Appendix: Gender Attitudes, Support for Teachers' Strikes, and Legislative Elections

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1 Survey Question Wording

1.1 2018 Exit Poll Questions

Walkout: "On April 2, 2018, teachers across Oklahoma walked out on their jobs and protested at the Capitol to demand higher pay and increased educational spending. Did you support or oppose the walkout?" : 4= Strongly supported, 3= Somewhat supported, 2=

Neither supported nor opposed, 1= Somewhat opposed, 0= Strongly opposed.

Ed. spending: "How much do you support increasing the following in Oklahoma? Educational spending.": 3= A great deal, 2= A fair amount, 1= Not very much, 0= Not at all.

Teacher pay: "How much do you support increasing the following in Oklahoma? Teacher pay.": 3= A great deal, 2= A fair amount, 1= Not very much, 0= Not at all.

State House: "In the state house election, who did you just vote for? (You might not have had a state house race on your ballot today)": Indicators created for Republican candidate, Democratic candidate, Libertarian candidate, I did not vote for a state house candidate. Variable was recoded into a binary variable, such that a vote for a Democratic candidate was coded as 1 and a vote for another candidate was coded as 0. Additionally, straight ticket voters were added into this variable when it was recoded.

State Senate: "In the state senate election, who did you just vote for? (You might not have had a state senate race on your ballot today)": Indicators created for Republican candidate, Democratic candidate, Independent candidate, I did not vote for a state senate candidate. Variable was recoded into a binary variable, such that a vote for a Democratic candidate was coded as 1 and a vote for another candidate was coded as 0. Additionally, straight ticket voters were added into this variable when it was recoded.

Congress: "In the congressional election, who did you just vote for?": Indicators created for Steve Russell, Kendra Horn, I did not vote for a congressional candidate. Variable was recoded into a binary variable, such that a vote for Kendra Horn was coded as 1 and a vote for Steve Russell was coded as 0. Additionally, straight ticket voters were added into this variable when it was recoded.

Men better suited: "Most men are better suited emotionally for politics than are most women." : 3= Strongly agree, 2= Somewhat agree, 1= Somewhat disagree, 0= Strongly disagree.

Control wife: "A man should be in control of his wife." : 3= Strongly agree, 2= Somewhat

agree, 1= Somewhat disagree, 0= Strongly disagree.

Husband's job: "A husband's job is to earn money; a wife's job is to look after home and family." : 3= Strongly agree, 2= Somewhat agree, 1= Somewhat disagree, 0= Strongly disagree.

Women pressures: "Women can handle job pressures as well as men." : 3= Strongly agree, 2= Somewhat agree, 1= Somewhat disagree, 0= Strongly disagree. Variable was reverse coded.

Care for children: "Fathers are not as able to care for their sick children as mothers are." : 3= Strongly agree, 2= Somewhat agree, 1= Somewhat disagree, 0= Strongly disagree.

Children under 18: "Are you the parent or guardian of any children?" Indicators created for Yes, I have children under 18; Yes, all my children are 18 years old or older; No, I do not have children. Variable was recoded into a binary variable, such that 1= Has school-aged children, 0= Does not have school-aged children.

Education: "What is the highest level of education you have completed?" : 0= Less than high school diploma, 1= High school diploma or GED, 2= Some college or 2-year degree, 3= 4-year college graduate, 4= Post-graduate education.

Race: "What is your race? (Mark all that apply)." : 1= White, 2= Black or African American, 3= Hispanic or Latino, 4= Asian American, 5= Native American or American Indian, 6= Other. Variable was recoded into indicators for White, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Other, and Mixed.

Woman: "What is your gender?" : 0= Man, 1= Woman.

Party strength: "Where would you place yourself on the scale below?" : 7-point scale from 0= Strong Democrat to 7= Strong Republican.

Religious attend.: "Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services?" : 5= More than once a week, 4= Once a week, 3= Once or twice a month, 2= A few times a year, 1= Hardly ever, 0= Never

Biblical literalism: "Which of these statements comes closest to describing your feelings about the Bible?" : 2= The Bible is the actual word of God and is to be taken literally, word for word; 1= The Bible is the word of God but not everything in it should be taken literally, word for word; 0= The Bible is a book written by men and is not the word of God.

Ideology: "In general, how would you describe your own political viewpoint?" : 0= Very liberal, 1= Liberal, 2= Moderate, 3= Conservative, 4= Very conservative, 9= Not sure. Variable was recoded so that "not sure" was recoded to "moderate."

