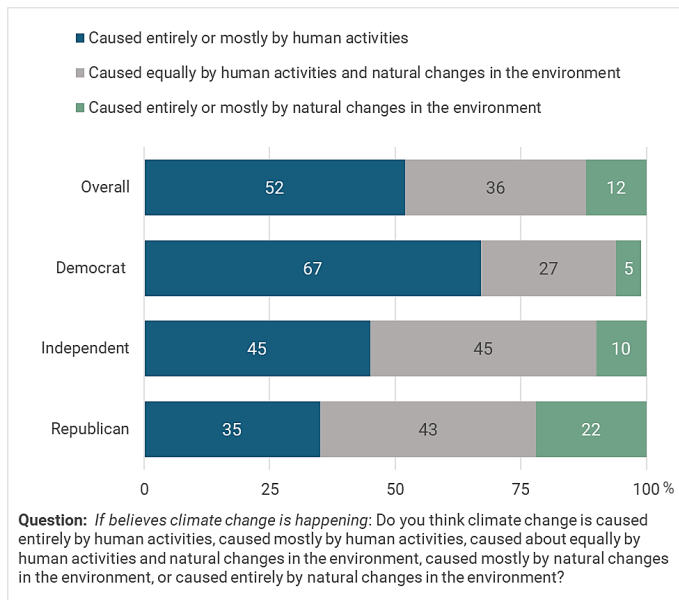


Findings from a 2025 Survey of Adults Age 18 and Older

Most Americans believe climate change is happening. Few say it's caused by natural changes in the environment.

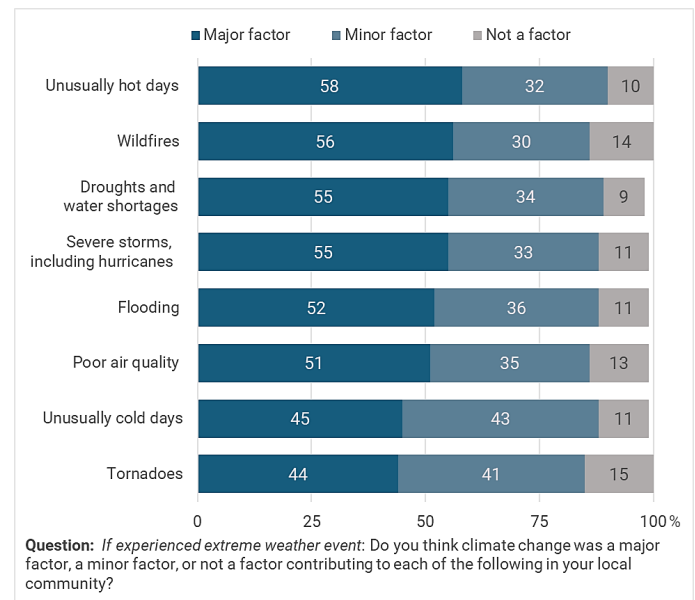
- Consistent with previous years, 73% of Americans believe climate change is happening. Among them, about half say it is due to human activity.
- Democrats are more likely than Republicans to think climate change is happening (89% vs. 59%) and that it is caused mostly by human activities (67% vs. 35%).
- Republicans are more likely than Democrats to believe that climate change is caused equally by natural and human-related factors (43% vs. 27%).



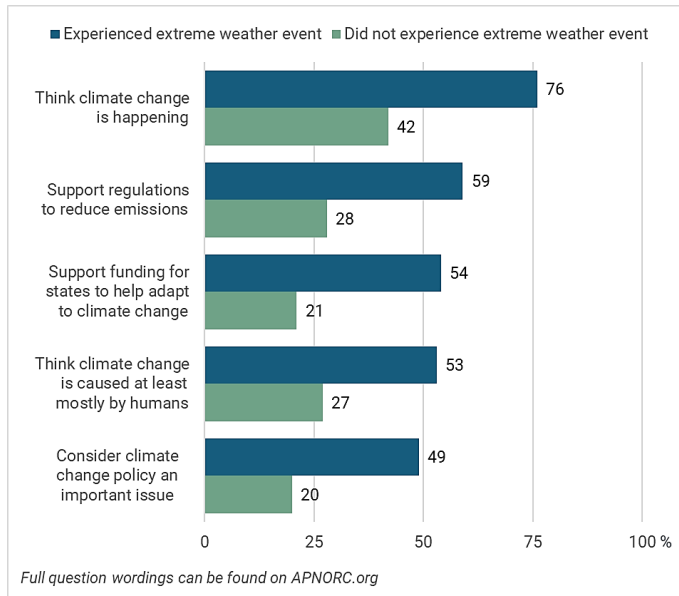
- Republicans under age 45 are more likely than older Republicans to believe climate change is happening (66% vs. 54%), and to think climate change is mainly a result of human activity (42% vs. 29%). This is a significant increase among younger Republicans compared to 2017, when 26% of both younger and older Republicans believed climate change was caused by human activity.

