

# Public Opinion on COVID-19 and K–12 Education

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## Schooling in America Survey

Wave 1 (May 22–June 2, 2020)



**KEY FINDINGS**

**BACKGROUND**

**COVID-19 IMPACTS**

**REMOTE LEARNING**

**LOOKING AHEAD**

**RACE/ETHNICITY**

**SURVEY PROFILE**

# KEY FINDINGS

- **Majorities of the general public give high grades (A/B) to local and state institutions on their responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. They indicate national institutions are lagging.**
  - Roughly two-thirds of Americans give A/B grades to local schools and businesses (68% and 66%, respectively).
  - Americans are much more likely to give low grades (D/F) to the federal government and national news media (34% and 30%, respectively), compared to local and state institutions.
- **At the end of the school year, a very large proportion of parents said they would likely choose distance/e-learning for their children if the local school district provided the option.**
  - More than 40 percent of parents indicate they would be extremely/very likely to choose distance or online learning rather than their child physically going back to school in the fall.
  - 58 percent of parents in households reporting at least one high-risk child—but no adults at high-risk—indicate they are much more willing to choose distance/e-learning if given the option.
- **At the end of last school year, 22 percent of parents indicated they were “not at all” comfortable returning their children to school this fall. Another 25 percent said they were only “slightly” comfortable.**

# KEY FINDINGS

- **Nearly one-fourth of current school parents (22%) have at least one school-aged child in their household who is at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.**
  - Parents in households with at least one high-risk child—but no adults at high-risk—are much more likely to say they have children attending non-district schools.
- **The top challenge for about half of all current school parents during the pandemic is trying to keep to a schedule or routine.**
- **Parents report a mixed picture regarding the well-being of their children.**
  - Parents are more likely to say their children are more stressed now compared to before the COVID-19 pandemic (45% vs. 34%).
  - However, parents generally are roughly split on whether their children are happier or unhappier (38% vs. 40%).
  - Parents of high-risk children—with no adults at high-risk in the household—tend to say their say their children are more stressed (51%). Surprisingly, a majority of this group also say the children are happier now (52%).
  - Based on parent reports, a plurality of children (45%) are more stressed now compared to before the pandemic. But a higher proportion of children (58%) are feeling even more stressed while living in households where parent employment has been affected by the pandemic.

# KEY FINDINGS

- **Exposure to COVID-19 is the greatest concern among parents, now and for the near future.**
  - Nearly equal proportions say they are extremely/very concerned about virus exposure right now for their children (50%) and when thinking about exposure in the coming months (51%).
  - At least 40 percent of parents are extremely/very concerned about their children falling behind academically, feeling socially isolated, having major disruptions to school re-openings this fall, and missing extracurricular activities and programs because of cancellations.
- **Parents say they now feel more prepared to facilitate distance/online learning.**
  - Two out of five (40%) say they are now extremely/very prepared to do this now. That response is +14 points higher than how they recall feeling prepared before the pandemic (26%).
- **Parent reports about distance learning reveal a wide range of experiences in terms of students' workload hours/day and the percentage of time they interacted with teachers.**
  - Half of parents report their children spent at least 3.5 hours on schoolwork on a given day of distance learning. The same proportion say at least 20 percent of this time was spent interacting with a teacher. One out of five parents report no real-time interactions.

# KEY FINDINGS

- **Comparing parents of different race/ethnicity finds both some concerning and surprising results that warrant deeper research and polling with bigger sample sizes.**
  - A large proportion of Black parents (51%) and Hispanic parents (50%) indicated they are at least “very likely” to choose remote learning for their children if their district provides that option.
  - Nearly one-third of Black parents (31%) indicated they are “not at all” comfortable returning their children to school this fall. About one-fifth of Hispanic and white parents expressed the same opinion.
  - Black and white parents were more likely than Hispanic parents to say keeping a schedule or routine is a major challenge these days. The concerns of Hispanic parents are more evenly spread across a number of major themes.
  - Nearly half of Hispanic parents (46%) say their child is unhappier now, compared to before the start of the pandemic. And just over half of Hispanics (52%) say their child is more stressed now. Black parents were more likely than other groups of parents to report less child stress and their children being happier now.
  - Black parents were more likely than Hispanic or white parents to report that their child’s academic learning progress was better than before school closures. (48% better vs. 23% worse) Hispanic parents more likely to say things have gotten worse. (46% worse vs. 29% better)
  - Black parents were more likely than other groups of parents to report at the end of the school year that their child’s well-being—social or emotional—was better than before school closures.

KEY FINDINGS

BACKGROUND

COVID-19 IMPACTS

REMOTE LEARNING

LOOKING AHEAD

RACE/ETHNICITY

SURVEY PROFILE

# Nearly one-fourth of current school parents have at least one school-aged child in their household who is at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.

## HOUSEHOLD RISK TYPE

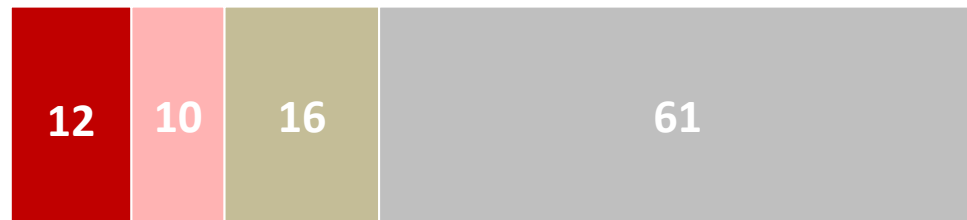
*% of Respondents Indicating Household Risk Type*

- Yes, one or more school-aged children, but nobody else
- Yes, at least one school-aged child and at least one other person
- Yes, at least one person who is not a school-aged child
- No person in my house falls into any of these categories

General Population



School Parents



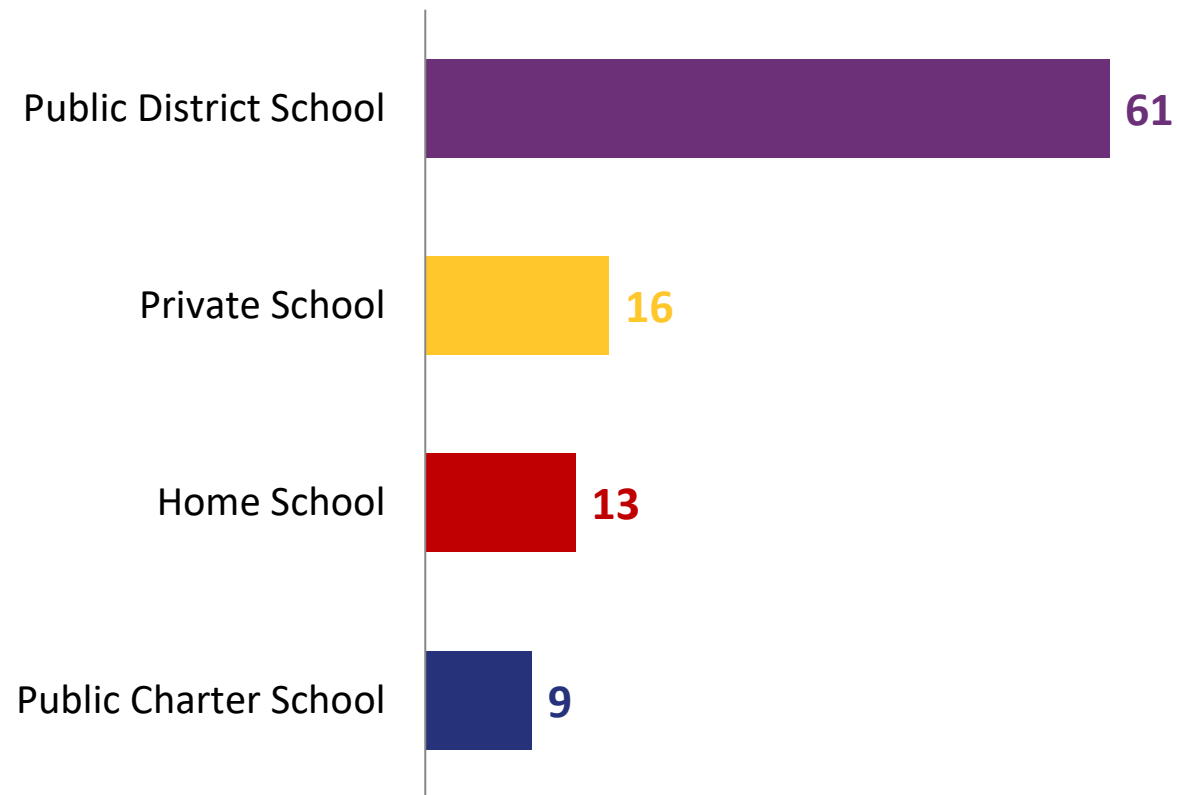
*Notes:* We define “high risk” using Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines. Responses of “Don’t Know” and “Refusal” not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.  
*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP24



## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN FEBRUARY (PRE- PANDEMIC)

Parents reported that six out of 10 students attended public district schools in February—far exceeding student attendance at any other school type.

*% of All Students Reported by Current School Parents' Responses*

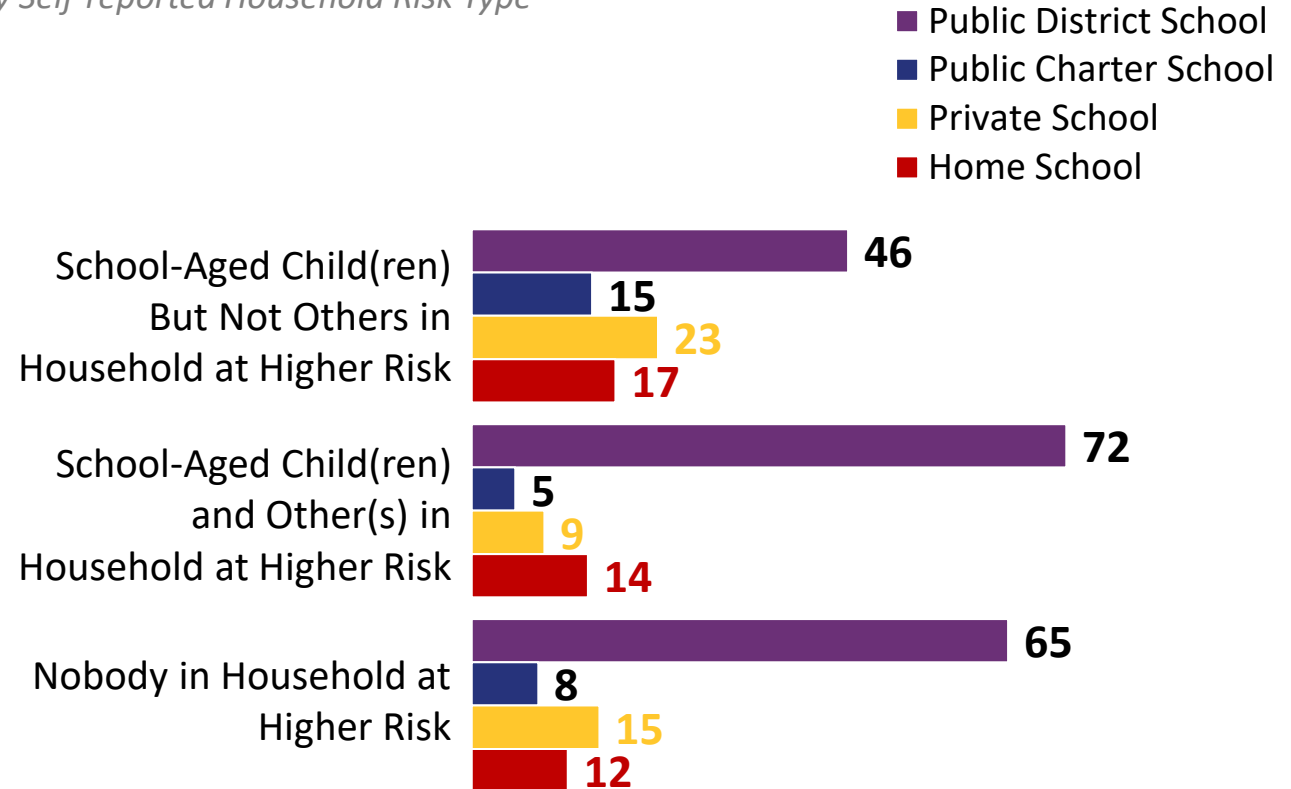


Source: EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP3

**SCHOOL  
ATTENDANCE IN  
FEBRUARY  
(PRE-  
PANDEMIC)**

**Students living in households where at least one child is at high-risk for COVID—but no adults at high-risk—are more likely to have diverse schooling experiences (by type) than other households.**

