

Colorado Political Climate Survey 2021 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 late October 2021, the American Politics Research Lab (APRL) conducted the sixth 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 15, 2021 and (early on) November 2, 2021. The survey was approximately 10 minutes in length. The survey instrument was developed by APRL in the fall of 2021, and was administered online by the company YouGov. 677 of these respondents were considered likely voters.

Two different sets of weights are used in analyses; we note which set is used for specific items. For the three statewide ballot measures reported, a likely voter weight is applied to make the sample representative of likely voters in the 2021 elections. The margin of error for the likely voter analysis is +/- 4.79%. 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 +/- 3.79%. The margin of error for additional subgroups will be larger due to smaller sample sizes.

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

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

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Topline Summary:

Between October 15th and (early on) November 2nd (Election Day), APRL conducted a full survey of Colorado voters. Questions covered the statewide amendment and propositions on the 2021 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 ballot measures, the public's approval of figures, and Coloradans' attitudes toward elections and Covid-19 policies.

A Note on Partisan Breakdowns: In the summary discussion and tables that follow (where we present numbers by partisanship), we construct the splits using respondents' *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	48.5	16	35.5
Weighted Observations	326	107	238
Total Observations: 673 (population size=671) 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	46.7	18.8	34.5
Weighted Observations	363	146	268
Total Observations: 781 (population size=777) Numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding; information on partisanship was missing for a handful of respondents			

Ballot Measures:

We polled on the 3 measures that appeared on the ballot before Coloradans in 2021. All three of these measures were fairly complicated/confusing, which was something noted in Colorado media coverage (e.g., [here](#)).

As off-year electorates are substantially different than mid-term and presidential-year electorates (statewide [turnout](#) among active voters dropped from a record high of 86.8% in 2020, to 39.9% in 2021) – and, as we were by-design polling over several weeks, across Colorado’s mail voting window after the distribution of ballots – we focused on trying to document and better understand the uncertainty voters were facing in working through these ballot measures. While grounding our question wording in information provided in the [2021 State Ballot Information Booklet](#), we included a couple of survey

question-wording experiments (for the two propositions) to better understand how the language of the ballot propositions might affect voters' behavior.

-Amendment 78 was a state constitutional amendment placed on the ballot to require that custodial money (i.e., funds the state has received for specific purposes) be deposited into new funds, and placed under the purview of the legislature. The measure failed 57-43. In our sample – with interviews conducted between October 15th and wrapping up early on Election Day – likely voters reflected this final margin, opposing the measure by 10 points (40% opposing; 30% supporting), though a substantial portion (30%) expressed uncertainty, saying they were “not sure” about where they stood on the measure. Republican likely voters were a bit more supportive than Democratic likely voters (36% to 26%), which makes sense given the [measure's ties to conservative activists](#).

-Proposition 119 was a proposal to create a fund for educational instruction/opportunities by increasing retail marijuana taxes. The measure ultimately failed 54-46.

We were curious about whether question wording mattered for voter support for this measure. In particular, we examined whether mentioning the marijuana tax increase first and then the creation of an education fund (vs. the creation of an education fund, then paying for it via a marijuana tax increase) mattered for individuals' opinions on the measure. We randomly assigned respondents to one of these two versions, and again found substantial uncertainty among likely voters (9% of voters were “not sure” of their position in the version mentioning the tax increase first; 14% were unsure in the version noting the education program first).

We also observed some interesting patterns when we look at things by partisanship: Democratic likely voters were more likely to report being “not sure” when the question noted the creation of education programming first; Republican likely voters became more likely to take a position in this condition. Independents expressed substantially less certainty about their position when the question mentioned education first (22% reported “not sure”) vs. when it mentioned a marijuana tax increase first (9% “not sure”).

-Proposition 120 was a proposal to reduce property tax rates for multifamily housing and lodging properties. The measure was the focus of substantial confusion, as it conflicted with legislation passed by the Colorado general assembly (this was noted in the Ballot Information Book delivered to registered voters). The measure ultimately failed 57-43.

