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# A Majority of Americans Favor Expanding Natural Gas Production To Export to Europe

*Yet renewable sources, like wind and solar, remain Americans' overall priority for domestic production*

**BY** *Alec Tyson and Alison Spencer*

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## How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans view climate and energy issues. For this analysis, we surveyed 10,282 U.S. adults from May 2 to 8, 2022.

Everyone who took part in the survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way, nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

Here are the [questions used for this report](#), along with responses, and [its methodology](#).

# A Majority of Americans Favor Expanding Natural Gas Production To Export to Europe

*Yet renewable sources, like wind and solar, remain Americans' overall priority for domestic production*

As much of Europe grapples with how to reduce its dependence on Russian oil and gas, 61% of Americans say they would favor the United States expanding production to export large amounts of natural gas to European countries. A smaller share (37%) say they would oppose expanding natural gas production to export to countries in Europe.

Seven-in-ten Republicans and Republican-leaning independents favor exporting large amounts of natural gas to European countries, as do a somewhat smaller majority of Democrats and Democratic leaners (55%), a new Pew Research Center survey finds.

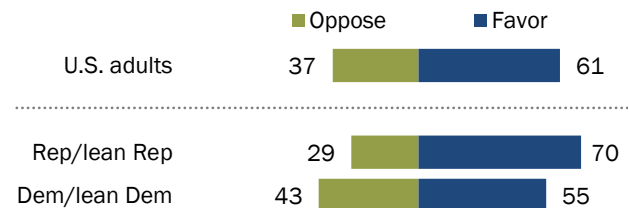
In response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, European countries, including Germany and Italy, have announced plans to [phase out oil and gas imports from Russia](#) – the largest supplier of energy to Europe. The Biden administration has pledged to [increase natural gas exports](#) to the European Union, though a large increase in natural gas exports [could face challenges](#), including production timelines and existing pipeline and export terminal capabilities.

While the survey finds broad support for exporting natural gas to Europe, the findings also underscore how potential impacts on domestic prices are front-of-mind for large shares of Americans.

Two-thirds (67%) say the impact on natural gas prices in the U.S. should be a major consideration when it comes to whether the U.S. should export large amounts of natural gas to European countries. Both those in favor of and opposed to exporting U.S. natural gas to Europe agree that the impact on domestic prices should be a major consideration.

## 61% of Americans would favor exporting large amounts of natural gas to Europe

*% of U.S. adults who say they would \_\_\_\_ the U.S. expanding natural gas production to export large amounts of natural gas to European countries*



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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Prices rank ahead of other considerations, including the impact on climate change and the Russian economy. About half (51%) say the impact on climate change should be a major consideration when it comes to whether the U.S. should export large amounts of natural gas to Europe. Those who oppose increasing natural gas exports to Europe are more likely than those who favor this to say that climate impacts should be a major consideration (64% vs. 44%). [Climate experts have raised concerns](#) about the effects that President Joe Biden's plan to increase natural gas exports might have on the administration's climate goals.

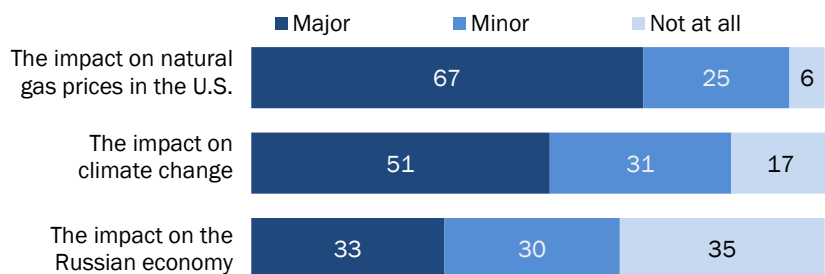
The impact on the Russian economy is seen as less of a factor for Americans: 33% say it should be a major consideration when it comes to whether the U.S. should increase natural gas exports to European countries. A separate Pew Research Center report released this week finds that [75% of Americans](#) approve of the U.S. placing strict economic sanctions on Russia.

