



PPIC

PUBLIC POLICY
INSTITUTE OF CALIFORNIA



STATEWIDE SURVEY · MAY 2026

PPIC Statewide Survey: Californians and Their Government

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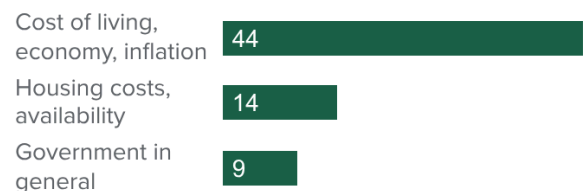
Key Findings

California's registered voters have received their June 2 primary ballots in the mail. The gubernatorial primary has generated high levels of interest because of the uncertainty about the top-two candidates who will move on to the general election in November. Meanwhile, the November ballot has been taking shape, with several citizens' initiatives now eligible and a June 25 deadline looming for qualification and withdrawal. Governor Newsom released a May state budget revision for 2026–27 that proposes to use higher-than-expected revenues to cover future budget gaps. The US military action against Iran is in a ceasefire phase, while oil prices remain high. The US economy is sending mixed signals on consumer prices, jobs, bonds, and the stock market, while the AI boom is raising concerns about AI-related job layoffs in California.

These are the key findings of the *Californians and Their Government* survey on the 2026 elections, the state budget and taxes, state issues, and national issues that was conducted May 14–18, 2026:

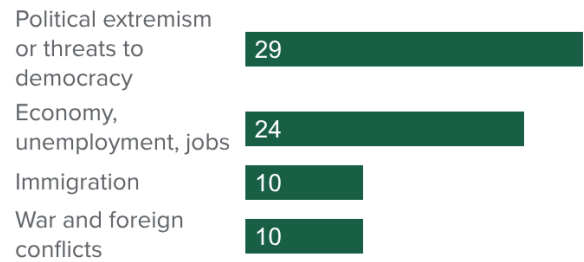
- **The leading candidates in the top-two gubernatorial primary are Xavier Becerra (D; 23%) and Steve Hilton (R; 20%) followed by Tom Steyer (D; 15%), Chad Bianco (R; 13%), and Katie Porter (D; 12%).** Seven in ten likely voters are following the news about the governor's race very or fairly closely. About six in ten say they are satisfied with the choice of candidates in the governor's race and think that the top-two primary has been mostly a good thing for California since Proposition 13 passed in 1972. In local House races, 64 percent favor the Democratic candidate over the Republican candidate. Democratic likely voters are more enthusiastic than others about voting in the congressional election. Fifty-four percent would vote yes on a one-time state tax on taxpayers with assets over \$1 billion.
- **Forty-one percent of adults and 45 percent of likely voters think that the state budget situation is a big problem.** Most name health and human services and public education as their preferred areas for state spending. Majorities would favor paying lower taxes and having a state government that provides fewer services. After reading a brief description of the governor's proposed 2026–27 state budget, majorities of adults and likely voters support this plan. A plurality of Californians prefer to deal with the expected large gap between spending and revenues in the near future with a mix of spending cuts and tax increases. Fifty-seven percent of adults and 60 percent of likely voters favor raising the amount of state taxes paid by some of the largest corporations to help reduce this gap.
- **About half of Californians name the cost of living, inflation, and housing costs and availability as the most important issues facing California today.** Majorities think that things in California are going in the wrong direction and that California will have bad times financially during the next 12 months. Fifty-four percent say that recent price increases have caused them financial hardships, 65 percent say that recent gasoline price increases have affected their financial situation, and 60 percent believe that the US military action in Iran will have a mostly negative impact on their financial situation. Fifty percent of adults and 54 percent of likely voters approve of the job performance of Governor Gavin Newsom.

Top state issues named by Californians



➤ **About half of Californians name political extremism or threats to democracy and economic conditions as the most important problems facing the US today.** About eight in ten think things in the US are going in the wrong direction and that the US will have bad times financially during the next 12 months. About three in four adults and likely voters disapprove of the US military action against Iran, disapprove of the job that US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is doing, and oppose new tariffs on goods imported from other countries. Majorities are opposed to ending the automatic granting of citizenship to children born in the US to undocumented immigrants. Twenty-four percent of adults and 30 percent of likely voters approve of the job performance of President Donald Trump.

Top national issues named by Californians



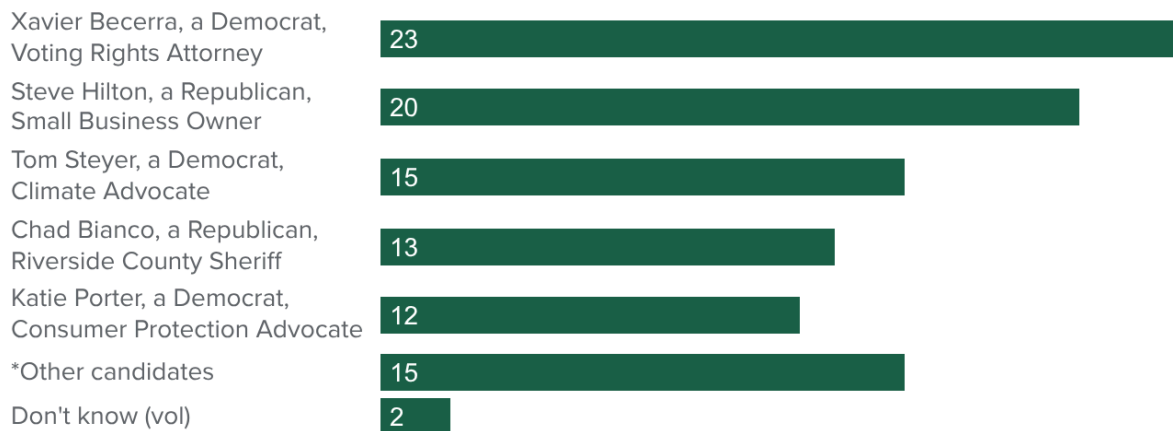
2026 Elections

All of California’s registered voters have received mail ballots for the June 2 primary, and some ballots have already been returned. Voters will determine the top-two candidates for governor and other statewide candidates for office, as well as US House and state legislative candidates for the November 3 election. Meanwhile, several ballot initiatives have qualified for the general election ahead of a June 25 deadline for withdrawal or qualification.

Gubernatorial Primary. Five candidates in the top-two governor’s primary have double-digit support from likely voters: Xavier Becerra (D; 23%) and Steve Hilton (R; 20%) are in the lead, followed by Tom Steyer (D; 15%), Chad Bianco (R, 13%), and Katie Porter (D; 12%). Most Republicans support the two Republicans (53% Hilton, 33% Bianco), and most Democrats support the three Democrats (39% Becerra, 23% Steyer, 15% Porter); few partisans support a candidate outside of their party. Independents are divided among the top five candidates (20% Porter, 17% Hilton, 15% Becerra, 14% Bianco, 14% Steyer). Since our [December survey](#), support has increased for Becerra (14% to 23%) and Hilton (14% to 20%).

Figure 1

Top five candidates chosen for governor's primary race in June



SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, May 2026. Survey was fielded from May 14–18, 2026 (n=1,707 adults and n=986 likely voters).

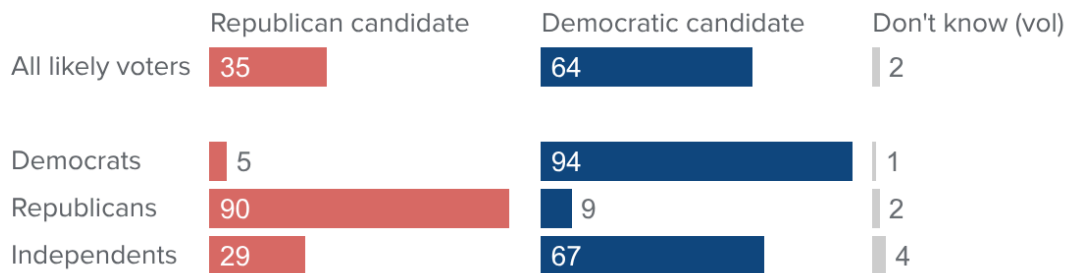
NOTES: Among likely voters only. Other candidates include the “someone else (specify)” response option and any candidates below the top five.

Seven in ten likely voters are very (23%) or fairly closely (48%) following the news about candidates for the 2026 governor’s election, including majorities across partisan groups (68% Democrats, 76% Republicans, 65% independents) and demographic groups and regions. Sixty-two percent are satisfied with the candidate choices in the governor’s race, including majorities across demographic groups and regions, while satisfaction levels vary among partisans (60% Democrats, 72% Republicans, 54% independents). A similar 59 percent think the top-two primary has been mostly a good thing for California since voters passed Proposition 14 in 2010, including about half or more across partisan and demographic groups and regions.

