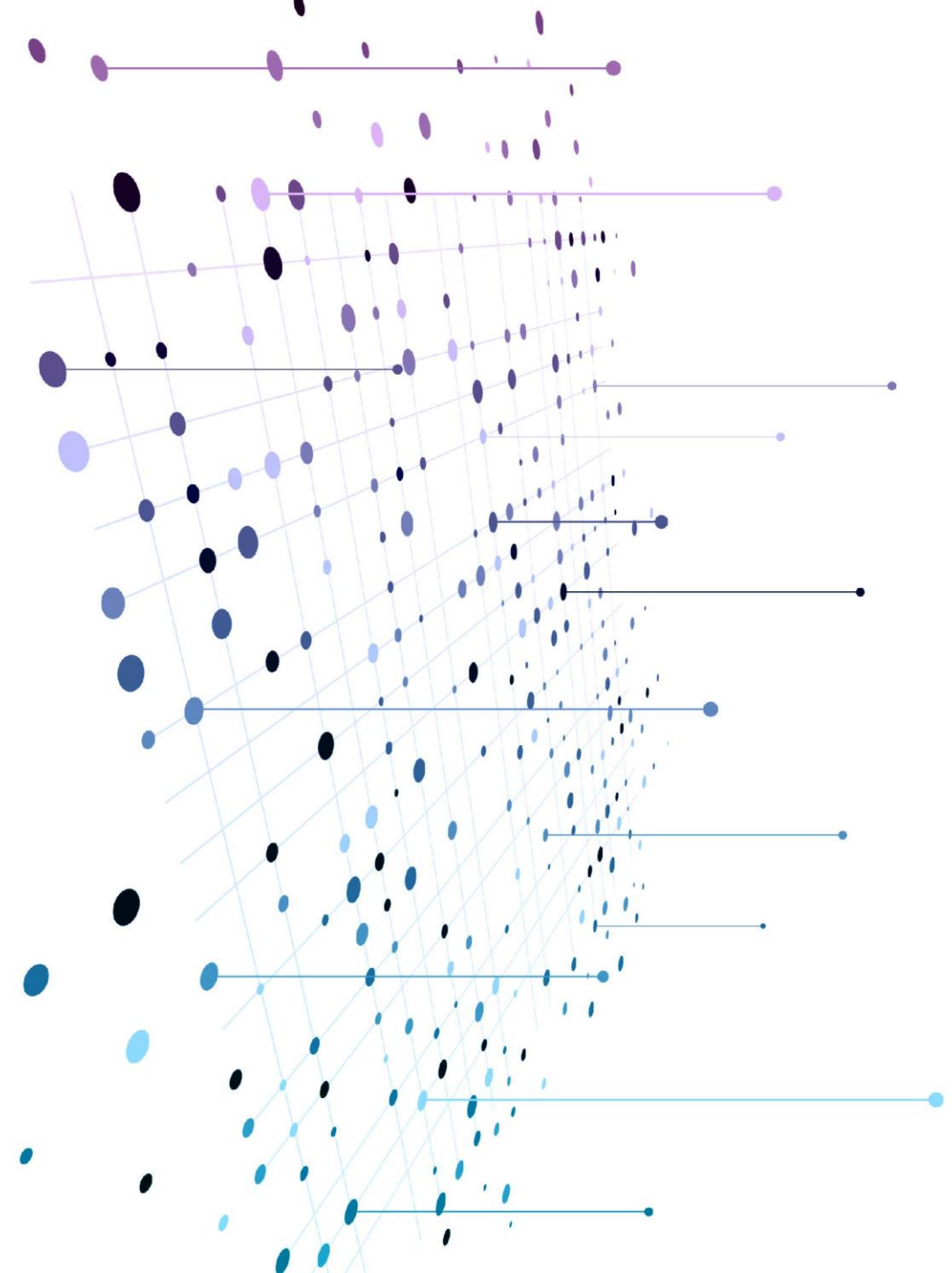




The Public, Parents, and K–12 Education

National Polling Report #62

August 2025



KEY FINDINGS

1. In July, half of Americans said that K-12 education is on the wrong track nationwide. Only a quarter of Americans feel optimistic about the direction of K-12 education. Among school parents, optimism in K-12 education has fallen across all levels, though half of parents still believe local schools are headed in the right direction.
2. Nearly a quarter of parents indicate that their child has switched from one school type to another. School switching is highest among private school parents and second-generation immigrants. Parents of school switchers are most likely to indicate a switch because of bullying, excessive stress, or anxiety at their former school compared to other difficulties.
3. More adults and school parents oppose closing the Department of Education than support it, though parents are slightly more supportive of the idea. Republican adults express much stronger support for closing the department than Democrats.
4. Parents think the federal government should play a major role in providing funding for schools serving low-income students and students with special needs.
5. Nearly 3 in 4 parents say it is important that their child's school offer advanced academic classes. More than 2 in 3 parents are satisfied with the advanced education options that their child's school offers. Parents satisfied with their child's advanced education options appreciate their skilled teachers, the variety of course options, and the pace of learning. Insufficient advanced education options are a leading source of parents' dissatisfaction.
6. Parents of gifted children are most likely to say school is too easy for their child, while those with a child in an IEP are most likely to say school is too hard for them. The vast majority of parents think school is neither too easy nor too hard for their children.

Methodology

These polls were conducted between May 9 - 11, 2025, June 5 - 7, 2025, and July 10 - 13, 2025 among a sample of 2,257, 2,251, and 2,251 adults, respectively. The interviews were conducted online and the data were weighted to approximate a target sample of Adults based on gender, educational attainment, age, race, and region. Results based on the full survey have a measure of precision plus or minus 2.30 to 2.40 percentage points.

KEY FINDINGS

7. Americans are most likely to say core academic subjects are extremely important for grades K-8. They see skills for future employment as most important for grades 9-12. School parents are most likely to say core academic subjects are extremely important for K-8 education, and skills for future employment are important for high school.
8. More than half of parents would prefer having their child learn at home at least one day per week.
9. Parents have a diverse range of schooling preferences. A plurality tend to prefer regular public schools over other school types.
10. In July, 39% of parents were currently using a tutor or were interested in finding tutoring for their children – a decrease since April. This summer, the amount parents were willing to spend on tutoring remained roughly level with April at around \$360 per month.
11. School parents are more likely than adults generally to give monetary donations to K-12 schools. They are also more likely to donate higher amounts of money compared to adults. When it comes to giving non-monetary donations to schools, adults are most likely to donate goods like books, food, and clothing items. The vast majority of these donations benefit public district schools.
12. Private school parents are much more likely to say they are “very satisfied” with their child’s schooling experiences than district school parents. Strong satisfaction with school experiences among private school parents has risen since April. The gap in satisfaction levels between private and district school parents has widened sharply since January.

Methodology

These polls were conducted between May 9 - 11, 2025, June 5 - 7, 2025, and July 10 - 13, 2025 among a sample of 2,257, 2,251, and 2,251 adults, respectively. The interviews were conducted online and the data were weighted to approximate a target sample of Adults based on gender, educational attainment, age, race, and region. Results based on the full survey have a measure of precision plus or minus 2.30 to 2.40 percentage points.

KEY FINDINGS

13. The public and school parents are much less likely to say their state's per-student spending in public schools is "too low" when given a publicly reported statistic, by 17 and 16 points respectively.
14. In May, roughly half of parents were concerned about a violent intruder entering their child's school, a significant increase from a year ago.
15. Nearly 3 in 4 school parents believe ESAs should be available to all families regardless of income or special needs. That is 13 points higher than the percentage of parents who want ESA eligibility to be determined by financial need.
16. The majority of adults and school parents support the establishment of career scholarship accounts for eligible high school students. This support is shared across party lines.
17. Overall support levels for choice-based policies remain high, both among school parents and the general public. Support has remained relatively stable in recent months.
 - Education savings accounts (ESAs) – 74% / 69%
 - School vouchers – 70% / 62%
 - Charter schools – 67% / 63%
 - Open enrollment – 77% / 70%

Methodology

These polls were conducted between May 9 - 11, 2025, June 5 - 7, 2025, and July 10 - 13, 2025 among a sample of 2,257, 2,251, and 2,251 adults, respectively. The interviews were conducted online and the data were weighted to approximate a target sample of Adults based on gender, educational attainment, age, race, and region. Results based on the full survey have a measure of precision plus or minus 2.30 to 2.40 percentage points.



Views on K-12 Education



Schooling and Experiences



K-12 Choice Policies



Survey Profile and Demographics

In July, half of Americans said that K-12 education is on the wrong track nationwide. Only a quarter of Americans feel optimistic about the direction of K-12 education.

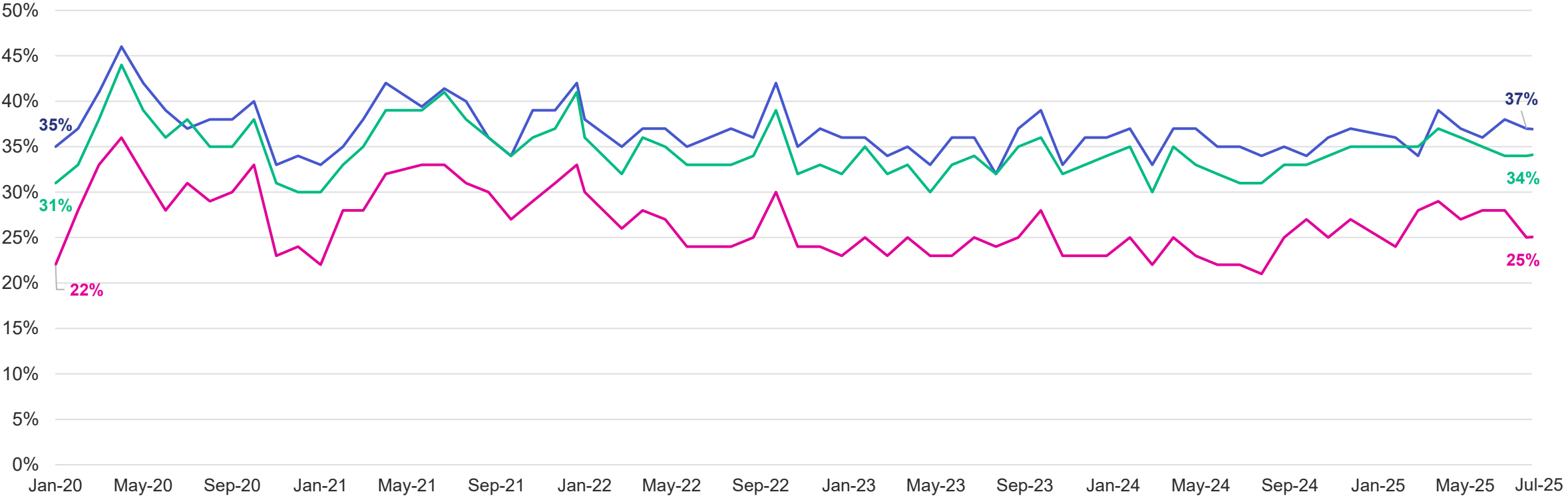
Do you feel things in K-12 Education are generally going in the right direction, or do you feel things have generally gotten off on the wrong track?

All Adults

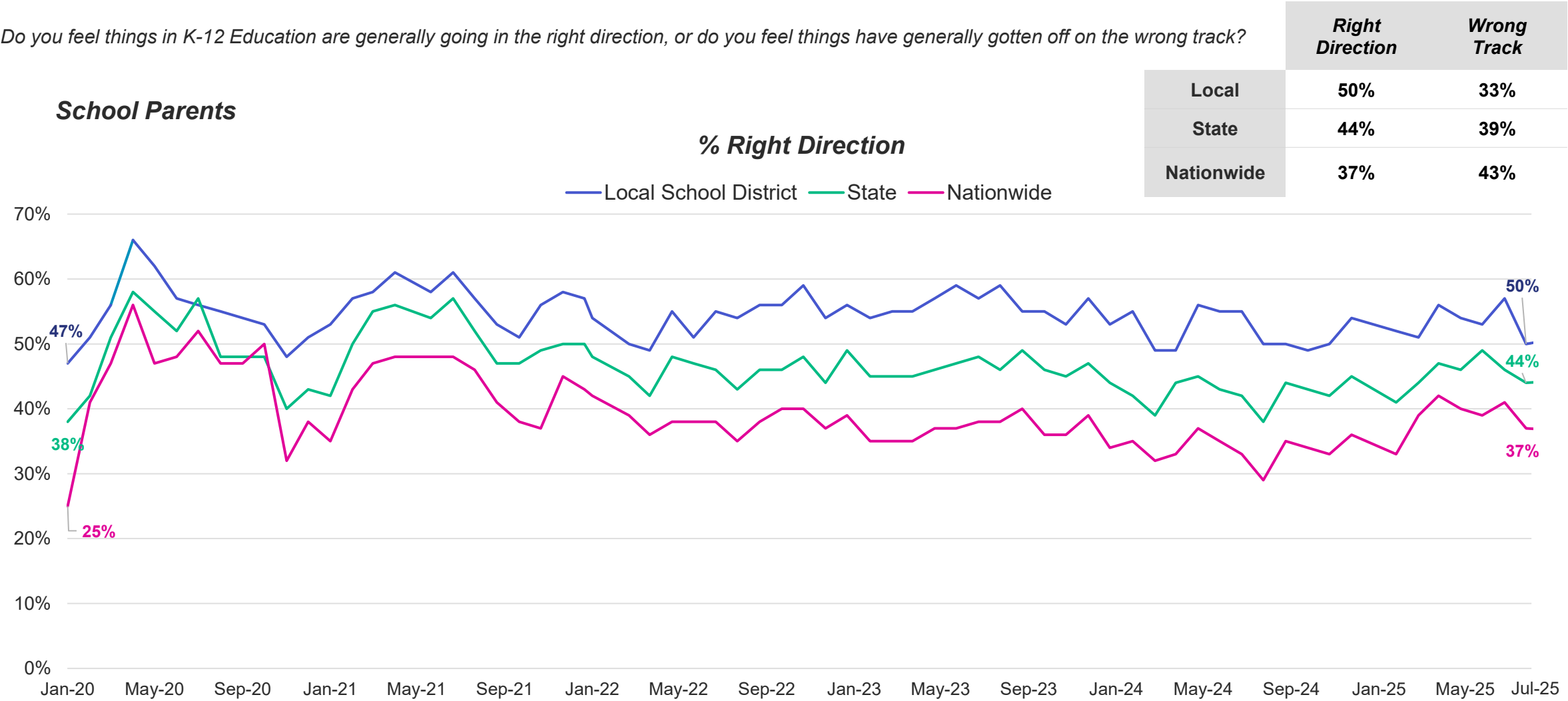
% Right Direction

Local School District State Nationwide

	Right Direction	Wrong Track
Local	37%	36%
State	34%	45%
Nationwide	25%	50%



Among school parents, optimism in K-12 education has fallen across all levels, though half of parents still believe local schools are headed in the right direction.



Americans are most likely to say core academic subjects are extremely important for grades K-8. They see skills for future employment as most important for grades 9-12.








What do you believe should be the main purpose of education during Kindergarten through 8th grade/9th-12th grade? In your opinion, how important is it for students to learn...

All Adults

% Extremely Important







Grades K-8

Average % selected Extremely Important **46%**

-  Core academic subjects (56%)
-  Socialization (52%)
-  To become independent thinkers (50%)
-  How to be good citizens (49%)
-  Skills for future employment (48%)
-  Values, moral character, religious virtues (39%)
-  To fix social problems (27%)

Grades 9-12

Average % selected Extremely Important **53%**

-  Skills for future employment (65%)
-  To become independent thinkers (60%)
-  Core academic subjects (57%)
-  How to be good citizens (55%)
-  Socialization (55%)
-  Values, moral character, religious virtues (43%)
-  To fix social problems (34%)

School parents are most likely to say core academic subjects are extremely important for K-8 education, and skills for future employment are important for high school.








What do you believe should be the main purpose of education during Kindergarten through 8th grade/High School? In your opinion, how important is it for students to learn...

School Parents

% Extremely Important








Grades K-8

Average % selected Extremely Important **49%**

-  Core academic subjects (54%)
-  To become independent thinkers (54%)
-  How to be good citizens (54%)
-  Skills for future employment (50%)
-  Socialization (49%)
-  Values, moral character, religious virtues (46%)
-  To fix social problems (34%)

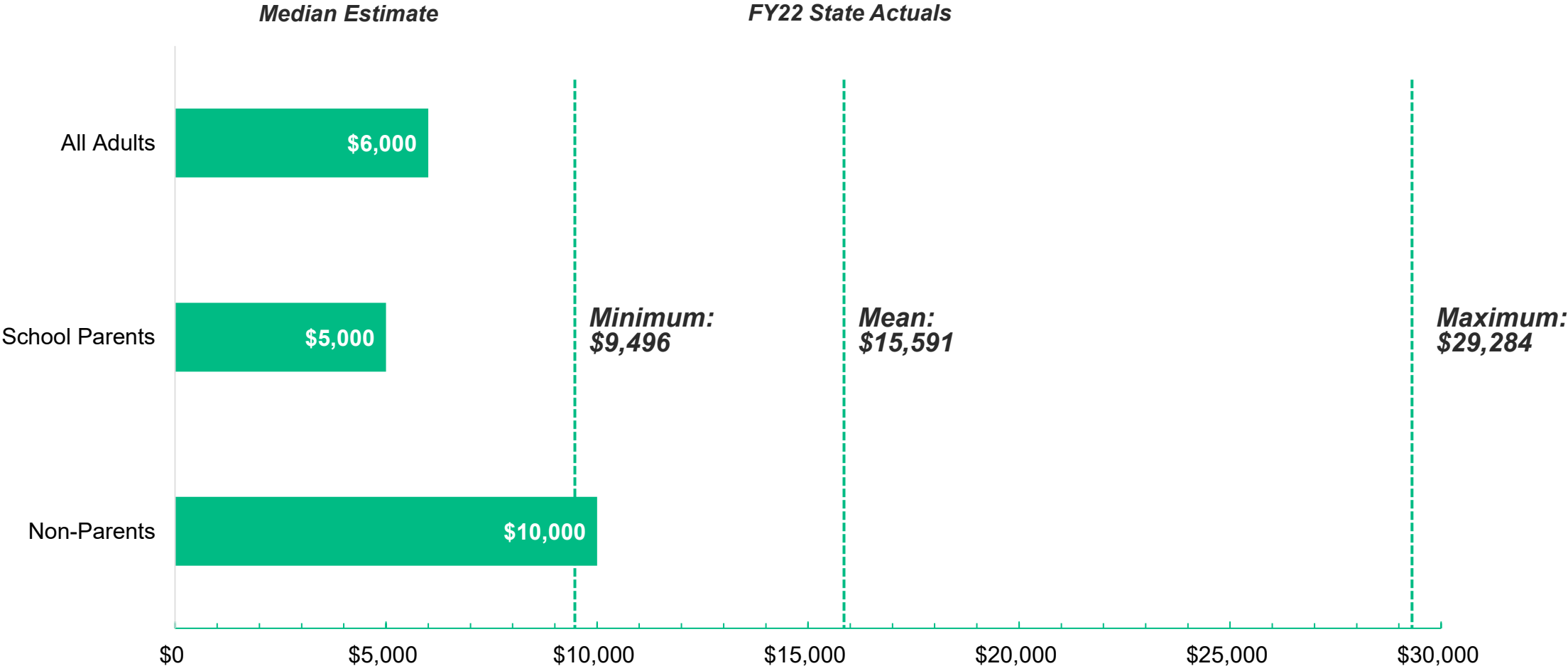
Grades 9-12

Average % selected Extremely Important **54%**

-  Skills for future employment (62%)
-  To become independent thinkers (61%)
-  How to be good citizens (59%)
-  Core academic subjects (56%)
-  Socialization (53%)
-  Values, moral character, religious virtues (48%)
-  To fix social problems (42%)

The general public and school parents greatly underestimate per-student spending in public schools.

