



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY

PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

SOCIAL SECURITY

- NEW YORK CD3, CD4, CD17, CD19 and NATIONAL -

Field Dates:

New York CD3, CD4, CD17, CD19: May 27 – June 24, 2026

National: February 11-26, 2026

Sample Sizes:

New York CD3: 500

New York CD4: 501

New York CD17: 500

New York CD19: 500

National: 2,509

Confidence Interval:

New York CD3: +/-6.5%

New York CD4: +/-5.5%

New York CD17: +/-6.7%

New York CD19: +/-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

[Q1-25, 37-43 previously released]

[Q26-30, 44-59 withheld for future release]

The next set of policy proposals are about addressing the budget shortfall of the Social Security program. As you may know, the government projects that, unless some changes are made, the Social Security program will run out of reserves by the year 2033, so at that point it will be necessary to reduce benefits by almost a quarter.

Here are some options that would reduce the budget shortfall of the Social Security program, and thus extend the amount of time that the program can provide full benefits. For each, please say whether you favor or oppose

Q31. Reduce benefits for the top 20% of lifetime earners, which would reduce the budget shortfall by 11%

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	65%	35%	0%
Republicans	62%	38%	0%
Democrats	69%	31%	0%
Independents	61%	39%	0%
New York CD3	64%	36%	0%
Republicans	61%	39%	1%
Democrats	65%	35%	0%
New York CD4	62%	36%	2%
Republicans	64%	36%	0%
Democrats	66%	33%	1%

New York CD17	69%	30%	2%
Republicans	68%	31%	2%
Democrats	67%	32%	1%
New York CD19	63%	36%	1%
Republicans	71%	29%	0%
Democrats	63%	36%	1%

Q32. Gradually increase the full retirement age from age 67 to 68 by 2033, which would reduce the budget shortfall by 15%

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	56%	44%	0%
Republicans	58%	42%	0%
Democrats	55%	45%	0%
Independents	50%	49%	1%
New York CD3	57%	42%	1%
Republicans	65%	35%	0%
Democrats	52%	47%	1%
New York CD4	63%	35%	2%
Republicans	69%	27%	4%
Democrats	59%	40%	0%
New York CD17	66%	33%	1%
Republicans	72%	27%	1%
Democrats	71%	29%	0%
New York CD19	61%	39%	1%
Republicans	62%	37%	2%
Democrats	62%	38%	0%

Q33. Gradually increase the payroll tax by 0.05 percent per year for 6 years up to 6.5%, which would reduce the budget shortfall by 15%

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	62%	37%	1%
Republicans	61%	38%	1%
Democrats	66%	34%	1%
Independents	55%	43%	1%
New York CD3	62%	37%	1%
Republicans	57%	43%	1%
Democrats	66%	32%	2%
New York CD4	64%	35%	2%
Republicans	67%	32%	1%
Democrats	68%	30%	2%
New York CD17	71%	28%	2%
Republicans	73%	25%	2%
Democrats	81%	19%	1%
New York CD19	67%	31%	3%
Republicans	65%	29%	6%
Democrats	70%	29%	1%

Q34. Currently, the amount of salary and wages that are subject to the Social Security payroll tax includes income up to \$185,000 per year. Do you favor or oppose also subjecting wages over \$400,000 to that payroll tax, which would reduce the budget shortfall by 61%?

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	79%	21%	0%
Republicans	77%	23%	0%
Democrats	83%	17%	0%
Independents	74%	26%	0%
New York CD3	71%	28%	1%
Republicans	71%	25%	4%
Democrats	74%	27%	0%
New York CD4	76%	23%	2%
Republicans	83%	17%	0%
Democrats	76%	22%	2%
New York CD17	77%	22%	2%
Republicans	74%	25%	1%
Democrats	80%	20%	0%
New York CD19	78%	19%	3%
Republicans	78%	22%	0%
Democrats	85%	14%	1%

Now here are some options for increasing Social Security benefits, which would increase the Social Security shortfall. For each, please select whether you favor or oppose.

Q35. Raise the minimum benefit for those who have worked at least 30 years from the current level of \$1,125 a month to \$1,630 per month, which would increase the budget shortfall by 8%.

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	78%	22%	0%
Republicans	76%	24%	0%
Democrats	81%	19%	0%
Independents	74%	25%	1%
New York CD3	75%	24%	1%
Republicans	76%	23%	1%
Democrats	79%	20%	1%
New York CD4	76%	22%	2%
Republicans	71%	28%	1%
Democrats	81%	17%	2%
New York CD17	79%	18%	3%
Republicans	76%	22%	2%
Democrats	84%	16%	1%
New York CD19	76%	24%	1%
Republicans	83%	17%	0%
Democrats	74%	26%	1%

Q36. Change the formula used for calculating Social Security benefits so that it focuses more on what older adults buy, which would increase benefits for all retirees, and also increase the budget shortfall by 12%.

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	70%	30%	0%
Republicans	70%	30%	1%
Democrats	73%	27%	0%

Independents	64%	36%	0%
New York CD3	64%	34%	1%
Republicans	67%	32%	1%
Democrats	67%	31%	2%
New York CD4	69%	28%	3%
Republicans	69%	30%	1%
Democrats	71%	26%	4%
New York CD17	70%	28%	3%
Republicans	74%	24%	2%
Democrats	76%	22%	2%
New York CD19	68%	31%	1%
Republicans	84%	16%	0%
Democrats	66%	33%	1%

Methodology

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

New York CD3

Field Dates: May 27 – June 23, 2026 Sample Size: 500 Response Rate: 8.5%

New York CD4

Field Dates: May 28 – June 23, 2026 Sample Size: 501 Response Rate: 8.1%

New York CD17

Field Dates: May 28 – June 24, 2026 Sample Size: 500 Response Rate: 7.3%

New York CD19

Field Dates: May 27 – June 24, 2026 Sample Size: 500 Response Rate: 7.9%

Pre-Stratification and Weighting: The samples were pre-stratified and weighted by age, race, ethnicity, gender, educational attainment, household income, region, and home ownership. National 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 New York samples, 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

New York CD3

Confidence Interval: +/-6.5% Min Weight: 0.09 Max Weight: 5.00 Mean Weight: 1.0

New York CD4

Confidence Interval: +/-5.5% Min Weight: 0.13 Max Weight: 5.16 Mean Weight: 1.0

New York CD17

Confidence Interval: +/-6.7% Min Weight: 0.12 Max Weight: 5.00 Mean Weight: 1.0

New York CD19

Confidence Interval: +/-5.6% Min Weight: 0.14 Max Weight: 5.00 Mean Weight: 1.0

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

CI = Square root $((1+\text{variance})/\text{sample size})$

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.