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1 INTRODUCTION

This survey, titled “UAS 132: 2018 California Gubernatorial Primary 2018 pre-election poll” tests candidate choice in the June gubernatorial primary, and in the November election for U.S. Senator for California. The survey also asks about California issues: high speed rail, the ACA, single payer health care, the new federal tax, Prop 13, and the gas tax. This survey is no longer in the field. Respondents were paid $7 to complete the survey. The survey took respondents an average of 11 minutes, and the full distribution of survey response times is in the figure below. Times per question are available upon request.

Note: A summary of all UAS midterm polls and their documentation is provided on the UAS 2018 Midterm Election Data Page (https://uasdata.usc.edu/page/UAS+2018+Midterm+Election).

Citation: Each publication, press release or other document that cites results from this survey must include an acknowledgment of UAS as the data source and a disclaimer such as, ‘The project described in this paper relies on data from survey(s) administered by the Understanding America Study, which is maintained by the Center for Economic and Social Research (CESR) at the University of Southern California. The content of this paper is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of USC or UAS.’ For any questions or more information about the UAS, contact Tania Gutsche, Project and Panel Manager, Center for Economic and Social Research, University of Southern California, at tgutsche@usc.edu.
Sample selection for this survey was: Everyone. As such, this survey was made available to 1170 UAS respondents. Of those 1170 people, 839 people completed the survey and are counted as respondents. Of those who are not counted as respondents, 10 started the survey without completing and 321 did not start the survey. The overall response rate was 71.71%.

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3 SAMPLE & WEIGHTING

Weights are included in the data set for this survey. For details on the UAS weighing procedures please refer to the UAS Weighting Procedures. Please contact UAS staff with any questions.
Each Understanding America Study data contains a series of standard variables, consisting of individual, household and sample identifiers, language indicator, time stamps and a rating by the respondent of how much he or she liked the survey:

- **uasid**: the identifier of the respondent. This identifier is assigned to a respondent at recruitment and stays with the respondent throughout each and every survey he/she participates in. When analyzing data from multiple surveys, the ‘uasid’ can be used to merge data sets.

- **uashhid**: the household identifier of the respondent. Every member is assigned a household identifier, stored in the variable ‘uashhid’. For the primary respondent this identifier equals his or her ‘uasid’. All other eligible members of the primary respondent’s household (everyone who is 18 or older in the household) who become UAS respondents receive the ‘uasid’ of the primary respondent as their household identifier. The identifier ‘uashhid’ remains constant over time for all respondents. Thus it is always possible to find the original UAS household of an UAS panel member (even after they, for example, have moved out to form another household).

- **survhhid**: uniquely identifies the household a UAS panel member belongs to in a given survey. For instance, if the primary respondent and his/her spouse are both UAS members at the time of a given survey, they both receive the same ‘survhhid’ identifier for that survey. If they subsequently split, they receive two different ‘survhhid’ in subsequent surveys. They, however, always share the same ‘uashhid’. The identifier ‘survhhid’ is set to missing (.) if no other household members are UAS panel members at the time of the survey. Since individuals can answer the same survey at different points in time (which can be relatively far apart if the survey is kept in the field for a prolonged time), it may be possible that, within the same data set, household members have different ‘survhhid’ reflecting different household compositions at the time they answered the survey. For instance, suppose that the primary respondent and his/her spouse are both UAS members. If the primary respondent answers the survey when he/she is living with the spouse, but the spouse answers the survey when the couple has split, they receive different ‘survhhid’. Hence, the variable ‘survhhid’ identifies household membership of UAS panel members, at the time the respondent answers the survey. Note: in the My Household survey ‘survhhid’ is set to unknown (.u) for respondents who last participated in the My Household survey prior to January 21, 2015.

- **uasmembers**: is the number of other household members who are also UAS panel members at the time of the survey. Since individuals can answer the same survey at different points in time (which can be relatively far apart if the survey is kept in the field for a prolonged time), it may be possible that, within the same data set, the primary respondent of a household has a value of ‘0’, whereas the second UAS household respondent has a value of ‘1’. Therefore ‘uasmembers’ should be interpreted as the
number of household and UAS panel members at the time the respondent answers the survey. Note: in the My Household survey ‘uasmembers’ is set to unknown (.u) for respondents who last participated in the My Household survey prior to January 21, 2015.

- **sampletype**: indicates the sampling frame from which the household of the respondent was recruited. All UAS recruitment is done through address based sampling (ABS) in which samples are acquired based on postal records. Currently, the variable ‘sampletype’ takes on three values reflecting three distinct recruitment categories (in future data sets the number of categories may increase due to the incorporation of new recruitment categories):
  1. Nationally Representative Sample
  2. Native Americans: recruited through ABS, where the probability of drawing a zip-code is a function of the percentage of Native Americans in the zip-code. Primary respondents in these zip-codes who are not Native Americans are not invited to join the UAS.
  3. LA County: recruited through ABS drawing from zip-codes in Los Angeles County.