We were curious about whether simply describing the measure –versus doing so AND noting that tax rates for other types of residential and nonresidential property would not change – would make a difference to likely voters. We found substantial effects based on question wording, with support for the measure falling from 46% in the version that simply mentioned a property tax cut, to 32% in the version that noted the cut would only apply to multifamily and lodging properties.

Approval of Figures:

Looking at all adult Coloradans (not just likely voters), approval of Biden largely mirrors [national averages](#) (low 40s), though it is highly divided by partisanship. Polis receives slightly better marks (52% approval vs. 37% disapproval; 10% “not sure”), though this is also divided along partisan lines. Hickenlooper and Bennet record identical job approval numbers (46%) – this overall number masks high support among Democrats, very low support among Republicans, and weak support among Independents (30% and 26%, respectively).

Confidence in the Electoral Process:

We asked Coloradans about whether they felt elections both 1) across the country and 2) in Colorado would be conducted **fairly and accurately**. Overall, 49% of Coloradans agreed they would be conducted fairly nationally (with 14% saying they weren’t sure), while 68% agreed they would be in Colorado. In a pattern often repeated, we see substantial differences by partisanship –66% of Democrats agreed elections would be fair and accurate when asked about the country as a whole, while only 32% of Republicans said the same. When asked about Colorado’s elections, 91% of Democrats expressed agreement, but only 45% of Republicans agreed (Independents were in the middle, with 55% agreeing).

We also asked **about the need for electoral reforms** in the wake of the 2020 elections, both “across the states” and in Colorado in particular. A majority of Coloradans agreed that electoral reform is needed nationally (63%), though only 41% agreed such reforms were needed in Colorado. However, again the partisan splits are substantial: when asked about reform across the country, a slight majority of Democrats (53%) agreed, though nearly 80% of Republicans agreed (78%). When asked about Colorado specifically, only 25% of Democrats agreed that reforms are needed in Colorado, while a comfortable majority of Republicans (61%) agreed.

Covid-19

We asked a variety of questions about Covid-19, including **support for political figures’ handling of the ongoing pandemic**, support for various measures for dealing with the pandemic, and attitudes about covid-related measures as they intersect with freedoms/civil liberties. The story here is really one of two pandemics: a Republican one, and a Democratic one.

Overall approval of Biden’s handling of the pandemic sits at 47% (with 48% disapproving); for Polis the overall numbers are slightly better, at 54% approving. However, these overall numbers cover deep partisan divisions, as 88% of Colorado Democrats approve of Biden’s handling of covid-19, while 91% of Colorado Republicans disapprove. Likewise, 85% of Colorado Democrats approve of Polis’ handling of Covid-19, while 73% of Colorado Republicans disapprove. By contrast, the overall numbers are a bit better when we ask about “local leaders” handling of the pandemic (60% approval), though there are

again partisan divisions (72% approval among Democrats; 51% among Republicans; 47% among Independents).

We asked respondents to indicate which of a variety of **measures** they **support to address the COVID-19 virus**, everything from mask mandates, to closing in-person activities, to mandatory vaccination policies. Masking, social distancing, and the government funding vaccine development were the most widely supported measures (54% of Coloradans indicated they supported these); closing businesses, in-person worship, and in-person education were the least popular.

Again, however, the overall numbers mask deep partisan divisions. While 85% of Democrats support mask mandates, just 21% of Republicans expressed the same support. Likewise, while 69% of Democrats support mandatory vaccination, just 9% of Republicans hold the same position. In fact, while only 1% of Democrats *didn't support any of the possible covid-19 measures* we listed, 49% of Republicans expressed no support/agreement with any of them.

