

UC Berkeley

Research Brief

Title

The IGS Survey: California Politics and Policy

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/48k9w5cr>

Authors

Ahler, Douglas J

Citrin, Jack

Rarick, Ethan

Publication Date

2015-12-01

The IGS Survey:

The IGS Survey: California Politics and Policy

Douglas J. Ahler
Jack Citrin
Ethan Rarick



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

IGS Poll Finds Support for Higher Minimum Wage and Recreational Marijuana Legalization, but Mixed Results on Prop. 30 Taxes

In a measure of public opinion about several issues that could go before voters next year, the IGS Poll finds that Californians strongly support a higher minimum wage and the legalization of recreational marijuana, but have mixed views about extending the higher sales and income tax rates enacted by Proposition 30.

The survey, conducted from Aug. 11 to Aug. 26, also measured public opinion about a wide variety of other California issues and found strong opposition to higher gas tax and vehicle registration fees, strong support for the idea that terminally ill people should be able to take doctor-prescribed drugs to end their lives, and strong opposition to sanctuary city policies under which local authorities ignore federal requests to detain undocumented immigrants who have been arrested but are about to be released. For tables of full survey results, see Appendix.

Several of the survey questions dealt with issues that might easily be on the 2016 ballot as initiative propositions, since supporters are gathering signatures for such measures.

Minimum Wage

Sixty-eight percent of respondents supported a proposed ballot measure that would raise the statewide minimum wage from its current mark of \$9 an hour to \$15 an hour by 2021, after which it would be adjusted for inflation. (The current minimum wage is already scheduled to rise to \$10 an hour on Jan. 1, 2016.)

Sharp partisan differences were apparent on this issue, with large majorities of Democrats and independents in support and 60 percent of Republicans opposed. Support was also strongest among those making less than \$25,000 a year and 18-29 year olds.

Marijuana

Respondents strongly supported legalizing marijuana for recreational use, while imposing government regulation on the drug “similar to the regulation of alcohol.” Overall, 62

percent of respondents were in favor of that idea. Democrats were overwhelmingly in support, independents narrowly so, and Republicans were strongly opposed.

On this issue, a clear generational difference was also apparent, as young adults were most strongly in support, while those over 65 were the only age group in opposition.

Proposition 30 Tax Rates

Respondents were also asked whether the state should extend higher temporary tax rates imposed by Proposition 30, which voters approved in 2012. That measure increased the statewide sales tax and income taxes on high-income earners, but the higher rates are scheduled to end over the next few years.

Although all the respondents were asked about extending the Proposition 30 tax rates, half were also told that due to the state's improved economy, experts have predicted that state revenue is likely to increase even if the Proposition 30 surcharges are allowed to expire. Among those who were only asked the basic question, support for extending the higher rates was strong, 65 to 35 percent. But among those who were also told about the state's better financial situation, a narrow majority opposed the extension, 51–49 percent.

A pending ballot measure would extend the income tax rates for the wealthy, but not the sales taxes, which are paid by all. The survey question only dealt with both kinds of taxes as a combined package, rather than separating them into two distinct issues.

Other Issues

The survey also examined other California political and policy issues, including some that were before the legislature and governor this summer.

- Even when told that the state faces a \$59 billion backlog of road repair projects, most respondents were opposed to higher gas taxes or higher vehicle registration fees to fund improvements.
- Reacting to a frequently discussed reform, most respondents opposed the idea of lowering the sales tax rate while broadening its base to include services as well as goods.
- Most respondents said they supported a proposal to require that half the state's electricity come from renewable sources by 2030, and that the state halve its use of gasoline in motor vehicles by the same year.
- Strong cross-partisan majorities say terminally ill patients should be allowed to voluntarily end their own lives by taking drugs prescribed by a physician.
- Strong majorities in both major parties and among independents oppose sanctuary city policies. Almost two out of three Latino respondents oppose such policies, although the survey was conducted only in English and involved almost entirely citizens.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Douglas J. Ahler is a Ph.D. candidate in the Travers Department of Political Science at UC Berkeley. His research has appeared in the *Journal of Politics* and his work on California's top-two primary is forthcoming at *Legislative Studies Quarterly*.

