



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY

PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

LOW-INCOME ASSISTANCE

- OREGON CD5 and NATIONAL -

Field Dates:

Oregon CD5: May 27 – June 18, 2026

National: February 11-26, 2026

Sample Sizes:

Oregon CD5: 500

National: 2,509

Confidence Interval:

Oregon CD5: +/-5.6%

National: +/- 2.9%

Samples Provided by: Multiple online opt-in panels, including Cint, Dynata and Prodege. Sample collection and quality control was managed by QuantifyAI under the direction of the University of Maryland's Program for Public Consultation.

Note: Rows may not add to 100% due to rounding

[Q1-8, 13-17, 37-43 previously released]

[Q9-12, 26-36, 44-59 withheld for future release]

We are now going to look at Federal government programs for people with low incomes. First, we are going to look at SNAP benefits, also known as food stamps.

Q18. For a single person living alone earning about \$860 a month, current SNAP benefits are about \$170 a month. What do you think the amount of monthly SNAP benefits should be? _____ dollars

	More than \$170/month	Median
National	79%	\$250
Republicans	70%	\$200
Democrats	88%	\$250
Independents	80%	\$250
Oregon CD5	85%	\$250
Republicans	75%	\$250
Democrats	91%	\$250

Q19. For a single mother earning about \$1,150 a month, current SNAP benefits are about \$530 a month. What do you think the amount of monthly SNAP benefits should be? _____ dollars

	More than \$530/month	Median
National	60%	\$600
Republicans	52%	\$550

Democrats	67%	\$600
Independents	58%	\$592
Oregon CD5	66%	\$600
Republicans	52%	\$545
Democrats	77%	\$600

Q20. Here is another proposal: Provide discounts on fruit and vegetables bought with SNAP benefits

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	91%	9%	0%
Republicans	90%	10%	0%
Democrats	93%	7%	1%
Independents	87%	13%	0%
Oregon CD5	91%	8%	1%
Republicans	88%	12%	1%
Democrats	96%	3%	1%

Now, we'll explore proposals for helping low-income people who are working but are still living under or close to the poverty line.

One federal program that helps low-income workers is called the **Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)**. EITC supplements their income by giving them a tax credit. If they do not owe any Federal taxes, they can get the credit directly.

Here are some proposals for changing the limits on the amount of the credit and who would qualify.

Currently, EITC is much lower for workers without children than workers with children. Here are some proposals for increasing the EITC for workers without children.

Q21. Raise the limit on the maximum amount of the EITC credit from \$630 to \$1,300 a year.

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	77%	23%	0%
Republicans	73%	27%	0%
Democrats	82%	18%	0%
Independents	73%	27%	0%
Oregon CD5	80%	20%	0%
Republicans	75%	25%	1%
Democrats	84%	16%	0%

Q22. Lower the age of eligibility from 25 to 21.

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	69%	31%	0%
Republicans	63%	37%	0%
Democrats	76%	24%	0%
Independents	68%	31%	1%
Oregon CD5	69%	31%	0%
Republicans	63%	37%	0%
Democrats	75%	25%	0%

Q23. Raise the limit on the amount of savings people can have and still get the EITC credit,

- for individuals from \$18,500 to \$24,000
- for married couples from \$25,500 to \$33,000.

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	81%	19%	0%
Republicans	77%	22%	0%
Democrats	87%	13%	0%
Independents	77%	23%	0%
Oregon CD5	82%	17%	1%
Republicans	80%	20%	1%
Democrats	84%	16%	1%

Q24. Another proposal is to raise the Federal Minimum Wage. Currently, it is \$7.25 an hour. Though many states have a higher minimum wage for their state. What do you think the Federal Minimum Wage should be? _____ \$ per hour

	Increase minimum wage	Median
National	94%	\$14
Republicans	90%	\$11
Democrats	97%	\$15
Independents	96%	\$14
Oregon CD5	94%	\$15
Republicans	85%	\$13
Democrats	99%	\$15

Q25. There has been a debate about how much the Federal government spends on Medicaid, the program for people with low incomes. If spending on Medicaid is reduced, this would result in fewer people being covered by Medicaid. If spending on Medicaid is increased, this would allow more people to be covered by Medicaid.

