



Internal Energy Poll | US | Toplines | August 2025

2160 Interviews with registered voters from August 26-29, 2026.

Modeled margin of error = +/- 2.3%.

Q1. Does your household pay a monthly energy bill (electricity, gas, etc.)?

97% Yes

3 No

Q2. [If you pay an energy bill] In an average month, how carefully do you review your energy bill?

36% Very carefully

40 Somewhat carefully

17 Not too carefully

8 Not at all carefully

75% Total Carefully

25 Total Not Carefully

Q3. [If you pay an energy bill] How well would you say you understand...? (Sorted in descending order by 'Extremely Well')

	<u>Well</u>				
	Extremely	Very	Smwt	Not Too	Not At All
The reasons behind monthly changes in the amount you owe	15	26	37	15	6
How your utility company charges you for the energy you use	13	24	39	16	7

Q4. [If you pay an energy bill] Over the past year, how has your household's monthly energy bill changed?

31% Increased a lot

39 Increased some

20 Stayed about the same

4 Decreased some

1 Decreased a lot

5 Not sure

70% Total Increased

5 Total Decreased

Polling was conducted online from August 26-29, 2025. Using Dynamic Online Sampling to attain a representative sample, Embold Research polled 2,160 registered voters nationwide. Post-stratification was performed on age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, region, urbanicity, and 2024 presidential vote. You can see a full methodology statement [here](#), which complies with the requirements of AAPOR's Transparency Initiative. Members of the Transparency Initiative disclose all relevant details about our research, with the principle that the public should be able to evaluate and understand research-based findings, in order to instill and restore public confidence in survey results.

Q5. How much do you worry about the cost of the following monthly expenses for your household?
(Sorted in descending order by 'A Great Deal')

	Not At All	A Little	Smwt	Quite A Bit	A Great Deal	N/A
Food and groceries	10	12	19	21	37	0
Housing (rent/mortgage, property taxes, insurance)	13	14	19	19	33	2
Healthcare (medical expenses, health insurance)	13	15	18	19	33	2
Energy (electricity, gas, etc.)	10	14	25	21	28	1
Transportation (car payments, fuel, maintenance, insurance)	13	15	23	21	27	2
Water	29	16	21	14	16	4
Childcare/education	38	6	8	7	14	27

Q6. [If you pay an energy bill] How much would it help your personal budget if your monthly energy bill was cut in half?

55% It would be a major help
 29 It would help some
 10 It would help a little
 6 It wouldn't really help enough to notice

Q7. How important do you think each of the following energy priorities is for the United States today? (Sorted in descending order by 'Critically Important')

	<u>Important</u>			Not Too	Not At All	Not Sure
	Critically	Very	Smwt			
Ensuring reliable electricity that doesn't go out	53	36	7	2	2	1
Modernizing our energy infrastructure and grid	51	31	12	2	2	3
Keeping energy costs as low as possible	48	34	13	2	2	1
Achieving energy independence from other countries	45	25	15	6	4	4

Q8. Do you support or oppose developing energy from the following sources to meet U.S. energy needs? (Sorted in descending order by 'Total Support')

	<u>Support</u>		<u>Oppose</u>		Not Sure	Total Support	Total Oppose
	Strong	Smwt	Smwt	Strong			
New energy technologies like geothermal, hydrogen, and battery storage	42	37	8	3	11	78	11
Renewable energy sources including solar and wind	50	21	12	13	4	72	25
Nuclear energy	36	30	12	11	12	65	23
Fossil fuels including oil, coal, and gas	35	21	18	20	5	57	38

Q9. Do you support or oppose government policies to increase the amount of energy the U.S. produces from the following sources? (Sorted in descending order by 'Total Support')

	<u>Support</u>		<u>Oppose</u>		Not Sure	Total Support	Total Oppose
	Strong	Smwt	Smwt	Strong			
New energy technologies like geothermal, hydrogen, and battery storage	40	35	8	5	12	75	13
Renewable energy sources including solar and wind	48	20	11	16	5	68	27
Nuclear energy	35	27	12	14	12	62	26
Fossil fuels including oil, coal, and gas	33	19	15	26	6	52	42

Q10. Just based on what you know, which type of energy source can produce new energy for the lowest price?

