Environmental Polling Consortium Briefing

Presented by Andrea Everett (aeverett@climatenexus.org)

March 26, 2024

Data we are sharing today

2023 National Gas Poll

- U.S. Adults (18+)
- Fielded Dec 13 - 27
- Sample size: 7,824
- MOE: +/- 1.1%
- Nationally representative on age, gender, region, education, race, & Hispanic ethnicity

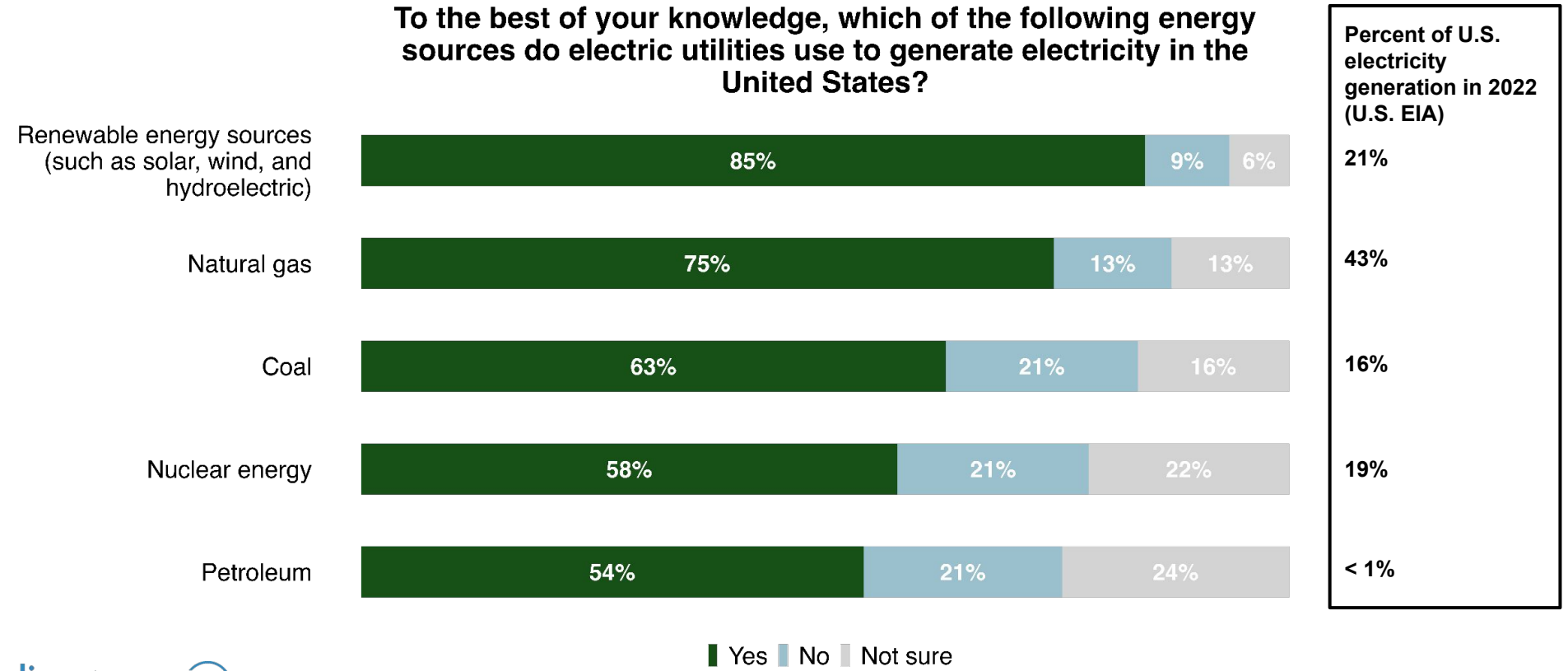
State-level Estimates

- State-level toplines modeled from national sample (using MRP)
- Cover most but not all questions
- MOE varies by state and question

Key Takeaways: Fossils vs. Renewables

- Renewables + gas are Americans' preferred energy sources
- Renewables are seen as better for jobs and health
- Gas is seen as more reliable and cheaper
- Half of Americans support policies to transition from gas
- There are major partisan splits on nearly all of these issues

Americans are most aware that renewables & gas are used to produce electricity



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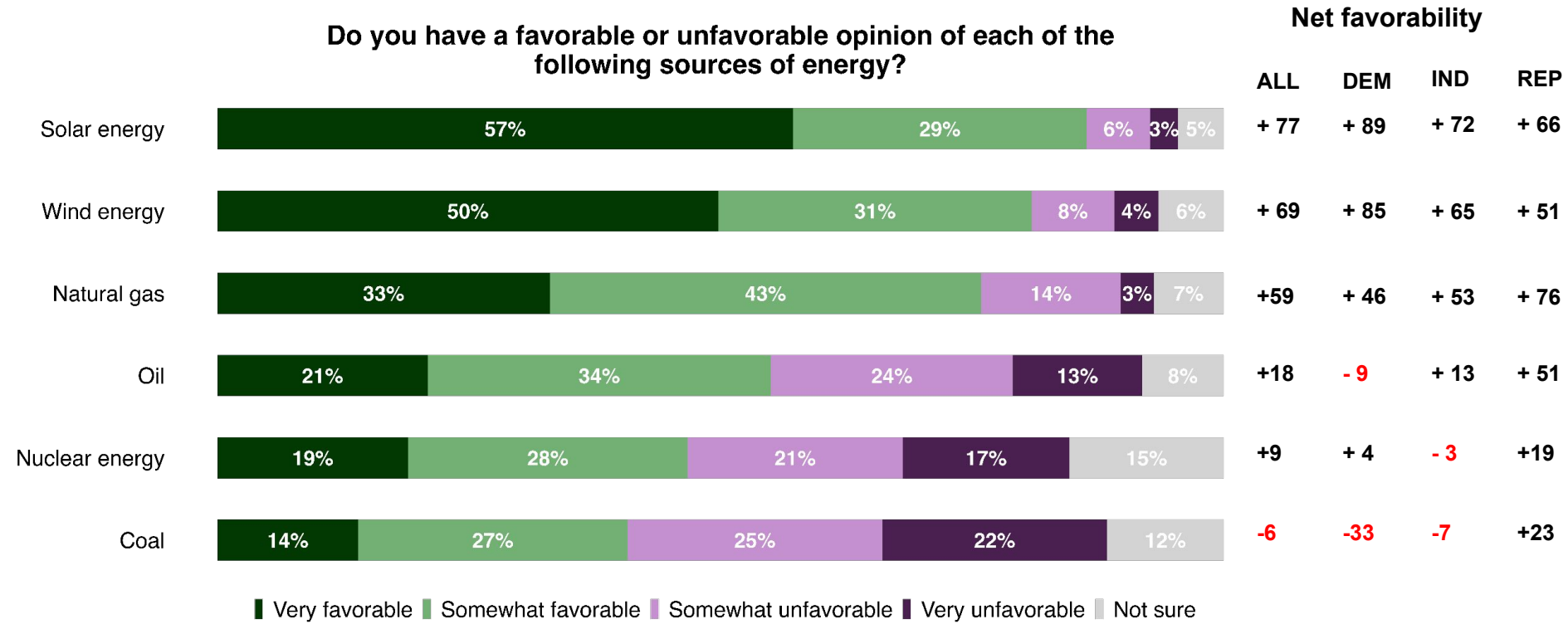
Renewables are Americans' favorite energy source, followed closely by gas



