

Sunday, 5 April 2026

## 83% of Australians approve of the Albanese Government's temporary three month cut to the fuel excise

A large majority of Australians (83%) 'approve' of the Albanese Government's temporary cut to the fuel excise on petrol and diesel, and 17% disapprove according to a special Roy Morgan SMS Poll conducted with an Australia-wide cross-section of 2,514 Australians aged 18+ from Thursday March 26 – Wednesday April 1, 2026.

In addition, over a third of Australians (37%) say they are aware of fuel shortages in their area compared to almost two-thirds (63%) that are not aware.

When asked "Have you changed your behaviour because of fuel shortages or rising fuel prices?" almost half reported they had 'Reduced driving' (48%), around a fifth said they had 'Changed travel plans' (20%) or 'Decreased spending in other areas to compensate for increased spend' (19%) while around a tenth said they had 'Purchased less fuel' (11%) or 'Filled up more fuel than I needed' (9%). Around a third of respondents (34%) said they had no change to their behaviour due to fuel shortages or rising fuel prices.

A large majority of 76% of Australians said 'Fuel shortages, or rising fuel prices, have NOT affected their ability to travel for work, medical appointments, school, or other essential activities' compared to under a quarter (24%) that said they had been affected.

Before the Albanese Government's decision to temporarily cut the fuel excise nearly two-thirds of Australians (64%) said they were NOT satisfied with the way the Federal Government has been managing the fuel shortage. Only 36% said they were satisfied with the Federal Government's response.

People surveyed were asked the following questions:

- **Question 1:** "Are you aware of any fuel shortages in your area?" Yes (37%) cf. No (63%).
- **Question 2:** "Have you changed your behaviour because of fuel shortages or rising fuel prices?" Reduced driving (48%), Changed travel plans (20%), Decreased spending in other areas to compensate for increased spend (19%), Purchased less fuel (11%), Filled up more fuel than I need (9%), No changes (34%).
- **Question 3:** "Have fuel shortages, or rising fuel prices, affected your ability to travel for work, medical appointments, school, or other essential activities?" Yes (24%) cf. No (76%).
- **Question 4:** "Who do you think is responsible for the current fuel supply challenges and costs increases?" (open-ended responses).
- **Question 5:** "Are you satisfied with the response of the federal government to managing the fuel shortage?" Yes (36%) cf. No (64%).
- **Question 6:** "And why do you say that?" (open-ended responses).
- **Question 7:** "This week the Federal Government announced a temporary cut in the fuel excise on petrol and diesel. This will reduce the price of fuel by 26.3 cents per litre for three months until June 30. Do you approve or disapprove of this measure?" Approve (83%) cf. Disapprove (17%) – Asked following the Albanese Government's decision to cut the fuel excise on petrol and diesel by 26.3 cents per litre.
- **Question 8:** "Is there anything else you'd like to say about fuel shortages and the impact that these have on you or your business?" (open-ended responses).

## **Cut to fuel excise wins broad support from Australians of all ages, locations, and party support**

Almost nine-in-ten women (89%), and over three-quarters of men (76%) approve of the Albanese Government's decision to temporarily cut the fuel excise on petrol and diesel.

In addition, over four-fifths of all age groups approve of the decision: 18-34 (86%), 35-49 (81%), 50-64 (82%), and people aged 65+ (82%).

There is also high approval across all States with 89% of people in South Australia, 85% of Victorians, 83% of Western Australians, 82% of people in New South Wales, 80% of Queenslanders, and 79% of Tasmanians approving of the cut to the fuel excise.

There is majority approval of the decision from supporters of different political parties. Approval is highest from ALP voters (86%), ahead of L-NP Coalition voters (83%), and voters for Independents/ Other Parties (80%).

Interestingly, more Greens voters (77%) approve of the cur to the fuel excise than One Nation voters (71%).

## **Majority of Australians (63%) are not aware of any fuel shortages in their area**

A majority of 63% of women and 62% of men say they are not aware of any fuel shortages in their area.

