

**A Survey of
California Voters on
Environmental Health Issues**

conducted for:

The California Wellness Foundation

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FIELD
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INTRODUCTION

This report presents an analysis of the results from a statewide survey of registered voters about environmental health issues in California by Field Research Corporation (Field). This analysis is derived from questions added to a statewide survey of California voters on behalf of The California Wellness Foundation.

The survey was conducted by means of telephone interviews with a random sample of 1,006 California voters in English and Spanish September 5-14, 2008. Interviewing was conducted from Field's computer-assisted telephone interviewing center in San Diego. The sample was developed from telephone listings of individual voters selected randomly from a statewide list of registered voters in California. Once a voter's name and telephone number had been selected, interviews were attempted only with the specified voter. Up to six attempts were made to reach and interview each voter on different days and times of day during the interviewing period.

Interviews were conducted on either the voter's landline or cell phone, depending on the source of the telephone listing from the voter file or the voter's preference. After the completion of interviewing, the results were weighted slightly to estimates of demographic and regional characteristics of the state's registered voter population.

Sampling error estimates applicable to any probability-based survey depend on sample size. The maximum sampling error for results based on the overall sample of 1,006 registered voters is +/- 3.2 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The maximum sampling error is based on percentages in the middle of the sampling distribution (percentages around 50%). Percentages at either end of the distribution, such as percentages around 10% or 90%, have a smaller margin of error. While there are other potential sources of error in surveys besides sampling error, the overall design and execution of the survey minimized the potential for these other sources of error. Sampling error estimates are larger for survey findings based on subgroups of the overall sample.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Importance of environmental health issues to the state's voters

California voters attach high importance to environmental health issues facing the state. When asked to assess the importance of seven different environmental health issues on a 1 to 10 scale, majorities give each a high importance score of 8, 9 or 10 to each of them.

- More voters attach high importance to “ensuring the purity of our drinking water” than any other issue. Statewide, greater than eight in ten voters (84%) give this a rating of 8, 9 or 10.
- Three other environmental health issues are rated next highest in importance. These include “cleaning up existing toxic waste sites,” which 67% rate highly important, “protecting the public from exposure to harmful chemicals in consumer products” (66%) and “reducing industrial air pollution” (66%).
- Another six in ten give two other environmental health issues high importance scores of 8, 9 or 10. They are: “taking steps to counter the effects of global warming by limiting the amount of carbon dioxide and ozone emissions into the air” (61%) and “reducing levels of automobile exhaust emissions” (61%).
- A somewhat smaller majority (51%) rates “limiting the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals” as being highly important to the state.

While most voters consider each of these issues highly important, there are some fairly consistent differences in voter assessments across the major demographic, regional and political subgroups of the voting population. These include the following:

- Larger proportions of registered Democrats than Republicans consider each issue to be of high importance.
- More voters in Los Angeles County than in other areas of the state rate most of these issues as being of high importance.
- Women tend to rate each issue as being of higher importance than men.
- Voters under age 30 are more likely than voters over age 30 to give a high importance score of 8, 9 or 10 on most of the issues.
- Latino voters tend to attach slightly higher importance to these issues than voters in other racial/ethnic subgroups, especially with regard to cleaning up existing toxic waste sites, reducing automobile exhaust emissions and taking steps to combat global warming.

Effectiveness of state and local governments in addressing these issues

Voters in the survey were also asked how effective state and local governments have been in addressing each of the seven environmental health issues. The main findings from this line of questioning include the following:

- Voters give their most positive assessment of government efforts to ensure the purity of the drinking water. Statewide, 78% believe state and local governments are doing a very (26%) or somewhat (52%) effective job on this issue.
- Seven in ten voters (70%) say state and local governments are doing a very (19%) or somewhat (51%) effective job in reducing levels of automobile exhaust emissions.
- Two in three voters (66%) believe state and local governments are doing a very or somewhat effective job in two other areas -- reducing industrial air pollution and protecting the public from exposure to harmful chemicals in consumer products.
- Six in ten (60%) rate state and local government as very (11%) or somewhat (49%) effective in limiting the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals on farms.
- A somewhat smaller majority (57%) feels state and local government's performance in cleaning up toxic waste sites has been very (8%) or somewhat (49%) effective.
- Voters offer a somewhat less positive assessment regarding the effectiveness of state and local government attempts to counter the effects of global warming. Statewide, 55% think they are doing a very (7%) or somewhat (48%) effective job.

Subgroup differences regarding the effectiveness of state and local governments in addressing these problems are generally smaller than those observed relative to the importance of each issue. These differences include the following:

- Democrats offer somewhat less positive assessments than Republicans with regard to reducing industrial air pollution, limiting the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals on farms, and cleaning up existing toxic waste.
- Fewer Los Angeles County voters give positive effectiveness ratings to government than voters in other areas on some of these issues. This is particularly true with regard to reducing the levels of automobile exhaust emissions and reducing industrial air pollution.
- Slightly smaller proportions of women than men rate state and local government as being effective in reducing auto exhaust emission, reducing industrial air pollution, limiting the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals on farms, and protecting the public from exposure to harmful chemicals in consumer products.
- Somewhat smaller majorities of voters age 65 or older feel government is doing an effective job in protecting the public from exposure to harmful chemicals in consumer products and reducing industrial air pollution. Voters under age 30 also offer lower ratings on reducing industrial air pollution and reducing automobile exhaust emissions.
- Latinos and blacks offer a less positive assessment of state and local government efforts to reduce industrial air pollution than voters in other racial/ethnic subgroups.

SURVEY FINDINGS

Relative importance of seven environmental health issues

Voters in the survey were asked to assess the importance of seven different environmental health issues facing California on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 representing an issue of highest importance and 1 an issue of lowest importance.

The results show that each issue is considered highly important to most voters. However, one stands out among the seven as being of highest importance to the state's voters – “ensuring the purity of our drinking water.” Statewide, greater than eight in ten (84%) give this issue a rating of 8, 9 or 10.