US House Races. California likely voters say they would vote for the Democratic candidate over the Republican candidate in their local House race by a 29 point margin (64% to 35%). The margins were similar in our [December survey](#) and our [February survey](#). Today, few partisans say they would support a House candidate outside of their party, and two in three independents would vote for the Democratic candidate. About half or more across demographic groups would vote for the Democratic candidate, but shares holding this view vary by region.

Figure 2

A solid majority of California likely voters would vote for the Democratic candidate if the 2026 election for the House of Representatives were held today



SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, May 2026. Survey was fielded from May 14–18, 2026 (n=1,707 adults and n=986 likely voters).

NOTES: Among likely voters only.

With national attention focused on the 2026 midterms, 61 percent of likely voters say they are more enthusiastic about voting than usual in the congressional election (38% less enthusiastic). Majorities across demographic groups and state regions say they are more enthusiastic than usual about voting, but there is an “enthusiasm gap” across partisan groups (68% Democrats, 59% Republicans, 47% independents).

Sixty-five percent of likely voters are confident (24% very, 41% somewhat) that votes for congressional candidates will be accurately cast and counted across the country in this year’s election, including majorities across demographic groups and state regions and varying majorities across partisan groups (69% Democrats, 51% Republicans, 74% independents). A similar 66 percent say that they have confidence (43% great deal, 23% quite a lot) in the system in which votes are cast and counted in California elections; however, partisans differ sharply in their level of confidence in the state’s election system (87% Democrats, 25% Republicans, 70% independents).

State Ballot Measures. California voters will be asked to make policy choices about the state propositions on the November ballot. Likely voters are divided (49% yes, 51% no) over a citizens’ initiative that would establish additional voter identification and citizenship verification requirements, with sharp differences in partisan support (29% Democrats, 88% Republicans, 42% independents). A majority of likely voters favor (53% yes, 45% no) a citizens’ initiative to create a loan program for middle-income buyers of qualified homes; renters (72%) are more likely to support this measure than homeowners (47%).

Majorities of likely voters favor (54% yes, 45% no) a citizens’ initiative that would impose a one-time tax of up to 5 percent on taxpayers and trusts with covered assets valued over \$1 billion. Likely voters’ support for this citizens’ initiative varies across partisan groups, as well as across state regions and age, gender, homeownership, and income groups.

Table 1**Most likely voters support a one-time tax of up to 5% on taxpayers and trusts with covered assets valued over \$1 billion**

| | Yes | No | Don't know (vol) |
|----------------------|-----|----|------------------|
| All likely voters | 54 | 45 | 1 |
| Democrats | 76 | 23 | 2 |
| Republicans | 18 | 82 | 0 |
| Independents | 53 | 45 | 2 |
| Central Valley | 44 | 56 | 1 |
| Inland Empire | 59 | 38 | 3 |
| Los Angeles | 61 | 38 | 1 |
| Orange/San Diego | 52 | 47 | 1 |
| SF Bay Area | 58 | 40 | 2 |
| Men | 48 | 51 | 1 |
| Women | 60 | 39 | 2 |
| 18 to 34 | 75 | 24 | 1 |
| 35 to 54 | 57 | 43 | 0 |
| 55 or older | 46 | 52 | 2 |
| Homeowners | 49 | 50 | 1 |
| Renters | 71 | 27 | 2 |
| Less than \$40,000 | 73 | 26 | 1 |
| \$40,000 to \$99,999 | 57 | 41 | 3 |
| \$100,000 or more | 52 | 47 | 1 |

SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, May 2026. Survey was fielded from May 14–18, 2026 (n=1,707 adults and n=986 likely voters).

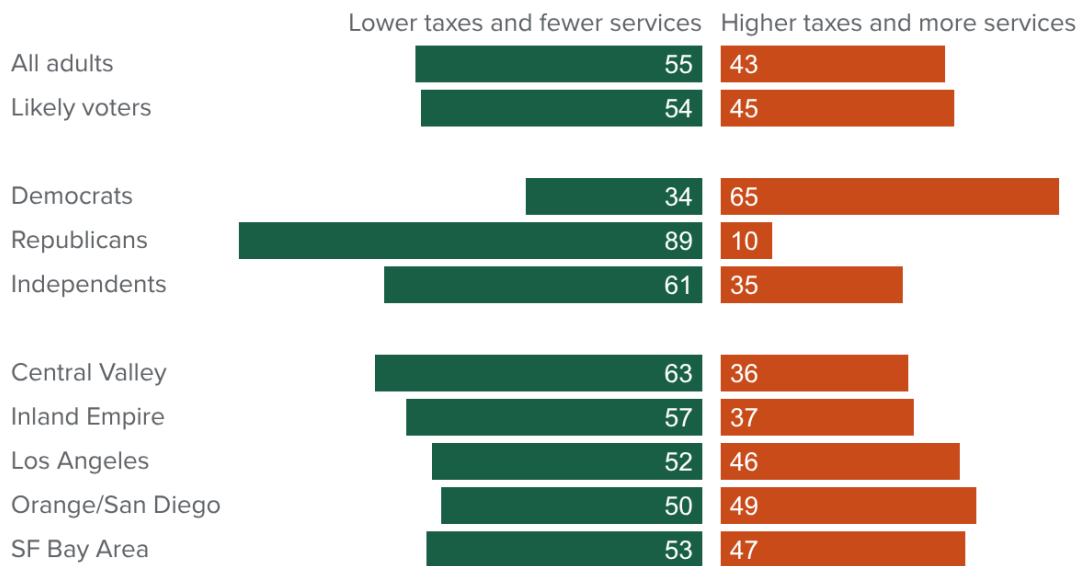
NOTES: Among likely voters only.

State Budget and Taxes

Governor Newsom recently released a May revision to his January budget proposal, and the legislature has until June 15 to pass a balanced budget for 2026–27. As the governor and legislature negotiate, a majority of Californians and likely voters say they prefer to pay lower taxes and have a state government that provides fewer services rather than pay higher taxes and have a state government that provides more services. Findings were similar in PPIC Statewide Surveys conducted in [February](#) and last [June](#) (55% each

lower taxes/fewer services). Preference for a smaller government is widespread: half or more across most parties, regions, and nearly all demographic groups hold this view. This view is less prevalent among Democrats (34%), African Americans (38%), renters (47%), those ages 18 to 34 (47%), and those with incomes of less than \$40,000 (46%).

Figure 3
Californians prefer paying lower taxes and having a state government that provides fewer services



SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, May 2026. Survey was fielded from May 14–18, 2026 (n=1,707 adults and n=986 likely voters).

Looking beyond their preference for a smaller government, Californians think that health and human services (46%) and TK–12 education (39%) should be given the highest priority when it comes to state government spending.

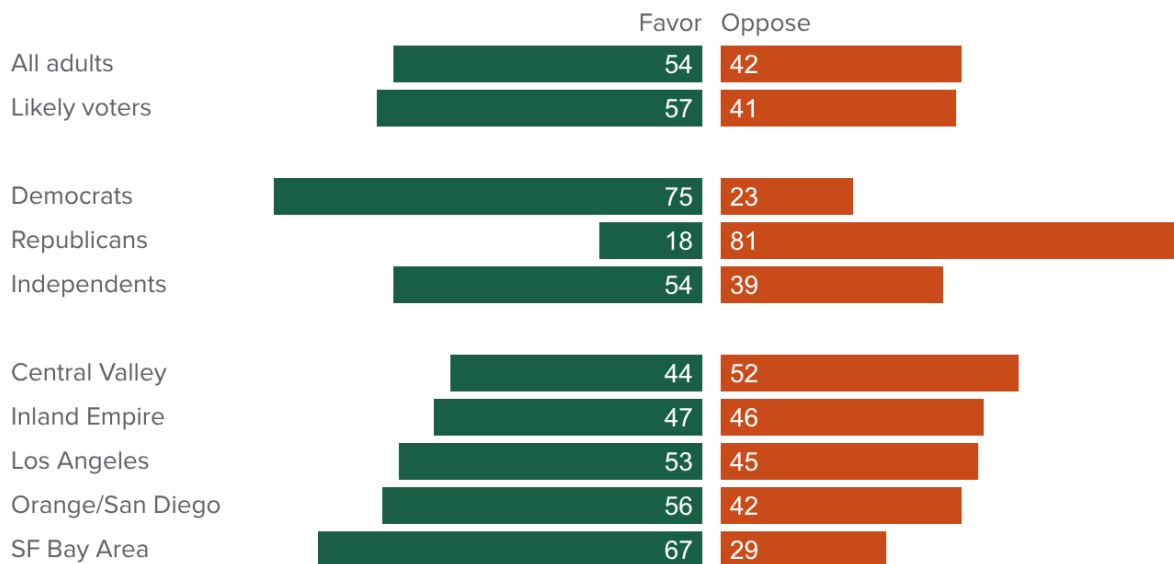
Governor Newsom’s revised budget plan for the next fiscal year includes \$246.6 billion in General Fund spending and no deficit. It is supported by a \$16.5 billion increase in projected revenue since January, driven by capital gains from AI-related stock market gains. Newsom’s revised budget is balanced for both the 2026–27 and 2027–28 fiscal years, increases total budget reserves to \$29.9 billion, and places \$9.7 billion into the Surplus Holding Account. The budget proposes significant investment in TK–14 education (kindergarten through community college), modest increases in higher education funding, and expanded Covered California health insurance subsidies for working families earning up to twice the federal poverty level; it proposes reductions in Medi-Cal benefits primarily affecting seniors, disabled adults, and immigrants.

