

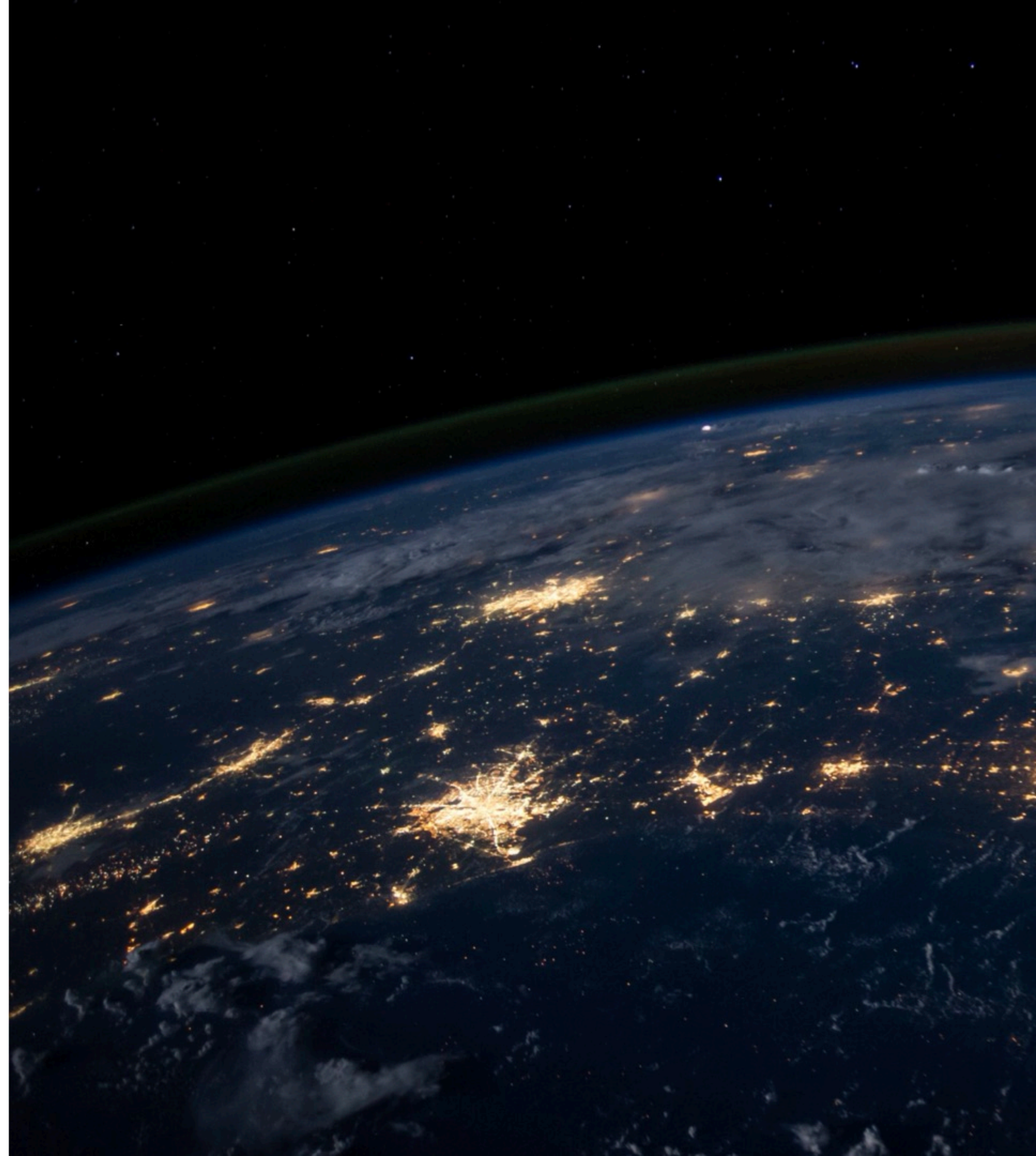


American Policy Ventures

Post-Election Survey

N=1,035 registered voters in the likely electorate

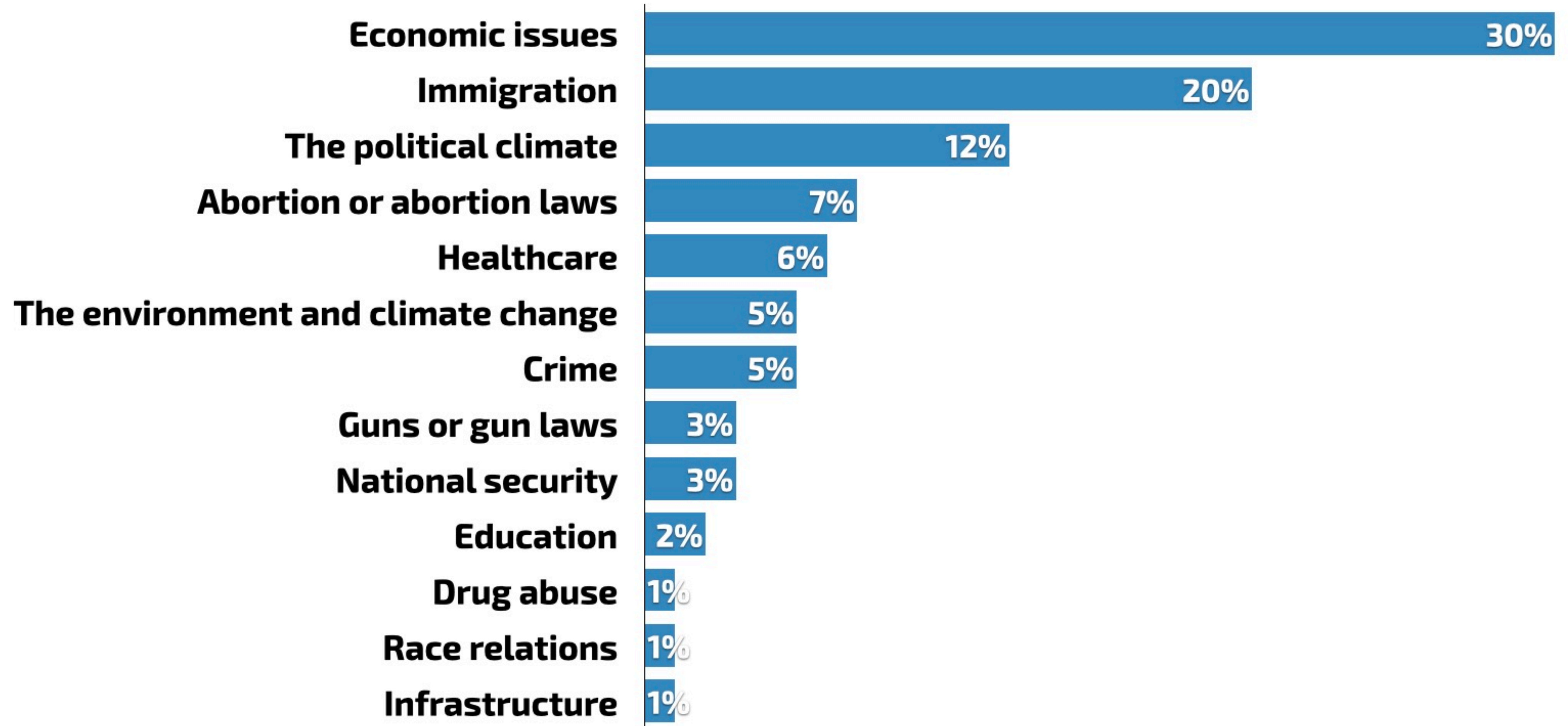
November 19 - November 25, 2024



Economic Concerns and Priorities



Voters see economic issues as the top problem facing the US

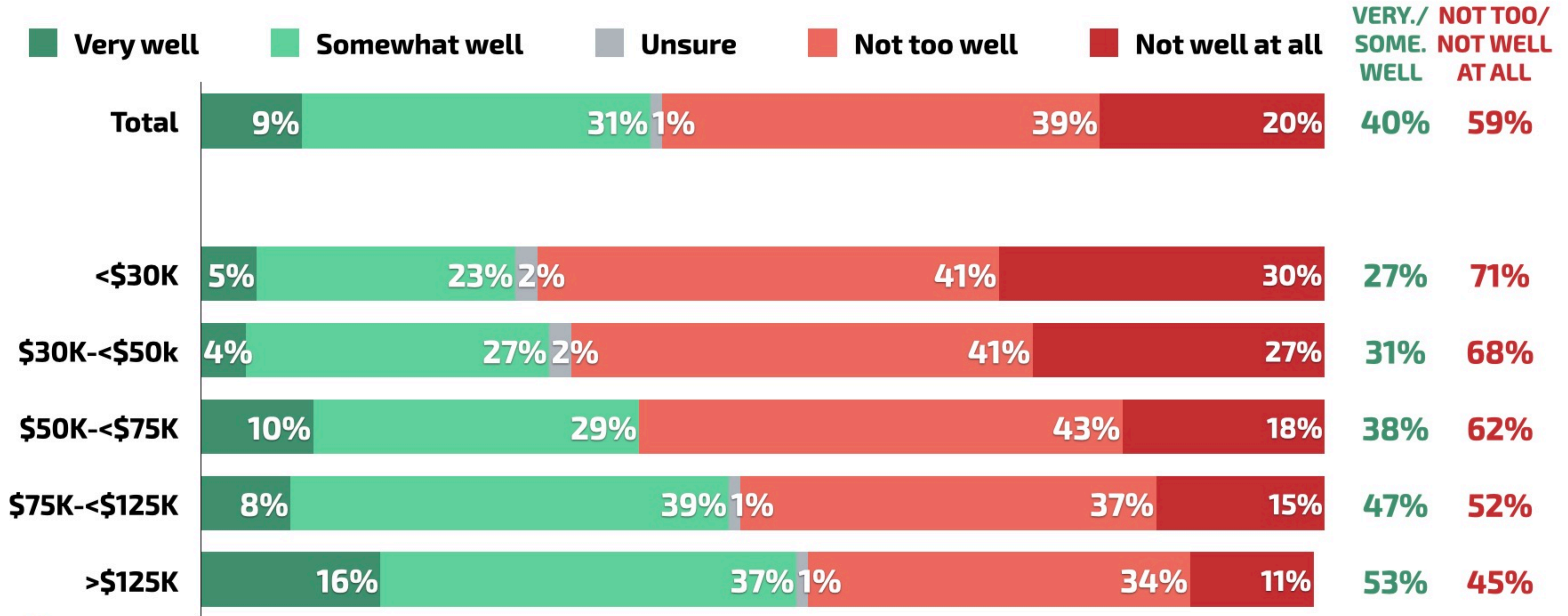


Q. If you had to choose just one, what would you say is the most important problem facing the country today?

Note: 3% chose Something else, 1% chose Unsure.



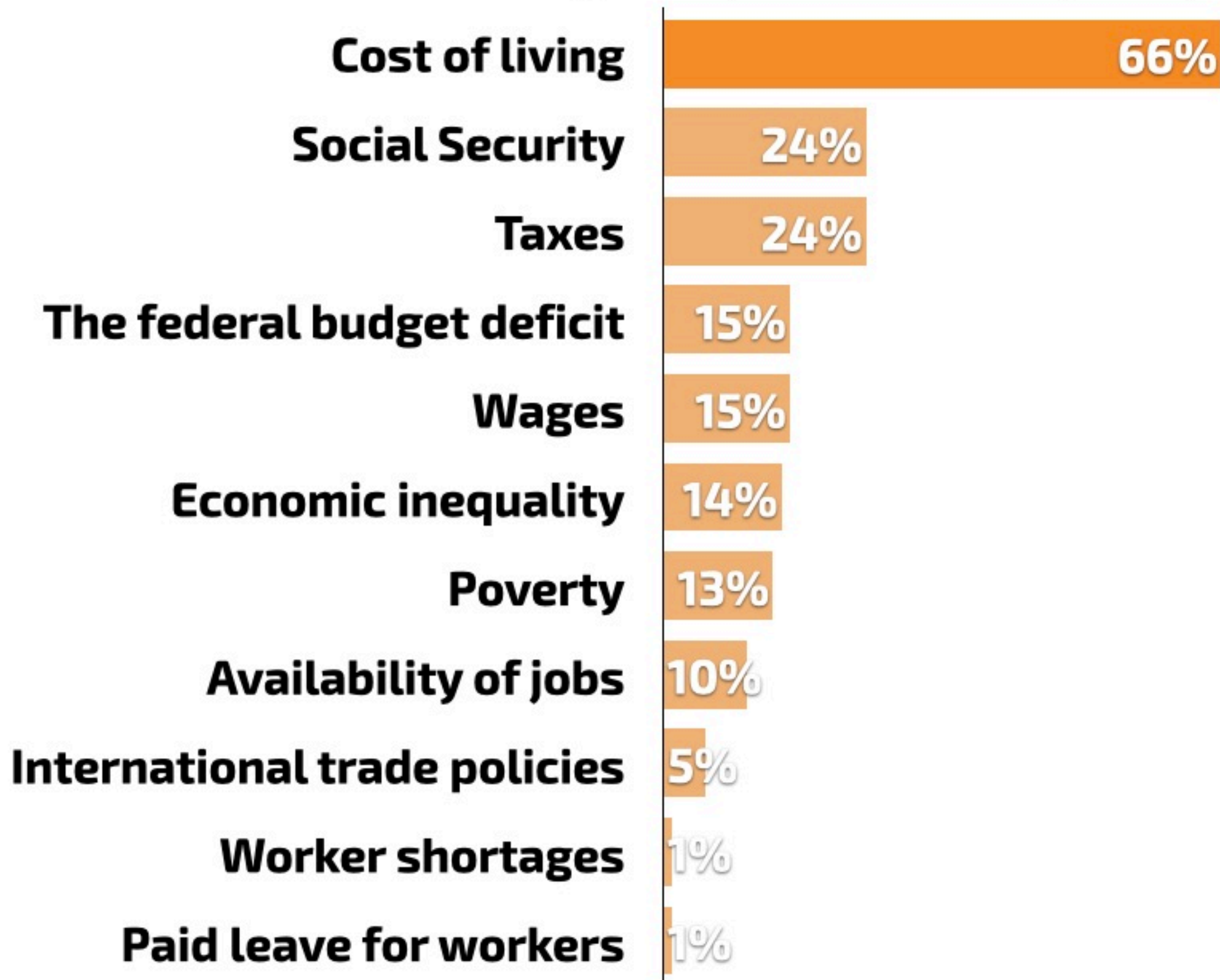
Most say the economy is not working well for them



