

# Colorado Political Climate Survey 2022 Report

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## About the Study:

### American Politics Research Lab

The American Politics Research Lab (APRL) is housed in the Department of Political Science at the University of Colorado Boulder. APRL is a non-partisan academic unit that supports basic research, educational activities, and public engagement on issues related to American politics. Lab faculty, student fellows, and affiliates pursue scholarly activities over a broad range of topics, utilizing a wide variety of research methodologies and analysis. Current lab projects include research on political behavior, state and local politics, and political agendas and recurring legislation in the U.S. Congress. The Lab is also home to the annual Colorado Political Climate Survey. APRL hosts a seminar series that includes talks by lab associates as well as distinguished scholars doing work related to the study of American politics.

### Colorado Political Climate Survey

In mid-October 2022, the American Politics Research Lab (APRL) conducted the seventh annual Colorado Political Climate (CPC) survey. The CPC is a survey of the political and policy attitudes of Coloradans. The study is designed to gauge the public's political and partisan leanings, their opinions on a number of key issues facing the state, their attitudes toward major statewide and national political figures, and the outlook for upcoming elections.

### Methodology

The poll consists of interviews with a statewide, representative sample of 800 Colorado residents; individuals were interviewed online between October 11, 2022 and October 19, 2022. The survey was approximately 10 minutes in length. The survey instrument was developed by APRL in the fall of 2022, and was administered online by the company YouGov.

Two different sets of weights are used in analyses; we note which set is used for specific items. For the statewide political contests and three statewide ballot measures reported, a likely voter weight is applied to make the sample representative of likely voters in the 2022 elections. The margin of error for the likely voter analysis is +/- 4.42%. For general opinion items and other content included in the survey, a general population weight is applied. The margin of error for the general population analysis is +/- 4.31%. The margin of error for additional subgroups will be larger due to smaller sample sizes. General population analyses utilize all 800 respondents, while likely voter analyses utilize 709 respondents.

Respondents were selected from YouGov's opt-in panel, and then weighted to represent adult Coloradans (general population weights), and likely voters in Colorado (Colorado

likely voter weights). The complete codebook can be found [here](#) – it contains additional information on how YouGov constructed the sample and weights. The original survey instrument and programming instructions can be found [here](#). Finally, additional information on the YouGov’s methodology and margin of error for similar/past CPC studies can be found [here](#).

## Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the undergraduate students in the PSCI 3155: Survey Design and Analysis class at the University of Colorado Boulder, who provided valuable assistance in the development and execution of this survey. We also wish to thank the CU Boulder Department of Political Science.

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Note: This is an initial release. An extended report is likely to follow in late 2022 that provides results for additional items and includes more extensive benchmarks against past results.

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## Topline Summary:

Between October 11<sup>th</sup> and October 19<sup>th</sup>, APRL conducted a full survey of Colorado voters. Questions covered the statewide contests and several propositions on the 2022 ballot, evaluations of state and national figures, and public opinion about a variety of other issues. In this initial topline report, we focus on the statewide contests, the ballot measures, the public’s approval of political figures, and Coloradans’ attitudes toward elections and election processes.

A Note on Partisan Breakdowns: In the summary discussion and tables that follow (where we present numbers by partisanship), we construct the splits using *self-reported partisanship* collected from respondents; this was measured via a traditional 7-point scale. We then categorize “leaning partisans” in with other partisans – thus, the category of “Independents” represents a smaller number of “pure” Independents, or just the middle-category on the 7-point party identification scale. This grouping is backed by research suggesting that leaning partisans often behave similarly to stronger partisans. For more information, see <https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2015/11/23/appendix-a-why-partisans-include-leaners/> Additional descriptives for partisanship and other demographic characteristics are presented in the appendix.

