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Californians & information technology



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in collaboration with
California Emerging Technology Fund and ZeroDivide



PPIC

PUBLIC POLICY
INSTITUTE OF CALIFORNIA

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The PPIC Statewide Survey series provide policymakers, the media, and the public with objective, advocacy-free information on the perceptions, opinions, and public policy preferences of California residents. Inaugurated in April 1998, this is the 118th PPIC Statewide Survey in a series that has generated a database of responses from more than 250,000 Californians.

This survey is the third in a series focusing on information technology issues and is funded with grants from the California Emerging Technology Fund and ZeroDivide. This series seeks to inform decisionmakers, raise public awareness, and stimulate policy discussions and debate about a variety of information technology issues. We draw upon earlier PPIC Statewide Surveys for California trends over time and upon recent surveys by the Pew Internet & American Life Project for national comparisons.

Although broadband Internet availability has become more common, there are still many Californians who are not connected. This survey seeks to inform the important public policy issues around the changing nature of “connectedness” and differences between Californians who are and are not “connected.” We examine access to and use of information technology, the evolving role of mobile devices, as well as the public’s perceptions and attitudes toward these issues.

This survey presents the responses of 2,502 adult residents throughout the state, interviewed in multiple languages and contacted by landline or cell phone. It includes findings on these topics:

- Information technology access and use, including a profile of who uses the Internet and has a broadband connection at home, overall use of computers, and ownership of a variety of electronic devices; specific activities that are conducted on the Internet and whether a cell phone is also used to do these; how often respondents access the Internet or email, and what kind of Internet connection they have at home. We ask about mobile devices and access to the Internet, laptop or netbook Internet access, and non-Internet users’ interest in the Internet and reasons for not using the Internet or email.
- Perceptions and attitudes toward information technology, including the importance of laptop and cell phone communications, the role of government in the access and availability of high-speed Internet technology; the perception of broadband Internet as a public utility or as a luxury; the importance of information technology in education; and attitudes about possible disadvantages faced by those without high-speed Internet access at home.
- Time trends, national comparisons, and variations in findings across racial/ethnic groups (Asians, blacks, Latinos, and non-Hispanic whites), across five major regions of the state (Central Valley, San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles County, Inland Empire, and Orange/San Diego Counties), across socioeconomic and political groups, and among those with and without broadband access at home.

This report may be downloaded free of charge from our website (www.ppic.org). For questions about the survey, please contact survey@ppic.org. Try our PPIC Statewide Survey interactive tools online at <http://www.ppic.org/main/survAdvancedSearch.asp>.

NEWS RELEASE

EMBARGOED: Do not publish or broadcast until 9:00 p.m. PDT on Wednesday, June 22, 2011.

Para ver este comunicado de prensa en español, por favor visite nuestra página de internet:
<http://www.ppic.org/main/pressreleaseindex.asp>

PPIC STATEWIDE SURVEY: CALIFORNIANS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

More Californians Using Cell Phones to Go Online

MOBILE DEVICES CHANGING WORK HABITS, SHOW POTENTIAL FOR NARROWING DIGITAL DIVIDE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22, 2011—Californians are twice as likely to use their cell phones to access the Internet than they were just three years ago, according to a statewide survey released today by the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC). The PPIC survey—the third in a series focusing on information technology issues—was conducted with funding from the California Emerging Technology Fund and ZeroDivide.

While state residents are more likely to go online from their desktop (56%) or laptop computer (55%), 40 percent connect to the Internet from their cell phones—up from 19 percent in 2008 and 26 percent in 2009. Internet users who go online via cell phone are also doing so more often, with 59 percent saying they do several times a day (30% in 2009). Just 9 percent say they access the Internet by cell phone every few weeks, less often, or never; 35 percent gave this response in 2009.

The use of cell phones to go online has increased across racial and ethnic groups. Today, 57 percent of blacks (31% in 2008), 43 percent of whites (18% in 2008), 41 percent of Asians (24% in 2008), and 32 percent of Latinos (16% in 2008) say they have accessed the Internet this way. Although Latinos are the group least likely to have a computer or Internet access at home, Latinos who use their cell phones to go online are twice as likely as whites (40% to 21%) to say that they mostly access the Internet this way.

“Californians are increasingly using their cell phones and a variety of other mobile devices to gather useful information throughout the course of their daily lives,” says Mark Baldassare, PPIC president and CEO. “The growing use of cell phones for accessing the Internet is changing the way that Californians relate to work, and this trend also has promise for reducing the digital divide.”

Nearly all Californians (93%) have cell phones, and 39 percent of these say they have a smartphone. Similarly, 41 percent say they pay for a data plan for their cell phones. Most use their phones to send or receive text messages (74%, up 16 points since 2008). Far fewer use them to send or receive email (42%, up 16 points since 2008), download a software app (33%), or make a charitable donation (10%).

NOT AT WORK, BUT STILL WORKING

Among all cell phone users, about a third (32%) use their phones for work-related activities when they're away from work, while 59 percent do not. There are regional differences. In the San Francisco Bay Area—home to the Silicon Valley—41 percent use their cell phones to work remotely, compared to 34 percent in the Inland Empire, 33 percent in Orange/San Diego Counties, 31 percent in Los Angeles, and 24 percent in the Central Valley. Asians (40%) are the racial or ethnic group most likely to work remotely by

cell phone, compared to 32 percent of whites and 30 percent of Latinos. Men are much more likely than women (39% to 26%) to use their cell phones to work remotely. The percentage of Californians who use their cell phones this way increases with income and education.

Among Californians with a laptop and wireless connection, 43 percent use this technology to work outside the workplace.

HALF OF CALIFORNIANS USE SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

No matter how they access the Internet, Californians are increasing their online activity, with social networking seeing the biggest increase in the last three years. Among these activities:

- **Getting news on current events:** 66 percent of adults, up 11 points from 2008
- **Purchasing goods and services:** 64 percent, up 12 points from 2008
- **Getting health or medical information:** 61 percent, up 11 points from 2008
- **Getting information about the community:** 59 percent, up 12 points from 2008
- **Visiting a government website:** 53 percent, similar to 2008
- **Using a social networking site:** 52 percent, up 26 points from 2008
- **Accessing government resources:** 51 percent, up 8 points from 2008
- **Looking for information about a job:** 49 percent, same as 2008
- **Pursuing education purposes:** 45 percent
- **Getting housing or real estate information:** 45 percent, up 5 points from 2008
- **Using Twitter:** 30 percent, up 12 points from 2009
- **Working on their own blogs:** 15 percent, similar to 2009

Older, less-educated, and lower-income Californians, along with Latinos, are less likely than others to do most of these activities. Californians without health insurance are much less likely than those with it to go online for health or medical information (47% to 66%).

MORE LATINOS HAVE BROADBAND, BUT DIGITAL DIVIDE PERSISTS

Nearly all Californians have a cell phone, but ownership of other electronic devices that connect to the Internet varies across demographic groups. Most residents have a desktop computer (65%) or laptop or netbook (61%), but far fewer have a game console (41%), a tablet computer (14%) or an electronic book reader (11%). Using a desktop to connect to the Internet is more common among whites (64%) and Asians (58%) than among blacks (49%) and Latinos (42%), as is use of a laptop to connect (65% Asians, 62% whites, 57% blacks, 38% Latinos). Use of a desktop or laptop computer to access the Internet increases with education and income.

The percentage of Californians using the Internet has grown since 2000 (65% in 2000, 70% in 2008, 76% in 2009, 81% in 2010, 84% today). Californians are somewhat more likely than adults nationwide to use the Internet or email at least occasionally, according to The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life project, which tracks use at the national level (77% U.S. adults in Pew survey, 84% California adults in PPIC survey). Californians in the PPIC survey are also more likely than U.S. adults in the Pew survey to have Internet access (76% to 68%) or a broadband connection at home (72% to 61%).

A digital divide persists among demographic groups. The percentage of adults with a broadband connection at home declines with age and rises sharply with income and education. Across racial and ethnic groups, Latinos (55%) are the least likely to have a broadband connection (74% blacks, 76% Asians, 81% whites) or to use the Internet (70% Latinos, 85% blacks, 86% Asians, 92% whites). Still,

the share of Latinos with a home broadband connection has doubled since 2007—from 28 percent to 55 percent today.

MOST LOG ON FROM HOME

Most Internet users say they go online from home at least about once a day (19%) or several times a day (49%). Less than half of Internet users go online from work: 8 percent about once a day and 37 percent several times. The frequency of Internet use from work has declined slightly (52% in 2008 vs. 45% today), and use from someplace other than home or work has increased somewhat (14% in 2008 vs. 23% today). Among those who use their laptops to go online via WiFi or mobile broadband, 86 percent do so at home, while 39 percent do so at work. A majority—55 percent—do so at some place other than home or work.

MOST SEE HIGH-SPEED INTERNET AS UTILITY, NOT LUXURY

A large majority of Californians say people without broadband connections are at a major (62%) or minor (20%) disadvantage when it comes to finding information about job opportunities or gaining new career skills. Across racial and ethnic groups, blacks (71%) and Latinos (68%) are more likely to say that people without high-speed Internet access at home are at a disadvantage (62% Asians, 57% whites). Californians 18 to 34 years old (70%) are far more likely than those over age 55 (49%) to hold this view.

There is a consensus about teaching computer and Internet skills in public school: an overwhelming majority of adults say it is very important (76%) or somewhat important (18%), and across political parties, demographic groups, and regions strong majorities hold this view.

Most adults (56%) say that expanding affordable high-speed broadband Internet access to everyone in the country should be a priority for the federal government, and 19 percent say it should be a top priority. There is a partisan split, with Democrats and independents (60% each) far more likely than Republicans (38%) to have this view. Asked whether high-speed Internet is a public utility that everyone should be able to access or a luxury that some people may not be able to have, solid majorities (66% adults, 61% likely voters) say it should be viewed as a public utility. Most Democrats (73%) and independents (69%) hold this view, while Republicans (42%) are much less likely to do so.

Californians' opinions are mixed on how much the government should be doing to improve the access and availability of high-speed broadband technology: a plurality (41%) say the government is doing just enough, 27 percent say the government is not doing enough, and 15 percent say the government is doing more than enough; 17% don't know.

