



TO: Interested Parties

FROM: Amy Simon, Goodwin Simon Victoria Research

RE: Results of recent statewide survey of registered voters in California

DATE: May 9, 2006

INTRODUCTION

This memo summarizes key findings from a statewide telephone survey conducted April 6-20, 2006 among 500 registered voters in California, with an oversample of 330 additional interviews among registered voters who self-identified as Latino or Hispanic, 84 additional interviews among registered voters who self-identified as African American, and 80 additional interviews among registered voters who self-identified as Asian.

This memo reports results from the statewide sample (n=500), the sample of Latinos (n=412), the sample of non-Latino whites (n=335), referred to in this report as Anglos, the sample of African Americans (n=101) and the sample of Asian Americans (n=109). More details on the methodology are provided at the end of this memo.

KEY FINDINGS

California Voters Want State Officials to Lead on Immigration Reform

As the federal government grapples with a series of immigration-reform proposals, registered voters in California believe the state government also needs to take an active role in the issue.

- More than six in ten (63%) registered voters believe that immigration reform “is such an important issue that state elected officials like the Governor and members of the state legislature need to take a leadership role,” while just 29 percent believe “it is a federal issue that should only be

addressed by the federal government, the President and members of Congress.”

- Anglos register the highest level of support (66%) for the belief that state officials should take a leadership role, though agreement is high across all racial groups. A majority of African Americans (57%), Latinos (51%) and Asian Americans (58%) agree with this view.

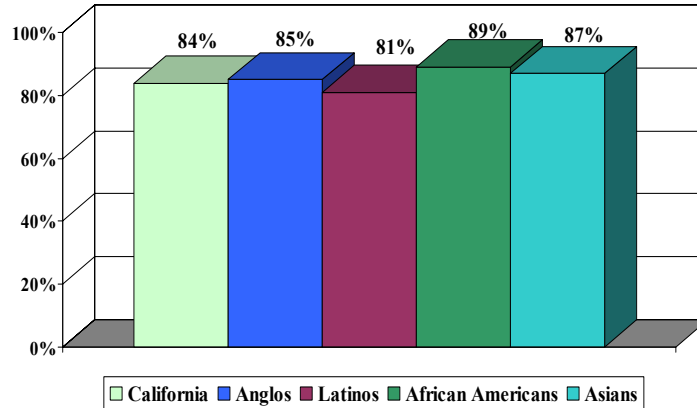
Which of the following statements on immigration reform is closer to your point of view?	RESPONDENT UNIVERSE				
	TOTAL	WHITE	LATINO	AF. AM.	ASIAN
It is a federal issue that should only be addressed by the federal government, the President and members of Congress	29%	27%	43%	40%	35%
It is such an important issue that state elected officials like the Governor and members of the state legislature need to take a leadership role	63	66	51	57	58
NEITHER/OTHER	5	4	4	1	3
UNSURE	3	3	3	2	4

California Voters Concerned About Fair Treatment of Immigrants

Illegal immigration is considered a serious concern for California voters, as is the way immigrants are treated in the state.

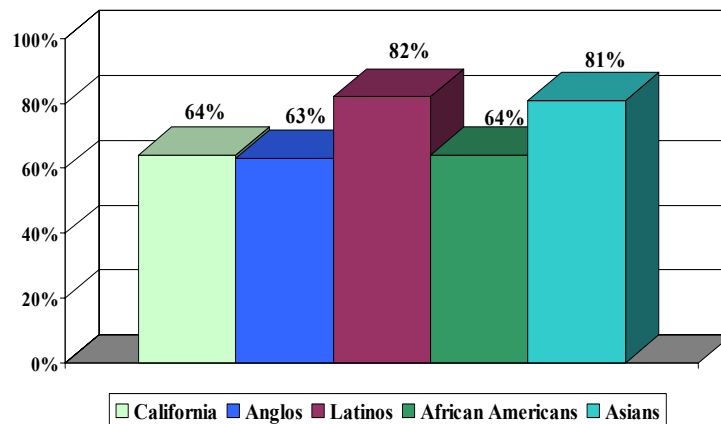
- Eighty-four percent (84%) of all respondents say illegal immigration is a serious problem in California, capturing concern from people on all sides of the issue. Eighty-five percent (85%) of Anglos rank illegal immigration as a serious problem, along with 89 percent of African Americans, 87 percent of Asians and 81 percent of Latinos.

Serious Problem: Illegal Immigration in California



- Poor treatment of immigrants in California is considered a serious problem by 63 percent of Anglos, 64 percent of African Americans, 81 percent of Asian Americans, and 82 percent of Latinos. Among Spanish-speaking Latinos, a full 93 percent say it is a serious problem.