Jack Citrin is the director of the Institute of Governmental Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. He is also Heller Professor of Political Science at the University, where he has taught since 1969. While at Berkeley, Citrin has been director of the State Data Program, acting director of the Survey Research Center, faculty athletics representative to the NCAA, and faculty director of the Berkeley Washington Program. His writings include *California and the American Tax Revolt* and

American Identity and the Politics of Multiculturalism. He has written frequently on trust in government, the initiative process in California, immigration and language politics, and the future of national identity in the United States and Europe. In 2004–05, he was a finalist for the Distinguished Teaching Award on the Berkeley campus.

Ethan Rarick is the associate director of IGS and the director of the Institute's Robert T. Matsui Center for Politics and Public Service. He is the author of *California Rising: The Life and Times of Pat Brown* and the editor of several books on California, including *Governing California: Politics, Government, and Public Policy in the Golden State*.

The IGS Survey: California Politics and Policy

Introduction

The IGS Poll sought to measure broad-based public opinion among the California population as a whole. Questions covered a wide variety of topics, including several issues that may well go before voters next year as ballot initiatives, others that were before the legislature and governor this summer, and still others that present long-term questions of public policy.

It is difficult to discern a clear ideological leaning among the survey responses. On economic issues, the majority of respondents displayed a lack of willingness to pay more in taxes or fees to drive or register their cars, and a reluctance to broaden the base of the sales tax so that it would apply to services. But they also supported a higher minimum wage and supported the extension of the higher Proposition 30 tax rates, at least until they were told of the state's improved fiscal condition. On an issue that crosses fiscal and environmental lines, respondents backed the idea of requiring more renewable electrical generation and of sharply reducing the use of gasoline in motor vehicles.

On social issues, majorities took "liberal" positions in advocating the legalization of recreational marijuana and of aid-in-dying for the terminally ill, but they took a more "conservative" position in opposing the policies of "sanctuary cities." (See Appendix for full survey results.)

Issues Likely to Go Before Voters in 2016

Strong Support for Higher Minimum Wage

Supporters are now gathering signatures for a ballot measure that would raise the statewide minimum from its current rate of \$9 an hour (scheduled to go to \$10 an hour on Jan. 1, 2016) to \$15 an hour by 2021, after which it would be adjusted for inflation. A strong majority (68 percent) favored the initiative, although partisan differences were clear. Democrats overwhelmingly favored the idea (82 percent), 68 percent of independents favored it, and 60 percent of Republicans opposed it.

Support for the minimum wage increase was strongest among those making less than \$25,000 a year (78 percent) and 18–29 year olds (72 percent), but the initiative was supported by majorities in all income and age groups.

Recreational Marijuana Supported by Most

Respondents strongly supported legalizing marijuana for recreational use, 62–38 percent, although there were sharp partisan differences, with Democrats overwhelmingly in support, 74.5 to 24.5 percent, independents narrowly in support, 56 to 44 percent, and Republicans strongly opposed, 62 to 38 percent.

The issue could go before California voters next year. Supporters of legalization are seeking to put an initiative on the 2016 ballot to allow possession and use of marijuana for purely recreational reasons. The state legalized medicinal marijuana in 1996.

Poll respondents were asked about making it legal for adults to buy and use marijuana recreationally, "with government regulation similar to the regulation of alcohol."

In addition to the stark partisan differences, there were significant differences by age, with 18–29 year-olds most strongly supporting legalization 68 to 32 percent, while those over 65 were the only age group to oppose legalization, though narrowly.

Among ethnic groups, Latinos were the most likely to support legalization (71 percent), while the least likely were Asian Americans (53.5 percent) and African Americans (54.5 percent).

Proposition 30 Tax Rates

With the state facing huge budget shortfalls in 2012, voters approved Proposition 30, which temporarily increased the sales tax for all Californians and the income tax on individuals earning more than \$250,000 a year and married couples earning more than \$500,000 a year. The Proposition 30 rates are scheduled to expire—the sales tax as of Jan. 1, 2017 and the income tax as of Jan. 1, 2019—and respondents were asked if they support extending the higher rates.

In the new survey, half the respondents were simply asked if they would support extending the higher taxes. Among that group, support for continuing the Prop. 30 tax rates was strong, 65 percent in favor compared to 35 percent opposed.

