



CALIFORNIA BALLOT REFORM PANEL SURVEY 2011-2012

Interview Dates:

Wave One: June 14-July 1, 2011

Wave Two: December 15-January 2, 2012

Sample size

Wave One: (N=1555)

Wave Two: (N=1064)

Margin of error

+ - 3.1%

Contact

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ABOUT THE GREENLINING INSTITUTE

The Greenlining Institute is a national policy, research, organizing, and leadership institute. We ensure that grassroots leaders are participating in major policy debates by building diverse coalitions that work together to advance solutions to our nation's most pressing problems. Greenlining policy experts conduct research and coordinate multipronged strategies on major policy issues, including, but not limited to, the environment, wealth creation (asset building), philanthropy, health, energy, and communications. Central to all of Greenlining's work is the "big picture" recognition of the interrelatedness of issues facing low-income and minority communities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank our funders, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, The James Irvine Foundation, and California Forward for recognizing the importance of this work and making our research possible. We would also like to thank our 33-member project advisory board, who contributed greatly to the development of research questions and continue to be dedicated to improving the initiative system for all Californians. Finally, we thank the Greenlining staff, Coalition, and Board of Directors for their continued support and dedication.

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Executive Summary

Purpose: This longitudinal survey was conducted to get a better sense of how Californians view the ballot initiative process. In wave one of our survey (conducted in June 2011), respondents were asked about their attitudes towards the ballot initiative process in California. In wave two (conducted in December 2011), respondents were asked more specifically about what types of reforms they would support.

Respondents: A representative sample (N=1555) of Californians, with oversamples for Latinos and Blacks, was asked to participate in this panel survey. Sixty-nine percent of respondents were registered to vote in California. In wave two of our survey, respondents (N=1064, 68% re-interview rate) were asked follow-up questions to get a better sense of the specific reforms that they would support.

Methodology: This survey was conducted online by Knowledge Networks in both English and Spanish. Wave one was conducted from June 14 - July 1, 2011. Respondents were re-interviewed for wave two between December 15, 2011 and January 2, 2012.

The survey has a sampling margin of error of $\pm 3.1\%$. Respondents were contacted via address-based sampling. Respondents who had neither Internet access nor a computer were provided materials to participate in this survey. Seventy-five percent of respondents had Internet access at home.

Reading the Results: Results are presented in a bar graph format with 95% confidence interval bars. When interpreting the results, one can assume that when the error bars do not overlap, the bars are significantly different from one another.

Key Findings:

General attitudes towards the ballot initiative system

- 1) Californians' attitudes towards the ballot initiative system vary based on the group that they perceive to have access to the system. Californians were more supportive of the ballot initiative system when it was framed as allowing people to have the ability to put issues on the ballot, as opposed to corporations and labor unions. This effect was found even after controlling for a respondent's age, gender, educational status, race, party identification, political ideology, and whether or not that individual was registered to vote (**from wave one; see page 13**).
- 2) Voters oppose eliminating the ballot initiative system by a margin of greater than 3 to 1 (**from wave one; see page 16**)

Disclosure and the ballot initiative system

- 1) 85% of registered voters in California think that it is important to know who is funding initiative campaigns (both for and against measures) when they make their decisions (**from wave one; see page 17**).

- 2) 78% of registered voters in California think that it would be helpful if information about top campaign funders was presented to them in the California voters guide; 51% feel disclosure in TV ads would be helpful **(from wave one; see page 18)**.
- 3) Legislation has been proposed to improve funder disclosure in political advertisements for and against ballot measures, on political advertisements. 59% of registered voters said they would be less likely to vote for a legislator who opposed such legislation that applied to ads for or against ballot initiatives. **(from wave one; see page 19)**.

Civil rights and the ballot initiative system

73% of California voters believe that the rights of various groups of people are often attacked via the initiative system **(from wave one; see page 20)**.

Voter knowledge and the ballot initiative system

- 1) 30% of California voters mistakenly think that they have to vote on all propositions listed on the ballot. 42% of black voters and 53% of Latino voters held this belief **(from wave one; see pages 25-26)**.
- 2) When undecided about how to vote on a ballot measure, 44% of California voters said they “make the best decision they can” **(from wave two; see page 27)**.
- 3) 70% of California voters would favor having additional information available to them in the official state voter’s guide regarding the estimated impact of a ballot measure on the unemployment rate in California; 61% would favor having additional information available regarding the estimated impact of a measure on the poverty rate **(from wave two; see page 29)**.

Signature gathering and the influence of money on the ballot initiative system

- 1) Californians are split almost evenly on allowing initiative signatures to also be gathered online if it could be done in a secure format (39% in favor, 41% opposed and 20% unsure). Among registered voters who support online signature-gathering, (41 %) listed concern about not having enough time to make an informed decision in face-to-face encounters with signature gatherers as their top reason for supporting online signature-gathering **(from wave two; see pages 32-33)**.
- 2) 57% of California voters oppose extending the amount of time initiatives’ proponents have to collect signatures **(from wave two; see page 35)**.
- 3) 46% of California voters would support banning pay-per-signature practices by initiative proponents (29% oppose and 24% don’t know, **from wave two; see page 36)**.

Review of the ballot initiative system

- 1) 81% of California voters would favor having a system of review and revision of ballot initiatives to check for legal issues and drafting errors. 46% would prefer a citizen’s commission to conduct review **(from wave one; see pages 39-40)**.

Sample Demographics

(From wave one)

Respondent Age

AGE CATEGORY	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
18-29	23%
30-44	28%
45-59	27%
60+	22%

Age mean = 45.3, Age standard deviation =16.7

Respondent Gender

GENDER	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Male	764	49%
Female	791	51%

Respondent Race

RACE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
White	690	44%
Black	88	6%
Asian	170	11%
Latino	558	36%
Other	49	3%
Total	1555	100%

Region

REGION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
San Francisco Bay Area and Northern California	358	24%
Southern California	861	55%
Central California	283	19%

Survey Language

SURVEY VERSION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
English version	1268	82%
Spanish version	287	18%

Educational Attainment

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Less than high school	285	18%
High school graduate	385	25%
Some college	444	29%
Bachelor's degree or higher	440	28%

Income Level

RANGE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
19,999 or less	330	21%
20,000-34,999	309	20%
35,000-59,999	315	20%
60,000-84,999	222	14%
85,000-124,000	191	12%
125,000 and higher	187	12%

Does respondent have Internet access at home?

INTERNET ACCESS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Yes	1172	75%
No	382	25%

Are you registered to vote in California?

REGISTERED TO VOTE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Yes	1078	69%
No	387	25%
Don't know	77	5%

During the past six years did you usually vote in national, state, and local elections, or did you usually not vote?¹

VOTE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Usually voted	917	85%
Usually did not vote	153	14%
Refused	8	0.7%

Did you vote in the November 2010 congressional elections?²

VOTE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Yes	893	83%
No	177	16%
Refused	8	0.7%

How interested are you in what's going on in state government and politics?

INTEREST IN STATE GOVERNMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Extremely Interested	197	13%
Very Interested	401	26%
Moderately Interested	511	33%
Slightly Interested	262	17%
Not Interested at all	173	11%

¹ Only registered voters were used in this analysis.

² Only registered voters were used in this analysis.

Political Ideology

POLITICAL LEANING	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Liberal	394	25%
Moderate	774	50%
Conservative	373	24%
Refused	14	1%

Party Identification³

PARTY PREFERENCE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Republican	298	19%
Democrat	695	45%
Another party	69	4%
No preference	481	31%

³ This data reflects the citizen voting age population, not California registered voters.

General Attitudes towards the Ballot Initiative System

(From wave one)

An experiment was designed to understand whether Californians liked the fact that certain interest groups have access to the ballot initiative system. Participants were randomly assigned to read the statement below, with one of the following words or phrases in the bracket inserted into the statement:

[people, elected officials, non-profit organizations, corporations, labor unions]

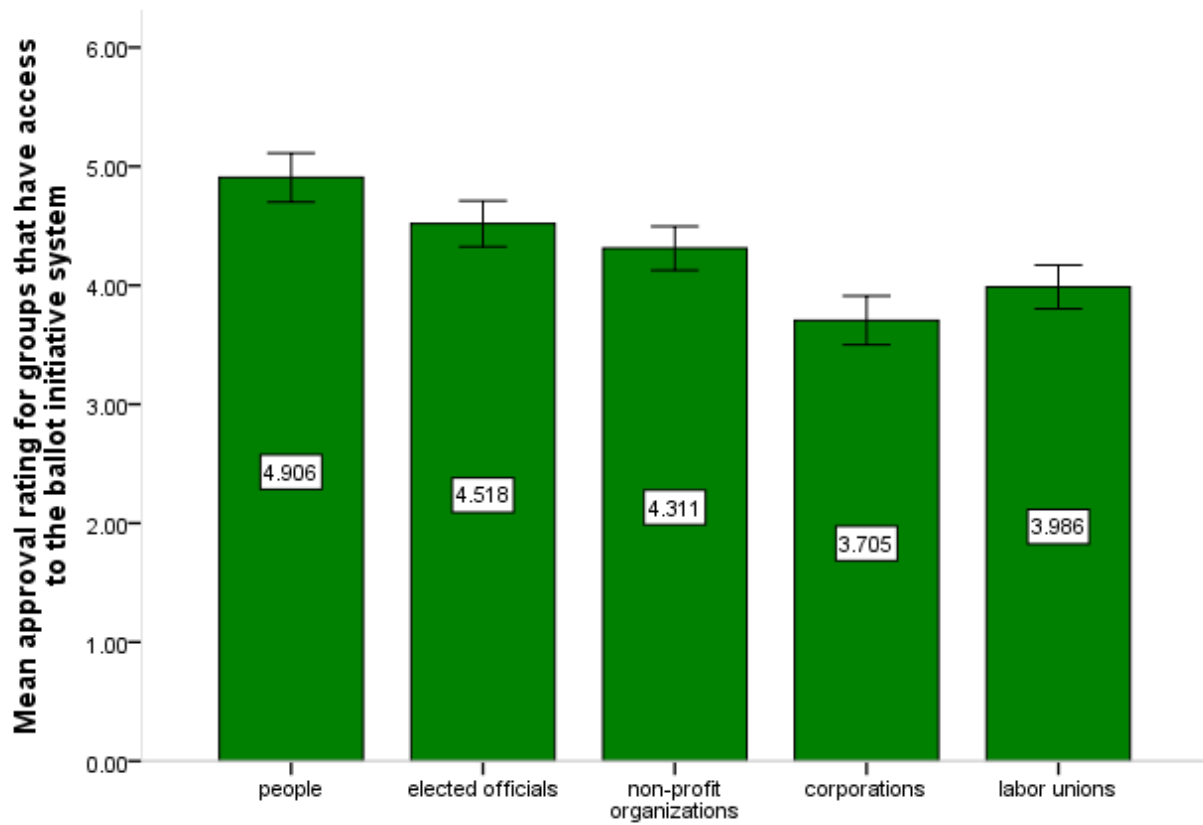
In California's ballot initiative process [] have the ability to bypass the legislature and have issues put on the ballot—for voter approval or rejection. Do you like, dislike, or neither like nor dislike the fact that [] are allowed to put issues on the ballot for voter approval or rejection?

Results of the experiment:

Californians differed in how they thought about the ballot initiative process based on who was identified as having access to the system. We found this effect after controlling for a respondent's age, gender, educational status, race, party identification, political ideology, and whether or not a respondent was registered to vote.⁴ Respondents liked the idea that ordinary people have access to the ballot initiative system more than they liked the idea that corporations and labor unions have access.

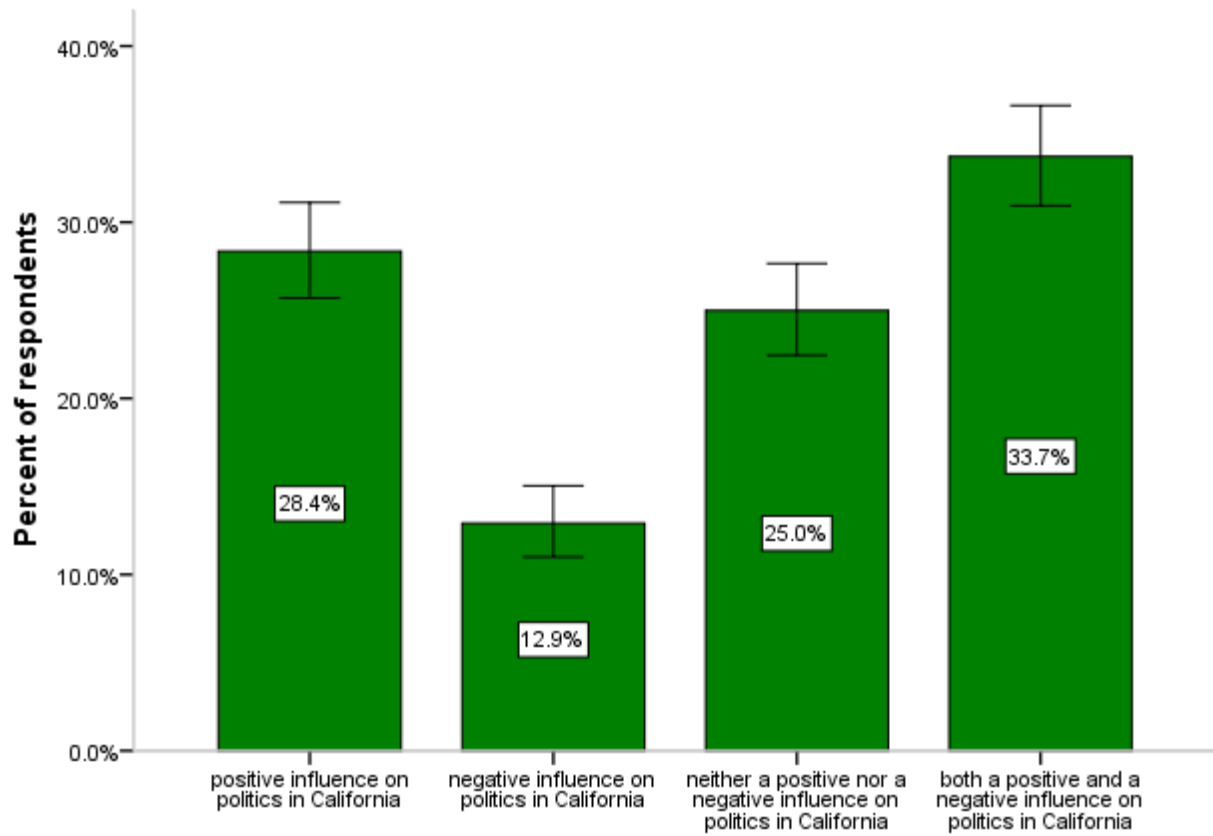
⁴ Results of ANCOVA, $F(4,1158)=78.1$, $p<.01$. Adjusted r-square = .05. Post hoc tests were conducted using Bonferroni comparisons.

