



University of Pennsylvania
ScholarlyCommons

CPRE Conference Presentations and Papers

Consortium for Policy Research in Education
(CPRE)

11-2017

[Supplemental File) School Vouchers in the Trump Era: How Religion and Political Affiliation Shape Public Opinion

Rand Quinn

Tina Cheuk

Follow this and additional works at: https://repository.upenn.edu/cpre_conferences

Quinn, Rand and Cheuk, Tina, "[Supplemental File) School Vouchers in the Trump Era: How Religion and Political Affiliation Shape Public Opinion" (2017). *CPRE Conference Presentations and Papers*. 7.
https://repository.upenn.edu/cpre_conferences/7

This paper is posted at ScholarlyCommons. https://repository.upenn.edu/cpre_conferences/7
For more information, please contact repository@pobox.upenn.edu.

[Supplemental File) School Vouchers in the Trump Era: How Religion
and Political Affiliation Shape Public Opinion

School Vouchers in the Trump Era:
How Political Ideology and Religion Shape Public Opinion *

[Supplemental File]

Rand Quinn
University of Pennsylvania

Tina Cheuk
Stanford University

January 2018

* We are grateful to Michael Tomz, Paul Sniderman, and Jonathan Chu for their insights and suggestions. Research reported in this article was supported by the Stanford University Laboratory for the Study of American Values. The authors contributed equally to this work. Quinn can be contacted at raq@upenn.edu; Cheuk can be contacted at tcheuk@stanford.edu.

Data & Methods

Our data come from a survey given to participants in YouGov's online panel from April 6 to 13, 2017. Our study was part of a larger omnibus survey designed by an interdisciplinary group of researchers through the Stanford University Laboratory for the Study of American Values. YouGov used a sampling process that produced a weighted sample that is approximately representative of the U.S. population.

Survey respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race, education, party identification, ideology, and political interest. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file). Data on voter registration status and turnout were matched to this frame using the November 2010 Current Population Survey. Data on interest in politics and party identification were then matched to this frame from the 2007 Pew Religious Life Survey. The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame. All of our analyses use the weighted sample.

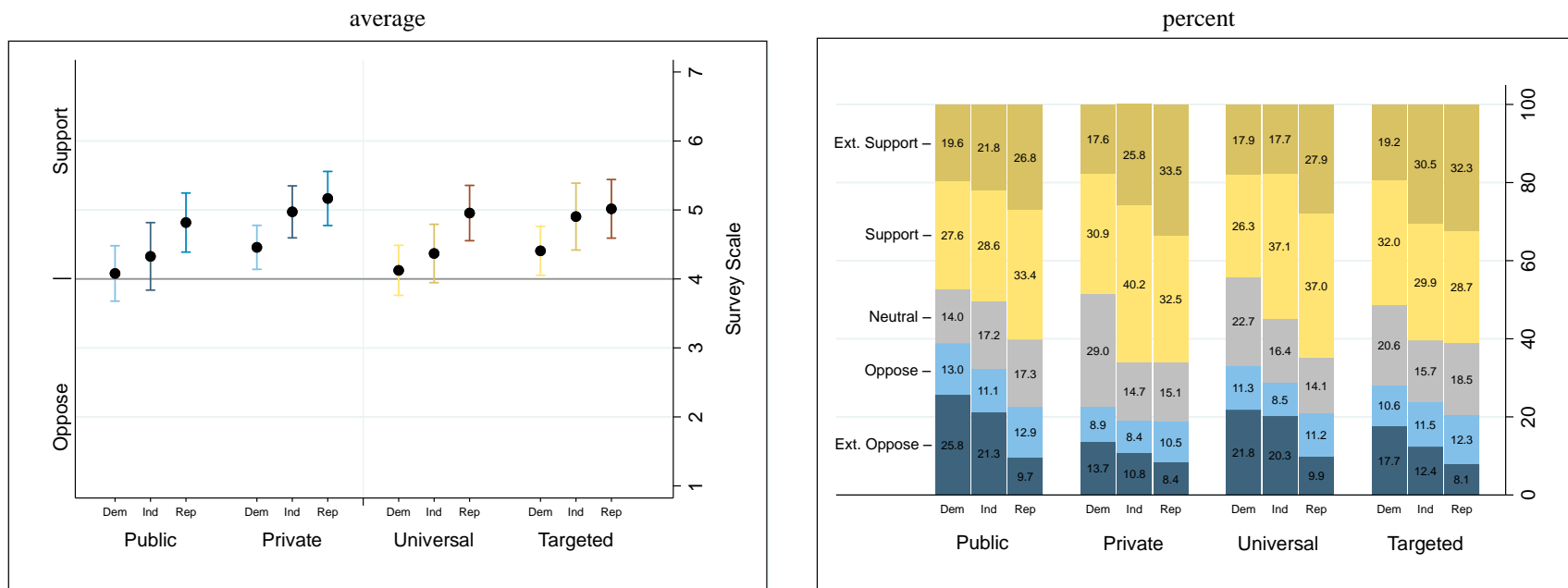
Respondents were randomly and independently assigned to read one of four versions of text on school vouchers (across dimensions of source of funding and scope of coverage). After each of the four conditions, respondents were asked, "How much do you support or oppose this policy?" They were provided a 7-point ordinal scale (1=extremely oppose; 2=moderately oppose; 3=slightly oppose; 4=neither support nor oppose; 5=slightly support; 6 moderately support; 7=extremely support). Demographic variables, including religious views and political affiliations, were collected by YouGov.