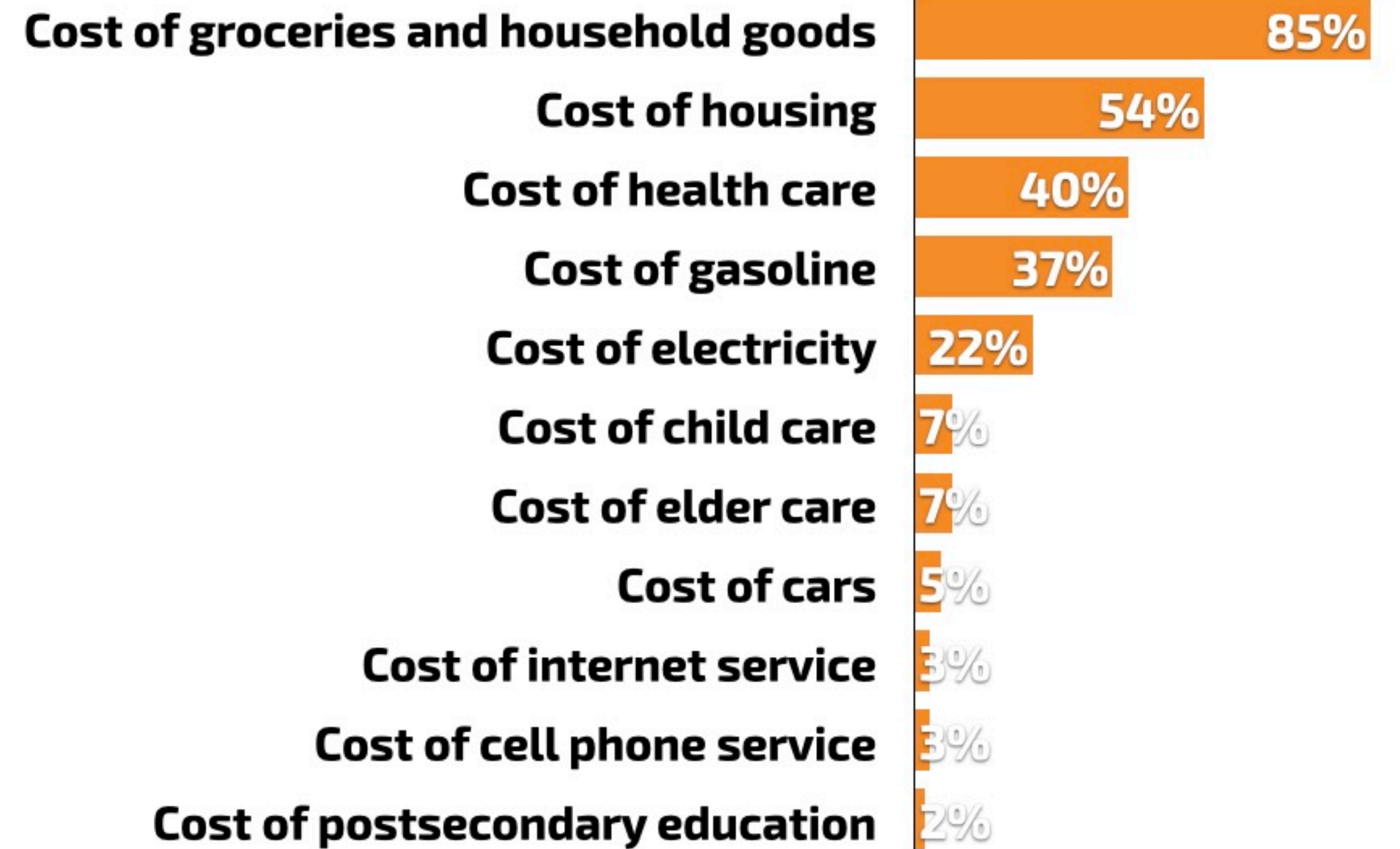
Q. How well would you say the U.S. economy is working for you personally?

Cost of living far outpaces other economic concerns

What 1 or 2 economic issues should be top priority for the President and Congress (Could select up to 2)



Among the 66% who say cost of living: Which types of costs they want leaders to focus on the most (Could select up to 3)



Q1. What one or two economic issues do you think should be top priority for the President and Congress to address in 2025? (Select up to two issues.)
 [IF SELECTED COST OF LIVING (n=685)] Q2. You indicated that addressing the cost of living should be a top priority for the President and Congress in 2025. Which types of costs do you want them to focus on the most? Select up to three.

Note: Responses for "Other" and "Unsure" are not shown in either chart. Q1 responses for "None - I don't think any economic issues should be top priority" also not shown in chart.

Cost of groceries and household goods is a top focus, but other specific cost concerns vary among different groups of voters

	Total	Parents*	GOP	Dem	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
% Saying cost of living should be a top priority	66%	70%	69%	66%	67%	68%	66%	64%
<i>Among those: Types of costs they want leaders to focus on the most (Could select up to 3)</i>								
Cost of groceries and household goods	85%	87%	88%	82%	77%	85%	87%	88%
Cost of housing	54%	59%	42%	67%	74%	58%	52%	38%
Cost of health care	40%	37%	35%	44%	38%	36%	46%	37%
Cost of gasoline	37%	38%	50%	23%	32%	35%	35%	46%
Cost of electricity	22%	24%	29%	15%	8%	25%	22%	31%
Cost of child care	7%	12%	4%	10%	12%	9%	4%	3%
Cost of elder care	7%	3%	5%	8%	2%	6%	6%	11%
Cost of cars	5%	2%	7%	2%	6%	4%	3%	7%
Cost of internet service	3%	1%	4%	4%	1%	3%	2%	6%
Cost of cell phone service	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%	4%	2%
Cost of postsecondary education	2%	4%	2%	3%	5%	3%	2%	*%



Q1. What one or two economic issues do you think should be top priority for the President and Congress to address in 2025? (Select up to two issues.)

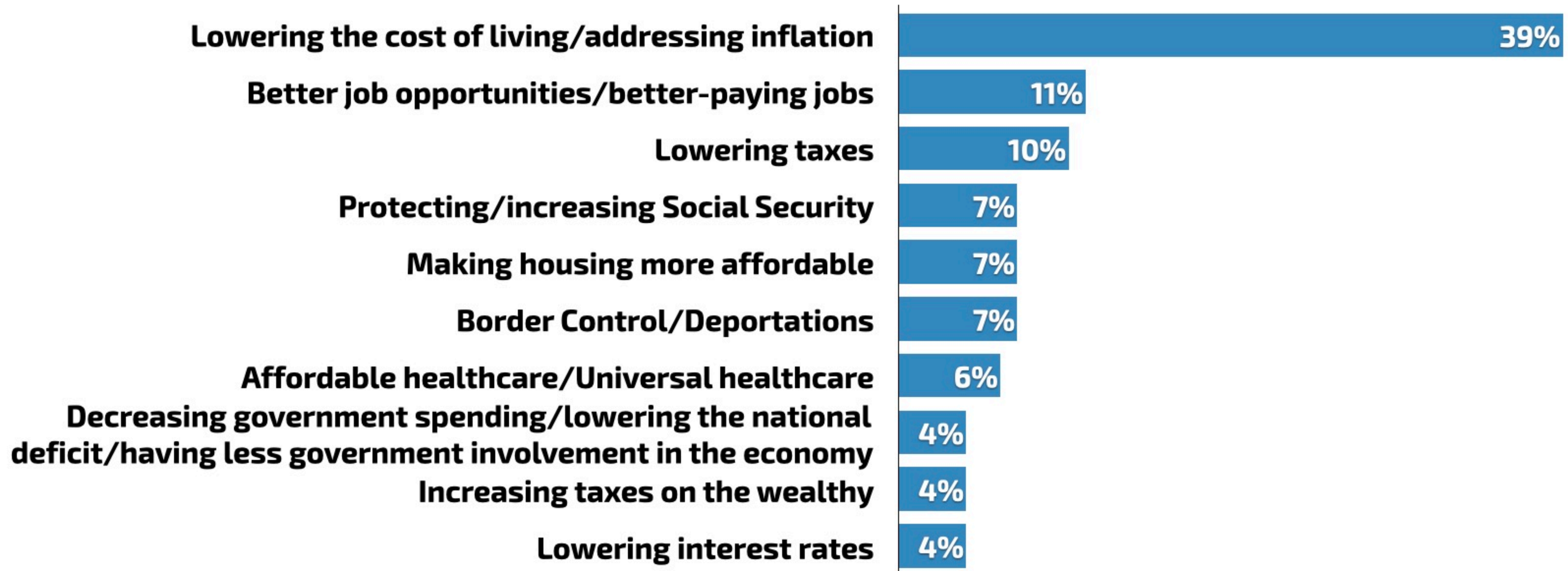
[IF SELECTED COST OF LIVING] Q2. You indicated that addressing the cost of living should be a top priority for the President and Congress in 2025.

Which types of costs do you want them to focus on the most? Select up to three.

Note: Responses for "Other" and "Unsure" are not shown. *Parents describes parents with kids under age 18.

Addressing inflation and the cost of living is the top way voters say leaders could help improve circumstances and opportunities for people like them

Q. If elected officials asked you what would be MOST helpful for them to do to improve economic circumstances and opportunities for people like you, what would you tell them? [OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES CODED INTO CATEGORIES]

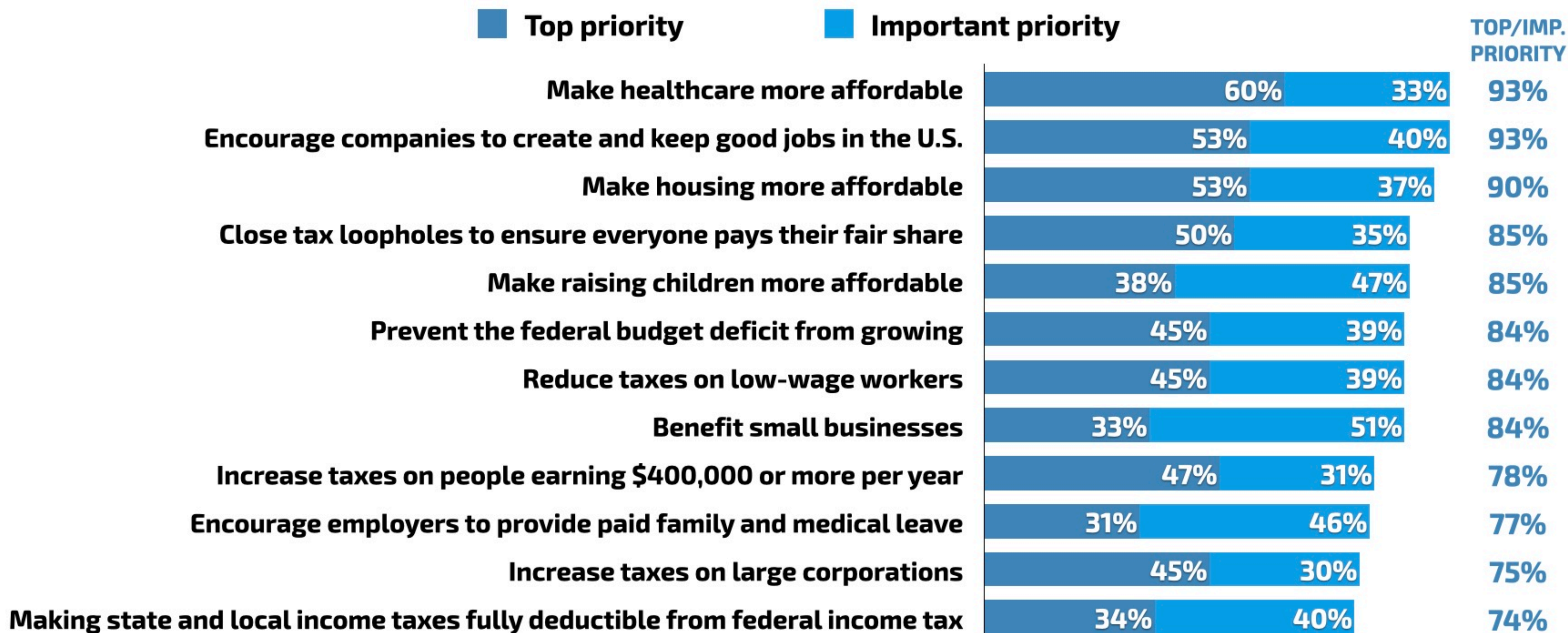


Note: Only categories that were mentioned by 4% of respondents or more are shown in the chart.

Tax Bill Priorities



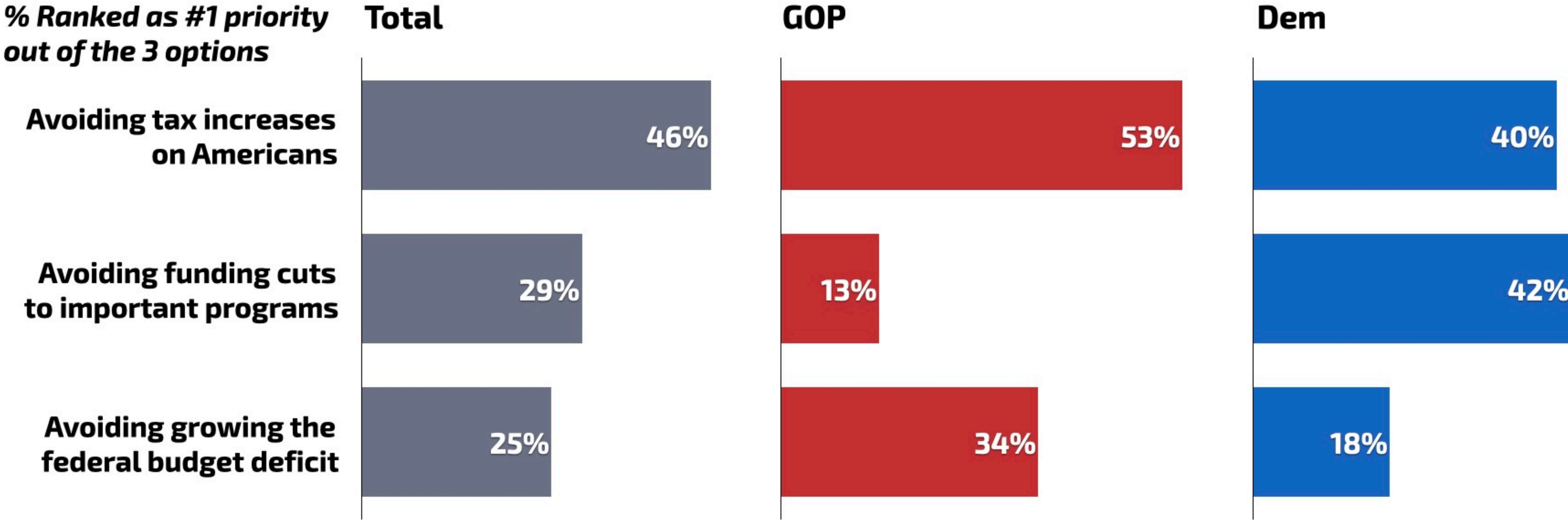
Voters' top priorities for the tax bill are making healthcare more affordable, encouraging companies to create and keep good jobs in the US, and making housing more affordable



Q. When considering a new tax policy bill, how much of a priority do you think it should be for Congress to pass tax policies that do each of the following?

