	26	10	20	8
Education						
Less than year 12	8	38	24	10	20	12
Year 12 or equivalent	6	37	25	11	21	7
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	37	30	10	19	1
University degree	6	41	25	7	21	15
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	7	40	25	10	18	12
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	6	39	24	9	22	12
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	7	39	31	9	14	6
Less than $1,000 per week	5	43	22	11	19	15
Prefer not to say	4	25	26	10	35	-7
Home ownership						
Does not own	7	42	21	8	22	20
Owned with a mortgage	4	39	26	10	21	7
Owned outright	7	34	30	11	18	0
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	7	36	25	15	17	3
Some stress	3	39	28	8	22	6
Not much stress	6	39	24	8	23	13
No stress at all	13	40	25	10	12	18

The availability of renewable energy options

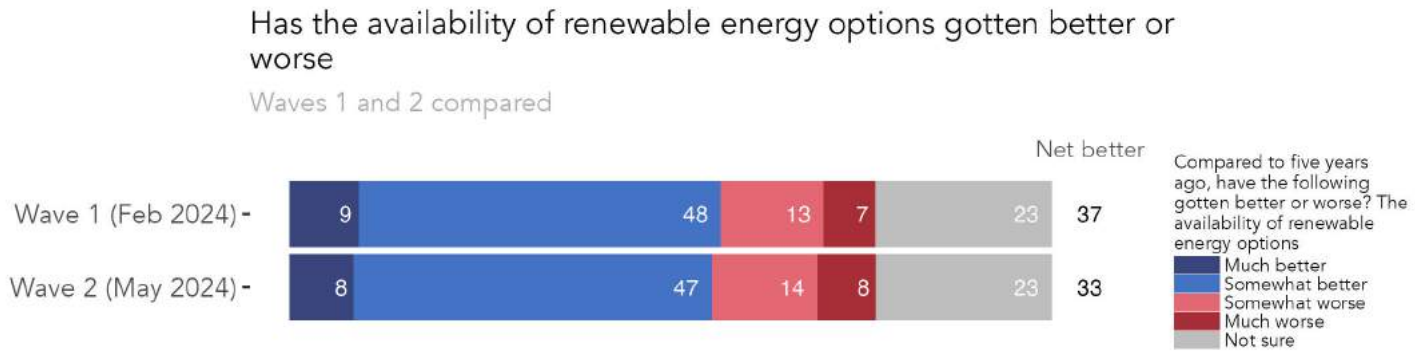

Figure 37: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, waves 1 and 2 compared.

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

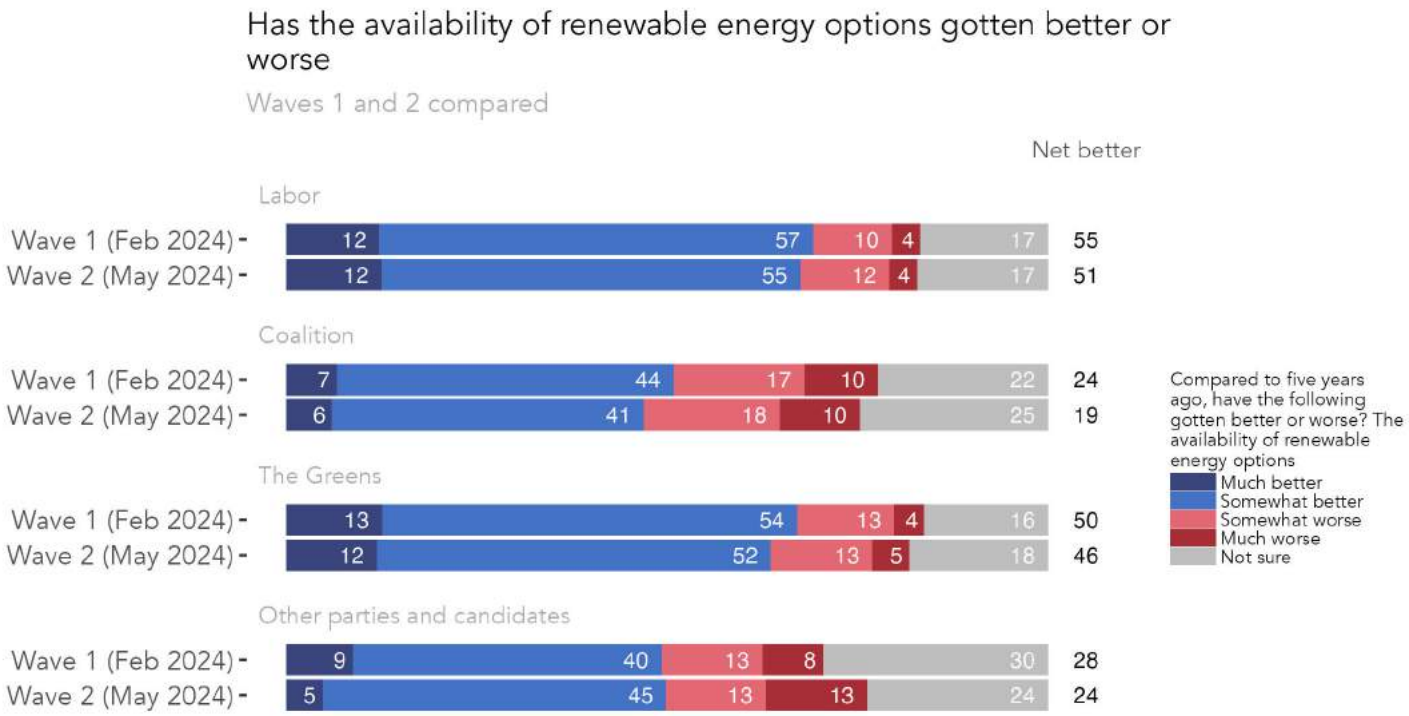

Figure 38: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 33: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by federal vote intention, waves 1 and 2 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
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	44	17	10	22	24
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	41	18	10	25	19
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	13	54	13	4	16	50
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	52	13	5	18	46
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	9	40	13	8	30	28
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	45	13	13	24	24

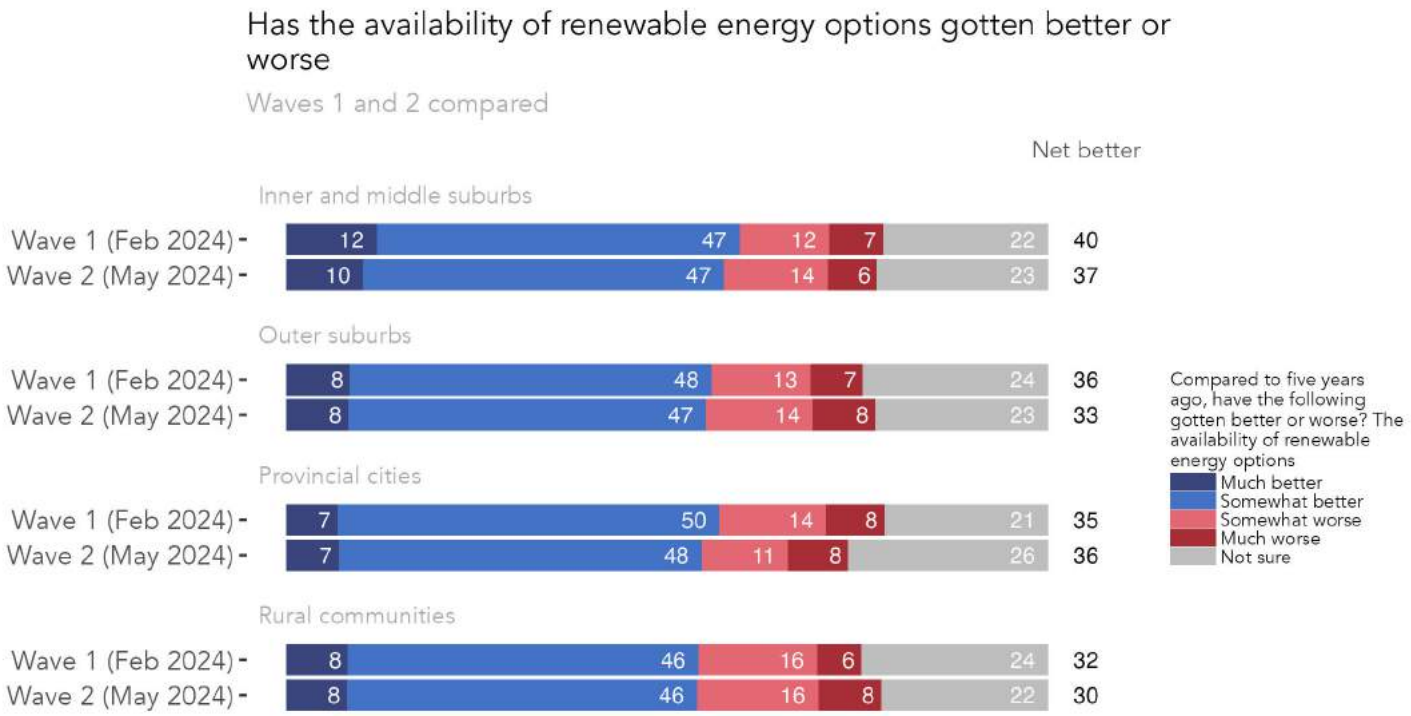

Figure 39: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

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

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Inner and middle suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	12	47	12	7	22	40
Wave 2 (May 2024)	10	47	14	6	23	37
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	48	13	7	24	36
Wave 2 (May 2024)	8	47	14	8	23	33
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	50	14	8	21	35
Wave 2 (May 2024)	7	48	11	8	26	36
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	46	16	6	24	32
Wave 2 (May 2024)	8	46	16	8	22	30

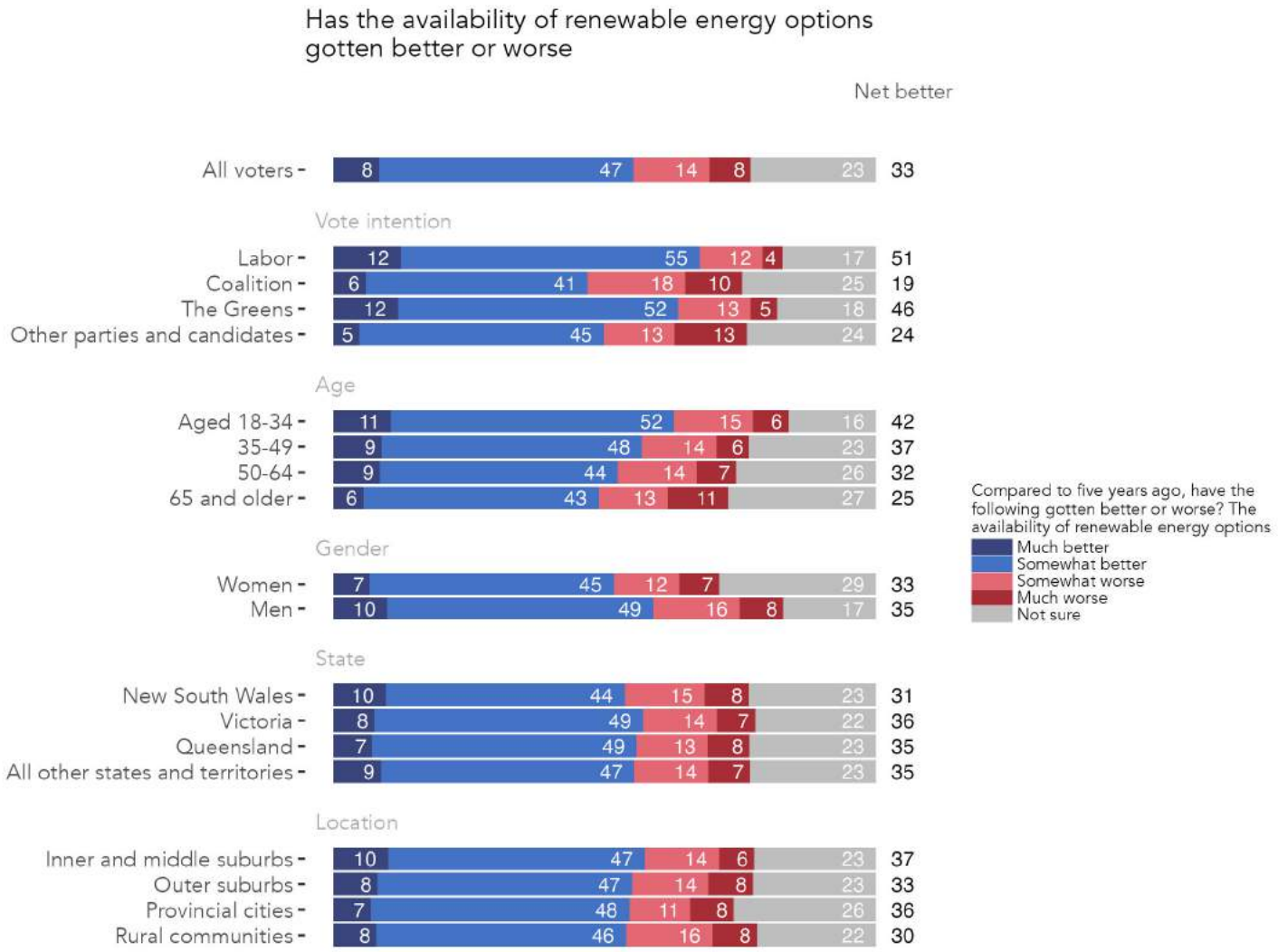

Figure 40: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse).

Table 35: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	8	47	14	8	23	33
Vote intention						
Labor	12	55	12	4	17	51
Coalition	6	41	18	10	25	19
The Greens	12	52	13	5	18	46
Other parties and candidates	5	45	13	13	24	24
Age						
Aged 18-34	11	52	15	6	16	42
35-49	9	48	14	6	23	37
50-64	9	44	14	7	26	32
65 and older	6	43	13	11	27	25
Gender						
Women	7	45	12	7	29	33
Men	10	49	16	8	17	35
State						
New South Wales	10	44	15	8	23	31
Victoria	8	49	14	7	22	36
Queensland	7	49	13	8	23	35
All other states and territories	9	47	14	7	23	35
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	10	47	14	6	23	37
Outer suburbs	8	47	14	8	23	33
Provincial cities	7	48	11	8	26	36
Rural communities	8	46	16	8	22	30

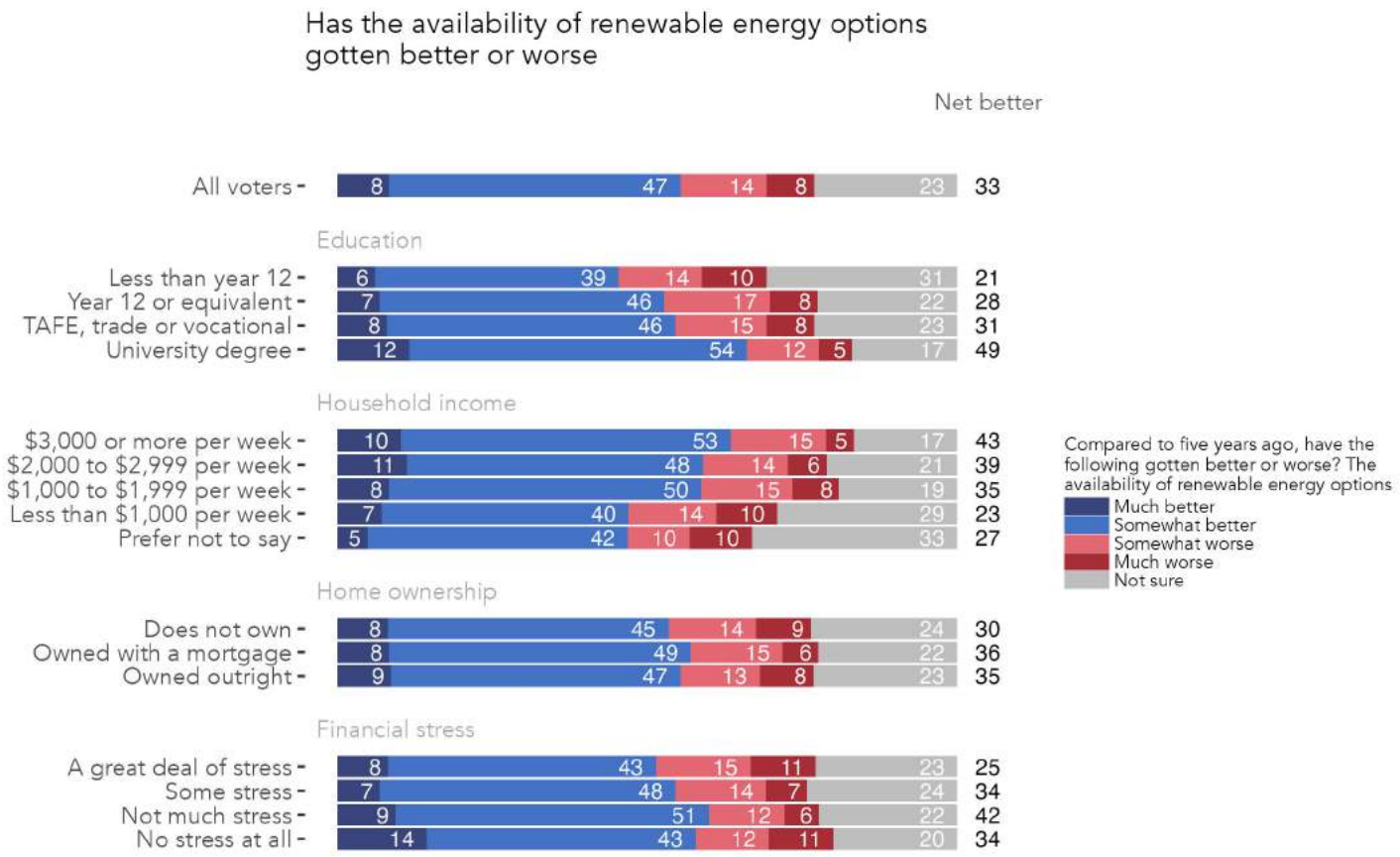

Figure 41: Has the availability of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose worse).

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

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	8	47	14	8	23	33
Education						
Less than year 12	6	39	14	10	31	21
Year 12 or equivalent	7	46	17	8	22	28
TAFE, trade or vocational	8	46	15	8	23	31
University degree	12	54	12	5	17	49
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	10	53	15	5	17	43
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	11	48	14	6	21	39
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	8	50	15	8	19	35
Less than $1,000 per week	7	40	14	10	29	23
Prefer not to say	5	42	10	10	33	27
Home ownership						
Does not own	8	45	14	9	24	30
Owned with a mortgage	8	49	15	6	22	36
Owned outright	9	47	13	8	23	35
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	8	43	15	11	23	25
Some stress	7	48	14	7	24	34
Not much stress	9	51	12	6	22	42
No stress at all	14	43	12	11	20	34

The cost of renewable energy options

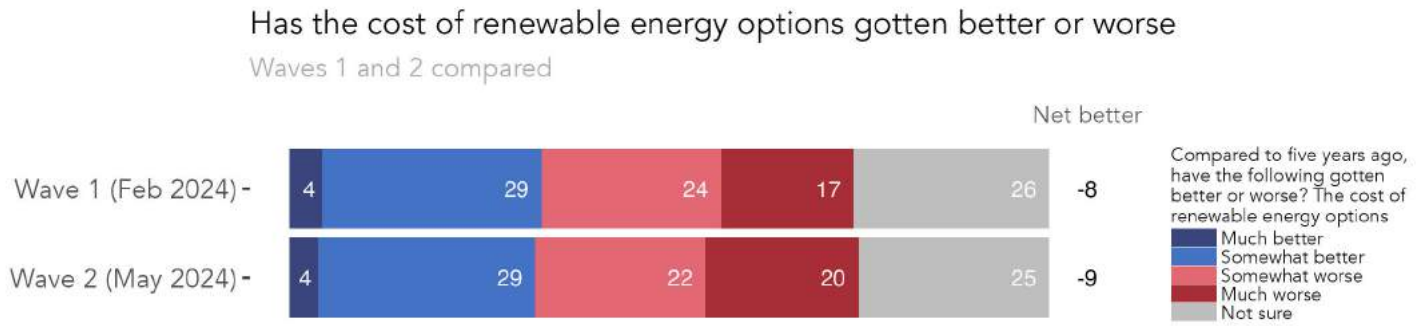

Figure 42: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, waves 1 and 2 compared.

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

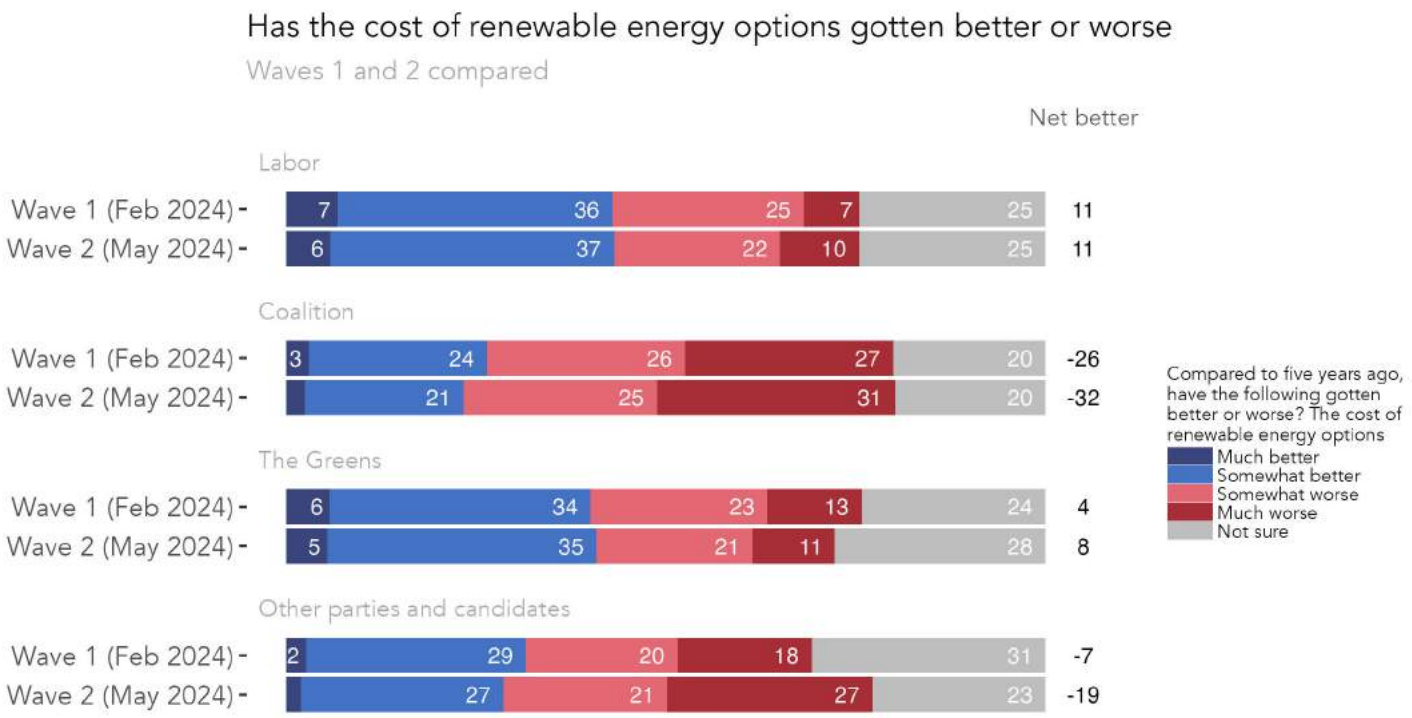

Figure 43: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

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

Wave	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	7	36	25	7	25	11
Wave 2 (May 2024)	6	37	22	10	25	11
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	24	26	27	20	-26
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	21	25	31	20	-32
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	34	23	13	24	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	5	35	21	11	28	8
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	29	20	18	31	-7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	27	21	27	23	-19

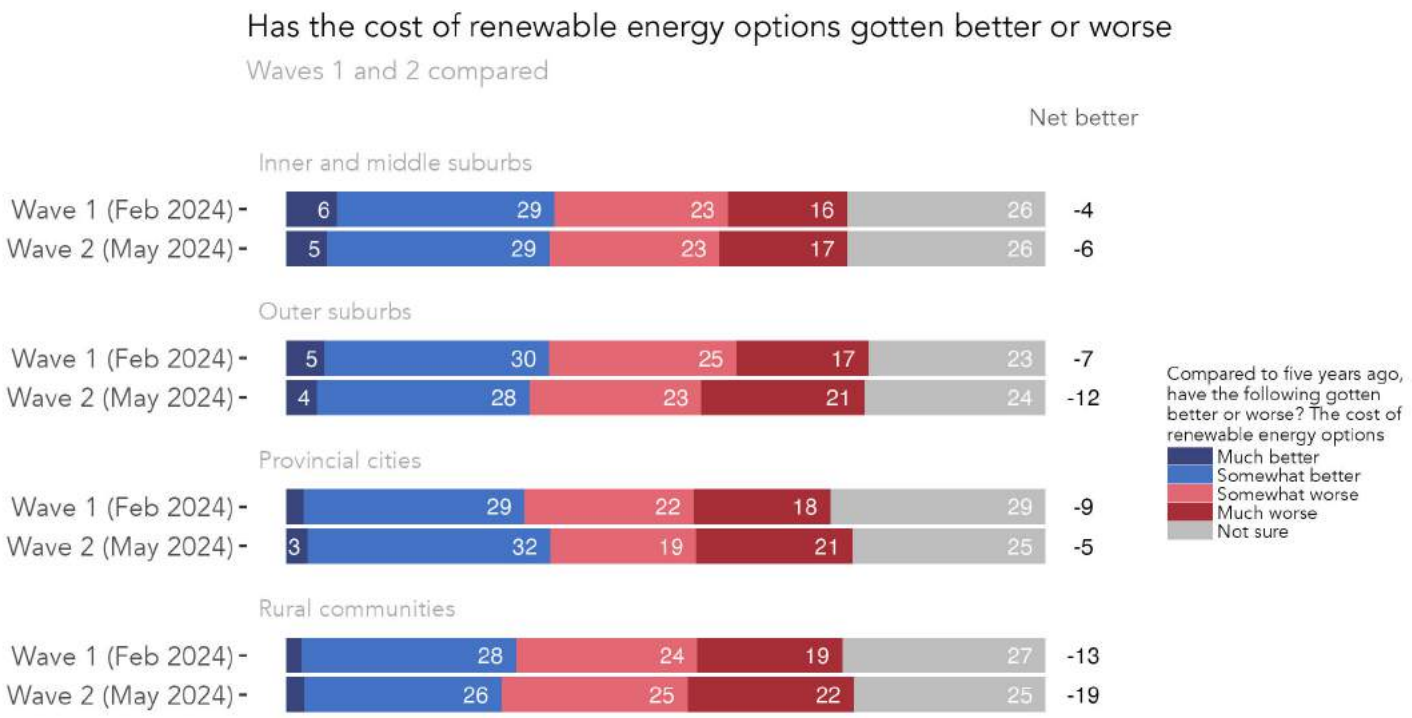

Figure 44: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 39: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by location, waves 1 and 2 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
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	30	25	17	23	-7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	28	23	21	24	-12
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	29	22	18	29	-9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	32	19	21	25	-5
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	28	24	19	27	-13
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	26	25	22	25	-19

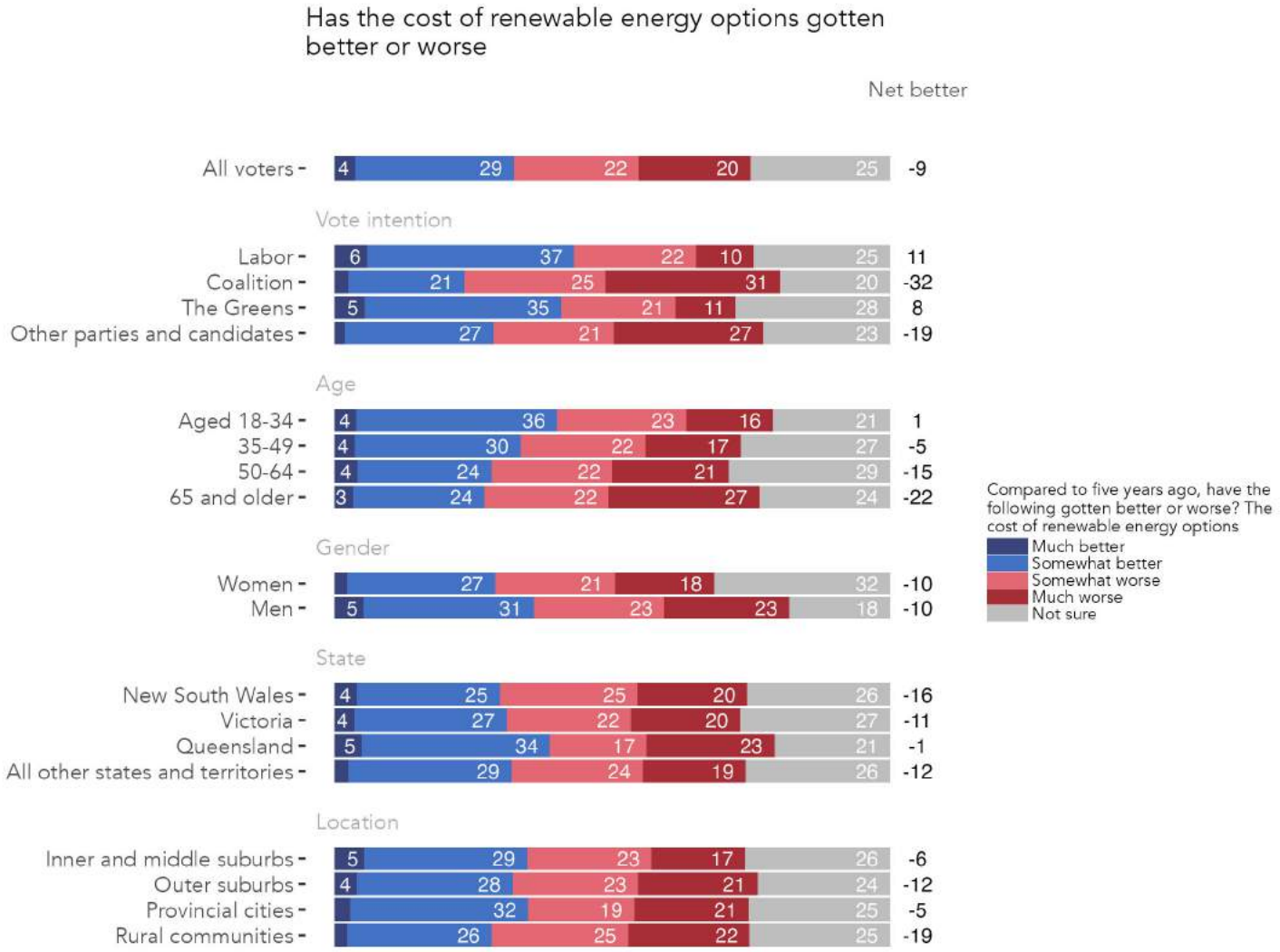

Figure 45: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share that chose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

Table 40: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	4	29	22	20	25	-9
Vote intention						
Labor	6	37	22	10	25	11
Coalition	3	21	25	31	20	-32
The Greens	5	35	21	11	28	8
Other parties and candidates	2	27	21	27	23	-19
Age						
Aged 18-34	4	36	23	16	21	1
35-49	4	30	22	17	27	-5
50-64	4	24	22	21	29	-15
65 and older	3	24	22	27	24	-22
Gender						
Women	2	27	21	18	32	-10
Men	5	31	23	23	18	-10
State						
New South Wales	4	25	25	20	26	-16
Victoria	4	27	22	20	27	-11
Queensland	5	34	17	23	21	-1
All other states and territories	2	29	24	19	26	-12
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	5	29	23	17	26	-6
Outer suburbs	4	28	23	21	24	-12
Provincial cities	3	32	19	21	25	-5
Rural communities	2	26	25	22	25	-19

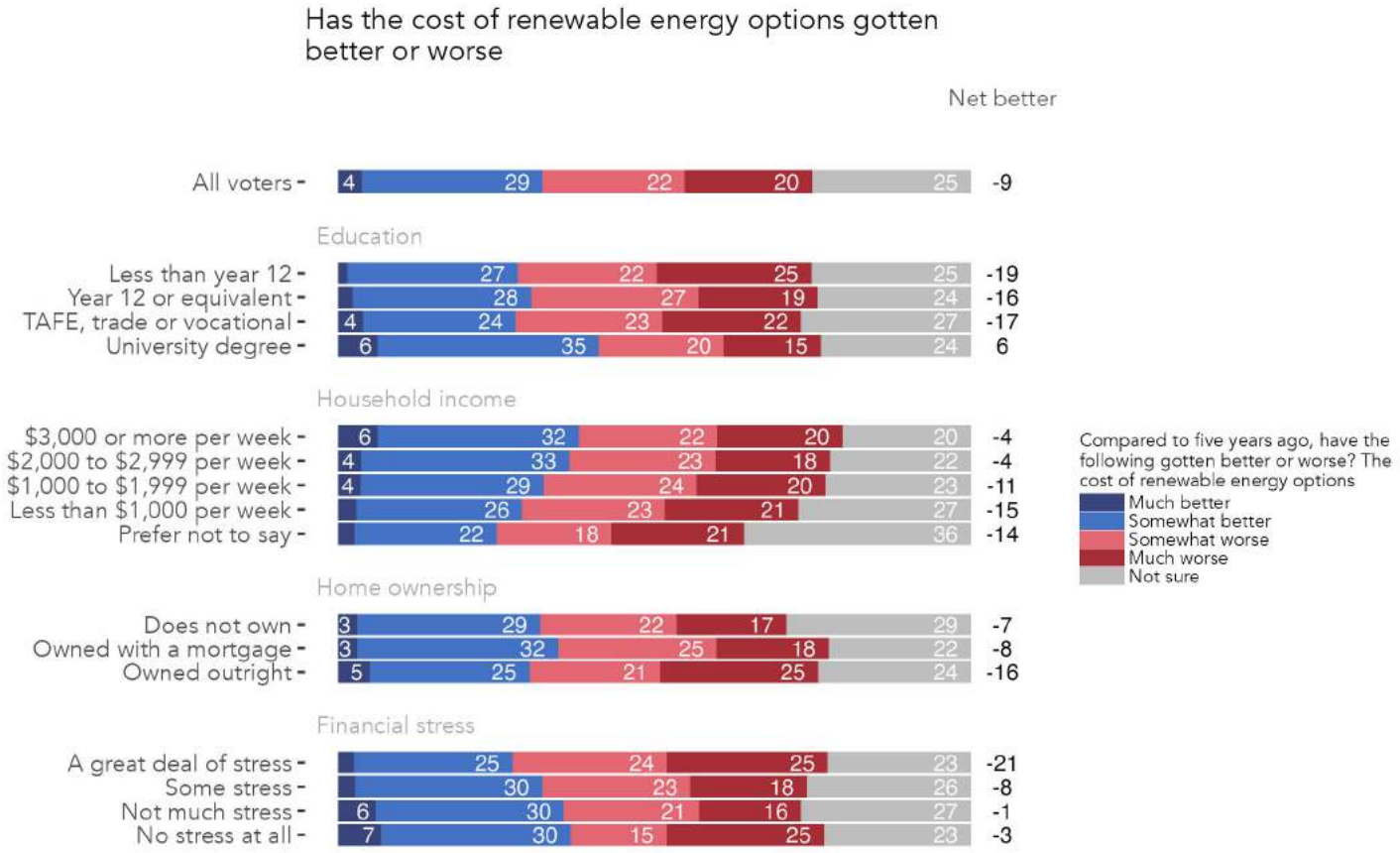

Figure 46: Has the cost of renewable energy options gotten better or worse, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net percentage who think each option will get better (total share that chose better, minus the total share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

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

	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	Not sure	Net better
All voters	4	29	22	20	25	-9
Education						
Less than year 12	1	27	22	25	25	-19
Year 12 or equivalent	2	28	27	19	24	-16
TAFE, trade or vocational	4	24	23	22	27	-17
University degree	6	35	20	15	24	6
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	6	32	22	20	20	-4
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	4	33	23	18	22	-4
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	4	29	24	20	23	-11
Less than $1,000 per week	3	26	23	21	27	-15
Prefer not to say	3	22	18	21	36	-14
Home ownership						
Does not own	3	29	22	17	29	-7
Owned with a mortgage	3	32	25	18	22	-8
Owned outright	5	25	21	25	24	-16
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	3	25	24	25	23	-21
Some stress	3	30	23	18	26	-8
Not much stress	6	30	21	16	27	-1
No stress at all	7	30	15	25	23	-3

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

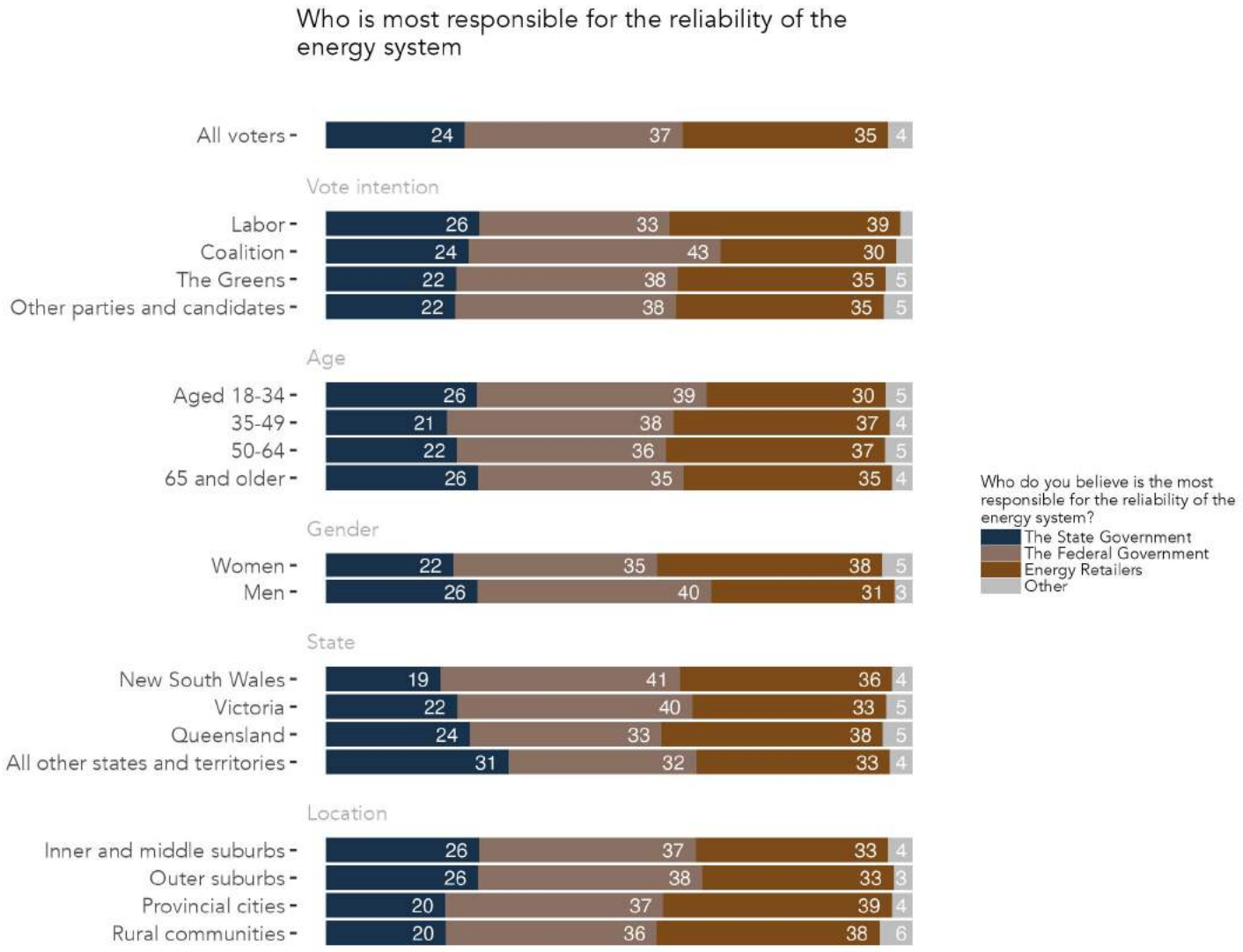

Figure 47: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 42: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	24	37	35	4
Vote intention				
Labor	26	33	39	2
Coalition	24	43	30	3
The Greens	22	38	35	5
Other parties and candidates	22	38	35	5
Age				
Aged 18-34	26	39	30	5
35-49	21	38	37	4
50-64	22	36	37	5
65 and older	26	35	35	4
Gender				
Women	22	35	38	5
Men	26	40	31	3
State				
New South Wales	19	41	36	4
Victoria	22	40	33	5
Queensland	24	33	38	5
All other states and territories	31	32	33	4
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	26	37	33	4
Outer suburbs	26	38	33	3
Provincial cities	20	37	39	4
Rural communities	20	36	38	6