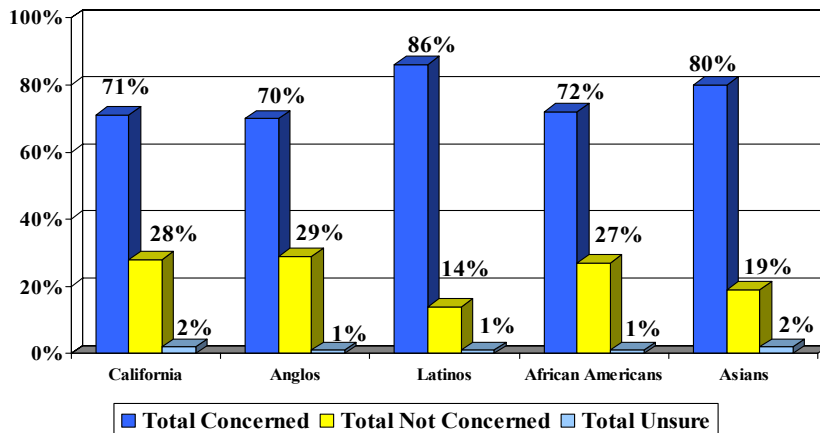
Serious Problem: Immigrants Being Treated Poorly



- There is also across the board agreement among registered voters that the ability for employers in the U.S. to exploit or abuse undocumented workers is a cause for concern. Hearing that “Employers in the U.S. can exploit or abuse undocumented workers, and these workers have no

protections since they could simply be arrested or deported if they seek help,” 86 percent of Latinos say this causes them either great or some concern, as do 70 percent of Anglos, 72 percent of African Americans and 80 percent of Asians.

Cause for Concern: Employers in U.S. Can Exploit or Abuse Undocumented Workers Since They Have No Protections

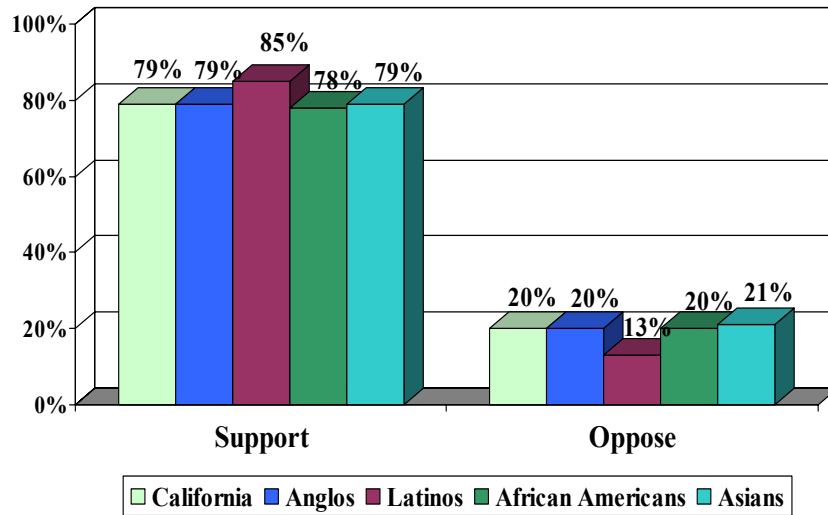


California Voters Support Path to Citizenship for Illegal Immigrants

Respondents were asked to react to several different proposals regarding illegal immigration and say whether they supported or opposed the proposal. By large margins, registered voters support measures that provide a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, and reject proposals to harshly penalize them.

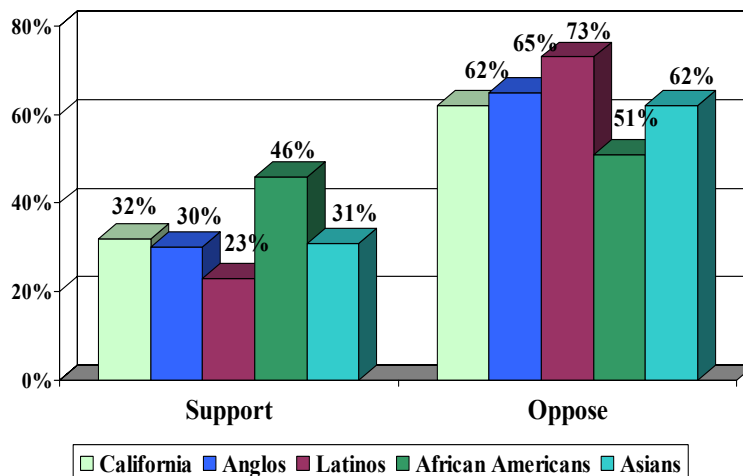
- Large majorities support a proposal to “allow undocumented immigrants already in the U.S. to eventually earn their U.S. citizenship if they pay a fine, remain employed, pay taxes, learn English, undergo a background check, and have not committed any crimes.” Fully 79 percent of registered voters, including 79 percent of Anglos, 85 percent of Latinos, 78 percent of African Americans and 79 percent of Asian Americans expressed support for that course of action.