Table S-1. Descriptive Statistics of Sample*Demographics of Sample and U.S. Adult Population*

Variable	U.S. Population (Ages 18+)	YouGov Sample (Weighted)	YouGov Sample (Unweighted)
Race/ethnicity			
Black, non-Hispanic	12.2%	11.6%	12.0%
Hispanic	16.9%	13.7%	13.1%
White, non-Hispanic	62.8%	67.4%	68.3%
Other race	8.1%	7.3%	6.5%
Family income			
Less than \$30,000	27.1%	31.8%	29.7%
\$30,000 to \$99,999	46.5%	44.6%	46.2%
\$100,000+	26.4%	11.1%	12.0%
Prefer not to say	—	12.5%	12.1%
Gender			
Female	50.8%	52.0%	55.9%
Male	49.2%	48.0%	44.1%
Age			
Mean age (years)	N/A	48.1	48.0
Educational Attainment			
No college	40.7%	42.8%	39.3%
Some college/2-year degree	28.0%	31.3%	32.8%
Completed 4-year degree	30.7%	25.9%	27.9%
Political identification			
Democrat	25%	33.0%	38.1%
Republican	28%	24.0%	23.2%
Independent	44%	32.2%	29.5%
Other	—	10.8%	9.2%
Number of observations	N/A	1,000	1,000

Note. All subsequent analyses incorporate respondent weights. Data on race/ethnicity, family income, gender, age, and educational attainment for the U.S. adult population come from the U.S. Census Bureau (2017). Family income is reported at the household level for the U.S. population (the percentage of households in each income bracket) and the respondent level for the YouGov samples (the percentage of respondents from households in each income bracket). Data on political affiliation for the U.S. adult population comes from Gallup (April 2017). For the U.S. population data, respondents were asked to identify themselves as Democrat, Republican, or an independent. For the YouGov data, respondents were classified as Democrat, Republican, Independent, or other.

Figure S-1. Public Opinion on School Vouchers (by political party)



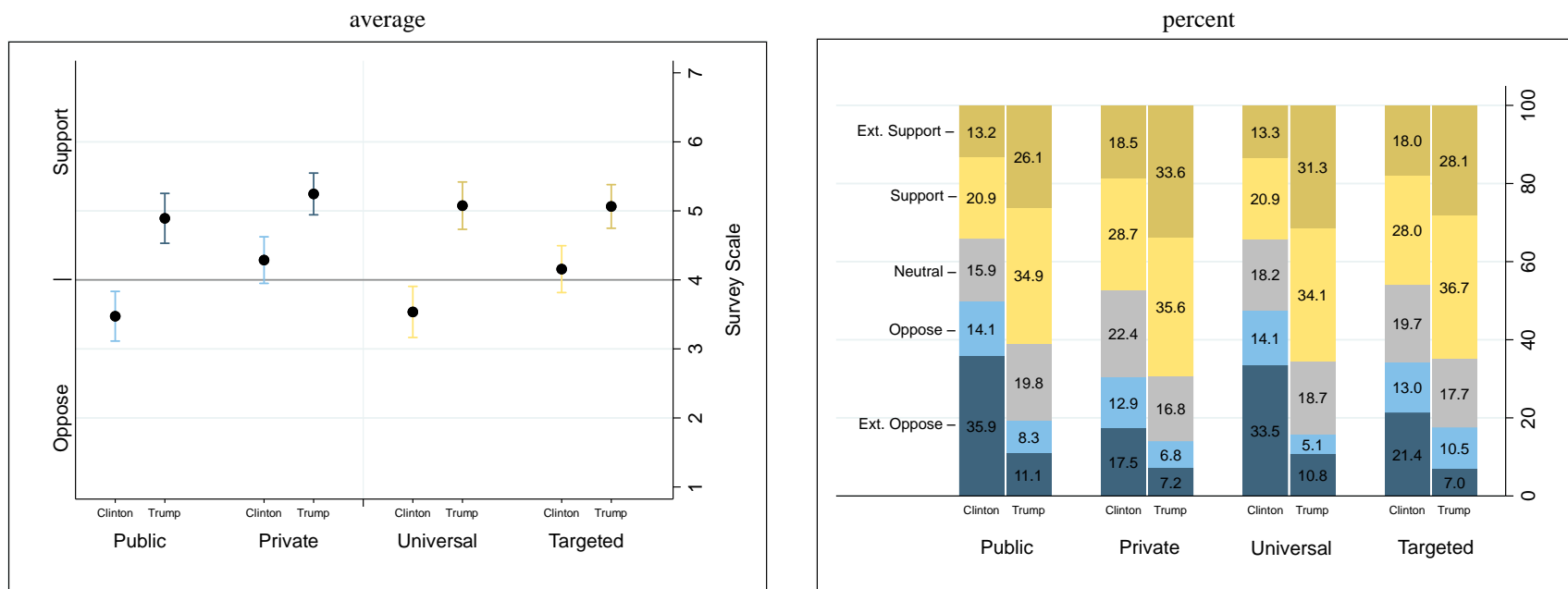
Source: Stanford University Laboratory for the Study of American Values. Survey administered to participants in YouGov’s online panel from April 6 to 13, 2017.