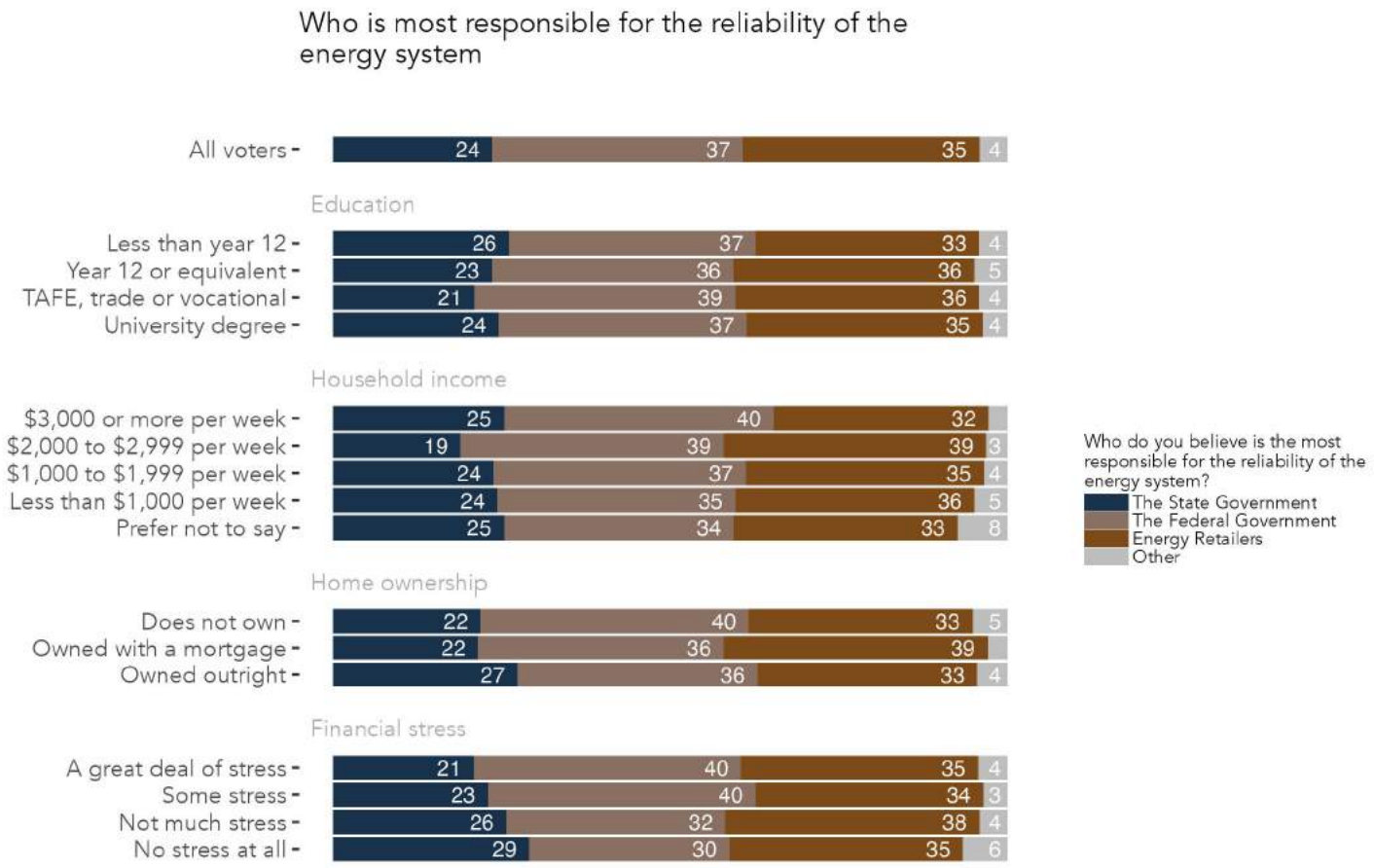

Figure 48: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 43: Who is most responsible for the reliability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	24	37	35	4
Education				
Less than year 12	26	37	33	4
Year 12 or equivalent	23	36	36	5
TAFE, trade or vocational	21	39	36	4
University degree	24	37	35	4
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	25	40	32	3
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	19	39	39	3
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	24	37	35	4
Less than $1,000 per week	24	35	36	5
Prefer not to say	25	34	33	8
Home ownership				
Does not own	22	40	33	5
Owned with a mortgage	22	36	39	3
Owned outright	27	36	33	4
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	21	40	35	4
Some stress	23	40	34	3
Not much stress	26	32	38	4
No stress at all	29	30	35	6

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

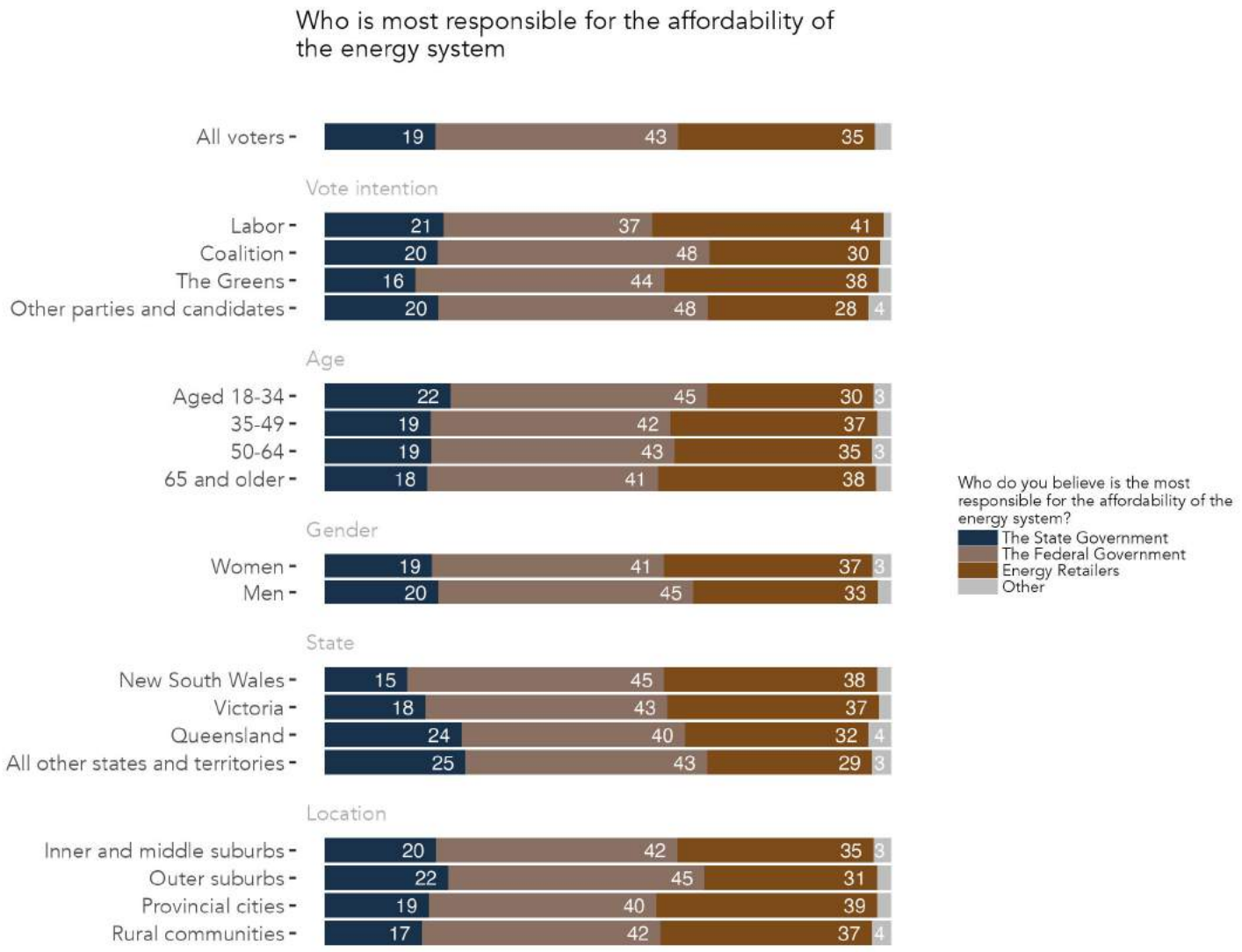

Figure 49: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 44: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	19	43	35	3
Vote intention				
Labor	21	37	41	1
Coalition	20	48	30	2
The Greens	16	44	38	2
Other parties and candidates	20	48	28	4
Age				
Aged 18-34	22	45	30	3
35-49	19	42	37	2
50-64	19	43	35	3
65 and older	18	41	38	3
Gender				
Women	19	41	37	3
Men	20	45	33	2
State				
New South Wales	15	45	38	2
Victoria	18	43	37	2
Queensland	24	40	32	4
All other states and territories	25	43	29	3
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	20	42	35	3
Outer suburbs	22	45	31	2
Provincial cities	19	40	39	2
Rural communities	17	42	37	4

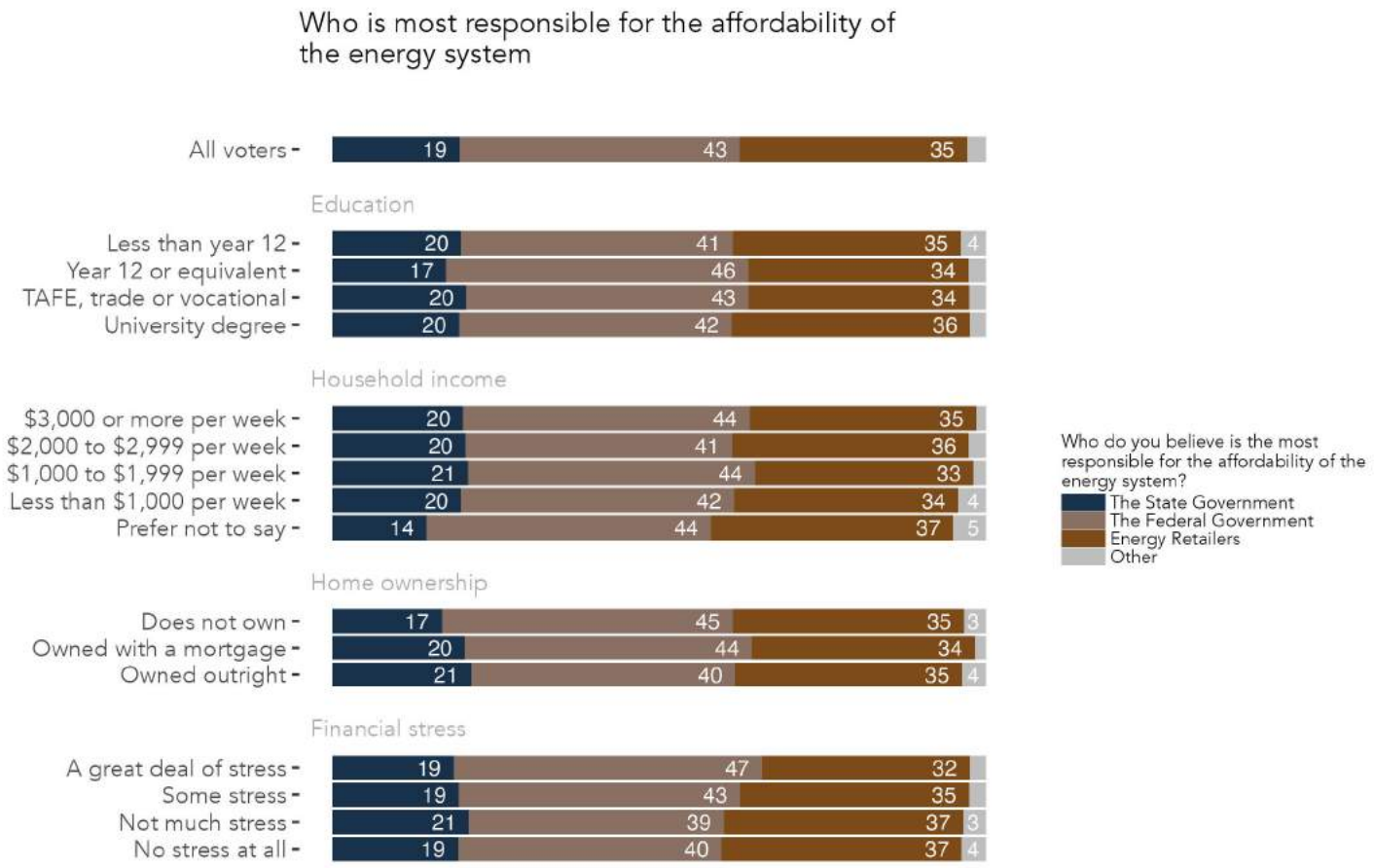

Figure 50: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 45: Who is most responsible for the affordability of the energy system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	The State Government	The Federal Government	Energy Retailers	Other
All voters	19	43	35	3
Education				
Less than year 12	20	41	35	4
Year 12 or equivalent	17	46	34	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	20	43	34	3
University degree	20	42	36	2
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	20	44	35	1
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	20	41	36	3
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	21	44	33	2
Less than $1,000 per week	20	42	34	4
Prefer not to say	14	44	37	5
Home ownership				
Does not own	17	45	35	3
Owned with a mortgage	20	44	34	2
Owned outright	21	40	35	4
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	19	47	32	2
Some stress	19	43	35	3
Not much stress	21	39	37	3
No stress at all	19	40	37	4

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

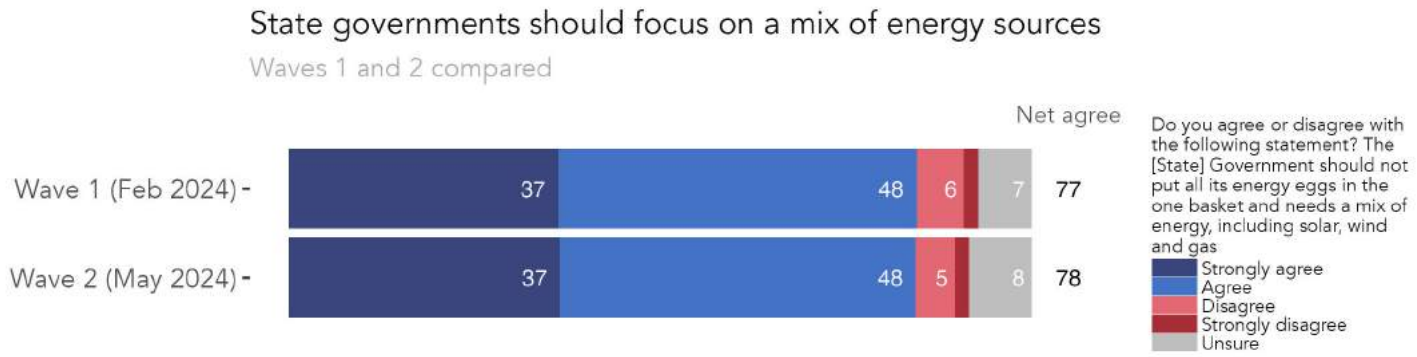

Figure 51: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 46: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, waves 1 and 2 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

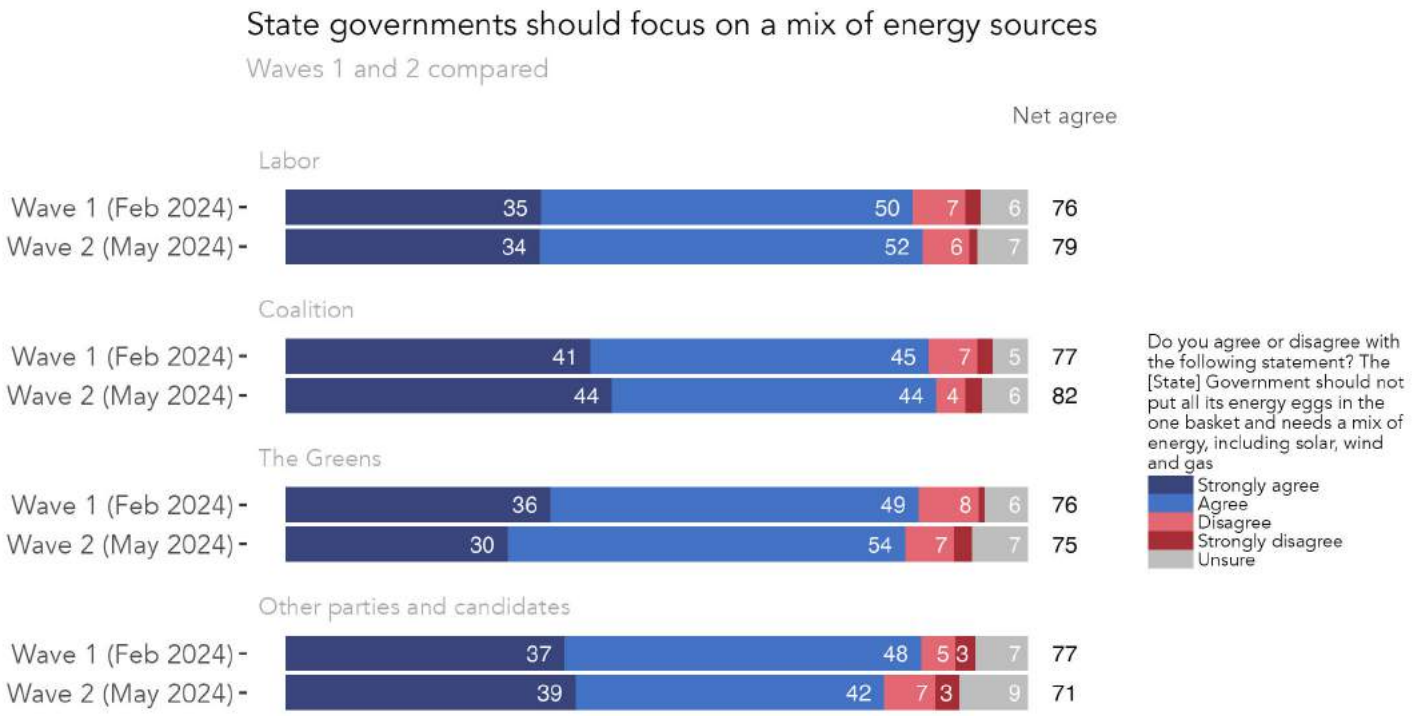

Figure 52: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 47: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by federal vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Wave	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	50	7	2	6	76
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	52	6	1	7	79
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	41	45	7	2	5	77
Wave 2 (May 2024)	44	44	4	2	6	82
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	36	49	8	1	6	76
Wave 2 (May 2024)	30	54	7	2	7	75
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	37	48	5	3	7	77
Wave 2 (May 2024)	39	42	7	3	9	71

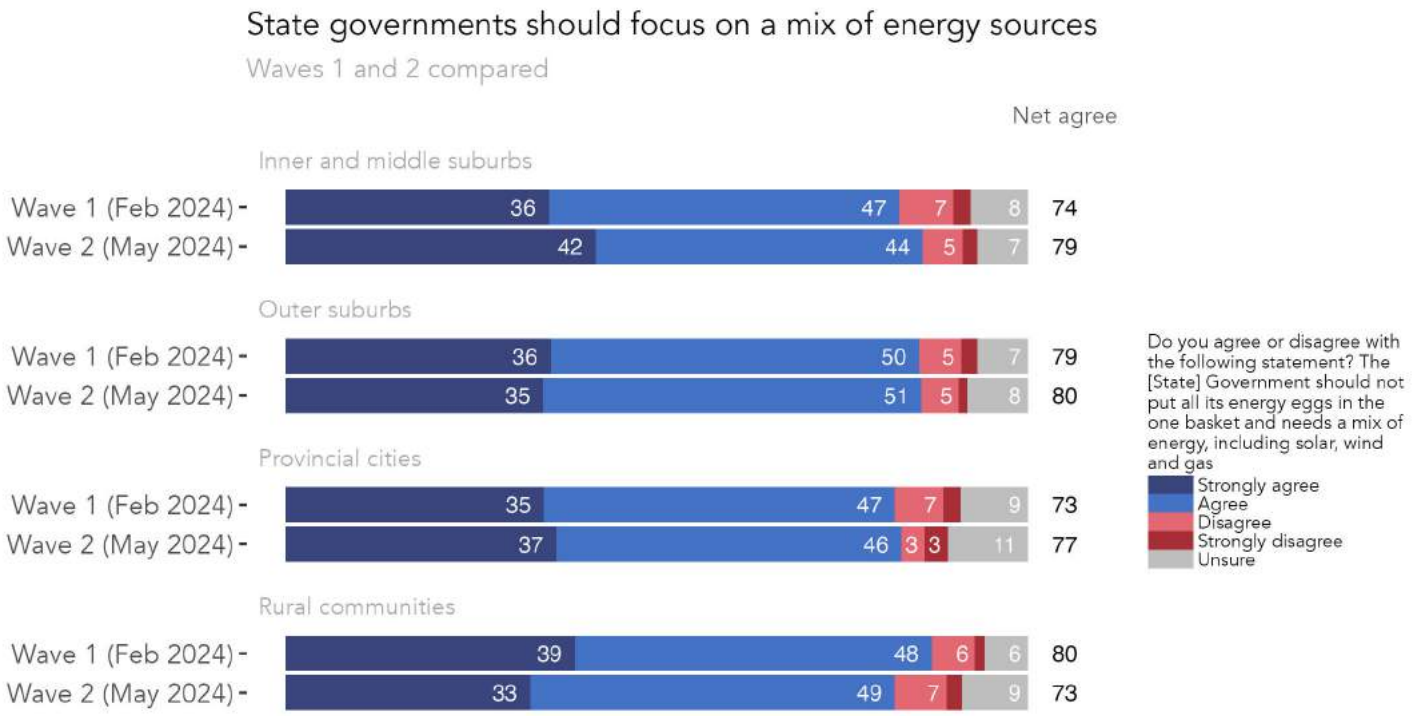

Figure 53: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 48: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by location, waves 1 and 2 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
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	36	50	5	2	7	79
Wave 2 (May 2024)	35	51	5	1	8	80
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	47	7	2	9	73
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	46	3	3	11	77
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	39	48	6	1	6	80
Wave 2 (May 2024)	33	49	7	2	9	73

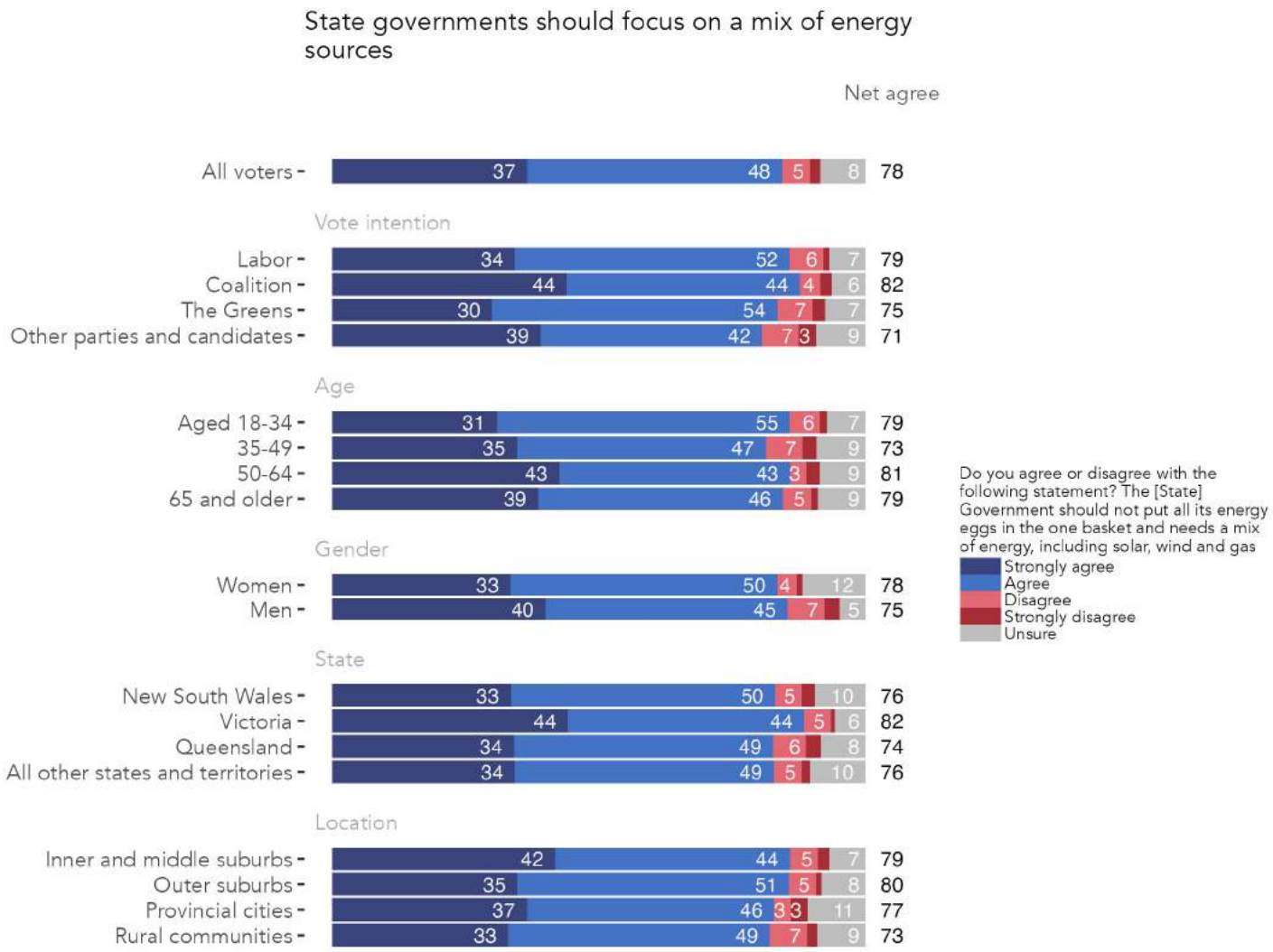

Figure 54: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree).

Table 49: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	37	48	5	2	8	78
Vote intention						
Labor	34	52	6	1	7	79
Coalition	44	44	4	2	6	82
The Greens	30	54	7	2	7	75
Other parties and candidates	39	42	7	3	9	71
Age						
Aged 18-34	31	55	6	1	7	79
35-49	35	47	7	2	9	73
50-64	43	43	3	2	9	81
65 and older	39	46	5	1	9	79
Gender						
Women	33	50	4	1	12	78
Men	40	45	7	3	5	75
State						
New South Wales	33	50	5	2	10	76
Victoria	44	44	5	1	6	82
Queensland	34	49	6	3	8	74
All other states and territories	34	49	5	2	10	76
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	42	44	5	2	7	79
Outer suburbs	35	51	5	1	8	80
Provincial cities	37	46	3	3	11	77
Rural communities	33	49	7	2	9	73

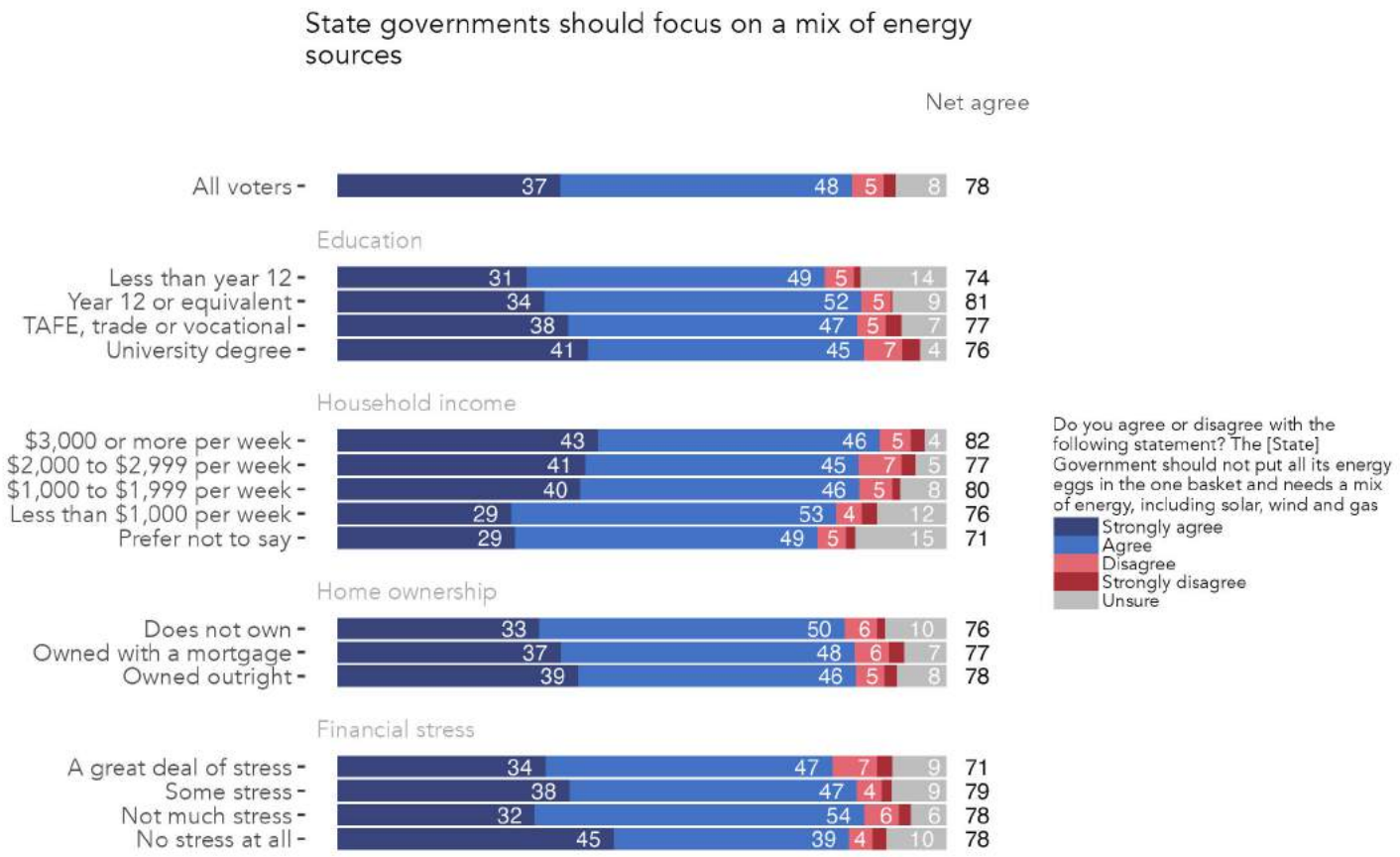

Figure 55: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree).

Table 50: State governments should focus on a mix of energy sources, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	37	48	5	2	8	78
Education						
Less than year 12	31	49	5	1	14	74
Year 12 or equivalent	34	52	5	0	9	81
TAFE, trade or vocational	38	47	5	3	7	77
University degree	41	45	7	3	4	76
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	43	46	5	2	4	82
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	41	45	7	2	5	77
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	40	46	5	1	8	80
Less than $1,000 per week	29	53	4	2	12	76
Prefer not to say	29	49	5	2	15	71
Home ownership						
Does not own	33	50	6	1	10	76
Owned with a mortgage	37	48	6	2	7	77
Owned outright	39	46	5	2	8	78
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	34	47	7	3	9	71
Some stress	38	47	4	2	9	79
Not much stress	32	54	6	2	6	78
No stress at all	45	39	4	2	10	78

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

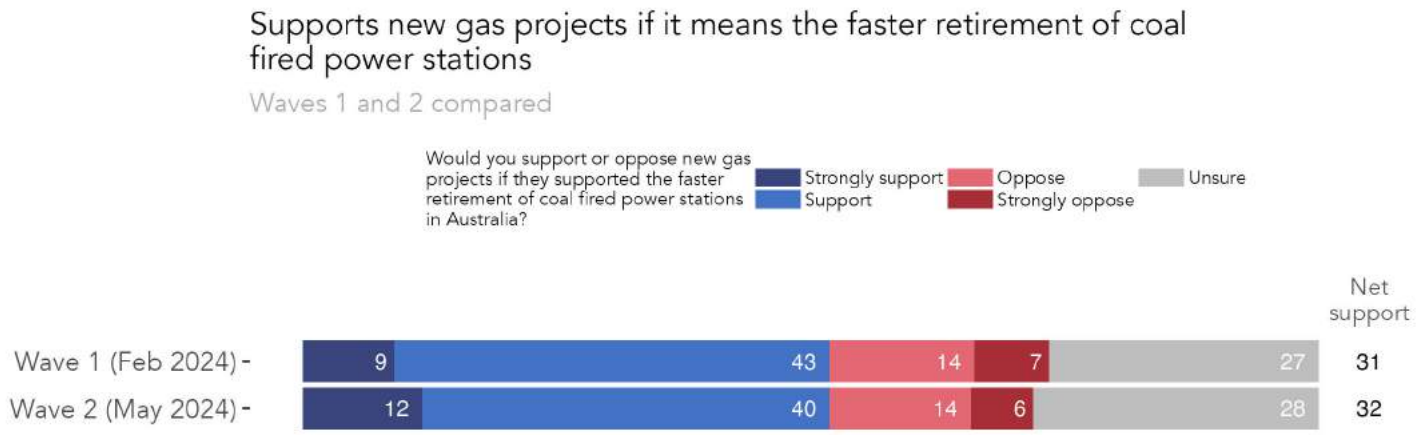

Figure 56: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 51: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, waves 1 and 2 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

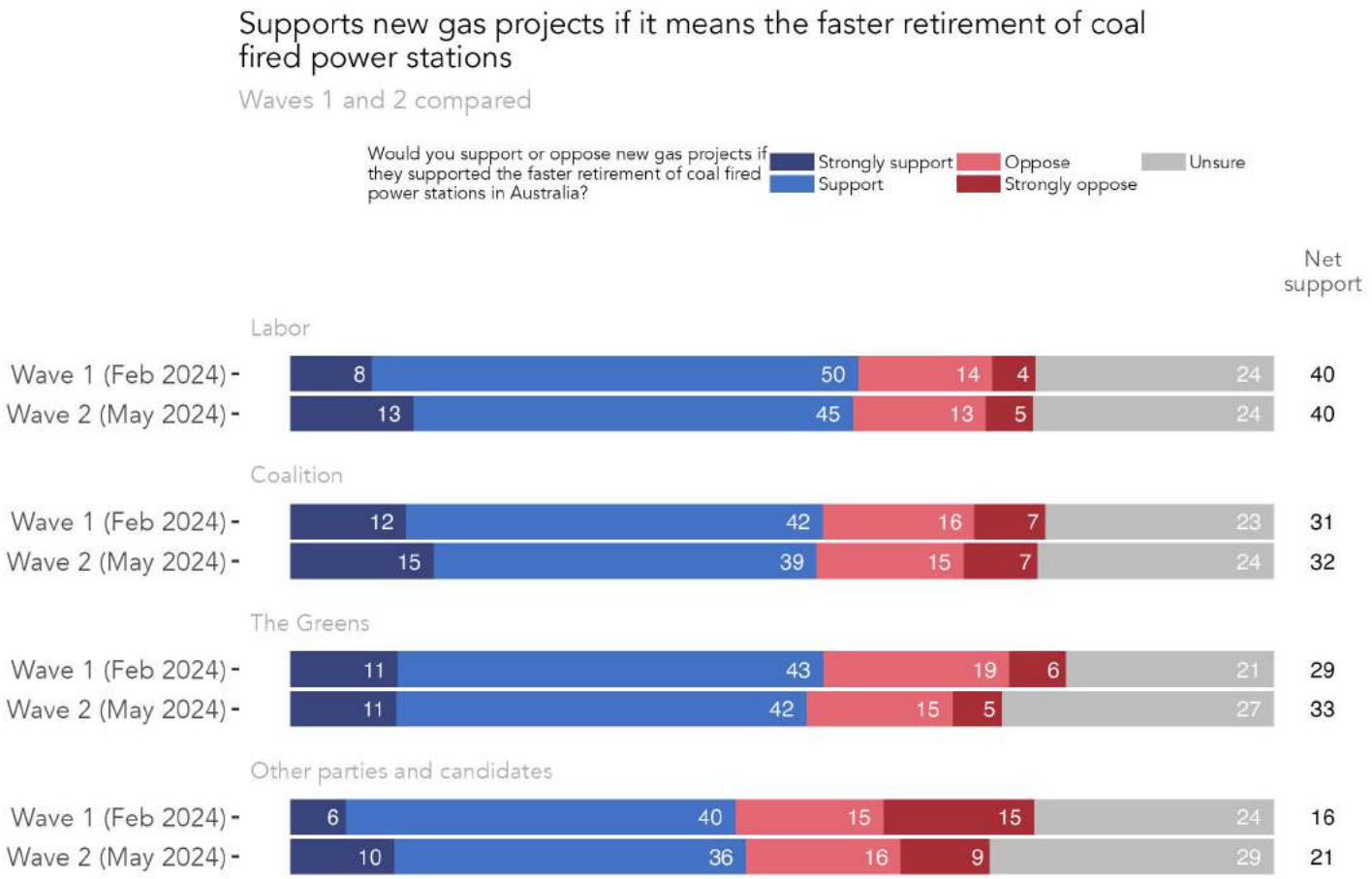

Figure 57: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 52: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by federal vote intention, waves 1 and 2 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
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	12	42	16	7	23	31
Wave 2 (May 2024)	15	39	15	7	24	32
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	11	43	19	6	21	29
Wave 2 (May 2024)	11	42	15	5	27	33
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	6	40	15	15	24	16
Wave 2 (May 2024)	10	36	16	9	29	21

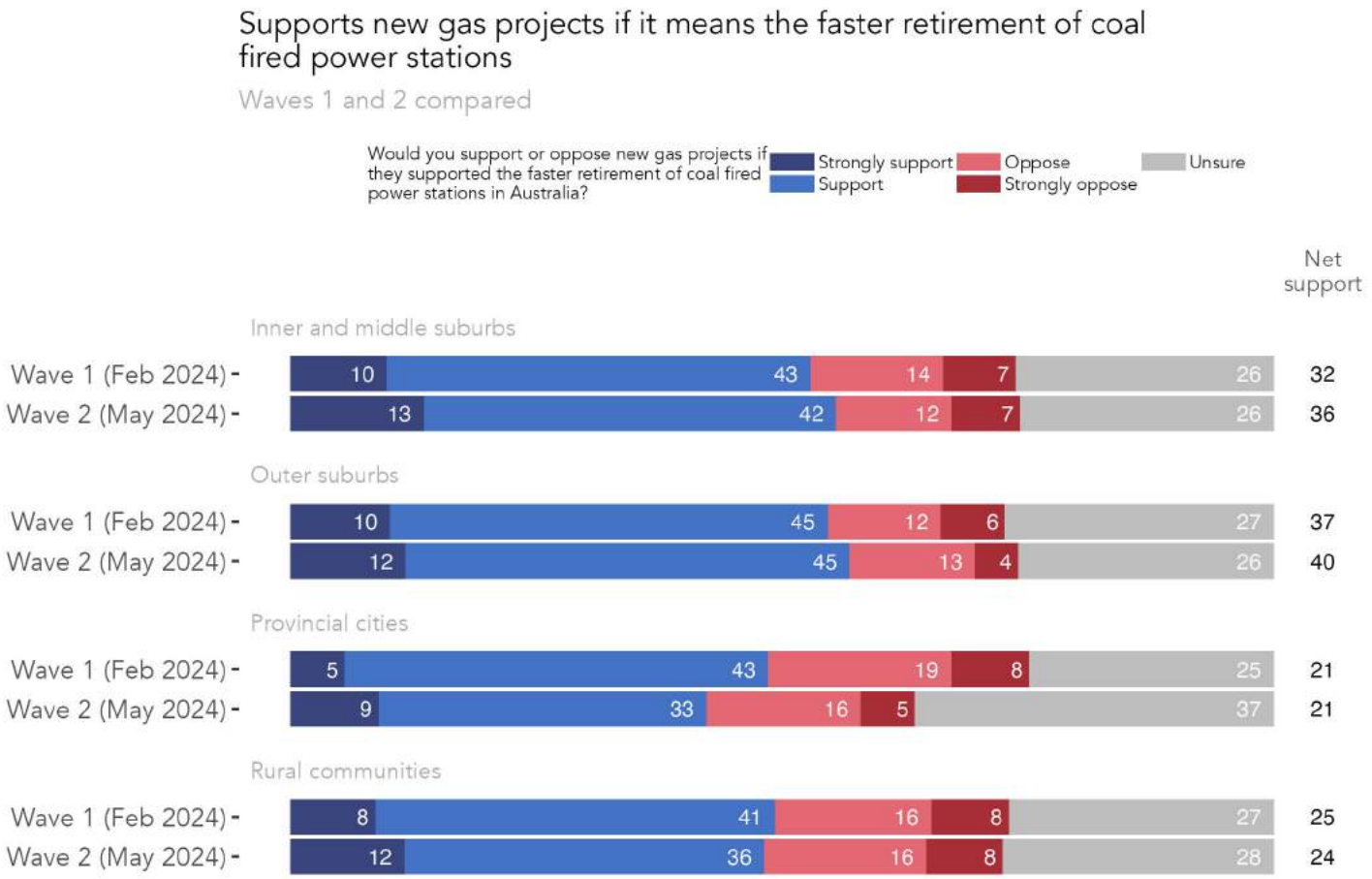

Figure 58: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 53: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by location, waves 1 and 2 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
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	10	45	12	6	27	37
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	45	13	4	26	40
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	5	43	19	8	25	21
Wave 2 (May 2024)	9	33	16	5	37	21
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	8	41	16	8	27	25
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	36	16	8	28	24

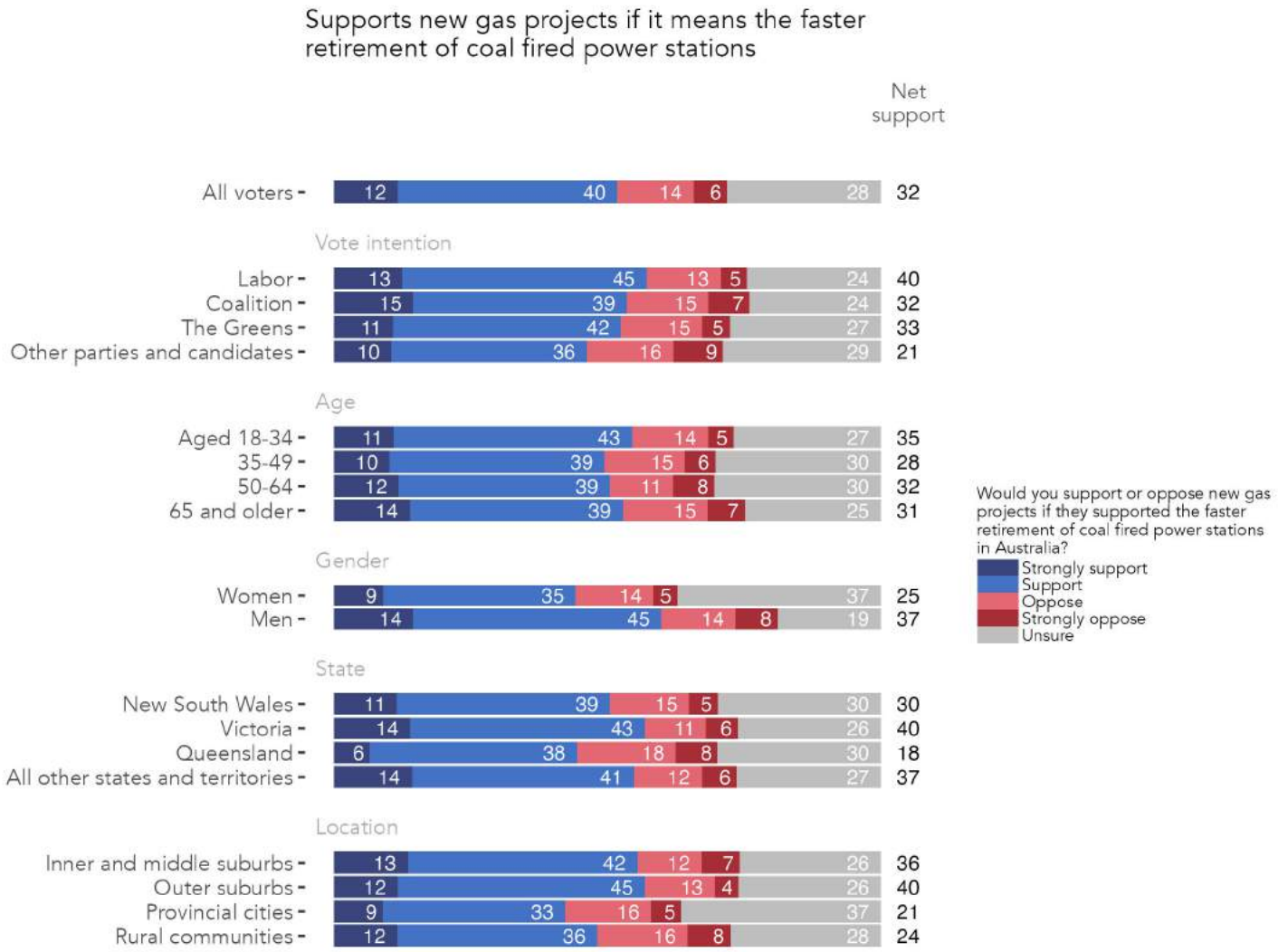

Figure 59: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose).

