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INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

Public opinion on Net Zero, climate change and carbon reduction measures

Prepared for the Superpower Institute by the RedBridge Group

27 January, 2026

Public opinion on Net Zero, climate change and carbon reduction measures

Prepared for the Superpower Institute

A RedBridge Group Report

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Contents

Methodology 2

Is the Australian government taking the right amount of action on climate change 3

How concerned are Australians about the impact of climate change? 13

Carbon emissions are a form of pollution that are causing damage to our environment 23

The Australian Government should introduce a Pollution Levy on the country's 100 biggest polluting companies – who collectively make up 80% of Australia's emissions – to pay for the greenhouse gases they emit. 33

Australians deserve a better return from the sale of our natural resources – like our coal and gas exports. 43

Other resource-rich countries like Norway tax their fossil fuel industries more fairly and use the money to benefit citizens. Australia should do the same. 53

What do Australians believe would be the best ways to use funds collected through an emissions levy 63

Investing in national infrastructure like health, transport and education 65

Returning money to households through bill relief 73

Building affordable housing 81

Investing in renewable energy and clean manufacturing 89

Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Friday 31 October and Tuesday 11 November. The sample of N = 3,003 Australian voters aged 18 and older was recruited over online panel. This included an oversample of N=1,521 in rural and regional New South Wales (NSW), Victoria (VIC) and Queensland (QLD); with rural and regional status defined using the AEC provincial and rural categories, minus the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast in Queensland.

Quotas for age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2025 federal election for the oversample region and the remainder of Australia were used to ensure the sample is representative of the electorates of both.

Rim weighting was used to apply interlocking weights for age, gender, education and location. The efficiency of these weights was 83 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 2480.

All results are estimates and involve a margin of error. Based on the effective sample size, the margin of error (95 per cent confidence interval) for a 50 per cent result on the full sample from this survey is ± 2 per cent, and 2.8 per cent each when results are broken down for the regional NSW, VIC and QLD oversample, and remainder of the country.

These are larger when examining more granular 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.

Is the Australian government taking the right amount of action on climate change

Question text

When it comes to action on climate change, do you think the Australian Government is going too far, needs to do more or has got the balance right?

Single select; random reverse 1-3

1. The Australian Government needs to do more
2. The Australian Government has got the balance right
3. The Australian Government is going too far
4. Unsure

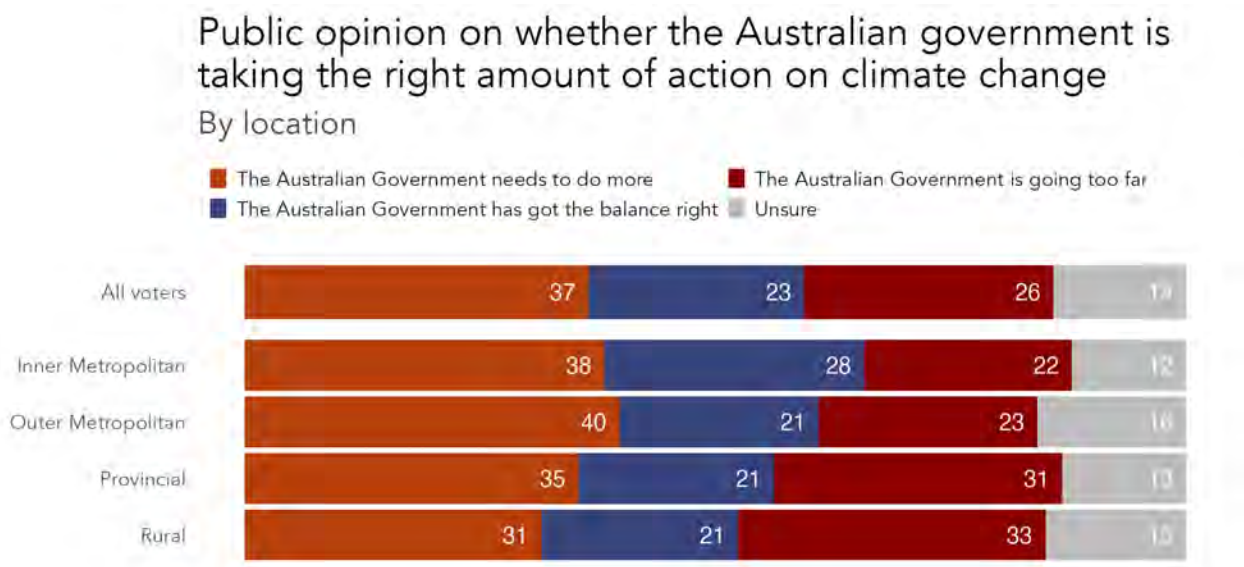

Figure 1: Public opinion on whether the Australian government is taking the right amount of action on climate change, by location.

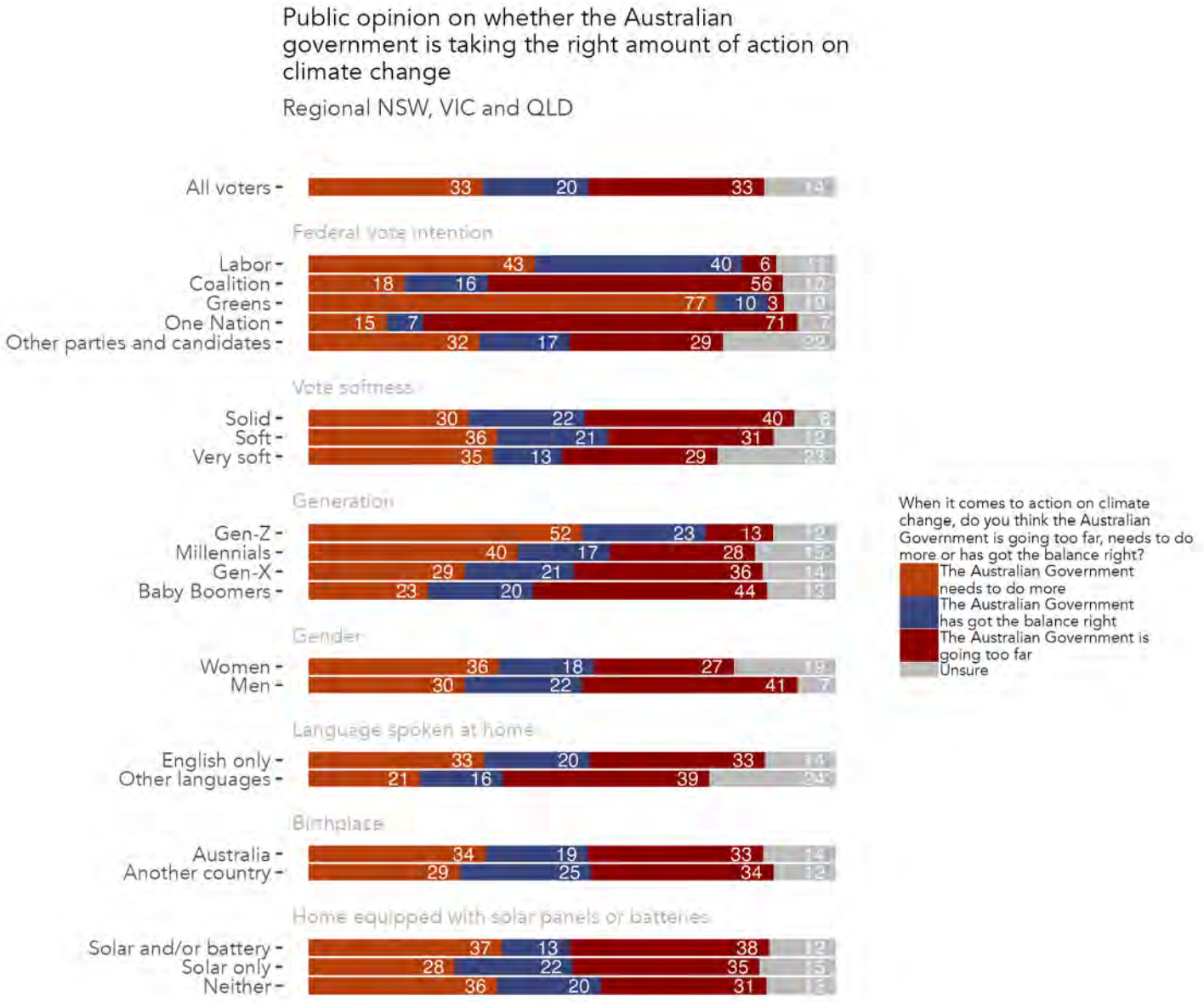

Figure 2: Public opinion on whether the Australian government is taking the right amount of action on climate change, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 1: Public opinion on whether the Australian government is taking the right amount of action on climate change, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	The Australian Government needs to do more	The Australian Government has got the balance right	The Australian Govern-ment is going too far	Unsure
All voters	33	20	33	14
Federal vote intention				
Labor	43	40	6	11
Coalition	18	16	56	10
Greens	77	10	3	10
One Nation	15	7	71	7
Other parties and candidates	32	17	29	22
Vote softness				
Solid	30	22	40	8
Soft	36	21	31	12
Very soft	35	13	29	23
Generation				
Gen-Z	52	23	13	12
Millennials	40	17	28	15
Gen-X	29	21	36	14
Baby Boomers	23	20	44	13
Gender				
Women	36	18	27	19
Men	30	22	41	7
Language spoken at home				
English only	33	20	33	14
Other languages	21	16	39	24
Birthplace				
Australia	34	19	33	14
Another country	29	25	34	12
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries				
Solar and/or battery	37	13	38	12
Solar only	28	22	35	15
Neither	36	20	31	13

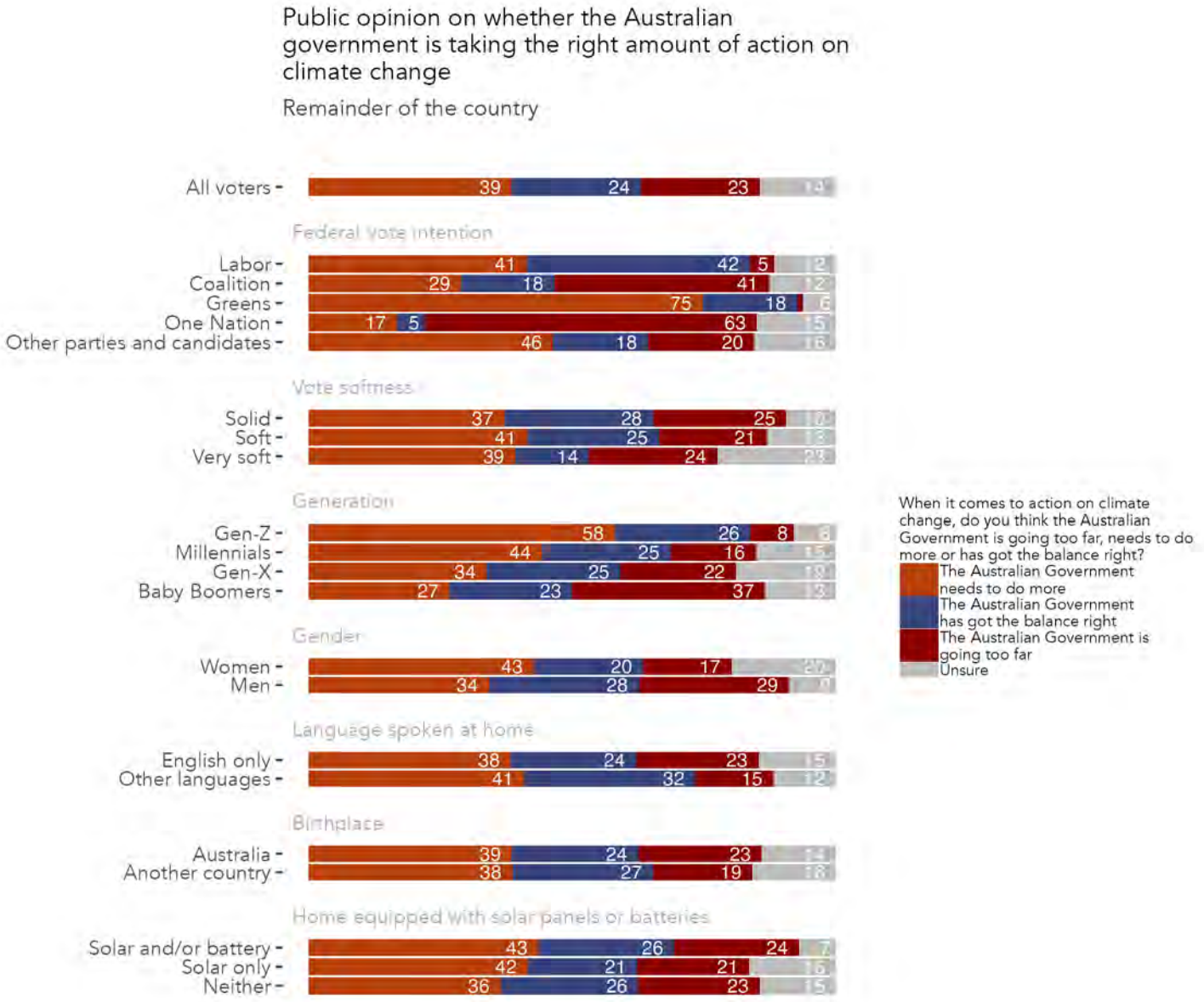

Figure 3: Public opinion on whether the Australian government is taking the right amount of action on climate change, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

Table 2: Public opinion on whether the Australian government is taking the right amount of action on climate change, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

	The Australian Government needs to do more	The Australian Government has got the balance right	The Australian Govern-ment is going too far	Unsure
All voters	39	24	23	14
Federal vote intention				
Labor	41	42	5	12
Coalition	29	18	41	12
Greens	75	18	1	6
One Nation	17	5	63	15
Other parties and candidates	46	18	20	16
Vote softness				
Solid	37	28	25	10
Soft	41	25	21	13
Very soft	39	14	24	23
Generation				
Gen-Z	58	26	8	8
Millennials	44	25	16	15
Gen-X	34	25	22	19
Baby Boomers	27	23	37	13
Gender				
Women	43	20	17	20
Men	34	28	29	9
Language spoken at home				
English only	38	24	23	15
Other languages	41	32	15	12
Birthplace				
Australia	39	24	23	14
Another country	38	27	19	16
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries				
Solar and/or battery	43	26	24	7
Solar only	42	21	21	16
Neither	36	26	23	15

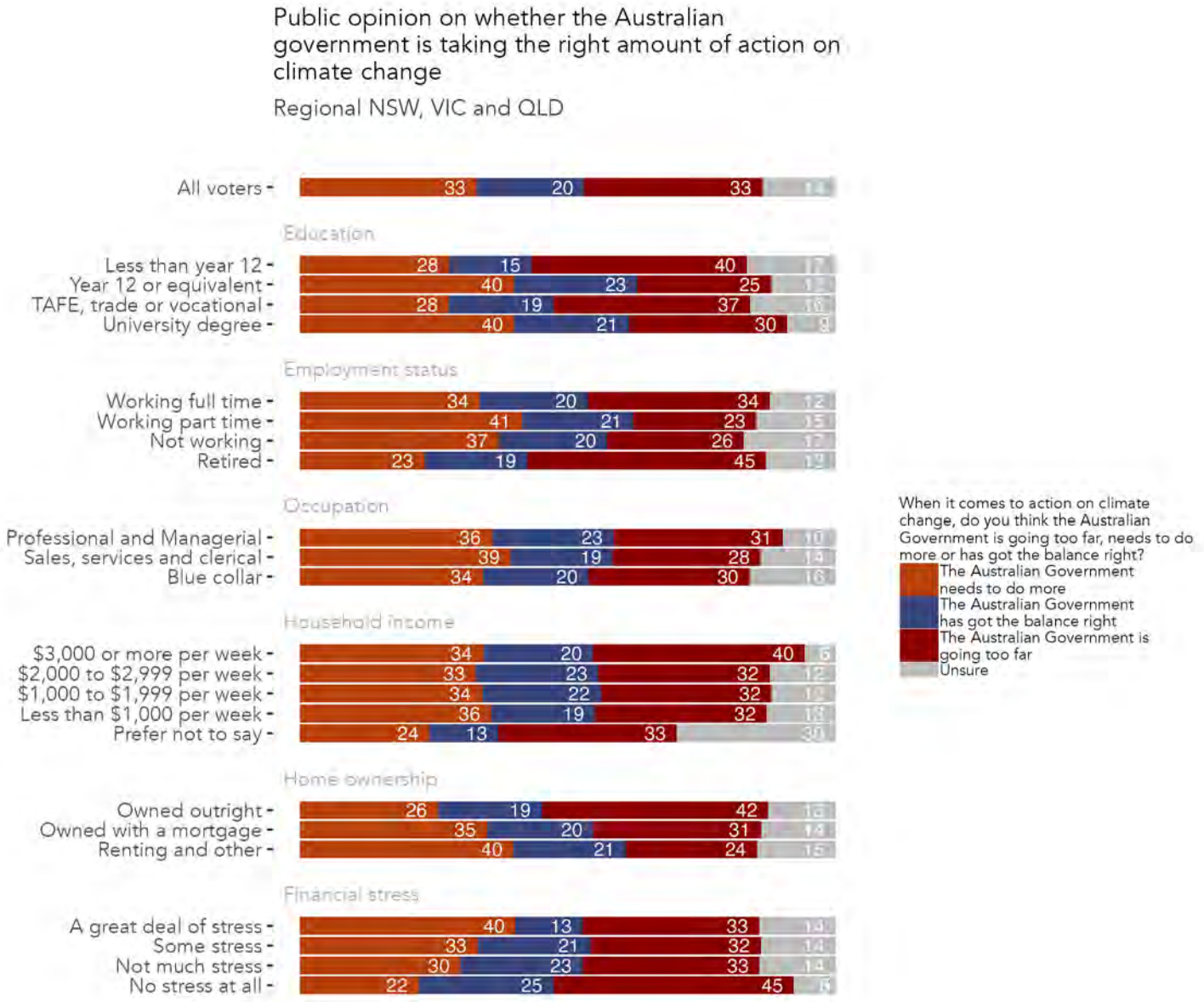

Figure 4: Public opinion on whether the Australian government is taking the right amount of action on climate change, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 3: Public opinion on whether the Australian government is taking the right amount of action on climate change, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	The Australian Government needs to do more	The Australian Government has got the balance right	The Australian Govern-ment is going too far	Unsure
All voters	33	20	33	14
Education				
Less than year 12	28	15	40	17
Year 12 or equivalent	40	23	25	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	28	19	37	16
University degree	40	21	30	9
Employment status				
Working full time	34	20	34	12
Working part time	41	21	23	15
Not working	37	20	26	17
Retired	23	19	45	13
Occupation				
Professional and Managerial	36	23	31	10
Sales, services and clerical	39	19	28	14
Blue collar	34	20	30	16
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	34	20	40	6
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	33	23	32	12
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	34	22	32	12
Less than $1,000 per week	36	19	32	13
Prefer not to say	24	13	33	30
Home ownership				
Owned outright	26	19	42	13
Owned with a mortgage	35	20	31	14
Renting and other	40	21	24	15
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	40	13	33	14
Some stress	33	21	32	14
Not much stress	30	23	33	14
No stress at all	22	25	45	8

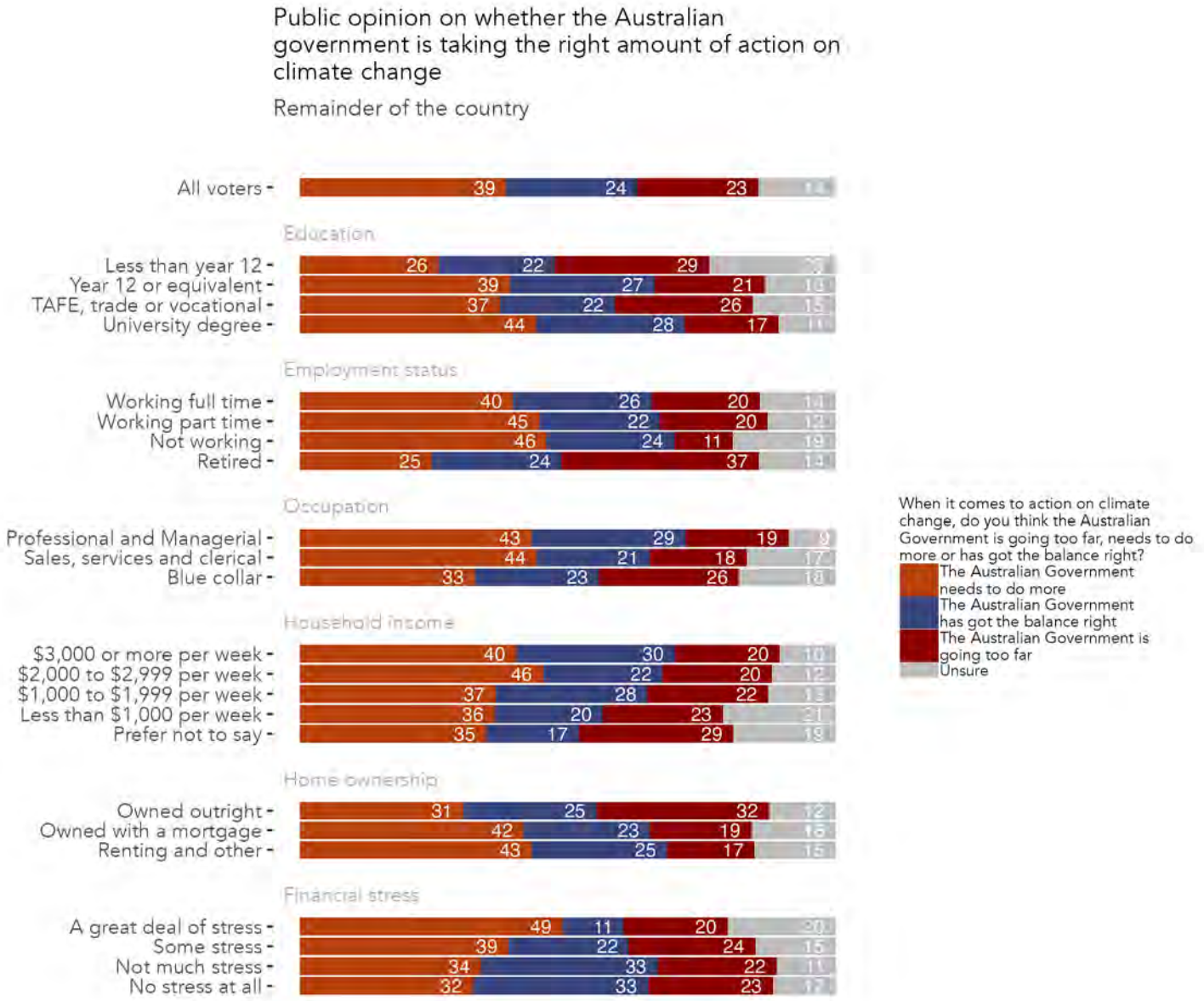

Figure 5: Public opinion on whether the Australian government is taking the right amount of action on climate change, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

Table 4: Public opinion on whether the Australian government is taking the right amount of action on climate change, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

	The Australian Government needs to do more	The Australian Government has got the balance right	The Australian Govern-ment is going too far	Unsure
All voters	39	24	23	14
Education				
Less than year 12	26	22	29	23
Year 12 or equivalent	39	27	21	13
TAFE, trade or vocational	37	22	26	15
University degree	44	28	17	11
Employment status				
Working full time	40	26	20	14
Working part time	45	22	20	13
Not working	46	24	11	19
Retired	25	24	37	14
Occupation				
Professional and Managerial	43	29	19	9
Sales, services and clerical	44	21	18	17
Blue collar	33	23	26	18
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	40	30	20	10
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	46	22	20	12
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	37	28	22	13
Less than $1,000 per week	36	20	23	21
Prefer not to say	35	17	29	19
Home ownership				
Owned outright	31	25	32	12
Owned with a mortgage	42	23	19	16
Renting and other	43	25	17	15
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	49	11	20	20
Some stress	39	22	24	15
Not much stress	34	33	22	11
No stress at all	32	33	23	12

How concerned are Australians about the impact of climate change?

Question text

How concerned are you about the impact of climate change?

Please rank your concern on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being not at all concerned and 10 being extremely concerned.

Slider; reverse

0. 0 - Not at all concerned
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10 - Extremely concerned

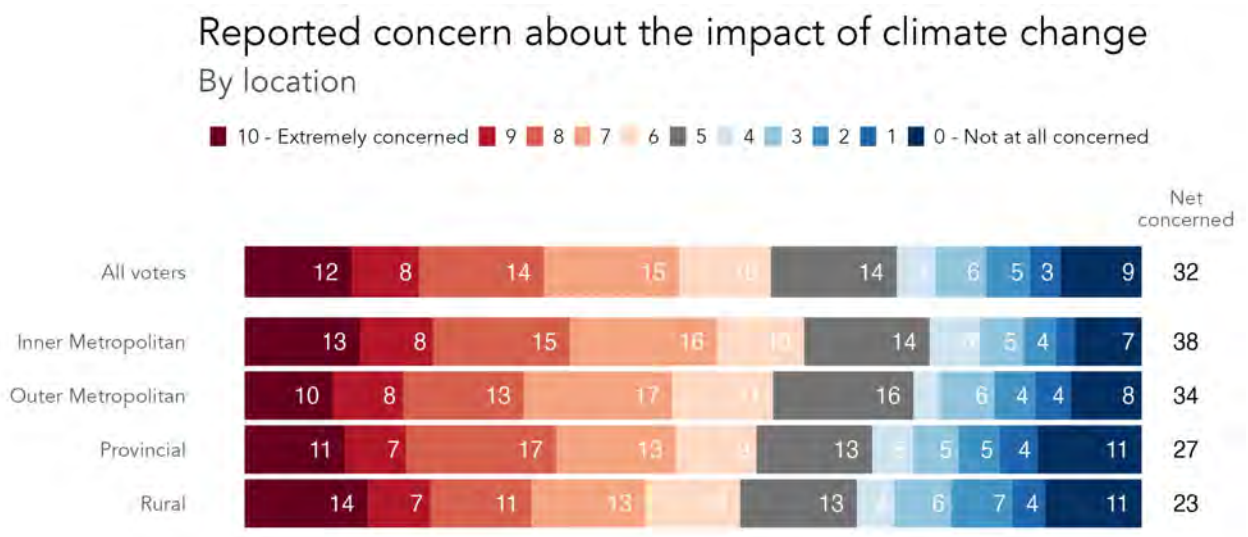

Figure 6: Reported concern about the impact of climate change, by location.