Note: Respondents were randomly and independently assigned to read one of four versions of text on school vouchers: public-universal (n=248), public-targeted (n=253), private-universal (n=261), private-targeted (n=238). Respondents were asked, “How much do you support or oppose this policy?” They were provided a 7-point ordinal scale (1=extremely oppose; 2=moderately oppose; 3=slightly oppose; 4=neither support nor oppose; 5=slightly support; 6=moderately support; 7=extremely support). We present the average effects for (1) publicly-funded vouchers (public-universal & public-targeted), (2) privately-funded vouchers (private-universal & private-targeted), (3) universal vouchers (public-universal & private-universal), and (4) targeted vouchers (public-targeted & private-targeted).

The high/low bars in the chart on the left represent 95% confidence intervals. Political party is derived from the following question: “Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a ...?” Respondents selected from the following choices: (a) Democrat (n=381), (b) Republican (n=232), (c) Independent (n=295), (d) Other (n=24), and (e) not sure (n=68). Responses (d) and (e) are not shown. In the chart on the right, responses were collapsed into five categories: (a) Extremely Oppose (1); (b) Oppose (2 & 3); (c) Neutral (4); (d) Support (5 & 6); Extremely Support (7).

Results calculated from our weighted sample which is approximately representative of the U.S. population.

Figure S-2. Public Opinion on School Vouchers (by 2016 election)



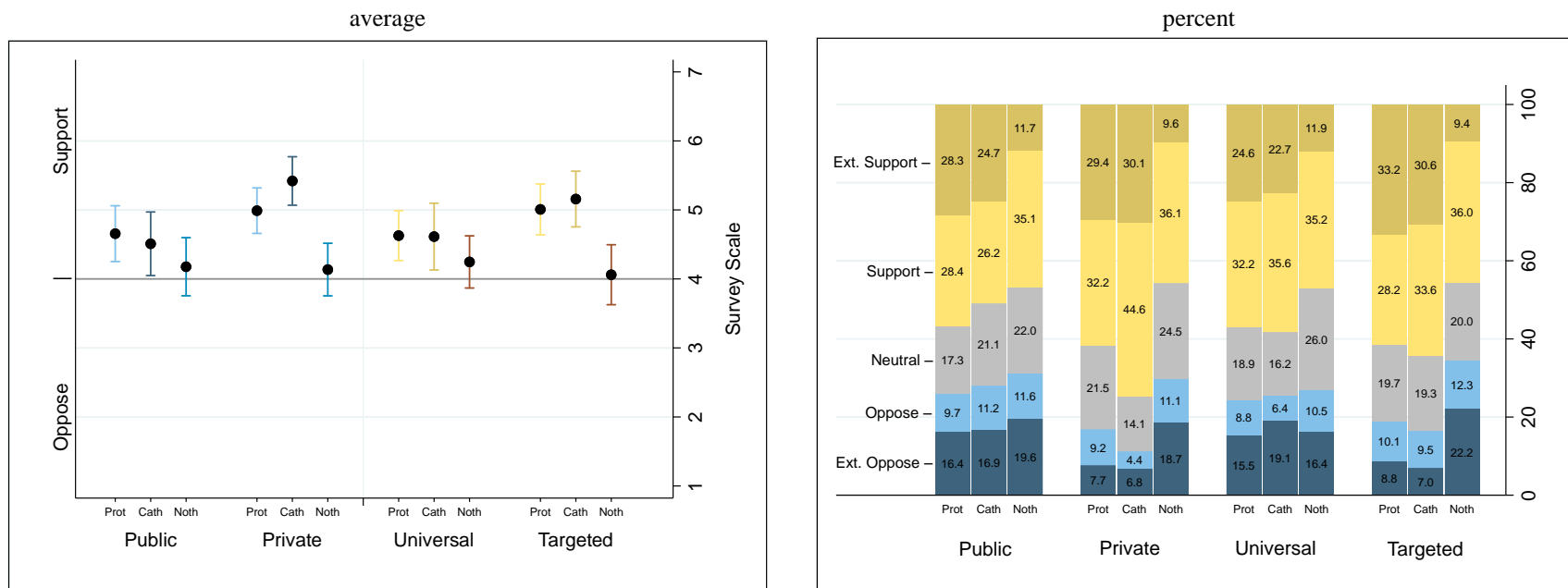
Source: Stanford University Laboratory for the Study of American Values. Survey administered to participants in YouGov’s online panel from April 6 to 13, 2017.

Note: Respondents were randomly and independently assigned to read one of four versions of text on school vouchers: public-universal (n=248), public-targeted (n=253), private-universal (n=261), private-targeted (n=238). Respondents were asked, “How much do you support or oppose this policy?” They were provided a 7-point ordinal scale (1=extremely oppose; 2=moderately oppose; 3=slightly oppose; 4=neither support nor oppose; 5=slightly support; 6 moderately support; 7=extremely support). We present the average effects for (1) publicly-funded vouchers (public-universal & public-targeted), (2) privately-funded vouchers (private-universal & private-targeted), (3) universal vouchers (public-universal & private-universal), and (4) targeted vouchers (public-targeted & private-targeted).

