

# EECA Consumer Energy Monitor

Q2 FY25

March 2025

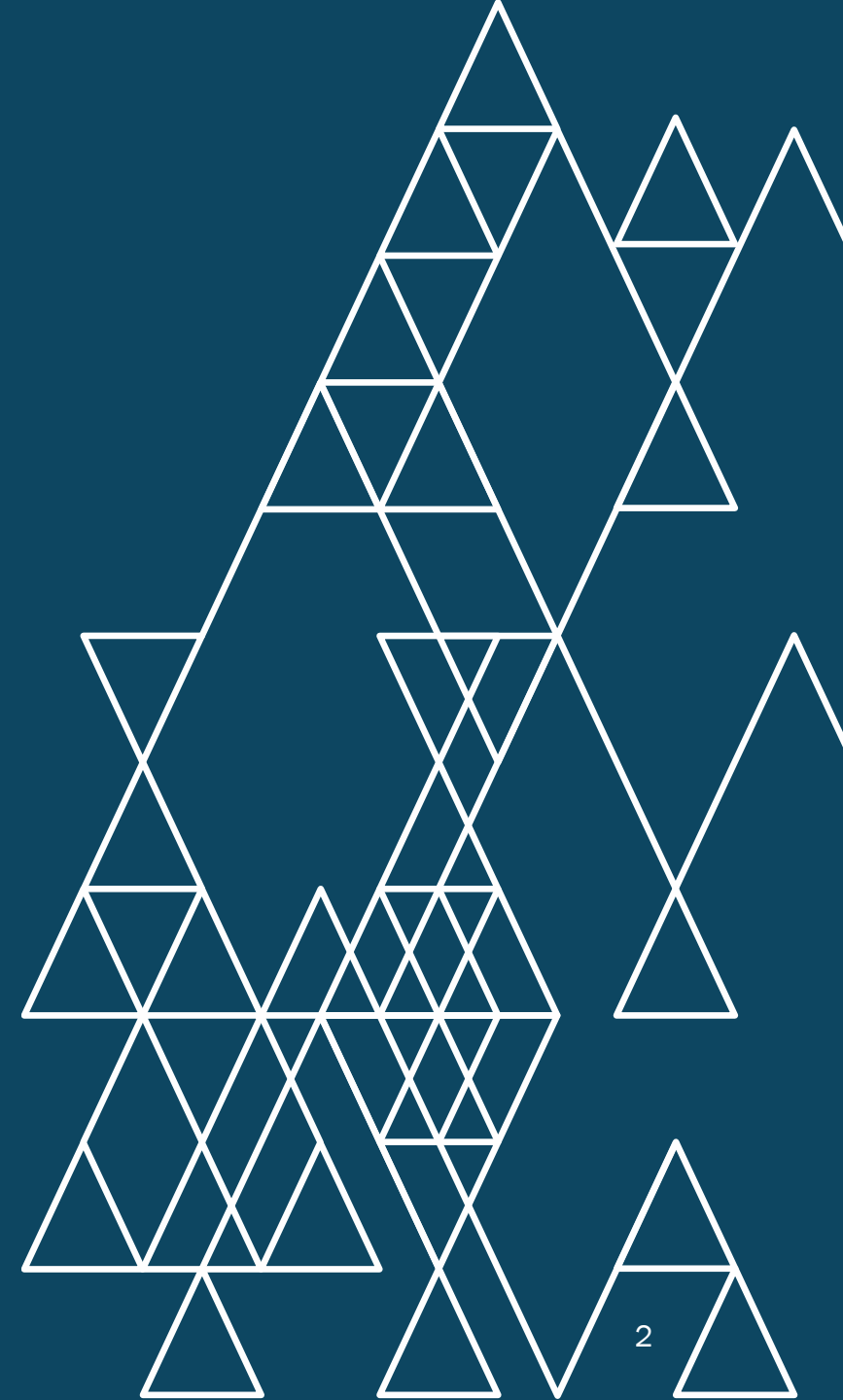


# Background

**This study is designed to understand New Zealanders' relationship with energy:**

The monitor captures data on how New Zealanders are interacting with energy in their home, both as a snapshot and how this develops over time. Alongside broader behavioural and attitudinal trends, this study allows EECA to evidence impact of its programmes and intervention.

This report includes results from both the first and second quarter of a new tracking study of New Zealanders. While the first quarter's deep dive primarily looked at results at a total population level, this second deep dive looks to understand important dimensions on which segments of the population differ in their energy attitudes and behaviours. The report does not seek to size or demographically profile these audiences.



# Methodology

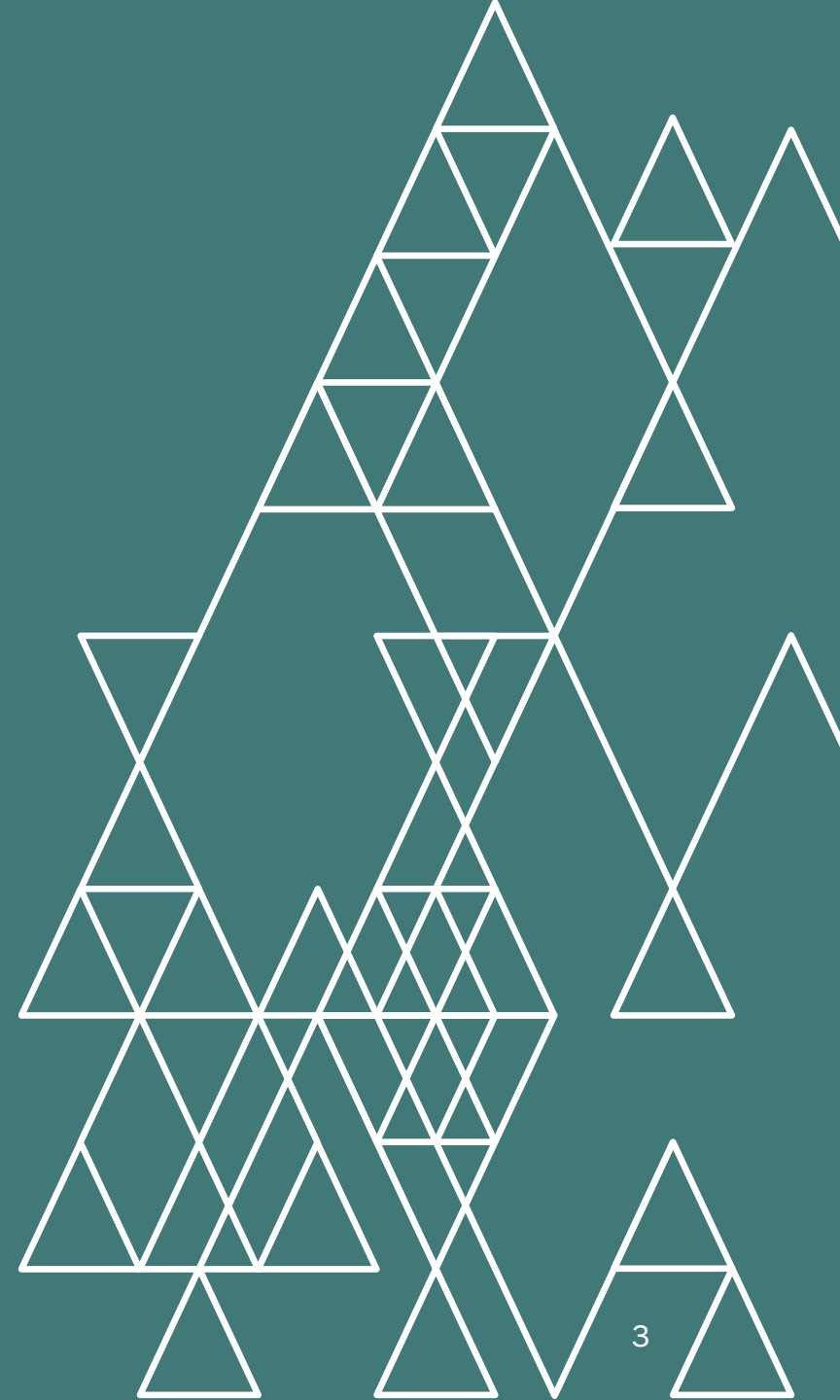
Each quarter, approximately 750 New Zealanders take part in an online survey designed to capture insight in the following areas:

- Context of energy use (house age, energy supply, household structure etc.)
- Approach to energy consumption (how aware they are of their energy costs, their sentiment towards this, what actions – if any – they are aware they could take to reduce energy use, and what they actually do)
- Broader attitudes towards energy, knowledge of renewables and appetite to find out more
- Awareness and engagement with EECA and related brands.

The sample is nationally representative based on age, gender and region.

This quarter n=790 took part in the study, giving a margin of error of +/- 3.6% at a 95% confidence interval. Fieldwork took place from 24/10/24 – 15/12/24.

In total, a sample of 1,550 survey responses were analysed, including those from the previous quarter (n=760).