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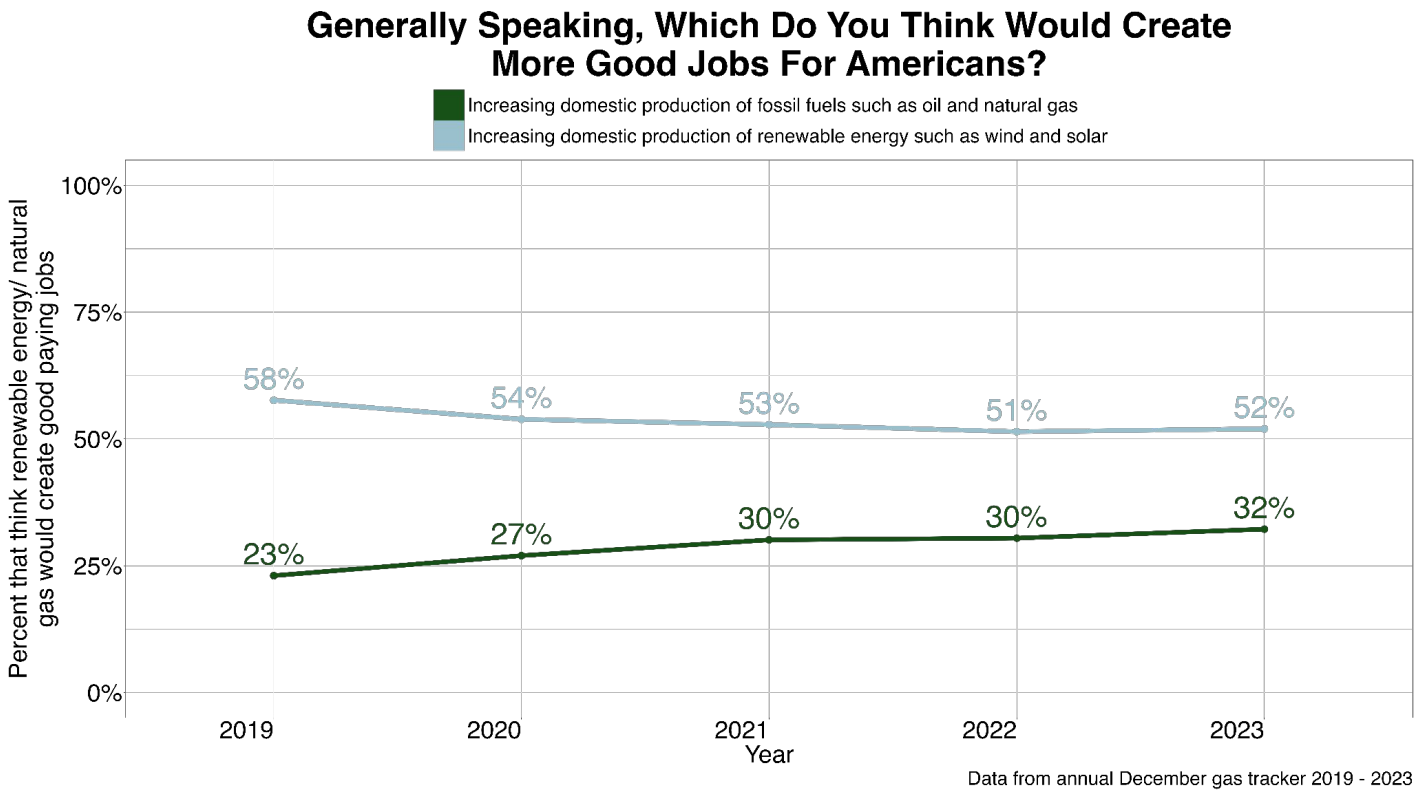
Most Americans believe renewables can create more good jobs than fossil fuels



2023

	Dem	Ind	Rep
Wind & Solar	**70%**	**47%**	**34%**
Oil & Gas	**18%**	**25%**	**52%**
Net renewables	**52%**	**22%**	**-18%**

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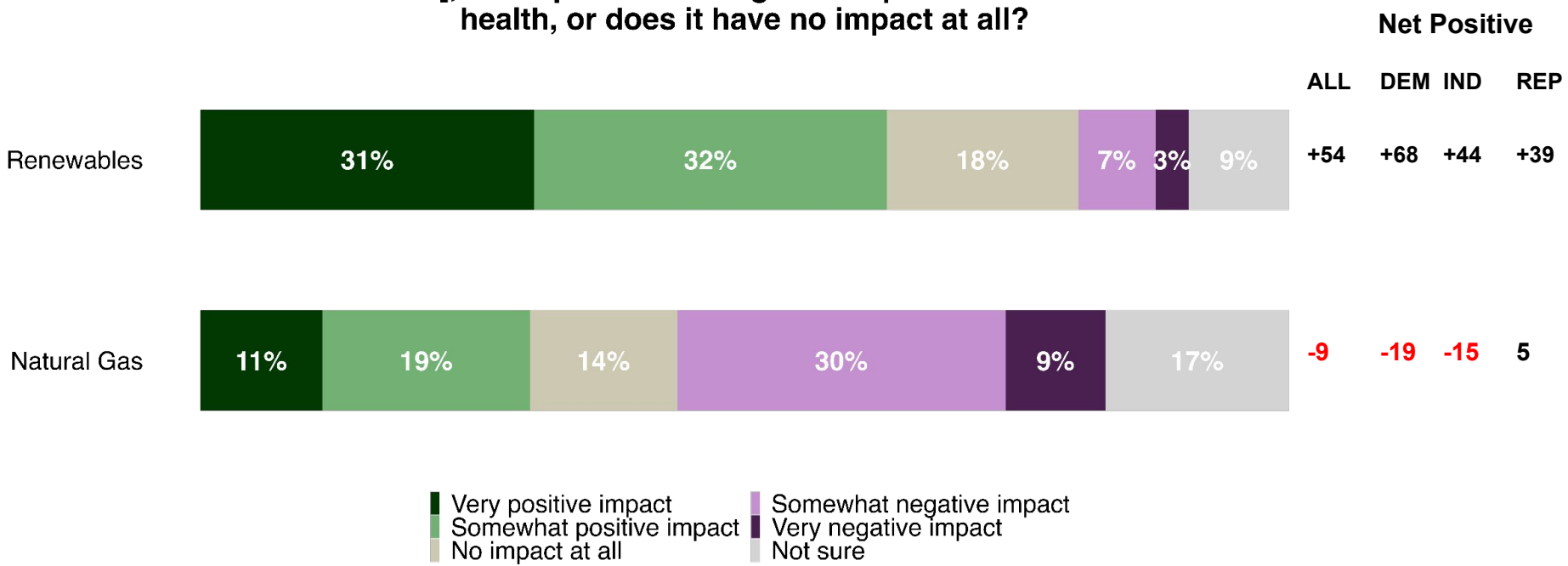
Twice as many (6 in 10) view renewables as good for health, vs. gas (3 in 10)

Do you think energy produced from [natural gas/ renewable energy sources], has a positive or negative impact on individuals' health, or does it have no impact at all?



