

Environmental Polling Consortium Quarter 4 Briefing

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December 11th 2024

Survey Methodology

Sample of 2,490 U.S. Adults aged 18+ using web panel respondents with quota based recruitment procedure

Fielded using online panel from Nov 24, 2024 - Dec 6th, 2024

Weighted to population of U.S. Adults aged 18+ on age, race, gender, Hispanic ethnicity, educational attainment, and census region using the U.S. American Community Survey 2022 5 year estimates. The data for race were weighted based on the U.S. Decennial Survey. For more information on methodology, please visit wwww.northwindclimate.com

MOE: +/-2 %*

TABLE 1: WEIGHTED & UNWEIGHTED FREQUENCY OF DEMOGRAPHICS USED FOR SAMPLE WEIGHTS

Demo	Weighted	Unweighted
Age		
age: 18-24	12%	13%
age: 25-34	18%	16%
age: 35-44	17%	15%
age: 45-64	32%	33%
age: 65+	21%	22%
Race		
race: white	64%	67%
race: black	12%	12%
race: other	24%	21%
Gender		
gender: female	51%	52%
gender: male	49%	48%
Hispanic		
hispanic: yes	12%	20%
hispanic: no	88%	80%
Education		
education: lessthanbachelors	68%	60%
education: bachelors	20%	26%
education: advanced	12%	14%
Census Region		
census: northeast	17%	17%
census: midwest	22%	21%
census: south	38%	37%
census: west	23%	24%

^{*}Results for subgroups of the sample are subject to increased margins of error

Segmentation Model Methodology

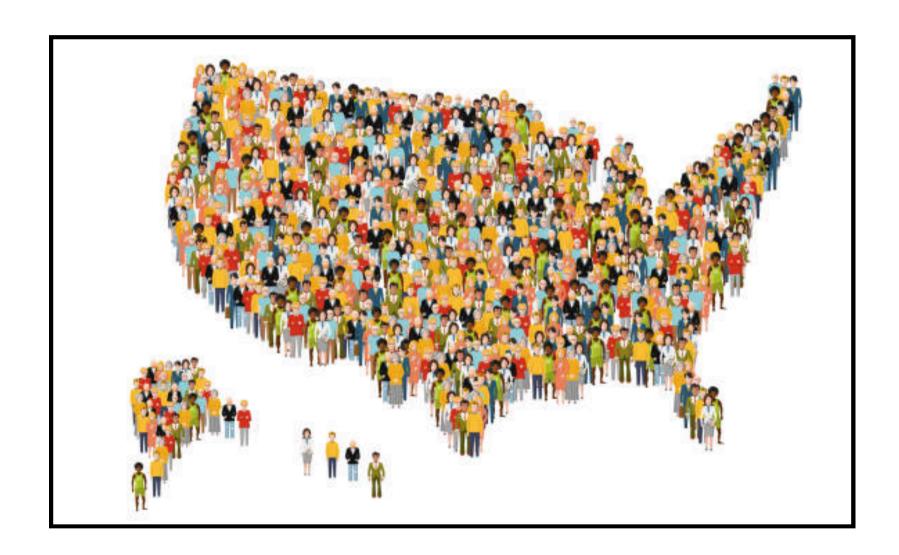
Climate Value Model

Northwind Climate's Climate Value model uncovers hidden subgroups within a population by analyzing shared characteristics and attitudes of survey respondents.

This approach recognizes that people understand social domains like climate change through unique configurations of beliefs and values. Our segmentation models help people go beyond demographic analysis to identify patterns that drive behaviors, such as adopting EVs or climate technology solutions.

NWC builds onto its model each month for robustness.

