AMERICANS ON THE U.S. FEDERAL BUDGET: FY 2020
- QUESTIONNAIRE -
MAY 2019

Fielded by: Nielsen Scarborough   **Field Dates:** April 10 – May 13, 2019
Sample Size: 2,403 Registered Voters   **Margin of Error:** +/- 2.0%

In this survey, we'd like your opinions about some current issues. There is no right or wrong answer, so please answer the questions based on your knowledge or impressions. If at any time you find that you do not want to answer a question feel free to skip it and move on to the next one.

Introduction

In this survey you will have the opportunity to propose how the US federal budget should be designed for 2020. Congress is currently working on this and you will have the opportunity to make your recommendations for how the decision makers in Washington DC spend our tax dollars and also how the money should be raised.

You will first be presented what is called the "**Discretionary Budget**," which is the part of the budget that Congress decides on each year. It does not cover what is called "mandatory spending," which includes such programs as Social Security and Medicare.

For the Discretionary Budget you will see the amounts of spending currently authorized by Congress for 2019 for 34 different areas of "discretionary" spending. You will then be able to increase or decrease them, as you see fit, for 2020.

You will also explore what are called "**General Revenues**." This is income the government gets from taxes like income taxes, corporate taxes, and others that can be used for general purposes. You will be able to raise or lower these taxes as you see fit.

As you may know, the government is projected to have a $900 billion budget deficit in 2019 because spending is projected to exceed revenues. As you go along and make changes to spending or revenues, you'll see the effect of your decisions on the size of the projected **budget deficit.**

But before we begin, we would like to have you consider four major issues that come up in discussions about the federal budget.

[ISSUES RELATED TO SPENDING]
[DEFICIT]

The first issue is about how important it is to address the budget deficit - the amount the government spends over and above what it takes in in revenues. Here is some background on the deficit.

As you can see in the chart below, the deficit has gone up and down over the years. During the last economic downturn (2007-2010), the federal government ran exceptionally large deficits. Afterwards, as business and individual incomes rose and the amount of taxes collected increased, this deficit came down quite a lot. But more recently, it has begun to increase again.

In this graph, you can see how much the deficit has been in terms of a percentage of GDP, or gross domestic product. GDP is the total value of everything produced by all people and companies in the US economy.
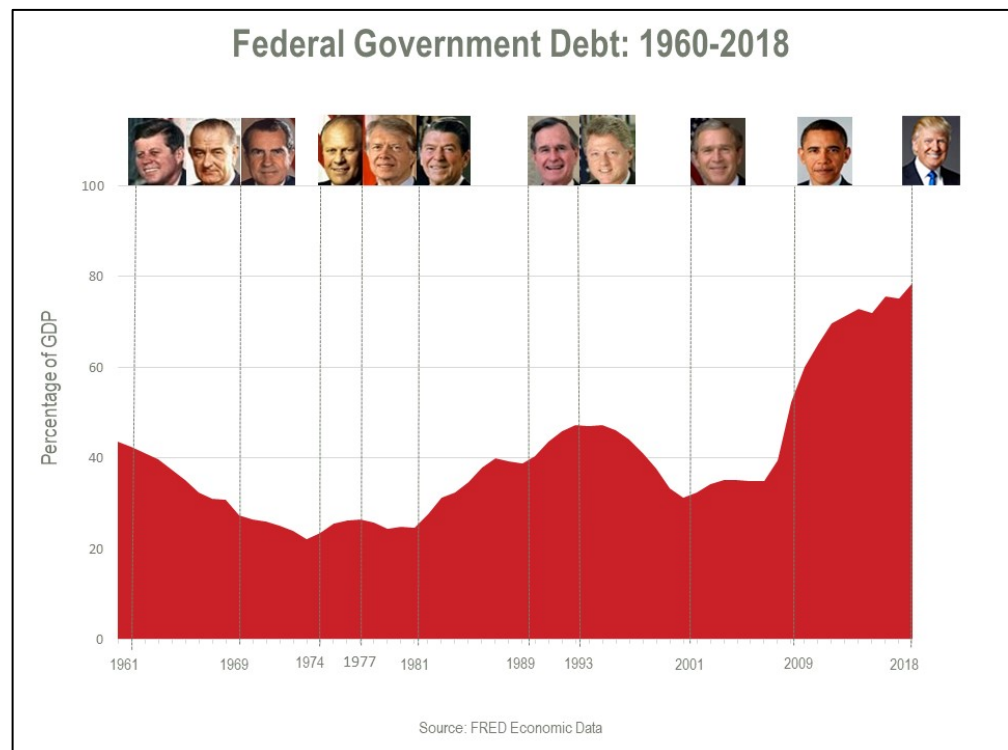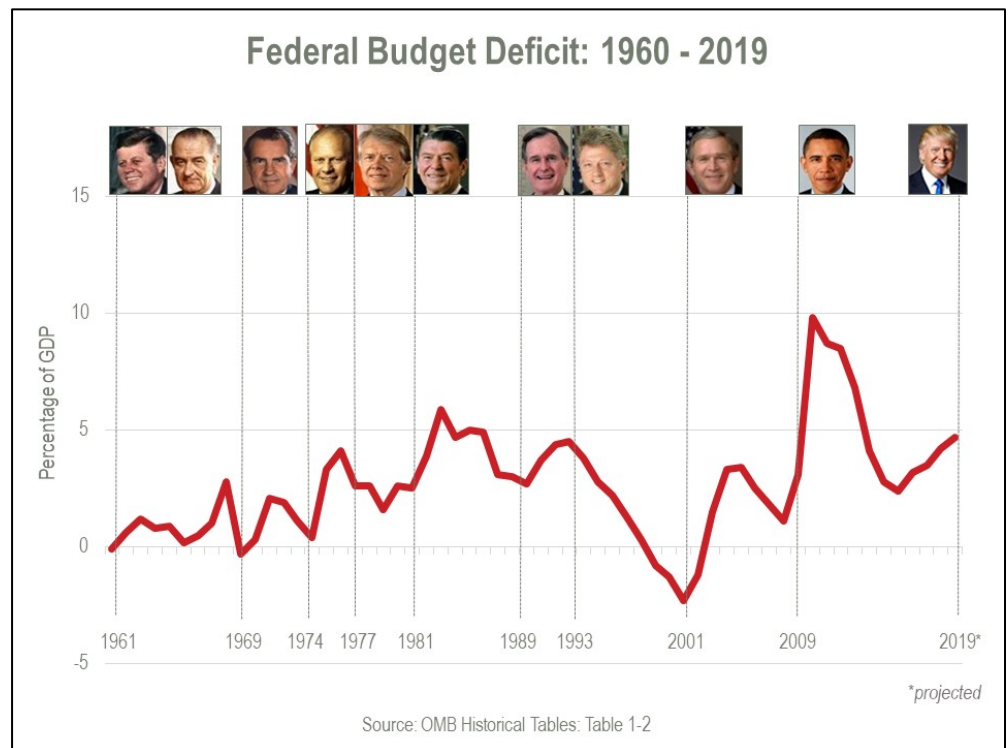
Federal Budget Deficit (cont.)

When the Federal government runs a deficit, it has to borrow money to cover it. It does this primarily by selling Treasury bills (also called T-bills), which are like IOUs that have to be repaid with interest. These Treasury bills can be bought by anyone. Most are held by Americans, but foreign individuals and governments, especially China, have bought substantial amounts as well.

In the chart below, you can see the amount of debt the federal government has had over time as a percentage of GDP. This percentage can go down when there is a budget surplus, but also when the economy grows faster than the deficit. It goes up when there is a budget deficit (requiring more borrowing) or when the economy slows down.

Federal Budget Deficit (cont.)

So now, as you know, there is a debate about how high a priority it should be to reduce the federal government deficit. Here is an argument in favor of making reducing the deficit a high priority.

Federal Budget Deficit: 1960 - 2019

Source: OMB Historical Tables: Table 1-2

*projected

Federal Government Debt: 1960-2018

Source: FRED Economic Data

[Q1.] We have been running huge deficits for years now, putting the national debt on a path to unsustainable heights. The government cannot continue to spend beyond its means indefinitely. The debt owed by the federal government is about $16 trillion - over three quarters of the size of the entire U.S. economy, and the Congressional Budget Office projects it will grow over the next decade. Interest payments on the debt are growing, requiring further borrowing, and putting upward pressure on the rate of inflation. This means your paycheck and savings could be worth less. Also, if interest rates rise, any new borrowing will bring with it huge interest payments that could swamp the budget and make it difficult to fund important agencies and projects, or respond to high-cost emergencies, without risking even higher inflation. We need to make reducing the deficit a top priority.

How convincing or unconvincing do you find this argument?

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	43.6%	42.0%	**85.6%**	9.0%	4.2%	**13.2%**	1.3%
US-GOP	49.4%	42.3%	**91.7%**	5.3%	2.2%	**7.5%**	0.8%
US-Dems	38.5%	41.7%	**80.2%**	11.6%	6.3%	**17.9%**	1.8%
US-Indep.	43.0%	42.2%	**85.2%**	10.7%	3.1%	**13.8%**	1.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	45.1%	41.1%	**86.2%**	10.1%	2.1%	**12.2%**	1.6%
Somewhat red	46.6%	38.5%	**85.1%**	9.3%	3.3%	**12.6%**	2.3%
Lean red	45.1%	46.5%	**91.6%**	3.8%	3.7%	**7.5%**	1.0%
Lean blue	44.9%	41.2%	**86.1%**	8.1%	4.1%	**12.2%**	1.7%
Somewhat blue	35.5%	49.4%	**84.9%**	10.3%	4.7%	**15.0%**	0.0%
Very blue	42.6%	35.9%	**78.5%**	12.7%	7.8%	**20.5%**	0.9%

Here is a counter argument.

[Q2.] More important than reducing the deficit is for the government to continue to make the investments that ensure that the economy continues to grow and that more people are brought into the work force. There are still five million people who are unemployed or underemployed and wages are only just starting to increase. This is no time to cut government spending—it would slow the economy, increase the numbers of underemployed, and undermine the growth of wages. There are still unmet needs out there and investments that need to be made. Raising taxes could weaken investment. We shouldn't be obsessive about reducing the deficit; contrary to lots of rhetoric, inflation continues to be very low, and so are interest rates. Our interest payments, as a percentage of GDP, are about the same as they have been historically. There is still room for the government to help make the economy grow.

How convincing or unconvincing do you find this argument?

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	12.6%	37.8%	**50.4%**	33.1%	15.4%	**48.5%**	1.1%
US-GOP	8.9%	35.9%	**44.8%**	34.3%	19.5%	**53.8%**	1.4%
US-Dems	15.4%	38.7%	**54.1%**	33.5%	11.4%	**44.9%**	1.0%
US-Indep.	14.0%	39.9%	**53.9%**	29.2%	16.4%	**45.6%**	0.4%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	11.6%	42.5%	**54.1%**	30.8%	14.1%	**44.9%**	1.0%
Somewhat red	8.4%	38.9%	**47.3%**	35.4%	15.9%	**51.3%**	1.4%
Lean red	11.3%	37.5%	**48.8%**	34.7%	16.0%	**50.7%**	0.5%
Lean blue	17.6%	34.2%	**51.8%**	30.5%	17.5%	**48.0%**	0.2%
Somewhat blue	13.5%	34.5%	**48.0%**	37.5%	12.4%	**49.9%**	2.1%
Very blue	14.2%	38.5%	**52.7%**	30.3%	15.5%	**45.8%**	1.4%

[SIZE OF GOVERNMENT]
Another major issue is about the size of the federal government and how active it should be.

In 2018 the entire Federal government budget was 20% of the economy (gross domestic product). The size of the federal budget as a percentage of the economy has varied over the last decades with changes in the level of government spending and the size of the economy. As you can see, during the 2007-2010 economic downturn there was a spike because the economy went into a recession and because the government spent more on things like unemployment benefits and stimulating the economy, for example by spending more on roads and bridges.

Size and Role of Government (cont.)

So now, here is an argument in favor of limiting the size of the federal government.

[Q3.] Too often, people think government is the solution, when it really is the problem. The federal government is susceptible to waste, fraud, and abuse. We've all seen how government can fail, whether by spending too much money or imposing heavy-handed regulations. Too often it gets involved in things that are best left to the private sector.

How convincing or unconvincing do you find this argument?
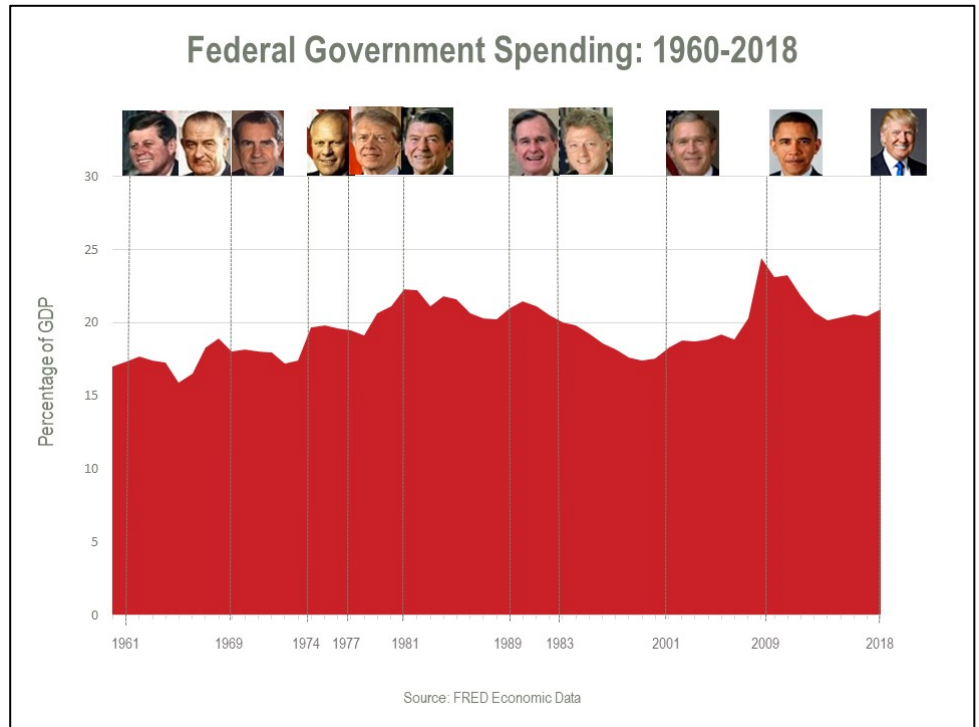
Federal Government Spending: 1960-2018

Source: FRED Economic Data

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	39.5%	30.2%	**69.7%**	17.9%	11.4%	**29.3%**	1.0%
US-GOP	63.4%	27.1%	**90.5%**	6.4%	1.7%	**8.1%**	1.4%
US-Dems	19.7%	29.8%	**49.5%**	27.8%	22.1%	**49.9%**	0.7%
US-Indep.	35.2%	38.9%	**74.1%**	19.2%	5.9%	**25.1%**	0.8%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	48.7%	27.8%	**76.5%**	17.9%	5.1%	**23.0%**	0.5%
Somewhat red	42.8%	29.8%	**72.6%**	17.0%	8.7%	**25.7%**	1.7%
Lean red	41.0%	32.4%	**73.4%**	16.1%	10.2%	**26.3%**	0.3%
Lean blue	41.9%	28.9%	**70.8%**	17.1%	10.9%	**28.0%**	1.2%
Somewhat blue	30.2%	34.5%	**64.7%**	18.5%	14.5%	**33.0%**	2.3%
Very blue	29.0%	28.8%	**57.8%**	21.0%	21.0%	**42.0%**	0.1%

Here is a counter argument.