This figure is consistent by age with 62% of 18-34 year olds, 63% of 35-49 year olds, 63% of 50-64 year olds, and 62% of people aged 65+ not aware of any fuel shortages in their area.

Nearly two-thirds of people in Capital Cities (65%) are not aware of any fuel shortages in their area compared to 58% of people in Country Areas.

By State, people in Tasmania (89%) and Victoria (72%) are the most likely to not be aware of any fuel shortages in their area. This is followed by people in Queensland (65%), Western Australia (57%), and South Australia (57%).

People in New South Wales are the most likely to be aware of fuel shortages in their area with nearly half (46%) aware of fuel shortages compared to 54% that aren't aware.

## **Reduced driving is the most common behaviour change due to fuel shortages or rising fuel prices**

Nearly half of Australians (48%) say they are 'reducing their driving' because of fuel shortages or rising fuel prices – and this figure is fairly consistent across different demographics including women (52%), men (43%), 18-34 year olds (49%), 35-49 year olds (50%), 50-64 year olds (44%) and people aged 65+ (45%).

This is also the most common behavioural change for people in different States and with different political affiliations.

One-in-five Australians (20%) have 'Changed their travel plans' due to fuel shortages or rising fuel prices and this figure is noticeably higher for women (22%) than men (18%).

There is a similar trend of almost one-in-five Australians (19%) 'Decreasing spending in other areas' due to fuel shortages or rising fuel prices and a noticeable difference between women (21%) and men (16%).

There is a significant gender difference when it comes to people saying they have made no behavioural changes with 41% of men saying they have made no 'behavioural changes' compared to 28% of women.

## **Around three-quarters of Australians (76%) have not been affected by fuel shortages or rising fuel prices for essential activities such as ability to travel for work or medical appointments**

In early April a large majority of around three-quarters of Australians (76%) say they have not been affected by fuel shortages or rising fuel prices for essential activities. Only around a quarter of Australians (24%) say they have been affected.

There is little difference by gender with 76% of men and 75% of women reporting they have not been affected by fuel shortages or rising fuel prices.

Analysis by State shows Tasmanians have been least impacted with 85% reporting they have 'not been affected by fuel shortages or rising fuel prices for essential activities' compared 78% of Victorians, 77% of South Australians and 75% of people in New South Wales.

The most impacted are people in Queensland (27% affected by fuel shortages or rising fuel prices compared to 73% not affected) and Western Australia (28% affected and 72% not affected) – but still large majorities have not been affected as of early April.

One Nation voters are the most impacted by fuel shortages and rising fuel prices for essential activities with a slim majority of 51% saying they have been affected already compared to 49% not affected.

Next most impacted are L-NP Coalition voters, with almost a third (32%), reporting they have been affected by fuel shortages and rising fuel prices for essential activities compared to 68% not affected.

Over three-quarters of voters for the ALP (85%), the Greens (80%), or Independents/ Other Parties (76%) report not being affected by fuel shortages or rising fuel prices for essential activities.

### **Before fuel excise cut, nearly two-thirds of Australians (64%) report not being satisfied with the Federal Government's management of the fuel shortage**

Australians were questioned on their satisfaction with the Federal Government's management of the fuel shortage in late March, before the cut to the fuel excise on petrol and diesel, and nearly two-thirds (64%) reported being not satisfied compared to only 36% that were satisfied.

Dissatisfaction with the Federal Government's management of the fuel shortage was higher for women (65%) than men (63%). By age, dissatisfaction was highest for people aged 35-49 (67%), followed by those aged 50-64 (65%) and 65+ (64%). Dissatisfaction was lowest, but still a majority, for people aged 18-34 (60%).

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the dissatisfaction with the Federal Government's management of the fuel shortage is higher in Country Areas (68%) than in Capital Cities (62%).

Analysis by State shows people in Queensland (75%) are the most dissatisfied with the Federal Government's response to the fuel shortage ahead of people in Western Australia (66%), New South Wales (63%), Victoria (60%), and South Australia (56%).

In contrast, a majority of Tasmanians (51%) are satisfied with the Federal Government's management of the fuel shortage compared to 49% dissatisfied.

