

## Texas 2019: School Finance, Property Taxes and Spending

School finance and property tax reform including revenue caps and revenue enhancement options have garnered significant attention during the 86<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature. In a survey conducted between March 21 and April 1, 2019, the University of Houston Hobby School of Public Affairs examines support among Texas registered voters and within key population subgroups for property tax revenue caps, a wide variety of revenue enhancement options ranging from the raising of taxes to the closing of tax loopholes, and school spending. In addition, this report includes a conjoint analysis of the respondents' willingness to pay for different types of educational services.

The 1,000 survey respondents were matched on demographics and characteristics to the population of registered voters of Texas. The margin of sampling error is +/-3.7%. The margin of error for subgroups varies.

Using the survey, we examine support and opposition to these different policies among Texas registered voters overall as well as by the following aspects:

1) Where they live:

- Major metro core counties: Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant, and Travis
- Suburban counties including Brazoria, Collin, Denton, Fort Bend, Montgomery, and Williamson
- Mid-size regional hub counties such as Jefferson (Beaumont), Lubbock, Midland, McLennan (Waco), Nueces (Corpus Christi), and Smith (Tyler)
- Urban border counties including Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, and Webb
- Rural counties

2) Their generation based on their year of birth: Silent Generation (1928-45), Baby Boomers (1946-64), Gen-X (1965-80), Millennials and Post-Millennials (1981- present)

3) Their ethnicity or race: African American, Anglo, and Latino

4) Their partisanship: Democrat, Republican, and Independent

5) The combination of their ethnicity or race and partisanship: African American Democrats, Anglo Democrats, Anglo Republicans, Latino Democrats, and Latino Republicans

### KEY DIFFERENCES AMONG SUBGROUPS

- Overall, 92% of Anglo Republicans and 84% of Latino Republicans support property tax revenue cap legislation. Among Democrats however, support for the revenue cap differs substantially by ethnicity/race, with 85% of African American Democrats and

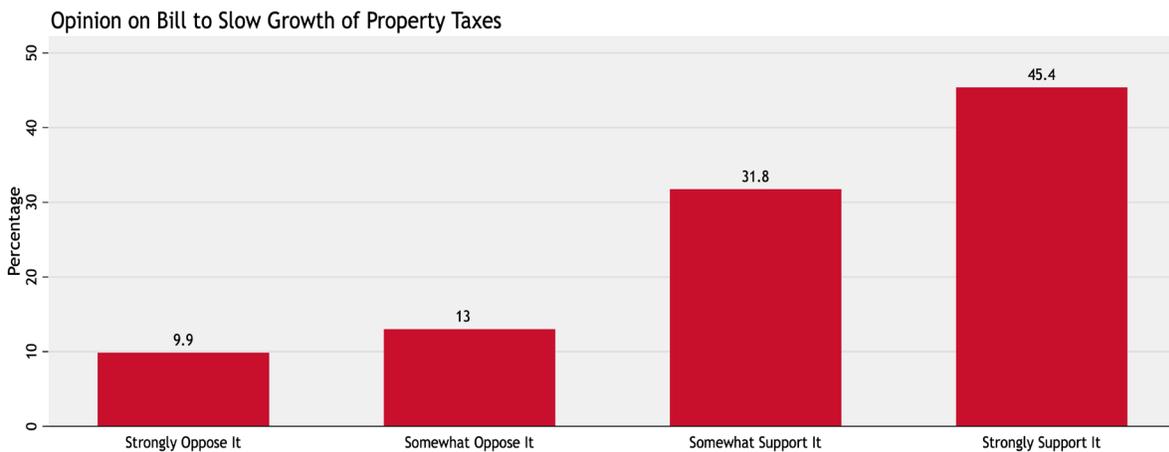
72% of Latino Democrats in favor of the cap legislation, compared to only 56% of Anglo Democrats.

- There are significant regional differences in support for the legalization and taxation of marijuana, with support lowest in the mid-size regional hub counties (52%) and in the urban border (57%) and rural (57%) counties, and highest in the urban core (68%) and suburban (63%) counties.
- There are little in the way of ethnic/racial differences regarding support for the revenue enhancement options of legalizing and then taxing the sale of marijuana and of increasing the tax on cigarettes and tobacco. In the former case, Anglos (62%), African Americans (64%), and Latinos (64%) support the reform in nearly identical proportions.
- Regarding the legalization and taxation of marijuana, younger voters are most supportive with 70% of millennials in support while 62% of Gen X, 60% of baby boomers, and 41% of the silent generation following.
- While 80% and 71% of Democrats respectively support the legalization and taxation of casino gambling and the recreational sale and use of marijuana, only 55% and 44% of Republicans are in favor of these respective reforms.
- A substantial partisan divide exists on reinstating taxes on oil and gas extraction, with over two-thirds (68%) of Democrats and less than half of Republicans (49%) supportive of returning the oil and natural gas severance tax to the higher levels used in the early 1990s.
- While a majority of all ethnic/racial groups oppose a sales tax increase, African Americans (64%) and Latinos (61%) are significantly more likely than Anglos (52%) to be in opposition. In contrast, no noteworthy differences of opposition exist between Democrats (54%) and Republicans (55%).
- While a majority of the members of all major ethnic/racial sub-groups oppose a state income tax, opposition is significantly higher among Anglos (82%) and Latinos (74%) than among African Americans (59%).
- Among the four generations, the only notable difference is between members of Gen-X who prioritize school safety spending the least (63%) and Baby Boomers who prioritize it the most (74%).
- Significant regional differences exist in prioritizing additional funding for schools with a high percentage of low income students. In the urban border (75%), core urban (72%), and suburban (68%) counties more than two-thirds of residents prioritized more funding for these schools compared to the notably lower proportions in the mid-size regional hub (60%) and rural (57%) counties.
- While 74% of African Americans and 72% of Latinos believe additional funding for schools with a high percentage of low income students should be a priority, this position is shared by only 56% of Anglos.
- Almost nine out of ten Democrats ranked more funding for low income schools as a priority while only 50% of Republicans did the same.
- Three out of four Millennials support increased spending on schools with a high enrollment of low-income students compared to 31% of Gen X, 64% of baby boomers, and 61% of the silent generation.

- Deep partisan differences divide Texans on the issue of using additional funding to support an across-the-board pay raise for school support staff, with 81% of Democrats and 49% of Republicans in support.
- African Americans (78%) were significantly more likely than Latinos (66%) who were in turn also significantly more likely than Anglos (58%) to prioritize additional spending to expand early childhood education programs and kindergarten for all. Similar partisan differences exist, with Democrats (84%) twice as likely to prioritize this expansion as Republicans (42%), one of the most substantial sub-group gaps for any spending item.
- African Americans (59%) were the ethnic/racial group most likely to prioritize additional funding for bilingual education, followed by Latinos (54%) and Anglos (37%).
- Profound partisan differences are found in opinions about the expansion of bilingual education programs, with 63% of Democrats rating it as high or very high priority for additional funding compared to only 23% of Republicans.
- A solid majority (57%) of younger voters say increased spending on bilingual is a high priority while only one in three oldest voters agree.
- Democrats (52%) were significantly more likely to prioritize additional funding being directed to extracurricular activities than were Republicans (28%).

## SUPPORT FOR/OPPOSITION TO PROPERTY TAX CAPS

The survey asked about support for legislation requiring any school district, city, county, or other taxing entity whose budgeted annual property tax revenue increased by more than either 2.5% or 5% to obtain voter approval for the increase. More than three out of four (77%) of Texans strongly support or support imposing a revenue cap, while 23% oppose or strongly oppose.



Revenue cap support ranges from a high of 84% among rural Texans to a low of 72% among those in the major metro core counties of Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant, and Travis. In other words, even in the major metro core counties where high-profile elected officials have vigorously opposed the caps, more than two out of three registered voters support the caps.

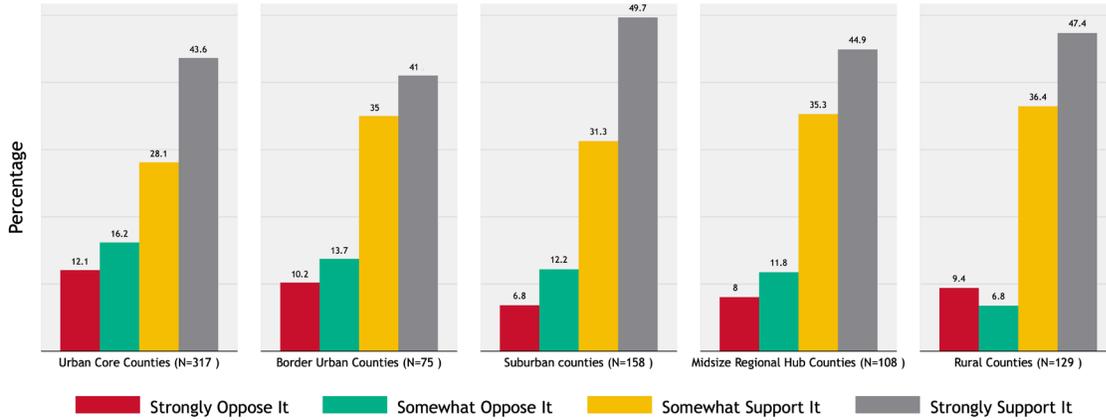
We found support from the following subgroups:

- 81% of voters in suburban counties,
- 80% of voters in mid-size regional hub counties, with

- Support in the urban border counties only slightly lower at 76%.

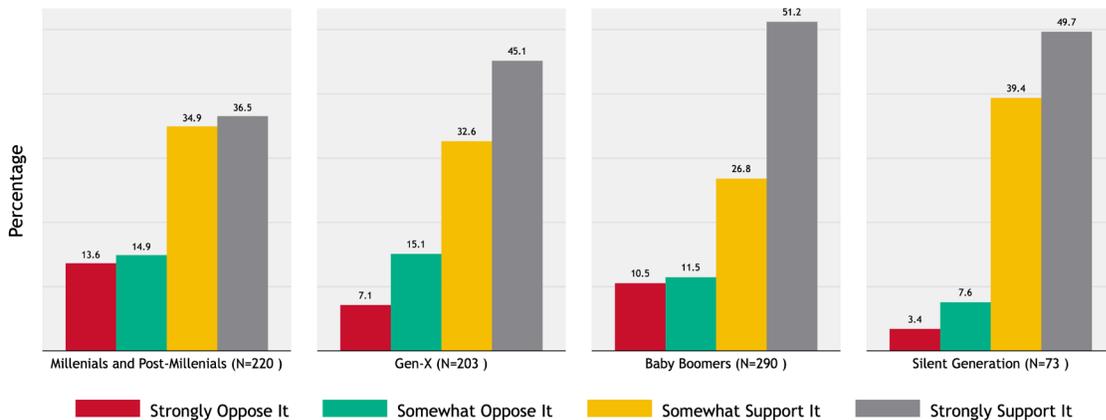
The strong support in rapidly growing suburban counties is especially noteworthy since that is where cities, counties, and school districts are likely to face the most pressure from a revenue cap in the future given their rapidly expanding needs for more roads, public services, and school campuses.

Opinion on Bill to Slow Growth of Property Taxes



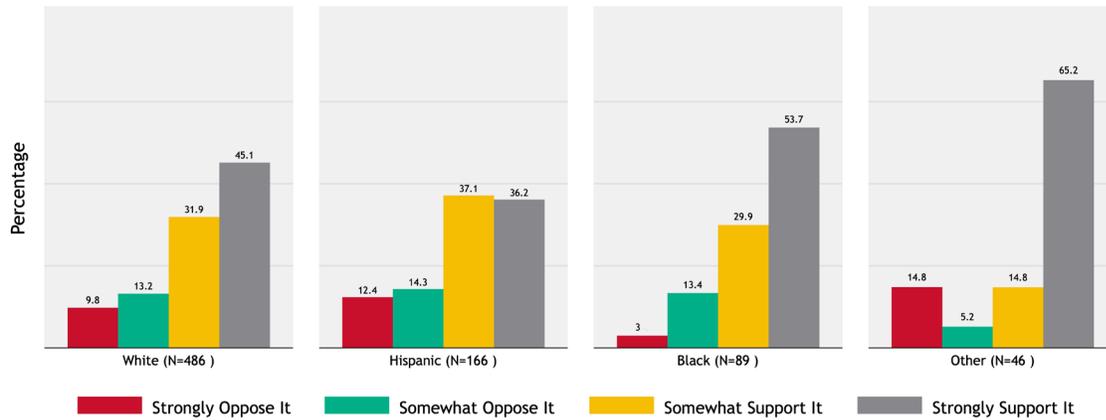
Virtually every member of the Silent Generation (89%) is supportive of revenue caps, followed by identical proportions (78%) of Baby Boomers and Gen-X in favor. Support was moderately lower, at 72%, among Millennials and Post-Millennials, still quite high given that only 42% are homeowners, who are most directly affected by rising property taxes, compared to the 74% of the older generations who are homeowners.

Opinion on Bill to Slow Growth of Property Taxes

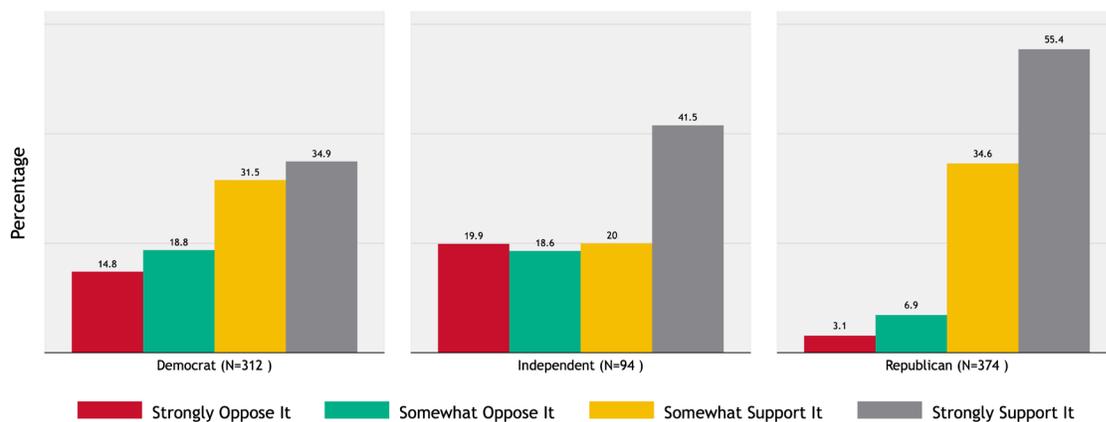


There were no dramatic ethnic/racial differences in support for the revenue caps. Support ranged from a low of 73% among Latinos to a high of 84% among African Americans, with 77% of Anglos supportive. While a substantial majority of both Democrats (66%) and Republicans (90%) support the legislation, Republican support was significantly greater than the Democratic support.

### Opinion on Bill to Slow Growth of Property Taxes

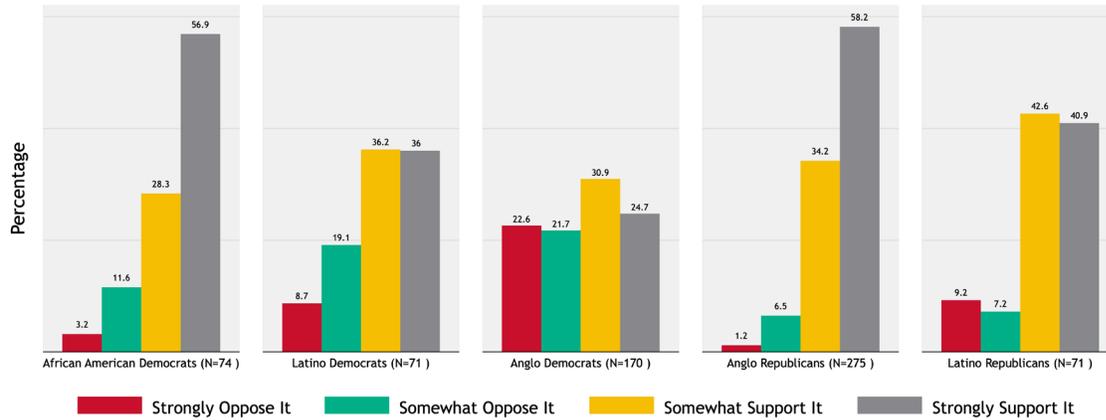


### Opinion on Bill to Slow Growth of Property Taxes



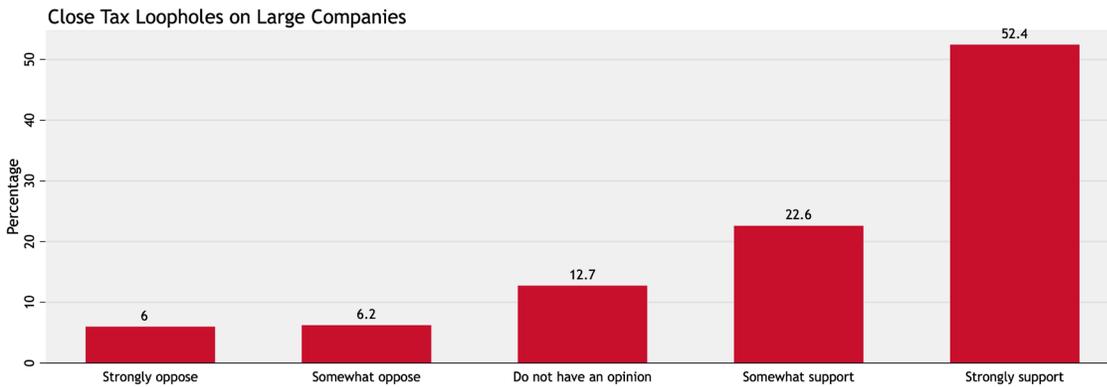
Overall, 92% of Anglo Republicans and 84% of Latino Republicans support property tax revenue cap legislation. Among Democrats, however, support for the revenue cap differs substantially by ethnicity/race, with 85% of African American Democrats and 72% of Latino Democrats in favor of the cap legislation, compared to only 56% of Anglo Democrats. Overall, the position of African American Democrats is much closer to that of both Anglo and Latino Republicans than it is to the position of Anglo Democrats. Latino Democrats are closer to Latino Republicans in their support for revenue caps than they are to the position of Anglo Democrats.

### Opinion on Bill to Slow Growth of Property Taxes



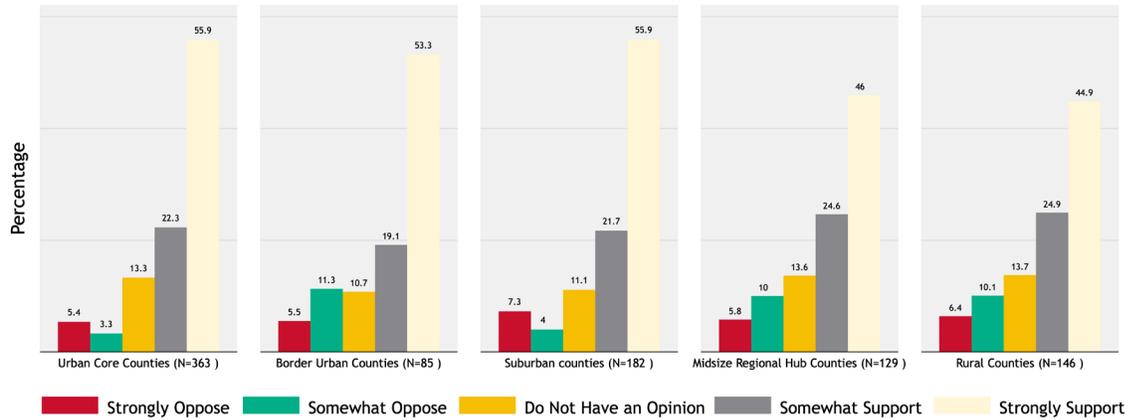
### SUPPORT FOR CLOSING CORPORATE APPRAISAL LOOPHOLES

Three out of four (75%) Texans support legislation that would close current loopholes in the state’s appraisal legislation that allow large companies and corporations to avoid paying taxes on the actual value of their property. A mere 12% of Texas voters oppose this reform with the remaining 13% holding a neutral position.



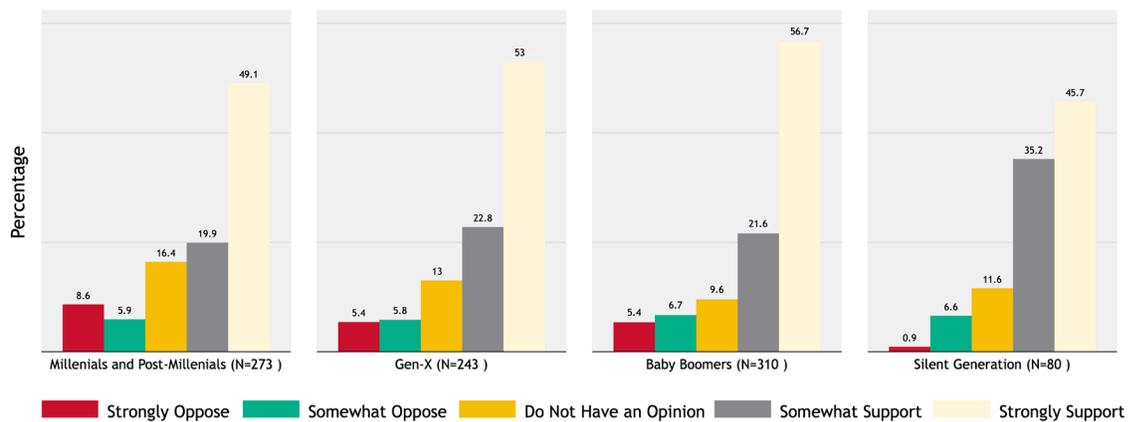
Support for the closing of these loopholes is robust across all five types of counties, with the most support in urban core (78%) and suburban (78%) counties and the least support in rural counties (70%), with the latter support still representing more than two-thirds of voters.

### Close Tax Loopholes on Large Companies



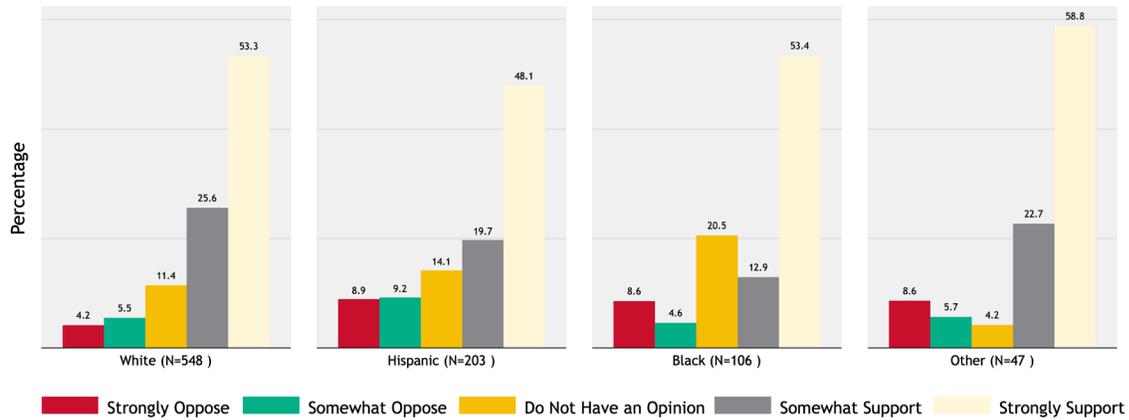
Generational support for closing the loopholes ranges from a high of 81% among the members of the Silent Generation to a low of 70% among Millennials and Post-Millennials, with the Boomer (78%) and Gen-X (76%) generations in between. In all cases, more than two-thirds of the members of every generation support the closing of the loopholes.

### Close Tax Loopholes on Large Companies

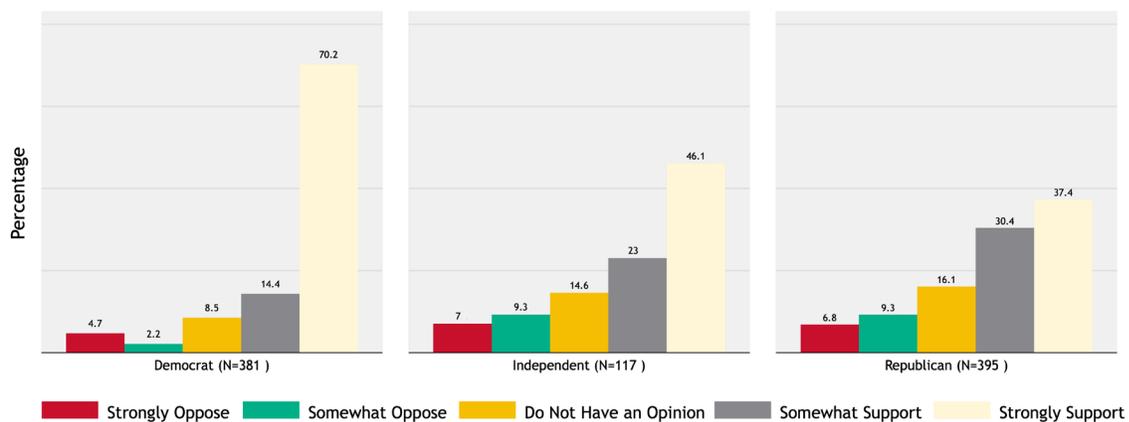


While more than two-thirds in every ethnic/racial group supporting the closing of corporate loopholes, the support is moderately higher among Anglos (79%) and African Americans (76%) than among Latinos (68%). In a similar respect, more than two-thirds of both Democrats and Republicans support closing these loopholes, but this support is significantly more robust among Democrats (85%) than among Republicans (68%).

### Close Tax Loopholes on Large Companies



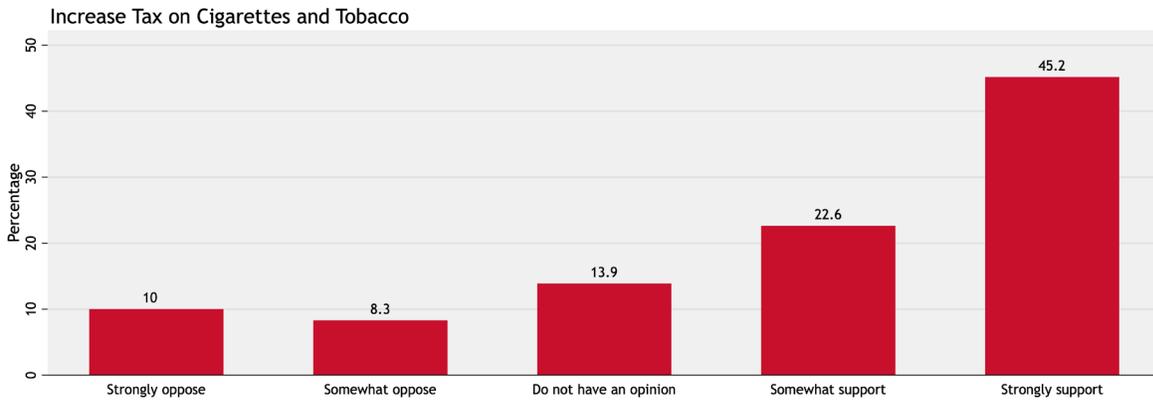
### Close Tax Loopholes on Large Companies



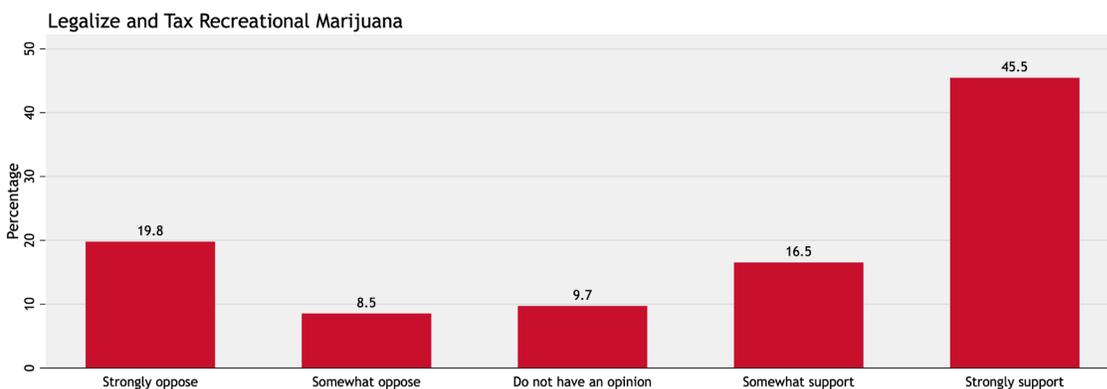
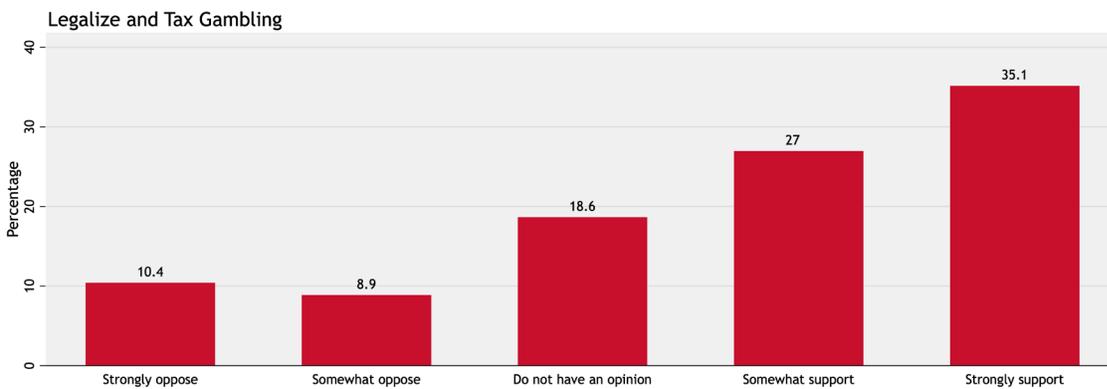
## SUPPORT FOR/OPPOSITION TO FOUR 'SIN' TAXES

A majority of Texans support different types of 'sin' taxes. In two cases, a majority supports legalizing an activity (casino gambling and the sale and consumption of recreational marijuana) and then taxing this activity while in two other cases a majority supports increasing the current tax; respectively, on beer, wine and alcohol, and on cigarettes and other tobacco products.