[Q4.] We shouldn't just cut government for its own sake. As a share of the economy, these days the federal government is at about the average for the last four decades and a bit smaller than it was under Ronald Reagan. More importantly, the government does many necessary things and we cannot just assume that the private sector will take care of them. People in government work to make sure that our food, air, and water are safe; that we have national parks; that we will be secure when we retire; that our airplanes are safe; and that we are protected from threats at home and from abroad.

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	24.4%	36.3%	**60.7%**	23.8%	14.3%	**38.1%**	1.1%
US-GOP	9.2%	29.4%	**38.6%**	34.8%	25.2%	**60.0%**	1.4%
US-Dems	39.6%	39.1%	**78.7%**	14.9%	5.7%	**20.6%**	0.7%
US-Indep.	20.2%	45.6%	**65.8%**	21.6%	10.9%	**32.5%**	1.6%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	19.9%	35.5%	**55.4%**	27.2%	16.1%	**43.3%**	1.2%
Somewhat red	22.3%	33.7%	**56.0%**	27.0%	14.9%	**41.9%**	2.1%
Lean red	26.6%	31.6%	**58.2%**	25.9%	14.6%	**40.5%**	1.4%
Lean blue	23.5%	35.6%	**59.1%**	24.2%	15.9%	**40.1%**	0.8%
Somewhat blue	24.4%	41.4%	**65.8%**	22.4%	11.2%	**33.6%**	0.5%
Very blue	31.3%	41.3%	**72.6%**	15.1%	11.7%	**26.8%**	0.5%

[PUBLIC INVESTMENTS]

Another issue is about how important it is for the government to spend money on public investments, such as scientific and medical research, development of new sources of energy, development and maintenance of roads and bridges, and educating young people who become the workforce.

Here is an argument in favor of spending money on public investments.

[Q5.] When making up a budget, we must not scrimp on investing in the future, because such investments will bring big returns later on. Investments in scientific discoveries, medical breakthroughs, and new sources of energy, upgrading the work force, and improving our transportation infrastructure are key for America to be prosperous, and to compete with rising nations in the decades to come. We cannot count on corporations, focused on short-term profits, to provide these important things for the common good. Government investments create good jobs in the short run, as well as a higher quality of life in the long run.

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	28.3%	41.6%	**69.9%**	22.9%	6.5%	**29.4%**	0.7%
US-GOP	11.4%	41.3%	**52.7%**	34.2%	12.4%	**46.6%**	0.7%
US-Dems	43.3%	41.6%	**84.9%**	13.2%	1.6%	**14.8%**	0.4%
US-Indep.	28.5%	42.8%	**71.3%**	22.1%	5.4%	**27.5%**	1.2%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	24.5%	39.4%	**63.9%**	25.5%	9.9%	**35.4%**	0.7%
Somewhat red	24.2%	41.3%	**65.5%**	27.8%	6.0%	**33.8%**	0.6%
Lean red	30.5%	40.8%	**71.3%**	22.7%	5.4%	**28.1%**	0.6%
Lean blue	28.3%	37.3%	**65.6%**	27.6%	6.3%	**33.9%**	0.4%
Somewhat blue	21.9%	52.0%	**73.9%**	19.9%	5.3%	**25.2%**	1.0%
Very blue	40.8%	40.0%	**80.8%**	12.7%	5.7%	**18.4%**	0.7%

Here is a counter argument.

[Q6.] Investment in the future is important, but the private sector is much better at it than government. The government is inefficient and wasteful. And when government officials "invest" taxpayers' money they think more about what is good for their short-term political interests than the long-term interests of the country. Thus, there is no coherent and stable plan. Furthermore, when the government spends money on its pet projects, this pulls capital away from the private sector; those resources would be better left free for the natural innovation that responds to market demand.

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	29.6%	34.7%	**64.3%**	21.5%	13.4%	**34.9%**	0.8%
US-GOP	47.6%	36.4%	**84.0%**	11.3%	3.7%	**15.0%**	1.0%
US-Dems	14.1%	30.0%	**44.1%**	30.9%	24.3%	**55.2%**	0.7%
US-Indep.	27.8%	43.6%	**71.4%**	20.8%	7.2%	**28.0%**	0.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	34.6%	30.1%	**64.7%**	21.6%	12.8%	**34.4%**	0.9%
Somewhat red	30.4%	40.4%	**70.8%**	18.0%	9.5%	**27.5%**	1.7%
Lean red	32.4%	36.2%	**68.6%**	19.1%	12.0%	**31.1%**	0.3%
Lean blue	31.8%	30.2%	**62.0%**	26.8%	10.9%	**37.7%**	0.2%
Somewhat blue	25.0%	34.2%	**59.2%**	25.4%	13.8%	**39.2%**	1.6%
Very blue	22.3%	36.9%	**59.2%**	18.7%	22.0%	**40.7%**	0.0%

[DEFENSE SPENDING]

Another major issue for the budget is how much the US spends on defense or the military, which makes up about half of all discretionary spending.

Here is an argument in favor of reducing spending on defense.

[Q6a.] The Pentagon keeps thinking we need to be the world's policeman, leading us to have this huge defense budget that is three times bigger than all of our potential enemies' combined. Even China and Russia spend a small fraction of what we do. It is now bigger than it has ever been, even at the height of the Cold War under President Reagan. We can deal with global threats by working together with our allies and sharing the burden. Furthermore, there is a lot of waste in the defense budget. Defense contractors persuade lawmakers to approve expensive weapons that aren't really needed by giving them large campaign contributions. Clearly there is room to cut the defense budget while still being, by far, the most powerful and secure country in the world.

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	33.0%	33.8%	66.8%	19.4%	12.8%	32.2%	0.9%
US-GOP	16.8%	33.3%	50.1%	28.4%	20.4%	48.8%	1.1%
US-Dems	46.4%	33.2%	79.6%	12.5%	7.0%	19.5%	0.9%
US-Indep.	36.2%	36.8%	73.0%	16.3%	10.1%	26.4%	0.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	29.7%	33.6%	63.3%	19.7%	15.7%	35.4%	1.2%
Somewhat red	31.5%	31.1%	62.6%	21.8%	13.9%	35.7%	1.7%
Lean red	30.9%	36.6%	67.5%	19.7%	12.0%	31.7%	0.7%
Lean blue	35.2%	30.9%	66.1%	19.6%	13.8%	33.4%	0.4%
Somewhat blue	31.5%	35.7%	67.2%	21.7%	10.3%	32.0%	0.9%
Very blue	39.7%	35.5%	75.2%	13.6%	10.7%	24.3%	0.5%

Here is a counter argument.

[Q6b.] America is threatened by hostile forces in many corners of the world. We should have the ability to quickly project overwhelming military power anywhere. Much of our military equipment needs to be revamped. If major conflicts were to break out in more than one place, we would not be able to deal with them all. We do have deficit problems, but national defense is the first responsibility of government and it is too important to let budget concerns dictate our level of spending. It should not be shortchanged. Furthermore, cutting defense spending would throw a lot of people out of work. We are spending less than five percent of our economy on defense - clearly we can and need to spend more.

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	23.2%	33.5%	56.7%	24.9%	17.3%	42.2%	1.0%
US-GOP	38.5%	36.9%	75.4%	17.4%	6.1%	23.5%	1.2%
US-Dems	11.1%	28.6%	39.7%	32.2%	26.9%	59.1%	1.1%
US-Indep.	19.1%	38.7%	57.8%	23.6%	18.1%	41.7%	0.5%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	27.3%	33.0%	60.3%	22.0%	16.0%	38.0%	1.7%
Somewhat red	24.5%	32.1%	56.6%	27.4%	14.5%	41.9%	1.5%
Lean red	25.2%	33.6%	58.8%	24.5%	14.5%	39.0%	2.2%
Lean blue	24.0%	32.4%	56.4%	25.1%	18.4%	43.5%	0.1%
Somewhat blue	22.9%	35.3%	58.2%	24.3%	17.2%	41.5%	0.3%
Very blue	14.9%	35.0%	49.9%	26.1%	23.6%	49.7%	0.3%

[SETTING DISCRETIONARY SPENDING]

Now, as we mentioned at the beginning, you will work with the spending items in the Discretionary Budget that Congress considers and adjusts each year.

Then you will work with the taxes that make up the government's general revenues - those revenues that Congress can vote to use for any purpose.

Presented below are the amounts spent in fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and the amounts projected to be spent in 2019 for 34 major areas of the Discretionary Budget.

For each area of government spending, please enter your recommended amounts, adjusting them up or down or leaving them the same. In the box on the side, you will see the projected deficit for 2019. As you go along, you will see the effect of the changes you make on the deficit. Every time you increase spending, the deficit will go up. Every time you reduce spending, the deficit will go down.

If you recommend eliminating spending for an area, you must enter "0" for that spending item.

Later you will also have the opportunity to make changes in revenues or taxes. These, too, can increase or decrease the deficit. You are not required to reduce or eliminate the deficit. You should make the budget that you think is best.

[Budget Items presented in Random Order, though sub-categories remain with their main category]

Discretionary Federal Spending	2017 ($Billions)	2018 ($Billions)	2019 projected ($Billions)	Your recommendation for 2020
[Q7.] Transportation:				
[Q7a.] **Highways**: building and maintaining interstate highways, bridges; setting and enforcing safety standards	**45**	**47**	**49**	

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	49	N/A	N/A	36.8%	11.9%	45.8%	5.5%
US-GOP	49	N/A	N/A	44.6%	12.9%	38.8%	3.6%
US-Dems	50	50	53.2%	29.2%	10.9%	53.2%	6.6%
US-Indep.	49	N/A	N/A	38.4%	12.2%	42.6%	6.8%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	49	N/A	N/A	39.5%	11.3%	43.4%	5.7%
Somewhat red	49	N/A	N/A	35.1%	12.6%	45.5%	6.8%
Lean red	49	N/A	N/A	40.0%	12.2%	44.9%	2.9%
Lean blue	49	N/A	N/A	40.1%	9.9%	44.6%	5.3%
Somewhat blue	49	N/A	N/A	34.8%	17.0%	42.5%	5.8%
Very blue	50	50	53.2%	30.7%	9.5%	53.2%	6.5%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	49	N/A	N/A	45.0%	15.2%	35.8%	4.0%
Democrats	50	50	56.1%	28.1%	10.1%	56.1%	5.8%

[Q7b.] **Air Travel and Railroads**: overseeing airports and railways, air traffic control, setting and enforcing safety standards			37	34	41	
	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	40	40	62.6%	62.6%	12.0%	19.9%	5.5%
US-GOP	39	40	72.1%	72.1%	13.5%	10.9%	3.5%
US-Dems	40	40	53.9%	53.9%	11.3%	27.9%	6.8%
US-Indep.	40	40	63.0%	63.0%	10.2%	20.0%	6.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	39	40	66.7%	66.7%	10.5%	17.4%	5.4%
Somewhat red	40	40	63.3%	63.3%	13.0%	16.6%	7.1%
Lean red	40	40	65.5%	65.5%	13.2%	18.6%	2.7%
Lean blue	40	40	66.1%	66.1%	11.1%	17.4%	5.5%
Somewhat blue	40	40	60.1%	60.1%	14.4%	19.3%	6.2%
Very blue	40	40	52.4%	52.4%	9.9%	31.3%	6.4%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	39	40	71.0%	71.0%	15.0%	9.9%	4.1%
Democrats	40	40	54.7%	54.7%	11.7%	27.2%	6.3%

[Q7c.] **Mass Transit**: Amtrak; developing and maintaining subway systems, buses; setting and enforcing safety standards			12	13	15	
	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	15	N/A	N/A	45.3%	25.3%	24.1%	5.3%
US-GOP	13	13	52.2%	63.2%	22.6%	10.6%	3.7%
US-Dems	15	N/A	N/A	28.3%	29.2%	36.4%	6.2%
US-Indep.	14	N/A	N/A	48.4%	21.2%	23.6%	6.8%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	13	14	56.5%	56.5%	18.4%	20.0%	5.1%
Somewhat red	14	14	51.1%	51.1%	23.2%	20.0%	5.7%
Lean red	15	N/A	N/A	45.5%	30.8%	20.6%	3.2%
Lean blue	14	N/A	N/A	46.1%	25.6%	23.2%	5.2%
Somewhat blue	15	N/A	N/A	40.2%	30.9%	22.6%	6.2%
Very blue	15	N/A	N/A	29.7%	24.1%	39.3%	6.9%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	13	13	55.1%	66.0%	21.2%	8.9%	3.9%
Democrats	15	N/A	N/A	27.8%	30.2%	36.4%	5.6%