Media trust: "How much do you trust the following institutions? The media. : 0= Not at all, 1= Not very much, 2= A fair amount, 3= A great deal.

Racial attitudes: "Generations of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for blacks to work their way out of the lower class." : 4= Strongly agree, 3= Somewhat agree, 2= Neither agree nor disagree, 1= Somewhat disagree, 0= Strongly disagree. Variable was reverse coded.

Precinct: "Precinct Number." : 1= 066, 2= 241/243, 3= 206, 4= 211/212, 5= 99/100, 6= 196, 7= 201, 8= 202/203. Variable was recoded to reflected the majority racial or ethnic group of that precinct, such that indicators were created for White precinct, Black precinct, Latino precinct, and mixed precinct.

Less illegal immigration: "Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The U.S should decrease ILLEGAL immigration into the country." : 3= Strongly agree, 2= Somewhat agree, 1= Somewhat disagree, 0= Strongly disagree.

Age: "What is your age?" : 0= 18-29, 1= 30-44, 2= 45-59, 3= 60-74, 4= 75 or older.

Income: "What is your annual household income for all members of your family? This figure should include salaries, wages, pensions, dividends, interest, and all other income." : 0= Under $10,000, 1= $10,000—$19,999, 2= $20,000—$29,999, 3= $30,000—$39,999, 4= $40,000—$49,999, 5= $50,000—$59,999, 6= $60,000—$74,999, 7= $75,000—$89,999, 8= $90,000—$119,999, 9= $120,000—$159,999, 10= $160,000—$200,000, 11= Over $200,000

Party: Are you registered with a political party?: 1=Registered Democrat, 2=Registered Republican, 3= Registered Libertarian, 4= Registered with another party, 5= Not registered with a party/independent. Variable was recoded to Registered Democrat, Registered Republican, and Other.

1.2   2016 Exit Poll Questions

* Many of the 2016 exit poll questions were identical to the 2018 exit poll, so this list only includes questions that were unique to 2016, or coded differently.

Vote for SQ 779: "How did you vote on State Question No. 779?" : 1= Yes, 0= No, 9= I did not vote on SQ No. 779. Variable recoded 1= Yes, 0= No.

Dem. Vote for Congress: "In the congressional election, who did you just vote for?" : 1= Steve Russell, 2= Zachary Knight, 9= Al McAffrey, 5= I did not vote for a congressional candidate. Variable was recoded into a binary variable, such that a vote for a Democratic candidate was coded as 1 and a vote for another candidate was coded as 0.

Nativity: "Which of the following best describes you?": 1= I was born in the U.S. to parents who were born in the U.S., 2= I was born in the U.S. to at least one parent who was born in another country, 3= I was born in another country, and have been a citizen for at least five years, 4= I was born in another country, and have been a citizen for at least two years , 5= I was born in another country, and have been a citizen for at least one year, 6= I was born in another country, and have been a citizen for less than one year. Variable recoded such that 3-6 were collapsed into 1 category.

Regulation: "How much government regulation of business is good for society?" : 4= A great deal, 3= A lot, 2= A moderate amount, 1= A little, 0= None at all.

Less government: "Which of the two statements comes closer to your view?": 1= The less government, the better, 2= There are more things that government should be doing.

Voter fraud: "It is illegal to vote more than once in an election or to vote if not a U.S.

citizen. How frequently do you think such vote fraud occurs?": 1= It is very common, 2= It occurs occasionally, 3= It occurs infrequently, 4= It almost never occurs. Variable was reverse coded.

Racial attitudes: "Some people think that blacks have been discriminated against for so long that the government has a special obligation to help improve their living standards. Others believe that the government should not be giving special treatment to blacks. Where would you put yourself on this scale?" 5-point scale from 0= Government's responsibility to 4= People should help themselves.

2 Tables

The tables in this document were compiled in response to requests from anonymous reviewers. We briefly summarize the purpose of each table below:

- Tables A1 and A2 replicates the models from Tables 1 and 2 in the article, but uses the sexism index that combines all of the sexism items in the 2018 survey. In the manuscript we restrict analysis to only those measures that were included in both years of data collection (*Men better suited* and *Wifely control*).

- Table A3 tests the robustness of Table A1 by including additional variables.

- Table A4 tests the robustness of Table A2 by including additional variables.

- Table A5 replicates Table 2 in the article, but excludes support for the walkout.