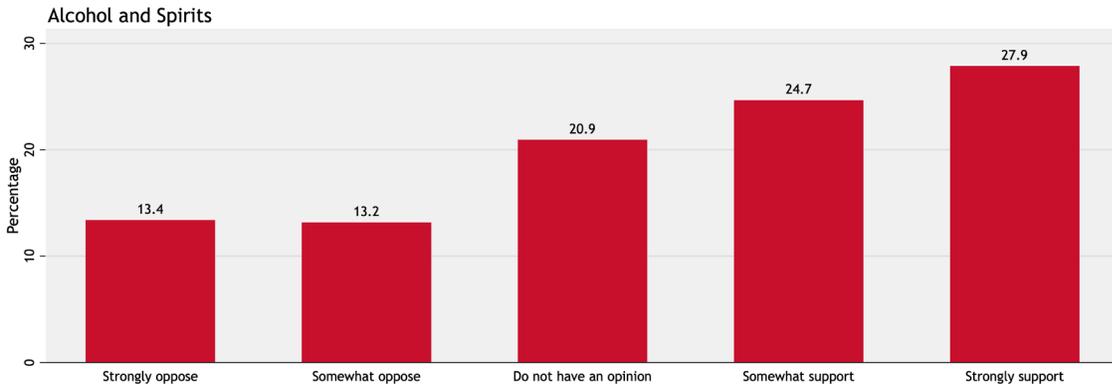
The most popular sin tax related revenue enhancement is to increase the tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products. This tax increase is favored by 68% of Texans and opposed by only 18%, with 14% having a neutral position.



The next two most popular sin tax-related revenue enhancements are to legalize casino gambling and to legalize the recreational sale and consumption of marijuana and then to tax these activities. In both cases 62% of Texans support the reform while 28% oppose the legalization and taxation of marijuana and a mere 19% oppose the legalization and taxation of casino gambling. A total of 10% and 19% of Texans have a neutral position on these reforms, respectively.

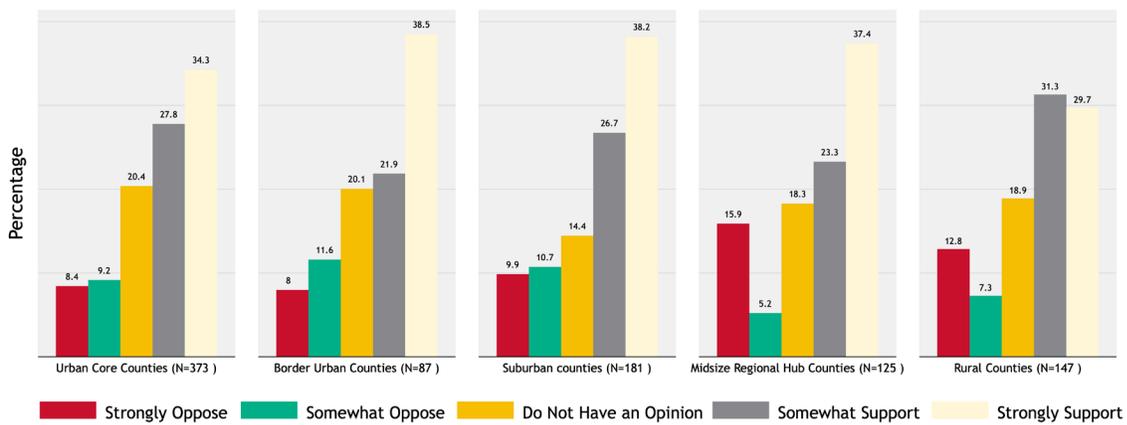


The least popular sin tax reform would increase the tax on beer, wine, and alcohol. A bare majority of 53% supports this reform versus 27% who oppose it, with 20% possessing a neutral position.

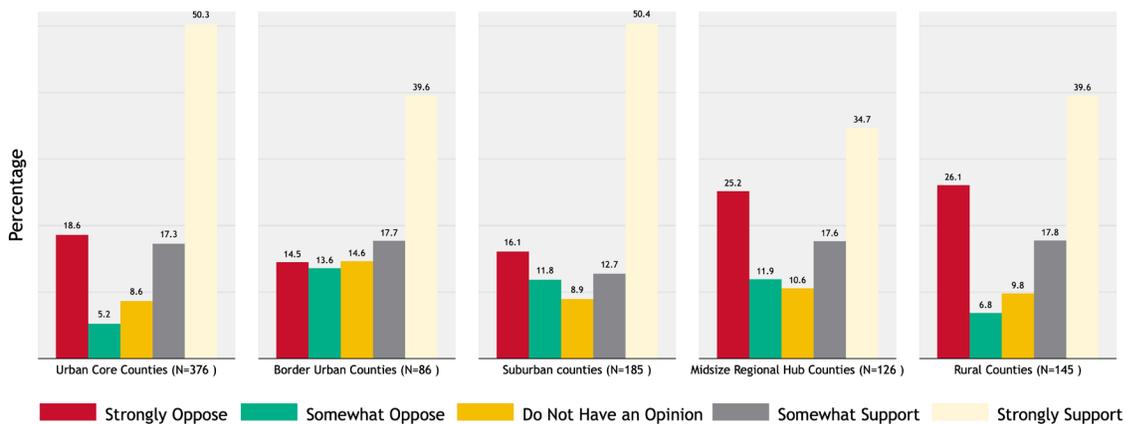


There are little in the way of regional differences in support for legalizing and taxing casino gambling. In contrast, there are significant regional differences in support for the legalization and taxation of marijuana, with support lowest (albeit still above 50%) in the mid-size regional hub counties (52%) and in the urban border (57%) and rural (57%) counties, and highest in the urban core (68%) and suburban (63%) counties.

### Legalize and Tax Gambling

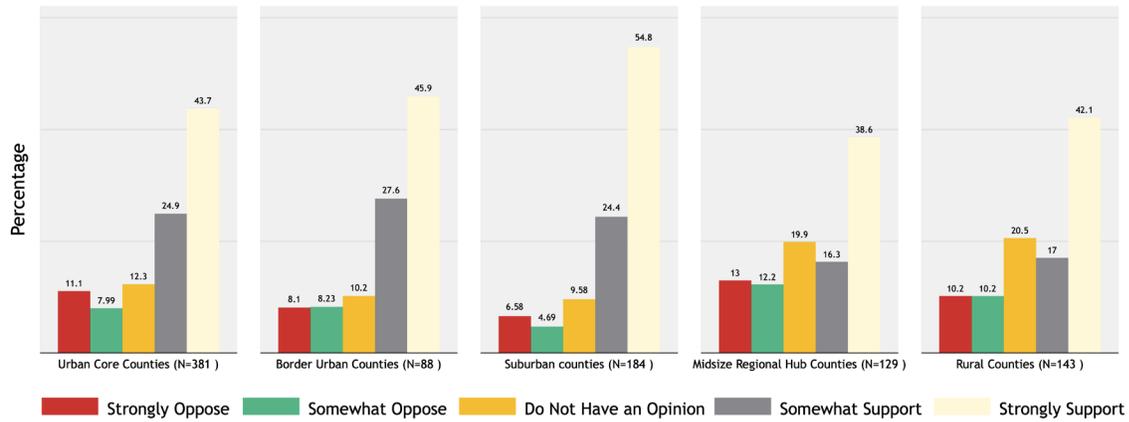


### Legalize and Tax Recreational Marijuana

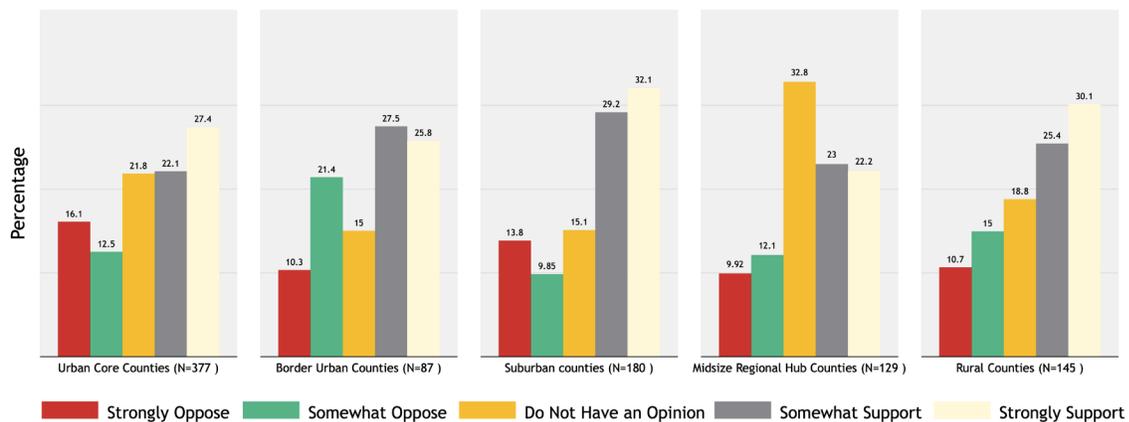


An increase in the cigarette tax has the most support in the suburban (79%) urban border (74%) and urban core (74%) counties, support which is significantly greater than that found in the mid-size regional hub (55%) and rural (59%) counties. The only instance where a majority of a region does not support a ‘sin tax’ revenue enhancement is in the case of an increase in the beer, wine and alcohol tax the mid-size regional hub counties where only 45% support the tax (vs. 22% who oppose it). In the other regions, a larger proportion of the population supports an increase in the tax, ranging from 50% in the urban core counties to 61% in the suburban counties.

Increase Tax on Cigarettes and Tobacco

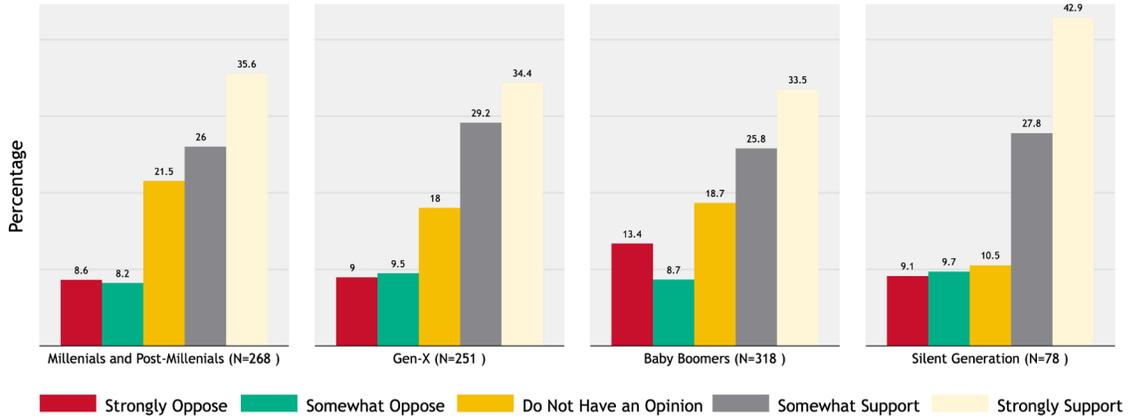


Alcohol and Spirits

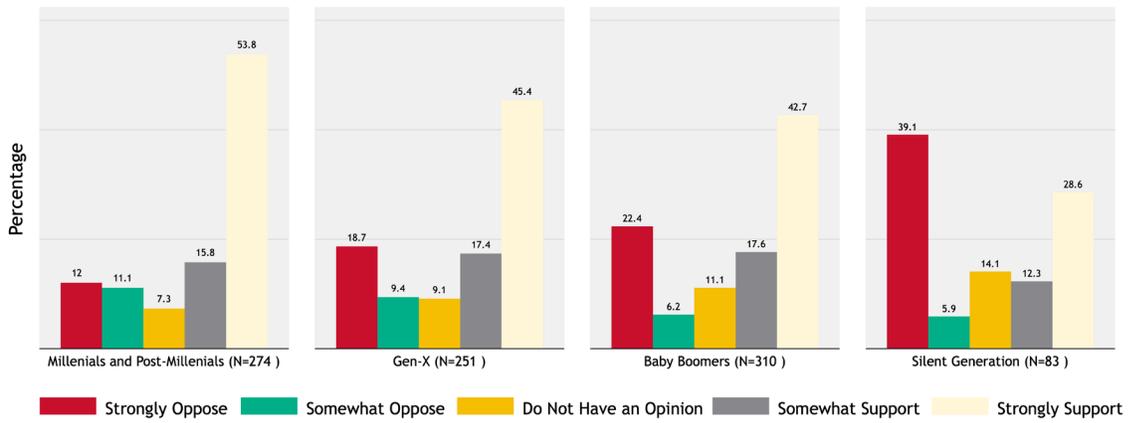


One common thread among the generations is that the members of the Baby Boomer and Gen-X generations have very similar positions in regard to the sin taxes on casino gambling (61%, 64%), marijuana (60%, 64%), cigarettes and tobacco (67%, 67%), and alcohol (54%, 52%). In contrast, support for three of the taxes (cigarettes [78%], gambling [71%], and alcohol [64%]) is significantly higher among members of the Silent Generation than among the members of the other three generations, and support for one tax (marijuana [41%]) is significantly lower. Millennials and Post-Millennials have support levels for taxes on gambling (62%), cigarettes (67%), and alcohol (48%) that are in line with those of the Boomer and Gen-X Generations, and register the highest level of support for the legalization and taxation of the recreational sale and use of marijuana (70%).

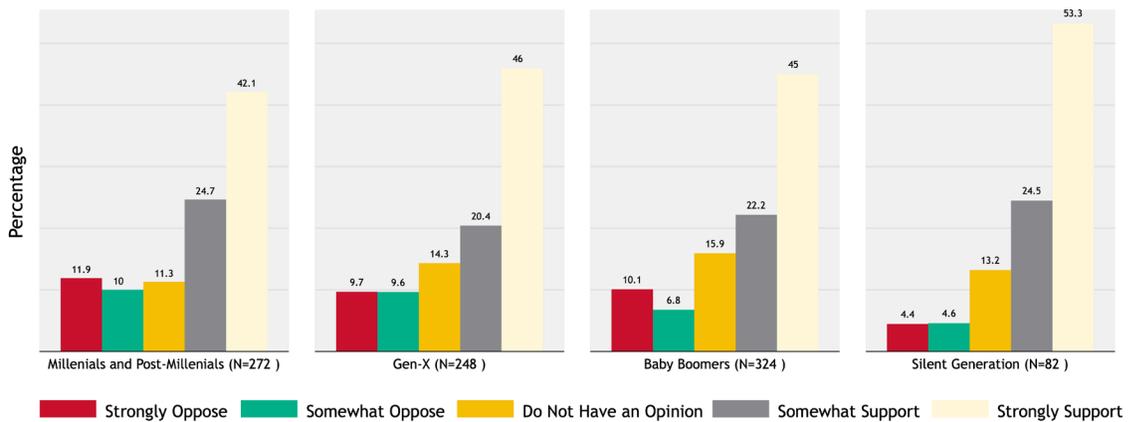
### Legalize and Tax Gambling



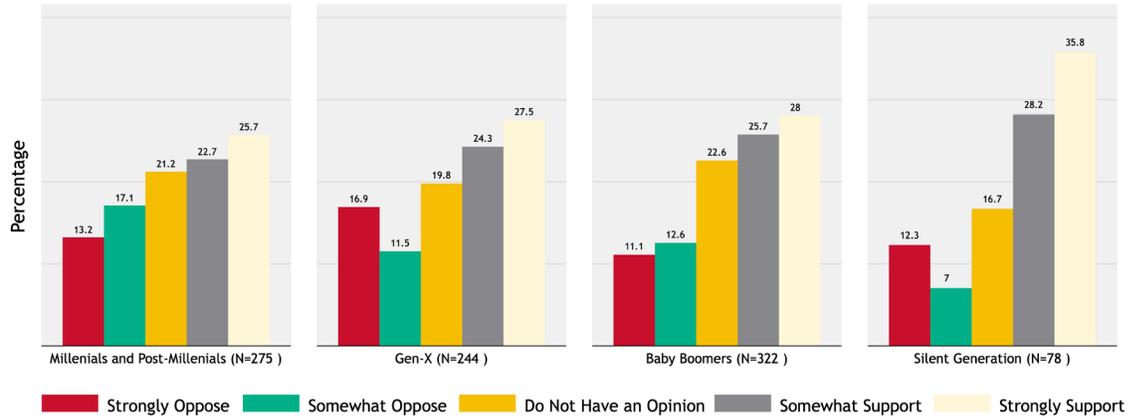
### Legalize and Tax Recreational Marijuana



### Increase Tax on Cigarettes and Tobacco

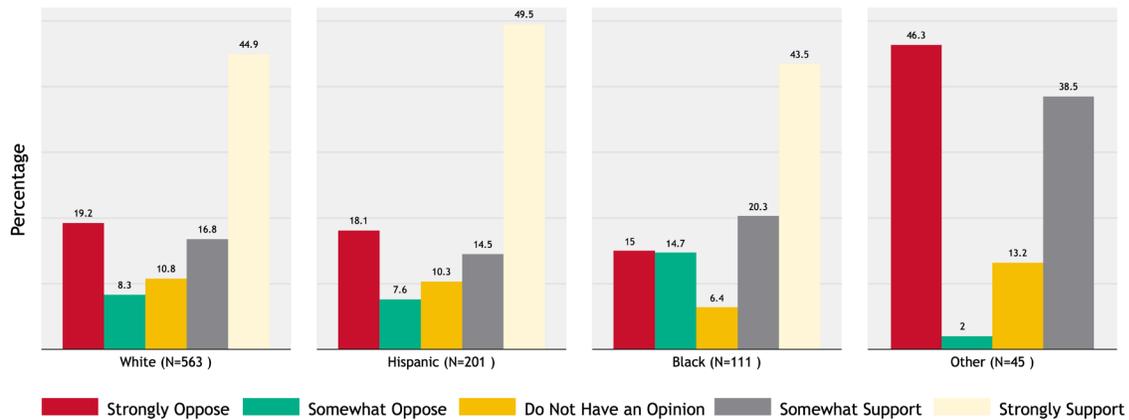


## Alcohol and Spirits

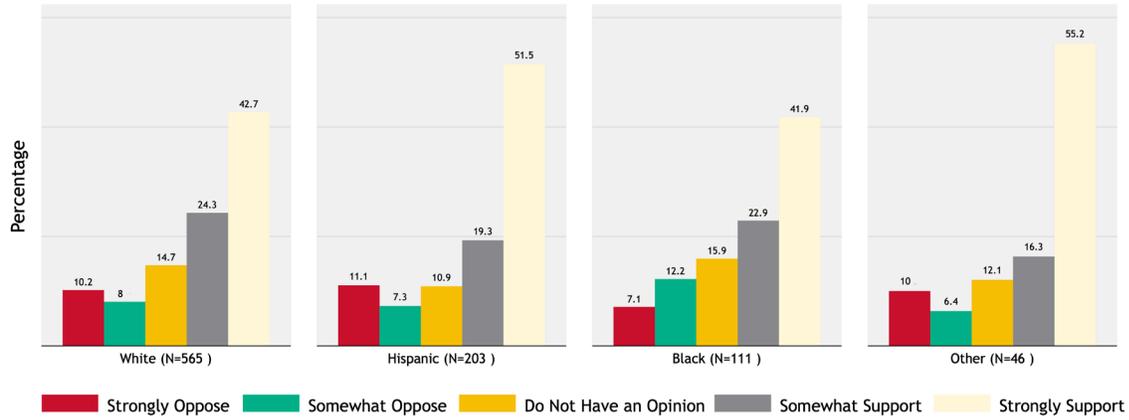


There are little in the way of ethnic/racial differences regarding support for the revenue enhancement options of legalizing and then taxing the sale of marijuana and of increasing the tax on cigarettes and tobacco. In the former case, Anglos (62%), African Americans (64%), and Latinos (64%) support the reform in nearly identical proportions. The same is true to a slightly lesser extent in regard to support for an increase in the cigarette/tobacco tax: Latinos (71%), Anglos (67%), and African Americans (65%).

## Legalize and Tax Recreational Marijuana

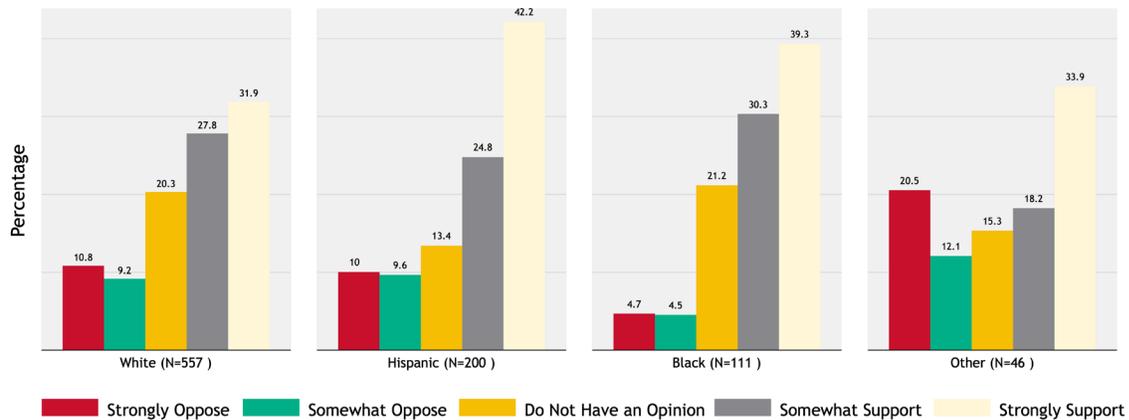


### Increase Tax on Cigarettes and Tobacco

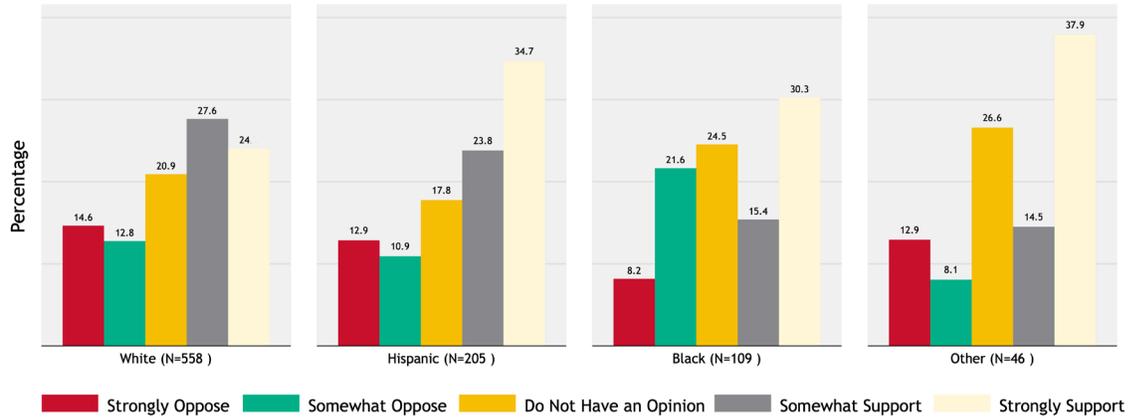


In contrast, notable differences exist between one or more ethnic/racial groups in their support for the legalization and taxation of casino gambling and for increasing the tax on beer, wine and alcohol. The legalization of casino gambling is supported by 67% of African Americans, but by only 57% of Latinos, with Anglos occupying an intermediate position (60%). A reverse pattern is detected in support for an increase in the tax on beer, wine and alcohol, with Latinos being the most supportive of the reform (59%) and African Americans the least supportive (46%), with Anglos again in the middle (52%).

### Legalize and Tax Gambling



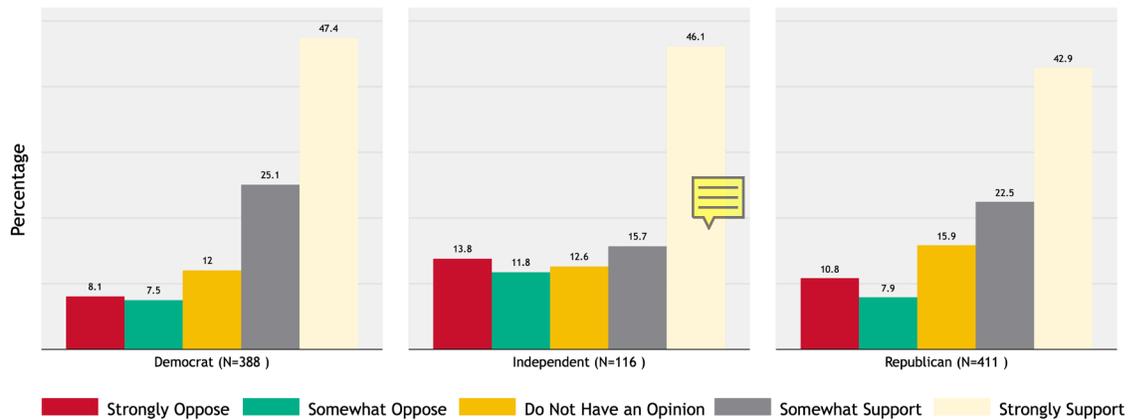
## Alcohol and Spirits



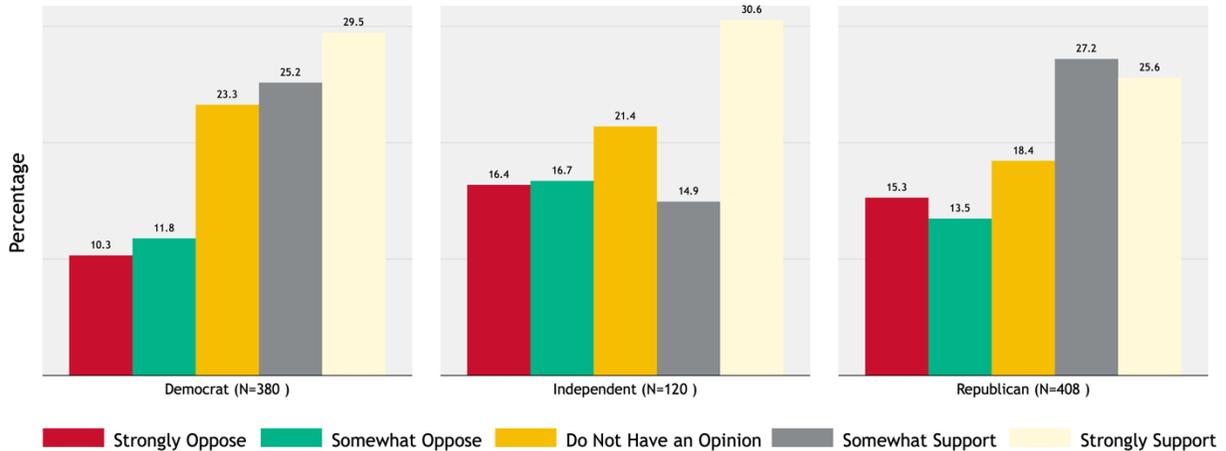
Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Democrats and Republicans are in relative agreement regarding revenue enhancement reforms that would increase the tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products and increase the tax on beer, wine and alcohol. In all, 65% and 53% of Republicans support the respective tax increases compared to 73% and 55% of Democrats.