This partisan divergence on covid-19-related matters also spills over into **people's attitudes about how covid-19 policies intersect with freedoms**. Overall, Coloradoans agree that Covid-19 is a threat to the health and safety of them and their families (67%) – 91% of Democrats agree, and a lower, but nontrivial, 40% of Republicans also agree (Independents sit at 57%).

However, as with the support for measures to address covid, Democrats and Republicans hold wildly different views about actual or potential government policies. For example, 62% of Republicans agree with a statement that “being required to wear a mask is a violation of my civil liberties” (vs. 10% of Democrats). Similarly, 78% of Republicans agree that limits on in-person worship activities are violations of civil liberties (only 19% of Democrats see things this way), and 84% of Republicans agree that “requiring people to get the covid vaccination is a violation of their civil liberties” (only 21% of Democrats agree).

Amendment 78

Question text:

Amendment 78 would amend the Colorado Constitution to require that all state spending be allocated by the state legislature, and that any funds received for specific purposes be deposited into new funds that will be allocated by the state legislature.

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

Amendment 78

Yes	30%
No	40%
Not Sure	30%
Observations	677

Amendment 78 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Yes	26%	36%	27%
No	42%	38%	43%
Not Sure	32%	25%	30%
Observations	326	238	107

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

Proposition 119

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 119, and whether the wording influence 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 119 would increase retail marijuana taxes and transfer money from other state funds to create an enrichment and academic progress program for Colorado youth; this program would offer out-of-school learning opportunities like tutoring.

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

Question version 2:

Proposition 119 would create an enrichment and academic progress program for Colorado youth that would offer out-of-school learning opportunities like tutoring; the program would be funded by an increase retail marijuana taxes and the transfer of money from other state funds.

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

Proposition 119 by Question Version

	Version 1	Version 2
Yes	56%	49%
No	35%	37%
Not Sure	9%	14%
Observations	340	337

Proposition 119 Version 1 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Yes	65%	43%	45%
No	31%	39%	46%
Not Sure	4%	18%	9%
Observations	175	102	58

Proposition 119 Version 2 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Yes	62%	39%	36%
No	28%	46%	41%
Not Sure	11%	15%	22%
Observations	151	136	49

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

Proposition 120

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 120, and whether the wording influence 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 120 would lower property tax assessment rates for multifamily housing and lodging properties.

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

Question version 2:

Proposition 120 would lower property tax assessment rates for multifamily housing and lodging properties, but would not change tax rates for other types of residential and nonresidential property.

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

Proposition 120 by Question Version

	Version 1	Version 2
Yes	46%	32%
No	34%	40%
Not Sure	20%	28%
Observations	347	330

Proposition 120 Version 1 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Yes	42%	49%	43%
No	37%	34%	31%
Not Sure	21%	16%	26%
Observations	150	134	57

Proposition 120 Version 2 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Yes	28%	36%	36%
No	40%	43%	35%
Not Sure	31%	21%	28%
Observations	177	104	50

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 (730/800).

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	16%
Approve	28%
Disapprove	12%
Strongly Disapprove	38%
Not Sure	6%
Approval Combined	44%
Disapproval Combined	50%
Observations	800

Presidential Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	32%	0%	6%
Approve	51%	5%	15%
Disapprove	10%	12%	18%
Strongly Disapprove	3%	81%	47%
Not Sure	4%	1%	14%
Approval Combined	83%	5%	21%
Disapproval Combined	13%	93%	65%
Observations	363	268	146

b. Gubernatorial Approval (Polis Approval)

Gubernatorial Approval Ratings

Strongly Approve	21%
Approve	31%
Disapprove	17%
Strongly Disapprove	20%
Not Sure	10%
Approval Combined	52%
Disapproval Combined	37%
Observations	800

Gubernatorial Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	41%	2%	11%
Approve	45%	17%	24%
Disapprove	6%	28%	24%
Strongly Disapprove	1%	46%	22%
Not Sure	6%	8%	19%
Approval Combined	86%	18%	35%
Disapproval Combined	7%	74%	46%
Observations	363	268	146

c. Senator Approval

Sen. Hickenlooper Approval Ratings

Strongly Approve	12%
Approve	34%
Disapprove	14%
Strongly Disapprove	23%
Not Sure	16%
Approval Combined	46%
Disapproval Combined	37%
Observations	800