For the analyses with the different weights (which were created by YouGov using the information noted on pages 1-2; see also the linked documents), the partisan composition of the sample – employing this grouping based on self-reported partisanship – is as follows:

Likely Voter Analysis, Partisan Composition of Sample			
	Democrats (Including “Leaners”)	Independents (“Pure” – no “Leaners”)	Republicans (Including “Leaners”)
Weighted Percent	46	16	38
Weighted Observations	323	112	267
Total Observations: 701 (population size=701) Numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding; information on partisanship was missing for a handful of respondents			

General Population Analysis, Partisan Composition of Sample			
	Democrats (Including “Leaners”)	Independents (“Pure” – no leaners)	Republicans (Including “Leaners”)
Weighted Percent	44	21	35
Weighted Observations	342	163	271
Total Observations: 785 (population size=775)			

Numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding; information on partisanship was missing for a handful of respondents

### **Statewide Contests:**

We find Democrats leading in the three statewide contests we polled. Looking at likely voters, Polis has a substantial lead in the gubernatorial contest (57-41), as does Bennet in the Senate election (56-42), and Griswold in the race for Secretary of State (54-43). We see the expected partisan splits in support for these contests, though one story that emerges centers around gender: Polis leads 63-35 among likely female voters in Colorado, with Bennet (62-36) and Griswold (61-35) claiming similar gender splits. Democrats hold a modest lead among likely voters (52-45) when we ask about a generic Congressional ballot.

### **Ballot Measures:**

We polled on 3 measures that are appearing on the ballot before Coloradans in 2022.

While grounding our question wording in information provided in the [2022 State Ballot Information Booklet](#), we included a survey question-wording experiment on one item to better understand how the language of the ballot propositions might affect voters' behavior.

**Proposition GG:** Prop GG is a measure that would require that future ballot initiatives involving individual income tax rates to include a table summarizing how potential changes would affect individuals. We have this measure passing comfortably among likely voters (64% favor), with support cutting across partisan lines.

**Proposition 125:** Prop 125 is a measure that would allow stores licensed to sell beer to also sell wine. We also have this passing comfortably among likely voters (67% favor), with the highest support coming from self-identified Democrats (72%).

**Proposition FF:** Prop FF is a measure that would provide free meals for students in Colorado public schools; it would be paid for by limiting state income tax deductions for individuals who have a federal taxable income of \$300,000 or more. As the ballot language mentions the tax increase first, we were curious if varying the order of the information – that is mentioning free lunches for students then taxes vs. taxes then free lunches for students – would make a difference to likely voters. Averaging across the two versions of the question we asked of likely voters, we have the measure also passing comfortably (with roughly 64% support).

That said, we did find evidence of question-wording effects. Specifically, the version of the question first noting an increase in the taxable income for individuals making \$300,000 *then* mentioning free meals for students in CO public schools increased opposition to the measure by nearly 10 points – this effect was particularly pronounced among likely

Republican voters, who showed a 15% increase in opposition when taxable income was mentioned before the deliverable of free meals to students.

### ***Approval of Political Figures:***

Looking at all adult Coloradans (not just likely voters), approval of Biden largely mirrors [national averages](#) (i.e., high 30s to low 40s), though it is highly divided by partisanship. Polis receives better marks (56% approval vs. 32% disapproval; 12% “not sure”), though this is also divided along partisan lines. Hickenlooper posts a lower approval than Bennet (41% vs. 49%) – these overall numbers mask what is considerably higher approval among Democrats for Bennet (82%) vs. Hickenlooper (68%). Finally, we also asked Coloradans to give their approval of Representative Lauren Boebert, who has emerged as a national figure over the past couple of years. Boebert’s overall approval is low among Coloradans, where she is strongly disliked by Democrats (73% disapproval) and fairly well-liked by Republicans (58% approval).

### ***Confidence in the Electoral Process/Experiences with Mail Voting***

We asked Coloradans about whether they felt elections both 1) across the country and 2) in Colorado would be conducted **fairly and accurately**. Overall, 54% of Coloradans agreed they would be conducted fairly nationally (with 20% saying they weren’t sure), while 71% agreed they would be fairly in Colorado. In a pattern often repeated, we see substantial differences by partisanship – 73% of Democrats agreed elections would be fair and accurate when asked about the country as a whole, while only 41% of Republicans said the same. When asked about Colorado’s elections, 92% of Democrats expressed agreement with a statement, but only 57% of Republicans agreed (Independents posted 53% agreement). Most Coloradans agreed (75%) that in Colorado all citizens who want to vote in the elections will be able to do so.