# Contents

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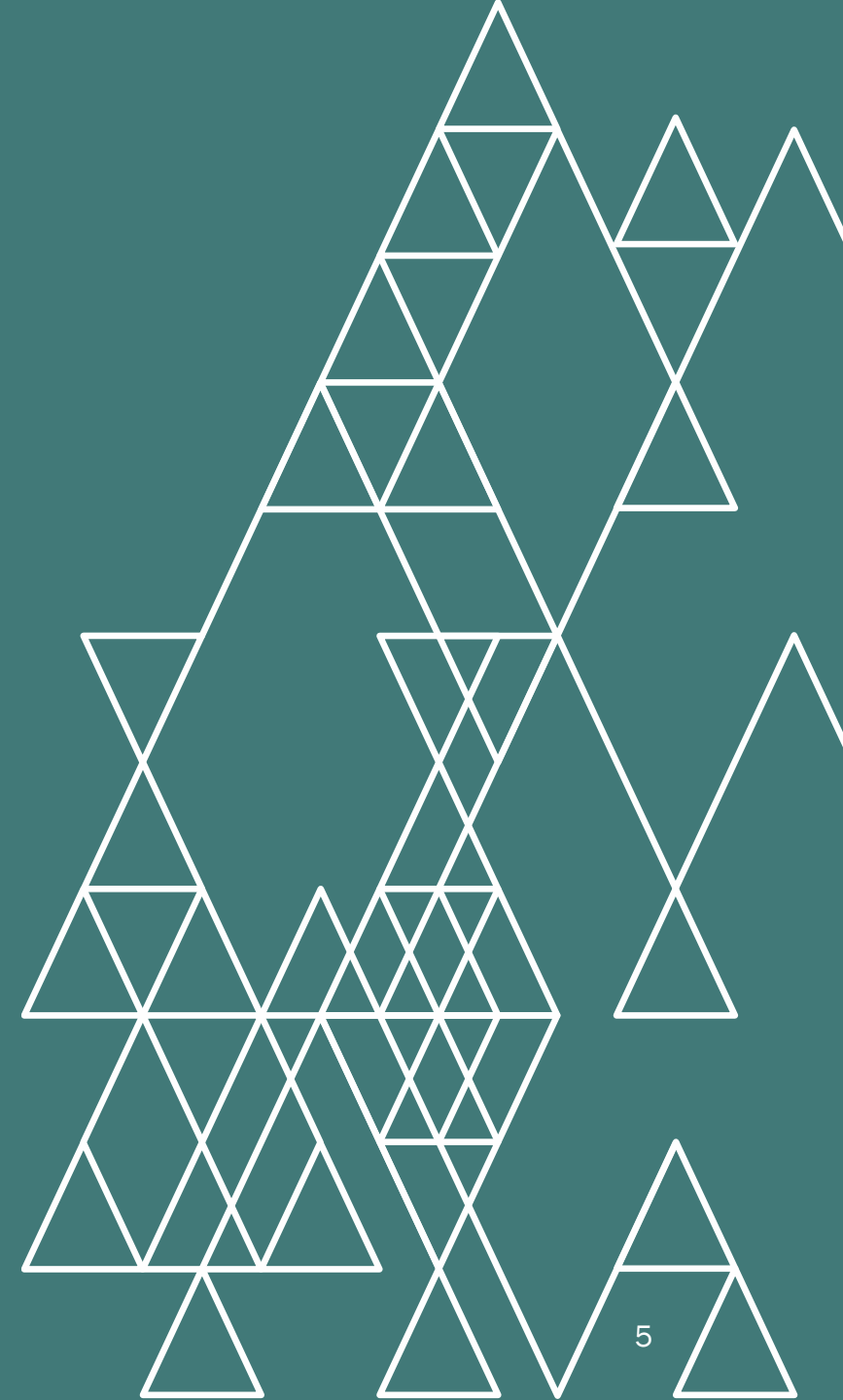
**1** Drivers of attitudes and behaviour

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**2** Understanding where segments are on their journey

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# Section 1: Drivers of attitudes and behaviour



# In Q3 of 2024, data showed...

That many New Zealanders feel under pressure around their energy use, with 8 in 10 worrying about increasing household energy prices

And nearly half wouldn't describe themselves as confident (45%) in managing their energy use

Homeownership and financial position emerged as key dimensions in determining confidence and likelihood to take important actions



# As we look to empower energy users in efficient energy use, what more can we understand about how each dimension drives attitudes and behaviour?

- In what ways do each of **home ownership** and **financial position** influence New Zealanders' energy use?
- What does this imply for how we define meaningfully unique segments of the population?

## 1. Home ownership

Non-homeowners



Homeowners

## 2. Financial position

Financially challenged

- <\$100k HH income
- OR financially uncomfortable

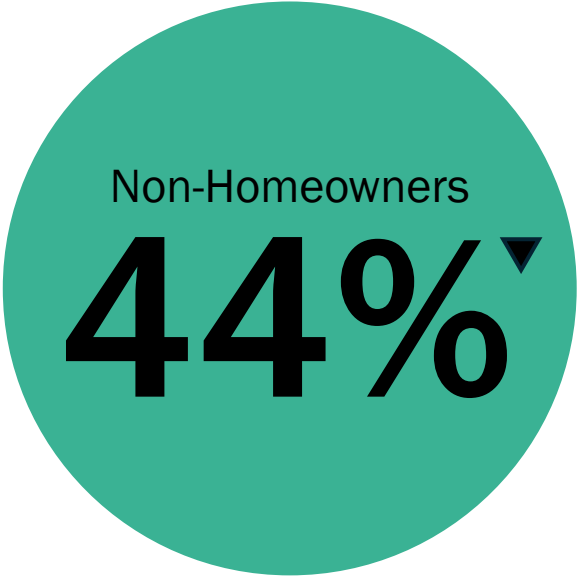
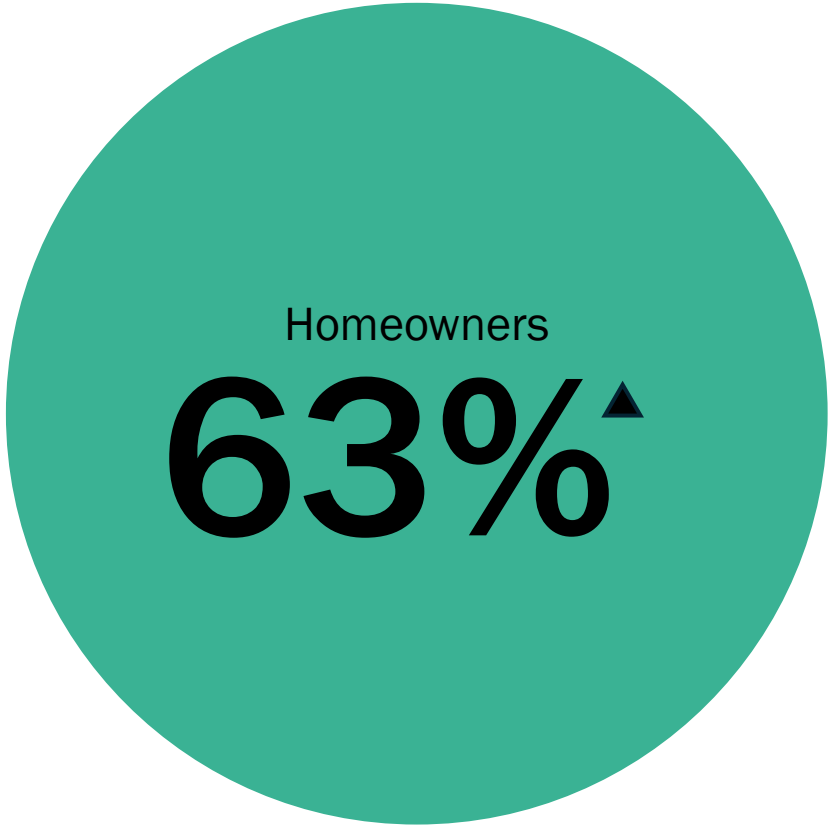


Financially stable

- \$100k+ HH income
- AND financially comfortable

# Homeowners generally feel the most empowered around energy

Confidence in understanding and manage energy (4 or 5 out of 5)



Q. How confident are you in your ability to understand and manage your energy use? By manage we mean take steps to optimise, control or reduce your energy use. This includes energy use in your home such as electricity, gas, wood or coal. (5-point scale; 1 = Not at all confident; 5 = Very confident)  
Base: Homeowners n=984, Non-Homeowners n=553