For more information please visit www.northwindclimate.com



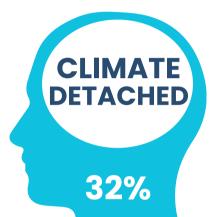
Five "climate" groups of the U.S population



- Highest level of climate concern
- Most apt to prioritize climate friendly purchasing
- Most financially secure
- Early adopters of new technologies
- Most racially diverse



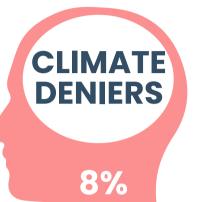
- High level of climate concern
- Want to see major changes from corporations
- Doing okay financially but cash gets tight
- Moderately racially diverse
- Suburban, urban



- Climate is less of a priority
- Believe climate change could hurt future generations, but not this one
- Moderately racially diverse
- Suburban, urban
- Moderate



- Climate change may be real, but media is exaggerating danger
- Buying climate friendly products not prioritized but open
- Mostly white
- Suburban, small town, rural
- Moderate to conservative



- Climate change is either not real or it's a natural phenomenon
- Universally believe media is exaggerating danger
- Mostly white
- Retirees
- Suburban, small town, rural

These segments are better predictors of consumer behavior around climate issues than demographics or political measures alone

Key Insights



EV's Don't Meet "Lifestyle" Expectations Yet

1 in 2 are at least somewhat likely to consider purchasing an EV

But, 4 in 10 express lifestyle concerns



Knowledge Gaps Persist & Discussions Around Cost Are Nuanced

Most are aware that EV's are better for climate, and have lower fuel.

6 in 10 correctly believe ICE vehicles cost less upfront

But only 3 in 10 recognize EV's have lower lifetime costs



Bipartisan Support For EV Rebates

Majorities of both democrats and republicans (56% vs. 71%) believe the EV tax credit should be at least \$7,500 at the federal level

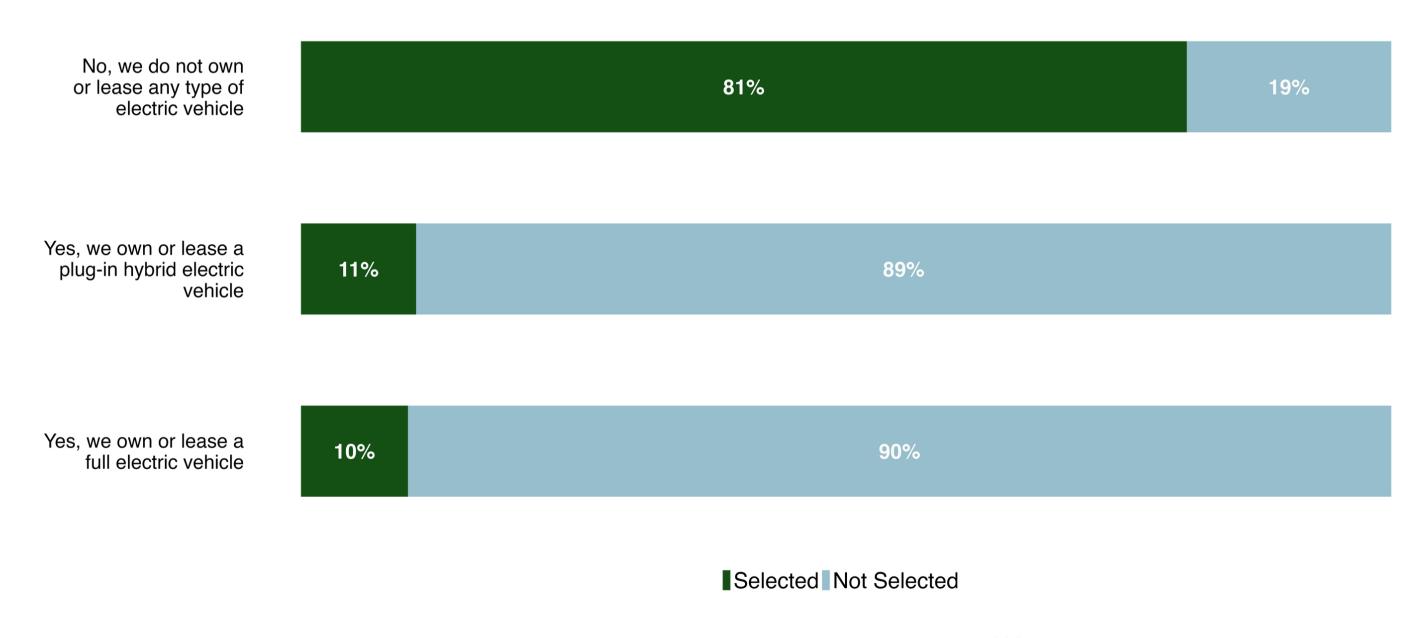
Removing the credit would reduce interest in EV's for the majority of respondents