## Increase Tax on Cigarettes and Tobacco

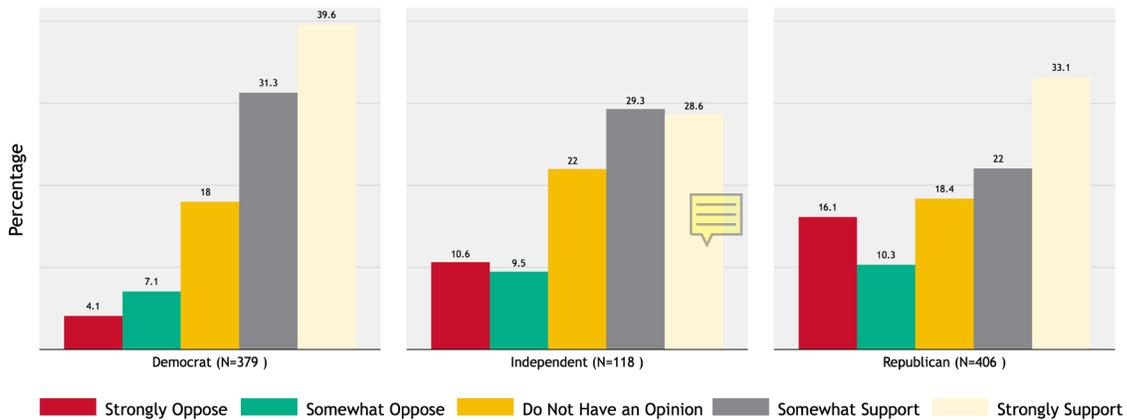


## Alcohol and Spirits

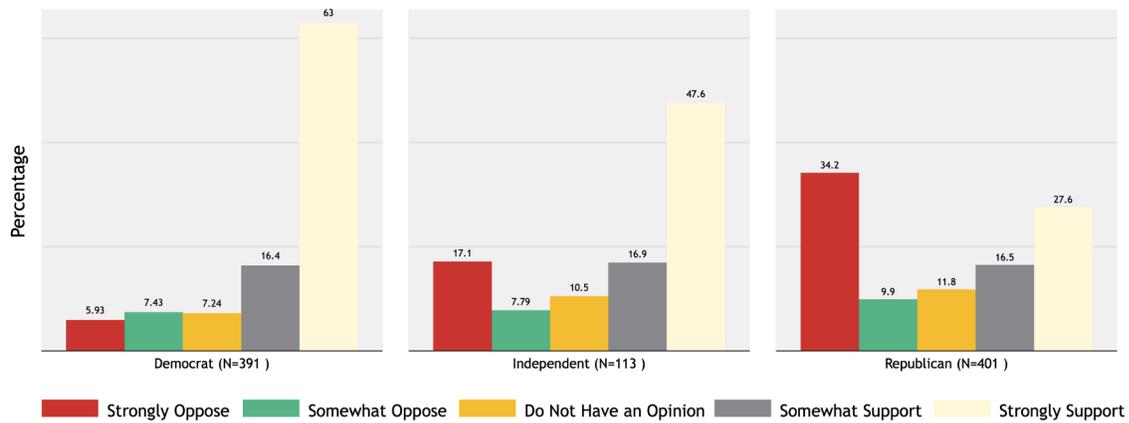


Substantial partisan differences, however, exist on the two reforms that involve legalizing and then taxing activity that is presently illegal in the Lone Star State. While 80% and 71% of Democrats respectively support the legalization and taxation of casino gambling and the recreational sale and use of marijuana, only 55% and 44% of Republicans are in favor of these respective reforms, with 44% of Republicans opposing the legalization of marijuana.

## Legalize and Tax Gambling

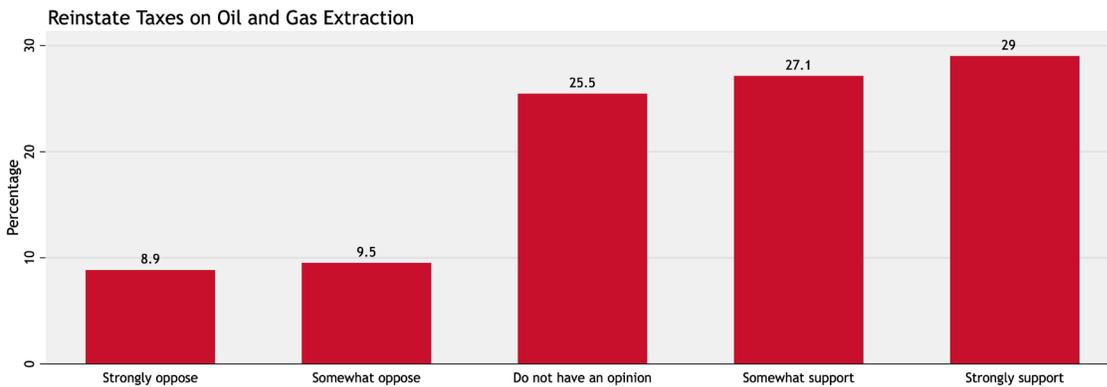


### Legalize and Tax Recreational Marijuana



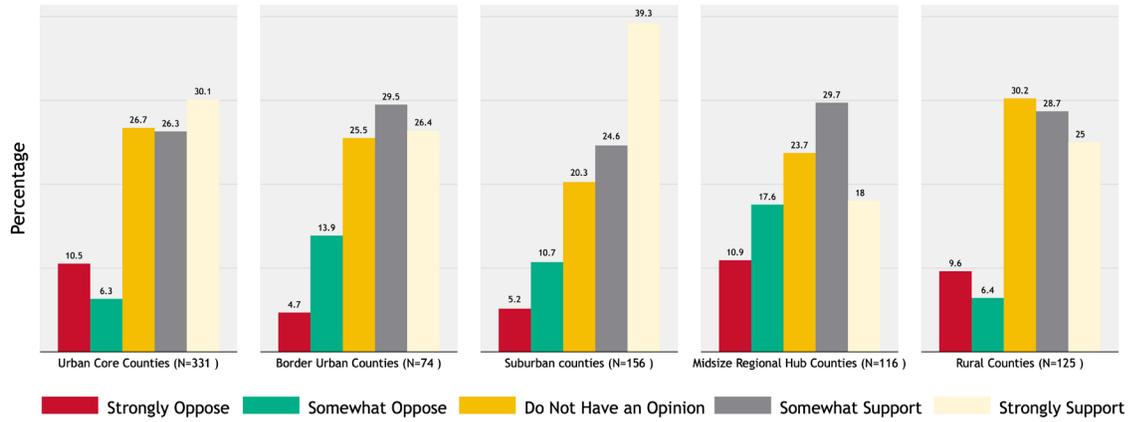
### SUPPORT FOR AN EFFECTIVE INCREASE IN THE OIL & GAS SEVERANCE TAX

One last revenue enhancement option for public schools that has majority support among Texas registered voters is an increase in the oil and natural gas severance tax (returning the rules governing taxation to their 1995 levels prior to when the Texas Legislature reduced the revenue burden on oil and natural gas in the midst of a slump) that has the support of 56% of registered voters, with only 18% in opposition.



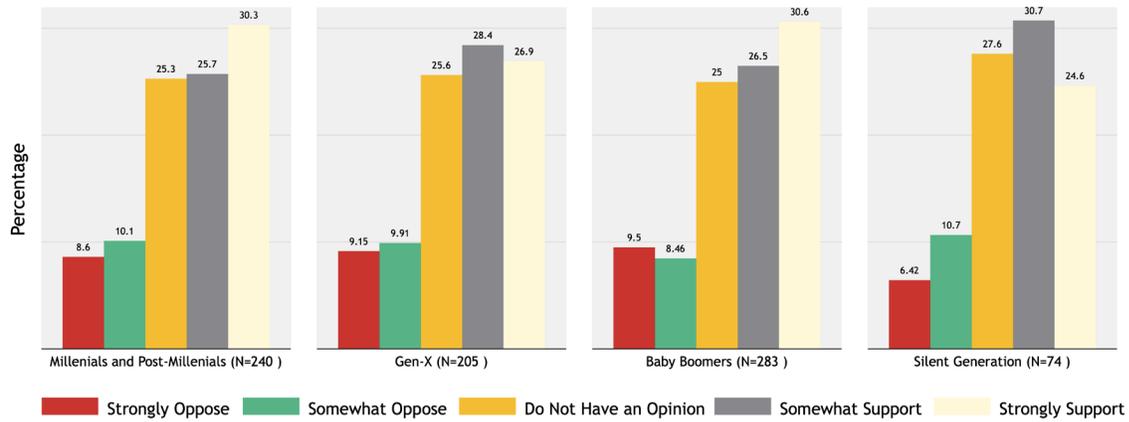
The range of support across the five different types of counties is not dramatic, but does reflect some regional variation with the residents of the suburban (64%) counties being the most supportive of the tax and the residents of mid-size regional hub (48%) counties being the least supportive, with the other three county types' residents ranging in support from 54% to 56%.

### Reinstate Taxes on Oil and Gas Extraction



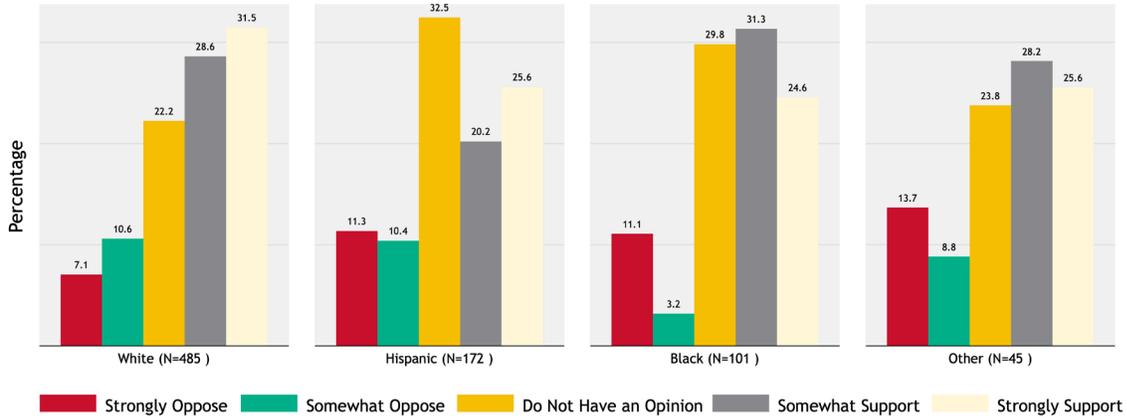
No notable generational differences exist in support for increasing the effective severance taxes on oil and natural gas. The proportion of support ranges from 55% to 57% across the four generations.

### Reinstate Taxes on Oil and Gas Extraction

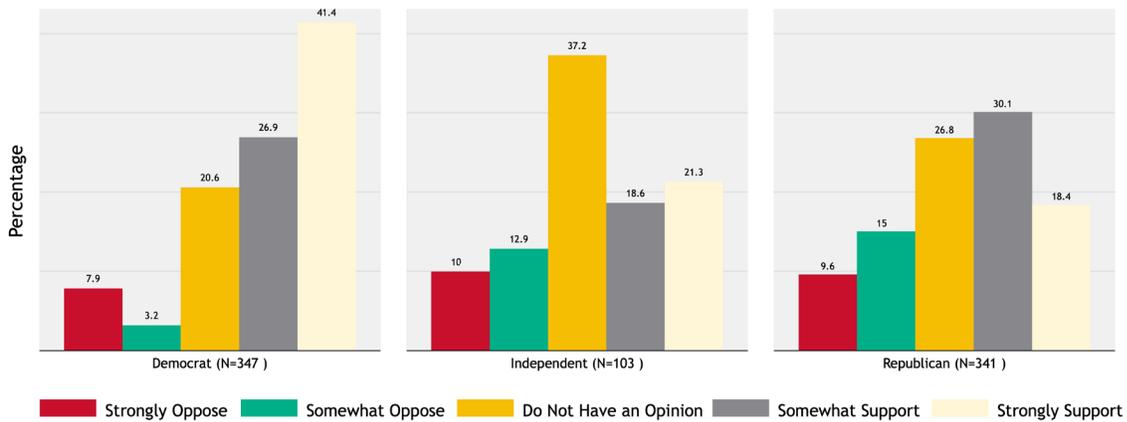


Anglos (60%) and African Americans (56%) possess similar levels of support for this effective tax increase, values that are significantly greater than those found among Latinos (46%). A substantial partisan divide exists on this reform, with over two-thirds (68%) of Democrats and less than half of Republicans (49%) supportive of returning the state of play in oil and natural gas severance taxation to the higher levels in the early 1990s.

### Reinstate Taxes on Oil and Gas Extraction

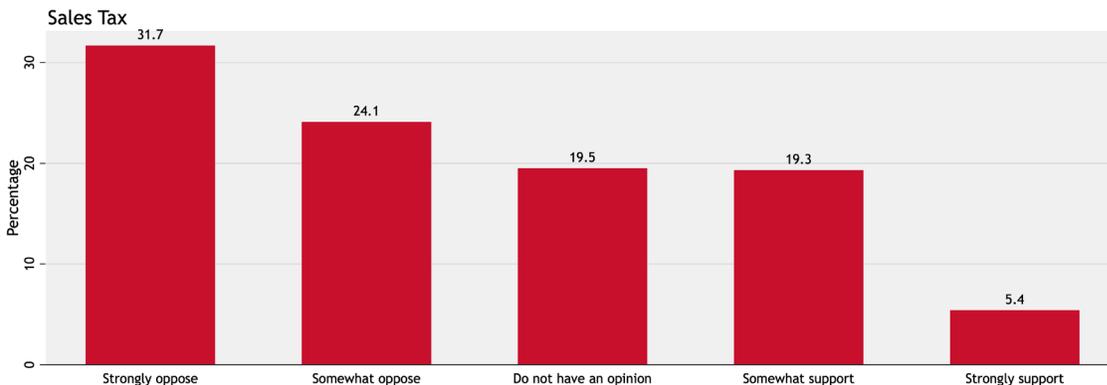


### Reinstate Taxes on Oil and Gas Extraction



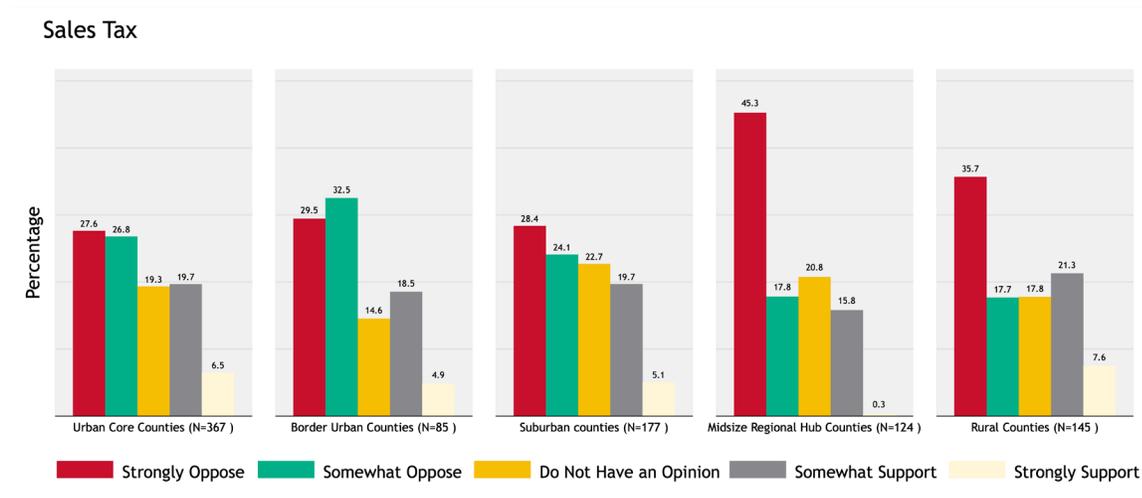
## OPPOSITION TO/SUPPORT FOR A STATE SALES TAX INCREASE

Texans were queried about their support for a one-half cent state sales tax increase (that is, half the proposed increase) from 6.25 cents per dollar to 6.75 cents per dollar to help make up the revenue formerly provided via property taxes. As a group, 56% of Texans oppose the increase, while only 25% support it; 19% are neutral.

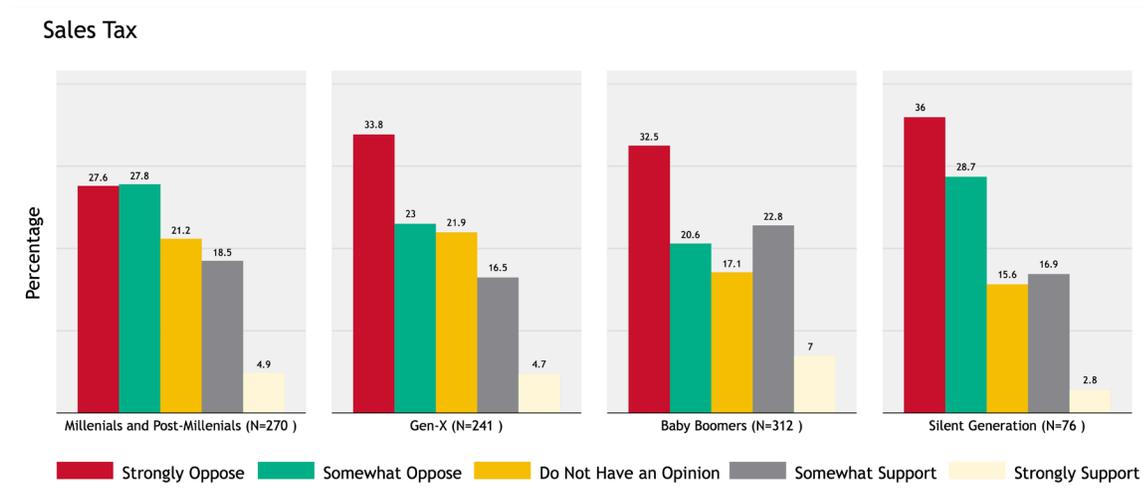


Opposition is highest in the mid-size regional hub counties – with 63% opposed, and in the urban border counties, where 62% opposed. Opposition is lower, at 54%, in the major metro core counties, and in the rural counties and the suburban counties, where 53% oppose the increase.

However, in all five regions, a majority of voters oppose a sales tax increase of one-half cent. There is no part of the state where even one-third of the population supports an increase.

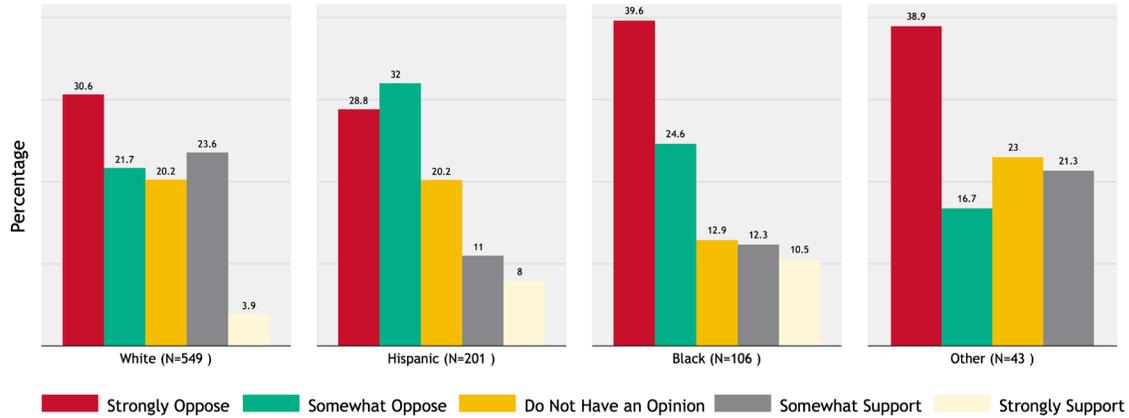


Three of the four generations have very similar levels of opposition to a state sales tax increase: Baby Boomers (53%), Millennials and Post-Millennials (55%), and Gen-X (57%). The one outlier is the Silent Generation (65%).

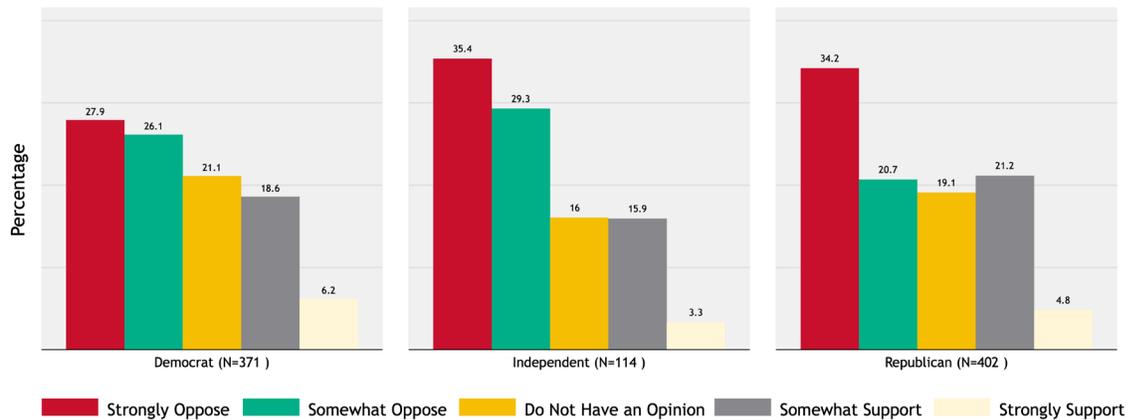


While a majority of all ethnic/racial groups oppose a sales tax increase, African Americans (64%) and Latinos (61%) are significantly more likely than Anglos (52%) to be in opposition. In contrast, no noteworthy differences of opposition exist between Democrats (54%) and Republicans (55%). And, as was the case in the prior categories, less than one-third of all ethnic/racial or partisan sub-groups support an increase.

## Sales Tax

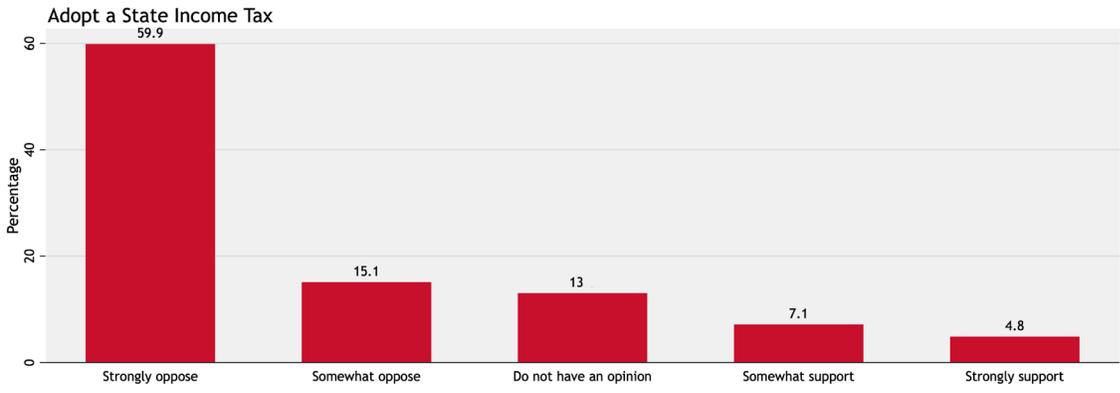


## Sales Tax

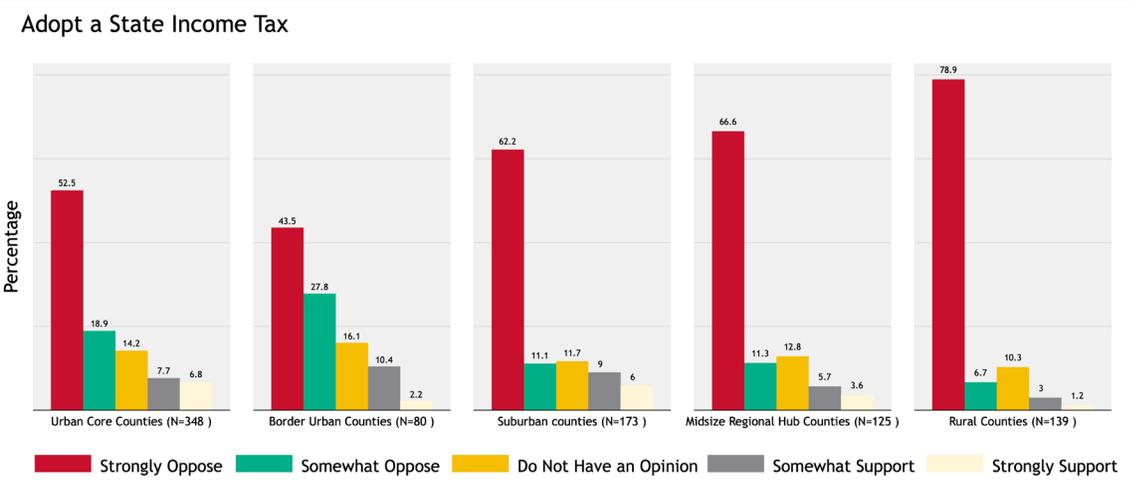


## ADDITIONAL UNPOPULAR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT OPTIONS

The least popular reform designed to increase revenue to support public schools was the adoption of a state income tax that was opposed by 76% of registered voters and supported by only 12%. Also very unpopular was the option of introducing a 1% tax on groceries (which are currently exempt from sales tax), which was opposed by 65% and supported by 21%. Finally, 54% of Texans opposed ending the current sales tax exemption enjoyed by non-prescription drugs, a reform that was supported by 27% of registered voters. Since the latter two tax proposals have not received much attention during the 2019 legislative session in Texas, they are not discussed in detail here.

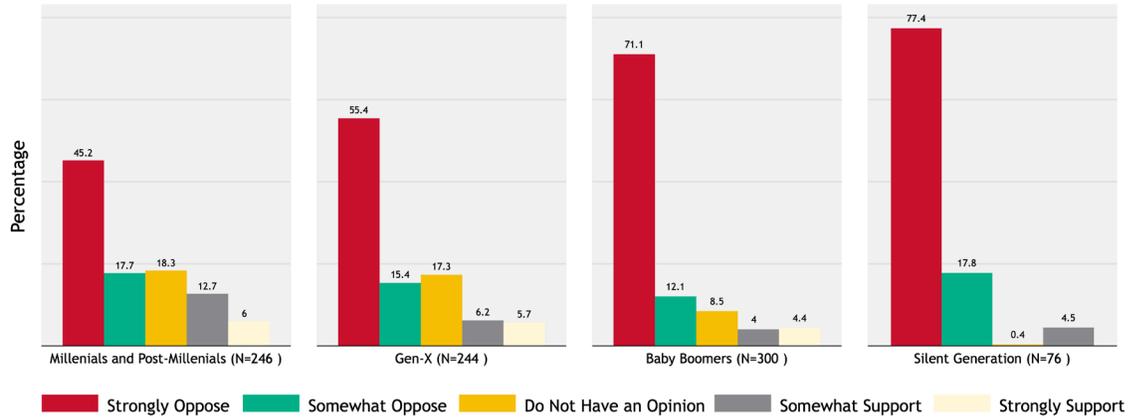


Opposition to a state personal income tax is strong across all of Texas, with the core urban (71%), border urban (71%), and suburban (73%) counties possessing comparable opposition, and with opposition moderately higher in the mid-size regional hub (78%) counties, and significantly higher in the rural (86%) counties.