In this context, most Californians say the state budget situation—that is, the balance between government spending and revenues—is a big problem (41%) or somewhat of a problem (48%); about one in ten (9%) say it is not a problem. Likely voters hold similar views (45% big problem, 45% somewhat of a problem, 9% not a

problem). Californians held similar views in February (43% big problem, 48% somewhat of a problem), when there was a \$2.9 billion estimated shortfall, and last June (43% big problem, 49% somewhat of a problem), when the shortfall was \$11.9 billion. Today, more than eight in ten across parties, regions, and demographic groups say the budget situation is a problem. However, it is noteworthy that Republicans (81%) are by far the most likely to call the budget situation a big problem; fewer than half of independents (42%) and Democrats (24%) hold this view.

After reading a brief summary of the governor’s proposal, a majority of Californians and likely voters are in favor. Three in four Democrats and a majority of independents favor the revised plan, while most Republicans are opposed. Support is higher in the San Francisco Bay Area, Orange/San Diego, and Los Angeles than elsewhere in the state. Half or more across nearly all demographic groups are in favor of the plan, with the exception of those with a high school diploma or less (44%) and those 55 and older (48%).

Figure 4
Majorities of Californians and likely voters favor Governor Newsom's revised budget for the next fiscal year



SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, May 2026. Survey was fielded from May 14–18, 2026 (n=1,707 adults and n=986 likely voters).

A recent Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO) report noted that General Fund spending has grown by about \$100 billion since 2019–20, reaching about \$247 billion in the proposed 2026–27 budget; 70 percent of increased spending went to existing services, while 30 percent went to expanding or creating new services. Additionally, the LAO projects an ongoing state budget gap of \$20 to \$30 billion annually in the years ahead and advises that this balance of spending and revenue is not sustainable and will require difficult decisions. When asked how they would prefer to deal with these structural deficits, 46 percent of Californians prefer a mix of spending cuts and tax increases, while 40 percent say it should be addressed mostly through spending cuts. One in ten prefer to address deficits mostly through tax increases (11%). Likely

voters are divided: 47 percent want to address the gap mostly through spending cuts and 45 percent prefer a mix of spending cuts and tax increases. Partisans are also divided: nearly eight in ten Republicans prefer spending cuts, and about two in three Democrats prefer a mix of cuts and taxes. When asked if they favor or oppose raising state taxes paid by some of the largest corporations to help reduce the gap between spending and revenues, 57 percent of Californians and 60 percent of likely voters are in favor.

Table 2
Californians are divided on how to deal with structural deficits in the years ahead

| | Mostly through spending cuts | Through a mix of spending cuts and tax increases | Mostly through tax increases | Don't know (vol) |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------|
| All adults | 40 | 46 | 11 | 3 |
| Likely voters | 47 | 45 | 8 | 0 |
| Democrats | 25 | 64 | 10 | 1 |
| Republicans | 78 | 16 | 6 | 1 |
| Independents | 45 | 41 | 10 | 4 |
| Central Valley | 44 | 39 | 15 | 2 |
| Inland Empire | 37 | 49 | 10 | 4 |
| Los Angeles | 40 | 46 | 12 | 2 |
| Orange/San Diego | 38 | 51 | 10 | 2 |
| SF Bay Area | 40 | 47 | 10 | 2 |
| Men | 42 | 43 | 14 | 2 |
| Women | 38 | 49 | 9 | 4 |
| African Americans | 33 | 44 | 14 | 8 |
| Asian Americans | 40 | 49 | 9 | 2 |
| Latinos | 33 | 49 | 15 | 3 |
| Whites | 49 | 41 | 8 | 2 |
| Less than \$40,000 | 31 | 48 | 19 | 3 |
| \$40,000 to \$99,999 | 36 | 50 | 12 | 2 |
| \$100,000 or more | 45 | 45 | 10 | 0 |

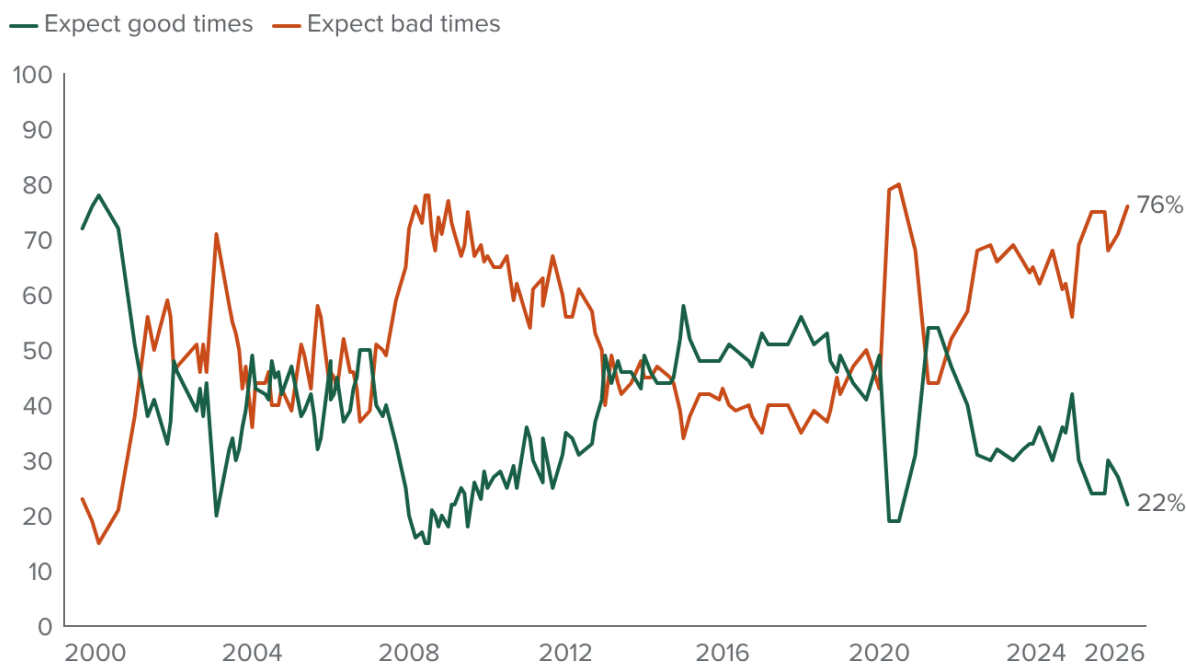
SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, May 2026. Survey was fielded from May 14–18, 2026 (n=1,707 adults and n=986 likely voters).

State of the State

A majority of California adults (57%) and about half of likely voters (52%) believe that things in the state are generally headed in the wrong direction. Majorities across most partisan, regional, and demographic groups share this pessimistic outlook—the exceptions are college graduates (49%), residents of the San Francisco Bay Area (45%), and Democrats (32%). This dissatisfaction is also reflected in Californians' views of the economy.

More than four in ten Californians (44%) identified the cost of living and the economy as the most important issue facing the state; the second most commonly chosen issue was housing costs and availability (14%). Economic anxiety has continued to grow in recent years; today, three in four Californians expect difficult economic times ahead for the state. About seven in ten or more across parties, regions, and demographic groups are pessimistic.

Figure 5
An overwhelming majority of Californians expect bad economic times for the state in the year ahead



SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, 1999-2026.