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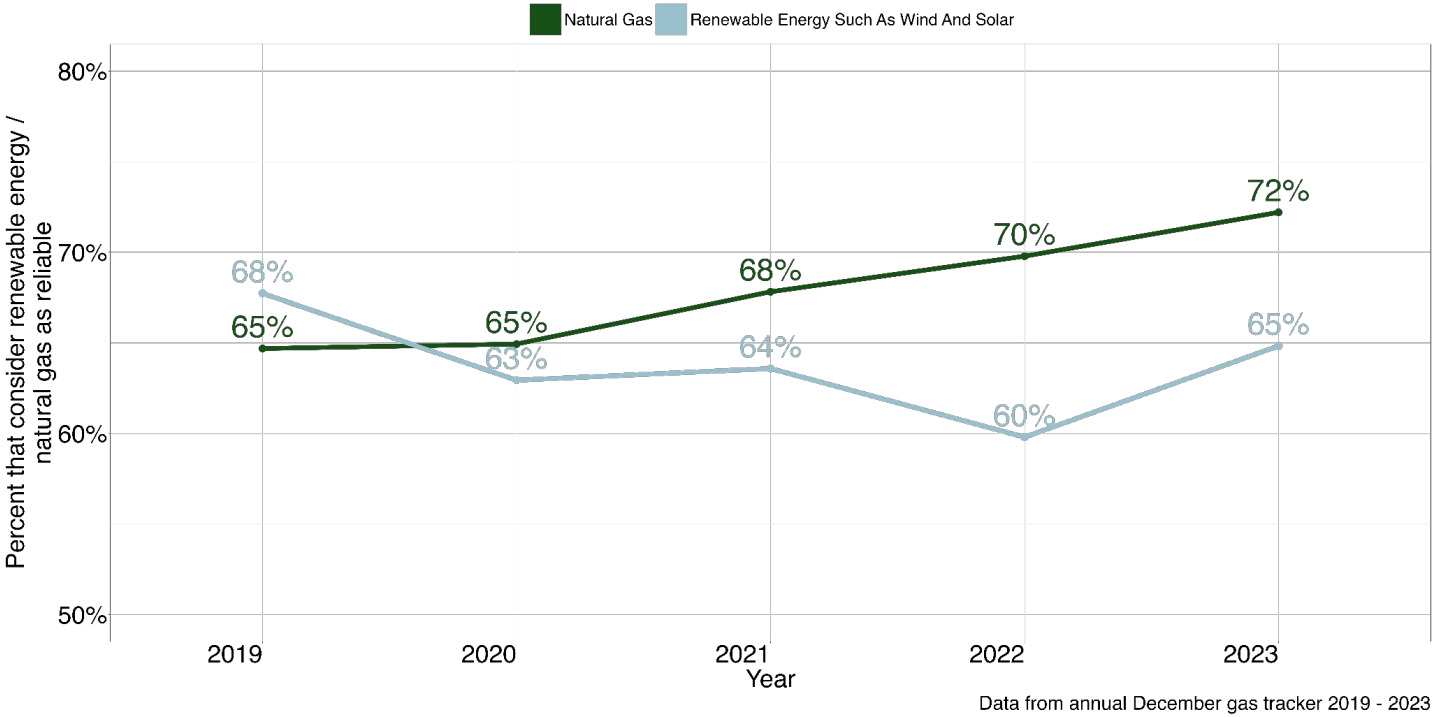
Americans view both gas and renewables as reliable, but gas has a slight edge

Do you consider [energy source] to be a reliable source of energy, or not?

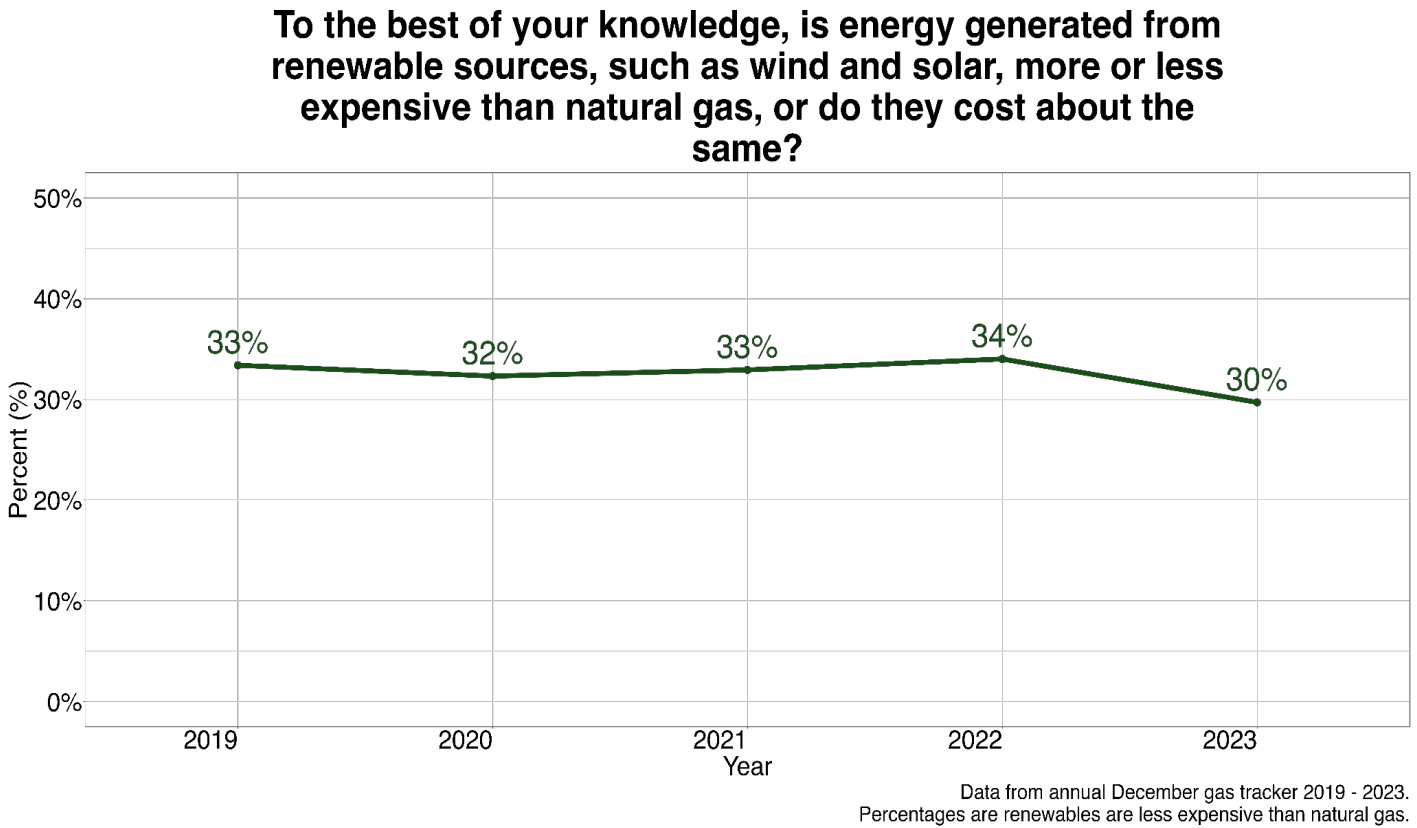


Data from annual December gas tracker 2019 - 2023

2023 - % "Yes"

	Dem	Ind	Rep
Wind & Solar	**80%**	**62%**	**50%**
Gas	**69%**	**61%**	**81%**
Net renewables	**11%**	**1%**	**-31%**

Fewer than 1 in 3 believe renewables are less expensive than gas



Data from annual December gas tracker 2019 - 2023.
Percentages are renewables are less expensive than natural gas.