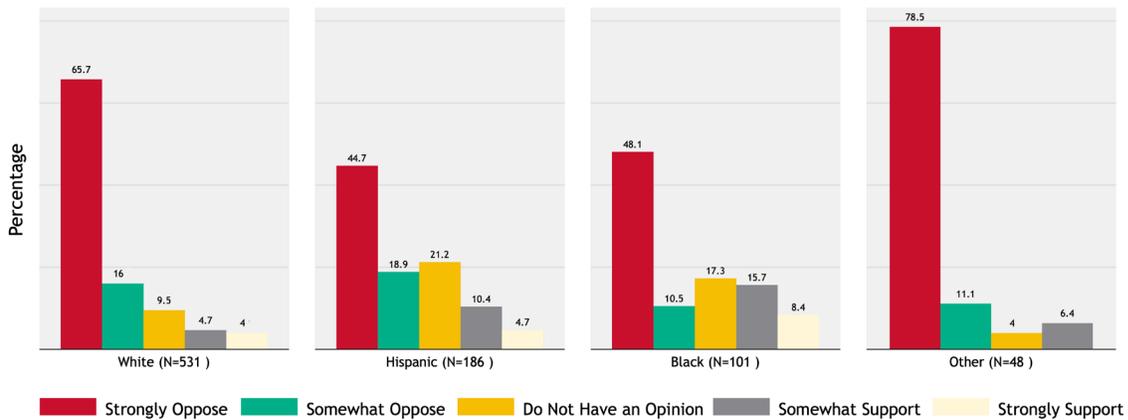
Opposition to a state personal income tax is highest among the Silent Generation where 19 out of 20 (95%) oppose a state income tax. Opposition is lowest (63%) among members of the Millennial and Post Millennial generations, with more than four-fifths of the Boomer (83%) and Gen-X (81%) generations against a state income tax.

### Adopt a State Income Tax

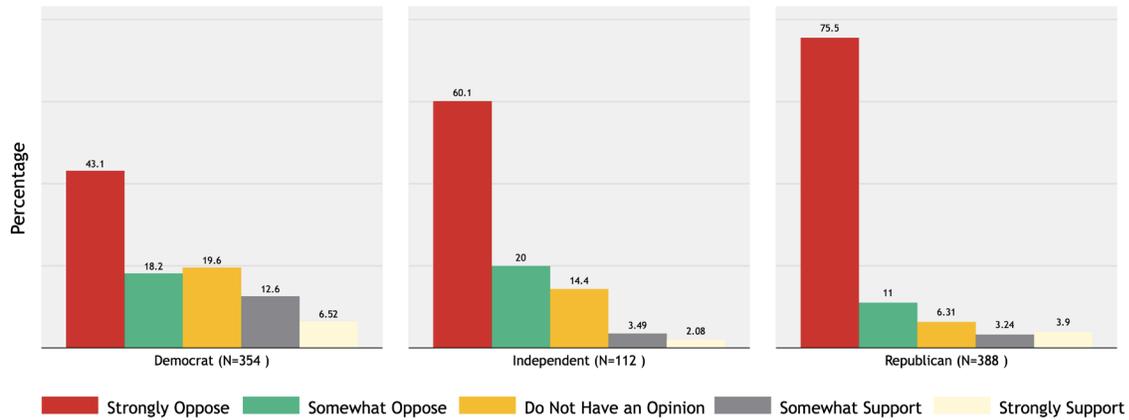


While a majority of the members of all major ethnic/racial sub-groups oppose a state income tax, opposition is significantly higher among Anglos (82%) and Latinos (74%) than among African Americans (59%). Almost nine out of ten Republicans (87%) oppose a state income tax, in contrast to a little more than six out of ten Democrats (61%). This underscores a significant gap between the two parties, but also one where substantial majorities oppose an income tax and only small minorities (19% of Democrats and 7% of Republicans) support a state income tax.

### Adopt a State Income Tax



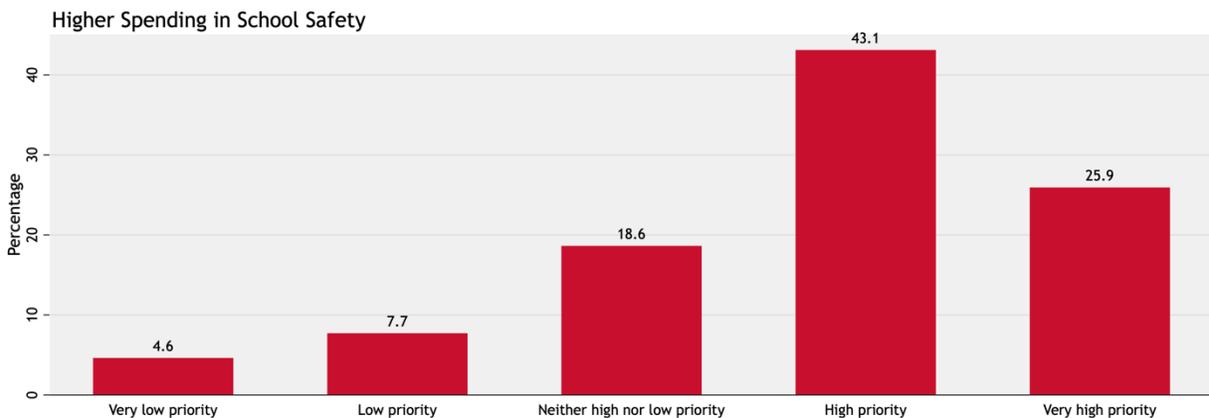
### Adopt a State Income Tax

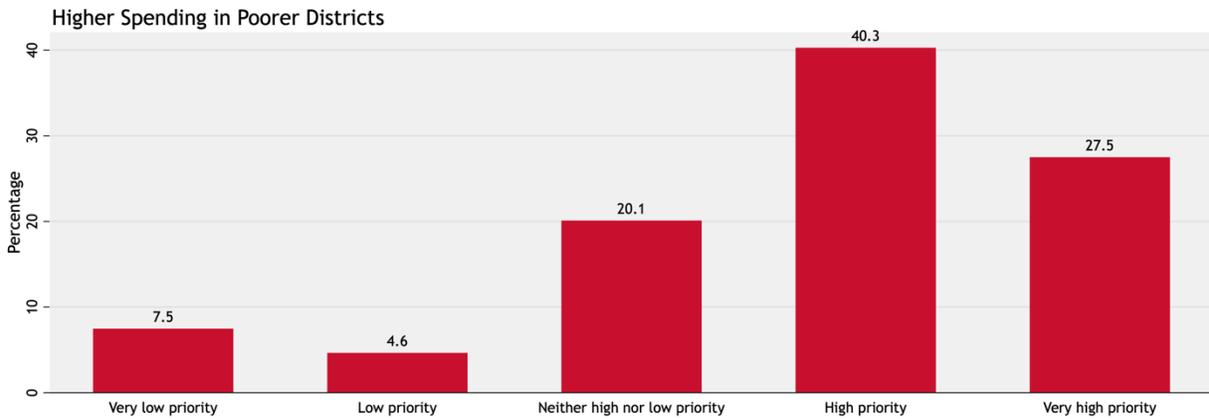


### SCHOOL SPENDING ITEMS

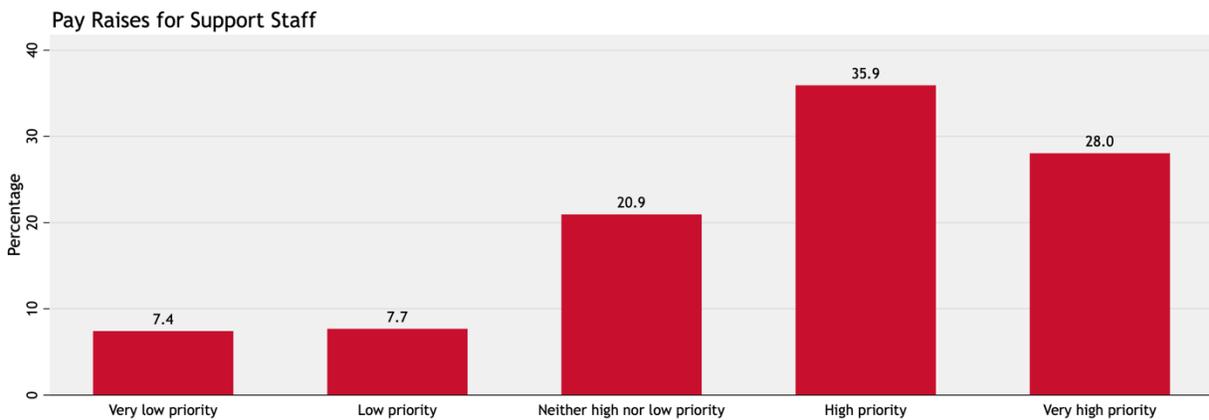
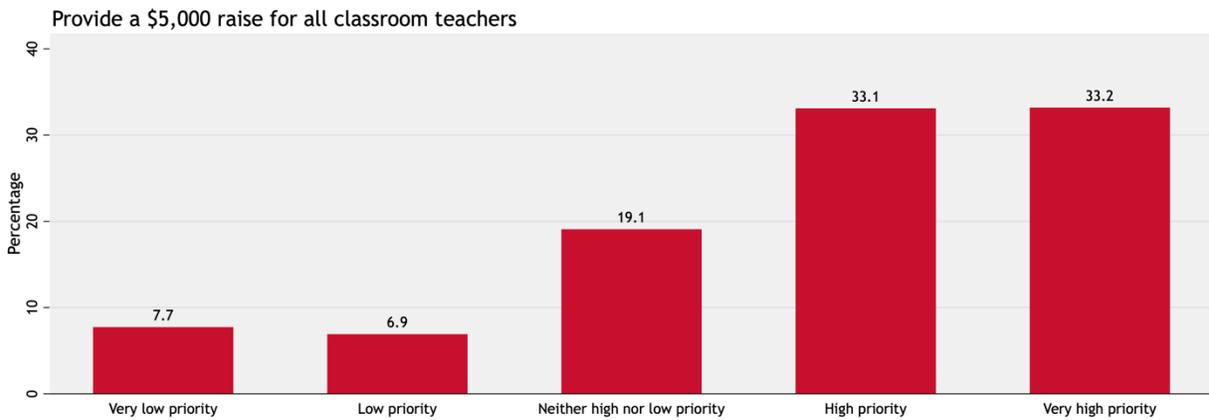
The respondents were asked what level of priority for additional spending they would give to seven different options in the event that the Texas Legislature were to increase funding for public K-12 education. The seven options include school safety, poorer districts, teacher raises, school staff raises, kindergarten for all, bilingual education, and extracurricular activities.

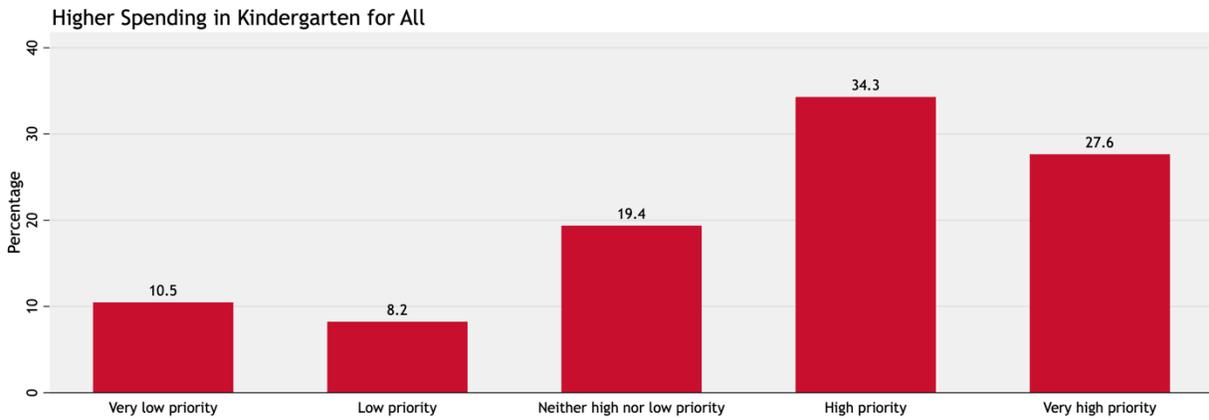
Two spending reforms were rated as a very high or high priority by more than two-thirds of Texans. In all, 69% believed that funding to enhance school safety was a high or very high priority and 68% felt similarly about providing additional funding for school districts with high percentages of low-income students.



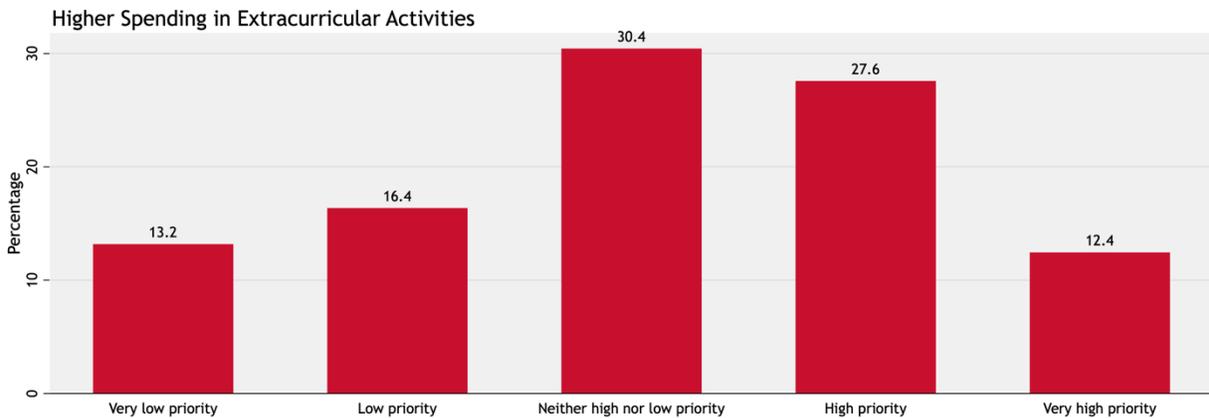
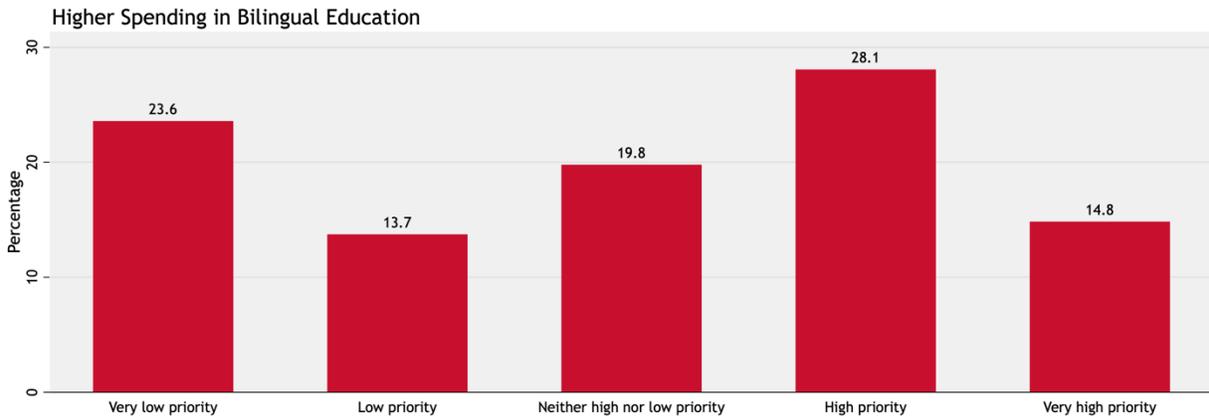


A substantial majority of Texans considered it a very high or high priority to provide an across-the-board \$5,000 raise for all classroom teachers and librarians (66%), provide an across-the-board pay raise for school support staff such as teacher aides, counselors and nurses (64%), and expand early childhood education programs and kindergarten for all (62%).





The expansion of bilingual programs and extracurricular activities is not a very high or high priority among Texas registered voters. Only 43% prioritize additional funds to expand bilingual educational programs for students whose first language is not English and 40% prioritize an increase in funding for extracurricular activities. In the case of these two reforms, 37% and 30% of respondents labeled these as low or very low priorities, with the remaining 20% and 30% indicating that they believed the reform was neither a high nor low priority.



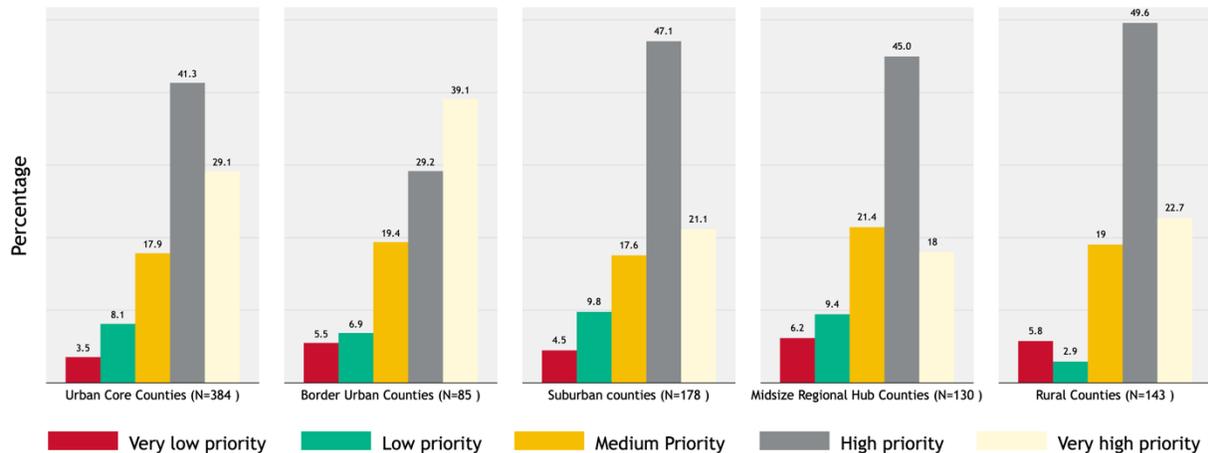
## SUB-GROUP OPINIONS ON SPENDING

We next examine differences among the regional, generational, ethnic/racial, and partisan sub-groups in the extent to which they prioritize the seven options for additional spending.

### Enhancing School Safety

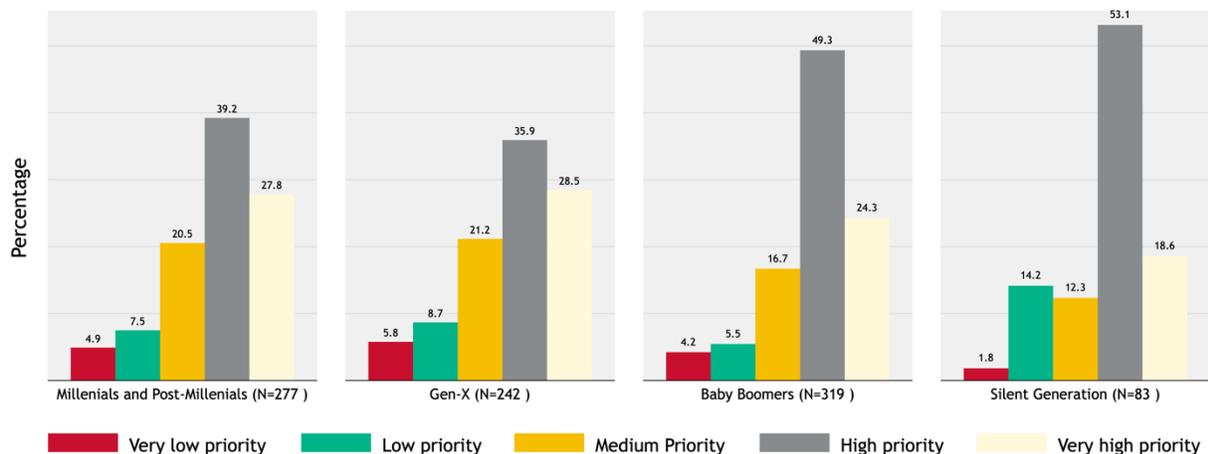
There are no notable regional differences in the prioritization of expanded spending on school safety with all but one region, mid-size regional hubs (63%) clustered between 68% and 72%.

Higher Spending in School Safety



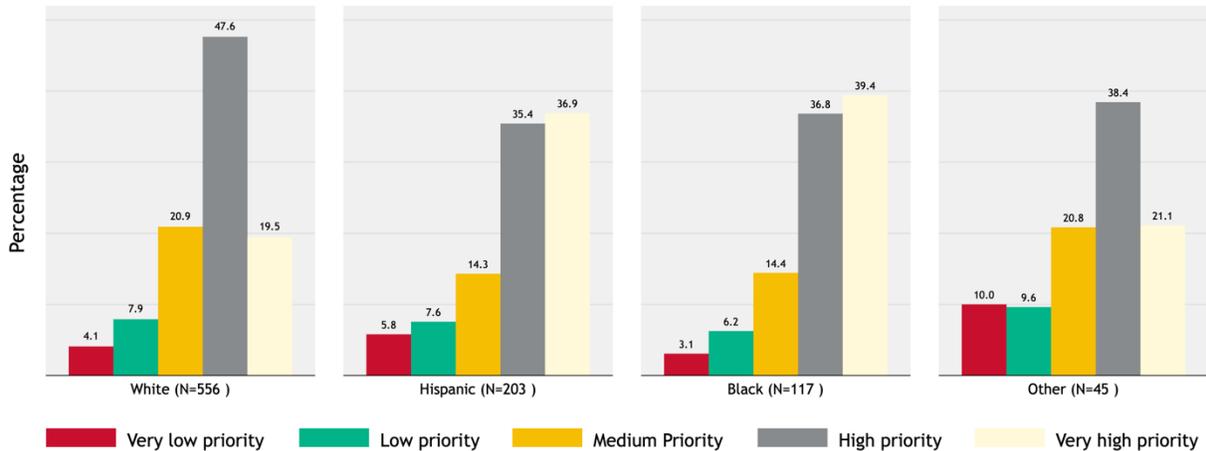
Among the four generations, the only notable difference is between members of Gen-X who prioritize school safety spending the least (63%) and Baby Boomers who prioritize it the most (74%).

Higher Spending in School Safety



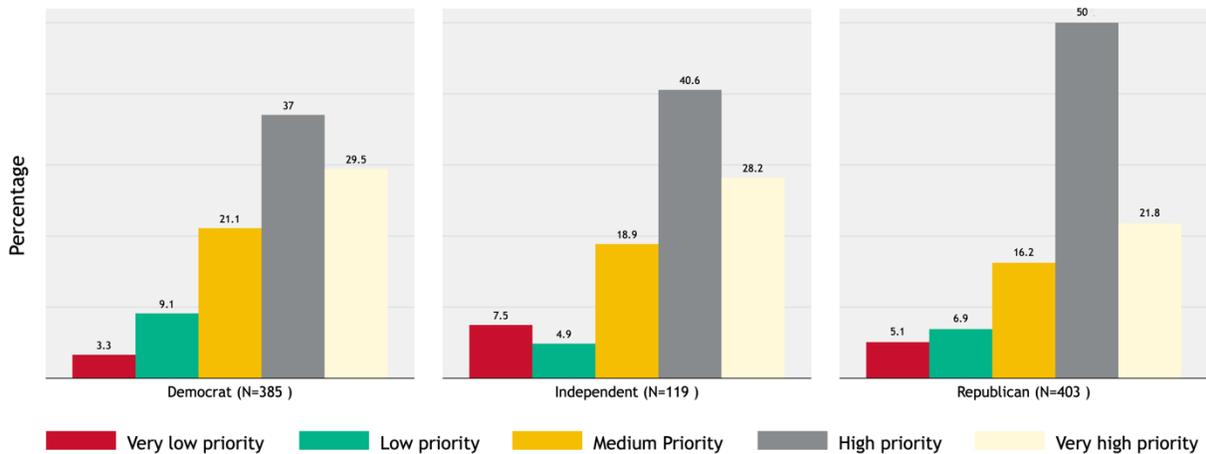
African Americans (76%) are the most likely to prioritize enhanced school safety spending and Anglos the least likely (67%), but even in the case of Anglos more than two-thirds prioritize more spending on school safety.

### Higher Spending in School Safety



Finally, there is not much in the way of partisan differences in the priority given to school safety, with Republicans (72%) prioritizing school safety only slightly more than Democrats (67%).

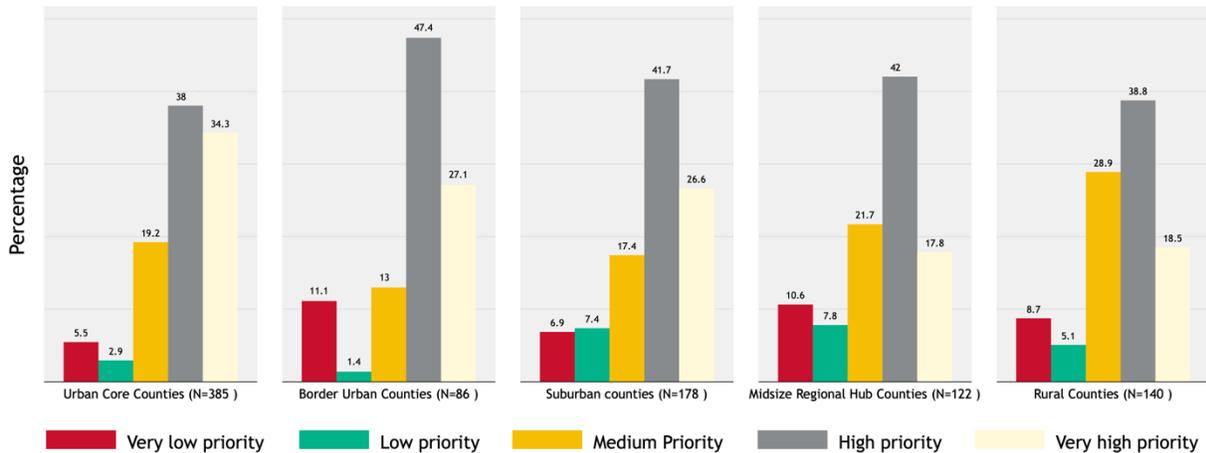
### Higher Spending in School Safety



### Additional Funding for Schools with High Percentages of Low Income Students

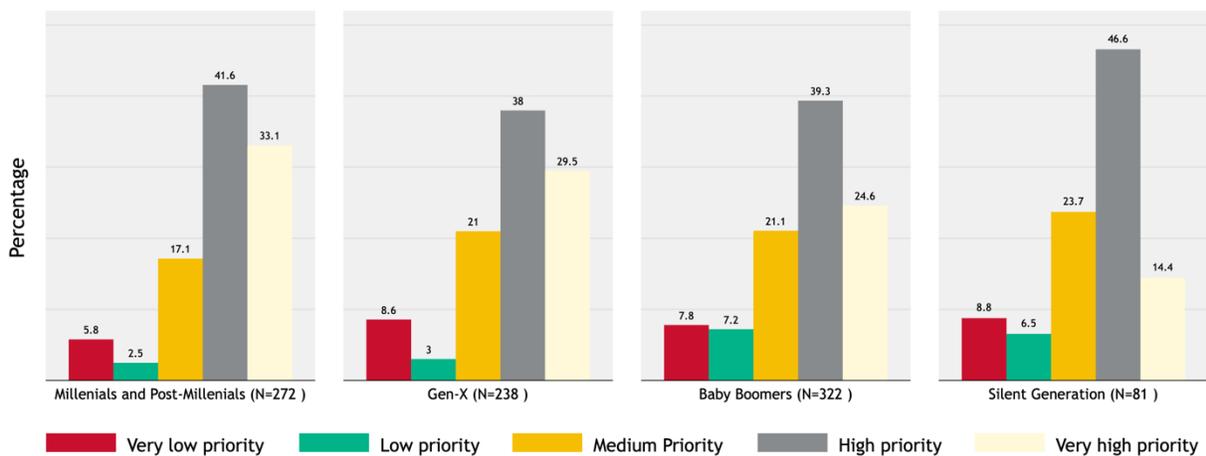
Significant regional differences exist in prioritizing additional funding for schools with a high percentage of low income students. In the urban border (75%), core urban (72%), and suburban (68%) counties more than two-thirds of residents prioritized more funding for these schools compared to the notably lower proportions in the mid-size regional hub (60%) and rural (57%) counties.