Approval rating for California's ballot initiative system as a function of the various groups that have access to the system.⁵
(From wave one)



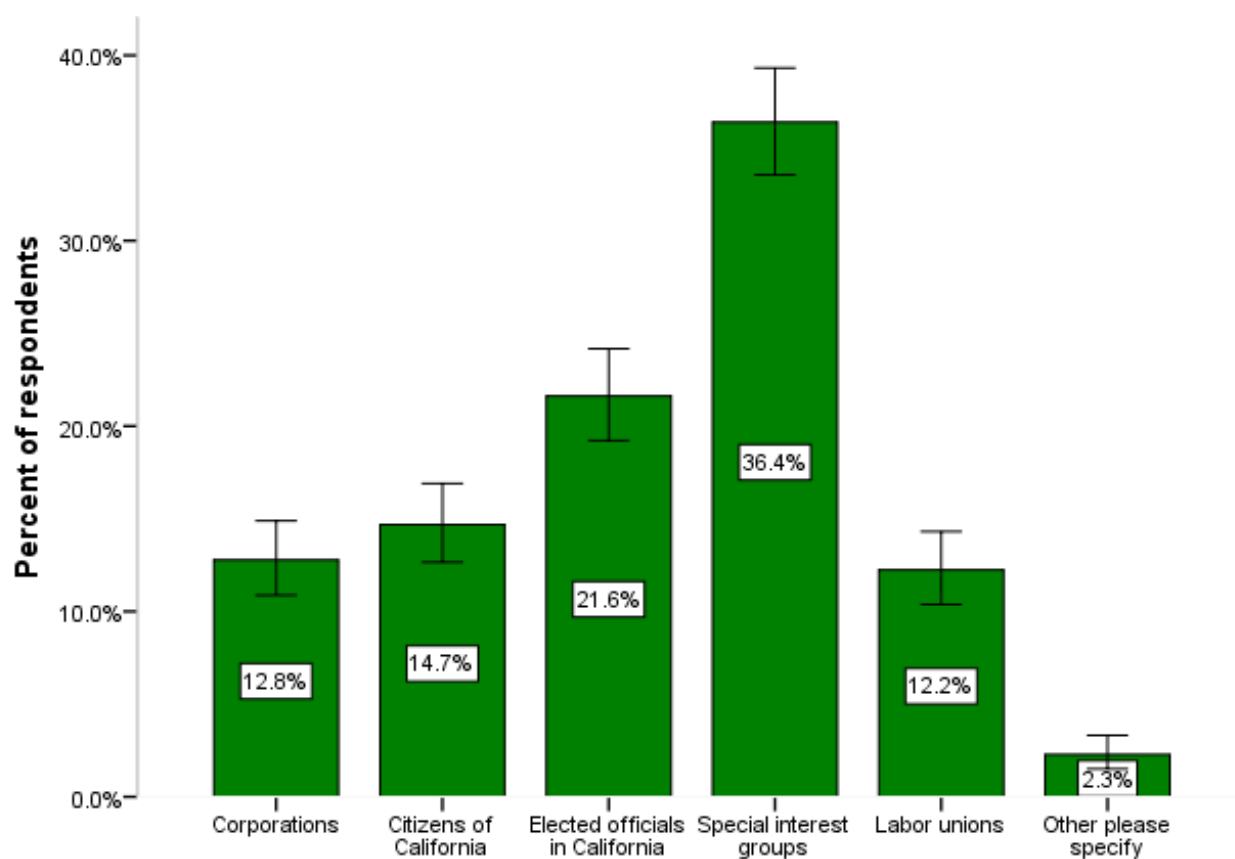
⁵ Means plotted with 95% confidence intervals.

The ballot initiative process in California is a⁶.....
(From wave one)



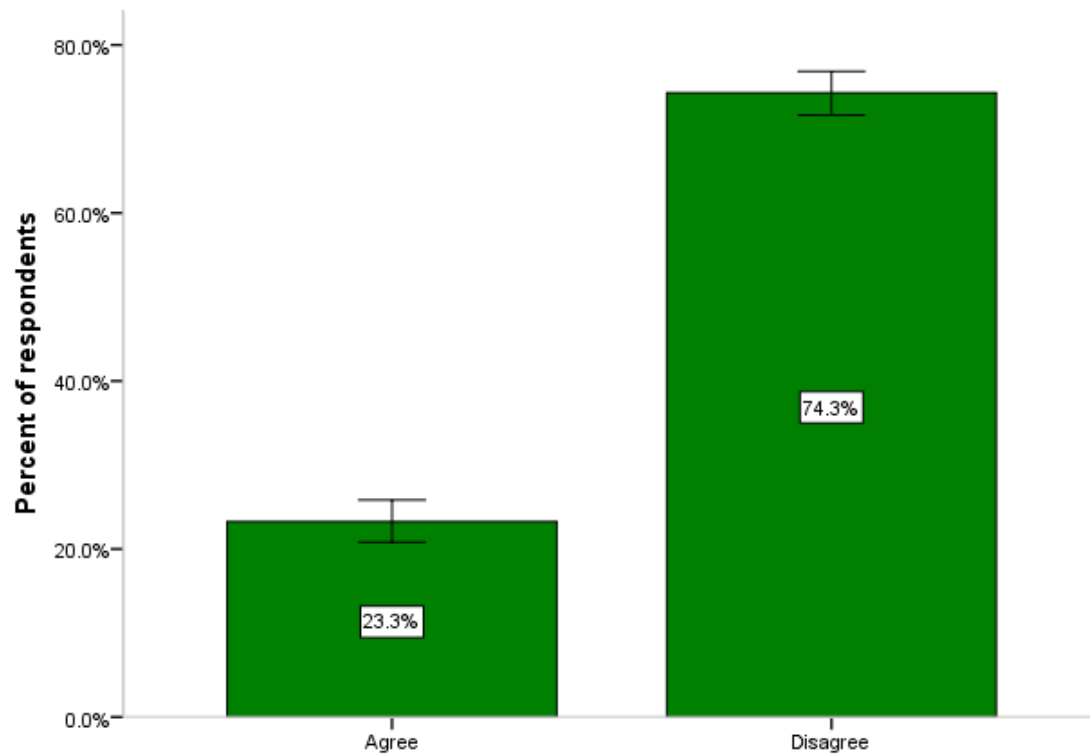
⁶ Only registered voters were used in this analysis. Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

Who would you say currently has the most influence over the ballot initiative process in California?⁷
(From wave one)



⁷ Only registered voters were used in this analysis. Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

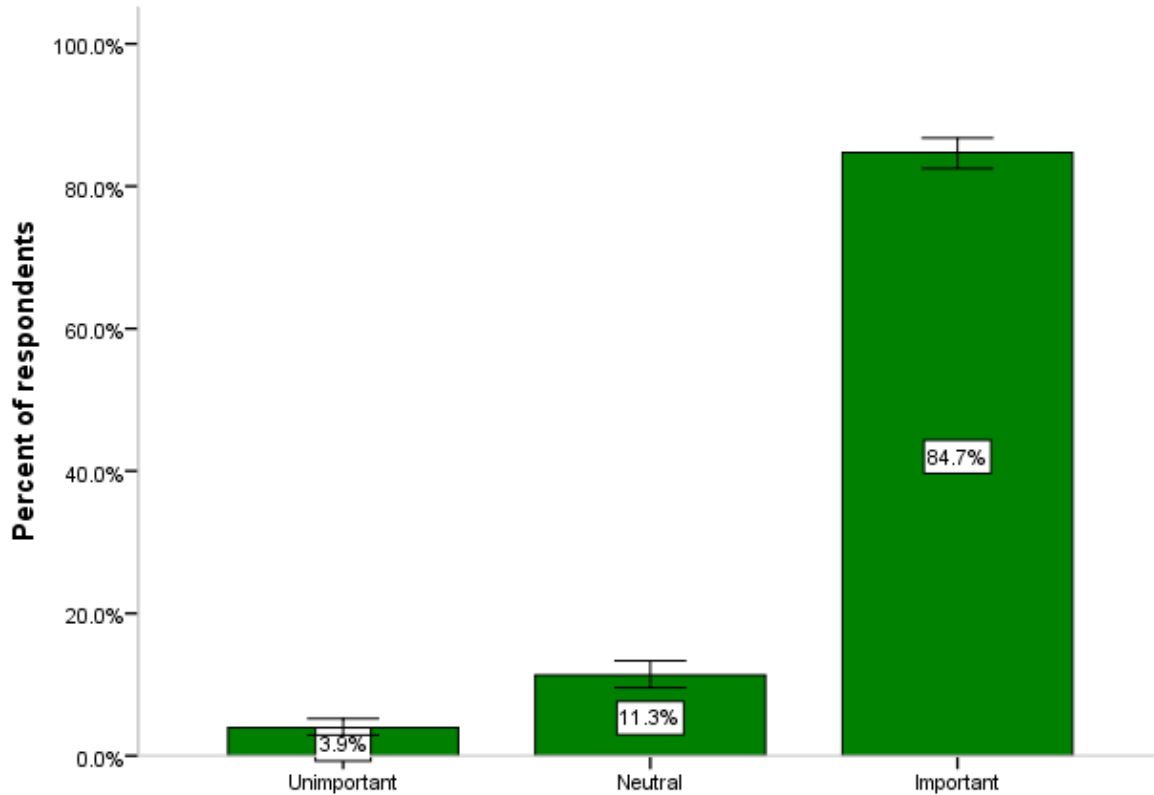
The ballot initiative system in California should be eliminated.⁸
(From wave one)



⁸ Only registered voters were used in this analysis. Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

Disclosure and the Ballot Initiative System

When voting on a ballot initiative, how important is it to you to know who is funding the campaigns both for and against it?⁹
(From wave one)



⁹ Only registered voters were used in this analysis. Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

There are many different ways information about ballot initiative funders could be made available to voters. Please indicate how helpful each method would be to you.¹⁰

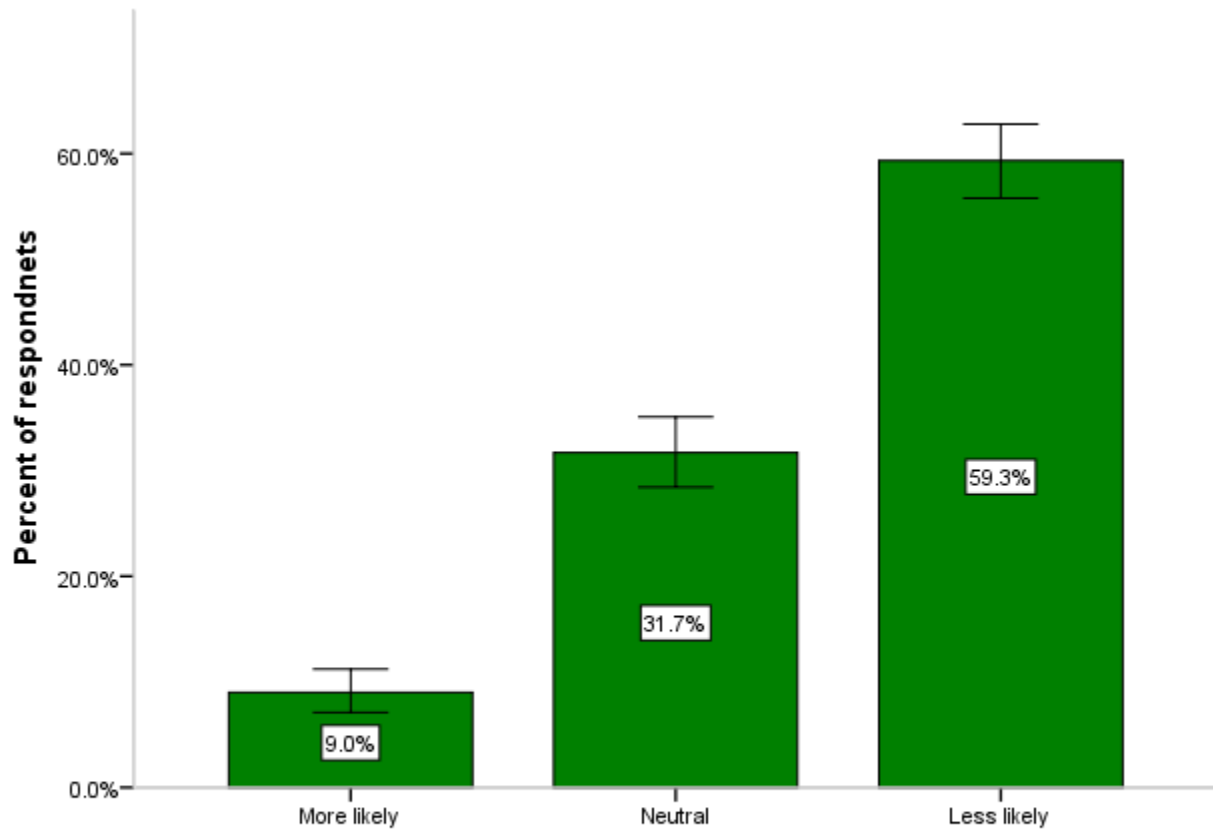
(From wave one)

PLACE	UNHELPFUL	NEUTRAL	HELPFUL
In television advertisements	23%	24%	51%
In the official state voter information guide	4%	17%	78%
On ballot initiative petitions	12%	25%	61%
At polling places	27%	26%	46%

¹⁰ Percentages in red are different from each other at the 95% confidence interval. Neutral respondents were not compared to other groups.

