

2016 Texas Lyceum Poll

Executive Summary of Immigration, Discrimination, Transgender Student Facility Access, Medicaid Expansion, Voter ID, and Ride-Hailing Regulation Attitudes

A September 1-11, 2016 survey of adult Texans reveals they are not as supportive of some of GOP nominee Donald Trump's immigration proposals as are Republican voters.

A majority of black Texans (51%) say that they have felt discriminated against by the police compared with only 6% of white and 23% of Hispanic Texans.

Overall, Texans think that transgender students should use the public school facilities that match their birth gender, with Republicans overwhelmingly in agreement. However, when looking at Democrats alone, almost half think that transgender students should have access to the facility that matches their gender identity. Additionally, a majority of 18-29 year olds think that transgender students should be able to access the facilities that match their gender identity, while majorities of older voters disagree.

Despite the recent overturning of Texas' voter ID law, majorities of Texas adults and most relevant sub-groups think that presenting an ID at the polls is okay. And despite continued discussion of Texans' uninsured population, a majority of Texas adults think that Texas should keep Medicaid as is instead of expanding it under the Affordable Care Act.

Finally, Texans have been paying a moderate amount of attention to the discussion over the regulation of ride-hailing services like Uber and Lyft in the wake of Austin's rejection of Proposition 1 that led those businesses to leave the capital city; but majorities think that these services should be regulated like taxis, and that this regulation should take place at the local level – not in the Texas Legislature.

Summary of Findings

Most important problems facing the state and nation

For the ninth straight year, Texans stated that the economy is the most important issue facing the country. These results represent a consistent trend starting two years ago when 16% and 15%, respectively, cited the economy as the country's number one problem (and a major decline from previous Lyceum surveys in which 25%, 37%, 32%, 34%, and 62% mentioned the economy as the most important issue facing the country in 2013, 2012, 2010, 2009, and 2008 respectively). Second on the list of most important problems this year was national security/terrorism at 9%, replacing immigration as the second most important problem in 2015. Immigration remains important however, cited as the most important problem by 8% of the public. Race relations/racial issues (7%) and the

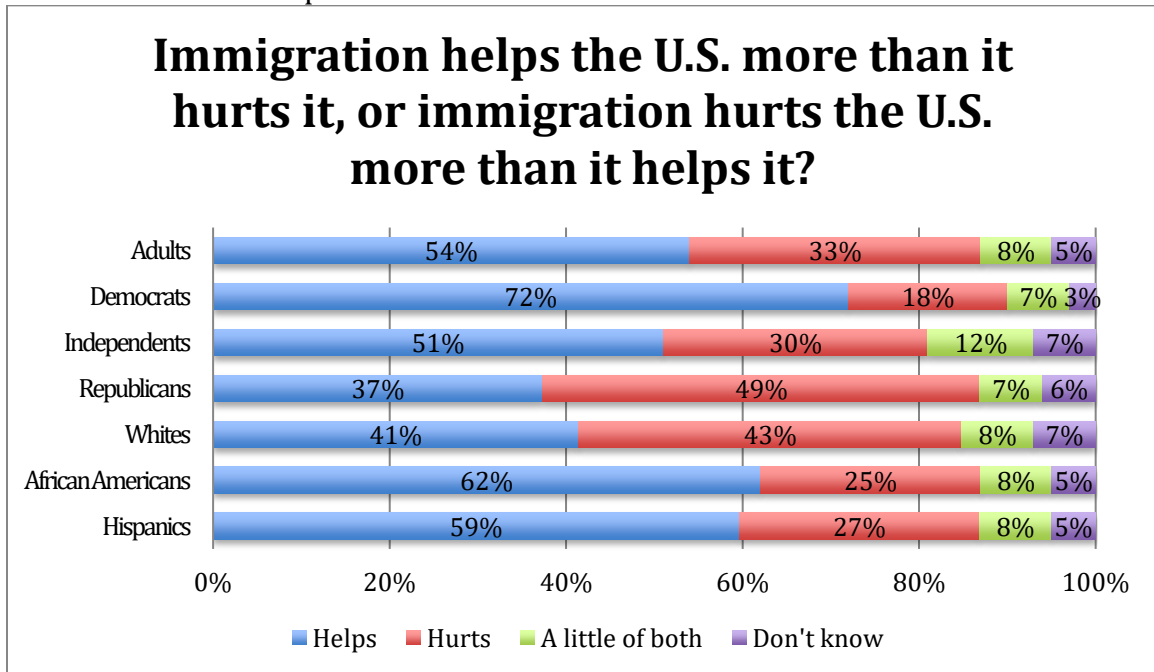
presidential race (6%) rounded out the top five most important issue facing the country.