	Dem	Ind	Rep
Wind/solar less expensive	35%	26%	25%
Gas less expensive	25%	27%	43%
Net renewables	10%	-1%	-18%

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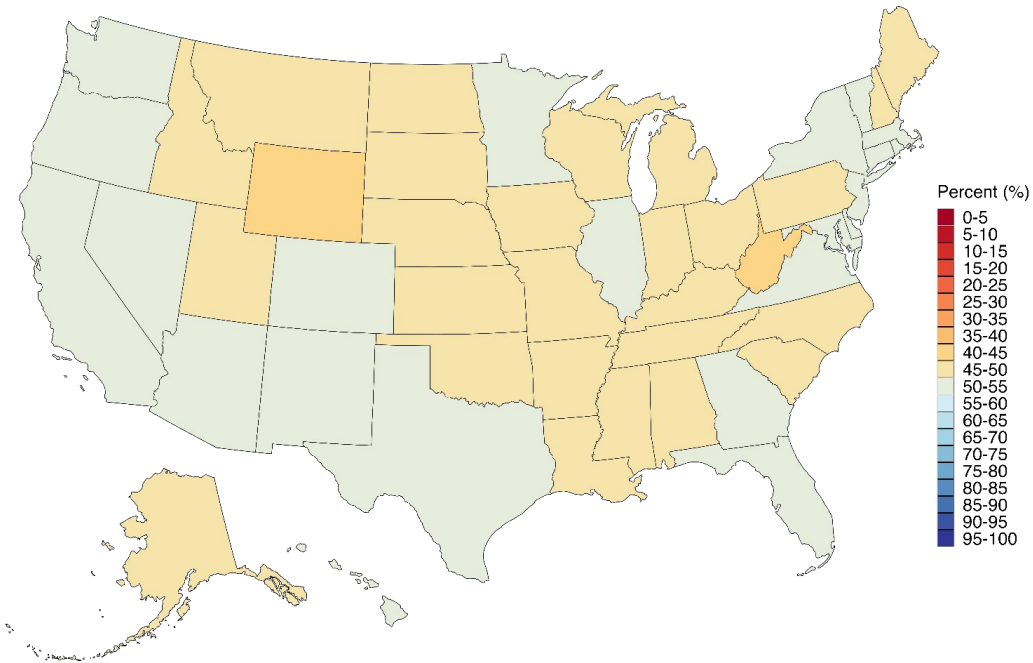
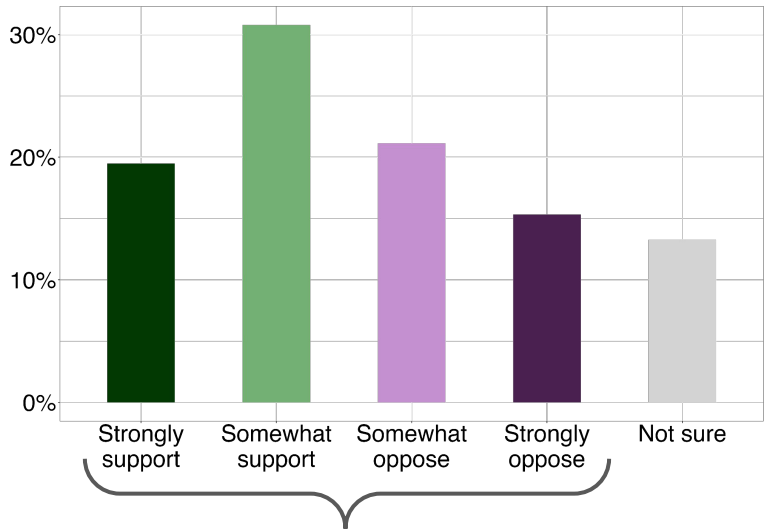
Half of Americans, and majorities in most coastal states, support transitioning away from natural gas

Generally speaking, do you support or oppose government policies and investments to transition away from using and producing natural gas?





Net support:
All: + 14%

Dem: + 48% Ind: + 6% Rep: -21%

Top 3: District of Columbia (65%), Massachusetts (55%), Maryland (54%)
Bottom 3: Alabama (46%), Wyoming (43%), West Virginia (43%)

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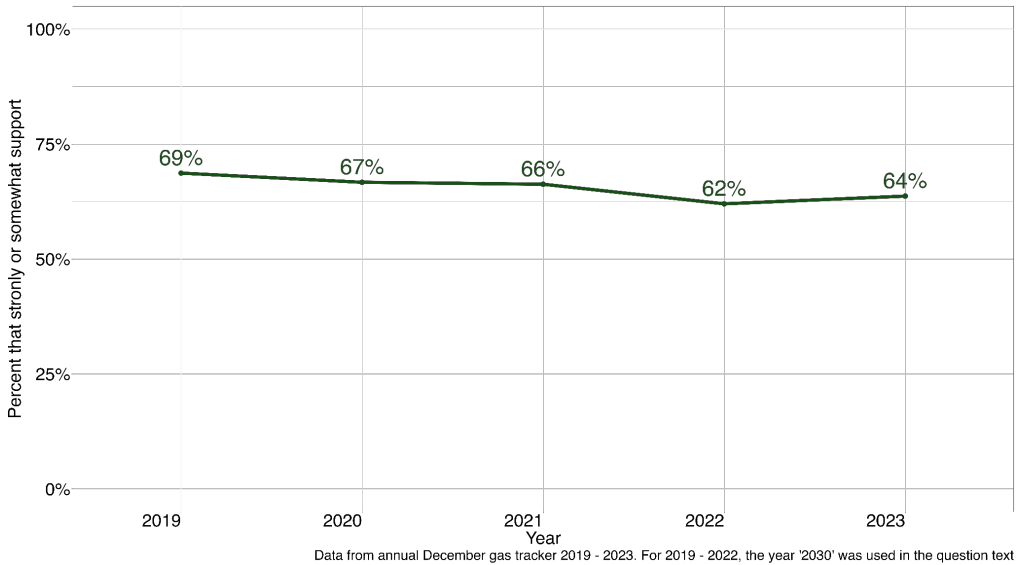
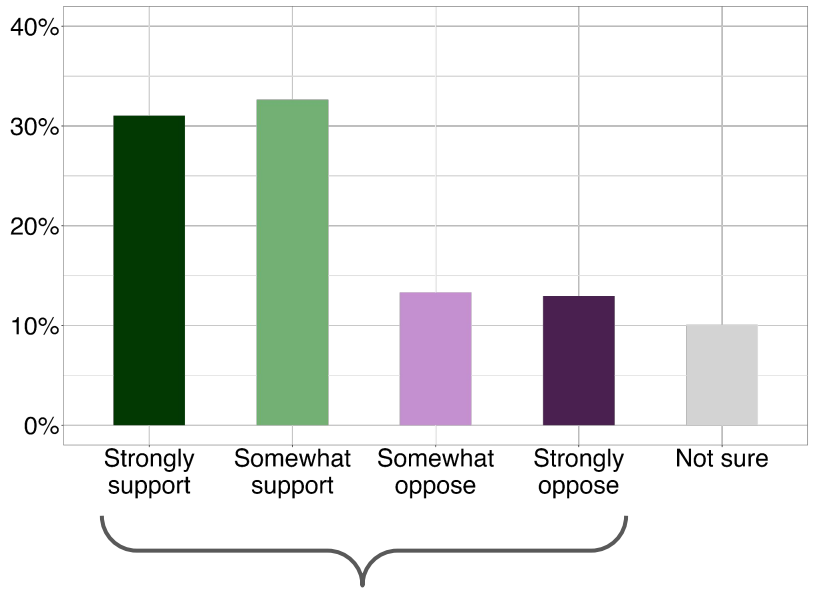
Almost 2 in 3 (64%) support requiring utilities to use 100% renewables

Do you support or oppose requiring electric utility companies in the U.S. to generate 100% of their electricity from renewable sources, like wind and solar, by the year 2035?