[Q8.] Federal Administration of Justice

| [Q8a.] Enforcement of Federal Laws: FBI, Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), federal court system for federal crimes--primarily drug trafficking, fraud and certain violent crimes | 30 | 31 | 34 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	31	32	56.4%	62.2%	13.7%	18.4%	5.7%
US-GOP	32	32	50.6%	57.5%	17.5%	21.3%	3.6%
US-Dems	31	32	60.3%	64.8%	13.1%	15.0%	7.1%
US-Indep.	30	31	52.5%	66.3%	6.1%	20.9%	6.8%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	32	32	55.9%	62.5%	13.1%	18.8%	5.6%
Somewhat red	31	32	57.6%	62.1%	13.6%	18.0%	6.3%
Lean red	31	31	52.4%	67.9%	12.4%	17.4%	2.3%
Lean blue	30	32	56.1%	62.0%	12.9%	17.7%	7.4%
Somewhat blue	32	32	52.9%	59.1%	19.4%	16.7%	4.8%
Very blue	30	32	54.9%	59.1%	11.5%	21.6%	7.7%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	32	33	55.5%	55.5%	18.3%	22.3%	4.0%
Democrats	30	32	59.7%	64.0%	13.3%	16.5%	6.2%

| [Q8b.] Federal Prison System: building and running federal prisons, managing parole and re-entry supervision | 7 | 7 | 7 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	7	N/A	N/A	28.4%	49.9%	16.1%	5.6%
US-GOP	7	N/A	N/A	27.5%	54.1%	14.6%	3.9%
US-Dems	7	N/A	N/A	26.8%	49.2%	17.5%	6.5%
US-Indep.	7	N/A	N/A	34.7%	41.9%	15.8%	7.5%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	7	N/A	N/A	31.3%	46.2%	16.2%	6.3%
Somewhat red	7	N/A	N/A	28.2%	49.4%	15.1%	7.2%
Lean red	7	N/A	N/A	29.2%	56.3%	12.4%	2.0%
Lean blue	7	N/A	N/A	28.4%	52.7%	13.5%	5.4%
Somewhat blue	7	N/A	N/A	28.2%	50.5%	16.1%	5.1%
Very blue	7	N/A	N/A	24.5%	45.0%	22.9%	7.6%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	7	N/A	N/A	28.6%	54.1%	13.1%	4.2%
Democrats	7	N/A	N/A	27.1%	48.4%	19.2%	5.2%

[Q9.-Q11.] Science and Research

[Q9.] Space Program (NASA): space probes, the space shuttle, international space station, study of Earth from space | 19 | 20 | 21

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	20	20	64.3%	64.3%	11.5%	19.3%	5.0%
US-GOP	20	20	68.1%	68.1%	12.3%	16.3%	3.3%
US-Dems	20	20	61.1%	61.1%	10.4%	22.6%	5.9%
US-Indep.	20	20	63.7%	63.7%	12.1%	17.5%	6.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	20	20	66.3%	66.3%	9.7%	18.8%	5.3%
Somewhat red	20	20	66.9%	66.9%	11.1%	16.7%	5.4%
Lean red	20	20	66.0%	66.0%	12.9%	18.8%	2.2%
Lean blue	20	20	65.0%	65.0%	11.9%	17.5%	5.5%
Somewhat blue	20	20	63.7%	63.7%	12.1%	18.7%	5.5%
Very blue	20	20	57.6%	57.6%	11.3%	24.8%	6.4%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	20	20	65.0%	65.0%	14.8%	16.3%	3.8%
Democrats	20	20	59.7%	59.7%	11.6%	23.3%	5.4%

[Q10.] Science: support for basic and applied research in biology, computers, engineering, earth sciences, economics, energy etc. | 20 | 21 | 23

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	21	22	56.5%	56.5%	12.8%	25.6%	5.1%
US-GOP	20	20	53.4%	70.8%	12.6%	13.3%	3.3%
US-Dems	23	N/A	N/A	42.4%	14.2%	37.5%	6.0%
US-Indep.	21	22	60.2%	60.2%	9.7%	23.0%	7.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	20	21	55.2%	61.5%	11.8%	21.4%	5.4%
Somewhat red	21	22	59.2%	59.2%	13.1%	21.9%	5.8%
Lean red	21	21	51.5%	59.9%	12.6%	25.3%	2.2%
Lean blue	22	22	57.2%	57.2%	12.1%	25.9%	4.8%
Somewhat blue	21	22	54.9%	54.9%	14.2%	24.8%	6.1%
Very blue	22	N/A	N/A	44.7%	13.3%	35.3%	6.8%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	20	20	55.4%	73.1%	12.0%	11.0%	3.9%
Democrats	23	N/A	N/A	41.6%	14.5%	38.7%	5.2%

[Q11.] Medical Research: research on physical and mental diseases, child health, aging, mapping of human DNA | 35 | 35 | 41

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	40	40	60.3%	60.3%	10.5%	23.6%	5.5%
US-GOP	38	38	52.1%	72.0%	10.0%	14.5%	3.5%
US-Dems	40	N/A	N/A	48.2%	11.1%	33.7%	7.1%
US-Indep.	40	40	64.9%	64.9%	10.1%	18.6%	6.5%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	38	40	62.1%	62.1%	11.7%	19.9%	6.3%
Somewhat red	40	40	63.4%	63.4%	13.0%	18.5%	5.1%
Lean red	40	40	63.5%	63.5%	10.4%	23.4%	2.8%
Lean blue	40	40	63.6%	63.6%	7.9%	23.0%	5.5%
Somewhat blue	40	40	59.1%	59.1%	9.5%	25.7%	5.7%
Very blue	40	N/A	N/A	49.2%	9.9%	32.8%	8.2%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	37	39	52.4%	73.0%	10.7%	12.2%	4.2%
Democrats	40	N/A	N/A	47.7%	11.7%	34.5%	6.1%

[Q12.] International Aid

| [Q12a.] **Humanitarian Assistance**: assistance to victims of disasters like floods, famines; food aid to severely malnourished people; aid to refugees | | | | 6 | 6 | 8 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	7	N/A	N/A	50.2%	21.9%	22.3%	5.5%
US-GOP	6	6	51.7%	67.7%	20.5%	8.4%	3.5%
US-Dems	8	N/A	N/A	33.9%	24.2%	35.0%	6.9%
US-Indep.	7	7	52.2%	52.2%	19.4%	21.7%	6.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	7	7	56.6%	56.6%	22.1%	15.4%	5.8%
Somewhat red	7	7	51.5%	51.5%	19.3%	23.2%	6.1%
Lean red	7	7	51.9%	51.9%	23.8%	22.1%	2.2%
Lean blue	7	7	51.5%	51.5%	24.7%	19.0%	4.8%
Somewhat blue	7	7	53.1%	53.1%	18.3%	22.3%	6.2%
Very blue	8	N/A	N/A	35.8%	23.6%	32.2%	8.4%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	6	7	66.2%	66.2%	21.4%	8.8%	3.6%
Democrats	8	N/A	N/A	30.7%	25.2%	37.8%	6.3%

| [Q12b.] **Development Assistance**: aid to people in extreme poverty to help them develop economically, providing loans, training, and technology; the Peace Corps | | | | 10 | 7 | 9 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	8	8	54.9%	54.9%	14.1%	25.5%	5.5%
US-GOP	7	7	56.1%	77.7%	12.0%	7.1%	3.2%
US-Dems	9	N/A	N/A	33.0%	17.3%	42.7%	6.9%
US-Indep.	8	8	59.1%	59.1%	10.7%	23.2%	7.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	7	8	63.9%	63.9%	12.0%	17.8%	6.3%
Somewhat red	8	8	57.2%	57.2%	17.3%	19.8%	5.7%
Lean red	8	8	63.7%	63.7%	13.1%	20.7%	2.5%
Lean blue	8	8	55.7%	55.7%	10.7%	29.0%	4.6%
Somewhat blue	8	N/A	N/A	50.3%	17.6%	26.5%	5.6%
Very blue	9	N/A	N/A	36.0%	14.8%	40.9%	8.3%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	7	7	55.5%	78.7%	11.2%	6.9%	3.2%
Democrats	9	N/A	N/A	30.6%	16.3%	47.1%	6.0%

| [Q12c.] **Global Health**: international efforts to prevent pandemics, medical aid to people in poor countries, AIDS prevention, maternal health, child survival | | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	9	N/A	N/A	39.3%	38.6%	16.7%	5.5%
US-GOP	8	8	55.9%	55.9%	34.8%	6.1%	3.2%
US-Dems	9	N/A	N/A	21.2%	45.0%	26.8%	7.0%
US-Indep.	8	N/A	N/A	48.1%	30.0%	14.7%	7.2%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	8	N/A	N/A	46.0%	35.4%	12.9%	5.7%
Somewhat red	9	N/A	N/A	43.2%	38.0%	12.9%	5.9%
Lean red	9	N/A	N/A	38.5%	44.1%	15.1%	2.3%
Lean blue	8	N/A	N/A	44.6%	33.8%	15.7%	5.9%
Somewhat blue	9	N/A	N/A	33.4%	42.6%	18.7%	5.3%
Very blue	9	N/A	N/A	27.8%	38.6%	25.3%	8.3%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	8	8	56.9%	56.9%	33.0%	6.5%	3.6%
Democrats	9	N/A	N/A	20.1%	45.8%	28.3%	5.9%

| [Q12d.] **Economic Support Fund**: economic development aid to countries of strategic concern to the US such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Egypt | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	4	N/A	N/A	45.6%	38.3%	10.1%	6.0%
US-GOP	3	3	59.4%	59.4%	32.4%	4.9%	3.3%
US-Dems	4	N/A	N/A	31.1%	46.1%	14.9%	7.9%
US-Indep.	3	3	51.3%	51.3%	31.6%	9.7%	7.4%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	3	3	52.5%	52.5%	32.7%	9.0%	5.8%
Somewhat red	3	N/A	N/A	48.9%	38.4%	6.8%	5.8%
Lean red	3	N/A	N/A	49.8%	42.8%	4.0%	3.4%
Lean blue	3	N/A	N/A	49.7%	35.8%	8.7%	5.8%
Somewhat blue	4	N/A	N/A	37.5%	38.1%	17.2%	7.3%
Very blue	4	N/A	N/A	32.5%	42.7%	16.5%	8.4%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	3	3	60.7%	60.7%	31.8%	4.1%	3.3%
Democrats	4	N/A	N/A	33.8%	44.6%	14.9%	6.8%

| [Q12e.] **Military Aid**: for countries of strategic interest to the US, primarily military equipment and weapons, approximately one-third to Israel | | | | | | | 7 | 6 | 7 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	6	6	65.0%	65.0%	19.1%	10.7%	5.2%
US-GOP	6	6	62.2%	62.2%	25.4%	9.6%	2.8%
US-Dems	6	6	67.9%	67.9%	15.3%	9.8%	7.0%
US-Indep.	6	6	64.2%	64.2%	14.3%	15.5%	6.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	6	6	65.1%	65.1%	18.8%	10.8%	5.3%
Somewhat red	6	6	67.5%	67.5%	17.3%	10.0%	5.2%
Lean red	6	6	64.9%	64.9%	24.6%	8.0%	2.5%
Lean blue	5	6	70.1%	70.1%	16.3%	8.9%	4.7%
Somewhat blue	6	6	60.8%	60.8%	22.4%	11.9%	4.8%
Very blue	5	6	60.4%	60.4%	16.1%	14.7%	8.8%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	6	6	61.1%	61.1%	26.3%	9.6%	3.0%
Democrats	6	6	66.9%	66.9%	16.8%	10.1%	6.3%

| [Q13.] **State Department**: management of US diplomatic and economic relations with other countries, deal with international conflicts, maintain embassies | | | | | | | 13 | 9 | 11 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	10	10	67.4%	67.4%	10.7%	16.7%	5.1%
US-GOP	10	10	77.6%	77.6%	11.5%	6.8%	4.1%
US-Dems	10	10	57.9%	57.9%	11.7%	24.7%	5.7%
US-Indep.	10	10	68.6%	68.6%	6.3%	19.2%	5.9%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	10	10	70.9%	70.9%	9.8%	14.0%	5.3%
Somewhat red	10	10	66.1%	66.1%	14.8%	13.3%	5.8%
Lean red	10	10	73.1%	73.1%	11.1%	11.8%	3.9%
Lean blue	10	10	71.5%	71.5%	8.8%	16.0%	3.6%
Somewhat blue	10	10	62.2%	62.2%	9.3%	22.7%	5.8%
Very blue	10	10	60.2%	60.2%	9.6%	23.9%	6.3%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	10	10	76.7%	76.7%	11.9%	7.4%	4.0%
Democrats	10	10	57.3%	57.3%	11.2%	26.3%	5.2%

| [Q14.] UN and UN Peacekeeping: dealing with international conflict, peacekeeping operations, UN core budget, World Court. | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	2	2	53.1%	53.1%	28.6%	12.9%	5.4%
US-GOP	2	2	74.2%	74.2%	19.0%	3.3%	3.4%
US-Dems	3	N/A	N/A	33.2%	37.8%	22.1%	6.9%
US-Indep.	2	2	55.8%	55.8%	27.1%	10.8%	6.2%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	2	2	59.1%	59.1%	25.1%	10.8%	5.0%
Somewhat red	2	2	57.2%	57.2%	25.0%	10.8%	7.0%
Lean red	2	2	57.4%	57.4%	31.7%	8.1%	2.9%
Lean blue	2	2	53.0%	53.0%	29.6%	13.2%	4.2%
Somewhat blue	2	2	50.8%	50.8%	28.7%	15.5%	5.0%
Very blue	3	N/A	N/A	39.6%	32.2%	19.6%	8.6%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	2	2	74.9%	74.9%	18.7%	3.2%	3.2%
Democrats	3	N/A	N/A	32.2%	40.0%	22.0%	5.8%

[Q15.] Environment and Natural Resources

| [Q15a.] Conservation & Land Management: National Parks, oversight of livestock grazing, mining, fish & wildlife protection, federal fire-fighting efforts, protection of wetlands, water conservation | | | | | | | 25 | 25 | 28 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	27	27	52.3%	52.3%	15.2%	26.9%	5.6%
US-GOP	25	25	58.2%	70.1%	13.1%	13.4%	3.4%
US-Dems	28	N/A	N/A	35.9%	17.4%	39.4%	7.4%
US-Indep.	26	27	53.5%	53.5%	14.5%	25.9%	6.1%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	25	26	52.4%	58.9%	15.3%	20.5%	5.3%
Somewhat red	25	26	50.5%	54.7%	15.4%	23.6%	6.3%
Lean red	25	26	52.3%	55.9%	15.5%	26.1%	2.5%
Lean blue	26	27	53.7%	53.7%	12.0%	29.1%	5.1%
Somewhat blue	27	N/A	N/A	49.0%	17.0%	27.4%	6.7%
Very blue	28	N/A	N/A	39.3%	16.8%	36.0%	7.9%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	25	25	59.2%	71.7%	12.2%	12.2%	3.9%
Democrats	28	N/A	N/A	36.2%	18.6%	38.8%	6.3%

| [Q15b.] Pollution Control: monitoring and enforcing regulations of air, water, and ground pollution; cleaning up pollution, hazardous waste sites | | | | | | | 8 | 8 | 9 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	9	N/A	N/A	38.8%	20.5%	35.0%	5.7%
US-GOP	8	8	62.7%	62.7%	18.6%	15.8%	2.9%
US-Dems	10	10	52.2%	17.4%	22.7%	52.2%	7.7%
US-Indep.	9	N/A	N/A	39.1%	19.1%	34.8%	7.1%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	8	N/A	N/A	48.9%	20.8%	25.7%	4.7%
Somewhat red	9	N/A	N/A	39.8%	22.1%	32.4%	5.7%
Lean red	9	N/A	N/A	43.1%	20.9%	33.3%	2.7%
Lean blue	9	N/A	N/A	39.5%	16.8%	36.4%	7.3%
Somewhat blue	9	N/A	N/A	33.7%	24.3%	35.7%	6.3%
Very blue	9	N/A	N/A	25.7%	17.6%	48.7%	8.0%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	8	8	64.3%	64.3%	18.0%	14.4%	3.2%
Democrats	10	10	54.0%	18.4%	21.7%	54.0%	5.9%

[Q16.] Energy									4	7	8	

[Q16a.] Renewable Energy: research and development of new technologies for solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal power; subsidies for solar and wind energy.

