

Clark County and Education Reform II

Report on a Survey of n=500 General Election Voters in Clark County

November 2016



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Methodology

- Quirk Global Strategies conducted a CATI telephone survey of n=500 Clark County voters using a voter file of likely general election voters. Interviews were conducted between November 28 and 30, 2016. Data from a July, 2016 n=600 survey of Clark County voters with the same profile is occasionally included for tracking purposes.
- To qualify, respondents had to have voted in at least two of the last four general elections, or be newly registered.
- Sixty percent of interviews were conducted via mobile phone, a higher proportion than in the July sample. This may account for small differences in results and demographics between the two samples (July included 30% mobile interviews)
- The margin of error for the sample of 500 respondents is +/- 4.4 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. The margin of error varies and is higher for subgroups. The margin of error for the July 2016 sample of n=600 is +/- 3.9. The margin of error for data tracked over time varies and is higher.
- Total figures are rounded and therefore, may not equal 100%.

Key Findings

Key Findings

- Clark County's education reform package may be having an impact on perceptions of the direction of the county's schools. More voters say things are headed in the right direction than in July.
- Though his ratings for improving education are net negative, the Governor remains quite popular. His positive influence on voters' views of ESAs is measurable, with no noticeable downside.
- In contrast, Republican legislators receive negative ratings for their work on education. Even their own partisans rate their performance negatively.
- The environment for a compromise on education issues is fertile. Voters want the legislature and the governor to work together to solve education problems. Doing so is very important to most, even if they aren't terribly optimistic it will happen. They will primarily hold legislative leaders responsible for failure to make progress (though executives and the party out of power will not be spared blame).
- Clark County's education reform package is even more popular than it was in July. Support for it remains high and consistent, with few, if any, cleavages by party, age, gender, socio-economic status, ethnicity or geography. All components tested receive majority support or more.
- Voters are ready for and favor the next step: implementing needs-based funding. It is a popular approach with few detractors. Few voters want to stop the reform process where it is.

Key Findings, Cont'd.

- Many typical constituencies of public schools — younger voters, parents, Democrats, Hispanics and African Americans — want legislators and the governor to improve schools by increasing funding (even more so than compromising, for some). In addition to reforming the funding formula, it will be important to address how much more money, if any, public schools will receive as a result of reforms.
- Parents strongly favor being able to choose their children's school. They are not clamoring, however, for more authority over schools' decisions. While they don't oppose the idea of parents having more control (indeed, most favor it), many are satisfied with the amount they currently have.
- Educational Savings Accounts (ESAs) are not a slam dunk. A straight read shows that voters are split on the idea. Although a slight plurality favor allowing wealthy parents to have \$5000 vouchers, nearly as many oppose the idea. Including the Governor's endorsement does improve support levels for ESAs, however.
- Including a provision to ESAs allowing parents to pay themselves for homeschooling is a strong negative for voters.
- An ESA compromise package that provides protection for public school funding, requires needs-based funding for schools, parental control and prohibits parents from paying themselves for homeschooling is more popular than the ESA on its own. Support for it is broad and crosses most demographic divides.
- Teachers' voices in the education debate in Carson City are valued by voters and should carry weight — more weight than parents', if views differ.

The Political Environment



The Political Environment

- Since the July 2016 survey, the proportion of Clark County voters who say the school district is headed in the right direction has grown seven points, from 25% to 32%. While a plurality still say it is off on the wrong track, that percentage has dropped from a near majority (48%) to 42%. This growing sense of improvement could be attributed to the new education reform package, given its high levels of support.
- Those closest to Clark County schools are more likely to say they are headed in the right direction. Near-majorities of Hispanics, parents and voters under 30 say schools are headed in right direction. Some groups of older voters and Republicans hold the contrary view.
- Brian Sandoval remains a popular figure in Clark County and the only figure tested with a strong favorable to unfavorable ratio (3 to 1). His ratings are unchanged since July and are high across most demographic groups.
- Clark County Education Association and the Board of School Trustees receive barely net favorable ratings but a near majority or more have no opinion on the organizations. CCEA's ratings are unchanged since July.
- Democrats in the state legislature are viewed favorably by a majority (51%), with more than one-third (36%) holding unfavorable views. They are viewed more favorably than their Republican counterparts, who receive net unfavorable ratings. Views of partisan legislators break along predictable lines of party identification, gender, age, education, geography and ethnicity.
- The newly-elected president is viewed unfavorably by 48%, for net unfavorable ratings, the worst of all figures tested.

The Political Environment, Cont'd

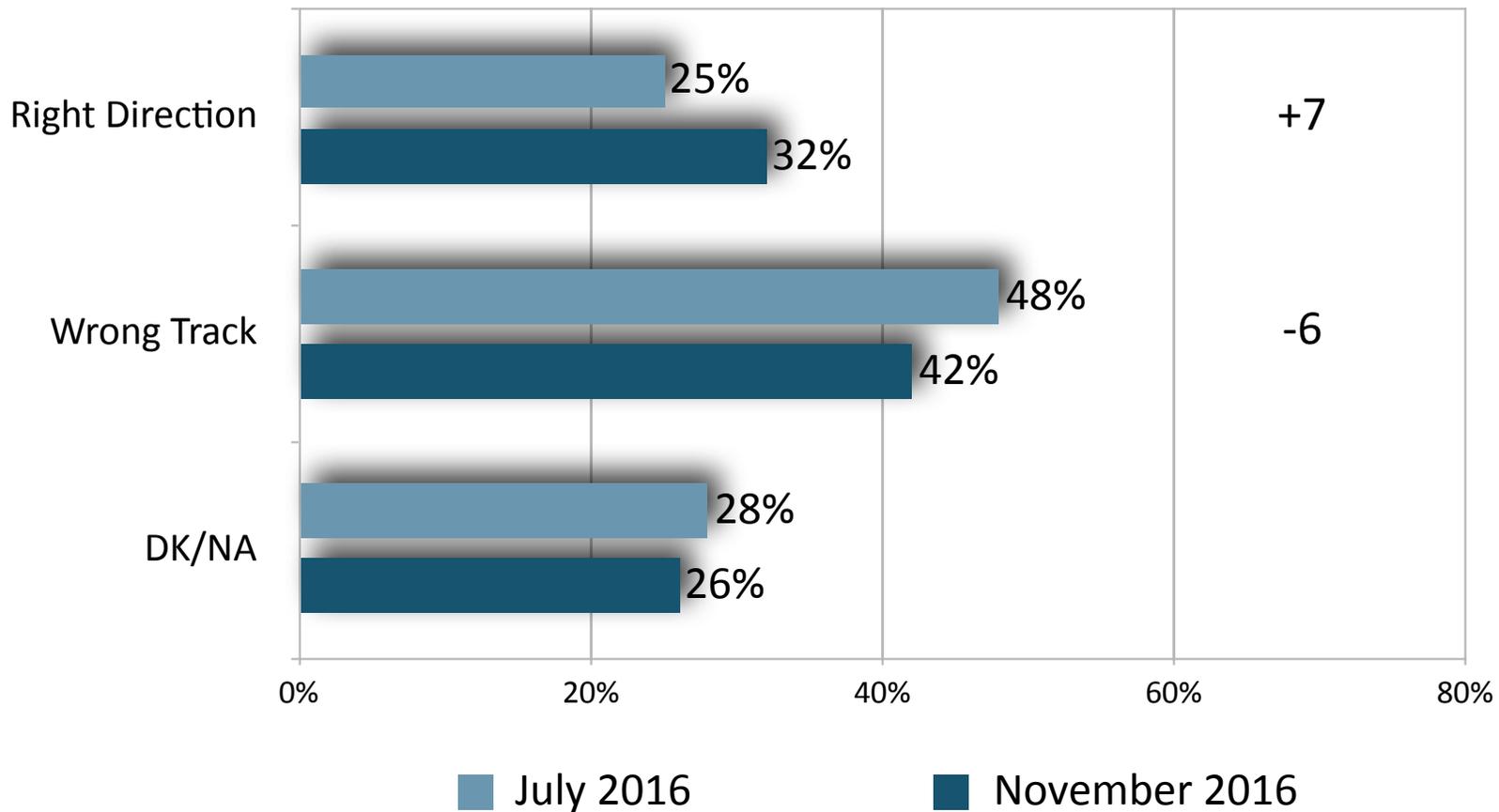
- No one in Carson City, including the governor, gets positive ratings for improving education. Views of legislative Republicans, however, are particularly negative: three in five rate their work on education as fair or poor, ten percentage points worse than legislative Democrats.
- Views of legislative Republicans' work on education are negative across the board. Everyone, including partisans, are net negative. In fact, 48% of identified Republicans say Republican legislators are doing a fair or poor job working to improve education. Ratings from Democrats and Independents are abysmal. Democratic voters are not enamored with Democratic legislators either, but they do give them net positive ratings (to be clear, however, they are the only group that are net positive toward Democratic legislators).
- If nothing is accomplished, the leaders of party in control of the legislature in Carson City (Democratic leaders) and Washington (Republican leaders) will get the bulk of the blame. Executives will be blamed by relatively few, but all parties will receive blame from about one in six.
- Almost one-fourth volunteered in an open-ended question that the most important thing legislators and the governor need to do to solve the state's education problems is compromise. Pluralities of Democrats and Republicans, as well as African Americans, older voters, women, as well as Clinton and Trump voters, say the same.

The Political Environment, Cont'd

- The vast majority (86%) say it's very important that the governor and legislators put their differences aside to solve the state's problems, particularly education. This view is shared by all major demographic groups. However, most are not strongly optimistic that this will happen. Although three in five are optimistic about cooperation, just 18% hold the view strongly.

More Voters Say the School District is Headed in the Right Direction than in July

Generally speaking, do you think things in the Clark County School District are moving in the right direction, or are they pretty seriously off on the wrong track?



Hispanics, Parents, Younger Voters and Democrats Are More Likely to Say CC Schools Are Headed in Right Direction

Pluralities of these Groups Are Upbeat About the District's Direction

Generally speaking, do you think things in the Clark County School District are moving in the right direction, or are they pretty seriously off on the wrong track?

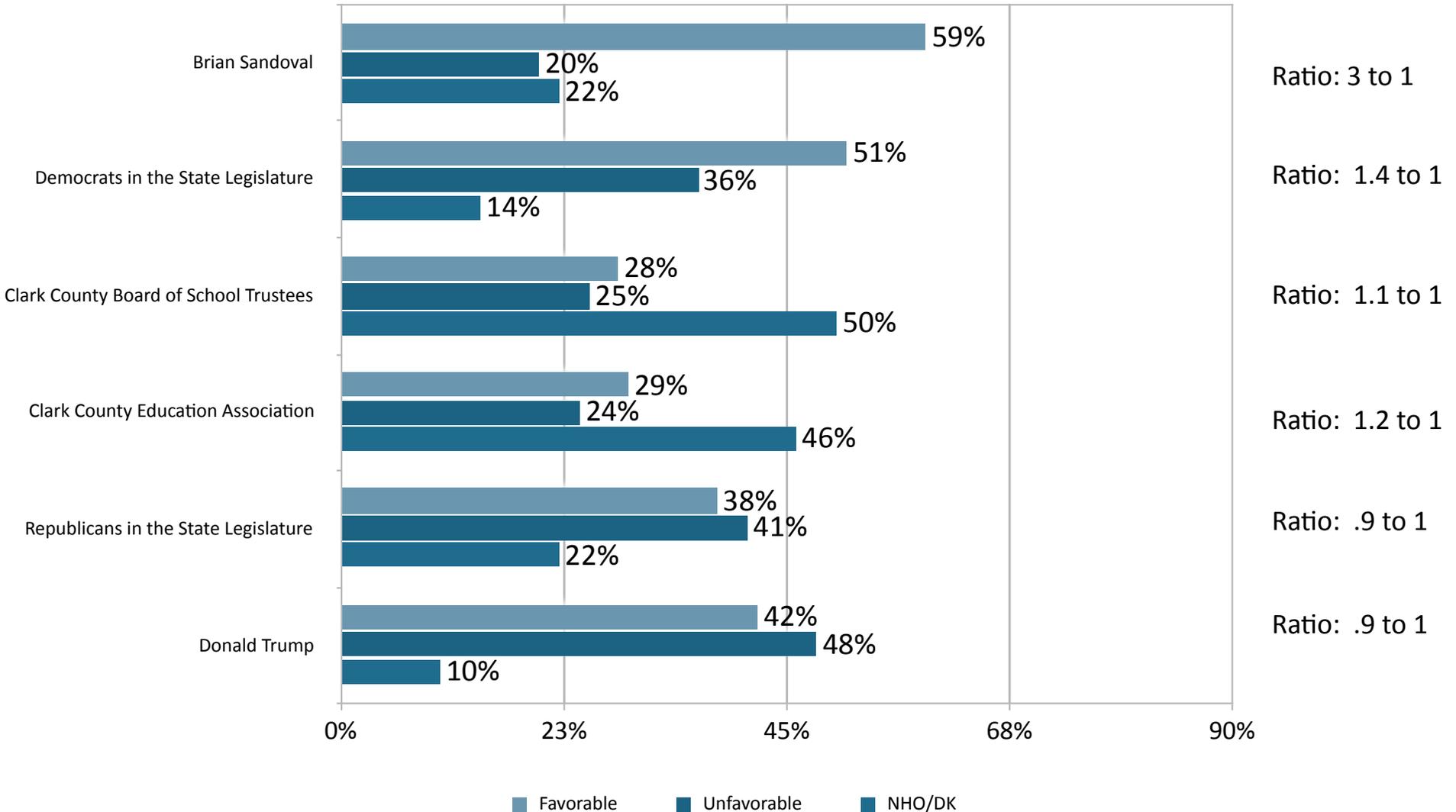
Right Direction	
Hispanics	47%
Parents	46%
18-29	46%
HS or less	45%
Young women	44%
Young non-college	43%
Clinton voters	41%
ID Dems	41%
Under 50	40%
Young Reps	37%
All	32%

Wrong Track	
Oppose CC education reform	56%
60-69	53%
College men	50%
ID Reps	48%
Trump voters	47%
Oppose ESA	47%
Older men	47%
Older non college	47%
All	42%

Sandoval's Favorable Ratings Remain High and Consistent Among Major Groups

Legislative Democrats Are More Popular Than Republicans, But Not By Much

Now I am going to read you a list of names of people and organizations in public life. After each, tell me if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of each person organization? If you have no opinion or have never heard of the person, just say so.