The high/low bars in the chart on the left represent 95% confidence intervals. The 2016 election is derived from the following question: “Who did you vote for in the 2016 Presidential Election?” Respondents selected from the following choices: (a) Did not vote (n=164), (b) Donald Trump (n=336), (c) Hillary Clinton (n=405), and (d) Other (n=95). Responses (a) and (d) are not shown. In the chart on the right, responses were collapsed into five categories: (a) Extremely Oppose (1); (b) Oppose (2 & 3); (c) Neutral (4); (d) Support (5 & 6); Extremely Support (7).

Results calculated from our weighted sample which is approximately representative of the U.S. population.

Figure S-3. Public Opinion on School Vouchers (by religion)



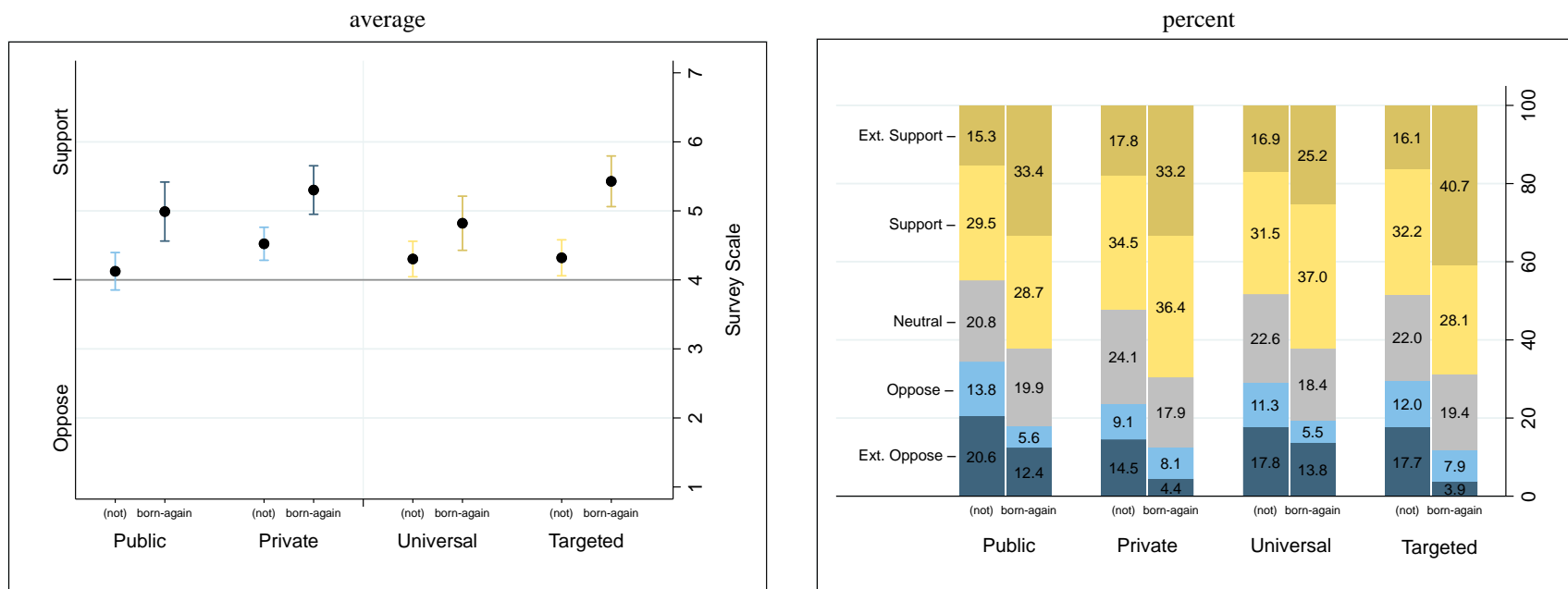
Source: Stanford University Laboratory for the Study of American Values. Survey administered to participants in YouGov’s online panel from April 6 to 13, 2017.

Note: Respondents were randomly and independently assigned to read one of four versions of text on school vouchers: public-universal (n=248), public-targeted (n=253), private-universal (n=261), private-targeted (n=238). Respondents were asked, “How much do you support or oppose this policy?” They were provided a 7-point ordinal scale (1=extremely oppose; 2=moderately oppose; 3=slightly oppose; 4=neither support nor oppose; 5=slightly support; 6=moderately support; 7=extremely support). We present the average effects for (1) publicly-funded vouchers (public-universal & public-targeted), (2) privately-funded vouchers (private-universal & private-targeted), (3) universal vouchers (public-universal & private-universal), and (4) targeted vouchers (public-targeted & private-targeted).

The high/low bars in the chart on the left represent 95% confidence intervals. Religion is derived from the following question: “What is your present religion, if any?” Respondents selected from the following choices: (a) Protestant (n=355), (b) Roman Catholic (n=217), (c) Mormon (n=16), (d) Eastern or Greek Orthodox (n=7), (e) Jewish (n=20), (f) Muslim (n=8), (g) Buddhist (n=12), (h) Hindu (n=3), (i) Atheist (n=66), (j) Agnostic (n=56), (k) Nothing in particular (n=194), and (l) Something else (46). Responses were collapsed into three categories: (1) Protestant (a), (2) Roman Catholic (b), and (3) Nothing (i, j, & k). Other responses are not shown. In the chart on the right, responses were collapsed into five categories: (a) Extremely Oppose (1); (b) Oppose (2 & 3); (c) Neutral (4); (d) Support (5 & 6); Extremely Support (7).