Americans who have experienced extreme weather are more likely to say climate change is happening and is mostly human driven.

- Nine in 10 Americans have experienced extreme weather, most commonly in the form of unusually hot days (72%) or poor air quality (56%) in their local community.
- Those who have experienced an extreme weather event are more likely to say that climate change is happening, and it is mostly human-driven.
- About 9 in 10 believe climate change was a contributing factor to the extreme weather they experienced, and about half think it was a major factor. Democrats are more likely than Republicans to believe that climate change was a major contributing factor.

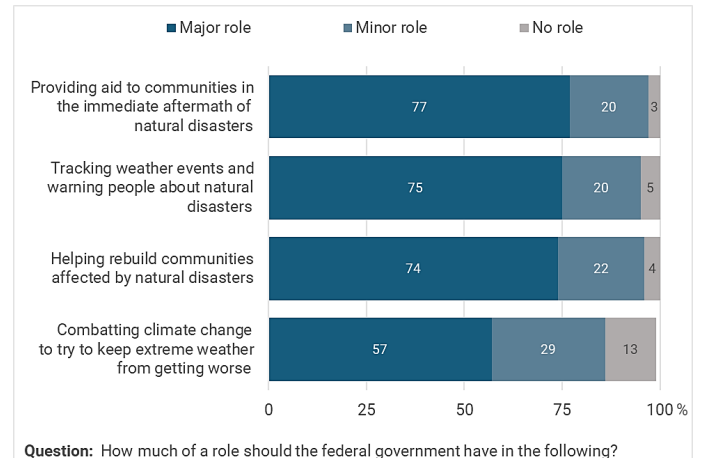


- Similar to 2023 and 2024, 21% of Americans have considered moving because of the effects of extreme weather in their area. Younger adults and adults living in urban areas are more likely to have considered moving due to extreme weather.
- Those who experienced extreme weather are more likely to consider climate change policy to be personally important, and to support regulations to reduce emissions and funding to help communities adapt to climate change.



Most Americans say that the federal government has a role in addressing natural disasters, but many lack confidence in the ability of federal agencies to do so.

- More than 7 in 10 Americans agree that the federal government should play a major role in tracking weather events, providing aid to communities in a storm's aftermath, and helping communities rebuild after natural disasters. Large majorities of both Democrats and Republicans, as well as those who have and have not experienced an extreme weather event in the past year, say the government has a role in addressing natural disasters.
- Fewer, but still a majority, say the federal government should have a major role in combatting climate change to prevent extreme weather from worsening. There is a larger split between Democrats and Republicans (80% vs. 37%), as well as those who have and have not experienced extreme weather (60% vs. 27%).