Immigration was again cited as the number one issue facing the state, mentioned by 19% of Texas adults (though down from 24% in 2015). Education followed immigration (12%), followed by the economy (6%), border security (5%) and unemployment/jobs (4%).

Immigration, a Border Wall, and a Geographic Ban

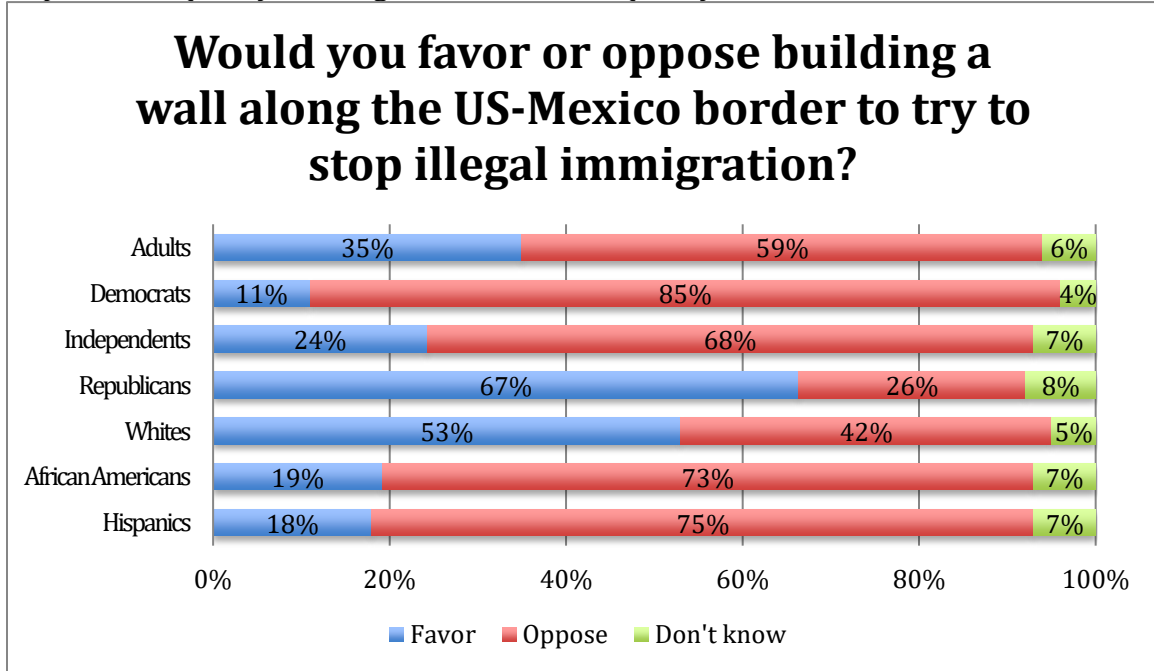
Immigration and/or border security is the issue regularly cited by Texans as the most important facing the state. With the 2016 Election, a number of immigration policies have been proposed with the intention of severely limiting the flow of illegal immigrants, and in some cases, assuaging public fears about the threat of domestic terrorism carried out by those who might have immigrated here legally. The 2016 Texas Lyceum Poll sought to gauge these attitudes.

First, more broadly, we asked Texas adults whether they would “say that immigration helps the United States more than it hurts it, or immigration hurts the United States more than it helps it?” Overall, a majority of Texas adults (54%) say that immigration helps more than it hurts – and this includes a majority of registered (55%) as well as likely voters (50%). Not surprisingly given the tenor of the 2016 Primary campaigns, this overall opinion is driven in large part by Texas Democrats and minority groups. Democrats (72%), African Americans (62%), and Hispanics (67%) all agree that immigration helps more than it hurts, while Republicans (49%) and Anglos (43%) were both more likely to say that immigration hurts more than it helps.



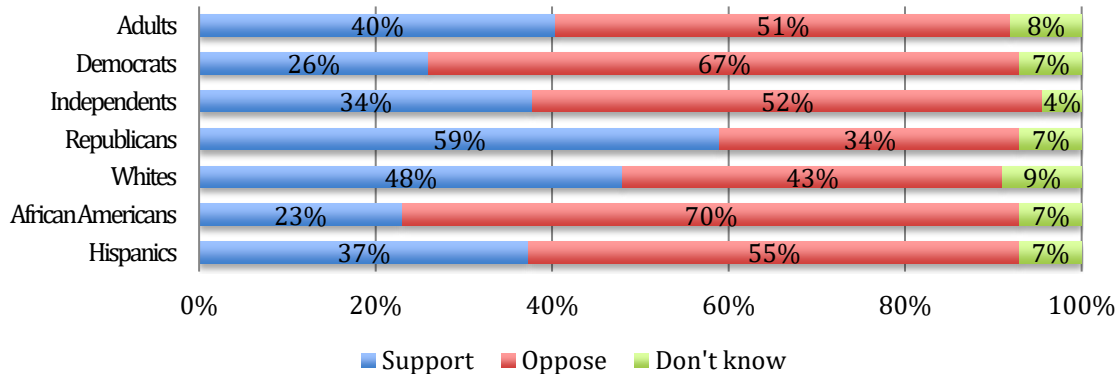
More specifically, we asked respondents about their opinions towards two of the most high-profile proposals made by GOP Presidential nominee Donald Trump regarding immigration policy: a border wall and an immigration ban for any person living in a country where there has been a history of terrorism against the west.