Partisan gap in net support for state-level rebates (+28 vs. -6)

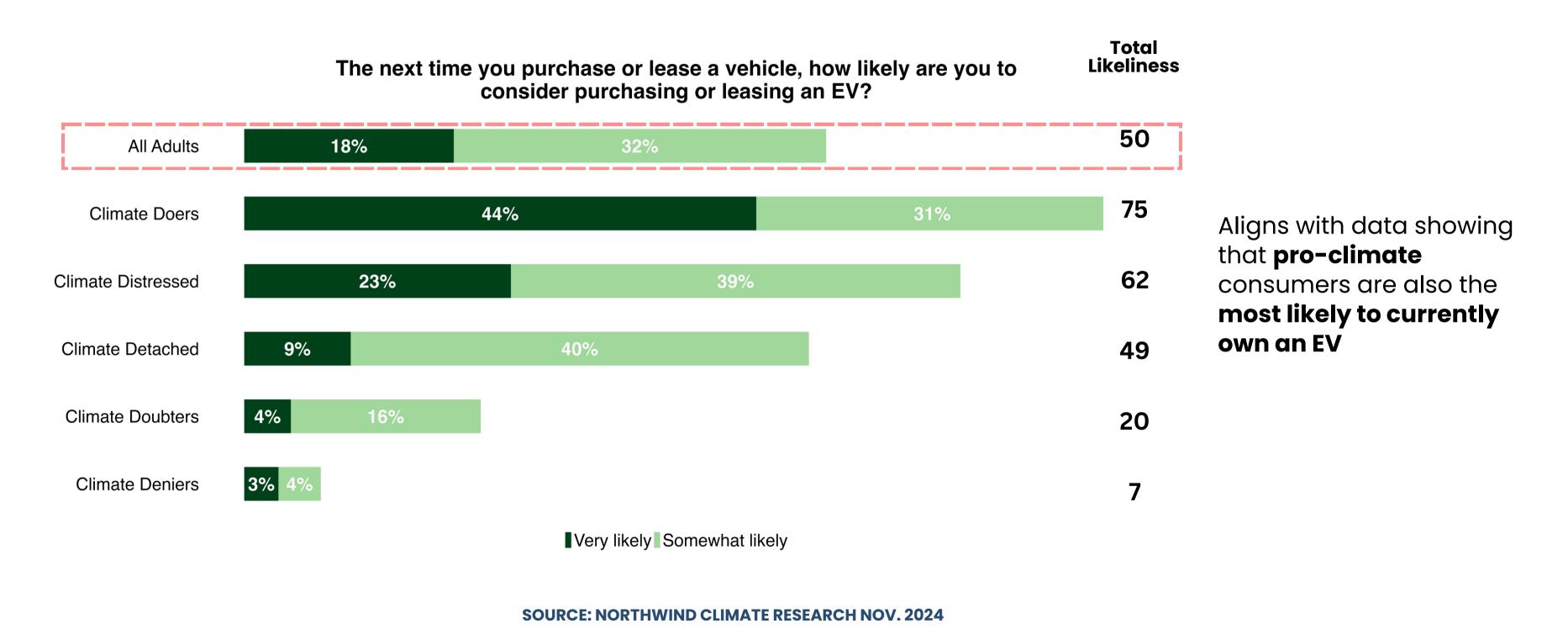
Section 1: Landscape of Electric Vehicles

Only 1 in 10 currently own a fully electric vehicle

Do you currently own or lease an electric vehicle (including plug-in hybrids, and full electric vehicles)? Please select all that apply.

