Californians' Attitudes Toward Education and School Vouchers

September 1993

POLICY ANALYSIS FOR CALIFORNIA EDUCATION (PACE)
3659 Tolman Hall
School of Education
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94707
(510) 642-7223 (tel)
(510) 642-9148 (fax)

I. BACKGROUND

To help Californians and policymakers gain a better understanding of what the public thinks about education and school vouchers, PACE earlier this month conducted a poll of more than 1,400 adult Californians (including an oversample of more than 500 African-Americans, Hispanics, and Asians).

The poll provides a comprehensive snapshot of public opinion that can help voters, parents, taxpayers, educators, and policymakers understand more about potential new directions for improving education. Conducted for PACE by Penn & Schoen Associates from September 4-18, the poll attempts to understand the landscape for change in education policy among the general public. PACE explored what Californians want in their schools, their readiness to change and willingness to move in new directions, and underlying attitudes toward education and vouchers that could affect future policy decisions. The poll examines:

- where education stands as a public priority;
- satisfaction with public and private schools;
- attitudes toward vouchers in general and Proposition 174 in particular;
- public acceptance of possible trade-offs Proposition 174 could trigger;
- differences and similarities of Californians by race, socio-economic status, religion, region, etc.

PACE is an independent, non-partisan think tank based at the University of California-Berkeley and Stanford. PACE seeks to help the public and decisionmakers understand more about the implications of public policy actions in order to better inform their decisionmaking.

II. MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Education is a High Priority in California and the Public Believes Schools Must Be Overhauled

- Californians rate education just below the economy and crime as the most important problem facing the state.
- Californians express substantial dissatisfaction with public schools:
 - Virtually all citizens (87 percent) believe public schools should be changed and a majority of Californians (61 percent) would like to see a major overhaul. Some 72 percent of African-Americans would like to see a major overhaul compared with 58 percent of Hispanics, 57 percent of Asians and 63 percent of whites.
 - Nearly three-fourths (73 percent) believe California student achievement ranks somewhere in the middle or at the bottom among the 50 states. Only 13 percent of citizens believe California students perform at the same level as the highest achieving students nationwide.
 - Seven in ten (71 percent) Californians believe private and parochial schools are better than public schools, and 39 percent say private and parochial schools are <u>much</u> better than public schools. These views are shared in roughly the same percentages among all racial and ethnic groups.
 - A solid majority of Californians (63 percent) grade their local private/ parochial school "A" or "B" compared to only 34 percent who would give high marks to public schools. Meanwhile 21 percent would give public schools a "D" or "F" grade compared with only 2 percent who would give low marks to private schools.
 - African-Americans are more likely to give their local public schools low marks than are other racial and ethnic groups. Twenty-two percent of whites would give their schools a "D" or "F" compared to some 29 percent of African-Americans, 18 percent of Hispanics, and 13 percent of Asians.
- What does the public want from their public schools? They want a safe learning
 environment for their children, high quality teaching and curricula, smaller class
 sizes, and more instruction focused on "values."
- To make schools better, more than one half (56 percent) of Californians would be willing to spend more money for teacher training and nearly half (43 percent) would be willing to spend more for smaller classes. But few Californians would be willing to pay more for a longer school year (10 percent). A majority of Californians (53 percent) say they do not believe teachers are paid enough.

2. The Public is Receptive to Vouchers as a Concept

- By a margin of two to one, Californians support the concept of school vouchers. Sixty-three percent of Californians are in favor of the concept, while 33 percent oppose the idea.
- If given an option between a state policy that guarantees a choice only among all public schools or among both public and private schools, three-fourths (75 percent) of Californians prefer a school choice plan that includes private schools.
- Support for the voucher concept cuts across demographic, ideological and political lines. Certain groups support or oppose the concept with greater intensity than others. For example:
 - Republicans are more likely to support the concept (70 percent) than are independents (59 percent) or Democrats (57 percent). Self-described conservatives support the voucher concept (71 percent) more than self-described liberals (53 percent).
 - Support is greatest among Californians in an age group likely to have children living at home. About seven in ten (70 percent) 25- to 34-year-olds strongly favor a voucher system. Better than two-thirds (68 percent) of those 35 to 49 years old, and 53 percent of 50 to 64-year olds favor vouchers.
 - ♦ Senior citizens are split on the voucher concept (47 to 45 percent)
 - African-Americans (32 percent) and Hispanics (28 percent) are more likely to oppose the concept than are Asians (26 percent).
- Most Californians (59 percent) say vouchers will expand options for children. However, about one in three (32 percent) say vouchers will primarily help those who already have children in private school. This question strongly divides those favorable to vouchers from those who are not. Around three quarters of those who favor vouchers say such a system will give children choices they do not now have. Sixty-five percent of those who strongly oppose vouchers say it principally helps those with children in private schools. (NOTE: The fact that the public believes the plan provides options does not mean they believe this will result in a dramatic turnaround for disadvantaged students. Some 42 percent of Californians believe the underprivileged will benefit least from vouchers.)
- Despite their support for the concept, Californians have reservations about vouchers. A majority (51 percent) believe a voucher plan would mean students who need additional help will be left behind. Also, better than six in ten (62 percent) of Californians believe the initiative will raise the cost of education. More than half (54 percent) say vouchers will not save the state money. In addition, a majority of Californians (54 percent) agree or strongly agree that a voucher plan would allow many religious or belief groups to open schools dedicated to their teachings.