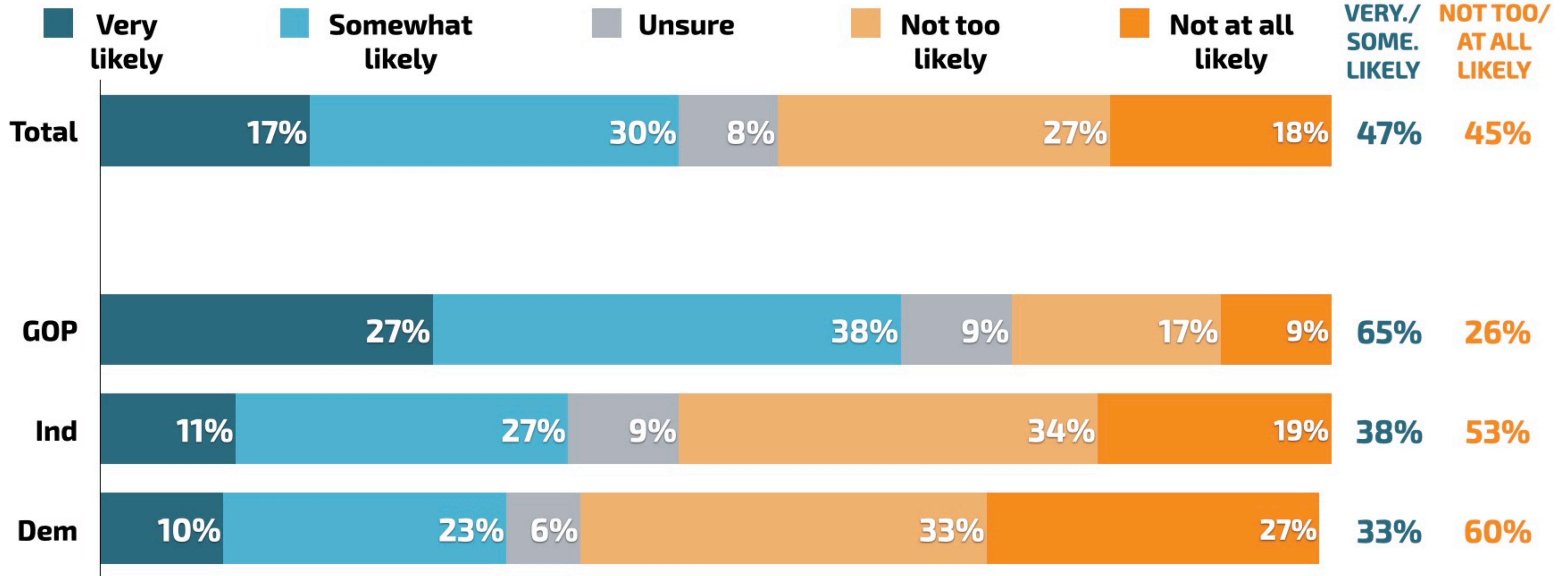
Note: "Low priority", "Should not be done" and "Unsure" responses are not shown.

When asked to rank priorities for government funding decisions, more voters prioritize avoiding tax increases than avoiding funding cuts



Q. The U.S. government has to make decisions about how much money to bring in and how much money to spend. How would you prioritize each of the following when it comes to the government's funding? (Please rank them in order of priority, from top priority to lowest priority.)

Less than half think the views of people like them are likely to be represented when Congress considers a new tax policy bill

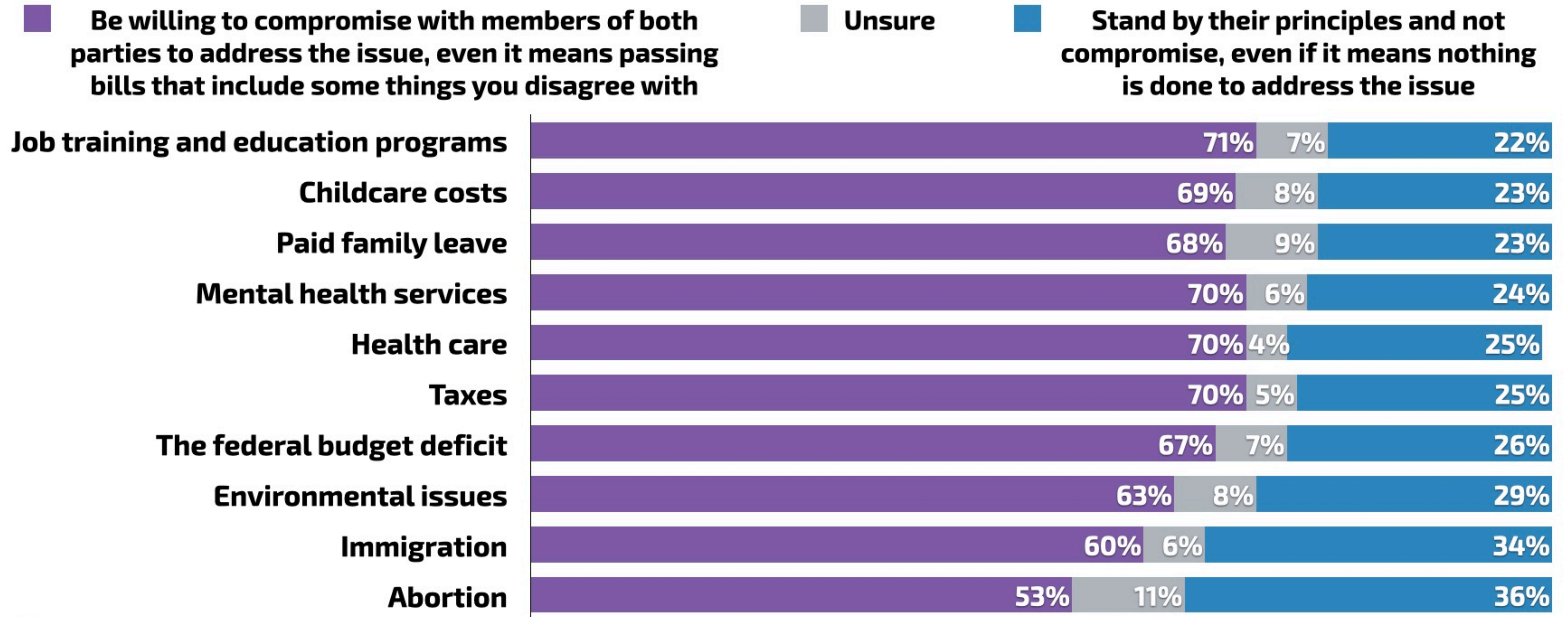


Q. Many of the changes to tax policy made through the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act are set to expire at the end of 2025. This means changes that were implemented such as lower income taxes, an increased Child Tax Credit, and a larger estate tax exemption could go away — reverting to the way things were before 2017. Congress is expected to consider and debate a new tax policy bill before those changes expire. How likely do you think it is that the views of people like you will be represented when Congress considers a new tax policy bill?

Opportunities for Reform



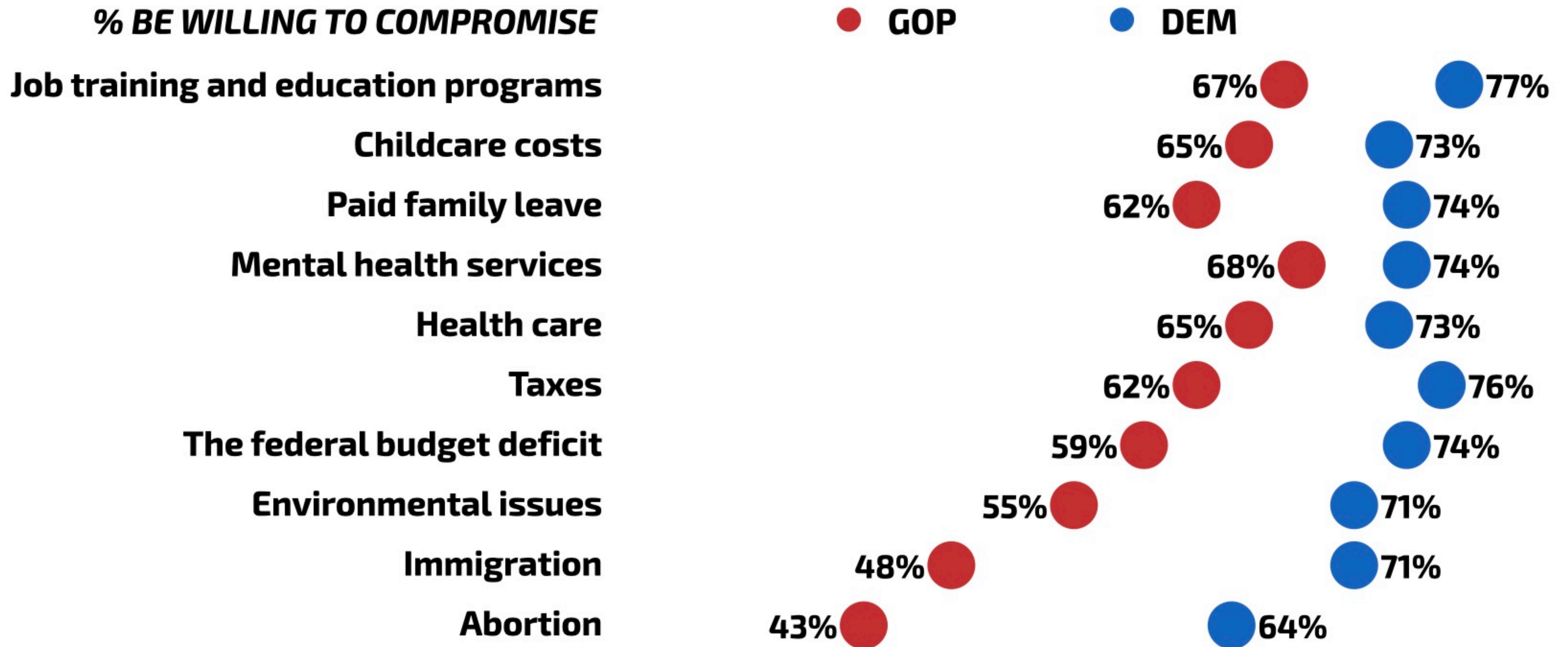
Voters are more likely to support compromise on issues like job training, childcare costs, paid leave, and mental health than on controversial issues like abortion



Q. In general, when it comes to debates about the following policy issues, which approach do you want policymakers who share your views to take?



Majorities in both parties want policymakers to compromise on key policy issues such as job training and childcare costs, as well as on taxes

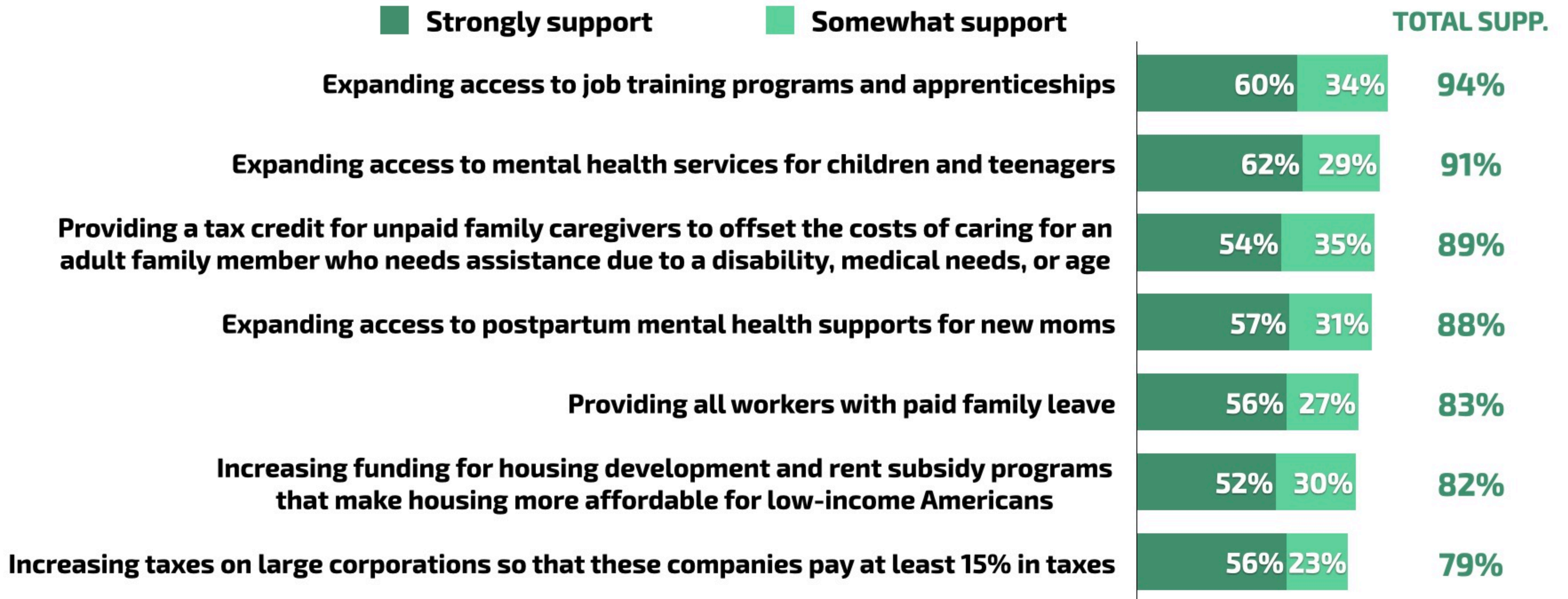


Q. In general, when it comes to debates about the following policy issues, which approach do you want policymakers who share your views to take?

Note: Full answer options and text for this question are shown on the previous slide.