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	8	N/A	N/A	46.8%	16.3%	32.0%	4.9%
US-GOP	6	6	55.4%	69.9%	15.6%	11.1%	3.4%
US-Dems	9	9	52.1%	25.5%	16.0%	52.1%	6.4%
US-Indep.	7	N/A	N/A	48.5%	18.7%	28.4%	4.4%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	7	7	56.0%	56.0%	13.9%	25.5%	4.7%
Somewhat red	7	N/A	N/A	49.0%	11.0%	33.6%	6.3%
Lean red	7	N/A	N/A	50.1%	21.4%	26.2%	2.3%
Lean blue	7	N/A	N/A	48.5%	15.0%	32.5%	4.0%
Somewhat blue	8	N/A	N/A	41.1%	20.9%	32.9%	5.1%
Very blue	8	N/A	N/A	33.4%	16.8%	42.5%	7.3%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	5	6	56.6%	73.4%	14.3%	8.4%	3.9%
Democrats	9	9	51.4%	25.4%	17.2%	51.4%	5.9%

[Q16b.] **Oil, Natural Gas, and Coal:** research and development of new extraction methods; subsidies to companies to extract from public lands by drilling/fracking.									2	4	3	

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	2	2	52.8%	52.8%	24.6%	17.7%	4.9%
US-GOP	3	N/A	N/A	43.2%	33.0%	20.3%	3.5%
US-Dems	2	2	60.1%	60.1%	19.7%	14.4%	5.8%
US-Indep.	2	2	56.4%	56.4%	17.4%	20.2%	6.1%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	2	2	52.9%	52.9%	23.8%	18.4%	5.0%
Somewhat red	2	2	52.1%	52.1%	23.6%	18.3%	6.0%
Lean red	2	2	54.9%	54.9%	28.5%	14.4%	2.3%
Lean blue	2	2	56.2%	56.2%	24.2%	15.0%	4.6%
Somewhat blue	2	N/A	N/A	47.1%	28.7%	19.7%	4.4%
Very blue	2	2	53.2%	53.2%	18.5%	20.9%	7.3%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	3	N/A	N/A	42.2%	34.3%	19.3%	4.1%
Democrats	2	2	61.2%	61.2%	18.9%	15.0%	4.9%

[Q16c.] **Nuclear Power:** research and development; subsidies for upgrading or building new plants									3	3	3	

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	3	N/A	N/A	32.8%	43.6%	18.0%	5.6%
US-GOP	3	N/A	N/A	29.5%	46.5%	20.6%	3.3%
US-Dems	3	N/A	N/A	33.6%	44.7%	15.0%	6.8%
US-Indep.	3	N/A	N/A	38.5%	33.6%	20.0%	7.9%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	3	N/A	N/A	34.5%	40.2%	19.7%	5.6%
Somewhat red	3	N/A	N/A	35.5%	41.8%	17.0%	5.7%
Lean red	3	N/A	N/A	30.4%	47.6%	18.5%	3.5%
Lean blue	3	N/A	N/A	34.3%	42.6%	17.9%	5.2%
Somewhat blue	3	N/A	N/A	28.6%	51.3%	14.7%	5.4%
Very blue	3	N/A	N/A	32.6%	39.6%	19.4%	8.4%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	3	N/A	N/A	28.9%	47.2%	20.3%	3.7%
Democrats	3	N/A	N/A	32.7%	47.6%	14.1%	5.6%

[Q16d.] **Energy Efficiency:** incentives for improving energy efficiency, weatherproofing						**3**	**4**	**3**	

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	3	N/A	N/A	22.0%	34.5%	37.9%	5.6%
US-GOP	3	N/A	N/A	36.2%	42.1%	17.8%	3.8%
US-Dems	4	4	54.8%	8.9%	29.4%	54.8%	6.9%
US-Indep.	3	N/A	N/A	23.1%	30.0%	40.8%	6.1%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	3	N/A	N/A	26.2%	34.8%	32.7%	6.3%
Somewhat red	3	N/A	N/A	22.8%	33.1%	36.9%	7.2%
Lean red	3	N/A	N/A	26.3%	37.7%	33.0%	3.0%
Lean blue	3	N/A	N/A	24.3%	34.5%	36.9%	4.3%
Somewhat blue	3	N/A	N/A	16.5%	37.1%	41.7%	4.7%
Very blue	3	N/A	N/A	13.9%	30.5%	47.8%	7.8%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	3	N/A	N/A	40.1%	40.5%	15.1%	4.3%
Democrats	4	4	54.7%	10.4%	28.4%	54.7%	6.4%

[Q17.] **Housing Programs**: for the elderly and people with low incomes, public housing, address homelessness, reduce lead and other home health and safety hazards						**55**	**55**	**53**	

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	53	N/A	N/A	35.7%	13.8%	44.6%	5.9%
US-GOP	50	52	53.8%	53.8%	20.4%	21.7%	4.1%
US-Dems	55	55	58.2%	19.9%	9.1%	63.9%	7.1%
US-Indep.	54	N/A	N/A	34.7%	10.5%	47.7%	7.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	53	N/A	N/A	42.4%	14.6%	37.4%	5.6%
Somewhat red	53	N/A	N/A	38.7%	12.2%	43.5%	5.5%
Lean red	53	N/A	N/A	32.9%	19.9%	43.6%	3.6%
Lean blue	53	N/A	N/A	36.7%	11.1%	45.6%	6.5%
Somewhat blue	53	N/A	N/A	32.6%	15.8%	45.4%	6.2%
Very blue	54	54	53.9%	28.8%	9.1%	53.9%	8.3%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	50	52	53.9%	53.9%	23.4%	18.0%	4.7%
Democrats	55	55	60.9%	18.8%	9.9%	65.4%	5.9%

[Q18.] **Homeland Security:** border protection, TSA, immigration, responding to terrorist threats, responding to disasters						**50**	**68**	**53**	

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	53	N/A	N/A	45.1%	9.9%	39.7%	5.3%
US-GOP	55	55	51.8%	31.1%	12.3%	53.6%	3.0%
US-Dems	50	50	52.7%	56.2%	8.8%	27.7%	7.2%
US-Indep.	51	N/A	N/A	48.5%	7.3%	38.2%	5.9%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	53	N/A	N/A	43.2%	12.2%	40.6%	4.0%
Somewhat red	53	N/A	N/A	44.1%	9.2%	41.2%	5.5%
Lean red	53	N/A	N/A	45.9%	10.5%	39.9%	3.8%
Lean blue	53	N/A	N/A	43.5%	8.3%	43.2%	4.9%
Somewhat blue	53	N/A	N/A	42.0%	12.8%	39.3%	5.9%
Very blue	50	52	51.5%	51.5%	6.7%	33.4%	8.3%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	55	55	53.2%	29.9%	10.5%	56.1%	3.5%
Democrats	50	50	53.5%	57.3%	8.8%	28.3%	5.7%

| [Q19.] Veterans' Benefits: medical care, home loans, education for veterans | | | | | | | 177 | 179 | 195 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	195	N/A	N/A	37.8%	19.5%	36.5%	6.2%
US-GOP	195	N/A	N/A	36.7%	25.0%	34.9%	3.4%
US-Dems	195	N/A	N/A	37.4%	16.8%	37.5%	8.3%
US-Indep.	195	N/A	N/A	41.5%	13.6%	37.5%	7.3%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	195	N/A	N/A	34.8%	18.8%	40.6%	5.8%
Somewhat red	195	N/A	N/A	38.1%	24.9%	31.0%	6.0%
Lean red	195	N/A	N/A	42.0%	18.7%	34.9%	4.4%
Lean blue	195	N/A	N/A	42.0%	16.4%	35.4%	6.2%
Somewhat blue	195	N/A	N/A	35.1%	22.0%	36.5%	6.4%
Very blue	195	N/A	N/A	34.1%	15.9%	40.9%	9.1%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	195	N/A	N/A	30.3%	28.2%	37.3%	4.2%
Democrats	195	N/A	N/A	36.5%	16.5%	40.0%	7.0%

| [Q20.] Job Training: retraining unemployed workers, helping them find jobs | | | | | | | 7 | 7 | 7 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	7	N/A	N/A	30.7%	35.6%	28.2%	5.6%
US-GOP	7	N/A	N/A	45.6%	35.7%	14.9%	3.9%
US-Dems	7	N/A	N/A	16.4%	36.4%	40.6%	6.6%
US-Indep.	7	N/A	N/A	33.3%	33.1%	26.9%	6.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	7	N/A	N/A	35.6%	31.9%	25.9%	6.6%
Somewhat red	7	N/A	N/A	33.6%	38.2%	22.7%	5.6%
Lean red	7	N/A	N/A	34.8%	36.9%	26.2%	2.1%
Lean blue	7	N/A	N/A	33.3%	36.3%	25.2%	5.1%
Somewhat blue	7	N/A	N/A	25.4%	36.1%	33.8%	4.7%
Very blue	7	N/A	N/A	19.5%	34.5%	36.6%	9.4%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	6	N/A	N/A	47.4%	36.7%	12.4%	3.5%
Democrats	7	N/A	N/A	14.4%	38.1%	42.3%	5.2%

[Q21.] Education

| [Q21a.] Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education: aiding school districts in poor areas, school infrastructure, national testing, teacher training, Native American education | | | | | | | 27 | 26 | 28 | |

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	28	N/A	N/A	40.1%	17.7%	36.9%	5.3%
US-GOP	26	26	52.1%	60.0%	16.3%	20.4%	3.3%
US-Dems	30	29	52.2%	21.5%	19.4%	52.2%	6.9%
US-Indep.	28	N/A	N/A	42.5%	16.2%	35.5%	5.9%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	28	N/A	N/A	44.3%	16.4%	35.0%	4.4%
Somewhat red	27	N/A	N/A	46.9%	15.8%	31.5%	5.7%
Lean red	28	N/A	N/A	40.2%	17.8%	37.9%	4.1%
Lean blue	28	N/A	N/A	45.1%	14.1%	36.5%	4.3%
Somewhat blue	28	N/A	N/A	35.3%	21.7%	37.2%	5.8%
Very blue	28	N/A	N/A	26.5%	21.5%	44.1%	7.9%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	26	26	55.4%	62.4%	16.6%	17.1%	4.0%
Democrats	29	N/A	N/A	20.1%	20.6%	53.6%	5.7%

[Q21b.] **Special Education:** for students with disabilities						13	13	13	

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	13	N/A	N/A	20.6%	41.2%	32.7%	5.6%
US-GOP	13	N/A	N/A	31.4%	45.7%	19.4%	3.5%
US-Dems	13	N/A	N/A	9.5%	39.8%	43.1%	7.5%
US-Indep.	13	N/A	N/A	24.3%	33.8%	36.5%	5.3%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	13	N/A	N/A	23.8%	39.0%	32.4%	4.8%
Somewhat red	13	N/A	N/A	24.8%	42.8%	27.5%	4.9%
Lean red	13	N/A	N/A	20.6%	44.9%	30.4%	4.1%
Lean blue	13	N/A	N/A	24.0%	41.1%	30.5%	4.5%
Somewhat blue	13	N/A	N/A	17.7%	41.8%	34.5%	6.0%
Very blue	13	N/A	N/A	11.2%	37.5%	41.4%	9.8%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	13	N/A	N/A	34.3%	44.9%	16.9%	3.9%
Democrats	13	N/A	N/A	8.8%	40.1%	45.3%	5.7%

[Q21c.] **Higher Education**: primarily financial aid for college students, includes Pell Grants						26	28	28	

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	28	N/A	N/A	43.8%	22.1%	28.8%	5.3%
US-GOP	25	25	54.2%	67.9%	16.7%	11.7%	3.8%
US-Dems	28	N/A	N/A	22.4%	26.5%	44.2%	6.8%
US-Indep.	28	N/A	N/A	43.4%	23.2%	28.2%	5.1%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	27	N/A	N/A	46.3%	24.7%	24.5%	4.5%
Somewhat red	26	N/A	N/A	47.9%	21.9%	24.3%	5.9%
Lean red	27	N/A	N/A	49.8%	20.7%	25.6%	4.0%
Lean blue	28	N/A	N/A	44.9%	21.3%	29.6%	4.2%
Somewhat blue	28	N/A	N/A	38.9%	24.1%	31.2%	5.8%
Very blue	28	N/A	N/A	33.0%	19.9%	39.1%	8.0%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	25	25	57.4%	71.6%	14.4%	9.8%	4.2%
Democrats	28	N/A	N/A	20.9%	27.2%	46.2%	5.7%

[Q22.] Agriculture Subsidies

[Q22a.] **Subsidies to Small Farmers:** annual payments to farmers with small farms (less than 500 acres); starting 2019: offsetting new tariffs						4	4	7	

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	7	N/A	N/A	47.0%	18.6%	29.0%	5.5%
US-GOP	6	N/A	N/A	49.0%	23.7%	23.8%	3.6%
US-Dems	7	N/A	N/A	45.6%	15.7%	32.4%	6.4%
US-Indep.	7	N/A	N/A	46.0%	14.1%	32.4%	7.6%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	6	N/A	N/A	46.5%	17.0%	31.2%	5.3%
Somewhat red	6	N/A	N/A	47.9%	17.1%	28.8%	6.3%
Lean red	7	N/A	N/A	45.6%	22.2%	30.0%	2.2%
Lean blue	6	6	51.1%	51.1%	17.1%	26.1%	5.6%
Somewhat blue	7	N/A	N/A	42.8%	23.6%	28.2%	5.4%
Very blue	6	N/A	N/A	47.2%	15.2%	29.3%	8.3%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	6	N/A	N/A	49.6%	23.4%	22.6%	4.4%
Democrats	6	N/A	N/A	47.7%	15.6%	31.1%	5.6%