• The majority of Californians do not believe that a voucher plan would lead to discrimination in admissions or jeopardize the separation of church and state by providing state funds to parochial or religious schools. The public also rejects the notion that school vouchers would free public schools from the current dominance of special interest groups or reduce public school bureaucracy.

3. Californians Are Strong Minded About What They Want in a Voucher Plan

- Californians believe that if the state helps finance private schools, those schools should be required to meet state regulations. For example:
 - The vast majority (87 percent) believe that under a voucher plan, private schools should be required to meet state academic, fiscal, and safety requirements.
 - More than 8 out of 10 Californians (82 percent) believe that under a voucher plan, both public and private schools should be required to provide additional support for students with special needs.
 - Nearly three-fourths (74 percent) say voucher schools should be required to publish test scores.
 - A majority (60 percent) say if a voucher plan is adopted, voucher schools should be required to hire certified teachers.
 - Two-thirds (67 percent) want the state to "cap" the amount of tuition participating private schools can charge.
- A majority of Californians (55 percent) say a voucher plan should be tested in a few school districts before full state-wide implementation. Some Californians (25 percent) believe it should be implemented only in areas where schools are failing. Californians believe parents (70 percent)--not taxpayers--should be responsible for providing extra costs for transportation. The public is somewhat divided on the fairest way to ensure access to voucher schools--whether to allow schools to set their own admissions standards (35 percent), or offer spaces on a lottery (28 percent) or first come first served basis (21 percent).
- Californians do not want to see public school funding reduced if a voucher system is adopted. Fifty-six percent say they would oppose a voucher system if public school funding is reduced. Those who are somewhat favorable to a school voucher system oppose it if public school funding is cut (55 percent to 33 percent).
- Nearly two-thirds of parents (64 percent) say they would choose to send their child to the same school if the voucher initiative is approved. All racial and ethnic groups expressed roughly the same tendency to keep their children at the same school. However, of those parents who would keep their child enrolled in the same school, one in four (23 percent) would change schools if a voucher covered the full cost of tuition at private school. And 16 percent of those who say they would not change schools would send their child to a different school if the state picked up the tab for transportation.

III. METHODOLOGY

The attached results are from a poll of California residents taken September 4-18, 1993 by Penn & Schoen Associates, Inc., a national survey research firm based in Washington, D.C. and New York. Altogether the polling firm interviewed 1404 California residents, including an oversample of Hispanic, Asian, and African-American Interviews.

Respondents for the survey of 902 Californians as a whole were selected using a random-digit dial (RDD) procedure that ensures that every adult Californian over the age of 18 in a telephone household has a theoretically equal chance of being chosen to participate. Respondents for the oversample of Hispanics, Asians, and African-Americans were also selected using a random-digit dial (RDD) procedure. Telephone exchanges that were identified as having a high incidence of minorities were random-digit dialed while conducting the survey of California as a whole.

All interviews were conducted from our Computer-Aided Telephone Interviewing facilities in New York City. The overall results of the Primary survey are representative of the responses of all Californians to plus or minus 3.3 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The oversample results of Hispanics, Asians, and African-Americans only have an overall margin of error of 3.8% at the 95% confidence level.



Attitudes of Californians Towards Education and Vouchers

1. WHAT DO YOU SAY IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACING CALIFORNIA THAT YOU WOULD LIKE THE STATE TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT?	5. WHICH COMES CLOSER TO YOUR VIEW? THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION PROVIDED BY PRIVATE/PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN CALIFORNIA:	10. HOW DOES CALIFORNIA COMPARE WITH OTHER STATES IN TERMS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT?
Budget Deficit5	No Different9	Among the Top
Recession3	Better Than Public39	In the Middle46
Cut Taxes4	Somewhat Better32	In the Bottom27
Government Spending1	Somewhat Worse4	Don't Know15
Health care2	Much Worse1	
Race Relations0	Don't Know15	11. HOW MUCH DO YOU BELIEVE CALIFORNIA
Homelessness		Public School Teachers are paid annually,
Jobs17	6. (THOSE WHO THINK PRIVATE SCHOOLS ARE BETTER	ON AVERAGE?
Economic Development4	ONLY) WHY DO YOU FEEL THIS WAY?	<\$20k5
Housing1	Quality Teaching19	\$20k - \$30k35
Improve Roads0	Class Size17	\$30k - \$40k36
Environment2	Student Safety2	\$40k - \$50k6
Education11	Values/Religion5	\$50,000+2
School Vouchers1	Parental Involvement6	Don't Know17
Poverty1	Discipline17	
Reduce Welfare	Technology1	12. IS THIS FIGURE TOO LOW, TOO HIGH, OR ABOUT
Crime	Choice of Schools1	RIGHT?
Drugs3	Funding Tuition 7	Too Low53
Abortion0	Job Preparation4	Too High4
AIDS0	College Preparation4	AboutRight29
Politicians	Bureaucracy2	Don't Know
Illegal Aliens 6	Bilingual Education 0	
Other	Other 24	13. WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE MAJOR SCURCE OF
Don't Know2	7. WHERE DO YOU GET MOST OF YOUR INFORMATION	REVENUE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CALIFORNIA?
2. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ISSUES SHOULD BE THE	ABOUT SCHOOLS IN CALIFORNIA?	Property Tax
HIGHEST PRIORITY IN CALIFORNIA?	News Media41	Income/Sales Tax
Education	Children 18	Federal Grants 9
Health Care 12	Friends 16	Don't Know9
Economy 39	Educators	Don 1 Know
Environment 8	Other9	14. WHAT DO YOU THINK THE AVERAGE YEARLY
Don't Know 1	Don't Know0	TUITION IS FOR PAROCHIAL AND OTHER
Don I Know	Don't Know	RELIGIOUS-AFFILIATE SCHOOLS IN CALIFORNIA
3. WHICH COMES CLOSER TO YOUR VIEW? THE CUR-	B. WHAT DO YOU THINK CALIFORNIA NOW SPENDS	<\$1,000/Pupil4
RENT SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA:	ANNUALLY ON AVERAGE PER STUDENT IN THE PUBLIC	\$1,000/Pupii
Provide Quality Education9	SCHOOLS?	\$2k-3k14
With Minor Changes	< \$1,000/Pupil8	\$3k - 4k
A Major Overhaul61	\$1k · 2k	\$4k - 5k4
Don'tknow4	\$2k - 3k	\$5,000 +
	\$3k - 4k6	Don't Know37
4. (THOSE WHO WANT CHANGE ONLY) WHY DO YOU	\$4k - 5k7	
FEEL THIS WAY?	\$5,000+	16. WHAT DO YOU THINK THE AVERAGE YEARLY
Quality Teaching25	Don't Know51	TUITION IS FOR PRIVATE, INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS
Class Size		IN CALIFORNIA?
Student Safety	9. HOW DOES CALIFORNIA COMPARE WITH OTHER	<\$1,000/Pupil
Values/Religion	STATES ON THE AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT ON PUBLIC	\$1k - 2k
Parental Involvement	EDUCATION?	\$2k - 3k9
Discipline	Among the Top23	\$3k - 4k9
Technology2	In the Middle32	\$4k - 5k
Choice of Schools2	In the Bottom	\$5,000 +
Funding/Tuition13	Don't Know24	Don't Know39
Job Preparation5		
College Preparation4		
Bureaucracy9		