### Higher Spending in Poorer Districts



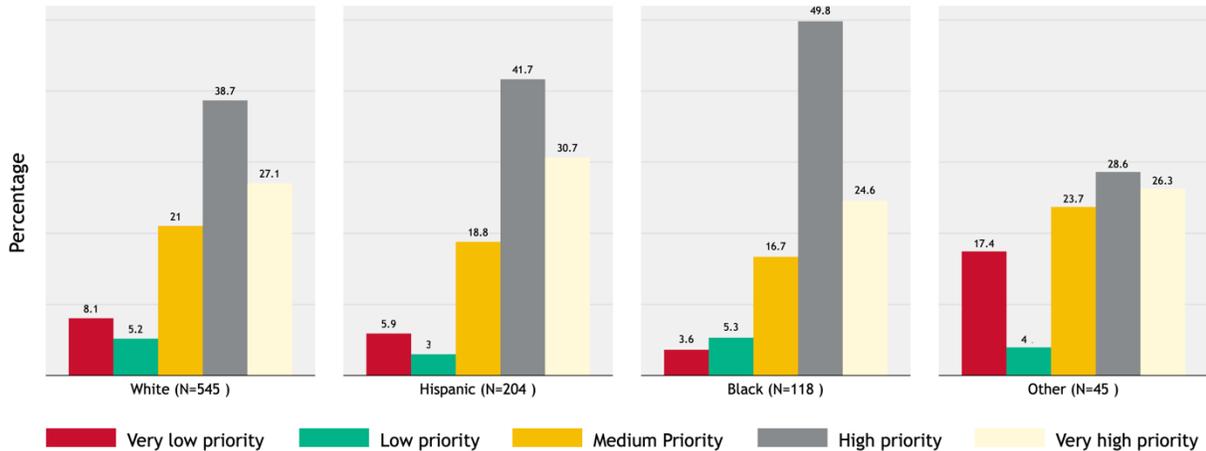
Similarly, while three-quarters of Millennials and Post Millennials (75%) prioritize additional funding for low income schools, between two-fifths (Silent Generation, 61%) and two-thirds (Gen-X, 67%) share this opinion.

### Higher Spending in Poorer Districts



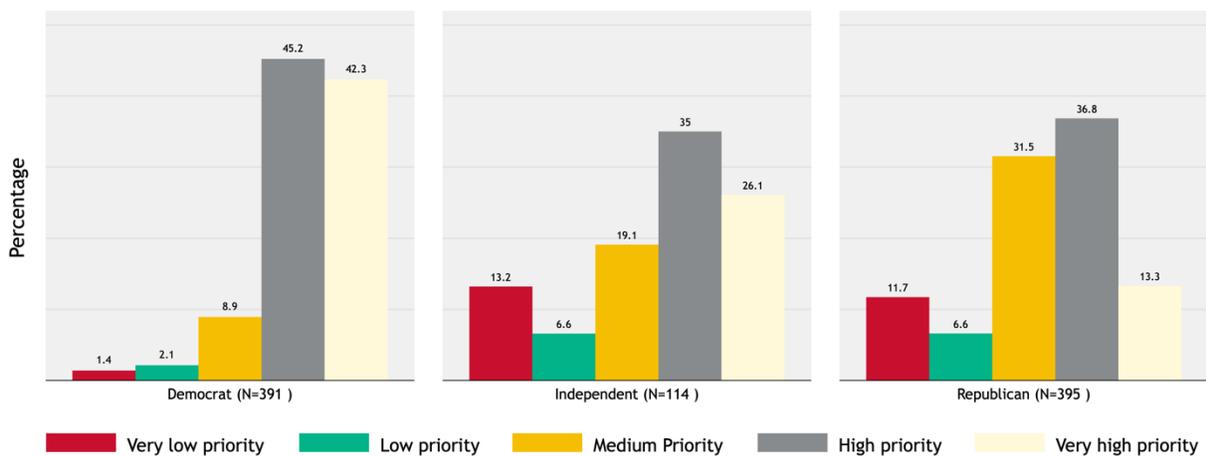
A similar substantial difference exists in terms of ethnicity/race. While 74% of African Americans and 72% of Latinos believe additional funding for schools with a high percentage of low income students should be a priority, this position is shared by only 56% of Anglos, a value that is significantly lower.

### Higher Spending in Poorer Districts



And, the differences are even starker when the partisanship of the respondent is examined. Almost nine out of ten Democrats ranked more funding for low income schools as a priority, only 50% of Republicans did the same.

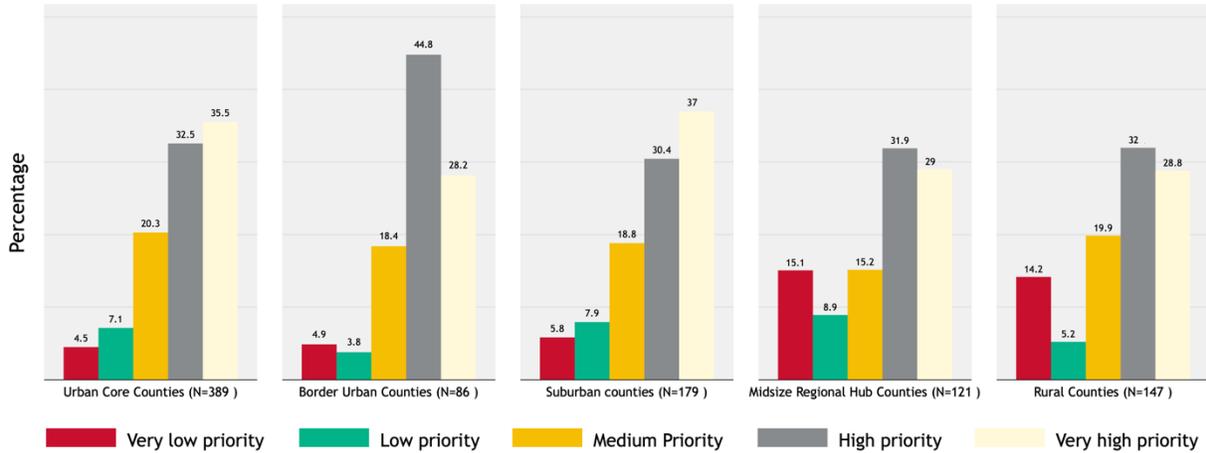
### Higher Spending in Poorer Districts



### Prioritizing the \$5,000 Raise for Classroom Teachers and Librarians

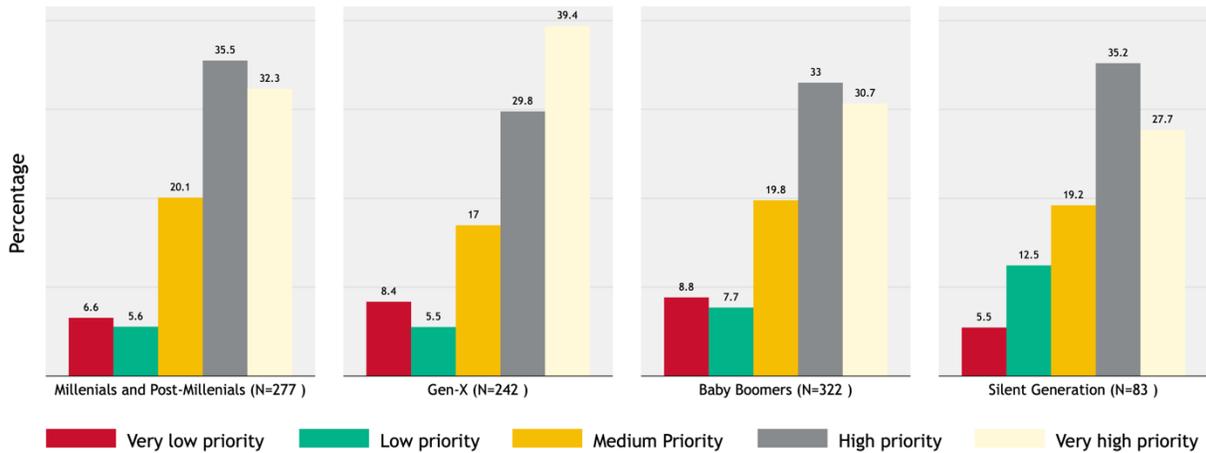
No notable regional differences exist in support for the \$5,000 raise, with the proportion rating the raise a priority ranging from 57% in urban border counties to 60% in the rural and core urban counties.

Provide a \$5,000 raise for all classroom teachers



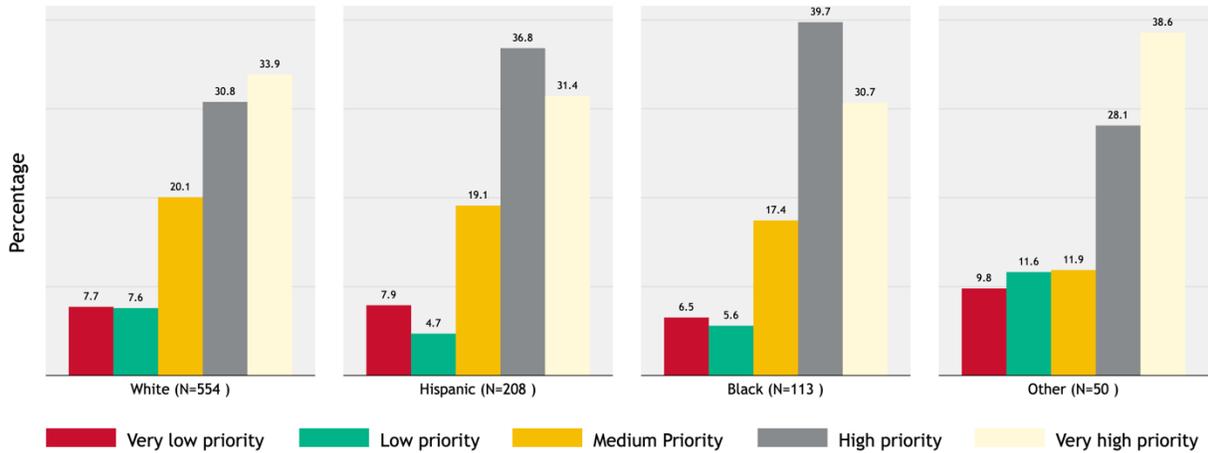
In a similar vein, Texans of different generations are comparable in the extent to which they prioritize using additional funds to support a \$5,000 raise for teachers, with modest differences listing the raise as a priority, ranging from 63% among members of the Silent Generation to 69% among the members of Gen-X.

Provide a \$5,000 raise for all classroom teachers



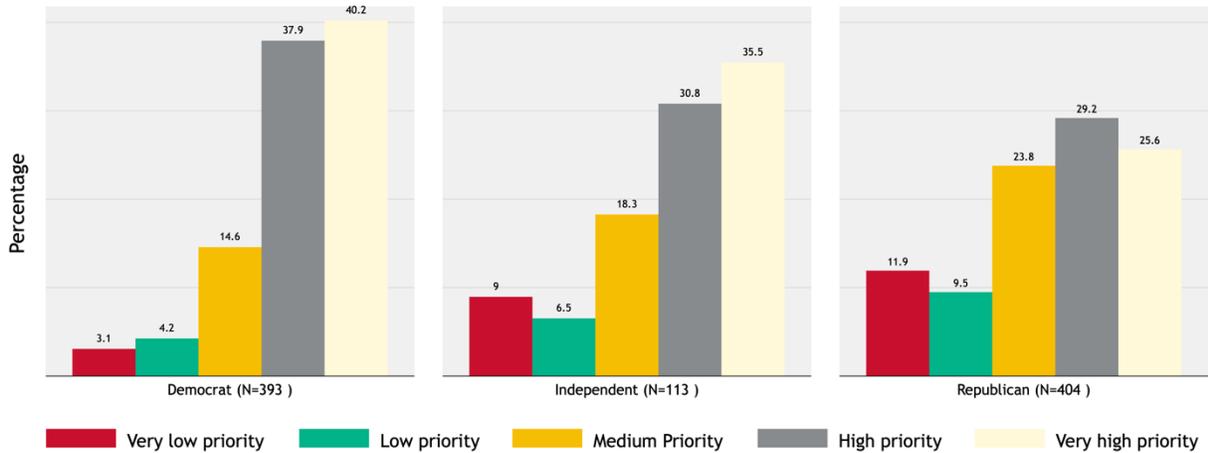
Differences are also modest among the state’s three principal ethnic/racial groups. Anglos prioritize it at a level (65%) that is slightly lower than that for African Americans (68%) and Latinos (70%).

Provide a \$5,000 raise for all classroom teachers



Finally, while a majority of both Democrats and Republicans rank the \$5,000 raise for teachers and librarians as a very high or high priority, the proportion of Democrats holding this position (68%) is significantly higher than the comparable proportion of Republicans (55%).

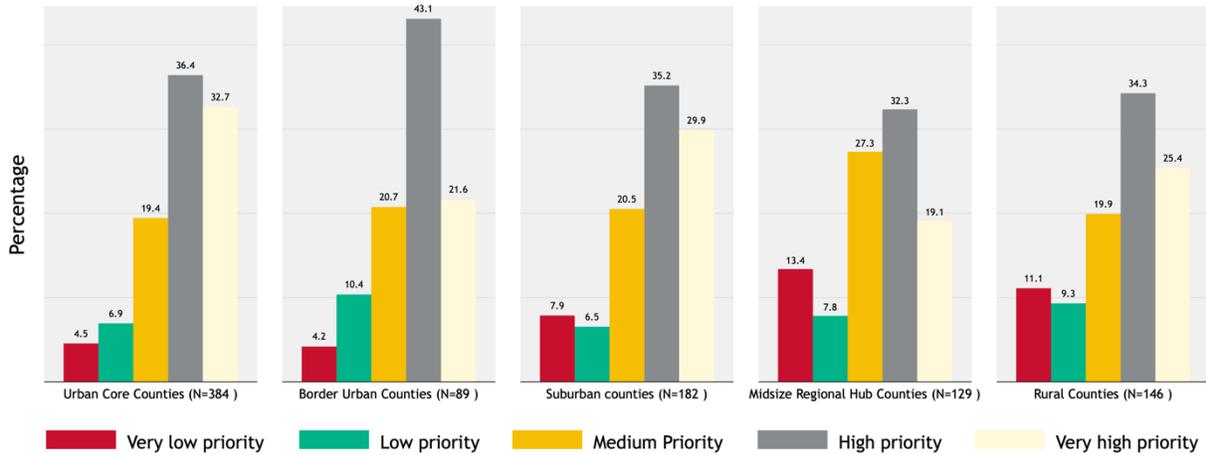
Provide a \$5,000 raise for all classroom teachers



Across-The-Board Pay Raise for School Support Staff

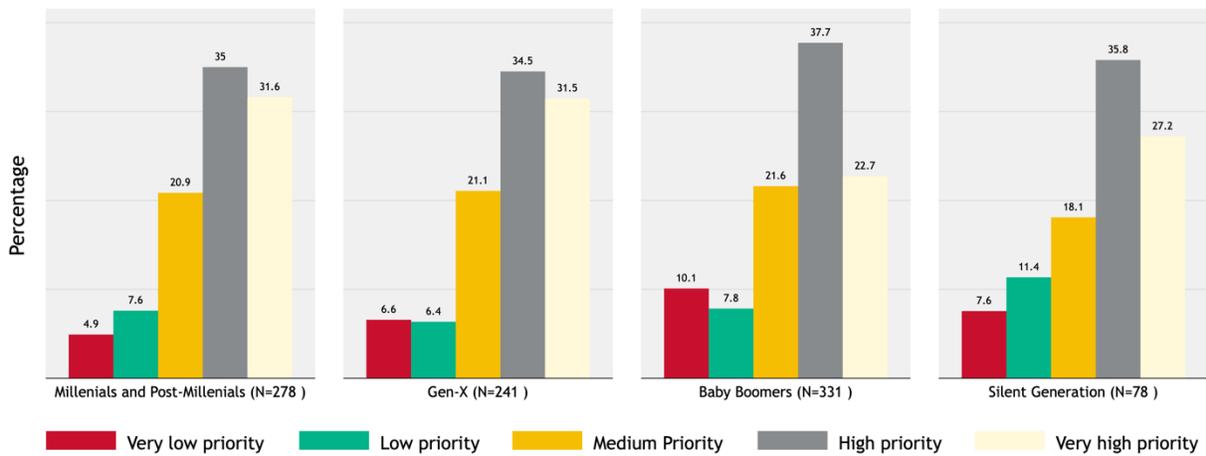
Providing for an across-the-board pay raise for school support staff is a higher priority for the average resident of an urban core (69%), border urban (65%) and suburban (65%) counties than it is for a mid-size regional hub (51%) county.

### Pay Raises for Support Staff



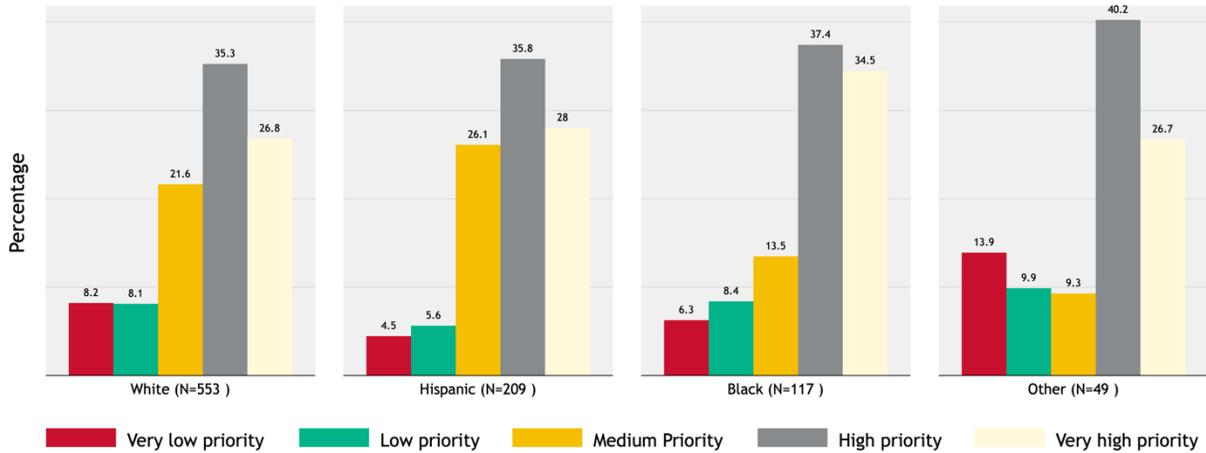
No notable generational differences exist on this issue, with the proportion listing the across-the-board raise for support staff ranging from 61% among Baby Boomers to 67% among Millennials and Post-Millennials.

### Pay Raises for Support Staff



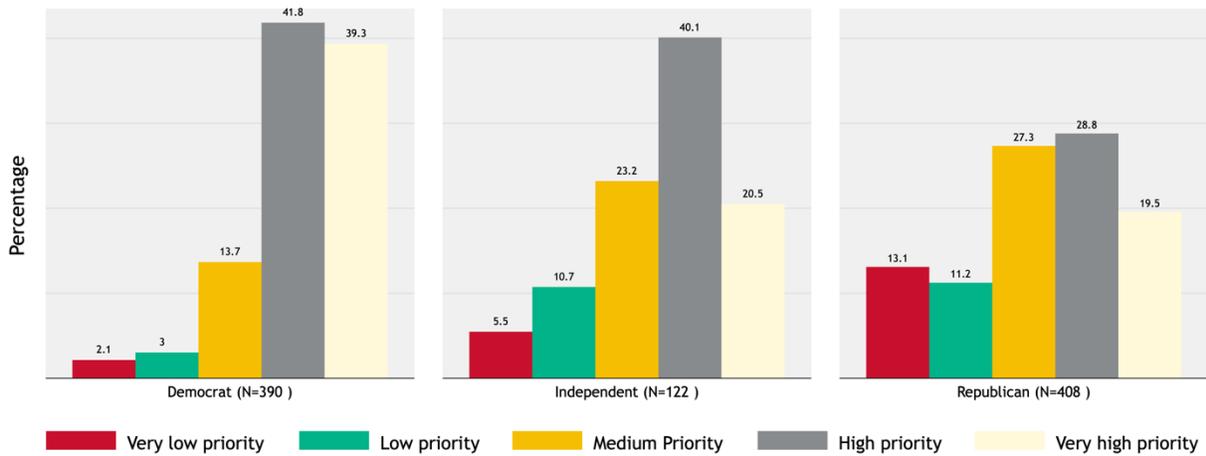
Ethnic/Racial differences, while present, are also not profound. African Americans (72%) are the most likely to prioritize raises for support staff, and Anglos (62%) the least likely, slightly lower than Latinos (64%).

### Pay Raises for Support Staff



Deep partisan differences divide Texans on this issue, with using additional funding to support an across-the-board pay raise for school support staff a priority for 81% of Democrats compared to only 49% of Republicans.

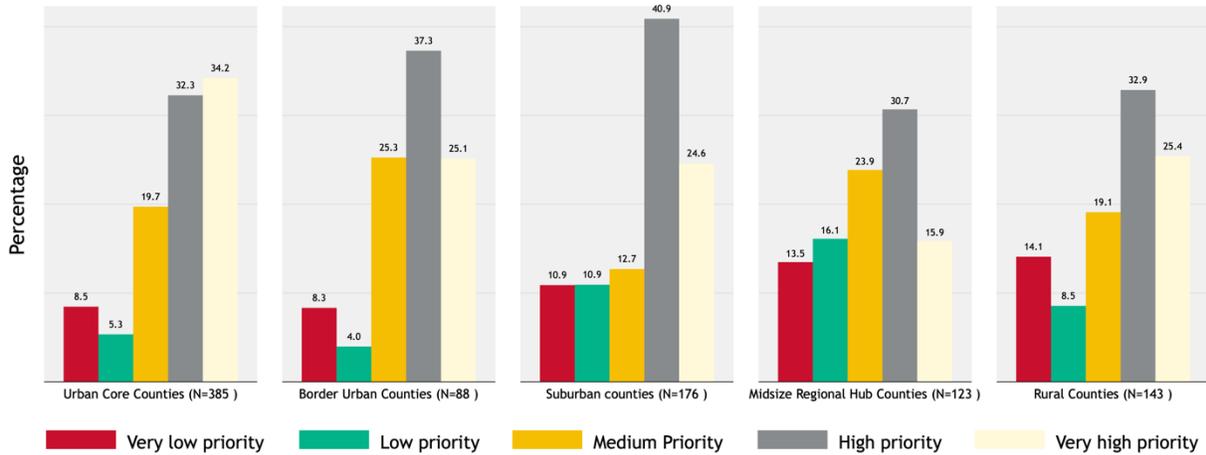
### Pay Raises for Support Staff



### Expand Early Childhood Education Programs & Kindergarten for All

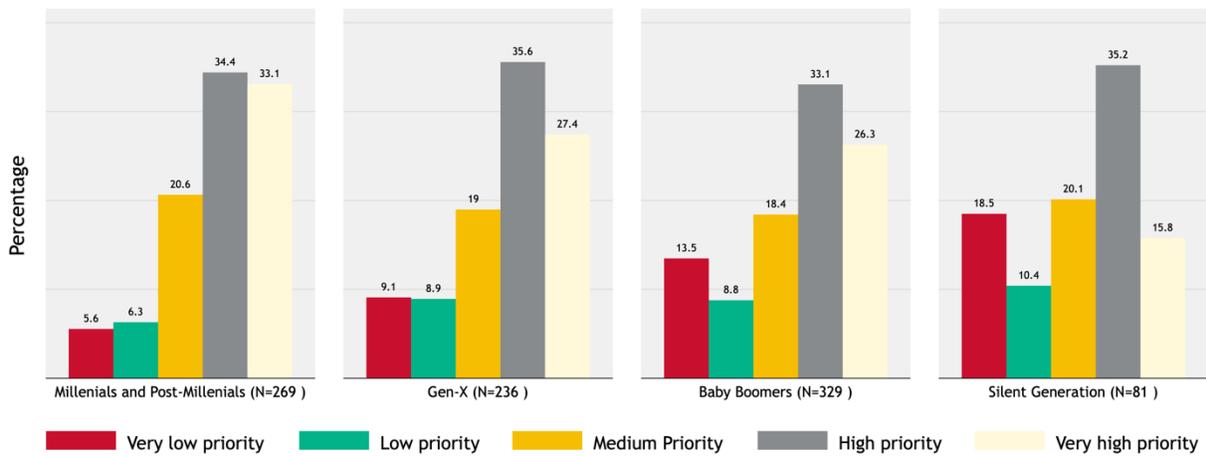
The regional differences in prioritization for additional funds toward the expansion of early childhood education programs and kindergarten for all largely parallel those found previously for additional funding for schools with a high percentage of low income students. A significantly greater proportion of residents of urban core (67%), suburban (66%), and border urban (62%) counties prioritize additional spending in this area than residents of mid-size regional hubs (47%). Contrary though to the case with funding for low-income schools, in this instance residents of rural counties occupy a more intermediate position (58%) between the two extremes.

### Higher Spending in Kindergarten for All



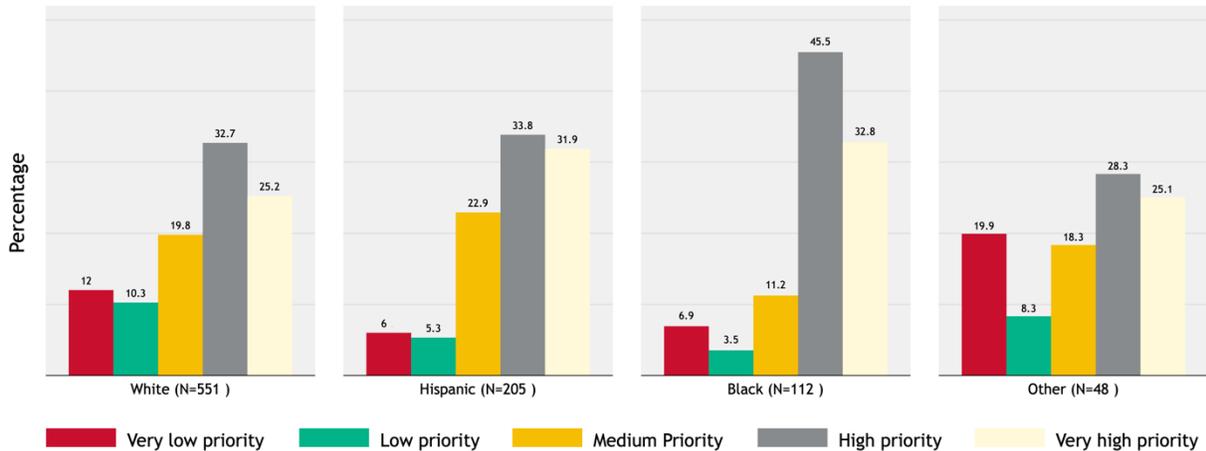
Millennials and Post-Millennials (68%) were significantly more likely to rate kindergarten for all a priority than were members of the Silent Generation (51%), with members of the Baby Boomer (59%) and Gen-X (62%) generations in between.