Results calculated from our weighted sample which is approximately representative of the U.S. population.

Figure S-4. Public Opinion on School Vouchers (by evangelical /born-Again Christian)



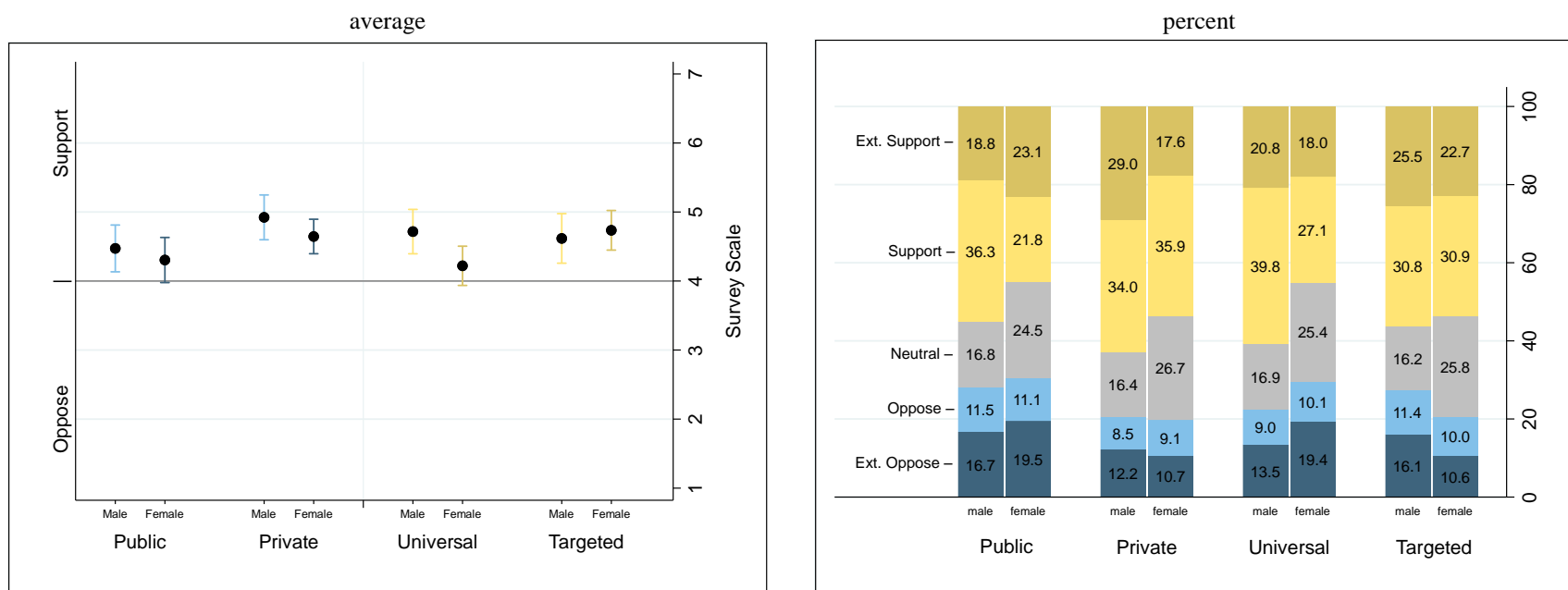
Source: Stanford University Laboratory for the Study of American Values. Survey administered to participants in YouGov’s online panel from April 6 to 13, 2017.

Note: Respondents were randomly and independently assigned to read one of four versions of text on school vouchers: public-universal (n=248), public-targeted (n=253), private-universal (n=261), private-targeted (n=238). Respondents were asked, “How much do you support or oppose this policy?” They were provided a 7-point ordinal scale (1=extremely oppose; 2=moderately oppose; 3=slightly oppose; 4=neither support nor oppose; 5=slightly support; 6=moderately support; 7=extremely support). We present the average effects for (1) publicly-funded vouchers (public-universal & public-targeted), (2) privately-funded vouchers (private-universal & private-targeted), (3) universal vouchers (public-universal & private-universal), and (4) targeted vouchers (public-targeted & private-targeted).

The high/low bars in the chart on the left represent 95% confidence intervals. Evangelical or “born-again” Christian is derived from the following question: “Would you describe yourself as a “born-again” or evangelical Christian, or not?” Respondents selected from the following choices: (a) yes (n=291) and (b) no (n=709). In the chart on the right, responses were collapsed into five categories: (a) Extremely Oppose (1); (b) Oppose (2 & 3); (c) Neutral (4); (d) Support (5 & 6); Extremely Support (7).

Results calculated from our weighted sample which is approximately representative of the U.S. population.