Table 54: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	12	40	14	6	28	32
Vote intention						
Labor	13	45	13	5	24	40
Coalition	15	39	15	7	24	32
The Greens	11	42	15	5	27	33
Other parties and candidates	10	36	16	9	29	21
Age						
Aged 18-34	11	43	14	5	27	35
35-49	10	39	15	6	30	28
50-64	12	39	11	8	30	32
65 and older	14	39	15	7	25	31
Gender						
Women	9	35	14	5	37	25
Men	14	45	14	8	19	37
State						
New South Wales	11	39	15	5	30	30
Victoria	14	43	11	6	26	40
Queensland	6	38	18	8	30	18
All other states and territories	14	41	12	6	27	37
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	13	42	12	7	26	36
Outer suburbs	12	45	13	4	26	40
Provincial cities	9	33	16	5	37	21
Rural communities	12	36	16	8	28	24

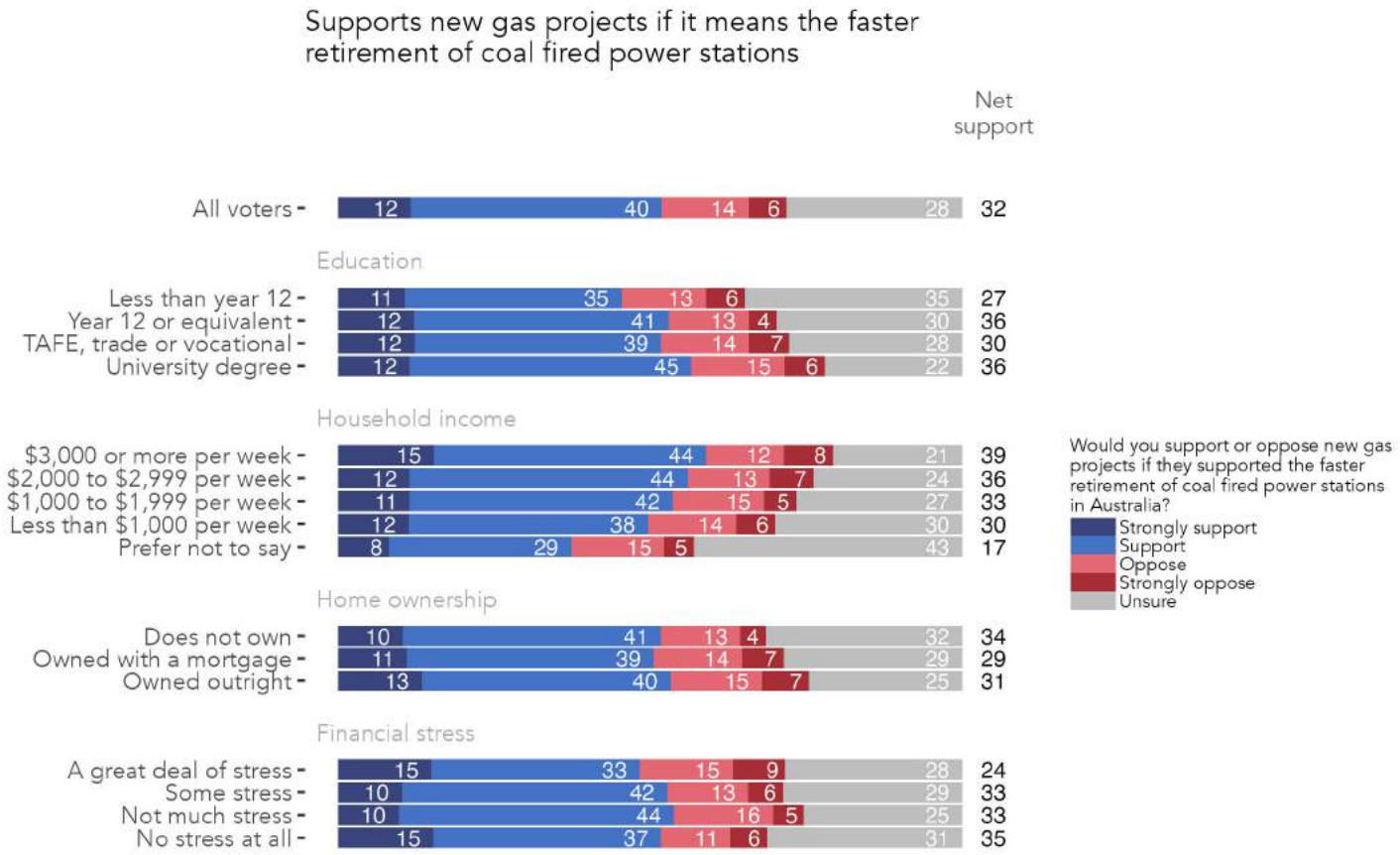

Figure 60: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who support the statement (total share that support, minus the total share that oppose).

Table 55: Supports new gas projects if it means the faster retirement of coal fired power stations, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Unsure	Net support
All voters	12	40	14	6	28	32
Education						
Less than year 12	11	35	13	6	35	27
Year 12 or equivalent	12	41	13	4	30	36
TAFE, trade or vocational	12	39	14	7	28	30
University degree	12	45	15	6	22	36
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	15	44	12	8	21	39
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	12	44	13	7	24	36
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	11	42	15	5	27	33
Less than $1,000 per week	12	38	14	6	30	30
Prefer not to say	8	29	15	5	43	17
Home ownership						
Does not own	10	41	13	4	32	34
Owned with a mortgage	11	39	14	7	29	29
Owned outright	13	40	15	7	25	31
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	15	33	15	9	28	24
Some stress	10	42	13	6	29	33
Not much stress	10	44	16	5	25	33
No stress at all	15	37	11	6	31	35

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

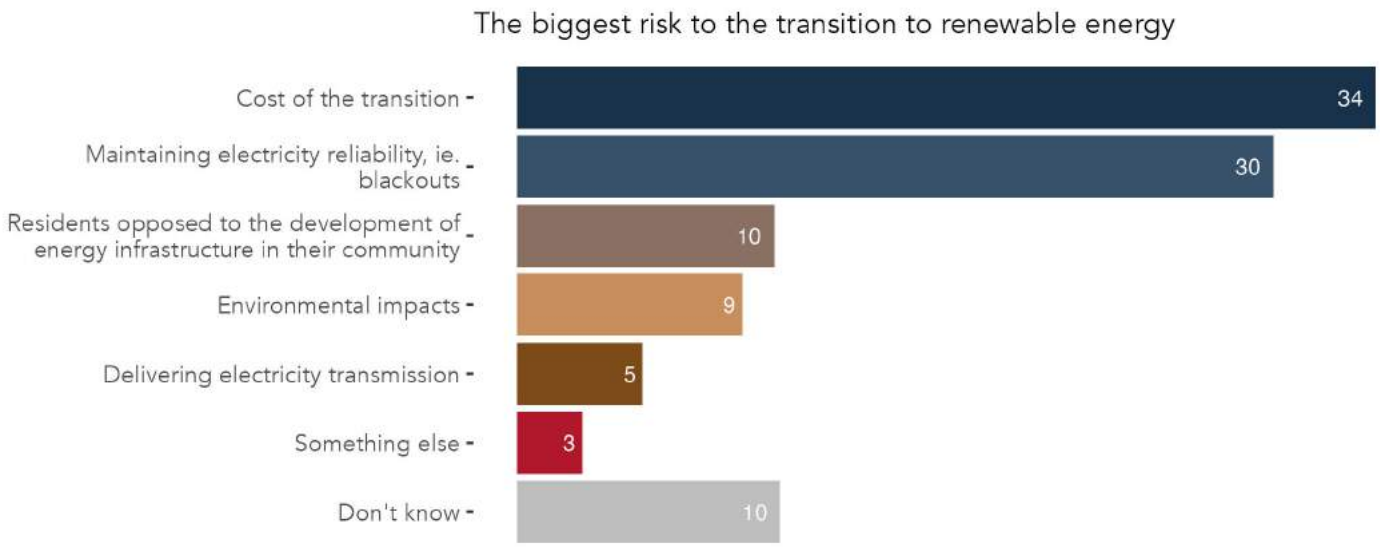

Figure 61: Share of voters who say each issue is the most important for the Australian Government to focus on right now.

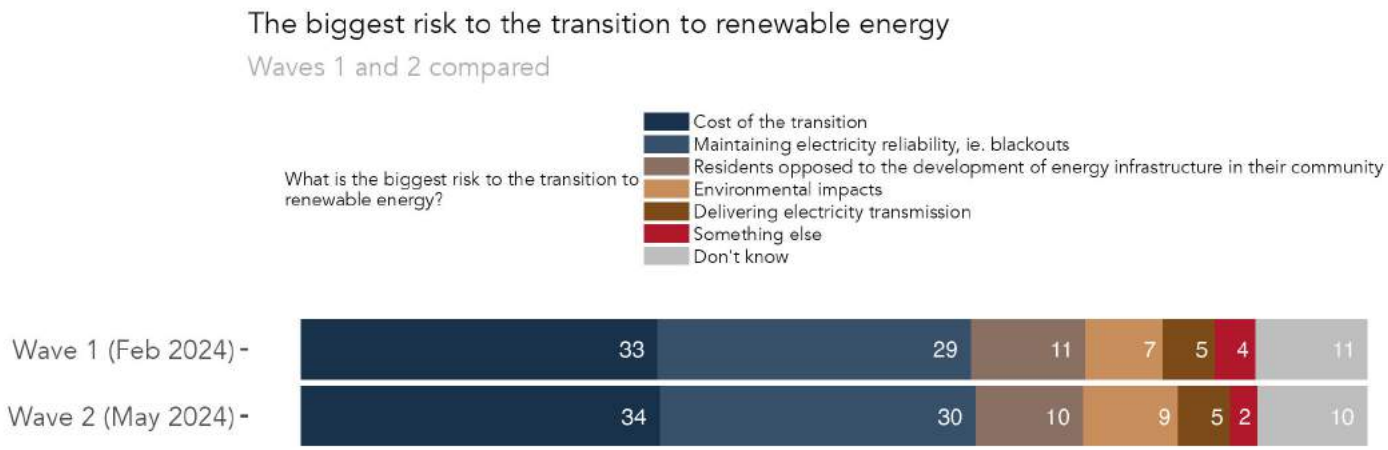

Figure 62: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 56: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, waves 1 and 2 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

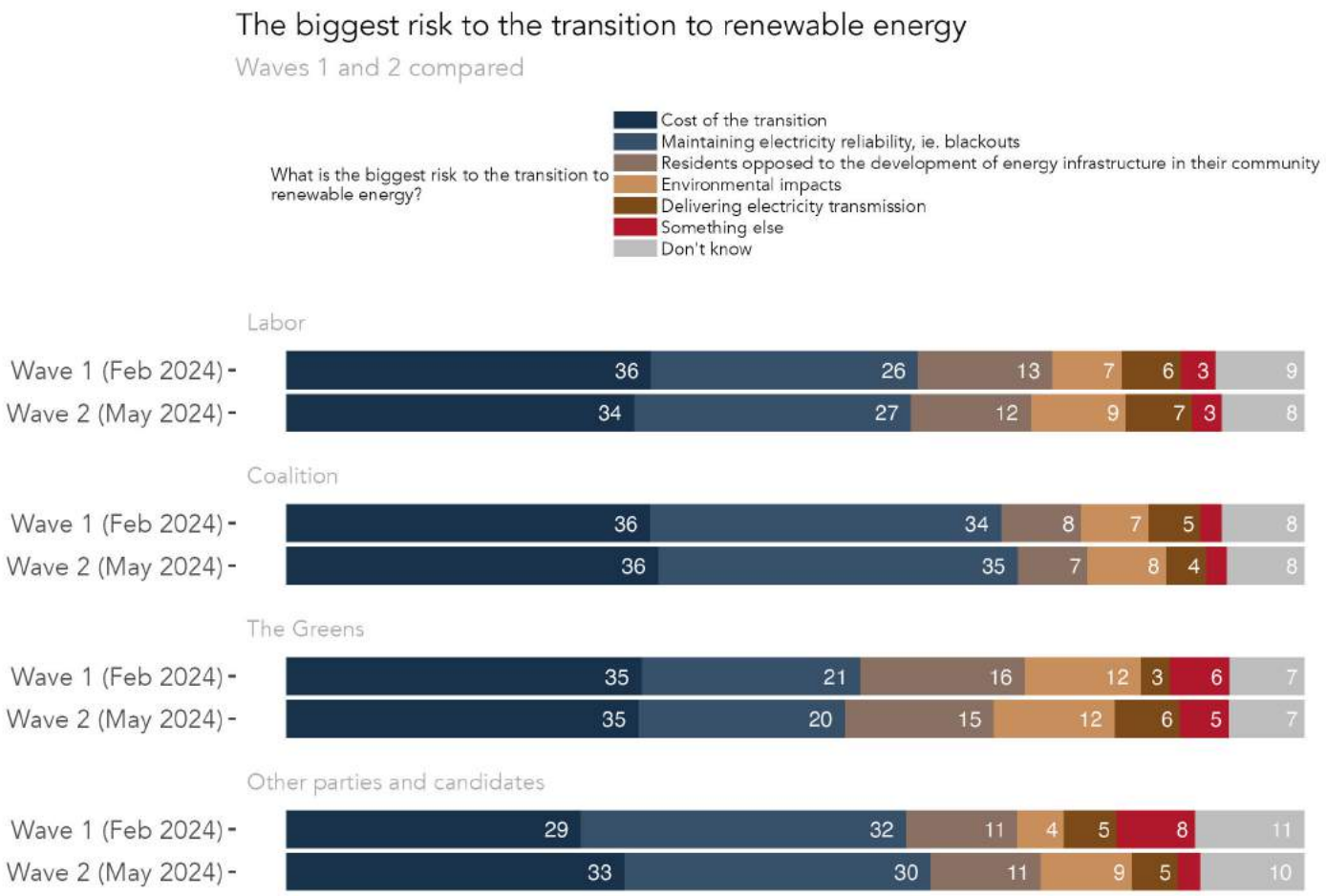

Figure 63: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 57: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by federal vote intention, waves 1 and 2 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
Coalition							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	36	34	8	7	5	2	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	36	35	7	8	4	2	8
The Greens							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	21	16	12	3	6	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	35	20	15	12	6	5	7
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

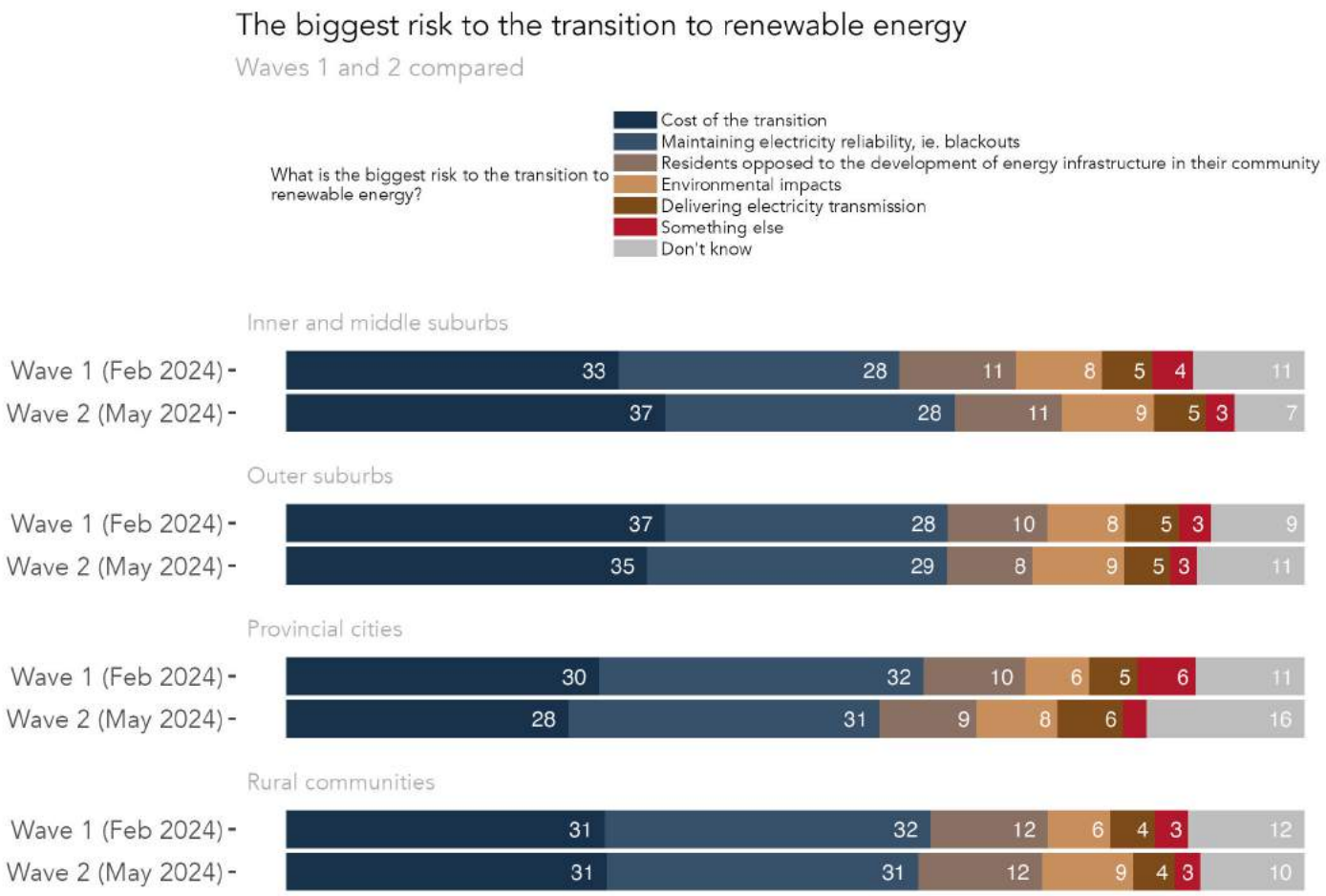

Figure 64: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 58: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by location, waves 1 and 2 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
Outer suburbs							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	37	28	10	8	5	3	9
Wave 2 (May 2024)	35	29	8	9	5	3	11
Provincial cities							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	30	32	10	6	5	6	11
Wave 2 (May 2024)	28	31	9	8	6	2	16
Rural communities							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	31	32	12	6	4	3	12
Wave 2 (May 2024)	31	31	12	9	4	3	10

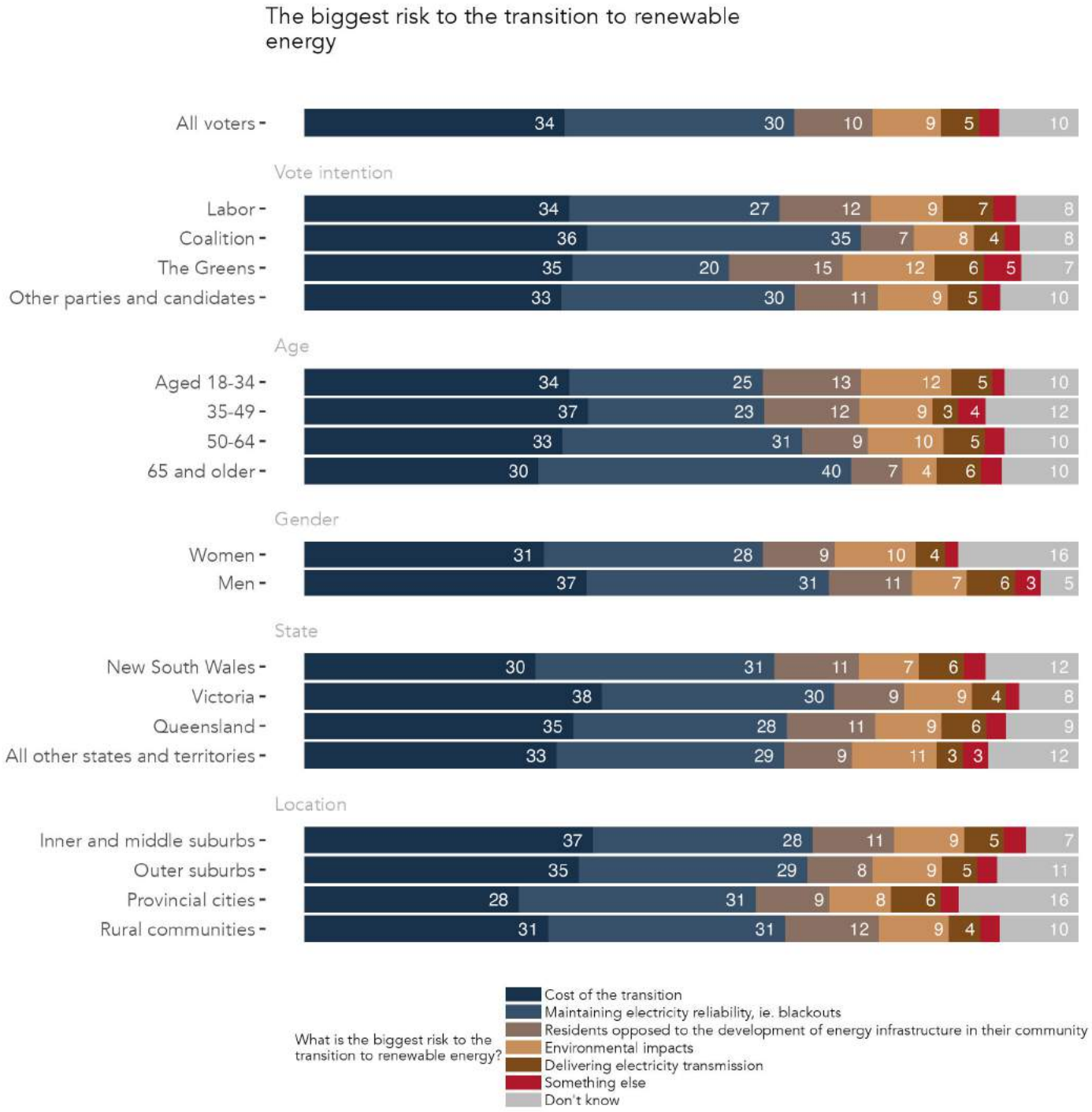

Figure 65: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 59: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	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	34	30	10	9	5	2	10
Vote intention							
Labor	34	27	12	9	7	3	8
Coalition	36	35	7	8	4	2	8
The Greens	35	20	15	12	6	5	7
Other parties and candidates	33	30	11	9	5	2	10
Age							
Aged 18-34	34	25	13	12	5	1	10
35-49	37	23	12	9	3	4	12
50-64	33	31	9	10	5	2	10
65 and older	30	40	7	4	6	3	10
Gender							
Women	31	28	9	10	4	2	16
Men	37	31	11	7	6	3	5
State							
New South Wales	30	31	11	7	6	3	12
Victoria	38	30	9	9	4	2	8
Queensland	35	28	11	9	6	2	9
All other states and territories	33	29	9	11	3	3	12
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	37	28	11	9	5	3	7
Outer suburbs	35	29	8	9	5	3	11
Provincial cities	28	31	9	8	6	2	16
Rural communities	31	31	12	9	4	3	10

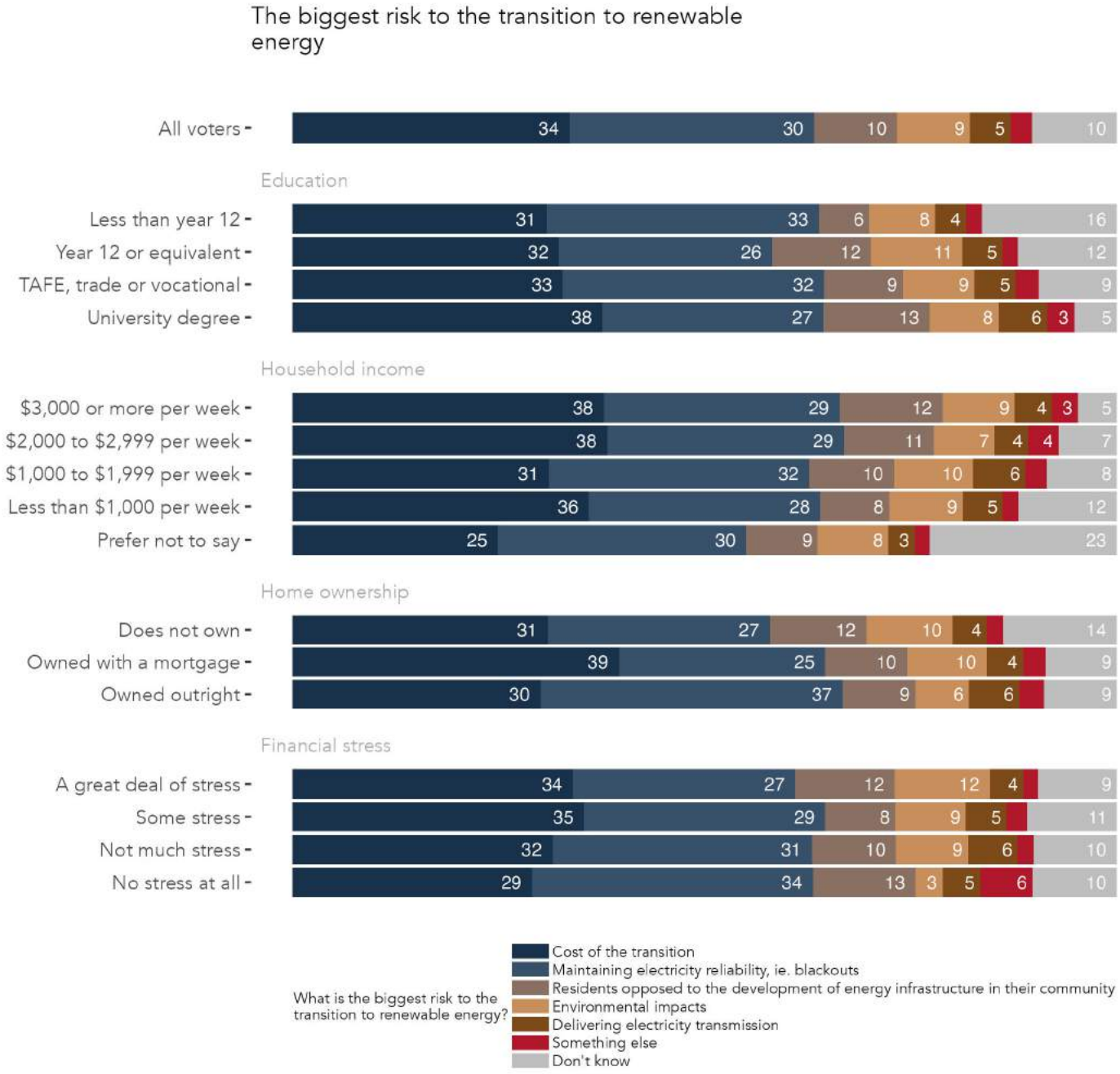

Figure 66: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 60: The biggest risk to the transition to renewable energy, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	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	34	30	10	9	5	2	10
Education							
Less than year 12	31	33	6	8	4	2	16
Year 12 or equivalent	32	26	12	11	5	2	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	33	32	9	9	5	3	9
University degree	38	27	13	8	6	3	5
Household income							
$3,000 or more per week	38	29	12	9	4	3	5
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	38	29	11	7	4	4	7
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	31	32	10	10	6	3	8
Less than $1,000 per week	36	28	8	9	5	2	12
Prefer not to say	25	30	9	8	3	2	23
Home ownership							
Does not own	31	27	12	10	4	2	14
Owned with a mortgage	39	25	10	10	4	3	9
Owned outright	30	37	9	6	6	3	9
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	34	27	12	12	4	2	9
Some stress	35	29	8	9	5	3	11
Not much stress	32	31	10	9	6	2	10
No stress at all	29	34	13	3	5	6	10

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

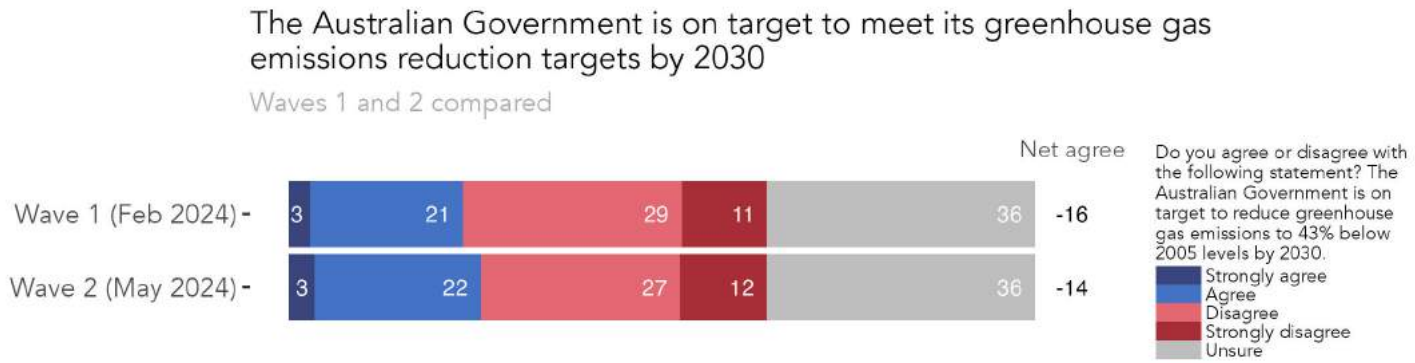

Figure 67: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 61: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, waves 1 and 2 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

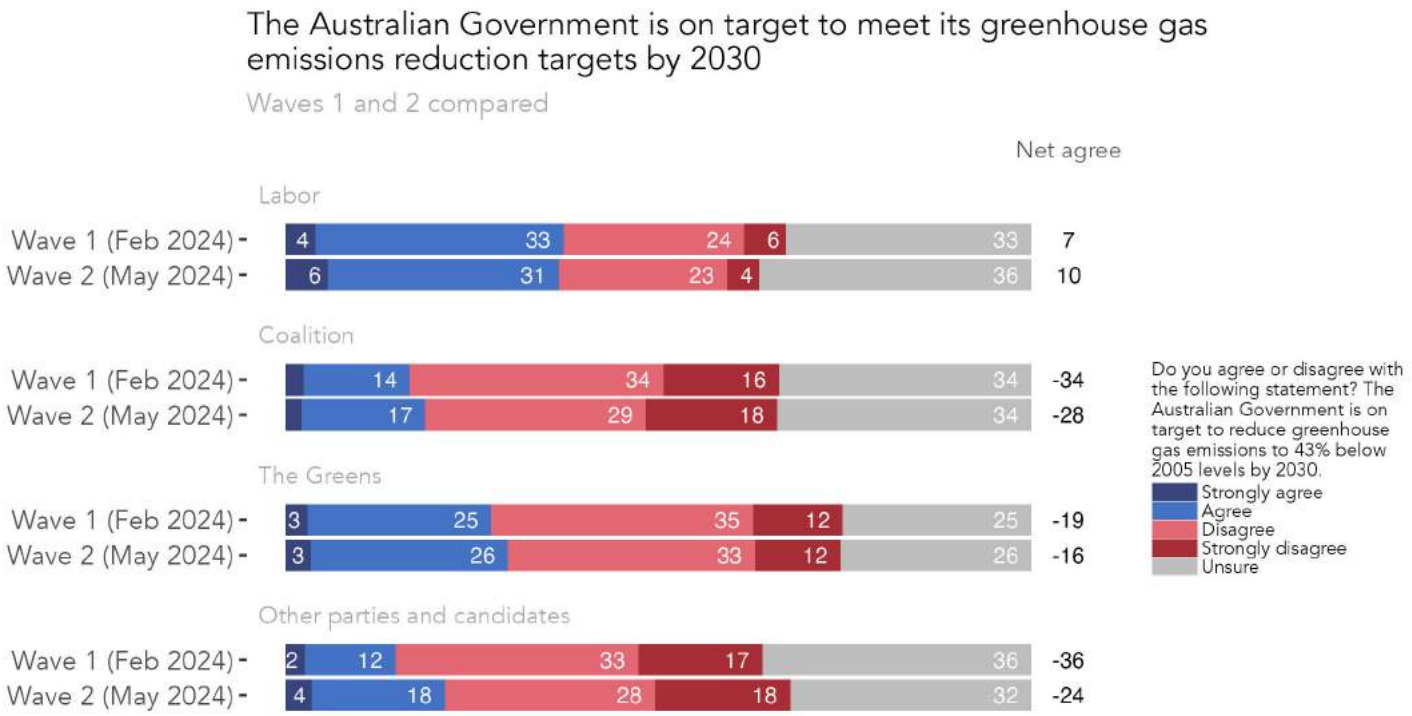

Figure 68: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 62: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by federal vote intention, waves 1 and 2 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
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	14	34	16	34	-34
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	17	29	18	34	-28
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	3	25	35	12	25	-19
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	26	33	12	26	-16
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	12	33	17	36	-36
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	18	28	18	32	-24

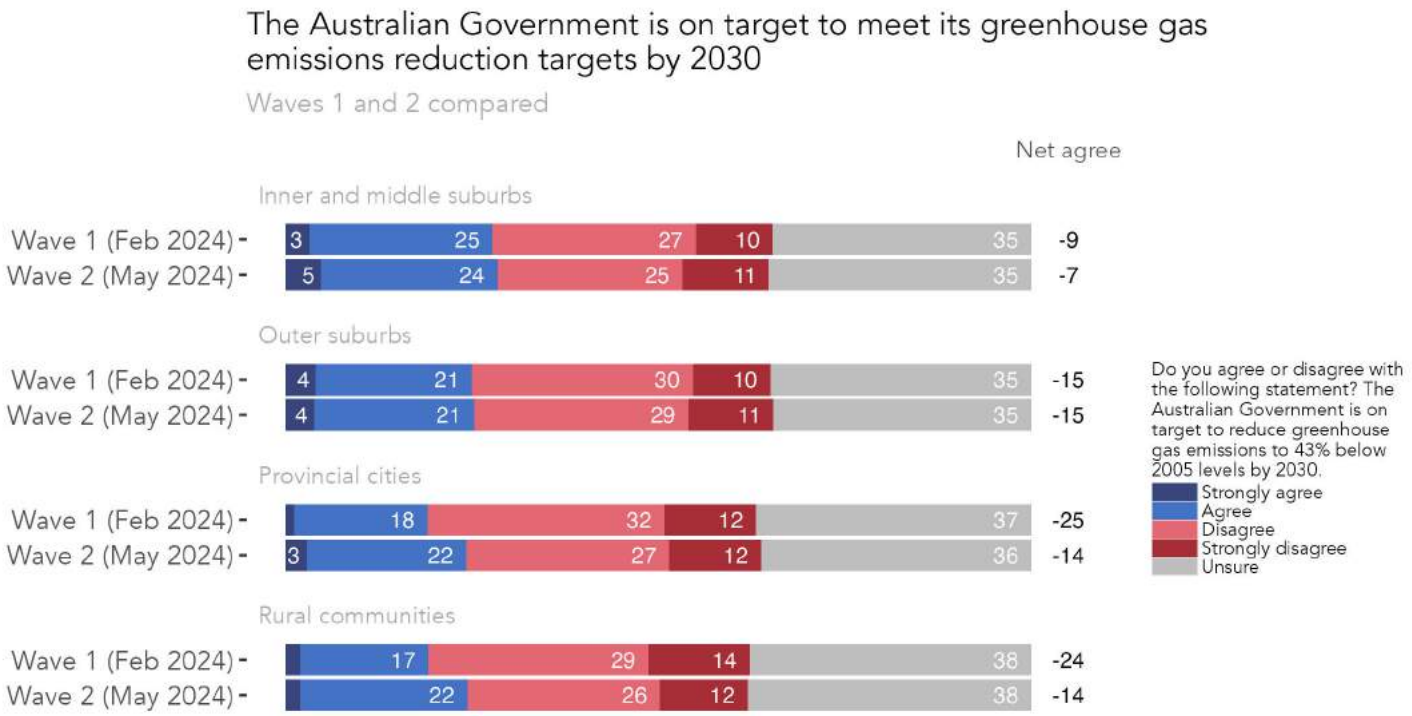

Figure 69: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 63: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by location, waves 1 and 2 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
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	4	21	30	10	35	-15
Wave 2 (May 2024)	4	21	29	11	35	-15
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	1	18	32	12	37	-25
Wave 2 (May 2024)	3	22	27	12	36	-14
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	2	17	29	14	38	-24
Wave 2 (May 2024)	2	22	26	12	38	-14

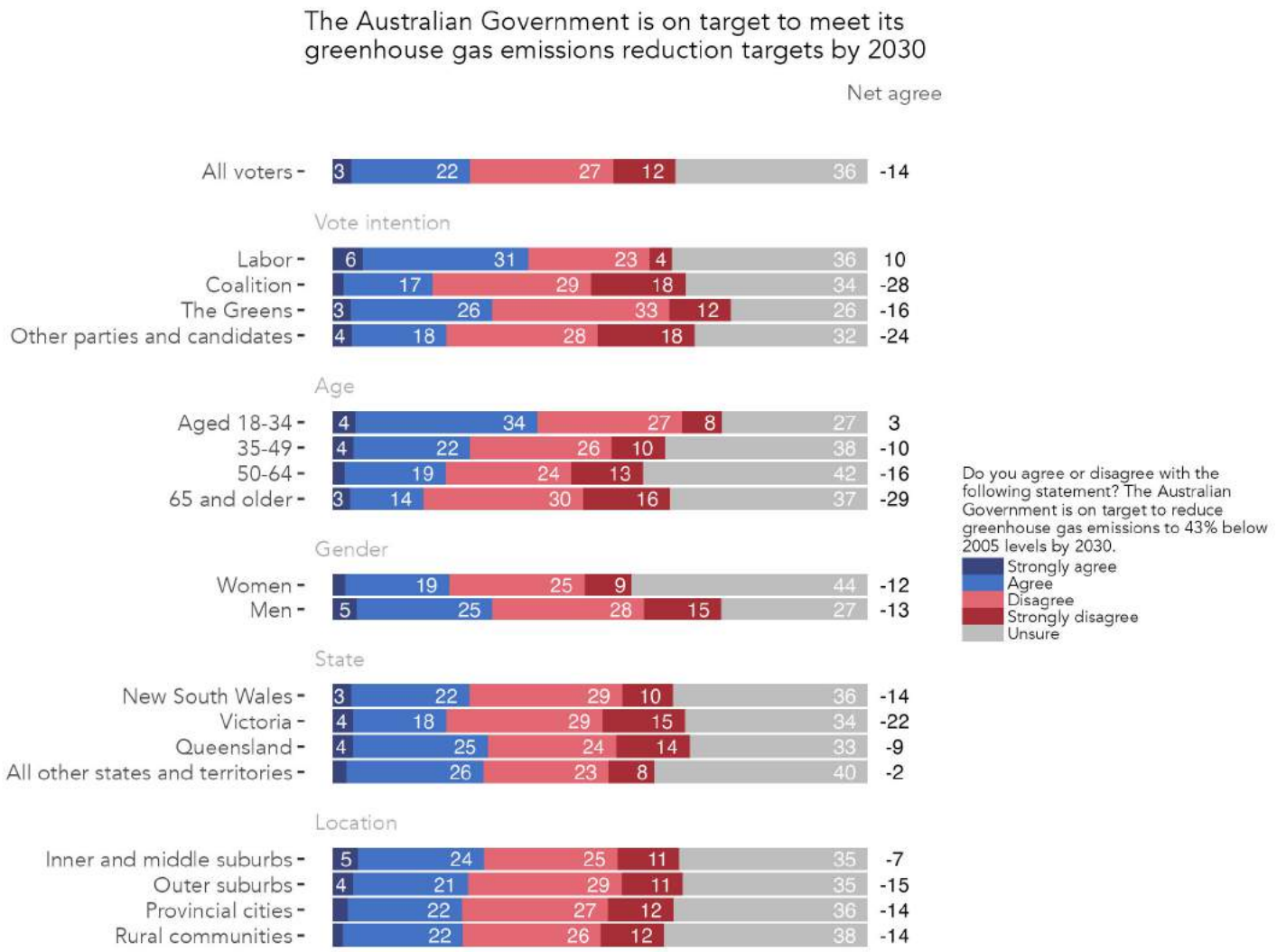

Figure 70: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree).