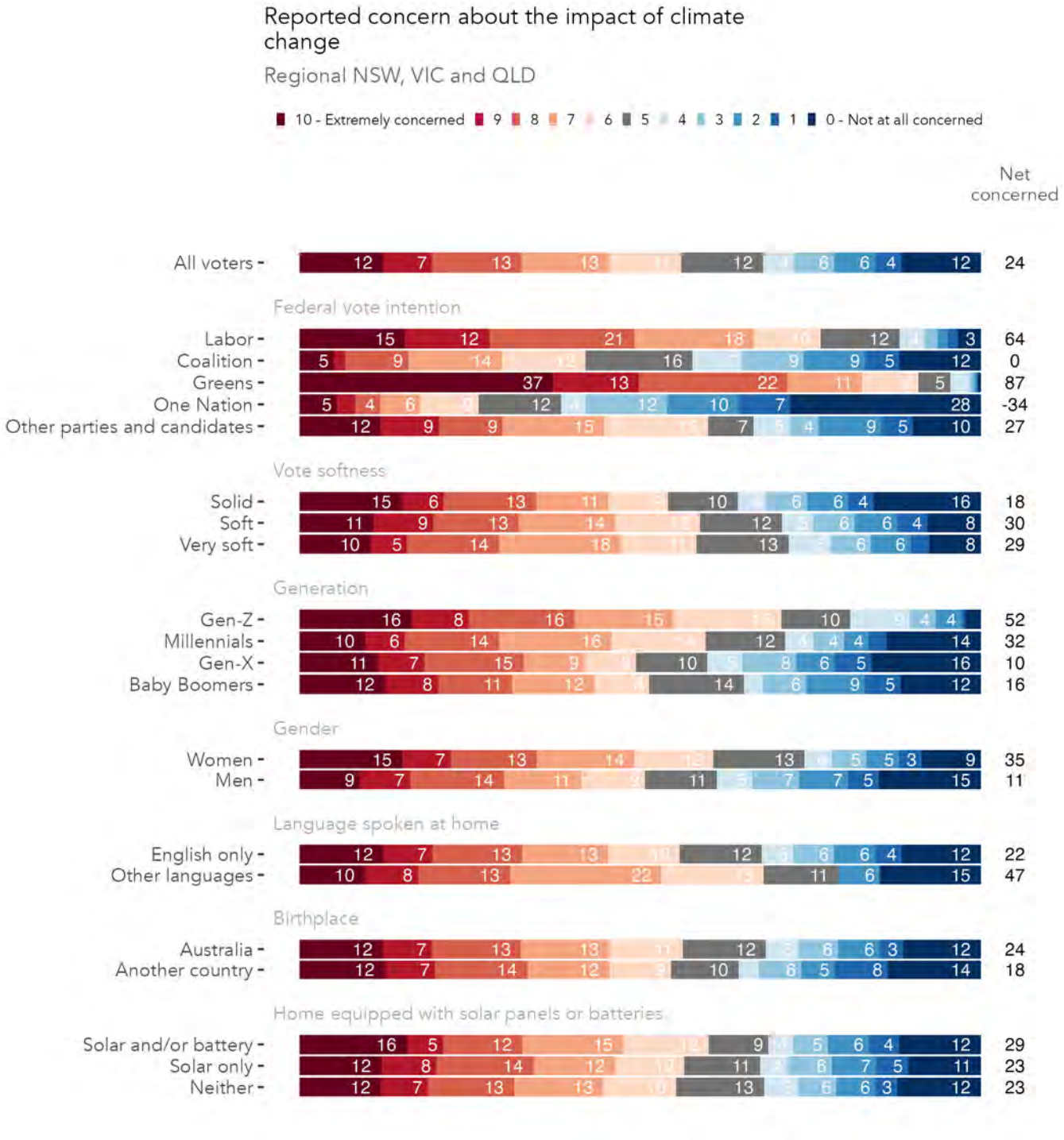

Figure 7: Reported concern about the impact of climate change, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say they are concerneded about the impact of climate change (total share that report values of concern above 10, minus the share who report values of concern below 4). Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 5: Reported concern about the impact of climate change, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	10 - Extremely concerned	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 - Not at all concerned	Net concerned
All voters	12	7	13	13	11	12	4	6	6	4	12	24
Federal vote intention												
Labor	15	12	21	18	10	12	4	2	2	1	3	64
Coalition	5	2	9	14	12	16	7	9	9	5	12	0
Greens	37	13	22	11	8	5	3	0	1	0	0	87
One Nation	5	3	4	6	9	12	4	12	10	7	28	-34
Other parties and candidates	12	9	9	15	15	7	5	4	9	5	10	27
Vote softness												
Solid	15	6	13	11	9	10	4	6	6	4	16	18
Soft	11	9	13	14	12	12	5	6	6	4	8	30
Very soft	10	5	14	18	11	13	6	6	6	3	8	29
Generation												
Gen-Z	16	8	16	15	16	10	9	4	4	0	2	52
Millennials	10	6	14	16	14	12	4	4	4	2	14	32
Gen-X	11	7	15	9	8	10	5	8	6	5	16	10
Baby Boomers	12	8	11	12	8	14	3	6	9	5	12	16
Gender												
Women	15	7	13	14	12	13	4	5	5	3	9	35
Men	9	7	14	11	9	11	5	7	7	5	15	11
Language spoken at home												
English only	12	7	13	13	10	12	5	6	6	4	12	22
Other languages	10	8	13	22	15	11	0	0	6	0	15	47
Birthplace												
Australia	12	7	13	13	11	12	5	6	6	3	12	24
Another country	12	7	14	12	9	10	3	6	5	8	14	18
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries												
Solar and/or battery	16	5	12	15	12	9	4	5	6	4	12	29
Solar only	12	8	14	12	10	11	4	6	7	5	11	23
Neither	12	7	13	13	10	13	5	6	6	3	12	23

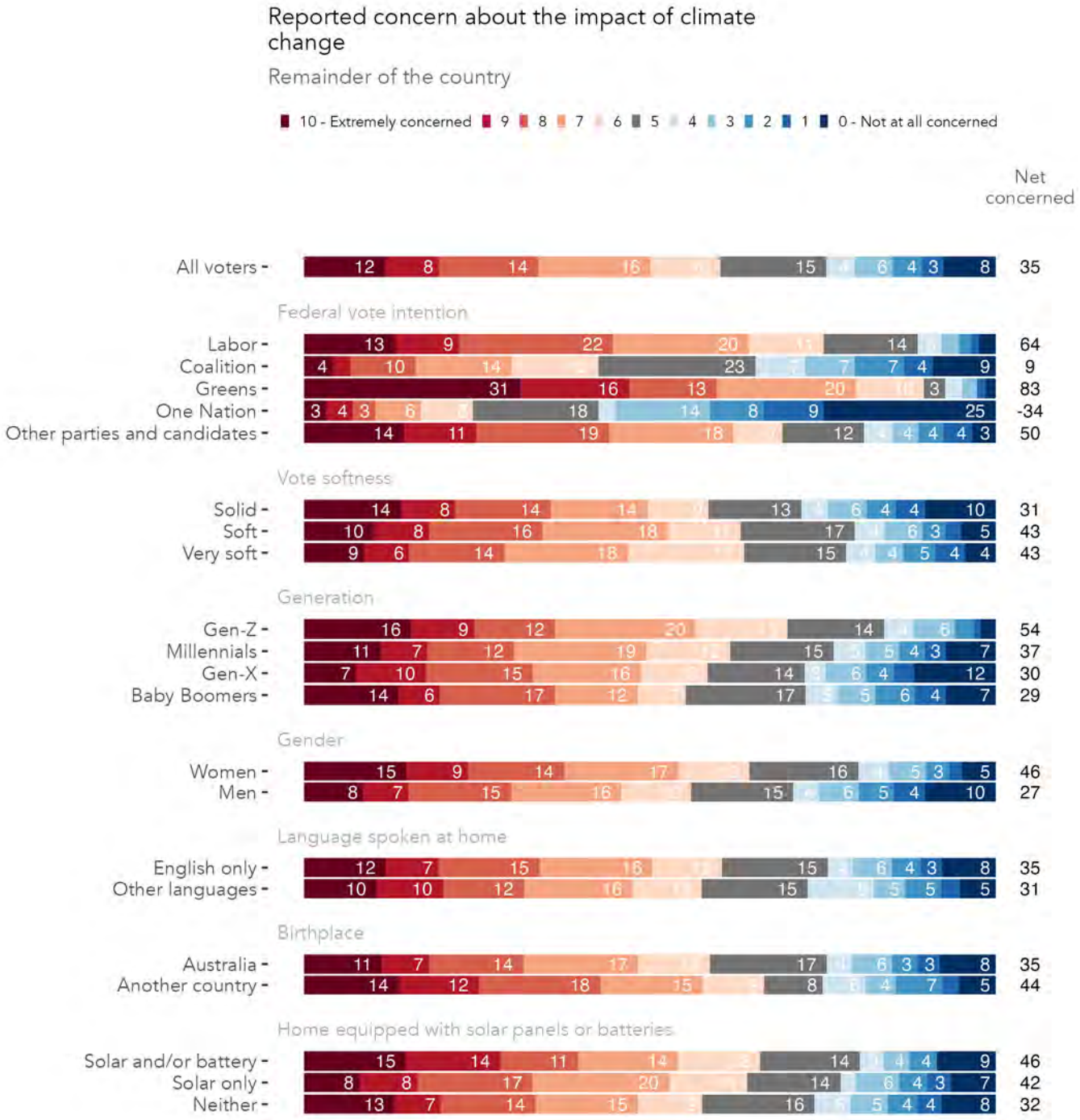

Figure 8: Reported concern about the impact of climate change, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say they are concerneded about the impact of climate change (total share that report values of concern above 10, minus the share who report values of concern below 4). Remainder of the country.

Table 6: Reported concern about the impact of climate change, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

	10 - Extremely concerned	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 - Not at all concerned	Net concerned
All voters	12	8	14	16	10	15	4	6	4	3	8	35
Federal vote intention												
Labor	13	9	22	20	11	14	3	3	2	1	2	64
Coalition	4	2	10	14	13	23	7	7	7	4	9	9
Greens	31	16	13	20	10	3	3	2	0	1	1	83
One Nation	3	4	3	6	8	18	2	14	8	9	25	-34
Other parties and candidates	14	11	19	18	7	12	4	4	4	4	3	50
Vote softness												
Solid	14	8	14	14	9	13	4	6	4	4	10	31
Soft	10	8	16	18	11	17	4	6	3	2	5	43
Very soft	9	6	14	18	17	15	4	4	5	4	4	43
Generation												
Gen-Z	16	9	12	20	13	14	4	6	3	1	2	54
Millennials	11	7	12	19	12	15	5	5	4	3	7	37
Gen-X	7	10	15	16	10	14	3	6	4	3	12	30
Baby Boomers	14	6	17	12	7	17	5	5	6	4	7	29
Gender												
Women	15	9	14	17	10	16	4	5	3	2	5	46
Men	8	7	15	16	10	15	4	6	5	4	10	27
Language spoken at home												
English only	12	7	15	16	10	15	4	6	4	3	8	35
Other languages	10	10	12	16	10	15	9	5	5	3	5	31
Birthplace												
Australia	11	7	14	17	10	17	4	6	3	3	8	35
Another country	14	12	18	15	9	8	6	4	7	2	5	44
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries												
Solar and/or battery	15	14	11	14	12	14	3	4	4	0	9	46
Solar only	8	8	17	20	11	14	2	6	4	3	7	42
Neither	13	7	14	15	9	16	5	5	4	4	8	32

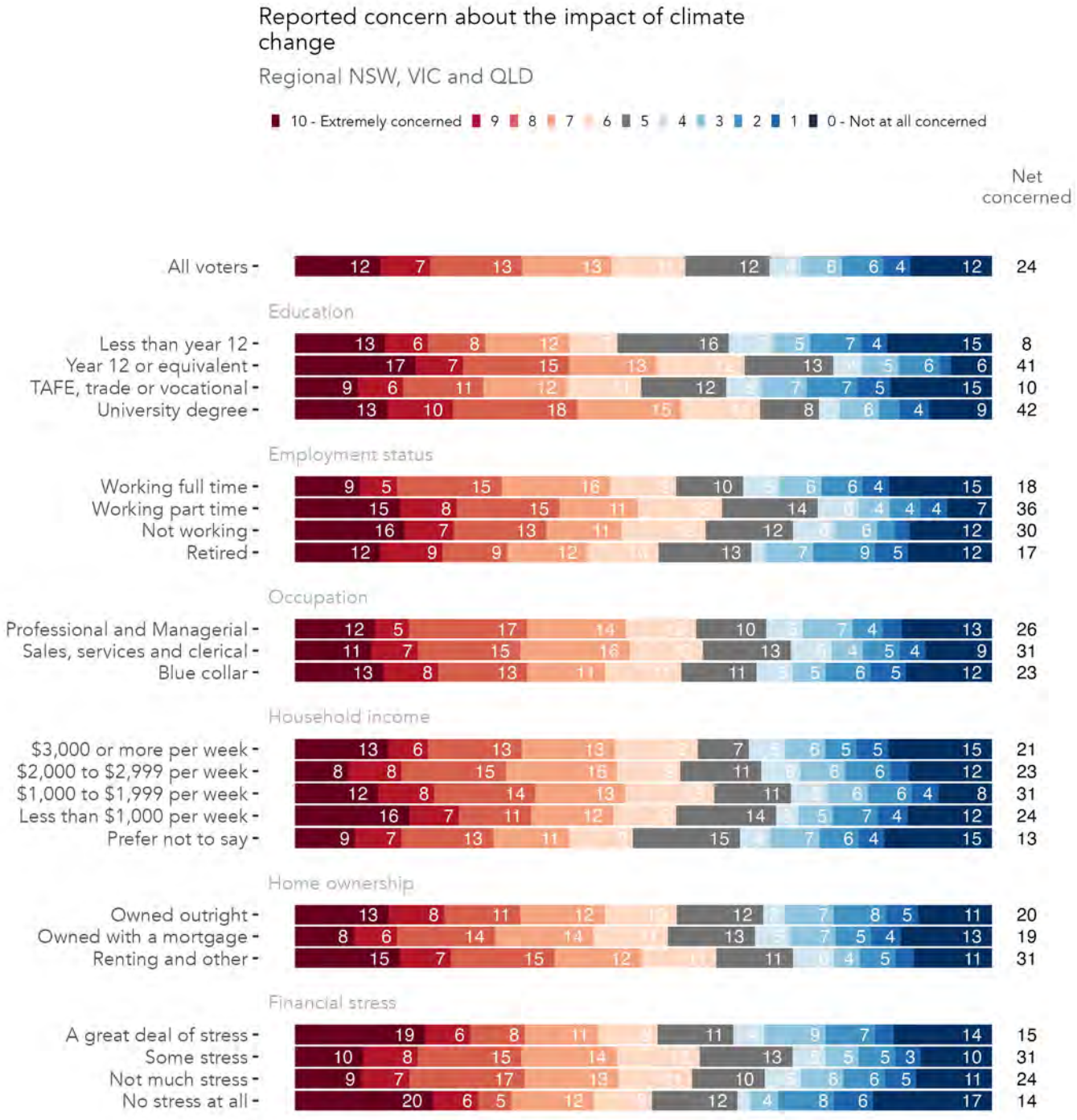

Figure 9: Reported concern about the impact of climate change, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say they are concerneded about the impact of climate change (total share that report values of concern above 10, minus the share who report values of concern below 4). Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 7: Reported concern about the impact of climate change, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	10 - Extremely concerned	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 - Not at all concerned	Net concerned
All voters	12	7	13	13	11	12	4	6	6	4	12	24
Education												
Less than year 12	13	6	8	12	7	16	7	5	7	4	15	8
Year 12 or equivalent	17	7	15	13	12	13	4	5	6	2	6	41
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	6	11	12	11	12	5	7	7	5	15	10
University degree	13	10	18	15	11	8	3	6	3	4	9	42
Employment status												
Working full time	9	5	15	16	9	10	5	6	6	4	15	18
Working part time	15	8	15	11	12	14	6	4	4	4	7	36
Not working	16	7	13	11	12	12	6	6	3	2	12	30
Retired	12	9	9	12	10	13	2	7	9	5	12	17
Occupation												
Professional and Managerial	12	5	17	14	10	10	5	7	4	3	13	26
Sales, services and clerical	11	7	15	16	10	13	6	4	5	4	9	31
Blue collar	13	8	13	11	11	11	5	5	6	5	12	23
Household income												
$3,000 or more per week	13	6	13	13	12	7	5	6	5	5	15	21
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	8	8	15	16	9	11	6	6	6	3	12	23
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	12	8	14	13	13	11	5	6	6	4	8	31
Less than $1,000 per week	16	7	11	12	9	14	3	5	7	4	12	24
Prefer not to say	9	7	13	11	9	15	4	7	6	4	15	13
Home ownership												
Owned outright	13	8	11	12	10	12	3	7	8	5	11	20
Owned with a mortgage	8	6	14	14	11	13	5	7	5	4	13	19
Renting and other	15	7	15	12	11	11	6	4	5	3	11	31
Financial stress												
A great deal of stress	19	6	8	11	8	11	4	9	7	3	14	15
Some stress	10	8	15	14	12	13	5	5	5	3	10	31
Not much stress	9	7	17	13	11	10	5	6	6	5	11	24
No stress at all	20	6	5	12	8	12	2	4	8	6	17	14

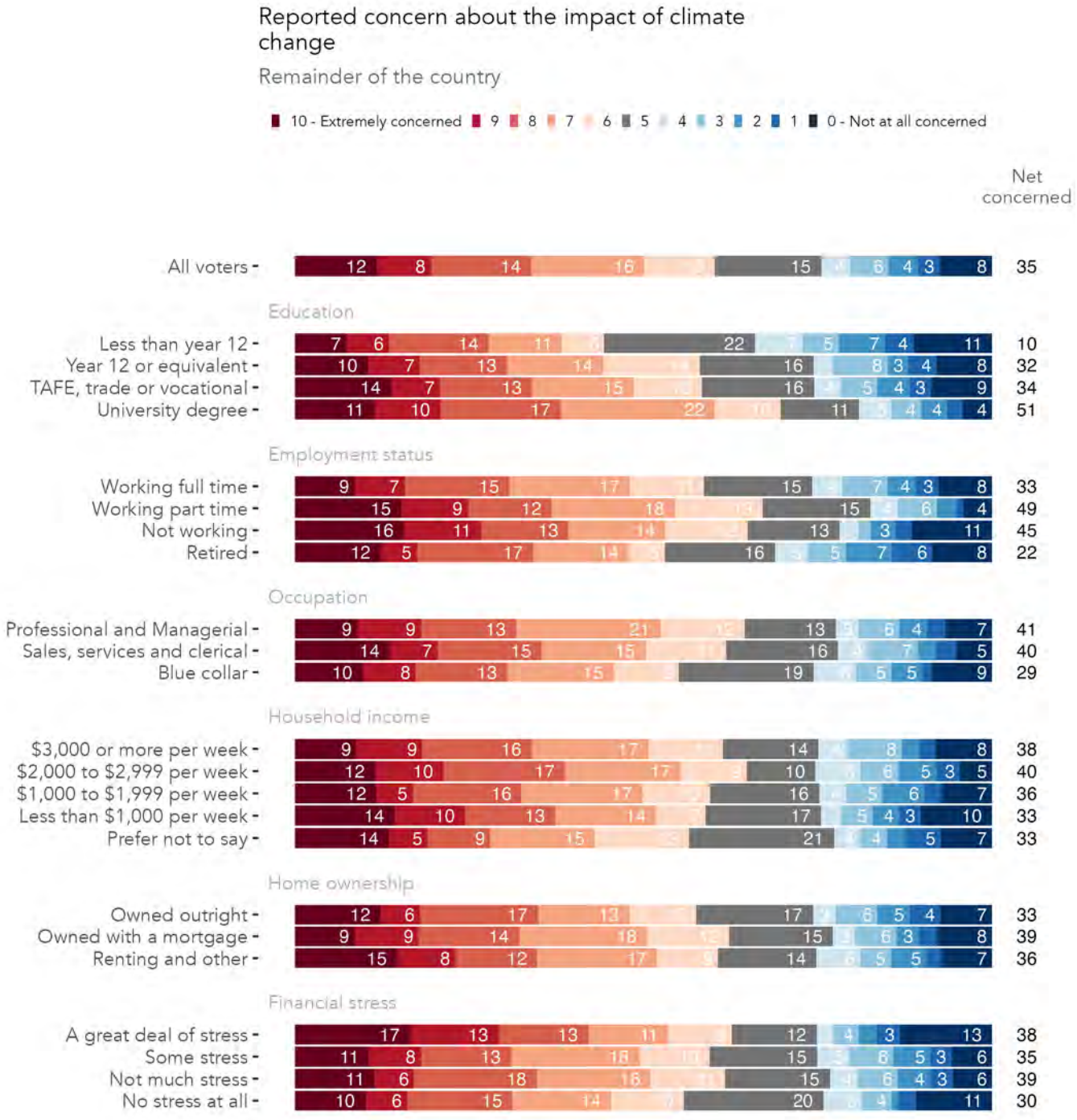

Figure 10: Reported concern about the impact of climate change, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who say they are concerneded about the impact of climate change (total share that report values of concern above 10, minus the share who report values of concern below 4). Remainder of the country.

Table 8: Reported concern about the impact of climate change, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

	10 - Extremely concerned	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 - Not at all concerned	Net concerned
All voters	12	8	14	16	10	15	4	6	4	3	8	35
Education												
Less than year 12	7	6	14	11	6	22	7	5	7	4	11	10
Year 12 or equivalent	10	7	13	14	14	16	3	8	3	4	8	32
TAFE, trade or vocational	14	7	13	15	10	16	4	5	4	3	9	34
University degree	11	10	17	22	10	11	5	4	4	2	4	51
Employment status												
Working full time	9	7	15	17	11	15	4	7	4	3	8	33
Working part time	15	9	12	18	13	15	4	6	3	1	4	49
Not working	16	11	13	14	12	13	3	2	3	2	11	45
Retired	12	5	17	14	5	16	5	5	7	6	8	22
Occupation												
Professional and Managerial	9	9	13	21	12	13	3	6	4	3	7	41
Sales, services and clerical	14	7	15	15	11	16	4	7	3	3	5	40
Blue collar	10	8	13	15	9	19	6	5	5	1	9	29
Household income												
$3,000 or more per week	9	9	16	17	11	14	4	8	2	2	8	38
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	12	10	17	17	9	10	6	6	5	3	5	40
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	12	5	16	17	10	16	4	5	6	2	7	36
Less than $1,000 per week	14	10	13	14	7	17	3	5	4	3	10	33
Prefer not to say	14	5	9	15	13	21	4	4	3	5	7	33
Home ownership												
Owned outright	12	6	17	13	10	17	3	6	5	4	7	33
Owned with a mortgage	9	9	14	18	12	15	3	6	3	3	8	39
Renting and other	15	8	12	17	9	14	6	5	5	2	7	36
Financial stress												
A great deal of stress	17	13	13	11	9	12	2	4	3	3	13	38
Some stress	11	8	13	18	10	15	5	6	5	3	6	35
Not much stress	11	6	18	16	11	15	4	6	4	3	6	39
No stress at all	10	6	15	14	10	20	6	4	1	3	11	30

Carbon emissions are a form of pollution that are causing damage to our environment

Question text

Shown to half the sample

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Carbon emissions are a form of pollution that are causing damage to our environment.

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

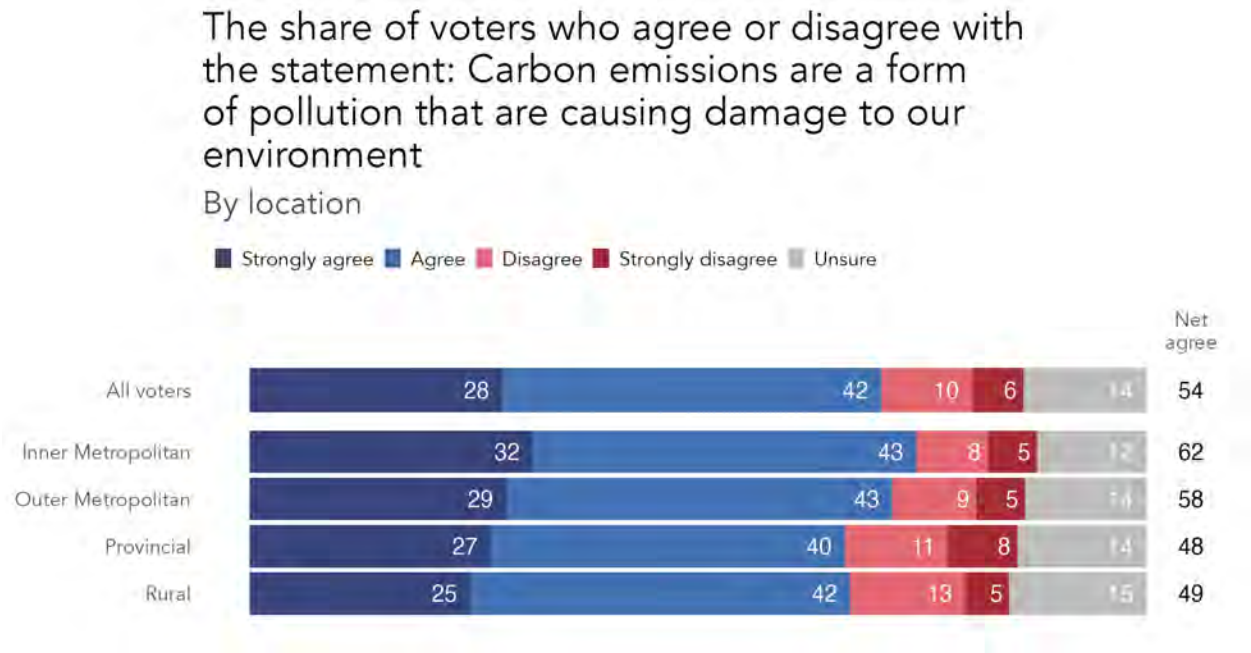

Figure 11: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Carbon emissions are a form of pollution that are causing damage to our environment, by location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=1703 respondents.