16. CHILDREN ARE OFTEN GIVEN THE GRADES A,B,C,D		33. UNDER A VOUCHER SYSTEM, PARENTS WITH
AND F FOR FAIL TO DENOTE THE QUALITY OF THEIR	Very Important	SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN RECEIVE A CREDIT OR
WORK. WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PUBLIC	Somewhat	
schools in the community where you live A, B,	Not Very11	
C. D. OR F FOR FAIL?	Not at All4	THE VOUCHER TO HELP PAY FOR THEIR CHILD'S
A	Don't Know	
B29		OF THEIR CHOICE.
C		
= ·····		Strongly Favor
D16		
Fail5		
Don't Know5		Strongly Oppose
	Not at All	Don't Know
17. WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PRIVATE		
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITY WHERE YOU		34. IF CALIFORNIA HAD A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLA
LIVE A, B, C, D, OR FAIL?	27. VALUES THE SCHOOL TEACHES	HOW MUCH FUNDING PER STUDENT SHOULD TH
A17	Very Important80	STATE PROVIDE TO SEND A CHILD TO THE SCHOOL O
B46		
C11	Not Very2	
D	Not at All	About 1/3
Fail		About 1/2
Dan't Know24		About 3/4
	28. THE STUDENT POPULATION IS DIVERSE — MANY	All
18. TUITION COST. IS THAT A VERY IMPORTANT, SOME-		No Funding
WHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT AT	Very Important	
all important factor in choosing where to	Somewhat30	
ENROLL YOUR CHILD?	Not Very20	35. IF A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN MEANS PUBLI
Very Important45	Not at All12	SCHOOL FUNDING WILL BE REDUCED, DOES THAT MEA
Somewhat		YOU ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUPPORT A SCHOOL
Not Very9		VOUCHER PLANOR MORELIKELY TO OPPOSE A SCHOOL
Not at All4	29. DISCIPLINE	VOUCHER PLAN?
Don't Know	·-	
DOU'T KNOW		Support
	Somewhat21	Oppose
19. CLOSE TO YOUR HOME	Not Very4	Don't Know
Very Important48		
Somewhat38	Don't Know1	
Not Very12		PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS MORE EFFECTIVE.
Not at All3	30. PARENTS INVOLVED IN DECISION-MAKING	Strongly Agree
Don't Know1	Very Important72	Somewhat Agree
	Somewhat	<u> </u>
20. THE SCHOOL IS SAFE	Not Very4	
Very Important93	Not at All	Don't Know
Somewhat		Doll (MIOW
	Den (Know	47 4 4411441 MANAGER BI ANNIH I IPARARRET TI
Not Very1		37. A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN WILL JEOPARDIZE TH
Not at All		
Don't Know0		STATE FUNDS TO PAROCHIAL/RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS
	Tuition2	Strongly Agree
21. RACIAL OR ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS	Closeto Home3	Somewhat Agree
ARE SIMILAR TO MY CHILD'S	School Safety	
Very Important 13	•	
Somewhat 24		
Not Very		
•		
Not at All28	•	
Don't Know1		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Reputation	
22. CLASS SIZE	Teacher Values	Somewhat Agree
Very Important71	Discipline6	Somewhat Disagree
Somewhat23	•	
Not Very4		
Not at All		
Don't Know		39. A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN WILL MEAN DISCRIMIN
6-VE 1840-W	WILLING TO PAY MORE FOR?	TION IN ADMISSIONS AGAINST SOME STUDENTS.
es auddiain his ad the agustes appears		
23. CURRICULUM OR THE COURSES OFFERED	Smaller Classes	
Very Important85		
Somewhat		
Not Very		Strongly Disagree
Not at All	None of Them	
Don't Know		
24. LEVEL OF TEACHER TRAINING OR LICENSING		
Very Important	•	
• •		
Somewhat		
Not Very		