- **batch**: indicates the batch from which the respondent was recruited. There are currently the following values this variable takes (in future data sets the number of categories may increase due to the usage of new recruitment samples):
  2. ASDE 2014/01 Native Am.
  3. ASDE 2014/11 Native Am.
  4. LA County 2015/05 List Sample
  12. MSG 2016/05 Nat.Rep. Batch 8

- **primary respondent**: indicates if the respondent was the first person within the household (i.e. to become a member or whether s/he was added as a subsequent member. A household in this regard is broadly defined as anyone living together with the primary respondent. That is, a household comprises individuals who live together, e.g. as part of a family relationship (like a spouse/child/parent) or in context of some other relationship (like a roommate or tenant).
○ **hardware**: indicates whether the respondent ever received hardware or not. Note: this variable should not be used to determine whether a respondent received hardware at a given point in time and/or whether s/he used the hardware to participate in a survey. Rather, it indicates whether hardware was ever provided:
  1. None
  2. Tablet (includes Internet)

○ **language**: the language in which the survey was conducted. This variable takes a value of 1 for English and a value of 2 for Spanish.

○ **start_date (start_year, start_month, start_day, start_hour, start_min, start_sec)**: indicates the time at which the respondent started the survey.

○ **end_date (end_year, end_month, end_day, end_hour, end_min, end_sec)**: indicates the time at which the respondent completed the survey.

○ **cs_001**: indicates how interesting the respondent found the survey.
5 BACKGROUND DEMOGRAPHICS

Every UAS survey data set includes demographic variables, which provide background information about the respondent and his/her household. Demographic information such as age, ethnicity, education, marital status, work status, state of residence, family structure is elicited every quarter through the “My Household” survey. The demographic variables provided with each survey are taken from the most recent ‘MyHousehold’ survey answered by the respondent. If at the time of a survey, the information in “My Household” is more than three months old, a respondent is required to check and update his or her information before being able to take the survey.

The following variables are available in each survey data set:

- **gender**: the gender of the respondent.
- **dateofbirth_year**: the year of birth of the respondent.
- **age**: the age of the respondent at the start of the survey.
- **agerange**: if the respondent’s age cannot be calculate due to missing information, ‘agerange’ indicates the approximate age. Should a value for both the ‘age’ and ‘agerange’ be present, then ‘age’ takes precedence over ‘agerange’.
- **citizenus**: indicates whether the respondent is a U.S. citizen.
- **bornus**: indicates whether the respondent was born in the U.S.
- **stateborn**: indicates the state in which the respondent was born. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent was not born in the U.S.
- **countryborn**: indicates the country in which the respondent was born. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent was born in the U.S.
- **countryborn_other**: indicates the country of birth if that country is not on the drop down list of countries shown to the respondent.
- **statereside**: the state in which the respondent is living.
- **immigration_status**: indicates whether the respondent is an immigrant. It takes one of the following values: 0 Non-immigrant, 1 First generation immigrant (immigrant who migrated to the U.S), 2 Second generation immigrant (U.S.-born children of at least one foreign-born parent), 3 Third generation immigrant (U.S.-born children of at least one U.S.-born parent, where at least one grandparent is foreign-born), or 4 Unknown immigrant status.
- **maritalstatus**: the marital status of the respondent.
- **livewithpartner**: indicates whether the respondent lives with a partner.
- **education**: the highest level of education attained by the respondent.
- **hispltno**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as being Hispanic or Latino.
- **hisplatinogroup**: indicates which Hispanic or Latino group a respondent identifies him or herself with. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent does not identify him or herself as being Hispanic or Latino.
- **white**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as white (Caucasian).
- **black**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as black (African-American).
- **nativeamer**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as Native American (American Indian or Alaska Native).
- **asian**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as Asian (Asian-American).
- **pacific**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
- **race**: indicates the race of the respondent as singular (e.g., ‘1 White’ or ‘2 Black’) or as mixed (in case the respondent identifies with two or more races). The value ‘6 Mixed’ that the respondent answered ‘Yes’ to at least two of the single race categories. This variable is generated based on the values of the different race variables (white, black, nativeamer, asian, pacific).
- **working**: indicates whether the respondent is working for pay.
- **sick leave**: indicates whether the respondent is not working because sick or on leave.
- **unemp layoff**: indicates whether the respondent is unemployed or on lay off.
- **unemp look**: indicates whether the respondent is unemployed and looking for a job.
- **retired**: indicates whether the respondent is retired.
- **disabled**: indicates whether the respondent has a disability.
- **lf other**: specifies other labor force status.
- **laborstatus**: indicates the labor force status of the respondent as singular (e.g., ‘1 Working for pay’ or ‘2 On sick or other leave’) or as mixed (in case the respondent selects two or more labor statuses). The value ‘8 Mixed’ indicates that the respondent answered ‘Yes’ to at least two of the single labor force status variables. This variable is generated based on the values of the different labor status variables (working, sick leave, unempl layoff, unempl look, retired, disabled, lf other).
employmenttype: indicates the employment type of the respondent (employed by the government, by a private company, a nonprofit organization, or self-employed). This is set to missing (.) if the respondent is not currently working or currently on sick or other leave.

workfullpart: indicates whether the respondent works full or part-time. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent is not currently working or currently on sick or other leave.

hourswork: indicates the number of hours the respondent works per week. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent is not currently working or currently on sick or other leave.

hhincome: is the total combined income of all members of the respondent’s household (living in their household) during the past 12 months.

anyhhmember: indicates whether there were any members in the respondent’s household at the time he/she answered the survey as reported by the respondent.

hhmembernumber: indicates the number of household members in the respondent’s household at the time of the survey as reported by the respondent. It may be that ‘anyhhmember’ is ‘Yes’, but ‘hhmembernumber’ is missing if the respondent did not provide the number of household members at the time of the survey.

hhmemberin#: indicates whether a household member is currently in the household as reported by the respondent. Household members are never removed from the stored household roster and their information is always included in survey data sets. The order of the roster is the same order in which household members were specified by the respondent in the ‘MyHousehold’ survey. The order is identified by the suffix # (e.g., _1 indicates the first household member, _2 the second household member, etc.).