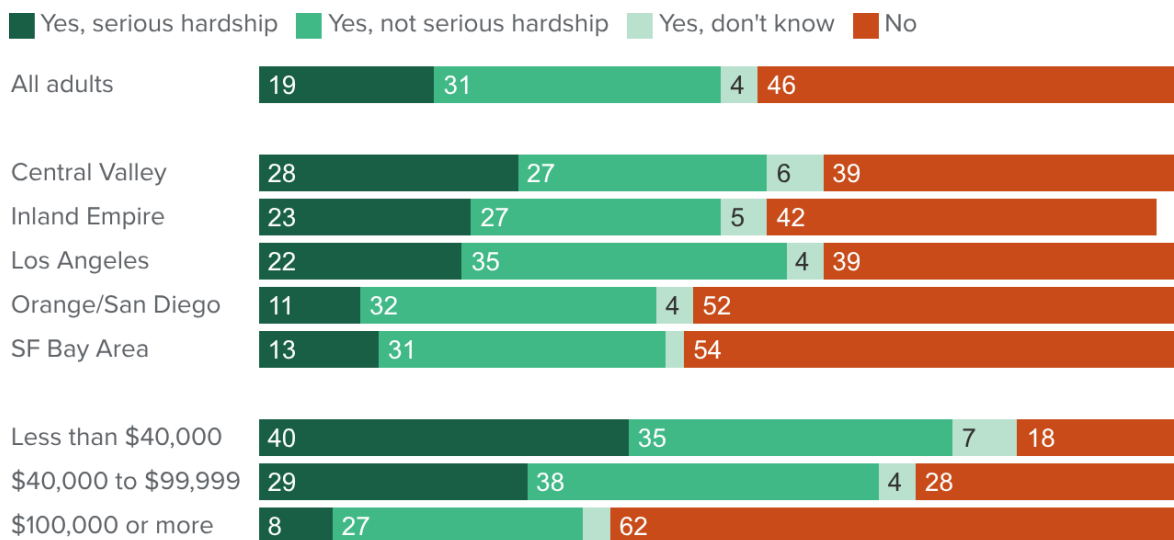
A third of Californians (35%) say they and their family are financially worse off than they were a year ago, while about half say they are about the same (51%) and 13 percent say they are better off. Views are similar among likely voters and across partisan groups. Financial strain is especially pronounced among lower-income residents: about half of Californians earning less than \$40,000 annually (49%) say they are worse off financially, compared to just 27 percent of those earning \$100,000 or more.

Six in ten Californians think that US military action in Iran will mostly negatively impact their own financial situation. Few say it will not have any impact (11%) or a positive impact (6%); about a quarter are unsure (23%). The shares expecting a mostly negative impact are particularly high among Democrats (79%), college graduates (68%), San Francisco Bay Area residents, Asian Americans, and those ages 18 to 34 (67% each).

A strong majority of Californians say recent increases in gas prices have affected their household’s finances a great deal (29%) or somewhat (36%), while about a quarter say not too much (24%) and one in ten say not at all (11%). About seven in ten residents in the Central Valley, Los Angeles, and the Inland Empire say gas prices have affected their financial situation at least somewhat, compared to fewer in Orange/San Diego and the San Francisco Bay Area. Six in ten or more across most demographic groups say this.

More than half of Californians report that overall recent price increases have caused financial hardship for themselves or their households, including about two in ten who describe the hardship as serious. African Americans (67%) and Latinos (65%) are much more likely than whites (47%) and Asian Americans (43%) to report hardship related to rising prices, and about four in ten African Americans (38%) and three in ten Latinos (27%) say it has caused serious hardship. About eight in ten residents earning under \$40,000 and seven in ten residents earning \$40,000–\$99,999 report financial hardship, compared to a much smaller share than those earning \$100,000 or more. Reports of hardship decrease as age and educational attainment increase.

Figure 6
A majority say recent price increases have caused financial hardship to their household



SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, May 2026. Survey was fielded from May 14–18, 2026 (n=1,707 adults and n=986 likely voters).

About six in ten adults (59%) and likely voters (61%) are in favor of state and local governments making their own policies and taking actions separate from the federal government to protect the legal rights of

undocumented immigrants in California. These shares have been similar since February 2025. Regarding federal immigration enforcement, more than four in ten are worried a lot (17%) or some (28%) that someone they know could be deported. A majority in Los Angeles (52%) express this concern, compared to less than half in other major regions. A majority of Latinos (57%) and half of African Americans (50%) share this worry, compared to about four in ten or fewer Asian Americans (39%) and whites (35%). Seven in ten noncitizens worry about deportation (36% a lot, 35% some).

Half of adults and a majority of likely voters approve of the way Gavin Newsom is handling his job as governor. Approval is strongly divided along partisan lines: about eight in ten Democrats approve, while nine in ten Republicans and 54 percent of independents disapprove. San Francisco Bay Area residents are the most likely to approve, while Central Valley residents are the least likely. Approval varies across demographic groups.

Approval of the California State Legislature is somewhat lower. Forty-five percent of adults and half of likely voters approve of the job the state legislature is doing. Seven in ten Democrats approve, while nearly nine in ten Republicans and six in ten independents disapprove. Less than half across regions and demographic groups approve of the state legislature, except for San Francisco Bay Area residents (56%) and college graduates (54%).

Californians feel similarly toward the legislators representing their own state assembly and senate districts. Forty-four percent of adults and about half of likely voters approve. Across regions, fewer than half approve of their state legislators, with the exception of San Francisco Bay Area residents. Most Democrats approve, while most Republicans and half of independents disapprove. Less than half across demographic groups approve, with the exception of college graduates (55% approve) and Asian Americans (50% approve).

Table 3**Half or less Californians approve of their state elected officials**

% approve

| | Governor Newsom | California Legislature | Own legislators |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| All adults | 50 | 45 | 44 |
| Likely voters | 54 | 50 | 49 |
| Democrats | 78 | 72 | 67 |
| Republicans | 7 | 8 | 14 |
| Independents | 43 | 36 | 40 |
| Central Valley | 42 | 35 | 34 |
| Inland Empire | 48 | 34 | 40 |
| Los Angeles | 54 | 47 | 45 |
| Orange/San Diego | 50 | 48 | 47 |
| SF Bay Area | 58 | 56 | 54 |
| Men | 48 | 43 | 44 |
| Women | 53 | 46 | 45 |
| African Americans | 54 | 49 | 42 |
| Asian Americans | 52 | 48 | 50 |
| Latinos | 58 | 47 | 45 |
| Whites | 43 | 41 | 42 |
| Less than \$40,000 | 48 | 41 | 38 |
| \$40,000 to \$99,999 | 52 | 44 | 44 |
| \$100,000 or more | 50 | 48 | 48 |

SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, May 2026. Survey was fielded from May 14–18, 2026 (n=1,707 adults and n=986 likely voters).

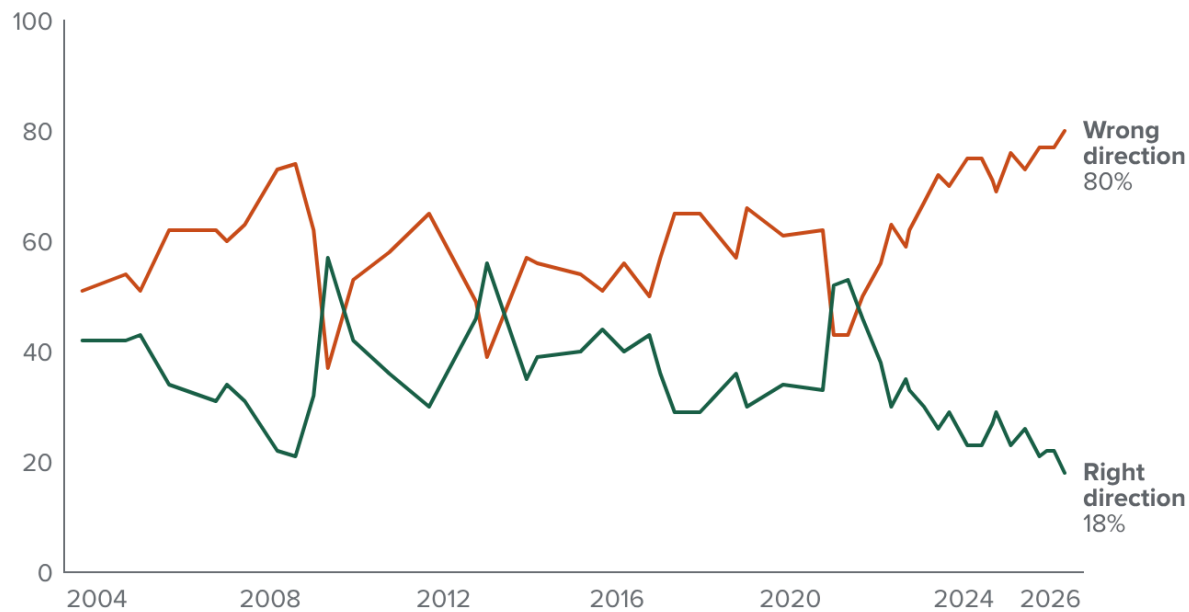
State of the Nation

Asked about the most important problem facing the US today, Californians are most likely to choose political extremism or threats to democracy (29%) or jobs and the economy (24%); one in ten choose war and foreign conflicts (10%) or immigration (10%). Likely voters most often see political extremism or threats to democracy (39%) and the economy (21%) as the biggest issue. Overall, the shares of adults choosing political extremism has declined somewhat since February (37%), while the share choosing the economy (18%) or war and foreign conflict (2%) has increased since then.