Senator Hickenlooper Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	23%	2%	5%
Approve	55%	13%	25%
Disapprove	7%	21%	16%
Strongly Disapprove	3%	50%	26%
Not Sure	12%	13%	28%
Approval Combined	78%	15%	30%
Disapproval Combined	10%	71%	42%
Observations	363	268	146

Sen. Bennet Approval Ratings

Strongly Approve	12%
Approve	34%
Disapprove	13%
Strongly Disapprove	20%
Not Sure	21%
Approval Combined	46%
Disapproval Combined	33%
Observations	800

Senator Bennet Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	24%	1%	4%
Approve	49%	21%	22%
Disapprove	6%	20%	16%
Strongly Disapprove	4%	41%	24%
Not Sure	17%	16%	35%
Approval Combined	72%	22%	26%
Disapproval Combined	10%	61%	39%
Observations	363	268	146

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 (730/800).

Electoral Fairness

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?”

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

Election fairness

Agree	49%
Disagree	37%
Not Sure	14%
Observations	800

Election Fairness by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	66%	32%	40%
Disagree	22%	54%	41%
Not Sure	12%	14%	18%
Observations	363	268	146

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: Elections in Colorado will be conducted fairly and accurately

Election fairness

Agree	68%
Disagree	20%
Not Sure	12%
Observations	800

Election Fairness by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	91%	45%	55%
Disagree	3%	40%	24%
Not Sure	6%	16%	20%
Observations	363	268	146

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

Need for Electoral Reforms

Questions in this section were presented with the following preface:

“How much do you agree with each of the following statements about last year’s presidential election?”

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

Need for Reforms Across States

Agree	63%
Disagree	27%
Not Sure	10%
<i>Observations</i>	800

Need for Reforms Across States by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	53%	78%	66%
Disagree	40%	14%	18%
Not Sure	8%	8%	15%
<i>Observations</i>	363	268	146

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

Need for Reforms in Colorado

Agree	41%
Disagree	45%
Not Sure	14%
Observations	800

Need for Reforms in Colorado

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	25%	61%	46%
Disagree	64%	24%	36%
Not Sure	11%	15%	19%
Observations	363	268	146

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

Covid-19: Approval of Leaders' Handling of the Pandemic

Question: How much do you approve or disapprove of the way that each of the following has handled **the Covid-19 pandemic?**

a. Biden

Biden Covid-19 Approval Ratings

Strongly Approve	21%
Approve	26%
Disapprove	13%
Strongly Disapprove	35%
Not Sure	6%
Approval Combined	47%
Disapproval Combined	48%
Observations	800

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

Biden Covid-19 Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	42%	1%	7%
Approve	46%	5%	18%
Disapprove	6%	16%	19%
Strongly Disapprove	4%	75%	42%
Not Sure	3%	3%	14%
Approval Combined	88%	6%	25%
Disapproval Combined	10%	91%	61%
Observations	363	268	146

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

b. Polis

Polis Covid-19 Approval Ratings

Strongly Approve	21%
Approve	33%
Disapprove	18%
Strongly Disapprove	18%
Not Sure	9%
Approval Combined	54%
Disapproval Combined	37%
Observations	800

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

Polis Covid-19 Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	40%	3%	10%
Approve	45%	19%	29%
Disapprove	7%	31%	21%
Strongly Disapprove	1%	42%	20%
Not Sure	6%	6%	21%
Approval Combined	85%	22%	39%
Disapproval Combined	8%	73%	41%
Observations	363	268	146

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

c. Local Officials

Local Officials Covid-19 Approval Ratings

Strongly Approve	9%
Approve	51%
Disapprove	19%
Strongly Disapprove	10%
Not Sure	12%
Approval Combined	60%
Disapproval Combined	28%
Observations	800