The Pew Research Center survey of 10,282 U.S. adults conducted from May 2 to 8, 2022, finds that Americans'

broader priorities for domestic energy production remain largely stable since earlier in the year, despite uncertainty in global energy markets driven by the war in Ukraine and rising oil and gas prices in the U.S.

### Prices in U.S. are a major consideration for Americans when it comes to whether the U.S. should export natural gas to Europe

*% of U.S. adults who say that when it comes to whether the U.S. should export large amounts of natural gas to European countries, each of the following should be a \_\_\_\_ consideration*



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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A large majority of U.S. adults (67%) continue to say developing alternative energy sources, such as wind and solar, should be the more important priority for addressing America's energy supply; roughly half as many (32%) say the more important priority should be expanding the production of oil, coal and natural gas. These views are little different than they were in January.

And when it comes to specific sources of energy production, large majorities say they favor more solar panel farms (86%) and more wind turbine farms (79%), consistent with the overall emphasis on renewable domestic sources of production.

However, partisan differences over the country's energy priorities are now as wide as they have been in recent years, largely reflecting a shift among Republicans toward greater emphasis on fossil fuels during the Biden administration. Within the last year, the shares of Republicans who support more offshore oil and gas drilling as well as more hydraulic fracturing for oil and gas have both increased.

## Impact on climate change a higher consideration for Democrats than Republicans

Majorities of both Republicans and Democrats say the impact on natural gas prices in the U.S. should be a major consideration when it comes to whether to export natural gas to countries in Europe: 75% of Republicans say this, as do a somewhat smaller 60% majority of Democrats.

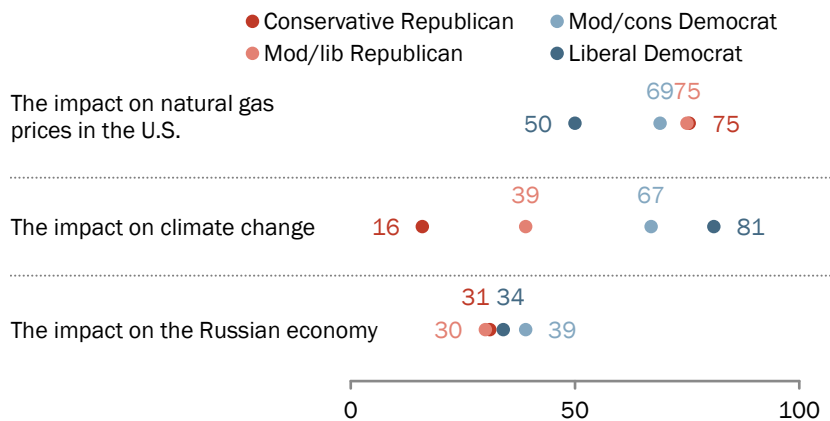
By comparison, Democrats (73%) are much more likely than Republicans (24%) to say that the impact on climate change should be a major consideration when it comes to whether the U.S. should export large amounts of natural gas to European countries.

Differences in views are especially wide between those at the ends of the political spectrum: 81% of liberal Democrats say climate change should be a major factor in such a decision, compared with just 16% of conservative Republicans.

Relatively smaller shares of both Democrats (37%) and Republicans (30%) say that the impact on the Russian economy should be a major consideration when it comes to whether to increase natural gas exports to Europe.

### Democrats more likely than Republicans to consider the impact on climate change in thinking about natural gas exports to Europe

*% of U.S. adults who say that when it comes to whether the U.S. should export large amounts of natural gas to European countries, each of the following should be a major consideration*



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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## Americans continue to prioritize the development of alternative energy over fossil fuels

A majority of Americans (67%) say that the more important priority for the country is to develop alternative energy sources, such as wind and solar. A smaller share (32%) say that the more important priority is to expand the production of oil, coal and natural gas. These views are about the same as they were in January, when 69% said developing alternative energy sources such as wind and solar should be the more important priority for the country.

