

National Tracking Poll

Project: 2112141

N Size: 2000 Registered Voters

Margin of Error: ± 2%

December 17-19, 2021

Topline Report

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
P1	<i>Now, generally speaking, would you say that things in the country are going in the right direction, or have they pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track?</i>		
	Right Direction	787	39%
	Wrong Track	1213	61%
nr2b	<i>Do you approve or disapprove of the job Joe Biden is doing as President?</i>		
	Strongly Approve	475	24%
	Somewhat Approve	471	24%
	Somewhat Disapprove	260	13%
	Strongly Disapprove	736	37%
	Don't Know / No Opinion	59	3%
P3	<i>Now, thinking about your vote, what would you say is the top set of issues on your mind when you cast your vote for federal offices such as U.S. Senate or Congress?</i>		
	Economic Issues – like taxes, wages, jobs, unemployment, and spending	747	37%
	Security Issues – like terrorism, foreign policy, and border security	315	16%
	Health Care Issues – like the 2010 health care law, Medicaid, other challenges	250	12%
	Seniors Issues – like Medicare and Social Security	259	13%
	Women's Issues – like birth control, abortion, and equal pay	109	5%
	Education Issues – like school standards, class sizes, school choice, and student loans	97	5%
	Energy Issues – like carbon emissions, cost of electricity/gasoline, or renewables	109	5%
	Other:	113	6%
CPA1	<i>Thinking about renewable energy, how important, if at all, is it for U.S. energy and national security to have a domestic supply chain, meaning the U.S. would produce its own renewable energy equipment here in America?</i>		
	Very important	1217	61%
	Somewhat important	570	29%
	Not too important	75	4%
	Not important at all	37	2%
	Don't know/No opinion	102	5%

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
CPA2	<i>Congress is currently considering a piece of legislation that uses taxpayer dollars to support jobs in the renewable energy industry. Which of the following jobs do you feel is most valuable to the U.S. economy?</i>		
	Long-term solar manufacturing jobs in the U.S.	914	46%
	Solar installation jobs in the U.S. that are project-based	330	16%
	Neither	342	17%
	Don't know/No opinion	415	21%
CPA3	<i>How dependent, if at all, should the United States be on China or China-controlled factories in Southeast Asia for renewable energy imports?</i>		
	Very dependent	195	10%
	Somewhat dependent	211	11%
	Not too dependent	425	21%
	Not at all dependent	972	49%
	Don't know/No opinion	197	10%
CPA4	<i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? America should rely on solar panels that are produced domestically and with fewer carbon emissions rather than rely on importing solar panels manufactured in China or by China-controlled factories in Southeast Asia.</i>		
	Strongly agree	1058	53%
	Somewhat agree	547	27%
	Somewhat disagree	114	6%
	Strongly disagree	72	4%
	Don't know/No opinion	209	10%
CPA5	<i>How concerned are you, if at all, that the majority of solar panels imported to the U.S. are manufactured in China or China-controlled factories in Southeast Asia?</i>		
	Very concerned	754	38%
	Somewhat concerned	724	36%
	Not too concerned	249	12%
	Not at all concerned	86	4%
	Don't know/no opinion	187	9%
CPA6	<i>As you may know, forced labor is used in China's solar panel manufacturing supply chain. How concerned are you, if at all, about the use of forced labor in solar manufacturing in China?</i>		
	Very concerned	959	48%
	Somewhat concerned	615	31%
	Not too concerned	171	9%
	Not at all concerned	65	3%
	Don't know/no opinion	190	9%