Most strongly support policy actions related to job training, mental health services, a caregiver tax credit, paid family leave, and affordable housing



Q. Would you support or oppose Congress doing each of the following?

Note: Responses for "Somewhat oppose", "Strongly oppose", and "Unsure" are not shown in the chart.

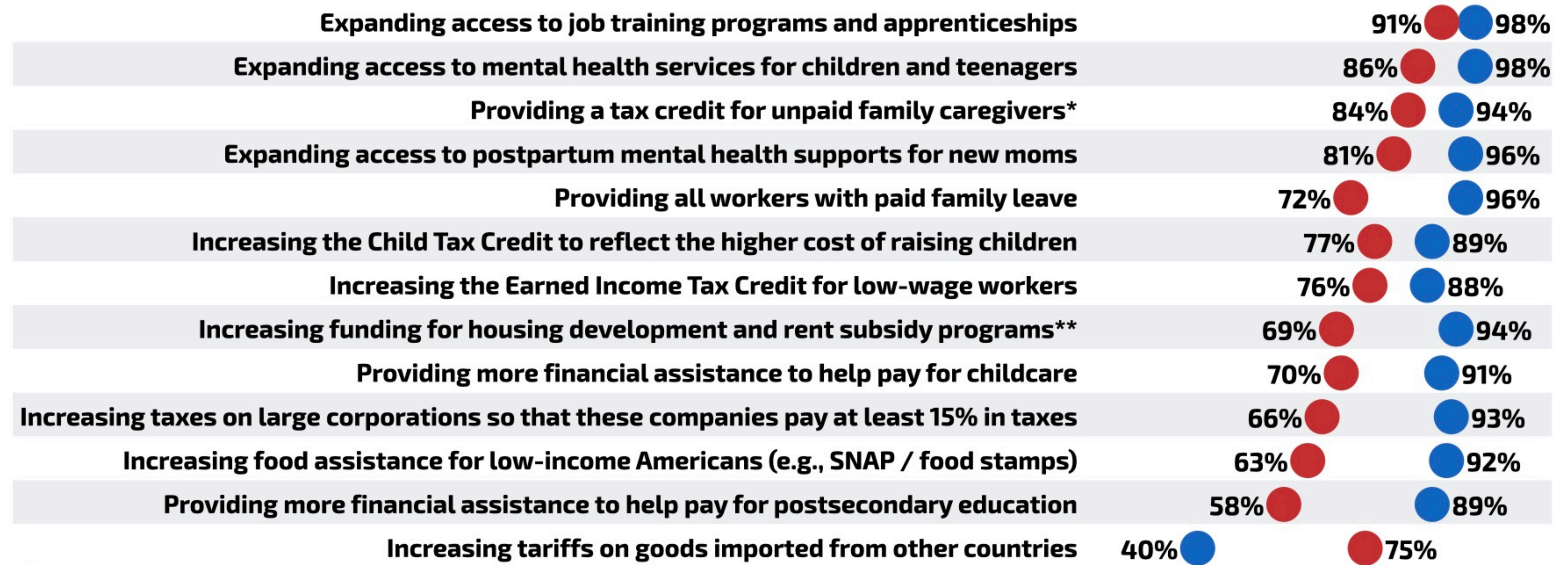
Other proposed actions related to alleviating burdens for families and low-income Americans are also broadly supported; fewer support increasing tariffs



Q. Would you support or oppose Congress doing each of the following?
 Note: Responses for "Somewhat oppose", "Strongly oppose", and "Unsure" are not shown in the chart.

Republicans and Democrats are most aligned on expanding access to job training and apprenticeships

% STRONGLY/SOMEWHAT SUPPORT ● **GOP** ● **DEM**

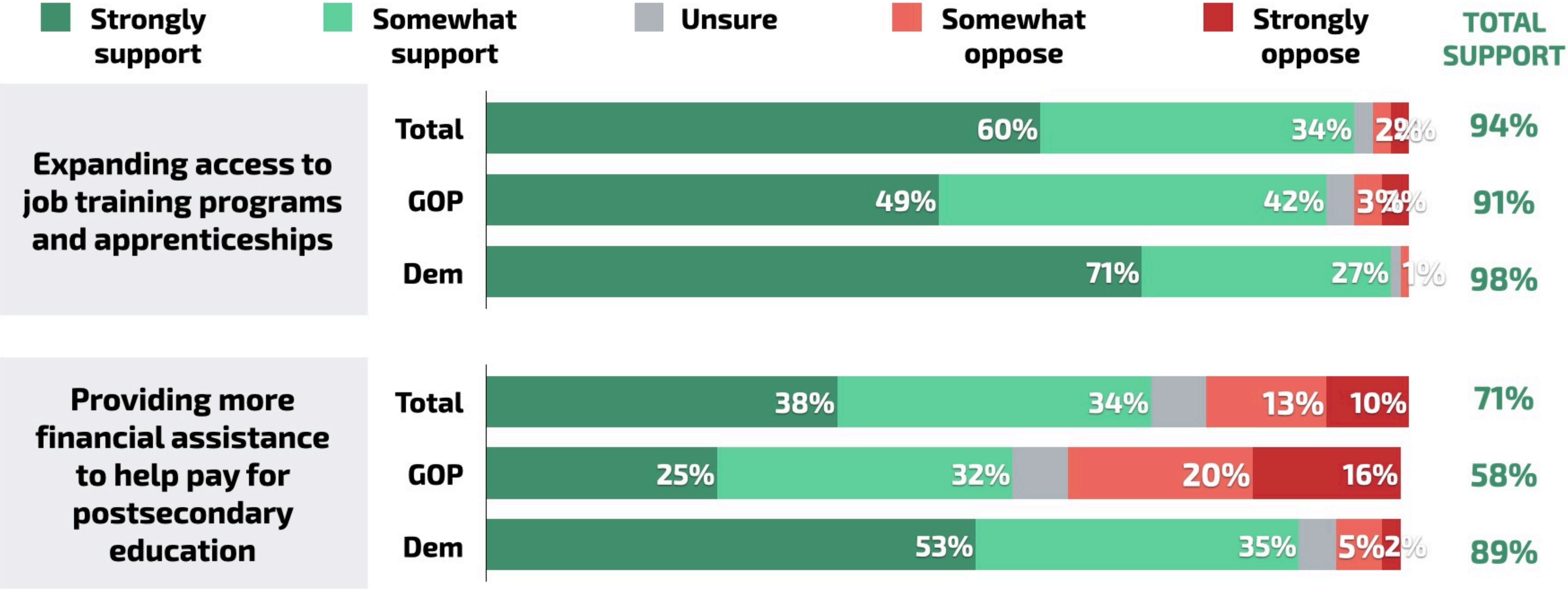


Q. Would you support or oppose Congress doing each of the following?
 *Full response option wording includes "to offset the costs of caring for an adult family member who needs assistance due to a disability, medical needs, or age".
 **Full response option wording includes "that make housing more affordable for low-income Americans".

Supporting Economic Mobility and Low-Income Americans

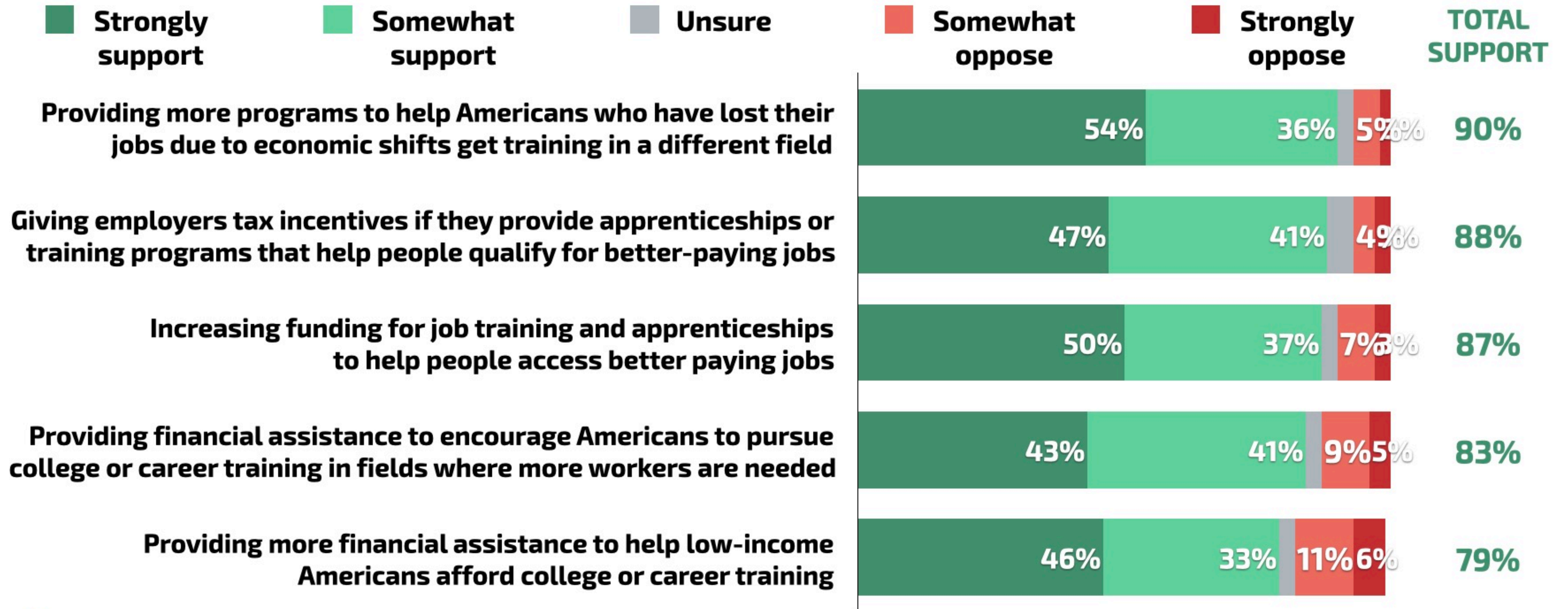


Expanding access to job training draws stronger support than increasing financial aid for postsecondary education, though most support both



Q. Would you support or oppose Congress doing each of the following?

Proposals related to job training are broadly popular...



Q. Would you support or oppose the federal government doing each of the following?



...But some are more bipartisan than others

% STRONGLY/SOMEWHAT SUPPORT

● GOP

● DEM

Providing more programs to help Americans who have lost their jobs due to economic shifts get training in a different field

86% ● **96%**

Giving employers tax incentives if they provide apprenticeships or training programs that help people qualify for better-paying jobs

85% ● **92%**

Increasing funding for job training and apprenticeships to help people access better paying jobs

81% ● **94%**

Providing financial assistance to encourage Americans to pursue college or career training in fields where more workers are needed

75% ● **93%**

Providing more financial assistance to help low-income Americans afford college or career training

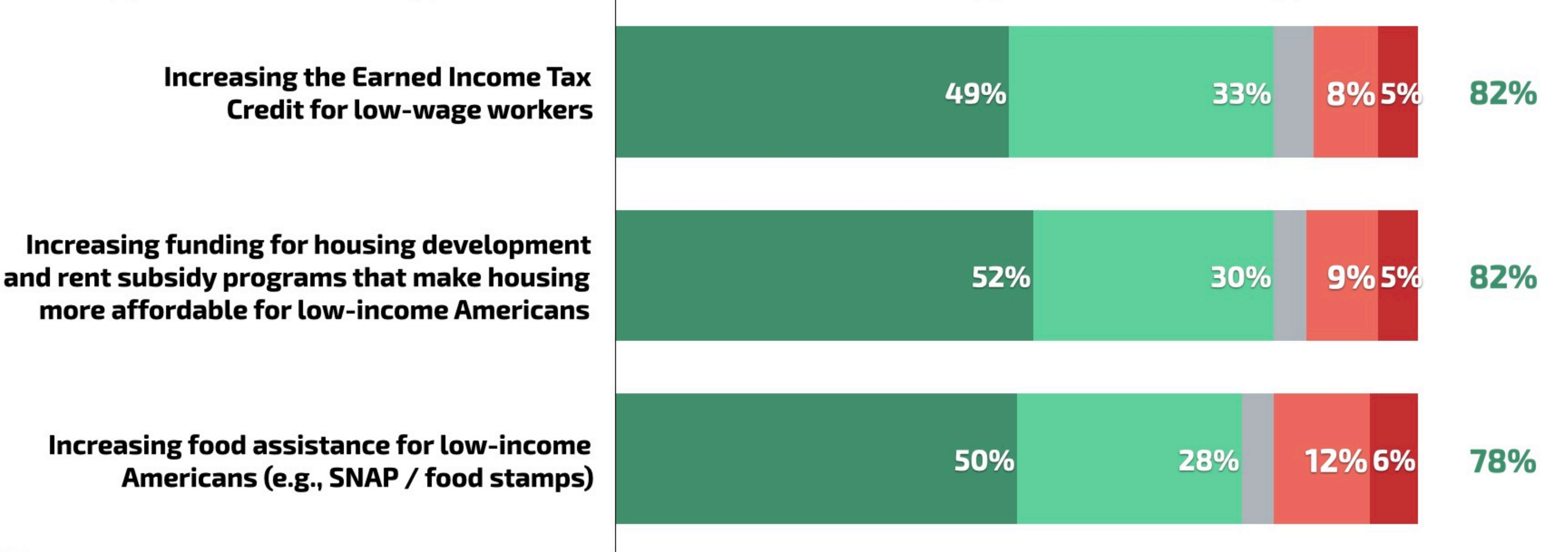
68% ● **91%**



Q. Would you support or oppose the federal government doing each of the following?

Around 8 in 10 support proposed policies aimed at supporting low-income Americans

■ Strongly support
 ■ Somewhat support
 ■ Unsure
 ■ Somewhat oppose
 ■ Strongly oppose
 TOTAL SUPPORT



Q. Would you support or oppose Congress doing each of the following?

Majorities in both parties support increasing the EITC, funding for affordable housing programs, and food assistance, although support is higher among Democrats

% STRONGLY/SOMEWHAT SUPPORT

● GOP

● DEM

Increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit for low-wage workers

76% ●

● **88%**

Increasing funding for housing development and rent subsidy programs that make housing more affordable for low-income Americans

69% ●

● **94%**

Increasing food assistance for low-income Americans (e.g., SNAP / food stamps)