How much do you think is spent per year on each student in your state's public schools? Your estimate of the state average—to the nearest thousand dollars—will represent the combined expenditures of local, state, and federal governments.



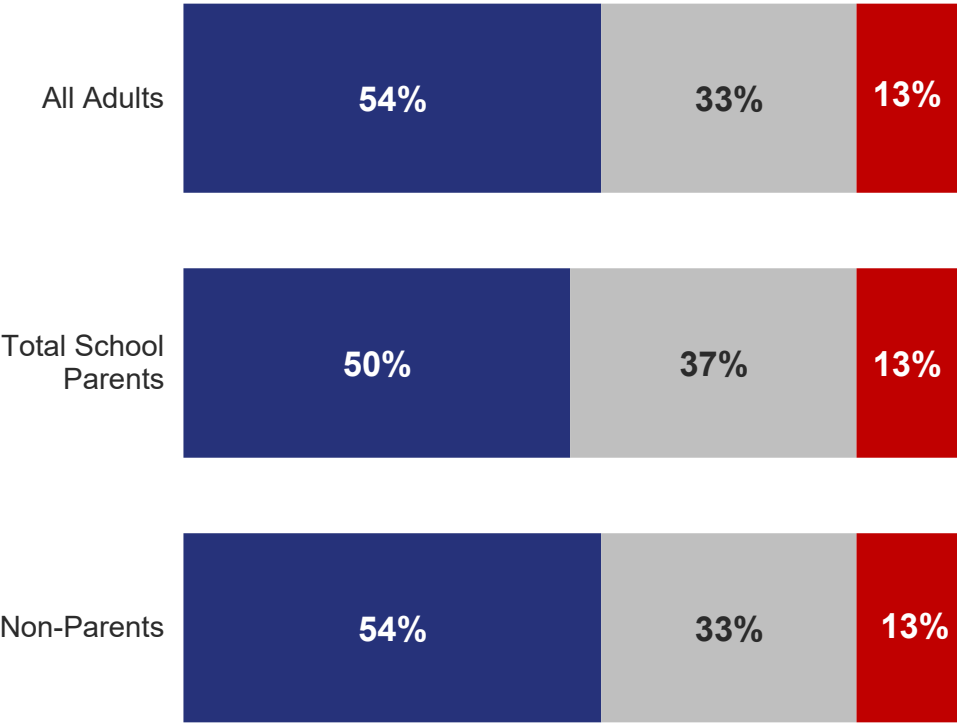
The public and school parents are much less likely to say their state’s per-student spending in public schools is “too low” when given a publicly reported statistic, by 17 and 16-points respectively.

Do you believe public school funding in [STATE] is:

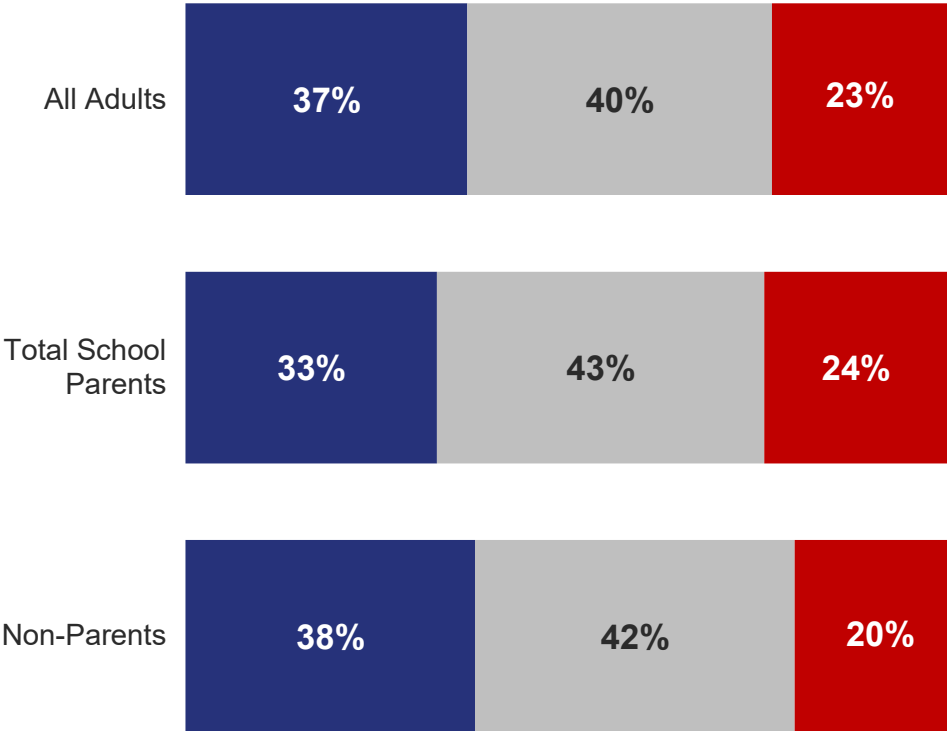
On average, [STATE] spends \$_____ per student attending public school each year. Do you believe public school funding is:

■ Too Low ■ About Right ■ Too High

Without Information



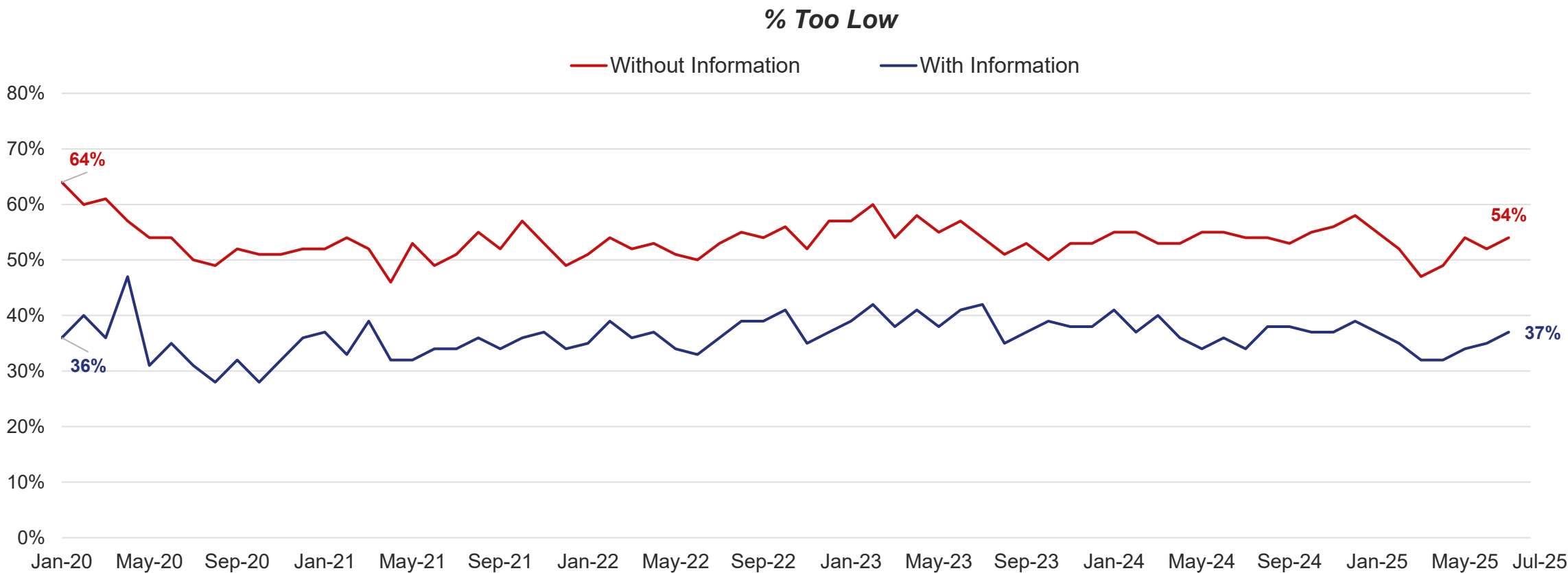
With Information



Providing respondents with a government-reported spending statistic consistently decreases their tendency to say public school funding is “too low.”

Do you believe public school funding in [STATE] is:
On average, [STATE] spends \$_____ per student attending public school each year. Do you believe public school funding is:

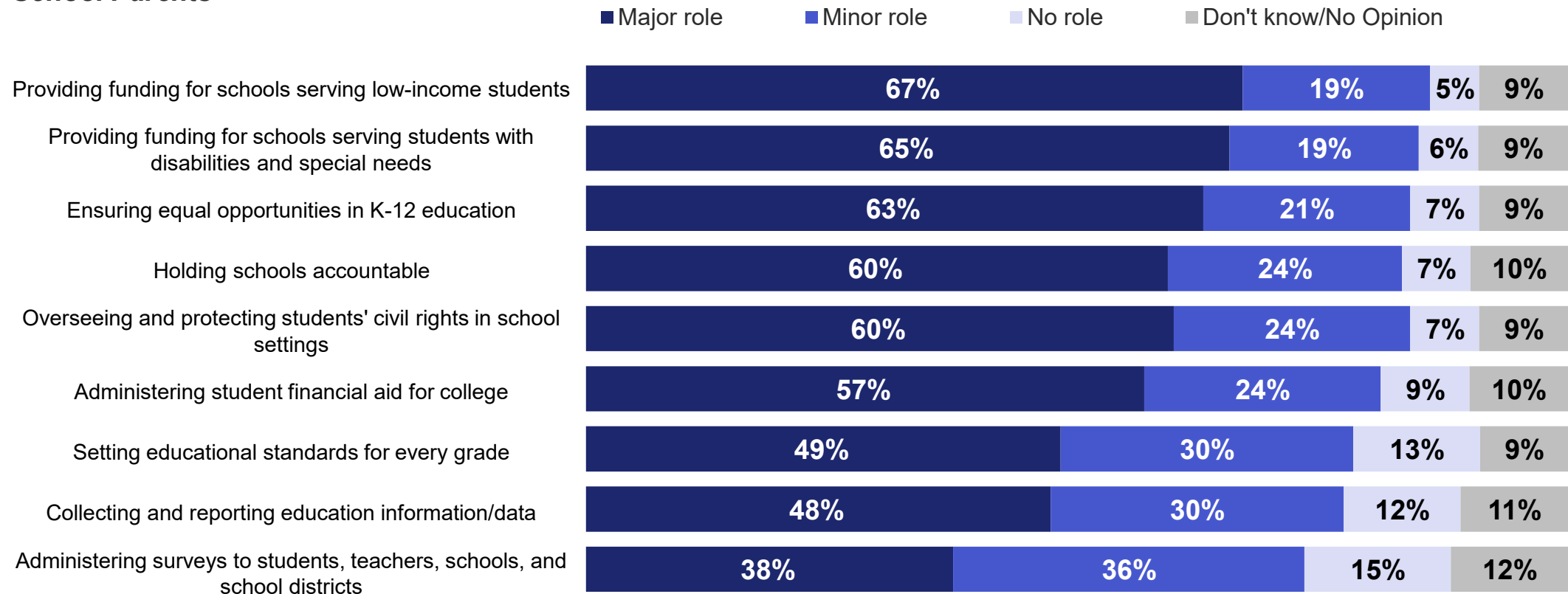
All Adults



Parents think the federal government should play a major role in providing funding for schools serving low-income students and students with special needs.

To what extent, if any, should the **federal government** have a role in the following areas in K-12 education?

School Parents

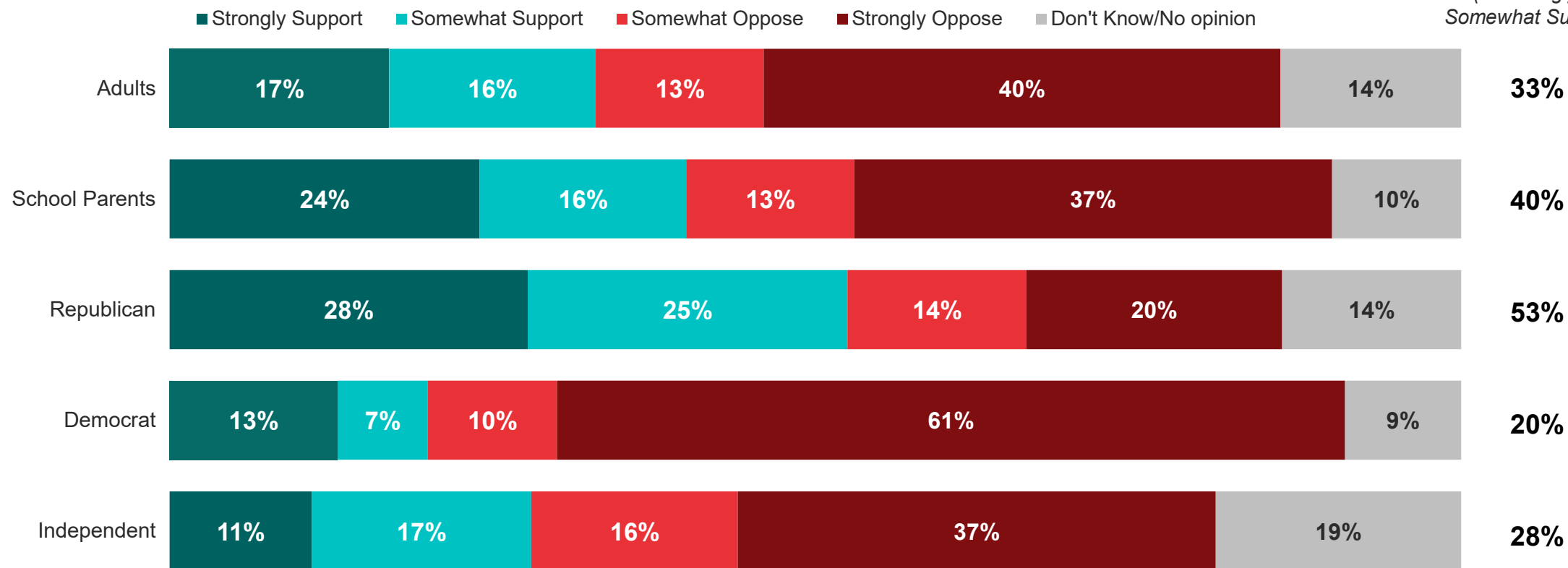


More adults and school parents oppose closing the Department of Education than support it, though parents are slightly more supportive of the idea. Republican adults express much stronger support for closing the department than Democrats.

Generally speaking, do you support or oppose closing the U.S. Department of Education?

All Adults

Total Support
(% Strongly +
Somewhat Support)





Views on K-12 Education



Schooling and Experiences



K-12 Choice Policies

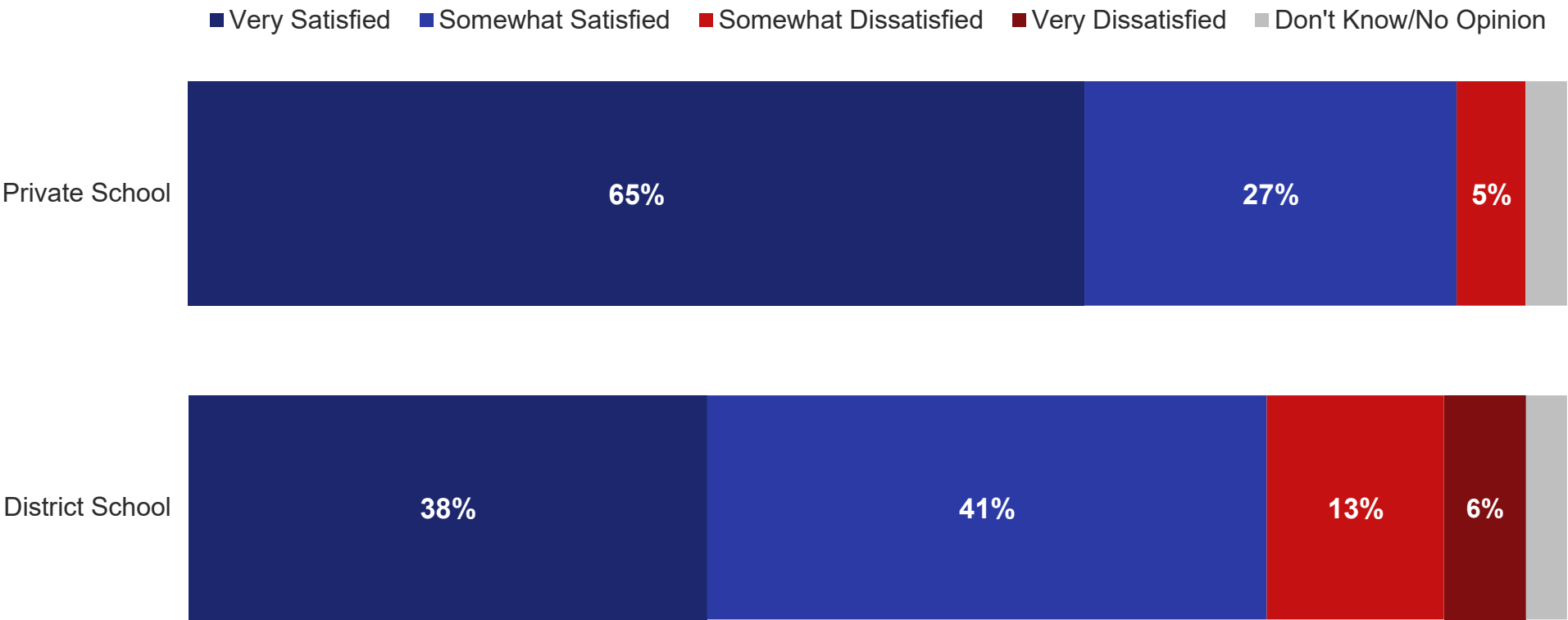


Survey Profile and Demographics

Private school parents are much more likely to say they are “very satisfied” with their child’s schooling experiences than district school parents.

To what extent are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your child's/children's experiences with the following types of schooling?