*% of All Students Reported by Current School Parents' Responses  
by Self-reported Household Risk Type*



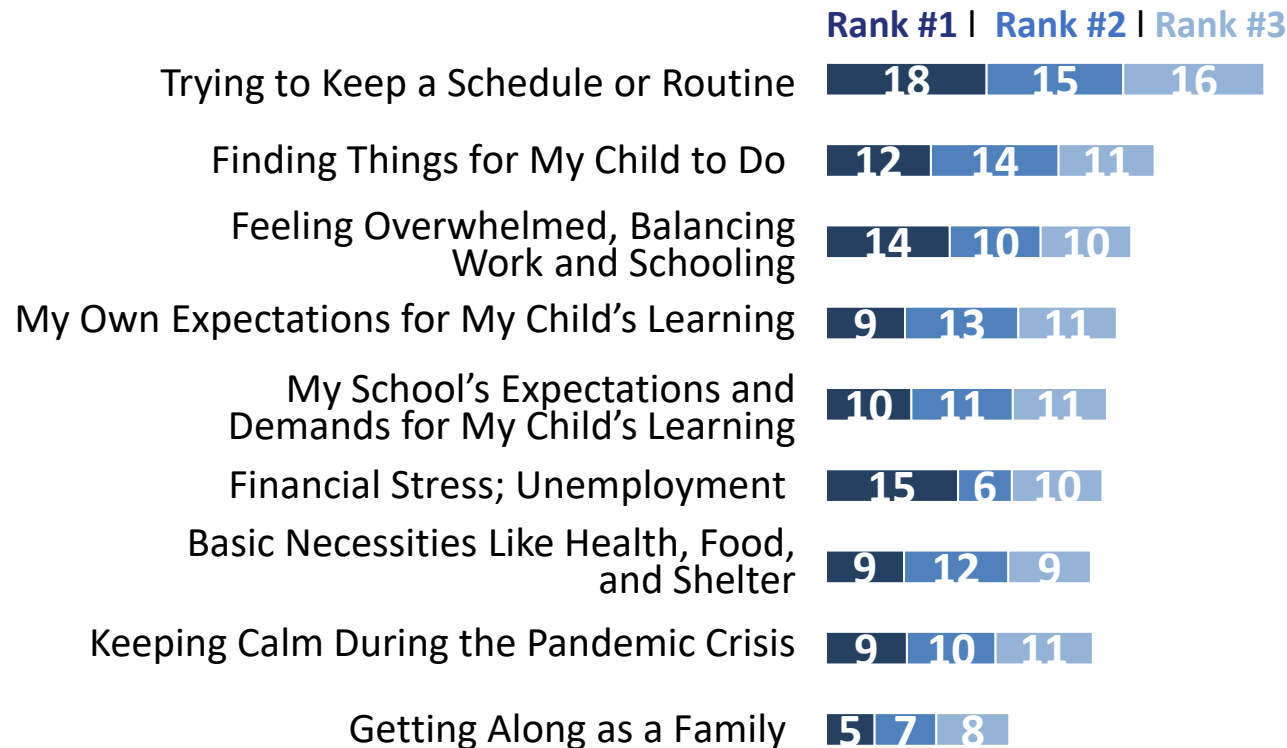
Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP3

KEY FINDINGS  
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**COVID-19 IMPACTS**  
REMOTE LEARNING  
LOOKING AHEAD  
RACE/ETHNICITY  
SURVEY PROFILE

# TOP CHALLENGES FOR PARENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC

Trying to maintain a schedule or routine has been the biggest challenge for parents in recent months.

*% of Current School Parents*



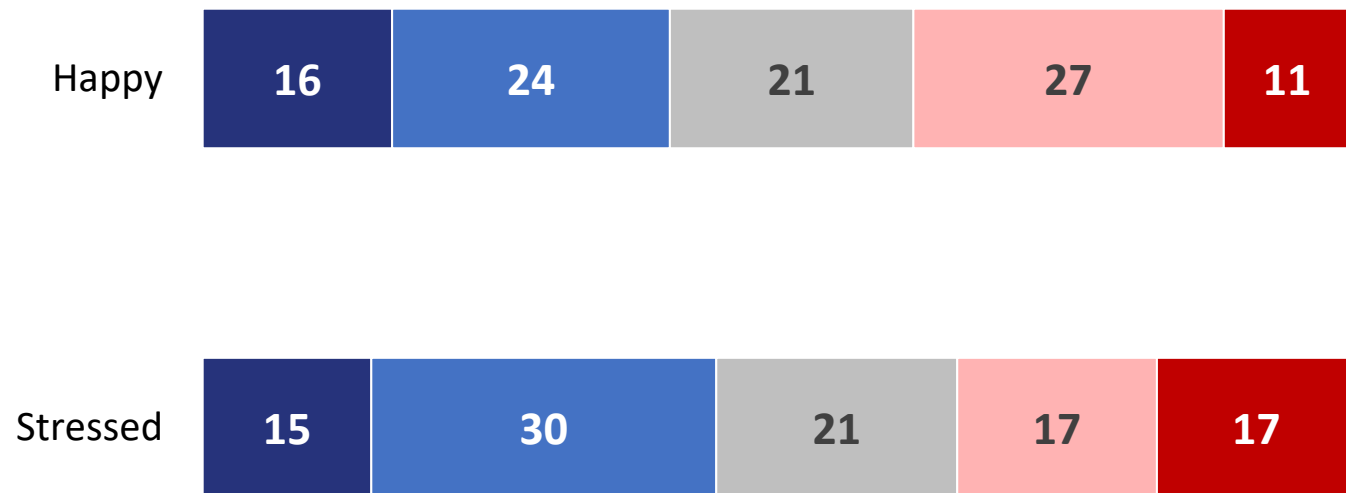
Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22– June 2, 2020), QCP17

## CHANGES IN CHILD HAPPINESS, STRESS

Parents are more likely to say their children are more stressed now compared to before the COVID-19 pandemic. However, parents are no more likely to say their children are either happier or unhappier.

*% of Current School Parents*

Much More | Somewhat More | About the Same | Somewhat Less | Much Less



*Note:* Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP1 and QCP2

## CHANGES IN CHILD HAPPINESS

Parents in households with one or more high-risk children—but no high-risk adults in household—are more likely to say their child is happier now.

*% of Current School Parents by Self-reported Household Risk Type*

**Much More** | **Somewhat More** | **About the Same** | **Somewhat Less** | **Much Less**



*Note:* Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP1

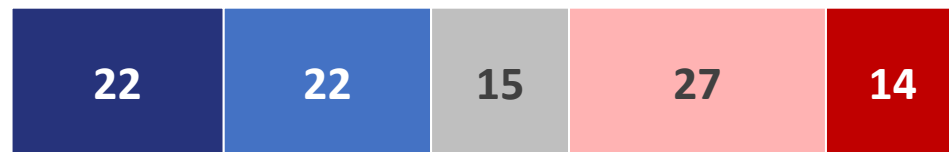
## CHANGES IN CHILD HAPPINESS

When it comes to child happiness, there was no statistical difference between parents whose employment was affected by the pandemic and those who were unaffected. Parents reported roughly equal numbers of their children were happier or unhappier.

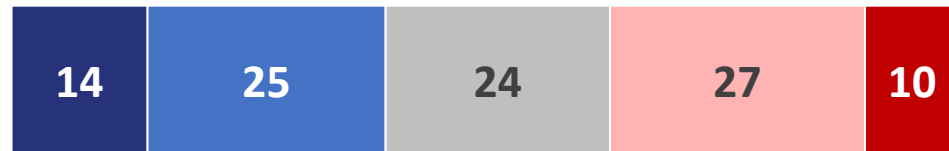
*% of Current School Parents by Pandemic's Impact on Employment*

**Much More** | **Somewhat More** | **About the Same** | **Somewhat Less** | **Much Less**

Unemployed Due  
to Pandemic



Not Unemployed  
Due to Pandemic



*Note:* Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP1

## CHANGES IN CHILD STRESS

Parents of high-risk children—with no high-risk adults in household—say their children are more stressed now.

*% of Current School Parents by Self-reported Household Risk Type*

**Much More** | **Somewhat More** | **About the Same** | **Somewhat Less** | **Much Less**



*Note:* Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP2



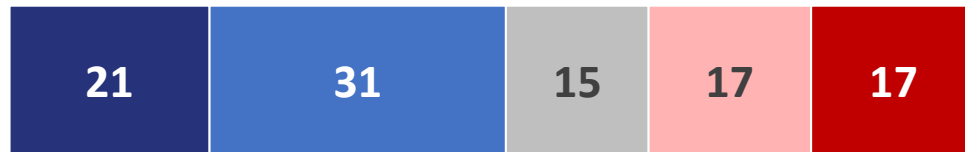
All parents reported their children are more stressed now, but stress is higher in households where the pandemic has affected parent employment.