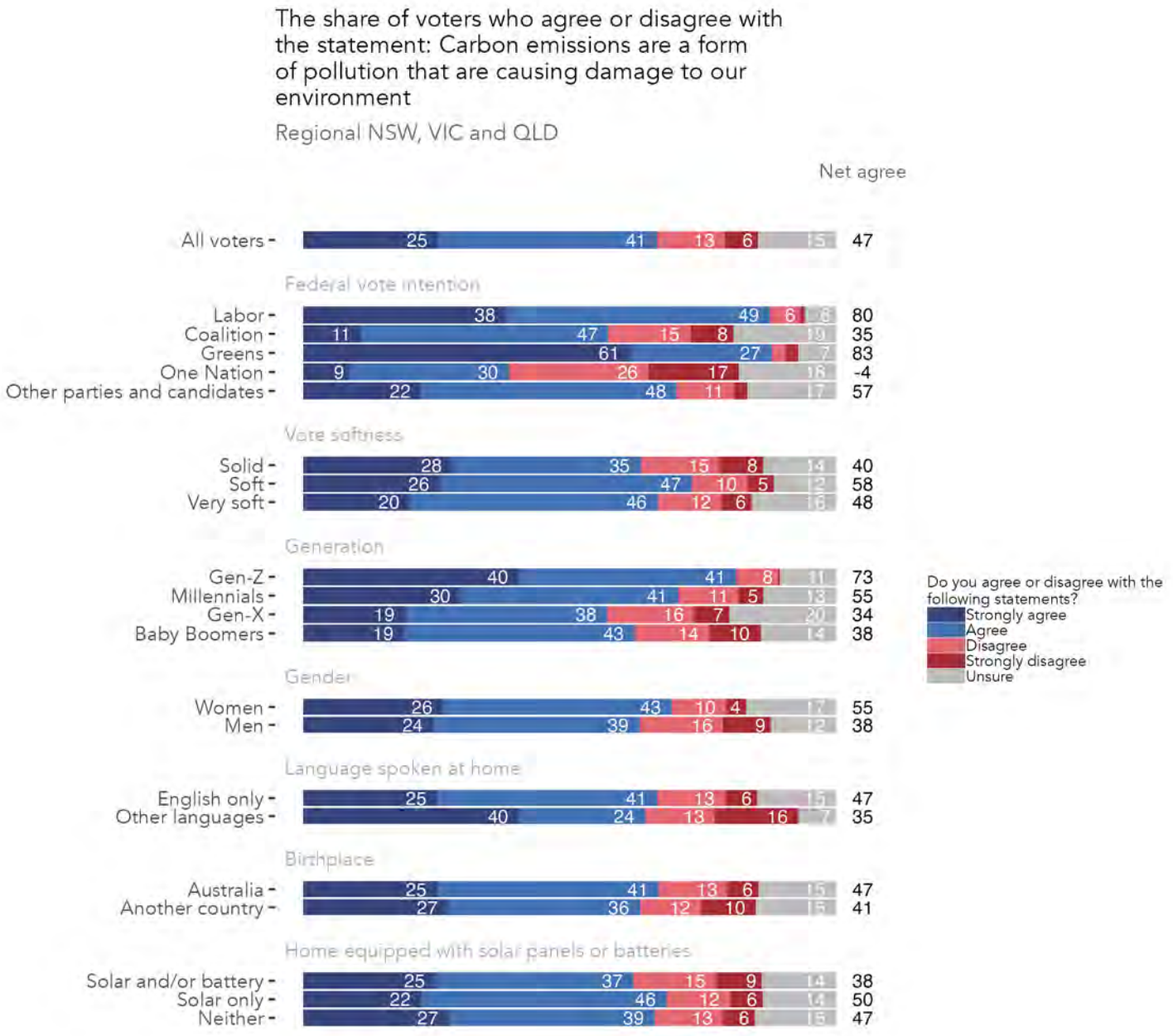

Figure 12: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Carbon emissions are a form of pollution that are causing damage to our environment, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=860 respondents. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 9: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Carbon emissions are a form of pollution that are causing damage to our environment, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	25	41	13	6	15	47
Federal vote intention						
Labor	38	49	6	1	6	80
Coalition	11	47	15	8	19	35
Greens	61	27	3	2	7	83
One Nation	9	30	26	17	18	-4
Other parties and candidates	22	48	11	2	17	57
Vote softness						
Solid	28	35	15	8	14	40
Soft	26	47	10	5	12	58
Very soft	20	46	12	6	16	48
Generation						
Gen-Z	40	41	8	0	11	73
Millennials	30	41	11	5	13	55
Gen-X	19	38	16	7	20	34
Baby Boomers	19	43	14	10	14	38
Gender						
Women	26	43	10	4	17	55
Men	24	39	16	9	12	38
Language spoken at home						
English only	25	41	13	6	15	47
Other languages	40	24	13	16	7	35
Birthplace						
Australia	25	41	13	6	15	47
Another country	27	36	12	10	15	41
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries						
Solar and/or battery	25	37	15	9	14	38
Solar only	22	46	12	6	14	50
Neither	27	39	13	6	15	47

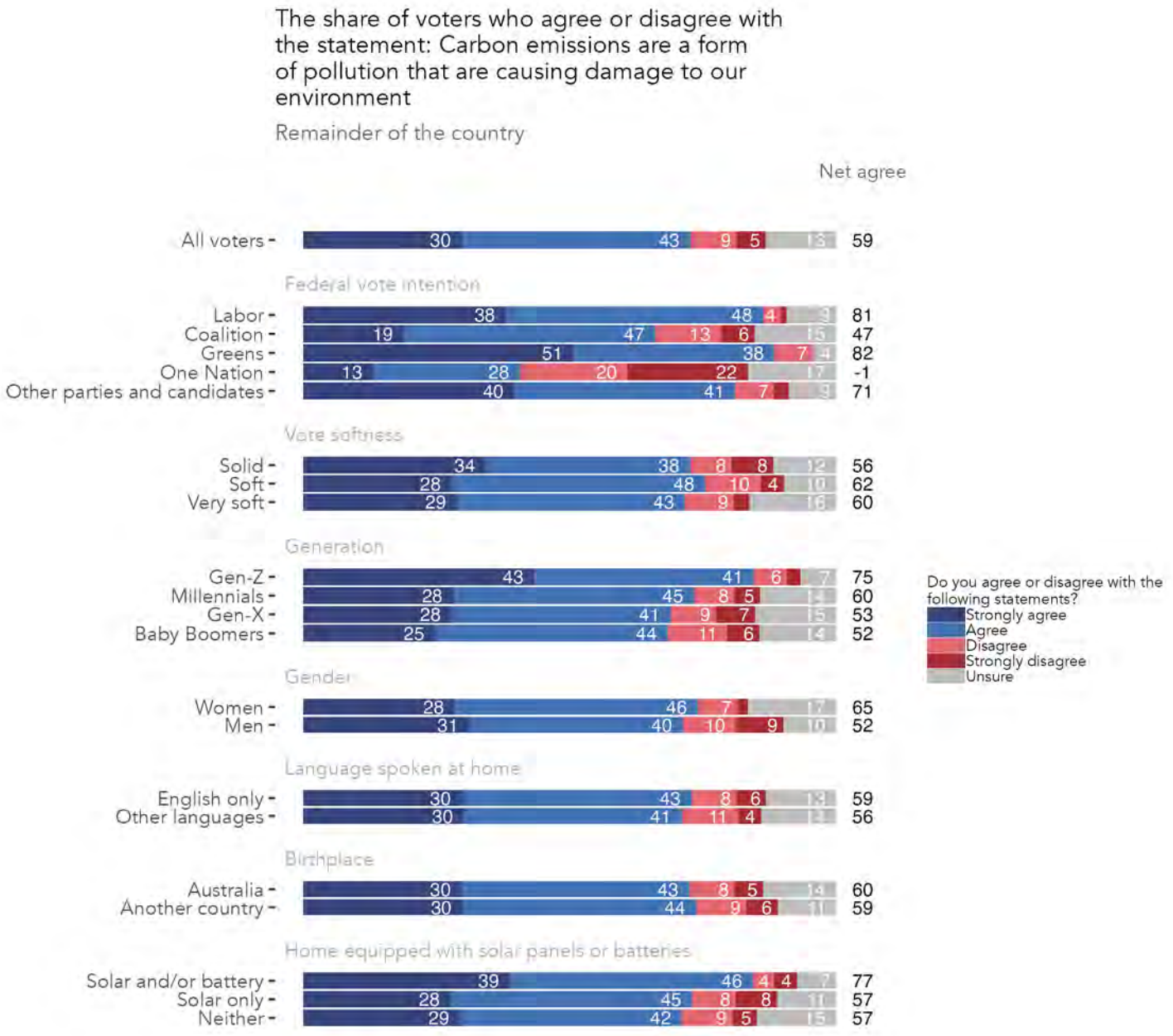

Figure 13: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Carbon emissions are a form of pollution that are causing damage to our environment, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=843 respondents. Remainder of the country.

Table 10: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Carbon emissions are a form of pollution that are causing damage to our environment, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	30	43	9	5	13	59
Federal vote intention						
Labor	38	48	4	1	9	81
Coalition	19	47	13	6	15	47
Greens	51	38	7	0	4	82
One Nation	13	28	20	22	17	-1
Other parties and candidates	40	41	7	3	9	71
Vote softness						
Solid	34	38	8	8	12	56
Soft	28	48	10	4	10	62
Very soft	29	43	9	3	16	60
Generation						
Gen-Z	43	41	6	3	7	75
Millennials	28	45	8	5	14	60
Gen-X	28	41	9	7	15	53
Baby Boomers	25	44	11	6	14	52
Gender						
Women	28	46	7	2	17	65
Men	31	40	10	9	10	52
Language spoken at home						
English only	30	43	8	6	13	59
Other languages	30	41	11	4	14	56
Birthplace						
Australia	30	43	8	5	14	60
Another country	30	44	9	6	11	59
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries						
Solar and/or battery	39	46	4	4	7	77
Solar only	28	45	8	8	11	57
Neither	29	42	9	5	15	57

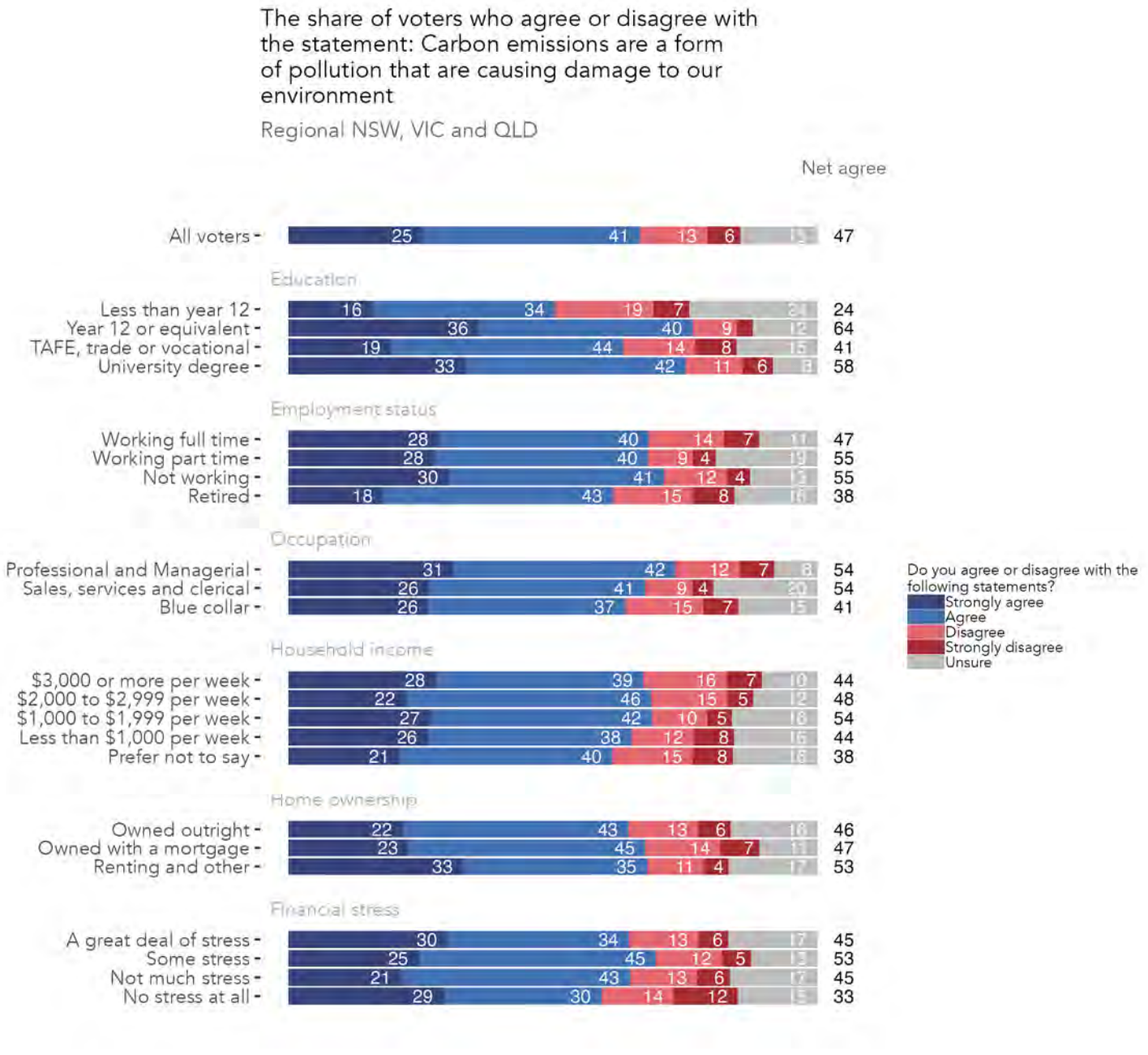

Figure 14: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Carbon emissions are a form of pollution that are causing damage to our environment, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=860 respondents. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 11: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Carbon emissions are a form of pollution that are causing damage to our environment, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	25	41	13	6	15	47
Education						
Less than year 12	16	34	19	7	24	24
Year 12 or equivalent	36	40	9	3	12	64
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	44	14	8	15	41
University degree	33	42	11	6	8	58
Employment status						
Working full time	28	40	14	7	11	47
Working part time	28	40	9	4	19	55
Not working	30	41	12	4	13	55
Retired	18	43	15	8	16	38
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	31	42	12	7	8	54
Sales, services and clerical	26	41	9	4	20	54
Blue collar	26	37	15	7	15	41
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	28	39	16	7	10	44
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	22	46	15	5	12	48
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	27	42	10	5	16	54
Less than $1,000 per week	26	38	12	8	16	44
Prefer not to say	21	40	15	8	16	38
Home ownership						
Owned outright	22	43	13	6	16	46
Owned with a mortgage	23	45	14	7	11	47
Renting and other	33	35	11	4	17	53
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	30	34	13	6	17	45
Some stress	25	45	12	5	13	53
Not much stress	21	43	13	6	17	45
No stress at all	29	30	14	12	15	33

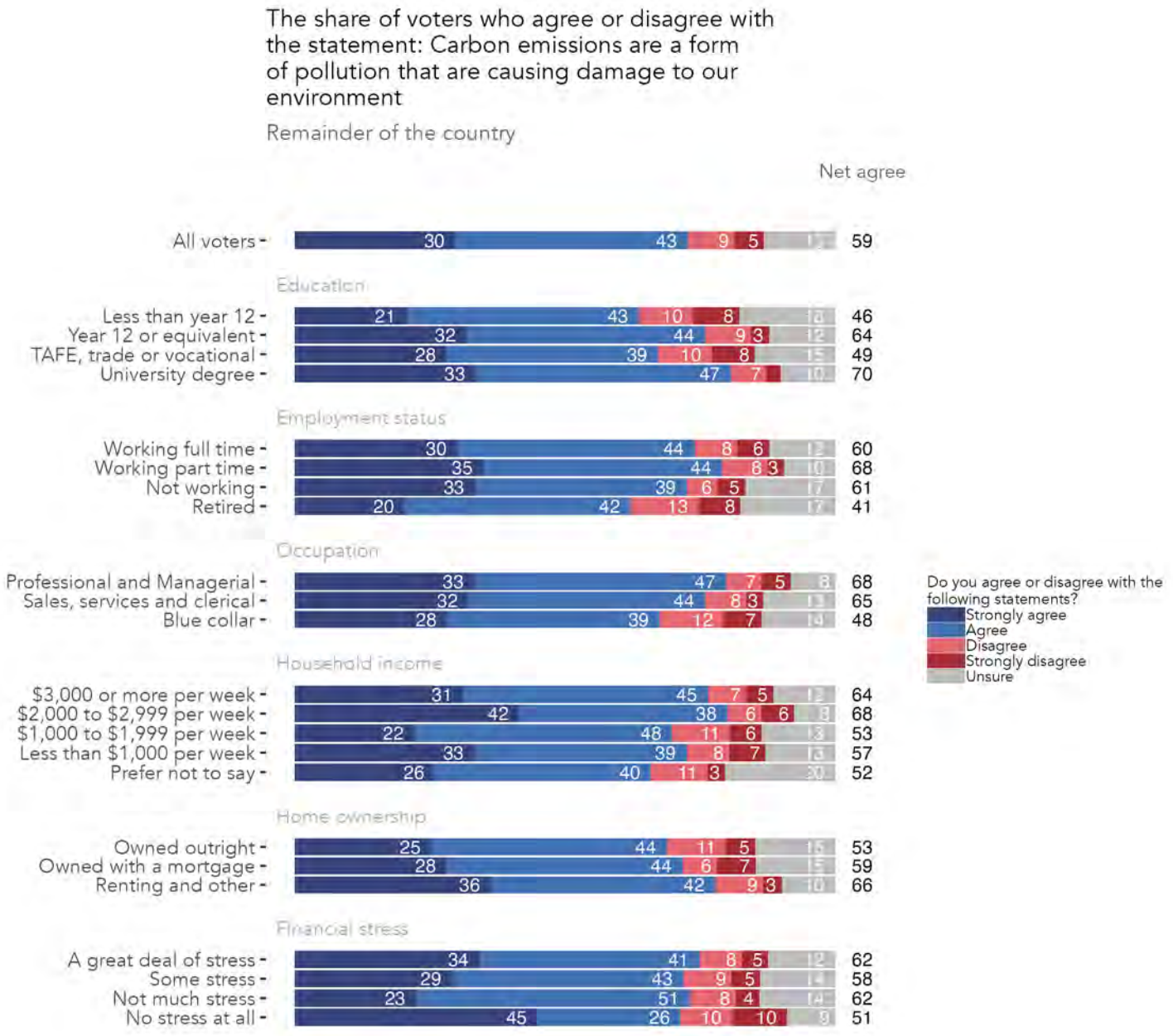

Figure 15: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Carbon emissions are a form of pollution that are causing damage to our environment, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=843 respondents. Remainder of the country.

Table 12: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Carbon emissions are a form of pollution that are causing damage to our environment, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	30	43	9	5	13	59
Education						
Less than year 12	21	43	10	8	18	46
Year 12 or equivalent	32	44	9	3	12	64
TAFE, trade or vocational	28	39	10	8	15	49
University degree	33	47	7	3	10	70
Employment status						
Working full time	30	44	8	6	12	60
Working part time	35	44	8	3	10	68
Not working	33	39	6	5	17	61
Retired	20	42	13	8	17	41
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	33	47	7	5	8	68
Sales, services and clerical	32	44	8	3	13	65
Blue collar	28	39	12	7	14	48
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	31	45	7	5	12	64
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	42	38	6	6	8	68
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	22	48	11	6	13	53
Less than $1,000 per week	33	39	8	7	13	57
Prefer not to say	26	40	11	3	20	52
Home ownership						
Owned outright	25	44	11	5	15	53
Owned with a mortgage	28	44	6	7	15	59
Renting and other	36	42	9	3	10	66
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	34	41	8	5	12	62
Some stress	29	43	9	5	14	58
Not much stress	23	51	8	4	14	62
No stress at all	45	26	10	10	9	51

The Australian Government should introduce a Pollution Levy on the country's 100 biggest polluting companies – who collectively make up 80% of Australia's emissions – to pay for the greenhouse gases they emit.

Question text

Shown to half the sample

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

The Australian Government should introduce a Pollution Levy on the country's 100 biggest polluting companies – who collectively make up 80% of Australia's emissions – to pay for the greenhouse gases they emit.

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

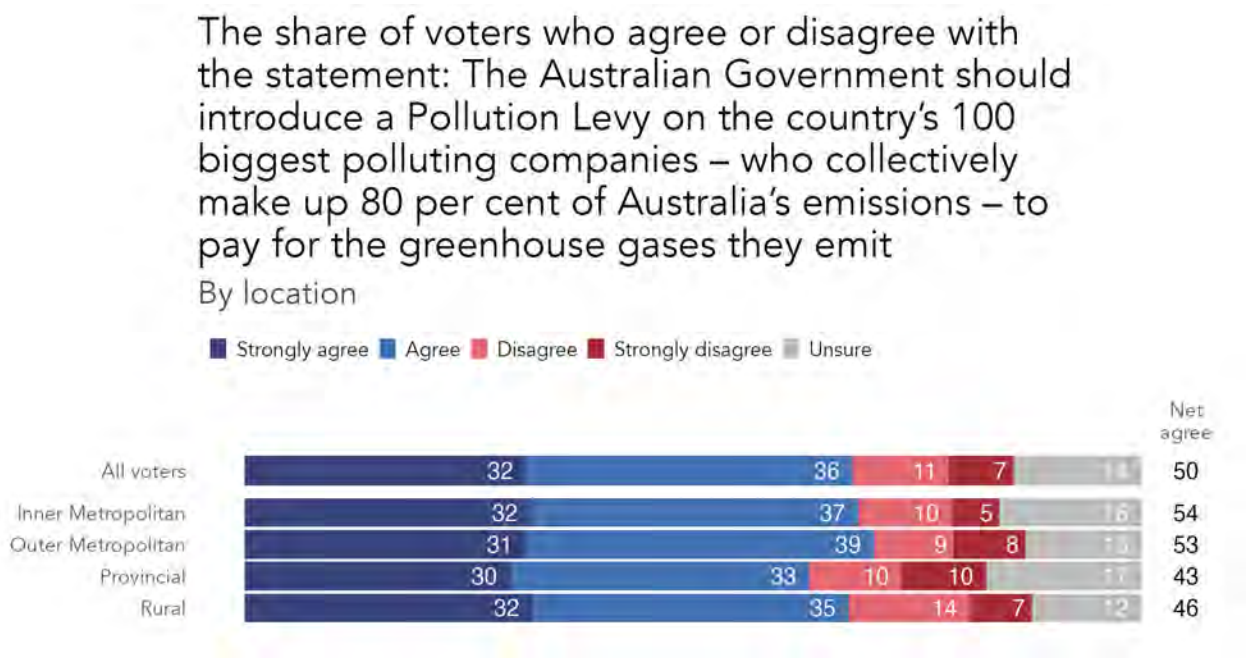

Figure 16: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Australian Government should introduce a Pollution Levy on the country's 100 biggest polluting companies – who collectively make up 80 per cent of Australia's emissions – to pay for the greenhouse gases they emit, by location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=1267 respondents.

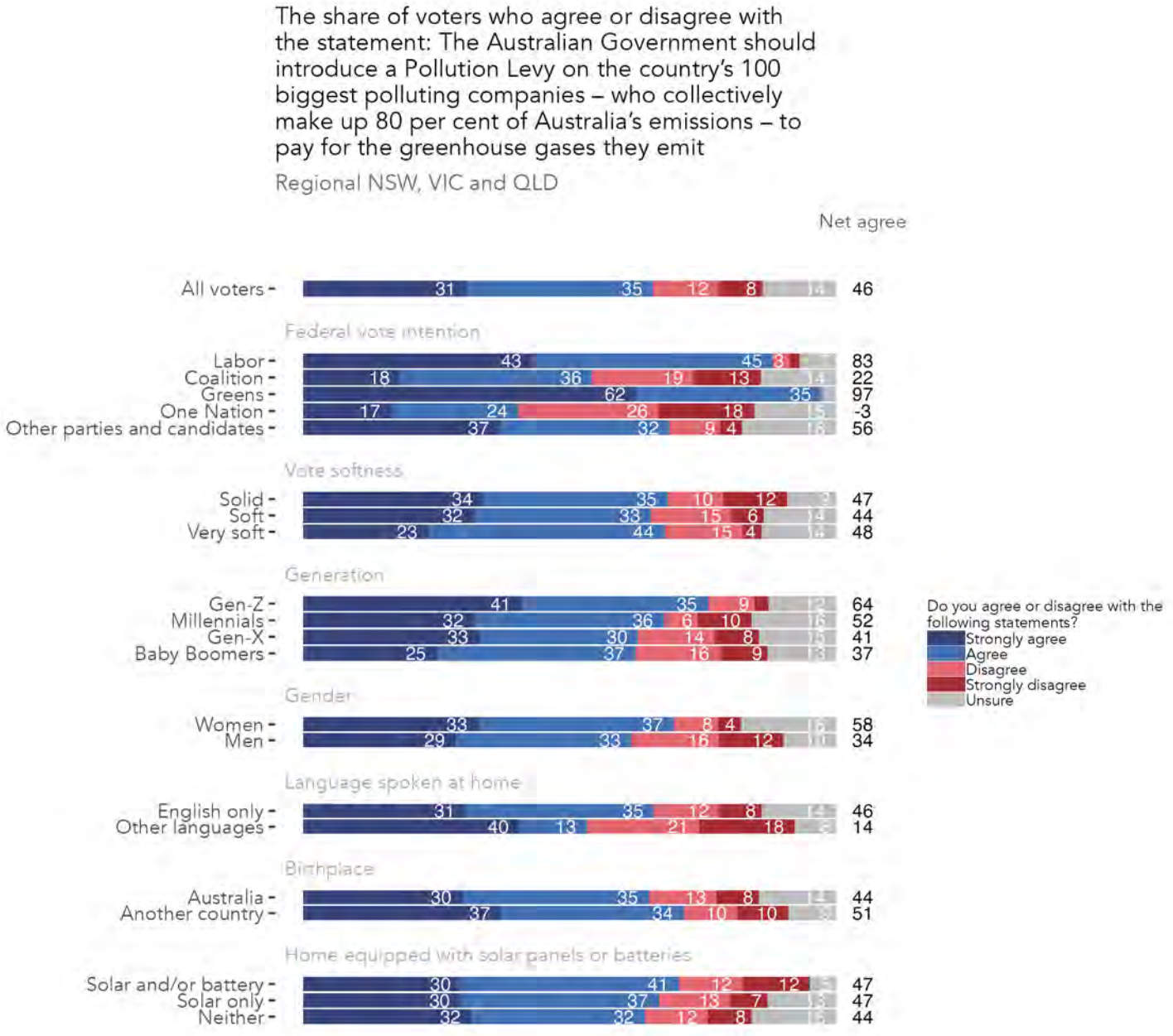

Figure 17: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Australian Government should introduce a Pollution Levy on the country's 100 biggest polluting companies – who collectively make up 80 per cent of Australia's emissions – to pay for the greenhouse gases they emit, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=643 respondents. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 13: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Australian Government should introduce a Pollution Levy on the country's 100 biggest polluting companies – who collectively make up 80 per cent of Australia's emissions – to pay for the greenhouse gases they emit, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	31	35	12	8	14	46
Federal vote intention						
Labor	43	45	3	2	7	83
Coalition	18	36	19	13	14	22
Greens	62	35	0	0	3	97
One Nation	17	24	26	18	15	-3
Other parties and candidates	37	32	9	4	18	56
Vote softness						
Solid	34	35	10	12	9	47
Soft	32	33	15	6	14	44
Very soft	23	44	15	4	14	48
Generation						
Gen-Z	41	35	9	3	12	64
Millennials	32	36	6	10	16	52
Gen-X	33	30	14	8	15	41
Baby Boomers	25	37	16	9	13	37
Gender						
Women	33	37	8	4	18	58
Men	29	33	16	12	10	34
Language spoken at home						
English only	31	35	12	8	14	46
Other languages	40	13	21	18	8	14
Birthplace						
Australia	30	35	13	8	14	44
Another country	37	34	10	10	9	51
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries						
Solar and/or battery	30	41	12	12	5	47
Solar only	30	37	13	7	13	47
Neither	32	32	12	8	16	44

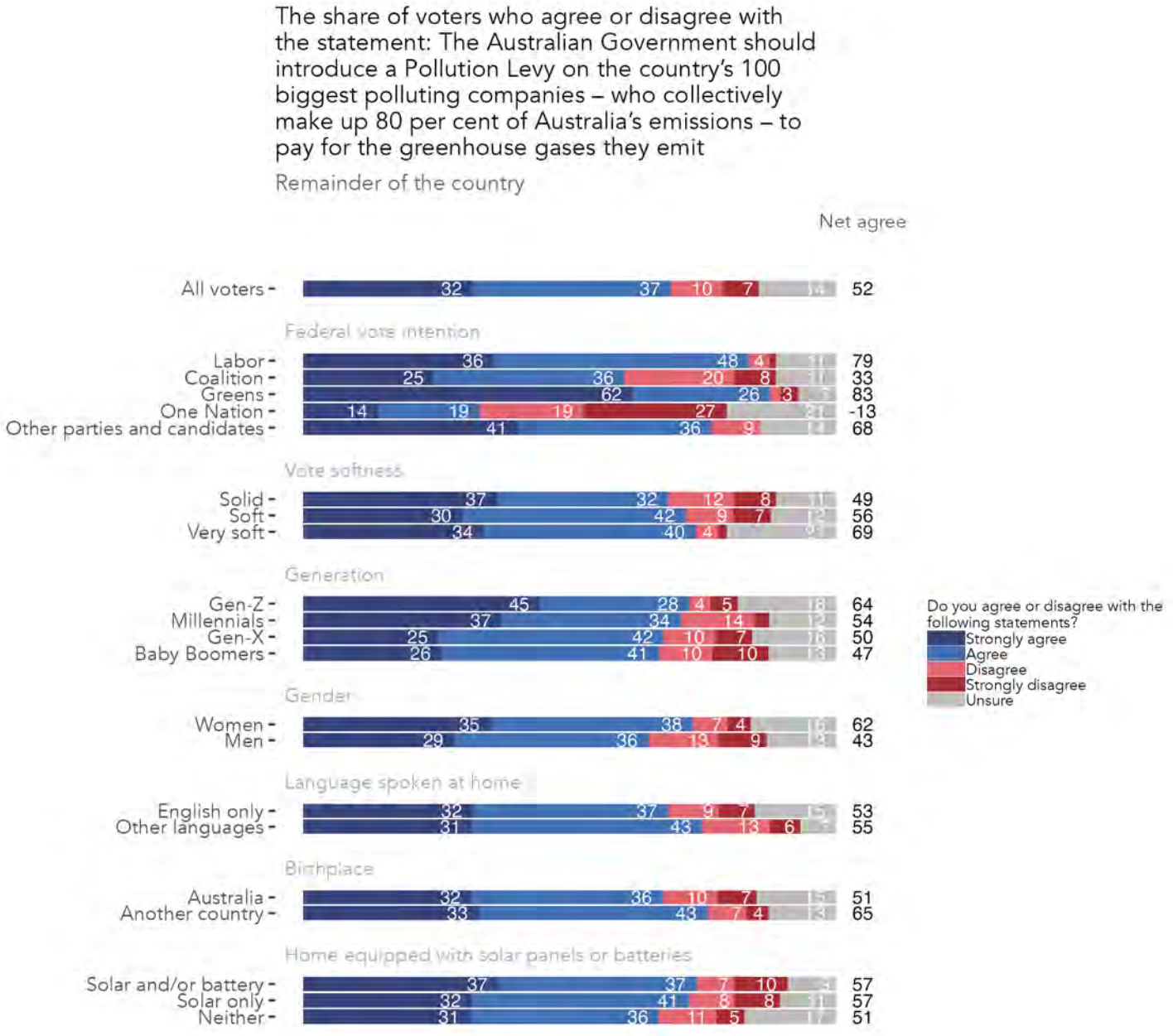

Figure 18: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Australian Government should introduce a Pollution Levy on the country's 100 biggest polluting companies – who collectively make up 80 per cent of Australia's emissions – to pay for the greenhouse gases they emit, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=624 respondents. Remainder of the country.