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
CPA7	<i>How much of a consideration, if at all, should the use of forced labor in China's solar manufacturing supply chain be for the energy industry in the U.S.?</i>		
	A major consideration	932	47%
	A big, but not major consideration	460	23%
	Not much of a consideration	199	10%
	No consideration at all	139	7%
	Don't know/No opinion	269	13%
CPA8_1	<i>As you may know, China is the largest producer of the raw materials in the solar manufacturing supply chain, and whose production is linked to the use of forced labor. How concerning, if at all, are the following statements about solar panel production in China? Forced labor is used in China's supply chain to produce the raw materials needed for solar panels.</i>		
	Very concerning	1058	53%
	Somewhat concerning	528	26%
	Not too concerning	141	7%
	Not at all concerning	84	4%
	Don't know/no opinion	190	9%
CPA8_2	<i>As you may know, China is the largest producer of the raw materials in the solar manufacturing supply chain, and whose production is linked to the use of forced labor. How concerning, if at all, are the following statements about solar panel production in China? The production of renewable energy components in China relies on coal-fired power plants and produces so much pollution from coal that the negative impacts on the environment dramatically undermine the benefits from the renewable energy produced.</i>		
	Very concerning	896	45%
	Somewhat concerning	620	31%
	Not too concerning	178	9%
	Not at all concerning	86	4%
	Don't know/no opinion	220	11%
CPA8_3	<i>As you may know, China is the largest producer of the raw materials in the solar manufacturing supply chain, and whose production is linked to the use of forced labor. How concerning, if at all, are the following statements about solar panel production in China? Cargo ships that burn fossil fuels transport China's solar equipment to the U.S., resulting in negative impacts on climate change.</i>		
	Very concerning	810	40%
	Somewhat concerning	642	32%
	Not too concerning	212	11%
	Not at all concerning	122	6%
	Don't know/no opinion	214	11%

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
CPA8_4	<i>As you may know, China is the largest producer of the raw materials in the solar manufacturing supply chain, and whose production is linked to the use of forced labor. How concerning, if at all, are the following statements about solar panel production in China? The U.S. solar energy industry's reliance on imported solar panels made with Chinese raw materials, which are produced by coal power, will result in a dramatic increase in carbon emissions as Chinese manufacturers increase production to meet rising demand in the U.S.</i>		
	Very concerning	927	46%
	Somewhat concerning	596	30%
	Not too concerning	186	9%
	Not at all concerning	80	4%
	Don't know/no opinion	210	11%
CPA8_5	<i>As you may know, China is the largest producer of the raw materials in the solar manufacturing supply chain, and whose production is linked to the use of forced labor. How concerning, if at all, are the following statements about solar panel production in China? The majority of solar panels are produced by China both domestically and in China-controlled factories in Southeast Asia.</i>		
	Very concerning	887	44%
	Somewhat concerning	646	32%
	Not too concerning	197	10%
	Not at all concerning	68	3%
	Don't know/no opinion	202	10%
CPA8_6	<i>As you may know, China is the largest producer of the raw materials in the solar manufacturing supply chain, and whose production is linked to the use of forced labor. How concerning, if at all, are the following statements about solar panel production in China? American taxpayer dollars are used to buy Chinese and other foreign solar panels, which are installed on federal buildings like U.S. military bases.</i>		
	Very concerning	999	50%
	Somewhat concerning	563	28%
	Not too concerning	177	9%
	Not at all concerning	75	4%
	Don't know/no opinion	186	9%
CPA9	<i>As a reminder, the raw material needed to produce solar panels in China or China-controlled factories in Southeast Asia is made with forced labor in China. Knowing this, how important, if at all, is a candidate's policy on importing solar panels made with Chinese raw materials when deciding your vote in upcoming elections for federal office (i.e., U.S. Senate and U.S. House)?</i>		
	Very important	879	44%
	Somewhat important	698	35%
	Not too important	170	9%
	Not important at all	71	4%
	Don't know/no opinion	181	9%

