

The Mountaineer 2020 Post-Election Survey: Prop 116



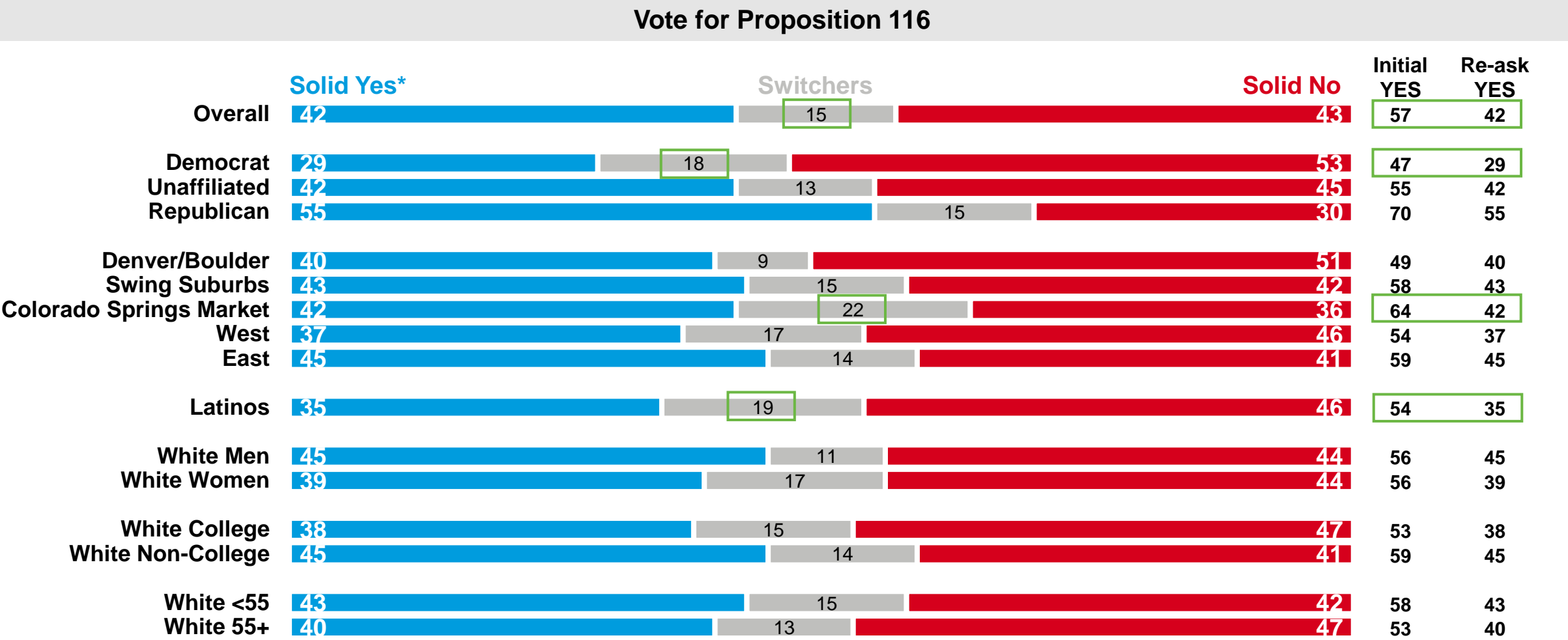
Language used for Proposition 116

Initial and Re-ask Language

[INITIAL] As you may know, there was a question on the ballot called Proposition 116 that would reduce the state income tax rate from 4.63% to 4.55%.

[RE-ASK] Proposition 116 would cut income taxes for the average Coloradan by \$37 per year, while cutting income taxes for millionaires by over \$800 per year. It would reduce funding for Colorado's schools, roads, and other priorities by over \$200 million per year.

With an unbiased explanation of 116's impact, "Yes" vote drops from 57 to 42. Largest drops in the Springs along with Latinos and Democrats



*Solid Yes = voted Yes on initial and final ask. Solid No = voted No on initial and final ask. Switchers = Voted Yes on initial ask but No on final ask

CO voters overwhelmingly agree that we should make the wealthy pay more/increase taxes on the top 3% to fund priorities. Support was even higher when we included “big corporation” in February poll

For each, please tell me if you agree or disagree...

	Agree/ Disagree			Net Agree							
	Agree	Disagree	Net	Voted Yes on 116	Voted No on 116	Dem.	UAF	GOP	Latinos	White Men	White Women
[FEBRUARY] We need to fix CO’s broken tax system to make sure that important priorities like our schools and roads have the resources they need to keep up with CO’s growing population	80	20	+60	N/A	N/A	+86	+50	+46	+72	+52	+64
[FEBRUARY] We need to fix CO’s broken tax system to ensure that big corporations and the wealthy are paying their fair share and that our schools and roads have the resources they need	79	21	+58	N/A	N/A	+92	+56	+20	+84	+46	+62
[EXIT POLL] We need to fix CO’s broken tax system to ensure that the wealthy are paying their fair share and that our schools and roads have the resources they need	67	29	+38	+8	+69	+77	+35	-12	+59	+35	+37
[EXIT POLL] CO should increase taxes on the wealthiest 3% of Coloradans in order to provide more resources for priorities like schools, health care, and roads	60	37	+23	+3	+53	+71	+31	-43	+60	+3	+30

A solid majority of CO voters support repealing the ban on a graduated income tax, including a 64%-29% margin with unaffiliateds

For each, please tell me if you support or oppose each proposal...

	Support			Net Support							
	Support	Oppose	Net	Voted Yes on 116	Voted No on 116	Dem.	UAF	GOP	Latinos	White Men	White Women
[FEBRUARY] Raise state income taxes on individuals with an income over \$250,000 per year and use that revenue to increase funding for schools and other priorities including transportation, and to cut income taxes for Coloradans with incomes under \$250,000	71	29	+42	N/A	N/A	+85	+44	-8	+70	+32	+42
[EXIT POLL] Repeal the ban on a graduated state income tax and allow the state to tax people with higher incomes at a higher rate that those with average or lower incomes	59	34	+25	-2	+59	+63	+35	-32	+55	+11	+27

Conclusions

Prop 116 passed based on appealing ballot language, but a strong majority of Colorado voters reject it once they understand its impact

Coloradans overwhelmingly support a more progressive tax policy that includes higher taxes on the wealthy in order to pay for priorities like schools and roads

- Even if progressive tax proposals would have little impact on corporations, we put ourselves in a stronger position by including them in our messaging (along with the wealthy), particularly with center-right voters

There is strong support for repealing TABOR's ban on a graduated incomes tax.

- And even stronger support for a tax increase on those making over \$250,000 a year that would be used to fund priorities like roads and school and a tax cut for those making less than \$250,000.

Thank You

New York

Washington, DC

Hartford

Chicago

Denver

Seattle

Research Methodology

Telephone Survey

Global Strategy Group conducted a telephone survey of **900 Colorado general election voters, including an oversample of 100 for a total of 199 interviews among Latino voters** from October 31st to November 4th, 2020.

Margin of Errors

The margin of error at the 95% confidence level is +/- 3.5%.

The margin of error at the 95% confidence level for Latino voters is +/- 6.9%

The margin of error on subgroups is greater