Eight in ten California adults (75% likely voters) say the US is headed in the wrong direction—the highest share since we began asking this question in 2003. Today, most Democrats (92%) and independents (82%) say wrong direction. Republicans are divided (50% wrong direction, 49% right direction)—it is notable that the share of Republicans saying the country is headed in the right direction has declined significantly from 64 percent in [February](#). Overwhelming majorities across demographic groups say the country is headed in the wrong direction. Californians overall (80%) are far more likely to hold this pessimistic view than adults nationwide (65%), according to a May [Reuters/Ipsos](#) poll.

Figure 7

Eight in ten Californians think things in the nation are generally going in the wrong direction

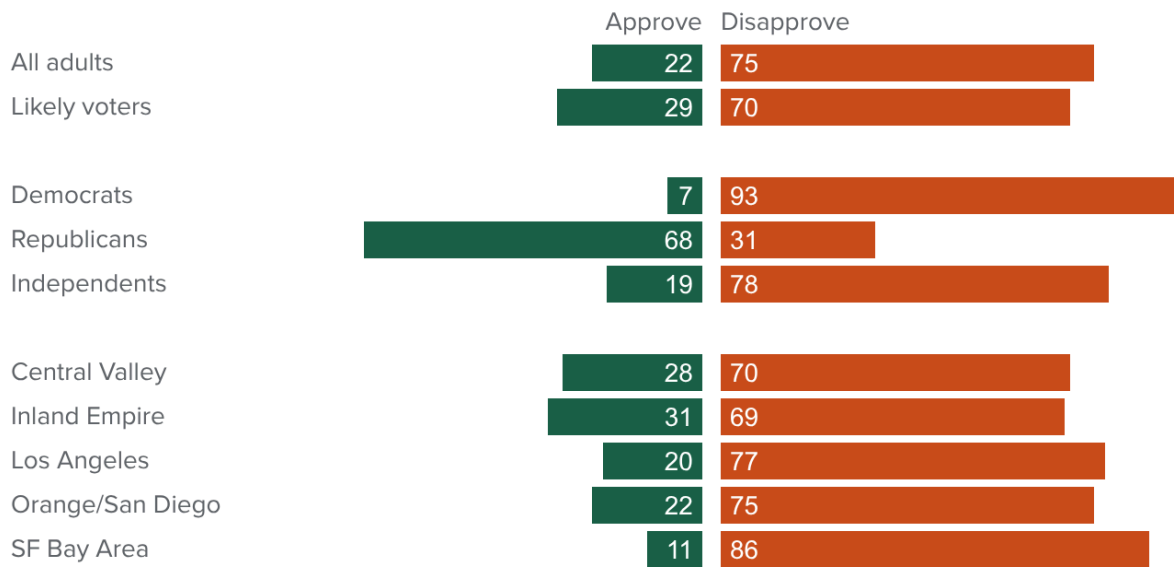


SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, 2003-2026.

Californians are similarly pessimistic about the US economy: 78 percent of adults (74% likely voters) expect bad financial times over the next 12 months, the highest share since PPIC began asking this question in 2003. Today, most Democrats (92%) and independents (76%) expect bad times ahead, with Republicans somewhat divided (51% bad times, 48% good times). About three in four or more across demographic and regional groups expect bad financial times in the next year.

Most adults (77%) and likely voters (72%) oppose the US placing new tariffs on goods imported from other countries; the share opposing this is similar to last [October 2025](#) (72%). Three in four adults and seven in ten likely voters disapprove of US military action against Iran. Most Democrats and independents disapprove, while about seven in ten Republicans approve. Six in ten or more across regions and demographic groups disapprove, and the share disapproving declines as age rises. California adults overall are more likely than adults nationwide (61%) to disapprove, according to a May [Reuters/Ipsos Political Update](#) poll.

Figure 8
Most disapprove of US military action against Iran



SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, May 2026. Survey was fielded from May 14–18, 2026 (n=1,707 adults and n=986 likely voters).

With the US Supreme Court preparing to issue a ruling on the executive order ending birthright citizenship for children born in the US if neither parent is a citizen or lawful permanent resident, majorities of Californians oppose this policy (adults: 42% strongly, 17% somewhat; likely voters: 43% strongly, 14% somewhat). The overall share who oppose ending birthright citizenship is slightly lower than in [February 2025](#) (51% strongly, 16% somewhat).

As US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) continues its operations across the country, seven in ten or more California adults (74%) and likely voters (70%) disapprove of the job that it is doing. Overall, seven in ten or more adults have disapproved since October 2025. Today, most Democrats and independents disapprove, while most Republicans approve of ICE. Six in ten or more across demographic and regional groups disapprove. Californians overall are far more likely to disapprove compared to adults nationwide (58%), according to a recent [Fox News](#) poll.

Twenty-four percent of California adults (30% likely voters) approve of the way Donald Trump is handling his job as president—a record low across both terms of his presidency. Overall, Californians are less likely to approve than adults nationwide (35%) according to the Reuters/Ipsos poll. Roughly four in ten (and about half of likely voters) approve of both Senator Alex Padilla and Senator Adam Schiff. Four in ten adults and a slim majority of likely voters approve of their own US House representative. Fewer than two in ten adults and likely voters approve of the way the US Congress is handling its job, while about three in ten approve of the way the US Supreme Court is handling its job.

Table 4**Fewer than half of California adults approve of President Trump and other national leadership**