### Higher Spending in Kindergarten for All

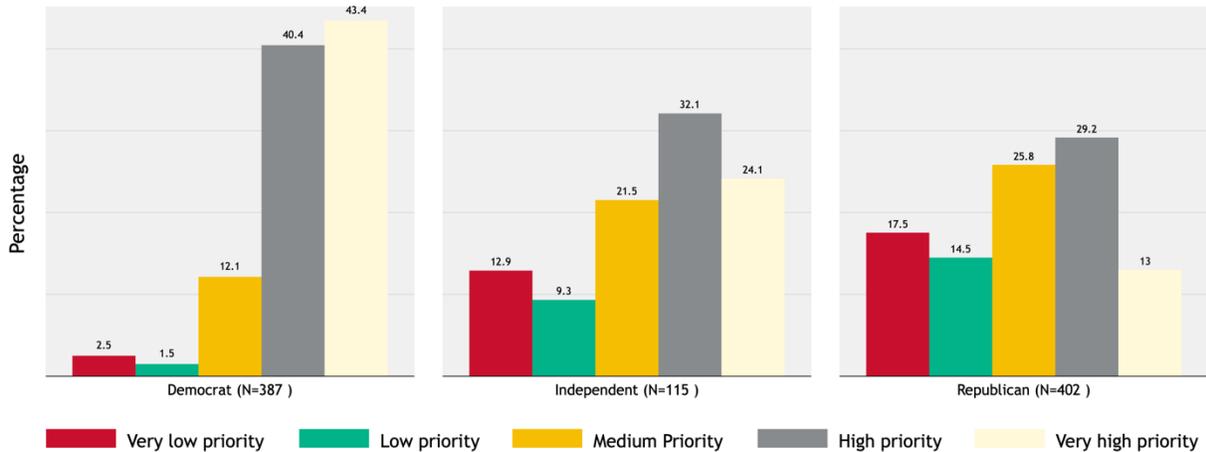


African Americans (78%) were significantly more likely than Latinos (66%) and Anglos (58%) to prioritize additional spending to expand early childhood education programs and kindergarten for all. Similar partisan differences exist, with Democrats (84%) twice as likely to prioritize this expansion as Republicans (42%), one of the most substantial sub-group gaps for any spending item.

### Higher Spending in Kindergarten for All



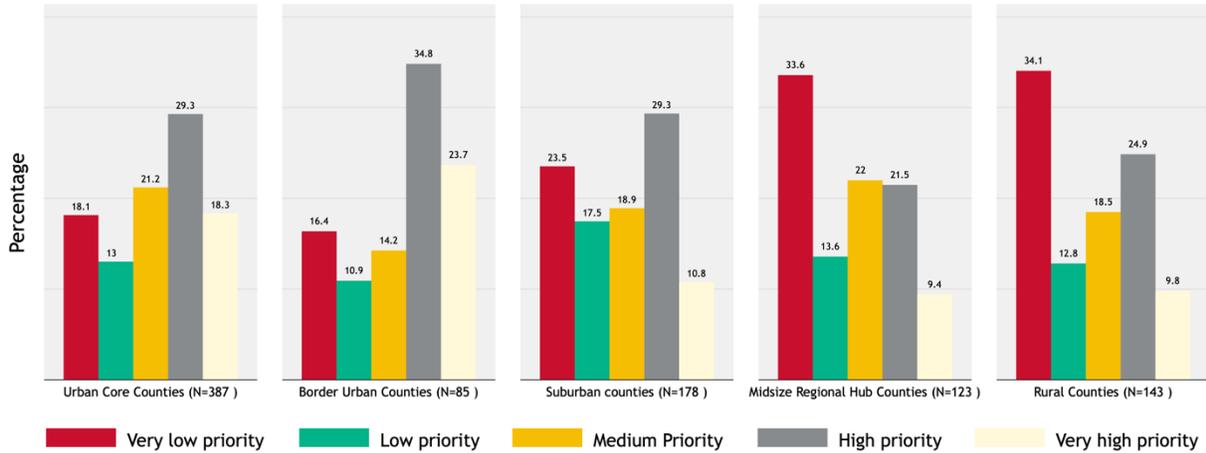
### Higher Spending in Kindergarten for All



## Expand Bilingual Education Programs

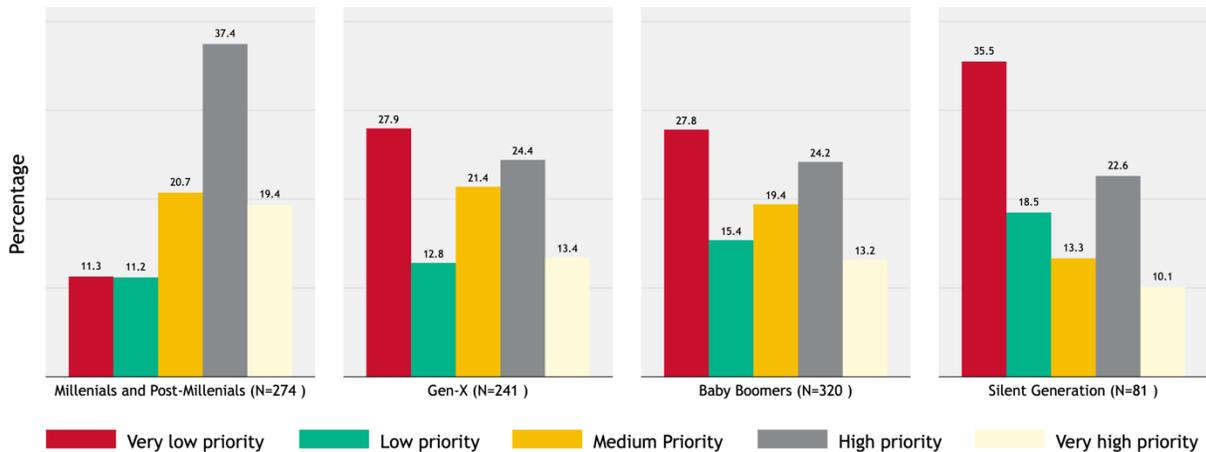
There are significant regional differences in the priority placed on directing additional spending to support the expansion of bilingual education programs for students whose first language is not English. The highest priority for the expansion of bilingual education is found in the urban border counties (59%), followed by the urban core (48%) and suburban counties (40%), with only in the urban border counties a majority of the population listing this expansion of bilingual education as a very high or high priority. In contrast, a mere 31% and 35% of the respective residents of mid-size regional hubs and rural counties listed this expansion as a priority.

### Higher Spending in Bilingual Education



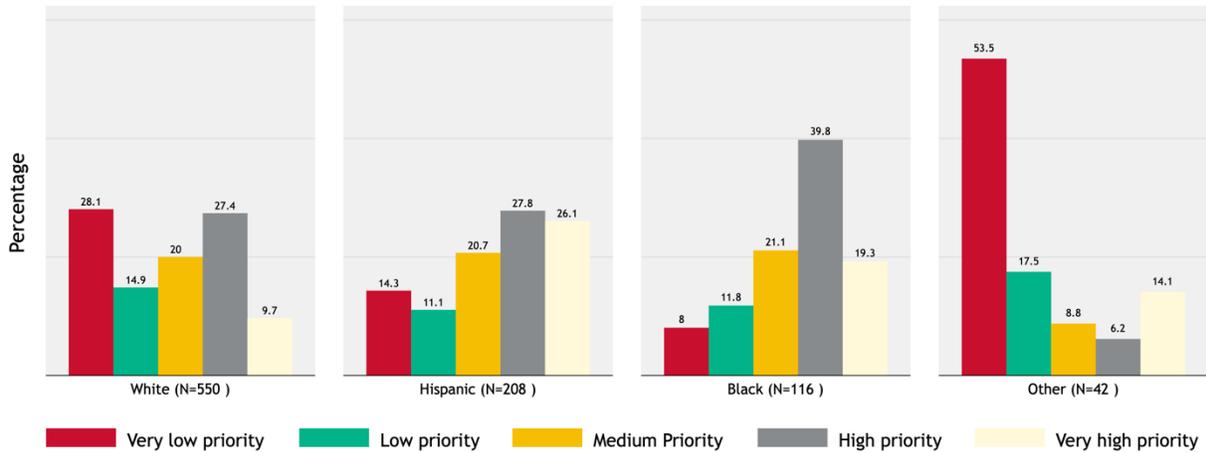
Substantial generational differences also exist in the prioritization of additional funding for bilingual education, with this expansion being a priority for 57% of Millennials and Post-Millennials but for only 33% of the members of the Silent Generation, with the members of the Baby Boomer (37%) and Gen-X (42%) generations in between, though closer in preference to their forbearers than to their progeny.

### Higher Spending in Bilingual Education



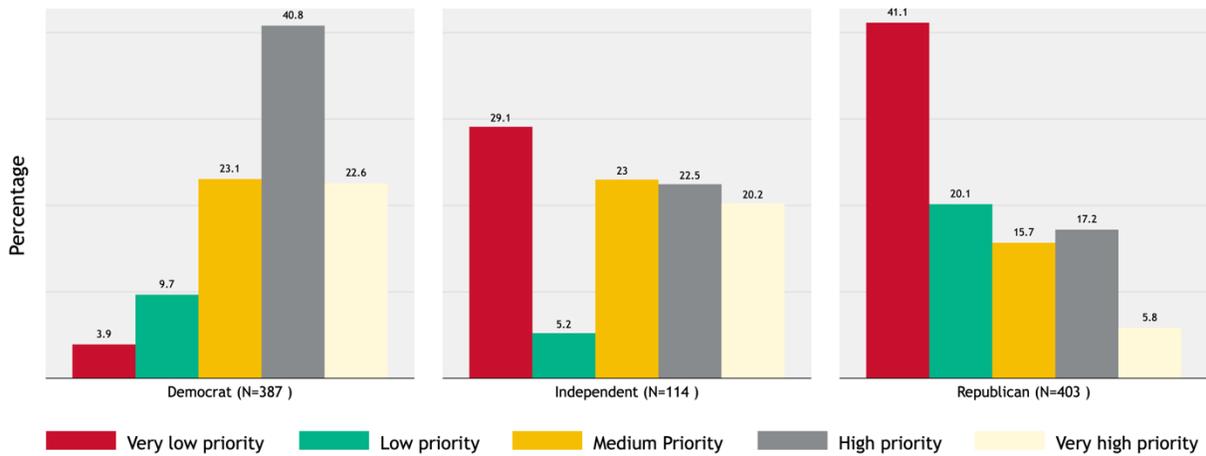
African Americans (59%) were the ethnic/racial group most likely to prioritize additional funding for bilingual education, followed by Latinos (54%) and Anglos (37%). More Anglos rated it a low or very low priority (43%) than as a high or very high priority, with 25% of Latinos also ranking expanded bilingual education as a low or very low priority.

### Higher Spending in Bilingual Education



Profound partisan differences also exist on this item, with 63% of Democrats rating the expansion of bilingual education programs as high or very high priority for additional funding compared to only 23% of Republicans, with three-fifths of Republicans (61%) rating it as a low or very low priority.

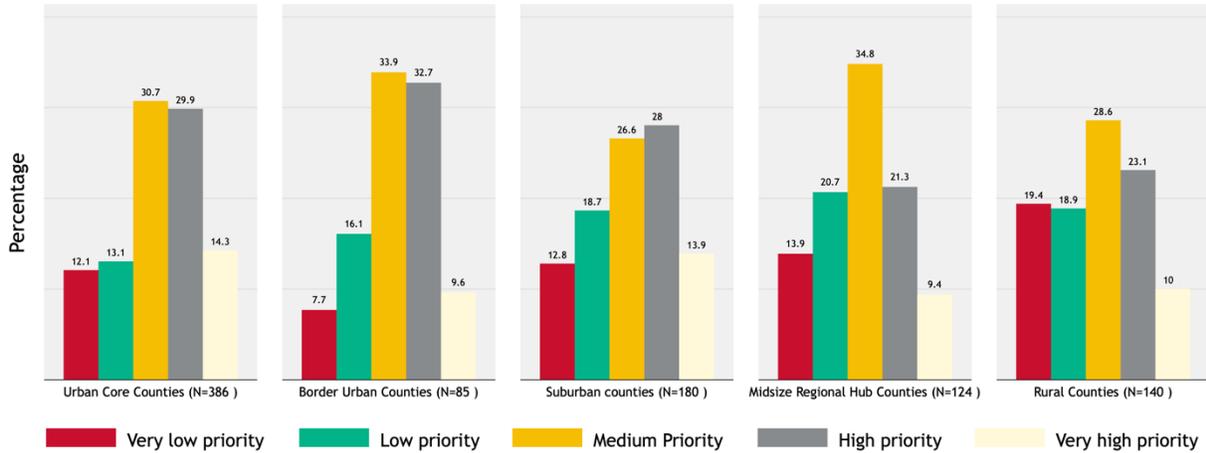
### Higher Spending in Bilingual Education



### Additional Funding for Extra-Curricular Activities

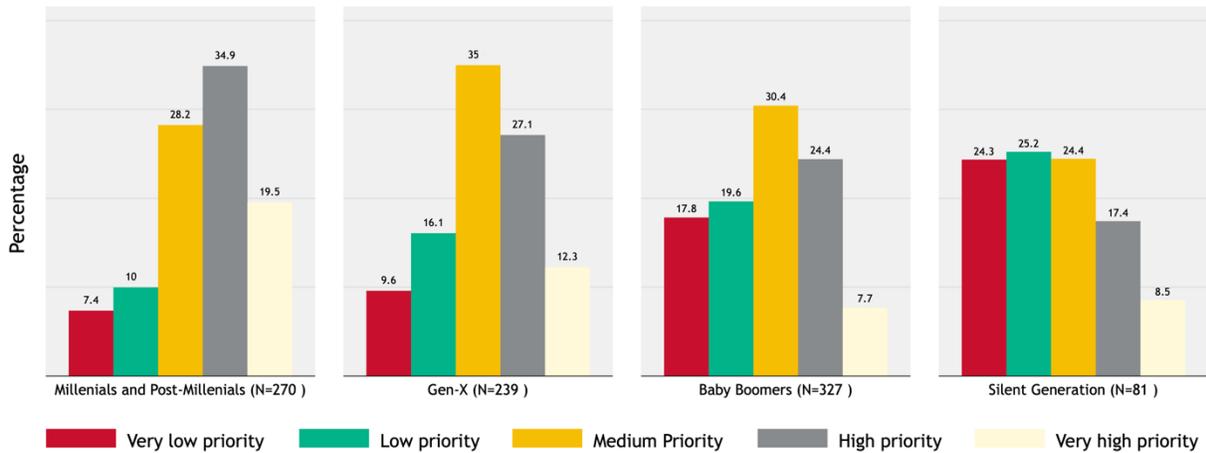
Reflecting the generally greater prioritization of spending increases overall, urban core (44%), suburban (42%) and urban border (42%) counties rated additional funding for extra-curricular activities to be a very high or high priority, compared to 33% and 31% in the rural and mid-size regional hub counties.

### Higher Spending in Extracurricular Activities



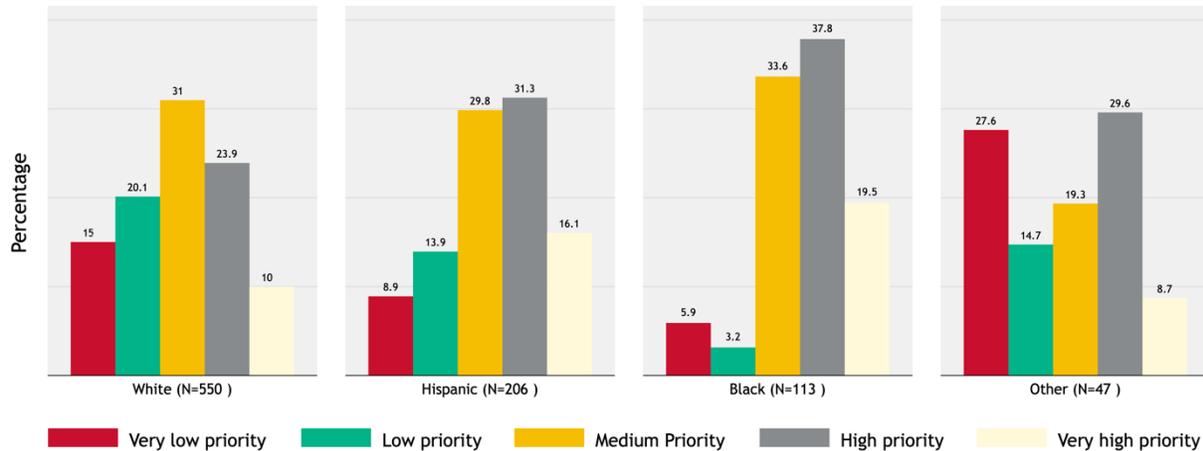
Substantial generational differences exist on this topic. Extra-curricular funding was rated as a high or very high priority by 54% of Millennials and Post-Millennials, twice the proportion found for the Silent Generation (26%) and also significantly more than found among the Baby Boomer (32%) and Gen-X (39%) cohorts.

### Higher Spending in Extracurricular Activities



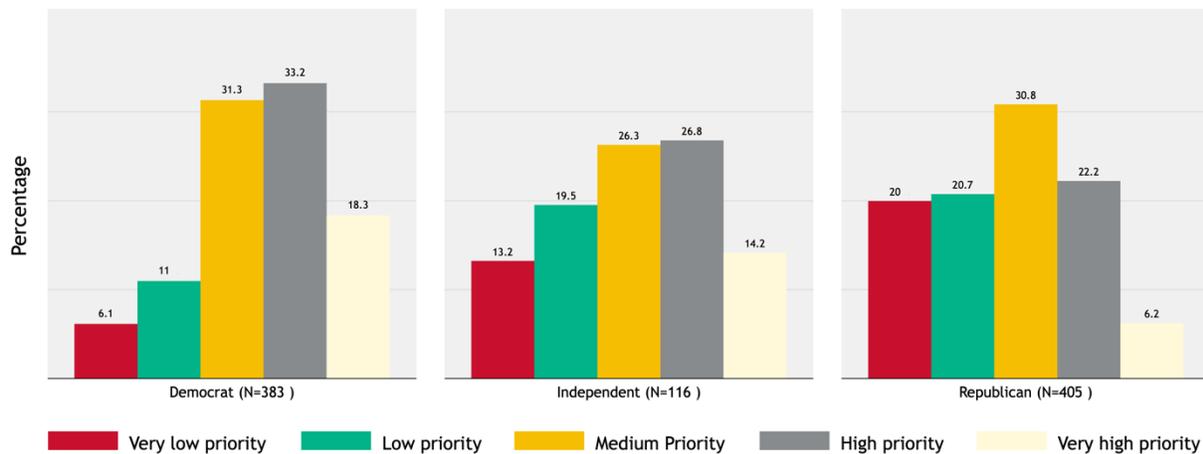
African Americans (58%) were significantly more likely to prioritize additional funding being steered toward more extra-curricular spending than Latinos (47%) who in turn were also significantly more likely to prioritize it than Anglos (34%).

### Higher Spending in Extracurricular Activities



Democrats (52%) were significantly more likely to prioritize additional funding being directed to extra-curricular activities than were Republicans (28%) by an almost two to one margin.

### Higher Spending in Extracurricular Activities



## WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR EDUCATION SERVICES

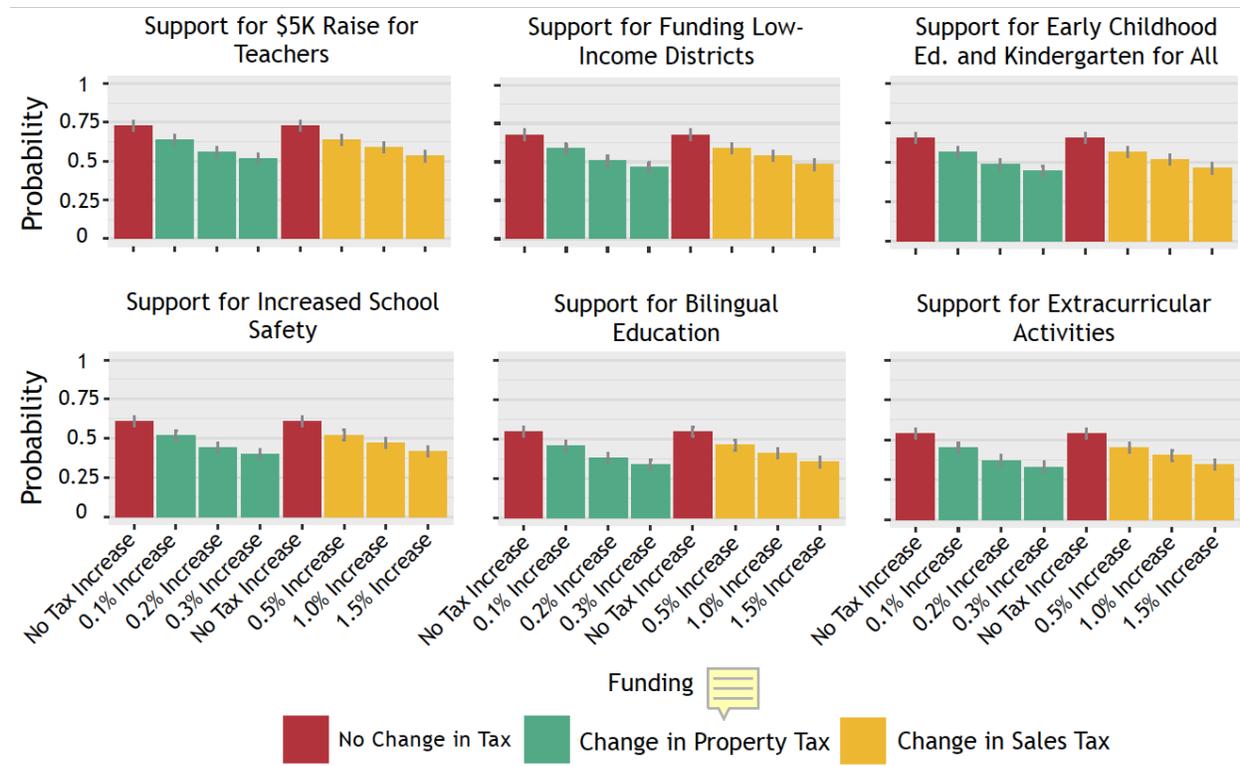
In addition to prioritizing spending among the educational options previously discussed, this study includes an investigation of the respondents' willingness to pay for different types of educational services using conjoint analysis. Conjoint analysis is a quantitative research method to measure the value of a specific option among respondents by considering options jointly rather than individually. The respondents were provided two hypothetical policy proposals. They were then required to compare the two proposals and choose the one they prefer. Each proposal consists of two random educational services funded by one of seven types of sources.

There is a total of six proposed educational services: (1) provide a \$5,000 raise for all classroom teachers; (2) increase funding for extracurricular activities; (3) increase state funding for school safety; (4) expand early childhood education and kindergarten for all; (5)

provide additional funding for districts with high percentages of low-income students; and (6) expand bilingual educational for students whose first language is not English.

Moreover, there are seven types of funding sources: (1) No tax increase; (2) 0.1% increase in property tax (extra \$200 tax per year for a \$225,000 house); (3) 0.2% increase in property tax (extra \$400 tax per year for a \$225,000 house); (4) 0.3% increase in property tax (extra \$600 tax per year for a \$225,000 house); (5) 0.5% increase in sales tax; (6) 1% increase in sales tax; and (7) 1.5% increase in sales tax.

### Predicted Probabilities of Supporting Educational Services



The figure above illustrates the predicted probabilities of supporting six types of educational services given different levels of funding sources. The educational services are arranged based on their predicted probabilities in descending order. This figure shows that the predicted probabilities of supporting a \$5,000 raise for all classroom teachers are the highest among the list of proposed educational services, followed by providing additional funding for districts with high percentages of low-income students. On the other hand, the predicted probabilities of support for extracurricular activities are the lowest. In other words, the respondents highly support the proposed \$5,000 raise for all classroom teachers, whereas they consider additional funding of extracurricular activities to be the lowest priority.

To be more specific, the top-left bar chart in the figure shows the predicted probabilities of supporting a \$5,000 raise for all classroom teachers. The first four bars show that as the additional property tax rate increases from zero percent to 0.3%, the probability of supporting the \$5,000 raise is decreasing from a probability of 72.6% to a probability of 51.6%. An increase in sales tax also shows a similar pattern. The last four bars show that the sales tax increases from zero percent to 1.5% lowers the probability of supporting the \$5,000 raise from 72.6% to 53.2%.

Providing additional funding for districts with high percentages of low-income students is the next popular educational service. At a zero property tax rate, the probability of support for funding low-income districts is 67.6%. As the property tax rate increases from 0.1% to 0.3%, its probability decreases from 58.7% to 46.7%. Similarly, the sales tax rate increases from 0.5% to 1.5% reduces the probability of support from 58.9% to 48.3%.

The respondents' preferences on spending extra resources on expanding early childhood education and kindergarten for all, and improving school safety are relatively similar. Given no tax increase, the predicted probability of expanding early childhood education and kindergarten for all is 65.5% whereas that of improving school safety is 60.1%. Similar to the previous results, raising property tax rates and sales tax rates lower the popularities of both services. If the property tax rate increases from 0.1% to 0.3%, the probability of supporting the expansion of early childhood education and kindergarten and the support for improving school safety decreases from 56.6% to 44.5%, and from 51.9% to 39.9%, respectively. If the sales tax rate increases from 0.5% to 1.5%, the probability decreases from 56.7% to 46.1% (expanding early childhood education and kindergarten for all), and from 52.1% to 41.5% (improving school safety).

Finally, the survey shows that respondents give lower priority to expanding bilingual education for students whose first language is not English and increasing funding for extracurricular activities. Their patterns are similar, with the probabilities of support for bilingual education and extracurricular activities at a zero tax rate are 54.7% and 53.9%, respectively. If the property tax rate is assumed to increase from 0.1% to 0.3%, the probability decreases from 45.7% to 33.7% for the support for expanding bilingual education, and from 46.0% to 35.3% for the support for extracurricular activities. Similarly, the proposed sales tax increases from 0.5% to 1.5% lowers the probability of supporting the expansion of bilingual education from 46.0% to 35.3%, and that of supporting the increasing funding for extracurricular activities from 45.1% to 34.5%.

**APPENDIX**

<b>Opinion of Property Tax Bill</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Strongly oppose it</b>	78	9.9	<b>9.9</b>
<b>Somewhat oppose it</b>	103	13	<b>22.9</b>
<b>Somewhat support it</b>	251	31.8	<b>54.7</b>
<b>Strongly support it</b>	358	45.3	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>100</b>	

210 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

<b>Opinion on Bill to Slow Growth of Property Taxes</b>					
<b>Type of County</b>	<b>Strongly Oppose</b>	<b>Somewhat Oppose</b>	<b>Somewhat Support</b>	<b>Strongly Support</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Urban Core</b>	38.3	51.3	89.2	138.5	<b>317.3</b>
%	12.1	16.2	28.1	43.6	
<b>Border Urban</b>	7.7	10.4	26.4	31	<b>75.6</b>
%	10.2	13.8	34.9	41	
<b>Suburban</b>	10.8	19.3	49.5	78.7	<b>158.5</b>
%	6.8	12.2	31.2	49.7	
<b>Midsized</b>	8.7	12.7	38.1	48.5	<b>108.1</b>
%	8	11.7	35.2	44.9	
<b>Rural</b>	12.2	8.8	47.2	61.4	<b>129.6</b>
%	9.4	6.8	36.4	47.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>250.6</b>	<b>358.1</b>	<b>789</b>
	9.8	13	31.8	45.4	

211 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

<b>Opinion on Bill to Slow Growth of Property Taxes</b>					
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>	<b>Strongly Oppose</b>	<b>Somewhat Oppose</b>	<b>Somewhat Support</b>	<b>Strongly Support</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	30.1	32.9	77.2	80.7	221
%	13.6	14.9	34.9	36.5	
<b>Gen-X</b>	14.5	30.7	66.3	91.8	203.3
%	7.1	15.1	32.6	45.2	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	30.6	33.3	77.9	148.9	290.8
%	10.5	11.5	26.8	51.2	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	2.5	5.6	29.1	36.7	73.9
%	3.4	7.6	39.4	49.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>250.6</b>	<b>358.1</b>	<b>789</b>

%	9.8	13	31.8	45.4	
---	-----	----	------	------	--

211 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Opinion on Bill to Slow Growth of Property Taxes					
Race/ Ethnicity	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>White/ Blanco or Anglo</b>	47.5	64.3	155	219.3	<b>486.2</b>
%	9.8	13.2	31.9	45.1	
<b>Hispanic</b>	20.6	23.9	61.8	60.1	<b>166.4</b>
%	12.4	14.3	37.1	36.2	
<b>Black</b>	2.7	12	26.8	48.1	<b>89.7</b>
%	3	13.4	29.9	53.7	
<b>Other</b>	6.9	2.4	6.9	30.5	<b>46.8</b>
%	14.8	5.2	14.8	65.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>250.6</b>	<b>358.1</b>	<b>789</b>
%	9.9	13	31.8	45.4	

211 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Opinion on Bill to Slow Growth of Property Taxes					
Age	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Democrat</b>	46.2	58.6	98.5	109.2	<b>312.5</b>
%	14.8	18.8	31.5	34.9	
<b>Independent</b>	18.7	17.5	18.8	39.1	<b>94.1</b>
%	19.9	18.6	20	41.5	
<b>Republican</b>	11.7	25.8	129.4	207.5	<b>374.4</b>
%	3.1	6.9	34.6	55.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>246.8</b>	<b>355.8</b>	<b>781</b>
%	9.8	13	31.6	45.6	

219 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Opinion on Bill to Slow Growth of Property Taxes					
Race - Party	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>African American Democrats</b>	2.4	8.6	21.1	42.3	<b>74.3</b>
%	3.2	11.6	28.4	56.9	
<b>Latino Democrats</b>	6.2	13.7	25.9	25.8	<b>71.7</b>
%	8.6	19.1	36.1	36	
<b>Anglo Democrats</b>	38.6	37.1	52.8	42.2	<b>170.6</b>
%	22.6	21.7	30.9	24.7	
<b>Anglo Republicans</b>	3.2	17.8	94.1	160.1	<b>275.3</b>
%	1.2	6.5	34.2	58.2	
<b>Latino Republicans</b>	6.6	5.1	30.4	29.1	<b>71.2</b>
%	9.3	7.2	42.7	40.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>224.3</b>	<b>299.5</b>	<b>663</b>
%	8.6	12.4	33.8	45.2	

337 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” “No Opinion” or not applicable.