Allow Illegal Immigrants to Earn Citizenship



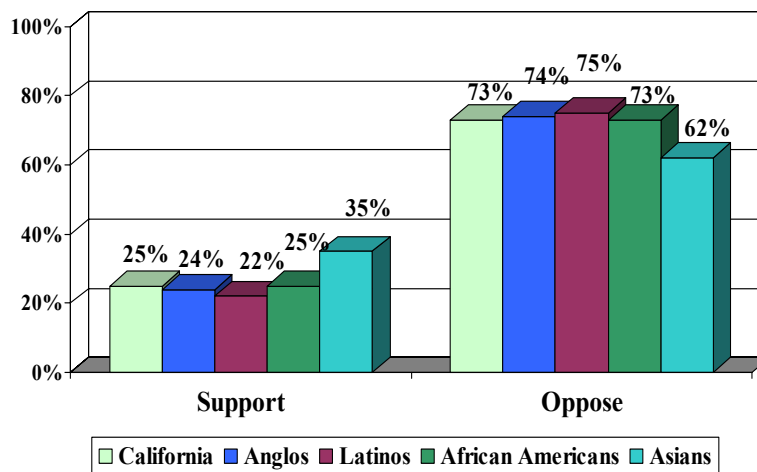
- Registered voters by large margins (62%) oppose a proposal to “Round up the estimated 11 million illegal immigrants and deport them to their own countries.” Sixty-five percent (65%) of Anglos, 62 percent of Asian Americans, 51 percent of African-Americans, and 73 percent of Latinos oppose this approach.

Deport 11 Million Illegal Immigrants



- Nor do California voters support making it a felony crime for a person to aid an undocumented immigrant -- a provision of the bill passed last year by the U.S. House of Representatives. Nearly three-quarters (73%) of voters oppose this proposal, with 74 percent of Anglos, 75 percent of Latinos, 73 percent of African-Americans and 62 percent of Asian Americans opposed. There is high intensity of feeling on this issue as well, with 62 percent of Latinos strongly opposed to this proposal, as well as 54 percent of Anglos.

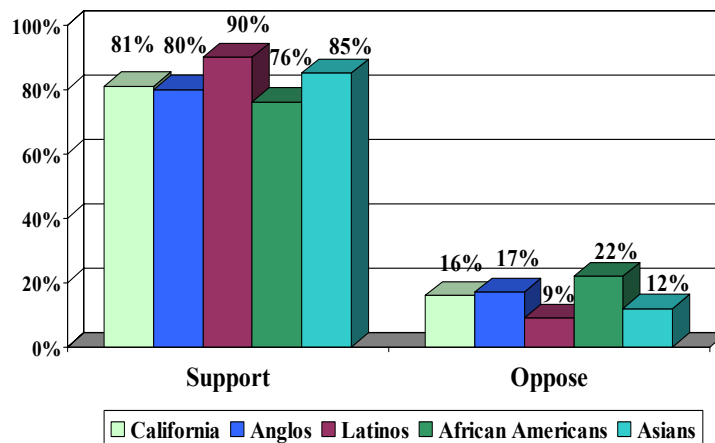
Make It a Felony Crime to Aid Immigrants



Support a Guest Worker Program for Future Immigrants if it Includes a Path to Citizenship