We also asked **about the legitimacy of the 2020 presidential election, and the need for electoral reforms** in the wake of the 2020 elections (both “across the states” and in Colorado in particular). 63% of Coloradans agree that Biden legitimately won enough votes to be elected President (though this number is polarized by partisanship, with 95% of Democrats agreeing, and only 34% of Republicans agreeing).

A majority of Coloradans agreed that the 2020 election showed we needed to make changes to voting laws “across states” (62%), though only 40% agreed such reforms were needed in Colorado. However, again the partisan splits are substantial: when asked about reform across the country, a majority of Democrats (59%) agreed, though 70% of Republicans also agreed. When asked about Colorado specifically, only 30% of Democrats agreed that reforms are needed in Colorado, while a majority of Republicans (55%) agreed that reforms are need in Colorado.

Last but not least, we asked Coloradans about their experiences with the mail voting system in Colorado. While a minority – but nontrivial proportion – of Coloradans worry about privacy (34%) or their ballot getting lost (39%), interestingly Republicans *and*

Independents express more concern about both of these aspects of the system relative to Democrats.

***Additional Context: Economic Attitudes and Reactions to the Dobbs Ruling***

We continue to observe unusual economic conditions in 2022, with low unemployment but high inflation. Coloradans are concerned about the economy both nationally and in Colorado. While there are expected partisan splits in assessments, there is more optimism about the “state of the state” (one-third rate economic conditions “excellent” or “good”) than of the country as a whole (only 16% rate the US economy as “excellent” or “good”). Coloradans of all stripes are concerned about the cost of living in Colorado.

Finally, a majority of Coloradans disapprove of the Supreme Court’s overturning of *Roe v. Wade* (53%) in summer 2022, though, as expected, there are substantial partisan splits: 65% of Republicans approve of the *Dobbs* decision, while 84% of Democrats disapprove of the decision.



## Gubernatorial Race

Question text: If the election for Governor of Colorado were held today, would you vote for:

### The Presidential Election

Jared Polis, Democrat	57%
Heidi Ganahl, Republican	41%
Other	2%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>709</b>

### Gubernatorial Election by Gender

	Male	Female
Jared Polis	51%	63%
Heidi Ganahl	48%	35%
Other	1%	2%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>364</b>

### Gubernatorial Election by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Jared Polis	97%	11%	49%
Heidi Ganahl	3%	87%	46%
Other	0%	2%	5%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>112</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Senate Race

Question text: If the election for U.S. Senate were held today, would you vote for:

### U.S. Senate Election

Michael Bennet, Democrat	56%
Joe O'Dea, Republican	42%
Other	2%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>709</b>

### U.S. Senate Election by Gender

	Male	Female
Michael Bennet	50%	62%
Joe O'Dea	48%	36%
Other	2%	2%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>364</b>

### U.S. Senate Election by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Michael Bennet	97%	11%	47%
Joe O'Dea	3%	87%	47%
Other	0%	2%	6%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>112</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
 Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Secretary of State

Question text: If the election for Colorado Secretary of State were held today, would you vote for:

### Secretary of State Election

Jena Griswold, Democrat	54%
Pam Anderson, Republican	43%
Other	3%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>709</b>

### Secretary of State by Gender

	Male	Female
Jena Griswold	48%	61%
Pam Anderson	51%	35%
Other	1%	5%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>364</b>

### Secretary of State by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Jena Griswold	97%	10%	39%
Pam Anderson	3%	88%	50%
Other	0%	2%	12%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>112</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## The Generic Ballot

**Question text: If the election for the U.S. House of Representatives in your congressional district were held today, would you vote for:**

### Generic Congressional Ballot

The Republican Candidate	45%
The Democratic Candidate	52%
Other	4%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>709</b>

### Generic Congressional Ballot by Gender

	Male	Female
The Republican Candidate	52%	38%
The Democratic Candidate	45%	58%
Other	3%	4%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>364</b>

### Generic Congressional Ballot by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Republican Candidate	4%	95%	47%
Democratic Candidate	96%	4%	35%
Other	0%	1%	17%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>112</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

# Proposition GG

## Question text:

**Proposition GG** would require that future ballot initiatives concerning individual income tax rates include a table in their descriptions; this table would summarize potential changes to individual income tax rates as a result of the adoption of a measure.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this proposition?