## CHANGES IN CHILD STRESS

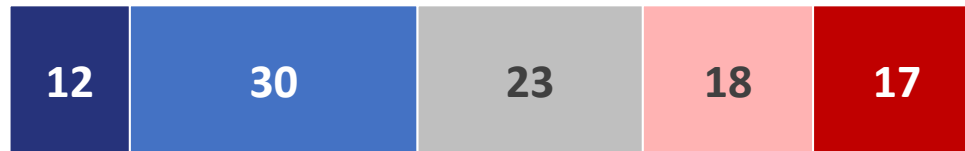
*% of Current School Parents by Pandemic's Impact on Employment*

**Much More** | **Somewhat More** | **About the Same** | **Somewhat Less** | **Much Less**

Unemployed Due to Pandemic



Not Unemployed Due to Pandemic



*Note:* Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

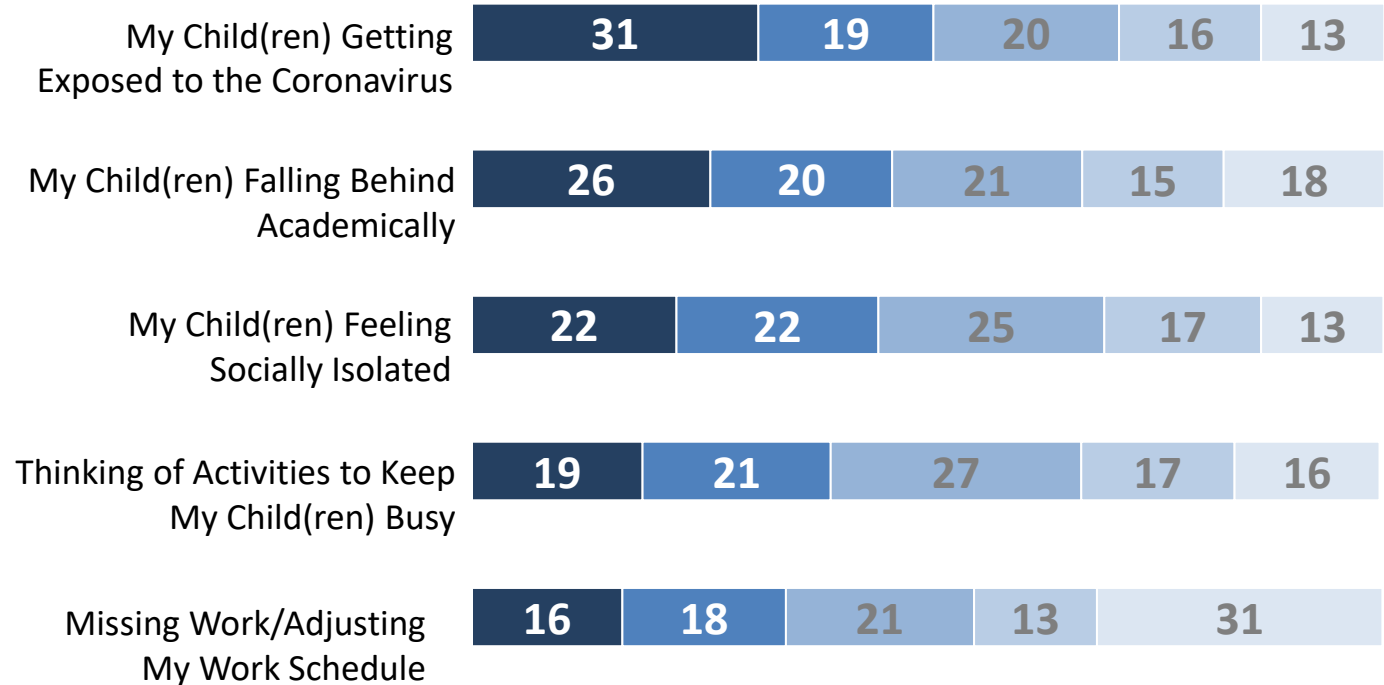
*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP2

## PARENT CONCERNS

Parents are much more likely to say they are worried about their children getting exposed to the coronavirus or falling behind academically, compared to concerns about missing work or adjusting work schedules.

*% of Current School Parents by Concern Level*

Extremely | Very | Moderately | Slightly | Not At All



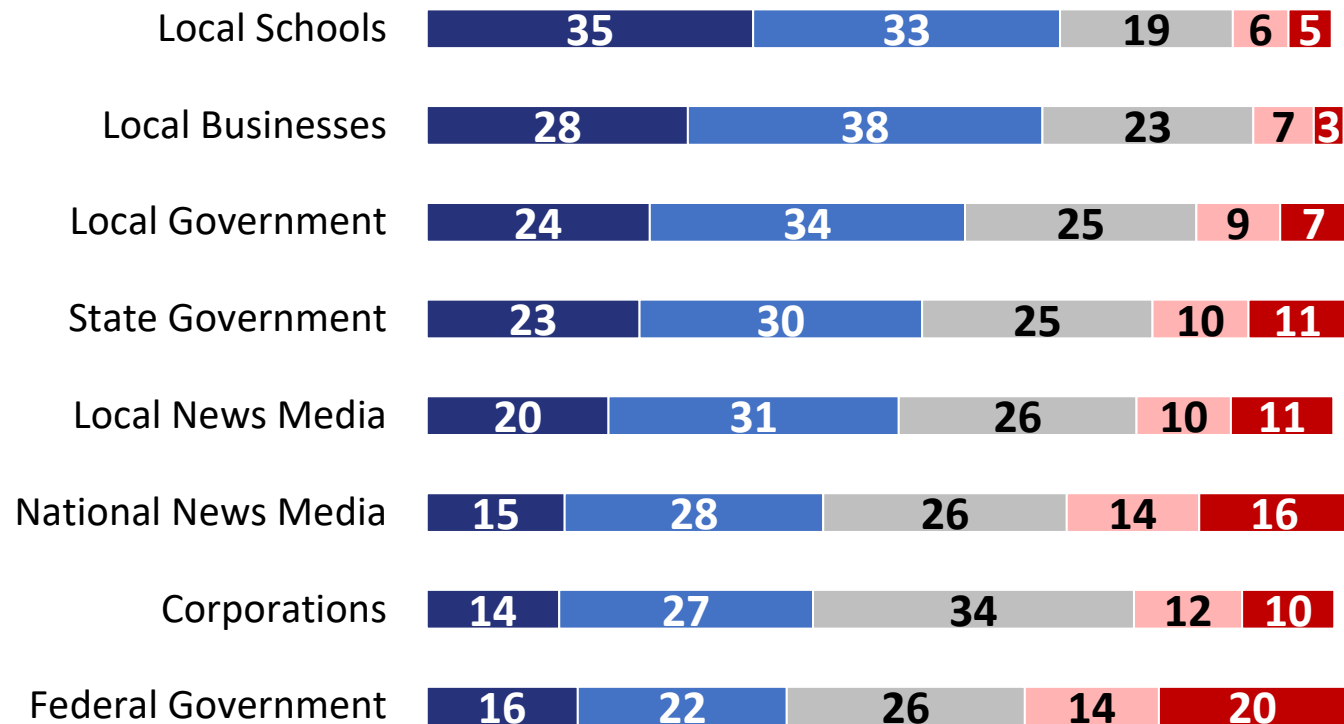
Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP5

## GRADING RESPONSES BY INSTITUTION

Majorities of the general public gives high grades (A/B) to local and state institutions on their responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. Local schools and businesses stand out and are much more likely to get an A/B rather than D/F.

*% of General Population*

A | B | C | D | F



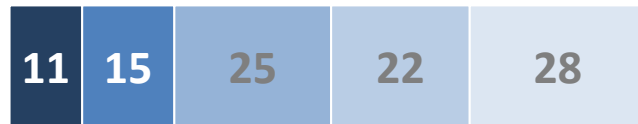
Source: EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), Q24

KEY FINDINGS  
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COVID-19 IMPACTS  
**REMOTE LEARNING**  
LOOKING AHEAD  
RACE/ETHNICITY  
SURVEY PROFILE

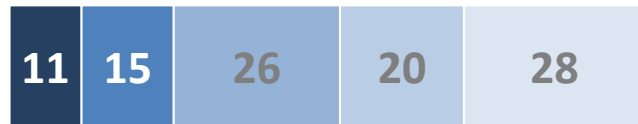
Extremely | Very | Moderately | Slightly | Not At All

## EXPERIENCE AND PREPAREDNESS, THEN AND NOW

Before the Coronavirus Pandemic, how experienced was your household with online/distance/e-learning?



Before the Coronavirus Pandemic, how prepared do you remember feeling about facilitating online/distance/e-learning?



All things considered, now that many people have quarantined for weeks, how prepared do you feel today about facilitating online/distance/e-learning?

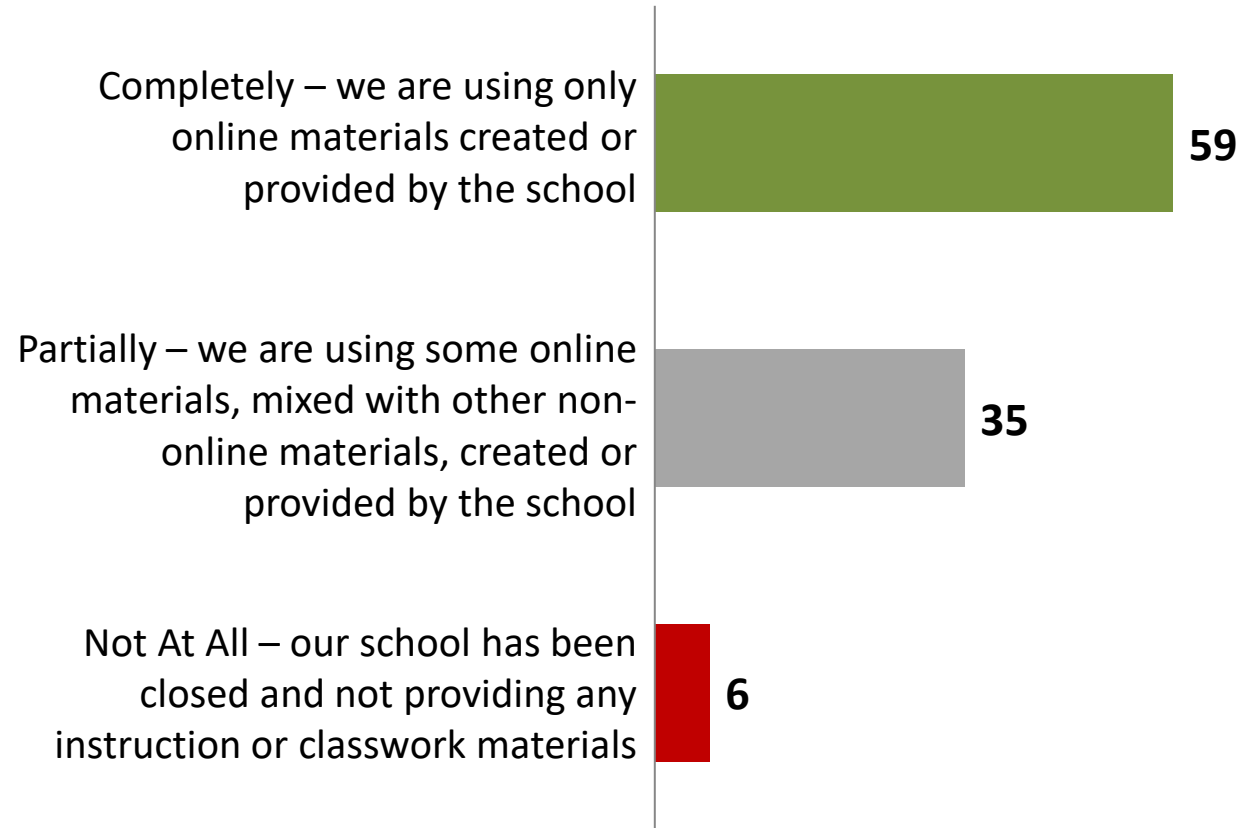


Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP10, QPC11, and QPC12

## SCHOOLING TRANSITIONS BY TYPE

**At the end of the school year, 59% of parents reported a complete transition to online learning for their children's schools. Another one-third reported a partial or mixed transition using online and offline materials.**

*% of Current School Parents (as of late May/early June 2020)*



Source: EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP13

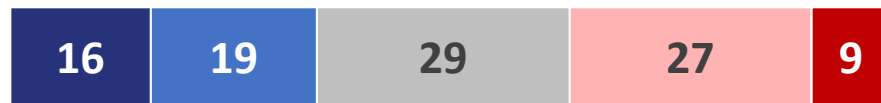
## STUDENT PROGRESS SINCE CLOSURES

Parent reports are mixed about progress on indicators of academic learning, emotional development, and social development compared to before school closures.