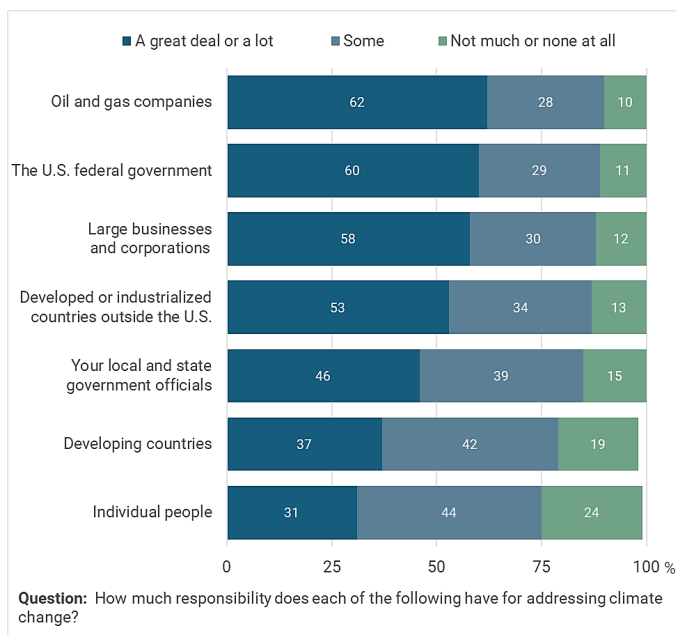


- Most Americans (56%) are extremely or very confident in the ability of their local first responders to handle a natural disaster in their neighborhood. Fewer than half express the same level of confidence in their local weather forecasters (39%), the National Weather Service (39%), or FEMA (24%). Experiencing an extreme weather event in the past year did not impact confidence levels.
- White Americans are more confident than Black Americans or Hispanic Americans in local first responders (62% vs. 44% and 49%, respectively).

Findings from a 2025 Survey of Adults Age 18 and Older

Twice as many Americans place the responsibility for addressing climate change on the federal government and oil and gas companies as they do on individual people.

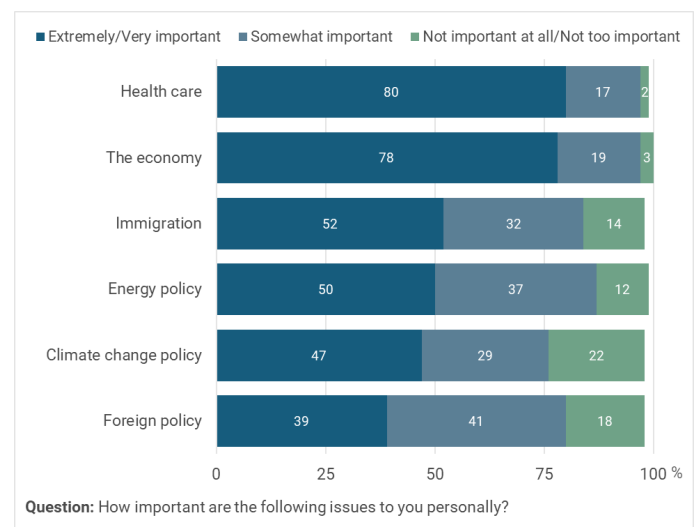
- About 6 in 10 feel the federal government, large corporations, and oil companies have a lot or a great deal of responsibility to address climate change. Democrats place more responsibility on them than Republicans, with as much as a 33-percentage point gap in attitudes.
- About half say industrialized countries outside the U.S., and local and state U.S. governments bear a lot or a great deal of responsibility. Again, there is a significant difference in attitudes between Democrats and Republicans.
- Fewer think that developing countries or individual people have a large responsibility to address climate change, with Democrats more likely than Republicans to place responsibility on individuals (40% vs. 25%).



- Sixty percent of Americans believe that the U.S. should take a more active role in global efforts to fight climate change while 15% want the U.S. to be less involved in such efforts.
- Democrats are more likely than Republicans to prefer that the U.S. take a more active role in combatting climate change (84% vs. 34%).

Fewer Americans consider energy and climate change policy important compared to health care or the economy.

- Americans place a high level of importance on healthcare (80%) and the economy (78%). Immigration, energy policy, and climate change policy are important to about half of Americans (52%, 50%, 47%, respectively). Fewer than half (39%) say foreign policy is an important priority.