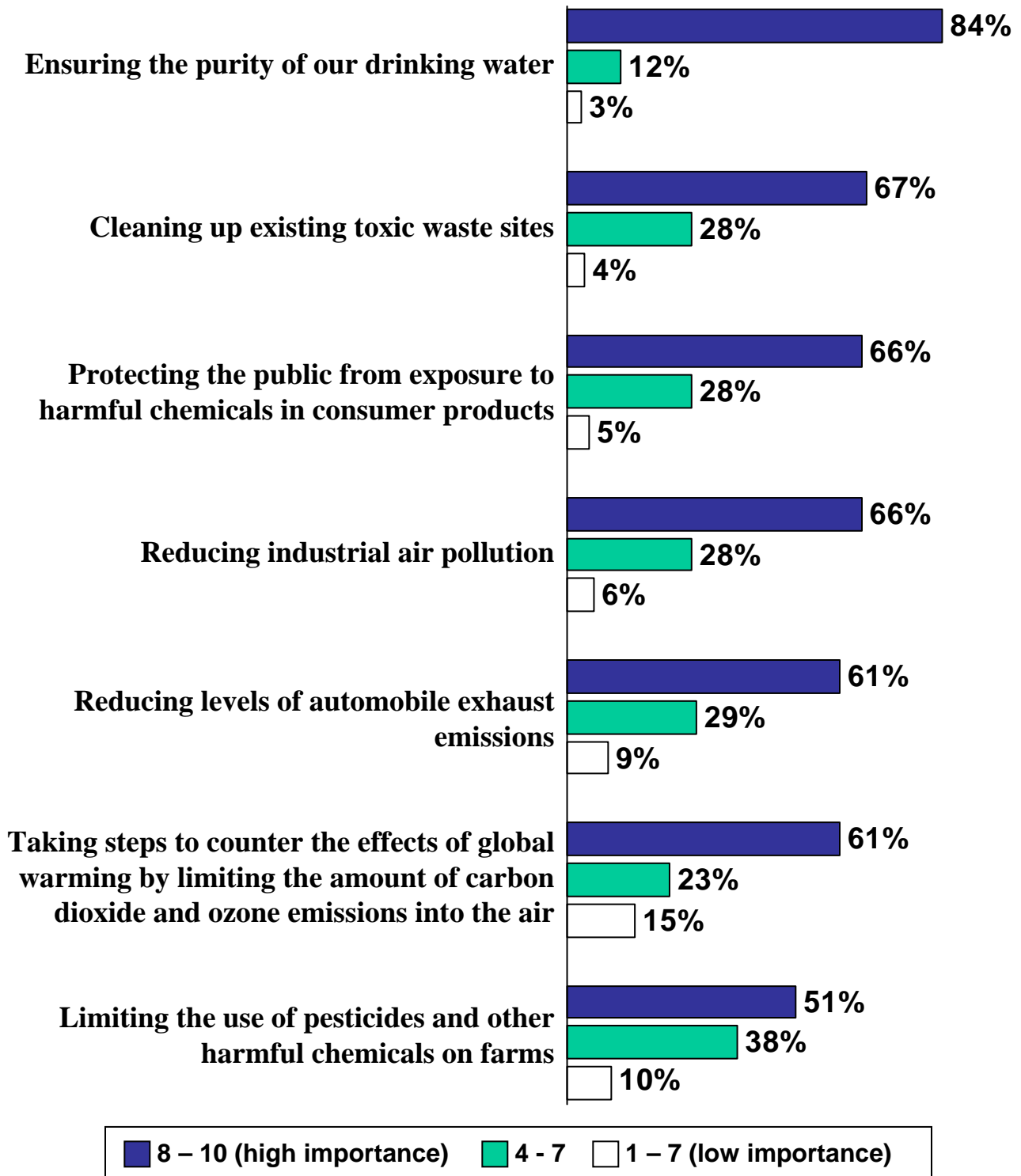
Three other environmental health issues are rated next highest in importance. These include “cleaning up existing toxic waste sites” (67%), “protecting the public from exposure to harmful chemicals in consumer products” (66%) and “reducing industrial air pollution” (66%).

Another six in ten give two other environmental health issues high importance scores of 8, 9 or 10. They are: “taking steps to counter the effects of global warming by limiting the amount of carbon dioxide and ozone emissions into the air” (61%) and “reducing levels of automobile exhaust emissions” (61%).

A somewhat smaller majority (51%) rates “limiting the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals” as being highly important to the state.

Table 1

Relative importance of seven environmental health issues facing California



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

Importance of the environmental health issues across voter subgroups

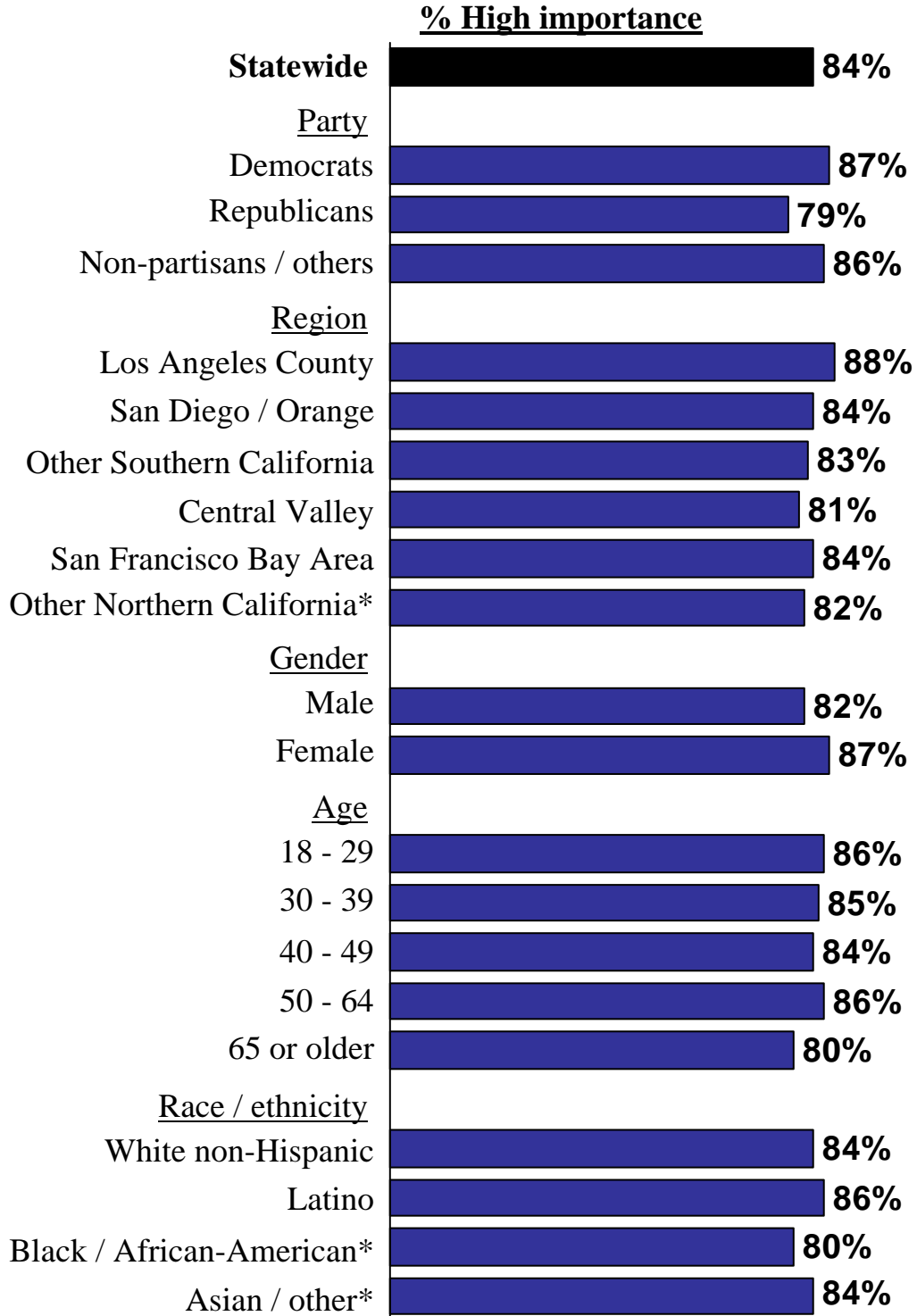
a. Insuring the purity of our drinking water

There is relatively little variation across voter subgroups in the perceived importance of insuring the purity of the state's drinking water. Very large majorities of voters in every major demographic, regional and political subgroup give this a rating of 8, 9 or 10.

The only statistically significant difference relates to party registration. Voters who are registered Democrats (87%) or non-partisans (86%) are slightly more inclined than Republicans (79%) to rate the purity of drinking water as a highly important issue.

Table 2a

Importance of ENSURING THE PURITY OF OUR DRINKING WATER



* Small sample size.

b. Cleaning up existing toxic waste sites

While a majority of voters across the major voter subgroups considers cleaning up toxic waste sites as highly important, there are differences in the proportions of voters saying this by party, gender, age, ethnicity and region.

For example, while 75% of Democrats and 68% of non-partisans give an 8, 9 or 10 importance rating to this, just 56% of Republicans hold this view.

Voters in Los Angeles County (76%) are also more likely than voters in other parts of the state to give a high importance score.