View of Partisan Legislators Break Along Predictable Lines

Differences by Gender, Age, Education and Ethnicity Are Sharp

Now I am going to read you a list of names of people and organizations in public life. After each, tell me if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of each person organization? If you have no opinion or have never heard of the person, just say so.

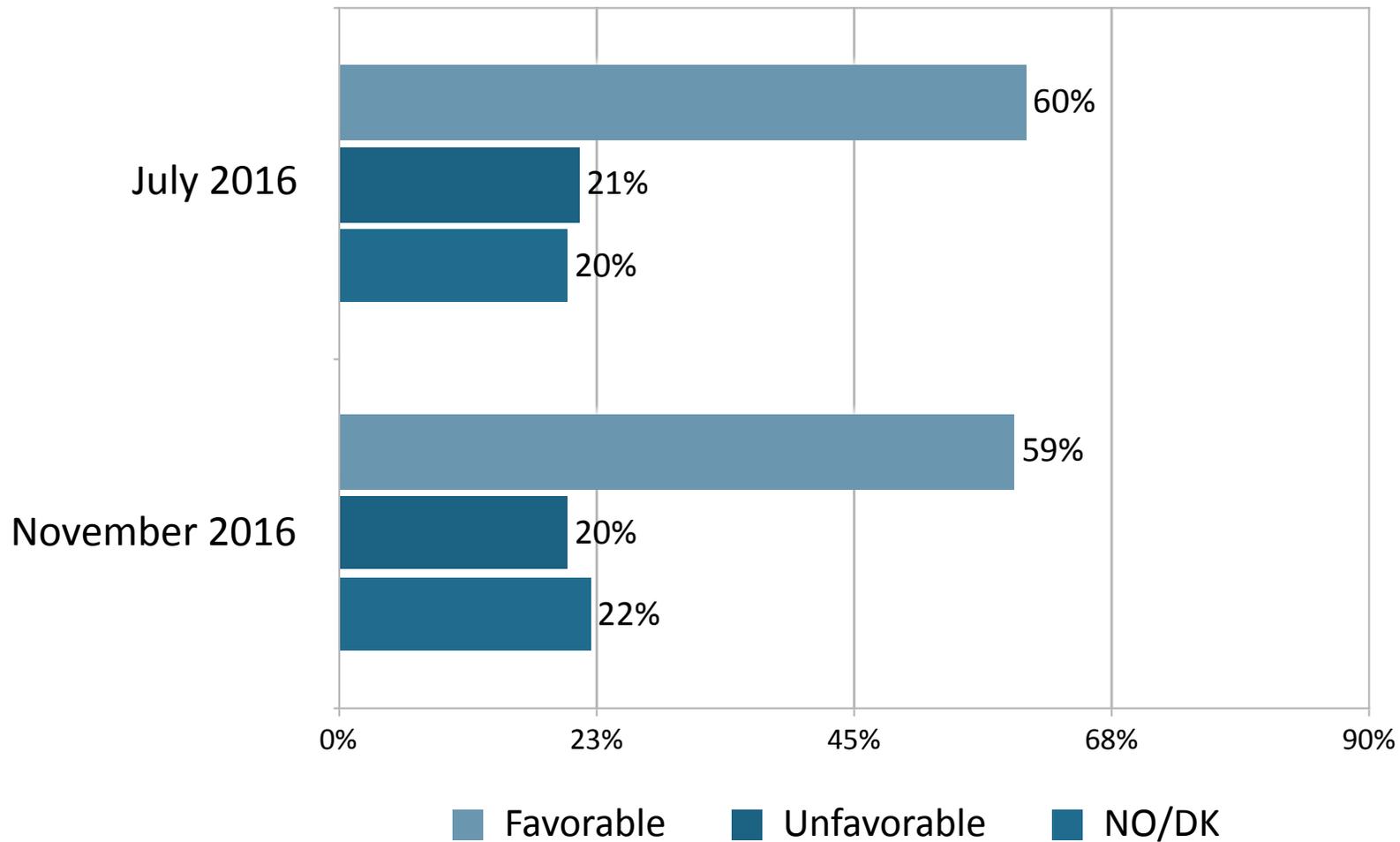
Legislative Dems	
<u>Most Favorable</u>	<u>Most Unfavorable</u>
Women	Men
African Americans	Henderson
Hispanics	CD 3
N Las Vegas	Republicans
CD 1	Over 50
Under 50	Older Independents
Non-college	Independent men
Democrats	College men

Legislative Reps	
<u>Most Favorable</u>	<u>Most Unfavorable</u>
Hispanic men	African Americans
Fathers	Hispanic women
Trump voters	Mothers
Henderson	Clinton voters
CD 3	CD 4
70+	Under 50
Republicans	Democrats
Older men	Young women
Non-college men	Non-college women

Brian Sandoval's Favorable Ratings Are Unchanged Since July

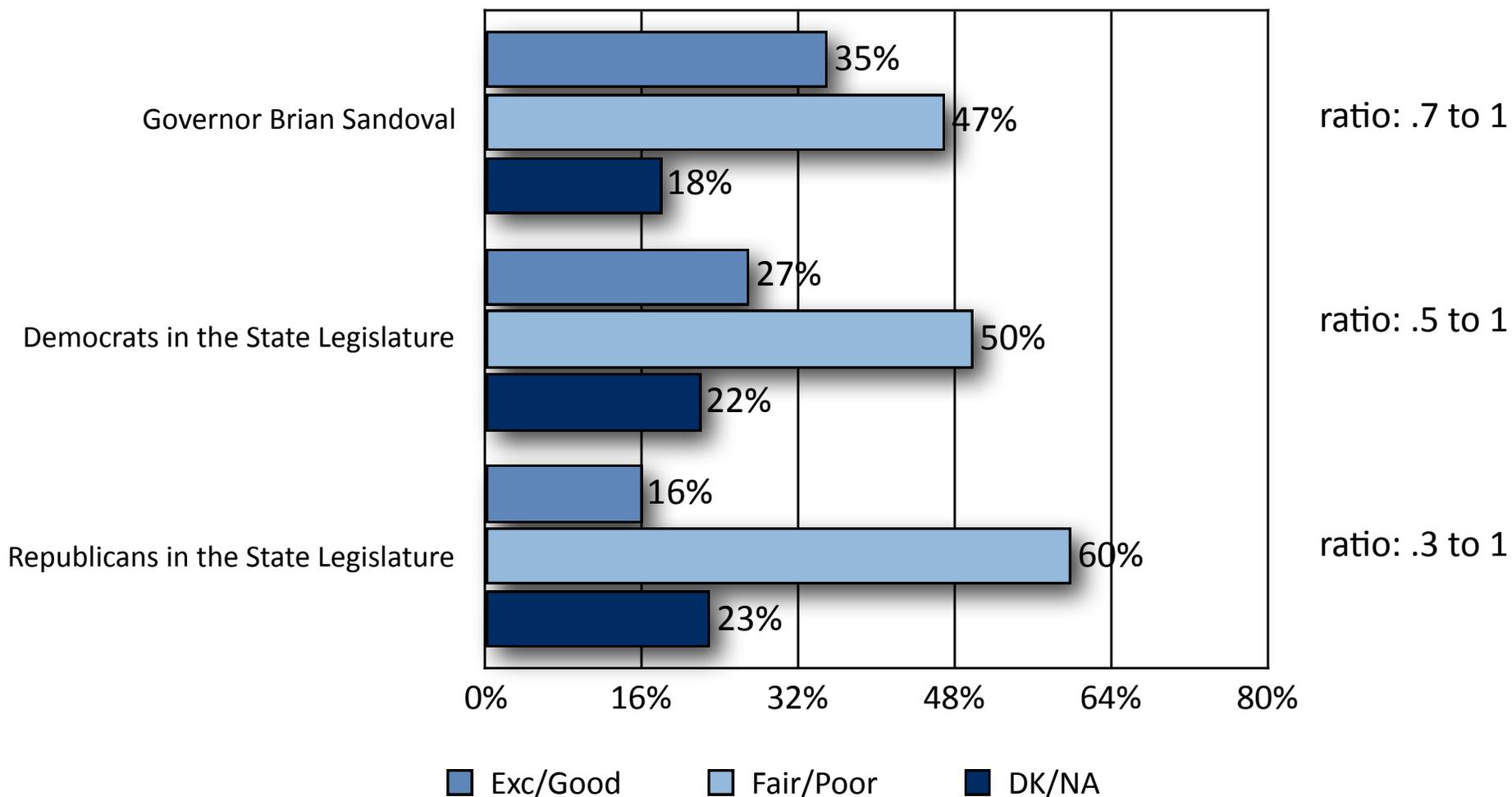
Now I am going to read you a list of names of people and organizations in public life. After each, tell me if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of each person organization?

BRIAN SANDOVAL



No One in Carson City Gets Positive Ratings For Improving Education, But Legislative Republicans Get the Worst Reviews

Now I'm going to read you the names of some people and institutions that are working on education. After I read each name, please tell me if you think they are doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job, or a poor job working to improve education in the state. If you aren't sure how good a job that person or institution is doing on education, just say so. [ROTATE]



Republican Legislators Get Negative Reviews Across the Board For Improving Education

Now I'm going to read you the names of some people and institutions that are working on education. After I read each name, please tell me if you think they are doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job, or a poor job working to improve education in the state.

Legislative Dems	
<u>Most Positive</u>	<u>Most Negative</u>
Mothers	Hispanic men
Young Hispanics	Some college
Hispanic women	CD 3
Labor Union HH	Republicans
N Las Vegas	50-59
CD 1	Older men
HS or less	Older college
Democrats*	
Young women	
*Net positive	

Legislative Reps	
<u>Most Positive*</u>	<u>Most Negative</u>
Republicans	African Americans
Henderson	Hispanics
CD 3	Parents
	Democrats
	Las Vegas
	N. Las Vegas
	Democrats
	CD 1
	Older Independents
	Older women
*All net negative	Non-college women

Legislative Republicans Get Net Negative Performance Ratings on Education, Even From Their Own Partisans

Now I'm going to read you the names of some people and institutions that are working on education. After I read each name, please tell me if you think they are doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job, or a poor job working to improve education in the state.

LEGISLATIVE REPUBLICANS

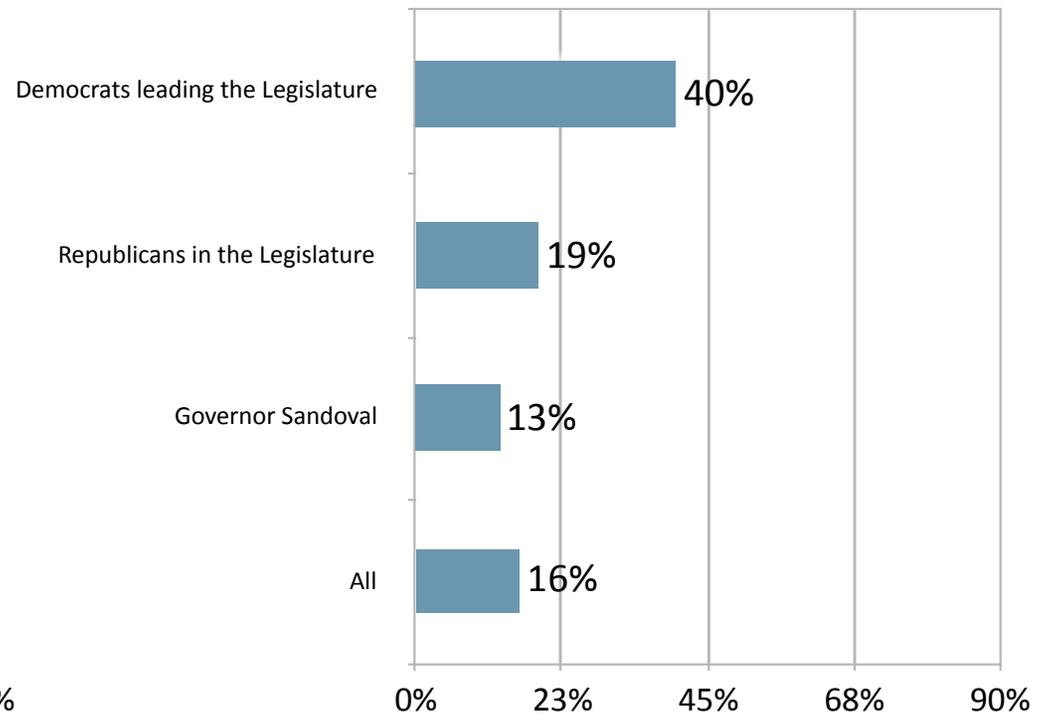
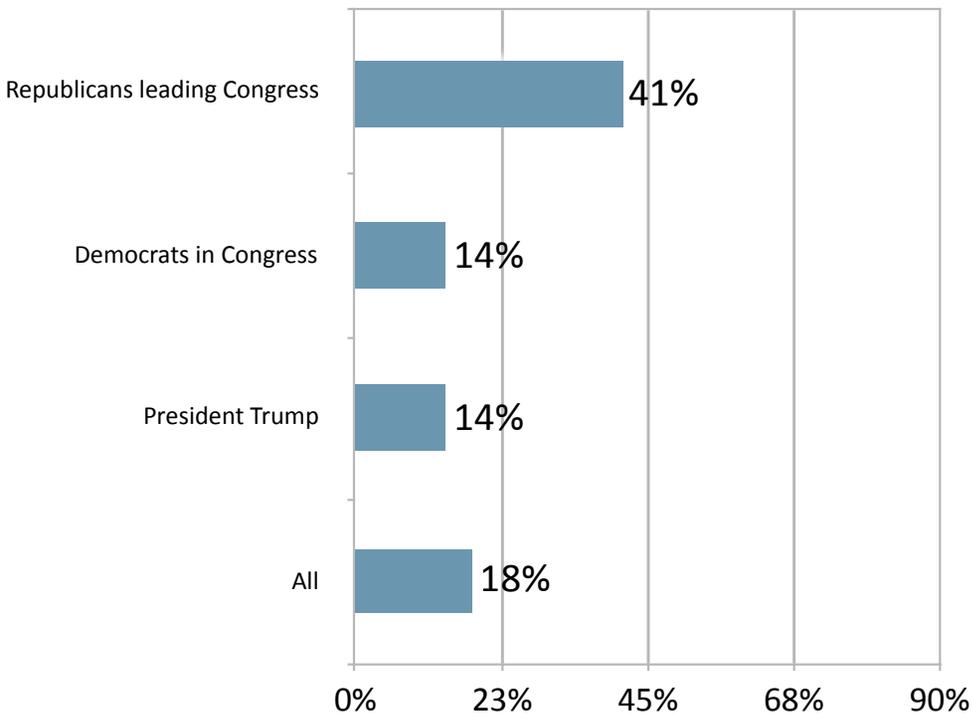
	ID Republicans	ID Democrats	ID Independents
Net Positive	30%	9%	12%
Net Negative	48%	70%	62%