17%	Fossil fuels including oil, coal, and gas
32	Renewable energy sources including solar and wind
8	New energy technologies like geothermal, hydrogen, and battery storage
24	Nuclear energy
18	Not sure

Q11. Just based on what you know, which of the following types of energy projects can be built and start producing energy the fastest?

28%	Solar farms
10	Wind farms
16	Natural gas plants
10	Nuclear power plants
9	Coal plants
27	Not sure

Q12. How reliable do you think the following types of energy sources are? (Sorted in descending order by 'Extremely Reliable')

	<u>Reliable</u>				
	Extremely	Very	Smwt	Not Too	Not At All
Fossil fuels including oil, coal, and gas	34	30	24	8	5
Nuclear energy	31	27	29	7	6
Renewable energy sources including solar and wind	21	24	27	18	11
New energy technologies like geothermal, hydrogen, and battery storage	10	26	47	12	4

Q13. As you may know, over the last decade renewable energy sources like solar panels and wind turbines have become the cheapest ways to make electricity as these technologies have gotten much less expensive to build. Unlike coal or gas plants that constantly need new fuel to run, renewable energy sources get their “fuel” from the sun and wind for free, which saves a lot of money over time.

Knowing this, do you support government policies to increase the amount of energy the U.S. produces from renewable sources?

50% Strongly support
17 Somewhat support
11 Somewhat oppose
17 Strongly oppose
5 Not sure

67% Total Support
28 Total Oppose

Q14. Overall, how concerned are you about...? (Sorted in descending order by 'Extremely Concerned')

	<u>Concerned</u>				
	Extremely	Very	Smwt	Not Too	Not At All
The cost of energy today	41	29	23	5	2
The reliability of the U.S. electrical grid	41	28	24	6	2
The reliability of power in your local area	25	25	29	16	5

Q15. Energy costs have been rising in many places across the country. What factors do you think are most responsible for the higher prices? Please choose up to THREE.

50% Utility companies charging more than they need to
41 General inflation affecting all prices
35 Costs of upgrading and maintaining aging energy infrastructure
33 Growing demand for electricity
32 Not building enough new energy supply to keep up with demand
25 Environmental regulations and emissions requirements
22 International conflicts and global supply chain disruptions
14 Something else (please tell us what): [See individual responses here.](#)
2 Not sure

Q16. Over the next few years, demand for energy is expected to grow quickly. How concerned are you, if at all, about the impact this will have on...? (Sorted in descending order by 'Total Concerned')

	Concerned				
	Very	Smwt	Not Too	Not At All	Not Sure
The prices Americans pay for energy	60	32	5	1	1
The reliability of the energy system	49	39	9	1	2
The environment	52	25	14	7	2

Q17. What do you think are the biggest barriers to getting new energy projects built and operating in the United States? Please choose up to TWO.

- 33% Outdated or low-quality electric grid infrastructure
- 31 Long permitting and approval processes
- 30 Not enough investment or funding for projects
- 25 Environmental reviews and requirements
- 21 Local community opposition to projects
- 10 Not enough skilled labor
- 3 Not enough materials and equipment
- 20 Something else (please tell us what): [See individual responses here.](#)
- 5 Not sure

Q18A. [Split A: 50% Saw] Several states are considering changes to speed up the process for approving and building new energy projects. Supporters say it would help add new energy to the grid sooner to meet rising demand. Opponents say it would limit community input and weaken environmental reviews. Do you support or oppose speeding up permitting and reducing regulations for new energy projects in {{ STATE }}?

- 37% Strongly support
- 31 Somewhat support
- 14 Somewhat oppose
- 9 Strongly oppose
- 9 Not sure

68% Total Support
23 Total Oppose

Q18B. [Split B: 50% Saw] Several states are considering changes to speed up the process for approving and building new renewable energy projects. Supporters say it would help add new energy to the grid sooner to meet rising demand. Opponents say it would limit community input and weaken environmental reviews. Do you support or oppose speeding up permitting and reducing regulations for new renewable energy projects in {{ STATE }}?

- 34% Strongly support
- 33 Somewhat support
- 12 Somewhat oppose
- 12 Strongly oppose
- 9 Not sure

67% Total Support
24 Total Oppose

Q19A. [Split A: 33% Saw] Some large renewable energy projects, such as solar and wind farms, require government approval before construction can begin.

Supporters of letting the state government decide whether these projects can be built say it helps projects get built faster, takes advantage of the state's experience handling large development projects, and ensures decisions consider what's best for the whole state.

