Energy (Renewable Transformation and Jobs) Bill 2023

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Climate Council of Australia

Submission to:	Inquiry into the Energy (Renewable Transformation and Jobs) Bill 2023
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About the Climate Council

Climate Council is Australia's own independent, evidence-based organisation on climate science, impacts and solutions.

We connect decision-makers, the public and the media to catalyse action at scale, elevate climate stories in the news and shape the conversation on climate consequences and action, at home and abroad.

We advocate for climate policies and solutions that can rapidly drive down emissions, based on the most up-to-date climate science and information.

We do this in partnership with our incredible community: thousands of generous, passionate supporters and donors, who have backed us every step of the way since they crowd-funded our beginning as a non-profit organisation in 2013.

To find out more about the Climate Council's work, visit www.climatecouncil.org.au.

Introduction and context

The Climate Council thanks the Committee for the opportunity to comment on the *Energy (Renewable Transformation and Jobs) Bill 2023.*

Queensland significantly contributes to emissions both within its borders and through its exports. With that comes a responsibility to act decisively to cut emissions this decade.

Climate Council's analysis of the latest climate science and available carbon budgets emphasises the need for strong and urgent action to reduce national emissions by 75 per cent on 2005 levels by 2030 and reach net zero emissions by 2035. Queensland's efforts will be crucial to achieving these targets.

Climate Council's latest report, ["Mission Zero: How today's climate councils will reshape Australia"](#) outlines the urgency of this task. We are already witnessing the catastrophic impacts of climate change on Queensland communities and environments, including worsening bushfire risks, cyclones, floods, and extreme heat waves.

Renewable energy is both fast and cost-effective to deploy and plays a major role in our power grid. Together with jurisdictions like South Australia and Tasmania, Queensland is leading in its use. This Bill sets clear renewable energy targets and a legal framework for delivering them. Doing so will lift the game further, locking jobs, lowering electricity prices and slashing harmful carbon pollution.

Seeing all parties in the Queensland Parliament back this Bill will help maintain the current positive momentum in delivering clean energy infrastructure, boost investment confidence and ensure Queenslanders see the benefits as soon as possible. Using commissioned polling, this submission highlights strong community support for this Bill's direction. For this reason, **Climate Council strongly recommends its passage and rapid implementation.**

Queenslanders support renewable energy and climate action

The Climate Council has commissioned polling to examine Queenslanders' attitudes towards climate change and renewable energy. The survey included 2012 residents in the state aged 18 or older who were registered voters. As the following discussion shows, this poll found Queenslanders are very positive about renewable energy. They see it as the solution now and in the years to come and recognise its potential to deliver for households and industry.

Queenslanders are concerned about how our changing climate is affecting them

The polling finds that most Queenslanders are concerned about climate change, with 20 per cent extremely concerned. This concern was particularly evident in North Queensland, which could be linked to escalating unnatural disasters, the proximity to the Great Barrier Reef and recent devastating reef bleachings.

Just eight per cent were not concerned. This is a very small minority, and these numbers have held during a cost of living crisis impacting Queensland households.

Queenslanders recognise the benefits of renewable energy in cutting power bills

Almost two-thirds of Queenslanders agree that renewable energy can help lower household and business energy costs. This is particularly high in the North, at over two-thirds, and slightly lower in Central Queensland. This could reflect the accelerating investment in renewable energy in these regions.

Those identifying as 'climate uncertain' held the most positive view of renewable energy's ability to reduce energy costs. This could be because they are the most attuned to the economic argument for transitioning.

Queenslanders back the focus of the Bill

Two-thirds of Queenslanders agree that moving to an energy grid based on renewable electricity is a good idea. On top of this, 60 percent agree that using more renewable electricity will help strengthen Queensland's existing

industries and grow new industries in regions by providing them with affordable and abundant energy.

This is a positive sign that most understand the potential of renewable energy in delivering jobs and growth of future industries.

Renewable energy is the most popular power source

Queenslanders overwhelmingly prefer renewable energy over gas and nuclear power. Large-scale solar power is the most preferred energy source across all demographics. This was slightly different in Central Queensland, where rooftop solar was the most popular, including amongst the climate uncertain. This could be because this region has had a solar boom, with many households experiencing the benefits.

This is in comparison to gas, which was the least popular. This may be due to its minor role in households and the grid and the growing awareness of it as a harmful fossil fuel. Meanwhile, nuclear energy was most likely to be named last as the preferred energy source by a majority of respondents.

Conclusion

Climate change is already having devastating impacts on Queensland and its community. Unless we reduce emissions by switching from fossil fuel power to abundant and cheap renewable energy, much worse is in store. That is why this Bill is vital. The Bill introduces clear goals for renewable energy and a plan to ensure Queensland benefits from the change. As the findings of this polling show, the community is behind this transition. All parties should support this Bill to maintain and then accelerate the positive momentum building behind renewable energy in Queensland today.

Attitudes towards climate change and renewable energy in Queensland

26 August to 6 September, 2023

RedBridge Group

Contents

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INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

Executive summary

- Queenslanders are worried about climate change. Fifty nine per cent say they are concerned, with 20 per cent of these extremely concerned. Just eight per cent say they are not concerned at all.

- The majority of Queenslanders are positive about the role renewable energy can play helping building the state's economy and energy independence, and help the environment.

- About half of voters are confident Queensland regions could benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities created by replacing coal and gas with renewable electricity, while a similar number agreed that within the next decade the state could source the majority of its electricity from renewables, backed with storage.

- When it comes to Queensland's future energy mix, solar tops the charts, with a majority of voters ranking some form of solar as their preferred energy source. Nuclear, meanwhile, is polarising. It is the third most likely to be ranked first, favoured by 22 per cent of voters. However, it is also the most likely to be ranked last of these five energy sources, by 51 per cent. Gas was the least popular, ranked first by just six per cent and last by 25 per cent.

- While voters were generally optimistic about the role of renewable energy in Queensland's future, they were less positive about how much the State was doing for the Great Barrier Reef. Just 26 per cent of Queenslanders agreed the state government is doing enough to address the impact of climate change on the Barrier Reef. Fifty four per cent disagree or strongly disagree. Those in South East Queensland were the least likely to agree.

- Despite the pessimism about what the State had done for the Reef so far, most were optimistic about remaining opportunities to save the Reef. Seventy seven per cent agreed or strongly agreed that it is not too late to do something to protect the Reef. Just 13 per cent disagreed.

- Voters in Central Queensland were the least concerned about climate change (13 per cent extremely concerned, versus 22 per cent in the South East), and the most pessimistic about the opportunities created by renewables.

Methodology

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between 26 August and 6 September 2023, with the sample of N = 2,012 Australian citizens in Queensland aged 18 and older who were enrolled to vote. All respondents were recruited over online panel to fill quotas based on age, gender, location (South East Queensland, Central Queensland and Far North Queensland, shown in figure 1), 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 96 per cent, providing an effective sample size of 1938.

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 ±2.2 per cent. Results based on subsets of the data, such as region or age, will have larger margins of error and should be interpreted conservatively.

Detailed findings and question wording are contained in the following sections. These include figures and tables.
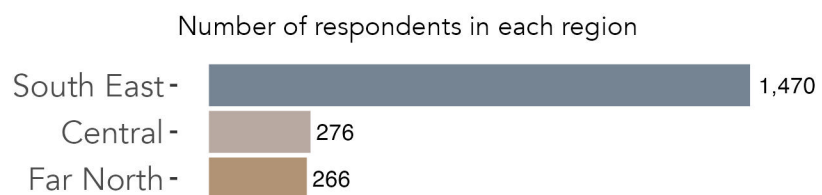
Queensland regions

Figure 1: Regions of Queensland used for sampling and analysis. The plot below the map shows the sample collected in each of these regions.

Key findings

Concern about climate change

Queenslanders are worried about climate change. Just over half (59 per cent) report being concerned, with 20 per cent extremely concerned and another 49 per cent rate themselves as somewhat concerned (2 or 3 on a 7-point scale). Just 22 per cent rated themselves as not being particularly concerned, with only eight per cent saying they were not concerned at all.

Those in South East Queensland are more likely to rate themselves as extremely concerned (22 per cent), versus the North of the state (19 per cent) with those in Central Queensland the least likely to do so (13 per cent). Those in Central Queensland were more likely to say they were uncertain about how concerned they were (25 per cent) while those in the Centre and the North had similar rates of voters saying they were not concerned at all (10 and 11 per cent respectively, versus seven per cent in the South East).

Queenslanders who work in Retail and hospitality, and White collar and professional services were more likely to report being extremely concerned about climate change, with 27 and 22 per cent of voters employed in these industries providing this response. Conversely, those in Blue collar industries (mining, manufacturing, construction, etc; it should be noted that not all of these will necessarily have blue collar jobs themselves though) were the least likely, at 14 per cent. The reverse was also true. Those in Retail and hospitality had the lowest share saying they were not at all concerned about climate change (three per cent), followed by those in White collar and professional services (five per cent), while Blue collar industries had the highest (12 per cent).

Women, voters aged 18-34 and those with a university degree are the most likely to say they were extremely concerned (with 24, 25 and 24 per cent of these groups). Those working part time and who do not own their own homes tend to also be more concerned (likely related to age, with these tending to be younger groups). Those aged 65 and older were the most likely to say they were not at all concerned, although even among these older voters the rate was just 14 per cent, and was similar to the share who said they were extremely concerned (at 16 per cent).

Renewable electricity

Women, younger voters and those with a university degree were all more likely to agree that using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms, that renewable electricity can help lower household and business bills, that it could help make Queensland energy independent, and that backed by storage, it can reliably meet Queensland's energy needs.

Across the state, most Queenslanders agree that renewable electricity can help lower household and business bills, because it is the most affordable type of energy available (61 per cent), this is particularly high in the North (68 per cent) and a little lower in Central Queensland (51 per cent). Just 26 per cent disagreed. Even among Blue collar workers a majority agreed (59 per cent). Seventy one per cent agreed using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms, whole just 19 per cent disagreed. Further, 69 per cent agreed renewable electricity generated in Queensland can help make the state more independent of foreign corporations and markets, and 63 per cent agreed renewable electricity backed by storage can reliably meet Queensland's energy needs as we continue to add more of it to the grid. Even 62 per cent of those working in Blue collar industries agreed with this statement.

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The Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan

Two thirds of Queenslanders agree that moving the state to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea. Sixty per cent agree that using more renewable electricity will help strengthen Queensland's existing industries, as well as grow new industries in regions, by providing them with afford-able and abundant energy. The same number also agree that using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households, such as more affordable electricity. Additionally, 56 per cent agreed that they were confident that Queensland regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities created by re-placing coal and gas with renewable electricity. About half (52 per cent) believe the state can successfully source the majority of its electricity from renewables, backed by storage like batteries and pumped hydro, within the next decade.

Agreement with these propositions was generally higher in South East Queeland and the state's North, and lower in Central Queensland. For instance, 69 and 66 per cent of voters in the South East and North agreed or strongly agreed, respectively, that moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland. Conversely, 55 per cent in Central Queensland agree that a move to renewables is a good idea. Less than half of those in Central Queensland (47 per cent) were confident that regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities created by replacing coal and gas with renewable electricity.

Related to this, women, young voters and the university educated were all more likely to agree that moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland, that using more renewable electricity will strengthen Queensland's existing industries and grow new industries in the regions (with higher income voters also positive about this), that using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households, that the regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities created by replacing coal and gas with renewable electricity, and that the state can successfully source the majority of its electricity from renewables (backed by storage) within the next decade (except women; this was one issue men were more positive about).

Just 26 per cent of Queensland voters believe the state government is doing enough to address the effects of climate change on the Barrier Reef. Fifty four per cent disagree or strongly disagree. Those in South East Queensland were the least likely to agree (25 per cent). Despite this, most Queenslanders were optimistic about the potential to save the Reef. Seventy seven per cent agreed or strongly agreed that it is not too late to do something to protect the Reef. Just 13 per cent disagreed. There were similar rates of agreement across the different regions of Queensland, with 76-77 per cent in all three regions agreeing that it is not too late (although those in South East Queensland were more likely to strongly agree).

Women and voters aged 18-34 were less likely to agree that the state government was doing enough to protect the Reef (23 and 20 per cent respectively, compared with 31 per cent for men and 33 per cent for those aged 65 and older). However, they were also more likely to agree that it was not too late to do something to protect the Reef (with 80 per cent of women and 79 per cent of those aged 18-34 agreeing or strongly agreeing).

Preferred future energy mix

Large scale solar is the preferred energy source for most Queenslanders, with 38 per cent ranking it first and 29 per cent second out of five possible energy sources as part of the State's future energy mix. Just four per cent ranked it last. Rooftop solar is the next most popular, ranked first by 23 per cent of voters, second by 31 per cent, and fifth by just five per cent. Nuclear is the third most likely to be ranked 1 (by 22 per cent of voters), but also the most likely to be ranked last of these five energy sources (by 51 per cent). Wind was fourth most popular, ranked first by 10 per cent and second by 20 per cent, and fifth by 15 per cent. Gas was ranked last of the five, ranked first by just six per cent, second by 14 per cent, and last by 25 per cent.

Rooftop solar in particular, is popular in Central Queensland (ranked first by 28 per cent in that part of the state), but large scale solar is less popular in that part of the state (ranked first by 29 per cent, compared

with 40 per cent in the South East and 39 per cent in the North). Nuclear is popular in Central Queensland (ranked first by 27 per cent), with those working in Blue collar industries (29 per cent of whom rank it first), and voters aged 65 and older (40 per cent).

Concern about climate change

Question text

How concerned are you about the impact of climate change on our wellbeing now and into the future?

Where 1 = Extremely concerned, 4 = Uncertain and 7 = Not concerned at all.

1. Extremely concerned
2.
3.
4. Uncertain
5.
6.
7. Not concerned at all

How concerned are you about the impact of climate change on our wellbeing now and into the future?

Figure 2: Share of Queenslanders concerned about the impact of climate change on our wellbeing now and into the future, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 1: Share of Queenslanders concerned about the impact of climate change on our wellbeing now and into the future, by region and industry or sector of employment

	1 - Extremely concerned	2	3	4 - Uncertain	5	6	7 - Not concerned at all
All Queenslanders	20	19	20	19	7	7	8
Region							
South East	22	20	19	18	8	7	7
Central	13	16	24	25	6	7	10
Far North	19	16	22	16	8	7	11
Industry/sector							
White collar and professional	22	21	21	17	7	6	5
Blue collar	14	18	22	21	7	7	12
Retail and hospitality	27	16	20	20	7	7	3
Other industry/sector	18	19	20	24	4	6	9
Not in the workforce	19	18	18	19	9	8	10

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How concerned are you about the impact of climate change on our wellbeing now and into the future?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Queenslanders	20	19	20	19	7	7	8

Gender

Women	24	21	19	19	6	5	6
Men	15	17	21	19	9	9	10

Age

Aged 18-34	25	20	22	20	5	5	
35-49	19	20	19	20	7	6	8
50-64	20	19	21	18	7	7	8
65 and older	16	15	17	18	11	10	14

Education

Less than year 12	15	18	21	23	7	9	8
Year 12 or equivalent	19	20	18	23	7	6	7
TAFE, trade or vocational	20	18	19	18	9	7	9
University degree	24	21	22	13	6	6	6

Household income (weekly)

Prefer not to say	19	20	18	25	4	4	10
Less than $1,000 per week	24	16	18	17	8	10	8
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	19	20	21	18	8	7	7
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	17	18	20	20	9	7	9
$3,000 or more per week	20	20	21	18	8	6	7

Home ownership

Owned outright	17	18	19	17	10	7	12
Owned with a mortgage	19	20	22	20	6	8	6
Does not own	24	19	19	20	6	6	6

Employment

Working full time	17	22	22	19	7	6	7
Working part time	27	16	20	19	5	7	6
Not working, including retired	19	18	18	19	9	8	10

Legend:
- 1 - Extremely concerned
- 2
- 3
- 4 - Uncertain
- 5
- 6
- 7 - Not concerned at all

Figure 3: Share of Queenslanders concerned about the impact of climate change on our wellbeing now and into the future, by individual characteristics.

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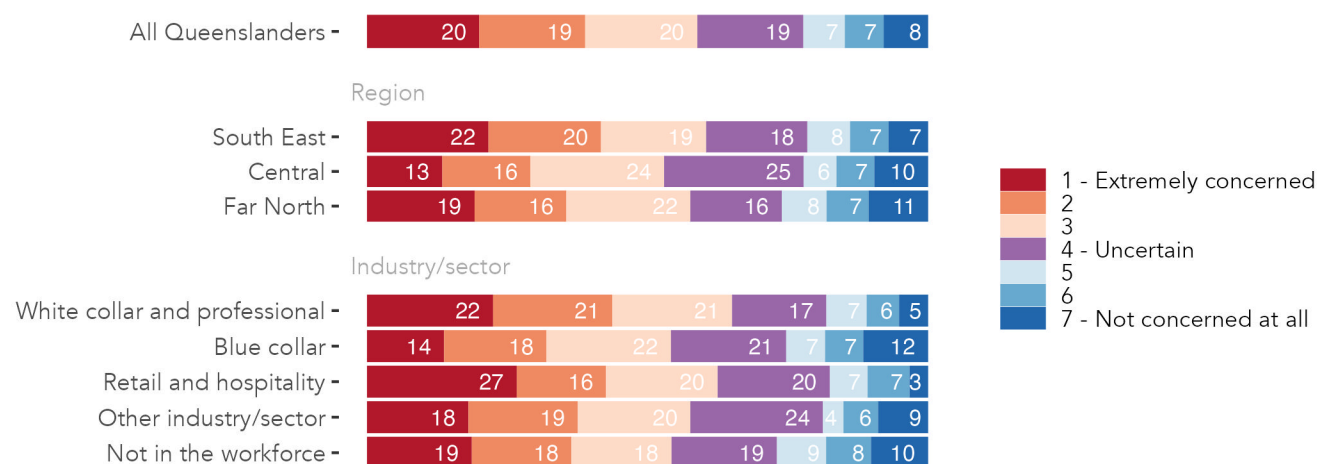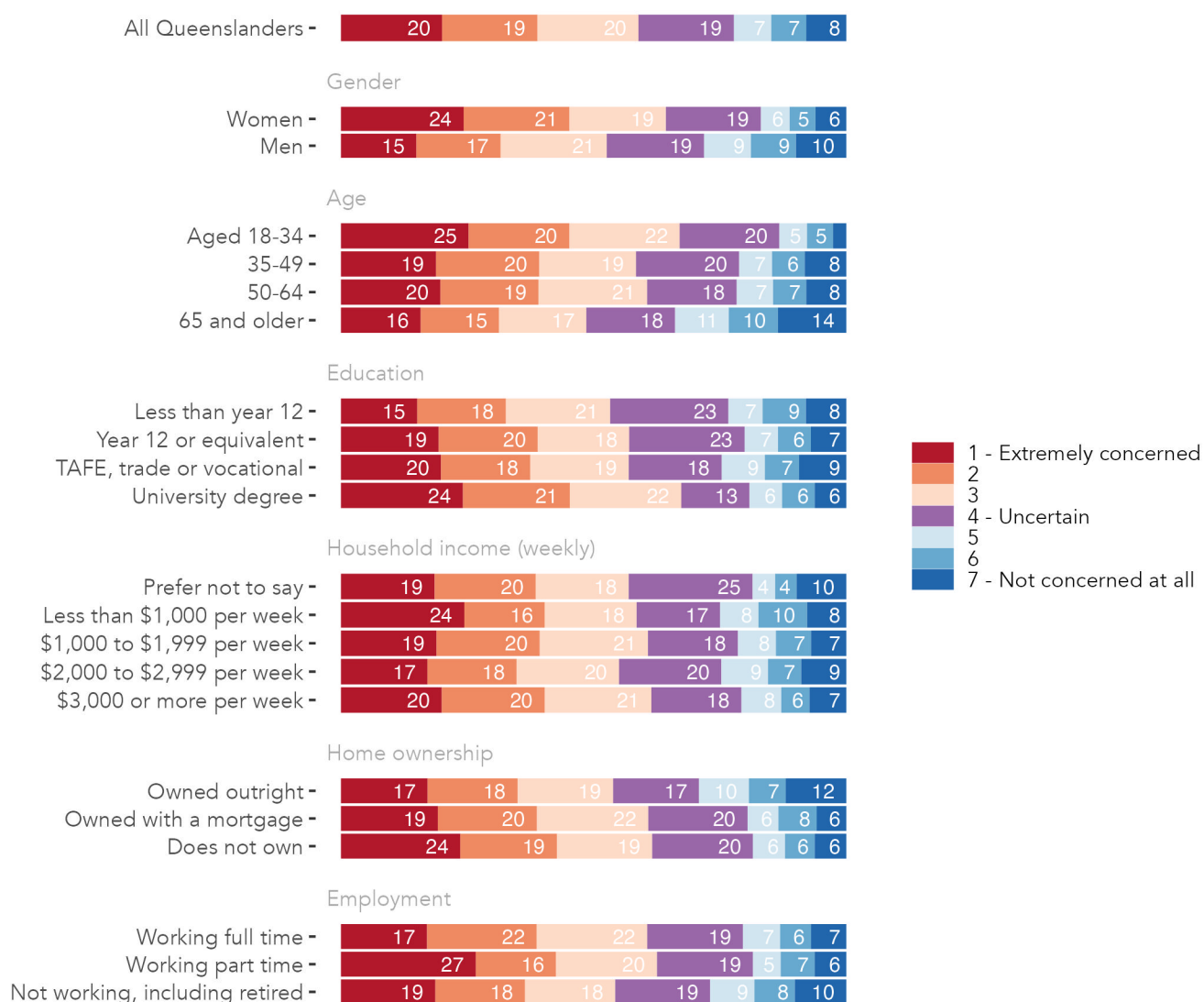Table 2: Share of Queenslanders concerned about the impact of climate change on our well-being now and into the future, by individual characteristics.