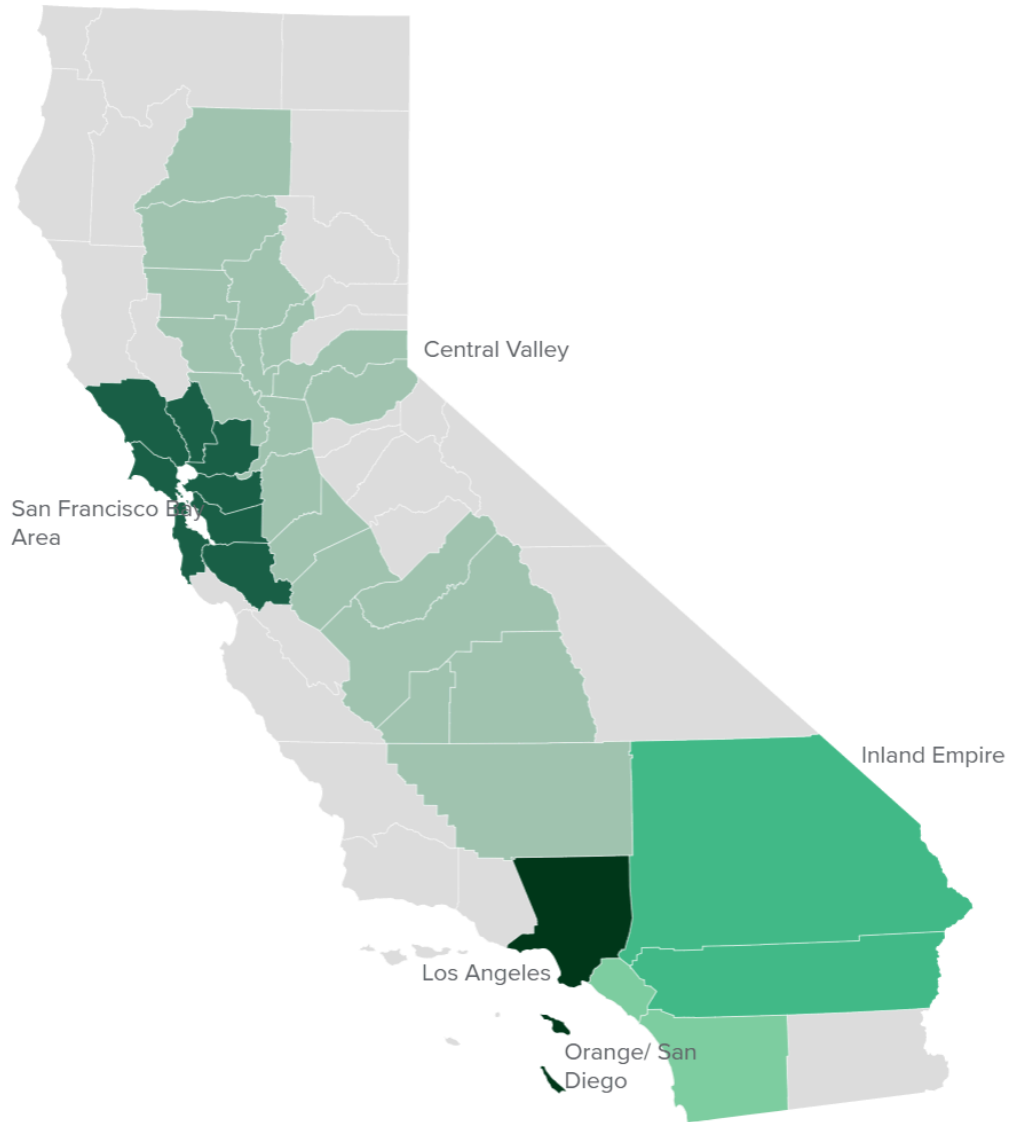
% approve

| | President Trump | Senator Padilla | Senator Schiff | Own Rep | US Congress | US Supreme Court |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|-------------|------------------|
| All adults | 24 | 42 | 37 | 42 | 14 | 28 |
| Likely voters | 30 | 53 | 49 | 51 | 15 | 33 |
| Democrats | 5 | 67 | 58 | 56 | 11 | 14 |
| Republicans | 72 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 26 | 62 |
| Independents | 20 | 40 | 36 | 37 | 11 | 29 |
| Central Valley | 28 | 31 | 27 | 36 | 17 | 31 |
| Inland Empire | 29 | 36 | 29 | 35 | 13 | 25 |
| Los Angeles | 23 | 47 | 37 | 44 | 14 | 29 |
| Orange/San Diego | 24 | 44 | 46 | 43 | 17 | 29 |
| SF Bay Area | 13 | 48 | 43 | 47 | 10 | 24 |
| Men | 25 | 40 | 35 | 40 | 14 | 32 |
| Women | 22 | 45 | 38 | 43 | 14 | 24 |
| African Americans | 13 | 37 | 41 | 32 | 15 | 17 |
| Asian Americans | 16 | 43 | 39 | 50 | 13 | 24 |
| Latinos | 20 | 44 | 33 | 37 | 14 | 24 |
| Whites | 33 | 42 | 40 | 47 | 14 | 35 |
| Less than \$40,000 | 20 | 32 | 24 | 36 | 18 | 27 |
| \$40,000 to \$99,999 | 19 | 38 | 31 | 37 | 12 | 23 |
| \$100,000 or more | 26 | 47 | 44 | 47 | 15 | 31 |

SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, May 2026. Survey was fielded from May 14–18, 2026 (n=1,707 adults and n=986 likely voters).

Regional Map

This map highlights the five geographic regions for which we present results; these regions account for approximately 90 percent of the state population. Residents of other geographic areas (in gray) are included in the results reported for all adults, registered voters, and likely voters, but sample sizes for these less-populous areas are not large enough to report separately.



Methodology

The PPIC Statewide Survey has been conducted since April 1998 to provide a voice for the public, inform policymakers, encourage discussion, and raise awareness of critical issues facing California. The coauthors of this report include survey director Mark Baldassare, who holds the Miller Chair in Public Policy; associate survey director and research fellow Dean Bonner, who was the project manager for this survey; survey analyst Lauren Mora; and survey analyst Deja Thomas. The Californians and Their Government survey on state, local, and national issues is supported with funding from the Arjay R. and Frances F. Miller Foundation. The PPIC Statewide Survey invites input, comments, and suggestions from policy and public opinion experts and from its own advisory committee members, but survey methods, questions, and content are determined solely by PPIC's survey team. We thank Paul Lewis and Eric McGhee for helpful reviews of an earlier report draft.

Findings in this report are based on a survey of 1,707 California adult residents. The median time to complete the survey was 15.5 minutes. The survey was conducted from May 14–18, 2026.

The survey was conducted by Ipsos, using its online KnowledgePanel, in English and Spanish according to respondents' preferences. KnowledgePanel members are recruited through probability-based sampling and include both those with internet access and those without. KnowledgePanel provides internet access for those who do not have it and, if needed, a device to access the internet when they join the panel. KnowledgePanel members are primarily recruited using address-based sampling (ABS) methodology, which improves population coverage, particularly for hard-to-reach populations such as young adults and minority groups. ABS-recruited Latinos are supplemented with a dual-frame random digit dialing (RDD) sampling methodology that targets telephone exchanges associated with areas with a higher concentration of Latinos to provide the capability to conduct representative online surveys with Latinos, including those who speak only Spanish. KnowledgePanel's recruitment was originally based on a national RDD frame and switched to the primarily ABS-based methodology in 2009. KnowledgePanel includes households with landlines and cell phones, including those with cell phones only and those without phones. ABS allows probability-based sampling of addresses from the US Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File (DSF). The DSF-based sampling frame used for address selection is enhanced with a series of refinements—such as the appendage of various ancillary data to each address from commercial and government data sources—to facilitate complex stratification plans. Taking advantage of such refinements, quarterly samples are selected using a stratified sampling methodology that aims to retain the representativeness of the panel. KnowledgePanel recruits new panel members throughout the year to offset panel attrition.

To qualify for the survey, a panel member must be age 18 or older and reside in California. A general population sample of Californians was selected using Ipsos's PPS (probability proportional to size) sampling procedure to select study-specific samples. Briefly, to select such samples, the panel is first weighted to population benchmarks and those panel weights are used as the measure of size for a PPS sample selection that yields a fully representative sample. A total of 1,767 respondents completed the survey out of 3,492 panelists who were sampled, for a response rate of 51 percent. To ensure the highest data quality, we flagged respondents who sped through the survey, which we defined as completing the survey in one-fourth of the overall median time (less than 3.9 minutes). We also flagged respondents if their self-reported age or gender did not match the data stored in their profile. A total of 60 cases were removed after this review process, resulting in 1,707 total qualified and valid cases.

Accent on Languages, Inc., translated new survey questions into Spanish, with assistance from Renatta DeFever.

Ipsos uses the US Census Bureau's 2024 American Community Survey's (ACS) Public Use Microdata Series for California (with regional coding information from the University of Minnesota's Integrated Public Use Microdata Series for California) to compare certain demographic characteristics of the survey sample—region, age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, and income—with the characteristics of California's adult population. The survey sample was closely comparable to the ACS figures. We also used voter registration data from the California Secretary of State to compare the party registration of registered voters in our sample to party registration statewide. The sample of Californians is first weighted using an initial sampling or base weight that corrects for any differences in the probability of selecting various segments of the KnowledgePanel sample. This base weight is further adjusted using an iterative proportional fitting (raking) procedure that aligns sample demographics to population benchmarks from the 2024 ACS data as well as party registration benchmarks from the California Secretary of State's voter registration file.

The sampling error, taking design effects from weighting into consideration, is ± 3.2 percent at the 95 percent confidence level for the total unweighted sample of 1,707 adults. This means that 95 times out of 100, the results will be within 3.2 percentage points of what they would be if all adults in California were interviewed. The sampling error for unweighted subgroups is larger: for the 1,440 registered voters, the sampling error is ± 3.4 percent; for the 986 likely voters, it is ± 4.1 percent. Sampling error is only one type of error to which surveys are subject. Results may also be affected by factors such as question wording, question order, and survey timing.

We present results for five geographic regions, accounting for approximately 90 percent of the state population. "Central Valley" includes Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Yolo, and Yuba Counties. "San Francisco Bay Area" includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma Counties. "Los Angeles" refers to Los Angeles County, "Inland Empire" refers to Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, and "Orange/San Diego" refers to Orange and San Diego Counties. Residents of other geographic areas are included in the results reported for all adults, registered voters, and likely voters, but sample sizes for these less-populous areas are not large enough to report separately.

We present results for non-Hispanic whites, who account for 35 percent of the state's adult population, and also for Latinos, who account for 38 percent of the state's adult population and constitute one of the fastest-growing voter groups. We also present results for non-Hispanic Asian Americans, who make up about 17 percent of the state's adult population, and non-Hispanic African Americans, who comprise about 5 percent. Results for other racial/ethnic groups—such as Native Americans—are included in the results reported for all adults, registered voters, and likely voters, but sample sizes are not large enough for separate analysis. Results for African American and Asian American likely voters are combined with those of other racial/ethnic groups because sample sizes for African American and Asian American likely voters are too small for separate analysis. We compare the opinions of those who report they are registered Democrats, registered Republicans, and decline-to-state or independent voters; the results for those who say they are registered to vote in other parties are not large enough for separate analysis. We also analyze the responses of likely voters—so designated per their responses to survey questions about voter registration, previous election participation, intentions to vote this year, attention to election news, and current interest in politics.