As an example, if the first household member is in the household at the time of the survey, ‘hhmemberin_1’ is set to ‘1 HH Member 1 is in the HH’; if he/she has moved out, ‘hhmemberin_1’ is set to ‘0 HH member 1 is no longer in the HH’. Since information of other household members (stored in the variables listed below) is always included in survey data sets, information about ‘hhmemberin_1’ is available whether this person is still in the household or has moved out.

hhmembergen#: indicates the gender of another household member as reported by the respondent.

hhmemberage#: indicates the age of another household member. The age is derived from the month and year of birth of the household member as reported by the respondent.

hhmemberrel#: indicates the relationship of the respondent to the other household member as reported by the respondent.
◦ **hhmemberuasid #** is the ‘uasid’ of the other household member if this person is also a UAS panel member. It is set to missing (.) if this person is not a UAS panel member at the time of the survey. Since this identifier is directly reported by the respondent (chosen from a preloaded list), it may differ from the actual (correct) ‘uasid’ of the UAS member it refers to because of reporting error. Also, this variable should not be used to identify UAS members in a given household at the time of the survey. This is because the variables ‘hhmemberuasid #’ are taken from the most recent ‘My Household’ and changes in household composition involving UAS members may have occurred between the time of the respondent answered ‘My Household’ and the time the respondent answers the survey. To follow UAS members of a given household, it is advised to use the identifiers ‘uashhid’ and ‘survhhid’.

◦ **lastmyhh_date** the date on which the demographics variables were collected through the ‘My Household’ survey.
Data files provide so-called clean data, that is, answers given to questions that are not applicable anymore at survey completion (for example because a respondent went back in the survey and skipped over a previously answered question) are treated as if the questions were never asked. In the data files all questions that were asked, but not answered by the respondent are marked with (.e). All questions never seen by the respondent (or any dirty data) are marked with (.a). The latter may mean that a respondent did not view the question because s/he skipped over it; or alternatively that s/he never reached that question in the survey due to a survey break off.

If a respondent did not complete a survey, the variables representing survey end date and time are marked with (.c). Household member variables are marked with (.m) if the respondent has less household members (e.g. if the number of household members is 2, any variables for household member 3 and up are marked with (.m).

Formatting wise, in the STATA data sets all questions come with short descriptions (not available in the CSV files). ‘Please select one’ questions come with value labels for each answer option. In STATA these labels will include the labels ‘Not asked’ and ‘Not answered’ for (.a) and (.e), and will show in tabulations such as ‘tab q1, missing’. For ‘select all that apply’ questions a binary variable is created for each answer option indicating whether the option was selected or not. A summary variable is also provided in the format ‘1-3-2’ reflecting which options were selected and in which order. For example, if a question asked about favorite animals with options cat, dog, and horse, then if a respondent selected horse and then cat, the binary variables for horse and cat will be set to yes, while the overall variable would have a string value of ‘3-1’. If no answer was given, all binary variables and the summary variable will be marked with ‘.e’.

Questions that are asked multiple times are often implemented as so-called array questions. Supposing the name of such question was Q1 and it was asked in 6 different instances, your data set would contain the variables Q1.1. to Q1.6.. To illustrate, if a survey asked the names of all children, then child.1. would contain the name of the first child the respondent names and so on.

More information about the UAS data can be found in the UAS Data Guide available on the UAS Data Pages web site.
The survey with routing presented in the next section includes all of the questions that make up this survey, the question answers when choices were provided, and the question routing. The routing includes descriptions of when questions are grouped, conditional logic that determines when questions are presented to the respondent, randomization of questions and answers, and fills of answers from one question to another.

If you are unfamiliar with conditional logic statements, they are typically formatted so that \( \text{if} \) the respondent fulfills some condition (e.g. they have a cellphone or a checking account), \( \text{then} \) they are presented with some other question or the value of some variable is changed. If the respondent does not fulfill the condition (e.g. they are not a cellphone adopter or they do not have a checking account), something \( \text{else} \) happens such as skipping the next question or changing the variable to some other value. Some of the logic involved in the randomization of questions or answers being presented to the respondent is quite complex, and in these instances there is documentation to clarify the process being represented by the routing.

Because logic syntax standards vary, here is a brief introduction to our syntax standards. The syntax used in the conditional statements is as follows: ‘=’ is equal to, ‘<’ is less than, ‘>’ is greater than, and ‘!=’ is used for does not equal. When a variable is set to some number \( N \), the statement looks like ‘variable := N’.

The formatting of the questions and routing are designed to make it easier to interpret what is occurring at any given point in the survey. Question ID is the bold text at the top of a question block, followed by the question text and the answer selections. When a question or variable has associated data, the name links to the appropriate data page, so you can easily get directly to the data. Text color is used to indicate the routing: \text{red} \ is conditional logic, \text{gold} \ is question grouping, \text{green} \ is looping, and \text{orange} \ is used to document randomization and other complex conditional logic processes. The routing is written for a computer to parse rather than a human to read, so when the routing diverges significantly from what is displayed to the respondent, a screenshot of what the respondent saw is included.