If Nothing Is Accomplished, a Plurality of Voters Will Blame Leaders of the Party in Control of the Legislatures in Both Washington and Carson City

All Players Will Receive Some Blame, However

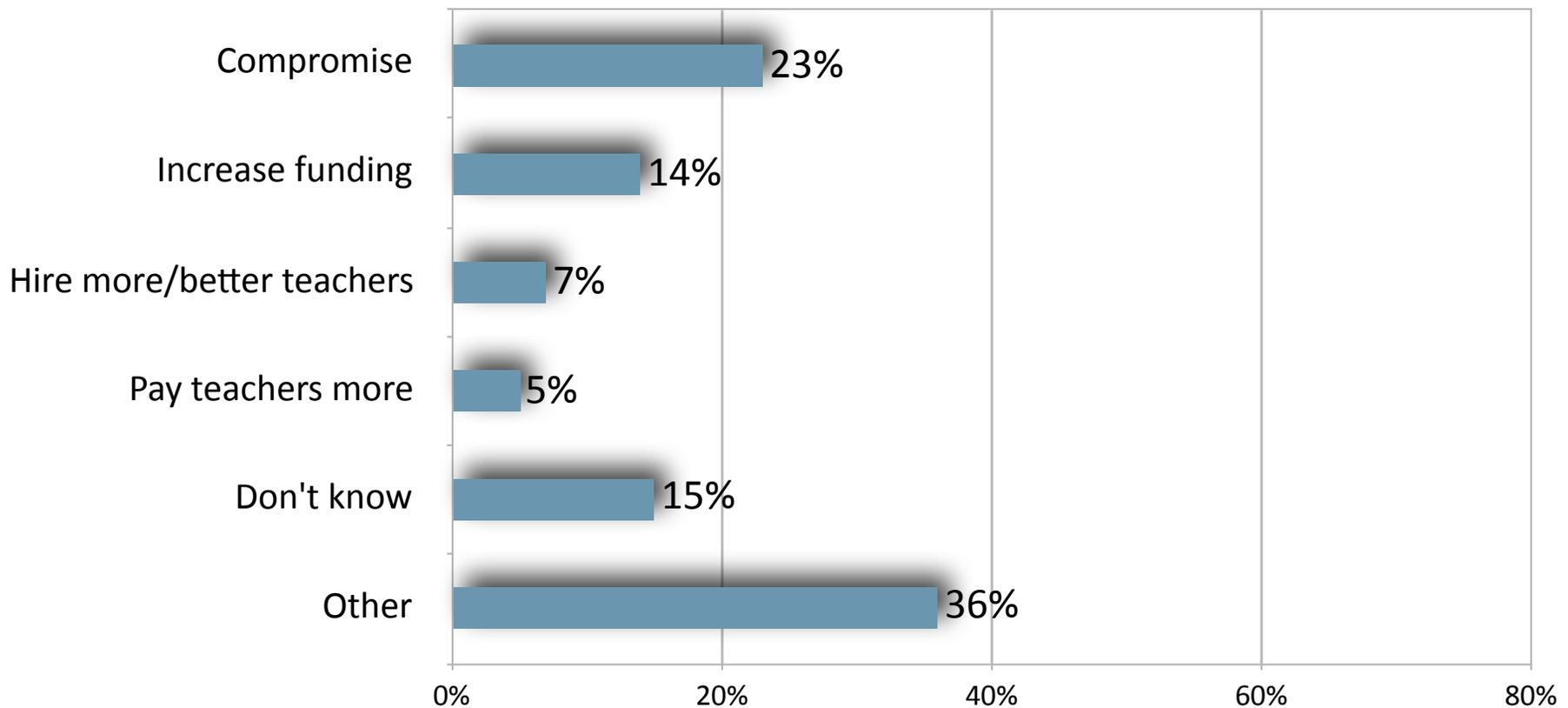
At the national level, the Republican party won control of the Presidency and both the Senate and the House of Representatives in the recent election. If nothing is accomplished in Washington, DC, whom will you blame the most? Please pick one

At the state level, the Republican party, led by Governor Brian Sandoval, continues to control the governor's office. Since the election, Democrats now control both the state Senate and the Assembly. If nothing is accomplished in the upcoming state legislative session, whom will you blame the most? Please pick one.



Nearly One-Fourth Volunteered that Compromise is the Very First Thing the Legislature and the Governor Need to Do to Start Solving Problems

In your view, what is the very first thing legislators and the governor need to do to start solving problems facing education in Nevada? [PRE-CODED OPEN END. DO NOT READ RESPONSES]



Pluralities of Democrats and Republicans Say “Compromise” Is the First Thing Legislators Need to Do To Solve Nevada’s Education Problems

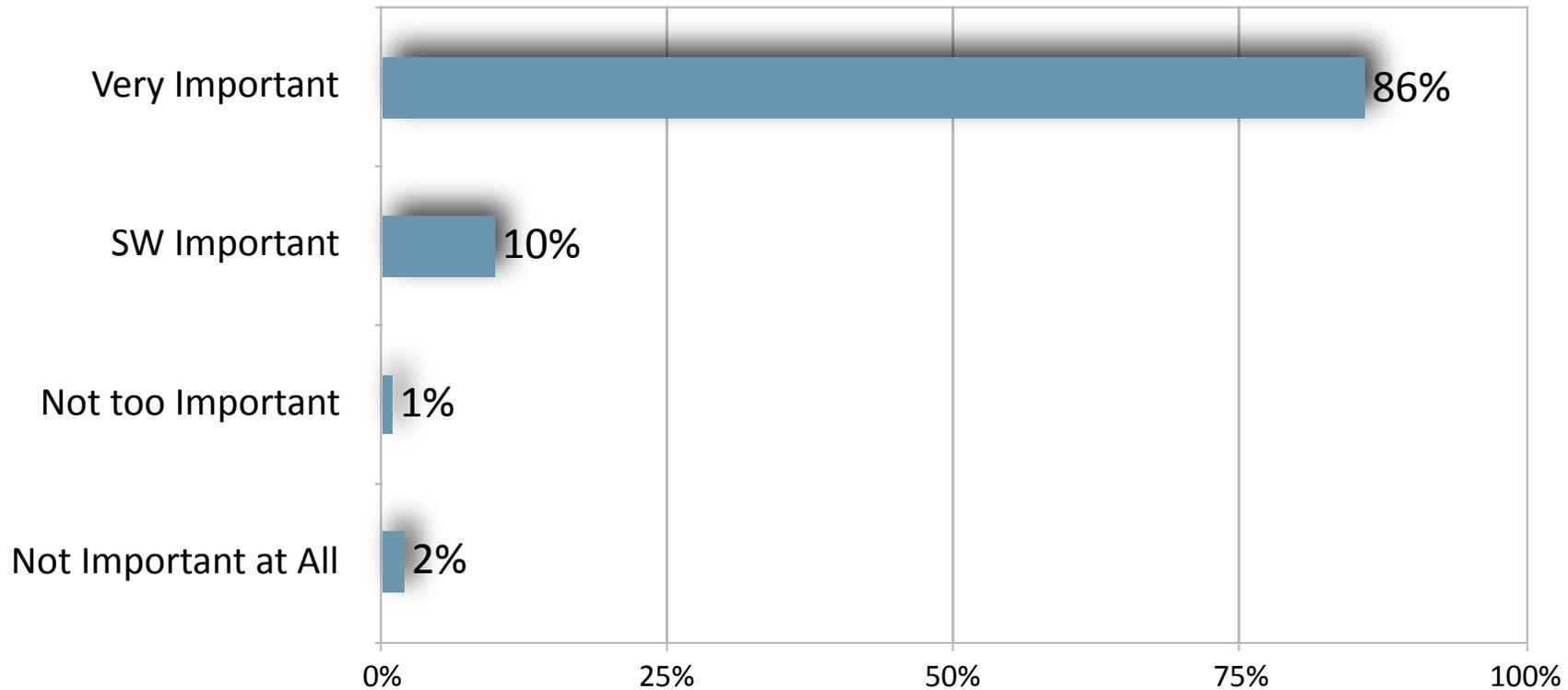
In your view, what is the very first thing legislators and the governor need to do to start solving problems facing education in Nevada? [PRE-CODED OPEN END. DO NOT READ RESPONSES]

Percent Saying “Work Together”	
African Americans	39%
Non-college	35%
Over 50	34%
Democrats	34%
Latino men	33%
Non-parents	33%
CD 1	32%
Republicans	32%
Women	31%
CD 4	31%
Labor HH	30%
Clinton voters	30%
Trump voters	30%
All	23%

The Vast Majority Say It Is Very Important the Legislature and Governor Work Together to Solve Problems, Particularly Education

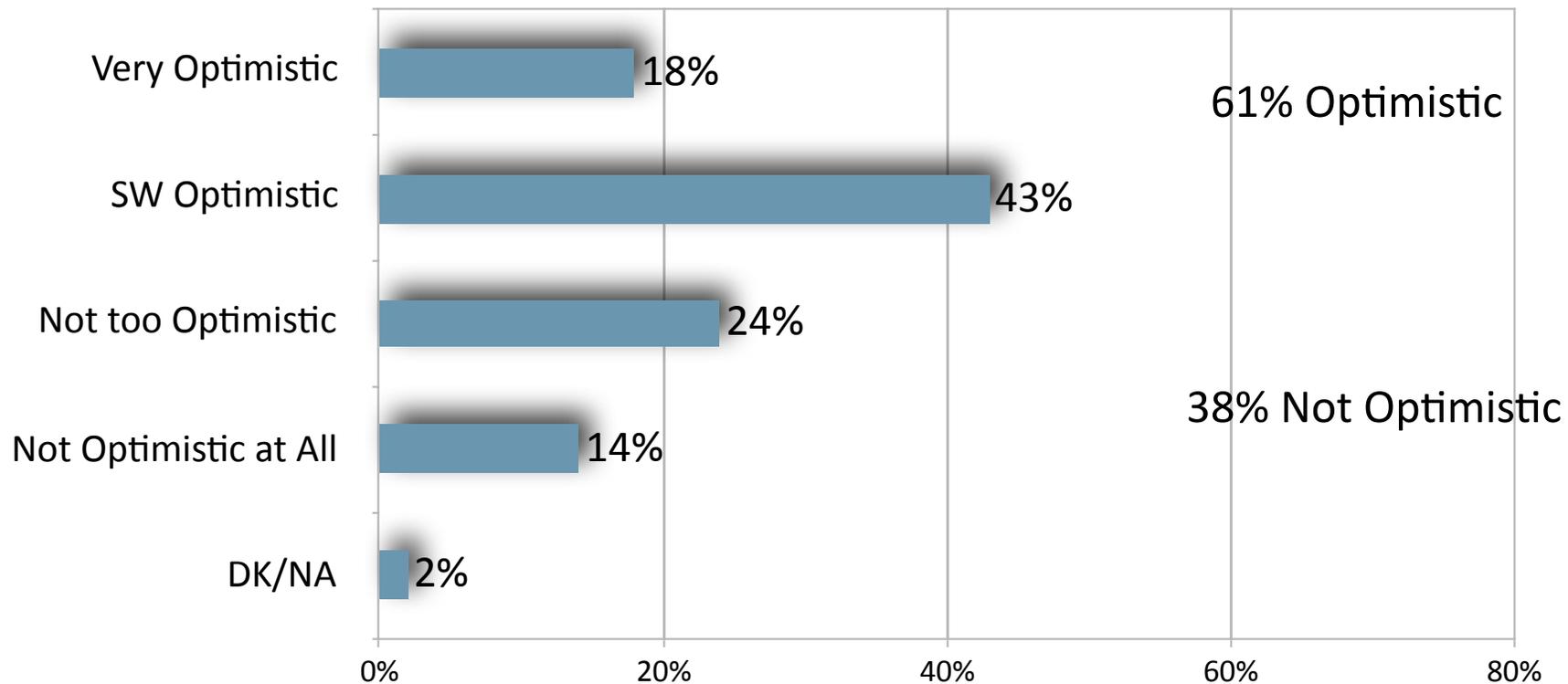
Working Together Is Very Important to All Major Demographics

How important is it to you that Democratic leaders in the state legislature and the Republican governor put aside their differences and work together to solve problems facing the state, particularly on education? Is it



A Majority Are At Least Somewhat Optimistic Leaders Can Work Together, but the View Is Not Strongly Held

How optimistic are you that Democratic leaders in the state legislature and the Republican governor can put aside their differences and work together to solve problems facing the state, particularly on education?