Table 64: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	3	22	27	12	36	-14
Vote intention						
Labor	6	31	23	4	36	10
Coalition	2	17	29	18	34	-28
The Greens	3	26	33	12	26	-16
Other parties and candidates	4	18	28	18	32	-24
Age						
Aged 18-34	4	34	27	8	27	3
35-49	4	22	26	10	38	-10
50-64	2	19	24	13	42	-16
65 and older	3	14	30	16	37	-29
Gender						
Women	3	19	25	9	44	-12
Men	5	25	28	15	27	-13
State						
New South Wales	3	22	29	10	36	-14
Victoria	4	18	29	15	34	-22
Queensland	4	25	24	14	33	-9
All other states and territories	3	26	23	8	40	-2
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	5	24	25	11	35	-7
Outer suburbs	4	21	29	11	35	-15
Provincial cities	3	22	27	12	36	-14
Rural communities	2	22	26	12	38	-14

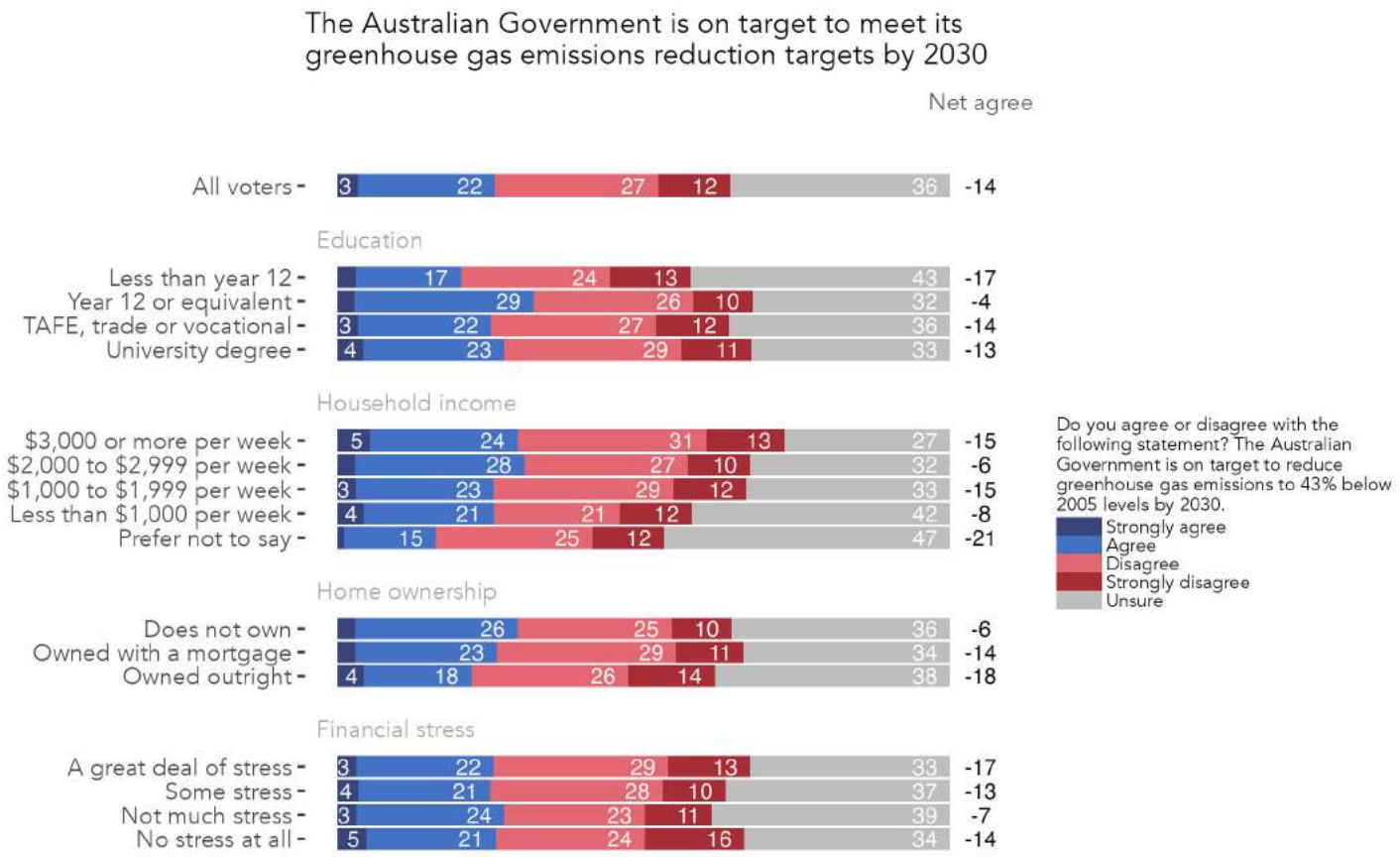

Figure 71: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the total share that disagree).

Table 65: The Australian Government is on target to meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets by 2030, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	3	22	27	12	36	-14
Education						
Less than year 12	3	17	24	13	43	-17
Year 12 or equivalent	3	29	26	10	32	-4
TAFE, trade or vocational	3	22	27	12	36	-14
University degree	4	23	29	11	33	-13
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	5	24	31	13	27	-15
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	3	28	27	10	32	-6
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	3	23	29	12	33	-15
Less than $1,000 per week	4	21	21	12	42	-8
Prefer not to say	1	15	25	12	47	-21
Home ownership						
Does not own	3	26	25	10	36	-6
Owned with a mortgage	3	23	29	11	34	-14
Owned outright	4	18	26	14	38	-18
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	3	22	29	13	33	-17
Some stress	4	21	28	10	37	-13
Not much stress	3	24	23	11	39	-7
No stress at all	5	21	24	16	34	-14

Perceptions of how the transition to renewables will impact Australians' 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

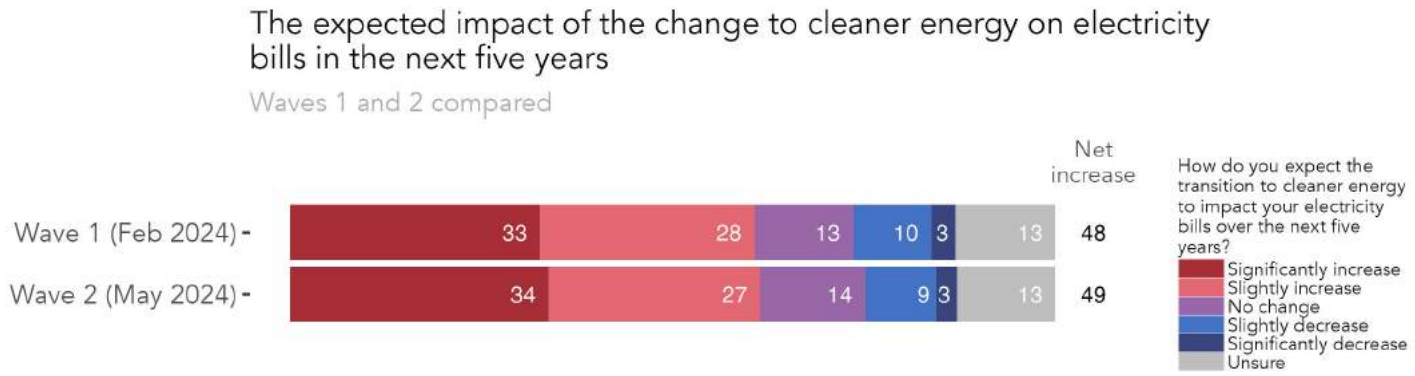

Figure 72: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 66: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, waves 1 and 2 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

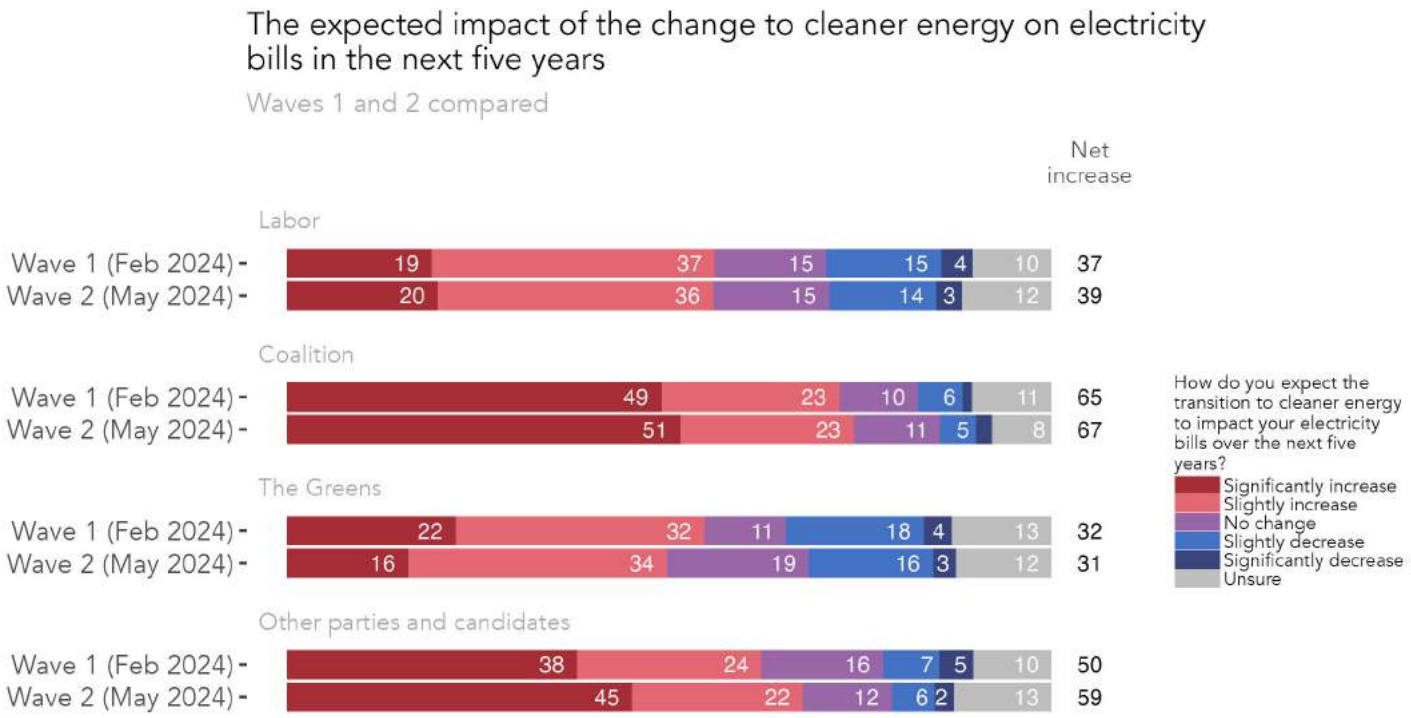

Figure 73: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 67: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by federal vote intention, waves 1 and 2 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
Coalition							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	49	23	10	6	1	11	65
Wave 2 (May 2024)	51	23	11	5	2	8	67
The Greens							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	22	32	11	18	4	13	32
Wave 2 (May 2024)	16	34	19	16	3	12	31
Other parties and candidates							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	38	24	16	7	5	10	50
Wave 2 (May 2024)	45	22	12	6	2	13	59

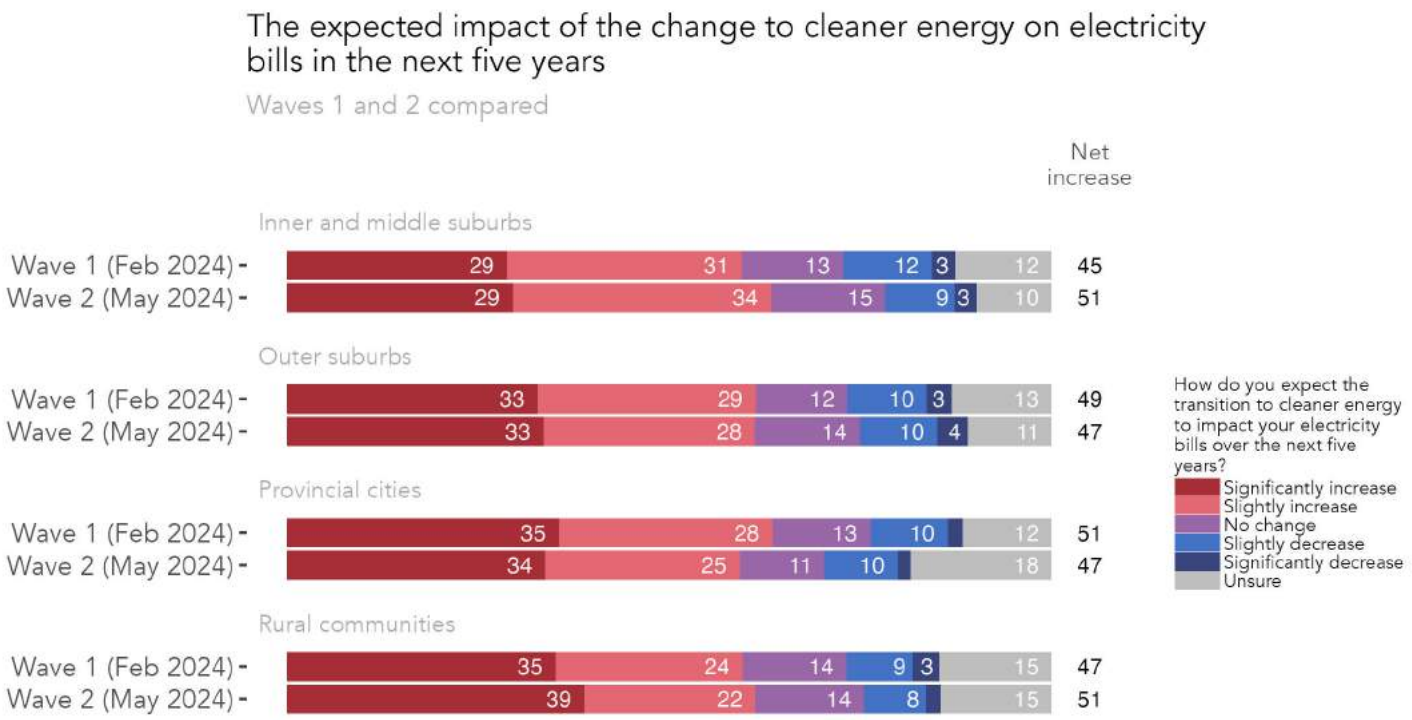

Figure 74: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 68: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by location, waves 1 and 2 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	12	3	12	45
Wave 2 (May 2024)	29	34	15	9	3	10	51
Outer suburbs							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	33	29	12	10	3	13	49
Wave 2 (May 2024)	33	28	14	10	4	11	47
Provincial cities							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	28	13	10	2	12	51
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	25	11	10	2	18	47
Rural communities							
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	24	14	9	3	15	47
Wave 2 (May 2024)	39	22	14	8	2	15	51

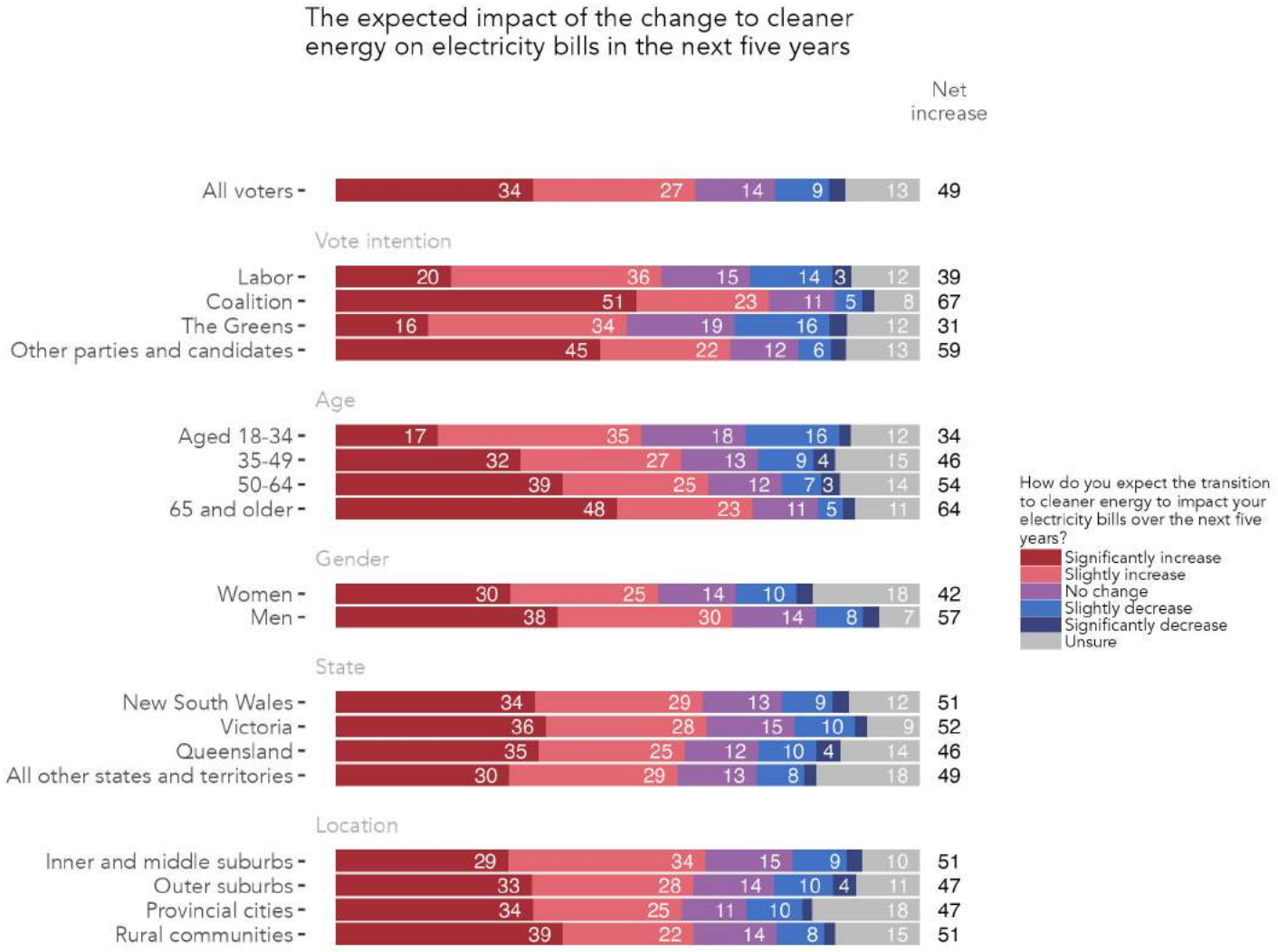

Figure 75: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease).

Table 69: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
All voters	34	27	14	9	3	13	49
Vote intention							
Labor	20	36	15	14	3	12	39
Coalition	51	23	11	5	2	8	67
The Greens	16	34	19	16	3	12	31
Other parties and candidates	45	22	12	6	2	13	59
Age							
Aged 18-34	17	35	18	16	2	12	34
35-49	32	27	13	9	4	15	46
50-64	39	25	12	7	3	14	54
65 and older	48	23	11	5	2	11	64
Gender							
Women	30	25	14	10	3	18	42
Men	38	30	14	8	3	7	57
State							
New South Wales	34	29	13	9	3	12	51
Victoria	36	28	15	10	2	9	52
Queensland	35	25	12	10	4	14	46
All other states and territories	30	29	13	8	2	18	49
Location							
Inner and middle suburbs	29	34	15	9	3	10	51
Outer suburbs	33	28	14	10	4	11	47
Provincial cities	34	25	11	10	2	18	47
Rural communities	39	22	14	8	2	15	51

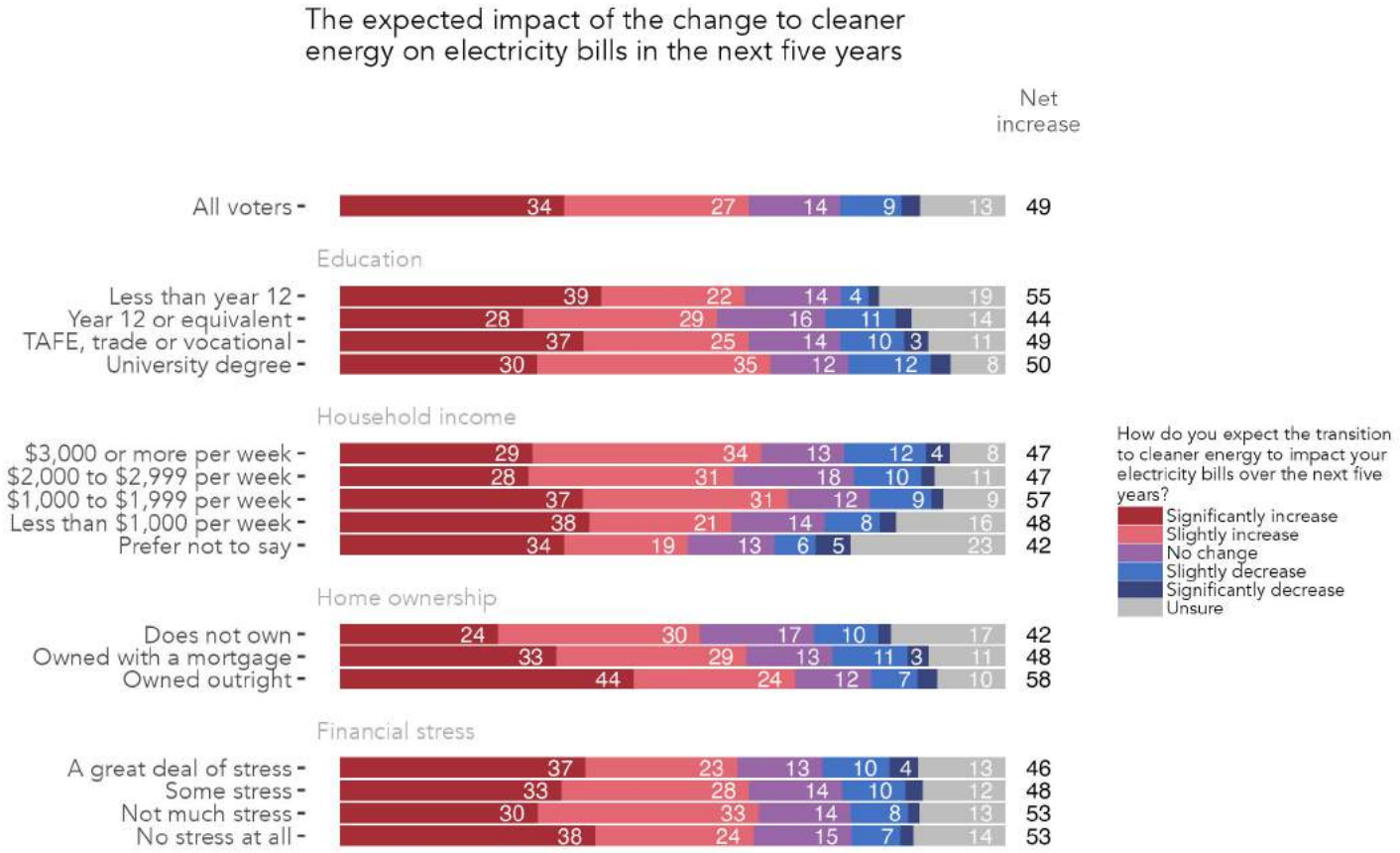

Figure 76: The expected impact of the change to cleaner energy on electricity bills in the next five years, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net share who think their energy bills will increase (total share that report increase, minus the total share that report decrease).

Table 70: 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.

	Significantly increase	Slightly increase	No change	Slightly decrease	Significantly decrease	Unsure	Net increase
All voters	34	27	14	9	3	13	49
Education							
Less than year 12	39	22	14	4	2	19	55
Year 12 or equivalent	28	29	16	11	2	14	44
TAFE, trade or vocational	37	25	14	10	3	11	49
University degree	30	35	12	12	3	8	50
Household income							
$3,000 or more per week	29	34	13	12	4	8	47
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	28	31	18	10	2	11	47
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	37	31	12	9	2	9	57
Less than $1,000 per week	38	21	14	8	3	16	48
Prefer not to say	34	19	13	6	5	23	42
Home ownership							
Does not own	24	30	17	10	2	17	42
Owned with a mortgage	33	29	13	11	3	11	48
Owned outright	44	24	12	7	3	10	58
Financial stress							
A great deal of stress	37	23	13	10	4	13	46
Some stress	33	28	14	10	3	12	48
Not much stress	30	33	14	8	2	13	53
No stress at all	38	24	15	7	2	14	53

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

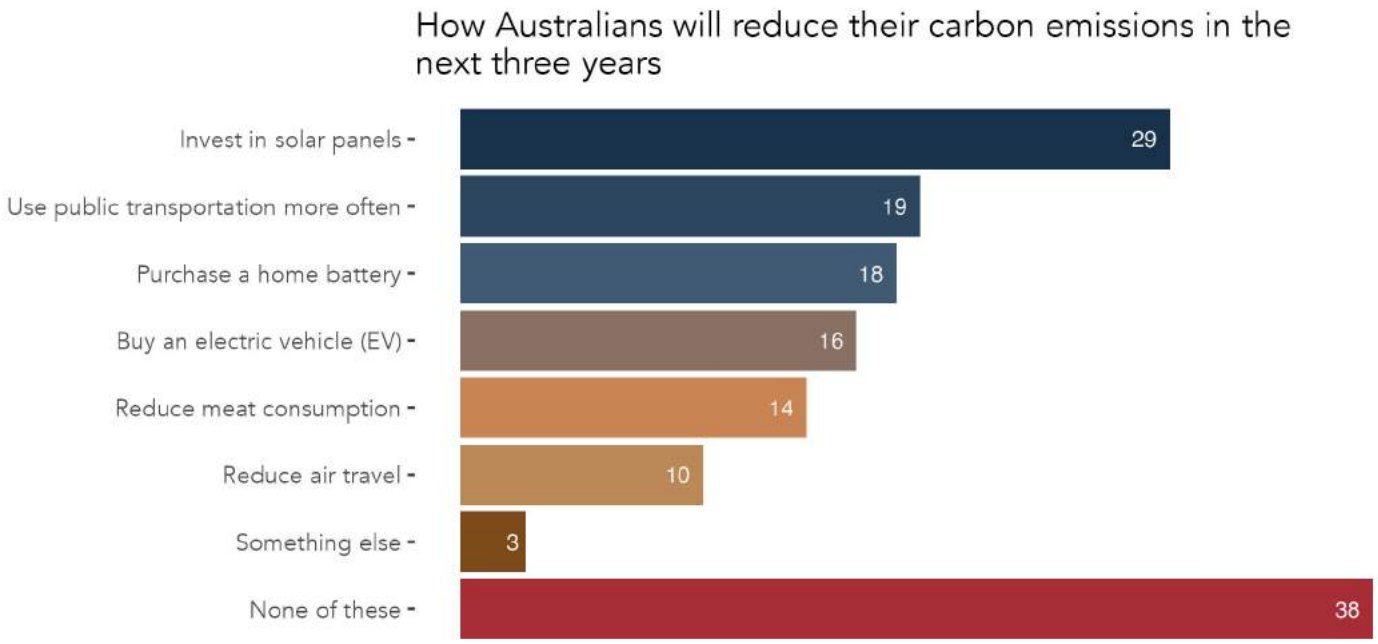

Figure 77: The ways that Australians say they will reduce their carbon emissions in the next three years. Values sum to more than 100 as respondents could select more than one option.

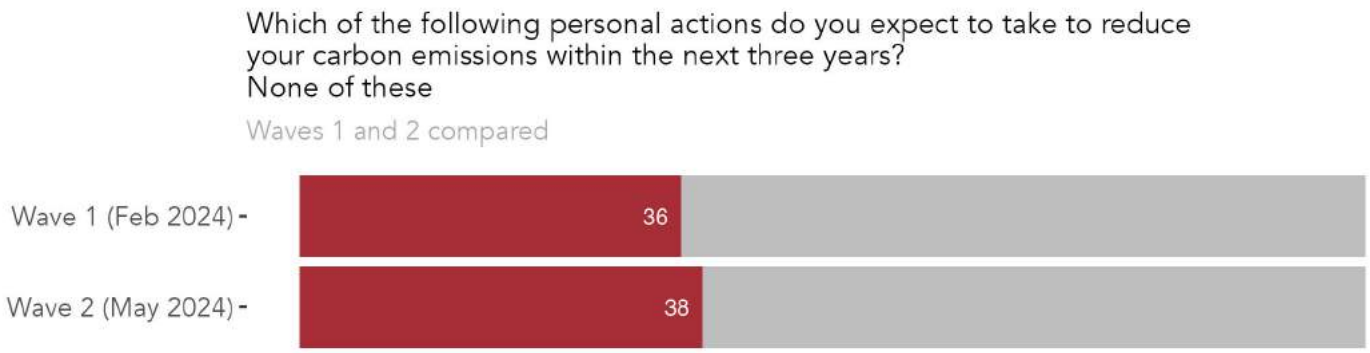

Figure 78: Intention to do none of these, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Reduce air travel

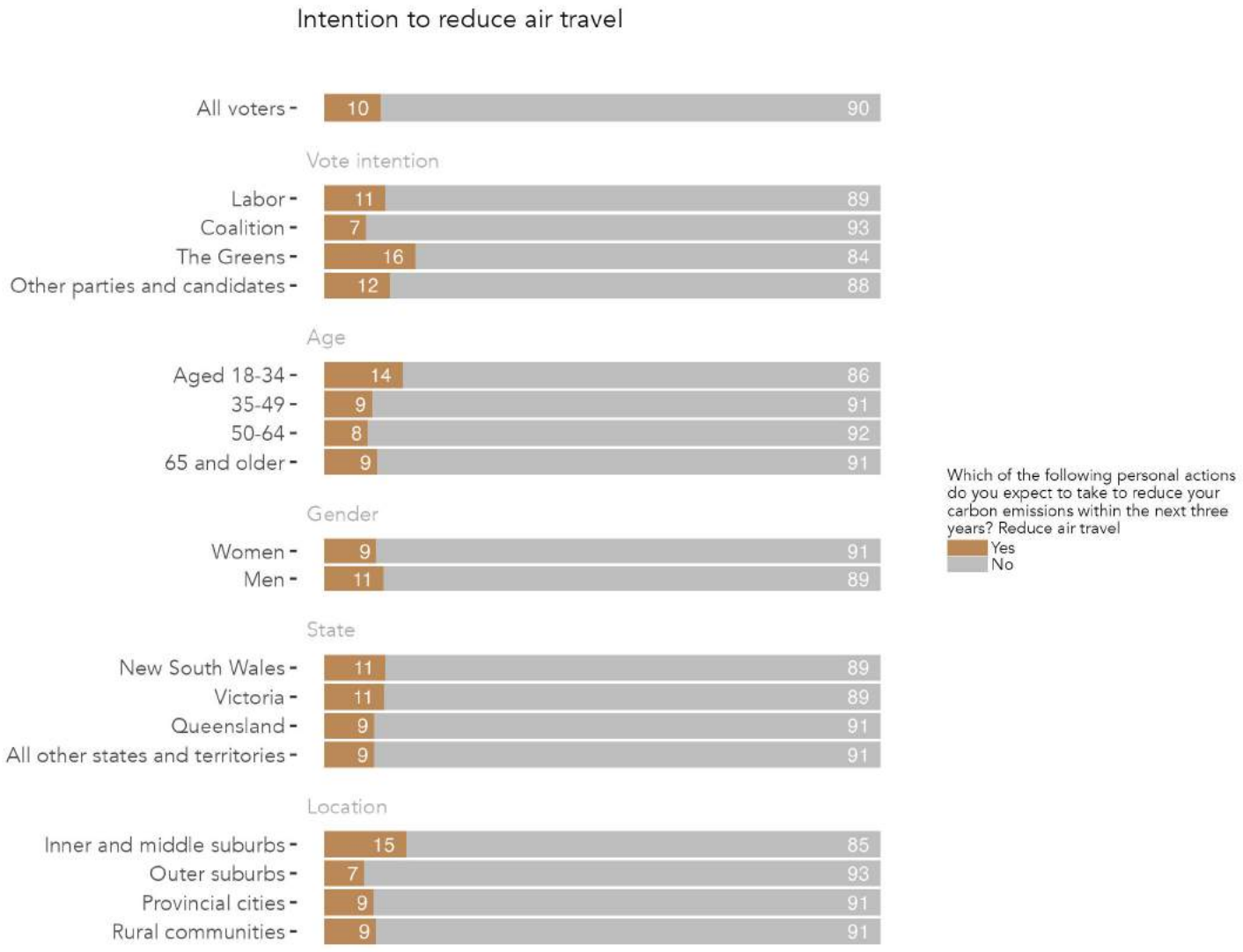

Figure 79: Intention to reduce air travel, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 71: Intention to reduce air travel, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	10	90
Vote intention		
Labor	11	89
Coalition	7	93
The Greens	16	84
Other parties and candidates	12	88
Age		
Aged 18-34	14	86
35-49	9	91
50-64	8	92
65 and older	9	91
Gender		
Women	9	91
Men	11	89
State		
New South Wales	11	89
Victoria	11	89
Queensland	9	91
All other states and territories	9	91
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	15	85
Outer suburbs	7	93
Provincial cities	9	91
Rural communities	9	91

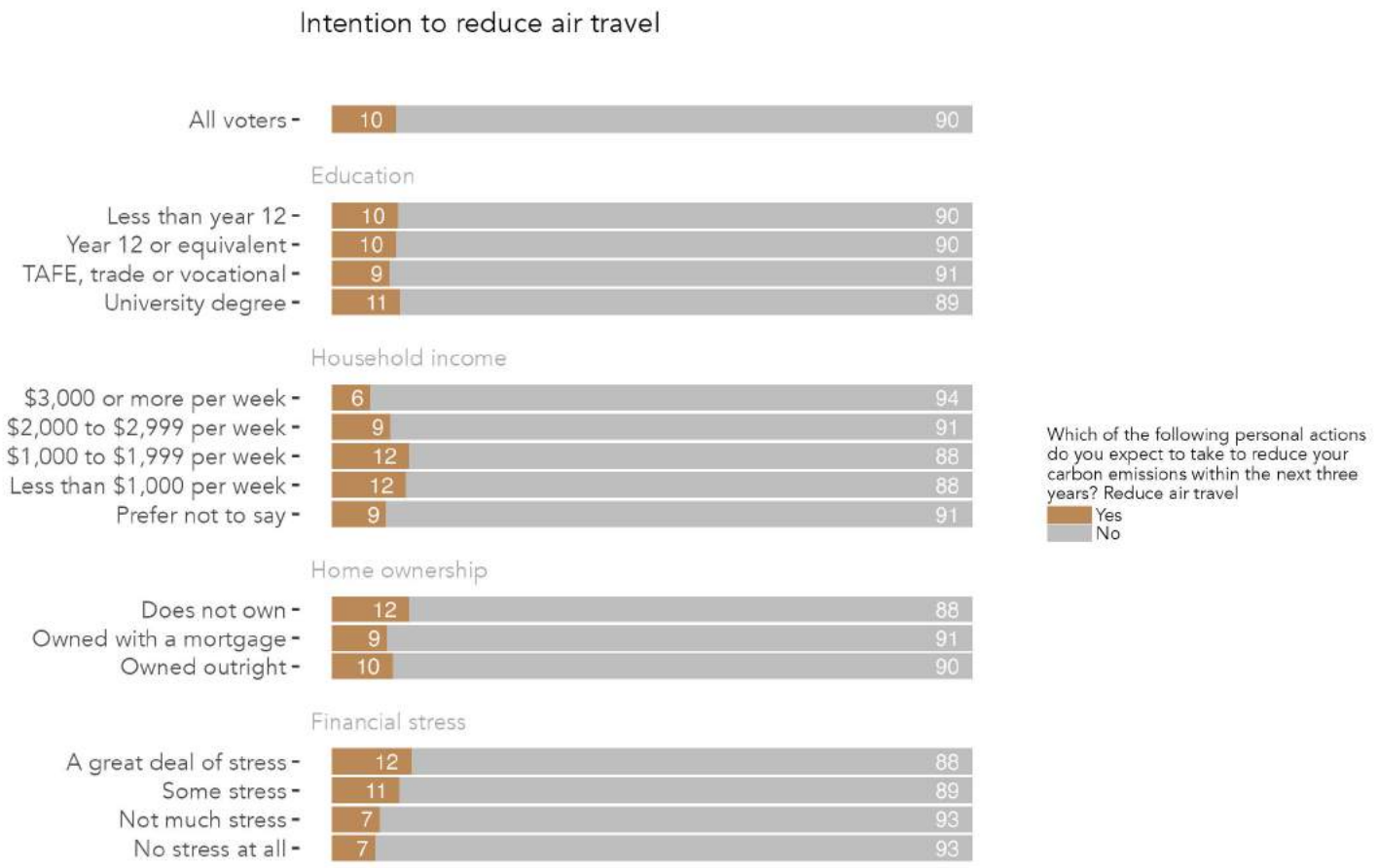

Figure 80: Intention to reduce air travel, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 72: Intention to reduce air travel, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	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	11	89
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	6	94
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	9	91
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	12	88
Less than $1,000 per week	12	88
Prefer not to say	9	91
Home ownership		
Does not own	12	88
Owned with a mortgage	9	91
Owned outright	10	90
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	12	88
Some stress	11	89
Not much stress	7	93
No stress at all	7	93

