



COVID-19 VACCINATION STATUS & VACCINATION POLICY PREFERENCES

A STUDY OF TEXAS VOTERS AND TEXAS HISPANIC VOTERS

DECEMBER 1, 2021



TEXAS HISPANIC
POLICY FOUNDATION

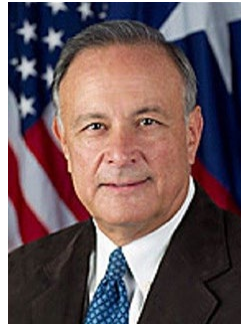
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ABOUT THE TEXAS HISPANIC POLICY FOUNDATION

The Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation operates as a nonpartisan, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization, dedicated and committed to analyzing and exploring the political, economic, social, demographic, and familial attitudes, and behaviors of Texas Hispanics. In collaboration with Rice University and the Baker Institute for Public Policy, the Foundation conducts surveys, polls, research, data collection and analysis concerning the Hispanic population in Texas. You can find more information about the Foundation at www.TxHPF.org.

Executive Summary

This report utilizes a statewide survey of 1,402 Texans (including 616 Texas Hispanics) to study the attitudes and opinions of Texans in general and of Texas Hispanics in particular related to a set of policies related to COVID-19 as well as to assess variations in the vaccination status of Texas adults.

Two-thirds (68%) of the Texas registered voters surveyed are fully vaccinated while 4% have started the vaccination process but need another shot. Another 4% are not vaccinated, but plan to get vaccinated and 6% are unsure about whether or not to get vaccinated. One-fifth (18%) report that they will not be getting vaccinated.

Hispanic Texans (63%) are notably less likely to be vaccinated than both Black (73%) and white (70%) Texans.

Hispanic Texans (10%) are moderately more likely to not be sure about whether or not to get vaccinated than white (5%) and Black (3%) Texans.

The Baby Boomer/Silent Generation (ages 57 to 93 years) has a notably higher proportion (78%) of its members reporting that they are fully vaccinated than Generation X (63%), Millennials (62%) and, especially, Generation Z (56%).

There is a strong relationship between a person's educational attainment and the probability that they are fully vaccinated. While 79% of Texans with a four-year college degree or postgraduate degree are fully vaccinated, only 56% of those whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less are fully vaccinated.

Significantly more Democrats (81%) are fully vaccinated than Independents (62%) or Republicans (60%). Conversely, significantly more Republicans (25%) and Independents (24%) than Democrats (6%) say they will not be getting vaccinated.

Texans are highly polarized in regard to their position on whether the adoption of Mask Mandates, Vaccine Mandates and Vaccine Passports are a way to get society back to normal sooner. Between 27% (Vaccine Passports) and 35% (Mask Mandates, Vaccine Mandates) of Texans strongly agree with the policy as a way to get back to normal sooner while between 33% (Mask Mandates) and 39% (Vaccine Passports) of Texans strongly disagree that the policy offers a way to get back to normal sooner. If one adds those strongly and somewhat agreeing and disagreeing, a narrow majority or plurality of Texans agrees with the statements in regard to the merits of Mask Mandates (51%) and Vaccine Mandates (49%) while a narrow plurality disagrees with the statement regarding the merits of Vaccine Passports (45%).

An overwhelming majority of Black Texans agree that Mask Mandates (80%), Vaccine Mandates (75%) and Vaccine Passports (61%) will help get society back to normal sooner compared to only 12%, 15% and 22% who disagree.

More Hispanic Texans agree that Mask Mandates (61%), Vaccine Mandates (58%) and Vaccine Passports (61%) will help get society back to normal sooner than disagree; 24%, 30% and 32% respectively. Hispanics are significantly less likely to agree that these three policies will help get society back to normal sooner than African Americans, but significantly more likely to agree than whites.

More white Texans disagree that Mask Mandates (52%), Vaccine Mandates (54%), and Vaccine Passports (58%) will help get society back to normal sooner than agree; 39%, 38% and 34% respectively.

Democrats are significantly more likely than Republicans to agree that Mask Mandates (87% vs. 22%), Vaccine Mandates (86% vs. 21%) and Vaccine Passports (74% vs. 20%) will help get society back to normal sooner.

Republicans are significantly more likely than Democrats to disagree that Mask Mandates (67% vs. 4%), Vaccine Mandates (67% vs. 8%) and Vaccine Passports (71% vs. 12%) will help get society back to normal sooner.

The one activity where significantly more Texans agree rather than disagree that proof of vaccination should be required is in order to fly on an airline (50% vs. 40%).

Significantly more Hispanics agree than disagree that proof of vaccination should be required to fly on an airline (60% vs. 28%), attend high school classes (56% vs. 32%), attend elementary school classes (56% vs. 33%), work in close proximity to others (55% vs. 31%), enter an indoor arena or stadium (55% vs. 33%), eat at a restaurant indoors (52% vs. 36%) and enter a house of worship (51% vs. 32%).

Two-thirds or more of Texas Democrats agree that proof of vaccination should be required to attend classes at an elementary school (79%), work in close proximity to others (78%), enter an indoor arena or stadium (78%), fly on an airline (77%), and attend classes at a college or university (75%), eat indoors at a restaurant (72%) and enter a house of worship (70%).

Two-thirds or more of Texas Republicans disagree that proof of vaccination should be required to visit a public park (77%), eat at a restaurant outdoors (73%), eat at a restaurant indoors (71%), enter a house of worship (71%), attend classes at an elementary school (70%), work in close proximity to others (69%), enter an outdoor stadium (69%), attend classes at a high school (69%), enter an indoor arena or stadium (68%), and attend classes at a college or university (67%).

COVID-19 VACCINATION STATUS & VACCINATION POLICY PREFERENCES: A STUDY OF TEXAS VOTERS AND TEXAS HISPANIC VOTERS

This is the fourth report of four drawing on a survey of 1,402 Texas registered voters carried out between October 14 and October 27 of 2021 (confidence interval of +/- 2.6%). The survey included an oversample of 402 Hispanic registered voters for a total number of 616 Hispanics overall (confidence interval of +/- 4.0%) to allow for a more fine-grained analysis of this important demographic. The responses are weighted to provide a population that is representative of Texas registered voters (for more information on the methodology, see the appendix). In this report we carry out an analysis of the attitudes and opinions of Texans in general and of Texas Hispanics in particular related to a set of policies related to COVID-19 as well as assess variations in the vaccination status of Texas adults.

1. Survey Population

The distribution of those surveyed based on their ethnic/racial self-identification is 52% white/Anglo, 33% Hispanic/Latino, 12% Black/African American and 3% other. The gender distribution of the population is 53% women and 47% men. In regard to generations, 38% of the population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928 and 1945) and Baby Boomers (1946-1964) cohort, 26% to Generation X (1965-1980), 28% to the Millennial (1981-1996) generation and 8% to Generation Z (1997-2003). The distribution of the population based on educational attainment is: high school degree or less (30%), some college or a two-year degree (31%), and a four-year or postgraduate degree (39%).

Finally, 36% of the population identifies as Democrat, 33% as Republican and 24% as Independent, with 2% unsure and 5% who identify with another political party or political group. If independents who lean Democratic and independents who lean Republican are coded as Democrats and Republicans respectively, instead of as independents, then the proportion of Republicans rises to 43% and the proportion of Democrats rises to 42%. The distribution of the 2020 presidential vote of the respondents who participated in that election is 53% for Donald Trump and 46% for Joe Biden, compared to the actual Texas 2020 vote results of 52.1% for Trump and 46.5% for Biden.

The Hispanic survey population (616 total) has the following socio-demographic distributions. The gender distribution of the population is 55% women and 45% men. In regard to generations, 27% of the population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928 and 1945) and Baby Boomers (1946-1964) cohort, 25% to Generation X (1965-1980), 35% to the Millennial (1981-1996) generation and 13% to Generation Z (1997-2003) (in the analysis the Millennial and Generation Z categories are combined). The distribution of the population based on

educational attainment is: high school degree or less (43%), some college or a two-year degree (32%), and a four-year or postgraduate degree (25%).