	1 - Extremely concerned	2	3	4 - Uncertain	5	6	7 - Not concerned at all
All Queenslanders	20	19	20	19	7	7	8
Gender							
Women	24	21	19	19	6	5	6
Men	15	17	21	19	9	9	10
Age							
Aged 18-34	25	20	22	20	5	5	3
35-49	19	20	19	20	7	6	8
50-64	20	19	21	18	7	7	8
65 and older	16	15	17	18	11	10	14
Education							
Less than year 12	15	18	21	23	7	9	8
Year 12 or equivalent	19	20	18	23	7	6	7
TAFE, trade or vocational	20	18	19	18	9	7	9
University degree	24	21	22	13	6	6	6
Household income (weekly)							
Prefer not to say	19	20	18	25	4	4	10
Less than $1,000 per week	24	16	18	17	8	10	8
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	19	20	21	18	8	7	7
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	17	18	20	20	9	7	9
$3,000 or more per week	20	20	21	18	8	6	7
Home ownership							
Does not own	24	19	19	20	6	6	6
Owned with a mortgage	19	20	22	20	6	8	6
Owned outright	17	18	19	17	10	7	12
Employment							
Working full time	17	22	22	19	7	6	7
Working part time	27	16	20	19	5	7	6
Not working, including retired	19	18	18	19	9	8	10

Renewable electricity

Question text

Renewable electricity - powered by sources like solar and wind - is rapidly growing as a source of energy in Queensland's grid. Almost a quarter of the electricity we now use in the state comes from renewable sources; almost three times as much as a decade ago.

Please indicate your response to the following statements about renewable electricity.

A. Renewable electricity can help lower bills for households and businesses because it is the most affordable type of energy available
B. Renewable electricity generated in Queensland can help make us more independent of foreign corporations and markets
C. Using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms

D. Renewable electricity backed by storage can reliably meet Queensland's energy needs as we continue to add more of it to the grid

Response options:

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Not sure

Renewable electricity can help lower bills for households and businesses because it is the most affordable type of energy available

Renewable electricity can help lower bills for households and businesses because it is the most affordable type of energy available

Figure 4: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that renewable electricity can help lower bills for households and businesses because it is the most affordable type of energy available, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 3: Renewable electricity can help lower bills for households and businesses because it is the most affordable type of energy available

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	23	38	16	10	13
Region					
South East	24	37	15	10	13
Central	15	36	20	13	16
Far North	27	41	13	11	8
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	27	40	14	7	12
Blue collar	21	38	19	11	10
Retail and hospitality	25	44	10	8	13
Other industry/sector	23	40	11	10	17
Not in the workforce	20	33	19	14	14

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Renewable electricity can help lower bills for households and businesses because it is the most affordable type of energy available

Figure 5: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that renewable electricity can help lower bills for households and businesses because it is the most affordable type of energy available, by climate concern.

Table 4: Renewable electricity can help lower bills for households and businesses because it is the most affordable type of energy available

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	23	38	16	10	13
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	39	39	8	2	12
Climate Uncertain	14	43	20	8	15
Climate Unconcerned	10	19	23	40	8

Renewable electricity can help lower bills for households and businesses because it is the most affordable type of energy available

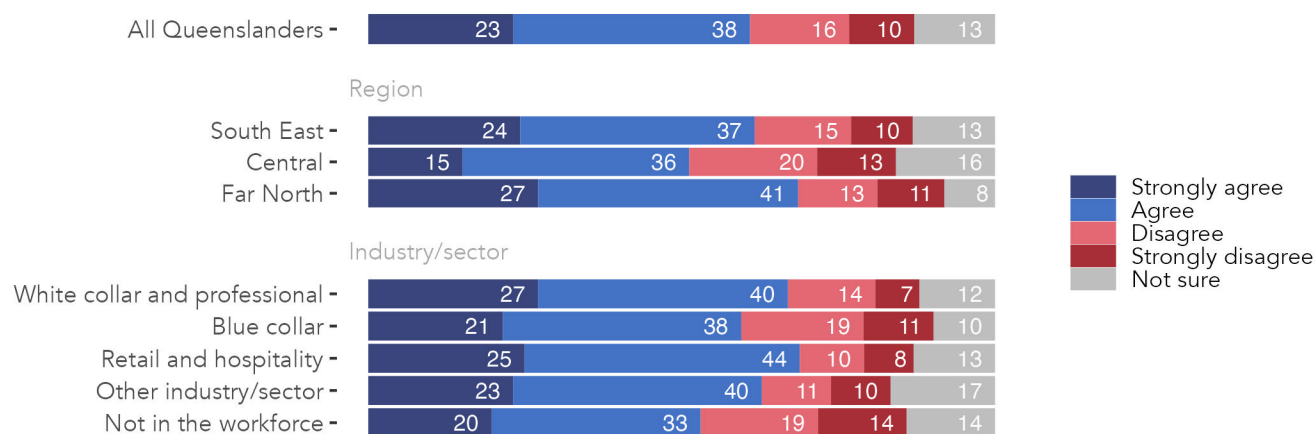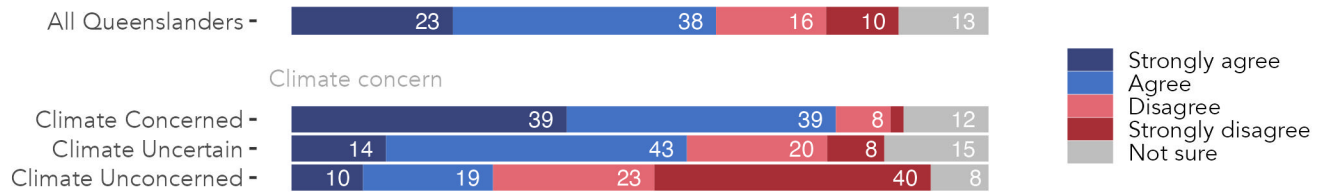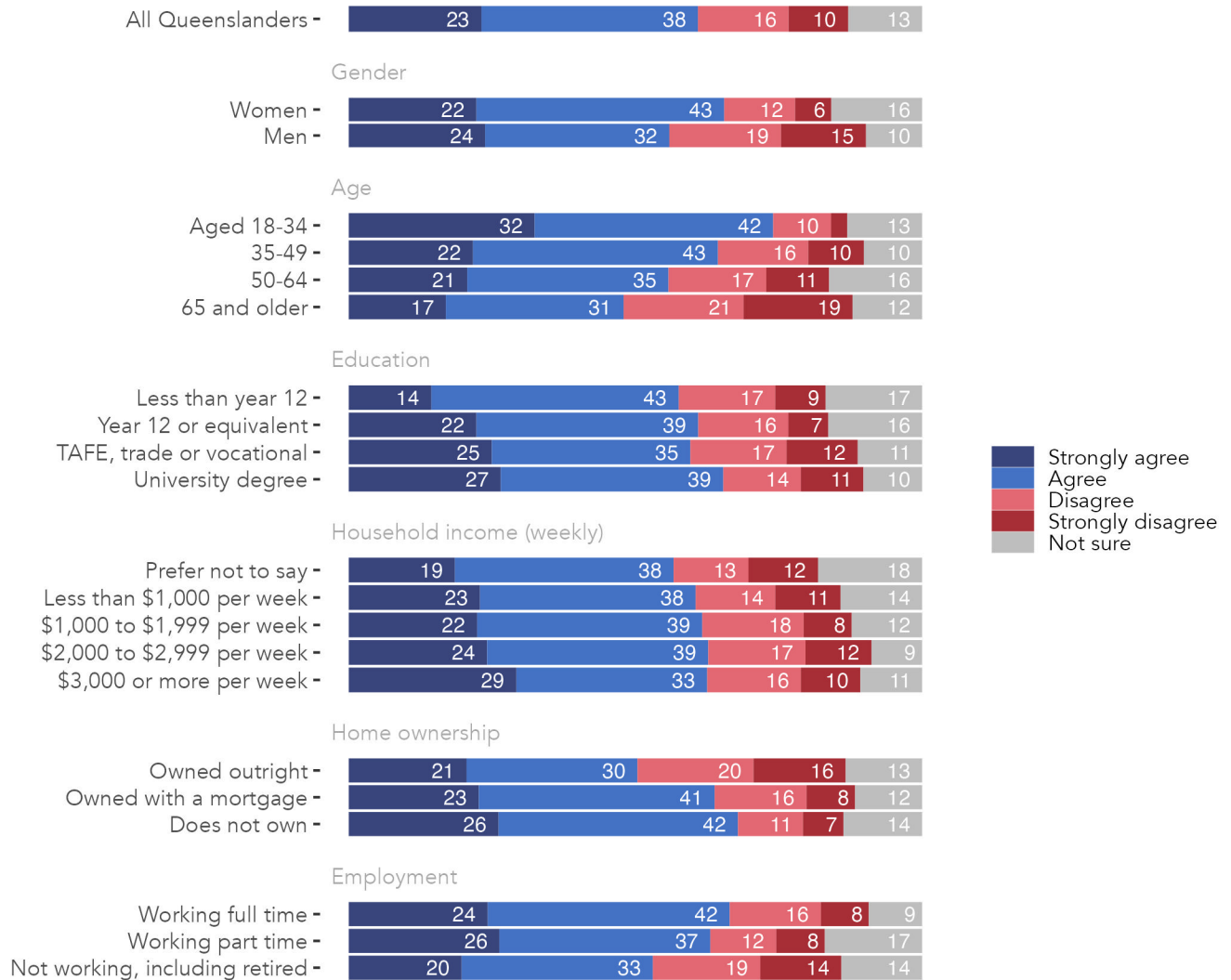|	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	23	38	16	10	13
Gender					
Women	22	43	12	6	16
Men	24	32	19	15	10
Age					
Aged 18-34	32	42	10		13
35-49	22	43	16	10	10
50-64	21	35	17	11	16
65 and older	17	31	21	19	12
Education					
Less than year 12	14	43	17	9	17
Year 12 or equivalent	22	39	16	7	16
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	35	17	12	11
University degree	27	39	14	11	10
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	19	38	13	12	18
Less than $1,000 per week	23	38	14	11	14
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	22	39	18	8	12
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	24	39	17	12	9
$3,000 or more per week	29	33	16	10	11
Home ownership					
Owned outright	21	30	20	16	13
Owned with a mortgage	23	41	16	8	12
Does not own	26	42	11	7	14
Employment					
Working full time	24	42	16	8	9
Working part time	26	37	12	8	17
Not working, including retired	20	33	19	14	14

Figure 6: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that renewable electricity can help lower bills for households and businesses because it is the most affordable type of energy available, by individual characteristics.

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Table 5: Renewable electricity can help lower bills for households and businesses because it is the most affordable type of energy available

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	23	38	16	10	13
Gender					
Women	22	43	12	6	16
Men	24	32	19	15	10
Age					
Aged 18-34	32	42	10	3	13
35-49	22	43	16	10	10
50-64	21	35	17	11	16
65 and older	17	31	21	19	12
Education					
Less than year 12	14	43	17	9	17
Year 12 or equivalent	22	39	16	7	16
TAFE, trade or vocational	25	35	17	12	11
University degree	27	39	14	11	10
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	19	38	13	12	18
Less than $1,000 per week	23	38	14	11	14
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	22	39	18	8	12
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	24	39	17	12	9
$3,000 or more per week	29	33	16	10	11
Home ownership					
Does not own	26	42	11	7	14
Owned with a mortgage	23	41	16	8	12
Owned outright	21	30	20	16	13
Employment					
Working full time	24	42	16	8	9
Working part time	26	37	12	8	17
Not working, including retired	20	33	19	14	14

Renewable electricity generated in Queensland can help make us more independent of foreign corporations and markets

Renewable electricity generated in Queensland can help make us more independent of foreign corporations and markets
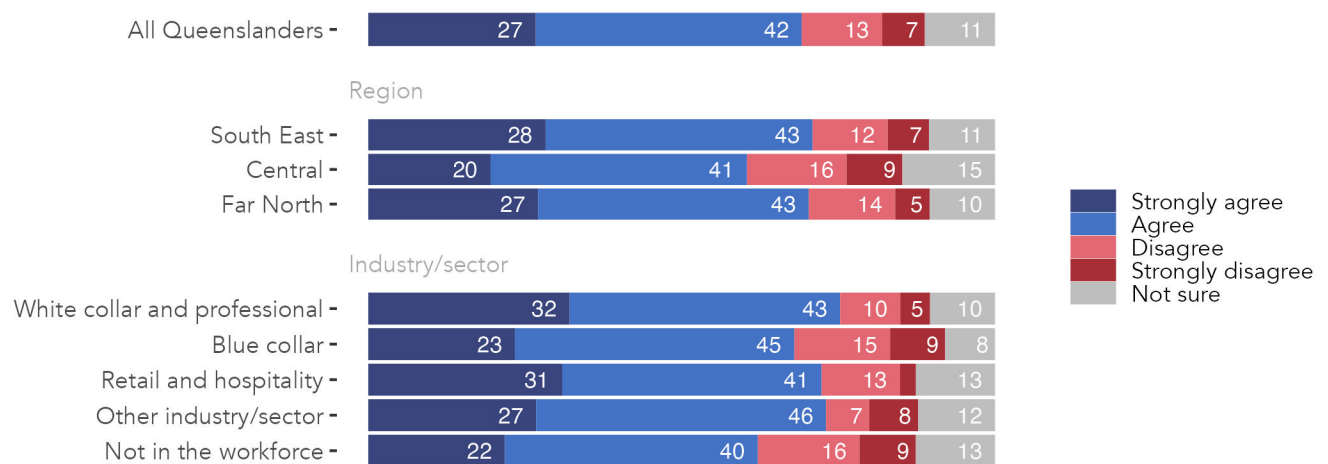
Figure 7: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Renewable electricity generated in Queensland can help make us more independent of foreign corporations and markets, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 6: Renewable electricity generated in Queensland can help make us more independent of foreign corporations and markets

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	27	42	13	7	11
Region					
South East	28	43	12	7	11
Central	20	41	16	9	15
Far North	27	43	14	5	10
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	32	43	10	5	10
Blue collar	23	45	15	9	8
Retail and hospitality	31	41	13	3	13
Other industry/sector	27	46	7	8	12
Not in the workforce	22	40	16	9	13

Renewable electricity generated in Queensland can help make us more independent of foreign corporations and markets
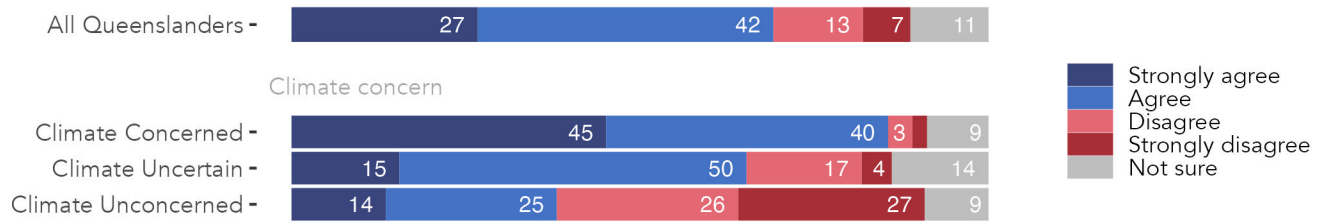
Figure 8: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Renewable electricity generated in Queensland can help make us more independent of foreign corporations and markets, by climate concern.

Table 7: Renewable electricity generated in Queensland can help make us more independent of foreign corporations and markets

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	27	42	13	7	11
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	45	40	3	2	9
Climate Uncertain	15	50	17	4	14
Climate Unconcerned	14	25	26	27	9

Renewable electricity generated in Queensland can help make us more independent of foreign corporations and markets

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	27	42	13	7	11

Gender

Women	25	47	9	5	14
Men	28	38	17	9	8

Age

Aged 18-34	35	46	6		12
35-49	26	43	13	7	11
50-64	26	43	13	7	11
65 and older	19	38	20	12	11

Education

Less than year 12	20	44	11	6	19
Year 12 or equivalent	24	44	13	4	15
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	41	15	9	9
University degree	33	43	11	6	7

Household income (weekly)

Prefer not to say	20	38	15	10	17
Less than $1,000 per week	24	44	12	7	12
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	29	43	12	5	11
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	27	45	14	7	7
$3,000 or more per week	33	41	13	7	6

Home ownership

Owned outright	22	39	17	10	11
Owned with a mortgage	28	45	12	5	10
Does not own	30	42	10	5	13

Employment

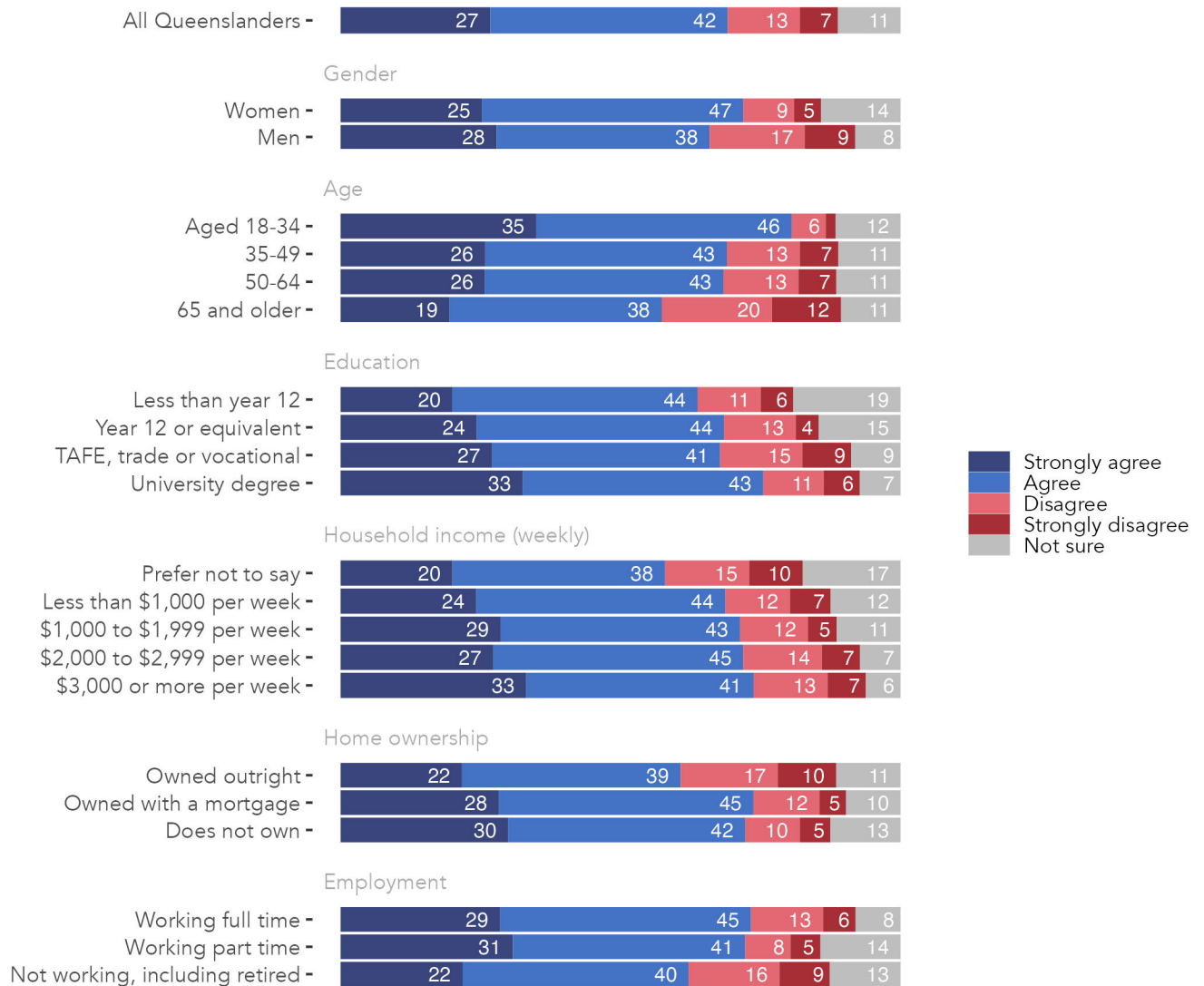|					
Working full time	29	45	13	6	8
Working part time	31	41	8	5	14
Not working, including retired	22	40	16	9	13

Figure 9: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Renewable electricity generated in Queensland can help make us more independent of foreign corporations and markets, by individual characteristics.

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Table 8: Renewable electricity generated in Queensland can help make us more independent of foreign corporations and markets

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	27	42	13	7	11
Gender					
Women	25	47	9	5	14
Men	28	38	17	9	8
Age					
Aged 18-34	35	46	6	2	12
35-49	26	43	13	7	11
50-64	26	43	13	7	11
65 and older	19	38	20	12	11
Education					
Less than year 12	20	44	11	6	19
Year 12 or equivalent	24	44	13	4	15
TAFE, trade or vocational	27	41	15	9	9
University degree	33	43	11	6	7
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	20	38	15	10	17
Less than $1,000 per week	24	44	12	7	12
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	29	43	12	5	11
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	27	45	14	7	7
$3,000 or more per week	33	41	13	7	6
Home ownership					
Does not own	30	42	10	5	13
Owned with a mortgage	28	45	12	5	10
Owned outright	22	39	17	10	11
Employment					
Working full time	29	45	13	6	8
Working part time	31	41	8	5	14
Not working, including retired	22	40	16	9	13

Using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms

Using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms

Figure 10: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 9: Using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	34	37	12	7	9
Region					
South East	37	37	11	6	9
Central	22	42	14	11	12
Far North	35	35	14	8	8
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	41	37	8	6	9
Blue collar	31	38	15	10	7
Retail and hospitality	41	37	9	4	9
Other industry/sector	33	43	7	6	11
Not in the workforce	28	37	17	9	10

Using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms

Figure 11: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms, by climate concern.