- Table A6 tests the impact of support for the teachers' walkout and sexism on straight ticket voting.

- Table A7 tests the robustness Table 3 in the article by including additional variables.

Table A1: 2018 Support for Teacher Walkout, Educational Spending, and Teacher Pay with Sexism Index

	Walkout		Ed. Spending		Teacher Pay	
Sexism index	−0.08*	(0.01)	−0.04*	(0.01)	−0.03*	(0.01)
(Ref=White)						
Black	0.11	(0.09)	0.07	(0.06)	0.10	(0.06)
Latino	0.30*	(0.11)	0.18*	(0.08)	0.07	(0.07)
Mixed race	0.23*	(0.11)	0.00	(0.07)	0.03	(0.07)
Other race	−0.12	(0.11)	−0.02	(0.08)	−0.08	(0.07)
Woman	0.03	(0.05)	−0.02	(0.04)	0.06	(0.03)
(Ref=Democrat)						
Other	−0.01	(0.08)	−0.07	(0.05)	0.00	(0.05)
Republican	−0.24*	(0.08)	−0.16*	(0.05)	−0.09	(0.05)
Religious attend.	−0.02	(0.02)	0.00	(0.01)	−0.01	(0.01)
Biblical literalism	0.10*	(0.05)	0.00	(0.03)	0.03	(0.03)
Ideology	−0.17*	(0.03)	−0.08*	(0.02)	−0.09*	(0.02)
Media trust	0.16*	(0.03)	0.04	(0.02)	0.04	(0.02)
(Ref=White precinct)						
Black precinct	0.06	(0.08)	−0.03	(0.06)	−0.09	(0.05)
Latino precinct	0.15	(0.11)	−0.12	(0.07)	−0.08	(0.07)
Mixed precinct	0.06	(0.07)	0.02	(0.05)	−0.02	(0.04)
Less illegal immigration	−0.02	(0.03)	−0.00	(0.02)	0.01	(0.02)
Racial attitudes	−0.11*	(0.02)	−0.06*	(0.02)	−0.07*	(0.01)
Age	−0.00	(0.03)	0.01	(0.02)	0.02	(0.02)
Income	−0.00	(0.01)	0.00	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)
Intercept	3.84*	(0.13)	2.97*	(0.09)	2.91*	(0.08)
N	1079		1061		1055	
R^2	0.31		0.19		0.19	
adj. R^2	0.30		0.18		0.17	
Resid. sd	0.81		0.55		0.49	

Note: * significant at $p < .05$. These are OLS regression models with standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variables for these models are, in order, support for the 2018 teacher walkout, support for increased educational spending, and support for increased teacher pay. These models uses an additive index of sexism contructed from 5 questions – Most men are better suited emotionally for politics than are most women; A man should be in control of his wife; A husband's job is to earn money, a wife's job is to look after home and family; Women can handle job pressures as well as men (reverse coded); Fathers are not as able to care for their sick children as mothers are.

Table A2: 2018 Democratic Vote for State House, State Senate, and Congress with Sexism Index

	State House		State Senate		Congress	
Support for walkout	0.58*	(0.22)	0.22	(0.15)	0.46*	(0.14)
Sexism index	−0.14	(0.10)	−0.04	(0.07)	−0.08	(0.06)
Race (binary)	0.52	(0.61)	0.37	(0.40)		
(Ref=White)						
Black					1.06	(0.61)
Latino					−0.50	(0.65)
Mixed race					−0.10	(0.49)
Other race					0.48	(0.63)
Woman	0.42	(0.45)	0.13	(0.32)	−0.05	(0.29)
(Ref=Democrat)						
Other	−2.06*	(0.81)	−2.56*	(0.50)	−2.25*	(0.45)
Republican	−2.19*	(0.66)	−3.24*	(0.46)	−2.93*	(0.41)
Religious attend.	−0.17	(0.17)	0.00	(0.12)	−0.20	(0.10)
Biblical literalism	−0.83	(0.47)	−0.61*	(0.31)	−0.19	(0.26)
Ideology	−1.41*	(0.39)	−0.80*	(0.22)	−1.05*	(0.22)
Media trust	0.98*	(0.28)	0.93*	(0.20)	0.90*	(0.18)
Less illegal immigration	−0.11	(0.26)	−0.04	(0.18)	−0.12	(0.15)
Racial attitudes	−0.01	(0.18)	−0.22	(0.12)	−0.41*	(0.11)
Age	0.41	(0.23)	−0.03	(0.15)	−0.04	(0.13)
Income	−0.05	(0.08)	−0.00	(0.06)	0.01	(0.05)
(Ref=White precinct)						
Black precinct			0.22	(0.42)	0.19	(0.44)
Latino precinct					−0.14	(0.54)
Mixed precinct			−0.07	(0.51)	0.63	(0.37)
Intercept	3.20*	(1.55)	3.63*	(1.09)	4.22*	(1.01)
N	338		683		1056	
AIC	187.34		337.28		422.99	
BIC	416.73		645.09		839.81	
$\log L$	−33.67		−100.64		−127.49	