Two-fifths (43%) of the Hispanics surveyed identify as Democrat, 25% as Republican and 26% as Independent, with 4% unsure and 2% who identify with another political party or political group. If independents who lean Democratic and independents who lean Republican are coded as Democrats and Republicans respectively, instead of as independents, then the proportion of Democrats rises to 50% and the proportion of Republicans rises to 31%. And, among those Hispanics who voted in the 2020 presidential election, 58% reported voting for Joe Biden and 41% for Donald Trump, with 1% supporting other candidates. This latter result is consistent with the 2020 national exit poll data that have Biden receiving 58% of the Texas Hispanic vote, Trump 41% and others 1%.

One in five of the Hispanics surveyed is an evangelical Protestant (20%), nearly one-half are Catholic (47%), 27% profess no religious identity and 6% identify with some other religion. One in ten Hispanics surveyed (10%) live in a Spanish dominant household, 29% live in a household where both English and Spanish are spoken relatively equally, and 51% live in an English dominant household where either more English is spoken than Spanish (34%), or where only English is spoken (27%). Slightly more than one in ten (12%) of the Hispanic registered voters surveyed are immigrants, 17% are first generation Americans, 24% are second generation and 47% are third generation or beyond. More than two-fifths of the Hispanics surveyed have four Hispanic grandparents (61%) while another 5% have three Hispanic grandparents, for a total of 66%. The remaining 34% of Hispanic respondents have two or fewer Hispanic grandparents. One in five of the Hispanic respondents lives in the San Antonio metro area (20%), 19% live in South Texas, 18% live in the Houston metro area, 15% live in the Dallas-Fort Worth metro area, and the remainder live in other areas of state which all contain individually less than 10% of the Hispanic respondent population.

2. Personal COVID-19 Vaccination Situation

In the survey the respondents were asked how they would describe their personal situation regarding COVID-19 vaccines. The response options were:

- A. I have received all the injections required to be fully vaccinated against COVID-19.
- B. I have started the vaccination process, but need another shot.
- C. I plan to get vaccinated.
- D. I will not get vaccinated.
- E. I'm not sure about getting vaccinated.

Figure 1 provides the distribution of the COVID-19 vaccination situation of these registered voters. Two-thirds (68%) of these Texans were fully vaccinated while another 4% have started the vaccination process but need another shot. Another 4% are not vaccinated, but plan to get vaccinated and 6% are unsure about whether or not to get vaccinated. One-fifth (18%) of these Texans state that they will not be getting vaccinated.

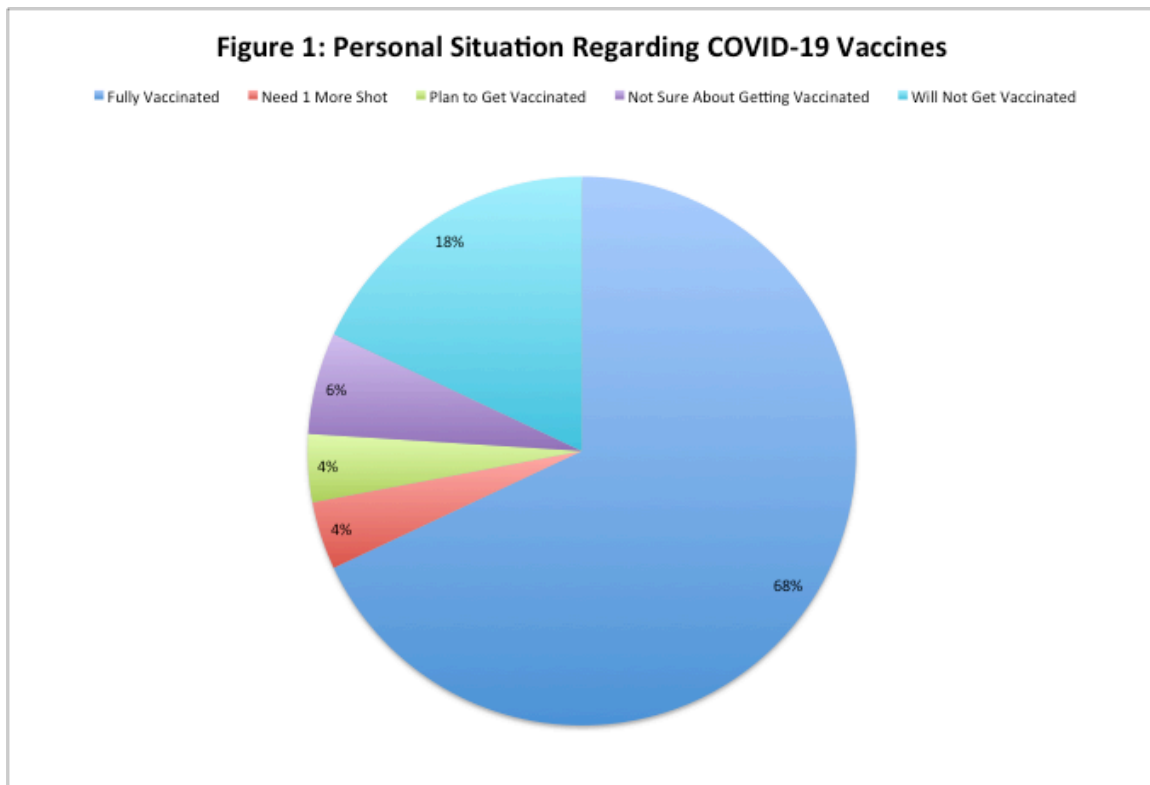


Figure 2 displays the distribution of the personal situation of white, Latino and Black Texans vis-à-vis the COVID-19 vaccines. There are two noteworthy ethnic/racial differences in the figure. First, Hispanics (63%) are notably less likely to be vaccinated than both Blacks (73%) and whites (70%). Second, Hispanics (10%) are moderately more likely to not be sure about whether or not to get vaccinated than whites (5%) and Blacks (3%).

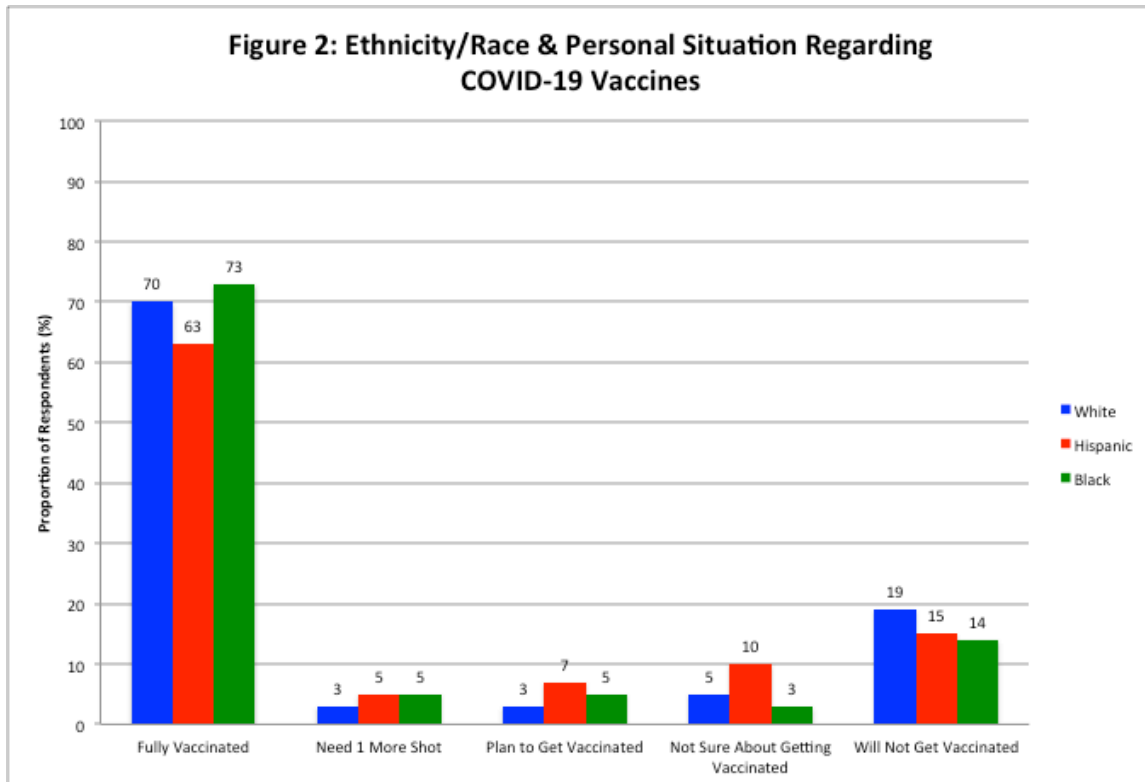


Figure 3 displays the distribution of the personal situation of women and men vis-à-vis the COVID-19 vaccines. The figure does not reveal any noteworthy gender differences regarding vaccination.