Views of Clark County's Education Reform

Views of Clark County's Education Reform

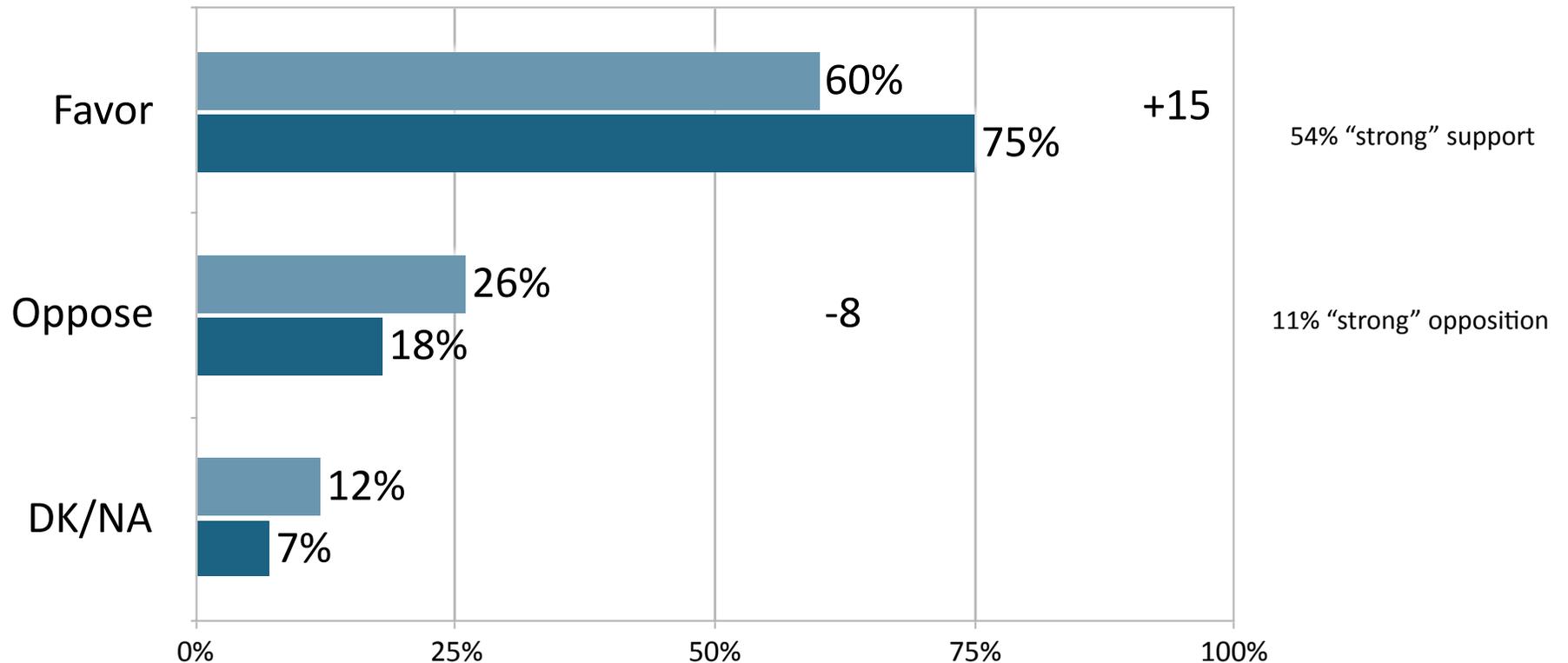
- Clark County's education reform package is more popular than it was in July. Now, three-fourths of voters favor it, a 15-point increase from July (taking into account a slightly different sample and slight wording changes). Strong support exceeds the majority mark (54%). Opposition views are not strongly held (11% strongly) and have decreased since July (from 26% to 18% opposed).
- As in the July survey, support for the package transcends the usual partisan divisions. There is no difference in support for it by party.
- Support among African Americans still trails that among whites and Hispanics, but African Americans have become more likely to favor the package since the last survey. They remain, however, among its most likely opponents.
- Union and non-union households support the package in similar proportions. There is no difference in support between parents and non-parents.
- Opposition to the package is weak across most demographic groups. Residents of North Las Vegas, African Americans, older Democrats and "other" ethnicities (non-Hispanic, non-African American, non-white) are more likely than other groups to oppose it.
- Few think that the reform is adequate and is all that needs to be done (16%). Nearly three-fourths (75%) want to move ahead and fix the funding formula so each school gets the money it needs to meet the different needs of students in the school.

Views of Clark County's Education Reform, Cont'd.

- Younger voters, parents, Hispanics and African Americans are most ready to take the next step on reform and fix funding. These groups are also among those who put increasing funding as the most important thing the legislature and governor need to do to fix education, above even compromising and working together. For these voters, increasing overall funding for schools needs to be a key part of the discussion around reform.
- Clark County voters strongly (50%) prefer a need-based funding approach. Some 65% say this is more important than basing school funding on how many students are in a school, an approach preferred by just 24%. Older independents, Hispanic men, labor households, Democratic men and some young voters are more likely to prefer need-based funding. Those who oppose the Clark County Reform package and ESAs, older men, Republicans, Democratic women and younger college educated voters are more likely to prefer funding based on the number of students in a school.
- All components of the reform package tested receive majority support. Indeed, the need-based funding system is strongly favored by 62%. Local control over budgeting and curriculum also receives strong support from more than half (52%). Giving parents more control is favored by more than three in five, but just 38% support it strongly. It is the least popular of the the components (33% opposed). It may be because parents already feel like they have control over their children's education and aren't clamoring for more.
- A majority of Clark County public school parents (58%) think they have influence at their child's school, though 42% say they have only some or not much. A near-majority (48%) are satisfied with the amount of influence they have at their child's school, but two in five say they have too little. While Clark County parents certainly seem to want influence over their children's education, they don't feel particularly deprived of it.

Support for School Reform in Clark County Has Increased and Opposition Declined Since July

Last year, the Nevada Legislature passed a reform package, signed by the Governor, that fundamentally changed the way education is delivered in Clark County. Schools are moving from a system where the central district bureaucracy makes all the decisions, to a system in which each local school has real independence to allocate budgets, decide curriculum and tailor educational activities to its students' needs. Under this system of school self-governance, individual schools have control over 85% of their budgets. A self-governance team made up of the school principal, parents and teachers are in charge of making these decisions. * Do you favor or oppose this reform? [IF FAVOR/OPPOSE, ASK:] Do you feel that way strongly or not strongly?



*Question wording and sample slightly different

■ July 2016 ■ November 2016

There is No Difference in Support for the Reform Package By Party

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	ID Democrats	ID Republicans	ID Independents
Favor	74%	77%	78%
Oppose	17%	19%	14%
Don't Know	5%	8%	8%

Support for the Reform Package Among African Americans Still Trails Whites and Hispanics, But Has Grown Since July

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	White	African American	Hispanic
Favor	79%	64%	79%
Oppose	16%	27%	10%
Don't Know	5%	9%	11%

Union HHs Now Support the Reform In Similar Proportions to Non-Union HHs

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	Union HH	Non-Union HH
Favor	81%	75%
Oppose	13%	19%
Don't Know	6%	7%

There Is No Difference in Support Between Parents and Non-Parents

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	Mothers	Fathers	Non Parents
Favor	77%	79%	75%
Oppose	16%	15%	18%
Don't Know	7%	6%	7%

Opposition to the Package Is Weak Across the Spectrum

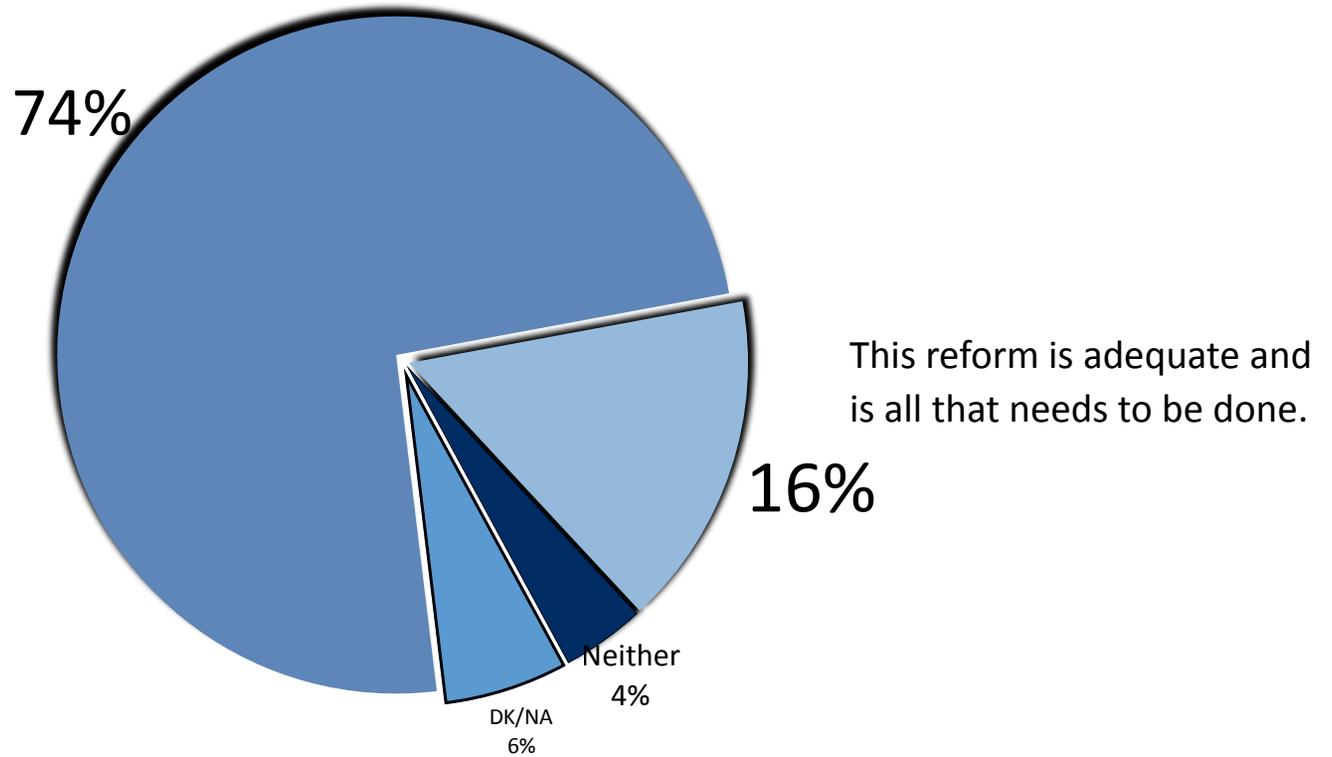
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	Oppose Reform Package
North Las Vegas	32%
“Other” Ethnicity	27%
Age 60-69	26%
African Americans	26%
Older Dems	26%
Oppose ESA	25%
Post grads	24%
All	18%

Most Think It's Time To Take the Next Step in School Reform By Making Sure Each School Has the Money it Needs

As a result of this reform package, the process of shifting control in Clark County from the central bureaucracy to individual schools to parents, teachers and principals has started. Which of the following comes closer to your opinion.

It's time to take the next step, which is making sure each school receives the money it needs to meet the different needs of the students in each school.



Younger Voters, Parents, Hispanics and African Americans Are Most Ready to Take the Next Step on Reform and Fixing Funding

As a result of this reform package, the process of shifting control in Clark County from the central bureaucracy to individual schools to parents, teachers and principals has started. Which of the following comes closer to your opinion: It's time to take the next step, which is making sure each school receives the money it needs to meet the different needs of the students in each school OR This reform is adequate and is all that needs to be done.

Percent Saying "Take Next Step"	
African Americans	90%
Young Inds	90%
Ind women	86%
Hispanics	84%
Non coll women	83%
Young college	81%
Young women	81%
Under 50	80%
Parents	79%
Young non-college	79%
All	74%

Hispanics, Parents, Some Women and Younger Voters Are More Likely to Say the Legislature and Governor Should Increase Funding First, Even Ahead of Compromise

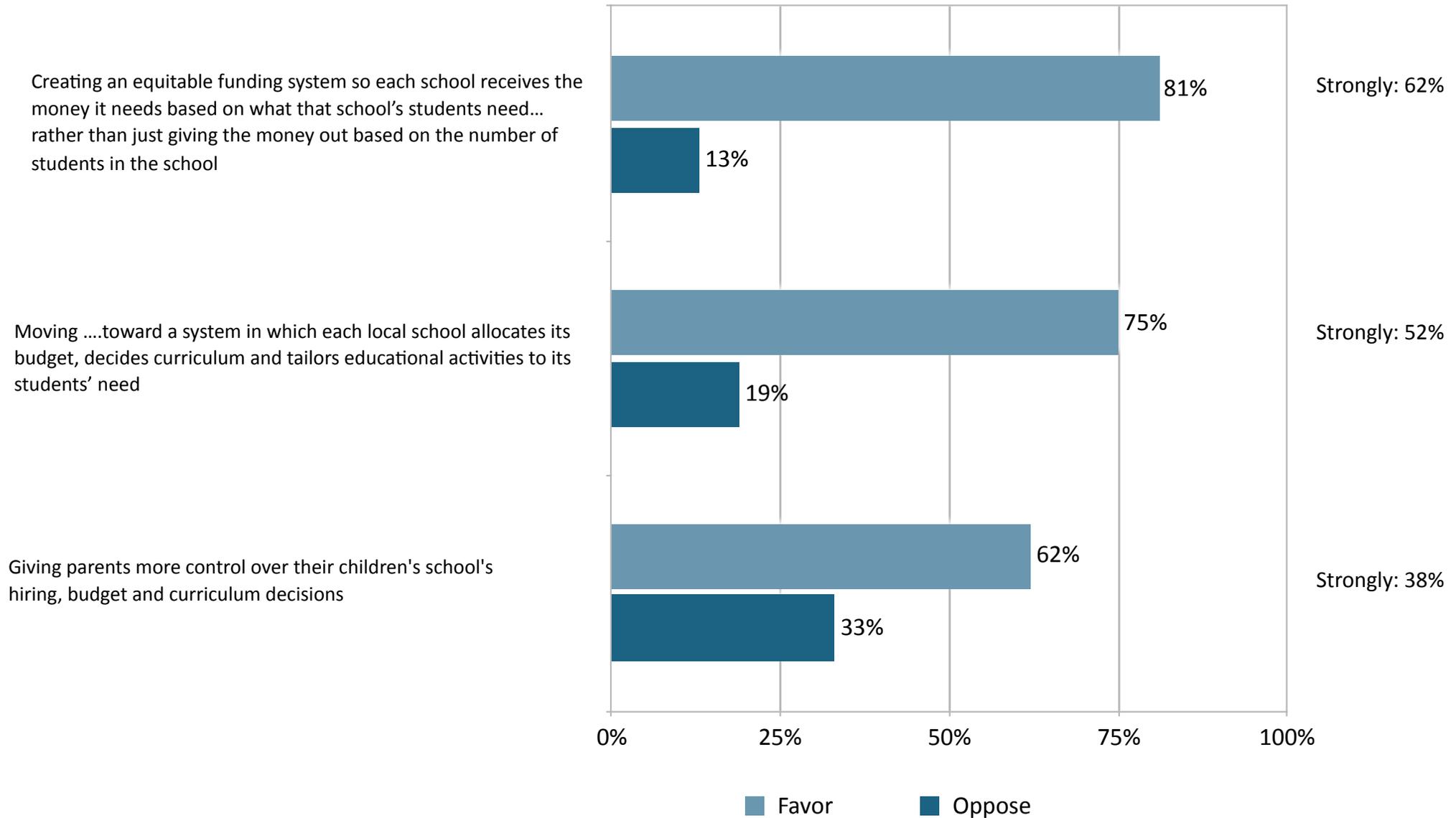
The Funding Component, and How Much More Money May Be Available for Schools, Will Be a Key Part of the Reform Discussion for these Voters