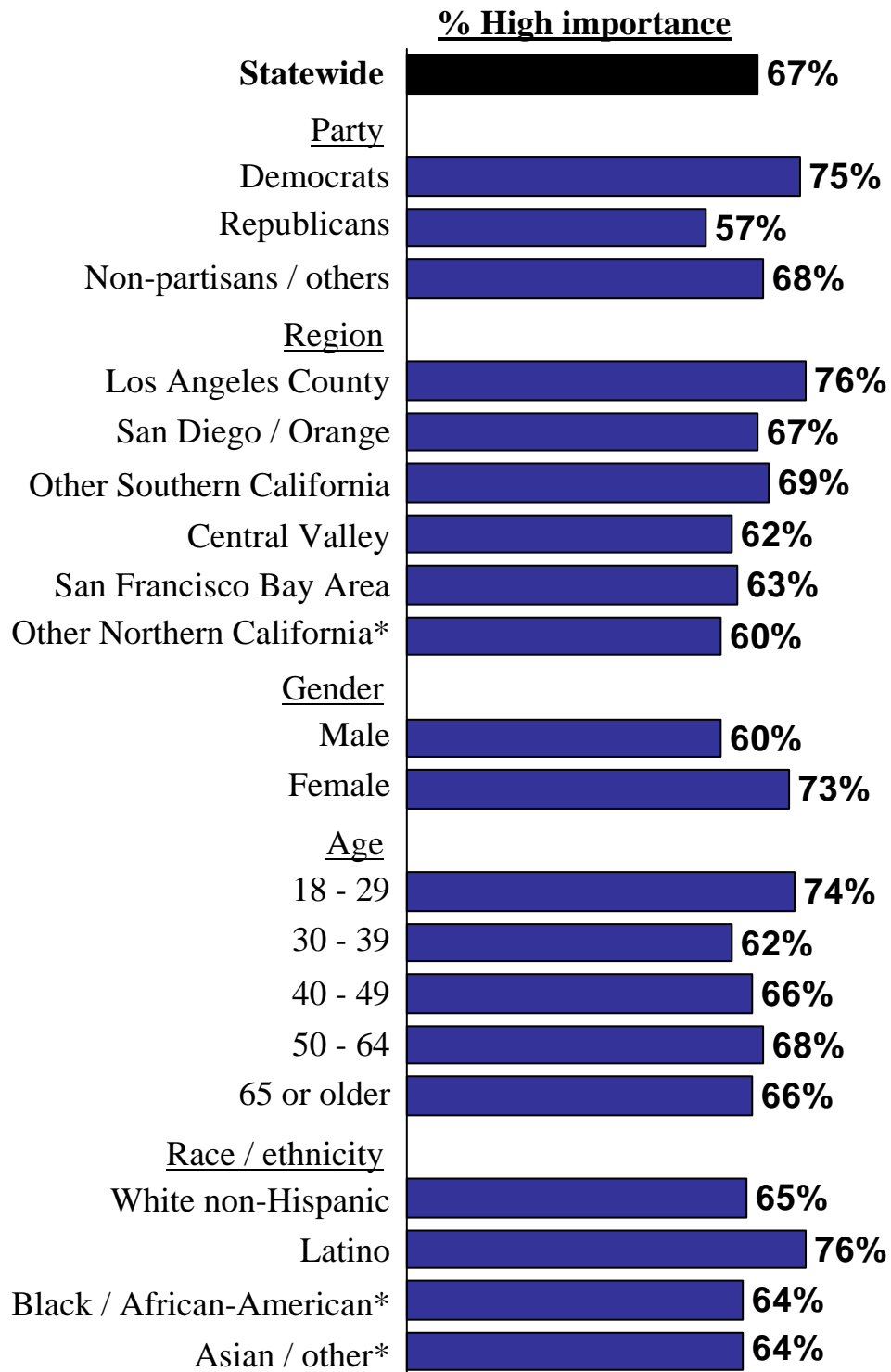
While nearly three in four women (73%) believe cleaning up toxic waste sites is highly important, just 60% of men say this.

A somewhat larger proportion of voters under age 30 (74%) attach a high importance to this issue, compared to voters over age 30.

Similarly, while 76% of Latino voters rate this issue highly important, fewer than two in three voters in the other racial/ethnic subgroups feel this way.

Table 2b

Importance of CLEANING UP EXISTING TOXIC WASTE SITES



* Small sample size.

c. Protecting the public from exposure to harmful chemicals in consumer products

Most California voters consider it very important for the state to protect the public from exposure to harmful chemicals in consumer products. However, some differences are evident across voter subgroups.

Larger proportions of Democrats (74%) and non-partisans (71%) hold to this view than Republicans (53%).

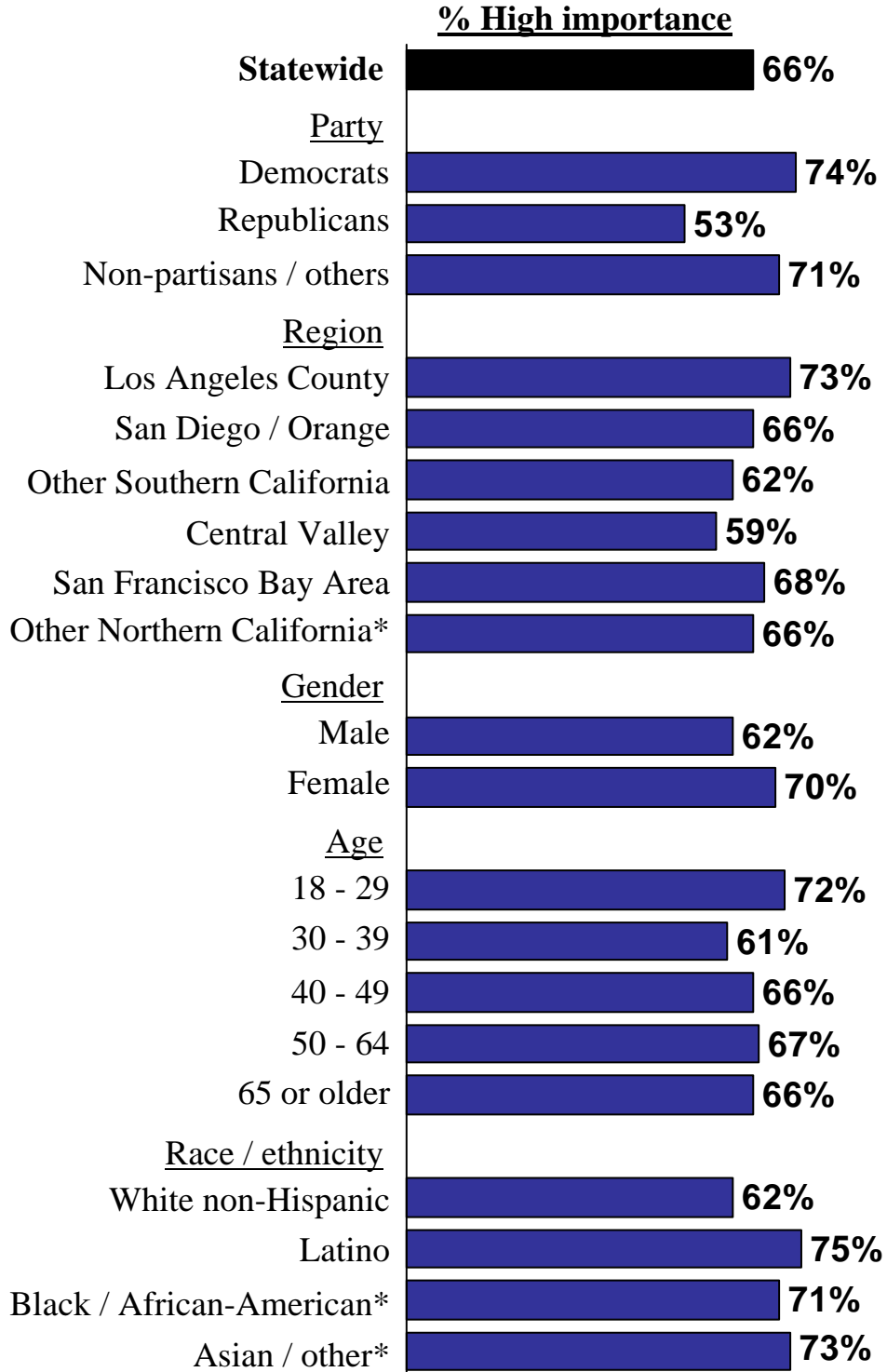
There are also variations by region. Whereas 73% of Los Angeles County voters rate this issue highly important, a smaller proportion (59%) of Central Valley feels this way.