MORE KEY FINDINGS

- **Among those offline, a lack of interest in the Internet**—page 17

Today, 16 percent of Californians do not use the Internet—down from 24 percent in 2009—and the vast majority (79%) of them say they are not interested in doing so.

- **Why stay connected? Keeping in touch with others is a top reason**—page 19

Most who have cell phones or access the Internet from their laptops say that staying in touch easily with other people (59%) or having easy access to information online (52%) is very important outside of home or work.

- **Most parents visit school websites**—page 21

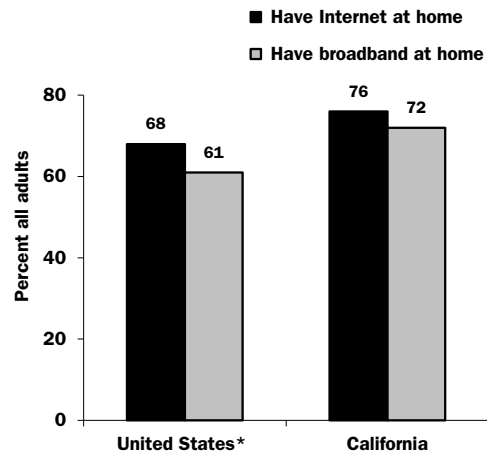
Among parents of children age 18 or younger, 63 percent report visiting their child's school website sometimes or often. White parents are far more likely (76%) than Latino parents (50%) to do so.

ACCESS AND USE

KEY FINDINGS

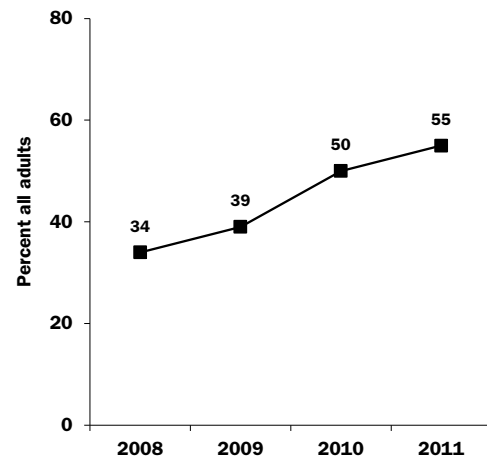
- Seven in 10 Californians have a broadband connection at home and more than eight in 10 use the Internet, but disparities among subgroups still remain. *(page 7)*
- More than half of Californians own a desktop or laptop computer and access the Internet on them, 40 percent own a cell phone and access the Internet on it, while far fewer own and access the web on a game console, e-book reader, or tablet computer. *(page 8)*
- What are Californians doing online? About six in 10 or more use the Internet to get news, shop, get medical information, and to get community information. Since 2008 use of social networking sites has doubled. Other activities are prevalent as well, but differences persist across age, income, and racial/ethnic groups. *(pages 9, 10)*
- Half of Californians connect to the Internet using a DSL-enabled phone line or a cable modem, while just 4 percent have a dial-up connection. One in five Californians report having no home access. *(pages 11, 12)*
- Three in four cell phone users send text messages, four in 10 use email on their phone, while one in three have downloaded an app. Of cell phone Internet users, one in four say they access the Internet mostly using their cell phone and six in 10 access the Internet using their cell phone several times a day. *(pages 13, 14)*
- Most laptop Internet users use WiFi to access the Internet, and about one in four use mobile wireless broadband. *(page 15)*
- One in three cell phone users and four in 10 wireless laptop users use these devices to do work-related activities away from work. *(page 16)*

Internet Access and Broadband at Home

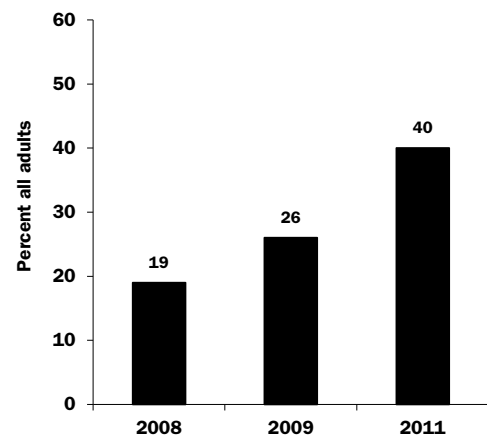


*Pew Internet & American Life Project

Latinos with Broadband at Home



Percent Using a Cell Phone to Access the Internet



INTERNET USE AND HOME ACCESS

Vast majorities of Californians access the Internet at least occasionally (84%). Since 2000, the percentage of Californians using the Internet has grown (65% 2000, 70% 2008, 76% 2009, 81% 2010, 84% today). Today, 76 percent of Californians have an Internet connection at home, up from 63 percent in June 2008. Seventy-two percent of Californians have a broadband Internet connection at home (including DSL, cable, wireless, T-1, or fiber optic); home broadband use is up 19 points since 2007 (53% 2007, 55% 2008, 62% 2009, 70% 2010, 72% today).

The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life project tracks Internet use at the national level. In a late 2010 survey, Pew found that 77 percent of adults nationwide reported using the Internet, somewhat lower than the 84 percent of Californians in our survey. Californians in our survey are also more likely than adults nationwide to have Internet access at home (76% to 68%) and to have a broadband connection at home (72% to 61%), compared to Pew's May 2011 survey. Broadband use among adults nationwide has leveled off somewhat in recent years (55% 2008, 63% 2009, 66% 2010, 61% 2011).

There are differences across California's regional and demographic groups when it comes to the use of technology, resulting in a "digital divide." For example, the percentage saying they have a broadband connection at home declines with age (81% 18–34, 72% 35–54, 61% 55 and older) and rises sharply with income and education. Across racial/ethnic groups, Latinos (55%) are the least likely to have a broadband connection (74% blacks, 76% Asians, 81% whites) or to use the Internet (70% Latinos, 85% blacks, 86% Asians, 92% whites). Still, the share of Latinos who have a home broadband connection has nearly doubled since 2007 (from 28% to 55% today). Residents in the San Francisco Bay Area (78%) and Orange/San Diego Counties (76%) are the most likely to have a home broadband connection, followed by those in the Central Valley (70%), Los Angeles (68%), and the Inland Empire (66%).

Percent saying yes		Internet Use	Internet Access at Home	
		Do you access the Internet, at least occasionally? or Do you send or receive email, at least occasionally?	Internet connection at home	Broadband connection at home
All Adults		84%	76%	72%
Age	18–34	92	84	81
	35–54	84	77	72
	55 and over	74	66	61
Household Income	Under \$40,000	72	63	58
	\$40,000 to under \$80,000	94	86	82
	\$80,000 or more	98	94	93
Race/Ethnicity	Asians	86	81	76
	Blacks	85	77	74
	Latinos	70	60	55
	Whites	92	85	81
Region	Central Valley	85	77	70
	San Francisco Bay Area	89	82	78
	Los Angeles	79	72	68
	Orange/San Diego	89	80	76
	Inland Empire	83	70	66

DEVICES AND INTERNET USE

Californians have a variety of electronic devices and connect to the Internet more on some than others.

When it comes to various devices, nearly all Californians have a cell phone (93%), and more than six in 10 Californians have a desktop computer (65%) or a laptop computer or netbook (61%); far fewer have a game console (41%), a tablet computer such as an iPad (14%), or an electronic book reader (11%). While most Californians across demographic groups have a cell phone, ownership of the other devices differs among racial/ethnic groups, and varies across age groups and education and income levels.

Californians are more likely to own and access the Internet with desktop (56%) or laptop computers (55%) than with cell phones (40%). Far fewer own and connect to the Internet using a game console (14%), a tablet computer (11%), or an e-book reader (7%). Using a desktop to connect to the Internet is more common among whites (64%) and Asians (58%) than among blacks (49%) and Latinos (42%). The percentage of adults connecting via a desktop increases sharply with income and education. Use of a laptop to connect to the Internet is higher among Asians (65%), whites (62%), and blacks (57%) than among Latinos (38%). Again, the percentage using a laptop to access the Internet rises sharply with income and education. The percentage of adults using cell phones to connect to the Internet declines sharply with age, and increases sharply with education and income. Use of a cell phone to access the Internet is highest among blacks (57%), followed by whites (43%), Asians (41%), and Latinos (32%). Connecting to the Internet using a game console is done by one in four younger Californians, and one in five more affluent Californians. Ownership of a tablet computer or a e-book reader and using them to connect to the Internet is less likely among less affluent and less educated Californians.

		Do you have a _____? (and)					
		Do you ever access the Internet or email using your _____?					
<i>Percent saying yes and access the Internet using this device</i>		Desktop computer	Laptop computer	Cell phone	Game console	Tablet Computer	Electronic book reader
All Adults		56%	55%	40%	14%	11%	7%
Age	18–34	53	65	57	26	9	8
	35–54	58	57	43	13	15	8
	55 and over	56	39	17	3	7	4
Household Income	Under \$40,000	40	40	32	10	6	3
	\$40,000 to under \$80,000	69	61	41	16	9	6
	\$80,000 or more	73	81	60	21	24	15
Race/Ethnicity	Asians	58	65	41	16	11	8
	Blacks	49	57	57	21	12	4
	Latinos	42	38	32	14	6	4
	Whites	64	62	43	13	14	9
Region	Central Valley	50	52	37	14	8	8
	San Francisco Bay Area	62	63	46	15	18	11
	Los Angeles	50	51	41	13	9	4
	Orange/San Diego	64	58	42	18	12	7
	Inland Empire	57	50	39	12	8	4
Internet Users		67	65	48	17	13	8

SPECIFIC INTERNET ACTIVITIES

Californians go online to do a variety of activities, ranging from purchasing goods and services to working on their blogs, and are doing so at increasing rates. Half or more of Californians go online to get news on current events (66%, up 11 points from 2008), to make purchases (64%, up 12 points), to get health information (61%, up 11 points), to get community information (59%, up 12 points), to visit a government website (53%, similar to 2008), or to use social networking (52%, up 26 points).