▲ ▼ Significantly higher/lower than others



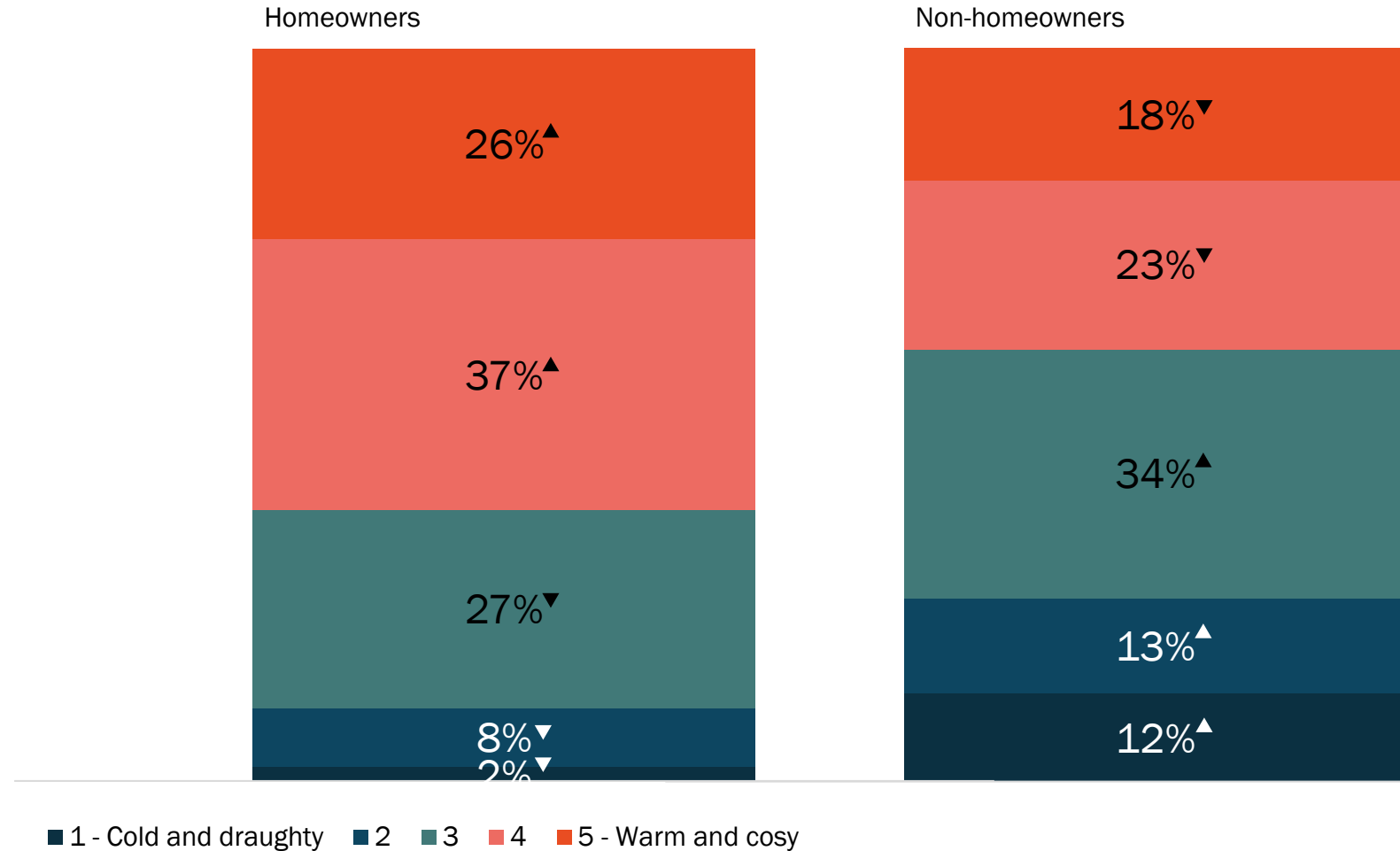
# Homeowners tend to view their homes as being warmer

Warmth of Home

▲▼ Significantly higher/lower than others

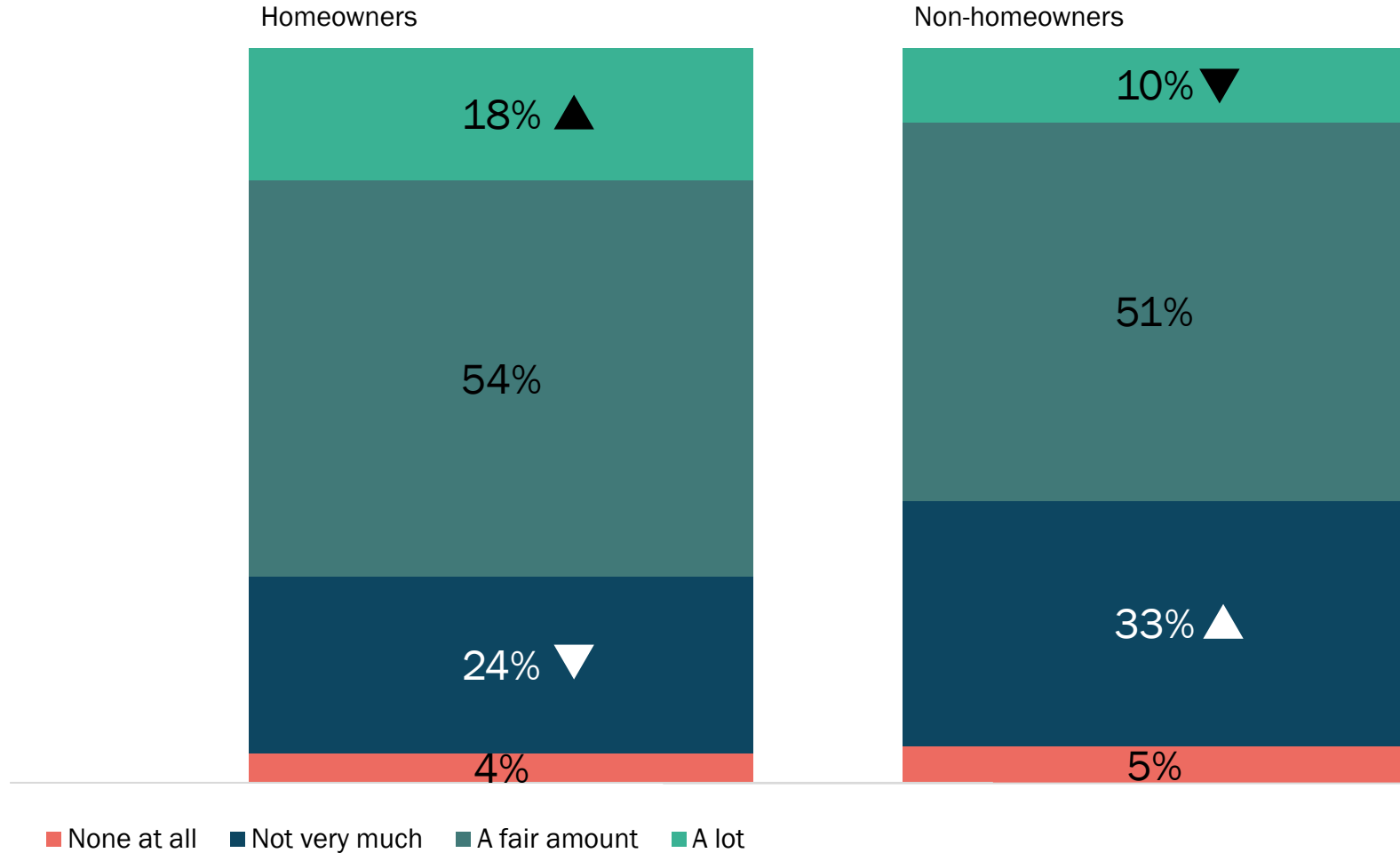
Q. Thinking about your home (rather than how much you heat it), would you say that your house is cold and draughty or warm and cosy?

Base: Homeowners n=984, Non-Homeowners n=553



# Homeowners are more likely to give their home energy use greater thought

Amount of thought given to energy usage



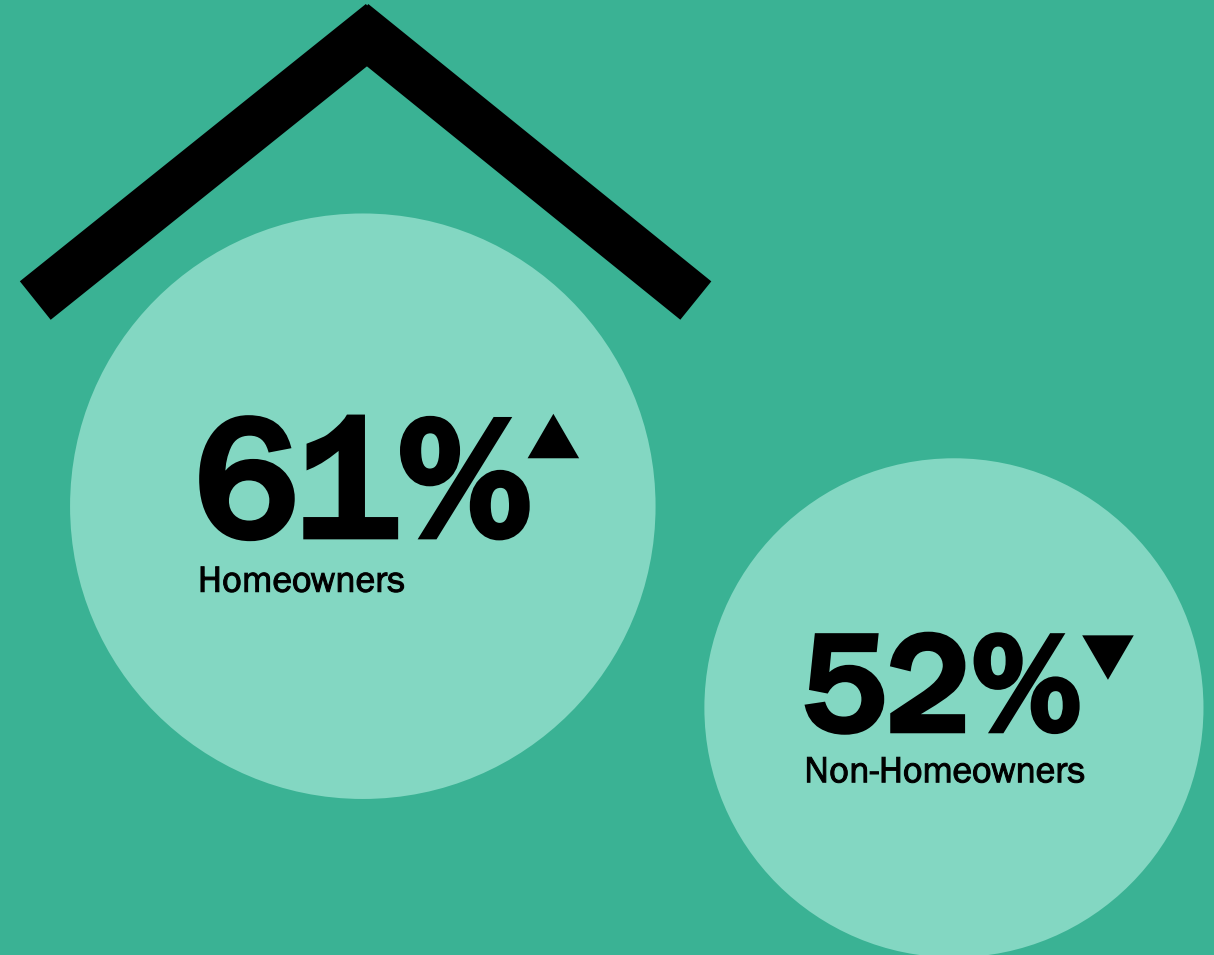
▲ ▼ Significantly higher/lower than others