Women and voters under age 30 are more likely than men and voters over age 30 to attach high importance to this issue.

In addition, more Latinos (75%), blacks (70%), and Asians (73%) than white non-Hispanics (62%) give an 8, 9 or 10 importance rating to this issue.

Table 2c

Importance of PROTECTING THE PUBLIC FROM EXPOSURE TO HARMFUL CHEMICALS IN CONSUMER PRODUCTS



* Small sample size.

d. Reducing industrial air pollution

Similar kinds of subgroup differences are observed when voters are asked to assess the importance of reducing industrial air pollution.

Considerably larger proportions of Democrats (79%) and non-partisans (68%) than Republicans (49%) rate this issue as being of high importance.

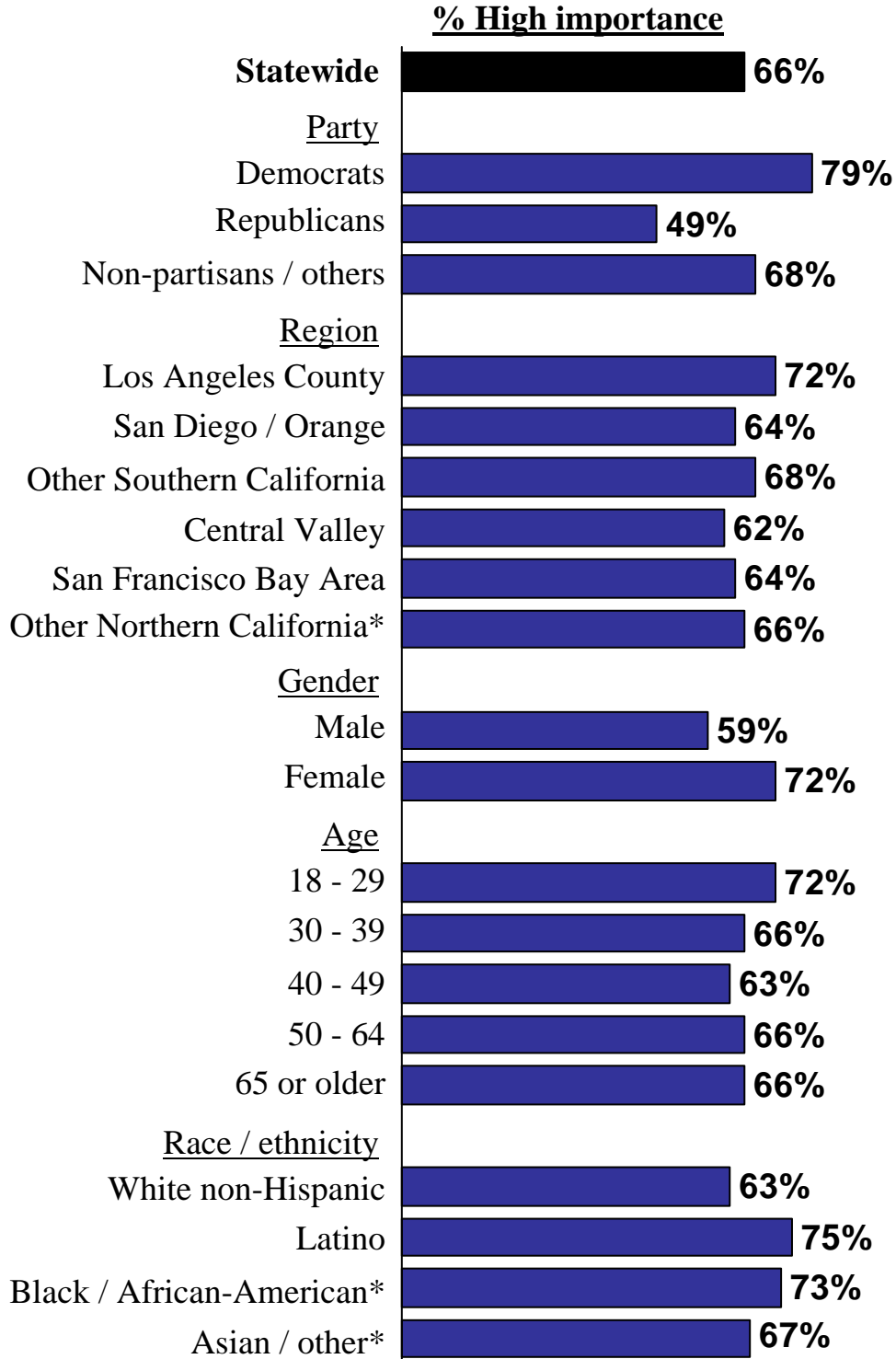
A slightly larger proportion of voters in Los Angeles County (72%) than voters in other regions of the state take this position.

More women (72%) than men (59%) also say this, as do more voters under age 30 (72%) than those over age 30.

Latinos (75%) and blacks (73%) are more likely than white non-Hispanics (63%) or Asians (67%) to consider reducing industrial air pollution a highly important issue.

Table 2d

Importance of REDUCING INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION



* Small sample size.

e. Reducing levels of automobile exhaust emissions

A similar pattern of subgroup differentiation is observed when voters are asked about the importance of reducing levels of automobile exhaust emissions.

More Democrats (73%) and non-partisans (64%) than Republicans (44%) consider this to be highly important.

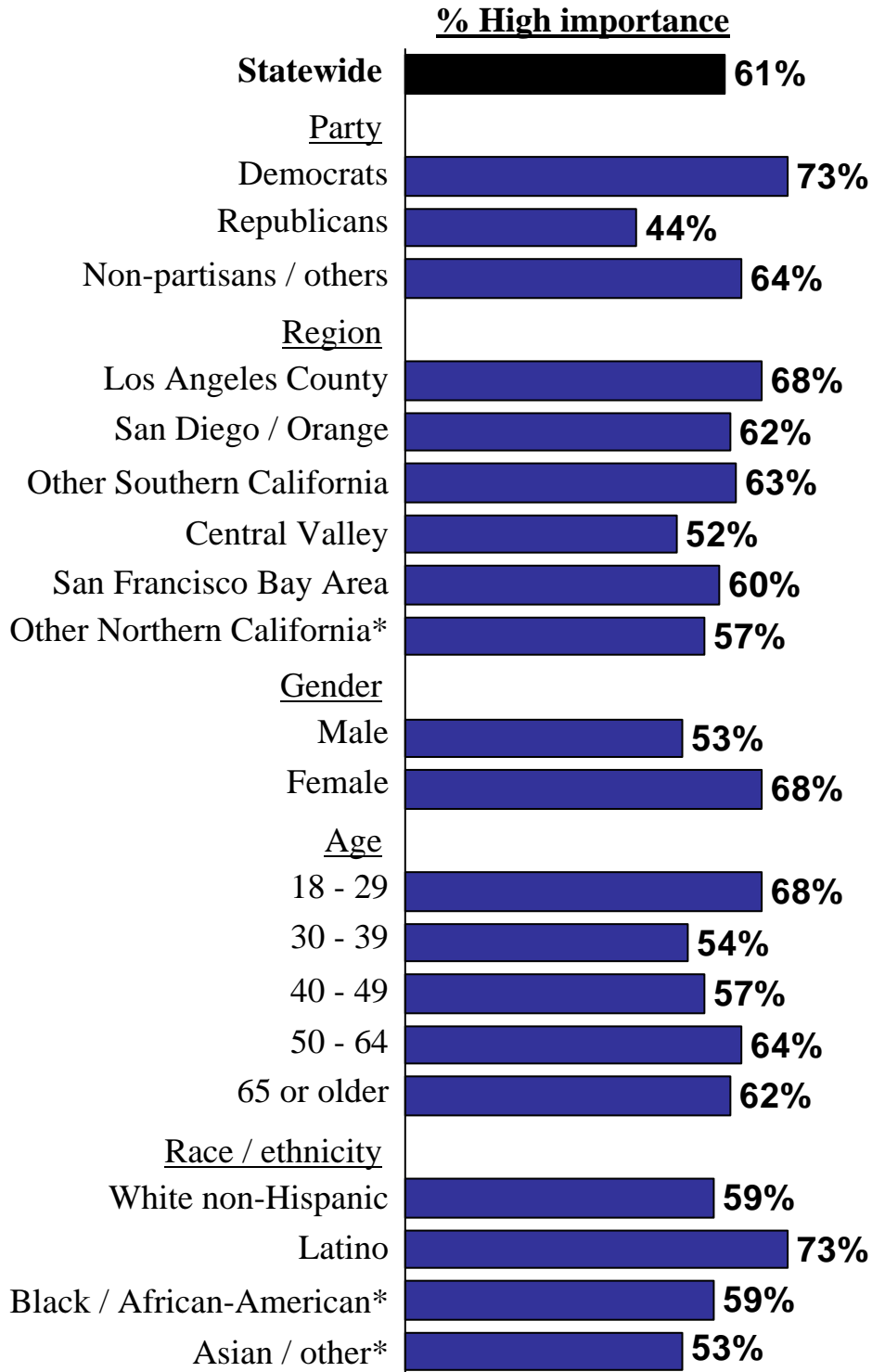
Los Angeles County voters (68%) are more likely, while Central Valley voters (52%) are less likely to believe reducing auto exhaust emissions is a very important issue to the state.