### Proposition GG

Favor the proposition	64%
Oppose the proposition	13%
Not Sure	23%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>709</b>

### Proposition GG by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	66%	63%	59%
Oppose	11%	14%	16%
Not Sure	22%	23%	25%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>112</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Proposition 125

### Question text:

**Proposition 125** would allow stores licensed to sell beer to also sell wine.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this proposition?

### Proposition 125

Yes	67%
No	20%
Not Sure	13%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>709</b>

### Proposition 125 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Yes	72%	64%	60%
No	18%	22%	26%
Not Sure	10%	14%	14%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>112</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Proposition FF

For this analysis, we asked the question in 2 ways. Respondents were split randomly between these questions with a probability of .5. The purpose of this split was to see if the language (which appears on the ballot) would lead respondents to support or not Proposition FF, and whether the wording influenced whether respondents offered an opinion (vs. saying they were “not sure”). Some differences emerge between the question wordings; our analysis is intended to show the (potential) effect of this (ballot) language on the outcome.

### Question version 1:

**Proposition FF** would create a program to provide free, healthy meals for students in Colorado public schools; this would be paid for by increasing the amount of taxable income for individuals making \$300,000 or more.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this proposition?

### Question version 2:

**Proposition FF** would increase the amount of taxable income for individuals making \$300,000 or more; this would create a program to provide free, healthy meals to students in Colorado public schools.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this proposition?

#### Proposition FF by Question Version

	Version 1	Version 2
Favor the proposition	68%	61%
Oppose the proposition	21%	30%
Not Sure	11%	10%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>359</b>

#### Proposition FF Version 1 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	87%	51%	56%
Oppose	5%	38%	27%
Not Sure	8%	11%	17%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>58</b>

### Proposition FF Version 2 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	90%	32%	44%
Oppose	6%	53%	40%
Not Sure	4%	15%	16%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>54</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%



## Approval of Figures

Note: The results in the remaining sections use general population weights – they are weighted to match the general Colorado population, not likely voters (for more information, see the methodological report linked at the beginning of the document). Note that most (>90%) respondents in our sample are registered voters (725/800).

**Question: How much do you approve or disapprove of the way each of the following is handling their job?**

### a. Presidential Approval (Biden Approval)

#### Presidential Approval Ratings

Strongly Approve	12%
Approve	27%
Disapprove	15%
Strongly Disapprove	37%
Not Sure	9%
Approval Combined	39%
Disapproval Combined	52%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>799</b>

#### Presidential Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	26%	3%	1%
Approve	49%	5%	20%
Disapprove	11%	14%	23%
Strongly Disapprove	4%	77%	38%
Not Sure	10%	1%	17%
Approval Combined	75%	8%	21%
Disapproval Combined	15%	91%	61%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

**b. Gubernatorial Approval (Polis Approval)**

**Gubernatorial Approval Ratings**

Strongly Approve	24%
Approve	32%
Disapprove	14%
Strongly Disapprove	18%
Not Sure	12%
Approval Combined	56%
Disapproval Combined	32%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

**Gubernatorial Approval Ratings by Partisanship**

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	46%	6%	11%
Approve	44%	21%	25%
Disapprove	4%	31%	10%
Strongly Disapprove	1%	37%	25%
Not Sure	5%	6%	29%
Approval Combined	90%	27%	36%
Disapproval Combined	5%	68%	35%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

c. Senator Approval

**Sen. Hickenlooper Approval Ratings**

Strongly Approve	10%
Approve	31%
Disapprove	15%
Strongly Disapprove	20%
Not Sure	24%
Approval Combined	41%
Disapproval Combined	35%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