Use public transportation more often

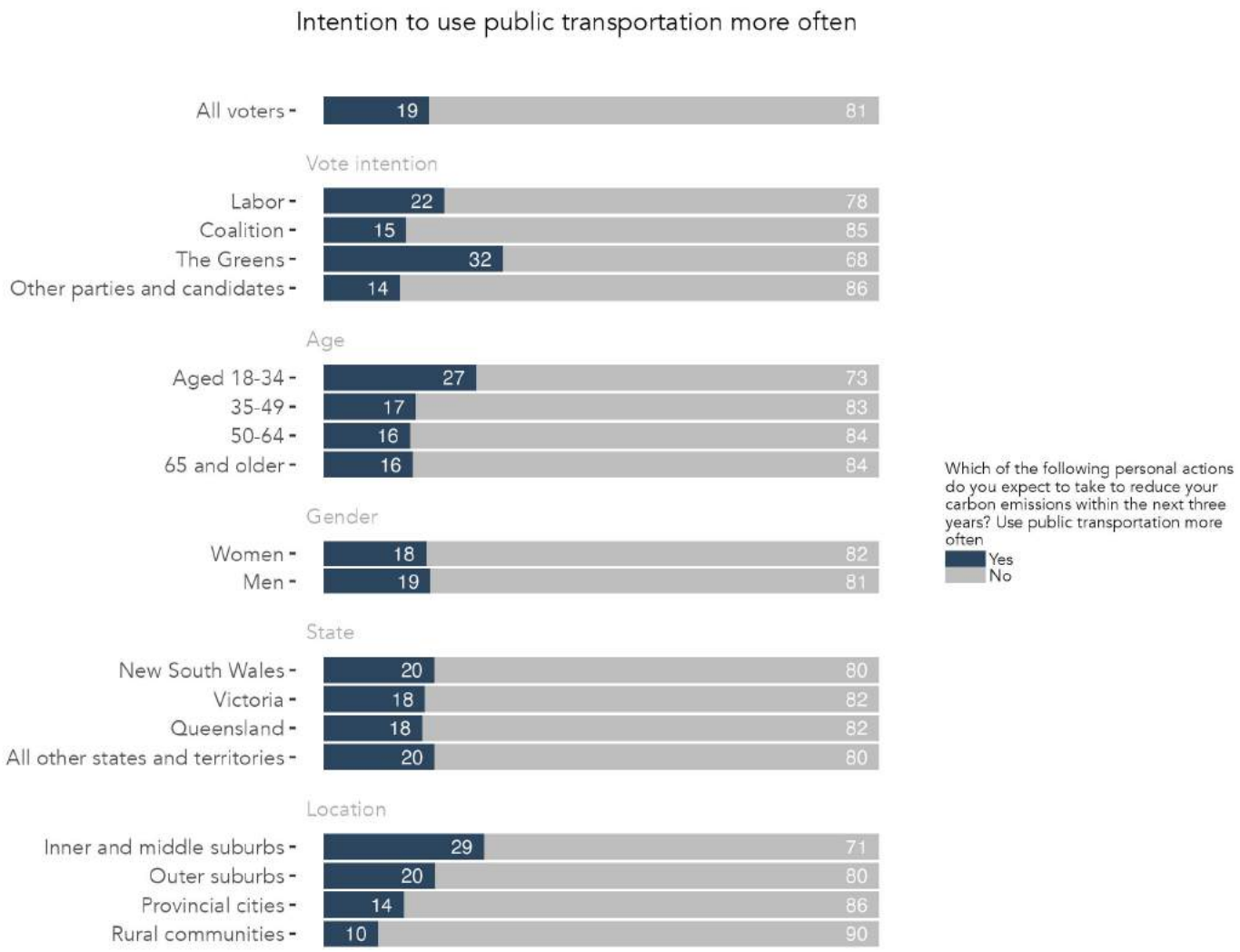

Figure 81: Intention to use public transportation more often, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 73: Intention to use public transportation more often, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	19	81
Vote intention		
Labor	22	78
Coalition	15	85
The Greens	32	68
Other parties and candidates	14	86
Age		
Aged 18-34	27	73
35-49	17	83
50-64	16	84
65 and older	16	84
Gender		
Women	18	82
Men	19	81
State		
New South Wales	20	80
Victoria	18	82
Queensland	18	82
All other states and territories	20	80
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	29	71
Outer suburbs	20	80
Provincial cities	14	86
Rural communities	10	90

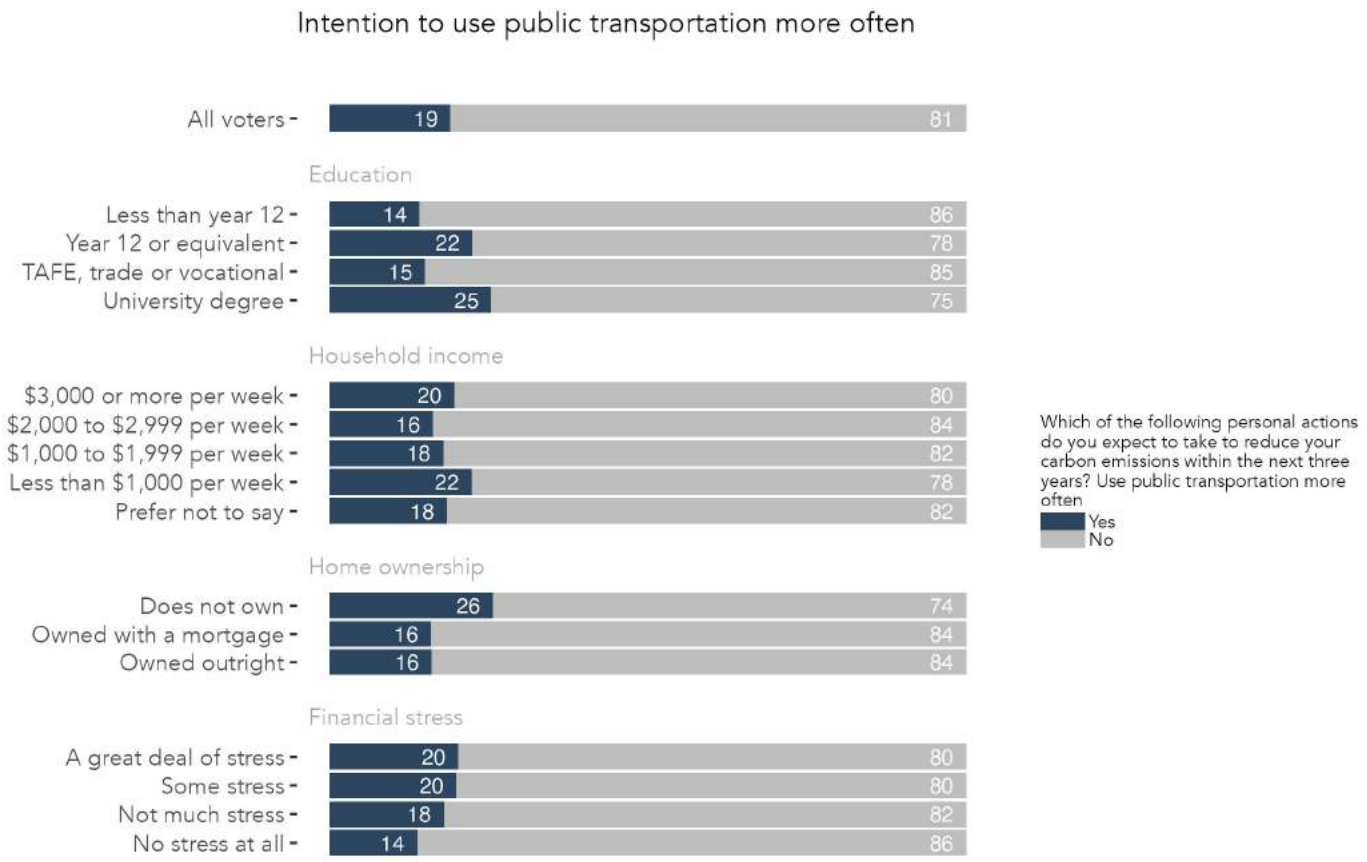

Figure 82: Intention to use public transportation more often, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 74: Intention to use public transportation more often, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	19	81
Education		
Less than year 12	14	86
Year 12 or equivalent	22	78
TAFE, trade or vocational	15	85
University degree	25	75
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	20	80
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	16	84
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	18	82
Less than $1,000 per week	22	78
Prefer not to say	18	82
Home ownership		
Does not own	26	74
Owned with a mortgage	16	84
Owned outright	16	84
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	20	80
Some stress	20	80
Not much stress	18	82
No stress at all	14	86

Reduce meat consumption

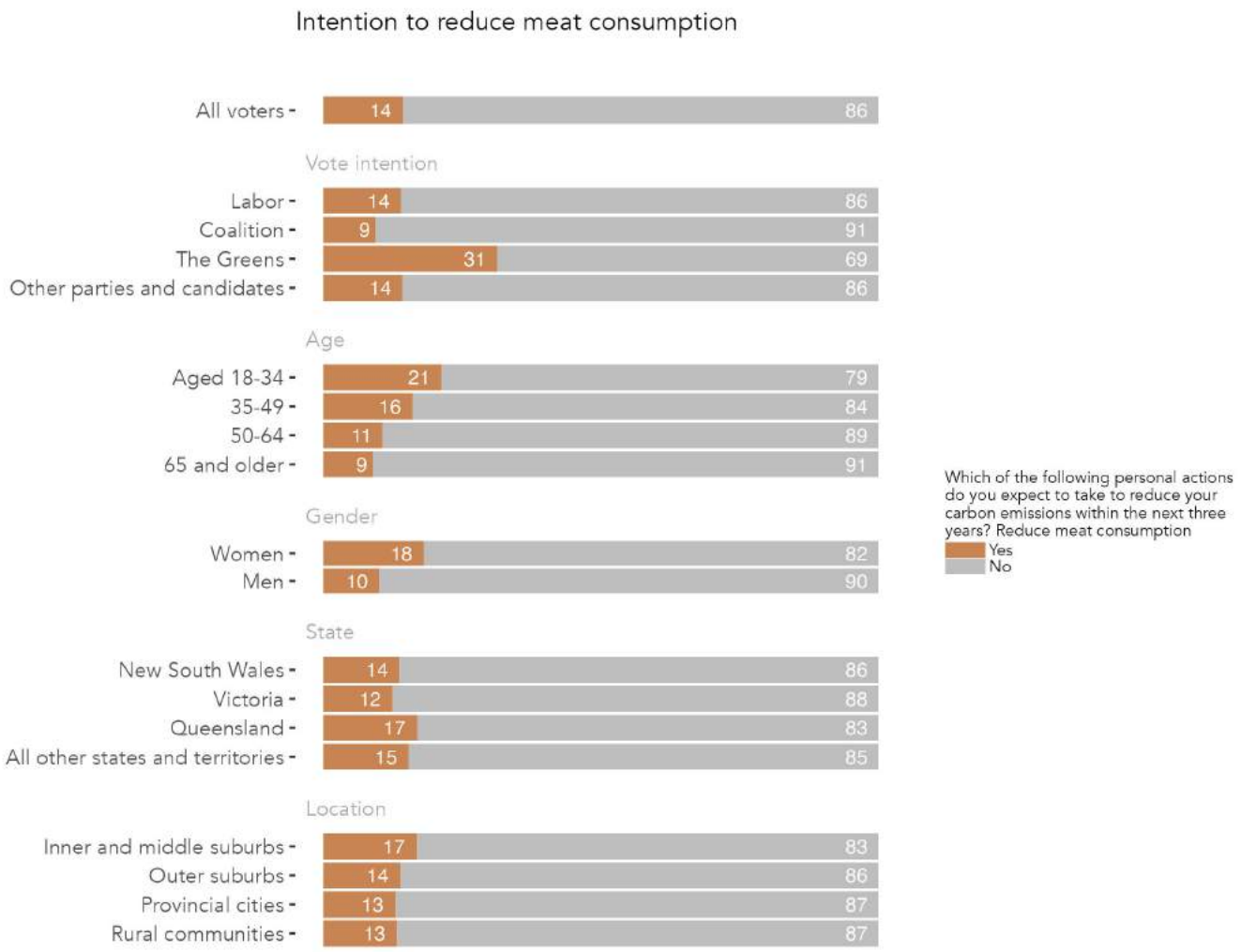

Figure 83: Intention to reduce meat consumption, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 75: Intention to reduce meat consumption, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	14	86
Vote intention		
Labor	14	86
Coalition	9	91
The Greens	31	69
Other parties and candidates	14	86
Age		
Aged 18-34	21	79
35-49	16	84
50-64	11	89
65 and older	9	91
Gender		
Women	18	82
Men	10	90
State		
New South Wales	14	86
Victoria	12	88
Queensland	17	83
All other states and territories	15	85
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	17	83
Outer suburbs	14	86
Provincial cities	13	87
Rural communities	13	87

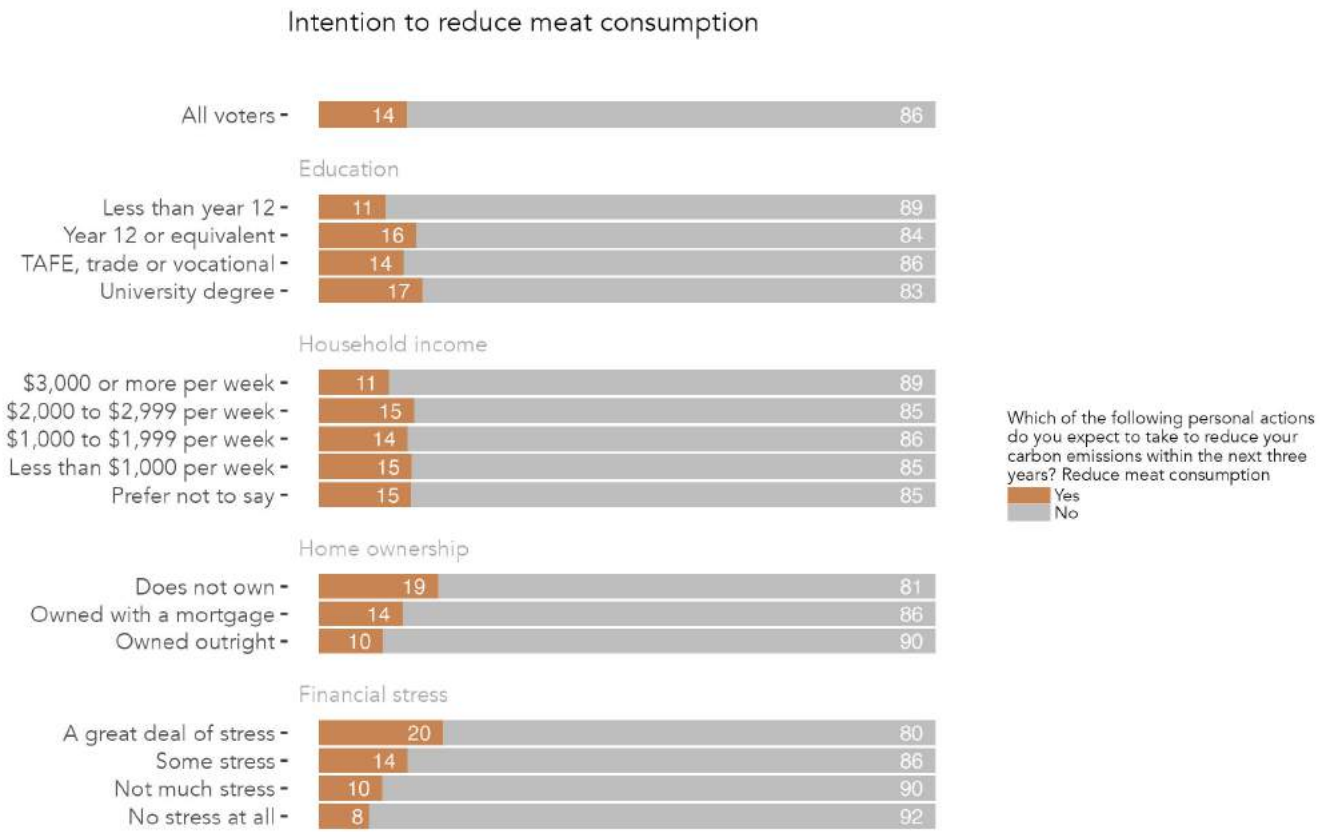

Figure 84: Intention to reduce meat consumption, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 76: Intention to reduce meat consumption, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	14	86
Education		
Less than year 12	11	89
Year 12 or equivalent	16	84
TAFE, trade or vocational	14	86
University degree	17	83
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	11	89
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	15	85
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	14	86
Less than $1,000 per week	15	85
Prefer not to say	15	85
Home ownership		
Does not own	19	81
Owned with a mortgage	14	86
Owned outright	10	90
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	20	80
Some stress	14	86
Not much stress	10	90
No stress at all	8	92

Invest in solar panels

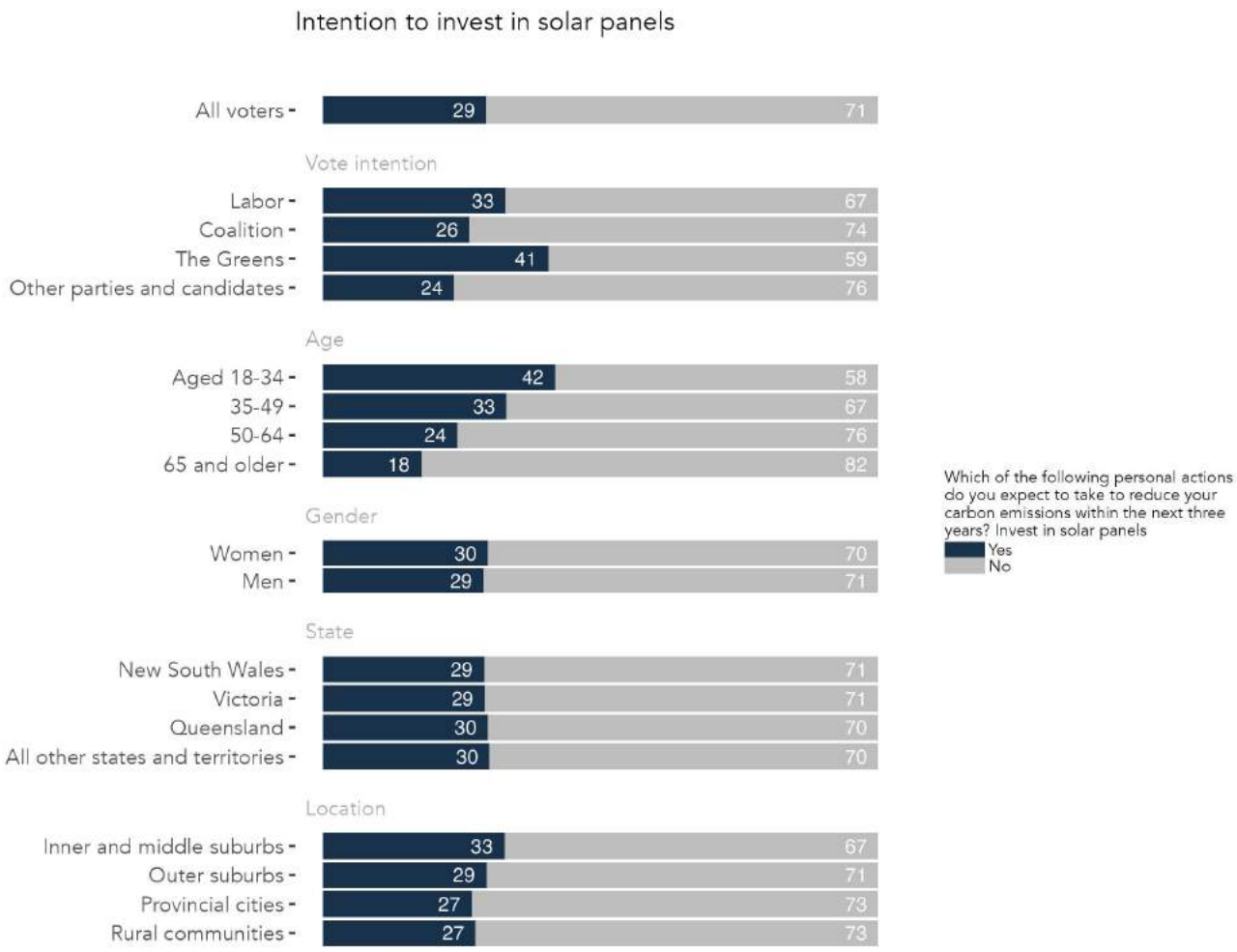

Figure 85: Intention to invest in solar panels, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 77: Intention to invest in solar panels, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	29	71
Vote intention		
Labor	33	67
Coalition	26	74
The Greens	41	59
Other parties and candidates	24	76
Age		
Aged 18-34	42	58
35-49	33	67
50-64	24	76
65 and older	18	82
Gender		
Women	30	70
Men	29	71
State		
New South Wales	29	71
Victoria	29	71
Queensland	30	70
All other states and territories	30	70
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	33	67
Outer suburbs	29	71
Provincial cities	27	73
Rural communities	27	73

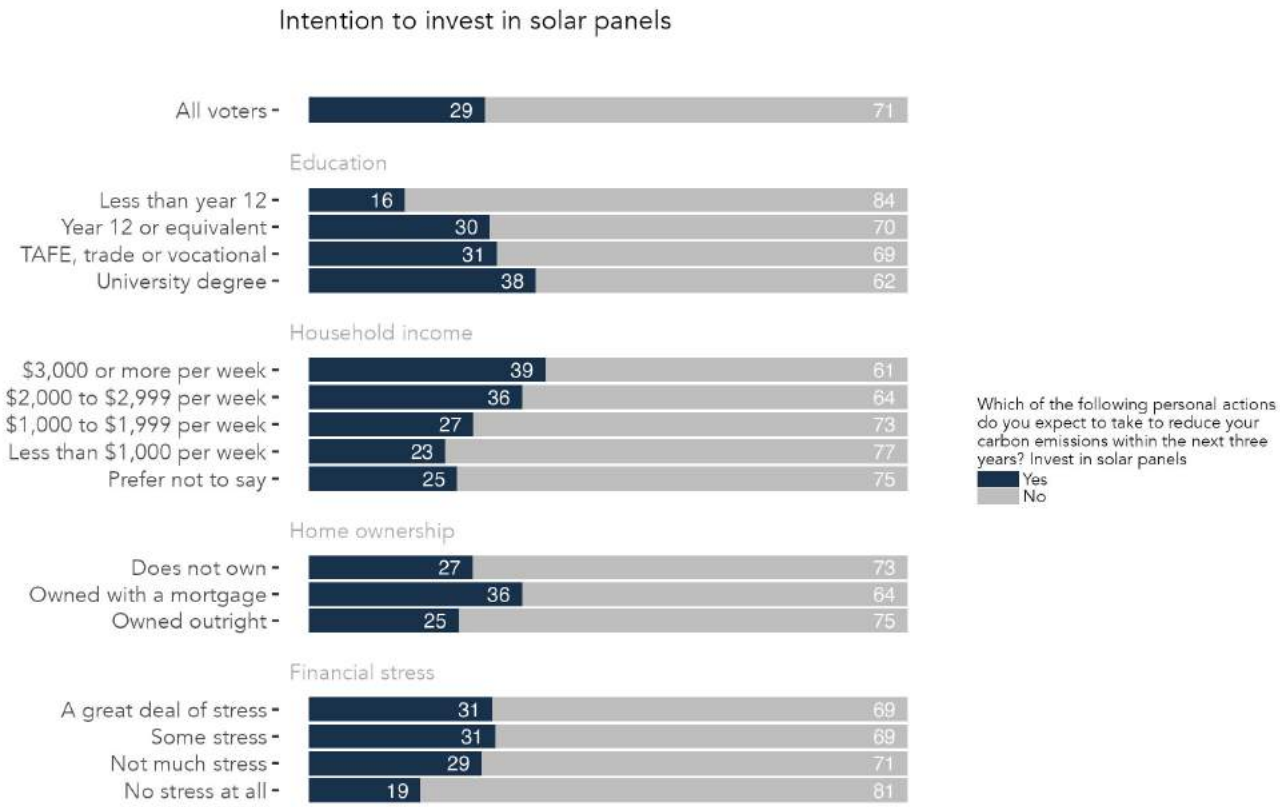

Figure 86: Intention to invest in solar panels, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 78: Intention to invest in solar panels, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	29	71
Education		
Less than year 12	16	84
Year 12 or equivalent	30	70
TAFE, trade or vocational	31	69
University degree	38	62
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	39	61
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	36	64
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	27	73
Less than $1,000 per week	23	77
Prefer not to say	25	75
Home ownership		
Does not own	27	73
Owned with a mortgage	36	64
Owned outright	25	75
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	31	69
Some stress	31	69
Not much stress	29	71
No stress at all	19	81

Buy an electric vehicle (EV)

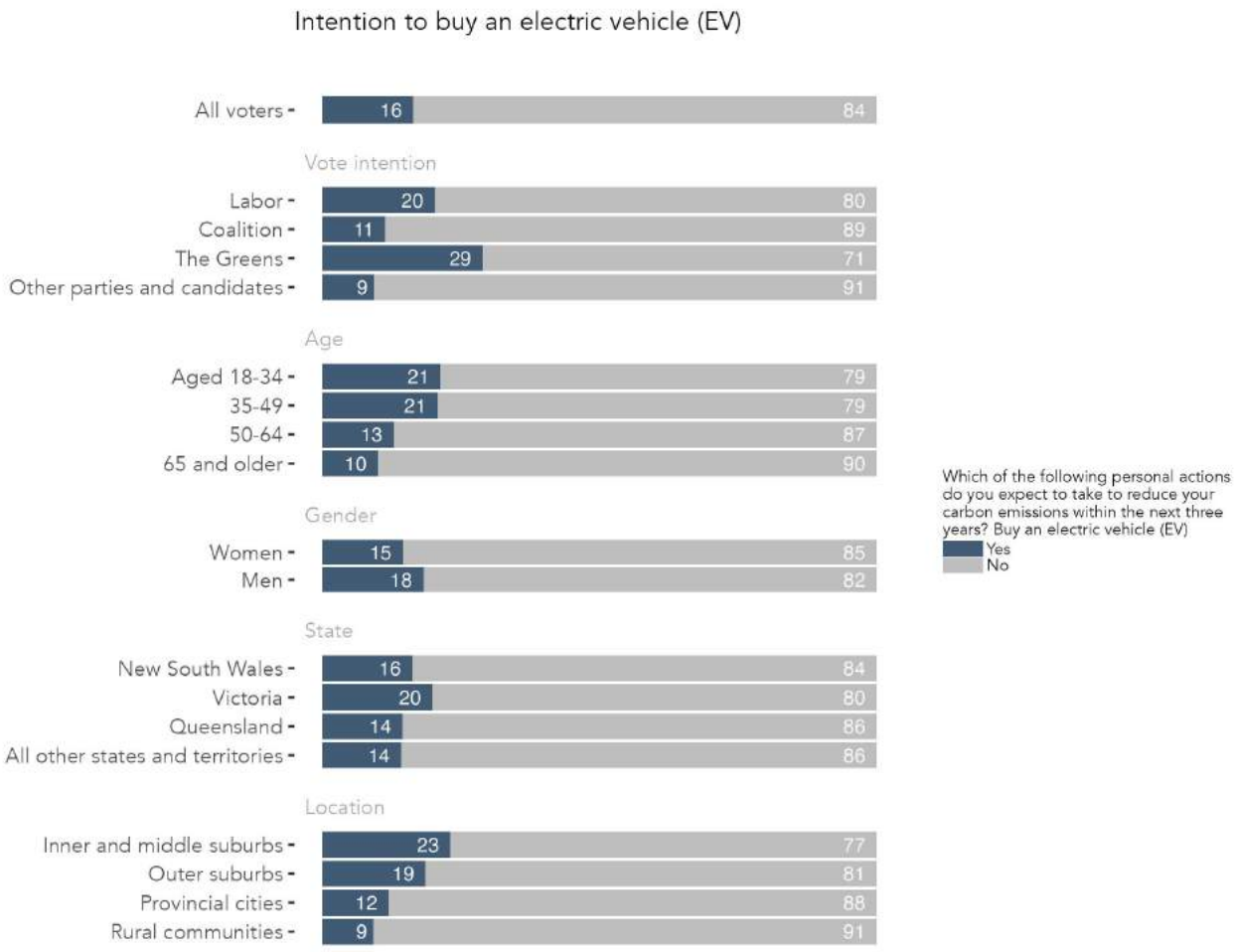

Figure 87: Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 79: Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	16	84
Vote intention		
Labor	20	80
Coalition	11	89
The Greens	29	71
Other parties and candidates	9	91
Age		
Aged 18-34	21	79
35-49	21	79
50-64	13	87
65 and older	10	90
Gender		
Women	15	85
Men	18	82
State		
New South Wales	16	84
Victoria	20	80
Queensland	14	86
All other states and territories	14	86
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	23	77
Outer suburbs	19	81
Provincial cities	12	88
Rural communities	9	91

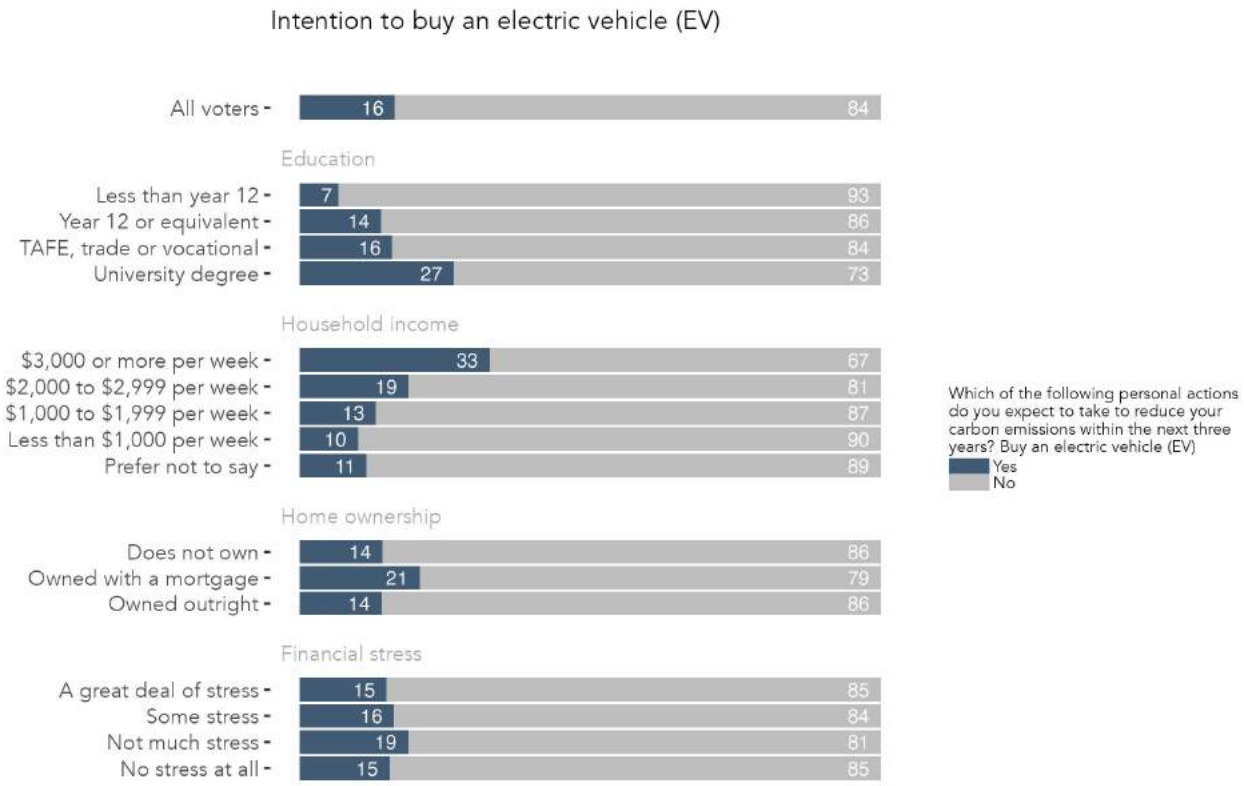

Figure 88: Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 80: Intention to buy an electric vehicle (EV), by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	16	84
Education		
Less than year 12	7	93
Year 12 or equivalent	14	86
TAFE, trade or vocational	16	84
University degree	27	73
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	33	67
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	19	81
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	13	87
Less than $1,000 per week	10	90
Prefer not to say	11	89
Home ownership		
Does not own	14	86
Owned with a mortgage	21	79
Owned outright	14	86
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	15	85
Some stress	16	84
Not much stress	19	81
No stress at all	15	85

Purchase a home battery

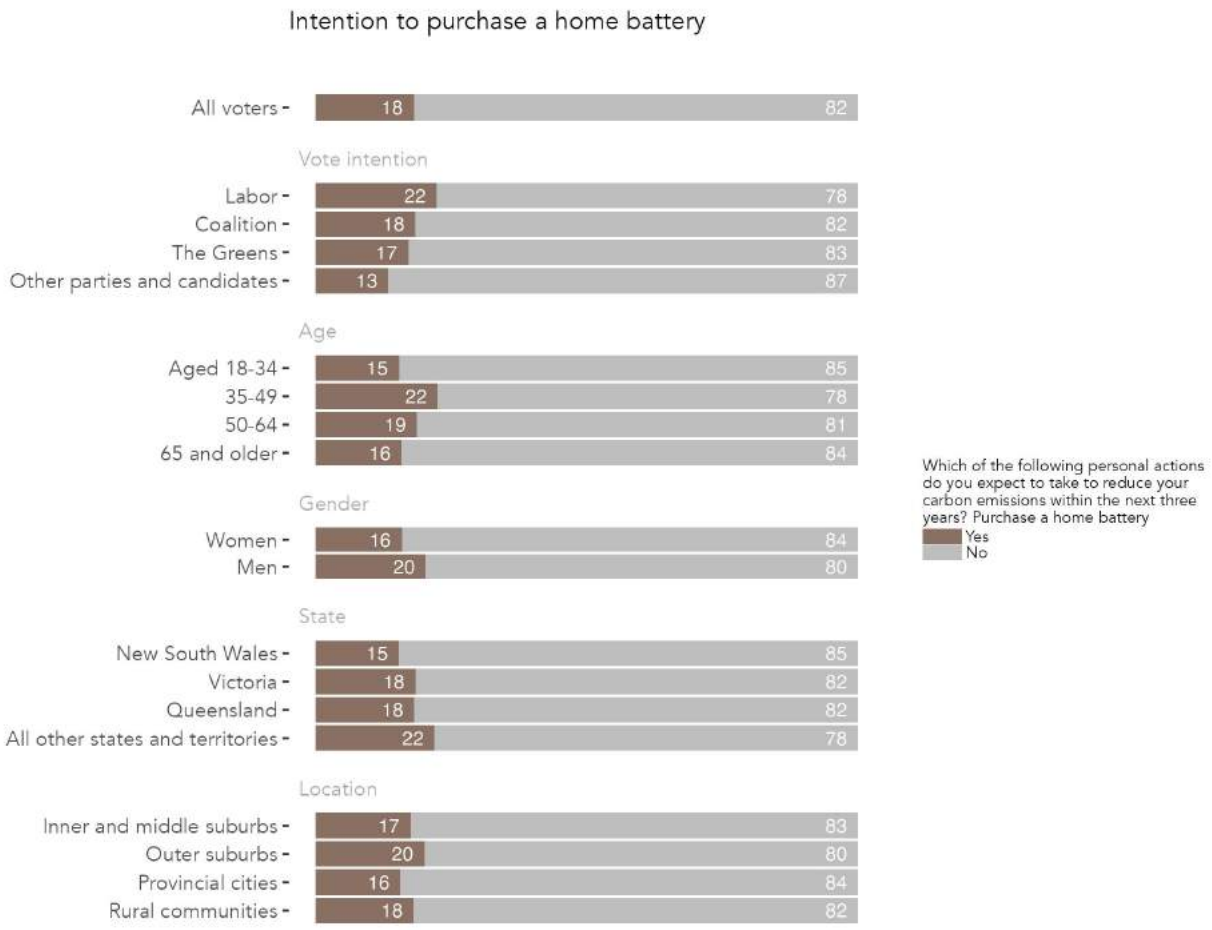

Figure 89: Intention to purchase a home battery, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 81: Intention to purchase a home battery, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	18	82
Vote intention		
Labor	22	78
Coalition	18	82
The Greens	17	83
Other parties and candidates	13	87
Age		
Aged 18-34	15	85
35-49	22	78
50-64	19	81
65 and older	16	84
Gender		
Women	16	84
Men	20	80
State		
New South Wales	15	85
Victoria	18	82
Queensland	18	82
All other states and territories	22	78
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	17	83
Outer suburbs	20	80
Provincial cities	16	84
Rural communities	18	82

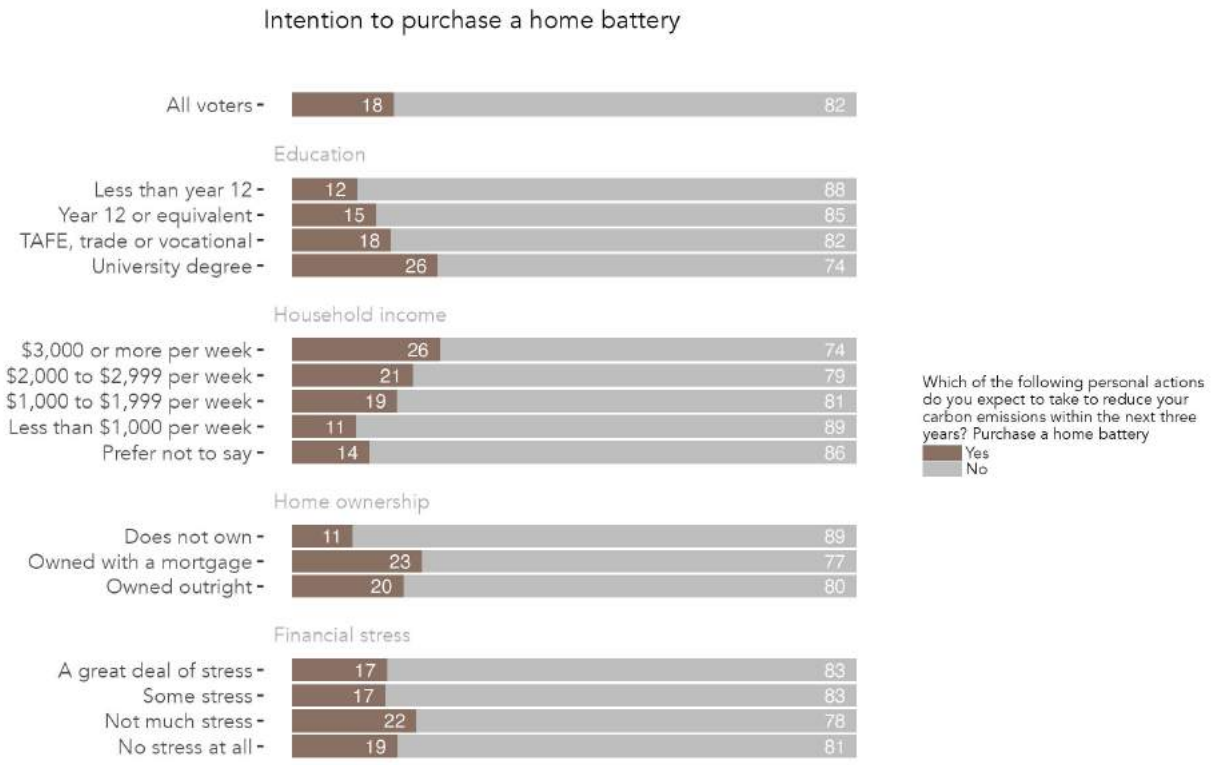

Figure 90: Intention to purchase a home battery, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 82: Intention to purchase a home battery, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	18	82
Education		
Less than year 12	12	88
Year 12 or equivalent	15	85
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	82
University degree	26	74
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	26	74
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	21	79
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	19	81
Less than $1,000 per week	11	89
Prefer not to say	14	86
Home ownership		
Does not own	11	89
Owned with a mortgage	23	77
Owned outright	20	80
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	17	83
Some stress	17	83
Not much stress	22	78
No stress at all	19	81