Table 14: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Australian Government should introduce a Pollution Levy on the country's 100 biggest polluting companies – who collectively make up 80 per cent of Australia's emissions – to pay for the greenhouse gases they emit, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	32	37	10	7	14	52
Federal vote intention						
Labor	36	48	4	1	11	79
Coalition	25	36	20	8	11	33
Greens	62	26	2	3	7	83
One Nation	14	19	19	27	21	-13
Other parties and candidates	41	36	9	0	14	68
Vote softness						
Solid	37	32	12	8	11	49
Soft	30	42	9	7	12	56
Very soft	34	40	4	1	21	69
Generation						
Gen-Z	45	28	4	5	18	64
Millennials	37	34	14	3	12	54
Gen-X	25	42	10	7	16	50
Baby Boomers	26	41	10	10	13	47
Gender						
Women	35	38	7	4	16	62
Men	29	36	13	9	13	43
Language spoken at home						
English only	32	37	9	7	15	53
Other languages	31	43	13	6	7	55
Birthplace						
Australia	32	36	10	7	15	51
Another country	33	43	7	4	13	65
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries						
Solar and/or battery	37	37	7	10	9	57
Solar only	32	41	8	8	11	57
Neither	31	36	11	5	17	51

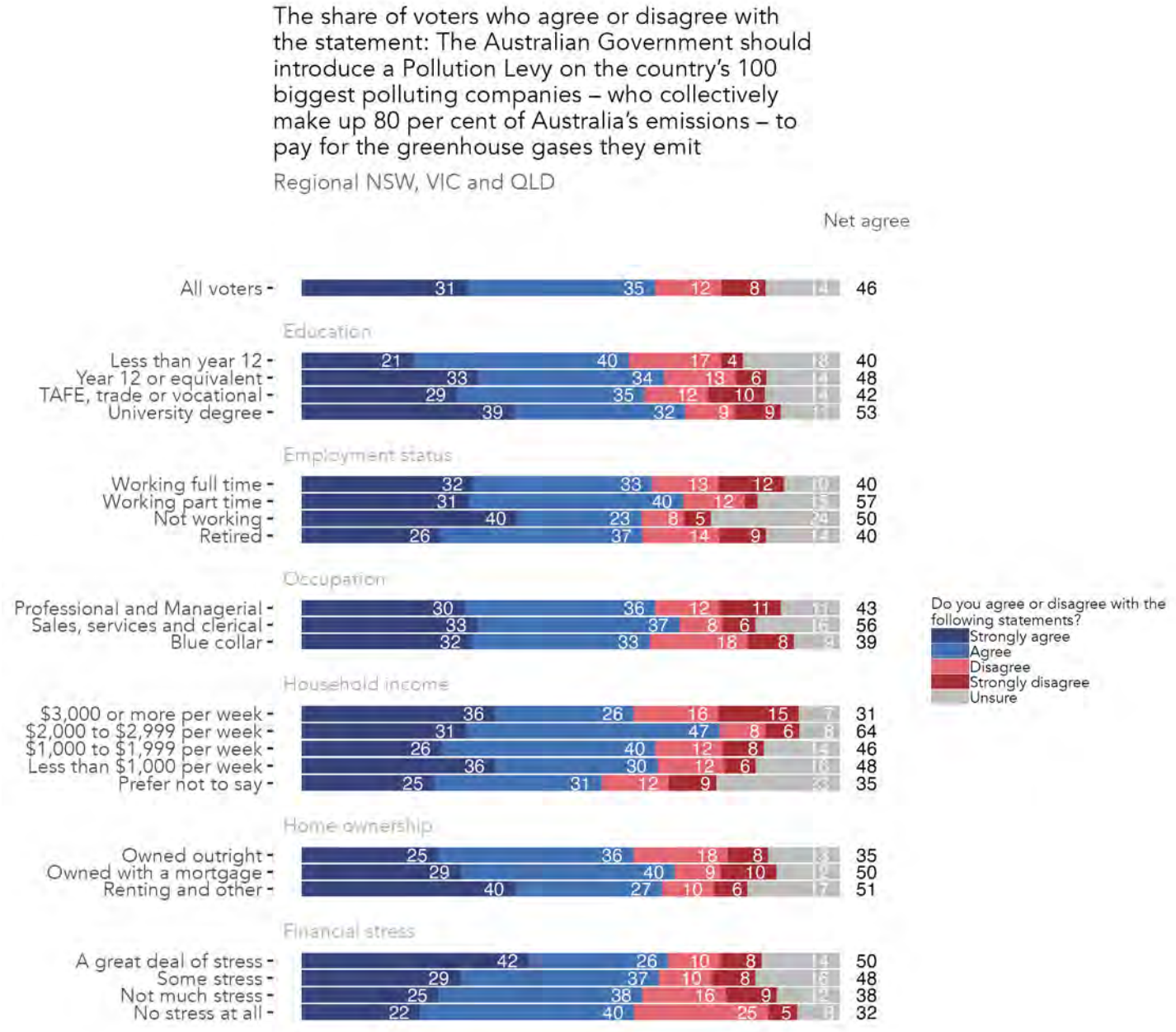

Figure 19: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Australian Government should introduce a Pollution Levy on the country's 100 biggest polluting companies – who collectively make up 80 per cent of Australia's emissions – to pay for the greenhouse gases they emit, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=643 respondents. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 15: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Australian Government should introduce a Pollution Levy on the country's 100 biggest polluting companies – who collectively make up 80 per cent of Australia's emissions – to pay for the greenhouse gases they emit, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	31	35	12	8	14	46
Education						
Less than year 12	21	40	17	4	18	40
Year 12 or equivalent	33	34	13	6	14	48
TAFE, trade or vocational	29	35	12	10	14	42
University degree	39	32	9	9	11	53
Employment status						
Working full time	32	33	13	12	10	40
Working part time	31	40	12	2	15	57
Not working	40	23	8	5	24	50
Retired	26	37	14	9	14	40
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	30	36	12	11	11	43
Sales, services and clerical	33	37	8	6	16	56
Blue collar	32	33	18	8	9	39
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	36	26	16	15	7	31
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	31	47	8	6	8	64
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	26	40	12	8	14	46
Less than $1,000 per week	36	30	12	6	16	48
Prefer not to say	25	31	12	9	23	35
Home ownership						
Owned outright	25	36	18	8	13	35
Owned with a mortgage	29	40	9	10	12	50
Renting and other	40	27	10	6	17	51
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	42	26	10	8	14	50
Some stress	29	37	10	8	16	48
Not much stress	25	38	16	9	12	38
No stress at all	22	40	25	5	8	32

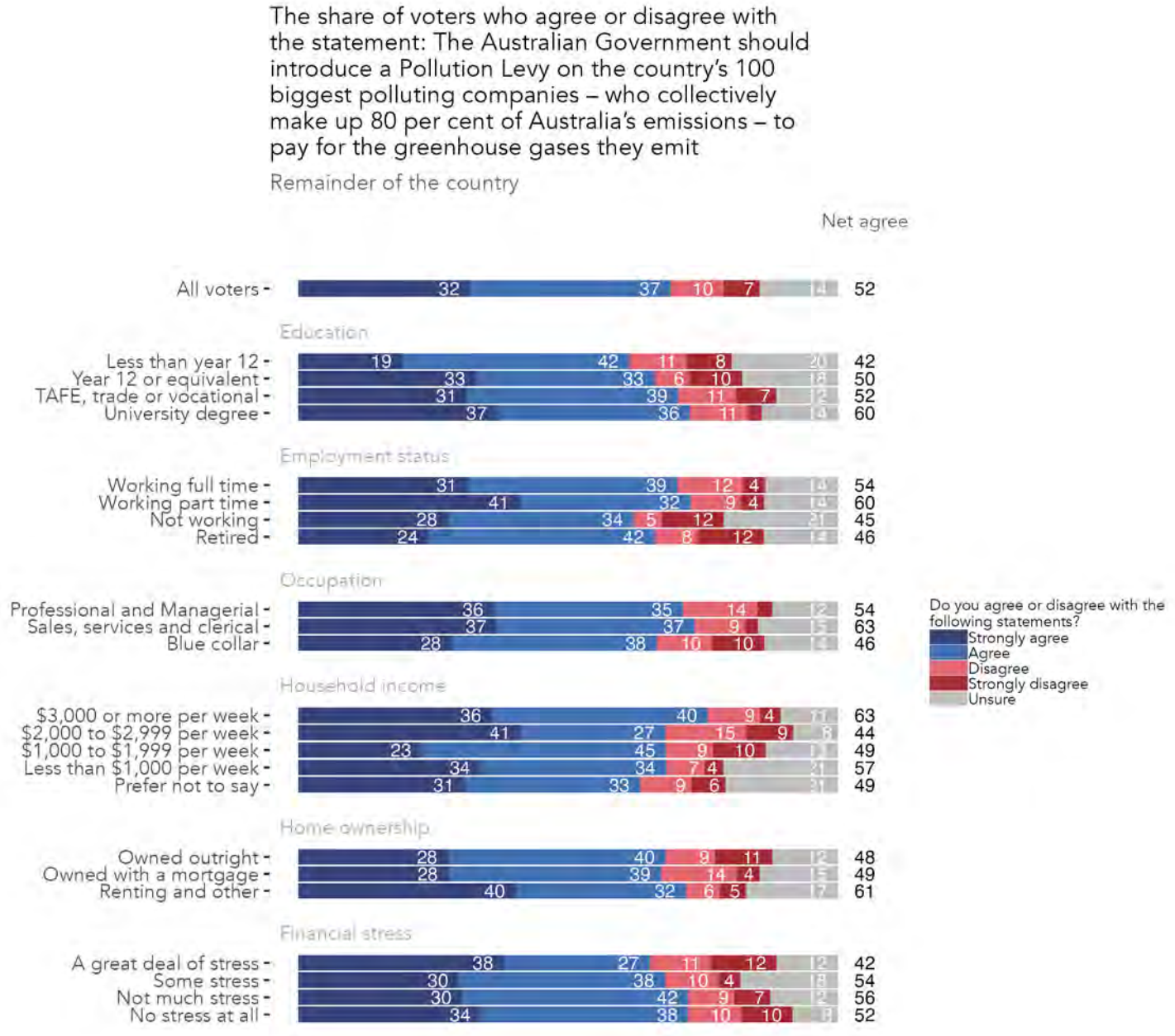

Figure 20: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Australian Government should introduce a Pollution Levy on the country's 100 biggest polluting companies – who collectively make up 80 per cent of Australia's emissions – to pay for the greenhouse gases they emit, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=624 respondents. Remainder of the country.

Table 16: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: The Australian Government should introduce a Pollution Levy on the country's 100 biggest polluting companies – who collectively make up 80 per cent of Australia's emissions – to pay for the greenhouse gases they emit, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	32	37	10	7	14	52
Education						
Less than year 12	19	42	11	8	20	42
Year 12 or equivalent	33	33	6	10	18	50
TAFE, trade or vocational	31	39	11	7	12	52
University degree	37	36	11	2	14	60
Employment status						
Working full time	31	39	12	4	14	54
Working part time	41	32	9	4	14	60
Not working	28	34	5	12	21	45
Retired	24	42	8	12	14	46
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	36	35	14	3	12	54
Sales, services and clerical	37	37	9	2	15	63
Blue collar	28	38	10	10	14	46
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	36	40	9	4	11	63
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	41	27	15	9	8	44
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	23	45	9	10	13	49
Less than $1,000 per week	34	34	7	4	21	57
Prefer not to say	31	33	9	6	21	49
Home ownership						
Owned outright	28	40	9	11	12	48
Owned with a mortgage	28	39	14	4	15	49
Renting and other	40	32	6	5	17	61
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	38	27	11	12	12	42
Some stress	30	38	10	4	18	54
Not much stress	30	42	9	7	12	56
No stress at all	34	38	10	10	8	52

Australians deserve a better return from the sale of our natural resources – like our coal and gas exports.

Question text

Shown to half the sample

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Australians deserve a better return from the sale of our natural resources – like our coal and gas exports.

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

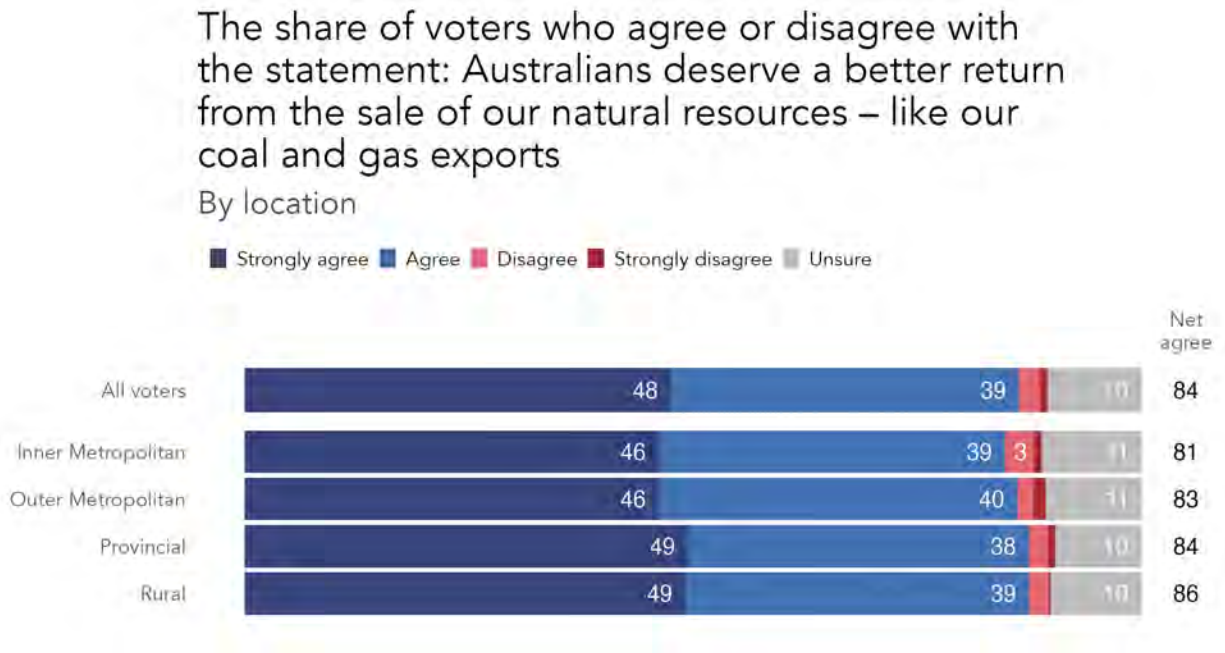

Figure 21: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Australians deserve a better return from the sale of our natural resources – like our coal and gas exports, by location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=1723 respondents.

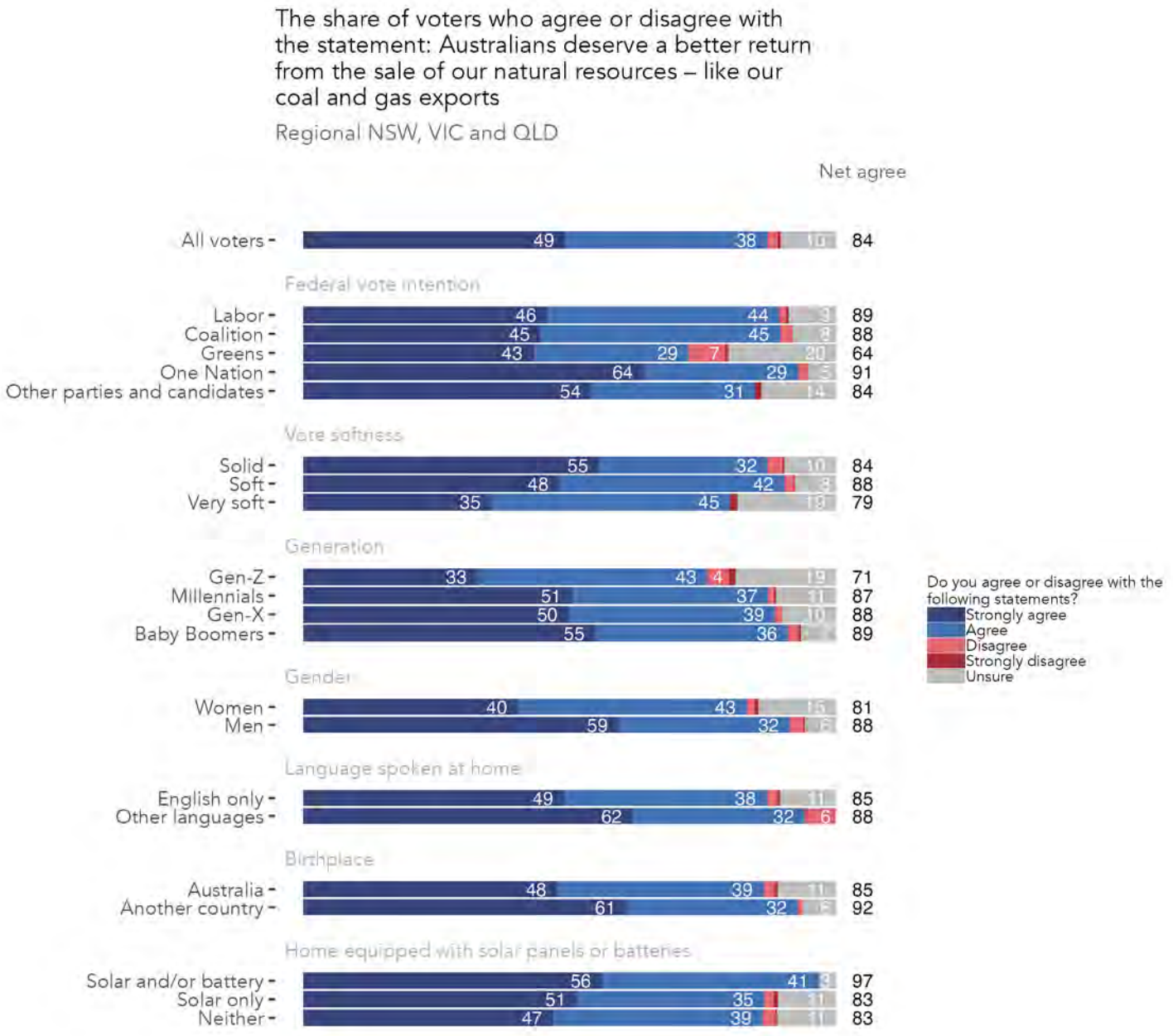

Figure 22: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Australians deserve a better return from the sale of our natural resources – like our coal and gas exports, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=881 respondents. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 17: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Australians deserve a better return from the sale of our natural resources – like our coal and gas exports, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	49	38	2	1	10	84
Federal vote intention						
Labor	46	44	1	0	9	89
Coalition	45	45	2	0	8	88
Greens	43	29	7	1	20	64
One Nation	64	29	2	0	5	91
Other parties and candidates	54	31	0	1	14	84
Vote softness						
Solid	55	32	3	0	10	84
Soft	48	42	2	0	8	88
Very soft	35	45	0	1	19	79
Generation						
Gen-Z	33	43	4	1	19	71
Millennials	51	37	1	0	11	87
Gen-X	50	39	1	0	10	88
Baby Boomers	55	36	2	0	7	89
Gender						
Women	40	43	1	1	15	81
Men	59	32	3	0	6	88
Language spoken at home						
English only	49	38	2	0	11	85
Other languages	62	32	6	0	0	88
Birthplace						
Australia	48	39	2	0	11	85
Another country	61	32	1	0	6	92
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries						
Solar and/or battery	56	41	0	0	3	97
Solar only	51	35	2	1	11	83
Neither	47	39	3	0	11	83

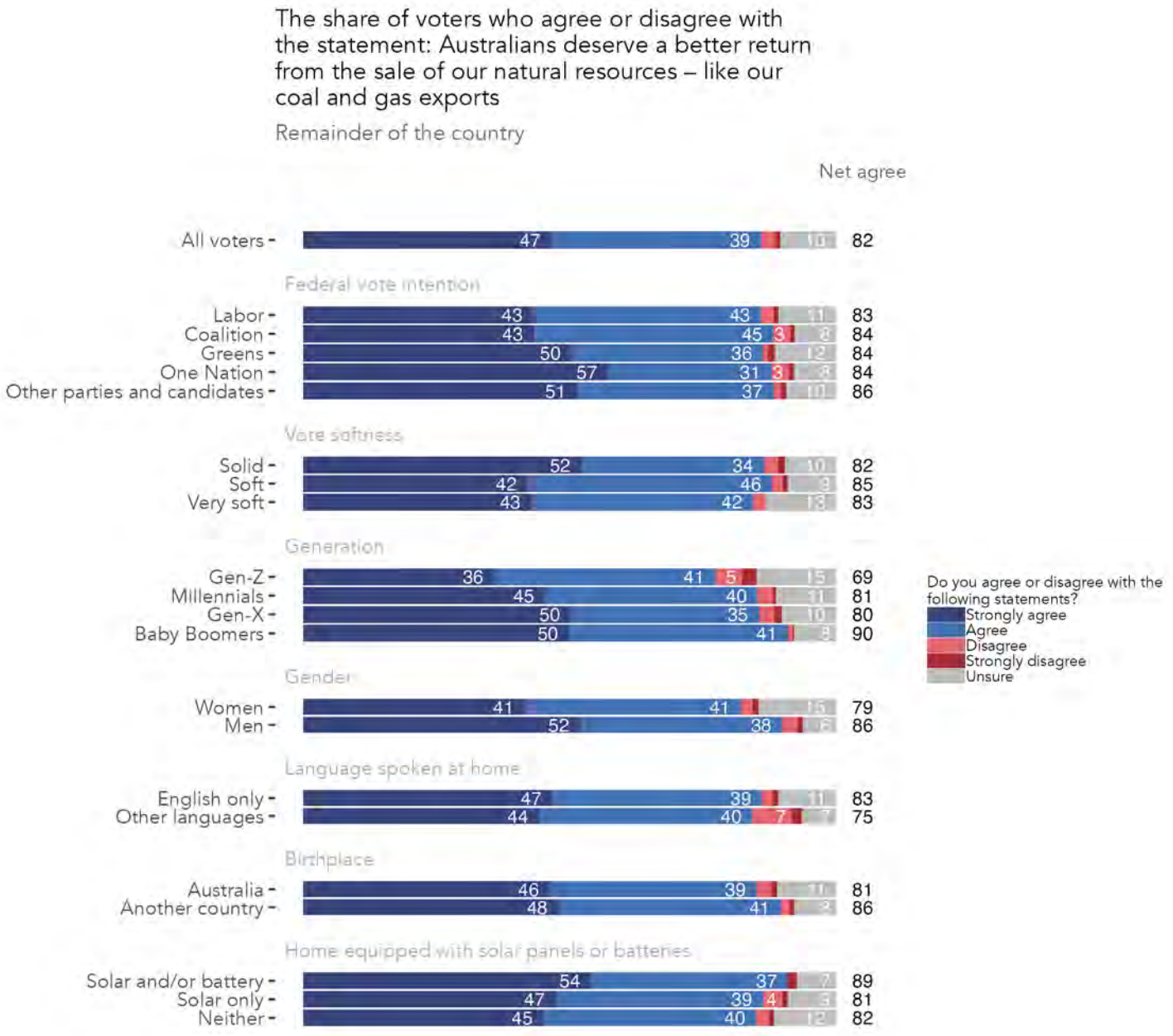

Figure 23: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Australians deserve a better return from the sale of our natural resources – like our coal and gas exports, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=842 respondents. Remainder of the country.