Not at All0 Don't Know.....1

8	33. UNDER A VOUCHER SYSTEM, PARENTS WITH SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN RECEIVE A CREDIT OR VOUCHER FROM THE STATE. THEY CAN EITHER
1 4	SEND THEIR CHILD TO ANY PUBLIC SCHOOL OR USE THE VOUCHER TO HELP PAY FOR THEIR CHILD'S
2	EDUCATION AT A PRIVATE OR PAROCHIAL SCHOOL OF THEIR CHOICE. Strongly Favor
4	Somewhat Favor 3
9	Somewhat Oppose1
6 1	Strongly Oppose
I	34. IF CALIFORNIA HAD A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLA: HOW MUCH FUNDING PER STUDENT SHOULD TH
5	STATE PROVIDE TO SEND A CHILD TO THE SCHOOL O THEIR PARENTS CHOICE?
2	< 1/4
! !	About 1/3
	About 3/4
•	All
7	No Funding
,	Don (Know
)	35. IF A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN MEANS PUBL!
2	SCHOOL FUNDING WILL BEREDUCED, DOESTHAT MEA
l	YOU ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUPPORT A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLANOR MORELIKELY TO OPPOSE A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN?
4	Support3
l	Oppose
4 1	Don't Know
i	36. THE SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN WILL MAKE MOS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS MORE EFFECTIVE.
_	Strongly Agree
2 2	Somewhat Agree
4	Strongly Disagree
l	Den't Know
l	
Ą	37. A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN WILL JEOPARDIZE TH SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE BY PROVIDIN STATE FUNDS TO PAROCHIAL/RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS.
2	Strongly Agree
3	Somewhat Agree
В	Somewhat Disagree
2 4	Strongly Disagree
1	DOM FULION
0	38. A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN WILL REDUCE THE
2	BUREAUCRACY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
7 8	Strongly Agree Somewhat Agree
a 6	Somewhat Disagree
4	Strongly Disagree
4	Don't Know
	39. A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN WILL MEAN DISCRIMIN