63% ●

● **92%**



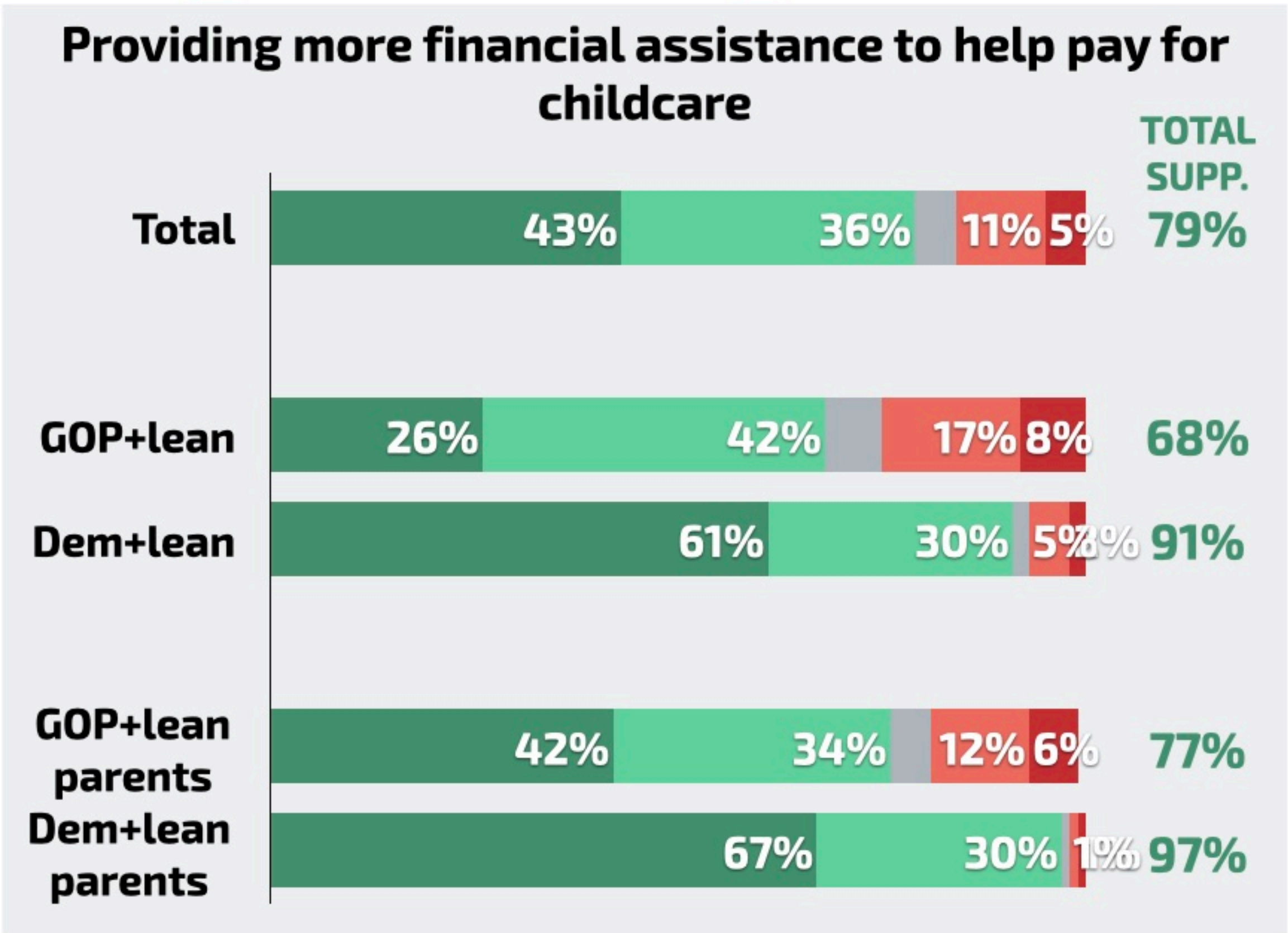
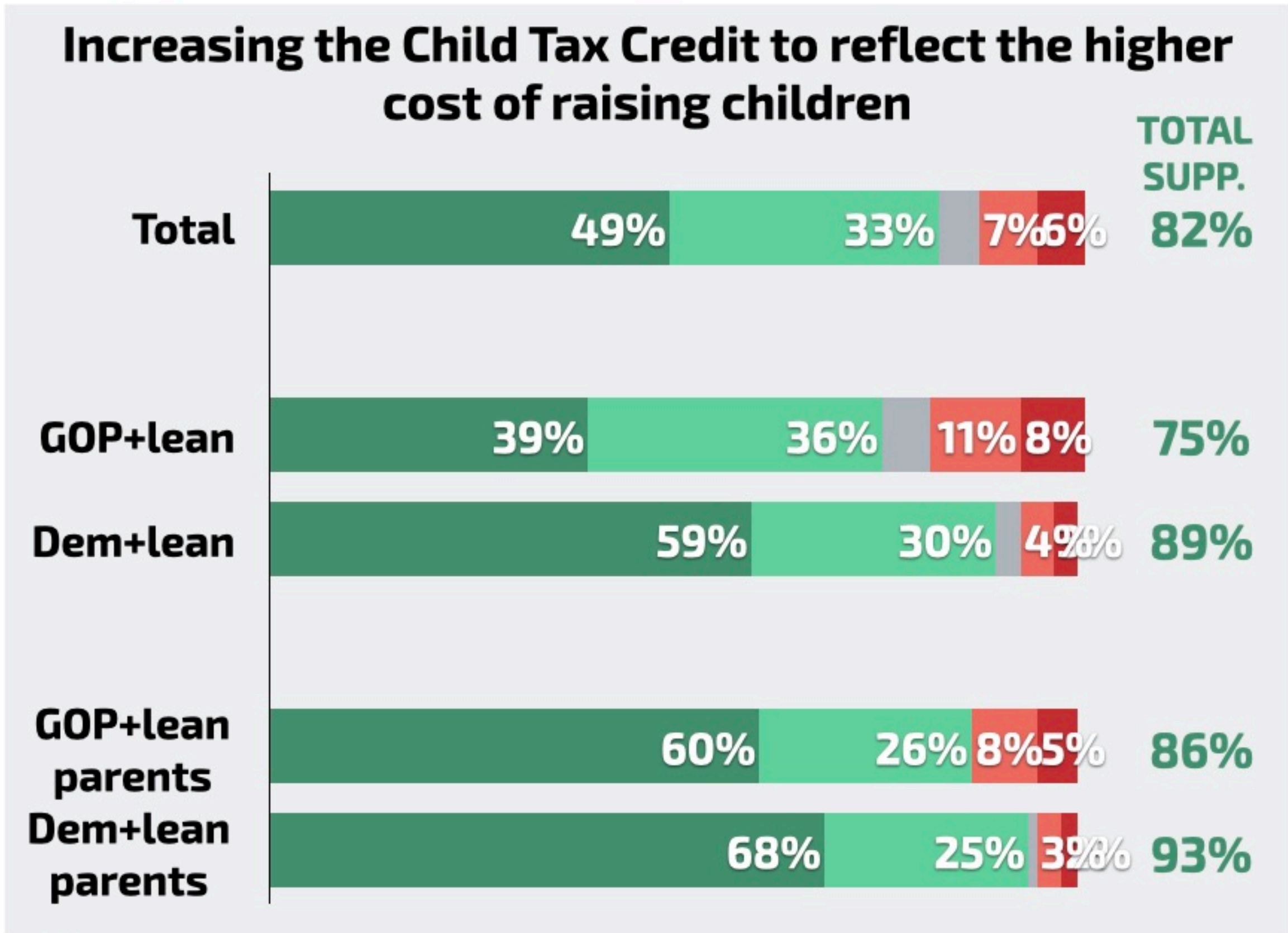
Q. Would you support or oppose Congress doing each of the following?

The Child Tax Credit and Making Childcare More Affordable



Broad majority support increasing the CTC and childcare aid, with stronger support among parents in both parties

■ Strongly support
 ■ Somewhat support
 ■ Unsure
 ■ Somewhat oppose
 ■ Strongly oppose

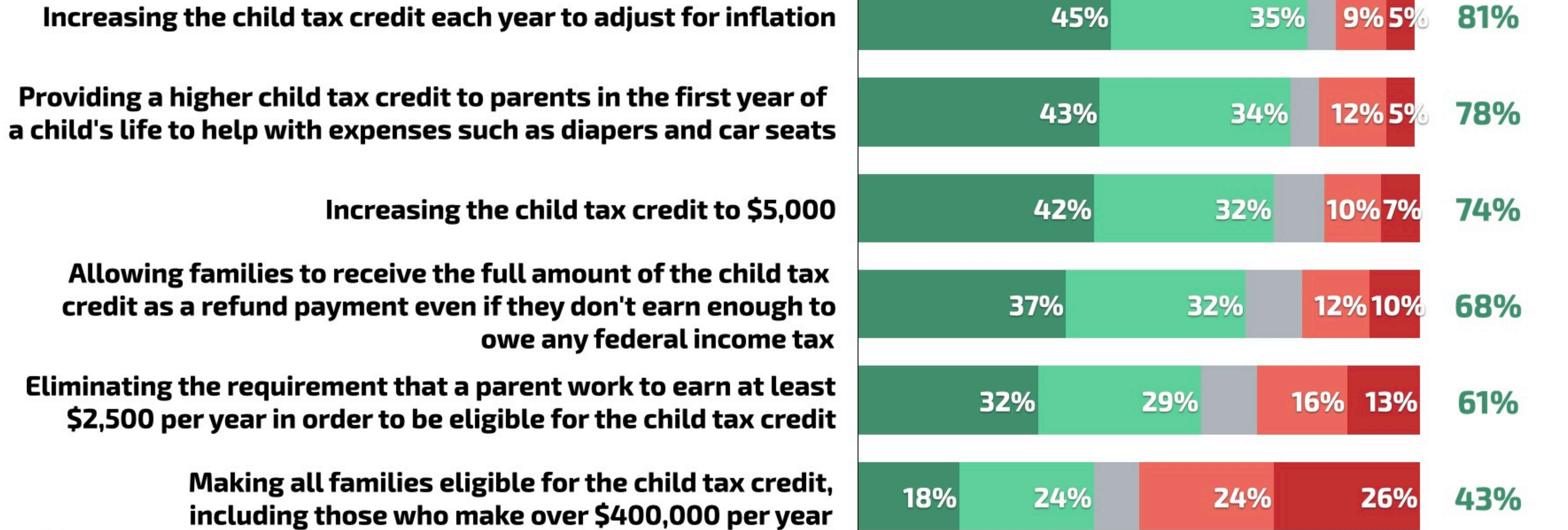


Q. Would you support or oppose Congress doing each of the following?

Most support increasing CTC, but not for high-income families

■ Strongly support
 ■ Somewhat support
 ■ Unsure

■ Somewhat oppose
 ■ Strongly oppose
 TOTAL SUPPORT



Q. Thinking about the child tax credit, would you support or oppose Congress doing each of the following?

Bipartisan majority support most proposed CTC adjustments

% STRONGLY/SOMEWHAT SUPPORT

● **GOP**

● **DEM**

Increasing the child tax credit each year to adjust for inflation

75% ● **86%**

Providing a higher child tax credit to parents in the first year of a child's life to help with expenses such as diapers and car seats

69% ● **88%**

Increasing the child tax credit to \$5,000

65% ● **85%**

Allowing families to receive the full amount of the child tax credit as a refund payment even if they don't earn enough to owe any federal income tax

61% ● **76%**

Eliminating the requirement that a parent work to earn at least \$2,500 per year in order to be eligible for the child tax credit

54% ● **68%**

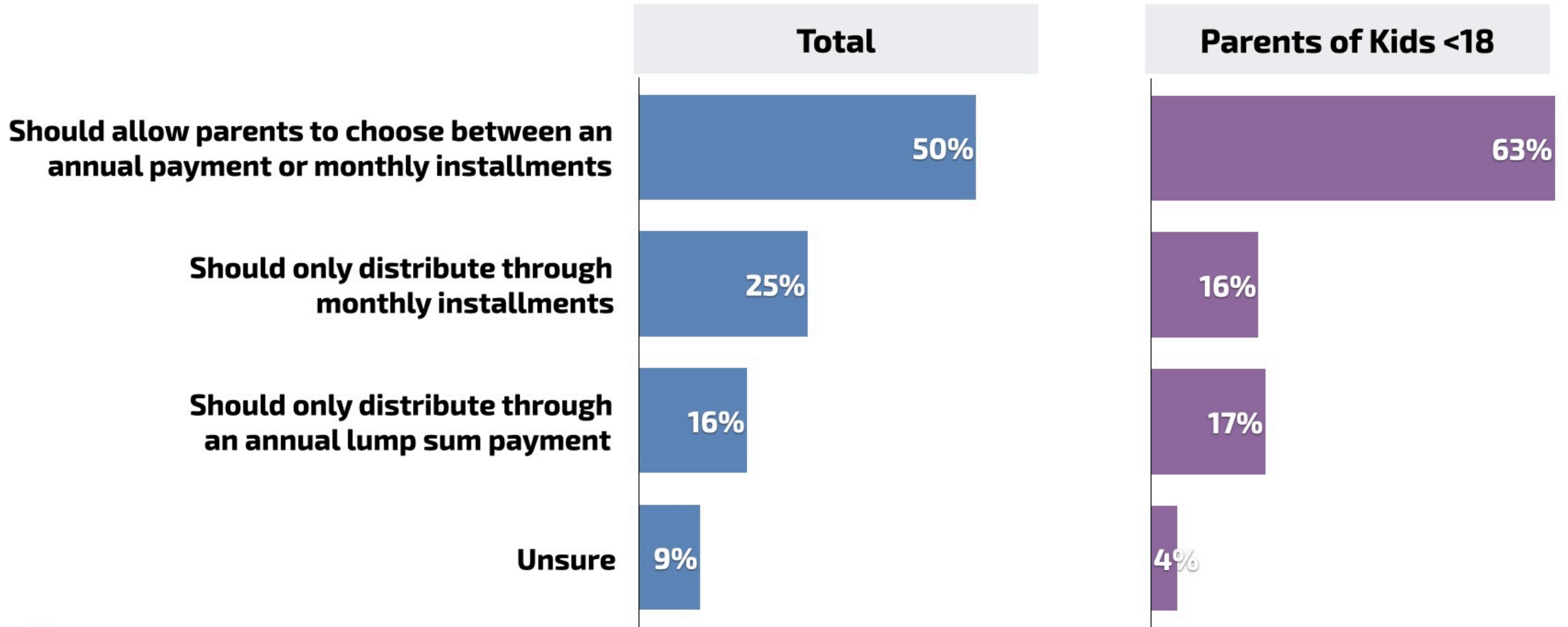
Making all families eligible for the child tax credit, including those who make over \$400,000 per year