The legislature may soon consider a proposal to more clearly identify the top donors on political ads for candidates and ballot measures. If you knew your state legislator voted against increasing disclosure requirements, would it make you more or less likely to vote for them for re-election? Please rate on a one to seven scale your likelihood to vote for them¹¹.

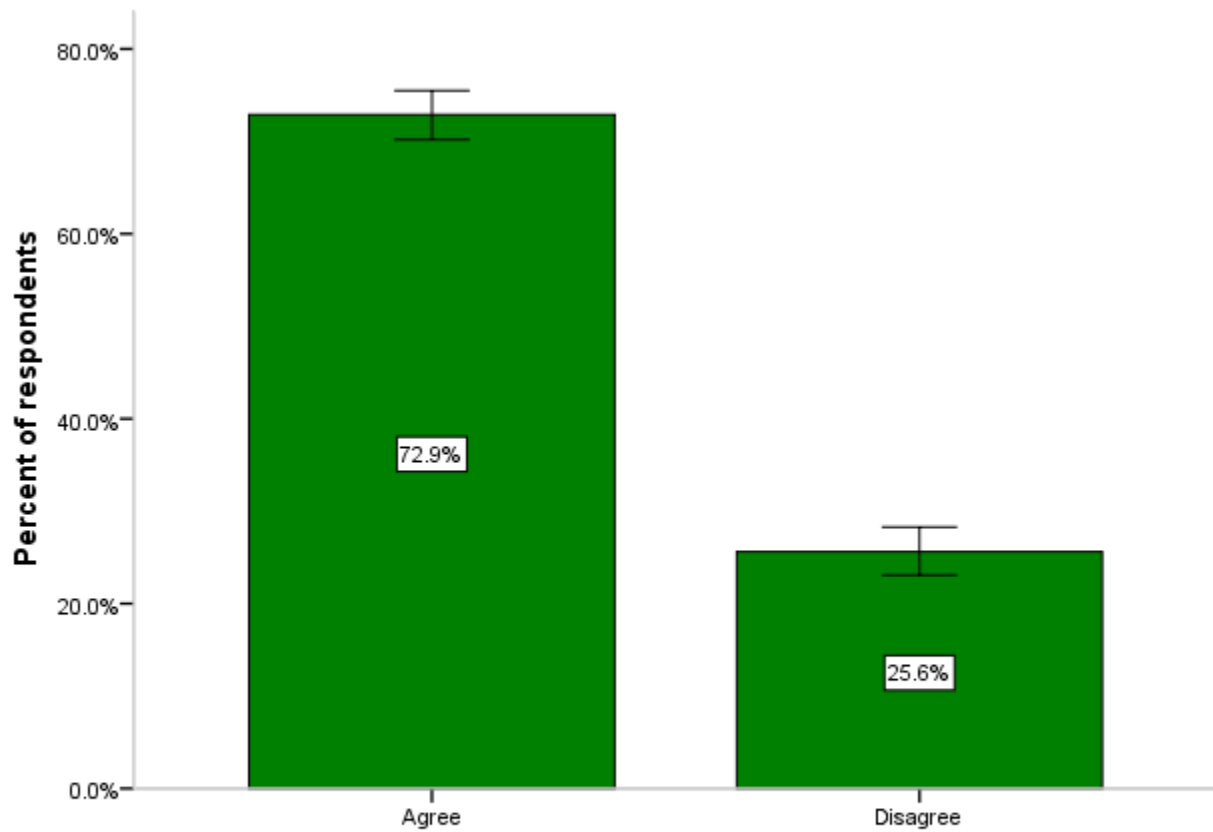
(From wave two)



¹¹ Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval

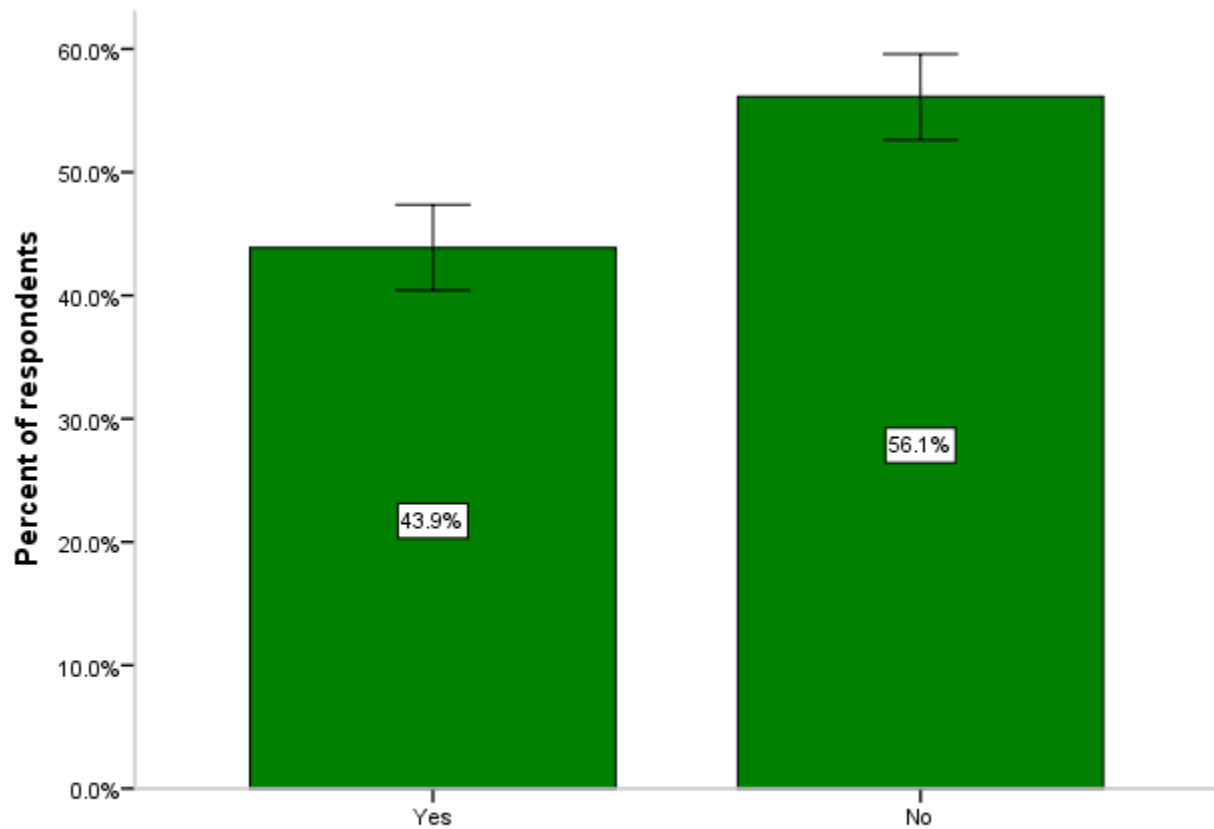
Civil Rights and the Ballot Initiative System

Sometimes the rights of various groups are attacked via the initiative process.¹²
(From wave one)

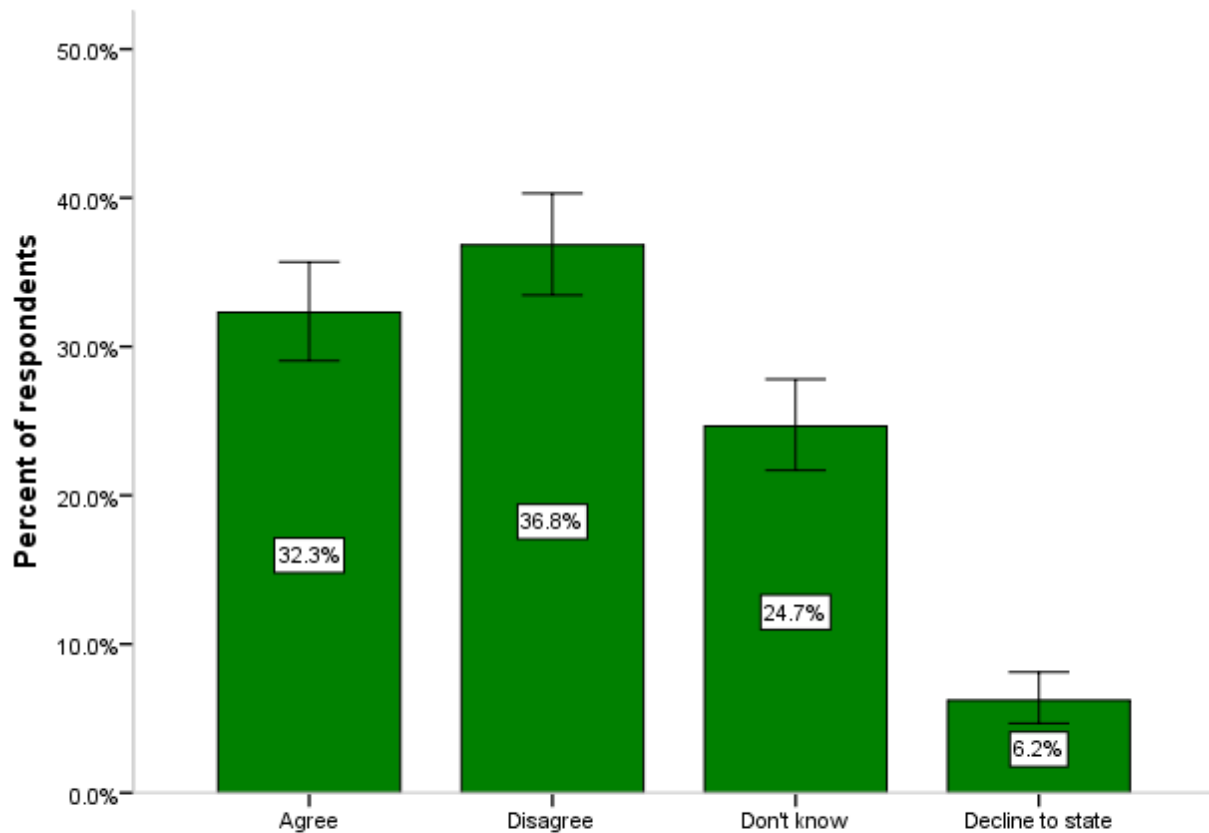


¹² Only registered voters were used in this analysis. Results did not differ by respondent race. Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

Have you ever felt that your rights have been attacked via the ballot initiative process?
(From wave one)



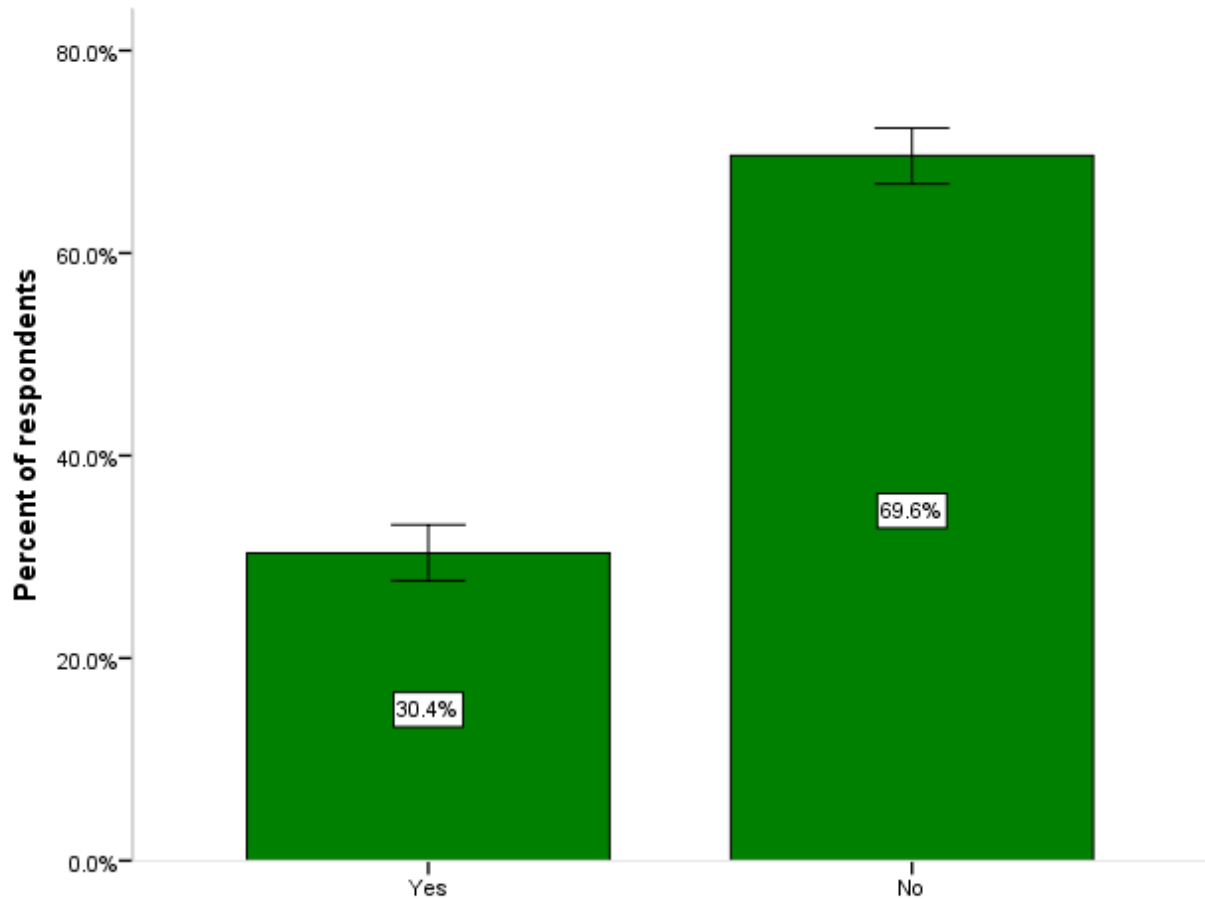
California voters should not be able to vote on initiative propositions restricting civil rights at the ballot box.¹³ (From wave two)