*% of Current School Parents*

**Much Better** | **Somewhat Better** | About the Same | **Somewhat Worse** | **Much Worse**

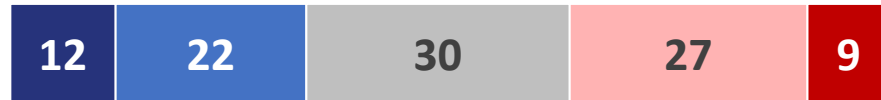
Academic Learning



Emotional Development/  
Well-Being



Social Development/  
Well-Being



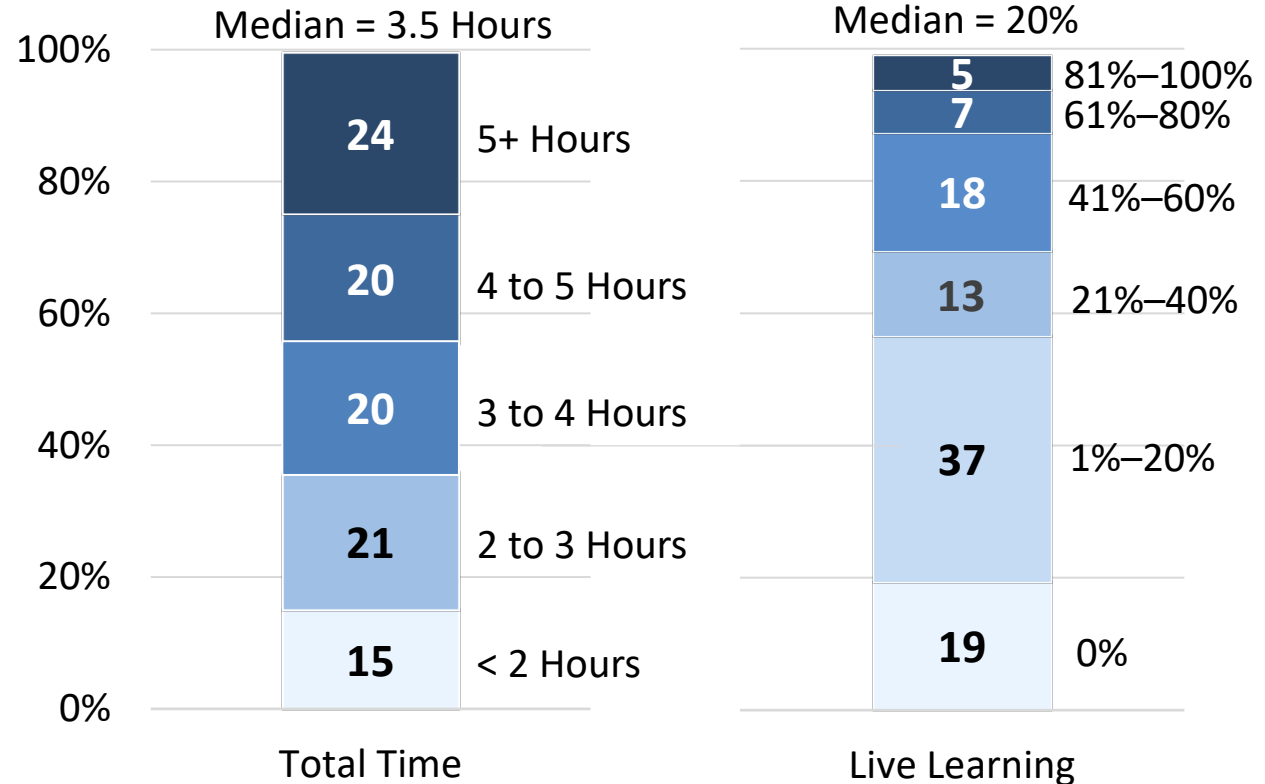
*Note:* Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP14

Half of parents report their children spent at least 3.5 hours on schoolwork on a given day of remote learning. The same proportion say at least 20% of this time was spent interacting with a teacher. One out of five parents report no real-time interactions.

## AMOUNT OF DAILY REMOTE SCHOOLWORK AND PERCENTAGE LIVE

*% of Current School Parents*



Note: Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP15 and QCP16

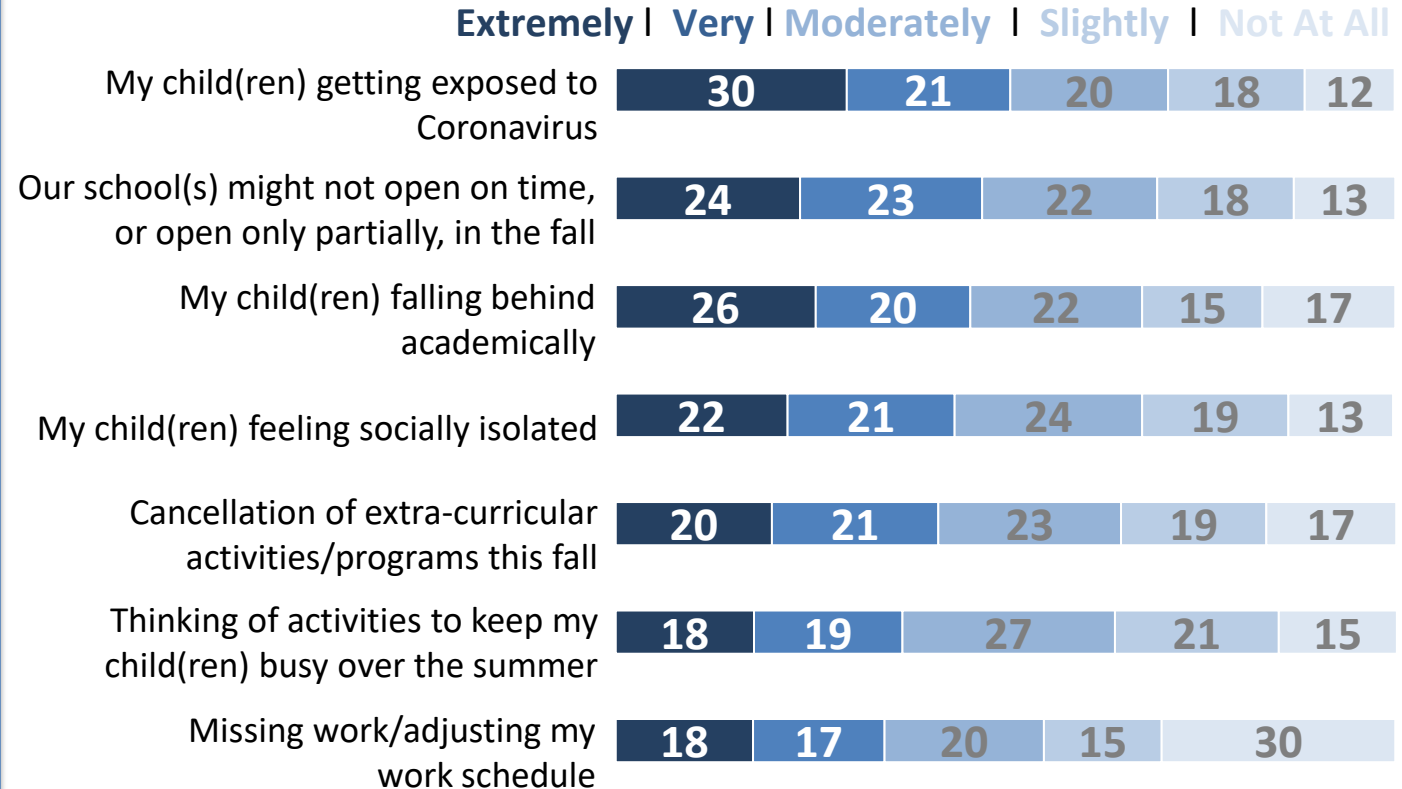


KEY FINDINGS  
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RACE/ETHNICITY  
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## PARENT CONCERNS FOR COMING MONTHS

At the end of the school year, parents said they would be most concerned about virus exposure in coming months and less so about work-related matters or summer activities.

*% of Current School Parents*



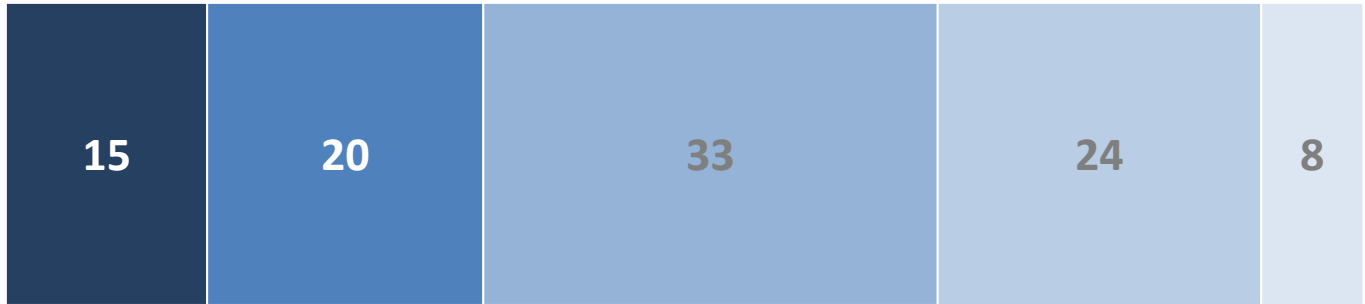
Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP6

**PARENT  
EXPECTATIONS  
ABOUT RETURNING  
CHILDREN TO  
SCHOOL**

**About one-third of parents (35%) expressed optimism that returning to school in the fall would be like the experiences in previous years.**

