## TO:

FROM: WPA INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: KEY FINDINGS AND TOP MESSAGES

DATE: JULY 31, 2017

This memorandum lays out the key findings of the survey research conducted by WPA Intelligence July 5-9, 2017, among $n=1,600$ likely voters nationwide. The margin of error in this research is $\pm 3.1 \%$.

## Key takeaways

» A clear majority of likely voters (75\%) favor the federal government playing a role in the development and advancement of newer, cleaner, and more reliable energy sources.
» A clear majority of millennial (75\%) and Hispanics (77\%) would support an elected official or candidate who supports clean energy technologies.
» A majority of all Republicans (57\%) -- driven by younger GOP voters (65\%) -- favor the Federal Government taking steps to reduce emissions of gases like carbon dioxide and methane emissions that cause global climate change.
» Self-identified conservatives (52\%) favor the Federal Government taking steps to reduce emissions of gases like carbon dioxide and methane emissions that cause global climate change and would support ( $57 \%$ ) an elected official or candidate that supports clean energy technologies.
» A majority of likely voters (67\%) support re-entering the Paris Agreement to have a seat at the table to address climate change, including a majority of Republican voters (56\%).

What it means: Likely voters across all demographic groups think the Federal Government should play a role in addressing our changing climate. Minority groups - especially Hispanics - prioritize clean energy more than whites, while millennial show the strongest support for clean energy over all other age groups. Clean energy has even reached high levels of support across the political spectrum, including with a majority of Republicans, self-identified conservatives and those who voted for President Trump in the 2016 election. There is overwhelming support for an elected official or candidate who supports clean energy technologies.

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A clear majority of likely voters favor the federal government supporting the advancement of new, clean, and reliable energy sources.
» A clear majority of likely voters (75\%) favor the Federal Government playing a role in the development and advancement of newer, cleaner, and more reliable energy sources.
"When it comes to the development of newer, cleaner, and more reliable energy sources, does the federal government have a role to play in the advancement of those technologies?"

» Republicans, self-identified conservatives and those who voted for President Trump in the 2016 election think the Federal Government has a role to play in the development and advancement of newer, cleaner and more reliable energy sources.

|  | Yes | No | Unsure |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans | $65 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $15 \%$ |
| Conservatives | $60 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $17 \%$ |
| Trump voters | $62 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $16 \%$ |

## A clear majority of likely voters favor the federal government taking steps to reduce emissions that cause global climate change

» A clear majority of likely voters (72\%) favor the Federal Government taking steps to reduce emissions of gases like carbon dioxide and methane emissions that cause global climate change.
"Do you favor or oppose the Federal Government taking steps to reduce emissions of gases like carbon dioxide and methane emissions that cause global climate change?"

» Republican voters across all regions favor the Federal Government taking steps to reduce emissions of gases like carbon dioxide and methane emissions that cause global climate change, led by South GOP (61\%), Northeast GOP (57\%), West GOP (57\%), Midwest GOP (51\%).

|  | Favor | Oppose | Undecided |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northeast GOP | $57 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $19 \%$ |
| Midwest GOP | $51 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| South GOP | $61 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| West GOP | $57 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $21 \%$ |

» Majorities of Republicans $18-45$ and $45+$ favor the Federal Government taking steps to reduce emissions of gases like carbon dioxide and methane emissions that cause global climate change.

|  | Favor | Oppose | Undecided |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GOP 18-45 | $65 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| GOP 45+ | $53 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $21 \%$ |

» A majority of self-identified conservatives (52\%) favor the Federal Government taking steps to reduce emissions of gases like carbon dioxide and methane emissions that cause global climate change.

|  | Favor | Oppose | Undecided |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conservatives | $52 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| Moderates | $81 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| Liberals | $93 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $5 \%$ |

» A majority of voters who supported both President Trump and Secretary Clinton in the 2016 election favor the Federal Government taking steps to reduce emissions.

|  | Favor | Oppose | Undecided |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trump voters | $56 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| Clinton voters | $90 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $8 \%$ |

» Recently, President Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the Paris climate agreement but would seek to renegotiate entry back in. When asked, a majority of likely voters (67\%) agree that it is important for the U.S. to rejoin in the agreement and have a seat at the table to address climate change. This is driven by voters across key regional breaks, and includes majority support from those who live in the Northeast (75\%), West (70\%), Midwest (66\%) and South (63\%).

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## Likely voters on clean energy investment.

» When asked how they'd invest their own money in America's clean energy future, solar leads in money invested by likely voters with $\$ 35.40$ out of $\$ 100$ dollars, followed by wind at $\$ 17.90$, and natural gas at $\$ 11.80$.
"If you had one hundred dollars to invest in America's energy future, and you could spend all of this money on one solution or spread it out, how much would you invest in each of these different energy sources?"