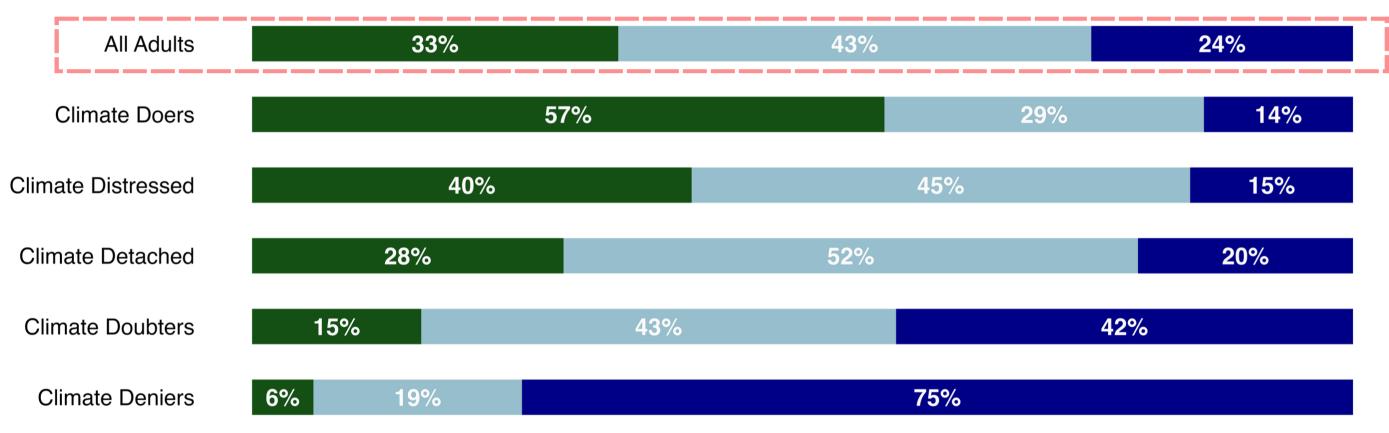


1 in 2 are open to EVs, including nearly half of climate "detached" who believe that climate is less of a priority



1 in 3 respondents are open to adjusting habits for an EV, while 1 in 4 find EVs incompatible with their lives, despite favorable attitudes





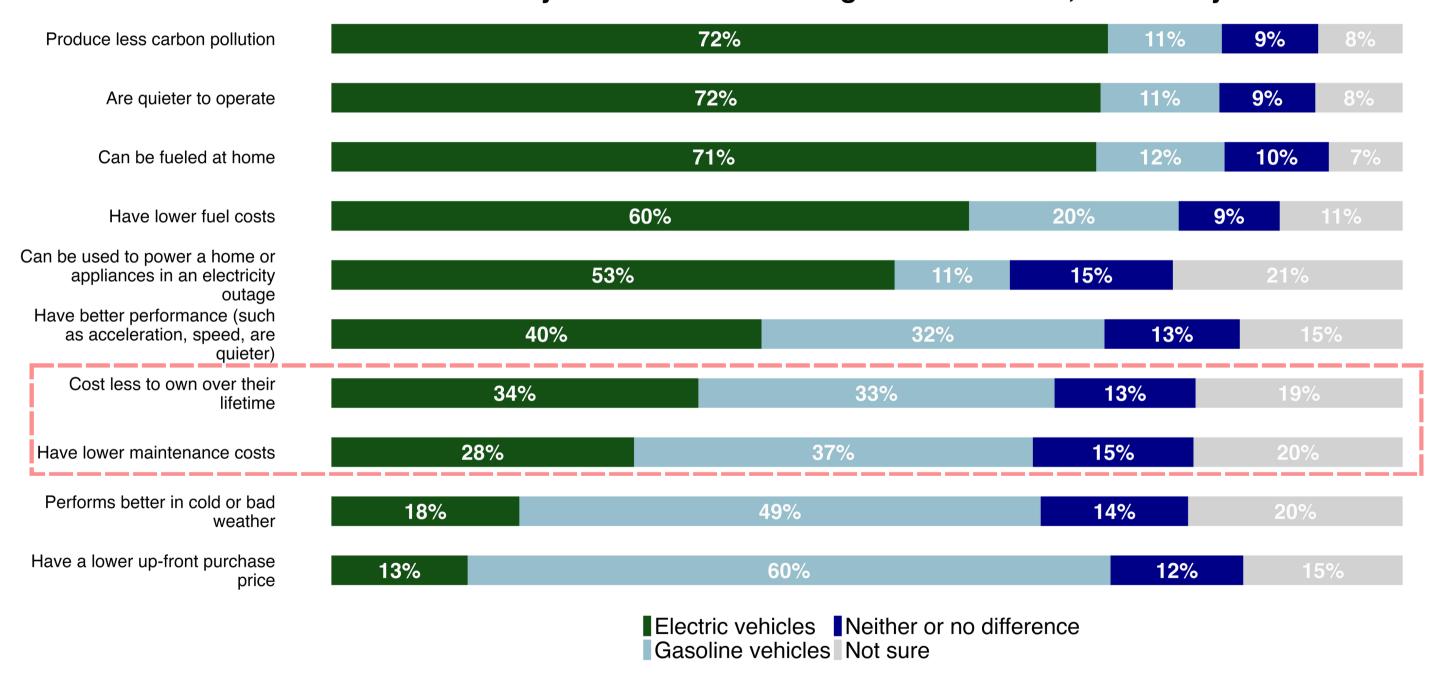
I believe electric vehicles are the future, and I am willing I would never consider owning an electric vehicle regardless to adjust my habits to adopt them