Table 18: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Australians deserve a better return from the sale of our natural resources – like our coal and gas exports, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	47	39	3	1	10	82
Federal vote intention						
Labor	43	43	2	1	11	83
Coalition	43	45	3	1	8	84
Greens	50	36	1	1	12	84
One Nation	57	31	3	1	8	84
Other parties and candidates	51	37	1	1	10	86
Vote softness						
Solid	52	34	3	1	10	82
Soft	42	46	2	1	9	85
Very soft	43	42	2	0	13	83
Generation						
Gen-Z	36	41	5	3	15	69
Millennials	45	40	3	1	11	81
Gen-X	50	35	3	2	10	80
Baby Boomers	50	41	1	0	8	90
Gender						
Women	41	41	2	1	15	79
Men	52	38	3	1	6	86
Language spoken at home						
English only	47	39	2	1	11	83
Other languages	44	40	7	2	7	75
Birthplace						
Australia	46	39	3	1	11	81
Another country	48	41	2	1	8	86
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries						
Solar and/or battery	54	37	0	2	7	89
Solar only	47	39	4	1	9	81
Neither	45	40	2	1	12	82

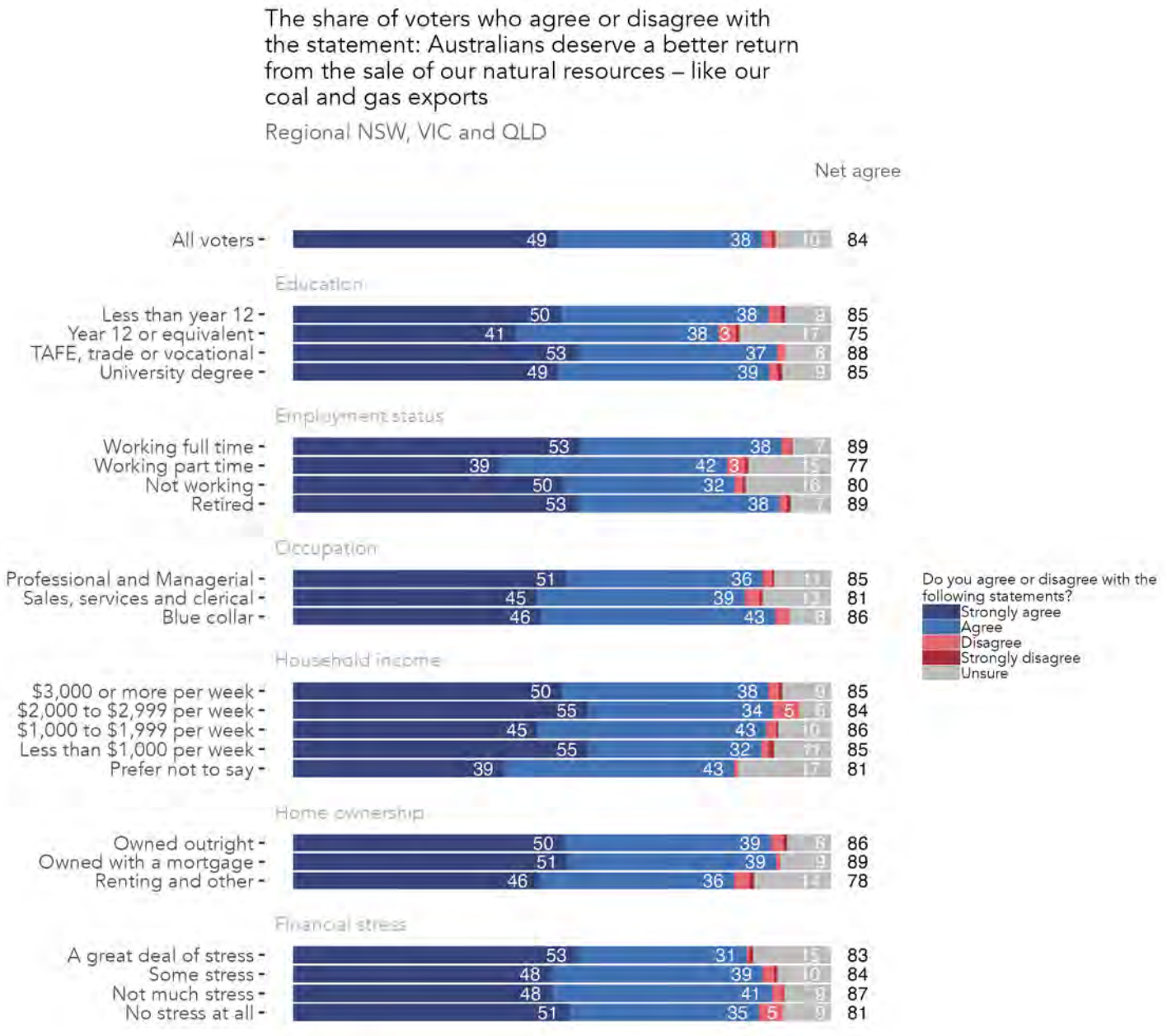

Figure 24: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Australians deserve a better return from the sale of our natural resources – like our coal and gas exports, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=881 respondents. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 19: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Australians deserve a better return from the sale of our natural resources – like our coal and gas exports, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	49	38	2	1	10	84
Education						
Less than year 12	50	38	2	1	9	85
Year 12 or equivalent	41	38	3	1	17	75
TAFE, trade or vocational	53	37	2	0	8	88
University degree	49	39	2	1	9	85
Employment status						
Working full time	53	38	2	0	7	89
Working part time	39	42	3	1	15	77
Not working	50	32	1	1	16	80
Retired	53	38	1	1	7	89
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	51	36	2	0	11	85
Sales, services and clerical	45	39	3	0	13	81
Blue collar	46	43	3	0	8	86
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	50	38	2	1	9	85
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	55	34	5	0	6	84
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	45	43	2	0	10	86
Less than $1,000 per week	55	32	1	1	11	85
Prefer not to say	39	43	1	0	17	81
Home ownership						
Owned outright	50	39	2	1	8	86
Owned with a mortgage	51	39	1	0	9	89
Renting and other	46	36	3	1	14	78
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	53	31	0	1	15	83
Some stress	48	39	2	1	10	84
Not much stress	48	41	2	0	9	87
No stress at all	51	35	5	0	9	81

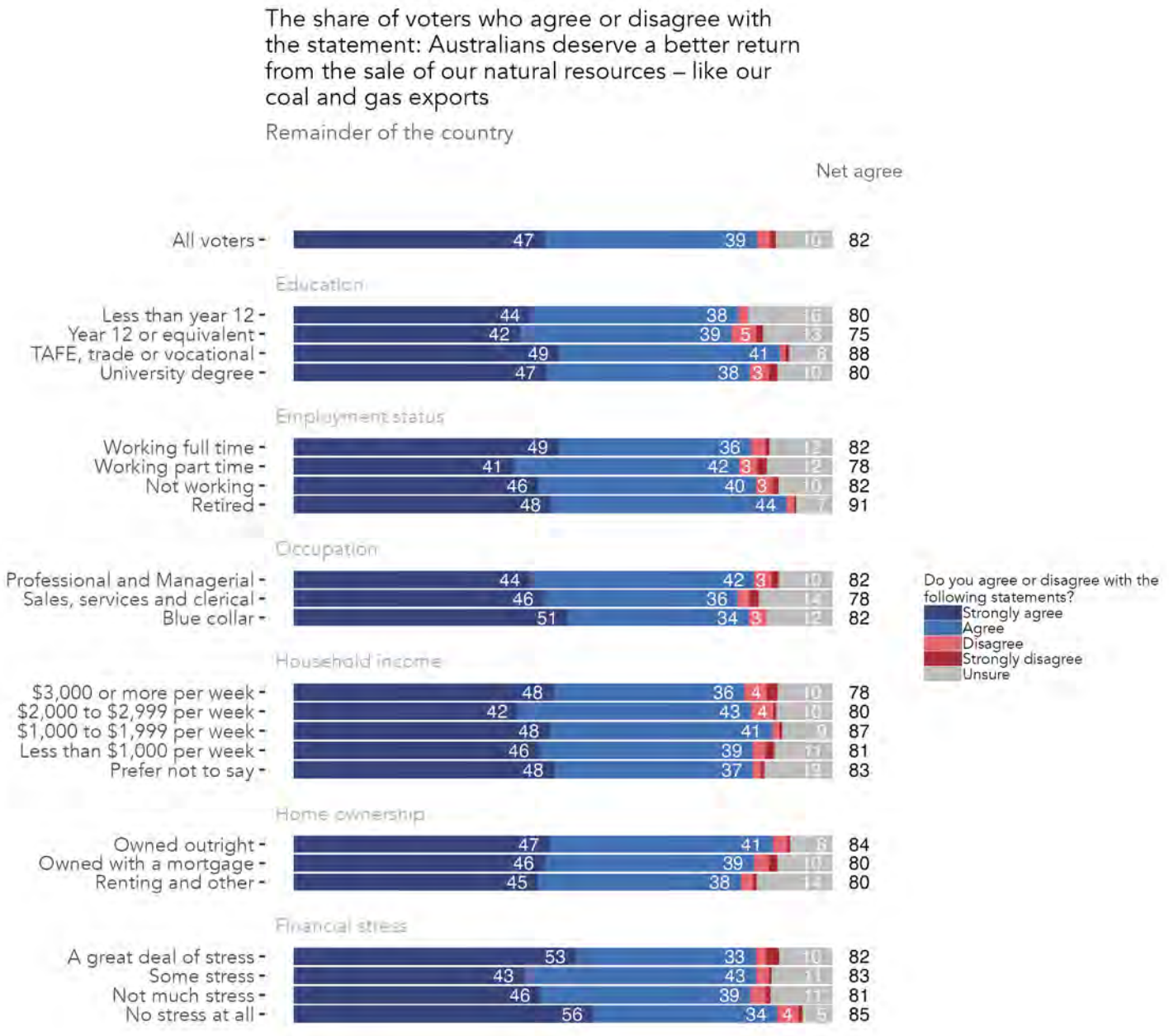

Figure 25: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Australians deserve a better return from the sale of our natural resources – like our coal and gas exports, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=842 respondents. Remainder of the country.

Table 20: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Australians deserve a better return from the sale of our natural resources – like our coal and gas exports, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	47	39	3	1	10	82
Education						
Less than year 12	44	38	2	0	16	80
Year 12 or equivalent	42	39	5	1	13	75
TAFE, trade or vocational	49	41	1	1	8	88
University degree	47	38	3	2	10	80
Employment status						
Working full time	49	36	2	1	12	82
Working part time	41	42	3	2	12	78
Not working	46	40	3	1	10	82
Retired	48	44	1	0	7	91
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	44	42	3	1	10	82
Sales, services and clerical	46	36	2	2	14	78
Blue collar	51	34	3	0	12	82
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	48	36	4	2	10	78
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	42	43	4	1	10	80
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	48	41	1	1	9	87
Less than $1,000 per week	46	39	2	2	11	81
Prefer not to say	48	37	2	0	13	83
Home ownership						
Owned outright	47	41	3	1	8	84
Owned with a mortgage	46	39	3	2	10	80
Renting and other	45	38	2	1	14	80
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	53	33	2	2	10	82
Some stress	43	43	2	1	11	83
Not much stress	46	39	3	1	11	81
No stress at all	56	34	4	1	5	85

Other resource-rich countries like Norway tax their fossil fuel industries more fairly and use the money to benefit citizens. Australia should do the same.

Question text

Shown to half the sample

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Other resource-rich countries like Norway tax their fossil fuel industries more fairly and use the money to benefit citizens. Australia should do the same.

Single select; random reverse 1-4

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

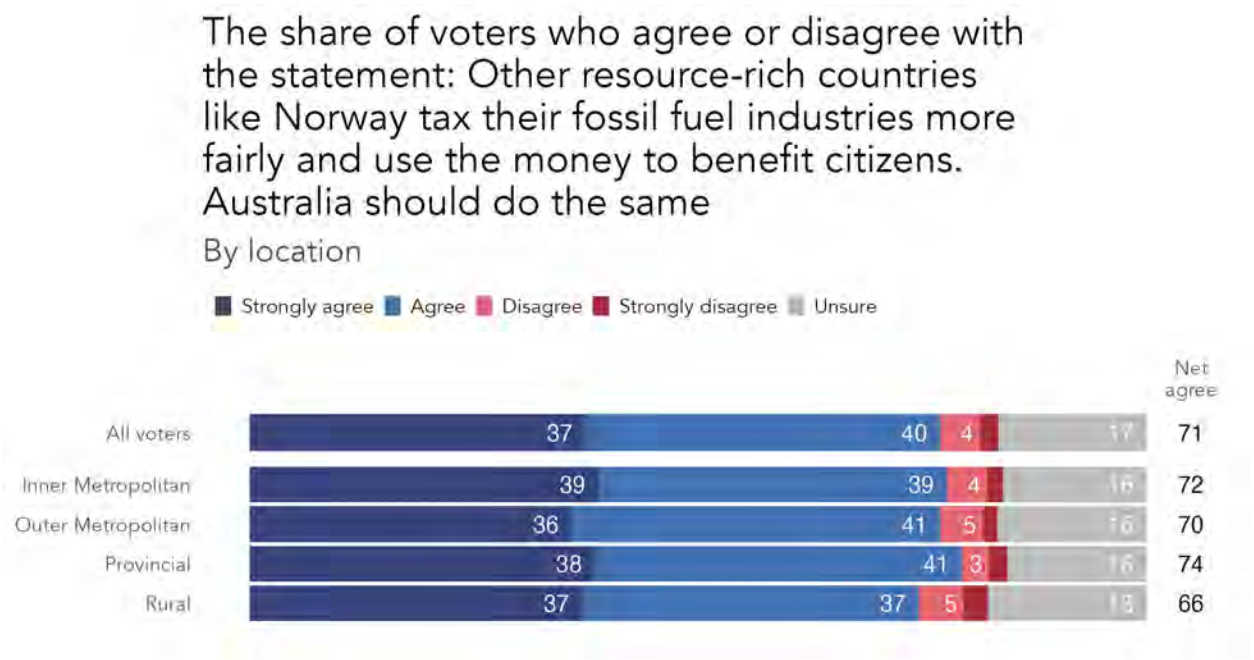

Figure 26: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Other resource-rich countries like Norway tax their fossil fuel industries more fairly and use the money to benefit citizens. Australia should do the same, by location. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=1734 respondents.

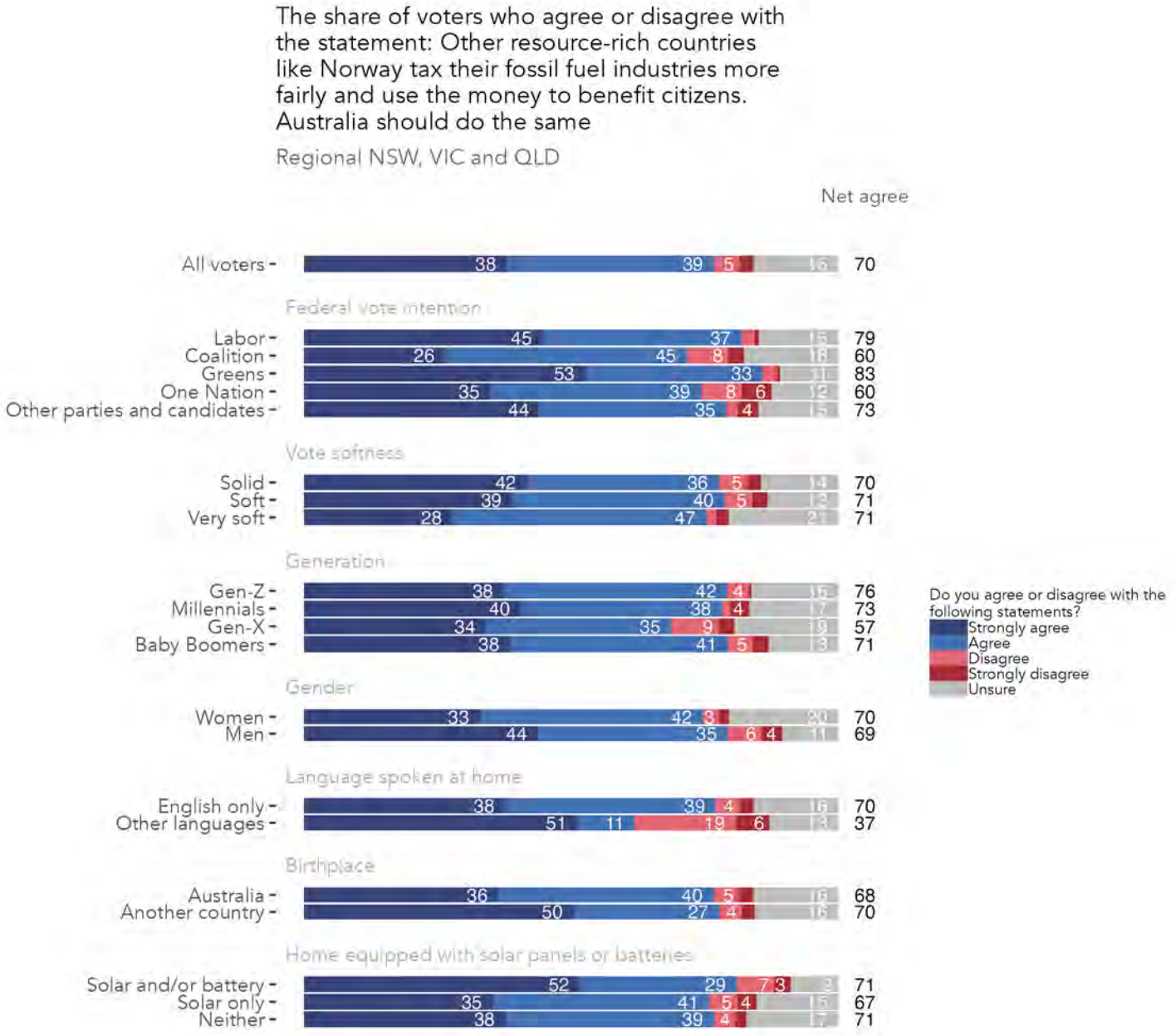

Figure 27: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Other resource-rich countries like Norway tax their fossil fuel industries more fairly and use the money to benefit citizens. Australia should do the same, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=893 respondents. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 21: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Other resource-rich countries like Norway tax their fossil fuel industries more fairly and use the money to benefit citizens. Australia should do the same, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	38	39	5	2	16	70
Federal vote intention						
Labor	45	37	2	1	15	79
Coalition	26	45	8	3	18	60
Greens	53	33	3	0	11	83
One Nation	35	39	8	6	12	60
Other parties and candidates	44	35	2	4	15	73
Vote softness						
Solid	42	36	5	3	14	70
Soft	39	40	5	3	13	71
Very soft	28	47	2	2	21	71
Generation						
Gen-Z	38	42	4	0	16	76
Millennials	40	38	1	4	17	73
Gen-X	34	35	9	3	19	57
Baby Boomers	38	41	5	3	13	71
Gender						
Women	33	42	3	2	20	70
Men	44	35	6	4	11	69
Language spoken at home						
English only	38	39	4	3	16	70
Other languages	51	11	19	6	13	37
Birthplace						
Australia	36	40	5	3	16	68
Another country	50	27	4	3	16	70
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries						
Solar and/or battery	52	29	7	3	9	71
Solar only	35	41	5	4	15	67
Neither	38	39	4	2	17	71

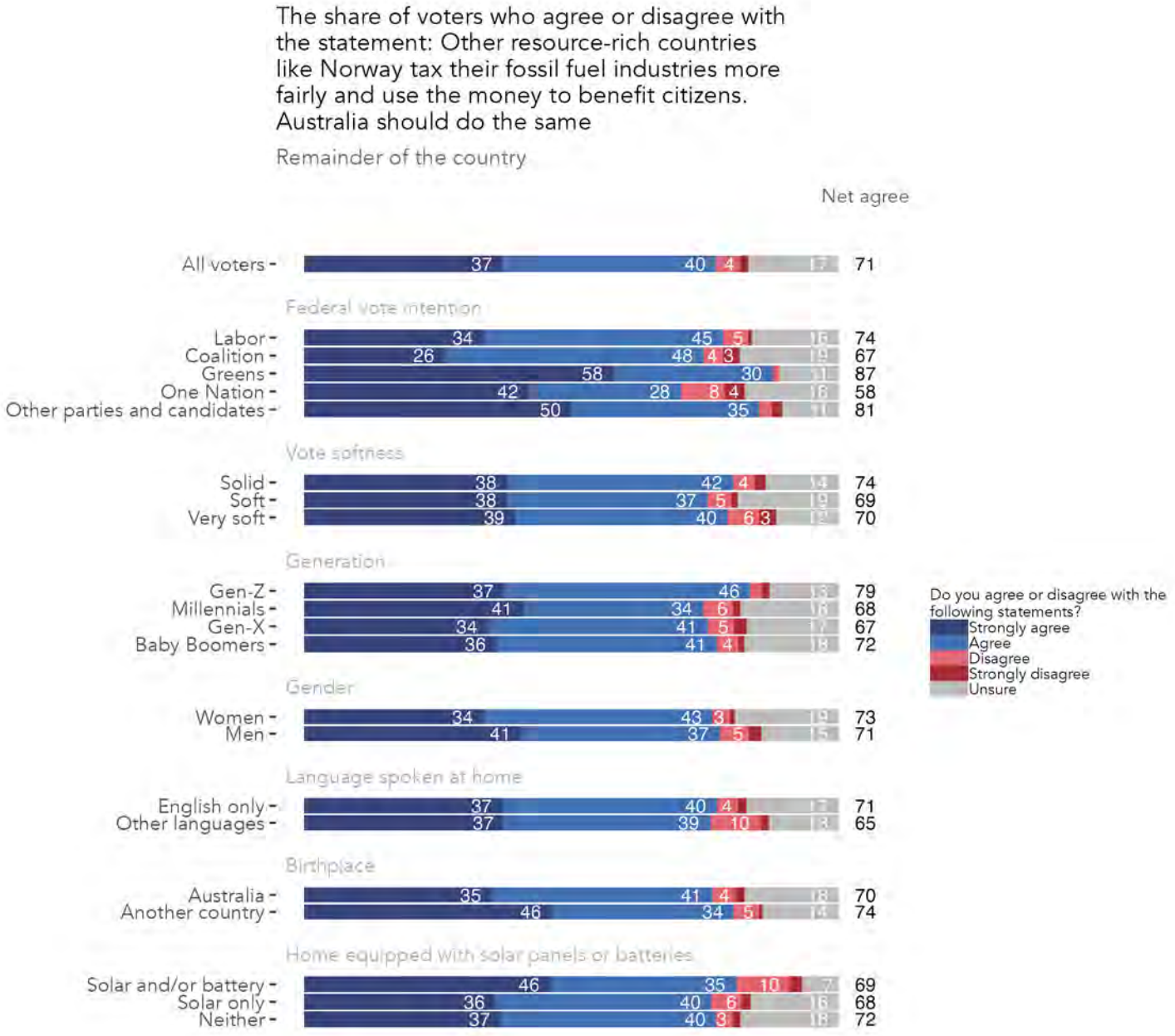

Figure 28: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Other resource-rich countries like Norway tax their fossil fuel industries more fairly and use the money to benefit citizens. Australia should do the same, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=841 respondents. Remainder of the country.

Table 22: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Other resource-rich countries like Norway tax their fossil fuel industries more fairly and use the money to benefit citizens. Australia should do the same, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	37	40	4	2	17	71
Federal vote intention						
Labor	34	45	5	0	16	74
Coalition	26	48	4	3	19	67
Greens	58	30	1	0	11	87
One Nation	42	28	8	4	18	58
Other parties and candidates	50	35	2	2	11	81
Vote softness						
Solid	38	42	4	2	14	74
Soft	38	37	5	1	19	69
Very soft	39	40	6	3	12	70
Generation						
Gen-Z	37	46	2	2	13	79
Millennials	41	34	6	1	18	68
Gen-X	34	41	5	3	17	67
Baby Boomers	36	41	4	1	18	72
Gender						
Women	34	43	3	1	19	73
Men	41	37	5	2	15	71
Language spoken at home						
English only	37	40	4	2	17	71
Other languages	37	39	10	1	13	65
Birthplace						
Australia	35	41	4	2	18	70
Another country	46	34	5	1	14	74
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries						
Solar and/or battery	46	35	10	2	7	69
Solar only	36	40	6	2	16	68
Neither	37	40	3	2	18	72

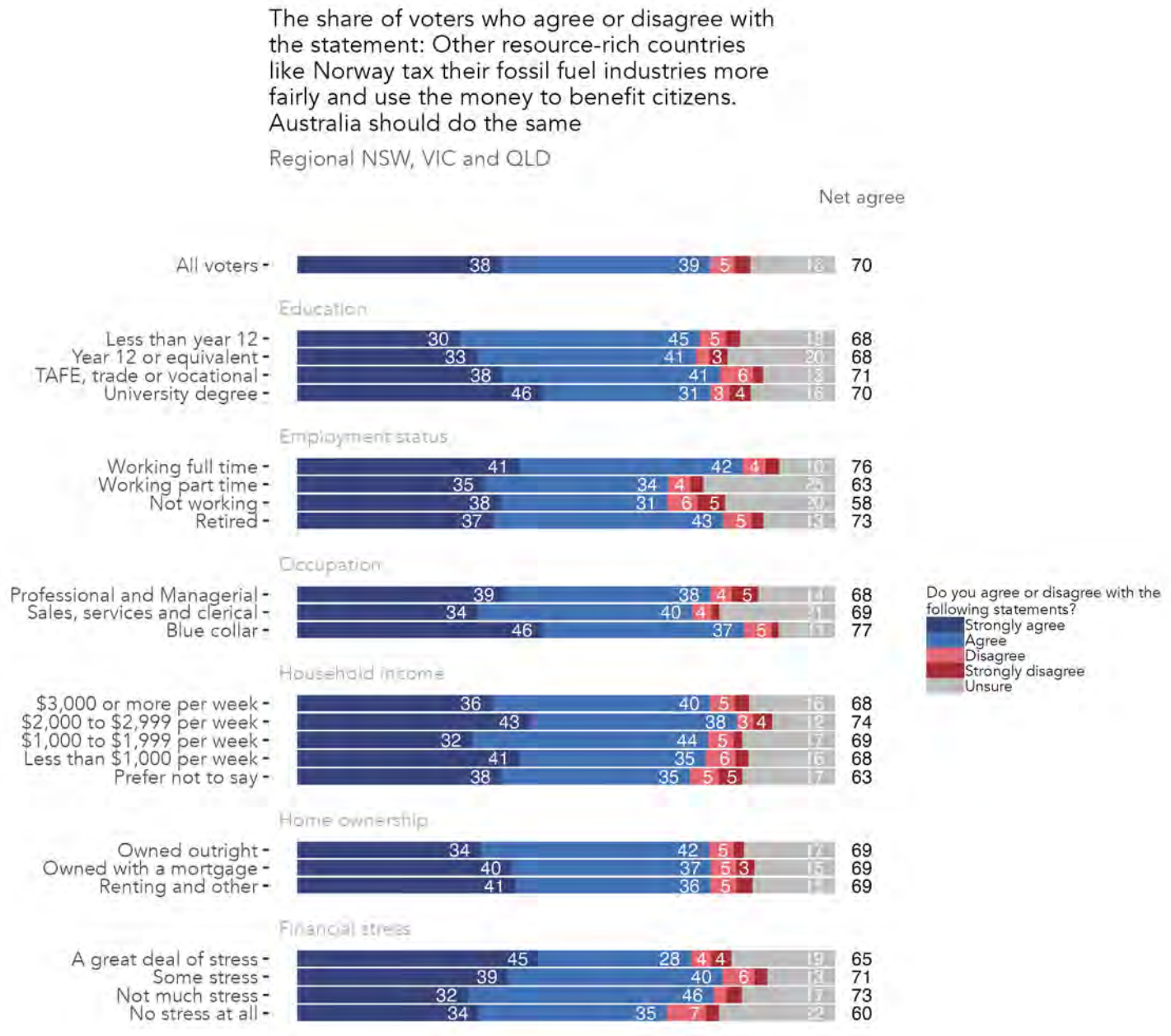

Figure 29: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Other resource-rich countries like Norway tax their fossil fuel industries more fairly and use the money to benefit citizens. Australia should do the same, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=893 respondents. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 23: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Other resource-rich countries like Norway tax their fossil fuel industries more fairly and use the money to benefit citizens. Australia should do the same, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	38	39	5	2	16	70
Education						
Less than year 12	30	45	5	2	18	68
Year 12 or equivalent	33	41	3	3	20	68
TAFE, trade or vocational	38	41	6	2	13	71
University degree	46	31	3	4	16	70
Employment status						
Working full time	41	42	4	3	10	76
Working part time	35	34	4	2	25	63
Not working	38	31	6	5	20	58
Retired	37	43	5	2	13	73
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	39	38	4	5	14	68
Sales, services and clerical	34	40	4	1	21	69
Blue collar	46	37	5	1	11	77
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	36	40	5	3	16	68
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	43	38	3	4	12	74
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	32	44	5	2	17	69
Less than $1,000 per week	41	35	6	2	16	68
Prefer not to say	38	35	5	5	17	63
Home ownership						
Owned outright	34	42	5	2	17	69
Owned with a mortgage	40	37	5	3	15	69
Renting and other	41	36	5	3	15	69
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	45	28	4	4	19	65
Some stress	39	40	6	2	13	71
Not much stress	32	46	2	3	17	73
No stress at all	34	35	7	2	22	60

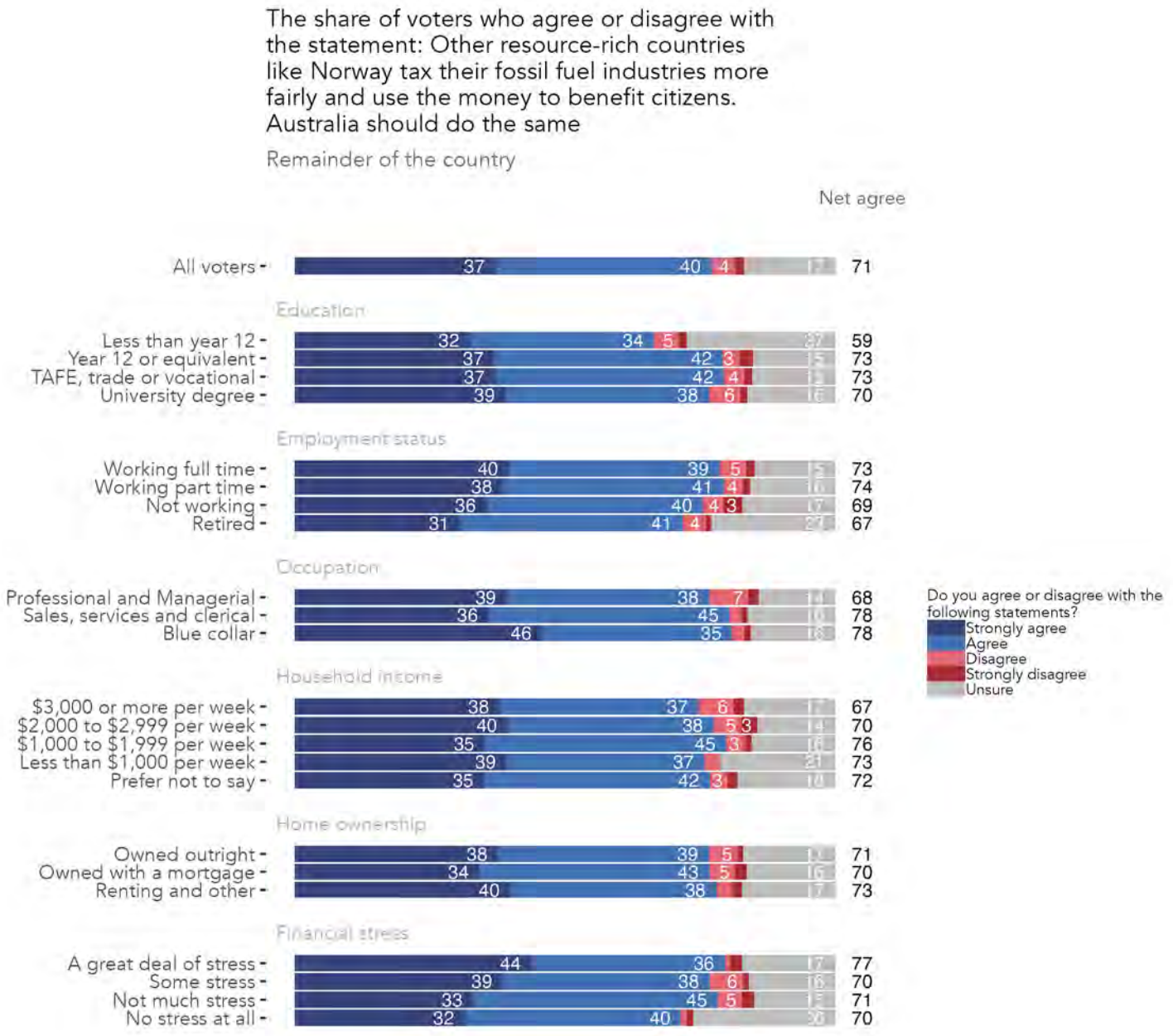

Figure 30: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Other resource-rich countries like Norway tax their fossil fuel industries more fairly and use the money to benefit citizens. Australia should do the same, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Figures in black on the right-hand side of the plot indicate the net share who agree with the statement (total share that agree, minus the share who disagree). Note: This statement was only shown to n=841 respondents. Remainder of the country.