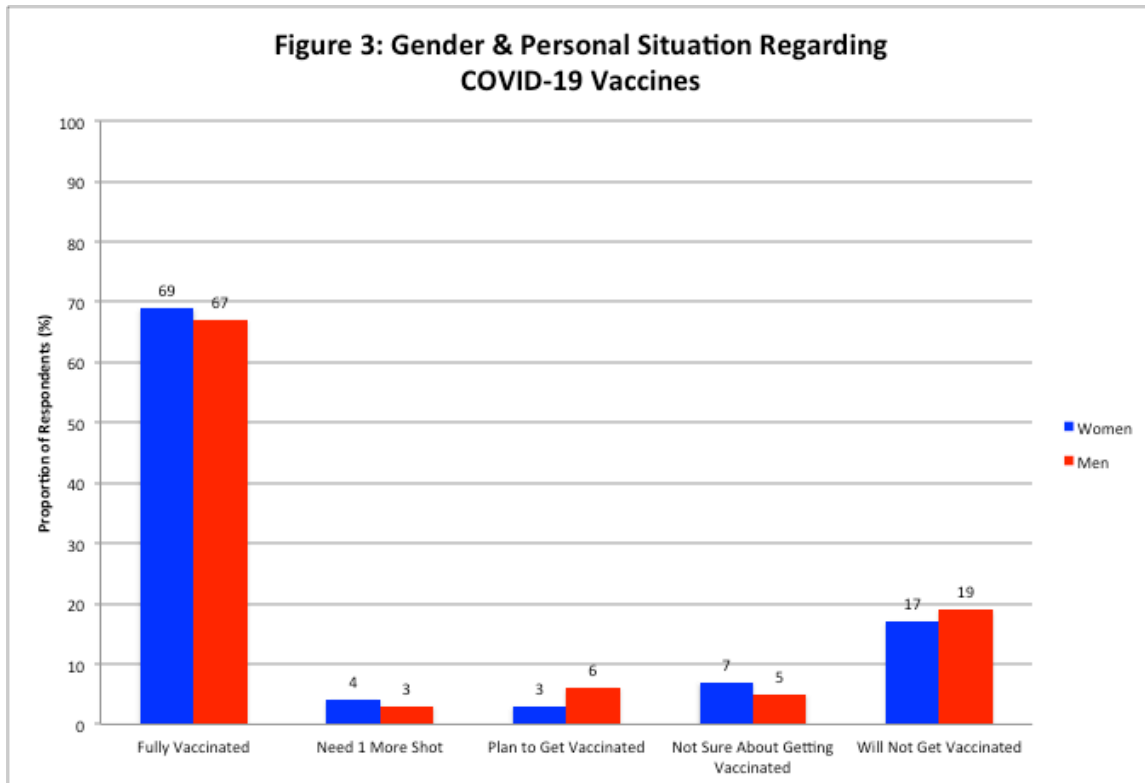


Figure 4 displays the distribution of the personal situation of the respondents broken down by generation vis-à-vis the COVID-19 vaccines. The Baby Boomer/Silent Generation (whose members range in age from 57 to 93 years) has a notably higher proportion (78%) of its members reporting that they are fully vaccinated than Generation X (63%), Millennials (62%) and, especially, Generation Z (56%). While members of Generation Z are less likely to be vaccinated than the members of any other generation (albeit not significantly more than Generation X and Millennials), they also are the group with the smallest proportion of members who indicated that they will not be getting vaccinated (10%).

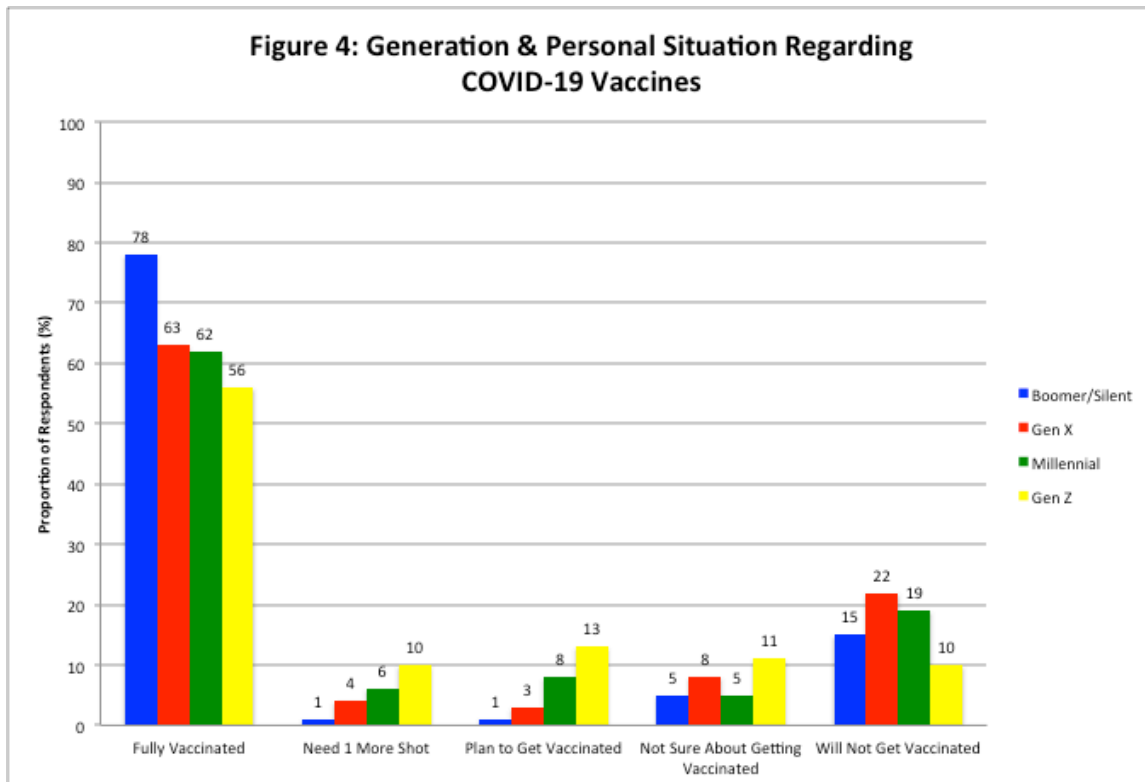


Figure 5 displays the distribution of the personal situation of the respondents vis-à-vis the COVID-19 vaccines broken down by level of educational attainment. There is a strong and powerful relationship between a person's level of educational attainment and the probability that they are fully vaccinated. While 79% of Texans with a four-year college degree or postgraduate degree are fully vaccinated, only 56% of Texans whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less are fully vaccinated. Texans whose highest level of educational attainment is in between these two attainment extremes (i.e., those whose education stopped with either a two-year degree or some college) occupy an intermediate position, with 66% reporting being fully vaccinated.