I like the idea of electric vehicles, but feel that my current lifestyle or circumstances are not yet compatible with the electric vehicles currently available

Section 2: EV Knowledge Gaps

Most recognize EVs' fuel savings, but there's a significant knowledge gap around their lower lifetime ownership, and maintenance costs

Between fully electric vehicles and gasoline vehicles, which do you think...



Nearly 1 in 2 believe that charging an EV at a public fast charger takes longer than an hour

How long do you think it takes to charge a fully electric vehicle to near full battery capacity using a public fast charger? If you do not know, just give your best guess.

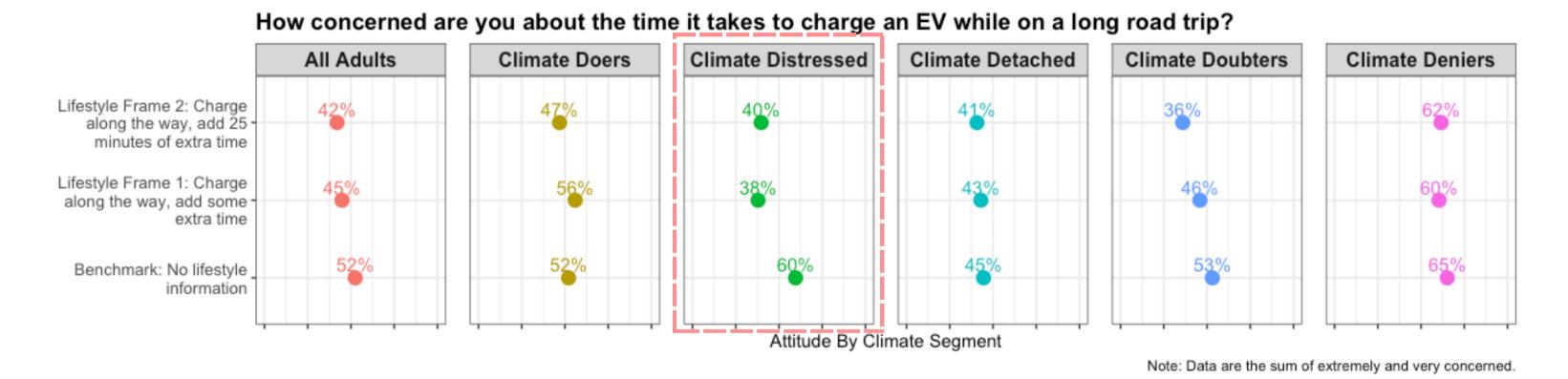


Less than 15 minutes 30 - 60 minutes 2 - 3 hours 15 - 30 minutes 1 - 2 hours More than 3 hours

SOURCE: NORTHWIND CLIMATE RESEARCH NOV. 2024

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Concerns about EV charging on roadtrips decline when you address lifestyle concerns