Q. How much thought, if any, would you say you give to the amount of electricity / gas you use in your home?  
Base: Homeowners n=984, Non-Homeowners n=553



# And homeowners have a greater desire for more information around energy efficiency

% that want to know more about how to use energy efficiently

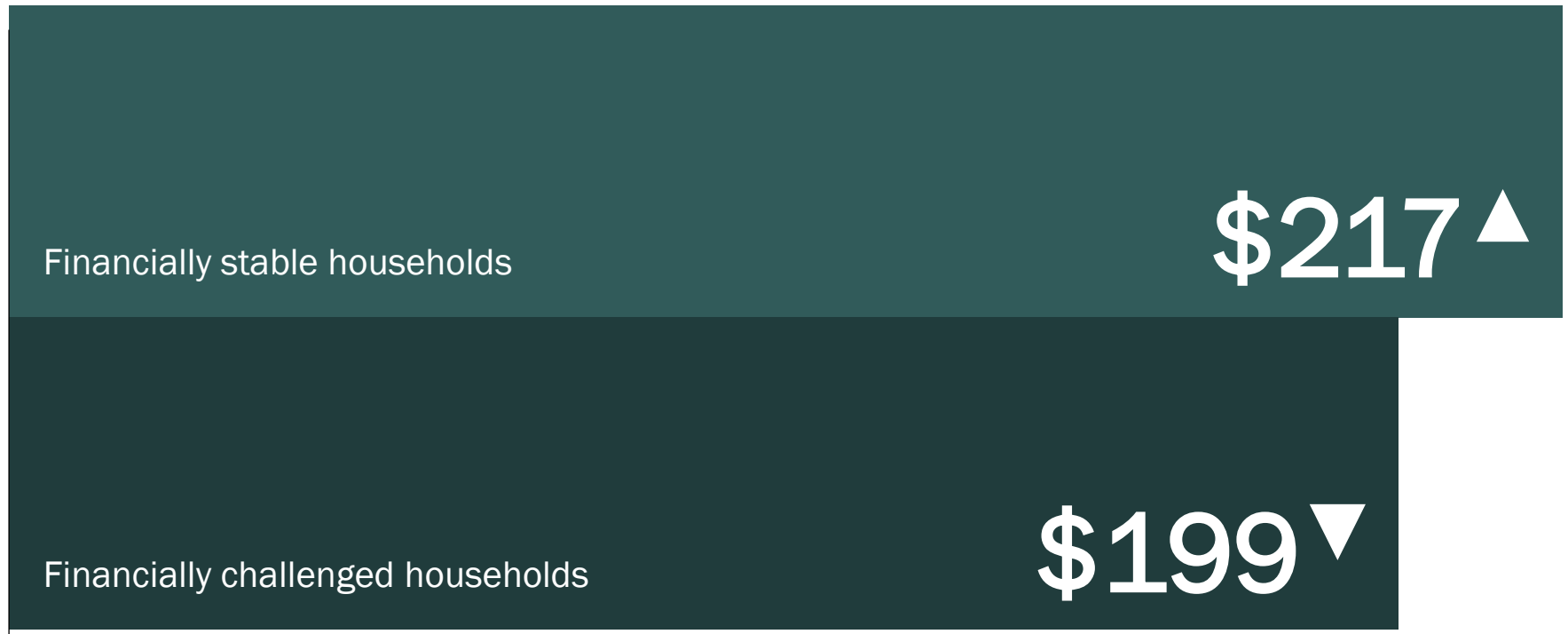


▲ ▼ Significantly higher/lower than others

Q. Would you like to know more about the most effective ways to use energy more efficiently in your home?  
Base: Homeowners n=984, Non-Homeowners n=553

# Financially stable households tend to spend more on electricity

Monthly electricity bill - Approximate average spend



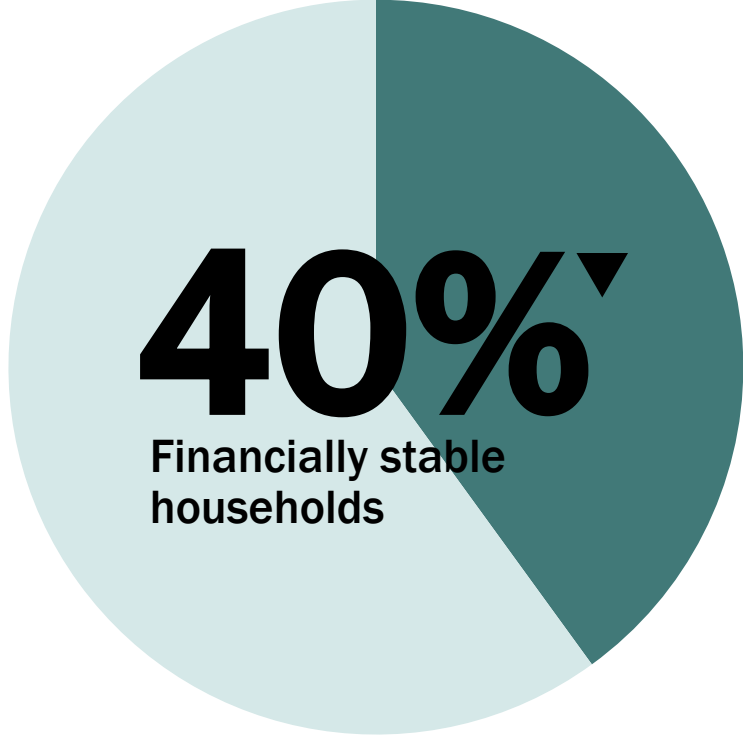
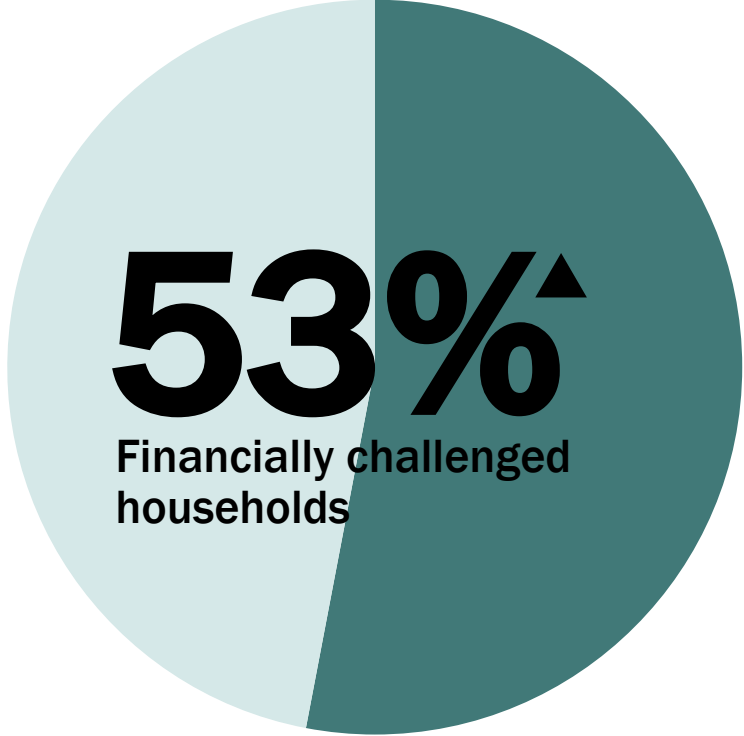
Q. How much is your household's monthly electricity bill?  
Base those who use electricity: Financially challenged households n=919, Financially stable households n=369

