



Summary of Findings

From May 27 to June 13, 2022, Data for Progress conducted a survey of 1,134 likely voters in Pennsylvania. The survey tested support on closing a Pennsylvania tax loophole, increasing the minimum wage in the state, cutting taxes on the wealthy, and where the \$12 billion of surplus revenue from the American Rescue Plan should be spent.

Findings:

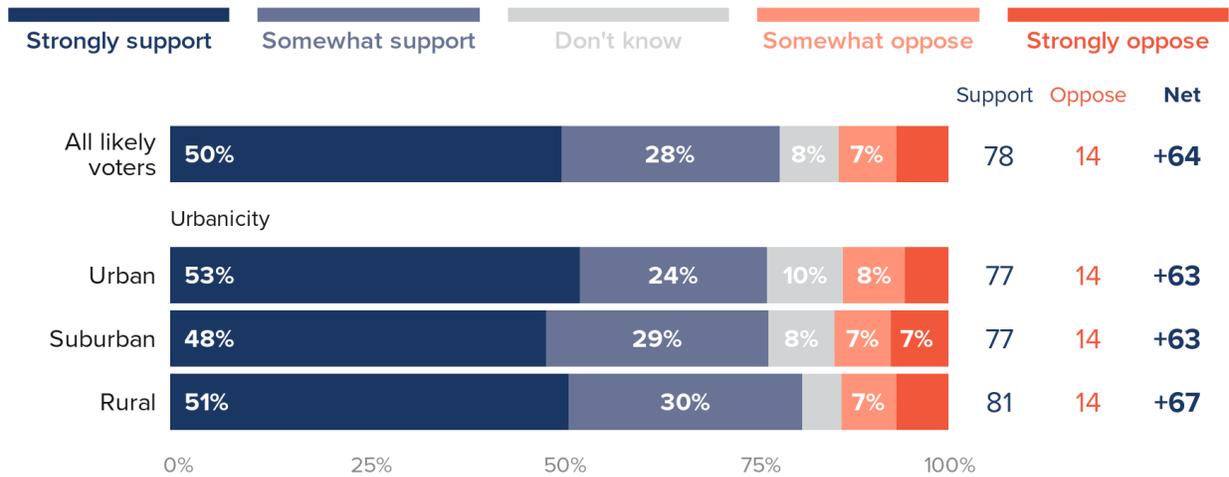
- Seventy-eight percent of likely voters want to close a tax loophole in the state that lets a majority of corporations who conduct business in Pennsylvania avoid paying in-state taxes.
- A majority of voters support both increasing the minimum wage from \$7.25 an hour to \$15 an hour for the next four years and adjusting it to keep pace with rising inflation.
- A plurality of voters want state lawmakers to spend the \$12 billion of taxpayer dollars of surplus revenue from the American Rescue Plan on lowering taxes for the middle class.
- Voters believe the wealthy should pay more in taxes so that regular people, who pay more in necessities, don't bear the burden.
- Similarly, a majority of voters oppose spending the \$12 billion of surplus revenue on cutting taxes for the wealthy.

Policy Support

First, we asked likely voters in Pennsylvania whether they would support or oppose closing a tax loophole in the state where corporations could claim losses in Pennsylvania while claiming their profits in Delaware. Seventy-eight percent of likely voters support closing this tax loophole in Pennsylvania by a +64-point margin). We find strong support from voters across urban, suburban, and rural areas: seventy-seven percent of both urban and suburban voters support closing this corporation tax loophole while 81 percent of rural voters are in support.

Pennsylvania Voters Support Closing A Corporate Tax Loophole

The majority of corporations who do business in Pennsylvania don't pay taxes in Pennsylvania. This is because of a tax loophole that allows corporations to claim losses in Pennsylvania while claiming their profits out of state in Delaware. This results in higher taxes for businesses based in Pennsylvania. Would you support or oppose closing this tax loophole?



