



METHODOLOGY

These are some of the findings of an Ipsos poll conducted between June 28-30, 2024, using the KnowledgePanel®, on behalf of Oceana. This poll is based on a representative sample of 1,053 U.S. residents, age 18 or older, who are currently registered to vote. This sample includes 324 Republicans, 362 Democrats, and 301 independents.

The study was conducted in English. The data were weighted to adjust for gender by age, race/ethnicity, Census region, metropolitan status, education, household income, and party ID. Party ID benchmarks are from the 2023 NPORS annual survey. The demographic benchmarks came from the 2023 March Supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

- Gender (Male, Female) by Age (18-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60+)
- Race-Ethnicity (White/Non-Hispanic, Black/Non-Hispanic, Other/Non-Hispanic and 2+ Races/Non-Hispanic, Hispanic)
- o Census Region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West)
- Metropolitan Status (Metro, Non-Metro)
- Education (High School graduate or less, Some College, Bachelor or higher) Household Income (under \$25K, \$25K-\$49,999, \$50K-\$74,999, \$75K-\$99,999, \$100K\$149,999, \$150K and over)
- o Party ID (Democrat, Lean Democrat, Republican, Lean Republican, Independent/Something else)

The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 3.1 percentage points at the 95% confidence level, for results based on the entire sample of adults. The margin of error takes into account the design effect, which was 1.06 for all adults. The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 5.6 percentage points at the 95% confidence level for Republicans, plus or minus 5.3 percentage points at the 95% confidence level for independents. The design effect is 1.05 for Republicans, 1.06 for Democrats, and 1.08 for independents.

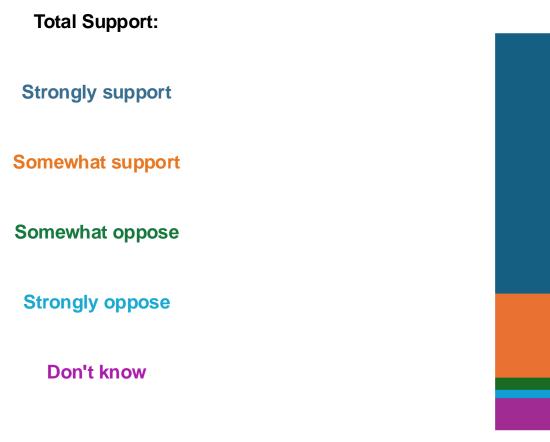
In Ipsos' reporting of the findings, percentage points are rounded off to the nearest whole number. As a result, percentages in a given table column may total slightly higher or lower than 100%. In questions that permit multiple responses, columns may total substantially more than 100%, depending on the number of different responses offered by each respondent.

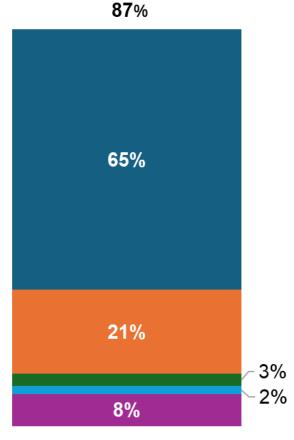
Plastic Pellet Pollution Policies & Perceptions

Plastic Pellet Pollution Policies – American Voters

As you may know, nurdles are tiny plastic pellets, about the size of a pea, that are melted down to make all sorts of plastic products, like plastic bottles and bags. Because of their tiny size, they spill easily, and commonly end up in our waterways and can harm wildlife.

Please indicate whether you support or oppose policies to protect our rivers, lakes, and oceans from plastic pellet pollution.