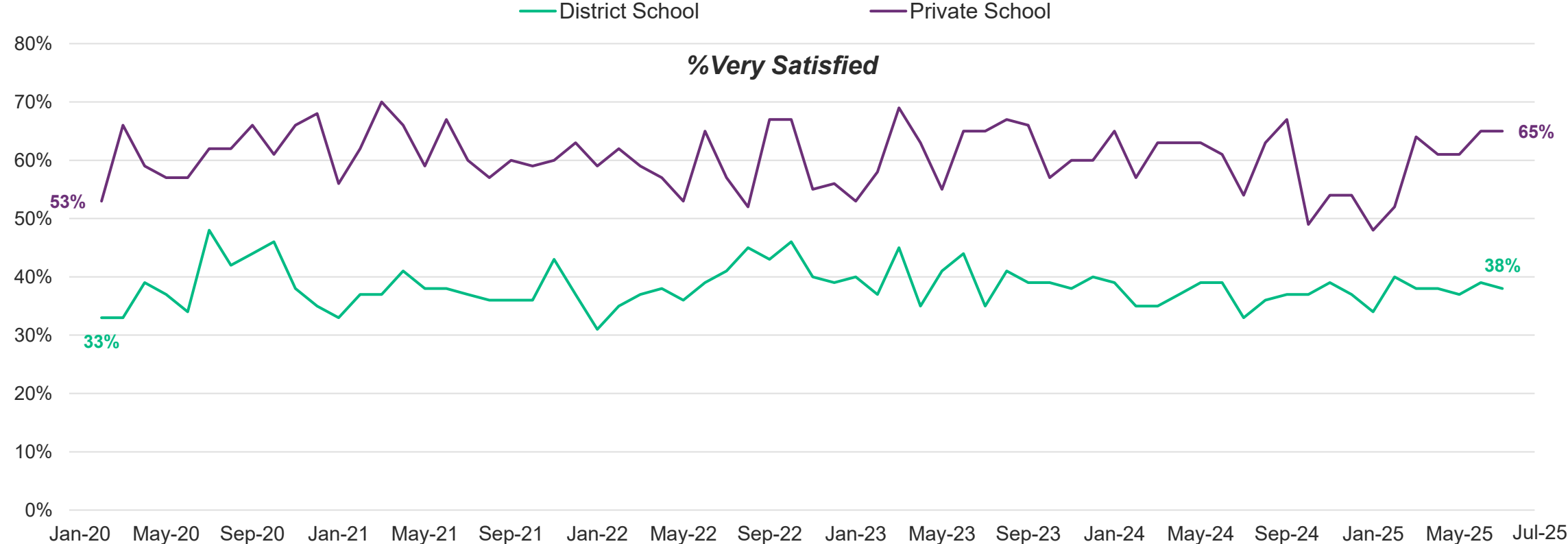
School Parents



Strong satisfaction with school experiences among private school parents has risen since April. The gap in satisfaction levels between private and district school parents has widened sharply since January.

To what extent are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your child's/children's experiences with the following types of schooling?

School Parents



Note: Parent groups based on child/children school type attendance in SY24-25

More than half of private school parents pay for their child’s tuition in full out-of-pocket, while just under half receive scholarships or governmental financial assistance.

Which of the following best describes how your family covers private school tuition costs? Select all that apply.

Parents of Private School Children; N=168

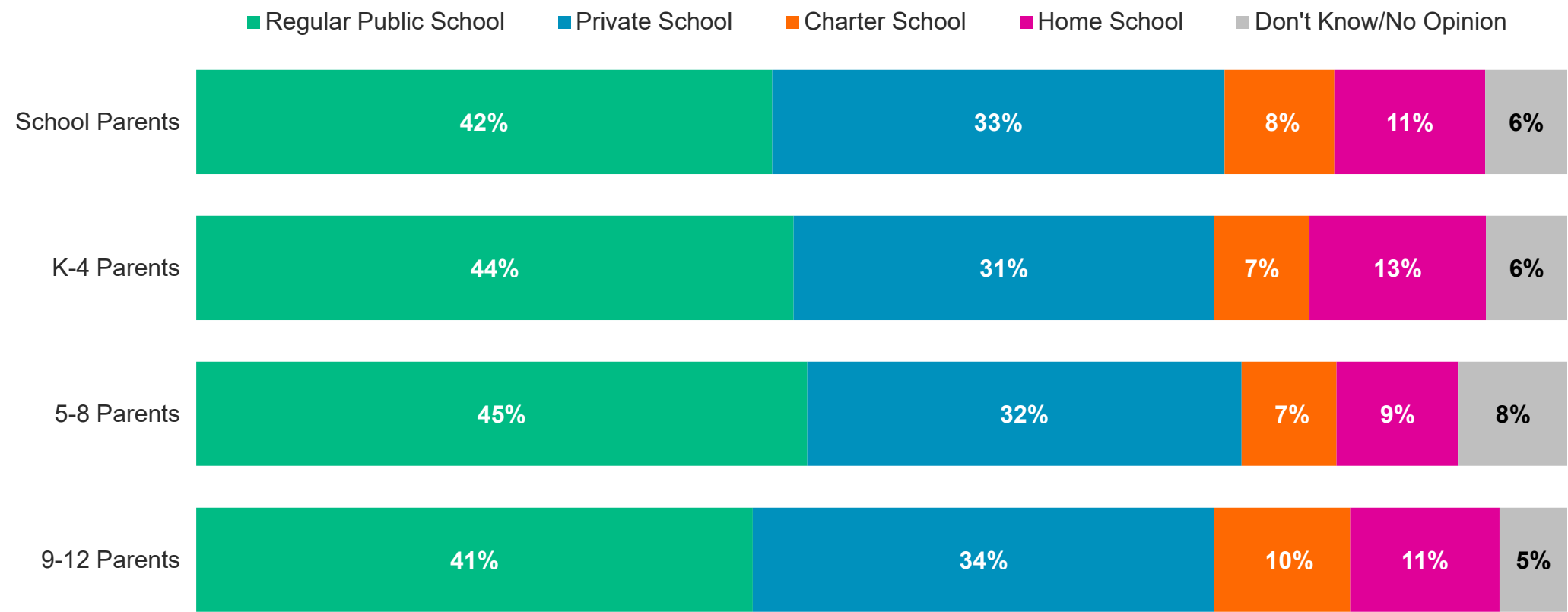


Source: Survey conducted July 10, 2025 – July 13, 2025, among U.S. adults

Parents have a diverse range of schooling preferences. A plurality tend to prefer regular public schools over other school types.

If given the option, what type of school would you select in order to obtain the best education for your child?

School Parents

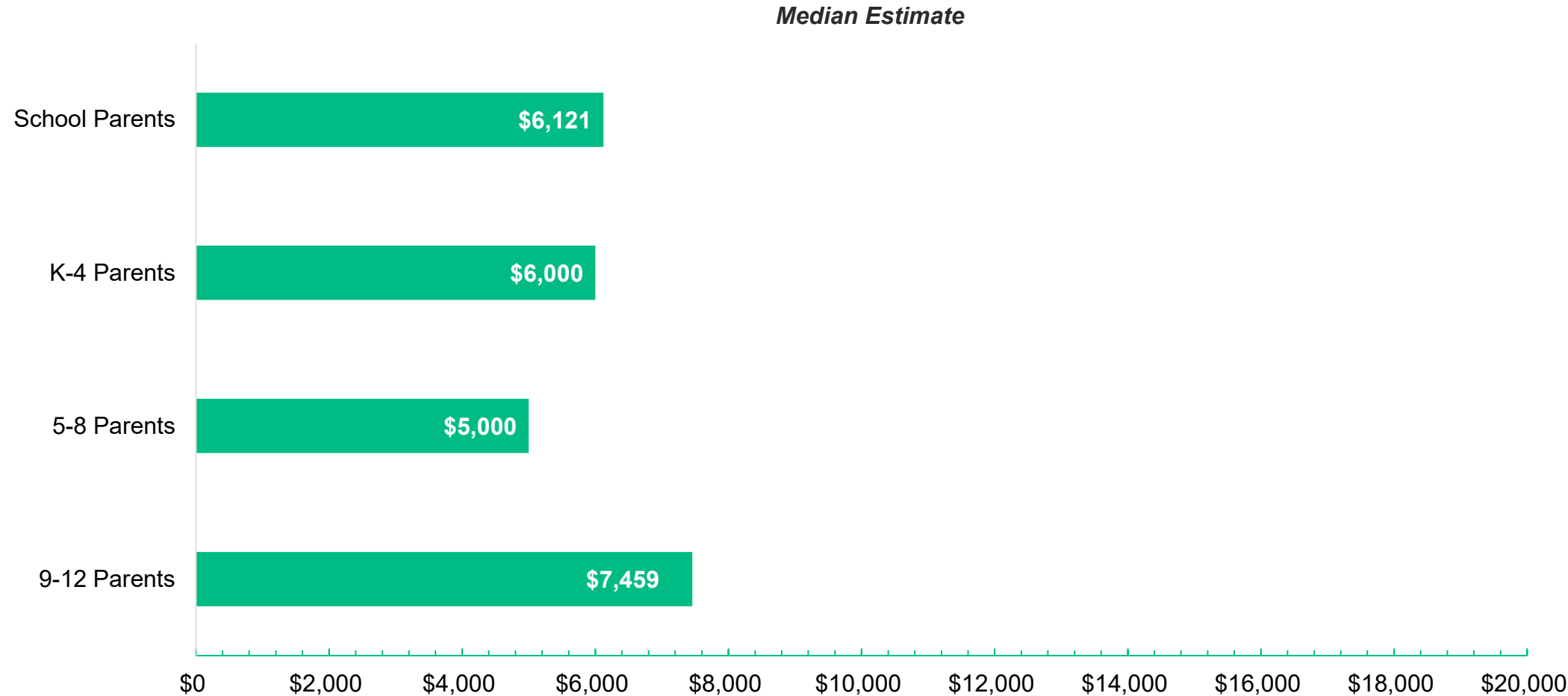


Note: “Regular Public School” includes “Public District School – Inside your school district” and “Public District School – Outside of your school district.”
“Private School” includes “Private School – Religious, Parochial” and “Private School – Non-religious, Secular.”

Source: Survey conducted July 10, 2025 – July 13, 2025, among U.S. adults

School parents would be willing to spend just over \$6,000 for their child to go to a private school. High school parents would spend more money than K-8 school parents.

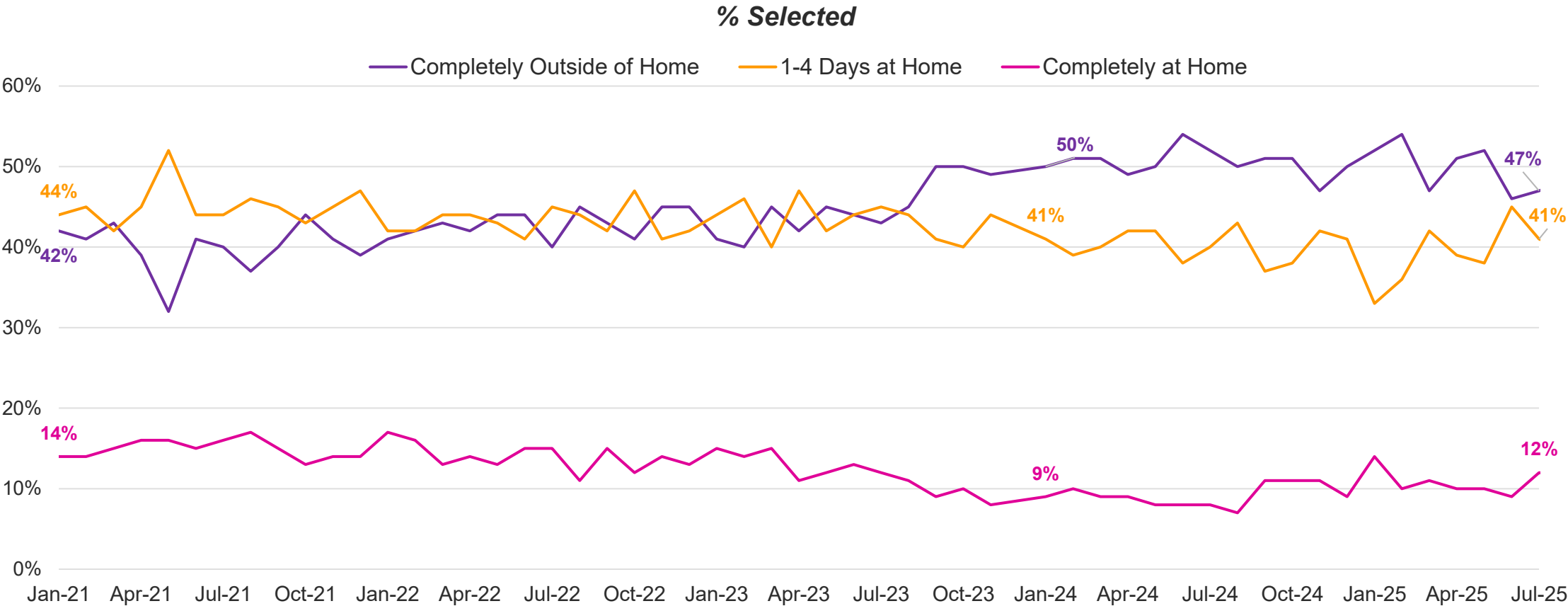
What would you be able and willing to spend for your child to attend a private school? [AMONG PARENTS WHO WOULD ENROLL THEIR CHILD IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL; N=470]



More than half of parents would prefer having their child learn at home at least one day per week.

In order to provide the best education for your child/children, what would be your preferred weekly schedule and location between schooling at home with a parent/teacher/tutor, or outside the home?

School Parents

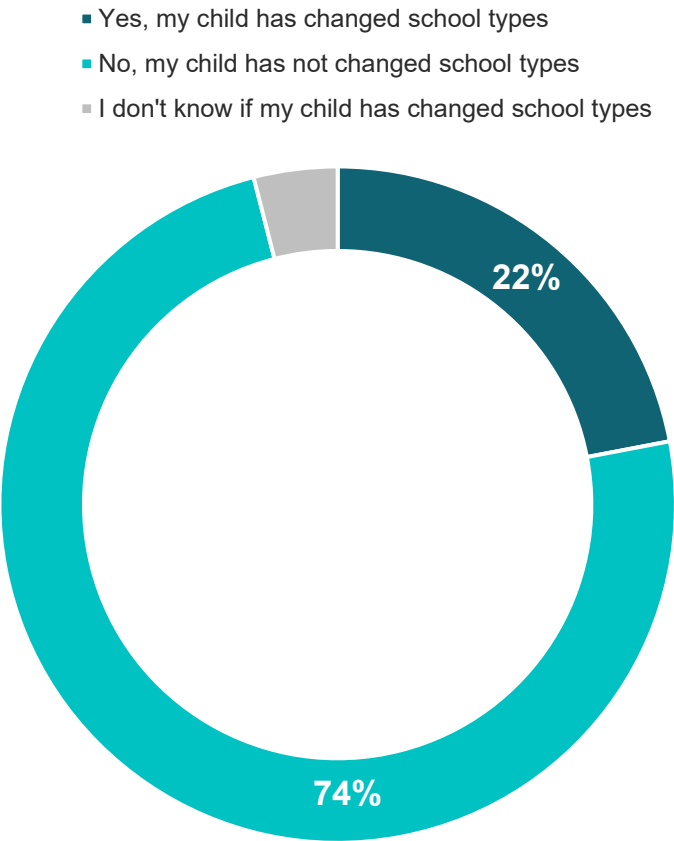


Note: Question text from January 2021 to May 2022: “After the pandemic, if given the option, to what extent would you prefer schooling to be scheduled each week at home with a parent or tutor to provide the best education for your child?”

Nearly a quarter of parents indicate that their child has switched from one school type to another. School switching is highest among private school parents and second-generation immigrants.

Besides moving from grade school to middle school or middle school to high school, has your youngest/oldest child ever switched from one type of school (or school sector) to another? The various types/sectors include public district schools, public charter schools, private schools, full-time virtual schools, and home schooling.

School Parents



Top % Yes	
Private School	35%
Second-Generation Immigrant	29%
Special Needs	28%
Bottom % Yes	
Black	18%
District School	17%
Rural	14%

Note: Results are composite numbers between those who were asked about their youngest child and those who were asked about their oldest child.

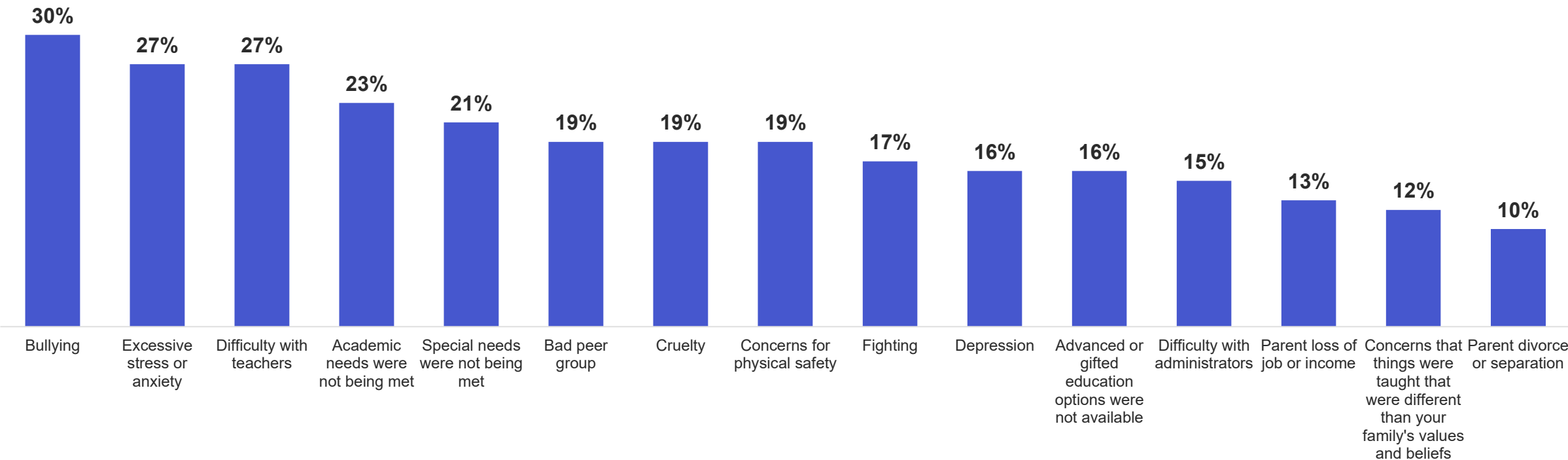
Source: Survey conducted May 9, 2025 – May 11, 2025, among U.S. adults

Parents of school switchers are most likely to indicate a switch because of bullying, excessive stress, or anxiety at their former school compared to other difficulties.

Children may encounter different circumstances both inside and outside of school that make it hard for them to achieve academic and personal success. Has your youngest/oldest child experienced any of these difficulties at her/his **former school**? Please select all that apply.