43% ● **43%**



Q. Thinking about the child tax credit, would you support or oppose Congress doing each of the following?

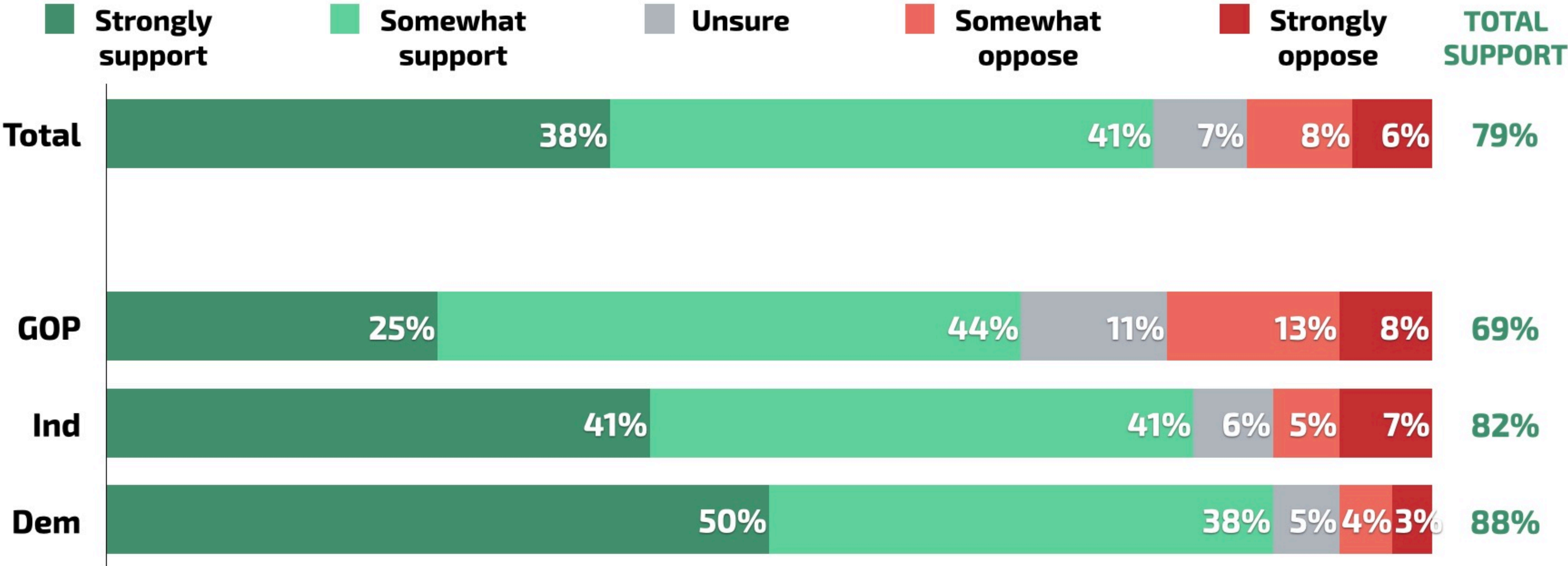
Half of voters – and 63% of parents – say the IRS should allow parents who qualify for the CTC to choose between an annual payment or monthly installments



Q. Thinking about the child tax credit, how do you think the IRS should distribute payments to parents who qualify to receive them?



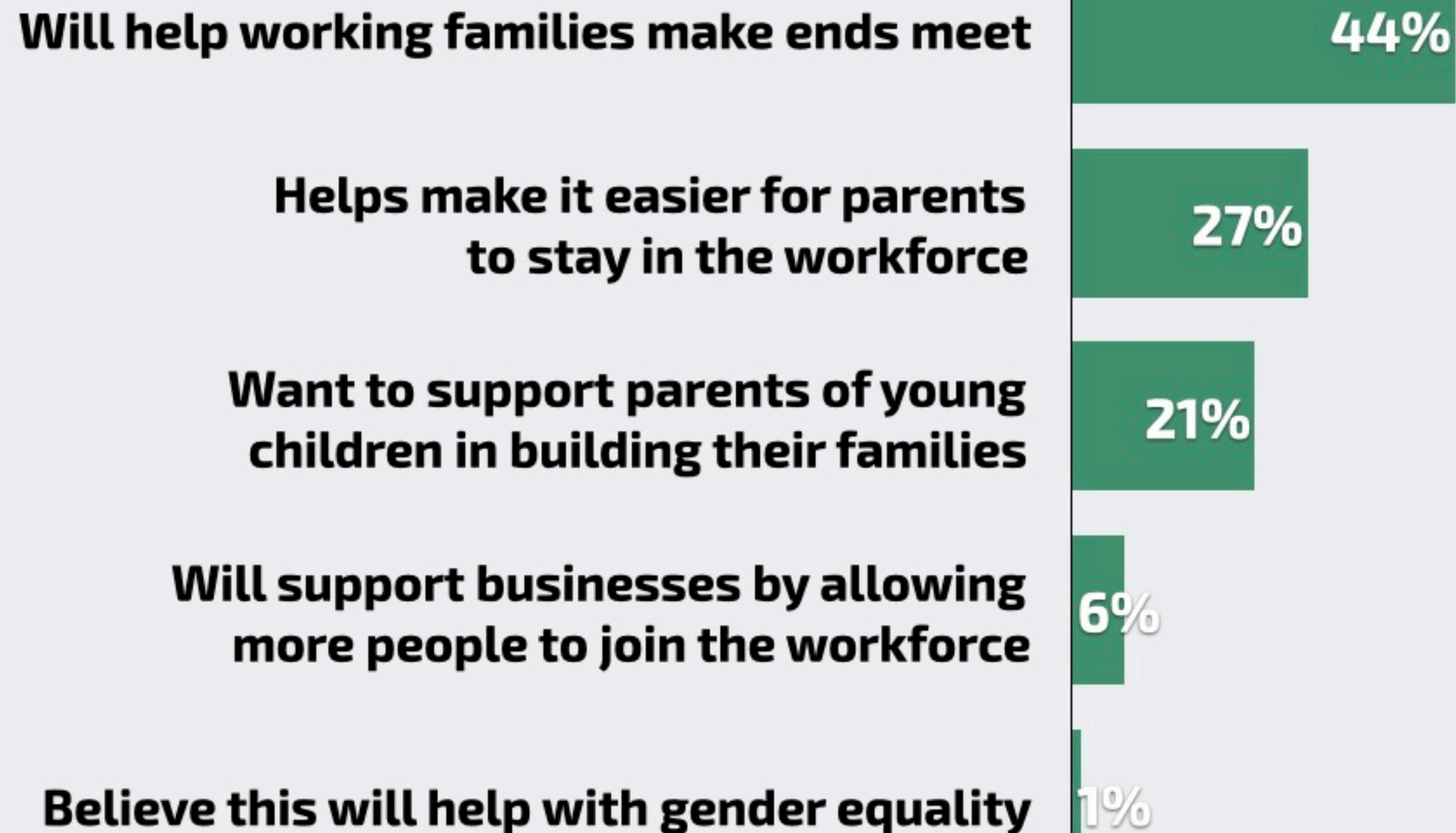
A majority across party lines support a federal law that in some way provides childcare benefits to families of young children



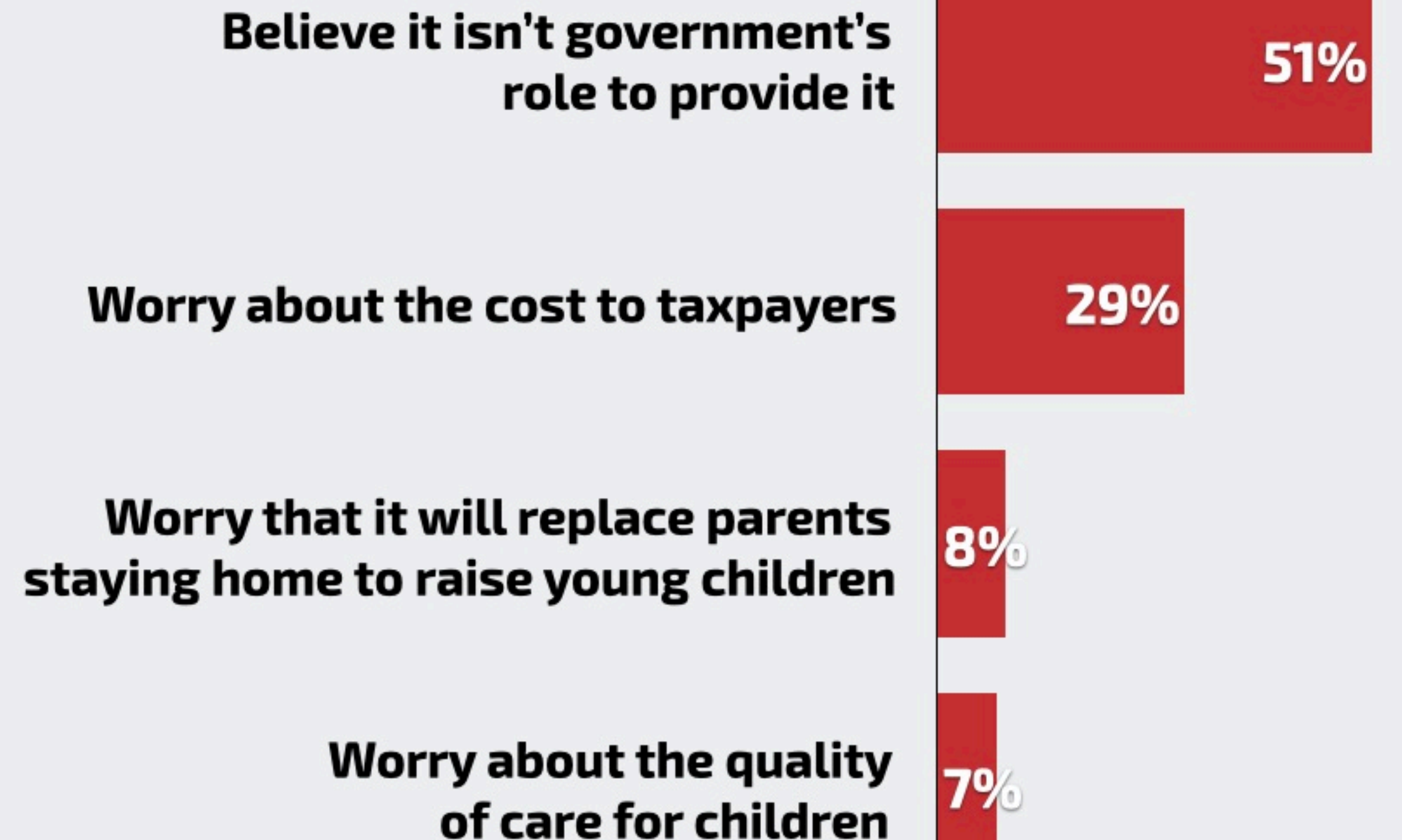
Q. In general, would you support or oppose a federal law that in some way provides childcare benefits to families of young children?

The top reason voters support federal childcare benefits is to help working families make ends meet

Main reason for supporting federal childcare benefits

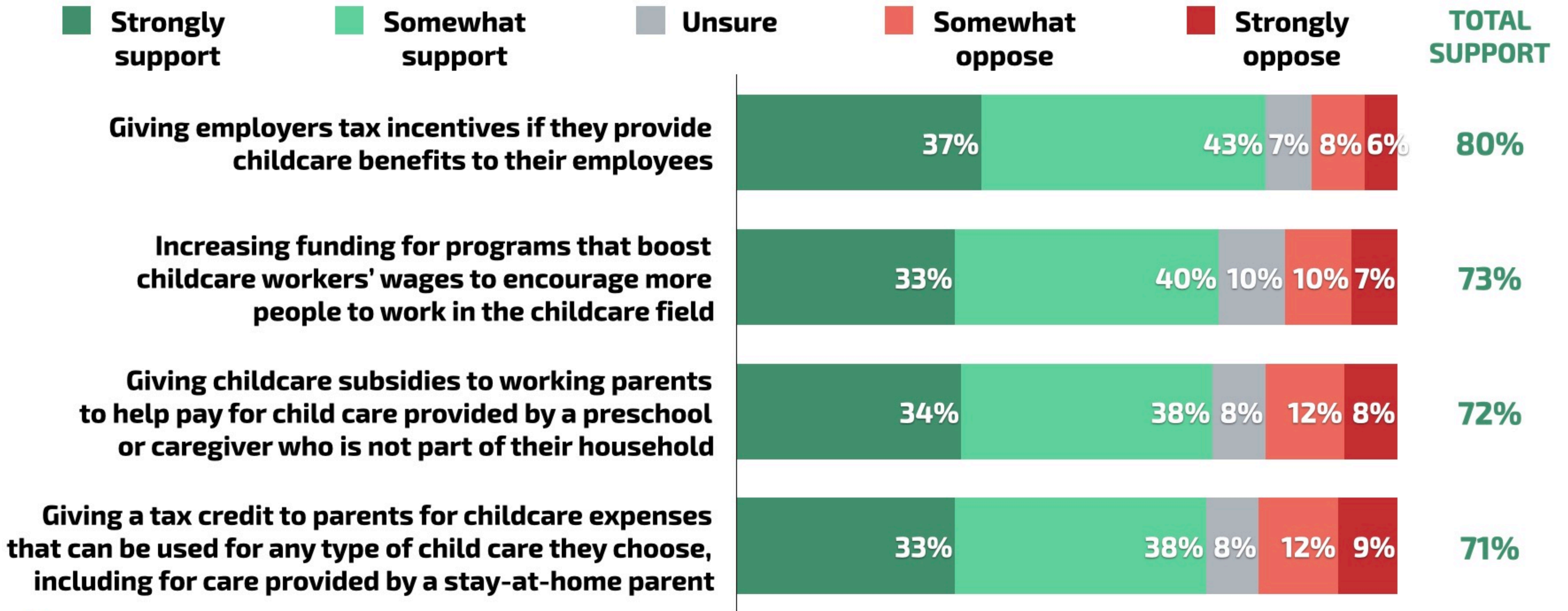


Main reason for opposing federal childcare benefits



Q1. What is the main reason you support federal childcare benefits for families of young children?
Q2. What is the main reason you oppose federal childcare benefits for families of young children?
Note: Q1 was only asked of those who would support a law providing childcare benefits (n=825) and Q2 was only asked of those who would oppose this law (n=134); Responses for "Something else" and "Unsure" not shown in chart.