The name of the randomization variables are defined in proximity to where they are put into play, and like the question ID the names of the randomization variables can be used to link directly to the associated data page.
This survey asks about current events, state issues, and the 2018 election in California.

/* All questions in this survey in which the answer options are randomly ordered are set per q001_randomizer (except where specified differently below):
   ○ 1: From ‘positive’ to ‘negative’
   ○ 2: From ‘negative’ to ‘positive’
*/

IF q001_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
    q001_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)
END OF IF

IF q001_randomizer = 1 THEN
    q001_order(1) := 1
    q001_order(2) := 2
ELSE
    q001_order(1) := 2
    q001_order(2) := 1
END OF IF

Generally speaking, do you think that things in California are:
1 Going in the right direction
2 Off on the wrong track

IF q001_randomizer = 1 THEN
    q002_randomizer := 2
    q003_randomizer := 2
    q012_randomizer := 2
    q015_randomizer := 1
    q016_randomizer := 2
    q017_randomizer := 2
    q018_randomizer := 1
    q019_randomizer := 2
    q020_randomizer := 1

q021_randomizer := 1
q022_randomizer := 2
q023_randomizer := 1
q024_randomizer := 1
q025_randomizer := 1
q026_randomizer := 1
q027_randomizer := 1

ELSE
q002_randomizer := 1
q003_randomizer := 1
q012_randomizer := 1
q015_randomizer := 2
q016_randomizer := 1
q017_randomizer := 1
q018_randomizer := 2
q019_randomizer := 1
q020_randomizer := 2
q021_randomizer := 2
q022_randomizer := 1
q023_randomizer := 2
q024_randomizer := 2
q025_randomizer := 2
q026_randomizer := 2
q027_randomizer := 2

END OF IF

/* Questions q002 and q003 are asked in random order per q002_3_randomizer:
   
   ○ 1: q002, then q003
   ○ 2: q003, then q002

*/

IF q002_3_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
    q002_3_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)
END OF IF

IF q002_randomizer = 1 THEN
q002_order(1) := 1
q002_order(2) := 2
q002_order(3) := 3
q002_order(4) := 4
q002_order(5) := 5

ELSE

END

16
q002.order(1) := 4
go02.order(2) := 3
go02.order(3) := 2
go02.order(4) := 1
go02.order(5) := 5

END OF IF

IF q003.randomizer = 1 THEN
    q003.order(1) := 1
    q003.order(2) := 2
    q003.order(3) := 3
    q003.order(4) := 4
    q003.order(5) := 5
ELSE
    q003.order(1) := 4
    q003.order(2) := 3
    q003.order(3) := 2
    q003.order(4) := 1
    q003.order(5) := 5
END OF IF

Fill code of question FL.q002 executed
Fill code of question FL.q003 executed

IF q002.3.randomizer = 1 THEN
    q002 (Trump job approval in section Poll)
    Do you (disapprove) or (approve) of the job being done by Donald Trump as president of the United States?
    1 Disapprove strongly
    2 Disapprove somewhat
    3 Approve somewhat
    4 Approve strongly
    5 Neither approve nor disapprove

    q003 (Brown job approval in section Poll)
    Do you (disapprove) or (approve) of the job being done by Jerry Brown as governor of California?
    1 Disapprove strongly
    2 Disapprove somewhat
    3 Approve somewhat
    4 Approve strongly
    5 Neither approve nor disapprove
ELSE
q003 (Brown job approval in section Poll)
Do you (disapprove) or (approve) of the job being done by Jerry Brown as governor of California?
1 Disapprove strongly
2 Disapprove somewhat
3 Approve somewhat
4 Approve strongly
5 Neither approve nor disapprove

q002 (Trump job approval in section Poll)
Do you (disapprove) or (approve) of the job being done by Donald Trump as president of the United States?
1 Disapprove strongly
2 Disapprove somewhat
3 Approve somewhat
4 Approve strongly
5 Neither approve nor disapprove

END OF IF

q004 (Following Governor Race in section Poll)
As you may know, California’s primary for governor will be held on June 5.

How closely, if at all, are you following news about the candidates for governor in 2018?
1 Extremely closely
2 Very closely
3 Somewhat closely
4 Not very closely
5 Not at all closely

q005 (Watched a Gov Primary debate in section Poll)
Have you watched or listened to any debates among the candidates running for governor?
1 Yes
2 No

/* The answer options for q006 are randomly ordered are set per the q006_order variables. */

IF sizeof(q006_order) = 0 THEN
    q006_order := shuffleArray(array(1 \rightarrow 1, 2 \rightarrow 2, 3 \rightarrow 3))
END OF IF

q006 (Which primary type in section Poll)
California has had different types of primary systems in the past. If you had to choose, which of the three following types of primaries would you prefer to have in California?
Please read about each type of primary system, then click to choose the system you prefer.