School Parents

% Selected



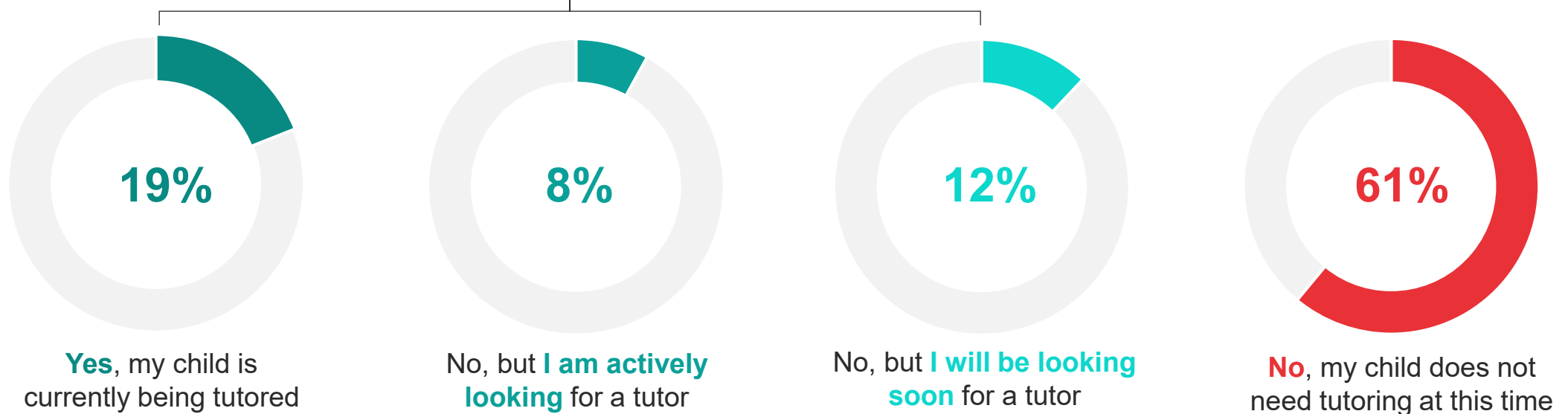
Note: Results are composite numbers between those who were asked about their youngest child and those who were asked about their oldest child.
* Only respondents who indicated that their children have switched schools were asked about their child's former school.
Source: Survey conducted May 9, 2025 – May 11, 2025, among U.S. adults

In July, 39% of parents were currently using a tutor or were interested in finding tutoring for their children – a decrease since April.

Is your child getting tutoring outside of regular school hours this school year?

School Parents

39% (-5 points since April)
currently have a tutor or looking for a tutor



Demographic Breakdown: Tutoring Interest

Is your child getting tutoring outside of regular school hours this school year?

Tutoring Interest, Among School Parents Combined Responses from May, June, and July 2025

Groups **most** likely to be looking for / already having tutoring

Groups **least** likely to be looking for / already having tutoring

School
Parents 42%

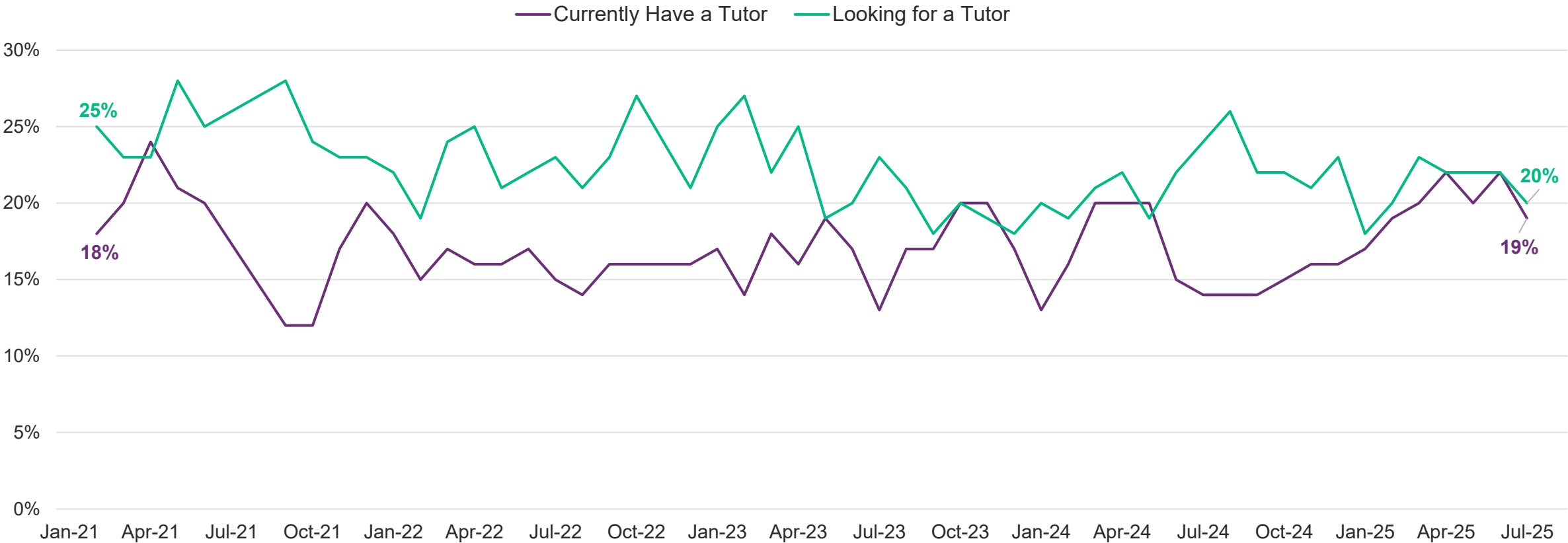
Private School	67%
Special Education	59%
Special Needs	57%
Second-Generation Immigrant	57%
Urban	56%
Immigrant Family	54%
High Income: \$100k+	53%

Education: <College	36%
Midwest	36%
Suburban	36%
Female	35%
Low Income: <\$50k	35%
Rural	31%
Small town	26%

The percentage of school parents who currently have a tutor has fallen since April.

Is your child getting tutoring outside of regular school hours this school year?

School Parents

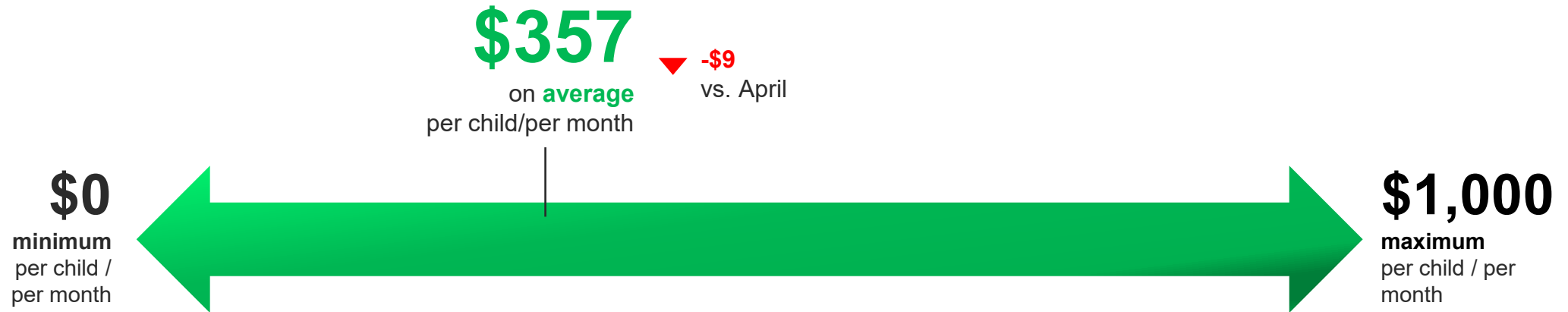


Note: Question was not asked in July 2021 and August 2021.

This summer, the amount parents were willing to spend on tutoring remained roughly level with April at around \$360 per month.

What would you be able and willing to spend, on a monthly basis, per child for tutoring outside of school hours?

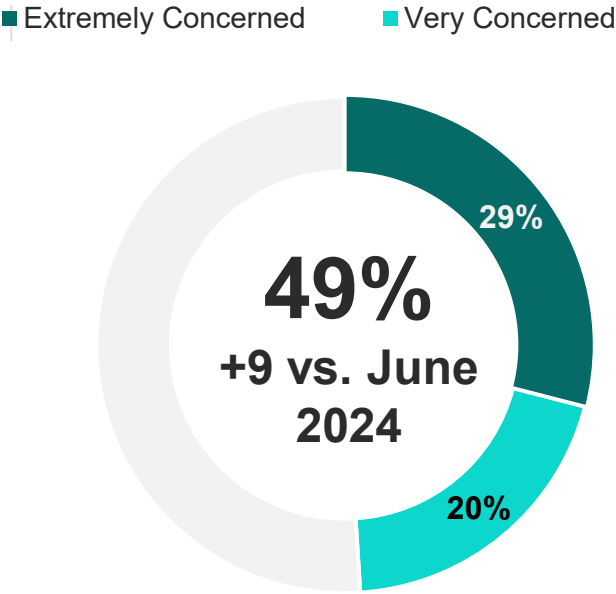
School Parents



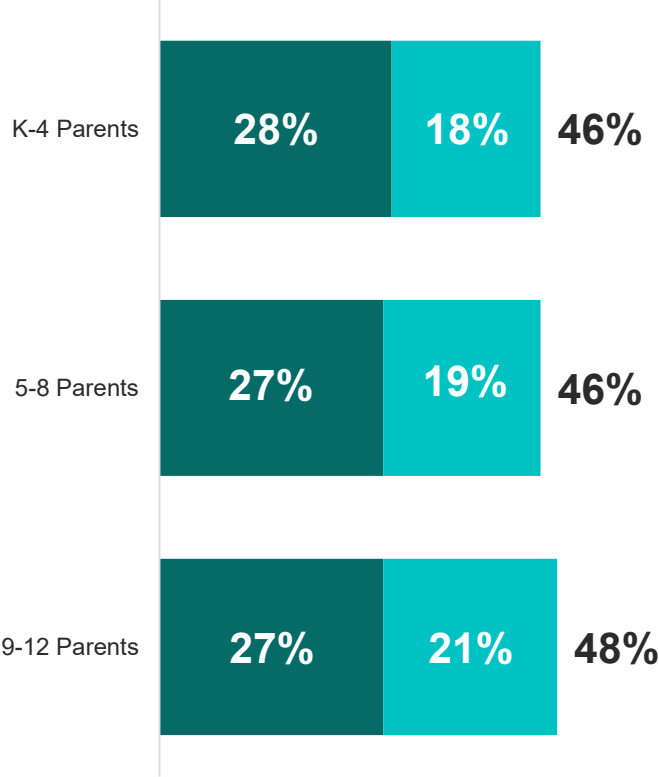
In May, roughly half of parents were concerned about a violent intruder entering their child's school, a significant increase from a year ago.

How concerned are you about a violent intruder, like a mass shooter, entering your child's/children's school?

School Parents



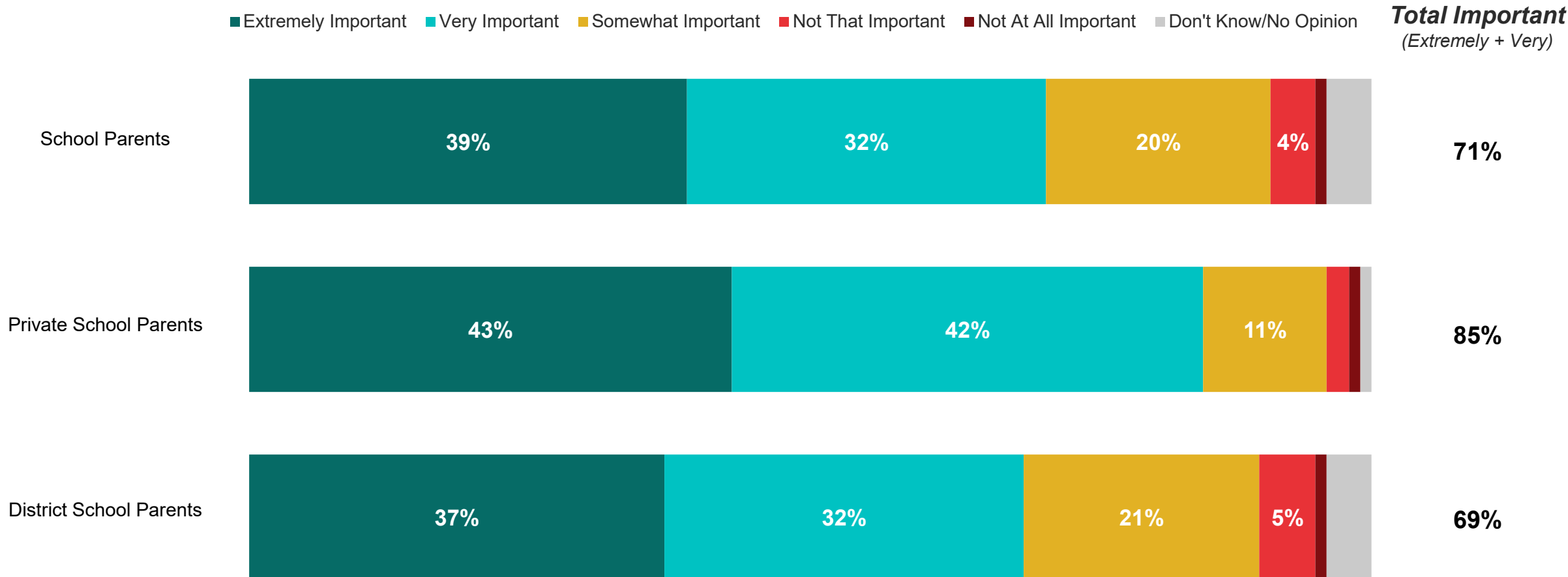
Total Concern (Extremely + Very Concerned)



Nearly 3 in 4 parents say it is important that their child's school offer advanced academic classes. Private school parents place more importance on these classes compared to district school parents.

How important is it that your child's school offers advanced academic classes?

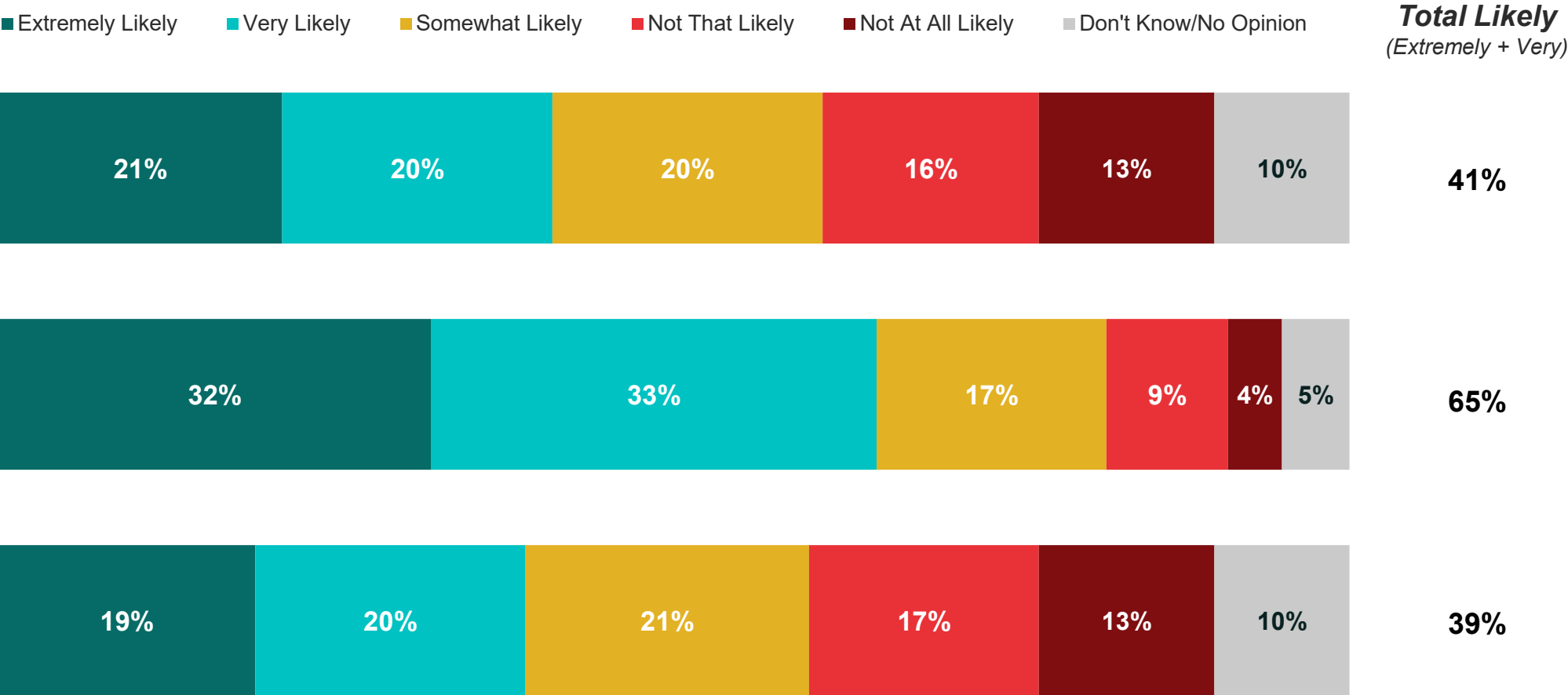
School Parents



Almost two-thirds of private school parents say they would be “extremely” or “very” likely to move their child to a different school if their school eliminated their academically advanced classes.

If your child's school eliminated academically advanced classes, how likely is it that you would move your child to a different school?

School Parents

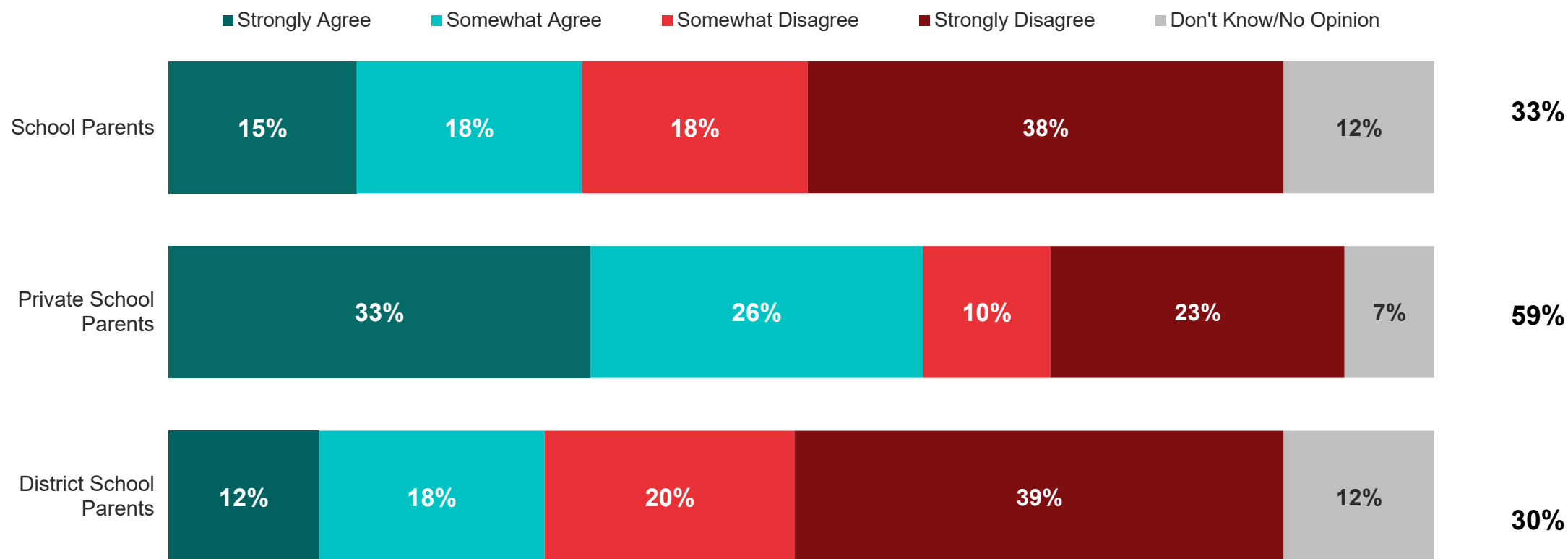


Private school parents are more likely than district school parents to agree that schools should eliminate advanced classes in order to mix students together.