However, the other half of the respondents were also told that state forecasters predict that because of strong economic growth, state revenue will probably increase even if the higher Prop. 30 rates are allowed to expire. Among the second group, support for continuing the Prop. 30 tax rates dropped so sharply that a narrow majority opposed an extension, 51–49 percent.

"These findings suggest that in the abstract, Californians are willing to support the extension of the Prop. 30 tax rates,

It is difficult to discern a clear ideological leaning among the survey responses.

but that support falls away sharply when voters are told about the state's improved economic fortunes," said IGS Director Jack Citrin.

Sharp partisan differences were evident on the Prop. 30 question. Democrats strongly supported extending the higher rates, and Republicans strongly opposed doing so. Independents favored the extension by a fairly close margin, 54–46 percent.

Except for those earning more than \$150,000 per year, majorities among all income groups supported the extension. Among people over that threshold, most respondents opposed the extension; members of that income group are the ones who would pay the higher tax rates.

A proposed ballot measure for 2016 would extend the higher rate for the state income tax for 12 years, but would allow the sales tax increase to expire as planned.

Other Issues

Opposition to Higher Gas Taxes, Registration Fees

Most respondents opposed higher gas taxes or vehicle registration fees, even when they were told that the state faces a \$59 billion backlog of road repair projects.

In his inaugural address in January 2015, Gov. Jerry Brown cited the needed road repair projects, and challenged lawmakers to act. A subsequent legislative proposal to raise both the gas tax and vehicle registration fees, although supported by many business organizations, died as the session drew to a close in September.

With that issue facing policymakers, the IGS Poll found that overwhelming majorities of Republicans and independents opposed such increases, while Democrats narrowly favored the gas tax increase but opposed higher registration fees. Overall, the survey found that respondents opposed a gas tax increase 63–37 percent, and higher vehicle registration fees 74–26 percent.

Opposition to such increases existed whether or not respondents were told about the need for revenue to repair roads. Half of the respondents were told about the cost of needed road repairs, and half were not. When people were told about the \$59 billion cost, support for higher gas taxes rose slightly—from 35 to 38 percent—but remained a minority viewpoint.

About IGS

The Institute of Governmental Studies is California's oldest public policy research center. As an Organized Research Unit of the University of California, Berkeley, IGS expands the understanding of governmental institutions and the political process through a vigorous program of research, education, public service, and publishing.

Democrats were more in favor of higher taxes than Republicans, but not overwhelmingly so. Asked about a higher gas tax, 73 percent of Republicans and 70 percent of independents were opposed. Among Democrats, 54 percent favored the increase, and 46 percent opposed it. The poll asked about a 10-cent per gallon increase, rather than 12 cents, because the question was finalized before the pending proposal was amended to include the higher amount.

Higher vehicle registration fees were opposed across party lines, with 61 percent of Democrats joining even larger majorities of Republicans and independents in opposition.

Resistance to a gas tax increase was heaviest among those surveyed who earn less than \$100,000 a year. Among those earning more than \$100,000 a year, opinion was about evenly split. Strong opposition to higher vehicle registration fees crossed all income levels.

Sales Tax Reform Opposed

Tax reformers have frequently suggested that California broaden its statewide sales tax base by reducing the rate of taxation, but expanding the tax to cover services as well as goods. Some 59 percent of respondents opposed that idea. Democrats were less opposed than Republicans or independents, but even among Democrats, 53 percent of respondents opposed the sales tax reform.

Stronger Climate Change Regulations Supported

Respondents supported stronger efforts to fight climate change by requiring more electricity to come from renewable resources and cutting gasoline use in half, although clear partisan differences were apparent, with Democrats supportive of the regulations and Republicans opposed. Support was strongest among the young and tapered off among older age groups. Majority support was also found among all income and education levels.

Respondents were asked about two key components of a proposal that was then pending in the state legislature—one requiring 50 percent of electricity to come from renewable resources by 2030 and the other mandating cutting the state's use of gasoline in motor vehicles in half by the same date. The question noted that such changes could cost consumers more.

Subsequently, the requirement for a reduction in gasoline usage died in the legislature amid strong opposition from the oil industry, while the requirement for increased electrical generation from renewable sources was enacted.