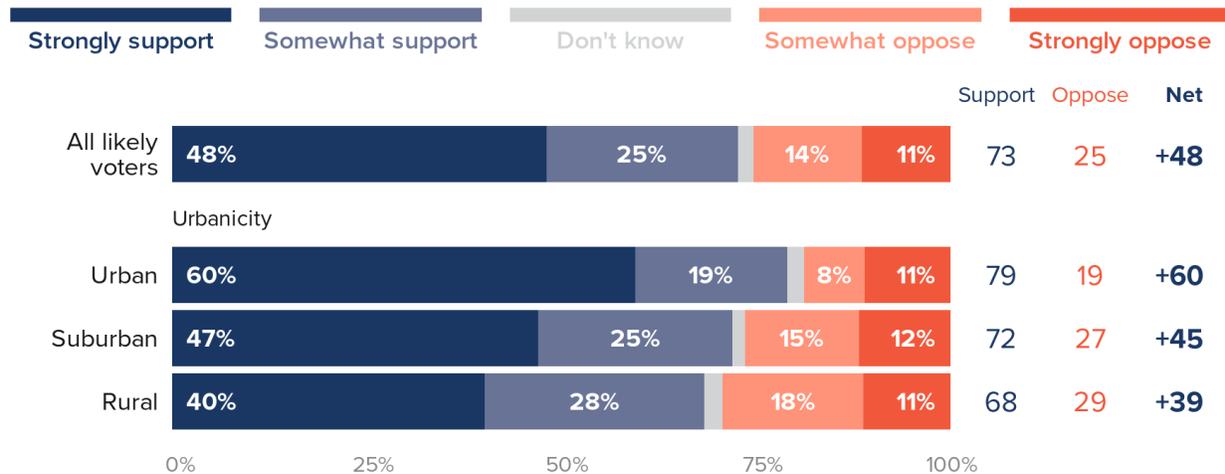
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Next, we examined whether or not likely voters would support or oppose increasing the minimum wage from \$7.25 an hour to \$15 an hour over the next 4 years. Seventy-three percent of voters support increasing the minimum wage by a 48-point margin. Across all geographic regions, we see strong support for increasing the minimum wage as well. Seventy-nine percent of urban voters support increasing the minimum wage by a 60-point margin, 72 percent of suburban voters support this policy by a 45-point margin, and 68 percent of rural voters support this policy by a 39-point margin.

Voters in Pennsylvania Support Increasing the Minimum Wage From \$7.25 to \$15

Currently, Pennsylvania's minimum wage is \$7.25 an hour. Would you support or oppose raising the minimum wage to \$15 an hour in Pennsylvania over the next 4 years?



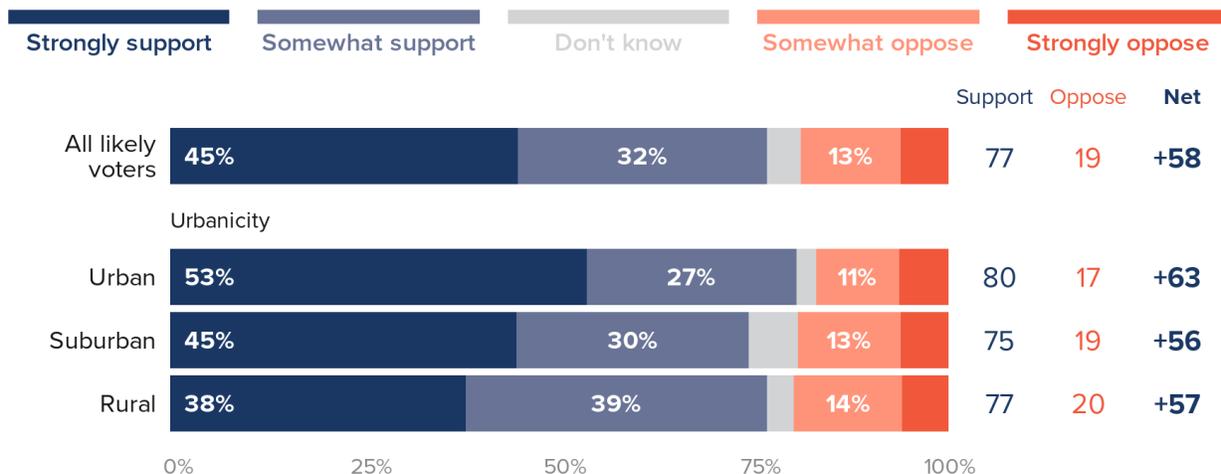
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Following this, we then asked if they would support or oppose increasing the minimum wage by tying it to inflation every year. By a +58-point margin, 77 percent of likely voters support this proposal. Similar to increasing the minimum wage, we see support across all geographic regions for tying minimum wage with inflation. Eighty percent of urban voters support a minimum wage adjustment for inflation every year by a 63-point margin. Seventy-five percent of suburban voters support this minimum wage policy by a +56-point margin, as do 77 percent of rural voters by a +57-point margin.