To what extent do you agree or disagree that schools should eliminate academically advanced classes and have all students mixed together in the same classes?

School Parents

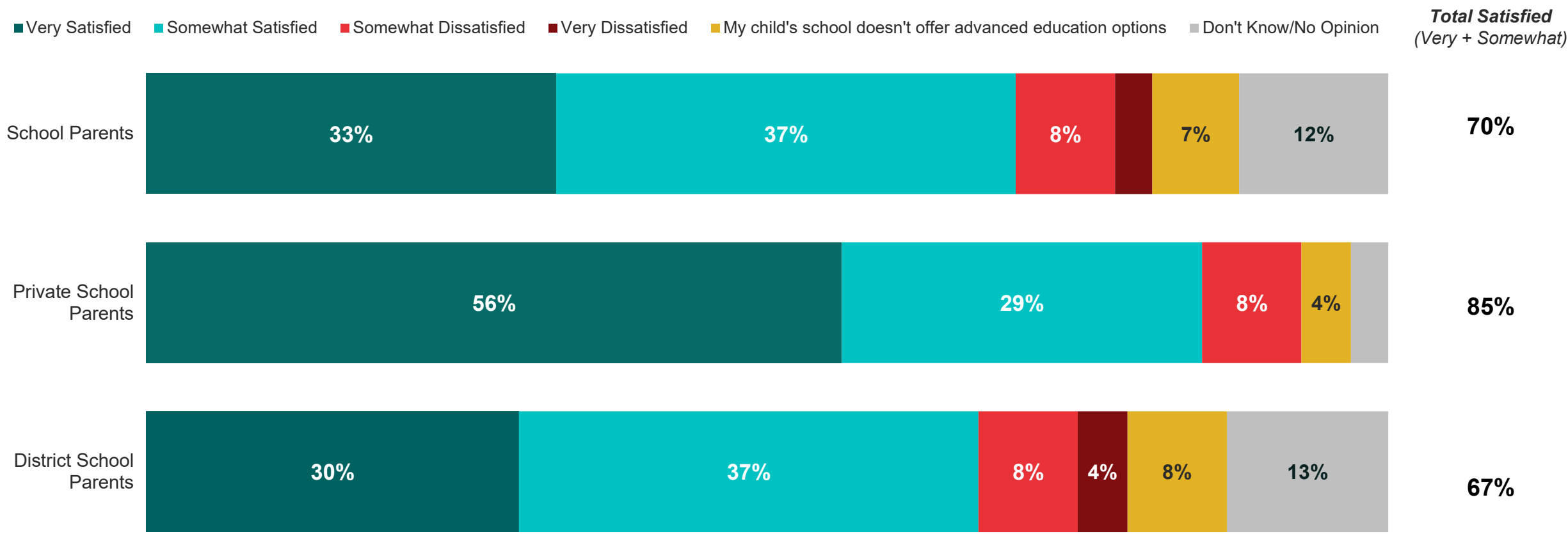
Total Agree
(Strongly + Somewhat)



More than 2 in 3 parents are satisfied with the advanced education options that their child’s school offers. Private school parents express higher satisfaction than district school parents.

To what extent are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the advanced education options currently offered by your child's school?

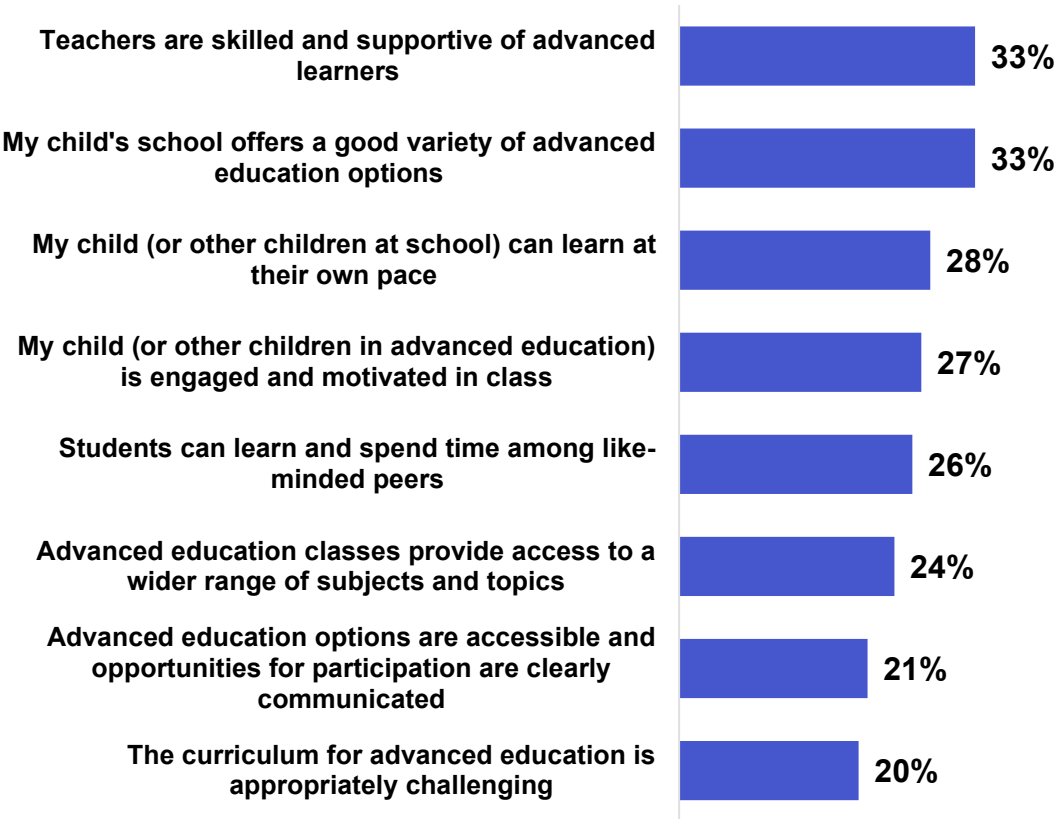
School Parents



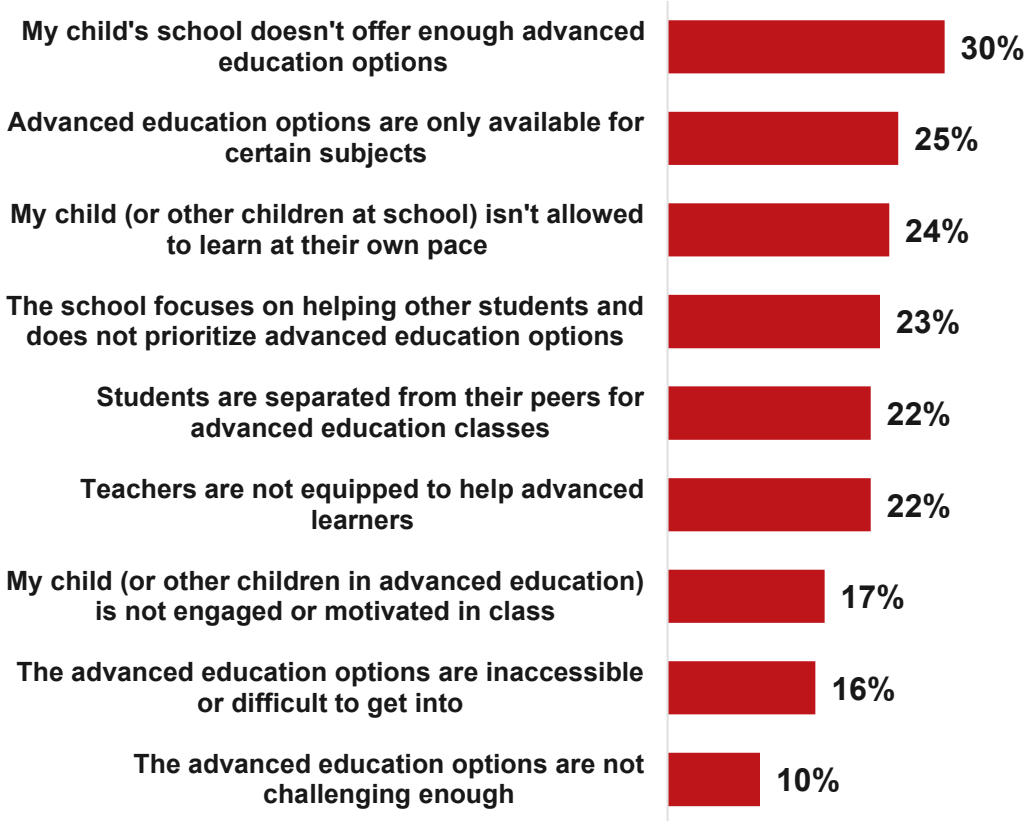
Parents satisfied with their child’s advanced education options appreciate their skilled teachers, the variety of course options, and the pace of learning. Insufficient advanced education options are a leading source of parents’ dissatisfaction.

Why are you satisfied with the advanced education options currently offered by your child's school? Please select up to three. **[AMONG PARENTS SATISFIED WITH ADVANCED EDUCATION OPTIONS; N=927]**

School Parents

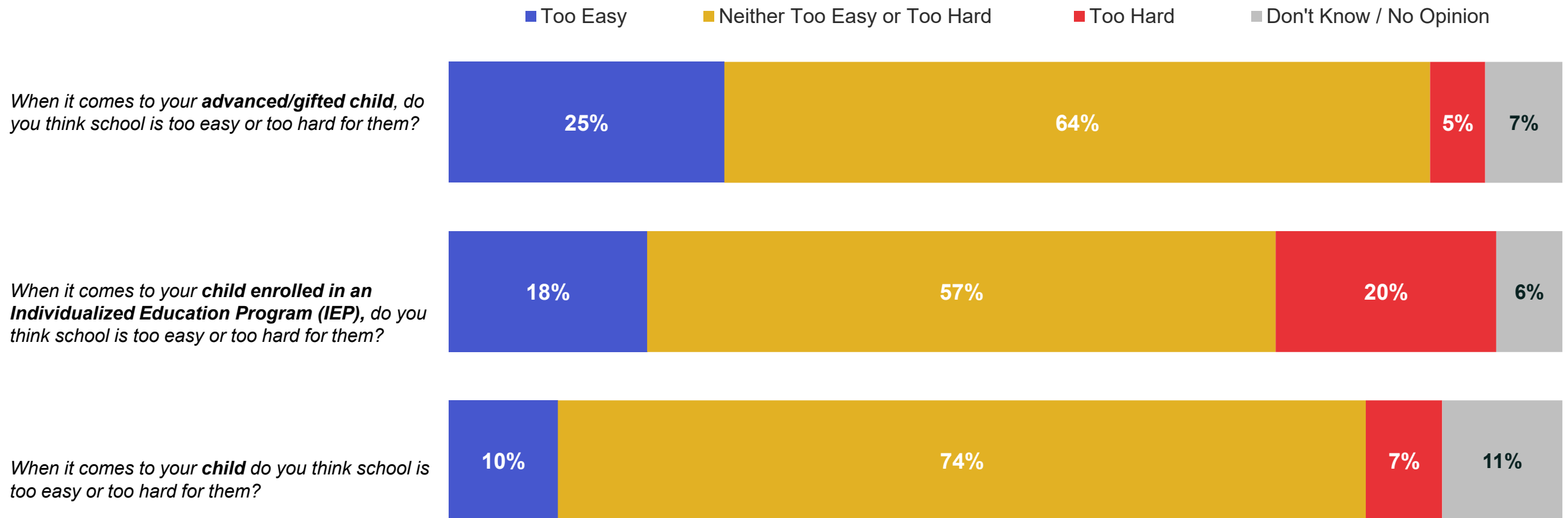


Why are you dissatisfied with the advanced education options currently offered by your child's school? Please select up to three. **[AMONG PARENTS DISSATISFIED WITH ADVANCED EDUCATION OPTIONS; N=145]**



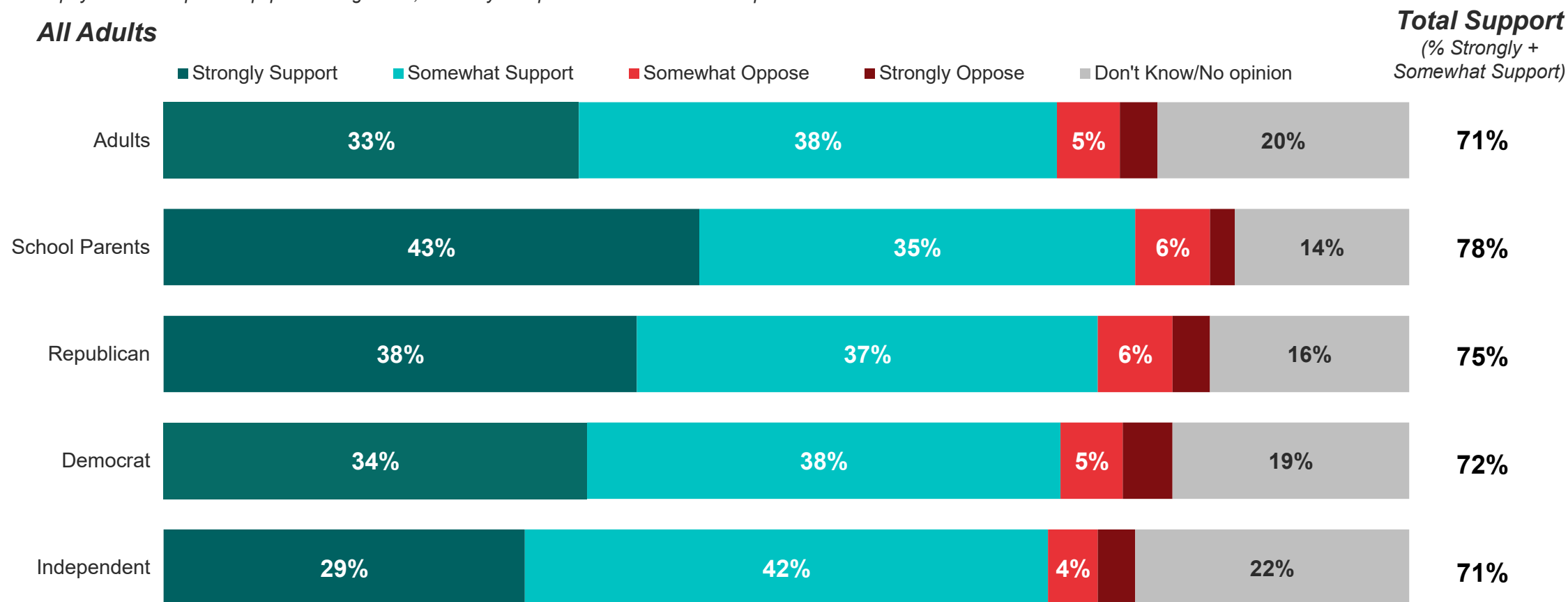
Parents of gifted children are most likely to say school is too easy for their child while those with a child in an IEP are most likely to say school is too hard for them. The vast majority of parents think school is neither too easy nor too hard for their children.

School Parents



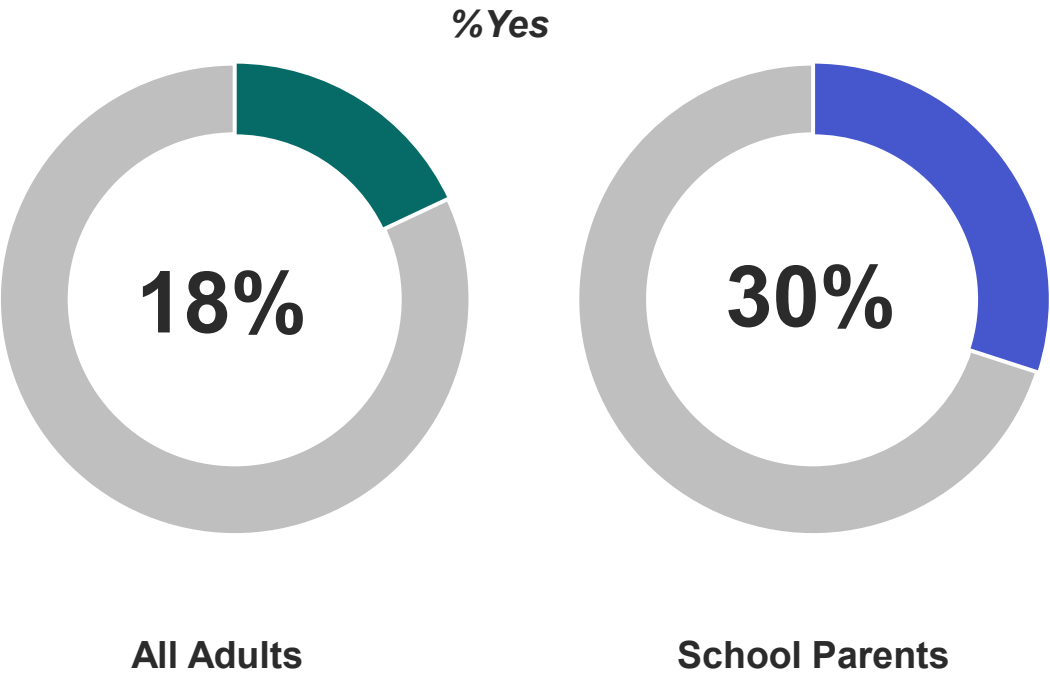
The majority of adults and school parents support the establishment of career scholarship accounts for eligible high school students. This support is shared across party lines.

A 'career scholarship account'—often called a CSA—establishes a government-authorized scholarship account with restricted, but multiple uses, allowing eligible high school students in grades 10 through 12 to use funds for career-focused learning, such as apprenticeships, internships, job training, industry certifications, reimbursement for transportation, or payment for required equipment. In general, what is your opinion of career scholarship accounts?

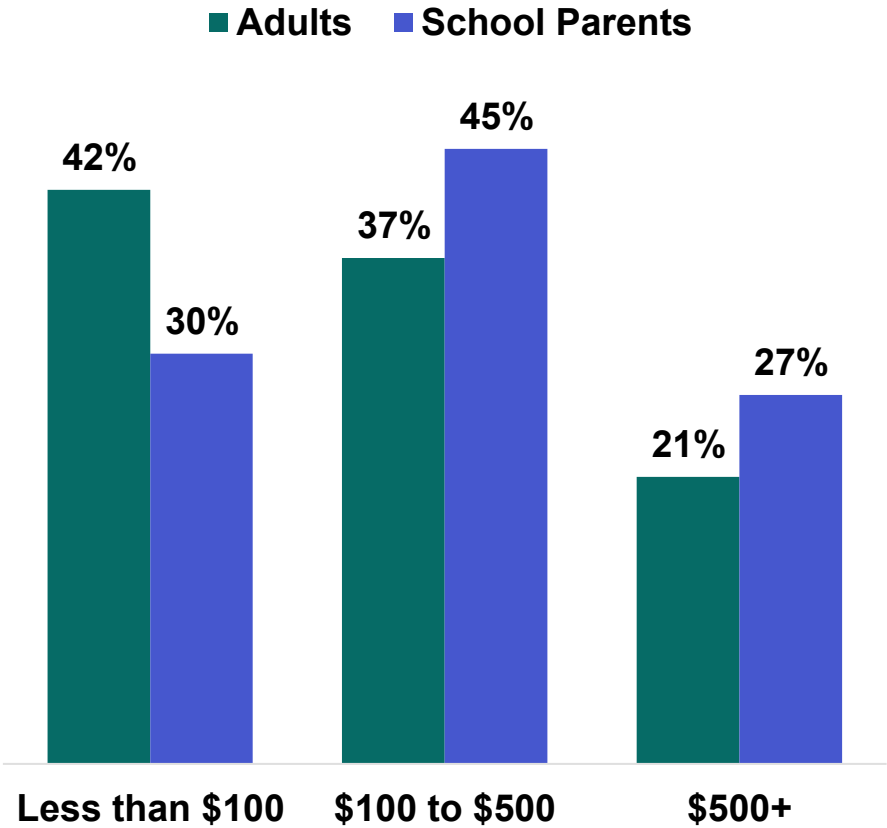


School parents are more likely than adults generally to give monetary donations to K-12 schools. They are also more likely to donate higher amounts of money compared to adults.

