#### **National Tracking Poll**

#### Project: 2204021 N Size: 2005 Registered Voters Margin of Error: $\pm$ 2% April 06-08, 2022

Topline Report		U	ril 06-08, 2022
Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
P1	Now, generally speaking, would you say that things in the country are go right direction, or have they pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong trac		
	Right Direction	669	33%
	Wrong Track	1336	67%
nr2b	Do you approve or disapprove of the job Joe Biden is doin	g as President	<b>)</b>
	Strongly Approve	368	18%
	Somewhat Approve	467	23%
	Somewhat Disapprove	328	16%
	Strongly Disapprove	789	39%
	Don't Know / No Opinion	53	3%
Р3	Now, thinking about your vote, what would you say is the mind when you cast your vote for federal offices such as U		
	Economic Issues – like taxes, wages, jobs, unemployment, and spending	821	41%
	Security Issues – like terrorism, foreign policy, and border security	312	16%
	Health Care Issues – like the 2010 health care law, Medicaid, other challenges	226	11%
	Seniors Issues – like Medicare and Social Security	197	10%
	Women's Issues – like birth control, abortion, and equal pay	116	6%
	Education Issues – like school standards, class sizes, school choice, and student loans	76	4%
	Energy Issues – like carbon emissions, cost of electricity/gasoline, or renewables	147	7%
	Other:	109	5%
NMA1_1	Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if a for Congress to address? Climate change	t all, should th	e following be
	A top priority	825	41%
	An important but not top priority	560	28%
	Not much of a priority	294	15%
	Not a priority at all	271	14%
	Don't know/No opinion	55	3%

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage	
NMA1_2	<i>Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if at all, should the following be for Congress to address? Economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic</i>			
	A top priority	1110	55%	
	An important but not top priority	609	30%	
	Not much of a priority	153	8%	
	Not a priority at all	72	4%	
	Don't know/No opinion	61	3%	
NMA1_3	Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if an for Congress to address? Job creation	t all, should th	e following be	
	A top priority	888	44%	
	An important but not top priority	806	40%	
	Not much of a priority	190	9%	
	Not a priority at all	61	3%	
	Don't know/No opinion	60	3%	
NMA1_4	Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if an for Congress to address? Securing domestic supply chains	t all, should th	e following be	
	A top priority	917	46%	
	An important but not top priority	748	37%	
	Not much of a priority	190	<b>9</b> %	
	Not a priority at all	50	3%	
	Don't know/No opinion	99	5%	
NMA1_5	Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if an for Congress to address? Energy affordability	t all, should th	e following be	
	A top priority	991	49%	
	An important but not top priority	774	39%	
	Not much of a priority	126	6%	
	Not a priority at all	55	3%	
	Don't know/No opinion	59	3%	
NMA1_6	Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if an for Congress to address? Health care costs	t all, should th	e following be	
	A top priority	1197	60%	
	An important but not top priority	628	31%	
	Not much of a priority	108	5%	
	Not a priority at all	25	1%	
	Don't know/No opinion	48	2%	

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
NMA1_7	Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if at	t all, should the	e following be
	for Congress to address? Prescription drug pricing		
	A top priority	946	47%
	An important but not top priority	765	38%
	Not much of a priority	171	9%
	Not a priority at all	50	3%
	Don't know/No opinion	73	4%
NMA1_8	Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if at for Congress to address? Education reform	t all, should the	e following be
	A top priority	657	33%
	An important but not top priority	834	42%
	Not much of a priority	332	17%
	Not a priority at all	96	5%
	Don't know/No opinion	86	4%
NMA1_9	Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if at for Congress to address? Immigration	t all, should the	e following be
	A top priority	872	44%
	An important but not top priority	739	37%
	Not much of a priority	261	13%
	Not a priority at all	68	3%
	Don't know/No opinion	64	3%
NMA1_10	Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if at for Congress to address? National security	t all, should th	e following be
	A top priority	1346	67%
	An important but not top priority	466	23%
	Not much of a priority	103	5%
	Not a priority at all	26	1%
	Don't know/No opinion	64	3%
NMA1_11	Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if at for Congress to address? Infrastructure (such as roads and		e following be
	A top priority	802	40%
	An important but not top priority	862	43%
	Not much of a priority	233	12%
	Not a priority at all	43	2%
	Don't know/No opinion	64	3%

