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While Trump remains hugely unpopular in California, there is no consensus here for Congress to begin impeachment proceedings against the President.

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While President Donald Trump remains hugely unpopular in California, voters here are not of one mind when it comes to what Congress should do with regard to his possible impeachment. While 35% of the state's registered voters believe Congress should begin impeachment proceedings, 30% support continuing their investigations without starting the impeachment process, and another 34% feel it should close the matter and move on to other things.

Republicans are nearly unanimous in their view that Congress should move on to other matters. While most of this state's Democrats favor Congress beginning impeachment proceedings, the majority saying this is slim, 53%.

When likely voters are asked how likely they would be to support Trump in a 2020 general election bid, two-thirds (66%) say they definitely or probably will not support him, nearly all of whom (63%) say they "definitely" will not. Less than one in three (31%) say they will likely vote to re-elect the President next year. Californians' current 35-point plurality disinclined to re-elect Trump next year is even greater than the 30-point defeat he suffered in this state at the hands of Democrat Hillary Clinton in 2016.

Democrats are nearly unanimous (97%) in saying they do not intend to re-elect Trump in 2020. They are joined by 70% of the state's independent, or No Party Preference, voters. On the other hand, Republicans remain strongly behind Trump, with 87% intending to support the President next year.

Despite GOP voters' strong backing of the President, 44% feel it would be a good thing if other Republican candidates were to run against Trump in next year's GOP presidential primary.

The latest *Berkeley IGS Poll* also finds that Californians' evaluations of Trump's performance as President mirror their views about his re-election, with 33% approving and 67% disapproving. And, when asked about the impact that federal government

policies under the Trump administration are having on the state, 62% say they have been negative. Another 56% say these policies have had a negative impact on their own lives.

The poll was conducted online in English and Spanish among 4,435 California registered voters June 4-10.

No consensus among voters here about what Congress should do on impeachment

Voters in this deeply blue state are sharply divided when asked what course of action the U.S. Congress should be taking on impeachment now that the Mueller investigation has been completed. Statewide 35% believe Congress should begin impeachment proceedings, 30% support continuing their investigations without starting the impeachment process, while 34% feel that it should consider the matter closed and to move on to other things.

Nearly nine in ten Republicans believe the Congress should move on to other matters. While most Democrats favor beginning impeachment proceedings, the majority saying this is slim, 53%. The views of No Party Preference voters are about evenly divided and reflect the lack of consensus found among the overall electorate.

Opinions about impeachment are closely tied voters' political ideology, with large majorities of conservatives saying the Congress should move on to other matters, while most liberals, especially those describing themselves as very liberal, support beginning impeachment proceedings.

Regionally, pluralities but not majorities of voters in the state's Democratic strongholds of Los Angeles County and the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area support the Congress moving forward with impeachment proceedings. On the other hand, pluralities but not majorities of Central Valley voters and those living in areas of Southern California outside of Los Angeles County believe Congress should move on to other things.

Older voters, white non-Hispanics, men, and especially evangelical Christians are more inclined than others to believe Congress should move on to other matters, while younger Californians, ethnic voters, women and non-evangelicals are more inclined to favor beginning impeachment proceedings.

Table 1 What should Congress do now that the Mueller investigation has been completed (among California registered voters)			
	Begin impeachment proceedings %	Continue investigating/ don't impeach %	Consider the matter closed/move on %
Total registered voters	35	30	34
Party registration			
Democrats	53	39	8
Republicans	3	11	86
No party preference/other	36	32	31
Political ideology			
Very conservative	8	7	85
Somewhat conservative	9	16	74
Moderate	34	34	32
Somewhat liberal	48	42	9
Very liberal	65	31	4
Region			
Los Angeles County	41	30	29
Orange/San Diego counties	29	32	38
Other Southern California	31	27	41
Central Valley	31	24	45
San Francisco Bay Area	40	36	24
Other Northern California	39	22	39
Gender			
Male	30	31	39
Female	41	29	30
Age			
18-29	49	31	18
30-39	39	31	30
40-49	37	25	38
50-64	29	26	45
65 or older	29	35	36
Race/ethnicity			
White non-Hispanic	29	29	41
Latino	45	30	24
Asian American	40	35	24
African American	51	31	18
Evangelical Christian			
Yes	21	21	57
No	39	32	29

Note: Differences between the sum of each item's percentages and 100% equal proportion of voters with no opinion.