40. A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR PARENTS WITH LOW INCOMES TO SEND THEIR	48. IF A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN IS ADOPTED, SHOULD STUDENTS IN BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS	66. IF A VOUCHER PLAN IS APPROVED, SHOULD IT BE: Tested First
CHILDREN TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS	WHO ARE DISABLED OR HAVE OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS	Effect All Over
Strongly Agree32	GET ADDITIONAL HELP?	Failing Areas25
Somewhat Agree33	Yes82	Don't Know5
Somewhat Disagree14	No14	
Strongly Disagree17	Don't Know4	57. IF A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN IS ADOPTED,
Dan't Know5	49. CURRENTLY PRIVATE SCHOOLS ARE NOT REQUIRED	SHOULD THERE BE A MAXIMUM SET ON THE AMOUNT OF TUITION WHICH PARTICIPATING
41. A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN WILL MEAN SOME	TO HIRE TEACHERS WHO ARE CERTIFIED BY THE STATE.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS CAN CHARGE?
STUDENTS WHO NEED ADDITIONAL HELP WILL BE LEFT	PUBLIC SCHOOLS MUST. IF A VOUCHER PLAN IS	Yes67
BEHIND AS BETTER STUDENTS GO ELSEWHERE.	ADOPTED, DO YOU THINK:	No26
Strongly Agree29	Hire Certified60	Don't Know6
Somewhat Agree22	Hire Not Certified7	
Somewhat Disagree21	Certification Rules Stay28	68. ARE YOU A PARENT?
Strongly Disagree	Don't Know 4	Ycs
Don't Know	Don (Mio 4	No
Don tallow	60. IF A VOUCHER PLAN IS ADOPTED, SHOULD THE	110
44 A COURSE MOUSEUPE OF AN MOUL INCORPAGE THE		69. IF YES: WHAT ARE THE AGES OF YOUR CHILDREN?
42. A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN WILL INCREASE THE	STATE REQUIRE ALL SCHOOLS TO PUBLICIZE THEIR	
OVERALL COSTS OF EDUCATION.	TEST SCORES TO HELP PARENTS CHOOSE SCHOOLS?	0-5 Years Old
Strongly Agree32	Yes74	6-10 Years Old17
Somewhat Agree30	No21	11-16 Years Old
Somewhat Disagree	Don't Know5	16 - 18 Years Old9
Strongly Disagree15		19 or Older
Don't Know	61. PUBLIC SCHOOLS MUST CURRENTLY COMPLY WITH	***************************************
	MANY STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS THAT	60. IF YES: DO (OR DID) YOUR CHILDREN GO TO PUBLIC
43. A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN WILL FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FROM THE CURRENT DOMINANCE	PRIVATE SCHOOLS DO NOT. IF A VOUCHER PLAN PASSES, SHOULD PUBLIC SCHOOLS BE DEREGULATED	OR PRIVATE/PAROCHIAL SCHOOL? Public
	TO MAKE THEM MORE LIKE PRIVATE SCHOOLS?	Private/Parochial
OF SPECIAL INTERESTS		
Strongly Agree18	Yes38	Both
Somewhat Agree23	No52	Neither1
Somewhat Disagree24	Don't Know10	Neither7
Strongly Disagree22		Don't know1
Don't Know	52. IF A VOUCHER PLAN PASSES, SHOULD PRIVATE	
	SCHOOLS BE REQUIRED TO MEET STATE ACADEMIC.	61. PARENTS ONLY: UNDER A SCHOOL CHOICE
44. A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN WILL LEAD MANY RELI-	FISCAL, AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS?	VOUCHER SYSTEM, DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD CHOOSE
GIOUS OR BELIEF GROUPS, PERHAPS EVEN CULTS, TO	Yes	A DIFFERENT SCHOOL FOR YOUR CHILDREN OR WOULD
OPEN SCHOOLS DEDICATED TO THEIR TEACHINGS.	No11	YOU STILL GO TO THE SAME SCHOOL?
Strongly Agree28	Don't Know2	Same
Somewhat Agree26		Different28
Somewhat Disagree	63. IF A VOUCHER PLAN IS ADOPTED, THERE MAY NOT	Don't Know9
Strongly Disagree21	BE ENOUGH ROOM FOR STUDENTS TO ATTEND	
Don't Know8	CERTAIN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS. WHAT IS THE FAIREST WAY TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO SCHOOLS	62. PARENTS ONLY: IF STILL GO TO SAME SCHOOL: IF THE STATE PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION TO YOUR
45. A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN WILL SAVE TAXPAYER	THAT HAS MORE STUDENTS THAN SPACES?	SCHOOL OF CHOICE, WOULD YOU BELIKELY TO CHANGE
MONEY.	Lottery	TO ANOTHER SCHOOL?
Strongly Agree16	First Come, First Serve 21	Yes16
Somewhat Agree19	Preferred States 6	No
	Own Admissions 35	
Somewhat Disagree		Den't Know3
Strongly Disagree	Don't Know10	
Don't Know11		63. PARENTS ONLY: IF STILL GO TO SAME SCHOOL: IF
	64. SOME PEOPLE SAY THAT A VOUCHER SYSTEM WILL	THE VOUCHER AMOUNT COVERED THE FULL COST OF
46. THERE IS A PROPOSED CALIFORNIA STATE	PRIMARILY HELP THOSE WHO ALREADY HAVE	TUITION AT A PRIVATE SCHOOL, WOULD YOU BELIKELY
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON THE BALLOT TO	CHILDREN IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS. OTHER PEOPLE SAY	TO CHANGE TO ANOTHER SCHOOL?
ENABLE PARENTS TO CHOOSE A CHILD'S SCHOOL BY	THAT A VOUCHER SYSTEM WILL GIVE CHOICES TO	Yes23
PROVIDING A VOUCHER FOR EVERY SCHOOL AGE CHILD.	THOSE WHO DO NOT NOW HAVE THEM. WHICH COMES	No
THE AMOUNT OF THE VOUCHER WOULD BE EQUAL TO	CLOSER TO YOUR VIEW?	Don't Know
AT LEAST 60% OF THE AMOUNT SPENT PER PUPIL IN	Children Helped32	
THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	Voucher Choice	64. WOULD YOU PREFER A STATE PROGRAM THAT
Strongly Agree	Don't Know10	PROVIDES PARENTS WITH CHOICE ONLY AMONG
Somewhat Agree28		PUBLIC SCHOOLS OR A PROGRAM THAT PROVIDES
Somewhat Disagree	66. WHO DO YOU THINK WOULD BENEFIT LEAST FROM	PARENTS WITH CHOICE AMONG PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND
Strongly Disagree26	A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN - UNDERPRIVILEGED,	Parochial Schools?
Don't Know5	MIDDLE CLASS, OR UPPER CLASS CHILDREN?	Public Only19
	Underprivileged42	Public and Private75
47. IF A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN IS ADOPTED, SOME	Middle Class16	Don't Know6
STUDENTS MAYTRAVEL FARTHER TO GET TO SCHOOLS	Upper Class30	
OUTSIDE THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS. WHO DO YOU THINK	All Children	68. TAXPAYER SUPPORT FOR SCHOOLS HISTORICALLY
SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE ADDITIONAL	No Children 2	HAS BEEN JUSTIFIED AS CONTRIBUTING TO A COMMON
TRANSPORTATION COSTS?	Don't Know 6	CULTURE. PUBLIC FUNDING OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS
Parents70	Por I brion	
		THROUGH THE USE OF VOUCHERS WILL:
Taxpayers		Improve It
Taxpayers, but Only for Poor Students		Harm It
Other9		Have No Effect43
Don't Know		Don't Know14
		Continued on the next page