A majority of ALP voters (61%) and Greens voters (52%) are satisfied with the Federal Government's management of the fuel shortage.

However, there is deep dissatisfaction among voters for other parties with 89% of L-NP Coalition voters, 96% of One Nation voters, and 68% of voters for Independents and Other Parties dissatisfied with the Federal Government's management of the fuel shortage.

### **Who do you think is responsible for the current fuel supply challenges and cost increases?**

#### **Key Takeaways**

- **Geopolitics dominates perception:** Nearly 60%+ of responses reference international actors (US, war, Israel, Iran).
- **Donald Trump is the single most cited individual** across all responses.
- **Domestic frustration is high:** Australian government policy failures are the second strongest theme.
- **Strong distrust of corporations:** Price gouging is widely believed.
- **Behavioural factors matter:** Panic buying is a notable secondary contributor.

## **The Main Themes & Percentage Share of Responses**

### **1. US Leadership / Donald Trump & US Policy ≈ 38% of responses**

- By far the most dominant theme.
  - Many responses explicitly name Donald Trump, often blaming:
    - Starting or escalating war (especially involving Iran)
    - Poor geopolitical decisions
    - Global instability affecting oil supply
  - Frequently combined with Israel or broader US policy.
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### **2. Australian Federal Government (current & past) ≈ 28% of responses**

- Strong focus on domestic policy failures:
    - Lack of fuel reserves
    - Closure of refineries
    - Poor planning/energy policy
  - Key figures mentioned include Anthony Albanese and Chris Bowen.
  - Includes both current and previous governments (Labor & Liberal).
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### **3. Middle East Conflict / War (Iran, Israel, Strait of Hormuz) ≈ 22% of responses**

- War seen as a major external driver of supply disruption.
  - Common references:
    - Iran
    - Israel
  - Includes concerns about:
    - Shipping disruptions (e.g., Strait of Hormuz)
    - Global oil supply shocks
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### **4. Oil & Fuel Companies / Price Gouging ≈ 20% of responses**

- Strong sentiment that companies are exploiting the situation.
  - Themes:
    - “Greed” / profiteering
    - Price increases not matching actual costs
    - Retailers and wholesalers taking advantage
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### **5. Combined / “Multiple Causes” (systemic view) ≈ 15% of responses**

- Many respondents explicitly say it’s a mix:
    - Governments + war + corporations + global markets
  - Indicates awareness of complexity rather than a single cause.
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### **6. US + Israel Joint Responsibility ≈ 14% of responses**

- Often paired blame of:
    - Donald Trump
    - Benjamin Netanyahu
  - Framed as initiating or escalating conflict with Iran.
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### **7. Panic Buying / Consumer Behaviour ≈ 10% of responses**

- Respondents blame the public for:
    - Hoarding fuel
    - Creating artificial shortages
  - Often compared to COVID-era panic buying.
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### **8. Lack of Domestic Energy Independence ≈ 9% of responses**

- Focus on structural issues:
    - Not refining fuel locally
    - Exporting resources but importing fuel
    - Loss of self-sufficiency
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### **9. Media / Market Hype ≈ 5% of responses**

- Media blamed for:
  - Fear amplification
  - Triggering panic buying
  - Exaggerating shortages

**Dissatisfaction with Government's response to the fuel shortage driven by lack of preparation, poor leadership, suspected price gouging, lack of energy independence and domestic production**

## **The Main Themes & Percentage Share of Responses**

### **1. Lack of preparation / insufficient fuel reserves ≈ 28% of responses**

The most dominant theme.

People repeatedly said Australia:

- Didn't maintain adequate reserves (often referencing the **90-day standard**)
- Ignored known risks (especially geopolitical tensions)
- Failed long-term planning across multiple governments

#### **Key sentiment:**

"We should never have been in this situation."

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### **2. Poor leadership, slow response, and lack of action ≈ 22% of responses**

A very strong theme focused on **government competence**.