Table 10: Using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	34	37	12	7	9
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	63	28	2	2	5
Climate Uncertain	18	53	14	2	13
Climate Unconcerned	10	13	32	36	9

Using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms
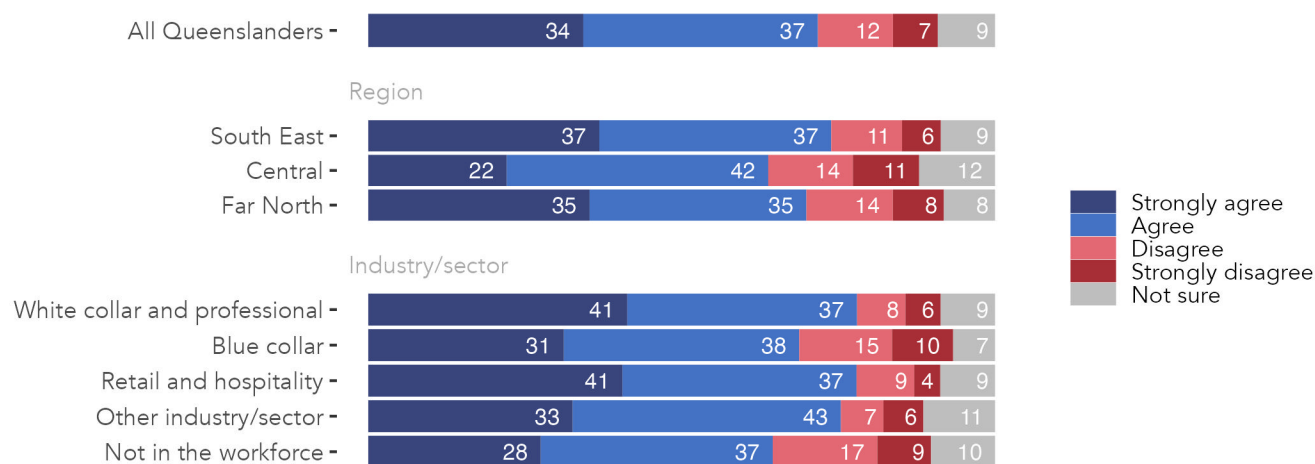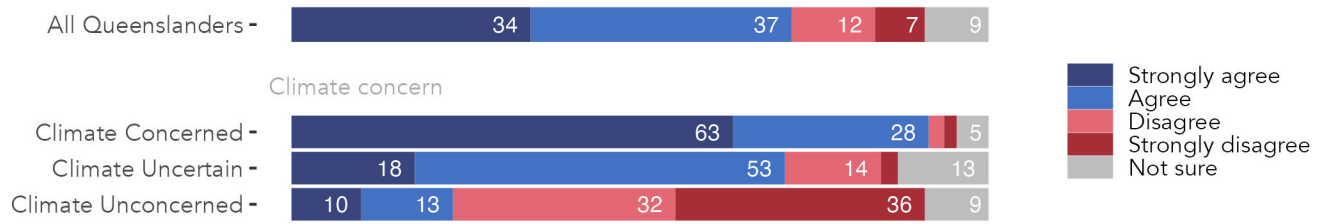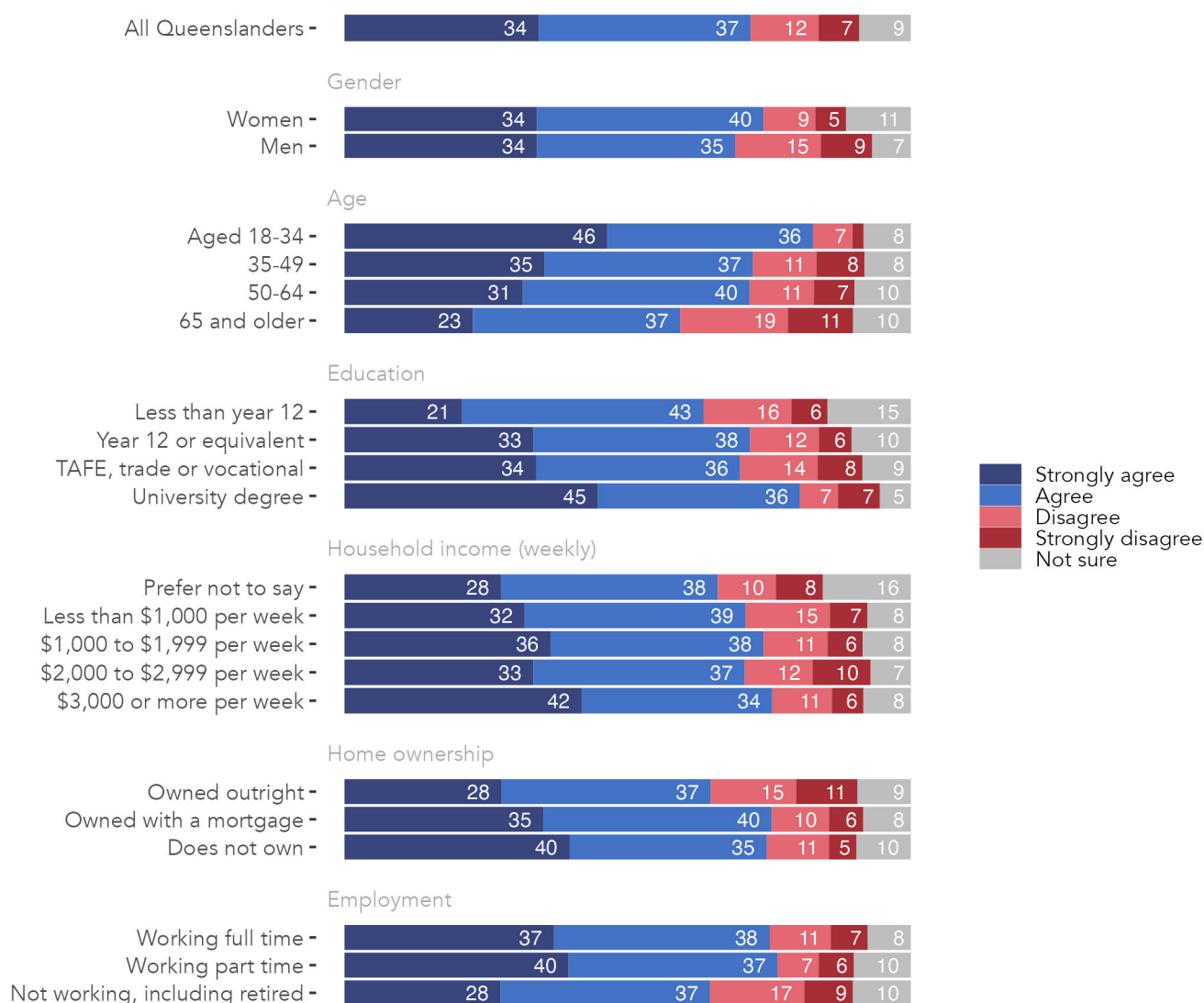

Figure 12: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms, by individual characteristics.

Table 11: Using more renewable energy and less fossil fuel is important for reducing climate harms

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	34	37	12	7	9
Gender					
Women	34	40	9	5	11
Men	34	35	15	9	7
Age					
Aged 18-34	46	36	7	2	8
35-49	35	37	11	8	8
50-64	31	40	11	7	10
65 and older	23	37	19	11	10
Education					
Less than year 12	21	43	16	6	15
Year 12 or equivalent	33	38	12	6	10
TAFE, trade or vocational	34	36	14	8	9
University degree	45	36	7	7	5
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	28	38	10	8	16
Less than $1,000 per week	32	39	15	7	8
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	36	38	11	6	8
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	33	37	12	10	7
$3,000 or more per week	42	34	11	6	8
Home ownership					
Does not own	40	35	11	5	10
Owned with a mortgage	35	40	10	6	8
Owned outright	28	37	15	11	9
Employment					
Working full time	37	38	11	7	8
Working part time	40	37	7	6	10
Not working, including retired	28	37	17	9	10

Renewable electricity backed by storage can reliably meet Queensland's energy needs as we continue to add more of it to the grid

Renewable electricity backed by storage can reliably meet Queensland's energy needs as we continue to add more of it to the grid
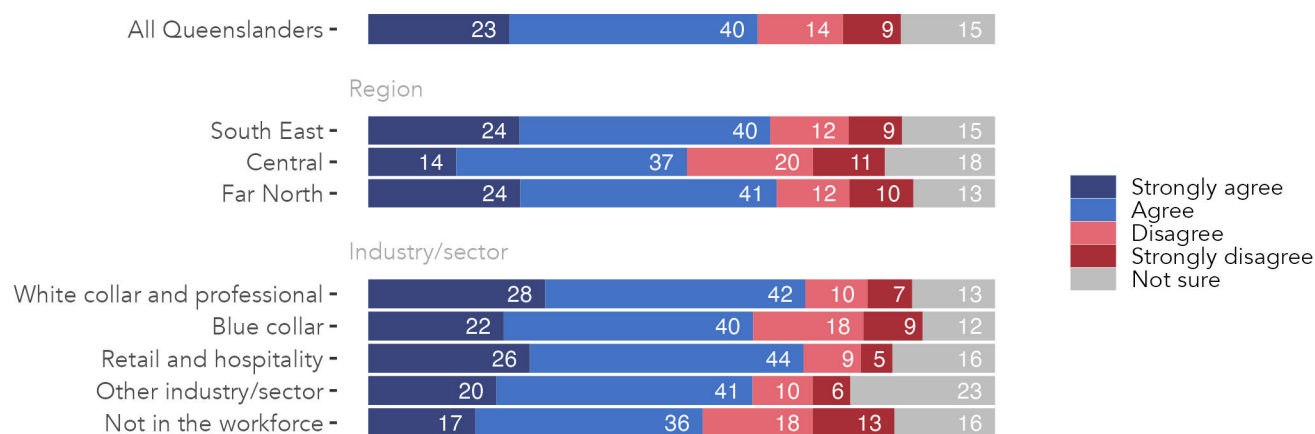
Figure 13: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Renewable electricity backed by storage can reliably meet Queensland's energy needs as we continue to add more of it to the grid, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 12: Renewable electricity backed by storage can reliably meet Queensland's energy needs as we continue to add more of it to the grid

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	23	40	14	9	15
Region					
South East	24	40	12	9	15
Central	14	37	20	11	18
Far North	24	41	12	10	13
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	28	42	10	7	13
Blue collar	22	40	18	9	12
Retail and hospitality	26	44	9	5	16
Other industry/sector	20	41	10	6	23
Not in the workforce	17	36	18	13	16

Renewable electricity backed by storage can reliably meet
Queensland's energy needs as we continue to add more of it
to the grid
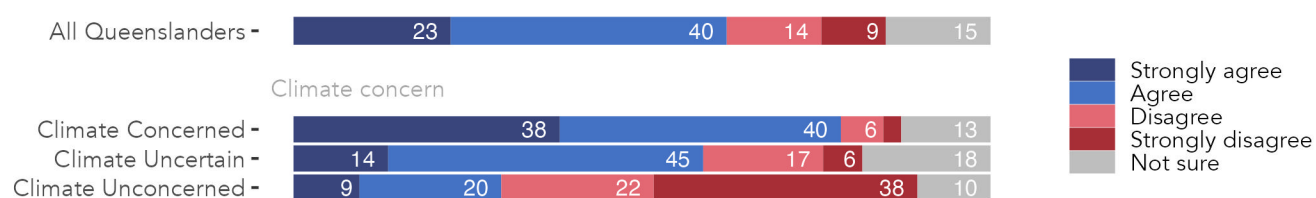
Figure 14: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Renewable electricity backed by storage can reliably meet Queensland's energy needs as we continue to add more of it to the grid, by climate concern.

Table 13: Renewable electricity backed by storage can reliably meet Queensland's energy needs as we continue to add more of it to the grid

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	23	40	14	9	15
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	38	40	6	3	13
Climate Uncertain	14	45	17	6	18
Climate Unconcerned	9	20	22	38	10

Renewable electricity backed by storage can reliably meet
Queensland's energy needs as we continue to add more of it
to the grid

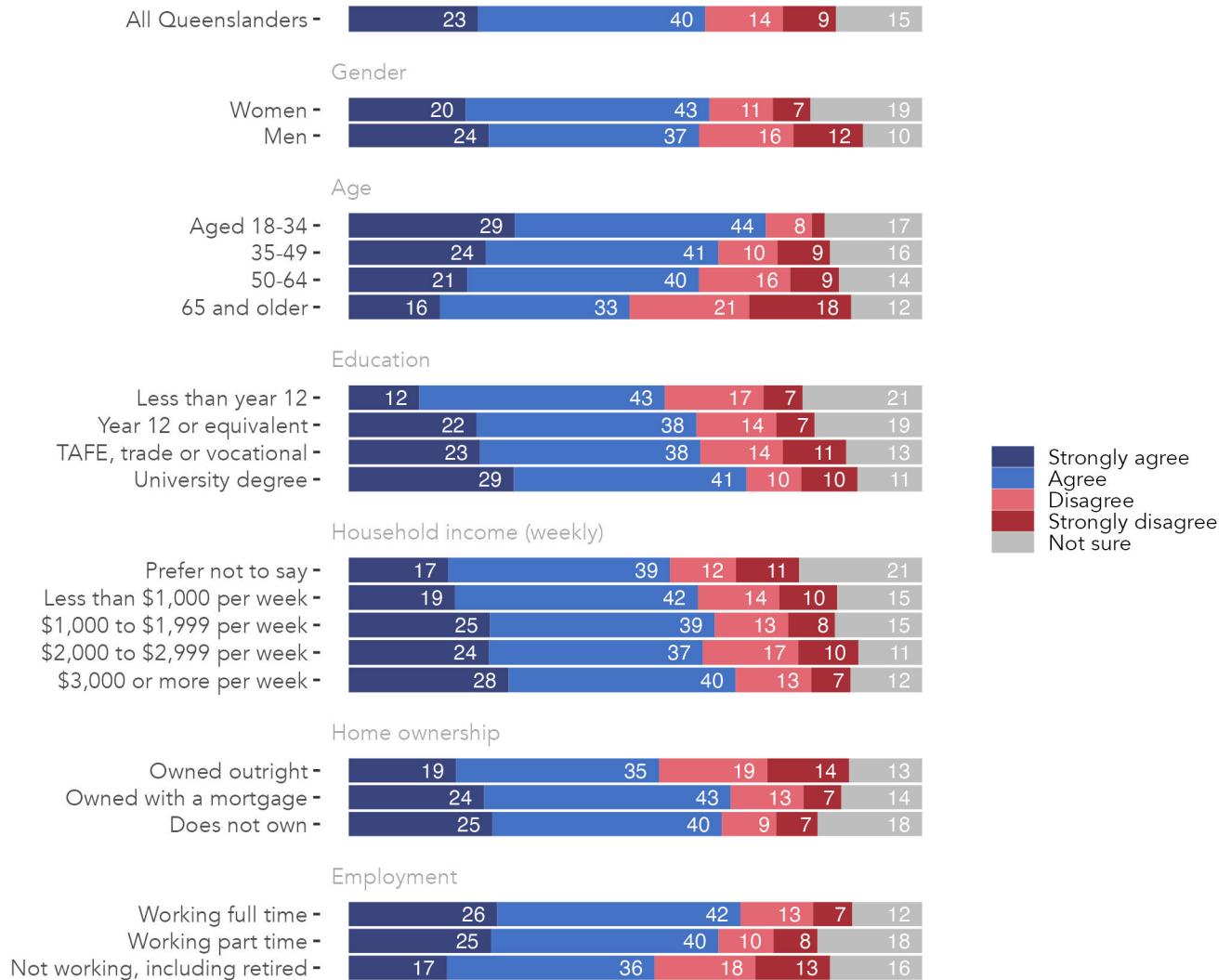|	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	23	40	14	9	15
Gender					
Women	20	43	11	7	19
Men	24	37	16	12	10
Age					
Aged 18-34	29	44	8		17
35-49	24	41	10	9	16
50-64	21	40	16	9	14
65 and older	16	33	21	18	12
Education					
Less than year 12	12	43	17	7	21
Year 12 or equivalent	22	38	14	7	19
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	38	14	11	13
University degree	29	41	10	10	11
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	17	39	12	11	21
Less than $1,000 per week	19	42	14	10	15
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	25	39	13	8	15
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	24	37	17	10	11
$3,000 or more per week	28	40	13	7	12
Home ownership					
Owned outright	19	35	19	14	13
Owned with a mortgage	24	43	13	7	14
Does not own	25	40	9	7	18
Employment					
Working full time	26	42	13	7	12
Working part time	25	40	10	8	18
Not working, including retired	17	36	18	13	16

Figure 15: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Renewable electricity backed by storage can reliably meet Queensland's energy needs as we continue to add more of it to the grid, by individual characteristics.

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Table 14: Renewable electricity backed by storage can reliably meet Queensland's energy needs as we continue to add more of it to the grid

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	23	40	14	9	15
Gender					
Women	20	43	11	7	19
Men	24	37	16	12	10
Age					
Aged 18-34	29	44	8	2	17
35-49	24	41	10	9	16
50-64	21	40	16	9	14
65 and older	16	33	21	18	12
Education					
Less than year 12	12	43	17	7	21
Year 12 or equivalent	22	38	14	7	19
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	38	14	11	13
University degree	29	41	10	10	11
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	17	39	12	11	21
Less than $1,000 per week	19	42	14	10	15
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	25	39	13	8	15
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	24	37	17	10	11
$3,000 or more per week	28	40	13	7	12
Home ownership					
Does not own	25	40	9	7	18
Owned with a mortgage	24	43	13	7	14
Owned outright	19	35	19	14	13
Employment					
Working full time	26	42	13	7	12
Working part time	25	40	10	8	18
Not working, including retired	17	36	18	13	16

The Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan

Question text

The Queensland Government has released an Energy and Jobs Plan which maps out a pathway for Queensland to use 80 percent renewable electricity by 2035, so the state no longer relies on coal-fired electricity.

Please indicate your response to the following statements about the Queensland Government's Energy and Jobs Plan.

  A. Moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland
  B. Queensland can successfully source the majority of our electricity from renewables, backed by storage like batteries and pumped hydro, within the next decade
  C. Using more renewable electricity will help strengthen Queensland's existing industries, as well as grow new industries in regions, by providing them with affordable and abundant energy
  D. Using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households such as more affordable electricity
  E. I am confident that Queensland regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities as we replace coal and gas with renewable electricity
  F. The Queensland government is doing enough to address the effects of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef
  G. It is not too late to do something to protect the Great Barrier Reef

Response options:

  1. Strongly agree
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Strongly disagree
  5. Not sure

Moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland

Moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland

Figure 16: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 15: Moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	27	40	11	10	13
Region					
South East	29	40	10	9	11
Central	19	36	15	13	17
Far North	24	42	11	10	13
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	33	43	8	6	10
Blue collar	23	40	14	13	10
Retail and hospitality	31	40	8	7	14
Other industry/sector	28	39	6	9	18
Not in the workforce	22	37	14	13	14

Moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland
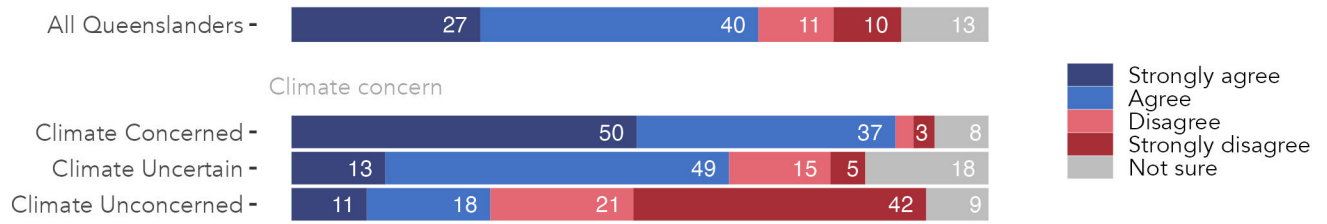
Figure 17: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland, by climate concern.