¹³ Only registered voters were used in this analysis. Results did not differ by race. Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

Voter Knowledge and the Ballot Initiative System

When voting are you required to vote on all propositions listed on the ballot?¹⁴
(From wave one)



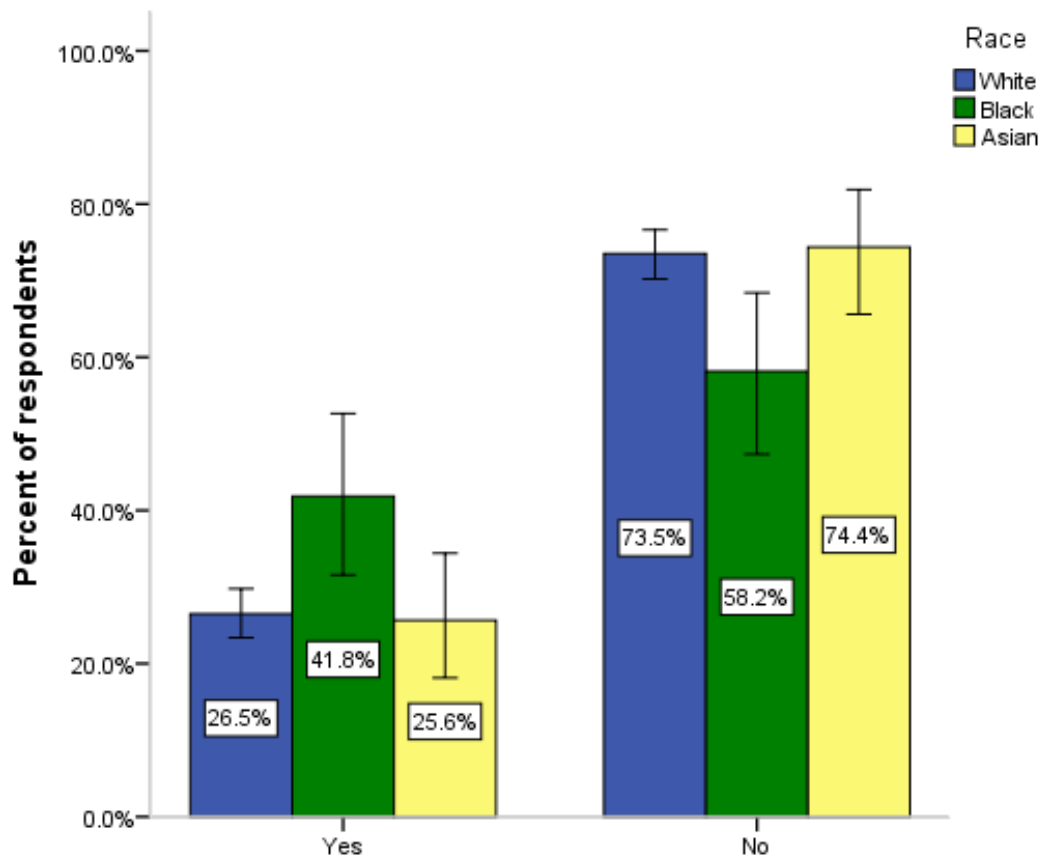
¹⁴ Only registered voters were used in this analysis.

The following list contains sources of information people use in making decisions as to how to vote on ballot initiatives. Please indicate how helpful each source of information is to you.¹⁵
(From wave one)

PLACE	UNHELPFUL	NEUTRAL	HELPFUL
Recommendations from friends and family	16%	25%	58%
The official California voter's guide	8%	22%	68%
Recommendations from politicians and political parties	34%	27%	36%
Recommendations from non-partisan organizations	16%	26%	58%

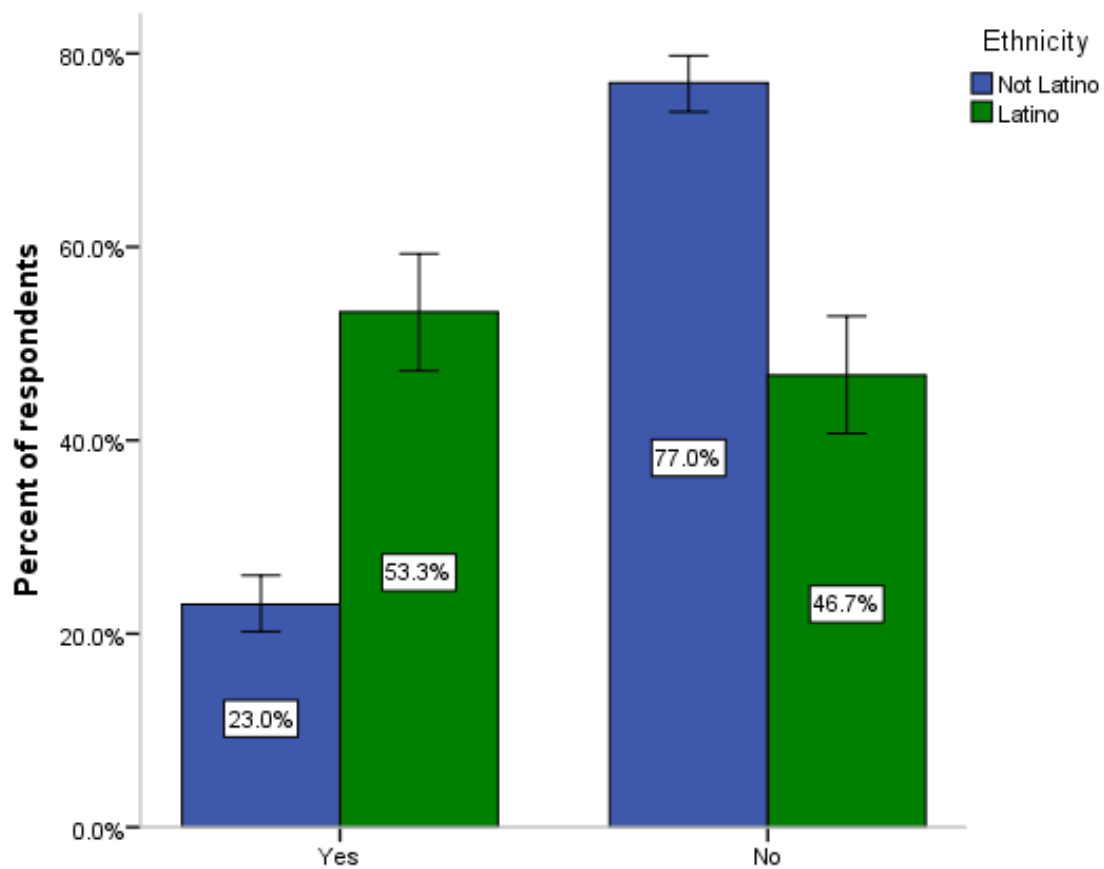
¹⁵ Only registered voters were used in this analysis. Percentages in red are different from each other at the 95% confidence interval. Neutral respondents were not compared.

When voting, are you required to vote on all propositions listed on the ballot?¹⁶
(From wave one)



¹⁶ Only registered voters were used in this analysis.

When voting, are you required to vote on all propositions listed on the ballot?
(From wave one)

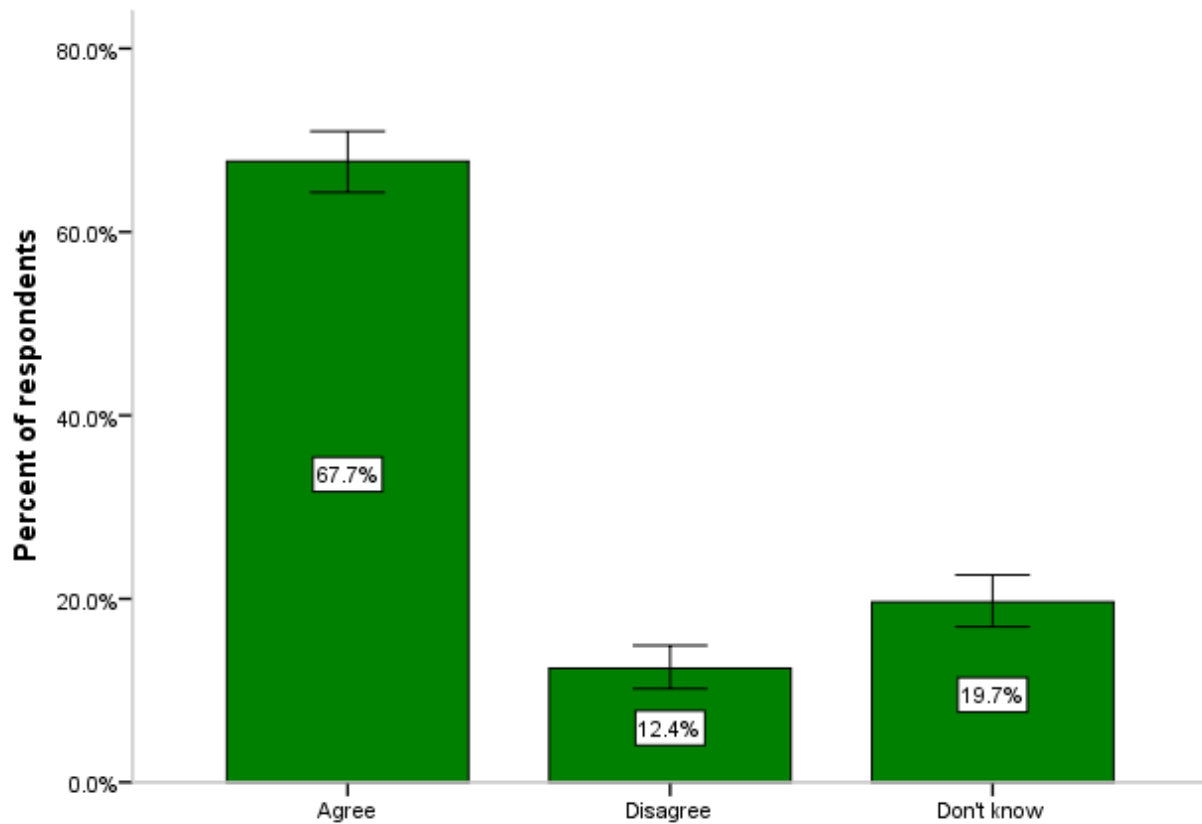


When voting on ballot propositions, if you are unsure of how to vote, what do you do?¹⁷
(From wave two)

ANSWER CHOICE	RESPONSE
Vote no	7%
Vote yes	2%
Skip the proposition and leave that ballot choice blank	27%
I am always sure of how to vote on ballot propositions	19%
I make the best decision I can	44%
Other	2%

¹⁷ Only registered voters were used in this analysis.