Supporters of letting local governments decide whether these projects can be built say it keeps control with the people who live nearby, makes use of local knowledge about potential impacts, and ensures projects fit the needs and preferences of the communities where they are built.

Which level of government do you think should decide whether these projects can be built in {{STATE}}?

40%	State government
44	Local governments
16	Not sure

Q19B. [Split B: 33% Saw] Some large oil and gas projects, such as drilling sites and pipelines, require government approval before construction can begin.

Supporters of letting the state government decide whether these projects can be built say it helps projects get built faster, takes advantage of the state's experience handling large development projects, and ensures decisions consider what's best for the whole state.

Supporters of letting local governments decide whether these projects can be built say it keeps control with the people who live nearby, makes use of local knowledge about potential impacts, and ensures projects fit the needs and preferences of the communities where they are built.

Which level of government do you think should decide whether these projects can be built in {{STATE}}?

44%	State government
38	Local governments
18	Not sure

Q19C. [Split C: 33% Saw] Some large energy projects, such as solar farms and gas pipelines, require government approval before construction can begin.

Supporters of letting the state government decide whether these projects can be built say it helps projects get built faster, takes advantage of the state's experience handling large development projects, and ensures decisions consider what's best for the whole state.

Supporters of letting local governments decide whether these projects can be built say it keeps control with the people who live nearby, makes use of local knowledge about potential impacts, and ensures projects fit the needs and preferences of the communities where they are built.

Which level of government do you think should decide whether these projects can be built in {{STATE}}?

39%	State government
42	Local governments
19	Not sure

Q20. Do you support or oppose government policies to support producing more of the following renewable energy technologies in the United States? (Sorted in descending order by 'Total Support')

	<u>Support</u>		<u>Oppose</u>		<u>Not</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Strong</u>	<u>Smwt</u>	<u>Smwt</u>	<u>Strong</u>	<u>Sure</u>	<u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Solar panels	50	21	10	15	4	71	25
Wind turbines	45	17	10	23	4	63	33
Battery storage	30	33	13	12	13	62	25

Q21. In your opinion, how important is it for the United States to lead the world in developing and producing renewable energy technologies like solar panels, wind turbines, and battery storage?

36% Critically important
 22 Very important
 15 Somewhat important
 12 Not too important
 11 Not at all important
 4 Not sure

58% Total Critically/Very important
23 Total Not too/Not at all important

Q22. Just based on what you know, do you think the United States or China currently produces more renewable energy technologies like solar panels, wind turbines, and battery storage?

54% China produces more of all these technologies
 15 China and the U.S. each lead in producing some of these technologies
 9 The U.S. produces more of all these technologies
 23 Not sure

Q23A. [Split A: 50% Saw] China produces more solar panels, wind turbines, and battery storage than any other country, including the United States.

Knowing this, do you support or oppose government policies to produce more of the following renewable energy technologies in the United States? (Sorted in descending order by 'Total Support')

	<u>Support</u>		<u>Oppose</u>		<u>Not</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Oppose</u>
	<u>Strong</u>	<u>Smwt</u>	<u>Smwt</u>	<u>Strong</u>	<u>Sure</u>	<u>Support</u>	
Solar panels	51	21	9	15	5	71	24
Battery storage	36	31	11	13	10	66	23
Wind turbines	45	19	11	20	5	64	31

Q23B. [Split B: 50% Saw] Last year, more than nine-tenths of the world's new energy production came from renewable sources including solar and wind.

Knowing this, do you support or oppose government policies to produce more of the following renewable energy technologies in the United States? (Sorted in descending order by 'Total Support')

	<u>Support</u>		<u>Oppose</u>		Not Sure	<i>Total Support</i>	<i>Total Oppose</i>
	Strong	Smwt	Smwt	Strong			
Solar panels	55	18	9	14	4	72	23
Wind turbines	51	16	7	22	4	67	29
Battery storage	37	26	13	11	12	63	25

Q24. How much have you read or heard about the Trump administration's energy policies?

23%	A lot
37	A fair amount
26	A little bit
15	Nothing at all

Q25. Just based on what you know, does the Trump administration support or oppose producing energy from the following sources? Please select 'Not sure' if you don't know.