Similar to overall Internet use, older, less-educated, and lower-income Californians, along with Latinos, are less likely than others to do all of these activities. Across regions, residents in the San Francisco Bay Area and Orange/San Diego Counties are generally more likely than those in other regions to do these activities. Californians with health insurance are much more likely than those without insurance to go online to get health or medical information (66% to 47%).

Cell phone users connecting to the Internet via those cell phone are doing many of these activities. One in four or more cell phone users go online to get news (28%), use social networking sites (28%), or get community information (25%) on their cell phones. Fewer cell phone users go online to get health information (18%), purchase goods and services (16%), or to visit a government website (12%).

**“Please tell me if you ever use the Internet to do any of the following things.
How about going online ...”**

<i>Percent saying yes</i>		...to get news on current events?	...to purchase goods and services?	...to get health or medical information?	...to get information about your community?	...to visit a government website?	...to use a social networking site?
All Adults		66%	64%	61%	59%	53%	52%
Internet Users		79	76	73	70	63	62
Age	18–34	78	69	68	68	53	71
	35–54	65	65	62	63	57	53
	55 and over	54	57	53	44	48	30
Household Income	Under \$40,000	51	45	49	47	36	45
	\$40,000 to under \$80,000	76	77	71	67	63	58
	\$80,000 or more	89	91	77	80	79	65
Race/Ethnicity	Asians	69	72	63	56	49	60
	Blacks	71	61	56	63	54	54
	Latinos	48	40	44	42	34	42
	Whites	76	78	72	71	66	56
Region	Central Valley	64	62	60	57	49	52
	San Francisco Bay Area	71	69	66	67	59	53
	Los Angeles	60	59	57	54	50	52
	Orange/San Diego	73	72	69	62	59	55
	Inland Empire	65	57	54	55	47	46
Cell phone users who do this activity on their cell phone		28	16	18	25	12	28

SPECIFIC INTERNET ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

Some Californians also go online to access government resources (51%, up 8 points from 2008), to look for job information (49%, same as 2008), for educational purposes, such as online training or taking a class (45%), to get real estate information (45%, up 5 points), to use Twitter (30%, up 12 points from 2009), and to work on their own blogs (15%, similar to 2009).

Once again, older, less-educated, and lower-income Californians, along with Latinos, are less likely than others to do most of these activities. Going online to use Twitter is done by nearly half of those aged 18–34 (48%), while only 12 percent of those 55 and older use Twitter. When it comes to accessing government resources online, whites (64%) and Asians (53%) are much more likely than blacks (39%) and Latinos (35%) to do most of these activities.

Relatively few Californians are using their cell phones to connect to the Internet for these activities. Seventeen percent of cell phone users connect to use Twitter, and 14 percent to look for job information (14%), while one in 10 or fewer are doing so to get real estate information (10%), for educational purposes (9%), to access government resources (9%), or to work on a blog (6%).

“Please tell me if you ever use the Internet to do any of the following things. How about going online ...”

<i>Percent saying yes</i>		...to access government resources?	...to look for information about a job?	...for educational purposes?	...to get housing or real estate information?	...to use Twitter?	...to work on your own blog?
All Adults		51%	49%	45%	45%	30%	15%
Internet Users		61	59	54	53	36	18
Age	18–34	57	75	60	49	48	25
	35–54	53	50	46	50	28	13
	55 and over	42	21	26	33	12	6
Household Income	Under \$40,000	35	48	36	33	28	13
	\$40,000 to under \$80,000	64	55	51	52	33	16
	\$80,000 or more	73	54	59	63	35	18
Race/Ethnicity	Asians	53	60	52	51	45	24
	Blacks	39	70	59	49	30	16
	Latinos	35	44	36	29	26	9
	Whites	64	47	46	52	29	15
Region	Central Valley	46	50	44	45	28	12
	San Francisco Bay Area	58	53	51	46	34	17
	Los Angeles	49	46	45	40	29	17
	Orange/San Diego	58	50	46	50	28	13
	Inland Empire	44	48	38	44	29	13
Cell phone users who do this activity on their cell phone		9	14	9	10	17	6

FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USAGE

Nearly seven in 10 Internet users in California access the Internet from home at least once a day (19%) or several times a day (49%). Fewer than half of Internet users (45%) access the Internet about once a day (8%) or several times a day (37%) from work, while about one in four (23%) access the Internet from someplace other than work or home (6% about once a day, 17% several times a day). Frequent use (at least once a day) of the Internet at home has been similar since we began asking this question in 2008 (66% 2008, 65% 2009, 68% today). The frequency of Internet use from work has declined slightly since 2008 (52% 2008, 50% 2009, 45% today), while use from someplace other than home or work has increased somewhat (14% 2008, 15% 2009, 23% today).

Use of the Internet from home at least once a day is highest among Internet users in the San Francisco Bay Area (75%), followed by those in Orange/San Diego Counties (70%), Los Angeles (66%), Inland Empire (64%), and the Central Valley (63%). Younger and more affluent residents are more frequent home Internet users than others. Across regions, residents of the San Francisco Bay Area (55%) are the most likely to use the Internet at work on a daily basis. Internet users aged 35 to 54 (57%) are much more frequent users than younger (43%) or older (29%) Internet users to go online at work daily. Internet use from someplace other than home or work is highest in the San Francisco Bay Area (31%) and Los Angeles (28%) followed by Orange/San Diego Counties (24%), the Central Valley (19%), and the Inland Empire (15%). Frequent use away home or work declines with age and is higher among upper-income residents. Latino Internet users are the least frequent Internet users across racial/ethnic groups, regardless of location.

California Internet users and those nationwide use the Internet at similar rates at home or work according to a November 2010 survey by the Pew Internet & American Life Project.

“About how often do you use the Internet or email from...”

<i>Internet users only</i>	...home?	...work?	...some place other than home or work?
Several times a day	49%	37%	17%
About once a day	19	8	6
3–5 days a week	10	3	5
1–2 days a week	11	4	9
Every few weeks	3	2	6
Less often	2	3	14
Never	4	44*	42

*Includes 12 percent of Internet users who volunteer that they do not work or are retired.

INTERNET CONNECTION AT HOME

Seven in 10 California adults have a broadband Internet connection at home, including half who have either a DSL connection (25%) or a cable modem (25%); 16 percent use a direct wireless connection such as via satellite. The remainder of broadband users connect via a fiber optic or T-1 connection (5%) or some other type of broadband connection. Four percent of Californians have Internet access via a dial-up telephone line, while 21 percent do not have Internet or a computer at home. Broadband access at home had increased each year since 2008, but this year we find results similar to last year (55% 2008, 62% 2009, 70% 2010, 72% today).

Use of a DSL connection is highest in Los Angeles (29%), while cable modem use is highest in the San Francisco Bay Area (35%). Inland Empire residents (15%) are at least three times more likely than

INTERNET CONNECTION AT HOME (CONTINUED)

residents elsewhere to report having a fiber optic or T-1 connection. Lack of Internet access of any kind is highest in the Inland Empire and Los Angeles (25% each).

As reported earlier, Latinos are the most likely racial/ethnic group to lack a computer or Internet access in the home. Absence of a home connection varies greatly across education groups (39% high school or less, 11% some college, 4% college graduate) and annual income levels (35% \$40,000 or less, 10% \$40,000 to under \$80,000, 3% \$80,000 or more).

“What kind of Internet connection do you have at home? Do you use a dial-up telephone line, or do you have some other type of connection, such as a DSL-enabled phone line, a cable TV modem, a wireless connection, a fiber optic connection such as FIOS, or a T-1?”

<i>All adults</i>	All Adults	Household Income		
		Under \$40,000	\$40,000 to under \$80,000	\$80,000 or more
DSL-enabled phone line	25%	22%	29%	28%
Cable modem	25	17	30	37
Wireless connection	16	14	17	19
Fiber optic or T-1	5	4	5	9
Dial-up telephone line	4	5	4	2
No Internet/computer at home	21	35	10	3
No home access, connect via cell phone or tablet computer (volunteered)	1	–	1	1
Unspecified broadband connection	1	1	1	1
Don't know	3	2	3	2

Nearly all broadband users in California have had this high-speed access for more than one year (50% 1 to 5 years, 38% 5 to 10 years, 7% 11 years or longer). Two percent of Californians with broadband access have had the service for less than a year. Latinos (64%) are more likely than Asians (45%) and whites (44%) to have been a broadband user between one and five years, while the opposite is true for being a broadband user for six years or longer (52% whites, 51% Asians, and 29% Latinos). (In the analyses of subgroups such as broadband users, the sample sizes for blacks are too small for separate analysis.) Broadband users aged 18 to 34 (59%), those with a high school diploma or less (66%), and those making \$40,000 or less (63%) are more likely than older, more educated, and more affluent broadband users to have had a high-speed connection between one and five years.

“About how many years have you been using a high-speed broadband connection to connect to the Internet at home?”

<i>Broadband users only</i>	All Broadband Users	Household Income			Race/Ethnicity		
		Under \$40,000	\$40,000 to under \$80,000	\$80,000 or more	Asians	Latinos	Whites
Less than 1 year	2%	3%	2%	1%	–	3%	1%
1 to 5 years	50	60	54	36	45%	64	44
6 or more years	45	34	43	61	51	29	52
Don't know	3	3	2	2	3	3	3

Among non-Internet and non-broadband users, 58 percent say that high-speed broadband Internet access is available to them in their neighborhood, while 21 percent say it is not and 21 percent are unsure. In 2009, 66 percent said that broadband was available and 18 percent said it was not.

MOBILE DEVICES

Among Californians with cell phones, 39 percent report that their phone is a smartphone, which offers advanced features and connectivity; 49 percent say their phone is not a smartphone, and 12 percent are not sure. Similarly, 41 percent say they pay for a data plan for their cell phone, while 55 percent do not. The share of Californians with a smartphone rises sharply with household income (29% under \$40,000, 42% \$40,000–\$80,000, 57% \$80,000 or more). Those in the upper-income group are also much more likely to pay for a data plan. The percentage with a smartphone or data plan increases with education level and declines with age. Among those who have a broadband connection at home, 46 percent also have a smartphone and 49 percent pay for a data plan.