With respect to the wall, a majority of Texas adults expressed opposition to the GOP nominee’s signature campaign promise (59%). But among likely voters, attitudes were more mixed, with 46% expressing support for the wall, and 48% expressing opposition. Democrats (85%), Hispanics (75%), and African Americans (73%) are all overwhelmingly opposed to the idea of a wall, while Texas Republicans (67%) and Anglos were in favor (53%).



Finally, we also asked Texans whether they support or oppose “a ban on the immigration of any person who lives in a country where there has been a history of terrorism against the west?” Overall, 40% of Texas adults said that they would support such a ban, while 51% said that they would oppose it. Likely voters were far more ambivalent, with 47% saying they would support the ban and 46% saying that they would oppose. In a now familiar pattern, Democrats (67%), African Americans (70%), and Hispanics (55%) were more likely to oppose the proposal than to support it, while Republicans (59%) and Anglos (48%) were more likely to express support.

Do you support or oppose a ban on the immigration of any person who lives in a country where there has been a history of terrorism against the west?



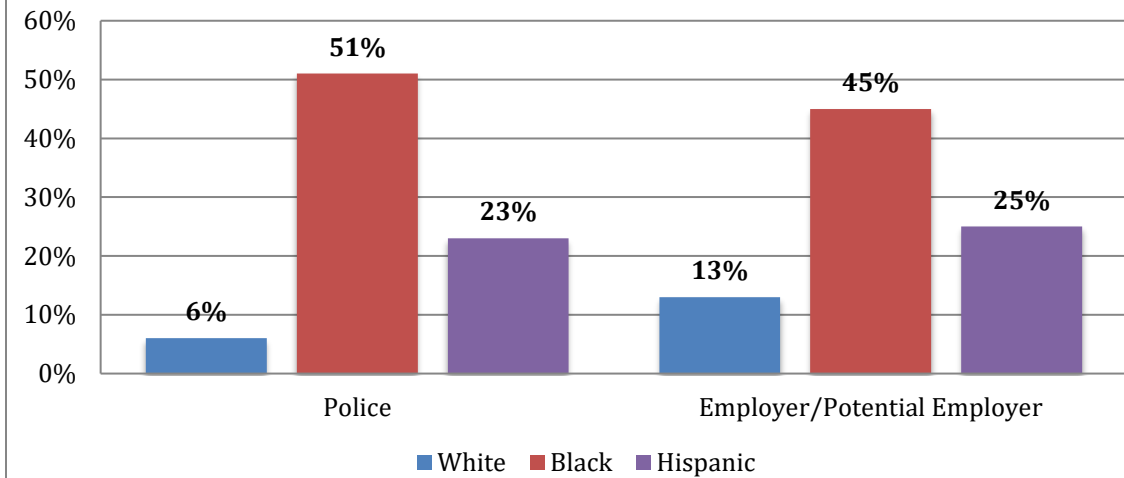
Discrimination

Race and police practices have been a persistent topic in the news over the last few years and Texas has been a part of this news coverage with, among other incidents, the death of Sandra Bland in police custody and the shooting of police officers during a protest in Dallas this year. For the second year in a row, we asked Texans two questions about their own experience with discrimination in America. Specifically, we asked whether “*there ever [was] a specific instance in which you felt discriminated against by the police because of your racial or ethnic background?*” And whether “*there ever [was] a specific instance in which you felt discriminated against by an employer or a potential employer because of your racial or ethnic background?*”

Overall, 18% of Texans said that they had felt discriminated against by police because of their racial or ethnic background (it was 17% in 2015), while 22% said that they had felt discriminated against by an employer or potential employer for the same reasons (unchanged from 2015, at 22%).

Like last year, these results were heavily influenced by the race of the respondent. Whereas only 6% of white respondents said that they have ever felt discriminated against by the police, 23% of Hispanics and 51% of black respondents said that they had. This same pattern held for feelings about discrimination by an employer or potential employer. Among whites, only 13% indicated that they had felt discriminated against by an employer at some point in their life because of their racial or ethnic background, but 25% of Hispanic and 45% of black Texans said that they had experienced this form of discrimination.

