2022 Election Eve Survey

LRP LAKE RESEARCH PARTNERS
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CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTE
Catalysts for Change™

Methodology

- Lake Research Partners designed and administered this pre-election and election night omnibus phone survey which was conducted using professional interviewers from November 6 - 8, 2022. The survey reached a total of 1,200 voters nationwide who voted in the 2022 midterm elections or were planning to vote later on Tuesday – 935 interviews among voters who were reached on cell phones, including 534 interviews completed by text-to-online, and 265 interviews among voters who were reached on landlines.

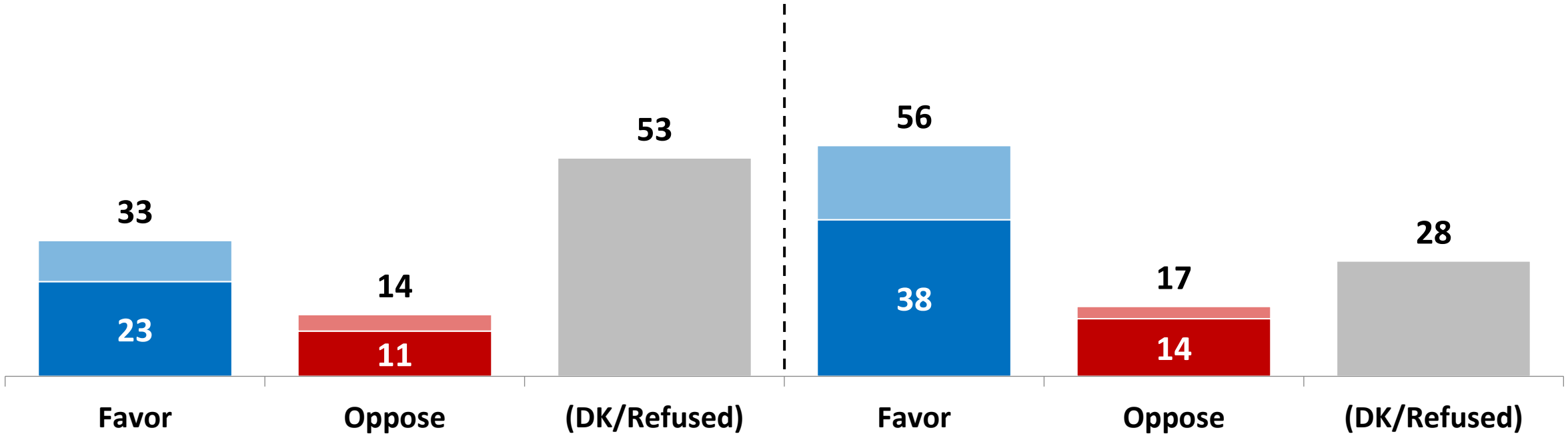
- Telephone numbers were drawn from the TargetSmart voter file. The sample was stratified geographically based on the proportion of midterm voters in each region. The data were weighted to reflect the aggregated congressional vote as reported in the 2022 exit polls, as well as by region by gender, age, race, party identification, education, race by gender, presidential ballot, education by gender by race, and marital status to reflect the actual proportions of the electorate.

- The margin of error for total likely voter sample is +/- 2.8%. In interpreting survey results, all sample surveys are subject to possible sampling error; that is, the results of a survey may differ from those which would be obtained if the entire population were interviewed. The size of the sampling error depends upon both the total number of respondents in the survey and the percentage distribution of responses to a particular question. For example, if 50% of respondents in a sample of 1,200 respondents answered “Yes” to a particular question, we can be 95% confident that the true percentage will fall within 2.8 points, or from 47.2% to 52.8%. The table below represents the estimated sampling error for different percentage distributions of responses. The margin of error is higher among subgroups.

Just over half of voters do not know enough about microgrids to judge if we should increase their use in the electric grid. When informed, a majority favors increasing their use, with strong support outpacing opposition by more than two to one.

Do you favor or oppose increasing the use of microgrids in our electric grid?*

Microgrids connect sources of electricity generation including wind and solar energy, operating either within a network of grids or independently. Using computer networks, Microgrids manage the storage of electricity from wind and solar, and the distribution of electricity from all sources to consumers efficiently and inexpensively. Given this, do you favor or oppose increasing the use of microgrids in our electric grid?*



* Split sampled

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Support increases across demographics with more information, particularly for near seniors, college educated women, and independents. College educated men and Democrats are among those who favor microgrids the strongest.