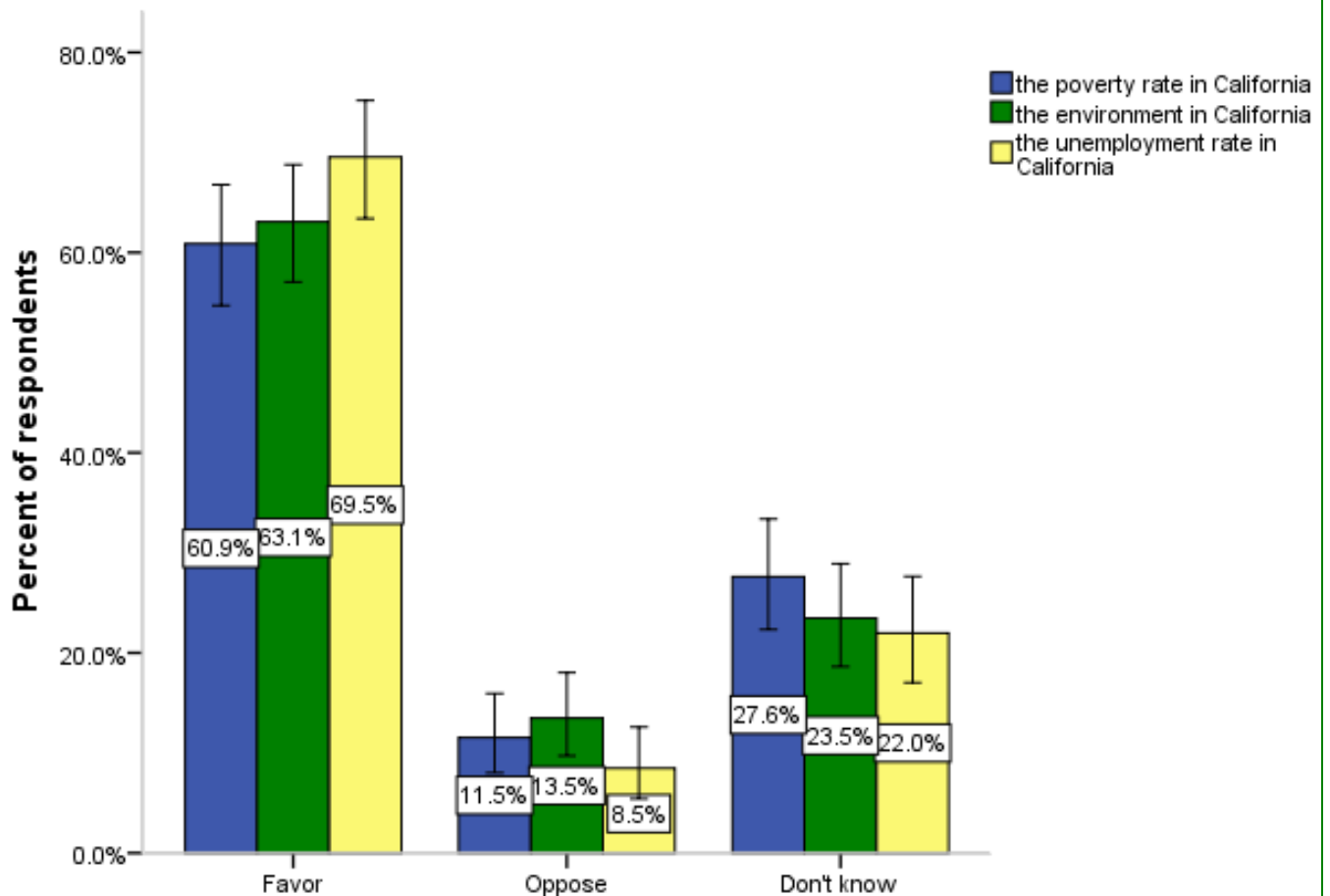
Going forward, initiative propositions that will cost the state money should be required to identify or create a way to pay for their implementation.¹⁸
(From wave two)



¹⁸ Only registered voters were used in this analysis.

The state of California currently provides a fiscal analysis for voters, summarizing the estimated cost of implementing a ballot measure, on the ballot. Would you favor or oppose having additional information provided to California voters on the ballot about a proposed measure's estimated impact on [1: the poverty rate in California; If 2: the environment in California; If 3: the unemployment rate in California]?¹⁹
(From wave two)

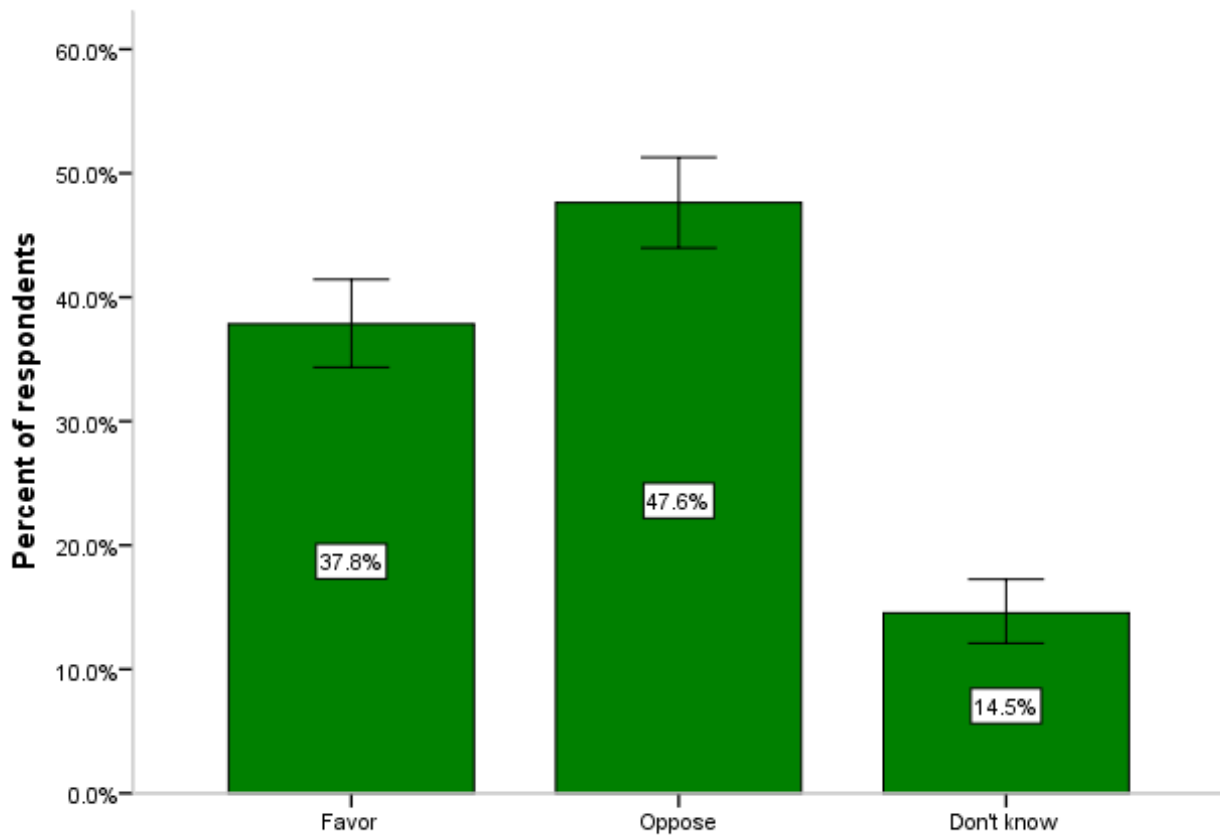
Spit Sample Question²⁰



¹⁹ This was a split sample question. Respondents were randomly assigned to read the question with the environment, the poverty rate, or the unemployment rate inserted into the brackets. No significant differences were found between groups.

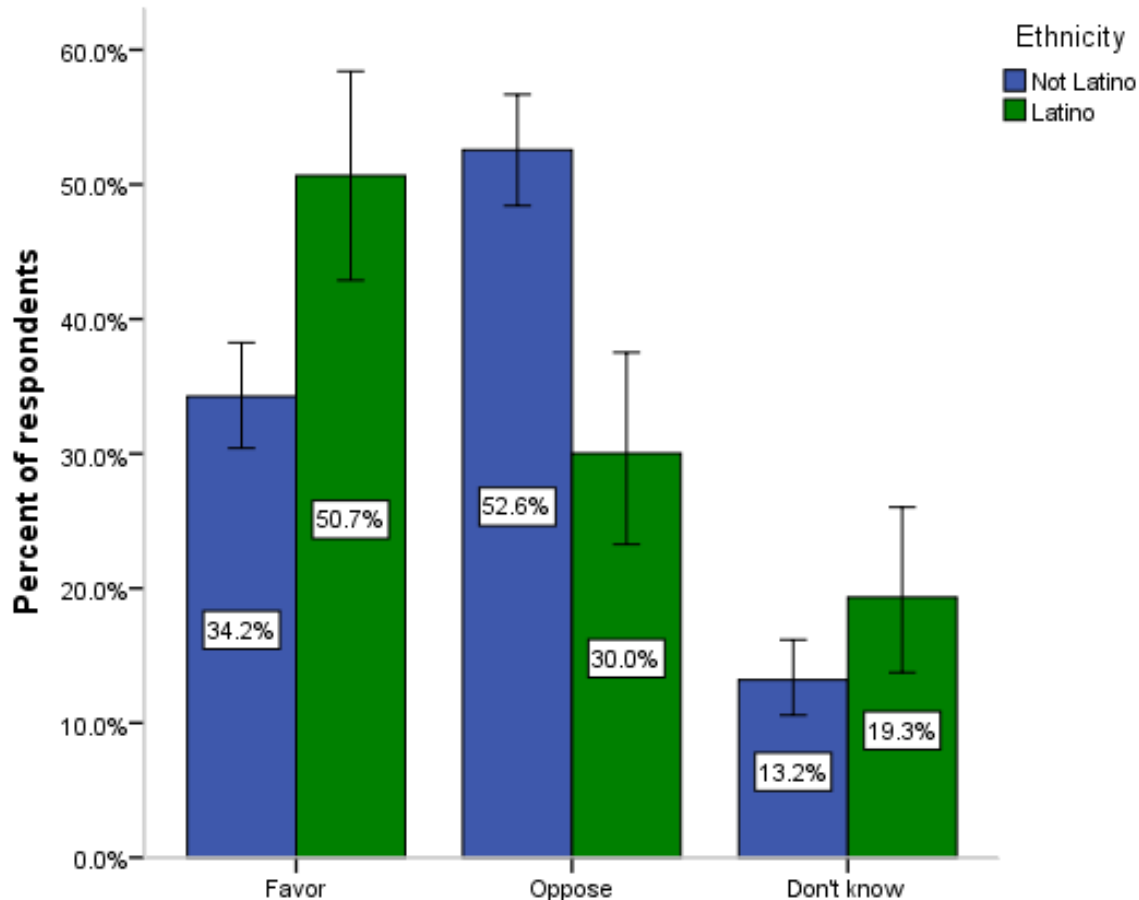
²⁰ Registered voters only

Currently, certain California counties are required by law to provide official elections materials in languages other than English. This requirement currently does not include ballot initiative petitions. Do you favor or oppose requiring ballot initiative petition title and summary, along with instructions for signing a petition, to also be made available in languages other than English, when circulating a petition in counties with this requirement?²¹
(From wave two)



²¹ Only registered voters were used in this analysis. Sample sizes were too small to calculate differences between races.

Currently, certain California counties are required by law to provide official elections materials in languages other than English. This requirement currently does not include ballot initiative petitions. Do you favor or oppose requiring ballot initiative petition title and summary, along with instructions for signing a petition, to also be made available in languages other than English, when circulating a petition in counties with this requirement?²²
(From wave two)

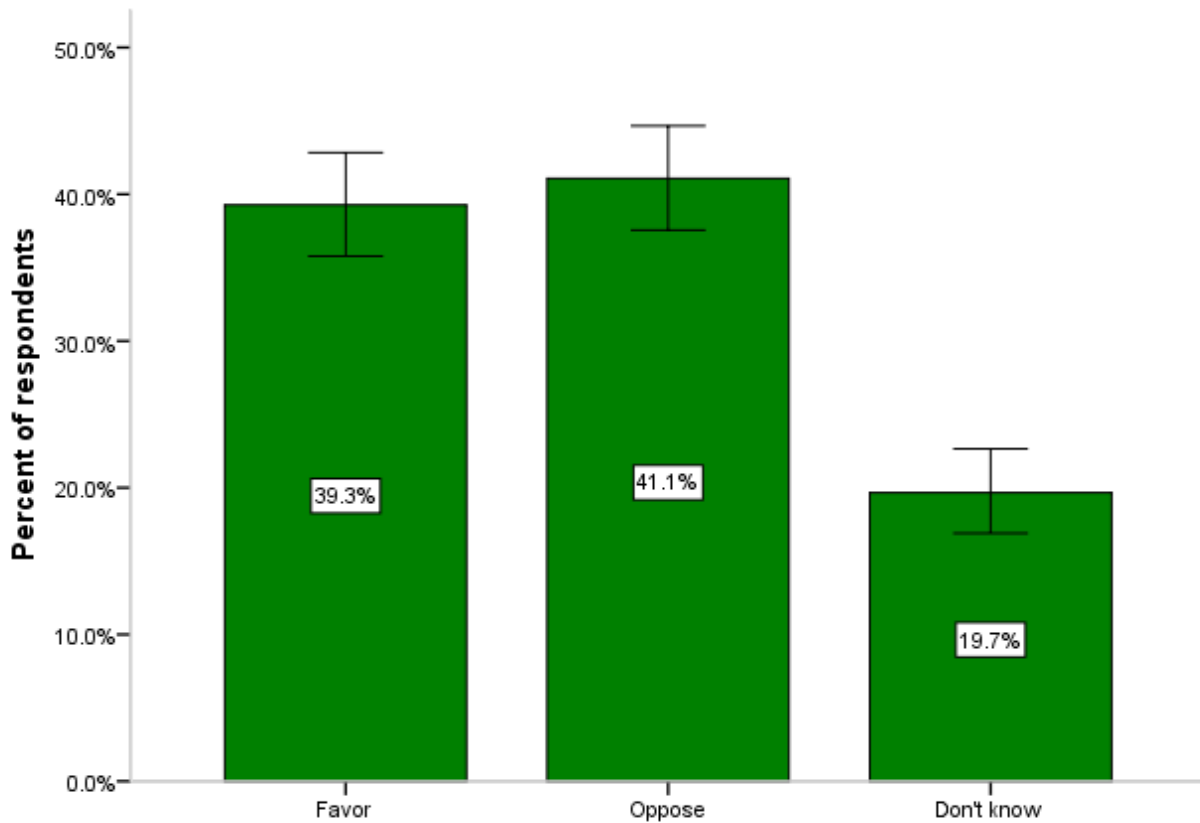


²² Only registered voters were used in this analysis. Sample sizes were too small to calculate differences between races.

Signature Gathering and the Influence of Money on the Ballot Initiative System

Currently, signature gathering for initiative petitions occurs in person, with a signature-gatherer asking registered voters to sign paper petitions. Would you favor or oppose additionally allowing signatures for an initiative petition to be gathered online in a secure format?²³

(From wave two)



²³ Only registered voters were used in this analysis.