About nine-in-ten Democrats and Democratic leaners (88%) continue to say the U.S. should prioritize the production of alternative energy sources, consistent with views expressed in recent years.

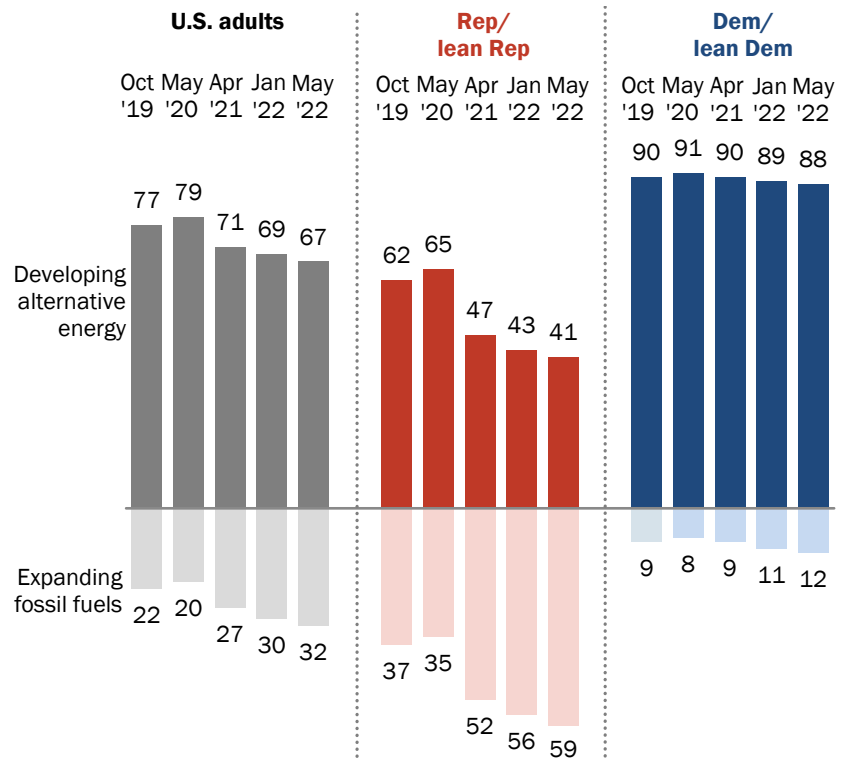
### Among Republicans and

Republican leaners, more say

the U.S. should prioritize the production of oil, coal and natural gas rather than alternative sources such as wind and solar (59% vs. 41%). This balance of opinion is about the same as it was in January. However, support for prioritizing the development of alternative energy sources remains much lower among Republicans than in May 2020, during the last year of the Trump administration. At that time, about two-thirds (65%) of Republicans said developing alternative sources like wind and solar should be the more important priority for the U.S.

### Most Democrats prioritize developing alternative energy; about four-in-ten Republicans say the same

*% of U.S. adults who say the more important priority for addressing America's energy supply should be ...*



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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When asked about specific sources of energy individually, Americans continue to express the broadest support for expanding wind and solar energy production – consistent with the greater priority they assign to developing alternative energy generally.

Overall, 86% say they favor more solar panel farms and 79% favor more wind turbine farms.

A slight majority of Americans (54%) favor more nuclear power plants, while 44% are opposed.