Table 16: Moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	27	40	11	10	13
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	50	37	3	3	8
Climate Uncertain	13	49	15	5	18
Climate Unconcerned	11	18	21	42	9

Moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland
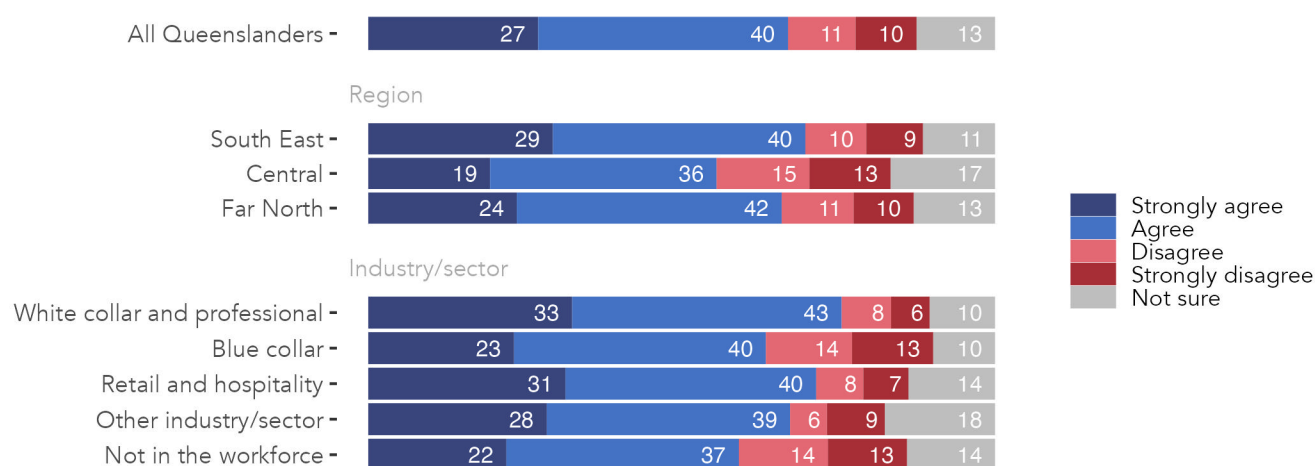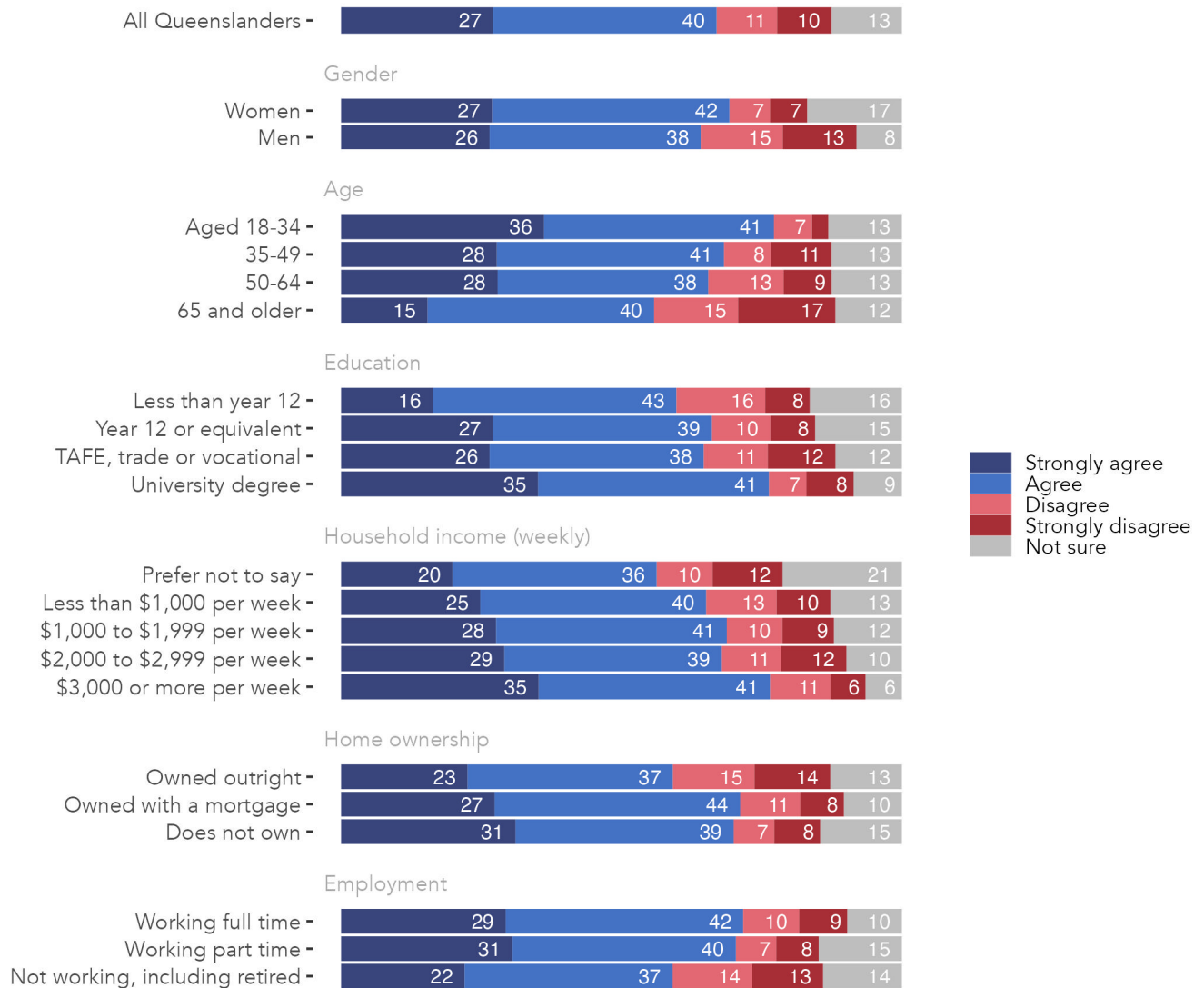

Figure 18: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland, by individual characteristics.

Table 17: Moving to an energy grid that is based on renewable electricity is a good idea for Queensland

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	27	40	11	10	13
Gender					
Women	27	42	7	7	17
Men	26	38	15	13	8
Age					
Aged 18-34	36	41	7	3	13
35-49	28	41	8	11	13
50-64	28	38	13	9	13
65 and older	15	40	15	17	12
Education					
Less than year 12	16	43	16	8	16
Year 12 or equivalent	27	39	10	8	15
TAFE, trade or vocational	26	38	11	12	12
University degree	35	41	7	8	9
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	20	36	10	12	21
Less than $1,000 per week	25	40	13	10	13
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	28	41	10	9	12
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	29	39	11	12	10
$3,000 or more per week	35	41	11	6	6
Home ownership					
Does not own	31	39	7	8	15
Owned with a mortgage	27	44	11	8	10
Owned outright	23	37	15	14	13
Employment					
Working full time	29	42	10	9	10
Working part time	31	40	7	8	15
Not working, including retired	22	37	14	13	14

Queensland can successfully source the majority of our electricity from renewables, backed by storage like batteries and pumped hydro, within the next decade

Queensland can successfully source the majority of our electricity from renewables, backed by storage like batteries and pumped hydro, within the next decade

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	17	35	16	11	20

Region

South East	19	36	14	11	20
Central	13	28	23	11	24
Far North	14	37	19	10	19

Industry/sector

White collar and professional	23	37	14	8	19
Blue collar	16	37	20	12	16
Retail and hospitality	18	40	16	6	20
Other industry/sector	15	36	10	12	27
Not in the workforce	14	32	19	14	22

Legend:
- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Not sure

Figure 19: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Queensland can successfully source the majority of our electricity from renewables, backed by storage like batteries and pumped hydro, within the next decade, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 18: Queensland can successfully source the majority of our electricity from renewables, backed by storage like batteries and pumped hydro, within the next decade

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	17	35	16	11	20
Region					
South East	19	36	14	11	20
Central	13	28	23	11	24
Far North	14	37	19	10	19
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	23	37	14	8	19
Blue collar	16	37	20	12	16
Retail and hospitality	18	40	16	6	20
Other industry/sector	15	36	10	12	27
Not in the workforce	14	32	19	14	22

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Queensland can successfully source the majority of our electricity from renewables, backed by storage like batteries and pumped hydro, within the next decade

Figure 20: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Queensland can successfully source the majority of our electricity from renewables, backed by storage like batteries and pumped hydro, within the next decade, by climate concern.

Table 19: Queensland can successfully source the majority of our electricity from renewables, backed by storage like batteries and pumped hydro, within the next decade

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	17	35	16	11	20
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	32	39	8	3	18
Climate Uncertain	9	38	21	7	25
Climate Unconcerned	6	18	24	41	11

Queensland can successfully source the majority of our electricity from renewables, backed by storage like batteries and pumped hydro, within the next decade
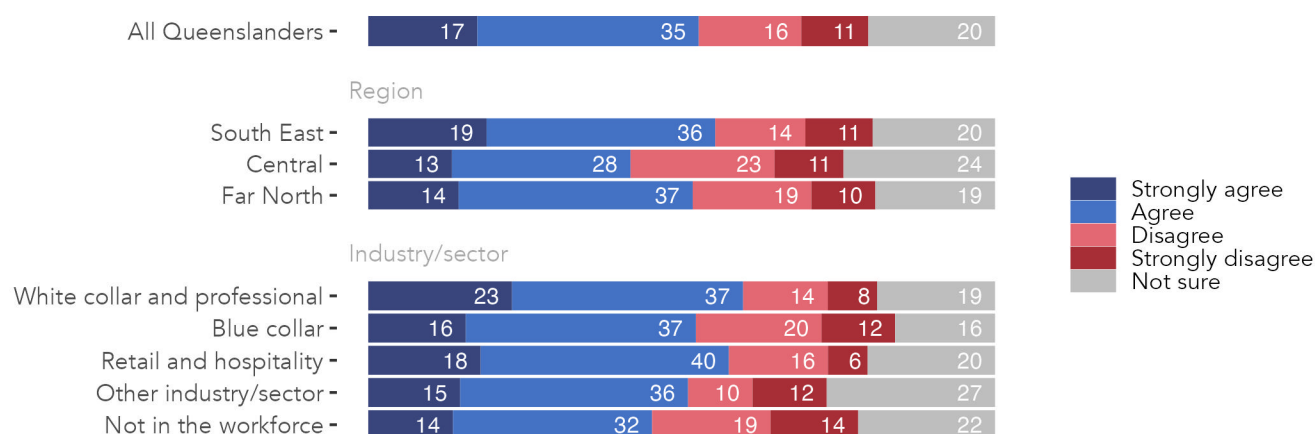
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	17	35	16	11	20
Gender					
Women	17	35	13	7	27
Men	18	35	20	14	13
Age					
Aged 18-34	22	39	13	4	22
35-49	18	38	15	10	19
50-64	18	32	17	12	22
65 and older	11	31	21	18	18
Education					
Less than year 12	11	35	17	12	26
Year 12 or equivalent	15	37	15	8	25
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	34	18	13	18
University degree	22	37	15	9	17
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	12	31	12	14	32
Less than $1,000 per week	16	37	18	9	20
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	19	36	17	10	18
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	19	36	17	12	16
$3,000 or more per week	21	35	18	9	17
Home ownership					
Owned outright	16	31	20	15	19
Owned with a mortgage	16	37	17	9	21
Does not own	20	37	13	9	21
Employment					
Working full time	19	40	16	9	16
Working part time	20	33	14	8	25
Not working, including retired	14	32	19	14	22

Figure 21: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Queensland can successfully source the majority of our electricity from renewables, backed by storage like batteries and pumped hydro, within the next decade, by individual characteristics.

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Table 20: Queensland can successfully source the majority of our electricity from renewables, backed by storage like batteries and pumped hydro, within the next decade
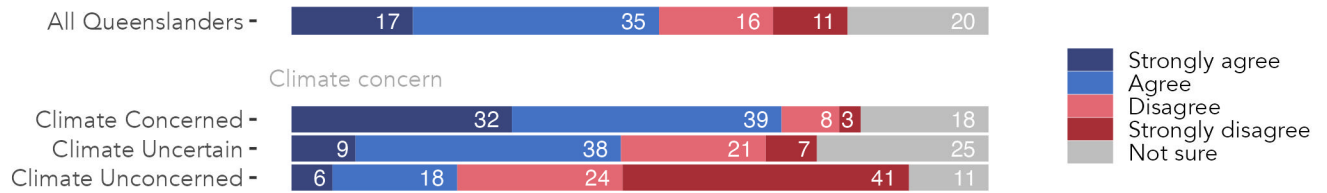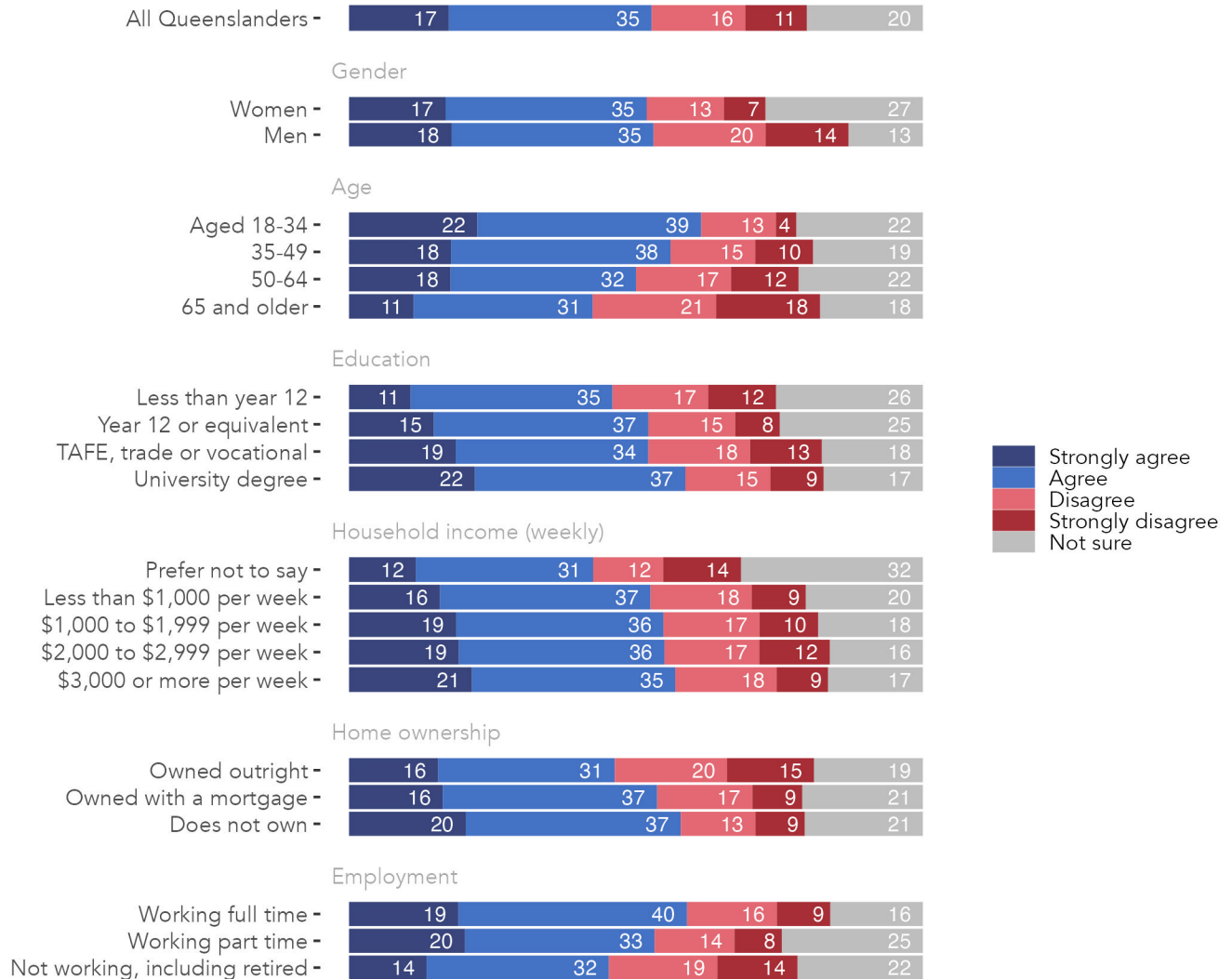
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	17	35	16	11	20
Gender					
Women	17	35	13	7	27
Men	18	35	20	14	13
Age					
Aged 18-34	22	39	13	4	22
35-49	18	38	15	10	19
50-64	18	32	17	12	22
65 and older	11	31	21	18	18
Education					
Less than year 12	11	35	17	12	26
Year 12 or equivalent	15	37	15	8	25
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	34	18	13	18
University degree	22	37	15	9	17
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	12	31	12	14	32
Less than $1,000 per week	16	37	18	9	20
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	19	36	17	10	18
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	19	36	17	12	16
$3,000 or more per week	21	35	18	9	17
Home ownership					
Does not own	20	37	13	9	21
Owned with a mortgage	16	37	17	9	21
Owned outright	16	31	20	15	19
Employment					
Working full time	19	40	16	9	16
Working part time	20	33	14	8	25
Not working, including retired	14	32	19	14	22

Using more renewable electricity will help strengthen Queensland's existing industries, as well as grow new industries in regions, by providing them with affordable and abundant energy

Using more renewable electricity will help strengthen Queensland's existing industries, as well as grow new industries in regions, by providing them with affordable and abundant energy

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	19	41	14	9	16
Region					
South East	21	42	13	9	15
Central	14	34	19	13	20
Far North	14	45	17	9	16
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	26	42	11	6	15
Blue collar	17	42	16	12	13
Retail and hospitality	16	46	13	8	17
Other industry/sector	20	39	12	9	21
Not in the workforce	15	39	17	12	17

Figure 22: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Using more renewable electricity will help strengthen Queensland's existing industries, as well as grow new industries in regions, by providing them with affordable and abundant energy, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 21: Using more renewable electricity will help strengthen Queensland's existing industries, as well as grow new industries in regions, by providing them with affordable and abundant energy

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	19	41	14	9	16
Region					
South East	21	42	13	9	15
Central	14	34	19	13	20
Far North	14	45	17	9	16
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	26	42	11	6	15
Blue collar	17	42	16	12	13
Retail and hospitality	16	46	13	8	17
Other industry/sector	20	39	12	9	21
Not in the workforce	15	39	17	12	17

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Using more renewable electricity will help strengthen
Queensland's existing industries, as well as grow new
industries in regions, by providing them with affordable and
abundant energy

Figure 23: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Using more renewable electricity will help
strengthen Queensland's existing industries, as well as grow new industries in regions, by providing them
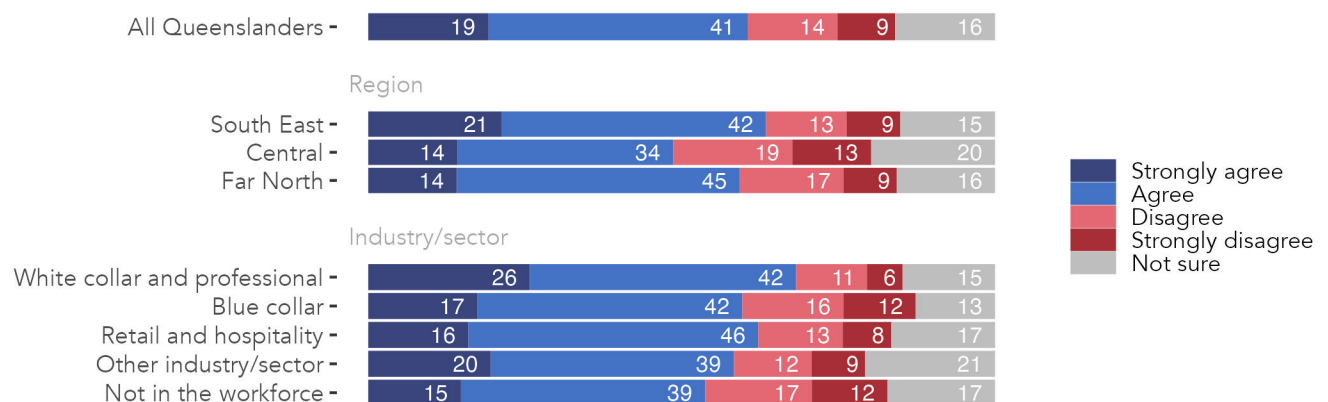with affordable and abundant energy, by climate concern.

Table 22: Using more renewable electricity will help strengthen Queensland's existing indus-
tries, as well as grow new industries in regions, by providing them with affordable and abun-
dant energy

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	19	41	14	9	16
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	36	45	4	2	13
Climate Uncertain	9	46	20	5	20
Climate Unconcerned	7	16	24	40	13

Using more renewable electricity will help strengthen
Queensland's existing industries, as well as grow new
industries in regions, by providing them with affordable and
abundant energy

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	19	41	14	9	16
Gender					
Women	19	45	10	6	20
Men	19	38	19	12	12
Age					
Aged 18-34	27	46	10		15
35-49	21	41	13	10	16
50-64	17	41	14	9	18
65 and older	10	38	21	15	15
Education					
Less than year 12	11	39	15	10	25
Year 12 or equivalent	17	44	14	7	18
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	42	15	10	14
University degree	27	39	12	8	13
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	12	36	13	12	27
Less than $1,000 per week	18	41	15	10	16
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	20	42	14	8	16
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	20	43	14	11	12
$3,000 or more per week	25	43	16	7	9
Home ownership					
Owned outright	16	35	17	14	17
Owned with a mortgage	19	45	14	7	15
Does not own	23	44	12	7	15
Employment					
Working full time	22	44	14	7	13
Working part time	21	41	11	8	18
Not working, including retired	15	39	17	12	17

Figure 24: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Using more renewable electricity will help strengthen Queensland's existing industries, as well as grow new industries in regions, by providing them with affordable and abundant energy, by individual characteristics.
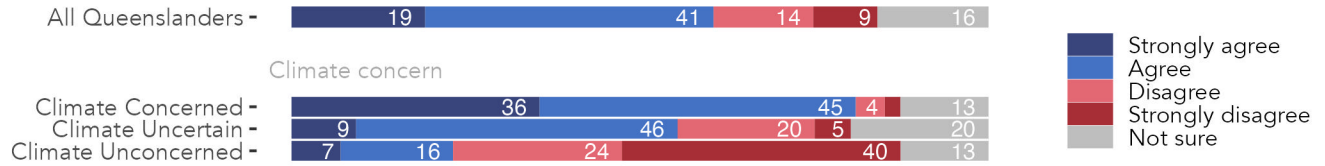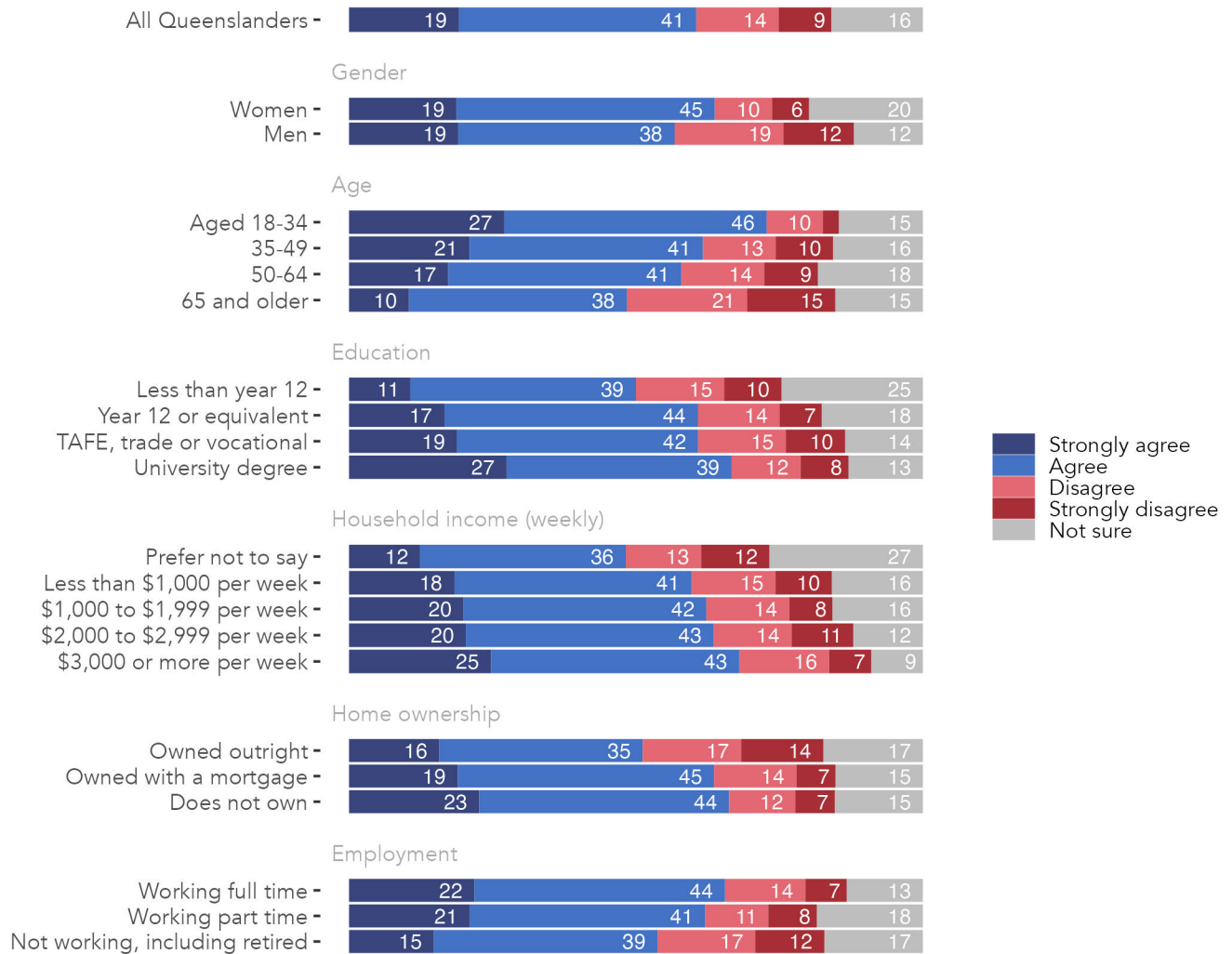
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Table 23: Using more renewable electricity will help strengthen Queensland's existing industries, as well as grow new industries in regions, by providing them with affordable and abundant energy