Have you or members of your family given a monetary charitable donation(s) related to K-12 schooling in the last 12 months?



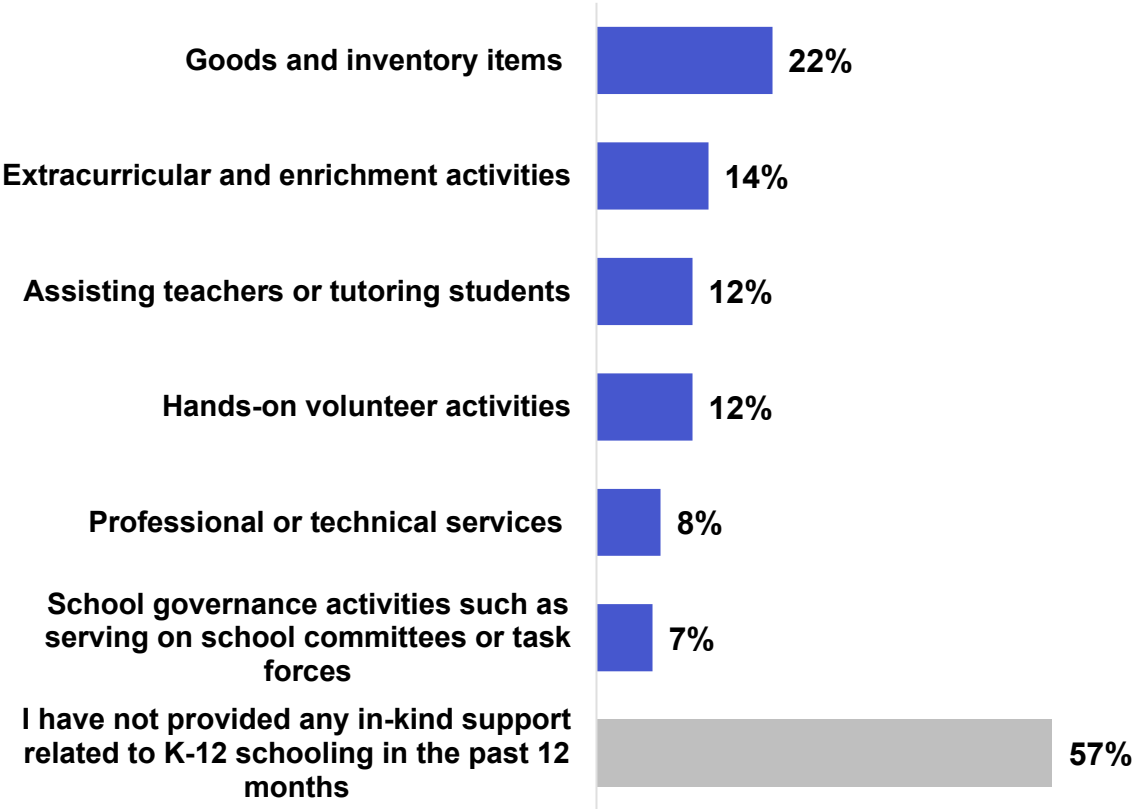
Altogether, what was the total dollar value of all monetary donations you and your family made in the last 12 months towards K-12 schooling?



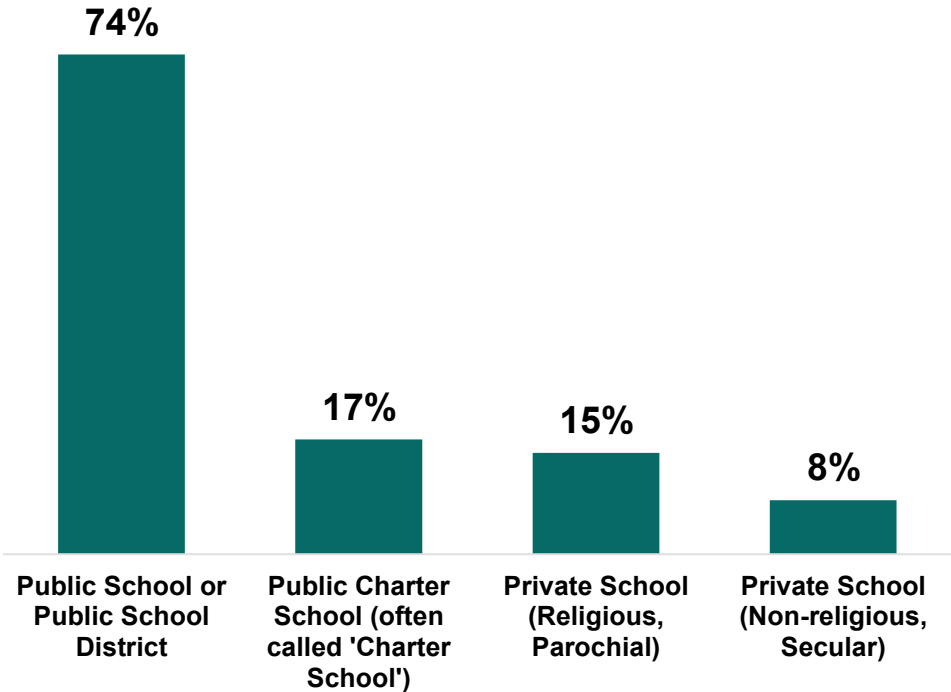
When it comes to giving non-monetary donations to schools, adults are most likely to donate goods like books, food, and clothing items. The vast majority of these donations benefit public district schools.

Which of the following, if any, types of support have you provided related to K-12 schooling in the last 12 months? (e.g., for a K-12 school, parent-teacher organization or association, and/or booster club) Please select all that apply.

All Adults



Please indicate what type of school this donation(s) benefitted. Select all that apply. [AMONG ADULTS WHO HAVE DONATED MONEY OR SUPPORT, N=1,037]





Views on K-12 Education



Schooling and Experiences



K-12 Choice Policies



Survey Profile and Demographics

Policy Descriptions Used



Education Savings Accounts

An "education savings account" in K–12 education – often called an ESA – establishes for parents a government-authorized savings account with restricted, but multiple uses for educational purposes. Parents can then use these funds to pay for: school tuition; tutoring; online education programs; therapies for students with special needs; textbooks or other instructional materials; or save for future college expenses.



School Vouchers

A school voucher system allows parents the option of sending their child to the school of their choice, whether that school is public or private, including both religious and non-religious schools. If this policy were adopted, tax dollars currently allocated to a school district would be allocated to parents in the form of a 'school voucher' to pay partial or full tuition for the child's school.



Charter Schools

Charter schools are public schools that have more control over their own budget, staff, and curriculum, and are exempt from many existing public school regulations.

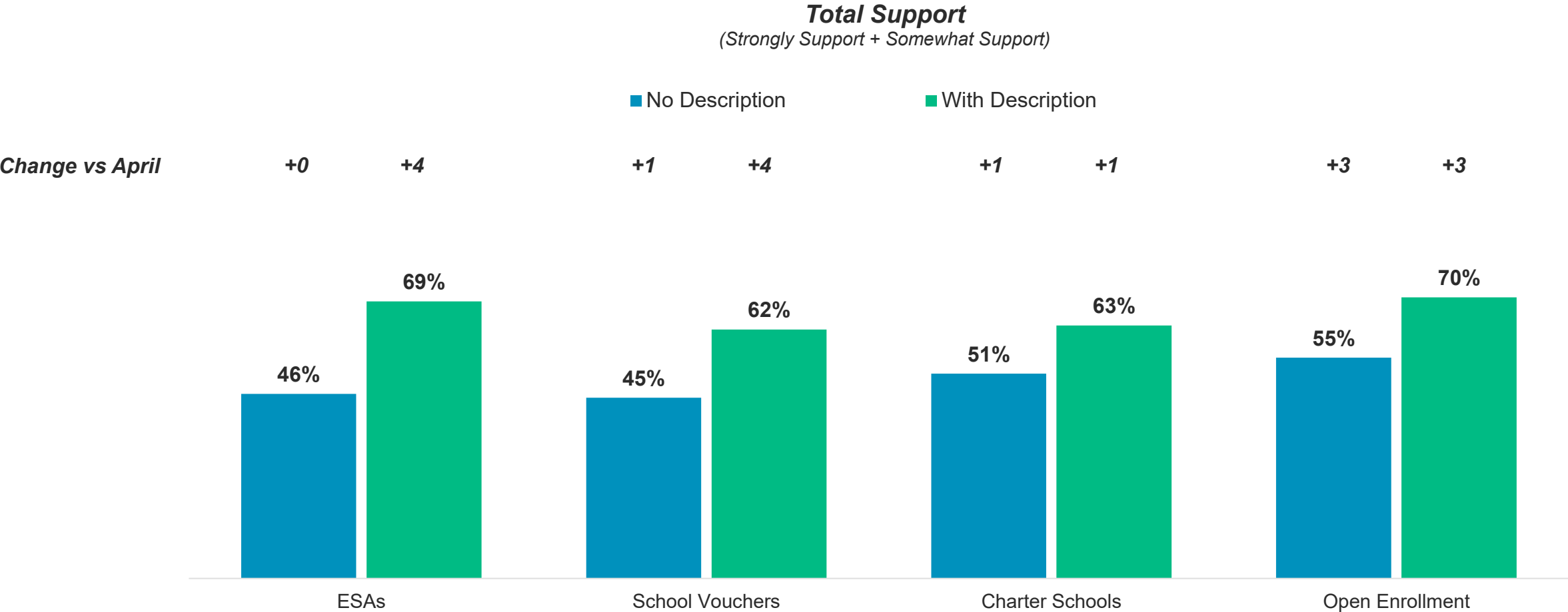


Open Enrollment

An "open enrollment" policy in K-12 education allows a student enrolled in public school to select and transfer to a public school of their choice, rather than attending a school based on where they live. A student can be allowed to transfer to a public school in another district (called "INTER-district"). The policy is based on a first come, first served process until districts are no longer able to accommodate new students.

Support for ESAs, school vouchers, charter schools, and open enrollment is much higher when given a brief description of each policy.

All Adults



Source: Survey conducted April 10, 2025 – April 13, 2025, among U.S. adults
Source: Survey conducted July 10, 2025 – July 13, 2025, among U.S. adults

Demographic Breakdown: ESA Support

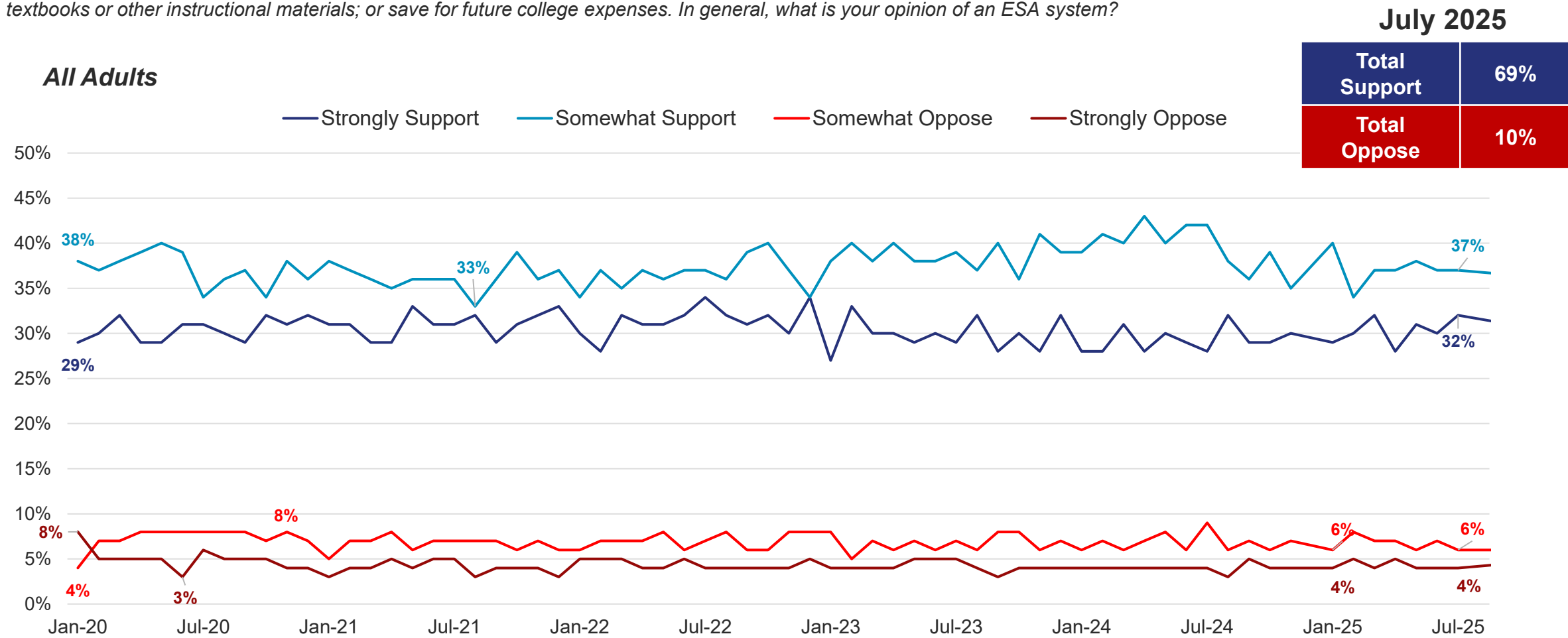
An "education savings account" in K–12 education – often called an ESA – establishes for parents a government-authorized savings account with restricted, but multiple uses for educational purposes. Parents can then use these funds to pay for: school tuition; tutoring; online education programs; therapies for students with special needs; textbooks or other instructional materials; or save for future college expenses. In general, what is your opinion of an ESA system?

ESA Support, Among All Adults Combined Responses from May, June, and July 2025

Public Support 68%	Groups most supportive		Groups least supportive	
	High Income: \$100k+	75%	Female	67%
	Middle Income: \$50k to \$100k	75%	Gen X	66%
	Education: Bachelors+	75%	Independent	65%
	Conservative	74%	Education: <College	64%
	Republican	73%	Rural	64%
	Liberal/Progressive	73%	Black	63%
	Urban	72%	Low Income: <\$50k	63%
	First-Generation Immigrant	72%	Small town	63%

The public is nearly seven times as likely to support ESAs than to oppose them. Americans' overall support of ESAs has increased since April.

An "education savings account" in K–12 education – often called an ESA – establishes for parents a government-authorized savings account with restricted, but multiple uses for educational purposes. Parents can then use these funds to pay for: school tuition; tutoring; online education programs; therapies for students with special needs; textbooks or other instructional materials; or save for future college expenses. In general, what is your opinion of an ESA system?



Note: Don't know/No opinion responses are not shown.

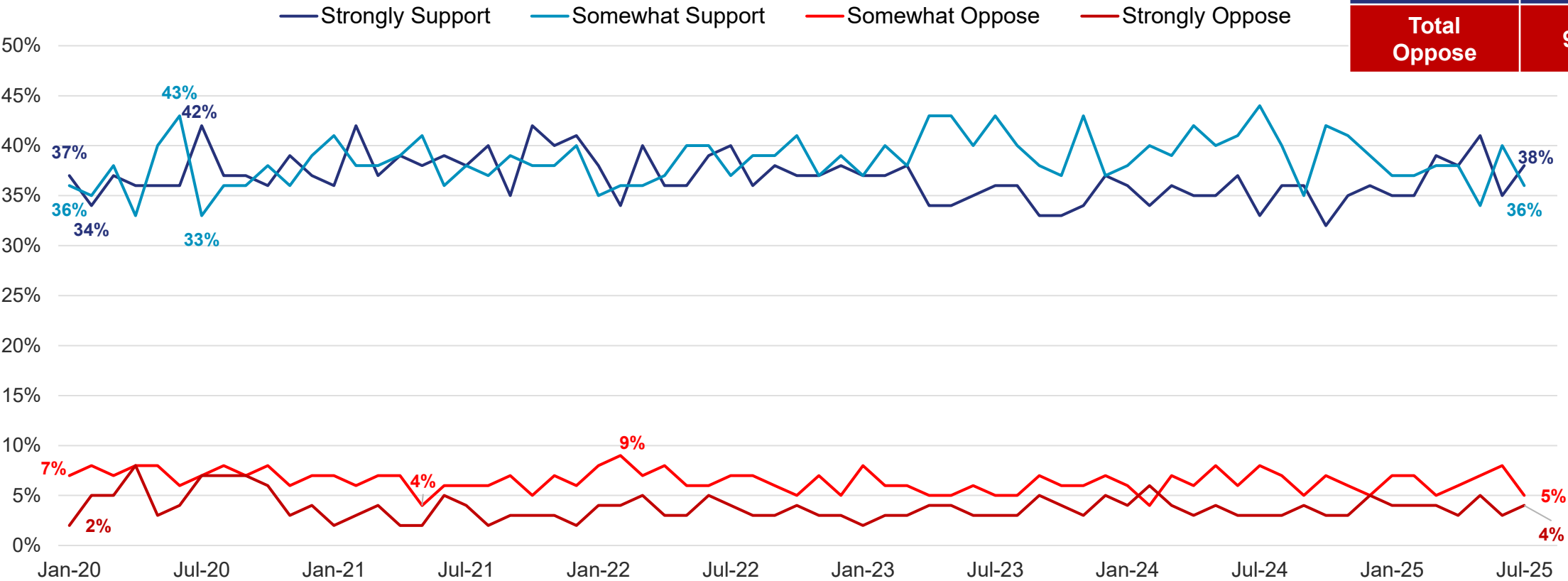
In July, about three-fourths of school parents supported ESAs

An "education savings account" in K–12 education – often called an ESA – establishes for parents a government-authorized savings account with restricted, but multiple uses for educational purposes. Parents can then use these funds to pay for: school tuition; tutoring; online education programs; therapies for students with special needs; textbooks or other instructional materials; or save for future college expenses. In general, what is your opinion of an ESA system?