Was there ever a specific instance in which you felt discriminated against by the police or an employer/potential employer because of your racial or ethnic background?

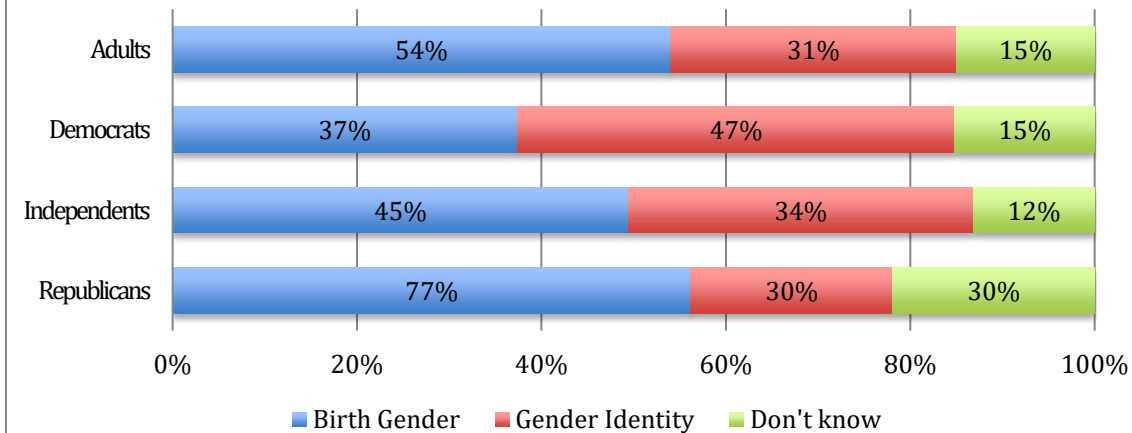


Transgender Student Facility Access

Another issue that sprang into the public consciousness during the last few years was the issue of transgender rights. While the public debate over transgender access to public facilities has had multiple flashpoints, one of the most notable here in Texas involves whether public school students should have access to public school facilities on the basis of their birth gender or their gender identity.

Overall, a majority of Texas adults (54%) say that public school students should use the facilities that match their birth gender, while 31% say that they should use the facilities that match their gender identity. Republicans are in overwhelming agreement on this issue, with 77% saying that these students should use the facilities that match their birth gender, while almost half of Democrats say these students should have access based on gender identity (47%) versus birth gender (37%).

Transgender students should have access to public school facilities like restrooms and locker rooms based on...



It is notable that there are no major differences of opinion when looking at Texans by race on this issue, but by age, younger Texans (those between 18-29) are more likely to say that those students should be allowed to access the facilities that correspond with their gender identity (53%) than say that those facilities should correspond with their birth gender (38%). Every other age group is more likely to express the preference that those students use the facilities that matches their birth gender.

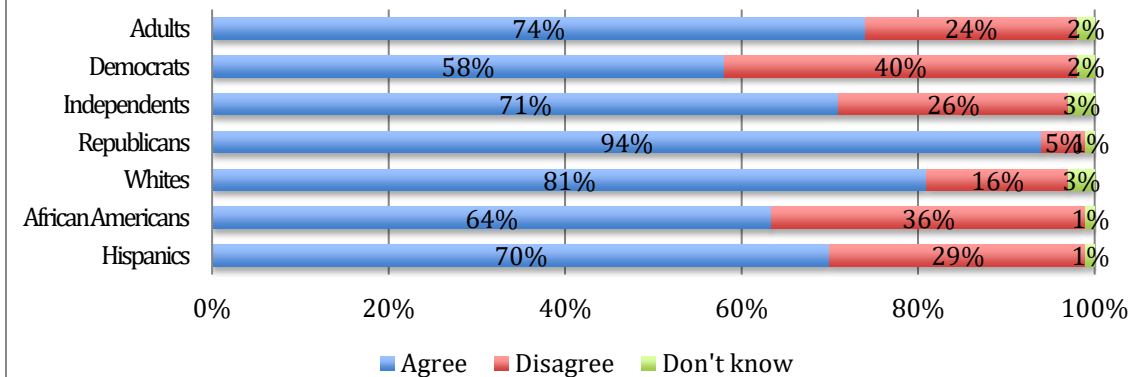
Voter Identification

This year, the courts struck down Texas' voter ID law, well known as the strictest in the nation due to its limited set of permissible identifications. The Texas Lyceum asked about Texans' attitudes towards voter identification laws broadly. The item reads as follows:

Some people argue that requiring registered voters to present government-issued photo identification at the polls reduces voter fraud and does not place major obstacles on anyone who is legally entitled to vote. Other people argue that such a requirement has a negligible effect on voter fraud but places significant obstacles on elderly, low-income, disabled, and minority voters. Do you agree or disagree with the idea that registered voters should be required to present a government issued photo ID at the polls before they can be allowed to vote?