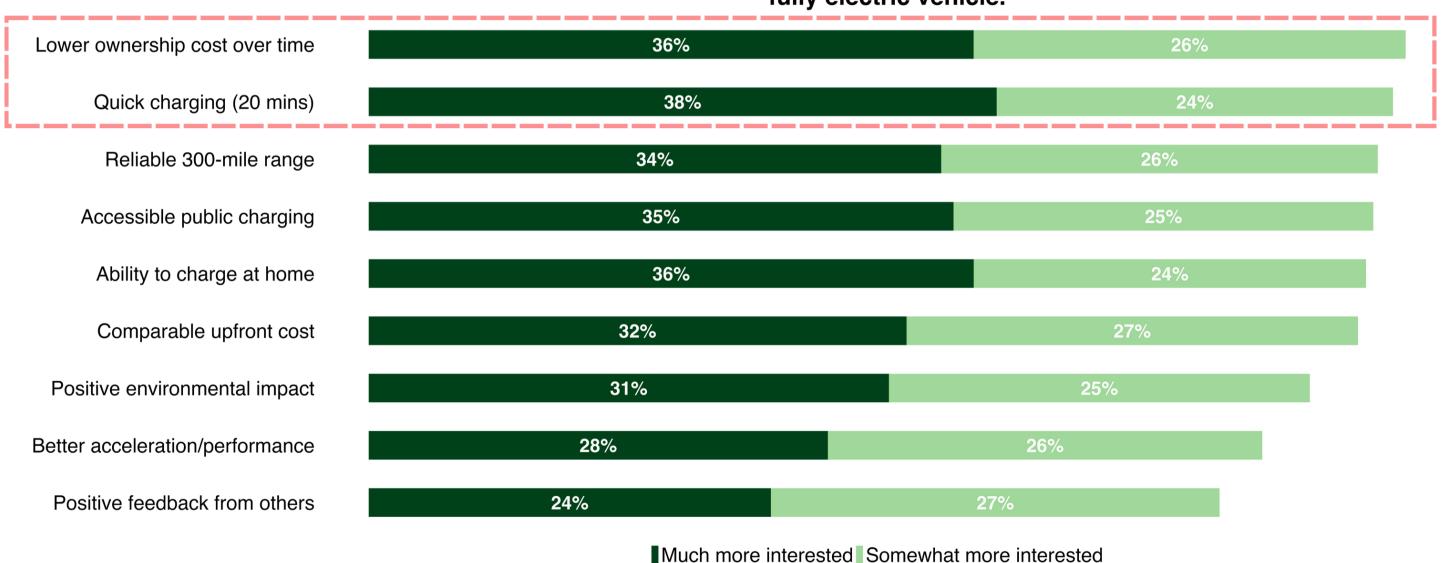


Insights:

- For "All Respondents", providing lifestyle information reduced concerns about how much time charging adds to road trip.
- For Climate Distressed (the 2nd largest respondent category), concerns declined by over 20% when given lifestyle adjustments frame.
- For Climate Deniers, neither frame made meaningful reductions in levels of concern (5% between benchmark and lifestyle 1).

Over 6 in 10 would be much more interested in an EV if they knew that lifetime owership costs were lower than ICE and EV could charge in 20 minutes