Pennsylvania Voters Overwhelmingly Support Adjusting the Minimum Wage to Inflation

Would you support or oppose adjusting the minimum wage for inflation each year so that the minimum wage keeps pace with rising costs of living?



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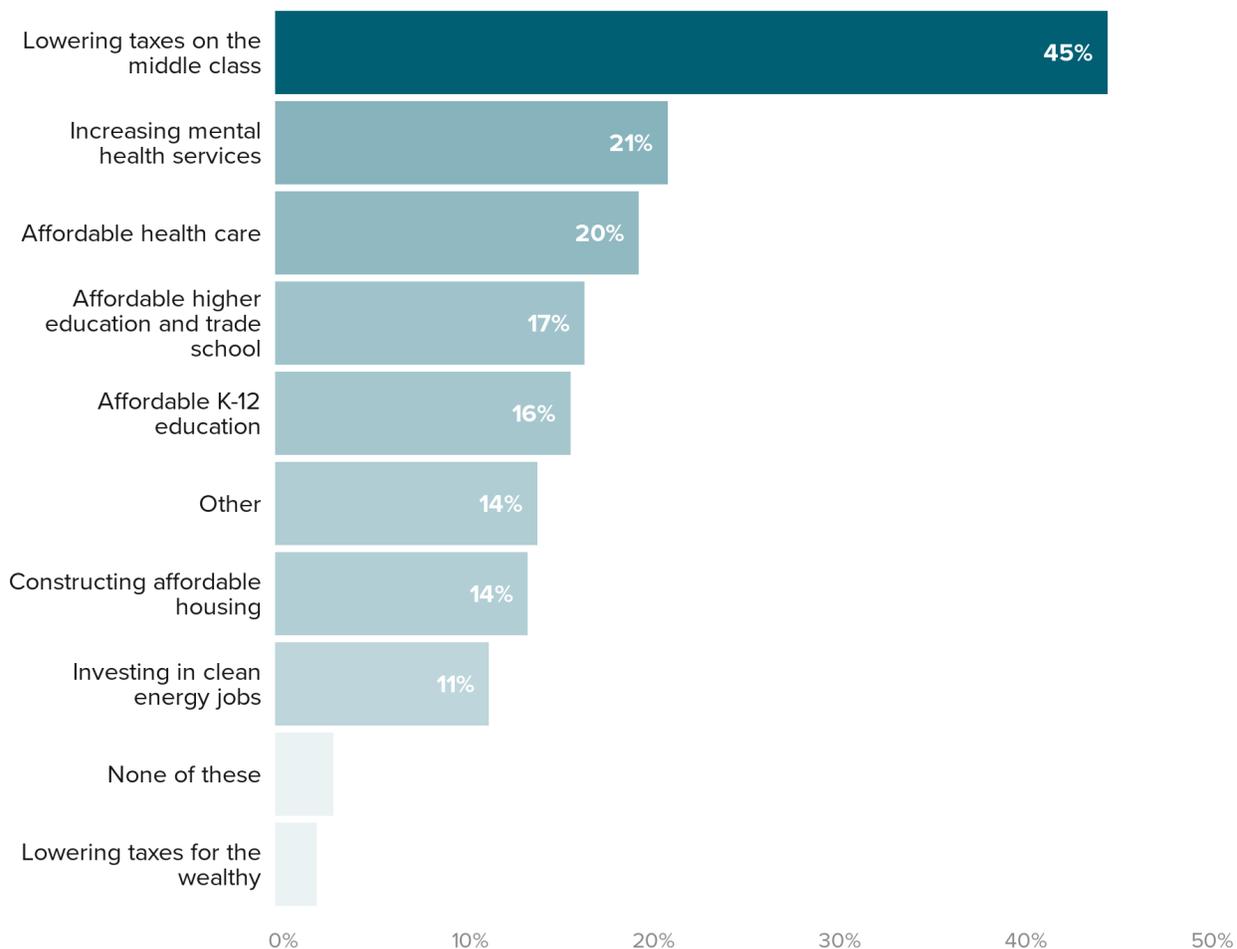
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Next, we provided respondents with information that the state of Pennsylvania has over \$12 billion of taxpayer dollars in surplus revenue from budget surpluses and the American Rescue Plan before asking them what they would like to see the money spent on. We listed a number of policy actions, such as K-12 education, affordable higher education, and trade school, constructing affordable housing, mental health, and investing in clean energy jobs. Respondents were able to select up to two budget priorities. Respondents are primarily receptive to lowering taxes on the middle class: a plurality of voters (45 percent) would like to see the surplus spent in this way. We also find substantial minorities support specific policy actions proposed, such as mental health services, affordable healthcare, and funding for education.