**“Some phones are called “smartphones” because of certain features they have.
Is your cell phone a smartphone or not, or are you not sure?”**

<i>Cell phone users only</i>	All Cell Phone Users	Household Income			Broadband Users
		Under \$40,000	\$40,000 to under \$80,000	\$80,000 or more	
Yes, it is a smartphone	39%	29%	42%	57%	46%
No, it is not a smartphone	49	53	49	40	46
Not sure	12	17	9	3	7

Among cell phone users, most (74%) use it to send or receive text messages. Far fewer use their cell phones to send or receive email messages (42%), download software apps (33%), or make charitable donations (10%). The share of cell phone users who text has risen 16 points since 2008 (58% to 74% today), and the share who email via cell phone is also up 16 points (26% to 42% today). In Pew surveys, the national share of cell phone users doing each of these activities is similar (74% text, 38% email, 29% download apps, 10% make donations).

“Do you ever use your cell phone to...”

<i>Cell phone users only</i> <i>Percent saying yes</i>	<i>...send or receive text messages?</i>	<i>... send or receive email messages?</i>	<i>...to download a software application?</i>	<i>... to make a charitable donation by text message?</i>	
All Cell Phone Users	74%	42%	33%	10%	
Age	18–34	91	55	50	13
	35–54	80	46	33	11
	55 and older	44	20	12	5
Household Income	Under \$40,000	70	34	26	9
	\$40,000 to under \$80,000	77	43	35	13
	\$80,000 or more	81	58	47	13
Race/Ethnicity	Asians	68	46	40	10
	Latinos	73	34	25	10
	Whites	75	44	34	10
Region	Central Valley	70	37	33	9
	San Francisco Bay Area	74	45	38	11
	Los Angeles	74	45	33	12
	Orange/San Diego	76	42	30	11
	Inland Empire	75	38	33	10

MOBILE DEVICES (CONTINUED)

Younger Californians (aged 18–34) are most likely to report doing each of these activities on their cell phone. Latinos are less likely than Asians and whites to use their cell phones for email or to download apps, but they are as likely as others to text or make charitable donations. The percentage using a cell phone to text, email, or to download apps rises with income. Among Californians who download apps, 52 percent say they pay for apps, while 47 percent mostly use free apps. The percentage paying for apps rises as income and education levels rise.

Among Californians who use cell phones to access the Internet, 25 percent say that when they use the Internet, they do so mostly on their cell phones, while 62 percent do so mostly on some other device such as a desktop or laptop computer. Twelve percent volunteer that they use a cell phone or other device to access the Internet about equally. Thirty-six percent of those with household incomes of less than \$40,000 mostly use their cell phones to access the Internet; 29 percent of middle-income residents and just 13 percent of upper-income residents do so. Similar trends emerge across education groups. Across racial/ethnic groups, Latinos are twice as likely as whites (40% to 21%) to say they mostly use their cell phone to access the Internet. Two in three whites mostly use other devices compared to 44 percent of Latinos.

“Overall, when you use the Internet, do you do that mostly using your cell phone or mostly using some other device like a desktop, laptop, or tablet computer?”

<i>Cell phone Internet users only</i>	All Cell Phone Internet Users	Household Income			Race/Ethnicity	
		Under \$40,000	\$40,000 to under \$80,000	\$80,000 or more	Latinos	Whites
Mostly on cell phone	25%	36%	29%	13%	40%	21%
Mostly on something else	62	51	53	76	44	66
Equally (volunteered)	12	12	16	8	13	11
Depends (volunteered)/ Don't know	2	1	1	3	3	1

Among those who access the Internet via their cell phones, 59 percent do so several times a day and another 13 percent do so about once a day. Since June 2009, there has been a sharp rise in the share accessing the Internet through a cell phone several times per day (from 30% to 59%). In June 2009, 35 percent accessed the Internet via cell phone every few weeks, less often, or never, compared to only 9 percent today. Those aged 18 to 34 are nearly three times as likely as those aged 55 and older to access the Internet via cell phone several times per day.

“About how often do you access the Internet using your cell phone?”

<i>Cell phone Internet users only</i>	All Cell Phone Internet Users	Age			Race/Ethnicity	
		18–34	35–54	55 and older	Latinos	Whites
Several times a day	59%	74%	52%	26%	60%	56%
About once a day	13	9	17	14	15	14
3–5 days a week	9	8	10	12	8	8
1–2 days a week	10	7	11	23	11	13
Every few weeks	3	1	3	9	1	4
Less often	4	1	6	12	4	4
Never	2	–	2	4	2	1

LAPTOP USE

Among those who access the Internet via laptops or netbooks, 85 percent use WiFi or other wireless connection to do so. In the Pew November 2010 survey, a similar 88 percent of laptop Internet users nationwide used WiFi to connect to the Internet. Across regions and demographic groups, at least 80 percent of laptop Internet users access the Internet wirelessly. Fewer laptop Internet users access the Internet with mobile wireless broadband, such as an aircard. Just 23 percent overall and fewer than three in 10 across regions and demographic groups access the Internet this way. In Pew’s survey, 27 percent of laptop Internet users accessed the Internet using mobile wireless broadband.

“On your laptop computer or netbook, do you use ...”

Laptop Internet users only		All Laptop Internet Users	Age			Race/Ethnicity	
			18–34	35–54	55 and older	Latinos	Whites
...WiFi or a wireless connection to access the Internet?	Yes	85%	90%	83%	81%	80%	89%
	No	15	10	17	18	19	10
	Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1
...mobile wireless broadband, such as an aircard, to access the Internet?	Yes	23	20	26	23	25	24
	No	72	78	67	70	71	71
	Don't know	5	2	6	7	5	5

Among Californians who use their laptops to access the Internet wirelessly (through WiFi or mobile wireless broadband), 86 percent do so at home, while 39 percent do so at work. A majority—55 percent—do so at some place other than home or work. More than eight in 10 across regions and demographic groups use their laptop wirelessly at home. When it comes to using their laptop wirelessly at work, those aged 35 to 54 (45%) are more likely than others to do this. The percentage doing this at work rises with income and education levels and is somewhat higher among whites than Latinos. At least half across most demographic groups use their laptops to access the Internet wirelessly outside of home and work, the exception being Latinos (46%) and those with a high school education or less (42%).

“Thinking about when you access the Internet wirelessly on your laptop or netbook—either using WiFi or mobile wireless broadband, do you ever do this at...”

Wireless laptop users only Percent saying yes		...home?	...work?	...someplace other than home or work?
All Wireless Laptop Users		86%	39%	55%
Age	18–34	84	39	57
	35–54	89	45	53
	55 and over	85	27	52
Household Income	Under \$40,000	84	26	53
	\$40,000 to under \$80,000	87	39	50
	\$80,000 or more	89	51	59
Race/Ethnicity	Latinos	82	31	46
	Whites	87	40	57
Region	Central Valley	82	32	52
	San Francisco Bay Area	86	49	61
	Los Angeles	88	39	56
	Orange/San Diego Inland Empire	85	37	52

WORK-RELATED ACTIVITIES AWAY FROM WORK

Among all cell phone users, 32 percent use their cell phone for work-related activities away from work, while 59 percent do not. There are some differences across the state's regions and demographic groups in work habits outside the workplace. In the San Francisco Bay Area—home of the Silicon Valley—41 percent of cell phone users use their phone for work outside of the office. By comparison, 34 percent in the Inland Empire, 33 percent in Orange/San Diego Counties, 31 percent in Los Angeles, and 24 percent in the Central Valley do so. Across racial/ethnic groups, Asians (40%) are the most likely to use their cell phones for work, compared to three in 10 whites (32%) and Latinos (30%). The percentage using their cell phone to do work-related activities away from a work location increases with education level (23% high school or less, 35% some college, 43% college graduates) and income level (26% under \$40,000, 32% \$40,000 to \$80,000, 47% \$80,000 or more). Men are much more likely than women (39% to 26%) to do work on their cell phones; parents of children 18 or younger are more likely to do so than other groups (40% to 27%).

“What about using your cell phone to do work-related activities when you are not at work?”

<i>Cell phone users only</i>	All Cell Phone Users	Education			Broadband Users
		High school or less	Some college	College graduate	
Yes, do this	32%	23%	35%	43%	37%
No, do not do this	59	69	54	50	54
Don't work/retired (volunteered)	9	8	11	7	9
Don't know	–	–	–	–	–

Among wireless laptop users, 43 percent use this technology to do work-related activities when they are away from the workplace. Again, San Francisco Bay Area residents (53%) are the most likely to do so followed by those in the Other Southern California region (which includes Orange/San Diego Counties and the Inland Empire: 45%), Los Angeles (42%), and the Central Valley (37%). Across racial/ethnic groups, Asians (48%) and whites (45%) are more likely than Latinos (32%) to do work-related activities on their laptop away from the workplace. The percentage doing so increases with education level (31% high school or less, 43% some college, 52% college graduates) and income level (31% under \$40,000, 42% \$40,000 to \$80,000, 56% \$80,000 or more). Men are more likely than women to do work on their laptops with a wireless connection away from the office (50% to 37%). Across age groups, those age 35 to 54 are more likely than others to work this way (43% 18–34, 50% 35–54, 31% 55 and older).

“Thinking about when you access the Internet wirelessly on your laptop or netbook—either using WiFi or mobile wireless broadband, do you ever do this away from work for work-related activities?”

<i>Wireless laptop users only Percent saying yes</i>	All Wireless Laptop Users	Education			Broadband Users
		High school or less	Some college	College graduate	
Yes	43%	31%	43%	52%	44%
No	49	63	45	42	48
Don't work/retired (volunteered)	8	5	12	6	7
Don't know	–	1	–	–	–

NON-INTERNET USERS

Currently, 16 percent of Californians do not use the Internet, down from 24 percent in 2009. Of non-Internet users, 86 percent have never used the Internet or email, while 14 percent were Internet users previously.

Of non-Internet users, an overwhelming majority (79%) are not interested in using the Internet. Overwhelming majorities among age groups (77% age 18–54, 84% age 55 and older) and eight in 10 Latino non-Internet users say they are not interested in using the Internet or email. A majority (67%) would need help in starting to use the Internet, while 15 percent say they know enough on their own to begin using and 15 percent volunteer they do not want to use the Internet.