Significantly more women (68%) than men (53%) consider this issue highly important.

Latinos (73%) and voters under age 30 (68%) are more likely than voters in other age and racial/ethnic subgroups to offer this assessment.

Table 2e

Importance of REDUCING LEVELS OF AUTOMOBILE EXHAUST EMISSIONS



* Small sample size.

f. Countering the effects of global warming by limiting the amount of carbon dioxide and ozone emissions into the air

The differences across voter subgroups are quite pronounced with regard to voter assessments about the importance of the state taking actions to reduce the threat of global warming.

Among Democrats, greater than three in four (78%) believe this is highly important, as do 67% of non-partisans. By contrast, only about half as many Republicans (35%) give the issue an 8, 9, or 10 importance rating.

More voters in Los Angeles County (67%) and the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area (67%) rate the issue highly important than voters living in other parts of California.

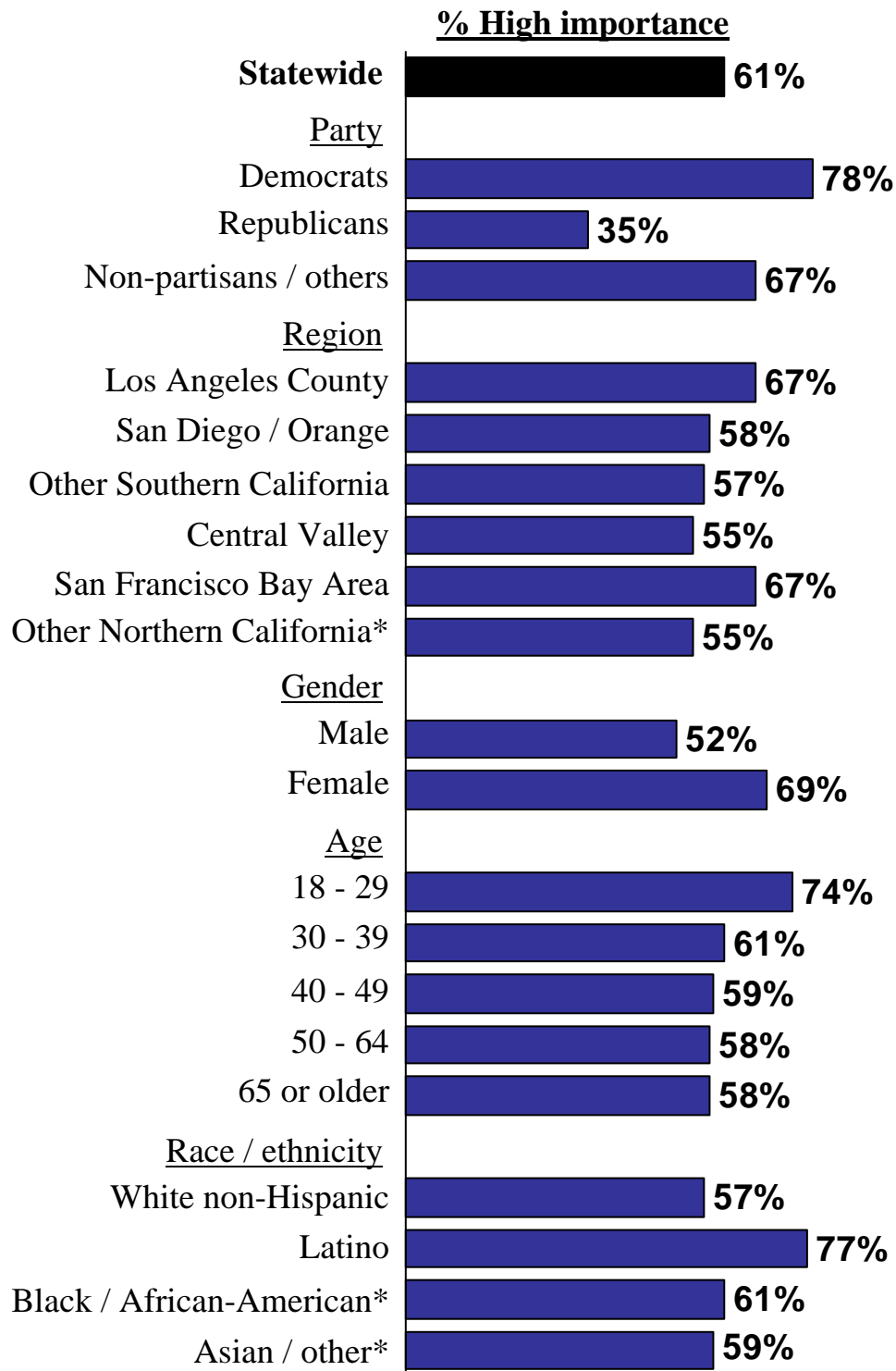
A larger proportion of women (69%) than men (52%) attach high importance to reducing global warming.

Voters under age 30 (74%) are also more likely to feel this way than voters over age 30.

A considerably larger proportion of Latinos (77%) than voters in other racial/ethnic subgroups give an 8, 9 or 10 importance rating to this issue.

Table 2f

Importance of TAKING STEPS TO COUNTER THE EFFECTS OF GLOBAL WARMING BY LIMITING THE AMOUNT OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND OZONE EMISSIONS INTO THE AIR



* Small sample size.

g. Limiting the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals on farms

Republicans, Central Valley voters and men are somewhat less likely to consider limiting the use of pesticides and other chemicals on farms as a very important issue.

Among Republicans just 38% gives it a highly important 8,9 or 10 rating, compared to 60% among Democrats and 54% among non-partisans.

Just one in three Central Valley voters (35%) consider limiting pesticides and other chemicals on farms as very important, compared to majorities in each of the five other major regions of the state.