Common complaints:

- Too slow to react ("too little, too late")
- All talk, no action
- No clear plan or crisis management
- Perceived incompetence or indecision

#### **Key sentiment:**

"They reacted late and still haven't done anything meaningful."

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### **3. High fuel prices & perceived price gouging ≈ 16% of responses**

A major cost-of-living concern.

People believe:

- Prices rose too quickly or unjustifiably
- Fuel companies are profiteering
- Government isn't regulating or intervening enough

#### **Key sentiment:**

"Prices skyrocketed even before shortages hit."

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### **4. Lack of energy independence / domestic production ≈ 14% of responses**

Strong frustration about reliance on imports.

Recurring ideas:

- Australia should refine its own fuel
- Too many refineries closed
- Exporting resources but importing finished fuel
- Calls for self-sufficiency

#### **Key sentiment:**

"We have the resources but depend on others."

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### **5. Poor communication, transparency & trust ≈ 8% of responses**

People feel confused and misled.

Issues raised:

- Mixed or contradictory messaging
- Government downplaying the crisis
- Lack of clear data or updates

#### **Key sentiment:**

"They say everything is fine, but stations are empty."

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## 6. Calls for policy interventions (tax cuts, rationing, controls) ≈ 6% of responses

Many practical suggestions:

Common proposals:

- Cut or suspend fuel excise/GST
- Introduce rationing
- Cap prices
- Prioritise essential users (farmers, transport)

### Key sentiment:

“There are obvious tools they’re not using.”

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## 7. Impact on rural areas, farmers & essential services ≈ 4% of responses

A focused but important theme.

Concerns:

- Diesel shortages in regional areas
- Threats to agriculture and supply chains
- Need to prioritise essential industries

### Key sentiment:

“Farmers and transport should come first.”

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## 8. Blame on external factors (war, geopolitics) ≈ 2% of responses

Less dominant but present.

Mentions include:

- Middle East conflict
- International alliances and decisions
- Global oil market disruptions

### Key sentiment:

“This was predictable given global tensions.”

## Overall Insight

Across the responses, three core narratives dominate:

1. **“We weren’t prepared”** (structural failure)
2. **“They’re not handling it well”** (leadership failure)
3. **“We’re paying for it”** (economic impact)

Together, these account for **~66% of all sentiment**, showing the issue is seen less as a one-off crisis and more as a **systemic governance failure**.

**Those satisfied with the Government’s management of the fuel crisis noted the international nature of the crisis, the panic buying and behaviour of consumers and long-term policy failures**

## The Main Themes & Percentage Share of Responses

### 1. Government has limited control / external factors dominate ≈ 32% of responses

The most dominant theme. Many respondents believe the situation is driven by global forces (war, supply chains, geopolitics) beyond Australia’s control.

#### Key ideas:

- War and international politics (e.g. Middle East, US actions)
  - Global fuel markets
  - Australia’s reliance on imports
  - “Nothing much government can do”
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## **2. Government doing the best it can (generally positive/acceptable response) ≈ 26% of responses**

Strong sentiment that the government response is reasonable given circumstances.

### **Key ideas:**

- “Doing their best”
  - Calm, measured, non-panicked approach
  - Appropriate planning and coordination
  - Communication seen as adequate
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## **3. Panic buying / consumer behaviour is the main problem ≈ 18% of responses**

A major theme blaming shortages on public reaction rather than actual supply issues.

### **Key ideas:**

- Hoarding, stockpiling, selfish behaviour
  - Media influence driving panic
  - Comparisons to COVID shortages
  - Belief that supply is actually sufficient
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## **4. Long-term policy failures / lack of preparedness ≈ 10% of responses**

Criticism focused on historical decisions rather than current response.

### **Key ideas:**

- Insufficient fuel reserves
  - Closure of refineries
  - Energy security failures over decades
  - Bipartisan blame (both major parties)
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## **5. Limited but specific actions suggested (mild criticism) ≈ 6% of responses**

Some respondents think more could be done, but within realistic constraints.