	% Total Favor		Change
	Uniformed*	Informed*	
All Voters	33	56	+23
Men	41	60	+19
Women	26	52	+26
Under 30	39	61	+22
30 to 39	37	48	+11
40 to 49	38	61	+23
50 to 64	33	61	+28
65 and over	25	50	+25
Non-College Men	37	52	+15
Non-College Women	24	47	+23
College Men	47	71	+24
College Women	30	60	+30
Democrats	43	72	+29
Independents	24	58	+34
Republicans	27	40	+13
White	31	57	+26
African American	50	56	+6
Latinx	29	54	+25

Informed:

Microgrids connect sources of electricity generation including wind and solar energy, operating either within a network of grids or independently. Using computer networks, Microgrids manage the storage of electricity from wind and solar, and the distribution of electricity from all sources to consumers efficiently and inexpensively. Given this, do you favor or oppose increasing the use of microgrids in our electric grid?

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Since 2020, support for increasing microgrids decreased somewhat but with no change in opposition. More voters today say they are not sure than in 2020.

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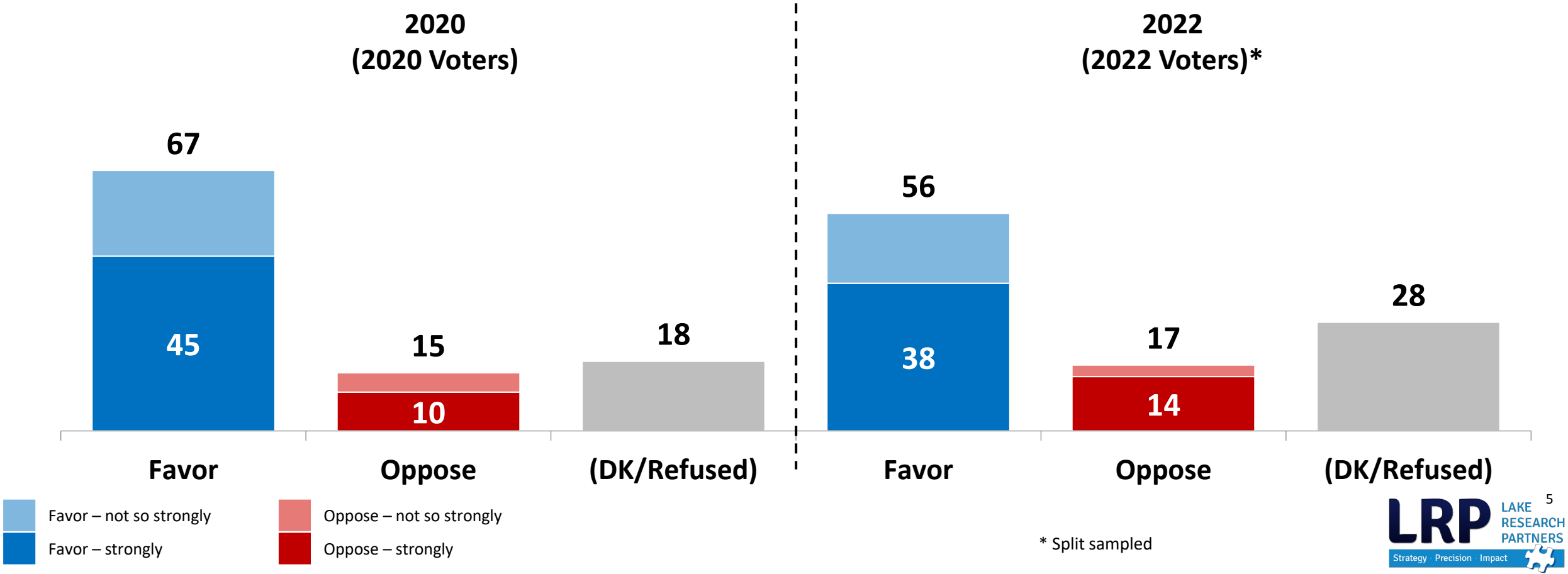

* Split sampled

Support decreased across demographics, more notably among non-college women, those ages 30-39, and Latinx voters. Support increased among college-educated men.

	% Total Favor		Change
	2020	2022*	
All Voters	67	56	-11
Men	67	60	-7
Women	66	52	-14
Under 30	69	61	-8
30 to 39	67	48	-19
40 to 49	63	61	-2
50 to 64	68	61	-7
65 and over	65	50	-15
Non-College Men	67	52	-15
Non-College Women	63	47	-16
College Men	68	71	+3
College Women	70	60	-10
Democrats	82	72	-10
Independents	69	58	-11
Republicans	50	40	-10
White	66	57	-9
African American	67	56	-11
Latinx	71	54	-17

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