1 Top-Two primary system:
- All candidates, regardless of which party they are from, run against each other in the same primary
- Registered voters can vote for any candidate
- The two candidates with the most votes face each other in the general election
- Candidates in the general election could both be from the same party

2 Closed primary system:
- Each major party holds its own primary election
- Only voters registered as members of the party can vote in its primary
- Independent or non-party voters CANNOT vote in the Democratic or Republican primaries
- The winners of each party’s primary face each other in the general election
- Candidates in the general election are from different parties

3 Mixed primary system:
- Each major party holds its own primary election
- Independent or non-party voters CAN vote in the Democratic or Republican primaries, along with voters registered as members of the party holding the primary
- The winners of each party’s primary face each other in the general election
- Candidates in the general election are from different parties

IF citizensus = EMPTY THEN
   citizensus (R CITIZEN US in section Demographics)
   Are you a citizen of the United States?
   1 Yes
   2 No
   END OF IF

IF citizensus = 1 THEN
   q007_intro (Section Poll)
   In California’s current top-two primary system, registered voters can cast their vote for any candidate from any political party. The two candidates who receive the most votes in
the primary, regardless of their political parties, will run against each other in the general election in November.

q007 (Likelihood of voting in primary in section Poll)
What is the percentage chance that you will vote in the June 5 primary election for California governor? Please indicate by moving the slider.
RANGE 0..100

/* The answer options for q008 are randomly ordered are set per the q008_order variables. */

IF sizeof(q008_order) = 0 THEN
  q008_order := shuffleArray(array(1 → 1, 2 → 2, 3 → 3, 4 → 4, 5 → 5, 6 → 6, 7 → 7, 8 → 8, 9 → 9, 10 → 10, 11 → 11, 12 → 12, 13 → 13, 14 → 14, 15 → 15, 16 → 16, 17 → 17, 18 → 18, 19 → 19, 20 → 20, 21 → 21, 22 → 22, 23 → 23, 24 → 24, 25 → 25, 26 → 26, 27 → 27))
  q008_order(28) := 28
  q008_order(29) := 29
  q008_order(30) := 30
END OF IF

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

/* This list of gubernatorial primary candidates, their ballot designations, and their party preference are from the California Secretary of State Certified Ballot List. Respondents were presented with an onscreen layout similar to that seen on the Primary ballot. */

q008 (2018 Gov Prim Candidate Choice - full ballot in section Poll)
If the June 5 primary election to select the top candidates for California governor were held today, and these were the candidates, which candidate would you vote for?

1 Gavin Newsom Lieutenant Governor/Businessman Party preference: Democratic
2 Antonio Villaraigosa Public Policy Advisor Party preference: Democratic
3 John H. Cox Businessman/Taxpayer Advocate Party preference: Republican
4 Travis Allen California Assemblyman/Businessman Party preference: Republican
5 John Chiang California State Treasurer Party preference: Democratic
6 Delaine Eastin Educator/Youth Advocate Party preference: Democratic
7 Akinyemi Agbede Mathematician Party preference: Democratic
8 J. Bribiesca Retired Medical Doctor Party preference: Democratic
9 Thomas Jefferson Cares Blockchain Startup CEO Party preference: Democratic
10 Robert Davidson Griffis Entrepreneur/Economist/Father Party preference: Democratic
11 Albert Caesar Mezzetti Retired Educator Party preference: Democratic
Amanda Renteria  COO, Justice Department  Party preference: Democratic
Michael Shellenberger  Environmental Organization Executive  Party preference: Democratic
Klement Tinaj  CEO/Educator/Artist  Party preference: Democratic
Christopher N. Carlson  Puppeteer/Musician  Party preference: Green
Josh Jones  Author  Party preference: Green
Zoltan Istvan  Entrepreneur/Transhumanist Lecturer  Party preference: Libertarian
Nickolas Wildstar  Recording Artist  Party preference: Libertarian
Yvonne Girard  Judicial Assistant  Party preference: Republican
Peter Y. Liu  No Ballot Designation  Party preference: Republican
Robert C. Newman II  Research Clinical Psychologist  Party preference: Republican
Shubham Goel  Virtual Reality Manager  Party preference: None
Hakan "Hawk" Mikado  CEO/Business Owner  Party preference: None
Desmond Silveira  Senior Software Engineer  Party preference: None
Jeffrey Edward Taylor  Marketplace Minister  Party preference: None
Johnny Wattenburg  Business Owner  Party preference: None
Gloria Estela La Riva  Graphic Artist  Party preference: Peace and Freedom
Other candidate (please write in):
I have not decided how to vote
I will not vote in the election for California governor

Figure 1: Ballot example
If no candidate from your preferred party is selected to be on the ballot in November’s election for governor, which of the following are you more likely to do?

1. Vote for one of the candidates who is on the ballot
2. Decline to cast a vote in the governor’s race
The next questions are about the general election in November of this year. In addition to choosing a new governor, voters will also choose between candidates running to represent California in the U.S. Senate.

How closely, if at all, are you following news about the candidates running for United States senator for California?
1 Extremely closely
2 Very closely
3 Somewhat closely
4 Not very closely
5 Not at all closely

If the election for United States senator for California were held today and these were the candidates, which candidate would you vote for?