Figure S-5. Public Opinion on School Vouchers (by gender)



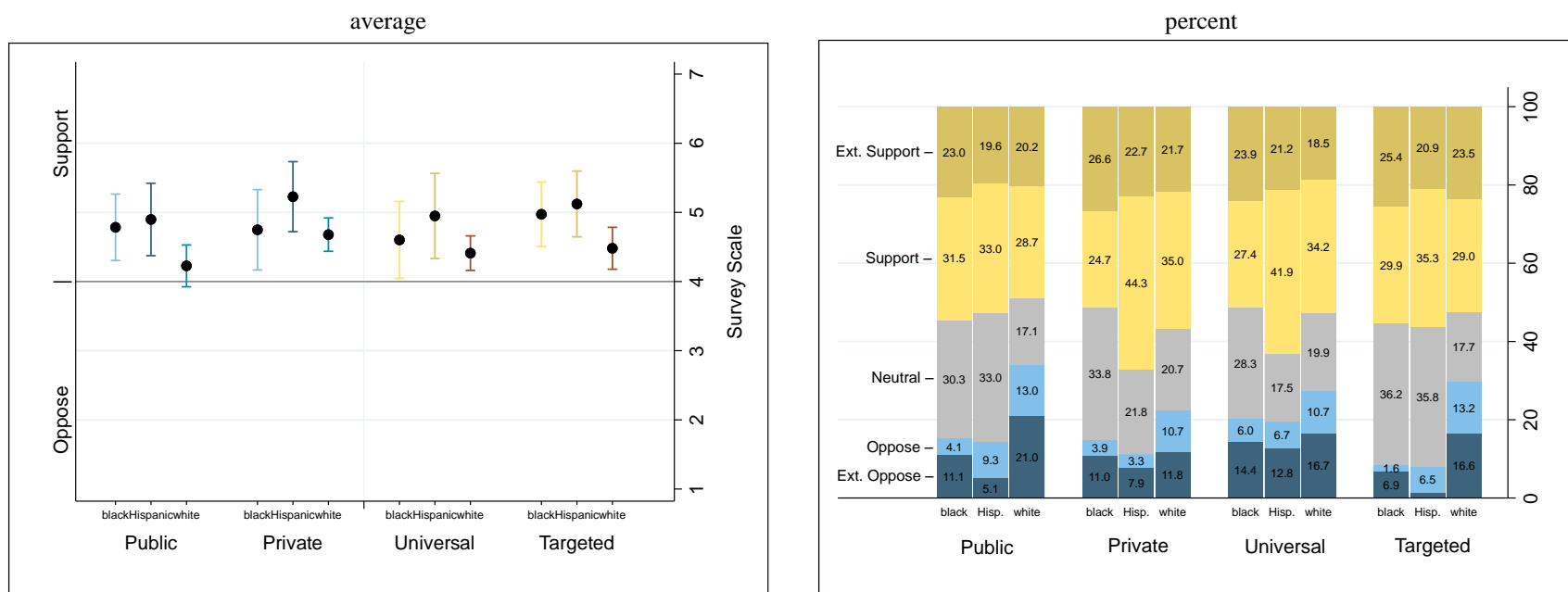
Source: Stanford University Laboratory for the Study of American Values. Survey administered to participants in YouGov’s online panel from April 6 to 13, 2017.

Note: Respondents were randomly and independently assigned to read one of four versions of text on school vouchers: public-universal (n=441), public-targeted (n=559), private-universal (n=261), private-targeted (n=238). Respondents were asked, “How much do you support or oppose this policy?” They were provided a 7-point ordinal scale (1=extremely oppose; 2=moderately oppose; 3=slightly oppose; 4=neither support nor oppose; 5=slightly support; 6 moderately support; 7=extremely support). We present the average effects for (1) publicly-funded vouchers (public-universal & public-targeted), (2) privately-funded vouchers (private-universal & private-targeted), (3) universal vouchers (public-universal & private-universal), and (4) targeted vouchers (public-targeted & private-targeted).

The high/low bars in the chart on the left represent 95% confidence intervals. Gender is derived from the following question: “Are you male or female?” Respondents selected from the following choices: (a) Male (n=381) and (b) Female (n=232). In the chart on the right, responses were collapsed into five categories: (a) Extremely Oppose (1); (b) Oppose (2 & 3); (c) Neutral (4); (d) Support (5 & 6); Extremely Support (7).

Results calculated from our weighted sample which is approximately representative of the U.S. population.

Figure S-6. Public Opinion on School Vouchers (by race/ethnicity)