Thinking about federal spending on Medicaid over the last few years, do you think spending should be:

	Increased a lot	Increased some	Increased a little	Increased	Kept the same	Reduced	Reduced a little	Reduced some	Reduced a lot	Ref/DK
National	28%	27%	15%	70%	21%	9%	4%	1%	3%	0%
Republicans	19%	24%	16%	59%	28%	13%	6%	2%	5%	0%
Democrats	39%	32%	13%	83%	14%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Independents	24%	25%	21%	69%	22%	9%	5%	1%	4%	0%
Oregon CD5	30%	32%	18%	80%	13%	7%	3%	2%	2%	0%
Republicans	14%	36%	24%	73%	15%	11%	3%	3%	4%	1%
Democrats	38%	33%	16%	87%	10%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%

Fielding and Sample Size: The surveys were fielded by the Program for Public Consultation (PPC) at the University of Maryland's Civic Innovation Center, with representative non-probability samples obtained from multiple online panels, including Cint, Dynata and Prodege.

National

Field Dates: February 11-26, 2026 Total Sample Size: 2509 Response Rate: 7.6%
Four-fifth Sample Sizes: 1991 to 2020

Oregon CD5

Field Dates: May 27 – June 18, 2026 Sample Size: 500 Response Rate: 7.5%

Pre-Stratification and Weighting: The samples were pre-stratified and weighted by age, race, ethnicity, gender, educational attainment, household income, and home ownership. Benchmarks were obtained from the Census Bureau's 2024 and 2025 American Community Surveys, as well as the 2024 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

The national sample was also weighted by Census region and partisan affiliation. In the Oregon sample, the distribution of partisan affiliation was weighted to be within expectations, based on voter registration data for non-leaners and/or Cook's Partisan Voting Index for leaners.

National

Confidence Interval of Four-fifth Samples: +/-2.9% Min Weight: 0.25 Max Weight: 2.51 Mean Weight: 1.0

Oregon CD5

Confidence Interval: +/-5.6% Min Weight: 0.14 Max Weight: 4.40 Mean Weight: 1.0

Confidence Intervals were calculated using the sample variance of the weights using the following formula:

CI = Square root ((1+variance)/sample size)

Sample Collection: Sample collection was managed by Quant-E with oversight from PPC. Samples were drawn from multiple large online panels, including Cint, Prodege, and Dynata, whose members are recruited using non-probability sampling methods. The selected sample was invited to participate via email invitation, push notification, or SMS for cell phone users. Respondents were offered cash or cash-equivalent incentives to participate in the survey.

Data Collection and Privacy: Survey responses were collected directly on the Qualtrics platform. Only respondents with a provided link could take the survey, using their computer, laptop, tablet, or mobile phone.

Privacy and security measures were taken to ensure that data was collected in adherence to the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation policies for data privacy and security, as well as the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA).

Quality Control: Quality control measures in the sample collection process to disqualify duplicate respondents and survey bots included:

- checking respondents' IP addresses to determine if there are duplicate respondents
- employing an "operating system & Web browser check" to determine if there are any cross-panel duplicates
- using hCaptcha to detect and disqualify survey bots.

Quality control measures within the survey to disqualify dishonest or mischievous respondents, as well as survey bots, included:

- an attention-check question, e.g. Select the word that does not belong. [Tuesday]; [Friday]; [April]; [Wednesday]
- an honesty question, e.g. What have you done in the past week? Select all that apply. [Won a gold medal at the Olympics]; [Watched TV]; [Got a license to operate a Class SSGN submarine]; [Read a book]
- a speed limit, which disqualified respondents who moved through the first quarter of the survey at a pace roughly triple the average reading speed.

Lastly, respondents were removed from the sample who answered less than half the substantive questions, or who engaged in straight-lining.