Overall, 61 percent of respondents supported those requirements, while 39 percent were opposed. Democrats strongly supported the proposal, 76–24 percent, while Republicans strongly opposed it, 65–35 percent. Independent voters were narrowly in favor, 53–47 percent.

The survey found that support for the proposals was strongest among 18- to 29-year-olds, at 75 percent, and then declined steadily as the age of respondents increased. Support was 70 percent among respondents in their 30s, 57 percent among those in their 40s, 50 percent among those aged 50 to 65, and 49 percent among those over 65. These findings would suggest that over time, if today's young people retain the same views and begin to constitute a larger and larger share of the adult population, support for strong climate change regulation could grow.

A majority of all ethnic groups favored the proposal, although support was strongest among Latinos (71 percent), and weaker among African Americans (59 percent) and whites (57 percent).

Aid-in-Dying Strongly Supported

Respondents overwhelmingly favored a proposal to allow terminally ill people to voluntarily end their own lives by taking drugs prescribed by a physician. That support included strong majorities in both major political parties and among independent voters, and crossed most other demographic categories. Support was noticeably lower only among African Americans, although a narrow majority still backed the idea.

Overall, 76 percent of respondents supported the proposal, including 82 percent of Democrats, 79 percent of independents, and 67 percent of Republicans.

Support was at least 75 percent among whites, Latinos, and Asian Americans, but only 52.3 percent among African Americans. When an earlier version of the same proposal failed in the legislature earlier in 2015, many commentators cited the opposition of Latino legislators from southern California, but less public discussion focused on the views of the African-American community.

Support levels of at least 69 percent were registered across all other demographic categories, from gender to educational, income and age levels. Among age groups, support was weakest among 18- to 19-year-olds (70 percent) and stronger among older groups: 86 percent among those in their 40s, 79 percent among those in their 50s, and 81 percent among those over 65.

Majority Says Cities Should Not Be Sanctuaries

Respondents strongly opposed sanctuary city policies under which local authorities ignore federal requests to detain undocumented immigrants who have been arrested but are about to be released.

That opposition included strong majorities in both major political parties and among independent voters, and crossed other demographic categories. Almost two out of three Latinos said they opposed such policies.

The survey found that 74 percent of respondents said local authorities should not be able to ignore a federal request to hold a detained person who is in the country illegally. Only 26 percent of respondents said local authorities should have that right.

Opposition to the sanctuary city policies crossed the political spectrum, and included 73 percent of Democrats, 82 percent of Republicans, and 71 percent of independents.

Within every ethnic group, majorities said local officials should defer to the federal requests, including 65 percent of Latino respondents. Similar views were expressed by 75 percent of Asian Americans and African Americans, and 80 percent of whites.

The lack of extreme differences among ethnic groups is an interesting finding given that Latinos are more likely to know someone personally affected by the issues related to sanctuary city policies. However, it is important to bear in mind some limitations on the data, including the fact that the survey was conducted only in English and that the sample consisted almost entirely of citizens. Of the overall sample, 99.5 percent of respondents identified themselves as citizens.

In an additional indicator of the broad agreement on the issue, a majority of all age and income groups said local officials should abide by the federal requests, although the largest margins came from older and wealthier respondents.

To gauge the impact of a high-profile incident that occurred shortly before the poll was taken, half the respondents were simply asked about the basic policy, while the other half were also told that an undocumented immigrant who had been deported several times and who had recently been released from jail had shot and killed a woman in San Francisco.

The additional information about the shooting had relatively little impact on the responses. When they were simply asked about the basic policy, 71 percent of respondents said cities should not be able to ignore a federal hold request. Among those who were told about the shooting, opposition to the sanctuary city policy rose to 76 percent.

Technical Details

The poll was conducted for IGS by Survey Sampling International using online questionnaires between Aug. 11 and Aug. 26, 2015. The sample sizes vary for the California

The **IGS Survey** is an ongoing research project on public opinion in California. Focusing on critical issues facing the state and nation, the IGS Survey seeks to develop substantive data regarding public opinion that can be used by scholars and policymakers alike. The IGS Survey is a component of the IGS California Studies Program.

politics and policy questions described in this brief. Sample size was 1,062 for the tax, minimum wage, and climate change questions; 1,097 for the aid-in-dying question; 1,098 for the sanctuary cities question; and 519 for the marijuana legalization question. Responses for the entire sample were weighted to reflect the statewide distribution of the California population by gender, race/ethnicity, education and age. Subgroup responses are unweighted.