SE. ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE IN CALIFORNIA?	76. ARE YOU A BORN-AGAIN OR EVANGELICAL CHRISTIAN?
Yes	Yes
No	
Don't Know1	No69
67. HAVE YOU VOTED IN A RECENT SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION?	Don't Know4 76. WHAT IS YOUR AGE?
Yes	18-2412
No	25 - 3423
Don't Know	35-4932
Don 1 Kilow	50-64
GR. WHAT IS THE LAST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU	65 +
COMPLETED?	Don't Know
Some High School6	
High School Graduate24	77. DO YOU LIVE IN AN URBAN, SUBURBAN, CR RURAL
Some College28	AREA?
College Grad29	Urban33
Post Graduate	Suburban46
Don't Know	Rural18
	Don't Know4
69. DID YOU/DO YOU ATTEND PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SCHOOL?	78. IN ORDER TO MAKE SURE OUR STATISTICS ARE
Public	ACCURATE, COULD YOU PLEASE TELL MEYOUR RACE?
Private9	WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOURSELF AS:
Both15	Hispanic13
Don't Know2	Black7
	White68
70. WHAT IS YOUR OCCUPATION?	Asian8
High Level Pro9	American Indian
Mid Level Professor	Other
Executive7	Don't Know
Sale7	
Other White Collar8	79. FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY, WE NEED TO
Skilled Labor	KNOW YOUR TOTAL FAMILY INCOME FOR 1992. WILL
Semi/Unskilled	YOU PLEASE TELL ME WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING
Student 6	CATEGORIES BEST REPRESENTS YOUR TOTAL FAMILY
Housewife 9	INCOME?
Retired 14	<\$10k6
Farming 0	\$10 - \$20k11
Teacher 3	\$20 - \$50k
Other	\$50 - \$75k
Don't Know 1	\$75 - \$100k 8
Don tknow	\$100k ÷
74 ARE VALL OR ANY MEMBER OF VALIR HOMERIALS	Don't Know 10
71. ARE YOU, OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD,	Don't Know10
A PUBLIC EMPLOYEE? (IF YES:) IS THIS PERSON A	
MEMBER OF A UNION OR NOT?	80. HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN CALIFORNIA?
Not Public Employee	<2 yrs
Union12	2-54
Not Union12	5 • 8
Don't Know	8-10
TO BE USE SAISING VALUE OF THE SAISING	10-2521
72. DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF DEMOCRATIC,	25 yrs +
INDEPENDENT, OR REPUBLICAN?	All My Life28
Democratic43	
Independent15	81. SEX
Republican37	Male48
Don't Know5	Female
73. DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF TO BE LIBERAL,	82. MEDIA MARKET
MODERATE, OR CONSERVATIVE?	Eur/MediChic 2
Liberal 32	Scrm/Suck/Rno10
Moderate	San Fran
Conservative	Salins/Montry
Don't Know3	Bakersfield8
	Barb/Mar/SLO2
74. WHAT IS YOUR RELIGION?	L.A48
Protestant38	S.Diego/Yuma9
Catholic28	
Jewish2	
Mormon/L.D.S2	
Other	
None	

Don't Know3

ZPACE

Policy Analysis for California Education

THE HIGHEST PRIORIT			THE CURRENT SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA:							
	Education	Health Care	Economy	Environment	Don't Know		Provides An	Needs Minor	Needs A Major	<u>Don't</u>
VOUCHER SYSTEM						VOUCHER SYSTEM	Equal Education	Changes	Overhaul	Know
Strongly Favor	39	11	43	6	1	Strongly Favor	8	18	70	4
Somewhat Favor	37	10	40	12	1	Somewhat Favor	8	31	59	3
Somewhat Oppose	41	16	37	· 5	1	Somewhat Oppose	11	30	54	5
Strongly Oppose	43	15	34	7	1	Strongly Oppose	10	31	56	3
AGE						AGE				
18 - 24	53	7	27	14	0	18 - 24	14	38	46	1
25 - 34	50	11	32	5	2	25 - 34	8	33	54	5
35 - 49	37	11	42	10	1	35 - 49	11	27	58	3
50 - 64	31	13	48	8	1	50 - 64	4	17	76	3
65 +	32	21	41	4	2	65 +	7	16	70	7
AREA						AREA				
Eur/Medf/Chic	19	22	39	21	0	Eur/Medf/Chic	12	22	66	0
Scrm/Stck/Rno	52	10	30	7	1	Scrm/Stck/Rno	11	26	61	2
San Fran	38	12	42	7	1	San Fran	12	27	57	4
Salins/Montry	43	23	23	7	4	Salins/Montry	9	20	63	8
Bakersfield	39	14	36	7	4	Bakersfield	6	30	57	7
Barb/Mar/SLO	55	2	22	21	0	Barb/Mar/SLO	5	31	64	0
L.A.	41	10	39	8	1	L.A.	8	25	64	3
S.Diego/Yuma	29	17	46	6	3	S.Diego/Yuma	8	32	55	5
INCOME						INCOME				
<\$10K	48	22	2	8	0	<\$10K	19	17	58	7
\$10 - \$20k	41	18	29	9	3	\$10 - \$20k	9	26	63	2
\$20 - \$50k	38	13	39	9	2	\$20 - \$50k	7	26	64	3
\$50 - \$75k	46	7	40	7	0	\$50 - \$75k	8	31	56	4
\$75 - \$100k	40	10	41	7	2	\$75 - \$100k	8	28	62	2
\$100k +	24	4	64	8	0	** \$100k +	7	25	66	2
*RACE						*RACE				
Hispanic	50	15	25	9	2	Hispanic	12	26	58	3
African-American	55	14	27	3	2	African-American	7	18	72	3
White	37	12	42	8	1	White	8	26	63	3
Asian	37	12	39	10	2	Asian	11	24	57	7
SEX						SEX				•
Male	35	9	43	11	2	Male	10	25	62	2
Female	45	15	35	5	1	Female	8	27	60	5