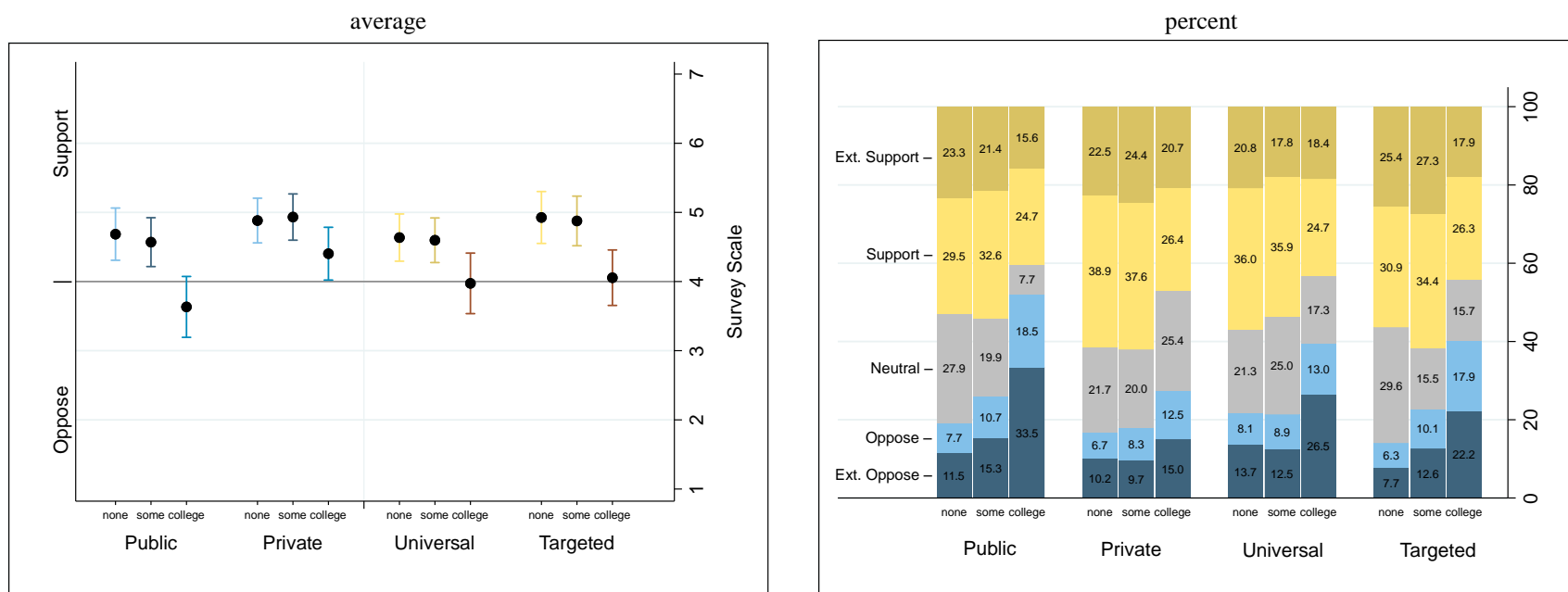
Source: Stanford University Laboratory for the Study of American Values. Survey administered to participants in YouGov’s online panel from April 6 to 13, 2017.

Note: Respondents were randomly and independently assigned to read one of four versions of text on school vouchers: public-universal (n=248), public-targeted (n=253), private-universal (n=261), private-targeted (n=238). Respondents were asked, “How much do you support or oppose this policy?” They were provided a 7-point ordinal scale (1=extremely oppose; 2=moderately oppose; 3=slightly oppose; 4=neither support nor oppose; 5=slightly support; 6 moderately support; 7=extremely support). We present the average effects for (1) publicly-funded vouchers (public-universal & public-targeted), (2) privately-funded vouchers (private-universal & private-targeted), (3) universal vouchers (public-universal & private-universal), and (4) targeted vouchers (public-targeted & private-targeted).

The high/low bars in the chart on the left represent 95% confidence intervals. Race and ethnicity is derived from the following question: “What racial or ethnic group best describes you?” Respondents selected from the following choices: (a) White (n=683), (b) Black or African-American (n=121), (c) Hispanic or Latino (n=131), (d) Asian or Asian-American (n=20), (e) Native American (n=4), (f) Middle Eastern (n=1), (g) Mixed Race (n=29), and (h) Other (n=11). Responses (d)-(h) are not shown. Other responses are not shown. In the chart on the right, responses were collapsed into five categories: (a) Extremely Oppose (1); (b) Oppose (2 & 3); (c) Neutral (4); (d) Support (5 & 6); Extremely Support (7).

Results calculated from our weighted sample which is approximately representative of the U.S. population.

Figure S-7. Public Opinion on School Vouchers (by education level)



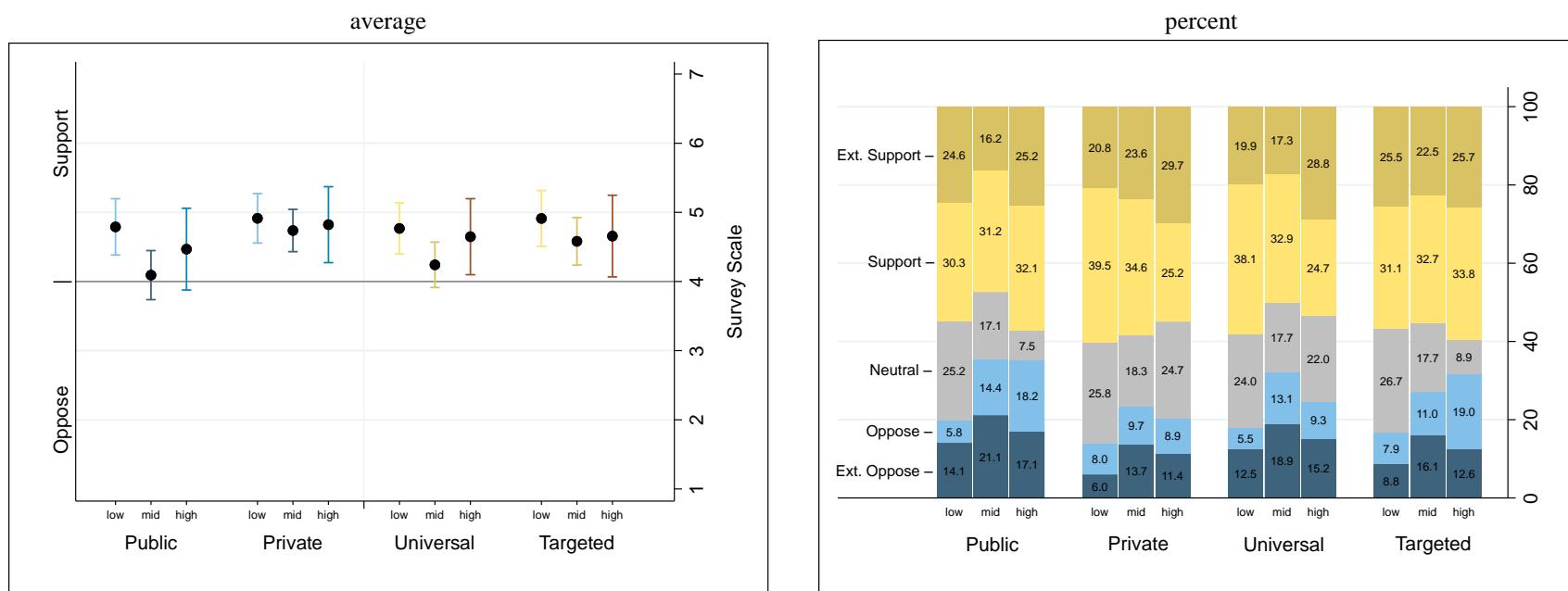
Source: Stanford University Laboratory for the Study of American Values. Survey administered to participants in YouGov’s online panel from April 6 to 13, 2017.