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	19	41	14	9	16
Gender					
Women	19	45	10	6	20
Men	19	38	19	12	12
Age					
Aged 18-34	27	46	10	3	15
35-49	21	41	13	10	16
50-64	17	41	14	9	18
65 and older	10	38	21	15	15
Education					
Less than year 12	11	39	15	10	25
Year 12 or equivalent	17	44	14	7	18
TAFE, trade or vocational	19	42	15	10	14
University degree	27	39	12	8	13
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	12	36	13	12	27
Less than $1,000 per week	18	41	15	10	16
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	20	42	14	8	16
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	20	43	14	11	12
$3,000 or more per week	25	43	16	7	9
Home ownership					
Does not own	23	44	12	7	15
Owned with a mortgage	19	45	14	7	15
Owned outright	16	35	17	14	17
Employment					
Working full time	22	44	14	7	13
Working part time	21	41	11	8	18
Not working, including retired	15	39	17	12	17

Using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households such as more affordable electricity

Using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households such as more affordable electricity

Figure 25: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households such as more affordable electricity, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 24: Using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households such as more affordable electricity

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	22	38	15	11	15
Region					
South East	24	38	14	11	14
Central	15	34	20	12	19
Far North	22	41	14	11	11
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	29	39	14	6	12
Blue collar	19	38	19	13	11
Retail and hospitality	21	44	9	11	15
Other industry/sector	20	39	11	13	17
Not in the workforce	18	34	17	14	18

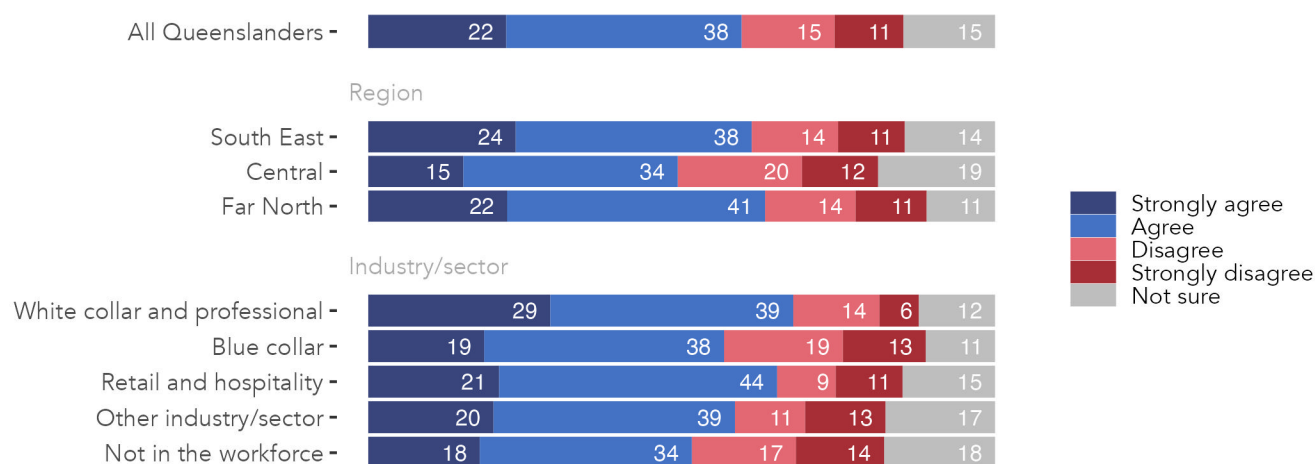Using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households such as more affordable electricity

Figure 26: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households such as more affordable electricity, by climate concern.

Table 25: Using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households such as more affordable electricity

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	22	38	15	11	15
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	40	39	6	3	13
Climate Uncertain	11	44	20	7	18
Climate Unconcerned	10	15	22	43	10

Using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households such as more affordable electricity

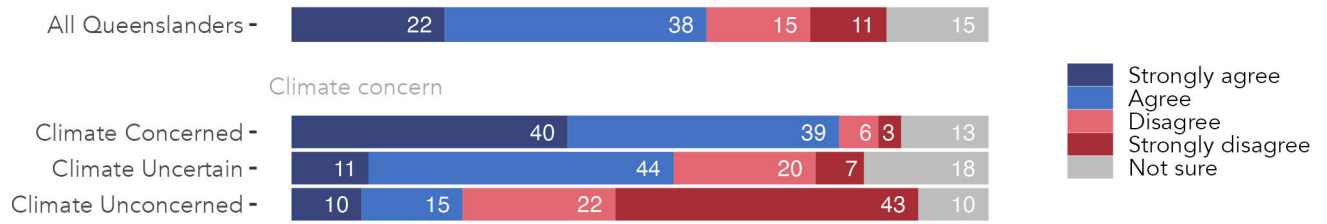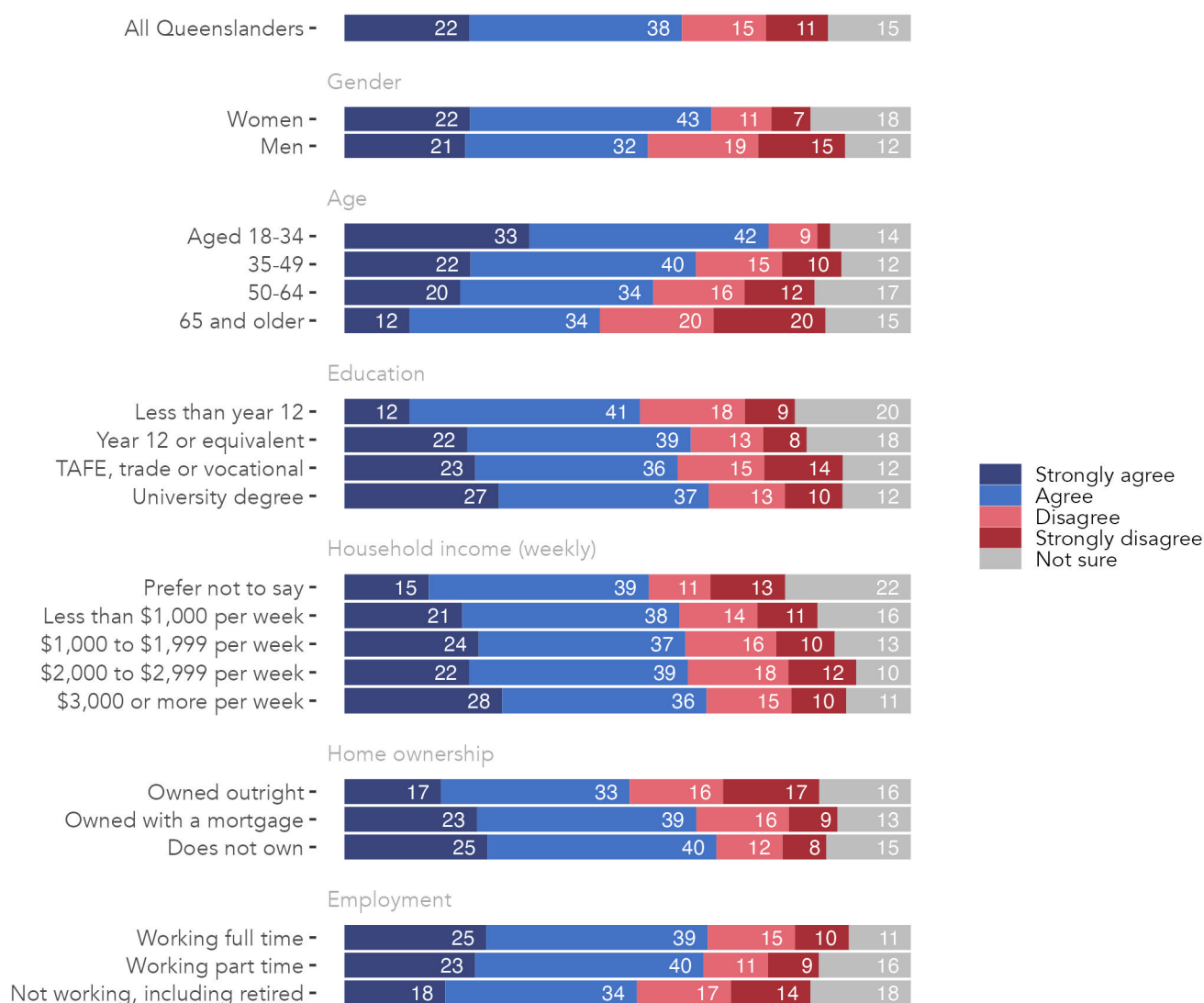|	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	22	38	15	11	15
Gender					
Women	22	43	11	7	18
Men	21	32	19	15	12
Age					
Aged 18-34	33	42	9		14
35-49	22	40	15	10	12
50-64	20	34	16	12	17
65 and older	12	34	20	20	15
Education					
Less than year 12	12	41	18	9	20
Year 12 or equivalent	22	39	13	8	18
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	36	15	14	12
University degree	27	37	13	10	12
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	15	39	11	13	22
Less than $1,000 per week	21	38	14	11	16
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	24	37	16	10	13
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	22	39	18	12	10
$3,000 or more per week	28	36	15	10	11
Home ownership					
Owned outright	17	33	16	17	16
Owned with a mortgage	23	39	16	9	13
Does not own	25	40	12	8	15
Employment					
Working full time	25	39	15	10	11
Working part time	23	40	11	9	16
Not working, including retired	18	34	17	14	18

Figure 27: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that Using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households such as more affordable electricity, by individual characteristics.

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Table 26: Using more renewable electricity will provide benefits to households such as more affordable electricity

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	22	38	15	11	15
Gender					
Women	22	43	11	7	18
Men	21	32	19	15	12
Age					
Aged 18-34	33	42	9	2	14
35-49	22	40	15	10	12
50-64	20	34	16	12	17
65 and older	12	34	20	20	15
Education					
Less than year 12	12	41	18	9	20
Year 12 or equivalent	22	39	13	8	18
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	36	15	14	12
University degree	27	37	13	10	12
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	15	39	11	13	22
Less than $1,000 per week	21	38	14	11	16
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	24	37	16	10	13
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	22	39	18	12	10
$3,000 or more per week	28	36	15	10	11
Home ownership					
Does not own	25	40	12	8	15
Owned with a mortgage	23	39	16	9	13
Owned outright	17	33	16	17	16
Employment					
Working full time	25	39	15	10	11
Working part time	23	40	11	9	16
Not working, including retired	18	34	17	14	18

I am confident that Queensland regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities as we replace coal and gas with renewable electricity

Figure 28: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that I am confident that Queensland regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities as we replace coal and gas with renewable electricity, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 27: I am confident that Queensland regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities as we replace coal and gas with renewable electricity

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	17	39	17	11	16
Region					
South East	19	40	15	10	16
Central	12	35	20	14	19
Far North	15	39	19	13	14
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	22	42	13	7	17
Blue collar	15	41	18	13	13
Retail and hospitality	19	46	12	8	15
Other industry/sector	18	37	15	8	21
Not in the workforce	14	34	21	14	16

I am confident that Queensland regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities as we replace coal and gas with renewable electricity
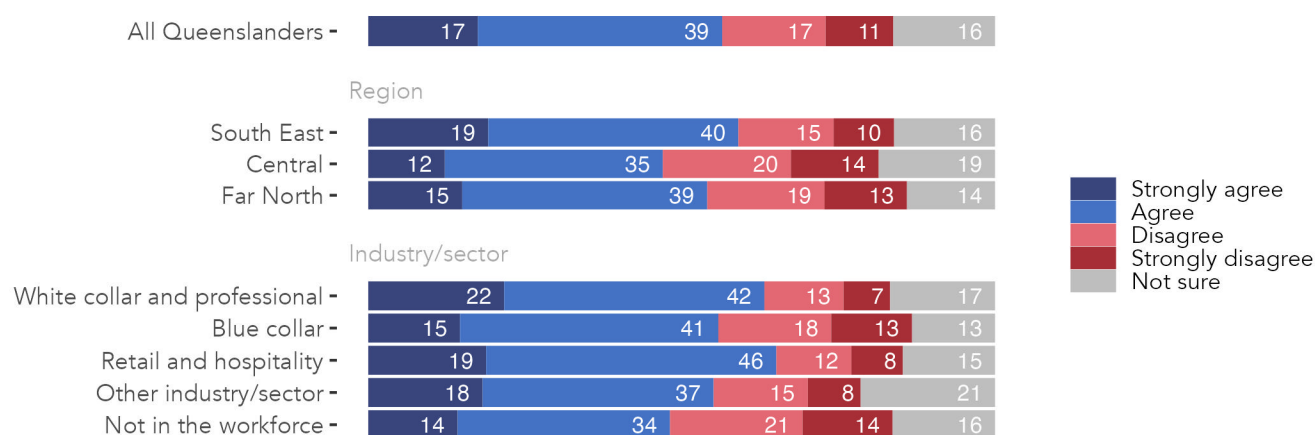

Figure 29: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that I am confident that Queensland regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities as we replace coal and gas with renewable electricity, by climate concern.

Table 28: I am confident that Queensland regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities as we replace coal and gas with renewable electricity

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	17	39	17	11	16
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	34	42	7	4	13
Climate Uncertain	6	44	22	7	21
Climate Unconcerned	9	16	24	41	9

I am confident that Queensland regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities as we replace coal and gas with renewable electricity
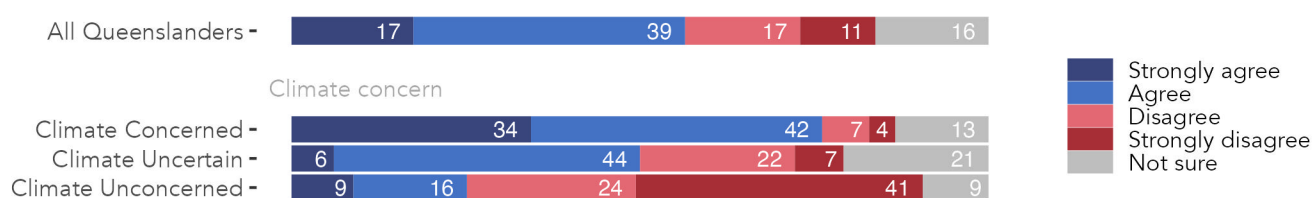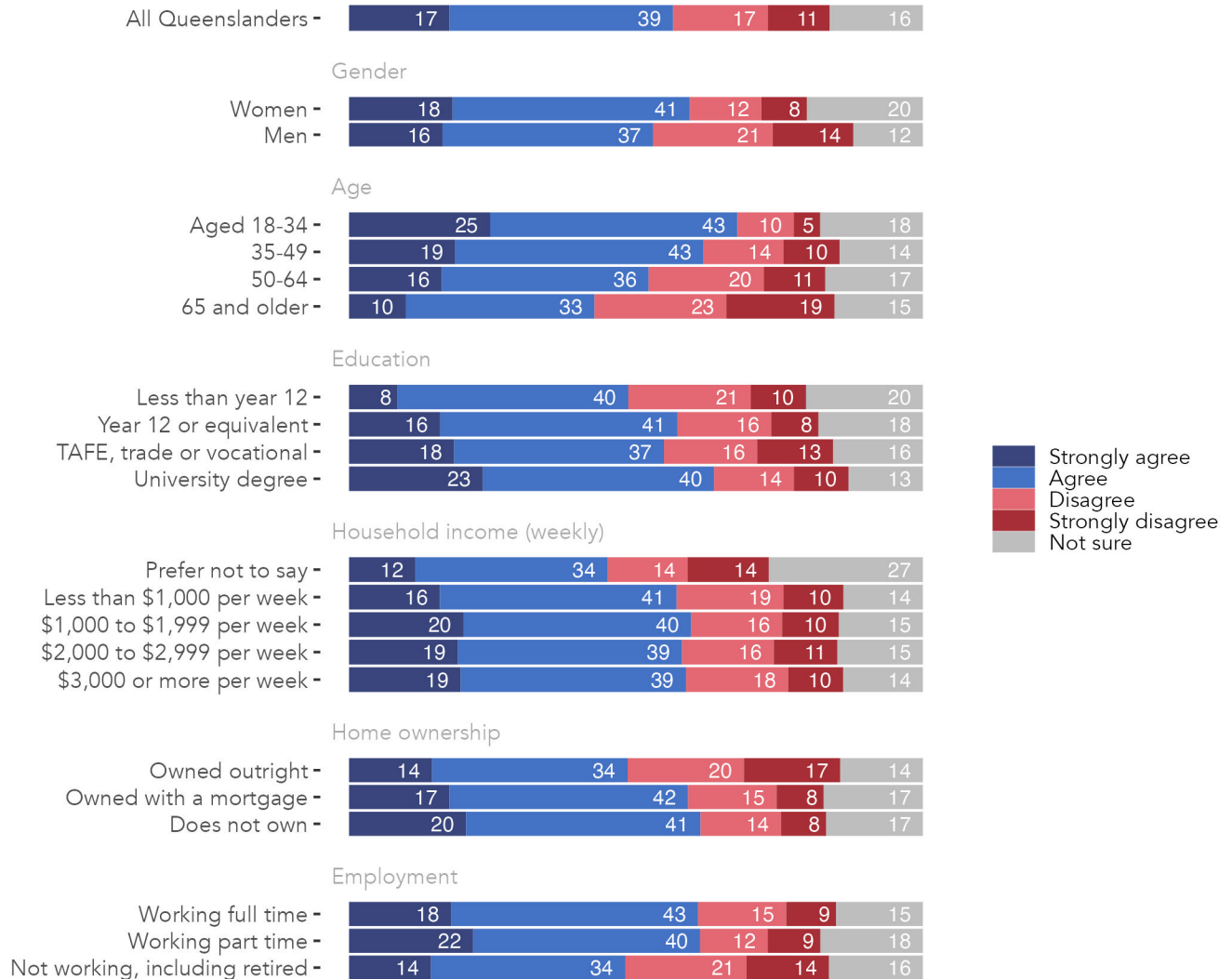

Figure 30: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that I am confident that Queensland regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities as we replace coal and gas with renewable electricity, by individual characteristics.