Why are you MOST supportive of online signature gathering?²⁴

ANSWER CHOICE	REGISTERED VOTER RESPONSE
I am concerned with the costs associated with face-to-face signature gathering	15%
I am concerned about voters not having as much time during brief face-to-face interactions to be able to make informed decisions	41%
I am concerned with security/fraud issues in the current process and feel online signature gathering could reduce security/fraud issues	21%
I am not satisfied with the signature gathering process as is today	14%
Other	5%
Don't know	2%

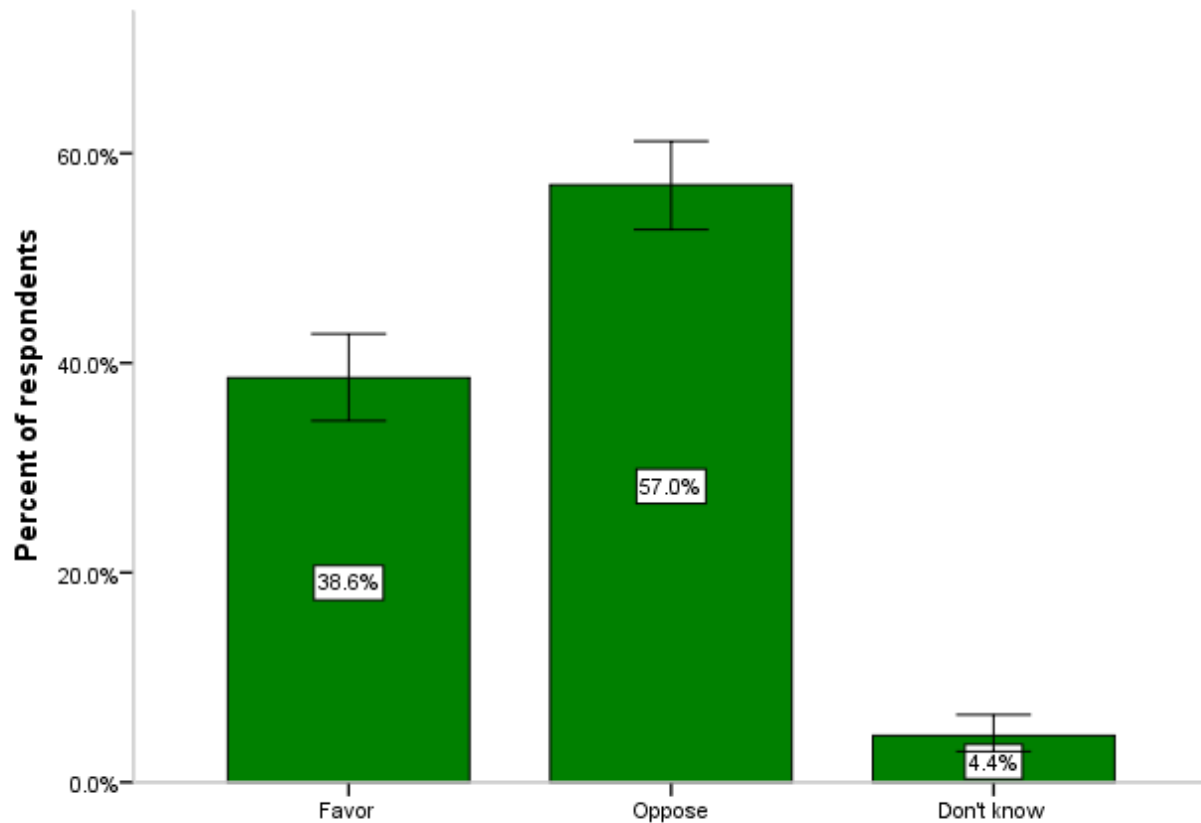
²⁴ Only asked for respondents whom favored online signature gathering
California Ballot Reform Panel Survey
Page 32

Why are you MOST opposed to online signature gathering?²⁵

ANSWER CHOICE	REGISTERED VOTER RESPONSE
I am concerned about security/fraud	64%
I am concerned about the portion of the population that does not have access to the Internet	12%
I am concerned that online signature gathering may enable more initiatives to qualify for the ballot.	7%
I am satisfied with the signature gathering process as is today	15%
Other	1%
Don't know	3%

²⁵ Only asked for respondents who opposed online signature gathering
California Ballot Reform Panel Survey
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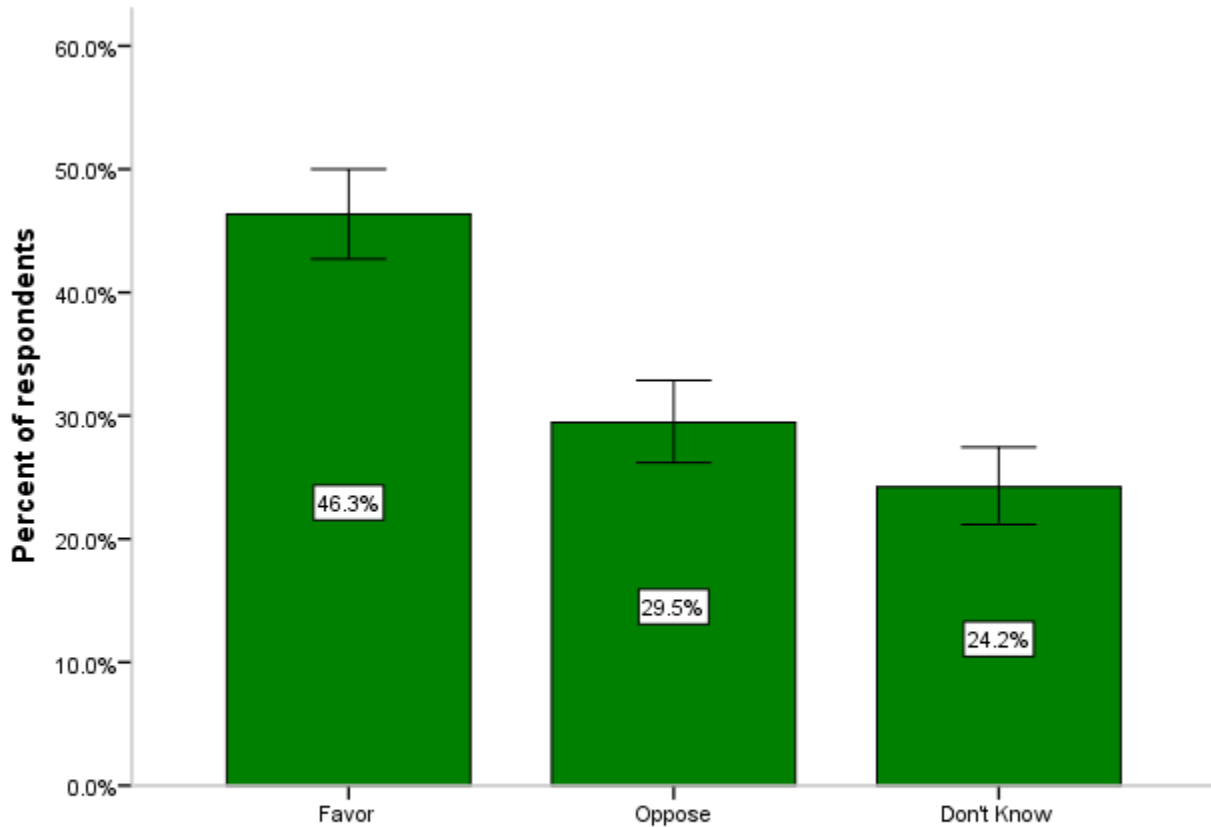
Currently, proponents of an initiative petition have 150 days (approx. 5 months) to gather between approximately 500,000 and 800,000 valid signatures to qualify an initiative for the ballot. Would you favor or oppose increasing the amount of time proponents have to gather signatures?²⁶
(From wave two)



²⁶ Only registered voters were used in this analysis.

Currently, some paid signature gatherers are paid per-signature instead of an hourly wage. Supporters of this practice have argued this practice incentivizes signature gatherers to remain productive. Opponents of this practice argue that it gives well-funded groups an advantage because they are able to pay gatherers a higher per-signature rate.

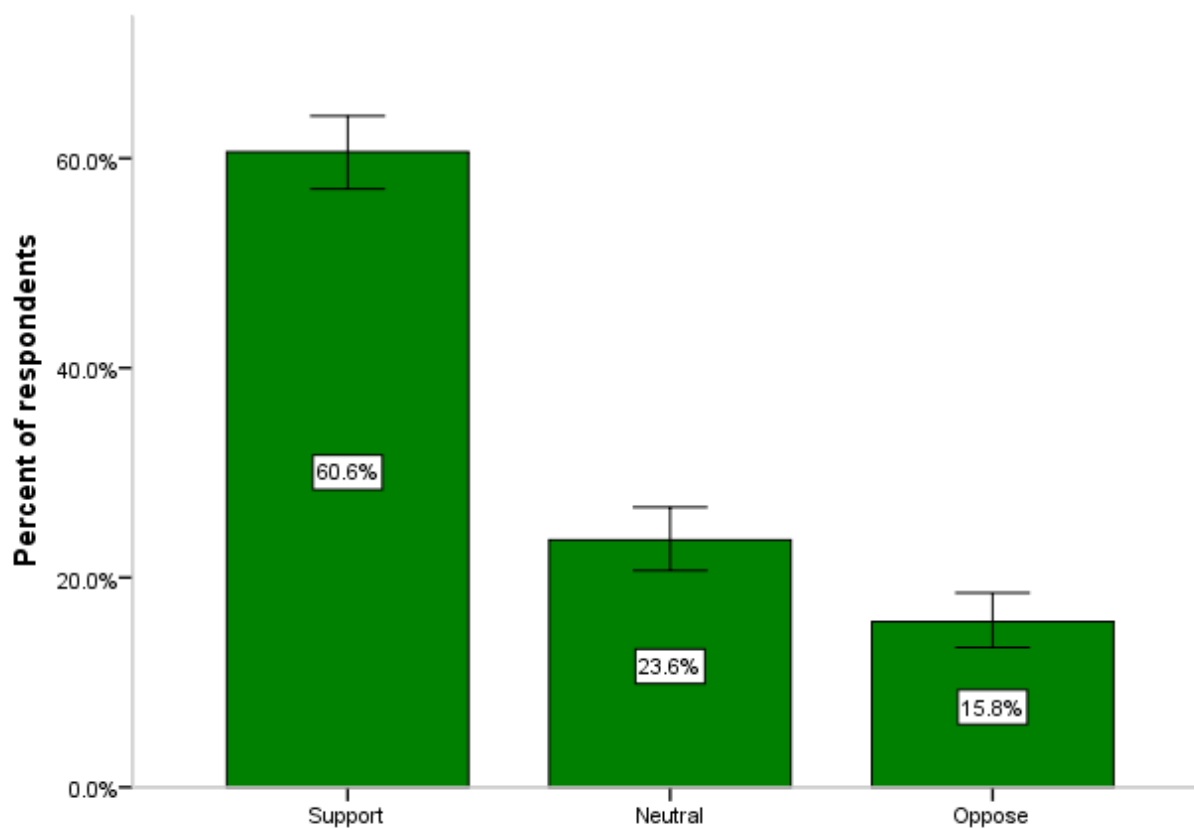
Would you favor or oppose banning pay-per-signature practices?²⁷
(From wave two)



²⁷ Only registered voters were used in this analysis.

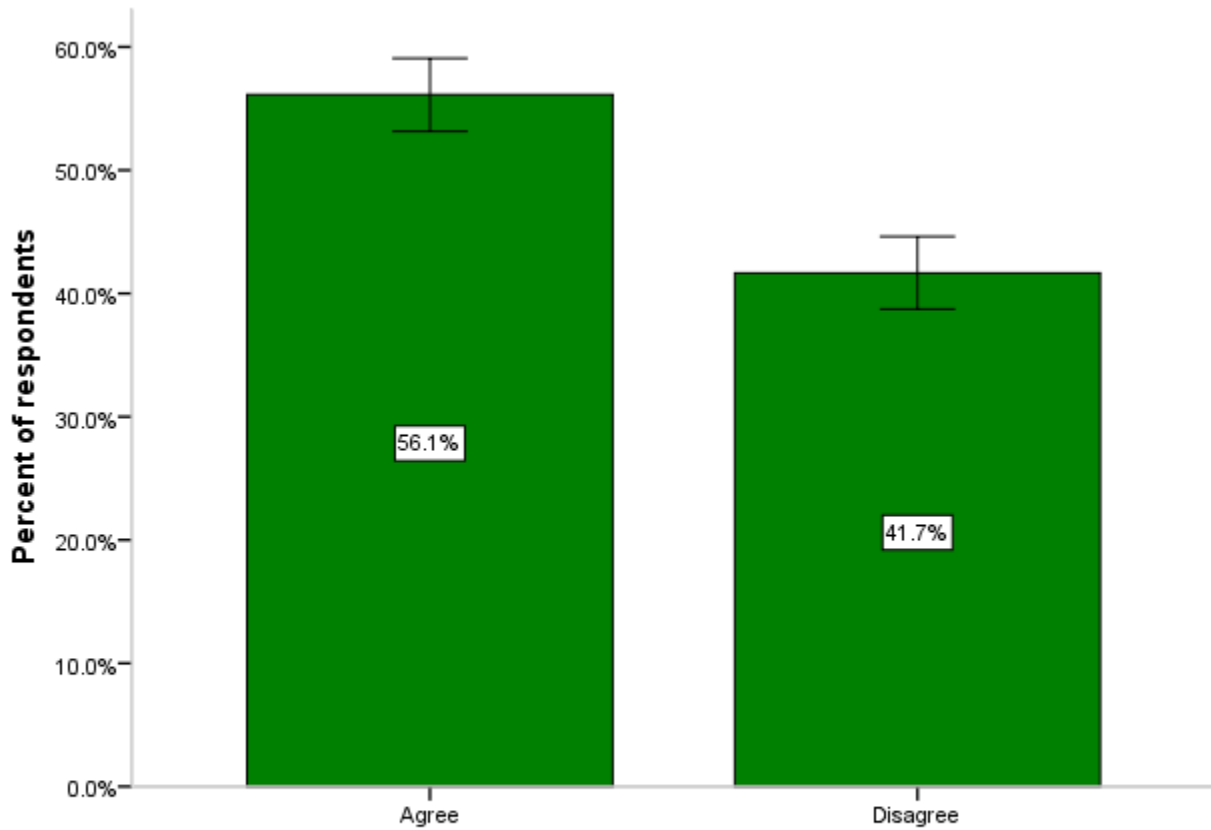
The following questions revolve around potential reforms to the signature gathering phase of the ballot initiative system in California. Please rate on a one to seven scale your level of support or opposition for each potential reform.
(From wave two)

Require paid signature gatherers to complete a state-sponsored course on California election law and ethics before they are permitted to collect signatures.