Overall, 74% of Texas adults agree that voters should be required to present a government issued photo ID in order to vote. While Republicans are overwhelmingly inclined to agree (94%), Democratic opinion is more mixed, with 58% agreeing and 40% disagreeing.

Registered voters should be required to present a government issued photo ID at the polls before they can be allowed to vote



Despite challenges to the law based on its racial intent, among Texas adults, majorities of Africans Americans (64%) and Hispanics (70%) agree with the notion of presenting an ID at the polls, with whites overwhelmingly in agreement (81%).

Medicaid Expansion Under ACA

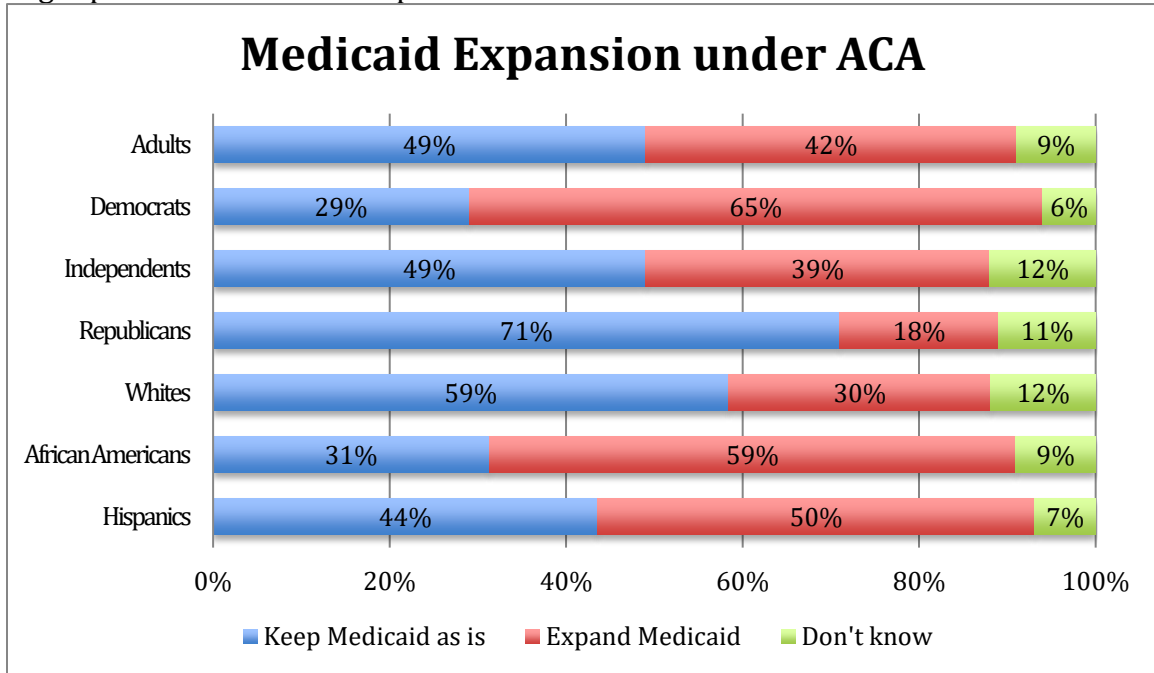
According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, in 2014 Texas had the highest percentage of uninsured individuals of any state in the country (17%). As such, there have been frequent calls since the implementation of the Affordable Care Act to expand Medicaid in Texas under that program, and equally frequent reminders of stakeholder’s uneasiness with expanding a program that they see as irrevocably broken and expensive.

To assess Texans’ attitudes towards Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act, we presented respondents with the following item:

As you may know, the Affordable Care Act offers states the opportunity to expand Medicaid to provide health insurance to more low-income uninsured adults. The federal government would subsidize this expansion initially, after which Texas taxpayers would have to pay for the expanded coverage. What do you think Texas should do...

Respondents were given the options to “Keep Medicaid as is” or to “Expand Medicaid.” Overall, 49% said that they preferred to keep Medicaid as is, while 42% said that they would like to see Medicaid expanded (similar to the last time we asked this question in 2013, when 49% sought to keep Medicaid unchanged, while 41% wanted to see Medicaid expanded). A majority of Democrats (65%) would like to see Medicaid expanded, while a majority of Republicans (71%) would like to see the program kept as is. Likewise, blacks are more likely than whites to want to see

Medicaid expanded, and Hispanics appear somewhat split over the issue, with a slight preference towards expansion.