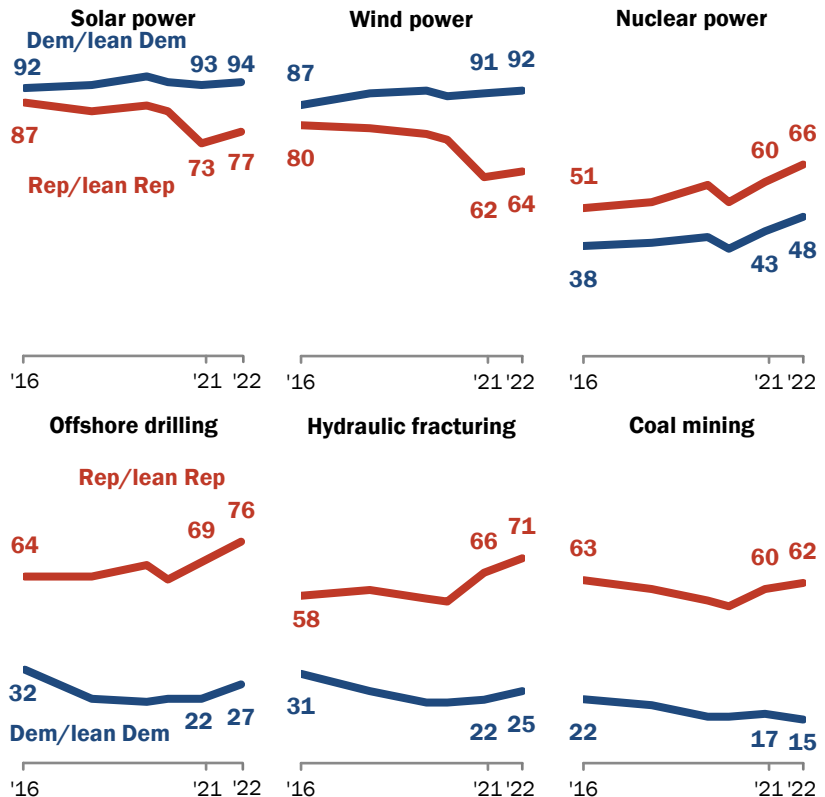
Smaller shares of Americans favor more offshore oil and gas drilling (48%) or more hydraulic fracturing for oil and gas (45%). However, the shares of Americans who support more offshore drilling and fracking are both up slightly from April of 2021 (by 5 and 4 percentage points, respectively). [See the Appendix for details.](#)

Majorities of both Republicans and Democrats favor increasing the use of solar and wind energy, although support for doing so remains lower among Republicans than Democrats.

Partisan differences over expanding oil and gas drilling and hydraulic fracturing have edged wider in recent years. In the new survey, 76% of Republicans favor more offshore oil and gas drilling, compared with 27% of Democrats.

## Republicans and Democrats continue to offer differing levels of support for energy production sources

% of U.S. adults who favor more ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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Support for the increased use of nuclear power is up modestly among both party groups over the last year, though Republicans remain more likely to favor increasing the use of nuclear power (66%) than Democrats (48%).

## Few Americans know that the U.S. produces most of the energy it uses

Most Americans are aware that the U.S. relies primarily on fossil fuels to meet its energy needs. However, relatively few Americans know that the U.S. produces most of the energy it uses within the country.

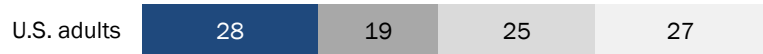
Overall, 28% of Americans say correctly that the U.S. produces most of the energy it uses inside of the U.S. Roughly a quarter (27%) say they're not sure where most of the energy that the U.S. uses is produced. The remainder say either that the U.S. imports most of its energy (19%) or that it produces about half and imports about half of the energy it uses (25%).

The public is much more familiar with the type of energy the country relies on. About three-quarters of Americans (74%) say correctly that the U.S. relies mostly on fossil fuel sources such as oil, coal and natural gas to meet its energy needs. Much smaller shares think the U.S. relies mostly on renewable energy sources (5%) or nuclear power (3%); 17% say they are not sure.