[Q22b.] **Subsidies to Agricultural Corporations**: annual payments to large farming companies, manufacturers of farming equipment and fertilizers; starting 2019: offsetting new tariffs						11	13	22	

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	15	15	56.4%	79.4%	6.2%	9.0%	5.4%
US-GOP	15	15	55.0%	81.7%	9.9%	4.8%	3.6%
US-Dems	15	15	57.9%	77.7%	4.1%	11.7%	6.5%
US-Indep.	15	15	55.3%	78.5%	2.8%	11.5%	7.2%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	15	15	54.7%	79.2%	8.0%	7.7%	5.1%
Somewhat red	15	15	55.1%	78.6%	5.2%	9.7%	6.4%
Lean red	15	15	57.8%	82.3%	6.6%	8.9%	2.3%
Lean blue	13	15	60.2%	81.9%	5.4%	7.0%	5.7%
Somewhat blue	15	15	53.2%	75.7%	7.9%	10.4%	6.0%
Very blue	15	15	57.4%	78.6%	3.6%	10.3%	7.5%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	15	15	56.9%	82.5%	10.1%	3.8%	3.6%
Democrats	13	15	58.6%	77.8%	3.1%	13.2%	5.9%

[Q23.] Defense

[Q23a.] **Core Defense Budget**: support for 2.2 million military and civilian personnel; purchasing weapons, airplanes, ships, tanks etc.; developing new weapon systems; maintaining approximately 5,000 bases (800 abroad)						496	545	592	

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	550	550	55.8%	69.4%	6.7%	18.8%	5.1%
US-GOP	580	585	53.0%	59.6%	11.2%	26.2%	3.0%
US-Dems	500	500	51.8%	77.2%	4.2%	12.2%	6.4%
US-Indep.	545	550	57.0%	71.8%	2.7%	18.8%	6.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	550	555	50.5%	64.6%	6.9%	23.4%	5.1%
Somewhat red	545	550	51.9%	67.9%	8.7%	17.9%	5.5%
Lean red	550	550	55.7%	70.2%	7.1%	21.1%	1.6%
Lean blue	515	550	61.6%	75.6%	4.0%	15.8%	4.5%
Somewhat blue	545	550	58.3%	72.1%	9.6%	12.4%	5.9%
Very blue	500	545	52.2%	66.3%	4.3%	21.1%	8.3%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	585	590	54.6%	55.0%	13.4%	28.1%	3.4%
Democrats	500	500	51.8%	78.5%	4.1%	12.1%	5.3%

[Q23b.] **Military Operations Overseas**: Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, countering Islamic State (ISIS), other operations						83	65	69	

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	65	65	62.3%	68.7%	7.9%	18.2%	5.2%
US-GOP	65	65	58.8%	65.7%	11.2%	20.0%	3.1%
US-Dems	65	65	64.9%	71.3%	5.5%	16.6%	6.5%
US-Indep.	65	65	63.9%	68.7%	6.5%	18.2%	6.5%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	65	65	57.2%	63.2%	9.6%	22.3%	4.9%
Somewhat red	60	65	71.2%	76.2%	5.7%	12.5%	5.6%
Lean red	65	65	64.6%	71.7%	9.7%	16.3%	2.4%
Lean blue	65	65	61.9%	69.8%	7.6%	17.7%	5.0%
Somewhat blue	65	65	53.7%	63.4%	9.7%	21.3%	5.6%
Very blue	64	65	63.5%	66.7%	5.2%	20.1%	8.0%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	65	65	55.7%	63.1%	13.3%	19.8%	3.8%
Democrats	65	65	64.3%	70.9%	5.0%	18.6%	5.5%

		Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref			
[Q23c.] **Intelligence Agencies**: gathering and analyzing information; satellites; cybersecurity; includes CIA, NSA, military intelligence agencies								73	82	81

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	80	80	61.9%	61.9%	12.7%	20.0%	5.4%
US-GOP	80	80	64.4%	64.4%	17.1%	15.5%	3.0%
US-Dems	80	80	58.7%	58.7%	10.7%	23.6%	7.0%
US-Indep.	80	80	64.6%	64.6%	7.3%	21.4%	6.8%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	80	80	63.4%	63.4%	12.5%	19.2%	4.9%
Somewhat red	80	80	64.4%	64.4%	14.6%	14.8%	6.2%
Lean red	80	80	63.9%	63.9%	13.9%	19.8%	2.3%
Lean blue	80	80	62.2%	62.2%	8.9%	23.5%	5.4%
Somewhat blue	80	80	60.7%	60.7%	14.1%	19.2%	5.9%
Very blue	80	80	56.1%	56.1%	11.8%	24.2%	8.0%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	80	80	62.4%	62.4%	17.0%	17.2%	3.5%
Democrats	80	80	55.8%	55.8%	12.3%	26.1%	5.8%

[Q23d.] **Nuclear Weapons**: maintaining about 4,000 nuclear weapons; upgrading and developing new weapons								20	21	24

	Median	Maj. Position	% support for Maj. Position	Decrease	Keep same	Increase	DK/Ref
US-National	20	20	52.1%	68.6%	13.6%	12.4%	5.4%
US-GOP	22	22	55.7%	60.0%	19.8%	17.2%	3.0%
US-Dems	20	20	61.7%	76.2%	9.1%	7.5%	7.1%
US-Indep.	20	20	55.5%	69.0%	10.7%	14.1%	6.2%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	20	21	50.7%	63.4%	15.9%	15.9%	4.9%
Somewhat red	20	20	54.4%	74.2%	11.5%	8.9%	5.3%
Lean red	20	20	52.3%	70.7%	13.8%	12.3%	3.2%
Lean blue	20	20	56.1%	71.9%	9.8%	13.8%	4.5%
Somewhat blue	20	21	55.8%	65.2%	19.4%	9.5%	6.0%
Very blue	20	20	54.3%	66.4%	11.6%	13.4%	8.7%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	22	22	53.6%	57.7%	20.3%	18.6%	3.5%
Democrats	20	20	60.1%	73.8%	10.0%	9.5%	6.7%

[ISSUES RELATED TO REVENUES]

We will now turn to General Revenues or taxes. In a moment you will be able to adjust the levels of different types of taxes. First, we would like you to consider some broader debates about taxes.

[SHOULD TAXES BE REDUCED]
The first is a debate on whether it is important to reduce or increase taxes. Here is an argument in favor of reducing taxes.

[Q24.] For the economy to grow, it is important to reduce tax rates. There have been numerous cases when taxes were cut and the economy grew: under Kennedy in the 1960s, or when the capital gains tax was lowered in 1997. All across the country, high taxes are holding back businesses from growing and creating more jobs. This makes investors hesitate from investing, because they are not confident they will get a good return. All this dampens the economy. Lower tax rates will energize the economy and free up the natural vitality of our system.

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	28.0%	39.8%	**67.8%**	18.7%	12.5%	**31.2%**	1.0%
US-GOP	44.0%	44.0%	**88.0%**	9.1%	2.5%	**11.6%**	0.4%
US-Dems	15.6%	33.4%	**49.0%**	26.8%	22.6%	**49.4%**	1.5%
US-Indep.	22.6%	47.2%	**69.8%**	19.9%	9.4%	**29.3%**	1.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	34.7%	41.0%	**75.7%**	16.6%	6.9%	**23.5%**	0.9%
Somewhat red	28.3%	39.4%	**67.7%**	16.6%	14.5%	**31.1%**	1.2%
Lean red	32.0%	35.2%	**67.2%**	20.4%	12.0%	**32.4%**	0.4%
Lean blue	30.4%	37.4%	**67.8%**	21.5%	10.2%	**31.7%**	0.7%
Somewhat blue	21.5%	48.0%	**69.5%**	19.3%	11.1%	**30.4%**	0.2%
Very blue	19.4%	38.6%	**58.0%**	17.8%	21.3%	**39.1%**	2.8%

Here is a counter argument:

[Q25.] It is unwise and shortsighted to cut taxes when we have a major deficit - one that is projected to grow even higher in the future. It is a myth that lower taxes always help the economy. In the 1950s and '60s taxes were far higher - yet the economy boomed and was better than at any time since. After 2001, when taxes were cut, the economy did not perform as well as in the 1990s when taxes were higher. What is most important is that we have a realistic and balanced approach that considers what we really need from government, what taxes are needed to pay for it, and that the deficit goes down, not up.

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	23.3%	37.9%	**61.2%**	24.4%	13.5%	**37.9%**	0.9%
US-GOP	9.9%	32.0%	**41.9%**	32.6%	24.7%	**57.3%**	0.8%
US-Dems	35.0%	41.7%	**76.7%**	17.8%	4.6%	**22.4%**	0.9%
US-Indep.	24.2%	42.0%	**66.2%**	22.3%	10.5%	**32.8%**	1.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	17.8%	32.1%	**49.9%**	31.4%	17.4%	**48.8%**	1.3%
Somewhat red	22.3%	40.0%	**62.3%**	25.1%	12.4%	**37.5%**	0.2%
Lean red	20.1%	41.3%	**61.4%**	22.5%	14.4%	**36.9%**	1.7%
Lean blue	25.3%	36.4%	**61.7%**	22.8%	15.2%	**38.0%**	0.3%
Somewhat blue	28.2%	36.9%	**65.1%**	23.5%	10.2%	**33.7%**	1.3%
Very blue	28.1%	41.7%	**69.8%**	19.4%	10.1%	**29.5%**	0.7%

[TAXES FOR HIGH INCOMES]
Revenues (cont.)

Another debate is about what the income tax rate should be for people with very high incomes. Here is an argument in favor of raising taxes on high incomes:

[Q26.] Over the last several decades, the wealth of most Americans has barely grown at all, even though American workers have become far more productive. Meanwhile, the wealth of the people in the top brackets has grown by leaps and bounds, so that the top 1% now has more wealth than the entire bottom 80%. A key reason is that taxes on upper incomes have been cut and are far lower than they were just decades ago, as well as being lower than they are in most developed democracies. It's great that the wealthy have succeeded, but it is only fair that they pay a greater share - and they can afford it.

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	48.0%	25.2%	**73.2%**	15.7%	9.3%	**25.0%**	1.8%
US-GOP	22.4%	32.4%	**54.8%**	25.4%	18.4%	**43.8%**	1.4%
US-Dems	71.7%	17.2%	**88.9%**	6.5%	2.3%	**8.8%**	2.3%
US-Indep.	45.8%	29.6%	**75.4%**	17.2%	6.0%	**23.2%**	1.4%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	38.2%	28.1%	**66.3%**	17.8%	13.2%	**31.0%**	2.7%
Somewhat red	47.7%	22.1%	**69.8%**	20.7%	8.5%	**29.2%**	0.9%
Lean red	47.5%	30.4%	**77.9%**	11.4%	8.8%	**20.2%**	1.9%
Lean blue	50.1%	23.7%	**73.8%**	14.9%	9.6%	**24.5%**	1.7%
Somewhat blue	46.1%	23.6%	**69.7%**	17.5%	10.8%	**28.3%**	1.9%
Very blue	59.8%	23.0%	**82.8%**	11.8%	3.9%	**15.7%**	1.6%

Here is a counter argument:

[Q27.] The people at the top already pay a lot. In reality, the one in ten who are best off are paying two-thirds of the amount the federal government collects in income tax. Furthermore, people with high incomes play an important role in the economy. Because they are the ones that have amassed capital, they can take the risk to create new businesses that hire people. With the economy still recovering, this is no time to pursue more 'soak the rich' policies. We want to encourage them to invest and create jobs.

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	16.2%	30.0%	**46.2%**	24.4%	28.4%	**52.8%**	1.0%
US-GOP	31.6%	39.9%	**71.5%**	19.6%	8.4%	**28.0%**	0.4%
US-Dems	4.3%	20.0%	**24.3%**	26.9%	47.2%	**74.1%**	1.6%
US-Indep.	11.0%	33.1%	**44.1%**	29.2%	26.1%	**55.3%**	0.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	23.6%	27.4%	**51.0%**	24.0%	23.1%	**47.1%**	1.9%
Somewhat red	17.6%	33.7%	**51.3%**	24.0%	23.7%	**47.7%**	1.0%
Lean red	18.3%	31.1%	**49.4%**	24.2%	25.5%	**49.7%**	0.9%
Lean blue	15.0%	30.6%	**45.6%**	23.0%	31.1%	**54.1%**	0.2%
Somewhat blue	13.1%	33.1%	**46.2%**	24.1%	28.6%	**52.7%**	1.1%
Very blue	7.5%	24.8%	**32.3%**	27.2%	39.8%	**67.0%**	0.7%

[CHANGING EXISTING REVENUES]
[PERSONAL INCOME TAXES]
Revenues (cont.)

The first revenue area we will explore is income taxes - the biggest source of revenues. The table below shows the *effective tax rates* that people with different income levels pay, on average, to the federal government, most often by money being withheld from their paychecks.

The effective tax rate shown below is the percentage of their income that people actually pay, after exemptions, credits and deductions. These are lower than a person's marginal tax rate, which you may have read about, and only applies to some of their earnings. These effective tax rates include FICA payments that are made to Social Security and Medicare.

We will now give you the option to change the effective tax rate for different income groups.

As you may know, at the end of 2017 the government passed some tax cuts. Most of these tax cuts were temporary and are scheduled to be reinstated in 2025. You will have the option to reinstate some of these tax cuts early, for 2020.

For each income bracket you can choose tax rates that are:
- lower than the current rates in the new tax law
- the current rates in the new tax law
- the prior tax rates (that are scheduled to be reinstated in 2025)
- higher than the prior tax rates

The table will also show the effect of your choices on revenue and the box will show the effect of your choices on the deficit, either increasing or decreasing it.

As an example, if you want to keep a tax rate the same as it is now, please click the box as highlighted below.

Income bracket	Reduce below current rates to:		Keep current rates	Reinstate prior rates	Increase above prior rates to:	
Q30d. $100,000 - $200,000	15.1%	16.1%	17.1%	18.4%	19.4%	20.4%
Effect on Revenue	-$86.0 B	-$43.0 B	$0	$55.9 B	$99.0 B	$142.0 B

Here are the income tax brackets you will be allowed to make changes to and the six options you can choose from for each income category. When you are ready to make your recommendation, press next to start. Each income tax bracket will appear in turn so that you can make your recommendation for each income category, one at a time.