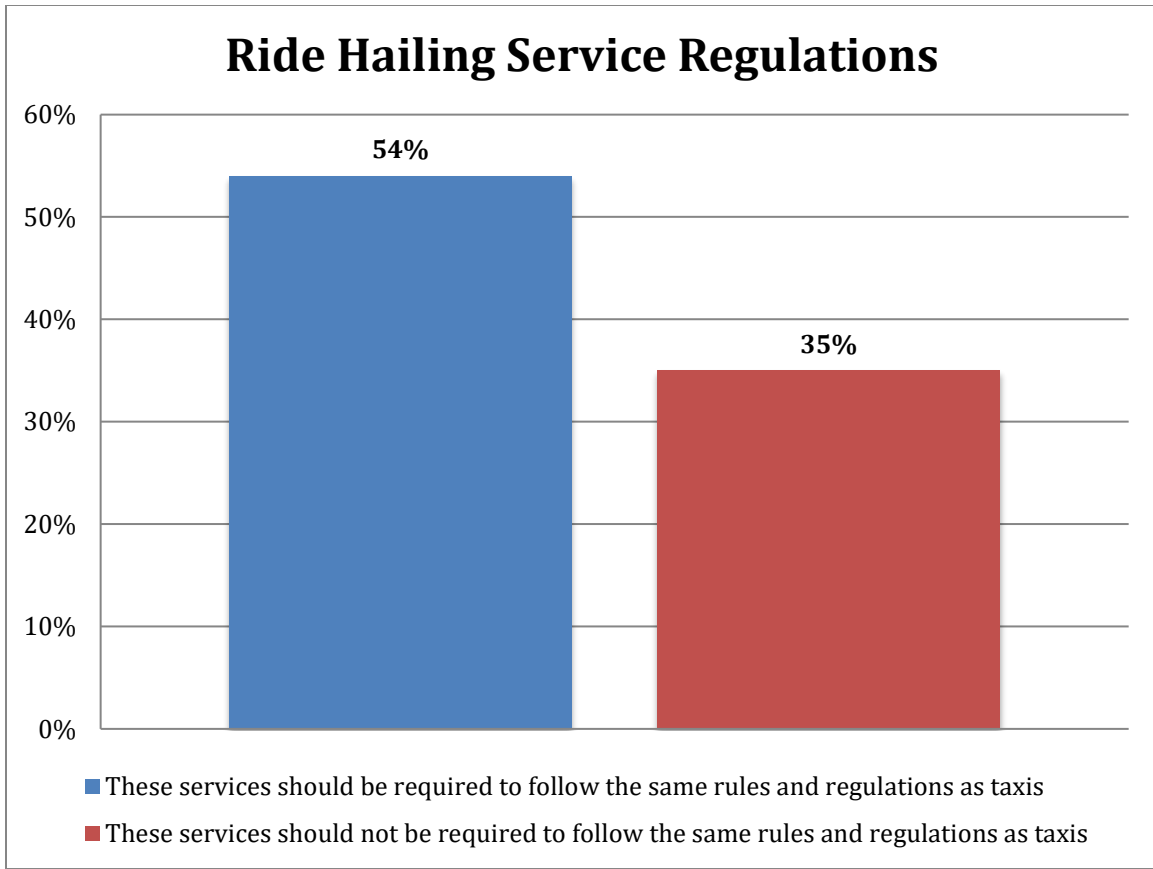


Ride Hailing Service Regulation

Austin’s highly covered rejection of Proposition 1 resulted in the exodus of ride-hailing services like Uber and Lyft from the capital city. Since then, politicians in the Texas Legislature have indicated that they would like to take up the regulation of ride hailing services in what appears to be an attempt to reverse the decision of Austin’s voters. Given the interest in this issue, both in Texas’ cities, but also nationally, the 2016 Texas Lyceum poll asked three questions about Texans’ attitudes towards regulations covering ride-hailing companies.