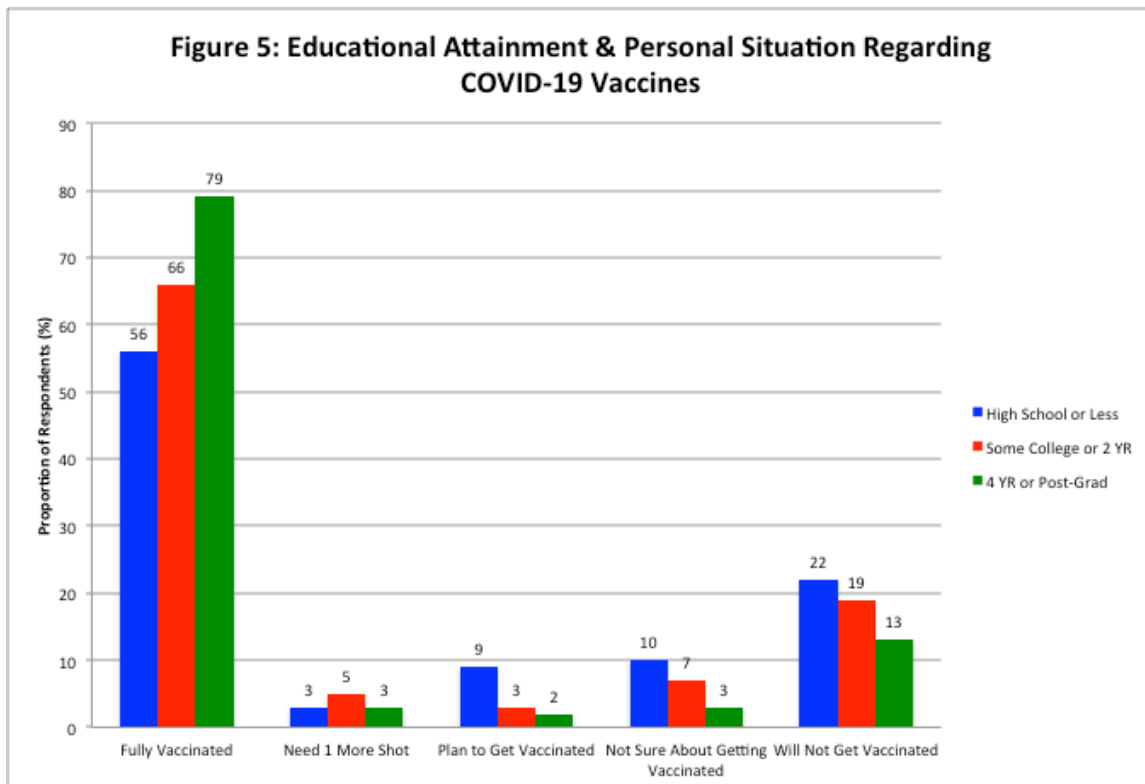


Figure 6 displays the distribution of the personal situation of the respondents broken down by level of educational attainment vis-à-vis the COVID-19 vaccines. Significantly more Democrats (81%) are fully vaccinated than either Independents (62%) or Republicans (60%). Conversely, significantly more Republicans (25%) and Independents (24%) than Democrats (6%) indicate that they will not be getting vaccinated.

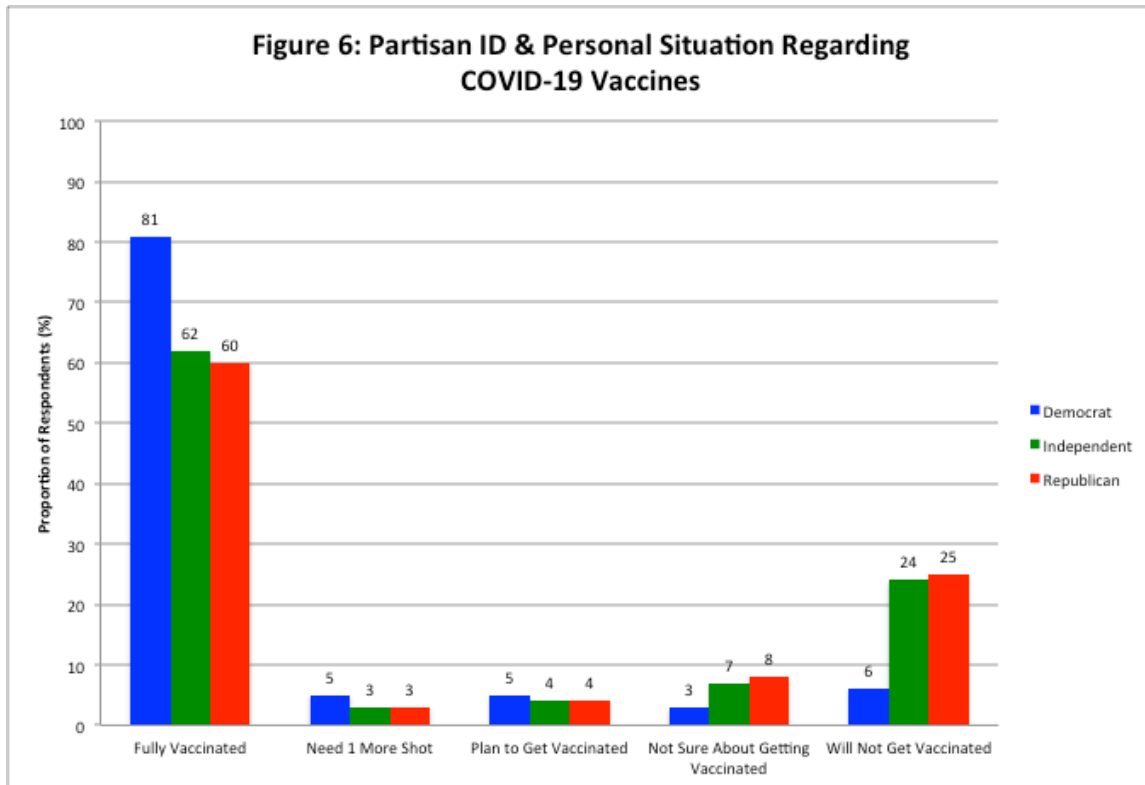


Table 1 examines the personal situation regarding COVID-19 vaccines among the Hispanic demographic sub-groups of gender, generation (chronological), educational achievement, and partisan identification.

Table 1. Personal Situation Regarding COVID-19 Vaccines Among Texas Hispanics

Demo	Sub-Group	Fully Vaccinated	Need One More Shot	Plan to Get Vaccinated	Unsure if Will Get Vaccinated	Will Not Get Vaccinated
Gender						
	Women	67	5	6	8	14
	Men	59	5	9	11	16
Generation						
	Boomer/Silent	83	0	1	9	7
	Gen X	61	5	8	11	15
	Millennial/Gen Z	54	7	10	10	19
Education						
	High School	55	5	6	13	21
	Some College-2Yr	65	6	8	10	11
	4Yr-Postgrad	75	3	7	5	10
Partisan ID						
	Democrat	76	7	7	4	6
	Independent	49	4	6	15	26
	Republican	58	2	8	14	18

The table highlights three prominent intra-Hispanic differences that track with the differences within the overall Texas population revealed in the preceding discussion.

First, Hispanic Boomers/Silent Generation members (83%) are significantly more likely to be fully vaccinated than either Generation X (61%) or, especially, Millennial and Generation Z Hispanics (54%).

Second, Hispanics whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less (55%) are significantly less likely to be fully vaccinated than Hispanics with a four-year college or postgraduate degree (75%). They are also notably more likely to indicate that they will not be getting vaccinated (21% vs. 10%).

Third, Hispanic Democrats (76%) are significantly more likely than Hispanic Republicans (58%) and Independents (49%) to be fully vaccinated, and significantly less likely to state that they will not be getting vaccinated (6% vs. 18% and 26% respectively).

Table 2 examines the personal situation regarding COVID-19 vaccines among the Hispanic demographic sub-groups of religion, immigration generation, ancestry, household language use, and region of residence.

Table 2. Personal Situation Regarding COVID-19 Vaccines Among Texas Hispanics

Demo	Sub-Group	Fully Vaccinated	Need One More Shot	Plan to Get Vaccinated	Unsure if Will Get Vaccinated	Will Not Get Vaccinated
Religion						
	Evangelical-Prot.	59	2	3	17	19
	Catholic	65	7	7	9	12
	Non-Religious	64	4	9	6	17
Generation						
	Immigrant	82	7	5	5	1
	1st Gen.	56	5	13	7	19
	2nd Gen.	67	4	6	10	13
	3rd Gen. +	59	5	5	13	18
Ancestry						
	1-2 Hisp. Grand.	57	5	7	19	12
	3-4 Hisp. Grand	65	5	7	7	16
Language						
	Spanish Dom.	72	10	0	7	11
	Equal En. & Sp.	62	5	12	6	15
	English Dom.	63	4	6	12	15
Region						
	DFW Metro	62	2	13	7	15
	HOU Metro	59	7	7	7	21
	SA Metro	62	4	8	17	10
	South Texas	66	6	6	13	9

There is only one noteworthy intra-group difference among Texas Hispanics across these five demographic sets of sub-groups. Hispanics who are immigrants are significantly more likely to be fully vaccinated (82%) than Hispanics who were born in the United States. Hispanic immigrants are also significantly less likely to say that will not be getting vaccinated (1%) than Hispanics who were born in the United States.