### **Key ideas:**

- Reduce fuel excise
  - Introduce rationing if needed
  - Prioritise rural/essential services
  - Increase reserves or domestic production
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## **6. Perception that situation is not yet serious / media exaggeration ≈ 4% of responses**

A smaller group downplays the crisis.

### **Key ideas:**

- “No shortage where I am”
  - Media overhyping
  - Too early to judge
  - “Wait and see”
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## **7. Distrust of corporations / price gouging concerns ≈ 2% of responses**

Minor but notable theme focusing on industry behaviour.

### **Key ideas:**

- Oil companies manipulating supply
  - Profit-seeking during crisis
  - Calls for regulation or penalties
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## 8. Other / unclear / disengaged responses ≈ 2% of responses

Includes:

- “Don’t know”
  - Irrelevant or minimal answers
  - Personal anecdotes without clear stance
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### Key Takeaways

- **Overall sentiment leans supportive or understanding:** ≈ 58% (Themes 1 + 2) explicitly justify or defend the government’s position.
- **Blame is shifted away from government** toward:
  - External/global forces
  - Public panic buying
- **Criticism is more historical than immediate**, focusing on past energy policy rather than current actions.
- **Behavioural factors (panic buying)** are a major perceived driver of the problem—almost as significant as government performance itself.

**General concerns about the current crisis driven by cost-of-living concerns, the business and economic impact of the crisis, government failures and energy security and self-sufficiency**

### The Main Themes & Percentage Share of Responses

#### 1. Cost of Living & Inflation Impacts ≈ 34% of responses

- The most dominant theme.
  - Fuel prices seen as flowing into:
    - Food prices
    - Freight and logistics costs
    - General inflation and interest rates
  - Strong concern from households, retirees, and low-income groups about affordability.
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#### 2. Business & Economic Impact (especially small business, farming, transport) ≈ 27% of responses

- Heavy focus on:
    - Rising operating costs
    - Inability to pass costs onto customers
    - Risk of business closures or layoffs
  - Particularly strong among:
    - Farmers
    - Trucking/logistics operators
    - Small businesses
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#### 3. Government Failure / Policy Criticism ≈ 26% of responses

- Broad dissatisfaction with planning and response:
    - Lack of fuel reserves
    - Closure of refineries
    - Poor crisis management
  - Key figures mentioned include Anthony Albanese and Chris Bowen.
  - Includes criticism of both current and past governments.
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#### 4. Energy Security & Self-Sufficiency ≈ 24% of responses

- Strong theme around:
    - Need for domestic refining
    - Increasing fuel reserves
    - Reducing reliance on imports
  - Often framed as a **national security issue**.
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## 5. Global Conflict / Geopolitics (War, US, Middle East) ≈ 22% of responses

- External causes seen as major drivers:
    - War in the Middle East
    - Global instability
  - Frequent references to Donald Trump and international actors.
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## 6. Price Gouging / Corporate Greed ≈ 20% of responses

- Widespread belief that:
    - Fuel companies and retailers are exploiting the crisis
    - Price rises exceed actual cost increases
  - Calls for regulation and investigation are common.
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## 7. Supply Chain & Essential Services Concerns ≈ 18% of responses

- Anxiety about:
    - Food supply disruptions
    - Medical access
    - Freight breakdown
  - Strong emphasis on prioritising:
    - Farmers
    - Transport
    - Emergency services
- 

## 8. Transition to Renewables / EVs ≈ 16% of responses

- Seen both as:
    - A solution (reduce reliance on fossil fuels)
    - An accelerated trend due to the crisis
  - Includes support for:
    - Electric vehicles
    - Public transport
    - Renewable energy investment
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## 9. Anxiety, Uncertainty & Social Stress ≈ 14% of responses

- Emotional responses:
    - Fear of shortages
    - चिंता about future
    - Mental health strain (especially regional areas)
  - Comparisons to COVID-era panic and disruption.
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## 10. Behavioural Factors (Panic Buying, Hoarding) ≈ 11% of responses

- Many blame:
    - Consumers stockpiling fuel
    - Media or political messaging fuelling panic
  - Seen as worsening shortages.
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## 11. Lifestyle Changes & Adaptation ≈ 10% of responses