“Would you like to start using the Internet or email (again), or isn’t that something you’re interested in?”

Non-Internet users only	All Non-Internet Users	Age		Latinos
		18–54	55 and older	
Yes, interested	19%	21%	15%	17%
No, not interested	79	77	84	81
Don’t know	2	2	1	2

When asked about the main reason for not using the Internet, 17 percent say they are not interested (down 13 points since 2009), 16 percent report not having a computer (similar to 2009), 12 percent say they don’t know how to use it, and 11 percent mention cost (down 4 points since 2009). Other reasons given include: it’s a waste of time, it’s frustrating, too old to learn, not having access or the time, and concern over computer viruses. Those under 55 years old are somewhat more likely than older residents (19% to 11%) to mention not having a computer as the main reason. One in five Latinos cite not having a computer (21%) and one in five cite lack of interest (21%) as the main reason for not using the Internet.

“And, what is the main reason you don’t use the Internet or email?”

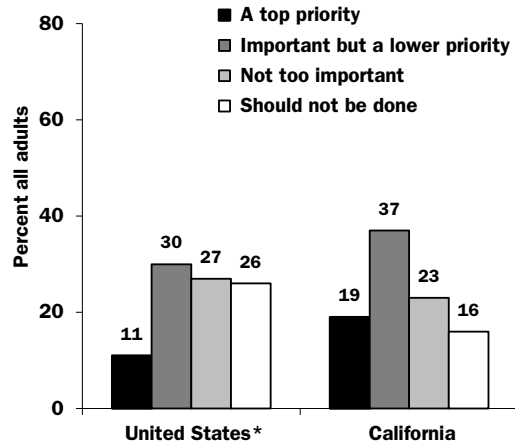
Non-Internet users only	All Non-Internet Users	Age		Latinos
		18–54	55 and older	
Not interested	17%	17%	19%	21%
Don’t have a computer	16	19	11	21
Just don’t know how	12	14	10	13
Cost/too expensive	11	11	11	9
It’s a waste of time/don’t need it	9	6	11	5
It’s too difficult/frustrating	8	9	8	9
Don’t have access	6	8	4	3
Just don’t have the time	5	4	7	6
Too old to learn	4	1	7	3
Physically unable	2	2	2	2
Worried about computer viruses/spyware/adware/spam	2	1	3	1
Other	5	5	6	4
Don’t know	2	4	–	4

PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES

KEY FINDINGS

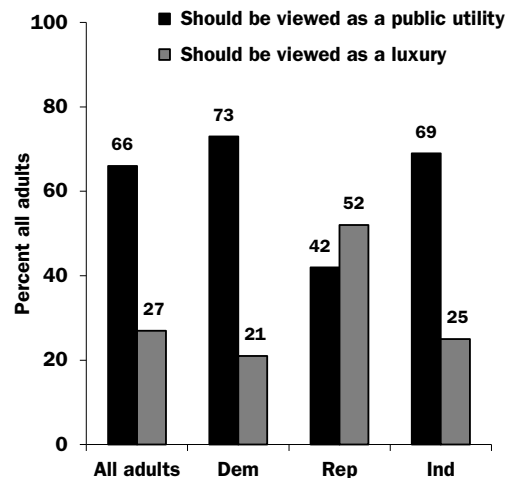
- Half or more cell phone users or laptop Internet users say staying in touch with others and having easy access to information online are very important; about a third say it is very important to be able to do work-related activities. *(page 19)*
- A plurality of Californians (41%) think the government is doing just enough to improve the access and availability of high-speed broadband, and one in five say expanding affordable broadband access should be a top priority for the federal government. Two in three say high-speed broadband should be viewed as a public utility, not as a luxury. *(page 20)*
- Most Californians and public school parents say it is very important for California's K-12 public schools to teach students computer and Internet skills. Nearly two in three parents report visiting the website of their child's school, while nearly one in three report receiving their child's homework assignments via the Internet or email. *(page 21)*
- Most Californians think people without high-speed broadband Internet access are at a major disadvantage when it comes to finding information about job opportunities or health information. *(page 22)*

Federal Government Priority for Expanding Affordable High-Speed Broadband Access

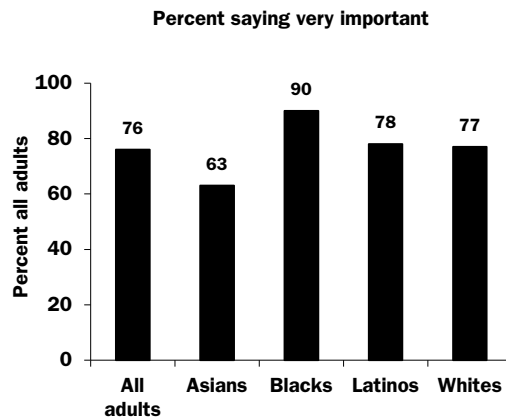


*Pew Internet & American Life Project, May 2010

Perception of High-Speed Broadband Access



Importance of K-12 Schools Teaching Computer and Internet Skills



IMPORTANCE OF LAPTOP AND CELL PHONE COMMUNICATION

For Californians who have cell phones or use the Internet on their laptop, over half find staying in touch easily with other people (59%) and having easy access to information online (52%) to be very important when staying connected outside of home or work. Far fewer consider being able to do work-related activities (35%) and sharing or posting content online (13%) very important. Findings were similar in June 2009, with 55 percent saying staying in touch, 52 percent saying having easy access to information online, and 13 percent saying sharing or posting content online were very important while staying connected outside home or work. This is the first time we have asked about the importance of being able to do work-related activities.

Older residents (age 55 and over) are less likely than younger Californians (age 18 to 34) to find all four items asked in the survey to be very important. The two groups differ most over having easy access to information online (28 point difference) and differ least in their opinion of sharing or posting content online (9 point difference). Residents earning less than \$40,000 are slightly more likely than those with higher incomes to find staying in touch easily to be very important. Those earning \$80,000 or more place greater importance on easy access to information online (60%) and being able to do work-related activities (45%) than do those with lower incomes. Whites (56%) are slightly less likely than Latinos (62%) and Asians (65%) to say staying in touch easily is very important. About six in 10 across regions say staying in touch easily is very important when connecting outside of home or work.

“Thinking now about how you get information and communicate with others using a cell phone or laptop when you are away from home and work, please tell me if each of the following is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important. How about...”

<i>Cell phone users or laptop Internet users only</i> Percent saying very important		<i>...staying in touch easily with other people?</i>	<i>...having easy access to information online?</i>	<i>...being able to do work-related activities?</i>	<i>...sharing or posting content online?</i>
All Cell Phone Users or Laptop Internet Users		59%	52%	35%	13%
Age	18–34	68	62	38	18
	35–54	61	55	43	13
	55 and over	46	34	19	9
Household Income	Under \$40,000	64	48	30	14
	\$40,000 to under \$80,000	55	53	33	14
	\$80,000 or more	58	60	45	12
Race/Ethnicity	Asians	65	48	39	16
	Latinos	62	53	35	16
	Whites	56	52	31	10
Region	Central Valley	58	51	32	8
	San Francisco Bay Area	62	58	38	19
	Los Angeles	63	49	36	14
	Orange/San Diego	57	53	32	12
	Inland Empire	59	48	37	14

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN ACCESS AND ADOPTION

A majority of adults (56%) say that expanding high-speed broadband Internet access to everyone in the country should be a priority for the federal government: 19 percent say it should be a top priority and 37 percent call it an important but lower priority. Twenty-three percent say it's not too important and 16 percent say it should not be done. Findings among broadband users are similar to those for all adults. According to a May 2010 Pew survey, fewer adults nationwide consider broadband expansion a priority (11% top priority, 30% important but low, 27% not too important, 26% should not be done).

Democrats and independents (60% each) are far more likely than Republicans (38%) to say that providing affordable high-speed Internet should be a federal government priority. Across regions and demographic groups at least half agree. Whites, older residents, those without children, renters, and those who have lived at their current residence for five years or more are less likely than others to believe that expanding affordable high-speed Internet access is a federal government priority.

“Do you think that expanding affordable high-speed broadband Internet access to everyone in the country should be a top priority for the federal government, important but a lower priority, not too important, or should it not be done?”

	All Adults	Party			Broadband Users	Likely Voters
		Dem	Rep	Ind		
Top priority	19%	20%	8%	18%	19%	13%
Important but lower priority	37	40	30	42	40	37
Not too important	23	25	22	20	24	23
Should not be done	16	10	37	17	16	24
Don't know	5	5	3	2	2	3

When asked whether they view high-speed Internet as a public utility to which everyone should have access or a luxury that some people may not be able to access, solid majorities (66% adults, 61% likely voters, 68% broadband users) say broadband should be viewed as a public utility. Democrats (73%) and independents (69%) are far more likely than Republicans (42%) to hold this view. At least six in 10 across racial/ethnic groups say it should be a public utility, with Latinos (75%) especially likely to hold this view.

Californians continue to be divided about the government's role in improving the access and availability of high-speed broadband Internet technology. About four in 10 adults (41%) believe that the government is doing just enough, 27 percent say not enough, 15 percent say more than enough, and about one in five (17%) are unsure. Findings are similar among broadband users and likely voters. Since this question was asked in 2008, about four in 10 have said the government was doing just enough.

“Overall, thinking about the government's role in improving the access and availability of high-speed broadband Internet technology, do you think the government is doing more than enough, just enough, or not enough?”

	All Adults	Party			Broadband Users	Likely Voters
		Dem	Rep	Ind		
More than enough	15%	12%	24%	18%	15%	18%
Just enough	41	43	38	36	45	39
Not enough	27	30	17	26	27	25
Don't know	17	15	21	20	13	17

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION

An overwhelming majority of adults say it is very important (76%) or somewhat important (18%) for K–12 public schools to teach students computer and Internet skills. Across political parties, demographic groups, and regions, more than six in 10 think teaching computer and Internet skills is very important. Ninety percent of blacks think it is very important, followed by Latinos (78%), whites (77%), and Asians (63%). Among public school parents, 79 percent consider this issue very important.

“How important is it for California’s K–12 public schools to teach students computer and Internet skills?”