Data from annual December gas tracker 2019 - 2023. For 2019 - 2022, the year '2030' was used in the question text



Net support: +38

Dem: + 74% Ind: + 33% Rep: -1%

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Questions?

For questions after the briefing please contact Andrea Everett: aeverett@climatenexus.org

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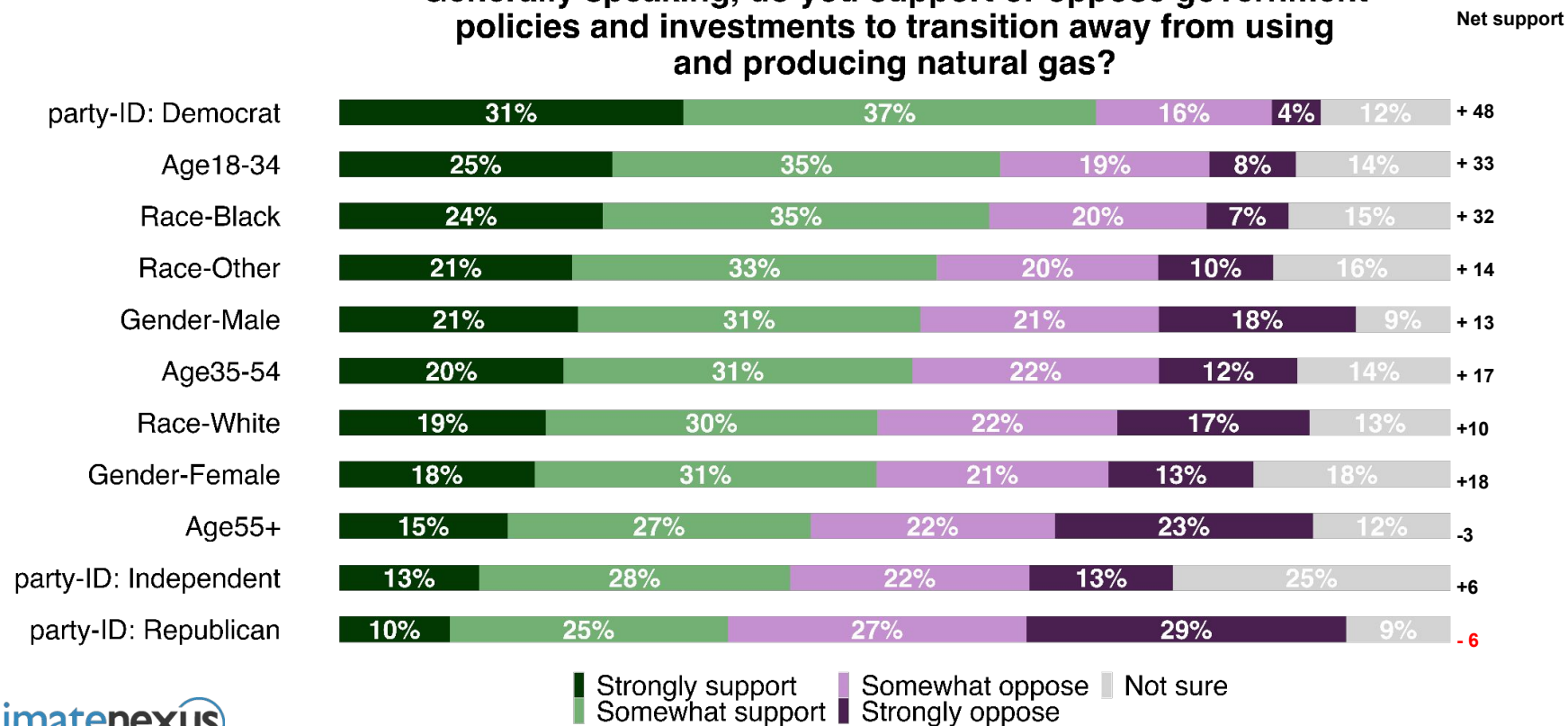
Appendix

Appendix – Crosstabs Of Questions

Generally speaking, do you support or oppose government policies and investments to transition away from using and producing natural gas?