Something else

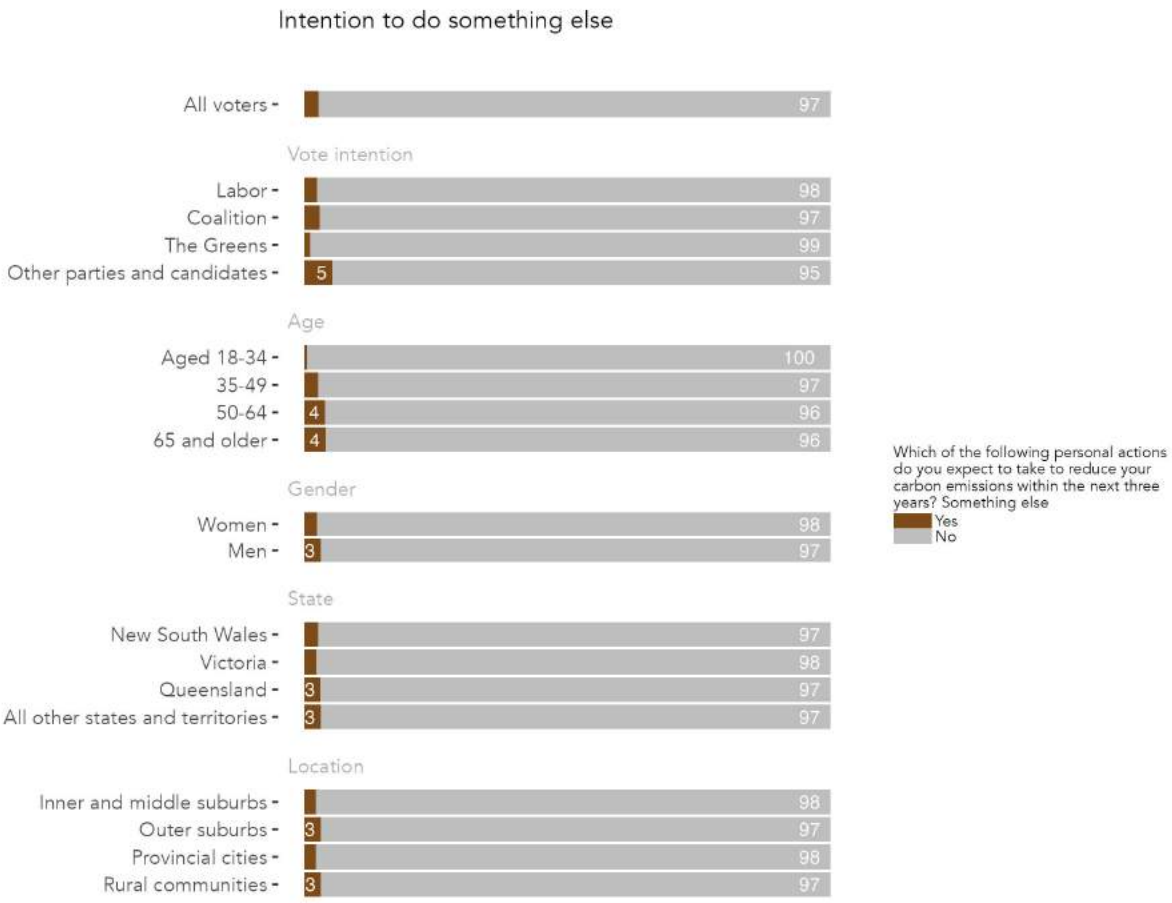

Figure 91: Intention to do something else, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 83: Intention to do something else, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	3	97
Vote intention		
Labor	2	98
Coalition	3	97
The Greens	1	99
Other parties and candidates	5	95
Age		
Aged 18-34	0	100
35-49	3	97
50-64	4	96
65 and older	4	96
Gender		
Women	2	98
Men	3	97
State		
New South Wales	3	97
Victoria	2	98
Queensland	3	97
All other states and territories	3	97
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	2	98
Outer suburbs	3	97
Provincial cities	2	98
Rural communities	3	97

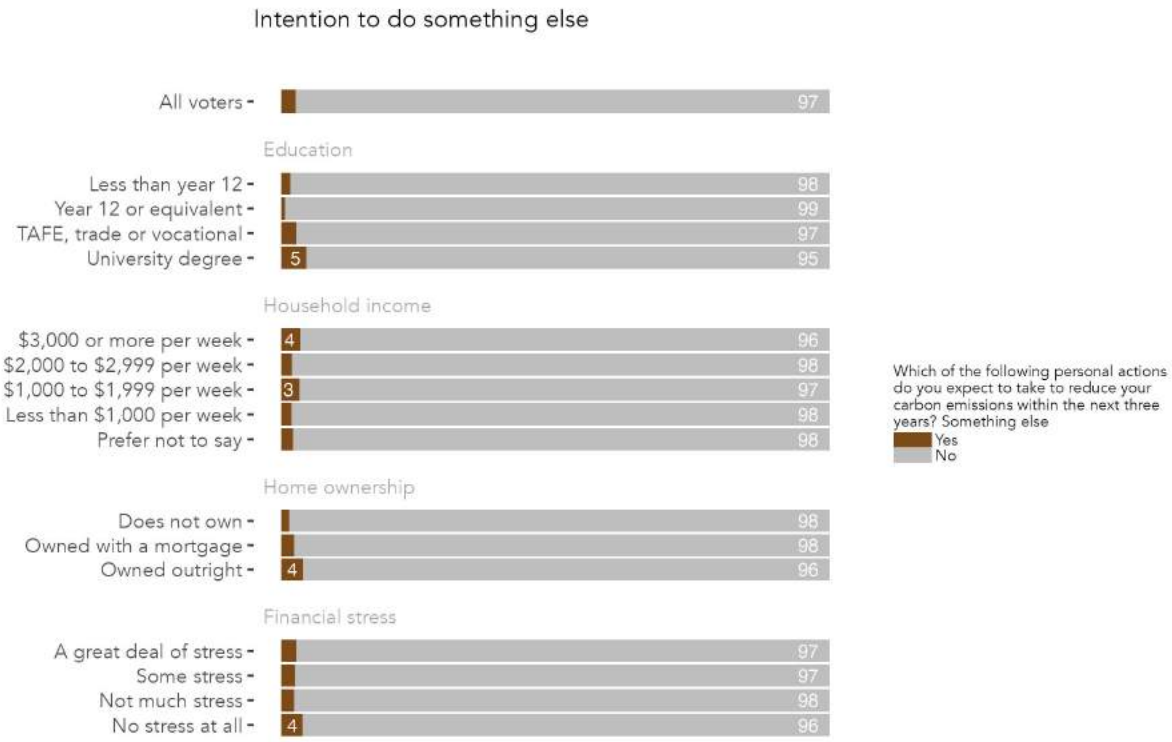

Figure 92: Intention to do something else, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 84: Intention to do something else, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

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

None of these

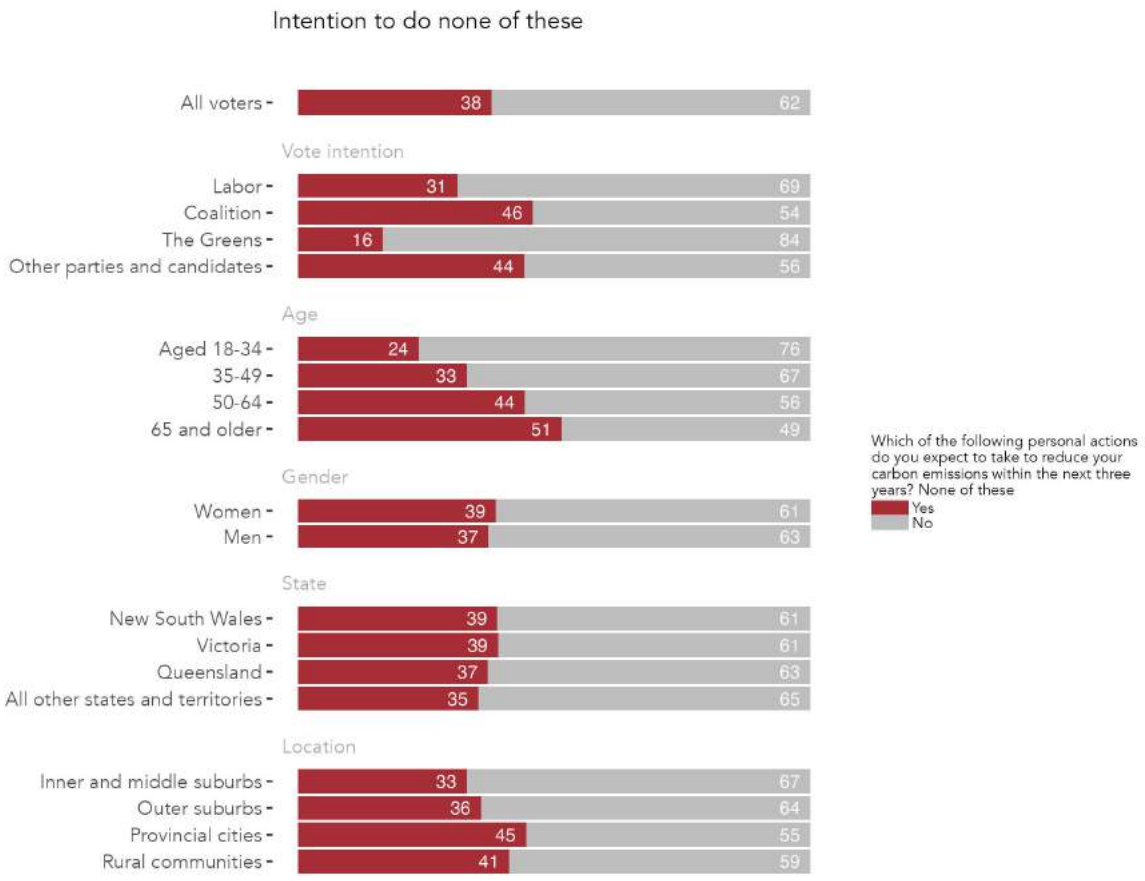

Figure 93: Intention to do none of these, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 85: Intention to do none of these, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Yes	No
All voters	38	62
Vote intention		
Labor	31	69
Coalition	46	54
The Greens	16	84
Other parties and candidates	44	56
Age		
Aged 18-34	24	76
35-49	33	67
50-64	44	56
65 and older	51	49
Gender		
Women	39	61
Men	37	63
State		
New South Wales	39	61
Victoria	39	61
Queensland	37	63
All other states and territories	35	65
Location		
Inner and middle suburbs	33	67
Outer suburbs	36	64
Provincial cities	45	55
Rural communities	41	59

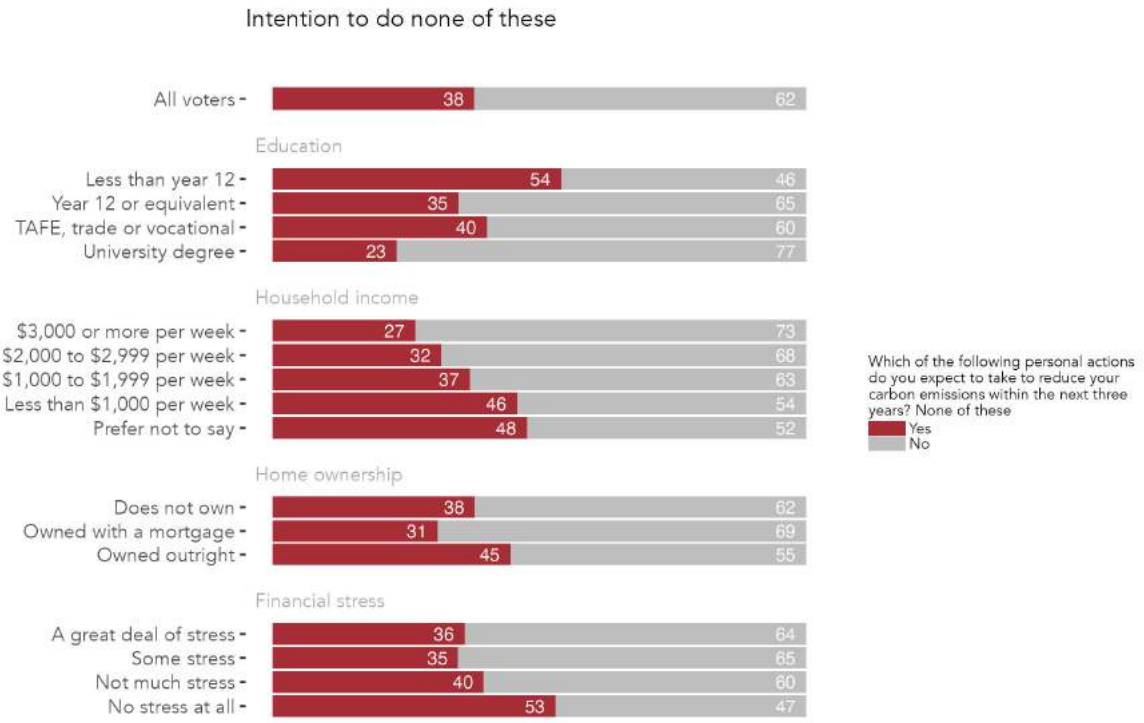

Figure 94: Intention to do none of these, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 86: Intention to do none of these, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Yes	No
All voters	38	62
Education		
Less than year 12	54	46
Year 12 or equivalent	35	65
TAFE, trade or vocational	40	60
University degree	23	77
Household income		
$3,000 or more per week	27	73
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	32	68
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	37	63
Less than $1,000 per week	46	54
Prefer not to say	48	52
Home ownership		
Does not own	38	62
Owned with a mortgage	31	69
Owned outright	45	55
Financial stress		
A great deal of stress	36	64
Some stress	35	65
Not much stress	40	60
No stress at all	53	47

Willingness to increase electricity bills to ensure 100% renewable energy

Question text

Would you be willing to increase your electricity bill by <pipe value of $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

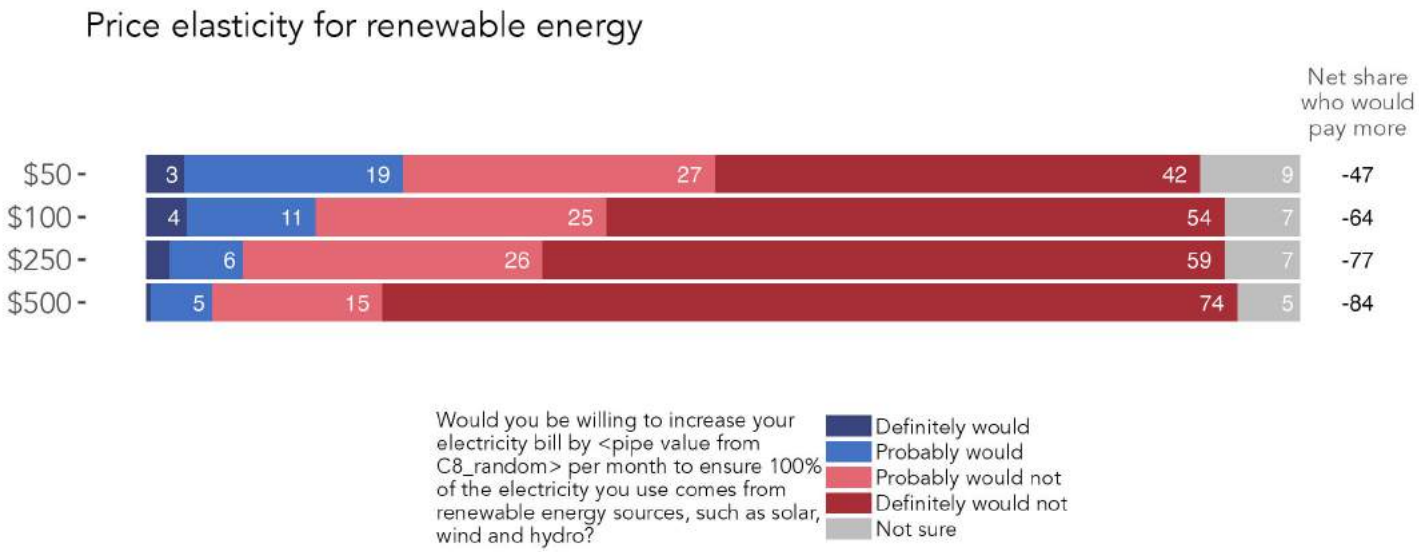

Figure 95: How price increases influence Australians' interest in electricity from renewable sources. Respondents were randomly allocated a monthly price increase for their energy bill, and asked if they would be willing to spend that amount to shift to 100 per cent renewable sources.

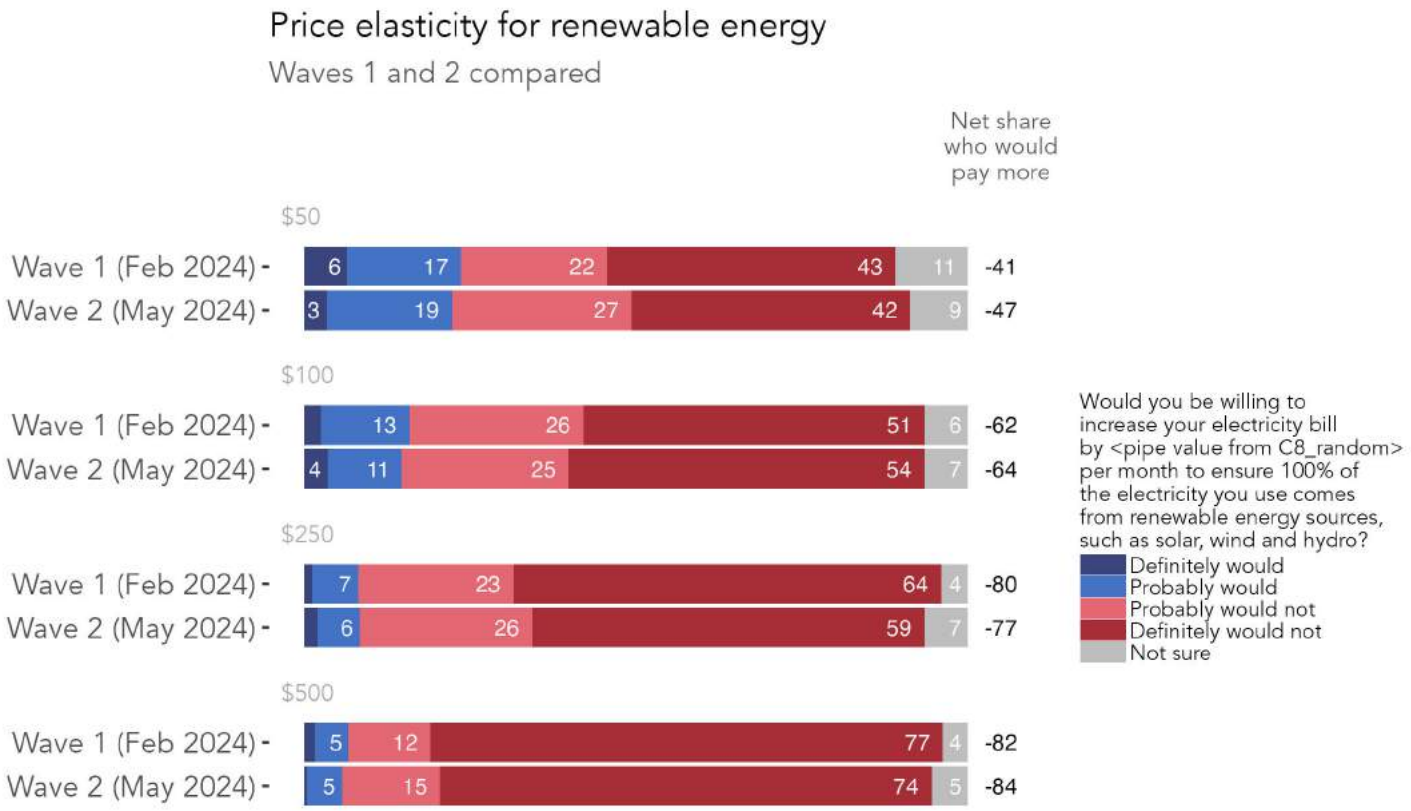

Figure 96: How price increases influence Australians' interest in electricity from renewable sources. Respondents were randomly allocated a monthly price increase for their energy bill, and asked if they would be willing to spend that amount to shift to 100 per cent renewable sources. Comparison of waves 1 and 2.

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

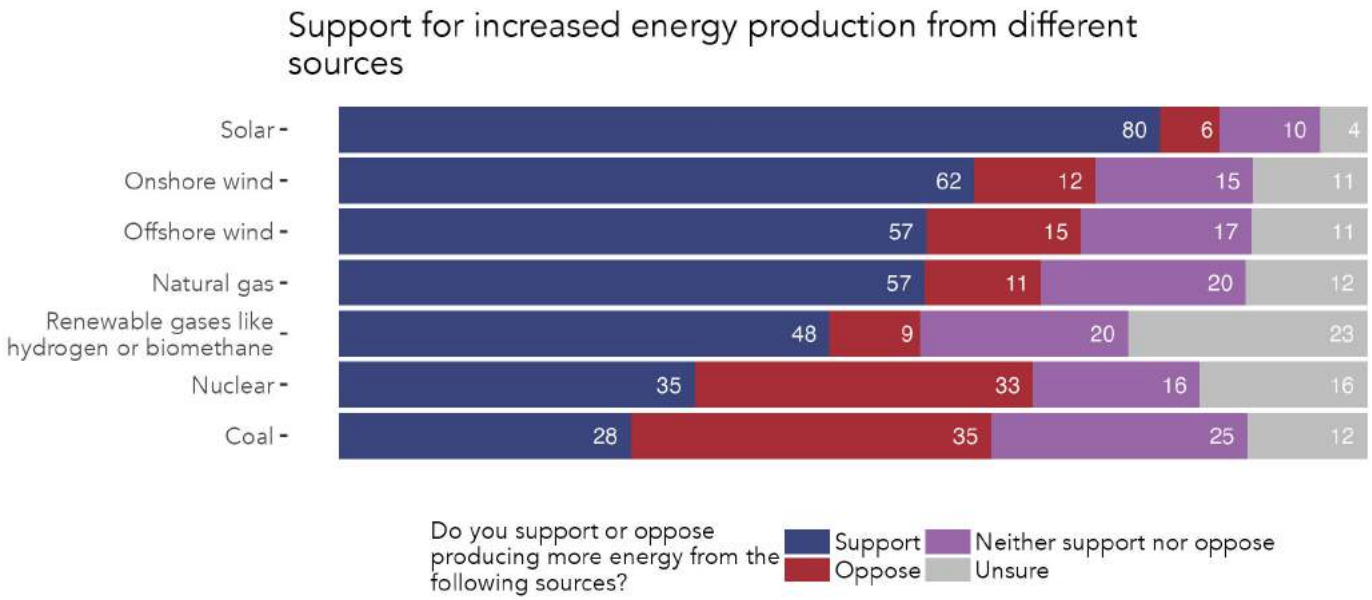

Figure 97: Support for increased energy production from difference sources of electricity.

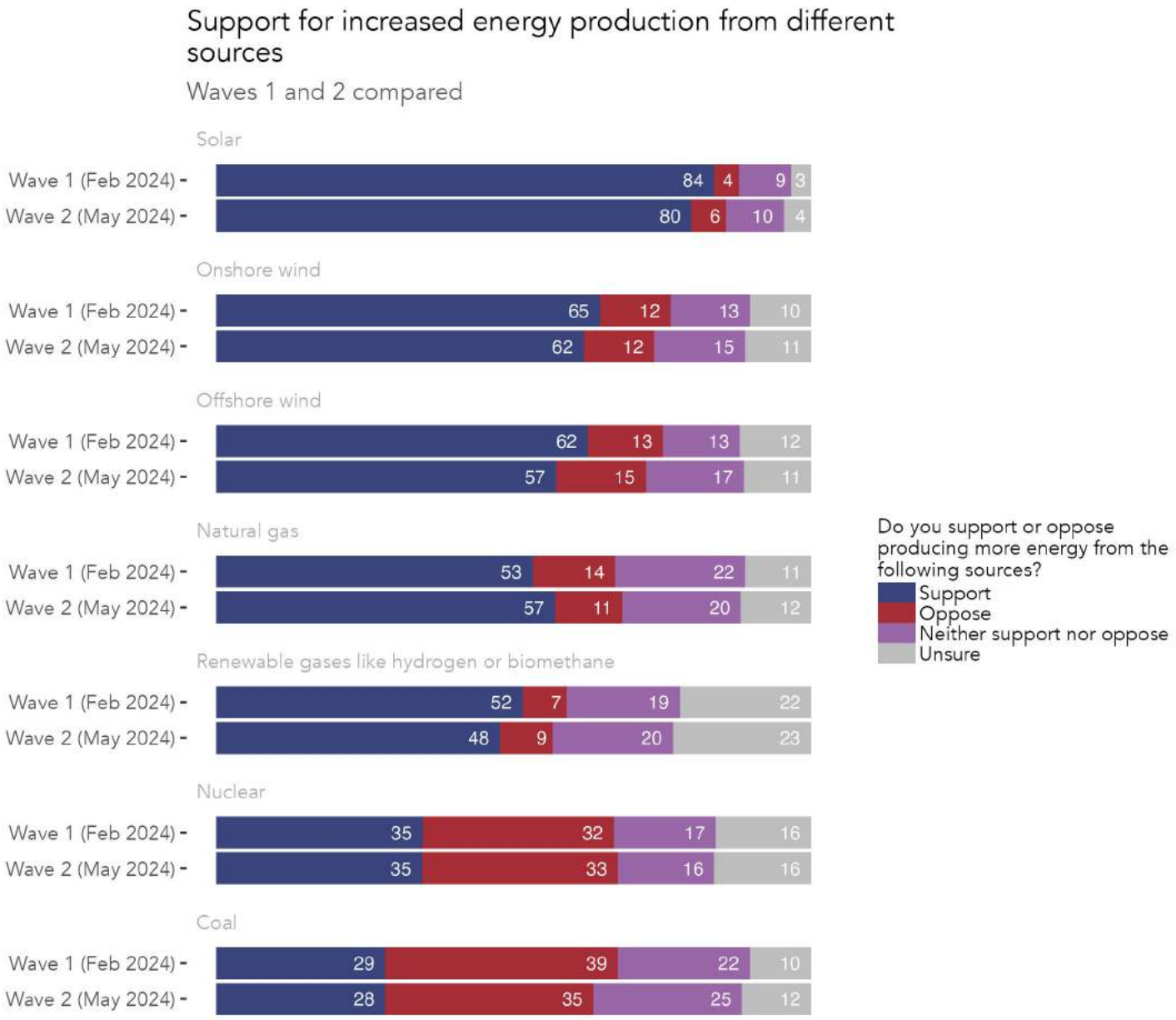

Figure 98: Support for increased energy production from difference sources of electricity, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Solar

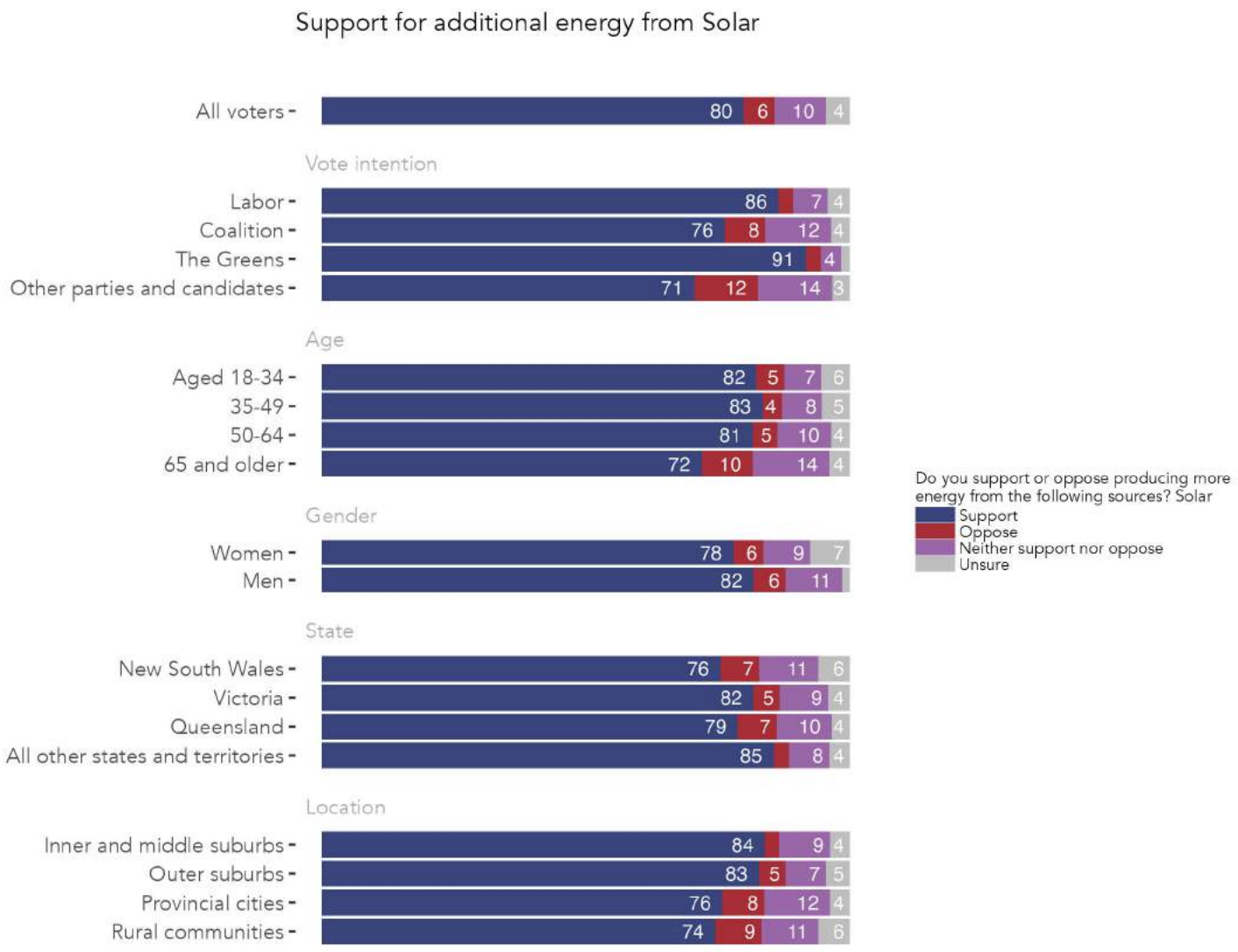

Figure 99: Support for additional energy from Solar, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 87: Support for additional energy from Solar, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	80	6	10	4
Vote intention				
Labor	86	3	7	4
Coalition	76	8	12	4
The Greens	91	3	4	2
Other parties and candidates	71	12	14	3
Age				
Aged 18-34	82	5	7	6
35-49	83	4	8	5
50-64	81	5	10	4
65 and older	72	10	14	4
Gender				
Women	78	6	9	7
Men	82	6	11	1
State				
New South Wales	76	7	11	6
Victoria	82	5	9	4
Queensland	79	7	10	4
All other states and territories	85	3	8	4
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	84	3	9	4
Outer suburbs	83	5	7	5
Provincial cities	76	8	12	4
Rural communities	74	9	11	6

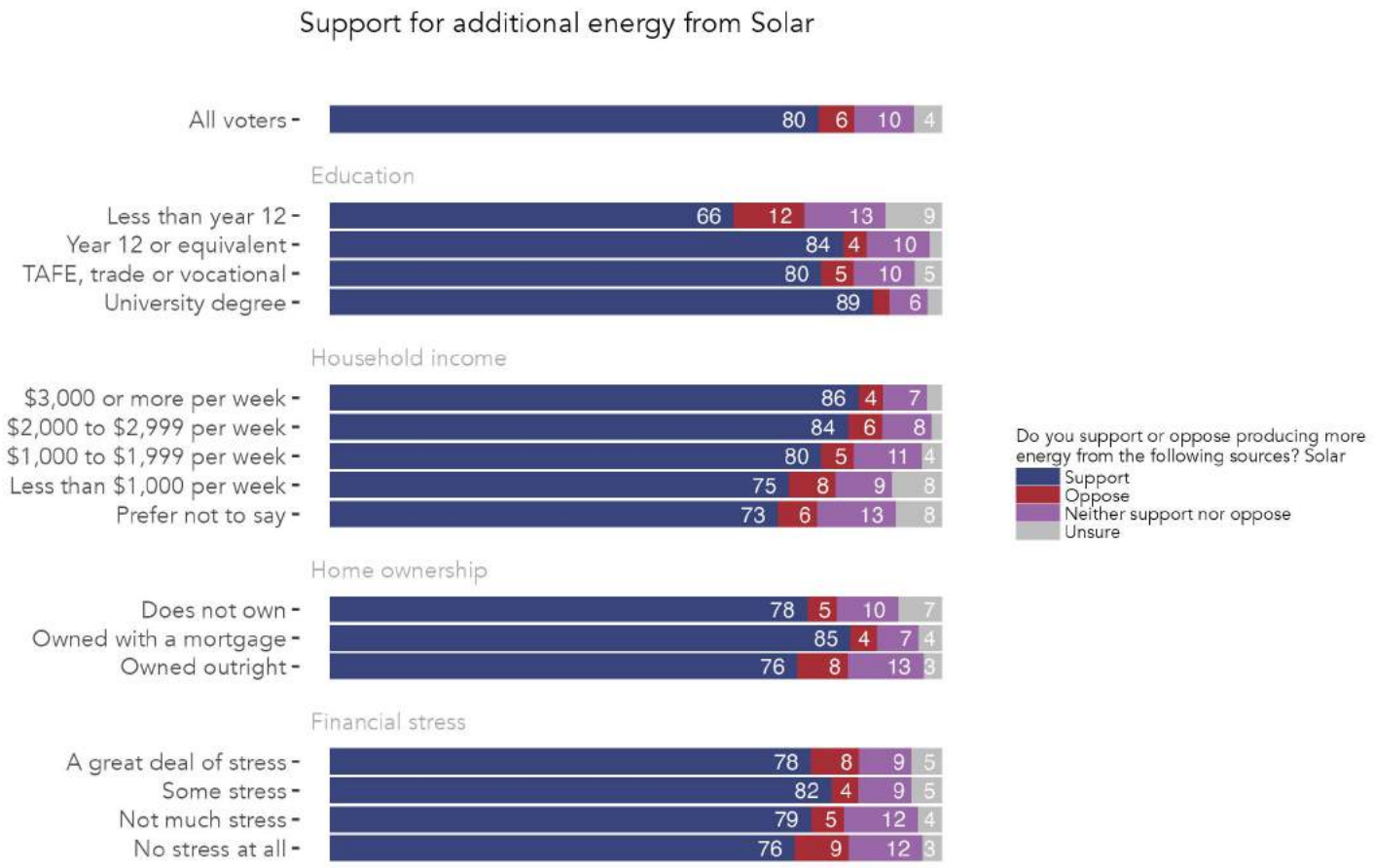

Figure 100: Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 88: Support for additional energy from Solar, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	80	6	10	4
Education				
Less than year 12	66	12	13	9
Year 12 or equivalent	84	4	10	2
TAFE, trade or vocational	80	5	10	5
University degree	89	3	6	2
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	86	4	7	3
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	84	6	8	2
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	80	5	11	4
Less than $1,000 per week	75	8	9	8
Prefer not to say	73	6	13	8
Home ownership				
Does not own	78	5	10	7
Owned with a mortgage	85	4	7	4
Owned outright	76	8	13	3
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	78	8	9	5
Some stress	82	4	9	5
Not much stress	79	5	12	4
No stress at all	76	9	12	3

Onshore wind

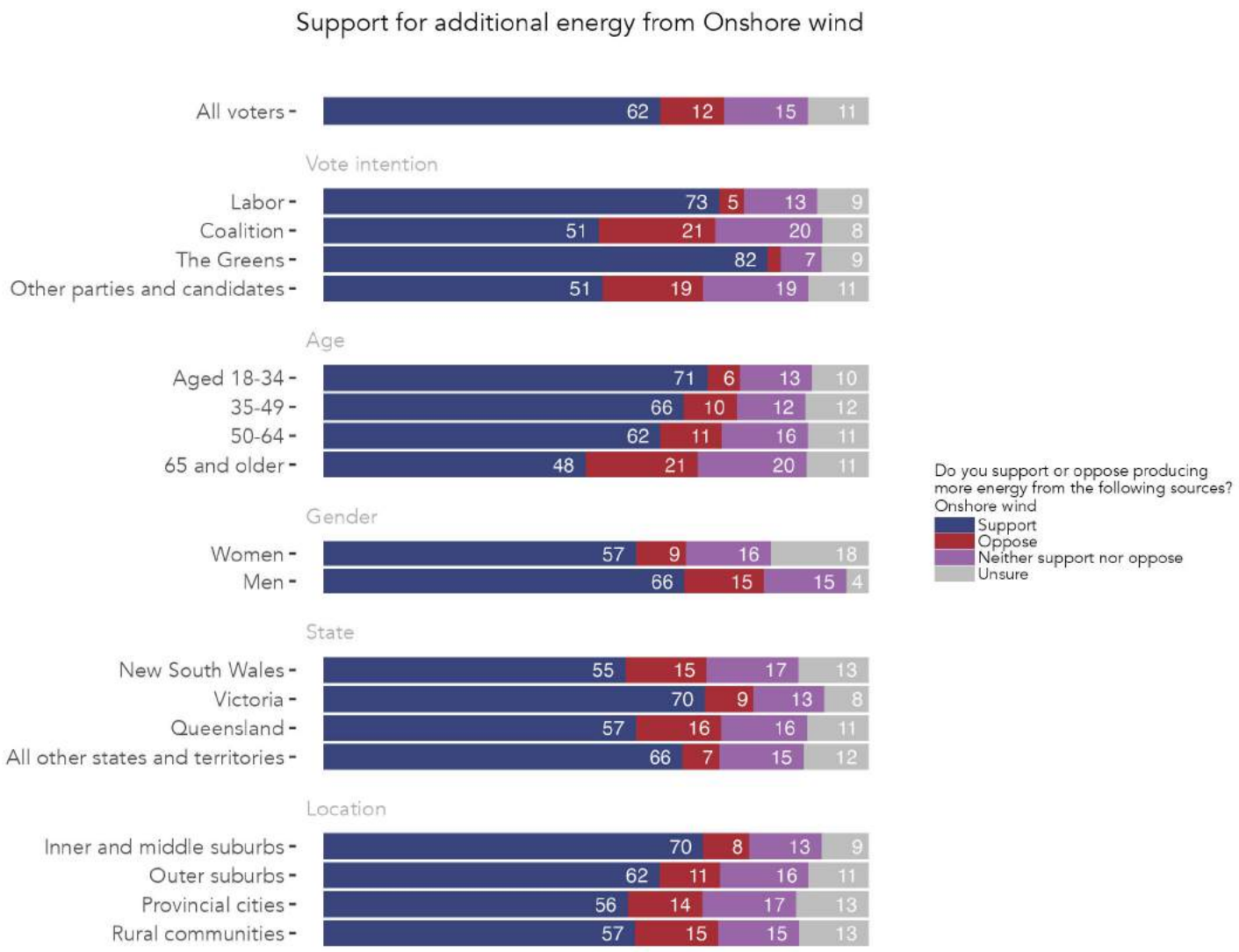

Figure 101: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 89: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	62	12	15	11
Vote intention				
Labor	73	5	13	9
Coalition	51	21	20	8
The Greens	82	2	7	9
Other parties and candidates	51	19	19	11
Age				
Aged 18-34	71	6	13	10
35-49	66	10	12	12
50-64	62	11	16	11
65 and older	48	21	20	11
Gender				
Women	57	9	16	18
Men	66	15	15	4
State				
New South Wales	55	15	17	13
Victoria	70	9	13	8
Queensland	57	16	16	11
All other states and territories	66	7	15	12
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	70	8	13	9
Outer suburbs	62	11	16	11
Provincial cities	56	14	17	13
Rural communities	57	15	15	13

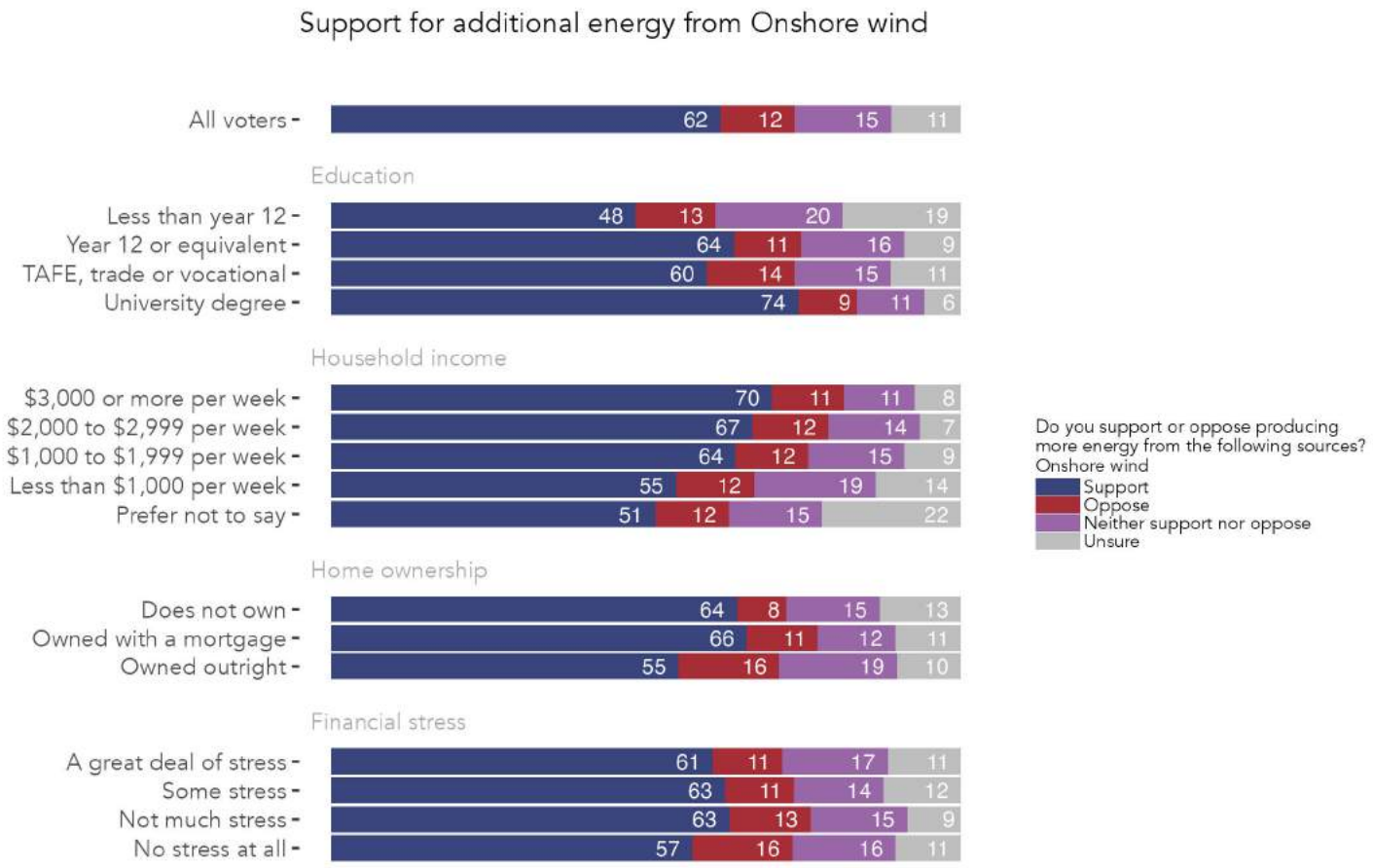

Figure 102: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 90: Support for additional energy from Onshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	62	12	15	11
Education				
Less than year 12	48	13	20	19
Year 12 or equivalent	64	11	16	9
TAFE, trade or vocational	60	14	15	11
University degree	74	9	11	6
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	70	11	11	8
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	67	12	14	7
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	64	12	15	9
Less than $1,000 per week	55	12	19	14
Prefer not to say	51	12	15	22
Home ownership				
Does not own	64	8	15	13
Owned with a mortgage	66	11	12	11
Owned outright	55	16	19	10
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	61	11	17	11
Some stress	63	11	14	12
Not much stress	63	13	15	9
No stress at all	57	16	16	11