Table 24: The share of voters who agree or disagree with the statement: Other resource-rich countries like Norway tax their fossil fuel industries more fairly and use the money to benefit citizens. Australia should do the same, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	Net agree
All voters	37	40	4	2	17	71
Education						
Less than year 12	32	34	5	2	27	59
Year 12 or equivalent	37	42	3	3	15	73
TAFE, trade or vocational	37	42	4	2	15	73
University degree	39	38	6	1	16	70
Employment status						
Working full time	40	39	5	1	15	73
Working part time	38	41	4	1	16	74
Not working	36	40	4	3	17	69
Retired	31	41	4	1	23	67
Occupation						
Professional and Managerial	39	38	7	2	14	68
Sales, services and clerical	36	45	2	1	16	78
Blue collar	46	35	2	1	16	78
Household income						
$3,000 or more per week	38	37	6	2	17	67
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	40	38	5	3	14	70
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	35	45	3	1	16	76
Less than $1,000 per week	39	37	3	0	21	73
Prefer not to say	35	42	3	2	18	72
Home ownership						
Owned outright	38	39	5	1	17	71
Owned with a mortgage	34	43	5	2	16	70
Renting and other	40	38	3	2	17	73
Financial stress						
A great deal of stress	44	36	1	2	17	77
Some stress	39	38	6	1	16	70
Not much stress	33	45	5	2	15	71
No stress at all	32	40	1	1	26	70

What do Australians believe would be the best ways to use funds collected through an emissions levy

Question text

If government collected money from a term received for an emissions tax added here on big polluters, which of the following uses of that additional revenue would you most support?

Please rank your top 3 uses for these funds, where the most preferred is ranked 1, the next most preferred 2, and the third most preferred 3.

Rank; min 3, max 3; randomise 1-8

1. Tax cuts
2. Returning money to households through bill relief
3. Investing in national infrastructure like health, transport and education
4. Investing in renewable energy and clean manufacturing
5. Supporting jobs
6. Reducing national debt / balancing the budget
7. Increasing the feed-in tariffs for domestic solar
8. Building affordable housing
9. Unsure
10. None of these Exclusive

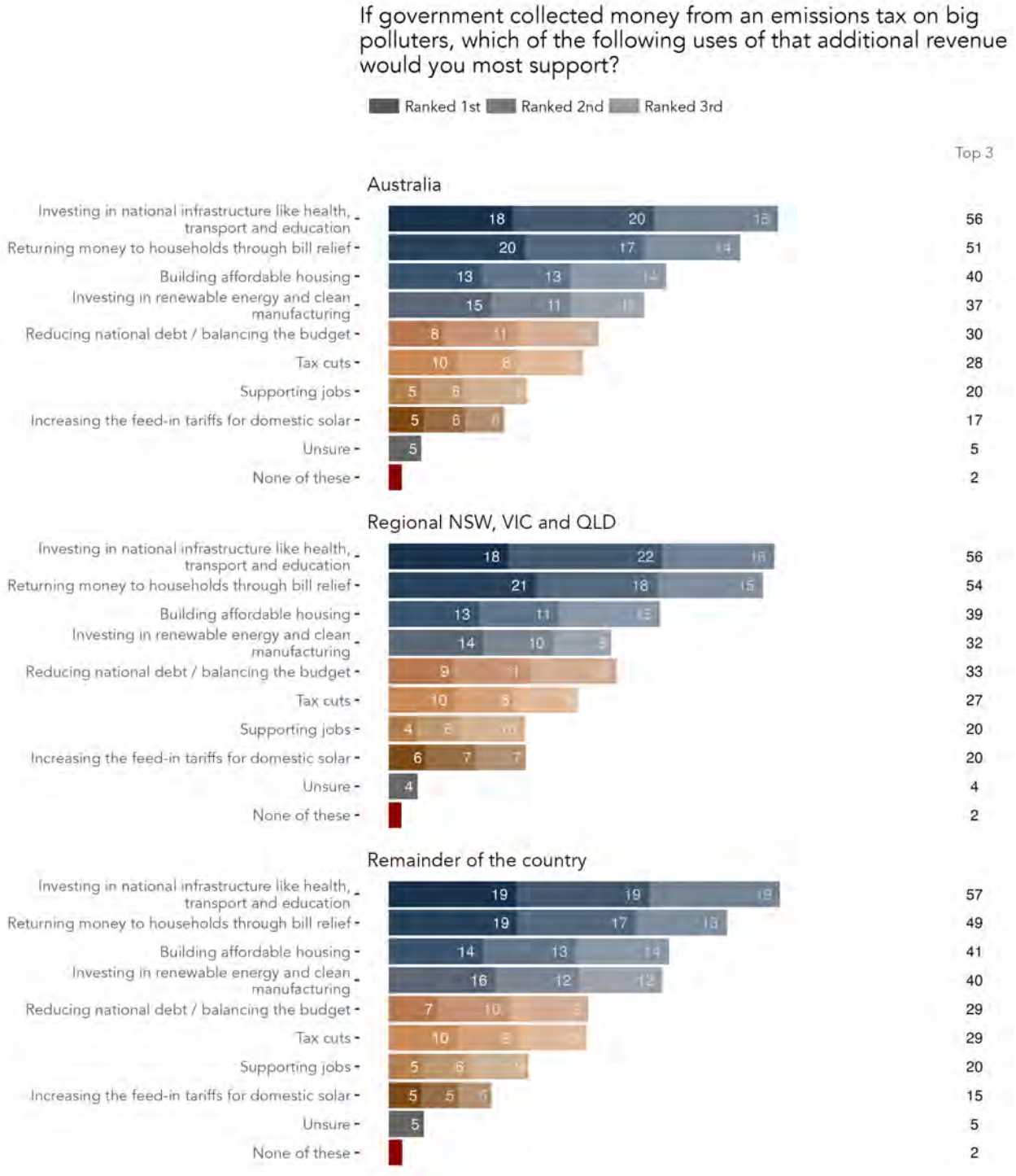

Figure 31: If an emissions tax was collected, where do voters most want it to go? Respondents were asked to rank the three sources that they would prefer receive funding from an emissions tax (with the highest priority ranked first). They are ordered by the share of voters ranking them as one of their top three sources (represented by the black text down the right-hand side of the plot).

Investing in national infrastructure like health, transport and education

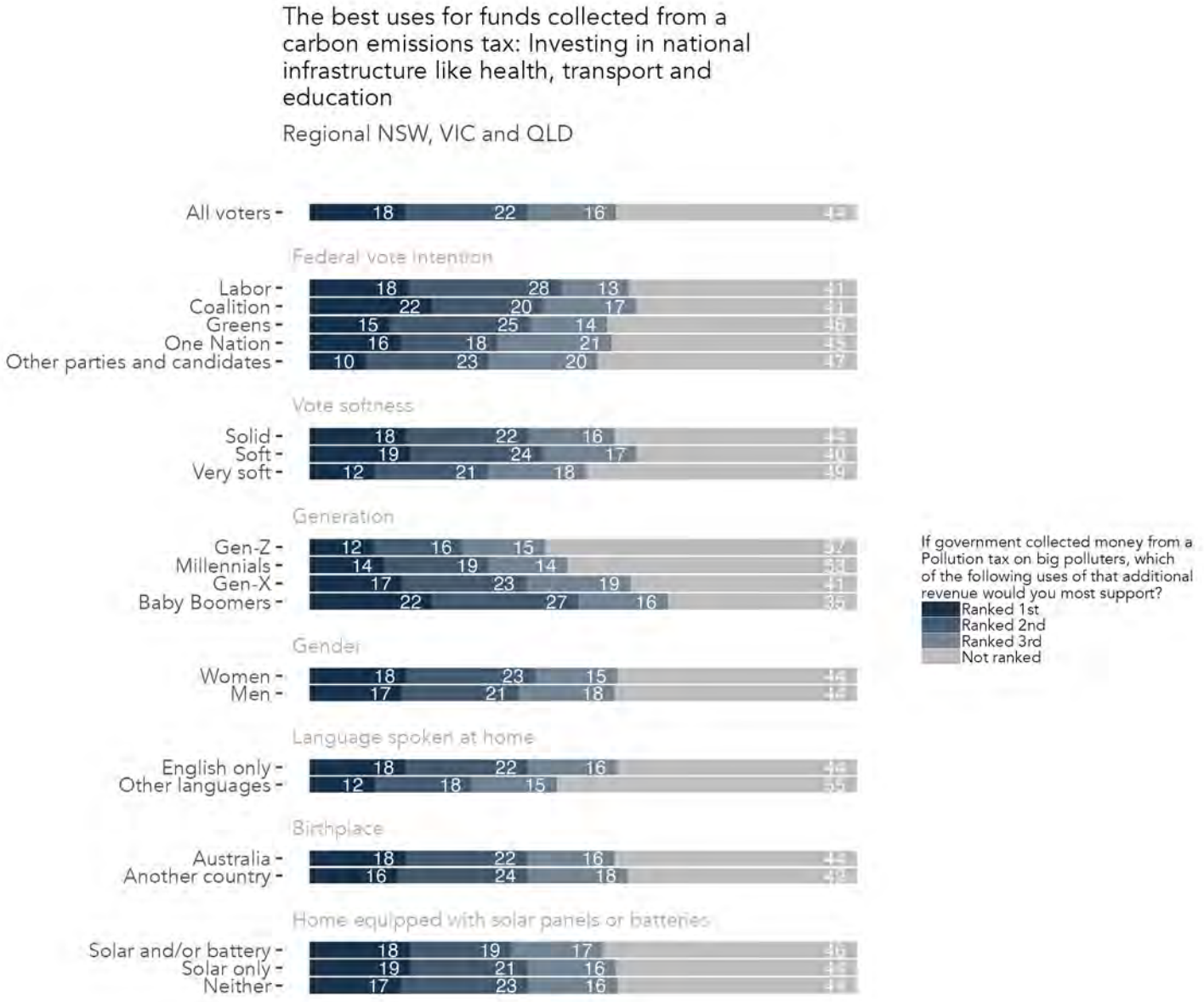

Figure 32: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in national infrastructure like health, transport and education, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 25: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in national infrastructure like health, transport and education, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	18	22	16	44
Federal vote intention				
Labor	18	28	13	41
Coalition	22	20	17	41
Greens	15	25	14	46
One Nation	16	18	21	45
Other parties and candidates	10	23	20	47
Vote softness				
Solid	18	22	16	44
Soft	19	24	17	40
Very soft	12	21	18	49
Generation				
Gen-Z	12	16	15	57
Millennials	14	19	14	53
Gen-X	17	23	19	41
Baby Boomers	22	27	16	35
Gender				
Women	18	23	15	44
Men	17	21	18	44
Language spoken at home				
English only	18	22	16	44
Other languages	12	18	15	55
Birthplace				
Australia	18	22	16	44
Another country	16	24	18	42
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries				
Solar and/or battery	18	19	17	46
Solar only	19	21	16	44
Neither	17	23	16	44

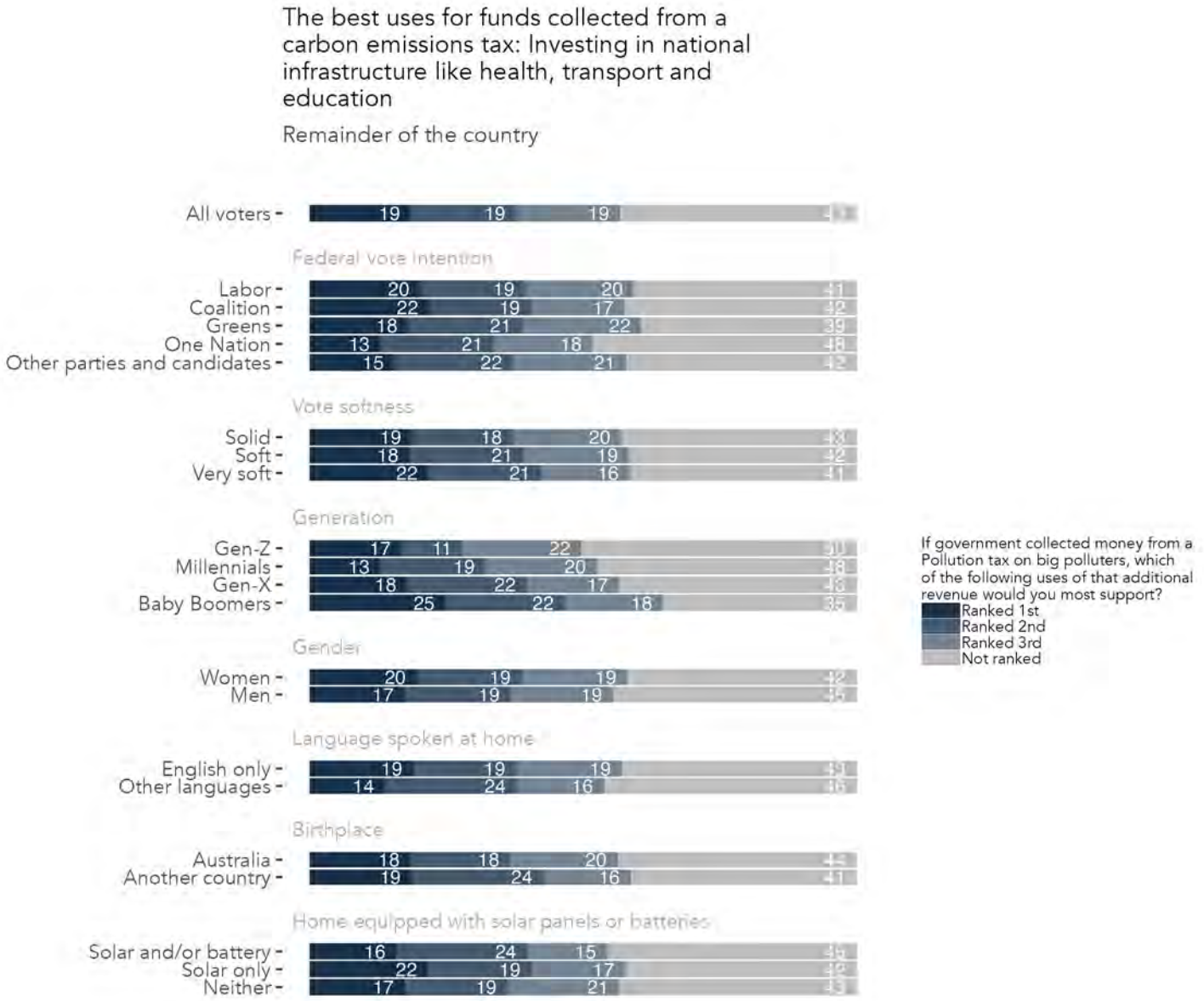

Figure 33: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in national infrastructure like health, transport and education, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

Table 26: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in national infrastructure like health, transport and education, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	19	19	19	43
Federal vote intention				
Labor	20	19	20	41
Coalition	22	19	17	42
Greens	18	21	22	39
One Nation	13	21	18	48
Other parties and candidates	15	22	21	42
Vote softness				
Solid	19	18	20	43
Soft	18	21	19	42
Very soft	22	21	16	41
Generation				
Gen-Z	17	11	22	50
Millennials	13	19	20	48
Gen-X	18	22	17	43
Baby Boomers	25	22	18	35
Gender				
Women	20	19	19	42
Men	17	19	19	45
Language spoken at home				
English only	19	19	19	43
Other languages	14	24	16	46
Birthplace				
Australia	18	18	20	44
Another country	19	24	16	41
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries				
Solar and/or battery	16	24	15	45
Solar only	22	19	17	42
Neither	17	19	21	43

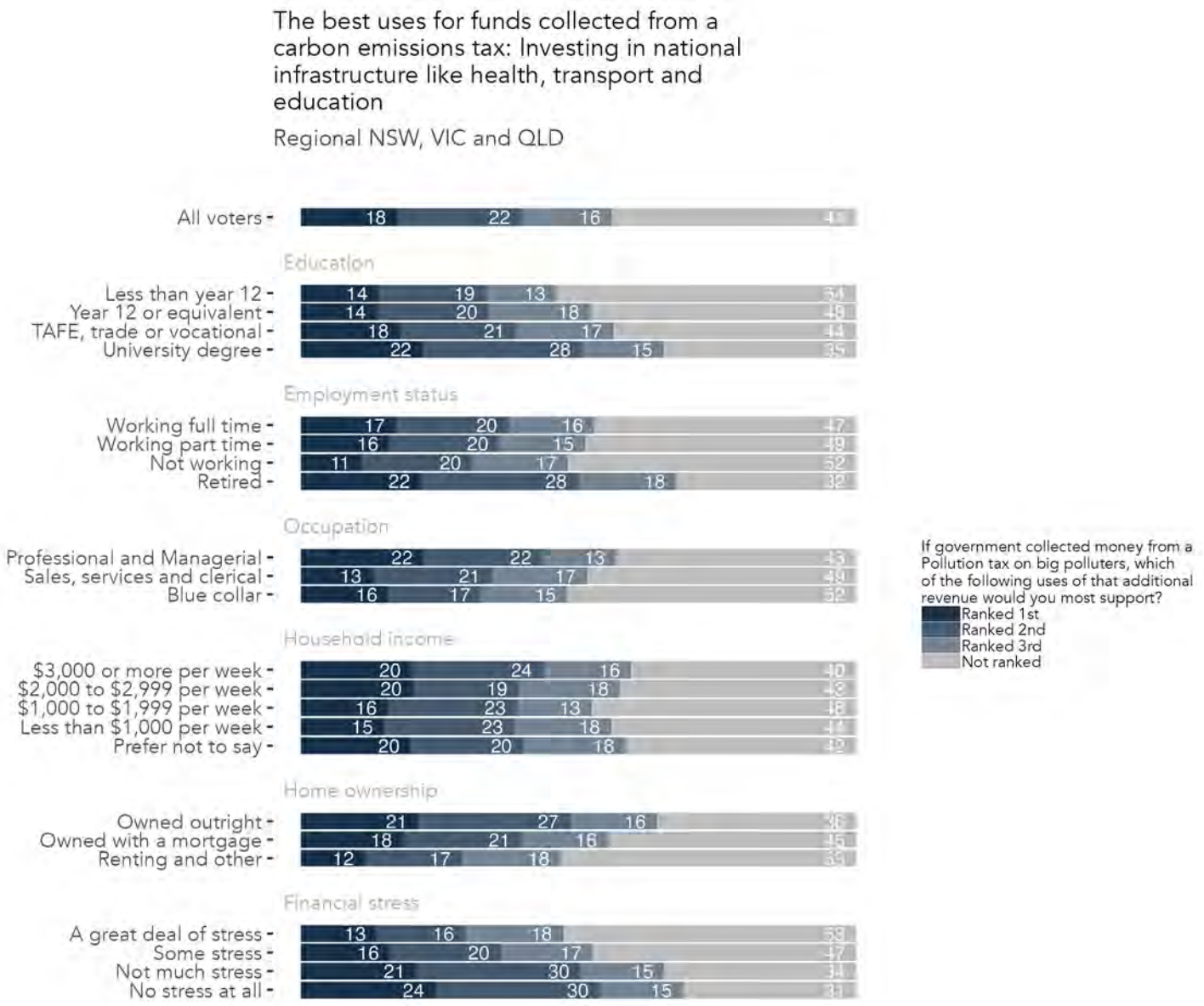

Figure 34: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in national infrastructure like health, transport and education, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 27: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in national infrastructure like health, transport and education, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	18	22	16	44
Education				
Less than year 12	14	19	13	54
Year 12 or equivalent	14	20	18	48
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	21	17	44
University degree	22	28	15	35
Employment status				
Working full time	17	20	16	47
Working part time	16	20	15	49
Not working	11	20	17	52
Retired	22	28	18	32
Occupation				
Professional and Managerial	22	22	13	43
Sales, services and clerical	13	21	17	49
Blue collar	16	17	15	52
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	20	24	16	40
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	20	19	18	43
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	16	23	13	48
Less than $1,000 per week	15	23	18	44
Prefer not to say	20	20	18	42
Home ownership				
Owned outright	21	27	16	36
Owned with a mortgage	18	21	16	45
Renting and other	12	17	18	53
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	13	16	18	53
Some stress	16	20	17	47
Not much stress	21	30	15	34
No stress at all	24	30	15	31

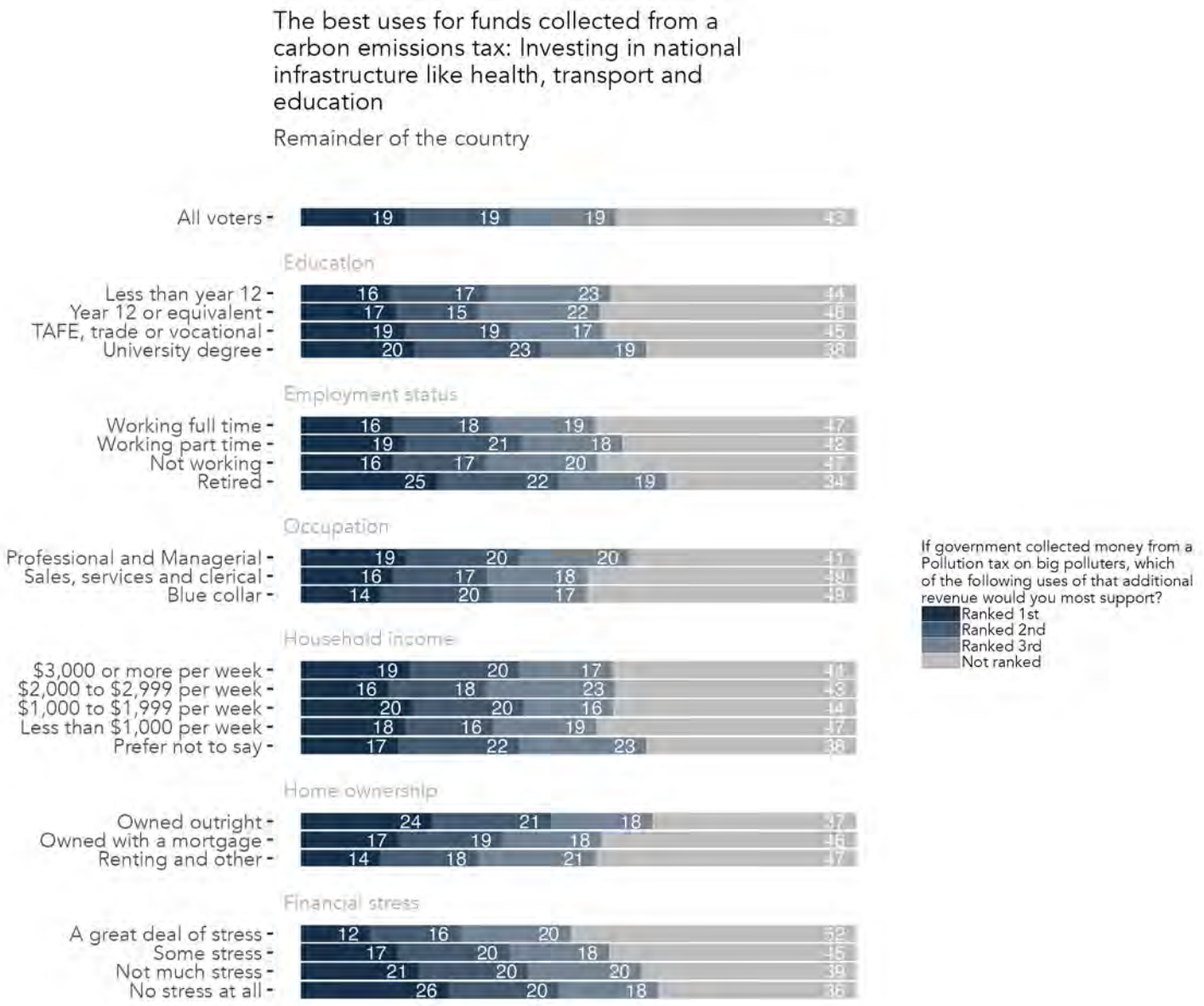

Figure 35: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in national infrastructure like health, transport and education, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

Table 28: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in national infrastructure like health, transport and education, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	19	19	19	43
Education				
Less than year 12	16	17	23	44
Year 12 or equivalent	17	15	22	46
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	19	17	45
University degree	20	23	19	38
Employment status				
Working full time	16	18	19	47
Working part time	19	21	18	42
Not working	16	17	20	47
Retired	25	22	19	34
Occupation				
Professional and Managerial	19	20	20	41
Sales, services and clerical	16	17	18	49
Blue collar	14	20	17	49
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	19	20	17	44
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	16	18	23	43
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	20	20	16	44
Less than $1,000 per week	18	16	19	47
Prefer not to say	17	22	23	38
Home ownership				
Owned outright	24	21	18	37
Owned with a mortgage	17	19	18	46
Renting and other	14	18	21	47
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	12	16	20	52
Some stress	17	20	18	45
Not much stress	21	20	20	39
No stress at all	26	20	18	36