*% of Current School Parents*

**Extremely** | **Very** | **Moderately** | **Slightly** | **Not At All**

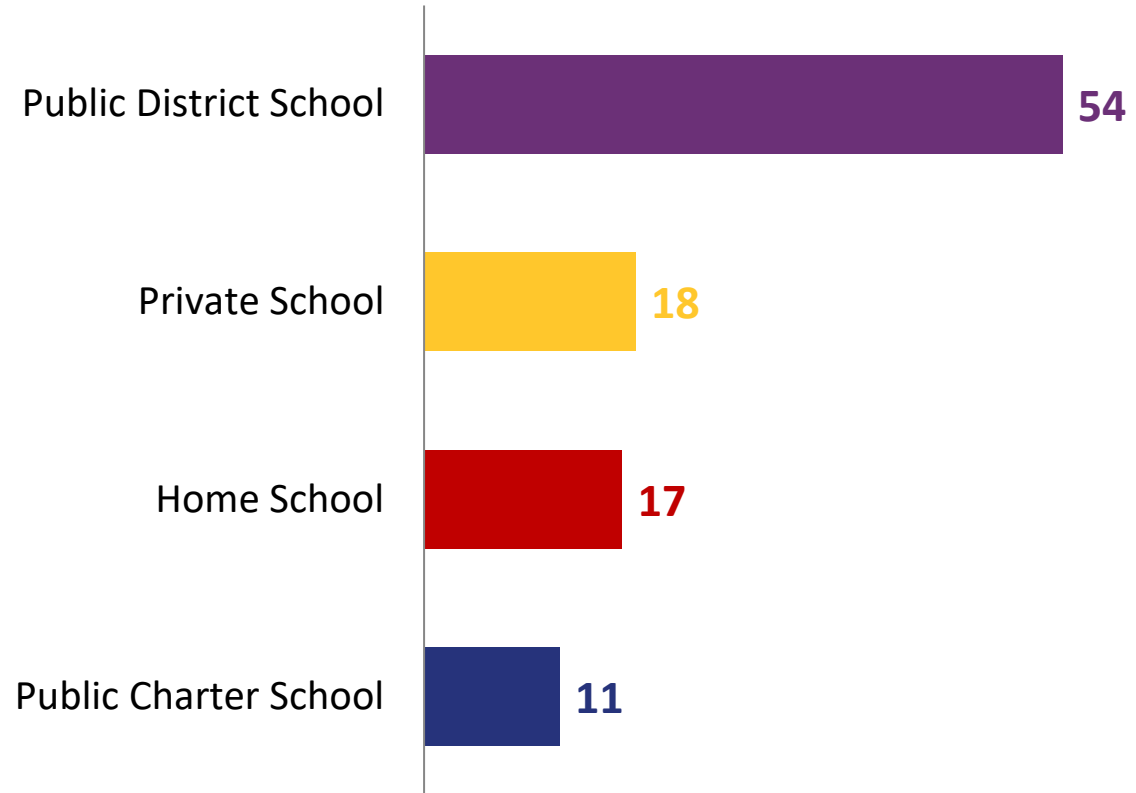


Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP7

**PARENT  
EXPECTATIONS  
ABOUT WHERE  
CHILDREN WILL  
GO TO SCHOOL**

**We could see small shifts of where children go to school next year based on parent reports at the end of this last school year.**

*% of All Students Reported by Current School Parents' Responses*



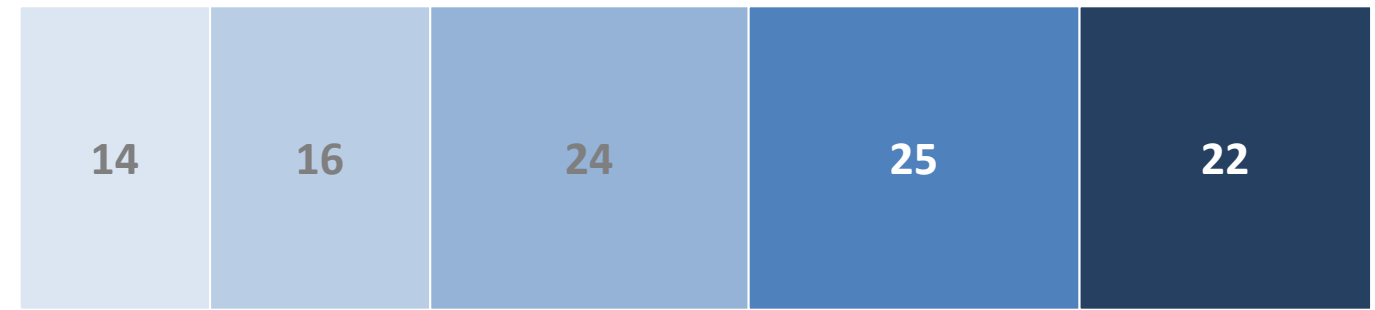
Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP4

# PARENT COMFORT LEVELS ABOUT RETURNING CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

One out of five parents indicated they were “not at all” comfortable returning their children to school this fall. Another 25% said they were only “slightly” comfortable.

*% of Current School Parents*

Extremely | Very | Moderately | Slightly | Not At All



Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP8

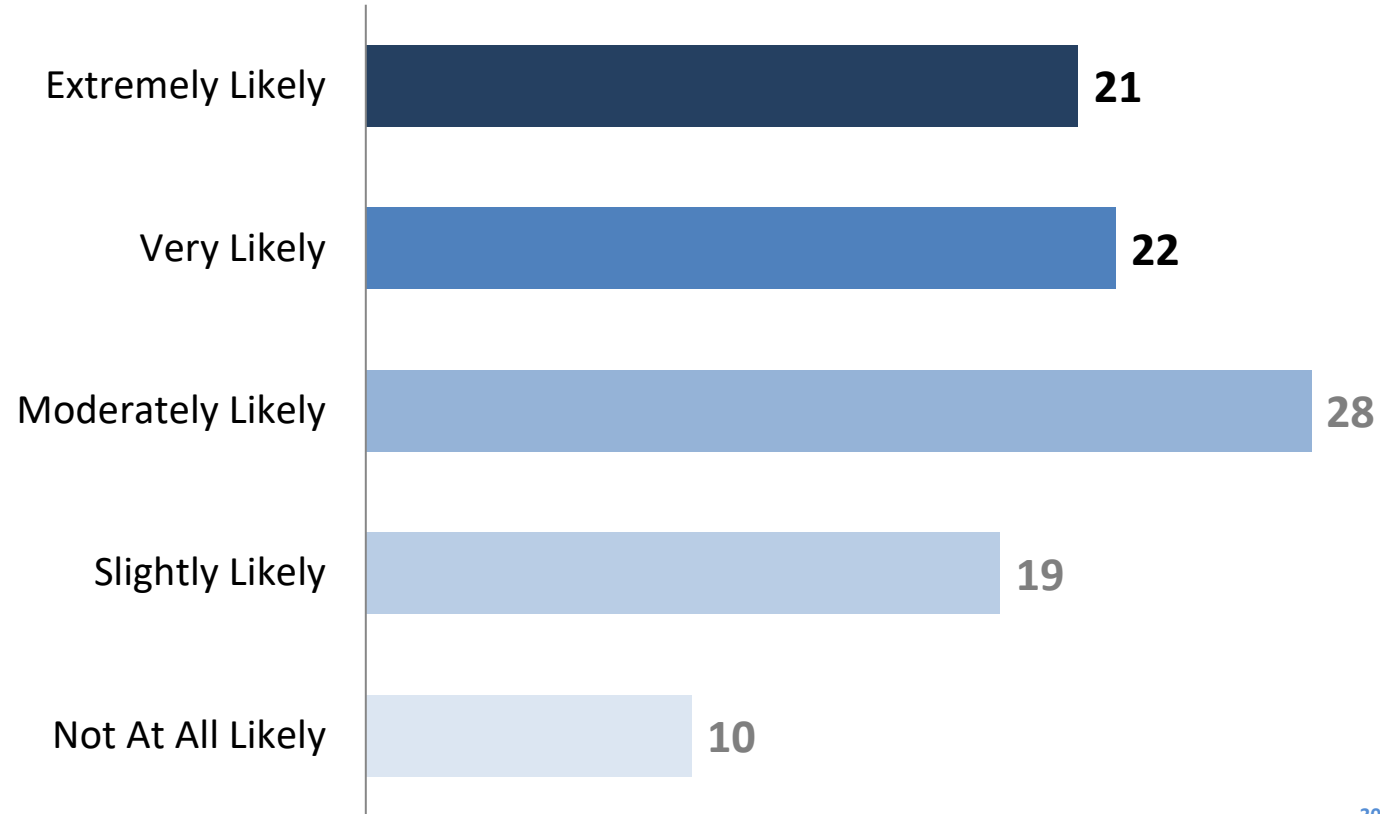
## LIKELIHOOD OF REMOTE LEARNING IF GIVEN THE OPTION BY DISTRICT

Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in  
America Survey (conducted May 22–June  
2, 2020), QCP9

EDCHOICE.ORG

More than 40% of parents indicate they would be extremely/very likely to choose remote learning rather than their child physically going back to school in the fall.

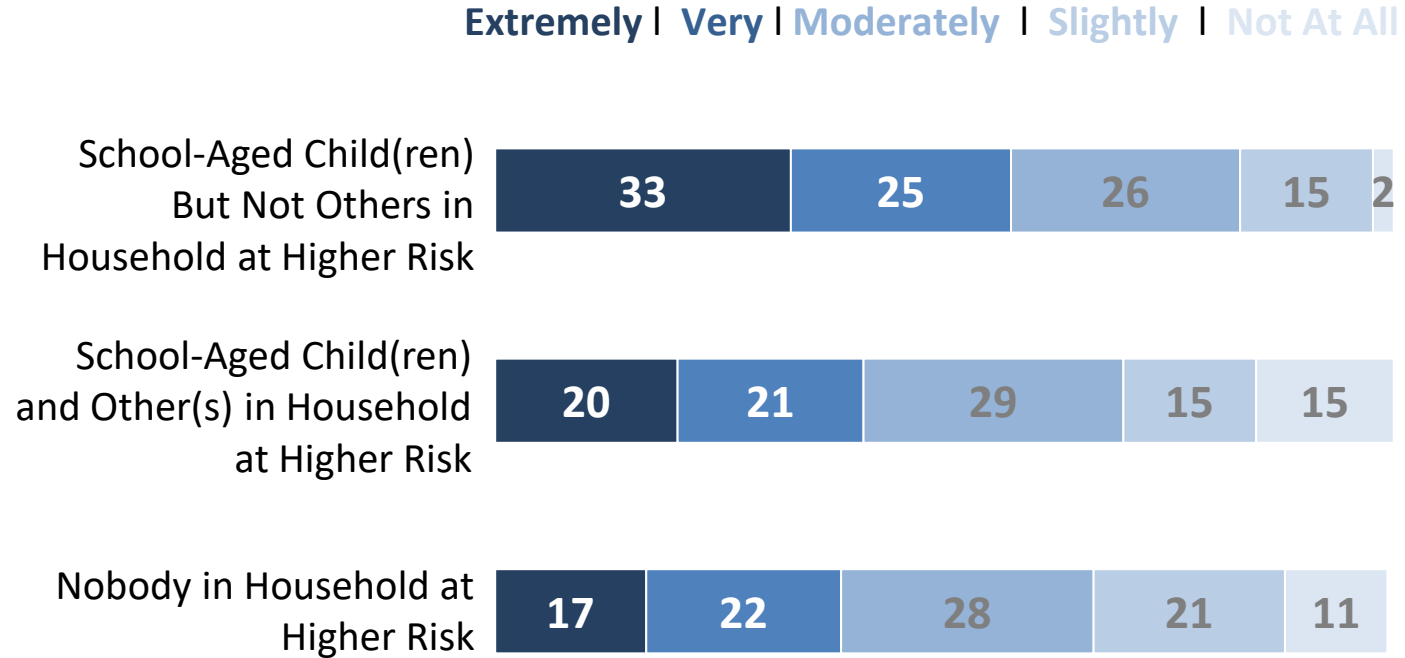
*% of Current School Parents*



## LIKELIHOOD OF REMOTE LEARNING IF GIVEN THE OPTION BY DISTRICT

Nearly 60% of parents in households reporting at least one high-risk child—but no adults at high-risk—indicate they are at least “very likely” to choose remote learning if their district provides that option.