## Likely voters favor elected officials and candidates who support clean energy technologies.

» A strong majority of likely voters (72\%) would vote for an elected official or candidate that supports clean energy technologies.
"If the 2018 election were held today, would you vote for or against elected officials or candidates who support clean energy technologies?"

» Millennials (75\%) are more likely to support a candidate who embraces clean energy technologies more than any other age group, though across the board strong majorities of all age groups support clean energy.

|  | For | Against | Unsure |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $18-34$ | $75 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| $35-44$ | $74 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| $45-54$ | $68 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| $55-64$ | $66 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| $65+$ | $74 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $17 \%$ |

» Likely voters across all age and gender breaks would vote for an elected official or candidate that supports clean energy technologies, led by men 18-54 (74\%), women 18-54 (72\%), women 55+ (72\%), men 55+ (69\%).

|  | For | Against | Unsure |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men $18-54$ | $74 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| Men $55+$ | $69 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| Women $18-54$ | $72 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| Women $55+$ | $72 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $22 \%$ |

» A majority of voters across all partisan breaks would vote for an elected official or candidate who supports clean energy technologies led by Democrats (85\%), Independents (73\%), and Republicans (59\%).

|  | For | Against | Unsure |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GOP | $59 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $29 \%$ |
| Ind | $73 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| Dem | $85 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $13 \%$ |

" A majority of voters across all ideological breaks would vote for an elected official or candidate who support clean energy technologies, led by liberals (91\%), moderates (75\%), and conservatives (57\%).

|  | For | Against | Unsure |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conservative | $57 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $30 \%$ |
| Moderate | $75 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| Liberal | $91 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $8 \%$ |

» A majority of voters who supported both President Trump and Secretary Clinton in the 2016 election would vote for an elected official or candidate who support clean energy technologies.

|  | For | Against | Unsure |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trump voters | $56 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| Clinton voters | $87 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $12 \%$ |

» More than any other demographic groups, Hispanics (77\%) would vote for an elected official or candidate who support clean energy technologies.

|  | For | Against | Unsure |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White | $71 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| Hispanic | $77 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| Black | $73 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $25 \%$ |

» Likely voters across all income brakes would vote for an elected official or candidate that supports clean energy technologies, led by <\$50k (72\%), \$100k+ (72\%), \$50-\$100k (72\%)

|  | For | Against | Unsure |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $<\$ 50 k$ | $72 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| $\$ 50 k-\$ 100 k$ | $71 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| $\$ 100 k+$ | $72 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $19 \%$ |

Important national issues like the economy and national security can positively impact the clean energy debate.
» Likely voters are split on which party is best prepared to handle energy independence, while Democrats are favored on development of clean energy, addressing climate change, and preserving our environment. Republicans, on the other hand, are favored on jobs and the economy and national security and foreign policy. This means that Republicans stand to gain the most by addressing popular clean energy issues as ways to grow the economy and improve our national security - but also stand to lose the most if they ignore the issue completely.
"Now you are going to see a list of national issues. After each one is shown, please tell me if you trust Republicans or Democrats more to do the right thing on that issue."


## Research Design

WPA Intelligence conducted a study of likely voters nationally.
WPAi selected a random sample of likely voters from the national voter file using Registration Based Sampling (RBS). The sample for this survey was stratified based on geography, age, gender, and ethnicity. This methodology allows us to avoid post-survey "weighting" which can reduce the reliability of survey results.

WPAi conducted 1,600 interviews online July 5-9, 2017. The study has a sample size of $n=1,600$ likely voters with a margin of error $\pm 3.1 \%$ in 95 out of 100 cases.

## About WPAi

Since 1998, WPAi has been a leading provider of political polling for campaigns from President to Governor and U.S. Senate to Mayor and City Council in all 50 states and several foreign countries. In the 2015-2016 election cycle, $87 \%$ of WPAi clients won. WPAi clients' win ratio has exceeded the standard by double digits for four straight political cycles.

WPAi has been nationally recognized for providing cutting edge research to help our clients win. The American Association of Political Consultants (AAPC) awarded a "Pollie" to WPAi for our Predictive Analytics and Adaptive Sampling techniques. The award highlighted these advanced methodologies which allowed us to buck national polling trends and deliver industry-leading results.

In addition to our political and policy research, WPAi has conducted market research for more than 120 United States Fortune 500 corporations, donor research for more than 250 of the largest and most successful not-for-profit organizations around the country, and alumni research for dozens of colleges and universities.


[^0]:    "Recently, President Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the Paris climate agreement but would seek to renegotiate entry back-in. Do you agree that it is important for the U.S. to rejoin in the agreement and have a seat at the table to address climate change?"

