

Sample Online sample of 1,124 voters fielded from December 17 to December 19, 2024. Margin of Error  $\pm 3.2\%$ 1. Which of the following is closest to your opinion, even if none is exactly right? The impacts of climate change aren't being experienced now but will be felt in the future 16% Do not know/no opinion ......0% 2. Do you personally know someone, such as a friend or family member, who has been impacted by a major weather event, such as extreme heat, hurricane, wildfire, or drought, in the last five years? 3. How likely is it that the increasing number of major weather events over the last decade is driven by climate change? 4. To strengthen America's clean energy competitiveness and greatly reduce climate pollution, the federal government offers tax credits, rebates, and other incentives to build up clean industries and encourage clean energy usage, like solar panels, wind power, electric cars and trucks, and energy-efficient household appliances. Do you [support or oppose] keeping these tax credits? 



Do not know/no opinion	0%
Totals	1%
N	124

5. Based on what you know, do you think that America should place [more or less] emphasis on clean energy, such as solar and wind power, or should the emphasis remain the same?

More emphasis	53%
About the same emphasis	28%
Less emphasis	19%
Do not know/no opinion	0%
Totals	100%
N	1,124

6. How responsible do you think each of the following groups should be for reducing pollution from fossil fuels?

	Very re- sponsible	Somewhat responsi- ble	Not very responsi- ble	Not at all responsi- ble	Do not know/no opinion
Individuals	30%	39%	15%	10%	6%
Local politicians and governments (such as your city or state government)	42%	32%	11%	8%	7%
National politicians and governments (such as the U.S. government)	53%	25%	8%	8%	6%
Large technology corporations	53%	27%	8%	6%	6%
Small businesses	22%	39%	20%	11%	8%
Farmers or ranchers	28%	36%	16%	13%	7%
Oil and gas companies	58%	23%	6%	7%	6%

7. Please indicate if you [support or oppose] each program below:

	Support - Oppose	Strongly support	Some- what support	Neither support or oppose	Some- what oppose	Strongly oppose	Do not know/no opinion
Tax credits for American families to cut their power bills by adding solar							
panels to their homes	<b>52</b> %	39%	27%	16%	6%	9%	3%



Funds for local governments and nonprofit electric co-ops to build clean energy projects locally Incentives for buying new energy-efficient appliances, like heat pumps, to make the initial purchase more affordable	48%	39%	25%	17%	7%	9%	4%
and decrease monthly energy bills	61%	42%	30%	14%	5%	7%	3%
Investments to reduce pollution and improve air quality and clean water in communities with a history of high pollution	68%	48%	28%	14%	3%	4%	3%
Incentives to encourage businesses to manufacture solar panels and other clean energy goods in America instead			20,0				
of overseas	63%	47%	26%	14%	4%	6%	3%
Fees for oil and gas companies that pollute and are found to have leaked methane gas							
Make energy more affordable by providing tax credits to increase the supply of cheaper energy sources, such as wind	58%	51%	20%	13%	6%	7%	4%
and solar power, compared to fossil fuels							
like oil and gas	49%	42%	24%	14%	7%	10%	3%
Make home improvements more affordable by providing rebates for improving home efficiency by purchasing new windows or doors and adding							
insulation	70%	46%	31%	13%	4%	4%	2%



8. Which is the better approach for U.S. energy policy? Is it better to...

Focus on expanding the use of clean energy, such as solar and wind	64%
Focus on expanding production of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and gas	35%
Do not know/no opinion	1%
Totals	100%
N	1,124

9. For each of the following, how convincing a reason is this to emphasize clean energy production?

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Not too convincing	Not at all convincing	Do not know/no opinion
Solar power is a way for homeowners to reduce or eliminate their power bills by producing their own electricity  A mix of energy sources is cheaper, safer, and more reliable than	38%	35%	13%	9%	4%
depending on fossil fuels alone	38%	36%	12%	8%	7%
Clean energy is the fastest way for the country to produce more energy within our borders	32%	27%	16%	17%	8%
Clean energy cuts down on air pollution that especially hurts kids and the elderly	41%	30%	14%	11%	5%
Clean energy cuts down on air pollution that threatens the health of future generations	42%	31%	13%	10%	5%
Clean energy is renewable, unlike fossil fuels, which have a limited supply	39%	28%	14%	12%	7%

10. Do you [agree or disagree] with each of the following statements about energy production in America?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know/no opinion
Congress should take away tax credits that encourage the use of more clean energy [Asked of those in Split A]	14%	19%	18%	36%	12%
Congress should maintain tax credits to encourage the use of more clean energy [Asked of those in Split B]	42%	28%	8%	12%	10%



Clean energy tax credits help American families by bringing down the cost of new, energy-efficient					
appliances	33%	37%	10%	9%	11%
Clean energy tax credits are a win-win because American families save money to modernize their households and reduce their energy bills	36%	36%	9%	9%	10%
Clean energy tax credits for American-made products drive job creation and help bring manufacturing	050/	200/	00/	70/	100/
jobs back to the U.S.	35%	38%	9%	7%	12%



This survey is based on 1,124 interviews conducted by YouGov on the internet of registered voters. The sample was weighted according to gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, and U.S. Census region based on voter registration lists, the U.S. Census American Community Survey, and the U.S. Census Current Population Survey, as well as 2020 Presidential vote and approximate 2024 Presidential vote based on available results. Respondents were selected from YouGov to be representative of registered voters. The weights range from 0.15 to 5.58 with a mean of 1 and a standard deviation of 0.48.

The margin of error (a 95% confidence interval) for a sample percentage p based upon the subsetted sample is approximately 3.2%. It is calculated using the formula:

$$\hat{p} \pm 100 imes \sqrt{rac{1 + \mathsf{CV}^2}{n}}$$

where CV is the coefficient of variation of the sample weights and n is the sample size used to compute the proportion. This is a measure of sampling error (the average of all estimates obtained using the same sample selection and weighting procedures repeatedly). The sample estimate should differ from its expected value by less than margin of error in 95 percent of all samples. It does not reflect non-sampling errors, including potential selection bias in panel participation or in response to a particular survey. Some questions withheld for later release.