▲▼ Significantly higher/lower than others



# Financially challenged households are more likely to feel a lack of control over energy bills

% that worry about lack of control over energy bills



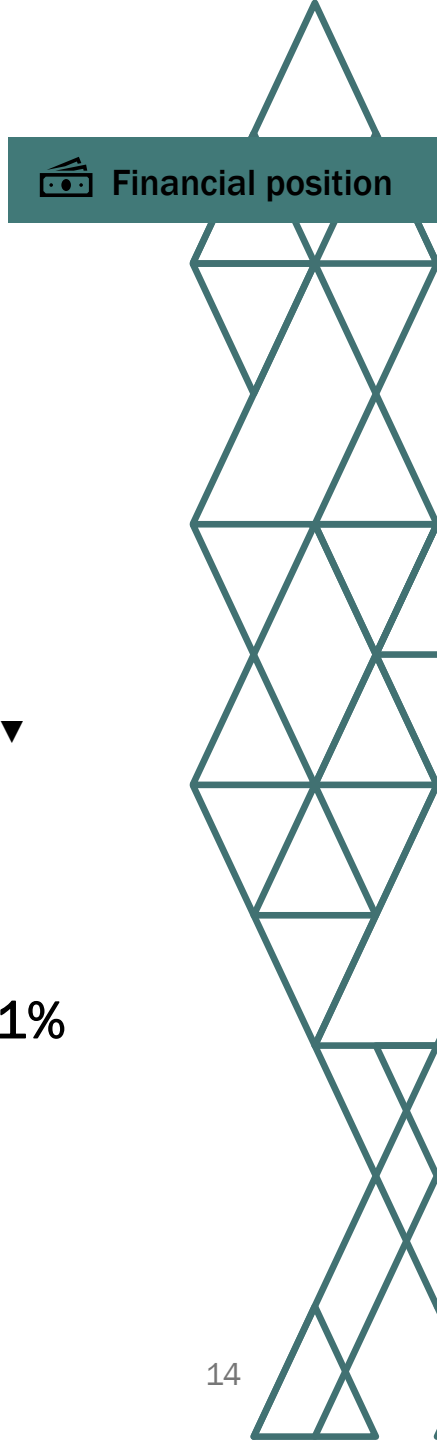
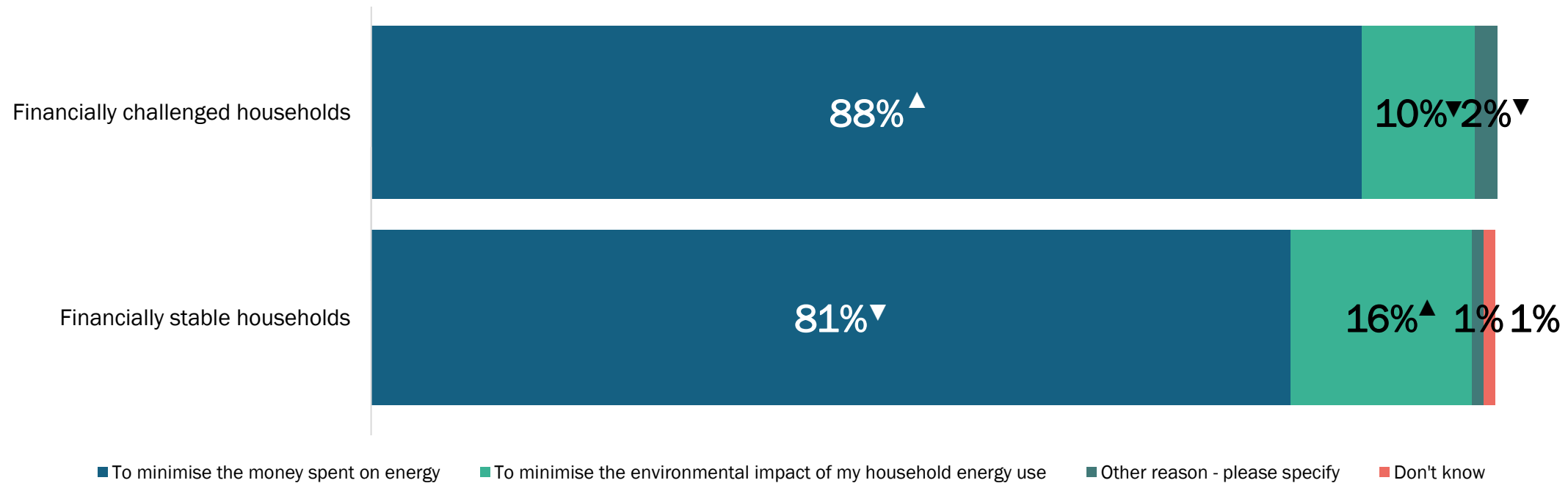
 Financial position



# And thinking around energy use is largely driven by reducing money spent on energy

This is true across households, though environmental considerations are more likely to be a reason for financially stable households to give attention to their energy use.

Reason for thinking about energy usage a fair amount / a lot

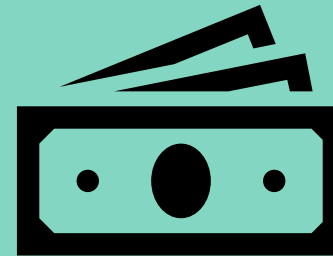


## IMPLICATION

# These two dimensions help to differentiate empowerment, and the impetus to act



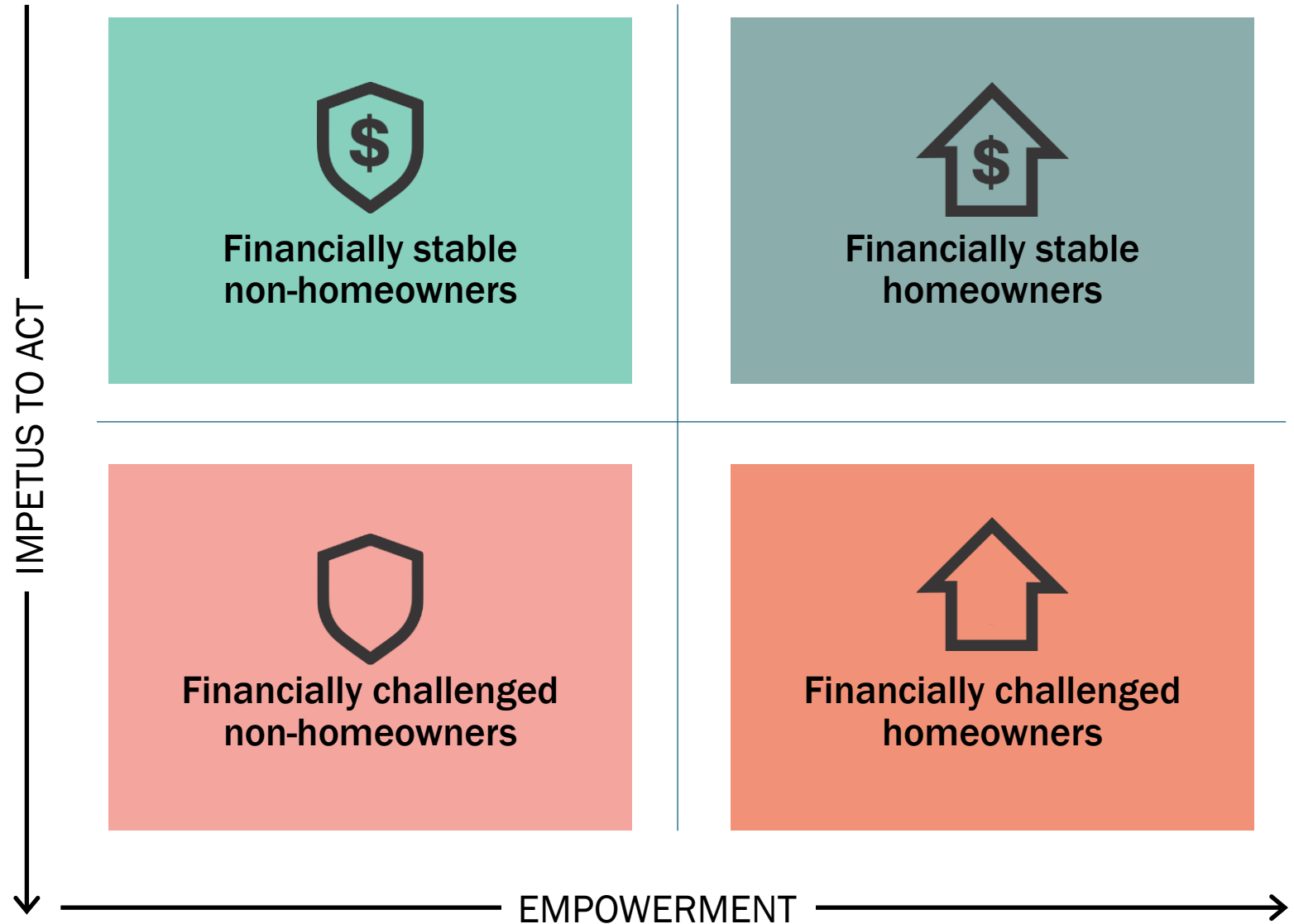
**Homeowners** have the power (and confidence) to make meaningful changes in their energy use.



**Financially challenged households** have a stronger need to be more efficient, which is all around saving costs.

# This creates the basis for understanding different segments of the population

- **Homeowners** have the power (and confidence) to make meaningful changes in their energy use.
- **Financially challenged households** have a stronger need to be more efficient, which is all around saving costs.