July 2025

School Parents

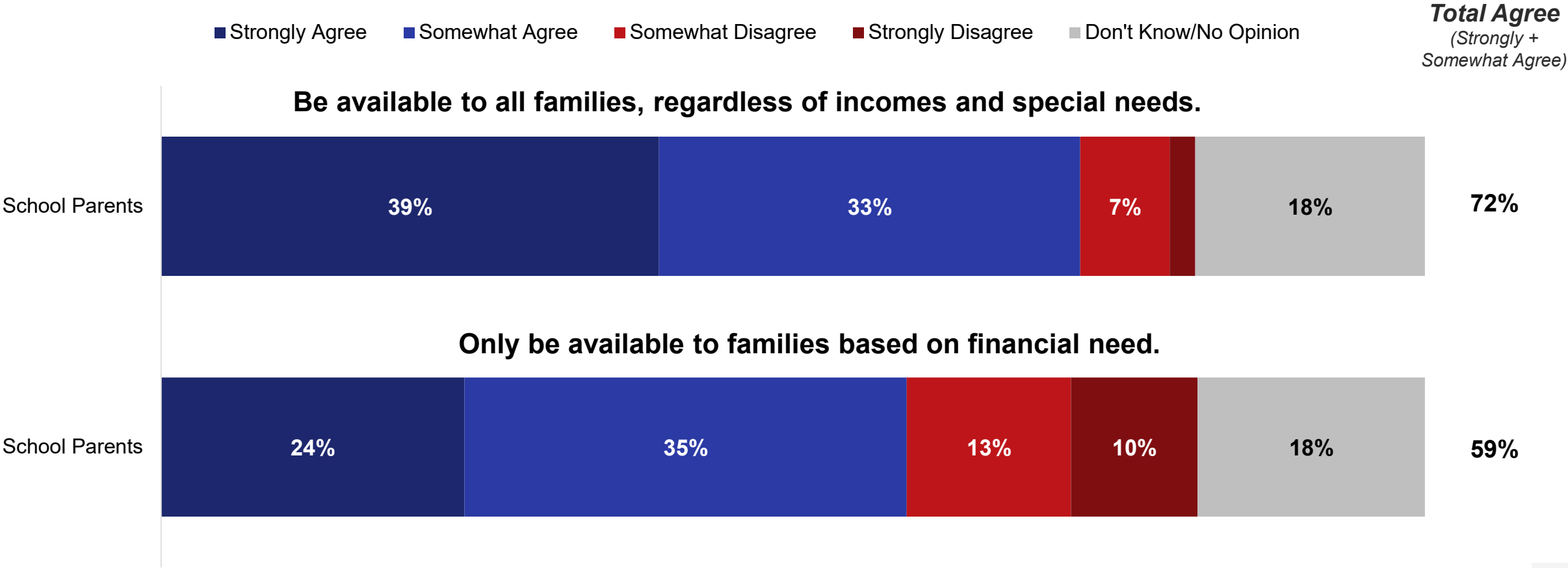
Total Support	74%
Total Oppose	9%



Note: Don't know/No opinion responses are not shown.

Nearly 3 in 4 school parents believe ESAs should be available to all families regardless of income or special needs. That is 13 points higher than the percentage of parents who want ESA eligibility to be determined by financial need.

Some people believe that ESAs should...



Demographic Breakdown: Voucher Support

A school voucher system allows parents the option of sending their child to the school of their choice, whether that school is public or private, including both religious and non-religious schools. If this policy were adopted, tax dollars currently allocated to a school district would be allocated to parents in the form of a 'school voucher' to pay partial or full tuition for the child's school. In general, what is your opinion of school voucher systems?

School Voucher Support, Among All Adults Combined Responses from May, June, and July 2025

Public Support 62%	Groups most supportive		Groups least supportive	
	Republican	73%	West	61%
	Conservative	73%	Rural	61%
	Second-Generation Immigrant	68%	Female	60%
	Urban	67%	Low Income: <\$50k	60%
	Immigrant Family	67%	Suburban	60%
	Hispanic	66%	Small town	58%
	Middle Income: \$50k to \$100k	66%	Democrat	57%
	Male	65%	Liberal/Progressive	55%

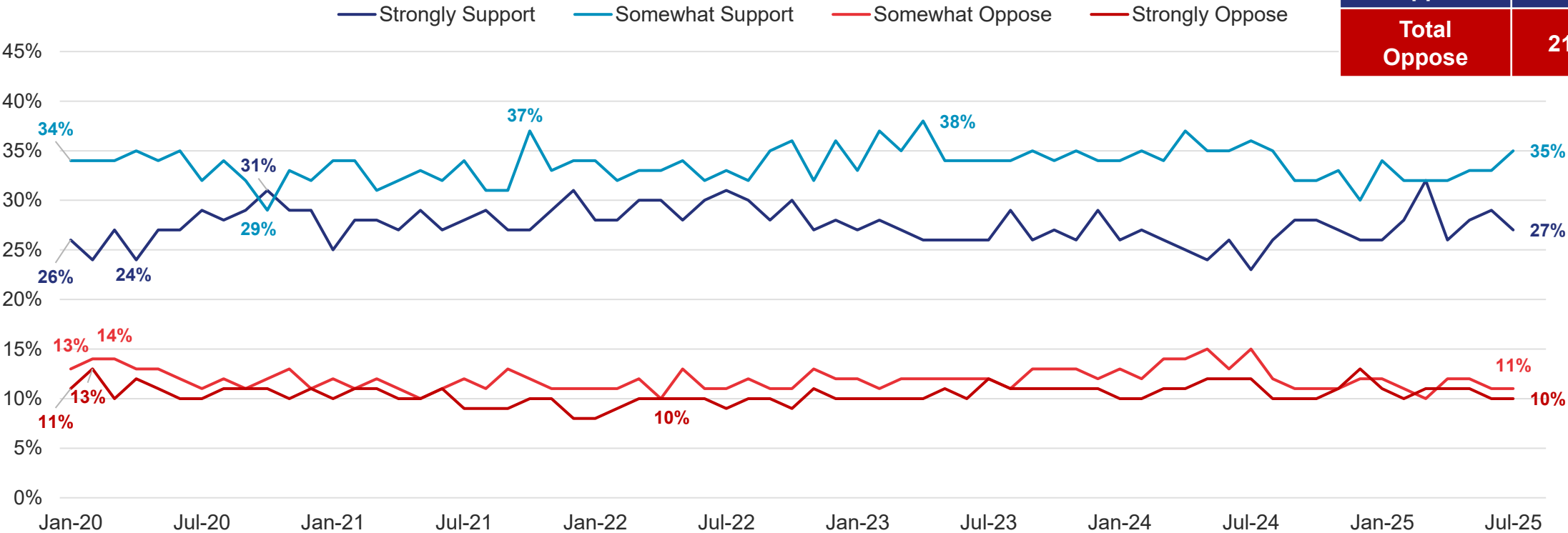
Americans are nearly three times as likely to support school vouchers than oppose them. The public’s overall support for school vouchers has risen since April.

A school voucher system allows parents the option of sending their child to the school of their choice, whether that school is public or private, including both religious and non-religious schools. If this policy were adopted, tax dollars currently allocated to a school district would be allocated to parents in the form of a 'school voucher' to pay partial or full tuition for the child’s school. In general, what is your opinion of school voucher systems?

July 2025

All Adults

Total Support	62%
Total Oppose	21%



Note: Don't know/No opinion responses are not shown.

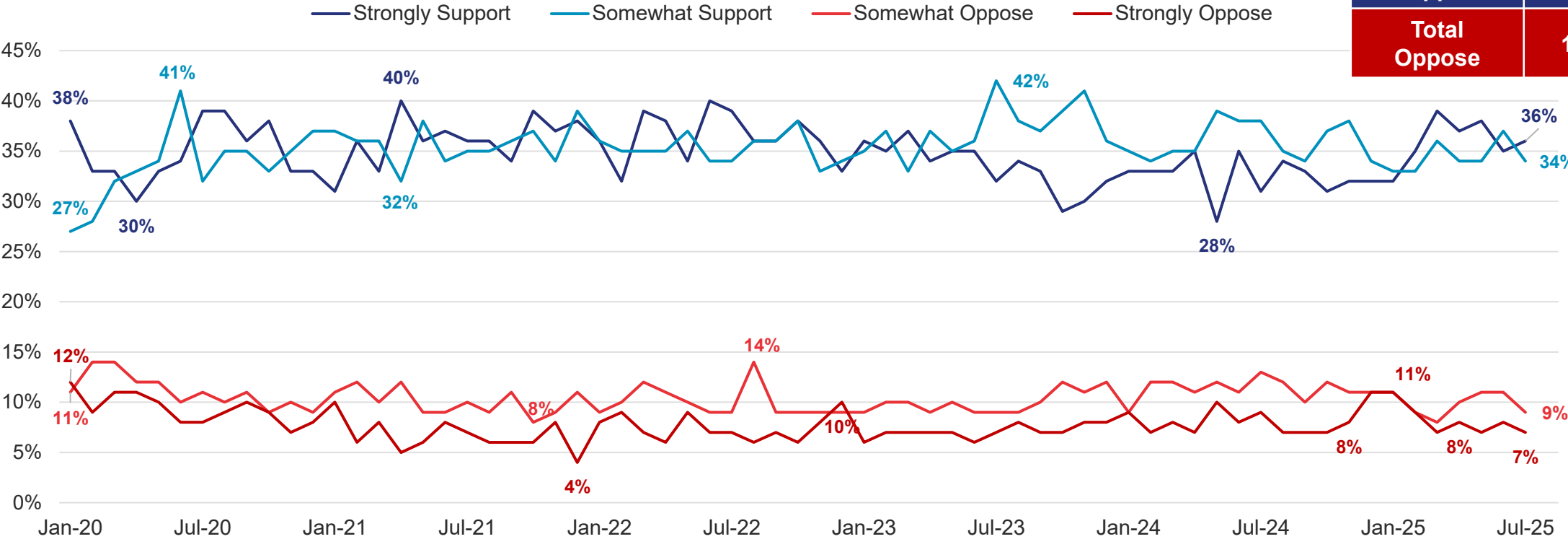
In July, 7 in 10 parents expressed support for school vouchers.

A school voucher system allows parents the option of sending their child to the school of their choice, whether that school is public or private, including both religious and non-religious schools. If this policy were adopted, tax dollars currently allocated to a school district would be allocated to parents in the form of a 'school voucher' to pay partial or full tuition for the child's school. In general, what is your opinion of school voucher systems?

July 2025

Total Support	70%
Total Oppose	16%

School Parents



Note: Don't know/No opinion responses are not shown.

Demographic Breakdown: Charter School Support

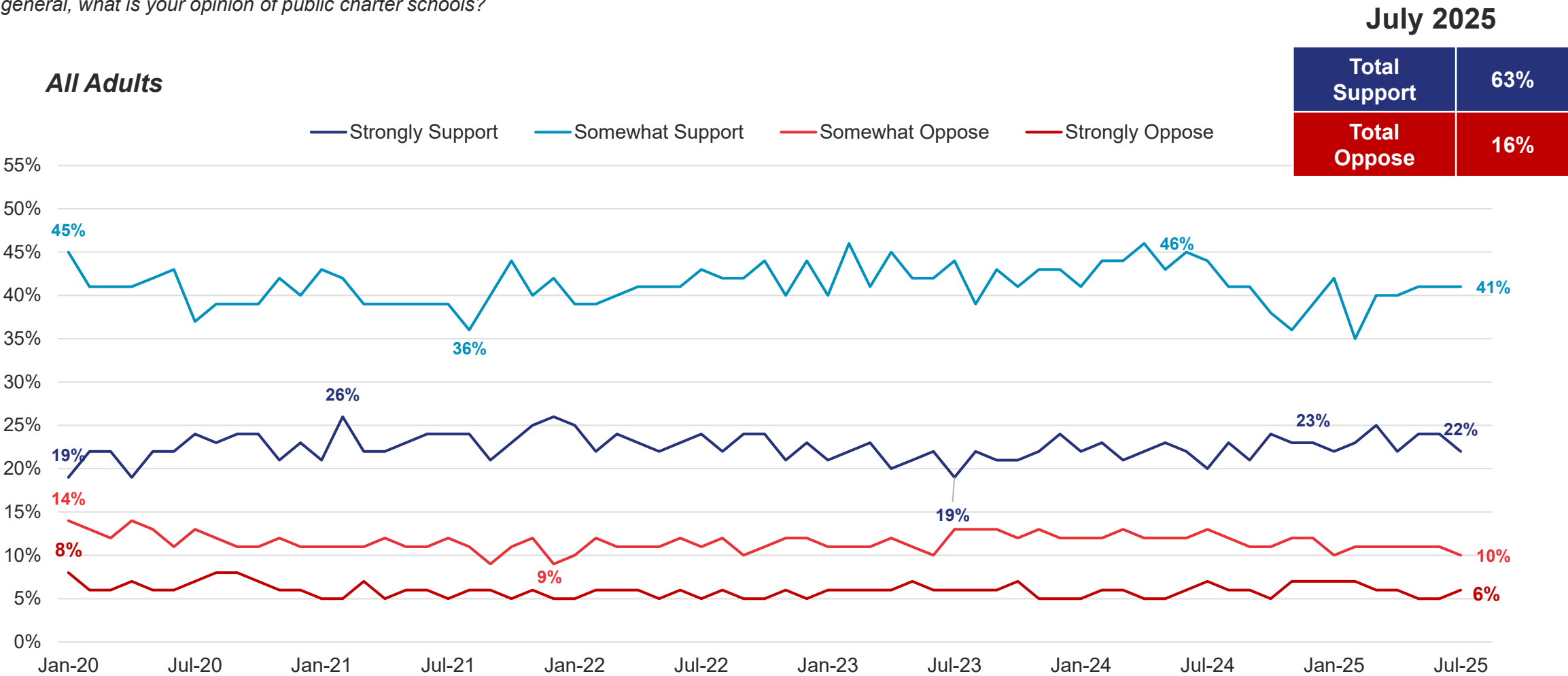
Charter schools are public schools that have more control over their own budget, staff, and curriculum, and are exempt from many existing public school regulations. In general, what is your opinion of public charter schools?

Charter School Support, Among All Adults Combined Responses from May, June, and July 2025

Public Support	64%	Groups most supportive		Groups least supportive	
		Conservative	75%	Independent	62%
		Republican	73%	Democrat	62%
		Hispanic	70%	Education: <College	62%
		Immigrant Family	70%	Liberal/Progressive	61%
		High Income: \$100k+	69%	Low Income: <\$50k	61%
		Urban	69%	Midwest	61%
		West	69%	Rural	60%
		Education: Bachelors+	68%	Small town	57%

Americans are almost four times as likely to support charter schools than oppose them.

Charter schools are public schools that have more control over their own budget, staff, and curriculum, and are exempt from many existing public school regulations. In general, what is your opinion of public charter schools?



Note: Don't know/No opinion responses are not shown.

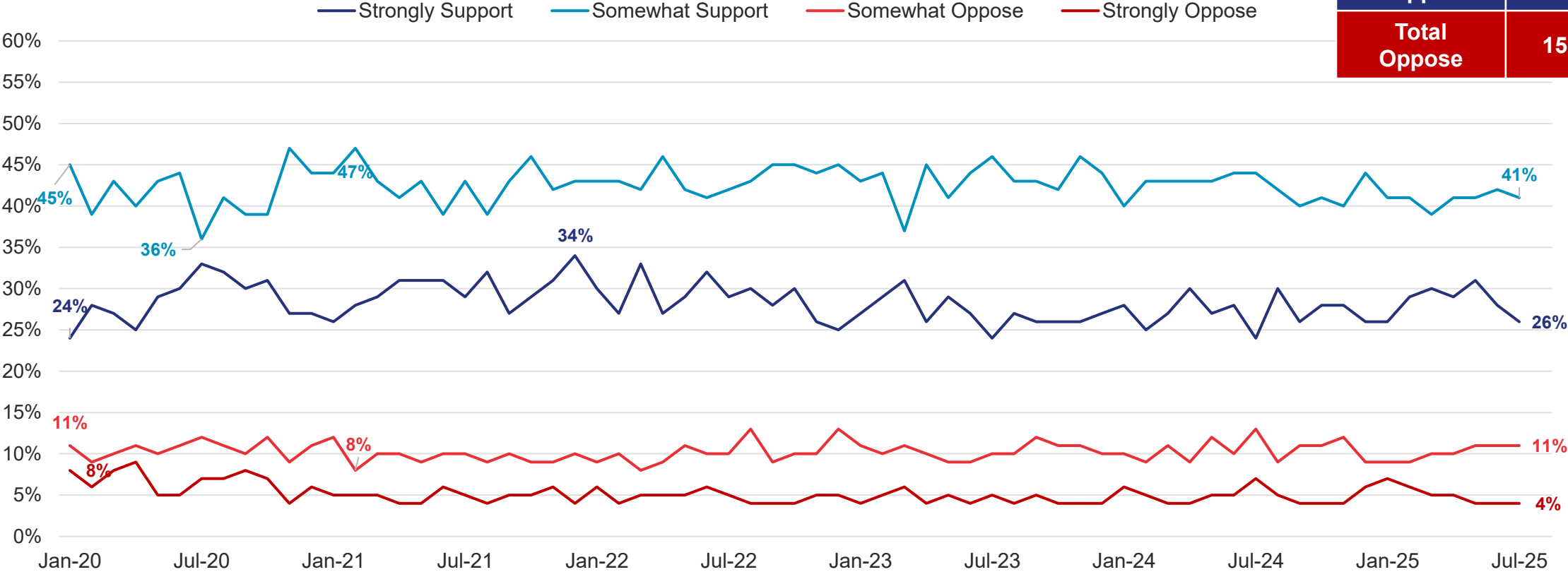
Parents are over four times as likely to support charter schools than oppose them. Overall support for charter schools has fallen slightly since April.

Charter schools are public schools that have more control over their own budget, staff, and curriculum, and are exempt from many existing public school regulations. In general, what is your opinion of public charter schools?

July 2025

Total Support	67%
Total Oppose	15%

School Parents



Note: Don't know/No opinion responses are not shown.