Returning money to households through bill relief

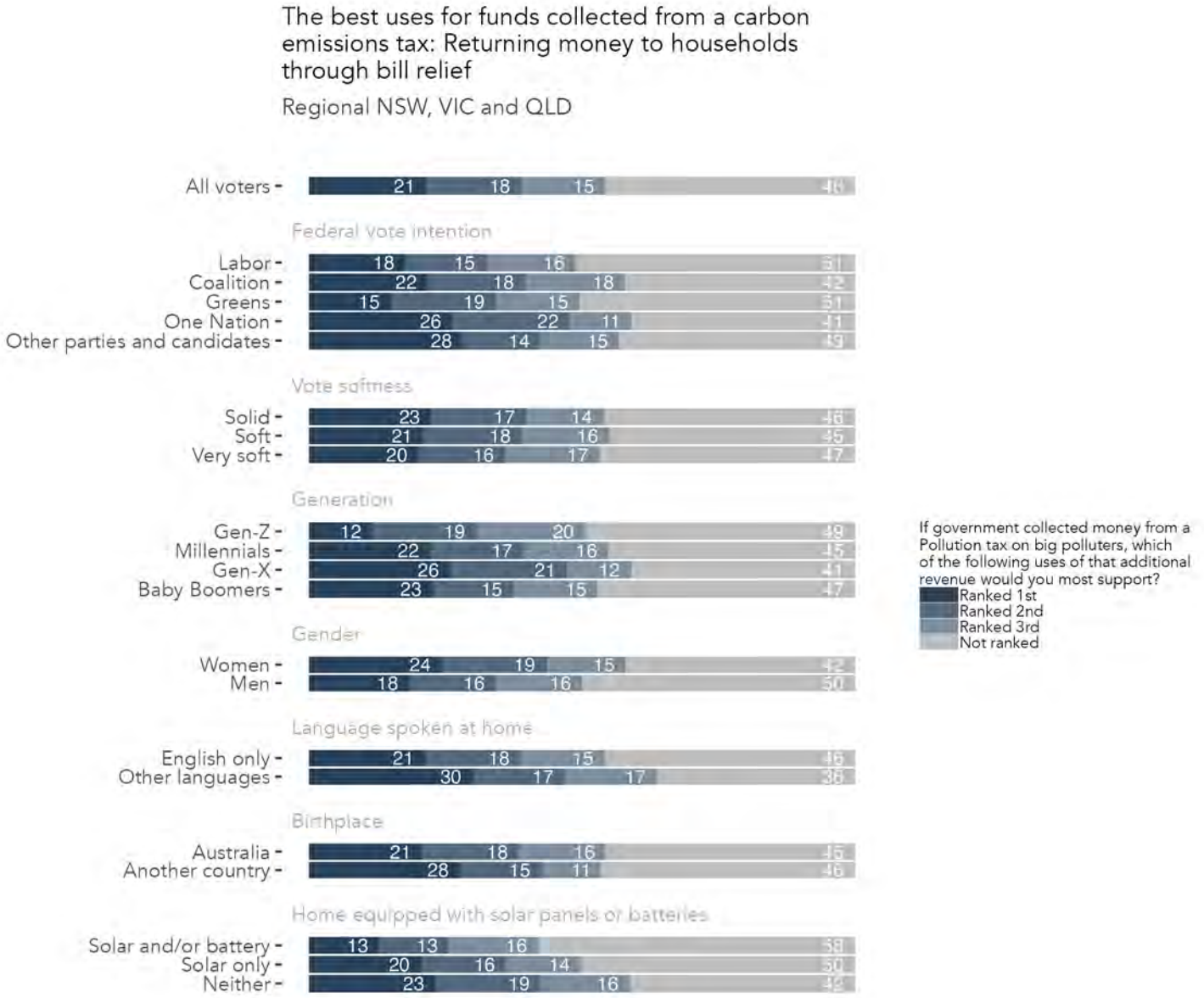

Figure 36: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Returning money to households through bill relief, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 29: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Returning money to households through bill relief, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	21	18	15	46
Federal vote intention				
Labor	18	15	16	51
Coalition	22	18	18	42
Greens	15	19	15	51
One Nation	26	22	11	41
Other parties and candidates	28	14	15	43
Vote softness				
Solid	23	17	14	46
Soft	21	18	16	45
Very soft	20	16	17	47
Generation				
Gen-Z	12	19	20	49
Millennials	22	17	16	45
Gen-X	26	21	12	41
Baby Boomers	23	15	15	47
Gender				
Women	24	19	15	42
Men	18	16	16	50
Language spoken at home				
English only	21	18	15	46
Other languages	30	17	17	36
Birthplace				
Australia	21	18	16	45
Another country	28	15	11	46
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries				
Solar and/or battery	13	13	16	58
Solar only	20	16	14	50
Neither	23	19	16	42

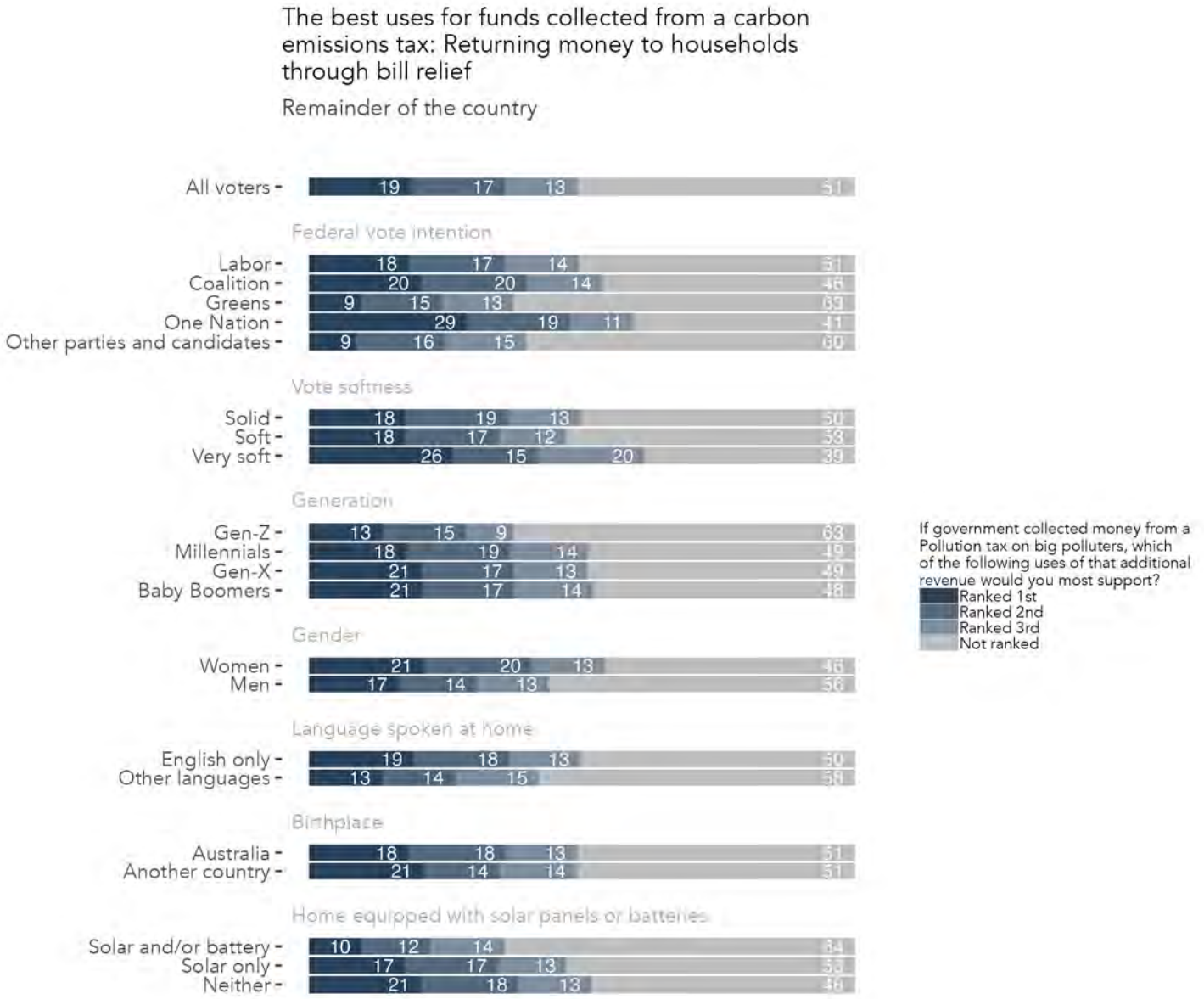

Figure 37: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Returning money to households through bill relief, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

Table 30: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Returning money to households through bill relief, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	19	17	13	51
Federal vote intention				
Labor	18	17	14	51
Coalition	20	20	14	46
Greens	9	15	13	63
One Nation	29	19	11	41
Other parties and candidates	9	16	15	60
Vote softness				
Solid	18	19	13	50
Soft	18	17	12	53
Very soft	26	15	20	39
Generation				
Gen-Z	13	15	9	63
Millennials	18	19	14	49
Gen-X	21	17	13	49
Baby Boomers	21	17	14	48
Gender				
Women	21	20	13	46
Men	17	14	13	56
Language spoken at home				
English only	19	18	13	50
Other languages	13	14	15	58
Birthplace				
Australia	18	18	13	51
Another country	21	14	14	51
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries				
Solar and/or battery	10	12	14	64
Solar only	17	17	13	53
Neither	21	18	13	48

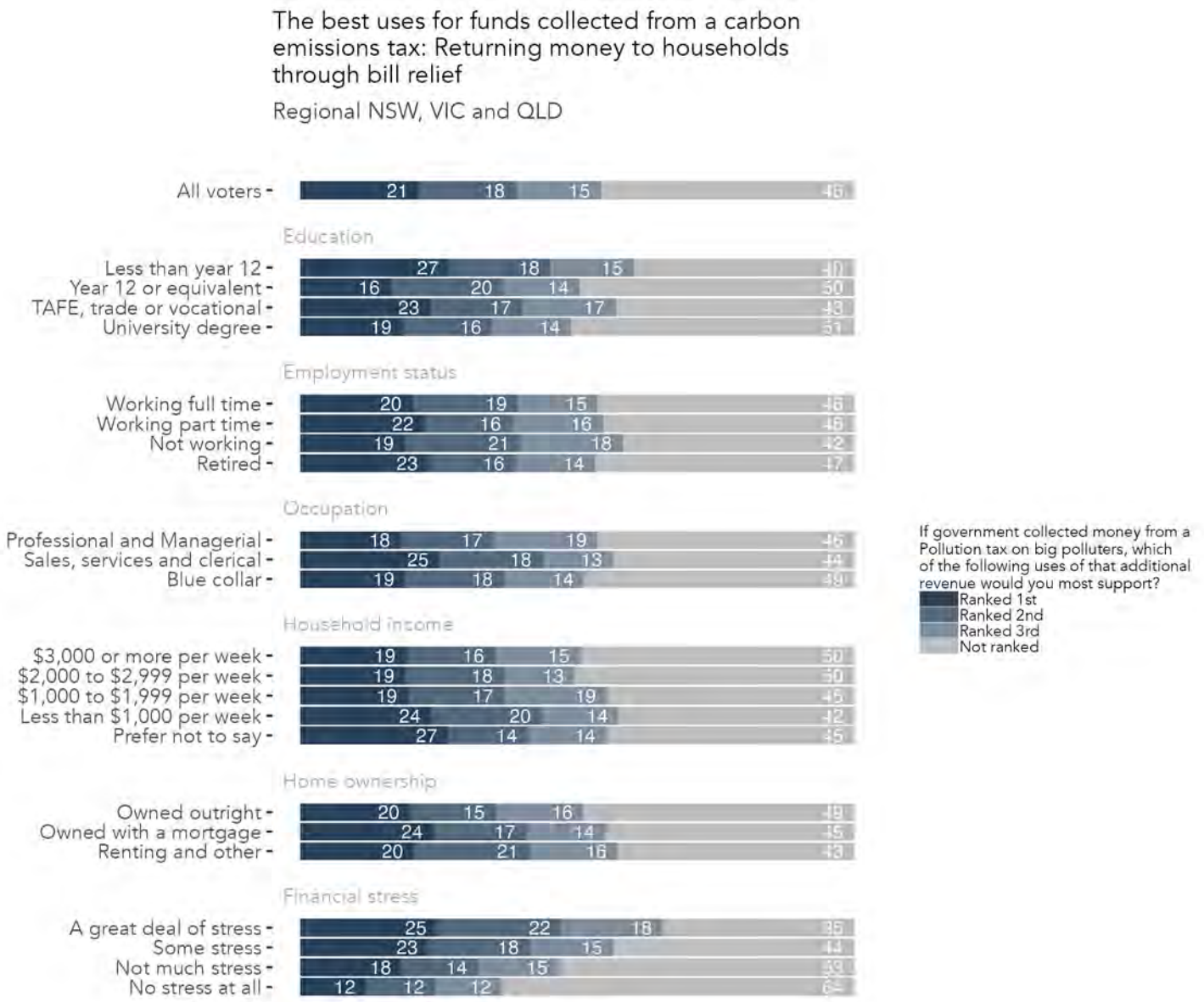

Figure 38: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Returning money to households through bill relief, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 31: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Returning money to households through bill relief, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	21	18	15	46
Education				
Less than year 12	27	18	15	40
Year 12 or equivalent	16	20	14	50
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	17	17	43
University degree	19	16	14	51
Employment status				
Working full time	20	19	15	46
Working part time	22	16	16	46
Not working	19	21	18	42
Retired	23	16	14	47
Occupation				
Professional and Managerial	18	17	19	46
Sales, services and clerical	25	18	13	44
Blue collar	19	18	14	49
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	19	16	15	50
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	19	18	13	50
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	19	17	19	45
Less than $1,000 per week	24	20	14	42
Prefer not to say	27	14	14	45
Home ownership				
Owned outright	20	15	16	49
Owned with a mortgage	24	17	14	45
Renting and other	20	21	16	43
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	25	22	18	35
Some stress	23	18	15	44
Not much stress	18	14	15	53
No stress at all	12	12	12	64

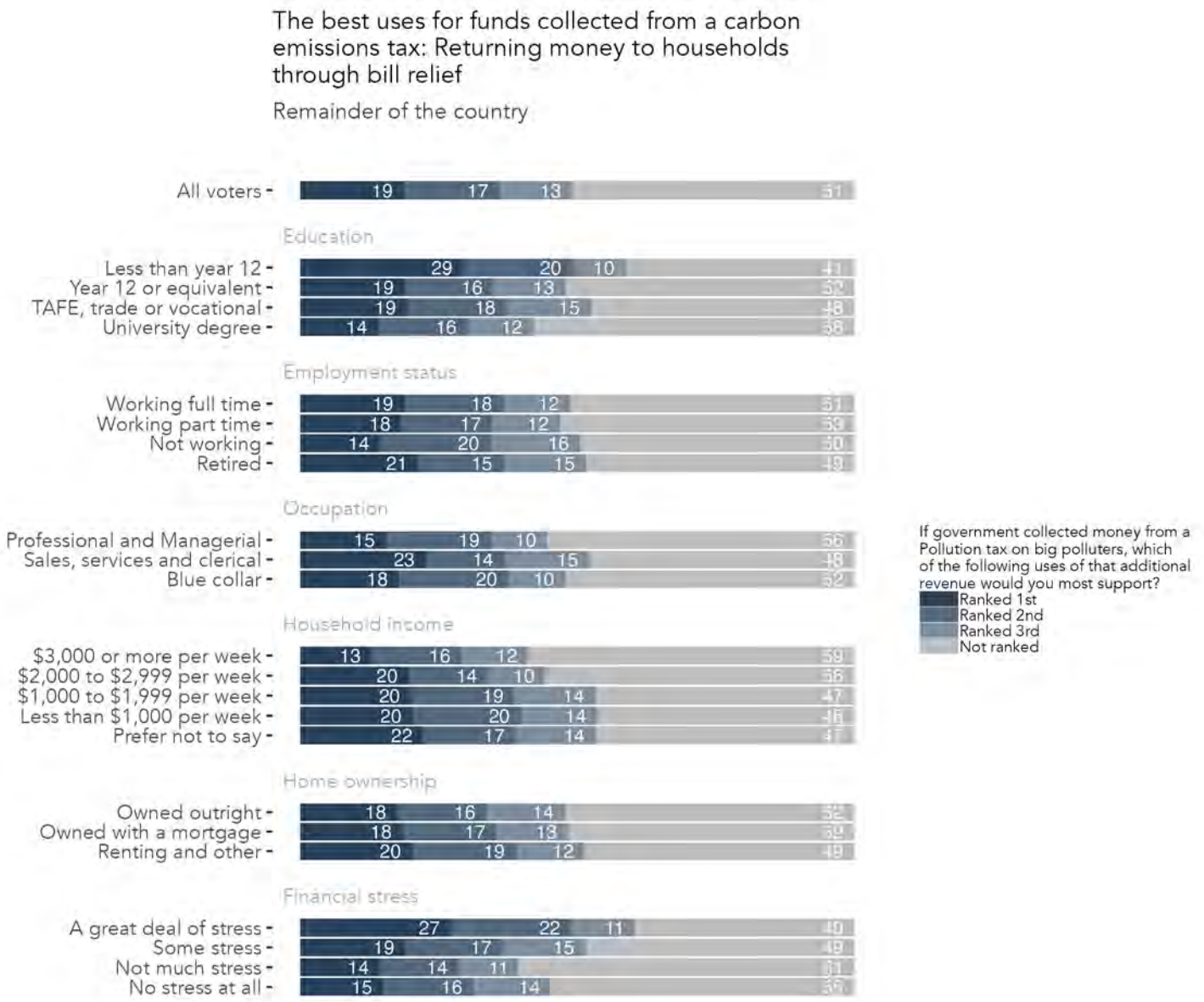

Figure 39: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Returning money to households through bill relief, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

Table 32: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Returning money to households through bill relief, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	19	17	13	51
Education				
Less than year 12	29	20	10	41
Year 12 or equivalent	19	16	13	52
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	18	15	48
University degree	14	16	12	58
Employment status				
Working full time	19	18	12	51
Working part time	18	17	12	53
Not working	14	20	16	50
Retired	21	15	15	49
Occupation				
Professional and Managerial	15	19	10	56
Sales, services and clerical	23	14	15	48
Blue collar	18	20	10	52
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	13	16	12	59
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	20	14	10	56
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	20	19	14	47
Less than $1,000 per week	20	20	14	46
Prefer not to say	22	17	14	47
Home ownership				
Owned outright	18	16	14	52
Owned with a mortgage	18	17	13	52
Renting and other	20	19	12	49
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	27	22	11	40
Some stress	19	17	15	49
Not much stress	14	14	11	61
No stress at all	15	16	14	55

Building affordable housing

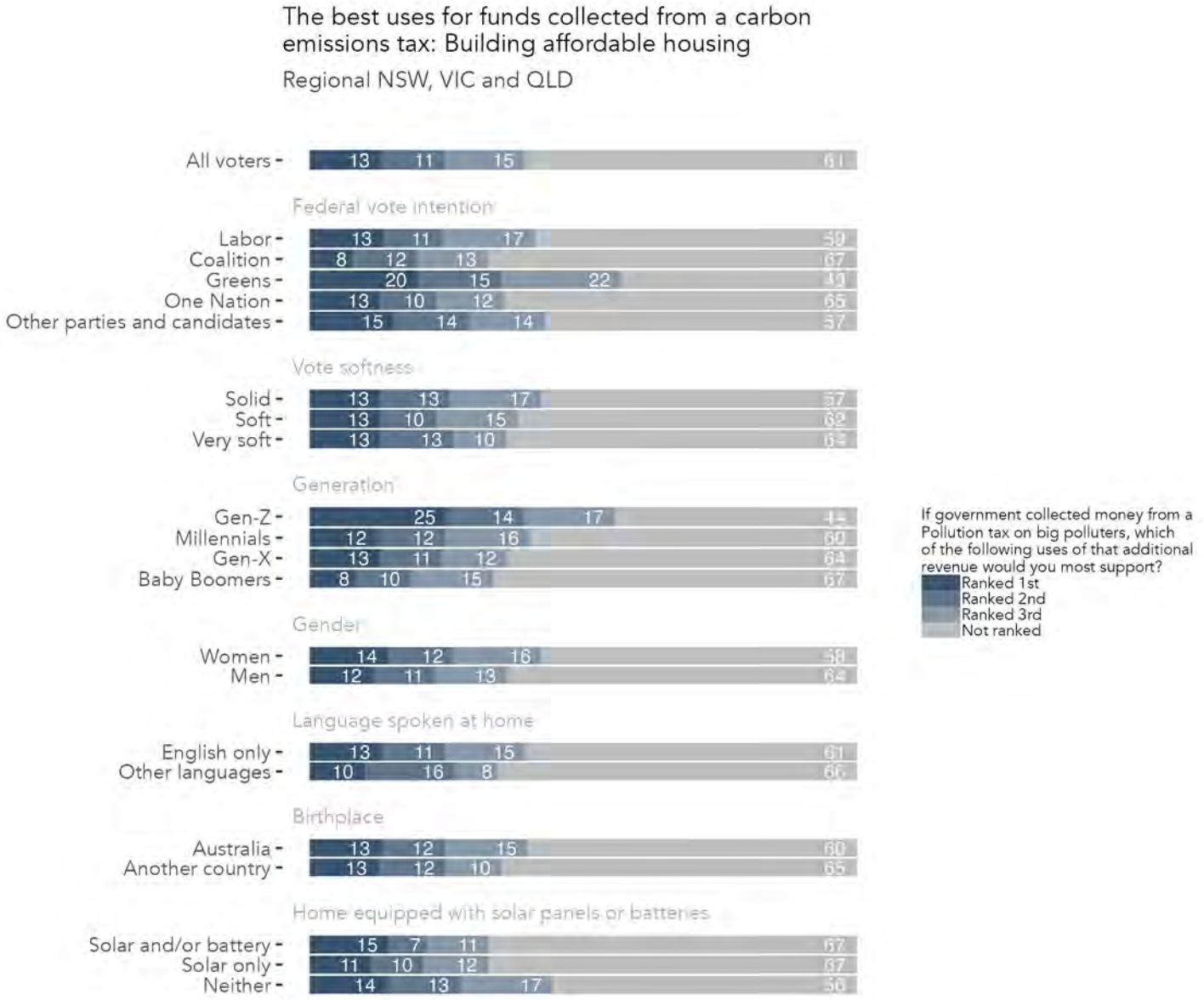

Figure 40: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Building affordable housing, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 33: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Building affordable housing, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	13	11	15	61
Federal vote intention				
Labor	13	11	17	59
Coalition	8	12	13	67
Greens	20	15	22	43
One Nation	13	10	12	65
Other parties and candidates	15	14	14	57
Vote softness				
Solid	13	13	17	57
Soft	13	10	15	62
Very soft	13	13	10	64
Generation				
Gen-Z	25	14	17	44
Millennials	12	12	16	60
Gen-X	13	11	12	64
Baby Boomers	8	10	15	67
Gender				
Women	14	12	16	58
Men	12	11	13	64
Language spoken at home				
English only	13	11	15	61
Other languages	10	16	8	66
Birthplace				
Australia	13	12	15	60
Another country	13	12	10	65
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries				
Solar and/or battery	15	7	11	67
Solar only	11	10	12	67
Neither	14	13	17	56

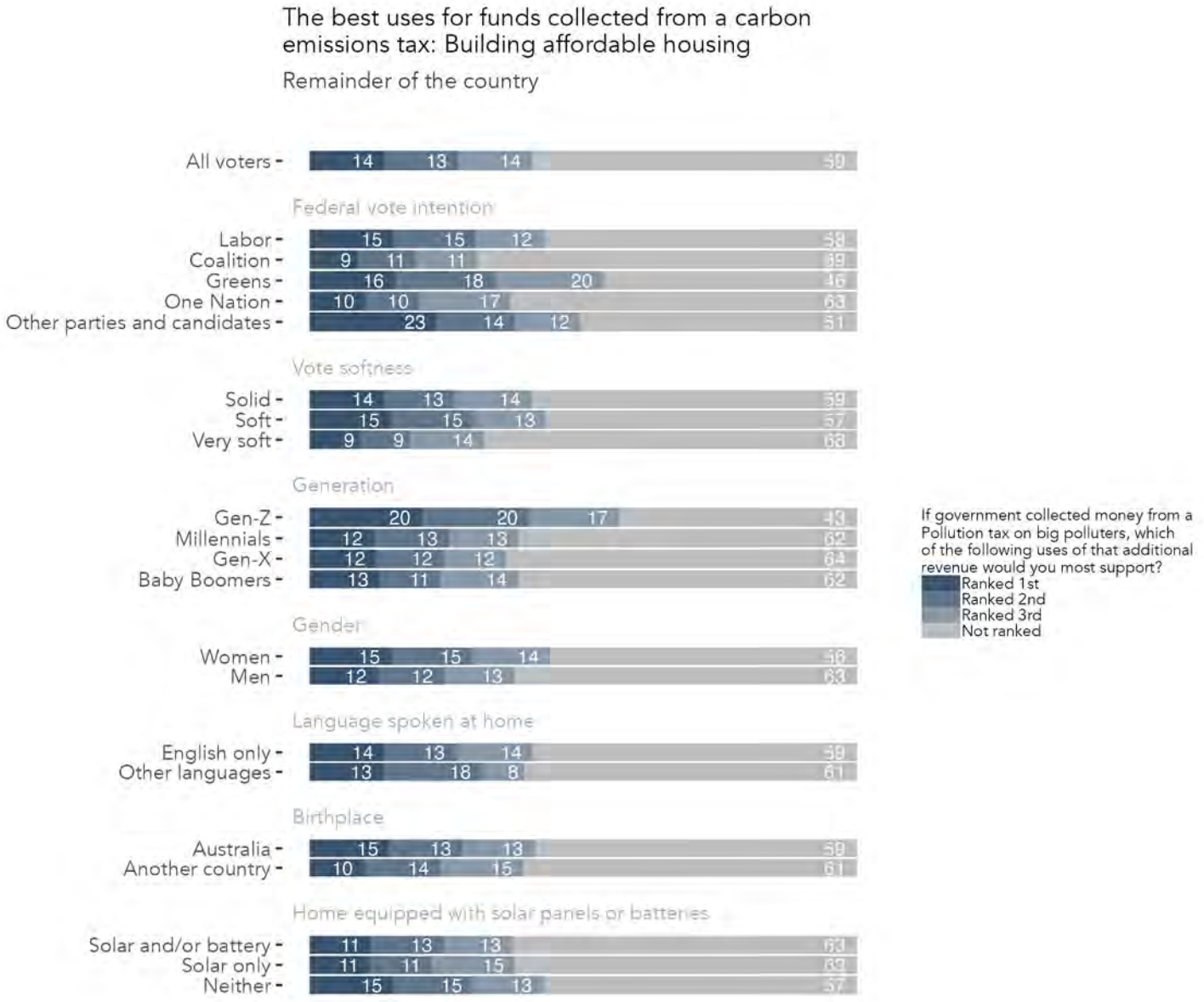

Figure 41: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Building affordable housing, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

Table 34: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Building affordable housing, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	14	13	14	59
Federal vote intention				
Labor	15	15	12	58
Coalition	9	11	11	69
Greens	16	18	20	46
One Nation	10	10	17	63
Other parties and candidates	23	14	12	51
Vote softness				
Solid	14	13	14	59
Soft	15	15	13	57
Very soft	9	9	14	68
Generation				
Gen-Z	20	20	17	43
Millennials	12	13	13	62
Gen-X	12	12	12	64
Baby Boomers	13	11	14	62
Gender				
Women	15	15	14	56
Men	12	12	13	63
Language spoken at home				
English only	14	13	14	59
Other languages	13	18	8	61
Birthplace				
Australia	15	13	13	59
Another country	10	14	15	61
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries				
Solar and/or battery	11	13	13	63
Solar only	11	11	15	63
Neither	15	15	13	57