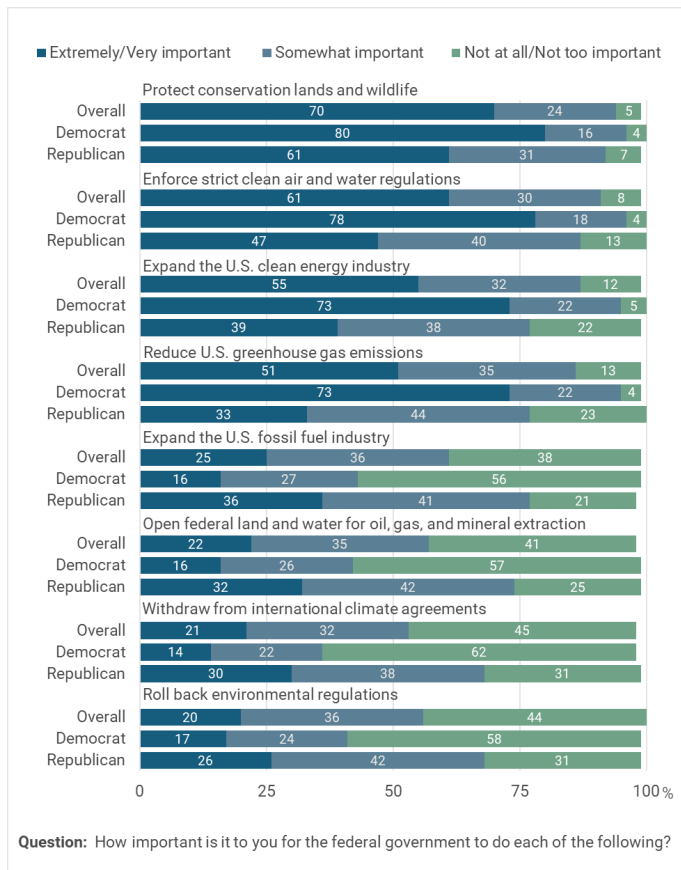


- More Democrats consider energy policy and climate change policy personally important than immigration policy (60%, 69% vs. 48%). Republicans are twice as likely to say immigration is important as they are to say climate change policy is important (65% vs. 28%). Similar numbers of Republicans consider energy policy and foreign policy important (45% and 41%).

Most Americans agree that protecting conservation lands and wildlife and enforcing clean air and water regulations are important priorities for the federal government.

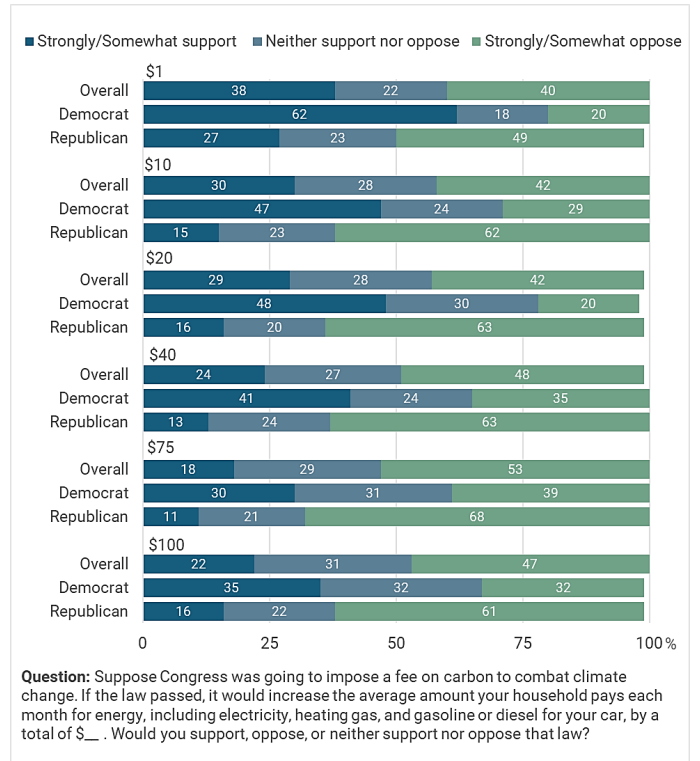
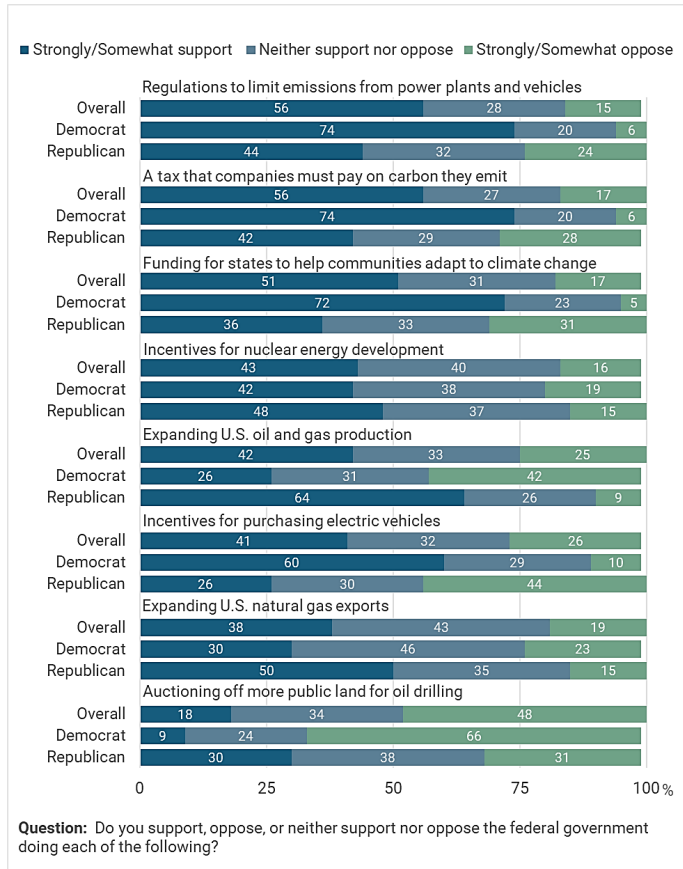
- Seventy percent of Americans feel that protecting conservation lands and wildlife is extremely or very important, including majorities of both Republicans and Democrats.