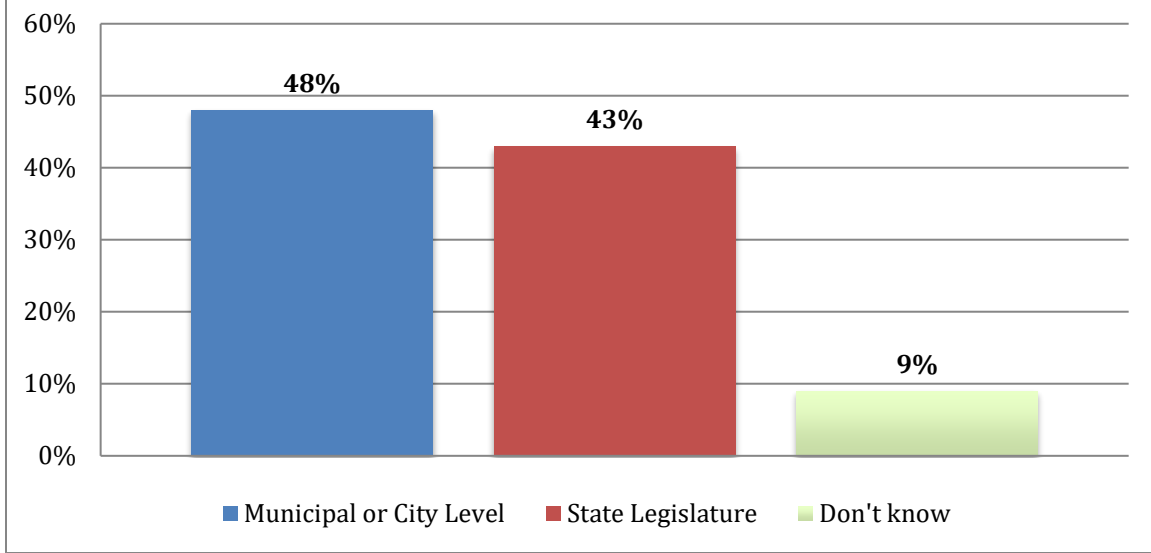
First, we wanted to assess whether this was an issue that Texans were paying attention to, and to that end, asked, “How much have you heard about the debate happening in some cities over whether ride-hailing services like Uber and Lyft should be regulated in the same way as existing taxi companies?” Overall, roughly a quarter of Texans (24%) said that they had heard “A lot” about this debate, while another 38% said that they had only heard “A little,” and a third (33%) said that they had heard “Nothing at all.”

Next, we asked respondents whether these ride hailing services should be regulated under the same rules and regulations as taxis with respect to issues like pricing, insurance, and disability access. Overall, a majority of Texas adults (54%) said that these companies should, in fact, be regulated like taxis, while 35% said that they should not be required to follow the same rules so that these companies may innovate and meet the needs of their customers. There were no significant differences by party identification.



Finally, we asked respondents, “Regardless of how you think ride-hailing services should be regulated, do you think that decision should take place at the municipal or city level, or in the Texas Legislature?” Overall, slightly more Texans said that these regulations should be set at the municipal or city level (48%) than said that they should be set in the Texas Legislature (43%). Opinion on this issue was not influenced by party identification, with 48% of Democrats and 50% of Republicans saying that regulations should be set at the local level. So, despite the promise by some in state government to take on this issue at the state level, it doesn’t appear as though voters have a strong preference for state level rules regarding ride hailing companies as of the fielding of this poll.

Regardless of how you think ride-hailing services should be regulated, do you think that decision should take place at the municipal or city level, or in the Texas Legislature?



Methodology

From September 1-11, 2015, The Texas Lyceum conducted a statewide telephone survey of adult citizens. The survey utilized a stratified probability sample design, with respondents being randomly selected at the level of the household. The survey also employed a randomized cell phone supplement, with 40 percent of completed interviews being conducted among cell phone only or cell phone dominant households. A Spanish-language instrument was developed and bilingual interviewers offered respondents a chance to participate in English or Spanish. On average, respondents completed the interview in 19 minutes. Approximately 6,100 records were drawn to yield 1,000 completed interviews. The final data set is weighted by race/ethnicity, age and gender to achieve representativeness as defined by the Texas Department State Health Services 2016 population projections. The overall margin of error for the poll is +/- 3.1 percentage points.

The Texas Lyceum

The Texas Lyceum has committed to annual probability samples of the state of Texas to bolster its understanding of public opinion on crucial policy issues. The professional rationale for the Texas Lyceum Poll is straightforward: a non-partisan, high quality, scientific survey designed to provide (1) specific data points on issues of interest, and (2) a time series of key demographics, attitudes, and opinions. Towards this end, the trademark of the Texas Lyceum Poll is transparency. Top-line and detailed cross-tabular results of each poll will be made available on the Texas Lyceum website at **www.texaslyceum.org**.

The Texas Lyceum, now 36 years strong, is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide leadership organization focused on identifying the next generation of Texas leaders. The Texas Lyceum consists of 96 men and women from throughout the state. Directors begin their service while under the age of 46 and have demonstrated leadership in their community and profession, together with a deep commitment to Texas.

The Texas Lyceum acts as a catalyst to bring together diverse opinions and expertise to focus on national and state issues, and seeks to emphasize constructive private sector, public sector, and individual responses to the issues.

To accomplish these purposes, the Lyceum conducts periodic public forums, commissions The Texas Lyceum Poll, and convenes programs for the Directors to explore and discuss key economic and social issues of the state and nation.

Q5. What do you think is the most important issue facing the country today?

