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WASHINGTON, DC - 202-548-2680  
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### HOW THE POLL WAS CONDUCTED

**This poll was conducted by Mason-Dixon Polling & Strategy of Jacksonville, Florida from July 9 through July 11, 2018. A total of 625 registered Georgia voters were interviewed statewide by telephone.**

**Those interviewed were selected randomly from a telephone-matched Georgia voter registration list that included both land line and cell phone numbers. Quotas were assigned to reflect voter registration by county.**

**The margin for error, according to standards customarily used by statisticians, is no more than  $\pm 4$  percentage points. This means that there is a 95 percent probability that the "true" figure would fall within that range if all voters were surveyed. The margin for error is higher for any subgroup, such as a gender or age grouping.**

**QUESTION: Georgia’s school funding formula is nearly 35 years old and there is bipartisan agreement that it doesn’t meet the needs of students or taxpayers. How important is it that Georgia review and update the state’s school funding formula? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?**

	<u>VERY IMP</u>	<u>SW IMP</u>	<u>NOT TOO IMP</u>	<u>NOT IMP</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>

<u>REGION</u>	<u>VERY IMP</u>	<u>SW IMP</u>	<u>NOT TOO IMP</u>	<u>NOT IMP</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>
Atlanta Metro	57%	17%	12%	10%	4%
North Georgia	62%	21%	11%	3%	3%
Central Georgia	68%	15%	9%	3%	5%
South Georgia	65%	14%	15%	3%	3%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>VERY IMP</u>	<u>SW IMP</u>	<u>NOT TOO IMP</u>	<u>NOT IMP</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>
Men	57%	17%	9%	11%	6%
Women	64%	20%	11%	3%	2%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>VERY IMP</u>	<u>SW IMP</u>	<u>NOT TOO IMP</u>	<u>NOT IMP</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>
<50	65%	17%	8%	6%	4%
50+	58%	19%	11%	8%	4%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>VERY IMP</u>	<u>SW IMP</u>	<u>NOT TOO IMP</u>	<u>NOT IMP</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>
White	57%	18%	12%	9%	4%
Black	69%	18%	4%	4%	5%

<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>VERY IMP</u>	<u>SW IMP</u>	<u>NOT TOO IMP</u>	<u>NOT IMP</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>
Democrat	69%	17%	8%	4%	2%
Republican	55%	19%	12%	10%	4%
Independent	59%	18%	10%	7%	6%

**QUESTION: If a study finds increased funding is required to meet the education needs of Georgia’s students, would you support or oppose increases in education funding?**

	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>13%</b>

<u>REGION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Atlanta Metro	72%	15%	13%
North Georgia	74%	12%	14%
Central Georgia	73%	16%	11%
South Georgia	70%	17%	13%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	69%	16%	15%
Women	74%	15%	11%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	73%	13%	14%
50+	71%	17%	12%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	73%	13%	14%
Black	70%	20%	10%

<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	85%	6%	9%
Republican	61%	22%	17%
Independent	71%	15%	14%

**QUESTION: Sixty-one percent (61%) of Georgia students come from economically disadvantaged homes- living on or near the poverty line. Seventy percent (70%) of Georgia school superintendents say that poverty is the number one barrier to improving academic performance. Would you support or oppose a school funding formula that provides needed additional resources to districts serving a lot of students living at or below the poverty line?**

	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>9%</b>

<u>REGION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Atlanta Metro	70%	21%	9%
North Georgia	61%	26%	13%
Central Georgia	68%	24%	8%
South Georgia	73%	20%	7%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	66%	22%	12%
Women	72%	22%	6%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	73%	21%	6%
50+	66%	23%	11%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	59%	29%	12%
Black	89%	6%	5%

<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	87%	7%	6%
Republican	54%	32%	14%
Independent	68%	25%	7%

**QUESTION: Georgia is one of two states in the country that does not fund need-based financial aid to help students from low-income families afford college. This year, Georgia legislators created a need-based aid program to help more students afford college. The program, however, has not been funded. Would you support or oppose state funding for a need-based financial aid program to make college more affordable?**

	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>7%</b>

<u>REGION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Atlanta Metro	84%	10%	6%
North Georgia	79%	12%	9%
Central Georgia	83%	11%	6%
South Georgia	79%	12%	9%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	77%	12%	11%
Women	86%	10%	4%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	85%	10%	5%
50+	80%	12%	8%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	80%	13%	7%
Black	87%	7%	6%

<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	91%	6%	3%
Republican	73%	14%	13%
Independent	82%	12%	6%