**Senator Hickenlooper Approval Ratings by Partisanship**

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	19%	3%	4%
Approve	49%	16%	22%
Disapprove	8%	22%	16%
Strongly Disapprove	3%	41%	23%
Not Sure	22%	17%	35%
Approval Combined	68%	19%	26%
Disapproval Combined	11%	63%	39%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

**Sen. Bennet Approval Ratings**

Strongly Approve	15%
Approve	34%
Disapprove	13%
Strongly Disapprove	17%
Not Sure	20%
Approval Combined	49%
Disapproval Combined	30%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Senator Bennet Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	29%	5%	6%
Approve	53%	17%	25%
Disapprove	4%	24%	14%
Strongly Disapprove	1%	38%	19%
Not Sure	13%	16%	37%
Approval Combined	82%	22%	31%
Disapproval Combined	5%	62%	33%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

#### d. Boebert Approval

##### Representative Boebert Approval Ratings

Strongly Approve	13%
Approve	16%
Disapprove	14%
Strongly Disapprove	31%
Not Sure	26%
Approval Combined	29%
Disapproval Combined	45%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

##### Representative Boebert Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	1%	32%	10%
Approve	9%	26%	13%
Disapprove	12%	16%	16%
Strongly Disapprove	61%	2%	21%
Not Sure	18%	24%	41%
Approval Combined	10%	58%	23%
Disapproval Combined	73%	18%	37%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>146</b>

## Electoral Process Questions

Note: Several of the questions in this section were modeled after questions in a [Pew Research survey from April, 2020](#).

Results in this section use general population weights – they are weighted to match the general Colorado population, not likely voters (for more information, see the methodological report linked at the beginning of the document). Most (>90%) respondents in our sample are registered voters (725/800).

Questions in this section were presented with the following preface: “How much do you agree with each of the following statements about **the upcoming elections?**”

### Electoral Fairness & Legitimacy – National & Colorado

**Question Text:** Elections across the country will be conducted fairly and accurately

#### Election fairness

Agree	54%
Disagree	26%
Not Sure	20%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

#### National Election Fairness by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	73%	41%	39%
Disagree	15%	40%	29%
Not Sure	12%	19%	32%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree” and “agree,” and “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

**Question Text:** Elections in Colorado will be conducted fairly and accurately

### Colorado Election fairness

Agree	71%
Disagree	16%
Not Sure	13%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Colorado Election Fairness by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	92%	57%	53%
Disagree	5%	26%	24%
Not Sure	4%	17%	23%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree” and “agree,” and “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

**Question Text:** In Colorado, all citizens who want to vote in the elections will be able to

### Colorado Voting Access

Agree	75%
Disagree	14%
Not Sure	12%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Colorado Voting Access by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	78%	81%	64%
Disagree	15%	11%	15%
Not Sure	6%	8%	22%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree” and “agree,” and “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.



## The 2020 presidential election – Biden Legitimacy, Need for Reforms

**Question Text:** Biden legitimately won enough votes to be elected President

### Biden Legitimacy

Agree	63%
Disagree	25%
Not Sure	12%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Biden Legitimacy by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	95%	34%	47%
Disagree	3%	52%	28%
Not Sure	2%	14%	25%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree” and “agree,” and “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

**Question Text:** The election showed that we need to make changes to voting laws across states

### 2020 and the Need for Changes to Voting Laws Across States

Agree	62%
Disagree	25%
Not Sure	13%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### 2020 and the Need for Changes Nationally by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	59%	70%	55%
Disagree	32%	19%	23%
Not Sure	9%	11%	22%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree” and “agree,” and “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

**Question Text:** The election showed that we need to make changes to voting laws in Colorado

**2020 and the Need for Changes to Voting Laws in Colorado**

Agree	40%
Disagree	40%
Not Sure	20%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