Sample sizes and margins of error for each subgroup are presented in the table below.

The percentages presented in the report tables and in the questionnaire may not add to 100 due to rounding.

We compare current PPIC Statewide Survey results to those in our earlier surveys and national surveys conducted by Reuters/Ipsos. Numerous questions were adapted from national surveys by Ipsos and Fox News. Additional details about our methodology can be found at www.ppic.org/wp-content/uploads/SurveyMethodology.pdf and are available upon request through surveys@ppic.org.

Unweighted N-size and margin of error

| Group | Unweighted N-size | Margin of Error |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| All adults | 1,707 | 3.2% |
| Likely voters | 986 | 4.1% |
| Democrats | 695 | 5.0% |
| Republicans | 366 | 6.7% |
| No party preference/ Independents | 352 | 6.9% |
| Central Valley | 340 | 6.7% |
| Inland Empire | 180 | 9.8% |
| Los Angeles | 423 | 6.3% |
| Orange/San Diego | 266 | 7.9% |
| SF Bay Area | 345 | 7.2% |
| Men | 813 | 4.6% |
| Women | 894 | 4.3% |
| African Americans | 165 | 11.3% |
| Asian Americans | 249 | 8.1% |
| Latinos | 496 | 5.5% |
| Whites | 765 | 4.6% |
| Less than \$40,000 | 346 | 7.0% |
| \$40,000 to \$99,999 | 576 | 5.6% |
| \$100,000 or more | 725 | 4.6% |
| Competitive districts | 197 | 8.9% |
| All likely voters | 986 | 4.1% |
| Democrats | 492 | 6.0% |
| Republicans | 275 | 7.5% |
| No party preference/ Independents | 203 | 8.7% |
| Central Valley | 172 | 9.8% |
| Inland Empire | 93 | 13.4% |
| Los Angeles | 251 | 8.2% |
| Orange/San Diego | 170 | 9.5% |
| SF Bay Area | 214 | 8.5% |
| Men | 477 | 5.9% |
| Women | 510 | 5.6% |
| Latinos | 216 | 8.6% |
| Whites | 539 | 5.3% |
| Other | 232 | 8.5% |
| Less than \$40,000 | 132 | 11.5% |
| \$40,000 to \$99,999 | 322 | 7.2% |
| \$100,000 or more | 506 | 5.4% |

SOURCE: PPIC Statewide Survey, May 2026. Survey was fielded from May 14–18, 2026 (n=1,707 adults and n=986 likely voters).

Questions and Responses

May 14–18, 2026

1,707 California adult residents

English, Spanish

Margin of error $\pm 3.2\%$ at 95% confidence level for total sample

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

1. First, thinking about the state as a whole, what do you think is the most important issue facing people in California today?

[randomize response options]

44% cost of living, economy, inflation, jobs

14% housing costs, housing availability

9% government in general, problems with elected officials, political parties

7% state budget, deficit, taxes, state spending

5% homelessness

5% immigration

5% threats to democracy or political extremism

4% health care, health insurance, health costs, prescription drug costs, Affordable Care Act

2% crime

2% education, schools, teachers

1% environment, pollution, global warming

1% wildfires

1% water issues

– other (specify)

– don't know

2. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way that Gavin Newsom is handling his job as governor of California?

50% approve

48% disapprove

1% don't know

3. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way that the California Legislature is handling its job?

45% approve

52% disapprove

3% don't know

4. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the job that the state legislators representing your assembly and senate districts are doing at this time?

44% approve
52% disapprove
4% don't know

5. Do you think things in California are generally going in the right direction or the wrong direction?

42% right direction
57% wrong direction
1% don't know

6. Turning to economic conditions in California, do you think that during the next 12 months we will have good times financially or bad times?

22% good times
76% bad times
2% don't know

Changing topics,

7. Now thinking about your own personal finances, would you say that you and your family are financially better off, worse off, or just about the same as you were a year ago?

13% better off
35% worse off
51% about the same
– don't know

8. Have recent price increases caused any financial hardships for you or others in your household, or not? [If Yes, ASK: Has that been a serious hardship, or not?]

19% yes, serious
31% yes, not serious
4% yes, don't know
46% no
– don't know

9. How much, if at all, have recent increases in gas prices affected your household's financial situation?

29% a great deal
36% somewhat
24% not too much
11% not at all
– don't know

10. Do you think US military action against Iran will have an impact on your own personal financial situation?

[rotate order 1 to 3; 3 to 1]

6% yes, mostly positive impact
60% yes, mostly negative impact
11% no, will not have an impact
23% don't know/not sure

Onto another topic,

11. Do you think the state budget situation in California—that is, the balance between government spending and revenues—is a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem for the people of California today?

41% big problem
48% somewhat of a problem
9% not a problem
2% don't know

[rotate questions 12 and 13]

12. Listed below are some of the largest areas for General Fund state spending. Please select the one that represents the most spending in the state budget:

19% TK–12 public education
5% higher education
47% health and human services
26% prisons and corrections
3% don't know

13. Listed below are some of the largest areas for General Fund state revenues. Please select the one that represents the most revenue for the state budget: *[rotate]* [1] personal income tax, [2] sales tax, [3] corporate tax, *[or]* [4] motor vehicle fees?

44% personal income tax
27% sales tax
18% corporate tax
9% motor vehicle fees
3% don't know

14. Thinking about these four areas of General Fund state spending, I'd like you to name the one you think should have the highest priority when it comes to state government spending: *[rotate]* [1] K–12 public education, [2] higher education, [3] health and human services, *[or]* [4] prisons and corrections.

39% TK–12 public education
6% higher education
46% health and human services
6% prisons and correction
1% don't know

15. In general, which of the following statements do you agree with more—[rotate] [1] I'd rather pay higher taxes and have a state government that provides more services, [or] [2] I'd rather pay lower taxes and have a state government that provides fewer services?

43% higher taxes and more services

55% lower taxes and fewer services

2% don't know

16. Governor Newsom recently released a revised budget plan for the next fiscal year that includes \$246.6 billion in General Fund spending and no deficit, supported by \$16.5 billion more in revenue than projected in January, driven by capital gains from AI-related stock market gains. The budget plan balances both the 2026–27 and 2027–28 fiscal years, increases total budget reserves to \$29.9 billion, and places \$9.7 billion into the Surplus Holding Account. The budget provides significant investment in TK–14 education, modest increases in higher education, and expands Covered California health insurance subsidies for working families earning up to twice the federal poverty level, while making reductions in Medi-Cal benefits primarily affecting seniors, disabled adults, and immigrants. In general, do you favor or oppose the governor's budget proposal?

54% favor

42% oppose

2% haven't heard anything about the budget (*volunteered*)

2% don't know

16a. The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) projects an ongoing state budget gap of \$20 to \$30 billion annually in the years ahead. General Fund spending has grown by about \$100 billion since 2019–20, reaching about \$247 billion in the proposed 2026–27 budget, with 70 percent of the growth going to existing services and 30 percent to expanding or creating new services. The LAO advises this balance of spending and revenue is not sustainable and will require difficult decisions for the budget in years ahead.

How would you prefer to deal with the state's projected budget gap in the years ahead—mostly through spending cuts, mostly through tax increases, or through a mix of spending cuts and tax increases?

40% mostly through spending cuts

11% mostly through tax increases

46% through a mix of spending cuts and tax increases

3% don't know

17. California voters passed Proposition 98 in 1988, which established a minimum level of spending each year for K–14 (kindergarten through community college) public schools. How important is it to you that California's public schools are guaranteed a minimum level of funding each year? Is it [rotate] [1] very important, [2] somewhat important, [3] not too important, [or] [4] not at all important?

[rotate response 1 to 4/4 to 1]

51% very important

33% somewhat important

10% not too important

5% not at all important
1% don't know

17a. Next, as you may know, state law currently requires California to set aside a portion of its tax revenue into a “Rainy Day Fund” reserve, which is capped at 10 percent of the state’s General Fund tax revenue. Once that limit is reached, any additional surplus must be spent on infrastructure. Do you favor or oppose raising this cap to allow the state to save more during stronger economic years to prepare for future budget deficits?

68% favor
29% oppose
3% don't know

18. Recent federal legislation, the ‘One Big Beautiful Bill Act,’ reduces funding for programs many Californians rely on, including Medi-Cal (health coverage) and CalFresh (food assistance). Do you favor or oppose the state using its own funds to help offset the federal cuts to health and social service programs?