	All Adults	Education			Broadband Users	Public school parents
		High school or less	Some college	College graduate		
Very important	76%	75%	74%	79%	76%	79%
Somewhat important	18	18	19	17	18	15
Not too important	3	4	3	2	2	3
Not at all important	3	2	4	2	3	2
Don't know	1	1	–	–	–	1

Parents of children 18 or younger use the Internet to communicate about their child’s education. Sixty-three percent of these parents report visiting their child’s school website often or sometimes (61% in 2009, 56% in 2008). Findings among public school parents are similar. Half of Latino parents say they visit their child’s school website, a slight 5-point increase from 2009. Still, white parents are far more likely (76%) than Latino parents (50%) to do so. The differences are much greater between income groups—parents earning \$80,000 or more (89%) are twice as likely as parents earning under \$40,000 (44%) to visit their child’s school website. Among those who do not visit their child’s school website, 63 percent say the school does have a website as far as they know.

Thirty-two percent of parents say they receive their child’s homework assignments via the Internet or email (34% in 2009, 28% in 2008). Again, white parents (41%) are much more likely than Latino parents (23%) to use the Internet or email for this purpose. The disparity is great between income groups: parents earning \$80,000 or more (50%) are nearly three times as likely as parents earning \$40,000 or less (18%) to use the Internet or email to obtain their child’s homework. Among those who do not receive their child’s assignments via the Internet or email, 71 percent say their child’s teachers do not send assignments this way as far as they know.

“Do you ever ...”

<i>Parents of children 18 or younger only</i>		Parents	Household Income			Race/Ethnicity	
			Under \$40,000	\$40,000 to under \$80,000	\$80,000 or more	Latino	White
...visit the website of your child’s school?	Yes, often	31%	17%	32%	54%	23%	40%
	Yes, sometimes	32	27	38	35	27	36
	No	36	56	29	10	49	24
	Don't know	–	1	–	–	1	–
...receive your child’s homework assignments via the Internet or email?	Yes, often	19	10	21	33	14	24
	Yes, sometimes	13	8	19	17	9	17
	No	65	79	57	48	76	58
	Don't know	2	3	3	1	1	1

DISADVANTAGES OF NOT HAVING BROADBAND

When it comes to finding information about job opportunities or gaining new career skills, 82 percent of Californians think non-broadband users are at a major (62%) or minor (20%) disadvantage. In an April 2010 Pew survey adults nationwide were much less likely to hold this view (43% major, 23% minor). Across racial/ethnic groups, blacks (71%) and Latinos (68%) are more likely to say non-broadband users are at a major disadvantage, followed by Asians (62%) and whites (57%). Younger Californians (70%) are far more likely than older Californians (49%) to hold this view. Seventy percent of Democrats, 60 percent of independents, and 47 percent of Republicans hold this view when it comes to job opportunities. When it comes to getting health information, Californians are again far more likely than adults nationwide to think non-broadband users are at a disadvantage (80% to 62%). Latinos (64%) and blacks (59%) are more likely than Asians (47%) and whites (42%) to think there is a major disadvantage. Democrats (55%) are more likely than independents (42%) and Republicans (34%) to think there is a major disadvantage when it comes to getting health information online.

**“Thinking about all of the different information sources available to people...
Do you think that people who do not have high-speed broadband Internet access at home
are at a disadvantage when it comes to each of the following? How about...”**

		All Adults	Race/Ethnicity				Broadband User
			Asians	Blacks	Latinos	Whites	
<i>...finding information about job opportunities or gaining new career skills?</i>	Major disadvantage	62%	62%	71%	68%	57%	63%
	Minor disadvantage	20	26	15	16	22	21
	Not at disadvantage	14	10	14	12	17	13
	Don't know	4	2	–	4	4	2
<i>...getting health information?</i>	Major disadvantage	50	47	59	64	42	49
	Minor disadvantage	30	34	27	21	34	33
	Not at disadvantage	17	17	13	12	21	17
	Don't know	3	2	1	3	3	1

Three in four Californians think non-broadband users are at a major (42%) or minor (35%) disadvantage when it comes to using online government services, compared to 56 percent nationwide in Pew’s survey. Seventy-four percent of Californians think non-broadband users are at a major (38%) or minor (36%) disadvantage when it comes to keeping up with news online, but far fewer adults nationwide (50%) in the Pew survey think non-broadband users are at a disadvantage.

“How about...”

		All Adults	Race/Ethnicity				Broadband User
			Asians	Blacks	Latinos	Whites	
<i>...using government services?</i>	Major disadvantage	42%	38%	54%	49%	39%	43%
	Minor disadvantage	35	43	29	30	36	38
	Not at disadvantage	17	17	9	14	20	16
	Don't know	5	2	7	7	4	3
<i>...keeping up with news and information?</i>	Major disadvantage	38	37	50	49	30	37
	Minor disadvantage	36	40	28	30	40	39
	Not at disadvantage	23	20	17	17	28	22
	Don't know	3	3	5	3	2	1

REGIONAL MAP



METHODOLOGY

The PPIC Statewide Survey is directed by Mark Baldassare, president and CEO and survey director at the Public Policy Institute of California, with assistance from Dean Bonner, project manager for this survey, survey research associates Sonja Petek and Jui Shrestha, and survey intern Elisa Baeza. This survey was conducted with funding from the California Emerging Technology Fund (CETF) and ZeroDivide¹ as part of a multi-year project on public opinion and information technology issues. We benefited from discussions with the CETF leadership and other experts and from consultation with researchers at the Pew Internet & American Life Project; however, the methods, questions, and content of this report were determined solely by Mark Baldassare and the survey team.

Findings in this report are based on a survey of 2,502 California adult residents, including 2,001 interviewed on landline telephones and 501 interviewed on cell phones. Live interviewing took place on weekday nights and weekend days from June 1–14, 2011. Interviews took an average of 18 minutes to complete.

Landline interviews were conducted using a computer-generated random sample of telephone numbers that ensured that both listed and unlisted numbers were called. All landline telephone exchanges in California were eligible for selection and the sample telephone numbers were called as many as six times to increase the likelihood of reaching eligible households. Once a household was reached, an adult respondent (age 18 or older) was randomly chosen for interviewing using the “last birthday method” to avoid biases in age and gender.

Cell phone interviews were included in this survey to account for the growing number of Californians who use them. These interviews were conducted using a computer-generated random sample of cell phone numbers. All cell phone numbers with California area codes were eligible for selection and the sample telephone numbers were called as many as eight times to increase the likelihood of reaching an eligible respondent. Once a cell phone user was reached, it was verified that this person was age 18 or older, a resident of California, and in a safe place to continue the survey (e.g., not driving). Cell phone respondents were offered a small reimbursement to help defray the potential cost of the call. Cell phone interviews were conducted with adults who have cell phone service only and with those who have both cell phone and landline service in the household.

Landline and cell phone interviewing was conducted in English, Spanish, Chinese (Mandarin or Cantonese), Vietnamese, and Korean, according to respondents’ preferences. We chose these languages because Spanish is the dominant language among non-English-speaking adults in California, followed in prevalence by the three Asian languages. Accent on Languages, Inc. translated the survey into Spanish, with assistance from Renatta DeFever. Abt SRBI Inc. translated the survey into Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean, and conducted all telephone interviewing.

With assistance from Abt SRBI we used recent data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2006–2008 American Community Survey (ACS) for California to compare certain demographic characteristics of the survey sample—region, age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education—with the characteristics of California’s adult population. The survey sample was comparable to the ACS figures. Abt SRBI used data from the 2008 National Health Interview Survey and data from the 2006–2008 ACS for California, both to estimate landline and cell phone service in California and to compare the data against landline and cell phone service reported in this survey. We also used voter registration data from the California Secretary

¹ This research was made possible by a grant from the Community Partnership Committee through its Applied Research Initiative on access to telecommunications services in California’s underserved communities, with support from ZeroDivide. The Community Partnership Committee was formed by eight coalitions of 134 community-based organizations and SBC (now AT&T), to serve underserved communities throughout California after the SBC/Pacific Telesis merger in 1997.

of State to compare the party registration of registered voters in our sample to party registration in the state. The landline and cell phone samples were then integrated using a frame integration weight, while sample balancing adjusts for any differences across regional, age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, telephone service, and party registration groups.

The sampling error, taking design effects from weighting into consideration, is ± 2.8 percent at the 95 percent confidence level for the total sample of 2,502 adults. This means that 95 times out of 100, the results will be within 2.8 percentage points of what they would be if all adults in California were interviewed. The sampling error for subgroups is larger: For the 1,609 registered voters, it is ± 3.1 percent; for the 1,132 likely voters, it is ± 3.6 percent; for the 2,099 Internet users, it is ± 3 percent; and for the 1,793 users of broadband at home, it is 3.3%. Sampling error is only one type of error to which surveys are subject. Results may also be affected by factors such as question wording, question order, and survey timing.

Throughout the report, we refer to five geographic regions that account for approximately 90 percent of the state's population. "Central Valley" includes Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Yolo, and Yuba Counties. "San Francisco Bay Area" includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma Counties. "Los Angeles" refers to Los Angeles County, "Inland Empire" refers to Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, and "Orange/San Diego" refers to Orange and San Diego Counties. Residents from other geographic areas are included in the results reported for all adults, registered voters, and likely voters, but sample sizes for these less populated areas are not large enough to report separately.

We present specific results for non-Hispanic whites and for Latinos, who account for about a third of the state's adult population and constitute one of the fastest growing voter groups. We also present results for non-Hispanic Asians, who make up about 13 percent of the state's adult population, and non-Hispanic blacks, who comprise about 6 percent. Results for other racial/ethnic groups—such as Native Americans—are included in the results reported for all adults, registered voters, and likely voters, but sample sizes are not large enough for separate analysis. We compare the opinions of those who report they are registered Democrats, Republicans, and decline-to-state or independent voters; the results for those who say they are registered to vote in another party are not large enough for separate analysis. We also analyze the responses of likely voters—so designated by their responses to survey questions on voter registration, past voting, and current interest in politics. In addition, we present the responses of Internet users, who are defined, consistent with national surveys, as those who answered yes to one or both questions: "Do you use the Internet, at least occasionally?" or "Do you send or receive email, at least occasionally?" We also present the responses of broadband users, who are defined, consistent with national surveys, as those who have a high-speed connection at home (including DSL, cable, wireless, T-1, or fiber optic).

The percentages presented in the report tables and in the questionnaire may not add to 100 due to rounding.

We compare current PPIC Statewide Survey results to those in our earlier surveys and to results from the Pew Internet & American Life Project. Additional details about our methodology can be found at <http://www.ppic.org/content/other/SurveyMethodology.pdf> and are available upon request through surveys@ppic.org.

QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS

CALIFORNIANS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

June 1–14, 2011

2,502 California Adult Residents:

English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese

MARGIN OF ERROR $\pm 2.8\%$ AT 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL FOR TOTAL SAMPLE

PERCENTAGES MAY NOT ADD TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

1. First, do you think things in California are generally going in the right direction or the wrong direction?
28% right direction
60 wrong direction
12 don't know
2. Turning to economic conditions in California, do you think that during the next 12 months we will have good times financially or bad times?
26% good times
63 bad times
11 don't know
3. Do you yourself ever use a computer at home, at work, at school, or anywhere else?
81% yes
19 no
– don't know
- 4/4a. Next, do you use the Internet, at least occasionally? **[or]** Do you send or receive email, at least occasionally?
84% yes
16 no
– don't know
- 4b. **[non-Internet users only]** Did you ever at some point use the Internet or email, but have since stopped for some reason?
14% yes
86 no
– don't know
- 4c. **[non-Internet users only]** Would you like to start using the Internet or email (**if q4b=yes:** again), or isn't that something you're interested in?
19% yes, interested
79 no, not interested
2 don't know
- 4d. **[non-Internet users only]** And, what is the main reason you don't use the Internet or email?
[code, don't read]
17% not interested
16 don't have a computer
12 just don't know how
11 cost/too expensive
9 it's a waste of time/don't need it
8 it is too difficult/frustrating
6 don't have access
5 just don't have the time
4 too old to learn
2 physically unable
2 worried about computer viruses, spyware, adware, spam
5 other
2 don't know

4e. **[non-Internet users only]** If you wanted to start using the Internet or email (**if q4b=yes:** again), do you feel that you know enough about computers and technology to be able to do that on your own, or would you need someone to help you?

- 15% know enough to go online (again) on my own
- 67 would need someone to help me
- 15 would not want to start using the Internet (*volunteered*)
- 2 don't know

5. **[Internet users only]** Did you happen to use the Internet yesterday?

- 79% yes
- 20 no
- 1 don't know

6. **[Internet users only]** About how many years have you been an Internet user?

[code, don't read]

- 2% less than 1 year
- 21 1–5 years
- 33 6–10 years
- 27 11–15 years
- 15 more than 15 years
- 2 don't know

7. **[Internet users only]** About how often do you use the Internet or email from home—several times a day, about once a day, 3–5 days a week, 1–2 days a week, every few weeks, less often, or never?

- 49% several times a day
- 19 about once a day
- 10 3–5 days a week
- 11 1–2 days a week
- 3 every few weeks
- 2 less often
- 4 never
- 1 don't know

8. **[Internet users only]** About how often do you use the Internet or email from work—several times a day, about once a day, 3–5 days a week, 1–2 days a week, every few weeks, less often, or never?

- 37% several times a day
- 8 about once a day
- 3 3–5 days a week
- 4 1–2 days a week
- 2 every few weeks
- 3 less often
- 32 never
- 12 don't work/retired (*volunteered*)
- don't know

9. **[Internet users only]** About how often do you use the Internet or email from someplace other than home or work—several times a day, about once a day, 3–5 days a week, 1–2 days a week, every few weeks, less often, or never?

- 17% several times a day
- 6 about once a day
- 5 3–5 days a week
- 9 1–2 days a week
- 6 every few weeks
- 14 less often
- 42 never
- 1 don't know

10. **[Internet users only]** Do you ever access the Internet using a computer at a public library?

- 24% yes
- 76 no
- don't know

As I read the following list of items, please tell me if you happen to have each one, or not.

11. **[all adults]** Do you have a desktop computer?

- 65% yes [*ask q11a*]
- 35 no [*skip to q12*]
- don't know

11a. **[Internet users who have a desktop]** Do you ever access the Internet or email using your desktop computer?

- 92% yes
- 8 no
- don't know

12. **[all adults]** Do you have a laptop computer or netbook?

- 61% yes [ask q12a]
- 39 no [skip to q13]
- don't know

12a. **[Internet users who have a laptop or netbook]** Do you ever access the Internet or email using your laptop computer or netbook?

- 94% yes
- 6 no
- don't know

12b. **[non-desktop, laptop, or netbook owners]** And, what is the main reason you don't have a computer at home?

[code, don't read]

- 37% cost/too expensive
- 24 not interested
- 17 don't know how to use it
- 6 don't really know about computers
- 3 sufficient access elsewhere
- 13 other
- don't know

13. **[all adults]** Do you have a working cell phone?

- 93% yes [ask q13a] **[includes those who completed interview on cell phone]**
- 7 no [skip to q14]
- don't know

13a. **[Internet users who have a cell phone]** Do you ever access the Internet or email using your cell phone?

- 50% yes
- 50 no
- don't know

14. **[all adults]** Do you have a game console like Xbox or Play Station in your home?

- 41% yes [ask q14a]
- 58 no [skip to q15]
- don't know

14a. **[Internet users who have a game console]** Do you ever access the Internet or email using your game console?

- 38% yes
- 61 no
- 1 don't know

15. **[all adults]** Do you have an electronic book device or e-book reader, such as a Kindle or Nook?

- 11% yes [ask q15a]
- 89 no [skip to q16]
- don't know

15a. **[Internet users who have an electronic book device]** Do you ever access the Internet or email using your electronic book device?

- 61% yes
- 39 no
- don't know

16. **[all adults]** Do you have a tablet computer like an iPad, Samsung Galaxy, or Motorola Xoom?

- 14% yes [ask q16a]
- 86 no [skip to q17]
- 1 don't know [skip to q17]

16a. **[Internet users who have a tablet computer]** Do you ever access the Internet or email using your tablet computer?

- 83% yes
- 17 no
- don't know

Thinking now just about your cell phone...

17. **[cell phone users only]** Some phones are called “smartphones” because of certain features they have. Is your cell phone a smartphone or not, or are you not sure? **[if necessary:** A smartphone is a mobile device like an iPhone, Blackberry or Android that offers more advanced computing ability and connectivity than a standard cell phone.]

- 39% yes, it is a smartphone
- 49 no, is not a smartphone
- 12 not sure

18. **[cell phone users only]** Thinking about your cell phone plan, do you currently pay for any kind of data plan on your phone, or not? **[if necessary:** A data plan from your cell phone provider allows you to send and receive emails and surf the Internet from your mobile device.]

- 41% yes
- 55 no
- 2 someone else pays for phone (volunteered)
- 2 don't know

Please tell me if you ever use your cell phone to do any of the following things.

19. **[cell phone users only]** What about using your cell phone to send or receive text messages?

- 74% yes
- 26 no
- don't know

20. **[cell phone users only]** What about using your cell phone to send or receive email messages?

- 42% yes
- 58 no
- don't know

21. **[cell phone users only]** What about using your cell phone to do work-related activities when you are not at work?

- 32% yes
- 59 no
- 9 don't work/ retired (volunteered)
- don't know

22. **[cell phone users only]** What about using your cell phone to make a charitable donation by text message?

- 10% yes
- 89 no
- don't know

23. **[cell phone users only]** What about using your cell phone to download a software application or “app?”

- 33% yes [ask q24]
- 67 no [skip to q25]
- don't know

24. **[cell phone users who download apps]** Thinking about all of the apps you have downloaded, have you ever paid for an app, or have you only downloaded apps that are free?

- 52% yes, have paid for app
- 47 only download apps that are free
- 1 don't know

25. **[cell phone Internet users only]** Overall, when you use the Internet, do you do that mostly using your cell phone or mostly using some other device like a desktop, laptop, or tablet computer?

- 25% mostly on cell phone
- 62 mostly on something else
- 12 both equally (volunteered)
- 2 depends (volunteered)
- don't know

26. **[cell phone Internet users only]** About how often do you access the Internet using your cell phone—several times a day, about once a day, 3–5 days a week, 1–2 days a week, every few weeks, less often, or never?

- 59% several times a day
- 13 about once a day
- 9 3–5 days a week
- 10 1–2 days a week
- 3 every few weeks
- 4 less often
- 2 never
- don't know

27. **[laptop Internet users only]** On your laptop computer or netbook, do you use WiFi or a wireless connection to access the Internet?

[If necessary: WiFi is a short range wireless internet connection]

- 85% yes
- 15 no
- 1 don't know

28. **[laptop Internet users only]** On your laptop computer or netbook, do you use mobile wireless broadband, such as an aircard, to access the Internet? **[If necessary:** Wireless broadband is a longer-range wireless connection, offered by many telephone companies and others]

- 23% yes
- 72 no
- 5 don't know

Thinking about when you access the Internet wirelessly on your laptop or netbook—either using WiFi or mobile wireless broadband...

29. **[wireless laptop users only]** Do you ever do this at home?

- 86% yes
- 13 no
- 1 don't know

30. **[wireless laptop users only]** Do you ever do this at work?

- 39% yes
- 60 no
- 1 don't know

31. **[wireless laptop users only]** Do you ever do this someplace other than home or work?

- 55% yes
- 45 no
- don't know

32. **[wireless laptop users only]** Do you ever do this away from work to do work-related activities?

- 43% yes
- 49 no
- 8 don't work/retired (volunteered)
- don't know

Thinking now about how you get information and communicate with others using a cell phone or laptop when you are away from home and work, please tell me if each of the following is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important.

[rotate questions 33 to 36]

33. **[cell phone users or laptop Internet users]** How about staying in touch easily with other people?

- 59% very important
- 27 somewhat important
- 7 not too important
- 6 not at all important
- 1 does not apply (volunteered)
- 1 don't know

34. **[cell phone users or laptop Internet users]** How about having easy access to information online?