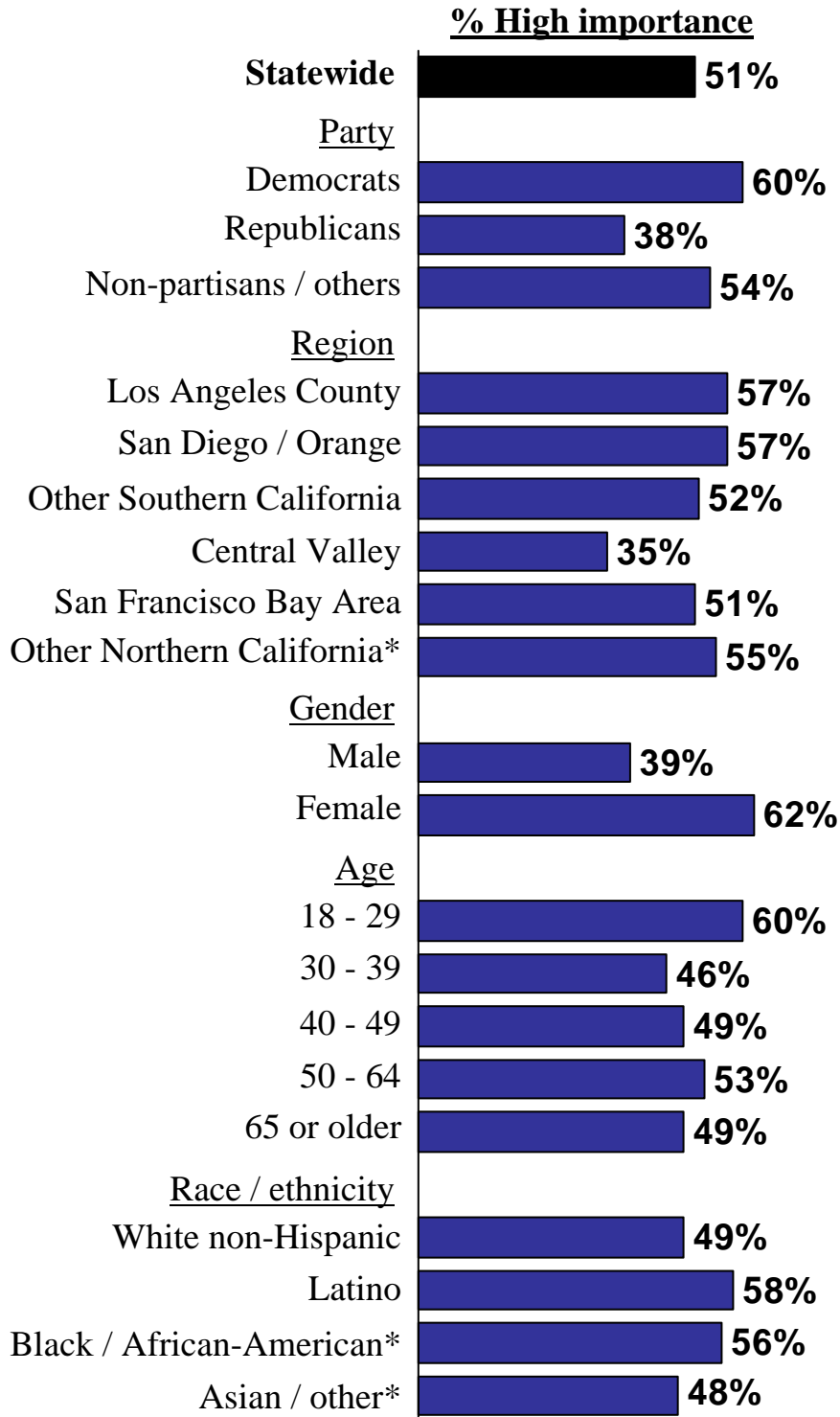
The proportion of men (39%) giving this issue an 8, 9 or 10 rating is considerably lower than the proportion of women (62%) who feel this way.

More voters under the age of 30 (60%) than those over age 30 attach high importance to this issue.

In addition, more Latinos (58%) and blacks (56%) than white non-Hispanics (49%) or Asians (48%) consider this a very important issue to the state.

Table 2g

Importance of **LIMITING THE USE OF PESTICIDES AND OTHER HARMFUL CHEMICALS ON FARMS**



* Small sample size.

Effectiveness of state and local governments in addressing these environmental health issues

Voters in the survey were also asked how effective state and local governments have been in addressing these seven environmental health issues.

Voters give their most positive assessment to the issue that they also consider most important to voters statewide – ensuring the purity of the drinking water. Statewide, 78% believe state and local governments are doing a very (26%) or somewhat (52%) effective job on this issue. Just 18% of voters rate their performance on this issue as not effective.

Another seven in ten voters (70%) say state and local governments are doing a very (19%) or somewhat (51%) effective job in reducing levels of automobile exhaust emissions. By comparison, slightly more than one in four (28%) think they are not doing an effective job.

Two in three voters (66%) believe state and local governments are doing a very or somewhat effective job in two other areas -- reducing industrial air pollution and protecting the public from exposure to harmful chemicals in consumer products. In each case 29% say they are not doing an effective job.

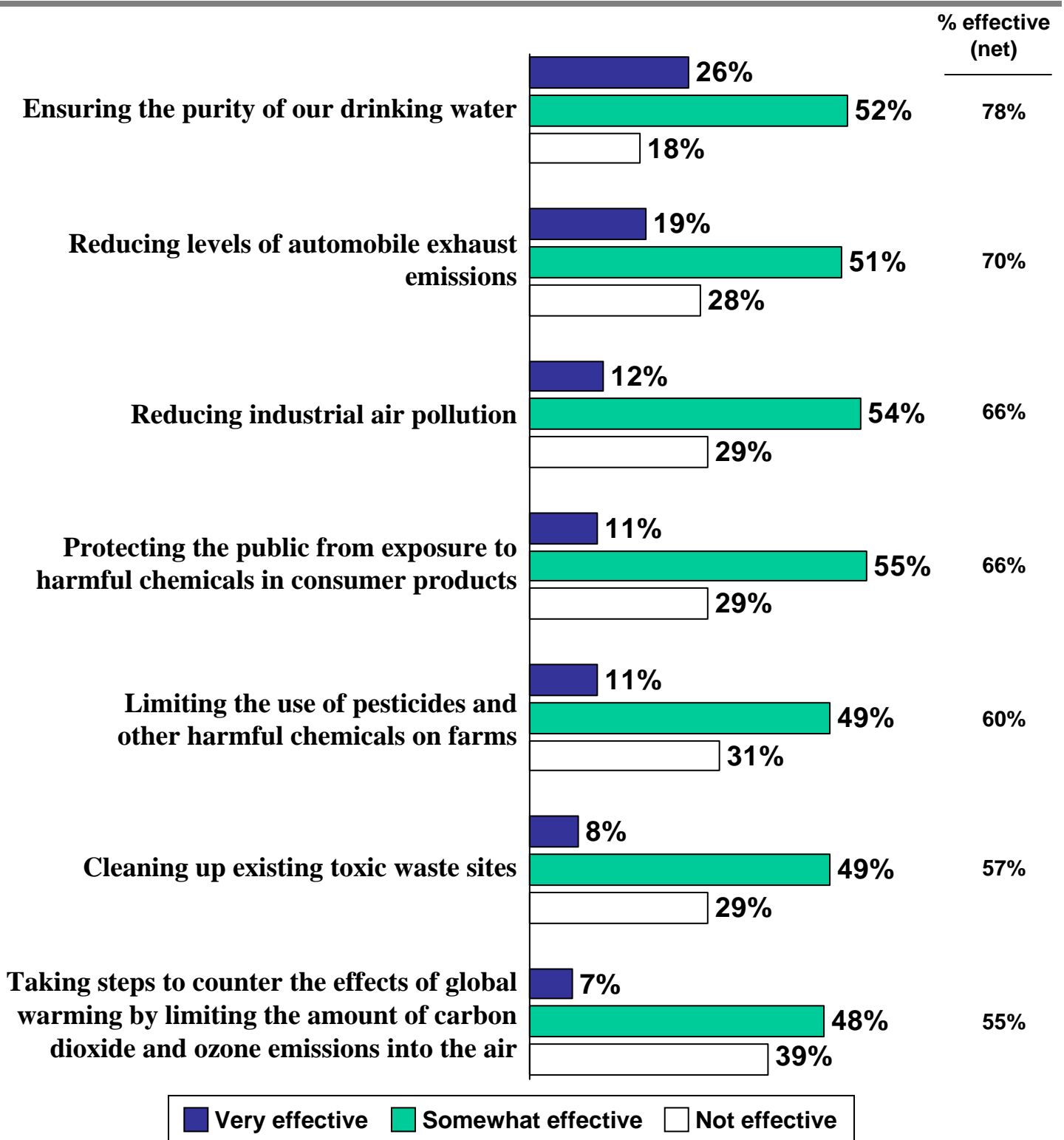
Six in ten (60%) rate the job performance of state and local government as very (11%) or somewhat (49%) effective in limiting the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals on farms. This compares to 31% who do not.