55% favor
42% oppose
3% don't know

19. Tax and fee increases could be used to help reduce the state’s large gap between spending and revenues. Do you favor or oppose raising state taxes paid by some of the largest corporations?

57% favor
41% oppose
2% don't know

20. Some people are registered to vote and others are not. Are you absolutely certain that you are registered to vote in California?

77% yes [ask q21a]
23% no [skip to q21b]

20a. Are you registered as a Democrat, a Republican, another party, or are you registered as a decline-to-state or independent voter?

45% Democrat [ask q21]
25% Republican [skip to q21a]
2% another party (please specify) [skip to q21b]
27% decline-to-state/independent [skip to q21b]

[likely voters only]

49% Democrat [ask q21]
29% Republican [skip to q21a]
2% another party (please specify) [skip to q21b]
21% decline-to-state/independent [skip to q21b]

21. Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or not a very strong Democrat?

56% strong
44% not very strong
– don't know

[skip to q22]

21a. Would you call yourself a strong Republican or not a very strong Republican?

58% strong
42% not very strong
– don't know

[skip to q22]

21b. Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party or Democratic Party?

15% Republican Party
37% Democratic Party
36% neither
12% don't know

Moving on,

22. [likely voters only] As you may know, California now has a top-two primary system for statewide races in which voters can cast ballots for any candidate, regardless of party, and the two candidates receiving the most votes—regardless of party—will advance to the general election. If the June primary for governor were being held today, and these were the candidates, who would you vote for?

[randomize candidates]

23% Xavier Becerra, a Democrat, Voting Rights Attorney
20% Steve Hilton, a Republican, Small Business Owner
15% Tom Steyer, a Democrat, Climate Advocate
13% Chad Bianco, a Republican, Riverside County Sheriff
12% Katie Porter, a Democrat, Consumer Protection Advocate
7% Matt Mahan, a Democrat, Mayor of San Jose
5% Antonio Villaraigosa, a Democrat, Housing Affordability Advocate
1% Tony K. Thurmond, a Democrat, California State Superintendent of Public Instruction
1% someone else (please specify)
2% don't know

23. [likely voters only] How closely are you following news about candidates for the 2026 governor's election?

23% very closely
48% fairly closely
24% not too closely
6% not at all closely
– don't know

24. [likely voters only] In general, would you say you are satisfied or not satisfied with your choices of candidates in the primary election for governor this June?

62% satisfied
37% not satisfied
1% don't know

25. [likely voters only] Proposition 14 is the 2010 ballot measure passed by voters that changed California's state primary elections from a partially closed system to a top-two primary system in which voters now cast primary election ballots for any candidate—regardless of party—and the two candidates receiving the most votes—regardless of party—advance to the general election. Overall, do you feel that passing Proposition 14 turned out to be mostly a good thing for California or mostly a bad thing?

59% mostly a good thing
39% mostly a bad thing
2% don't know

26. [likely voters only] If the 2026 election for US House of Representatives were being held today, would you vote for [rotate] [1] the Republican candidate [or] [2] the Democratic candidate in your district?

35% Republican candidate/lean Republican
64% Democratic candidate/lean Democratic
2% don't know

27. [likely voters only] Thinking about the Congressional elections that will be held next November, are you more enthusiastic about voting than usual, or less enthusiastic

61% more enthusiastic
38% less enthusiastic
1% don't know

28. [likely voters only] A proposed citizens' initiative for the November 2026 state ballot is titled "Imposes One-Time Tax on Certain Individuals and Trusts. Initiative Constitutional Amendment." It imposes a one-time tax of up to 5% on taxpayers and trusts with covered assets valued over \$1 billion; covered assets include businesses, securities, art, collectibles, and intellectual property, but exclude real property and some pensions and retirement accounts. It allocates 90% of these tax revenues for health care, 10% for food assistance or education-related programs; and prohibits using revenues to replace existing funding for these purposes. It exempts such tax revenues from constitutional requirements for school funding, budget reserves, and state spending limit.

If the election were held today, would you vote yes or no?

54% yes
45% no
1% don't know

29. [likely voters only] A proposed citizens' initiative for the November 2026 state ballot is titled "Establishes Additional Voter Identification and Citizenship Verification Requirements. Initiative Constitutional Amendment." Under current law, when registering to vote, individuals must state under penalty of perjury that they are United States citizens and provide information to verify their identity (e.g., birth date, driver's license or Social Security number). This measure would amend the California Constitution to further require that voters present government-issued identification at the polls or the last four digits of a government-issued identification number when voting by mail; that the state provide voter identification cards on request; and that elections officials annually report percentage of each county's voters whose citizenship they have verified.

If the election were held today, would you vote yes or no?

49% yes
51% no
– don't know

30. [likely voters only] A proposed citizens' initiative for the November 2026 state ballot is titled "Creates Loan Program for Middle-Income Buyers of Qualified New Homes. Initiative Statute." It authorizes up to \$25 billion in bonds to offer eligible buyers fixed-rate mortgages for up to 17% of the purchase price of a "qualified new home" (new construction or first sale of converted non-residential property, priced below about \$1 million–\$1.5 million, depending on county, adjusted annually).

If the election were held today, would you vote yes or no?

53% yes
45% no
2% don't know

31. [likely voters only] How much confidence do you have in the system in which votes are cast and counted in California elections—a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little?

43% a great deal
23% quite a lot
19% some
16% very little
– don't know

32. [likely voters only] How concerned are you that it is too easy for people who are not eligible to vote in California elections? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, or not at all concerned?

26% very concerned
15% somewhat concerned

22% not too concerned
38% not at all concerned
– don't know

33. [likely voters only] How concerned are you that it is too hard for eligible people to vote in California elections? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, or not at all concerned?

10% very concerned
20% somewhat concerned
30% not too concerned
40% not at all concerned
– don't know

34. [likely voters only] How confident are you that, across the country, the votes for Congress will be accurately cast and counted in this year's election – very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident, or not at all confident?

24% very confident
41% somewhat confident
22% not too confident
13% not at all confident
– don't know

Changing topics,

35. In your opinion, what is the most important problem facing the US today?

[randomize response options]

29% political extremism or threats to democracy
24% economy, unemployment, jobs
10% immigration
10% war and foreign conflicts
7% crime or corruption
5% health care system
4% morality
3% inequality and discrimination
2% environment and climate
2% public health, disease, and illness
1% abortion issues
1% education
1% energy issues
1% terrorism and extremism
– other (specify)
1% don't know

36. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way that Donald Trump is handling his job as president?

24% approve
75% disapprove
1% don't know

[rotate question 37 and 38]

37. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way Alex Padilla is handling his job as US Senator?

42% approve
52% disapprove
6% don't know

38. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way Adam Schiff is handling his job as US Senator?

37% approve
58% disapprove
6% don't know

39. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way your own representative to the US House of Representatives in Congress is handling his or her job?

42% approve
53% disapprove
5% don't know

40. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way the US Congress is handling its job?

14% approve
82% disapprove
4% don't know

41. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way the US Supreme Court is handling its job?

28% approve
69% disapprove
3% don't know

42. Do you think things in the United States are generally going in the right direction or the wrong direction?

18% right direction
80% wrong direction
2% don't know

43. Turning to economic conditions, do you think that during the next 12 months the United States will have good times financially or bad times?

20% good times
78% bad times

1% don't know

44. Thinking about the issue of immigration, do you favor or oppose ending the automatic granting of citizenship to children born in the US to undocumented immigrants?

[rotate order top to bottom/bottom to top]

23% strongly support
17% somewhat support
17% somewhat oppose
42% strongly oppose
2% don't know

45. Do you approve or disapprove of the job the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency, or ICE, is doing?

25% approve
74% disapprove
1% don't know

46. Do you favor or oppose the California state and local governments making their own policies and taking actions, separate from the federal government, to protect the legal rights of undocumented immigrants in California?

59% favor
39% oppose
2% don't know

47. When it comes to increased federal immigration enforcement, how much do you worry that someone that you know could be deported? Would you say that you worry a lot, some, not much, or not at all?

17% a lot
28% some
22% not much
33% not at all
1% don't know

48. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of US military action against Iran?

22% approve
75% disapprove
3% don't know

49. Do you favor or oppose the US placing new tariffs on goods imported from other countries?

21% favor
77% oppose
2% don't know

50. Would you consider yourself to be politically: *[rotate order top to bottom]*

- 12% very liberal
- 21% somewhat liberal
- 40% middle-of-the-road
- 17% somewhat conservative
- 8% very conservative
- 1% don't know

51. Generally speaking, how much interest would you say you have in politics?

- 18% a great deal
- 38% a fair amount
- 29% only a little
- 14% none
- don't know

[d1–d15 demographic questions]

Authors

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