**QUESTION: In order to meet the growing demand for technically skilled jobs, grow the economy and tax base in Georgia, would you support or oppose tuition-free post-secondary technical training in Georgia?**

	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>11%</b>

<u>REGION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Atlanta Metro	73%	13%	14%
North Georgia	73%	14%	13%
Central Georgia	78%	14%	8%
South Georgia	78%	16%	6%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	72%	15%	13%
Women	77%	13%	10%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	78%	12%	10%
50+	73%	15%	12%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	72%	16%	12%
Black	81%	10%	9%

<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	87%	9%	4%
Republican	61%	21%	18%
Independent	78%	12%	10%

**QUESTION: Child care costs have soared in recent decades. Sending a Georgia infant or toddler to a child care center costs an average of \$7,300 a year. Would you support or oppose an increase in funding for the state’s subsidized child care program in order to serve more working families?**

	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>

<u>REGION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Atlanta Metro	73%	13%	14%
North Georgia	63%	22%	15%
Central Georgia	73%	14%	13%
South Georgia	70%	15%	15%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	66%	14%	20%
Women	77%	15%	8%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	75%	12%	13%
50+	68%	17%	15%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	63%	20%	17%
Black	86%	5%	9%

<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	83%	7%	10%
Republican	62%	21%	17%
Independent	70%	15%	15%

**QUESTION: Most states support working families who earn low wages through a tax credit to help them make ends meet, encourage work and help families moving out of poverty. Georgia does not. Do you support or oppose a Georgia Work Credit?**

	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>21%</b>

<u>REGION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Atlanta Metro	64%	16%	20%
North Georgia	56%	21%	23%
Central Georgia	57%	19%	24%
South Georgia	65%	16%	19%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	59%	23%	18%
Women	65%	12%	23%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	63%	14%	23%
50+	62%	19%	19%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	55%	22%	23%
Black	76%	7%	17%

<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	72%	11%	17%
Republican	58%	21%	21%
Independent	57%	19%	24%



**QUESTION: There are 240,000 Georgians who earn low incomes and lack affordable options for health insurance. Georgia’s leaders can put an insurance card in their pockets by bringing home billions of federal dollars meant to pay for coverage. Do you support or oppose leveraging federal money to help more uninsured Georgians afford health care?**

	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>13%</b>

<u>REGION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Atlanta Metro	67%	21%	12%
North Georgia	61%	27%	12%
Central Georgia	60%	25%	15%
South Georgia	63%	23%	14%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	59%	26%	15%
Women	69%	20%	11%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	69%	15%	16%
50+	59%	30%	11%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	53%	31%	16%
Black	86%	8%	6%

<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	89%	6%	5%
Republican	43%	36%	21%
Independent	59%	28%	13%

**QUESTION: About 1.3 million Georgia adults suffered with a diagnosed mental illness in the past year. In addition, drug overdose deaths in Georgia rose by 35 percent from 2012 to 2016, mainly due to the nationwide opioid epidemic. Do you support or oppose increased state funding to better screen, diagnose and treat Georgians who suffer from mental health or substance abuse issues?**

	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>

<u>REGION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Atlanta Metro	89%	4%	7%
North Georgia	84%	7%	9%
Central Georgia	85%	9%	6%
South Georgia	83%	10%	7%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	84%	7%	9%
Women	89%	6%	5%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	88%	4%	8%
50+	86%	8%	6%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	85%	7%	8%
Black	91%	4%	5%

<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	93%	4%	3%
Republican	81%	8%	11%
Independent	87%	7%	6%

**QUESTION: At 37 cents per pack, Georgia charges the third lowest cigarette tax in the nation. Four neighboring states -- Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina -- all raised tobacco tax rates in recent years. Increasing the state's cigarette tax by \$1 per pack could raise more than \$400 million annually while also helping to discourage tobacco use. Do you support or oppose raising Georgia's cigarette tax by \$1 per pack?**

	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>7%</b>

<u>REGION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Atlanta Metro	79%	13%	8%
North Georgia	75%	21%	4%
Central Georgia	73%	22%	5%
South Georgia	72%	21%	7%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	77%	18%	5%
Women	75%	16%	9%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	81%	14%	5%
50+	72%	19%	9%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	82%	13%	5%
Black	63%	26%	11%

<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	72%	20%	8%
Republican	81%	12%	7%
Independent	76%	18%	6%