1 Dianne Feinstein United States Senator Party preference: Democratic
2 Kevin de León California Senator Party preference: Democratic
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party preference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Adrienne Nicole Edwards</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pat Harris</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Alison Hartson</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>David Hildebrand</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Herbert G. Peters</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Douglas Howard Pierce</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gerald Plummer</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Donnie O. Turner</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Derrick Michael Reid</td>
<td>Libertarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>John Thompson Parker</td>
<td>Peace and Freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Arun K. Bhumitra</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>James P. Bradley</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>John “Jack” Crew</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Erin Cruz</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Roque “Rocky” De La Fuente</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jerry Joseph Laws</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Patrick Little</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kevin Mottus</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mario Nabiba</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tom Palzer</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Paul A. Taylor</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Colleen Shea Fernald</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rash Bihari Ghosh</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tim Gildersleeve</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Michael Fahmy Girgis</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Don J. Grundmann</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Jason M. Hanania</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>David Moore</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Lee Olson</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Ling Ling Shi</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Other candidate</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>I have not decided how to vote</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>I will not vote in the election for U.S. Senate</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 2: Ballot example*
If the election for United States senator for California were held today and these were the candidates, which candidate would you vote for?

- Dianne Feinstein
- David Martin
- Robert Padilla
- Kevin de León
- Janice Hahn
- Alexandria Nicole Edwards
- Rohan Biber-Shaw
- John W. Davis
- Yindie Calvillo
- Patrick Little
- Dan Goldberg
- Linn Lee Kwan
- Jane F. Dooley
- Tara Meeks
- Chris Peters
- Neal Ellis
- Paul A. Taylor
- Jessica Perry
- Shuaib Rassool
- John Thompson Park
- David Moore
- Marlin Neilson
- Douglas Howard Pierce
- Dave Granderson
- Daniel G. Tomer
- Gennett Plummer
- Herbert D. Peters
- Luu Glent
- Kevin Motta
- Jerrold Lange

Party preference:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Party Preference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dianne Feinstein</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Martin</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Padilla</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin de León</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janice Hahn</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria Nicole Edwards</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohan Biber-Shaw</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. Davis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yindie Calvillo</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Little</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Goldberg</td>
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<td>Kevin Motta</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerrold Lange</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have not decided how to vote.

I will not vote in the election for U.S. Senate.
Several Californians may consider running for president in 2020. For each potential candidate, please indicate whether you would support or oppose the person deciding to run for president, given what you know now. If you haven’t heard of the individual, you can indicate that too.

IF q012_randomizer = 1 THEN
q012.order(1) := 1
q012.order(2) := 2
q012.order(3) := 3
q012.order(4) := 4
q012.order(5) := 5
q012.order(6) := 6
ELSE
q012.order(1) := 4
q012.order(2) := 3
q012.order(3) := 2
q012.order(4) := 1
q012.order(5) := 5
q012.order(6) := 6
END OF IF

Fill code of question FL_q012 executed
q012.questions := array(1 \rightarrow q012", 2 \rightarrow q013", 3 \rightarrow q014")

/* Questions q012 to q014 are asked in random order per q012_q014_order variables with values:

1: q012. Would you [approve] or [disapprove] if U.S. Senator Kamala Harris decided to run for president in 2020?
2: q013. Would you [approve] or [disapprove] if Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti decided to run for president in 2020?
3: q014. Would you [approve] or [disapprove] if businessman Tom Steyer decided to run for president in 2020?

All have answer values:
1. Strongly disapprove
2. Somewhat disapprove
3. Somewhat approve
4. Strongly approve
5. Neither approve nor disapprove
6. Haven’t heard enough about her to say
IF sizeof(q012.q014.order) = 0 THEN
    q012.q014.order := shuffleArray(array(1 → 1, 2 → 2, 3 → 3))
END OF IF

LOOP FROM 1 TO 3
    Value of question q012.questions(q012.q014.order(cnt)) asked as question
END OF LOOP

q015.intro (Section Poll)
We are also interested in what Californians think about a variety of issues facing the state.

IF q015.randomizer = 1 THEN
    q015.order(1) := 1
    q015.order(2) := 2
    q015.order(3) := 3
ELSE
    q015.order(1) := 2
    q015.order(2) := 1
    q015.order(3) := 3
END OF IF

Fill code of question FL.q015 executed

q015 (Prop 13 mostly good or bad for CA in section Poll)
Proposition 13 is a ballot measure that was passed in California in 1978. It limited taxes on real estate to 1% of the property’s value at the time of purchase. Taxes can only increase by 2% per year until the property is sold. Overall, do you feel Proposition 13 has been mostly (good) or mostly (bad) for the California economy?
1 Mostly good
2 Mostly bad
3 Haven’t heard enough about it to say

IF q016.randomizer = 1 THEN
    q016.order(1) := 1
    q016.order(2) := 2
    q016.order(3) := 3
    q016.order(4) := 4
    q016.order(5) := 5
    q016.order(6) := 6
ELSE
q016.order(1) := 4
q016.order(2) := 3
q016.order(3) := 2
q016.order(4) := 1
q016.order(5) := 5
q016.order(6) := 6
END OF IF

Fill code of question FL.q016 executed

q016 (Support/Oppose amending Prop 13 in section Poll)
Would you (oppose) or (support) amending Proposition 13 to tax commercial and bigger business properties based on their actual market value? The limits on property taxes for homeowners and small business would not change.
1 Strongly oppose
2 Somewhat oppose
3 Somewhat support
4 Strongly support
5 Neither support nor oppose
6 Haven’t heard enough to say

IF q017.randomizer = 1 THEN
q017.order(1) := 1
q017.order(2) := 2
q017.order(3) := 3
q017.order(4) := 4
q017.order(5) := 5
q017.order(6) := 6
ELSE
q017.order(1) := 4
q017.order(2) := 3
q017.order(3) := 2
q017.order(4) := 1
q017.order(5) := 5
q017.order(6) := 6
END OF IF

