

Views on Taxing Profitable Corporations and the Wealthy

The majority of registered voters in every county, city, region — and 80% of Virginia voters overall — believe profitable corporations and the wealthy are not paying enough in taxes

Locality	"don't pay enough"	Locality	"don't pay enough"	Locality	"don't pay enough"
Accomack County	79%	Culpeper County	74%	Highland County	67%
Albemarle County	80%	Cumberland County	76%	Hopewell City	82%
Alexandria City	88%	Danville City	84%	Isle of Wight County	77%
Alleghany County	76%	Dickenson County	76%	James City County	80%
Amelia County	74%	Dinwiddie County	79%	King & Queen County	76%
Amherst County	76%	Emporia City	84%	King George County	73%
Appomattox County	73%	Essex County	78%	King William County	75%
Arlington County	87%	Fairfax City	84%	Lancaster County	74%
Augusta County	72%	Fairfax County	83%	Lee County	75%
Bath County	74%	Falls Church City	87%	Lexington City	85%
Bedford County	71%	Fauquier County	74%	Loudoun County	81%
Bland County	75%	Floyd County	75%	Louisa County	74%
Botetourt County	70%	Fluvanna County	76%	Lunenburg County	80%
Bristol City	77%	Franklin City	83%	Lynchburg City	81%
Brunswick County	82%	Franklin County	72%	Madison County	73%
Buchanan County	73%	Frederick County	73%	Manassas City	84%
Buckingham County	77%	Fredericksburg City	84%	Manassas Park City	83%
Buena Vista City	78%	Galax City	77%	Martinsville City	83%
Campbell County	75%	Giles County	76%	Mathews County	72%
Caroline County	79%	Gloucester County	73%	Mecklenburg County	79%
Carroll County	73%	Goochland County	72%	Middlesex County	75%
Charles City County	82%	Grayson County	73%	Montgomery County	79%
Charlotte County	76%	Greene County	74%	Nelson County	77%
Charlottesville City	89%	Greensville County	82%	New Kent County	71%
Chesapeake City	80%	Halifax County	80%	Newport News City	84%
Chesterfield County	79%	Hampton City	85%	Norfolk City	86%
Clarke County	74%	Hanover County	73%	Northampton County	81%
Colonial Heights City	74%	Harrisonburg City	85%	Northumberland County	74%
Covington City	80%	Henrico County	81%	Norton City	79%
Craig County	72%	Henry County	78%	Nottoway County	79%

Views on Taxing Profitable Corporations and the Wealthy, by locality (continued)

Locality	"don't pay enough"	Locality	"don't pay enough"	Locality	"don't pay enough"
Orange County	74%	Richmond County	77%	Surry County	80%
Page County	75%	Roanoke City	83%	Sussex County	82%
Patrick County	76%	Roanoke County	74%	Tazewell County	73%
Petersburg City	88%	Rockbridge County	73%	Virginia Beach City	80%
Pittsylvania County	76%	Rockingham County	73%	Warren County	74%
Poquoson City	72%	Russell County	75%	Washington County	73%
Portsmouth City	84%	Salem City	76%	Waynesboro City	80%
Powhatan County	70%	Scott County	74%	Westmoreland County	77%
Prince Edward County	80%	Shenandoah County	73%	Williamsburg City	85%
Prince George County	77%	Smyth County	74%	Winchester City	82%
Prince William County	82%	Southampton County	77%	Wise County	75%
Pulaski County	75%	Spotsylvania County	76%	Wythe County	74%
Radford City	81%	Stafford County	76%	York County	77%
Rappahannock County	73%	Staunton City	81%		
Richmond City	88%	Suffolk City	81%		

Views on Taxing Profitable Corporations and the Wealthy, by region

Locality	"don't pay enough"	Locality	"don't pay enough"
Charlottesville region	79%	Richmond-Petersburg area	78%
Culpeper, Fauquier, Madison, Orange, and Rappahannock	74%	Roanoke and New River Valley region	77%
Eastern Shore	80%	Shenandoah Valley	75%
Hampton Roads	82%	Southside	79%
James City County, York County, Williamsburg & Poquoson	79%	Southwest	74%
Lynchburg and Bedford region	75%	Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Fredericksburg	77%
Middle Peninsula and Northern Neck	82%		
Northern Virginia	83%		

Methodology Note

From November 22 to December 20th, 2022, Data for Progress collected 11,539 national survey IDs using web-panel respondents. Data for Progress then estimated opinion across subnational geographies using a process called MRP (Multilevel regression with poststratification). The process involves using a machine learning model trained on nationally representative survey responses linked to a commercial voter file. The model accounts for over 400 variables, including individual demographic characteristics, vote history, and primary participation as well as the political and demographic characteristics of the respondents' census tract. Once trained on our survey data, the model is used to estimate opinion in the population of registered voters.

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