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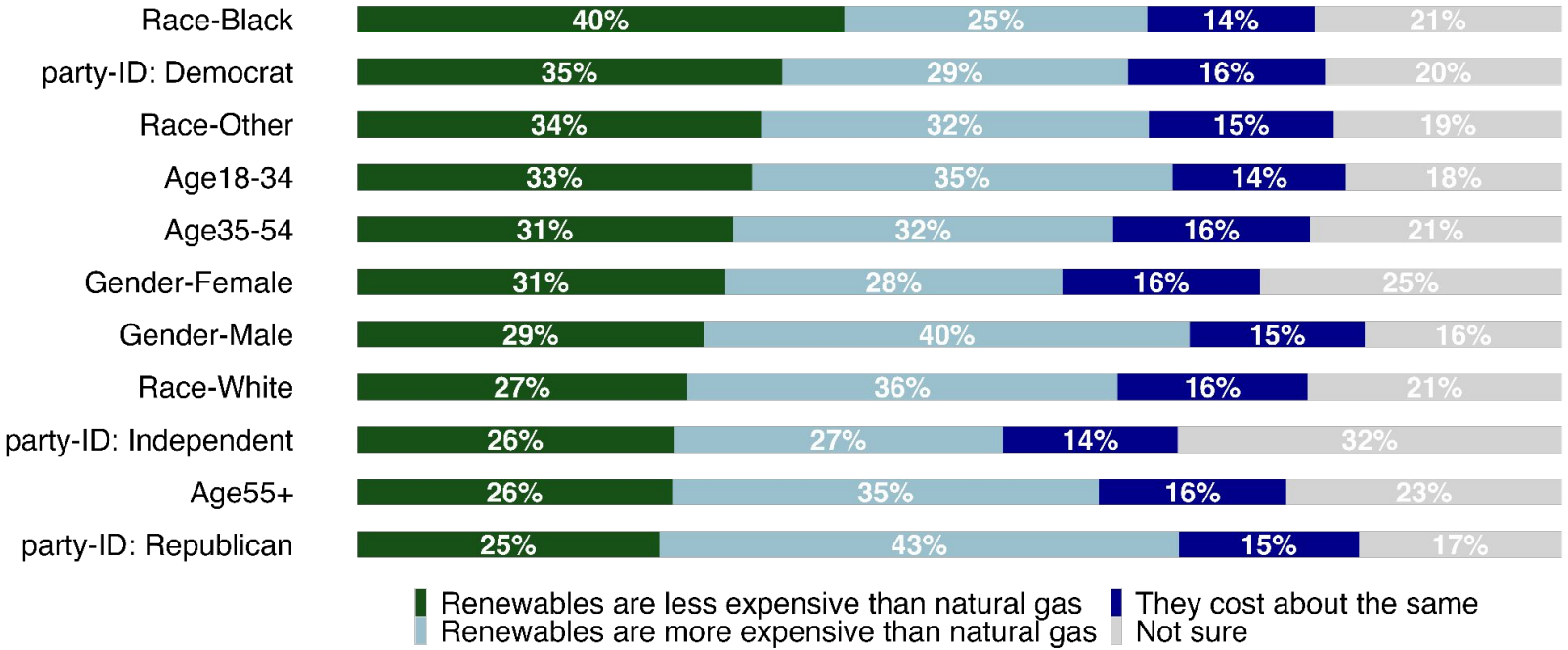
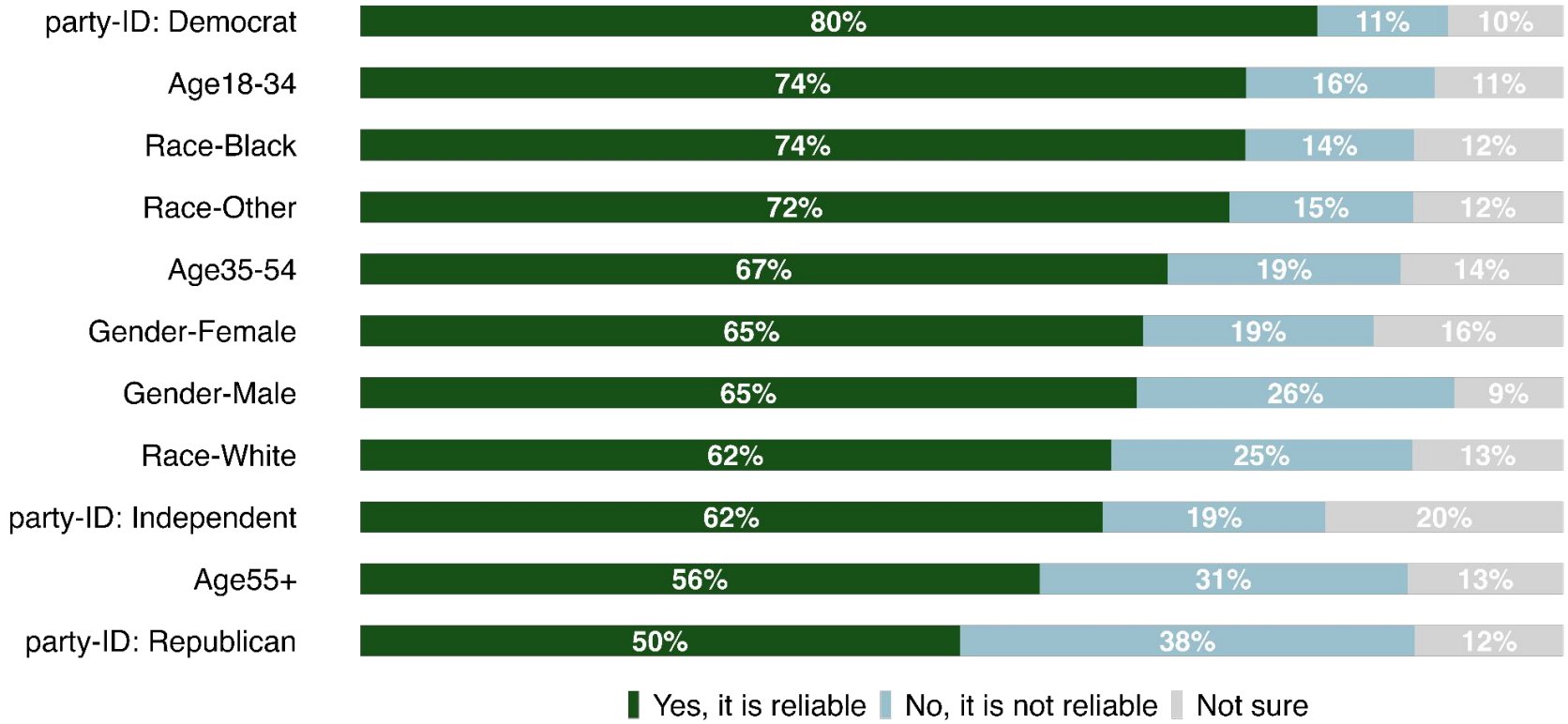
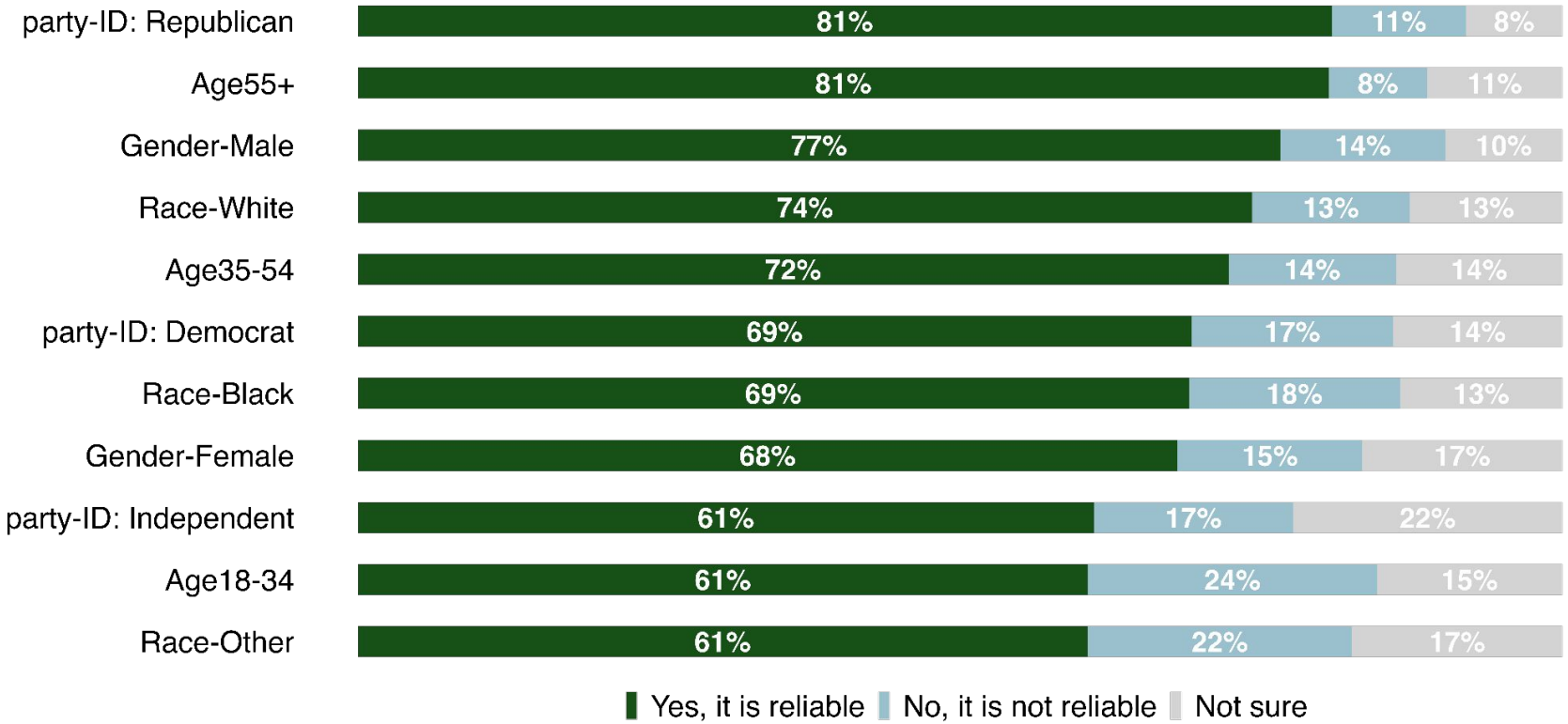
To the best of your knowledge, is energy generated from renewable sources, such as wind and solar, more or less expensive than natural gas, or do they cost about the same?