Table 29: I am confident that Queensland regions can benefit from new jobs and economic opportunities as we replace coal and gas with renewable electricity

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	17	39	17	11	16
Gender					
Women	18	41	12	8	20
Men	16	37	21	14	12
Age					
Aged 18-34	25	43	10	5	18
35-49	19	43	14	10	14
50-64	16	36	20	11	17
65 and older	10	33	23	19	15
Education					
Less than year 12	8	40	21	10	20
Year 12 or equivalent	16	41	16	8	18
TAFE, trade or vocational	18	37	16	13	16
University degree	23	40	14	10	13
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	12	34	14	14	27
Less than $1,000 per week	16	41	19	10	14
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	20	40	16	10	15
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	19	39	16	11	15
$3,000 or more per week	19	39	18	10	14
Home ownership					
Does not own	20	41	14	8	17
Owned with a mortgage	17	42	15	8	17
Owned outright	14	34	20	17	14
Employment					
Working full time	18	43	15	9	15
Working part time	22	40	12	9	18
Not working, including retired	14	34	21	14	16

The Queensland government is doing enough to address the effects of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef
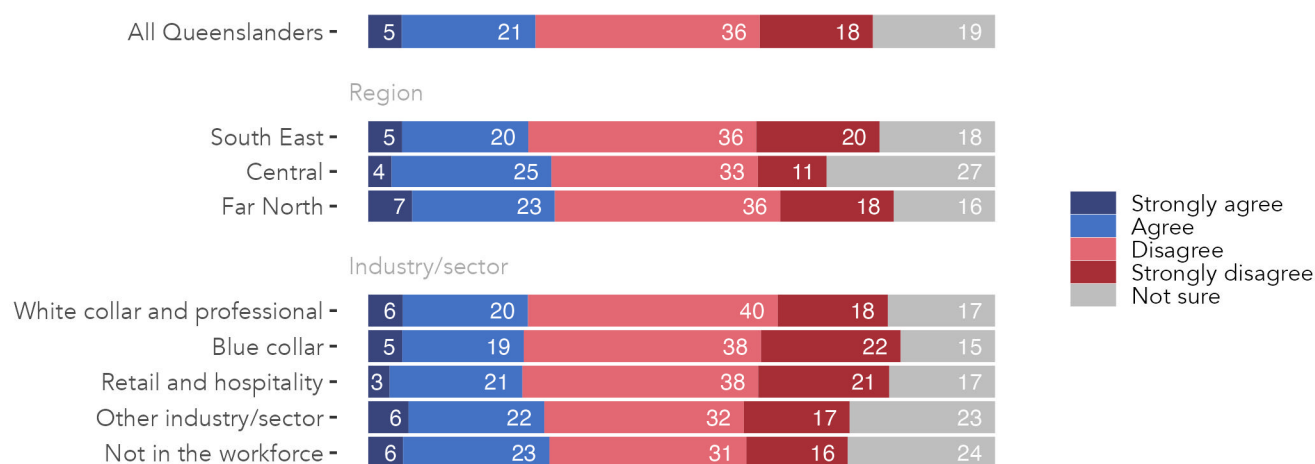
Figure 31: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that The Queensland government is doing enough to address the effects of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 30: The Queensland government is doing enough to address the effects of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	5	21	36	18	19
Region					
South East	5	20	36	20	18
Central	4	25	33	11	27
Far North	7	23	36	18	16
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	6	20	40	18	17
Blue collar	5	19	38	22	15
Retail and hospitality	3	21	38	21	17
Other industry/sector	6	22	32	17	23
Not in the workforce	6	23	31	16	24

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The Queensland government is doing enough to address the effects of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef
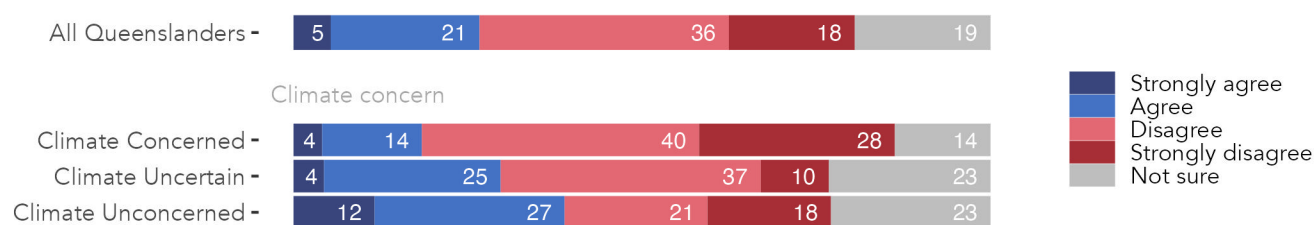
Figure 32: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that The Queensland government is doing enough to address the effects of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef, by climate concern.

Table 31: The Queensland government is doing enough to address the effects of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	5	21	36	18	19
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	4	14	40	28	14
Climate Uncertain	4	25	37	10	23
Climate Unconcerned	12	27	21	18	23

The Queensland government is doing enough to address the effects of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef

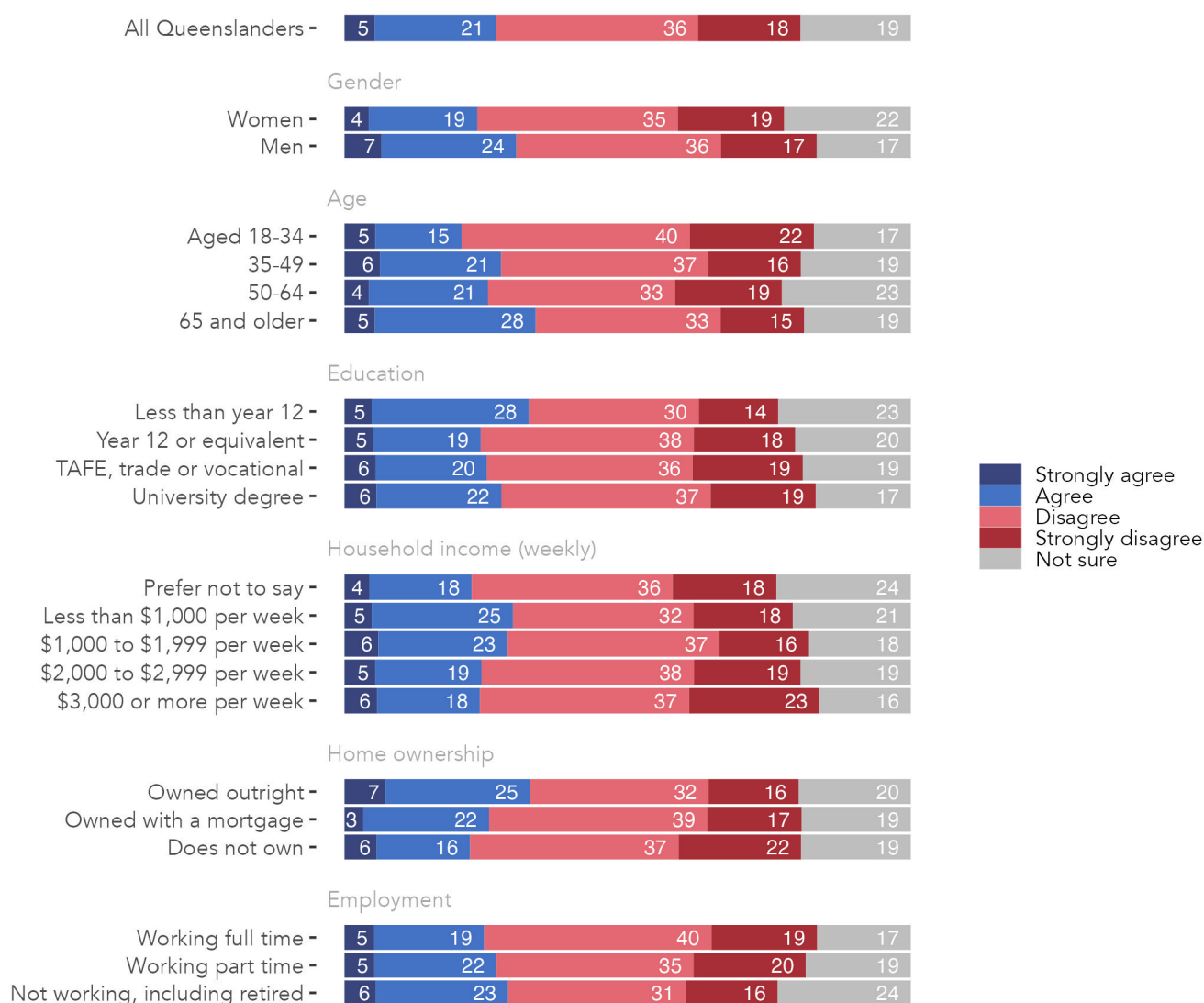|	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	5	21	36	18	19
Gender					
Women	4	19	35	19	22
Men	7	24	36	17	17
Age					
Aged 18-34	5	15	40	22	17
35-49	6	21	37	16	19
50-64	4	21	33	19	23
65 and older	5	28	33	15	19
Education					
Less than year 12	5	28	30	14	23
Year 12 or equivalent	5	19	38	18	20
TAFE, trade or vocational	6	20	36	19	19
University degree	6	22	37	19	17
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	4	18	36	18	24
Less than $1,000 per week	5	25	32	18	21
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	6	23	37	16	18
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	5	19	38	19	19
$3,000 or more per week	6	18	37	23	16
Home ownership					
Owned outright	7	25	32	16	20
Owned with a mortgage	3	22	39	17	19
Does not own	6	16	37	22	19
Employment					
Working full time	5	19	40	19	17
Working part time	5	22	35	20	19
Not working, including retired	6	23	31	16	24

Figure 33: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that The Queensland government is doing enough to address the effects of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef, by individual characteristics.

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Table 32: The Queensland government is doing enough to address the effects of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	5	21	36	18	19
Gender					
Women	4	19	35	19	22
Men	7	24	36	17	17
Age					
Aged 18-34	5	15	40	22	17
35-49	6	21	37	16	19
50-64	4	21	33	19	23
65 and older	5	28	33	15	19
Education					
Less than year 12	5	28	30	14	23
Year 12 or equivalent	5	19	38	18	20
TAFE, trade or vocational	6	20	36	19	19
University degree	6	22	37	19	17
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	4	18	36	18	24
Less than $1,000 per week	5	25	32	18	21
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	6	23	37	16	18
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	5	19	38	19	19
$3,000 or more per week	6	18	37	23	16
Home ownership					
Does not own	6	16	37	22	19
Owned with a mortgage	3	22	39	17	19
Owned outright	7	25	32	16	20
Employment					
Working full time	5	19	40	19	17
Working part time	5	22	35	20	19
Not working, including retired	6	23	31	16	24

It is not too late to do something to protect the Great Barrier Reef

It is not too late to do something to protect the Great
Barrier Reef
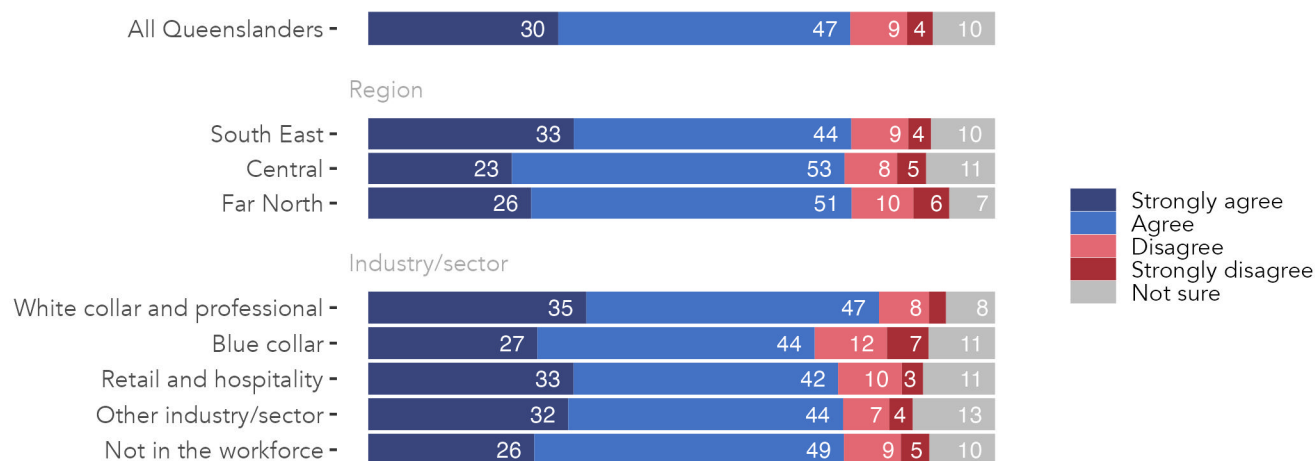
Figure 34: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that It is not too late to do something to protect the Great Barrier Reef, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 33: It is not too late to do something to protect the Great Barrier Reef

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	30	47	9	4	10
Region					
South East	33	44	9	4	10
Central	23	53	8	5	11
Far North	26	51	10	6	7
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	35	47	8	3	8
Blue collar	27	44	12	7	11
Retail and hospitality	33	42	10	3	11
Other industry/sector	32	44	7	4	13
Not in the workforce	26	49	9	5	10

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It is not too late to do something to protect the Great
Barrier Reef

Figure 35: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that It is not too late to do something to protect the Great Barrier Reef, by climate concern.

Table 34: It is not too late to do something to protect the Great Barrier Reef

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	30	47	9	4	10
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	48	36	6	2	7
Climate Uncertain	19	57	9	3	11
Climate Unconcerned	19	41	15	10	14

It is not too late to do something to protect the Great
Barrier Reef

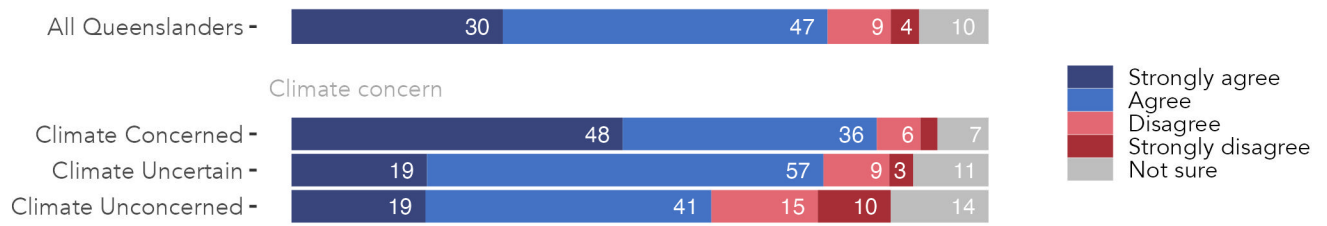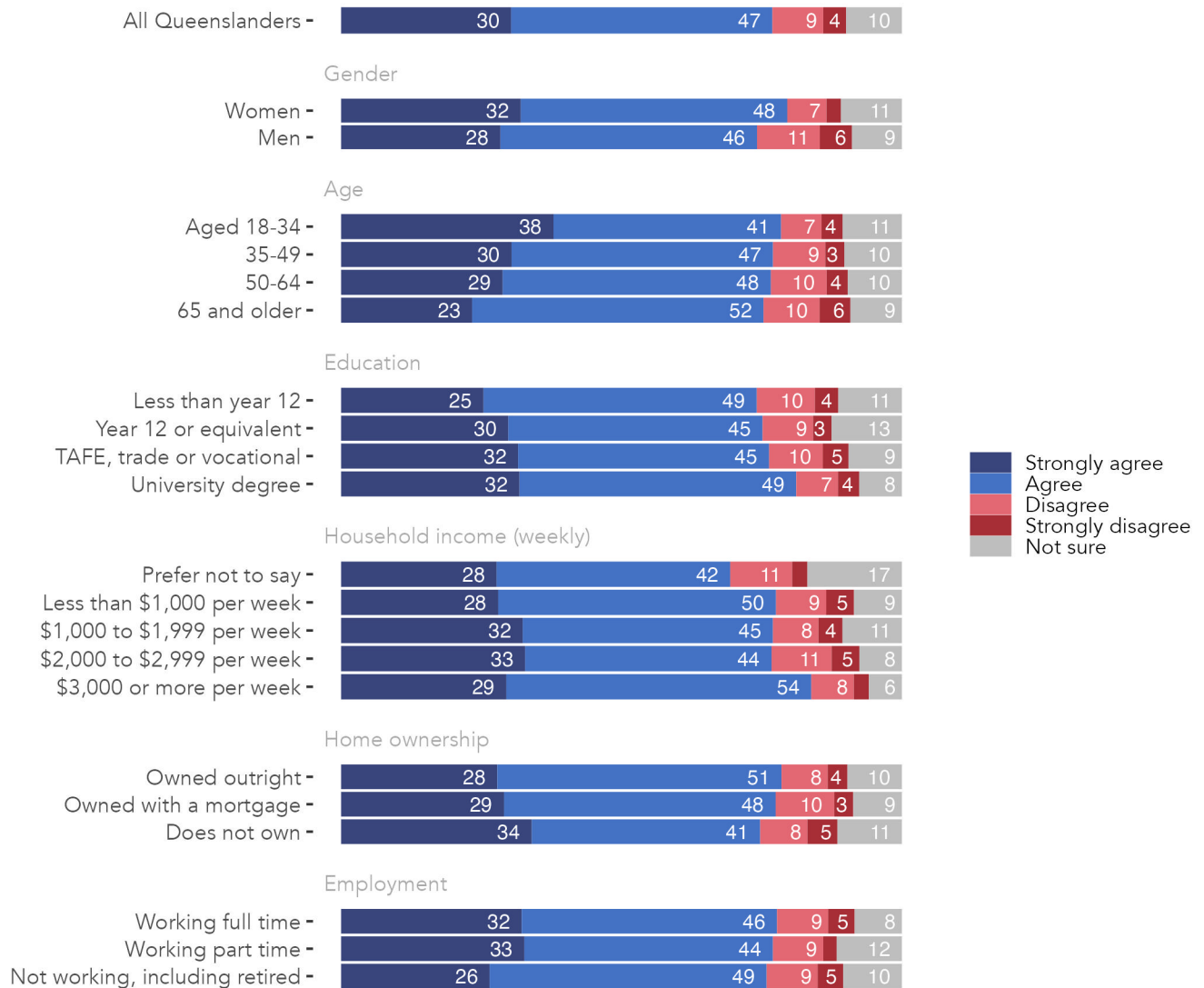|	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	30	47	9	4	10
Gender					
Women	32	48	7		11
Men	28	46	11	6	9
Age					
Aged 18-34	38	41	7	4	11
35-49	30	47	9	3	10
50-64	29	48	10	4	10
65 and older	23	52	10	6	9
Education					
Less than year 12	25	49	10	4	11
Year 12 or equivalent	30	45	9	3	13
TAFE, trade or vocational	32	45	10	5	9
University degree	32	49	7	4	8
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	28	42	11		17
Less than $1,000 per week	28	50	9	5	9
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	32	45	8	4	11
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	33	44	11	5	8
$3,000 or more per week	29	54	8		6
Home ownership					
Owned outright	28	51	8	4	10
Owned with a mortgage	29	48	10	3	9
Does not own	34	41	8	5	11
Employment					
Working full time	32	46	9	5	8
Working part time	33	44	9		12
Not working, including retired	26	49	9	5	10

Figure 36: Agreement and disagreement with the statement that It is not too late to do something to
protect the Great Barrier Reef, by individual characteristics.

Table 35: It is not too late to do something to protect the Great Barrier Reef

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
All Queenslanders	30	47	9	4	10
Gender					
Women	32	48	7	3	11
Men	28	46	11	6	9
Age					
Aged 18-34	38	41	7	4	11
35-49	30	47	9	3	10
50-64	29	48	10	4	10
65 and older	23	52	10	6	9
Education					
Less than year 12	25	49	10	4	11
Year 12 or equivalent	30	45	9	3	13
TAFE, trade or vocational	32	45	10	5	9
University degree	32	49	7	4	8
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	28	42	11	3	17
Less than $1,000 per week	28	50	9	5	9
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	32	45	8	4	11
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	33	44	11	5	8
$3,000 or more per week	29	54	8	3	6
Home ownership					
Does not own	34	41	8	5	11
Owned with a mortgage	29	48	10	3	9
Owned outright	28	51	8	4	10
Employment					
Working full time	32	46	9	5	8
Working part time	33	44	9	2	12
Not working, including retired	26	49	9	5	10

Preferred future energy mix

Question text

Over the next decade, our energy system will switch from being based primarily on coal-fired electricity to a mix of different sources.

Please rank the following energy sources in order of how much you think we should rely on them in our future energy mix.

Where 1 is the source you think we should rely on the most and 5 the least.

1. Rooftop solar
2. Large scale solar
3. Wind
4. Nuclear
5. Gas

Queenslanders preferred sources for future energy mix

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
Large scale solar	38	29	19	10	4
Rooftop solar	23	31	28	12	5
Nuclear	22	6	7	15	51
Wind	10	20	36	18	15
Gas	6	14	11	45	25

■ Rank 1st ■ Rank 2nd ■ Rank 3rd ■ Rank 4th ■ Rank 5th
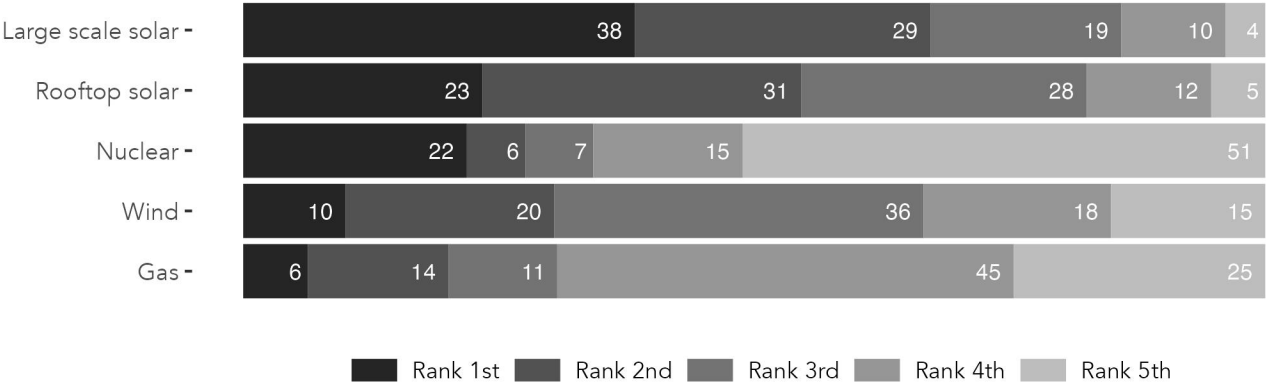
Figure 37: Ranking of energy sources in order of how much Queenslanders think they should be relied upon for our future energy mix.

Rooftop solar
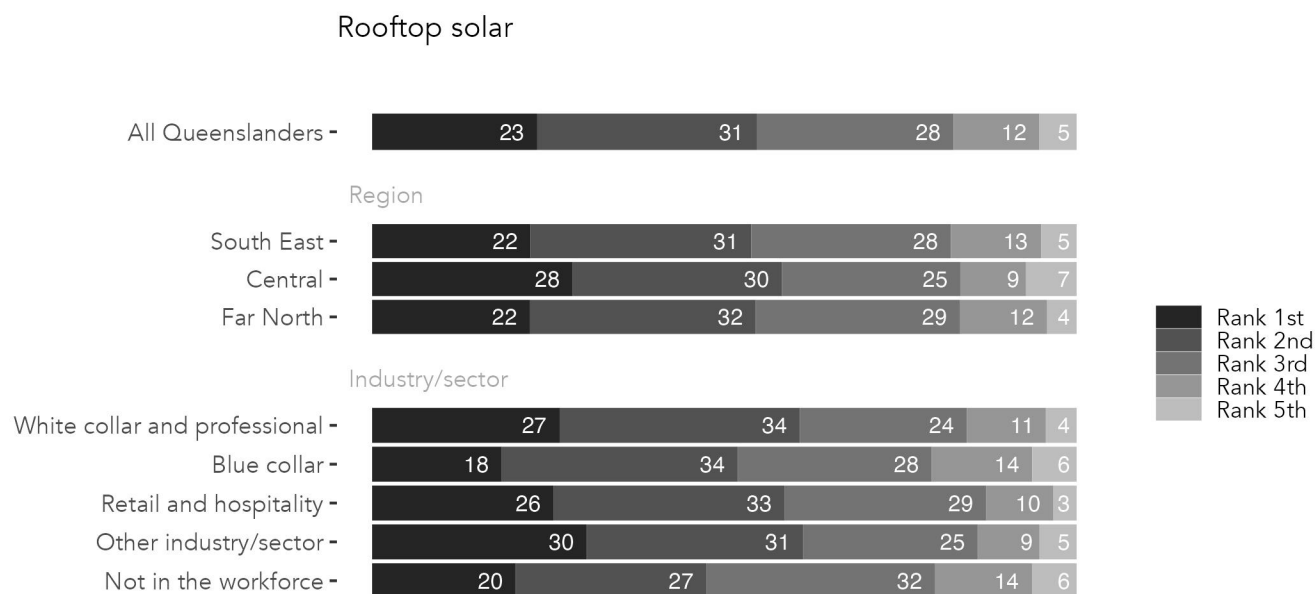
Rooftop solar

Figure 38: Ranking of Rooftop solar, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 36: Ranking of Rooftop solar

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	23	31	28	12	5
Region					
South East	22	31	28	13	5
Central	28	30	25	9	7
Far North	22	32	29	12	4
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	27	34	24	11	4
Blue collar	18	34	28	14	6
Retail and hospitality	26	33	29	10	3
Other industry/sector	30	31	25	9	5
Not in the workforce	20	27	32	14	6

Rooftop solar

Figure 39: Ranking of Rooftop solar, by climate concern.