Two in three likely voters say they will not support Trump's re-election

The poll also asked likely voters how inclined they are to vote to re-elect the President to a second term in next year's general election. The results confirm the California electorate's general disdain for the President, with 66% saying they would not vote for his re-election, of whom 63% say they will "definitely" not do so. By contrast, just 31% say they are inclined to support his re-election.

Californians' disinclination to re-elect the President next year is broad-based and include majorities across nearly all major demographic and political subgroups of the likely electorate. The two exemptions are registered Republicans and political conservatives, large majorities of whom continue to stand behind Trump in a 2020 re-election bid.

Table 2 Likelihood of voting to re-elect Trump in the 2020 general election (among Californians likely to vote in the November general election)					
	Definitely vote to re-elect %	Probably vote to re-elect %	Probably not vote to re-elect %	Definitely not vote to re-elect %	Depends %
Total likely voters	26	5	3	63	3
Party registration					
Democrats	2	1	2	95	*
Republicans	76	9	2	9	4
No party preference/other	17	8	7	63	5
Political ideology					
Very conservative	84	5	1	7	3
Somewhat conservative	64	11	5	15	5
Moderate	19	7	5	65	4
Somewhat liberal	2	*	2	95	1
Very liberal	*	*	1	99	*
Region					
Los Angeles County	19	4	3	72	2
Orange/San Diego counties	33	6	4	55	2
Other Southern California	32	7	4	53	4
Central Valley	36	5	2	54	3
San Francisco Bay Area	16	5	4	73	2
Other Northern California	34	3	2	57	4
Gender					
Male	28	5	4	60	3
Female	24	4	3	66	3
Age					
18-29	13	4	5	74	4
30-39	17	7	1	71	4
40-49	27	5	3	63	2
50-64	33	6	4	55	2
65 or older	29	3	3	62	3
Race/ethnicity					
White non-Hispanic	32	5	2	59	2
Latino	16	3	5	74	2
Asian American	12	6	9	69	4
African American	14	2	1	82	1
Evangelical Christian					
Yes	51	7	3	36	3
No	20	4	3	71	2

* less than 1%

Significant segment of GOP voters think it would be good if other candidates were to run against the President in the Republican primary

Despite California Republicans strong inclination to back the President in a re-election bid next year, 44% of likely GOP primary voters here feel it would be a good thing if other candidates were to run against Trump in the Republican presidential primary.

This view is most widely held by GOP voters under age 40, political moderates and non-evangelicals within the party, although over a third of likely Republican voters in most other major demographic subgroups also hold to this view.

Table 3		
Voter views about other candidates running against President Trump for the GOP nomination in the 2020 Republican primary election (among Californians likely to vote in the Republican primary)		
	Good thing	Bad thing
	%	%
Total likely GOP primary voters	44	56
Political ideology		
Very conservative	28	72
Somewhat conservative	47	53
Moderate/liberal	58	42
Evangelical Christians		
Yes	36	64
No	50	50
Age		
18-39	56	44
40-49	37	63
50-64	40	60
65 or older	44	55
Gender		
Male	44	56
Female	44	56
Race/ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	42	58
Ethnic Republicans	47	53

Voter assessments of Trump's job performance mirror their views about his re-election

The poll also finds that Californians' assessments of the President's job performance largely mirror voter views about his re-election next year. At present, only about one in three registered voters in this state approve of the job Trump is doing, while two-thirds disapprove. Voters on each side tend to hold firmly to their views of the President's performance, with most either strongly approving or strongly disapproving.

These results are similar to those of the last two statewide *Berkeley IGS Polls* completed in 2018 and 2017.

Table 4				
Trend of the job performance President Donald Trump is doing (among California registered voters)				
	June 2019 %	April 2018 %	December 2017 %	May 2017 %
Approve	33	31	30	28
Strongly	21	18	18	NA
Somewhat	12	13	12	NA
Disapprove	67	67	66	57
Somewhat	10	8	9	NA
Strongly	57	59	57	NA
No opinion	*	2	4	15

NA: Not measured

* less than 1%

Most Californians think the impact of the federal government policies under Trump on themselves and the state has been negative

Majorities of Californians believe that the impact of the changes in government policies and laws under the Trump administration have been negative on both themselves and on the state overall. Greater than six in ten (62%) say this when asked about their impact on California overall, while 56% say this with regard to the impact they are having on themselves and their families.