### Three-quarters of Americans say that the U.S. relies mostly on fossil fuel sources to meet its energy needs

*% of U.S. adults who say that as far as they know, to meet its energy needs the U.S. ...*

- Produces most of the energy it uses inside of the U.S.
- Imports most of the energy it uses from other countries
- Produces about half and imports about half of the energy it uses
- Not sure



*% of U.S. adults who say that as far as they know, to meet its energy needs the U.S. relies mostly on ...*

- Fossil fuel sources such as oil, coal and natural gas
- Renewable energy sources such as wind and solar
- Nuclear power
- Not sure



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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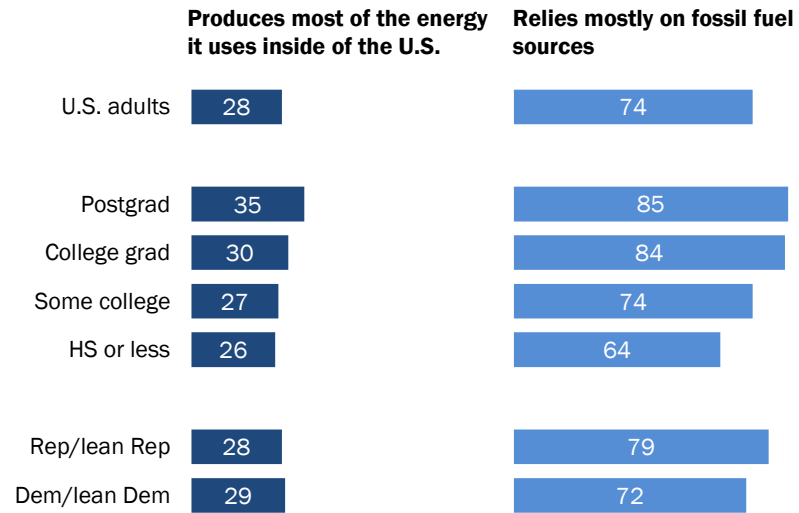
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Americans with higher levels of formal education are more likely to know that the U.S. produces most of the energy it uses inside of the U.S. Still, this fact is not widely known even among those with the highest levels of education. About a third (35%) of adults with a postgraduate degree correctly say the U.S. produces most of the energy it uses within the country, compared with 26% of those with a high school or less education.

When it comes to U.S. reliance on fossil fuel sources, majorities across all levels of education are aware that the country relies mostly on fossil fuels. Those with a college degree or more education are somewhat more likely than those with some college experience or less education to know this.

## Relatively few Americans across levels of education know U.S. produces most of its energy within country

*% of U.S. adults who say that as far as they know, to meet its energy needs the U.S. ...*



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.  
Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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## Methodology

### The American Trends Panel survey methodology

#### Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted from May 2 to May 8, 2022. A total of 10,282 panelists responded out of 11,674 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 10,282 respondents is plus or minus 1.6 percentage points.

#### Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a stratified, random sample of

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#### American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,597
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	937
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	470
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,423
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,620
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,693
May 29 to July 7, 2021				
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	934
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,540</b>	<b>27,414</b>	<b>11,674</b>

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. Starting in 2020 another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that do not respond to the online survey are sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults returning the paper version of the survey are invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults receive a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,822 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,472 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 27,414 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,674 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.<sup>1</sup> The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

### **Sample design**

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. All active panel members were invited to participate in this wave.

### **Questionnaire development and testing**

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

### **Incentives**

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or

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<sup>1</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

### Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was May 2 to May 8, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on May 2.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on May 2. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on May 3.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

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#### Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	May 2, 2022	May 3, 2022
First reminder	May 5, 2022	May 5, 2022
Final reminder	May 7, 2022	May 7, 2022

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### Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, three ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.



## Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort and then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

Some of the population benchmarks used for weighting come from surveys conducted prior to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020. However, the weighting variables for panelists recruited in 2021 were measured at the time they were recruited to the panel. Likewise, the profile variables for existing panelists were updated from panel surveys conducted in July or August 2021.