**QUESTION: Each year, Georgia foregoes hundreds of millions of dollars through various credits and incentives to private companies. Some tax breaks may provide a good return on investment, but others fail to deliver enough benefit to provide a good return on investment to taxpayers. Would you support or oppose an evaluation of large corporate tax breaks to determine their effectiveness as part of the review and renewal process of such tax credits?**

	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>

<u>REGION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Atlanta Metro	87%	7%	6%
North Georgia	90%	4%	6%
Central Georgia	86%	9%	5%
South Georgia	88%	4%	8%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	87%	9%	4%
Women	88%	4%	8%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	91%	2%	7%
50+	86%	9%	5%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	88%	8%	4%
Black	89%	2%	9%

<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	91%	6%	3%
Republican	84%	8%	8%
Independent	89%	4%	7%

**QUESTION: Currently, about 90 percent of businesses that file corporate income tax returns in Georgia report no taxable income. One option common in other states is a having a corporate minimum tax, which ensures all corporate entities help pay for public services and capital improvements. Would you support or oppose enacting a corporate minimum tax in Georgia to ensure profitable corporations doing business in the state provide more financial assistance for roads, bridges, schools and other public services?**

	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>10%</b>

<u>REGION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Atlanta Metro	78%	12%	10%
North Georgia	74%	14%	12%
Central Georgia	79%	11%	10%
South Georgia	79%	12%	9%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	75%	19%	6%
Women	80%	6%	14%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	82%	9%	9%
50+	75%	14%	11%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	77%	15%	8%
Black	80%	6%	14%

<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	84%	9%	7%
Republican	72%	16%	12%
Independent	78%	11%	11%

## DEMOGRAPHICS

### **PARTY REGISTRATION:**

Democrat	214 (34%)
Republican	223 (36%)
Independent or Other	188 (30%)

### **AGE:**

18-34	107 (17%)
35-49	187 (30%)
50-64	176 (28%)
65+	149 (24%)
Refused	6 (1%)

### **SEX:**

Male	301 (48%)
Female	324 (52%)

### **RACE/ETHNICITY:**

White/Caucasian	392 (63%)
Black/African American	189 (30%)
Hispanic/Latino	24 (4%)
Other	13 (2%)
Refused	7 (1%)

### **REGION:**

Atlanta Metro	335 (54%)
North Georgia	95 (15%)
Central Georgia	80 (13%)
South Georgia	115 (18%)

## REGIONAL GROUPINGS

**ATLANTA METRO:** Voters in Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Gwinnett, Clayton, Walton, Newton, Henry, Rockdale, Douglas, Paulding, Carroll, Heard, Forsyth, Cherokee, Coweta, Fayette and Spalding Counties.

**NORTH GEORGIA:** Voters in Dade, Walker, Catoosa, Whitfield, Murray, Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens, Gordon, Chattooga, Floyd, Polk, Haralson, Bartow, Dawson, Hall, Lumpkin, Union, Towns, Rabun, White, Habersham, Banks, Stephens, Franklin, Hart, Elbert, Madison, Jackson, Barrow, Lincoln, Wilkes, Oglethorpe, Clarke and Oconee Counties.

**CENTRAL GEORGIA:** Voters in Richmond, Columbia, Burke, Jefferson, Glascock, McDuffie, Warren, Taliaferro, Greene, Morgan, Bibb, Twiggs, Houston, Bleckley, Telfair, Laurens, Washington, Baldwin, Hancock, Putnam, Jasper, Monroe, Troup, Meriwether, Pike, Lamar, Butts, Jenkins, Emanuel, Treutlen, Screven, Jones, Upson, Crawford, Wilkinson, Johnson and Peach Counties.

**SOUTH GEORGIA:** Voters in Chatham, Bryan, Effingham, Bulloch, Evans, Candler, Tattnall, Toombs, Montgomery, Wheeler, Telfair, Jeff Davis, Appling, Bacon, Ware, Charlton, Camden, Pierce, Brantley, Glynn, Wayne, Long, Liberty, McIntosh, Coffee, Atkinson, Clinch, Echols, Atkinson, Screven, Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Stewart, Webster, Sumter, Dooly, Pulaski, Dodge, Macon, Schley, Marion, Taylor, Talbot, Harris, Dougherty, Lee, Crisp, Wilcox, Ben Hill, Turner, Irwin, Lanier, Lowndes, Berrien, Cook, Tift, Worth, Colquitt, Thomas, Grady, Decatur, Seminole, Miller, Baker, Mitchell, Early, Clay, Calhoun, Terrell, Randolph, Quitman, and Brooks Counties.