In your view, what is the very first thing legislators and the governor need to do to start solving problems facing education in Nevada? [PRE-CODED OPEN END. DO NOT READ RESPONSES]

Percent Saying Increase Funding	
Other ethnicities	37%
Ages 30 -39	27%
Hispanics	26%
Parents	26%
Young college	25%
College men	22%
Young Independents	21%
Independent women	20%
All	14%

All Reform Components Receive Majority Support

I'm going to read you some different ideas people have suggested to reform education in our state. After I read each one, please tell me whether you favor or oppose that idea

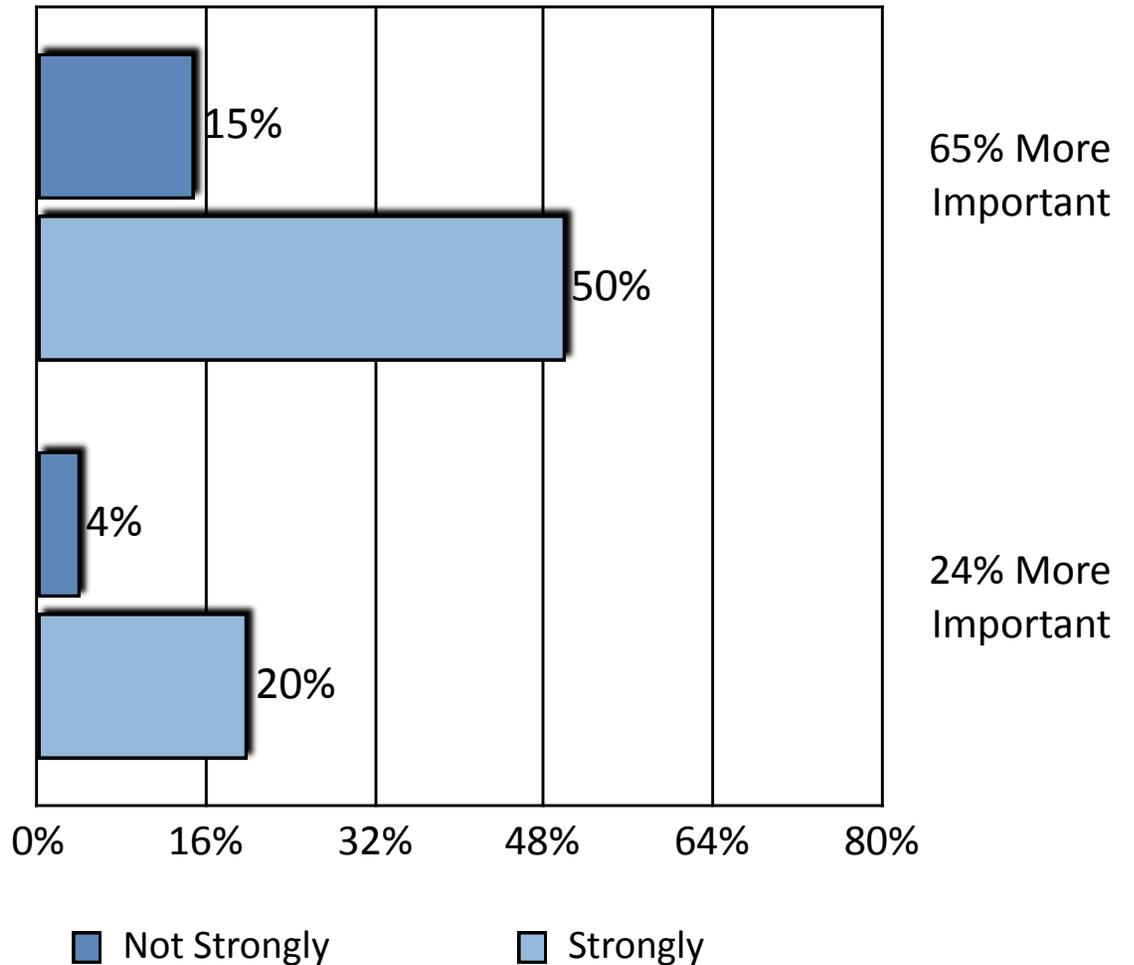


Voters Strongly Prefer a Need-Based Funding Formula

Which is more important to you personally? [READ, ROTATE]

That schools receive funding that's adequate to meet the needs of the students they serve. In other words, schools with more special education kids, English language learners, students living in poverty or gifted and talented students get the money they need.

That all schools receive funding based on how many students are in a school.



Republicans Are More Likely to Say It Is Important that Funding Be Based on Number of Students, Rather Than Need

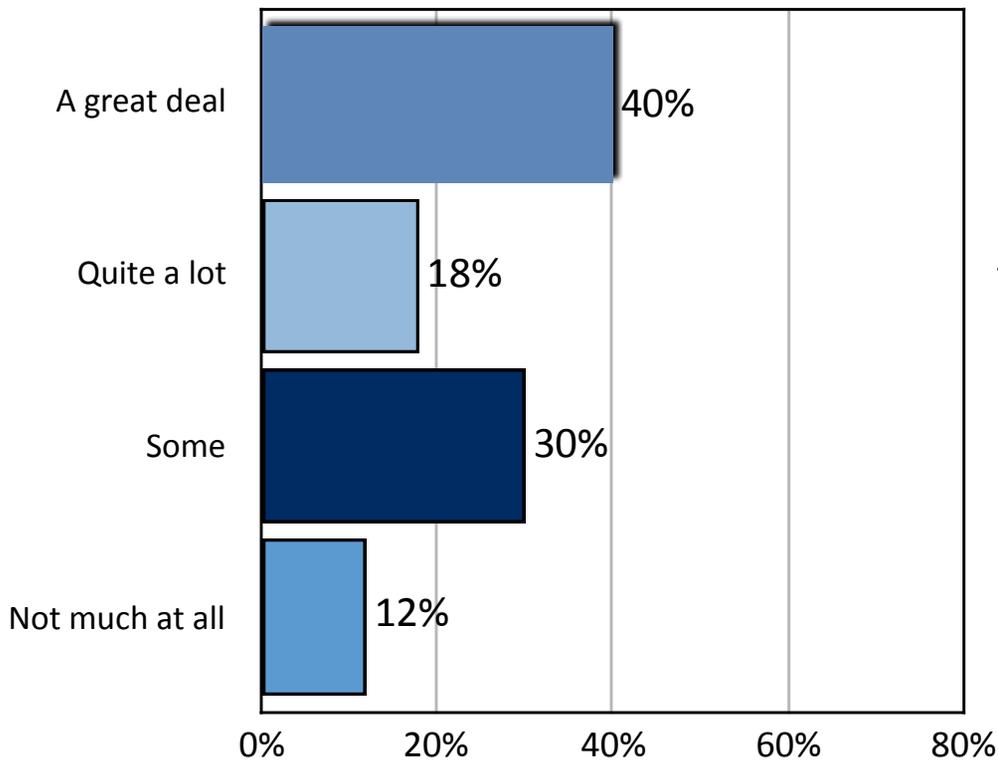
Which is more important to you personally? [READ, ROTATE]

That schools receive funding that's adequate to meet the needs of the students they serve.	
Older Inds	76%
Hispanic men	75%
Labor HH	73%
Dem women	71%
18-29	70%
Young Republican	70%
Young, non-coll	70%
All	65%

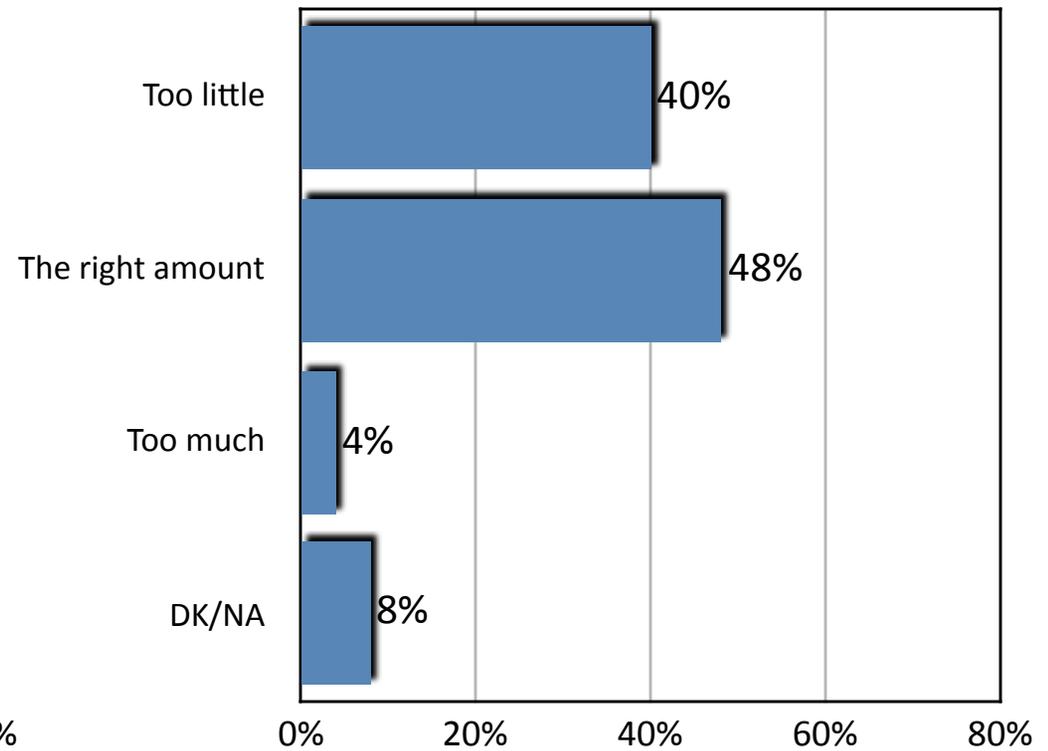
That all schools receive funding based on how many students are in a school.	
Oppose CC education reform	37%
Older Republicans	36%
60-69	33%
Older men	30%
Republicans	29%
Democratic men	29%
Young coll	29%
Oppose ESA	28%
All	24%

A Majority of Clark County Public School Parents Think They Have Influence at their Child's School and a Plurality Say Parents Have the Right Amount of Influence

How much influence do you think you, as a parent, have over your child's education? [READ] [ASKED ONLY TO THOSE WHO HAVE A CHILD IN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS]



Do you think parents in your child's school have too little influence over education in that school, the right amount of influence or too much influence? [ASKED ONLY TO THOSE WHO HAVE A CHILD IN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS]



n=112

Educational Savings Accounts

Educational Savings Accounts

- School choice is popular among Clark County voters. More than seven in ten (71%) favor it, with more than half “strongly” in favor of it. Mothers, supporters of Clark County’s school reform package and ESAs, high school graduates, CD 1 residents and Hispanics are likely to favor. At 23%, opposition is mild.
- Vouchers are not a clear solution. Clark County voters are split on whether the wealthy should get \$5000 education vouchers, though a narrow plurality believe that because they pay taxes, they should be eligible. Union households, residents of CD 3, Republicans, the college-educated and some young voters are more likely to hold this view. Just over two in five think this is unfair, with African Americans, Hispanics, mothers, CD 1 residents and Democrats more likely to agree.
- Clark County voters are split on a straight read of Educational Savings Accounts, with 49% in favor and 45% opposed. However, support climbs to 57% when Governor Sandoval’s support is included (opposition drops to 37%) and rises to 63% when protection for public school funding is added. Strong support is only at 42%, however. This is not a slam dunk, but voters are open to ESAs if backed by the governor and public school funding is protected.
- Independents are slightly more likely to favor ESAs than Republicans or Democrats but differences are not sharp. Including Governor Sandoval’s support boosts support among GOPers. It has no real impact on Democrats or Independents.

Educational Savings Accounts, Cont'd

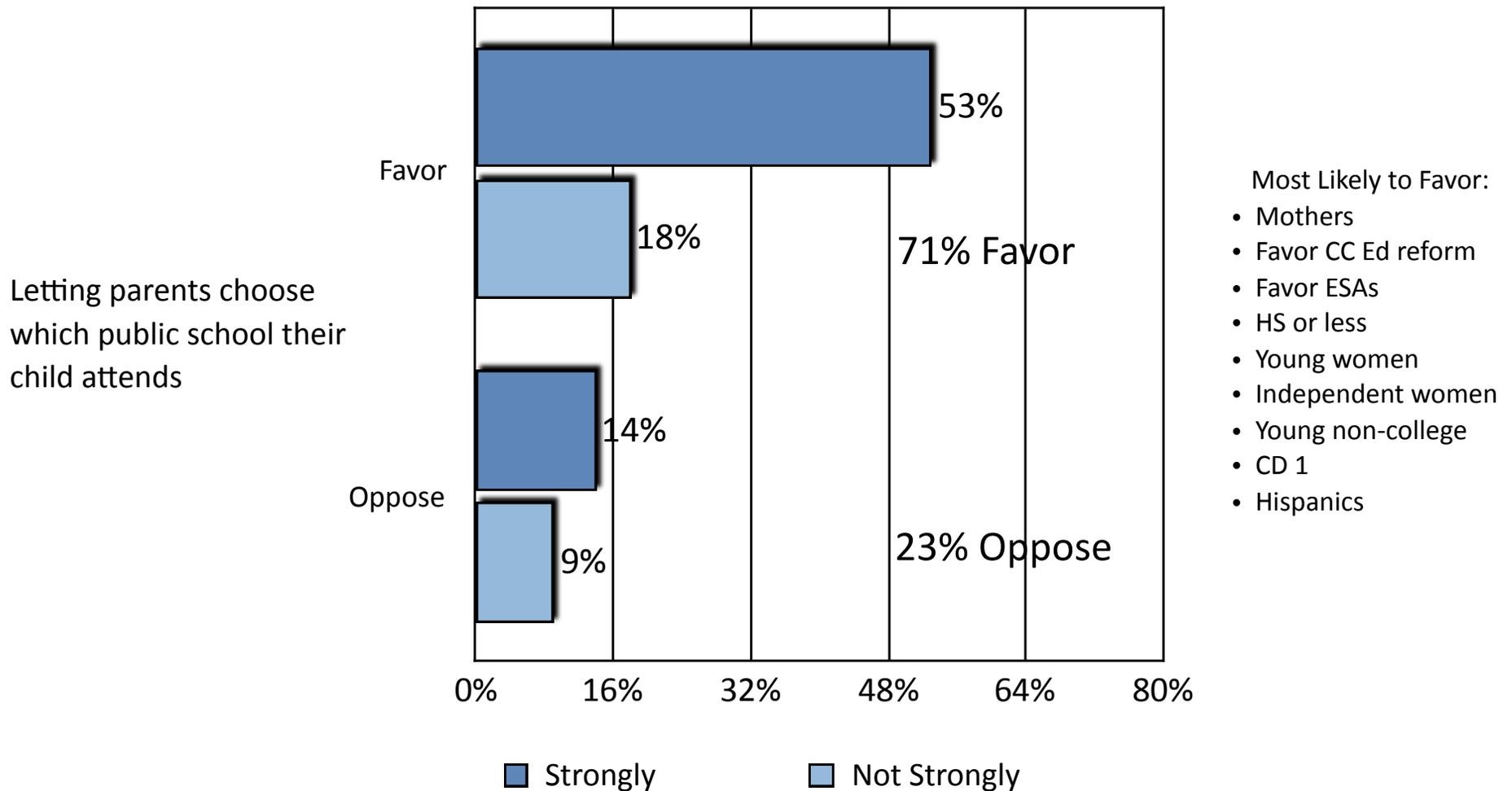
- Hispanics are among the strongest supporters of ESAs, while white voters give bare majority support. African Americans are evenly split. Including the governor's support enhances support among whites and has no impact on African Americans or Hispanics.
- Parents, particularly mothers, are more supportive of ESAs than non-parents. The governor's support increases support among fathers. There's little difference between union and non-union households, and the governor's support has little impact on either.
- Allowing parents to pay themselves to homeschool their children diminishes support for ESAs substantially. Indeed, including that provision increases opposition to ESA to 68%, with 54% strongly opposed. Indeed, 65% oppose allowing parents to use the ESAs to pay themselves for homeschooling.
- Opposition to homeschool payments is consistent across party and gender lines, though minorities of Hispanics, some younger and some non-college educated voters favor it. Those who don't know a teacher are more likely to favor it as well.
- Clark County voters are amenable to compromise on ESAs. A compromise ESA plan that includes protection for public school funding, need-based funding, parental control and a prohibition on use of funds for homeschooling receives support from three in five voters, with 38% "strongly" in favor. Three in ten oppose such a plan, with 17% "strongly" opposed.