- People changing behaviour:
    - Driving less
    - Cancelling travel
    - Working from home
    - Switching transport modes
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## 12. Minimal Impact / Not Yet Affected ≈ 9% of responses

- A notable minority report:
    - Little or no direct impact (yet)
    - Often retirees or EV users
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## Key Insights

- **Economic pressure dominates:** Over half of responses focus on cost-of-living and business survival.
- **Systemic distrust:** Strong overlap between government criticism and corporate profiteering narratives.
- **Energy security is a major concern:** Many see this as a long-term structural failure, not just a short-term crisis.
- **Divided solutions:**
  - Some push for **more fossil fuel independence**
  - Others push for **faster transition to renewables**
- **High emotional tone:** Anxiety, frustration, and anger are widespread, especially in regional and essential sectors.

## Roy Morgan Chief Executive Officer Michele Levine says:

*“A large majority of Australians (83%) have expressed their approval for the Albanese Government’s decision to cut the fuel excise on petrol and diesel in half – a cut of 26.3 cents per litre – for three months. Only one-in-six Australians (17%) disapprove.*

*“Although there is widespread support for the decision, the current fuel shortages and rise in fuel prices are not affecting the ability of most Australians to carry out essential activities as of yet. Just one-in-four Australians (24%) say their ability to carry out essential activities has been affected – while around three-quarters (76%) say they have not been affected.*

*“In addition, just over a third of Australians (37%) say they are aware of fuel shortages in their area compared to nearly two-thirds (63%) that say they aren’t aware of any – indicating most Australians have not been directly impacted by reported fuel shortages.*

*“However, Australians are changing their behaviour due to rising fuel prices and fuel shortages with nearly half (48%) reporting they are reducing their driving, and one in five (20%) changing their travel plans and 19% decreasing spending in other areas to compensate for increased fuel spending.*

*“When asked who is responsible for the current fuel supply challenges and cost increases facing Australians US President Donald Trump emerges as the single most responsible individual according to Australians – mentioned by 38% of respondents. In addition, a total of two-thirds of respondents mention international actors such as President Trump, or the three countries primarily involved in the war – the US, Israel and Iran.*

*“However, of concern for the Albanese Government, around a third of respondents place the responsibility at the foot of the Australian Government, Prime Minister Anthony Albanese and Energy Minister Chris Bowen. Respondents assert that the Albanese Government has not done enough to mitigate the impacts and respond decisively to secure the interests of Australians.*

*“Looking forward the biggest concern from Australians about the impact of fuel shortages and rising fuel prices is the impact on cost of living and inflation – with the prospect of higher interest rates to come – mentioned by around a third of respondents (34%).*

*“In addition, Australians are concerned about the growing impact on businesses and the economy generally – mentioned by around 27% of respondents, with a further 26% mentioning the Government failures and policy shortcomings as a key factor.”*

This special Roy Morgan Snap SMS survey was conducted with an Australia-wide cross-section of 2,514 Australians aged 18+ from Thursday March 26 – Wednesday April 1, 2026.

**For further comment or more information contact:**

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Australians surveyed were asked about their view on current fuel shortages and price spikes:

- **Question 1:** *“Are you aware of any fuel shortages in your area?”* Yes (37%) cf. No (63%).
- **Question 2:** *“Have you changed your behaviour because of fuel shortages or rising fuel prices?”* Reduced driving (48%), Changed travel plans (20%), Decreased spending in other areas to compensate for increased spend (19%), Purchased less fuel (11%), Filled up more fuel than I need (9%), No changes (34%).
- **Question 3:** *“Have fuel shortages, or rising fuel prices, affected your ability to travel for work, medical appointments, school, or other essential activities?”* Yes (24%) cf. No (76%).
- **Question 4:** *“Who do you think is responsible for the current fuel supply challenges and costs increases?”* (open-ended responses).
- **Question 5:** *“Are you satisfied with the response of the federal government to managing the fuel shortage?”* Yes (36%) cf. No (64%).
- **Question 6:** *“And why do you say that?”* (open-ended responses).
- **Question 7:** *“This week the Federal Government announced a temporary cut in the fuel excise on petrol and diesel. This will reduce the price of fuel by 26.3 cents per litre for three months until June 30. Do you approve or disapprove of this measure?”* Approve (83%) cf. Disapprove (17%).
- **Question 8:** *“Is there anything else you’d like to say about fuel shortages and the impact that these have on you or your business?”* (open-ended responses).