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
NMA1_12	Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if a	t all, should th	e following be
	for Congress to address? Gun policy		
	A top priority	687	34%
	An important but not top priority	594	30%
	Not much of a priority	335	17%
	Not a priority at all	308	15%
	Don't know/No opinion	81	4%
NMA1_13	Thinking about the Congress, how much of a priority, if a for Congress to address? Race inequality	t all, should th	e following be
	A top priority	666	33%
	An important but not top priority	636	32%
	Not much of a priority	362	18%
	Not a priority at all	263	13%
	Don't know/No opinion	80	4%
	on global energy markets has been felt around the world. the U.S. should change its energy strategy in response to w Russia's invasion of Ukraine?	, .	•
	Strongly agree	960	48%
	Somewhat agree	643	32%
	Somewhat disagree	76	4%
	Strongly disagree	47	2%
	Don't know/No opinion	279	14%
NMA3	You mentioned the U.S. should change its energy strategy learned from Russia's invasion in Ukraine.Some say the U all fuels to ensure reliability when weather dependent ren on to generate electricity.Others say the U.S. should accele fuels to ensure all renewable energy like wind and solar is electricity.Which of the following comes closest to your op exactly correct? (N=1,603)	J.S. should mai ewables canno erate the phase s used to genera	ntain a mix of t be counted out of fossil ate
	The U.S. should accelerate the phase out of fossil fuels to ensure all renewable energy like wind and solar is used to generate electricity.	499	31%
	The U.S. should maintain a mix of all fuels to ensure reliability when weather dependent renewables cannot be counted on to generate electricity.	1009	63%
	Don't know/No opinion	95	6%

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
NMA4	As you may know, Russia is a major producer of mined materials such as uranium nickel, and more. As a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, prices for a range of metals and minerals have increased significantly.Do you support or oppose more domestic (U.Sbased) mining projects to secure our supply chains with mined-in-America materials?		
	Strongly support	821	41%
	Somewhat support	656	33%
	Somewhat oppose	151	8%
	Strongly oppose	59	3%
	Don't know/No opinion	319	16%
NMA5_1	Do the following statements make you more likely to support or responsible minerals mining in the U.S.? The U.S. is currently other countries like China and Russia for 17 mineral commod percent import reliant for another 30 minerals, despite the fac mining many of these same minerals here at home. Considering geopolitical rivals controlling essential mineral supply chains, recommit to producing and processing these minerals at home domestic supply chains and reducing its reliance on geopolitical		nt reliant on nore than 50 could be eat posed by could secure,
	Much more likely to support	938	47%
	Somewhat more likely to support	586	29%
	Somewhat more likely to oppose	123	6%
	Much more likely to oppose	74	4%
	Don't know/No opinion	284	14%
NMA5_2	Do the following statements make you more likely to suppresponsible minerals mining in the U.S.? President Biden	is pursuing a 'h	Made in
	America' agenda aimed at rebuilding the nation's manufacritical industries and jobs home from overseas, but many	acturing sector	and bringing
	on imported raw materials for the goods they make. As precovery and growth, the U.S. should ensure that the min	y of these indus	stries still rely
	supply chains – such as copper or lithium for electric vehing	art of this focu	s on economic
	the U.S.	erals that feed	our nation's
	Much more likely to support	813	41%
	Somewhat more likely to support	692	35%
	Somewhat more likely to oppose	146	7%
	Much more likely to oppose	98	5%
	Don't know/No opinion	257	13%

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
NMA5_3	Do the following statements make you more likely to suppresponsible minerals mining in the U.S.? With insufficien lithium, cobalt and nickel on the horizon, many are predeasevere battery shortage with automakers unable to fulfibly 2030 because there will be no batteries to propel them domestic mining of the minerals needed for electrification.	t supplies of key icting that the 2 Il up to 35 mill . The U.S. shou	minerals like 2020s will see ion EV orders
	Much more likely to support Somewhat more likely to support Somewhat more likely to oppose Much more likely to oppose Don't know/No opinion	710 681 196 83 335	35% 34% 10% 4% 17%
NMA5_4	Do the following statements make you more likely to suppresponsible minerals mining in the U.S.? China dominate essential to U.S. national security. Recently, China sugges key minerals used in advanced defense technologies, such it could disrupt U.S. production. These minerals could be Considering the threat posed by China's control of essenti U.S. should recommit to producing and processing these resecure, domestic supply chains and reducing its reliance of China.	es key mineral s ted it might res as the F-35 ain produced in th al mineral supp ninerals at hon	upply chains trict supply of craft, to see if e U.S. ly chains, the ue, building
	Much more likely to support Somewhat more likely to support Somewhat more likely to oppose Much more likely to oppose Don't know/No opinion	850 595 168 95 297	42% 30% 8% 5% 15%
NMA5_5	Do the following statements make you more likely to suppresponsible minerals mining in the U.S.? The World Bank production of minerals, such as graphite, lithium and cold 500% by 2050, to meet the growing demand for advanced of the minerals that will be required to fuel the world's full from America's geopolitical rivals or countries with far fer restrictions than exist in America. U.S. policy should supple of these minerals in the U.S., home to some of the strictes in the world, rather than yielding our supply chains to co	e estimates that valt, could incre d energy techno ture technologie wer environmen port the respon t environmenta	the ase by nearly logies. Many es are sourced ntal sible sourcing l regulations
	Much more likely to support Somewhat more likely to support Somewhat more likely to oppose Much more likely to oppose Don't know/No opinion	695 724 168 49 369	35% 36% 8% 2% 18%