Educational Savings Accounts, Cont'd

- The ESA compromise is popular among all partisans, particularly Independents. About one-third of Republicans oppose it.
- More than two-thirds of Hispanics favor the ESA compromise. Support among African Americans exceeds the majority mark, but 37% still oppose it.
- Parents favor the ESA compromise in greater proportions than non-parents, particularly fathers, among whom seven in ten favor it. There is no difference in support between union and non-union households.

A Majority Strongly Favor Allowing Parents to Choose their Child's School

I'm going to read you some different ideas people have suggested to reform education in our state. After I read each one, please tell me whether you favor or oppose that idea



A Plurality Believe the Wealthy Should be Eligible for Education Vouchers, but Only By a Narrow Margin

Please tell me which comes closer to your opinion

Giving a \$5000 education voucher to wealthy families is unfair.

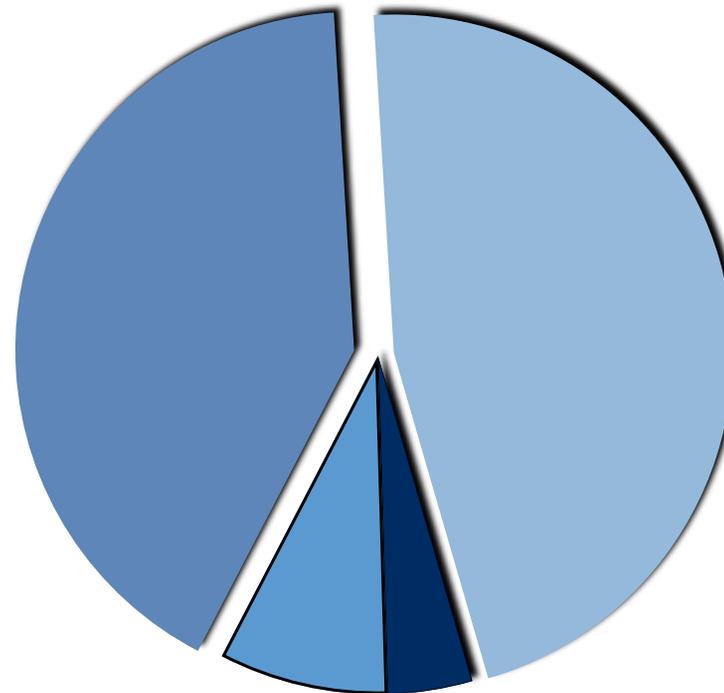
41%

- African Americans
- Hispanics
- Opponents of ed reform
- Mothers
- Teachers should influence policy
- CD 1
- Democrats
- Age 60-69
- Non college women
- Older non-college

The wealthy pay taxes and they should be eligible for a \$5000 education voucher like everyone else

46%

- Union HH
- CD 3
- Republicans
- College +
- Young Inds
- Young men
- Young no college
- Older college

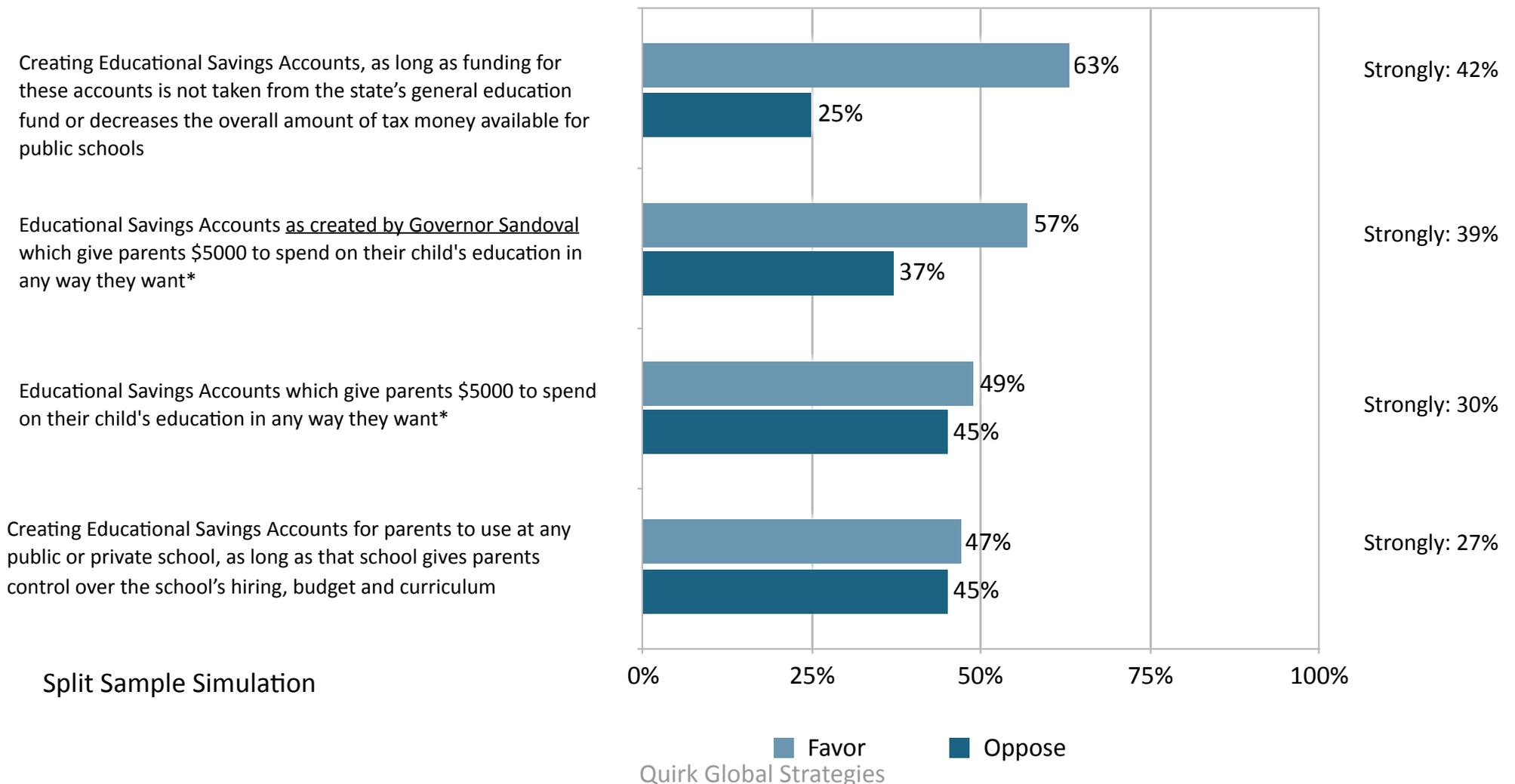


Neither
8%

DK/NA
4%

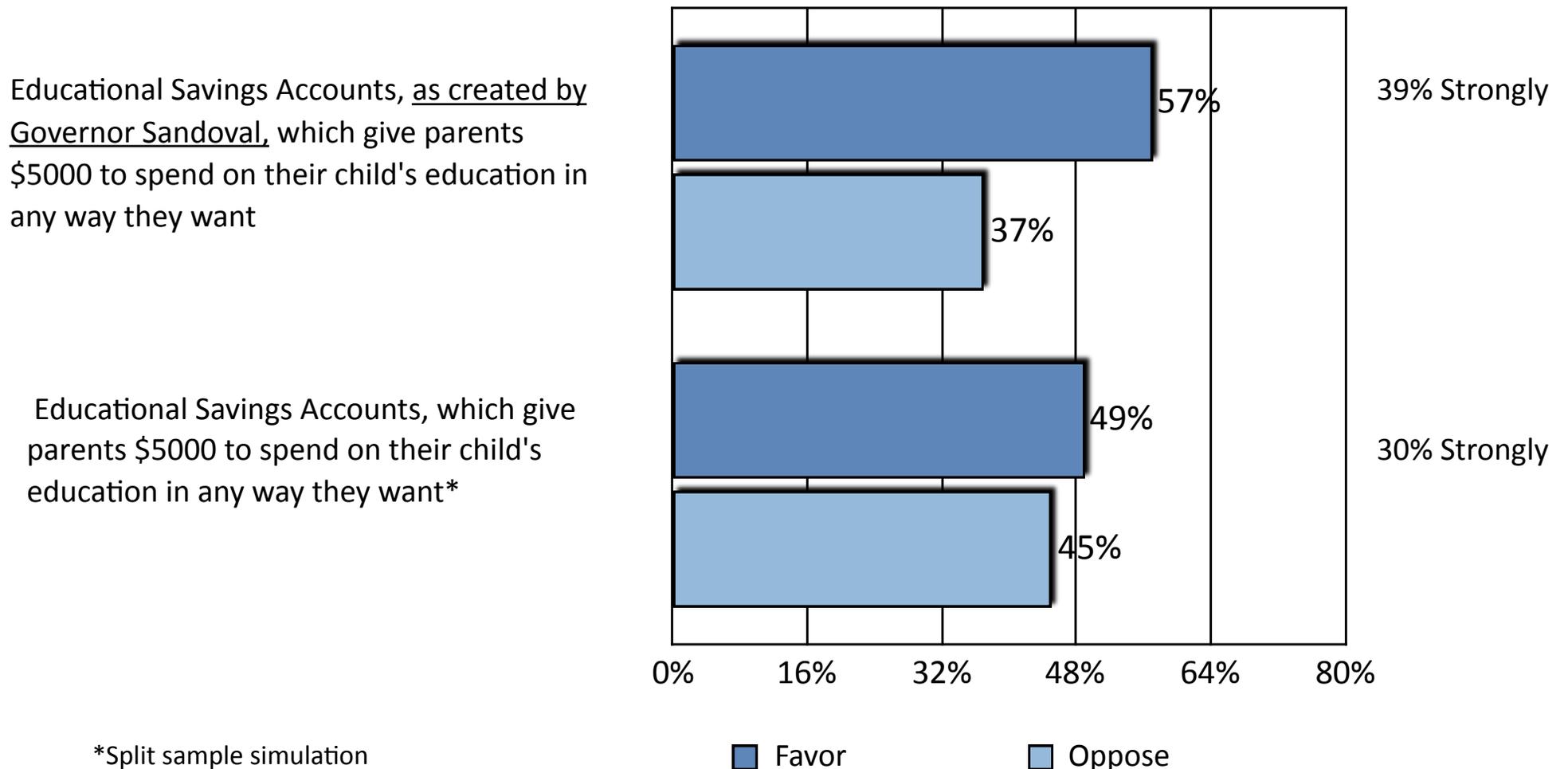
Voters Are Mixed on ESAs but Support Is Greater if Built-in Protection for Public School Funding and Governor Sandoval's Support Are Included

I'm going to read you some more ideas, specifically about Educational Savings Accounts, which give parents \$5000 to spend on their child's education in any way they want. Please tell me if you favor or oppose each.