Voters support addressing the burden of childcare expenses



Q. Would you support or oppose Congress doing each of the following?



Republicans are more supportive of giving tax incentives to employers who provide childcare benefits than other proposals

% STRONGLY/SOMEWHAT SUPPORT

● GOP

● DEM

Giving employers tax incentives if they provide childcare benefits to their employees

75% ●

● **87%**

Increasing funding for programs that boost childcare workers' wages to encourage more people to work in the childcare field

62% ●

● **86%**

Giving childcare subsidies to working parents to help pay for child care provided by a preschool or caregiver who is not part of their household

64% ●

● **82%**

Giving a tax credit to parents for childcare expenses that can be used for any type of child care they choose, including for care provided by a stay-at-home parent

61% ●

● **80%**

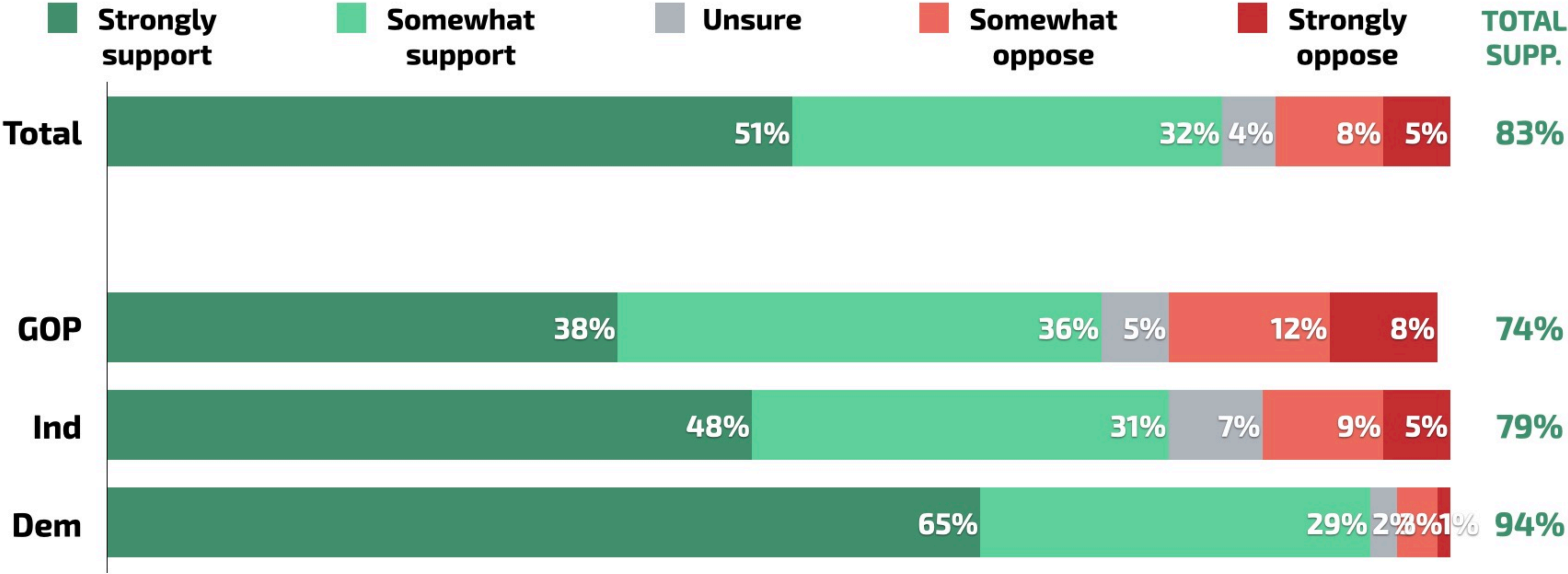


Q. Would you support or oppose Congress doing each of the following?

Paid Leave Policies

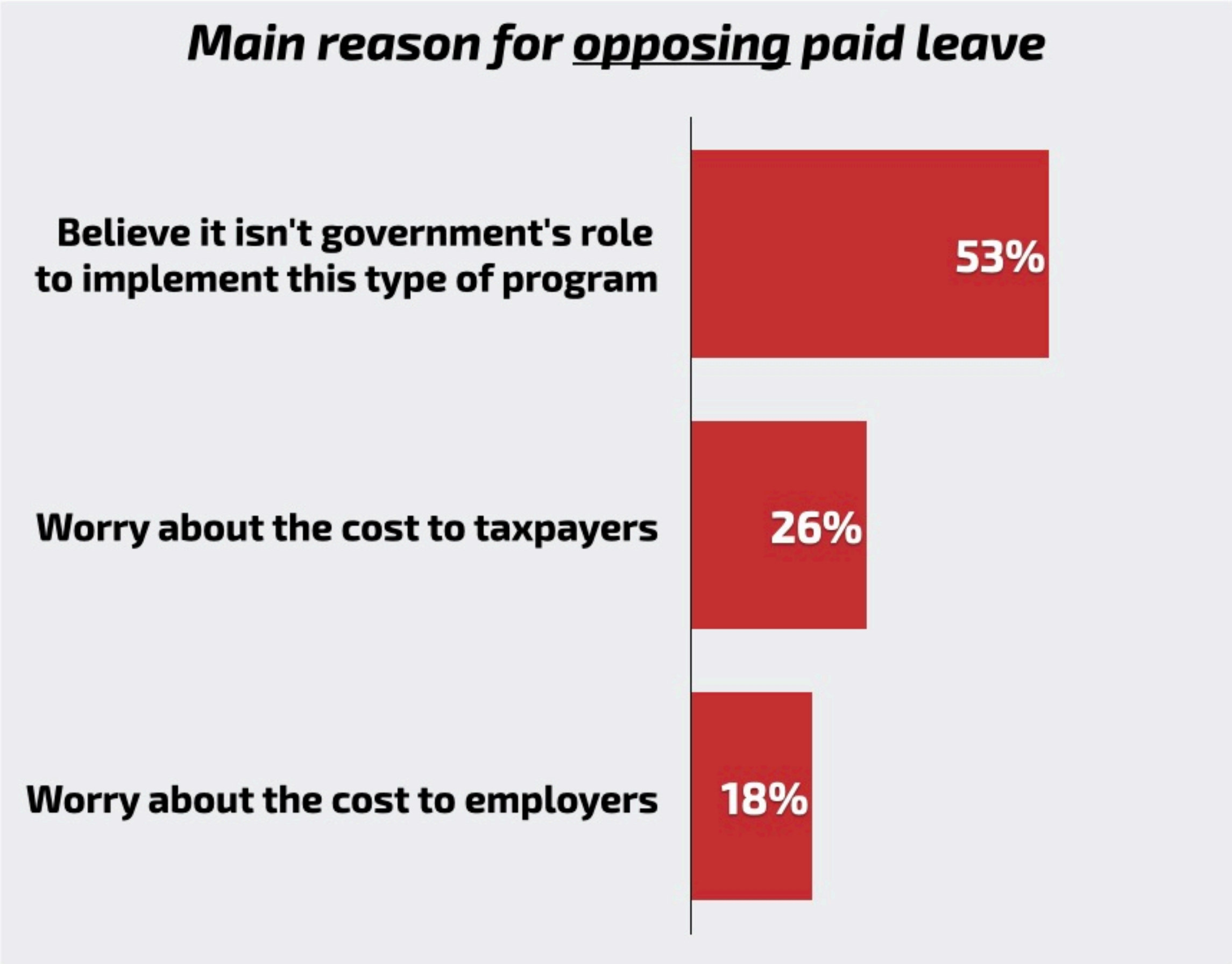
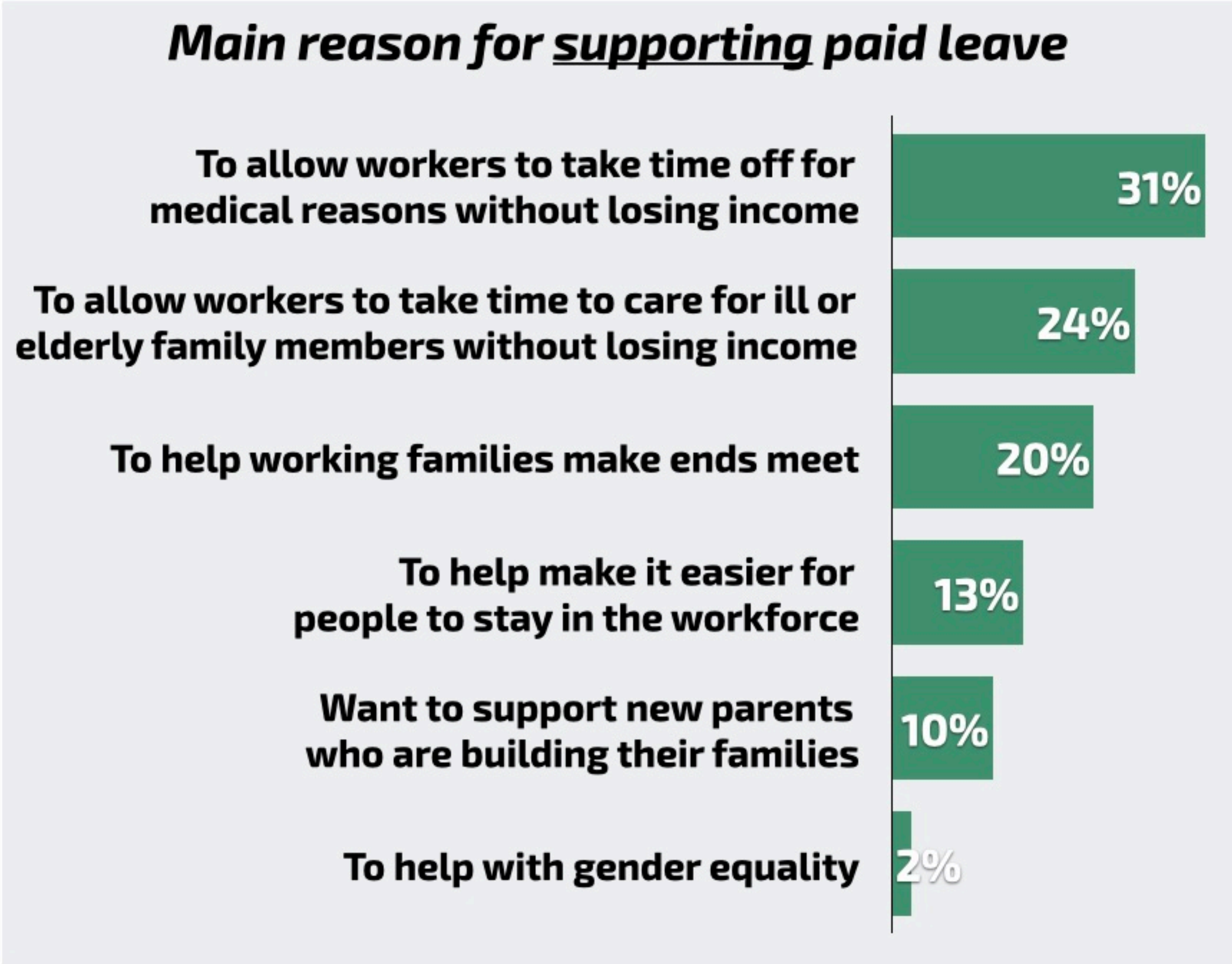


More than 8 in 10 support a national program that would guarantee access to paid family and medical leave for employees



Q. Thinking about paid family leave benefits, would you support or oppose a national program that would guarantee all employees access to paid family and medical leave?

The top reasons voters support paid leave are to allow workers to take time off to care for themselves or family members without losing income



Q1. What is the main reason you support a national program that would guarantee all employees access to paid family and medical leave?

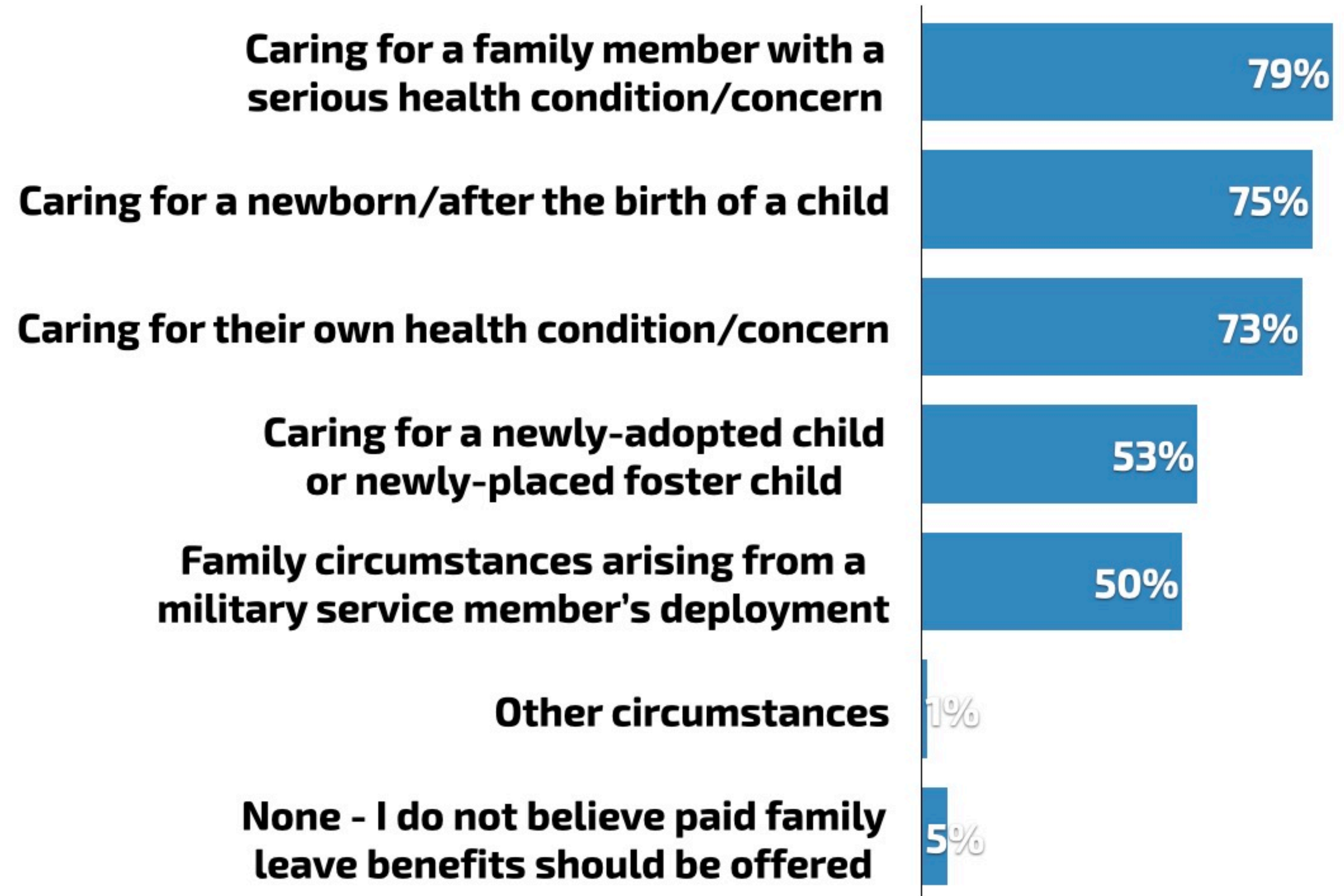
Q2. What is the main reason you oppose a national program that would guarantee all employees access to paid family and medical leave?