PACE

Policy Analysis for California Education

THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION PROVIDED BY PRIVATE/PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN CALIFORNIA							IF A SCHOOL VOUCHER PLAN MEANS PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING WILL BE REDUCED:			
	<u>No</u>	Better than	Somewhat	Somewhat	Much	<u>Don't</u>		Support	Oppose	Don't Know
VOUCHER SYSTEM	Different	Public	<u>Better</u>	Worse	<u>Worse</u>	<u>Know</u>	VOUCHER SYSTEM			
Strongly Favor	5	61	25	1	1	7	Strongly Favor	61	30	9
Somewhat Favor	8	35	41	3	0	12	Somewhat Favor	33	55	12
Somewhat Oppose	10	21	33	7	2	28	Somewhat Oppose	20	75	5
Strongly Oppose	15	24	29	8	4	21	Strongly Oppose	10	86	4
AGE							AGE			
18 - 24	8	30	37	5	2	17	18 - 24	35	62	3
25 - 34	11	40	34	3	2	11	25 - 34	36	59	6
35 - 49	9	39	31	4	2	16	35 - 49	37	53	10
50 - 64	7	47	28	5	1	13	50 - 64	31	55	14
65 +	12	37	32	2	1	16	65 +	33	55	12
AREA							AREA			
Eur/Medf/Chic	11	41	27	3	5	14	Eur/Medf/Chic +	36	59	5
Scrm/Stck/Rno	13	41	30	0	0	17	Scrm/Stck/Rno	38	52	9
San Fran	8	39	32	4	1	17	San Fran	30	58	12
Salins/Montry	0	31	38	11	4	16	Salins/Montry	39	52	9
Bakersfield	8	32	35	7	3	16	Bakersfield	32	62	5
Barb/Mar/SLO	7	42	31	0	12	7	Barb/Mar/SLO	47	41	12
L.A.	9	41	31	4	1	13	L.A.	38	54	8
S.Diego/Yuma	11	37	34	4	0	14	S.Diego/Yuma	27	61	12
INCOME							INCOME			
<\$10K	10	44	20	10	2	13	<\$10K	29 .	55	16
\$10 - \$20k	8	46	26	5	1	14	\$10 - \$20k	43	48	9
\$20 - \$50k	9	36	34	4	1	17	\$20 - \$50k	35	57	8
\$50 - \$75k	12	37	32	5	3	12	\$50 - \$75k	31	59	11
\$75 - \$100k	8	43	33	1	1	13	\$75 - \$100k	34	59	7
\$100k +	9	43	33	2	0	13	\$100k +	47	50	3
*RACE							*RACE			
Hispanic	11	42	31	5	0	11	Hispanic	37	57	6
African-American	15	43	30	3	2	7	African-American	41	53	7
White	8	39	34	3	1	15	White	35	55	10
Asian	16	39	29	3	1	12	Asian	36	57	7
SEX	_				•	4.4	SEX			
Male	8	37	34	4	2 0	14 15	Male	37	55	8
fam.	10	41	30	4	U	15	Femalo	33	57	11



GRADES GIVEN TO	CALIFO	RNIA PUB	LIC SCHO	OLS:		2. GRADES GIVEN TO CALIFORNIA PRIVATE/PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS:							
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>FAIL</u>	Don't	}	A	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	D	FAIL.	<u>Don't</u>
VOUCHER SYSTEM	_	_				Know	VOUCHER SYSTEM						Know
Strongly favor	4	25	37	23	6	5	Strongly favor	24	49	8	1	0	17
Somewhat favor	4	37	40	11	4	3	Somewhat favor	16	53	11	2	0	18
Somewhat oppose	7	27	46	14	3	4	Somewhat oppose	10	29	17	2	0	42
Strongly oppose	9	26	38	15	5	7	Strongly oppose	10	40	13	6	1	30
AGE							AGE						
18 - 24	2	36	42	13	3	3	18 - 24	12	56	10	2	0	19
25 - 34	6	31	36	18	2	7	25 - 34	15	45	10	2	0	27
35 - 49	8	32	37	16	5	1	35 - 49	19	45	12	3	0	21
50 - 64	4	25	42	16	7	7	50 - 64	21	42	8	2	0	26
65 +	3	22	43	15	6	10	65 +	11	46	12	1	0	29
INCOME							INCOME	_					
<\$10K	3	27	47	4	8	12	<\$10K	4	42	20	2	0	31
\$10 - \$20k	3	28	44	14	4	7	\$10 - \$20k	20	35	12	3	0	30
\$20 - \$50k	7	27	40	17	4	5	\$20 - \$50k	15	47	9	2	0	27
\$50 - \$75k	6	34	37	18	4	1	\$50 - \$75k	16	53	13	2	1	14
\$75 - \$100k	3	32	39	19	4	3	\$75 - \$100k	22	52	4	4	0	18
\$100k +	4	37	35	13	9	2	\$100k +	27	41	9	4	0	18
*RACE							*RACE						
Hispanic	6	33	40	13	5	3	Hispanic	17	49	13	3	0	17
African-American	5	20	41	21	8	6	African-American	16	52	13	4	1	16
White	5	29	39	17	5	4	White	16	45	10	2	0	26
Asian	3	40	39	12	1	5	Asian	17	50	7	2	0	24
SEX							SEX						
Male	4	28	42	18	4	4	Male	13	51	11	3	0	22
Female	6	30	37	15	6	6	Female	20	41	11	2	0	26