A somewhat smaller majority (57%) feels state and local government's performance in cleaning up toxic waste sites has been very (8%) or somewhat (49%) effective. About three in ten (29%) think they are not effective, while a relatively large proportion (14%) has no opinion.

Voters offer a somewhat less positive assessment of the effectiveness of state and local government attempts to counter the effects of global warming. Statewide, 55% think they are doing a very (7%) or somewhat (48%) effective job. However, four in ten (39%) believe they are not doing an effective job on the issue.

Table 3

Perceived effectiveness of state and local governments in addressing environmental health issues



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

Effectiveness of state and local government in addressing each environmental health issue across voter subgroups

a. Insuring the purity of our drinking water

There are relatively few differences across the major voter subgroups with regard to the effectiveness of state and local governments in insuring the purity of the drinking water. Seven in ten voters or more in each major subgroup rate their performance as being very or somewhat effective in this area.

Table 4a

**State and local government effectiveness in
ENSURING THE PURITY OF OUR DRINKING WATER**

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not effective	% effective (net)
Statewide	26%	52%	18%	78%
<u>Party</u>				
Democrats	20%	57%	19%	77%
Republicans	32%	49%	16%	81%
Non-partisans / others	27%	50%	18%	77%
<u>Region</u>				
Los Angeles County	23%	51%	22%	74%
San Diego / Orange	33%	46%	16%	79%
Other Southern California	23%	57%	15%	80%
Central Valley	24%	52%	22%	76%
San Francisco Bay Area	28%	57%	10%	85%
Other Northern California*	14%	56%	27%	70%
<u>Gender</u>				
Male	31%	50%	16%	81%
Female	21%	55%	20%	76%
<u>Age</u>				
18 - 29	21%	53%	22%	74%
30 - 39	24%	61%	11%	85%
40 - 49	25%	57%	14%	82%
50 - 64	29%	49%	19%	78%
65 or older	26%	46%	22%	72%
<u>Race / ethnicity</u>				
White non-Hispanic	28%	52%	16%	80%
Latino	23%	51%	23%	74%
Black / African-American*	20%	57%	23%	77%
Asian / other*	22%	56%	19%	78%

* Small sample size.

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

b. Reducing the levels of automobile exhaust

Greater than six in ten voters across each of the major demographic, regional and political subgroups believe state and local governments are doing an effective job in reducing automobile exhaust emissions, although some differences are observed.

For example, voters in Los Angeles County and those living in areas of Northern California outside the Bay Area are slightly less positive than other voters about this. Among Los Angeles County voters 62% rate state and local governments as doing an effective job, a somewhat larger proportion than is found in most other regions. In addition, more voters in Northern California outside the Bay Area (44%) than elsewhere think state and local governments are not doing an effective job.

Women are somewhat more critical than men on this issue. For example, while 64% of women rate state and local governments as doing a very effective job, 76% of men say this.

Younger voters (those under age 30) and older voters (those age 65 or older) are also somewhat more critical than other voters of the steps being taken by state and local government to reduce automobile exhaust emissions.

Table 4b

**State and local government effectiveness in
REDUCING THE LEVELS OF AUTOMOBILE
EXHAUST EMISSIONS**

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not effective	% effective (net)
Statewide	19%	51%	28%	70%
<u>Party</u>				
Democrats	14%	53%	32%	67%
Republicans	25%	49%	22%	74%
Non-partisans / others	20%	48%	30%	68%
<u>Region</u>				
Los Angeles County	12%	50%	34%	62%
San Diego / Orange	27%	46%	26%	73%
Other Southern California	24%	53%	22%	77%
Central Valley	22%	50%	26%	72%
San Francisco Bay Area	17%	56%	25%	73%
Other Northern California*	13%	41%	45%	54%
<u>Gender</u>				
Male	27%	49%	22%	76%
Female	12%	52%	33%	64%
<u>Age</u>				
18 - 29	13%	48%	38%	61%
30 - 39	25%	45%	28%	70%
40 - 49	15%	57%	24%	72%
50 - 64	23%	53%	22%	76%
65 or older	18%	46%	33%	64%
<u>Race / ethnicity</u>				
White non-Hispanic	22%	47%	28%	69%
Latino	12%	58%	28%	70%
Black / African-American*	8	62%	30%	70%
Asian / other*	20%	53%	26%	73%

* Small sample size.

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

c. Reducing industrial air pollution

There are some significant differences in voter perceptions of the effectiveness of government in reducing industrial air pollution across subgroups of the state's voting population.

Fewer Democrats (58%) than Republicans (71%) and non-partisans (71%) think government is doing a very or somewhat effective job.

A smaller proportion of voters in Los Angeles County (53%) than voters elsewhere also believe state and local government are doing a very or somewhat effective job in this area.

Women are less positive in their assessments than men, with 60% saying state and local governments are doing an effective job compared to 72% among men.

In addition, Latinos (58%) and blacks (51%) are less likely than other racial/ethnic voters to believe state and local governments are doing an effective job in reducing industrial air pollution.

Table 4c

**State and local government effectiveness in
REDUCING INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION**

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not effective	% effective (net)
Statewide	12%	54%	29%	66%
<u>Party</u>				
Democrats	8%	50%	37%	58%
Republicans	16%	55%	23%	71%
Non-partisans / others	13%	58%	24%	71%
<u>Region</u>				
Los Angeles County	9%	44%	40%	53%
San Diego / Orange	20%	52%	23%	72%
Other Southern California	3%	63%	28%	66%
Central Valley	15%	56%	26%	71%
San Francisco Bay Area	13%	56%	26%	69%
Other Northern California*	3%	65%	27%	68%
<u>Gender</u>				
Male	16%	56%	24%	72%
Female	8%	52%	35%	60%
<u>Age</u>				
18 - 29	3%	55%	39%	58%
30 - 39	13%	54%	31%	67%
40 - 49	12%	60%	18%	72%
50 - 64	17%	51%	27%	68%
65 or older	9%	50%	36%	59%
<u>Race / ethnicity</u>				
White non-Hispanic	11%	57%	25%	69%
Latino	11%	47%	38%	58%
Black / African-American*	17%	34%	48%	51%
Asian / other*	12%	55%	28%	67%

* Small sample size.

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

d. Protecting the public from exposure to harmful chemicals in consumer products

Fewer Los Angeles County voters (59%) than voters elsewhere rate state and local governments as doing a very or somewhat effective job in protecting the public from exposure to harmful chemicals in consumer products.

Women (61%) are also slightly less positive than men (72%) about this.

Fewer voters age 65 or older (59%) than those under age 65 think state and local governments are doing an effective job in this area.