Fill code of question FL.q017 executed

q017 (Approve/Disapprove ACA in section Poll)
Generally speaking, do you (disapprove) or (approve) of the Affordable Care Act (also known as Obamacare), which has been enacted in California under the name of Covered California?
Strongly disapprove
2 Somewhat disapprove
3 Somewhat approve
4 Strongly approve
5 Neither approve nor disapprove
6 Haven’t heard enough about it to say

IF q018_randomizer = 1 THEN
q018_order(1) := 1
q018_order(2) := 2
q018_order(3) := 3
q018_order(4) := 4
q018_order(5) := 5

ELSE
q018_order(1) := 4
q018_order(2) := 3
q018_order(3) := 2
q018_order(4) := 1
q018_order(5) := 5
END OF IF

If your member of Congress voted to end the Affordable Care Act, how would it affect your likelihood of supporting him/her for reelection, if at all? Would you be...

1 Much more likely to support him/her for reelection
2 Somewhat more likely to support him/her for reelection
3 Somewhat less likely to support him/her for reelection
4 Much less likely to support him/her for reelection
5 It wouldn’t affect my vote either way

IF q019_randomizer = 1 THEN
q019_order(1) := 1
q019_order(2) := 2
q019_order(3) := 3
q019_order(4) := 4
q019_order(5) := 5
q019_order(6) := 6

ELSE
q019_order(1) := 4
q019_order(2) := 3
q019_order(3) := 2
q019_order(4) := 1
q019_order(5) := 5

END OF IF
q019 order(6) := 6
END OF IF

Fill code of question FL_q019 executed

**q019 (Support/Oppose Single Payer in CA in section Poll)**
From what you know now, do you (oppose) or (support) creating a single-payer health care system in California?
1 Strongly oppose
2 Somewhat oppose
3 Somewhat support
4 Strongly support
5 Neither support nor oppose
6 Haven’t heard enough to say

/∗ In q020 either taxes and then costs are mentioned in the text or vice versa per q020_randomizer_stat:
   ○ 1: Taxes, then costs
   ○ 2: Costs, then taxes
*/

IF q020_randomizer_stat = EMPTY THEN
| q020_randomizer_stat := mt_rand(1,2)
END OF IF

IF q020_randomizer = 1 THEN
| q020_order(1) := 1
| q020_order(2) := 2
| q020_order(3) := 3
| q020_order(4) := 4
| q020_order(5) := 5
| q020_order(6) := 6
ELSE
| q020_order(1) := 4
| q020_order(2) := 3
| q020_order(3) := 2
| q020_order(4) := 1
| q020_order(5) := 5
| q020_order(6) := 6
END OF IF

Fill code of question FL_q020 executed
As you may know, a single-payer healthcare system in California (would be supported by increased state taxes) and (could eliminate out-of-pocket healthcare costs). Based on what you know at this time, if a candidate running for California governor supported a single-payer healthcare system in California, how would it affect your vote for that candidate, if at all? Would you be...

1. Much more likely to vote for the candidate
2. Somewhat more likely to vote for the candidate
3. Somewhat less likely to vote for the candidate
4. Much less likely to vote for the candidate
5. It wouldn’t affect my vote either way
6. I wouldn’t vote

IF q021_randomizer = 1 THEN
| q021_order(1) := 1 |
| q021_order(2) := 2 |
| q021_order(3) := 3 |
| q021_order(4) := 4 |
ELSE
| q021_order(1) := 2 |
| q021_order(2) := 1 |
| q021_order(3) := 3 |
| q021_order(4) := 4 |
END OF IF

Fill code of question FL_q021 executed

The state Legislature approved and Gov. Jerry Brown signed a law to repair California’s roads and bridges over the next 10 years. To pay for the repairs, in January this year, gas taxes rose by 12 cents per gallon for gasoline and 20 cents for diesel. Vehicle registration fees also increased. If you could vote today to (keep) or (repeal) this law, how would you vote?

1. Keep the law
2. Repeal the law
3. Haven’t heard enough to say
4. I wouldn’t vote

IF q022_randomizer = 1 THEN
| q022_order(1) := 1 |
| q022_order(2) := 2 |
| q022_order(3) := 3 |
| q022_order(4) := 4 |
| q022_order(5) := 5 |
We are also interested in what Californians think about the new national tax bill that was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Trump in December.

Fill code of question FL.q022 executed

**q022** (Support/Oppose tax plan in section Poll)
Generally speaking, do you (oppose) or (support) the new tax bill that was passed by Congress and signed by President Trump last December?
1 Strongly oppose
2 Somewhat oppose
3 Somewhat support
4 Strongly support
5 Neither support nor oppose
6 Haven’t heard enough to say

IF q023.randomizer = 1 THEN

END OF IF

IF citizenus = 1 THEN

q023 (Vote to reelect if rep supports tax plan in section Poll)
If your member of Congress voted in favor of the new tax bill that was passed by Congress
and signed by President Trump, would it affect your likelihood of voting to reelect him/her? If so, would you be...?