Table 37: Rooftop solar

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	23	31	28	12	5
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	23	38	28	8	3
Climate Uncertain	27	28	25	13	7
Climate Unconcerned	14	21	39	19	8

Rooftop solar

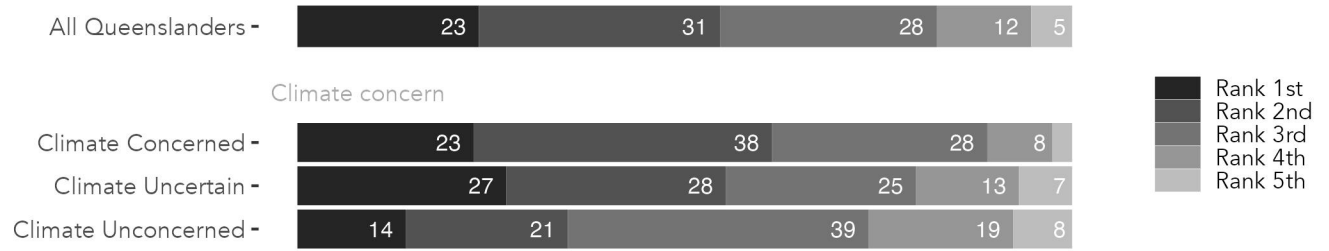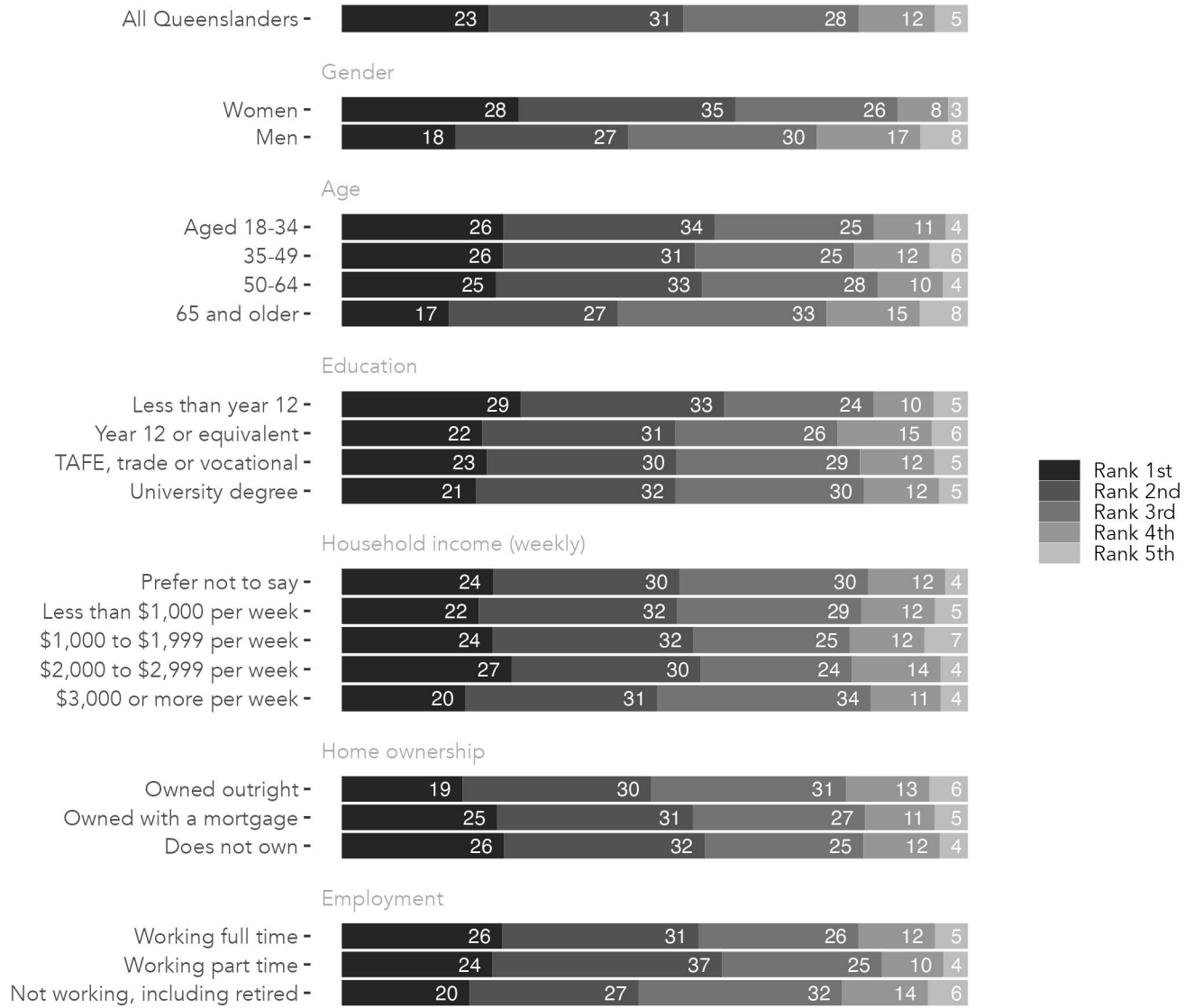|	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	23	31	28	12	5
Gender					
Women	28	35	26	8	3
Men	18	27	30	17	8
Age					
Aged 18-34	26	34	25	11	4
35-49	26	31	25	12	6
50-64	25	33	28	10	4
65 and older	17	27	33	15	8
Education					
Less than year 12	29	33	24	10	5
Year 12 or equivalent	22	31	26	15	6
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	30	29	12	5
University degree	21	32	30	12	5
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	24	30	30	12	4
Less than $1,000 per week	22	32	29	12	5
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	24	32	25	12	7
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	27	30	24	14	4
$3,000 or more per week	20	31	34	11	4
Home ownership					
Owned outright	19	30	31	13	6
Owned with a mortgage	25	31	27	11	5
Does not own	26	32	25	12	4
Employment					
Working full time	26	31	26	12	5
Working part time	24	37	25	10	4
Not working, including retired	20	27	32	14	6

Figure 40: Ranking of Rooftop solar, by individual characteristics.

Table 38: Ranking of Rooftop solar

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	23	31	28	12	5
Gender					
Women	28	35	26	8	3
Men	18	27	30	17	8
Age					
Aged 18-34	26	34	25	11	4
35-49	26	31	25	12	6
50-64	25	33	28	10	4
65 and older	17	27	33	15	8
Education					
Less than year 12	29	33	24	10	5
Year 12 or equivalent	22	31	26	15	6
TAFE, trade or vocational	23	30	29	12	5
University degree	21	32	30	12	5
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	24	30	30	12	4
Less than $1,000 per week	22	32	29	12	5
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	24	32	25	12	7
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	27	30	24	14	4
$3,000 or more per week	20	31	34	11	4
Home ownership					
Does not own	26	32	25	12	4
Owned with a mortgage	25	31	27	11	5
Owned outright	19	30	31	13	6
Employment					
Working full time	26	31	26	12	5
Working part time	24	37	25	10	4
Not working, including retired	20	27	32	14	6

redbridge
INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

Large scale solar
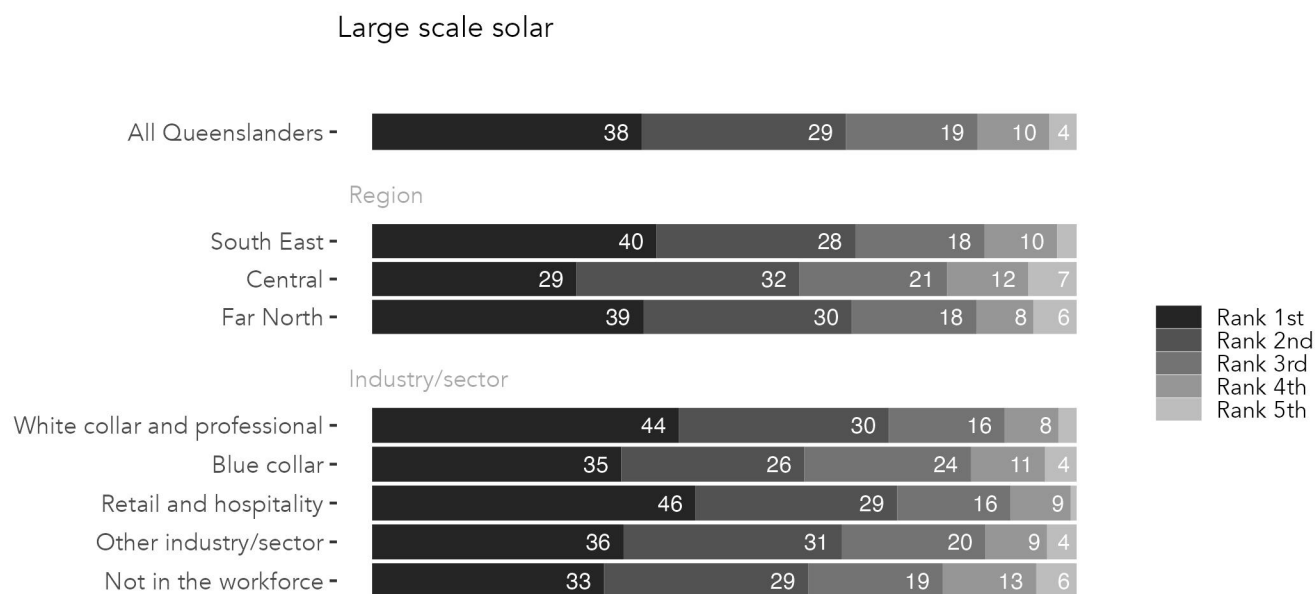
Large scale solar

Figure 41: Ranking of Large scale solar, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 39: Ranking of Large scale solar

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	38	29	19	10	4
Region					
South East	40	28	18	10	3
Central	29	32	21	12	7
Far North	39	30	18	8	6
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	44	30	16	8	3
Blue collar	35	26	24	11	4
Retail and hospitality	46	29	16	9	1
Other industry/sector	36	31	20	9	4
Not in the workforce	33	29	19	13	6

Large scale solar
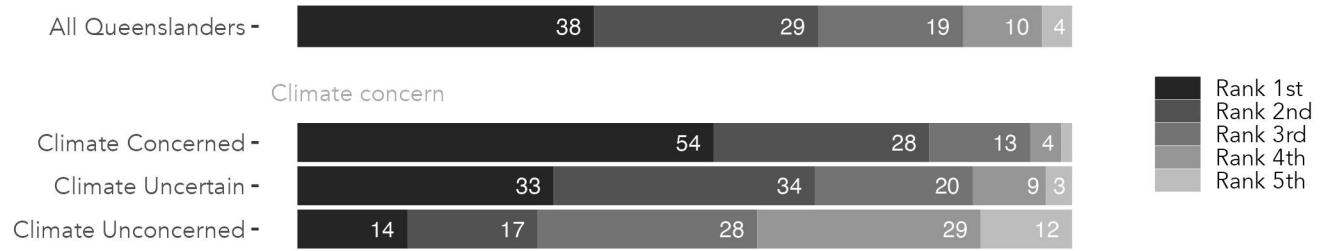
Figure 42: Ranking of Large scale solar, by climate concern.

Table 40: Large scale solar

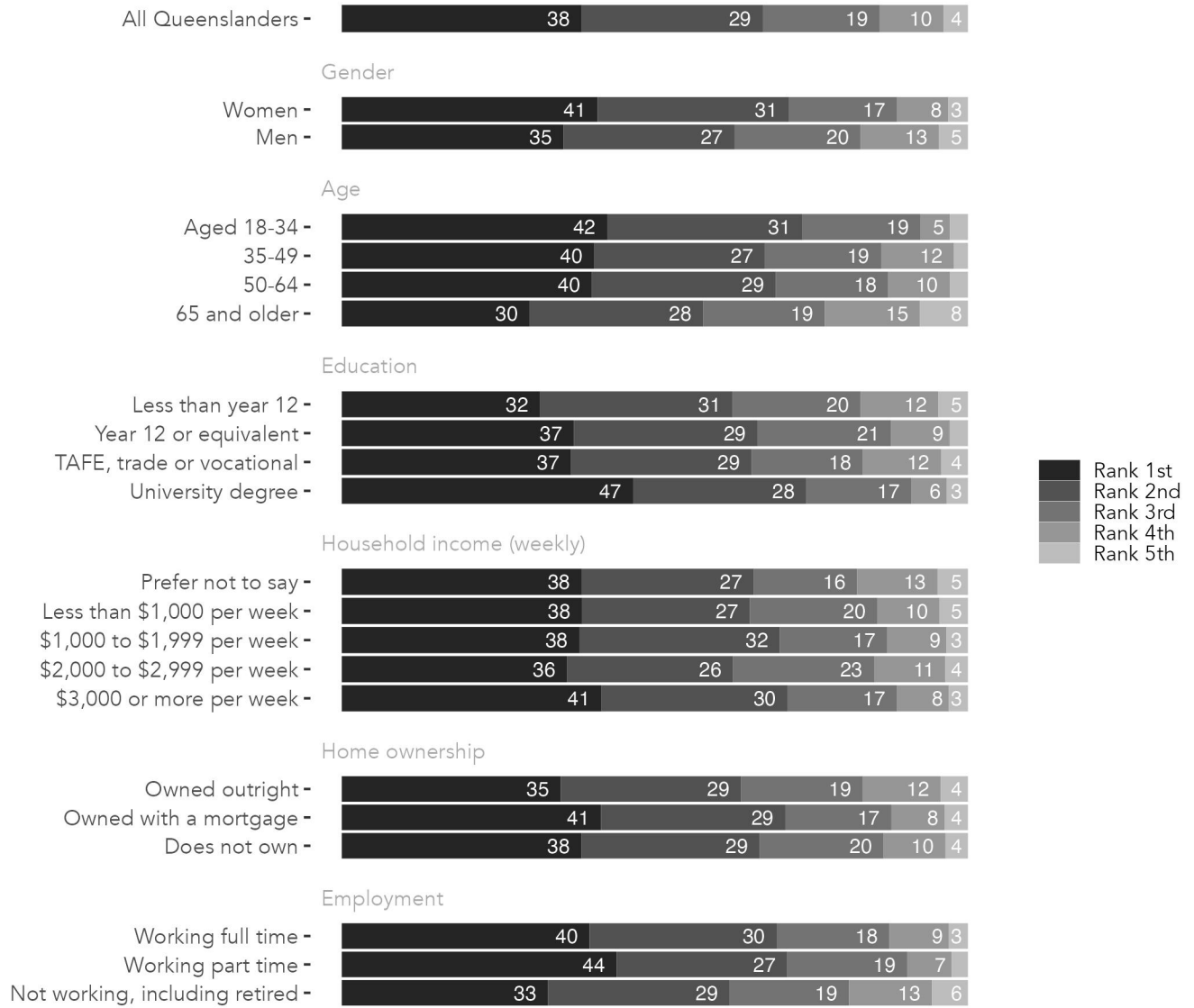|	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	38	29	19	10	4
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	54	28	13	4	1
Climate Uncertain	33	34	20	9	3
Climate Unconcerned	14	17	28	29	12

Large scale solar

Figure 43: Ranking of Large scale solar, by individual characteristics.

Table 41: Ranking of Large scale solar

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	38	29	19	10	4
Gender					
Women	41	31	17	8	3
Men	35	27	20	13	5
Age					
Aged 18-34	42	31	19	5	3
35-49	40	27	19	12	2
50-64	40	29	18	10	3
65 and older	30	28	19	15	8
Education					
Less than year 12	32	31	20	12	5
Year 12 or equivalent	37	29	21	9	3
TAFE, trade or vocational	37	29	18	12	4
University degree	47	28	17	6	3
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	38	27	16	13	5
Less than $1,000 per week	38	27	20	10	5
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	38	32	17	9	3
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	36	26	23	11	4
$3,000 or more per week	41	30	17	8	3
Home ownership					
Does not own	38	29	20	10	4
Owned with a mortgage	41	29	17	8	4
Owned outright	35	29	19	12	4
Employment					
Working full time	40	30	18	9	3
Working part time	44	27	19	7	3
Not working, including retired	33	29	19	13	6

Wind
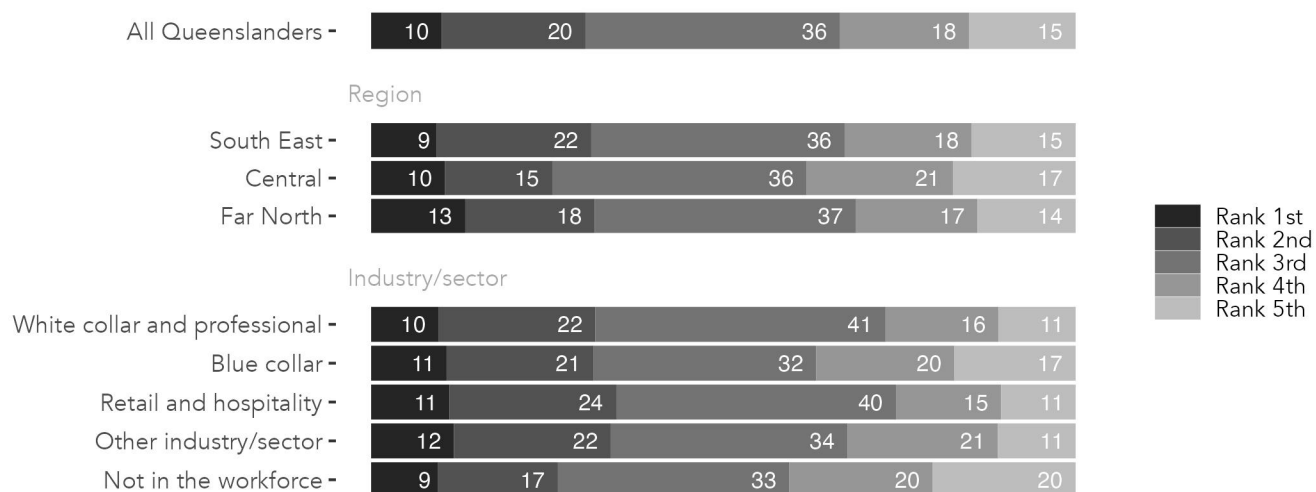
Figure 44: Ranking of Wind, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 42: Ranking of Wind

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	10	20	36	18	15
Region					
South East	9	22	36	18	15
Central	10	15	36	21	17
Far North	13	18	37	17	14
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	10	22	41	16	11
Blue collar	11	21	32	20	17
Retail and hospitality	11	24	40	15	11
Other industry/sector	12	22	34	21	11
Not in the workforce	9	17	33	20	20

Wind
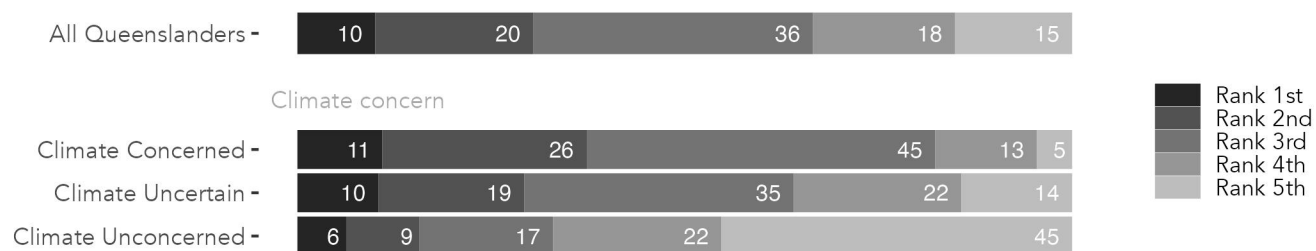
Figure 45: Ranking of Wind, by climate concern.