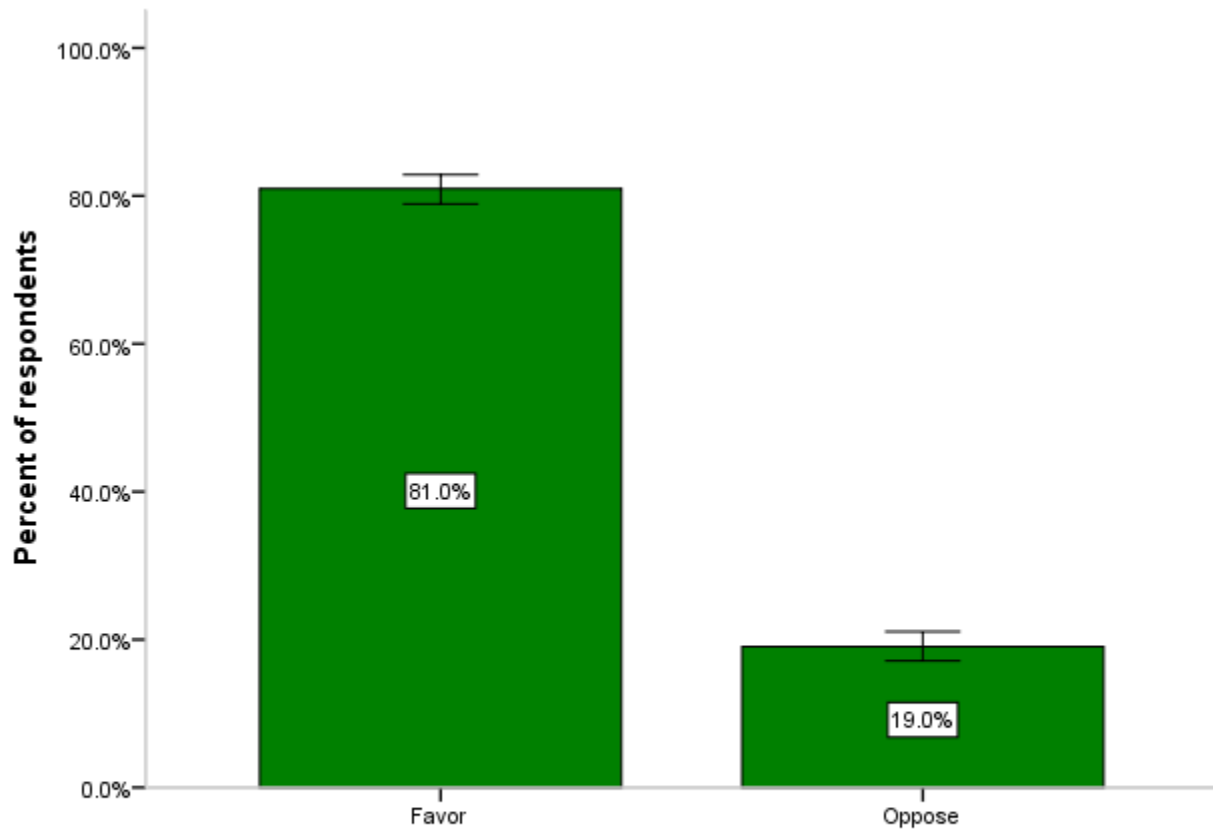
Review of the Ballot Initiative System

The legislature should be more involved in the ballot initiative process.²⁸
(From wave one)



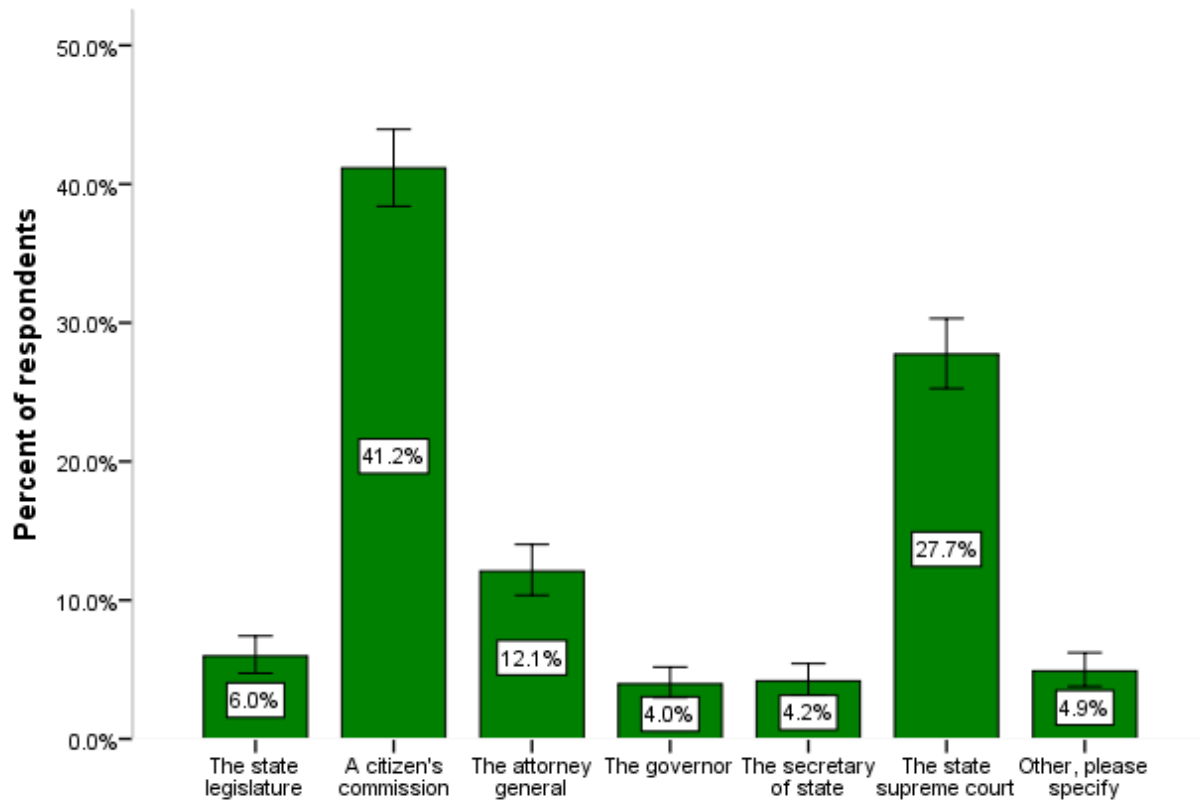
²⁸ Only registered voters were used in this analysis.

Would you favor or oppose having a system of review and revision of proposed ballot initiatives to try to avoid legal issues and drafting errors? ²⁹
(From wave one)



²⁹ Only registered voters were used in this analysis.

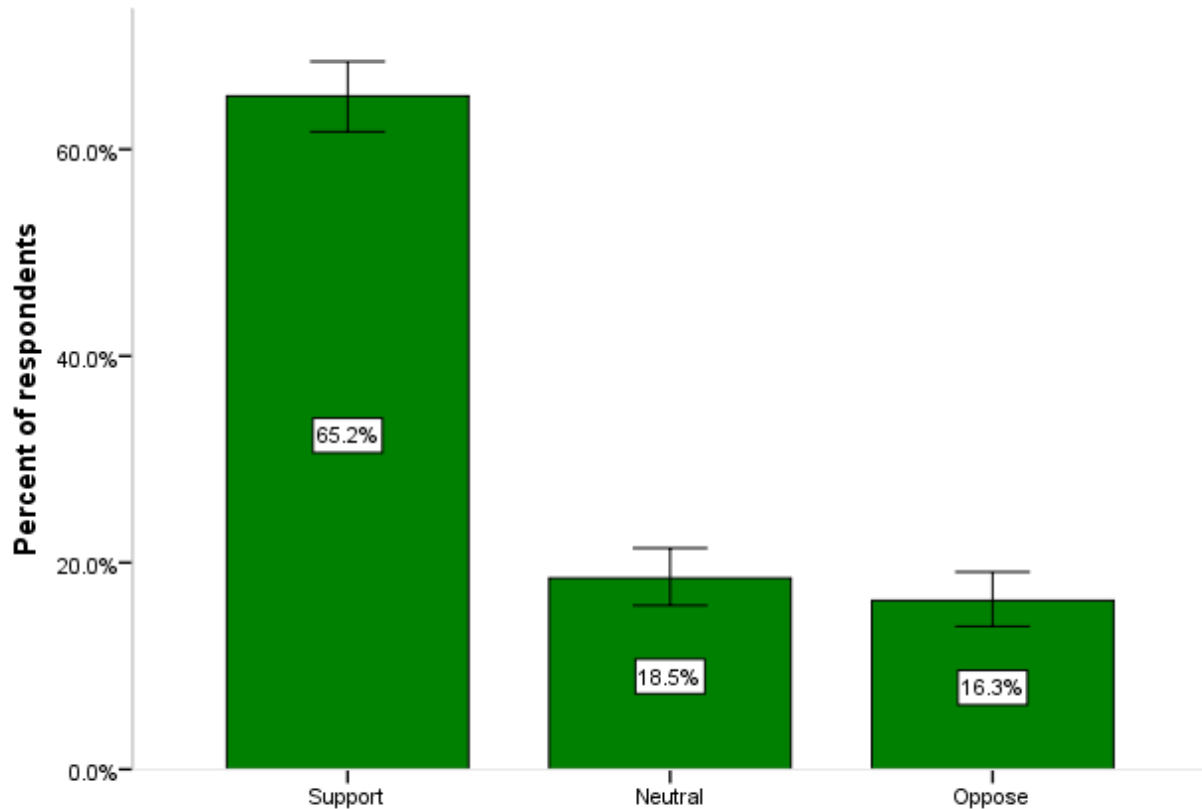
Who would you trust to review and revise propositions to try and avoid legal issues and drafting errors?
(From wave one)



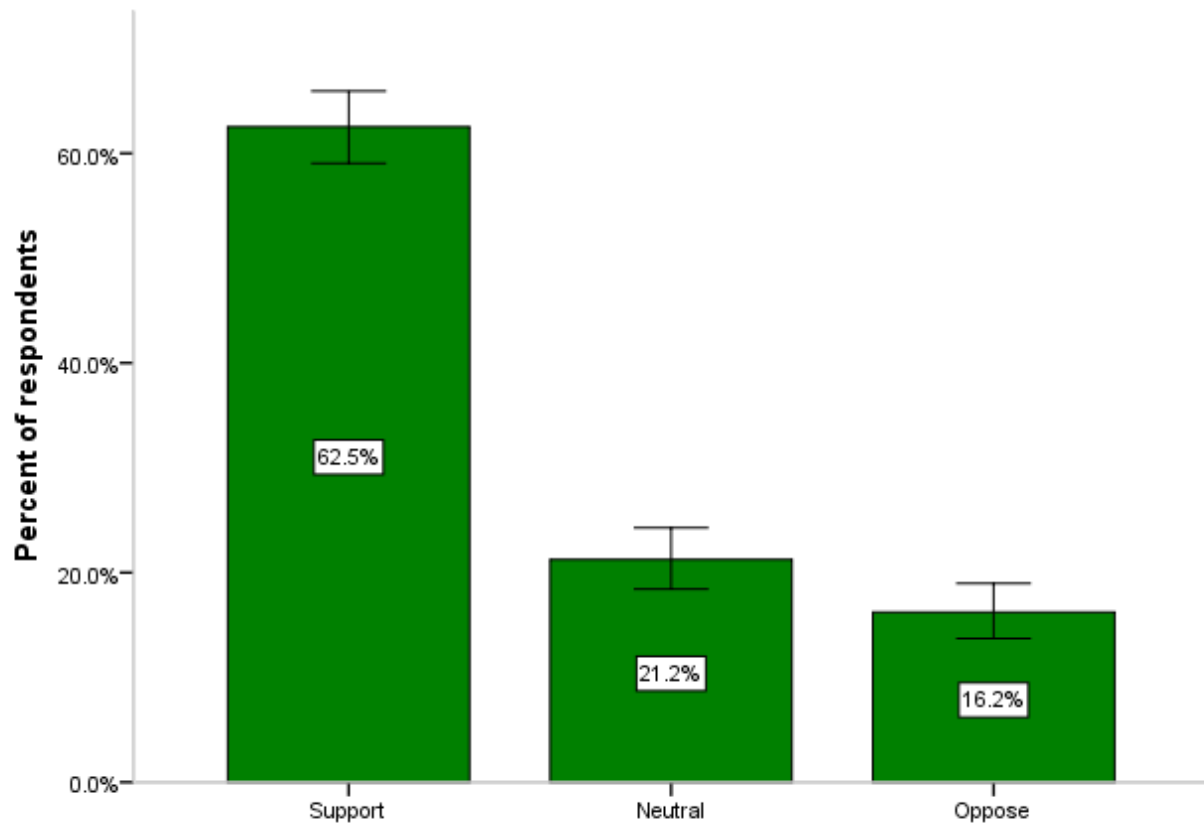
One potential reform for the ballot initiative system in California involves forming a non-partisan commission of California voters to help review ballot initiatives. Below you will find a list of potential powers that may be granted to a citizen's commission. Please rate on a scale of one to seven your level of support or opposition for granting each power to a citizen's commission.