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
CPA10	<i>How important, if at all, should it be to federal office holders (i.e., U.S. Senate and U.S. House) to make sure taxpayer dollars do not go toward purchasing solar panels whose raw materials are made with forced labor in China?</i>		
	Very important	1041	52%
	Somewhat important	616	31%
	Not too important	130	7%
	Not important at all	51	3%
	Don't know/no opinion	163	8%
CPA11	<i>As you may know, The Buy American Act requires U.S. Federal agencies to use taxpayer dollars to procure domestic materials and products. The Buy American Act currently does not require the U.S. government to purchase renewable energy produced by solar panels that are manufactured in the U.S. Knowing this, do you support or oppose the Biden administration taking executive action to require purchasing renewable energy produced by equipment manufactured in the U.S. in The Buy American Act to ensure taxpayer dollars only go towards purchasing from U.S. renewable energy manufacturers?</i>		
	Strongly support	810	40%
	Somewhat support	624	31%
	Somewhat oppose	136	7%
	Strongly oppose	159	8%
	Don't know/No opinion	271	14%
CPA12	<i>In 2020, China built roughly twice as much coal-fired power capacity than other countries decommissioned in order to support China's solar panel manufacturing supply chain. Knowing this, do you support or oppose importing solar products made with coal-fired power plants in China?</i>		
	Strongly support	177	9%
	Somewhat support	270	14%
	Somewhat oppose	440	22%
	Strongly oppose	793	40%
	Don't know/No opinion	320	16%
CPA13	<i>Are you more likely or less likely to vote for a candidate for federal office (i.e., U.S. Senate or U.S. House) that opposes importing solar energy equipment that was produced in coal-fired power plants?</i>		
	Much more likely	584	29%
	Somewhat more likely	632	32%
	Somewhat less likely	203	10%
	Much less likely	125	6%
	Don't know/No opinion	456	23%

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
CPA14	<i>In 2020, China built on average one large new coal plant every week, putting 38.4 gigawatts (GW) of new coal-fired power capacity into operation, which is more than three times the amount built in other countries combined. Knowing this, are you more or less likely to vote for a candidate for federal office (i.e., U.S. Senate or U.S. House) who supports importing solar panels produced with coal-fired power plants in China or China-controlled factories in Southeast Asia?</i>		
	Much more likely to support	181	9%
	Somewhat more likely to support	274	14%
	Somewhat less likely to support	395	20%
	Much less likely to support	738	37%
	Don't know/No opinion	412	21%
CPA15	<i>Which of the following comes closest to your opinion even if neither are exactly correct?</i>		
	The U.S. should continue importing solar panels from China or China-controlled factories in Southeast Asia to combat climate change, even if the raw materials are manufactured using forced labor.	265	13%
	The U.S. should stop importing solar panels from China or China-controlled factories in Southeast Asia because the production is not environmentally friendly and the raw materials are manufactured using forced labor.	1388	69%
	Neither	346	17%
CPA16	<i>As you may know, both the President Biden and President Trump administrations have declared that China is committing genocide against the Uyghurs in Xinjiang, including human rights abuses like forced labor, sterilization, and mass internment. In response, the U.S. government has taken action to ban products made with forced labor from China, including solar equipment. After learning more, are you more or less likely to vote for a candidate for federal office (i.e. U.S. Senate or U.S. House) who supports addressing climate change by importing solar panels manufactured in China or China-controlled factories in Southeast Asia whose supply chains are linked to the use of forced labor in China?</i>		
	Much more likely	227	11%
	Somewhat more likely	285	14%
	Somewhat less likely	368	18%
	Much less likely	742	37%
	Don't know/No opinion	378	19%

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

Summary Statistics of Survey Respondent Demographics

Demographic	Group	Frequency	Percentage
xdemAll	Registered Voters	2000	100%
xdemGender	Gender: Male	937	47%
	Gender: Female	1063	53%
	N	2000	
age	Age: 18-34	476	24%
	Age: 35-44	304	15%
	Age: 45-64	721	36%
	Age: 65+	498	25%
	N	2000	
demAgeGeneration	GenZers: 1997-2012	126	6%
	Millennials: 1981-1996	546	27%
	GenXers: 1965-1980	463	23%
	Baby Boomers: 1946-1964	771	39%
	N	1906	
xpid3	PID: Dem (no lean)	810	40%
	PID: Ind (no lean)	523	26%
	PID: Rep (no lean)	667	33%
	N	2000	
xpidGender	PID/Gender: Dem Men	348	17%
	PID/Gender: Dem Women	462	23%
	PID/Gender: Ind Men	276	14%
	PID/Gender: Ind Women	247	12%
	PID/Gender: Rep Men	312	16%
	PID/Gender: Rep Women	355	18%
	N	2000	
xdemIdeo3	Ideo: Liberal (1-3)	586	29%
	Ideo: Moderate (4)	548	27%
	Ideo: Conservative (5-7)	752	38%
	N	1886	
xeduc3	Educ: < College	1212	61%
	Educ: Bachelors degree	496	25%
	Educ: Post-grad	292	15%
	N	2000	