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Close Loopholes on Large Companies	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Strongly oppose</b>	54	6	6
<b>Somewhat oppose</b>	56	6.2	12.2
<b>Neutral</b>	116	12.7	24.9
<b>Somewhat support</b>	205	22.6	47.5
<b>Strongly support</b>	476	52.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>100</b>	

93 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”. Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Close Tax Loopholes on Large Companies						
Type of County	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	19.5	11.9	48.3	80.9	203.1	<b>363.6</b>
%	5.4	3.3	13.3	22.2	55.9	
<b>Border Urban</b>	4.7	9.6	9.1	16.3	45.4	<b>85.1</b>
%	5.5	11.3	10.7	19.2	53.3	
<b>Suburban</b>	13.2	7.3	20.3	39.6	102	<b>182.3</b>
%	7.2	4	11.1	21.7	56	
<b>Midsized</b>	7.5	12.9	17.6	31.9	59.5	<b>129.4</b>
%	5.8	10	13.6	24.7	46	
<b>Rural</b>	9.3	14.8	20.1	36.5	65.8	<b>146.6</b>
%	6.3	10.1	13.7	24.9	44.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>205.2</b>	<b>475.7</b>	<b>907</b>
%	6	6.2	12.7	22.6	52.4	

93 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Close Tax Loopholes on Large Companies						
Race/ Ethnicity	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	23.6	16.2	44.8	54.4	134	<b>273</b>
%	8.6	5.9	16.4	19.9	49.1	
<b>Gen-X</b>	13.2	14.2	31.6	55.3	128.8	<b>243</b>
%	5.4	5.8	13	22.8	53	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	16.8	20.8	29.7	67.1	176	<b>310.5</b>
%	5.4	6.7	9.6	21.6	56.7	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	0.7	5.3	9.3	28.3	36.8	<b>80.5</b>
%	0.9	6.6	11.6	35.2	45.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>205.2</b>	<b>475.7</b>	<b>907</b>
%	6	6.2	12.7	22.6	52.4	

93 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Close Tax Loopholes on Large Companies						
Race/ Ethnicity	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>White/ Blanco or Anglo</b>	22.9	30.1	62.7	140.4	292.6	<b>548.7</b>
%	4.2	5.5	11.4	25.6	53.3	
<b>Hispanic</b>	18.1	18.8	28.8	40.2	98	<b>203.9</b>
%	8.9	9.2	14.1	19.7	48.1	
<b>Black</b>	9.1	4.9	21.9	13.8	56.9	<b>106.6</b>
%	8.6	4.6	20.5	12.9	53.4	
<b>Other</b>	4.1	2.7	2	10.9	28.2	<b>47.9</b>
%	8.6	5.7	4.2	22.7	58.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>205.2</b>	<b>475.7</b>	<b>907</b>
%	6	6.2	12.7	22.6	52.4	

93 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.”

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Close Tax Loopholes on Large Companies						
Party Identification	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Democrat</b>	18	8.3	32.4	54.7	267.7	<b>381.2</b>
%	4.7	2.2	8.5	14.4	70.2	
<b>Independent</b>	8.2	10.8	17	26.9	53.9	<b>117</b>
%	7	9.3	14.6	23	46.1	
<b>Republican</b>	27.1	36.7	63.8	120.3	147.9	<b>395.8</b>
%	6.8	9.3	16.1	30.4	37.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>469.6</b>	<b>894</b>
%	6	6.2	12.7	22.6	52.5	

106 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”.

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase the Tax on Tobacco	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly oppose	93	10	10
Somewhat oppose	77	8.3	18.3
Neutral	129	13.9	32.2
Somewhat support	210	22.6	54.8
Strongly support	419	45.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>100</b>	

72 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”. Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Legalize Casino and Tax Gambling	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly oppose	95	10.4	10.4
Somewhat oppose	81	8.9	19.3
Neutral	171	18.6	37.9
Somewhat support	247	27	64.9
Strongly support	322	35.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>100</b>	

84 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”. Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Legalize and Tax Recreational Marijuana	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly oppose	182	19.8	19.8
Somewhat oppose	79	8.5	28.3
Neutral	89	9.7	38
Somewhat support	152	16.5	54.5
Strongly support	419	45.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>100</b>	

79 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”. Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase Taxes on Alcohol	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly oppose	123	13.4	13.4
Somewhat oppose	121	13.1	26.5
Neutral	193	21	47.5
Somewhat support	227	24.6	72.1
Strongly support	257	27.9	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>100</b>	

79 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”. Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Legalize and Tax Gambling						
Type of County	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	31.5	34.2	76.1	103.8	128	<b>373.6</b>
%	8.4	9.2	20.4	27.8	34.3	
<b>Border Urban</b>	7	10.2	17.6	19.2	33.8	<b>87.7</b>
%	8	11.6	20.1	21.9	38.5	
<b>Suburban</b>	17.9	19.5	26.3	48.6	69.5	<b>181.8</b>
%	9.8	10.7	14.5	26.7	38.2	
<b>Midsized</b>	19.9	6.5	22.9	29.2	46.9	<b>125.6</b>
%	15.8	5.2	18.2	23.2	37.3	
<b>Rural</b>	18.9	10.7	27.8	46.1	43.8	<b>147.3</b>
%	12.8	7.3	18.9	31.3	29.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>170.8</b>	<b>246.9</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>916</b>
%	10.4	8.9	18.6	27	35.2	

84 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Legalize and Tax Recreational Marijuana						
Type of County	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	69.9	19.7	32.5	65	189.2	<b>376.2</b>
%	18.6	5.2	8.6	17.3	50.3	
<b>Border Urban</b>	12.6	11.8	12.7	15.4	34.4	<b>87</b>
%	14.5	13.6	14.6	17.7	39.5	
<b>Suburban</b>	29.8	21.9	16.5	23.6	93.3	<b>185.2</b>
%	16.1	11.8	8.9	12.7	50.4	
<b>Midsized</b>	31.9	15.1	13.4	22.4	474	<b>126.8</b>
%	25.2	11.9	10.6	17.7	373.8	
<b>Rural</b>	38	10	14.3	25.9	57.7	<b>145.8</b>
%	26.1	6.9	9.8	17.8	39.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>418.6</b>	<b>921</b>
%	19.8	8.5	9.7	16.5	45.5	

79 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase Sales Tax on Cigarettes and Tobacco						
Type of County	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	42.1	30.5	46.8	95	166.7	<b>381.1</b>
%	11	8	12.3	24.9	43.7	
<b>Border Urban</b>	7.2	7.3	9	24.5	40.8	<b>88.8</b>
%	8.1	8.2	10.1	27.6	45.9	
<b>Suburban</b>	12.1	8.7	17.7	44.9	101	<b>184.3</b>
%	6.6	4.7	9.6	24.4	54.8	
<b>Midsized</b>	16.8	15.9	25.8	21.2	50.2	<b>129.9</b>
%	12.9	12.2	19.9	16.3	38.6	
<b>Rural</b>	14.6	14.6	29.6	24.5	60.6	<b>143.8</b>
%	10.2	10.2	20.6	17	42.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>210.1</b>	<b>419.2</b>	<b>928</b>
%	10	8.3	13.9	22.6	45.2	

72 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase Sales Tax on Alcohol and Spirits						
Type of County	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	60.9	47.3	82.6	83.6	103.6	<b>377.9</b>
%	16.1	12.5	21.9	22.1	27.4	
<b>Border Urban</b>	9	18.7	13.1	24	22.5	<b>87.4</b>
%	10.3	21.4	15	27.5	25.7	
<b>Suburban</b>	25	17.8	27.3	52.7	58	<b>180.8</b>
%	13.8	9.8	15.1	29.1	32.1	
<b>Midsized</b>	12.8	15.7	42.4	29.7	28.7	<b>129.3</b>
%	9.9	12.1	32.8	23	22.2	
<b>Rural</b>	15.5	21.8	27.4	37	43.9	<b>145.6</b>
%	10.6	15	18.8	25.4	30.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>192.7</b>	<b>227.1</b>	<b>256.7</b>	<b>921</b>
%	13.4	13.2	20.9	24.7	27.9	

79 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Legalize and Tax Recreational Marijuana						
Race/ Ethnicity	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
White/ Blanco or Anglo	108.2	46.8	60.6	94.4	253.1	563
%	19.2	8.3	10.8	16.8	44.9	
Hispanic	36.5	15.3	20.8	29.2	99.8	201.7
%	18.1	7.6	10.3	14.5	49.5	
Black	16.7	16.4	7.1	22.6	48.4	111.3
%	15	14.7	6.4	20.3	43.5	
Other	20.9	0	0.9	5.9	17.3	45
%	46.3	0	2	13.2	38.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>418.6</b>	<b>921</b>
%	19.8	8.5	9.7	16.5	45.5	

79 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.”  
Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Legalize and Tax Recreational Marijuana						
Generation (Age)	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
Millennials and Post-Millennials	33.1	30.6	20.1	43.3	147.7	274.8
%	12	11.1	7.3	15.8	53.7	
Gen-X	47	23.7	23	43.7	114.2	251.6
%	18.7	9.4	9.1	17.4	45.4	
Baby Boomers	69.5	19.3	34.6	54.9	132.7	311
%	22.3	6.2	11.1	17.7	42.7	
Silent Generation	32.7	4.9	11.8	10.3	23.9	83.6
%	39.1	5.9	14.1	12.3	28.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>418.6</b>	<b>921</b>
%	19.8	8.5	9.7	16.5	45.5	

79 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” “No Opinion” or not applicable.  
Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase Tax on Cigarettes and Tobacco						
Generation (Age)	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not Have an Opinion one Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Millenials and Post-Millenials</b>	32.4	27.3	30.7	67.2	114.8	<b>272.4</b>
%	11.9	10	11.3	24.7	42.1	
<b>Gen-X</b>	24	23.9	35.5	50.7	114.2	<b>248.4</b>
%	9.7	9.6	14.3	20.4	46	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	32.8	22	51.8	72.1	146.4	<b>325</b>
%	10.1	6.8	15.9	22.2	45	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	3.7	3.8	10.9	20.1	43.8	<b>82.2</b>
%	4.4	4.6	13.2	24.5	53.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>210.1</b>	<b>419.2</b>	<b>928</b>
%	10	8.3	13.9	22.6	45.2	

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase Tax on Alcohol and Spirits						
Race/Ethnicity	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	36.4	47.1	58.4	62.5	70.8	<b>275.2</b>
%	13.2	17.1	21.2	22.7	25.7	
<b>Gen-X</b>	41.3	28.2	48.4	59.3	67.2	<b>244.4</b>
%	16.9	11.5	19.8	24.3	27.5	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	35.8	40.5	72.8	83	90.4	<b>322.5</b>
%	11.1	12.6	22.6	25.7	28	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	9.7	5.6	13.2	22.2	28.2	<b>78.9</b>
%	12.3	7.1	16.7	28.1	35.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>192.7</b>	<b>227.1</b>	<b>256.7</b>	<b>921</b>
%	13.4	13.2	20.9	24.7	27.9	

79 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” “No Opinion” or not applicable.

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Legalize and Tax Recreational Marijuana						
Race/ Ethnicity	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
White/ Blanco or Anglo	108.2	46.8	60.6	94.4	253.1	563
%	19.2	8.3	10.8	16.8	44.9	
Hispanic	36.5	15.3	20.8	29.2	99.8	201.7
%	18.1	7.6	10.3	14.5	49.5	
Black	16.7	16.4	7.1	22.6	48.4	111.3
%	15	14.7	6.4	20.3	43.5	
Other	20.9	0	0.9	5.9	17.3	45
%	46.3	0	2	13.2	38.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>418.6</b>	<b>921</b>
%	19.8	8.5	9.7	16.5	45.5	

79 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.”

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase Sales Tax on Cigarettes and Tobacco						
Race/ Ethnicity	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
White/ Blanco or Anglo	57.7	45.5	83.3	137.6	241.7	565.8
%	10.2	8	14.7	24.3	42.7	
Hispanic	22.5	14.8	22.1	39.3	104.8	203.6
%	11.1	7.3	10.9	19.3	51.5	
Black	8	13.6	17.8	25.6	46.8	111.8
%	7.1	12.2	15.9	22.9	41.9	
Other	4.7	3	5.6	7.6	25.8	46.8
%	10	6.4	12.1	16.3	55.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>210.1</b>	<b>419.2</b>	<b>928</b>
%	10	8.3	13.9	22.6	45.2	

72 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.”

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Legalize and Tax Gambling						
Race/ Ethnicity	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
White/ Blanco or Anglo	60.4	51.1	113.1	154.9	177.8	557.3
%	10.8	9.2	20.3	27.8	31.9	
Hispanic	20.1	19.3	26.8	49.6	84.3	200.1
%	10	9.6	13.4	24.8	42.2	
Black	5.2	5.1	23.7	33.9	44	111.9
%	4.7	4.5	21.2	30.3	39.3	
Other	9.6	5.6	7.2	8.5	15.8	46.7
%	20.5	12.1	15.3	18.2	33.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>170.8</b>	<b>246.9</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>916</b>
%	10.4	8.9	18.6	27	35.1	

84 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.”

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase Sales Tax on Alcohol and Spirits						
Race/ Ethnicity	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
White/ Blanco or Anglo	81.8	71.3	116.9	154.5	134.4	558.9
%	14.6	12.8	20.9	27.6	24	
Hispanic	26.4	22.5	36.5	48.9	71.3	205.7
%	12.9	10.9	17.8	23.8	34.7	
Black	8.9	23.7	26.9	16.9	33.2	109.5
%	8.2	21.6	24.5	15.4	30.3	
Other	6.1	3.8	12.5	6.8	17.8	46.9
%	12.9	8.1	26.6	14.5	37.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>192.7</b>	<b>227.1</b>	<b>256.7</b>	<b>921</b>
%	13.4	13.2	20.9	24.7	27.9	

79 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.”

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase Sales Tax on Cigarettes and Tobacco						
Party Identification	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Democrat</b>	31.3	29.2	46.7	97.4	184.1	<b>388.7</b>
%	8.1	7.5	12	25.1	47.4	
<b>Independent</b>	16	13.7	14.7	18.3	53.6	<b>116.3</b>
%	13.8	11.8	12.6	15.7	46.1	
<b>Republican</b>	44.5	32.6	65.2	92.3	176.4	<b>411.1</b>
%	10.8	7.9	15.9	22.5	42.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>414.1</b>	<b>916</b>
%	10	8.2	13.8	22.7	45.2	

84 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”. Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Legalize and Tax Gambling						
Party Identification	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Democrat</b>	15.5	26.8	68.2	118.6	150.1	<b>379.4</b>
%	4.1	7.1	18	31.3	39.6	
<b>Independent</b>	12.6	11.2	26	34.6	33.9	<b>118.3</b>
%	10.6	9.5	22	29.3	28.6	
<b>Republican</b>	65.5	41.9	74.6	89.6	134.7	<b>406.3</b>
%	16.1	10.3	18.4	22	33.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>168.9</b>	<b>242.8</b>	<b>318.7</b>	<b>904</b>
%	10.4	8.9	18.7	26.9	35.3	

96 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”. Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Legalize and Tax Recreational Marijuana						
Party Identification	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
Democrat	23.2	29.1	28.4	64.3	246.9	391.8
%	5.9	7.4	7.2	16.4	63	
Independent	19.5	8.9	12	19.3	54.3	113.9
%	17.1	7.8	10.5	16.9	47.6	
Republican	137.2	39.7	47.3	66.3	110.8	401.3
%	34.2	9.9	11.8	16.5	27.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>149.8</b>	<b>411.9</b>	<b>907</b>
%	19.8	8.6	9.7	16.5	45.4	

93 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”. Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Return Severance to 1995 Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Strongly oppose	71	8.9	8.9
Somewhat oppose	77	9.5	18.4
Neutral	205	25.5	43.9
Somewhat support	218	27.1	71
Strongly support	234	29	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>100</b>	

195 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”. Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Reinstate Taxes on Oil and Gas Extraction to 1995 Level						
Type of County	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
Urban Core	34.8	21	88.6	87.1	99.9	331.3
%	10.5	6.3	26.7	26.3	30.2	
Border Urban	3.5	10.3	18.9	21.9	19.6	74.2
%	4.7	13.9	25.5	29.5	26.4	
Suburban	8.1	16.8	31.8	38.6	61.6	156.8
%	5.2	10.7	20.3	24.6	39.3	
Midsized	12.8	20.5	27.8	34.8	21.1	117
%	10.9	17.5	23.8	29.7	18	
Rural	12.1	8.1	38	36.1	31.4	125.7
%	9.6	6.4	30.2	28.7	25	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>218.5</b>	<b>233.6</b>	<b>805</b>
%	8.9	9.5	25.5	27.1	29	

195 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Reinstate Taxes on Oil and Gas Extraction to 1995 Level						
Type of County	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	20.7	24.3	60.9	62	73	<b>241</b>
%	8.6	10.1	25.3	25.7	30.3	
<b>Gen-X</b>	18.8	20.3	52.6	58.4	55.2	<b>205.3</b>
%	9.2	9.9	25.6	28.4	26.9	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	27	24	70.9	75.1	86.9	<b>283.8</b>
%	9.5	8.5	25	26.5	30.6	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	4.8	8	20.7	23	18.4	<b>74.9</b>
%	6.4	10.7	27.6	30.7	24.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>218.5</b>	<b>233.6</b>	<b>805</b>
%	8.9	9.5	25.5	27.1	29	

195 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” “No Opinion” or not applicable.

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Reinstate Taxes on Oil and Gas Extraction to 1995 Level						
Race/ Ethnicity	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>White/ Blanco or Anglo</b>	34.3	51.5	108	139	152.9	<b>485.7</b>
%	7.1	10.6	22.2	28.6	31.5	
<b>Hispanic</b>	19.5	17.9	55.8	34.8	44	<b>172</b>
%	11.3	10.4	32.5	20.2	25.6	
<b>Black</b>	11.2	3.2	30.2	31.8	24.9	<b>101.4</b>
%	11.1	3.2	29.8	31.3	24.6	
<b>Other</b>	6.3	4	10.9	12.9	11.7	<b>45.8</b>
%	13.7	8.8	23.8	28.2	25.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>218.5</b>	<b>233.6</b>	<b>805</b>
%	8.9	9.5	25.5	27.1	29	

195 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.”

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Reinstate Taxes on Oil and Gas Extraction to 1995 Level						
Party Identification	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
Democrat	27.3	11.1	71.6	93.6	143.9	347.5
%	7.9	3.2	20.6	26.9	41.4	
Independent	10.3	13.3	38.5	19.3	22	103.5
%	10	12.9	37.2	18.6	21.3	
Republican	32.9	51.4	91.7	103	63	342
%	9.6	15	26.8	30.1	18.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>201.8</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>228.9</b>	<b>793</b>
%	8.9	9.6	25.4	27.2	28.9	

207 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”. Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase Sales Tax by 0.50 Cents	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly oppose	286	31.7	31.7
Somewhat oppose	217	24.1	55.8
Neutral	176	19.5	75.3
Somewhat support	174	19.3	94.6
Strongly support	49	5.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>100</b>	

98 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”. Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase State Sales Tax by 0.50 Cents						
Type of County	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	101.7	98.6	71.1	72.5	24	<b>367.9</b>
%	27.6	26.8	19.3	19.7	6.5	
<b>Border Urban</b>	25.2	27.8	12.5	15.9	4.2	<b>85.6</b>
%	29.4	32.5	14.6	18.6	4.9	
<b>Suburban</b>	50.5	42.9	40.4	35.1	9.1	<b>178</b>
%	28.4	24.1	22.7	19.7	5.1	
<b>Midsized</b>	56.3	22.2	25.8	19.7	0.4	<b>124.5</b>
%	45.2	17.8	20.7	15.8	0.3	
<b>Rural</b>	51.8	25.6	25.8	30.9	11	<b>145.1</b>
%	35.7	17.6	17.8	21.3	7.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>285.5</b>	<b>217.2</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>901</b>
%	31.7	24.1	19.5	19.3	5.4	

99 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Sales Tax						
Generation (Age)	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	74.6	75.1	57.2	50	13.2	<b>270.1</b>
%	27.6	27.8	21.2	18.5	4.9	
<b>Gen-X</b>	81.7	55.6	53	39.8	11.4	<b>241.5</b>
%	33.8	23	21.9	16.5	4.7	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	101.6	64.4	53.5	71.3	21.8	<b>312.7</b>
%	32.5	20.6	17.1	22.8	7	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	27.6	22	12	13	2.1	<b>76.7</b>
%	6.4	10.7	27.6	30.7	24.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>218.5</b>	<b>233.6</b>	<b>805</b>
%	8.9	9.5	25.5	27.1	29	

195 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” “No Opinion” or not applicable. Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase State Sales Tax by 0.50 Cents						
Race/ Ethnicity	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>White/ Blanco or Anglo</b>	168.2	119.1	111.2	129.4	21.3	<b>549.2</b>
%	30.6	21.7	20.2	23.6	3.9	
<b>Hispanic</b>	58.2	64.6	40.8	22.2	16.1	<b>201.8</b>
%	28.8	32	20.2	11	8	
<b>Black</b>	42.2	26.2	13.7	13.1	11.2	<b>106.6</b>
%	39.6	24.6	12.9	12.3	10.5	
<b>Other</b>	16.9	7.3	10	9.3	0	<b>43.4</b>
%	38.9	16.7	23	21.3	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>285.5</b>	<b>217.2</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>901</b>
%	31.7	24.1	19.5	19.3	5.4	

99 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.”

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Increase State Sales Tax by 0.50 Cents						
Party Identification	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Democrat</b>	103.8	97.2	78.6	69.2	23.1	<b>371.9</b>
%	27.9	26.1	21.1	18.6	6.2	
<b>Independent</b>	40.5	33.5	18.4	18.2	3.8	<b>114.4</b>
%	35.4	29.3	16	15.9	3.3	
<b>Republican</b>	137.8	83.3	76.9	85.2	19.4	<b>402.6</b>
%	34.2	20.7	19.1	21.2	4.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>173.8</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>889</b>
%	31.7	24.1	19.6	19.4	5.2	

111 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”.

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Adopt a State Income Tax	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Strongly oppose</b>	520	59.9	59.9
<b>Somewhat oppose</b>	131	15.1	75
<b>Neutral</b>	113	13	88
<b>Somewhat support</b>	62	7.2	95.2
<b>Strongly support</b>	42	4.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>100</b>	

132 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Adopt a State Income Tax						
Type of County	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	182.7	65.9	49.4	26.7	23.7	<b>348.3</b>
%	52.5	18.9	14.2	7.7	6.8	
<b>Border Urban</b>	35.1	22.4	12.9	8.4	1.7	<b>80.5</b>
%	43.6	27.8	16	10.4	2.1	
<b>Suburban</b>	108	19.3	20.3	15.7	10.4	<b>173.7</b>
%	62.2	11.1	11.7	9	6	
<b>Midsized</b>	83.7	14.2	16.1	7.1	4.6	<b>125.7</b>
%	66.6	11.3	12.8	5.6	3.7	
<b>Rural</b>	110.2	9.3	14.4	4.2	1.6	<b>139.7</b>
%	78.9	6.7	10.3	3	1.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>519.7</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>868</b>
%	59.9	15.1	13	7.1	4.8	

132 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Adopt a State Income Tax						
Generation (Age)	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	111.4	43.7	45.2	31.3	14.9	<b>246.6</b>
%	45.2	17.7	18.3	12.7	6	
<b>Gen-X</b>	135.4	37.5	42.3	15.2	13.9	<b>244.1</b>
%	55.5	15.4	17.3	6.2	5.7	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	213.5	36.2	25.4	12.1	13.2	<b>300.5</b>
%	71	12	8.5	4	4.4	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	59.4	13.7	0.3	3.4	0	<b>76.8</b>
%	77.3	17.8	0.4	4.4	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>519.7</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>868</b>
%	59.9	15.1	13	7.1	4.8	

132 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.”

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Adopt a State Income Tax						
Race/ Ethnicity	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>White/ Blanco or Anglo</b>	349.4	85.2	50.6	24.7	21.5	<b>531.4</b>
%	65.7	16	9.5	4.7	4	
<b>Hispanic</b>	83.2	35.1	39.5	19.4	8.8	<b>186.1</b>
%	44.7	18.9	21.2	10.4	4.7	
<b>Black</b>	49.1	10.8	17.6	16	8.6	<b>102</b>
%	48.1	10.5	17.3	15.7	8.4	
<b>Other</b>	38.1	0	5.4	1.9	3.1	<b>48.5</b>
%	78.5	0	11.1	4	6.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>519.7</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>868</b>
%	59.9	15.1	13	7.1	4.8	

132 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.”

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Adopt a State Income Tax						
Party Identification	Strongly Oppose	Somewhat Oppose	Do Not have an Opinion One Way or the Other	Somewhat Support	Strongly Support	Total
<b>Democrat</b>	153.1	64.5	69.5	44.7	23.1	<b>354.9</b>
%	43.1	18.2	19.6	12.6	6.5	
<b>Independent</b>	67.7	22.5	16.2	3.9	2.3	<b>112.6</b>
%	60.1	20	14.4	3.5	2.1	
<b>Republican</b>	293.5	42.8	24.5	12.6	15.2	<b>388.5</b>
%	75.5	11	6.3	3.2	3.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>514.2</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>856</b>
%	60.1	15.2	12.9	7.2	4.7	

144 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion”.

Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Provide a \$5,000 Raise for All Classroom Teachers						
Generation (Age)	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	18.2	15.4	55.8	98.6	89.8	<b>277.9</b>
%	6.6	5.6	20.1	35.5	32.3	
<b>Gen-X</b>	20.3	13.4	41.2	72.3	95.6	<b>242.8</b>
%	8.4	5.5	17	29.8	39.4	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	28.5	24.8	63.7	106.3	98.8	<b>322.1</b>
%	8.8	7.7	19.8	33	30.7	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	4.5	10.4	16	29.3	23.1	<b>83.3</b>
%	5.5	12.5	19.2	35.2	27.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>306.5</b>	<b>307.3</b>	<b>926</b>
%	7.7	6.9	19.1	33.1	33.2	

74 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Pay Raises for Support Staff						
Generation (Age)	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	13.7	21.2	58.1	97.5	88.1	<b>278.5</b>
%	4.9	7.6	20.9	35	31.6	
<b>Gen-X</b>	15.9	15.4	50.9	83.4	76.1	<b>241.7</b>
%	6.6	6.4	21.1	34.5	31.5	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	33.5	26	71.7	125.3	75.4	<b>331.9</b>
%	10.1	7.8	21.6	37.7	22.7	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	6	9	14.3	28.3	21.5	<b>79</b>
%	7.6	11.4	18.1	35.8	27.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>334.4</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>931</b>
%	7.4	7.7	20.9	35.9	28	

69 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in School Safety						
Generation (Age)	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	13.6	20.8	57	108.9	77.2	<b>277.6</b>
%	4.9	7.5	20.5	39.2	27.8	
<b>Gen-X</b>	14	21	51.2	86.9	68.9	<b>242.1</b>
%	5.8	8.7	21.2	35.9	28.5	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	13.5	17.5	53.4	157.7	77.7	<b>319.8</b>
%	4.2	5.5	16.7	49.3	24.3	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	1.5	11.8	10.3	44.4	15.5	<b>83.6</b>
%	1.8	14.2	12.3	53.1	18.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>397.9</b>	<b>239.3</b>	<b>923</b>
%	4.6	7.7	18.6	43.1	25.9	

210 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Poorer Districts						
Generation (Age)	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	15.7	6.7	46.7	113.2	90.1	<b>272.3</b>
%	5.8	2.5	17.1	41.6	33.1	
<b>Gen-X</b>	20.4	7.2	50	90.5	70.3	<b>238.5</b>
%	8.6	3	21	38	29.5	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	25.1	23.2	67.8	126.7	79.3	<b>322</b>
%	7.8	7.2	21.1	39.3	24.6	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	7.1	5.3	19.2	37.8	11.7	<b>81.2</b>
%	8.8	6.5	23.7	46.6	14.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>368.2</b>	<b>251.3</b>	<b>914</b>
%	7.5	4.6	20.1	40.3	27.5	

86 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Kindergarten for All						
Generation (Age)	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	14.9	17	55.6	92.6	89.1	<b>269.1</b>
%	5.6	6.3	20.6	34.4	33.1	
<b>Gen-X</b>	21.5	21.2	45	84.3	65	<b>237</b>
%	9.1	8.9	19	35.6	27.4	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	44.4	28.9	60.6	108.8	86.5	<b>329.3</b>
%	13.5	8.8	18.4	33.1	26.3	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	15.1	8.5	16.4	28.7	12.9	<b>81.6</b>
%	18.5	10.4	20.1	35.2	15.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>314.5</b>	<b>253.5</b>	<b>917</b>
%	10.5	8.2	19.4	34.3	27.6	

83 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Extracurricular Activities						
Generation (Age)	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	19.9	26.9	76.3	94.2	52.8	<b>270.1</b>
%	7.4	10	28.2	34.9	19.5	
<b>Gen-X</b>	23	38.5	83.7	64.9	29.3	<b>239.3</b>
%	9.6	16.1	35	27.1	12.3	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	58.4	64.3	99.6	79.9	25.2	<b>327.5</b>
%	17.8	19.6	30.4	24.4	7.7	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	19.7	20.5	19.8	14.1	6.9	<b>81.1</b>
%	24.3	25.2	24.4	17.4	8.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>279.4</b>	<b>253.1</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>918</b>
%	13.2	16.4	30.4	27.6	12.4	

86 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Bilingual Education						
Generation (Age)	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Millennials and Post-Millennials</b>	31	30.8	56.9	102.9	53.2	<b>274.9</b>
%	11.3	11.2	20.7	37.4	19.4	
<b>Gen-X</b>	67.4	30.9	51.6	58.9	32.4	<b>241.1</b>
%	27.9	12.8	21.4	24.4	13.4	
<b>Baby Boomers</b>	89.2	49.3	62.3	77.5	42.3	<b>320.6</b>
%	27.8	15.4	19.4	24.2	13.2	
<b>Silent Generation</b>	28.9	15	10.9	18.4	8.2	<b>81.4</b>
%	35.5	18.5	13.3	22.6	10.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>216.5</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>257.7</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>918</b>
%	23.6	13.7	19.8	28.1	14.8	

82 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Provide a \$5,000 raise for all classroom teachers						
Type of County	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	17.6	27.9	79.1	126.9	138.5	<b>389.9</b>
%	4.5	7.1	20.3	32.5	35.5	
<b>Border Urban</b>	4.2	3.3	15.9	38.7	24.4	<b>86.5</b>
%	4.9	3.8	18.4	44.8	28.2	
<b>Suburban</b>	10.5	14.3	33.8	54.7	66.5	<b>179.9</b>
%	5.8	7.9	18.8	30.4	37	
<b>Midsize Regional Hub</b>	18.3	10.9	18.4	38.8	35.3	<b>121.8</b>
%	15.1	8.9	15.2	31.9	29	
<b>Rural Counties</b>	21	7.7	29.4	47.3	42.6	<b>148</b>
%	14.2	5.2	19.9	32	28.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>306.5</b>	<b>307.3</b>	<b>926</b>
%	7.7	6.9	19.1	33.1	33.2	

74 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Pay Raises for Support Staff						
Type of County	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	17.5	26.6	74.7	139.9	125.4	<b>384.1</b>
%	4.5	6.9	19.4	36.4	32.7	
<b>Border Urban</b>	3.7	9.3	18.5	38.5	19.3	<b>89.3</b>
%	4.2	10.4	20.7	43.1	21.6	
<b>Suburban</b>	14.3	11.9	37.3	64	54.4	<b>182</b>
%	7.9	6.5	20.5	35.2	29.9	
<b>Midsize Regional Hub</b>	17.3	10.1	35.3	41.9	24.8	<b>129.4</b>
%	13.4	7.8	27.3	32.3	19.1	
<b>Rural</b>	16.2	13.6	29.1	50.1	37.1	<b>146.1</b>
%	11.1	9.3	19.9	34.3	25.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>334.4</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>931</b>
%	7.4	7.7	20.9	35.9	28	

69 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in School Safety						
Type of County	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	13.7	31.2	68.7	159	112.2	<b>384.8</b>
%	3.5	8.1	17.9	41.3	29.1	
<b>Border Urban</b>	4.7	5.8	16.5	24.8	33.2	<b>85.1</b>
%	5.5	6.9	19.4	29.2	39.1	
<b>Suburban</b>	8	17.5	31.4	84.2	37.8	<b>178.9</b>
%	4.5	9.8	17.6	47.1	21.1	
<b>Midsize Regional Hub</b>	8.1	12.4	28.1	58.8	23.6	<b>130.9</b>
%	6.2	9.4	21.4	45	18	
<b>Rural</b>	8.2	4.2	27.3	71.1	32.5	<b>143.3</b>
%	5.8	2.9	19	49.6	22.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>397.9</b>	<b>239.3</b>	<b>923</b>
%	4.6	7.7	18.6	43.1	25.9	

77 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Poorer Districts						
Type of County	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	21.1	11.3	74.2	146.8	132.4	<b>385.9</b>
%	5.5	2.9	19.2	38	34.3	
<b>Border Urban</b>	9.6	1.2	11.2	40.9	23.4	<b>86.3</b>
%	11.1	1.4	13	47.4	27.1	
<b>Suburban Counties</b>	12.3	13.2	31.2	74.5	47.6	<b>178.8</b>
%	6.9	7.4	17.4	41.7	26.6	
<b>Midsize Regional Hub</b>	13.1	9.6	26.6	51.6	21.9	<b>122.9</b>
%	10.6	7.8	21.7	42	17.8	
<b>Rural</b>	12.2	7.1	40.5	54.3	26	<b>140.1</b>
%	8.7	5.1	28.9	38.8	18.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>368.2</b>	<b>251.3</b>	<b>914</b>
%	7.5	4.6	20.1	40.3	27.5	

86 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Kindergarten for All						
Type of County	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	32.6	20.6	76.1	124.5	132	<b>385.8</b>
%	8.5	5.3	19.7	32.3	34.2	
<b>Border Urban</b>	7.4	3.5	22.3	33	22.2	<b>88.4</b>
%	8.3	4	25.3	37.3	25.1	
<b>Suburban Counties</b>	19.2	19.3	22.4	72.1	43.4	<b>176.4</b>
%	10.9	10.9	12.7	40.9	24.6	
<b>Midsize Regional Hub</b>	16.6	19.9	29.4	37.8	19.6	<b>123.3</b>
%	13.5	16.1	23.9	30.7	15.9	
<b>Rural</b>	20.2	12.2	27.3	47	36.4	<b>143.1</b>
%	14.1	8.5	19.1	32.9	25.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>314.5</b>	<b>253.5</b>	<b>917</b>
%	10.5	8.2	19.4	34.3	27.6	

83 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Bilingual Education						
Type of County	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	70.3	50.4	82.1	113.4	71	<b>387.2</b>
%	18.1	13	21.2	29.3	18.3	
<b>Border Urban</b>	14	9.4	12.2	29.9	20.3	<b>85.8</b>
%	16.4	10.9	14.2	34.8	23.7	
<b>Suburban Counties</b>	41.9	31.1	33.7	52.3	19.2	<b>178.2</b>
%	23.5	17.5	18.9	29.3	10.8	
<b>Midsize Regional Hub</b>	41.5	16.8	27.2	26.6	11.6	<b>123.7</b>
%	33.6	13.6	22	21.5	9.4	
<b>Rural</b>	48.7	18.3	26.4	35.5	14	<b>143</b>
%	34.1	12.8	18.5	24.9	9.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>216.5</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>257.7</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>918</b>
%	23.6	13.7	19.8	28.1	14.8	

82 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Extracurricular Activities						
Type of County	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Urban Core</b>	46.8	50.5	118.9	115.6	55.2	<b>386.9</b>
%	12.1	13.1	30.7	29.9	14.3	
<b>Border Urban</b>	6.6	13.8	29.1	28.1	8.3	<b>85.9</b>
%	7.7	16.1	33.9	32.7	9.6	
<b>Suburban Counties</b>	23	33.6	47.9	50.5	25	<b>180</b>
%	12.8	18.7	26.6	28	13.9	
<b>Midsize Regional Hub</b>	17.3	25.8	43.4	26.5	11.7	<b>124.8</b>
%	13.9	20.7	34.8	21.3	9.4	
<b>Rural</b>	27.2	26.5	40.1	32.4	14.1	<b>140.4</b>
%	19.4	18.9	28.6	23.1	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>279.4</b>	<b>253.1</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>918</b>
%	13.2	16.4	30.4	27.6	12.4	

82 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Provide a \$5,000 Raise for All Classroom Teachers						
Race	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total

<b>White / Blanco or Anglo</b>	42.8	42	111.1	170.5	187.6	<b>554</b>
<b>%</b>	7.7	7.6	20.1	30.8	33.9	
<b>Hispanic</b>	16.4	9.8	39.8	76.6	65.4	<b>208</b>
<b>%</b>	7.9	4.7	19.1	36.8	31.4	
<b>Black</b>	7.4	6.4	19.9	45.3	35	<b>113.9</b>
<b>%</b>	6.5	5.6	17.4	39.7	30.7	
<b>Other</b>	4.9	5.8	5.9	14.1	19.3	<b>50</b>
<b>%</b>	9.8	11.6	11.9	28.1	38.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>306.5</b>	<b>307.3</b>	<b>926</b>
<b>%</b>	7.7	6.9	19.1	33.1	33.2	

82 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was "Not Sure," "Don't Know," or "No Opinion." Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Pay Raises for Support Staff						
Race	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>White / Blanco or Anglo</b>	45.4	44.9	119.9	195.3	148.5	<b>554</b>
%	8.2	8.1	21.6	35.3	26.8	
<b>Hispanic</b>	9.3	11.8	54.7	75	58.6	<b>209.4</b>
%	4.5	5.6	26.1	35.8	28	
<b>Black</b>	7.4	9.9	15.9	44.1	40.7	<b>118</b>
%	6.3	8.4	13.5	37.4	34.5	
<b>Other</b>	6.9	4.9	4.6	20	13.3	<b>49.7</b>
%	13.9	9.9	9.3	40.2	26.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>334.4</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>931</b>
%	7.4	7.7	20.9	35.9	28	

69 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in School Safety						
Race	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>White / Blanco or Anglo</b>	22.7	44.1	116.5	265.3	108.4	<b>557</b>
%	4.1	7.9	20.9	47.6	19.5	
<b>Hispanic</b>	11.8	15.4	29.2	72.2	75.2	<b>203.9</b>
%	5.8	7.6	14.3	35.4	36.9	
<b>Black</b>	3.6	7.3	16.9	43.1	46.2	<b>117.1</b>
%	3.1	6.2	14.4	36.8	39.4	
<b>Other</b>	4.5	4.3	9.4	17.3	9.5	<b>45.1</b>
%	10	9.6	20.8	38.4	21.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>397.9</b>	<b>239.3</b>	<b>923</b>
%	4.6	7.7	18.6	43.1	25.9	

77 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Poorer Districts						
Race	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>White / Blanco or Anglo</b>	44	28.2	114.8	211.1	147.6	<b>545.7</b>
%	8.1	5.2	21	38.7	27.1	
<b>Hispanic</b>	12	6.1	38.3	85	62.5	<b>204</b>
%	5.9	3	18.8	41.7	30.7	
<b>Black</b>	4.3	6.3	19.8	59	29.1	<b>118.5</b>
%	3.6	5.3	16.7	49.8	24.6	
<b>Other</b>	8	1.8	10.9	13.1	12.1	<b>45.9</b>
%	17.4	4	23.7	28.6	26.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>368.2</b>	<b>251.3</b>	<b>914</b>
%	7.5	4.6	20.1	40.3	27.5	

86 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Kindergarten for All						
Race	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>White / Blanco or Anglo</b>	66.2	56.5	109	180.2	139.1	<b>551</b>
%	12	10.3	19.8	32.7	25.2	
<b>Hispanic</b>	12.3	10.9	47	69.4	65.4	<b>205.1</b>
%	6	5.3	22.9	33.8	31.9	
<b>Black</b>	7.8	4	12.6	51	36.8	<b>112.2</b>
%	6.9	3.5	11.2	45.5	32.8	
<b>Other</b>	9.7	4.1	8.9	13.8	12.2	<b>48.7</b>
%	19.9	8.3	18.3	28.3	25.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>314.5</b>	<b>253.5</b>	<b>917</b>
%	10.5	8.2	19.4	34.3	27.6	

83 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Extracurricular Activities						
Race	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>White / Blanco or Anglo</b>	82.7	110.8	170.6	131.7	55	<b>550.8</b>
%	15	20.1	31	23.9	10	
<b>Hispanic</b>	18.4	28.7	61.6	64.5	33.1	<b>206.3</b>
%	8.9	13.9	29.8	31.3	16.1	
<b>Black</b>	6.7	3.6	38	42.8	22	<b>113.1</b>
%	5.9	3.2	33.6	37.8	19.5	
<b>Other</b>	13.2	7	9.2	14.1	4.2	<b>47.8</b>
%	27.6	14.7	19.3	29.6	8.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>279.4</b>	<b>253.1</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>918</b>
%	13.2	16.4	30.4	27.6	12.4	

82 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Bilingual Education						
Race	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>White / Blanco or Anglo</b>	154.4	81.7	110.1	150.7	53.3	<b>550.4</b>
%	28.1	14.9	20	27.4	9.7	
<b>Hispanic</b>	29.8	23.1	43.1	57.9	54.3	<b>208.2</b>
%	14.3	11.1	20.7	27.8	26.1	
<b>Black</b>	9.4	13.8	24.6	46.4	22.5	<b>116.7</b>
%	8	11.8	21.1	39.8	19.3	
<b>Other</b>	22.8	7.5	3.7	2.6	6	<b>42.7</b>
%	53.5	17.5	8.8	6.2	14.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>216.5</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>257.7</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>918</b>
%	23.6	13.7	19.8	28.1	14.8	

82 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Provide a \$5,000 Raise for All Classroom Teachers						
Party Identification	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Democrat</b>	12.1	16.7	57.4	149.2	158.2	<b>393.6</b>
%	3.1	4.2	14.6	37.9	40.2	
<b>Independent</b>	10.2	7.4	20.7	34.9	40.2	<b>113.5</b>
%	9	6.5	18.3	30.8	35.5	
<b>Republican</b>	48.3	38.4	96.3	118.1	103.8	<b>404.9</b>
%	11.9	9.5	23.8	29.2	25.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>302.3</b>	<b>302.3</b>	<b>912</b>
%	7.7	6.9	19.1	33.1	33.1	

88 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Pay Raises for Support Staff						
Party Identification	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Democrat</b>	8.4	11.8	53.4	163.4	153.7	<b>390.7</b>
%	2.1	3	13.7	41.8	39.3	
<b>Independent</b>	6.7	13.1	28.4	49	25.1	<b>122.2</b>
%	5.5	10.7	23.2	40.1	20.5	
<b>Republican</b>	53.4	45.9	111.5	117.5	79.8	<b>408.1</b>
%	13.1	11.2	27.3	28.8	19.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>329.9</b>	<b>258.5</b>	<b>921</b>
%	7.4	7.7	21	35.8	28.1	

79 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in School Safety						
Party Identification	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Democrat</b>	12.8	35.2	81.4	142.9	113.6	<b>385.8</b>
<b>%</b>	3.3	9.1	21.1	37	29.5	
<b>Independent</b>	9	5.8	22.6	48.5	33.8	<b>119.7</b>
<b>%</b>	7.5	4.9	18.9	40.6	28.2	
<b>Republican</b>	20.5	27.9	65.5	201.7	87.9	<b>403.5</b>
<b>%</b>	5.1	6.9	16.2	50	21.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>169.5</b>	<b>393.1</b>	<b>235.3</b>	<b>909</b>
<b>%</b>	4.6	7.6	18.6	43.2	25.9	

91 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Poorer Districts						
Party Identification	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>Democrat</b>	5.4	8.4	35	177	165.7	<b>391.5</b>
<b>%</b>	1.4	2.1	8.9	45.2	42.3	
<b>Independent</b>	15.1	7.6	21.9	40.2	29.9	<b>114.7</b>
<b>%</b>	13.2	6.6	19.1	35	26.1	
<b>Republican</b>	46.4	26.1	124.8	145.9	52.6	<b>395.8</b>
<b>%</b>	11.7	6.6	31.5	36.8	13.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>248.3</b>	<b>902</b>
<b>%</b>	7.4	4.7	20.1	40.2	27.5	

98 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

<b>Higher Spending in Kindergarten for All</b>						
<b>Party Identification</b>	<b>Very low priority</b>	<b>Low priority</b>	<b>Neither high nor low priority</b>	<b>High priority</b>	<b>Very high priority</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Democrat</b>	9.7	5.8	47.1	156.8	168.4	<b>387.8</b>
<b>%</b>	2.5	1.5	12.1	40.4	43.4	
<b>Independent</b>	14.9	10.8	24.9	37.2	28	<b>115.8</b>
<b>%</b>	12.9	9.3	21.5	32.1	24.1	
<b>Republican</b>	70.6	58.3	103.9	117.3	52.3	<b>402.4</b>
<b>%</b>	17.5	14.5	25.8	29.2	13	
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>311.3</b>	<b>248.7</b>	<b>906</b>
<b>%</b>	10.5	8.3	19.4	34.4	27.5	

94 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

<b>Higher Spending in Bilingual Education</b>						
<b>Party Identification</b>	<b>Very low priority</b>	<b>Low priority</b>	<b>Neither high nor low priority</b>	<b>High priority</b>	<b>Very high priority</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Democrat</b>	15.2	37.5	89.4	158.2	87.5	<b>387.8</b>
<b>%</b>	3.9	9.7	23.1	40.8	22.6	
<b>Independent</b>	33.5	6	26.4	25.8	23.3	<b>115</b>
<b>%</b>	29.1	5.2	23	22.5	20.2	
<b>Republican</b>	165.9	81.2	63.2	69.4	23.5	<b>403.3</b>
<b>%</b>	41.1	20.1	15.7	17.2	5.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>214.6</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>253.4</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>906</b>
<b>%</b>	23.7	13.8	19.8	28	14.8	

94 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

<b>Higher Spending in Extracurricular Activities</b>						
<b>Party Identification</b>	<b>Very low priority</b>	<b>Low priority</b>	<b>Neither high nor low priority</b>	<b>High priority</b>	<b>Very high priority</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Democrat</b>	23.5	42.1	120.1	127.4	70.4	<b>383.4</b>
<b>%</b>	6.1	11	31.3	33.2	18.3	
<b>Independent</b>	15.4	22.7	30.5	31.1	16.5	<b>116.2</b>
<b>%</b>	13.2	19.5	26.3	26.8	14.2	
<b>Republican</b>	80.9	84.1	125	90.1	25.3	<b>405.4</b>
<b>%</b>	20	20.7	30.8	22.2	6.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>148.8</b>	<b>275.6</b>	<b>248.6</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>905</b>
<b>%</b>	13.2	16.4	30.5	27.5	12.4	

95 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

<b>Provide a \$5,000 Raise for All Classroom Teachers</b>						
<b>Race/ Party ID</b>	<b>Very low priority</b>	<b>Low priority</b>	<b>Neither high nor low priority</b>	<b>High priority</b>	<b>Very high priority</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>African American Democrats</b>	7.6	4.7	15	41.3	30.3	<b>99</b>
<b>%</b>	7.7	4.8	15.2	41.7	30.6	
<b>Latino Democrats</b>	4.9	4.1	15.5	34	33.7	<b>92.2</b>
<b>%</b>	5.3	4.5	16.8	36.9	36.5	
<b>Anglo Democrats</b>	0	8.4	26.4	74.9	97.4	<b>207.2</b>
<b>%</b>	0	4.1	12.8	36.2	47	
<b>Anglo Republicans</b>	36.8	31	75.8	81.4	72.1	<b>297.1</b>
<b>%</b>	12.4	10.4	25.5	27.4	24.3	
<b>Latino Republicans</b>	8.9	2.3	15.8	30.6	22.9	<b>80.6</b>
<b>%</b>	11.1	2.9	19.6	38	28.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>262.3</b>	<b>256.4</b>	<b>776</b>
<b>%</b>	7.5	6.5	19.1	33.8	33	

224 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Pay Raises for Support Staff						
Race/ Party ID	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>African American Democrats</b>	7.6	6.7	10	37.3	37.5	<b>99.2</b>
%	7.7	6.8	10.1	37.6	37.8	
<b>Latino Democrats</b>	1.1	3.8	16.1	36.4	34.1	<b>91.5</b>
%	1.2	4.2	17.6	39.7	37.3	
<b>Anglo Democrats</b>	0	1.7	29.2	89.8	85.8	<b>206.6</b>
%	0	0.8	14.2	43.5	41.5	
<b>Anglo Republicans</b>	41.4	34.8	83.9	84.6	55.8	<b>300.5</b>
%	13.8	11.6	27.9	28.2	18.6	
<b>Latino Republicans</b>	7	6.9	22.9	25.1	18.3	<b>80.2</b>
%	8.7	8.6	28.6	31.2	22.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>162.2</b>	<b>273.2</b>	<b>231.6</b>	<b>778</b>
%	7.3	6.9	20.8	35.1	29.8	

222 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Poorer Districts						
Race/ Party ID	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>African American Democrats</b>	2.7	6.4	11.2	50.8	28.1	<b>99.2</b>
%	2.7	6.5	11.3	51.2	28.3	
<b>Latino Democrats</b>	2.1	1.9	10.2	42.2	34.9	<b>91.3</b>
%	2.3	2.1	11.1	46.2	38.3	
<b>Anglo Democrats</b>	0.8	0.3	14.9	85.4	105.3	<b>206.7</b>
%	0.4	0.1	7.2	41.3	51	
<b>Anglo Republicans</b>	35.3	23.9	89.2	108.4	32	<b>288.8</b>
%	12.2	8.3	30.9	37.5	11.1	
<b>Latino Republicans</b>	2.8	2.1	22.3	33.9	16.9	<b>78.1</b>
%	3.6	2.7	28.6	43.4	21.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>320.6</b>	<b>217.2</b>	<b>764</b>
%	5.7	4.5	19.3	42	28.4	

236 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Kindergarten for All						
Race/ Party ID	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>African American Democrats</b>	7.6	0.7	9.3	46	31.1	<b>94.8</b>
%	8	0.7	9.8	48.6	32.8	
<b>Latino Democrats</b>	1.4	3.4	15.3	29.6	43.1	<b>92.7</b>
%	1.5	3.6	16.5	31.9	46.4	
<b>Anglo Democrats</b>	1	1.9	21.5	84.1	98.1	<b>206.6</b>
%	0.5	0.9	10.4	40.7	47.5	
<b>Anglo Republicans</b>	55.6	46.6	80	77.6	33.1	<b>292.9</b>
%	19	15.9	27.3	26.5	11.3	
<b>Latino Republicans</b>	8.8	6.9	19.3	29	16.1	<b>80.1</b>
%	11	8.7	24.1	36.2	20	
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>221.4</b>	<b>767</b>
%	9.7	7.8	19	34.7	28.9	

233 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Extracurricular Activities						
Race/ Party ID	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>African American Democrats</b>	5.1	1.7	33.7	33.8	21.5	<b>95.8</b>
%	5.3	1.8	35.2	35.3	22.5	
<b>Latino Democrats</b>	7.1	13.1	24.4	27.4	17.9	<b>89.9</b>
%	7.9	14.5	27.1	30.5	20	
<b>Anglo Democrats</b>	12.2	28.7	65.1	65.1	33.4	<b>204.5</b>
%	6	14.1	31.8	31.8	16.3	
<b>Anglo Republicans</b>	64.6	67.1	93.6	52.5	18.6	<b>296.4</b>
%	21.8	22.6	31.6	17.7	6.3	
<b>Latino Republicans</b>	7.4	12	27.9	25.4	7.6	<b>80.4</b>
%	9.2	15	34.7	31.7	9.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>244.7</b>	<b>204.2</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>767</b>
%	12.6	16	31.9	26.6	12.9	

233 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in Bilingual Education						
Race/ Party ID	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>African American Democrats</b>	5.7	13.8	20.2	38.8	18.8	<b>97.3</b>
%	5.9	14.2	20.7	39.9	19.3	
<b>Latino Democrats</b>	4.2	4.6	20.4	30.9	32.2	<b>92.3</b>
%	4.5	5	22.1	33.5	34.9	
<b>Anglo Democrats</b>	5.7	19.2	49.5	91	37.4	<b>202.8</b>
%	2.8	9.5	24.4	44.9	18.4	
<b>Anglo Republicans</b>	130.3	60.1	48	49.3	9.8	<b>297.5</b>
%	43.8	20.2	16.1	16.6	3.3	
<b>Latino Republicans</b>	19.4	17.3	12	16.7	12.7	<b>78.1</b>
%	24.8	22.2	15.3	21.4	16.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>165.4</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>226.8</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>768</b>
%	21.5	15	19.5	29.5	14.4	

232 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Higher Spending in School Safety						
Race/ Party ID	Very low priority	Low priority	Neither high nor low priority	High priority	Very high priority	Total
<b>African American Democrats</b>	3.7	7.2	13.4	36.8	36.9	<b>98</b>
%	3.8	7.3	13.6	37.6	37.7	
<b>Latino Democrats</b>	4.6	4.9	13.3	27.7	37.8	<b>88.3</b>
%	5.2	5.6	15.1	31.3	42.8	
<b>Anglo Democrats</b>	5	23.2	55.8	80	43.1	<b>207.1</b>
%	2.4	11.2	26.9	38.6	20.8	
<b>Anglo Republicans</b>	13.5	16	50.3	163.5	54.2	<b>297.4</b>
%	4.5	5.4	16.9	55	18.2	
<b>Latino Republicans</b>	4	9.7	7.2	31.3	26.1	<b>78.3</b>
%	5.1	12.4	9.2	40	33.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>339.3</b>	<b>198.1</b>	<b>769</b>
%	4	7.9	18.2	44.1	25.8	

231 observations were excluded from the table because the answer was “Not Sure,” “Don’t Know,” or “No Opinion.” Frequencies are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.