- 52% very important
- 26 somewhat important
- 8 not too important
- 12 not at all important
- 1 does not apply (volunteered)
- 1 don't know

35. **[cell phone users or laptop Internet users]** How about sharing or posting content online?

- 13% very important
- 22 somewhat important
- 28 not too important
- 32 not at all important
- 2 does not apply (volunteered)
- 2 don't know

36. **[cell phone users or laptop Internet users]** How about being able to do work-related activities?

- 35% very important
- 21 somewhat important
- 13 not too important
- 21 not at all important
- 4 does not apply (volunteered)
- 6 don't work/retired (volunteered)
- 1 don't know

Next, please tell me if you ever use the Internet to do any of the following things.

[questions 37 to 48 reported for all adults]

[rotate questions 37 to 48]

37. Do you ever go online to use Twitter or another service to share updates about yourself or to see updates about others?
- 30% yes, do this
 - 70 no, do not do this
 - don't know
38. Do you ever go online to look for information about a job?
- 49% yes, do this
 - 51 no, do not do this
 - don't know
39. Do you ever go online to purchase goods and services?
- 64% yes, do this
 - 36 no, do not do this
 - don't know
40. Do you ever go online to get news and information on current events, public issues, or politics?
- 66% yes, do this
 - 34 no, do not do this
 - don't know
41. Do you ever go online to use a social networking site like MySpace, Facebook, or LinkedIn?
- 52% yes, do this
 - 48 no, do not do this
 - don't know
42. Do you ever go online for educational purposes, such as online training or for taking a class?
- 45% yes, do this
 - 54 no, do not do this
 - don't know
43. Do you ever go online to get health or medical information?
- 61% yes, do this
 - 39 no, do not do this
 - don't know
44. Do you ever go online to create or work on your own online journal or blog?
- 15% yes, do this
 - 85 no, do not do this
 - don't know
45. Do you ever go online to visit a local, state, or federal government website?
- 53% yes, do this
 - 47 no, do not do this
 - don't know
46. Do you ever go online to access government resources, such as obtaining forms, making payments, or registering to vote?
- 51% yes, do this
 - 49 no, do not do this
 - don't know
47. Do you ever go online to get housing or real estate information?
- 45% yes, do this
 - 55 no, do not do this
 - don't know
48. Do you ever go online to get information about activities or events in your community?
- 59% yes, do this
 - 41 no, do not do this
 - don't know

Next, I am going to ask you about the same Internet activities, but please tell me if you ever use your cell phone to go online to do any of them.

[questions 49 to 60 reported for all cell phone users]

[rotate questions 49 to 60 in same order as questions 37 to 48]

49. Do you ever use your cell phone to go online to use Twitter or another service to share updates about yourself or to see updates about others?
- 17% yes, do this
 - 82 no, do not do this
 - don't know
50. Do you ever use your cell phone to go online to look for information about a job?
- 14% yes, do this
 - 86 no, do not do this
 - don't know
51. Do you ever use your cell phone to go online to purchase goods and services?
- 16% yes, do this
 - 84 no, do not do this
 - don't know
52. Do you ever use your cell phone to go online to get news and information on current events, public issues, or politics?
- 28% yes, do this
 - 72 no, do not do this
 - don't know
53. Do you ever use your cell phone to go online to use a social networking site like MySpace, Facebook, or LinkedIn?
- 28% yes, do this
 - 72 no, do not do this
 - don't know
54. Do you ever use your cell phone to go online for educational purposes, such as online training or for taking a class?
- 9% yes, do this
 - 91 no, do not do this
 - don't know
55. Do you ever use your cell phone to go online to get health or medical information?
- 18% yes, do this
 - 82 no, do not do this
 - don't know
56. Do you ever use your cell phone to go online to create or work on your own online journal or blog?
- 6% yes, do this
 - 94 no, do not do this
 - don't know
57. Do you ever use your cell phone to go online to visit a local, state, or federal government website?
- 12% yes, do this
 - 88 no, do not do this
 - don't know
58. Do you ever use your cell phone to go online to access government resources, such as obtaining forms, making payments, or registering to vote?
- 9% yes, do this
 - 91 no, do not do this
 - don't know
59. Do you ever use your cell phone to go online to get housing or real estate information?
- 10% yes, do this
 - 90 no, do not do this
 - don't know
60. Do you ever use your cell phone to go online to get information about activities or events in your community?
- 25% yes, do this
 - 75 no, do not do this
 - don't know

61. What kind of Internet connection do you have at home? Do you use a dial-up telephone line, or do you have some other type of connection, such as a DSL-enabled phone line, a cable TV modem, a wireless connection, a fiber optic connection such as FIOS, or a T-1?

[question 61 reported for all adults]

- 25% DSL-enabled phone line *[skip to q65]*
- 25 cable modem *[skip to q65]*
- 16 wireless connection (either aircard, land-based or satellite) *[skip to q65]*
- 5 fiber optic or T-1 *[skip to q65]*
- 4 dial-up telephone line *[ask q62]*
- 1 no home service, connect to Internet via a cell phone *(volunteered) [ask q62]*
- 21 do not have Internet access/ computer at home *[ask q62]*
- 1 unspecified broadband connection
- 3 don't know *[ask q62]*

62. **[non-Internet users or non-broadband users only]**

Do you happen to know whether high-speed Internet service is available in your neighborhood from a telephone company, a cable company, or any other company?

- 58% yes
- 21 no
- 21 don't know

[sample sizes for questions 63 and 64 are too small to report]

65. **[broadband users only]** About how many years have you been using a high-speed broadband connection to connect to the Internet at home?

[code, don't read]

- 2% less than 1 year
- 50 1–5 years
- 38 6–10 years
- 6 11–15 years
- 1 more than 15 years
- 3 don't know

[questions 66 to 74 asked of all adults]

66. Overall, thinking about the government's role in improving the access and availability of high-speed broadband Internet technology, do you think the government is doing more than enough, just enough, or not enough?

- 15% more than enough
- 41 just enough
- 27 not enough
- 17 don't know

67. Do you think that expanding affordable high-speed broadband Internet access to everyone in the country should be a top priority for the federal government, important but a lower priority, not too important, or should it not be done?

- 19% a top priority
- 37 important but a lower priority
- 23 not too important
- 16 should not be done
- 5 don't know

68. Which of the following comes closest to your view, even if neither is exactly right **[rotate]** [1] high-speed broadband Internet should be viewed as a public utility that everyone should have access to **[or]** [2] high-speed broadband Internet should be viewed as a luxury that some people may not be able to access.

- 66% should be viewed as a public utility
- 27 should be viewed as a luxury
- 7 don't know

69. How important is it for California's K–12 public schools to teach students computer and Internet skills? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

- 76% very important
- 18 somewhat important
- 3 not too important
- 3 not at all important
- 1 don't know

Thinking about all of the different information sources available to people...Do you think that people who do not have high-speed broadband Internet access at home are at a disadvantage when it comes to each of the following:

[rotate questions 70 to 73]

70. How about keeping up with news and information? (**If yes:** Would you say it is a major disadvantage or a minor disadvantage?)

- 38% major disadvantage
- 36 minor disadvantage
- 23 not at a disadvantage
- 3 don't know

71. How about finding information about job opportunities or gaining new career skills? (**If yes:** Would you say it is a major disadvantage or a minor disadvantage?)

- 62% major disadvantage
- 20 minor disadvantage
- 14 not at a disadvantage
- 4 don't know

72. How about using government services? (**If yes:** Would you say it is a major disadvantage or a minor disadvantage?)

- 42% major disadvantage
- 35 minor disadvantage
- 17 not at a disadvantage
- 5 don't know

73. How about getting health information? (**If yes:** Would you say it is a major disadvantage or a minor disadvantage?)

- 50% major disadvantage
- 30 minor disadvantage
- 17 not at a disadvantage
- 3 don't know

74. Next, some people are registered to vote and others are not. Are you absolutely certain that you are registered to vote in California?

- 66% yes [ask q74a]
- 34 no [skip to q75b]

74a. Are you registered as a Democrat, a Republican, another party, or are you registered as a decline-to-state or independent voter?

- 45% Democrat [ask to q75]
- 32 Republican [skip to q75a]
- 3 another party [specify] [skip to q76]
- 20 independent [skip to q75b]

75. Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or not a very strong Democrat?

- 54% strong
- 43 not very strong
- 3 don't know

[skip to q76]

75a. Would you call yourself a strong Republican or not a very strong Republican?

- 53% strong
- 43 not very strong
- 4 don't know

[skip to q76]

75b. Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party or Democratic Party?

- 19% Republican Party
- 37 Democratic Party
- 33 neither (volunteered)
- 11 don't know

76. Would you consider yourself to be politically:

[read list, rotate order top to bottom]

- 12% very liberal
- 20 somewhat liberal
- 26 middle-of-the-road
- 21 somewhat conservative
- 14 very conservative
- 6 don't know

77. Generally speaking, how much interest would you say you have in politics—a great deal, a fair amount, only a little, or none?

- 21% great deal
- 37 fair amount
- 26 only a little
- 15 none
- 1 don't know

D4b. **[parents of children 18 or younger only]**

Do you ever visit the website of your child's school? (**if yes:** Do you do this often or only sometimes?)

- 31% yes, often *[skip to d4d]*
- 32 yes, sometimes *[skip to d4d]*
- 36 no *[ask d4c]*
- don't know *[ask d4c]*

D4c. **[parents who do not visit school website]**

And, as far as you know, does your child's school have a website?

- 62% yes
- 10 no
- 27 don't know

D4d. **[parents of children 18 or younger only]**

Do you ever receive your child's homework assignments via the Internet or email? (**if yes:** Do you do receive these often or only sometimes?)

- 19% yes, often *[skip to d5]*
- 13 yes, sometimes *[skip to d5]*
- 65 no *[ask d4e]*
- 2 don't know *[ask d4e]*

D4e. **[parents who do not receive homework via**

Internet, email] And, as far as you know, do your child's teachers send homework assignments via the Internet or email?

- 14% yes
- 71 no
- 15 don't know

[d1–d4a and d5–d20: demographic questions]

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