- Sixty-one percent say regulating clean air and water is an important priority for the federal government. About half say expanding the U.S. clean energy industry and reducing greenhouse gas emissions are important. Democrats are more likely than Republicans to think each is important, with about 30 to 40 percentage points between them.
- Republicans are slightly more supportive of expanding the U.S. fossil fuel industry, opening federal land for resource extraction, withdrawing from international climate agreements, or rolling back environmental regulations. Still, only a quarter or less of Americans support these actions.
- Younger Republicans are more likely to say expanding the U.S. clean energy industry is important, while older Republicans are more likely to cite the importance of expanding the U.S. fossil fuel industry and opening federal land for resource extraction.



Half of Americans support the federal government imposing regulations or taxes on companies to limit or pay for their carbon emissions.

- Fifty-six percent of Americans support a tax on companies for their carbon emissions or regulations to limit emissions from power plants and vehicles. Fifty-one percent support federal funding to help communities to adapt to climate change.
- There is less support for incentivizing nuclear energy development or the purchase of electric vehicles, or for expanding U.S. oil and gas production or natural gas exports. Nearly half of Americans are opposed to auctioning off public land for drilling.
- Again, there is a wide partisan divide on most policies, with as much as a 38-percentage point divide between the parties. Democrats are more supportive of regulating emissions, taxing carbon emissions, funding to help communities combat climate change, and incentives for EVs. Republicans are more supportive of expanding U.S. oil and gas production, expanding U.S. natural gas exports, and auctioning off more public land for oil drilling.
- Younger Americans ages 18 to 29 are slightly less supportive of nuclear development than older Americans ages 60 and older (37% vs. 48%). They are slightly more supportive of electric vehicle incentives (45% vs. 35%) and funding to states for climate adaptation (56% vs. 47%).
- There is a wide divide between younger and older Americans when it comes to expanding U.S. oil and gas production (24% for 18-29 vs. 56% for 60+), expanding natural gas exports (25% for 18-29 vs. 44% for 60+) and auctioning off more public lands for oil drilling (11% for 18-29 vs. 23% for 60+).
- Younger Republicans are more supportive of incentives for purchasing electric vehicles and funding for states to adapt to climate change, while older Republicans are more supportive of expanding U.S. oil and gas production and natural gas exports, auctioning public land for drilling, and incentives for nuclear development.



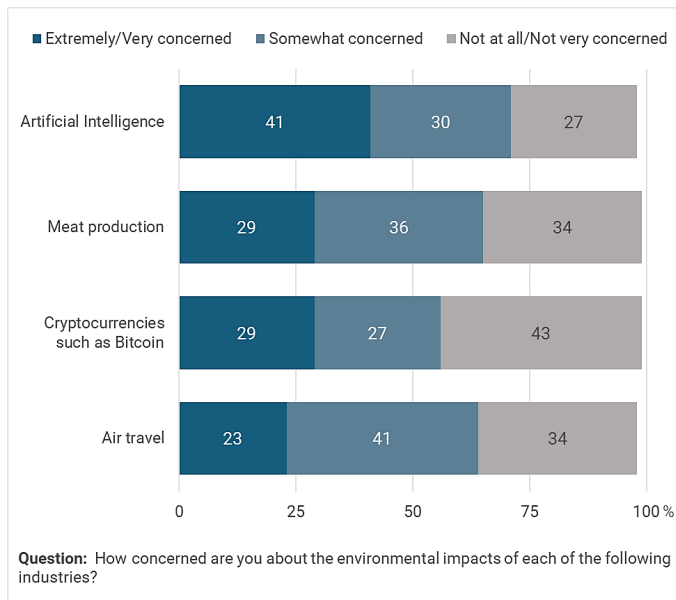
While 56% of Americans support a carbon tax paid by companies, few are willing to pay a monthly fee to combat climate change.