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
NMA6_1	Do the following statements make you more likely to supp responsible coal mining in the U.S.? Our grid is in transiti Europe and reliability concerns across the U.S. have shown intermittent fuel technologies. We still require on-demand natural gas, coal and nuclear, which can be dispatched wh weather-dependent sources of electricity, and fuel diversity availability of or price hikes in any one fuel can be balance transition should proceed with caution and allow for the r assurances that come with an all-of-the-above fuel strateg	on but the ene n the limits of t l power from fi nen needed, to y so that disrup ed by another. eliability and d	rgy crisis in today's uels like supplement otions in the Our energy
	Much more likely to support Somewhat more likely to support Somewhat more likely to oppose Much more likely to oppose Don't know/No opinion	642 761 178 87 338	32% 38% 9% 4% 17%
NMA6_2	Do the following statements make you more likely to supp responsible coal mining in the U.S.? Coal remains the wor electricity generation. Meeting global emissions targets wi momentum in commercially viable advanced coal technol utilization and storage (CCUS). As policymakers consider innovation and deployment of advanced technologies as p recovery, U.S. leadership in advancing CCUS and other es must be a priority.	ld's leading fue ll require signi ogies and carb investments in art of the natio	el for ficant on capture, n energy on's economic
	Much more likely to support Somewhat more likely to support Somewhat more likely to oppose Much more likely to oppose Don't know/No opinion	573 683 255 115 379	29% 34% 13% 6% 19%
NMA6_3	Do the following statements make you more likely to supp responsible coal mining in the U.S.? Americans are concer affordability yet policymakers continue to pursue aggressiv are raising consumer rates. While the cost of electricity fro power is falling, the system costs of integrating these inter- rising and those costs are passed onto the consumer. Befor power plants, utilities should consider the impact of the tra- their customers.	ned about elec ve changes to t om intermitten nittent sources ve retiring well-	tricity he grid that t sources of of energy is operating
	Much more likely to support Somewhat more likely to support Somewhat more likely to oppose Much more likely to oppose Don't know/No opinion	690 665 214 113 324	34% 33% 11% 6% 16%

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage	
NMA6_4	Do the following statements make you more likely to support or more likely to oppose responsible coal mining in the U.S.? Together with iron ore, coal is indispensable in the production of steel. As countries around the world look to large-scale infrastructure projects to aid in their post-pandemic economic recovery plans – from new bridges or dams to renewable energy systems and subways – the world needs steel, and metallurgical coal to produce it. The U.S. should support policies to ensure global needs are met with supplies from the U.S., where the raw materials required for steel are mined under the strictest environmental and safety standards.			
	Much more likely to support	620	31%	
	Somewhat more likely to support	718	36%	
Somewhat more likely to oppose 221 Much more likely to oppose 83				

*Note:* Group proportions may total to larger than one-hundred percent due to rounding. All statistics are calculated for registered voters with demographic post-stratification weights applied.

## **Respondent Demographics Summary**

Demographic	Group	Frequency	Percentage
xdemAll	Registered Voters	2005	100%
xdemGender	Gender: Male Gender: Female N	945 1060 2005	47% 53%
age	Age: 18-34 Age: 35-44 Age: 45-64 Age: 65+ N	516 308 682 499 2005	26% 15% 34% 25%
demAgeGeneration	GenZers: 1997-2012 Millennials: 1981-1996 GenXers: 1965-1980 Baby Boomers: 1946-1964 <i>N</i>	211 511 506 714 1941	11% 25% 25% 36%
xpid3	PID: Dem (no lean) PID: Ind (no lean) PID: Rep (no lean) N	728 573 704 2005	36% 29% 35%
xpidGender	PID/Gender: Dem Men PID/Gender: Dem Women PID/Gender: Ind Men PID/Gender: Ind Women PID/Gender: Rep Men PID/Gender: Rep Women N	341 387 296 277 308 396 2005	17% 19% 15% 14% 15% 20%
xdemIdeo3	Ideo: Liberal (1-3) Ideo: Moderate (4) Ideo: Conservative (5-7) N	570 593 725 1889	28% 30% 36%
xeduc3	Educ: < College Educ: Bachelors degree Educ: Post-grad N	1211 503 291 2005	60% 25% 15%