# Defining the segments

## Financially stable non-homeowners



- Non-homeowner
- \$100k+ HH income
- AND financially comfortable

## Financially stable homeowners



- Homeowner
- \$100k+ HH income
- AND financially comfortable

## Financially challenged non-homeowners



- Non-homeowner
- <\$100k HH income
- OR financially uncomfortable

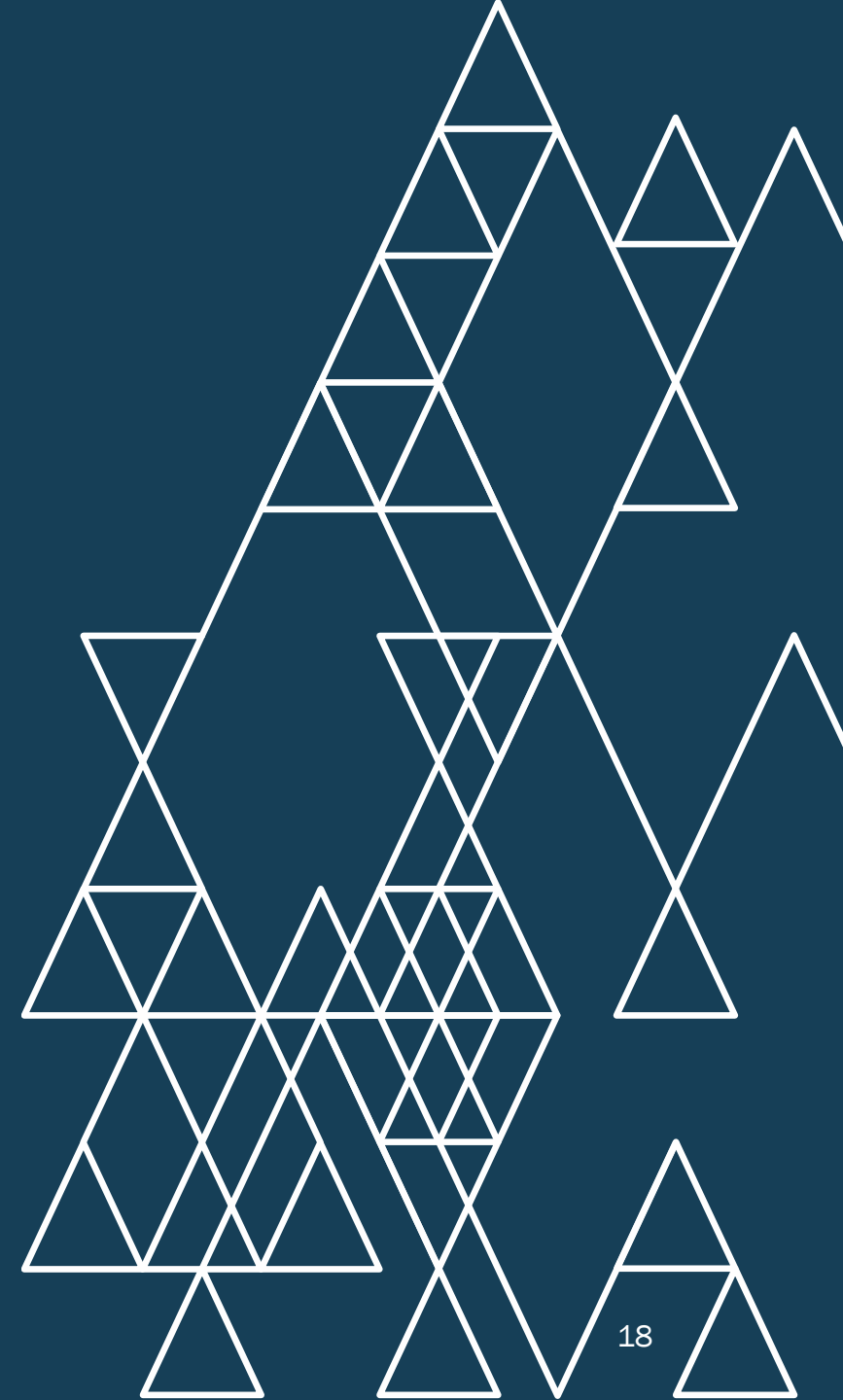
## Financially challenged homeowners



- Homeowner
- <\$100k HH income
- OR financially uncomfortable



# Section 2: Understanding where segments are on their journey



# As we look to empower energy users around efficiency, what can we understand about these key audiences?

What are their needs?  
Where are they on their energy journeys?  
What role can EECA play?



Financially stable  
non-homeowners



Financially stable  
homeowners



Financially challenged  
non-homeowners



Financially challenged  
homeowners



# The segment picture – Relationship with energy

Homeowner segments feel more confident in understanding and managing their energy use.

	Financially challenged homeowners	Financially stable homeowners	Financially challenged non-homeowners	Financially stable non-homeowners
Confidence in understanding & managing energy use (4 / 5 out of 5)	▲ 62%	▲ 66%	▼ 44%	49%
Warmth of home (4 / 5 out of 5)	58%	▲ 71%	▼ 38%	56%
Think about energy 'a lot'	▲ 19%	16%	▼ 11%	▼ 7%
Desire information around energy efficiency	59%	▲ 66%	▼ 53%	55%

# The segment picture – Impetus to act

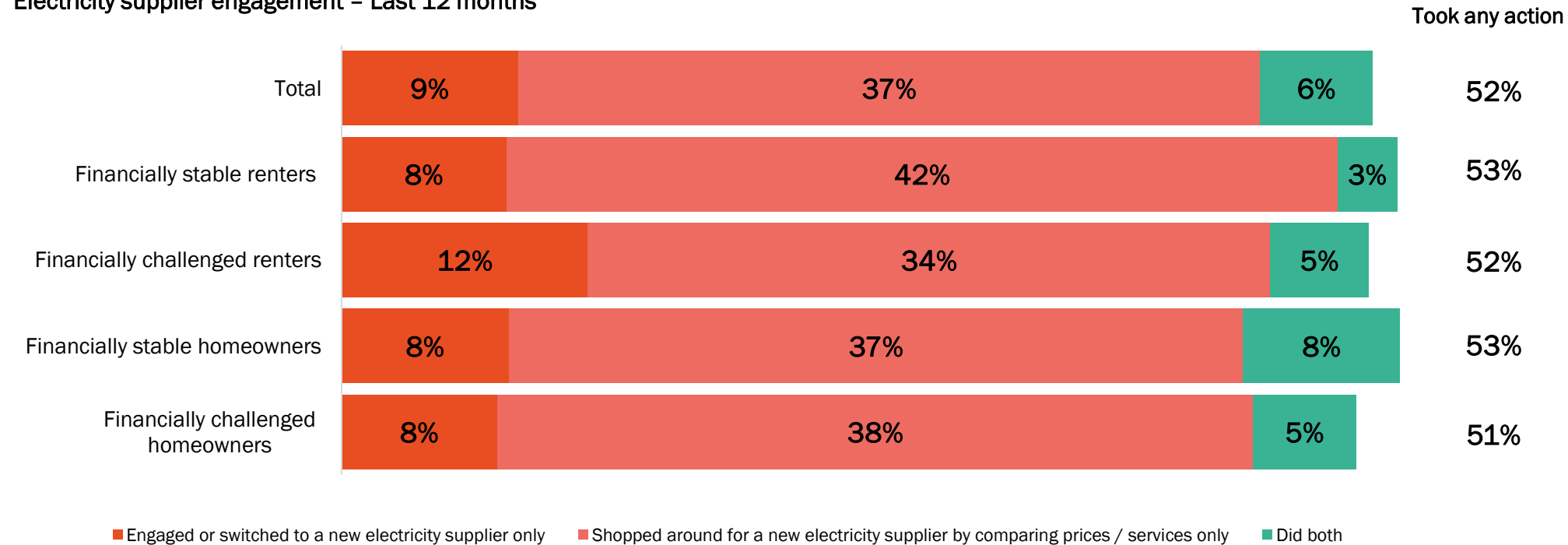
Financially challenged segments have a greater financial need to act around their energy use.

	Financially challenged homeowners	Financially stable homeowners	Financially challenged non-homeowners	Financially stable non-homeowners
Monthly electricity bill (approx.)	\$206	▲ \$217	▼ \$189	\$217
Worry about lack of control over energy bills	▲ 55%	▼ 39%	50%	44%
Minimising cost is main reason for thinking about energy	▲ 90%	▼ 80%	87%	90%

# Within each segment, half have shopped around for a new electricity supplier

Whilst fewer than one in five have made a switch, people are actively engaging around the cost of their bill.

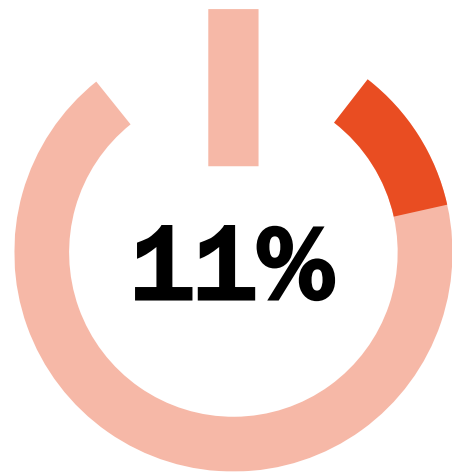
## Electricity supplier engagement – Last 12 months



# And this is because electricity is seen as expensive, despite being 'efficient'

An association of being cheaper as an energy option will make gas more appealing to all segments, but particularly to financially challenged segments.

Association – Cheap

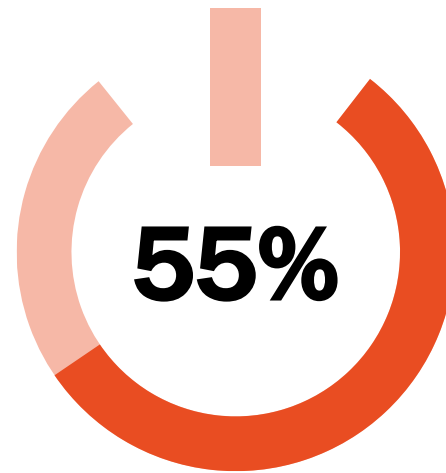


Electricity

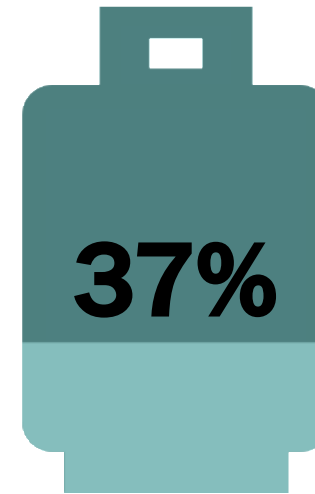


Gas

Association – Efficient



Electricity



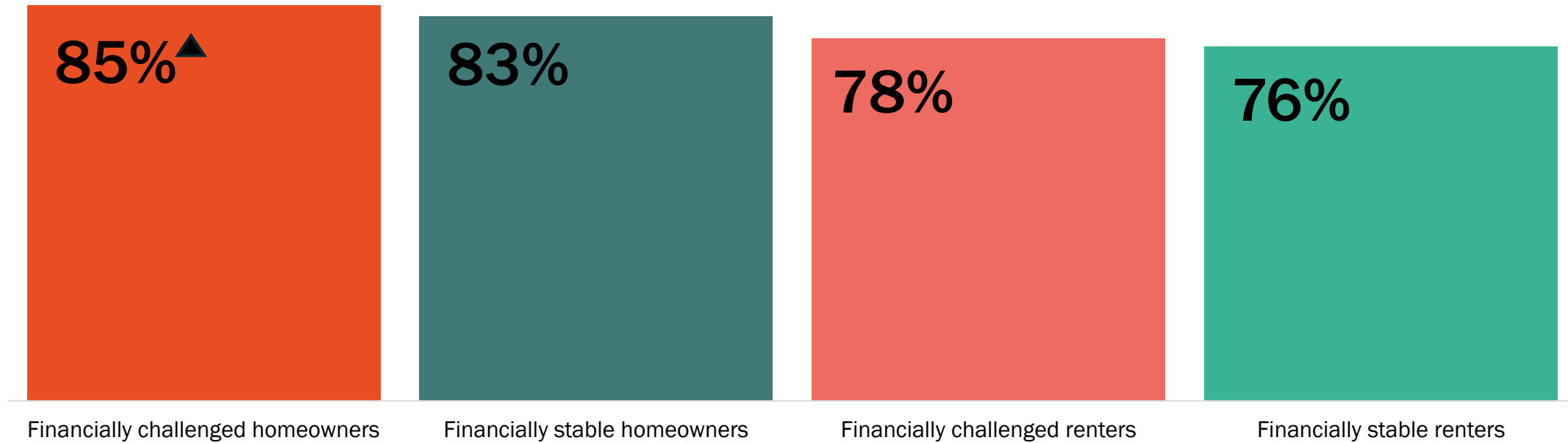
Gas

Financially challenged homeowners are more likely than others to see gas as an efficient option.