Offshore wind

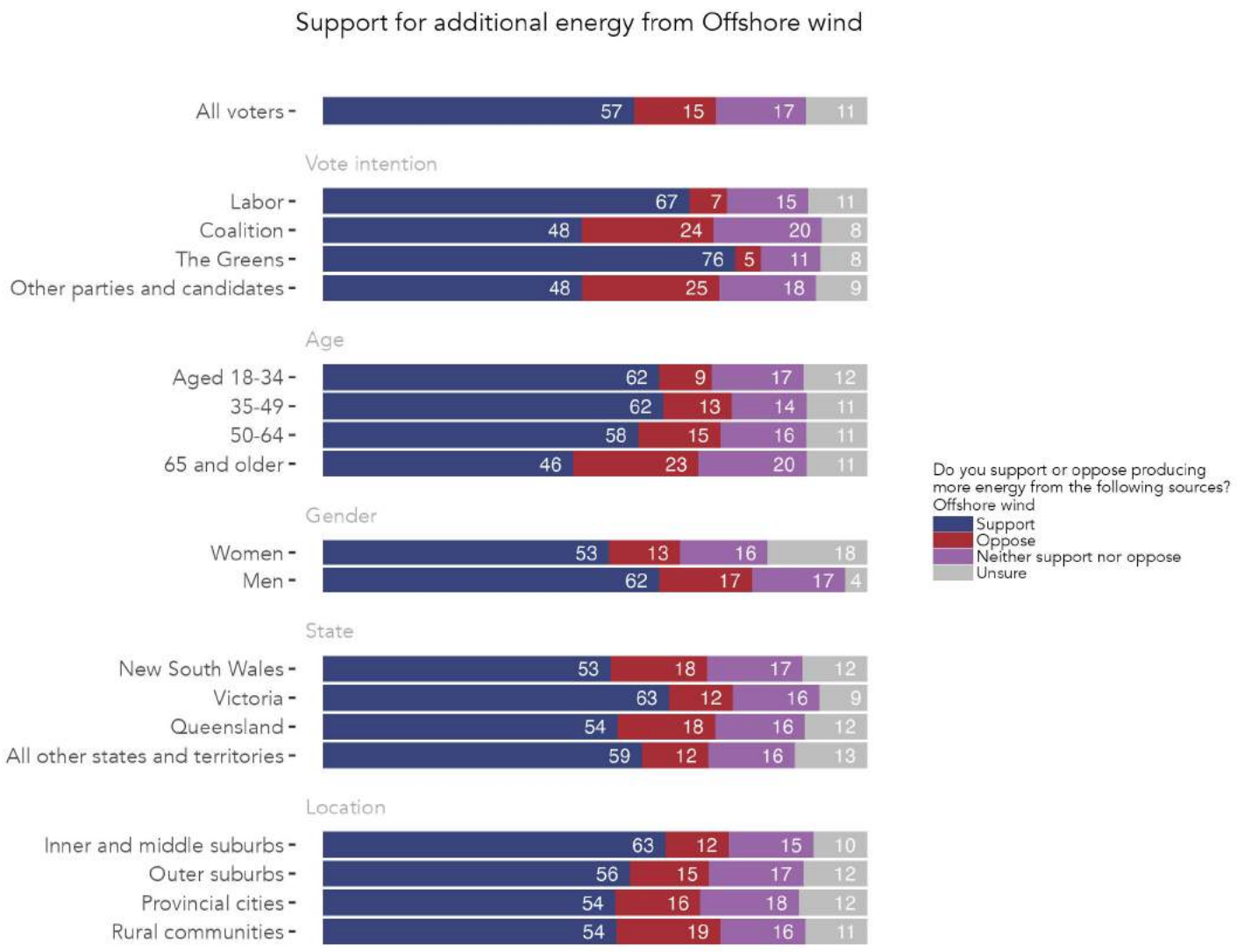

Figure 103: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 91: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	57	15	17	11
Vote intention				
Labor	67	7	15	11
Coalition	48	24	20	8
The Greens	76	5	11	8
Other parties and candidates	48	25	18	9
Age				
Aged 18-34	62	9	17	12
35-49	62	13	14	11
50-64	58	15	16	11
65 and older	46	23	20	11
Gender				
Women	53	13	16	18
Men	62	17	17	4
State				
New South Wales	53	18	17	12
Victoria	63	12	16	9
Queensland	54	18	16	12
All other states and territories	59	12	16	13
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	63	12	15	10
Outer suburbs	56	15	17	12
Provincial cities	54	16	18	12
Rural communities	54	19	16	11

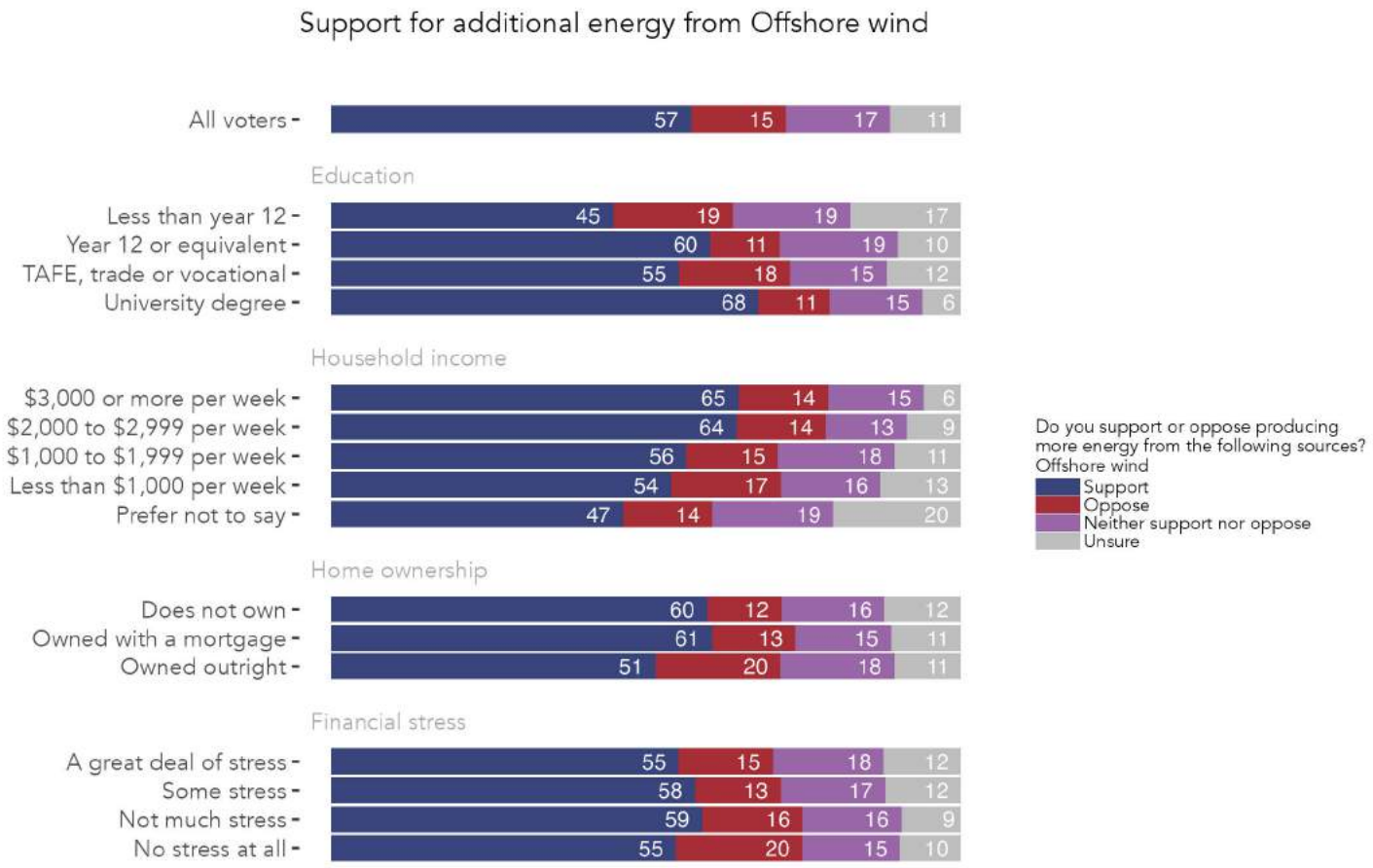

Figure 104: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 92: Support for additional energy from Offshore wind, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	57	15	17	11
Education				
Less than year 12	45	19	19	17
Year 12 or equivalent	60	11	19	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	55	18	15	12
University degree	68	11	15	6
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	65	14	15	6
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	64	14	13	9
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	56	15	18	11
Less than $1,000 per week	54	17	16	13
Prefer not to say	47	14	19	20
Home ownership				
Does not own	60	12	16	12
Owned with a mortgage	61	13	15	11
Owned outright	51	20	18	11
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	55	15	18	12
Some stress	58	13	17	12
Not much stress	59	16	16	9
No stress at all	55	20	15	10

Natural gas

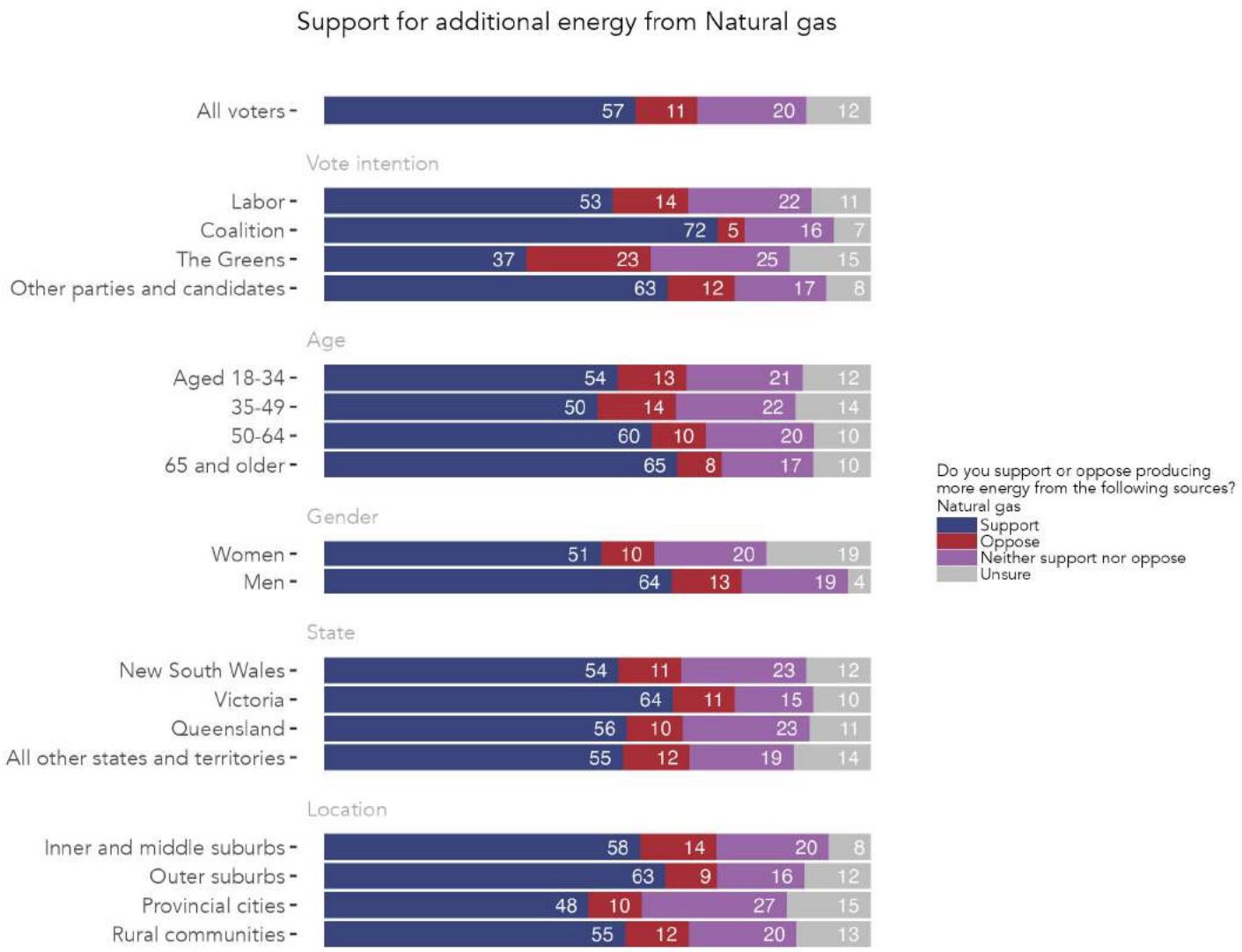

Figure 105: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 93: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	57	11	20	12
Vote intention				
Labor	53	14	22	11
Coalition	72	5	16	7
The Greens	37	23	25	15
Other parties and candidates	63	12	17	8
Age				
Aged 18-34	54	13	21	12
35-49	50	14	22	14
50-64	60	10	20	10
65 and older	65	8	17	10
Gender				
Women	51	10	20	19
Men	64	13	19	4
State				
New South Wales	54	11	23	12
Victoria	64	11	15	10
Queensland	56	10	23	11
All other states and territories	55	12	19	14
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	58	14	20	8
Outer suburbs	63	9	16	12
Provincial cities	48	10	27	15
Rural communities	55	12	20	13

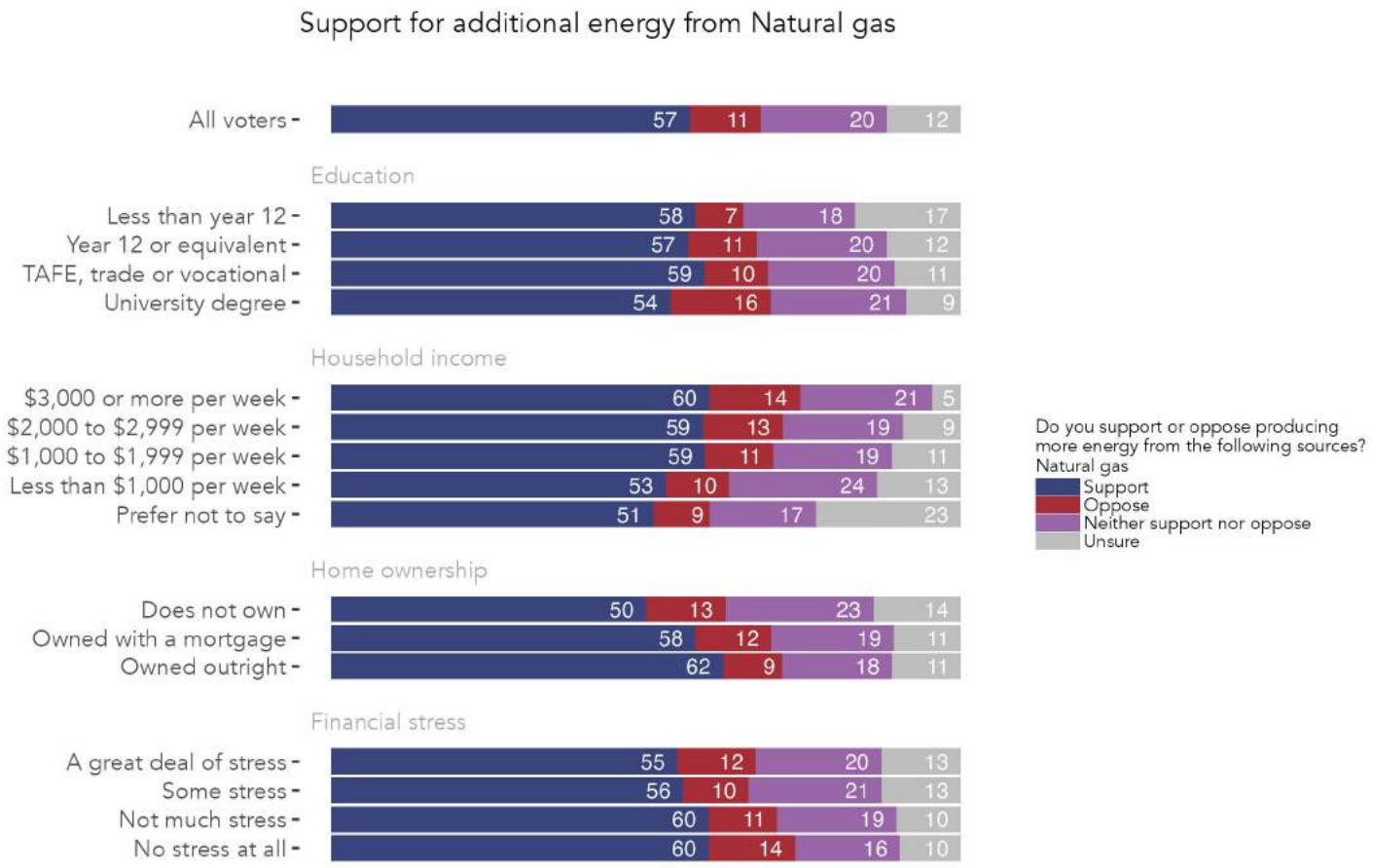

Figure 106: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 94: Support for additional energy from Natural gas, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	57	11	20	12
Education				
Less than year 12	58	7	18	17
Year 12 or equivalent	57	11	20	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	59	10	20	11
University degree	54	16	21	9
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	60	14	21	5
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	59	13	19	9
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	59	11	19	11
Less than $1,000 per week	53	10	24	13
Prefer not to say	51	9	17	23
Home ownership				
Does not own	50	13	23	14
Owned with a mortgage	58	12	19	11
Owned outright	62	9	18	11
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	55	12	20	13
Some stress	56	10	21	13
Not much stress	60	11	19	10
No stress at all	60	14	16	10

Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane

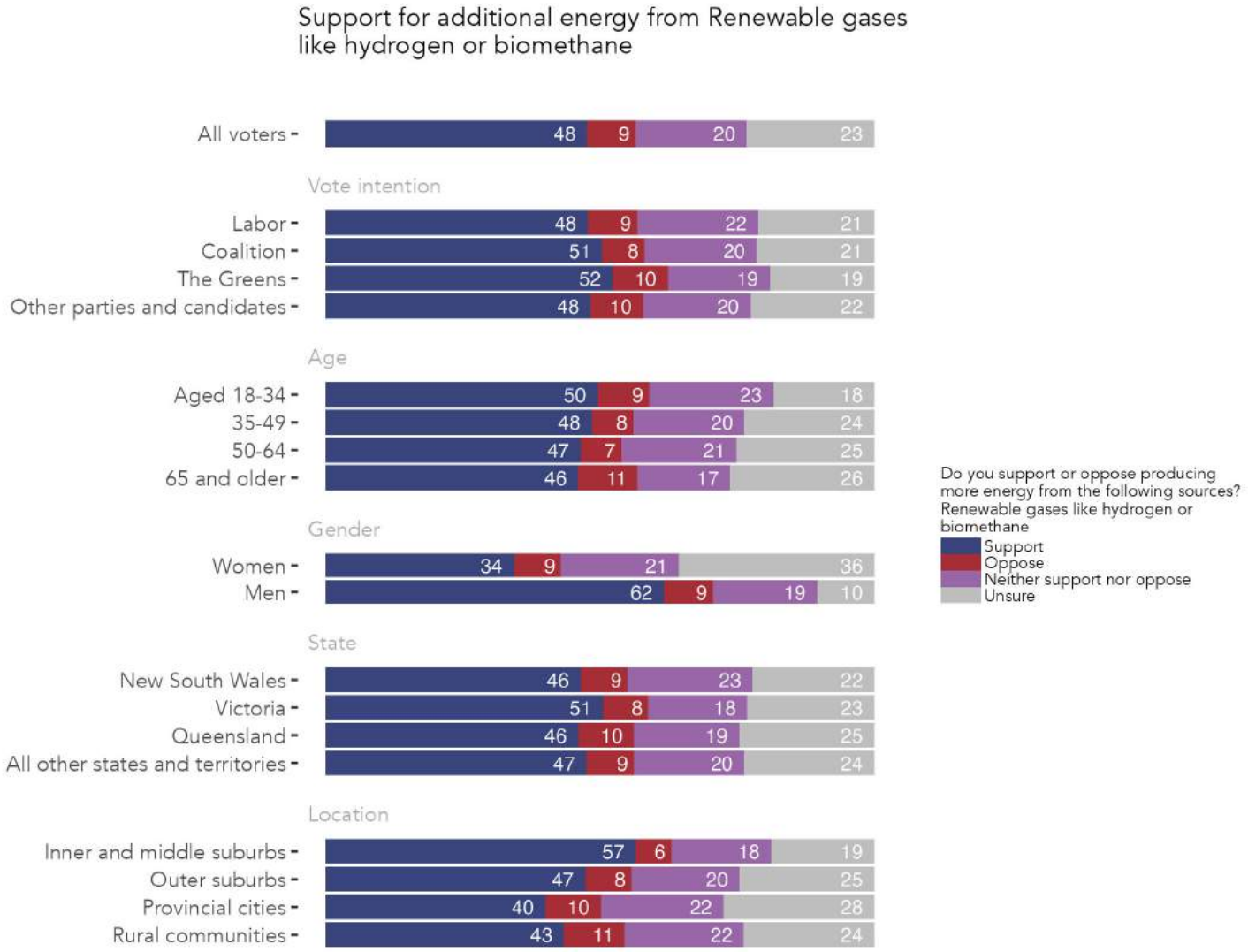

Figure 107: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 95: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	48	9	20	23
Vote intention				
Labor	48	9	22	21
Coalition	51	8	20	21
The Greens	52	10	19	19
Other parties and candidates	48	10	20	22
Age				
Aged 18-34	50	9	23	18
35-49	48	8	20	24
50-64	47	7	21	25
65 and older	46	11	17	26
Gender				
Women	34	9	21	36
Men	62	9	19	10
State				
New South Wales	46	9	23	22
Victoria	51	8	18	23
Queensland	46	10	19	25
All other states and territories	47	9	20	24
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	57	6	18	19
Outer suburbs	47	8	20	25
Provincial cities	40	10	22	28
Rural communities	43	11	22	24

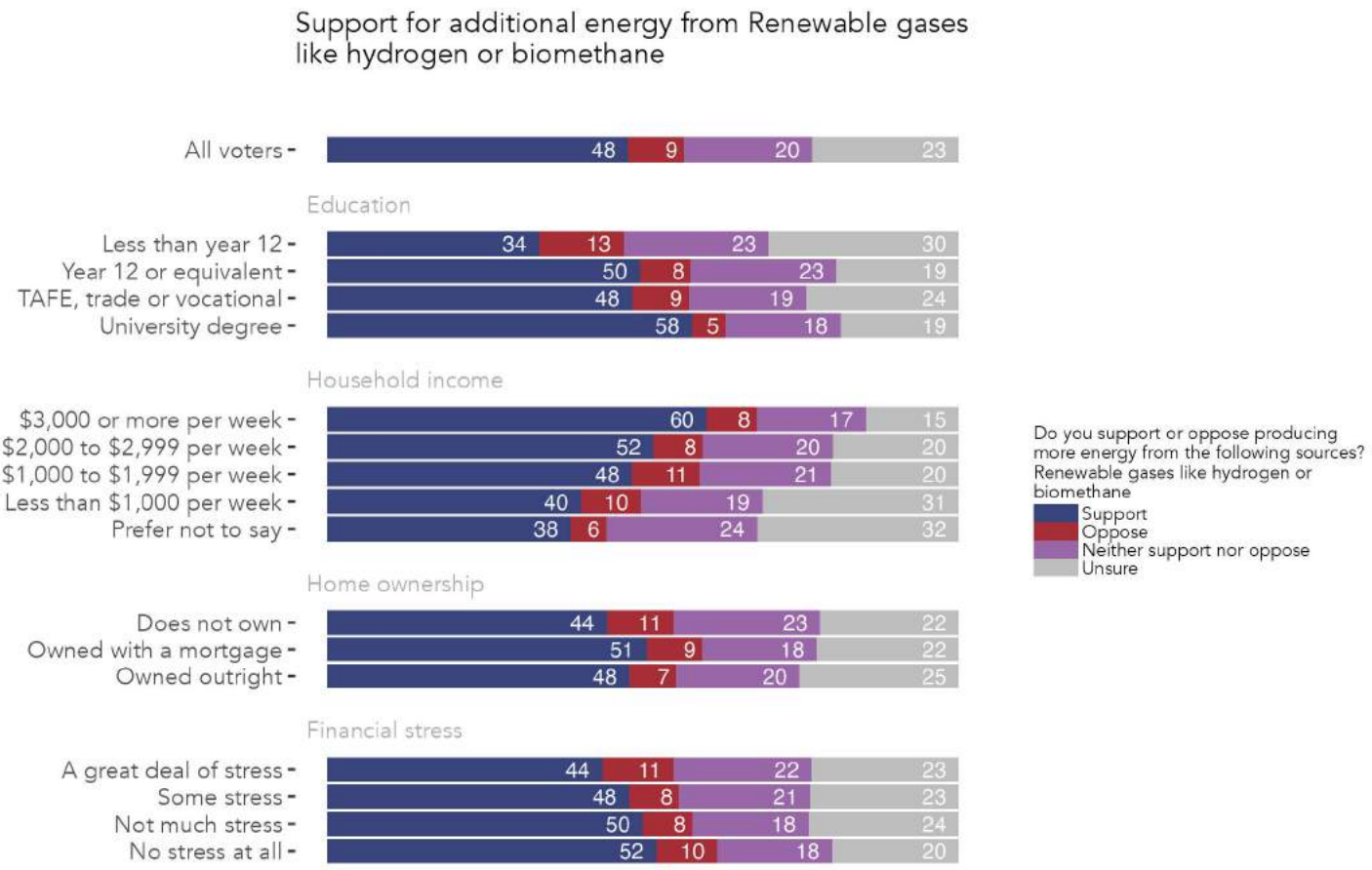

Figure 108: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 96: Support for additional energy from Renewable gases like hydrogen or biomethane, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	48	9	20	23
Education				
Less than year 12	34	13	23	30
Year 12 or equivalent	50	8	23	19
TAFE, trade or vocational	48	9	19	24
University degree	58	5	18	19
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	60	8	17	15
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	52	8	20	20
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	48	11	21	20
Less than $1,000 per week	40	10	19	31
Prefer not to say	38	6	24	32
Home ownership				
Does not own	44	11	23	22
Owned with a mortgage	51	9	18	22
Owned outright	48	7	20	25
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	44	11	22	23
Some stress	48	8	21	23
Not much stress	50	8	18	24
No stress at all	52	10	18	20

Nuclear

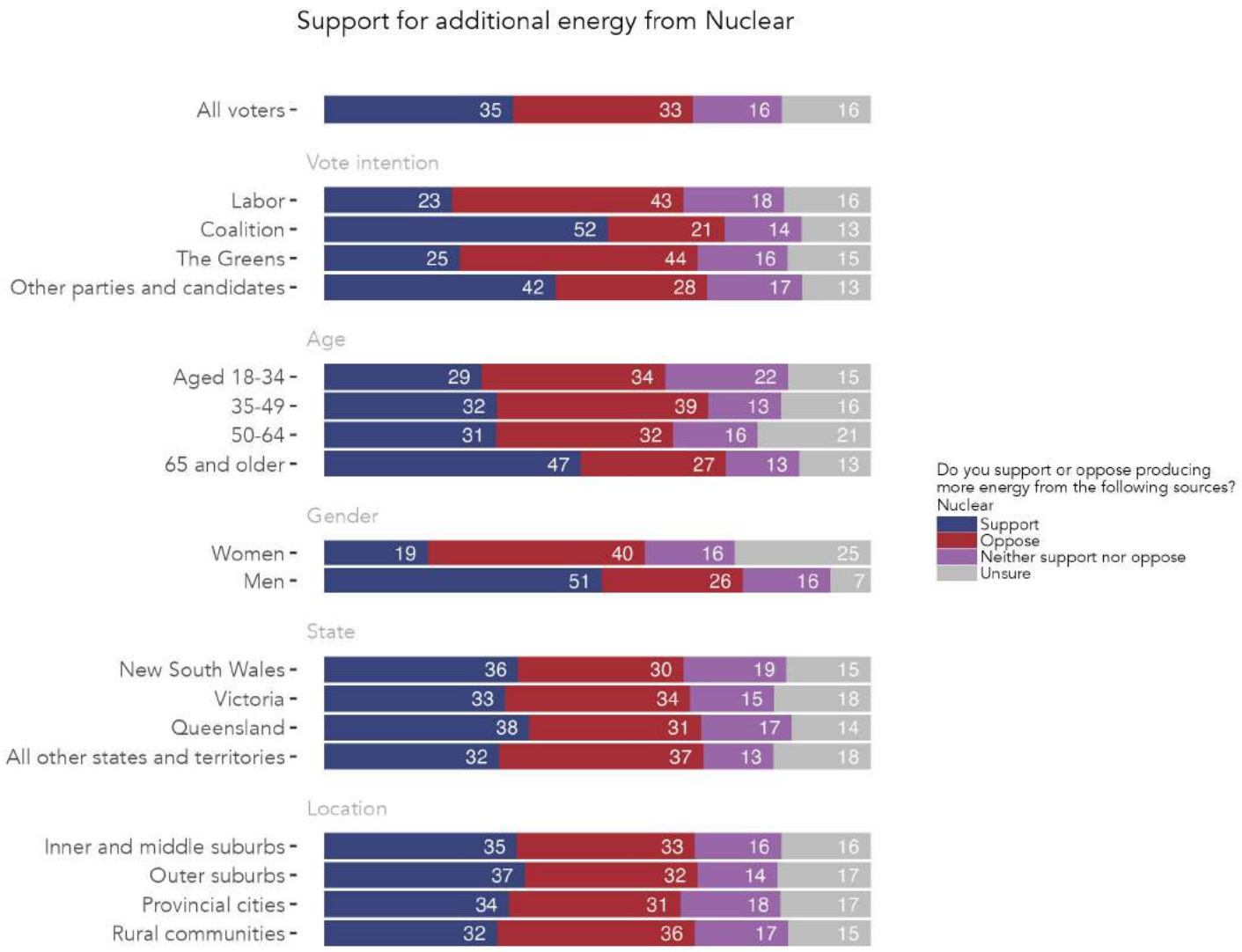

Figure 109: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 97: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	35	33	16	16
Vote intention				
Labor	23	43	18	16
Coalition	52	21	14	13
The Greens	25	44	16	15
Other parties and candidates	42	28	17	13
Age				
Aged 18-34	29	34	22	15
35-49	32	39	13	16
50-64	31	32	16	21
65 and older	47	27	13	13
Gender				
Women	19	40	16	25
Men	51	26	16	7
State				
New South Wales	36	30	19	15
Victoria	33	34	15	18
Queensland	38	31	17	14
All other states and territories	32	37	13	18
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	35	33	16	16
Outer suburbs	37	32	14	17
Provincial cities	34	31	18	17
Rural communities	32	36	17	15

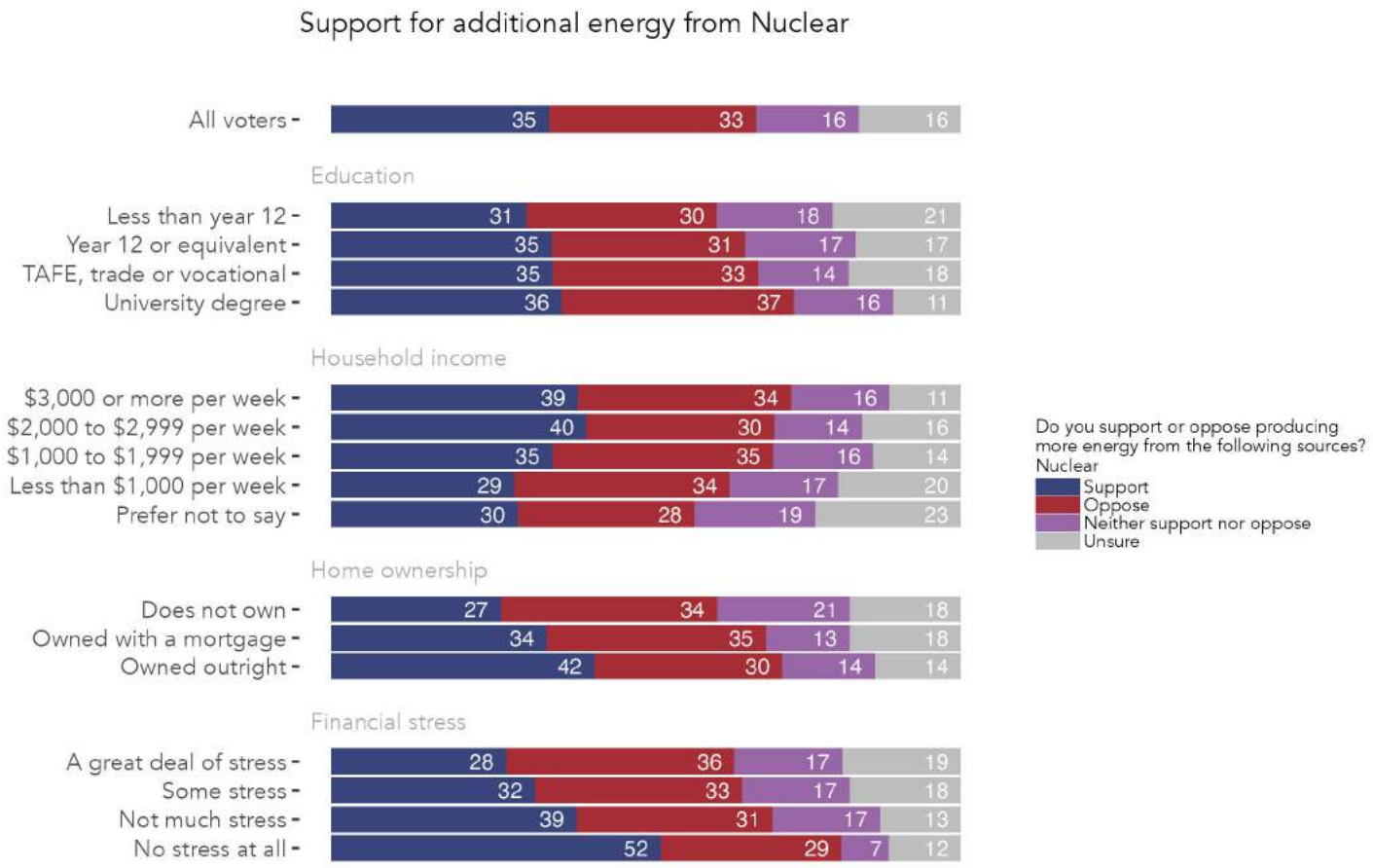

Figure 110: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 98: Support for additional energy from Nuclear, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	35	33	16	16
Education				
Less than year 12	31	30	18	21
Year 12 or equivalent	35	31	17	17
TAFE, trade or vocational	35	33	14	18
University degree	36	37	16	11
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	39	34	16	11
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	40	30	14	16
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	35	35	16	14
Less than $1,000 per week	29	34	17	20
Prefer not to say	30	28	19	23
Home ownership				
Does not own	27	34	21	18
Owned with a mortgage	34	35	13	18
Owned outright	42	30	14	14
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	28	36	17	19
Some stress	32	33	17	18
Not much stress	39	31	17	13
No stress at all	52	29	7	12

Coal

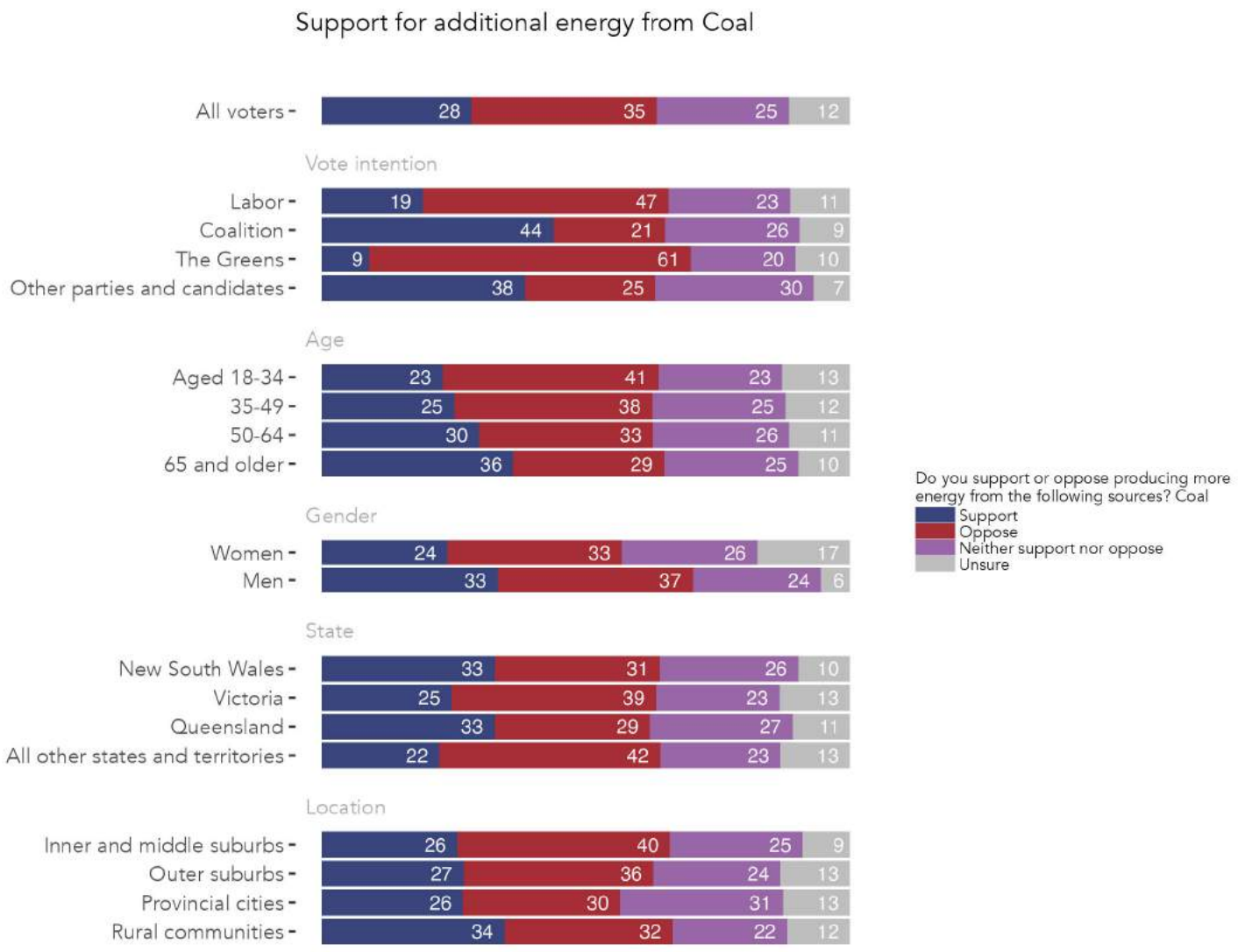

Figure 111: Support for additional energy from Coal, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 99: Support for additional energy from Coal, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	28	35	25	12
Vote intention				
Labor	19	47	23	11
Coalition	44	21	26	9
The Greens	9	61	20	10
Other parties and candidates	38	25	30	7
Age				
Aged 18-34	23	41	23	13
35-49	25	38	25	12
50-64	30	33	26	11
65 and older	36	29	25	10
Gender				
Women	24	33	26	17
Men	33	37	24	6
State				
New South Wales	33	31	26	10
Victoria	25	39	23	13
Queensland	33	29	27	11
All other states and territories	22	42	23	13
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	26	40	25	9
Outer suburbs	27	36	24	13
Provincial cities	26	30	31	13
Rural communities	34	32	22	12