Note: * significant at $p < .05$. These are logit models with standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variables for these models are, in order, support for the 2018 teacher walkout, support for increased educational spending, and support for increased teacher pay. These models uses an additive index of sexism contructed from 5 questions – Most men are better suited emotionally for politics than are most women; A man should be in control of his wife; A husband's job is to earn money, a wife's job is to look after home and family; Women can handle job pressures as well as men (reverse coded); Fathers are not as able to care for their sick children as mothers are.

Table A3: 2018 Support for Teacher Walkout, Educational Spending, and Teacher Pay with Sexism Index & Additional Control Variables

	Walkout		Ed. Spending		Teacher Pay	
Sexism index	−0.08*	(0.01)	−0.04*	(0.01)	−0.03*	(0.01)
(Ref=White)						
Black	0.11	(0.09)	0.07	(0.06)	0.07	(0.06)
Latino	0.29*	(0.12)	0.17*	(0.08)	0.04	(0.07)
Mixed race	0.24*	(0.11)	0.01	(0.07)	0.03	(0.07)
Other race	−0.12	(0.12)	−0.00	(0.08)	−0.08	(0.07)
Woman	0.02	(0.05)	−0.02	(0.04)	0.05	(0.03)
Party strength	−0.08*	(0.02)	−0.06*	(0.01)	−0.05*	(0.01)
Religious attend.	−0.02	(0.02)	0.01	(0.01)	−0.01	(0.01)
Biblical literalism	0.10*	(0.05)	0.00	(0.03)	0.02	(0.03)
Ideology	−0.14*	(0.04)	−0.05*	(0.02)	−0.06*	(0.02)
Media trust	0.16*	(0.03)	0.03	(0.02)	0.03	(0.02)
(Ref=White precinct)						
Black precinct	0.05	(0.08)	−0.04	(0.06)	−0.10*	(0.05)
Latino precinct	0.13	(0.11)	−0.15	(0.08)	−0.14*	(0.07)
Mixed precinct	0.06	(0.07)	0.02	(0.05)	−0.03	(0.04)
Less illegal immigration	−0.01	(0.03)	0.00	(0.02)	0.02	(0.02)
Racial attitudes	−0.10*	(0.02)	−0.05*	(0.02)	−0.07*	(0.01)
Age	−0.00	(0.03)	0.02	(0.02)	0.02	(0.02)
Income	−0.00	(0.01)	0.00	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)
Children under 18	−0.05	(0.06)	−0.01	(0.04)	0.02	(0.04)
Education	−0.02	(0.03)	−0.03	(0.02)	−0.06*	(0.02)
Intercept	3.93*	(0.15)	3.06*	(0.10)	3.07*	(0.09)
N	1073		1054		1048	
R^2	0.32		0.21		0.20	
adj. R^2	0.31		0.19		0.19	
Resid. sd	0.81		0.54		0.49	

Note: * significant at $p < .05$. These are OLS regression models with standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variables for these models are, in order, support for the 2018 teacher walkout, support for increased educational spending, and support for increased teacher pay. These models uses an additive index of sexism contructed from 5 questions – Most men are better suited emotionally for politics than are most women; A man should be in control of his wife; A husband's job is to earn money, a wife's job is to look after home and family; Women can handle job pressures as well as men (reverse coded); Fathers are not as able to care for their sick children as mothers are. These models also incorporate control variables not available in 2016, including party strength, children under 18, and education.