3. COVID-19 Policies and Their Ability to Get Society Back to Normal Sooner

In the survey the respondents were asked about their level of agreement or disagreement with three statements related to the ability of specific policies to help get society back to normal sooner. The response options were strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree and don't know.

- A. Mask Mandates will help us get society back to normal sooner
- B. Vaccine Mandates will help us get society back to normal sooner
- C. Vaccine Passports will help us get society back to normal sooner

Figure 7 contains the distribution of the responses (excluding the don't know responses) for the three policies: Mask Mandates, Vaccine Mandates, and Vaccine Passports. The Texas population is highly polarized in regard to their position on these three policies, with between 27% (Vaccine Passports) and 35% (Mask Mandates, Vaccine Mandates) strongly agreeing that the policy as a way to get back to normal sooner and between 33% (Mask Mandates) and 39% (Vaccine Passports) strongly disagreeing with the policy as a way to get back to normal. If one adds those strongly and somewhat agreeing and disagreeing, a narrow majority or plurality agrees with the statements in regard to Mask Mandates (51%) and Vaccine Mandates (49%) while a narrow plurality disagrees with the statement regarding Vaccine Passports (45%).

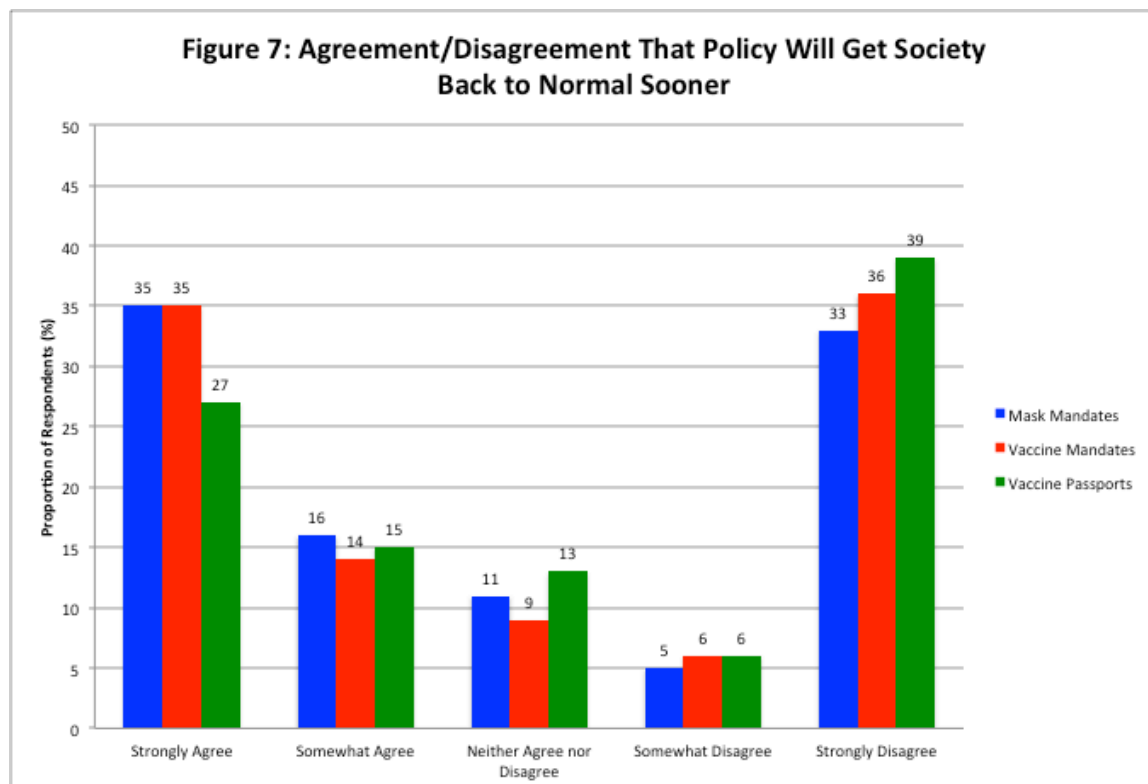
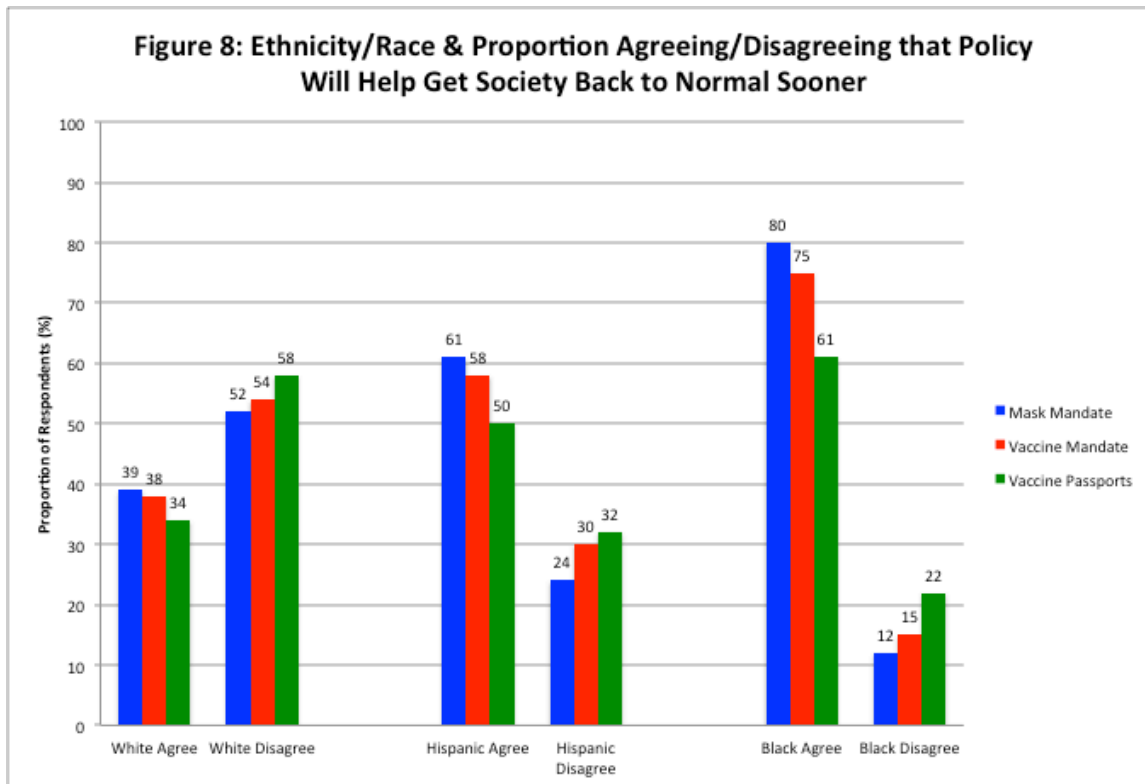


Figure 8 displays the proportion of white, Hispanic and Black Texans who agree (strongly and somewhat) and disagree (strongly and somewhat) that the policies of adopting Mask Mandates, Vaccine Mandates and Vaccine Passports will help get society back to normal sooner.