1 Much more likely to support him/her for reelection
2 Somewhat more likely to support him/her for reelection
3 Somewhat less likely to support him/her for reelection
4 Much less likely to support him/her for reelection
5 It wouldn’t affect my vote either way

IF q_024_randomizer = 1 THEN

q_024_order(1) := 1
q_024_order(2) := 2
q_024_order(3) := 3
q_024_order(4) := 4
q_024_order(5) := 5

ELSE

q_024_order(1) := 4
q_024_order(2) := 3
q_024_order(3) := 2
q_024_order(4) := 1
q_024_order(5) := 5

END OF IF

As you may know, the new tax bill passed by Congress and signed by President Trump caps deductions for state income taxes and local property taxes, and instead increases the standard federal deduction. From what you know now, if your member of Congress voted in favor of the tax plan, would it affect your likelihood of voting to reelect him/her? If so, would you be...?

1 Much more likely to support him/her for reelection
2 Somewhat more likely to support him/her for reelection
3 Somewhat less likely to support him/her for reelection
4 Much less likely to support him/her for reelection
5 It wouldn’t affect my vote either way

IF q_025_randomizer = 1 THEN

q_025_order(1) := 1
q_025_order(2) := 2
q_025_order(3) := 3
q_025_order(4) := 4
q_025_order(5) := 5

ELSE

q_025_order(1) := 4

END OF IF
q025_order(2) := 3
q025_order(3) := 2
q025_order(4) := 1
q025_order(5) := 5
END OF IF

Fill code of question FL_q025 executed

q025 (Support/Oppose High Speed Rail in section Poll)
In general, do you (support) or (oppose) California’s project to build a high-speed rail system connecting Los Angeles, the Central Valley, and San Francisco?
1 Strongly support
2 Somewhat support
3 Somewhat oppose
4 Strongly oppose
5 Don’t know

IF q026_randomizer = 1 THEN
| q026_order(1) := 1
| q026_order(2) := 2
| q026_order(3) := 3
ELSE
| q026_order(1) := 2
| q026_order(2) := 1
| q026_order(3) := 3
END OF IF

Fill code of question FL_q026 executed

q026 (High Speed Rail Cost - Continue or Stop in section Poll)
The latest estimates for California’s high-speed rail project are that it will cost up to $77 billion dollars and will be finished in 2033. This estimate is nearly twice as much as the original estimated cost. Given these new estimates, do you think that California should (continue building the high-speed rail project), or (stop building the high-speed rail project)?
1 Continue building the high-speed rail project
2 Stop building the high-speed rail project
3 Don’t know

IF q027_randomizer = 1 THEN
| q027_order(1) := 1
| q027_order(2) := 2
| q027_order(3) := 3
| q027_order(4) := 4
| q027_order(5) := 5

34
IF citizenus = 1 THEN

Fill code of question FL_027 executed

q027 (Support/Oppose CA Voting Law in section Poll)
California has a new law that will allow counties to move away from using polling places and toward voting by mail. Counties can mail every voter a ballot, eliminate neighborhood polling places, and offer in-person election services at locations called "vote centers". Some counties are doing this in 2018, but most counties won't start the change until 2020. Do you (support) or (oppose) the idea of moving away from polling places and toward voting by mail?
1 Strongly support
2 Somewhat support
3 Somewhat oppose
4 Strongly oppose
5 Neither support nor oppose
6 Haven't heard enough to say

IF q028 IN (1,3) THEN

q028 (Registered to vote in CA in section Poll)
Are you currently registered to vote in California at the address where you now live?
1 Yes
2 No
3 Not sure

q029 (Party Registration in section Poll)
In which party, if any, are you currently registered to vote?
1 Democratic Party
2 Republican Party
3 Registered, but not in any party (independent)
4 Green Party
If q007 > 0 AND q008 != 30 THEN

If you vote in the primary election for California governor on June 5, how will you cast your vote?

1. I will cast my vote by mail, or will drop off a vote-by-mail ballot at my precinct or other location.
2. I will cast my vote in person.
3. I don’t plan to vote.

If q030 = 1 AND strtotime("2018-05-06 23:59:59") < time() THEN

Has your vote-by-mail ballot arrived yet?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

If q031 = 1 THEN

Which of the following apply to you?

1. I haven’t filled out my mail ballot yet.
2. I have filled out my mail ballot and mailed it back.
3. I have filled out my mail ballot but have not mailed it.

/* The answer options in q033 are presented in random order per the q033_order variables with values: */

1. Hillary Clinton
2. Donald Trump
3. Gary Johnson
4. Jill Stein
5: Other candidate
6: I did not vote for president in the 2016 election

IF sizeof(q033_order) = 0 THEN
q033_order := shuffleArray(array(1 → 1, 2 → 2, 3 → 3, 4 → 4))
q033_order(5) := 5
q033_order(6) := 6
END OF IF

Who, if anyone, did you vote for in the 2016 presidential election?
1 Hillary Clinton
2 Donald Trump
3 Gary Johnson
4 Jill Stein
5 Other candidate
6 I did not vote for president in the 2016 election

End of section Poll

Start of section Closing

Could you tell us how interesting or uninteresting you found the questions in this interview?
1 Very interesting
2 Interesting
3 Neither interesting nor uninteresting
4 Uninteresting
5 Very uninteresting

Do you have any other comments on the interview? Please type these in the box below. (If you have no comments, please click next to complete this survey.)
STRING

End of section Closing

/* Please note that although question CS_003 is listed in the routing, the answers are not included in the microdata in the event identifiable information is captured. Cleaned responses are available by request. */