**About Roy Morgan**

Roy Morgan is Australia’s largest independent Australian research company, with offices in each state, as well as in the U.S. and U.K. A full-service research organisation, Roy Morgan has over 80 years’ experience collecting objective, independent information on consumers.

**Margin of Error**

The margin of error to be allowed for in any estimate depends mainly on the number of interviews on which it is based. Margin of error gives indications of the likely range within which estimates would be 95% likely to fall, expressed as the number of percentage points above or below the actual estimate. Allowance for design effects (such as stratification and weighting) should be made as appropriate.

Sample Size	Percentage Estimate			
	40%-60%	25% or 75%	10% or 90%	5% or 95%
1,000	±3.0	±2.7	±1.9	±1.3
2,000	±2.0	±1.7	±1.2	±0.9

**Question 1:**

**Are you aware of any fuel shortages in your area?**

**By Gender & Age**

	Mar-Apr 2026	Gender		Age			
		Men	Women	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	37	38	37	38	37	37	38
No	63	62	63	62	63	63	62
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Are you aware of any fuel shortages in your area?**

**By States & City/Country**

	Australians 18+	Areas		States					
		Capital Cities	Country Regions	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS#
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	37	35	42	46	28	35	43	43	11
No	63	65	58	54	72	65	57	57	89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*#Sample sizes with fewer than 100 respondents should be treated with caution.*

**Are you aware of any fuel shortages in your area?**

**By Party Vote (Federal)**

	Australians 18+	Party Vote					
		ALP	L-NP	One Nation	Greens	Independents /Other Parties	No Answer#
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	37	29	45	46	31	40	47
No	63	71	55	54	69	60	53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*#Sample sizes with fewer than 100 respondents should be treated with caution.*

**Question 2:**

**Have you changed your behaviour because of fuel shortages or rising fuel prices?**

**By Gender & Age**

	<b>Mar-Apr 2026</b>	<b>Gender</b>		<b>Age</b>			
		<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>18-34</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65+</b>
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Reduced driving	48	43	52	49	50	44	45
Changed travel plans	20	18	22	22	20	18	21
Decreased spending in other areas	19	16	21	18	18	21	20
Purchased less fuel	11	11	11	12	11	9	11
Filled up more fuel than I needed	9	9	10	9	9	12	9
<b>No changes</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Have you changed your behaviour because of fuel shortages or rising fuel prices?**

**By States & City/Country**

	<b>Australians 18+</b>	<b>Areas</b>		<b>States</b>					
		<b>Capital Cities</b>	<b>Country Regions</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>VIC</b>	<b>QLD</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>TAS#</b>
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Reduced driving	48	47	48	44	48	53	48	46	45
Changed travel plans	20	20	21	20	21	21	21	19	9
Decreased spending in other areas	19	17	23	17	17	21	29	17	7
Purchased less fuel	11	11	10	8	12	12	15	9	4
Filled up more fuel than I needed	9	10	9	12	8	9	8	9	5
<b>No changes</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

#Sample sizes with fewer than 100 respondents should be treated with caution.

**Have you changed your behaviour because of fuel shortages or rising fuel prices?**

**By Party Vote (Federal)**

	<b>Australians 18+</b>	<b>Party Vote</b>					
		<b>ALP</b>	<b>L-NP</b>	<b>One Nation</b>	<b>Greens</b>	<b>Independents/ Other Parties</b>	<b>No Answer#</b>
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Reduced driving	48	44	51	54	50	43	49
Changed travel plans	20	20	23	21	17	19	15
Decreased spending in	19	16	22	29	17	19	20
Purchased less fuel	11	8	12	12	11	13	13
Filled up more fuel than I	9	7	13	11	4	8	9
<b>No changes</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

#Sample sizes with fewer than 100 respondents should be treated with caution.