- Thirty-eight percent of Americans support a \$1 monthly carbon fee, and 3 in 10 support a \$10 or \$20 monthly fee. Fewer support a monthly fee of \$40 (24%), \$75 (18%), or \$100 (22%).
- Since 2021, the percent of Americans in favor of a \$1 carbon fee has fallen from 52% to 38%.
- Democrats are more likely than Republicans to support a carbon fee, regardless of the amount.

Findings from a 2025 Survey of Adults Age 18 and Older

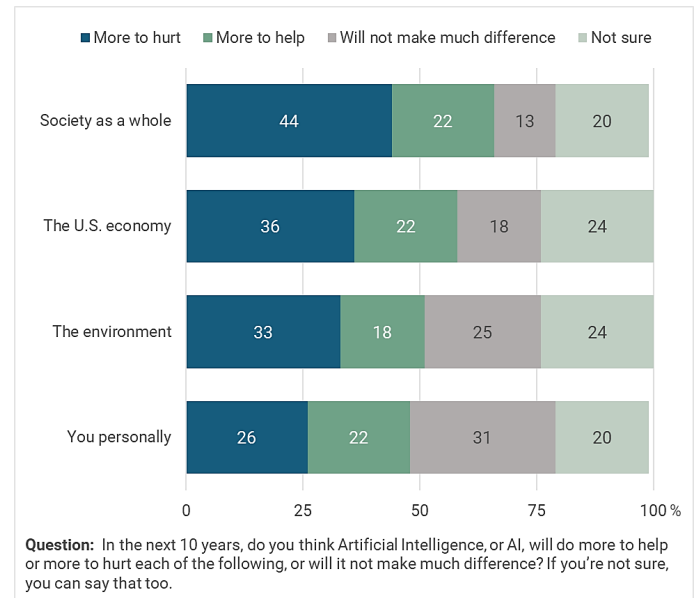
Most Americans are at least somewhat concerned about the environmental impacts of artificial intelligence (AI).

- Forty-one percent of Americans are extremely or very concerned about the environmental impacts of AI, and another 30% are somewhat concerned.
- More Americans express higher levels of concern with the environmental impacts of AI than the environmental impacts of cryptocurrency, meat production, or air travel industries.
- Democrats are more likely than Republicans to be extremely or very concerned about the environmental impact of AI (49% vs. 36%), as well as the impacts of other industries, including cryptocurrency (38% vs. 22%), meat production (37% vs. 22%), or air travel (32% vs. 16%).
- There are also differences by education, with those with at least a bachelor's degree expressing higher levels of concern about the environmental impacts of AI than those with a high school diploma or less (45% vs. 36%).



Two in five Americans feel AI will do more to hurt than help society.

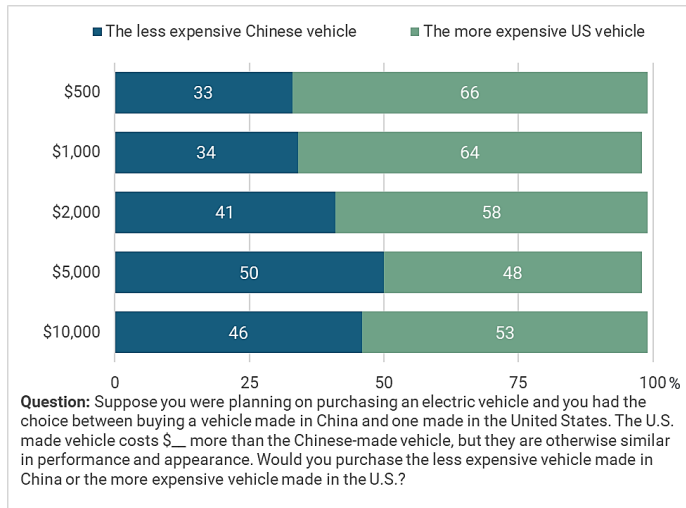
- Americans are more likely to believe AI will be harmful rather than helpful to society, the economy, or the environment, but they are divided on its impact on them personally. Half think AI won't make much difference or are unsure about its impact on their lives.
- Democrats are more likely than Republicans to feel that AI will be more hurtful than helpful for the environment (37% vs. 28%), the U.S. economy (38% vs. 32%), or themselves personally (30% vs. 23%).
- Americans who live in rural areas are less likely than those who live in urban areas to think AI will do more to help the environment (14% vs. 21%), the economy (16% vs. 26%), society at large (15% vs. 25%), or themselves personally (15% vs. 27%).