A Plurality of Pennsylvania Voters Want Surplus Revenue to Help Lower Taxes for the Middle Class

The state of Pennsylvania has \$12 billion of taxpayer dollars in surplus revenue. Some of this money came from the American Rescue Plan passed by Congress during the pandemic. State lawmakers have not yet decided how to spend this budget surplus.

How do you think Pennsylvania should spend its remaining \$12 billion budget surplus?



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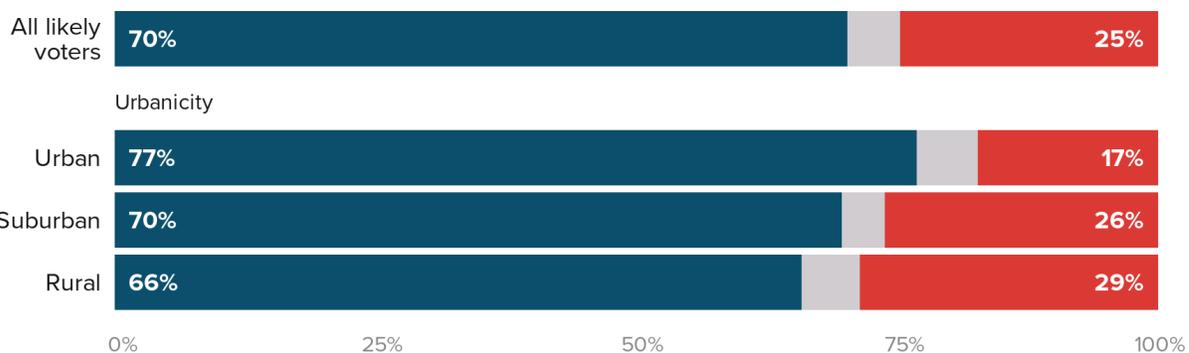
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We next asked likely voters whether they think the wealthy should or should not pay more in taxes. Nearly three-quarters (70 percent) of all likely voters said that the wealthy should pay more in taxes since they have been able to profit off of millions while regular people, who pay more in necessities, have to bear the burden. We find overwhelming agreement on this across all geographic regions with 77 percent of urban voters as well as 70 percent of suburban voters and 66 percent of rural voters agreeing that the wealthy should pay more in taxes.

Pennsylvania Voters Want Wealthy Corporations and Individuals to Pay More in Taxes

Which of the following comes closest to your view, even if neither is exactly right?