Table A4: 2018 Democratic Vote for State House, State Senate, and Congress with Sexism Index & Additional Control Variables

	State House		State Senate		Congress	
Support for walkout	0.52*	(0.22)	0.17	(0.14)	0.40*	(0.14)
Sexism index	−0.14	(0.12)	0.01	(0.07)	−0.02	(0.06)
Race (binary)	0.26	(0.64)	0.71	(0.38)		
(Ref=White)						
Black					2.22*	(0.66)
Latino					0.05	(0.66)
Mixed race					0.23	(0.51)
Other race					0.46	(0.66)
Woman	0.58	(0.48)	0.26	(0.32)	0.19	(0.30)
Party strength	−1.35*	(0.29)	−0.76*	(0.12)	−0.82*	(0.12)
Religious attend.	−0.16	(0.19)	−0.04	(0.12)	−0.24*	(0.11)
Biblical literalism	−0.91	(0.50)	−0.21	(0.31)	−0.07	(0.28)
Ideology	0.05	(0.53)	−0.47*	(0.23)	−0.70*	(0.24)
Media trust	0.80*	(0.29)	0.86*	(0.19)	0.84*	(0.18)
(Ref=White precinct)						
Black precinct			0.42	(0.42)	0.02	(0.47)
Latino precinct					−0.03	(0.60)
Mixed precinct			0.30	(0.47)	0.70	(0.37)
Less illegal immigration	−0.10	(0.26)	−0.20	(0.17)	−0.19	(0.16)
Racial attitudes	0.04	(0.20)	−0.24	(0.12)	−0.38*	(0.11)
Age	0.59*	(0.25)	0.13	(0.16)	0.19	(0.14)
Income	−0.06	(0.09)	−0.07	(0.05)	−0.04	(0.05)
Children under 18	−0.28	(0.55)	0.06	(0.35)	0.65	(0.33)
Education	−0.27	(0.30)	0.13	(0.17)	−0.01	(0.17)
Intercept	3.86*	(1.77)	3.01*	(1.14)	3.84*	(1.10)
N	336		678		1050	
AIC	173.03		346.49		405.99	
BIC	417.33		671.86		842.17	
log L	−22.52		−101.24		−115.00	

Note: * significant at $p < .05$. These are logit models with standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variables for these models are, in order, Democratic vote for the Oklahoma State House, Democratic vote for the Oklahoma State Senate, and Democratic vote for the U.S. House of Representatives. These models uses an additive index of sexism contructed from 5 questions – Most men are better suited emotionally for politics than are most women; A man should be in control of his wife; A husband's job is to earn money, a wife's job is to look after home and family; Women can handle job pressures as well as men (reverse coded); Fathers are not as able to care for their sick children as mothers are. These models also incorporate control variables not available in 2016, including party strength, children under 18, and education.

Table A5: 2018 Democratic Vote for State House, State Senate, and Congress, Excluding Support for Walkout

	State House		State Senate		Congress	
Men better suited	−0.22	(0.37)	−0.16	(0.25)	−0.35	(0.22)
Control wife	−0.90	(0.60)	0.06	(0.29)	−0.30	(0.27)
Race (binary)	0.51	(0.62)	0.38	(0.40)		
(Ref=White)						
Black					1.03	(0.61)
Latino					−0.40	(0.64)
Mixed race					−0.01	(0.49)
Other race					0.32	(0.62)
Woman	0.63	(0.43)	0.18	(0.31)	−0.04	(0.29)
(Ref=Democrat)						
Other	−1.74*	(0.80)	−2.60*	(0.50)	−2.30*	(0.45)
Republican	−2.11*	(0.66)	−3.28*	(0.46)	−2.99*	(0.41)
Religious attend.	−0.20	(0.16)	−0.01	(0.12)	−0.18	(0.10)
Biblical literalism	−0.78	(0.45)	−0.62*	(0.31)	−0.17	(0.26)
Ideology	−1.57*	(0.39)	−0.86*	(0.22)	−1.17*	(0.22)
Media trust	1.04*	(0.27)	0.99*	(0.20)	0.95*	(0.17)
(Ref=White precinct)						
Black precinct			0.17	(0.42)	0.16	(0.45)
Latino precinct					−0.02	(0.54)
Mixed precinct			−0.05	(0.51)	0.62	(0.36)
Less illegal immigration	−0.10	(0.25)	−0.04	(0.18)	−0.13	(0.15)
Racial attitudes	−0.09	(0.17)	−0.24*	(0.12)	−0.45*	(0.11)
Age	0.49*	(0.24)	−0.06	(0.15)	−0.08	(0.13)
Income	−0.08	(0.08)	0.00	(0.06)	0.00	(0.05)
Intercept	5.44*	(1.38)	4.48*	(0.93)	6.14*	(0.92)
N	339		685		1060	
AIC	192.98		340.37		432.70	
BIC	422.54		648.37		849.84	
$\log L$	−36.49		−102.18		−132.35	

Note: * significant at $p < .05$. These are logit models with standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variables for these models are, in order, Democratic vote for the Oklahoma State House, Democratic vote for the Oklahoma State Senate, and Democratic vote for the U.S. House of Representatives. These models exclude the independent variable *support for walkout*.