Findings from a 2025 Survey of Adults Age 18 and Older

Most Americans prefer an American-made electric vehicle (EV) over one made in China, up to a certain price point.

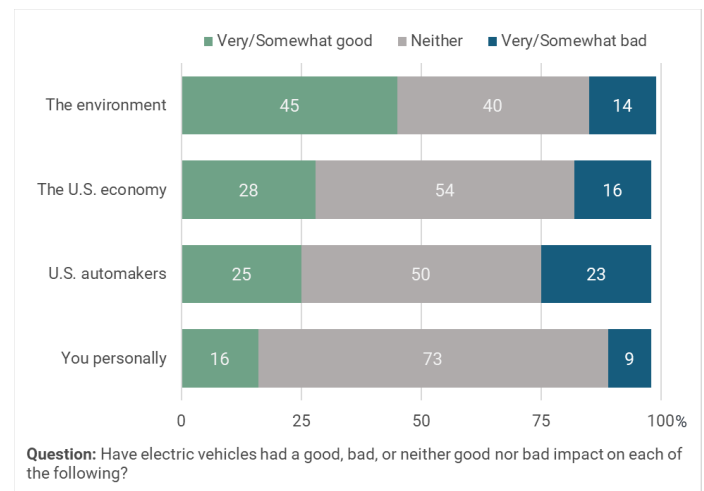
- When given the choice between a more expensive EV made in the United States and a less expensive one made in China, most Americans would opt for the American-made vehicle if the price difference is \$2,000 or less. However, the preference for an American-made car disappears when the price difference increases to \$5,000 or \$10,000, with adults roughly split between preferring the less expensive Chinese-made EV and the more expensive American-made vehicle.



- Compared to 2024, Americans are now more likely to prefer the cheaper vehicle, with an 11-percentage point shift towards the cheaper Chinese-made vehicle at a \$500 price difference and a 13-point shift at a \$5,000 difference.
- Republicans are more likely than Democrats to prefer the American-made vehicle at every price point. Majorities of Republicans would choose the more expensive American-made vehicle, regardless of the price difference.
- Americans age 45 and older are more likely than younger Americans to choose the more expensive American-made vehicle. At least half of older Americans opt for the American-made model at each price point.

More Americans say the environmental impact of EVs has been positive than say the same about their impact on the U.S. economy, U.S. automakers, or themselves personally.

- Forty-five percent of Americans think EVs have had a positive impact on the environment.
- Most Americans say EVs have had no impact, positive or negative, on them personally and about half say the same about U.S. automakers or the U.S. economy.



Few Americans currently drive an EV, but 37% are at least somewhat likely to purchase one as their next car.

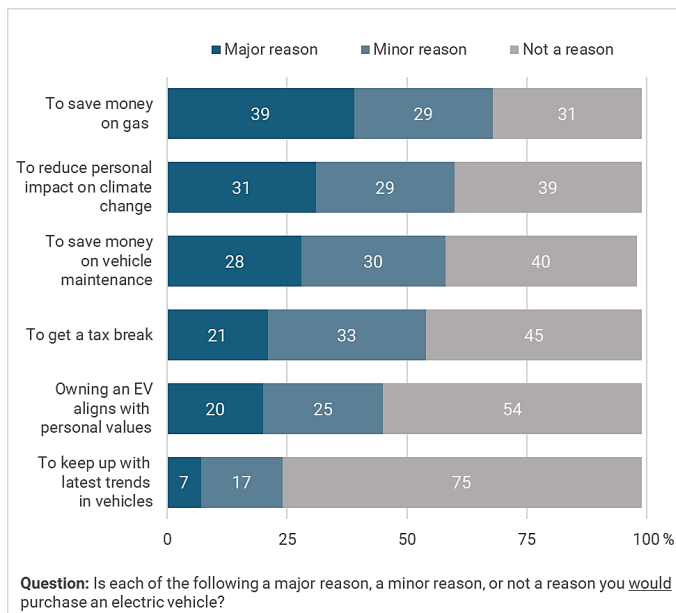
- Seven percent of adults say that they or someone in their household currently owns an EV.
- American adults under age 45 are more likely than those age 45 and older to own an EV (10% vs. 5%). Urban and suburban residents are more likely than rural residents to own an EV (9% and 8% vs. 3%).
- Among those who own an EV, 78% say they are at least somewhat likely to purchase one again.
- Younger and wealthier Americans are more likely to consider purchasing one in the future. Those who say climate change is happening are also more likely to consider purchasing an EV in the future.
- Republicans and Democrats own EVs at similar rates. But about half of Democrats (48%) say they are at least somewhat likely to purchase one as their next vehicle compared with 28% of Republicans.

Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago & The AP-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research

- 22% of Americans living in the West say they are extremely or very likely to purchase an EV. Fewer say the same in the Midwest (13%), South (16%), or Northeast (16%).

Saving money and reducing personal impact on climate change once again top the list of reasons Americans say they would purchase an EV.

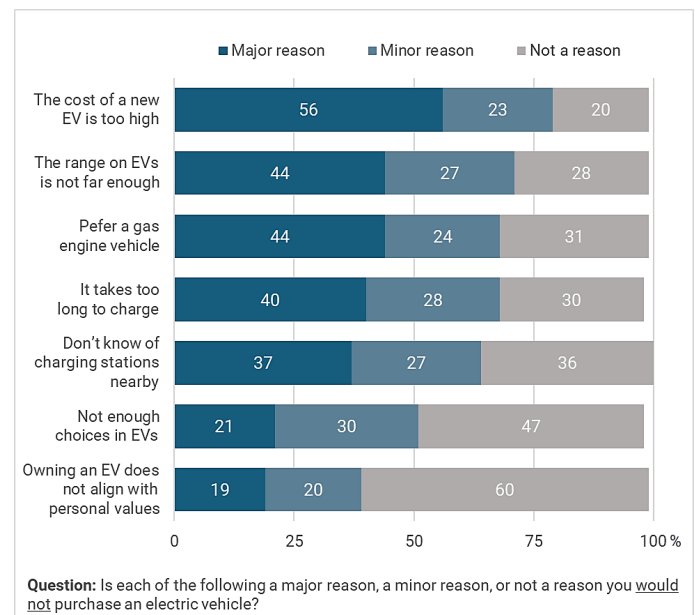
- As in recent years, savings on gas (68%), vehicle maintenance (59%), and receiving a tax break (54%) are major or minor reasons Americans consider purchasing an EV.
- Sixty percent of Americans would consider purchasing an EV to reduce their personal impact on climate change.



- Democrats are more likely than Republicans to cite each as a major reason to purchase an EV, other than keeping up with the latest trends. For both groups, the top reason is saving money on gas, though there is a significant partisan gap (50% major reason among Democrats vs 32% among Republicans). About half of Democrats (49%) say reducing their personal impact on climate is a major reason compared with 18% of Republicans. The partisan divide is smaller when it comes to tax breaks (25% of Democrats vs 20% of Republicans).
- Americans under age 45 are more likely than older adults to cite each as a major reason to purchase an EV. The biggest gaps are with saving money on gas (46% vs. 33%), saving money on vehicle maintenance (33% vs 24%), and owning an EV aligns with personal values (24% vs 16%).

Cost remains the top reason Americans say they would not purchase an EV, with range limitations and charging time also cited as key concerns.

- Across income levels, about 8 in 10 Americans say the cost of EVs is a major or minor reason they would not purchase one. This remains consistent with 2024 and 2023.
- About two-thirds say the range, the time it takes to charge, and the availability of charging stations are reasons not to purchase an EV.
- Regardless of whether respondents live in a rural, suburban, or urban area, about 6 in 10 say they don't know the location of charging stations nearby.



- Partisans largely are aligned in their reasons not to purchase an EV. Eighty-one percent of Republicans prefer a gas vehicle, compared with 57% of Democrats. And 53% of Republicans say EVs do not align with their values compared with 26% of Democrats.

This nationwide poll was conducted by The AP-NORC Center and the Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago (EPIC) from September 2-18, 2025, using TrueNorth®, which combines a sample from AmeriSpeak, the probability-based panel of NORC at the University of Chicago, with a non-probability panel sample. Online and telephone interviews using landlines and cell phones were conducted with 3,154 adults. The margin of sampling error is +/- 2.4 percentage points. A full topline is available at www.apnorc.org.