#### Summary Statistics of Survey Respondent Demographics

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Demographic	Group	Frequency	Percentage
xdemInc3	Income: Under 50k Income: 50k-100k Income: 100k+ N	872 710 423 2005	43% 35% 21%
xdemWhite	Ethnicity: White	1542	77%
xdemHispBin	Ethnicity: Hispanic	223	11%
demBlackBin	Ethnicity: Black	251	13%
demRaceOther	Ethnicity: Other	212	11%
xdemReligion	All Christian All Non-Christian Atheist Agnostic/Nothing in particular Something Else N	1007 83 94 487 333 2005	50% 4% 5% 24% 17%
xdemReligOther	Religious Non-Protestant/Catholic	128	6%
xdemEvang	Evangelical Non-Evangelical <i>N</i>	524 753 1277	26% 38%
xdemUsr	Community: Urban Community: Suburban Community: Rural N	466 1023 516 2005	23% 51% 26%
xdemEmploy	Employ: Private Sector Employ: Government Employ: Self-Employed Employ: Homemaker Employ: Student Employ: Retired Employ: Unemployed Employ: Other N	677 123 186 169 62 525 158 104 2005	34% 6% 9% 8% 3% 26% 8% 5%
xdemMilHH1	Military HH: Yes Military HH: No N	350 1655 2005	17% 83%

## Summary Statistics of Survey Respondent Demographics

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Demographic	Group	Frequency	Percentage
xnr1	RD/WT: Right Direction RD/WT: Wrong Track N	669 1336 2005	33% 67%
xdemBidenApprove	Biden Job Approve Biden Job Disapprove N	835 1117 1952	42% 56%
xdemBidenApprove2	Biden Job Strongly Approve Biden Job Somewhat Approve Biden Job Somewhat Disapprove Biden Job Strongly Disapprove N	368 467 328 789 1952	18% 23% 16% 39%
xdemBidenFav	Favorable of Biden Unfavorable of Biden N	859 1097 1955	43% 55%
xdemBidenFavFull	Very Favorable of Biden Somewhat Favorable of Biden Somewhat Unfavorable of Biden Very Unfavorable of Biden N	376 482 282 815 1955	19% 24% 14% 41%
xnr3	#1 Issue: Economy #1 Issue: Security #1 Issue: Health Care #1 Issue: Medicare / Social Security #1 Issue: Women's Issues #1 Issue: Education #1 Issue: Energy #1 Issue: Other N	821 312 226 197 116 76 147 109 2005	$\begin{array}{c} 41\% \\ 16\% \\ 11\% \\ 10\% \\ 6\% \\ 4\% \\ 7\% \\ 5\% \end{array}$
xsubVote20O	2020 Vote: Joe Biden 2020 Vote: Donald Trump 2020 Vote: Other 2020 Vote: Didn't Vote <i>N</i>	949 867 36 153 2005	47% 43% 2% 8%
xsubVote18O	2018 House Vote: Democrat 2018 House Vote: Republican 2018 House Vote: Someone else <i>N</i>	725 714 53 1492	36% 36% 3%

#### Summary Statistics of Survey Respondent Demographics

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Demographic	Group	Frequency	Percentage
xsubVote16O	2016 Vote: Hillary Clinton	654	33%
	2016 Vote: Donald Trump	747	37%
	2016 Vote: Other	113	6%
	2016 Vote: Didn't Vote	485	24%
	N	1999	
xsubVote14O	Voted in 2014: Yes	1324	66%
	Voted in 2014: No	681	34%
	N	2005	
xreg4	4-Region: Northeast	354	18%
C	4-Region: Midwest	446	22%
	4-Region: South	748	37%
	4-Region: West	457	23%
	U N	2005	

#### Summary Statistics of Survey Respondent Demographics

*Note:* Group proportions may total to larger than one-hundred percent due to rounding. All statistics are calculated with demographic post-stratification weights applied.

National Tracking Poll #2204021, April, 2022