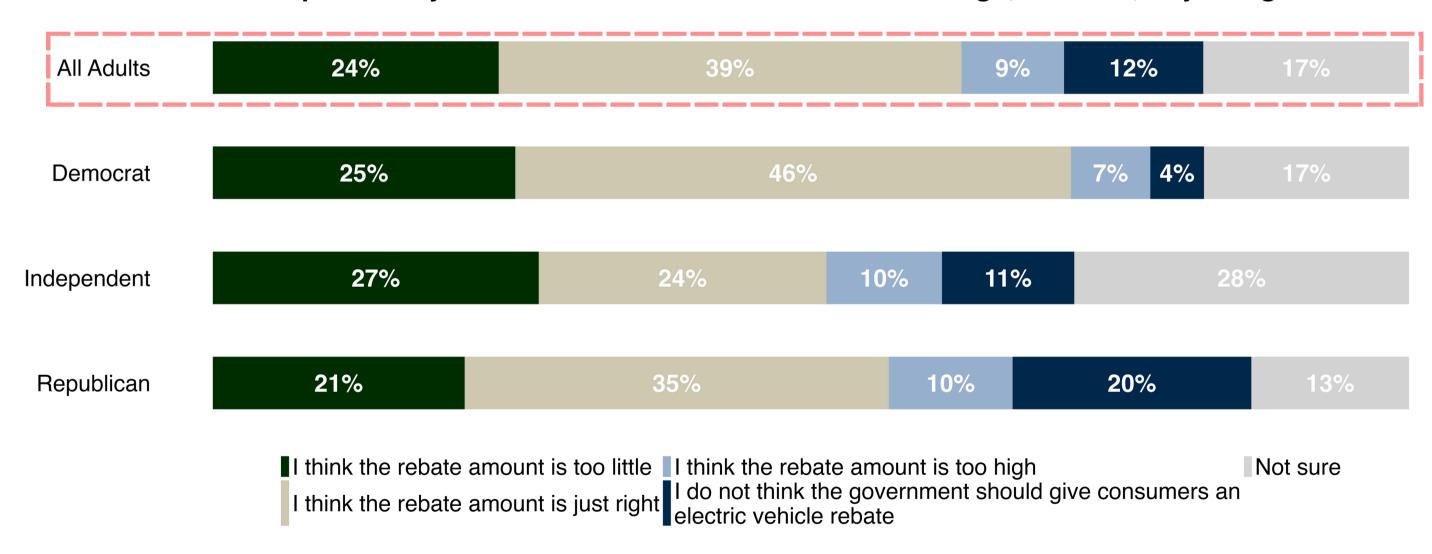




Section 3 Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) & EV's

Bipartisan majority (56% democrat vs. 71% republican) believe the EV tax credit should be at least \$7,500 at the federal level

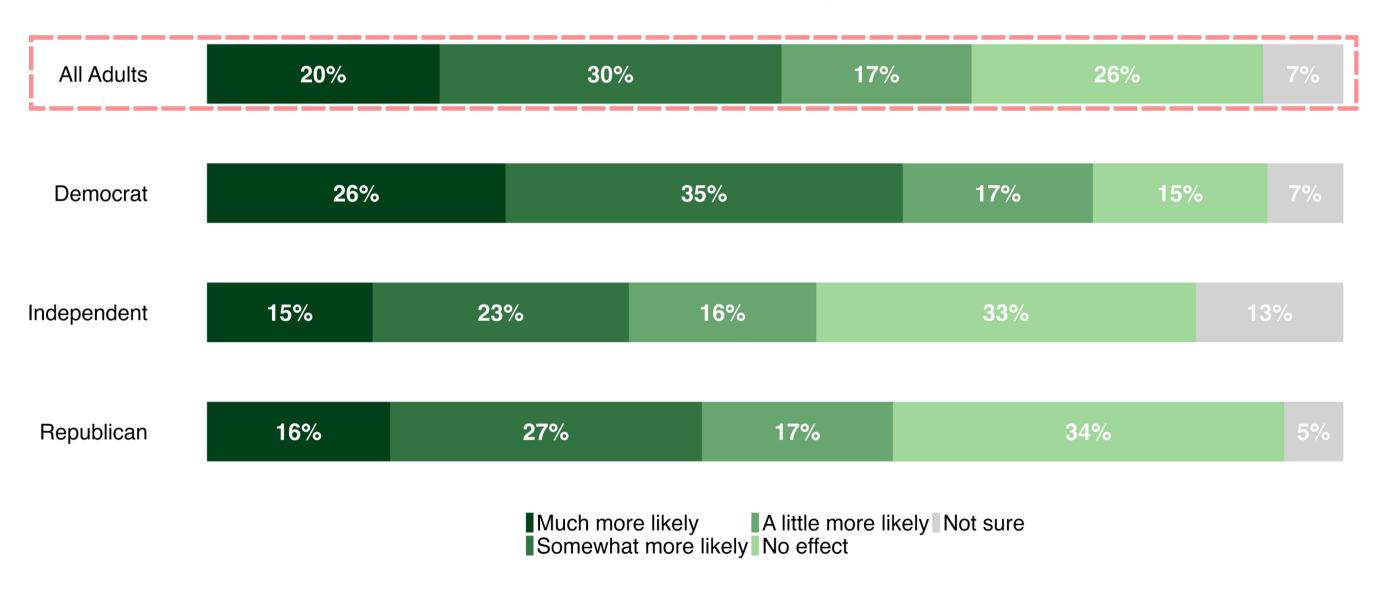
As you may know, the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) was a bill passed by congress to invest in U.S. clean energy. The IRA includes a \$7,500 rebate to lower the upfront cost of buying or leasing a new electric vehicle, directly reducing the sticker price. Do you think that the rebate amount is too high, too little, or just right?