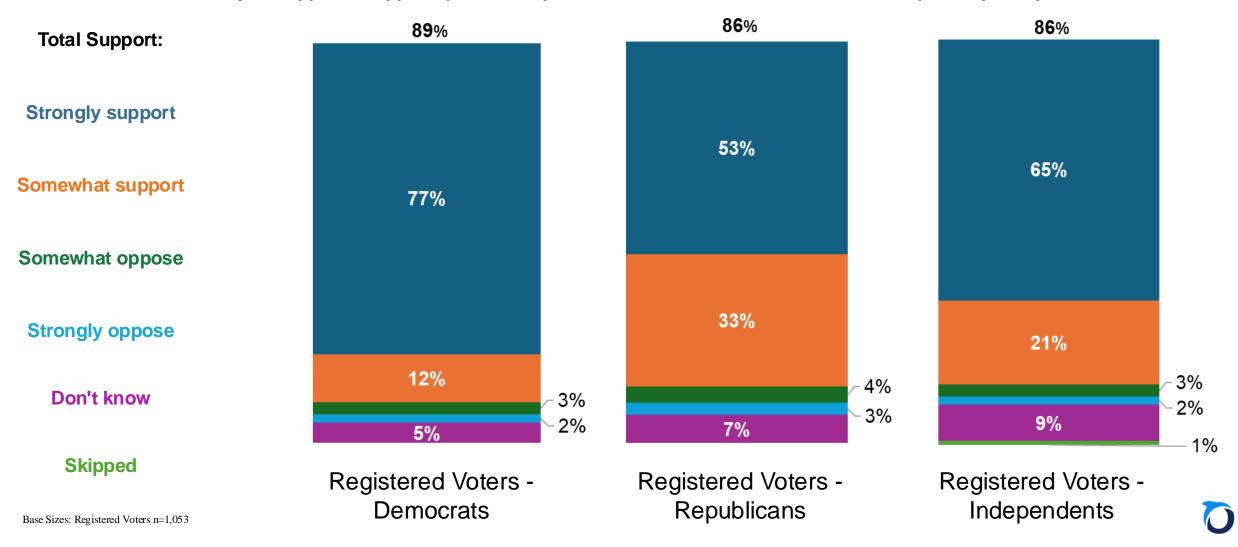




Plastic Pellet Pollution Policies – By Partisanship

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Single-Use Plastic Reduction Policies & Perceptions

Single-Use Plastic Reduction Policies – American Voters

Plastic has been found in our oceans, rivers, air, and bodies. Much of this plastic pollution comes from single-use plastic items that are used once and then thrown away almost immediately (for example: plastic takeout containers, bags, utensils, cups, packaging materials, etc.). Please indicate whether you support or oppose the following:

National policies that reduce single-use plastic



Strongly support

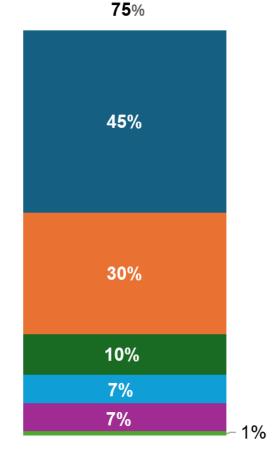
Somewhat support

Somewhat oppose

Strongly oppose

Don't know

Skipped

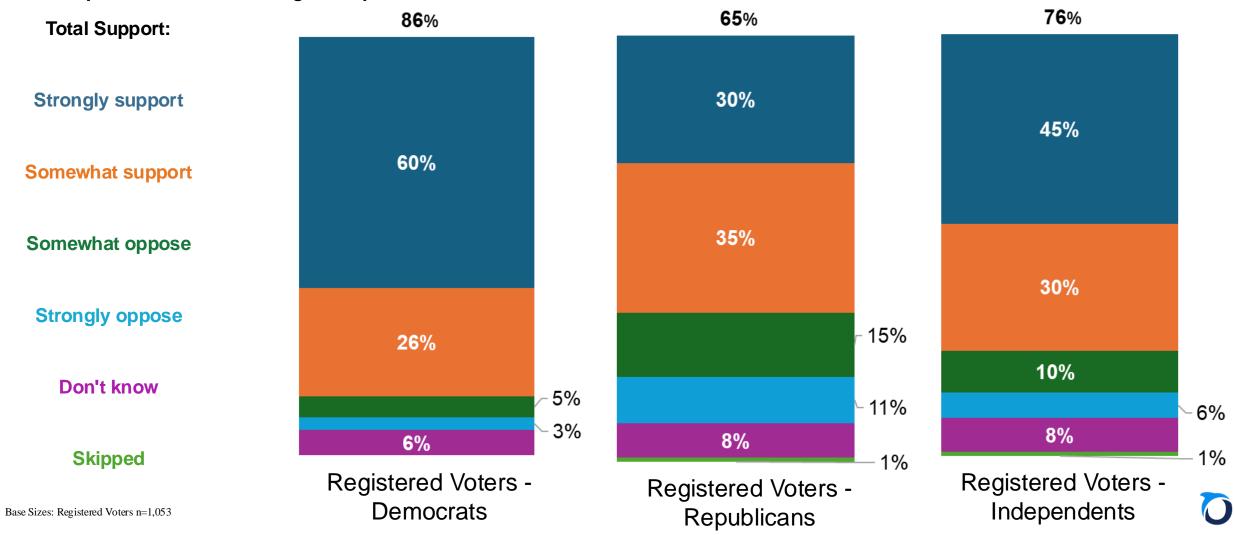




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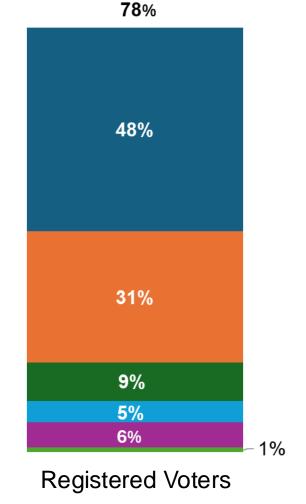