Note: Respondents were randomly and independently assigned to read one of four versions of text on school vouchers: public-universal (n=248), public-targeted (n=253), private-universal (n=261), private-targeted (n=238). Respondents were asked, “How much do you support or oppose this policy?” They were provided a 7-point ordinal scale (1=extremely oppose; 2=moderately oppose; 3=slightly oppose; 4=neither support nor oppose; 5=slightly support; 6 moderately support; 7=extremely support). We present the average effects for (1) publicly-funded vouchers (public-universal & public-targeted), (2) privately-funded vouchers (private-universal & private-targeted), (3) universal vouchers (public-universal & private-universal), and (4) targeted vouchers (public-targeted & private-targeted).

The high/low bars in the chart on the left represent 95% confidence intervals. Education level is derived from the following question: “What is the highest level of education you have completed?” Respondents selected from the following choices: (a) Did not graduate from high school (n=37), (b) High school graduate (n=356), (c) Some college, but no degree (yet) (n=231), (d) 2-year college degree (n=97), (e) 4-year college degree (n=181), and (f) Postgraduate degree (MA, MBA, MD, JD, PhD, etc) (n=98). Responses were collapsed into three categories: (1) No college (none) (a & b), (2) Less than a 4-year college degree (some) (c & d), and (3) 4-year college degree (e & f). In the chart on the right, responses were collapsed into five categories: (a) Extremely Oppose (1); (b) Oppose (2 & 3); (c) Neutral (4); (d) Support (5 & 6); Extremely Support (7).

Results calculated from our weighted sample which is approximately representative of the U.S. population.

Figure S-8. Public Opinion on School Vouchers (by family income)



Source: Stanford University Laboratory for the Study of American Values. Survey administered to participants in YouGov’s online panel from April 6 to 13, 2017.

Note: Respondents were randomly and independently assigned to read one of four versions of text on school vouchers: public-universal (n=248), public-targeted (n=253), private-universal (n=261), private-targeted (n=238). Respondents were asked, “How much do you support or oppose this policy?” They were provided a 7-point ordinal scale (1=extremely oppose; 2=moderately oppose; 3=slightly oppose; 4=neither support nor oppose; 5=slightly support; 6 moderately support; 7=extremely support). We present the average effects for (1) publicly-funded vouchers (public-universal & public-targeted), (2) privately-funded vouchers (private-universal & private-targeted), (3) universal vouchers (public-universal & private-universal), and (4) targeted vouchers (public-targeted & private-targeted).

The high/low bars in the chart on the left represent 95% confidence intervals. Family income is derived from the following question: “Thinking back over the last year, what was your family’s annual income?” Respondents selected from the following choices: (a) Less than \$10,000 (n=79), (b) \$10,000-\$19,999 (n=93), (c) \$20,000-\$29,999 (n=125), (d) \$30,000-\$39,999 (n=104), (e) \$40,000-\$49,999 (n=70), (f) \$50,000-\$59,999 (n=91), (g) \$60,000-\$69,999 (n=55), (h) \$70,000-\$79,999 (n=49), (i) \$80,000-\$99,999 (n=93), (j) \$100,000-\$119,999 (n=50), (k) \$120,000-\$149,999 (n=28), (l) \$150,000 or more (n=42), and (m) Prefer not to say (n=121). Responses were collapsed into three categories: (1) Low (a-c), (2) Mid (d-i), and High (j-l). Response (m) is not shown. In the chart on the right, responses were collapsed into five categories: (a) Extremely Oppose (1); (b) Oppose (2 & 3); (c) Neutral (4); (d) Support (5 & 6); Extremely Support (7).

Results calculated from our weighted sample which is approximately representative of the U.S. population.