**Question 3:**

**Have fuel shortages, or rising fuel prices, affected your ability to travel for work, medical appointments, school, or other essential activities?**

**By Gender & Age**

	Mar-Apr 2026	Gender		Age			
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>18-34</u>	<u>35-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	24	24	25	24	27	21	25
No	76	76	75	76	73	79	75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Have fuel shortages, or rising fuel prices, affected your ability to travel for work, medical appointments, school, or other essential activities?**

**By States & City/Country**

	Australians 18+	Areas		States					
		<u>Capital Cities</u>	<u>Country Regions</u>	<u>NSW</u>	<u>VIC</u>	<u>QLD</u>	<u>WA</u>	<u>SA</u>	<u>TAS#</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	24	21	31	26	22	27	28	23	15
No	76	79	69	74	78	73	72	77	85
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*#Sample sizes with fewer than 100 respondents should be treated with caution.*

**Have fuel shortages, or rising fuel prices, affected your ability to travel for work, medical appointments, school, or other essential activities?**

**By Party Vote (Federal)**

	Australians 18+	Party Vote					
		<u>ALP</u>	<u>L-NP</u>	<u>One Nation</u>	<u>Greens</u>	<u>Independents /Other Parties</u>	<u>No Answer#</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	24	15	32	51	20	24	33
No	76	85	68	49	80	76	67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*#Sample sizes with fewer than 100 respondents should be treated with caution.*

**Question 5:**

**Are you satisfied with the response of the federal government to managing the fuel shortage?**

**By Gender & Age**

	Mar-Apr 2026	Gender		Age			
		Men	Women	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	36	38	35	40	33	35	36
No	64	62	65	60	67	65	64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Are you satisfied with the response of the federal government to managing the fuel shortage?**

**By States & City/Country**

	Australians 18+	Areas		States					
		Capital Cities	Country Regions	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS#
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	36	38	32	37	40	25	34	44	51
No	64	62	68	63	60	75	66	56	49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*#Sample sizes with fewer than 100 respondents should be treated with caution.*

**Are you satisfied with the response of the federal government to managing the fuel shortage?**

**By Party Vote (Federal)**

	Australians 18+	Party Vote					
		ALP	L-NP	One Nation	Greens	Independents /Other Parties	No Answer#
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	36	61	11	4	52	32	20
No	64	39	89	96	48	68	80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*#Sample sizes with fewer than 100 respondents should be treated with caution.*

**Question 7:**

**This week the Federal Government announced a temporary cut in the fuel excise on petrol and diesel. This will reduce the price of fuel by 26.3 cents per litre for three months until June 30. Do you approve or disapprove of this measure?**

**By Gender & Age**

	Mar-Apr 2026	Gender		Age			
		Men	Women	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Approve	83	76	89	86	81	82	82
Disapprove	17	24	11	14	19	18	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**This week the Federal Government announced a temporary cut in the fuel excise on petrol and diesel. This will reduce the price of fuel by 26.3 cents per litre for three months until June 30. Do you approve or disapprove of this measure?**

**By States & City/Country**

	Australians 18+	Areas		States					
		Capital Cities	Country Regions	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS#
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Approve	83	83	82	82	85	80	83	89	79
Disapprove	17	17	18	18	15	20	17	11	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*#Sample sizes with fewer than 100 respondents should be treated with caution.*

**This week the Federal Government announced a temporary cut in the fuel excise on petrol and diesel. This will reduce the price of fuel by 26.3 cents per litre for three months until June 30. Do you approve or disapprove of this measure?**

**By Party Vote (Federal)**

	Australians 18+	Party Vote					
		ALP	L-NP	One Nation	Greens	Independents /Other Parties	No Answer#
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Approve	83	86	83	71	77	80	
Disapprove	17	14	17	29	23	20	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

*#Sample sizes with fewer than 100 respondents should be treated with caution.*