Single-Use Plastic Reduction Policies – American Voters

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Local and state policies that reduce single-use plastic

Total Support: Strongly support Somewhat support Somewhat oppose **Strongly oppose** Don't know Skipped

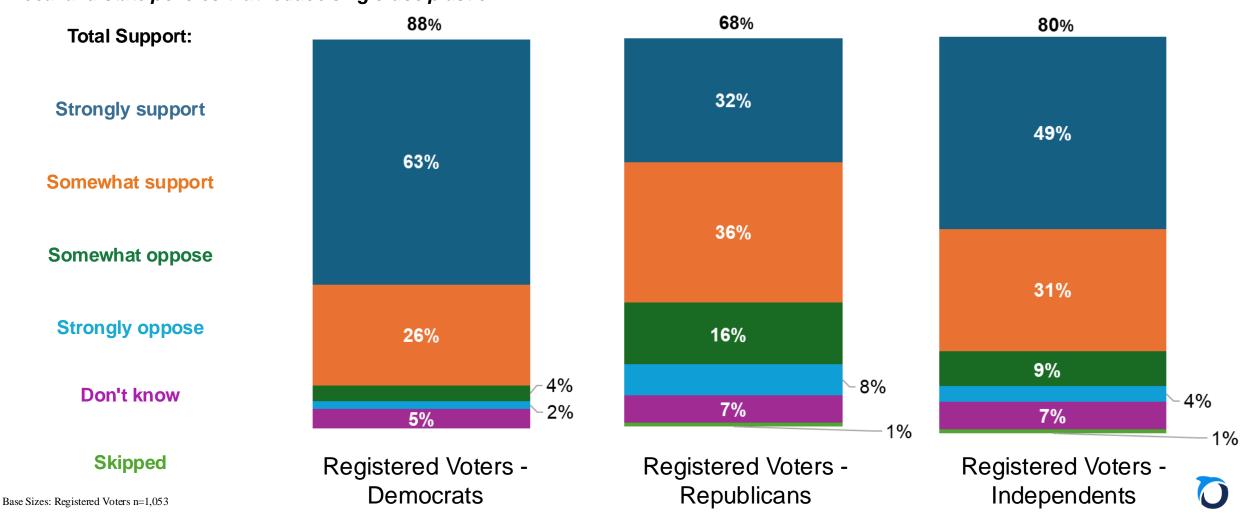




Single-Use Plastic Reduction Policies – By Partisanship

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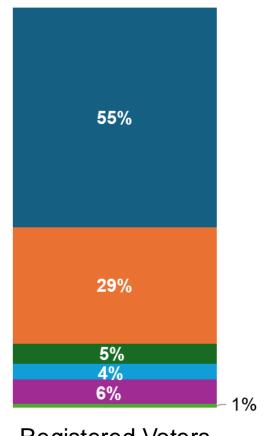


Single-Use Plastic Reduction Policies – American Voters

Plastic has been found in our oceans, rivers, air, and bodies. Much of this plastic pollution comes from single-use plastic items that are used once and then thrown away almost immediately (for example: plastic takeout containers, bags, utensils, cups, packaging materials, etc.). Please indicate whether you support or oppose the following:

Increasing the use of reusable packaging and food ware

Total Support: Strongly support Somewhat support Somewhat oppose **Strongly oppose** Don't know Skipped