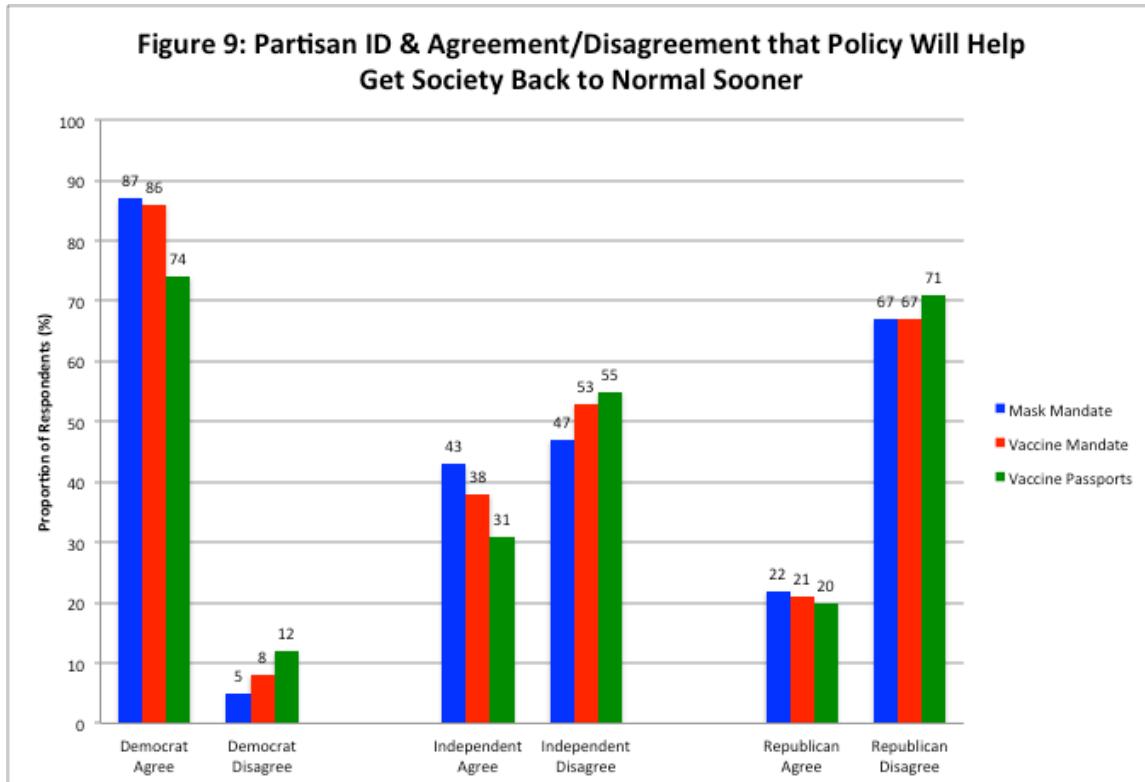


An overwhelming majority of Black Texans agree (strongly and somewhat) that Mask Mandates (80%), Vaccine Mandates (75%) and Vaccine Passports (61%) will help get society back to normal sooner compared to only 12%, 15% and 22% who disagree (strongly and somewhat).

More Hispanic Texans agree (strongly and somewhat) that Mask Mandates (61%), Vaccine Mandates (58%) and Vaccine Passports (50%) will help get society back to normal sooner compared to 24%, 30% and 32% who disagree (strongly and somewhat) respectively. Hispanics are significantly less likely to agree with these three policies than Blacks but significantly more likely to agree with these policies than whites.

More white Texans disagree that Mask Mandates (52%), Vaccine Mandates (54%), and Vaccine Passports (58%) will help get society back to normal sooner than agree (strongly and somewhat), 39%, 38% and 34% respectively.

Figure 9 underscores the stark partisan differences that exist in regard to agreement (strongly and somewhat) and disagreement (strongly and somewhat) that Mask Mandates, Vaccine Mandates and Vaccine Passports will help society get back to normal sooner.



In regard to Mask Mandates, 87% of Democrats agree that they will help get society back to normal sooner compared to only 22% of Republicans. Conversely, while only 5% of Democrats disagree with this statement regarding mask mandates, compared to 67% of Republicans. Independents occupy a position between these two extremes, with 43% agreeing and 47% disagreeing that mask mandates will help society get back to normal sooner.

In regard to Vaccine Mandates, 86% of Democrats agree that they will help get society back to normal sooner compared to only 21% of Republicans. Conversely, only 8% of Democrats disagree with this statement regarding mask mandates, compared to 67% of Republicans. Independents occupy a position between these two extremes, with 38% agreeing and 53% disagreeing.

In regard to Vaccine Passports, 74% of Democrats agree that they will help get society back to normal sooner compared to only 20% of Republicans. Conversely, only 12% of Democrats disagree with this statement regarding mask mandates, compared to 71% of Republicans. Independents occupy a position between these two extremes (albeit it closer to Republicans than Democrats), with 31% agreeing and 55% disagreeing.

Table 3 examines the agreement and disagreement that each of the three policies will help get society back to normal sooner among the Hispanic demographic sub-groups of gender, generation (chronological), educational achievement, and partisan identification.

Table 3. Proportion of Hispanics Agreeing/Disagreeing that Policy Will Help Get Society Back to Normal Sooner (% Agree / % Disagree)

Demographic	Sub-Group	Mask Mandates	Vaccine Mandates	Vaccine Passports
Gender				
	Women	63/22	58/29	50/30
	Men	59/27	57/32	49/35
Generation				
	Boomer/Silent	63/26	58/30	51/36
	Gen X	54/26	55/30	48/32
	Millennial/Gen Z	64/22	59/31	50/30
Education				
	High School	57/27	53/35	47/37
	Some College-2Yr	65/18	58/26	48/39
	4Yr-Postgrad	63/28	65/27	58/28
Partisan ID				
	Democrat	84/5	83/8	69/12
	Independent	48/36	41/48	39/44
	Republican	36/44	34/48	31/52

Two places where Hispanic demographic sub-groups consistently differ notably in regard to their agreement or disagreement with these three policies are found in the demographic categories of education and partisan ID.

First, Hispanics whose highest level of educational agreement is a high school degree or less are significantly less likely than those whose highest level of educational attainment is a four-year college or postgraduate degree to agree with the statements related to Vaccine Mandates (53% vs. 65%) and Vaccine Passports (47% vs. 58%).

Second, Hispanic Democrats are significantly more likely than Hispanic Independents and Hispanic Republicans to agree that Mask Mandates (84% vs. 48% and 36% respectively), Vaccine Mandates (83% vs. 41% and 34%) and Vaccine Passports (69% vs. 39% and 31%) will help get society back to normal sooner. Conversely, Hispanic Republicans are significantly more likely than Hispanic Independents and Hispanic Democrats to disagree (5% vs. 36% and 44%, 8% vs. 48% and 48%, 12% vs. 44% and 52%) these three policies would help get society back to normal sooner.

Table 4 examines the agreement and disagreement that each of the three policies will help get society back to normal sooner among the Hispanic demographic sub-groups of religion, immigration generation, ancestry, household language use, and region of residence.

Table 4. Proportion of Hispanics Agreeing/Disagreeing that Policy Will Help Get Society Back to Normal Sooner (% Agree / % Disagree)

Demographic	Sub-Group	Mask Mandates	Vaccine Mandates	Vaccine Passports
Religion				
	Evangelical-Prot.	47/39	45/45	41/46
	Catholic	65/21	61/26	53/31
	Non-Religious	64/22	61/27	50/26
Generation				
	Immigrant	74/17	66/25	55/22
	1st Gen.	67/17	64/23	53/26
	2nd Gen.	57/29	54/34	51/36
	3rd Gen. +	58/28	54/34	47/35
Ancestry				
	1-2 Hisp. Grand.	50/33	48/40	44/39
	3-4 Hisp. Grand	65/22	60/28	52/30
Language				
	Spanish Dom.	70/13	56/34	50/29
	Equal En. & Sp.	68/16	64/20	55/25
	English Dom.	57/29	55/35	47/36
Region				
	DFW Metro	62/12	61/30	53/33
	HOU Metro	54/24	64/27	49/28
	SA Metro	63/19	59/31	52/30
	South Texas	71/16	59/29	40/36

Hispanics who are evangelical Protestants are significantly less likely than Hispanics who are Catholic or non-Religious to agree that Mask Mandates (47% vs. 65% and 64% respectively), Vaccine Mandates (45% vs. 61% and 61%) and Vaccines Passports (41% vs. 53% and 50%) will help get society back to normal sooner. Conversely, Hispanic evangelical Protestants are more likely than either Catholic or non-religious Hispanics to disagree with these three statements.