Note: Responses for "Something Else" are not shown in the chart

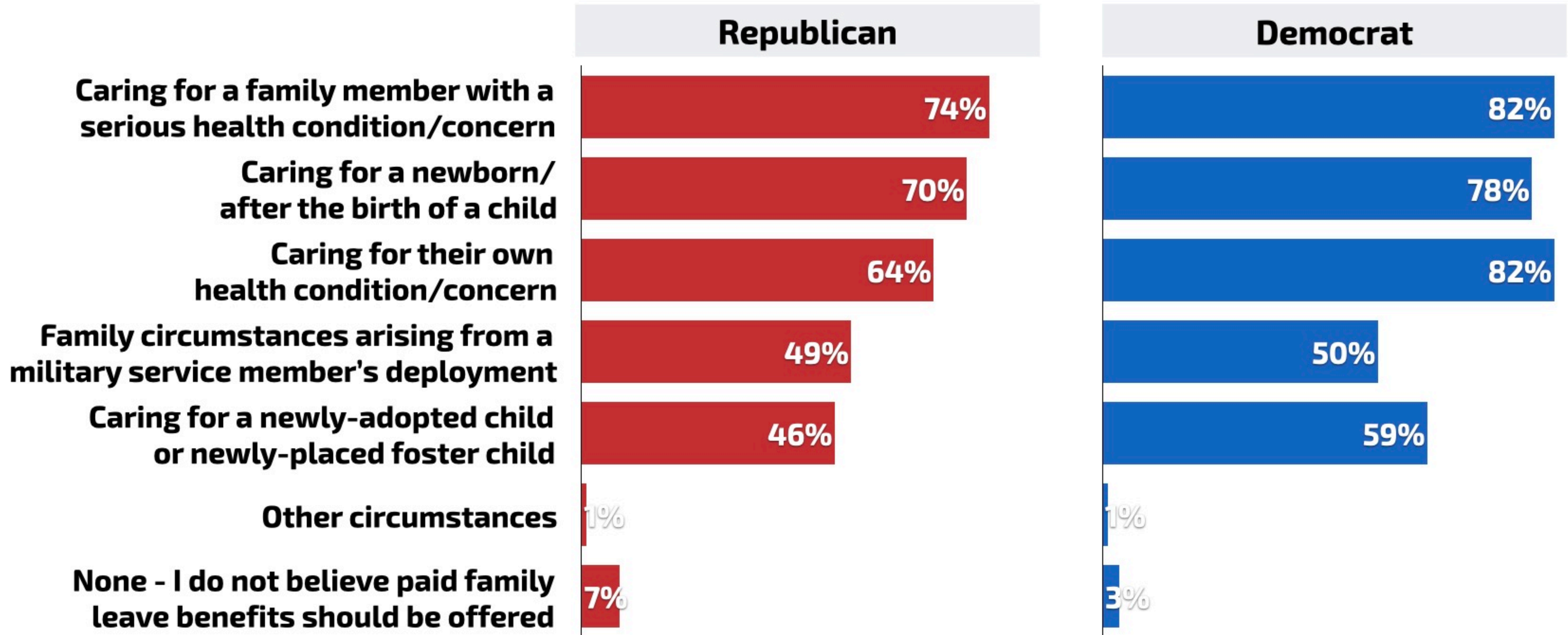
Note: Q1 was only asked of those who would support a national program guaranteeing paid family and medical leave (n=863) and Q2 was only asked of those who would oppose this program (n=127)

Strong majority support allowing workers to use paid family leave to care for a newborn, a family member with a health condition, or their own health

Q. Under which circumstances, if any, should workers be able to use paid family leave benefits? Please check any or all circumstances you believe should be included, or you may choose "None."



Republicans are less likely than Democrats to support allowing workers to take paid leave to care for a newly-adopted child or newly-placed foster child



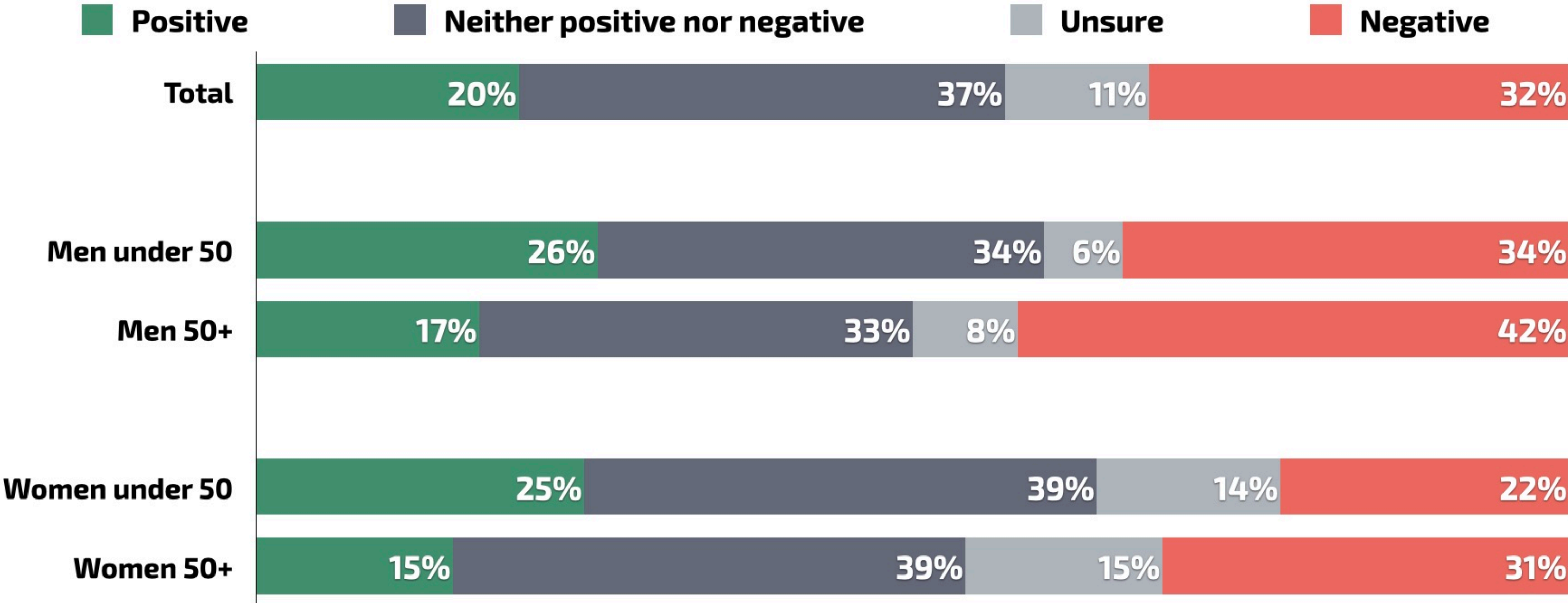
Q. Under which circumstances, if any, should workers be able to use paid family leave benefits? Please check any or all circumstances you believe should be included, or you may choose "None."



Perspectives on Family Formation



Men ages 18–49 are more likely than women in the same cohort to think the declining birth rate will have a negative effect on the US

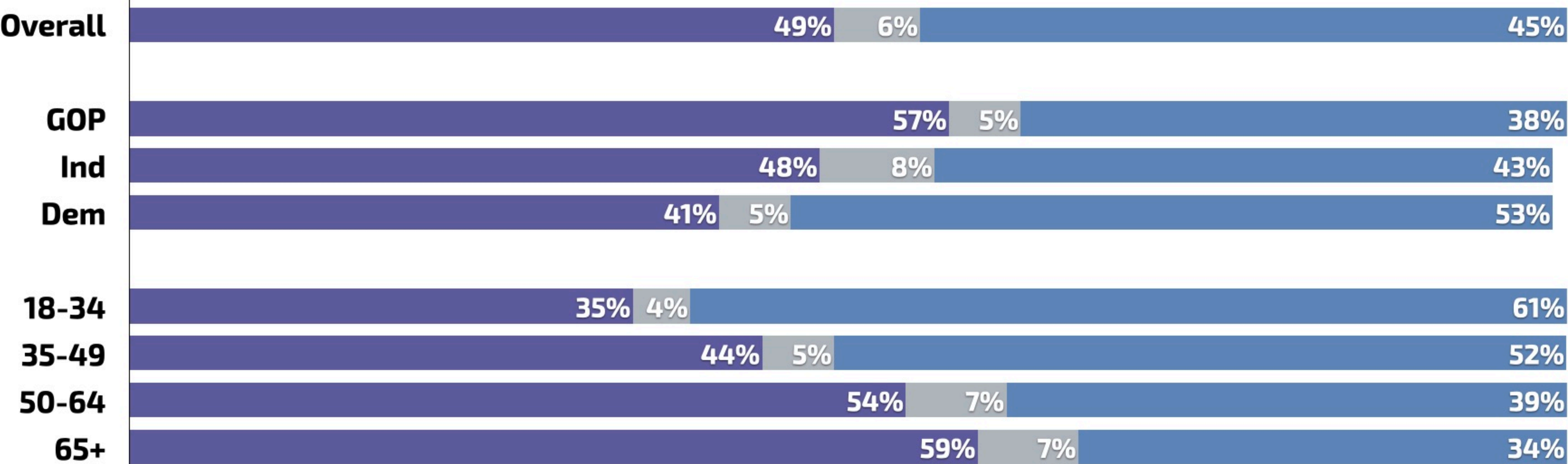


Q. Compared to prior decades, people in the United States are having fewer children...Overall, what kind of effect do you think that will have on the United States?



Voters are divided on whether or not the government should get involved in supporting the decision to have children

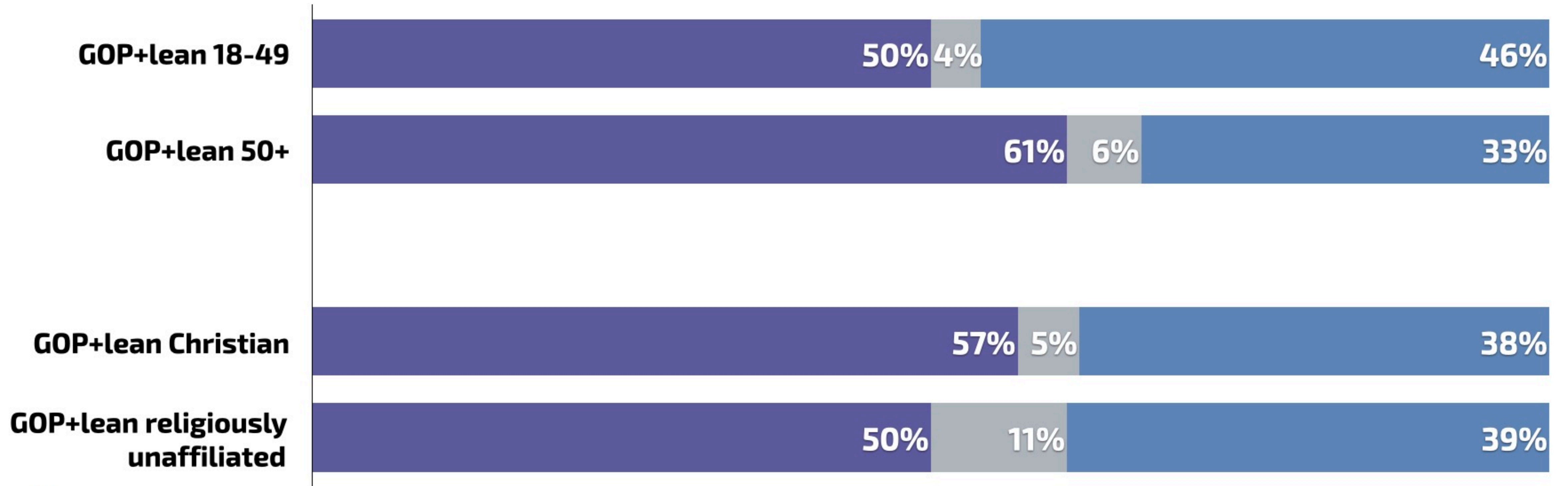
■ Having children is a personal choice and the government should stay out of it, not try to influence the decision to have children
 ■ Unsure
 ■ The government should provide more support to help families with the costs of raising children so that people who want to have children can afford to do so



Q. Which of the following perspectives do you agree with more, even if neither perfectly describes your view?

While Republicans generally take the view that having children is a personal choice, younger Republicans are more open to government support

■ Having children is a personal choice and the government should stay out of it, not try to influence the decision to have children ■ Unsure ■ The government should provide more support to help families with the costs of raising children so that people who want to have children can afford to do so



Q. Which of the following perspectives do you agree with more, even if neither perfectly describes your view?

Methodology



Methodology

This survey was fielded online from November 19–25, 2024 in English among a sample of N=1,035 voters in the Likely Electorate (LV) nationwide using non-probability sampling. The sample was drawn from the Lucid sample exchange and matched to the L2 voter file.

Measures taken to ensure data quality included measures to prevent duplicate responses, questions designed to disqualify inattentive respondents, and the removal of respondents from the data file who answered more than one-third of the questions they were asked in less than one-third of the median response time per question.

The sample was weighted to reflect modeled turnout and demographic characteristics of the population of voters in the 2024 likely electorate nationwide based on a probabilistic model that incorporates data from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey and Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement, as well as L2 voter file data. Weighting dimensions included gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, region, vote history, and turnout probability, as well as gender by age, race by education, and age by education. Additionally, the sample was weighted on 2024 presidential vote choice (among those who reported voting) to reflect the election results, and weighted on party identification to reflect the percentage of voters who identify as Republican or Republican-leaning being 1 percentage point higher than the percentage who identify as Democrats or Democratic-leaning, a margin based on data from Pew Research Center's latest National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS).

Calculated the way it would be for a random sample and adjusted to incorporate the effect of weighting, the margin of sampling error is ± 3.3 percentage points.





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