Gas Tax Increase

Half the respondents were given the material in parenthesis; half were not.

(California faces a backlog of road repair projects estimated at \$59 billion.) A bill before the State Legislature would increase the gas tax by 10 cents a gallon for five years to generate more money for road repairs. Do you favor or oppose increasing those taxes to pay for road repairs?

	Told About Backlog	Not Told about Backlog	Total
Favor	38.5%	35.5%	37.1%
Oppose	61.5%	64.5%	62.9%

By Partisanship – All Respondents

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Favor	54.2%	29.7%	26.7%
Oppose	45.8%	70.3%	73.4%

By Income – All Respondents

	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000- \$99,999	\$100,000- \$149,999	\$150,000+
Favor	38.4%	41.4%	37.9%	40.9%	51.5%	49.4%
Oppose	61.6%	58.6%	62.1%	59.1%	48.5%	50.6%

By Age – All Respondents

	Age 18-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-65	Age 65+
Favor	41.1%	50.5%	38.4%	39.6%	45.8%
Oppose	58.9%	49.5%	61.6%	60.4%	54.2%

By Race/Ethnicity – All Respondents

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Favor	44.9%	43.2%	40.1%	43.7%
Oppose	55.1%	56.8%	59.9%	56.3%

By Education – All Respondents

	High school degree or less	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Favor	36.2%	36.3%	44.7%	55.5%
Oppose	63.8%	63.7%	55.3%	44.5%

By Gender – All Respondents

	Female	Male
Favor	37.0%	49.8%
Oppose	63.0%	50.2%

Vehicle Registration Fee Increase

Half the respondents were given the material in parenthesis; half were not.

(California faces a backlog of road repair projects estimated at \$59 billion.) The bill would also increase vehicle license and registration fees. Do you favor or oppose increasing those fees to pay for road repairs?

	Told About Backlog	Not Told About Backlog	Total
Favor	25.9%	26.7%	26.2%
Oppose	74.1%	73.3%	73.8%

By Partisanship – All Respondents

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Favor	38.8%	27.0%	19.2%
Oppose	61.2%	73.0%	80.8%

By Income – All Respondents

	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$149,999	\$150,000+
Favor	23.2%	29.1%	30.2%	32.1%	39.0%	39.0%
Oppose	76.8%	70.9%	69.8%	67.8%	61.0%	61.0%

By Age – All Respondents

	Age 18-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-65	Age 65+
Favor	29.6%	34.4%	33.9%	29.0%	35.7%
Oppose	70.4%	65.6%	66.1%	71.0%	64.3%

By Race/Ethnicity – All Respondents

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Favor	34.0%	29.55%	23.35%	34.4%
Oppose	66.0%	70.55%	76.65%	65.6%

By Education – All Respondents

	High school degree or less	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Favor	26.8%	23.0%	33.3%	47.8%
Oppose	73.2%	77.0%	66.7%	52.2%

By Gender – All Respondents

	Female	Male
Favor	27.1%	36.8%
Oppose	72.9%	63.2%

Proposition 30 Extension

Half the respondents were given the material in parenthesis; half were not.

In November 2012, Proposition 30 temporarily increased income taxes for people earning more than \$250,000 a year and sales taxes for everyone to fund schools and help balance the state budget. Those increased tax rates are scheduled to expire by the end of 2018.

(The Legislative Analyst's Office predicts that under the most likely economic conditions, total state revenues will probably increase, even without Prop. 30's higher tax rates.)

Do you favor or oppose extending the higher tax rates implemented by Prop. 30?