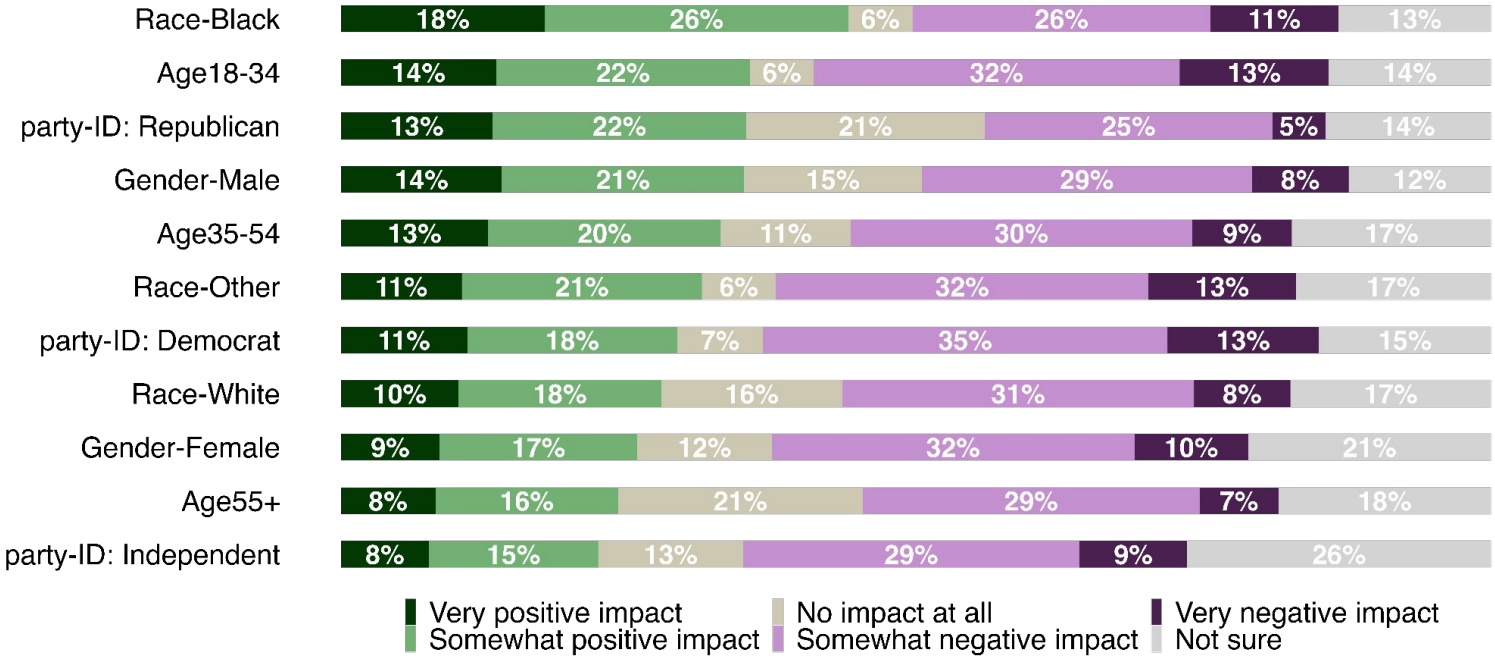
Do you consider renewable energy such as wind and solar to be a reliable source of energy, or not?



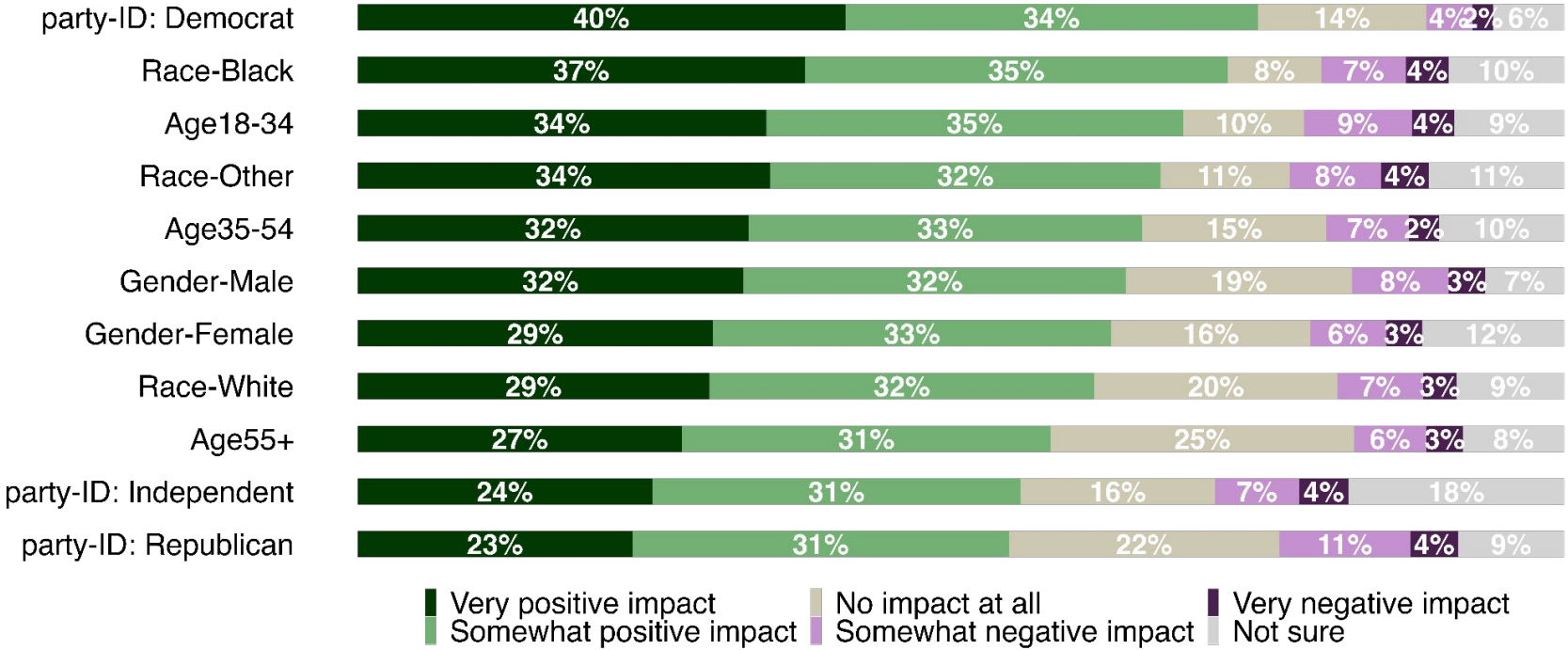
Do you consider natural gas to be a reliable source of energy, or not?