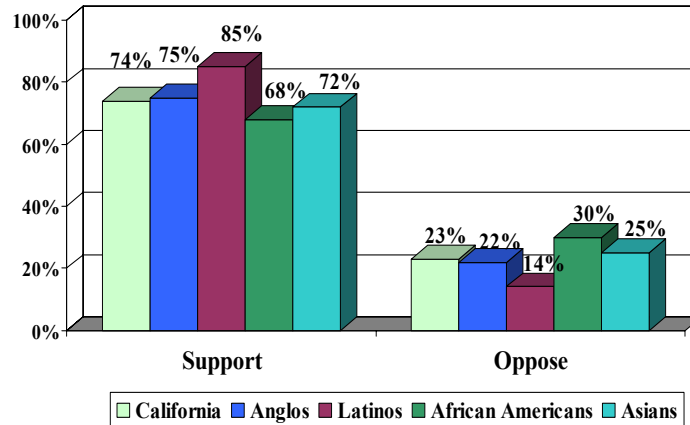
- With regard to future immigration, registered voters support a path to citizenship, with 81 percent of registered voters saying they support a policy under which “Immigrants could earn the right to citizenship by working, paying taxes and learning English”. Again, support is high across the board. Ninety percent (90%) of Latinos, 85 percent of Asians, 80 percent of Anglos and 76 percent of African Americans support this proposal.

Immigrants Could Earn Citizenship by Working, Paying Taxes, and Learning English



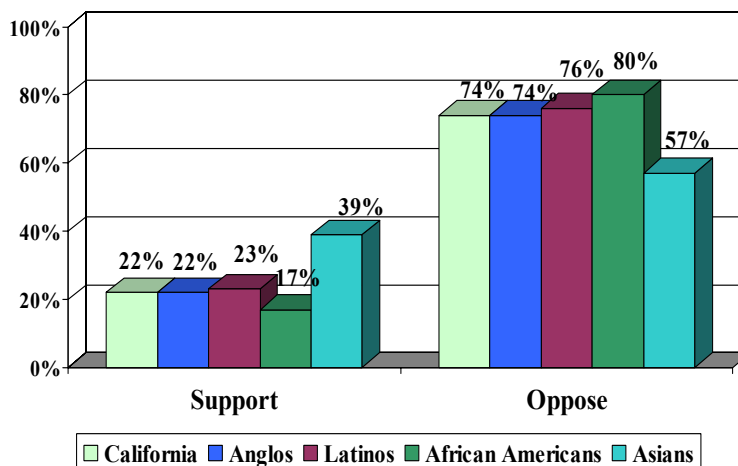
- Voters support a guest worker program that includes a path to citizenship and reject one that would make temporary guest workers ineligible for citizenship and require them to return to their own countries.
 - Three-quarters (74%) support an approach in which “Immigrants could come to the U.S. to work for three years, and in the fourth year, while continuing to work, they would be eligible to apply for citizenship.” This receives support among all groups, with 75 percent of Anglos, 85 percent of Latinos, 68 percent of African Americans and 72 percent of Asian Americans supporting this proposal.

Immigrants Could Apply for Citizenship After Working in U.S. for Three Years



- Three-quarters (74%) **oppose** an approach in which “Immigrants could come to the U.S. to work for a maximum of six years, at which point they would have to return to their own country. These immigrants would never be eligible for citizenship.” This approach is opposed by a majority or more of all groups, with 74 percent of Anglos, 76 percent of Latinos, 80 percent of African Americans and 57 percent of Asian Americans opposing this proposal.

Immigrants Return to Own Countries after Six Years Working in U.S.



METHODOLOGY

This memo summarizes key findings from a California statewide telephone survey conducted April 6-20, 2006, with a representative statewide sample of 500 interviews among registered voters and an oversample of 330 additional interviews among registered voters who self-identified as Latino or Hispanic. This memo reports results from the statewide sample (n=500), the sample of Latinos (n=412), the sample of non-Latino whites (n=335), referred to in this report as Anglos, the sample of African Americans (n=101) and the sample of Asian Americans (n=109).

The sample was drawn from a list of registered voters and the statewide results were weighted to reflect the statewide voter file counts. The statewide sample includes people of all races and ethnicities randomly selected from the voter file. The phone match rate for the California voter file is 86 percent, meaning that the list does not have a phone number for just 14 percent of the file. The sample is drawn in a way that accounts for the potential of varying phone match rates within different regions. The survey was conducted in both English and Spanish.

The margin of error at a 95 percent confidence level for the statewide sample of n=500 is +/- 4.4 percentage points; for the Latino sample (n=412) it is +/- 4.9 percentage points; for the Anglo sample, it is +/- 5.3 percentage points. For the African-American sample (n=101) the margin of error is +/- 9.8 percentage points, while it is +/- 8.7 percentage points for the Asian American sample (n=127).

Please note that due to rounding, the sum of two figures may appear to be one percentage point more or less than the total of those figures. For example, if 20.4 percent of respondents say "excellent" and 19.3 percent say "good," the total favorable rating is 39.7 percent, which rounds up to 40 percent, not down to the 39 percent one might presume from having read the figures of 20 percent and 19 percent in the text.