

## GALLUP NEWS SERVICE

### PROPOSED FEDERAL TAX CHANGES

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Results are based on telephone interviews with a random sample of – 1,020 -- national adults, aged 18+, living in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, conducted December 1-2, 2017.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, the margin of error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample of national adults includes a minimum quota of 70% cell phone respondents and 30% landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas by time zone within region. Landline and cell phone numbers are selected using random digit dial methods. Gallup obtained this sample from Survey Sampling International. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member has the next birthday.

Samples are weighted to correct for unequal selection probability, non-response, and double coverage of landline and cell users in the two sampling frames. They are also weighted to match the national demographics of gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, population density, and phone status (cell phone-only/landline only/both, cell phone mostly). Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2016 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older U.S. population. Phone status targets are based on the January-June 2016 National Health Interview Survey. Population density targets are based on the 2010 census. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting.

In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls. For questions about how this survey was conducted, please contact [galluphelp@gallup.com](mailto:galluphelp@gallup.com).

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Q.3-4 ROTATED

3. Do you think the proposed tax cuts would – or would not – help your family’s financial situation?

	<u>Yes, will</u>	<u>No, will not</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2017 Dec 1-2	34	57	8

**For comparison (2003 Bush tax cuts)** Do you think the new tax cut law will – or will not – help your family’s financial situation?

	<u>Yes, will</u>	<u>No, will not</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2003 Jun 27-29	34	56	10
2003 May 30-Jun 1 ^	35	56	9

^ Asked of a half sample.

4. Do you think the proposed tax cuts would – or would not – help the U.S. economy?

	<u>Yes, will</u>	<u>No, will not</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2017 Dec 1-2	39	53	8

**For comparison (2003 Bush tax cuts)** Do you think the new tax cut law will – or will not – help the U.S. economy?

	<u>Yes, will</u>	<u>No, will not</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2003 May 30-Jun 1 ^	47	47	6

^ Asked of a half sample.

5. Which comes closer to your view about the long-term impact the proposed tax cuts would have on the federal budget deficit – [ROTATED: the tax cuts would increase the deficit in the long run because the government would take in a lot less money that it won’t be able to recover, (or) the tax cuts would decrease the deficit in the long run because they would stimulate the economy and bring in more money for the government]?

	<u>Increase deficit</u>	<u>Decrease deficit</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2017 Dec 1-2	52	38	10

**For comparison (2003 Bush tax cuts)** Which comes closer to your view about the long-term impact the recent income tax cuts will have on the federal budget deficit – [ROTATED: the tax cuts will increase the deficit in the long run because the government will take in a lot less money that it won’t be able to recover, (or) the tax cuts will decrease the deficit in the long run because they will stimulate the economy and bring in more money for the government]?

	<u>Increase deficit</u>	<u>Decrease deficit</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2003 Jul 18-20 ^	46	48	6

^ Asked of a half sample