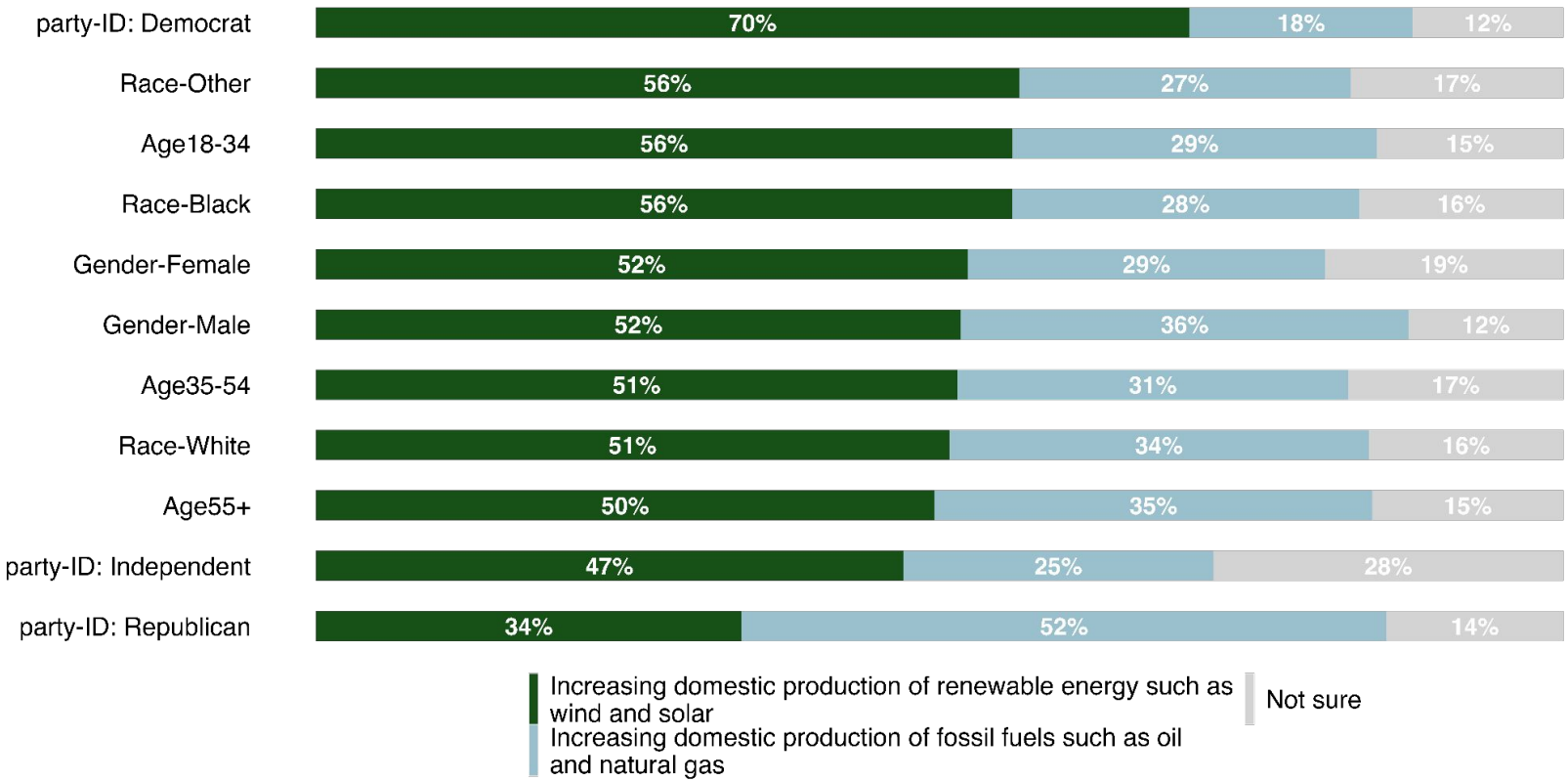
Do you think energy produced from natural gas has a positive or negative impact on individuals' health, or does it have no impact at all?



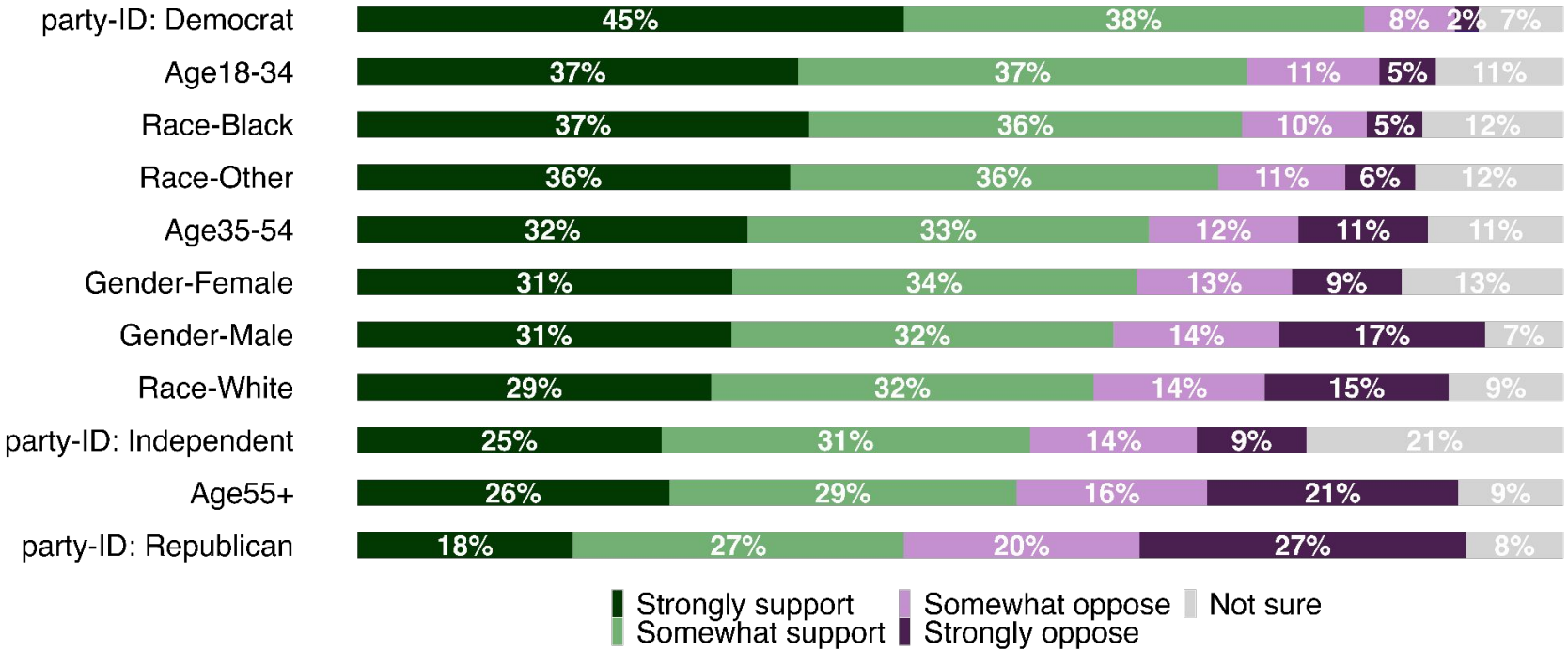
Do you think energy produced from renewable sources, such as wind and solar energy, has a positive or negative impact on individuals' health, or does it have no impact at all?



Generally speaking, which do you think would create more good jobs for Americans?



Do you support or oppose requiring electric utility companies in the U.S. to generate 100% of their electricity from renewable sources, like wind and solar, by the year 2035?



Appendix – MRsP Section

MRsP Methodology

- **MRP *(Multi-level regression with post-stratification)* is a methodology commonly used to estimate subnational attitudes from nationally representative data.**
  - (1) The first stage requires using multilevel logistic regression model to predict the outcome measure (e.g. the survey question) based on a set of demographic variables (e.g. race, education, sex)
  - (2) The second stage requires weighting the model predictions by subgroups using the *joint distributions* of these subgroups (e.g. % white-males in each state), typically found in the U.S. Census
- Nexus uses an advanced version of MRP, referred to as **"*MRsP*" *(multi-level regression with synthetic post-stratification)*.**
  - Unlike MrP, MRsP relies on *marginal* distributions (e.g. the % white, % male).
  - As such, it allows for the use of important individual-level predictors that are not available in census data (e.g. Party Identification)