Lending Governor Sandoval's Support to ESAs Increases Support to Above Majority and Diminishes Opposition

I'm going to read you some different ideas people have suggested to reform education in our state. After I read each one, please tell me whether you favor or oppose that idea



*Split sample simulation

Independents Are Slightly More Likely to Favor ESAs but Party Differences Are Not Sharp

Including the Governor Boosts Republican Support and Has Little Impact on Independents and Democrats

Educational Savings Accounts/as created by Governor Sandoval/which give parents \$5000 to spend on their child's education in any way they want COMBINED SPLIT

	ID Democrats	ID Republicans	ID Independents
Favor	51%	55%	59%
(with Governor's Support)	52%	64%	59%
Oppose	43%	38%	38%
(with Governor's Support)	40%	35%	36%
Don't Know	6%	6%	4%

A Strong Majority of Hispanics Favor ESAs, While African Americans Are Divided

Including the Governor Boosts Support Among Whites

Educational Savings Accounts/as created by Governor Sandoval/which give parents \$5000 to spend on their child's education in any way they want COMBINED SPLIT

	White	African American	Hispanic
Favor	52%	43%	73%
(with Governor's Support)	58%	38%	72%
Oppose	43%	44%	26%
(with Governor's Support)	38%	44%	24%
Don't Know	5%	13%	2%

Parents Are More Supportive of ESAs Than Non-Parents

Including the Governor's Support Increased Support Among Fathers

Educational Savings Accounts/as created by Governor Sandoval/which give parents \$5000 to spend on their child's education in any way they want COMBINED SPLIT

	Mothers	Fathers	Non Parents
Favor	66%	59%	50%
(with Governor's Support)	65%	64%	55%
Oppose	28%	40%	44%
(with Governor's Support)	30%	33%	39%
Don't Know	7%	1%	6%

There is Little Difference Between Views of ESAs Among Union and Non-Union Households

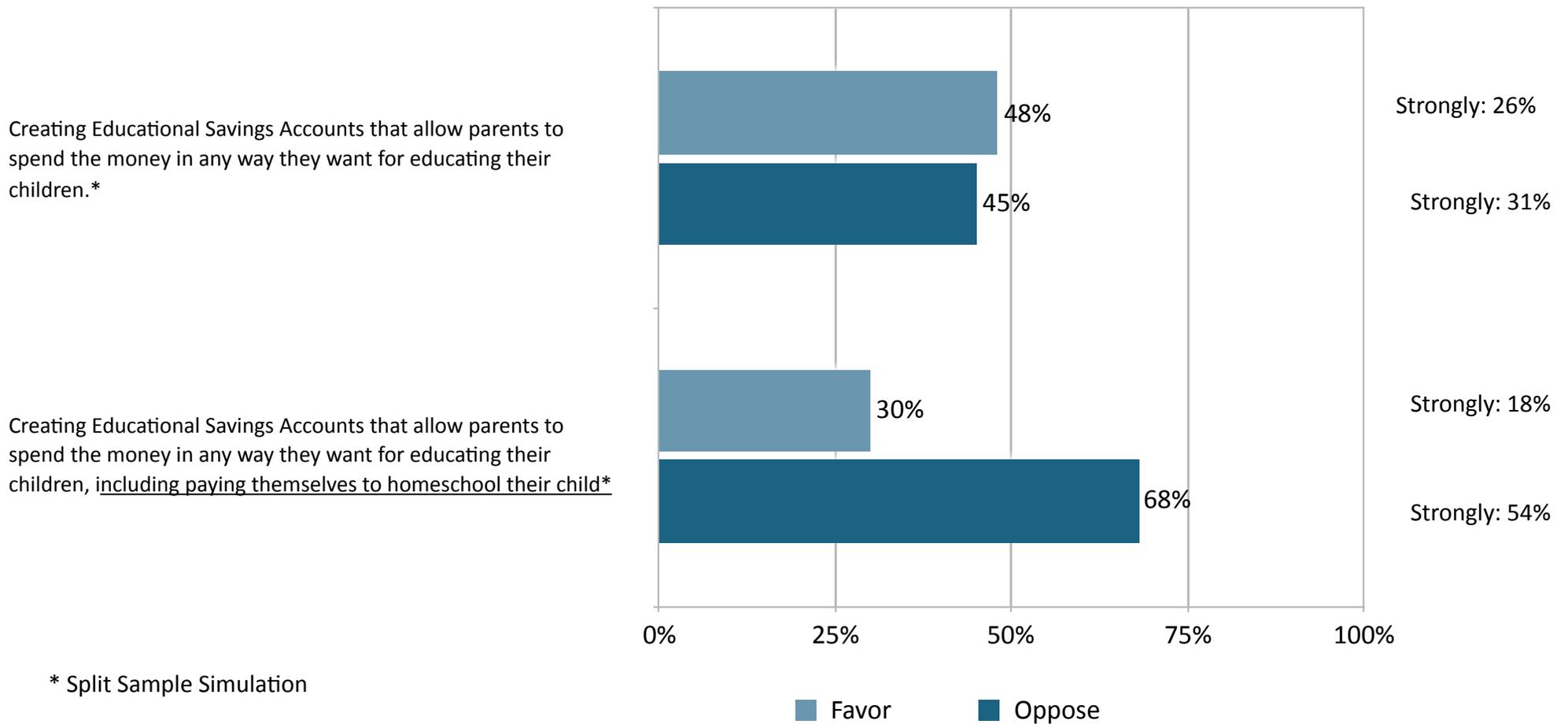
The Governor's Support Has Little Impact

Educational Savings Accounts/as created by Governor Sandoval/which give parents \$5000 to spend on their child's education in any way they want COMBINED SPLIT

	Union HH	Non-Union HH
Favor	51%	54%
(with Governor's Support)	52%	58%
Oppose	46%	40%
(with Governor's Support)	46%	36%
Don't Know	3%	6%

Voters are Mixed on ESAs, But Allowing Parents to Pay Themselves to Homeschool Their Children Undermines Support Substantially

I'm going to read you some more ideas, specifically about Educational Savings Accounts, which give parents \$5000 to spend on their child's education in any way they want. Please tell me if you favor or oppose each.

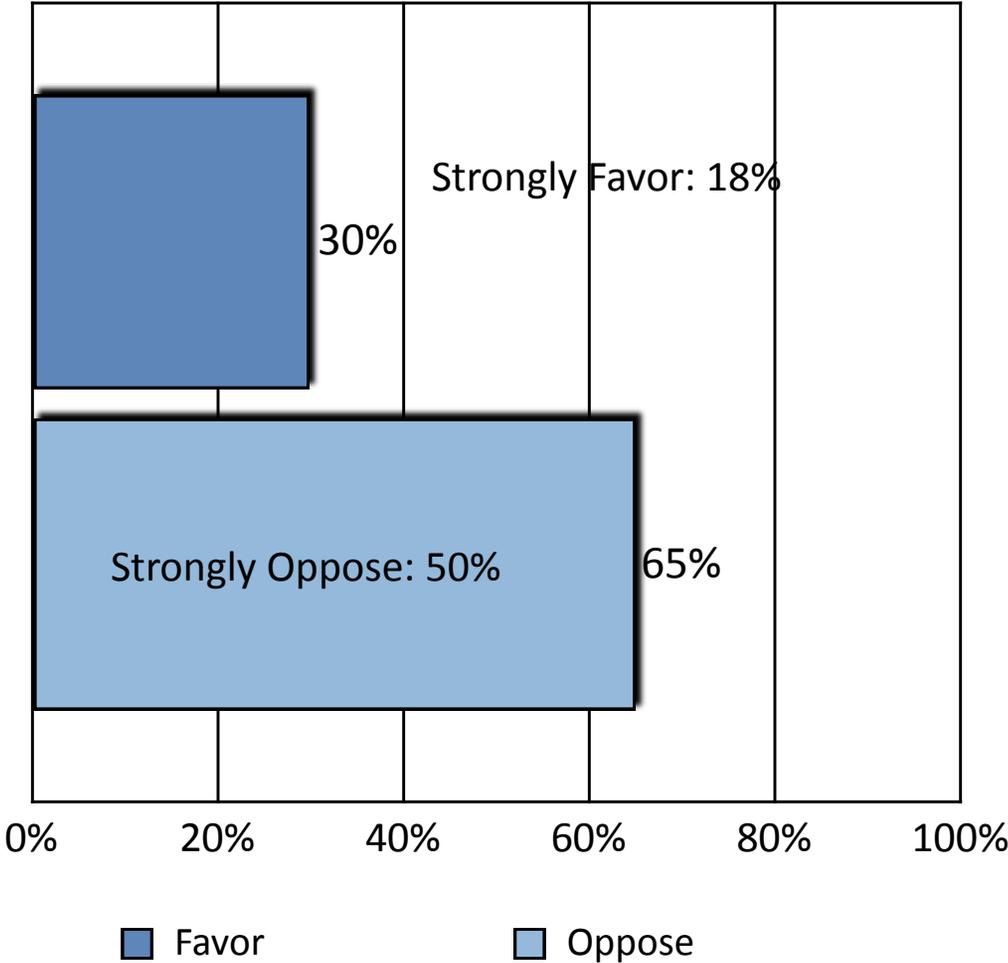


* Split Sample Simulation

Half Strongly Oppose Allowing Parents to Use the ESAs to Pay Themselves for Homeschooling

I'm going to read you some different ideas people have suggested to reform education in our state. After I read each one, please tell me whether you favor or oppose that idea

Allowing parents to use the \$5000 from the Educational Savings Account to pay themselves to homeschool their child

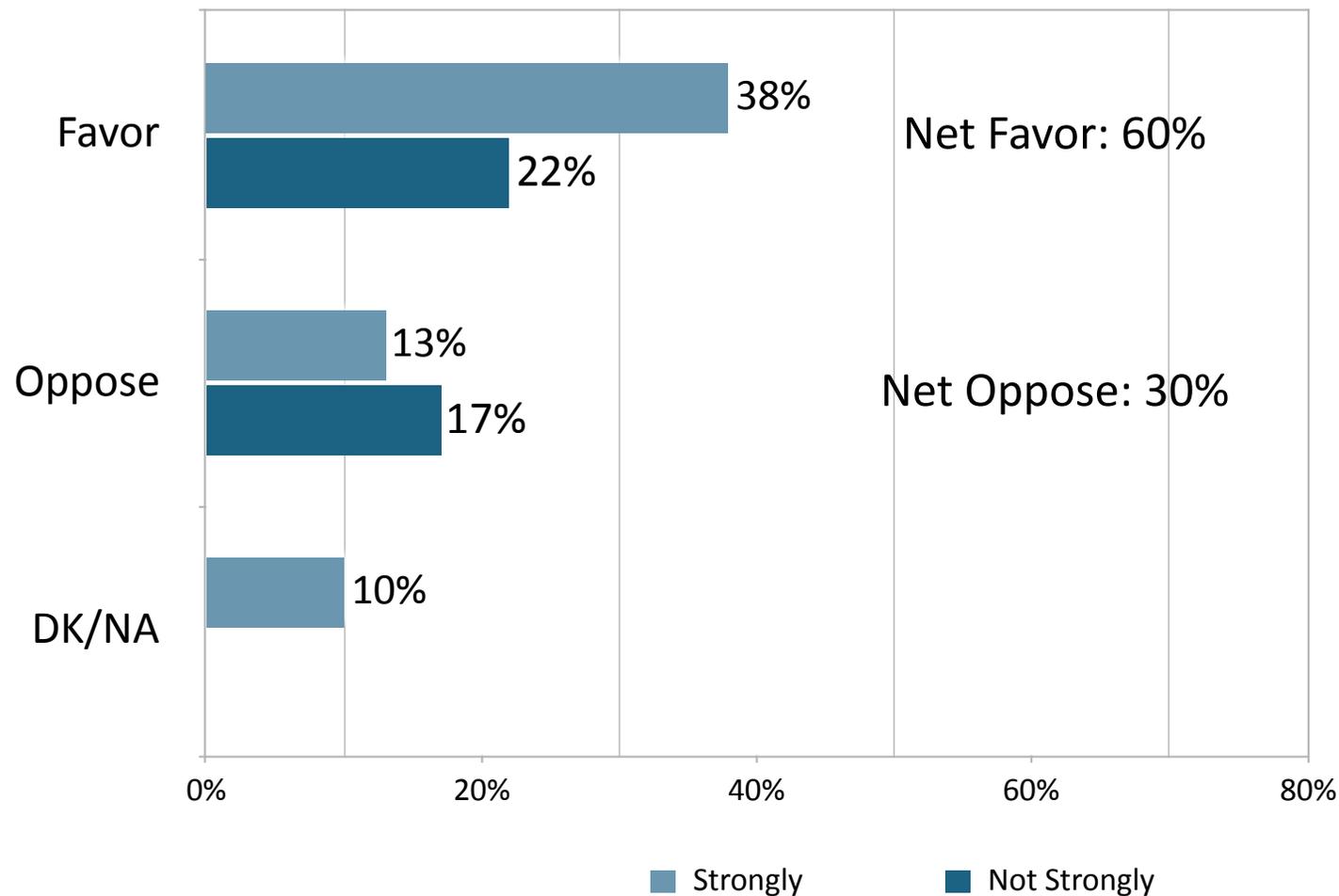


- Favor:
 - Hispanics
 - Don't know a teacher
 - Henderson
 - CD 1
 - Young Republicans
 - Independent men
 - Young women
 - Young, no college
- Oppose:
 - Oppose CC ed reform
 - Oppose ESAs
 - Those who know a teacher
 - North Las Vegas
 - Older Democrats
 - Older, non-college

Two in Five Favor a Compromise ESA Program that Protect Public School Funding, Requires Needs Based Funding and Prevents Homeschooling Payments

As a compromise, some people have proposed that \$5000 Education Savings Accounts should be created, but with a few requirements: [ROTATE EACH] [] The money to pay for them doesn't take any money away from public schools. [] The vouchers can be used only at schools where the overall funding formula is based on the specific needs of the students in that school; [] The vouchers can only be used at schools where parents already have control over the school's hiring, budget and curriculum decisions; [] Parents cannot use the money to pay themselves to homeschool their children;

Do you favor or oppose such a compromise?



Partisan Differences on the ESA Compromise Are Small

More than Two-Thirds of Independents Favor it

As a compromise, some people have proposed that \$5000 Education Savings Accounts should be created, but with a few requirements: [ROTATE EACH] The money to pay for them doesn't take any money away from public schools. The vouchers can be used only at schools where the overall funding formula is based on the specific needs of the students in that school; The vouchers can only be used at schools where parents already have control over the school's hiring, budget and curriculum decisions; Parents cannot use the money to pay themselves to homeschool their children;

Do you favor or oppose such a compromise?

	ID Democrats	ID Republicans	ID Independents
Favor	61%	57%	67%
Oppose	28%	34%	24%
Don't Know	12%	9%	9%

The ESA Compromise is Particularly Popular Among Hispanics

As a compromise, some people have proposed that \$5000 Education Savings Accounts should be created, but with a few requirements: [ROTATE EACH] The money to pay for them doesn't take any money away from public schools. The vouchers can be used only at schools where the overall funding formula is based on the specific needs of the students in that school; The vouchers can only be used at schools where parents already have control over the school's hiring, budget and curriculum decisions; Parents cannot use the money to pay themselves to homeschool their children; Do you favor or oppose such a compromise?

	White	African American	Hispanic
Favor	59%	55%	67%
Oppose	31%	37%	20%
Don't Know	11%	9%	13%

Parents, Especially Fathers, Support the ESA Compromise in Greater Proportions than Non-Parents

As a compromise, some people have proposed that \$5000 Education Savings Accounts should be created, but with a few requirements: [ROTATE EACH] The money to pay for them doesn't take any money away from public schools. The vouchers can be used only at schools where the overall funding formula is based on the specific needs of the students in that school; The vouchers can only be used at schools where parents already have control over the school's hiring, budget and curriculum decisions; Parents cannot use the money to pay themselves to homeschool their children; Do you favor or oppose such a compromise?