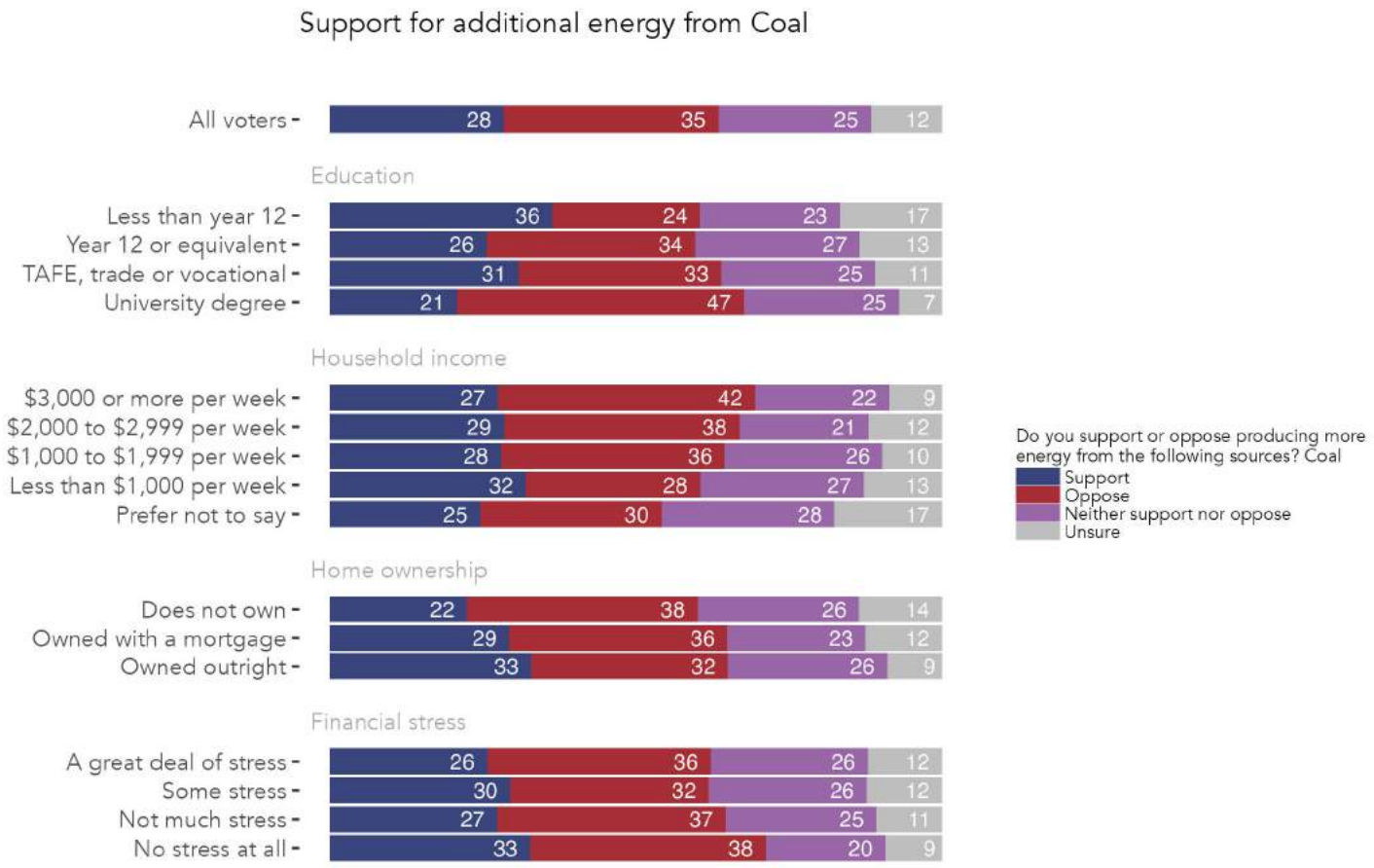

Figure 112: Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 100: Support for additional energy from Coal, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Support	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Unsure
All voters	28	35	25	12
Education				
Less than year 12	36	24	23	17
Year 12 or equivalent	26	34	27	13
TAFE, trade or vocational	31	33	25	11
University degree	21	47	25	7
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	27	42	22	9
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	29	38	21	12
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	28	36	26	10
Less than $1,000 per week	32	28	27	13
Prefer not to say	25	30	28	17
Home ownership				
Does not own	22	38	26	14
Owned with a mortgage	29	36	23	12
Owned outright	33	32	26	9
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	26	36	26	12
Some stress	30	32	26	12
Not much stress	27	37	25	11
No stress at all	33	38	20	9

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

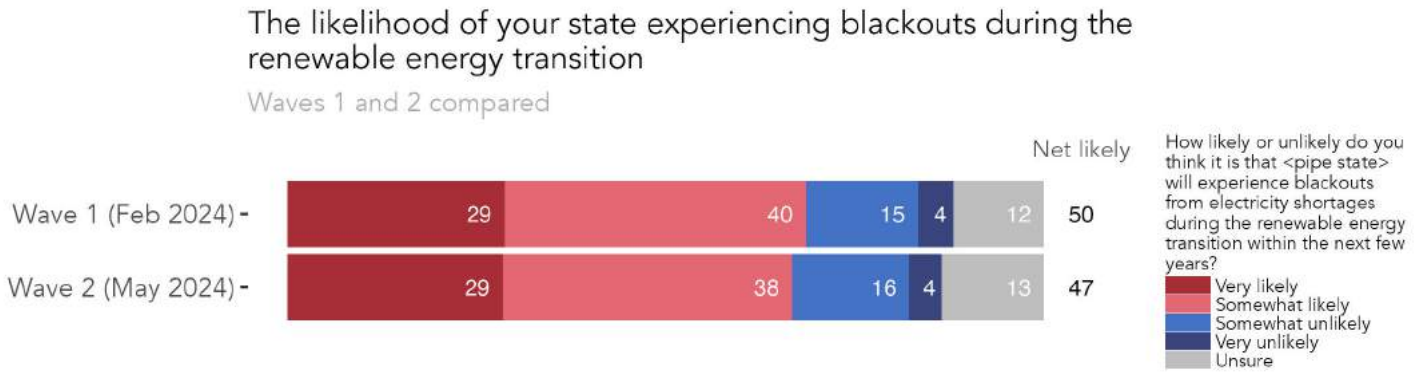

Figure 113: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 101: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, waves 1 and 2 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

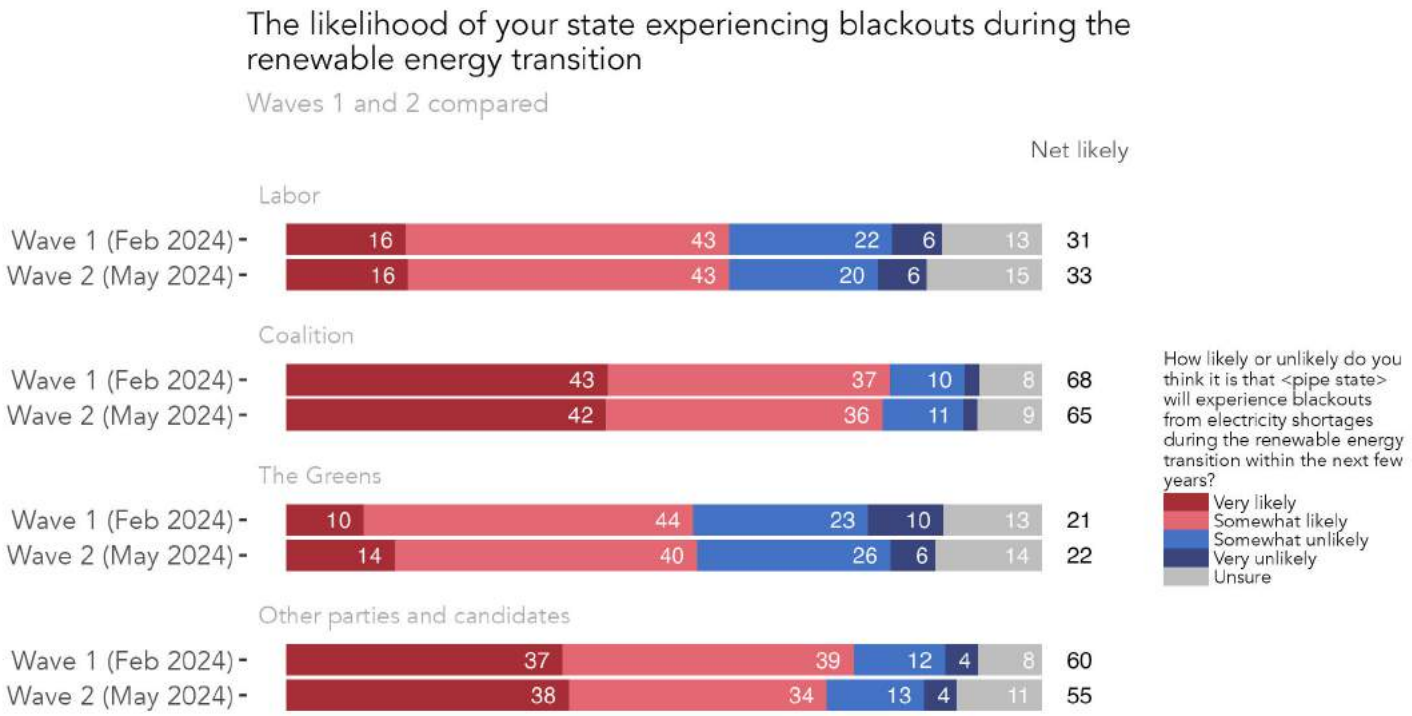

Figure 114: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 102: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by federal vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Wave	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
Labor						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	16	43	22	6	13	31
Wave 2 (May 2024)	16	43	20	6	15	33
Coalition						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	43	37	10	2	8	68
Wave 2 (May 2024)	42	36	11	2	9	65
The Greens						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	10	44	23	10	13	21
Wave 2 (May 2024)	14	40	26	6	14	22
Other parties and candidates						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	37	39	12	4	8	60
Wave 2 (May 2024)	38	34	13	4	11	55

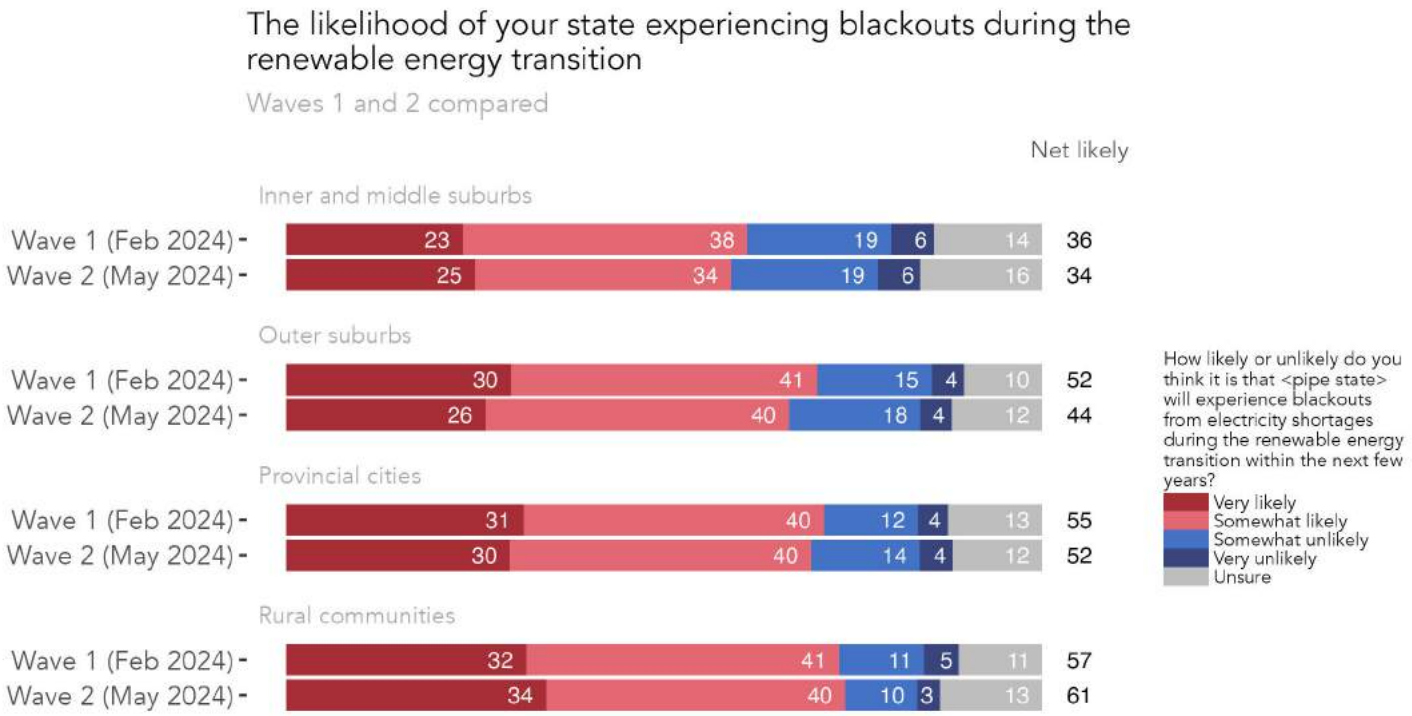

Figure 115: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 103: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by location, waves 1 and 2 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
Outer suburbs						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	30	41	15	4	10	52
Wave 2 (May 2024)	26	40	18	4	12	44
Provincial cities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	31	40	12	4	13	55
Wave 2 (May 2024)	30	40	14	4	12	52
Rural communities						
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	32	41	11	5	11	57
Wave 2 (May 2024)	34	40	10	3	13	61

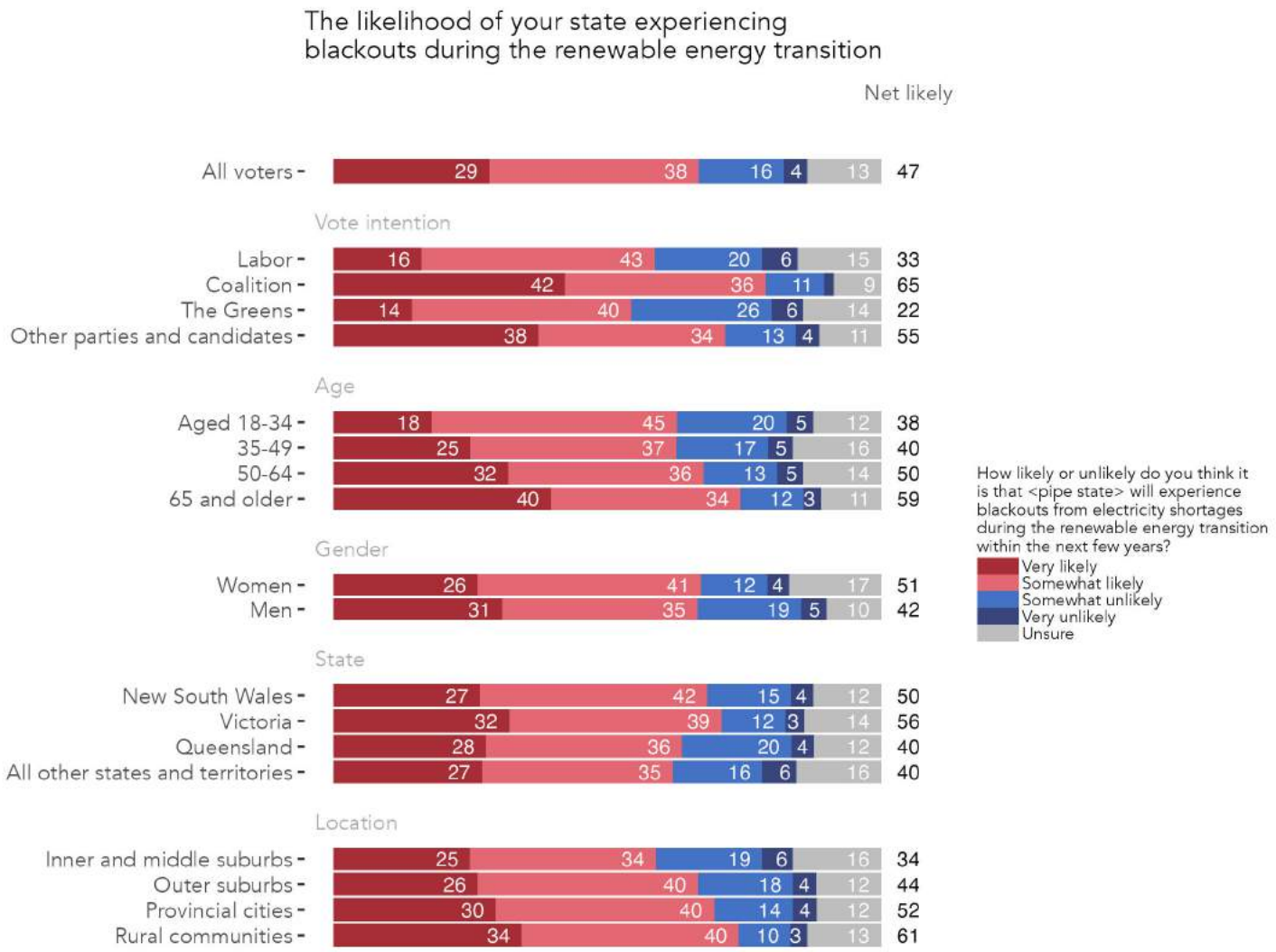

Figure 116: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by vote intention, age, gender, and location. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net likelihood of experiencing blackouts (total share that report likely, minus the total share that report unlikely).

Table 104: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
All voters	29	38	16	4	13	47
Vote intention						
Labor	16	43	20	6	15	33
Coalition	42	36	11	2	9	65
The Greens	14	40	26	6	14	22
Other parties and candidates	38	34	13	4	11	55
Age						
Aged 18-34	18	45	20	5	12	38
35-49	25	37	17	5	16	40
50-64	32	36	13	5	14	50
65 and older	40	34	12	3	11	59
Gender						
Women	26	41	12	4	17	51
Men	31	35	19	5	10	42
State						
New South Wales	27	42	15	4	12	50
Victoria	32	39	12	3	14	56
Queensland	28	36	20	4	12	40
All other states and territories	27	35	16	6	16	40
Location						
Inner and middle suburbs	25	34	19	6	16	34
Outer suburbs	26	40	18	4	12	44
Provincial cities	30	40	14	4	12	52
Rural communities	34	40	10	3	13	61

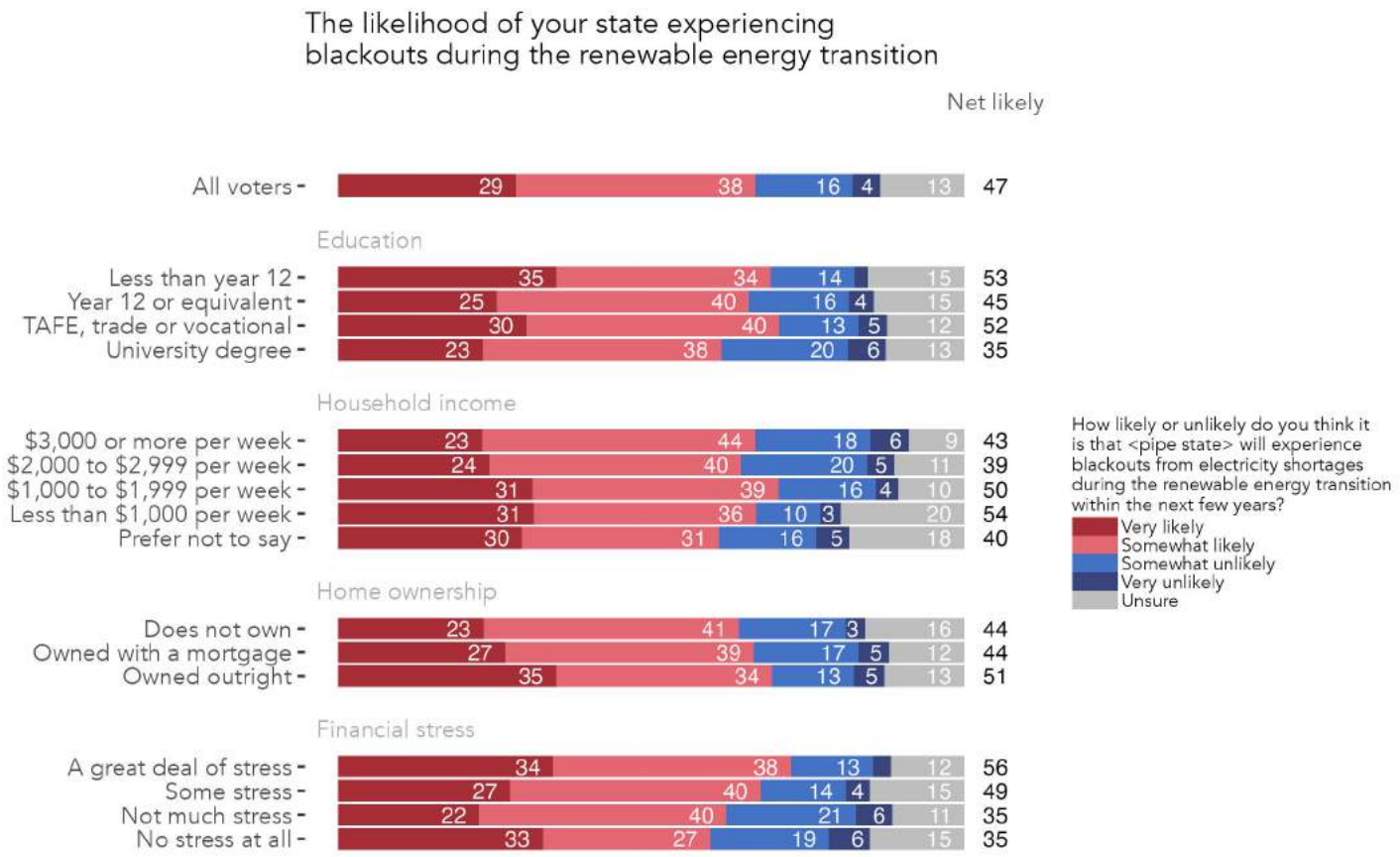

Figure 117: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress. Note: figures on the right-hand side of the plot represent the net likelihood of experiencing blackouts (total share that report likely, minus the total share that report unlikely).

Table 105: The likelihood of your state experiencing blackouts during the renewable energy transition, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Unsure	Net likely
All voters	29	38	16	4	13	47
Education						
Less than year 12	35	34	14	2	15	53
Year 12 or equivalent	25	40	16	4	15	45
TAFE, trade or vocational	30	40	13	5	12	52
University degree	23	38	20	6	13	35
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	23	44	18	6	9	43
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	24	40	20	5	11	39
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	31	39	16	4	10	50
Less than $1,000 per week	31	36	10	3	20	54
Prefer not to say	30	31	16	5	18	40
Home ownership						
Does not own	23	41	17	3	16	44
Owned with a mortgage	27	39	17	5	12	44
Owned outright	35	34	13	5	13	51
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	34	38	13	3	12	56
Some stress	27	40	14	4	15	49
Not much stress	22	40	21	6	11	35
No stress at all	33	27	19	6	15	35

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

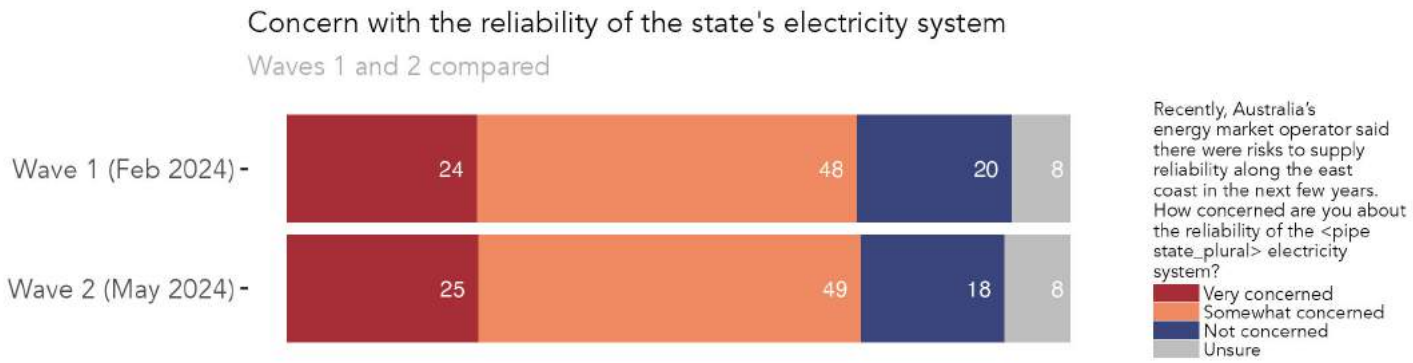

Figure 118: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 106: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Wave	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	24	48	20	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	25	49	18	8

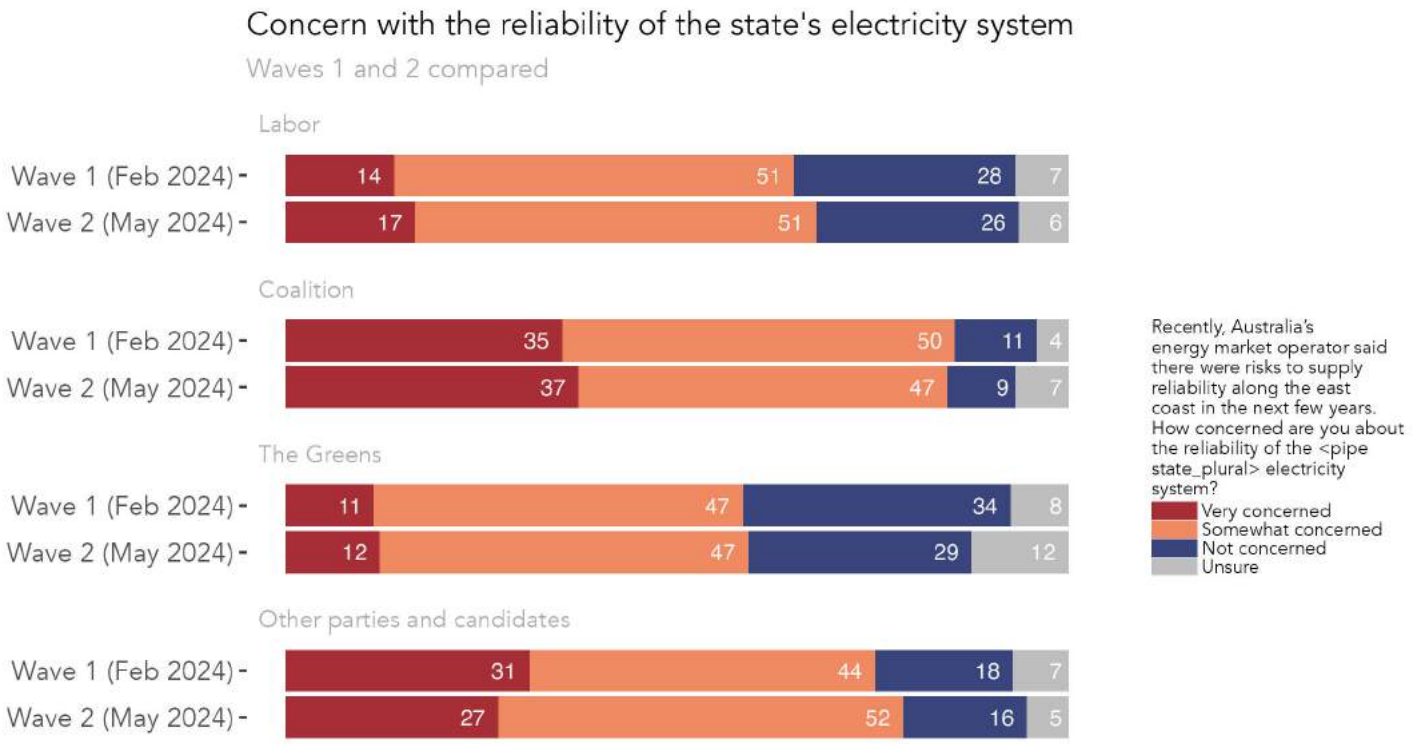

Figure 119: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by vote intention, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 107: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by federal vote intention, waves 1 and 2 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
Coalition				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	35	50	11	4
Wave 2 (May 2024)	37	47	9	7
The Greens				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	11	47	34	8
Wave 2 (May 2024)	12	47	29	12
Other parties and candidates				
Wave 1 (Feb 2024)	31	44	18	7
Wave 2 (May 2024)	27	52	16	5

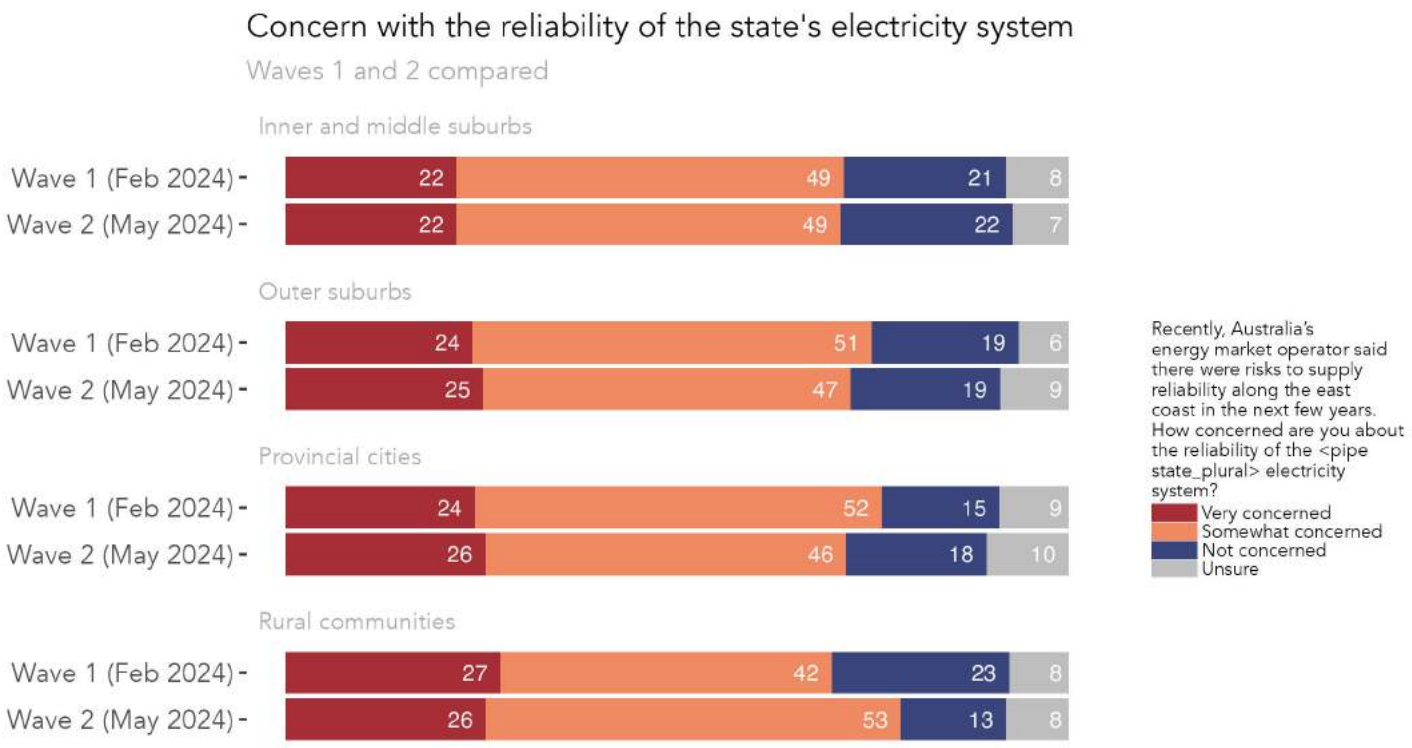

Figure 120: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

Table 108: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by location, waves 1 and 2 compared.

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

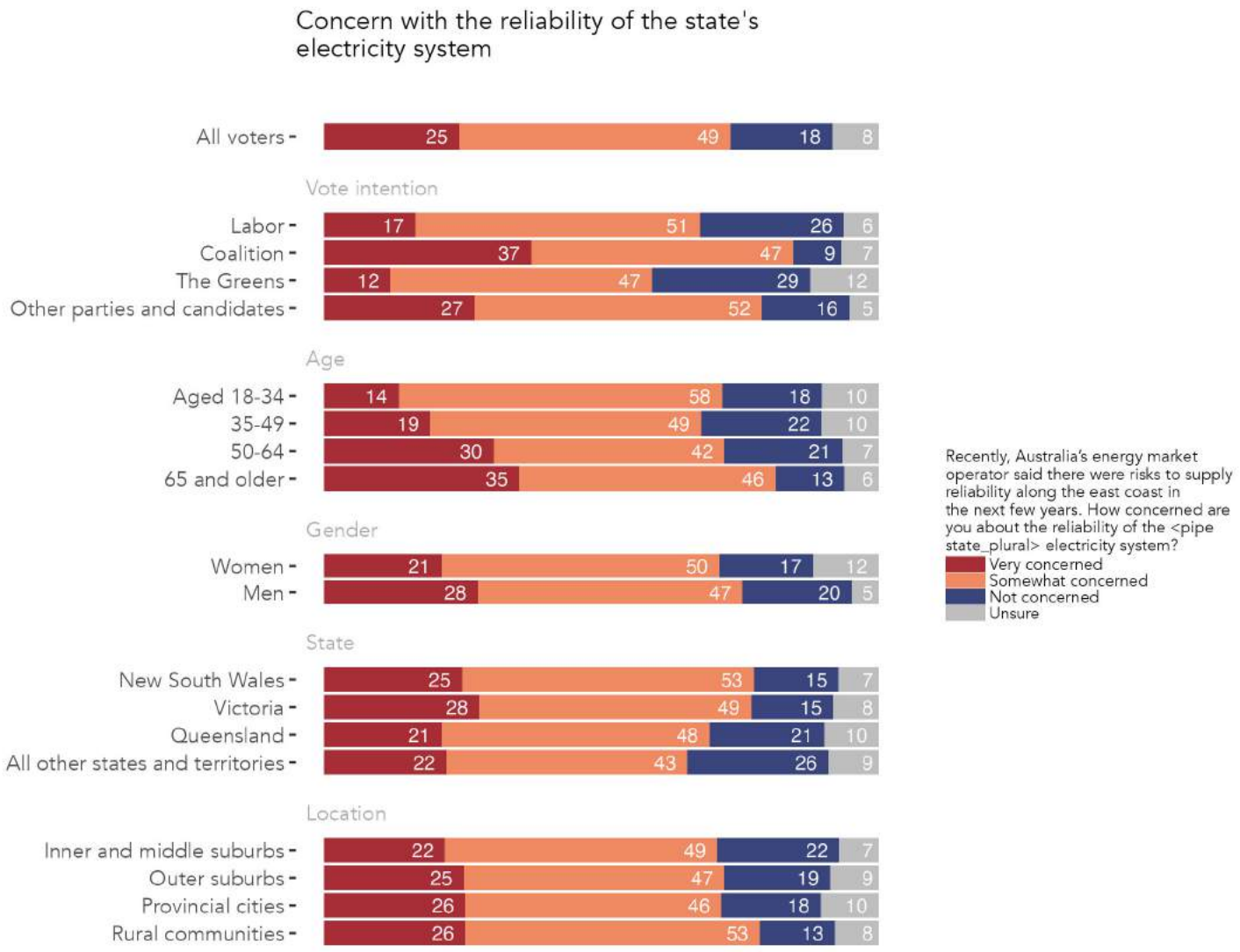

Figure 121: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

Table 109: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by vote intention, age, gender, and location.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
All voters	25	49	18	8
Vote intention				
Labor	17	51	26	6
Coalition	37	47	9	7
The Greens	12	47	29	12
Other parties and candidates	27	52	16	5
Age				
Aged 18-34	14	58	18	10
35-49	19	49	22	10
50-64	30	42	21	7
65 and older	35	46	13	6
Gender				
Women	21	50	17	12
Men	28	47	20	5
State				
New South Wales	25	53	15	7
Victoria	28	49	15	8
Queensland	21	48	21	10
All other states and territories	22	43	26	9
Location				
Inner and middle suburbs	22	49	22	7
Outer suburbs	25	47	19	9
Provincial cities	26	46	18	10
Rural communities	26	53	13	8

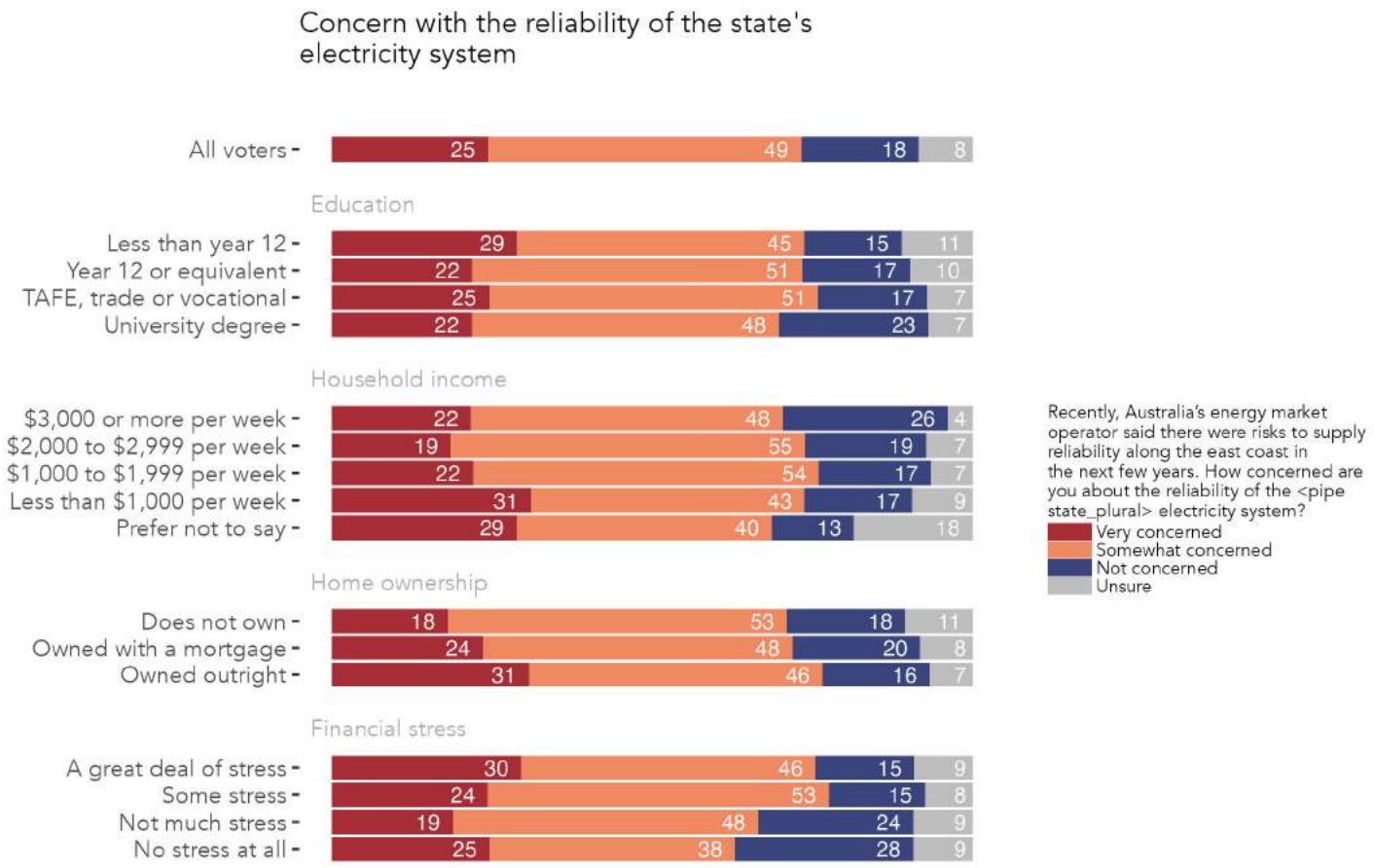

Figure 122: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

Table 110: Concern with the reliability of the state's electricity system, by education, income, home ownership and financial stress.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned	Unsure
All voters	25	49	18	8
Education				
Less than year 12	29	45	15	11
Year 12 or equivalent	22	51	17	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	51	17	7
University degree	22	48	23	7
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	22	48	26	4
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	19	55	19	7
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	22	54	17	7
Less than $1,000 per week	31	43	17	9
Prefer not to say	29	40	13	18
Home ownership				
Does not own	18	53	18	11
Owned with a mortgage	24	48	20	8
Owned outright	31	46	16	7
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	30	46	15	9
Some stress	24	53	15	8
Not much stress	19	48	24	9
No stress at all	25	38	28	9


redbridge
INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY