

TEXAS TRENDS 2023

SCHOOL VOUCHERS



Hobby School of Public Affairs
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON



TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
Barbara Jordan – Mickey Leland
School of Public Affairs



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In 2021, the Hobby School of Public Affairs at the University of Houston and the Executive Master of Public Administration Program in the Barbara Jordan – Mickey Leland School of Public Affairs at Texas Southern University launched a five-year survey project to study Texas's changing population. In addition to a representative sample of all Texans, the 2023 survey includes an oversample of Black Texans to allow for an objective and statistically valid report of their diverse opinions and experiences with a level of detail that is not possible in standard surveys. The third survey was fielded between October 6 and October 18, 2023 in English and Spanish, with 1,914 YouGov respondents 18 years of age and older, resulting in a confidence interval of +/-2.2. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race/ethnicity, and education and are representative of the Texas adult population. The results of this 2023 statewide survey will be presented in six separate reports: state propositions, vouchers, the 2024 primary elections, electric vehicles, extreme weather, and climate change.

This report examines public opinion on different general voucher proposals as well as on more specific legislation similar to that contained in Texas Senate Bill 1 authored by Senator Brandon Creighton (R-Conroe) which, among other things, would establish Education Savings Accounts (ESAs) for the parents of a sub-group of Texas children.

Executive Summary

49% of Texans support and 27% oppose providing low-income parents with tax-funded school vouchers that can be used to pay for their child to attend a private or religious school.

47% of Texans support and 28% oppose providing all parents with tax-funded school vouchers that can be used to pay for their child to attend a private or religious school.

41% of Texans support and 24% oppose Texas Senate Bill 1 (Educational Savings Accounts), which is presently being considered in the Texas Legislature.

60% of Black Texans support vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 48% of white Texans and 47% of Latino Texans.

18% of Black Texans oppose vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 23% of Latino Texans and 31% of white Texans.

56% of Millennials and 54% of Gen-Zs support vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 44% of Gen-Xers and 42% of members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort.

38% of the members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer Cohort and 28% of Gen-Xers oppose vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 21% of Millennials and 19% of Gen-Z.

60% of Texans who have a child under the age of 18 living at home with them support vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 45% of Texans who do not have a child living with them.

18% of Texans who have a child under the age of 18 living at home with them oppose vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 30% of Texans who do not have a child living with them.

52% of Texans who live in cities support vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 38% of Texans who live in rural areas.

60% of Texans who attend church or other religious services at least once a week support vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 39% of Texans who never attend church.

57% of Republicans, 45% of Independents and 44% of Democrats support vouchers for low-income parents.

34% of Democrats, 25% of Republicans and 19% of Independents oppose vouchers for low-income parents.

57% of Black Democrats, 56% of white Republicans and 55% of Latino Republicans support vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 45% of Latino Democrats and 39% of white Democrats.

22% of Black Democrats, 26% of white Republicans and 24% of Latino Republicans oppose vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 28% of Latino Democrats and 43% of white Democrats.

59% of Texans who very closely follow news about Texas K-12 public schools and 55% who follow somewhat closely support vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 44% and 36% of Texans who follow this news not too closely or not at all.

51% of Black Texans support Senate Bill 1, compared to 41% of Latino Texans and 39% of white Texans.

13% of Black Texans oppose Senate Bill 1, compared to 23% of Latino Texans and 27% of white Texans.

58% of Gen-Z support Senate Bill 1, compared to 42% of Millennials, 36% of Gen-X, and 31% of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort.

50% of Texans who attend religious services at least once a week support Senate Bill 1, compared to 28% of those who never attend church.

22% of Texans who attend religious services at least once a week oppose Senate Bill 1, compared to 32% of those who never attend church.

47% of Texans who live in cities support Senate Bill 1, compared to 28% who live in rural areas.

34% of Texans who live in rural areas oppose Senate Bill 1, compared to 20% who live in cities.

44% of Democrats and 44% of Republicans support Senate Bill 1, with Republicans accounting for one-half of the respondents who support vouchers for all parents but do not support Senate Bill 1.

66% of Black Republicans, 51% of Black Democrats, 46% of Latino Republicans, 44% of white Democrats, 43% of white Republicans, and 42% of Latino Democrats support Senate Bill 1.

6% of Black Republicans, 16% of Black Democrats, 23% of Latino Republicans, 32% of white Democrats, 26% of white Republicans, and 26% of Latino Democrats oppose Senate Bill 1.

60% of Texans who closely follow news about Texas K-12 public schools and 47% who follow somewhat closely support Senate Bill 1, compared to 35% and 19% of Texans who follow not too closely or not at all, with 36% of the members of this latter category answering don't know.

Among Black Texans, support for vouchers for low-income parents does not vary significantly based on gender, education, region or church attendance.

79% of Black Millennials support vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 59% of Black Gen-Xers and 42% of Black Texans who belong to the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort.

71% of Black Texans who have children under the age of 18 living at home support vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 55% of Black Texans without children in their home.

10% of Black Texans who have children under the age of 18 living at home oppose vouchers for low-income parents, compared to 22% of Black Texans without children in their home.

65% of Black Millennials and 64% of Black Gen-Zs support Senate Bill 1, compared to 43% of Black Gen-Xers and 31% of Black Texans who belong to the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort.

64% of Black Texans in Dallas County support Senate Bill 1, compared to 48% of Black Texans in Harris County.

6% of Black Texans in Dallas County oppose Senate Bill 1, compared to 12% of Black Texans in Harris County.

Survey Population Demographics

White Texans account for 44% of the survey population, Latino Texans 36%, Black Texans 13%, and others 7%. Women account for 51% of this population and men for 49%. Regarding generations, 26% of this population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928-1945) and Baby Boomer (1946-1964) cohort, 26% to Generation X (Gen-X) (1965-1980), 29% to the Millennial (1981-1996) cohort and 19% to Generation Z (Gen-Z) (1997-2012). The highest level of educational attainment of 40% of this population is a high school degree or less, with the remaining population split between those whose highest level of educational attainment is a two-year degree or some college (29%) or a four-year degree or post-graduate degree (31%). A little more than one-quarter of the population (28%)

has a child under the age of 18 living with them while 72% does not. Two-fifths of the population live in a city (38%) and two-fifths in a suburb (38%), with the remainder living either in a town (9%) or a rural area (15%). Slightly over one-quarter (28%) of the population reports attending church/religious services (excluding weddings and funerals) at least once a week, 9% once or twice a month, 33% a few times a year or seldom, and 27% never. Republicans account for 50% of this population and Democrats 41%, with 9% of these likely voters identifying as Independent.

Support For & Opposition To Four General Voucher Proposals

The survey respondents were presented with four distinct voucher policies for K-12 Texas public schools and asked if they would strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose that policy proposal. A “don’t know” option was also provided. The four voucher policy proposals evaluated are as follows:

Give low-income parents tax-funded vouchers they can use to help pay for their children to attend private or religious schools, if available, instead of public schools.

Give all parents tax-funded vouchers they can use to help pay for their children to attend private or religious schools, if available, instead of public schools.

Give low-income parents with children attending public schools with C, D or F ratings (on an A to F grade scale) tax-funded vouchers they can use to help pay for their children to attend private or religious schools, if available, instead of public schools.

Give all parents with children attending public schools with C, D or F ratings (on an A to F grade scale) tax-funded vouchers they can use to help pay for their children to attend private or religious schools, if available, instead of public schools.

Table 1 provides the distribution of proportion of Texan support for and opposition to each of the four proposals.

Table 1. Support For & Opposition To Proposals To Provide Vouchers To Specific Recipients (%)

Proposed Voucher Recipients	Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Neither Support Nor Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose	Don't Know
Low Income Parents	26	23	16	9	18	8
All Parents	25	22	17	9	19	8
Low Income Parents in Failing Schools	24	20	19	10	18	9
All Parents in Failing Schools	23	20	19	11	17	10

Almost half of Texans (49%) support (26% strongly and 23% somewhat) a policy that would provide vouchers to low-income parents, while 27% of Texans oppose this policy (18% strongly and 9% somewhat). One in six Texans (16%) neither supports nor opposes this policy, while 8% are unsure. Overall, significantly more Texans support (49%) than oppose (27%) a policy that would provide vouchers to low-income parents.

Almost half of Texans (47%) support (25% strongly and 22% somewhat) a policy that would provide vouchers to all parents, while 28% of Texans oppose this policy (19% strongly and 9% somewhat). One in six Texans (17%) neither supports nor opposes this policy, while 8% are unsure. Overall, significantly more Texans support (47%) than oppose (28%) a policy that would provide vouchers to all parents.

More than two-fifths (44%) of Texans support (24% strongly and 20% somewhat) a policy that would provide vouchers to low-income parents whose children attend failing schools (those with a C, D or F rating), while 28% of Texans oppose this policy (18% strongly and 10% somewhat). One in five Texans (19%) neither supports nor opposes this policy, while 9% are unsure. Overall, significantly more Texans support (44%) than oppose (28%) a policy that would provide vouchers to low-income parents whose children attend failing schools.

More than two-fifths (43%) of Texans support (23% strongly and 20% somewhat) a policy that would provide vouchers to all parents whose children attend failing schools (those with a C, D or F rating), while 28% of Texans oppose this policy (17% strongly and 11% somewhat). One in five Texans (19%) neither supports nor opposes this policy, while 10% are unsure. Overall, significantly more Texans support (43%) than oppose (28%) a policy that would provide vouchers to all parents whose children attend failing schools.

Support For & Opposition To Vouchers for Low-Income Parents

Figure 1 provides the proportion of Texans who support a policy which would provide low-income parents with a voucher which they could use to help pay for their child to attend a private or religious school. One-half (49%) of Texans support vouchers for low-income parents while 27% oppose this policy, with 16% neither supporting or opposing the policy and 8% unsure.

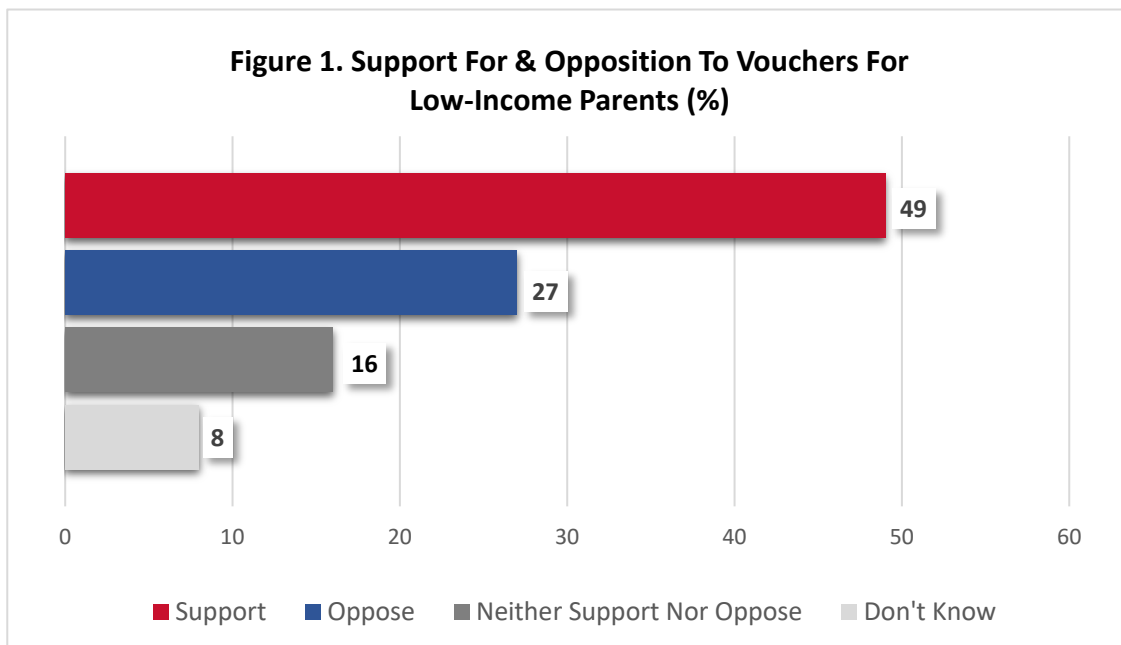


Table 2 provides the distribution of support for and opposition to a policy that would provide vouchers for low-income parents broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, the presence of children in the home, residential location, church attendance, partisan identification, and the extent to which the respondent follows news about K-12 public schools in Texas.

Table 2. Support For & Opposition To Vouchers For Low-Income Parents (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Neither	Oppose	Don't Know
Gender	Women	48 (25)	15	27 (18)	10
	Men	50 (27)	17	27 (18)	6
Ethnicity/Race	White	48 (25)	12	31 (21)	9
	Latino	47 (25)	22	23 (14)	8
	Black	60 (33)	17	18 (14)	5
Generation	Silent/Boomer	42 (25)	14	38 (28)	6
	Gen-X	44 (26)	18	28 (20)	10
	Millennial	56 (26)	15	21 (13)	8
	Generation Z	54 (27)	16	19 (8)	11
Education	High School or Less	50 (27)	20	19 (13)	11
	2-Yr Degree/Some College	48 (28)	16	27 (16)	9
	4-Yr Degree/Post-Grad	49 (24)	11	36 (26)	4
Children <18 in Home	Yes	60 (32)	15	18 (10)	7
	No	45 (24)	16	30 (21)	9
Residence	City	52 (27)	14	25 (18)	9
	Suburbs	44 (22)	14	35 (23)	7
	Town	41 (27)	12	35 (23)	12
	Rural Area	38 (22)	16	36 (28)	10
Church Attendance	Once a Week or More	60 (34)	12	33 (14)	5
	Once or Twice a Month	56 (31)	15	25 (17)	4
	A Few Times a Year/Seldom	48 (24)	18	26 (18)	9
	Never	39 (19)	16	35 (25)	10
Partisan ID	Democrat	44 (23)	16	34 (25)	6
	Independent	45 (22)	24	19 (10)	12
	Republican	57 (33)	12	25 (15)	6
Follow K-12 News	Very Closely	59 (40)	11	29 (20)	1
	Somewhat Closely	55 (29)	12	29 (18)	4
	Not Too Closely	44 (20)	20	28 (19)	8
	Not At All	36 (19)	22	18 (14)	24
Overall		49 (26)	16	27 (18)	8

Note: Proportion strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable in parentheses.

Men (50%) and women (48%) are equally likely to support and oppose (27% each) providing vouchers to low-income parents.

Black Texans (60%) are significantly more likely to support vouchers for low-income parents than are white (48%) and Latino (47%) Texans, and also significantly less likely than white Texans to oppose these vouchers (18% vs. 31%).

Texans belonging to the Millennial cohort (56%) and Generation Z (54%) are significantly more likely to support vouchers for low-income parents than are Generation Xers (44%) and the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (42%). Millennials (21%) and Gen-Zs (19%) are also significantly less likely than Boomers (38%) to oppose vouchers for low-income parents.

There do not exist any noteworthy differences in support for vouchers for low-income parents based on educational attainment, but Texans whose highest level of educational attainment is a four-year degree or postgraduate degree are notably more likely to oppose these vouchers than are Texans whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less, 36% vs. 19%.

Texans who have a child under the age of 18 living in their home are significantly more likely than Texans who do not have a child at home to support the provision of vouchers to low-income parents by a 60% to 45% margin, while also being significantly less likely to oppose vouchers (18% vs. 30%).

With one exception, there are not any significant differences in support for or opposition to providing low-income parents with vouchers based on where Texans live. Texans who report living in a city are significantly more likely than Texans who live in rural areas to support vouchers (52% vs. 38%), while Texans living in cities are significantly less likely than Texans living elsewhere in the state to oppose these vouchers.

Texans who attend church at least once a week (60%) are significantly more likely than Texans who report attending church a few times a year or seldom (48%) and never (39%) to support vouchers for low-income parents.

Republicans (57%) are significantly more likely than Democrats (44%) and Independents (45%) to support vouchers for low-income parents.

Texans who follow news about K-12 public schools in Texas very closely (59%) or somewhat closely (55%) are significantly more likely to support vouchers for low-income parents than are Texans who follow this news either not too closely (44%) or not at all (36%). Texans who do not follow news about K-12 public schools are significantly more likely than other Texans to report that they do not know (24%) if they support or oppose vouchers for low-income parents.

Support For & Opposition To Vouchers for All Parents

Figure 2 provides the proportion of Texans who support a policy which would provide all parents with a voucher which they could use to help pay for their child to attend a private or religious school. One-half (47%) of Texans support vouchers for all parents while 28% oppose this policy, with 17% neither supporting or opposing the policy and 8% unsure.

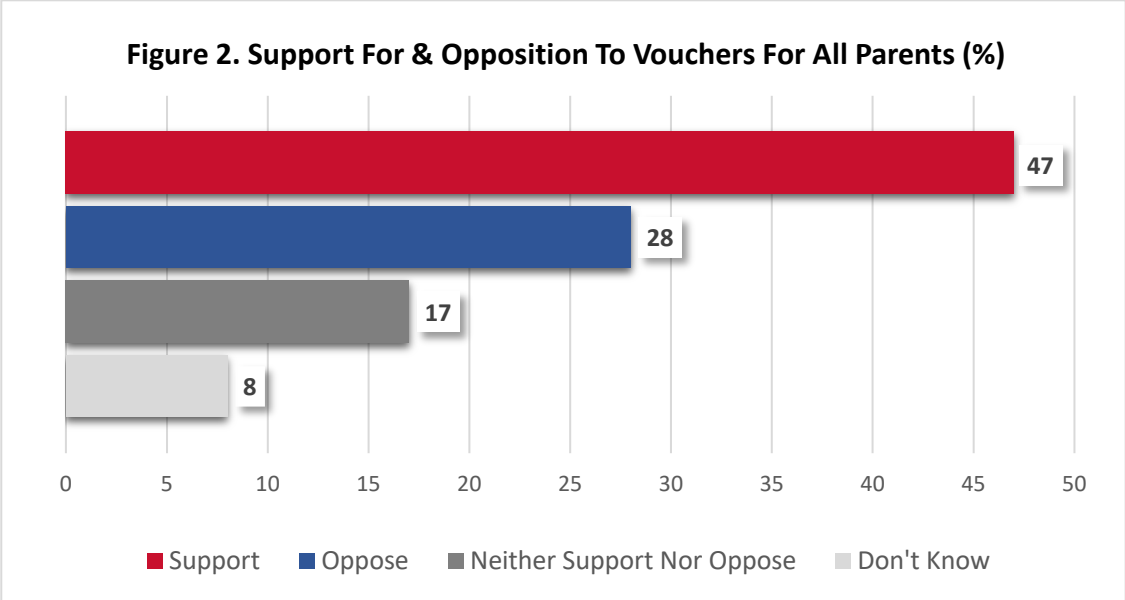


Table 3 provides the distribution of support for and opposition to vouchers for all parents broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, the presence of children in the home, residential location, church attendance, partisan identification, and the extent to which the respondent follows news about K-12 public schools in Texas.

Table 3. Support For & Opposition To Vouchers For All Parents (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Neither	Oppose	Don't Know
Gender	Women	44 (23)	18	28 (19)	10
	Men	51 (29)	17	26 (18)	6
Ethnicity/Race	White	49 (27)	14	29 (20)	8
	Latino	46 (24)	22	34 (14)	8
	Black	53 (25)	16	24 (17)	7
Generation	Silent/Boomer	42 (28)	15	39 (29)	4
	Gen-X	45 (26)	17	29 (19)	9
	Millennial	52 (26)	18	22 (15)	8
	Generation Z	53 (23)	19	17 (7)	11
Education	High School or Less	49 (26)	20	21 (13)	10
	2-Yr Degree/Some College	45 (24)	19	25 (16)	11
	4-Yr Degree/Post-Grad	48 (27)	11	38 (28)	3
Children <18 in Home	Yes	59 (33)	17	17 (10)	7
	No	43 (23)	17	31 (21)	9
Residence	City	48 (25)	15	28 (21)	9
	Suburbs	43 (25)	15	35 (24)	7
	Town	39 (23)	16	34 (22)	11
	Rural Area	42 (25)	14	34 (24)	10
Church Attendance	Once a Week or More	59 (35)	12	24 (12)	5
	Once or Twice a Month	62 (32)	15	32 (13)	2
	A Few Times a Year/Seldom	44 (23)	19	27 (19)	10
	Never	36 (18)	19	36 (28)	9
Partisan	Democrat	41 (20)	16	37 (27)	6
	Independent	43 (21)	27	19 (12)	11
	Republican	59 (36)	12	23 (13)	6
Follow K-12 News	Very Closely	65 (40)	7	27 (20)	1
	Somewhat Closely	52 (28)	15	29 (18)	4
	Not Too Closely	42 (21)	22	29 (19)	7
	Not At All	30 (15)	24	21 (14)	25
Overall		47 (25)	17	28 (19)	8

Note: Proportion strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable in parentheses.

Men (51%) are modestly more likely than women (44%) to support providing vouchers to all parents, but equally likely to oppose these vouchers (26% and 28%, respectively).

Unlike the case with vouchers for low-income parents, Black Texans (53%) are not significantly more likely to support vouchers for all parents than are white (49%) and Latino (46%) Texans, nor are they significantly less likely than white Texans to oppose these vouchers (24% vs. 29%).

Members of Gen-Z (53%) and of the Millennial cohort (52%) are significantly more likely than members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (42%) to support vouchers for all parents, and significantly less likely to oppose them (17% and 22% vs. 39%), with Gen-Zs also significantly less likely to oppose vouchers for all parents than Gen-Xers, 17% vs. 29%.

There are no noteworthy differences in support for vouchers for all parents based on educational attainment, but Texans whose highest level of educational attainment is a four-year degree or postgraduate degree are notably more likely to oppose these vouchers than are Texans whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less, 38% vs. 21%.

Texans who have a child under the age of 18 living in their home are significantly more likely than Texans who do not have a child at home to support the provision of vouchers to all parents by a 59% to 43% margin, while also being significantly less likely to oppose these vouchers (17% vs. 31%).

There do not exist any significant regional differences in support for or opposition to providing all parents with vouchers, with Texans who live in cities neither significantly more likely to support (48% vs. 42%) or less likely to oppose (28% vs. 34%) these vouchers than Texans who live in rural areas.

Texans who attend church at least once a week (59%) or once or twice a month (62%) are significantly more likely than Texans who report attending church a few times a year or seldom (44%) and never (36%) to support vouchers for all parents. Texans who never attend church services (other than weddings or funerals) are significantly more likely than Texans who attend religious services once a week or more to oppose vouchers for all parents (36% vs. 24%).

Republicans (59%) are significantly more likely than Democrats (41%) and Independents (43%) to support vouchers for all parents, although a narrow plurality of Democrats support, rather than oppose, vouchers for all parents (41% vs. 37%).

Texans who follow news about K-12 public schools in Texas very closely (65%) or somewhat closely (52%) are significantly more likely to support vouchers for all parents than are Texans who follow this news either not too closely (42%) or not at all (30%). Texans who do not follow news about K-12 public schools are significantly more likely than other Texans to report that they do not know (25%) if they support or oppose vouchers for all parents.

The sub-group differences in regard to the provision of vouchers to low-income parents whose children are attending failing public schools and to all parents whose children attend failing public schools do not differ notably from those in Tables 2 and 3, respectively. As a result, detailed analysis of those tables is not included here, but the tables are provided in Appendix I and Appendix II.

Support For & Opposition Senate Bill 1 (Educational Savings Accounts)

The respondents were also asked about their level of support for or opposition to Texas Senate Bill 1 (SB1) Educational Savings Account (ESA) legislation authored by State Senator Brandon Creighton (R-Conroe), using the description of the legislation below:

Legislation is under consideration in the Texas Legislature which would use tax dollars to create an educational savings account (ESA) of up to \$8,000 for Texas K-12 students currently attending a public school and whose household income is at or below 200% of the federal poverty line. The money could be used to pay for tuition at an accredited private school, online schooling or for private tutors. Two-thirds of available positions would be reserved for students from schools with a C, D or F rating while one-third would be reserved for students from schools with an A or B rating. Districts with enrollment under 20,000 students would receive \$10,000 for each student that leaves the district for 5 years. To what extent do you support or oppose this policy?

Figure 3 provides the proportion of Texans who support (41%) and oppose (24%) SB1 based on the description provided above, while 20% neither support nor oppose SB1 and 15% are unsure. As was the case with the prior voucher proposals, significantly more Texans support this voucher legislation than oppose it, 41% vs. 24%.

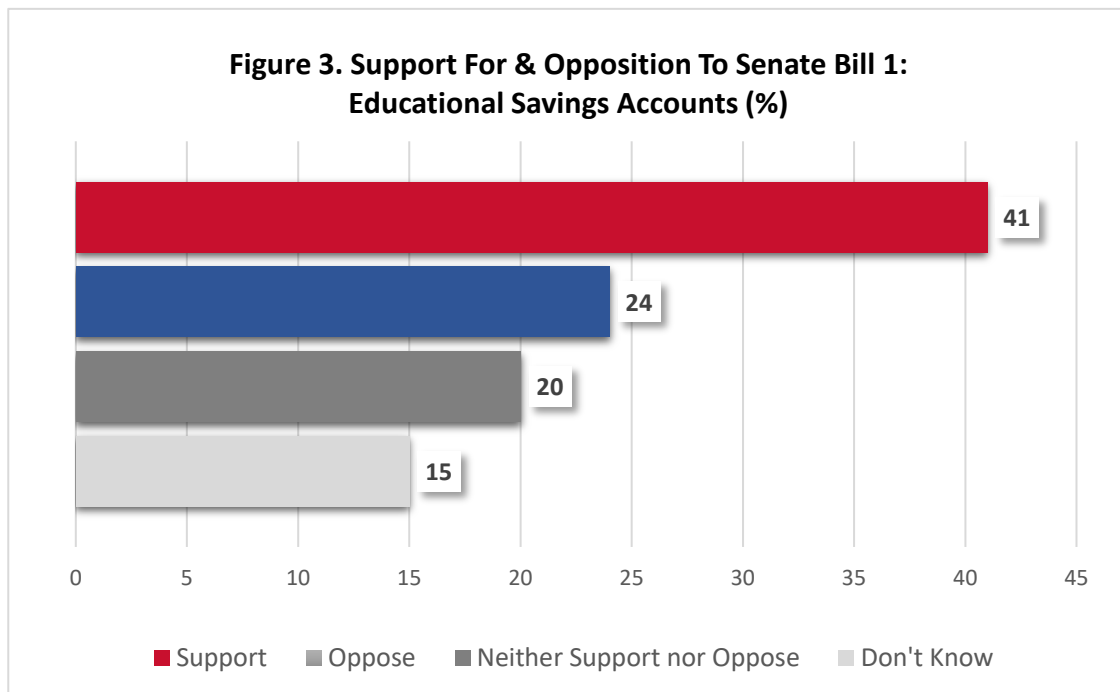


Table 4 provides the distribution of support for and opposition to SB1 broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, the presence of children in the home, residential location, church attendance, partisan identification, and the extent to which the respondent follows news about K-12 public schools in Texas.

Table 4. Support For & Opposition To Legislation Similar To Senate Bill 1 (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Neither	Oppose	Don't Know
Gender	Women	36 (15)	21	25 (15)	18
	Men	45 (17)	20	24 (15)	11
Ethnicity/Race	White	39 (15)	18	27 (17)	16
	Latino	41 (16)	23	23 (13)	13
	Black	51 (21)	24	13 (10)	12
Generation	Silent/Boomer	31 (14)	18	37 (25)	14
	Gen-X	36 (14)	19	29 (19)	16
	Millennial	42 (15)	24	18 (10)	16
	Generation Z	58 (23)	21	9 (3)	12
Education	High School or Less	30 (16)	24	19 (10)	17
	2-Yr Degree/Some College	39 (16)	22	23 (15)	16
	4-Yr Degree/Post-Grad	44 (17)	14	32 (21)	10
Children <18 in Home	Yes	50 (20)	22	16 (9)	12
	No	37 (15)	20	27 (17)	16
Residence	City	47 (17)	17	20 (14)	16
	Suburbs	35 (15)	17	33 (21)	15
	Town	31 (10)	16	33 (21)	20
	Rural Area	28 (10)	19	34 (25)	19
Church Attendance	Once a Week or More	50 (21)	16	22 (13)	12
	Once or Twice a Month	51 (18)	21	20 (8)	8
	A Few Times a Year/Seldom	40 (15)	22	23 (15)	15
	Never	28 (11)	22	32 (22)	16
Partisan	Democrat	44 (17)	16	27 (19)	13
	Independent	32 (10)	29	21 (12)	18
	Republican	44 (19)	19	24 (14)	13
Follow K-12 News	Very Closely	60 (34)	9	25 (16)	6
	Somewhat Closely	47 (16)	18	27 (16)	8
	Not Too Closely	35 (11)	26	24 (15)	15
	Not At All	19 (9)	26	19 (13)	36
Overall		41 (16)	20	24 (15)	15

Note: Proportion strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable in parentheses.

Men (45%) are more likely than women (36%) to support SB1, but equally likely to oppose it (24% and 25%, respectively).

Black Texans (51%) are significantly more likely to support SB1 than are Latino (41%) and white (39%) Texans and significantly less likely to oppose SB1 (13% vs. 23% and 27%, respectively).

Members of Generation Z (58%) are significantly more likely than Millennials (42%), Gen-Xers (36%) and members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (31%) to support SB1, and significantly less likely to oppose SB1 than the latter two generational cohorts (9% vs. 29% and 37%, respectively). Millennials are also significantly more likely than members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort to support SB1 (42% vs. 31%) and significantly less likely to oppose SB1 (18% vs. 37%).

Texans whose highest level of educational attainment is a four-year degree or a postgraduate degree are significantly more likely to support SB1 than are Texans whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less, 44% vs. 30%.

Texans who have a child under the age of 18 living with them are significantly more likely to support SB1 than are Texans who do not have a child living at home with them, 50% vs. 37%.

Texans who live in a city (47%) are significantly more likely than Texans who live in rural areas (28%) to support SB1. There however do not exist any noteworthy differences in support for SB1 among Texans who do not live in cities, regardless of if they live in the suburbs, a town or rural areas of the state.

Texans who attend church at least once a week (50%) and once a twice a month (51%) are significantly more likely than Texans who never attend church to support SB1 (28%).

Unlike the case for the more general voucher proposals for low-income parents and for all parents, which Republicans were more likely than Democrats to support, there are not any salient partisan differences in support for or opposition to SB1. The principal reason for this lack of partisan differences is the disproportionate presence of Republicans among the 20% of Texans who support vouchers for all parents but do not support SB1, with Republicans accounting for half (48%) of these individuals, twice the proportion of Democrats (23%) and Independents (24%). For these Republicans it would appear that the lack of support for SB1 is due not to a general opposition to vouchers, but rather to the more constrained voucher proposal contained in SB1 which places considerable limitations on who would be eligible to receive vouchers in Texas if it were to become law.

Texans who very closely (60%) follow news on Texas K-12 public schools are significantly more likely to support SB1 than Texans who follow news on Texas K-12 public schools somewhat closely (47%), not too closely (35%) or not at all (19%). Texans who have not been following news on Texas K-12 public schools at all (36%) are significantly more likely than all other Texans to report not knowing if they support or oppose SB1.

The Intersection of Ethnicity/Race & Partisanship and Support For Voucher Policies

Tables 5, 6, and 7 respectively provide the distribution of support for and opposition to the general proposals to provide vouchers for low-income parents and for all parents as well as the more specific voucher proposal contained in SB1 broken down into nine ethnic/racial-partisan categories: Black Democrats, Independents and Republicans, Latino Democrats, Independents and Republicans, and white Democrats, Independents and Republicans.

Since this survey contains a large representative sample of 1,800 Texans along with an oversample of 114 Black Texans, we are able to examine ethnic/racial sub-groups at a level of granularity that normally is not possible with standard statewide surveys in Texas. In particular, we are able to analyze the opinions and preferences of Black Independents and Black Republicans, something that is normally not possible in a standard survey. For example, 425 Black Texans were interviewed for this survey, which is nearly three times the number present in a standard statewide survey. The weight of these 425 Black Texans in the overall population is however adjusted to ensure that it is proportionate to the weight of Black Texans in the general population of Texas adults.

In Table 5, support for providing vouchers to low-income parents among the nine ethnic/racial partisan groups ranges from a high of 82% (Black Republicans) to a low of 39% (white Democrats and white Independents). Opposition ranges from a high of 43% (white Democrats) to a low of 6% (Black Republicans). For eight of the nine ethnic/racial-partisan groups, significantly more Texans support than oppose the provision of vouchers to low-income parents. The one exception are white Democrats, where more oppose (43%) than support (39%) vouchers for low-income parents.

Table 5. Ethnicity/Race, Partisanship & Support For Vouchers For Low Income Parents (%)

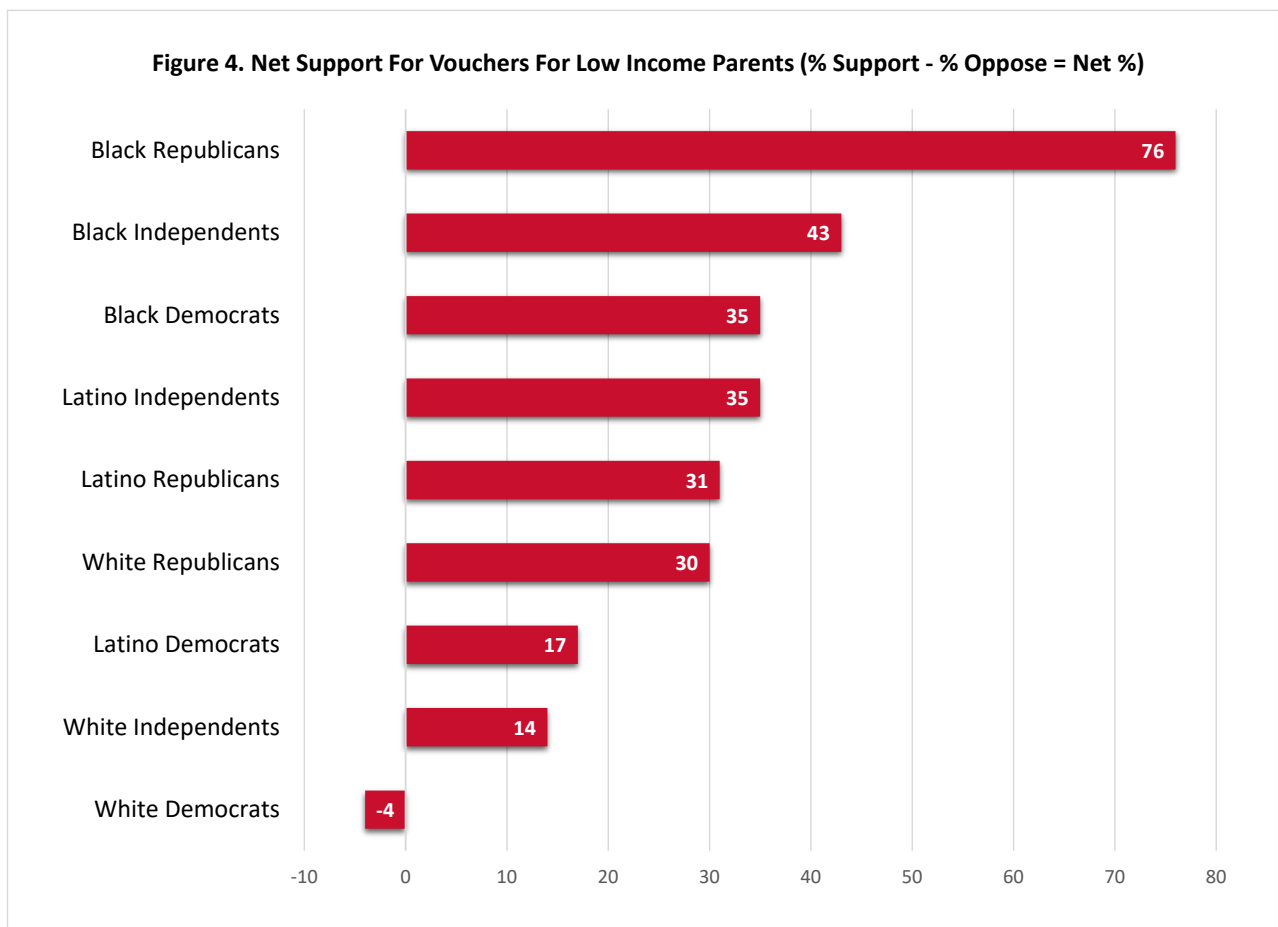
Demographic	Support	Neither	Oppose	Don't Know
Black Republicans	82 (41)	11	6 (2)	1
Black Democrats	57 (36)	15	22 (19)	6
White Republicans	56 (32)	10	26 (17)	8
Black Independents	56 (26)	27	13 (11)	4
Latino Republicans	55 (32)	16	24 (12)	5
Latino Independents	48 (22)	27	13 (8)	12
Latino Democrats	45 (25)	22	28 (18)	5
White Independents	39 (21)	21	25 (11)	16
White Democrats	39 (16)	10	43 (35)	8

Note: Proportion strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable in parentheses.

While Black Republicans are outliers in regard to their overwhelming support for (82%) and almost nonexistent opposition to (6%) vouchers for low-income parents, very strong support and modest opposition is also present among a quartet of four other groups: Black Democrats (57% support vs. 22% opposition), white Republicans (56% vs. 26%), Black Independents (56% vs. 13%), and Latino Republicans (55% vs. 24%).

There are not any significant differences in support among the remaining quartet of groups, with support ranging from highs of 48% and 45% among Latino Independents and Latino Democrats to lows of 39% among white Independents and of 39% among white Democrats. However, white Democrats (43%) are significantly more likely than Latino Democrats (28%), white Independents (25%) and Latino Independents (13%) to oppose vouchers for low-income parents.

Figure 4 summarizes the net support for vouchers for low-income parents (percentage supporting minus percentage opposing) for the nine ethnic/racial-partisan groups. Net support for vouchers ranges from highs of 76% for Black Republicans, 43% for Black Independents, 35% for Black Democrats and 35% for Latino Independents, to lows of -4% for white Democrats, 14% for white Independents and 17% for Latino Democrats. In between these two extremes are Latino Republicans (31%) and white Republicans (30%). Note that net support for vouchers for low-income parents is higher for Black Democrats than it is for white Republicans.



In Table 6, support for providing vouchers to all parents among the nine ethnic/racial partisan groups ranges from a high of 79% (Black Republicans) to a low of 36% (white Democrats). Opposition ranges from a high of 46% (white Democrats) to a low of 6% (Black Republicans). For eight of the nine ethnic/racial-partisan groups, significantly more Texans support than oppose the provision of vouchers to all parents. The one exception are white Democrats, where more oppose (46%) than support (36%) vouchers for all parents.

Table 6. Ethnicity/Race, Partisanship & Support For Vouchers For All Parents (%)

Demographic	Support	Neither	Oppose	Don't Know
Black Republicans	79 (25)	11	6 (3)	4
White Republicans	59 (36)	11	23 (14)	7
Latino Republicans	59 (35)	14	23 (13)	4
Black Democrats	50 (26)	14	30 (22)	8
Black Independents	49 (25)	25	17 (15)	9
Latino Democrats	43 (24)	22	28 (16)	7
White Independents	42 (24)	24	20 (9)	14
Latino Independents	42 (17)	33	15 (12)	10
White Democrats	36 (14)	11	46 (38)	7

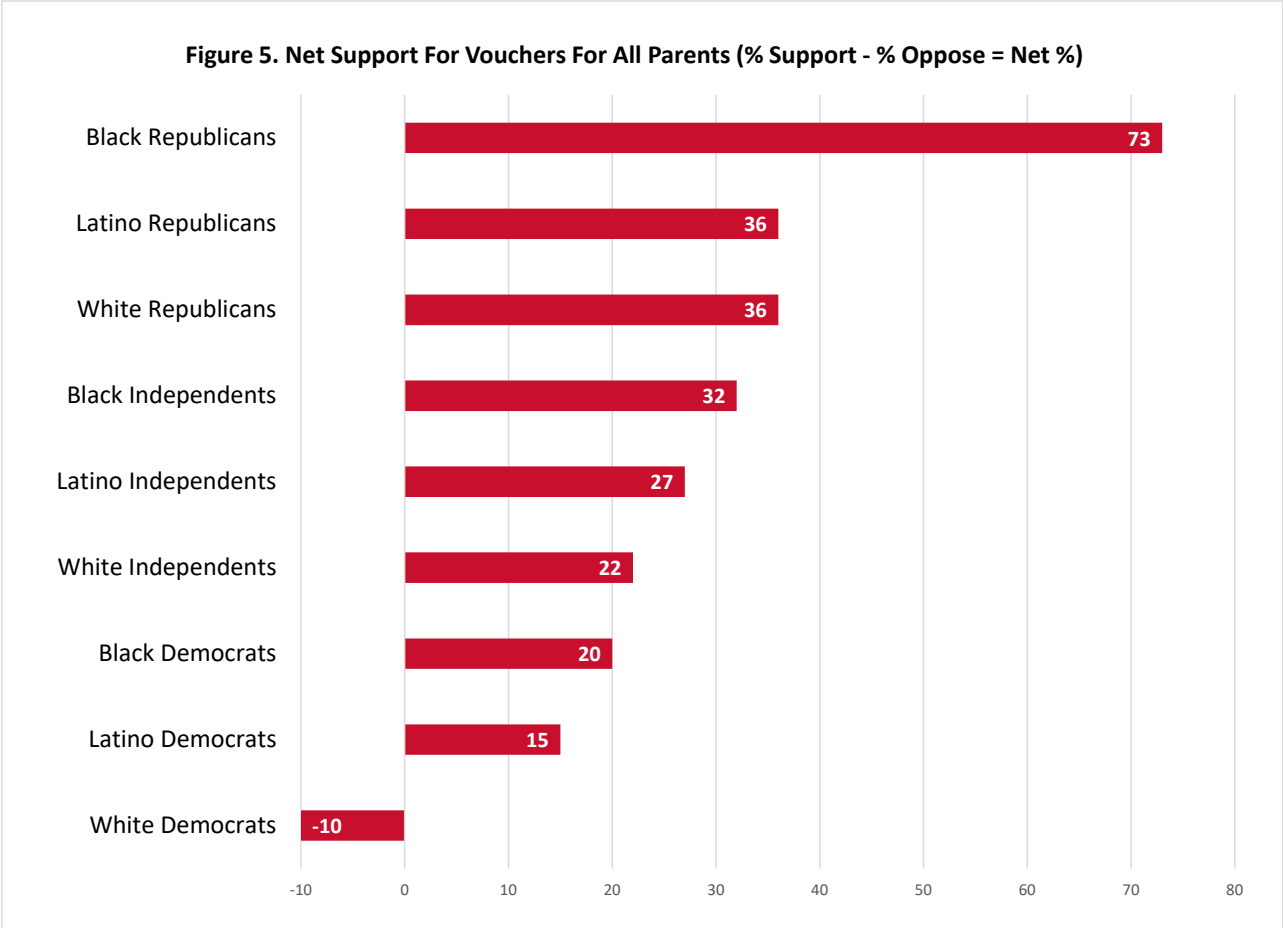
Note: Proportion strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable in parentheses.

Black Republicans are again outliers in regard to their super-majority support (79%) and single-digit (6%) opposition to vouchers for all parents, with the remaining ethnic/racial partisan groups breaking into three sub-groups in regard to their support for vouchers for all.

Three out of five (59%) white and Latino Republicans support vouchers for all parents, followed by one-half of Black Democrats (50%) and Black Independents (49%) who support vouchers for all parents. Slightly more than two-fifths of Latino Democrats (43%), white Independents (42%) and Latino Independents (42%) also support vouchers, followed by a final outlier, white Democrats, where only 36% support vouchers for all parents.

Opposition to vouchers for all parents is relatively comparable among all ethnic/racial partisan groups, with two major exceptions. First, white Democrats (46%) are significantly more likely than other Democrats, all Republicans and all Independents to oppose vouchers for all parents. Second, Black Republicans are significantly less likely than other Republicans and all Democrats to oppose vouchers for all parents.

Figure 5 summarizes the net support for vouchers for all parents (percentage supporting minus percentage opposing) for the nine ethnic/racial-partisan groups. Net support for vouchers ranges from highs of 73% for Black Republicans, 36% for Latino Republicans and 36% for white Republicans to lows of -10% for white Democrats, 15% for Latino Democrats, 20% for Black Democrats and 22% for white Independents. In between these two extremes are Black Independents (32%) and Latino Independents (27%). Note that net support for vouchers for all parents is higher for white Republicans (36%) than for Black Democrats (20%).



In Table 7, support for SB1 ranges from a high of 66% (Black Republicans) to a low of 27% (white Independents). Opposition ranges from a high of 32% (white Democrats) to a low of 6% (Black Republicans). While the proportion of the population which answered “don’t know” was in the single digits for all but two of the nine ethnic/racial-partisan groups in Tables 5 and 6, in Table 7 it is in the double digits for all but two groups (Black Republicans and Latino Republicans). Across all nine ethnic/racial-partisan groups there exists more support for than opposition to SB1, with this difference significant among all but one group (white Independents).

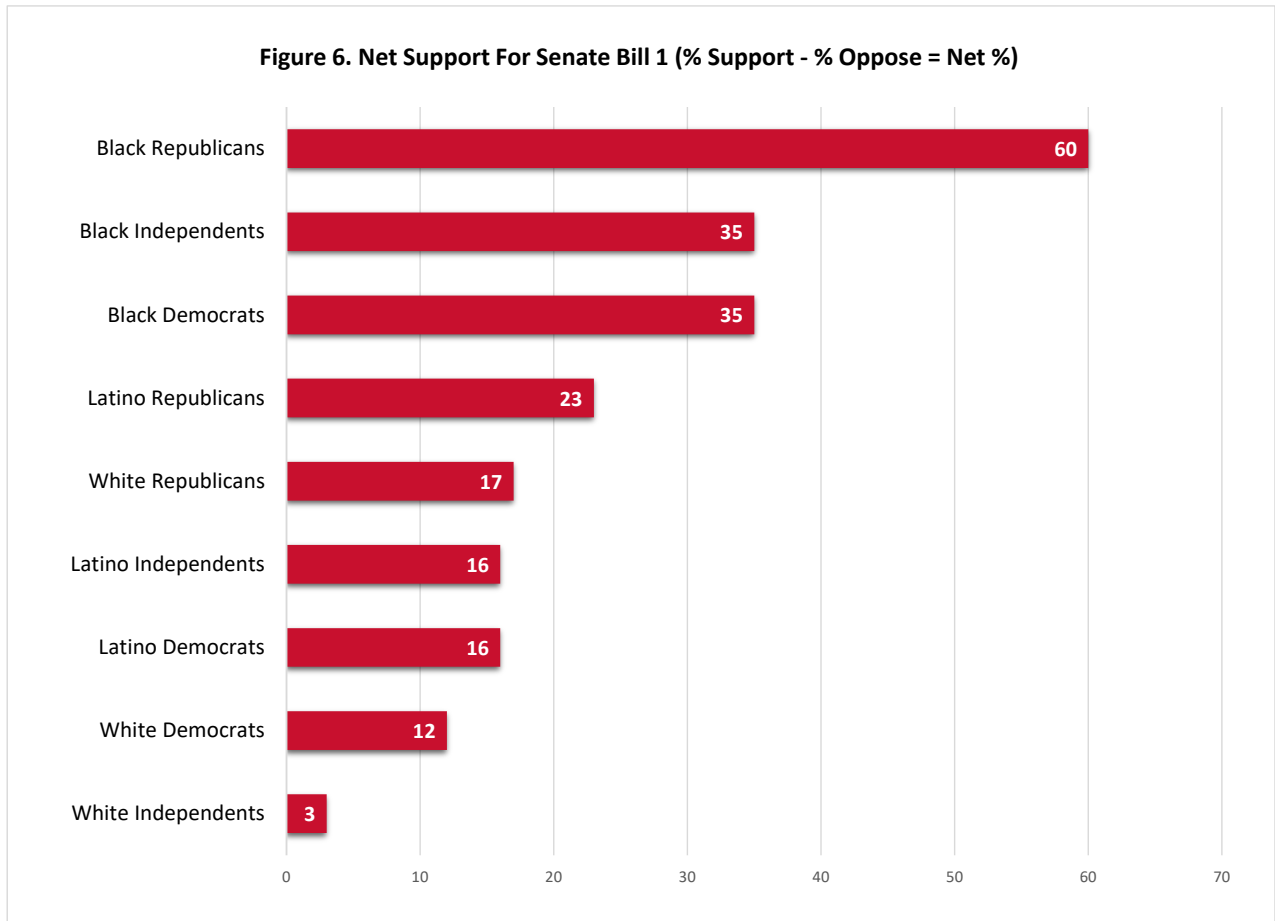
Table 7. Ethnicity/Race, Partisanship & Support For Senate Bill 1 (%)

Demographic	Support	Neither	Oppose	Don't Know
Black Republicans	66 (33)	25	6 (3)	3
Black Democrats	51 (23)	19	16 (12)	14
Latino Republicans	46 (24)	23	23 (13)	8
White Democrats	44 (16)	11	32 (24)	13
Black Independents	43 (11)	39	8 (8)	10
White Republicans	43 (16)	17	26 (14)	14
Latino Democrats	42 (17)	21	26 (16)	11
Latino Independents	35 (8)	29	19 (8)	17
White Independents	27 (13)	28	24 (10)	21

Note: Proportion strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable in parentheses.

A majority of members of two groups, Black Republicans (66%) and Black Democrats (51%), support SB1, followed by more than two-fifths of Latino Republicans (46%), white Democrats (44%), Black Independents (43%), white Republicans (43%) and Latino Democrats (42%). Support for SB1 is weakest among Latino Independents (35%) and white Independents (27%). Opposition to SB1 is highest among white Democrats (32%), Latino Democrats (26%), white Republicans (26%) and Latino Republicans (23%). As noted previously, the lower support for and higher opposition to SB1 among white and Latino Republicans (compared to vouchers for low-income parents and vouchers for all parents) stems from a belief by these Texans that SB1 is too limited in impact and scope.

Figure 6 summarizes the net support for SB1 (percentage supporting minus percentage opposing) for the nine ethnic/racial-partisan groups. Net support for SB1 ranges from highs of 60% for Black Republicans, 35% for Black Independents and 35% for Black Democrats to lows of 3% for white Independents, 12% for white Democrats, 16% for Latino Democrats, 16% for Latino Independents and 17% for white Republicans. In between these two extremes are Latino Republicans (23%). Note that net support for SB1 is notably higher for Black Democrats (35%) than it is for white Republicans (17%).



Support for Vouchers Among Black Texans: A Deep Dive

The survey’s combination of a larger than average base sample size (1,800) along with an oversample of African Americans (114) allows for a robust sub-group analysis of a representative sample of 425 Black Texans (confidence interval of +/- 4.75). The weights used for this stand-alone population differ slightly from those used for the overall population.

In this section, this population of Black Texans is examined using similar categories to those contained in Tables 2, 3 and 4, with some minor modifications in regard to the sub-group analysis given the smaller sample size for this specific population.

Within this population of Black Texans, women account for 53% of the population and men for 47%. Regarding generations, 23% of this population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928-1945) and Baby Boomer (1946-1964) cohort, 26% to Generation X (Gen-X) (1965-1980),

31% to the Millennial (1981-1996) cohort and 20% to Generation Z (Gen-Z) (1997-2012). The highest level of educational attainment of 38% of the population is a high school degree or less, with the remaining population split between those whose highest level of educational attainment is a two-year degree or some college (36%) or a four-year degree or post-graduate degree (26%). A little more than one-quarter of the population (27%) has a child under the age of 18 living with them, while 73% does not. In regard to where they reside, 29% live in Harris County, 19% in Dallas County, 21% in Bexar, Tarrant or Travis Counties, 13% in one of the populous suburban counties adjacent to Harris, Dallas, Bexar, Tarrant and Travis Counties, and 18% elsewhere in the state. Nearly two-fifths of Black Texans (39%) report attending church/religious services (excluding weddings and funerals) at least once a week, 8% once or twice a month, 29% a few times a year or seldom, and 20% never. Three out of five (60%) Black Texans identify as Democrats, 21% as Independents and 13% as Republicans, with the remainder (6%) unsure about their identification or identifying with another political party.

Table 8 provides the support for and opposition to the provision of vouchers to low-income parents among Black Texans broken down by gender, generation, education, children in the home, county of residence, church attendance, partisan ID and attention paid to news about Texas K-12 public schools.

Table 8. Support For & Opposition To Vouchers For Low Income Parents Among Black Texans (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Neither	Oppose	Don't Know
Gender	Women	62 (36)	14	18 (14)	6
	Men	57 (32)	20	20 (14)	3
Generation	Silent/Boomer	42 (25)	18	34 (31)	6
	Gen-X	59 (29)	25	21 (15)	5
	Millennial	79 (43)	8	8 (7)	5
	Generation Z	61 (35)	19	16 (5)	4
Education	High School or Less	56 (35)	25	12 (9)	7
	2-Yr Degree/Some College	63 (34)	12	21 (14)	4
	4-Yr Degree/Post-Grad	59 (30)	12	26 (21)	3
Children <18 in Home	Yes	71 (44)	14	10 (7)	5
	No	55 (30)	18	22 (16)	5
County of Residence	Harris County	58 (35)	17	21 (13)	4
	Dallas County	65 (41)	20	14 (13)	1
	Bexar, Tarrant, Travis Counties	49 (26)	24	24 (21)	3
	Large Suburban Counties	69 (33)	12	11 (7)	8
	All Other Counties	59 (31)	9	21 (15)	11
Church Attendance	Once a Week or More	68 (39)	13	15 (12)	4
	A Few Times a Year/Seldom	52 (31)	20	21 (17)	7
	Never	55 (29)	13	29 (21)	3
Partisan ID	Democrat	59 (37)	14	22 (18)	5
	Independent	50 (25)	31	15 (13)	4
	Republican	79 (41)	14	5 (2)	2
Follow K-12 News	Very Closely	61 (54)	9	19 (17)	1
	Somewhat Closely	65 (33)	11	23 (15)	1
	Not Too Closely	48 (22)	27	18 (13)	7
	Not At All	55 (36)	19	11 (9)	15
Overall		60 (34)	17	18 (14)	5

Note: Proportion strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable in parentheses.

The data reveal little in the way of salient gender, educational, regional, or church-attendance related differences among Black Texans in regard to their support for or opposition to vouchers for low-income parents. For instance, 62% of Black women and 57% of Black men support vouchers, and the range of difference across educational sub-groups (56% to 63%) is narrow, as is that across regions, with, for instance, little difference in the support for (58% vs. 65%) and opposition to (21% vs. 14%) vouchers for low-income Texans among Black Texans residing in Harris County and Dallas County, respectively, the two counties (out of 254) which combined contain more than two-fifths of Texas's Black population.

Black Texans who belong to the Millennial cohort (79%) are significantly more likely to support vouchers than Black Gen-Xers (59%) and Black Texans who belong to the combined Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (42%). And, while 34% of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort opposes vouchers, the same is true for only 16% of Gen-Z and 8% of Millennials.

Black Texans who have children under the age of 18 living with them at home are significantly more likely than those who do not have children at home to support vouchers for low-income Texans (71% vs. 55%), although it is important to note that an absolute majority of Black Texans without children at home support vouchers, at a level (55%) that is more than twice the proportion who oppose (22%) vouchers for low-income parents. The proportion of Black Texans with children at home who support vouchers for low-income parents (71%) is seven times larger than the proportion who oppose (10%) them.

Among Black Texans there is a strong bipartisan consensus in favor of vouchers for low-income parents, with 79% of Black Republicans and 59% of Black Democrats supporting vouchers, compared to 5% and 22% who respectively oppose providing vouchers to low-income parents.

Table 9 provides the support for and opposition to the provision of vouchers all parents among Black Texans broken down by gender, generation, education, children in the home, county of residence, church attendance, partisan ID and attention paid to news about Texas K-12 public schools.

Table 9. Support For & Opposition To Vouchers For All Parents Among Black Texans (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Neither	Oppose	Don't Know
Gender	Women	53 (32)	15	26 (16)	6
	Men	52 (21)	19	21 (16)	8
Generation	Silent/Boomer	35 (16)	15	45 (34)	5
	Gen-X	43 (19)	21	25 (21)	11
	Millennial	67 (40)	12	16 (11)	5
	Generation Z	61 (26)	20	11 (3)	8
Education	High School or Less	55 (27)	19	16 (10)	10
	2-Yr Degree/Some College	52 (27)	18	23 (15)	7
	4-Yr Degree/Post-Grad	48 (25)	12	37 (33)	3
Children <18 in Home	Yes	58 (35)	16	16 (11)	10
	No	50 (23)	17	27 (20)	6
County of Residence	Harris County	52 (24)	17	25 (17)	6
	Dallas County	61 (28)	12	19 (13)	8
	Bexar, Tarrant, Travis Counties	49 (29)	15	31 (27)	8
	Large Suburban Counties	45 (15)	23	29 (16)	3
	All Other Counties	49 (35)	20	16 (13)	15
Church Attendance	Once a Week or More	57 (24)	16	21 (17)	6
	A Few Times a Year/Seldom	57 (21)	19	27 (16)	7
	Never	48 (33)	10	33 (27)	9
Partisan ID	Democrat	51 (27)	13	30 (22)	6
	Independent	43 (26)	29	16 (13)	12
	Republican	77 (27)	11	7 (3)	5
Follow K-12 News	Very Closely	60 (34)	9	29 (23)	2
	Somewhat Closely	55 (27)	18	27 (19)	0
	Not Too Closely	44 (21)	18	23 (19)	14
	Not At All	53 (27)	19	11 (8)	17
Overall		53 (25)	16	24 (17)	7

Note: Proportion strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable in parentheses.

The data reveal little in the way of salient gender, educational, children living at home, regional, or church attendance related differences among Black Texans in regard to their support for or opposition to vouchers for all parents. For instance, 53% of Black women and 52% of Black men support vouchers, and the range of difference across educational sub-groups (48% to 55%) is narrow, as is that across regions.

Black Texans who belong to the Millennial cohort (67%) and Gen-Z (61%) are significantly more likely to support vouchers for all parents than Black Gen-Xers (43%) and Black Texans who belong to the combined Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (35%). And, while 45% of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort opposes vouchers for all parents, the same is true for only 16% of Millennials and 11% of Gen-Z.

Although significantly more Black Democrats support (51%) than oppose (30%) vouchers for all parents, this difference is notably less than that for vouchers for low-income parents (59% vs. 22%). In contrast, the proportion of Black Republicans who support and oppose vouchers for all parents (77% vs. 7%) is comparable to the proportion who support and oppose vouchers for low-income parents (79% vs. 5%).

Table 10 provides the support for and opposition to SB1 parents among Black Texans broken down by gender, generation, education, children in the home, county of residence, church attendance, partisan ID and attention paid to news about Texas K-12 public schools.

Table 10. Support For & Opposition To Senate Bill 1 Among Black Texans (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Neither	Oppose	Don't Know
Gender	Women	50 (23)	23	13 (9)	15
	Men	53 (22)	27	12 (9)	8
Generation	Silent/Boomer	31 (12)	28	25 (18)	16
	Gen-X	43 (20)	28	15 (13)	13
	Millennial	65 (27)	22	5 (4)	8
	Generation Z	64 (30)	22	5 (2)	9
Education	High School or Less	44 (20)	32	8 (6)	16
	2-Yr Degree/Some College	52 (23)	23	15 (12)	10
	4-Yr Degree/Post-Grad	61 (24)	18	15 (10)	6
Children <18 in Home	Yes	62 (31)	26	5 (4)	7
	No	48 (19)	25	14 (11)	13
County of Residence	Harris County	48 (22)	26	12 (9)	14
	Dallas County	64 (35)	20	6 (6)	10
	Bexar, Tarrant, Travis Counties	46 (14)	27	17 (12)	10
	Large Suburban Counties	57 (25)	24	9 (4)	10
	All Other Counties	46 (15)	26	17 (14)	11
Church Attendance	Once a Week or More	63 (26)	19	11 (7)	6
	A Few Times a Year/Seldom	48 (20)	28	11 (9)	13
	Never	36 (20)	26	21 (18)	17
Partisan ID	Democrat	54 (26)	19	15 (10)	13
	Independent	40 (11)	40	9 (9)	11
	Republican	65 (28)	27	7 (3)	1
Follow K-12 News	Very Closely	77 (52)	9	12 (8)	2
	Somewhat Closely	50 (16)	30	15 (12)	4
	Not Too Closely	44 (16)	30	8 (6)	18
	Not At All	42 (18)	19	11 (10)	28
Overall		52 (22)	25	12 (9)	11

Note: Proportion strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable in parentheses.

The data reveal little in the way of salient gender or educational differences among Black Texans in regard to their support for or opposition to SB1.

Black Texans who belong to the Millennial cohort (65%) and Gen-Z (64%) are significantly more likely to support SB1 than Gen-Xers (43%) and, especially, Black Texans who belong to the combined Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (31%). In a similar vein, while 25% of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort opposes SB1, the same is true for only 5% of Gen-Z and 5% of Millennials.

Black Texans who have children under the age of 18 living with them at home are significantly more likely than those who do not have children at home to support SB1 (62% vs. 48%).

Unlike the case in regard to support for vouchers for low-income and for all parents, where Black Texans in Dallas County and Harris County did not differ notably, significantly more Black Texans in Dallas County (64%) support SB1 than do Black Texans in Harris County (48%). That said, significantly more Black Texans in both counties support than oppose SB1, 64% vs. 6% and 48% vs. 12%, respectively.

Black Texans who attend church/religious services once or more a week (63%) are significantly more likely to support SB1 than both those who seldom (48%) and never (36%) attend church services.

Among Black Texans there is a bipartisan consensus in favor of SB1, with 65% of Black Republicans and 54% of Black Democrats supporting vouchers, compared to a mere 7% and 15% respectively who oppose SB1.

Black Texans who have been closely following news about Texas K-12 public schools are significantly more likely than all other Black Texans to support SB1, 77% vs. 50%, 44% and 42%.

Appendix I. Support For & Opposition To Vouchers For Low-Income Parents With Children Attending Failing Schools (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Neither	Oppose	Don't Know
Gender	Women	42 (22)	19	28 (18)	11
	Men	46 (26)	19	27 (18)	8
Ethnicity/Race	White	42 (23)	16	31 (20)	11
	Latino	43 (24)	24	24 (14)	9
	Black	55 (29)	18	21 (15)	6
Generation	Silent/Boomer	40 (24)	13	39 (27)	8
	Gen-X	41 (23)	18	31 (21)	10
	Millennial	49 (23)	21	20 (14)	10
	Generation Z	49 (27)	24	18 (6)	9
Education	High School or Less	46 (26)	21	20 (12)	13
	2-Yr Degree/Some College	42 (24)	19	28 (16)	11
	4-Yr Degree/Post-Grad	44 (22)	16	37 (28)	3
Children <18 in Home	Yes	56 (28)	17	19 (12)	8
	No	40 (22)	20	31 (20)	10
Residence	City	48 (23)	16	27 (19)	9
	Suburbs	38 (20)	19	35 (24)	8
	Town	36 (24)	15	33 (22)	16
	Rural Area	32 (22)	18	38 (28)	12
Church Attendance	Once a Week or More	58 (31)	14	22 (13)	6
	Once or Twice a Month	59 (33)	15	23 (13)	3
	A Few Times a Year/Seldom	41 (21)	19	29 (18)	11
	Never	32 (19)	23	35 (25)	10
Partisan	Democrat	40 (21)	19	35 (23)	6
	Independent	40 (20)	25	21 (11)	14
	Republican	52 (31)	15	25 (17)	8
Follow K-12 News	Very Closely	59 (37)	10	29 (21)	2
	Somewhat Closely	49 (26)	16	30 (17)	5
	Not Too Closely	41 (20)	22	28 (19)	9
	Not At All	28 (15)	26	21 (15)	25
Overall		44 (24)	19	28 (18)	9

Note: Proportion strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable in parentheses.

Appendix II. Support For & Opposition To Vouchers For All Parents With Children Attending Failing Schools (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Neither	Oppose	Don't Know
Gender	Women	40 (21)	19	30 (18)	11
	Men	46 (24)	19	27 (17)	8
Ethnicity/Race	White	44 (25)	15	31 (19)	10
	Latino	39 (20)	25	26 (15)	10
	Black	50 (23)	18	25 (15)	7
Generation	Silent/Boomer	40 (26)	14	39 (28)	7
	Gen-X	36 (23)	20	32 (20)	12
	Millennial	49 (23)	20	22 (13)	9
	Generation Z	48 (19)	24	17 (7)	11
Education	High School or Less	42 (22)	23	22 (12)	13
	2-Yr Degree/Some College	42 (22)	20	27 (15)	11
	4-Yr Degree/Post-Grad	46 (25)	13	38 (27)	3
Children <18 in Home	Yes	55 (29)	18	20 (10)	7
	No	39 (21)	19	32 (21)	10
Residence	City	43 (23)	15	31 (18)	11
	Suburbs	42 (22)	17	35 (23)	6
	Town	38 (26)	17	33 (23)	12
	Rural Area	33 (23)	19	35 (26)	13
Church Attendance	Once a Week or More	59 (32)	12	33 (12)	6
	Once or Twice a Month	56 (32)	17	23 (11)	4
	A Few Times a Year/Seldom	38 (20)	22	29 (18)	11
	Never	31 (15)	21	37 (26)	11
Partisan	Democrat	38 (19)	17	39 (26)	6
	Independent	39 (18)	25	22 (9)	14
	Republican	54 (32)	16	23 (15)	7
Follow K-12 News	Very Closely	58 (38)	11	29 (20)	2
	Somewhat Closely	51 (26)	16	29 (16)	4
	Not Too Closely	37 (17)	23	30 (19)	10
	Not At All	23 (12)	27	23 (13)	27
Overall		43 (23)	19	28 (10)	10

Note: Proportion strongly favorable and strongly unfavorable in parentheses.

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