*% of Current School Parents by Self-reported Household Risk Type*



Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP9

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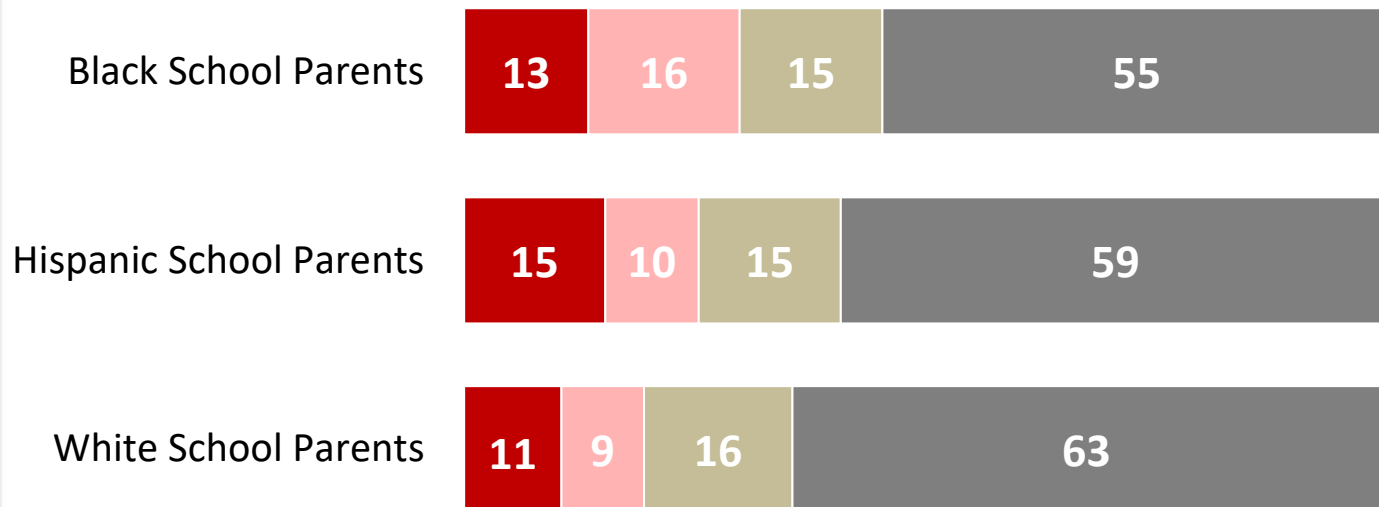


## HOUSEHOLD RISK TYPE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

**Black and Hispanic parents are slightly more likely than White parents to have at least one school-aged child in their household who is at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.**

*% of Current School Parents by Race/Ethnicity*

- Yes, one or more school-aged children, but nobody else
- Yes, at least one school-aged child and at least one other person
- Yes, at least one person who is not a school-aged child
- No person in my house falls into any of these categories



*Notes:* We define “high risk” using Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines. Responses of “Don’t Know” and “Refusal” not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.  
*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP24

# TOP CHALLENGES FOR PARENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY

We advise caution on interpreting the polling results for any population sample size having less than 100 respondents.

Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22– June 2, 2020), QCP17

**Black and white parents are more likely than Hispanic parents to say trying to keep to a schedule or routine is a major challenge. The concerns of Hispanic parents spread more evenly across six themes.**

*% of Current School Parents by Race/Ethnicity*

LOW-HIGH

Challenges	Black School Parents (N=64)	Hispanic School Parents (N=116)	White School Parents (N=399)
	Trying to Keep to a Schedule or Routine	51%	35%
Finding Things for My Child to Do	47%	37%	35%
My Own Expectations for My Child's Learning	32%	37%	31%
Keeping Calm During the Pandemic Crisis	36%	38%	26%
My School's Expectations and Demands for My Child's Learning	29%	37%	31%
Feeling Overwhelmed, Balancing Work and Schooling	25%	36%	35%
Basic Necessities Like Health, Food, and Shelter	32%	29%	29%
Financial Stress; Unemployment	32%	25%	33%
Getting Along as a Family	14%	20%	21%

## CHANGES IN CHILD HAPPINESS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

**Hispanic parents are more likely than others to say their child is unhappier now, compared to before the start of the pandemic.**

*% of Current School Parents by Race/Ethnicity*

**Much More** | **Somewhat More** | **About the Same** | **Somewhat Less** | **Much Less**

Black School Parents



Hispanic School Parents



White School Parents



*Note:* Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

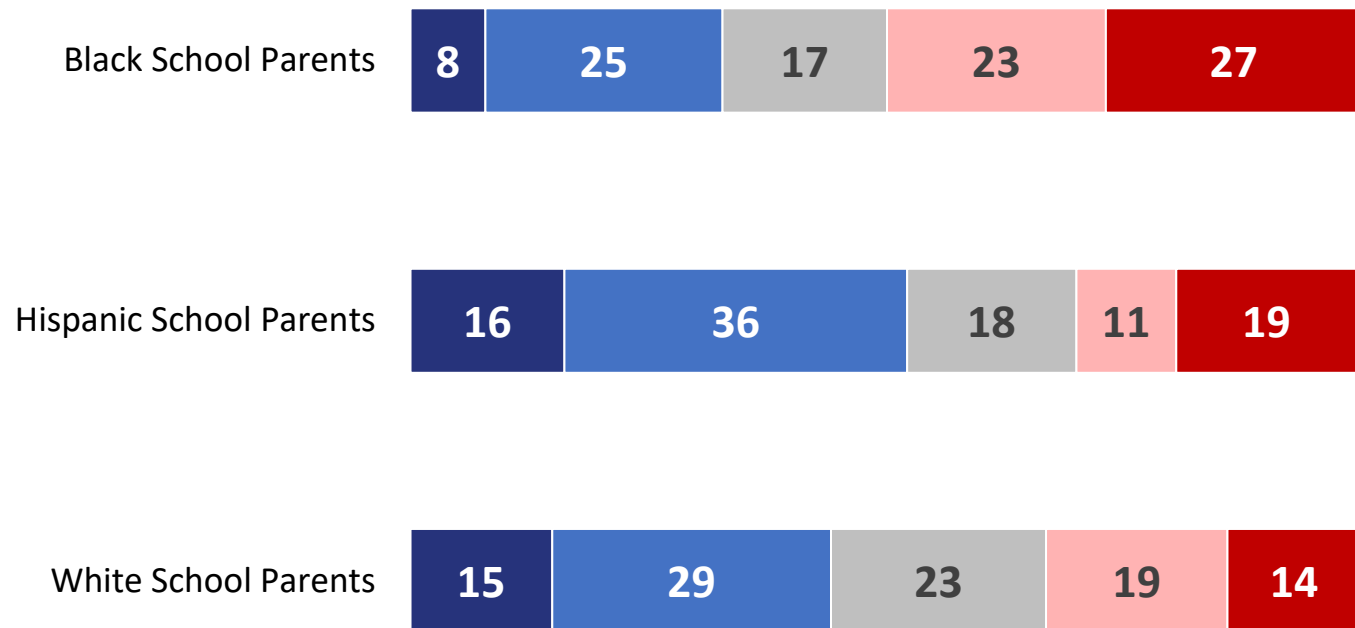
*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP1

## CHANGES IN CHILD STRESS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Hispanic parents are more likely than others to say their child is more stressed now, compared to before the start of the pandemic. Black parents report less child stress.

*% of Current School Parents by Race/Ethnicity*

**Much More** | **Somewhat More** | **About the Same** | **Somewhat Less** | **Much Less**



*Note:* Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

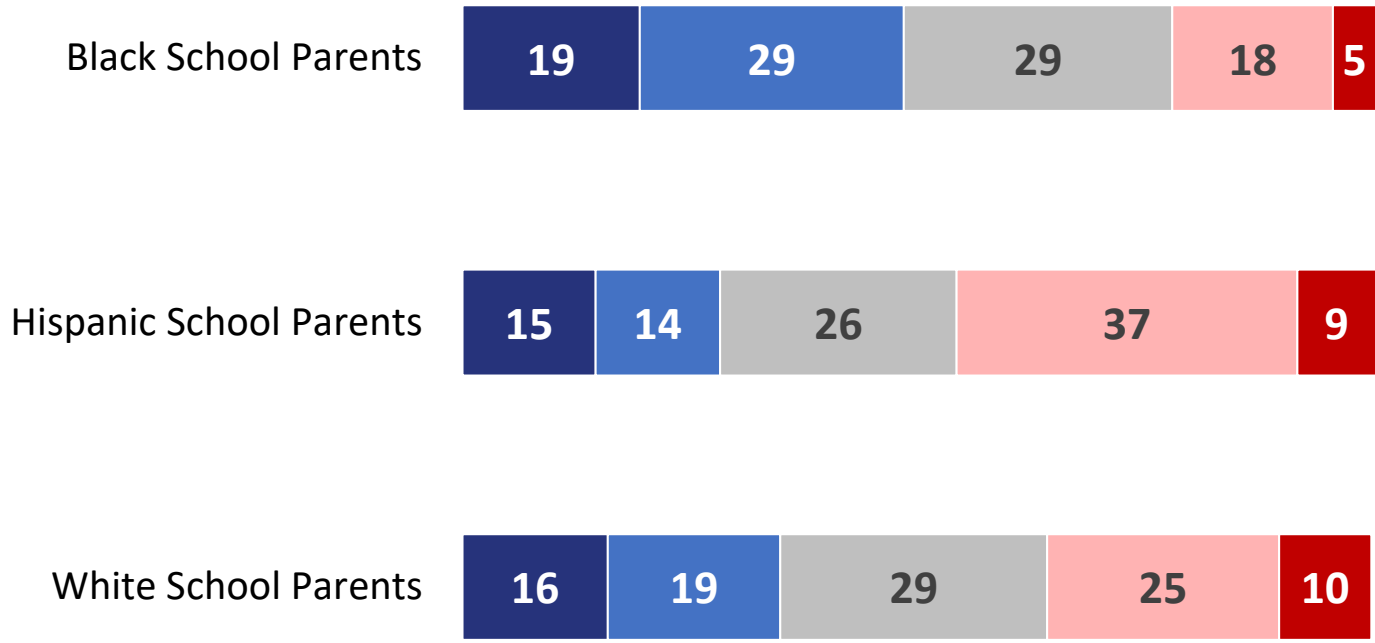
*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP2

# PARENT REPORTS OF STUDENT ACADEMIC LEARNING SINCE CLOSURES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

**Black parents were more likely than others to report that their child’s academic learning progress was better than before school closures. Hispanic parents were more likely to say things have gotten worse.**

