What Do Americans Think About Federal Tax Options to Support Public Transportation

A national random-digit-dial public opinion poll asking 1,501 respondents if they would support various tax options for raising federal transportation revenues.

WHAT IS THE NEED?

Over the past several decades, the transportation revenues available from state and federal gas taxes have fallen significantly, especially in terms of inflation-adjusted dollars per mile traveled. At the same time, the transportation system requires critical—and expensive—system upgrades. Among other needs, a large portion of the national highway system requires major rehabilitation, and there is growing desire at all levels of government to substantially upgrade and expand infrastructure to support public transit, walking, and bicycling. This dilemma of growing needs and shrinking revenues can be resolved in only two ways: either the nation must dramatically lower its goals for system preservation and enhancement, or new revenues must be raised. If the latter is to happen, legislators must be convinced that increasing taxes or fees is politically feasible. One portion of the political calculus that legislators make when deciding whether or not to raise new revenues is, of course, considering likely public support for—or opposition to—raising different kinds of taxes.

WHAT WAS OUR GOAL?

To summarize the results of year four of a national random-digit-dial public opinion poll asking 1,501 respondents if they would support various tax options for raising federal transportation revenues, with a special focus on understanding support for increasing revenues for public transit. Eleven specific tax options tested were variations on raising the federal gas tax rate, creating a new mileage tax, and creating a new federal sales tax. Other
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The survey results show that a majority of Americans would support higher taxes for transportation—under certain conditions. For example, a gas tax increase of 10¢ per gallon to improve road maintenance was supported by 67 percent of respondents, whereas support levels dropped to just 23 percent if the revenues were to be used more generally to maintain and improve the transportation system. For tax options where the revenues were to be spent for undefined transportation purposes, support levels varied considerably by what kind of tax would be imposed, with a sales tax much more popular than either a gas tax increase or a new mileage tax.

With respect to public transit, the survey results show that most people want good public transit service in their state. In addition, two-thirds of respondents support spending gas tax revenues on transit. However, questions exploring different methods to raise new revenues found relatively low levels of support for raising gas tax or transit fare rates. Also, not all respondents were well informed about how transit is funded, with only about half knowing that fares do not cover the full cost of transit.

The results of the six years of survey data suggest several key implications for policymakers who wish to craft transportation revenue increases in ways that will maximize public support:

- The basic concept of a gas tax increase is not popular, but there are ways to structure such an increase that would significantly boost its acceptability.
• The basic concept of a mileage tax is not popular, but there are ways to structure such a tax that would increase its acceptability.
• Linking a transportation tax to environmental benefits can increase public support.
• Demographic change in the US population may increase support for transportation taxes.

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This report and further information can be found on the Mineta Transportation Institute website at: http://transweb.sjsu.edu/project/1428.html