Hispanics who are immigrants are notably more likely than Hispanics who are second generation or third generation and beyond that Mask Mandates (74% vs. 57% and 58% respectively) and Vaccine Mandates (66% vs. 54% and 54%) will help society get back to normal sooner. In a similar vein, Hispanics who have three or four Hispanic grandparents are significantly more likely to agree than Hispanics

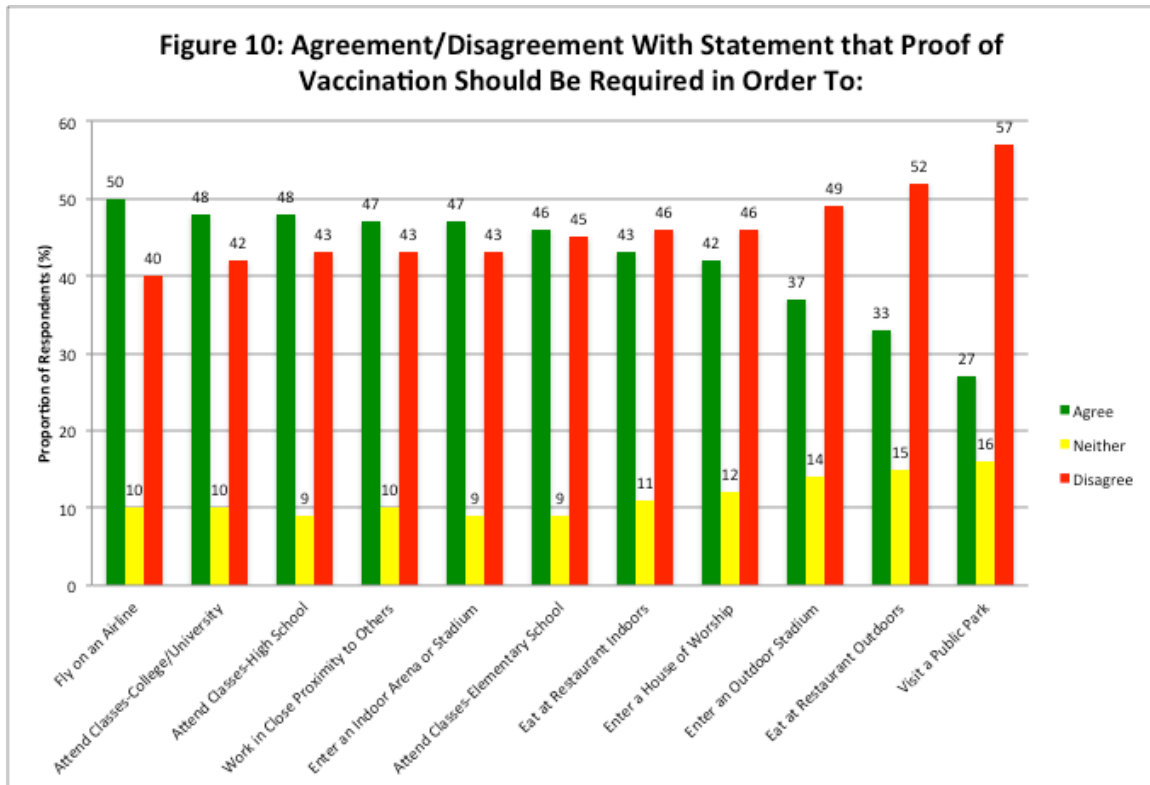
who have one or two Hispanic grandparents that Mask Mandates (65% vs. 50%) and Vaccine Mandates (60% vs. 48%) will help society get back to normal sooner).

4. Proof of Vaccination To Engage in Different Activities

In the survey the respondents were asked to what extent they agree or disagree with government proposals to require people provide proof of COVID-19 vaccination in order to engage in the 11 activities listed below. The response options were strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree and don't know.

- A. Fly on a commercial airline.
- B. Work in close proximity to others.
- C. Enter an indoor arena or stadium.
- D. Enter an outdoor stadium.
- E. Visit a public park.
- F. Eat indoors at a restaurant.
- G. Eat outdoors at a restaurant.
- H. Enter a church to worship.
- I. Attend in-person classes at an elementary school.
- J. Attend in-person classes at a high school.
- K. Attend in-person classes at a college or university.

Figure 10 provides the proportion of Texas registered voters who agree (strongly or somewhat), disagree (strongly or somewhat) or neither agree nor disagree with each one of the 11 government proposals.

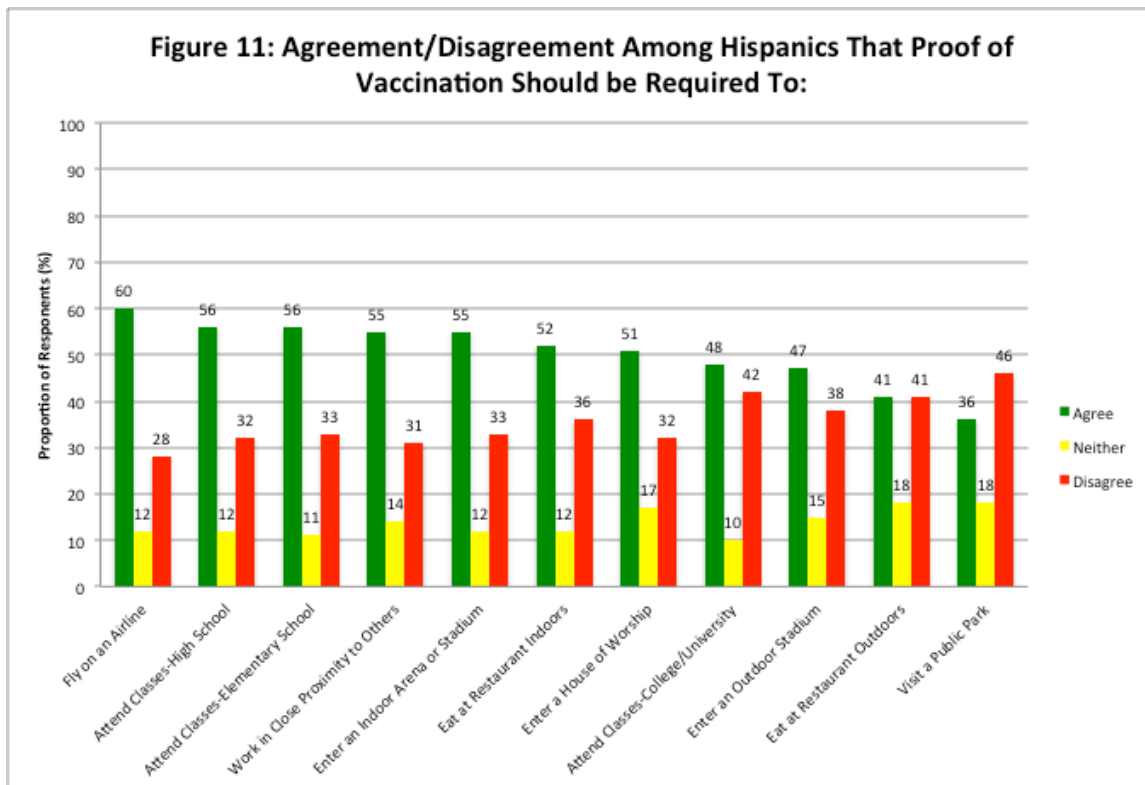


The 11 proposals fall into three distinct categories in regard to popular agreement and disagreement.

Texans are relatively evenly divided in regard to their agreement and disagreement with seven of the proposals, with the difference between the proportion agreeing and the proportion disagreeing with the proposal 6% or less. Proposals that where more Texans agree rather than disagree include requirements that proof of vaccination be required to attend classes at a college/university (48% vs. 42%), attend classes at a high school (48% vs. 43%), work in close proximity to others (47% vs. 43%), enter an indoor arena or stadium (47% vs. 43%) and attend classes at an elementary school (46% vs. 45%). The remaining two proposals have a plurality who disagree, requiring proof of vaccination to eat at a restaurant indoors (46% vs. 43%) and to enter a house of worship (46% vs. 42%).

In contrast, significantly more Texans disagree than agree that proof of vaccination should be required to enter an outdoor stadium (49% vs. 37%), eat at a restaurant outdoors (53% vs. 33%) and visiting a public park (57% vs. 27%). And, the one activity where significantly more Texans agree rather than disagree that proof of vaccination should be required in order to fly on an airline (50% vs. 40%).

Figure 11 provides similar information on agreement and disagreement for when proof of vaccination should be required in order to engage in the 11 activities for the survey's Hispanic respondents. In contrast to the situation for the whole population, where significantly more Texans agreed than disagreed that vaccine passports should be required in order to engage in only one activity (to fly on an airline), significantly more Hispanics agree than disagree that proof of vaccine should be required to fly on an airline (60% vs. 28%), attend high school classes (56% vs. 32%), attend elementary school classes (56% vs. 33%), work in close proximity to others (55% vs. 31%), enter an indoor arena or stadium (55% vs. 33%), eat at a restaurant indoors (52% vs. 36%), and enter a house of worship (51% vs. 32%); that is seven activities.