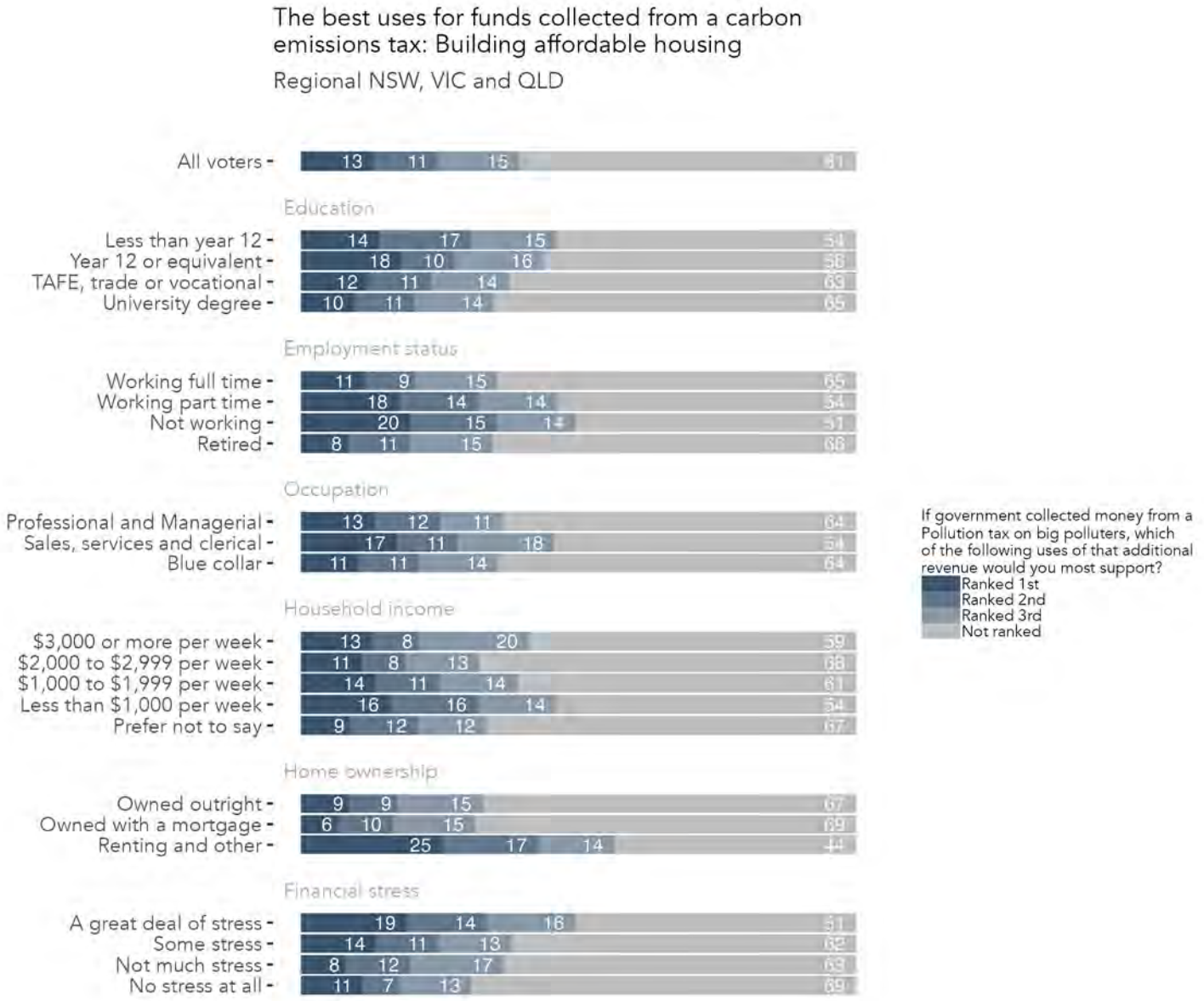

Figure 42: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Building affordable housing, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 35: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Building affordable housing, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	13	11	15	61
Education				
Less than year 12	14	17	15	54
Year 12 or equivalent	18	10	16	56
TAFE, trade or vocational	12	11	14	63
University degree	10	11	14	65
Employment status				
Working full time	11	9	15	65
Working part time	18	14	14	54
Not working	20	15	14	51
Retired	8	11	15	66
Occupation				
Professional and Managerial	13	12	11	64
Sales, services and clerical	17	11	18	54
Blue collar	11	11	14	64
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	13	8	20	59
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	11	8	13	68
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	14	11	14	61
Less than $1,000 per week	16	16	14	54
Prefer not to say	9	12	12	67
Home ownership				
Owned outright	9	9	15	67
Owned with a mortgage	6	10	15	69
Renting and other	25	17	14	44
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	19	14	16	51
Some stress	14	11	13	62
Not much stress	8	12	17	63
No stress at all	11	7	13	69

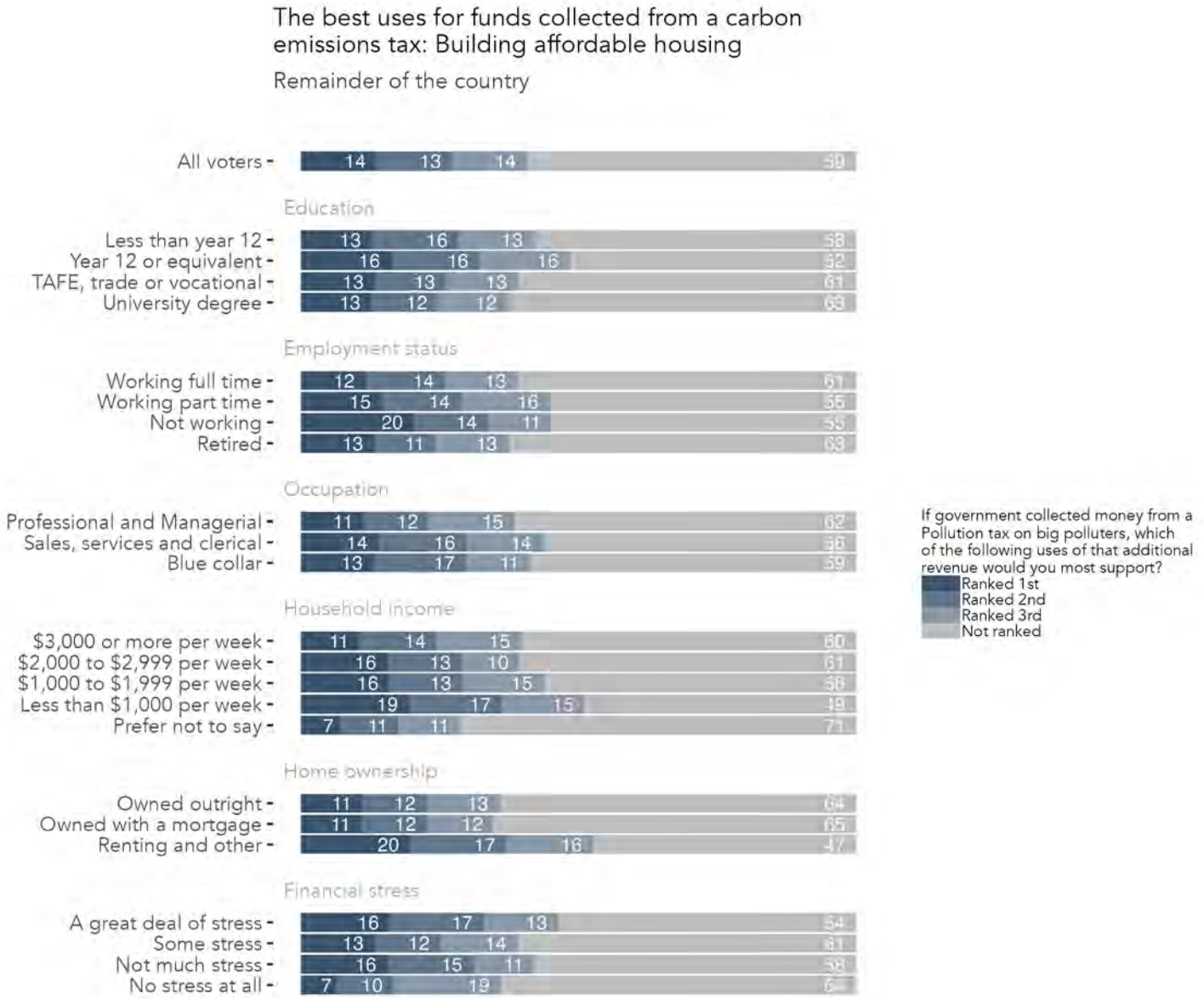

Figure 43: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Building affordable housing, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

Table 36: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Building affordable housing, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	14	13	14	59
Education				
Less than year 12	13	16	13	58
Year 12 or equivalent	16	16	16	52
TAFE, trade or vocational	13	13	13	61
University degree	13	12	12	63
Employment status				
Working full time	12	14	13	61
Working part time	15	14	16	55
Not working	20	14	11	55
Retired	13	11	13	63
Occupation				
Professional and Managerial	11	12	15	62
Sales, services and clerical	14	16	14	56
Blue collar	13	17	11	59
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	11	14	15	60
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	16	13	10	61
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	16	13	15	56
Less than $1,000 per week	19	17	15	49
Prefer not to say	7	11	11	71
Home ownership				
Owned outright	11	12	13	64
Owned with a mortgage	11	12	12	65
Renting and other	20	17	16	47
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	16	17	13	54
Some stress	13	12	14	61
Not much stress	16	15	11	58
No stress at all	7	10	19	64

Investing in renewable energy and clean manufacturing

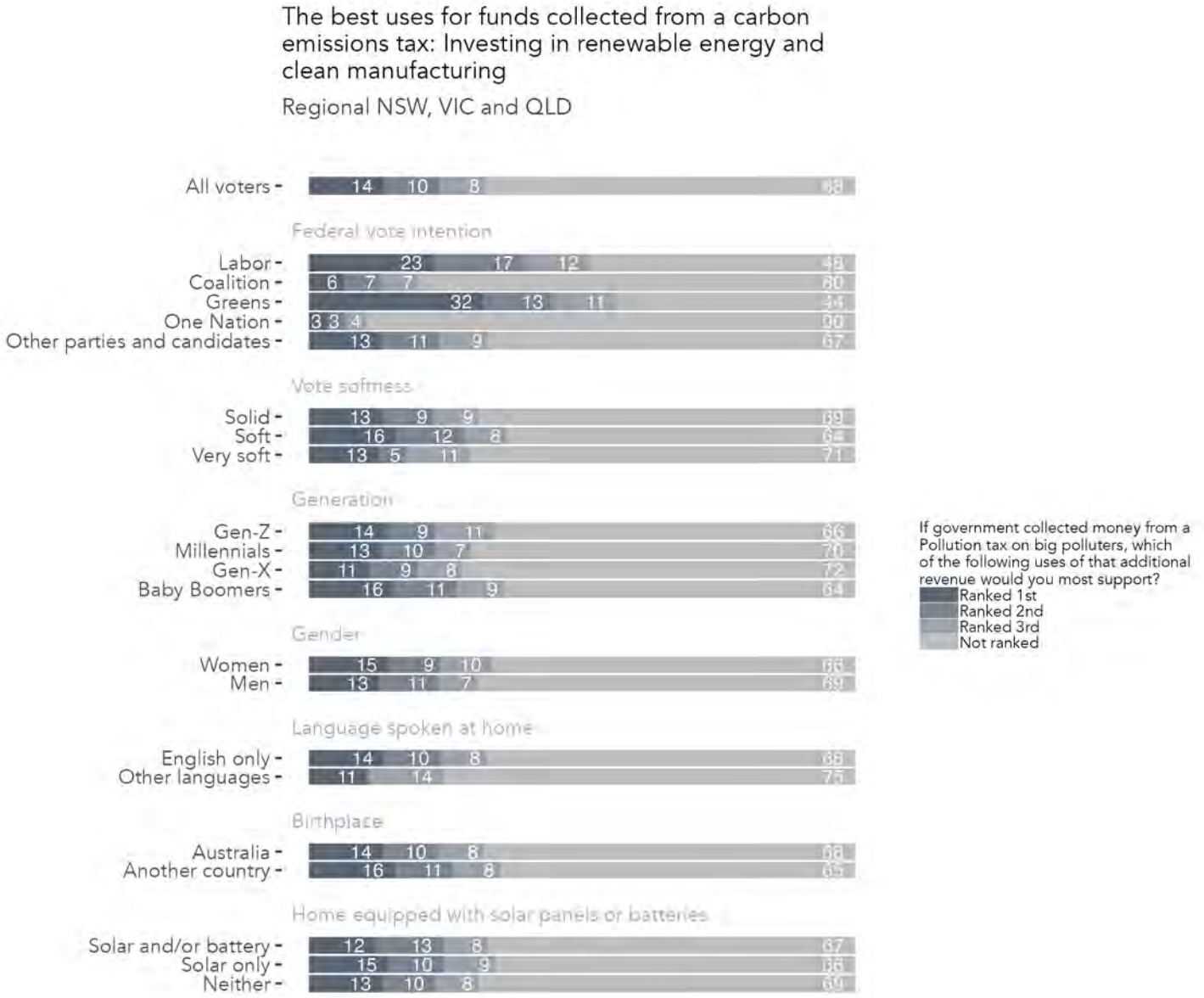

Figure 44: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in renewable energy and clean manufacturing, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 37: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in renewable energy and clean manufacturing, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	14	10	8	68
Federal vote intention				
Labor	23	17	12	48
Coalition	6	7	7	80
Greens	32	13	11	44
One Nation	3	3	4	90
Other parties and candidates	13	11	9	67
Vote softness				
Solid	13	9	9	69
Soft	16	12	8	64
Very soft	13	5	11	71
Generation				
Gen-Z	14	9	11	66
Millennials	13	10	7	70
Gen-X	11	9	8	72
Baby Boomers	16	11	9	64
Gender				
Women	15	9	10	66
Men	13	11	7	69
Language spoken at home				
English only	14	10	8	68
Other languages	11	0	14	75
Birthplace				
Australia	14	10	8	68
Another country	16	11	8	65
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries				
Solar and/or battery	12	13	8	67
Solar only	15	10	9	66
Neither	13	10	8	69

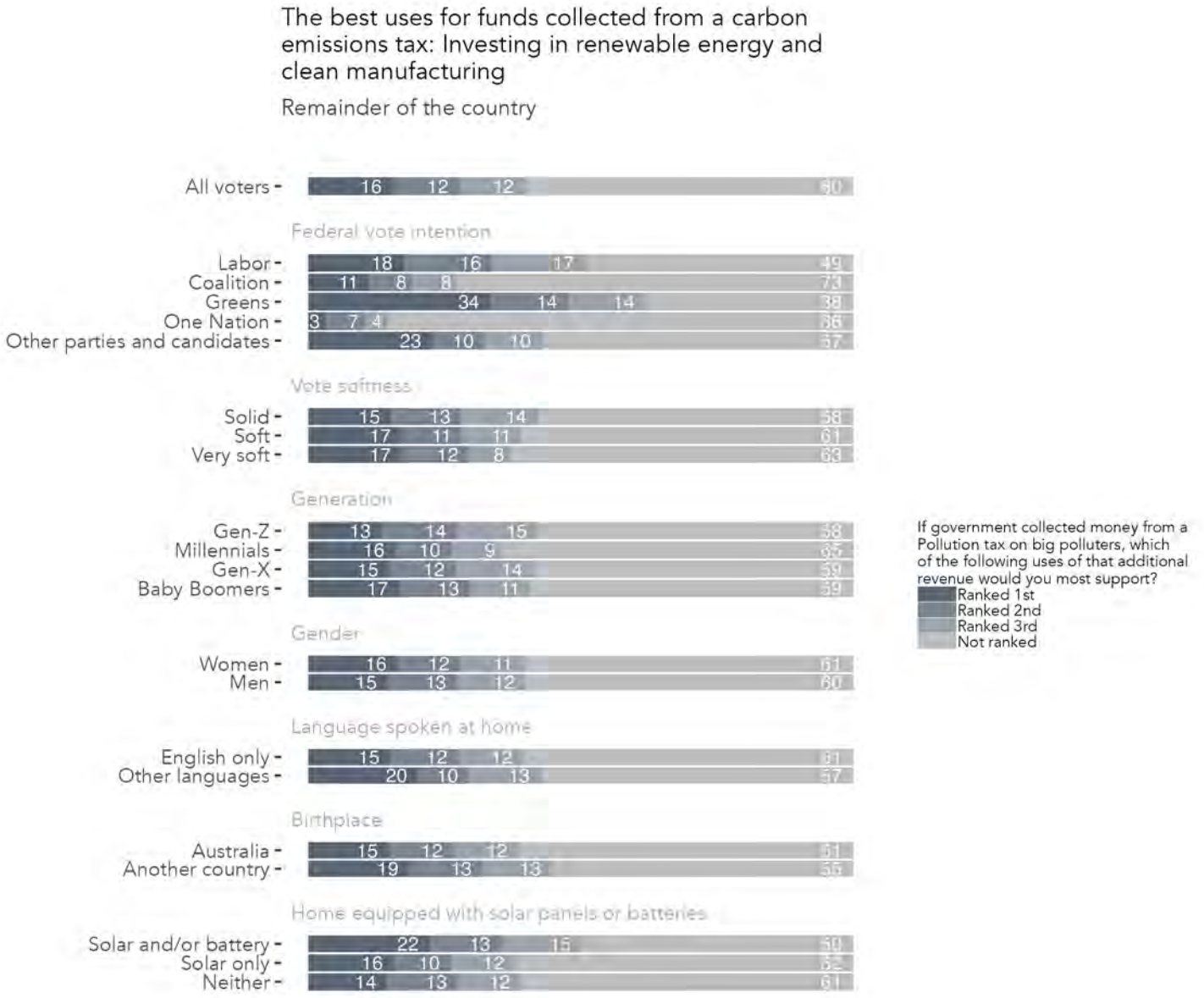

Figure 45: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in renewable energy and clean manufacturing, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

Table 38: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in renewable energy and clean manufacturing, by federal vote intention and softness, generation, gender, language spoken at home, birthplace, and rooftop solar and battery ownership. Remainder of the country.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	16	12	12	60
Federal vote intention				
Labor	18	16	17	49
Coalition	11	8	8	73
Greens	34	14	14	38
One Nation	3	7	4	86
Other parties and candidates	23	10	10	57
Vote softness				
Solid	15	13	14	58
Soft	17	11	11	61
Very soft	17	12	8	63
Generation				
Gen-Z	13	14	15	58
Millennials	16	10	9	65
Gen-X	15	12	14	59
Baby Boomers	17	13	11	59
Gender				
Women	16	12	11	61
Men	15	13	12	60
Language spoken at home				
English only	15	12	12	61
Other languages	20	10	13	57
Birthplace				
Australia	15	12	12	61
Another country	19	13	13	55
Home equipped with solar panels or batteries				
Solar and/or battery	22	13	15	50
Solar only	16	10	12	62
Neither	14	13	12	61

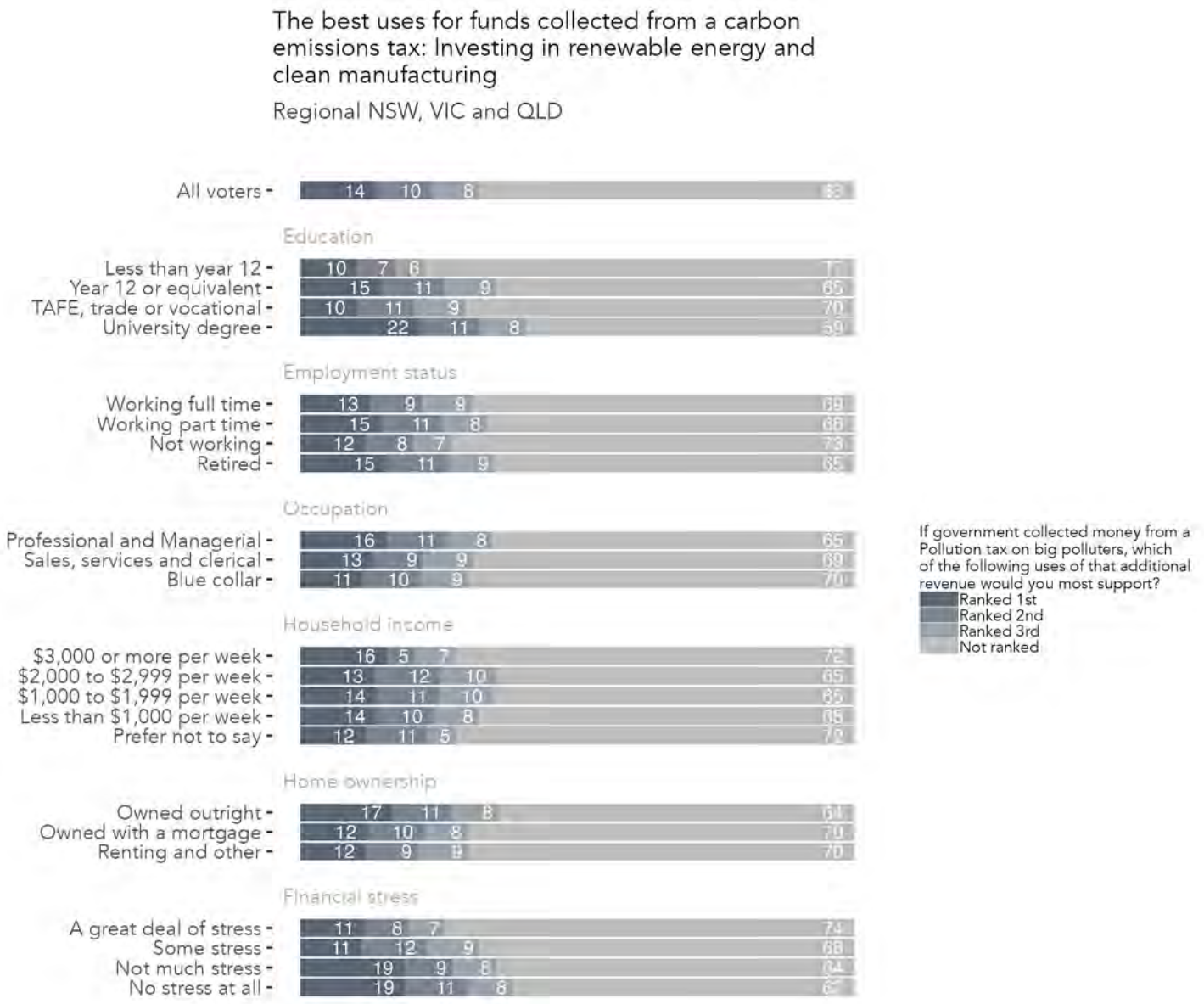

Figure 46: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in renewable energy and clean manufacturing, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

Table 39: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in renewable energy and clean manufacturing, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Regional NSW, VIC and QLD.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	14	10	8	68
Education				
Less than year 12	10	7	6	77
Year 12 or equivalent	15	11	9	65
TAFE, trade or vocational	10	11	9	70
University degree	22	11	8	59
Employment status				
Working full time	13	9	9	69
Working part time	15	11	8	66
Not working	12	8	7	73
Retired	15	11	9	65
Occupation				
Professional and Managerial	16	11	8	65
Sales, services and clerical	13	9	9	69
Blue collar	11	10	9	70
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	16	5	7	72
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	13	12	10	65
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	14	11	10	65
Less than $1,000 per week	14	10	8	68
Prefer not to say	12	11	5	72
Home ownership				
Owned outright	17	11	8	64
Owned with a mortgage	12	10	8	70
Renting and other	12	9	9	70
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	11	8	7	74
Some stress	11	12	9	68
Not much stress	19	9	8	64
No stress at all	19	11	8	62

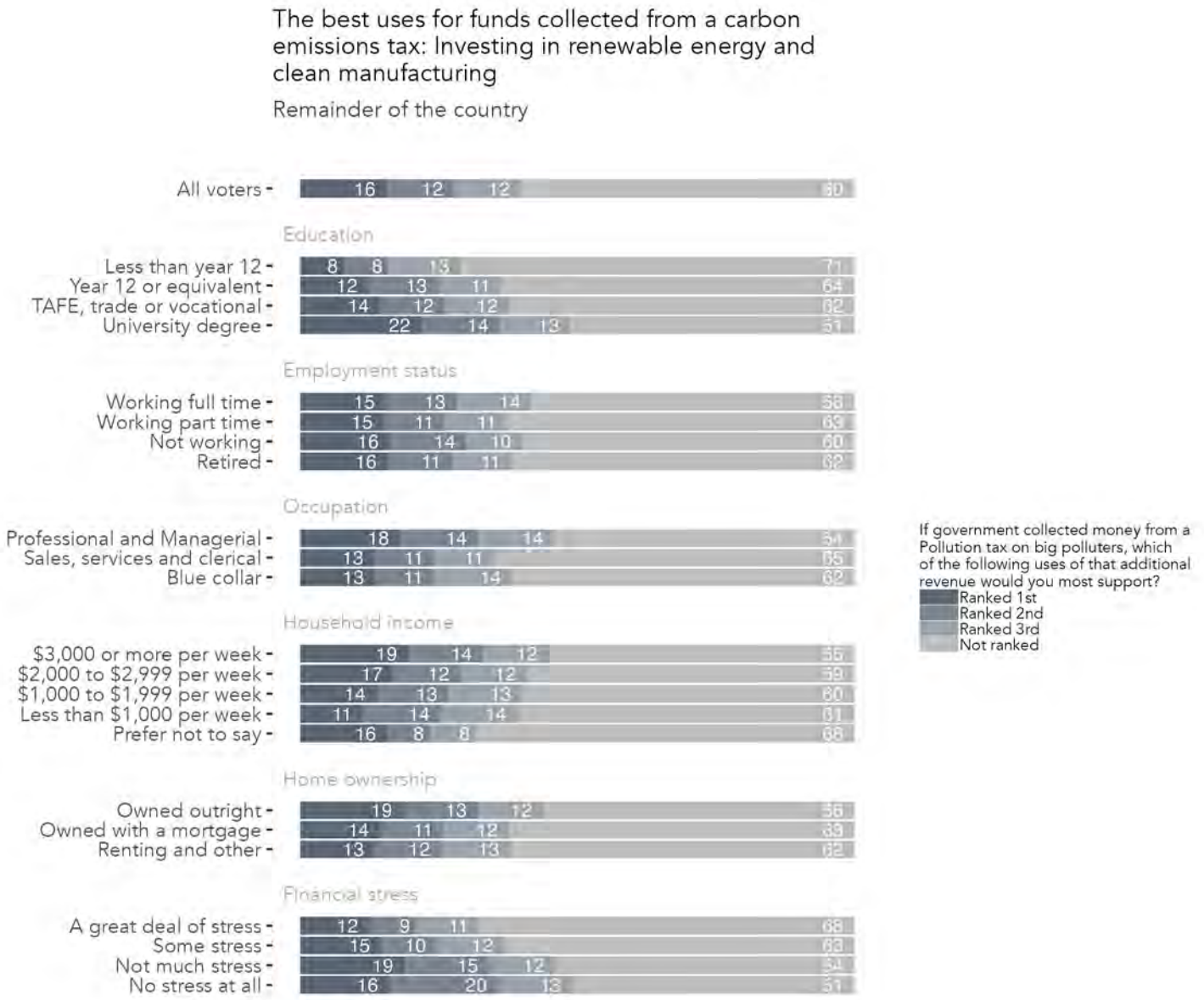

Figure 47: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in renewable energy and clean manufacturing, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

Table 40: The best uses for funds collected from a carbon emissions tax: Investing in renewable energy and clean manufacturing, by education, employment status and occupation, household income, home ownership and financial stress. Remainder of the country.

	Ranked 1st	Ranked 2nd	Ranked 3rd	Not ranked
All voters	16	12	12	60
Education				
Less than year 12	8	8	13	71
Year 12 or equivalent	12	13	11	64
TAFE, trade or vocational	14	12	12	62
University degree	22	14	13	51
Employment status				
Working full time	15	13	14	58
Working part time	15	11	11	63
Not working	16	14	10	60
Retired	16	11	11	62
Occupation				
Professional and Managerial	18	14	14	54
Sales, services and clerical	13	11	11	65
Blue collar	13	11	14	62
Household income				
$3,000 or more per week	19	14	12	55
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	17	12	12	59
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	14	13	13	60
Less than $1,000 per week	11	14	14	61
Prefer not to say	16	8	8	68
Home ownership				
Owned outright	19	13	12	56
Owned with a mortgage	14	11	12	63
Renting and other	13	12	13	62
Financial stress				
A great deal of stress	12	9	11	68
Some stress	15	10	12	63
Not much stress	19	15	12	54
No stress at all	16	20	13	51


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