*% of Current School Parents by Race/Ethnicity*

**Much Better** | **Somewhat Better** | **About the Same** | **Somewhat Worse** | **Much Worse**



*Note:* Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

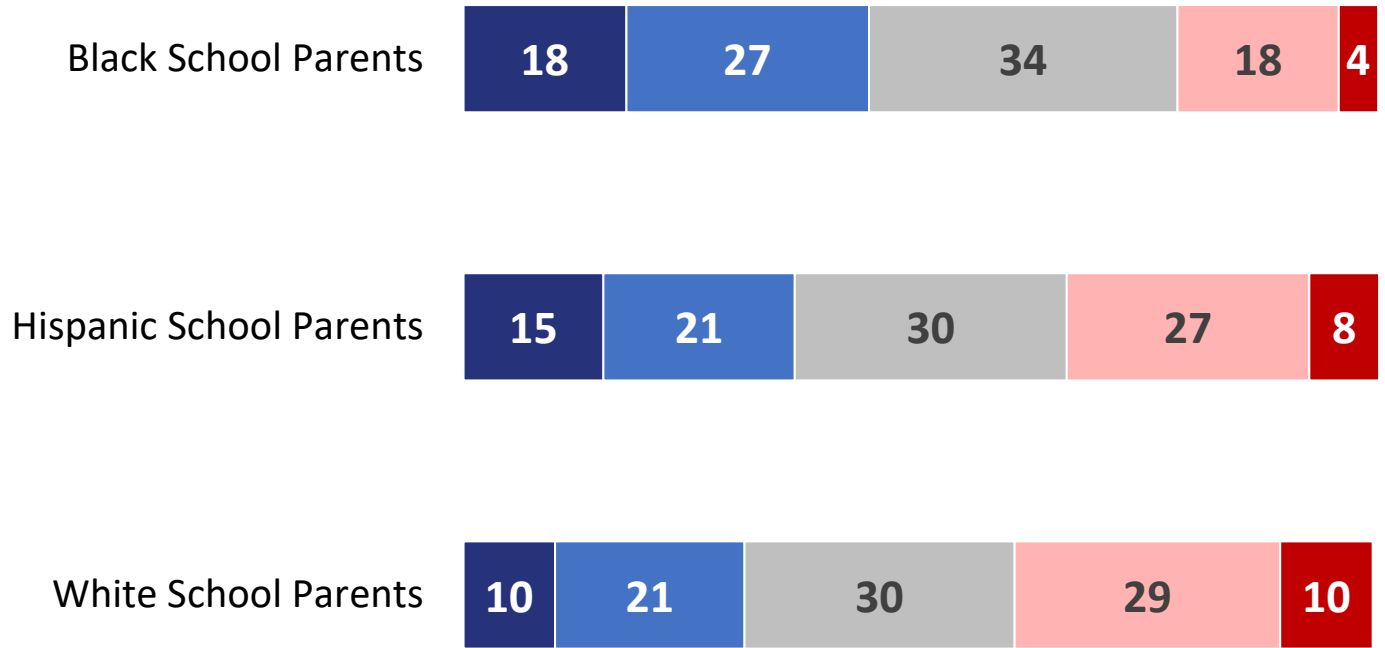
*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP14

# PARENT REPORTS OF STUDENT SOCIAL WELL-BEING SINCE CLOSURES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

**Black parents were more likely than others to report at the end of the school year that their child's social well-being was better than before school closures.**

*% of Current School Parents by Race/Ethnicity*

**Much Better** | **Somewhat Better** | **About the Same** | **Somewhat Worse** | **Much Worse**



*Note:* Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

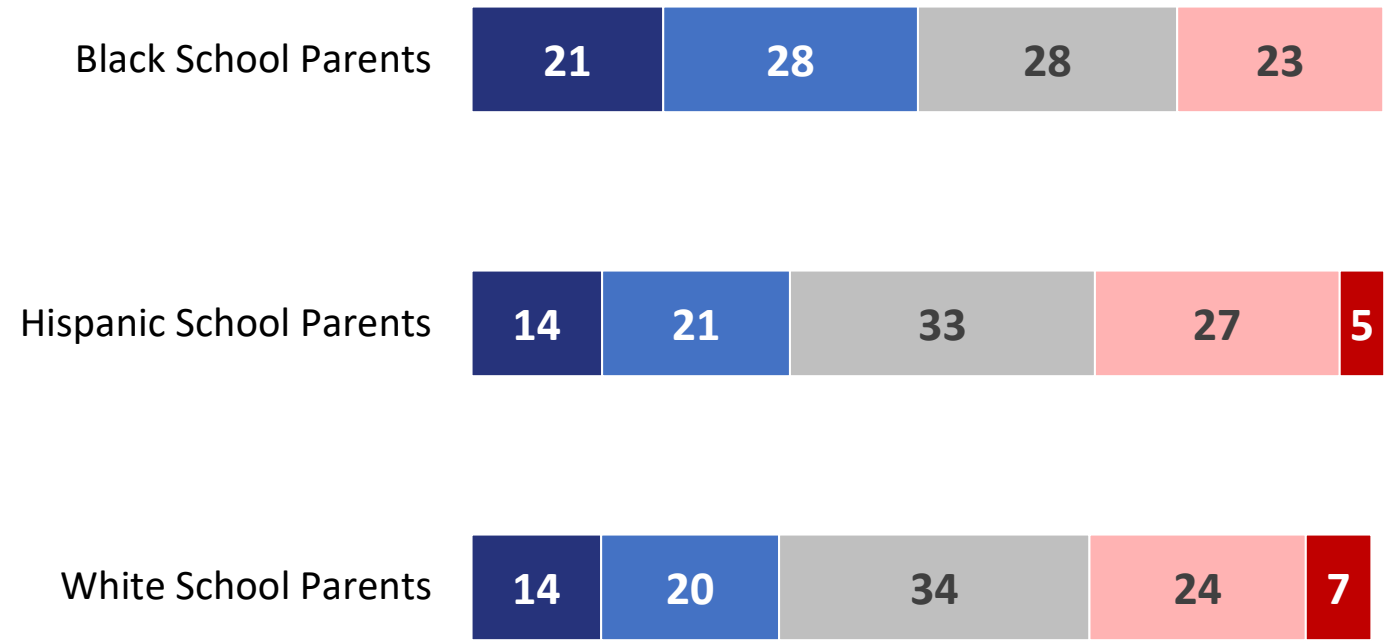
*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP14

# PARENT REPORTS OF STUDENT EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING SINCE CLOSURES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

**Black parents were more likely than others to report at the end of the school year that their child’s emotional well-being was better than before school closures.**

*% of Current School Parents by Race/Ethnicity*

**Much Better** | **Somewhat Better** | **About the Same** | **Somewhat Worse** | **Much Worse**



*Note:* Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

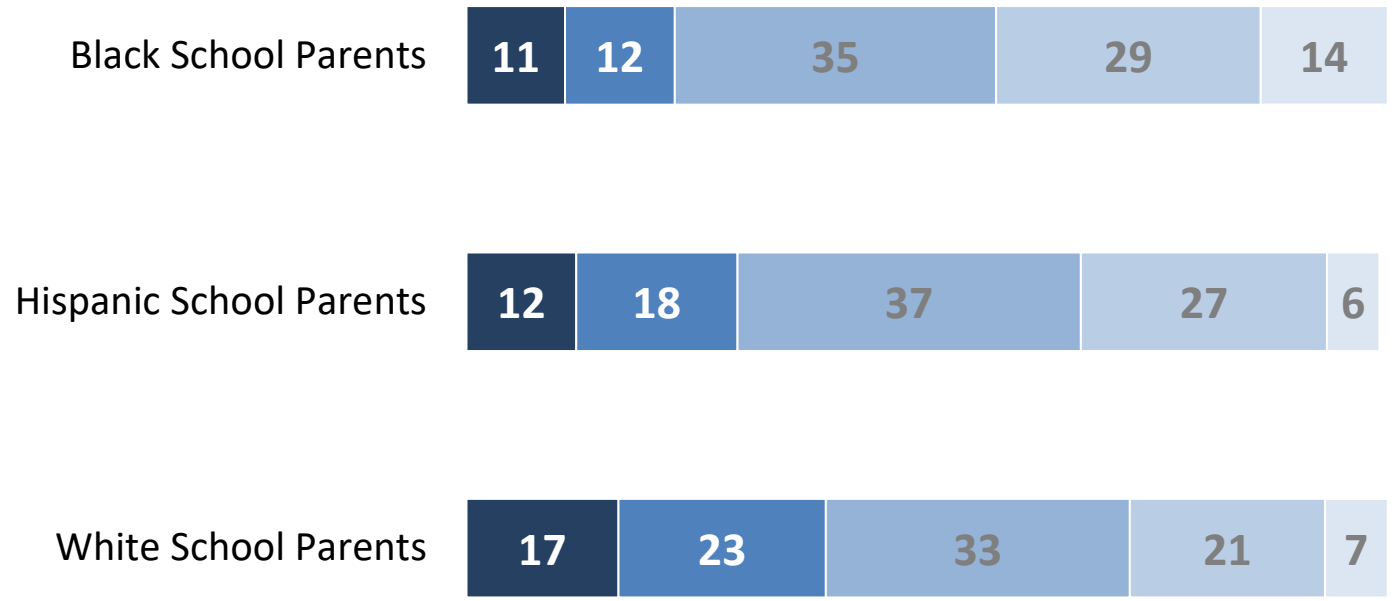
*Source:* EdChoice, *2020 Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP14

**PARENT  
EXPECTATIONS  
ABOUT RETURNING  
CHILDREN TO  
SCHOOL BY  
RACE/ETHNICITY**

**White parents (40%) are more likely than others to express optimism that returning to school in the fall would be like experiences in previous years.**

*% of Current School Parents by Race/Ethnicity*

**Extremely** | **Very** | **Moderately** | **Slightly** | **Not At All**



Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP7

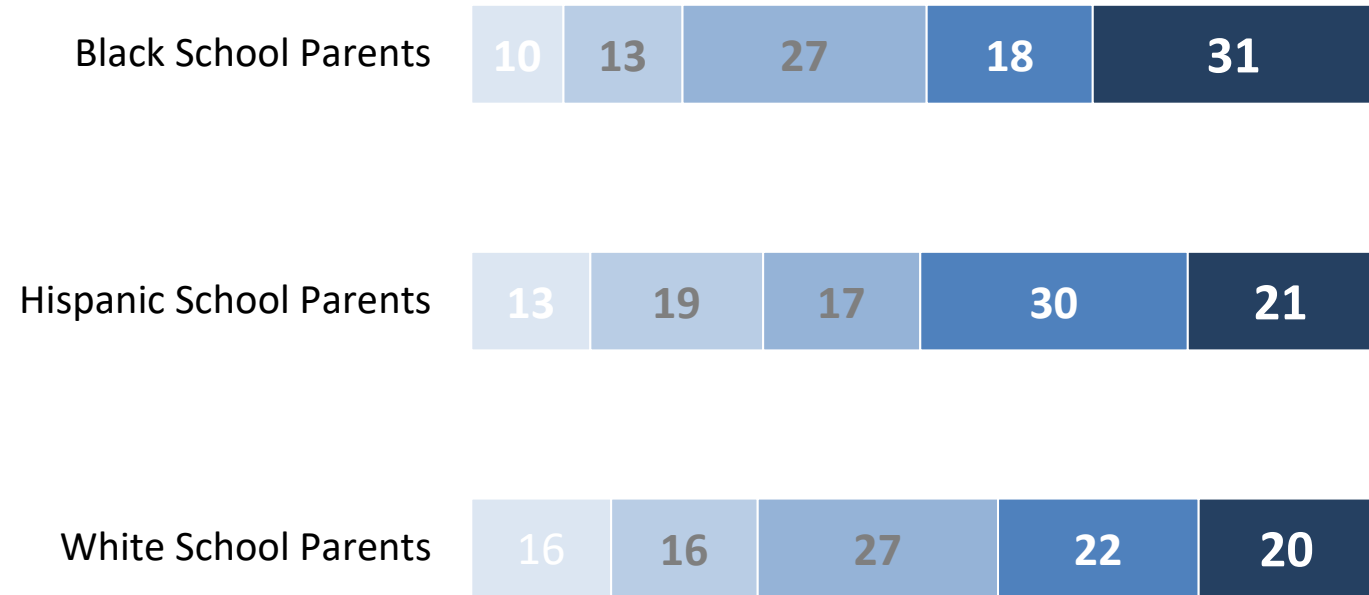


## PARENT COMFORT LEVELS ABOUT RETURNING CHILDREN TO SCHOOL BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Nearly one-third of Black parents indicated they were “not at all” comfortable returning their children to school this fall. Half of Black and Hispanic parents said they were “not at all” or “slightly” comfortable.