	Supports	Opposes	Not sure
Oil and gas	83	3	14
Coal	78	4	18
Nuclear energy	49	13	39
Solar energy	16	57	27
Wind energy	10	66	24

Q26. How much have you seen or heard about the tax and spending bill recently passed by Congress, called the One Big Beautiful Bill Act?

43%	A lot
33	Some
16	A little
8	Nothing at all

Q27. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act ends U.S. government tax credits for large renewable energy projects such as solar and wind farms. Do you think ending tax credits for large renewable energy projects will increase or decrease each of the following? (Sorted in descending order by 'Increase')

	Increase	Decrease	No Impact	Not Sure
The prices American consumers pay for energy	56	17	14	13
The U.S. budget deficit	45	25	14	15
U.S. energy independence	32	41	13	14
U.S. economic growth	26	46	15	14
The reliability of the energy grid	21	45	19	15
U.S. global competitiveness in renewable energy technology and innovation	17	51	16	16

Q28. Would you be more or less likely to support a candidate for public office who makes it a top priority to quickly...? (Sorted in descending order by 'Much More Likely')

	<u>More Likely</u>		Makes No Difference	<u>Less Likely</u>		Not sure
	Much	Smwt		Smwt	Much	
Build new transmission lines and upgrade the electrical grid	42	33	13	2	2	8
Build new renewable energy projects, like solar and wind farms	38	17	11	8	19	7

Q29. Data centers are large facilities that house computer servers used to store information, process data, and power technologies such as artificial intelligence. How much have you seen or heard recently about data centers being built in the U.S.?

31% A lot
34 Some
17 A little
18 None

Q29b. [If 'a lot' or 'some'] What have you seen or heard about data centers? [See individual responses here.](#)

Q30. Data centers require a large amount of electricity to operate. How concerned are you, if at all, about each of the following as more data centers are built in the United States?

	<u>Concerned</u>			Not Too	Not At All	Not Sure
	Extremely	Very	Smwt			
The prices Americans pay for energy	46	24	18	7	1	5
The reliability of the electric grid	38	28	19	8	2	5

Q31. If energy use is rising and the current electrical grid cannot meet demand, who do you think should be held most responsible for making sure there is enough energy to avoid blackouts or shortages?

- 40% The U.S. government
- 18 State governments
- 5 Local governments
- 28 Utility companies
- 9 Not sure

DEMOGRAPHICS

D1. Are you:

- 47% A man
- 52 A woman
- 1 Another identity

D2. Which of the following best describes your living situation?

- 26% Own my home, no mortgage
- 39 Own my home, pay mortgage
- 27 Rent
- 9 Other arrangement

D3. What is your annual household income, before taxes?

- 8% Less than \$20,000
- 10 \$20,000 to \$34,999
- 13 \$35,000 to \$49,999
- 17 \$50,000 to \$74,999
- 14 \$75,000 to \$99,999
- 16 \$100,000 to \$149,999
- 9 \$150,000 to \$249,999
- 4 \$250,000 or more
- 10 Prefer not to say

D4. Age

- 26% 18 to 34
- 24 35 to 49
- 24 50 to 64
- 27 65+

D5. What is your race?

- 64% White / Caucasian
- 13 Hispanic or Latino/a
- 12 Black or African American
- 8 Asian / Pacific Islander
- 1 American Indian or Alaska Native
- 3 Other

D6. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- 16% High school diploma or less
- 26 Some college, but no degree
- 15 Associate's degree, or two-year college degree
- 25 Bachelor's degree, or four-year college degree
- 18 Graduate degree

D7. Which of the following best describes where you currently live?

20% Rural area
17 Small town
27 Suburb
18 Small city
18 Large city

D8. How did you vote in the 2024 election for President, or for some reason were you unable to vote?

44% Kamala Harris, the Democrat
47 Donald Trump, the Republican
2 A third party candidate
1 Not registered/Too young/Ineligible
6 Did not vote

D9. Party Identification

24% Strong Democrats
7 Weak Democrats
11 Independent lean Democrats
13 Pure independents
10 Independent lean Republicans
9 Weak Republicans
25 Strong Republicans

32% Base Democrats
34 Independents + Leaners
34 Base Republicans

42% Democrats
13 Pure independents
44 Republicans

D9b. [If 'Republican'] Do you consider yourself a MAGA Republican or not?

65% Yes
22 No
13 Not sure