Table 43: Wind

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	10	20	36	18	15
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	11	26	45	13	5
Climate Uncertain	10	19	35	22	14
Climate Unconcerned	6	9	17	22	45

Wind

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	10	20	36	18	15

Gender

Women	13	20	40	15	12
Men	7	20	32	22	19

Age

Aged 18-34	14	25	39	16	6
35-49	9	23	37	18	13
50-64	10	20	39	16	15
65 and older	7	13	29	23	28

Education

Less than year 12	11	18	35	20	16
Year 12 or equivalent	15	20	36	17	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	20	36	18	17
University degree	8	23	38	18	13

Household income (weekly)

Prefer not to say	9	22	36	19	14
Less than $1,000 per week	12	21	35	15	17
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	11	16	40	20	13
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	7	24	34	17	17
$3,000 or more per week	10	23	32	19	16

Home ownership

Owned outright	7	16	33	21	23
Owned with a mortgage	8	23	40	18	12
Does not own	15	22	36	16	11

Employment

Working full time	9	23	37	19	12
Working part time	13	21	39	15	12
Not working, including retired	9	17	33	20	20

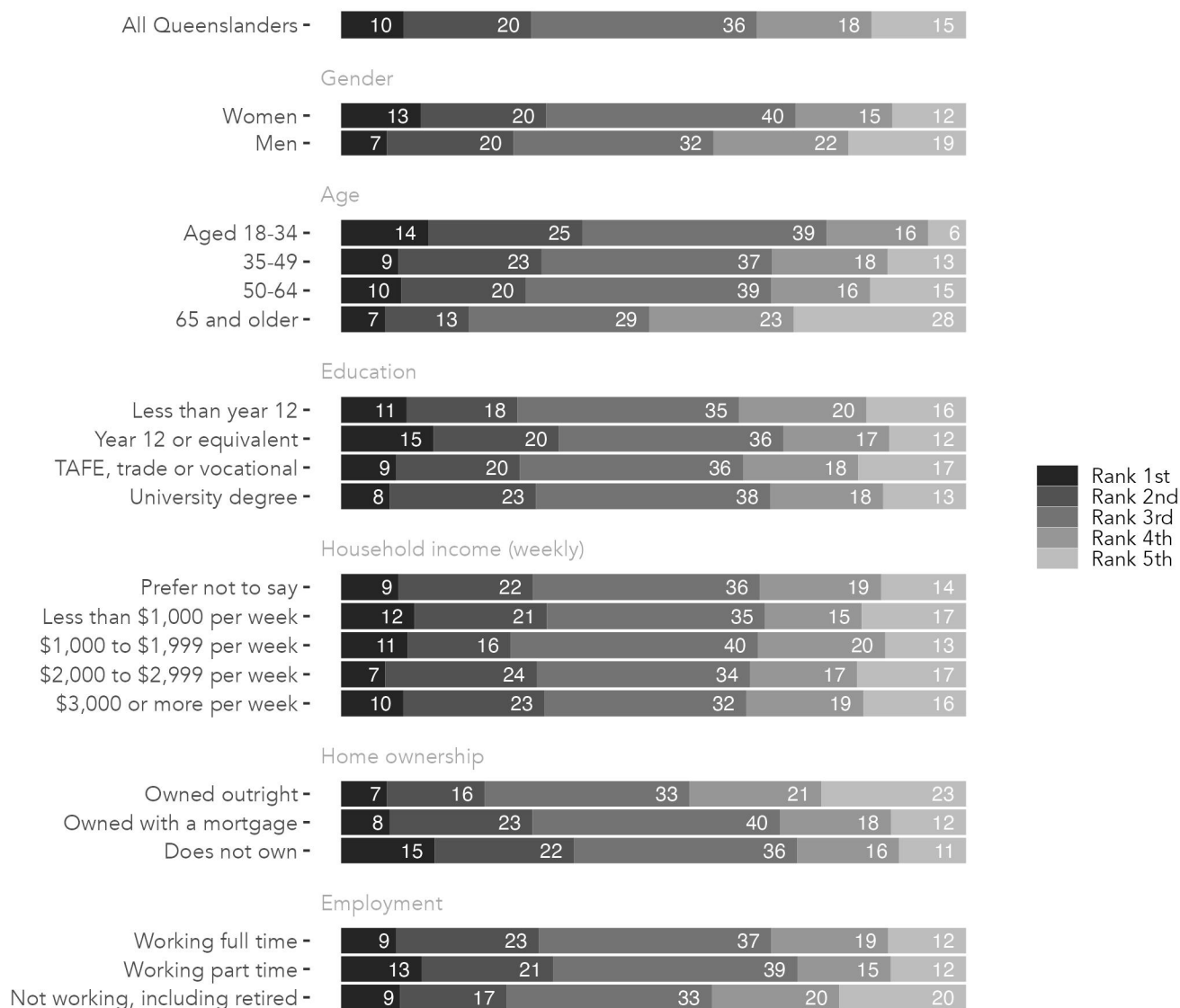Figure 46: Ranking of Wind, by individual characteristics.

redbridge

Table 44: Ranking of Wind

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	10	20	36	18	15
Gender					
Women	13	20	40	15	12
Men	7	20	32	22	19
Age					
Aged 18-34	14	25	39	16	6
35-49	9	23	37	18	13
50-64	10	20	39	16	15
65 and older	7	13	29	23	28
Education					
Less than year 12	11	18	35	20	16
Year 12 or equivalent	15	20	36	17	12
TAFE, trade or vocational	9	20	36	18	17
University degree	8	23	38	18	13
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	9	22	36	19	14
Less than $1,000 per week	12	21	35	15	17
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	11	16	40	20	13
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	7	24	34	17	17
$3,000 or more per week	10	23	32	19	16
Home ownership					
Does not own	15	22	36	16	11
Owned with a mortgage	8	23	40	18	12
Owned outright	7	16	33	21	23
Employment					
Working full time	9	23	37	19	12
Working part time	13	21	39	15	12
Not working, including retired	9	17	33	20	20

Nuclear

Nuclear
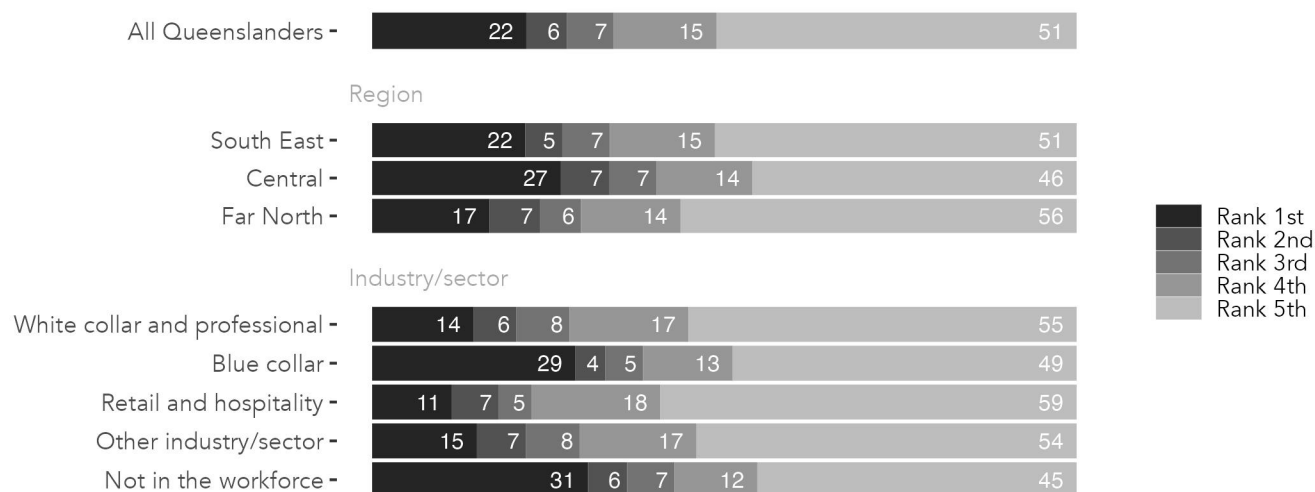
Figure 47: Ranking of Nuclear, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 45: Ranking of Nuclear

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	22	6	7	15	51
Region					
South East	22	5	7	15	51
Central	27	7	7	14	46
Far North	17	7	6	14	56
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	14	6	8	17	55
Blue collar	29	4	5	13	49
Retail and hospitality	11	7	5	18	59
Other industry/sector	15	7	8	17	54
Not in the workforce	31	6	7	12	45

Nuclear
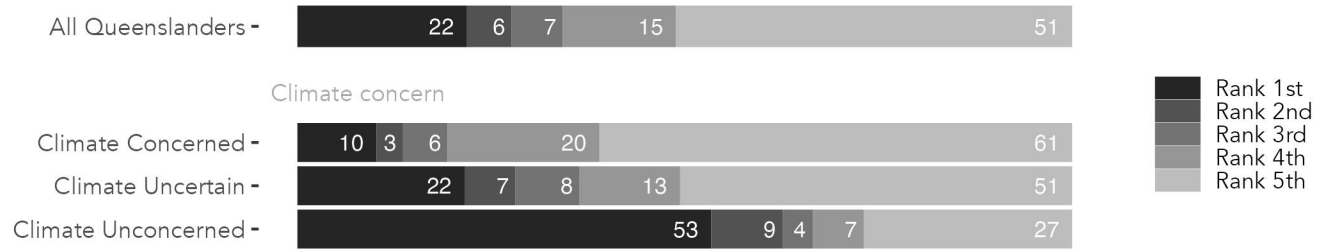

Figure 48: Ranking of Nuclear, by climate concern.

Table 46: Nuclear

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	22	6	7	15	51
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	10	3	6	20	61
Climate Uncertain	22	7	8	13	51
Climate Unconcerned	53	9	4	7	27

Nuclear

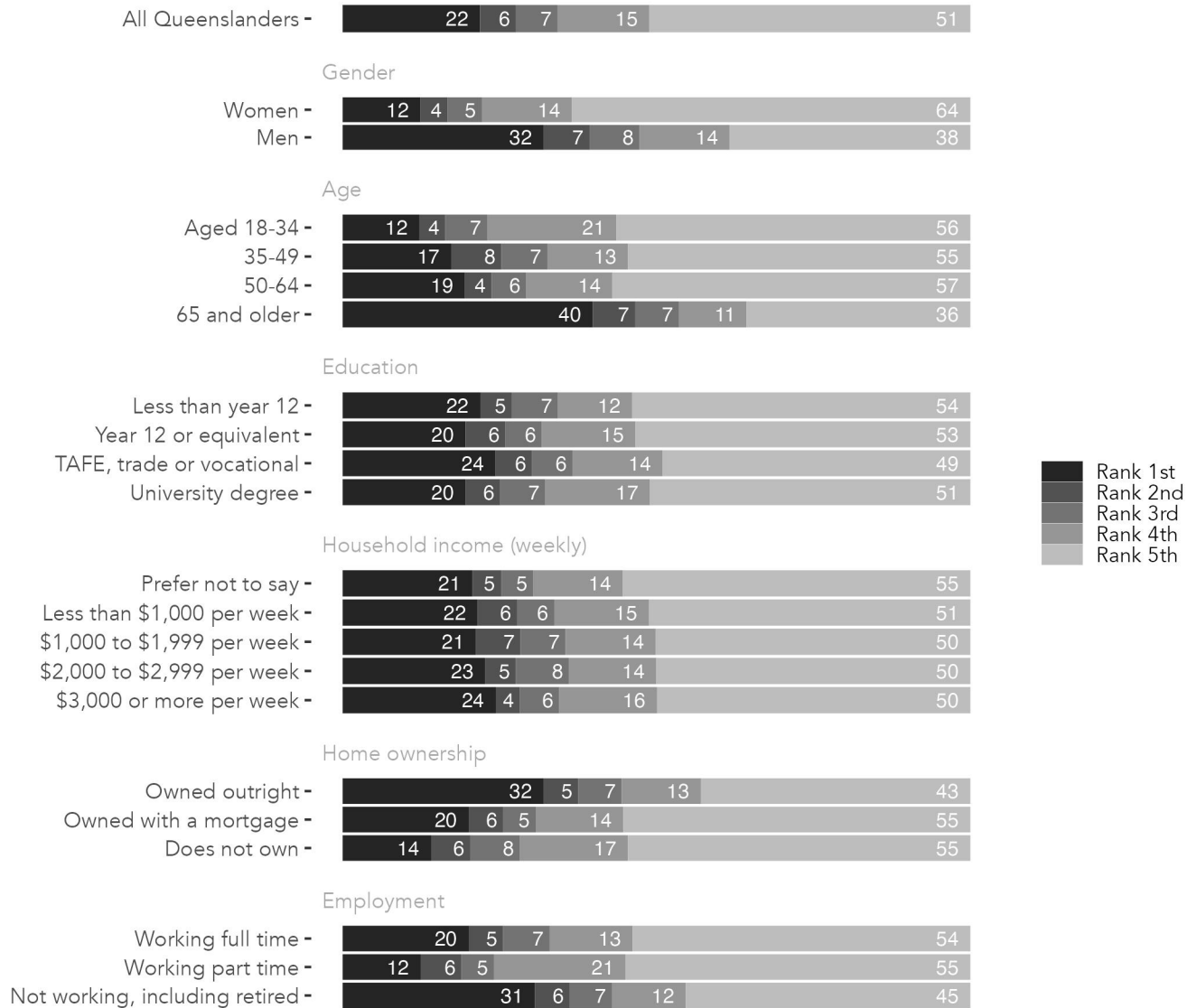|	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	22	6	7	15	51
Gender					
Women	12	4	5	14	64
Men	32	7	8	14	38
Age					
Aged 18-34	12	4	7	21	56
35-49	17	8	7	13	55
50-64	19	4	6	14	57
65 and older	40	7	7	11	36
Education					
Less than year 12	22	5	7	12	54
Year 12 or equivalent	20	6	6	15	53
TAFE, trade or vocational	24	6	6	14	49
University degree	20	6	7	17	51
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	21	5	5	14	55
Less than $1,000 per week	22	6	6	15	51
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	21	7	7	14	50
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	23	5	8	14	50
$3,000 or more per week	24	4	6	16	50
Home ownership					
Owned outright	32	5	7	13	43
Owned with a mortgage	20	6	5	14	55
Does not own	14	6	8	17	55
Employment					
Working full time	20	5	7	13	54
Working part time	12	6	5	21	55
Not working, including retired	31	6	7	12	45

Figure 49: Ranking of Nuclear, by individual characteristics.

Table 47: Ranking of Nuclear

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	22	6	7	15	51
Gender					
Women	12	4	5	14	64
Men	32	7	8	14	38
Age					
Aged 18-34	12	4	7	21	56
35-49	17	8	7	13	55
50-64	19	4	6	14	57
65 and older	40	7	7	11	36
Education					
Less than year 12	22	5	7	12	54
Year 12 or equivalent	20	6	6	15	53
TAFE, trade or vocational	24	6	6	14	49
University degree	20	6	7	17	51
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	21	5	5	14	55
Less than $1,000 per week	22	6	6	15	51
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	21	7	7	14	50
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	23	5	8	14	50
$3,000 or more per week	24	4	6	16	50
Home ownership					
Does not own	14	6	8	17	55
Owned with a mortgage	20	6	5	14	55
Owned outright	32	5	7	13	43
Employment					
Working full time	20	5	7	13	54
Working part time	12	6	5	21	55
Not working, including retired	31	6	7	12	45

Gas

Gas

Figure 50: Ranking of Gas, by location and industry or sector of employment.

Table 48: Ranking of Gas

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	6	14	11	45	25
Region					
South East	6	13	11	44	26
Central	5	17	11	45	23
Far North	9	13	10	48	20
Industry/sector					
White collar and professional	6	8	11	48	27
Blue collar	7	15	12	43	23
Retail and hospitality	6	8	11	49	26
Other industry/sector	7	9	14	45	26
Not in the workforce	7	21	9	41	22

Gas

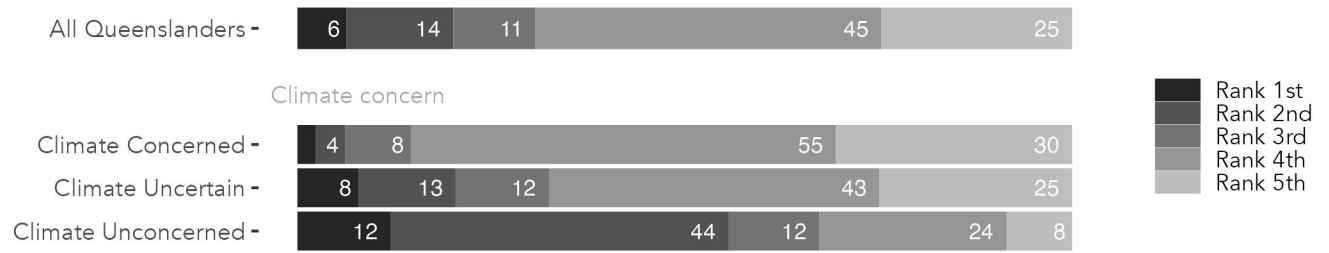
Figure 51: Ranking of Gas, by climate concern.

Table 49: Gas

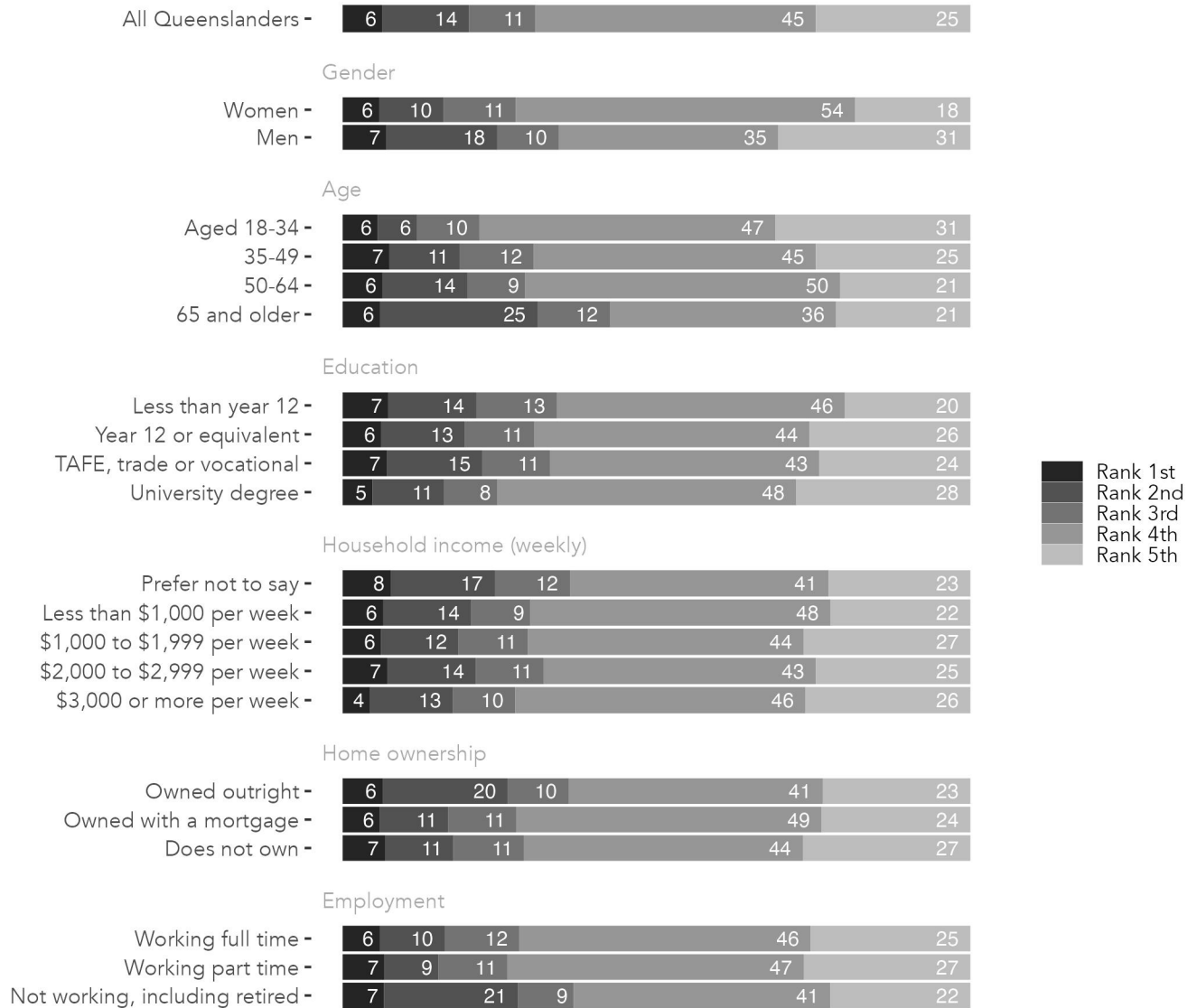|	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	6	14	11	45	25
Climate concern					
Climate Concerned	2	4	8	55	30
Climate Uncertain	8	13	12	43	25
Climate Unconcerned	12	44	12	24	8

Gas

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	6	14	11	45	25
Gender					
Women	6	10	11	54	18
Men	7	18	10	35	31
Age					
Aged 18-34	6	6	10	47	31
35-49	7	11	12	45	25
50-64	6	14	9	50	21
65 and older	6	25	12	36	21
Education					
Less than year 12	7	14	13	46	20
Year 12 or equivalent	6	13	11	44	26
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	15	11	43	24
University degree	5	11	8	48	28
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	8	17	12	41	23
Less than $1,000 per week	6	14	9	48	22
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	6	12	11	44	27
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	7	14	11	43	25
$3,000 or more per week	4	13	10	46	26
Home ownership					
Owned outright	6	20	10	41	23
Owned with a mortgage	6	11	11	49	24
Does not own	7	11	11	44	27
Employment					
Working full time	6	10	12	46	25
Working part time	7	9	11	47	27
Not working, including retired	7	21	9	41	22

Figure 52: Ranking of Gas, by individual characteristics.

Table 50: Ranking of Gas

	Rank 1st	Rank 2nd	Rank 3rd	Rank 4th	Rank 5th
All Queenslanders	6	14	11	45	25
Gender					
Women	6	10	11	54	18
Men	7	18	10	35	31
Age					
Aged 18-34	6	6	10	47	31
35-49	7	11	12	45	25
50-64	6	14	9	50	21
65 and older	6	25	12	36	21
Education					
Less than year 12	7	14	13	46	20
Year 12 or equivalent	6	13	11	44	26
TAFE, trade or vocational	7	15	11	43	24
University degree	5	11	8	48	28
Household income (weekly)					
Prefer not to say	8	17	12	41	23
Less than $1,000 per week	6	14	9	48	22
$1,000 to $1,999 per week	6	12	11	44	27
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	7	14	11	43	25
$3,000 or more per week	4	13	10	46	26
Home ownership					
Does not own	7	11	11	44	27
Owned with a mortgage	6	11	11	49	24
Owned outright	6	20	10	41	23
Employment					
Working full time	6	10	12	46	25
Working part time	7	9	11	47	27
Not working, including retired	7	21	9	41	22