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Summary Statistics of Survey Respondent Demographics

Demographic	Group	Frequency	Percentage
xdemInc3	Income: Under 50k	897	45%
	Income: 50k-100k	685	34%
	Income: 100k+	417	21%
	N	2000	
xdemWhite	Ethnicity: White	1563	78%
xdemHispBin	Ethnicity: Hispanic	204	10%
demBlackBin	Ethnicity: Black	256	13%
demRaceOther	Ethnicity: Other	181	9%
xdemReligion	All Christian	1005	50%
	All Non-Christian	138	7%
	Atheist	96	5%
	Agnostic/Nothing in particular	412	21%
	Something Else	349	17%
	N	2000	
xdemReligOther	Religious Non-Protestant/Catholic	159	8%
xdemEvang	Evangelical	551	28%
	Non-Evangelical	770	38%
	N	1321	
xdemUsr	Community: Urban	557	28%
	Community: Suburban	950	48%
	Community: Rural	493	25%
	N	2000	
xdemEmploy	Employ: Private Sector	664	33%
	Employ: Government	121	6%
	Employ: Self-Employed	172	9%
	Employ: Homemaker	161	8%
	Employ: Student	47	2%
	Employ: Retired	542	27%
	Employ: Unemployed	178	9%
	Employ: Other	114	6%
	N	2000	
xdemMilHH1	Military HH: Yes	347	17%
	Military HH: No	1653	83%
	N	2000	

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Summary Statistics of Survey Respondent Demographics

Demographic	Group	Frequency	Percentage
xnr1	RD/WT: Right Direction	787	39%
	RD/WT: Wrong Track	1213	61%
	N	2000	
xdemBidenApprove	Biden Job Approve	945	47%
	Biden Job Disapprove	996	50%
	N	1941	
xdemBidenApprove2	Biden Job Strongly Approve	475	24%
	Biden Job Somewhat Approve	471	24%
	Biden Job Somewhat Disapprove	260	13%
	Biden Job Strongly Disapprove	736	37%
	N	1941	
xdemBidenFav	Favorable of Biden	960	48%
	Unfavorable of Biden	976	49%
	N	1936	
xdemBidenFavFull	Very Favorable of Biden	490	25%
	Somewhat Favorable of Biden	470	23%
	Somewhat Unfavorable of Biden	217	11%
	Very Unfavorable of Biden	759	38%
	N	1936	
xnr3	#1 Issue: Economy	747	37%
	#1 Issue: Security	315	16%
	#1 Issue: Health Care	250	12%
	#1 Issue: Medicare / Social Security	259	13%
	#1 Issue: Women's Issues	109	5%
	#1 Issue: Education	97	5%
	#1 Issue: Energy	109	5%
	#1 Issue: Other	113	6%
	N	2000	
xsubVote20O	2020 Vote: Joe Biden	1016	51%
	2020 Vote: Donald Trump	784	39%
	2020 Vote: Other	52	3%
	2020 Vote: Didn't Vote	148	7%
	N	2000	
xsubVote18O	2018 House Vote: Democrat	864	43%
	2018 House Vote: Republican	682	34%
	2018 House Vote: Someone else	68	3%
	N	1614	

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Summary Statistics of Survey Respondent Demographics

Demographic	Group	Frequency	Percentage
xsubVote16O	2016 Vote: Hillary Clinton	835	42%
	2016 Vote: Donald Trump	799	40%
	2016 Vote: Other	100	5%
	2016 Vote: Didn't Vote	265	13%
	<i>N</i>	2000	
xsubVote14O	Voted in 2014: Yes	1448	72%
	Voted in 2014: No	552	28%
	<i>N</i>	2000	
xreg4	4-Region: Northeast	352	18%
	4-Region: Midwest	458	23%
	4-Region: South	748	37%
	4-Region: West	442	22%
	<i>N</i>	2000	

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



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