Views about this are largely partisan-based, with greater than eight in ten Democrats believing Trump administration policies are having a negative impact on both the state and their own lives. By contrast, large majorities of Republicans think they are having a largely positive effect.

Table 5 Perceived impact that changes in federal government policies under the Trump administration are having on themselves and the state of California (among California registered voters)				
	Total registered voters %	Democrats %	Republicans %	No party pref./other %
<i>Overall impact of Trump's policies on the state of California</i>				
Negative	62	89	16	62
Neither positive nor negative	15	8	22	17
Positive	23	3	62	21
<i>Overall impact of Trump's policies on you and your family</i>				
Negative	56	82	10	54
Neither positive nor negative	15	14	11	21
Positive	29	4	79	25

Questions Asked

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling his job as President?

Do you think that the changes in federal government laws and policies under the Trump administration have had a generally positive or negative effect on you and your family?

Do you think that the changes in federal government laws and policies under the Trump administration have had a generally positive or negative effect on the state of California?

(IF LIKELY TO VOTE IN MARCH 2020 REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION) Do you think it would be a good thing or a bad thing if other Republican candidates ran against President Trump for the Republican nomination for President next year?

(IF LIKELY TO VOTE IN NOVEMBER 2020 GENERAL ELECTION) If Donald Trump is the Republican candidate for president and the November general election for president were being held today, how likely would you be to vote to re-elect him—definitely vote to re-elect, probably vote to re-elect, probably not vote to re-elect, or definitely not vote to re-elect?

About the Survey

The findings in this report are based on a *Berkeley IGS Poll* completed by the Institute of Governmental Studies (IGS) at the University of California, Berkeley. The poll was administered online in English and Spanish June 4-10, 2019 among 4,435 registered voters statewide. The sample base of the findings of likely voters in the November 2020 general election was 3,328, while the sample base of the results of the state's likely electorate in next year's GOP presidential primary was 721.

The survey was administered by distributing email invitations to stratified random samples of the state's registered voters. Once the questionnaire and email invitations had been finalized, they were translated into the Spanish and reviewed for cultural appropriateness. Each email invited voters to participate in a non-partisan survey conducted by IGS and provided a link to the IGS website where the survey was housed. Reminder emails were distributed to non-responding voters over a seven-day period. An opt out link was provided at the bottom of each invitation for voters not wishing to participate or not wanting to receive future emails from IGS about the survey.

Samples of registered voters with email addresses were provided to IGS by Political Data, Inc., a leading supplier of registered voter lists in California. The email addresses of voters were derived from information contained on the state's official voter registration rolls. The overall sample of registered voters with email addresses was stratified in an attempt to obtain a proper balance of survey respondents across major segments of the registered voter population by age, gender and race/ethnicity.

To protect the anonymity of survey respondents, voters' email addresses and all other personally identifiable information were purged from the data file and replaced with a unique and anonymous identification number during data processing. At the conclusion of

the data processing phase, post-stratification weights were applied to align the sample to population characteristics of the state's overall registered voter population. Likely voters were then identified based on each voter's stated intention to vote in next year's primary election and factoring in their history of voting in past elections.

The sampling error associated with the results from the survey are difficult to calculate precisely due to the effects of sample stratification and the post-stratification weighting. Nevertheless, it is likely that the results from the overall registered voter sample are subject to a sampling error of approximately +/- 2.5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. Results based on subgroups of this population would be subject to larger margins of sampling error.

Detailed tabulations reporting the results to each question in this report can be found at the *Berkeley IGS Poll* website at <https://igs.berkeley.edu/igs-poll/berkeley-igs-poll>.

About the Institute of Governmental Studies

The Institute of Governmental Studies (IGS) is an interdisciplinary organized research unit that pursues a vigorous program of research, education, publication and public service. A component of the University of California (UC) system's flagship Berkeley campus, it is the oldest organized research unit in the UC system and the oldest public policy research center in the state. The director of the Institute of Governmental Studies is Lisa Garcia Bedolla.

IGS conducts periodic surveys of public opinion in California on matters of politics and public policy through its *Berkeley IGS Poll*. The poll, which is disseminated widely, seeks to provide a broad measure of contemporary public opinion, and to generate data for subsequent scholarly analysis. The director of the *Berkeley IGS Poll* is Mark DiCamillo. For a complete listing of stories issued by the *Berkeley IGS Poll* go to <https://igs.berkeley.edu/igs-poll/berkeley-igs-poll>.