**2020 and the Need for Changes in Colorado by Partisanship**

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	30%	55%	36%
Disagree	53%	30%	34%
Not Sure	17%	15%	30%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree” and “agree,” and “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

## The Process of Voting by Mail in Colorado

How much do you agree with each of the following statements about **the process of voting in Colorado?**

**Question Text:** I worry about my ballot being kept private.

### Ballot Privacy

Agree	34%
Disagree	59%
Not Sure	8%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Ballot Privacy by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	25%	40%	40%
Disagree	72%	55%	43%
Not Sure	3%	5%	17%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree,” “agree,” and “slightly agree”, and “slightly disagree,” “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

**Question Text:** I worry about my ballot getting lost.

### Ballot Getting Lost

Agree	39%
Disagree	52%
Not Sure	9%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Ballot Getting Lost by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	33%	44%	42%
Disagree	64%	49%	37%
Not Sure	3%	7%	21%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree,” “agree,” and “slightly agree”, and “slightly disagree,” “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

## Economic Attitudes

**Question Text:** How would you rate the economic conditions in each of the following as of today?

### Economic Conditions, US

Excellent	5%
Good	11%
Average	22%
Fair	22%
Poor	41%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Economic Conditions, US by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Excellent	7%	2%	2%
Good	16%	7%	9%
Average	28%	13%	20%
Fair	22%	20%	25%
Poor	27%	58%	45%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

**Question Text:** How would you rate the economic conditions in each of the following as of today?

### Economic Conditions, Colorado

Excellent	6%
Good	27%
Average	26%
Fair	23%
Poor	18%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Economic Conditions, Colorado by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Excellent	9%	4%	1%
Good	41%	15%	16%
Average	23%	29%	31%
Fair	17%	29%	26%
Poor	10%	23%	26%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

**Question Text:** How concerned personally are you about the cost of living in Colorado?

### Cost of Living

Very Concerned	47%
Concerned	28%
Somewhat Concerned	19%
Not Very Concerned	5%
Not at all Concerned	2%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Cost of Living by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Very Concerned	44%	50%	52%
Concerned	28%	28%	23%
Somewhat Concerned	22%	16%	17%
Not Very Concerned	6%	5%	4%
Not at all Concerned	0%	1%	4%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>163</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted).  
 Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%



## Abortion and the Supreme Court

**Question Text:** How much do you approve of the Supreme Court's 2022 decision to overturn Roe v. Wade?

### Dobbs Decision

Approve	35%
Disapprove	53%
Not Sure	12%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Dobbs Decision by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Approve	11%	65%	34%
Disapprove	84%	23%	44%
Not Sure	5%	12%	23%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. "Strongly agree" and "agree," and "disagree" and "strongly disagree" categories are combined.

## Demographic Breakdown, General Population Weighted Sample

Note: Partisanship used throughout is from a self-reported 7-point measure, where Strong Democrats, Democrats, and Leaning Democrats are considered Democrats, Strong Republicans, Republicans, and Leaning Republicans are considered Republicans, and self-identified Independents are Independents. This is noted below as “Partisanship.”

<b>Partisanship</b>			
	<b>Democrats</b>	<b>Republicans</b>	<b>Independents</b>
Partisanship	44%	35%	21%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>163</b>

Note: The tables below present the weighted percentages and observation counts for gender, race, income, and age for the general population analysis (observations are weighted with the general population weight). For raw descriptive breakdown of these demographics in the unweighted sample, please see the codebook linked at the beginning of this document.

<b>Gender</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Gender Percentage	50%	50%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>398</b>

<b>Race</b>								
	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Native American</b>	<b>Middle Eastern</b>	<b>Two or More</b>	<b>Other</b>
Race Percentage	71%	3.4%	19%	1.5%	1.3%	< 1%	3%	1%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>

### Income Quartiles

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quartile	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quartile	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quartile	4 <sup>th</sup> Quartile
Income Percentage	35%	19%	30%	17%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>129</b>

### Age

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Age Percentage	12%	19%	19%	13%	18%	19%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>151</b>

Demographics are reported using the likely voter weight. Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%