Table 4d

**State and local government effectiveness in
PROTECTING THE PUBLIC FROM EXPOSURE TO
HARMFUL CHEMICALS IN CONSUMER PRODUCTS**

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not effective	% effective (net)
Statewide	11%	55%	29%	66%
<u>Party</u>				
Democrats	10	55%	31%	65%
Republicans	14%	57%	23%	71%
Non-partisans / others	9	52%	35%	61%
<u>Region</u>				
Los Angeles County	10%	49%	37%	59%
San Diego / Orange	9	57%	28%	66%
Other Southern California	11%	60%	24%	71%
Central Valley	17%	56%	24%	73%
San Francisco Bay Area	11%	55%	28%	66%
Other Northern California*	9	55%	31%	64%
<u>Gender</u>				
Male	13%	59%	24%	72%
Female	10	51%	33%	61%
<u>Age</u>				
18 - 29	11%	59%	29%	70%
30 - 39	8	62%	25%	70%
40 - 49	13%	54%	28%	67%
50 - 64	13%	53%	29%	66%
65 or older	10	49%	34%	59%
<u>Race / ethnicity</u>				
White non-Hispanic	11%	55%	29%	66%
Latino	11%	53%	32%	64%
Black / African-American*	12%	60%	24%	72%
Asian / other*	10	57%	27%	67%

* Small sample size.

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

e. Limiting the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals on farms

There are some but not a lot of subgroup differences regarding voter perceptions of the effectiveness of state and local governments in limiting the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals on farms.

Democrats offer a less positive assessment than Republicans. Among Democrats 57% think government is doing a very or somewhat effective job, but 37% do not. Among Republicans the percentages are 67% and 23%, respectively.

Women give a more divided assessment than men. Among women 52% rate government efforts in this area as effective. Among men the percentages are 69% effective and 25% not effective.

Table 4e

**State and local government effectiveness in
LIMITING THE USE OF PESTICIDES AND
OTHER HARMFUL CHEMICALS ON FARMS**

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not effective	% effective (net)
Statewide	11%	49%	31%	60%
<u>Party</u>				
Democrats	8	47%	39%	55%
Republicans	15%	52%	23%	67%
Non-partisans / others	10	50%	30%	60%
<u>Region</u>				
Los Angeles County	8	48%	34%	56%
San Diego / Orange	12%	49%	26%	61%
Other Southern California	10	49%	32%	59%
Central Valley	16%	50%	30%	66%
San Francisco Bay Area	6	55%	30%	61%
Other Northern California*	16%	33%	45%	49%
<u>Gender</u>				
Male	14%	55%	25%	69%
Female	7	45%	37%	52%
<u>Age</u>				
18 - 29	5	51%	37%	56%
30 - 39	8	51%	34%	59%
40 - 49	9	51%	30%	60%
50 - 64	15%	48%	28%	63%
65 or older	11%	47%	31%	58%
<u>Race / ethnicity</u>				
White non-Hispanic	12%	50%	28%	62%
Latino	5	48%	41%	53%
Black / African-American*	12%	45%	36%	57%
Asian / other*	8	54%	29%	62%

* Small sample size.

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

f. Cleaning up existing toxic waste sites

Democrats and non-partisans are somewhat more critical than Republicans of government efforts to clean up existing toxic waste sites. Only about half of Democrats (53%) and non-partisans (52%) rate state and local governments as doing an effective job in this area, while about one in three say these efforts are not effective. By contrast, among Republicans 65% believe state and local governments are doing an effective job, while 22% do not.

Fewer voters in Los Angeles County (52%), the San Francisco Bay Area (54%) and Northern Californians outside the Bay Area (49%) than voters elsewhere believe government efforts in this area are effective.

Table 4f

**State and local government effectiveness in
CLEANING UP EXISTING TOXIC WASTE SITES**

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not effective	% effective (net)
Statewide	8	49%	29%	57%
<u>Party</u>				
Democrats	6	47%	33%	53%
Republicans	8	57%	22%	65%
Non-partisans / others	9	43%	30%	52%
<u>Region</u>				
Los Angeles County	8	44%	37%	52%
San Diego / Orange	9	52%	18%	61%
Other Southern California	5	58%	27%	63%
Central Valley	14%	46%	29%	60%
San Francisco Bay Area	4	50%	28%	54%
Other Northern California*	5	45%	32%	50%
<u>Gender</u>				
Male	9	49%	29%	58%
Female	6	49%	28%	55%
<u>Age</u>				
18 - 29	4	51%	28%	55%
30 - 39	6	50%	25%	56%
40 - 49	11%	49%	26%	60%
50 - 64	10	49%	30%	59%
65 or older	6	49%	33%	55%
<u>Race / ethnicity</u>				
White non-Hispanic	7	49%	28%	56%
Latino	13%	52%	28%	65%
Black / African-American*	6	47%	36%	53%
Asian / other*	4	45%	33%	49%

* Small sample size.

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

g. Taking steps to counter the effects of global warming by limiting the amount of carbon dioxide emissions into the air

Voters in Los Angeles County and in Northern California outside the Bay Area are more critical than voters in other regions of the job state and local governments are doing when it comes to limiting the effects of global warming on the state.

Voters age 40-49 are somewhat more likely than others to feel government is doing an effective job in this area.

Table 4g

State and local government effectiveness in TAKING STEPS TO COUNTER THE EFFECTS OF GLOBAL WARMING BY LIMITING THE AMOUNT OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND OZONE EMISSIONS INTO THE AIR

	<u>Very effective</u>	<u>Somewhat effective</u>	<u>Not effective</u>	<u>% effective (net)</u>
Statewide	7	48%	39%	55%
<u>Party</u>				
Democrats	6	46%	44%	52%
Republicans	10	47%	35%	57%
Non-partisans / others	8	53%	34%	61%
<u>Region</u>				
Los Angeles County	6	43%	44%	49%
San Diego / Orange	9	47%	39%	56%
Other Southern California	7	49%	39%	56%
Central Valley	11	48%	35%	59%
San Francisco Bay Area	5	58%	30%	63%
Other Northern California*	4	32%	58%	36%
<u>Gender</u>				
Male	9	46%	40%	55%
Female	6	50%	38%	56%
<u>Age</u>				
18 - 29	6	48%	45%	54%
30 - 39	7	53%	37%	60%
40 - 49	5	62%	27%	67%
50 - 64	10	39%	43%	49%
65 or older	8	44%	41%	52%
<u>Race / ethnicity</u>				
White non-Hispanic	7	51%	36%	58%
Latino	10	43%	43%	53%
Black / African-American*	10	38%	49%	48%
Asian / other*	3	47%	43%	50%

* Small sample size.

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

QUESTIONS ASKED

1. I am going to read some environmental issues facing the state. For each please tell me how important you feel it is on a scale of 1 to 10. The more important you feel the issue is, the higher the number you should give, the less important you think it is the lower the number you should give. (READ ITEMS IN RANDOM ORDER, ASKING:) On a scale of 1 to 10, how important do you feel this is to the state?

- () a. ensuring the purity of our drinking water
- () b. protecting the public from exposure to harmful chemicals in consumer products
- () c. cleaning up existing toxic waste sites.....
- () d. limiting the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals on farms
- () e. taking steps to counter the effects of global warming by limiting the amount of carbon dioxide and ozone emissions into the air
- () f. reducing industrial air pollution
- () g. reducing levels of automobile exhaust emissions

2. Next, I am going to read back these issues to you. This time please tell me how effective you feel state and local governments have been in meeting its objective – very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective or not at all effective? (READ ITEMS IN RANDOM ORDER, ASKING:) Do you think state and local governments have been very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective or not at all effective?

- | | <u>VERY</u> | <u>SOMEWHAT</u> | <u>NOT TOO</u> | <u>NOT AT ALL</u> | <u>NO</u> |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | <u>EFFECTIVE</u> | <u>EFFECTIVE</u> | <u>EFFECTIVE</u> | <u>EFFECTIVE</u> | <u>OPINION</u> |
| () a. ensuring the purity of our drinking water..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| () b. protecting the public from exposure to harmful chemicals in consumer products..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| () c. cleaning up existing toxic waste sites | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| () d. limiting the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals on farms | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| () e. taking steps to counter the effects of global warming by limiting the amount of carbon dioxide and ozone emissions into the air | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| () f. reducing industrial air pollution | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| () g. reducing levels of automobile exhaust emissions | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 |