*% of Current School Parents by Race/Ethnicity*

Extremely | Very | Moderately | Slightly | Not At All

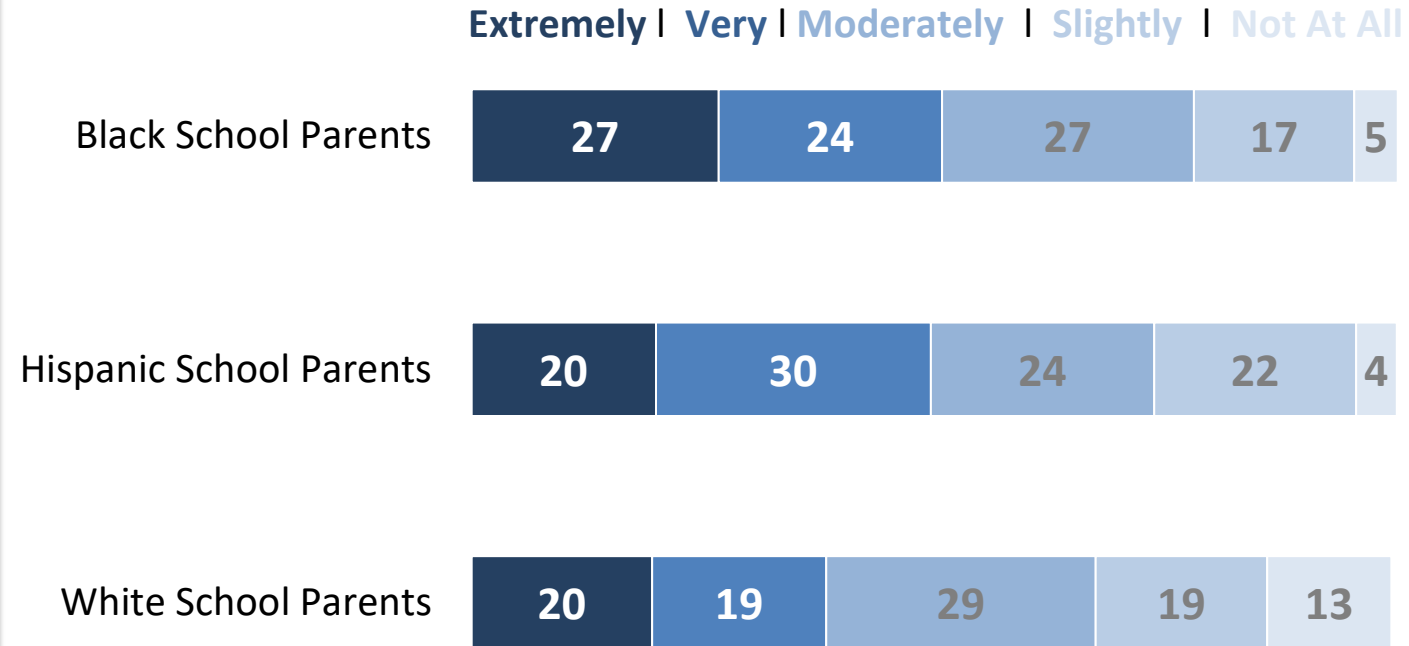


Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP8

## LIKELIHOOD OF REMOTE LEARNING IF GIVEN THE OPTION BY DISTRICT BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Half of Black and Hispanic parents indicate they are at least “very likely” to choose remote learning if their district provides that option.

*% of Current School Parents by Race/Ethnicity*



Source: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020), QCP9

KEY FINDINGS  
BACKGROUND  
COVID-19 IMPACTS  
REMOTE LEARNING  
LOOKING AHEAD  
RACE/ETHNICITY  
**SURVEY PROFILE**

# SURVEY PROFILE

<b>Administration/Fielding Dates</b>	Wave1 = May 22 to June 2, 2020
<b>Sponsor and Developer</b>	EdChoice
<b>Administration, Data Collection and Quality Control</b>	Braun Research, Inc.
<b>Population</b>	General Population (Adults, Age 18+)
<b>Sampling Frame</b>	National sample of adults (age 18+) living in the United States, including D.C.
<b>Sampling Method</b>	<u>Mixed Method</u> Phone: Probability-based; Dual frame Online: Non-probability-based; Opt-in panel
<b>Mode</b>	Live Phone for General Population, N = 400 - Cell Phone = 75% - Landline = 25% Online for General Population, N = 1,205 Online for School Parents (K–12), N = 805

# SURVEY PROFILE

<b>Languages</b>	English; Spanish option
<b>Median Survey Time</b>	Phone (General Population): 15.4 minutes Online (General Population, Not School Parents): 15.3 minutes Online (School Parents): 18.1 minutes
<b>Sample Sizes</b>	General Population, N = 1,605 School Parents (Plus Oversample), N = 805
<b>Quota</b>	School Parents(Plus Oversample), N ≈ 800
<b>Weighting</b>	<i>General Population</i> (phone and online) – Age, Census Division, Gender, Ethnicity, Race, Education, Phone Usage <i>School Parents</i> (phone and online) – Age, Census Region, Gender, Race
<b>Questionnaire and topline results:</b>	<a href="https://www.edchoice.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/2020-SIA-Questionnaire-and-Topline-Results-Wave-1.pdf">https://www.edchoice.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/2020-SIA-Questionnaire-and-Topline-Results-Wave-1.pdf</a>
<b>Project Contact</b>	Paul DiPerna, paul@edchoice.org

## REPORTED POPULATIONS AND SAMPLES SIZES

We provide the following counts of unweighted sample sizes for the populations described in this report. The larger the sample size, the more confident we can be in the reliability of the population's result.

	Unweighted Sample Size (N)
General Population (Adults 18+)	1,605
Current School Parents	805
Black	92
Hispanic	136
White	517
With School-Aged Child(ren) – But No Others – at Higher Risk	189
With School-Aged Child(ren) – And Other(s) – at Higher Risk	126
Nobody in Household at Higher Risk	487

## Summary Statistics for General Population (N = 1,605), Compared to U.S. Census

	Unweighted Count (N)	Unweighted Online %	Unweighted Phone %	Weighted Total %	Census %
<b>AGE GROUP</b>					
18 to 34	454	29.8	24.1	30.1	30.3
35 to 54	576	39.8	24.1	33.7	35.9
55 and Over	575	30.4	52.1	36.2	35.9
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
< College Graduate	919	59.5	50.9	69.3	71.0
≥ College Graduate	678	40.4	47.8	30.3	29.0
<b>GENDER</b>					
Male	823	46.5	55.5	48.6	48.7
Female	782	53.5	45.5	51.4	51.3
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>					
Asian/Pacific Islander	85	6.6	2.3	5.6	5.6
Black/African American	187	13.2	10.3	12.4	12.3
Hispanic/Latino	221	15.8	7.8	15.5	15.7
Native American	16	0.7	2.3	1.0	0.8
White, Not Hispanic	1,051	62.2	67.3	62.2	64.1
Two or More	79	3.8	9.3	4.9	2.3
Other	29	1.8	1.5	1.8	4.4
<b>REGION</b>					
Northeast	292	17.5	20.3	18.0	17.8
Midwest	332	21.1	19.5	21.1	21.0
South	634	40.0	38.0	37.6	37.7
West	347	21.4	22.3	23.3	23.5

Note: Counts for Native American, Two or More, and Other reflect weighted subsample sizes.

Sources: EdChoice, 2020 *Schooling in America Survey* (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020). 2018 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.

## Summary Statistics for General Population (N = 1,605)

	Unweighted Count (N)	Unweighted Total %	Weighted Total %
<b>COMMUNITY TYPE (SELF ID)</b>			
Urban	462	28.8	27.9
Suburban	659	41.1	39.8
Small Town/Rural	480	29.9	32.1
<b>GENERATION</b>			
Generation Z	133	8.3	10.6
Millennial	464	28.9	27.5
Generation X	465	29.0	27.5
Baby Boomer	462	28.8	28.7
Silent	79	4.9	5.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
< \$40,000	623	38.8	44.3
\$40,000 to < \$80,000	486	30.3	29.4
≥ \$80,000	462	28.8	24.2
<b>POLITICAL PARTY (SELF ID)</b>			
Democrat	576	35.9	34.7
Republican	487	30.3	29.6
Independent	536	33.4	35.3

Note: Counts for Native American, Two or More, and Other reflect weighted subsample sizes.

Sources: EdChoice, 2020 Schooling in America Survey (conducted May 22–June 2, 2020). 2018 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.



**In the coming weeks we will release more first wave results from our 2020 Schooling in America survey. Stay tuned.**

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## About EdChoice

EdChoice is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to advancing full and unencumbered educational choice as the best pathway to successful lives and a stronger society. EdChoice believes that families, not bureaucrats, are best equipped to make K–12 schooling decisions for their children. The organization works at the state level to educate diverse audiences, train advocates and engage policymakers on the benefits of high-quality school choice programs. EdChoice is the intellectual legacy of Milton and Rose D. Friedman, who founded the organization in 1996 as the Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice.

## About Braun Research, Inc.

The Braun Research network of companies, founded in 1995, engages in data collection via telephone, and internet for various survey research firms, government and advertising agencies, local community organizations, local and national business groups, foundations, universities and academic entities, as well as religious organizations. In 24 years Braun Research has conducted over 11,000 research projects by telephone, internet, and mail worldwide.

Nationally-known research firms have hired Braun Research, including the Gallup Organization, the Pew Research Center, the Eagleton Poll, Mathematica Policy Research, and the Washington Post. Braun Research has worked for the New Jersey Department of Health and Human Services, as well as other government agencies including the United States Departments of the Treasury and Defense, and the Center for Disease Control.

Braun Research employs techniques and standards approved by various survey research associations and other affiliations including those with whom Braun has been an active member, including the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). Paul Braun is recognized as a leader in the field by colleagues and industry peers. He has served as President of the New Jersey Chapter of AAPOR.

EdChoice is committed to research that adheres to high scientific standards. Matters of methodology and transparency are taken seriously at all levels of our organization. We are dedicated to providing high-quality information in a transparent and efficient manner.

The American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) welcomed EdChoice to its AAPOR Transparency Initiative (TI) in September of 2015. The TI is designed to acknowledge those organizations that pledge to practice transparency in their reporting of survey-based research findings and abide by AAPOR's disclosure standards as stated in the Code of Professional Ethics and Practices.

The contents of this publication are intended to provide empirical information and should not be construed as lobbying for any position related to any legislation.

We welcome any and all questions related to methods and findings.