<p>The wealthy should pay more in taxes. Billionaires and corporations have increased their profits in millions but leave regular people, who are already paying more for everyday necessities, to bear the burden.</p>	<p>Not sure</p>	<p>The wealthy don't need to pay more in taxes. Billionaires and wealthy corporations earn their profits fairly and raising taxes on them will only be harmful to our economic growth and entrepreneurship</p>
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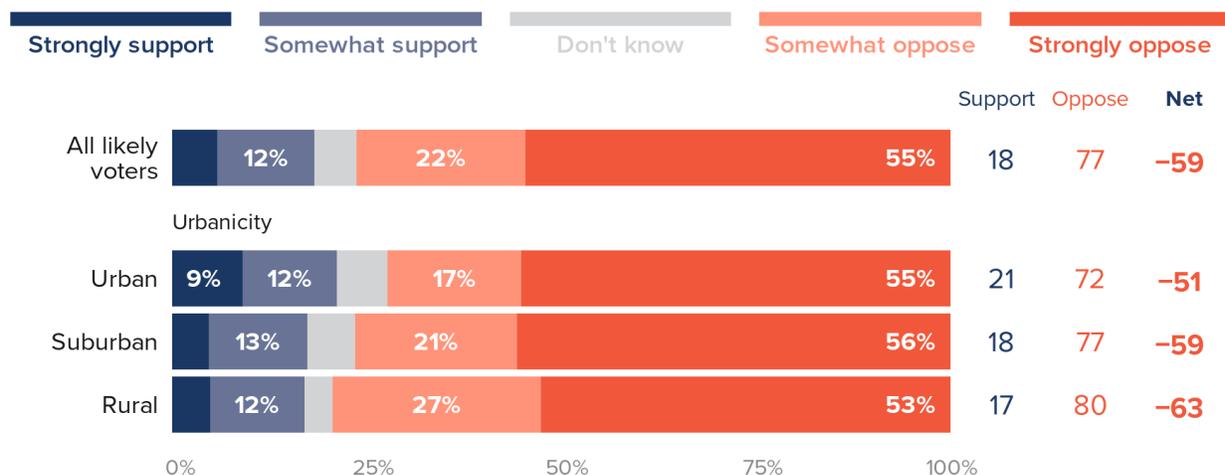
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Lastly, we asked likely voters if they support or oppose Pennsylvania lawmakers’ new tax policy proposal in which they would use the \$12 billion surplus revenue to cut taxes on wealthy individuals. Seventy-seven percent of all likely voters oppose this tax policy proposal by a 59-point margin. There is opposition across urbanicity for this proposal, with 72 percent of urban likely voters opposing it by a 51-point margin, 77 percent of suburban voters opposing this tax policy proposal by a 59-point margin, and 80 percent of rural voters opposing it by a 63-point margin.

Voters in Pennsylvania Overwhelmingly Oppose Spending the State's Surplus Revenue on the Wealthy

Some lawmakers in Pennsylvania want to use some of the state's \$12 billion to cut taxes on wealthy individuals and corporations. Do you support or oppose cutting taxes for wealthy individuals and corporations?



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To summarize, we find that majorities of likely voters in Pennsylvania enthusiastically support policies that would make sure that wealthy individuals and corporations pay their fair share of taxes. Voters also support cutting taxes for the middle class and improvements to working conditions such as increasing the minimum wage in the state to \$15 an hour, and adjusting it every year for inflation.

Methodology

From May 27 to June 13, 2022, Data for Progress conducted a survey of 1,134 likely voters in Pennsylvania using SMS and web panel respondents. The sample was weighted to be representative of likely voters by age, gender, education, race, and voting history. The survey was conducted in English. The margin of error is ± 3 percentage points.

About Data for Progress

Data for Progress is a progressive think tank and polling firm which arms movements with data-driven tools to fight for a more equitable future. DFP provides polling, data-based messaging, and policy generation for the progressive movement, and advises campaigns and candidates with the tools they need to win.