	Not Given LAO Prediction	Given LAO Prediction	Total
Favor	65.3%	49.4%	57.4%
Oppose	34.7%	50.6%	42.6%

By Partisanship – All Respondents

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Favor	76.0%	54.0%	33.0%
Oppose	24.0%	46.0%	67.0%

By Income – All Respondents

	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$149,999	\$150,000+
Favor	65.0%	62.6%	64.8%	66.7%	53.5%	46.8%
Oppose	35.0%	37.4%	35.2%	33.3%	46.5%	53.2%

By Age – All Respondents

	Age 18-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-65	Age 65+
Favor	69.1%	69.8%	60.0%	53.2%	47.75%
Oppose	30.9%	30.2%	40.0%	46.8%	52.25%

By Race/Ethnicity – All Respondents

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Favor	66.0%	65.9%	68.45%	55.5%
Oppose	34.0%	34.1%	31.55%	44.5%

By Education – All Respondents

	High school degree or less	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Favor	53.4%	62.4%	61.8%	56.5%
Oppose	46.6%	37.6%	38.2%	43.5%

By Gender – All Respondents

	Female	Male
Favor	62.0%	57.1%
Oppose	38.0%	42.9%

Minimum Wage Increase

A proposed ballot initiative would increase California's minimum wage by one dollar each year, from the current level of \$9 an hour to \$15 an hour in the year 2021. After that the minimum wage would increase automatically to keep pace with inflation. Would you favor or oppose this measure?

	Percent
Favor	68.0%
Oppose	32.0%

By Partisanship

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Favor	82.2%	68.0%	40.2%
Oppose	17.8%	32.0%	59.8%

By Income

	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$149,999	\$150,000+
Favor	77.6%	68.9%	67.6%	60.5%	64.3%	65.9%
Oppose	22.4%	31.1%	32.34%	39.5%	35.7%	34.1%

By Age

	Age 18-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-65	Age 65+
Favor	71.9%	71.7%	62.4%	64.7%	64.0%
Oppose	28.1%	28.3%	37.6%	35.3%	36.0%

By Race/Ethnicity

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Favor	69.4%	79.55%	77.0%	63.55%
Oppose	30.6%	20.45%	23.0%	36.45%

By Education

	High school degree or less	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Favor	72.5%	68.1%	66.4%	65.45%
Oppose	27.5%	31.9%	33.6%	34.55%

By Gender

	Female	Male
Favor	67.7%	67.4%
Oppose	32.3%	32.6%

Sales Tax Reform

Right now in California, sales taxes are charged on goods, but not services (like legal fees, haircuts, and home repairs). There is a proposal to lower the rate of the sales tax but broaden the tax so it also covers services. Would you favor or oppose that idea?

	Percent
Favor	41.3%
Oppose	58.7%

By Partisanship

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Favor	46.7%	33.1%	30.3%
Oppose	53.3%	66.9%	69.7%

By Income

	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$149,999	\$150,000+
Favor	43.7%	40.9%	39.6%	40.9%	38.2%	34.9%
Oppose	56.3%	59.1%	60.4%	59.1%	61.8%	65.1%

By Age

	Age 18-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-65	Age 65+
Favor	51.0%	47.4%	38.4%	35.7%	21.4%
Oppose	49.0%	52.6%	61.6%	64.3%	78.6%

By Race/Ethnicity

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Favor	46.9%	36.4%	42.1%	37.75%
Oppose	53.1%	63.6%	57.9%	62.25%

By Education

	High school degree or less	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Favor	40.6%	39.6%	41.3%	36.8%
Oppose	59.4%	60.4%	58.7%	63.2%

By Gender

	Female	Male
Favor	39.45%	40.4%
Oppose	60.55%	59.6%

Climate Change

There is a proposal that California should do even more to fight climate change by requiring that 50 percent of electricity should come from renewable sources (like wind and solar) and the amount of gasoline should be cut in half by 2030, even if it costs consumers more.

Do you favor or oppose these proposed regulations?

	Percent
Favor	61.0%
Oppose	39.0%

By Partisanship

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Favor	76.5%	53.4%	34.7%
Oppose	23.5%	46.6%	65.3%

By Income

	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$149,999	\$150,000+
Favor	60.3%	62.3%	55.0%	62.9%	61.8%	62.8%
Oppose	39.7%	37.7%	45.0%	37.1%	38.2%	37.2%

By Age

	Age 18-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-65	Age 65+
Favor	75.5%	69.8%	57.1%	50.2%	48.8%
Oppose	24.5%	30.2%	42.9%	49.8%	51.2%

By Race/Ethnicity

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Favor	63.3%	59.1%	70.6%	57.1%
Oppose	36.7%	40.9%	29.4%	42.9%

By Education

	High school degree or less	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Favor	62.3%	56.8%	61.8%	64.8%
Oppose	37.7%	43.2%	38.2%	35.2%

By Gender

	Female	Male
Favor	60.4%	60.8%
Oppose	39.6%	39.2%

Aid-in-Dying

A bill under consideration before the California State Legislature would allow terminally ill people to be able to voluntarily end their own lives by taking drugs prescribed by a physician. Do you favor or oppose this bill?