Income bracket		Reduce below current rates to:		Keep current rates	Reinstate prior rates	Increase above prior rates to:		
Q30a. $30,000 - $40,000		3.9%	4.9%	5.9%	5.9%	6.9%	7.9%	
Effect on Revenue		-$12 B	-$6 B	$0	$0 B	$6 B	$12 B	
	Majority Position	Reduce below current rates to:		Keep current rates	Reinstate prior rates	Increase above prior rates to:		
		3.9%	4.9%	5.9%	5.9%	6.9%	7.9%	DK/Ref
US-National	N/A	18.0%	21.6%	36.7%	9.6%	7.7%	4.5%	1.9%
US-GOP	N/A	9.8%	20.7%	47.0%	7.6%	9.2%	4.1%	1.6%
US-Dems	N/A	24.0%	24.4%	28.4%	10.2%	6.9%	4.0%	2.1%
US-Indep.	N/A	21.3%	16.1%	34.2%	13.1%	6.6%	6.7%	1.9%
Cook's PVI (D-R)								
Very red	N/A	17.2%	21.0%	37.6%	9.7%	8.1%	4.0%	2.4%
Somewhat red	N/A	16.2%	18.8%	40.0%	10.4%	8.8%	3.1%	2.5%
Lean red	N/A	18.2%	21.6%	39.4%	9.2%	7.7%	3.2%	0.7%
Lean blue	N/A	18.6%	23.4%	33.0%	10.2%	8.9%	4.4%	1.5%
Somewhat blue	N/A	16.1%	21.6%	37.9%	11.4%	7.2%	4.1%	1.8%
Very blue	N/A	22.2%	22.7%	31.8%	6.7%	5.8%	8.6%	2.2%
Primary Voters								
Republicans	N/A	11.3%	20.1%	48.0%	6.8%	8.9%	3.3%	1.6%
Democrats	Decrease	23.7%	26.8%	28.7%	8.7%	6.4%	2.8%	2.9%

Q30b. $40,000 - $50,000		6.2%	7.2%	8.2%	9.0%	10.0%	11.0%
Effect on Revenue		-$13 B	-$6 B	$0	$5 B	$12 B	$18 B

	Majority Position	Reduce below current rates to:		Keep current rates	Reinstate prior rates	Increase above prior rates to:		
		6.2%	7.2%	8.2%	9.0%	10.0%	11.0%	DK/Ref
US-National	N/A	13.8%	23.1%	38.7%	14.2%	3.6%	3.3%	3.3%
US-GOP	N/A	9.6%	20.3%	48.4%	13.7%	3.9%	1.8%	2.3%
US-Dems	N/A	15.6%	26.8%	31.7%	14.4%	2.7%	4.2%	4.7%
US-Indep.	N/A	18.7%	19.8%	34.1%	15.0%	5.5%	4.7%	2.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)								
Very red	N/A	13.2%	20.5%	38.3%	17.0%	3.5%	3.5%	4.0%
Somewhat red	N/A	12.7%	22.0%	42.4%	11.3%	6.0%	1.5%	4.1%
Lean red	N/A	17.8%	25.1%	39.6%	12.8%	1.6%	2.2%	0.9%
Lean blue	N/A	13.1%	25.2%	37.8%	14.7%	4.5%	1.5%	3.2%
Somewhat blue	N/A	12.1%	21.7%	35.7%	20.3%	2.5%	4.8%	2.9%
Very blue	N/A	14.3%	23.7%	37.6%	9.5%	3.5%	6.9%	4.6%
Primary Voters								
Republicans	N/A	9.8%	22.5%	46.7%	13.1%	3.6%	2.2%	2.2%
Democrats	N/A	18.2%	25.8%	32.1%	14.0%	2.4%	3.1%	4.5%

Q30c. $50,000 - $75,000		9%	10%	11%	12.6%	13.6%	14.6%
Effect on Revenue		-$34 B	-$17 B	$0	$22 B	$39 B	$56 B

	Majority Position	Reduce below current rates to:		Keep current rates	Reinstate prior rates	Increase above prior rates to:		
		9.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.6%	13.6%	14.6%	DK/Ref
US-National	N/A	10.9%	16.9%	44.3%	19.1%	3.7%	3.2%	1.9%
US-GOP	N/A	8.4%	16.5%	50.4%	17.6%	3.6%	1.6%	1.9%
US-Dems	N/A	11.1%	17.6%	41.9%	19.2%	3.7%	4.5%	2.0%
US-Indep.	N/A	16.2%	16.1%	36.0%	22.3%	4.1%	3.7%	1.6%
Cook's PVI (D-R)								
Very red	N/A	10.2%	17.4%	44.5%	20.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.7%
Somewhat red	N/A	11.5%	14.7%	49.3%	16.4%	2.9%	3.7%	1.6%
Lean red	N/A	13.1%	17.5%	45.4%	16.6%	3.8%	2.2%	1.4%
Lean blue	N/A	11.4%	13.5%	42.3%	24.5%	4.0%	2.3%	2.0%
Somewhat blue	N/A	8.9%	21.2%	39.8%	23.5%	3.3%	2.4%	1.0%
Very blue	N/A	10.5%	18.3%	42.2%	14.0%	5.9%	6.5%	2.5%
Primary Voters								
Republicans	N/A	10.1%	17.2%	50.3%	15.7%	3.5%	1.2%	1.9%
Democrats	N/A	12.1%	18.9%	40.1%	19.1%	4.2%	3.0%	2.6%

Q30d. $75,000 - $100,000		11.4%	12.4%	13.4%	14.7%	15.7%	16.7%
Effect on Revenue		-$30 B	-$15 B	$0	$20 B	$35 B	$50 B

	Majority Position	Reduce below current rates to:		Keep current rates	Reinstate prior rates	Increase above prior rates to:		
		11.4%	12.4%	13.4%	14.7%	15.7%	16.7%	DK/Ref
US-National	N/A	8.0%	14.6%	36.9%	26.5%	6.9%	4.5%	2.6%
US-GOP	N/A	8.4%	13.8%	44.3%	22.0%	6.2%	2.4%	2.8%
US-Dems	N/A	7.1%	15.2%	33.2%	28.2%	7.6%	6.2%	2.5%
US-Indep.	N/A	9.4%	14.7%	29.1%	32.5%	6.5%	5.1%	2.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)								
Very red	N/A	9.1%	13.3%	41.1%	23.7%	6.4%	3.4%	3.0%
Somewhat red	N/A	8.3%	12.5%	38.9%	26.2%	6.4%	4.3%	3.4%
Lean red	N/A	7.5%	14.0%	41.1%	27.4%	4.4%	3.7%	1.9%
Lean blue	N/A	6.6%	14.4%	32.6%	27.3%	11.1%	5.4%	2.7%
Somewhat blue	N/A	7.0%	17.6%	34.0%	31.1%	5.5%	3.7%	1.1%
Very blue	N/A	9.7%	16.9%	31.7%	23.5%	7.7%	7.0%	3.5%
Primary Voters								
Republicans	N/A	10.4%	13.9%	47.5%	18.4%	4.8%	2.0%	3.0%
Democrats	N/A	8.0%	14.2%	34.7%	27.8%	7.6%	3.9%	3.8%

Q30e. $100,000 - $200,000		15.1%	16.1%	17.1%	18.4%	19.4%	20.4%
Effect on Revenue		-$86 B	-$43 B	$0	$56 B	$99 B	$142 B

	Majority Position	Reduce below current rates to:		Keep current rates	Reinstate prior rates	Increase above prior rates to:		DK/Ref
		15.1%	16.1%	17.1%	18.4%	19.4%	20.4%	
US-National	Reinstate	6.3%	8.6%	29.9%	34.6%	12.1%	6.4%	2.1%
US-GOP	N/A	7.9%	10.4%	38.3%	29.9%	9.0%	2.7%	1.9%
US-Dems	Reinstate	4.3%	6.3%	23.3%	38.7%	15.7%	9.5%	2.2%
US-Indep.	Reinstate	8.0%	10.5%	27.5%	34.9%	10.1%	6.6%	2.5%
Cook's PVI (D-R)								
Very red	N/A	6.9%	8.5%	33.7%	28.7%	13.0%	6.9%	2.3%
Somewhat red	Reinstate	7.2%	8.1%	30.5%	33.7%	12.7%	4.9%	2.8%
Lean red	Reinstate	6.4%	10.5%	25.3%	37.4%	11.9%	6.6%	1.7%
Lean blue	Reinstate	6.3%	8.1%	28.0%	35.3%	12.9%	6.5%	2.9%
Somewhat blue	Reinstate	4.2%	8.3%	32.6%	38.7%	9.0%	5.7%	1.5%
Very blue	Reinstate	6.8%	7.6%	29.5%	34.4%	12.7%	7.9%	1.0%
Primary Voters								
Republicans	N/A	10.2%	11.1%	41.0%	27.6%	6.5%	1.6%	2.0%
Democrats	Reinstate	4.4%	5.0%	24.7%	38.6%	14.6%	9.8%	2.9%

Q30f. $200,000 - $500,000		19.6%	20.6%	21.6%	23.5%	24.5%	25.5%
Effect on Revenue		-$58 B	-$29 B	$0	$55 B	$83 B	$112 B

	Majority Position	Reduce below current rates to:		Keep current rates	Reinstate prior rates	Increase above prior rates to:		DK/Ref
		19.6%	20.6%	21.6%	23.5%	24.5%	25.5%	
US-National	Reinstate	5.2%	6.0%	22.6%	33.4%	17.5%	13.1%	2.3%
US-GOP	Reinstate	6.7%	7.0%	30.9%	35.3%	11.0%	7.2%	1.8%
US-Dems	Reinstate	2.7%	4.9%	15.9%	31.6%	24.3%	18.0%	2.6%
US-Indep.	Reinstate	8.2%	6.9%	20.5%	33.5%	14.6%	13.9%	2.4%
Cook's PVI (D-R)								
Very red	Reinstate	6.4%	9.4%	24.7%	31.9%	13.2%	12.6%	1.8%
Somewhat red	Reinstate	6.5%	5.1%	21.8%	35.0%	17.9%	10.4%	3.3%
Lean red	Reinstate	5.0%	4.8%	18.3%	37.3%	17.8%	15.4%	1.5%
Lean blue	Reinstate	7.5%	5.7%	20.2%	30.9%	19.3%	13.7%	2.7%
Somewhat blue	Reinstate	2.4%	4.9%	29.1%	36.0%	14.9%	11.3%	1.6%
Very blue	Reinstate	2.8%	6.0%	22.4%	28.4%	21.9%	15.6%	2.9%
Primary Voters								
Republicans	N/A	8.0%	8.9%	34.4%	32.5%	9.2%	5.4%	1.7%
Democrats	Reinstate	1.9%	4.2%	16.5%	32.4%	23.6%	18.7%	2.8%

Q30g. $500,000 - $1 million		23.7%	24.7%	25.7%	27.6%	28.6%	29.6%
Effect on Revenue		-$18 B	-$9 B	$0	$17 B	$26 B	$35 B

	Majority Position	Reduce below current rates to:		Keep current rates	Reinstate prior rates	Increase above prior rates to:		DK/Ref
		23.7%	24.7%	25.7%	27.6%	28.6%	29.6%	
US-National	Reinstate	5.1%	4.9%	18.7%	27.8%	18.3%	22.2%	3.0%
US-GOP	Reinstate	7.2%	6.5%	28.0%	28.9%	14.0%	13.0%	2.5%
US-Dems	Increase	3.5%	4.1%	10.2%	25.6%	22.6%	30.6%	3.4%
US-Indep.	Reinstate	4.3%	3.4%	19.4%	31.1%	16.9%	21.5%	3.3%
Cook's PVI (D-R)								
Very red	Reinstate	6.1%	4.7%	24.7%	26.5%	17.4%	17.7%	2.8%
Somewhat red	Reinstate	6.3%	7.0%	17.1%	26.1%	19.8%	19.7%	4.2%
Lean red	Reinstate	7.1%	3.9%	14.3%	31.4%	18.8%	23.1%	1.4%
Lean blue	Reinstate	4.1%	5.0%	19.8%	24.5%	19.5%	25.0%	2.0%
Somewhat blue	Reinstate	3.3%	5.7%	17.9%	34.7%	14.2%	21.1%	3.0%
Very blue	Reinstate	3.2%	3.0%	18.5%	24.4%	18.9%	27.6%	4.4%
Primary Voters								
Republicans	Reinstate	8.4%	7.0%	29.7%	28.8%	12.1%	11.5%	2.5%
Democrats	Increase	2.7%	4.2%	11.3%	24.5%	21.9%	32.2%	3.1%

Q30h. Above $1 million		25.3%	26.3%	27.3%	29.0%	30.0%	31.0%
Effect on Revenue		-$46 B	-$23 B	$0	$39 B	$62 B	$85 B

	Majority Position	Reduce below current rates to:		Keep current rates	Reinstate prior rates	Increase above prior rates to:		
		25.3%	26.3%	27.3%	29.0%	30.0%	31.0%	DK/Ref
US-National	Reinstate	5.1%	4.1%	17.2%	23.5%	17.9%	29.5%	2.7%
US-GOP	Reinstate	6.8%	5.3%	24.7%	30.4%	14.7%	16.3%	1.9%
US-Dems	Increase	2.4%	3.5%	11.4%	16.3%	20.9%	42.1%	3.4%
US-Indep.	Reinstate	8.6%	2.7%	14.9%	26.1%	17.6%	27.1%	3.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)								
Very red	Reinstate	4.9%	3.9%	24.3%	24.3%	15.6%	24.6%	2.3%
Somewhat red	Reinstate	6.4%	4.5%	17.9%	21.7%	18.6%	27.4%	3.5%
Lean red	Reinstate	5.7%	3.1%	12.9%	26.7%	19.7%	29.8%	2.0%
Lean blue	Increase	6.5%	4.8%	14.4%	20.3%	19.4%	31.2%	3.4%
Somewhat blue	Reinstate	4.4%	4.2%	16.8%	30.5%	13.4%	27.8%	2.9%
Very blue	Increase	2.7%	4.1%	16.1%	18.4%	20.0%	36.6%	2.2%
Primary Voters								
Republicans	Reinstate	7.9%	6.5%	27.2%	29.0%	13.8%	13.6%	2.0%
Democrats	Increase	1.7%	4.1%	11.6%	16.4%	19.4%	42.5%	4.2%

[EXTRA TAX ON HIGH INCOMES – BUFFET RULE]

[Q31.] Another proposal is to impose an extra tax on income over $5 million. The way this works is that it would have no effect on the first $5 million of income, but there would be an extra tax on the amount over $5 million.

Here are six options for an extra tax on amounts of income over $5 million. What is your recommendation?