1 in 2 say the EV rebate increases their likelihood of purchasing an EV, with the strongest impact among Democrats

If you were considering buying or leasing a new or used EV, would the \$7,500 EV rebate make you more likely to purchase or lease an EV?

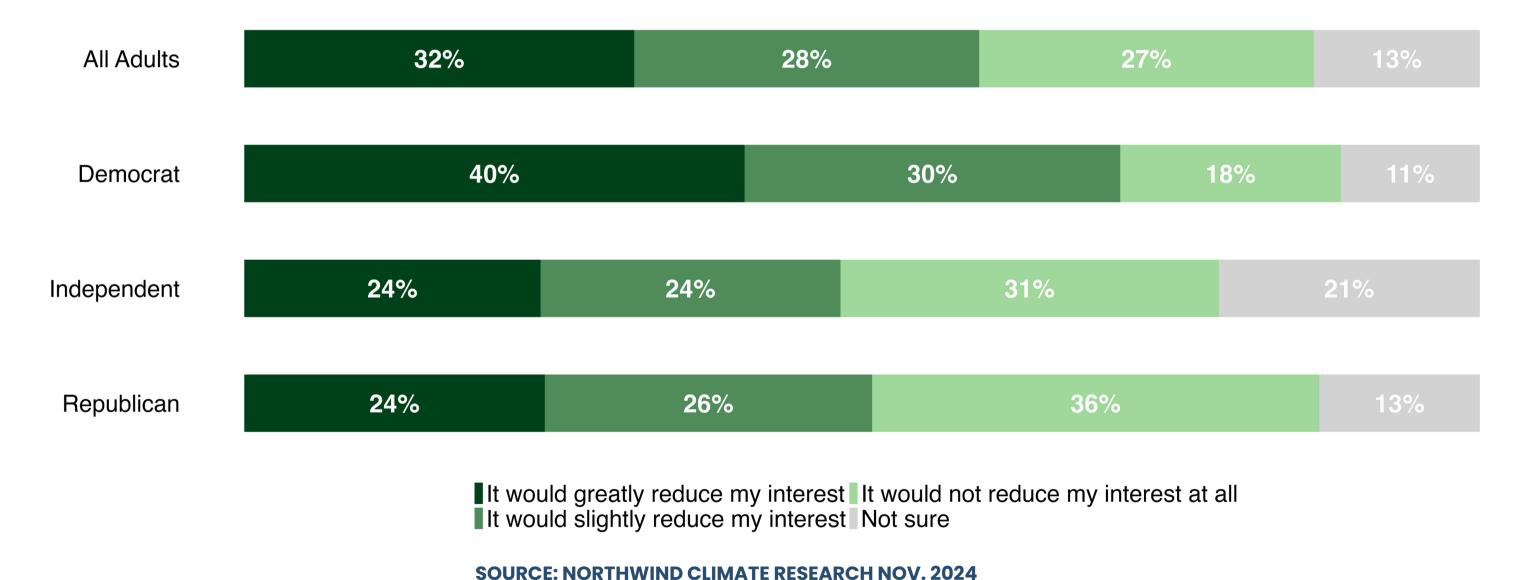


SOURCE: NORTHWIND CLIMATE RESEARCH NOV. 2024

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1 in 3 say that eliminating the \$7,500 would *greatly* reduce their interest in EV's

The incoming Trump administration has proposed eliminating the \$7,500 rebate for buying or leasing an electric vehicle. If this rebate were no longer available, how would it affect your decision to consider an electric vehicle for your next purchase or lease?



Democrats support state-funded EV rebates if federal incentives are cut, while Republicans and Independents show little to no support

