

To: Energy Equality Coalition
From: McLaughlin & Associates
Re: National Survey Executive Summary
Date: February 2019

Summary

This national survey of 1,000 likely voters shows there are strong opinions against the federal government subsidizing the purchase of electric vehicles for the wealthy. Voters believe there are better alternatives to reduce the impact of climate change than subsidizing electric vehicles for the wealthy and that working-class Americans should not have to subsidize the purchasing habits of the wealthy. This is a non-partisan issue. The strong sentiments cut across all political and demographic voter segments, including party affiliation and income.

Key Findings

- 4 in 5 likely voters (79%) believe there are better ways to reduce the impact of climate change than subsidizing electric vehicles for the wealthy. Only 10% disagree and 11% don't know.
- More than three-quarters (77%) of the likely voters believe working-class Americans should NOT be required to subsidize the purchasing habits of the wealthy. Only 10% disagree and 14% don't know.
- This is a non-partisan issue with strong opinions that cut across all political and demographic voter groups, including party affiliation and income.
- The belief that there are better ways to reduce the impact of climate change than subsidizing electric vehicles for the wealthy is shared by most Republicans (77% to 11%), Democrats (79% to 10%) and Independents (81% to 9%). The opinions of households with an income under \$100K and over \$100K are aligned with both agreeing by a 79% to 10% ratio.
- The vast majority of Republicans (81% to 12%), Democrats (72% to 13%) and Independents (78% to 8%) oppose working-class Americans subsidizing the purchasing habits of the wealthy. Three-quarters of households with an income under \$100K (77% to 9%) and over \$100K (75% to 12%) disapprove of working-class Americans subsidizing the wealthy's spending habits.

Methodology

This survey was conducted among 1,000 likely voters in the United States. All interviews were conducted online between February 9-12, 2019. Survey invitations were distributed randomly within predetermined geographic units. These units were structured to statistically correlate with actual voter distributions in a general election. The sample of 1,000 likely voters has an accuracy of +/- 3.1% at a 95% confidence interval. The numbers in this summary have been rounded and may not equal 100%.