This does not pose a problem for most of the variables used in the weighting, which are quite stable at both the population and individual levels. However, volunteerism may have changed over the intervening period in ways that made their 2021 measurements incompatible with the

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### Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	
Volunteerism	2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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available (pre-pandemic) benchmarks. To address this, volunteerism is weighted using the profile variables that were measured in 2020. For all other weighting dimensions, the more recent panelist measurements from 2021 are used.

For panelists recruited in 2021, plausible values were imputed using the 2020 volunteerism values from existing panelists with similar characteristics. This ensures that any patterns of change that were observed in the existing panelists were also reflected in the new recruits when the weighting was performed.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

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<b>Margins of error</b>		
	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Margin of error in percentage points</b>
U.S. adults	10,282	+/-1.6
Rep/lean Rep	4,874	+/-2.2
Dem/lean Dem	5,149	+/-2.2
Conservative Rep	3,428	+/-2.6
Mod/lib Rep	1,413	+/-4.3
Mod/cons Dem	2,591	+/-3.0
Liberal Dem	2,504	+/-3.2

Note: The margins of error are reported at the 95% level of confidence and are calculated by taking into account the average design effect for each subgroup. Republicans and Democrats include independents and others who lean to each of the parties.  
Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

**Dispositions and response rates**

<b>Final dispositions</b>	<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>Total</b>
Completed interview	1.1	10,282
Logged onto survey; broke off	2.12	111
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	72
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	1,206
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		3
Screened out		0
<b>Total panelists in the survey</b>		<b>11,674</b>
Completed interviews	I	10,282
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	1,392
Non-contact	NC	0
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,674</b>
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		88%

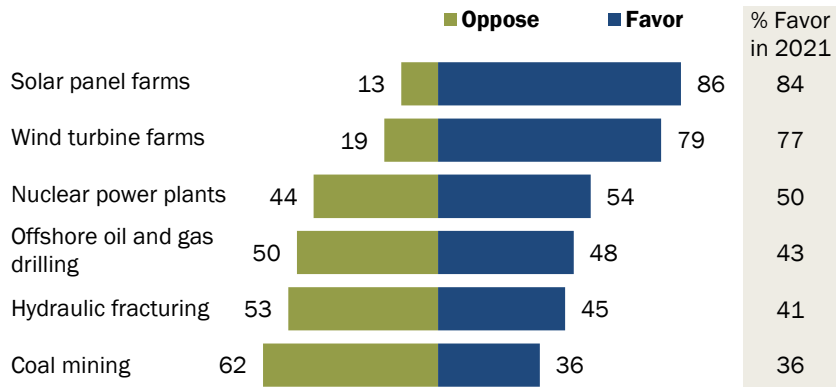
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	69%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 108	43%
Response rate to Wave 108 survey	88%
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>3%</b>

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## Appendix: Detailed charts and tables

### Most Americans continue to support expanding solar panel and wind turbine farms

*% of U.S. adults who say they \_\_\_ expanding each energy source*



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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## Survey question wording and topline

2022 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL  
 WAVE 108 MAY 2022  
 MAY 2-8, 2022  
 N=10,282

### ASK ALL:

ENV2 Do you favor or oppose EXPANDING each of the following sources of energy in our country?  
**[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. More offshore oil and gas drilling in U.S. waters			
May 2-8, 2022	48	50	2
Apr 20-29, 2021	43	55	3
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	40	58	2
Oct 1-13, 2019	42	56	1
Mar 27-Apr 9, 2018	39	60	1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	45	52	3
b. More nuclear power plants to generate electricity			
May 2-8, 2022	54	44	2
Apr 20-29, 2021	50	47	3
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	43	55	2
Oct 1-13, 2019	49	49	2
Mar 27-Apr 9, 2018	44	54	2
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	43	54	3
c. More coal mining			
May 2-8, 2022	36	62	2
Apr 20-29, 2021	36	61	3
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	33	65	2
Oct 1-13, 2019	35	63	2
Mar 27-Apr 9, 2018	37	61	2
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	41	57	3
d. More solar panel "farms"			
May 2-8, 2022	86	13	1
Apr 20-29, 2021	84	14	2
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	90	9	1
Oct 1-13, 2019	92	8	1
Mar 27-Apr 9, 2018	89	10	1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	89	9	2