	Mothers	Fathers	Non Parents
Favor	68%	71%	56%
Oppose	24%	23%	32%
Don't Know	9%	5%	12%

Union and Non-Union Households Are Equally Supportive of the ESA Compromise

As a compromise, some people have proposed that \$5000 Education Savings Accounts should be created, but with a few requirements: [ROTATE EACH] The money to pay for them doesn't take any money away from public schools. The vouchers can be used only at schools where the overall funding formula is based on the specific needs of the students in that school; The vouchers can only be used at schools where parents already have control over the school's hiring, budget and curriculum decisions; Parents cannot use the money to pay themselves to homeschool their children; Do you favor or oppose such a compromise?

	Union HH	Non-Union HH
Favor	62%	61%
Oppose	31%	29%
Don't Know	8%	10%

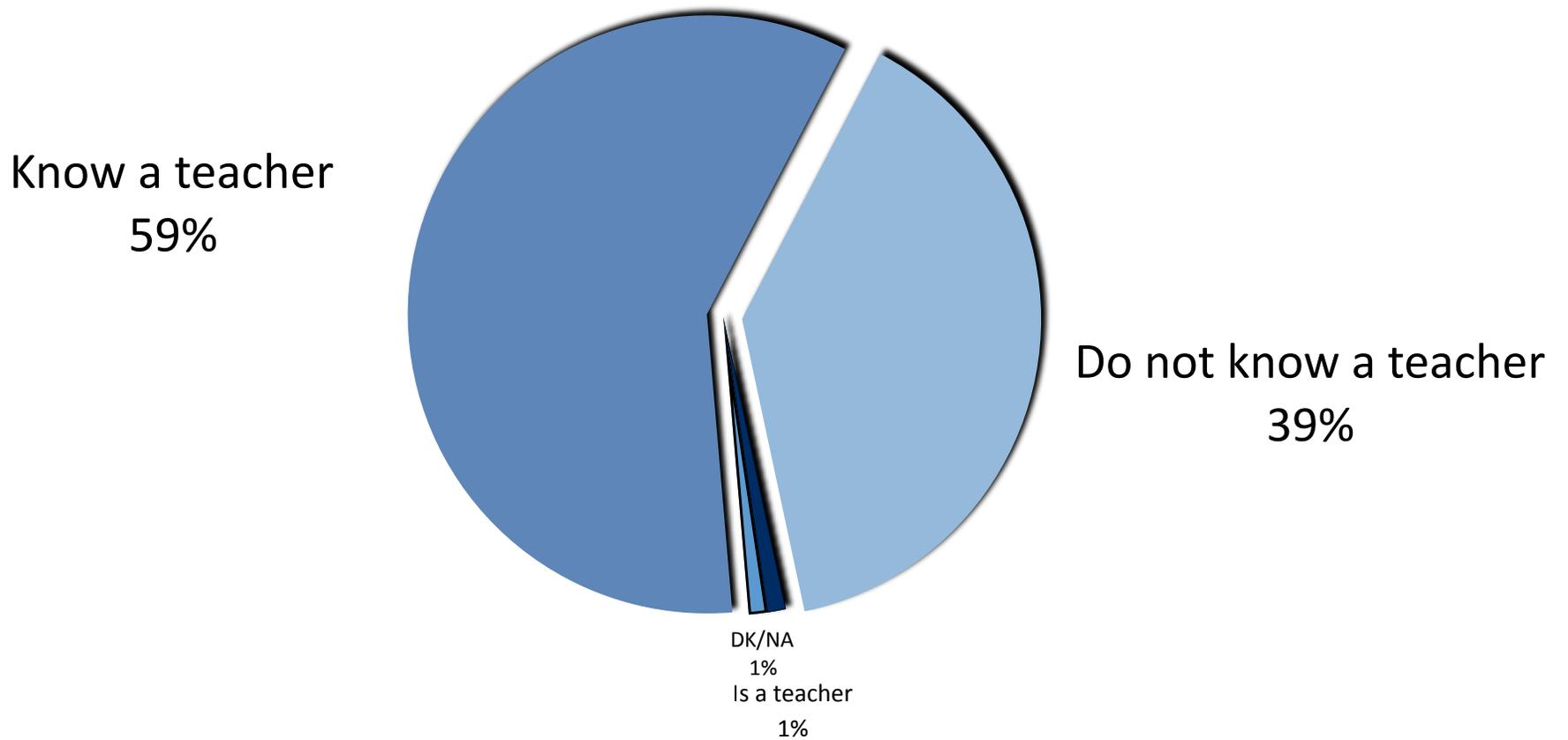
Listening to Teachers

Listening to Teachers

- Most Clark County voters know a teacher personally. More than half of those (53%) find education-related discussions with that teacher extremely valuable.
- A majority (56%) also think that teachers’s views on education policy should have a great deal of influence over legislators. Few think they should have not too much or none at all.
- Older independents and older women, African Americans, the better educated — particularly women— Democrats and union households are most likely to think that teachers should have a “great deal” of influence over policy discussions at the state legislature. Parents, Democratic women, the better educated and younger voters also find education-related discussions with teachers “extremely” valuable.
- A plurality (45%) say that, in a dispute over education policy, legislators should listen most to teachers. Just one-fourth think they should put parents’ views ahead if they differ. Another one-fourth think the view of both should be heeded.
- Despite these positive views of teachers, knowing a teacher has little impact on voters’ views of the key education reform issues— the Clark County reform package, ESAs and the ESA compromise.

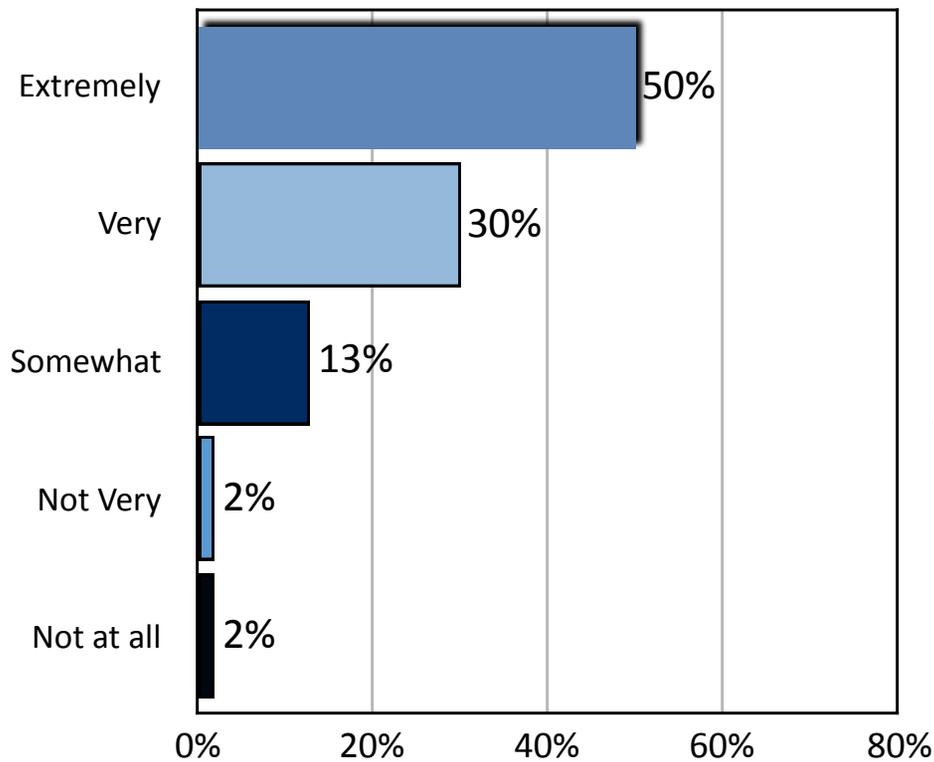
Most Voters Know a Teacher

Do you personally know a school teacher?

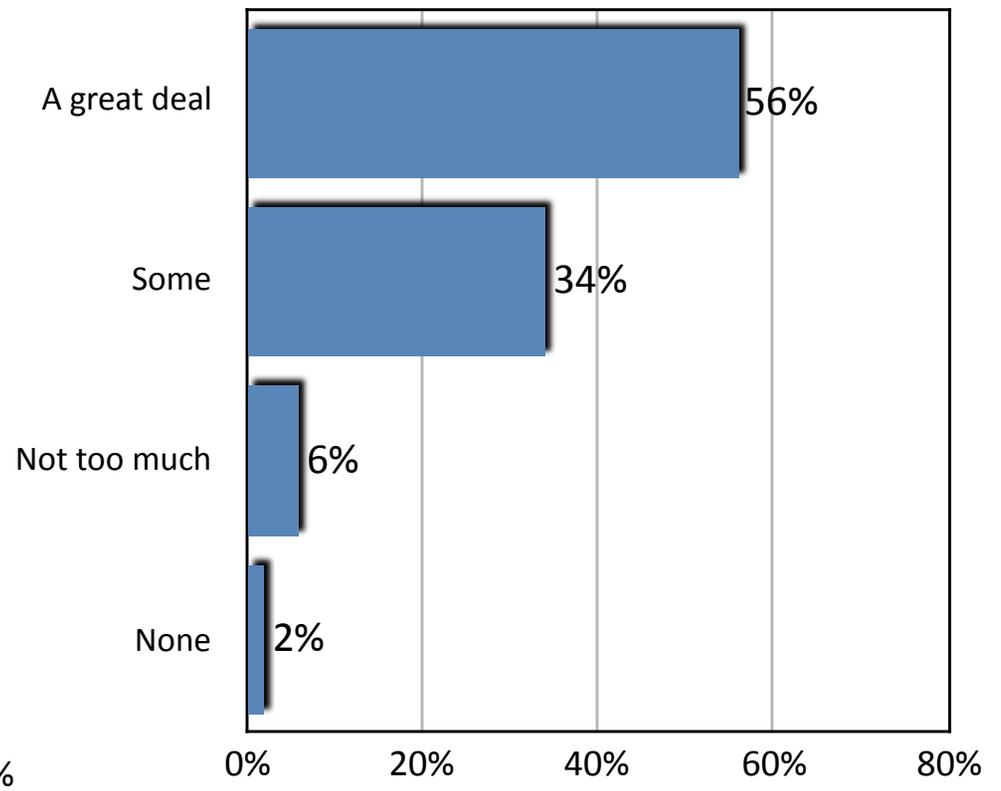


Voters Value Education Discussions with Teachers and Most Think Their Views Should Have Great Deal of Influence on Legislators

How valuable are education-related discussions with a teacher to you, personally? [ASKED ONLY TO THOSE WHO KNOW A TEACHER]



How much influence should teachers' views on education policy have on state legislators? [READ] [ASKED ONLY TO THOSE WHO KNOW A TEACHER]



n=295

Teachers Should Hold a Great Deal of Sway over Education Policy According to Democrats, African Americans and Some Independents

Percent saying teachers should have A Great Deal of influence on education policy with state legislators	
Older independents	72%
African Americans	70%
Post Grads	67%
Older women	65%
Independent women	65%
College women	64%
“Other” Ethnicity	62%
Democrats	62%
Union HH	60%
Over 50	60%
Henderson	60%
Older, college	60%
All	56%

Percent saying education-related discussions with a teacher are Extremely Valuable	
Henderson	64%
Parents	62%
Democratic women	59%
Post grads	58%
Young college	57%
Young Dems	57%
Ages 30-59	57%
CD 3	57%
“Other” Ethnicity	57%
Young women	55%
All	50%

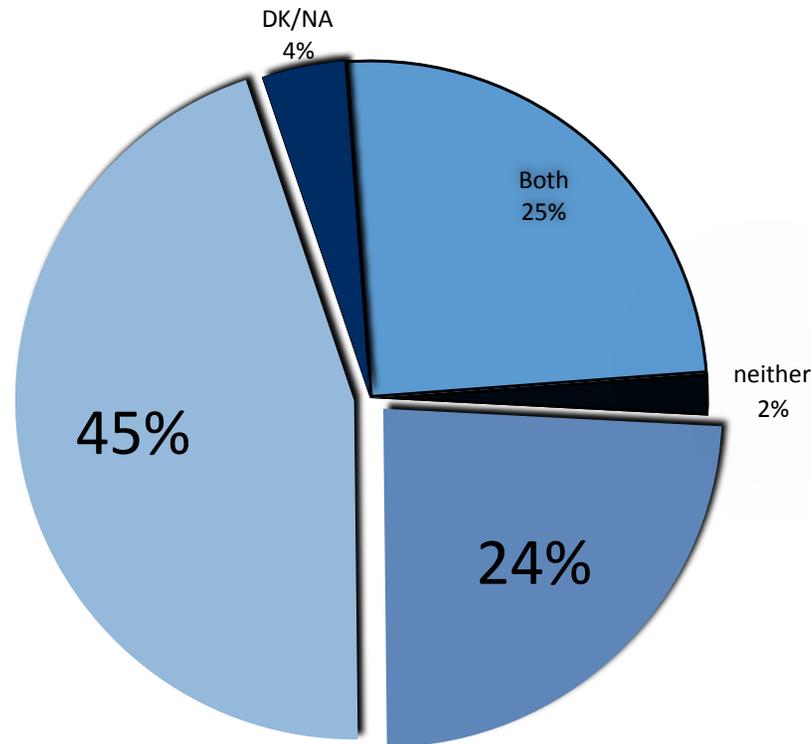
A Plurality Say Legislators Should Pay More Attention to Teachers Than Parents if Their Views Differ

One-Fourth Say they Should Listen to Both

If parents and teachers differ on reforming education, which side, parents or teachers, should state legislators pay more attention to?

Teachers

- Young Republicans
- Young Democrats
- Democratic Men
- Independent Women
- Under 50
- Post-grads
- Know a teacher
- Teachers' views valuable
- Labor HH



Parents

- Older Republicans
- Older Independents
- Republican men
- Independent men
- College men
- Older college
- Henderson
- Don't know a teacher
- Trump voters

Knowing a Teacher or Not Has Little Impact on Views of Major Policy Issues

	Know a Teacher	Don't know a teacher
Clark County Reform		
Favor	77%	74%
Oppose	17%	19%
ESA		
Favor	51%	58%
Oppose	45%	35%
ESA Compromise		
Favor	60%	60%
Oppose	32%	25%