There is only one activity where significantly more Hispanics disagree than agree that proof of vaccination should be required, with 46% disagreeing that proof of vaccination should be required to enter a public park compared to 36% who agree that proof should be required. In regard to the remaining three activities for which the differences are not significant, a plurality of Hispanics agrees rather than disagrees that proof of vaccination should be required to engage in the activity: attend class at a college or university (48% vs. 42%), enter an outdoor stadium (47% vs. 38%), while in one case the proportion agreeing and disagreeing is the same, with 41% agreeing and disagreeing that proof of vaccination should be required to eat at a restaurant outdoors.

Figure 12 contains the proportion of Texas Democrats and Republicans who agree that proof of vaccination should be required in order to engage in each one of the 11 activities.

Two-thirds or more of Texas Democrats agree that proof of vaccination should be required to: attend classes at an elementary school (79%), work in close proximity to others (78%), enter an indoor arena or stadium (78%), fly on an airline (77%), and attend classes at a college or university (75%), eat indoors at a restaurant (72%) and enter a house of worship (70%). The only activity that a majority of Democrats do not believe should require proof of vaccination to engage in is visiting a public park (48%). In sharp contrast, even the activity with the highest level of agreement among Republicans, requiring proof of vaccination to fly on the airline, is agreed to by less than one-third of Republicans (30%).

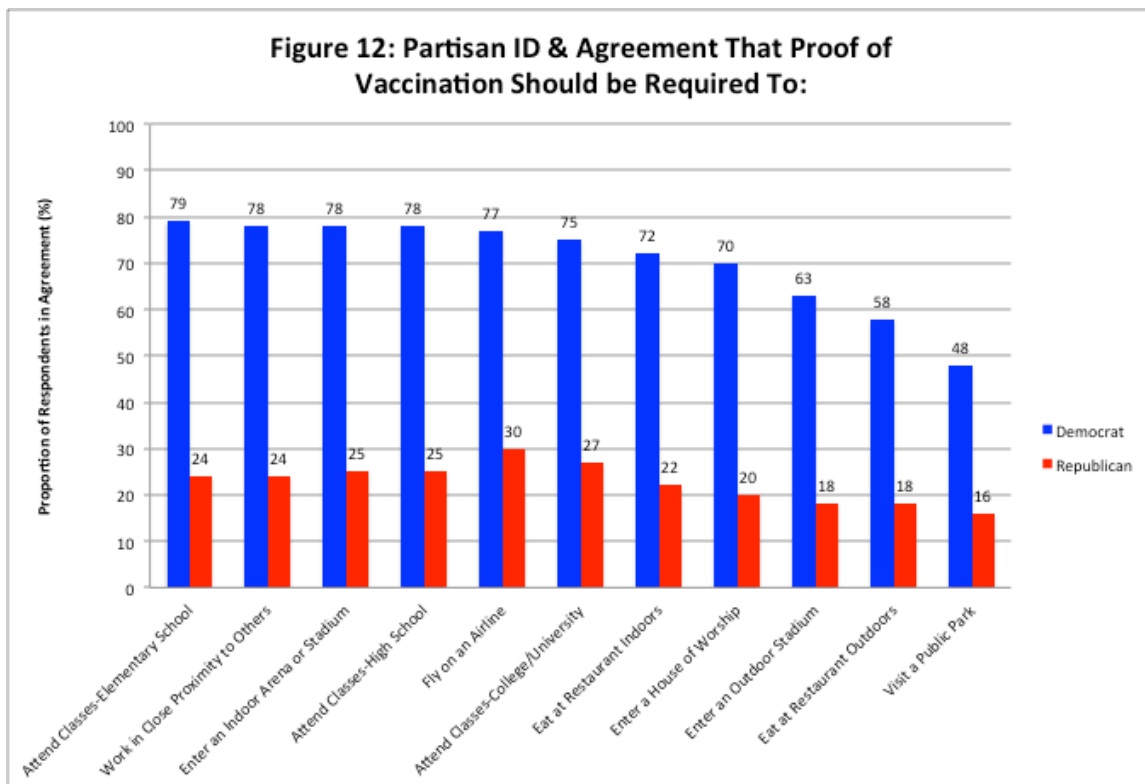
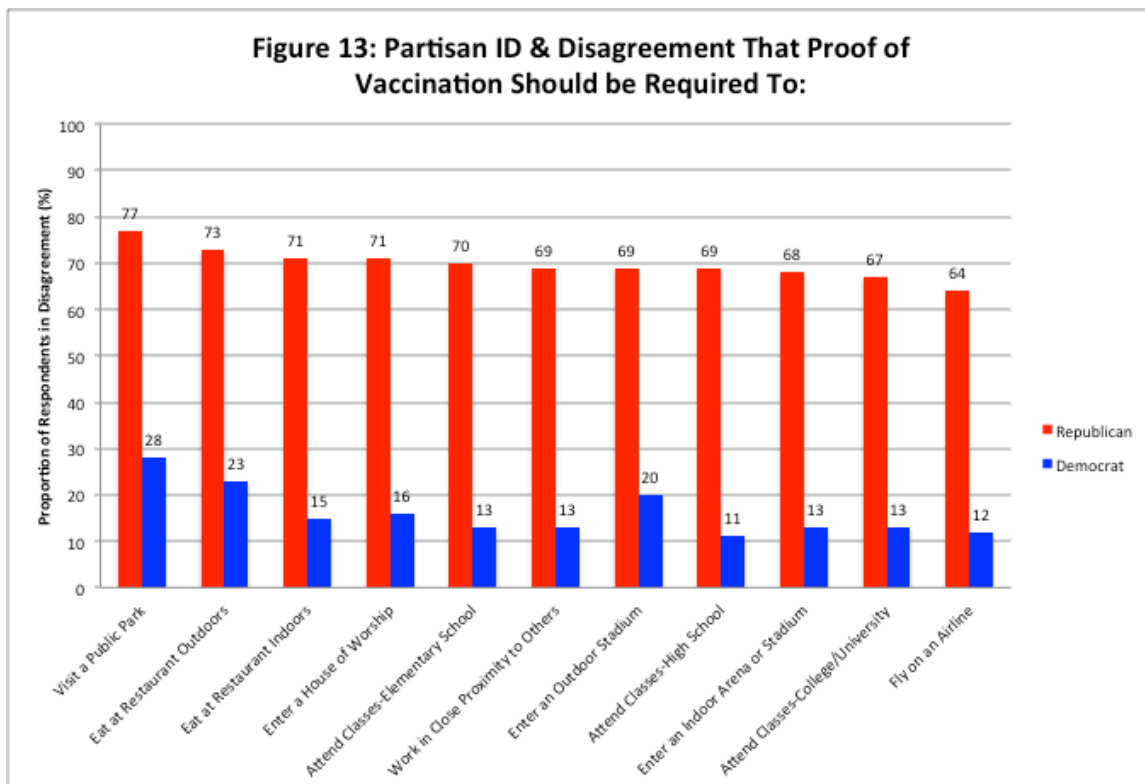


Figure 13 contains the proportion of Texas Democrats and Republicans who disagree that proof of vaccination should be required in order to engage in each one of the 11 activities.

Two-thirds or more of Texas Republicans disagree that proof of vaccination should be required to: visit a public park (77%), eat at a restaurant outdoors (73%), eat at a restaurant indoors (71%), enter a house of worship (71%), attend classes at an elementary school (70%), work in close proximity to others (69%), enter an outdoor stadium (69%), attend classes at a high school (69%), enter an indoor arena or stadium (68%), and attend classes at a college or university (67%). In sharp contrast, even the activity with the highest level of disagreement among Democrats, requiring proof of vaccination to visit a public park, is disagreed with by less than one-third of Democrats (28%).



5. Methodological Appendix

The Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation conducted an online survey sample of 1,402 Texas registered voters between October 14 and 27, 2021, utilizing YouGov data collection systems and processes. Sample instruments, oversight research and survey analysis was conducted by the Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation in coordination with faculty from Rice University. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race, and education. In addition to the standard sample of 1,000, an oversample of a total of 402 Hispanic respondents was included. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file). The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, years of education, and region. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles. The weights were then post-stratified on 2016 and 2020 Presidential vote choice, and a four-way stratification of gender, age (4-categories), race (4-categories), and education (4-categories), to produce the final weight.