# All groups believe that the cost of electricity will keep going up

Financially challenged homeowners are the most likely to believe this.

% that believe the cost of electricity will increase in the next year

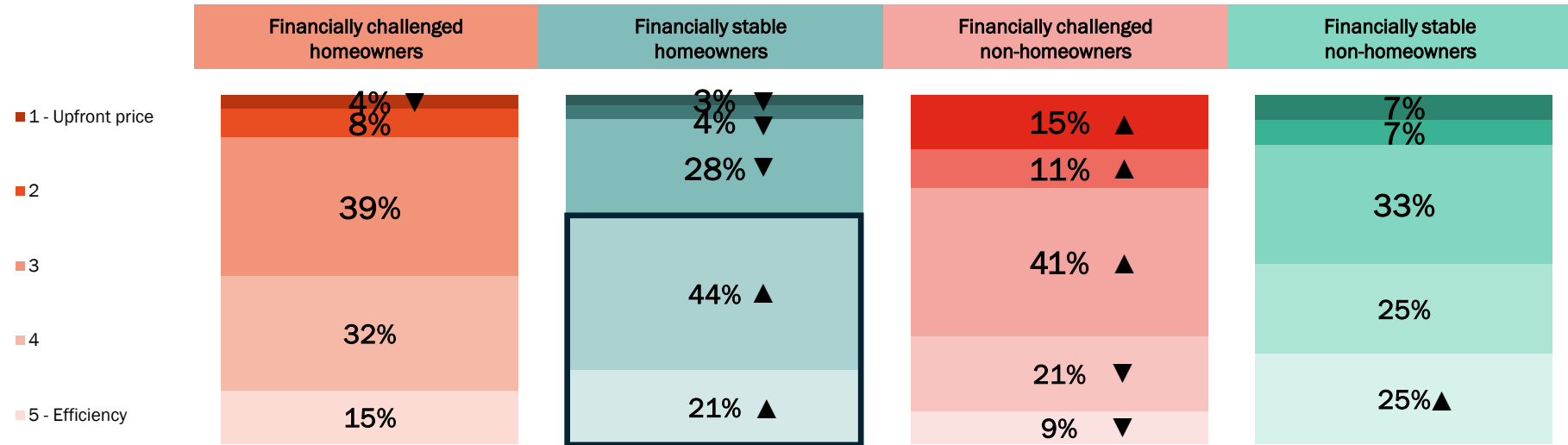




# High income homeowners are more likely to put effort into researching and purchasing efficient products

This is despite financially challenged homeowners recognising the importance of efficiency.

## Prioritisation of upfront price vs efficiency when buying appliances



## Beliefs around efficiency and purchase behaviour (NETT Agree)

	Financially challenged homeowners	Financially stable homeowners	Financially challenged non-homeowners	Financially stable non-homeowners
I'm willing to put in time and effort into researching energy efficiency for my home	61%	68% ▲	52% ▼	48%
New home technology excites me	44% ▼	58% ▲	43%	50%
It is important we all adopt ways of being more energy efficient	80% ▲	77%	74% ▼	82%

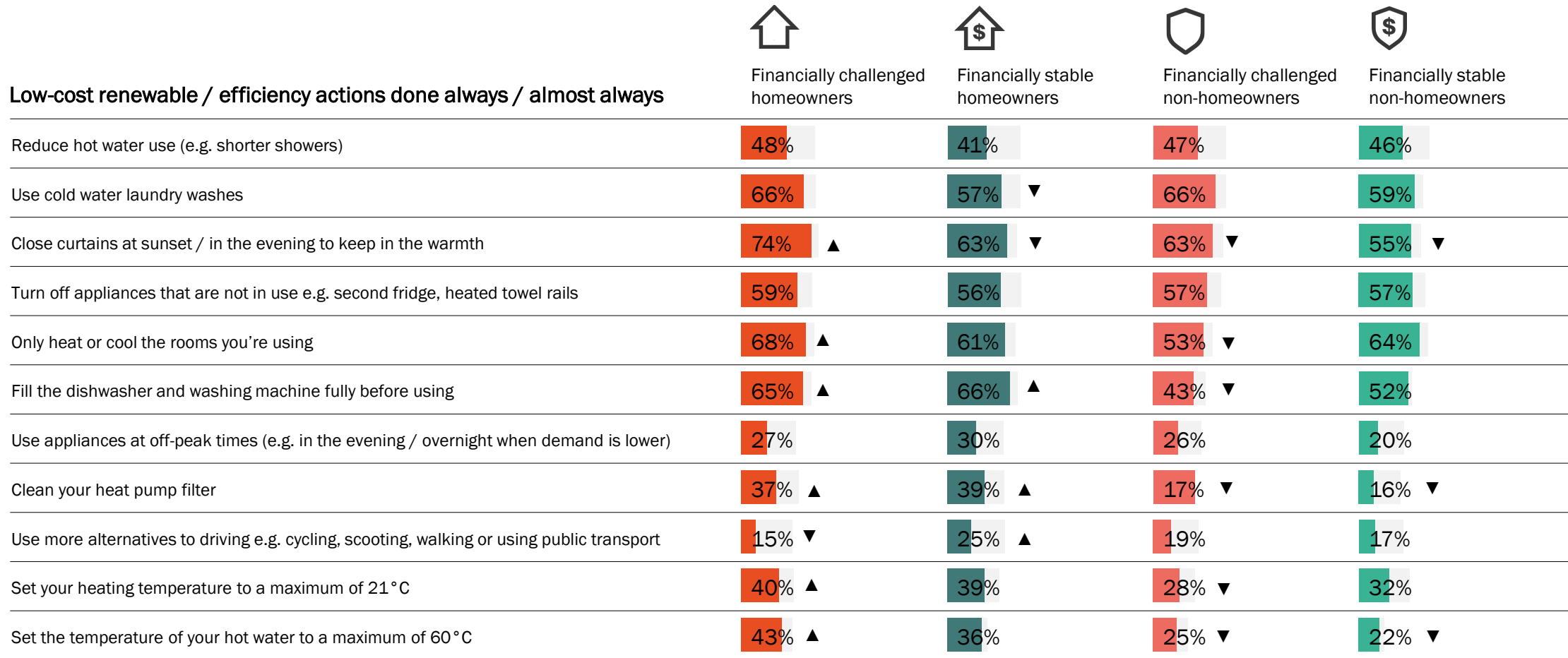
▲ ▼ Significantly higher/lower than others

# Financially challenged homeowners have the highest awareness of low-cost actions

Low-cost renewable / efficiency actions aware of	🏠	🏠💰	🛡️	🛡️💰
	Financially challenged homeowners	Financially stable homeowners	Financially challenged non-homeowners	Financially stable non-homeowners
Reduce hot water use (e.g. shorter showers)	78%	77%	77%	75%
Use cold water laundry washes	79%	77%	76%	68%
Close curtains at sunset / in the evening to keep in the warmth	82% ▲	73%	74%	66% ▼
Turn off appliances that are not in use e.g. second fridge, heated towel rails	75%	78%	72%	70%
Only heat or cool the rooms you're using	77% ▲	72%	63% ▼	73%
Fill the dishwasher and washing machine fully before using	74% ▲	74% ▲	55% ▼	56% ▼
Use appliances at off-peak times (e.g. in the evening / overnight when demand is lower)	58%	59%	51% ▼	48%
Clean your heat pump filter	61% ▲	60% ▲	44% ▼	44% ▼
Use more alternatives to driving e.g. cycling, scooting, walking or using public transport	54%	61% ▲	48% ▼	47%
Set your heating temperature to a maximum of 21 °C	56% ▲	55%	44% ▼	54%
Set the temperature of your hot water to a maximum of 60 °C	54% ▲	42%	37% ▼	27% ▼



# Financially challenged homeowners are also more likely to be taking low-cost actions







Q. And how often, if ever, do you do these in order to make your household energy use more efficient or increase your use of renewable energy?  
 Base: Financially stable homeowners n=328, Financially challenged homeowners n=601, Financially stable non-homeowners n=78,  
 Financially challenged non-homeowners n=446