Table A6: 2018 Straight Ticket Voting

	Reference category is "did not vote straight party"					
	Democratic		Republican		Libertarian	
Support for walkout	0.33*	(0.15)	−0.09	(0.12)	−0.04	(0.61)
Men better suited	0.06	(0.17)	0.31	(0.20)	1.64	(0.85)
Control wife	0.07	(0.21)	0.36	(0.24)	0.84	(0.82)
(Ref=White)						
Black	0.90*	(0.27)	−1.75	(1.14)	−0.54	(2.34)
Latino	0.52	(0.34)	−0.51	(0.70)	0.20	(1.82)
Mixed race	0.70*	(0.33)	0.23	(0.60)	0.28	(1.57)
Other race	0.22	(0.36)	−0.74	(0.71)	−10.84*	(0.00)
Woman	−0.23	(0.17)	−0.17	(0.29)	0.10	(1.12)
(Ref=Democrat)						
Other	−1.02*	(0.27)	0.73	(0.77)	25.83*	(1.30)
Republican	−1.87*	(0.37)	2.83*	(0.61)	21.67*	(2.07)
Religious attend.	−0.01	(0.06)	−0.14	(0.11)	0.13	(0.39)
Biblical literalism	0.07	(0.16)	0.47	(0.27)	−0.80	(1.10)
Ideology	−0.19	(0.10)	0.56*	(0.22)	−0.14	(0.76)
Media trust	0.04	(0.10)	−0.89*	(0.23)	0.00	(0.69)
(Ref=White precinct)						
Black precinct	0.02	(0.27)	0.03	(0.46)	2.41	(2.20)
Latino precinct	0.32	(0.34)	1.43*	(0.58)	−0.77	(2.38)
Mixed precinct	0.07	(0.22)	0.02	(0.39)	3.19	(1.79)
Less illegal imm.	−0.11	(0.08)	−0.19	(0.17)	−1.02	(0.60)
Racial attitudes	0.15*	(0.07)	0.21	(0.11)	1.52*	(0.55)
Age	0.09	(0.08)	−0.00	(0.13)	−0.39	(0.60)
Income	−0.09*	(0.03)	−0.03	(0.05)	−0.06	(0.15)
Intercept	−1.39*	(0.69)	−4.13*	(1.10)	−30.67*	(2.84)
N	1106		1106		1106	
AIC	1,512.74		1,512.74		1,512.74	

Note: * significant at $p < .05$. This is a multinomial logit model with with standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variable for this model is respondents' answer to the question, "A straight party vote is a vote for all candidates of that party in partisan races. Did you vote a straight party vote today?"

Table A7: 2016 Support for SQ 779 with Additional Control Variables

	SQ 779	
Men better suited	0.23	(0.13)
Control wife	−0.04	(0.16)
(Ref=White)		
Black	−0.25	(0.26)
Latino	0.34	(0.37)
Mixed race	0.02	(0.30)
Other race	0.05	(0.32)
Woman	0.15	(0.15)
(Ref=Democrat)		
Other	0.09	(0.23)
Republican	−0.18	(0.25)
Religious attend.	0.00	(0.06)
Biblical literalism	0.15	(0.14)
Ideology	0.10	(0.10)
Media trust	0.18	(0.10)
(Ref=White precinct)		
Black precinct	0.06	(0.23)
Latino precinct	0.01	(0.29)
Mixed precinct	0.11	(0.21)
Less illegal immigration	−0.00	(0.08)
Racial attitudes	−0.15*	(0.07)
Age	−0.18*	(0.08)
Income	−0.03	(0.03)
Nativity	0.04	(0.21)
Gov. regulation	0.17	(0.10)
Less government	−0.25	(0.19)
Voter fraud	0.12	(0.08)
Intercept	−0.43	(0.49)
N	818	
AIC	1129.56	
BIC	1600.25	
$\log L$	−464.78	

Note: * significant at $p < .05$. These are logit models with standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variable for this model is a yes vote for State Question 779. These models incorporate variables not available in 2018, including nativity, gov. regulation, less government, and voter fraud.