		Effect on Revenue
1	Do not have an extra tax	-0-
2	Extra tax of 4%	+$13 B
3	Extra tax of 8%	+$27 B
4	Extra tax of 12%	+$40 B
5	Extra tax of 16%	+$53 B
6	Extra tax of 20%	+$67 B

	Extra tax on amounts of income over $5 million						
	No extra tax	4%	8%	12%	16%	20%	Dk
US-National	21.6%	27.0%	15.7%	10.7%	5.2%	16.2%	3.6%
US-GOP	32.0%	32.8%	12.6%	10.0%	3.0%	6.7%	3.0%
US-Dems	12.2%	23.6%	18.8%	12.4%	6.0%	22.6%	4.4%
US-Indep.	22.2%	22.3%	14.8%	7.5%	8.7%	21.8%	2.8%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	25.7%	29.4%	13.2%	9.0%	5.1%	13.0%	4.5%
Somewhat red	25.3%	26.1%	15.9%	11.2%	3.1%	15.3%	3.0%
Lean red	20.5%	30.0%	15.7%	9.2%	4.9%	16.5%	3.1%
Lean blue	19.9%	25.7%	13.1%	13.3%	6.9%	18.0%	3.2%
Somewhat blue	20.1%	27.6%	16.7%	8.8%	4.8%	18.1%	3.8%
Very blue	16.6%	22.3%	20.7%	12.3%	6.9%	17.1%	4.1%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	34.5%	31.6%	10.5%	10.6%	3.3%	6.5%	3.0%
Democrats	10.0%	20.3%	16.9%	13.5%	6.8%	26.7%	5.8%

[CORPORATE INCOME TAXES]
Revenues (cont.)

Here are some other possible changes for revenue.

[Q32.] We are now going to look at corporate taxes. As you may know recently the top corporate tax rate was lowered. Currently all corporations pay a tax rate of 21% on their net profits. Just like individuals, corporations have exemptions,

credits and deductions that are applied to their profits before calculating their income tax. Therefore their effective tax rate—the amount that they actually pay--is on average about 15%.

You will now have the option to raise or lower this corporate tax rate of 21%.

One proposal is to raise, lower or keep the 21% tax rate on net corporate income as it is. Which of the following seven options do you recommend?

	Decrease current tax rate to:			Current tax rate	Increase current tax rate to:		
Tax rate on net corp. income	12%	15%	18%	21%	24%	27%	30%
Effect on Revenue	-$61.2 B	-$40.8 B	-$20.4 B	$0	$20.4 B	$40.8 B	$61.2 B
(radial options)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Majority Position	% support for maj. Position	Decrease (based on 2018)			Current tax rate	Increase (based on 2017)			DK/Ref
			12%	15%	18%	21%	24%	27%	30%	
US-National	N/A	N/A	4.6%	4.8%	8.9%	27.4%	28.6%	11.3%	9.1%	5.2%
US-GOP	N/A	N/A	4.6%	4.6%	13.5%	40.3%	24.6%	4.3%	2.5%	5.7%
US-Dems	increase	63.4%	4.0%	4.4%	5.6%	17.0%	30.9%	17.4%	15.1%	5.6%
US-Indep.	increase	52.5%	6.5%	6.7%	6.9%	24.4%	32.1%	11.7%	8.7%	3.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)										
Very red	N/A	N/A	1.8%	5.8%	10.0%	33.3%	26.7%	10.0%	7.7%	4.8%
Somewhat red	N/A	N/A	7.7%	3.8%	14.8%	24.7%	24.2%	9.6%	7.1%	8.1%
Lean red	increase	52.4%	2.1%	2.6%	9.2%	29.9%	31.1%	12.1%	9.2%	3.8%
Lean blue	increase	50.6%	6.0%	4.8%	8.1%	26.5%	29.1%	11.0%	10.5%	4.1%
Somewhat blue	N/A	N/A	6.2%	8.2%	6.3%	27.8%	31.7%	7.1%	9.4%	3.4%
Very blue	increase	59.4%	4.5%	4.6%	4.0%	20.9%	30.3%	17.9%	11.2%	6.6%
Primary Voters										
Republicans	N/A	N/A	5.6%	4.0%	13.7%	41.1%	23.8%	3.2%	2.6%	6.1%
Democrats	increase	67.1%	2.7%	4.5%	4.0%	15.9%	33.5%	16.8%	16.8%	5.8%

[CAPITAL GAINS AND DIVIDENDS]

As you may know, income from capital gains and dividends are taxed differently than other kinds of income (such as income from wages and salaries).

Capital gains are profits from the sale of investments, such as stocks and property.
Dividends are profits distributed to people who own stock in a company.

About 90% of capital gains go to people making above $200,000. Thus, increases to this tax rate, while affecting all income groups, will primarily affect people in the highest income brackets.

Here is the tax rate currently paid by individuals in different income tax brackets.

[Q33.] There is a proposal for changing the tax rate for capital gains and dividends: capital gains and/or dividends would be taxed as ordinary income rather than at the special tax rates indicated on the previous screen. Here are two options you could choose for each income level.

Individual Income Level	Tax Rate for Capital Gains and Dividends
Up to $39,375	0%
$39,376 to $434,550	15%
Over $434,551	20%

What do you recommend for each income category?

Q33a. $40,000 - $50,000

	No change	Tax capital gains and dividends as ordinary income	Ref. / Dk
Effect on Revenue	$0	+ $1B	
US-National	80.6%	13.5%	5.9%
US-GOP	85.5%	11.2%	3.3%
US-Dems	77.5%	15.2%	7.4%
US-Indep.	77.1%	14.5%	8.4%
Cook's PVI (D-R)			
Very red	80.5%	15.2%	4.3%
Somewhat red	79.6%	13.2%	7.2%
Lean red	85.0%	11.4%	3.6%
Lean blue	81.1%	14.0%	4.9%
Somewhat blue	76.8%	14.7%	8.5%
Very blue	79.6%	12.7%	7.7%
Primary Voters			
Republicans	87.6%	10.2%	2.3%
Democrats	77.0%	17.0%	5.9%

Q33b. $50,000 - $75,000

	No change	Tax capital gains and dividends as ordinary income	Ref. / Dk
Effect on Revenue	$0	+ $2B	
US-National	74.1%	19.2%	6.7%
US-GOP	80.2%	15.3%	4.5%
US-Dems	70.1%	21.6%	8.3%
US-Indep.	70.1%	22.1%	7.8%
Cook's PVI (D-R)			
Very red	71.6%	22.7%	5.7%
Somewhat red	73.0%	18.6%	8.4%
Lean red	79.3%	15.3%	5.5%
Lean blue	75.1%	20.6%	4.2%
Somewhat blue	68.3%	20.6%	11.1%
Very blue	76.8%	17.5%	5.7%
Primary Voters			
Republicans	80.4%	15.2%	4.3%
Democrats	70.5%	21.8%	7.8%

Q33c. $75,000 – $100,000

	No change	Tax capital gains and dividends as ordinary income	Ref. / Dk
Effect on Revenue	$0	+ $3B	
US-National	65.1%	28.0%	6.8%
US-GOP	70.3%	25.2%	4.4%
US-Dems	61.3%	30.4%	8.3%
US-Indep.	62.9%	28.3%	8.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)			
Very red	62.7%	31.1%	6.2%
Somewhat red	64.4%	29.5%	6.0%
Lean red	69.7%	24.8%	5.5%
Lean blue	68.5%	26.4%	5.1%
Somewhat blue	60.3%	28.5%	11.2%
Very blue	64.5%	27.9%	7.6%
Primary Voters			
Republicans	69.2%	26.9%	3.8%
Democrats	60.6%	31.8%	7.6%

Q33d. $100,000 - $200,000

	No change	Tax capital gains and dividends as ordinary income	Ref. / Dk
Effect on Revenue	$0	+ $12B	
US-National	47.2%	45.3%	7.5%
US-GOP	57.5%	38.1%	4.4%
US-Dems	37.6%	52.8%	9.6%
US-Indep.	48.0%	42.5%	9.4%
Cook's PVI (D-R)			
Very red	50.6%	43.7%	5.7%
Somewhat red	45.7%	44.5%	9.8%
Lean red	47.7%	46.6%	5.6%
Lean blue	51.0%	44.5%	4.5%
Somewhat blue	42.6%	45.6%	11.8%
Very blue	43.7%	48.3%	8.0%
Primary Voters			
Republicans	57.8%	37.6%	4.6%
Democrats	40.1%	52.3%	7.6%

Q33e. $200,000 - $500,000

	No change	Tax capital gains and dividends as ordinary income	Ref. / Dk
Effect on Revenue	$0	+ $19B	
US-National	31.7%	60.0%	8.3%
US-GOP	41.5%	53.5%	5.0%
US-Dems	22.5%	67.3%	10.2%
US-Indep.	32.9%	55.8%	11.3%
Cook's PVI (D-R)			
Very red	38.9%	54.7%	6.4%
Somewhat red	31.6%	59.3%	9.1%
Lean red	29.4%	63.1%	7.5%
Lean blue	32.4%	61.8%	5.8%
Somewhat blue	28.7%	59.0%	12.3%
Very blue	27.1%	63.6%	9.3%
Primary Voters			
Republicans	42.9%	52.3%	4.8%
Democrats	22.2%	71.1%	6.7%

Q33f. $500,000 - $1 million

	No change	Tax capital gains and dividends as ordinary income	Ref. / Dk
Effect on Revenue	$0	+ $13B	
US-National	20.5%	72.3%	7.2%
US-GOP	30.3%	64.2%	5.5%
US-Dems	12.3%	79.2%	8.5%
US-Indep.	19.1%	73.0%	7.8%
Cook's PVI (D-R)			
Very red	26.6%	66.8%	6.7%
Somewhat red	21.2%	68.8%	10.0%
Lean red	16.8%	78.1%	5.2%
Lean blue	19.4%	76.4%	4.2%
Somewhat blue	18.1%	71.7%	10.2%
Very blue	19.9%	73.1%	7.0%
Primary Voters			
Republicans	31.8%	62.4%	5.8%
Democrats	12.3%	82.3%	5.4%

Q33g. Above $1 million

	No change	Tax capital gains and dividends as ordinary income	Ref. / Dk
Effect on Revenue	$0	+ $90B	
US-National	18.0%	74.5%	7.6%
US-GOP	25.5%	69.3%	5.3%
US-Dems	10.6%	79.8%	9.7%
US-Indep.	19.9%	72.6%	7.5%
Cook's PVI (D-R)			
Very red	20.9%	72.7%	6.4%
Somewhat red	20.6%	70.4%	9.0%
Lean red	14.6%	78.8%	6.6%
Lean blue	18.8%	75.3%	5.9%
Somewhat blue	15.4%	74.1%	10.5%
Very blue	16.5%	76.1%	7.4%
Primary Voters			
Republicans	29.8%	64.6%	5.7%
Democrats	10.4%	81.8%	7.7%

[ESTATE TAX]

[Q34.] As you may know, the estate tax is a tax paid when someone dies and their estate is left to their heirs. This tax only applies to estates worth a certain amount.

This amount has changed over the years, with exemptions increasing and top tax rates decreasing.

In 2009 the first $3.5 million for individuals and $7 million for couples was tax-free and for the amounts over that level, the top tax rate was 45%.

In 2011 the tax-free amount went up to $5.5 million for individuals and $11 million for couples, and the top tax rate was lowered to 40%.

In 2018, with the new tax reform law, the tax-free amount was again raised, this time to $11 million for individuals and $22 million for couples. The top tax rate stayed at 40%.

Since last year, there has been discussion about whether the estate tax should be changed. Here are four options, with the revenue effect on the projected deficit. What is your recommendation?

		Effect on Revenue
1	Eliminate the estate tax completely	-$19B
2	Continue current law: A tax on inherited wealth over $11 million for individuals; $22 million for married couples, up to 40%	$0B
3	Revert to 2011 law, taxing inherited wealth over $5.5 million for individuals and $11 million for married couples, up to 40%	+$9B
4	Revert to 2009 law, taxing inherited wealth over $3.5 million for individuals; $7 million for married couples, up to 45%	+$15B

	Eliminate estate tax	Current law	Revert to 2011 Estate tax law	Revert to 2009 Estate tax law	DK
Effect on Revenue	- $19B	$0B	+ $9B	+ $15B	
US-National	21.3%	21.2%	26.0%	28.1%	3.3%
US-GOP	31.9%	28.1%	19.7%	17.4%	2.9%
US-Dems	10.9%	17.5%	31.2%	37.0%	3.5%
US-Indep.	23.8%	14.7%	27.4%	30.1%	3.9%
Cook's PVI (D-R)					
Very red	28.1%	22.1%	23.1%	23.5%	3.2%
Somewhat red	22.5%	19.8%	26.4%	27.3%	4.0%
Lean red	22.0%	23.1%	24.7%	27.3%	2.9%
Lean blue	21.0%	21.6%	25.8%	28.4%	3.1%

Somewhat blue	18.5%	20.5%	28.4%	30.2%	2.5%
Very blue	14.0%	21.0%	28.2%	32.8%	4.1%
Primary Voters					
Republicans	36.7%	25.9%	18.1%	16.5%	2.8%
Democrats	10.9%	14.0%	30.8%	40.0%	4.4%

[NEW POSSIBLE REVENUES]
[FEE ON LEVERAGED BANKS]

We are now going to consider some new types of revenue sources that have been proposed.

[Q35.] One proposal is to impose a fee on very large financial institutions (such as banks) that have taken on large amounts of uninsured debt. This is meant to discourage them from taking on high levels of risk, as well as to generate revenue for the federal government. Institutions with assets over $50 billion (these are roughly the 100 largest firms) would pay a fee of 0.15 percent of their uninsured debt. This would increase revenues by $10 billion.

Here are two options. What is your recommendation?

		Effect on Revenue
1	Do not charge a fee to large banks and financial institutions	-0-
2	Charge a fee to large banks and financial institutions	+$11 B

	Current law	Impose fee on uninsured debt	Ref. / Dk
US-National	24.1%	74.0%	1.9%
US-GOP	32.8%	66.1%	1.1%
US-Dems	14.8%	82.8%	2.4%
US-Indep.	28.0%	69.4%	2.6%
Cook's PVI (D-R)			
Very red	30.6%	68.2%	1.3%
Somewhat red	26.1%	71.6%	2.3%
Lean red	25.2%	73.7%	1.0%
Lean blue	23.4%	74.6%	2.0%
Somewhat blue	21.3%	74.8%	3.9%
Very blue	16.9%	81.9%	1.3%
Primary Voters			
Republicans	31.8%	67.4%	0.8%
Democrats	13.6%	84.0%	2.4%

[TOBIN TAX]
Revenues (cont.)