**ENV2 CONTINUED ...**

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>No answer</u>
e. More hydraulic fracturing, sometimes called "fracking," for oil and natural gas			
May 2-8, 2022	45	53	3
Apr 20-29, 2021	41	56	3
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	37	60	3
Oct 1-13, 2019	38	60	2
Mar 27-Apr 9, 2018	39	58	2
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	42	53	5
f. More wind turbine "farms"			
May 2-8, 2022	79	19	1
Apr 20-29, 2021	77	20	2
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	83	16	2
Oct 1-13, 2019	85	14	1
Mar 27-Apr 9, 2018	85	13	2
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	83	14	3

**RANDOMIZE ENKNOW1 AND ENKNOW2****ASK ALL:**

ENKNOW1 As far as you know, to meet its energy needs, does the U.S.... **[RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 WITH 3 AND 4 ALWAYS LAST]**

May 2-8,  
2022

28	Produce most of the energy it uses inside of the U.S.
19	Import most of the energy it uses from other countries
25	Produce about half and import about half of the energy it uses
27	Not sure
1	No answer

**ASK ALL:**

ENKNOW2 As far as you know, to meet its energy needs, does the U.S. rely mostly on... **[RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1-3 WITH 4 ALWAYS LAST]**

May 2-8,  
2022

74	Fossil fuel energy sources such as oil, coal and natural gas
5	Renewable energy sources such as wind and solar
3	Nuclear power
17	Not sure
1	No answer

**ASK ALL:**

EN1

Right now, which ONE of the following do you think should be the more important priority for addressing America's energy supply? **[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF RESPONSE 1 AND 2]**

	Developing alternative sources, such as wind, solar and <u>hydrogen technology</u>	Expanding exploration and production of oil, <u>coal and natural gas</u>	No answer
May 2-8, 2022	67	32	1
Jan 24-30, 2022	69	30	1
Apr 20-29, 2021	71	27	1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	79	20	1
Oct 1-13, 2019	77	22	1

**TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

Pew Research Center survey conducted by telephone: Right now, which ONE of the following do you think should be the more important priority for addressing America's energy supply **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?

	<i>Developing alternative sources such as wind, solar and hydrogen <u>technology</u></i>	<i>Expanding exploration and production of oil, coal and natural <u>gas</u></i>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <i>Both should be given equal priority</i>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <i>DK/Ref</i>
Jan 4-9, 2017	65	27	5	3
Dec 3-7, 2014	60	30	5	4
Feb 12-26, 2014	65	28	5	2
Sep 4-8, 2013	58	34	6	3
Feb 13-18, 2013	54	34	7	4
Oct 24-28, 2012	47	39	9	5
Mar 7-11, 2012	52	39	5	4
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	63	29	6	2

As you may know, in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, there are countries in Europe that are trying to reduce the amount of natural gas they buy from Russia.

**ASK ALL:**

GASXPOR1

Overall, would you favor or oppose the U.S. expanding natural gas production to export large amounts of natural gas to European countries?

May 2-8,  
2022

61	Favor
37	Oppose
2	No answer

**ASK ALL:**

GASXPOR2 When it comes to whether the U.S. should export large amounts of natural gas to European countries, how much of a consideration should each of the following be?  
**[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	<u>Major consideration</u>	<u>Minor consideration</u>	<u>Not a consideration</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. The impact on climate change May 2-8, 2022	51	31	17	1
b. The impact on the Russian economy May 2-8, 2022	33	30	35	1
c. The impact on natural gas prices in the U.S. May 2-8, 2022	67	25	6	1

**OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**