1. <i>The economy</i>	15%
2. National security/terrorism	9
3. Immigration	8
4. Race relations/racial issues	7
5. The presidential race	6
6. <i>Unemployment/jobs</i>	5
7. Health care	4
8. Education	4
9. Political corruption/leadership	3
10. <i>National debt</i>	2
11. Crime and drugs	2
12. Moving away from Christianity/God	2
13. Poverty/Income inequality	2
14. Foreign policy	2
15. <i>Federal spending/budget deficit</i>	1
16. Moral decline	1
17. Border security	1
18. Social welfare programs	1
19. Environment	1
20. Polarization/Gridlock/Partisanship	1
21. Gun violence/gun control	1
22. Police	1
23. Barack Obama	1
24. Other	11
25. Don't know/ NA	8

Q6. What do you think is the most important issue facing the state of Texas today?

1. Immigration	19%
2. Education	12
3. <i>The economy</i>	6
4. Border security	5
5. <i>Unemployment/jobs</i>	4
6. Political corruption/leadership	3
7. Health care	3
8. Gun violence/gun control	3
9. Racism	3
10. Crime and drugs	1
11. <i>Taxes</i>	1
12. Social welfare programs	1
13. Water supply	1
14. Energy	1
15. Environment	1
16. Abortion	1
17. State courts	1
18. Low wages/poverty/cost of living	1
19. Republicans/the right wing	1
20. Growth/Infrastructure	1
21. National Security/Terrorism	1
22. Presidential Election	1
23. Other	9
24. Don't know/ NA	19

SECTION III:
ISSUES & POLICY

Q33. Some people argue that requiring registered voters to present government-issued photo identification at the polls reduces voter fraud and does not place major obstacles on anyone who is legally entitled to vote. Other people argue that such a requirement has a negligible effect on voter fraud but places significant obstacles on elderly, low-income, disabled, and minority voters. Do you agree or disagree with the idea that registered voters should be required to present a government issued photo ID at the polls before they can be allowed to vote?

1. Agree	74%
2. Disagree	24
3. Don't know/No opinion	2

Q34. As you may know, the Affordable Care Act offers states the opportunity to expand Medicaid to provide health insurance to more low-income uninsured adults. The federal government would subsidize this expansion initially, after which Texas taxpayers would have to pay for the expanded coverage. What do you think Texas should do... **[RANDOMIZE 1-2]**

1. Keep Medicaid as is	49%
2. Expand Medicaid	42
3. Don't know/No opinion	9

Q35. Which of the following comes closer to your opinion? Transgender students should have access to public school facilities like restrooms and locker rooms based on... **[RADNOMIZE 1-2]**

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 1. Their birth gender | 54% |
| 2. Their gender identity | 31 |
| 3. Don't know/Know opinion | 15 |

Q36. Would you say that immigration helps the United States more than it hurts it, or immigration hurts the United States more than it helps it?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Helps more than it hurts | 54% |
| 2. Hurts more than it helps | 33 |
| 3. A little of both (Vol.) | 8 |
| 4. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 5 |

Q37. Would you favor or oppose building a wall along the US-Mexico border to try to stop illegal immigration?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Favor | 35% |
| 2. Oppose | 59 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 6 |

Q38. Do you support or oppose a ban on the immigration of any person who lives in a country where there has been a history of terrorism against the west?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Support | 40% |
| 2. Oppose | 51 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 8 |

Q39. How much have you heard about the debate happening in some cities over whether ride-hailing services like Uber and Lyft should be regulated in the same way as existing taxi companies?...A lot, a little, or nothing at all?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. A lot | 24% |
| 2. A little | 38 |
| 3. Nothing at all | 33 |
| 4. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 5 |

Q40. Some cities are currently debating how to best regulate ride-hailing services. Which statement comes closest to your view on this subject?...**[ROTATE STATEMENTS]**

These services should be required to follow the same rules and regulations as taxis--it is important that everyone follow the same rules when it comes to things like pricing, insurance, and disability access.

or

These services should not be required to follow the same rules and regulations as taxis--it is important to let companies be innovative and meet the needs of their customers, even if that goes against existing regulations

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Should be required to follow the same rules and regulations as taxis | 54% |
| 2. Should not be required to follow the same rules and regulations as taxis | 35 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 11 |

Q41. Regardless of how you think ride-hailing services should be regulated, do you think that decision should take place at the municipal or city level, or in the Texas Legislature?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Municipal or city level | 48% |
| 2. Texas Legislature | 43 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 9 |

[RANDOMIZE Q42-Q43]

Q42. Was there ever a specific instance in which you felt discriminated against by the police because of your racial or ethnic background?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | 18% |
| 2. No | 81 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 1 |

Q43. Was there ever a specific instance in which you felt discriminated against by an employer or a potential employer because of your racial or ethnic background?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | 22% |
| 2. No | 77 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 2 |