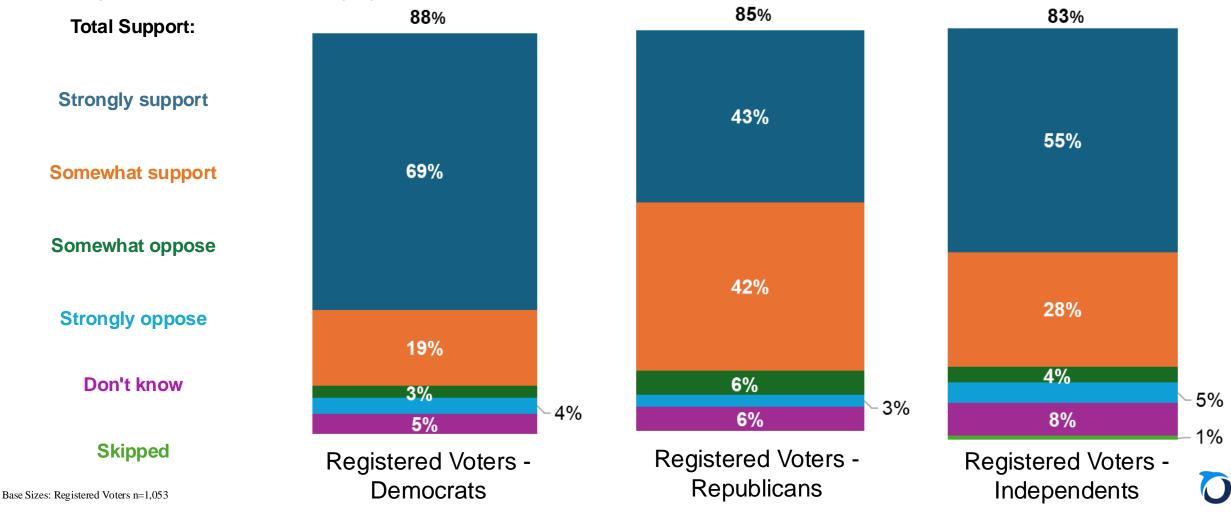
84%



Single-Use Plastic Reduction Policies – By Partisanship

Plastic has been found in our oceans, rivers, air, and bodies. Much of this plastic pollution comes from single-use plastic items that are used once and then thrown away almost immediately (for example: plastic takeout containers, bags, utensils, cups, packaging materials, etc.). Please indicate whether you support or oppose the following:

Increasing the use of reusable packaging and food ware



Impact of Single-Use Plastic Reduction on Voting

Impact on Voting if Candidate Reduces Single-Use Plastics – American Voters

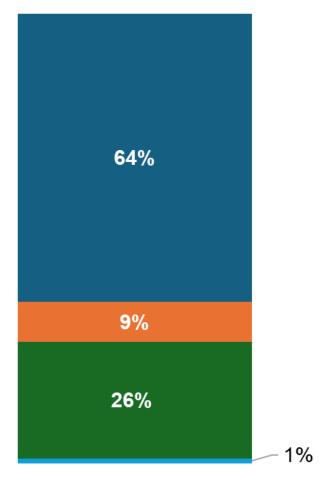
Would you be more or less likely to vote for a political candidate who support policies that reduce single-use plastic?

More likely

Less likely

Don't know

Skipped

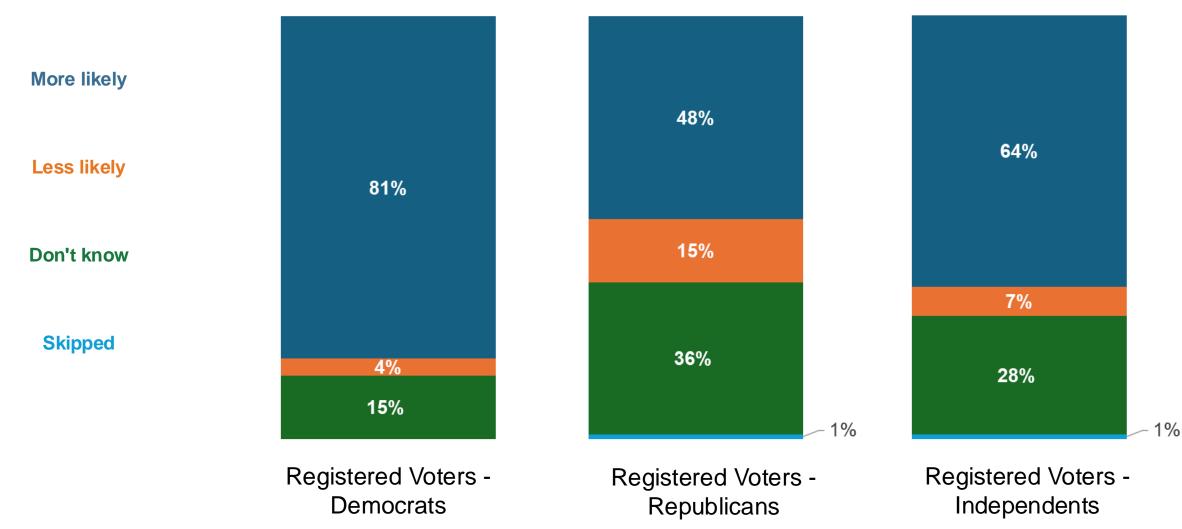


Registered Voters



Impact on Voting if Candidate Reduces Single-Use Plastics – By Partisanship

Would you be more or less likely to vote for a political candidate who support policies that reduce single-use plastic?





Prepared by Oceana