(From wave two)

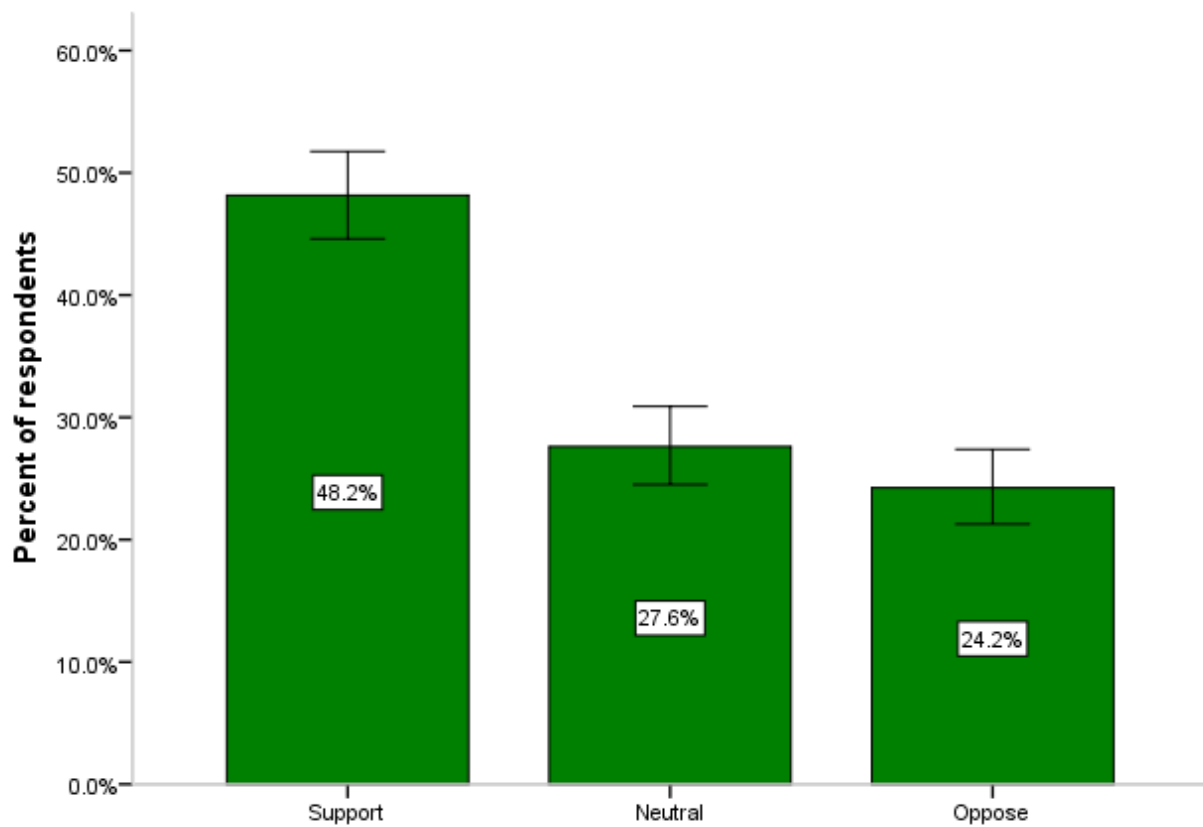
Power one: The power to provide additional information and recommendations about ballot measures to voters in the official state voter guide.



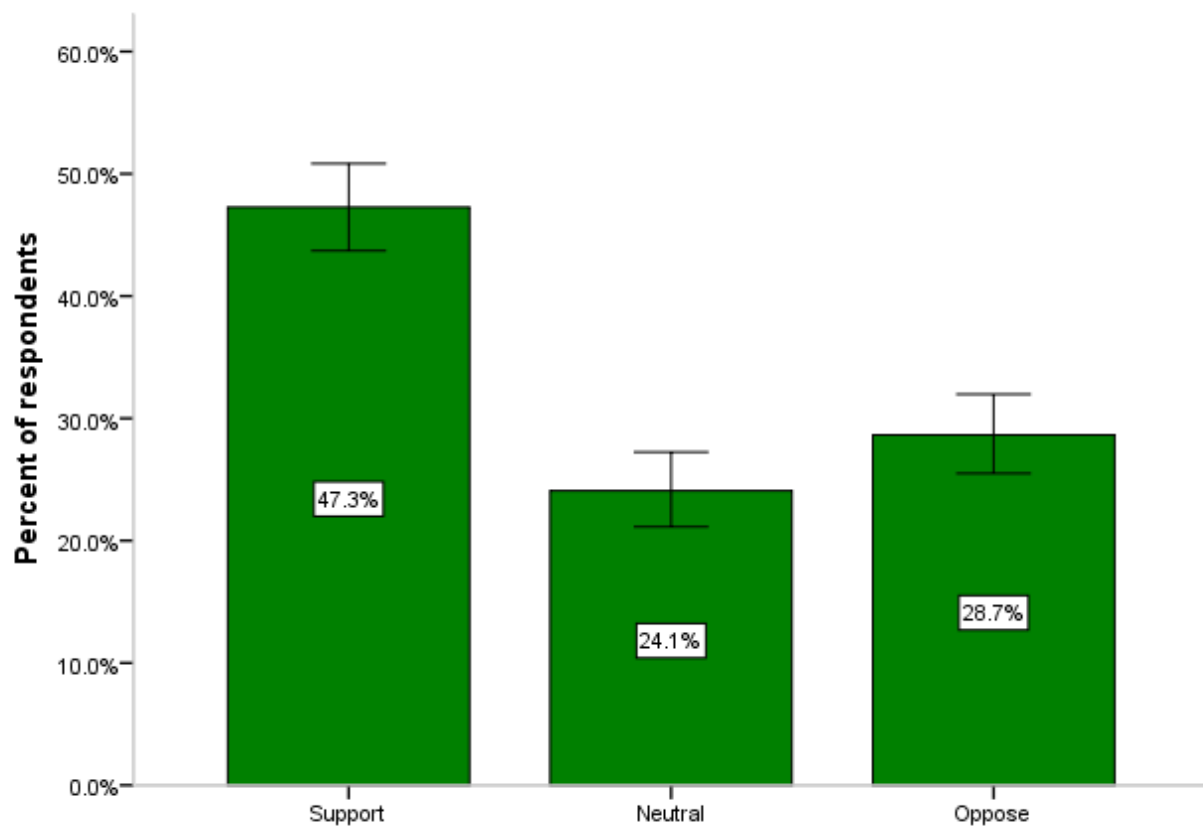
Power two: The power to hold public hearings on ballot measures across the state.



Power three: The power to amend initiatives that have qualified for the ballot, if an agreement can be reached with the ballot initiative's proponents.



Power four: The power to review and potentially revise initiatives after they have been in place for a number of years, if an agreement can be reached with the ballot initiative's proponents.



Appendix:

Please interpret these secondary analyses with **caution**, as statistical tests have not been conducted to detect significant differences between groups.

Power one: The power to provide additional information and recommendations about ballot measures to voters in the official state voter guide.

RESPONSE	CITIZEN VOTING AGE	REGISTERED VOTERS
Support	58%	65%
Oppose	17%	16%
Neutral	24%	19%

RESPONSE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	INDEPENDENT/ MINOR PARTY
Support	61%	62%	54%
Oppose	15%	22%	17%
Neutral	25%	17%	29%

Power two: The power to hold public hearings on ballot measures across the state.

RESPONSE	CITIZEN VOTING AGE	REGISTERED VOTERS
Support	56%	63%
Oppose	16%	16%
Neutral	26%	21%

RESPONSE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	INDEPENDENT/ MINOR PARTY
Support	61%	52%	56%
Oppose	16%	23%	15%
Neutral	24%	25%	29%

Power three: The power to amend initiatives that have qualified for the ballot, if an agreement can be reached with the ballot initiative's proponents.

RESPONSE	CITIZEN VOTING AGE	REGISTERED VOTERS
Support	43%	48%
Oppose	21%	24%
Neutral	34%	28%

RESPONSE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	INDEPENDENT/ MINOR PARTY
Support	43%	43%	46%
Oppose	24%	26%	16%
Neutral	33%	31%	38%

Power four: The power to review and potentially revise initiatives after they have been in place for a number of years, if an agreement can be reached with the ballot initiative's proponents.

RESPONSE	CITIZEN VOTING AGE	REGISTERED VOTERS
Support	44%	48%
Oppose	25%	24%
Neutral	30%	28%

RESPONSE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	INDEPENDENT/ MINOR PARTY
Support	43%	43%	46%
Oppose	24%	26%	16%
Neutral	33%	31%	38%

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “California voters should not be able to vote on initiative propositions restricting civil rights at the ballot box.”

RESPONSE	CITIZEN VOTING AGE	REGISTERED VOTERS
Agree	27%	32%
Disagree	33%	37%
Don't Know	30%	25%

RESPONSE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	INDEPENDENT/ MINOR PARTY
Agree	35%	20%	21%
Disagree	33%	43%	28%
Don't Know	26%	27%	37%

Currently, signature gathering for initiative petitions occurs in person, with a signature-gatherer asking registered voters to sign paper petitions. Would you favor or oppose additionally allowing signatures for an initiative petition to be gathered online in a secure format?

RESPONSE	CITIZEN VOTING AGE	REGISTERED VOTERS
Favor	34%	38%
Oppose	35%	40%
Don't Know	24%	19%

RESPONSE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	INDEPENDENT/ MINOR PARTY
Favor	38%	36%	26%
Oppose	35%	41%	32%
Don't Know	22%	17%	29%

Currently, proponents of an initiative petition have 150 days (approximately 5 months) to gather between approximately 500,000 and 800,000 valid signatures to qualify an initiative for the ballot. Would you favor or oppose increasing the amount of time proponents have to gather signatures?

RESPONSE	CITIZEN VOTING AGE	REGISTERED VOTERS
Favor	26%	27%
Oppose	33%	40%
Don't Know	33%	30%

RESPONSE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	INDEPENDENT/ MINOR PARTY
Favor	25%	28%	26%
Oppose	35%	43%	25%
Don't Know	36%	24%	35%

Currently, some paid signature gatherers are paid per-signature instead of an hourly wage. Supporters of this practice have argued this practice incentivizes signature gatherers to remain productive. Opponents of this practice argue that it gives well-funded groups an advantage because they are able to pay gatherers a higher per-signature rate. Would you favor or oppose banning pay-per-signature practices?

RESPONSE	CITIZEN VOTING AGE	REGISTERED VOTERS
Favor	37%	44%
Oppose	28%	28%
Don't Know	26%	23%

RESPONSE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	INDEPENDENT/ MINOR PARTY
Favor	42%	39%	28%
Oppose	27%	31%	28%
Don't Know	25%	21%	29%

The following questions revolve around potential reforms to the signature gathering phase of the ballot initiative system in California. Please rate on a one to seven scale your level of support or opposition for each potential reform.

Require paid signature gatherers to complete a state-sponsored course on California election law and ethics before they are permitted to collect signatures.

RESPONSE	CITIZEN VOTING AGE	REGISTERED VOTERS
Favor	55%	61%
Oppose	29%	16%
Don't Know	17%	24%

RESPONSE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	INDEPENDENT/ MINOR PARTY
Favor	58%	58%	50%
Oppose	13%	23%	18%
Don't Know	29%	20%	33%

Currently, certain California counties are required by law to provide official elections materials in languages other than English. This requirement currently does not include ballot initiative petitions. Do you favor or oppose requiring ballot initiative petition title and summary, along with instructions for signing a petition, to also be made available in languages other than English, when circulating a petition in counties with this requirement?

RESPONSE	CITIZEN VOTING AGE	REGISTERED VOTERS
Favor	40%	36%
Oppose	36%	45%
Don't Know	17%	14%

RESPONSE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	INDEPENDENT/ MINOR PARTY
Favor	50%	22%	36%
Oppose	25%	62%	33%
Don't Know	16%	11%	20%

Do you agree or disagree with this statement, “Going forward, initiative proposals that will cost the state money should be required to identify or create a way to pay for their implementation.”

RESPONSE	CITIZEN VOTING AGE	REGISTERED VOTERS
Agree	57%	68%
Disagree	13%	12%
Don't Know	28%	20%

RESPONSE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	INDEPENDENT/ MINOR PARTY
Favor	59%	72%	46%
Oppose	13%	13%	14%
Don't Know	26%	14%	38%

The legislature may soon consider a proposal to more clearly identify the top donors on political ads for candidates and ballot measures. If you knew your state legislator voted against increasing disclosure requirements, would it make you more or less likely to vote for them for re-election?

Please rate on a one to seven scale your likelihood to vote for them.

RESPONSE	CITIZEN VOTING AGE	REGISTERED VOTERS
More Likely	10%	9%
Neutral	37%	32%
Less Likely	51%	59%

RESPONSE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	INDEPENDENT/ MINOR PARTY
More Likely	11%	9%	10%
Neutral	32%	39%	43%
Less Likely	57%	52%	47%



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