THOSE WHO WOUL	LD BENEF	IT LEAST	FROM A	SCHOOL	UNDER A SCHOOL CHOICE VOUCHER SYSTEM, PARENTS WOULD:					
	<u>Under-</u> privileged	<u>Middle</u> Class	<u>Upper</u> <u>Class</u>	<u>All</u> Children	<u>No</u> Children	<u>Don't</u> Know		Keep the Same School	Choose A Different School	<u>Don't</u> <u>Know</u>
VOUCHER SYSTEM							VOUCHER SYSTEM			
Strongly Favor	29	15	38	10	3	5	Strongly Favor	54	. 41	5
Somewhat Favor	37	18	36	1	0	8	Somewhat Favor	61	28	12
Somewhat Oppose	53	20	22	1	1	3	Somewhat Oppose	80	12	8
Strongly Oppose	64	12	13	4	3	4	Strongly Oppose	75	16	10
IDEOLOGY							PARTY			
Liberal	48	11	32	2	1	5	Democratic	63	28	9
Moderate	42	17	30	4	2	4	Independent	68	23	9
Conservative	35	18	29	6	2	9	Republican	66	27	7
AREA							AREA			
Eur/Medf/Chic	50	5	33	5	7	0	Eur/Medf/Chic	66 .	24	10
Scrm/Stck/Rno	39	14	34	7	0	7	Scrm/Stck/Rno i	62	33	5
San Fran	50	9	28	3	1	8	San Fran	70	22	7
Salins/Montry	48	0	47	0	0	4	Salins/Montry	43	46	10
Bakersfield	45	15	22	7	3	7	Bakersfield	71	23	6
Barb/Mar/SLO	47	14	17	7	7	7	Barb/Mar/SLO	66	20	14
L.A.	38	20	30	5	2	6	L.A.	63	27	10
S.Diego/Yuma	37	19	37	2	1	4	S.Diego/Yuma	54	36	10
INCOME							INCOME			
<\$10K	40	19	30	6	1	3	<\$10K	62	21	16
\$10 - \$20k	46	17	24	6	1	7	\$10 - \$20k	70 .	22	8
\$20 - \$50k	41	16	31	4	3	6	\$20 - \$50k	61	31	8
\$50 - \$75k	43	20	28	4	1	4	\$50 - \$75k	70	26	4
\$75 - \$100k	39	5	41	5	0	10	\$75 - \$100k	56	31	13
\$100k +	47	12	24	1	4	11	\$100k +	69	31	0
*RACE							*RACE			
Hispanic	37	21	29	4	2	6	Hispanic	58	34	8
African-American	45	11	34	4	1	6	African-American	63	27	10
White	41	16	30	5	2	7	White	65	26	8
Asian	38	22	33	2	0	5	Asian	57	28	15
SEX							SEX			
Male	40	17	32	4	2	6	Male	66	25	9
Female	43	15	28	5	2	7	Female	62	30	9
		••		-			Į.			•



Attitudes of Specific Groups Towards Education and Vouchers

CALIFORNIA ATTITUDES TOWARDS SCHOOL VOUCHERS AS A CONCEPT:

	Strongly	Somewhat	Somewhat	Strongly	<u>Don't</u>	AGE	Strongly	Somewhat	Somewhat	Strongly	<u>Don't</u>
MINOR/MAJOR CHANGES	Favor	<u>Favor</u> 27	Oppose 16	Oppose 23	Know 4	18 - 24	<u>Favor</u> 20	<u>Favor</u> 46	Oppose 16	Oppose 13	Know 6
Provide Quality Education	30 22	36	14	23	5	25 - 34	20 31	39	12	13 14	4
With Minor Changes	22 36			18	5	35 - 49	37	3 5 31	10	17	5
A Major Overhaul	30	29	11	10	5	50 - 64	37 35	18	16	28	3 4
REGISTERED TO VOTE						65 +	24	21	15	26 32	7
Yes	32	29	13	21	4	[24	21	15	32	,
No	30	41	12	9	8	REGION					_
VOTE IN SCHOOL ELECTIC	ONS					Urban	31	31	12	19	7
Yes	31	24	13	27	5	Suburban	32	32	12	22	2
No	32	24 38	13	12	5	Rural	32	28	15	18	7
		36	13	12	3	AREA					
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE/UNION					_	Eur/Medf/Chic	53	25	0	23	0
Not public Employee	33	32	12	18	5	Scrm/Stck/Rno	31	37	13	16	3
Union	27	29	12	30	2	San Fran	29	30	11	26	4
Not union	29	27	17	23	4	Salins/Montry	23	16	18	38	4
PARTY						Bakersfield	27	32	22	15	3
Democratic	28	29	13	26	3	Barb/Mar/SLO	35	24	7	26	7
Independent	27	32	11	23	8	L.A.	33	30	13	18	6
Republican	37	33	13	12	5	S.Diego/Yuma	31	33	11	18	7
IDEOLOGY						INCOME					
Liberal	23	30	15	25	6	<\$10K	31	24	11	22	13
Moderate	30	31	13	25	2	\$10 - \$20k	29	41	14	13	2
Conservative	39	32	12	13	5	\$20 - \$50k	31	30	13	22	5
RELIGION				, -	_	\$50 - \$75k	29	33	16	19	4
Protestant				4.0	•	\$75 - \$100k	32	35	9	18	5
Catholic	35	27	15	19	4	\$100k +	43	25	9	19	4
	35	33	9	20	4	*RACE					
BORN AGAIN						Hispanic	20	20	40	40	_
Yes	41	28	13	16	3	•	30	38	10	18	5
No	28	33	12	21	6	African-American	34	30	10	22	4
						White	33	27	14	21	5
						Asian	33	33	13	13	В,
						SEX					
						Male	32	34	12	16	5
						Female	31	27	13	23	5 '