Demographic Breakdown: Open Enrollment Support

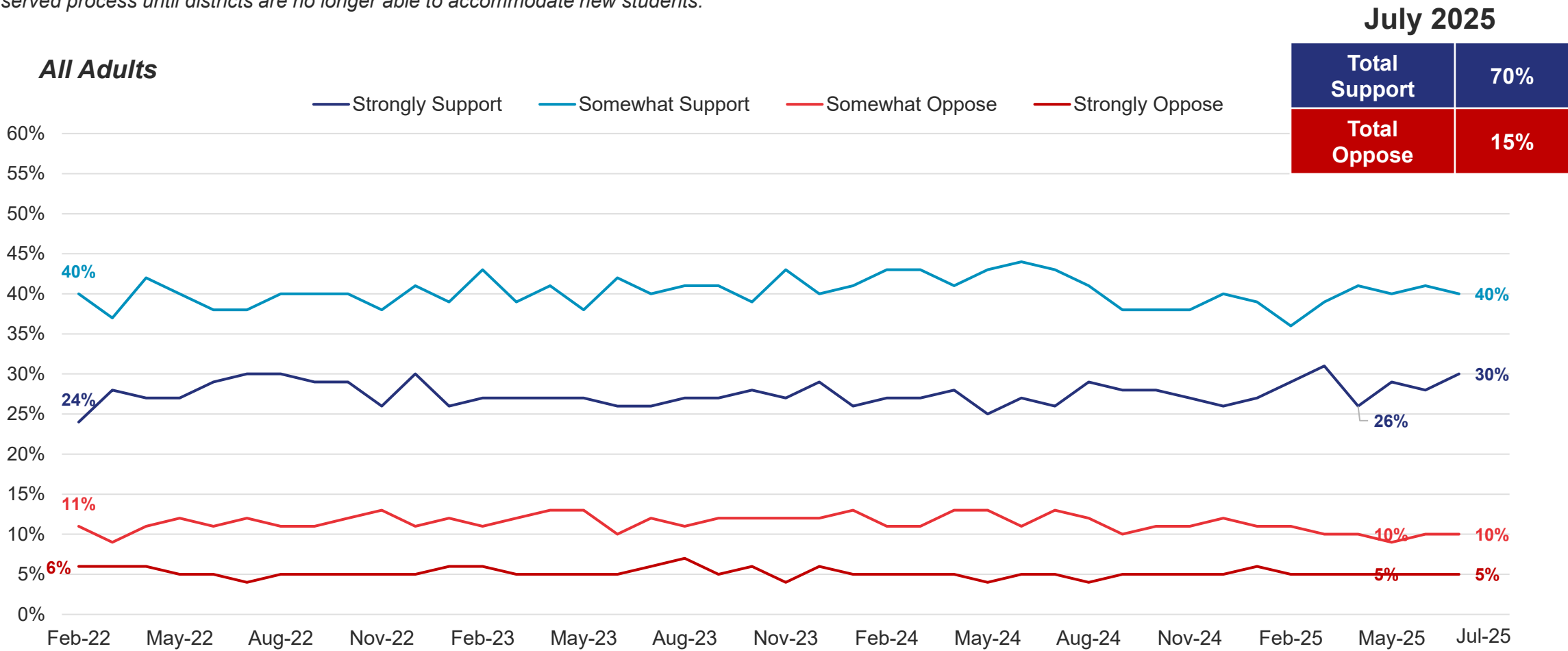
An “open enrollment” policy in K-12 education allows a student enrolled in public school to select and transfer to a public school of their choice, rather than attending a school based on where they live. A student can be allowed to transfer to a public school in another district (called “INTER-district”). The policy is based on a first come, first served process until districts are no longer able to accommodate new students

Open Enrollment Support, Among All Adults Combined Responses from May, June, and July 2025

Public Support 69%	Groups most supportive		Groups least supportive	
	Urban	75%	Independent	67%
	Hispanic	74%	Education: <College	67%
	Middle Income: \$50k to \$100k	73%	Non-Hispanic White	67%
	Republican	73%	Suburban	67%
	Conservative	72%	Northeast	66%
	Education: Bachelors+	72%	Low Income: <\$50k	66%
	Liberal/Progressive	72%	Rural	66%
	High Income: \$100k+	72%	Small town	63%

The public’s support for inter-district open enrollment is over four times as large as the opposition.

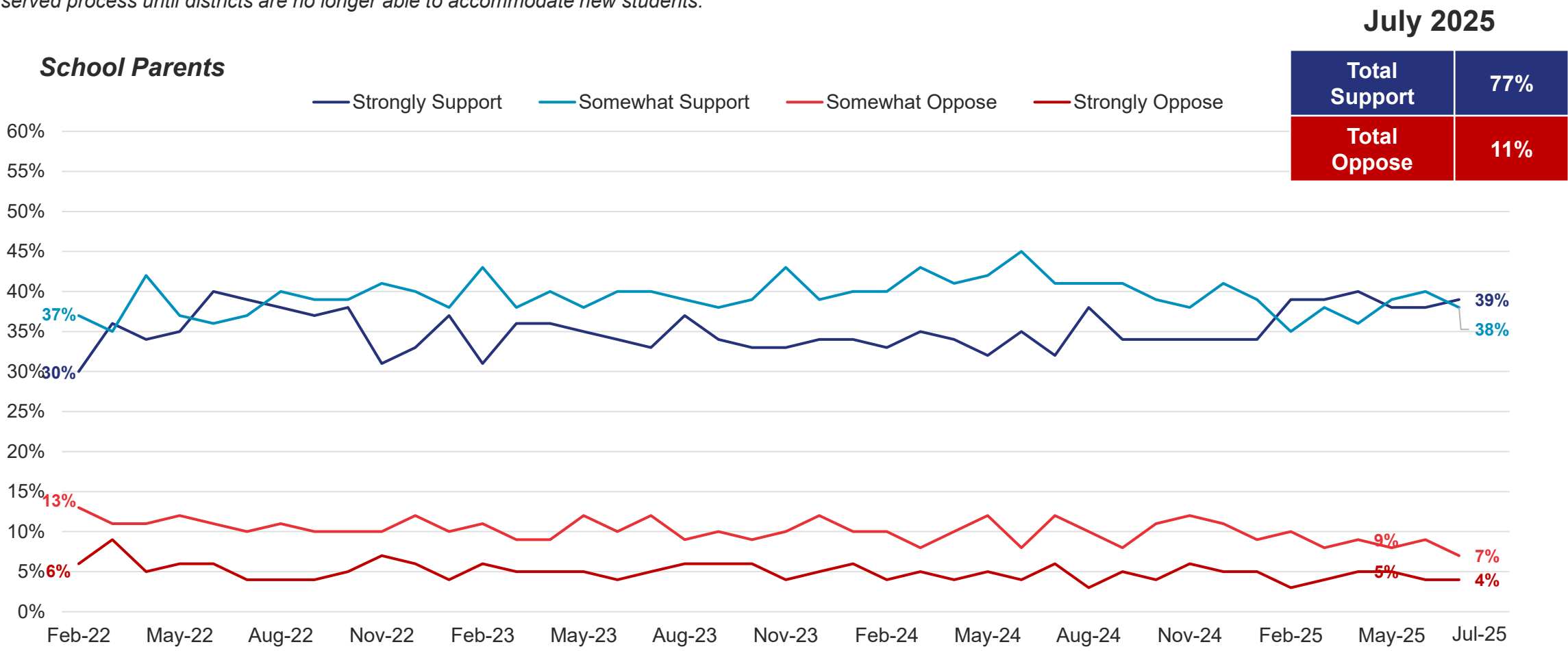
An “open enrollment” policy in K-12 education allows a student enrolled in public school to select and transfer to a public school of their choice, rather than attending a school based on where they live. A student can be allowed to transfer to a public school in another district (called “INTER-district”). The policy is based on a first come, first served process until districts are no longer able to accommodate new students.



Note: Don't know/No opinion responses are not shown.

Among school parents, support for inter-district open enrollment is seven times as large as opposition. Overall support has remained stable since April.

An “open enrollment” policy in K-12 education allows a student enrolled in public school to select and transfer to a public school of their choice, rather than attending a school based on where they live. A student can be allowed to transfer to a public school in another district (called “INTER-district”). The policy is based on a first come, first served process until districts are no longer able to accommodate new students.



Note: Don't know/No opinion responses are not shown.



Views on K-12 Education



Schooling and Experiences



K-12 Choice Policies



Survey Profile and Demographics

Survey Profile

Dates

May 2025 Survey: May 9-11, 2025
June 2025 Survey: June 5-7, 2025
July 2025 Survey: July 10-13, 2025

Survey Data Collection & Quality Control

Morning Consult

Survey Sponsor

EdChoice

Population

General Population (Adults, Age 18+)

Sampling Frame

National sample of adults (age 18+) living in the United States, including the District of Columbia, with an oversample of school parents

Sampling Method

Non-Probability, Stratified (based on Age, Gender)

Mode

Online Survey

Language

English

Survey Profile – May 2025

Survey Time	Gen Pop Median = 10.55 minutes Oversample Median = 12.80 minutes
Sample Size	N = 2,257 General Population N= 1,294 Total School Parents
Oversampling	N = 850 School Parents
Quotas	Age, Gender
Weighting	Age, Race, Ethnicity, Gender, Education, Census Region
Measure of Precision (adjusted for weighting)	± 2.40 percentage points (Gen Pop), ± 3.45 percentage points (Oversample)
Participation Rate	39.40% (Gen Pop), 41.40% (Oversample)
Methods Page	https://edchoice.morningconsultintelligence.com/methodology
Project Contact	Paul DiPerna, paul@edchoice.org

Survey Profile – June 2025

Survey Time	Gen Pop Median = 10.08 minutes Oversample Median = 12.72 minutes
Sample Size	N = 2,251 General Population N= 1,306 Total School Parents
Oversampling	N = 850 School Parents
Quotas	Age, Gender
Weighting	Age, Race, Ethnicity, Gender, Education, Census Region
Measure of Precision (adjusted for weighting)	± 2.39 percentage points (Gen Pop), ± 3.27 percentage points (Oversample)
Participation Rate	43.80% (Gen Pop), 36.10% (Oversample)
Methods Page	https://edchoice.morningconsultintelligence.com/methodology
Project Contact	Paul DiPerna, paul@edchoice.org

Survey Profile – July 2025

Survey Time	Gen Pop Median = 9.92 minutes Oversample Median = 11.93 minutes
Sample Size	N = 2,251 General Population N= 1,329 Total School Parents
Oversampling	N = 850 School Parents
Quotas	Age, Gender
Weighting	Age, Race, Ethnicity, Gender, Education, Census Region
Measure of Precision (adjusted for weighting)	± 2.37 percentage points (Gen Pop), ± 3.56 percentage points (Oversample)
Participation Rate	40.00% (Gen Pop), 44.20% (Oversample)
Methods Page	https://edchoice.morningconsultintelligence.com/methodology
Project Contact	Paul DiPerna, paul@edchoice.org

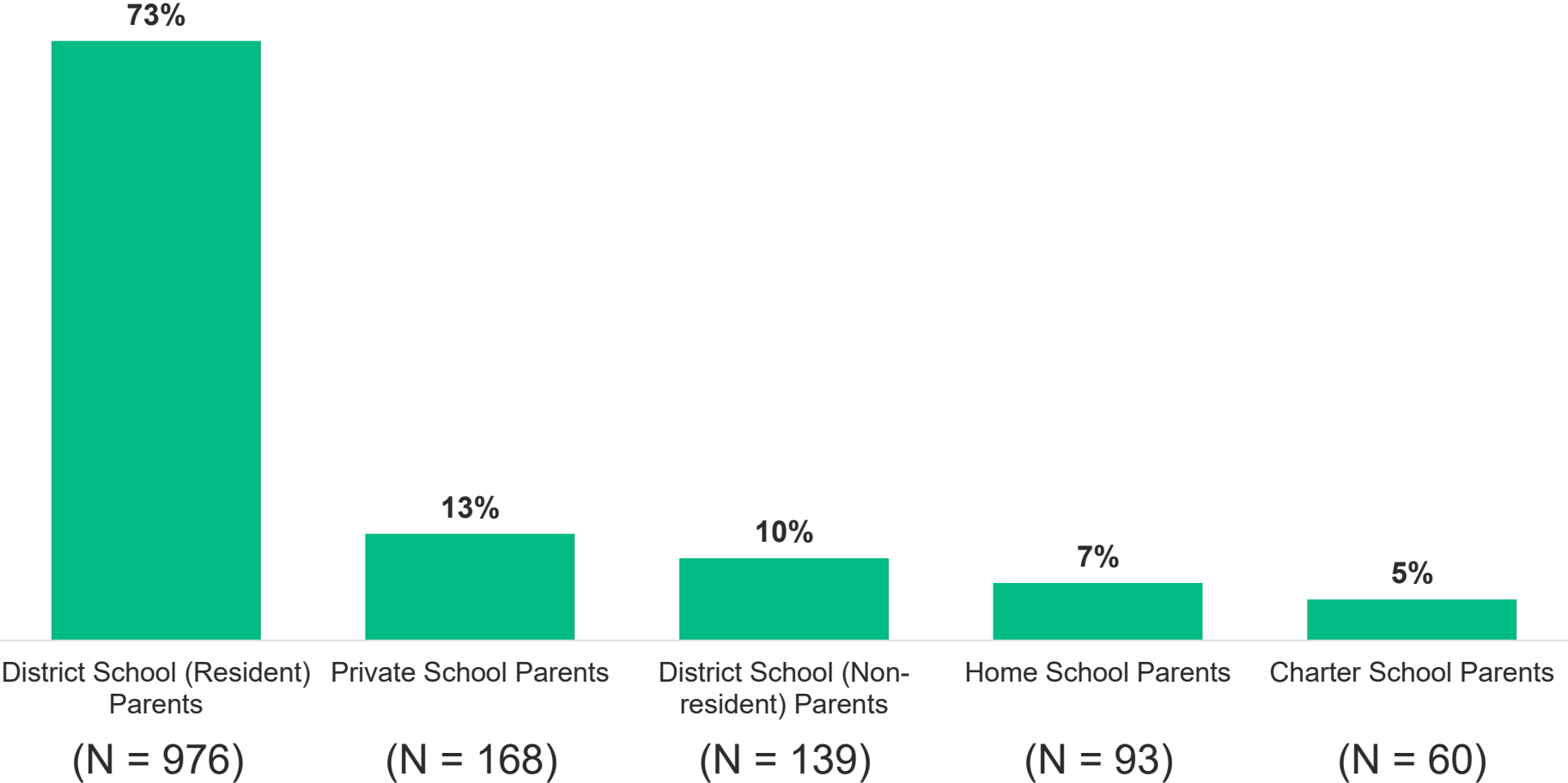
Total Sample Demographics

Demographics	Unweighted (N =)
Hispanic	346
Non-Hispanic White	1,316
Black	502
Other	110
Generation Z	389
Millennial	625
Generation X	584
Boomers	612
Male	1,071
Female	1,180
< College	1,458
College +	793
Northeast	422
Midwest	421
South	1008
West	400

Demographics	Unweighted (N =)
Total School Parents*	1,329
K-4 Parents*	691
5-8 Parents*	552
9-12 Parents*	544
Non-Parents	935
Liberal/Progressive	565
Moderate	371
Conservative	331
Democrat	842
Independent	572
Republican	683
Urban	650
Suburban	934
Small Town	220
Rural	447
Low Income <\$50K	1,276
Middle Income \$50K to <\$100K	667
High Income \$100K+	308

Demographics	Unweighted	Weighted	Target (%)
Hispanic	15%	18%	16%
Non-Hispanic White	58%	61%	78%
Black	22%	13%	12%
Other	5%	8%	9%
Age: 18-34	28%	29%	30%
Age: 35-54	33%	33%	31%
Age: 55+	39%	38%	40%
Age: 65+	23%	23%	20%
Male	48%	49%	48%
Female	52%	51%	52%
< College	65%	64%	69%
College +	35%	36%	31%
Northeast	19%	17%	18%
Midwest	19%	20%	21%
South	45%	39%	37%
West	18%	24%	24%

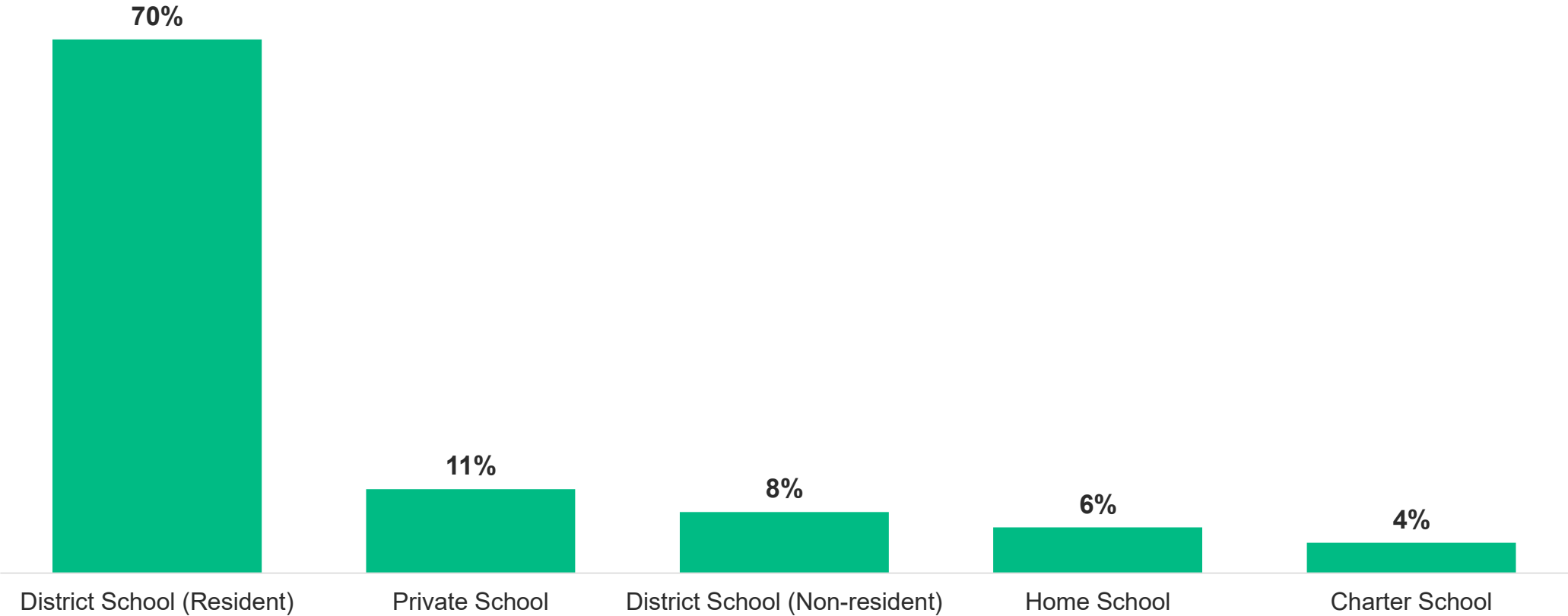
Parent groups based on estimated school type attendance for the 2024-2025 school year



Note: Parent groups are not necessarily exclusive, there are cases where a parent could have children enrolled in different school types.
Source: Survey conducted July 10, 2025 – July 13, 2025, among U.S. adults

Estimated school type attendance for the 2024-2025 school year

% of Students, Reported by Parents



Methodology Update

In addition to the monthly general population polling, Morning Consult oversamples K-12 school parents, among a national sample of parents living in the United States (including the District of Columbia). The sample is collected via stratified sampling based on race and ethnicity quota targets derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2021 American Community Survey. Approximately 800 additional K-12 school parents are interviewed in English each month comprising the oversample. The completed K-12 school parent interviews are weighted to population totals obtained from the 2022 American Community Survey on the following demographic variables: age, gender, region, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment.

Total School Parents	Have at least one child enrolled in grades K-12 for the 2024-2025 school year
Charter School Parents	Have at least one child enrolled in a charter school for the 2024-2025 school year
District/Public School Parents	Have at least one child enrolled in a district/public school for the 2024-2025 school year
Private School Parents	Have at least one child enrolled in a private school for the 2024-2025 school year
Home School Parents	Have at least one child enrolled in home school for the 2024-2025 school year

Note: Parent groups are not necessarily exclusive, there are cases where a parent could have children enrolled in different school types.

WHO WE ARE



Morning Consult is a global data intelligence company delivering insights on what people think in real time.

By surveying tens of thousands across the globe every day, Morning Consult is unmatched in scale and speed: It determines the true measure of what people think and how their decisions impact business, politics and the economy.

Industry leaders rely on Morning Consult's proprietary technology and analysis for real-time intelligence to transform information into a competitive advantage.

[MORNINGCONSULT.COM](https://morningconsult.com)



EdChoice is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. Our mission is to advance educational freedom and choice for all as a pathway to successful lives and a stronger society. We are committed to understanding and pursuing a K–12 education ecosystem that empowers every family to choose the learning environment that fits their children's needs best.

[EDCHOICE.ORG](https://edchoice.org)