	Percent
Favor	75.5%
Oppose	24.5%

By Partisanship

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Favor	82.4%	78.7%	67.1%
Oppose	17.6%	21.3%	32.9%

By Income

	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$149,999	\$150,000+
Favor	74.8%	75.2%	77.6%	74.8%	83.7%	78.7%
Oppose	25.2%	24.8%	22.4%	25.2%	16.3%	21.3%

By Age

	Age 18-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-65	Age 65+
Favor	70.1%	74.8%	86.4%	78.9%	81.5%
Oppose	29.9%	25.2%	13.6%	21.1%	18.5%

By Race/Ethnicity

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Favor	78.9%	52.3%	74.9%	79.5%
Oppose	21.1%	47.7%	25.1%	20.5%

By Education

	High school degree or less	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Favor	69.4%	74.6%	79.8%	83.25%
Oppose	30.6%	25.4%	20.2%	16.75%

By Gender

	Female	Male
Favor	77.7%	76.4%
Oppose	22.3%	23.6%

Sanctuary Cities

Half the respondents were given the material in parenthesis; half were not.

(An illegal immigrant who had been deported several times was recently released from jail in San Francisco and soon after shot and killed a woman walking with her parents near the Bay.)

Under California law, local jurisdictions like cities and counties can ignore requests from federal authorities to detain illegal immigrants who have been arrested and are about to be released.

Do you believe that local authorities should be able to ignore a federal request to hold an illegal immigrant who has been detained?

1. Yes, local authorities should be able to ignore these federal requests.
2. No, local authorities should not be able to ignore these federal requests.

	Told About Shooting	Not Told About Shooting	Total
Yes	24.3%	28.8%	26.5%
No	75.7%	71.2%	73.5%

By Partisanship – All Respondents

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Yes	27.1%	29.1%	18.0%
No	72.9%	70.9%	82.0%

By Income – All Respondents

	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$149,999	\$150,000+
Yes	29.2%	27.2%	28.1%	21.1%	17.8%	19.5%
No	70.8%	72.8%	71.9%	78.9%	82.2%	80.5%

By Age – All Respondents

	Age 18-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-65	Age 65+
Yes	33.8%	32.1%	28.0%	16.3%	11.7%
No	66.2%	67.9%	72.0%	83.7%	88.3%

By Race/Ethnicity – All Respondents

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Yes	25.2%	25.0%	35.3%	20.5%
No	74.8%	75.0%	64.7%	79.5%

By Education – All Respondents

	High school degree or less	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Yes	20.4%	26.4%	22.0%	20.4%
No	68.7%	73.6%	78.0%	79.6%

By Gender – All Respondents

	Female	Male
Yes	22.9%	26.9%
No	77.1%	73.1%

Marijuana Legalization

Do you support or oppose the following statement about politics and public policy – Marijuana should be legal for adults to purchase and use recreationally, with government regulation similar to the regulation of alcohol?

	Percent
Support	62.3%
Oppose	37.7%

By Partisanship

	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Support	74.5%	55.9%	38.4%
Oppose	25.5%	44.1%	61.6%

By Income

	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$149,999	\$150,000+
Support	67.1%	63.7%	54.9%	64.8%	62.1%	56.7%
Oppose	32.9%	36.3%	45.1%	35.2%	37.9%	43.3%

By Age

	Age 18-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-65	Age 65+
Support	68.2%	59.0%	64.6%	61.2%	48.6%
Oppose	31.8%	41.0%	35.4%	38.8%	51.4%

By Race/Ethnicity

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Support	53.2%	54.5%	70.6%	60.5%
Oppose	46.8%	45.5%	29.4%	39.5%

By Education

	High school degree or less	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Favor	52.5%	68.6%	57.1%	34.1%
Oppose	47.5%	31.4%	42.9%	65.9%

By Gender

	Female	Male
Favor	62.3%	60.8%
Oppose	37.7%	39.2%