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

Local Officials Covid-19 Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	14%	3%	8%
Approve	58%	49%	39%
Disapprove	12%	27%	19%
Strongly Disapprove	7%	13%	11%
Not Sure	8%	9%	23%
Approval Combined	72%	51%	47%
Disapproval Combined	19%	40%	30%
Observations	363	268	146

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

Support for Covid-19 Measures

Question: Which of the following do you support regarding the COVID-19 virus? (Select all that apply)

Support for Covid-19 Measures

Mask mandates	54%
Stay-at-home orders	28%
Social distancing policies	54%
large group gathering bans	38%
closing businesses	17%
closing in-person education	23%
closing in-person religious worship	23%
travel restrictions	38%
the government funding vaccine development	54%
mandatory vaccination policies	40%
Observations	800

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted).

Support for Covid-19 Measures, Democrats

Mask mandates	85%
Stay-at-home orders	49%
Social distancing policies	77%
large group gathering bans	59%
closing businesses	29%
closing in-person education	40%
closing in-person religious worship	41%
travel restrictions	60%
the government funding vaccine development	78%
mandatory vaccination policies	69%
Observations	363

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted).

Support for Covid-19 Measures, Republicans

Mask mandates	21%
Stay-at-home orders	4%
Social distancing policies	25%
large group gathering bans	13%
closing businesses	2%
closing in-person education	5%
closing in-person religious worship	4%
travel restrictions	13%
the government funding vaccine development	32%
mandatory vaccination policies	9%
Observations	268

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted).
Note: 47% of Republicans supported none of the measures (vs. 1% of Democrats).

Covid-19 Opinions: Threats/threats to liberties

Questions in this section were presented with the following preface: “Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”

Question Text: COVID-19 poses a threat to the health and safety of me and my family

Covid-19 poses a threat

Agree	67%
Disagree	29%
Not Sure	5%
Observations	800

Covid-19 poses a threat by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	91%	40%	57%
Disagree	8%	54%	32%
Not Sure	1%	6%	11%
Observations	363	268	146

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: being required to wear a mask is a violation of my civil liberties

Masks are a violation

Agree	32%
Disagree	64%
Not Sure	4%
Observations	800

Masks are a violation by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	10%	62%	34%
Disagree	90%	34%	59%
Not Sure	0%	4%	7%
Observations	363	268	146

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: limits on in-person worship activities are violations of civil liberties

Limits on in-person worship are a violation

Agree	45%
Disagree	46%
Not Sure	9%
Observations	800

Limits on in-person worship are a violation by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	19%	78%	51%
Disagree	73%	17%	37%
Not Sure	8%	4%	11%
Observations	363	268	146

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: requiring people to get the covid vaccination is a violation of their civil liberties

Requiring vaccination is a violation

Agree	52%
Disagree	44%
Not Sure	5%
Observations	800

Requiring vaccination is a violation

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	21%	84%	64%
Disagree	75%	14%	27%
Not Sure	4%	3%	9%
Observations	363	268	146

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

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.”

Partisanship			
	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Partisanship	47%	35%	19%
Observations	363	268	146

Note: The tables below present the weighted percentages and observation counts for gender, race, income, and age for the likely voter 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.

Gender		
	Male	Female
Gender Percentage	50%	50%
Observations	402	398

Race								
	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Middle Eastern	Two or More	Other
Race Percentage	71%	4%	19%	1%	1%	< 1%	3%	1%
Observations	566	31	153	9	12	1	22	6

Income Quartiles

	1 st Quartile	2 nd Quartile	3 rd Quartile	4 th Quartile
Income Percentage	33%	25%	23%	18%
Observations	252	188	174	133

Age

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Age Percentage	9%	20%	20%	15%	17%	19%
Observations	75	163	159	117	138	148

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