▲ ▼ Significantly higher/lower than others



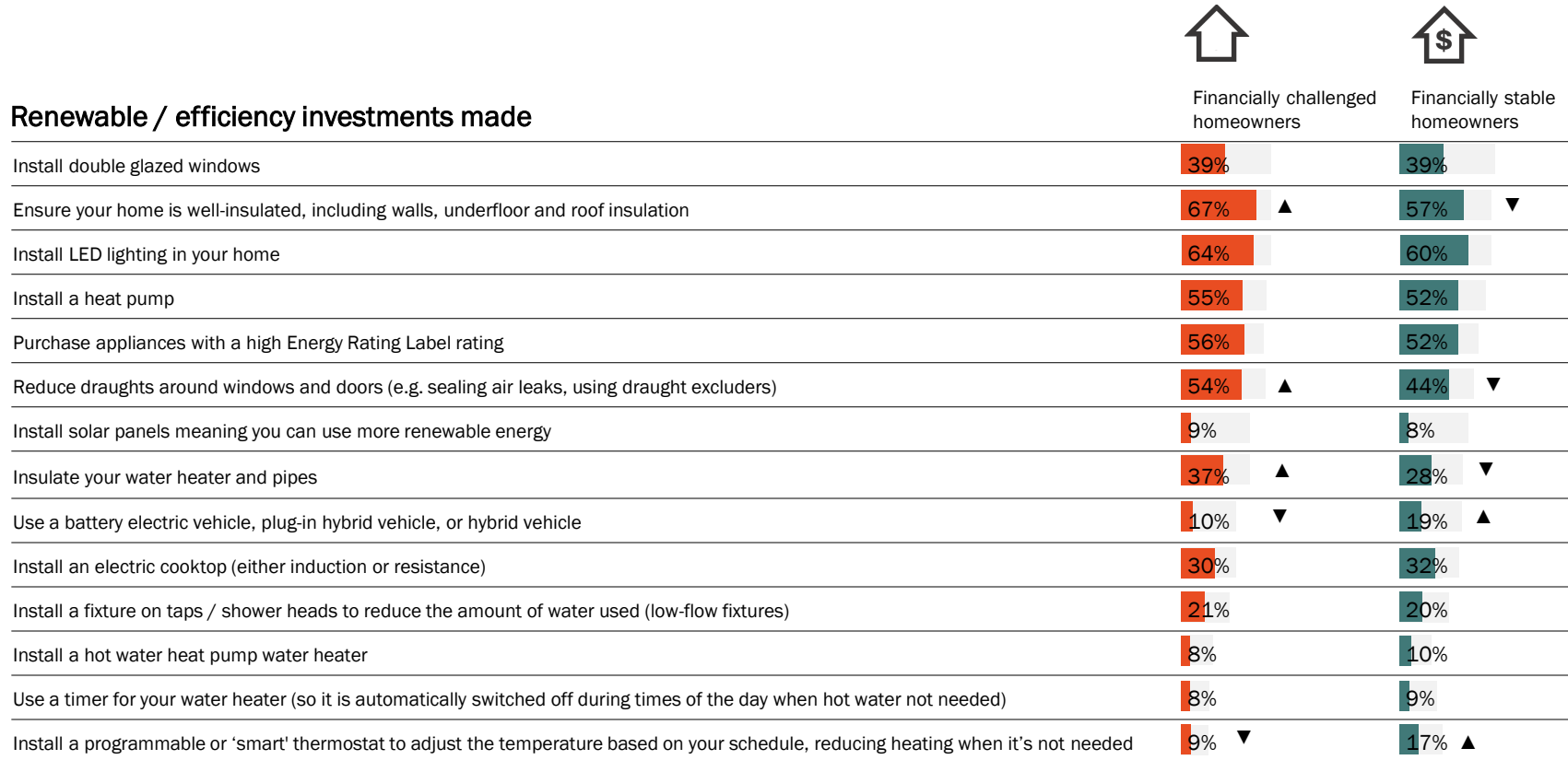
# When it comes to awareness of investment action, this is firmly anchored in Homeownership

Renewable / efficiency investments aware of				
	Financially challenged homeowners	Financially stable homeowners	Financially challenged non-homeowners	Financially stable non-homeowners
Install double glazed windows	73% ▲	77% ▲	58% ▼	68%
Ensure your home is well-insulated, including walls, underfloor and roof insulation	79% ▲	69%	58% ▼	57% ▼
Install LED lighting in your home	73% ▲	74% ▲	53% ▼	53% ▼
Install a heat pump	69% ▲	70% ▲	55% ▼	61%
Purchase appliances with a high Energy Rating Label rating	67% ▲	64%	52% ▼	60%
Reduce draughts around windows and doors (e.g. sealing air leaks, using draught excluders)	68% ▲	60%	53% ▼	51%
Install solar panels meaning you can use more renewable energy	56% ▲	56%	45% ▼	50%
Insulate your water heater and pipes	56% ▲	51%	36% ▼	29% ▼
Use a battery electric vehicle, plug-in hybrid vehicle, or hybrid vehicle	44%	50% ▲	40% ▼	41%
Install an electric cooktop (either induction or resistance)	44% ▲	48% ▲	28% ▼	35%
Install a fixture on taps / shower heads to reduce the amount of water used (low-flow fixtures)	39% ▲	40%	29% ▼	32%
Install a hot water heat pump water heater	26%	26%	21%	21%
Use a timer for your water heater (so it is automatically switched off during times of the day when hot water not needed)	23%	30% ▲	22%	14% ▼
Install a programmable or 'smart' thermostat to adjust the temperature based on your schedule, reducing heating when it's not needed	22%	35% ▲	19% ▼	10% ▼



# The types of actions taken by homeowner segments differ by financial position

Financially stable homeowners are more likely to have made some of the less common investments, such as EVs and smart thermostats.



# Summary

Each segment has a unique combination of attitudes, knowledge, and behaviours around energy use.

Financially stable homeowners are empowered in their decision making but lack urgency to act. There are a number of further low cost and investment energy actions in the home this segment could be taking.

Financially challenged homeowners are both empowered and have the urgency to act. They are generally taking a high number of actions, but upfront cost outweighs the perceived benefit of ongoing efficiency.

Financially stable non-homeowners have the financial means to make positive energy decisions but aren't able to make all of the same investments that homeowners can. Based on financial position, this group are the most likely to become future homeowners, so their energy attitudes long-term will be important.

Financially challenged non-homeowners are not currently empowered, and don't have the same level of means to make investment changes as other segments. For this group, simply knowing more of the low-cost actions they could take to improve efficiency would be beneficial.



# Appendix



# Changes around household energy moving into the summer months

There is less worry around energy bills, and less of a felt need to focus on actions to warm the home.

	Q3 2024	Q4 2024
Monthly electricity bill (average)	\$215	▼\$194
% that believe their home is warm and cosy (4 or 5 out of 5) vs cold and draughty	51%	▲59%
Worry about lack of control over energy bills (NETT Agree)	53%	▼45%
% aware of action to improve efficiency - 'Close curtains at sunset / in the evening to keep in the warmth'	79%	▼75%
% taking action always / almost always - 'Close curtains at sunset / in the evening to keep in the warmth'	70%	▼65%

▲ ▼ Significantly higher/lower than previous quarter

Q. How much is your household's monthly electricity bill?

Q. Thinking about your home (rather than how much you heat it), would you say that your house is cold and draughty or warm and cosy? (5-point scale; 1 = Cold and draughty; 5 = Warm and cosy)

Q. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following in relation to your gas/electricity bills? I worry about my lack of control over energy bills (NETT Agree + Strongly Agree)

Q. Before today, were you aware of any of the following actions you could take to make your household energy use more efficient or increase your use of renewable energy?

Q. And how often, if ever, do you do these in order to make your household energy use more efficient or increase your use of renewable energy?

Base: Total sample Q3 2024 n=638 to 760, Q4 2024 n=721 to 790



# Changes in energy beliefs

There is an increasing anticipation that the price of petrol/diesel will increase in the next year.

% that believe...	Q3 2024	Q4 2024
'Making sure extreme weather events don't impact power supply' is important for NZ's future energy	84%	▼79%
The price of petrol/diesel will increase in the next year (NETT Increase)	67%	▲74%
Electricity is environmentally friendly	38%	▼30%

▲ ▼ Significantly higher/lower than previous quarter

Q. How important do you consider each of the following to be for the future of New Zealand's energy? (Scored 4 or 5 on a 5-point scale; 1 = Not at all important; 5 = Very important)

Q. To what extent do you expect the price of the following to change in the next year? Please answer as if your usage remains the same, so that any changes would be due to unit price changes. - The price of petrol / diesel. (NETT Increase a lot/ Increase a little)

Q. We'd like you to think about different forms of energy you could use at home. Please choose the words that you most associate with Electricity/Coal.

Base: Total sample Q3 2024 n=303 to 760, Q4 2024 n=316 to 790

# Other notable changes

	Q3 2024	Q4 2024
% that would typically go for a more expensive appliance if more energy efficient and cheaper to run long-term (5 out of 5 score)	17%	▼13%
% that would talk to family and friends as a source for how to make their energy use more efficient	34%	▲42%
% aware of action to increase efficiency / renewable energy - 'Install a hot water heat pump water heater'	22%	▲27%
% who installed an electric cooktop because they were remodelling their home	18%	▲27%

▲ ▼ Significantly higher/lower than previous quarter

Q. Thinking about if you were purchasing a large household appliance such as a washing machine or dishwasher. Where would you place yourself on the following scale? 1 - I would typically go for the cheaper option and wouldn't factor in how energy efficient an appliance was / its run. 5 - I would typically go for a more expensive appliance if it was more energy efficient and cheaper to run long-term

Q. Where would you look for information on actions that you could take to make your household energy use more efficient? (Asked of those who want to know more about how to make their energy use more efficient)

Q. Before today, were you aware of any of the following actions you could take to make your household energy use more efficient or increase your use of renewable energy?

Q. And why did you install an electric cooktop? (Asked of those who have installed an electric cooktop)

Base: Total sample Q3 2024 n=208 to 760, Q4 2024 n=192 to 790