[Q36.] Every day that financial markets are open, roughly $1 trillion worth of stocks, bonds and derivatives are traded. Another proposal would tax each trade transaction by a tenth of one percent (0.1%) of the value of the security being traded. For example, for a trade of $1,000 the tax would be $1. This would increase revenues by $70 billion.

Here are two options. What is your recommendation?

		Effect on Revenue
1	Do not charge a tax on financial transactions	-0-
2	Charge a tax of 0.1% on financial transactions	+$70 B

	Do not change fee	0.1% fee on financial transactions	Ref. / Dk
US-National	36.1%	62.5%	1.5%
US-GOP	43.9%	54.5%	1.6%
US-Dems	27.8%	70.6%	1.6%
US-Indep.	39.3%	59.6%	1.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)			
Very red	36.7%	62.5%	0.8%
Somewhat red	38.3%	59.6%	2.2%
Lean red	34.4%	64.1%	1.5%
Lean blue	39.5%	59.6%	0.9%
Somewhat blue	38.0%	60.8%	1.3%
Very blue	28.2%	69.7%	2.1%
Primary Voters			
Republicans	44.0%	54.7%	1.3%
Democrats	26.2%	72.0%	1.8%

[TAXES TO DISCOURAGE BEHAVIORS]
Revenues (cont.)

We are next going to explore another kind of tax that, in addition to raising revenues, discourages certain activities that create costs for society - such as consuming alcohol, or producing pollutants.

First, here is an argument in favor of raising taxes that discourage certain activities.

[Q37.] When people use excessive amounts of alcohol, drink excessive sugary drinks, smoke tobacco or produce pollutants, they are creating costs for society in terms of healthcare and environmental quality. We should not all have to pay for those costs. Rather, the people who create those costs should pay for them. It might also encourage them to change their behavior. Thus, a good way to raise revenue is to tax alcohol, sugary drinks, and pollution. Every dollar raised this way is a dollar that doesn't have to be taken out of working people's paychecks.

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	20.9%	38.1%	**59.0%**	20.2%	18.0%	**38.2%**	2.7%
US-GOP	16.7%	32.6%	**49.3%**	20.9%	27.4%	**48.3%**	2.4%
US-Dems	24.6%	42.9%	**67.5%**	19.2%	10.6%	**29.8%**	2.7%
US-Indep.	21.2%	38.4%	**59.6%**	21.4%	15.5%	**36.9%**	3.5%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	20.1%	35.4%	**55.5%**	20.6%	21.5%	**42.1%**	2.4%
Somewhat red	21.2%	37.9%	**59.1%**	20.8%	15.9%	**36.7%**	4.2%
Lean red	19.6%	40.2%	**59.8%**	19.7%	19.1%	**38.8%**	1.4%
Lean blue	17.2%	37.0%	**54.2%**	21.2%	23.0%	**44.2%**	1.5%
Somewhat blue	21.7%	39.0%	**60.7%**	20.2%	14.3%	**34.5%**	4.8%
Very blue	26.6%	39.2%	**65.8%**	19.0%	13.2%	**32.2%**	2.0%

Here is a counter argument.

[Q38.] Government should not be in the business of trying to regulate people's behavior through taxes. That leads to a nanny state, imposing its ideas about personal virtue on individuals, and poking into our private affairs. It also can mean imposing more taxes on people with modest incomes: for example, making someone who has a long commute pay more to get to work. This kind of thing makes the tax code more complex and favors some industries over others.

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Ref/DK
National	31.9%	35.3%	**67.2%**	22.8%	9.1%	**31.9%**	0.9%
US-GOP	45.0%	32.4%	**77.4%**	16.9%	5.3%	**22.2%**	0.5%
US-Dems	20.9%	37.0%	**57.9%**	28.4%	12.1%	**40.5%**	1.6%
US-Indep.	30.4%	37.8%	**68.2%**	21.7%	10.2%	**31.9%**	0.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	38.9%	33.3%	**72.2%**	19.3%	8.0%	**27.3%**	0.5%
Somewhat red	31.6%	31.4%	**63.0%**	26.8%	9.5%	**36.3%**	0.6%
Lean red	34.8%	37.7%	**72.5%**	19.6%	7.0%	**26.6%**	0.8%
Lean blue	33.7%	36.7%	**70.4%**	20.1%	8.5%	**28.6%**	1.0%
Somewhat blue	29.1%	35.5%	**64.6%**	26.1%	8.2%	**34.3%**	1.1%
Very blue	22.5%	37.6%	**60.1%**	25.1%	13.2%	**38.3%**	1.5%

[GREENHOUSE GAS TAX]
Revenues (cont.)

One possibility is to impose a tax on emissions from the burning of coal, oil and natural gas (primarily carbon dioxide), that would be imposed on utility companies, oil companies, and natural gas refineries. It is assumed that these costs would passed on to consumers. Here are three possible levels of such a tax and the estimated effect on the price of gasoline and electricity.

Tax per metric ton of emissions	**Increased** price of gasoline (cents per gallon)	**Increased** price of electricity (average % change)
$6.25	5.75 ₵	0.7 to 1.25%
$12.50	11.5 ₵	1.25 to 2.5%
$25	23 ₵	2.5 to 5%

Research says that in addition to generating revenue, these increased costs would lead to reduced burning of coal, oil and natural gas, which would have the benefits of reducing air pollution (resulting in fewer asthma attacks and heart attacks), slowing the rate of climate change, and prompting more efficient energy use.

[Q39.] Here are four options for a tax on emissions from burning coal, oil, and natural gas and their effect on revenue. What is your recommendation?

Effect on Revenue

1	Do not have a tax on emissions	$0 B
2	Have a tax of $6.25 per metric ton of emissions	$26 B
3	Have a tax of $12.50 per metric ton of emissions	$52 B
4	Have a tax of $25 per metric ton of emissions	$103 B

	No carbon tax	Tax of $6.25 per metric ton of emissions	Tax of $12.50 per metric ton of emissions	Tax of $25.00 per metric ton of emissions	Dk
US-National	38.1%	36.7%	11.4%	12.0%	1.8%
US-GOP	60.7%	29.6%	4.9%	3.5%	1.4%
US-Dems	18.5%	44.0%	17.2%	18.5%	1.8%
US-Indep.	36.7%	33.9%	11.3%	15.3%	2.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)					
Very red	47.8%	36.6%	5.8%	8.2%	1.6%
Somewhat red	40.8%	34.8%	10.7%	12.5%	1.2%
Lean red	40.3%	37.1%	12.0%	9.5%	1.1%
Lean blue	37.9%	37.6%	9.3%	12.9%	2.3%
Somewhat blue	32.5%	35.0%	14.8%	14.7%	3.0%
Very blue	26.8%	39.6%	17.1%	14.7%	1.9%
Primary Voters					
Republicans	62.9%	27.9%	4.3%	3.3%	1.7%
Democrats	17.7%	41.5%	17.7%	20.8%	2.3%

[ALCOHOL TAX]
Revenues (cont.)

[Q40.] Another proposal is to raise the tax on alcohol. It has been proposed to raise the tax on alcoholic drinks 25 or 50 cents per ounce (oz.) of alcohol. Currently, alcoholic drinks carry a federal tax of 8 cents per ounce of alcohol in wine, 10 cents per ounce in beer, and 21 cents per ounce of distilled alcohol (spirits), such as whisky or vodka.

Here is the effect of the proposed options on different types of alcohol:

Typical units of alcoholic beverages	Current tax	Increase tax by:	Tax after increase
750-ml bottle of distilled alcohol	$2.14	25¢ per ounce of alcohol	$2.54
Six-pack of beer	$0.31		$0.81
750-ml bottle of wine	$0.21		$0.82
750-ml bottle of distilled alcohol	$2.14	50¢ per ounce of alcohol	$2.99
Six-pack of beer	$0.31		$1.31
750-ml bottle of wine	$0.21		$1.43

Research shows that increasing the price of alcohol has the effect of reducing alcohol usage, which has positive health benefits for some people.

Here are three options, with their effect on revenue. What is your recommendation?

		Effect on Revenue
1	Do not raise taxes on alcohol	$0 B
2	Increase tax on all alcoholic drinks by 25¢ / oz. of alcohol	+$5 B
3	Increase tax on all alcoholic drinks by 50¢ / oz. of alcohol	+$11 B

	No alcohol tax	Tax of 25¢ per oz. of alcohol	Tax of 50¢ per oz. of alcohol	Dk/Ref.
US-National	37.7%	40.9%	20.3%	1.1%
US-GOP	43.0%	36.6%	19.5%	0.9%
US-Dems	33.9%	45.8%	19.2%	1.1%
US-Indep.	35.0%	37.8%	25.3%	1.8%
Cook's PVI (D-R)				
Very red	41.6%	33.4%	23.9%	1.1%
Somewhat red	33.7%	45.9%	18.8%	1.5%
Lean red	42.0%	40.5%	16.5%	1.1%
Lean blue	40.1%	39.7%	18.6%	1.7%
Somewhat blue	32.4%	42.7%	24.3%	0.5%
Very blue	34.9%	43.8%	20.4%	0.9%
Primary Voters				
Republicans	44.7%	34.1%	20.9%	0.3%
Democrats	29.7%	44.8%	24.0%	1.5%

[TAX ON TOBACCO]
Revenues (cont.)

[Q41.] Another proposal is to increase the Federal tax on tobacco products. This is in addition to state tobacco taxes, which vary widely. As you will see, it raises the taxes on large cigars and pipe tobacco that are currently taxed at a much lower rate than cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco.

Here is the proposal:
- The federal tax on cigarettes would be raised from $1.01 per pack to $1.51 per pack
- The federal tax on large cigars would be raised to be equal to the tax for cigarettes

- The federal tax on pipe tobacco would be raised to be equal to the current tax on roll-your own tobacco, which is $1.55 per ounce.

Research shows that increasing tobacco taxes leads to reduced tobacco consumption, which has health benefits, particularly among teenagers and low income people.

Here are two options, with their effect on revenue. What is your recommendation?

		Effect on Revenue
1	Do not increase the tax on tobacco	-0-
2	Increase the tax on tobacco	+$5 B

	No tobacco tax	Increase tax on tobacco	Dk/Ref.
US-National	26.5%	72.8%	0.7%
US-GOP	33.4%	65.9%	0.7%
US-Dems	19.8%	79.6%	0.6%
US-Indep.	28.1%	71.1%	0.8%
Cook's PVI (D-R)			
Very red	32.5%	66.5%	1.0%
Somewhat red	25.5%	73.9%	0.7%
Lean red	27.8%	72.0%	0.2%
Lean blue	24.9%	74.3%	0.8%
Somewhat blue	21.8%	78.0%	0.2%
Very blue	25.4%	73.5%	1.1%
Primary Voters			
Republicans	34.6%	64.5%	0.9%
Democrats	16.7%	82.7%	0.6%

[TAX ON SUGARY DRINKS]

[Q42.] Another idea is to tax sugary drinks, such as soft drinks. Currently, there is no tax on sugary drinks. Research shows that increasing the price of sugary drinks has the effect of discouraging excessive consumption of such drinks, which have been linked to obesity and diabetes, especially in children.

Here are four options, with their effect on revenue.

What is your recommendation?

	Per oz. tax on sugary drinks	Tax for a typical 12 oz. can	Effect on Revenue
1	None at all	None	$0
2	½ cent	6 cents	+$10 B
3	1 cent	12 cents	+$20 B
4	2 cents	24 cents	+$40 B

	Recommendation on Tax for a typical 12 oz. can				
	None	6 cents	12 cents	24 cents	Dk
US-National	42.6%	25.5%	14.0%	17.1%	0.8%
US-GOP	51.8%	21.6%	11.2%	14.9%	0.5%
US-Dems	33.8%	30.7%	16.1%	18.5%	0.9%
US-Indep.	44.2%	21.0%	15.1%	18.7%	1.0%
Cook's PVI (D-R)					
Very red	46.6%	24.4%	9.8%	18.4%	0.8%
Somewhat red	42.6%	29.9%	14.3%	12.3%	0.9%
Lean red	44.5%	25.9%	11.6%	17.1%	0.9%
Lean blue	44.1%	19.8%	14.7%	20.3%	0.9%
Somewhat blue	41.1%	27.0%	14.6%	17.3%	0.0%
Very blue	35.7%	26.0%	19.8%	17.6%	1.0%
Primary Voters					
Republicans	53.9%	20.4%	10.5%	14.8%	0.4%
Democrats	30.0%	30.9%	16.1%	22.2%	0.8%

[WARREN'S CORPORATE TAX]

[Q42a.] Finally, one more proposal is to impose an extra tax on corporate income over $100 million. The way this works is that it would have no effect on the first $100 million of income, but there would be an extra tax on the amount over $100 million. This would affect approximately 1,200 corporations.

Here are six options for an extra tax on corporate income over $100 million. What is your recommendation?

		Effect on Revenue
1	Do not have an extra tax	-0-
2	Extra tax of 1%	+$12 B
3	Extra tax of 3%	+$136B
4	Extra tax of 5%	+$60 B
5	Extra tax of 7%	+$84 B
6	Extra tax of 9%	+$108 B

	Extra tax on corporate income over $100 million						
	No extra tax	1%	3%	5%	7%	9%	Dk
US-National	21.0%	25.2%	17.7%	13.3%	3.6%	18.3%	0.9%
US-GOP	31.5%	30.9%	16.3%	9.6%	1.7%	9.2%	0.8%
US-Dems	12.7%	19.7%	19.9%	16.7%	5.1%	24.7%	1.1%
US-Indep.	18.2%	26.3%	14.9%	12.7%	3.9%	23.3%	0.7%
Cook's PVI (D-R)							
Very red	23.0%	30.2%	17.7%	13.2%	2.9%	12.4%	0.7%
Somewhat red	25.6%	25.4%	18.7%	11.4%	1.4%	16.4%	1.1%
Lean red	19.2%	27.1%	15.7%	13.9%	3.2%	20.0%	0.9%
Lean blue	20.0%	23.9%	18.2%	15.5%	2.7%	18.8%	0.8%
Somewhat blue	22.7%	26.7%	16.3%	10.2%	4.5%	18.6%	1.0%
Very blue	14.9%	16.4%	19.5%	15.1%	7.6%	25.4%	1.1%
Primary Voters							
Republicans	33.7%	30.8%	15.4%	7.8%	1.7%	9.4%	1.1%
Democrats	10.6%	20.3%	19.4%	14.4%	6.1%	27.8%	1.4%